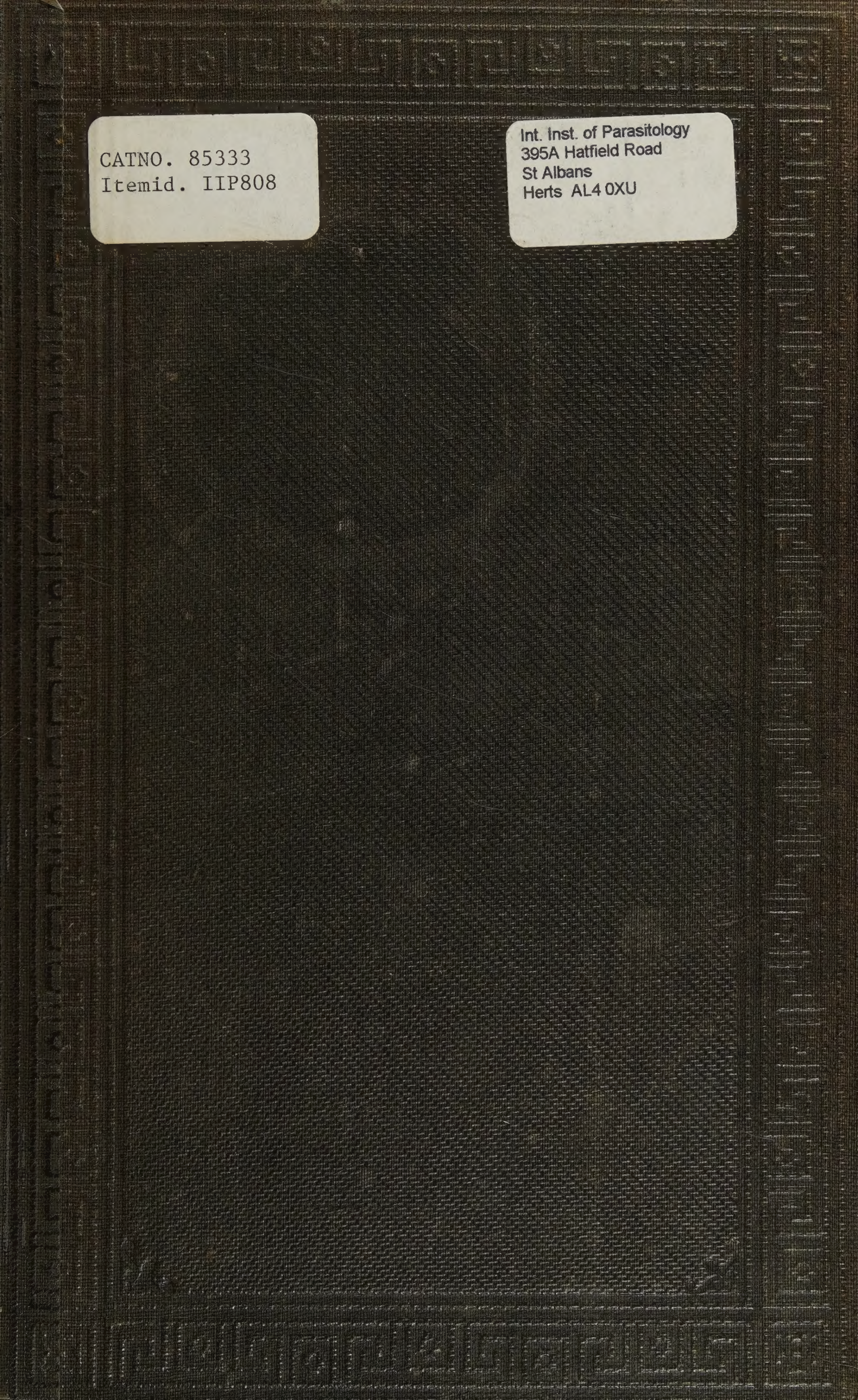

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A LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

WITH TABLES OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR,
MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY,
AND A DICTIONARY OF
PROPER NAMES.

EDITED BY

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BIOGRAPHY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

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PREFACE.

The following are the leading features which distinguish this Work from other Latin Dictionaries:—

1. It is a *complete* Dictionary of the Latin Language, containing *all* the words occurring in the existing records of the language, from the earliest period to the fall of the Western Empire. It thus presents, beside the words used by the great classical authors, those found in the later writers, such as Ammianus Marcellinus, Macrobius, Appuleius, Petronius, Solinus, and the like; as well as the terms relating to Architecture, Agriculture, Natural History, Medicine, Grammar, and Law, occurring in such writers as Vitruvius, Columella, Pliny, Celsus, Priscian, the Digest, &c.; and the words employed by the chief ecclesiastical authors, such as Tertullian, Cyprian, Lactantius, Augustine, &c.

2. It holds an intermediate position between the Thesaurus of Forcellini and the ordinary school Dictionaries, performing the same service for the Latin language as Liddell and Scott's Lexicon does for the Greek. It therefore avoids those minute subdivisions and numerous quotations which, however useful in a Thesaurus, render a Dictionary less practically useful to students.

3. In the *Exegetical* department, the great object has been to arrange the significations in a simple and consistent method, and to distinguish the various meanings of the same word by separate and clear marks.

4. In the *Grammatical* department, archaic and irregular forms have been specified, and great pains have been taken to explain clearly the syntactical construction of all important words, especially of verbs and conjunctions.

5. The articles on *Natural History and Medicine*, written by the late Professor HENFREY, of King's College, London, supply a want existing in all other Dictionaries. Without a competent knowledge of natural history, the mere scholar can scarcely avoid committing serious errors in the interpretation of the terms relating to this subject; yet this is the only Latin Dictionary in which a systematic attempt has been made to give the modern scientific terms corresponding to the classical words.

6. The *Archæological* subjects are explained with references in every case to the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," to which this Dictionary thus forms a companion volume.

7. Great attention has been paid to *Etymology*, in which department especially the Work is admitted by the most competent scholars to maintain a superiority over all existing Latin Dictionaries. At the end of each article are remarks on *Comparative Philology*, exhibiting the kindred roots in the cognate languages, and more particularly in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and English, followed by *Derivatives in the Romance Languages*—Italian, Spanish, and French.

8. In the present Edition,* *every* reference to the following Authors has been verified with the original texts:—namely, Cicero, the quotations from whose works occupy a fourth of the whole volume, Cæsar, Sallust, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Persius, Suetonius; and *many* false references to other writers have been corrected. The references to Appuleius, Nonius, and Varro de Linguâ Latinâ, though these Authors are less commonly read, have also been tested throughout on account of the inaccuracy and uncertainty with which they are given in all other Dictionaries. By this immense labour—from which the Editors of all existing Latin Dictionaries have hitherto shrunk—numerous errors, which have been handed down from one dictionary to another, have been corrected on almost every page. Various improvements in the meaning and definition of the words, and in the etymologies, have also been introduced, for several of which I am indebted to Professor Bunnell Lewis of Queen's College, Cork, who has favoured me from time to time with many valuable suggestions and remarks.

9. An *Index of Proper Names* has been added for the first time to the present Edition. It does not profess to be a complete *Onomasticon*, but it gives the names, which the student will meet with in the Latin authors, usually read in schools and colleges. For other names, and for fuller information respecting those here given, the Classical Dictionaries must be consulted. In many recent Latin Dictionaries the Proper Names are incorporated in the body of the work; this arrangement, however, not only sacrifices the obvious advantage of classification, but, by increasing the number of separate headings to be glanced through before the word which the student seeks is reached, it adds considerably to the mechanical labour of using the book. Words which have passed from their original use as Proper Names to that of Common Names or Appellatives are included in Part I.

N.B.—To the present Edition is prefixed an Orthographical Index, the scope of which is sufficiently explained by the *Introductory Note.*

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* Eighteenth and subsequent Editions.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX

INTRODUCTORY NOTE. — The following Index, based on that of Brambach, is intended to serve as a guide to the young student, who may be somewhat perplexed by the orthographical changes introduced in modern critical editions.

The orthography now largely received among scholars is, in the main, that which was established as correct during the latter part of the first and the former part of the second century of our era. This is the age of Quintilian, who has however devoted only one short chapter to the subject (i. 7), and of the earlier Latin grammarians, who were indefatigable in their endeavours to settle Latin spelling on a satisfactory basis. Compared with it, the orthography of Cicero and of Caesar, so far as it is known, besides being less settled, presents archaic features. On the other hand, that of the age immediately following was vitiated by antiquarian affectations; whilst in subsequent centuries orthography shared in the general depravation of the language.

The editions of Latin authors subsequent to the revival of letters present many corruptions of spelling. The more glaring of these have gradually disappeared, and are corrected in our dictionaries. But more than this was needed to bring Latin orthography into agreement with the standard. Not only were isolated barbarisms—such as anchora for ancora, lachryma for lacrima—to be expelled, but certain familiar orthographical expedients to be abandoned. The effect has been, in some cases, to give an appearance of strangeness to the page and occasion some embarrassment to the general student.

It may be permitted to doubt whether the gain of such a restoration counterbalances the loss. Latin has never ceased to be a living language, and some of the changes which its orthography has undergone since the age of Quintilian are simply proofs that it was not extinct. Moreover, even in the standard age, Latin authors appear to have had no scruple about employing different ways of writing the same word, so that the rigorous and exclusive enforcement of certain forms would probably have appeared to them to savour of pedantry.

Not unfrequently the standard orthography itself bears traces of phonetic corruption. Thus Quintilian and his contemporaries appear to have written cottidie—not quotidie. But we know that even in Quintilian's time there were some who (for whatever reason) preferred the older spelling quotidie (i. 7, 6); and now that that form has become established, it seems scarcely worth while to disturb it. So again no doubt Pliny the Younger and his generation wrote epistula, not epistola, following the tendency of the language, which, except in certain cases, converted the -olus, -ola of the diminutive nouns into -ulus, -ula. But the original spelling must have been epistola; and it would be hard to prove that this form ever went wholly out of use. Whether it did so or no, its long possession of the field, together with its etymological correctness, constitute some claim against disturbance.

Much the same might be said in behalf of auctumnus with its derivatives—the allied words auctor,* auctoritas retain the stem consonant—by the side of autumnus, autumnalis, which is the spelling of the standard age; also for pomoerium by the side of pomerium, for Portumnus (an interesting member of the group of passive-participial formations) as compared with Portunus, for promontorium *v.* promunturium, scena *v.* scaena, secius *v.* setius, sollennis *v.* sollemnis, subsecivus *v.* subsicivus, ptisanarium *v.* tisanarium, and others.

On the other hand, orthographical reform has rendered good service in branding as barbarous a number of forms heretofore more or less in vogue. Such depravations as anchora, autor, autoritas, Camoena, cestus (caestus), coecus, concio, inficiae, lachryma, lethum, moereo, moestus, negocium, nuncius, pene (paene), simulachrum, satyra, are not likely to reappear in any future edition pretending to accuracy.

A distinction must be drawn between editions avowedly aiming to reproduce the text of particular MSS., and those prepared for the use of the ordinary reader or student. The value of the former depends on the fidelity with which every feature of the ancient text or texts is reproduced; in the latter, the obtrusion of minor peculiarities of orthography is out of place.

In presenting the following index, therefore, it is not intended to prescribe the adoption of every form declared to be preferable to the traditional one; but rather to furnish the student with a key to the restored orthography. Unless the traditional form is absolutely incorrect and barbarous there is still room for a verdict ‘Antiquo’.

Among the most important of the innovations introduced into Latin orthography in post-classical times, are those which concern the letters I and V. These are the original forms of those letters, the rounded J being modern, and the form U, though not without ancient authority, being used indifferently with vowel or consonantal power.

The origin of the letter J is probably to be sought in the elongated I which is frequently met with in early documents, and which, while used to indicate the long vowel, was also employed to mark the strong sound of consonantal I between two vowels: as eIus, maIorum, aIo or aiIo (Corssen, Musspr. i. 20). The convenient modern addition of a flourish at the lower extremity may be illustrated by a frequent mode of writing numerals, as xvij, xviij, and would occur naturally in cursive writing. The elongated I is found even without a preceding vowel, as pIus, Iulius, conIugi (Bramb. Orthog. p. 23); a mode of writing which perhaps implies some such pronunciation as pi-y-us, i-y-ulius, con-i-u-gi.

The traditional sound of j in Latin words is a corruption—though an ancient one. The precise period at which the assibilated pronunciation of consonantal I—French and Eng. j, Ital.

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* Corssen, however, denies the etymological connexion of *auctor* with *autumnus*.

gi—came into use, cannot be determined. But there is reason to believe that it was current in provincial dialects some centuries before it passed into the speech of educated people. Corssen points out that the position of the tongue required for the production of the consonantal sound of I approaches very closely to that required for the sibilant (Ausspr. i. 30, 31), so that the process of phonetic depravation would be easy.[*] However pronounced, the convenience of a special form for the consonantal i as distinguished from the pure vowel, must be allowed to be considerable, and its abandonment seems undesirable.

Special difficulty occurs with regard to the most correct mode of writing those compounds of jacio in which the stem vowel is attenuated to i; thus bringing two i's together, the first consonantal and the second a pure vowel. It would seem as if we ought to write reiicio (rejicio), eiicio (ejicio), abiicio (abjicio), etc. Mention is even made of a spelling with triple i: as, eiiicit, coiiicit, *i.e.* eiyicit, coiyicit (Vel. Longus, p. 2119 P.): just as the Emperor Claudius wrote Pompeiii as the gen. sing. of Pompeius (Prisc. i. 4, 19). Yet it is certain that in the best age the current orthography was deicio, not deiicio; eicio, not eiicio; reicio, not reiicio; coicio (or conicio), not coniicio: cf. deicito (Lex Agr. A.U.C. 643, Mommsen, Fontes, p. 73, *al.*), reiciantur (Lex Ursonensis, 95; A.U.C. 710, ib. p. 127), reiciendos (S. C. Claud. A.D. 48, ib. p. 177), reice (Verg. E. 3, 96), eicit (dissyl.: Lucr. 3, 877); and for coicere see Lachmann or Munro on Lucr. 2, 1061.

The case of those compounds in which the preposition ends in a consonant is less clear. Virgil does not happen to use the imperfect tenses of abjicio (abicio) or adjicio (adicio); but he has those of disjicio (disicio), injicio (inicio), subjicio (subicio), and objicio (obicio) repeatedly, and always with the first syllable long.[†] If however we omit the consonantal i (or j), the vowel of the prefix remains short; and it is actually found so in the case of abjicio (abicio): *e.g.* ăbĭcī, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 37; ăbĭcit, Juv. 15, 17. Horace however must have written abjĭcĭto (abiicito), Ep. i. 13, 17.

It is antecedently probable that those compounds in which the prefix ended in a consonant, would maintain their original form longer than those in which it ended in a vowel, the mute forming a temporary barrier in the way of phonetic change.[‡] But they would be sure, sooner or later, to follow suit. The transition shows itself strikingly in the case of abjicio, as exemplified above.

With regard to the parallel case of V and U, it has been already stated that these characters were originally identical in force; being used both for the vowel and the consonantal sound. The Emperor Claudius proposed to introduce a new character to indicate the latter. Its form was that of an inverted "Digamma" Ⅎ, and its power is said to have exactly corresponded to that of the so-called Aeolic Digamma, *i.e.* Vau, the sixth letter of the Phoenician alphabet. The innovation was not permanent; but the inverted Digamma is met with in some contemporary inscriptions.[*]

Here again an existing form has been utilized; and, although quite without ancient authority, the modern specialisation of U, V has taken such firm hold that it is not likely to be displaced. It is difficult to see what advantage is to be derived from writing uinum, uir, uolt, ivvate, instead of vinum, vir, vult, juvate.

Closely connected with the uses of I, J is the mode of writing words in which c or t was followed by i: *e.g.* condicio, contio, infitiae, indutiae, nuntius, and derivative adjectives in -icius. (See Orthogr. Index, s. v. additicius.) These last form a numerous class, and the evidence in favour of the spelling -icius, not -itius, is decisive. The latter spelling is a corruption of the 4th or 5th century, and the confusion of forms is no doubt correctly ascribed by Corssen to the tendency to assibilate the sound of i before a vowel.

The spelling of numeral adverbs in -ies or -iens presents some difficulty. But, as a rule, those derived from indefinite numeral adjectives appear to have been written with -iens, and those from definite numerals with -ies. Thus: totiens, quotiens, aliquotiens, but quinquies, sexies, millies. It is however impossible to attach much importance to so arbitrary a rule. The n was faintly articulated even if written—as in such forms as formonsus = formosus.

In not a few cases an initial aspirate—doubtless from being no longer sounded—was dropped subsequently to the age taken as the standard. This was the case with various proper names—mostly of foreign origin: *e.g.* Hanno, Hamilcar, Hannibal, Hasdrubal, Hammon, Hadrumetum; also in other words, as harena, harundo, hariolor, haruspex. In some others, an aspiration appears to have been subsequently prefixed, without authority: as, humor, humidus, humerus, where the standard orthography is umor, umidus, umerus. One other group of words is worthy of special note; namely, certain compounds with co or con hitherto written with double n, as connecto, connubium, conniveo, connitor. The true orthography of these words appears to be with single n. Gellius testifies to the spelling conecto (2, 17), and conubium occurs in a brass of the age of Vespasian (Mommsen, Fontes, p. 231); while in coniveo, conitor, there has been an elision of an initial g.

The remaining variants call for no special observation.

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[*] In this way may be explained the corruption of t or c before i. In the early Oscan version of the Lex Bantina (Mommsen, Fontes Juris R., i. 50), the name of the town Bantia is throughout written Bansa: a sufficient proof that the process of phonetic decay had already (570 A.U.C.) begun in the provinces.

[†] Gellius cites also objiciebat from Lucilius (4, 17).

[‡] Brambach's decision is different. He lays down the following rule: namely, "that after prepositions ending in a vowel, double i should be written; after prepositions ending in a consonant, either double or single i: the former according to theory; the latter according to prevailing usage." (Lat. Orthogr. p. 202. But in his Orthographical Vocabulary he recommends single i in both cases.)

[*] See Orelli, No. 650, in which this character occurs six times: DIℲI (thrice), XVℲIR, VIIℲIR, IVℲENTVTI. Other instances occur in No. 710, AMPLIAℲIT; No. 714, SERℲILIAE, ℲISV, etc.

A

a (*interj.*) or ah.
abcido, v. abs-.
abfui, -fore, v. absum.
abicio, abieci, abicere, rather than abiicio, abiicere or abjicio, abjicere. (See, however, Introd. Note, p. vi.)
abscido, abscisio, not abcido, etc.
absum, afui, afuturus, afore, rather than abfui, abfuturus, abfore.
acipenser, not acc-.
aclys, rather than aclis.
additicius, not -tius. So with all similarly formed words. Acc. to Prisc., the i of the antepenultimate syll. is short ('i tam paenultima quam antepaenultima correpta,' iv. 31); and so it is regularly (*e.g.*) in natalicius, Saturnalicius. In novicius it is long (Juv. 3, 265), and also generally in adjj. derived from the p. part. of verbs; as emissīcius (Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2).
adicio, etc.: v. abicio.
Adria, -aticus, v. Hadr-.
adsimulo, not -ilo.
adulescens (*subst.*), rather than adol-; the latter only as *pres. part.* of adolesco. So adulescentulus, adulescentia.
aedilicius, not -tius: v. additicius.
aedituus; not -timus or -tumus (archaic).
Aedui or Haedui.
aëneus, aënus, more frequent than ahe-.
aequipero, rather than -paro.
Aesopēus or -īus.
aestimo, not -tumo (archaic).
aetherius, rather than -eus.
afore, afui, etc.: v. absum.
ah or a!
aheneus, v. aë-.
Alexandrēa or -īa.
alica, not hal- (archaic).
alioqui, rather than -quin.
aliquotiens, rather than -ies. So in other indef. num. adverbs, as totiens. (But quinquies, sexies, rather than -ens.)
alium, rather than all-.
aliunde or alicunde.
allec, not alec or hal-.
Allifae, not Ali-.
alucinor (all-), rather than hal-.
alvarium, not alvearium.
amentum or amm-.
amfractus, v. anfr-.
ancora, not anch-.
anellus, not ann-.
anfractus, not amfr-.
Annibal, v. Han-. So with other Punic names.
antemna or -nna.
Antiochēa or -īa.
antiquus, *ancient;* anticus, *front.*
antisto, not antesto.
anulus, not ann-.
Appenninus, rather than Apen-.
Apuleius or App-.
Apulia, Apulus, rather than App-.
arbor, not -os.
arcesso and accerso.
arctus, v. artus.
arena, v. har-.
Arēus pagus or Arīus pagus; rather than Areopagus.
ariolus, -or, v. har-.
Arruns, not Aruns.
arto, not arcto.
artus, not arctus.
arundo, v. har-.
aruspex, v. har-.
atqui, rather than -quin.
attrecto or -tracto.
auctor, auctoritas, etc., not aut-.
aurichalcum, v. ori-.
aurifex, not auru-.
autumnus, not auct-.
avello, avulsus, not -volsus (archaic).
avunculus, not avonculus (archaic).

B

Baca, rather than bacca.
baccar, rather than bacch-.
ballista, rather than balista.
barritus, not baritus or barditus.
batillum, v. va-.
battuo, not batuo.
belua, not bell-.
beneficium, beneficus, benevolentia, benevolus, rather than beni-.
bibliotheca, also bybl- (*βίβλος, βύβλος*).
bipartitus or bipert-.
Boeotii or -ti.
Bosphorus, rather than Bosporus (in spite of the Greek form *Βόσπορος*).
braca, bracatus, rather than bracc-.
bracchium, rather than brachium.
brattea (-tia), bratteatus, rather than bract-.
Brundisium, not -dusium.
bucina, bucinator, not bucc-.
bucula or bocula.
bybliotheca, *v.* bibliotheca.

C

C. as abbreviation for Gaius (early Lat. Caius), rather than G., though this also occurs.
caecus, not coe-.
caelebs, not coe-.
caelum, -estis, etc., not coe-.
caementum, not ce-.
caenum, rather than coe-.
caepe, also cepe.
caeremonia (caeri-), not cer-.
caesaries, not ces-.
caespes, not cespes.
caestus (*for boxing*), not cestus.
caeteri, v. ceteri.
caetra, caetratus, rather than cetra, etc.
Calendae, v. Kalendae.
calumnia, v. Kalumnia.
Camena, not Camoena.
camera, not camara.
candela, not -ella.
Carthago or Karthago.
cauda, not coda.
caupo, rather than copo.
caurus, not corus.
causa, rather than -ssa.
cautela, not -ella.
cena, not coe-.
cepe, v. caepe.
cervesia or -visia, not cerevisia.
cespes, v. caespes.
ceteri, not cae-.
ceteroqui, not -quin.
cetra, -atus, v. caet-.
charta, not carta.
cheragra, or chir-.
chorda, not corda.
circumeo or circueo; circumitus or circuitus; circumitio or circuitio.
clatri, rather than clathri.
claustrum, not clos-.
clipeus, rather than clu-. (Not cly-.)
cloaca, not cluaca.
Cn. as abbrev. for Gnaeus. Cf. C.
Cnosus, Cnosius, or Gnosus, Gnosius, not Cnoss.
co, rather than con, before n: v. infr.
coclea, rather than cochlea.
coda, *v.* cauda.
coicio, rather than coiicio, conjicio: see Introd. Note.
commenticius, not -tius: v. additicius.
comminus, not cominus.
comprehendo, rather than comprendo.
condicio, not conditio.
conecto, rather than conn-.
conicio, conjicio, v. coicio.
conitor, rather than connitor.
coniveo, rather than conn-.
conjunx, rather than conjux.
consecro, rather than consacro.
contemno, -tempsi, -ptum, contemptor, not contemsi, -temtum, -temtor.
contio, not concio.
conubium, rather than conn-.
conventicius, not -tius.
convicium, not -tium.
coquus, rather than cocus.
cothurnus or coturnus.
cottidie, cotidie, rather than quot-.
crebresco, not -besco.
cucullus (*cuckoo*) or cuculus.
culleus, -um, not culeus, -um.
cum, not quom or quum, both as Prep. and Conj.* (Quom archaic.)
cumba, rather than cymba.
cumque, not cunque.
cuppes, cuppedo, cuppedia, rather than cupes, etc.
cupressus, not cy-.
Cybēbe and Cybēle.
cycnus, rather than cyg-.

D

Dalmatia, Dalmaticus, or Del-.
damma, not dama.
Danuvius, rather than -bius.
Dareus, rather than -ius.
decima (*subst.*), decimanus, or decu-.
decimus (*adj.*), not -umus (archaic).
defatigo, defatigatio, or defe-.
defraudo, rather than -frudo.
deicio, rather than deiicio, dejicio.
delectus, v. dilectus.
delenio, not -linio.
Delmatia, v. Dal-.
depeciscor, depectus, rather than depac-.
deprehendo or deprendo.
derigo, *to bring into a straight line;* dirigo, *to direct, guide in different ways.*
describo, *to write down, describe;* discribo, *to mark off, divide.* So, descriptio and discriptio.
designo, *to mark down;* dissigno, *to arrange.* So, designatio, dissignatio.
detrecto or -tracto.
dexter, tera, terum, or -tra, -trum. In the prose of Quintilian's age, the contr. form is preferred.
dicio, not ditio.
dilectus (*levy*), rather than delectus.
dinosco, rather than dignosco.
dirigo, v. derigo.
discidium, not dissidium.
discribo, v. describo.
disicio, rather than disiicio, disjicio: see Introd. Note.
dissaepio, not -sepio.
dissidium, v. discidium.
dissigno, dissignator, dissignatio, v. designo, etc.
ditio, v. dicio.
divus; also, in acc. and abl., sub dium, sub dio.
drachma, not drachuma (archaic).
dumetum, dumosus, and dumm-.
dumtaxat, not dun-.
dupondius or di-.

E

Ebenus, v. hebenus.
eculeus, rather than equuleus.
edera, v. hedera.
edyllium or idyl-.
ei (*interj.*), rather than hei.
eia or heia.
eicio, rather than eiicio, ejicio: see Introd. Note, p. vi.
elegans, not eligans.

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* The old form for the Conjunction was quom, which was still so used by some writers in the time of Quintilian (Inst. Or. 1, 7, 4). The form quum is fully discussed by Brambach (Orthogr. p. 223, foll.), who finds no convincing proof of its use before the 4th century A.D.

elegea or -ia.
elephas, not -ans.
elleborus, rather than hell-.
eluo, eluor, late forms for hell-.
epistula, rather than epistola.
era, erus, erilis, rather than her-.
euhan, rather than evan or euan.
euhans, rather than evans.
Euhias, Euhius, rather than Ev-.
euhoe, not evoe.
exedra, exedrium, or exh-.
exim or exin.
existimo, existimatio, rather than existumo, etc.
exsanguis, rather than exanguis. So in other words where ex is followed by s: *e.g.* exsul, exsilium, exsors, exsulto, etc.

F

Faeles or feles.
faenerator, faenero, faenus, rather than fe-. Not foe-.
faenile, faenisex, faenum, etc., not fe- or foe-.
faenus, v. faenerator.
fecundus, fecundo, etc., not foe-.
feles, v. faeles.
femina, not foemina.
fenerator, etc., v. fae-.
fenum, v. faenile.
fenus, v. fae-.
fetialis, not fec-.
fetidus, feteo, etc., rather than foe-.
fetus (*subst.* and *adj.*), not foetus.
ficticius, not -tius.
fides or fidis (musical string).
finitimus, rather than -tumus (archaic).
fluvidus or fluidus.
foecundus, etc., v. fe-.
foedus (*adj.*), not fedus.
foedus (*subst.*), not fedus.
foenum, foenile, etc., v. fae-.
foenus, etc., v. fae-.
foetus, v. fe-.
formidulosus or formidolosus. (The latter somewhat archaic.)
formosus, not formonsus.
frenum, not fraen-.
frustum, not -trum.
futtilis, rather than futilis.

G

G. as abbrev. for Gaius, v. C.
Gaetuli or Getuli.
Gaius, not Caius; in *gen.* Gai rather than Gaii.
Genava, rather than Geneva.
genetivus, not geni-.
genetrix, not geni-. (Masc. genitor.)
gentilicius, not -tius.
Getuli, v. Gaet-.
gilvus, not gilbus.
girus, v. gyrus.
glaeba, rather than gleba.
Gn. as abbrev. for Gnaeus, v. Cn.
gnarus or narus.
gnatus, gnata, v. natus.
gnavus, v. navus.
gratiis (somewhat archaic), or gratis.
grunnio, not grundio.
gutus, rather than guttus.
gyrus, not girus.

H

Hadria, Hadriaticus, etc., not Adr-.
Hadrumetum, not Adr-.
haedilia, haedus, not hoed-.
Halaesus, not -esus.
halica, v. alica.
halucinor, v. al-.
Hamilcar, not Am-.
Hammon, rather than Am-.
Hannibal, Hanno, not Ann-.
harena, rather than arena (also a true ancient form). So, harenosus.
hariola, hariolus, hariolor, etc., not ar-.
harundo, rather than ar-.
haruspex, with deriv., rather than ar-.
Hasdrubal, not Asdr-.
haud, rather than haut. Also, before cons., hau.
haveo or aveo
hebenus, rather than ebenus. But the MSS. fluctuate.
hedera, rather than edera.
heia or eia.
heiulo, heiulatio, rather than ei-, ej-.
Heliopolis or Heliupolis (Ἡλίου πόλις).
helleborus, v. ell-.
helluo, helluor, helluatio (also ell-), rather than heluo, etc.
Helotae, v. Hilotae.
Heraclēa or -īa.
hercisco or erc-.
here or heri: the former temp. Quintilian: the latter used by Augustus.
heres, hereditas, not er-.
herus, hera, v. erus.
Hiberus, rather than Iberus. So, Hiberia, etc.
hiems, rather than hiemps (also a true ancient form).
Hilotae or Ilotae, rather than Hel-.
Hister, rather than Ister. So, Histria, etc.
hoedus, v. haedus.
holitor, holitorium, holus, rather than ol-.
honor or honos.
humerus, v. umerus.
humidus, v. umidus.
humor, v. umor.

I

Iacio in comps.: v. Introd. Note, p. vi.
Iberus, v. Hi-.
idcirco or icc-.
idem: the contr. pl. masc. idem was in use as well as abl. isdem.
identidem, rather than idem-.
idyllium or edyll-.
iecur, not iecor, iocur.
Ilerda, not Hi-.
ilico, not ill-.
Ilotae, v. Hilotae.
imbecillus, not -is.
immo, not imo.
inclitus, inclutus, not inclytus.
incoho, rather than inchoo.
increbresco, not -besco.
indutiae, not -ciae.
infitiae, infitior, etc., not infic-.
ingratis or ingratiis: cf. gratiis.
inicio, rather than iniicio, injicio. (But see Introd. Note, p. vi.)
intellegentia, rather than intelligentia.
internecio, rather than -nicio.
intibus, -um, not intub-, intyb-.
intimus, not intumus (archaic).
Ister, etc., *v.* Hist-.
iucundus, not iocundus.
Iudaea, not -ea.
Iuppiter, rather than Jupiter.

K

Kaeso or Caeso.
Kalendae, rather than Cal-.
Kalumnia, in forensic language only.
Karthago or Car-.

L

Lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima (-yma).
lagoena, -ona, not lagena.
lamina, contr. lamna, also lammina.
lancea, not -ia.
lanterna, rather than laterna.
laterculus, rather than latericulus.
latericius, not -tius.
lavo, lautus, rather than lotus.
lauretum, also loretum.
lautumiae, not latomiae.
legitimus, not legitumus (archaic).
lepor, rather than lepos.
letum, not lethum.
lēvis, not laevis.
libet, libens, libido; archaic, lub-.
linter, also lunter.
linteum, not -ium.
lis; stlis, archaic: only retained in legal phrase stlitibus judicandis.
littera rather than litera.
litus, not littus.
locusta or lucusta.
loquela, not -ella.
lubet, lubido, v. libet.
lunter, v. linter.

M

Maereo, maeror, maestus, maestitia, not moe-.
magno opere or magnopere.
Maia, not Maiia.
maledicus, maleficus, malevolus, etc., rather than mali-.
manceps; *gen.* mancipis; mancupis (archaic).
mancipium, not -cupium.
manibiae or -ubiae.
manifestus; manufestus (archaic).
manipretium or manupretium; also, manus pretium.
Marcomani, later -manni.
Masinissa or Massinissa.
Mauretania, not Mauri-.
maximus; maxumus (archaic).
Megalensia or -esia.
membranacius or -eus.
mercennarius, rather than mercenarius.
mille, millia (rather than milia).
milliens, milies, rather than -ens.
minimus, rather than -umus (archaic).
mitulus, rather than mitylus, mytilus.
monumentum, rather than moni-.
Mucius, not Mutius.
mucus, also muccus.
multa (*fine*), not mulcta. So multo.
mundities, -ia, not -cies, etc.
murena, not -aena.
murra, not myrrha. So murreus.
myrtus, not murtus. So myrteus. But murtetum as well as myrtetum.

N

Nae, v. ne.
naenia, v. nenia.
nanciscor, nactus, rather than nanctus.
narus or gnarus.
natus, nata, rather than gn- (archaic).
navus, rather than gnavus (archaic).
nē (*verily*), not nae.
neglego, neglegens, etc., not negligo, etc.
negotium, negotior, not -cium, -cior.
nenia, not naenia.
nequiquam, rather than nequicquam (also a genuine old form).
ningo, not ninguo.
nomisma, not num-.
nosco, not gnosco (archaic).
novendialis or novem-.
Novensides or -siles.
novicius, not -tius.
nummus, not numus.
nuncius, v. nuntius.
nunquam or numquam.
nuntio, nuntius, not nunc-.

O

Obedio, v. oboedio.
obicio, rather than obiicio, objicio. (But see Introd. Note.)
oboedio, not obedio.
obscenus, rather than -scaenus. Not obscoenus.
obsonium, obsonor, or ops-.
obstipesco, rather than obstu-.
odor, not odos (archaic).
olitor, olus, etc., v. hol-.
opilio, rather than upilio.
optimus, not -tumus (archaic).
orichalcum, not auri-.

P

Paedor, -idus, rather than ped-.
paelex, rather than pelex. (Not pellex.)
Paeligni, not Peligni.
paene, not pene or poene,

paenitet, not poe-.
paenula, not pe-.
Palilia, also Parilia.
Parnasus, -ius, rather than Parnass-.
parvulus, not -olus.
Paullus, also Paulus.
paulus, rather than paullus; so paulatim.
pedetentim or -temptim.
pedisequus, not pediss-.
peiero, rather than peiuro; not perjuro.
peiurus or periurus.
pelex (pell-), v. paelex.
Peligni, v. Pae-.
penula, v. pae-.
penuria, not pae-.
percontor, -tatio, etc., not percunct-.
percrebresco, not -besco.
peregre or peregri; latter rare.
periuro, v. peiero.
periurus, v. peiurus.
perlego, not pellego or pelligo.
petorritum, not petoritum.
Phraates, Phrates, or Phrahates.
pignus, *gen.* -oris or -eris.
pilleus, -olus, not pileus.
plausor, not plo-.
plaustrum, not plo-.
plebeius; *gen. sing.* and *n. pl.* plebei, rather than plebeii; so plebeis, rather than -eiis.
poenitet, v. paenitet.
pomeridianus, v. post-.
pomerium, not pomoerium.
Pomptinus, not Pont-.
pontifex, not pontufex (archaic).
Poplicola, *v.* Publicola.
Porcius, not -tius.
Porsena or Porsenna.
Portunus, not -tumnus.
postmeridianus, also posm-, not pom-.
praegnans or -gnas.
praesaepis, -ia, rather than praesep-: cf. saepio.
praestolor, not -ulor.
prehendo, also prendo.
prelum, not praelum.
pro (*interj.*), not proh.
proelium, not prae-.
proicio, rather than proiicio, projicio.
promunturium, rather than promontorium.
prooemium, not proh-.
propitius, not propic-.
prorsus, not prorsum (archaic).
proscaenium, not -scenium. Cf. scaena.
protinus, rather than -tenus.
proximus, not -umus (archaic).
ptisanarium, *v.* tisan-.
Publicola: older forms Poplicola Pupl-.
publicus: poplicus, puplicus (archaic).
pulcher, not -cer.
punire, not poe- (archaic).
putresco or putesco.
Pythagorēus, not -aeus or -ius.

Q

Quadriduum, not quatr-.
quadripes or quadrupes.
quamquam or quan-.
quanto opere or quantopere.
quattuor, rather than quatuor.
querela, rather than -ella.
quicquam, rather than quid-.
quicumque, rather than -cunque.
Quinctius, Quinctia (more archaic than the forms without c).
Quinctilis or Quint-.
Quinctilius, Quinctus: cf. Quinctius.
Quintilianus, not Quinct-.
quidque, not quicque.
quidquid or quic-.
quotidie, v. cottidie.
quotiens, rather than -es: v. aliquotiens.
quum, v. cum.

R

Raeda, rather than reda; not rh-.
Raeti, Raetia, not Rh-.
recido, reccidi, rather than recidi.
recipero, also recu-.
redemptor, not redemtor.
refero, rettuli, rather than retuli.
Regium, not Rh-.
reicio, rather than reiicio, rejicio: v. Introd. Note, p. vi.
religio, -osus, not rell-.
reliquiae, rather than rell-.
repello, reppuli, not repuli.
reperio, repperi, not reperi.
reprehendo or -prendo.
res publica, not as one word.
restinguo, not -stingo.
retracto, not -trecto.
Rhegium, v. Regium.
rhombus, not rombus.
Riphaei, not Ripaei.
robigo, not ru-.
robur, -oris, not robor.
rursum, rursus, not rusus.

S

Saeculum, not se-.
saepes, saepio, not se-.
saeta, -osus, not se-.
Sallustius, not Salustius.
Sardanapallus, rather than -palus.
sario, rather than sarrio.
sarisa, rather than sarissa.
satrapēa, rather than satrapīa.
satura, satira, not -yra.
scaena, -icus, not sce-.
sceptrum, not scae-.
scida, not scheda.
sebum, not sevum.
secius, v. setius.
seiunx, not seiux.
Seleucea or (later) Seleucia.
semestris, not -menstris.
semesus or semessus.
semustus, rather than semiustus.
sepulcrum, rather than -chrum.
sequor, secutus, not sequutus.
sescenti, not sex-.
Sestius, not Sextius. The latter form archaic, as in the name Sextius Tarquinius.
setius, rather than secius. (According to Corssen, the only form authorized by early Inscriptions: Ausspr., etc., i. 23.)
sexus, also in certain constr. secus.
simulacrum, not -chrum.
singillatim, not singul-.
sodalicius, not -tius.
solacium, not -tium.
sollemnis, not -ennis or -empnis.
sollers, -ertia, not soler-.
sollicitus, sollicito, etc., not solic-.
somnulentus, rather than somno-.
spatior, not -cior.
spondeus or -ius.
stillicidium, not stili-.
stilus, not sty-.
stlis, v. lis.
stuppa, -eus, not stupa, -eus.
suadela, not -ella.
subditicius, not -tius.
subicio, rather than subiicio, subjicio. (But see Introd. Note.)
suboles, not sob-.
subrogo or surr-.
subsicivus, not subse-.
subtemen or -tegmen.
succenseo, v. suscenseo.
sucus, not succ-.
Suebi, Suebicus, not Suev-.
Sulpicius, not -tius.
sulphur, also -pur, not -fur.
supellex, not supp-.
superiacio, not -iicio.
supplex, etc., not supl-.
sursum, -us, not susum, etc.
suscenseo, rather than succ-.
suspicio (noun), rather than -pitio.
synodus or synhodus.
Syracosius, not -cusius; but Syracusanus.
Syria, rather than Suria.

T

Taeter, not teter.
tanquam or tam-.
tanto opere or tantopere.
tantundem, not tantum-.
Tarracina, not Terr-.
tegmen or tegimen; the latter in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*
temperi, temperius, not -ori, etc.
tento and tempto.
Teresias or Ti-.
tesqua, not tesca.
teter, v. tae-.
Thalia, better than -ea.
thesaurus, not thens- (archaic).
Thrax or Thraex.
thus, v. tus.
Thyias, not Thyas.
thynnus, not thunnus.
tinea, not -ia.
tingo, not -guo.
tisanarium, not ptis-.
totiens, rather than -es: cf. aliquotiens.
traiectus, not trans-.
tralaticius, not -tius.
transicio, traicio, rather than traiicio, trajicio.
transmitto or tramitto.
transno or trano.
transversus, not -vorsus.
Trasumennus, Tarsumennus, Trasimennus, rather than -menus.
Treveri, by corruption Treviri.
tribunicius, not -tius.
trigesimus or -cesimus.
trimestris, not -menstris.
tripartitus or -pert-.
tropaeum or troph-.
tus, rather than thus.
tutela, not -ella.

V = U as vowel.

Ulixes, not Ulysses.
umerus, not hu-.
umidus, umor, not hu-.
unguo or ungo.
unquam or umquam.
upilio, v. op-.
utrimque, rather than utrinque.

V consonantal.

Vacatio, not vocatio.
valetudo, not vali-.
vapor, not -os.
vatillum, not ba-.
vehemens, rather than vemens.
Vei, Veis, rather than Veii, Veiis.
veneo, venus, venalicius, not vae-.
Vergilius, Verginius, not Virg-.*
versus, verto, vertex, not vor- (archaic). So in all compounds.
vespere or -i.
vester, not voster (archaic).
vicesimus, rather than vig-.
victima, not -tuma (archaic).
vinculum or -clum.
vinolentus, -ia, or vinu-.
viretum, not -etum.
Virgilius, v. Ver-.
volaemus or volemus.
Volcanus, not Vul-.
volgus, volnus, volpes, voltus: v. vul-.
vorsus, vorto, vortex: v. ver-.
Vortumnus, not Ver-.
voster, v. vester.
Vulcanus, v. Vol-.
vulgus, vulnus, vulpes, vultur, vultus, not vol- (archaic).

Z

Zmyrna, rather than Smyrna.

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* But the established English form is Virgil; as in Ital. Virgilio.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.*

Aem. Mac.	**Aemilius Macer**, *poet*,	obiit	B.C.	16
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy*,	flor.	,,	94
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry*, circa A.D. 4th cent.			
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, *poet*,	,,	A.D.	8
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, *Christian writer*,	,,	,,	360
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, *lawyer*,	,,	B.C.	22
Ambros.	Ambrosius, *Christian Writer*,	ob.	A.D.	397
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*,	fl.	,,	380
Ampel.	L. Ampellus, *hist.* about		,,	300
Apic.	Apicius Coelius, *writer on cookery* (date of work unknown).			
App.	Lucius Appuleius, *philosopher*, Ed. Elmenhorst, 1621.	,,	,,	150

,, Apol Apologia *or* De Magia.
,, Flor., Florida.
,, Met. *or* M., Metamorphoses.
,, Trism., Trismegistus.

App.	L. Appuleius Barbarus, *botanical writer*, about	,,	,,	350

,, Herb., Herbarium.

Arat.	Arator, *Christian poet*,	ob.	,,	566
Arat.	Aratus, *author of two Greek astronomical poems, translated by Cicero*,	fl.	B.C.	270
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer*,	,,	A.D.	297
Ascon	Q. Asconius Pedianus, *grammarian*,	,,	,,	40
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist.*	ob.	,,	4
Att. *or* Acc.	L. Attius *or* Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	130
Auct. B. Afr	Auctor Belli Africani.			
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.			
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.			
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).			
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, *rhet.*			
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris.			
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeiorum.			
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer*,	ob.	A.D.	430
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	,,	,,	14
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.*	fl.	,,	358
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	,,	,,	350

,, Ecl., Eclogarium.
,, Ep., Epistolae.
,, Epigr., Epigrammata.
,, Epit., Epitaphia.
,, Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.
,, Idyll., Idyllia, *or* Edyllia.
,, Parent., Parentalia.
,, Per., Periochae.
,, Prof., Professores.
,, Sap., Sapientes.

Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	,,	,,	370
Bibl.	Biblia.			
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius, *phil.*	ob.	,,	524
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	,,	B.C.	42
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, *writer of comedy*,	,,	,,	168
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, *hist.*	,,	,,	44

,, B. C., Bellum Civile.
,, B. G., Bellum Gallicum.

Callistr.	Callistratus, *lawyer*,	fl.	A.D.	200
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, *poet*, perh. about	,,	,,	285
Cap. *or* Mart. Cap.	Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, *encyclopaedist*, about	fl	A.D.	480
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*, about	,,	,,	293
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, *hist.*	,,	B.C	140
Cassiod.	M. A. Cassiodorus, *hist.*	ob.	A.D.	562
Cato	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*	,,	B.C.	149

,, R. R., De Re rustica.

Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*,	fl.	,,	55
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*, perh.	,,	A.D	10
Censor.	Censorinus, *chronologist*,	,,	,,	238
Charis.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*,	,,	,,	400
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*,	ob.	B.C.	43

,, Acad., Academicae Quaestiones.
,, Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro (Frag.)
,, Agr., Oratio de lege Agraria.
,, Am., de Amicitia, *or* Laelius.
,, Arat., transl. of Aratus.
,, Arch., Oratio pro Archia.
,, Att., Epistolae ad Atticum.
,, Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.
,, Brut., Brutus, seu de Claris Oratoribus.
,, Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.
,, Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.
,, Clod. et Cur., Oratio in Clodium et Curionom (Frag.).
,, Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.
,, Coel., Oratio pro M. Coelio.
,, Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.
,, Div., De Divinatione.
,, Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.
,, Dom., Oratio pro Domo.
,, Fam., Epistolae ad Familiares.
,, Fat., De Fato.
,, Fin., de Finibus.
,, Flac., *or* Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.
,, Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.
,, Fragm., Fragmenta.
,, Inv., De Inventione.
,, Lael., Laelius *or* De Amicitia.
,, Leg., De Legibus.
,, Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.
,, Manil., Oratio pro lege Manilia.
,, Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.
,, Mil., Oratio pro Milone.
,, Mur., Oratio pro L. Murena.
,, N. D., De Natura Deorum.
,, Off., De Officiis.
,, Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.
,, Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.
,, De Or., De Oratore.
,, Par., Paradoxa.
,, Part. Or., Partitiones Oratoriae.
,, Phil., Orationes Philippicae.
,, Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.
,, Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.
,, Post. Red., Oratio post Reditum in Senatum.
,, Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.
,, Quint., Oratio pro P. Quintio.
,, Q. Fr., Epistolae ad Q. Fratrem.
,, Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.
,, Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Postumo.
,, Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Roscio Amerino.
,, Rosc. C. *or* Com., Oratio pro Roscio Comoedo.
,, Rep., De Republica.
,, De Sen. *or* Sen., De Senectute, *or* Cato Major.
,, Sest., Oratio pro Sestio.
,, Sull., Oratio pro Sulla.
,, Top., Topica.
,, Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio (Frag.).
,, Tusc., Disputationes Tusculanae.
,, Tim., Timaeus *or* De Universo.
,, Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.
,, Verr., Orationes in Verrem.

Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	fl.	A.D	395
Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	,,	470
Cod.	Codex.			

,, Greg., Gregorianus.
,, Hermog., Hermogenianus.
,, Just., Justinianus.
,, Theod., Theodosianus.

Coel. Aurel.	Coelius Aurelianus, *physician*, (date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.)			

,, Acut., Acutae Passiones.
,, Tard., Tardae Passiones.

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* The dates in this List are derived, in most cases, from Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only approximations to the true eras of the writers.

Col	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	fl.	A.D.	20
„ Arb., De Arboribus				
Commod.	Commodianus, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	270
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*,	„	„	566
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *hist.* prob. 1st cent. A.D., acc. to Buttmann,	„	„	69
Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	„	258
Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, perhaps		„	320
Dig.	Digesta, *i.e.* libri Pandectarum.			
Diom.	Diomedes, *grammarian*, prob. 5th cent. A.D.			
Dion. Cato,	Dionysius Cato, *writer of distichs*.			
Donat. *or* Don	Aelius Donatus, *grammarian and commentator*,	fl.	„	350
Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.			
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	169
Eum.	Eumenius, *panegyrist*,	fl.	A.D.	300
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *hist.*	„	„	360
Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, *hist.*	„	B.C.	212
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, *hist.*	ob.	A.D.	21
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*, 4th cent. A.D.			
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*,	fl.	„	340
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, *hist.*	„	„	115
Fronto *or* Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator*,	„	„	150
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquaeductibus*, etc	ob.	„	106
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian*, 6th cent. A.D.			
Gai. *or* Cai.	Gaius *or* Caius, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	160
Gall.	C. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	26
Gargil.	Gargilius Martialis, *writer on horticulture, etc.* (date uncertain, but earlier than Palladius).			
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *gram.*, etc.	fl.	A.D.	150
German	Caesar Germanicus, *poet*,	ob.	„	19
Gloss.	Glossarium.			
„ Cyril., Cyrilli.				
„ Philox., Philoxeni.				
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, *poet*,	fl.	B.C.	6
Hier.	Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	A.D.	420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *hist.*	„	B.C.	43
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*,	„	„	8
„ A. P., Ars Poetica.				
„ Carm. Sec., Carmen Seculare.				
„ Ep., Epistolae.				
„ Epod., Epodi.				
„ Od., Odae.				
„ S. Satirae.				
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist*,	fl.	A.D.	4
„ Ast., Astronomia.				
„ F., Fabellae.				
Hyg.	Hyginus Gromaticus, *writer on surveying*,	„	„	110
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			
„ Don., Donii.				
„ Fabr., Fabretti.				
„ Graev., Graevii.				
„ Grut., Gruteri.				
„ Gud., Gudii.				
„ Maff., Maffeii.				
„ Murat., Muratorii.				
„ Orell., Orelli.				
„ Rein., Reinesii.				
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalonsis, *gram.*	ob.	„	636
„ Orig., Origines.				
Jabol.	Jabolenus *or* Javolenus Priscus, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	120
Jornand.	Jornandes, *hist.* about	„	„	550
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, *lawyer*,	„	„	148
Just.	Justinus, *hist.* (date unknown)			
Justin. *or* Just	Justinianus, *emperor*,	ob.	„	565
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*,	fl.	„	82
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	325
Labeo.	Antistius Labeo, *lawyer*,	„	B.C.	18
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*,	ob.	„	43
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer*,	fl.	A.D.	301
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, *hist.* about		A.D.	293
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum.		B.C.	450
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, *hist.*	ob.	A.D.	17
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	240
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*,	ob.	A.D.	65
Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*,	„	B.C.	103
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*, about	„	„	50
M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, *hist.*	fl.	„	10
Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, *annalist and orator*,	ob.	„	66
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*,	fl.	A.D.	395
„ Sat. *or* S., Saturnalia.				
„ Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.				
Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, *panegyrist*,	„	„	290
Manil.	M. Manilius, *poet*,	„	„	16
Marc.	Aelius Marcianus, *lawyer*,	„	„	230
Marc. Emp	Marcellus Empiricus, *physician*,	„	„	400
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*,	ob.	„	104
Mela,	Pomponius Mela, *geographer*,	fl.	„	45
Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	230
Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, *lawyer*,	„	„	230
Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum.		„	14
Naev.	C. Naevius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	202
Nazar.	Nazarius, *panegyrist*,	fl.	A.D.	320
Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*,	„	„	288
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*,	„	B.C.	44
Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, *philos.*	„	„	64
Novat.	Novatianus, *Chr. writer*,	„	A.D.	251
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *gram.* between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.			
Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis.*			
Oros.	Paulus Orosius, *hist.*		„	416
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*,	ob.	„	18
„ A. A., Ars Amatoria.				
„ Am., Amores.				
„ Cons., Consolatio.				
„ Fast. *or* F., Fasti.				
„ Hal., Halieuticon.				
„ H., Heroides.				
„ Ib., Ibis.				
„ Med., Medicamina.				
„ M., Metamorphoses.				
„ Nux, Nux Elegia.				
„ Pont., Epistolae ex Ponto.				
„ R. Am., Remedia Amoris.				
„ Tr., Tristia.				
Pac. *or* Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	154
Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*,	„	A.D.	391
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*, perh. about		„	350
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, *lawyer*,	„	„	200
Paul.	Julius Paullus, *lawyer*,	„	„	210
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	„	431
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petrocorius, *poet*,	fl.	„	461
Paul. Silent.	Paulus Silentiarius, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	562
Paul. Vict.	Paulus Victor, *topographer*,	„	„	390
Pelag.	Pelagonius, *writer De Re Veterinaria* (later than Vegetius).			
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist*,	ob.	„	62
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	„	„	66
Phaedr.	Phaedrus, *fabulist*,	fl.	„	15
Placid.	Luctatius Placidius, *scholiast.*			
Plaut. *or* Pl	T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	184
„ Amph. *or* Am., Amphitruo.				
„ Asin. *or* As., Asinaria.				
„ Aul., Aulularia.				
„ Bacch. or Bac., Bacchides.				
„ Capt., Capteivei.				
„ Cas., Casina.				
„ Cist., Cistellaria.				
„ Curc., Curculio.				
„ Epid., Epidicus.				
„ Men., Menaechmei.				
„ Merc., Mercator.				
„ Mil., Miles Gloriosus				
„ Most., Mostellaria.				
„ Pers., Persa.				
„ Poen., Poenulus.				
„ Ps., Pseudolus				
„ Rud., Rudens.				
„ Stich., Stichus.				
„ Trin., Trinummus.				
„ Truc., Truculentus.				

Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	ob.	A.D.	79
„ H. N., Naturalis Historia.				
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor)	fl.	„	100
„ Ep. Epistolae.				
„ Pan., Panegyricus.				
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physician*, 3rd century; or, acc. to others,		„	500
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *lawyer*,	„	„	138
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*,	„	B.C.	17
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian*,	„	A.D.	440
Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, *grammarian* (date uncertain).			
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*,	„	B.C.	30
Prud	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet*.	„	A.D.	397
Ps. Quint	Pseudo-Quintilianus; the author (or authors) unknown.			
„ Decl., Declamationes.				
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, *mimographer*,	„	B.C.	44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	„	43
„ Pet. Consul., De Petitione Consulatus.				
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	„	A.D.	118
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemnius Fannius, *poet*,	fl.	„	312
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, *hist*.	„	„	364
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatianus, *poet*,	„	„	410
Sall	C. Sallustius Crispus, *hist*.	ob.	B.C.	34
„ C., Catilina.				
„ Hist., Historia. (Frag.)				
„ J., Jugurtha				
Salv.	Salvianus, *Chr. writer*,	fl.	A.D.	475
Sarisb.	Sarisburiensis, *i.e.* John of Salisbury, *monkish writer*,	ob.	„	1182
Scaev.	Q. Mucius Scaevola, *lawyer*,	„	B.C.	82
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician*,	fl.	A.D.	43
Sedul.	Coelius Sedulius, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	450
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	„	„	15
„ Contr., Controversiae.				
„ Suas., Suasoriae.				
Sen	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher*,	ob.		65
„ Ben., De Beneficiis.				
„ Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.				
„ Clem., de Clementia.				
Cons. ad Helv., Consolatio ad Helviam.				
„ Cons. ad Marc., Consolatio ad Marciam.				
„ Cons. ad Poly., Consolatio ad Polybium.				
„ Const., De Constantia Sapientis.				
„ Ep., Epistolae.				
„ Ira, de Ira.				
„ Mort. Claud., De Morte Claudii Caes				
„ N. Q., Naturales Quaestiones.				
„ Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.				
„ Prov., De Providentia.				
„ Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi				
„ Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.				
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy* (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher).			
„ Agam., Agamemnon.				
„ Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.				
„ Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus				
„ Hippol., Hippolytus				
„ Med., Medea.				
„ Octav., Octavia.				
„ Oedip., Oedipus.				
„ Phoen., Phoenissae (or Thebais).				
„ Thyest., Thyestes				
„ Troad., Troades.				
Ser Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physician*,	„	„	212
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus *grammarian*.	fl.	„	395
Sev.	Cornelius Severus, *poet*,	„	„	10
Sic. Fl.	Siculus Flaccus, *writer on surveying*,	„	„	100

Sid.	Sidonius Apollinaris, *Christian writer*,	ob.	A.D.	483
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	„	„	100
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *hist and orator*,	?	B.C.	78
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, *gram*.	„	A.D.	238
Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*,	„	„	293
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*		„	82
„ Ach., Achilleis.				
„ Silv. *or* S., Silvae				
„ Theb. *or* Th., Thebais.				
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	„	„	110
Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, *Christian writer*,	„	„	400
Symm	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc.	„	„	395
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *hist*. perh.	ob.	„	118
„ A., Annales.				
„ Agr., Agricola.				
„ G., Germania.				
„ H., Historia.				
„ Or., De Oratoribus.				
Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	„	B.C.	159
„ Ad., Adelphi.				
„ And., Andria.				
„ Eun., Eunuchus.				
„ Heaut., Heautontimorumenos				
„ Hec., Hecyra.				
„ Ph., Phormio				
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, *gram*.	fl.	A.D.	100
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	195
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*,	„	„	197
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet*,	ob	B.C.	18
Titinn.	Titinnius, *writer of comedy*,	fl.	„	170
Treb. Poll.	Trebellius Pollio, *hist*.	„	A.D.	320
Turp.	Sextus Turpilius, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	101
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *lawyer*,	„	A.D.	228
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, *poet*, about	fl.	B.C.	80
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*.	„	A.D.	70
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *hist*.	„	„	26
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.	ob.	B.C.	28
„ L. L., De Lingua Latina. Ed. Spengel, 1826. The third figures cited are those of the Bipont pages, except when § is prefixed, which indicates the section of Müller's edition.				
„ R. R., De Re Rustica.				
Veg.	F. Renatus Vegetius, *writer De Re Militari*,	fl.	A.D.	386
Veg.	P. Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Veterinaria* (his date is uncertain, but was long subsequent to that of the preceding author).			
Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, *hist*.	„	„	30
Venant.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr poet*,	„	„	600
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, *gram*.	„	B.C.	20
Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, *geographer*.			
Virg.	P Virgilius Maro, *poet*,	ob	„	19
„ Aen., Aeneis.				
„ Cat., Catalecta.				
„ Cir., Ciris.				
„ Cop., Copa.				
„ E., Eclogae.				
„ G., Georgica.				
„ Mor. *or* M., Moretum.				
Vitr	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	fl	„	20
Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, *hist*	„	A.D	306
Vulc. Gall	Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about	„	„	293
Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis.			

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i. e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, *or* adversus
Ait., Aiton.
al., alii *or* alia, others *or* other.
al. leg., alii legunt.
All., Allioni.
analog., analogous, -ly.
ant., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
arch., archaic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
Aug., Augustan.
Bl., Bloch.
botan., botanical.
Bull., Bulliard.
card., cardinal.
Cav., Cavanilles.
cf., confer (compare)
class., classic, -al.
col., column.
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
com., comic, *or* in comedy.
comm. *or* c., common gender.
comp., comparative, compound.
compd., compound.
conj., conjunction, *or* conjugation
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted *or* contrary.
correl., correlative, -ively.
corresp., corresponding.
Cuv., Cuvier.
dat., dative
Dalesch., Daleschamps.
D. C. *or* De Can., De Candolle
decl., declension.
defect., defective.
demonstr., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dep., depend., dependent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
Desf., Desfontaines.
Desm., Desmarest.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
Donaldson, Varr., Donaldson's Varronianus.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
ed., editio.
e. g., exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
Eng., English.
Eng. Journ. Ed., English Journal of Education
==, equivalent to, or identical with.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation.
extr., extern.
Fabr., Fabricius.
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
f. t., finite (opp. *to* infinitive)
foll., followed.
follg., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
frgm., frag., *or* fr., fragmenta.
freq., frequentative *or* frequent, -ly
fut., future.
Gaertn., Gaertner.
gen., genitive, generally. — in gen., in a general sense.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
Gm., Gmel., Gmelin.
Goth., Gothic.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
Hoffm., Hoffmann.
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
imperat., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
incep., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., *or* ad init., at the beginning
inscrr., inscriptions.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intrans., intransitive.
irreg., irregular
It., Italian
JCtus, juris consultus
jurid., juridical.
Key, Key's Latin Grammar.
Key, Alph., Key's Alphabet.
Lacep., Lacepede.
Lam., Lamarck.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
Lath., Latham.
Latr., Latreille.
l., lege *or* lectio.
leg., legit, legunt, legal.
Lett., Lettish.
L'Her., L'Heritier.
L. *or* Linn., Linnaeus.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
Lith., Lithuanian.
l. c. *or* loc. cit., loco citato.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical.
met. *or* metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., manuscript.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
O. H. G., old High German.
obj. *or* object., objective, -ly.
onomat., onomatopee.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
ord., ordinal.
orig., origin, original, originally.
Osc., Oscan.
P., Putschius, Grammaticae Latinae Auctores, Hanov. 1605.
p., page.
Pall., Pallas.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly *or* passim.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
Pers., Persoon.
Phil. Soc., Transactions of the Philological Society.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
pleon., pleonastically.
pl., plu. *or* plur., plural.
poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
Port., Portuguese.
pos., positive.
praef., praefatio.
preced., preceding.
prep., preposition.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense
Prov. *or* Pr., Provençal
proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical *or* root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
reflect., reflective, -tively.
rel., relative
Retz., Retzius.
rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric
Rom., Roman
rt., root.
Roxb., Roxburgh.
saep., saepe.
Sans., Sanscrit.
Schreb., Schreber.
sc., scilicet
Sibth., Sibthorp.
Sp. Spanish.
Spreng., Sprengel.
sq., sequens (and the following)
s. v., sub voce.
sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
sing., singular.
subaud., subauditur.
subject. *or* subj., subjective, -ly
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative *or* supine.
syl., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
syncop., sync., syncopated.
Syr., Syriac.
t. t., technical term.
tab., tabula (plate).
Temm., Temminck.
term., termination.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
unfreq., unfrequently.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide; *or* vox.
voc., vocative.
Wall. Wallachian.
Willd., Willdenew.
Zumpt, Zumpt's Latin Grammar

A.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A.

A, a, *indecl. f.* (sc. litera), oftener *n.*, Lucil. 9, 1, the first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third in the naturally arranged vowel series. At the end of words it is usually short, except in the numerals, trigintā to nonagintā, and in Abl. of nouns and Imper. of verbs; hence, also, in words derived from Abll. such as frustrā, extrā, quāre. In Oscan and old Lat. *a* long was sometimes written *aa:* LEEGE ALBAANA DICATA, Orelli, Inscr. 1287. **II.** Changes of *a* into other vowels, when the root is increased by words or syllables placed before it. **1.** *a* long by position into *e: e.g.* arma, inermis; barba, imberbis; scando, descendo. **2.** *a* short into ĭ: *e.g.* făcio, effĭcio; căput, princĭpium: this occurs also where in secondary forms *ă* becomes long by position: *e.g.* frango (root frăg), perfringo: sometimes short *a* remains unchanged: *e.g.* ămo, adămo; pătiens, impătiens. **3.** into *u: e.g.* salsus, insulsus; salto, insulto. **4.** *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged in comtion: *e.g.* lābor, *delābor;* gnāvus, *ignāvus;* fāma, *infāmis.* **III.** Changes of *a* in the Romance languages: these are not very numerous, occurring in comparatively few words. **1.** into *e: e.g.* Lat. *ălăcer, mălus;* It. *allegro, melo:* Lat. *bāsium, factus;* Sp. *beso, hecho:* Lat. *măre, cārus;* Fr. *mer, cher.* **2.** into *ie: e.g.* Lat. *primārius;* It. *primiero;* Fr. *premier:* Lat. *cănis;* Fr. *chien.* **3.** into *ei* (chiefly in Portuguese): *e.g.* Lat. *frāter, saxum;* Port. *frei, seixo.* **4.** into *ai* (chiefly in French, and before *n* or *m*): *e.g.* Lat. *plangere, fămes, pānis;* Fr. *plaindre, faim, pain.* **IV.** As an abbreviation A = *Aulus*, while *Appius* is written App. On the voting tablets in the Comitia, A. (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the proposed law; but in judicial trials A. = *Absolvo;* whence A is called *litera salutaris* in Cic. Mil. 6, 15. In dates A.D. = *ante diem* (v. ante). In inscriptions A. = *Augustus*, A. A. *duo Augusti*, A. A. A. *tres Augusti;* in epitaphs, A. = *annus:* IIIVIRI A. A. A. F. F., *i.e. Triumviri auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo.* A. U. C. = *anno ab urbe condita.*

ā, *interj.* for ah! *alas!* in many MSS.

ăb, ā, or abs [Sans. *apa;* Gr. *ἀπό*· Goth. *af;* O. H. G. *aba:* Eng. *of, off.* Comparing abs with these words we may conclude that *ab* is the orig. form and *s* an addition, as in *obs, subs, ex*, for *ob, sub, ec* (*εκ*)], *prep.* with *abl.* A is used instead of *ab* before many of the nouns beginning with consonants; but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds.; but in old writers *abs te, abs quo* are met with. Cic. in his earlier works uses *abs te*, Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 560; but in his later works only *a te*, Madvig ad Cic. Fin. p. 750. There was an old form AF, which in Cicero's time was used only in account books, Cic. Or. 47, 158: but others read abs: cf. Vel. Long. 2224, P. AF is found in inscriptt. AF VOBIS, Orelli, n. 3114; AF CAPUA, id. n. 3308: also afvolunt = avolant, Fest. p. 26, Müller. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *m* and *v* it becomes ā, *a-moveo, a-verto.* In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fuit, a-fuit.* Before *fero* and *fugio, ab* become *au, au-fero, au-fugio.* Before *p, c, q, t, abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo, abs-tineo, as-porto.*

Ab denotes, **1.** The *point of departure, the source and origin:* **2.** *Separation or distance:* **3.** *Proximity.* In the abstract relations of (**A**) Space, and (**B**) Time, and in other relations (**C**) figuratively derived from them, the 2nd and 3rd of the preceding meanings occur in connexion with words which imply *fixity*, whilst the first is connected with words descriptive of motion, and (with regard to space and time) either with or without reference to the interval passed over.

A. Space. **I.** Implying motion from a place or point without reference to the space traversed: me a portu praemisit, *he sent me on before from the harbour*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as abducere, mittere, discedere, *etc.:* Zumpt, § 468: paululum a sole, *a little out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. Cicero shows the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: si quis me introire (in fundum) prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit, *not out of, but from*, Caec. 30.

II. With reference to the space passed over: strengthened with usque (*even to, all the way through*, v. usque): usque a Capitolio, *from the Capitol on through the whole space*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124. The point arrived at is designated by *ad* or *usque ad* (in Pliny sometimes by *in*), *from . . . to* or *even to:* ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe-nails even to his very crown*, Cic. Rosc. C. 7, 20: a laevo latere in dextrum ambiunt, Plin. 2, 48. In Plin. *usque* occurs also without ad or in: ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, *from that (star) to Jupiter*, 2, 20. **III.** Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs distare, abesse, and with the particles procul, longe, *etc.:* non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris castra distabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, id. B. G. 1, 10. The poets and some prose writers omit *ab* with procul; patria procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: procul mari, Liv. 38, 16 *fin.;* v. procul. Also to denote *the measure* of the distance: a millibus passuum quindecim, *at a distance of* 15 *miles*, Caes. B. G. 6, 7. **IV.** Implying proximity: expressed by *at, on, in*, etc.: cornix est ab laeva, corvus ab dextera, Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: castra ab decumana porta non munita esse, *at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. So, a tergo, a latere, a fronte, ab occasu, ab oriente; esp. in geog. descriptions: Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, *at the parts occupied by*, ib. 1, 1. And in Pliny often.

B. Time, analogous to the relations of space, denoting the initial point of time. **I.** Without reference to the period subsequently elapsed: *after:* ab re divina mulieres apparebunt, *after the sacrifice*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 4: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, Liv. 24, 22.

II. With reference to a subsequent period: *from . . . to: since, after:* rem omnem a principio audies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 21: ab hora tertia bibebatur: Cic. Phil. 2, 41. Sometimes with inde: jam inde a principio, *from the very beginning*, Pl. Cas. prol. 4: or with usque: usque a Romulo, *since Romulus to the present time*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20: even with inde usque: jam inde usque a pueritia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. In such phrases referring to the time of life, concrete words are often used for abstract: a puero, a juvene, a parvulo; and in the plural, a pueris, etc.; more rarely with fem. words: a parva virgine, Cat. 66, 26. The point of arrival is denoted by *ad* in Plaut.: also by *in* with or without usque: a mane ad noctem usque, *from morning to night*, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 3: ab sole orto in multum diei, *from sunrise till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2. **III.** To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from, since, after:* centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: so, ab urbe condita, *since the foundation of Rome.* Also of time reckoned backwards: a mensis fine secunda dies Ov. F. 1, 710. And with adverbs, statim, confestim, etc.: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85: confestim a proelio, Liv. 30, 36. **IV.** Denoting proximity, *at:* ab initio, a primo, a principio, *etc., at the beginning, at first:* improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *at first*, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 137: ab initio hujus defensionis, *at the beginning*, Cic. Cluen. 50.

C. In other relations, *ab* denotes, as in Space and Time (but figuratively), *departure from, separation*, or *distance and proximity:* but when employed in the first sense it may often be translated by *out of*, in the *physical* acceptation of the phrase, which meaning it, of course, cannot have when it marks the abstract relations of space and time. **I.** Employed before words representing either the agents, or the causes of effects denoted by verbs: *from, by, by means of:* anima calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: quos (sensus) cunctos esse censuit a quadam quasi impulsione, *all which proceed from*, id. Ac. 1, 11: ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36: a natura ita genorati sumus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: cf. Zumpt. § 451. A subst. or adj. often takes the place of the verb: levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, id. Fam. 9, 16: tempus et a nostris exige triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36. Ambiguity arises when the verb in the pass. is one which in the act. may be followed by *ab:* si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, might also mean *if it is required of the people;* as, on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, *since military renown was not expected from him*, id. Ac. 2, 1. The dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the pass. is seldom found in prose writers of the golden age, but freq. at a later period. Far more unusual is the simple Abl.: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161: Tac. A. 3 20. *Ab* followed by the *abl.* is used Poet. instead of the *subjective Gen.:* ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: ab fontibus undae, Virg. G. 2 243. **2.** With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.* to denote origin: pastores a Pergamide

Var. R. R. 2, 2, 1 : dant trecentos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos, Liv. 2, 22 : servator ab Alba, *of Alban race*, Prop. 4, 6, 37 : Plaut. sometimes omits the prep. Bac. 2, 2, 53. **3.** In etymologies (for which *e* nomine occurs, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, and *de* nomine, Ov. M. 1, 447) : eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19 : id ab re interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17.

4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causae : From, out of :* ab singulari amore scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 7, B : linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *out of derision*, Liv. 7, 10 : so ab ira, a spe, ab odio, id. 2, 14.

5. Cognoscere ab aliqua re, *to learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one, see above, **1**) : id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

6. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple Abl. : doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 62 : a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 26 : a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

7. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, *etc.*, *ab*=a parte, as Cic. Att. 9, 7, says in full, quum eadem metuam ab hac parte : hence timere, metuere ab aliquo, does not mean *to fear any one*, but, *to fear something from him :* metui a Chryside, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79 : a quo quidem genere, ego nunquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59 : nec a Romanis vobis ulla spes, Liv. 21, 13. **8.** Implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of*, for *ex :* scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 : nonnullos ab novissimis proelio excedere, ib. : ab universo populo, Cic. Sest. 65, 137.

9. The origin, adverbially, a se=sua sponte, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *of one's own accord, spontaneously :* urna a se cantat, cuja sit, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 21 : ab se ecca exit, id. Men. 1, 2, 66 : ipsum a se oritur, et sua sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78.

II. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, **1.** where beginning and repeating are implied : a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession down the table :* da puer ab summo, Pl. As. 5, 2, 41 : ab eo nobis causa ordienda est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21 : a cauda de ovo exire, *tail foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18 . a capite repetis, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 : interminatus est a minumo ad maximum, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 10. **2.** With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything : a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato. R. R. 65 (66), 1 : tantumne ab re tua st otii tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23 : expiandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab 4, 11 : quies ab armis dabatur, Liv. 1, 31 : a quo periculo defendite civem fortem, Cic. Font. 17, 39 : ab incendio urbem munitam intelligebat, Sall. C. 32 : defendo a frigore myrtos, Virg. E. 7, 6 : sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35 : ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133 : hence, perhaps, ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one :* a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

3. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing ; deterrere, intermittere, desistere, *etc. :* ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 : ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 : (ἀναπαύοντες ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἀγώνων, Plut. Alex. 25).

III. Denoting separation (without the idea of proceeding or departure), analogous (*fig.*) to A. **III.** and B. **III.** distance in order, rank, mind, or feeling ; with secundus, tertius, *etc. ;* with alter, alius, alienus, diversus, *etc. :* quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 46 : secundus a rege, *next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. 66 : alter ab illo, Virg. E. 5, 49 : alieno a te animo fuit, Cic. Deiot. 9. Also with verbs : differre, discrepare, dissentire, *etc. :* quantum mutatus ab illo! Enn. Ann. 1, 6, and in the phrase, non ab re, *sc.* alienum, *not without profit* or *advantage* : dum ab re ne quid ores, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 88 : Liv. 35, 82 : in Plin. very often, e. g. 27, 8, 35 ; 31, 3, 26. But the phrase is not used by Cicero.

IV. Denoting proximity . **1.** Hence it occurs in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of ;* Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side, to belong to his party :* hoc est a me, *this is in my favour, sustains my assertion :* abs te stat, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 56 : a nobis contra vosmetipsos facere, *in our favour*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104 . vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence*, ib. 30, 85 : nihilo magis ab adversariis, quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90. Hence to distinguish philosophical sects : nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, *the adherents of the Plat. and Aristotel. philosophy*, Cic. Mur. 30, 63 (οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος) ; but Turs. Hand., 1, 36, explains this by profecti a Platone, cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14.

2. *Ab* defines more exactly than the simple abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of :* tute tibi a tuopte ingenio prodes plurimum, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 11 : ab ingenio improbus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 59 : a me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51 : orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23.

3. With verbs of fastening and holding : funiculus a puppi religatus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154 : quum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. C. 3.

4. Subsequently to the Aug. age words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote *office* and *dignity* with or without servus : a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74 : Narcissum ab epistolis et Pallantem a rationibus, id. Claud. 28 : so, a balneis, a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, *etc.*

D. The use of *ab* before adverbs is almost peculiar to later Latinity : a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8 : ab invicem, App. Herb. 112. **II.** *Ab* is not repeated like most other prp. with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstr.* with ab : a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? Cic. de Sen. 6 : a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56. **III.** Ab in Plaut. is once put after its case : quo ab, As. 1, 1, 107 : in Ovid it is several times separated from it : damnis dives ab ipsa suis, Her. 9, 96.

E. In composition with verbs *ab* denotes *removal, disappearance, absence :* aufero, *carry away :* abutor, *use up :* absum, *be absent.* In composition with adjectives ab denotes *absence, difference :* as amens, *without mind, mad :* absonus, *out of tune or time :* absimilis, *unlike, irregular.* (Key, § 1304.)

ăbactor, ōris, *m.* [abigo, *no.* 2] *a cattle-stealer*, App. M. 7, 497.

ăbactus, ūs, *m.* [abigo] *a driving away :* hospitum, Plin. Pan. 20.

ăbactus, a, um, *Part.* [abigo] *Driven away :* abacti magistratus, *driven from office*, Fest. p. 19. **II.** *driven out from :* nec dum abacta pauperies epulis regum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 44 : abacta nulla Veja conscientia, *restrained by*, id. Epod. 5, 29 : abacti oculi, *deep, sunken*, Stat. Th. 1, 104 : abactus venter, *an abortion*, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

ăbăcŭlus, i. *m.* [dim.] *A small mosaic tile, a counter*, or *die of coloured glass*, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

ăbăcus, i. (also abax, acis, Prisc. 752, P.=ἄβαξ), m. *a square tablet*, hence **I.** *A counting-board*, Pers. 1, 131. **II.** *Any gaming-board divided into squares :* cum eburneis quadrigis in abaco luderet, Suet. Ner. 22. **III.** *A table or sideboard, the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc.*, (v. Smith's Ant. 1) Cato R. R. 10, 4 : Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61 : id. Verr. 4, 16, 35 **IV.** *A wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes*, Cato R. R. 10. **V.** In Architect.. **1.** *Painted panels for the walls or ceilings of rooms, wainscoting*, Vitr. 7, 3, 10. **2.** *The flat, square stone on the top of a column*, id. 3, 3 ; 4, 1, 7. **VI.** *A plate*, ab. ad pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2. p. 117.

ăbaestŭo, 1 *v n. to glow, to burn*, Eccl.

ăbagmentum, i, *n.* [abigo] *a means for procuring abortion*, Prisc. Med. 2, 34, dub. lect.

ăbălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f. legal t.t. formal alienation* or *transfer of property*, ab. est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5, 28.

ăb-ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another :* quatriduo (tabulas, picturas) abalienavit, *has sold them*, Pl. As. 4, 1, 20 : ut agros populi Romani abalienaret, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64 pecore abalienato, id. Verr. 3, 50, 119 Cf. Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 14. **II.** Hence, *to remove, separate, alienate :* a viro tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 11 : nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienaverit, id. Cur. 1, 3, 18 : ita nos abalienavit, *so entirely has he repudiated us*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25. **III.** Fig., *to alienate* or *estrange one, absol.* or with ab aliquo : aliquem invidendo ab., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7 : ne arguendo (eos) abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2 : abalienata morbis membra, *the limbs alienated* (from the body), *mortified*, Quint. 8, 3, 75 : Pompeii voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, Cic. Phil. 2, 15 : a senatu ordinem conjunctissimum ab., id. Fam. 1, 8 : also with *Abl. :* abalienati jure civium, *deprived of the right of citizenship*, Liv. 22, 60 : perjurio suo homines suis rebus ab., Nep. Ages. 2.

abambŭlantes, = abscedentes, Fest. p. 22.

ăbāmĭta, ae. *f. sister of an* abavus, or great-great-grandfather, also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3, 10.

abante, [ab and ante, like incircum, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11 : insuper, etc. . and the Eng. *from before, within, without*, etc.], *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc. :* Inscr. Grut. 717, 11 : abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, *away before the eyes of the father.* [Hence, Ital *avanti ;* Fr. *avant ;* also, de-abante, Ital. *davanti ;* Fr. *devant.*]

ăbătŏn, i. *n.*=ἄβατον, *an unapproachable*, or *sacred structure*, erected by the Rhodians round the trophy of Artemisia, Vitr. 2, 8.

ăb-ăvĭa, ae, *f. mother of a great-grandfather* or *of a great-grandmother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m. great-great uncle ;* also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ăb-ăvus, i. *m. great-great-grandfather*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 25 : Cic. Brut. 58 : called by Virgil quartus pater, Aen. 10, 619. **II.** Gen. *forefather, ancestor*, Cic. Harusp. 18 : Plin. 18, 6, 8.

abbās, ātis, *m. an abbot*, Sil. 16, 114. Hence **Abbātissa**, ae, *f. an abbess*, and **Abbātĭa**, ae, *f. an abbey* Hieron.

ab-brĕvĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shorten, abridge*, Veg. Mil. prol. 3. Hence **Abbreviatio**, *abridgment*, and **Abbreviator**, *an abridger.*

ab-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* A rare and doubtful form of *abs-cido, to cut off*, Ov. M. 12, 362 : Mart. 3, 66.

abdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdĭco] *a renunciation, an abdication of an office*, ab. dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16. **II.** *the renouncing or disowning of a son*, Quint 7, 4, 27 : Plin. 7, 45, 46.

abdĭcātīvē, *adv. negatively*, Mart. Cap. 4, 128 ;—from

abdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdĭco] In the later philos. lang.=negativus, *negative*, *opp.* dedicativus, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 266.

abdĭcātrix, īcis, *f. she who renounces* or *disclaims a thing*, Salv. 2.

ab-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, with reflect. pron. and *Abl. rei. to detach oneself from any thing, renounce a thing, to resign, abdicate* (v. dĭco): se magistratu, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: dictatura, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: se tutela, Cic. Att. 6, 1: libertate: id. Phil. 3, 5: and once *absol.* ut abdicarent consules; abdicaverunt, id. N. D. 2, 4. With *acc.* abd. dictaturam, Liv. 6, 18, and *pass.* abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47: causa abdicandae dictaturae, Liv. 5, 49. In Cic. de Or. 2, 24, the reading is doubtful, some MSS. having *abjudico*. In one passage, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*, mortem consanguineam esse abdicant, *deny*, Pacuv. in Non. 450, 29. **II.** *to abrogate, to reject*, often in Plin.: legem agrariam abdicaverunt tribus, 7, 30, 31: and Fig., utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari aurum, *could be got rid of*, ib. 33, 1, 3. **III.** As a legal term, abd. aliquem, *to renounce one*, esp. of a son; *to disinherit*, Plin. 6, 22, 24: Quint. 7, 1, 14: a. patrem, *to disown*, Curt. 4, 10. [Some think that ab-dĭcare is in the same relat. to ab-dīcere, as e-dŭcare to e-dūcere; and it is true that ἀπ-είπασθαι τὸν υἱόν means *to disown one's son*. Others think more prob. that dicare is another form of ligare, and that ab-dicare orig. means *to unbind*, Key, Alph. 162.]

ab-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* An augural and judicial word (opp. to *addico*): of an unfav. omen; *not to promise*: cum aves abdixissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17. **II.** In judicial lang., abd. aliquid ab aliquo, *to take away by a legal sentence*: vindicias filiae suae (sc. Virginii) a se abdixisse, Pomp. in Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 24.

abdĭtē, *adv. secretly*, abdite latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 73, 181.

abdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj. separated* = remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Pl. Poen. prol. 65.

abdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [abdo] and *Adj.*, *put away, hidden, secret*: vis abdita quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1232: res occultae et abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: libri neque abditi neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only in later Lat. Poet. the neut. for subs.: terrai abdita, Lucr. 6, 810: abdita rerum, Hor. A. P. 49 (=abditas res): in abdito, *in concealment*, Plin. 8, 5.

ab-do, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put away, remove*: hunc abd. domo, Virg. G. 3, 95: abd. faces, Tib. 2, 1, 82: ab se abd., Lucr. 4, 467: copiae paulum ab eo loco abditae, Caes. B. G. 7, 79. Rar. with *Dat.*: abditus carceri, Vell. 2, 91. Gen. with *in*. in gremium abdidit, *he put it into his bosom*, Suet. Galb. 20: abdere in insulam, *to banish to an island*, Tac. Ann. 2, 85. **II.** Abdere se, *to conceal one's self by withdrawing*; with *in* and *acc*: reliqui sese in proximas silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: in montes sese avius abdidit, Virg. Aen. 11, 810; in Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38, addidit is the better reading; se in insulam abd., Tac. A. 4, 67. Fig. often in Cic. *to escape into retirement*; constr. with in literas or literis (Abl.), in bibliothecam, *etc.*, Fam. 7, 28; Arch. 6, 12. **III.** In gen. *to hide, conceal, keep secret*: corpora sub terras abdita, Lucr. 4, 420: partes corporis contexit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45: abditis adhuc vitiis, Tac. A. 13, 1: milites abditi per tentoria, id. H. 4, 72: abditi in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: inter praetenta foribus vela se abdidit, Suet. Cl. 10. Poet., lateri abdidit ensem, *he buried the sword in his side*, Virg. Aen. 2, 553. [Some of the compds. of *do* contain a root corresponding to the Sans. *dâ*, Gr. δο, in δίδωμι, *give*: while the root of others corresponds to the Sans. *dhâ*, Gr. θε, in τίθημι, *put*: abdo, condo, *etc.*, contain the latter root. Hence abdo does not mean *give away*, but *put away, remove*.]

abdōmĕn, ĭnis, *n. the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch*, venter abdomine tardus, Juv. 4, 107: of swine, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 44. Fig. for *gluttony, sensuality* abdomini natus, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 7: natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41; id. Sest. 51. **II.** i. q. penis, Pl. Mil. 5, 5. [Perhaps a corruption of adipomen from adeps.]

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*Imp.* abduc: also abduce, Plaut. and Ter.: *Perf. sync.* abduxti, Plaut.) *to lead away from one place to another, to take* or *bring with one*, SVBIGIT OMNE LOUCANA OPSIDESQUE ABDOVCIT (=subigit omnem Lucanam obsidesque abducit), epitaph of Scip.: abd. in cubiculum, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 7: ut hinc abducat, id. Men. 2, 2, 57: tu nos abducis ab Istro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119. In Ter. often in invitations to dine: me convivam abducebat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: abduxit ad coenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. Also of a woman taken from her husband by her parents, id. Hec. 5, 1, 22. **II.** Gen. *to take away* or *remove*: clavem, *to take away the key*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: id auferre et abducere licebit, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: abd. collegam a foro, Liv. 2, 56: also de foro, e foro, ex acie. *To drive away stolen cattle* = abigo: Plin. 4, 21, 36. *To separate, distinguish*: a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17. *To lead to revolt, to alienate*: legiones, id. Phil. 10, 3: servulum, id. Quint. 6: ad nequitiam, *to seduce to profligacy*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. Poet. abd. capita ab ictu, *to draw back*, Virg. Aen. 5, 428: somnos, *to deprive of sleep*, Ov. F. 5, 477. **III.** with *ab.* follg.: *to draw away* or *divert from* (= *avocare, avertere*): ab institutis, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 12: a studio, id. Fam. 4, 4: animos a contraria defensione, id. de Or. 2, 72: ab omni reip. cura, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 5: animum a sollicitudine, id. Fam. 4, 3. **IV.** *to reduce to a lower rank, to degrade*: ne ars tanta a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem, id. Div. 1, 41

ab-ductus, a, um., *Part.* [abduco] *led* or *carried away* or *off*, abducta armenta recipere, Ov Her. 16, 357: abductam marito, Suet. Oth. 3: abductis montibus, Val. Flac. 4, 677, *as the hills disappeared.*

ăb-ĕmĭto = demito vel aufero. Fest. p. 5.

ăb-eo, ivi *or* ii, ĭtum, ire, 4. *v. n.* (abin' = abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit dissyl. id.), *to go away, depart*; abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: abeo ab illo, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 70: abi prae, *go before*, id. Am. 1, 3, 45: abi tuam viam, *go your ways*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 88: also with *Supine*: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26. Fig., abit res a consilio ad vires, Nep. Thras. 1: ab. magistratu, *to retire from office*, Liv. 26, 23: unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108. **II.** *to pass away, to disappear, to cease*: ab. hinc in communem locum (*i. e.* in Orcum), Pl. Cas. prol. 19: ab. e vita, *to die*, Cic. Tusc 1, 30, 74: abiit rete pessum, *to sink*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 15: abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: abierunt menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33: tota abit hora, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 14: nausea jam plane abiit, Cic. Att. 14, 10. But ab. in diem is *to be put off to another day*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16. **III.** *to deviate from, abandon* a duty, position, etc. (syn. *aberrare*): etiam tu hinc abis? *do you too abandon my cause?* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 9: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you turn aside to such follies?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; so, ab jure, *to violate it*, id. Verr. 1, 44, 114. **IV.** *to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed*; always with *in*, terra abiit in nimbos imbresque, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: in corpus corpore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1107: E in U abiit, Var. L. L. 5, 16 26. in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236, *etc.*: in vanum abibunt, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94. **V.** *to end, turn out*: mirabor hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: non posse istaec sic ab., Cic. Att. 14, 1. **VI.** In auctions, *t. t. not to be knocked down to one*: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, Cic. Verr, 1, 54, 141: ne res abiret ab eo, ib. 3, 64, 148. **VII.** *to fall* (*in price*), pretium retro abiit, Plin Ep. 3, 19. **VIII.** Imp. *abi*, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, *go, you are fooling me!* Pl. Mos. 5, 1, 32. *Be gone!* Abin' e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20: abin' ab oculis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 140: abi modo, id. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2 12: abi in malam rem! *go to perdition!* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Mos. 3, 2, 163: quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48. So impers., abire me vis, abibitur, *you bid me begone; I am off*: Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 36.

ăbercet = prohibet, Fest. p. 22.

ăberrātĭo, ōnis, f. [aberro *no.* 3] *a relief* or *diversion* (*from*); a dolore, Cic. Att. 12, 38: a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18.

ăb-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander away, go astray*: puer aberravit a patre, Pl. Men. prol. 31. **II.** Fig. *to wander off*, or *deviate from*: a regula et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, aberret oratio, id. Caecin. 19, 55. Also withou *ab*: vereor ne nihil conjectura aberrem, id. Att. 14, 22 (a conjectura, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): ut artificem ne in melius quidem sinas ab., *that the painter should not deviate from the orig. even to improve it*, Plin. Ep. 4. 28. **III.** *to relieve, divert, forget oneself*: scribendo nihil equidem levor, sed tamen ab., *I relieve myself, divert my thoughts*, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

abfŏre = abfuturum esse.

abfŏrem = abessem (absum).

abfŭtūrus, a, um., *Part. fut.* (absum, root FU) calamitatem abfuturam fuisse, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 11.

abgrĕgāre, "a grege ducere," Fest p. 20.

abhĭĕmat = hiemat, Plin. 18, 35, 81, (dub.).

ăb-hinc, *adv.* [*from this*, either of time or space, but Gen. only used of time: the prep. *ab* is pleonast. like the preps. in exhinc, deinde, proinde] *from this time*, reckoning either backwards or forwards. **I.** Of time past, *since, ago*, with *Acc.* or *Abl.*, and the *num. cardin.*: abh. annos factum'st sedecim, Pl. Cas. prol. 39: quaestor fuisti abh. annos quatuordecim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: comitiis jam abh. triginta diebus habitis, *thirty days ago*, ib. 2, 52, 130. **II.** Of future time, *hence, hereafter*: seque ad ludos jam inde abh. exerceant, Pac. in Charis. 175 P. In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abh. lacrimas, it is prob. used of place, although there is no other example where abh. has that meaning, Turs. Hand. 1, 66.

ăb-horrĕo, ui, ēre (*no perf. part.*) 2. *v. n.* and *a. to shrink back in dread, to abhor*; with *ab*, or *Acc.* (mostly after Aug. per.): retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from*, Lucr. 1, 944: omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. Clu. 14: pumilos atque distortos abhorrebat, Suet. Aug. 83. **II.** *to be averse* or *disinclined to*, a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria, id. And. 5, 1, 10: freq. in Cic., Caesaris a causa, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, ib. 52, 112: a scribendo, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorruisse ab optimo civitatis statu, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep Milt. 3, 5. **III.** Gen., *to be remote from* an object. **1.** *to vary* or *differ from, to be inconsistent with*: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tua, id. Verr. 3, 20, 52: abhorrens os ab Lat. nominum prolatione, Liv. 22, 13: quid, cedo, tam abhorret hilaritudo? *why is thy cheerfulness so changed?* Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 56: a fide, *to be incredible*, Liv. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, *is not connected with*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7; Tac. H. 5, 24. With *Dat.*. huic tam pacatae profectioni abhorrens mos, Liv 2, 14. **2.** *to be fre* *from:* ab ista suspicione abhorrere debet, Cic. Coel. 4. **3.** *to be unfit, incapable:* sin plane abhorrebit, id. de Or. 2, 20, 85.

ăb-horresco=horresco, Lactant.

ăbiēgnus, a, um, *adj. made of fir-wood* or *deal* [abies]: stipites, Enn. A. 1, 86: trabes, i. e. *a ship*, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87: Cic. Top. 16: sors, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, *the wooden horse before Troy*, Prop. 3, 1, 25 (Trisyl. id. 3, 17, 12).

ăbĭēs or **ăbĭĕs**, ĕtis, *f. the white fir:* Pinus picea, Linn.: Pinus abies, Du Roi: Abies pectinata, De Cand.: Abies picea, Lindl.: Picea pectinata, Loudon: ἐλάτη: Plin. 16, 10, 19: Abies alta, Enn. A. 7, 30: crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: nigra (on account of its dark foliage), Virg. Aen. 8, 599. Met. *anything made of fir:* **1.** Abies=epistola, *a letter* (*i. e.* on a wooden tablet), Pl. Per. 2, 2, 66. **2.**=navis, Virg. G. 2, 68. **3.**=hasta, id. Aen. 11, 667. [In obliq. cases the word is to be read as a trisyll. abyetis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: ib. 11, 667.]

ăbĭga, ae, *f.* [abigo *no.* 3] *a plant used for producing abortion;* Gr. χαμαίπιτυς: Chamaepitys Latine abiga vocatur propter abortus, ab aliis thus terrae, Plin. 24, 6, 20=Teucrium Iva, Linn.

ăbĭgĕātor, ōris, *m.*=abigeus and abactor, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

ăbĭgĕātus, ūs, *m.* [abigeus] *cattle-stealing;* only in Dig.

ăbĭgĕus, i, *m. a cattle-stealer*, Dig. 47, 14, 1. from

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive away:* abigam jam ego illum, Pl. Am. prol. 150: ab. anseres de frumento, id. Truc. 2, 1, 41: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, *he will soon drive me away*, id. As. 2, 4, 40: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 60: ab. aliquem a cibo, *to keep off* or *hinder from taking*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 30. Fig. *to drive away an evil:* pestem, Enn. curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19. Poet.: medio jam noctis abactae, *i. e.* consumptae, Virg. Aen. 8, 407. Hence, **II.** esp. after Cic. (for Varro R. R. 2, 1, uses greges ab. in the signif. of in aliam regionem agere), *to steal and drive away cattle:* familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34. **III.** *to procure abortion:* ab. partum medicamentis, id. Clu. 11. **IV.** *to divorce*, Suet. Tib. 7.

ăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] *a going away, departure*, only in Plaut. (Rud. 2, 6, 19) and Ter. (Heaut. 1, 2, 16) *v.* abitus.

ā-bīto, ĕre [In older Latin we find a root *bet* or *bit*, "go:" *v.* bite.] 3. *v. n. to go away, depart:* ne quo abitat, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 72.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] *a going away, departure:* excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5: Cic. Verr. 3, 54, 125. **II.** Met. *the outlet, place of egress:* omnemque abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Virg. Aen. 9, 380: *Plur.* vehicula sepserant abitus, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjectē, *adv.* [abjectus] *despondingly.* Ne quid abj., ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55. **II.** *meanly, abjectly*, quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.

abjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] *a throwing away* or *rejecting:* figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18. Fig. *dejection, despondency*, debilitatio atque abjectio animi, Cic. Pis. 36.

abjectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] *Adj. downcast, disheartened, desponding:* matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. in Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2. **II.** *low, mean, abject:* nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, id. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 221: animus abjectior, id. de Am. 16: animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13.

ab-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* (ăbĭci and ăbĭcit, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 37, Juv. 15, 17, are shortened from abjici, abjicit) [jacio], *to throw away, cast off*, or *down:* scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, ib. 34: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34: impelluntur, feriuntur, abjiciuntur, cadunt, ib. 2, 15, 36: se abjecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as if lifeless*, id. Sest. 37. Also with *in* and *Abl.*: annulum in mari abj. (others read mare), Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92. Fig.: tenebris abjectis inalbabat dies, *darkness being dispelled*, Enn. A. 6, 22 haec psaltria aliquo abjicienda 'st, *must be got rid of*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: abj. vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 83: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 8, 11: versum, *to pronounce it carelessly*, id. de Or. 3, 26: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *the period must not be broken off abruptly*, id. Or. 59. **II.** *to throw aside, to give up* or *abandon:* abjiciamus ista, *let that go*, id. Att. 13, 31: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, *I must renounce it*, id. Fam. 9, 16: abj. curam reip., id. Fam. 9, 24: consilium belli faciundi, id. Cat. 2, 7: domum Sullanam, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141. **III.** *to let down, humble, degrade:* Cic. Leg. 1, 9: senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *lowered the authority of the senate*, id. Att. 1, 18: abj. cogitationes suas in rem humilem, id. Amic. 9: abjectus opposed to florens, Nep. Att. 8, 5: Cic. Quint. 30, 93: of price, *thrown away, sold too cheaply*, abjectas aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 3. Abj. se, *to degrade oneself:* qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, abjiciunt se atque ita afflicti et exanimati jacent, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.

ab-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take away by a judgment* or *sentence* (opp. to adjudico) constr. with *aliquid*, or *aliquem, ab aliquo*, or *alicui:* abjudicata a me modo est palaestra, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 3: (Rullus) judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16. Fig., rationem veritatis, integritatis, *etc.*, ab hoc ordine abjudicari, id. Verr. 1, 2, 4: sibi libertatem, id. Caec. 34.

ab-jŭgo, are, 1. *v. a. to unyoke;* hence, *to remove, to separate from:* te ab stabulis, Pac. in Non. 73, 21.

abjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [abjungo.]

ab-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to unyoke:* juvencum, Virg. G. 3, 518. Fig. *to detach, to remove, to separate:* abjuncto Labieno, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunxit, *discontinued*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

ab-jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse reproachfully:* quae ei abjurgata sunt ab Agamemnone, Hyg. F. 107.

ab-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny on oath, to abjure*, rem alicui: ne quis mihi in jure abjurassit, Pl. Per. 4, 3, 9: pecuniam, id. Rud. pr. 14. Also *absol.*, id. Curc. 4, 2, 10: mihi abj. certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8; so Sall. C. 25: abjuratae rapinae, *denied*, Virg. Aen. 8, 263.

ab-lacto, are, 1. *v. a. to wean*, Hier. Ep. 27.

ablăquĕātĭo, ōnis, *f. a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree*, Col. 4, 17: Plin. 12, 15, 33; also *the trench itself thus made*, Col. 5, 10, 17.

ab-lăquĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laqueus] Lit., *to disentangle*, fig., *to turn up the earth round a tree*, in order to form a trench, Cato R. R. 5, 8, 29.

ablātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aufero] *a taking away:* Eccl.

ablātīvus, i, *m. sc.* casus [id.] *the ablative case*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

ablātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes away*, bonorum, Eccl.

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* [aufero.]

ablĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablēgo] *a sending away:* juventutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39. Later, *a banishing, exile* (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

ablegmĭna, *parts of the entrails offered in sacrifice*, Fest. p. 18.

ab-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove:* aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 55; se, id. Cas. prol. 62: mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54: pecus a prato, Var. R. R. 1, 47: honestos homines, *keep them at a distance*, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, 79: in a pun, haec *legatio* a fratris adventu me *ab*legat, id. Att. 2, 18: magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39. Also with *Supine*, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. 1, 35.

ab-lĭgūrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (Lit. *to lick off*), *to consume in eating or drinking:* patria bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: fortunas suas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. **II.** *to lick*, in an obscene sense, Suet. Gramm. 23.

ablĭgūrītĭo, ōnis, *f. a consuming in feasting*, Cap. Mac. 15.

ablĭgūrītor, ōris, *m. one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift*, Ambr. Ep. 42.

ab-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (lit. to *place away*) *to lease* or *let:* domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

ab-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* (prop. *not to be in tune with*, like ἀπᾴδειν, whence Fig.) *to differ from, to be unlike:* haec a te non multum abludit imago, *is not wholly unlike thee*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify:* pulverem, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26, 13: Ulixi pedes abluens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: abl. flumine vivo, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: abluendo cruori balneas petit, Tac. H. 3, 32: abl. artus, Ov. M. 6, 353. In Varro, of the washing away of earth by a shower, R. R. 1, 35. Fig., perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, *is removed*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28: perjuria, *to atone for*, Ov. F. 5, 681. Poet.: abl. sitim, *to quench*, Lucr. 4, 874: abl. sibi umbras, *to remove*, ib. 379.

ablūtĭo, ōnis, *f. a washing, cleansing*, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

ablūtor, ōris, *m. one who washes off*, or *purifies*, Tert. contra Marc. 3, 7, 3.

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* [abluo.]

ablŭvĭum, i, *n.* [abluo]=diluvium, *a deluge*, Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

ab-mātertĕra, ae, *f. the sister of a great-great-grandmother*, also called matertera maxima, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-năto, are, 1. *v. n. to swim away*, Stat. Ach. 1, 383.

abnĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abnego] *a denying.* Arnob. 1, 18.

abnĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *negative:* adverbium, *a negative adverb*, Prisc. 1020, P.

abnĕgātor, ōris, *m. one who denies*, Tert. Fug. 12: from

ab-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse* (mostly poet.): ab. medicas adhibere manus, Virg. G. 3, 456: ab. tibi conjugium, id. Aen. 7, 423: nec comitem abnegat (sc. se.) Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22 Later, also, in prose writers, *to deny* depositum, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

ab-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. the son of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Tib. 3.

ab-neptis, is, *f. the daughter of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Ner. 35.

ab-nocto, are, 1. *v. n.* [nox] *to stay out all night*, Sen. Vit. 6, 26.

ab-nōdo, are, 1. *v. a. to clear (trees of knots*, Col. 4, 24.

ab-normis, e. *adj.* [norma: an adj. formed from a prep. and a subst.=non ad normam, Cic. Am. 5, 18.] *without rule, irregular:* abn. sapiens, *wise by natural good sense*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3.

ab-nŭĕo, ēre, for abnuo. Enn.

abnŭĭtūrus, a, um=abnuturus, v. abnuo.

ab-nŭmĕro, are, 1. *v. a. to number off, to cast up the sum*, Nigid. in Gell. 15, 3: (dub.).

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ŭĭtum, or abnūtum, 3. *v. a.* in old Lat. abnueo, lit. *to nod away* (see below); hence, *to refuse, to forbid* certare abnueo, Enn. A. 8, 39: aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse

Lucr. 3, 641: non recuso, nec abn., Cic. Mil. 36: intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, id. Fin. 2, 1: abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. Aen. 10, 8: abn. delectum, Liv. 3, 38: abnuentes (*sc.* pugnam), id. 27, 49: imperium auspiciumque abn., *to reject*, id. 28, 27: and with *inf.* melioribus parere abn., id. 22, 13: caedem, Tac. A. 1, 23: adversa, id. H. 3, 52: linguam Romanam, id. Agr. 21; ib. 4. Rarely with *de:* neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abn. audebat, Sall. J. 84. *impers.:* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72: manu abnuit, id. 36, 34. Applied to things, *to be unfavourable, not to admit of·* spes abnuit, Tib. 4, 1, 25: quando locus abnueret, Tac. H. 5, 13. [From the root NU which is seen in nu-tus, nu-to; Gr. νεύ-ω, *to nod:* hence, ab-nuo, ἀπο-νεύω, means to *nod away* in token of refusal, as adnuo is to "nod to" a person favourably.]

abnūtīvus, a, um,=negativus, Dig. 45, 1, 83.

ab-nūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [abnuo] *to refuse, decline:* quid te adiri abnutas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; less forcible than vetas, prohibes, *etc.* Cic. ib.: quid mi abnutas? Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 79.

ăb-ŏlĕfăcĭo, ĕre, Tert. Ap. 35=

ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* orig. *to grow out of use;* hence, *to destroy, abolish, efface;* and in the pass. *to die, to decay;* neque erat coriis usus, nec viscera quisquam aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma, which means, that the *poisonous flesh* (viscera) *clinging to the hides could not be removed either by water or fire*, Virg. G. 3, 559: monumenta, id. Aen. 4, 497: certamina communi utilitate, *to settle quarrels for the sake of the common weal*, Tac. H. 2, 5: alicui magistratum, Liv. 3, 38: aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49: vires, *to deprive of*, id. H. 4, 39: memoriam, *to extinguish*, ib. 1, 84 et al.: nomina reorum, *to efface*, Suet. Aug. 32. [From the root OL or OLE, *grow*, connected with alo (cf. coalesco), and seen in ad-olescens, pr-ōles, sub-oles, *etc.:* perhaps also in Gr. ἀλ-δ-αίνω.]

ăb-ŏlesco, lēvi, no perf. part. 3. *v. n.* [aboleo] *to decay, cease, wither:* vitis ab. siccitatibus, *withered by drought*, Col. 3, 2, 4: tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Aen. 7, 232: memoria aboleverat, Liv. 9, 36.

ăbŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aboleo] *an abolishing* or *annulling*, tributi, Tac. A. 13, 5: legis, *a repeal*, Suet. Aug. 34. **II.** *An amnesty*, id. Tib. 4: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97. **III.** *The withdrawal of an accusation, the revoking of a sentence*, etc., Dig. 48, 16.

ăb-ŏlĭtor, ōris, *m. one who takes away a thing*, somnus ab. omnium, Eccl.

ăbŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [aboleo.]

ăbolla, ae, *f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers* (hence opp. to the toga), *by philosophers, etc.* toga detracta est et ab. data, Var. in Non. 538, 16: purpurea ab., Suet. Cal. 35: facinus majoris abollae (in derision) *committed by a very profound philosopher*, Juv. 3, 115.

aboloes, for ab illis: the ancients used *ole* for ille, Fest. p. 16.

ăbōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [abominor] *deserving imprecation, abominable*, Quint. Decl. 4, and Hier.

ăbōmĭnāmentum, i, *n* [id.] *an abomination*, Eccl.

ăbōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an abominating, an abomination*, Eccl.

ăbōmĭno, are, for abominor, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 82.

ăb-ōmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep., to deprecate as an ill omen:* cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum, abominatus, &c., *wished that these words might not be of evil omen*, Liv. 30, 25; cf. id. 6, 18: Suet. Claud. 46. quod abominor, *which may God avert*, Ov. M. 9, 677: id. Pont. 3, 1, 105. **II** *To abominate, detest* (opp. to *optare*), Liv. 30, 30. *Part. pass.* abominatus, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8 abominati semimares, Liv. 31, 12.

ăb-ōmĭnōsus, a, um, =ominosus, *portentous*, Solin. 1, 40.

ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m. original inhabitants, ancestors*, Cic. Rep. 2, 3. Sall. C. 6.

ăb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. n. dep.* primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. *exorior*), *to set, disappear* infimus aër, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Var. L. L. 5, 10. Hence, poet., *to fail:* infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155: fetus aboritur, *perishes as an untimely birth*, Gell. 12, 1.

ăb-ŏriscor, ci,=aborior, *to perish*, Lucr. 5, 732.

ăbortĭo, ōnis, *f. premature delivery, miscarriage*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 98 Cic. Clu. 12.

ăbortĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [aborior] *to miscarry*, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

ăbortĭum, i, *n.*=abortio, Hier.

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aborior] *born prematurely:* ab. Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46: abortivum ovum, *addled*, Mart. 12, 5. **II.** *Causing abortion;* malvas abortivas esse, Plin. 20, 21, 84: id. 24, 5, 11: abortivum, *sc.* medicamentum, *a drug producing abortion*, =abiga, Juv. 6, 367.

ăborto, are, 1. *v. n.* Old form for abortio, *to miscarry*, Var. R. R. 2, 4.

abortum, i, *n.* *For* abortus, Dig.

ăbortus, ūs, *m.* [aborior] *a miscarriage:* dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertullae nollem abortum, Cic. Att. 14, 20. Fig. of writings, Plin. proem. *fin.* Plin. Ep. 8, 10: in Manil. 1, 140, *the setting of the stars.*

ab-pătrŭus, i, *m. the brother of a great-great-grandfather*, also called patruus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *scratch off, to shave:* manibus quidquam abr. membris, Lucr. 4, 1099: festucas, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. C. 7: abrasum quendam, *smooth-shaven*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50. Fig. *to extort, to rob*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecina litium terrore abr., Cic. Caec. 7: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

abrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrado.]

abrēlictus, a um,=derelictus, Eccl.

ab-rĕnuntĭo, are, 1. *v. n.*=renuntio, *to renounce*, Eccl.

abreptus, a, um, *Part.*. from

ab-rĭpĭo, pui, eptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to take away by force, to drag away:* abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, *hurry him away*, Pl. Mos. 2, 1, 38: hence, abr. se, *to scamper off:* ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: *to carry off as booty, ravish*, puellam ex Attica hinc abreptam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. Fig. **I.** Of digression in discourse. Te aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. **II.** *To squander:* quod ille comparsit miser, id illa universum abripiet, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11. **III.** *to withdraw, detach:* tempestate abreptus est unus, Cic. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from the dispersion of ships by a storm at sea): filium etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, *i. e. made unlike him*, id. Verr. 5, 12 · followed by *in*, ib. 4, 10: Ter. And. 4, 4, 47: by *ad*, Cic. Cluent. 33: Rep. 1, 16.

abrŏdĭaetus, i. *m.*=ἀβροδίαιτος, *one who lives sumptuously*, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw off:* vincula, Var. R. R. 2, 9: Pers. 5, 163: Plin. 10, 62, 82

abrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f. the repeal of a law*, Cic. Att, 3, 23, 2.

ab-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly* (whereas derogo means *to abrogate partly*, obrogo, *to counteract, or supersede by another law*): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: (lex) plebiscito abr. est. ib. 2, 37: the usual constr. is with *Acc.* plebiscitum primus antiquo, abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30: later, with *Dat.* **II.** Fig. *to deprive (a magistrate of his office):* si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 57 legem promulgavit de abrogando Lentuli imperio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. **2.** In gen., *to deprive (of anything), to take away:* male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, *by not keeping their word, they deprive others of credit*, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 41.

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrodo.]

abrŏtŏnītēs, ae, = ἀβροτονίτης, *sc.* οἶνος: *wine prepared from southern-wood*, Col. 12, 35: from

abrŏtŏnum, i. *n.*, and abrŏtŏnus, i, *m.* and *f.*=ἀβρότονον, *southern-wood:* perhaps, **1.** abr. campestre=Artemisia abrotonum, Linn. *southern-wood.* **2.** abr. montana=Santolina chamacyparissias, Plin. 21, 21, 92: abrotoni graves, Lucr. 4, 124. Used as a medicine: abrotonum aegro non audet dare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. *v. a. to break off, to rend:* vincla abrumpit equus, Enn.: constr. words dependent on the root are in the *Acc.*, but those governed by the prefix are in either the *Dat.* or *Abl.:* caro vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor. Od. 4, 7, 27: abrupti nubibus ignes, *torn from*, Lucr. 2, 214: abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 3, 199: legio Martia se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupit, *first freed itself*, Cic. Phil. 14. 12: absol. *to tear asunder:* abr. vitam, *to break the thread of life*, Virg. Aen. 8, 579; 9, 497: abr. fata, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893: abr. medios annos, Luc. 6, 610. abr. fas, *to violate*, Virg. Aen. 3, 55 medium sermonem abr. *to break off*, ib. 4, 388: abrupto sidere, *the sun being hidden from sight*, ib. 12, 451: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *all choice, except victory or death, being taken away*, Liv. 21, 44. **II.** *to separate, sever:* donec mare Asiam abrumpat Europae, Plin. 5, 32, 40: crurum et poplitum venas abr. *to cut through*, Tac. A. 15, 63: plebs velut abrupta cetero populo, Liv. 3, 19: ordines, Tac. H. 3, 25: Fig., abr. vitam a civitate, *to quit the city*, id. A. 16, 28.

ab-rūmus, a, um, *adj.* [ruma] *weaned:* agni, Var. in Non. 168, 1.

abruptē, *adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly.* Quint. 3, 8, 6. Just. 2, 15.

abruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo] *a breaking off, a rending asunder:* corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet*, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. Fig. of divorce, id. Att. 11, 3.

abruptus, a, um, *Part.* [abrumpo] *Adj. broken off*, and thence, *precipitous, steep:* locus in pedum mille altitudinem abr., Liv. 21, 36: munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9: Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11. Also absol., abruptum, *a steep ascent* or *descent:* sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *the wave sucks them down perpendicularly*, Virg. Aen. 3, 422. Fig. per abrupta, *in uneven paths*, i. e. *through opposition*, Tac. Agr. 42. **II.** Of discourse: *broken, abrupt:* abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, *stubborn*, Tac. A. 4, 20. —*Comp.* Plin. 11, 37, 51.—*Sup.* Plin. Ep. 9. 39.

abs, *prep. v.* ab.

abscēdentĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [abscedo.] In Med.: *abscesses*, Cels. In Archit. *objects in the background*, Vitr. 1, 2

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*sync.* abscessem=abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109) *to go away, to depart:* abscede hinc sis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Cap. 2, 3, 74: Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: a curia, e foro, Liv. 27, 50: Tac. A. 1, 7; 3, 5: manibus aequis, *without deciding the contest*, ib. 1, 63. Fig., aegritudo abscesserit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 29: cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15. With the simple *Abl.:* te abscedat suspicio, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 100: pass. impers., nec ante abscessum est, Liv. 29, 2: id. 27, 4. **II.** *to disappear, to withdraw or fail one;* jam abscedet (cor) simulac molam insperseris, *will disappear*, Cic

Div. 2, 16 · Pallada nonne vides abscessisse mihi, Ov. M. 5, 375. **III.** *to desist from a thing* · incepto, Liv. 26, 7. **IV.** Of the setting of a star, Plin. 2, 99, 102.

abscessĭo, ōnis, *f.* Lit., *a going away:* Fig. *a diminution* quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abs, Cic. Tim. 12.

abscessus, ūs, *m. a going away, absence:* solis, Cic. N. D. 1, 10 continuus, *continued absence*, Tac. A. 6, 38. **2.** *an abscess*, Cels. 5, 18.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off:* abscisa capita, Virg. Aen. 12, 511 : abscisa dextra, Suet. Caes. 68 : lingua, id. Cal. 27. Fig., abs. spem, Liv. 24, 30; cf. 35, 44; 45, 25. [In the MSS. and edits. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of *ab-scindo.* cf. Gronov. ad Liv. 44, 5; and Drak. ib. 8, 25.]

ab-scindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3. *v. a. to cut off*, or *away, to tear off*, or *away;* tunicam a pectore abscidit, *he tore the tunic from his breast*, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 3 · flaventes abscissa comas, *having torn her golden hair*, Virg. Aen. 4, 590. With simple *Abl.:* humeris abs. vestem, ib. 5, 685; and with *de*, id. G. 2, 23. **II.** Fig. *to separate, divide:* abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 : abs. terras, *to separate*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 21 : nos omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriae nobis abscindamus, *lay aside every other consideration*, Liv. 9, 23 : abs. spem, id. 35, 45. In Tac., abs. venas, *to open the veins*, A. 15, 69 : cf. abrumpo.

abscīsē, *adv. shortly, briefly:* Val. M. 3, 7, ext. 6.

abscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abscindo] *a breaking off in the midst of a discourse*, a rhetor. fig. Auc. Her. 4, 53, and 54.

abscissus, a. um, *Part.* [abscindo] *torn off;* hence, *rough, severe:* abs. castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14. abscissior justitia, ib. 6, 5, 4 *extr.*

abscīsus, a, um, *Part.* [abscīdo] *cut off*, hence *steep, precipitous.* Saxum undique abscisum, Liv. 32, 4.

abscondĭtē, *adv. obscurely*, Cic. Inv. ., 23, 69. **II.** *profoundly*, id Fin. 3, 1, 2.

abscondĭtor, ōris, *m. one who hides* or *conceals*, Eccl.

abscondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [abscondo] *put away, hidden, secret, unknown:* absconditae insidiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3 : jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138 : fontes abs., Auc. Her.

abs-condo, condi and dĭdi, condĭtum (absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15) 3. *v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete:* gladii absconditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108 · quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121. Poet., abs. fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Virg. Aen. 4, 337 : ensem in vulnere, *to bury it*, Sen. Thyest. 721 : abscondit in aëre telum, *shot it out of sight*, Sil. 1, 316 : fluvium et campos caede abs., *to make invisible by, to cover*, Sil. 11, 522; id. 17, 49 : Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, or *lose sight of*, Virg. Aen. 3, 291. like γῆν ἀποκρύπτειν, cf. Plat. Prot. 338 A. So Sen. Ep. 70 : pueritiam abscondimus, *we outlive.*—Pass. of stars, *to set*, Virg. G. 1, 221.

absconsē, *adv. secretly*, Hyg. 184.

absegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ab, seco] *a piece* (of flesh) *cut off.* Naev. ap. Fest.

absens, entis, [absum] *Part.* and *Adj.: absent;* de absente secundum praesentem judicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 41. In Lucanis abs., Nep. Han. 5 : cf. Cic. Att. 8, 5. *Absente nobis*, an old and erroneous phrase for *absente me*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. [A contraction of abes-ens, since ES is the root of esse. Cf prae-sens and the Sanscrit participle *sant.*]

absentĭa, ae, *f.* [absens] *absence:* confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. Pis. 16, 37 : abs. testimoniorum, *want of*, Quint. 5, 7. 1.

absentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *long absent*, Petr. S. 33

absento, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make absent, to send away:* patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (dub.). **2.** As *v. n. to be absent:* absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13, *fin.*

absīdātus, a, um, *adj.* [absis] *arched, vaulted:* porticus, Paul. Vict. 4.

ab-sĭlĭo, ii and ui, no perf. part. 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap off* or *away*, Lucr. 6, 1216. with *Acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τινά): nidos tepentes absiliunt aves, *fly from their warm nests*, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. unlike*, usually with a neg. and *Gen.* or *Dat.*, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14 : non abs. facie Tiberio fuit, Suet. Oth. 1 : haud abs., Plin. 8, 3.

absinthĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [absinthium] *containing wormwood:* poculum, *i. e.* filled with wormwood wine, Sen. Suas. 7 (alii, 6) Subst. absinthiatum, *wormwood wine*, Lampr. Hel. 21.

absinthītēs, ae, *m.* = ἀψινθίτης, sc. οἶνος, *wormwood-wine*, Col. 12, 35.

absinthĭum, i. *n.* (also absinthius, i, *m.* in Var. acc. to Non. 190, 25) = ἀψίνθιον, *wormwood*, of which several kinds are mentioned by Plin. 27, 7, 28. Abs. santonicum = Artemisia santonica, Linn.: Abs. ponticum = Artem. pontica, Linn.: Abs. italicum = Artem. absinthium, Linn.: Abs. marinum, seriphium = Artem. maritima, Linn.: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 90 : tetrum, Lucr. 1, 935. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 4.

absis, or apsis, īdis, *f.* = ἀψίς, *an arch* or *vault:* Plin. 36, 12, 17 : of the heavens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **II.** *the orbit of a star*, Plin. 2, 15, 16. **III.** *a round dish* or *bowl*, Dig. 24, 2, 10, § 6.

ab-sisto, stĭti, no perf. part. 3. *v. n. to stand off, withdraw, to go away:* constr. *absol.;* with *ab;* or the *simple Abl.:* me hic reliquit atque abstitit, *has left me behind here, and gone off*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 32 : miles abstitit, *went away*, Tac. A. 2, 31 ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17 : ab ore scintillae absistunt, *dart, fly*, Virg. Aen. 12, 101 : ab sole, Plin. 2, 8, 6 : limine, Virg. Aen. 7, 610 : luco, ib. 6, 259. **II.** Fig.: *to desist from, to leave off:* continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34 : sequendo, id. 29, 33 : ingratis benefacere, id. 36, 35 : moveri, Virg. Aen. 6, 399 : absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, ib. 8, 403 : obsidione, Liv. 9, 15 : bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104 : nec ille abstitit, *nor did he refrain*, Tac. A. 2, 34. Impers. pass., si non absisteretur bello, Liv. 21, 6.

ab-sĭtus, a, um, *adj. lying remote, distant*, Paul. Nol. Nat. 13, 5.

ab-sŏcer, ĕri, m. *a great-great-grandfather of the husband* or *wife*, Capitol. Gord. 2.

ab-sŏlesco, lui, no perf. part. 3. *v. incep.* [soleo], *to become obsolete*, Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

absŏlūtē, *adv.* [absolutus] *free from care* or *constraint, completely, perfectly:* vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26. *Comp.* Plin. Ep. 4, 27. *Sup.* Auc. Her. 2, 18.

absŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] in law : *an acquittal:* sententiis decem et sex abs. confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27, 74 : majestatis, *an acquittal from* crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11. In Suet. in plur. : reis absolutiones venditare, Vesp. 16. **II.** *perfection, consummation:* virtus quae rationis abs. definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38 : hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, *this finish and perfection*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130. **III.** In Rhet., *completeness:* absolutio est per quam *omnia* amplectimur, id. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absŏlūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to acquittal:* tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. Aug. 33. **II.** Subst. absolutorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* remedium), *a means of deliverance from:* ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

absŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [absolvo], *loosened*, or *freed from, free, unfettered, finished, complete;* freq. in Cic.: necessitudines simplices et abs., *unconditional*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57 : absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, Auc. Her. 2, 18 : nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque abs., *when not completed and concluded*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. **II.** In Gram.: **1.** nomen abs., *conveying a complete meaning of itself*, e. g. deus, Prisc. **2.** verbum absol., in Prisc., *that has no case with it;* in Diomed. opp. to *inceptive.* **3.** Adjectivum absolutum, *in the positive*, Quint. 9, 3, 19. *Comp.* Macrob. Somn. Sc. 2, 15. *Sup.* Auc. Her. *l. c.*

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to loosen from, disengage;* absoluta lingua, *not tied*, Plin. 11, 37, 65 : abs. valvas stabuli, *to open*, Ap. M. 1, p. 108. **II.** *to free from:* ut neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, *extricate* or *free himself from a lawsuit*, Cic. Rosc. C. 12 : longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23 : caede hostis se abs. *to clear one's self from the suspicion of murdering an enemy*, id. G. 31. **III.** In law, *to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime;* constr. *absol.*, with *Abl.*, *Gen.*, and *de* (Zumpt, § 446) : bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39 : regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8 : judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auc. Her. 2, 13 : de praevaricatione absolutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 : fidem absolvit, *he pardoned their fidelity* (*to Otho*), Tac. Hist. 2, 60. **2.** In the praetor's formula to the judex, Si paret, condemna : si non paret, absolve, Gaius, 4, 86 : hence, hunc hominem (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, *Verres declared that there was no forfeiture to Venus, but he condemned the man to the payment of a sum of money to himself*, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22, v. Long, ad loc. **IV.** *to pay off, discharge:* absolve hunc vomitum, quatuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 120. Hence, in gen., *to dismiss, to release:* jam hosce absolutos censeas, id. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironically, id. Cap. 3, 5, 73 : te absolvam brevi, *I will cut the matter short*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 30. **V.** *to complete* or *finish:* hence, liba absoluta, *ready*, Var. R. R. 2, 8 : freq. in Cic. : ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2. In Sallust with *Acc.* or, *de* with *Abl.*, of an historical relation, *to bring to a conclusion:* cetera quam paucissumis absolvam, Jug. 17 : de Catilinae conjuratione, paucis absolvam, Cat. 4 : cf. Amm. 23, 6, nunc locorum situm absolvam.

absŏnē, *adv. discordantly, incongruously*, Gel. 15, 25; from

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh:* sunt quidam ita voce absoni, ut in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25 hence **II.** In gen. *unsuitable, incongruous:* with *ab*, or (= alienus) with *Dat.:* nec absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2 : nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15 fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 112. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

ab-sorbĕo, bui, (and psi, Lucr. 4, 100,) ptum, 2. *v. a. to swallow up, to devour:* unda legiones, Naev. 4. 16 · oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito abs. potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. Of a glutton : placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. **II.** Fig. quae acerrume atque aestuose absorbet (of a courtesan) *hastily and greedily devours* (one's property), Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 67 : hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, *engross, absorb*, Cic. Brut. 81 : ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, id Sest. 6 13.

absorptĭo, or absortio, ōnis, f. *a drink, beverage*, Suet. Ner. 27 : dub.

abspello, absporto, absportatio, v asp.

abs-que, *prep.* with *Abl.: without, apart from:* in Plaut. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses : absque me, te, eo, *etc.*, esset, *if it had not been for me:* nam hercle absque me foret, *if I had* *not stood by thee*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56: nam absque te esset, hodie nunquam ad solem occasum viverem, *but for thee*, etc., id. Men. 5, 7, 35: absque una hac foret *if it were not for this one thing*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25. But also in other clauses: absque sole perpetuus dies, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 78. By Cic. *absque* is rarely used; propositio nihil valet absque approbatione, Inv. 1, 36: nullam epistolam sino absque argumento pervenire, Att. 1, 19. By later writers it is used more freely, and **I.** in the signif. of, *without, contrary to:* absque sententia, *i. e.* praeter sententiam, Quint. 7, 2, 44. **II.** *except;* eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18. **III.** absque for et abs: urbemque eorum relinquatis absque his abeatis, Macr. Sat. 3, 9. The *que* in absque does not usu. mean *and.*

abstantĭa, ae, *f. Distance*, Vitr. 9, 1, 11

abs-tēmĭus, a, um, *adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks:* sicca atque abs., Lucil. in Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Var. in Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abs. undis, Ov. M. 15, 323. Hence **II.** In gen., *temperate:* abs. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54 (pleon.): also of things, prandium abstemium, *without wine*, Gell. 13, 30. **II.** In later Lat. = jejunus, *who is yet fasting.* Aus. Praef. Id. 11. [From root TEM, seen in tēm-etum "mead," and in tēm-ulentus. Cf. μέθυ and mădidus, and the Sans. *tim* "to be wet"].

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* [abstineo.]

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. a. to wipe off* or *away, wipe dry:* labellum, Pl. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Mer. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. Sat. 8. **II.** Fig. *to drive away, banish* (*sorrow, pain, etc.*): ut mihi absterserunt omnem sorditudinem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10: freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 8: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1. **III.** Remos, *to break the oars*, Curt. 9, 9, 16, usually remos detergere.

abs-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten away, to deter:* patrem, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 74: Ter. And. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo, Cic. Planc. 27: e turribus portae saxis abs. hostes, Liv. 27, 28: a pecuniis capiendis abs., Cic. Verr. 2, 58. With *de:* de frumento anseres abs., Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 41. With the *simple Abl.:* lenonem aedibus, Titinn. in Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitiis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 128. **II.** *to take away*, or *withdraw;* pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1060: satum, ib. 1230: auctum, id. 5, 844.

abstersus, a, um, *Part.* [abstergeo.]

abstĭnax, ācis, *adj.* = abstinens, *abstinent*, Petr. and Symm.

abstĭnens, entis, *Part.* [abstineo]. *refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate:* constr. *absol.*, or poet. with *Gen.:* esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 11: non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40: animus abs. pecuniae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37. *Comp.* Aus. *Sup.* Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

abstĭnenter, *adv. abstinently*, Cic. Sest. 16.

abstĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [abstinens], *abstinence* (prop. with reference to the object, *the abstaining from something;* whereas *continentia* denotes *self-control*, absol. and without reference to the object; yet these words are often interchanged): conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, *i. e. by freedom from avarice, and by self-control*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentia, id. Sest. 3. **II.** *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, *he ended his life by starvation*, Tac. A. 4, 35: febrem quiete et abstinentia mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9.

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep away from:* Act. *with Acc.* factis impudicis aliquem abst., Pl. Am. 3, 2, 45: abstine sermonem de istis rebus, *say no more about*, id. Most. 4, 2, 17: manus a muliere, Lucil. in Non. 325, 32: freq. in Cic., me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Fam. 7, 26: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus, id. de Or. 1, 43: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: Latinos ab legatis violandis, ib. 22: se armis, id. 8, 2. Hence; manus a se, *to abstain from suicide*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: = continere: in duritia adolescentiam meam abstinui, Cat. ap. Fest. **II.** Neut. abstinere with *abl.* or *absol. to abstain from:* abstinere injuria, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: non tamen abstinuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 534: Venere et vino, Hor. A. P. 414: ut abstineant pugna, Liv. 2, 45: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. H. 2, 44: auribus principis, *to spare them*, id. A. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, *did not go out*, id. Claud. 36. Constr. with, **1.** *inf.:* dum mihi abstineant invidere, *if they only cease to envy me*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 24: Suet. Tib. 23. **2.** *ne:* multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. 3, 11. **3.** *quin:* aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, id. 2, 45. **4.** *quominus:* Suet. Gramm. 3. **5.** poet. with *Gen.* (Gr. ἀπέχεσθαί τινος): irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69. **III.** *to abstain from food*, Cels. and Col.: cf. abstinentia *no.* 2. **IV.** In Law; abs. hereditate is used trans. of the tutor who keeps a pupillus out of his hereditas, Dig. 12, 6, 61; and intr. of the heres who declines to accept one, Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 11.

ab-sto, are, 1. *v. n. to stand aloof:* si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 362.

abstractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstraho] *a separation:* conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, *Part.* [abstraho] *dragged away:* abstractae boves, Virg. Aen. 8, 263: *drawn off, removed*, a corpore animus abstractus, Cic. Div. 1, 31. **II.** *abstract*, Isid. 2, 24.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650) *to drag* or *pull away:* hominem in malam crucem, Pl. Men. prol. 66: me a Glycerio, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8: de matris hunc complexu avellet atque abstrahet, Cic. Font. 17. Fig., a nullius commodo abstrahere, id. Arch. 6, 12: ab rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. Sen. 6, 15: aestus quidam ingenii tui in altum a conspectu paene omnium abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36: animus a corpore se abstrahet, *from the perceptions of the senses*, id. Somn. Sc. 9: a bono honestoque in pravum abs., Sall. J. 29: ad bellicas laudes abs., Cic. Brut. 68. With *de* and *ex* instead of *ab:* de matris conspectu, Cic. Font. 17: e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24. Without a prep.: paternis adversis foret abstractus, Tac. A. 4, 13: suetis legionibus abs., *from* the legions, ib. 2, 5. **II.** *to withdraw* or *alienate from:* copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. **III.** esp. in Cic. *to free from:* a sollicitudine, Deiot. 14: a consuetudine, de Or. 1, 18.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. *v. a. to thrust away*, hence, *to conceal:* aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 13; ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, *to thrust into the very brain*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68: me in silvam, Cic. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia sese abs., Tac. A. 4, 69. Fig. in profundo veritatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, ib. 15, 5.

ab-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to remove, to conceal*, Tert. Adv. M. 4, 27.

abstrūsē, *adv. secretly*, Amm. 28, 1, 49.

abstrūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstrudo] *a removing, concealing*, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], and *adj. thrust away, hidden, abstruse:* abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, *a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow*, id. Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, *a somewhat deeper investigation*, id. Acad. 2, 10: abstrusus terrae, for, in terra, Vell. 2, 129: in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment*, Pl. Poen 1, 2, 129. homo abstrusus, *a close* or *reserved man*, Tac. A. 1, 24. *Sup.* not used.

abs-tŭlo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* a doubtful form maintained by grammarians to account for the perf. abstuli: cf. Key Alph. 153: v. aufero.

absuētūdo, ĭnis, *f disuse, abstinence*, App. Apol. p. 318, 20.

ab-sum, abfui, abesse, *irreg. v. n.* (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, *etc.*, *afui, afuturus, aforem*, etc., are also found), *to be away, absent.* Absol. without reference to the distance: num ab domo ab.? Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 16: domini ubi absunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: qui nulla lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 73 (*of his banishment, which he would never acknowledge*). Fig. of the dead; sed absentes tamen prosunt praesentibus, Pl. Cas. prol. 20: *to denote absence of mind*, praesens, absens ut sies, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 112: praesens non ades, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 22. **2.** With reference to the distance of either space or time, with *acc.* or *abl.:* edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: haud longe abesse oportet, *he ought not to be far hence*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166. menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66. With the *simple Abl.* for ab: paulum quum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1; cf. Ov. R. Am. 774. With *inter:* nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Virg. Aen. 11, 907. With *prope:* nunc nobis prope abest exitium, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 8, *is not far off:* loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer*, ib. 1, 1; cf. id. N. D. 1, 31; de Sen. 21. Fig., longissime a vero ab., id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: longissime Plancius a te afuit, *i. e.* suffragiis, *distanced you a long way, had a vast majority of votes*, id. Plan. 7, 17. Hence the phrases: tantum abest, ut—ut: istos tantum abest, ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, *so far am I from praising those friends of yours that I cannot but hate them*, id. Phil. 11, 14, 36 tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76. Sometimes with *etiam, quoque, vix*, and (rarely) *contra*, in second clause, never with *potius* (Zumpt, § 779): id. Fam. 12, 15, 2: Suet. Tib. 50: Liv. 6, 15. With a third *ut*, Cic. Or. 29, 104. tantum absum, ut—for tantum abest, occurs, Bell. Alex. 22. —— Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), *God forbid.* Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 33: absit ut, App. M. 2, p. 115. **II.** *to* [sic] *away from* (anything unpleasant), *to be free from:* a multis et magnis molestiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. **III.** *to keep away from* a thing by inclination, *etc.:* hence *to be disinclined:* a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept aloof from*, Sall. C. 6 **IV.** *to be different from* = abhorrere: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Cic. Off. 1, 14: a natura ferarum, ib. 16: multum ab iis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222. **V.** *to be unconnected with:* quae absunt ab forensi contentione, id. Or. 11, 37: ab principis persona, Nep. Ep. 1, 2. **VI.** *to be wanting* = desum: abest astutia, Pac. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: neque abest suspicio quin, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: unum a praetura tua abest, *one thing is wanting to thy praetorship*, Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes: quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16. With *Dat.:* quid huic abesse poterit de marum rerum scientia? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest historia literis nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. Hence, non or haud multum, paulum (*not* parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), *not much is wanting that* (Zumpt, § 540): haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, *he was within a little of being killed*, Liv. 42, 44. VII. abesse alicui or ab aliquo. *to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to*, (opp. to *adsum* or *prosum*): Autronio abesse, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis veritas se ipsa defendet, *without our aid*, id. Acad. 2, 11, 36: quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, id. Planc. 5. 13: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: vade procul, ne longe tibi Jupiter absit, Ov. M. 4, 649.

absūmēdo, ĭnis, *f. a consuming* or *devouring*, Pl. Cap. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum), 3. *v. a. to take away, use up:* hence *to consume, to annihilate:* pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! *how much wine she has consumed for me merely by tasting*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: absumet heres Caecuba dignior, *shall use it all*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25.—Fig., *to ruin, to corrupt:* cum ille et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 26: absumpti sumus, *we are lost, undone*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 18. Of time: *to pass, to spend:* Hortensius a me postulat, ne dicendo tempus absumam, Cic. Quint. 10: absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114. II. From the Aug. per. exclusively, *to kill, to annihilate:* me primam absumite ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 494; mora vires abs., *to consume* or *exhaust*, Ov. M. 3, 693: plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit, Liv. 22, 39: absumi flammis urbem, id. 30, 7: veneno, id. 8, 18: morte fortuita, Tac. A. 2, 4.

absumptĭo, ōnis, *f. a consuming*, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absurdē, *adv. discordantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. II. *irrationally, absurdly*, id. Div. 2, 58, 119.

absurdĭtas, ātis, *f. dissonance, incongruity, absurdity*, Claud. Mam. 3, 11: cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj. giving a dull* or *a disagreeable sound:* vox absona et absurda, *out of tune and harsh*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. II. Fig. of mental objects: *dull, senseless, absurd, irrational, unsuitable:* ratio inepta atque abs., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, abs. atque alienum a vita mea videtur, ib. 5, 8, 21: illud quam incredibile, quam abs.! Cic. Sull. 20: bene dicere haud abs. est, *is not absurd* (or *useless*), Sall. C. 3: homo absurdus, *a silly* or *senseless man:* sin plane abhorrebit, et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62. *Comp.* Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4: N. D. 1, 16: Fin. 2, 13. *Sup.* id. Att. 7, 13. [Ab and surdus. In comp. with adjs. *ab* has gen. a neg. force, *e.g.* ab-similis: cf. ἀποδοκιμός, ἀποκαίριος. But as ἀπέρημος means *quite* deserted, ἀπομεστόω to fill up to the brim, ἀποκωφόω, to make quite deaf; so prob. absurdus orig. meant *very dull, quite deaf*.]

ab-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2. *v. a. to twist* or *turn off* or *aside:* abtorque proram, Att. in Non. 200, 33.

ăbundans, antis, *Part.* [abundo] and *Adj., abounding, opulent:* supellex non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, *fertile (in ideas)*, id. Brut. 67: otio studioque, id. de Or. 1, 6: with *gen.* lactis, Virg. E. 2, 20. Ex abundanti, *over and above*, Quint. 4, 5, 15. *Comp.* Cic. Pis. 26: *Sup.* id. de Or. 2, 14.

ăbundanter, *adv. abundantly, copiously:* copiose et abun. loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 35: abun. ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42. *Comp.* Cic. Top. 10: *Sup.* Suet. Aug. 74.

ăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [abundans] *abundance, plenty, affluence*, Gen. with *gen.:* omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael 23: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, ib. 1, 9, 1. II. *Pecuniary wealth, riches*, Tac. Agr. 6.

ăbundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, inundation*, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

ăbundē, *adv.* [abundus: the quantity of the final *e* is by anal.] *abundantly, more than enough:* quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21: parentes abunde habemus, amicorum neque nobis neque cuiquam omnium satis, id. J. 102: abunde ratus, si praesentibus frueretur, Tac. H. 2, 95. With adv. espec. *satis:* an tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59: abunde dixit bene, Quint. 12, 9, 7. II. as a neut. subs. with *Gen.:* terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. Aen. 7, 552: commeatus abunde, Sall. C. 58: abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: Suet. Caes. 86. III. With adj. or part. *more than sufficiently:* abunde satisfactum toti quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: abunde magna praesidia fore, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pulcrum atque magnificum, Plin. prooem. 15. It is sometimes placed enclitically: elatum abunde spiritum deprehendas, Quint. 10, 1, 104: V. Hand. Turs. 1, 71.

ăb-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [unda] prop. of water, *to rise* or *swell up, overflow:* apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. in Non. 192, 5: flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 267: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv. 5, 15: and Fig., ripas superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia, *my heart swells above its banks and overflows with joy*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 6. II. Fig. *to abound in anything, to have a superabundance*, with *Abl.*, divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: amore abundas, *you are too fortunate in love*, id. Ph. 1, 3, 11: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, *etc.* Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22.—Absol., sive natura deest quidpiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29: de terris abundant herbarum genera, *shoot up luxuriantly*, Lucr. 5, 918.—with *Gen.:* quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil. in Non. 498, 7.—with *Dat.*, caro ab. alicui, Cels. 2. *to abound in wealth, to be rich:* et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: si quando ab. coepero, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.

ăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, unda] *abundant, copious*, lavacris abundis, Gell. 1, 2.

ăbūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abutor] rhetor. *a false use of words* (κατάχρησις): abusio est, quae verbo simili et propinquo pro certo et proprio abutitur, Auc. Her. 4, 33, 45: cf. Cic. Or. 27, 94: Quint. 10, 1, 12.

ăbūsīvē, *adv. by a violent use of tropes*, Quint. 8, 6, 35. II. *slightly, not in earnest*, Amm. 24, 4. III. *improperly:* Dig.

ăbūsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abusus] *misapplied:* appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const.

ăb-usque, *prep.* [the same as usque ab; v. ab], *from, even from;* with *Abl.* ab. mane ad vesperum, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 97: ab. Pachyno, Virg. Aen. 7, 289: Oceano ab., Tac. A. 15, 37.

ăbūsus, ūs, *m. a using up:* usus, non abusus legatus est, Cic. Top. 3: Dig. 7, 5, 5.

ăb-ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep.: to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, to consume entirely;* with *Abl.;* and Poet. with *Acc.* Ubi illaec, quae dedi ante? *Cl.* abusa, *i. e. consumed*, Pl. As. 1, 3, 44: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, *he wastes his labour*, Ter. Andr. prol. 5: Lucr. 5, 1032: abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend the whole of this leisure time with you*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: nisi omni tempore abusus ero, id. Verr. 1, 9: libertate. ib. 5, 43. studiis, id. Fam. 9, 6: obsequio, id. 10, 15: sagacitate canum, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151. II. Gen. *to misuse, to abuse:* quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Cic. Cat. 1, 1: legibus ac majestate ab., id. Rosc. Am. 19. Cf. Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 29.—Pass. in Plaut.: abusa, v. above; so also in Varr., ab rege abutamur, in Prisc. 8, p. 702: abutendum is, Suet. Galb. 14.

ăbyssus, i, *f.* = ἄβυσσος, *a bottomless pit, an abyss:* Isid. Or. 13, 20. II. *Hell.* Eccl.

āc, *conj.*, v. atque.

ăcācĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀκακία, *the acacia-tree*, Plin. 13, 9, 9. Acacia vera, Willdenow. II. *The juice* or *gum* of the same, Plin. 24, 12, 67.

ăcădēmĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀκαδημία, *the Academy*, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: Liv. 31, 24. II. Met. for *the philosophy of the Academy:* instaret ac., quae, quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: id. Fam. 9, 8. III. Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan Villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks (xysti) and quiet seats (exedrae), id. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 3; and another near Puteoli, Plin. 31, 2, 3. (The i long, Cic. Div. 1, 13; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94.)

ăcădēmĭcē, es, *adj. fem.* ἀκαδημική, *academic:* academice σύνταξις, *the Academics* (a work of Cicero's), Cic. Att. 13, 16.

ăcădēmĭcus, a, um, *adj. relating to the Academy;* hence, subst. *an academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works the Academica. id. Off. 2, 2.

ăcălanthis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκαλανθίς, the same as acanthis, *q. v.* Virg. G. 3, 338.

ăcănos, i, *m.* = ἄκανος, *a plant, a kind of thistle*, Onopordon Acanthium, O. illyricum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 9, 10.

ăcanthĭcē mastĭchē, = ἀκανθικὴ μαστίχη, *the juice of the plant* helxine (Carlina gummifera, Less., according to Willdenow), Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ăcanthillis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκανθιλλίς, *the titmouse*, more particularly Parus pendulinus, Linn., *the bottle titmouse*, and perhaps P. biarmicus, Linn., *the bearded titmouse*, Plin. 10, 33, 50: *wild asparagus*, App. Herb. 84.

ăcanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus] *resembling the plant bear's-foot*, Col. 9, 4: Plin. 25, 7, 38.

ăcanthĭon i, *n.* = ἀκάνθιον, Onopordum acanthium, Linn., and O. illyricum, Linn., *a species of thistle*, Plin. 24, 12, 66.

ăcanthis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκανθίς, *a little bird, of a dark-green colour, that lives among the thorn bushes, the thistle-finch* or *goldfinch*, Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 63, 83. II. *a plant*, named also senecio, *groundsel* (Senecio Jacobaea, Linn., and S. vulgaris, Linn.), Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ăcanthus, i, *m.* = ἄκανθος, *the plant brank-ursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot* (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin. 22, 22, 34: Virg. G. 4, 123: id. E. 3, 45; 4, 20. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. II. *a thorny Egyptian evergreen*, (probably Acacia arabica), Virg. G. 2, 119.

ăcapnos, on, *adj.* = ἄκαπνος, *without smoke:* ligna acapna, *wood that produces no smoke in burning*, Mart. 13, 15: mel acapnon, *honey obtained without smoking away the bees*, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

acarne, v. acharne.

ăcărus, v. acorus.

ăcătălectĭcus, } a, um = ἀκατα-
ăcătălectus, } ληκτικός, -κτό
in Prosody, *A verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot*, opp. to catalecticus, Diom. 501 P.: Prisc. 1216 P

ăcătĭum, i, *n.* = ἀκάτιον, *a small Greek boat of unknown form*, Plin. 9, 30, 49: in Gell. 10, 25, *acatia, ae.*

acaunumarga, ae, *f.* (a Celtic word from agaunum *stone*) *a kind of* *marl*, perhaps *stone-marl*, Plin. 17, [illegible], 4.

ăcaustus, a, um, *adj.*=ἄκαυστος, *incombustible;* hence *subst. m.* (*sc.* lapis) *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible, Plin. 37, 7, 25. Many MSS. read *apyrotus*, which has the same meaning=Gr. ἀ-πύρωτος.

accālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu. a Roman festival in honour of Acca Larentia, celebrated in December*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

ac-canto, are, 1. *v. n. to sing to* or *beside:* tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accēdenter, *adv.*=prope, *near*, *by*, Cassiod.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* (*perf. sync.* accestis, Virg. Aen. 1, 201) *to go* or *come to* or *near*, *to approach:* constr.

1. with *ad:* ad Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: ad hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 14: ad flammam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103: omnes ad aras, *to beset every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1198.—Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: hic ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Nep. Eum. 1, 4.

2. with *in* and *acc. to go* or *come into, to enter:* in senatum, Cic. Att. 7, 4: in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6: in funus aliorum, *to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. 24, 20.

3. Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 17: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. **4.** Orig. poet. with simple *Acc.:* ego istuc accedam periculum, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 46: integros fonteis, Lucr. 1, 926: scopulos, Virg. Aen. 1, 201: loca accedit, Sall. J. 20: Africam, Nep. Hann. 8: so with the adv. *quo:* quo infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14.

II. *to approach in a hostile manner, to attack:* accedit muros Romana juventus, Enn. in Gell. 10, 29: ad has cohortes, Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: acc. ad manus, *to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5. **III.** *to fall to one's share, to befall*, with *Dat.:* num tibi stultitia accessit? *art thou become a fool?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 77: paulum vobis accessit pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. Quint. 1, 1. **IV.** *to be added*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad virtutis summam acc. nihil potest, Cic. Fin. 4, 24: opposed to discedere: et Remis studium propugnandi *accessit*, et hostibus spes potiundi oppidi *discessit*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: Cassio animus accessit, *his spirits rose*, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Often with *huc:* huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: or *eo:* eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv. 1, 49. And *absol.:* plura acc. debent, Lucr. 2, 1129: accedit mors, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60. The real subject of accedere in this sense is often a clause which *grammatically* is dependent on it, and which may be connected with it by either *quod* or *ut:* in the former case the verb is in the indic.; in the latter, in the subj.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic. Att. 13, 21 Sall. C. 11: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16 the connecting particle may be omitted: accedit illud, si maneo, cadendum est in unius potestatem, id. Att. 8, 3, 2. cf. Ter. And. 1, 3, 10.

V. *to come over to, give assent*, with *ad* (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 13: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac. H. 1, 34: *to stand by, to favour, to support:* civitates quae cunctanctius sibi accesserant, puniit, Suet. Galb. 12. accedit eodem testis locuples, *a trustworthy witness supports the same view*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10. **VI.** *to come near to* (*in resemblance*), *to be like*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando, id. Ligar. 12: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. Brut. 47, 173. **VII.** *to enter upon, undertake*, with *ad* or *in:* in eandem infamiam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 84: ad bellorum pericula, Cic. Balb. 10: ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 25, 89 ad invidiam levandam judiciorum, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5: ad causam acc., *to undertake the direction of a lawsuit*, ib. 2, 38, 94: or with *dat.* huic ego causae actor accessi, ib. 1. Act. 1, 2: in the same sense, huc accessi, ib. 5, 49, 130: ad rempublicam, *to enter upon public office*, id. Rosc. Am. 1, et alib. **VIII.** Mercantile, *t. t.*, *to bid at an auction:* ne quis eorum ad hastam suam accederet, Liv. 43, 16: also, *to advance in price:* pretium accedit, with *Dat.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19. **IX.** acc. ad manus, *to be admitted to kiss the hand*, Capitol. Maxim. 5.

accĕlĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a hastening, acceleration:* orationis enuntiandae, Auc. Her. 3, 13.

ac-cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.:* Act., *to hasten, to accelerate:* gressum, Att. in Non. 89, 25: mortem, Lucr. 6, 773: iter, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: consulatum alicui, ib. 3, 75; in Tac. also pass., Agr. 43; H. 2, 85. **II.** Intrans., *to hasten, make haste:* si acc. volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: accelerat simul Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 5, 675: Liv. 3, 27: Nep. Att. 22, 2: pass. impers. quantum accelerari posset, Liv. 3, 46.

accendĭum, ii, *n.* [accendo] *a kindling, a setting on fire*, Sol., 5, *fin.*

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, *3. v. a. to set on fire, to light:* lumen de suo lumine, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1, 1110: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. Tim. 9, 28: accensae arae, Ov. M. 3, 691: undae accensae, *heated*, Sil. 5, 605.

2. *to light up, to illuminate:* luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi literarum lumen accenderet, id. Arch. 6. Poet.: *to impart lustre, make lustrous:* et gemmis galeam clipeumque accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 678. **II.** Fig. *to inflame, to fire, to incite:* placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. in Non. 514, 22: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg. Aen. 8, 500: certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spem, Tac. Ann. 12, 34: dolorem, ib. 15, 1. The object to which is denoted by the *acc.* with *ad:* ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. J. 31: or by the *abl.* with *pro:* pro honore accenderat, ib. 64: or by the *dat.:* bello animos accendit, Virg. Aen. 7, 482. The person against whom, usually by the *acc.* with *in:* in maritum, Tac. A. 1, 53; in Sall. also with *contra*, J. 64. Sometimes, *to augment:* crystallina quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, *whose fragility increases their value*, Sen. Ben. 7, 9. [Root CAN, Sans. *Kan*, *shine*, whence canus, caneo (and with *d* epenth.), candeo, candela, candidus. The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo are trans. though there is no simple trans. cando.]

ac-censĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, *or* nsum, 2. *v. a. to reckon to* or *among*, *to add to:* his (militibus) accensi cornicines tibicinesque, Liv. 1, 43: and poet. accenseor illi, *am accounted her attendant*, Ov. M. 15, 546.

accensus, a, um. **1.** *Part.* [accendo] *kindled.* **2.** *Part.* [accenseo] *reckoned among.*

accensus, i, *m.* [accenseo] *an attendant, follower:* hence *a public officer attending Roman magistrates*, as consuls, proconsuls, *etc.:* also, *the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly*, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, Var. L. L. 6, 9: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, and 7: id. Att. 4, 16: Suet. Caes. 20. With *Dat.* or *Gen.:* Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic. Verr. 1, 28: M. Livius accensus Drusi Caesaris, Grut. Inscr. 598, 8: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61.

II. *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries* (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle: tertium (*sc.* vexillum ducebat) accensos minimae fiduciae manum, Liv. 8, 8: so ib. 10: cf. Smith's Ant 2

accensus, ūs, *m.* [accendo] *a kindling* or *setting on fire*, Plin. 37, 7, 29: but Sillig reads assensu.

accentĭuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* [accentus] *accent*, Gell. 13, 16.

ac-centor, ōris, *m.* [cantor] *one who sings with another*, Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

ac-centus, ūs, *m.* [cantus] *the accentuation of a word, tone:* accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22. **II.** *the tone of a flute*, Sol. 5, 11. **III.** *increase, growth, violence:* accentus hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.

accepso, for *accepero*, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, *f.* [accipio] (*sc.* pars) *an allotment of land granted by the state:* Sicul. Fl. p. 22. Goes.

acceptābĭlis, is, *adj.* [accipio] *acceptable, worthy of acceptance*, Lact Epit. 58, and Tert. de Or. 7.

acceptātor, ōris, *m.* [accipio] *one who accepts*, or *approves*, Tert.

acceptĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accepti-latio, from acceptum, and latus, part. of fero] *an acquittance, discharge*, Dig. 46, 4, 1. The legal form of acceptilatio was by question and answer: Habesne acceptum? Habeo, acceptumque fero. cf. Mod. Dig. 46, 4, 1.

acceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] *a taking* or *accepting:* neque deditionem, neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse, Cic. Top. 8, *extr.:* frumenti, Sall. J. 29. **II.** *the granting of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271.

acceptĭto, are, 1. *verb. a. freq.* [accepto] *to be in the habit of receiving:* stipendium acceptitasti, Pl. in Non. 134, 29.

accepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [accipio] *to take or accept often:* argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 32: mercedes a discipulis, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—Poet., jugum, *to submit to it*, Sil. 7, 41.

acceptor, ōris, *m.* [accipio] *one who assents to*, or *allows:* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 167: acc. personarum, *a partial person*, Eccl. **II.** Acceptor for *accipiter*, *a hawk*, Lucil. in Charis. 1, p. 76 P.

acceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [acceptor] *fit for receiving:* modulus, Frontin. de Aq. 34.

acceptrix, īcis, *f.* [accipio] *she who receives:* neque datori neque acceptrici, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

acceptus, a, um. *part.* and *adj.* [accipio] (lit. *received*), *agreeable, acceptable:* of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 56: of things: diis et hominibus acceptum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: Nep. Hann. 7. **II.** As a neut. Subs. *acceptum:* mercantile, *t. t* in accounts, that which is received, in opposition to *expensum*, that which is expended: hence, in account books, *acceptum* the debtor side, *expensum* the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, Cic. Rosc. C. 2: hence, in acceptum referre, sometimes, ferre, *to make an entry of money received*, alicui acceptum referre, where *alicui* depends on the verb and denotes the person *from* whom the money was received; but the *abl.* with *abs* was also used, Cic. Or 47: and fig., *to be indebted:* hence, when the *part.* is used in agreement with a subs. dependent on referre, the phrase has an analogous *figurative* meaning; *to admit oneself to be indebted for* (both in a good and in a bad sense): ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, ib. 22: Hor. Ep 2, 1, 234. Adv. accepte does not occur.

accerso, ĕre, v. arcesso.

accessa, ae, *f.*=accessus, *the flood tide*, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1, 246.

accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [accedo] *accessible*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. accessibility*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach:* quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? *why comest* *thou hither?* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86 : suis accessionibus, *by personal applications (to persons who wished to purchase the office of censor)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53. In medicine, *t. t.*, *the attack* or *paroxysm*, Cels. 3, 3. **II.** *the act of increasing*, or *adding:* paucorum annorum, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14 : accessiones fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 : *the addition to a tax* (in opp. to decessio) decumae, id. Rab. 11; id. Verr. 3, 32, 76 **III.** *the thing added, the addition:* Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *added a new part*, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. Thus Syphax is called, acc. Punici belli, since he was not the chief object of it, but an addition or appendage, Liv. 45, 39 : turba gemmarum potamus: et aurum jam acc. est, *gold is a mere appendage*, Plin. 33, 1. **IV.** Rhet., *an addition that makes a definition complete:* nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112. **V.** In law *t. t.*, *a guarantee*, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 44; 45, 1, 91, § 4

accessĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [accedo] eodem ex agro, Cato, Orig. in Gell. 18, 12.

accessus, a, um, *Part.* [accedo].

accessus, ūs, *m.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach:* acc. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19 : solis acc. discessusque, id. N. D. 2, 7 : (aestuum) acc. et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, id. Div. 2, 14 : morbus cum accessu discessuque sit, Gell. 4, 2. Fig., of an approach to a theme; ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti tum recessus, ut *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. **II.** Poet., *access, admittance:* dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41 : negare, id. Her. 10, 64. **III.** Concrete, *an inlet, a passage, an entrance:* omnem accessum lustrare, Virg. Aen. 8, 229 : Suet. Caes. 58.

accĭdens, entis. **I.** *Part.* [accīdo]. **II.** as *subst. n.*, *an accident*, or *non essential quality of a thing* (τὸ συμβεβηκός) : causa, tempus, locus, cetera rerum sunt accidentia, *the accidental circumstances*, Quint. 5, 10, 23. **2.** *a fortuitous occurrence:* per accidens, Jul. Firm. **3.** *an unfortunate occurrence:* non molliri prosperis facile, non accidentibus frangi, Quint. Decl. 5.

accĭdentĭa, ae, *f. a casual event, a chance*, Plin. 32, 2, 9 : Tert. de Anim. 11.

ac-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut all but through*, hence, *so to cut a thing that it falls when touched:* accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. **II.** Fig.: res hostium, *to weaken, impair*, Liv. 8, 29. v. accisus.

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no perf. part. 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall at, to*, or *near, reach by falling.* Constr. **1.** with *ad:* lacrimansque ad genua accidit, *he fell at his knees*, Enn. in Non. 517, 15 : Suet. Caes. 20 : ad pedes, Cic. Att. 1, 14 : Lucr. 4, 236. **2.** with *in:* imago, aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras, ib. 216 : in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360. **3.** with *dat.:* genibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31 : Lucr. 4, 882. **4.** with *acc.* (rare): segetes stipulamque videmus accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 608 : so with quo: quo accidam? quo applicem? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. Of missiles, *to reach the mark, hit:* tela missa ab Gallis gravius acciderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14 : Liv. 2, 50. Hence, fig., nota vox ad aures accidit, *a known voice falls upon* or *reaches the ears*, Att. in Non. 39, 5 : nova res molitur ad aures accidere, Lucr. 2, 1025 : ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32 : without ad, vocis sonitus aures accidit, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 31 : vox accidit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452; id. 4, 580 : in aliquem, *to fall upon one*, i. e., *to fit* or *apply to him:* istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. An. 5, 3, 14. **II.** In gen., *to arrive*, esp. *suddenly, unexpectedly*, usu. absol.: repente clamor accidit, classem Punicam adventare, Liv 27, 29. **III.** *to turn out, to end, to happen, to befall one:* bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, *that it has turned out well*, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 15 : misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. An. 1, 5, 29. Gen. of *unfortunate* events: (*Contingunt* bona: *accidunt* mala: *eveniunt* utraque, Isidor. Diff. 1 :) si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121 : nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 10 : si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 3, 55 : Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Hence, euphemistically, of death (*if any thing should happen* =εἴ τι πάθοι), gen. with *humanitus:* si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21 : si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, id. Phil. 1. 4. (But in Cic. Mil. 22, 58, and similar passages, the verb has its simple signif.) But also of fortunate occurrences : omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, id. Fam. 3, 1; so ib. 11, 15 : accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; ib. 7, 3. Nep. Milt. 1. With *ut* and *quod* (v. *accedo*, iv.): accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae dejicerentur, id. Alc. 3. sed accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17. With *Inf.:* nec enim acciderat, mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. **IV.** In gram., *to belong to:* numeri verbis accidunt duo; comparatio accidit adverbio, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 17.

ac-cĭĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a.*, old form for accio, *to fetch, to bring:* ego illunc huc acciebo, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

accinctus, a, um, *Part.* [accingo].

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* (but gen. used intrans. or reflect.), *to gird to, on* or *about:* lateri ensem, Virg. Aen. 11, 489; and reflect., *to gird one's self:* fido accingitur ense, ib. 7, 640 : accinctus ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2. **II.** Gen., *to arm, equip, provide:* facibus pubes accingitur, Virg. Aen. 9, 74 : gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18. Fig., accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514 : invitam magicas accingier artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493. **III.** Fig. Accingere se *or* accingi, *to prepare to enter upon* or *undertake:* constr. *absol.* with *ad, in*, or *Dat.:* accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4 : accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2 : accingi ad ultionem, Tac. H. 4, 79 : ad spem majorem, id. A. 11, 28 : desperatione in audaciam, id. H. 3, 66 : se praedae acc., Virg. Aen. 1, 210. In Tac. often actively : *to make any one ready:* ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, *prepares him for, gives him hope of*, A. 6, 32. With *Inf.:* accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. G. 3, 46. Also, as *v. neutr.:* accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, id. Aen. 2, 235.

ac-cĭno, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cano] *to sing to*, Diom. 425 P.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.*, *to summon, to fetch:* cujus vos tumulti causa accierim, Att. in Non. 484, 7 : horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 994 : tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1 : fortissimum quemque accire, Sall. J. 84. **II.** Fig.: *to bring on, to cause:* nisi virtus voluptatem acciret=afferret, efficeret, Cic. Fin. 5, 31 : acc. mortem, *to kill one's self*, Flor. 4, 2.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] (accepso=accepero, Pac. in Non. 74, 31) ("*Tenemus* quae sunt in nostra potestate; *sumimus* posita; *accipimus* data," Isid. Diff. 1.) *to take to one's self, to accept, receive:* leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 51 : ex tua accepi manu pateram, id. Amph. 2, 2, 132 : accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato in Non. 200, 23 : gremio, Virg. Aen. 1, 685 : oculis aut pectore noctem (*i. e.* somnum), ib. 4, 531. When accipere is to be interpreted from the *recipient's* point of view, it means, *to get* or *receive* (λαμβάνειν); but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by *to take* or *accept* (δέχεσθαι). **1.** accepi tuas literas, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 26 : morem, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44 : vulnera, Virg. Aen. 3, 243 : provinciam, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2 : consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10 : Galliam, id. Caes. 22 : ignem, *catches fire*, Lucr. 6, 148 : incendia, id. 5, 608 : fidem, Enn. An. 1, 154 : gloriam a patre, *to inherit*, Nep. Tim. 1, pecuniam, id. Att. 14. Hence, *to receive, take in as a guest:* magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 34. **2.** hanc epistolam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 52; id. Ep. 3, 4, 26 : pecuniam, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82 : conditionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Hence, *to treat, to deal with:* ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 3 : id. Men. 5, 1, 7 : Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12 : leniter acc., Cic. Verr. 4, 40 : vehementer acc., id. Att. 10, 7 : acc. verberibus ad necem, id. Tusc. 2, 14. Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14 : cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35 : *to receive* as a trust, hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62. **II.** *to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe:* hoc simul accipite dictum, Enn. Ann. 6, 30 : quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. in Non. 126, 22 : hoc etiam accipe quod dico, Lucil. in Non. 240, 2 : carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 983 : si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23 : quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. Hence, *to get intelligence, to learn:* Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntiis accepit, Sall. J. 46. **2.** *to comprehend* or *understand what is heard:* haud satis meo corde accepi querelas tuas, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 18 : si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114 : ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur, Nep. Att. 1. **3.** With *ad* or *in* with *Acc.* also with an *adv.* or an *Abl.*, to denote the *manner* of receiving anything, or the *sense* in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., *to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15 : in eam partem acc., id. Eun. 5, 2, 37 : in bonam partem acc., *to take in good part*, Cic. Att. 11, 7 : non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 30. aequo animo acc., Sall. C. 3. Hence, **4.** acc. omen, *or* in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen* (δέχεσθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103 : Liv. 1, 7 :—poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. Aen. 12, 260. **III.** *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake it=suscipio:* accipito hanc ad te litem, Pl. Mos. 5, 2, 23 : mea causa causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47. **IV.** *To bear, to endure:* ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1 : nil satis firmi video, quamobrem acc. hunc mi expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96 : calamitatem, Cic. Off. 3, 26 : injuriam, ib. 1, 11. **V.** *To be satisfied with, to approve:* dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta. *Pa.* accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48 : accepit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, ib. 1, 1, 52 : excusationem, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 : preces acceptae ab dis, Liv. 42, 30 : "accipio," *I allow it*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58 : acc. legem, *to assent to*, Cic. Off. 3, 30. **VI.** In the gramm. (of words) *to attach a meaning to, to understand:* adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis, p. 207.

accĭpĭter, tris, (earlier also tĕris Prisc. 695 P.), *m.* (*f.* Lucr. 4, 1004). A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. **1.** *The common hawk*, Falco palumbarius, Linn.; cf. Ov. M. 11, 344 : Plin. 10, 8, 9. **2.** *The sparrow-hawk*, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. 14, 216. In Virg. Aen. 11, 721 called sacer, because auguries were taken from it: cf. Hor Od. 1, 37, 17. **II.** Fig. of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecuniae accipiter, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 5.

accĭpĭtrīna, ae, *f. hawk-weed*, App. 30.

accĭpĭtro, are, 1. *v. a.*, Laev. in Gell 19, 7, for lacerare *to tear, to lacerate.*

accīsus, a, um, *Part.* [accīdo] *cut all but through*: accisa ornus ferro, Virg. Aen. 2, 626: *cut off*, accisis crinibus, Tac. G. 19. Poet., of food, accisis dapibus, *being consumed*, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. **II.** Esp. fig., *impaired, ruined;* accisae res (*opp.* res integrae), Cic. Prov. C. 14: etsi accisae res sint, Liv. 3, 10. Also with opes, copiae, robur, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 114: Hirt. B. G. 8, 31.

accītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accio] *an invocation* or *summoning*, Arn. 4, p. 134.

accītus, a, um, *Part.* [accio.]

accītus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [accio] *a summons, a call*: magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 28: accitu cari genitoris, Virg. Aen. 1, 677.

acclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] *a calling to, a shout, an acclamation*: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auc. Her. 3, 12. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration), always with the idea of *hostility* or *disapprobation*: ei contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. On the contr., in the histt., as used of the people, always *a shout of approbation*: acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem onerantis, Liv. 31, 15: Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58: it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is the clapping together of the hands, Quint. 8. 3, 3. **II.** *Rhet. t. t.* = exclamatio, ἐπιφώνημα, *exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

acclāmĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.*, *to cry to, exclaim repeatedly*: infecta esse acclamitat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 3.

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to cry out at, to shout at.* With *Dat.* In Cic., in a hostile sense: non metuo, ne mihi acclametis, *cry out against*, Brut. 73. In the historians, *to shout applause, to huzza*: populus et miles Neroni Othoni acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: servatorem liberatoremque acc., *applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv. 34, 50, *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 44. *Pass. impers.*: ei acclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Suet. Dom. 13.

ac-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make clear, to reveal;* an augural term: (precor) uti tua signa nobis certa acclarassis (*i. e.* acclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18.

ac-clīnis, e, *adj. leaning on, inclined towards: with Dat.*: arboris acc. trunco, Virg. Aen. 10, 835: Just. 28, 4. Fig. *disposed to*: acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lean on* or *against*: with *in* and *acc.*, se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: with *dat.*, castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3. Fig. with se, *to incline to a thing*: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in declino, inclino, reclino, clivus, κλίνω.]

ac-clīvis, e, also **-vus**, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep*: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: leniter, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; ib. 7, 19: locus paulatim ab imo acclivis, ib. 3, 19. *Acclivus*: acclivo limite, Ov. M. 2, 19: placide acclivos, Liv. 38, 20, *etc.*: but the reading always dub.

acclīvĭtas, ātis, *f. an acclivity* or *ascent*: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.

ac-cognosco, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to know* or *recognize perfectly*, Petr. Frgm. 69.

accŏla, ae, *c.*, *a dweller near a place, a neighbour*: (*incola*, a dweller *in* a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7. Fig., accolae Cereris, *i. e.* such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. In Tacitus, of a tributary stream: *adj.*, Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, A. 1, 79.

ac-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. n. to dwell by* or *near*: with *Acc.* (rar. with *Dat.*): vos, qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 152: Apollo, qui aedibus propinquus nostris accolis, Pl. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: arcem, Att. in Non. 357, 14: illum locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18,: *pass.*, fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin. 3, 1, 3. In Catull. 62, 53, accoluere = coluere.

accommŏdātē, *adv. suitably, agreeably*, etc. (v. accommodatus): acc. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33.

accommŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] *the fitting* or *adjusting of one thing to another*: verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acc., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. **II.** Esp. *the accommodating of one's will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence*: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, id. Verr. 3, 82.

accommŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [accommodo] and *Adj. fitted* or *adapted to a thing, suitable, conformable*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum acc. Cic. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., *conformable to my interest*, id. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.*: id. Clu. 1: Plin. Pan. 83. *Superl.*: Cic. Frgm. Corn.: Plin. 13, 3, 6.

ac-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [con and modus; hence lit. *to make one thing of the same size and shape as another*] *to fit* or *adapt, to put on*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: clipeum ad dorsum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: calauticam capiti, id. Frgm. Or. in Clod. 5: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. Fig.: *to adapt* or *accommodate to*: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. Hence, acc. se, *to adapt one's self to another's wishes, to conform to, to comply with*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id. Or. 8: or without the pronoun; peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. Fam. 13, 2. **II.** In gen. *to apply*, or *devote to, to lend*: testes ad crimen, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: se ad remp. et ad res magnas gerendas acc., id. Off. 1, 21: si quid iste suorum aedilibus accommodavit, *lent it*, id. Verr. 4, 57: curam pratis, pecoribus et hortis, Quint. 1, 12, 7: operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15: lapis dentifriciis accommodatus, *employed as a dentifrice*, Plin. 36, 21, 41.

ac-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* (poet. for *accommodatus*), with *Dat.*, *fit, convenient*: valles acc. fraudi, Virg. Aen. 11, 522.

ac-congĕro, essi, estum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together to*: ego huic dona accongessi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corpŏro, are, 1. *v. a.* [corpus aliquid alicui, *to incorporate, to join to*, Amm. 16, 8, and Sol. 37.

ac-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres. subj.* accreduas, Pl. As. 5, 2, 4) *to yield one's belief to another*, i. e. *to believe unconditionally*: quisnam istuc accredat tibi? Pl. As. 3, 3, 37: Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

ac-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3 *v. n. to grow on, to continue growing, to increase*: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Cur. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7: vana accresceret fides ('dictis factisque, &c.,' which precede, are *abl. absol.* and not *dat.* depending upon accr.), Liv. 1, 54: *to swell, rise up*, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: aggerebatur caespes, jamque pectori usque accreverat, Tac. A. 1, 19. **II.** Gen. with *Dat.*: *to be joined* or *annexed to*; poet.: trimetris acc. jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 252. **III.** Legal *t. t.*: jus accrescendi, *the right of succession to an inheritance*, Gaius, 2, 126: Dig. 7, 2, 1.

accrētĭo, ōnis, *f. an increasing, increment*: accretione et diminutione luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

accŭbĭtālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [accubo] *sc.* stragula, *coverlets for couches*, Treb. Claud. 14

accŭbĭtātĭo = accubitio

accŭbĭtĭo, ōnis *f.* [accubo] *a lying* or *reclining* (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13; id. Off. 1, 35

accŭbĭto, are = accubo, Sedul.

accŭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id., *pertaining to reclining*: vestimenta, Petr. 30.

accŭbĭtum, i. *n.* [id.] *a couch holding more guests than the triclinium*, Lampr. El. 19.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* = accubitio, *a reclining at table*, Stat. Theb. 1, 714: Plin. 8, 2, 2.

ac-cŭbo, ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie near* or *by*: with *Dat.*: quoi bini custodes semper accubant, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 57: in conviviis acc. Cic. Cat. 2, 5: with *Acc.* prandi, potavi, scortum accubui, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 11: with apud, Cic. Att. 14, 12.: also *absol.*: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Aen. 6, 606: Fig., theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for *adjacens*, Suet. Caes. 44: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, *is stored*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 18. **II.** Esp., *to recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): ubi lubet, ire licet accubitum, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 16.

accŭbŭō, *adv. lying near*, coined by Plautus (Truc. 1, 4, 67), on the model of *assiduo*, to which it is opposed.

ac-cūdo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to hammer to*, i.e. *to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging*: hence, *to add to*: jam dantur septem et viginti minae: at ego tres minas accudere etiam possum, ut triginta sient, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [Cumbo, root CUB], *to lay oneself near* or *upon*: in the *perfect* tenses, *to lie near*: with *Acc.*: scortum accumbas, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 73: mensam, Att. in Non. 415, 26: in via, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 13. But esp. of the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the R. women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), whilst they supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accubare, Liv. 39, 43: cf. ἀνακεῖσθαι = εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Ioh. 13, 23), the right hand only being employed in taking food: hoc age, accumbe, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 15: Cic. Verr. 5, 31: in epulo, id. Vatin. 12: epulis, Virg. Aen. 1, 79. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere; and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand. Of the three lecti around a table, the lectus medius, or that which had not another opposite to it, was the most honourable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honourable than the summus, whilst the ultimus was the least honourable place. V. Smith's Ant. 1157, *sq.*

accŭmŭlātē, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic. Fam. 13, 42: Auc. Her. 1 *fin.*

accŭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accumulo] *a heaping up*, esp. *of earth round the roots of plants*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

accŭmŭlātor, ōris, *m. one who heaps up* or *accumulates*: opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cumulo], *to add to a heap, to heap up* or *accumulate* (stronger than *augere* or *addere*): auget, addit, accumulat, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr. 6, 1262. **II.** Fig. acc. caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*, id. 3, 71: honorem, Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, id. Her. 15, 70. **2.** *to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up*, Plin. 17, 19, 31: arbores circumfodere, ubi aestuosa regio poscat, accumulare, id. 18, 29, 71: acc. inaniter, *to pile up words*, Gell. 17, 10.

accūrātē, *adv. carefully, accurately*. Cic. Att. 16, 5.

accūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accuro], *carefulness, accuracy*: in inveniendis componendisque rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a. um, *Part.* [accuro]. *prepared with care, studied, exact:*

accurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 20: accurata oratio, *an elaborate speech*, Cic. Am. 7: sermo, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, ib. 1, 60, 257: accuratum habere *for* accurare, *to be at pains*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 21: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 82: accuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (accurasso, is, it=accuravero, is, it, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 29), *to bestow care upon, to prepare* or *do anything carefully:* quod facto opus est, volo acc., Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 30: prandium, id. Men. 1, 3, 25: acc. omnes addecet, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, id. Trin. 1, 2, 41. Also of guests: *to regale them*, id. Epid. 5, 1, 55: Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12: melius accurantur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cŭcurri), cursum, 3. *v. n. to run* or *hasten to; absol.*, and with *ad* and *in:* expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamaro ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20: accucurrisse, ib. 12, 18: cupide ad praetorem accurrit, id. Verr. 5, 3: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 15, 3: ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in auxilium accucurrerunt, Suet. Calig. 58: ad visendum, id. Ner. 34. The pass. as impers., Tac. A. 1, 21. Fig. of ideas: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, *present themselves*, Cic. Div. 2, 67

accursus, ūs, *m. a running* or *hastening to, a concourse:* populi, Tac. A. 4, 41: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511.

accūsābĭlis, e. *adj.* [accuso] *blameworthy, reprehensible* · turpitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.

accūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a complaint, accusation:* ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14. The *t. t.* belonging to it are · comparare and constituere, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; also intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: factitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, Cic. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, *to desist from*, id. Frgm. Corn. in Ascon.: later, demittere, Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, *to answer it*, Cic. Clu. 3: Plin. 7, 30, 31.

accūsātīvus, i. *m.* [id.] in gram., *t.t. the accusative case*, Quint. 7, 9, 10 (Var. L. L. 8, 37, calls it *casum accusandi*).

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser* or *plaintiff*, *esp.* in a state trial (*petitor*, a plaintiff in a private action): *petitoris* personam capere, *accusatoris* deponere, Cic. Quint. 13, *extr.*: vehemens et molestus, id. Brut. 34: ponere accusatorem alicui, id. Fam. 8, 12: alicui opponere, id. Verr. 1, 29: sustinere nomen accusatoris, Tac. A. 4, 59. **II.** *an informer, a denouncer* (= delator): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66: Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātōrĭē, *adv. after the manner of an accuser, i. e. with exaggeration:* Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: where Latine, *plainly* or in *plain English*, as we should say, is opposed to accusatorie: agere acc., ib. 3, 70. jam illud quam accusatorie (*sc.* fecit) Liv. 40, 12.

accūsātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory:* lex, Cic. Mur. 5: mos et jus, id. Flacc. 6: spiritus, Liv. 2, 61: vox, id. 45, 10.

accūsātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female accuser:* tu mi accusatrix ades, Pl. As. 3, 1, 10: Plin. Ep. 10, 67.

accūsĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [accuso] *to accuse repeatedly:* Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 22.

ac-cūso, (also with ss) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [*ad* and *causa*, like *concludo* from *claudo*] *to call one to account, to reproach, blame:* with two acc. one being a neut. pron.: si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, *if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 59: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic. Sest. 37, 80 : or only of the person; meretricem hanc oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely reproach, and finally threaten her*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2. Of things · *to blame* or *find fault with:* alicujus desperationem, id. Fam. 6, 1: inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58: consilia, Liv. 36, 29: culpam alicujus, Cic. Planc. 4, 9. **II.** *to call one to account publicly, to indict* or *arraign:* legal *t. t.*, (*aliquem alicujus rei*, like κατηγορεῖν): accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: nunquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Coel. 7: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; id. Milt. 1, 7: but other constructions occur: hoc crimine, Nep. Lys. 3: Cic. Verr. 1, 16: de veneficiis, inter sicarios, id. Rosc. Am. 32: the word denoting the punishment, as well as that denoting the crime, is put in *Gen.:* capitis acc., *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2: (Zumpt, §§ 446, 447; Key, §§ 944, 945). **III.** Casus accusandi, *the fourth case*, in grammar, *the accusative case*, Var. L. L. 8, 37 and 38, 120.

ăcentēta, ōrum, *n. plu.*=ἀκέντητα, of crystals, *without points, without spots*, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

ăcĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be sour* (of wine): vinum, quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148. [AC, *sharp* or *sour*.]

ăcĕphălus, i. *adj.*=ἀκέφαλος, *without head, without leader*, Is. Or. 8, 6. **II.** In prosody, *t. t.* for a hexameter which begins with a short syllable.

ăcer, ĕris, *n.* (once in Servius, *f.*), *the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26: id. 16, 16, 27: id. 33, 11, 52. **II.** *Maple-wood*, used for writing-tablets . vile, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

ācer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a, um, Pall.) *pointed, sharp, piercing:* acribus inter sese armis confligere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6. Esp. applied to the senses and their objects: *sharp, dazzling, pungent, piercing.* **1.** Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27 acer splendor adurit oculos, Lucr. 4. 330: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14. **2.** Of the hearing: voce increpet acri, Lucr. 3, 966: aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammae sonitum, Virg. G. 4, 409: acris tibia, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1. **3.** Of smell: acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792: unguentis summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: odor, Plin. 12, 17, 40. **4.** Of taste: ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. in Non. 201, 14: humores, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59. **5.** Of sensation in gen.: *sharp, severe:* ac. hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34, *ap.* Prisc. 647: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: fames, Naev. 5, 1: morbus, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77. **II.** Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting:* acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400: curae, id. 3, 463: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: cupido, Curt. 6, 5. **III.** Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious:* acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri judicio perpende, id. 2, 1041: memoria, *strong, retentive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5: cf. Sall. J. 7: Cic. Sest. 20: Nep. Alc. 5. **IV.** Of moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous:* acres milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, *an ardent patriot*, id. Fam. 10, 28: acerrimus defensor, ib. 1, 1: acerrimus juvenum, Liv. 37, 7: studio acriore esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Virg. G. 2, 405. Also of animals, acer equus, Virg. Aen. 4, 156: acres canes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. **2.** In a bad sense: *hasty, passionate, violent, severe:* uxor acerrima, Pl. Mer. 4, 4, 56: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63. **VI.** Of abstract things: acris egestas, Lucr. 3, 65. poenas acres, id. 6, 72: impetus acer, ib. 128: acerrimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acrius supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1: acres syllabae, *which proceed from short to long*, Quint. 9, 4. Construction: with *in* and *abl.* acer in gerendis rebus, Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: with *abl.* alone, bellis acer Halesus, Virg. Aen. 10, 411: with *gen.*, acer militiae, Tac. H. 2, 5: belli, Vell. 1, 3: with *Inf.*, acer metiri, Sil. 3, 338. *Adv.* acriter (and acre). *Comp.* acrius. *Sup.* acerrime (v. *acriter*). [Prob. root AC, seen in ăcuo, ăcies, in spite of the difference of quantity; v. *acuo.* From this comes the Fr. *aigre*, and our *eager*, as from macer, *maigre*, Key, Alph. 53.]

ăcĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [acus, cĕris], *mingled with chaff:* lutum, Fest. p. 17. **II.** In Plin. 30, 6, 15, aceratae (cochleae) acc. to Hard. is the Gr ἀκήρατος, *complete, perfect.*

ăcerbē, *adv. roughly, sharply, bitterly:* ac. severus in filium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: *Comp.* id. Lael. 16: Caes. B. G. 7, 17: si acerbius inopiam (*i. e.* cibi) ferrent, *with too much difficulty* or *pain*, Suet. Tib. 25: *Sup.* Cic. Att. 11, 1. Caes. B. C. 1, 2.

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits:* Plin. 15, 14, 15. Fig.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92. **II.** Fig. *harshness, rigour, moroseness* (opp. to *comitas, lenitas, etc.*): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, id. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11: acerbitas et abunde salis, *satirical severity*, Quint. 10, 1, 94. Also, *bitterness*, i. e. *ill-feeling:* dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. Off. 1, 25: nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati, scitote, nationibus exteris futurum, id. Verr. 4, 30. **2.** *sorrow, pain, anguish, calamity, hardship*. acerbitas summi luctus, id. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, id. Planc. 42: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre, id. Cat. 4, 1.: Caes. B. G. 7, 17.

ăcerbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.]=acerbitas, Gell. 13, 3.

ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter: lit.* and *fig.:* gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655. **II.** *to augment* or *aggravate anything disagreeable:* formidine crimen acerbat, Virg. Aen. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. unripe:* pirum, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: Phaed. 4, 2, 4 hence, **1.** *bitter, harsh, sour;* Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 472: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, *etc.* Plin. 15, 27, 32. **2.** *untimely, premature;* ante diem edere partus acerbos, Ov. F. 4, 647: quos (infantes) abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: hence, virgo acerba, *not yet marriageable*, Var. in Non. 247, 18. **3.** *unfinished, crude;* impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. **II.** Applied to sounds: *harsh, gruff, shrill* · serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47. **III.** Denoting human qualities: *rough, repulsive, morose, violent, etc.:* melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Am. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, *for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno*, id. N. D 3, 31: acerbissimi feneratores, id. Att. 6, 1: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.* **IV.** Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous, troublesome, etc.:* acerbum frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: ut acerbum est, pro benefactis quum mali messem metas! Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 52. in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbum incendium, id. Leg. 2, 24. Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: Cic. Dom. 16: also in an *active* sense: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, *afflicting, painful,* i. e. *to others,* Nep. Cim. 4. As a subst. acerbum, i. *n., calamity, misfortune,* Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21: Virg. Aen. 12, 500: acerba, *n. plur. adv.,* Lucr. 5, 34: Virg. Aen. 12, 398. [Root AC, and most prob. through ăcer: the term. *-bus* = *-vus* is seen in superbus, and according to Pott, II. 395, in probus.]

ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* [ăcer] *made of maple:* equus trabibus contextus acernis, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10.

ăcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ăcus, cĕris] *full of chaff, husky:* Lucil. in Non. 445, 24: coenum, ib.

ăcerra, ae, *f.* [prob. for *acerna, sc.* arcula, from acer, *maple*] *an incense box, a censer:* ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plena, Virg. Aen. 5, 745: turis plena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 2. **II.** *a small altar placed before the dead:* Fest. *s. v.* v. Smith's Ant. 3.

ăcersĕcŏmēs, ae, *m.* = ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair,* Juv. 8, 128.

ăcērus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄκηρος, *without wax:* mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb,* Plin. 11, 15.

ăcervālis, e, *adj.* [acervus] *heaped up* = σωρείτης, Log. *t. t. an argument by accumulation,* Cic. Div. 2, 4.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [id.] *by accumulation, in heaps:* confertos ita acerv. mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1262: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acer. poni, Var. R. R. 1. 38. Hence **II.** Fig. = summatim, *in a mass, summarily:* acer. reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acer. frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period,* id. Or. 25.

ăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* a *heaping up, accumulation:* saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [acervus] *to heap* or *pile up, to amass:* panicum praedensis acer. granis, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, *to gather* or *collect together,* id. 32, 9, 31. Fig., *to accumulate, to multiply:* leges, Liv. 3, 34.

ăcervus, i, *m. a heap* (esp. of things of the same kind): frumenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 55: altus, Lucr. 3, 198: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Virg. G. 1, 185: caecus acervus, of chaos, Ov. M. 1, 24: aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47: and, Fig. acervi facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4. **II.** In dialectics, *t. t., an argument by accumulation* (σωρείτης), Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47. [A comparison with caterva would lead to the root AC: but perhaps the root is CER, which appears in Sans. *krî* (to cast, sprinkle, fill), *âkrî* (to fill up): cf. κλῶμαξ, κρῶμαξ, with *grumus, glomus, globus:* Lith. *krúwa* (a heap) with Eng. *clod, clump, lump, crew, crowd.* v. caterva.]

ăcesco, acui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [aceo] *to turn sour:* quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13.

ăcĕsis, is, *f.* = ἄκεσις, *a sort of borax: carbonate of copper, verditer,* Plin. 33, 5, 28.

ăcētābŭlum, i. *n.* [acetum] orig., *a vessel for vinegar;* hence *any small vessel,* Quint. 8, 6, 35. As a liquid or dry measure, *the fourth part of a hemina,* Cato R. R. 102: Plin. 18, 7, 14: *a juggler's cup,* Sen. Ep. 45, 7. **II.** In anatomy, *the socket of the hip-bone,* Plin. 28, 11, 49. **2.** In zoology, *the suckers of polypi,* id. 9, 29, 46. **3.** In botany, *the cup of flowers,* id. 26, 8, 37.

ăcētārĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [acetum] *sc.* olera, *vegetables prepared with vinegar, a salad,* Plin. 19, 4, 19.

ăcētasco, tāvi, 3. *v. incep.* = acesco [acetum] *to become sour,* App. Herb. 3.

acĕto, are, old form for agito, acc. to Fest. s. v.

ăcētum, i. *n.* [orig. *Part.,* fr. aceo] lit. *become sour,* hence *sc.* vinum, *sour wine, vinegar:* cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 32: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: generosum, Plin. 14, 6, 8: Liv. 21, 37: mulsum aceti, *vinegar mead,* a Rom. drink, v. mulsus. **II.** Fig. *wit, shrewdness: Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Char.* Atque acidissumi, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49.

ăchaemĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀχαιμενίς, *an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts,* Plin. 24, 17, 102. A fabulous herb, which some have imagined to be the thorn-apple (Datura stramonium), others the mandrake (Atropa mandragora), others the spiny Euphorbia antiquorum.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f.* = ἀχάρνη, *a sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53. (Al. leg. *acarne.*)

ăchātēs, ae, *m.* and *f.* = ὁ' ἀχάτης, *an agate,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

āchĕta, ae, *m.* = ἀχέτης (ἠχέτης— sounding), *the larger singing cicada* or *grasshopper,* Plin. 11, 32, 26.

ăchillēa, ae, *f. a genus of plants,* Achillea, Linn. including several species; also Ach. quadrato caule marrubii capitulis = Stachys heraclea, Linn.; the same as achilleos, Plin. 26, 18, 90.

ăchillēos, i. *f.* = Ἀχίλλειος, *sc.* herba, *a medicinal plant, milfoil,* Plin. 25, 5, 19.

achlis, is, *f. a wild beast of Scandinavia,* most probably the elk, Cervus alces, Linn., Plin. 8, 15, 16.

ăchor, ōris, *m.* = ἀχώρ, *a scab* or *scald on the head,* Macer.

achras, ădis and ădos, *f.* = ἀχράς, *a wild pear-tree,* Pyrus salicifolia, Linn., Col. 7, 9.

ăcĭa, ae, *f.* [acus] *a thread for sewing,* Cels. 5, 26.

ăcĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [acus] *a small pin for a head-dress,* Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

ăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acidus] *sourness, acidity,* Marcell. Emp. 20.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. a little sour, sourish:* pyra autumnalia acidulo sapore jucunda, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aceo] *sour, tart, acid:* acidissimum acetum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49: acida sorba, Virg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 44: caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34: acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar,* Mart. 6, 93. **II.** Fig. *sharp, biting, disagreeable, harsh:* homo acidae linguae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34: invisum acidumque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64: acidum canticum, Petr. Sat. 31: sonus acidior, ib. 68. [Ac-idus and ac-utus are both derived from the root AC, *sharp;* but the former means, sharp to the *taste;* the latter, sharp to the *touch:* cf. aceo and acuo.]

ăcĭēris, is, *f. a brazen hatchet used in sacrifices,* Fest. p. 9.

ăcĭēs, ei, *f.* (*Gen.* also acii and acie, like dii and die, facii and facie, from dies, facies, Gell. 9, 14): the *point* or *edge* of a weapon: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: gladiorum, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 11: securium, Cic. Verr. 5, 43, 113: falcis, Virg. G. 2, 365. Fig. patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. **II.** Of the sense of sight. **1.** *keenness of eye, sharpsightedness:* quae nulla potest oculorum acies tueri, Lucr. 1, 325: and plur. id. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28. Fig. *brightness, glittering:* neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg. G. 1, 395. **2.** *the pupil of the eye,* Lucr. 3, 412: acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: and poet. for *the eye,* Lucr. 3, 363: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg. Aen. 6, 789: Ov. Her. 18, 32. **3.** *A looking at an object, view:* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 38: prima acie, *at first sight,* Lucr. 2, 448. **III.** *acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius,* always with *Gen.:* nulla acies humani ingenii tanta sit, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17. **IV.** In military lang., *the battle-array, line of battle:* acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: statuit non proeliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54: prima acies hastati erant, *the van, the first line,* Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, *from the rear,* Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies, *the right wing,* id. 27, 45: also, *an army in battle array;* inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, *the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array,* Liv. 25, 34: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, *he drew up the army in battle array,* Caes. B. G. 1, 50: so, acies instructa, id. 2, 8: acies instruenda, id. 2, 20. Of ships, Nep. Hann. 11. Of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39: Vell. 2, 112. Fig. of a conflagration, acies Vulcania, Virg. Aen. 10, 408. **2.** *a battle, engagement* = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. in Non. 234, 25: mea facta in acie obliti, Att. in Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5: excedere acie, Liv. 31, 17. **3.** Fig. *a verbal contest, disputation:* orationis aciem contra conferam, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25. **V.** acies ferri, *steel,* Plin. 34, 14, 41. [Root AC, *sharp,* as in ἀκίς, ἄκρος, ἀκόνη, Sans. *asi,* "the point of a sword."]

ăcīna, v. acinus.

ăcīnăcēs, is, *m.* = ἀκινάκης, *the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar,* Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: Curt. 3, 3, 18. [Persian *âhen,* "iron," with the diminutive termination, *ek: âhenek,* "a short sword," Pott. 441.]

ăcĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *pertaining to the grape:* dolia acinaria, *vessels for holding grapes,* Var. R. R. 1, 22.

ăcĭnātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prepared from grapes:* vinum, *made from dried grapes,* very costly wine, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4: Pallad. 1, 6, 9.

ăcĭnos, i. *f.* = ἄκινος, *a fragrant plant, the wild basil,* Thymus acinos, Linn., Plin. 21, 27, 101.

ăcĭnōsus, a, um, *adj. full of grapes,* Plin. 14, 3, 4. **II.** *resembling grapes,* id. 12, 13, 27.

ăcĭnus, i, *m.* and **ăcĭnum,** i. *n.* Non. 193, 13, (also ăcĭna, ae, *f.* Catull. 27, 4) *any juicy berry with seeds,* not a stone, esp. *the grape,* Col. 11, 2, 69: Plin. 15, 24: but also of ivy, ib. **II.** *The kernel* (seed, stone, *etc.*) *in the berry,* Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 23, 1, 9.

ăcĭpenser, ĕris and **ăcĭpensis,** is, *m.* = ἀκιπήσιος, *a fish highly esteemed by the Romans,* supposed by Cuvier to be the sterlet or sturgeon of the Euxine. (Acipenser ruthenus, Linn.; Ac. pygmaeus, Pallas): Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: id. Fin. 2, 8: Hor. S. 2, 2, 47.

aclassis, is, *f. a tunic open at the shoulders,* Fest. p. 17.

aclis, ĭdis, *f. a small javelin,* Virg. Aen. 7, 730.

acnŭa or **acna,** ae, *f.* [ἄκενα or ἄκαινα] *a piece of land* 120 *feet square,* Var. R. R. 1, 10.

ăcoenŏnŏētus, i, *m.* = ἀκοινονόητος, *one who has not common sense,* Juv. 7, 218.

ăcoetis, is, *f.* ἄκοιτις, *a female bedfellow, a wife:* Amphitryonis acoetim, Lucil. in Non. 26, 5.

ăcŏnīti, *adv.*=ἀκονιτί (lit. *without dust*), *without labour*, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

ăcŏnītum, i, *n.*=ἀκόνιτον, *a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Virg. G. 2, 152: Plin. 27. 3, 2. Several plants seem to be confounded under this name; and it is probable that Pliny included under it the Doronicum pardalianches, Linn. (Leopard's bane), (the aconite of Theophrastus), as well as Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn., Cammarum, Linn., and Napellus of Linnaeus.

ăcontĭae, ārum, *f. plu.*=ἀκοντίαι, *meteors* or *shooting-stars, with dart-like trains*, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

ăcontīzo, are, 1. *v. n.*=ἀκοντίζω, lit. *to shoot a dart*: hence, intrans. of blood, *to spout* or *gush forth*, Veg. Veter. 1, 26, and 27.

ăcŏpos, -us, i, *m.* or **ăcŏpon,** -um, i, *n.*=ἄκοπος (soothing weariness, pain, etc.), *a kind of stone*, perh. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, Plin. 37, 51. **II.** *f. a plant useful in child-birth*, also called anagyros, Anagyris foetida, Linn., Plin. 27, 4, 13. **III.** acopum (*sc.* medicamentum or unguentum), *a soothing salve*, Plin. 23, 8, 80.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [aceo] *a sour* or *acid taste, sourness:* Quint. 9, 3, 27. Fig. Plin. Ep. 7, 3.

ăcorna, ae, *f.*=ἄκορνα, *a kind of thistle:* centaurea benedicta, Linn., Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ăcŏrus, i. *f.* and **ăcŏrum,** i. *n.*= ἄκορος and ἄκορον, *an aromatic plant, the sweet flag:* Acorus calamus, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 100.

ac-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.*, lit., *to become physically quiet, to repose* or *rest:* sine respirem, quaeso. *Pe.* Immo acquiesce, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 20; tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11. Fig.: of things: quum aures extremum semper exspectent in eoque acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59: rem familiarem acquiescere, *to remain unaltered, not to be diminished*, Liv. 4, 60. Of sleep, Col. 8, 6: and euphemistically, *to die:* anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13. Hence in epitaphs: HIC ADQVIESCIT, *etc.* **II.** Fig.: as applied to feelings or opinions: *to be at rest* or *ease;* hence, *to be satisfied* or *pleased; to acquiesce in, assent to* (in Cic. mostly with *in:* in later writers, with *Dat.* or *Abl.*): quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus, id. Am. 27: qui jam aetate provecti in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, id. Att. 9, 10: with *Abl.* or *Dat.:* qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, *had faith in*, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7: tu quum es commotus acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where note the climax), Cic. Ac. 2, 46.

ac-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] lit. *to seek in addition to:* hence *to add to, to acquire* (as an addition), with *ad* or *Dat.:* quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12: vides quam omnes gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *that even new ones may be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1: fama vires acquirit eundo, *gathers strength in her course*, Virg. Aen. 4, 175. **II.** Gen.; *to get, obtain, procure,* or *provide:* quod ad usum vitae pertineat acq., Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: amicos, Sall. J. 13: moram, Cic. Caec. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: verba, Hor. A. P. 55. **III.** Absol.: *to acquire* or *amass riches* or *money:* mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125.

acquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f. the act of acquiring:* Tert. Exh. cast. 12. **II.** *the thing acquired, increase*, Front. Aq. 10.

ācra, ōrum, *n. plu.* also ae, *f.*= ἄκρα, *a promontory*, or *headland*, acra Iapygia, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

acraeus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀκραῖος, *occupying a height*, an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv. 38, 2: 32, 23.

ăcrātŏphŏrum, i, *n.*=ἀκρατοφόρον, *a vessel* (*a pitcher* or *flask*) *for holding unmixed wine*, Var. R. R. 1, 8.

ācrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [from ācer, as dulcedo from dulcis] *a sharp* or *pungent taste*, Pall. 2.

ācrēdŭla, ae, *f. the name of an unknown bird*, the ὀλολυγών of Aratus, Cic. Div. 1, 8: acc. to some, *the thrush* or *owl:* acc. to others, *a nightingale.*

ācrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ācer] *somewhat sharp, testy:* acriculus senex, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.

ācrĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n. an unknown tree of ill omen*, v. aquifolius, Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

ācrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [ācer] *sharpness*, or *pungency;* of sensible things, whether agreeable or disagreeable: (*acerbitas* only of what is disagreeable): si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit (*the smart*), Cato R. R. 157. dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78: foetentes acrimoniae allii vel caeparum, Col. 12, 14. **II.** Fig. *intellectual or moral sharpness* or *force:* convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, *both modesty and penetration*, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: vim, ferociam, animum, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. in Non. 73, 19: si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 52.

ācrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ācer] = acritudo (Gell. 13, 3): vis veritatis atque acr., Attius in Non. 493, 14.

ācrĭter, *adv. sharply, vehemently, acutely, zealously:* Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 110: Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: *Comp.* acrius, Lucr. 3, 54: Hor. S. 2, 3, 92: Tac. A. 6, 45: *Superl.* acerrime, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: id. Att. 10, 16.

ācrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [acer] *sharpness*, of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9. **II.** Fig. *liveliness, vivacity of manner* or *address:* vigor et acr. R. populi, Gell. 10, 27.

ācrŏāmă, ătis, *n.*=ἀκρόαμα, *anything heard with pleasure*, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod acr. aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus aliud acr. audivit, quam anagnosten, Nep. Att. 14. **II.** Hence, Met. *the performer*, or *reciter;* also, *a buffoon:* non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., Cic. Sest. 54: festivum acr., id. Verr. 4, 22: Suet. Oct. 74: v. Smith's Ant. 6.

ācrŏāmātĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀκροαματικός, *pertaining to oral instruction, esoteric*, in opp. to exoteric instruction by books, Gell. 20, 5.

ācrŏāsis, is, *f.*=ἀκρόασις, *a hearing, a listening to: an assembly of the learned to hear a discourse:* ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, Cic. Att. 15, 17. **II.** *the discourse delivered before such an assembly:* Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22, 261: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gramm. 2.

ācrŏātĭcus, a, um, vár. reading for *acroamaticus.*

ăcrŏcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* (a promontory in the Ionian sea: hence) *any place dangerous to mariners:* haec tibi sint syrtes: haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

ăcrŏchordon, ŏnis, *f.*=ἀκροχορδών, *a kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 28 and 14.

acrŏcŏrĭum, ii, *n. an unknown bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30.

ăcrŏlĭthus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀκρόλιθος (made of stone at the extremity): statuae acr., *statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood*, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 32.

ăcrŏpŏdĭum, i. *n.* [ἄκρος, extreme, and ποῦς, foot] *the pedestal of a statue.* Hyg. F. 88.

acror, ōris,=acritudo, Fulg

ăcrōtērĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.*=ἀκρωτήρια, *the projecting* or *extreme part of a thing*, e. g. *of a harbour*, Vitr. 5, 12 **II.** In architecture, *the projecting parts of a pediment*, also, *pedestals placed on the pediment*, for statues, *etc.*, Vitr. 3, 3: v. Smith's Ant. 6.

acta, ōrum, *n. plu.* of part. [ago] used *subst.* **I.** *what has been done, acts*, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: et vos acta Caesaris defenditis, qui leges ejus evertitis? Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19: de superioris anni actis, Suet. Caes. 23. **II.** *a record of any kind of events*, acta senatus, *the proceedings of the Senate:* acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., *a newspaper published daily at Rome:* instituit ut tam senatus quam populi diurna acta confierent et publicarentur Suet. Caes. 20: habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6: acta forensia, *legal reports*, Scaev in Pand. 26, 8, 21: acta militaria, Veget. de Re Mil. 2, 19: hence, ab actis, *a keeper of records, a registrar.* Respecting the different kinds of acta published at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 7.

acta, ae, *f.*=ἀκτή, *the sea-shore*, esp. as a place of recreation: accusatores adulteria, Baias, actas, convivia, comissationes jactant, Cic. Coel. 15: in acta cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius, id. Verr. 5, 25: cf. id. Att. 14, 8: Virg. Aen. 5, 613.

actaea, ae, *f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26.

actē, es, *f.*=ἀκτή, *a shrub employed for curing dropsy, dane-wort*, Sambucus ebulus, Linn., Plin. 26, 11, 73.

actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ago] *a doing, performing, action* (in gen.): non modo Deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. With *Genitive*, **1.** where *gen.* = adj.: ad eas res parandas, quibus act. vitae continetur, *vital action*, i. e. *active life*, id. Off. 1, 5; and, **2.** where *gen.*=acc. after a verb: nec aperta act. rerum illarum petulantia vacat, *the public performance, doing of those things*, ib. 1, 35: hence, act. gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id. Fam. 10, 19: French. *action de grâces.* **II.** *Public functions*, or *duties.* **1.** In gen.: actiones tribunorum, *their official duties*, Liv. 5, 11: act. consularis, id. 4, 55: actiones nostras scriptis mandaremus, Cic. Off. 2, 1. Hence, *negotiation, deliberation:* discessu consulum act. de pace sublata est, id. Att. 9, 9: *political measures* or *proceedings, addresses of the magistrates to the people*, Volero rogationem tulit ad populum ut, *etc.* . . . Huic actioni quum summa vi resisterent patres, *etc.* Liv. 2, 56: improbitas et legis et actionis tuae, Cic. Dom. 9, 23. **2.** In law, *t. t. an action, suit, process* with a defining *Gen.*, *e. g.* actio furti, injuriarum, *for theft, assault, etc.:* also with *de:* actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, *etc.:* actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, id. Mur. 9, *to bring an action against any one:* multis actiones (*processes, suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv. 39, 18. Hence in gen., *a legal formula*, or *form of process:* inde illa actio: OPE CONSILIOQUE TUO, FURTUM AIO, FACTUM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. actiones Manilianae, *forms relative to purchase and sale:* cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: actiones Hostilianae, ib. 57, 245. *The speech* (oral or written) *of the prosecutor:* thus Cic. calls his oratt. against Verres, actiones, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 75; 2, 6, 16: continuae actiones, Suet. Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20. *Permission to bring an action:* dare alicui actionem (which was the office of the praetor), Cic. Verr. 2, 27. **III.** *gesticulation, delivery*, or *action* of an orator, or actor, id. Brut. 38: often including the voice: act. ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, ib. 68: est act. quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59. in quo tanta commoveri act. non posset (*of an actor*), ib. 3, 26. **IV.** *the* *action*, or *plot* of a play. habet enim (fabula) varios actus, multasque actiones, et consiliorum et temporum, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *restless, quarrelsome*, mulieres, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*

actĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [ago] *to act* or *plead frequently* (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragoedias, id. Rep. 4, 35: Tac. H. 3, 62.

actĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [actio] *a short judicial harangue*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *active:* philosophia act., *practical* (opp. to contemplative), Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: Quint. 3, 5 *extr.* **II.** In gram. verba act., *which designate action*, opp. to the *neutra* or *intransitiva*, Charis. p. 138.

actor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives* or *sets in motion:* act. pecoris, Ov. H. 1, 95. act. habenae, *a slinger*, Stat. Ach. 2, 419. **II.** In gen. *he who does* or *accomplishes anything:* ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum, actorem rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15 (a transl. of πρηκτῆρα ἔργων, Hom. Il. ι, 443): dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, id. Sest. 28, 61. **2.** Legal *t. t.*, *one who brings an action, a plaintiff.* In a public action, the *actor* was usually called *accusator*, in a private cause, *petitor:* accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. 32: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 369. **3.** Hence *one who manages the prosecution*, Cic. Div. in Caec. 1: also *an advocate* in gen. **4.** *an agent* or *attorney, a steward:* act. publicus, *he who administers the public property*, Tac. A. 2, 30: 3, 67: act. summarum, *an accountant* or *cashier*, Suet. Dom. 11. **III.** Rhet. *t. t.*, *one who delivers an oration, an orator* · inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19. **2.** *a player, an actor:* actores malos in theatro perpeti, id. de Or. 1, 26: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, id. Caec. 15.

actrix, īcis *f.* [ago] *a female plaintiff*, Cod. 7, 16, 41. **II.** *a stewardess*, Inscrp.

actŭālis, e, *adj.* [ago] *active, practical;* virtutes, Macr. Som. Sc. 2, 17. **II.** *denoting action;* nomen actuale, Is. Orig. 1, 6.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* *a small swift vessel impelled by oars*, Cic. Att. 16, 3: 10, 11.

actŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile:* navis, *using oars and sails*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: navigium, id. B. C. 1, 27: also actuaria, or actuarium, *absol.* Cic. Att. 5, 9. **II.** act. canes, *hounds*, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P. **III.** act. limes, *a road 12 feet wide between fields*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151, Goes.

actŭārĭus, i, (also written, actarius, Vel. Long. 2234 P.), *sc.* scriba, *m.* [actus] *a short-hand writer*, Suet. Caes. 55. **II.** *a clerk, book-keeper*, or *registrar*, Aur. V. Caes. 33: Cod. 12, 50, 7.

actŭōsē, *adv. actively, vivaciously:* quam leniter, quam remisse, quam non act., Cic. de Or. 3, 26.

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *full of activity, very active:* virtus act. (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40. **2.** acc. to Fest. s. v. actus: *an actor* or *dancer.*

actus, a, um, *Part.* of ago: v. acta.

actus, ūs, *m.* [ago] *a moving* or *driving, an impulse:* fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: Cic. Rep. 2, 40: Ov. Fast. 1, 323. Hence, **1.** *the right of driving* either *cattle* or *carriages through a place, a thoroughfare:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Caec. 26: Ulp. 8, 2, 1. Meton. **2.** *a road between fields*, Dig. **3.** *a measure* or *piece of land:* actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Var. L. L. 5. 4, 10: also *a division in a beehive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10. **II.** *the doing* or *performing of a thing, an act, performance:* non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78: in actu mori, Sen. Ep. 8. **III.** *public business*, esp. *judicial:* actus rerum, Suet. Aug. 32: also *absol.* actus, Dig. **IV.** *the action* or *delivery* of an orator or of a player: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, *in the delivery of a tragic passage*, Suet. Ner. 24. **2.** *an act of a drama:* neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. A. P. 189: and Fig. extremus act. aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2: quartus act. improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 6.

actūtum, *adv. temp.* [actus] *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo actutum....id actutum diu est, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 32: id. Cap. 3, 5, 75: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 12, 11: Liv. 29, 14: cetera reddet actutum pius Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 9, 255: Ov. M. 3, 557.

ăcŭārĭus, i, *m.* [acus] *one who makes pins* or *needles*, Inscr. in Fabrett. p. 308.

ăcŭla, ae, *dim. f.* [id.] *a little needle*, acc. to Cledon. 1896 P.

ăcŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] *furnished with stings* or *prickles* (of animals and plants): ac. ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84: id. 20, 22, 91. Fig. **1.** *stinging, sharp:* aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 29: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18. **2.** *subtle:* contorta et aculeata sophismata, id. Ac. 2, 24.

ăcŭlĕus, i, *m.* [Prob. a dim. from acus, although the gender is against it: cf. equuleus, hinnuleus] *a sting.* **1.** Of animals: apis acul., Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: id. Fin. 5, 15. Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 8, 2, 8. **2.** Of plants: *a spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Plin. 8, 13; 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99. **3.** Of an arrow or dart: *the point*, Liv. 38, 21. **II.** Fig., of discourse, conduct, *etc.*; either in a good or bad sense: ut cum delectatione aculeos etiam relinqueret in animis, *deep impressions*, Cic. Brut. 9 *extr.*: aculei contumeliarum, *the stings of sarcasm*, id. de Or. 2, 55: pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis, id. Fin. 4, 3: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo facetus, id. Brut. 47: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, *all those very sharp arguments*, id. Ac. 2, 31: aculeos severitatis judicum evellere, id. Clu. 55 *fin.*: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculei, id. Att. 1, 18.

ăcūmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo] *a sharpened point:* ferri stridet ac., Enn. Ann. 11, 1: coni, Lucr. 4, 432: nasi, id. 6, 1192 (*the pointed contraction of the nose before death*; cf. Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): stili, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353: auspicium ex acuminibus, *an omen from the shining points of spears*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77. **2.** *The sting of an animal:* scorpii, id. Arat. 678. **II.** *sharpness* or *pungency* (*of taste*), Plin. 14, 20, 25. Fig. of the mind, like acies: *acuteness, shrewdness:* sermonis leporem, ingeniorum ac., dicendi copiam, Cic. Fl. 4: Nep. Alc. 11: Plin. 2, 27: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6: Juv. 4, 102. In *Plur.*: serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161. **2.** *cunning, subtlety:* argutiae et ac. Hyperidis, Cic. Or. 31: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38. **3.** *fraud, deceit:* meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. Hence:

ăcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make pointed, to sharpen*, Lact. Opif. 7: *part.*, telum culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79.

ăcŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [AC, v. acies] *to make sharp* or *pointed, to whet:* stridorem serrae audiunt quum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 8, 386. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776. Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10: Tib. 4, 3, 3: ripa acutis sudibus praefixis munita, *with sharpened stakes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. **II.** Fig. *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* ac. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: linguam causis ac., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: acueram me ad exagitandam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7. **2.** acuere aliquem (sometimes ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite:* ad crudelitatem, id. Lig. 4: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49: ita duae res, quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 1: Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. G. 1, 123: ib. 4, 435: id. Aen. 7, 330. **3.** Of things: *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat ira, *excites valour*, ib. 12, 108: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2. **III.** In gramm. *t. t.* ac. syllabam, *to lay an acute accent* (opp. to *gravem ponere*), Quint. 1, 5, 22.

acūpĕdĭus = ὀξύπους, v. accipiter, *swift of foot*, Fest. p. 9.

ăcus, i. *m.* *a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn-* or *gar-pike*, Syngnatus acus, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ăcus, ūs, *f.* [AC, v. acies] *a needle* or *pin:* vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24: acu pingere, *to embroider*, Virg. Aen. 9, 582: Ov. M. 6, 23. **2.** *a hair-pin:* figat ac. tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24. **3.** *a probe*, Cels. 7, 17. **4.** *the tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14. **5.** *an implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2. **II.** Fig., acu rem tangere, *to hit the nail on the head, to be right*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19.

ăcus, ĕris, *n.* (also ūs, *f.* Col.) *husk of grain, chaff*, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 57.

ăcūtē, *adv. acutely, sharply, keenly*, Lucr. 4, 811: Cic. Som. Sc. 5. *Comp.* id. Inven. 2, 16 *fin.* *Sup.* id. Off. 1, 44.

ăcūto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [acuo] *to sharpen*, Veg. 1, 22.

ăcūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] *somewhat pointed* or *subtle*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: Gell. 17, 5. *Adv.* Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

ăcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [acuo] *sharpened;* also, Adj. *sharp, pointed:* vide, ut sit ac. culter probe, Pl. Mil. 5, 4: elementa ac., *pointed atoms*, opp. to perplexis (*entangled*), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 61: acutissimis vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. **2.** Fig. of objects affecting the senses: *sharp, acute, violent, severe:* lituus sonitus effundit acutos, *sharp* or *treble notes*, Enn. Ann. 8, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. So in gram. accentus ac., *the acute accent*, opp. to *gravis:* ac. odor, ac. sapor, *etc.*, Plin.: ac. sol, *scorching*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17. So febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3, 1, *acute*, opp. to longus, *chronic.* Also, of humours, *acrid, corrupt:* ac. fluxiones pituitae, Plin. Subst. acuta, orum, *n. plu.*, ac. belli, *the perils of war*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76. **3.** Of intellectual qualities: *acute, intelligent, sagacious:* homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38: homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39. Hence, Fig. ac. nares, *a fine nose*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29. *Comp.* Plin. 13, 1, 2. Acuta, *adv.*: canis ululat acuta; Enn. Ann. 10, 16: so acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26.

ăcȳlos, i. *f.* = ἄκυλος, *the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8.

ăcȳrŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀκυρολογία, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech*, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 419.

ăd, *prep.* with *Acc.* for euphony sometimes written *at.* Anciently, ar, *e. g.* *arveho, arbiter, arcesso* (q. v.) So: ar me advenias, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 17: and in Inscriptt. *arfuerunt, arfuisse.* As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*), *ad* denotes, first, direction towards an object either *without* or *with* motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: **I.** Direction towards *without* motion: *to, towards* · often of geog. position, with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, *etc.* Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septemtrionem et aquilonem, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13: Gallia vergit ad septemtriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Freq. in Plin.: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septemtrionem, orto vero ad occasum, *towards the north, etc.*, Plin. 2, 13: manus ad coeli templa tendebam, Enn. Ann. 1, 54: Ov. M. 7, 188. **II.** Direction towards *with* motion, and either with or without the idea of arrival, *towards, to, against:* cum stupro rebitere ad suos populareis, Naev. 4, 13: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *appear to fly towards the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decidat aether, Lucan. 2, 58: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. **2.** With the idea of arrival: *to, even to*, with or without usque · ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. in Non. 207, 20: dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varro L. L. 5, 32, 43: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 356: ib. 968: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: Curt. 3, 9, 10. Fig. si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13. Without usque: ut ad incitas redactus, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 29, 70. Hence the whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on *ab* and *ad;* the former marking the point of departure, the second that of arrival. With verbs compounded with *ad*, which denote going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, *etc.*, the prep. is not always repeated before the noun, which in such cases is put in the *Dat.* or *Acc.* though chiefly in the post Aug. period. Ad me, te, *etc.* = domum meam, tuam, *etc.:* oratus sum ad te venire huc, Pl. Mil. Gl. 5, 1, 12: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3. Sometimes *domum* is expressed: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10. A proper name is similarly employed: magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, *to the house of Afranius*, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Dianae, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35. With names of towns, *ad* is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc.: profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. H. 2, 83. The repetition of *ad* to denote motion to a place, and to a person present in it, is not usual, but instances of it occur: abi ad forum ad herum, Pl. As. 2, 2, 100: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47. **III.** Proximity = apud: *near to, by, at, among:* pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended, one at each foot*, Enn. Ann. 11, 13: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a dun continually at the door*, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 81: mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 972: ad inferos poenas paricidii luent, Cic Phil. 14, 1: quod non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam, sed etiam ad Cleanthis lucubravi, *by the lamp of Aristoph., etc.*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: (but. cf. D. iii.): ad forum esse *to be at the market*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 136 cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 8. Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (*sc.* manum, partem), *adverb. on the left hand, on the left*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42: and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Brut. 14, 54: esp. with lapis: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. Ver. 2, 6, 17. Even of persons: *among, before* = apud: ad judices sic agi solet, id. Lig. 10, 30: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, *nor are the preparations for war conducted with less vigour amongst the enemy*, Liv. 7, 7: furiarum ac formidinis plena omnia ad hostes, id. 10, 29: Licinius contra, eam pecuniam, aiebat, causas criminum ad plebem praebituram, *of accusations before the people*, id. 5, 20. Frequently with proper names of places: ad Veios terror multiplex erat, id. 5, 13. so id. 14, 18: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc.*, for which Liv. once uses the *Gen.:* si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43.

B. In time, analogous to the relations **II.** and **III.** in **A.** **I.** Direction towards, *i. e.* approach to a definite point of time: *about, towards:* domum reductus ad vesperum, *about evening*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12. quum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *towards winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7. **II.** The limit to which a space of time extends, with or without *usque: until, even to, up to:* ad illud frugi usque et probus fui, Pl. Mos. 1, 2, 53: usque ad hanc aetatem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, id. de Sen. 7: cf. Rep. 1, 1: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82. Hence the whole period is defined by the words dependent on *ab*, or *ab usque*, and *ad;* the former marking its beginning, the latter its end. But usque is not necessarily connected with *ab*, but is more naturally, and perhaps frequently, joined with *ad:* quum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: ib. 1, 26: ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic. Att. 7, 8. **III.** A point, of time either past or future: *at, on, in, by.* ad horam destinatam, *at the appointed hour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16: ad lucem denique arcte et graviter dormitare coepisse, *at daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5.

C. The relations of number. **I.** An approximation to a certain sum: *near, almost, about* (Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 111: also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id. Mos. 3, 1, 95: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110. In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense; so even Sisenna: ad binum millium numero utrinque sauciis factis, in Non. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17.

II. The *terminus*, the limit: *to, even to* (rare). usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3. ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27. The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means *all together, all without exception* (Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα πάντες): praetor omnes foras ejecit ad unum, Lucil. in Non. 394, 22: omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23: Curt. 4, 1, 22: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit ita, ut ad unam omnes constratae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: cui sunt assensi ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Aen. 5, 687.

III. An addition: ad Faleriorum Pyrrhive proditorem, tertium transfugis documentum esset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerii and of Pyrrhus*, Liv. 24, 45.

D. In all the manifold relations of one object to another. **I.** With verbs which imply a reference to any one, or which denote something done for him as those of giving, sending, informing, submitting, *etc.*, *ad* with *acc.* is frequently used in a sense different from that of the *Dat.* in connection with the same verbs: literas dare *ad* aliquem = *to send* or *write one a letter;* but literas dare *alicui* = *to give a letter to one*, i. e. *into his own hands:* Sall., it is true, uses scribere alicui, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, *etc.*), in the sense of *to write a letter to one;* but Cic. always says mittere, scribere, perscribere *ad* aliquem; ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, Cic. Lig. 3, 7: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, id. Fam. 14, 2 *med.:* velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Gr. προσφωνεῖν): has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1. in Auc. Her. 4, 12: quae institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem, id. Att. 13, 18. So in titles of books: M. Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator: M. T. Cic. ad Qu. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, *etc.* In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to*, and *in* aliquem, *against* one. But there is often no distinction between a *Dat.* and *ad* with an *Acc.:* as, quadrupedem ad pistores dabo, Pl. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipe quae ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Cap. 2, 2, 109: in servitutem pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48. ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dediderunt sese, Liv. 27, 15. **II.** *with regard to, in respect of, as to.* **1.** With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: nil ibi limatum de toto corpore, cernas ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214: nam illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *for as regards freedom to change his mind, there lurks even in the great Cyrus an arrant despot, cruel as Phalaris himself*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28. **2.** With adjectives: where *ad* = *for, of, to:* ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: difficilis res ad credundum, Lucr. 2, 1027: naves paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: locum ad egrediendum idoneum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. Fast. 4, 684. (On *ad* with the *Gerund* v. Zumpt, § 666.) **3.** With substantives: prius quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter Andr. 2, 3, 4: mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, id. Font. 6. occasionem ad rem gerendam fore, Liv. 37, 26. Applied to persons, ad sometimes = adversus, *against:* nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34. **III.** The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after* (Gr. κατά, ἐκ): ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *adapt themselves entirely to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24: ad istorum normam sapientes, id. Lael. 5, 18: alter agere ad praescriptum, alter ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: so ad modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: ad formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad effigiem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ad similitudinem, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6. ad istam faciem, signif. in Plaut., *of that nature* or *kind:* ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, Cist. 1, 1, 73. Ad speciem has several meanings: **1.** *in the manner of:* ad speciem cancellorum scenicorum, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31. **2.** *for show, display:* ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31. **3.** *for appearance' sake:* paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35.—Also where the model or rule is likewise the cause, *according to, in consequence of:* ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of this*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37: or simply to dénote a consequence: ad famam obsidionis delectus haberi coeptus erat, Liv. 9, 7. Also to denote musical adaptation: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. **IV.** To denote, **1.** an aim or purpose: venimus coctum ad nuptias, *to cook for the wedding*, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce discord*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: haec juventutem ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13: this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: ut ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, sic hominem ad intelligendum et ad agendum esse natum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. Hence, instead of an *adj.* to designate a profession: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv. 22, 19: servi ad remum = remiges = *oarsmen*, id. 34, 6: ad lecticam homines, *litter-bearers, chairmen*, Catull. 10, 16. **2.** Fitness or adaptation; *to, for;* quae oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *all the marks of*, or *all that is suitable to prosperity*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11: vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato R. R. 125: genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, *etc.*, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101. **V.** To denote comparison (from the idea of proximity or juxtaposition): ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 25: homini, non ad cetera Punica ingenia, callido persuasit, Liv. 22, 22: nihil ad Persium, Cic. Or. 2, 6. Perhaps connected with this is the use of *ad* in such cases as the following: columnae ad perpendiculum exigantur, id. Verr. 1, 51, 133.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad.* **I.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all:* ingentem vim peditum equitumque venire; ex India elephantos; ad omnia tantum advehi auri, *etc.*, Liv. 35, 32.

II. Ad hoc and ad haec = praeterea, insuper, ἐπὶ τούτοις: *moreover, besides:* ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14: id. J. 2, *et alibi:* ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11. **III.** Ad id quod, *besides that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62: so id. 44, 37.

IV. Ad me, te, rem, *etc.* *concerning me, thee, the matter*, etc.: nihil ad me (*sc.* attinet), *that is nothing to me:* nihil ad haec, *that is not to the purpose, etc.* **V.** Ad tempus: *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic. Att. 13, 45: Liv. 38, 25: *at a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: Liv. 1, 7: Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *for some*, or *a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: id. Am. 15, 53: Liv. 21, 25: *according to circumstances*, Cic. Planc. 30, 74. **VI.** Ad praesens: *for the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Tac. A. 4, 21: *at present, now*, id. A. 16, 5. Ad praesentiam is similarly used, id. A. 11, 8. **VII.** Ad locum, *on the spot:* ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27. **VIII.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; *etc.* **IX.** Ad summam: *on the whole, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 2: id. Att. 14, 1: Suet. Aug. 71: *in a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.

X. Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum: *at the end, finally:* (α) Of place: *at the extremity*, etc.: hastile, cetera teres, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8. (β) Of time: *at last:* ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 52: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: Liv. 30, 15. Hence (γ) Of order: *finally, lastly* = denique; inventa componere: tum ornare oratione: post memoria sepire: ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142. **2.** In Liv., *wholly, quite* = omnino: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2. **XI.** Ad unguem, lit. *to a nail;* hence, *exactly, accurately:* perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, id. S. 1, 5, 32.

F. *Ad* is not repeated, like the other prepositions (v. ab, ex, in, *etc.*), with interrog. and relative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporis credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37. **2.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 39: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. A. 12, 51: and frequently between subst. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, ib. 12, 8. **3.** The enclitic que is rarely appended to ad, but instances of it occur, though their genuineness is disputed. ad te adque illum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 9.

G. In composition. According to the *usual* orthography, the *d* of ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v:* adbibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t:* accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c:* acquiro, acquiesco. **II.** Signif.: Ad in composition with verbs denotes: **1.** *motion to:* accedere, *to step up to.* **2.** *addition:* accedere, *to be added*, ascribere, *to enrol with.*

3. *nearness:* assidere, *to sit near*, adjacere, *to lie near.* **4.** *assent, favour:* annuere, *to nod assent*, arridere, *to smile on*, acclamare, *to express assent by acclamation, to cheer.* **5.** *near completion:* accidere, *to cut all but through*, atterere, *to rub nearly through*, adurere, *to burn nearly up*, adedere, *to eat nearly up*, afficere, *almost exhaust.* **6.** *at, in consequence of:* arrigere, *raise* (on hearing or seeing anything). (Key, § 1306.) It also denotes the beginning of an action or condition, as, addormire, *to fall asleep;* and intensity, as, adamare, *to love passionately.* See more in Hand. Turs. 1, 74-134.

ădactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] lit. *a bringing* or *driving to*, hence *compulsion:* id ad legitimam jurisjurandi adactionem translatum, *this was changed to a legal compulsion to take the oath*, Liv. 22, 38.

ădactus, a, um, *Part.* of adigo, q. v.

ădactus, ūs, *m.* *a bringing to, an application.* dentis adactus, *a bite*, Lucr. 4, 1329.

adadunĕphros, = 'Αδάδοι νεφρός (Adad's kidney), *a certain precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

ădaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adaequo] *a making equal, adapting*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, *no.* 42.

ăd-aequē, *adv.* *in like manner, equally, so* (only in Plaut., and always with the negatives nemo, nunquam, neque, nullus, *etc.*): nunquam risi adaeque, Cas. 5, 1, 3: and followed by ut, atque, *etc.*, neque munda ad. es ut soles, Cist. 1, 1, 57; cf. Capt. 5, 4, 2.

ăd-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. Act., *to make equal to, to equalize.* In Cic. gen. with *cum:* qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: commemorationem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam esse, ib. 11, 29: cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (*i. e.* par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63. **2.** In the histt. with. *dat.* molibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: tecta solo ad., *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: ib. 56: cum Claudius libertos sibique et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60. Fig. *to compare to:* formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis ad., ib. 2, 73. **II.** Intr., *to equal a thing*, with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* turris, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Tim. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut prope summam muri acervi armorum adaequarent, ib. 2, 32: Sall. Jug. 4.

2. *Absol.*, *to be equal:* senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: quos adaequare apud Caesarem gratia intelligebatur, *who were understood to be equal in Caesar's favour*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

ădaerātĭo, ōnis, *f.* *a valuation*, Dig.: Just. 12, 40, 4.

ăd-aero, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aes] *to appraise* or *value*, Amm. 31, 14.

II. *to reckon*, Front.

ăd-aestŭo, are, 1. *v. n.* *to boil, to roar:* adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ăd-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [agger] *to heap up:* terram adaggeratam bene, Cat. R. R. 94: terram circa arborem ad., *to earth it up*, Col. 5, 11: terra Nilo adaggerata, *deposited by the Nile*, Plin. 13, 11, 21: id. 17, 11.

ădăgĭo, ōnis, *f.* A rare form for adagium, Var. L. L. 7, 3.

ădăgĭum, i, *n.* *a proverb, an adage*, Gell. 1, Praef.

ăd-agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* *acknowledgment*, Tert. adv. Marc. 24, 28.

ăd-allĭgo, are, 1. *v. a.* *to bind* or *fasten to:* vermiculos ad. brachio, Plin. 27, 10, 62: id. 32, 10, 38. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: al-ligo = ad-ligo.]

ădămantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] lit. *made of steel, iron, etc.:* ad. catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. 1, 921: hence fig. *as hard as these:* ad. nares, Ov. M. 7, 104.

ădămantĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀδαμάντινος, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73. Fig., clavi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5.

ădămantis, ĭdis, *f.* *a fabulous magic herb, which cannot be bruised or crushed* [ἀ-δαμάω], Plin. 24, 17, 102. App. Herb. 4.

ădămas, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr. adamanta) = ἀδάμας (invincible), *the hardest iron* or *steel;* hence poet. *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc.: solido adamante columnae, Virg. Aen. 6, 552: adamante texto vincire, *with adamantine chains*, Sen. Herc. F. 807. **2.** Fig. of character: *hard, unyielding, inexorable:* nec rigidas silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: Pontice, voce tua posses adamanta movere (like our expression, *such entreaties would move a heart of stone*), Mart. 7, 99: cf. Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 45. **II.** *the diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 15.

ăd-ămātor, ōris, *m. a lover*, Tert.

ăd-ambŭlo, are, 1. *v. n. to walk about, at*, or *near:* ad ostium, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 8. Also with *Dat.:* lateri alicujus, App. M. 3, p. 134.

ăd-ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with*, stronger than amo: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, *if you are thoroughly in love with virtue*, Sen. Ep. 71. In Cic. always in *perf.* and *pluperf.:* nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: cum signa quaedam pulcerrima vidisset, adamavit, id. Verr. 2, 34, 85: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: Achilleos equos adamasset, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28. **II.** of unlawful love, Petr. Sat. 110: Plin. 36, 5.

ad-amplĭo, are, 1. *v. a. to enlarge*, Insc. Grut. 128, 5: 323, 1.

ăd-ămussim, v. amussis.

ăd-ăpĕrĭo, ui, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (not in Cic.) *to open fully, to throw open:* adorti adapertas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30: adaperta ora, Ov. M. 5, 193. **II.** *to uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen. Ep. 64. **III.** *to make visible:* coelum, Plin. 2, 47, 48: simulacra, Lucr. 4, 347: poet.: adaperta fides, *manifest*, Stat. Th. 1, 396.

ădăpertĭlis, e, *adj. that may be opened:* iatus hoc ad. tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 45.

ădaptātus, a, um, *fitted, adapted:* galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12.

ăd-ăquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aqua] *to supply with water, to give to drink:* ad. jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7: ad. amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11: cf. Vulg. Gen. 24.

ăd-ăquor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to fetch water* (a military term): adaquandi caussa longius a castris processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

adarca, ae, and **adarcē**, ēs, *f.* = ἀδάρκη, *a froth deposited on sedge*, etc., *forming a spongy growth*, also called calamochnus, stated by Dioscorides to be a saline concretion, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

ăd-āresco, rui, 3. *v. incep.* [areo] *to become dry:* ubi amurca adaruerit, Cato, R. R. 98.

ăd-aucto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [adaugeo]: *to augment much:* rem summam et patriam nostram ad., Att. in. Non. 75, 3.

ăd-auctor, ōris, *m. one who increases*, Tert. de Anim. 2.

ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* [adaugeo].

ădauctus, ūs, *m. an increase, growth:* hilari grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae, opp. to deminutio or decrescentia, Sol. 23 *fin.*

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to increase* or *augment:* timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11. **II.** In sacrifices, *t. t., to devote:* Herculi decima adaucta, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ăd-augesco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive:* neque adaugescit quidquam, nec deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ad-bello, are, 1. *v. a. to make war upon*, Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3. *v. a. to drink* (stronger than bibere): quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58. Fig., adbibere aures meae tuam moram (loream, ed. Ritschl.) orationis, id. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10: adbibe puro pectore verba, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67. [Hence Ital. *abbeverare*, Fr. *abreuver.*]

ad-bīto, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [bito] *to come* or *draw near:* si adbites propius, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 72.

ad-blătĕro, are, 1. *v. n. to prattle, to chatter*, App. M. 9, p. 221.

adc. for words beginning thus, v. acc.

addax, ăcis, *m.* (an African word) *the name of a wild animal in Africa, with crooked horns*, Capra cervicapra, Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 45.

ad-dĕcet, ēre, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, it is fit;* with *Acc.;* cf. decet: sed virum vera virtute vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17, 10: ut matrem addecet familias, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 80. Also, *it is the manner of, it is just like:* impudentem hominem addecet ultro advenire alienam domum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 27.

ad-denseo, v. *seq.*

ad-denso, are, 1. *v. a. to make close, compact:* extremi addensent (al. leg. addensant) acies, Virg. Aen. 10, 432: aqua addensatur, *becomes thick*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl. Poen. 2, 50: addixti = addixisti, Mart. 12, 16) orig.: *to assent to a thing* ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 11, Lind.), in its lit. signif. only an augural and judicial term (antith. to *abdico*). **I.** Of an omen: *to be propitious;* usually *absol.* and with the subject aves: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixerunt, Liv. 27, 16: id. 1, 36: also with auspicium: addicentibus auspiciis, Tac. A. 2, 14. With *Acc.* in Fest. s. v. Praetor: illum quem aves addixerant. **II.** Legal, *t. t.:* alicui aliquem or aliquid, *to award* or *adjudge any person* or *thing to one.* It expresses the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to the right he had declared to exist: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 1, 52: addictus erat tibi, *he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id. Rosc. C. 14: creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, *you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors* (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitutem add., Liv. 3, 56: bona alicujus in publicum add., *to confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 (cf. addictus). **2.** add. alicui judicium, *to grant leave to bring an action*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67: add. litem, sc. judici, *to assign a cause to a judex.* This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the ninth law of Tab. Leg. XII.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, Gell. 17, 2: judicem *or* arbitrum add., *to appoint a judge in one's suit*, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46, and 80: addic. aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to one* ad interim, Dig. 18, 2: 6, 1, 41: 39, 3, 9. **III.** In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser* (with the price in *Abl.*): cui amplissima praedia ex auctionibus hastae minimo addixit, Suet. Caes. 50: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: doceo te his non voluisse addicere qui contra Apronium licerentur, id. Ver. 3, 63: Fig., quasi fundum vendens, meis me addicam legibus, Pl. Cap. 1, 2, 72. **2.** Transf. to private bargains: Dig. 41, 4, 7: nummo te addicere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15. **IV.** Gen. to *assign*, to *make over, doom:* morti, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: Galliam perpetuae servituti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Hence, **1.** *to devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25. **2.** In a bad sense, *to sacrifice, abandon:* ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33: suos add. amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617. **V.** *to ascribe a work to any one:* add. fabulas Plauti nomini, Gell. 3, 3.

addictĭo, ōnis, *f. the award* or *adjudication* (of the praetor, v. addīco *no.* **II.**): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 4, 12.

addictus, a, um, *Part.* [addico]. **I.** as subst. (v. addico *no.* **II.**) *one made over to his creditor for debt:* ducite nos tanquam addictos, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 87: add. Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Flac. 20, *extr.:* Liv. 6, 15. The addictus, or *bondman*, was not a slave; his *ingenuitas* was only in suspense, v. Smith's Ant. 797: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire; qualis esse in addictis quaestio solet, Quint. 5, 10, 60. **2.** Met. *forced, compelled:* nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14. **II.** *knocked down to in auctions* (v. addico, *no.* **III.**): addictis et venditis decumis, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 51. Fig., pretio habere addictam fidem, *to have his good faith sold for money*, ib. 2, 32, 78. **III.** Assigned or devoted to a thing (v. addico, *no.* **IV.**). **1.** *destined to:* gladiatorio generi mortis add., Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16: cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11. **2.** *inclined, addicted:* Prasinae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ad-disco, dĭdĭci, no *perf. part.* 3. *v. a. to learn in addition to*, or in gen. *to learn:* quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: Ov. M. 3, 593. **II.** *to be informed, to hear:* quos cum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3.

addĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [addo] *an addition, increase*, etc.: inimicorum, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vitae, Sen. Ep. 17.

addĭtīcius, or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [addo] *added, annexed*, Tert. de res. carn. 52; and Dig.

addĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addo] *an addition:* figurarum add. et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18.

addĭtītius, v additicius.

addĭtīvus, a, um, *adj. added, annexed*, Prisc. 17, 1095 P.

addĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [addo] lit. *put on:* hence in a bad sense: *haunting, dogging:* si mihi non praetor siet add. atque agitet me, Lucil. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: nec Teucris addita Juno usquam aberit, Virg. Aen. 6, 90.

ad-dīvīno, are, 1. *v. a. to divine, to prognosticate:* ex facie hominum addivinantem (divinantem, ed. Sillig.) Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (adduis it = addas, at, Fest. p. 23 Lind.; cf. do) *to put to, lay on, give to, give in addition, bring to:* aliquem or aliquid alicui (more rarely *ad, in*, etc.): (mortuo) NEVE AVROM ADDITO, *let no gold be put into the grave with the dead*, Fr. Tab. Leg. XII., in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: ne cui album in vestimentum addere petitionis liceret causa, *that no one should be allowed to put white upon his dress for the purpose of canvassing for votes*, Liv. 4, 25: Argus quem Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 20: id. Mil. G. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: eidem et Penno cognomen additur, Liv. 4, 26: add. frena feris, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: jugis hanc addidit arcem, *i. e.* imposuit, ib. 3, 336: calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: flammae aquam, *to cast water on*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: viro propiorem add. Martem, *to bring it nearer to*, id. 5, 442: ardorem mentibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 184: fletus muliebri ingenio additu'st, *is the temper of women*, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: pudicitiae hujus vitium additum'st, *damage has been inflicted upon*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 179. With *in:* eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: adde manus in vincla meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1: id. A. A. 2, 672: also *Absol.:* operam addam sedulo, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 54: add. animum, *to inspire with courage*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: animos, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4: alacritatem scribendi, id. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non add., *impart*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, ib. 54: audaciam, id. Jug. 94: formidinem, ib. 37. **II.** Gen. *to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment;* constr. *absol.*, with *Dat.* or *ad*, rarely with *in:* verbum adde etiam unum, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 68: non satis habes quod tibi dieculam addo? Ter

Andr. 4, 2, 27: auget, addit, accumulat, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: his paucos addit equites, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: so with *huc*, ib. 64: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made many additions to the edict*, Nep. Cat. 2: novas literarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13: nil addo, *I bid no higher*, old poet, Cic. de Or. 2, 63. Poet.: noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg. Aen. 8, 411: ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22: additum ad caput regis, Suet. Calig. 40. Once poet. with *Inf.*: ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he had instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum, *to increase one's pace*: adde gradum, appropera, Pl. Tr. 4, 3, 3: Liv. 3, 27: 26, 9: hence, addunt in spatia, *they add space to space, hasten through the course*, Virg. G. 1, 513: conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percrebuisse, *in course of time*, Tac. A. 12, 6: addita aetate, *as age advanced*, Plin. 11, 48, 108. **III.** The 2d. person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: adde furorem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum, adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 840: adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde hos praeterea casus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: ib. 2, 7, 78: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 41. **IV.** *to say in addition*: pauca ejusdem generis addit, Caes. B. C. 1, 8, et alibi: hence, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: addito as *Abl. Absol.*, *it being stated in addition that, &c.*: et vocantur patres addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28.

ad-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach, to teach in addition* (rare): ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18. In Cic. Clu. 37, 104, read adducti.

ad-dormĭo, ire, 4. *v. incep.* and *n. to fall asleep*, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

ad-dormisco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. to fall asleep*: post cibum add., Suet. Claud. 8.

addŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171.

ad-dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*, lit. *to incline* or *begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt.* **1.** with *de* or *in*: de quo Panaetium add. dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his add. turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18. **2.** with *pron. relat.* or *num, an*, etc.: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, id. Or. 40, 137: addubitavi, num a Volumnio esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: addubitavit an tempus esset, Liv. 8, 10: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubites, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124: illud addubitat, utrum, *etc.*, Nep. Con. 5. **3.** Absol. *to hesitate*: Appium addubitasse ferunt, Liv. 10, 19: with *inf.* aptare lacertos addubitat, Sil. 14, 358. **II.** Transit. quod ego ut addubitem, haec ipsa Ciceronis oratio facit, Ascon. p. 85, 11, Bait.: also in Cic., but only in perf. part. pass.: si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 15: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 79; etc.: adduxti for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 16: Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe = adduxisse, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 3) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring*: te ad me adducam domum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: ad aegros medicos solemus add., Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. in Fam. 16, 21: intro add., Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 54: huc add., id. Truc. 1, 2, 31: exercitum add., *to conduct*, Cic. Att. 7, 9: with *in*: gentes feras in Italiam, ib. 8, 11, 1: with *Dat.*: puero nutricem add., Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: pueros isti add., Cic. Quint. 6: puero scorta, *to procure*, Nep. Dion. 4: Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96: adducor litora, Ov. M. 3, 598: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, *brought, as it were, nearer*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 11. **II.** *to draw* or *pull towards, to contract*: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Virg. Aen. 5, 507: sagitta, ib. 9, 632: adducto nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor, ib. 775: adducere funem, Caes B. G. 3, 14: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625. Fig. habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: add. frontem, *to contract the brow*, Quint. 10, 3, 13: Sen. Ben. 1, 1: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 397: sitis adduxerat artus, Virg. G., 3, 483. **III.** Fig. *to lead to, to bring to*, or *into, to prompt, to incite*; with *ad* or *in*: nunquam animum ad malas adducam partes, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem add. ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad finem sermonem, Nep. Ep. 3: in judicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in judicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: add. ad populum, *i. e.* in judicium populi vocare, id. Agr. 2, 36: iambos ad umbilicum, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum add., Cic. Phil. 6, 7: ad ultimum discrimen add., Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam, id. Off. 3, 20: ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Andr. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id. Rosc. A. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam exspectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17. and with *Gerund*: ad suspicandum, id. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3. Followed by *ut, to prevail upon, induce*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 2: nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. de Sen. 10. With *quin*: adduci nequeo, quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21. And *in the pass. absol.*: *to be induced*, quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3: his rebus adducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. And with *inf.*: *to be convinced, persuaded* (πείθομαι): ego non adducor quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci hanc quoque esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3. **IV.** *to bring on, occasion*, add. febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: sitim, id. Od. 4, 12, 13.

adductĭus, *comp. adv. stiffer, tighter*, add. jacula contorsit, Aus. Fig. *more severely*, add. imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: id. Germ. 43.

adductor, ōris, *m. a procurer*, Petr. Afran. ad Del.

adductus, a, um, *Part.* [adduco] Adj., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted*: adducto vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductior, Capit. Ver. 10: Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4. **II.** Of place: *narrow, strait*: (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductior, ubi finitur, Mel. 1, 4. **III.** Fig. of character: *grave, serious, severe*: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus quasi seria consociaret, prosequitur abeuntem, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, ib. 12, 7. *Concise* (of speech), Plin. Ep. 1, 16. *Sup.* not used.

adduis, adduit, v. addo, *init*

ăd-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. inc.* and *a.* (adest = adedit, Lucan. 6, 267; cf. edo) *to eat nearly up, to eat up*, etc.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16: favos, Virg. G. 4, 242: cf. id. Aen. 9, 537: cum me supremus adederit ignis vivam, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: and fig. *to use up, waste, exhaust* (as money, strength, etc.): non adest jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic Quint. 12: adesis fortunis omnibus Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4 ad. cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680

ădelphĭs, ĭdis, *m. a kind of date* Plin. 13, 4, 9.

ădemptĭo (ademtio), ōnis, *f.* [adimo] *a taking away*: civitatis, Cic Dom. 30: ademptiones honorum, Tac A. 4, 6: ib. 2, 76.

ădemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one wh takes away*: vitæ, Aug.

ădemptus or ademtus, a, um, *Par* [adimo].

ăd-ĕo, ĭvi, oftener ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n to go to*, or *approach*: **1.** with *ad* neque eum ad me adire, neque me magnipendere visu'st, Pl. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29 **2.** with *in*: priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id. Verr. 4, 11, 26: esp., adire in jus, *to go to law*: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, ib. 65, 147. **3.** with *Acc.*: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: oppida castellaque munita adire, Sall. J. 89: Stygeos manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: aetherias domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47. **4.** *Absol.* adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5: si adire non possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48. **5.** With *local adv.*: quo pabulandi caussa adire posse videantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 60. **II.** *to address, accost*, or *apply to*, with *ad*, or *Acc.*: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: ad me ad. quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram ad. et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.* Hence, adire aliquem per epistolam, *to address one in writing, by a letter*: per epistolam aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 9. So also: ad. deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc.*, *to approach the gods, their altars*, etc., *as a suppliant*. ut deos ipsos se ad. crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: ad. aras, id. Phil. 14, 1. sedes adiisse deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: ad. libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books*, Liv. 34, 55: oracula, Virg. Aen. 7, 82. **III.** *to visit*: cur Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum magos adiit? Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52. **IV.** *to assail, attack*: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: ad. virum, Virg. Aen. 5, 379: arma, Sil. 9, 272. **2.** *Prov.* ad. manum alicui, *to deceive* or *bamboozle* any one: avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, *I have made fine sport of my greedy mistress*, Pl. Poen. 2, 11. **V.** *to undertake*, or *enter upon anything, encounter*, with *ad* or *Acc.*: ad causas et privatas et publicas ad. coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: ad. ad rempublicam, *to take a part in public business*, id. Manil. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7 periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: inimicitias, id. Sest. 66. Pass. periculis aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, ib. 24: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39. **2.** Of an inheritance, *t. t.*: *to enter on*: hereditatem patris, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: Suet. Aug. 8: and Dig.: ad. nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will*, Vell. 2, 60.

ăd-ĕō, *adv.* Lit.: *to that point, so far*: surculum artito usque adeo, quo praeacueris, *fit in the graft as far as you have sharpened it*, Cato R. R. 40, 13. **II.** Of time, *so long*, strengthened by *usque*, = *as*, and with *dum*, *donec*, following; or in Cic., with the correlative, *quoad* · merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 76: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36: atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82. **2.** Of degree: *so much, so great, to such a degree, so:* followed by *ut*; neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Flac. 20, 47: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? id. Rab. 10, 28: non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut *etc.*, Liv. 22, 32: 'nemo adeo ferus est, ut *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, *were so entirely without influence on any one*, Liv. 3, 2. So, *non adeo ut non:* non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 2. Instead of *ut non*, Ter. uses *quin:* ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, quin *etc.*, Ad. 2, 2, 13. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, *ut* is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed *first*, and having the verb in the *indicative:* tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps ierat, Liv. 2, 27: nulla unquam resp. fuit, ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, id. Praef. Sometimes followed by *quod:* nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. **3.** To denote a purpose, followed by *ut: to this end:* id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 32. **III.** *Absol.:* for the sake of emphasis, *moreover, further, just, even, more than this*; esp. enclitically with a pron. or with *atque:* id adeo si placet considerate (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), *just this*, Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 4, 64: is adeo tu es, *you are even such a one*, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 2: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: hoc institui atque adeo institutum referri ac renovari moleste ferunt, *and more than this*, Cic. Div. in Caec. 21: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adiit, *much less*, Tac. A. 6, 15: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, *they hint this, and indeed openly show*, Cic. Verr. 2, 60: si qui pudor in te atque adeo si qui metus fuisset, *if you had any sense of shame, nay, if you had any fear*, ib. 3, 61: adducitur a Venereis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, ib. 3, 25: cum maximo detrimento atque adeo exitio vectigalium, *even to the entire loss of the vectigalia*, ib. 3, 8. With prons. or the conditional particles, it often stands for *quidem* (ἔγωγε, *etc.*): ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Pl. Bacc. 4, 7, 30: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. Aen. 4, 96: nisi adeo monitus, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 2: mihi ineunda est ratio, qua ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, qua ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, *or rather*, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. [Ad-eo is the correl. of quo-ad: in both, eo and quo are accusatives which have lost their final letter. Key (Alph. 77) thinks that *m* has disappeared: ad-eom, *etc.* It is just possible that the lost letter was *d*; *eod* was an old form of id.]

ădeps, ĭpis, *com. the soft fat* or *grease of animals* (the hard is called *sevum*): ad. suillus, Var. R. R. 2, 11: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48. **1.** Of men: providebam nec mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipem, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, *the corpulence*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. **2.** **Met.** of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin 17, 6, 4. **3.** *in trees, the soft sappy wood*, also called alburnum, id. 16, 38, 72. **4.** **Fig.**: Of an orator, *bombast*. adipes tenuare . . . ad maciem redigere, Quint. 2, 10, 6. [Prob. root, DAP, Engl. *fat*, Germ. *fett*: perhaps connected with δάπτω, δαπάνη, δαψιλής, dapes.]

ădeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *the obtaining, attainment:* nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13: id. Partit. 32: Quint. 5, 10, 33.

ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* [adipiscor].

ădeptus, ūs, *m.*=adeptio, *an obtaining*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32.

ăd-ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ride to* or *towards, to gallop:* equites Ariovisti ad nostros ad., Caes. B. G. 1, 46: quo tam ferociter adequitasset inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22. With *Dat.:* vallo, ib.: (in this passage, and that quoted infra from Lib. 24, alii leg. *ob*eq.): castris, Tac. A. 6, 34. With *Acc.:* Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31. With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4. **II.** *To ride near* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa ad., id. Aug. 64.

ăd-erro, are, 1. *v. n. to wander to*, with *Dat.:* scopulis, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 119. **Fig.**: auribus, id. Th. 9, 177.

ăd-esco, are, 1. *v. a. to feed* or *fatten:* volantia adescata, Coel. Aur. 1, 11.

ădesdum, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adsum with dum), *come hither:* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2 (v. dum).

ăd-ēsŭrĭo, ire, 4. *v. n. to hunger after:* adesurivit magis et inhiavit acrius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, *Part.* [adĕdo] *partly eaten, gnawed;* hence, poet. *worn away by water, smooth, polished:* adesi lapides, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36: cf. ib. 1, 17, 12: ad. scopulus, Ov. Her. 10, 26: cf. adedo, 2.

ăd-expĕto, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to desire something further:* Sen. Ep. 1, 17.

adf. v. under aff.

adg. v. under agg.

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n. to stick* or *cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely: absol.* unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (*of the magnet*,) Lucr. 6, 914: lingua crocodilis tota adhaerens, *cleaving entirely to the palate*, Plin. 11, 37, 65: with *in* and *Abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 5: vinctoque in corpore adhaerent, Ov. M. 4, 694: with *Abl.:* fronte cuspis adhaesit, ib. 5, 38. With *Dat.:* poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443: and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: jumento, *to sit a horse with difficulty*, Gell. 20, 1. **2.** **Fig.**: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 83: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, *i. e.* inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *adjoined the vineyard*, Tac. H. 2, 35: tempus adhaerens, *the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46. **II.** Of persons: **Fig.**: adh. alicui, *to hang on, to keep close to one:* adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. Pat. 1, 9: nec unquam non adhaerentes, *and never departing from his side*, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuum alicui adh. Plin. 10, 22, 26: hence, *in a threatening* or *annoying manner*, procul abesse Romanos, lateri adh. gravem dominum (*i. e.* the King of Macedon), Liv. 39, 25: also, *in a fawning manner*, usque adhaerebatis, Pl. As. 1, 3, 59.

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. n. to stick* or *cleave to:* with *ad*, *in* and *abl.:* tragula ad turrim, Caes. B. G 5, 48: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tanquam in quodam incili, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5. **Fig.**: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can linger in such places*, Cic. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, id. Dom. 24: ad quamcunque disciplinam, tanquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, id. Ac. 2, 3. With *Dat.:* justitiae honestatique, *to be attached or devoted to*, id. Off. 1, 25. And, *absol.:* oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, *never was impeded* id. Brut. 79: adhaerescere ad columnam (*sc.* Maeniam), sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's column*, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. Sest. 8, 18: v. columna, and cf. Liv. 5, 47. **II.** *to be in accordance with:* si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrum studium adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37. **III.** *to trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch:* tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? *i. e.* extremo loco quaestorem esse factum (sarcastically), id. Vat. 5: cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.:* and so without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaereo, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: and it may perhaps be doubted whether it would not be better to regard adhaeresco as having none but *imperfect* tenses.]

ădhaesē, *adv.* [adhaereo] *hesitatingly, stammeringly:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

ădhaesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo] *a cleaving or adhering:* atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

ădhaesĭtātĭo, formerly read in Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: v. adhaesio.

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [adhaereo] *a cleaving* or *adhering to*, (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 382.

ăd-hālo, are, 1. *v. a. to breathe on:* si patescentem fungum primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

ăd-haurĭo, ire, 4. *v. a. to swallow* aqua adh. aliquem, Amm. 24, 8.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to*= admoveo, applico, etc.: *absol.*, with *ad* or *Dat.:* cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 38: ad me formosae vultus adhibet puellae, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: odores ad Deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: ad panem adh. nasturtium, *to eat with it*, id. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56. **2.** **Fig.**: metum, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 20: animum, Lucr. 2, 1023: humatis titulum, *i. e.* inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit, neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60 omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45. **3.** Hence = addere, adjungere, *to add to:* ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3. **II.** Of persons: *to bring forward, summon, employ:* hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2: Hortensius celeriter ad majores causas adhiberi coeptus est, *began to be employed*, Cic. Brut. 88: medicum, id. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (*sc.* defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: locorum peritos adhibent, ib. 7, 83: adhibebitur deus, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: Esp., **1.** Ad or in *concilium* or *consilium, to call to a council, to consult:* neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, *to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: so with *abl.:* nullo adhibetur consilio, ib. 6, 13 (an old ed. has null*i* concilio): adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, *took into counsel*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: *absol.:* a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, id. Fam. 4, 7: and often **Fig.** est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem; ib. 6, 1. **2.** Adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, *etc.*, *to invite, entertain:* adhibete Penates et patrios epulis, Virg. Aen. 5, 62: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7. And Absol *to treat* quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12. **3.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *to apply one's self:* se veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44: and Absol. adhibere se, *to behave one's self:* permagni est hominis, sic se adh. in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praeest, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. **III.** *to use* or *employ:* with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.:* adh. fidem, *to employ* or *exhibit honesty*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: adhibita celeritate, id. B. C. 1, 37: adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: adhibeatis in hominis fortunis misericordiam, in reip. salute sapientiam, id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19 belli necessitatibus patientiam, Liv 5, 6. fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom 2: modum, *to set a limit to:* vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16 memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory*, Nep. Epam. 7. **IV.** In later Lat., alicui aliquem, *to quote as authority:* adh. nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

ădhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f. an employing, application*, Marc. Emp. 15. Dig.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [adhibeo.]

ăd-hinnĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4. *v. n. to neigh after*, with *Dat.* or *Acc.*, also with *ad* and *in* with *Acc.:* fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634. Apellis tantum equo adhinnivere, Plin. 35, 36, 17. **II.** Fig. admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *neighed with delight*, Cic. Pis. 28.

ădhortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [adhortor] *a means of exhortation, an exhortation*, App. Florid. 4. no. 18.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an exhortation, encouragement:* omissa nostra adhortatione, veniamus ad eorum sermonem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11: Liv. 4, 38.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *one who exhorts*, or *encourages:* operis, Liv. 2, 58.

ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

ădhortātus, ūs, *m. an exhortation, persuasion*, App. Apol. p. 338.

ăd-hortor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.*, *to exhort, encourage, incite:* with *ad* or *in:* nam me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adh., id. Off. 1, 11, 35: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41. **2.** With *acc.:* milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adh. non destitit, Caes. B G. 7, 17. **3.** Followed by *ut*, *ne*, or the simple subj.: adh. adolescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortor, properent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, *to rouse one's self:* ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animum, Cat. 63, 85. **4.** Pass. adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius in Prisc. 791 P.

ăd-hospĭto, are, 1. *v. a. to entertain as guest*, or to *propitiate*, Dict Cret. 1, 15.

ăd-hūc, *adv* [lit. *to this point* either of place or time · hūc is an acc. = hunc or hoc, cf. ad-eo]. **I.** Of place convenіunt adhuc utriusque verba, *to this point*, Pl Truc. 4, 3, 20. **II.** Of time: *till now, hitherto:* ille igitur vidit non modo quot fuissent adhuc philosopherum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, *not yet*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 46. With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl. Mil. 2, 0, 107: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, nunquam te confirmare potuisti, id. Fam 16, 4. Adhuc locorum, *hitherto;* ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 25. cou. neque, nihil adhuc, *not up to this time, not as yet:* nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, id. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. **2.** To designate continuance: *yet, still:* regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49: tres adhuc legiones erant, *still remained*, Tac. H. 3, 9: si quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg. Aen. 4, 319. **3.** *just now:* quum adhuc naso odos obsequutus est meo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 9: si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, Cels. 5, 26, 34. **III.** *in addition to this, moreover, besides, further:* (cf. *ad hoc*, s. v. *ad* E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum senatu invito teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4: unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8: et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv. 21, 18: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc viliorem materiem obtulisses, Sen. Ep. 85, 34: Callicles adhuc concitatior, Quint. 2, 15, 28: melius quidem adhuc eae civitates (sc. faciunt), Tac. Ger. 19.

ădhuc-cĭne = adhucne, *adv. interr. Still? yet?* App. M. 9. p. 218.

ădiantum, i, n. = *ἀδίαντον, a fern*, Asplenium trichomanes, Linn., Pl. 21, 16, 60; id. 22, 21, 30.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] (adaxint = adigant, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11): *to drive to, bring, convey*, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat.*, *local adv.* and *absol.* **1.** Of cattle: quis has huc oves adegit? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3. lactantes vitulos ad matres ad., Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. **2.** Of persons: mox noctu te adigent horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Virg. Aen. 4, 25: quis Deus Italiam vos adegit? ib. 9, 601: finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, *to bring in an arbiter*, for ad arbitrum, *to summon before an arbiter*, Cic. Top. 10, 43. **3.** Of things: classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83: dum adiguntur naves, *until the ships arrive*, id. A. 2, 7: tigna fistucis ad., *to drive in*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: turri adacta et contingente vallum, *a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart*, ib. 5, 43: ut telum adigi non posset, *could not reach*, id. B. C. 3, 51: hastae ardentes adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *to inflict* (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Virg. Aen. 10, 850: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adegit, *inflicted a wound*, ib. 6, 35. **II.** *to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act* (esp. against the will): tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, ib. 12, 22. With *Inf.:* vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Virg. Aen. 7, 113: absol.: adactis per vim gubernatoribus, Tac. Agr. 28. **III.** Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, jusjurandum, jurejurando, *or* sacramento, *t. t.*, *to put one on oath, to swear him*, omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: quum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jusjurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censores ita jusjurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.:* populum jurejurando adegit, id. 2, 1: **2.** in verba adigere = in verba jusjurandum adigere, in Tac. and Suet.; neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon., in verba Vitellii adacta, ib. 2, 14: Suet. Vesp. 6. **3.** *Absol.;* magno cum assensu auditus, universos adigit, *swears them all*, Tac. H. 4, 15. **IV** Poet. · *to bring near* tempus adactum, Lucr. 5, 1224. **2.** = subigere, *to subject:* bisque jugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19. **3.** *to shape:* in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, *wrought in the form of a ship*, Prop. 3, 21, 14.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum. 3. *v. a.* (ademsit = ademerit, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 27) [emo] *to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw:* si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, *the night would take the day to itself*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. A. P. 175. Constr. with *acc.*, or with *acc.* and *dat.* **1.** In a good sense, *to free from:* ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2: Juppiter ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288. **2.** In a bad sense: *to deprive*, or *rob of* (the common signif., esp. in prose): animam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 134: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And 2, 1, 4: pecuniam si cuipiam fortuna ademit aut si alicujus eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint. 15, 49: alicui vitam, id. Planc. 42: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: pernicitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79. **3.** Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47. **4.** Poet.: adimere is also used of persons: hanc, nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo quae puellas audis adimisque leto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3

ăd-implĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill up, to fill full* (in the class., per., *e. g.* in Liv. 38, 7, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, dub.): adimpleti tibiarum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. **II.** *to fulfil* (as a promise), *to perform:* venditionem, *to complete*, Dig.: fidem, ib.: creditores, *to pay*, ib.

ădimplētĭo, ōnis, *f. completion* temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17. **II** *fulfilment:* novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

ădimplētor, ōris, *m. he who fills* (by inspiration), *the inspirer:* prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. S. 144.

ăd-indo, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to put in something additional:* Cat. R. R. 18.

ăd-ingĕro, 3. *v. a. to heap on additionally:* satiram in aliquem, Sisen. in Serv.

ăd-inquīro, 3. *v. a. to inquire further*, Jul. Val. 1.

ădinstar, for ad instar.

ăd-invĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a. to find in addition*, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33: Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 603.

ăd-inventĭo, ōnis, *f. an invention*, Dig., Ambros. and Vulg. Judic. 2, 19.

ădinventor, ōris, *m. an inventor*, (ἐφευρετής) Cypr. Ep. 68, 10.

ădinventum, i, *n. an invention*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ăd-invĭcem, *adv.* = invicem, Aug de Trin. 7.

ădĭpālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *fatty, greasy*. unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

ădĭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fatty, greasy:* puls, Lucil. in Charis. 73 P.: *subs. n.:* adipatum (sc. edulium) *pastry prepared with grease* (cf. Charis. l. c.): livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 631. **II.** Fig.: of style: *gross, inelegant:* opimum quoddam et tanquam adipatae orationis genus, *larded*, Cic. Or. 8, 25.

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus, 3. *v. dep.* [apiscor] occoepi sequi: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 13. In gen.: *to come up to*, or *reach, to overtake*, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28. **II.** Fig.: *to get, attain*, or *obtain:* nuptias effugere ego istas malo, quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: nisi hoc mirum, quod vis divina assequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit, Cic. Rosc. Am 45, 131: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, id de Sen. 2, 4: summos honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 42: Nero in adipiscenda morte manu ejus (Epaphroditi) adjutus existimabatur, *in committing suicide*, Suet. Dom. 14: with *ex:* adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: with *ut:* per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent, id. Verr. 2, 21. **2.** With *Gen.:* arma, queis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55: (Zumpt, § 466). **3.** Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 88: so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4, etc. [Root AP = Sans. *âp* "*go to,*" and hence "*to get.*" The same root has been supposed to exist in aptus, apto, opto, optimus, capio, coepi, ἅπτω].

ădipsathĕon, i, *n.*, *a low, thorny shrub*, also called erysisceptrum or diatyron, probably Genista acanthoclada, De Cand. (Spartium horridum, Smith, Flora Graeca), Plin. 24, 13, 69.

ădipsos, i, *f.* = ἄδιψος (quenching thirst), *a species of palm, seemingly the Doum palm*, Hyphaene cucifera, Pers. Plin. 12, 22, 47. **II.** *Liquorice*, Glycyrrhiza, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linn., vel glandulifera, Willdenow (teste Sprengel), id. 22, 9, 11.

ădĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [aditus] *pertaining to entrance:* coena, *an inaugural feast*, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6: Plin. 29, 4, 14.

ădĭtĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 24

ădĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adeo] *a going to, approach:* quid tibi hanc aditio est? (*i. e.* ad hanc), Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 72. **II.** In the Dig.: ad. hereditatis, *the entering upon an inheritance:* also *absol.*, ib.

ădĭto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to go often to:* ad eum aditavere, Enn. in Diomed. 336 P.

ădĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, [adeo.]

ădĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to, approach, access:* quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr. 1, 678: qui non introitu sed omnino aditu quempiam prohibuerit, *not only from actually entering, but even from approaching*, Cic. Caec. 13, *extr.:* urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, id. Man. 8: quo neque sit ventis ad., Virg. G. 4, 9: homo rari aditus, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. 24, 5: obtinere aditum regis, *to gain an audience*, Just. 21, 5. With *ad:* aditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, *he has been more difficult of access*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13: ad. ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary (with the praetor)*, id. Att. 6, 2: with *in* (cf. adeo) ad. in id sacrarium non est viris, id. Verr. 4, 45: Liv. 24, 5. **2.** Fig.: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut ad. ad consulatum posthac non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, Cic. Mur. 8: alius ad. ad multitudinem, *another way of gaining the many*, id. Off. 2, 9. **II.** Meton.: *an entrance, avenue*, etc.: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, id. Caec. 12: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16. **2.** Fig.: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15. **III.** In the Dig.: *the right of way:* praestare aditum alicui, aditum redimere, *etc.* aditus ad sepulcra, ib. 46, 12, 5.

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, no *perf. part.*, 2. *v. n. to lie at* or *near, to adjoin.* With *Dat.:* cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, ib. 4, 48: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 728. Of geog. position: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv. 2, 49: Velinum lacum in adjacentia (*sc.* loca) erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79: with *ad:* urbes ad Syrtim adjacent, Mel. 1, 7: also with *Acc.:* gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2.

ad-jăcŭlātus, a, um, *adj. thrown* or *cast at*, Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjicio] *a throwing on, an adding to, annexation, addition:* Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, *a mean addition*, id. 38, 14 *extr.:* caloris, Sen. Ep. 189: literarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16: Hispalensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, *he granted the right of settling fresh families*, Tac. H. 1, 78 As *t. t.* **I.** In architecture, *a projecting*, or *bellying in the shafts of columns*, Vitr. 3, 2. **II.** In medicine, *a strengthening remedy*, ib. 1, 6, 3. **III.** In rhetoric, *the repetition of the same word*, *e.g.* occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28. **IV.** In auctions, *the increasing of a bid*, Dig.

adjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *added.* In gram., adj. nomen, *a noun adjective*, Prisc. 578 P.

adjecto, are, 1. *v. freq.*, from adjicio, *to add to*, Apic. 8, 2.

adjectus, a, um, *Part.*, [adjicio].

adjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an adding:* odoris, Lucr. 4, 677: cuneorum, Vitr. 9, 6.

ad-jĭcĭo, (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw to, to place at* or *near*, usu. with *Dat., in* with *Acc.*, or *Acc.:* adj. salis ternas heminas in singulos modios olivae, Col. 12, 48, 2: adj. telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to hurl*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: rogum bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adjici aedes alienas, Cic. Leg. 2, 24. **2.** Fig., cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, id. Agr. 2, 10: Parthus adjecit Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: errori album calculum adj., *to forgive*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. **3.** So of the mind: *to turn the thoughts* or *desires towards:* animum militi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adjecit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adjecit, id. 28, 33. **II.** In gen., *to add to*, or *increase, to annex* (προστιθέναι), lit. and fig.: with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adjecit, Liv. 44, 33: morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 837: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43. **III.** Of a speaker: *to add a new circumstance* or *argument* (cf. addo, *no.* 3) huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: quid ego adjiciam? Prop. 4, 2, 41: adjecit, in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac. A. 4, 21: Vell. 2, 27. **IV.** In auctions, *t. t.: to add to a bid, to outbid*, Dig.: Liciti sunt—supra adjecit Aeschrio (but some edd. read suprajecit), Cic. Verr. 3, 33.

adjūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f. an adjudication*, Dig.

ad-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adjudge, to award as judge*, [opp. to abjudico. q. v.] regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic. Agr. 2, 17: mulierem Veneri in servitutem adj., id. Div. in Caec. 17: Bruto legiones adj., id. Phil. 10, 6: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, id. Att. 4, 2: adj. causam alicui, *to decide a suit in one's favour*, id. de Or. 2, 29, 129. Fig.: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, Plin. 9, 54, 79: adjudicato, cum utro hac nocte sies, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 6. **II.** In gen.: *to ascribe, attribute to:* Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *ascribed to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Italis adjudicat armis, *assigns it to the Roman power*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57.

adjuero = **adjuvero**, v. adjuvo.

ad-jŭgo, are, 1. *v. a., to yoke to, to join* or *bind:* mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. in Non. 75, 11: adj. palmites, *to train*, Col. 4, 17: in Lact. Op. D. 6, *to unite sexually.*

adjūmentum, i, *n.* [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], *a means of aid, help, assistance:* nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulcritudinem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 55: non quo mihi praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram, Cic. Man. 24, 70: adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, id. Mur. 18.

adjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo] *a joining* or *binding to, a union:* si haec non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2: adjunctio verborum. id. Part. 5. **II.** *an addition, an adjunct:* virtutis, id. Fin. 2, 13: mihi videor videre esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, *with a qualification*, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. **III.** In rhetoric, *t. t.*—συμπλοκή, *repetition of the same word*, id. de Or. 3, 54: in Auc. Her. 4, 27 = συνεζευγμένον, when the verb stands at either the beginning or the end of a clause: Quint. 9, 3, 28.

adjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adjunctus] *what is joined*, or *added:* in gram.: adj. conjunctiones, *those words which govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: adj. modus, *the subjunctive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

adjunctor, ōris, *m. one who joins*, or *unites:* ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, *i.e.* Pompey, who caused Gallia Transalpina to be granted to Caesar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3.

adjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [adjungo] *joined to, connected with:* quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7 p. 243. Hence, **II.** Adjuncta, ōrum, *n. plu. subst., things fit* or *suitable:* semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178. **2.** Rhet. *t. t. collateral* or *accessory circumstances*, Cic. Top. 12: also, *a conditional clause*, id. Inv. 2, 12.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to join to, to bind to,:* prop. of cattle: *to yoke, harness* (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, *etc.*): adjunxere feras, Lucr. 2, 605: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 10, 7: plostello adj. mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 550. **II.** Of persons *or* things: with *ad* or *Dat.:* socium quaerit, quem adjungat sibi, Pl. As. 2, 2, 22: se comitem fugae, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Virg. Aen. 8, 13: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: ulmis vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. Aen. 9, 69: huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4: also, *to add to, annex:* juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. **2.** Fig.: *to bind to oneself*, or *conciliate:* conciliare animos hominum et ad usus suos adj., id. Off. 2, 5, 17: adjungere aliquem sibi, *to make one a friend*, id. Fam. 5, 7: qui imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42: quem beneficio adjungas, *bind by kindness*, ib. 1, 1, 47: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43: so: agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: urbem in societatem, Liv 37, 15. **III.** Fig.: *to apply* or *attach:* animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter And. 1, 1, 29: adj. fidem visis, Cic. Ac. 1, 11: diligentia vestra nobis adjungenda est, id. Clu. 1: suspicionem potius ad praedam, quam ad egestatem adj., *to attach suspicion*, id. Rosc. Am. 31. **IV.** *to subjoin a circumstance* or *argument* (cf adjicio *no.* 3): quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxi, id. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10.

adjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjuro] *swearing by something, adjuration:* adjuratione suae salutis, App. M. 2, p. 123: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who adjures, a serpent charmer:* Alcim., 2, 312.

adjūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to swearing:* cautio, Anast. Cod., 12, 22, 8.

ad-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swear, to confirm by oath:* constr. *acc.* with *inf.* or *ut* with *subj.*, eam suam esse filiam, sancte adjurabat mihi, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 27. adjurasque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: per omnes tibi adjuro deos, nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11: per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 8 also, poet. with *acc.* (ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς) adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. Aen. 12, 816: adjuro teque tuumque caput, Cat. 66, 40. **II.** *to swear in addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jusjurandum haec adjurarent, Liv. 43, 14. **III.** In later Lat., *to conjure* or *entreat:* adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Florian. 1. **IV.** Eccl. *to exorcise:* daemones adjurati, Lact. 2, 15.

adjūtābĭlis, e, *adj. helping, serviceable:* opera, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 8.—though Adjs. in *-bilis* are gen. pass.

adjūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [adjuvo] (ante and post-class.), *to help:* with *acc.*, istoccine pacto me adjutas? Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 81: Pamphilum adj., Ter. And. 1, 3, 4: funus adj., id. Ph. 1, 2, 49: adjutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812: with *two Acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: with *Acc. Rei* and *Dat. Pers.*, pueris onera adjuta, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24: messem hanc nobis adj., Gell. 2, 19: rarely with *Dat. pers.* alone: adjuta mihi, Pac. in Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 16: saltem nobis adjutasses. Petron. 62.

adjūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* = adjuto: adjutamini et defendite, Pac. in Non. 74, 2.

adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [adjuvo] *a helper* or *promoter:* hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: honoris adjutorem, Cic. Flacc. 1: ad praedam adjutores, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: tibi venit adjutor, id. N. D. 1, 7: se adjutore utantur, *let them employ him as an intercessor*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. **II.** *a deputy, adjutant, assistant:* comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: huic Fulvium adjutorem summiserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 62: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4: rhetorum, *assistant-teacher*, Quint. 2, 5, 3. **III.** Under the empire, *an officer of the imperial court:* usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office; adjutor a rationibus, a sacris, *etc.* **IV.** On the stage, *a subordinate actor* (*δευτεραγωνιστής, etc.*), adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: Phaedr. 5, 5, 14: Suet. Gramm. 18: cf. Cic. Div. in Caec. 15.

adjūtōrĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *help, assistance, support:* magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112; sine adjutorio ignis nihil calidum est, Sen. Ep. 31: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 83: in pl.: adjutoria senectutis, Col. 12, praef. *Adj.* adjutoria exta, Fest. p. 157.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female assistant, helper, etc.:* it is chiefly used in apposition with fem. subs: matres filiis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39. aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 13: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Planc. 1. **II.** As designation of certain legions: ex parte Othonis prima adjutrix, Tac. H. 2, 43: ib. 3, 44.

adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* [adjuvo].

adjūtus, ūs, *m. help, aid:* unius adjutu, Macr. Sat. 7, 7.

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* (juvavi, juvatum, Sall. J. 47; Plin. Ep. 4, 15: adjuro *or* adjuero = adjuvero, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1: adjurit = adjuverit, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4) *to assist, support*, with *acc.* fortes fortuna adjuvat, Liv. 34, 37: miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo auxilio adjuvet, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 39: me adjuves in hac re, Ter. And. 3, 3, 10: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, omnium gentium consensum et conspirationem adjuva, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, id. Quint. 23: sua sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 13: aliquem ad bellum adj., Liv. 29, 1: formam cura, Ov. M. 2, 732: pennis adjutus amoris, ib. 1, 540: adjuvaturus Petr. 18: moerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj. *to heighten*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47. **II.** *to cherish, sustain, or foster:* hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam adjuvandus, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *encourage*, Liv. 1, 25: ignem, id. 34, 39. **III.** Absol.: *to be of use, to be profitable; impers.:* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73: quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes. B. G. 5. 1. **IV.** Other constructions. **1.** Sometimes its subject is a whole clause with quod or si; quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, ib. 7, 55: cf. ib. 2, 17: id. B. C. 1, 69: in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 10. **2.** With two accusatives: irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29. **3.** With ut *or* ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: illud adjuvato, ne quis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 32, 4. **4.** With the *Infin.:* adjuvat mas incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin. 11, 24, 29. **5.** With the *Dat.* of the person and the *Acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29.

adl. For words beginning thus v. under all.

ad-mātūro, are, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to make ripe*, hence, *to quicken, hasten:* defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* [admetior].

ad-mĕo, are, 1. *v. n. to go to* or *approach:* admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētĭor, mensus, 4 *v. dep. to measure out to:* vinum emptoribus, Cato. R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 3, 31. Pass.: quod (*sc.* vinum) admensum erit, Cato R. R. 148.

ad-mīgro, are, 1. *v. n.* lit. *to come to*, hence, *to be added to:* si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

admĭnĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [adminiculo] *a supporter* or *assistant:* Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis literarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3.

admĭnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [adminiculo] *supported;* hence, *well-furnished* or *provided:* memoria adminiculatior, Gell. praef.

admĭnĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [adminiculum]: *to prop up, to support;* lit. vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3: vitem adminiculato arborique jungito, Col. de Ar. 16. **II.** Fig. = adjuvo: adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Var. in Non. 77, 19: quod ex Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, Gell. 2, 30: Var. L. L. 8, 23, calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem).

admĭnĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* the same as the preced.: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14.

admĭnĭcŭlum, i, *n. a prop, stay, support, the stake* or *pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, id. de Sen. 15: adminicula hominum, *i. e. oxen, implements of agriculture*, etc., Var. R. R. 1, 17: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, Liv. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, *a rudder*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** Fig. *aid, assistance;* hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tanquam adm. adnititur, id. Lael. 23 *fin.:* quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1. id senectuti suae adm. fore, id. 10, 22. [Gen. derived from manus: but words in *-culum* which are not dimins. formed immediately from a noun, are derived from verbs, as crepitaculum, miraculum, vehiculum. Hence it has been proposed to derive this word from the root which appears in emineo, promineo.]

admĭnister, tri, *m.* [minister] *a servant, assistant, agent:* puer victus quotidiani adm., Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id Quint. 25, 80: Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, id. Leg. 3, 19 43: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: socius et adm. omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29. opus et administros tutari, *the workmen*, or *engineers*, ib. 76.

admĭnistra, ae, *f.* [ministra] *a female servant, a handmaid:* Camilla adm. in his quae occultiora sunt, Var. L. L. 7, 3: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Manil. 13, 36.

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro] *aid, assistance, agency, execution:* quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. **II.** Gen.: *direction, management* = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, id. N. D. 1, 1: rerum magnarum agitatio atque adm. id. Inv. 2, 54: administratio belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: administrationes portus impedire, *to hinder the port's being made use of*, ib. 1, 25: adm. aquae, *the distribution of water*, Vitr. 9, 6 p. 225 Rod. *Absol.:* officiis et administrationibus praeponere aliquem, Tac. Ag. 19.

admĭnistrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for administration, practical:* ars activa vel adm., Quint. 2, 18, 5.

admĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, agent:* imperator est adm. belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210.

admĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [administrator] *serving, ministering* angeli, qui sunt adm. spiritus. Hier. upon Jes. 46, 11.

ad-mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to attend upon* or *assist, to serve;* with *dat.* or *ad:* conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 37: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, *is served up*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5. **II.** Gen. *to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform:* a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 47: adm. provinciam, ib 4, 64 leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caec. 21. haec ita Caesar administrabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: adm. rempublicam, Liv. 6, 6: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: bellum, Cic. Div 2, 36: id. Man. 2: adm. classem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: navem, *to steer*, ib. 14: legionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, *who were executing the besieging works on the right*, ib. 2, 8. **2.** Absol., milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare, *were able to pursue their work*, Sall. J. 92.

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [admiror] *worthy of being admired, admirable:* adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: Iron.: O adm. impudentiam, Cic. Phil. 3, 7: O admirabilem licentiam, id. Fat. 16. **II.** *producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical:* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, id. Fin. 4, 27: admirabile genus (causae) a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20. *Sup.* not used.

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. the quality exciting wonder* or *admiration, admirableness:* quanta sit adm. coelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: haec animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit, *excites great admiration of the possessor of it*, id. Off. 2, 11.

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [admirabilis] *admirably:* nos Asia accepit adm., Cic Att. 5, 14 *astonishingly, strangely* almis adm. nimisque magnifice dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 16.

admīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [admiror] *to be admired, admirable, wonderful:* suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3: adm. spectacula, Virg. G. 4, 3: admirandissimi juvenes, Salv. Ep. 8: *Comp.* and *adv.* not used.

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wondering at, wonder, admiration:* adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: admiratione affici, ib. 2, 10: adm. nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: cuivis injicere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3: adm. viri, Liv. 9, 8: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired*, Plin. 36, 5: *Plur.:* haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. **II.** *surprise, astonishment:* admiratione obstupefacti, id. Deiot. 12: hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, id. Phil. 10, 2: adm. habere, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: adm ancipitis sententiae, Liv. 21, 3. With *quod.* consulem adm. incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, *etc.*, id. 7, 34.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer:* adm. antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21: animus contemplator admiratorque mundi, Sen. Ep. 94.

ad-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (ammiror, Gell. 4, 8): *to wonder at, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment:* quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer adm., Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, ib. 1, 20, *fin.*. nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut adm. aut optare aut expetere oportere, id. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, *not to be dazzled with anything* (μὴ θαυμάζειν), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: quem modo felicem invidia admirante ferebant, *with admiring envy*, Prop. 2, 17, 11: quid admirati estis? *why are you so surprised?* Pl. Am. prol. 99: admiratus sum brevitatem epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 *fin.:* de Dionysio sum admiratus, id. Att. 9, 12: admirantium, unde hoc studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3: admiror, quo pacto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: admiratus sum, quod ad me tua manu scripsisses, Cic. Att. 6, 9: in quibus hoc primum est, in quo admirer, cur, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Pass.: propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, Canut. in Prisc. 792 P.

ad-miscĕo, scui, xtum (*rarely* stum, Liv. 3, 57,) 2. *v. a. to mix*, or *mingle with*, deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Tim. 3. With *Abl.* or *Dat;* aer multo calore admixtus, id. N. D 2, 10, 27: aquae admixtum calorem. ib. § 26: genus radicis, quod admixtum lacte, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: with *in* and *Acc.:* admixtis in heminam seminis resinae cochlearibus duobus, Plin. 26, 10, 66: with *cum:* adm. sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15. **II.** Fig. *to mix up with, implicate, involve* (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, Cic. Att. 7, 1: admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49: admiscerenturne plebeii, controversia fuit, *whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate*, Liv. 3, 32: admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt. 3, 9: ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: ad id consilium admiscear? Cic. Phil. 12, 7. Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [admitto] sc. equus, asinus, *etc.*, *a horse, ass*, etc., *that is used for covering, a stallion:* adm. equus, Var. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, ib. 2, 8. **II.** Fig. of a lewd person: scitus adm., Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 19: adm. iste, sic ad illius orationem adhinniit, Cic. Pis 28.

admisse for admisisse, v. admitto.

admissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] *a letting in.* **I.** *a putting the stallion to the mare*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18. **II.** *admission to an interview* or *audience:* adm. dare alicui, Plin. 33, 3, 12: admissionum tuarum felicitas, Plin. Pan. 47: primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33: officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain*, Suet. Vesp. 14: magister admissionum, *chief marshal* or *lord chamberlain*, Amm. 15, 5. **III.** *the entrance upon an inheritance*, Dig.

admissĭōnālis, is, *m.* [admissio] *an introducer* or *usher*, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 4.

admissīvae, aves, Fest. p. 18, *birds of permissive* or *favorable augury.*

admissor, ōris, *m.* [admitto] *one who causes a thing to be done, a perpetrator*, Lact. Epit. 63: Janus seminis admissor, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3, explained by Aug., Janus aditum aperit recipiendo semini.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *trespass; fault, crime:* indicia, quae etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35: tale adm., Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppaeae, Tac. A. 11, 4.

admissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the putting of the male to the female*, Var. R. R. 2, 1 *med* · Plin. 8, 42, 66. Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 24.

admissus, a, um, *Part.* [id.].

admissus, ūs, *m.*, *a letting in:* solis admissu, Pall. 6, 2. **2.** = admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7.

admistus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo].

admitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 4) *to let in, to let go* or *come to, to admit;* with *in, ad*, or *Dat.:* ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807: domum ad se filium, Nep. Timol. 1: plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10 · aliquem per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79: admissis intra moenia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1. quum Juba orasset uti se ad suos deos penates admitterent, Hirt. B. Af. 91: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5. **2.** *to grant an audience* or *interview:* nec quemquam admisit, Cic. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 52. **3.** Of a courtesan: ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus, quam me, ad se virum, Pl. As. 1, 3, 83: Prop. 3, 20, 7. **4.** Of animals, *putting the stallion to the mare* (cf. admissarius, admissura), Just. 1, 10: Var. R. R. 3, 9, 22: Plin. 8, 43, 68. **II.** Fig. *to allow to come* or *enter, to admit:* nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2: reliquis diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: non ad fastos, non ad commentarios pontificum admittimur, Liv. 4, 3: horum in numerum nemo admittebatur, Nep. Lys. 1: nemo ad id officium admittitur, id. Eum. 1. **III.** Of a horse: esp. in *Part. perf.*, *to let go*, i. e. *to give the reins;* hence, *to urge on, put into a gallop:* equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, *came at full speed*, id. B. G. 1, 22: in Postumium equum infestum admisit, Liv. 2, 19: admissae jubae, *the flowing manes*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50. **IV.** Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.; *to allow to reach, to attend* or *listen to:* pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv. 34, 49: quo facilius aures judicum quae post dicturi erimus admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10: adm. precationem, *to grant*, Liv. 31, 5: preces admissae, Tac. H. 4, 60: tunc admitte jocos, Mart. 4, 8: in cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8. **V.** Of an act, event, *etc.:* *to let be done, to permit:* sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: non admittit hoc idem veritas, Quint. 6, 1 43: hosti non admissuro quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40: *to give free course to:* difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2. Hence, *t. t.* of birds of favorable omen = addico, q. v.· impetritum, inauguratum'st, quovis admittunt aves, Pl. As. 2, 1, 11: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv. 4, 18. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, *etc.:* *to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit:* often with *in* and a reflective pronoun: quum multos multa admisse acceperim, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 4: me hoc delictum admisisse in me vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48 quoduam ego concepi tantum scelus, aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi? Cic. Mil. 37, 103: quid unquam Avitus in se admisit, id. Clu. 60, 167: si Milo admisisset aliquid, id. Mil. 23 *fin.:* commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, ib. 4, 25: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: tantum dedecoris, Liv. 4, 2: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53.

admixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *a mixing, an admixture:* animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22: in plur. Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2.

admixtus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo] *mixed:* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21: nihil est animis admixtum, id. Tusc. 1, 29. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

admixtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = admixtio, *a mixing, an admixture:* nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. Sat. 2, 1.

admŏdĕrātē, *Adv.*, *fitly, suitably* humanis rationibus admoderate *or* atmoderate, Lucr. 2, 169.

ad-mŏdĕror, ari, 1. *v. dep. to set a limit to:* nequeo risu me admoderarier, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 81.

ad-mŏdŭlor, ari, 1. *v. dep. to accord* or *harmonize with:* Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus] Lit.: *up to the measure, up to the mark* · hence, *quite, completely, very, excessively*, etc. · adm. meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, *I have fully recounted*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 1: jam adm. mitigati animi raptis erant, *were completely appeased*, Liv. 1, 10: forma ingenii adm. impolita et plane rudis, *very unpolished*, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: prorae adm. erectae, *very high*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: pauci adm. *very few*, Liv. 10, 41: me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, *pleased me excessively*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2: qua in re adm. fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. **2.** Esp. with words denoting age: L. Crassus quum esset adm. adolescens, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: filium Persea, puerum adm. mittit, Liv. 31, 28: juvenis adm., Tac. H. 4, 5: eum colere coepi non adm. grandem natu, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. **3.** With adv.: acipenser adm. raro capitur, id. Fat. in Macr. Sat. 2, 12: quum alter non multum, alter nihil adm. scripti reliquisset, *just nothing*, i. e. *nothing at all*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8. So with adj., equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, *none at all*, Liv. 23, 29. **4.** In emphatic or corroborative replies (μάλιστά γε, πάνυ γε) freq. in Plaut. and Ter.: *yes, just so, exactly*, bellan' videtur specie mulier?—Admodum, Pl. Bacc. 4, 6, 40: advenis modo?—Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8: scis solere in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici adm. aut prorsus ita est, *just so, exactly*, Cic. de Leg 3, 11, 26. **II.** Of numbers and time. *about, at most, only just;* sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, *about*, Liv. 22, 24: mille adm. equites præmiserat, *at most*, Curt. 4, 9, 24: usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numeres, *till you can count* 25 *at most* Cato R. R. 156, 2: legati ex Macedonia exacto adm. mense Februario redierunt *when February was just past*, Liv. 43, 11.

ad-moenĭo, ire, 4. *v. a. to besiege, invest:* oppidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 148. [The simple moenio is gen. written munio, q. v.]

ad-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* intr., *to toil up to, struggle towards*, ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6. **II.** act. *heave up, throw upon*, with *Dat.*; ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *laid hands on*, id. As. 3, 2, 24: velut de industria rupes praealtas admolita natura est, *has heaved up*, Curt. 8, 10, 24.

admŏnĕfăcĭo, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to remind, to admonish*, Cic. Planc. 34. Many edd. read admonuisti; v. commonefacio.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn.* ("Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod *monemus* futura, *admonemus* praeterita," Auson. Popma, p. 29.) Constr.: *either absol.* or *aliquem alicujus rei*, or *de aliqua re, aliquam rem*, with *ut* or *ne* denoting the purpose, or with *Acc. and inf.* or a *rel.* clause, to point out a fact (Zumpt, § 439 and 615). **1.** Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26: proximi diei casu admoniti, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. **2.** Aliquem alicujus: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C. 21: judices legum et religionis admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: (me) admonuit dominae deseruitque Venus, Tib. 1, 5, 40. **3.** Aliquem de aliqua re: de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5. **4.** With *two Accusatives:* ridiculum est te istuc me adm., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Coel. 3, 8: illud me praeclare admones, id. Att. 9, 9: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79. **5.** With *Acc. and inf.:* et meminerant et admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19. **6.** With a *rel.* clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. **7.** With *ut* or *ne:* illud me praeclare admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9: Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6. **8.** With the *Subj.* without a conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute diligenterque faciat, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset, venienti matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit, negotiis abstineret, Suet. Tib. 50. **9.** With the *Inf.* without a subject (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. G. 4, 186: sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125: admonitus fortiter protendere cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67. **10.** With *ad* and the Gerund: ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur, Cic. Div. 2, 65. **II.** *to remind a debtor, to dun:* cum tibi quotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12. **III.** Poet. and in later Latin, *to urge* or *incite to action:* telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. Aen. 10, 586: liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14. **IV.** In later Lat.: *to admonish further* or *again:* quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse; nunc admoneo, ut *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 21. **V.** *to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment:* non Samnis, non Poeni, ne Parthi quidem saepius admonuere, Tac. Ger. 37.

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo] *a friendly admonition:* adm. quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio et praeceptum, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.:* si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere, aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4. **II.** *a reminding* or *suggestion:* illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogis verti discrimen, Quint. 6, 1 *med.:* tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19. **2.** Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, *the recurring symptoms:* si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101. **III.** *a reminding of a debt, a dunning*, Dig. **IV.** *chastisement, correction*, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who reminds, a monitor:* misi ad te quatuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: admonitorque operum, coelo clarissimus alto, Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664.

admŏnĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an admonition, a reminding*, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

admŏnĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female monitor:* quid adhuc egeo tui, malum, admonitricis? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

admŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] = admonitio, *q. v.:* cohortationes, consolationes, praecepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15.

admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoneo].

admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] used only in the *Abl.: a reminding, suggestion*, etc.: interea admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: locorum, id. Fin. 5, 2: admonitu tuo perfeci libros, id. Att. 13, 18: flet admonitu motus tui, *at the mention*, Ov. Fast. 3, 612: acrior admonitu est, *at the rebuke*, id. Met. 3, 566.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, rsum, 2. *v. a.* (admemordi = admordi, Pl. Aul. in Gell. 7, 9), *to bite* or *gnaw at:* admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: brachia admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53. **2.** Fig. lepidum est, triparcos homines bene admordere, *to bleed* or *fleece such niggards*, Pl. Per. 2, 3, 14: id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

admorsus, a, um, *Part.* [admordeo].

admorsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a biting at, a bite:* admorsu duri dentis, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

admōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] *a putting to, an application:* itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

admōtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoveo].

ad-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* and *intrans.* (admoram, admorim, *etc.*, for admoveram, admoverim, *etc.*, Virg. Aen. 4, 367: Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36): *to move to, to bring* or *conduct towards* or *to.* With *acc.* either alone, or governed by some prep., or with *dat.:* ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *extr.:* scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: pecus flagrantibus aris, Virg. Aen. 12, 171: admotae hostiae, *sc.* aris, Tac. A. 2, 69: Hannibalem admotum altaribus, *led* or *conducted to*, Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Virg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Ariminum, Liv. 28, 46: Marcello ad munera publica admoto, *being brought into office*, Suet. Tib. 10: gressum, *to approach nearer*, Stat. Th. 11, 560: mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, *brought him into closer connection*, Vell. 2, 96. **II.** *to apply, to direct towards:* ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur (*sc.* civi Rom.) *were applied*, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: admovere aurem et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36: quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: admovent manus vectigalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4: in marmoribus quibus Nicias manum admovisset, *on which he had labored*, Plin. 35, 11, 40. Manus adm. sometimes means, *to lay violent hands on:* nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.* **2.** Fig. of mental objects: animis judicum admovere orationem, tanquam fidibus manum, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: mentem ad vocem alicujus, *to attend to*, id. Harusp. resp. 10: serus enim Graecis admovi acumina chartis, *applied his talents*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, *to strike with terror*, Liv. 6, 10: spes est admota, Ov. M. 11, 454: spes cupiditati admota occoecavit animum, Liv. 43, 10: desiderium patriae, *to instil*, Curt. 6 2. **III.** Intransitive or reflective: *to draw* or *come near:* jam admovebat rex, Curt. 9, 4. **2.** In the passive, especially the participle; *to be near to:* culina ut sit admota, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2: genus admotum Superis, *nearly related*, Sil. 8, 295: admota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149.

ad-mūgĭo, ii, 4. *v. n. to low to* or *bellow after:* admugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279.

ad-mulcĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to stroke, caress:* a fronte accedens bubulcus admulceat, Pall. 4, 12.

admurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation* or *disapprobation*): qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, Cic. Pis. 14: grata contionis admurmuratio, id. Verr. 1, Act. 15, 45: secundae admurmurationes senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

ad-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to murmur at* (*approvingly* or *disapprovingly*): quam valde universi admurmurarint, Cic. Verr. 5, 16: *impers.* admurmuratum est, id. de Or. 2, 70: admurmurante senatu, neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13. **II.** as a *dep.:* ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mŭtĭlo, avi, atum, are, 1. *v. a to crop* or *clip* — Fig. *to cheat:* tu es qui me usque admutilasti ad cutem, *thou art the man who hast stripped me to the skin*, i. e. *robbed me of all I possessed*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 48: id. Mil. 3, 1, 172: id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (so the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nĕpos or **atnĕpos**, ōtis, *m. a son of the* abnepos or *of the* abneptis, *i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson*, or *of a great-grand-daughter*, corresponding, in the descending line, to *atavus* in the ascending, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-neptis, is, *f. a daughter of the* abnepos, or *of the* abneptis (*i. e. a grand-daughter of a great-grandchild*), Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-nomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn. for other words in *adn. v. ann.*

ăd-obrŭo, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to cover with earth, to bury:* alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

ădŏlēfactus, a, um, *set on fire.* ARBORES ADOLEFACTAE, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. in Grut. p. 121.

ăd-ŏlĕo, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [oleo, *to smell*]. **I.** Intrans. *to smell, emit an odour;* unde hic unguenta adolent? Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 19. **II.** Trans. *to cause to emit a smell* hence, *to set fire to, burn:* leves stipulae demtis adolentur aristis, Ov. Met. 1, 492: Virgilius petivit a suis amicissimis ut Aeneida adolerent, Gell. 17, 10. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, *offered entire, made a whole burnt offering*, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11: viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset, Ov. Fast. 3, 803: haec (ara) adolet flammis cum strue farra suis, ib. 1, 276: nullos aris adoleret honores, id. Met. 8, 740: Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Virg. Aen. 3, 547: verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, id. Ecl. 8, 65: eo omnes hostiae, vituli viginti septem conjecti, et ita omnia adulta sunt, Antias ap. Prisc. 9. **2.** By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria donis, *they light up the altars with offerings*, Lucr. 4, 1231 castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Virg. Aen. 7, 71. Two passages of Tacitus are peculiar, on account of the verb being joined with the ablative of words which have little or no natural connection with its meaning: cruore captivo adolere aras fas habebant, Ann. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, Hist. 2, 3. **3.** Fig. *to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of:* quibus cura flammis adolere Penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 704.

ădŏlescens, (adulescens) entis, (*Gen. plur.* adolescentium, once adolescentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130). *Part.* [adolesco] *growing up, young:* hominem adolescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, *extr:* eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adolescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: Africani filia ad., Cic. Div. 1, 18, *fin.* Fig., adolescentior Academia, id. Fam. 9, 8 (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used). **II.** Subst. *a young man* or *woman: properly* from the age of 15 to 30, Varr. in Censor. 14: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old, de Or. 2, 2; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year, Phil. 2, 44; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age, ib. 46. Alexis, humanissimus puer, nisi forte, dum ego absum, ad. factus est, Cic. Att. 7, 7, *extr.:* optimae adolescenti facere injuriam, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 8. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and propraetors in the provinces were called adolescentes; Caes. B. C. 1, 23. Sometimes adolescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adolescens, id. B. G. 7, 87.

ădŏlescentĭa (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, *f.* [adolescens] *the age of the* adolescens (see above). **II.** Gen. *Youth:* citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic. de Sen. 2: qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32. ineunte adolescentia, id. Off. 1, 32· jam a prima adolescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9, *fin.:* in adolescentia, for adolescens, Suet. Claud. 41.

ădŏlescentĭor (adul.), ari, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to behave like a youth:* tu adhuc adolescentiaris, Varr. in Non. 71, 30.

ădŏlescentŭla (adul.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a very young maiden,* also endearingly of adults: salveto adolescentula, *good morning, child,* Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

ădŏlescentŭlus (adul.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a very young man:* Cicero calls himself adolescentulus at 27, Or. 30; and Sall. C. 49, calls Caesar adolescentulus at 33 or 35: adolescentulus imberbis, Cic. Dom. 14: ad. imperitum, Tac. A. 1, 59: me admodum ad., Cic. Rep. 1, 15. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6, 20.

ădŏlescentŭrĭo, ire, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to behave like a youth,* i. e., *petulantly, etc.:* Laber. in Non. 74, 15.

ăd-ŏlesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. *ui,* Prisc. 370; adolesse *sync.* for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3. *v. inch.* and *n. to be growing, to grow up:* (*prop.* of men, animals, plants; and *fig.* of other things): postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, Pl. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450: quum liberi adoleverint, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: ad. ramos cernit, Ov. M. 4, 376: adolesse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: adulta virgo, *grown up,* Liv. 26, 50: in amplitudinem ad., Plin. 12, 1, 3: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15: quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9: luna adolescente, *when the moon is waxing,* id. 20, 8. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adolesceret, *till spring should be somewhat advanced,* A. 13, 36: adulta aestate, *summer being far advanced,* ib. 2, 23: adulto autumno, ib. 11, 31: adulta nocte, H. 3, 23. **II.** Fig. *to increase, augment:* cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio quum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63: quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum adolevit, ib. 3, 34. [Root OL "grow": cf. alo, altus, ἀλδαίνω.]

ad-olesco, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [OLE, *smell, vide* ad-oleo] *to be burning* or *blazing,* Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 379.

ădōnis, nis or nĭdis, *m.,* the name of a fish sometimes called exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34: not the exocoetus of Linnaeus, which is the flying-fish, but some species of Blenny or Goby, which are sometimes found upon the rocks after the tide has receded.

ădōnĭum, ii, *n.*=*ἀδώνιον, a plant,* Plin. 21, 10, 34. **II.** A verse composed of a dactyl and spondee, *e. g.* terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4.

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a. to cover, cover up* (Gen. in the *perf. part. pass.*) capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26: purpureo adopertus amictu, Virg. Aen. 3, 405: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688: hiems gelu, id. Fast. 3, 235: aether nubibus, ib. 2, 71: lumina somno, id. Met. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 84: adopertis foribus, *with closed doors,* Suet. Oth. 11. The *verb. finit.* in Col. 8, 6, and Lact. Op. Dei, 7.

ădŏpertē, *adv. covertly,* Cap. 8, p. 303.

ădŏpertum, i, *n. a mystery,* App. M. 2, p. 127.

ăd-ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to conjecture further:* adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 814.

ădoptātīcius *or* adoptatitius, a, um, *adj.* [adoptatus] *adopted:* Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 100.

ădoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (old form for adoptio) *the adopting of a child:* ipsum illum adoptatione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11: Gell. 5, 19.

ădoptātor, ōris, *m.* [adopto] *one who adopts:* Gell. 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 *med.*

ădoptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prob. contr. from adoptatio] *the taking of one in the place of a child* (also of *a grandchild,* Dig. 1, 7, 10): properly of one still under paternal authority, v. *arrogatio.* Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a sham sale (mancipatio); v. Smith's Ant. 15. L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2: adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: or in adoptionem, id. Hist. 2, 1: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce,* ib. 1, 17: ad. consularis, *by a consul,* Quint. prooem. 6. Fig. of plants: *ingrafting:* Plin. prooem. 1, 16.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. orig. adoptativus from adopto, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] *pertaining to adoption, adoptive:* neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: filiorum neque naturalem Drusum, neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tiber. 52: pater ad. *an adoptive father,* Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 107: ad. frater, soror, *etc., a brother, sister,* etc., *by adoption, not by birth,* ib. 23, 2, 12: and Julian, Dig. 38, 8, 3. So also, ad. familia, Ulp. 37, 4, 3: ad. nomen, *a name received by adoption,* Suet. Ner. 41: ad. nobilitas, Ov. F. 4, 22. Fig. of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, id. Med. fac. 6.

ăd-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose, select:* qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as guardian of his property,* Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 6: Var. L. L. 5, 16: quem sibi illa provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after,* Ov. F. 4, 880 **II.** Legal *t. t., to adopt as a child* or *grandchild:* adoptat illum puerum subreptitium sibi filium, Pl. Men. prol. 60: is qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, *from the family of Paulus,* Cic. Brut 19, 77: adoptari a se Pisonem pronuntiat Tac. H. 1, 18. With *in* and *acc.:* in regnum, Sall. J. 22: in familiam nomenque Suet. Caes. 83: in successionem, Just. 9, 2. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor. 3, 20: and of the ingrafting of trees: venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. Rem. Am. 195. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius* Cic. Brut. 68, 241: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *call him father, brother,* etc. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: ad. se alicui, *to connect oneself with, enrol oneself among,* qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. 12, 5: and fig. of places: a Smyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31.

ădor, ŏris and ōris, n. *a kind of grain, spelt:* a variety of Triticum Spelta, now known as Triticum dicoccum, Schreber: also called far vernaculum, Col. 11, 2· cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89. [Fest. gives an old form edor: the word may be derived from *ed* eat = Sans. *ad*].

ădōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adoro] *worthy of adoration:* Deae beneficium ad., App. M. 11, p. 265.

ădōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a praying to, adoration, worship:* propitiare Deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20: *plur.* App. M. 4, p. 155.

ădōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a worshipper:* Tert. de Spec. 8.

ăd-ordĭno, are, 1. *v. a. to set in order, to arrange:* patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

ăd-ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. dep. to begin:* qui Hippiam tyrannum interficere adorsi sunt, Gell. 9, 2.

ădōrĕa, ae, *f.* [ador] *a reward of valour,* which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence Fig. *glory, fame:* Gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant, Plin. 18, 3, 3: praeda atque agro adoreaque affecit populares suos, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 38. pulcher fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41.

ădōrĕus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to,* or *consisting of spelt:* far adoreum = ador, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4: and absol. adoreum = ador, Col. 11, 2, 74: semen, Cato R. R. 34.

ăd-ŏrĭo, ire, 4. *v. a.* = adorior, *to attack* or *assail,* Naev. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* (forms analogous to orĕris, orĭtur, of the simple verb, do not occur), lit.: *to rise up at:* hence, *accost:* cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adorior hospitem, id. Ph. 4, 2, 15 **II.** *to attack* or *assault* (craftily and unexpectedly: "Aggredimur de longinquo, adorimur ex insidiis et ex proximo," Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. Sest. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10: impeditos adoriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53: praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus, Tac. A. 4, 45: Fig., variis criminationibus, ib. 14, 52: minis, id. H. 1, 31. **III.** *to undertake,* or *engage in* (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), *to begin:* ne convellere adoriamur ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205: id. Att. 13, 22: majus adorta nefas, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 16: hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, Virg. Aen. 6, 397: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, Nep. Thras. 2: hanc virginem Appius pretio ac spe pellicere adortus, Liv. 3, 44: canere haec adorta est, Cat. 63, 11.

ădōrĭōsus, *adj.* in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of ἔνδοξος, *who has often obtained the* adorea.

ădornātē. *adv. elegantly, choicely* declamabat splendide atque adornate, Suet. Rhet. 6.

ăd-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish:* quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 6, 67: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6: maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Manil. 12, 35: ut accusationem et petitionem consulatus adornet atque instruat, id. Mur. 22, 46: contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: omni opulentia insignium armorum, bellum adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 2. **II.** *to decorate* or *adorn:* vidi forum comitiumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 58: flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: triumphum, Vell. 2, 122 Fig., tantis adornatus virtutibus, id. 2, 2: bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

ăd-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In the ante-class per. and in Appuleius, *to speak to*, or *address*. adorare veteribus est alloqui, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 10, 677: et uno congestu populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 163, 3: “ADORARE apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt,” Fest. s. v.: cf. oro and orator. Also, in judicial lang., *to accuse:* SEI (si) ADORAT FURTO QUOD NEC MANIFESTOM ESCIT, Tab. Leg. viii. ap. Fest. s. v. NEC. **II.** *to entreat*, esp. of a deity, *to ask in prayer, to supplicate:* quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 43: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) ferte ratem, *I beseech you*, Virg. Aen. 10, 677. Constr.: the object in the *Acc.:* cum hostia caesa pacem Deûm adorasset, Liv. 6, 12. With *ut:* deos adoravi ut mihi gloriam darent, id. 7, 40: non, ut me defendere tentet adoro, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 55. Poet. with the *subj.* without a conjunction: maneat sic semper, adoro, Prop. 1, 4, 27. **III.** *to worship, to adore:* more emphatic than *venerari.* Ennium sicut sacros vestustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: crocodilon adorat pars, Juv. 15, 2: nil praeter nubes et coeli numen adorant, id. 14, 97: Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. Met 3, 18: Caesarem ut deum ad., Suet. Vit. 2: coronam ad., *make before it a respectful obeisance*, id. Ner. 12: aquilas et signa Rom. Caesarumque imagines ad., id. Calig. 14: nec deerat Otho protendens manus, adorare vulgus, Tac. H. 1, 36: adorare priscorum in inveniendo curam, *to reverence, admire*, Plin. 27, 1, 1.

ădorsus, a, um, *Part.* [adordior].

ădortus, a, um, *Part.* [adorior].

ăd-oscŭlor, ari, 1. *v. dep. to kiss at* or *to:* manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, *etc.*

ad-quo, *adv.*=quoad, *as far as, as much as:* Afran. in Non. 76, 7: Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 178.

adr. For all words in *adr.* not found in their places look under *arr.*

adrachnē, ēs, *f.*=ἀδράχνη, Arbutus adrachne, Linn. or Arbutus integrifolia, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 40, and 16, 21, 23.

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape, shave,* or *prune:* scobina ego illam actutum adrasi, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93.: adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: Trimalchio pallio coccineo adrasum excluserat caput, Petron. 32: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, *no.* 7: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8. Fig.: Λειτούργιον illud nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, *pruned*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [adrado].

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus.

ad-rēmĭgo, are, 1. *v. n. to row to* or *towards:* litori classis, Flor. 1, 18.

ad-rōro, are, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to moisten with dew,* hence, *to moisten:* herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

adrūmo, are, acc. to Fest. *to make a noise.*

ad-rŭo, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to cast or heap up:* terra adruenda, Var. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc. v. under asc.

adse. adsi, adso. v. under asse. assi. asso.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast.

adsu. v. under assu.

adt. v. under att.

ădūlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adulor] *one that may be flattered:* animus propitiabilis et ad. Enn. in Non. 155, 30. **II.** *flattering, adulatory:* sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12.

ădūlans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *flattering, adulatory:* adulantia verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27. No *Superl.*

ădūlanter, *adv. flatteringly, fawningly,* Fulg.

ădūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] *a fawning*, prop. of a dog: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans dominorum ad., Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Of doves: *a billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52. **II.** Fig. *cringing flattery, adulation:* in amicitiis nullam pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (*i.e.* adulatorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18.

ădūlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cringing flatterer:* nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auc. Her. 4, 21.

ădūlātōrĭē, *adv. flatteringly, fawningly,* August. Ep. 148.

ădūlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. flattering, adulatory:* dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32.

ădūlātrix, īcis, *f. a female flatterer:* adulatrices exterae gentes, Treb. Poll. Cl. 3.

adulesc., v. adolesc.

ădūlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rare for adulor] *to fawn like a dog:* canes gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069: cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem, *wipes off our blood,* Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: ad. Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3.—*Pass.:* adulati erant ab amicis, Cassius in Prisc. p. 791 P.: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, *no.* 15.

ădūlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to fawn as a dog:* canes mitissimi furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12: ferarum agmen adulantum, Ov. M. 14, 45; caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14. **II.** Fig. *to flatter* or *fawn upon, to cringe:* constr. with *acc.* or *dat.:* horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui: vidi, Cic. Pis. 41: adulari atque admirari fortunam, id. Div. 2, 2: mos adulandi quemcunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31: *huic* non *hunc* adulari jam dicitur, Quint. 9, 3 *init.:* Antonio, Nep. Att. 8: praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7: alios consules plebi adulatos, id. 3, 69. **2.** Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings=προςκυνεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, *no.* 2 *extr.* [Perhaps from root UL =οὐρά, “a tail:” hence *ad-ul-or* would mean lit. “to wag the tail at.” The interchange of *l* and *r* is common. Some connect it with the Germ. *wedeln*, “to wag the tail,” and the English *wheedle.*]

ădulter, eri, *m.* and **adultĕra**, ae, *f. an adulterer* or *adulteress:* quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis ad., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis ad. Clodius, id. Sest. 17: est signum adulterae lavari cum viris, Quint. 5, 10, 104: of animals, Plin. 8, 16, 1 **II.** Poet. of unlawful love in gen., *a paramour:* nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. Od. 3, 16. **III.** In the Digest. for adulterator: adulter solidorum, *i. e.* monetae, *a debaser of the coin:* Const. 5, C. Th. [It contains the same root as that which appears in *adultus.* The notion is that of “growing,” “fixing,” or “fastening” one thing “to” another and extraneous thing: hence *adulterium* and *adulteratio* are used like our word “adulteration.” Smith's Ant. 17, a.]

ădulter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*=adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste* (chiefly in the Poets): adulteros crines, *finely-curled hair, like that of a paramour,* Hor. Od. 1, 15, 19: mens adultera, *that thinks only of illicit love,* Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 5. **II.** *spurious, counterfeit:* adultera clavis, id. A. A. 3, 643.

ădultĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adultero] *an adulteration, sophistication:* croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

ădultĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrupter* or *debaser:* monetae, Claud. Sat. Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

ădultĕrātrix, īcis, *f.*=adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of μοιχαλίς.

ădultĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] *adulterous, spurious:* liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2; pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3. **II.** Gen. *counterfeit, not genuine,* testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare Cic. Clu. 14: (adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta, Fest. p. 23): nummus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: semina, Var. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

ădultĕrĭo, ōnis, *f.*=adulter, Lab. ap. Non. 70, 5; or=adulterium, Gell. 16, 7.

ădultĕrĭtas, ātis=adulterium, Lab. ib.

ădultĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [adulter] *adultery:* ad. est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: facere, Catull. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Just. 22, 1. adulteriis caelata vasa, *decorated with immodest figures,* Plin. 14, 22, 28. Of animals: adulteria non novere elephanti, id. 8, 5, 5. Of plants: *ingrafting*, Manil. 5, 266. **II.** *adulteration:* mellis, Plin 14, 9, 11: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15.

ădultĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to commit adultery, to defile; absol.* or with *Acc.:* latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67: also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Ep. 16, 32: mulier adulterare cum Graeco adolescente solita, Just. 43, 4. **II.** Fig.: *to falsify, to corrupt:* jus civile pecunia, Cic. Caec. 26: simulatio tollit judicium veri idque adulterat, id. Am. 25 92: faciem (of Proteus), *changes his form,* Ov. F. 1, 373.

ădultus, a, um, *Part.* [adolesco *full grown, adult:* adulta virgo, Cic Brut. 96, 330: qui non nascentibus Athenis sed jam adultis erant, ib. 7, 27.

ădumbrātim, *adv.* [umbra] *in sketch* or *outline,* Lucr. 4, 364.

ădumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a drawing* (cf. adumbro): scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium ad., Vitr. 1, 2.—Fig.: *a sketch:* nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad., Cic. Or. 29. **II.** *a false show, a pretence:* insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, *no.* 8 *extr.*

ădumbrātus, a, um, *Part* [adumbro] *shadowed, dark:* fallaciae, Amm 14, 11. **II.** *sketched, imperfect:* adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3 2: adumbratorum deorum lineamenta, id. N. D. 1, 27: non expressa signa sed adumbrata virtutum, id. Coel. 5, 12 **III.** *counterfeited, false:* indicium filii, id. Sull. 18: Aeschrio Pippae vir adumbratus, *the sham husband:* (this is spoken ironically, because, although Aeschrio was *legally* the husband of Pippa, he abandoned her to Verres:) id. Verr. 3, 33, 77: laetitia, Tac. A. 4, 31.

ăd-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a., to cast a shadow upon:* palmeis tegetibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61. Fig., Petr. Sat. 105. **II.** *to represent by a shadow* i. e. in black and white, so as to show the size and shape only: hence.

delineate imperfectly, make an approach to a correct representation by painting: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11, 7. **III.** Fig.: *to shadow out in words, give a sketch of*, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: qui non heroum veteres casus, fictosque luctus, vellem imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: haec honesta quae intelligimus, a natura tanquam adumbrantur, id. Fin. 5, 22. **IV.** *to sketch out in thought, feign, invent*: ne ementiendo quidem potueris auctorem adumbrare meliorem, id. Dom. 30.

ădūnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a uniting, a union*, ἕνωσις: Eccl.

ădūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [aduno].

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f. hookedness, curvature inwards*: rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj., bent inwards, hooked*: nasus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: serrula ad. ex omni parte dentata et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 64: baculum ad. tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: aliis cornua ad., aliis redunca, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Poet.: praepes ad. Jovis, *i. e. the eagle*, Ov. F. 6, 196: naso suspendere adunco, *to scorn*, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5.

ăd-ūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12: so 7, 1: 15, 4: Lact. Opif. D. 17. [The simple uno occurs in Tertullian.]

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to press to* or *against*: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1. Poet., remis adurgens volantem, *pursuing, i.e. closely*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to set fire to, to consume by burning, to scorch*: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: in India sapientes sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes coelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22: panis adustus, *overbaked*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 68: loca deserta et sole adusta, *scorched*, Plin. 19, 1, 4. **II.** Fig. of love, the elements, etc.: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: multa contactu adurentes, *consuming* (of locusts), Plin. 11, 29, 35: aduri arbores fervore aut flatu frigidiore, id. 17, 24, 37: ne frigus adurat, *nip* or *bite with frost*, Virg. G. 1, 92: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3. **2.** *to irritate* or *inflame by friction*: feminam atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 15, 61.

ăd-usque, *prep.* with *Acc.* for usque ad, *to, as far as*: adusque columnas, Virg. Aen. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia piscosi, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 96: Gell. 15, 2: adusque qua, Ov. M. 4, 20. **II.** *adv. wholly, entirely*: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 127, 6: v. Hand. Turs. 1, 189.

ădustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro], *a burning, a burn*: ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14: adustiones sanat lactuca, id. 20, 7, 27. Also of plants, *a rubbing, galling*, id. 17, 15, 25. **II.** *an inflammation*: ad. infantium, quae vocatur siriasis, id. 30, 15, 47. *Pass a burned condition*, id. 14, 20, 25.

ădustus, a, um, *Part.* [aduro] *sun-burnt, swarthy*: si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 267: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59. **II.** *Subst.* adusta, ōrum, *n. plu.*, *burns upon the flesh*, Cels. 5, 27.

ăd-ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep. to use up* or *consume*: omne caseum, Cato R. R. 76. (al. leg. *abusus*).

advectīcius, or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [advectus], *imported, foreign*: vinum, Sall. J. 44.

advectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adveho], *the conveyance of goods, transport*: longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

advecto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [id.], *to carry* or *convey often*: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who conveys, a carrier*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 92: *dub.* ad. equus, App. Flor. *no.* 21, p. 363.

advectus, a, um, *Part.* [adveho].

advectus, ūs, *m.* = advectio, *a bringing* or *conveying*: de origine et advectu Deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (advexti = advexisti, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 56: advexe = advexisse, ib. 2, 2, 61) *to carry to, conduct, bring*: and pass. *to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship*, etc.: eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 35: ascendi in lembum atque ad navim advehor, *row up to the ship*, id. Merc. 2, 1, 35: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 3, 74: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: Marius Uticam advehitur, Sall. J. 86: in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv. 2. 47: humero advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69. In Virg. and Tac. with *Acc. pers.*: advehitur Teucros, Virg. Aen. 8, 136: ut quosque advectus erat, Tac. A. 2, 43.

advēlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a strife of words*, Fest. p. 24.

ad-vēlo, are, 1. *v. a. to veil.* Poet. *to wreath* or *crown*: tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 246.

advĕna, ae, *c.* [advenio] *a foreigner, stranger*: and *adj. strange, foreign, alien* (opp. to *indigena*): adv. anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Var. R. R. 3, 5. ciconiae hiemis, grues aestatis advenae, Plin. 10, 31: nos qui Roma veneramus, jam non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: exercitus adv., Virg. Aen. 7, 38: Tibris adv., *as flowing from Etruria*, Ov. F. 2, 68: poet. amor adv., *love for a foreign maiden*, id. A. A. 1, 176: adv. reges, Liv. 4, 3. **II.** Fig. *a stranger to*, i. e. *ignorant, inexperienced* = ignarus; ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249. Poet. with *gen.*, belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vĕnĕror, ari, 1. *v. dep. to adore, worship*: Minervam et Venerem, Var. R. R. 1, 1: Sil. 13, 704.

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a. to come to, arrive at*, with *ad, in*, or *Acc.*: ad forum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: ex Hyperboreis Delphos, id. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advenientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3: Tyriam urbem, Virg. Aen. 1, 388. With *supine*: tentatum advenis, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 41. Of things: advenere literae, *letters arrived*, Suet. Vesp. 7: mare adveniens, *the flowing tide*, Plin.: ubi dies advenit, *when the day appeared, dawned*, Sall. J. 113: advenit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 2, 62. For *accedere, it happens in addition*, Lucr. 3, 836. **II.** *to fall to, come into one's possession*: amicitiam, foedus, Numidiae partem, quam nunc peteret, tunc ultro adventuram, Sall. J. 111: quid attineret vim afferre rei sua sponte mox ad eum adventurae, Liv. 45, 19.

adventīcius, **tius**, a, um, *adj.* [adventus] *coming from abroad, foreign, strange*: opp. to *proprius, innatus, insitus*, etc.: genus (avium), Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Mithridates magnis adventiciis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: externus et adventicius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10: transmarina doctrina atque adventicia, id. de Or. 3, 33: fructus, Liv. 8, 28: adv. pecunia, *not inherited*, or *not originally one's own*, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, and Inv. 2, 21: dos, *given by any one except the father*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5. **II.** *pertaining to arrival*: adventicia coena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. adventorius).

advento, avi, atum, 1. *v freq.* [advenio] *to approach, to arrive at*: te id admonitum advento, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 24: tu adventare ac prope adesse jam debes, Cic. Att. 4, 17: Caesar enim adventare jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: with *Dat.* adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv 5, 33: accipiendo Armeniae regno adventabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 202: with *Acc.* Romam, Sall. J. 28: propinqua Seleuciae adventabat, Tac. A. 6, 44.

adventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who arrives, a guest*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 92: also, *a customer*: ne quis adventor gravior abeat quam adveniat, id. Truc. 1, 2, 2.

adventōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adventor] *pertaining to an arrival*, (cf. adventicius): coena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. praef. Lib. 12: hospitium, *in which strangers were received, an hotel*, Inscr. in Mur. 470, 9.

adventus, ūs, (*gen.* i, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2,) *m.* [advenio] *an approach, arrival*, adventum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1. 7: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Manil. 5: adventibus se offerre, *i. e*, advenientibus obviam ire, id. Fam. 6, 20: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61: praemeditatio futurorum malorum lenit eorum adventum quae venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: vos autem adventum in animos et introitum imaginum dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 38. **II.** *t. t. of the "advent" or arrival of a Roman governor in his province*: quid ego adventus istius prandia, coenas, equos, muneraque commemorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: so ib. 4, 54: a coin of Hadrian has the legend ADVENTVS AVG. to commemorate his arrival at Rome from the East.

ad-verbĕro, are, 1. *v. a. to strike on a thing*: with *Acc.*: adverberat unguibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbĭālĭter, *adv.* in gram. *in the manner of an adverb, adverbially*, Diom. p. 403, *etc.*

ad-verbĭum, ii, *n.* in gram. *an adverb*: ἐπίῤῥημα: Quint. 11, 3 *med.*: Gell. 5, 21: [ad *and* verbum, lit. *a bye word*].

ad-vĕrĕor, rēri, 2. *v. dep.* = vereor *to fear*, etc., Att. in Non. 280, 5, dub.

ad-verro, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to sweep to, wash towards*: adverrensque natantia saxa Charadrus, Stat. Th. 4, 712. (Al. leg.: *advolvensque.*)

adversārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [*sc.* scripta] *a note-book, journal, memoranda*, etc.: Quid est quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Qua de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, Cic. Rosc. C. 2, 5, and 7

adversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adversus] *turned towards, opposite* or *opposed to*: tribunus seditiosis adv., Cic. Clu. 34, 94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caec. 2: adversaria (*sc.* argumenta) evertere, *to refute the arguments of an antagonist*, id. Or. 35, 122: populus, adv., invidus etiam potentiae, *always in hostile opposition to those in power*, Nep. Timoth. 3. As subst.: *an antagonist, an opponent, an enemy, a rival*: valentiorem nactus adversarium, Pl. Capt. prol. 64 pugiles etiam quum feriunt adversarium ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Them. 4. In the *fem.*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 4: adversarium, gen. pl. for -orum, Ter. Hec. prol. 14.

adversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adversor] *an opposing, opposition*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 5

adversātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adversatus] *adversative*: in gram. conjunctiones adv. *which have an adversative* (or *limiting*) *signif.*: as, tamen, quamquam etsi, etiamsi, *etc.* Prisc. 1030 P.

adversātor, ōris, *m.* [adversor] *one who opposes, an opponent*: adversator malis, App. de Deo. Socr. p. 44.

adversātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female antagonist*: nunc assentatrix, dudum adversatrix, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100 Ter. Heaut 5, 3, 4: Tert. de Anim. 51.

adversātus, a, um, *Part.* [adversor].

adversē, *adv. contradictorily*, Gell 3, 16.

adversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] *a turning or directing towards*, haec animi adversio humanissima, Cic. Arch. 7 *extr.*

adversĭpĕdes, Ἀντίποδες, *antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adversus] *contrariety, antipathy:* magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus esse, Plin. 11, 25, 30. **II.** *misfortune, adversity*, Cassiod.

adversĭtor, ōris, *m.* [adversus] *a slave who conducted his master home*, Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1.

adverso (advors.), are, 1. *v. freq.* [adverto] *to attend much*, or *assiduously:* animo adversavi sedulo, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 1. **II.** *to oppress*, App. Deo Socr. p. 48.

adversor (advors.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [adversus] with *dat.*, *to be opposed to, to resist:* idem ego arbitror, nec tibi adversari certum est de istac re, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 21: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, id. Fin. 3, 20: commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversante vento, id. H. 3, 42: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: non adversata petenti annuit, Virg. Aen. 4, 127. In Tac. with *Acc.* dei infaustam adoptionem adversantes, H. 1, 38: adv. regem, ib. 4, 84. In Plaut. pleon., adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35: adv. adversus aliquid, Mer. 2. 3, 43.

adversus (advorsus), a, um, *Part.* [adverto] and *Adj.*, *turned towards, in front of, opposite:* antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt appellantur adversa, *opposites*, id. Top. 11: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: vulnus adversum, *a wound in front*, Cic. Har. resp. 19: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: adversa (sc. loca) Bastarnae tenent, *the opposite side*, Plin. 4, 25: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, *i.e. by marches against* or *towards the enemy*, Tac. A. 3, 42: adverso fulgure pavefactus est Nero, *by a flash of lightning in his face*, Suet. Ner. 48: qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9: flumine adverso *or* in adversum flumen, *against the stream*, Lucr. 4, 425: 6, 720: Virg. G. 1, 201: Caes. B. G. 7, 60: so, adverso colle, *up the hill*, id. B. G. 2, 19: Sall. J. 52: adversissimi navigantibus venti, *most adverse winds*, Caes. B. C. 3, 107: adversus lectus, v. lectus. Adverbially, ex adverso, *opposite to, over against*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. With *Gen.:* Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5. Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14. In adversum, *to the opposite side, against:* in adv. Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12: et duo in adv. immissi per moenia currus, Prop. 3, 9, 23. **II.** *In hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable*, opp. to *secundus:* conqueri fortunam adversam, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: hic dies pervorsus atque advorsus mihi obtigit, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 1: mentes improborum mihi infensae et adv., Cic. Sull. 10: adversissima auspicia, Suet. Oth. 8. Adversae res, *misfortune, calamity;* ut adversas res sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: adversae rerum undae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: adv. annus frugibus, Liv. 4, 12: valetudo adv., *sickness*, id. 10, 32: adversum proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute*, Tac. Ann. 14, 11: adv. subsellia, *the opposition seats*, Quint. 6, 1, 19. *Comp.* neque est aliud adversius, Plin. 32, 4, 14. **III.** Adversum, subst. esp. in the plur. *misfortune, adversity:* nihil adversi, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8: secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin. Pan. 31: prospera et adversa populi Rom., Tac. Ann. 1, 1: adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25.

adversus (advorsus) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** *adv.: opposite to, against* in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo advorsum, Pl. As. 2, 2, 29: advorsus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13: advorsum ire, *or* venire, *to go to meet* (with *dat.*): solus nunc eo advorsum hero ex plurimis servis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 23: facito ut venias advorsum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82.

B. *prep.* with *Acc.:* **I.** Of place, without motion: lit. *to-wards: opposite to, facing, before:* ad oceanum versus, *to ocean-wards*, cf. versus: qui quotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio in Gell. 7, 12: medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, *opposite to*, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 14: Lerina, adversum Antipolim, ib. 11: egone ut te advorsum mentiar, mater mea? *before you*, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 9. **II.** Of place, with motion: *towards:* impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, *they charge towards* or *up the mountain*, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: quis est haec quae me advorsum incedit, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 18. Often of a hostile mission or attack, *against:* T. Quintius adv. Gallos missus est, Eutrop. 2, 2: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *opposes, blows against*, Nep. Milt. 1. **III.** *to, at, towards, against:* idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this was acceptable to thee*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 15: paululum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollitus, *somewhat softened at such firmness*, Tac. A. 15, 63. lentae adv. imperia aures, *towards*, ib. 1, 65: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, *against*, Cels. 5, 27, 12: advorsum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43: invictus adv. gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adv. eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adv. ea consul respondit, Liv. 4, 10: quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: te adversus me omnia audere, gratum est, *on my account*, ib. 9, 22: est enim pietas justitia adv. deos, id. N. D. 1, 41, 116: adv. merita ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69: summa adv. alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33: beneficentia adv. supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17: advorsum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, *contrary to*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 48: adv. animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: adv. leges, adv. rempublicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: epistola, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, id. Fam. 3, 13. **IV.** *in comparison of, in regard to, as, with:* repente lectus, adv. veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *he will be compared with*, Liv. 24, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adv. tot decora populi Rom., *in comparison of*, id. 7, 32.—Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep. Con. 2: quos adv. ierat, Sall. J. 101.

ad-verto (advorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn* or *direct towards.* With *in*, *Acc.*, or *Dat.:* illa sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: quum laevam manum adverterat, *had turned towards them*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47: vultum et oculos in aliquam partem, Ascon. Div. in Caec. 5: malis numen, Virg. Aen. 4, 611: pedem ripae, ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, ib. 12, 555: adverti with *Acc.* poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649. Esp. a nautical *t. t.*: classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9: terrae proras, Virg. Aen. 7, 35: Colchos puppim, Ov. Her. 12, 23: laeti notae advertuntur arenae, Virg. Aen. 5, 34. Absol. profugi advertere coloni, *landed*, Sil. 1. 288. **II.** Animum, animos (rar. mentem), with *ad* or *dat. to direct the mind* or *attention to a thing, to observe:* lacete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 39: animos ad religionem, Lucr 3, 54: animos monitus, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49. With *ne:* adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45. 2. Freq.=animadvertere, *to perceive, remark*, constr. with *two acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* or with *rel. clause:* hoc animum advorte, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 43: quum omnia collustrarem oculis, animum adverti columellam non multum e dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Ligus quidam animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall. J. 93. With *hinc* ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, *as we can hence perceive*, Vitr. 10 22, 262. With *acc.* and *inf.:* animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. With *rel. clause:* nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum advortite, Ter. Andr. prol. 8: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Virg. Aen. 4, 116: advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: adv. quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, ib. 13, 54: hirudo quam sanguisugam appellari adverto, Plin. 8, 10, 10. And *pass. impers.:* nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Rarely, advertere animo· animis advertite vestris, Virg. Aen. 2, 712: Plin. 25, 2, 3. **III.** *to turn towards*, esp. *the attention of another:* adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv. 1, 12: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, Tac. A. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *turned them on himself*, ib. 4, 21: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, *awakes attention*, Sen. Ep. 94 advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, *etc.* Tac. H. 3, 48. **IV.** Advertere in aliquem=the more usual animadvertere. *to punish*· in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, ib. 5, 9.

ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, 3. *v. impers.* and *incep.: evening approaches:* advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 147.

ad-vĭgĭlo, are, 1. *v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over*, with *ad* or *Dat.;* ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419. **II.** Fig. *to bestow care, to be vigilant:* si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. *fin.*

ad-vīvo, ĕre, 3. *v. n to live with:* CONIVGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8. **II.** *to continue living* etiamnum advivere lucem, Stat. Th. 12, 424: donec advivet, Scaev. Dig. 34, 3, 28.

advŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [advoco] *a summoning*, also *legal assistance*, hence *an assembly of advocati, the bar:* tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: maximarum rerum frequentissimae quotidie advocationes fiunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 129: scio quid gravitas vestra, quid haec advocatio, quid ille conventus, quid honos meus postulet, id. Sest. 56· filiam cum ingenti advocatione in forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. **II.** *the time allowed for procuring legal assistance:* ut binas advocationes postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11. Hence **III.** *any kind of delay* or *adjournment:* ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen de Ira, 1, 16. **IV.** *consolation*, Tert. Pat 11.

advŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an advocate:* Deus divitum aspernator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 25.

advŏcātus, *Part.* [advoco]

advŏcātus, i, *m.* orig. one who gave another his aid in any affair or business, *e.g.* as a witness, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: hence in gen. *an assistant, friend:* se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatique ejus, Cic. Caec. 8, 22. **II.** Legal *t. t. an assistant in a cause,* (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading, like the *patronus* or *orator,* v. Smith's Ant. 17): quis eum unquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40: id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10. **III.** In the post-Aug. per. = patronus, orator, *etc.,* who conducted a process for any one, *an advocate, attorney,* etc. Quint. 12, 1, 13: cf. ib. 25: 5, 6, *extr.:* 9, 3, 22: Plin. Ep. 7, 23: Tac. A. 11, 5: Dig. 50, 13, 1. **IV.** Advocatus fisci, the officer who attended to the interests of the fiscus or the imperial treasury, v. fiscus.

ad-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call* or *summon* (*absol.* with *ad, in,* or *Dat.*): contionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 80: aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att. 12, 18: viros primarios in consilium, id. Verr. 3, 7, 18: eo senatum advocat, Sall. C. 46: advocari gaudiis, *to be invited,* Hor. Od. 4, 11, 13: aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110: causis, Quint 11, 1, 38. Fig. animum ad se ipsum advocamus, *we call the mind* or *thoughts home,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, ib. 4, 23. **II.** Legal *t. t. to call in an advocate* or *counsellor:* ego Tiresiam advocabo, et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 76: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, id. Clu. 19. Hence, gen., *to call to one's aid:* desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma advocat, Virg. Aen. 8, 249: secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82: in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108. The meaning *to act as an advocate* is doubtful: cf. Cic. Cluent. 19, 54, and Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 4. **III.** *to console* (παρακαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

advŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [advolo] *a flying to:* tristi advolatu, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.

advŏlĭto, are, 1. *v. freq. to fly often to, to fly* or *flutter about:* papilio luminibus advolitans, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

ad-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly to* or *towards,* with *ad, in, Dat.* or *Acc.* Lit. of birds, *etc.:* avis advolans ad eas aves. Cic. N. D. 2, 49: papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, Plin. 28, 10, 45. **II.** Transf. of other things: *to hasten to* or *towards, to fly to:* vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: si ingrederis, curre, si curris, advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23, *extr.:* in Formianum, ib. 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. With *Acc.* rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *med.*

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll to* or *towards:* robora focis, Virg., G. 3, 377: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70. Esp. of suppliants: *to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself:* genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.:* tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 3, 15, 1. With *Acc.* cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13. **II.** Fig. magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, *rolls* or *ascends towards,* Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, *etc.,* v. adversum, *etc.*

advosem, "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres," *an adversary,* Fest. p. 22. [The old Romans used *s* where afterwards an *r* was used: hence, advosem = advossem = advorsem].

ădynămon vīnum (ἀδύναμος, *weak*), a thin wine for sick persons, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

ădytum, i, *n.* (adytus, ūs, *m.* Att. in Non. 488, 4), [ἄδυτον, not to be entered], *the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter,* Smith's Ant. 1105: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδυτα appellant, Caes B. C. 3, 105: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. Aen. 2, 115. **2.** *a grave* or *tomb,* ib. 5, 84. **II.** Fig. ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa dedere, *the inmost recesses,* Lucr. 1, 738.

adzēlor, ari, 1. *v. dep. to be zealous against,* Vulg. Esr. 2, 16, 49.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedēs and **aedis** (the older form) is, *f. a building.* **I.** In the sing. *a sanctuary, a temple* (prop. *a simpler edifice than the* templum): senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, *in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 38. In the plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id. de Or. 3, 46. **II.** *a dwelling for men,* usu. only in the plu. as a collection of several apartments: aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Pl. Mer. 5, 2, 60: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 50. aedes liberae, *rent-free,* Liv. 30, 17: aedes privatae, Suet. Ner. 44. Sometimes for a part of the domus, *a room:* insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 31. In *sing.* aedis nobis area est, id. As. 1, 3, 67. For *familia:* ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house* (family), id. Truc. 2, 8, 7: aedes aurium mea ut migrare dicta possint, *the chambers of your ears,* id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: of a bee-hive, Virg. G. 4, 258: ab aedibus, *a castellan:* CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Grut. 607, 1: aedes aurata, *a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid,* Suet. Caes. 84. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, *etc.* should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, *etc.* when it signifies private houses: but this is not always observed in later Latin: as, si quis duas aedes habeat, et alteras tradat, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 6.

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a small temple, a chapel:* quum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53 *init.:* Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9. **2.** *a niche* or *shrine for the image of a god:* in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 *fin.* **3.** On tombstones, *the recess for the urn,* Inscr. in Fabrett. c. 1, *no.* 68. **II.** *a small house* (mostly in the plur.): M. Manlius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57. In the sing. *a small room, a closet:* in aediculam seorsum concludi volo, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 19.

aedĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* = aedificator: Tert. Idol. 12.

aedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] *a building* or *house-making:* si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis aed., Cic. Pis. 21. **2.** *a building, a structure:* domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id. Fam. 5, 6.

aedĭfĭcātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim. a little building,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

aedĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [aedifico] *a builder, architect.* Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. **II.** *Adj. one who is fond of building:* nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13.

aedĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [aedificium] *pertaining to a building:* Jupiter aedificialis = *penetralis* (Ζευς ἑρκεῖος), Dict. Cret. 5 12.

aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [aedifico] *a building of any kind* (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificiaque, Liv. 38, 38. aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, sic pepercit, Cic. Verr. 4, 54, 120: omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29.

aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aedes, facio] lit. *to erect a building, to build.* **I.** Absol. ecce aedificat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ut cum ego emerim, aedificarim, tuear, impendam, tu, me invito, fruare meo? Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed., Caes. B. G. 6, 22: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. **II.** Gen. *to build up, make frame, constitute:* navim, Pl. Mer. prol 87: piscinas, Var. R. R. 3 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 5, 18: urbem, ib 4, 53: porticum, id. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: equum, Virg. Aen. 2, 16: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2: caput, *to build up as a tower, with ornaments,* etc. Juv. 6, 503.

aedīlātus, ūs, *m.* for aedilitas [aedilis], Fest. p. 12

aedīlĭcĭus, or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [aedilis] *pertaining to an aedile:* aedilitio munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 16: aed. repulsa, *i. e.* in aedilitate petenda, id. Planc. 21: largitio, Liv. 25, 2: vectigal aediliciorum, *sc.* munerum, *paid to the aediles for public exhibitions,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: aedilicius i, *m. sc.* vir, *one who had been an aedile:* aed. est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28: so id. Vatin. 7: aed. edictum, *an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon office,* Dig. 21, 1: aediliciae edictiones, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedīlis, is, *m.* (Abl. aedile, but aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64) *an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings; of aqueducts, roads, and sewers; of the distribution of corn; of the public lands; of markets, weights, and measures; of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances; and* gen. *who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita.* They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the *sella curulis* and *toga praetexta,* v. Smith's Ant. 18. **II.** As an adject. aediles ludi, *Aedilic games,* Pl. Poen. 5 2, 52. [Orig. an adj. from aedes, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, *etc.*]

aedīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], *the office of an aedile, aedileship:* aedilitatem gerere, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, Cic. Cluent. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, ib.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

aedĭtĭmor or aedĭtŭmor (an earlier form for aedituor), ari, 1. *v. dep. to take care of a temple:* aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10.

aedĭtĭmus or aedĭtŭmus (an earlier form for *aedituus*) i, *m. the keeper of a temple* (ἱεροφύλαξ): in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditumo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis, ab aedituo, Var. R. R. 1, 2.

aedĭtŭa, ae, *f.* [aedituus] *a female keeper of a temple.* Fig. Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

aedĭtŭālis, e, *adj.* [aedituus] *pertaining to a temple-keeper,* Tert. Pudic. 16.

aedĭtŭens, entis, *m.* = aedituus, *a keeper of a temple,* Lucr. 6, 1273.

aedĭtŭus, i, *m.* [v. *aeditimus*], *a keeper of a temple, a sacristan* (ἱεροφύλαξ): aeditui custodesque, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists* (from the aeditui shewing the temples as *Cicerones*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230.

ăēdon (trisyl.), ŏnis, *f.* = ἀηδών (luscinia), *the nightingale:* tristis aedon, Sen. Agam. 670.

ăēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pentasyl.) *pertaining to the nightingale:* vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj. sick, indisposed, diseased.* **I.** Of the body: with *abl.* of cause or of part affected: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: aeger vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: aeger pedibus, Sall. C. 59: in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor. S 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, Virg. Aen. 5, 432. aegra valetudo, Cic. Brut. 48, *fin.:* with *Gen.* or *Acc.:* Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: meminit me quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum

Gell. 19, 10. **Subst.**: (always in Celsus, never *aegrotus*): ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186. Of plants: seges aegra, Virg. Aen. 3, 142: aegra vitis, Pallad. Mart. 7, 4. **II.** Of the mind, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, *etc.*: aegris animis, Liv. 2, 3: aegri mortales, *i. e.* miseri, Virg. Aen. 2, 268. **1.** With *Abl.* animus aeger avaritia, Sall. J. 29: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Virg. Aen. 1, 208. **2.** With *Gen.* animi, Liv. 1, 58: rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Lucan. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52. **3.** With *ab*: aeger ab animo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26. **III.** Of other things: *suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful*: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in republica volunt, Liv. 5, 3: dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 918: amor, Virg. G. 4, 464: spes, *i. e. slight hope*, Sil. 9, 543: fides, *wavering*, ib. 2, 392: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, *with envious eyes*, Tac. H. 2, 20 as a subst. plus aegri ex abitu viri, quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, *more pain*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 11.

aegĭlōpĭum, i, *n.* = *αἰγιλώπιον*, *a lachrymal fistula, an abscess in the angle of the eye*, Plin. 22, 21, 26.

aegĭlops, ōpis, *f.* = *αἰγίλωψ*, *a disease of the eyes; i. q.* aegilopium, Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 7, and aegĭlōpa, ae: Plin. 21, 19, 77. **II.** *a kind of oak producing acorns called velani or valonia, used by tanners*, Quercus aegilops, Linn., Plin. 16, 6, 8: id. 16, 8, 13. **III.** *a weed* or *tare among barley*, Avena sterilis, Linn., or Aegilops ovata, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 93. **IV.** *a kind of bulbous plant*, id. 19, 5, 30: 21, 17, 63.

aegis, ĭdis, *f. αἰγίς, ἴδος, the Aegis* **1.** *the shield of Jupiter*, Virg. Aen. 8, 354. **2.** *the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, ib. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 57. **II.** **Fig.**: *a shield, defence*, Ov. R Am. 346. **III.** in the larch-tree, *the wood nearest the pith*, Plin. 16, 39, 73.

aegĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj. resounding with the Aegis*: pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 88.

aegĭthus, i, *m.* = *αἴγιθος*, *a small bird*, perh. *the titmouse*, Parus caeruleus, Linn., or *the red linnet*, Fringilla linaria, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95.

aegŏcĕphălos, i, *m.* = *αἰγοκέφαλος* (goat's head), *a bird*, perh. *the Godwit*, Scolopax aegocephala, Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 80.

aegŏcĕras, ătis, *n.* = *αἰγόκερας* (goat's horn), *a plant, fenugreek*: Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120.

aegŏcĕrōs, ōtis (and -i), *m.* = *αἰγόκερως*, *the wild goat* (capricornus), only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 614: humidus, Lucan. 9, 536.

aegŏlĕthron, i, *n.* = *αἰγόλεθρος* (goat's bane), *a plant in Pontus*, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn., Plin. 21, 13, 44.

aegōlĭos, i, *m.* = *αἰγώλιος*, *an unknown bird*, according to Cuvier *the barn owl* (white owl or screech owl), Strix flammea, Linn., Plin. 10, 60, 79.

aegŏnychos, i, *f.* = *αἰγόνυξ* (goat's hoof), *a plant*, usu. called lithospermon, Gromwell (Lithospermum officinale, Linn.), Plin. 27, 11, 74.

aegophthalmos, i, *m.* = *αἰγόφθαλμος* (goat's eye), *an unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

aegrē, *adv.* [aeger] *uncomfortably, vexatiously, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure*, etc.: nescio quid meo animo est aegre, *I know not what vexes me*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 35: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *lest you should hear anything unpleasant*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39: discessit aegre ferens, *taking it ill, displeased*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, *extr.* quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13. **II.** *with difficulty, scarcely* = vix (*μόλις*): omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20: aegerrime conficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: aegre abstinere, Liv. 2, 45: aegre stantes, Tac. Ag. 36. With vix, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: Flor. 2, 10, *etc.*

aegrĕo, ēre 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be sick*, Lucr. 3, 836.

aegresco, ĕre, 3. *verb. incep.*, *to become sick*: morbis aegrescimus isdem, Lucr. 5, 350. **II.** **Fig.**: *to grow worse*: violentia Turni exsuperat magis aegrescitque medendo, Virg. Aen. 12, 45. **2.** *to be troubled, grieved*: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25.

aegrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [aeger] *sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc.: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, Cic. Att. 12, 38: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, ib. 13, 18.

aegrio, aegrisco, for *aegreo, aegresco.*

aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aeger] *indisposition, sickness (both of mind and body).* Of the body (for aegrotatio): visi sunt (elephanti) fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29: aegr. corporis, Curt. 3, 5. **II.** Of mind: *grief, sorrow, care*, etc.: praeclare nostri molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt; *et infra*: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10. In plur. magnarum remedium aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28.

aegror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sickness*, Lucr. 6, 1257.

aegrōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aegroto] *sickness, disease* (morbus cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28): prop. of the body (ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, ib. 3, 10): cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, ib. 4, 10. **II.** **Fig.**: also of the mind: sed in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere, ib. 4, 13, 29: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem, ib. 3, 4: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, ib. 4, 37, 79. **III.** Of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 7.

aegrōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aegrotus] *to be sick.* Of the body: ibi primum in morbum incidit, ac satis vehementer diuque aegrotavit, Cic. Clu. 62: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: morbo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 30: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, id. Ep. 1, 8, 6. Of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6. **II.** Of the mind: ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare vitio aliquo animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307. **III.** Of other things: *to languish*, etc.: in te aegrotant artes, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 34: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, *duties are neglected, and reputation suffers*, Lucr. 4, 1120.

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [aeger] *sick, diseased*: prop. of the body: as *subst.*, facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10: as *adj.* corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48. **II.** **Fig.**: Of the mind, *etc.*: animus, Att. in Non. 469, 23: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae reipublicae, Cic. Div. in Caec. 21.

aegyptilla, ae, *f. a precious stone once found in Egypt*, prob. *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

aelĭnos, i, *m.* = *αἴλινος*, *a song of lament, a dirge*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

aelūrus, i, *m.* = *αἴλουρος*, *a cat*: Gell. 20, 8.

aemidum, = "tumidum," Fest. p. 20.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemŭlanter, *adv. emulously*, Tert. contra Haer. 40.

aemŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] *a striving to do like or better than another, emulation* (in both a good and a bad sense): "Aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aem. dicitur, et est aem. aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiatur, ipse careat," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. In a good sense: laudis, Nep. Att. 5: gloriae, Tac. A. 2, 44: naturae (in painting), Plin. 25, 2, 4. **II.** In a bad sense: *jealousy, envy, rivalry* (*δυςζηλία*): aem. vitiosa quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19: adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23: aem. nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cujus finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84.

aemŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an emulator, imitator* (*ζηλωτής*): ejus (*sc.* Catonis), Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin.*: animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 *fin.*

aemŭlātrix, īcis, *f. a female emulator*, Cassiod. Variar. 7, 5.

aemŭlātus, ūs, *m.* = aemulatio, *emulation, rivalry*, Tac. H. 3, 66: in plur. id. A. 13, 46.

aemŭlo, are, 1. *v. a.* (for aemulor): App. M. 1, p. 112, 40.

aemŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [aemulus] *to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate*; also, *to equal.* **I.** In a good sense: with *Acc.* omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt, quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26: Demosthenis orationem habui in manibus, non ut aemularer, at tamen imitarer et sequerer, Plin. Ep. 7, 30: Pindarum aemulari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15. **Fig.**: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4. Rarely with *Dat.* veteribus aem., Quint. 10, 1, 122: and **absol.** pueri in scholis aemulantur, Quint. 1, 3. **II.** In a bad sense: *to be envious* or *jealous of* (*ζηλοτυπεῖν*); generally with *Dat.*: iis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: with *cum*: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43: aemulari umbras, *to be jealous of one's shadow*, Prop. 2, 25, 19.

aemŭlus, a, um, *adj. striving after, emulous*: (with *Dat.* or with *Gen.*) **I.** In a good sense: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: aem. atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41: Caesar summis oratoribus aem., Tac. A. 13, 3. **II.** In a bad sense: *envious, grudging*: subst. *a rival*: with *Gen.* Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10: Triton, Virg. Aen. 6, 173: quem, remoto aemulo, aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6: licebit eum solus ames; me aemulum non habebis, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436. **III.** Of things: *competing with, rivalling, comparable to*: with *Dat.*: tibia tubae aem., Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118. [Etym. dub. Usu. connected with *ἁμιλλάομαι*. Perh. same root as *ĭm-itor*, though the quantity is against this deriv.]

aenĕātor, ōris, in Fest. p. 17, **aenator**, *m.* [aes] *a trumpeter*: Suet. Caes. 32.

aenĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aeneus] *of little brazen figures*: aeneoli piscatores: Petr. Frgm. Trag. 73.

ăēnĕus or **ăhēnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze*: signum ullum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 4, 26: aenea tabula, ib. 2, 46: aëneus ut stes, *i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee*, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 183. **II.** *of a bronze colour*: barba, Suet. Ner. 2. **III.** *solid* or *hard as metal*: murus aheneus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65: proles, *the brazen age*, Ov. Met. 1, 125. [*Aeneus*, another form of *aereus*, *n* and *r* being interchangeable: cf. *murus* and *munio*, *δῶρον* and *donum*. *Aheneus*, lengthened form of *aeneus*, the letter *h* being often interposed between vowels: cf. *vehemens* and *vemens*, *cohors* and *cors*, Donaldson, Varr. 62.]

aenigmă, ătis, *n.* = *αἴνιγμα* (*dat* and *abl. plur.* aenigmatis, Charis. p. 38 P.) *an enigma, riddle, anything dark* or *obscure*: allegoria, quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint. 8, 6, 52: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum ic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50. **II.** *a mystical dogma,* Arnob. 3.

aenigmătista, and **-tes,** ae, *m.*= αἰνιγματιστής, *one who proposes* or *speaks in riddles,* Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.

ăēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [aeneus pes] *brazen-footed* (χαλκόπους): boves, Ov. H. 6, 32.

aenitŏlŏgĭum, i, *n.* in metre, *a dactylic verse with an iambic* penthemimeris: *e. g.* "Carmina bella magis vellem sonare," Serv. 1825 P.

aenŭlum, i, *n. dim. a small brazen vessel,* Fest. p. 23.

ăēnus (trisyl.) or **ăhēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze* (only poet. for *aheneus*): signa, *the brazen images of the gods,* Lucr. 1, 317: falces, ib. 5, 1293: ae. lux, *i. e.* armorum aënorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 470. Hence aënum (*sc.* vas), *a brazen vessel:* litore aëna locant, ib. 1, 213. **II.** Fig. *firm, invincible* (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. **2.** *Hard, inexorable,* corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

aeŏlĭpĭlae, ārum, *f. plu.* [aeolus = ventus, *wind,* and pila, *ball*] *aerostatic instruments,* Vitr. 1, 6.

aeōn, ōnis, *m.*=αἰών, *eternity,* only in Tert. adv. Haeret. 33, 34, *etc.,* of the *animae mundi* of Valentinus.

aequābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [aequo] *equal, uniform, equable, steady:* vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, *has made my property equal to his,* Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 52: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, *uniform,* Cic. N. D. 2, 9: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: amnis, *which always has the same current, equable,* Cic. Rep. 2, 5: aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, *consistent in all the duties of life,* Tac. H. 4, 5: genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profluens, *a gentle and equable flow,* Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64. **II.** *equitable, just:* with *in* and *Acc.:* status reipublicae non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, id. Rep. 2, 37: par est (jus) quod in omnes aequabile est, id. Inv. 2, 22: fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31. *Sup.* does not occur.

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis] *equality, uniformity:* motûs, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111: praeclara est aequabilitas in omni vita et idem semper vultus eademque frons, *evenness of temper,* ib. 26: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, *equality of station,* id. Rep. 1, 27: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, *uniformity of style,* id. Or. 16, 53. **II.** *equity, impartiality:* in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id. de Or. 1, 42: in laude justitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. de Or. 2, 85.

aequābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *uniformly, equally:* aequabiliter praedam dispertire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. *Comp.* aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2: aequabilius atque constantius provinciae regerentur, Tac. A. 15, 21.

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, aevum] *of equal age:* amicus, Virg. Aen. 5, 452: aequaevi gregis Astyanax ducit turmas, *bands of youths of the same age as himself,* Sen. Agam. 639: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: lotos aequaeva urbi, Plin. 16, 44, 86

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequo] Of place: *even, equal, level, smooth,* in a physical sense: terra aequalis, Ov. M. 1, 34: gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47. Hence *equal, like:* with *Dat.* or as a *Subst.* with *Gen.:* partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, id. de Or. 1, 18: Bastarnis Scordisci lingua et moribus aequales, Liv. 40, 57: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215: aequali corpore Nymphae, Virg. Cir. 435: chorus aequalis Dryadum, *a chorus of Dryads alike in person,* id. G. 4, 460. **II.** Of age: of persons: **(a)** *of the same age:* P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. Brut. 48 *in.:* Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1. **(b)** In gen. *contemporary:* Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20: aequalis ejus fuit Aristides Thebanus, Plin. 35, 36, 19. **(c)** In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: *comrade:* O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 10. **2.** Of things: *coeval, coexistent:* Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, *is as old as himself,* Cic. Phil. 11, 13: ne istud Juppiter sierit, urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, *should endure only as long as,* Liv. 28, 28: aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491. **III.** Hence *uniform, equable:* nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: (pictor) in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, Plin. 35, 40, 25: imber, lentior aequaliorque, *and more uniform,* Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54. *Sup.* Tert. Anim. 17 (aequalissima porticus). (Hence Fr. *égal,* Ital. *eguale, uguale.*)

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. Of place: *evenness, smoothness:* maris, Sen. Ep. 53: Oesypum carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redigit, Plin. 30, 13, 39. Fig. *equality, uniformity:* similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Partit. 6: fraterna, id. Ligar. 12. *Of political equality*=ἰσοτιμία: omnes exuta aequalitate jussa Principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. Of *equality in age:* et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.

aequālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably:* collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: frumentum civitatibus aequaliter distributum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 163: reverentius et aequalius duci parebant, Tac. H. 2, 27. *Sup.* not used.

aequāmentum (aequim.), i, *n.* [aequo] *an instrument for levelling* or *smoothing,* Var. in Non. 9, 18.

aequănĭmis, [aequus, animus] *adj.* in Vet. Onomast. = εὐγνώμων, *calm, not passionate. Adv.* aequanimiter, *with equanimity, calmly:* Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

aequănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* (rare for aequus animus), *evenness of mind, impartiality:* bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Ph. prol. 35. **2.** *patience, calmness:* aequanimitas fit vescentibus ea (*i. e.* lentes Aegyptias), Plin. 18, 12, 31.

aequănĭmus, a, um, [aequus, animus] *adj. even-minded, patient, calm,* Aus. Sept. Sap. 3.

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] *an equalizing, equal distribution:* gratiae et dignitatis, Cic. Mur. 23: bonorum, id. Off. 2, 21: juris, Liv. 8, 4.

aequātor mŏnētae, *one who examines the weight of money,* Inscr.

aequātus, a, um, *Part.* [aequo].

aequē, *adv. equally, just as:* duae trabes aeque longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ea (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus: honore et gloria fortasse non aeque omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: usually with *atque, ac, et, ac si:* nisi aeque amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: nisi haberes qui illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, id. de Am. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aeque atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69: Egnatii rem ut tueare aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, ib. 13, 43, 3. With *quam:* nullum esse agrum aeque feracem quam hic est, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv 28, 26. With *ut* (rare): cui nihil aeque in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, *init.* With *cum:* novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43. With *abl.:* nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 137: sometimes aeque doubled =aeque ac; aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25. cf. Tac. Agr. 15. **II.** *justly, equitably:* mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Pl. Mil. 5, 22: judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

aequĭ-crūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, crus]=ἰσοσκελής, *isosceles,* in geom. of the triangle, Cap. 6, p. 230.

aequĭ-diāle, is, *n.* [aequus, dies] obsol. for aequinoctiale, Fest. p. 20.

aequĭ-dĭci (versus), [aequus, dico] *antithetical verses,* Diom. p. 498 P.

aequĭ-distans, antis, *adj. equidistant, parallel:* circuli, *concentric* Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequĭ-formes, versus, qui non composita sed simplici figura ostentantur, ut, *urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici* (Virg. Aen, 7, 171), Diom. p. 498 P.

aequĭ-lātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequus, lātus] *equal breadth,* i. e. *between two parallel lines,* Vitr. 9, 8, 3.

aequĭ-lătĕrālis, e, *adj.* [aequus, lătus (eris)] *equal-sided, equilateral* Censor. Nat. 8.

aequĭ-lătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *equilateral,* Cap. 6, p. 229.

aequĭ-lătus, ĕris, *adj.* [id.] *equilateral,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

aequĭ-lăvĭum, i. *n.* [aequus, lavo]. Lit., *an equal washing;* hence, *the half:* (of washed wool), Fest. p. 21.

aequĭ-lībrātus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, libro] *i. q.* aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

aequĭ-lībris, e, *adj.* [aequus, libra] *evenly balanced, level,* Vitr. 5, 12.

aequĭ-lībrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from adj. aequilibris), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature:* confugis ad aequilibritatem. sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109.

aequĭ-lībrĭum, ii, *n. an even-balance, a level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium:* quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. Fig., *a perfect equality,* Gell. 20, 1: [aequus and libra; as aequinoctium, binoctium, sexennium, *etc.*]

aequĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, manus] *equal-handed, one who can use both hands alike, ambidexter* (ἀμφιδέξιος), Aus. Idyll. 12. Fig., *of equal skill in two occupations, dexterous.* περιδέξιος, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequĭ-noctĭālis, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium] *pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial:* circulus in coelo (*the equator*), Varr. L. L. 9, 18: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequĭ-noctĭum, i, *n.* [aequus, nox], *equal-night-time, the equinox:* aequinoctium exspectare, Cic. Att. 12, 28: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: propinqua die aequinoctii, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: auctumnale et vernum, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequĭ-par, ăris, *adj.* [aequus, par] *perfectly alike* or *equal,* Aus. Idyll. 12: App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342.

aequĭ-părābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable* (only in Plaut.): with *Dat.* Diis aequiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11. With *cum* Trin. 2, 4, 65.

aequĭ-părantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *comparison:* Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequĭ-părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an equalizing, a comparison:* aequiparatio et parilitas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3.

aequĭ-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aequus, paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken.* With *ad* or *Dat.:* suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 11: Jovis Solisque equis aequiparari dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23 **II.** *v. n. to equal, come up to:* with *Dat.* **1.** nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, aequiparent Jovi, Pac. in Gell. 14, 1 34. **2** but more frequently with *Acc.*: urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6: ut nemo sociorum me aequiparare posset, Liv. 37, 53: voce magistrum, Virg. E. 5, 48.

aequĭ-pĕdus, a, um, and **aequipēs**, ĕdis, *adj.*: [aequus, pes] *having equal feet, isosceles* (of a triangle), App. dog. Plat. 1 p. 5, 9.

aequipero, aequiparo.

aequĭ-pollens, entis, *adj. equivalent*: App. de dogm. Plat. 3. p. 36.

aequĭ-pondĭum, i. *n.* [aequus, pondus] *a counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.

aequĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequus] *evenness, likeness* (of size or shape), *conformity, symmetry*: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79. **II.** Fig., *just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy*, etc. (ἐπιείκεια): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: summa bonitas et aeq. causae, id. Att. 16, 16: id. Off. 2, 22, *fin.*: si qua hominum aequitate res ad otium deduci posset, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. **III.** *moderation* or *calmness of mind, equanimity*: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, Cic. de Sen. 1: ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

aequĭter, *adv. equally* = aeque, Pacuv. in Non. 512, 28.

aequiternus, a, um, *adj. co-eternal*, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 8, 13. [Prob. from aequus with the term. -ternus; the deriv. aeque aeternus is less likely].

aequĭ-vălĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to have equal power*, Auct. carm. de Phil. 6.

aequĭ-vŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus vox] in gram.: verba aequivoca, *equivocal, ambiguous*, Isid. Orig. 2, 26.

aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aequus] *to make level*, in the physical sense: aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: aequare solo templum, Tac. A. 1, 51: domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4. Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *must be abolished*, Liv. 6, 18. **II.** *to make equal*: with *cum, dat.*, or *absol.*: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: aequato omnium periculo, ib. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25. Poet., ibant aequati numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg. Aen. 7, 698: foedera regum vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *made on equal terms*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: nocti ludum, Virg. Aen. 9, 338: animos aequare Olympo, ib. 6, 783: dicta factis aequare, Liv. 6, 2. **III.** *to compare*: in Cic. with *cum*; later with *dat.*: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas, Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 7. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.* aequare frontem, *to form a front* or *line*, Liv. 5, 38: aequatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102. **V.** Polit. *t. t.* aequare sortes, *to equalize the lots*, i. e. *to shake them in the sitella so that they might be fairly drawn*: conjicite sortes; uxor, aequa (eas), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Fr. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 508, operumque laborem partibus aequabat justis, aut sorte trahebat. **VI.** *v. n.* or *a.*, *to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, Liv. 1, 53: cursu equum, id. 31, 35: fluminis altitudo summa equorum pectora aequabat, Curt. 4, 9, 15: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds in swiftness*, Virg. Aen. 10, 248: munia comparis aequare nondum valet (juvenca), i. e. *cannot yet draw evenly with her mate*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ŏris, *n.* [aequus] *a flat, level surface*: speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106: in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. Aen. 5, 456. Of the heavens: aequora coeli sensimu' sonere, Att. in Non. 505, 8. **II.** With *gen.* of mare, pontus, *etc.*, *the surface of the sea*: vastum maris aequor arandum, Virg. Aen. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469: oceani metuentes aequore tingi, ib. 1, 246. Hence aequor alone is used poet. for *the sea*: aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum quum commotum vento non est, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 85: quid tam planum videtur, quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 65, 21: turbantibus aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Virg. Aen. 4, 523: per undosum aequor, ib. 313: and of the Tiber, ib. 8, 89. Very common in Ovid.: buccina omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis, Met. 1, 341. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 1.

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aequor] *of* or *pertaining to the sea*: rex, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britanni, *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, ib. 15, 752: genus, *fish*, Virg. G. 3, 243: aequorei regnum Achillis, as the son of Thetis, Lucan. 6, 350.

aequus, a, um, *adj.* Of place: *level, flat*: locus ad libellam aequus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 *fin.*: neminem in aequum locum sese demittere viderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive aequo, sive ex superiore, *i. e. before the bench of judges, or from the floor of the Senate, or from the rostrum in the assemblies*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23. **2.** In the histt., as subst., *a level, a plain*: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: also, *an even slope*: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum eniterentur, id. A. 2, 80. **II.** Fig., *favorable, convenient.* **1.** Of place: frequent in Caesar; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos Deos, Tac. A. 1, 68. **2.** Of time: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. 26, 3: bellum difficillimum gessit, neque loco, neque tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35. **3.** In gen., of persons or things: *favorable, friendly*, etc.; Absol.: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 3 *med.*: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: Jove judicat aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 68. With *dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Naevium, Cic. Quint. 14. Poet., with *in* and *Abl.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. 3, 17, 28. Hence, **4.** Aequus, i, *m.* subst., *a friend*: ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse, et aequi et iniqui intelligant, curabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 *fin.*: Parthos absentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. A. 6, 36. **III.** *equal, like*: quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Rom. miseris, *the half*, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: in aequa causa populorum sine pretio varium jus et disparem conditionem fuisse, ib. 5. 19: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: non tertiam partem verum aequam, Plin. 3, 1: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis Virg. Aen. 2 724. Of a drawn battle aequa manu discedere, Sall. C. 39: aeque Marte pugnare, Liv. 2, 6. As *subst.*: *an equal*; in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, A. Her. 4, 40, 52 Adverbially: **1.** ex aequo, *in like manner, equally*: disceptatio ex aequo, Liv. 36, 37: dixit et ex aequo doni formaque probata, *etc.*, Ov. H. 16, 87: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt quum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac Germ. 36. **2.** in aequo esse or stare *to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with*: qui cogit mori no lentem in aequo est, quique properantem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra Deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2 29: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*: in aequo eum (Philopoemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 *fin.* **IV.** *fair, impartial, equitable.* **1.** Of persons: *absol.* or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 aequissimus aestimator et judex, id Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1. **2.** Of things: et aequum est et rectum, Pac. in Non. 261. 12: aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, id. Clu. 2: paratus prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *in a fair field*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. As neutr subst.: *fairness, equity, justice, right*: quid in jure aut in aequo verum esset, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: vir amantior aequi, Ov. Met. 1, 322. Often with comp.: lamentari amplius aequo Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aeque habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. C. 51 potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215 Hence aequum est, *it is reasonable, fit* etc. With *acc* and *inf.*, quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, Ter Eun. 3, 2, 25: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. B. G. 4, 16. With *Abl.*: plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 84: aequum as subst. very freq. with *bonum*; *what is right and just*: neque quidquam quod aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, id. Curc. 1, 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, id Caec. 23: si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 32. Also without a conjunction: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17. The comparatives are used in a similar way. aequius melius, *more justly and equitably* (legal term), id. Off. 3, 15. **V.** In agreement with *animus* or *mens*: *calm, composed, resigned*: animus aequus optumum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem. Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1. Esp. in the *Abl.* adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation*: ego, nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, Cic. Att. 6, 8 carere aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut 6: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation* Caes. B. G. 5, 52: quo aequiore anime Germanicus celerem successionem operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in judiciis interrogari aequissimo anime patiebatur, id. Aug. 56. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7. [Referred by Bopp to Sans. *êka*, "one;" connected by others with ἔοικα, εἰκός; but the orig. meaning of the word appears to be "level," "smooth."]

ăēr, ăĕris, *m.* (*gen.* Gr aeros, Stat

Th. 2, 693. *Acc.* aerem and Gr. aera, *Acc. plu. neut.* aera) = ἀήρ, *the air*, prop. *the lower atmosphere*, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air: proximus est aër illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. Met. 1, 28: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra prima sunt, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: crassus, ib. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, ib. 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42: aërem in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1. Also in plur.: aëribus binis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.* **II.** Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit*, Virg. G. 2, 123: *cloud, mist*: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, id. Aen. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.

aera (dissyl.), ae, *f.* = αἶρα, *a weed which grows among corn, darnel, tare, or cockle*, Lolium temulentum, Linn., Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no. 3*.

aera, ae, *f.* **1.** In mathem.: *the data for a calculation*, Rufus. **2.** *an item of an account*, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *init.* **3.** *an era or epoch*, Isidor. Orig. 5, 36.

aerāmentum, i, *n. a vessel of bronze, etc.*, Plin. 33, 5, 30. [Words in -mentum are gen. formed from verbs: but aero does not occur, v. aeratus.]

aerāmĭna, ōrum, *n. plu. large vessels* or *utensils of bronze*, etc., Fest. p. 22.

aerārĭa, ae, *f. sc.* officina, *a smelting* or *refining house*, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.

aerārĭum, i, *n. a treasury* or *bank*: aerarium privatum (Caesaris), Nep. Att. 8: aerarium commune, ib. **II.** Esp. *the treasure of the Rom. people, kept in the temple of Saturnus*; also, *the treasury* (as a building): C. Gracchus, quum largitiones maximas fecisset, et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: referre pecuniam in aerarium, *to pay into the treasury*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (also deferre, Liv. 5, 25): aerarium sanctius, *a rest*, or *reserved fund*, to be touched only in case of need: aurum vicesimarium quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, Liv. 27, 10: Cic. Att. 7, 21, 2. And Fig. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiore quodam aerario reconditae, Quint. 10, 3, 3. Aerarium militare, *the military chest*, Tac. A. 1, 78: Smith's Ant. 23. In the treasury the public archives also were kept: factum senatusconsultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51: and the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22. The aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (the emperor's treasury): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2.

aerārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *pertaining to copper, bronze*, etc.: aerarium metallum, *a copper mine*, Vitr. 7, 9: aerariae secturae, *copper mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21: fornaces, *smelting furnaces*, Plin. 11, 36, 42: fabrica aeraria, *the preparation of copper*, id. 7, 56, 57: faber aerarius, *a brazier* or *coppersmith*, id. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6. **2.** *pertaining to money*: propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, *the standard of the coinage*, Cic. Quint. 4: milites aerarii, *mercenary troops*, Varr. L. L. 5 *fin.*: tribunus aerarius, *who superintended the disbursements of the treasury*, ib. 5, 36. **II.** *Absol.* as subst.: **1.** *sc.* faber, *a coppersmith, brazier*: in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8. **2.** *sc.* civis, *a degraded citizen, subject to a higher rate of taxation, and deprived of his vote*, Smith's Ant. 22, *seq.*: referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 *extr.*: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt, aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, Liv. 42, 10.

aerātus, a, um, *furnished* or *covered with copper*, or *bronze*: lecti, *couches with brazen feet*, Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 60: naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov. Fast. 2, 785. Poet.: acies, *armed ranks*, Virg. Aen. 9, 463. **II.** *made of bronze*: catenae, Prop. 2, 16, 11. **III.** Sarcastic. of a *rich man*: tribuni non tam aerati, quam aerari, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3 (v. aerarius, II. 2). [Prob. formed from *aes*, as *auratus, argentatus*. Priscian, p. 828, P., says that it is a partic of a verb, aero; but this verb is not found in any example.]

aerelavina = aeraria, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.

aerĕus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes] *made of bronze, copper*, etc.: cornua, Virg. Aen. 7, 615: clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8. **2.** *furnished* or *covered with bronze, copper*, etc.: clipeus, Virg. Aen. 12, 541: puppis, ib. 5, 198. Subst.: aereus, i, *m. sc.* nummus, *a copper coin*: aereos signatos constituere, Vitr. 3, 1: aereum, i, *n.*, *a copper colour*, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

aĕrĕus, a, um, v. aërius.

aerĭfer (trisyl.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aes, fero] *bearing brazen cymbals* (of the attendants of Bacchus): aeriferae manus comitum, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aerĭfĭcē, *adv.* [aes facio] *with art, ingeniously*: Musae (*i. e.* Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxti, Varr. in Non. 69, 30.

aerĭfŏdīna, ae, *f.* [aes, fodina] *a copper mine*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

aerĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [aera] *of darnel* or *cockle*: Plin. 18, 17, 44.

aerĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [aes, pes] *brazen-footed*: tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Virg. Aen. 6, 803. **II.** Met.: *strong*, or *swift of foot*, (as χαλκόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aerĭ-sŏnus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* = χαλκεόφωνος [aes, sono] *sounding with bronze*: antra, *in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields*, Sil. 2, 93; mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28.

āĕrĭus (quadrisyl.), more rar. **āĕrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος: *pertaining to the air, airy, aerial*: volucres, Lucr. 5, 823: animantium genera quatuor, quorum alterum pennigerum et aerium, Cic. Tim. 10: aërias vias carpere, *to take their airy way*, Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, *the heavens*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5: aerium mel, because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air, Virg. G. 4, 1. **2.** *rising aloft in the air, high*: Alpes, ib. 3, 474: cacumen, Catull. 64, 240: quercus, Virg. Aen. 3, 680: arces, ib. 3, 291: capra cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119. **II.** In Arnob., *vain, fleeting*, aeriae spes, 2, p. 86.

āĕrīzūsa, ae, *f.* = ἀερίζουσα, *a kind of precious stone*, acc. to Salmas., *the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 8, 37.

aero, ōnis, *m.*, *a wicker basket, hamper*: Vitr. 5, 12: Plin. 36, 14, 21.

āĕrŏīdēs, ae, *adj.* = ἀεροειδής, *like air, sky-blue*: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21.

āĕrŏmantīa, ae, *f.* = ἀερομαντεία, *divination from the air, aëromancy*, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

aerōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *abounding in copper* or *bronze*, Fest. p. 17: aerosum aurum, *gold that contains a large proportion of copper*, Plin. 33, 5, 29: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41.

aerūca, ae, *f.* [aes] *a kind of verdigris*, Vitr. 7, 12.

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *full of copper rust, rusty*: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, *fin.*: lamellae, id. Br. Vit. 12.

aerūgo, ĭnis, *f. rust of copper*: aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. **2.** *the verdigris prepared from the same*, Plin. 34, 11, 26. **3.** Poet.: *money*: si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem, *the old bag with all its dross*, Juv. 13, 61. **II.** Fig., *envy, ill-will*: haec est aerugo mera, *sheer malice* or *spite*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5. **2.** *avarice*: animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, Hor. A. P. 330: [aes: so ferrugo, lanugo, *etc.*]

aerumna, ae, *f. toil, both bodily and mental, need, hardship, distress, calamity*, etc.: moeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 18: uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Pl. Am. 1, 2, 26: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. in Non. 23, 8: aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065: Herculis aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 35: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51: collecta viatica multis aerumnis, *with much hardship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: animus aequus optumum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71. **2.** In later Lat. for *defeat* (of an army): Amm. 15, 4. [Words in -umna are rare: cf. alumna and columna. Pott compares aer- with the Sans. roots *yas*, "to strive," and *yat*, "to vex."]

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *full of trouble, calamitous*: Lucr. 6, 1230; App. M. 1, p. 102: [aerumna: if formed according to analogy, it would presuppose a verb aerumno.]

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *full of trouble, suffering, wretched*: miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7. *Sup.* Cic. Clu. § 201.

aerumnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* from aerumna, acc. to Festus: *a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle.*

aeruscātor, ōris, *m.* [aerusco] *an itinerant juggler*, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, are, 1. *v. a.* [aes] *to obtain one's living as a vagrant juggler* or *mendicant philosopher*, etc., aeruscare, aera undique, id est pecunias colligere, Fest.: Gell. 9, 2: Sen. Clem. 2, 6.

aes, aeris, *n. copper ore*: aes Cyprium whence, cuprum, *copper*: scoria aeris, *copper-dross* or *scoria*, Plin. 34, 11, 24: flos aeris, *flowers of copper*, ib.: squama aeris, *scales of copper*, Cels. 2, 12, *in.*: aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30: conflare et temperare, ib. 7, 56, 57. **2.** a composition of *copper and tin*, i. e., *bronze*. The word should not be translated *brass*, since brass is a combination of *copper and zinc*, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to contain no zinc; *v.* Smith's Ant. 25. **II.** Met., *every thing made of copper or bronze*, (as *statues, weapons, armour, tables, money*, etc.): aes sonit, franguntur hastae, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. in Non. 504, 32: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, i. e. *the brazen tables of the laws*, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: statua ex aere, ib. 9, 6: ducere aliquem ex aere, *to cast one's image in bronze*, Plin. 7, 38: ducere aera, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: ardentes clipeos atque aera micantia cerno, Virg. Aen. 2, 734: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98. **III.** *money*, since the first Rom. coins were made of copper: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, *borrowed from the bankers* or *money-dealers in the forum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1: hic meret aera liber Sosiis, *earns them money*, Hor. A. P. 345: etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 159. Hence the phrases, **1.** aes alienum, lit., *the money of another* hence, *a debt*: habere aes alienum, *to be in debt*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: suscipere, *to borrow*, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14 and 24: in aes alienum incidere, *to get* or *fall into debt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt*, id. Verr. 4, 6, 11: laborare ex aere alieno Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare aliquem aere alieno, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 20: aere alieno exire, id. Phil. 11, 6. **2.** In aere meo est. Fig., *he is in my pay* or *service*; *he is my supporter*, or *adherent*: in animo habui, te in aere meo esse, propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem, id. Fam

3, 62. 3. Alicujus aeris esse, to be *of some value*, Gell. 18, 5. 4. In aere suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. Ep. 87. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium, and Smith's Ant. 728, *a.* IV. Sometimes = as, *the standard unit of the coinage* (cf. as): hence aes grave, *the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted, *viz.* a pound to the As): denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12. So aes alone in *gen. sing.* for assium: aeris millies, *one hundred millions*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui millibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11. Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (*i.e.* quadrante), lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152. V. *wages, pay.* 1. *a soldier's pay* = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4: aere dirutus miles, *a soldier who has forfeited his pay*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 33. Hence in plur. like stipendia for *military service*, ib. 2. *reward, payment*, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that aims at reward*, Sen. Ep. 88. VI. In plur. aera, *counters, the items of a calculation:* si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. in Non. 3, 18.

aesălōn, ōnis, *m.* = αἰσάλων, *the merlin*, Falco aesalon, Linn., the smallest of the hawk tribe, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

aeschrŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = αἰσχρολογία, in rhetoric, *an expression indecorously ambiguous, a double entendre*, Diom. p. 445 P.

aeschȳnŏmĕnē, es, *f.* = αἰσχυνομένη (ashamed), *a sensitive plant*, Mimosa polycantha, Willdenow, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

aescŭlētum (esc.), i, *n.* [aesculus] *a forest of oaks*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

aescŭlĕus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of oak:* aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, *i. e. an oaken garland*, Ov. M. 1, 449.

aescŭlīnus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

aescŭlus, i, *f. the tallest species of oak, the winter* or *Italian oak* (*with edible acorns*), *sacred to Jupiter:* Virg. G. 2, 290: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17.

aestas, ātis, *f. the hot season:* Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42. In a restricted sense: *the summer:* cum affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, id. Oecon. in Non. 161, 2: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, id. Att. 4, 2: nova, Virg. Aen. 1, 430: ignea, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23: summa, Cic. Verr. 5, 31 *in.:* exacta, Sall. J. 61: anni aestas, *summer-time*, Gell. 2, 21: per aestatem liquidam, *the calm summer air*, Virg. G. 4, 59: id. Aen. 6, 707. II. Met. *a year* (chiefly as the season of a campaign): quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39. III. *freckles:* aestates, Plin. 28, 12, 50. [Aes-tas prob. contains the same root as *ur-o, us-tus.*]

aestĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aestus fero] *bringing* or *producing heat:* ignis, Lucr. 1, 663: Virg. G. 2, 353. 2. *sultry, hot:* Libyes arva, Lucan. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aestimo] *valuable, estimable:* Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the money-value of a thing, the setting a value upon:* in censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, *the valuation of corn to be furnished*, ib. 3, 92: aequa facta aestimatione, *at a fair valuation*, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: aestimatio poenae, *the assessment of a fine*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54: aestimatio litium, *the assessment of damages in a suit*, id. Clu. 41: lex de multarum aestimatione, Liv. 4, 30: aestimatio possessionum et rerum, *an appraisement of estates and personal property*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, *to accept an estate at a full valuation:* a Marco Laberio C. Albinius praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. And Met. aestimationes = praedia, *estates:* quoniam aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, ib. 9, 18. Ironically: aestimationem accipere, *to suffer loss*, ib. 16. II. In gen. Fig.: *a valuation:* bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, id. Fin. 3, 10, 34: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell. 1, 127: aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14. III. Poet.: *the worth of a thing*, Cat. 12, 11.

aestĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a valuer, appraiser:* frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35 *fin.:* callidi rerum aestimatores prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, id. Parad. 6, 3. 2. Fig.: *an estimator* or *valuer* (not in a pecuniary sense): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, id. Marc. 5: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1.

aestĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to valuation:* judicium, Gai. 18: actio, Ulp. Dig. 19, 3.

aestĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [aestimo] = aestimatio (only in the Abl.): in aestimatu est (mel) e thymo, Plin. 11, 15. aetatis, Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

aestĭmĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] = aestimatio, acc. to Fest.

aestĭmĭum, i, *n.* [id.] = aestimatio: Hyg. de Limit. p. 152: Frontin. de Colon. p. 127.

aestĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to value, appraise* (in money), with *gen.* or *abl. pretii*, or with *adv.:* domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44: frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 3, 92: tenuissime, ib. 4, 16: magno, id. Parad. 6, 3. Hence litem alicui *or* alicujus, *to assess the damages*, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis, Ascon. upon Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 13: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituant, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Also in proceedings before a judex: cf. Smith's Ant. 647, b. II. Fig.: *to estimate, to value* (not in a pecuniary sense): ii expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. in Senat. 6 *fin.* Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *Abl.*, denoting the standard: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: Aquitaniam, quae pars ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, *is to be reckoned as a third part*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo aestimare, Sall. C. 10: virtutem annis aestimare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vita aestimare, *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 5, 5: nec Macedonas veteri fama, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos, Just. 30, 4. 2. with the words denoting the value, in the *gen.* or *abl.* poet. also with nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum, Nep. Cat. 1: unius assis aestimare, Cat. 5, 2: permagno, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo: sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Transl. of Epicharmus in Cic Tusc. 1, 8, 15. 3. with a *rel. clause* aestumabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall. J. 35: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57. [Prob. root AES, "money," with term. -timo or -tumo.]

aestīva, orum, *n. plu.* v. aestivus.

aestīvālis, e, *adj.* = aestivus, *pertaining to summer:* circulus, *the tropic of Cancer*, Hyg Astr 3, 24.

aestīvē, *adv. summer-like:* aestive admodum viaticati sumus, *we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner*, i. e. *scantily*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 30.

aestīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestivus] *to spend the summer:* mihi greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: aestivare Tusculi, Suet. Galb. 4.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas] *pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer:* aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: temporibus aestivis, *summer time* dies aestivos, *summer days*, id. Verr. 5, 31: locus aestivus, *suitable for a summer residence*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: sol, Virg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus, deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, *through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv. 22, 14: aves, *birds which migrate on the approach of winter*, id. 5, 6: animalia, *vermin*, Plin. 9, 47, 71: expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell. 2, 114: castra, *a summer camp* (v. Smith's Ant. 244), Suet. Claud. 1. II. *Subst.* aestiva, orum, *n. plu. a summer camp*, τὰ θερινά: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: sub tempus aestivorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: dimittere cohortes in aestiva, Suet. Aug. 49: aestiva praetoris (ironically), *a residence for pleasure*, Cic. Verr. 5, 37. 2. *a campaign:* superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: *a military expedition*, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. Pis. 40: perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem. Vell. 2, 105. 3. *summer pastures:* Plin. 24, 6, 19. Meton. for *the cattle themselves*, Virg. G. 3, 472.

aestŭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [aestuo] *foaming, fermenting:* confectio, Pall. 11, 17.

aestŭans, antis, *part.* [aestuo].

aestŭārĭum, i, *n.* [aestus] Lit. *a tide-place, a firth* or *creek, an estuary*, ἀνάχυσις (Aestuaria sunt omnia, qua mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit, Fest. s. v.): pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: prima aestuaria, nondum accrescente unda, transiere, Tac. A. 2, 8. 2. *a morass:* in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. 3. *an air-hole, air-shaft* (in mines), Plin. 31, 3, 28.

aestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aestuo] *a boiling up, fermentation.* Fig.: *of mind*, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestus] *to boil, to rage:* aestuat, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as the fire rages in the closed furnaces*, Virg. G. 4, 263. II. Met. of the effects of fire, *to be warm* or *hot.* 1. Of things: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribilitae aestuant, occurrite, *while the cakes are still warm*, Pl. Poen. prol. 43: torridus aestuat aër. *glows*, Prop. 2, 28, 3. 2. Of persons Lycurgi leges erudiunt juventutem esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: aestuare sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514. 3. Fig. of the sea: *to rise in waves* or *billows* (cf. aestus): Maura aestuat unda, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 4: gurges, Virg. Aen. 6, 296. 4. of other things: *to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed:* in ossibus humor, id. G. 4 308: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr 5, 1096. Of an agitated crowd: Prud. 11, 228. III. Fig.: of the passions and understanding: *to be passionately inflamed* or *excited:* aestuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 23: desiderio alicujus, id. Fam. 7, 18: invidia, Sall. C. 23: ingens in corde pudor Virg. Aen. 12, 666: rex in illa aestuat. Ov. M. 6, 490: tectus magis aestuat ignis (= amor), ib. 4, 64: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. 10, 169. 2. *to vacillate, to be in doubt, be undecided:* dubitatione. Cic. Verr. 2, 30: aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat, Quint 10, 7, 33. aestuante rege, Just. 1, 10.

aestŭōsē, *adv. hotly, impetuously:* aestuose absorbere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 67: inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aestus] *hot, sultry:* aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: aestuosissimi dies, id. 34, 12, 28: syrtes, *the burning syrtes*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: oraclum Jovis inter aestuosi, *of Jupiter ammon in the Libyan desert*, Cat. 7, 5. **II.** *greatly agitated, in violent ebullition:* freta, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15.

aestus, ūs (and aesti, Pac.), *m.* Prop. of fire: *heat, fire:* fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, *heat and cold are blended*, Lucr. 6, 364: fervore atque aestu (balneorum) anima interclusa, Liv. 23, 7: exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Virg. Aen. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 51. In plur.: neque frigora, neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81: aestibus mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, *in the mid-day heats*, Virg. G. 3, 331. **Fig.** of fever, inflammation, etc.: ulceris aestus, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. **2.** *the ebb and flow of the sea, tide:* quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.:* minuente aestu, *at the ebb of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: luna plena maritimos aestus maximos in oceano efficere consuevit, ib. 4, 29: secundus, Sall. Frgm. in Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, id. in Non. 138, 8: aestus totos campos inundaverat, Curt. 9, 9, 18. **3.** *the surge* or *surf of the sea:* fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: delphines aestum secabant, Virg. Aen. 8, 674: furit aestus arenis, ib. 1, 107. Also of *the boiling up of water:* exsultant aestu latices, ib. 7, 462. Also of the Epicurean flux of atoms, Lucr. 6, 926. And of the magnetic fluid, ib. 1001, *seq.* **II.** Gen. and Fig.: *any violent commotion*, esp. of the passions or understanding: hominum gĕnus belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love*, Ov. H. 15, 25. **2.** *a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, anxiety:* qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Virg. Aen. 12, 486: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. [From the same root as aestas, q. v.]

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from aevitas, Prisc. 595, P.] (*gen. plur.* usu. aetatum; but also aetatium, Vell. 2, 89: Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17, et alii), *time of life, age:* quid est in hominis vita diu? da enim supremum tempus, exspectemus Tartessiorum regis aetatem, Cic. de Sen. 19, 69: a primo tempore aetatis, id. Leg. 1, 4, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. Off. 1, 34: flos aetatis, *i. e. youth*, id. Phil. 2, 2. So bona aetas, id. de Sen. 14: and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4: mala aetas, *old age*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6. So infirma, ingravescens, affecta, *etc.* Sometimes AETAS = senectus, *old age*, and sometimes = juventus, *youth*, according to the context: aetate non quis obtuerier *through age*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 154: ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39: dedecora, quae aetas ipsius pertulit, *his youth*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, *those who were either too old or too young to bear arms*, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship*, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, *we have now reached that time of life*, id. Fam. 6, 20. And of lifeless things: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quinquaginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it bears its years well*, id. in Macr. Sat. 2, 3, 3: aetas arborum, Plin. 16, 28, 5 **II.** *life*, in gen., without reference to its periods: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: aetatem gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem aetatem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2. **III.** *a period of time, an age:* heroicae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, ib. 1, 3, 5: nostra aetate, *in our times*, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iph. 1: *the ages of the world*, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov. Met. 1, 89, et seqq. aetas = centum annos, ib. 12, 188. **IV.** *time* or *duration* in gen.: omnia fert aetas, Virg. E. 9, 51: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9.

V. From denoting the period of individual or collective life, it is employed to denote the persons themselves: sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, *i. e.* tibi, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 1: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, *i. e.* innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Cal. 4. **VI.** *Adv.:* aetatem = semper, perpetuo, *through the whole life, continually:* at tu aegrota, si lubet, per me, aetatem quidem, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 22. **2.** = diu, longo tempore, *a long while:* an abiit jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years*, Lucr. 6, 236: in aetate, *sometimes, at any time*, Plaut.

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim., a tender* or *effeminate age:* in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic Fin. 5, 20, 55. **2.** Met.: *youthful passion, voluptuousness:* monuit, ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16.

aeternābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aeterno] *everlasting:* divitia, Att. in Non. 475, 24: urbs, *i. e. Rome*, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3.

aeternālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *everlasting* aeternali somno sacrum, Grut. 752, 3 lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aeternus] *eternity:* fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, *from eternity, eternally*, id. Fat. 14. **2.** *imperishableness*, synon. with *immortalitas:* mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Pis. 3. Also of things of long duration. cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55. **3.** *a title of the emperors*, like *divinitas, majestas*, etc.: rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep. 10, 87.

aeternō, *adv. everlastingly:* aeterno virere, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

aeterno, are, 1. *v. a.* [aeternus] *to perpetuate, to immortalize:* literis ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. in Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. *aeviternus*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2] lit. *age-lasting*, as *αἰώνιος*, *lasting for a long time:* nec est ligno ulli aeternior natura (*de vite*), Plin. 14, 2: ablue corpus illuvie aeternisque sordibus squalidum, *ancient, inveterate*, Curt. 4, 1, 22. **2.** *everlasting, eternal:* Deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: non modo aeternam sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21: sollicitudo, Sall. J. 31: amor, Virg. Aen. 8, 394: ver, Ov. M. 1, 107: aeterna urbs, *the eternal city*, i. e. *Rome*, Tib. 2, 5, 23. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or poet. aeternum: *for ever:* urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 28, 28: sedet aeternumque sedebit infelix Theseus, Virg. Aen. 6, 617: serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.

aethălus, i, *m.* = *αἴθαλος*, *a sort of Egyptian grape, the soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

aether, ĕris, and Gr. ĕros, *m.* = *αἰθήρ*, *the upper, pure air, ether* (opp. to *aër*, the lower atmospheric air, Lucr. 8, 499): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: cf. ib. c. 33. **II.** Met.: *heaven:* quod nostri coelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac. in Delr. Synt. 113: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524. **2.** *air*, in gen.: clamor ad coelum per aethera vagit, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100. ferar per liquidum aethera vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 2: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. Aen. 7, 65. **3.** *the upper world:* aethere in alto duros perferre labores, ib. 6, 436. Aether was personified as a deity: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 17: so, tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus aether, Virg. G. 2, 325: v. Smith's Biog. and Myth., s. v.

aethĕrĭus and **aethĕrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = *αἰθέριος*, *pertaining to the ether, ethereal:* sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: coelestis altissima aethereaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin* post ignem aetheria domo subductum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. Met. **1.** *pertaining to heaven, heavenly:* arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: aurae (others read umbrae), Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, *which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, *heavenly inspiration, ἐνθουσιασμόν*, Ov. F. 1, 473. **2.** *pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aurae, id. 3, 406: aqua, *rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682. **3.** *pertaining to the upper world:* vesci aura aetheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 547. *Comp.* aetherior, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 68.

aethĭŏpĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = *αἰθιοπίς*, *a species of sage*, prob. Salvia Aethiopis, Linn., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

aethĭops, ŏpis, *m.* *Αἰθίοψ*, *an Ethiopian:* for a black man, gen.: derideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: used as *adj. dull, stupid:* cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic. post Red. 6. Hence Aethiopis occursus is considered a bad omen, Flor. 4, 7.

aethra, ae, *f.* = *αἴθρα*, *the air:* surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans ales in aethra, Virg. Aen. 12, 247. **2.** *the clear, cloudless sky:* caerula, Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: flammea, Att. in Macr. 6, 4: siderea, Virg. Aen. 3, 585.

aetĭŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *αἰτιολογία*, *an allegation of reasons:* aetiologia est cum proponimus aliquid, ejusque causam et rationem reddimus, Isid. Orig. 2, 21. Cf. Sen. Ep. 95, *fin.*

āĕtītēs, ae, *f.* = *ἀετίτης* (fr. *ἀετός*, *an eagle*), *a stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone:* nodules of quart containing a cavity lined with crystals; also certain ores of iron, Plin. 10, 3, 4.

āĕtītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀετῖτις*, *a precious stone of the colour of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

aevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aevum, Prisc. 595, P.] the old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: si morbus aevitasve vitium escit, *advanced age*, Gell. 20, 1.

aeviternus, v. aeternus.

aevum, i, *n.* [In Plaut. and Lucr. aevus, i, *m.*] (Mostly poet. for aetas.) *a space of time:* in coelo ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruantur, Cic. Somn. Sc. 3: so for *eternity*, plagis vexata per aevum, Lucr. 1, 634: cf. ib. 950: in aevum, *for all time*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3

II. *Time of life, age:* (natura humana) imbecilla atque aevi brevis, Sall J. 1: in annis aevum agere, Pac in

Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: degere, Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, ib. 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *youth*, Ov. M. 9, 436: integer aevi, *in the prime of life*, Virg. Aen. 9, 255. **2.** *old age:* confectus aevo, ib. 11, 85: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. Also of things; aevum arborum, Plin. 17, 1, 1. **III.** *age* or *generation:* ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23; simulacrum tot aevis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2. **2.** *the men living in the same age,* ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: de quibus consensus aevi judicaverint, Plin. 14, 6, 8. **IV.** *duration* or *time* in gen.: omnia vitiata dentibus aevi, Ov. M. 15, 235: per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1. [Connected with *αἰϜών, αἰϜεί*, etc. In the Etruscan *aifil* signified "age."]

āfer, fra, frum, *adj. African:* Afra avis, *i.e.* gallina Numidica, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

af-făber (adf.), bra, brum, *adj. skilful, ingenious:* literas affabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābĭlis (adf.), e, *adj.* [affari], lit. *that can be spoken to:* hence, *easy of access, courteous, affable:* cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: affabilis, blandus, Nep. Alc. 1, 3: nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. Aen. 3, 621: affabilior, Sen. Ep. 79. *Sup.* prob. not used.

affābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [affabilis] *affability, politeness, courtesy:* comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *courteously, politely,* Macr. S. 7, 2: affabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

affābrē, *adv. ingeniously, skilfully:* (signum dei) affabre atque antiquo artificio factum, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 5, 14.

affăbrĭcātus (adf.), a, um, *adapted by art:* consuetudo quasi affabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7: [ad and fabricatus].

affāmen (adf.), ĭnis, *n. an accosting, address* (for affatus): blando affamine, App. Met. 11, p. 260: [affari. cf. affabilis].

affānĭae, arum, *f. plu. empty chatter, idle jests:* affanias adblaterare, App. Met. 9, p. 221: affanias effutire, ib. 10, p. 243.

affāri (adf.), ātus, 1. *v. dep.* Of this verb the only forms in use are, the present indicative (but not in the first person sing.), the perfect participle, the infinitive, and the 2nd person sing. of the imperative: *to speak to, accost:* licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flamininum ille, Cic. de Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 253; hostem supplex affare superbum, Virg. Aen. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Ach. 1, 251: ubi me affamini, Curt. 4, 11: precando affamur Vestam, *address in prayer,* Ov. F. 6, 303: sic positum affati discedite corpus, *say farewell to,* Virg. Aen. 2, 644: affari extremum, ib. 9, 484. **2.** Augur. *t. t. (pass.) to fix the limits of the auspices:* effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; affantur qui in his fines sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: cf. App. M. 11, p. 265

af-fātim (adf.), also written ad fatim, *adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly:* affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 11: miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiata (aquila), Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commeatum affatim, Sall. J. 43: de cystiso affatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43: used like abunde and satis as a subst. with *Gen.:* divitiarum affatim est, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just 1, 8. **II.** In later Lat. with an adj.: affatim onustus, App. Met. 9, p. 221: feminae affatim multae, Amm. 14, 6.

affātus (adf.), *Part.* from affari.

affātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affari] *a speaking to, address:* quo nunc reginam ambire furentem audeat affatu? Virg. Aen. 4, 284: affatus reddere, Stat. Silv. 2, 4, 7: ora solvere ad affatus, Sil. 17, 340. **2.** *the command or rescript of an emperor,* Just. Cod. 5, 4, 23: Imp. Leo Cod. 1, 26, 6.

affectātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affecto] *an eager desire for* (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: decoris, Plin. 11, 37, 56: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, *in their desire to pass for Germans,* Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to the empire,* Suet. Tit. 9. **II.** *careful study prompted by fondness for the subject:* magna coeli affectatione compertum, Plin. 2, 18, 82. **III.** In rhetoric, *effort without effect, affectation, conceit:* ad malam affectationem pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius affectatione, id. 1, 6, 11.

affectātō, *adv.* [id.] *zealously,* Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affectātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strives after:* justi amoris, Eutr. 10, 7.—In a bad sense: nimius risûs affectator, Quint. 6, 3, 3.

affectātrix (adf.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who strives for:* sapientia affectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectātus (adf.), a, um, *Part* (affecto). In rhet.: *choice, far-fetched, studied:* auribus nitidius aliquid atque affectatius (alii leg. effectius) postulantibus, Quint. 12, 10, 45: affectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10.

affectē (adf.), *adv. feelingly, sensibly,* Tert. An. 45.

affectĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afficio] *the being affected or touched, feeling,* = *πάθος:* Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut: laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: ib. 2, 58: but it is used gen. to denote a *condition of body or mind,* whether permanent or transient. **I.** Of the body: *its settled constitution:* tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. **II.** Of the mind: *a frame of mind,* Gr. *διάθεσις:* virtus est affectio animi constans conveniensque, ib. 4, 15, 34: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, *right feelings,* ib. 2, 18, 43: animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 3, 6, 29. **III.** Of other things: comparantur ea quae aut majora, aut minora, aut paria dicuntur: in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas affectio, id. Top. 18, 68: affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, *the disposition of the stars,* id. Fat. 4. **IV.** *a favourable disposition, love, goodwill:* simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum affectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra affectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1. **V.** *the loved object:* affectiones, *children,* Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3. **VI.** Legal. *t. t. legal power:* furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia affectionem tenendi non habent, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 60. [Affectio denotes a *state,* whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, refectio, *etc.* denote an *act.*]

affectĭōsē, *adv. affectionately,* Serv. ad Virg. E. 9, 27.

affectĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [affectus] *full of attachment,* Tert. Anim. 19.

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [afficio] *to strive after, to pursue, enter on:* (affectare est pronum animum ad faciendum habere. Fest. p. 2:) ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam *that is your aim,* Pl. Men. 4, 3, 12: b gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, *attack me,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: cur opus affectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: affectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish,* Liv. 28, 18: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas sc. navem, *of reaching it with his hand* (of the giant Polyphemus), Virg. Aen. 3, 670: *Pass.* affectari morbo, *to be seized by disease,* Liv. 29, 10, *init.* **II.** *to aspire to, to aim at* (in either a good or a bad sense): munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: coelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: regnum coeleste, id. M. 1, 152: regnum, Liv. 1, 46: honorem, Sall. J. 64: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7. Also with *Inf.* as object: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39 qui esse docti affectant, Quint. 10, 1, 97. **III.** In the histt.: *to seek to draw to oneself:* civitates formidine affectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17. **IV.** Post-Aug. *to assume falsely* or *ostentatiously, to feign, affect:* crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16.

affector (adf.), atus, 1. *verb. dep.* [afficio] *to strive after:* affectatus est regnum, Varr. in Diom. p. 377 P. **2.** *to have an inclination for:* ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectŭōsē, *adv. affectionately,* Cassiod. Ep. 3, 4. *Sup.* Sidon. Ep. 4, 11.

affectŭōsus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affectus] *full of inclination* or *love, kind:* piam affectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11.

affectus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [afficio] *endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed:* lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Pl. As. 3, 2, 28: homo affectus audacia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 84: corpora simili affecta figura, *endowed with a similar form,* Lucr. 2, 341: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum quo in se ipsum, id. Fin. 1, 20: animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, id. Partit. 10. **II.** *attacked, weakened, indisposed:* Fig.: only in the histt.: res affectae, *disordered circumstances, an ill condition:* (Cicero says, *male* affecta respublica, Fam. 13, 68): opem rebus affectis orare, Liv. 6, 3: affecta res familiaris, id. 5, 10: affectam fidem praejuvisse, *broken credit,* Tac. H. 3, 65. *Sup.* remiges inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84. **III.** *almost concluded, nearly ended:* bellum affectum videmus, et vere ut dicam paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: cf. ib. 12, 29: affecta jam prope aestate, id. Oec. in Non.: affecta aetas, id. Verr. 4, 43, 95: jamque hieme affecta mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 505.

affectus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [afficio] *a state* or *disposition of body or mind* (esp. the latter). **1.** Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 18. **2.** Of the mind: affectuum duae sunt species: alterum Graeci *πάθος* vocant, alterum *ἦθος,* Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: diversos affectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 10: affectu tacito laetari, Ov. M. 7, 147. **II.** Post-Aug. *a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy:* opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10. parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: affectu jura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11: *passion:* affectus sunt motus animi improbabiles subiti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75. **III.** In Lucan and later prose, *the objects beloved* (in plur.)· tenuit nostros [illegible] cos affectus, Lucan. 8, 132: milites, quorum affectus in Albano monte erant, *wives and children*, Capit. Maxim. 13. **IV.** Legal, t. t. *the power of giving free consent:* hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia affectu carent, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1.

af-fĕro (adf.), attŭli (adt.), allātum (adl.), afferre (adf.), *3. v. a.* Constr. aliquid ad aliquem *or* alicui; *to bring* or *convey to* (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, *etc.*): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 21: bruma niveis affert, Lucr. 5, 745: affer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: nuces, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum, veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63: afferre literas, ad aliquem *or* alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6: afferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake oneself to a place:* huc me affero, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 6: huc te affers, Virg. Aen. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, ib. 3, 345: and *pass.* afferri: urbem afferimur, ib. 7, 217: in the same sense, afferre pedem: abite illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis, Cat. 14, 21: Fig.: of abstractions: pacem ad vos affero, Pl. Am. prol. 32: crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: nulla fama afferebatur, ib. 6, 36: quam existimationem, quam honestatem in judicium attulit, eam liceat secum ex hoc loco efferre, Cic. Quint. 31, 99: hic Stoicus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, *makes use of*, id. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, ib. 3, 12, 45: consulatum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, *to offer violence*, Cic. Phil. 2, 7: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, *to lend a hand, to aid:* pro se quisque manus affert, id. Verr. 1, 26, 67: or, *to lay hands on, assail:* sibi manus, *to commit suicide*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Also of things: manus templo, *to rob* or *plunder it*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open*, id. Att. 3, 15: manus beneficio suo, *to nullify*, Sen. Benef. 2, 5, *extr.* **II.** *to bring as news, to announce, publish:* constr. *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid*, or *acc.* with *inf.:* istud quod affers, aures exspectant meae, Pl. As. 2, 2, 65: ii qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, id. Fam. 2, 14: magnum enim, quod afferebatur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: exploratores missi attulerunt, quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, Liv. 8, 17: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, *news was brought*, id. 10, 45: idem ex Hispania allatum, Tac. H. 1, 76. **III.** *to bring on, to cause, to impart:* aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: ut ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, sic in omni re doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam afferre, id. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem afferre, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: afferre opinionem populo, *to make folks believe*, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18. **IV.** *to bring forward as a reason* or *excuse, to allege:* with or without *causa:* quam causam afferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas affers, Cic. Att. 11, 15: rationes quoque cur hoc ita sit afferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: nihil afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, *they assert nothing to the purpose*, id. de Sen. 6: quid enim poterit dicere? an aetatem afferet? *i. e. as an excuse*, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364. Also absol.: et cur credam, afferre possum, *I can give my reasons*, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70. **V.** Afferre aliquid, *to contribute, to help, assist:* negat Epicurus, diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad remp. attulimus, si modo aliquid attulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: quid enim oves aliud afferunt, nisi, *etc.*, id N. D. 2, 63. **VI.** *to bring forth, produce* (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt, id. Off. 1, 15: magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit, Plin. Ep. 1, 13.

af-fĭcĭo (adf.), affēci (adf.), affectum (adf.), *3. v. a.* [facio], Lit. *to do something to, to affect* or *touch the mind* or *body, to impart, bestow*, etc. with *adv.*, *abl.*, or dependent clause: ut animos eorum ita afficiat, ut eos quocunque velit trahere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: varie sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4: affici a gratia, a voluptate, ib. 5, 12: (Amphitruo) praeda atque agro adoreaque affecit populares suos, *has enriched his countrymen with booty, land, and renown*, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 38: membra dolore afficiuntur, *the limbs are seized with pain*, Lucr. 3, 495. afficere aliquem beneficio, *to benefit*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: honoribus, *to honour*, id. Mil. 29: laetitia, *to gladden*, ib. 28: Caes. B. G. 5, 48: cruciatu, *to torture*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: poena, *to punish*, id. Rosc. Am. 39: supplicio, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: honore, *to honour*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: populum servitute, *to subjugate*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: sepultura, *to bury*, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: incommodo, *to put to inconvenience*, Caes. B. G. 7, 16: magna difficultate afficiebatur qua ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset, *he encountered a great difficulty as to how*, etc., ib. 6: corpora affecta tabe, *attacked by pestilence*, Liv. 4, 30: is terror milites hostesque in diversum affecit, Tac. A. 11, 19: and *absol.* primum est ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur, Quint. 6, 2. **II.** *to affect injuriously, to weaken:* ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. 28, 15: pulmo totus afficitur, Cels. 4, 7: Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit, Tac. A. 4, 45: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus afficit, Ov. M. 6, 255. **III.** In later Lat. *to treat, use:* Papin. Dig. 37, 12, 5.

affictīcĭus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affictus] *added to, annexed:* Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictĭo, ōnis (adf.), *f. an adding to:* Phaedr. 4, 13, 1.

affictus, a, um, *Part.* [affingo].

af-fīgo (adf.), ixi, ixum, *3. v. a.* (affixet sync. for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *to fasten to, to fix on:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 392: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3: literam ad caput, *to brand the forehead*, id. Rosc. Am. 20: aliquem cuspide ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci affigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis affixa delubris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: radicem terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri turris, id. Aen. 9, 536. **II.** Fig.: *to impress upon, instil into:* aliquid animo, Quint. 2, 7, 18: literas pueris, id. 1, 1, 25.

af-fĭgūro (adf.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to form after a model:* Gell. 4, 9, 12.

affingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, *3. v. a.* Lit. *to shape one thing by another:* hence, *to adapt:* with *dat.:* huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, *is not applicable to*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 68: addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, *they add pure inventions of their own, and adapt actual facts to suit the rumours*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: as the object of adapting one thing to another is that it may be applied or added to it: hence, **II.** *to add, annex*, frequently with the implied notion of *error, falsity, etc.*; though this is mostly indicated by the context: alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 36: faciam ut intelligatis quid error affinxerit, quid invidia conflarit, id. Clu. 4: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostra, neque falsa afficta esse videatur, id. Manil. 4, 10. **III** *to attribute* (*wrongly*): peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. Or. 22: cui crimen affingeretur, Tac. A. 14, 62. **IV** Without a *dat.*: *to shape* or *form in addition, create:* multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1. 52. **2.** *to forge*, literas, App M. 4, 139.

affīnis (adf.), e, *adj.* (abl. affini; but affine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9). Lit. *at the border:* hence, *bordering, neighbouring, adjacent:* with *dat.* gens affinis Mauris, Liv. 28, 17. **II.** *connected with, concerned in, privy to:* with *dat.* or *gen.* publicis negotiis affinis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 55: duos solos video affines ei turpitudini judicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori affinis, id. Cat. 4, 3: rei capitalis affinem, *implicated in, guilty*, id. Verr. 2, 38: noxae, Liv. 39, 14: affinis cupiditatis, idolatriae, etc. Tert. **III.** as a substantive, = finis: demonstratio affinium quae novos fines inter fundos constituit, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 2. **2.** *a relation by marriage* (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife (v. cognati). Megadorus meus affinis, *my son-in-law*, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 14: tu, me affinem tuum; tu affinem tuam, filiam meam repulisti, Cic. Post. Red. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et affinibus, id. Clu. 14: pater meus praecepit uti vos mihi cognatorum, vos in affinium loco ducerem, Sall J. 14.

affīnĭtas (adf.), ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* affinitatium, Just. 17, 3), [affinis] *neighbourhood:* appendices pertinent ad culturam propter affinitatem, Varr R. R. 1, 16. **II.** *relationship by marriage:* ubi affinitatem inter nos nostram astrinxeris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 73: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: in affinitatem alicujus pervenire, Nep. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1. **2.** *the persons related:* patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 75. **III.** Fig. *union, connection* (rare): literarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per affinitatem literarum, qui φώρ Graece, Latine *fur* est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est affinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf.), *adv. with assurance* or *certainty:* affirmanter praedicere, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

affirmātē (adf.), *adv. certainly, positively:* quod affirmate quasi Deo teste promiseris, id tenendum est, Cic Off. 3, 29. *Sup.* affirmatissime scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affirmātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo] *a positive* or *deliberate assertion, the averment of a fact or statement:* est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: in spem veniebant ejus affirmatione de reliquis adjungendis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annalium affirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4: multa affirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

affirmātīvus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affirmatus] in gram.: *affirmative:* species verborum, Diomed. p. 390 P.

affirmātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [affirmo] *one who asserts* or *affirms:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 4: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to make steady, to strengthen additionally, to corroborate:* ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi R. virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deûm affirmavit, id. A. 14, 22. **II.** *to assert positively* or *solemnly, to asseverate:* dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, quæram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3: jurejurando Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos affirmant, Tac. G. 2: affirmavit non daturum se, Suet. Aug. 42: *impers.:* ut affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.

affixĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affigo] *an* *addition* or *supplement*: continua, Non. 64, 27. **Fig.** *a zealous pursuit of*: philologiæ, Capell. 1. p. 14.

affixus, a, um, *Part.* [affigo] *fastened* or *joined to*: generally with *Dat.*: falces affixae longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: scopulo affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 553: hence **Fig.**: jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: nos in exigua parte terrae affixi, *confined to*, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus affixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *adjacent*, Plin. 3, 2. **2.** *impressed on*: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 5, 53. **3.** affixa, *n. plu.*, *the fixtures of a house*: domum instructam legavit cum omnibus affixis, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

affăgrans (adf.), antis, *blazing up*: **Fig.**: in tempore afflagranti, *in a turbulent time*, Amm. 21, 12 *fin.*

afflātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [afflo] *one who blows on* or *breathes into*, Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

afflātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [afflo] **Lit.**: *breathed* or *blown upon*: hence, *inspired*, Sibylla afflata numine, Virg. Aen. 6, 50. **II.** *touched* (*by fire*), *struck* (*by thunderbolts, etc.*): magna pars saucii afflatique incendio effugerunt, Liv. 30, 6.

afflātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing* or *breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.*: ambusti afflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes coelestes adussisse levi afflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26: frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527: Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles Tebas, *i. e.* *without aspiration*, or *h*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6. **II.** *a flash of light*: lenique afflatu simulacra refovente, Plin. 36, 15, 22. **III. Fig.**: *inspiration, enthusiasm*: instinctu divino afflatuque, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, id. N. D. 2, 66: sine quodam afflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

af-flecto (adf.), exi, 3. *v. a.* *to bend, turn*, or *direct towards*: huic si sol afflexerit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-flĕo (adf.), ēre, 2. *v. n.* *to weep at*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 72.

afflictātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto] *bodily pain*: afflictatio, aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18.

afflictātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tormentor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

afflictĭo, ōnis (adf.), *f.* [affligo] *pain of mind, torment*: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

afflicto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to toss, to dash against, harass*: naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: naves in vadis afflictarentur, *were stranded*, ib. 3, 12: tempestate adversa, vehementique vento afflictari, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: morbo, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79: equites equosque afflictare, ib. 3, 19. **II. Fig.**: to denote pain of mind, or distress in gen.: *to trouble, disquiet*: afflictari amore, Lucr. 4, 1151: afflictatur respublica, Cic. Har. Resp. 19: afflictare Italiam luxuria saevitiaque, Tac. Ann. 13, 30. Hence afflictare se *or* afflictari aliqua re, *to be greatly troubled* or *distressed*: ne te afflictes, Ter Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades afflictaret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32: de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres afflictare sese, Sall. C. 31.

afflictor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer* or *subverter*: afflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis senatus, Cic. Pis. 27 *in.*

afflictus, a, um, *Part.* [affligo] *dashed* or *flung down, damaged, shattered*, naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31. **II. Fig.**: *ill-used, wretched, distressed, desponding*: Graecia perculsa et afflicta, Cic. Flac. 7: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna at afflicta, id. Sull 31: aegritudine afflictus, id. Tusc. 4, 16: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: moerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 92: res afflictae, *ruined*, Sall. J. 76: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9. **2.** Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned, base, vile*: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: afflictiore conditione esse, id. Fam. 6 1, *fin.*: afflictis moribus, Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

afflictus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking against, a collision*: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-flīgo (adf.), ixi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* (affixint = affixerint, Front. ad M. Caes. 3, 3) *to fling, strike* or *dash against* or *down*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 15: statuam ipsius deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, Cic. Pis. 38: monumentum, id. Coel. 32: domum, id. Dom. 40: ad scopulos afflicta navis, id. Rab. 9, 25: (alces) si quo afflictae casu conciderint, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, ita ut ad unam omnes constratae eliderentur, *tossed them about*, or *beat them down*, id. B. C. 3, 27: ubi scalae comminutae, qui supersteterant, afflicti sunt, *were dashed down*, Sall. J. 60: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et affligeret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: aquila duos corvos afflixit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96: affligere caput saxo, *to dash his head against a stone*, Tac. A. 4, 45: trierarchus fusti caput ejus afflixit, *broke his head with a stick*, ib. 14, 8. **II. Fig.**: *to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down*: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos: et cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos afflixit, id. Fam. 14, 4: Pompeius ipse se afflixit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et affligit homines, id. de Sen. 10: animos affligere et debilitare metu, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, *to lessen* or *degrade it*, Cic. Brut. 12: affligere causam susceptam, *to abandon a suit, let it fall*, id. Sest. 41.

af-flo (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *to blow* or *breathe on*: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. 22, 43: cum udam (fabam) ventus afflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3: afflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 147: afflatus aura, Suet. Tib. 72. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, *etc.*: calidum membris afflare vaporem, Lucr. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. G. 1, 250: ignibus (fulminum) afflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: afflati incendio, *scorched*, Liv. 30, 6: spiritum ociorem fulmine: ideo quati prius omne et afflari quam percuti, Plin. 2, 55: afflari sidere = siderari, *to be seized with numbness*, id. 2, 41, 41: si animus sanus est, ingenium quoque sobrium est: illo vitiato, hoc quoque afflatur, *is affected*, Sen. Ep. 114, 3: odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, *which were exhaled*, Cic. de Sen. 17: afflabunt tibi odores, Prop. 2, 22, 17. **II. Fig.**: as *v. act.*: *to bear to, to waft*, alicui aliquid: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5. So poet.: laetos oculis afflarat honores, *had imparted joyous grace to his eyes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57. **2.** as *verb n.* *to be favourable, propitious*: felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80: afflante fortuna, Quint. 11, 3, 147. **3.** *to inspire, animate* (*ἐνθουσιάζειν*): poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8: afflata numine Dei. Virg. Aen. 6, 50

afflŭens (adf.), entis, *Part.* [affluo] **Lit.**: *flowing towards, advancing*: Macaenas meus affluentes ordinat annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 19: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior affluens, Tac. A. 4, 6. Hence, **II.** *abounding with, abundant, rich*: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis affluens, id. Arch. 3: affluentes copiae omnium rerum, id. Off. 1, 43: uberiores et affluentiores aquae, Vitr. 8, 1.—**Poet.**: homo vestitu affluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22. ex affluenti, *in abundance*: Tac. H. 1, 57: *Sup.* Sol. c. 50.

afflŭenter (adf.), *adv abundantly, copiously*: affluenter vinum immissum, App. M. 4, p. 145: affluentius haurire voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: affluentius solito convivium initum, Tac. A. 15, 54.

afflŭentĭa (adf.), ae, *f.* [affluens] *a flowing to*: Plin. 26, 10, 60. **Fig.**: *abundance, copiousness, profusion*: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. Pan. 29: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, *extravagance, profusion*, Nep. Att. 13.

af-flŭo (adf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *to flow towards*; with *ad* or *Dat.*: aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99. Of the flow or concourse of Epicurean atoms, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: Lucr. 3, 685. **II. Fig.** *to throng* or *flock towards*: ingentem comitum affluxisse invenio numerum, Virg. Aen. 2, 796: copiae affluebant, Liv. 39, 31: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25. multitudo affluens, id. A. 4, 41: cibo affluente, Suet. Claud. 44: si ea sola voluptas esset quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, *has arrived*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautis amor, Ov. R. A. 148: opes affluunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9 *fin.* **2.** With the *ablative, to abound* or *overflow with*: frumento, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis, honore, et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93. **3.** **Absol.** *be abundant* or *plentiful*: cui domi otium atque divitiae affluerent, Sall. C. 36: effuse affluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.

af-fŏdĭo (adf.), ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *to dig in addition to*: vicini cespitem nostro solo affodimus, Plin. 2, 68 *extr.*

affŏre (adf.) and **afforem** (adf.), v adsum.

af-formīdo (adf.), are, 1. *v. n.* *to be afraid*: magisque afformido ne is pereat, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 3.

af-frango (adf.), ĕre (or affringo, ĕre), 3. *v. a.* *to break against, to break* (very rare): postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47.

af-frĕmo (adf.), ĕre, 3. *v. n.* *to roar, to murmur at*: affremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Sil. 14, 124.

affrĭcātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* *a rubbing against*: Coel. Aurel. 1, 14.

af-frĭco (adf.), ui, ctum, are, 1. *v. a.* with *Dat.* *to rub against*: herbae se affricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41. **II. Fig** *to impart by rubbing*: rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.

affrictus (adf.), ūs, *m.* *a rubbing on* or *against*: Plin. 31, 6, 38.

affringo, v. affrango.

af-frĭo (adf.), are, 1. *v. a.* *to rub to pieces, to crumble*: Varr. R. R. 1. 57.

af-fulgĕo (adf.), ulsi, 2. *v. n.* *to shine on, to beam, to glitter*: non Venus affulsit, Ov. Ib. 213; instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6 coeli ardentis species affulserat, Liv. 43, 13. **Fig.**: of any thing favourable. *to dawn upon, appear*: Magoni primae spes affulsit, id. 27, 28: mihi talis fortuna affulsit, id. 30, 30: lux civitati affulsisse visa est, id. 9, 10.

af-fundo (adf.), ūdi, ūsum, 3. *v. a* *to pour upon* or *into*: affusa eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46: affuso vino, id. 28, [illegible], 38; Mosae os Rhenum Oceano affundit. Tac. H. 5, 23: frigida in aqua adfunditur venenum, id. A. 13, 16: amnis affusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; oppidum affusum amne, *washed by a river*, id. 3, 3, 4. **II.** Fig. *to add to*: equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac. Agr. 35: eique (nido) vim genitalem affundere (phoenicem), *to impart creative force*, id. A. 6, 28. **III.** Poet. Affundere se *or* affundi, *to prostrate oneself*: affusa poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 607: affusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, ib. 8, 539; Cleopatra affusa genibus Caesaris, Flor. 4, 2.

aforem, v. abforem.

afrĭcānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Africa*: gallina, *a guinea-hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: Plin. 10, 26, 38: Africanae, arum, *sc.* ferae, *panthers and leopards*; Liv. 44, 18: Plin. 8, 17, 24.

afrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, i, *m. the south-west wind*, Gr. λίψ, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius, the Italian *Affrico* or *gherbino*; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, and Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 16: creberque procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 86: praeceps, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 12: Africae procellae, *the storms caused by the* Africus, id. Od. 3, 29, 57.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

ăgămus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄγαμος, *unmarried*: Hier. adv. Jovian. 1.

ăgăpē, ēs, *f.* = ἀγάπη, *Christian love* or *charity*: Tert. ad Martyr. 2. **2.** *the love-feast of the early Christians*: id. Apol. 39 *fin.*

ăgăpētae, arum, *c.* = ἀγαπητοὶ, *spiritual lovers*: unde in ecclesias Agapetarum pestis introiit? Hier. ep. 22. et Eccl. passim.

ăgărĭcon, i, *n.* = ἀγαρικόν, *larch fungus, tinder fungus*, Boletus igniarius, Linn., Plin. 25, 9, 57, and 26, 8, 48.

ăgāso, ōnis, *m. an ostler, groom*: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 29. **2.** *a servant, lackey*: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72. [Ago. There is no other example of the term. *-aso*; but cf. *equīso*.]

ăgăthŏdaemon, ŏnis, *m.* = ἀγαθοδαίμων (good genius), *a kind of serpent found in Europe or Asia.* Coluber Aesculapii, Shaw, Lampr. Hel. 28.

age and **agedum**, v. ago. *no.* IX.

ăgēa, (or rather **ăgyīa** = ἀγυιά) *the gangway in a ship*, Enn. An. 7, 51.

ăgellŭlus, i, *m.* [a double *dim.* of ager] *a very small field*: Cat. 20, 3: Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

ăgellus, i, *dim. m.* [ager] *a small piece of ground, a little field*: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

ăgēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἄγημα, in the Macedonian army, *a corps* or *division of soldiers*: addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40: Curt. 4, 13, 26.

ăgens, entis, *Part.* ago, *adj. effective, powerful*: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acer orator incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used. **2.** Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12. **II.** Subst. *one who pleads, a counsel*: Quint. 5, Praef. 1. **2.** Under the emperors, *a kind of secret police*, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*: Dig. 1, 12: Amm. 15, 3. **3.** For agrimensores, *land surveyors*, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.

ăger, gri, *m. a field, whether pasture or arable*: agrum hunc mercatus sum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94; ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Virg. E. 1, 73: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, *the frontage* or *measurement along the road*, in agrum, *into the field, the depth*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12. Also, *a vineyard* or *nursery*, Gell. 19, 12, 8. **II.** *the territory of any particular community in a country*, or terra: (thus, ager Arpinus, terra Italia) ager Tusculanus, non terra, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16. For the various political divisions of *ager*, (as ager publicus, occupatorius, limitatus, *etc.*) v. Smith's Ant. 29 *seq.* **III.** *the country*, in opp. to the town (gen. in the plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. [Connected with ἀγρός; Goth. *akrs*; O. H. G. *achar*; Germ. *acker*; Eng. *acre.*]

ăgērăton, i, *n.* = ἀγήρατον (not growing old), *a plant that does not soon wither*, perhaps Hypericum Origanifolium, Willd., Plin. 27, 4, 4.—Ageratos, i, *m.*: *one of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

ăgĕsis, *i.e.* age sis, v. ago.

ag-gaudĕo (adg.), ēre, 2. *v. n. to delight in*: ego eram cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; as transl. of ἐγὼ ἤμην ᾗ προσέχαιρεν, Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gĕmo (adg.), ĕre, 3. *v. n. to groan, lament*: *absol.* or with *Dat.* (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400: uterque loquenti aggemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

ag-gĕnĕro (adg.), are, 1. *v. a. to beget in addition*: alicui: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

ag-gĕnĭcŭlor (adg.), ari, 1. *v. dep.* [genu, geniculo] *to kneel before*: alicui, Tert. de Poen. 9.

agger, ĕris, *m.* [ad and gero] Lit.: *materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brush-wood, etc.*: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, ib. 7, 58: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Cal. 19: fossas aggere complent, Virg. Aen. 9, 567. **II.** *a mound* or *rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town.* (In the former case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the *agger* was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire. Smith's Ant. 31.) Tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggerem exstruere, ib. 2, 30: agger promotus ad urbem, Liv. 5, 7: hence poet.: stellatis axibus agger erigitur, *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forward), Lucan. 3, 455: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—Fig.: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. **III.** *the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench* (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli) (Smith's Ant. l. c.): in litore sedes, castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. Aen. 7, 159: agger ac vallum, *the mound and stockade*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: zizypha et tubera in castrorum aggeribus sata, Plin. 15, 14. **IV.** *the tribune, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers*: stetit aggere fultus cespitis, Lucan. 5, 317: ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374: Tac. A. 1, 18. **V.** Agger viae, *a military* or *public road* (commonly an embankment): viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Virg. Aen. 5, 273: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuere, Tac. H. 2, 24. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e. Via Aurelia, Rutil. Itin. 39. **VI.** *any artificial elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.*: *a dike, pier, mound, etc.*: aggeribus niveis informis terra, *with snow-drifts*, Virg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent aggeribus murorum, pleonast. for muris, id. Aen. 10 24: e medio aggere avis exit, *from the midst of the pile of wood*, Ov. M. 12, 524: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 70: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, *i.e. from the Tarpeian rock*, Suet. Cal. 27: *a mole* (Ital. *molo*), Vitr. 5, 12. 2: *a causeway* through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61. Poet., for *mountains*: aggeres Alpini, Virg. Aen. 6, 831; so Thessalici aggeres, *i.e.* Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 168: *a funeral pile*, Ov. M. 9, 234: *a heap of ashes*, Lucan. 5, 524: *a high wave*, ib. 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hip. 1015.

aggĕrātim, *adv. in heaps*: App. M 4, p. 146.

aggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a heaping up*: **2.** *a mole, dike*: Vitr. 10, 22, 263 Just. 2, 1 *fin.*

ag-gĕro (adg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry to*, or *towards, to bring*; with *ad* or *Dat.*: cum eorum aggerimus bona . quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 16: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. in Non. 212, 16: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. Aen. 3, 63: aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3: aggerebatur cespes, Tac. A. 1, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to bring forward, lay to one's charge*: probra, ib. 13, 14: falsa, ib. 2, 57. **2.** *to cause to adhere, agglutinate*: Vitr. 2, 3, 35.

aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [agger] *to form an* agger, *to heap up*: aggerat cadavera, Virg. G. 3, 556: Laurentia praemia pugnae aggerat, id. Aen. 11, 79: ossa disjecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; quadrantes patrimonio aggeras, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23. **2.** *to fill up*: spatium Curt. 4, 2. **3.** Aggerare arborem, *to heap up earth around a tree*, Col. 11, 2, 46. **II.** Fig. *to increase*: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg. Aen. 4, 197: ib. 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.

aggestim (adg.), *adv. in heaps, abundantly*: Vulg. Macc. 2, 13, 5.

aggestĭo (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggero] *a heaping up; an accumulation of mud, sand, etc.*: Pall. 2, 13.

aggestum, i, *n.* [id.] *a dike* or *mound*, Amm. 20, 11.

aggestus (adg.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation*: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: arenae, Aur Vict. Ep. 3.

aggestus, a, um, *Part.* [aggero].

ag-glŏmĕro (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* lit., *to wind (as on a ball); to join* or *annex*: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. Aen. 2, 341: cuneis se agglomerant, ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis agglomerare fretum, *heaps it up*, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtĭno (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to glue* or *cement to, to fasten to*: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, *you will remove that introduction, and annex this instead*, Cic. Att 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 1 agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29. Fig.: meretrices se agglutinant, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 67.

ag-grăvesco (adg.), ĕre, 3. *v. incep. to become heavy*: propinquitate parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 5. Fig.: of sickness: *to become severe, dangerous*: ne morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grăvo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make heavier*: aggravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30. Fig.: *to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate*: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor aggravans capita, Plin. 12, 17, 40: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6: morbo aggravante, Suet. Caes. 1. sine ope hostis, quae aggravaret, Liv. 44, 7 *fin.*: argumenta, quae per se nibil reum aggravare videantur, *do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-grĕdĭo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (act. form of aggredior): *to go to, approach:* hoc si aggredias, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 40. Hence pass.: ut aggrederer dolis, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg.), gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] (2 *pers. praes.* aggredire, Pl. As. 3, 3, 124. *Inf.* aggrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7, and aggredirier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24. *Part. perf.* adgrettus, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*) *to go to* or *approach:* with *ad* or *Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387): ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Pl. As. 3, 3, 90: aggredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59. With *loc. adv.:* non enim repelletur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63. **II.** With acc. *to address a person, apply to, solicit:* quin ego hunc aggredior de illa? Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, *will apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim aggrediare, *solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: aggredi aliquem pecunia, *to tamper with*, Sall. J. 28: reliquos legatos eadem via (*i. e.* dando et pollicitando) aggressus, ib. 16: pollicitationibus aggredi, ib. 61: or absol.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, ib. 46: dictis, *to accost*, Virg. Aen. 4, 92: precibus, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78. **III.** *to attack* or *assault:* quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: milites palantes inermes aggredi, Sall. J. 66 *fin.:* aliquem vi, id. C. 43: unus aggressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659. **IV.** *to undertake* or *begin;* with *ad*, *Acc.* or *Inf.:* si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatus, id. Mur. 7: aggreditur ad pacis opus, Liv. 1, 42: ad rempublicam, Vell. 2, 33: quum aggredior ancipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: magnos honores, Virg. E. 4, 48: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 71: de quibus dicere aggrediar, Cic. Off. 2, 1: Caesarem pellere aggressi sunt, Tac. Orat. 17: isthmum perfodere aggressus, Suet. Ner. 19: qua de re disserere aggredior, Lucr. 6, 940: aggressi avellere Palladium, Virg. Aen. 2, 165. Pass. multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv. 24, 19.

ag-grĕgo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (ADGREGARE, ad gregem ducere, Fest. *s. v.* abgregare). Lit. *to bring into the flock;* hence: *to add* or *join to:* si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium ad patris interitum, *to involve in*, id. Vatin. 10: te semper in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, id. Mur. 7, 16: se aggregare, *to attach oneself to, to assemble:* oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of se, pass.: ne desciscentibus aggregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43. **II.** Fig. meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, *had shown my good-will in support of his reputation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant, *had joined* or *allied themselves with*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

aggressĭo (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior]. Lit. *a stepping to, a coming towards:* hence Rhet. *t. t.*=prooemium, *introduction to a speech:* animos prima aggressione occupaverit, Cic. Or. 15, 50. Also *a rhetorical syllogism*=Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4. **II.** *an attack, assault*, App. Met. 8, p. 208.

aggressor (adg.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an assailant, a robber:* Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.;* and 48, 9, 7.

aggressūra (adg.), ae, *f.* [id.] *an attack, assault:* Dig. 49, 16, 5: App. Met. 7, p. 190.

aggressus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* [aggredior]

aggressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attack, assault:* Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 17. **II.** *a beginning*, opp. to exitus: Firmic. Mathes. 2, 10.

ag-gŭberno (adg.), are, 1. *v. a. to guide* or *direct:* agg. iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. Fig.: *to rule:* aggubernante fortuna, id. 2, 8, 1.

ăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago] Pass.: *easily moved:* qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: factus inops agili peragit freta caerula remo, Ov. H. 15, 65: agilis rota, id. Pont. 2, 10, 34: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 10. **II.** Act. *that moves easily, agile, nimble:* sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift-footed Diana*, Ov. H. 4, 169: agilis Cyllenius, id. Met. 2, 720. Also of things: *quick, sudden:* agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164. **2.** *quick, active, busy* (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, ib. 1, 18, 90: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2. *Comp.* id. Ep. 74. *Sup.*, agillimus, and agilissimus, Char. and Prisc.

ăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agilis] *nimbleness, activity, quickness:* navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus, Quint. 11, 3, 180.—Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

ăgĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *quickly, rapidly*, Amm. 14, 2. *Comp.* Col. 2, 2.

ăgīna, ae, *f.* [ago] *the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue plays:* Fest. *s. v.* Met. *a balance*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

ăgīnātōres, dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Fest. *s. v.* agina.

ăgĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [ago pes] in Lucilius=pedarius senator, *a senator who gives a silent vote:* Fest. *s. v.* PEDARIUM.

ăgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [agito] *easily moved, light:* agitabilis aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

ăgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *frequent* or *continual motion, agitation:* agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29. **II.** Fig.: *emotion, activity of mind:* animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.:* magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, *prosecution of studies*, id. de Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the exercise*, Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, *no.* 1.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver, a charioteer, etc.:* aselli, poet. for *a rustic* or *peasant*, Virg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, *the charioteer*, id. Aen. 2, 476. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego, ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29.

ăgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who puts in motion:* silvarum agitatrix Diana, *huntress*, Arnob. 4, p. 141. Fig. anima agitatrix aliorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6.

ăgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *adj.* (agito); *disturbed, excited, impassioned:* actio paulo agitatior, Quint. 11, 3, *extr.:* est magni viri, rebus agitatis, punire sontes, *during a period of public disorder*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82. (For other meanings see *agito*, esp. *no.* 5.)

ăgĭtātus, ūs, *m. a state of motion, agitation:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1 *fin.:* anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.—Fig.: mentis, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.

ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *freq. verb.* [ago] *to put in constant* or *frequent motion, to drive about.* Of cattle, *to drive* (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedem agitabo adversum clivom, Pl. As. 3, 3, 118: a curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr. 2, 601: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. for *to tend*, Virg. G. 3, 287: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39. Of wild animals, *to hunt, pursue*, etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606: cursu timidos onagros, Virg. G. 3, 409. **2.** Of things, *to move* or *shake about:* triremem in portu Nep. Dion. 9: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. Met. 7, 221: hastam, ib. 3, 667: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, id. Somn. Scip. 9: dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos nubila conducit, *by its precipitous fall raises clouds producing mist*, Ov. M. 1, 571. **3.** *to agitate, to toss up and down:* ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aër, Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 *fin.:* freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed upon the sea*, Virg. Aen. 6, 68. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: *to rouse, excite, urge*, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid: agitare plebem, *to stir up*, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1. And of animals: in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury*, Ov. A. A. 2, 487. **2.** *to disquiet, vex, torment:* Dii deaeque te agitant irati, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 115: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: suum quemque scelus agitat, ib.: agitari et perterreri furiarum taedis ardentibus, ib.: agitatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, *is kept on the rack*, Sall. C. 5 commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *being under the influence of fear and lawless desire, he was distracted by contending passions*, id. J 25: scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes Virg. Aen. 3, 331: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16. injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 14, 4, 12. **3.** *to reproach, insult, harass, mock:* agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id. A. P. 456. **III.** In gen.: *to be engaged in doing* or *making, to hold, keep:* vigilias, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 27: custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, id. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, *to keep my birthday*, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 16: festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 63. jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was vigorously promoted*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae quum praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall. J. 14: agitare fenus, *to practise usury*, Tac. G. 26: laeti pacem agitabamus, *were in the enjoyment of peace*, Sall. J. 14: quoniam deditionis mora induciae agitabantur, *a truce was going on*, ib. 29. Poet.: ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, *as if they formed the front rank*, Sil. 9, 330.—Hence of time, esp. life: *to pass, spend:* vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. Cat. 2: aevum, Virg. G. 4, 154. And absol.: *to live, to dwell, to be:* hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, ib. 11, 21. **IV.** Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid *or* de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, *etc.*), *to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design*, etc. (cf. cogito): id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. in Non. 256, 20: quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Ph 4, 3, 10: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum, sic agitare animo, id. Fam. 6 1: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2. With Inf. as object: ut mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1. Poet.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. Aen. 9, 187. And without mente, animo, etc.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, Cic. Verr. 3, 96: oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, *well considered* or *weighed*, id. de Or 3, 14: fugam, Virg. Aen. 2, 640: quae agitet fortuna, ib. 3, 609: agitanti de Claudio, Tac. A. 6, 46. With *de*: de bello, id. H. 2, 1: agitantem de supremis, *meditating suicide*, ib. 4, 59: with *num*: id. A. 11, 29. **V.** *to speak of, to confer* or *deliberate upon, discuss*: his rebus agitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Romae per omnes locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari, Sall. J. 30: quum de foedere victor agitaret, Liv. 9, 5. **VI.** Sat agitare, with *gen.* in Plaut. = sat agere, *to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough*: nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bac. 4, 3, 23

aglăŏphōtis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀγλαόφωτις (the bright-shiner), *a magic herb of a brilliant colour*, Plin. 24, 17, 102. **2.** *the peony*, Paeonia officinalis, Linn. App. Herb. 65.

aglaspis, ĭdis, *m.*, (ἀγλαὴ ἀσπίς, a glittering shield), *a body of soldiers with bright shields* (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. 44, 41.

agmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [ago]: Lit.: *anything driven* or *set in motion*: hence *a train, a gang*: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, *an unbroken train*, Cic. Pis. 22: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Poet.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. Aen. 4, 469. **2.** Also, *of animals*, and *of things* (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, id. G. 1, 381: quum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae solvuntur, ib. 3, 424: agmina cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerant, id. Aen. 4, 154: turba agminis aligeri, ib. 12, 249: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624: diffugiunt stellae; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, ib. 2, 114: quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, *with gentle current*, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg. Aen. 2, 782: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100: immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, Virg. G. 1, 322: agmine condenso naturam corporis explent, (*atoms*) *crowded into a compact mass*, Lucr. 1, 607: agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick moving mass of oars*, Virg. Aen. 5, 211. **II.** Esp. *an army on the march*; but in translating, it must generally be rendered simply, *army*; in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: iter agminis nostri, ib. 2, 17: major pars agminis, ib. 5, 32: agmen primum, *the van*, Liv. 34, 28: agmen medium, *the centre*, ib. 10, 41: ab extremo agmine, *at the rear*, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, ib.: agmen quadratum, *an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; it was not a square battalion, but a battalion in line ready to meet the enemy*; v. Long's Caes. 393: agmine quadrato ad urbem accedere Cic. Phil. 13, 8 in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5. **2.** *the line of march* or *march itself*: propter longitudinem agminis, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: ratio ordoque agminis, *the plan and arrangement of the march*, ib. 2, 19: agmen hostium claudebant, *closed the enemies' line of march*, i. e. *brought up the rear*, ib. 1, 25: ne miles gregarius in agmine servum haberet, Sall. J. 45: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: pugnatum saepe directa acie, saepe in agminibus, Vell. 2, 47. **3.** *a body of troops in column of attack*: confertissimo agmine, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. **4.** Meton. *an army* = exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv. 2, 49: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: agmina curru proterit, Virg. Aen. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 29: cum Aventicum justo agmine peteretur, *with a sufficient* or *fully equipped army*, Tac. H. 1, 68. **5.** *any warlike force, a fleet*: coactum agmen ab Rhodiis est, Liv. 37, 29: also, *the arrangement of a fleet*: regia classis longo agmine veniens, ib. **6.** agmen impedimentorum, *the baggage train*, Tac. A. 2, 5: Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. **7.** *military service, warfare*: rudis agminum sponsus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9. (Of the order of march, *etc.* see Smith's Ant. 498.) **III.** Gen. *a crowd* or *band of people*: mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv. 9, 17: uno agmine feminae obsidebant, id. 34, 8: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, *before the public*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: agmen occupationum, *a multitude*, Plin. Ep. 2, 8. **IV.** Fig. *march, movement*: agmina fati, *the march of destiny*, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [agmen] *pertaining to a march* or *train*: equi, *pack-horses*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.

agmĭnātim, *adv.* [id.] *by troops* = gregatim: elephanti oberrant agminatim, Sol. 25: App. M. 4, p. 151.

agna, ae, *f.* [agnus] *a ewe lamb*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 2.

agna, ae, *f.* *a blade of grass, a straw*: Fest. *s. v.* PENNATUS.

agnascor (adg.), nātus, 3. *v. dep.* *to be born in addition to*: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres; born after the father had made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241: Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 3. **2.** Meton. Of adopted children: qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23. **3.** Of plants, etc.: *to grow to*, or *upon something*: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 92. Of teeth: *to grow afterwards*, Gell. 3, 10. Of hair: Plin. 9, 39, 94. Of supernumerary limbs, id. 11, 52, 113.

agnātĭcĭus (adg.), a, um, *adj.* *pertaining to the* agnati: jus, Justin. Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnascor] *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus): Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173. **II.** *a being born after the last will* or *the death of the father*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11: Cod. Justin. 3, 8, 1. **2.** *a growing on* or *to a thing*, App. Herb. 59.

agnātus, a, um, *Part.* (agnascor.)

agnātus (adg.), i, *m.* [agnascor]: *a relation on the father's side*: *cognati*, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: *agnati*, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia. Smith's Ant. 309: SI. (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO. MORITVR. CVI. SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABETO., XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Fragm. 26, § 1, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, *Prov.* of a madman, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8. **2.** *a child born into a familia*, where there was already an heres: numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19: id. H. 5, 5: cf. agnascor.

agnellus, i, *m. dim.* [agnus] *a little lamb, lambkin*: Pl. As. 3, 3, 77.

agnĭcŭlus, i, *dim. m.* [id.] *a lambkin*: Arn. 7, p. 219.

agnīnus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a lamb*: lactes, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, ib. 95: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21. **2.** Agnina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *the flesh of a lamb*: et duplâ agninam danunt, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 39: patinas coenabat omasi vilis et agninae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco] *recognizing*: agnitio literarum, Quint. 1, 1 26: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 92: *an acceptance* = admissio: bonorum possessionis, Marcell. Dig. 38, 15 5. **II.** *a knowing, knowledge*, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for a knowledge of the nature of mind*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: Macr Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

agnĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [agnitio] *that may be known, cognizable*: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [agnosco] *one who knows* or *recognizes*: mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 3: cordis, Auct. Vulgat. Siracid. 7, 5.

agnĭtus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* (agnosco.)

agnōmen, (adn.), ĭnis, *n.* [ad and gnomen, the old form of nomen] *a surname*, added to the cognomen or family name. Agnomen est, quod extrinsecus cognominibus adjici solet, ex aliqua ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia, Diomed. p. 306. P.

agnōmentum, i, *n.* = agnomen: App. Apol. p. 310, 38.

agnōmĭnātĭo (ann.) ōnis, *f.* *Rhet. t. t.* *the bringing together of two words different in meaning, but similar in sound* (παρονομασία), as, si lenones tanquam leones vitasset. Videte, judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, Auc. Her. 4, 21: Quint. 9, 3, 66.

agnos, i, *f.* = ἄγνος, *a tall plant resembling the willow, the chaste-tree*, vitex agnus castus, Linn.: agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

agnoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* *that can be known* or *recognized*: Tert. ad Val. 27.

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*Part. perf.* agnotus, Pac. *Part. fut. act.* agnoturus, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 31): *to recognize*, or *know again something known before, to own*: ("*Agnosco* is a word of recognition, of knowledge declared upon sight or inspection: *cognosco* is a word of examination and investigation, for the purpose of knowing." Long's Cic. Or. vol. i. p. 52.) In turba Oresti cognita, agnota est soror, *was recognized by Orestes as his sister*, Pac. in Prisc. 887 P.: quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, *I acknowledge your usual politeness*, id. Fam. 1, 7: nomine audito, extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Virg. Aen. 3, 82: matrem, ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, *and was there recognized*, Quint. 7, 2, 26. **II** *to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.*: qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco, nec postulo, Cic. Am. 2: natum, Nep. Ages. 1: Aeacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Juppiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27: an me non agnoscetis ducem? Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, Gai. Dig. 26, 8, 11: aes alienum, *to acknowledge a debt*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1: infantem agnosci vetuit, *would not have it owned*, Suet. Oct. 65: facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14 *fin.*: susciperem hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rabir. perd. 6: sortilegos, *believe in* or *approve*, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess*, id. Fam. 4, 4: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascare, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34. **III.** In gen.: *to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand*: ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventione vim divinam mentis agnoscito, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70: haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8: inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell 2, 116, 3: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. Aen. 12, 260.

agnus, i, *m.* (In the earliest period, *generally common*, hence agnus mas and agnus femina), *a lamb:* TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANI. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO, from an ancient law in Fest. s. v. *opima:* IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNVM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO., from a law of Numa in Fest. *s. v. Pellices*, and Gell. 4, 3: jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 54: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: ara avet immolato spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8. Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb, *to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31. [The deriv. is doubtful. In the Sclav. dialects we meet with *agnetz, jagnja, jagnie*, all meaning "a lamb." Cf. Pott. 2, 586 and 407.]

ăgo, ēgi, actum. 3. *v. a.* (axim=egerim, Pac. in Non. 505, 22), *to set in motion, either physically or morally.*

A. Of physical impulse: **I.** Of cattle, *to drive, tend:* agere pecus pastum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62: hac agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Ov. M. 1, 676: capellas potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum caveto, Virg. E. 9, 24: caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. **II.** Of men: *to drive, conduct, impel:* agere aliquem praecipitem de fundo glebis, aut saxis, aut fustibus, Cic. Caec. 21, 60: ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. 44, 31: (adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit, Tac. G. 19. Poet.: with a reflective pronoun: *to come, to go:* quo agis te? Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 294: quo hinc te agis? *whither are you going?* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 465. Without the pronoun: unde agis? Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 20. In prose, agi for agere se, *to go, to march:* quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv. 10, 29: si citius agi vellet agmen, *to march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: raptim agmine acto, id. 6, 28. **III.** *to drive* or *carry off:* and gen. *to steal, plunder* (usu. abigere): saepe domum veniunt praedonum sanguine laeti et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64: ne pulcram praedam agat, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 3: urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere, Sall. J. 20. Of men or animals taken in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: hence the phrase ferre et agere (as in Gr. *ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν*): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. 38, 15. **IV.** *to chase, pursue, urge* (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. G. 3, 412: cervum, id. Aen. 7, 481: citos canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: feros tauros, Suet. Claud. 21. Of men: ceteros ruerem, agerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat, Virg. Aen. 5, 265: aliquem in exsilium, Liv. 25, 2. in fugam, Just. 16, 2, 3. **V.** Of inanimate objects: *to impel, push forward, convey, carry:* cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56 in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ships ashore*, id. 22, 19: ratem in amnem, Ov. F. 1, 500: naves in advorsum amnem, Tac. H. 4, 22. Poet.: agere navem, *to steer:* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: agere currus, *to drive:* Ov. M. 2, 62: fiscum, *to collect*, Suet. Dom. 12: publicum (*sc.* vectigal), id. Vesp. 1. Also, *Milit. t. t., to push on* or *advance warlike engines:* duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas turresque ad oppidum agere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 1. Fig.: cuniculos agere ad aerarium, Cic. Off 3, 23. **VI.** *to throw out, to shoot* or *extend upwards* or *downwards*, etc. (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, *to throw out sparks*, Lucr. 2, 675: spumas ore, Virg. G. 3, 203: et dum se laetus ad auras palmes agit, *shoots up into the air*, ib. 2, 364: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov. M. 4, 254: robora suas radices in profundum agunt, Plin. 16, 31, 56: tabernae rimas agunt, *split* or *crack*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tellus fissa agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 211: qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, eandemque quum egerunt, *when they have brought it out*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. Hence animam agere, *to breathe one's last, expire:* nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, id. Rosc. C. 8.

B. Of the mind, and the moral feelings: *to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon:* quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: sic Agricola in ipsam gloriam praeceps agebatur, Tac. Agr. 41: me amor fugat, agit, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 8: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: perpetua naturalis bonitas quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9: opportunitas quae etiam mediocres viros spe praedae transvorsos agit, Sall. J. 6: reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Virg. Aen. 7, 405: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17: diris agam vos, id. 5, 89: futurae mortis agor stimulis, Lucan. 4, 517.

C. Gen.: *to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc.* **I.** In the most gen. signif.: *to do, to act, to perform, transact:* with aliquid, nihil, plus, *etc.:* Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: mihi enim qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9: neque satis tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. And *absol.:* aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescèndi, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: industria in agendo celeritas in conficiendo, id. Manil. 11, 29: quid agitur? *how do you do?* Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 42; quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you?* id. Curc. 2, 1, 20: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: cupis, inquit, abire: sed nihil agis: usque tenebo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: quid nunc agimus? *what shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hei mihi! quid faciam! quid agam? id. Ad. 5, 3, 3.

II. *to pursue in one's mind, think upon, have in view:* id et agunt et moliuntur, Cic. Mur. 38: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *aim at appearing*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, *I have always endeavoured not*, id. Fam. 4, 7: nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intranda Britannia, id. Agr. 13. **III.** agere cum aliquo de re *or* ut: *to treat, deal, negociate, confer with*, or *discuss:* nihil ago tecum; ubi est ipsus? *I have nothing to do with you*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 11: de quo praesens tecum egi diligenter, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, ib. 5, 2: velle se de his rebus quae inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47. Also, absol.: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2, 2: is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: Tiberius egit cum senatu, non debere talia praemia tribui, *proposed*, Suet. Tib. 54.

2. With the advs. bene, praeclare, male, *etc.:* *to deal well* or *ill with:* praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23: bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *extr.* Freq. in pass.: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 3, 50: agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, id. Fam. 4, 14: exstat cujusdam non inscitus jocus "bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem," *it might have been well for mankind*, Suet. Ner, 28.

IV. With a subst to denote the action indicated by the subst.: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *ye who guard*, Naev. in Non, 323, 1: agere triumphum, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: libera de quoque arbitria agere *to decide freely concerning each*, Liv. 24, 45: poenitentiam acturum, *destined to regret*, Quint. 9, 3, 12: otia agere, *to be at leisure*, Ov. F. 1, 68: alta silentia, *to keep profound silence*, id. Met. 1, 349: excubias alicui, id. F. 3, 245: cursus id. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectus enim rerum, verborumque agendus est, Quint. 10, 3, 5: agere bellum, *to wage war:* bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: in agendo bello, Nep. Hann. 8 Poet.: Martem for bellum: Lucan. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9: agere gratias (never *gratiam*, poet. *grates*), *to thank:* decima legio ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: Diis gratias pro meritis agere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 26: renunciate, gratias regi me agere, Liv. 37, 37: invito grates agit parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152: diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48. Also, *t. t.* forum *or* conventum agere, *to hold a session, to administer justice:* agere te forum Tarsi, dicebant, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 6, 44. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, Suet. Caes. 88. Of offices, employments, *etc.:* *to administer, conduct:* agere praefecturam praetorii, Suet. Tit. 6: urbis annonaeque curam, id. Claud. 18. **V.** Of time: *to spend, pass:* Romulus in cœlo cum Dîs agit aevom, Enn. in Cic Tusc. 1, 13, 28: domi aetatem, id. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in literis, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: dies festos, id. Verr. 4, 48: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39: diem, Virg. Aen. 5, 51: agrum colendo aetatem agere, Sall. C. 4. Pass.: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34 acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. Her. 12, 58: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9. With annus and an ordinal: *to be of a certain age:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32. Hence (rare) absol.: *to live, pass the time*, or *be somewhere:* civitas laeta agere, Sall. J. 55: tum Marius apud primos agebat, ib. 101: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, ib. 38. **VI.** Sacrif. *t. t.:* *to dispatch the victim:* qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the *popa*, or sacrificer, HOC AGE, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc *or* id agere often means, *to pay attention to:* hoc agite, sultis, spectatores, Pl. As. prol. *in:* hoccine agis, an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15: oculi et aures, quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46. Hence aliud *or* alias res agere, *not to attend to* or *heed:* aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, id. Rosc. Am. 22. **VII.** Of civil and political transactions: *to manage* or *transact, to discuss, deliberate:* with *acc.*, *de* with *abl.* or *absol.:* recordere velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: Metellus quum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, ib. 5, 2: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summa republica, Suet. Caes. 28 quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94: Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8: de poena alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46. Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: *to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages:* cum populo agere est, rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet, Gell. 13, 15, 10: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, *fin.*: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic. Manil. 1. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, *etc.*: *to bring an action, to manage a cause* or *suit*, ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caec. 12: tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, *to bring an action on a bond*, id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egit, *he brought an action on an agreement*, id. Quint. 9: agere lege in hereditatem, id. de Or. 1, 38, 175: summo jure agere, *to exercise one's strict legal right*, id. Caec. 4, 10: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37. Hence, agere reum, *to accuse one:* tanquam reos ageret, Liv. 24, 25: and with the *gen. of the crime:* agere furti, *to accuse of theft*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19. Pass. the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money* Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26. Hence, Fig.: *to be at stake* or *in danger, be interested* or *affected:* quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: agitur populi Rom. gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Rom. vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, id. Manil. 2, 6: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19: nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: agitur pars tertia mundi, Ov. M. 5, 372. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, hence the phrase, actum est de me, etc. *it is all over with me, I am undone*, etc.: actum est de me, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 63: de isto, Cic. Att. 12, 25: so, acta haec res est, *this is quite lost*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Actum *or* acta agere, proverb, *to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: Cic. Am. 22.

VIII. *to deliver a speech, to perform as an actor*, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, ib. 3, 56, 214. Of an actor: *to represent, play:* ipse hanc acturu'st Juppiter comoediam, Pl. Amph. prol. 88: fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: primas partes agere, *to perform the principal part*, id. Ph. prol. 27: gestum agere in scena, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2. And Fig.: *to act as* or *behave like:* egi illos omnes adolescentes, quos ille jactitat, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: amicum, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: non principem sed ministrum, Suet. Claud. 29. So, also, se agere=se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56: ferocius, Tac. H. 3, 2. **IX.** *Imperat.* age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agedum and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: *come on! quick! etc.*: age, i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 1: agite pugni, *up fists, and at 'em!* ib. 1, 1, 146: age, da veniam filio. *come now, pry thee*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: en, age, rumpe moras, Virg. G. 3, 43: agite dum, Liv. 3, 62. In *sing.* connected with another imper. in the *plu.*: mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47. **2.** In transitions in discourse: *well then! well!* age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, *well now, since I have taught*, Lucr. 1, 266: age porro, tu, cur? Cic. Verr. 5, 22; age, nunc refer animum, id. Rosc. Am. 16 age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, id. Manil. 14.

3. As a sign of assent: *very well! good!* age, age, jam ducat: dabo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19. [The full form of the root of *ago* was probably WAG or VAG; cf. Engl. *wag, waggon* with Germ. *bewegen, wagen, weg;* Goth. *vigan* (moveri); Lat. *vagus, vagor:* the idea of driving, moving, etc. runs throughout.]

ăgōgae, arum, *f. plu.*=ἀγωγαί, *channels for drawing off water*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ăgŏlum, i, *n. a shepherd's crook*, pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur, Fest. [Prob.: agulum from ago.]

ăgōn, ōnis, *m.*=ἀγών, *a contest*, or *combat in the public games:* gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22: Capitolinus, Censor. 18. *Prov.*: nunc demum agon est, *now is the time for action*, Suet. Ner. 45. Agones=montes, Fest. *s. v.* Agonium.

ăgōnĭa, ae, *f. a victim*, v. AGONIUM.

ăgōnistă, ae, *m.*=ἀγωνιστής, *a combatant for a prize*, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

ăgōnistărcha, ae, *m.*=ἀγωνιστάρχης, *the president* or *umpire of public games*, Grut. 38, 5.

ăgōnĭum, i, *n. a Roman festival*, at which the *rex sacrificulus* offered up a ram. According to Ovid (et pecus antiquus dicebat agonia sermo, Fast. 1, 331), and Festus, *s. v.* the victim was anciently called *agonia*, whence the name of the festival. But see Smith's Ant. *s. v. Agonalia*, pp. 31, 32.

ăgōnŏthĕtă and **ăgōnŏthĕtēs**, ae, *m.*=ἀγωνοθέτης, *the superintendent of public games*, Spart. Hadr. 13: Tert. Mart. 3.

ăgŏrānŏmus, i. *m.*=ἀγορανόμος, *a Grecian magistrate*, corresponding to the Aedilis plebis of the Romans: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

agrālis, e, *adj.*=agrarius. vocabula, Frontin. de Colon. *fin.*

agrammătos, i, *m.*=ἀγράμματος, *illiterate:* Vitr. 1, 1.

agrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *pertaining to land:* Agrariae leges, *laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 37): agrariam rem tentare, *to attempt a division of public lands*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, *one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands*, Liv. 27, 21. *Milit. t. t.* agrariae stationes, *outposts*, Amm. 14, 3. In the Pandects: agraria via, *a footpath*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2. **II.** *Subst.*: agrarii, orum, *m. plu.*: *the agrarian party:* Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

agrātĭcum, i, *n.* [id.] *a revenue from land, a land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 11.

agrestis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the fields* or *to the country, country-like, rustic*, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Pelop. 2: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28. Subst. agrestis, is (*Gen. pl.* agrestum, Ov. M. 14, 635), *a countryman, a rustic:* non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperita multitudine, aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Aen. 9, 11: fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39. Meton.: *growing wild*, and (of animals) *wild:* agrestes palmae, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: agrestia poma, Virg. Aen. 7, 111. So of the early inhabitants of a country: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6. **II.** *rustic*, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, *boorish, rude, unmannerly, ignorant, etc.*: alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic. Part. 25, 90: ego ille agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrûm tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, Cic. Arch. 8: agrestiores Musae, *more rough and practical*, id. Or. 3, 12.

III. *wild, brutal, savage:* dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. de Sen. 14: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 12, 46: vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 2, 24, 13. *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—*Adv. comp. neutr.* agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* agricolûm, Lucr. 4, 588) [ager, colo]. Lit.: *a land-tiller; a husbandman, one engaged in cultivating the soil, either as a business or a pastime:* agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: Deiotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *agriculturist and cattle breeder*, id. Deiot. 9: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9. Poet. of the gods: *the tutelary deities of agriculture:* redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

agrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [agricola] *relating to farmers:* opus, Pall. Instit. 3.

agrĭcŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*=agricultura, *agriculture, husbandry*, Col. 1, 9.

agrĭcŏlor, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [agricola] *to act the husbandman, to till land:* Capit. Albin. 11 *fin.*

agrĭcultĭo, ōnis, *f.*, also **agri cultio**, *husbandry:* Cic. Verr. 3, 97, and de Sen. 16.

agrĭcultor, ōris, *m.*, also **agri cultor**, *an agriculturist, husbandman* (rare): Liv. 26, 35: Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agrĭcultūra, ae, *f.* also **agri cultura**, *agriculture:* Cic. Off. 1, 42: agriculturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

agrĭfŏlĭa, ae, *f. the holly:* Ilex agrifolium, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

agrī-mensor, ōris, *m. a land measurer* or *surveyor*, Amm. 19, 11=γεωμέτρης.

agrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* ἀγρεμώνη, a *plant:* either Papaver argemone, Linn., or Adonis autumnalis, or Glaucium Luteum, Linn.: Cels. 5, 27: Plin. 25, 9, 56.

agrĭŏphyllon, i, *n.*=ἀργιόφυλλον, *an herb*, otherwise called peucedanum, App. Herb. 95.

agrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [ager, peto] *one who strives for the possession of land*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: id. Att. 15, 29: ib. 16, 1.

agrĭus, a, um, *adj*=ἄγριος, *wild*, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

agrostis, is, *f.*=ἄγρωστις, *creeping dog's-tooth grass:* Cynodon Dactylon, Pers. (Dactylon, Plin. 24, 19, 119) App. H. 79.

agrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ager], *rich in land:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

agrypnĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀγρυπνία, *sleeplessness*, Capel. 2, p. 27.

ah, *interj.* (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha) *ah! alas! ha! an exclamation expressing pain, indignation, joy*, etc. Plaut. and Ter. *passim*. Cic. de Or. 2, 70. With *Acc.*: ah me, me, Cat. 21, 10. Sometimes written without *h*, v. *a*.

ăhă (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. primitive of the preced. but more rare): *aha! ah! haha! interj. an exclamation of reproof, and of laughter*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 36: id. Bac. 4, 7, 11.

aheneus, ahenipes, *etc.* v. aen., *etc.*

ai=*aï*, *interj.* denoting grief: *ah! alas!* Ov. M. 10, 215.

ai, *imperat.* from aio.

aiens, *part.* (aio)=affirmativus: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top 11.

aientĭa, ae, *f. an affirmation* (opp. to *negatio*): Capel. 4, p. 75.

āio, *verb defect.* (The forms in use are: *Praes. Indic.* āio, ăis, ait, aiunt. *Subj.* (rare) aias, aiat, aiant. *Past Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, *etc. Imperat.* ai (rare) *Part. praes.* aiens (rare). Ain' is used in familiar dialogue=ais-ne. For *Past Imperf.* also aibas, aibat, and aibant, in Plaut. and Ter. Ai is always dissyl. except in the *Imperat.* where it is sometimes monosyl.) *to assent, to say yes* (opposed to nego, *to say no*): vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14. negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23. **II.**

to say or *assert:* scio absurde dictum hoc, derisores dicere, at ego aio recte, *I assert,* Pl. Cap. 1, 1, 3: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: Aius iste loquens, quando eum nemo norat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen invenit, Cic. Div. 2, 32: Ennio, delector, ait quispiam, Pacuvio, inquit alius, id. Or. 11, 36: Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48. **III.** Aiunt *or* ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, *etc., as they say:* ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: claudus, quomodo aiunt, pilam, id. Pis. 28: conspexit, ut aiunt, abrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49. **IV.** As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, *etc.*: Ain'?=aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? *how? is it possible? indeed? what say you?* etc.. *Merc.* Ain' vero? *Sos.* Aio enim vero, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 188: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1: ain' tandem ita esse, ut dicis? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 19: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25.

ain'=aisne, v. aio.

ăīthăles, *n.*=ἀειθαλές (ever-green), *a plant,* also called aizoon, *house-leek,* App. H. 124.

ăīzōŏn, i, *n.*=ἀείζωον (ever-living), *an evergreen plant.* **1.** Majus, *live-for-ever, house-leek,* Sempervivum tectorum, Linn. **2.** Minus, *stone-crop,* Sedum album, Linn., vel S. altissimum, vel S. amplexicale, Sibth., vel S. sediforme, Jacq.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

ajūga=abiga, Scrib. Larg. 167: cf. Rhod. Lex.

āla, ae, *f. a wing:* galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 520. Of oars. classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47. Of other things: Nisus emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Aen. 5, 319: *Me.* Vox mihi ad aures advolavit. *So.* Nae ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings,* Pl. Am. 1, 1. 170. **II.** Meton.: *the armpit:* Liv. 9, 41: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: alae hirquinae, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutae, Hor. Ep. 12, 5: virus alarum et sudores, Plin. 35, 15, 52. **2.** *the shoulder-blade:* id. 11, 40, 95: 9, 51, 74. **3.** In trees and plants: *the junction of a branch,* etc.: id. 16, 7, 10. **III.** In buildings: *the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades:* also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. 6, 4, 137. **IV.** *Milit. t. t.: the wing of an army* (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry). Alae dictae exercitus equitum ordines; quod circum legiones dextra sinistraque tamquam alae in avium corporibus locabantur, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4: alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, qui tegunt pedites alarum vice, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 121. **2.** Subseq. when the Roman army was composed partly of Rom. citizens, and partly of Socii, the Rom. were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence *ala* and *alarii* denoted the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala:* prima legio et dextera ala, Liv. 27, 2: egregie legiones, nec segnius duae alae pugnabant, id. 40, 40: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est: id. 31, 21: cohortes alariae, *i. e.* sociorum cohortes, id. 10, 40: alarii equites, *i. e.* sociorum equites, id. 40, 40. **3.** Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: alarii Transpadani, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. **4.** Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence agmen legionum alae cohortesque praeveniebant, Tac. H. 2, 11: id. A. 4, 5. (Smith's Ant. 73, 507, 509.)

ălăbandīna, *a precious stone,* named after Alabanda, a town in Caria, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

ălăbarches, ae, *m.*=ἀλαβάρχης (from ἄλαβα, ink), *a receiver of taxes, a tax-gatherer:* Juv. 1, 130: ironically of Pompey, Cic. Att. 2, 17, *fin.*

ălăbaster, tri, *m. plur.* **alabastra,** orum, *n.*=ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα, *a box of a tapering form for perfumes,* or *unguents:* alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 545, 15: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9. **II.** Meton. for *a rose-bud:* in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ălăbastrītes, ae, *m.*=ἀλαβαστρίτης, *a stone, composed of carbonate of lime, alabaster-stone,* also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12. **2.** *a precious stone found near the Egyptian town Alabastron,* quartz-agate, onyx or riband-chalcedony, id. 37, 10, 54.

ălăbēta, ae, *m.*=ἀλαβής, *a fish found in the Nile,* Silurus anguillaris, Linn.: Plin. 5, 9, 10.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (*nom. masc.* alacris, Enn., Ter., Virg. Anciently alacer, *comm.*), *excited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous:* quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? *why are you so sorrowful? why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *active and joyous,* Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Coel. 28: alacres animo sumus, *are cheerful in mind,* id. Fam. 5, 12, *fin.*: donationis alacer certae gaudio, Phaed. 2, 5, 22: with *ad:* alacriores ad reliquum persolvendum, Auc. Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: quum sua cunctatione atque opinione timidiores hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, ib. 3, 24: Sall. C. 21: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, *with the active,* id. Frgm. *no.* 62: equus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: bestiae, Auc. Her. 2, 19, 29. **II.** Meton. alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure,* Virg. E. 5, 58: alacres enses, *quick, ready to cut,* Claud. Eutr. 2, 280. *Sup.* not used. (Hence, Ital. *allegro, allegrezza,* Fr. *allégresse.*)

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer] *excitement, cheerfulness, ardour, briskness, eagerness, gladness:* alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7: inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, *free from all excitement,* ib. 5, 16, 48: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, *from joy,* Liv. 2, 10, *med.*: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. B. C. 3, 92: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. In plur.: vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

ălăcrĭter, *adv. briskly, eagerly,* etc. Amm. 14, 2.

ălăpa, ae, *f.* [prob. onomatop. like Eng. *slap,* Germ. *schlag*] *a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give,* Phaedr. 5, 3: Juv. 8, 192. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence Meton. multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *I sell freedom at a much higher price,* Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

ălăpus, i, *m. a parasite, who submits to be boxed on the ear,* Gloss. Isid.

ālāris, e, *adj.* (rare for alarius). *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the* ala: cum cohortibus alaribus, Liv. 10, 40: alares Pannonii, Tac. A. 15, 10: v. ala.

ālārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ala]. *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the* ala. For examples v. ala.

ălăternus, i, *f. a plant;* perhaps *the evergreen buck-thorn,* Rhamnus Alaternus, Linn.: Col. 7, 6: Plin. 16, 26, 45.

ālātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala] *furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.): plantae, of Mercury, Virg. Aen. 4, 259 Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, Ov F. 3, 416.

ălauda, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, lit. great songstress, from al, *high, great,* and aud, *song*]: *the lark:* alauda cristata, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44. **II.** *the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul:* Suet. Caes. 24: Cic. Att. 16, 8: id. Phil 13, 2.

ălausa, ae, *f. a fish caught in the Moselle, the shad,* Clupea alosa, Linn.: Aus. Mos. 127.

ălāzōn, ōntis, *m.*=ἀλάζων (*i. e.* gloriosus), *a braggart:* Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

alba, ae, *f.* [albus] *a white precious stone, the pearl,* Lampr. Hel. 21.

albāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the white of an egg,* Apic. 5, 3.

albānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, *a kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba,* called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno,* Vitr. 2, 7: hence Alb. columnae, *made of such stone,* Cic. Scaur. 22, 45.

albārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] archit. t. t.: *pertaining to the whitening of walls:* hence alb. opus, also Subst. albarium, i, *n. white stucco,* Vitr. 5, 2, 10: alb. tector, *a plasterer,* Tert. Idol. 8: also Subst. albarius, i, *m.* Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus, like atratus, from ater] *clothed in white* cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, Cic. Vat. 13: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61: so Suet. Dom. 12. In the Circensian games, *the white party:* auriga albatus, Plin. 8, 42, 65.

albēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the colour white, whiteness:* Eccl.

albĕo, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be white:* (mostly poet.) campi ossibus albent, Virg. Aen. 12, 36: caput canis capillis Ov. H. 13, 161. Esp. in the *imperf part.:* albentes rosae, id. A. A. 3, 182: spumae, id. M. 15, 519: vitta, ib. 5, 110: equi, Plin. Pan. 22: albentia ossa, Tac. A. 1, 61: spumae, ib. 6, 37: in pallorem membra, ib. 15, 64: albente coelo, *at daybreak,* Caes. B. C. 1, 68.

albesco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white:* mare albescit, Cic. Ac. 2 33, 105: albescens capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25: maturis messis aristis, Ov. F. 5, 357: aquilarum albescunt inedia pennae, Plin. 10, 3, 4: flammarum albescere tractus, Virg. G. 1, 367. Of day break (cf. albeo): *to dawn:* lux, id Aen. 4, 586: albescente coelo, Paul Dig. 28, 2, 25.

albesia, (for albensia), ium, *n. plu a large shield used by the Albenses,* Fest *s. v.*

albĭcanter, *adv.* [albicans] *whitish:* albicantius, Sol. 43.

albĭcasco, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [albico], *to become white* or *clear:* Phoebus, Matius in Gell. 15, 25.

albĭcērātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus cera] *whitish, yellowish:* albicerata ficus, Plin. 15, 18, *init.*

albĭcēris, e, *or* **albĭcērus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish* or *light yellow:* olea albiceris, Cat. R. R. 6: olea albicera, Cat. in Plin. 15, 5, 6.

albĭco, are 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to make white:* rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, *becomes white, foamy,* Varr. Poet. in Non. 75, 21. **II.** *v. n. to be white* (rare): prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87: ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin. 27, 5, 23: albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3.

albĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [albus color] *of a white colour.* campus, Coripp. 17 329.

albĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [albus coma] *white-haired*: hence of flowers: *having white leaves*: Venant. 4, 2.

albĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. whitish*: color, Pall. 3, 25, 12.

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] *whitish, white* (rare): spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74: pus albidius, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 4: pus albidissimum, ib. 26, *no.* 20: color albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

albĭnĕus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish*: color albineus, Pall. de Col. Eq. 4, 13.

albīnus, i, *m.* = albarius, *a plasterer, white-washer*: albini, quos Graeci κονιάτας appellant, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

albĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] *the colour white, whiteness*: capitis, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 32.

albo, are, 1. *v. a. to make white*: hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Pris. Perieg. 431.

albŏgălērus, i, *m.* [albus galerus] *the white hat of the flamen Dialis*, Fest. cf. Varr. in Gell. 10, 15, *fin.*

albŏgilvus, a, um, *adj.* [albus gilvus] *whitish yellow*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 82.

albor, ōris, *m.* [albus] *the white of an egg*=albamentum: Pall. 11, 14, 9.

albūcus, i, *m. the stalk of the asphodel*, Plin. 21, 17, 68. **2.** *the plant itself*: asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: App. H. 32.

albŭēlis, is, *f. a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2: Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

albūgo, inis, *f.* [albus] *a disease of the eye: albugo, film*: oculorum albugines, Plin. 24, 5, 11: pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38. **2.** In the plur.: *scurf upon the head*: id. 26, 15, 90. [cf. aerugo.]

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus] *whitish, white*: columbus, Cat. 29, 9: freta, *the foaming waves*, Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i, *n. whiteness, the colour white*: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: columnas polire albo, Liv. 40, 51. **II.** *any white object*: oculorum, *the white of the eye*: Cels. 2, 6, 12: ovi, *the white of an egg*: id. 6, 6, *no.* 7. **2.** *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it = albugo, id. 6, 17, 7. **III.** *a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed* (λεύκωμα). **1.** *the tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year, the* Annales maximi: in album referre, *to enter* or *record in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: Liv. 1, 32, 2. **2.** *the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts*, posted up in some public place: sedere ad album, *to be studying the edicts of the praetor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11. **3.** *a list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the roll of the senators*: albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42, *fin.* Also *the list of the judges*: albo judicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16: album citharoedorum, id. Ner. 21.

albūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [albus] *the white of an egg*: ovi, Plin, 28, 6, 18.

albūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the white of an egg*: Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

alburnum, i, *n.* [id.] *the soft thin layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 72.

alburnus, i, *m.* [id.] *a white fish*, prob. *the bleak* or *blay*: Aus. Mos. 126.

albus, a, um, *adj. white* (prop. *dead white*, opp. to *ater*, whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*): aliud est *candidum*, i. e. quadam nitenti luce perfusum esse: aliud *album*, quod pallori constat esse vicinum, Serv. ap. Virg. G. 3, 82: barba, Pl. Bacch. 5. 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: color albus praecipue decorus Deo est, maxime in textili, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: alba decent Cererem: vestes cerealibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: pedibus qui venerat albis, *with feet covered with white* (acc. to Schell. *barefooted*), Juv. 1, 111. The opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) is in exception to the gen. rule: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3: niger an albus, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10: Lucr. 2, 810, *etc.* **2.** Meton. *pale*, from sickness, care, *etc.*: aquosus albo corpore languor, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of office*, Mart. 1, 56, *fin.*: timor albus, Pers. 3, 115. **3.** Of the weather, wind, *etc.*: *bright, clear, dry*: Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: Iapyx, ib. 3, 27, 19. **II.** Fig.: *favourable, fortunate, propitious*: simul alba nautis stella refulsit, *the twin-star Castor, favourable to sailors*, ib. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protenus alba, Pers. 1, 110. **III.** Proverbial phrases: **1.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride by laughing so as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. **2.** albus an ater sit nescio *or* ignoro, *I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him*: vide, quam te amarit is, qui albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, te fecit heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10. **3.** Albo rete oppugnare, *to attack* or *seize without damage or danger to oneself*: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 22. With var. read. ariete and pariete. **4.** Alba linea signare, *to mark with a white line*, *i. e.* with a line which leaves no impression: hence *to make no distinction*: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit, signat linea alba, Lucil. in Non. 282, 28: illi omnes multa, alba, ut dicitur, linea sine cura discriminis, solam copiam sectati, converrebant, Gell. Praef. 11. **5.** Alba avis, for rara avis: quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. **6.** Filius albae gallinae, *a favourite child of fortune*, Juv. 13, 141. **7.** Equis albis praecurrere, *to excel, surpass* (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 8: cf. Suet. Ner. 25. **8.** album calculum adjicere, *to allow, approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 (from the white pebble used by the *judices* as a sign of acquittal).

alcăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* ἀλκαϊκός, *pertaining to Alcaeus*: versus, *the Alcaic verse*: Diom. 510, P.

alcĕa, ae, *f.* = ἀλκέα, *a species of mallows*, Malva alcea, or Hibiscus trionum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 6.

alcēdo (halc.), ĭnis, later alcyon (halc.), ŏnis, *f.* = ἀλκυών, *the kingfisher*, Alcedo hispida, Linn.: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo: haec hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonios appellant: Varr L. L. 7, 5, 97: cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcēdōnĭa (halc.), ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀλκυονίδες, *the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm.* Hence Fig.: *profound tranquillity*: ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26.

alces, is, *f. the elk*, Cervus alces, Linn.: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: Plin. 8, 15, 16. [In old Germ. *Elch* or *Elg* meant a "stag." cf. Greek ἀλκή.]

alcibium, *a plant*, Echium rubrum, Linn. (Sprengel), Plin. 27, 5, 22.

alcmānĭum metrum, *the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alcmanian*, Serv. 1818 P.

alcyon, halcŏnis, (v. alcedo), *the kingfisher*: Virg. G. 1, 399; 3, 338.

alcyŏnĕus and **-nĭus** (halc.), a, um, *adj. pertaining to the alcyon* or *kingfisher* (v. alcedo). **1.** Alcyonei dies = alcedonia, Col. 11, 2. **2.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or absol. alcyoneum, or even alcyonium, *a coralline*, Alcyonium, Linn. supposed by Pliny to be the nest of the kingfisher, a remedy for spots or freckles, Plin. 32, 8, 27: Cels. 5, 6, 18, *no.* 26: ore fugant maculas, Ov. Med. F. 77.

alcyŏnĭdes (halc.) dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, = alcedonia: Plin. 10, 32, 47.

ālĕa, ae, *f.* orig. *a die* or *cube.* Hence *a game played with dice*, in gen. *any game of chance.* Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24 58, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7: Suet. Aug. 71: Dig. 11, 5. (For further particulars, v. Smith's Ant. 74, *seq.*): ludere alea *or* aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet. Claud. 33: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10: in alea perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prosperiore alea uti, id. Cal. 41. Fig.: jacta alea est, *the die has been cast*: the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. Caes. 32. **2.** *gambling*: in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. **II.** Fig.: *any thing uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk*: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, *the risk*, Varr R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam sed rationem, *chance*, ib. 18: aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376 periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. Od 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents*, Plin. praef. § 7: emere aleam: *to purchase anything uncertain, contingent*, e. g. a draught of fishes, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8. [From comparison with cavea, fovea, idea, trahea, vinea, it seems prob. that the root is *al*; perhaps the same as in ἅλλομαι, sălio, the first letter of the root being dropped and the quantity lengthened.]

ālĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [alea] *pertaining to a game of chance*: amicitiae aleariae, *friendships formed at the gaming-table*, Amm. 28, 4.

ālĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dice-player, a gamester*: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 5, 13.

ālĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a gamester*: aleatoria damna, *losses at play*, Cic. Phil., 2, 27: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 71: aleatorio ritu, Gell. 18, 13. **II.** Subst.: aleatorium, ii, *n. a gaming-house*, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

ălebrĭa, ium, *n. plu. nourishing food*, bene alentia, Fest. *s. v.*

ālec (also halec and allec.), ēcis, *n* or **ālex** (hal.), ēcis, *f.* and *m.* (plur. not used), *the sediment of a costly fish-sauce*, garum: and in gen. *the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle*, Plin. 31, 8, 44: qui mihi olera cruda ponunt alec danunt. Pl. frag. in Non. 2, 395: Hor. S. 2, 4, 73: putri cepas alece natantes, Mart. 3, 77. [Prob. connected with ἅλς, *sal, salt.*]

ălectŏrĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a cock*, ἀλέκτωρ: gemma, *a gem found in the maw of cocks*, Plin. 37, 10, 44.

ălectŏrŏlŏphos, i, *f.* = ἀλεκτορόλοφος, *an herb good for coughs, cock's comb*: Rhinanthus crista Galli, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 23.

ālĕcŭla, (hal.), ae, *f. dim.* from alec, Col. 8, 17: 6, 8.

ālĕo, ōnis, *m.* (rare for aleator) *a gamester*, Cat. 29, 2: Tert. Fug. in pers. 13.

ālĕs, **ālĭtis** (*abl.* aliti, Sen. Med. 1014 *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and alituum, Lucr. 2, 928) [ala] orig. *adj.* afterwards subst. *gen. comm.* I. *adj. winged*: angues, Pac. in Cic. Inv. 1, 19: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (a transl. of the Gr. αἴολος ὄρνις, Arat Phaen. 275): equus, *i. e. Pegasus*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: Deus, *Mercury*, id. Met. 2, 714: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408. **2.** Meton.: *swift*: ales Auster, Virg. Aen

6, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: arundo, *the swift arrow*, Prud. Psych. 323. II. Subst. *a bird* (mostly poet.) *Gen. comm.:* pennis delata ales, Lucr. 6, 822: argentea, *the raven, before its metamorphosis*, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, *the peacock*, Mart. 14, 67: longaeva, *the phoenix*, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, *the kite*, Plin. 10, 10, 12: Phoebeïus, *the raven*, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, *the swan*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 10: cristatus, *the cock*, Ov. F. 1, 455: vigil ales, *the cock*, id. M. 11, 597: Daulias ales = philomela, id. H. 15, 154: fulvus Jovis ales, *the eagle*, Virg. Aen. 12, 247: ales minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675: also *fem.:* Jovis ales lapsa plaga aetheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 394: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362. 2. Meton. *any winged person or deity:* Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Claud. 33, 77: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat. Th. 1, 544: ales canorus, *a swan*, for *a poet:* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: also absol.: Maeonii carminis ales, *an epic poet*, ib. 1, 6, 2. 3. In augury, alites are *birds that give omens by their flight*, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, *etc.:* but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua, Fest. *s. vv.* alites et oscines: et alites et oscines, ut nostri augures appellant, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120. Hence, 4. Meton.: *augury, omen:* cum bona nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1.

ălesco, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [alo] *to grow up:* Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4: alescundi cacumen, Lucr. 2, 1130.

ălētūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *fatness:* corporis pinguedo, Fest. s. v.

alex, v. alec.

ălexandrīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Alexandria:* Alexandrina vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria*, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: Alexandrini pueri, an appellation denoting effeminacy, Petr. Sat. 31: also called Alexandrinae deliciae, Quint. 1, 2, 7: Alexandrina navis, *an Alexandrian merchant-ship*, Suet. Aug. 98.

ălexīpharmăcon, i, *n.* = ἀλεξιφάρμακον, *an antidote for poison*, Plin. 21, 20, 84.

alga, ae, *f. sea-weed*, Plin. 26, 10, 65: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 10. 2. Meton.: *a thing of little value:* vilior algâ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8.

algensis, e, *adj.* [alga] *pertaining to sea-weed*, Plin. 9, 37, 91.

algeo, alsi, 2. *v. n.* [sec. to Fest. from ἀλγέω] *to be cold, to feel chilly:* sapiens, si algebis, tremes, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70: erudiunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413. Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, *suffers from cold*, i. e. *is not cherished*, Juv. 1, 74: *Part.:* algens, *cold, chilly:* pruinae, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loci, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 3: algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214: algentes togae, *i. e.* so torn that their wearers suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.

algesco, alsi, 3. *v. incep. n.* [algeo] *to catch cold:* ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11. 2. Of things: *to become cold:* vites, Plin. 17, 24, 37: rabies flammarum, Prud. Apoth. 142.

algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cold:* algida, *sc.* regio, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.

algĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [algus facio] *that makes cold, chilling:* quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, *m.* [algeo] *the feeling of cold, coldness:* algor obest praegnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 80: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, Sall. C. 5: confectus algore, Tac. H. 3, 22. In the plur.: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga] *abounding in sea-weed:* vivunt in algosis, *sc.* locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algus, ūs, *m.* or **algu**, *n.* [algeo] *the feeling of cold, coldness:* hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746: interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36.

ăli-, a root which appears in a great number of words, and from which are derived alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This root *ali* has two meanings: I. *Else, other.* This meaning is negative, "not this one," *but some other.* II. *Any, some.* This meaning is indefinite, *any* you please, without limitation.

In the following list of words only the exact *literal* meanings are given; but each word will be found in its alphabetical place, with full explanations.

I. **ali**, *else, other.*

ali-a, *by another way.*

ali-as, *in another way, at another time, otherwise.*

ali-bi, *else-where, other-where* (*not* here).

ali-enus, *belonging to another.*

ali-modi } *of another kind.*
alius-modi }

ali-o, *else-whither.*

ali-orsum } *else-whither, else-wards.*
ali-vorsum }

alio-qui } *other-how, other-wise.*
alio-quin }

ali-ter, *otherwise, in another manner.*

ali-ubi, *else-where.*

ali-unde, *else-whence, from some other quarter.*

ăli-us, *another, some one else.*

alius-vis, *any one else you please*, not this one.

aliū-ta, *other-thus, other-so, otherwise.*

II. **ali**, *any, some.*

ali-cubi, *any-where, some-where.*

ali-cunde, *any-whence, some-whence.*

ali-qua, *by some road, some-how.*

ali-quam, (compounded with multum, diu, &c.) *in some degree, somehow.*

ali-quando, *some-when, any-when, at some time, any time.*

ali-quantisper, *for some while.*

ali-quantus, *some-what* (great or small), *a considerable quantity*, or *a small quantity.*

ali-quatenus, *to some extent.*

ali-qui } *some-one.*
ali-quis }

ali-quisquam } *any one.*
ali-quispiam }

ali-quō, *any-whither, some-whither.*

ali-quot, *some-what* (in point of number), *a considerable number, a few.*

ali-quoties, *some-times*, either *many* or *few.*

ali-quo-vorsum, *some-whither-wards, one way or other.*

ali-us, *one, some.*

ălĭā, *adv. by another way.* Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5, says: inter *alias* et *alia* hoc interest, quod *alias* alio tempore significat, *alia* aliter, aut per alia: but in the classical writers *alia* means only *by another way.* Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Pl. Rud. Prol. 10: cum alia evadere nequissent, Liv. 21, 56: equites alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, *some by one way, others by another*, id. 44, 43: cum alia minatus alia irrepsisset, Flor. 2, 12.

ălĭas, *adv.* [alius] I. Of place: *elsewhere:* alii enim sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11: facete is quidem sicut alias, *as in other passages*, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: Idaeus rubus appellatus, quoniam in Ida, non alias nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75: nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, Just. 4, 1, 9. II. Of time, past or future: *at another time, on another occasion:* si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si nunquam alias, fuimus tum profecto, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, *at another* (or *future*) *opportunity*, id. Fam. 7, 6: non unquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, Liv. 2, 9. Alias . . . alias: alias beatus esse, alias miser, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87: alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis actis, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. Alias . . aliter, or alias . . . aliud, *at one time in one way, at another time in another way*, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: de Or. 2, 7, 30. Alias saepe: fecimus et alias saepe, et nuper in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 7. Raro alias: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20. Semper alias: Suet. Vesp. 22. Non alias = nunquam, *never:* non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33: Virg. G. 1, 487. III. *In other respects, otherwise, for the rest, on other conditions, for other reasons*, etc.: alias salubri potu aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106: non alias quam simulatione mortis tutior, Curt. 8, 1, 24: non alias existet heres ex substitutione, Ulp. Dig 28, 6, 8.

ălĭbī, *adv.* [The old dat. of alius. Ali = *else*, and -bi is the locative case-ending], *elsewhere:* *St.* Hiccine nos habitare censes? *Ch.* Ubinam ego alibi censeam? Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 72: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, *in one place fear, in another joy*, Liv. 3, 28: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, *one his service in one place, another, his in another place*, id. 2, 23: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, id. 44, 35: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicarim, App. Flor. 360, 4: alibi decem millia peditum, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctam, invenio (speaking of different passages in authors), Liv. 29, 25. II. Meton.: *in other things, in other respects, otherwise:* si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35: alibi quam mos permiserit, Quint. 11, 1, 47

ălĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo] *nutritious:* lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: Pass. of that which readily fattens: ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, ib. 3, 9.

ălĭca, ae, *f.* [id. Fest.] (orig. *adj.*) *a kind of grain, spelt*, Cato, R. R. 76, *in.:* Plin. 18, 7, 10. 2. *grits prepared from it*, Cels. 6, 6: Plin. 22, 25, 61. 3. *a drink prepared from these grits*, Mart. 13, 6.

ălĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to spelt:* hence alicarius, i, *one who grinds spelt*, and alicaria, ae, *a prostitute who sat before the spelt-mills:* (ALICARIAE meretrices appellabantur in Campania, Fest. *s. v.*) Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 54: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. in Charis. p. 75 P.

ălĭcastrum, i, *n.* sc. frumentum, *a kind of spelt, summer-spelt* (*i. e.* sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6.

ălĭcŭbi, *adv. somewhere, any where:* si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi instes gravius, *here . . . here* (or *now . . . now*), Sen. Tr. An. 2, 2. With hic: *somewhere here, hereabouts:* utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alicubi in Crustumenio, Cic. Flacc. 29, 71. [The older form was aliquobi, which proves that ali-cubi is an old dat. of ali-quis; cf. si-cubi from si-quis.]

ălĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [ala] *a light upper garment:* Mart. 12, 82: alicula subornatus polymita, *a light hunting-dress*, Petr. 40, 5.

ălĭcundĕ, *adv.* lit. *any-whence, somewhence: from some place:* frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, *from some solitary place*, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 3: aliunde fluens alicunde extrinsecus aer, *from some other quarter*, aliunde meaning lit. *else-whence*, Lucr. 5, 523: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 13: praecipitare alicunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aut decedere nos alicunde cogit aut prohibet accedere, id. Caec. 16, 46

2. Of persons: non quo alicunde audieris, *not that you have heard it from some one else*, id. Att. 10, 1: non quaesivit procul alicunde, id. Verr. 2, 20, 48: alicunde sumere *or* corradere, *to borrow from any one*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.

3. Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing*, id. Hec. 3, 1, 6. [The older form was *aliquunde:* the word should be divided *ali-cunde.*]

alid, for aliud, v. alius,

ălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alieno] *the transferring of a thing from one person to another* (Alienatio tum fit, quum dominium ad alium transferimus, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 67): alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another*, Cic. Or. 42, 144. II. Fig.: Of persons: *the going over from one person or party to another: separation, desertion, aversion:* turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: tua a me alienatio ad cives impios, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: subita defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Am. 21, 76: in Vitellium alienatio, *aversion*, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patrui, id. A. 2, 43: alienatio mentis, *loss of reason, lunacy*, Cels. 4, 2: Plin. 21, 21, 89: also absol. without mentis: Sen. Ep. 78.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (earlier, alienigenus, a, um, *adj.*), *born in another or foreign land; foreign, alien:* and subst. *a stranger, a foreigner:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24: ne alienigenae justitiae obliti videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1, *extr.* Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Flacc. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1. 2. *heterogeneous:* Lucr. 1, 861. [Alienus and GEN. root of gigno].

ălĭēnĭgĕnus, a, um, for ALIENIGENA: *strange, foreign:* mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max. 6, 2, *extr.*: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1. *extr.*

ălĭēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alienus] *an extraneous cause or material of disease:* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4. 2. = alienatio: alienitas mentis, id. Acut. 2, 39.

ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale:* pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse, atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: alienare vectigalia, opp. to frui, ib. 2, 13, 33. 2. *to make other* or *different, to alter the nature of:* tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 246. 3. In gen. *to separate, estrange:* urbs alienata, *subjected to a foreign power*, Sall. J. 48: pars insulae prodita atque alienata, Liv. 24, 22: alienata provincia, id. 25, 36. II. Fig.: Of mental objects: *to estrange, set at variance, alienate:* eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: conabantur alienare a te voluntatem meam, id. Fam. 3, 6: tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum voluntates alienare (*sc.* a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: me falsa suspicione alienatum sentiebam, *neglected, discarded*, Sall. C. 35: ira alienavit a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: ne supplicio ejus ferox gens alienaretur, Tac. H. 1, 59: et amicum hostem sibi fecit, et uxorem a se alienavit, Just. 1, 7, 18. 2. Pass. followed by *ab* and *abl.*: *to keep at a distance from, to be disinclined to, to avoid* = abhorrere: a falsa assensione nos alienatos esse, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu, ib. 3, 5, 16. 3. followed by mentem, sensum, etc., *to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane:* erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: paene alienata mente Caes. B. G. 6, 41: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet. Aug. 99: furibundus atque amens alienata mente feraris, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6: alienatus sensibus, Liv. 25, 39. And absol.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of sense*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53: alienari mente, *to be insane, delirious*, Plin. 28, 8, 27. 4. Medic. *t. t.: to die, perish:* intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: spodium alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38.

ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] *belonging to another person*, or *thing, not one's own* (opp. to *suus*): tantumne ab re tua'st otii tibi, aliena ut cures? Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: neque verum esse qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: pecuniis alienis locupletari, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband*, Liv. 1, 46: alienis pedibus ambulamus, *i. e.* lecticariorum Plin. 29, 1, 8: pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Cal. 36: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, *i. e. caused to be written by another*, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46: alienum vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg. Aen. 10, 781: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant, *sc.* equites, *i. e. without horses, as foot-soldiers*, Liv. 3, 62. 2. Aes alienum, lit. *another's money*, hence *debt:* v. AES. Subst.: alienum, i, *n. the property of others:* largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, *fin.*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5: abstinuit alieno, Suet. Tit. 7: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (in opp. to the Roman) *province*, Amm. 23, 1. II. *not related* or *allied, foreign, strange:* alienus est ab nostra familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Am. 5, 19: multi ex finibus suis egressi, se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29: hic alienus oves custos bis mulget in hora, Virg. Ec. 3, 5. Subst.: apud me coenant alieni novem. *nine strangers*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 31. III. Fig.: *unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign* (opp. to *aptus*): with *Gen. Dat. Abl. ab, ad*, or *absol.* 1. With *Gen.*: aliena pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 67: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consili (*sc.* domus D. Bruti), *not unsuited for their purpose*, Sall. C. 40. 2. With *Dat.*: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caec. 9, 24: alienissimo sibi loco contra oportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4: vir egregius alienissimo reipublicae tempore extinctus, Cic. Brut. 1: arti oratoriae alienum, Quint. prooem. 5. 3. With *Abl.*: neque hoc Dii alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: alienum dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 8: amicitia, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatione mea, id. Att. 6, 1: loco, tempore, Quint, 6, 3, 33.

4. With *ab:* alienum a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate reipublicae, Tib. Gracch. in Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132. 5. With *ad:* ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, Caes. B. G. 4, 34.

6. Absol. alieno loco proelium committunt, *in an unfavourable place*, ib. 1, 15: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, *things foreign* (*to man's nature*), *unsuitable*, Sall. J. 1. 7. With *inf.* or *clause:* nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus proponere, Caes. B. G. 6, 11. 8. Alienum esse in *or* ab aliqua re, *not to understand*, or *be versed in:* in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus *in natural philosophy he is altogether out of his element*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17 homo non alienus a literis, id. Verr. 2, 26.

IV. *averse, hostile, unfriendly:* illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40: tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id Am. 8 *fin.*: sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere, ib. 15, 4: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum pronior, Tac. H. 2, 74

V. In medicine: of the body, *dead, paralyzed:* Scrib. Comp. 201. 2. Of the mind, *distracted, delirious:* aliena mens, Sall. C. 37.

ālĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala gero], *having wings, winged:* amor, Virg. Aen. 1, 663: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *upon the winged chariot* (*i. e.* drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562: aliger Jovis nuntius, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 80 genus, Sen. Hip. 338: aligeri serpentes Plin. 12, 19: Cupidines, id. 36, 5 Subst.: aligeri, -orum, *Cupids*, Sil. 7. 458.

ālĭgĕro, ōnis, *m.* = AQUILIGERO, *a standard-bearer*, Inscr.

ălĭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum], *pertaining to food:* alimentaria lex, *relating to the distribution of provisions to the poor*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ratio, Martian. Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8. Subst.: alimentarius, i, *m.*: *one to whom aliment has been left by will*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

ălĭmentum, i, *n.* [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food:* nec desiderabat aut alimenta corporis, aut detractionem confecti et consumpti cibi, Cic. Tim. 6 plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13. 2. Fig.: *support, materials, matter:* addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.*: alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5: picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, ib. 1, 271: lacrimae ei alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, ib. 10, 75: vitiorum, ib. 2, 769: furoris, ib. 3, 479. II. For the Gr. *τροφεῖα* or *θρέπτρα*, *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing:* quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis patria, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. III. Legal *t. t. aliment, maintenance*, Dig. 34, 1.

alimŏdi, "pro aliusmodi," Fest. *s. v.*

ălĭmŏn, i, *n.* = *ἅλιμον*, *a shrub-like kind of orach*, Atriplex halimus, Linn.: Plin. 17, 24, 37: alimon mitius = Atriplex portulacoides, L.? id. 22, 22, 33.

ălĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [alo] *nourishment sustenance:* quaestus alimoniae, Pl Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5 flammae, Prud. Cath. 5, 19.

ălĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, sustenance:* mellis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere Juv. 14, 76.

ălĭō, *adv.* Prop. of place: lit. *elsewhither: to some other place* (*ἄλλοσε*). fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: si offendet me loci celebritas alio me conferam, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7: anno post alio transire cogunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: ut ab Norba alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. Sat. 2, 1, 32 Strengthened by quo: statuam, Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, Cic. Att. 9, 17. b. Of persons or things: illi suum animum alio conferunt Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36: alio narrata ferunt, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, *to another subject*, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: alio properare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19. **c.** Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, Nep. Them. 6, 3: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18: non alio datam summam, quam in emptionem, Suet. Aug. 98. **2.** alio ... alio, *in one direction ... in another; hither ... thither* = huc ... illuc: alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2. **3.** alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *one in one way, another in another*: et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76. So also: aliunde alio, *from one place to another*: quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1. Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 232-234.

ălĭōquī, and **alioquīn** (both forms used indifferently, as ceteroqui and ceteroquin) *adv.* prop., Abl. of alius and quis, *other-how, other-wise, in other respects* (Gr. ἄλλως): milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46: Hannibal tumulum tutum commodumque alioquin, nisi quod longinquae aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29: mors Marcelli quum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, *etc.*, id. 27, 27: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 65: incolumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis, *although in other respects the eye may be uninjured*, Lucr. 3, 414: ideo nondum eum legi, quum alioqui validissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. **II.** *besides, in general, already, moreover* (*praeterea*): ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, *many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, *at other times*, Curt. 4, 2, 6: qua occasione Caesar, validus alioqui spernendis honoribus, hujuscemodi orationem coepit, Tac. A. 4, 37: afficior cura: et alioquin meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 9 corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui diducta nudaverat tunica, *already very beautiful*, Quint. 2, 15, 9. **III.** In arguments, inferences, *etc.*: *otherwise, else*: credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62: vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8: languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38 (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 234-241). [There is no authority for saying that alioquin is only used before vowels; and it is not certain that the final *n* is epenthetic. Pott thinks (2, 247) that the *n*, as in quin, ceteroquin, and sin, is *ne* negative.]

ălĭorsum or **aliorsus**, contr. of aliovorsum and alioversus, which are also used, *adv.*: lit. *else-whither, else-wards, in another direction.* Of place: mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliorsum ire, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 47: jumentum aliorsum ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliorsum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209. **2.** of persons: infantis aliorsum dati facta amolitio, Gell. 12, 1. **3.** Of things: sed id aliorsum pertinet, id. 17, 1. **II.** = in aliam partem *or* rationem, *in another manner, in a different sense*: vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1: atqui ego istuc, Anthrax, aliovorsum dixeram, *with another design*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 8. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 241 and 242.) (Hence, Fr. ailleurs.)

ălĭōversus, (v. the preced.) Lact. 1 17, 1.

ālĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* (*Abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612) [ala pes], = πτερόπους (poet. and rare), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed*: sacra dei alipedis, of Mercury, Ov. F. 5, 100: and *absol.*: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. M. 4, 755: alipedes equi, *the horses of the Sun*, ib. 2, 48. **II.** Meton.: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr. 6, 766: equi, Virg. Aen. 12, 484. And *absol.* for equus, ib. 7, 277.

ālĭpĭlus, i, *m.* [ala pilus] *a slave, who plucked the hair from the armpits of bathers*: Sen. Ep. 56.

ălīptēs or **ălīpta**, ae, *m.* = ἀλείπτης. Lit.: the *anointer* in the wrestling-schools or the baths, Juv. 6, 422: gen. *the trainer* or *teacher* in the gymnasia: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Cels. 1, 1.

ălĭquā, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other*: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: si qua evasissent aliqua, Liv. 26, 27: aliquid aliqua resciscere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, Virg. E. 3, 15. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 242.)

ălĭquam, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree*; used only in connection with diu, multus, and plures. **I.** Aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, *a while, for a while, for some time*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu, id. Acad. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74. **2.** Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, *etc.*: cunctati aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superassent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: controversia aliquam diu fuit: postremo, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 32: exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, donec, *etc.*, Suet. Caes. 82. **3.** Of place: *for a long distance*: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela, 2, 5, 5: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus (specus), mox et quo magis subitur, obscurior, id. 1, 13. **II.** Aliquam multus, or aliquammultus: *considerable in number* or *quantity*: sunt vestrum aliquammulti qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 25: the only instance in class. writers, unless we should read in Cic. Verr. 3. 88: Fecerunt alii. Quid, aliquam multa? *Others have done so. Well suppose they have done a good many things*, v. Long. ad loc.: aliquam multos non comparuisse, Gell. 3, 10, 17: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Apol. p. 320, 10. *Adv.* aliquam multum, *considerably*: sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, ib. p. 277, 7. (dub.) And with *Comp.* aliquam plures, *considerably more*: aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12. (dub.) (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 243.) [The pronom.-adv. ending in *am* denote "how much" or "in what degree," as tam, quam, quanquam, Key, § 791.]

ălĭquando, *adv. temp.* [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, quando, *when*, aliquando, *any-when, some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, *at some* or *any time, at some time or another, formerly, hereafter.* Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: legiones cohortatus ut aliquando fructum victoriae perciperent, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic. Coel. 6, 13: veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, *once*, id. Fam. 6, 6, 6: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, id. Mil. 26, 69: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35. quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobis cum non fuerit: nunc certe, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis nunc illustris, Mel. 1, 6. Strengthened with ullus and aliquis: quaerere e num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144 Si forte aliquando *or* si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever, etc.*: si quid bujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quodsi aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac reip. dignitas, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20. **II.** *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 3: liceret ei dicere, utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nubila, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10. It is sometimes repeated: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58. **III.** *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sero: verum aliquando tamen, Cic. Quint. 13, 43: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: *I must for once say it*, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: audite quaeso, judices, et aliquando miseremini sociorum, id. Verr. 1, 28, 72: quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando amicorum auctoritas fecit, *at length*, id. Clu. 67, 191: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, id. Att. 1, 4 Pleon. with tandem: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te exspectatissimas literas reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4.

ălĭquantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] *a little bit*: foris aliquantillum gusto, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 34.

ălĭquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for some time*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 158. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8.

ălĭquanto and **ălĭquantum**, *adv.* [id.] *somewhat* (*great or small*) *considerably, a little, in some degree* (the *degree* depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *Ba.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 73: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, *has come somewhat near*, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29: quale sit, non tam definitione, intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, *etc.*, *in some degree*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45. Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, *some time before*, id. Sull. 20, 56 atque ille primo quidem negavit: post autem aliquanto surrexit, *but after some time*, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11. **2.** With comparatives: abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 43: iidem melius aliquanto dicerent, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7.

ălĭquantŭlum, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *a little, somewhat*: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtristis, id. Andr. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an paleae, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *a little*, ironic. for multum, Cic. Parad. 3, 1. With *Comp.*: aliquantulum brevior, Gell. 1, 1.

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus] (rare as *adj.*) *very little*: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21. *Neutr. subst.* with *gen. partit.*: quum aeris alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspicionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: aliquantulum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12: agri, ib. 30: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [ali, *any, some*, and quantus] *somewhat (great)*, or *somewhat (small)*, hence, *in considerable quantity or in small quantity*: gen. a middle term between much and little. Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, potiti, *considerable number*, Sall. J. 74: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, ib. 105 *fin.*: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Apol. p. 320, 1. **2.** As a *neutr.* subst.: sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: with *gen. partit.*: aliquantum agri, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *sub fin.*: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33. **3.** In plur. rare, and only in later Latin: aliquanti in cœlestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutrop. 4 *sub fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [ăliquā and tenus]: *for some distance.* Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.

2. Gen. *to a certain degree, in some measure, to some extent*: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28: id. 11, 3, 78: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 27, 12, 80: Philistus imitator Thucydidis, et ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint. 10, 1, 74

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [ali qui] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae: ali*quae* res verberet, Lucr. 4, 264: afterwards aliqua), *pron. indef. adj.*: *some, any*, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much, none*: si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, Cic. Sest. 62, 131: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, id. Rep. 1, 44: si ab ea Deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: aliqui dolor, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: aliqui terror, ib. 4, 16, 35: aliquod bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: aliqua significatio virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. Fam. 9, 14: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100· qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fit for something*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4: in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise* or *blame of some definite individual*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree*, id. Clu. 24 *fin.*: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicae statu timeas, *in this or any other*, id. Fam. 6, 2: quoties alicui chartae sua vincula demsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173.

II. In the *neutr. plur.* (subst. = aliquid): *some, several*: in narratione ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adjicienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67. Hence also like aliquid followed by *Gen.*: trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. Partit. 8, 30. **III.** With numerals (as Gr. τις) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, *some*, or *about* 20 *days*, Pl. Men. 5. 5, 47: aliqua folia quinque, Cato, R. R. 156: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. **IV.** With alius, *any other*, etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147.

ălĭquĭpĭam, ălĭquăpĭam, ălĭquodpĭam, *pron. indef. adj.* [aliqui] (a doubtful form), *some, any*: etiamsi aliquapiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic. Sest. 29, 63: num manus, aut num aliquodpiam membrum, *any other*, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.

ălĭquis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui [ali-quis] (*fem. sing.* and *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* not used; for the forms aliquae, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui, q. v.—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut.—*Nom. plur.* aliques, anal. to ques, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—Alicui, trisyl., Tib. 4, 7, 1) *pron. indef. subst.* (Sometimes for aliqui: quibus est aliquis objectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6), *some one, any one, some* or *any thing, somebody* or *something else*; in the plur., *some, any, many*: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, *etc.*, *if there be anybody*, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: fit plerumque, ut ii qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, id. Phil. 1, 3: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, *with something*, Pl. Aul. prol. 24: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing whatever, so as to avoid doing this*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 24: quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: non est tua ulla culpa si te aliqui timuerunt, id. Marcell. 6 *fin.*: asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando, id. Planc. 13, 33: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, *some others*, Liv. 34, 38: Tiberius neque spectacula omnino edidit, et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, *by any body else*, Suet. Tib. 47: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, *any thing else*, Tac. A. 1, 4.

2. With adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulcrum atque praeclarum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *to which there is any end*, ib. 19, 69: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid magnum, Virg. Aen. 9, 186. **3.** With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: sin aliquis excellit unus e multis, effert se, si unum aliquid affert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136: nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum, cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? Quint. 12, 1, 31. **4.** With alius, aliud: dum alium aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 5: aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. Sat. 10, 5. **5.** Partitive with *ex, de*, or the *Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Coel. 3: aliquis de tribus nobis, id. Leg. 3, 7: suorum aliquis, id. Phil. 8, 9: cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13. **6.** Aliquid with the *Gen.* of a Subst. or Adj. for the *adject.* aliqui: aliquid pugnae, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54· monstri, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: boni, ib. 2, 3, 24: virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3: in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: indefensi, Liv. 26, 5. **7.** In Plaut. and Ter. with a plur. verb (as τις in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *open, some one*, Pl, Men. 4, 2, 111: aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26. With the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625.

8. In the *neut.* as *adv.*: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: perlucens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2 **II.** *somebody* or *something great* or *considerable*: esse aliquem *or* aliquid (as τις, τι, in Gr.): *to be somebody* or *something*, i. e. *to be of some worth, value*, or *note*: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *sub fin.*: si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 74: an quidquam stultius, quam quos singulos contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, id. Att. 4, 2: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid, *it is no trifle* id. Att. 3, 15: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: sunt aliquid manes, Prop. 4, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, prooem. *fin.*: aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45. **2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something of importance*, ib. 1, 10. **III.** Ad aliquid esse, in gramm. *to relate to something*: iidem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13.

ălĭquisquam, ălĭquidquam, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], *any one, any thing* (rare): qui negat, aliquidquam Deos nec alieni curare, nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50: nec ullos alicuiquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*

ălĭquō, *adv.* [aliquis] lit. *any-whither, somewhither*: *to some place or other*: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abjicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: aliquo exire, ib. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel sicunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, *to some other place*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. —With *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.*: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 265.)

ălĭquŏt, *num. indef. indecl.* [ali, quot] lit. *some-what in point of number, some, a few*: dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Tim. 1: epistolae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, Without subst.: aliquot me adierant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2.

ălĭquot-fărĭam, *adv. in some* or *several places*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. [A word formed after the analogy of multifariam, q. v.]

ălĭquŏtĭes (aliquotiens, Sall. Frag.), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times*, either many or few, *at several times, at different times*: aliquoties causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: aliquoties audire, id. Font. 11: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: aliquoties in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18.

ălĭquō-vorsum, *adv. towards some place, one way or other*: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

ălis, old form for alius, q. v.

ălismă, ătis, *n.*=ἄλισμα, *an aquatic plant, water-plantain*: Alisma Plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77.

ălĭtĕr, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner*: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise*, i. e. *personally unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, *by any other means*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143. With atque, ac, quam: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Fam. 2, 3: aliter ac nos vellemus, id. Mil. 9, 23: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, id. Rab. 11, 29. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter. *not otherwise*, i. e. *just as if*: nec scripsi aliter ac si, *etc.*, id. Att. 13, 51: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1. 3, 73. nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si plebis ibi esset concilium. Liv. 23, 4.—Non aliter nisi, or quam nisi, *on no other condition than*: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 14: ne hereditatem quidem aut legata percepit ulla aliter, quam ut peculio referret accepta, Suet. Tib. 15: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.—Aliter esse, or se habere, *to be differently constituted* or *disposed:* ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 70: Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 44. Non aliter with *Comp.:* non aliter clarius intelligi potest, Plin. 37, 4, 15. **2.** *in a different manner*, i. e. *contrary to expectation* or *wish:* verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. And. prol. 4: ne aliter quid eveniat providere decet, Sall. J. 10. **3.** Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, *in the opposite direction*, Ov. M. 2, 83. **II.** For alioquin, *in any other case, else:* jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent; aliter illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*

ălĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [alo] in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment.*

ălĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a nourishing, rearing*, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

ălĭtus, *Part.* (alo).

ălĭŭbī, *adv.* [ali ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) *elsewhere:* vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *here . . . there*, id. 12, 14, 32: aliubi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places*, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2.

alium, i, *n.*, v. allium.

ălĭundĕ, *adv.* [ali unde] lit. *elsewhence: from another person, place,* or *thing*, ἄλλοθεν: sive aliunde ipsei porro (nomen) traxere, *or if they have derived it from some other place*, Lucr. 3, 134: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: non aliunde pendere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *consists of nothing else*, Plin. 30, 1, 2: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45: aliis aliunde est periculum, *some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12: aliunde enim alio transfugiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, *from any other quarter than*, Plin. 33, 8, 40.

ălĭus, a, ud, *adj.* (old form, *alis, alid*, Lucr., Cat.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato in Prisc. 694 P.—*Dat. m.* alī, Lucr. —*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.—*Fem. dat.* aliae, Plaut.—*Dat. plur.* alīs, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means *the other of two*): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: plures paucos circumsistebant; alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant, ib. 4, 26: non esse hujus civitatis civis, qui se alii civitati dicarit, potest, Cic. Balb. 11, 28: non enim suscipere ipsi aegritudines propter alios debemus; sed alios, si possumus, levare aegritudine, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: adolescentulo, in alio occupato amore, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: freq. with the *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 244: aut aliae quojus desiderium insideat rei, Lucr. 3, 931: Q. Fabium Labeonem, seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: ALIO DIE, augural *t. t.* when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? id. Leg. 2, 12, 31. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi and quam: instead of quam, the *Abl. compar.* or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used. **I.** With atque or ac: timeo ne aliud credam, atque aliud nunties, *I fear that I am giving credit to one thing, and you asserting another*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: which shows the way in which atque alone came to be used after alius (Key, § 1148): in the foll. examples the proper form of alius should be supplied in the latter member of each sentence: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, *in a far different condition from that which*, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 11: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, Cic. Att. 11, 10: non alius essem atque nunc sum, *a different person from what I now am*, id. Fam. 1, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronuntiasset, Nep. Ages. 3: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2. **2.** With et, the things compared are brought together; a pause should precede: lux longe alia est, solis et lychnorum, *there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp*, Cic. Coel. 28: (Key, l. c.) **3.** With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): amare autem nihil aliud est nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Am. 27, 100: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare? id. de Sen. 2, 5: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus sylvestris, Plin. 16, 10: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, Nep. Lys. 1. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb. finit., *nothing else than, nothing but, only.* This constr. is often elliptical, and *fecit, factum est*, or something similar must be supplied (cf. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἤ): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (*i. e.* nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, Liv. 2, 63: id. 31, 24: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, Suet. Aug. 83. So, quid aliud quam? *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15: quod alium quam se cooptassent, Suet. Ner. 2. **4.** With *Abl.*, *other than, different from* (cf. Gr. ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl. Poen. prol. 22: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, ib. 2, 1, 240. **5.** With *praeter:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? id. de Or. 2, 69: nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21. **II.** Alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, *etc.:* in sing. *the one . . . the other:* in plur. *some . . . others:* quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv. 32, 5: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Graeca, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes: earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: alia sunt tanquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63. Sometimes aliud . . . . . aliud mark the contrast between two different propositions: *one thing . . . another:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. Coel. 3: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, Quint. 5, 10, 60. **III.** Alius repeated (in another case) or joined with aliter alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, *etc.*, an abbreviated expression which must be translated *twice:* alius alium percontamur cuja est navis? *one another*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 39: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, others in another* Cic. Verr. 1 22: ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: alius alio more viventes, Sall. C. 6: quum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, *fin.:* aliter ab aliis digeruntur, ib. 19: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some by one road, others by another road*, Liv. 44, 43. **IV.** Alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, *one after another:* ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. Aen. 3, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63. **V.** Alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque, *one and another; now this, now that; different:* eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, Sall. J. 72: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, Sall. J. 18: aliis post aliis minitari, ib. 55. **VI.** With a negative and the comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulcrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful* (where *other* is redundant in English), Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 100: Sulla neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, ib. 1: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. 1, 27: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24. **VII.** *of another kind, different:* alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, *you have changed me*, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 123: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 18: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52. Hence, in alia omnia, *sc.* vota, ire, transire, *or* discedere, *to reject* or *oppose a measure, to vote* or *divide against it:* frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, ib. 1, 2 discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53. **VIII.** Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the others.* Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26. vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19: Hispani flumen tranavere, et alius exercitus ratibus junctis trajicitur, id. 21. 27. **IX.** Like alter: *one of two. second:* huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surpuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, civitatem auxerunt, id. 1, 21. Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7. [Sans. *anya;* Gr. ἄλλος; Goth. *aljis;* O. H. G. *alles*, "otherwise;" Eng. *else.*]

ălĭus-mŏdi [modus] *adv. of another kind* (rare): res aliusmodi est ac putatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21: quem aliusmodi atque omnes natura finxit. Caes in Prisc. 694 P

ălĭus-vis, ălĭăvis, ălĭudvis, *adj. any other you please* (rare): aliumvis magistrum quaerere, Cic. Att. 8, 4 (dub.): cum aliovis genere (teli), Ulp.

ălĭūta, *adv. in another manner, otherwise:* aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter, Fest. *s. v.* [In Sansc. the suff. *thâ* is joined to adverbs denoting the manner "how:" *ithâ* "i-ta" (eo modo), *anja-thâ* "aliu-ta" (alio modo).]

al-lābor (adl.), apsus, 3. *v. dep.* lit. *to slip to* or *towards;* hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: *to fly, flow, glide:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* humor allapsus extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto allapsi, Liv. 25, 16: viro allapsa sagitta est, Virg. Aen. 12, 319: fama allabitur aures, ib. 9, 474: Curetum allabimur oris, *we sail to,* ib. 3, 131: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, *rolls in with flowing tide,* ib. 10, 292: allapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees,* Sen. Hip. 666.

al-lăbōro (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to labour* or *toil at:* ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20: simplici myrto nihil allabores, *add to with labour,* id. Od. 1, 38, 5.

allacrĭmans, ntis, *part.: shedding tears:* Juno allacrimans, Virg. Aen. 10, 628: ubertim allacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239.

allaevo, v. allevo.

al-lambo (adl.), ĕre, 3. *v. a.: to lick at, to lick:* virides allambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135. Fig.: *to come in contact with:* allambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

allapsus (adl.) a, um, *Part.* [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gliding to, a stealthy approach:* serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5, p. 159.

al-latro, (adl.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.: to bark at:* and fig. of persons: *to revile, rail at:* Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54: allatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61. Of the sea: *to break upon:* oram tot maria allatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

allātus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [affero].

al-laudābĭlis (adl.), e, *adj., worthy of praise:* dedisti operam allaudabilem, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 1. (dub.).

al-laudo (adl.), are, 1. *v. a. to praise:* ingenium allaudat meum, Pl. Merc. prol. 84.

allectātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allecto] *an enticing* or *alluring:* Chrysippus nutricum, quae adhibetur infantibus, allectationi suum quoddam carmen assignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 (dub.).

al-lectĭo (adl.), onis, *f.* [allĕgo] *an election,* esp. *a levying of troops,* Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11. **2.** *a promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower:* allectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 10: Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [allicio] *to allure, entice* (rare): ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.:* allectare boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

allector (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who entices or allures:* turdi quasi allectores sint captivorum, Col. 8, 10, 1.

allector, ōris, *m.* [allĕgo] *an officer under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces:* ALLECTOR GALLIAE, Grut. 471, 9.

allectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of an* allector, Grut. 375, 3.

allectus, a, um, *Part.* [allĕgo] Subst. *a member chosen into any corporation* (collegium): collegae, qui una lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69. **2.** Allecti, *those added to the senate from the equestrian order,* acc. to Fest. *s. v.* adlecti, cf. Suet. Caes. 41.

allectus, a, um, *Part.* [allicio].

allēgātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allēgo] *a despatching, a mission:* quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 136: quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit (as a pun), ib. 16. **II.** Fig.: *an alleging* or *adducing by way of proof,* or *excuse:* si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: App. M. 10, p. 241. **2.** *an imperial rescript,* Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 37.

allēgātus, ūs, *m. a sending:* meo allegatu venit, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

al-lēgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to despatch on private business, to commission:* (lego, of state affairs) (freq. in Plaut., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 46: homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9: quum patrem primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, *first by sending messages, then by personal entreaties,* Liv. 36, 11. Hence allegati, *deputies:* inter allegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39. **II.** Meton. (post-Aug.): *to adduce, allege:* exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui allegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: merita, Suet. Aug. 47: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro allegat, Just. 15, 1: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, *bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands* (a zeugma), Tac. H. 4, 84. **2.** *to instigate* = subornare: eum allegaverunt suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 28. **3.** Legal *t. t.:* allegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, *to release oneself from servitude by adducing proofs,* Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 27.

al-lĕgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose:* Druidibus praeest unus: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: augures de plebe allegere, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus allecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in senatum, Suet. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1. Poet.: allegi coelo, Sen. Agam. 804.

allēgŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀλληγορία, *an allegory, a parable:* continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14.

allēgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀλληγορίκος, *allegorical.* lex, Arn. 5, p. 183.—*Adv.* allēgŏrĭce, ib.

allēgŏrīzo, 1. *v. n.,* Gr. deriv. = ἀλληγορέω, *to speak in allegories,* Tert. Res. carn. 27.

al-lēnīmentum, i. *n. a soothing remedy:* tumultus, Amm. 27, 3.

allĕvāmentum, i, *n.* [allĕvo] *a means of alleviating* (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*

allĕvātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a raising up, elevating:* humerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3. **2.** Fig.: *the lifting up* or *taking away of a burden,* etc.; *an alleviating, assuaging:* ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

allĕvātor (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lifts* or *raises up:* humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

al-lĕvo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up:* quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. J. 94: cubito allevat artus, Ov. M. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia allevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79: brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, ib. 142: manum, ib. 94: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Cal. 36. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, *was raised* (i. e. *to distinction*), Flor. 4, 2, 10. **II** Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate, comfort:* aliorum aerumnam dictis allevans, old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: onus, aliqua ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: allevor quum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: allevare corpus, ib. 7, 1: allevor animum, Tac. A. 6, 43. **2.** *to diminish the force of, to weaken:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, Cic Inv. 1, 42, 78: remissa ignominia, allevatae notae, *removed,* Tac. H. 1, 52.

al-lēvo (adl.), (and allaevo) are, 1 *v. a. to make smooth* (only in Colum.): nodos et cicatrices allevare, Col. 3, 15, 3

allex (hall.), ĭcis, *m.* explained by some, *the thumb* or *great toe;* by others, more prob., *the sediment* or *dregs,* same as alec (q. v.): tune hic amator audes esse, allex viri? Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 31.

allex or **alex** = alec, q. v.

allĭātum, ., *n.* [allium] orig. *adj.* sc edulium, *a dish seasoned with garlic.* sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Pl Most. 1, 1, 45.

allĭcĕfăcĭo (adl.), ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [allicio facio] *to allure* (rare): quod invitat ad se, et allicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 (dub.): viros, ad societatem imperii allicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-lĭcĭo (adl.), lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, 2. *v. a.* Char. 217, Diom. 364 P. Prisc. 877 P.) [lacio] *to draw gently to, entice:* rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 58: allicit aures, Lucr. 6, 183: nihil est quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am 14, 50: adolescentem non tam allicere volui, quam alienare nolui, id. Fam. 2, 15: ad misericordiam, id. Manil. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 5, 71, 182: exsules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: principes donis pollicitationibusque adliciebat, ib. 7, 31: alliciunt somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61.

al-līdo (adl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo *to strike,* or *dash against:* ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, allidat pilaeve trabive, Lucr. 4, 295 (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. B. C. 3, 27. **II.** Fig.: *to endanger* pass., *to suffer damage:* in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: qui periculis undique imminentibus non alliserit virtutem, Sen. Tranq. Anim. 3 *fin.:* Col. 1, 3, 9.

allīfāna, orum, *n. plu.* sc. pocula, *large drinking-cups made at Allīfae,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.

allĭgātĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alligo] *a binding* or *tying to* (rare): arbustorum, Col. 11, 2. **2.** Meton.: *a band:* Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

allĭgātor (adl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who binds* (only in Col.): alligatoris cura, 4, 13, 1.

allĭgātūra (adl.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a band* or *ligature* (rare): Col. Arb. 8, 3.

al-lĭgo (adl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind to, up,* etc.: ad statuam, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 90: ad palum, ib. 5, 28, 71: so in the witticism of Cic., quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Macr. Sat. 2, 3: leones alligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13. Of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col. 4, 13: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39: alligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus alligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: alliga, inquam, colliga, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 26: alligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24. alligare caput lana, Mart. 12, 91: naves alligat ancora, *makes* or *holds fast,* Virg. Aen. 1, 169: alligare colorem. *to fix it,* Plin. 32, 6, 22: alligati sc. servi, *slaves who are fettered,* Col. 1, 9 alligatus calculus, in games: *a piece that cannot be moved,* Sen. Ep. 117 *sub fin.* Poet.: vultum alligat quae tristitas? *what sadness renders your countenance immovable?* Pac. in Non. 182, 1: lac alligatum, *curdled milk,* Mart. 8, 64. **II.** Fig.: *to bind down, hold fast, to restrain;* and in a moral sense *to oblige* or *bind:* ne forte qua re impediar et alliger, Cic. Att. 8, 16: jure jurando alligare aliquem, Pl. Rud. prol. 46: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic Clu. 54: beneficio alligari, id. Planc. 33 81: ne existiment ita se alligatos, id Am. 12, 42: alligare se, *to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself* with *gen.* or *abl.*: hic furti se alligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: alligare se scelere, Cic. Flac. 17: alligatus sponsu, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

al-lĭno (adl.), lēvi, lĭtum, *3. v. a.* (*inf.* allinire, Pall.) *to besmear, to bedaub* (rare): bulbos epiphoris, Plin. 13, 12, 23: schedam, id. 13, 12, 20. Fig.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 17: incomptis (versibus) allinet atrum signum, Hor. A. P. 446: allinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

allīsĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allido] *a dashing against, a striking upon*: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allīsus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [allido].

allīvescit (adl.), livere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Fest. *s. v.*

allĭum (or **alium**), i, *n.* part of the genus Allium, **Linn.**, including in Pliny, 1. A. sativum, Linn. (19, 6, 34): 2. A. oleraceum, Linn. = A. in arvis sponte nascens (ib.): 3. A. ursinum, Linn. = A. silvestre quod ursinum vocant (ib.). (Vide, Caepa and Porrum), *garlic* (much used for food among the poor): oboluisti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: maluissem allium oboluisses, Suet. Vesp. 8. Fig.: atavi nostri quum allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. in Non. 201, 6. (Hence, Fr. *ail.*) [Same as our *leek*, Germ. *lauch*.]

allŏcūtĭo (adl.), ōnis. *f.* [alloquor] *a speaking to, an accosting*: vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: inchoata allocutione, Suet. Tib. 23. **II.** Like the Gr. *παραμυθία, a consolatory address, an exhortation*: qua solatus es allocutione? Cat. 38, 5: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1. **III.** *an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers*: the word frequently occurs on coins, representing a general addressing the soldiers, Eckhel, 6. p. 268.

allŏcūtus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [alloquor].

allŏphȳlus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀλλόφυλος, of another stock* or *race, foreign*: conjugium allophylorum, Tert. Pud. 7: allophylus tua castra velit delere tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502.

allŏquĭum (adl.), ii, *n.* [alloquor] *an address, exhortation, consolation*: alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus alloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: alloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36: Plur.: dulcibus alloquiis, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: longis producere noctem alloquiis, *conversation*, Lucan. 10, 174.

al-lŏquor (adl.), cūtus, *3. v. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console* (rare in class per.; in Cic. only twice; never in Caes. or Liv.): Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 26: hominem blande alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61: senatum, composita in magnificentiam oratione, allocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37: allocutum mulieres ire aiunt, quum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: alloqui in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: afflictum alloqui cupit, id. Oed. 1007.

al-lŭbentĭa (adl.), ae, *f. a liking* or *inclination for*: jam allubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, App. M. 1, p. 105.

al-lŭbesco, ĕre [lubet], *3. v. incep. to begin to please*: Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 14. **II.** *to comply with, humour*: illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescebat, App. M. 7, p. 192. **III.** allubescere aquis, *to drink with pleasure*, ib. p. 218.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, *no perf. part.*, 2. *v. n. to shine upon* (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis alluxit, Suet. Vit. 8. **II.** Fig.: as *v. a.*: fortuna faculam lucrificam allucere vult, *is ready to light up the torch of prosperity*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 54.

allucinatio allucinor v. aluc.

al-luctor, ari, 1. *v. dep. to wrestle* (only in App.): dein alluctari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, Met. 10, p. 247.

al-lūdĭo, are, 1. *v. a. to jest at*: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58: and of dogs: *to caress*, id. Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl.), ūsi, ūsum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to play with, to joke, jest*: [freq. after Aug. per.; in Cic. only once:] with *ad* or *Dat.*: et nunc alludit (taurus) viridique exsultat in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: ad scortum, *to make jokes upon her*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem alludens varie et copiose, multas similitudines afferre, *discoursing sportively*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato alludere, Phaedr. 3, 19 *fin.*: nec plura alludens, Virg. Aen. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio alludens, Quint. 3, 11, 18. **2.** *to allude* or *refer to*: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. 3, 7, no. 4, *extr.* **II.** Fig.: of the waves: *to play* or *dash upon*: mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus alluderet, id. Top. 7, 32: in alludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342. With *Acc.*: omnia, quae fluctus salis alludebant, Cat. 64, 66. **2.** Of the wind: summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: and of trees themselves: alludit patulis arbor hiatibus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lŭo (adl.), ŭi, *3. v. a. to wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 96: fluvius latera haec alluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo alluitur oppidum, Plin. 6, 4. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

allus, i, *m.* pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Graece *ἄλλεσθαι* dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*

allūsĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [alludo] *a playing* or *sporting with*: Arn. 7, p. 229.

allŭvĭes (adl.), ei. *f.* [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv. 1, 4: valles quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8. In the plur.: mare quietas alluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260.

allŭvĭo (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. de Mund. p. 67, 41. **2.** *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: quod per alluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis acquiritur, Gaius ii. 70, and in Dig. 41, 1, 7.

allŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *alluvial*: ager, Auctor. Var. de Lim. p. 293.

almities, *benignity, kindness*: Fest. *s. v.*

almus, a, um, *adj. nourishing* (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, *etc.*): hence, *life-supporting* or *producing, genial, propitious*, etc.: nutrix, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2: Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. Aen. 10, 215: Cybebe, ib. 220: ager, id. G. 2, 330: vites, ib. 233: Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18: dies, ib. 4, 7, 7: fides, Enn. Cic. Off. 3, 29: adorea, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41: sol, id. Carm. Sec. 9. [Contr. of alimus, from alo, like the Gr. *τρόφιμος*.]

alnĕus, a, um, *adj. of alder-wood*: palus, Vitr. 5, 12.

alnus, i, *f. the alder*: alnus glutinosa, Gaert. Plin. 16, 40, 79. Poet.: *anything made of alder-wood*: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136: whence also used for navis: nec sperat coenosi gurgitis alnum, Juv. 3, 266: cf. Virg. G. 2, 451: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106: and of posts: Lucan. 2, 486. (Hence, Fr. *aune.*)

ălo, alŭi, altum, and alĭtum, *3. v. a. to rear, nourish, support, maintain*: Athenis natus altusque, Pl. Rud 3, 4, 36: cum Hannibale alito atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: alere nolunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of excitement and pleasure*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: quum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, id. Planc. 33, 81: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint, velle dimitti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85 velut amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have raised above their banks*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *sustained his body by consuming it*, i. e. *devoured his own flesh*, Ov. M. 8, 878. With *abl.* of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: latrociniis se suosque alebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish*: honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: in ea ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis mens alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 *fin.*: alere morbum, id. Att. 21 *fin.*: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina vulnus alit venis, Virg. Aen. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. Rem. 746: quid alat formetque poetam, Hor. A. P. 307.

ălŏē, ēs, *f.* = *ἀλόη, the aloe*: aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. 27, 4, 5: used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv. 6, 180.

ălŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *ἀλογία, irrational conduct, folly*: ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. de Mort. Claud. 7. **2.** *dumbness*, Aug. Ep. 86.

ălŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἄλογος, destitute of reason, irrational*: animalia, Aug. Ep. 86. **2.** Mathem. *t. t.*: aloga linea, *which is not commensurate with another: an incommensurable*, Capel. 6 *sub fin.* **3** Prosod. *t. t.*: alogus pes, *irregular*, id. 9, p. 329.

ălōpĕcĭa, ae, *f.* = *ἀλωπεκία, the fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off; the fox-mange*: Plin. 20, 22, 87.

ălōpĕcĭas, ae, *m.* = *ἀλωπεκίας, a kind of shark*, also called vulpes marina, *sea-fox*, Squalus alopecias, Gron. Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ălōpĕcis, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀλωπεκίς, a kind of vine which produces bunches resembling the tail of a fox*: Plin. 14, 3, 4.

ălōpĕcūrus, i, *f.* = *ἀλωπέκουρος, fox-tail, a kind of grass*, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum; acc. to Fraas, Polypogon monspeliensis, Desf. Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ălōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ium (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), *Alp, high mountain*, and in particular, *the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*. In the sing. numb.: nec quot apes Hyble, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet. geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil. 2, 333: of Athos, Sid. Apoll. 2, 510.

alpha, *n. indecl.* = *ἄλφα, the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet*: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv. 14, 209. Hence prov. *the first*: alpha paenulatorum, Mart. 5, 26.

alphăbētum, i, *n.* [*ἄλφα βῆτα*] *the alphabet*, Tert. Haeret. 50.

alphus, i, *m.* = *ἀλφός, a white spot upon the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

alpīnus, a, um (rarely Alpicus *adj.* [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps* nives, Virg. E. 10, 47: gentes, Liv. 21, 43: hostis, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin. 8, 37.

alsīnē, es, *f.*=*ἀλσίνη*, *a luxuriant plant*, perh. *chick-weed*; Stellaria nemorum, or Cerastium aquaticum, Linn., according to Sprengel; according to Fraas, Parietaria diffusa, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 8.

alsĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alsius] *susceptible of cold* (rare): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: of plants, Plin. 21, 10, 34.

alsĭus or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. 5, 1014. Alsus only in the *Comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

altānus, i, *m. a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10: Plin. 2, 43, 44.

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.* (v. altaria).

altārĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [altus: term. *are;* cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: *altare, is, n.*: *altar, āris, n.* and *altarium, ii. n.*: Abl. *altari*, Petr. c. 135): *that which was placed upon the altar* (ara) *for the burning of the victim* (altaria sunt, in quibus ignis adoletur, Fest. *s. v.*): structae diris altaribus arae, Lucan. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26. Hence poet.: *a high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara): conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4. 1233: en quatuor aras. ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. E. 5, 66: inter aras et altaria, *i. e.* in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5. Of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, Liv. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2. See Smith's Ant. 116, b. (Hence, Fr. *autel.*)

altārĭum, ii, *n.* v. altaria.

altē, *adv. on high, highly*: video te alte spectare et in coelum velle migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: alte cadere, *to fall from on high*, id. Orat. 28. **2.** Fig.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4. **II.** *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41. **2.** Fig.: indignum iis qui altius perspiciebant, *who took a deeper view*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: alte petere, *to fetch from afar*, id. Cluen. 21.

altĕgrădĭus (altigr.), a, um, *adj.* =alte gradiens, *walking erect*: Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (*Gen.* altĕrīus, and altĕrĭus in dactyl. verse: *Dat.* alteri, rarely altero: *Dat. fem.* alterae, Ter., Nep.) *one of two, the other of two*: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia: cum altero vero magnus usus, id. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59. In the plur.: binas a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: duplices similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auc. Her. 3, 20. And of more than two, of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: utrique alteris freti (of the Numidae and Mauri), Sall. J. 18. Alter ambove, *one or both* of two; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V.=ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove s. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *sub fin.*: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23. **II.** Alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 68: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35. **2.** With a subst. or pronoun, instead of the second *alter*: Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, *etc* . . . . Leonidas autem, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, ib. **3.** Sometimes one alter is omitted: duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (*sc.* altera) in repugnando, Liv. 29, 33. In the plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. **4.** The second alter in a diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, id. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, id. Somn. Sc. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11. **5.** With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 30. After two substs., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. **III.** As a numeral=secundus, *the second, the next*: primo die, . . . alter dies, . . . tertius dies, . . . deinde reliquis diebus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. de Sen. 9: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg. E. 5, 49: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), *at the dessert*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31. So with tens, hundreds, *etc.*: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv. 3, 33: altero quoque die, *every other day*: altero quoque die vinum vel aquam bibere, Cels. 4, 12: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, *about every other year*, Col. 5, 8. **2.** Unus et alter, *the one and the other*. For *two* (as in Gr. *εἷς καὶ ἕτερος*): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: et sub ea versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182. Of a small but indefinite number, *one and another, one or two*: accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterunve diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74. **3.** Alterum tantum: *as much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. in Gr. *ἕτερα τοιαῦτα*): alterum tantum perdundum est, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188. **4.** To denote similarity: *a second, another*: Verres, alter Orcus, a *second* Orcus, id. Verr. 4, 50: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: vide quam mihi persuaserim, te me esse alterum, *my second self*, id. Fam. 7, 5. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, id. Am. 21, 80. Analogous to this is the emphatic use of alter with a neg. or interrog.: scelestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 0: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Amph. 1, 1, 1. **IV.** *either of two*, for alteruter: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, *on one side or the other*, Quint. 10, 1, 26: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, *predisposed in favour of neither*, Liv. 40, 20. **V.** As subst.: *a neighbour, a fellow creature* (ὁ *πέλας*): qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 58: qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: scientem in errorem alterum inducere, id. Off. 3, 13. 55. In some cases it has the meaning of *another*, but only when opposed to a word in the *sing.*: nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 40: canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram, Phaed. 1, 19, 3. **VI.** Augural *t. t.* euphem. for infaustus, *unfavourable, unpropitious*, Fest. *s. v.* [From AL or ALI, the root of alius: *-ter* is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote *one of a pair*, or *one considered relatively to another*. cf. u-ter, neu-ter, al-ter-u-ter. In Sans from *anya* (alius) we have *anyataro* (alter): cf. Goth. *anthar*, Germ. *ander*. (Hence, Fr. *autre, autrui.*)

alteras, *adv.*, for alias, acc. to Fest *s. v.*

altercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [altercor] *quarrelsome, contentious*: sermo, Arn. 5, p 156.

altercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, Liv. 38, 32. **2.** Esp.: *a sharp questioning*, or *cross-examination in a court of justice*: nulla est enim altercatio clamoribus unquam habita majoribus, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4.

altercātor, ōris, *m. an orator who employs interrogatories, a disputant*: Quint. 6, 4, 10.

alterco, are (act. form for altercor) *to wrangle, quarrel*: cum patre altercasti, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29. Pass.: Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [alter] *to bicker, to dispute, to wrangle, quarrel*, etc.: Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68: nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14. With *Acc.*: dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40. **2.** *to cross-examine sharply* or *severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. Brut. 43. Hence poet., *to contend, struggle with*: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 57.

altercum, i, *n. henbane*, hyoscyamus (q. v.), Plin. 25, 4, 17: Scrib. Comp 181.

alternāmentum, i, *n.* for alternatio, *alternation, change*: aeris, Claud. Mam. de Stat. anim. 3, 8.

alternātim, *adv.* [alternatus] *alternately, by turns*: gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. in Non. 76, 11.

alternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alterno] *an alternation, an interchange*: per vices successio, Fest. *s. v.*: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12. **2.** In the jurists: *an alternative*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7.

alternē, *adv. alternately, by turns*: Plin. 11, 37, 51: Sen. Q. N. 7, 12.

alternis, v. alternus, *fin.*

alterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [alternus] *to do, first one thing, then a second*: alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, id. Her. 6, 38: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, *feed their young in succession*, Plin. 10, 33, 49: oliva alternare fructus cogitur, id. 15, 3 Pass.: terra nimis pinguis alternari potest, id. 18, 52. **II.** *Neutr.*: *to alternate*: alternantes proelia miscent, Virg. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i. e. *they bear every other year*, Plin. 16, 6, 8: haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Virg. Aen. 4, 287. With *cum*: cum symphonia alternasse, Plin 10, 29, 43.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] *every other* (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e.g.* 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), *alternate, one after the other*: alternae arbores, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 138: alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 976: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones alternately*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: bibenda alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: alterno pede terram quatiunt, *first with one foot, then with the other*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7: alternus metus, *mutual* or *reciprocal fear*, Liv. 26, 25: alternas servant praetoria ripas, *the opposite*, Stat

Silv. 1, 3, 25: alternis pene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other* (*second*) *word*, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camoenae, *couplets made by two rivals alternately*, Virg. E. 3, 59: alternis aptum sermonibus, *dialogue*, Hor. A. P. 81. Of verses: *alternately Hexam. and Pentam.*, *elegiac*: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25: canere alterno carmine, Ov. Fast. 2, 121. **II.** Legal *t. t.* alterna consilia *or* alternos judices rejicere, *to denote the right of pltff. and dfdt. alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law*, Cic. Vatin. 11, 27: quum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 13. **III.** alternis (*abl. plur. sc.* vicibus), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 525: Liv. 2, 2 *med.*: alterna, *neutr. plur. adv.* App. M. 10, p. 247.

alterplex, ĭcis, *i. e.* duplex, Fest. *s. v.*

altertra, *i. e.* alterutra, Fest. *s. v.*

altĕr-ŭter, alterŭtra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (and so *in casib. obliq.* alterutrius, alterutri, *etc. Gen.* and *Dat. fem.* alterutrae, Charis. 132 P.), *adj. one of two, the one or the other, either*: utrum te perfidiosum an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marc. 7: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64. With both parts declined (rare): alteriusutrius causa, Cato in Prisc. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Frgm. ib. **II.** = uterque, *both*: necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

altĕr-ŭtrimque, *adv. on both sides, in both cases*: in causa alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

althaea, ae, *f.* = ἀλθαία, *wild mallow, marsh-mallow*: althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 84.

altĭcinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt*, i. e. *active, employed*: Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

altĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [altus coma]. Of trees: *having foliage high up*, or *on the summit*: Tert. Judic. Dom. c. 8.

altĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [altus jugum] *high-peaked, that has a lofty summit*: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660.

altĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo] **1.** Pass.: *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56: gallina, id. 10, 50, 56. Absol.: altilis (*sc.* avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19 *no.* 2. And of athletae: homines, Tert. de Spect. 18. Fig. for *rich, abundant*: dote altili atque opima, Pl. Cist. Frgm. in Non. 72, 18. **II.** Act.: *nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

altĭpĕta, ae, *adj. comm.* [altus peto] *aspiring*: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): cardo, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: in altisono coeli clupeo, id. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530. **II.** Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv. 11, 179.

altispex, ĭcis, *m.* [altus and spec, *look*, the root of species, conspicio, *etc.*] *looking down from a height*: Att. in Non. 357, 7.

altĭtŏnans, antis, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn. Ann 2, 6: pater, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. **II.** Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring*: Vulturnus, Lucr. 5, 743.

altĭtŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = altitonans: flammeae zonae, Varr. in Prob. Virg. E. 6

altĭtūdo, dĭnis, *f.* [altus] *height*: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7. **II.** *depth*: spelunca infinita altitudine, id. Verr. 4, 48: altitudo fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, ib. 25. Fig.: *depth of soul, unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. βαθύτης): exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, *impenetrable reserve*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95.

altĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus] *rather high* (rare): usus est calceamentis altiusculis, Suet. Aug. 73. *Adv.* (in the *Posit.*) App. Met. 8 *fin.*

altĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring*: genus altivolantum (*i. e.* aves), Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48: altivolans solis rota, Lucr. 5, 434.

altĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus volo] *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21.

alto, are, 1. *v. a.* [altus] *to raise, elevate*: altare marginem comarum, Sidon. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris. *m.* [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father*: educator et altor, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, Sall. in Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*: altoris Caesaris meminerit, Tac. A. 6, 37.

altrinsĕcus, *adv. from the other side*: perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 16: quid, malum, astas? quin retines altrinsecus? id. Mil. 2, 5, 36: fenestrae, quae foris urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*i. e. within*) fores, App. M. 1, p. 111. With *Gen.*: aedium, id. 3, p. 137. **2.** *from both sides*: venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 8, 6. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 282-284.) [alter-inde-secus: cf. utrinquesecus, extrinsecus, intrinsecus].

altrix, īcis, *f.* [alo] *a female nourisher*: Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virum, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26: terram altricem Ulixis, Virg. Aen. 3, 273: altricis extra limen Apuliae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10: *a wet nurse*: Ov. M. 11, 683.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrorsus**, *adv.* [alter versum] *on the other side*, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 25: App. M. 9, p. 230, 7. [v. aliorsum.]

altus, a, um, *adj.* orig. Part. from alo: seen from below upwards, *high*: altae sub arboris ramis, Lucr. 2, 30: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis ipsa Dea est, *taller*, Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Virg. E. 1, 83. With *gen.* of the measure. alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 4. **2.** Fig.: *lofty, elevated, noble*: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: Caesar, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 37: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23. Of the voice: *high, shrill*: conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus alta voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23. **3.** Subst.: altum, i, *n. a height*: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Verr. 3, 41, 98: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100. Esp. (*sc.* coelum) *the heavens*: ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec ait et Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. Aen. 1, 297. **II.** seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissimae radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: alta theatri fundamenta, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: gurgite in alto, *in the deep surge*, id. Ecl. 6, 76 altum vulnus, id. Aen. 10, 857. With *abl.* of the measure faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3. Fig.: somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Virg. Aen. 8, 27: alta mente repostum, ib. 1, 26: quies, ib. 6, 522: dolorem, ib. 1, 209: silentia, Ov. M. 1, 349: silentium, Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2. **2.** Subst.: altum, i, *n. depth, the interior*; ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.* Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far*, and part. *far-fetched* quae de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. Aen. 8, 395: altius omnem expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, *farther back*, id. G. 4, 285. Still more freq. (*sc.* mare) *the deep sea*: ubi sumus provecti in altum, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 39: terris jactatus et alto, Virg. Aen. 1, 3: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: in alto jactari, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. Fig.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas—in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42. **III.** Poet.: *ancient, venerable*: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. Aen. 6, 500: Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, ib. 9, 697: alta gente satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis inclitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 388. (Hence, Fr. *haut*, from old Fr. *hault*: Germ. *alt*, i. e. *alto*, counter tenor.)

altus, ūs, *m.* [alo] *a nourishing, support*: terrae altu, Macr. Sat. 1, 20 *fin.*

ālūcĭnātĭo (all. or hall.) ōnis, *f* [alucinor] *a wandering of mind, delusion*: Sen. Vit. beat. 26: Arn. 4, p. 152.

ālūcĭnātor (all. or hall.) ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dreamer, a blunderer*: Paul. ex Fest. p. 57.

ālūcĭnor (better than all. or hall.) atus, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. from ἀλύω, ἀλύσκω: cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3] *to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream, mistake*: alucinari, aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupefieri atque tardari, Non. 121, 20: quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, Gell. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to be discursive*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

alucĭta, ae, *f.*; acc. to Fulgent., *a gnat*: vernales me alucitae molestabant, Petr. Frgm. 13.

alum (hal.), *n.* or **alus**, i. *f.* Symphytum Brochum Bory, according to Fraas; but this is surely an error. Some consider it Gypsophila fastigiata, Linn., others, Coris monspeliensis, Linn.; but none of these plants correspond to Pliny's description, according to which it resembles Thyme or Sage: Plin. 27, 6, 24: App. Herb. 59. **2.** *a kind of garlic*: Allium oleraceum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 6, 34.

ălūmen, ĭnis, *n. alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

ălūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen] *tinctured with alum*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

ălūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of alum*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

ălumna, ae, v. alumnus.

ălumno, are, 1. *v. a.* [alumnus] *to nourish, bring up*: puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p 249.

ălumnus, a, um, *adj.* [alo] *nourished, brought up*: for the most part subst.: *a nursling, a foster-son, a disciple*, (alumnum = alumnorum, Pac. in Non. 243, 6): herus atque alumnus tuus sum, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep

1, 4, 8: Tityon, terrae omniparentis alumnum, Virg. Aen. 6, 595: legionum alumnus, *brought up among soldiers*, Tac. A. 1, 44: Vatinius sutrinae tabernae alumnus, ib. 15, 34: Platonis alumni, Cic. Fin. 4, 26; alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnum suum, summo supplicio affixum videret, id. Verr. 5, 66. And of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnis, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 3. Fig.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae, Plin. 7, 7, 5. 2. alumna, *fem. a foster-daughter*: nostra haec alumna, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 96: aliquam filiam et alumnam praedicare, Suet. Claud. 39. Fig.: bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, *the foster-child of a well-ordered state*, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, Plin. 3, 5, 6: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony), Flor. 3, 21. 3. *Neutr.*: numen alumnum, Ov. M. 4, 421. II. Act. (only in late Lat.) *nourishing*; or subst., *one who brings up* (et qui alit et qui alitur, alumnus dici potest, Isid. Orig. 10, 1): cycnus alumna stagna pelierat, Cap. 1, p. 11.

ălūta, ae, *f.* orig. *adj. sc.* pellis, *a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum*: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35. II. Meton.: *a shoe*: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: rupta, Mart. 12, 26: nigra, Juv. 7, 192. 2. *a purse*: tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 14, 282. 3. *a patch for the face*: Ov. A. A. 3, 201. 4. = mentula languida: Mart. 11, 60.

ălūtācĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aluta] *pertaining to soft leather*: pellis, Marc. Emp. 23.

ălūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* = alutacius: emplastrum, *a plaster made of soft leather*, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

alvĕārĭum, ii, *n.* (and **alveare**, is), [alveus] lit. *a bellying vessel*: hence, 1. *a bee-hive*: seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 34 Plin. 12, 20, 43. Also, *a bee-house*: circum villam totam alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12. 2. *a kneading-trough*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

alvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hollowed out like a trough*: sulcus, Cato R. R. 43, 1

alvĕŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [alveolus] *hollowed out like a little trough, channelled*: stylobata, Vitr. 3, 3.

alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus] *a little trough*: Liv. 28, 45: Juv. 5, 88. 2. *a gaming-board*: alveolum poscere, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. 3. *a small channel of a river*, Curt. 6, 4. 4. *a weaver's shuttle*, Hier. Ep. 130.

alvĕus, i, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest. *s. v.* naustibulum) [alvus] *a hollow, an excavation, a cavity*: vitiosae ilicis alveo, Virg. G. 2, 453: alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 4. Hence, *a hollow vessel, a tub*, or *tray*: in alveo, Cato, R. R. 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4. II. *the hold* or *hull of a ship*: alveos navium, Sall. J. 18: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34. Hence, *a small ship, a boat*: cavatus ex materia alveus, Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. Aen. 6, 412. III. *a gaming-board*: alveus cum tesseris lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, *no.* 2. IV. = alvus and alvearium, *a bee-hive*: gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3: apes alveo se continent, Plin. 11, 16, 15. V. *a bathing-tub*: in balneum venit ut in alveum descenderet, Auc. Her. 4, 10: Cic. Coel. 28. VI. *a river-bed*: fluminis alveo, Virg. Aen. 7, 33: fluminis ritu medio alveo delabentis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 343: navigabilis, Plin. 4, 4, 5: pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2. 1, 4 (Hence, Fr. *auge*, prop. *alveus.*)

alvus, i, *f.* (anciently *m.*) *the belly, the paunch*: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: alvum purgare, ib. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61: inanire, 11, 20, 3, 8: non descendit alvus, *is costive*, Cels. 2, 7: cui satis alvus reddit quotidie, id. 2, 12, *no.* 2. alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114, and movere, ib. 115: astringere alvum, *to constipate*, Cels. 1, 3: so also cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, *etc.* In the plur.: ad eliciendas alvos, Plin 19, 5, 26, *no.* 2. Meton.: *excrement, ordure*: varia, Cels. 2, 6: liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, ib.: and for *flux, diarrhoea*: alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col. 6, 7. 2. *the womb*: in alvo gestare, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12. 3. Gen.: *the stomach, the digestive organs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: alvum si voles dejicere superiorem, Cato, R. R. 156. II. *a bee-hive*: media alvo, qua introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenae, Plin. 21, 12, 43. [Fest. says from *alo*; but prob connected with *vulva*, Sans. *ulva*, "a cavity, the womb."]

ălȳpŏn, i, *n.* = ἄλυπον, *a plant*: acc. to Spreng., Globularia Alypum, Linn., *Herb Terrible*, Plin. 27, 4, 7.

ălyssŏn, i, *n.* = ἄλυσσον, *a plant used as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog, mad-wort*, Plin. 24, 11, 57. The alyssa of Pliny is probably a plant of the madder tribe, perhaps Rubia lucida. The alysson of Dioscorides and Galen are quite distinct; the first being a Cruciferous plant, probably Farsetia clypeata; the second being either a Boragineous or a Labiate plant, according to some, Echium plantagineum, according to others, Marrubium alyssum, Linn

ălȳtarcha and **-es**, ae, m. = ἀλυτάρχης, *a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions*, Cod. Theod. 10, 1, 12. *His office*, **alytarchia**, ae, *f.* Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

am, v. ambi.

ămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable*: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 84: nec sine te (*i. e.* Venere) fit laetum neque amabile quidquam, Lucr. 1, 24: filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Am. 14, 51: amabilis insania, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5: seu condis amabile carmen, *a pleasant song*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24.

ămābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabilis] *amiableness, loveliness*: si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 58. As a term of flattery: ad amabilitatem tuam literas mitto, *to your amiability*, Symm. 7, 3.

ămābĭlĭter, *adv.* (amabilis), *lovingly, amicably*: si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13: spectet amabilius juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: lusit amabiliter, *pleasantly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148.

āmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amando] *a sending away*: relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

ā-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove*: an amandarat hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 5, 27: amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scaur. Frgm. p. 205 Beier.

ămans -antis, *Part.* [amo] with *Gen.*: *fond, loving, affectionate*: and subst., *a friend, patron*: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Pl. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rabir. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: cives amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. And Fig.: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id. Clu. 5: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, id. Fam. 5, 15. II. *a lover, sweetheart*: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23. perjuria amantum, Ov. A. A. 1, 633. Sometimes in a bad sense = amator, *a paramour* (acc. to Wolf, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 22, *amator* designates him who must always have a mistress = scortator: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38. *amans*, on the contr. indicates a feeling limited to particular cases or times)

ămanter, *adv.* [amans] *lovingly, affectionately*: valde hoc velim amanter diligenterque conficias, Cic. Att. 2, 4. *Comp.* Tac. A. 1, 43. *Sup.* Cic. Am. 1.

āmănŭensis, is, *m.* [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary*, a manu servus, Suet. Tit. 3. id. Ner. 44.

ămārăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus] *of marjoram*: am. oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2: also absol., **amaracinum**, i, *n. sc.* unguentum, *marjoram ointment*, Lucr. 2, 847: disliked by swine; hence the prov., nihil cum amaracino sui, to express antipathy, Gell. praef. 19.

ămārăcus, i, *com.* and **ămārăcum**, i, *n.* = ἀμάρακος, and -ον, *marjoram*, Origanum Majorana, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

ămărantus, i, *m.* = ἀμάραντος (unfading) *amaranth*, Celosia cristata? Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 23. Pliny describes it as having a purple spike of inflorescence, suitable for making crowns in winter, as it did not wither; which description does not suit this plant. What it is, is doubtful.

ămārē, *adv. bitterly*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 78: Sen. Ben. 5, 23. *Comp.* Macr. S. 1, 2. *Sup.* Suet. Tib. 54.

ămāresco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep.* [amarus] *to become bitter*, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

ămārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *bitterness*: succi, Vitr. 2, 9, *med.*

ămārĭter, *adv.* [id.] *bitterly*, Hier Ep. 23.

ămārĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *bitterness* dulcis, Cat. 68, 18.

ămārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *bitterness*. of flavour opp. to *dulcedo*, Varr. R. R 1, 66: Plin. 21, 21, 92. II. Fig. *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum versibus leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, inseris, ib. 1, 16: in *plu.* divitiarum frons hilaris multis intus amaritudinibus referta, Val. Max. 4, 4: amaritudo vocis, *harshness of voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 169. (Hence, Fr. *amertume.*)

ămāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *bitterness* (poet. and rare), Lucr. 4, 224: Virg. G 2, 247.

ămārŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bitterness.* Fig.: Timon am., Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. Sat. 1, 7 *fin.*

ămārus, a, um, *adj. bitter*: of flavour opp. to *dulcis*: absinthi latex, Lucr. 1, 939: sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: Doris amara, for *the sea*, Virg. E. 10, 5: amarum os, *a bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariores, *rough-flavoured wine*, Cat. 27, 2. 2. Meton. of other senses: sonitus amarus, *harsh*, Stat. Th. 10, 553: fructus amarus odore, *offensive*, Plin. 18, 12, 30. II. Fig.: *disagreeable, sad, calamitous*: amara dies et noctis amarior umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15: amores dulces aut am., Virg. E. 3, 109: medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucr. 4, 1126: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6. Of speech. *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic*: dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable*: mulieres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21. Subst. *plu. bitterness, bitter things*: et amara lento temperat risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, ib. 4, 12, 19. Amarum as *neut. adv.* App. M. 6, p. 178: Amm 21, 9 *fin.* [Prob. connected with Heb. *marah*, "bitter."] (Hence, Fr. *amer.*)

ămasco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep.* [amo] *to begin to love*, Diom. p. 334 P.

ămāsĭo, ōnis, *m.* = amasius, *a lover, gallant*: App. M. 7, p. 197.

ămāsĭuncŭlus, -a, *m.* and *f. dim* from amasio, *a lover, sweetheart*, Petr 45, 7.

ămāsĭus, ii, *m.* [amo] *a lover sweetheart*, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 13 Gell. 1 8.

ămātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue:* tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 20.

ămātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lover, a friend:* vir bonus amatorque noster, *a friend of mine*, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1: sapientiae, Cic. Tim. *fin.*: pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, *i.e. readers of his writings*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66. **2.** *a gallant, paramour:* mulierum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 43: adulter an amator, Cic. Coel. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12. *Adj.*: amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169.

ămātorcŭlus, i, *m. dim. a little, pitiful lover*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

ămātōrĭē, *adv. amorously*, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

ămātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous:* frui voluptate amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34: Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, ib. 33: virus, *a love-potion*, Plin. 8, 22, 34: so medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50: and absol. amatorium, i, *n. a love-potion, a philter*, φίλτρον, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

ămātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress:* Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 1: dicacula, Pl. As. 3, 1, 8. *Adj.*: amatrices aquae, *amorous*, Mart. 7, 15.

ămātŭrĭo, ire, 4. *v. desid.* [id.] *to wish to love*, Diom. p. 336.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, *m. a vassal, a dependent upon a lord:* ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur, Fest. *s. v.*: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15. [*am-bactus* is the Goth. *and-bahts* (a servant), O. H. G. *am-baht:* perhaps the same word as Sans. *bhadsh*, Pott. 2, 47: cf. Grimm, 2, 713.]

amb-ăd-ĕdo, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 15, 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (found only in the *abl. sing.*; but the *plur.* is complete, *gen.* ambagum) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding:* variarum ambage viarum (of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. Aen. 6, 29: luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 2. **II.** Fig.: of speech: *a turning, shifting* or *shuffling; roundabout rambling stories, quibbles:* ambages mitte, atque hoc age, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 81: ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo, Virg. G. 2, 46: vix pueris dignas ambages exquirere, Liv. 9, 11 *fin.*: ne te longis ambagibus morer, *to cut the matter short*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82. **2.** *obscurity, ambiguity:* immemor ambagum (of the Sphinx), Ov. M. 7, 760: id. F. 4, 261. Of oracles: ea ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63: per ambages, *in a mysterious, enigmatical manner*, Liv. 1, 56.

ambāgĭo, ōnis, *f.* = ambages, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87.

ambāgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambages] *full of digressions, intricate:* lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

ambāgo, ĭnis, *f.* = ambages, Manil. 4, 303.

ambarvālis, e, *adj.* [amb arvum] *going round the fields:* AMBARVALES hostiae appellabantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Fest. *s. v.*: AMBARVALE sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima, Serv. ad Virg. E. 3, 77. Cf. Arvalis.

ambaxi, qui circum eunt et catervatim, Fest. *s. v.*

ambĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a.* (*praes. 3. pers.* ambest, Fest. *s. v.*: *part. praes.* ambens, Lucr. 5, 397) *to eat* or *gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): ignis ambens multa perussit, Lucr. 5, 397: robora ambesa flammis, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: ambesas absumere mensas, ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5. so Alfen. Dig. 41, 1, 38. [Usu. compounded of *amb* and *edo*, but perh. of *am* and a form *bedo*, as in *am-buro:* *bedo* may be connected with *vescor*, Germ. *beissen*, Engl. *bite.*]

ambens, v. ambedo.

ambēsus, *Part.* from ambedo.

ambestrix, īcis, *f.* [ambedo] *a female consumer:* ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambi (*or* ambe, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87), abbrev. **amb, am, an,** *insep. prep. around, round about:* before vowels gen. amb: ambages, ambarvalis: before consonants, ambi: ambivium, ambidexter: am: am-buro, amputo, amplector: and an: anquiro, anfractus (Hand. Turs. 1, 284, *sq.*) [Sans. *abhi*, Gr. ἀμφί, Aeol. ἀμπί, O. H. G. *umpi* or *umbi*, Germ. *um*, Lith. *api*, *apy*, Slav. *ob.* Connected with ἄμφω, ἀμφίς, and ambo.]

ambĭ-dens, *a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth*, Fest. *s. v.*

ambĭenter, *adv. with zeal, eagerly:* amb. expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambĭ-fārĭam, *adv.* orig. *acc. fem.* sc. partem [ambifarius] *on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously*, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360. (Only in Appuleius.)

ambĭfārĭē, *adv. ambiguously*, Mam. de Stat. An. 1, 3.

ambĭ-fārĭus, a, um, *adj. that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous:* fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, ib 182: [*ambi* and FA, the root of *fari:* cf. Gr. διφάσιος, *etc.*]

ambĭ-formĭter, *adv.* [forma] = ambigue, ambifarie, *ambiguously*, Arn. p. 183.

ambĭgă, ae, *f.* [ἄμβιξ] *a small pyramidal vessel*, Apic. 6, 7: Coel. Aurel. Tard. 4, 7.

amb-ĭgo, ĕre (*no perf.*) 3. *v. n.* [ago] *to wander about, go around:* ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6, 15. Fig.: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense*, etc. (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers.* or *pass.*): quale quid sit ambigitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res habet naturam ambigendi, i. e. *admits of being disputed*, ib. 3, 29: in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, ib. 1, 57: in iis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, ib. 2, 26: ambigitur status, Lucr. 3, 1087: ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 1: aspici aliquando eam volucrem non ambigitur, Tac. A. 6, 28: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2. **II.** *to argue, dispute, wrangle*, etc.: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caec. 8: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

ambĭgŭē, *adv. ambiguously, doubtfully:* amb. dicere, Cic. Or. 32, 115. **2.** *undecidedly:* amb. pugnare, Tac. A. 2, 21

ambĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning:* ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9. In *plur.*: relictis ambiguitatibus, ib 108.

ambĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable:* per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, *by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguus Proteus, *of varying form*, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scython, ib. 4, 280. **II.** *uncertain, doubtful:* ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest: hujusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολον, dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: agnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parente Virg. Aen. 3, 180: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. *sure of becoming king*, Liv. 40, 8 promisit ambiguam tellure nova Sal mina futuram, *has promised that in a new land Salamis shall become a nam of doubtful meaning*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28 Subs.: ambiguum, i, *n. doubt, uncertainty:* in ambiguo est, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 193: non habui ambiguum, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28. **III.** Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous* scriptum ambiguum, Cic. Top. 25 verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula ambigua, id. Div. 2, 56 responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. Subs.: ambiguum, i. *n. an obscure, dark saying* ambiguorum complura sunt genera, Cic de Or. 2, 26, 111. **IV.** Of conduct: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy:* esse ambigua fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 14. Poet.: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Aen. 1, 661. And of fortune: *changing, fickle:* ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64. In Tac. with *Gen.*: futuri ambiguus et magis quid vitaret, quam cui fideret, certus, H. 3, 43: ambiguus imperandi, A. 1, 7 pudoris ac metus, *wavering between*, ib. 2, 40.

amb-ĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (regularly conjugated throughout: *part. perf.* ambītus: but *Past Imperf.* ambibat is found as well as ambiebat: cf. Zumpt Gr. § 215), *to go around* or *about:* ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Lucan. 1, 592. **II.** *to surround, encompass:* insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep 1, 16, 13: muros praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2: clipei oras ambiit auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 243. **III.** Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Pl. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: **ambiuntur, rogantur** (sc. a candidatis cives), id. Rep. 1, 31. With *Acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Pl. Am. prol. 74. **IV.** In gen.: *to ask, entreat, solicit:* nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire affatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 284: connubiis ambire Latinum, ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5. With *subj.*: ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31. With *Inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43.

ambĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambio] *a going round*, hence *the going about of candidates for office in Rome; a canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahebat, id. Sull. 4: quam ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45: cretata ambitio (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. 5, 177. **II.** In gen.: *a striving for favour* or *good-will, a courting, flattery:* ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244 ambitionis causa, id. Verr. 2, 55: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *by great importunity*, Nep. Dion. 2: ambitio obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris, Tac. H. 1 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, Suet. Oth. 4. Hence also *partiality:* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47. **III.** *a seeking after rank, fame*, etc., *ambition, vanity:* angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis

Lucr. 5, 1129: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: miserrima omnino ambitio est honorumque contentio, Cic. Off. 1, 25: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: funerum nulla ambitio, *no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. G. 27. **IV.** *great exertion* or *effort:* quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3. **V.** In the post class. per. for ambitus. *what goes round, a covering:* vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, Sol. 22.

ambĭtĭōsē, *adv. with a wish to please:* nec amb. corrigere orationem, Cic. Att. 15, 1. **II.** *ambitiously, ostentatiously:* ambitiosius facere quam honos meus et dignitas postulat, id. Fam. 3, 7: ambitiose petere regnum, Liv. 1, 35: *Sup.* Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (in its lit. sense, rare, and mostly poet.): lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20: Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, *a winding stream*, Plin. 5, 15, 15: ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, *excessive, superfluous*, Hor. A. P. 447. **II.** *going about in order to canvass* or *solicit, courting, ambitious;* and, in a bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious*, etc.: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persalutet, Cic. Flac. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater ambitiosa suo fuit, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. H. 2, 57. Also of things: ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, *founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: amb. mors, *ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosius id existimans, quam domi suae majestas postularet, *more condescending*, Suet. Aug. 25: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, *nobody but an ambitious orator*, Quint. 8, 3, 26. **III.** Pass., *much sought after, fond of being admired:* ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba coelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 297: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *visited, frequented*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18: ambitiosae pulcritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2.

ambītor, ōris, *m* [ambio] *a candidate:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

ambītus, a, um, *Part.* [ambio].

ambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ambio] *a going around, a moving round* or *about, a revolution:* cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerunt, Cic. Tim. 9: properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17. ambitu breviore luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28. **II.** Rhetor. *t. t.: a period:* comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162: perfectus et completus ambitus, id. Or. 50: also *periphrasis, circumlocution*=ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27: verborum ambitus, Suet. Tib. 71. **III.** Meton.: *a circuit, circle, circumference, edge:* ambitus parmae, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 4: folia ambitu serrato, id. 25, 6, 36: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61: ib. 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21. **IV.** *the space left round a house:* Scaevola id solum esse ambitum aedium dixit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa tectum projiceretur, Cic. Top. 4. So, ambitus ad sepulcra, *the space around sepulchres*, Pomp. Dig. 47, 12, 5. **V.** *unlawful canvassing for an office,* esp. by bribery: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Muren. 23: punire ambitum, ib. 32, 67: accusare aliquem ambitus, id. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Coel. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6. (On the laws against *ambitus*, *v.* Smith's Ant. 76 *seq.*). **VI.** *ostentation, vanity, parade:* relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa: Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intelligendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3. Of speech: *bombast, verbiage:* imagine et ambitu rerum, id. 10, 1, 16.

ambĭ-vĭum, ii, *n.* [via] *a double way, a place where two roads meet:* Varr. in Non. 451, 2.

ambō, bae, bō and bŏ, *num.* (*dat.* and *abl.* pl. ambobus, ambabus; *acc. pl.* ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἄμφω; Cic. never uses ambos: ambo for ambae, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7) *both* (i. e. *two together;* whilst uterque means *both considered separately*, or *as individuals*): ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: sumus ambo belle curiosi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. Aen. 2, 710: partes se via findit in ambas, ib. 6, 540: uti liceret consules ambos plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30. [Sans. *ubha*, Gr. ἄμφω, Lith. *abbù*, Lett. *abbi*, Pol. *oba*, Goth. *bai*, Germ. *beide*, Eng. *both.*]

ambrices, tegulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Fest. *s. v.*

ambrŏsĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀμβροσία, *the food of the gods:* non enim ambrosia Deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2: orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: equos ambrosiae succo saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120: ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta contigit os, ib. 14, 606. **2.** *the unguent of the gods:* liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Virg. G. 4, 415. **II.** *the name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, *Turkish mug-wort*, Choenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11. The plant of the same name mentioned in Plin. 8, 31, is by some identified with Ambrosia maritima, Linn. **2.** *an antidote to poison*, Cels. 5, 23.

ambrŏsĭăcus, a, um, *adj. ambrosial:* ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 8.

ambrŏsĭus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine:* hence an epithet for everything *lovely, pleasant*, etc. (mostly poet.): comae, Virg. Aen. 1, 403: dapes, Mart. 8, 39. succi, Sil. 7, 210: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

ambūbāja, ae (usu. in the *plur.*, ambubajae, ārum), *f a Syrian musician and courtesan:* ambubajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27. In *sing.:* Petr. S. 74, 13. [From Syr. *anbūba* or *anbūbaya*, tibia, fistula.]

ambubēja, ae, *f. the wild chicory* or *endive:* Cichorium Intybus, Linn., var sylvestris or C. Endivium, Linn., Cels. 2, 30: v. Cichorium.

ambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [ambulo] *a walk planted with trees:* Fest. *s. v.* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 68.

ambŭlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *walking up and down;* hence *moveable:* Vitr 10, 13.

ambŭlatĭo, ōnis. *f.* [id.] *a walking about, a walk:* ambulationem postmeridianam conficere in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitaliciam, id. Att. 2, 3 recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2. **II.** Meton.: *a place for walking a promenade:* ambulatio sub dio pedes lata denos, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 9: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

ambŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* (rare) *a short walk:* Cic. Fam. 2, 12. **II.** Meton.: *a small place for walking:* tecta ambulatiuncula, id. Att. 13, 29.

ambŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo] *one who walks about, an idler, lounger:* villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2. **II.** *a pedlar, a costermonger:* transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42.

ambŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (rare), *moveable:* turres ambulatoriae, Hirt. B. Alex. 2: Vitr. 10, 19: Plin. 21, 14, 47. Fig.: ambulatoria voluntas, *fickle*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Justin. Cod. 6, 2, 22. **II.** *suitable for walking in:* porticus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

ambŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [ambulator] *a gadding woman:* villica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambŭlātūra, ae, *f.* [ambulo] *an ambling pace*, only of horses: Veg. 6, 6, 6. (Hence Ital. *ambio*, Fr. *amble.*)

ambŭlātus, ūs, *m. the faculty of walking:* Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, p. 28.

ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go about, to go backwards and forwards, to walk:* aves ambulant aliquae ut cornices; saliunt aliae ut passeres, Plin. 10, 38, 54: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *go about on two feet*, id. 10, 65, 85: hence, *to take a walk:* abiit ambulatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: quum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19: licet superbus ambules pecunia, *strut about*, Hor. Epod. 4, 5: id. Sat. 1, 2, 25: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, *to march*, Veg. Mil. 1, 27. Bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 120. Ambulare in jus, *to go to law*, id. Curc. 5, 2, 23. *Impers.:* sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1 **II.** *to travel, make a voyage*, etc.. biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25: eo modo Caesar ambulat, id. Att. 8, 14. **2.** Of inanimate things: amnis, qua naves ambulant, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10. Fig.: quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *pervaded, went through*, id. 10, 50, 71: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, *travels with, follows*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2. **3.** *Act.:* with the acc. of such words as *iter, mare*, etc., *to navigate, traverse*, etc.: quum Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copiis, Hellesponto juncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122. *Pass.:* si bina stadia ambulentur, Plin. 23, 1, 16. [Prob. formed directly from the prep. *amb*—like *intro, extro.*]

amburbāle, is, *n.* (*sc.* sacrificium =amburbium, Serv. Virg. E. 3, 77.

amburbĭāles hostiae, *the victims which were led round Rome*, Fest. *s. v.*

amb-urbĭum, ii, *n.* [urbs] *the expiatory procession made annually round Rome;* lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vopisc. Aur. 20. Cf. Lucan. 1, 592 *sq.*

ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn around, to scorch;* but also, with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up to consume* (gen. in *part. perf.*): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: Herculis corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaëthon ava ras spes, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 25: ambustaque nubila fumant, Ov. M. 2, 209: ut sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, oblitus cruore et luto amburеretur abjectus, Cic. Mil. 32: quaqua tangit omne amburit, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 9: nam nimis calebat, amburebat gutturem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 22. Hence Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate-house, tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune of the people*, Mil. 5, 12: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21.—Of those whom lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.—Hence ambustum, i, *n. Medic. t. t.*: *a burn:* inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35. Meton.: *to nip* or *wither with cold:* ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, *i. e.* oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70. **II.** Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic. Dom. 43: qui damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, *scorched, branded,* Liv. 22, 35. [Gen. derived from *amb* and *uro*, but more correctly from *am* and *buro:* cf. *com-buro* and *bustum;* with Gr. πῦρ and Eng. *burn*, Germ. *brennen.*]

ambustĭo, ōnis, *f. a burn*, Plin. 23, 4, 44.

ămbustŭlātus, a, um, *adj. burned* or *scorched around, roasted*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

ambustus, *Part.* [amburo].

ameci and **amecae**, for amici and amicae, Fest. *s. v.*

ămellus, i, *m. the purple Italian star-wort:* Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 271: Col. 9, 4, 4.

āmen, *adv.* [אָמֵן] *be it so:* Aus. Eph. in Orat. *fin.*

ā-mens, entis, *adj. out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic:* inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: arma amens capio, Virg. Aen. 2, 314: in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65. With *gen.* or *abl.*: aspectu amens, Virg. Aen. 4, 279: amens formidine, ib. 12, 776: amens animi, ib. 4, 203: terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidia, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9: 1, 48: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9. More rarely *foolish, stupid:* homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 7 (cf. ib. § 5: cum incredibili ejus audacia, singularis stultitia conjuncta est). Of things: amentissimum consilium, id. Att. 7, 10: amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Lucan. 4, 279. [Corresponds in meaning to Gr. ἄνοος, but *a* is the prep. *ab:* cf. demens.]

āmentātus, a, um, *Part.* [amento].

āmentĭa, ae, *f.* [amens] *want of reason, madness, stupidity:* animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: flagrare cupiditate atque amentia, id. Verr. 4, 34: amentia atque audacia praeditus, ib. 2, 42: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47: si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.

āmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amentum] *to furnish with a strap* or *thong:* hastae velitibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Brut. 78, 271. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, *ready-made arguments:* in eo autem jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, non est difficile oratori, ejus partis, quamcumque defendat, auctorem aliquem invenire; a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse eas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. **II.** Poet.: *to hurl* or *dart the javelin* by means of this thong: cum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan. 6, 221. Of the wind: amentante Noto, Sil. 14, 421.

āmentum, i, *n. a strap* or *thong* attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 588): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Virg. Aen. 9, 665: humor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41. **II.** *a shoe-tie:* soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14 *fin.* [Root probably AP, as *-mentum* is a termination: cf. *ap-tus.*]

ămĕrimnŏn, i, *n.* = ἀμέριμνον (care-dispeller), *houseleek*, also called aizoon majus, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

ămes, ĭtis, prob. *m. a pole* for spreading bird-nets: AMITES perticae aucupales, Fest. *s. v.:* aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. Epod. 2, 33. **2.** *a pole* for bearing a litter or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

ămĕthystĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystinus] *wearing a dress of amethyst colour*, Mart. 2, 57.

ămĕthystĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus] *of the colour of amethyst:* vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7. Also amethystina, absol. (*sc.* vestimenta), Juv. 7, 136. **II.** *set* or *adorned with amethyst:* trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

ămĕthystīzōn, ontis, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *resembling the amethyst in colour:* carbunculi, prob. our violet ruby, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

ămĕthystus, i, *f.* = ἀμέθυστος, *the amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue colour*, Plin. 37, 9, 50. **II.** *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 24.

ămētor, ŏris, *comm.* = ἀμήτωρ, *motherless*, Tert. Praescr. cap. 53.

amflexus, a, um, *part. bent* or *curved:* ora, Mel. 3, 2: [*am* or *amb*, and the *part. flexus.*]

amfractus, v. anfr.

ămĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀμία, *a sea fish*, probably the Scomber sardas, Plin. 9, 15, 19. The form amias = ἀμίας, is given in Fest. *s. v.*

ămĭantus, i, *m.* = ἀμίαντος (unspotted, pure) *the amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is not consumable by fire, asbestos, earth-flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31.

ămīca, ae, *f.* [amicus] *a female friend:* amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16. **II.** *a mistress, concubine:* sive ista uxor sive amica est, id. And. 1, 3, 11: Cic. Att. 10, 10.

ămīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *friendly, amicable:* transactio, Just. Cod. 6, 58, 15, *no.* 5.

ămīcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *friendly:* affectio, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mund. p. 75, 9.

ămīcārĭus, i, *m.* [amica] *a procurer, pimp*, Diom. 313 P.

ămīcē, *adv. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably:* amice et benevole facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 34: familiarissime et amicissime vivere cum aliquo, id. Div. Caecil. 9: M. Varro amicissime de Caesare loquebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

ămĭcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [amicio] *a garment:* candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261. (Not used elsewhere.)

amicinum, *the neck of a wine-sack*, Fest. *s. v.*

ăm-ĭcĭo, ĭcui, *or* ixi, ictum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* amicibor, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 6: *inf. perf.* amicisse, Fronto.) *to throw around, to wrap about* (properly of upper garments), *or* pass. *to veil* or *throw around oneself:* palliolatim amictus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 29: Hippias gloriatus est pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus toga purpurea, id. Phil. 2, 34: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31. **II.** Fig.: *to veil, cover, wrap up:* loca amicta nive, Cat. 63, 70: amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov. F. 1, 153: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16. [*Am* or *amb* and *jacio:* the *j* has been dropped, as in *obicis* for *objicis: abicit* and *adicit* for *abjicit* and *adjicit.* This explanation seems better than to suppose a short root *ic:* cf. Pott. 1, 116, and Schneid. 1, 287.]

ămīcĭter, *adv.* (rare) *in a friendly manner*, Pac. in Non. 510, 26: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 3.

ămīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* amicitiai, Lucr. 3, 83) [amicus] *friendship:* est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2: amicitiam colere, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: contrahere, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: conferre se ad amicitiam, id. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam, Nep. Eum. 1: manere in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: deserere jus amicitiae, id. Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2. 25: dissociare, id. Am. 20, 74: deficere ab amicitia, Nep. Con. 2: repudiare amicitiam, Cic. Planc. 19: renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25. Fig.: of plants: rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45: vitium, id. 16, 17, 29. **II.** Of a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8: amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanserant, id. 43. 21. **III.** Meton. = amicus: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, for *ex amicis*, Col. 11, 1, 23: quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2.

ămīcĭtĭes, ei, *f.* = amicitia: amicitiem jungere, Lucr. 5, 1018.

ămīco, are, 1. *v. a.* [amicus] *to make friendly, to propitiate:* Oeclides solita prece numen amicat, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

ămīcōsus, [id.] *abounding in friends*, Diom. p. 313 P.

ămictōrĭum, i. *n.* [amicio] *a light loose garment*, esp. of women, *a scarf, a shawl*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 48.

ămictus, a, um, *Part.* [amicio].

ămictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio] prop. *an upper or outer garment*, also *any garment:* statuam esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. Att. 6, 1 *med.:* frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: duplex, Virg. Aen. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2, 297. **II.** *a mode of dress, dress, clothing:* amictum imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91: est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156: mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, *my clothing is*, Cic. Tusc. 5. 32. **III.** Fig.: coeli mutemus amictum, *the air which surrounds us, i. e.* let us go into another region, Lucr. 6. 1133: nebulae amictus, Virg. Aen. 1, 416: jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, *i. e. the herbage that clothes the ground*, Col. 10, 69: quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, (proverb.) *carefully retain the habits formed in early youth*, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

ămīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* of amica, *a mistress:* de amicula rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.

ămīcŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio] *a mantle cloak:* amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum, Fest. *s. v.:* Dionysius Jovi Olympio aureum detraxit amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3. Fig.: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Front. de eloqu. p. 78. [Not a diminutive, but derived immediately from the verb: as curriculum, ferculum, gubernaculum, *etc.*]

ămīcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [amicus] *a little friend, a dear friend*: quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic. Verr. 3, 34: dulcis amiculus, Cat. 30, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

ămīcus (old form AMECUS, v. Fest. *s. v.* amicitiae), a, um, *adj.* [amo] *friendly, kind, fond of*, with *Dat.* (Zumpt Gr. § 410): animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 *fin.*: amicior Cilicum aerariis quam nostro, id. Att. 7, 1: qui unum Deiotarum ex animo amicum, unum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54: successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: numen amicum, Virg. Aen. 2, 735: amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. Fig.: vento amico, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17: per amica silentia lunae, Virg. Aen. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9. Amicum est mihi, = the Gr. *φίλον ἐστί μοι, it pleases me*: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, te prius obire, id. Od. 2, 17, 2.

ămīcus, i, *m.* [id.] (*Gen. plur.* amicûm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24) *a friend*: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Am. 4: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 54: tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 3, 63 *fin.*: amicos parare, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, Cic. Flac. 6, 14: magnanimi veritatis amici, id. Off. 1, 19. Also for patronus, *patron, protector*: amicus potens, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: magnus, Juv. 3, 57. And for socius, *companion, comrade*: trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69. **2.** In and after the Aug. per., *a courtier*, or *minister of a prince*: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. de Reg. 3, 1. (Hence, Fr. *ami.*)

āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [amitto] *that may be lost*, Eccl.

āmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a losing, a loss*: oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2.

āmissus, a, um, *Part.* [amitto].

āmissus, ūs, *m.*, for the more usu. amissio, *a loss*: Siciliae, Nep. Alc. 6.

ămĭta, ae, *f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is called matertera: cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10). Cic. Clu. 10: Liv. 39, 11. Hence, amita magna, *a sister of a grandfather, a great aunt*, Paul. l. c. Amita major, *an aunt of a grandfather*, Paul. ib. Amita maxima, *an aunt of a great-grandfather*, also called abamita, Paul. ib. (Hence, Fr. *tante*, Old Fr. *ante*, Eng. *aunt.*)

ămĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [amita] *descended from a father's sister*: hence amitini, ōrum, *m. plu.*, and amitinae, ārum, *f. plu., cousins german*, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ā-mitto, īsi, issum, 3. *v. a.* (amisti sync. = amisisti, Ter.: amissis, sync. = amiseris, Plaut.) *to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (freq. in Plaut.): quod nos dicimus *dimittere*, antiqui etiam dicebant *amittere*, Don. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 66: et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. Capt. 2, 2, 82: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? Ter. And. 5, 3, 27: illam e conspectu amisi meo, *let her go out of my sight*, i. e. *lost sight of her*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 2: praeda de manibus amissa, *was let slip*, Cic. Verr. 4. 20: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *remit, pardon*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: servire tempori et non amittere tempus quum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5: fidem amittere, *to break one's word*, Nep. Eum. 10. **II.** *to lose* (sometimes opp. to perdere, *to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optimae amissae et perditae, id. Verr. Act. 1. 5, 13: filium amisit, *i. e.* filius mortuus est, id. Fam. 4, 6: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, *must not be neglected*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: amittere optimates, *to lose their goodwill*, Nep. Dion. 7: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (*sc.* incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7: si reperire vocas amittere certius, *i. e. to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 27. Amittere, opp. to *perdere*: Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potitus est gloria, *parted with his life*, Auc. Her. 4, 44, 57.

ammi (ami) and **ammium** (amium), ii, *n.* = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, *ammi, an umbelliferous plant*, Ptychotis coptica, Plin. 20, 15, 58.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, *etc*,

ammium, v. ammi.

ammochrȳsus, i, *m.* = ἀμμόχρυσος (gold sand), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ammŏdȳtēs, ae, *m.* = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-creeper), *a kind of serpent found in Africa*: Lucan. 9, 716.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, v. admoneo, *etc.*

ammōnĭăcum, i, *n.* [Ammon] *a resinous gum which distilled from a species of tree which grew in the neighbourhood of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.* Modern (gum) ammoniacum which is brought from Persia, and is produced by an umbelliferous plant called Dorema Ammoniacum, Don.: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

ammōnis cornu, [id.] *a gold-coloured precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

ammŏnitrum, i, *n.* = ἀμμόνιτρον, *natron mingled with sand*, Plin. 36, 26, 26.

amnăcum, i, *n. an herbaceous plant, pellitory.* Probably Parietaria officinalis, Linn. in Cels.: Plin. 21, 30, 104.

amnenses, ium, *f. plu., towns situated near a river*, Fest. *s. v.*

amnestĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀμνηστία (oblivio, quam Athenienses *ἀμνηστίαν* vocant, Val. Max. 4, 1, 4): *an amnesty, pardon of a state crime*, Vop. Aur. 39.

amnĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [amnis colo] *dwelling* or *growing by a river*: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

amnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amnis] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river*: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66. insula Metubarris amnicarum maxima, *of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28.

amnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [amnis and GEN the root of gigno] *river-born, born of a river*: Val. Fl. 5, 585.

amnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *born in a river*: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.

amnis, is, *m.* (anciently *fem.*: *Abl.* amne, sometimes amni; esp. in the poets): *a stream of water, a river, a torrent*: apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. in Non. 192, 5: quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum, *in its current*, Ov. M. 2, 251: Nilus, unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, Lucr. 6, 714: ut profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur. Cic. N. D. 2, 7: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Aen. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N 3, 19: secundo amni, *down the stream*, Virg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. 10, 1. Also in contradistinction to the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the *ocean*, like the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 638): oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Virg. G. 4, 233. Poet. Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (a transl. of the Gr. *λείψανοι Ἠριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο*, Arat. Phaen. 360): Scorpios exoriens quum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. ib. 362. **II.** Meton. *anything flowing, liquid*: Virg. Aen. 12, 417: ib. 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18. [Prob. of same root as *aqua*, Sans. *ap*, "water."]

ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (amasso = amavero, Plaut.) *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection*: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 60: magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: dignus amari, Virg. E. 5, 89. Cicero's definition of disinterested love is, velle bonis aliquem affici quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat, Fin. 2, 24. Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a stronger feeling: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut *ἐμφατικώτερον* dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. Fam. 13, 47: cf. ib. 9, 14. The phrase amare et diligere, *to love and esteem*, is often found: homo nobilis qui a suis amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, id. Fam. 15, 7: cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *of an egotist*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29. **2.** Of sexual love: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11. **3.** Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *so help me God, most assuredly*: ita me dii amabunt, Plaut. and Ter. *passim.* Also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! *sc.* amet *or* amabit, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 30. And as a salutation: Di te ament, Megadore, *God bless thee*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 6. **II.** Of things: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: amabat literas, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41: amare nemus et fugere urbes, Tib. 3, 3, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58. And with *Inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50. **III.** Amare aliquem de *or* in aliqua re, quod, *etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: ecquid nos amas de fidicina istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Fam. 13, 62: te multum amamus, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 3. Absol. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I am much obliged to you*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22. Hence in intreaties, amabo *or* amabo te (never vos), lit. *I shall be much obliged*, may often be translated by, *be so good, I pray*, etc.: quis hic, amabo, est, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 26: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id amabo te, huic caveas, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 10: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2. With *ut* or *ne*: scin' quid te amabo ut facias? Pl. Men. 2, 3, 71: amabo ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. **IV.** With *inf.*: *to be wont* or *accustomed* (cf φιλέω in Gr.): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat (οἷα φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι), Sall. J. 34: aurum per medios ire satellites et perrumpere amat saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9: amat janua limen, *is wont to be shut*, ib. 1, 25, 3. (Hence Fr. *aimer*.)

ā-mŏdo, *adv.*, *henceforth*, Eccl.

ămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (for alternus); amoebaeum carmen = alternum carmen (*vide* alternus): Serv. Virg. E. 3, 28. In metre; pes amoebaeus: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longa (*e. g.* īncrēdĭbĭlēs), Diom. 478 P.

ămoenē, *adv. pleasantly, sweetly*: of the smell, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2. Of speech (in *Comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32. Of a dwelling (in *Sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23.

ămoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure:* nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, ib. 1: amoenitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39: hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3. **2.** As a term of endearment in Plaut.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, Mil. ., 2, 152.

ămoenĭter, *adv. pleasantly*, etc., Gell. 20, 8.

ămoeno, are, 1. *v. a.* [amoenus] *to make pleasant:* only Eccl. **2.** *to please, delight:* amoenare oculos, Cyprian. Ep. 2, 1: Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

ămoenus, a, um, *adj. pleasant, delightful, charming* (mostly of sensible objects): amoena loca quod solum amorem praestent et ad se amanda alliciant, Varr. in Isid. Orig. 14: amoena salicta, Enn. Ann. 1, 44 in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: Ennius, qui primus amoeno detulit ab Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1, 118: so id. 4, 1021: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall. C. 11: amoena piorum concilia, Virg. Aen. 5, 734: devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta, ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. Od. 3, 4, 8: hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15: amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 330: amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In Tac. amoena, ōrum, *n. plu. pleasant places:* per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, A. 3, 7: amoena litorum, H. 3, 76. **2.** Of abstract things: vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, ib. 2, 64: animus, *i. e.* amoenitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenissima verba, Gell. 2, 26. **3.** Of dress: *showy:* cultus amoenior, Liv. 4, 44. Most prob. *am-oenus*, from *amo:* the term. *-oenus* is uncommon, but it may be an older form of *-īnus*. Others, less correctly, write *a-moenus*, and connect it with the old Latin word *manus* or *manis*, "good," and the Greek ἀ-μείνων.]

ā-mōlĭor, itus, 4. *v. dep. to remove* (with effort or difficulty: amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24): amoliri omnia, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 67: impedimentum omne, Sisenn. in Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Lucan. 5, 354. **2.** *to send away, to get rid of:* donec uxorem amoliretur, Tac. H. 1, 13: amoliri juvenem specie honoris, id. A. 2, 42. **3.** With a reflective pronoun: *to take oneself off, begone:* non tu te e conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. in Non. 73, 13: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24. **II.** Fig.: *to avert:* in rhetor., *to refute, repel:* religiosum id gestamen amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. A. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggredienda sint, an amolienda singula, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11. *Pass.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: Liv. 25, 36.

āmōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amolior] *a removing, putting away:* ex oculis, Gell. 2, 1 *fin.*

āmōlītus, *Part.* [amolior].

ămōmis, idis, *f.*=ἀμωμίς, *a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

ămōmum or **-on**, i, *n.*=ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*, Cissus vitiginea, Linn., according to Sprengel: Amomum racemosum, Linn., according to others: Plin. 12, 13, 28: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Virg. E. 4, 25: so ib. 3, 89: Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 51: Mart. 5, 65: Pers. 3, 101.

ămor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, *etc.*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 2), ōris, *m.* [amo], *love;* (of natural affection among kinsmen, *etc.*; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur. Nam quum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia, aut opibus excellunt, ad *caritatem* referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen *amore* maxime continentur, Cic. Part. 25, 88: nihil est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9. With *in*, *erga*, or *Gen.* of the object: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, ib. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, ib. 5, 5: amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, ib. 5, 12: amplecti aliquem amore, Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, Fam. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem alicui, id. de Or. 2, 51.—Of sexual love: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus volnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252. In the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, *honourable loves*, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: est is mihi in amoribus, id. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquar, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: insanos fateamur amores, Ov. M. 9, 519. Also Meton., *the loved object itself:* amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19: and ironic.: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5. Personified: Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: Virg. Aen. 1, 689, *etc.* Also in the plur., *Cupids, Loves:* corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516. **II.** Gen.: *a passionate longing, an eager desire:* consulatus amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Virg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Virg. Aen. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Virg. Aen. 9, 197: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18: with gerund; edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131: scribendi, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 10. Poet. with *Inf.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg. Aen. 2, 10.

ămōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [amor] *loving, amorous:* Lab. in Gell. 11, 15, 1.

ămōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [amor fero] *love-bringing, producing* or *awakening love:* sagittae, Venant. Fortun. 6, 2, 13.

ămōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [amor facio] *causing love:* App. Herb. 123.

ămos, v. amor.

āmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *a removing, removal* (rare): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: ordinis, Gai. Dig. 47, 10, 43.

āmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [amoveo].

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move away, put* or *take away, to remove:* me exinde amovit loco, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 64: testem hanc cum abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, id. Rabir. Perd. 4, 12: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines, ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Cal. 34. With a reflective pronoun: *to retire, withdraw:* te hinc amove, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus unquam amorim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10.—Fig.: *to lay aside, to cast off:* segnitiem amove, Pl. As. 2, 1, 6: somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovebitis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: crapulam, ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere, Cic. Cluen. 58, 159: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: bellum, Liv. 5, 35. **II.** *to take away by stealth:* euphem. for *furari, furtum facere:* boves per dolum amotas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex heredidate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 70. **III.** *to banish:* amotus Cercinam quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: amovere in insulam, ib. 4, 31: Cretam amoveri, ib. 21.

ampĕlĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμπέλινος, *pertaining to the vine:* Caecil. in Non. 548, 15.

ampĕlītis, idis, *f.*=ἀμπελῖτις, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled, as a preservative from worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56.

ampĕlŏdesmos, i, *m.*=ἀμπελόδεσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines*, perhaps a species of rush (juncus), Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26.

ampĕlŏleucē, ēs, *f.*=ἀμπελολεύκη (white vine), *the white vine, bryony*, Bryonia dioica, Linn., and perhaps alba, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ampĕlŏprăson, *a wild kind of garlic:* Allium ampeloprason, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

ampĕlos, i, *f.*=ἄμπελος. Agria, Labrusca: most probably the *Bittersweet* or *Woody night-shade*, Solanum dulcamara, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 14 **2.** Vitis nigra *or* bryonia, *Black bryony*, Tamus communis, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 17.

ampendices, *appendages*, anciently for appendices, Fest. *s. v.*

amphēmĕrĭnos, a, on, *adj.*=ἀμφημερινός, *daily*=quotidianus: genus febrium, *not intermittent*, Plin. 28, 16, 66.

amphĭbŏlĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀμφιβολία in rhetor., *ambiguity, double-meaning* Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116: Quint. 7, 9, 1.

amphĭbŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀμφιβολογία, *ambiguity*, Diom. 444.

amphĭbŏlus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμφίβολος, *ambiguous*, Cap. 5, 149.

amphĭbrăchys, y̆os, *m.*=ἀμφίβραχυς (short before and after), in metre, *the foot* ⏑ — ⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82 (also amphibra*chus:* cf. Quint. l. l. § 105).

amphĭbrĕvis = amphibrachys, Diom. 475 P.

amphicome, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

amphĭmacrus, i, *m.*=ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), *the foot* — ⏑ — (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

amphĭmallum, i, *n.*=ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), *a woollen cloth, shaggy on both sides*, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

amphĭprosty̆los, i, *m.*=ἀμφιπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vitr. 3, 1.

amphisbaena, ae, *f.*=ἀμφίσβαινα, *a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35. This name appears to refer to the snakes called Typhlopes, in which the tail is thick and obtuse. The modern Amphisbaenae are American snakes.

amphĭtănē, es, *f. a kind of precious stone*, also called chrysocolla, perh. a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54

amphĭtăpa, ae, *f.* = ἀμφιτάπης, *a coverlet, shaggy on both sides:* dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Varr. in Non. 540, 30.

amphĭthălămus, i, *m.* = ἀμφιθάλαμος, *an antechamber*, Vitr. 6, 10, dub.

amphĭthĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum] *pertaining to the amphitheatre:* spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 293.

amphĭthĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre*, of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

amphĭthĕātrum, i, *n.* = ἀμφιθέατρον: Lit., *a double theatre* (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) *an amphitheatre, a circular* or *oval building for public spectacles:* Plin. 19, 1, 6: Tac. A. 2, 62. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, *v.* Smith's Ant. 82, *seqq.*)

amphŏra, ae (*gen. pl.* as a measure, usually amphorūm), *f.* = ἀμφορεύς, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles* or *ears;* for liquids, esp. wine, *a flagon, pitcher, jar*, etc. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 90): amphoras implere, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22. Meton.: for the *wine* contained therein: id. Od. 3, 28, 8. For oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: and honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15. **II.** *a measure for liquids*, also called quadrantal: cf. Fest. *s. v.* quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or rather more than 5¾ imp. gallons (Smith's Ant. 980): in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Plin. 9, 30, 48. Amphora Capitolina, *which holds the full measure* (from the standard kept in the Capitol): Capit. Max. 4. **III.** *a measure of a ship:* as we speak of a ship of so many *tons* burden: naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv. 21, 63.

amphŏrālis, e, *adj.* [amphora] *containing the measure of an amphora:* vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

amphŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *contained in the amphora:* vinum, *kept therein*, Proc. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

amplē, *adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly:* exornare ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: honores gerere amplissime ac magnificentissime, ib. 2, 46: elate et ample loqui, *sublimely*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

am-plector (old form amploctor, Prisc. 552, 39 P.), exus, 3. *v. dep.* (*act.* form **amplecto**, Liv. Andr. Odyss. in Diom. 379 P.: amplectitote crura fustibus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 36.—In pass.: id. Mil. 2, 6, 27.) Lit., *to wind* or *twine around, to encompass, encircle:* of living beings: *to embrace:* amplectimur tibi genua, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 16: ambae filiae sumus: amplectamur ambae, id. Poen. 5, 4, 105: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, *coiling round*, Lucr. 5, 35: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 136: manibus saxa, *to grasp*, Liv. 5, 47: munimento amplecti, id. 35, 28: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio pabulabatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbes amplecti murus, Hor. A. P. 209: visne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Pl. Most. 1, 4, 9: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3. **II.** Fig., *to embrace* or *grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend:* quae si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, id. Font. 7: cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, *to reflect upon:* id. Att. 12, 35.—In discourse, *to discuss, to handle, to comprise:* quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, id. Rosc. Com. 12: actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Caec. 14: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Virg. G. 2, 42. Also, *to comprehend under a term:* quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30. **2.** *to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem:* me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.:* amplecti plebem, id. Mil. 27, 72: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, id. Sull. 20: quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, id. Cat. 4, 2: Sall. J. 7: hoc se amplectitur uno, *values, esteems himself*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53: amplecti virtutem, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8: rem publicam nimium amplecti, iron. of a public defaulter or peculator, id. Flac. 18.

amplexor, ātus, 1. *v. freq. dep.* (the act. form **amplexo**, analogous to amplecto, in Plaut., Attius, Lucil., and Petr. S. 63), [amplector] *to encircle, embrace:* aram amplexantes, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. **II.** Fig.: *to love, esteem:* Appius totum me amplexatur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98: species mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, *laid hold of, made his own*, id. Acad. 1, 9.

amplexus, a, um, *Part.* [amplector].

amplexus, ūs, *m.* [amplector] *an encircling, embracing, surrounding:* amplexu terrarum, Lucr. 5, 320: puer circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36: exuit amplexus, *my embrace*, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17. Of the caresses of lovers, mostly plur.: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: dum petis amplexus, Ov. H. 14, 69: Sen. Thyest. 522. But also amplexu petere, Ov. M. 6, 604: impedire amplexu, ib. 2, 433: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexus ruere, ib. 16, 32: in amplexus ejus effusus, ib. 12, 47. **2.** Euphem. for concubitus: in mediis ambo deprensi amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 4, 184.

ámplĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplio] *an extending, enlarging:* addita est sacramento, Tert. Bapt. 13. **II.** Legal *t. t. an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day:* the judex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatio" was an adjournment to any day which the judex might please: cf. comperendinatio: ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.:* cf. Smith's Ant. 647.

amplĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico] *a widening, an increasing, enlarging:* pecuniae, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: honoris et gloriae, ib. 2, 12, 42. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t. an exaggerated description; an amplification*, id. Partit. 15: Quint. 2, 5, 9.

amplĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlarger, an amplifier* (rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: dignitatis, id. Fam. 10, 12.

amplĭfĭcātrix, īcis, *f. she who enlarges, amplifies:* amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Paneg. Theod. 8.

amplĭfĭcē, *adv. splendidly*, Cat. 64, 266.

amplĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus facio] *to widen, to extend, enlarge:* dolorem, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: fortunam, id. Am. 16, 59: sonum, *to strengthen, increase*, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1: rempublicam, id. N. D. 2, 3: auctoritas amplificata, id. Manil. 16: honore et gloria amplificati, id. Leg. 3, 14: illos honoribus amplificat atque auget, Plin. Pan. 69: Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificare, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t. to amplify, dilate, enlarge:* summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando, Cic. de Or 3, 26, 104.

amplĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *magnificent*, Fronto.

amplĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] *to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase:* amplianda scalpello plaga est Cels. 7, 5: rem, Hor S. 1, 4, 32: templum, Suet. Oct. 18: imperium, id. Caes. 44: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4. Fig.: ampliare nomen, *to render glorious*, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20. **II.** Legal *t. t.* ampliare aliquem or aliquid, *to adjourn the hearing of a case* (*vide* ampliatio): potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, *have put off his cause*, Auc. Her. 4, 36: bis ampliatus tertio absolutus est, Liv. 43, 2.

amplĭter, *adv. amply, abundantly, magnificently*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 65. **2.** *greatly, vehemently, much:* ampliter occupatum esse, ib. 2, 3, 54.

amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [amplus] *width breadth, size, bulk:* cornuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3: valli, Tac. H. 4, 22. **II.** Of moral qualities, *etc.:* qualified by a *gen.: greatness:* amplitudo animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3: in *plur.*, amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18: amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9. **2.** Absol.: *dignity, grandeur, importance:* homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 1: splendor et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20. **3.** In rhetor. *copiousness and dignity of expression:* uberi (sc. generi dicendo) dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 7, 14: amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1 *fin.* for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας, by Plin. Ep. 1, 10, more literally translated, Platonica latitudo.

amplĭus, *adv.* (*comp* of amplus) *more, longer, further:* (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or abl. (Zumpt, § 485): quum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: amplius sunt sex menses, id. Rosc. Com. 3: duo haud amplius millia peditum et equitatus omnis effugerunt, Liv. 28, 2: (solem) amplius duodeviginti partibus majorem esse quam terram, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82: milites amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies commoratus, Suet. Aug. 17: Lacedaemonii, qui septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic. Flac. 26: inveniebat Sabim flumen non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: duas amplius horas dubium certamen sustinuere, Liv. 36, 38: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum DC, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: sexdecim non amplius legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv. 27, 10: quinque non amplius dierum terreno itinere, Plin. 6, 17, 19: non amplius XIV. cohortes coegi, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. **2.** *besides, moreover* = praeterea, insuper; nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further*, id. Planc. 7: hoc amplius, id. Caec. 10. **3.** Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 5, 49: id. Fam. 12, 1, 7. **4.** Also ellipt.: si nihil amplius, like si nihil aliud *sc.* possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

II. AMPLIUS, legal *t. t.* pronounced by the judex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide ampliatio): tanta in isto improbitas putabatur ut de Philodamo AMPLIUS pronuntiaretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 29: quum consules, re audita AMPLIUS de consilii sententia pronunciavissent, id. Brut. 22, 86. Also, amplius non petere: *to bring no further action, to make no further claim:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: id. Fam. 13, 28. And polit. *t. t.* of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, id. Phil. 13, 21: so Sen. Qu. Nat. 3, 15. (Hand. Turs. 1, 287–296.)

amplĭuscŭlē, *adv., rather more,* Sidon. Ep. 3, 16.

amplĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [amplior] *somewhat larger, or more magnificent.* fortuna, App. Apol. p. 322.

amplo, are, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] an old form = amplifico, *to extend, enlarge:* Fig.: *to glorify:* causam humilem dictis, Pac. in Non. 506, 26.

amploctor, v. amplector.

amplus, a, um, *adj.* Of space: *large, wide, spacious, roomy:* amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: domus, id. Off. 1, 39: porticus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353: amplissima insula, Plin. 6. 20, 23. **II.** Meton.: *abundant, great, long, much:* pabula, Lucr. 5, 942: res pecuaria, Cic. Quint. 3: amplissima pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 5, 8 civitas ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Galli ampliores copias exspectabant, ib. 5, 50: in amplissimis epulis, ib. 6, 28: amplae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *the longest day,* id. 6, 34, 39: amplior exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 4. And of abstract things, passions, *etc.:* quidquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 8: amplior potentia, Plin. 28, 10, 42: amplissimi effectus, id. 2, 40, 40: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte morbus amplior factus siet, ib. 50: pro viribus amplis, *in proportion to the great strength,* Lucr. 5, 1173: poena sera sed ampla, Prop. 3, 6, 32: spes ampla nepotum, ib. 22, 41. Also in *comp. n.* amplius, as a subst. (not to be confounded with the *adv.*) *more:* daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 13: illa corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4. Also with *Gen.:* liberorum amplius, *more children,* Pl. Cist. 5, 4: amplius negotii, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: amplius obsidum, Caes. B. G. 6, 9.

III. *magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished:* ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: praemia, id. Mil. 22: amplissimae res gestae, id. Att. 8, 9: triumphus, Nep. Cat. 1: funus, id. Eum. 4: dona, Liv. 42, 14: id. 21, 43: amplius cognomen, *i. e.* Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: homo spectata fide amplissimus, Cic. Caec. 36: amplae et honestae familiae, id. Mur. 7: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: in the *neutr.*, amplum, *honourable, glorious* (rare): sibi amplum esse, urbem ab se captam frequentari, Liv. 9, 30. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: amplissimus magistratus, *i. e.* consulatus, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, *i. e.* senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3. **IV.** In Rhetor. amplus orator, *who speaks with dignity and fulness,* Cic. Or. 9; Brut. 68: comp. amplius, s. v. [Perh. *am-plus,* the root being the same as in *ple-nus, im-ple-o,* etc. Prefix *am-* either same as *amb-* or connected with the Gr. ἀνά.]

ampulla, ae, *f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot,* etc. (sometimes of leather), Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 86: Cic. Fin. 4, 12. **II.** Meton. of inflated discourse, *bombast:* projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97. [Prob. *amp-ulla,* fr. *amb* or *ambi* and *olla:* cf. *amphora* and the Gr. ἀμφορεύς which is a contr. of ἀμφιφορεύς].

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla] *pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped* or *globular:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: coria, *flask-leather,* Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a flask-maker:* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

ampullor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id. II.] *to employ a bombastic style,* ampullari in tragica arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

ampŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amputo] *a pruning, lopping off:* sarmentorum, Cic. de Sen. 15. **II.** Meton.: *the part cut off, a cutting:* Plin. 12, 25, 54.

am-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off, to lop off, prune;* esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic. de Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen ulmi, Plin. 16, 32, 57: inutilesque falce ramos amputans, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: humeros, *to mutilate,* Sen. Thyest. 761: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, ib. 9: amputare exoletos, *to castrate,* Sen. Contr. 10, 4 *extr.*

II. Fig.: *to curtail, shorten, remove:* amputata et circumcisa inanitas omnis et error, *removed,* Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69. In rhet., amputata loqui, *to speak unconnectedly,* Cic. Or. 51.

am-segĕtes, *those whose land borders on the highway,* Fest. *s. v.*

am-termĭni, *the borderers of a province,* Fest. *s. v.*

am-trŭo, are, 1. *v. n. to dance about,* in the Salian festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* redantruare.

ămŭlētum, i, *n.* [Arab. hamalet] *a preservative against sickness,* φυλακτήριον, *an amulet* (usu. hung round the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19.

amulum, v. amylum.

ămurca, ae, *f.* = ἀμόργη; *the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, oil-lees,* Cato R. R. 91: Plin. 15, 8, 8.

ămurcārĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to oil-lees:* dolia, Cat. R. R. 10, 4.

ămūsĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀμουσία, *ignorance of music:* Varr. in Non. 171, 30.

ămūsos, i, *m.* = ἄμουσος, *a person unskilled in music:* Vitr. 1, 1 *sub med.*

ămussis, is, *f.* (*acc.* amussim; *abl.* and *plur.* not used), *a rule, level,* or *square:* Varr. in Non. 9, 19. Most freq. in the adv. phrase ad amussim, also as one word, adamussim, *according to a rule* or *level,* i. e. *accurately, exactly:* ad amussim non est numerus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 talionem ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 1, 4, 1. [Perh. connected with metior, mensus.]

ămussĭto, are, 1. *v. a.* [amussis] *to make according to rule, accurately, nicely:* amussitata indoles, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

ămussĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *a horizontal plate for marking the direction of the wind,* Vitr. 1, 6.

ămyctĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμυκτικός, *scratching:* hence of medicines, *sharp, biting,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

ămygdăla, ae, *f.* = ἀμυγδάλη, *an almond, the kernel of an almond,* Plin. 12, 9, 19. **II.** = ἀμυγδαλῆ, *an almond-tree,* Col. 5, 10 *fin.* (Hence, Ital. *mandola,* Fr. *amande.*)

ămygdălācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [amygdala] *similar to the almond-tree:* folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ămygdălĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of an almond-tree:* ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

ămygdălĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of almonds:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7. **2.** Pruna, *i. e. ingrafted on an almond-tree,* Plin. 15, 13, 12.

ămygdălītes, ae, *m. like the almond-tree,* Plin. 26, 8, 44. Plin. says it is a species of Tithymalus, so named from its similarity to the almond-tree, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.

ămygdălum, i, *n.* = ἀμύγδαλον, = amygdala, *an almond, an almond kernel,* Ov. A. A. 3, 183. **II.** *an almond tree,* Col. Arb. 25.

ămygdălus, i, *f.* = ἀμύγδαλος, *an almond-tree,* Amygdalus communis, Linn., Pall. 2, 15.

ămȳlo, are 1. *v. a. to starch, stiffen:* jus, Apic. 7, 6. lac, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

ămȳlum or **ămŭlum,** i, *n.* = ἄμυλον, *starch,* Cato R. R. 87: Plin. 18, 7, 17.

ămystis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἄμυστις, *a long draught, the emptying of a cup at once:* Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.

ăn, *conj.* It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt: *or, or whether:* in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 46. utrum superbiam prius memorem an credulitatem? Cic. Verr. 1, 47: numquid duas habetis patrias? an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2: utrum enim defenditis an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3: eloquar an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3, 39: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. Att. 16, 8: utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10. **2.** Indirect: quaesitum est in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, Cic. Or. 61: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. C. 52. An potius, *or rather:* an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94.——

3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, *an* may begin the whole interrogatory (Key, § 1426): quod aiunt, minima de malis, id est, ut turpiter potius quam calamitose: an est ullum majus malum turpitudine? *or is there any evil greater than baseness?* Cic. Off. 3, 29: quasi non necesse sit quidquid isto modo pronunties, id aut esse aut non esse. An tu dialecticis ne imbutus quidem es? *or are you ignorant of the very elements of logic?* (a necessary inference if the propositions be denied), id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: *De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 10: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jampridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. **4.** Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, annon, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: utrum sic, an non voltis? Pl. Amph. prol. 56. An ne, commonly anne, pleon. for an: nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit, ib. 1, 1, 19: quum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Manil. 19, 57.

II. In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: *whether:* honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, Ov. Fast. 4, 7: illa mihi referat, si nostri mutua cura est, an minor an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 19; sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exsul, seu taedio ambiguae spei, an amore conjugis et liberorum, Tac. A. 14, 59.

2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with *an,* the particle *sometimes* obtains a modified affirmative signif.: *I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably* [illegible]. With negative, or word implying doubt in the principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, *I would almost venture to say the most important*, Cic. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Ligar. 9: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16: si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, Nep. Thras. 1: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitasse an fugae dedecus honesta morte vitaret, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46. (ii). With negatives also in the dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, Cic. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum haud scio an nemini [illegible]ius quam tibi, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: mea sententia haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit, id. Sen. 16: non saepe atque haud scio an unquam, id. Or. 2, 7. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 296-361.)

ănăbaptismus, i, *m.* = ἀναβαπτισμός, *a second baptism*, Aug. in Ps. 38.

ănăbăsĭs, is, *f.* = ἀνάβασις, *a plant*, Ephedra fragilis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20.

ănăbāthrum, i, *n.* = ἀνάβαθρον, *an elevated place for the spectators of public games*, etc., Juv. 7, 46.

ănăbolium, ii, *n. a surgical instrument:* Orell. *no.* 1572.

ănăcampsĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* = ἀνακάμψερως (love-restoring), *an herb, the touch of which was said to restore lost love, perhaps a species of Sedum or Stonecrop*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ănăchītes, ae, *m.* = ἀναχίτης (that frees from anguish), *a name of the diamond, which was considered the best remedy for sadness, an antidote for poisons*, etc., Plin. 37, 4, 15.

ănăchōrēsis, is *or* eos, *f.* = ἀναχώρησις, *retirement, the life of the hermit*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ănăchōrēta, ae, *m.* = ἀναχωρητής, *a hermit, recluse*, Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 18.

ănăclintērĭum, i, *n.* = ἀνακλιντήριον, *a cushion, a couch*, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

ănactŏrium, i, *n.* = ἀνακτόριον, *a plant, sword-grass*, App. Herb. 78.

ănădēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάδημα, *a band for the head, a wreath*; et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, Lucr. 4, 1125.

ănădiplōsis, is *or* eos, *f.* = ἀναδίπλωσις, *the repetition of the same word* (for conduplicatio), Cap. 5, 175.

ănăgallis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀναγαλλίς, *a plant, pimpernel* or *chick-weed*, Plin. 25, 13, 92: **1.** mas. flor. phoenicea, Anagallis arvensis, Linn.: **2.** fem. flor. caerulea, the blue variety of the same species.

ănăglyptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναγλυπτικός, *carved* or *engraved in bas-relief:* metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

ănăglyptus or **-phus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάγλυπτος (or φος), in sculpture, *wrought* or *carved in bas-relief:* Orell. *no.* 3838. Subst. anaglypta, ōrum, *n. plu., bas-reliefs*, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

ănăgnostēs, ae, *m.* = ἀναγνώστης, *a reader:* noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

ănăgўros, i, *f.* = ἀνάγυρος, *a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil*, Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13.

ănălecta, ae, *m.* = ἀναλέκτης, *he who collected the fragments left at meals*, Mart. 7, 20: Sen. Ep. 27.

ănălectris, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀνά λέκτρον], *a pad for the shoulders, used to improve the figure:* Ov. A. A. 3, 273.

ănălemmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάλημμα, *a sun-dial showing the meridian, etc.*, Vitr. 9, 4.

ănălŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀναλογία, *similarity* or *identity of relation: analogy*, Varr. L. L. 9, 4: analogiam, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3.

ănălŏgicus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναλογικός *relating to analogy:* in libris analogicis, *in (Caesar's) books de analogia*, Gell. 4, 16.

ănălŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάλογος, *analogous*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3.

ănancaeum, i, *n.* = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), *a large drinking-cup, to be drained for a wager*, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 33.

ănanchītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀναγχῖτις, *a precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ănăpaestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναπαιστικός, *consisting of anapaests*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

ănăpaestum, i, *n.* *sc.* carmen, *an anapaestic poem*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

ănăpaestus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάπαιστος (struck back): pes, *the metrical foot anapaest:* ◡ ◡ — (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: id. Or. 56.

ănăphŏra, ae, *f.* = ἀναφορά, *the rising of the stars*, etc.: Plin. 7, 49, 50. **II.** Rhetor. *t. t. the repetition of a word; e. g.* Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. **2.** *the improper reference of a word to a preceding one: e. g.* conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (*sc.* conjuratione), Sall. C. 18: Diom. 2, p. 440. P.

ănăphŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναφορικός. In astronomy: *adjusted according to the rising of the stars:* horologium, Vitr. 9, 9. **II.** In medicine: *spitting blood*, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

ănăplērōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀναπληρωτικός, *suitable for filling up*, Veg. Vetr. 2, 26.

anarrhinon, v. antirrhinon.

ănas, ănătis (*gen. plur.* anatum, rarely anatium), *f. the duck:* greges anatium, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124. **II.** *a disease of old women:* Fest. *s. v.* [cf. νῆσσα, Lith. *antis*; Germ. *ente.*] (Hence, Ital. *anatra*; Fr. *cane, canette, canard.*)

ănătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [anas] *relating to the duck:* anataria aquila, *the duck-hawk:* Falco aeruginosus, Linn.? Plin. 10, 3, 3.

ănăthēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάθημα, *an offering, a gift:* Prud. Psych. 540.

ănăthĕmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάθεμα, *ban, excommunication:* meton. *the person excommunicated*, Eccl.

ănăthĕmătīzo, are, 1. *v. a.* = ἀναθεματίζω, *to anathematize, to put under ban.* Meton.: *to detest*, Eccl.

ănăthўmĭāsis, is, *f.* = ἀναθυμίασις, *a rising vapour:* Petr. 47.

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas] *a little duck, a duckling:* Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. **2.** A term of endearment: *my duckling:* Pl. As. 3, 3, 103.

ănătīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to the duck:* fortuna anatina, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 49. Subst. Anatina, *f. sc:* caro, *duck-flesh, duck:* Petr. S. 56, 3.

ănătŏcismus, i, *m.* = ἀνατοκισμός, *interest upon interest, compound interest:* centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11.

ănătŏmĭa or **ănătŏmĭca**, ae, also **ănătŏmĭcē**, es, *f.* = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (*sc.* τέχνη), *anatomy, dissection*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8.

ănătŏmĭcus, i, *m.* = ἀνατομικός, *sc.* medicus, *an anatomist*, Macr. S. 7, 13.

ănătŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνάτονος, *stretching upwards*, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

ancaesa, ōrum, *n. plu.* An old word for caelata: *carved vessels*, Fest. *s. v.*

ancăla, ae, or **-ē**, es, *f.* = ἀγκάλη, *the bend of the knee, the knee*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

anceps (anciently ancipes, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: *abl. sing.* ancipiti): cīpĭtis, *adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf. biceps, praeceps, *etc.*): only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334. Also of a mountain. *two-peaked:* anceps acumen, id. 12, 337. **II.** in gen. *having two sides, two natures, double:* and of abstract things; *doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable* securicula ancipes, *a two-edged hatchet.* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397 cardines, Lucil. in Non. 245, 11: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, *with two fronts*, (*cf.* above, signa bipartito intulerunt,) Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv. 2, 24: anceps terror, id. 34, 21: tumultus, id. 32, 30: tela, *shot* or *hurled from both sides*, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, *on two sides*, id. 5, 1: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, ib. 36: jus anceps, *a doubtful point of law*, Hor. S. 2. 5, 34: anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marc. 5 oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62 ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to fight with doubtful success*, id. 7, 29: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, Tac. H. 3, 40: fides, *doubtful fidelity*, Curt. 3, 8: ancipites animi, Lucan. 9, 46: tractus in anceps, *into uncertainty*, Tac. A. 4, 73. **III.** *dangerous, critical:* viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: morbi, Plin. 7, 45, 46: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps, si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, ib. 11, 26: in ancipiti respublica, *in danger*, ib. 1, 36.

anchora and **anchoralis**, v. ancora, *etc.*

anchūsa, ae, *f.* = ἄγχουσα, *a plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue:* Anchusa italica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 23.

ancīle (also ancule) is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* also anciliorum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 10): *a small oval shield:* Virg. Aen. 7, 188. Esp.: *the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended:* Ov. F. 3, 377: Liv. 1, 20: Virg. Aen. 8, 664: Tac. H. 1, 80: Suet. Oth. 8: (cf. Smith's Ant. 1003). Adj.: clipeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 9. [Some derive the word from ἀγκύλος in spite of the quantity; but *an-cile* and *in-cile* perhaps come from *caedo*, *d* being interchanged with *l*, as in scala from scando, etc.: hence *an-cile* would mean "a cutting round," as *incile* "a cutting in," a "trench."]

ancilla, ae, *f. dim. a maid-servant female slave:* ancilla aere empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: servi ancillaeque, Cic. Verr. 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10: occultans se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J 12: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1. Fig.: terra usus mortalium semper ancilla, Plin. 2, 63, 63.—As a term of reproach of one servilely addicted to anything: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15. [Dim. of *ancula*, from an old verb *anclare* or *anculare*, "to serve," Fest. *s. v.* ancilla.]

ancillārĭŏlus, i, *m. a courter of maid-servants* (very rare): Mart. 12, 58: Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [ancilla] *relating to female servants:* ancillare artificium. *maid-servant's work*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Fig.: ancillaris adulatio, *servile flattery*, Amm. 26, 6.

ancillātus, ūs, *m.* [ancillor] *the service of a female slave*, or in gen. *of a slave:* Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla] *to serve as a handmaid*; hence in gen., *to serve slavishly, to be subservient to*, etc.: invita ancillans, Att. in Non. 72, 3: aestus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin. 2, 97, 99: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little serving-maid, a young female slave:* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11: nec servus, nec ancillula, Ov. R. Am. 639. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*: praesto esse virtutes u ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 60.

ancipes, v. anceps.

ancīsus (also amc.), a, um, *Part.* [amb and caedo] *cut around* or *away:* omnia ancisa recenti volnere, Lucr. 3, 660.

ancīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a cutting around, a rounding off*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89 (dub.)

anclabris, is, *a sacrificial table.* The vessels upon it were called anclabria, Fest. *s. v.*

anclo, are, 1. *v. a. to serve, to bring to table:* florem anclabant liberi ex carchesiis, Liv. Andr. apud Fest. *s. v.:* vinum anclabatur, id. apud Prisc. 684 P.

ancōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm, elbow): *t. t.* = the Lat. cubitum, *the arm of a workman's square*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.* **2.** *a stone in a wall, the upper part of which projects, and supports something; a console* or *volute*, id. 4, 6. **3.** *the knobbed bars of an hydraulic engine*, id. 10, 13. **4.** *forked poles for spreading nets* (= ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33) Grat. Cyneg. 87. **5.** *the arm of a chair*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. **6.** *a kind of a drinking-vessel*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13.

ancŏra, ae (erroneously written anchora), *f. an anchor:* dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: ancoras jacere, *to cast anchor*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: naves deligare ad ancoras, ib. 29: tenere navem in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, ib. 28: solvere, *to weigh anchor*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: also, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, *to cut the cable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Fig.: as a symbol of security: *refuge, hope, support:* ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24. **II.** *an iron instrument shaped like an anchor:* Pall. 1, 40, 5 [Root ANC or ANG, "a bend," or "crooked:" v. *ango.*]

ancŏrāgo, ĭnis, *m. a fish formerly found in the Rhine, now unknown*, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ancora] *belonging to an anchor:* strophia, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7. Hence ancorale, is, *n. a cable:* Liv. 37, 30 *fin.*

ancŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to an anchor:* funes, *cables*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ancunulentae, ārum, *f. plu.* ancunulentae feminae menstruo tempore appellantur, Fest. *s. v.*

ancȳlŏblĕphăron, i, *n.* = ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *the growing together of the eyelids*, a disease, Cels. 7, 7.

andăbătă, ae, *m. a gladiator, whose helmet was without any openings for the eyes*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: more andabatarum, Hieron. adv. Helvid. 3: Orelli, 2577: Smith's Ant. 575, a.

andrachnē, ēs, *f.* = ἀνδράχνη, *a plant, purslain*, Portulacca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 40: Col. 10, 376: andrachne agria = Sedum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 103.

andrĕmas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

andrŏdămas, antis, *m.* = ἀνδροδάμας (man-taming), *a species of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38. **2.** *a silver-coloured precious stone of a cubical shape*, perhaps Marcasite, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

andrŏgynē, es, *f.* = ἀνδρογύνη, *a masculine, heroic woman*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

andrŏgynus, i, *m.* -gynē, es, *f.* = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *a man-woman, hermaphrodite:* imberbus, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27: Cic. Div. 1, 43.

andrōn, ōnis, *m* = ἀνδρών. Among the Greeks, *that part of the house in which the men resided:* also called andronitis: Vitr. 6, 10. **2.** Among the Romans, *a passage between two walls* or *courts of a house, a corridor*, Vitr. 6, 10: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

andrōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ανδρωνίτις, v. andron *no.* 1.

andrŏsăcĕs, is, *n.* = ἀνδρόσακες, *a zoophyte:* madrepora acetabulum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 9.

andrŏsaemŏn, i, *n.* = ανδρόσαιμον (man's blood), *a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice*, Hypericum montanum, Linn.: or ciliatum, Linn.: also Hypericum androsaemum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 20.

andruare, *to run back:* a Graeco verbo ἀναδραμεῖν, Fest. *s. v.*

ănēclŏgistus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνεκλόγιστος (irresponsible), *a guardian who had discretionary power*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

ānellus (ann.), i, *m. dim.* [anulus] *a little ring:* Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 33: cum tribus anellis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

ănĕmōnē, ēs, *f.* = ἀνεμώνη, *anemone* (lit., wind-flower, so called because its leaves are easily broken off by the wind): anemone Apennina, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38.

ănēthum, i, *n.* = ἄνηθον, *dill, anise:* Anethum graveolens, Linn.: Virg. E. 2, 48: Plin. 19, 8, 52.

ănĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνετικός, *remitting, abating:* of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.

anfractus (amfr.), a, um, *Part.* [*amb* and FRAG the root of frango]. Lit.: *broken* or *bent round, winding, bending, crooked:* spatia, Amm. 29, 5. Hence anfractum, i, *n. a winding, curve:* terrarum anfracta, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: in anfracto, Varr. ib.: cavata aurium anf., Varr. in Non. 193, 5.

anfractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a curving or bending, an orbit:* quid pulcrius ea figura (*sc.* sphaerica) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, id. Rep. 6, 12: in annuis anfractibus, id. Leg. 2, 8: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Also, *a tortuous, circuitous route:* si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8: per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4: anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anfractus, *the windings*, id. 38, 7. **II.** Fig.: of discourse = ambages, *digression, prolixity:* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Partit. 6, 21. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity:* judiciorum, id. Clu. 56, 153: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

angărĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀγγαρία, *the service of the* angarius, and in gen. *service to a lord, villanage:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29.

angărĭālis, e, *adj.* [angaria] *pertaining to service:* copia, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 4.

angărĭo, are, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to demand something as* angaria, *to exact villanage:* Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.

angărĭus, i, *m.* = ἄγγαρος (Persian), orig., *a messenger, a courier:* Lucil. in Non. 21, 21.

angĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀγγελικός (pertaining to messengers), angelicum metrum, *a dactylic measure* (so called from its rapidity), Diom. p. 512 P. **II.** *belonging to angels, angelic:* panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

angĕlĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part changed into an angel:* caro. Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, i, *m. dim.* [angulus] *a little angle* or *corner:* Lucr 2, 428: Arn. 7, p. 253.

angĕlus, i, *m.* = ἄγγελος. *a messenger:* Sen. Ep. 20 *med.* (*dub.*) **2.** *a messenger of God, an angel:* Eccl.

angĭna, ae, *f.* [ango] *the quinsy:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 61: Plin. 23, 2, 29. **II.** Fig.: angina mentis, *inactivity of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert. Anim. 48.

angĭportus, us, *m.*, and angiportum, i, *n.* (cf. Prisc. 714 P.), *a narrow street, lane*, or *alley:* in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter Eun. 5, 2, 6: viae omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69. angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10: opposed to quadrivium: Lesbia nunc in quadriviis et angiportis glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Catull. 58, 4 ["ab angendo et portu," says Varr L. L. 5, 32, 40. The root ANG means "make narrow:" v. ango: *portus* anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* and *sup.*, only in Gram.) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Virg. Aen. 8, 260: so id. G. 3, 497. Of plants: *to choke:* Col. 4, 2, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to cause pain, both physical and mental*, esp. the latter: *to torment, vex, trouble:* hence angi, *to suffer pain:* Plin. 10, 60, 79: illum incommodis dictis angam, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 8: cruciatu timoris angi, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebar singularum horarum exspectatione, ib. 9, 1: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, *or vex by refusing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, *puts in torturing suspense*, ib. 2, 1, 211: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *annoys* (al. aiunt) id. S. 2, 2, 64. With *de:* de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.:* de quo angor et crucior, ib. 7, 22: Angi animi (as in Gr.): Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 6. On the other hand, Cic. says angi animo, Brut. 2, 6, and Fam. 16, 14. [In the root ANG or ANC the ideas of "bending" and squeezing" are comprised: cf. ἀγκών, ἀγκύλη, ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἄγκυρα, ἄγκιστρον; *angulus, angustus, ancora, uncus, uncinus;* Germ. *eng, engen*, and perhaps also ἄγχι, ἐγγύς.]

angor, ōris, *m.* = angina [ango] *a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy:* occupat fauces earum angor, Plin. 8, 27, 41: aestu et angore vexata, Liv. 5, 48. **II.** Fig.: *anguish, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas *anxietas* is of an abiding nature): differt *anxietas* ab *angore;* neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc, 4, 12, 27: angor est aegritudo premens, ib. 4, 8, 18: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006: animus omni liber cura et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Am. 13, 48: Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7. In plur.: confici angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15.

anguen, v. anguis.

anguĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] *pertaining to a serpent:* lapsus, Sol. 24.

anguĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis coma] *with snaky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699.

anguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [anguis] *a small snake:* Cic. Fin. 5, 15.

anguĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis fero] *serpent-bearing:* caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. Subst. Anguifer, eri, *m.* (Ὀφιοῦχος), *the constellation Serpentarius* or *Ophiuchus*, Col 11, 2, 49.

anguĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [anguis and GEN, root of gigno] Lit., *snake-born, sprung from a snake* or *dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprung from dragons' teeth: Ov. M. 3, 531.

anguilla, ae, *f.* [anguis, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23] *an eel:* Muraena anguilla Linn.: Plin. 9, 21, 38: vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103: anguilla est, elabitur, proverb. *of a sly, slippery fellow:* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56. Meton.: *the dry skin of the eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verrius in Plin. 9, 23, 39.

anguĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis manus]. Lit., *snake-handed; with serpent arms* (or *trunk*), an epithet of the elephant: Lucr. 2, 538.

anguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] (rare): *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. **2.** *similar to a serpent, serpentine:* cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10.

anguīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* cervix, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pellis, Cato R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12. Subst.: anguinum, i, *n.* (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg,* Plin. 29, 3, 12.

anguĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis pes] *snake-footed,* an epithet of the giants: Ov. M. 1, 184.

anguis, is (rare form anguen, like sanguen for sanguis. *Abl.* angue and angui) *m.* and *f. a snake, a serpent:* femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187. As *fem.*: angues volucres vento invectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Ov. M. 4, 483. Latet anguis in herba, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. E. 3, 93. **2.** Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. As an emblem (1) of terror of the head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803: (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, ib. 4, 483: her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69: (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, ib. 5, 642. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation = draco, *the Dragon,* between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. **2.** = hydra, *the Hydra, water serpent:* Ov. F. 2, 243. **3.** *the Serpent,* which Anguitenens (Ὀφιοῦχος) carries in his hand, id. M. 8, 182. [Sans. *ahi,* Gr. ἔχις, ἔχιδνα, ἔγχελυς.]

anguĭ-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis teneo] *serpent-holding:* hence, subst. *the constellation* = anguifer (Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος), *serpent-bearer,* Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus] *having angles* or *corners, angular:* lapis, *a square stone,* Cato R. R. 14, 1: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade,* Vitr. 7, 11. Subst.: angularis, is, *m. an angular vessel:* Apic. 5, 3.

angŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *from corner to corner:* angulatim cuncta perlustrari, App. M, 9, p. 237, 26.

angŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [angulo] *made angular, with angles:* corpuscula rotunda alia, partim angulata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angŭlo, are, 1. *v. a.* [angulus] *to make angular* or *cornered:* Ambros. Ep. 42.

angŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of corners:* folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35: acini, id. 15, 24, 29: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75.

angŭlus, i, *m.* [root ANG, v. ango] *an angle, a corner:* obtusus, Lucr. 4, 356: terrena et humida suopte nutu ad pares angulos in terram et mare ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: figura, quae nihil incisum angulis habere potest, id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner,* Ov. M. 13, 884: proximus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eyes,* Plin. 24, 14, 77: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls,* id. 2, 82, 84. **II.** *a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place:* in angulum abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 4, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22: in ultimo ac remotissimo terrarum orbis angulo, Vell. 2, 102. Contemptuously, of the schools: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, *in nooks and corners,* Cic. Rep. 1, 2: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad omnes literarum angulos revocas, id. Caec. 29. **III.** *a bay* or *gulf:* Gallicus, Cato in Charis. p. 185 P

angustē, *adv. narrowly, closely, sparingly, briefly:* anguste sedere, Cic. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 3: eo anno frumentum angustius provenerat, *more sparingly,* Caes. B. G. 5, 24: quum brevius angustiusque concluduntur, tum apertiora sunt ad reprehendendum, *more briefly,* Cic. N. D. 2, 7: anguste transportare milites, *with difficulty,* Caes. B. C. 3, 2. *Sup.* ib. 3, 45.

angustĭae, arum, *f. plu.* rare in the sing. angustĭa, ae, [angustus] *a narrow place, a strait, defile:* Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Sall. Cat. 58: locorum, Nep. Dat. 8: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1 diu in angustiis pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 *fin.*: per angustias Hellesponti, *the straits of the Hellespont,* Suet. Caes. 63: so angustiae fretorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38. Hence, **II.** Fig.: In gen.: *shortness, narrowness, want, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity,* etc.: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coegerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: angustiae spiritus, *shortness of breath,* ib. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury,* Plin. 21, 21, 92: aerarii, *penury,* Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9. Sometimes *absol.*: ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75. In summas angustias adduci, *perplexity,* Cic. Quint. 5: cum in his angustiis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: angustiae petitionis, *the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity,* Cic. Brut. 47: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, *narrowness of soul,* id. Pis. 11: cujus animus tantis angustiis invidiae continetur, Auc. Her. 4, 43: me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, *into the straits of verbal subtleties,* Cic. Caec. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35: angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, *the brevity,* id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. (Hence, Ital. *angoscia:* Fr. *angoisse.*)

angustĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [angustus clavus] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple,* as a plebeian tribune: Suet. Oth. 10.

angustĭtas, ātis, *f.* = angustia · Att. in Non. 73, 25.

angusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [angustus] *to make narrow, to straiten:* iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Cat. 64, 360: puteis ore angustatis, Plin. 17, 8, 4: servorum turba magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11 · maris angustat fauces, Lucan. 5, 232 Fig.: *to circumscribe, restrain:* gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonia, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. Of space: *narrow, strait, contracted:* longa brevia, lata angusta, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 92: fretus, Lucr. 1, 721: iter, id. 5, 1129: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: montibus angustis mare continebatur, *contracted mountains* (probably so called because they had no slope), Caes. B. G. 4, 23: dorsum jugi angustum, ib. 7, 44: domus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: sagitta angusta for acuta, *sharp,* Cels. 7 5, *no.* 2. Subst.: angustum, i, *n.* (mostly plur.) *narrowness:* per angustum, Lucr. 4, 531: angusta viarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35. **II.** Fig.: in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, *etc.*: *to reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine,* etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum id. Am. 5: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, *to restrain,* id. Acad. 1, 10. **2.** *short, scanty:* angustus spiritus Demosthenis, *short breath,* id. de Or. 1, 61: angustus odor rosae, *not widely diffused,* Plin. 21, 4, 10: angusta dies, *short,* Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8: nox, id. Am. 3, 7, 25. **3.** *needy, pinching:* pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, *poor, built inexpensively,* Tac. A. 2, 33. **4.** *critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering:* rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, *weakened,* Caes. B. C. 3, 1. Subst.: angustum *a critical condition, difficulty, danger:* in angustum cogi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: rem esse in angusto vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 spes est in angusto, *hope is feeble, the case is desperate,* Cels. 8, 4. **5.** *base, low mean-spirited:* nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61. **6.** *subtle, minute:* minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. de Or. 3, 30: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7. **7.** Of style: *brief, simple:* et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, id. Or. 56, 187: Callimachus angusto pectore, *in a simple style,* Prop. 2, 1, 40.

ănhēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anhelo] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* piscium anhelatio aestivo calore, *the panting of fish,* Plin. 9, 7, 6. **2.** *asthma,* id. 23, 1, 24.

ănhēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who breathes with difficulty,* Plin. 21, 21, 89.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* ex cursura anhelitum ducere, *to pant,* Pl. As. 2, 2, 61: cum nimiae celeritates fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *are occasioned,* Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. As a disease = ἆσθμα *the asthma:* Plin. 35, 15, 51 **II.** Meton.: *breathing, breath:* sufferre anhelitum, *to draw breath,* Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 4: recipere, *to take breath, respire,* id. Epid. 2, 2, 21: aridus a lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663: male odorati anhelitus oris, *bad breath,* id. A. A. 1, 521: sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, Virg. Aen. 5, 432: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, *to breathe,* Plin. 9, 7, 6. **III.** Fig.: *an exhaling, exhalation:* terrae, Cic. Div. 2, 19: vini, *fumes,* id. post Red. 7.

ănhēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [anhelus] *to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp,* etc.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata, et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae cura spiritus ducebatur, Auc. Her. 4, 33: anhelans colla fovet, Virg. Aen 10, 837: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2. **II.** Fig. fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars,* Virg. Aen. 8, 421: subter anhelat humus *heaves,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 56: so, anhelans pontus, Sil. 9, 286: anhelans inopia, *broken-winded, panting,* Just. 9, 1, 6: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, *poet.* apud Cic. N. D. 2, 44. rabiem anhelare, *to exhale,* Lucan. 6, 92. anhelatis exsurgens ictibus alnus, *by strokes of the oars made with a violent effort,* Sil. 14, 380: Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness,* Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auc. Her. 4, 55: orbis anhelans saevis ardoribus, *choking with heat,* Sil. 16, 100.

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj.* [halo] *panting, puffing* (poet.): equi, Virg. G. 1, 250: Ov. M. 4, 633: pectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 48: senes, *who suffer from shortness of breath,* id. G. 2, 135. With *Gen.*: longi laboris anheli, Sil. 15, 721. **2.** *causing shortness of breath* · cursus, Ov

M. 11, 347: febres, id. Pont. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Virg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385. [In anhelus we have perhaps the prep. ἀνά: cf. ἀναχελύσσεσθαι, ἀναπνεῖν, ἀναφυσᾶν.]

ănhydros (anydr.), i, *f.* = ἄνυδρος (without water), *the narcissus*, App. Herb. 55.

ănĭātrŏlŏgētus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνιατρολόγητος (ἀν-ιατρολογέω), *ignorant of medicine*: Vitr. 1, 1.

ănĭcilla (later anucella), ae, *f. dim.* [anicula] *a little old woman*: Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146.

ănĭcŭla (sync. anicla, Prud.), ae, *f. dim.* [anus] *a little old woman*: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, id. N. D. 1 34.

ănĭcŭlāris, e, *adj. worthy of an old woman*: verba, Aug. in Psalm. 38.

ănīlis, e, *adj.* [anus], *pertaining to an old woman, old womanish*: voltus, Virg. Aen. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60.

ănīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [anilis] *the old age of a woman, anility* (rare): cana, Cat. 61, 162.

ănīlĭter, *adv., like an old woman*: superstitiose atque aniliter dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

ănīlĭtor, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [anilis] *to become an old woman*: App. de Mundo, p. 67.

ănĭma, ae, *f.* (*gen.* animāi, Lucr.: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* regul. animis: *dat.* animabus, only Eccl.): *air, a breeze, wind* (mostly poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: prece quaesit ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, *a favouring breeze*, Lucr. 5, 1229: impellunt animae lintea, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2: ignes animaeque, Virg. Aen. 8, 403. **II.** *the air*, as an element: aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. in Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quatuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, ex igni, terra atque anima, procrescere, et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque posuit, Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Acad. 2, 39, 124: Virg. E. 6, 32. Hence, **III.** *the breath*: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: animam recipe, *take breath*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: foetida anima, Titinn. in Non. 233, 5: aspera arteria excipit animam eam, quae ducta est spiritu, eandemque a pulmonibus respirat et reddit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: respiramen iterque eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143: animae gravitas, *badness of breath*, Plin. 20, 9, 35. Fig.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine*, Phaedr. 3, 1. **IV.** Meton.: *the vital principle, life*: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, qua vivimus, Non. 426, 27: hence anima, *the principle of animal life*, animus, *the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul*: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. in Non. ib. 29: unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, *whence spring life and the nature of the mind*, Lucr. 1, 132: de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima judicandum est, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, Sall. J. 14: Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 5, 7: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: date ferrum, qui me anima privem, Enn. in Non. 474, 31: adimere animam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 137: extinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: animam agere, *to give up the ghost, to die* id. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*: so efflare, ib.: exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528: exspirare, ib. 5, 106: deponere, Nep. Hann 1: emittere, id. Epam. 9: projicere, Virg. Aen. 6, 436: effundere, ib. 1, 98: vomere, ib. 9, 349. As a term of endearment: *my life, my soul*: vos meae carissimae animae, Cic. Fam. 14, 14: animae dimidium meae, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 8. Fig.: anima putei, *water*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67. Prov.: animam debere, *to owe his very life*, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56. Of the organic life of plants, *etc.*: Sen. Ep. 58: Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 1. **2.** *an animal, a living being*: ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8. So esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Aen. 11, 24: animae candidiores, Hor. S. 1, 5, 41: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, Tac. H. 4, 32. Hence also, *souls separated from the body, manes*: tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17: animam sepulcro condimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 67. **3.** Sometimes for animus: *the rational soul of man, the mind*: anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2, [Root AN: cf. Sans. *an*, "to breathe," whence *anila*, "the wind:" Gr. ἄνεμος; Goth. *uz-ana*, "to breathe out, expire." Perh. the orig. root was VAN, whence came *vannus, ventus.*] (Hence, Fr. *âme.*)

ănĭmadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto] *the perception* or *observation of an object, attention*: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis, sive animadversionis, sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.*: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, *our care, attention*, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: and in gen. *inquiry*: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18. **II.** *reproach, censure, chastisement, punishment*: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, Cic. Or. 57, 195: animadversio Dolabellae in audaces servos, id. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: notationes animadversionesque censorum, ib. 3, 31: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119: animadversio dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68.

ănĭmadversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an observer* (rare): acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

ănĭmadverto (vort.), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the anteclass. per.; cf. adverto *no.* 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) *to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe*: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animadversuros? Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7. With *ut.*: illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, ib. 5, 20, 5. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, *etc.*: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.*: consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 (cf. Smith's Ant. 707). **II.** *to remark, notice, understand, perceive* (as the result of attention): ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: illud etiam animadverto quod, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 12: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, id. Am. 8, 27: his animadversis, Virg. G. 2, 259: ut assint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14: animadvertit Caesar unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: paulo ante tertiam vigiliam est animadversum fumare aggerem, ib. 7, 24. **III.** *to avenge, punish, blame*, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, *deserves to be punished*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 129: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertenda, id. Caec. 12. Esp. followed by *in*: qui institueras animadvertere in eos, id. Verr. 2, 23: imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: satis esse caussae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: animadvertere in filium patrio jure, Liv. 1, 26. And absol.: *to inflict capital punishment*: in M. Icelum palam animadversum, Tac. H. 1, 46.

ănĭm-aequus, a, um, *adj.* [animus] *resolute*, Eccl.

ănĭmăl, ālis (*Abl.* reg. animali) [animalis], *n. a living being, an animal*: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: uti possint sentire animalia quaeque, Lucr. 2, 973. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intelligens et divina providentia constitutum, Cic. Tim. 3. **2.** As antith. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100. Hence, contemptuously of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. Pis. 9. [Substt. in *-al* are mostly contr. from the neuters of adjs. in -alis: as *capital, tribunal.* Cf. the forms in *-ale*, as *dentale, navale.*] (Hence, Fr. *aumailles*, "horned cattle.")

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima], *of air, aërial*: natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër, id. N. D. 2, 36 **II.** *living*: animalia corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, *a kind of living mind*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from the living original*, id. Inv. 2, 1: hostia animalis, *an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, the flesh being appropriated to the use of man*, Macr. S. 3, 5: Dii animales, *Gods who were formerly men*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 168.

ănĭmālĭter, *adv., like an animal*, Aug. Retr. 1, 26 *fin.*

ănĭmans, antis, *Part.* [animo] *animate, living*: Deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: mundus est animans composque rationis, ib. 2, 8. **II.** Subst.: *any living being; an animal.* (The gender is either masc., fem., or neut.: *Gen. plur.* animantum Lucr.): heu! quantum scelus est alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov. M. 15, 90: genus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 4: animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10: animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 40. *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the bestowal of life, animating* (extremely rare): arboris, Tert. de Anim. 19: and meton. for *the living being itself*: divinae animationis species, Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

ănĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who imparts life* or *animates*: animarum, Tert. Apol. 48. Fig.: marmoris signifex animator, Cap. 1, p. 13.

ănĭmātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who imparts life* or *animates*: confessionis, Ter. adv. Gnost. 12.

ănĭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *animated*: virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17. **II.** *Adj. disposed, minded*: hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 20: animatus meus quam paratus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ut quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Am. 16: insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, Nep. Cim. 2: male animatus erga principem xercitus, *ill affected*, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus remp. animatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. Sat. 1, 11. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. Truc. 5, 74. **2.** *courageous, stout-hearted* (= animosus): milites armati atque animati probe, id. Bac. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. in Non. 233, 18. *Sup.* Auct. Itin. Alex. 13. *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *animation, life*: animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

ănĭmĭcīda, ae, *m.* [anima caedo] *soul-destroyer*, ψυχοφθόρος, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

ănĭmĭtus, *adv.* [animus] *heartily*, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. 147, 27.

ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [anima] *to fill with breath* or *air*: duas tibias uno spiritu animare, *to play upon*, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: buccinas, Arnob. 6, p. 196. **II.** *to make alive, animate*: quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57: vitaliter esse animata, Lucr. 5, 146: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15. Poet.: animare in aliquid, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being*: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animata classe marinas, ib. 14, 566. Fig.: si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2, 64: animare ad crimina taxos, *to kindle them*, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386. Sometimes = recreare, *to refresh, revive*: cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. F. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27. And with *Inf.* = incitare, *to move, incite to*: Macrob. Sat. 7, 3. **III.** *to endow with, to temper*: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac coelo acrius animantur, Tac. G. 29.

ănĭmōsē, *adv.* *courageously*: animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic. Phil. 4, 2. **II.** *ardently, eagerly*: animosius solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73: gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt, Suet. Caes. 47.

ănĭmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [animosus] *boldness, courage*: resistendi, Amm. 16, 12: equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. **II.** *vehemence, impetuosity*: Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6: also in *plur.*, ib. 2, 12.

ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anima] *full of air, airy*: animosa guttura, *through which the breath passes*, Ov. M. 6, 134. Of the wind, *blowing violently*: Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51. **II.** *full of life, living*, of pictures, *etc.*: signa, Prop. 3, 7, 9. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [animus] *full of courage, bold, spirited*: mancipia neque formidolosa, neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, id. de Sen. 20: quadrupedes animosos, *i. e.* equos, Ov. M. 2, 84: animosum (equorum) pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 50: Parthus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, id. Od. 2, 10, 21. **II.** Poet.: *proud*, with *abl.*: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. M. 6, 206: spoliis animosa unda, ib. 11, 551. **III.** *ardent, eager*: corruptor animosus, *a bold briber*, Tac. H. 1, 24: emptor animosus, *sparing* or *fearing no expense*, Dig. 17, 1, 36.

ănĭmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anima] *a little soul, life, courage*: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *refreshment*, Cic. Att. 9, 7: mulierculae animula, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, : vagula, blandula, Hadr. Imp. in Spart. Hadr. 25.

ănĭmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! *my heart! my darling!* Pl. Cas. 1, 46.

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [*v.* anima] *the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul* (opp. to *anima*, the principle of animal life): credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77: omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque divinos, id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: humanus animus, decerptus ex mente divina, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. In a more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul; as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding; with their different branches, or subdivisions. When mens and animus occur together, animus expresses the impetuosity and impulse, mens more of the habit and character of a man: thus ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, ib. 6, 5: mala mens, malus animus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137. **I.** *will, purpose, desire*: priusquam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, id. Fam. 14, 11: legatos mittunt qui dicerent sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *I desire, I wish*, Ov. M. 1, 1. Hence, est animus with *Dat. and Inf.*, *to have a mind to do something, to aim at*, etc.: omnibus unum opprimere est animus, ib. 5, 150: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, *the conspirators had intended*, Suet. Caes. 82. Sometimes without dat.: perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 639. So inducere animum *or* in animum, *to resolve upon doing something*: v. induco. **II.** *the affections, inclinations, passions.* **1.** *the feelings*, in gen., *heart, disposition*, or *character*: Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, *sick at heart*, Enn. in Auc. Her. 2, 22: tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 29: paulum interesse censes, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria, *from impulse, or on set purpose*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 56: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, ib. 4, 37, 81: Aristides Thebanus omnium primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quos vocant Graeci ἤθη, *painted the passions and depicted the characters of men*, Plin. 35, 10, 19: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis unicuique, Auc. Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52. Fig. of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, *put off their wild nature*, Virg. G. 2, 51. **2.** of particular passions: (i.) *courage, spirit*: (freq. in *plur.*) ibi nostris animus additus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 94: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, ib. 6, 14 *fin.*: Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47. Hence bono animo esse, *to be of good courage*, Cic. Att. 5, 18; and satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. M. 3, 559. So, of a serpent, ib. 544. Also for *hope, confidence*: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30. Fig. of a top: dant animos plagae, *give it new force*, Virg. Aen. 7, 383: and of oratorical fire: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint 10, 1, 113. (ii.) *haughtiness, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *could satisfy the arrogance and pride*, Cic. Manil. 22 *fin.*: jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109: quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniae, sublati animi sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56. (iii.) *vehemence, wrath*: ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 43: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, Cic. Marc. 3. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. Aen. 1, 57. (iv.) *entertainment, pleasure, delight*: cubat amans animo obsequens, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566. So, animi causa (in Plaut. once animi gratia), *for the sake of pleasure or recreation*, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *as a pastime or amusement*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: post animi causa mihi navem faciam, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 27: liberare fidicinam animi gratia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 90: habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77. (v.) *disposition towards any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: meus animus erit in te semper quem tu esse vis, ib. 5, 18 *fin.*: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Rom. viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: tibi bene ex animo volo, *from the bottom of my heart*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8. Hence meton. of a beloved person, *my heart, my soul*: salve, anime mi, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. Asin. 3, 3, 74. (vi.) *care, anxiety, solicitude*: multae opiniones, quae mihi animum exaugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3. **III.** *the reasoning faculty, the understanding, intellect*: cogito cum meo animo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 13: recordari cum animo, Cic. Clu. 25, 70: in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, Sall. J. 13: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4: cogitare et volvere, Suet. Vesp. 5: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2: in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 67: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12. Hence the expressions animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, *etc.* **2.** *the memory*: etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 47: ex animo effluere, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. E. 9, 51. **3.** *consciousness*: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: animusque reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem sensum animumque, ib. 14, 177. **4.** *opinion, judgment*: mostly in the *Abl* meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion*: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Bac. 1, 1, 69: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. Sest. 22. **IV.** Sometimes poet. in the signif. of anima (ψυχή): *vital power, life*: animo male est: aquam velim, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 6: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 10, 487. The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia. The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adjj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, *etc.*), is freq. used both by the poets and historians

ănĭsŏcȳcla, orum, *n. plu.*=ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *screws* or *elastic springs*, Vitr. 10, 1.

ănīsum, i, *n.*=ἄνισον, *anise*, Pimpinella anisum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 72.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] *continuing a year, annual:* tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1: so Ulp. Dig. 14, 2, 1. **II.** *relating to the year* or *the age:* lex, *the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office:* legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: cf. Liv. 40, 44, and Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **III.** Subst. *m. sc.* liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, *sc.* libri, *year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals,* Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Rep. 1, 16: quem ego arbitror, praesertim quum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 941. Annalis in the sing.: id. Att. 12, 23; Brut. 15; *etc.* *Adj.* with liber, Verr. Flacc. in Gell. 5, 18, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.

annārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *relating to the year:* annaria lex, *respecting the consul's age*, Lampr. Com. 2.

annascor, v. agnascor.

an-năto (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to swim to, towards,* or *near:* ei insulae crocodili non annatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38. with *ad*, id. 9, 29, 46: comes lateri annatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-nāvĭgo (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to sail to* or *towards:* Plin. 36, 12, 16.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn.), exui, exum, 3. *v. a. to tie on* or *bind to, to annex:* funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus annectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54: annexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum annexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18: remedia corporibus aegrorum, Val. Max. 2, 5.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexĭo (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [annecto] *a tying* or *binding to, a connecting:* Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

annexus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [annecto] *a tying* or *binding to, a connection:* Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

an-nicto (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to wink at:* alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*

annĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *a year old, yearling:* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: tauros, unum anniculum, alterum bimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2.

annifer, a, um, *adj.* [annus fero] *bearing fruit the whole year:* Plin. 16, 26, 44. **II.** *producing a new stalk annually* (in Theophrast. ἐπετειόκαυλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36.

an-nĭhĭlo, are, 1. *v. a.* [ad and nihil] *to reduce to nothing, to annihilate:* nullificasti, seu annihilasti, vel annullasti, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

annīsus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

annīsus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [annitor] *a striving, exertion:* ut alieno adjuventur annisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nītor (adn.), nīsus *or* nixus, 3. *v. dep., to press* or *lean upon:* with *ad* or *Dat.:* natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.:* hasta ingenti annixa columnae, Virg. Aen. 12, 92: stant longis annixi hastis, ib. 9, 229: Latona oleae annisa, Tac. A. 3, 61. **II.** Fig.: *to take pains, to exert oneself, strive:* with *ut, ne,* or a Gerund with *ad:* quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85: omni ope anniti, ne quis e plebe sentiret, Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.:* ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. J. 43. 2. With *de:* nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8. 3. With *pro:* patres non temere pro ullo aeque annisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61. 4. With *acc.* quod ego adnitar, Plin. Ep. 6, 18. 5. With *Inf.:* annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8. 6. *Absol.:* annitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19. *Pass.:* in concordia annitenda, Gell. 2, 12, 5.

annĭversārĭē, *adv. annually,* Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

annĭversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus verto] *annual, yearly:* sacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: (coeli) vicissitudines, *the annually recurring seasons,* id. N. D. 2, 38: arma, Liv. 4, 45: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4.

annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

annixus (adn.), ūs, v. annisus.

an-no (adn.), are, 1. *v. n. to swim to, near,* or *towards:* with *ad*, the *Dat.* or *Acc.:* pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Caes. B. C. 2 44: terrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 358: pedites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29: ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7. *Absol.:* plures annabunt thynni, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. Fig.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.

anno, are, 1. *v. a.* [annus] *to pass* or *live through a year:* Macr. S. 1, 12.

an-nōdo (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off knots* or *shoots of the vine,* Col. 4, 22, 4.

annominatio, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. an.

annōna, ae, *f.* [annus, like pomona from pomum] *the year's produce,* hence *the necessaries of life,* esp. *grain:* vectigal novum ex salaria annona, Liv. 29, 37: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, *a tolerable supply,* id. 35, 44: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Manil. 15, 44: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Rom. fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidiis, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.:* annonae curam agere, Suet. Claud. 18. **II.** Meton.: *the price of grain* or *other food:* annona est gravis, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *at the present* (i. e. *high*) *market-price,* id. Trin. 2, 4, 83: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, *extr.:* jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 13: annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41. Fig.: vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *small indeed is the price of friends,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: bis opibus nunquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100. **III.** *provisions, supplies for an army:* necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9. And meton. *the loaves,* or *rations themselves* (only in the plur.): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42.

annōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annona] *pertaining to provisions:* frumentum, ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46. Subst. ii, *m. a commissary,* Cod. Theod. 8, 1, 3.

annōnor, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to collect provisions:* Capit. Gord. 29.

annōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [annosus] *length of years, old age:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 113.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *full of years, aged, old:* anus, Ov. F. 2, 571: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Virg. Aen. 6, 282: cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13: volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26: gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin 4, 12, 26. *Comp.* Aug. Conf. 1, 7. *Sup.* Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

annŏtāmentum (adn.), i, *n.* [annoto] *a remark, annotation:* Gell. 1, 7, 18.

annŏtātĭo (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a noting down an annotation:* a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20. **II.** Legal *t. t. the registering of a person among the accused,* Macer. Dig. 48, 17, 4. 2. *a rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand,* Cod. Theod. Frgm. 1, 2, 1

annŏtātĭuncŭla (adn.), ae, *f. dim.* [annotatio] *a brief annotation:* Gell. 19, 7, 12.

annŏtātor (adn.), ōris, *m.* [annoto] *an observer, remarker:* Plin. Pan. 49 **II.** In law: *the controller of the annual income:* Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 3.

annŏtātus (adn.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *remark, mention:* mortes dignae annotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12 *no.* 1 *extr.*

annōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like horno-tinus, diu-tinus] *a year old, of last year* (rare): cum annotinis (navibus), *the ships used in the former year,* others interpret it, *the provision ships,* Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus in his (arboribus) cum annotino pendet, *the new fruit hangs on the tree at the same time with last year's fruit,* Plin. 16, 26, 44.

an-nŏto (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to write down, remark, comment on:* ut annotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis annotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: liber legebatur, annotabatur, ib. 3, 5. quod annales annotavere, Plin. 34, 6, 11: de quibus in orthographia pauca annotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7. Hence, 1. *to observe, perceive:* cum annotasset, insculptum monumento militem Gallum, Suet. Ner. 41. 2. Annotare librum, *to give a book a title, to denominate:* ausus est libros suos φιλαληθεῖς annotare, Lact. 5, 3 *fin.* 3. Annotari, *to be distinguished, noted for something:* haec litora pisce nobili annotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9. **II.** Legal *t. t.: to enter* or *register an absent person, to put down persons' names for trial,* etc.: absens requirendus, annotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Martian. Dig. 48, 17, 1: quos, quia cives Romani erant, annotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

annŭālis, e, *adj.* [annuus] *a year old:* agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

an-nūbĭlo (adn.), are, 1. *v. a. to involve in clouds, to overcast:* velis annubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 149 Fig. *to obscure:* virtutem, Amm. 27, 6

annularis, annularius, annulatus annulus, v. anul., *etc.*

an-nullo (adn.), avi, 1. *v. a.* [ad nullus] *to annihilate, annul:* Eccl.

annŭmĕrātĭo (adn.), ōnis, *f. a numbering, counting:* dierum, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nŭmĕro (adn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out to, to pay:* mihi talentum argenti annumerat, Pl. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: quum senatus singulos tibi denarios annumerasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 84: non annumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5. **II.** *to add to, to reckon with:* with *dat.:* his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, id. Div. 2, 1: his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57: Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos annumerat, *enumerates,* Plin. 7, 2, 2. With *in:* in grege annumeror, *I am numbered with the multitude,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. With *inter:* servos inter urbanos, Paul. Dig. 32, 97. **III.** *to attribute, impute to:* imperitia culpae est annumeranda, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 9. **IV.** *to count for, consider equal to:* agni chordi duo pro uno ove annumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annuntĭātĭo (adn.) or **annuncĭātĭo** (adn.), ōnis, *f.* [annuncio] *an announcing, annunciation,* Lact. 4, 21.

annuntĭātor (adn.) or **annuncĭātor** (adn.), ōris, *m. an announcer,* Eccl.

an-nuntĭo (adn.) or **an-nuncĭo** (adn.), are, 1. *v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim:* annuntiavere exani matum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53. **II.** *to relate*, App. M. 8 *init.*

annuntĭus (adn.) or **annuncĭus** (adn.), *adj. one who announces* or *makes known:* signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28.

an-nŭo (adn.), ŭi (ūvi, Enn.), ūtum, 3. *v. n. to nod at, to nod to:* ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. As. 4, 1, 39: simul ac annuisset, *at his first nod*, Cic. Quint. 5: annuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106. **II.** *to nod assent, approve, consent:* daturine estis an non? annuunt, Pl. Truc. prol. 4: annuo terram intuens modeste, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: potest fieri, inquit, ut is iratus dixerit. Annuit Silius. Potest etiam ut tu non recte intellexeris. Id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: petenti annuit, Virg. Aen. 4, 128: audacibus annue coeptis, *favour*, id. G. 1, 40. With *acc.* and *Inf.:* annuvit, sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. in Prisc. 882 P.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. 28, 17. **III.** Annuere with *acc.* and *dat.: to promise* or *grant:* coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. Aen. 1, 250: sin nostrum annuerit nobis victoria Martem, ib. 12, 187: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. **IV.** *to designate by a nod* or *wink:* quos iste annuerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 61. **V.** *to state, declare:* falsa annuere, Tac. A. 14, 60. [Root NU: v. abnuo.]

annus, i, *m. a year:* annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: tempora mutare annorum, *the seasons*, Lucr. 2, 170: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Sen. 7 *fin.:* initio anni, Liv. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Cal. 42: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: and poet. anno pleno, *at the close of*, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5: simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, id. S. 1, 1, 36: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1. Adverbial phrases: **1.** Anno, *a year ago, last year:* quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 22: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, *last year or this year*, Lucil. in Non. 121, 8: *a whole year:* qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv. 3, 39 *fin.: in each year, yearly:* uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera justum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48: bis anno, id. 2, 73, 75. *In* is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. **2.** Annum, *a year, during a whole year:* matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. **3.** Ad annum, *a year hence, for the coming year:* faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. **4.** In annum, *for a year:* prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. 37, 2 *fin.:* provisae frugis in annum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109. With numerals annus is used in various phrases to denote (1.) *age:* cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum ivisset, *at the age of eighty*, Nep. Ages. 8: hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac. H. 1, 49: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Sen. 10. (2.) *other dates:* nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, *since*, id. Off. 2, 21, 75: viri nostri domo ut abierunt, hic tertius annus, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 29: mulieres dum moliuntur annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. **II.** Poet.: *for a season of the year:* nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, *now the season is most beautiful*, Virg. E. 3, 57: so pomifer annus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29. **III.** Poet. *the produce of the year:* agricolae annum flevere, Lucan. 3, 452: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14. **IV.** Poet.: *age, time of life:* rugis integer annus, Prop. 4, 5, 57. **V.** *the legal age for an office:* quod hoc honore me affecistis prima petitione quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. Agr. 2, 2. **VI.** In astronomy: annus magnus *or* mundanus, *the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place:* acc. to Macr. (Somn. Scip. 2, 11), 15,000 years: v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20. [Root AN, "round," whence *ānus*, "a ring," "the fundament," ānulus: Gr. ἔνος, ἔννος, ἐνιαυτός, δίενος, τρίενος.] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année;* also *an*, directly from *annus.*)

an-nūto (adn.), 1. *v. freq. to nod often to:* alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* adnictat.

an-nūtrĭo (adn.), 4. *v. a. to nourish* or *train at* or *near to:* arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 22.

annŭum, i, and more freq. in the plur. annua, orum, *n., a pension, annual stipend;* publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14.

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *lasting a year, of a year's duration:* penus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 *fin.:* magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46: spatium, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 11: cultura, ib 3, 24, 14: victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47: nec somni faciles et nox erat annua nobis, *seemed a year long*, Ov. H. 11, 29. **II.** *recurring every year, yearly, annual:* tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, *the changes of the seasons*, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. Verr. 3, 48: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae sacra refer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338: vice, *annually*, Plin. 28, 8, 27: vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22.

ănōdȳnos (us), a, on (um), *adj.*= ἀνώδυνος, *stilling pain:* medicamentum, *an anodyne*, Cels. 5, 25. Subst. anodynon, i, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 25.

ănōmălĭa, ae, *f.*= ἀνωμαλια, in gramm., *irregularity, anomaly*, Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126.

ănōmălos (us), a, on (um), *adj.*= ἀνώμαλος, in gramm., *irregular, anomalous*, Diom. p. 314 P.

ănōnis, v. ononis.

ănōnȳmos, i, *f.* = ἀνώνυμος (without name), *a kind of plant*, Plin. 27, 4, 14.

an-quīro, quisivi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* [amor amb- quaero] *to seek on all sides, to search after:* anquirere est circum quaerere, Fest. *s. v.:* anquirere aliquem, Cic. Am. 23: omnia, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirere et parare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11. **II.** Fig.: *to inquire into, to examine:* aut anquirunt, aut consultant, conducat id necne, ib. 1, 3: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33. **III.** Legal *t. t.: to institute an inquiry* or *examination:* de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12. **2.** *to accuse*, with *Abl.* or *Gen.* of the punishment: capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: capitis anquirere, id. 26, 3.

anquīsītē, *adv., carefully:* satis anquisite, satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9: *Comp.*, id. 1, 3, 21.

anquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anquiro] *a judicial indictment:* anquisitio M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75.

ansa, ae, *f. a handle, haft.* Of *an earthen vessel:* Cato, R. R. 113. Of *a door:* ansa ostii, Petr. Sat. 96. Of *the loop of a sandal:* Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 12. Of *the tiller of a rudder:* Vitr. 10, 8. Of *the cheeks of a balance*, ib. In architecture, *the cramp-iron* or *brace which holds several stones together*, id. 2, 8. **II.** Fig.: as in Gr. λαβή: *occasion, opportunity* (rare): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 19: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caec. 6 *fin.:* Sest. 10: Lael. 16 *fin.:* Amm. 28, 1. [Prob. connected with Sans. *îshâ*, "a handle," and Litt. *asa:* the insertion of *n* is not unusual: cf. *mensis* with Sans. *mâsa*, and *ensis* with Sans. *asi.*]

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa] *having a handle:* capulae a capiendo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, *darts having a thong*, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1: homo ansatus, *with his arms a-kimbo*, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

anser, ĕris, *m.* (*f.* Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3): *a goose:* Liv. 5, 47: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: anseris ante ipsum magni jecur anseribus par, Juv. 5, 114: pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88. [Sans. *hansa;* Gr. χὴν; O. H. G. *kans;* Germ. *gans;* Eng. *gander, goose.* The Latin anser has lost the *h*, like *odi* compared with *hassen, hate.*]

ansercŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [anser] *a little goose, a gosling:* Col. 8, 14, 7.

ansĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to geese:* genus, Col. 8, 5, 10: pedes, Plin. 11, 47, 107: adeps, *goose-grease*, id. 30, 8, 22: lana, *down*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 68.

ansŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ansa] *a little handle:* App. M. 11, p. 258, 37. *A small ring* or *hook*, ib. 4, p. 143, 41. *A small loop at the edge of sandals*, Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

antăchātēs, ae, *m.*= ἀνταχάτης, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

antae, arum, *f. plu. pillars on each side of a door*, Vitr. 3, 1: aedes in antis, *a temple with pilasters at the corners*, id. 4, 7. *v.* Smith's Ant. 97.

antăgōnista, ae, *m.*= ἀνταγωνιστής, *an adversary, opponent:* Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*

antămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, pes, in verse, opp. to amoebaeus, q. v. *composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable: e. g.* mănĭfēstārĕt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

antăpŏcha, v. apocha.

antăpŏdŏsis, is, *f.*= ἀνταπόδοσις, in rhet., *the application of a similitude to the object compared*, Quint. 8, 3, 77. v. apodosis.

antarctĭcus, a, um, *adj.*= ἀνταρκτικός, *southern:* Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

antārĭus, a, um, *adj. that serves for erecting:* antarii funes, Vitr. 10, 3.

antarium bellum, quod ante urbem geritur, Fest. *s. v.*

antĕ, *praep.* and *adv.* **A.** *Prep. with Acc.: before, in front of, facing.* **I.** In space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. **1.** In space (*a*) without motion: quem ante aedes video, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium me audivit stare, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480. Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42. 58. Fig.: ante oculos posita, Cic. de Or. 1, 43. 192: causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 9. Hence, homines ante pedes, *servants*, Juv. 7, 143. (β) with motion: ante me ito, Pl. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: *before=prae:* quem ante me diligo, *before myself*, Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 5: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76: O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 321. Hence, ante esse, *to surpass, excel:* facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, Liv. 35, 14. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (i.) *first of all:* oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, Cels. 8, 2: Suet. Ner. 32. (ii.) comparatively. *above all, especially:* publica moestitia, eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum ut parentem eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7: quae natura multis et ante omnia ursis, Plin. 8, 35, 53: dulces ante omnia Musae, *pleasing above all things*, Virg. G. 2, 475. (iii.) in discourse: *firstly, in the first place:* ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 1, 4. **II.** In time (the more usual meaning), *before*: ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 55: ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339. Often paraphrastically: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of Socrates*, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, id. Cat. 4, 3: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25: ante has meas literas, *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras et, quod tegit omnia, coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. Aen. 11, 424: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Virg. G. 2, 536. So with a *part. perf.*: ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53. **2.** Particular phrases: (i.) ante tempus, *before the right time*: ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36: *before the fixed* or *lawful time*: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Am. 3 (ii.) ante diem, poet.: *before the usual time*: Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184: *before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, id. M. 1, 149: misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, Virg. Aen. 4, 697. (iii.) ante hunc diem nunquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: *never before*: Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 60: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19. (iv.) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number, are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Cf. Key, § 1309, h. Hence, in translating such phrases diem must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: *e. g.* ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Apriles, *on the fifth day before the calends of April*: me ante diem XIII. Calendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *on the thirteenth day before the calends of January*, i. e. *the 20th of Dec.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 19. ante diem VI. Calendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (*i. e.* ante diem quartum Idus Martias,) *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59: a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, *on the 3rd of Jan.*, Gell. 15, 28. As in this constr. ante diem were considered as one word, they are often found with the prep. *in* or *ex*: caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov. *to the 28th Oct.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: nuntii venerant ex a. d. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the 3rd June*, id. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est a. d. v. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2 *fin.*

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. **1.** In space (*α*) without motion: *in front*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18. (*β*) with motion, *forwards*: si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante sed retro, *not forwards, but backwards*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Virg. G. 3, 552. **II.** In time: *before* (in the sense of *previously*), either with an *abl.* of time, or with an *acc.* depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: et illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: perpaucis ante diebus dederam Q. Mucio literas ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52: optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, *a year before*, Col. 4, 2: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanae cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus es, *four years previously*, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12. With the Advv. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paulum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quae ante paulo breviter attigi, id. Rep. 2, 4: tanto ante praedixeras, id. Phil. 2, 33: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id. Fam. 3, 11. **2.** With *quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction antequam), *sooner than, before*: memini Catonem anno ante quam mortuus est mecum disserere, id. Am. 3, 11: ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, id. Fam. 2, 2: ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es, ib. 10, 3: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, id. Verr. 2, 1: antequam aliquo loco consedero, id. Att. 5, 14: neque defatigabor ante quam percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145: neque ante dimisit eum, quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10. In the poets sometimes pleon. ante-priusquam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat ante pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. Aen. 4, 24.

3. Of order or succession (= primum): *first, in the first place*: ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, *etc.*: tum, *etc.*, id. 5, 26: ante tonderi . . . . deinde . . . . tum, *etc.* id. 6, 6, 8.

4. As *adj.* (rare) (as in Gr. ἡ χθὲς ἡμέρα): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *previous calamities* (τὰ πρὶν κακά), Virg. Aen. 1, 198: Quint. Decl. 5, 15.

C. In composition: with verbs, *before*, in place, time and excellence (Key, § 1310): *e. g.*: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, anteponere. In designations of time often with adjj. and advv.: *e. g.* antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio. Ante sometimes appears as anti, *e. g.* anticipare; and sometimes with the suffix *d*, *anted* or *antid*, in xii. Tab. *anted medidiem* = *ante meridiem*: cf. *antid-hac* (= *antehac*), *postid-ea* (= *postea*), *antid-ea* (= *antea*) with the forms *extrad* and *suprad*. [Cf. Gr. ἀντί, ἄντα, ἄντην: Sans. *ati* (super, trans, ultra): Germ. *ant* in *antworten*.] (Hence, Ital. *anzi*.)

antĕā, *adv. temp.* (of any past or pres. time, whereas antehac means *before this present time*, *i.e.*, the present time of the speaker): *before this* or *that, before, formerly, aforetime*. (The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13): antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13. hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, id. Manil. 5: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, id. Or. 2, 6: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: non accusabimur posthac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, id. Att. 7, 3: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *at an earlier period . . . subsequently*, Liv. 8, 8. [An old form is antid-ea, Liv. 22, 10; where antidea and not anteidea is the right reading: the latter is an invented word = *ante id eâ*, because it was supposed that *eā* was an abl. fem.: *a*, however, is not the abl. termination, but a corruption of the acc. ending, *am*: cf. interea, propterea, praeterea, with antequam, postquam, praeterquam; and see Key, § 802, and Alph. 77. Respecting the *d* in *antid-ea*, v. *Ante*.]

anteactus, a, um, and anteago better separately, ante actus and ante ago.

antĕ-ambŭlo (in poetry four syl.), ōnis, *m. a forerunner, a servant who went before to clear the way*, etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5.

antebasis, v. antibasis.

antĕ-cănis, is, *m.* (προκύων) *a constellation, the Lesser Dog*: Cic. N. D. 2 44, 114.

antĕ-cantāmentum, i, *n.* [cantamen] *a prelude, overture*: App. M. 11, p. 261.

antĕ-căpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a. to take beforehand, to pre-occupy*: multa ante capere, quae bello usui forent, Sall C. 32: pontem, Tac. H. 4, 66: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an innate* or *preconceived idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: cf. anticipatio *no.* 1. **II.** *to anticipate*, i. e., *not to wait for*: noctem, Sall. C. 55: ib. 13.

antĕcēdens, entis, *Part.* [antecedo.] **II.** Subst. in rhet.: *the antecedent*: locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12.

antĕ-cēdo, essi, essum, *3. v. n. to go before* (in space), *to get the start*: with *Acc.*, or *absol.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: antecedens scelestus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31. *Absol.*: (stellae) tum antecedunt tum subsequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, suos adscendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79. **II.** *to precede* (in time): with *dat.* or *acc.* haec (dies) ei antecessit, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2: antecedens annus Plin 13, 8, 16. **III.** Fig.: *to have precedence, to excel, surpass*; with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: virtute regi antecesseris, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alc. 9. *Absol.*: ut quisque honore et aetate antecedit, *is superior*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

antĕ-cello (*perf.* and *perf. part.* not used), *3. v. n. to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel*: with *Dat.* qui, qua re homines bestiis praestent, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, id Manil. 6. With *Acc.*: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3. *Absol.*: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum sollertiaque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—*Pass.*: qui antecelluntur, Auc. Her. 2, 30, 48. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root CEL signified "to raise;" hence *antecello* would signify orig. "to raise," (or used reflectively) "to rise, before others:" the same root appears in *celsus*, *excello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*; κολώνη; Litt. *kelti*, Lett. *zelt*. Also in *percello* "to overturn," κέλλω "to urge," *celer, celox*, κέλης, &c.]

anteceptus, v. antecapio.

antĕcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo] *a going before, preceding*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10. **II.** *that which goes before, the antecedent cause*: homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who goes before*; hence *milit. t. t.*, antecessores, *the advanced guard*: speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, Suet. Vit 17 **II.** *professors of law*: Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2. **2.** *a predecessor in office*, Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 55. **III.** *the Holy Ghost*, Tert. Virg. vel. 1 *fin.* **2.** *an apostle*, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antĕcessus, us, *m.* [id.] *a going before*: only in the phrases, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, *etc.*: *to pay* or *receive in advance*; Sen. Ep. 118: Flor. 4, 12, 24.

antĕ-coenĭum, i, *n.* [coena] *a meal taken before the principal one, a luncheon*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

antĕ-curro, *3. v. n. to run before* stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antĕcursor, ōris, *m. a forerunner.* Hence *milit. t. t.*, antecursores, *the advanced guard, pioneers:* Caes. B. G. 5, 47. **II.** John the Baptist as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antĕdīco and **antedictus**, more correctly ante dico, *etc.*

antĕ-ĕo, īvi *or* ii, ire, 4. *v. n.* (Old forms, antideo=anteeo like antidea for antea, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3: antidit=anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145: anteire, trisyl., Lucr. anteis, anteit, disyll. Hor. Ov. *Pres. subj. sync.* anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726: so also antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6: *perf. subj.* antissent, ib. 3, 69: *inf.* antisse, ib. 4, 40), *to go before, precede:* with *Dat.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: te anteit necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. **II.** Fig.: *to excel, surpass:* qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17: aliquem aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: candore nives, cursibus auras Virg. Aen. 12, 84.—Also pass.: se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3. **III.** *to anticipate:* aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: damnationem anteiit, Tac. A. 6, 29. **IV.** *to prevent, resist:* auctoritati parentis anteire, ib. 5, 3. **V.** *to foreknow:* quid vellet crastinus Auster, anteibat, Sil. 14, 455.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bear before:* anteferre fasces, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: ut legum latarum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. **II.** Fig.: *to set before, prefer:* with *Dat.* and *Acc.:* longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11: hi inter se controversias habebant quinam anteferretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. **III.** *to anticipate, consider beforehand;* quod dies est allaturus, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 (dub.).

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [ante and fixus *part.* of figo] *fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.—Hence subst. antefixa, orum, *n. plu.*, *the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature:* antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 97.)

antĕ-gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj. pertaining to the period before birth:* experimentum, Plin. 7, 55, 56.

antegestus, better separately, ante gestus.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, essus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to go before, to precede;* stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: omnia quae fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis, id. Fat. 10. Fig.: id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27.

antĕ-hăbĕo, 2. *v. a. to prefer:* incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antĕ-hāc (old form antidhac, like antidea for antea.—Antehac, dissyl., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5) *before this* (present) *time, formerly, previously* (cf. antea): magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 7; antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5 utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Sometimes=antea: *earlier, before that time:* ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25. [Prob. hāc is a corrupted form of acc. hanc: cf. antea.]

anteidĕā, *v.* antea, *sub fin.*

antĕ-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [antefero].

antēlĭi (anthelii), ōrum, *m. plu.*, Ἀντήλιοι or Ἀνθήλιοι, *images of gods that stood before the house door*, Tert. Idol 15

antĕ-lŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [*vox hybrida*, from ante λόγος] *a prologue* or *preamble:* Pl. Men. prol. 13.

antĕ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [loquor] *the right of speaking before another*, Macr. S. 7, 4. **II** *a proem, preface:* Symm. Ep. 8, 23

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *before daybreak:* ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: industria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: coenae, *which continue until daybreak*, id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55.

antĕ-lūcĭō, *adv.* [id.] *before daybreak:* antelucio aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107.

antĕ-lūcŭlō, *adv. before daybreak:* App. M. 1, p. 108.

antĕ-lūdĭum, ii, *n.* [ludo] *a prelude:* App. M. 11, p. 260.

antĕ-mĕrīdĭālis, e, *adj.* (a rare form for antemeridianus) *before midday:* horae, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antĕ-mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj. before mid-day, in the fore-noon:* sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, ib. 30: literae, *received before mid-day*, id. Att. 13, 23.

antĕ-mitto, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to send before* (rare for praemitto): antemissis equitibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 51.

antĕ-moenĭo, 4. *v. a.* [munio] *to furnish with a wall*, or *rampart in front:* antemoeni aliqua nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68 (dub.).

antĕ-mūrāle, is, *n. a wall in front, a breastwork*, Hier. Hom. 2.

antĕ-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [muris] *that is before the wall:* vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (less correctly, antemna), ae, *f. a sail-yard:* funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: antennae gemunt, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 6: cornua velatarum antennarum, *the ends of the clothed sail-yards*, i. e. *with sails set*, Virg. Aen. 3, 549. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 789.) [Prob. from ἀνα-τείν-ω, "to spread out."]

antĕ-nuptĭālis, e, *adj. before marriage*, Justin. Novell. 2, 1.

antĕ-paenultĭmus, a, um, *adj.* In gramm., *pertaining to the last syllable but two*, Diomed. p. 425 P.

antĕ-pagmentum, i, *n.* [PAG, the root of pango]. In architecture, *the jamb of a door*, Vitr. 4, 6. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 98.)

antĕ-passĭo, ōnis, *f.* (προπάθεια) *a presentiment of pain, passion, feeling, etc.*, Hier. Ep. 79 ad Salv. *no.* 9.

antĕ-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. hanging before:* crines, App. M. 2, p. 125.

antĕ-pes, ĕdis, *m. the fore-foot*, Cic. Arat. 454. **II.** =anteambulo, *a forerunner*, Juv. 7, 143.

antĕ-pīlānus, i, *m. Milit. t. t.*, *the soldiers who fought before the* pilani, or triarii; *the hastati and principes*, Liv. 8, 8; (cf. Smith's Ant. 495, and 501.) **II.** In Amm. = antesignanus, *who fought before the standards*, 16, 12, 20. **III.** Fig.: *a competitor, a rival*, Amm. 28, 1.

antĕ-pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to be more powerful, to excel, surpass:* alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104: toto vertice cunctos, ib. 7, p. 189.

antĕ-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* with *acc.* and *dat.: to set* or *place before:* equitum locos sedilibus plebis anteponere, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, ib. 12, 56: prandium pransoribus, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 2: ut omnia causis fiant antepositis, Cic. Fat. 18. **II.** Fig.: *to prefer, give the preference:* longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteponam, id. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.:* amicitiam omnibus rebus, id. Am. 5: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 22. By *tmesis:* pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: Tib. 1, 1, 20.

antĕ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. superior in power, fortune*, etc.: voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 1.

antĕquam and **ante quam**, *v.* ante, B. **II.** 2.

antērĭdes, um, *f. plu.*=ἀντηρίδες, in architecture, *buttresses*, Vitr. 10, 1.

antērĭdĭon, i, *n. dim.*=ἀντηρίδιον, *a little buttress.* Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.*

antĕrĭor, ōris, *adj. comp.* [ante] *that is before:* pars, Amm. 16, 8 Of time: *former, previous:* literae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6, 59: reges, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52.

antĕrĭus, *adv. before, formerly*, Sid Ep. 2, 9.

antĕrōs, ōtis, *m.*=ἀντέρως, *a kind of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 40.

antes, ĭum, *m. plu. rows*, or *ranks*, of anything: e. g. of vines, Virg. G. 2, 417. of soldiers, Cato in Philarg. Virg. G. 2, 417.

antĕ-schŏlānus, i, *m.* [schola] *an under-teacher:* Petr. Sat. 81.

antĕ-signānus, i, *m.* [signum] *that is before the standard;* hence, Antesignani *sc.* milites, *a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards*, Caes. B. C. 1, 43, 57: Liv. 22, 5: (cf. Smith's Ant. 502.) Meton.: *a leader, commander:* antesignanus in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.

antestātus, i, *m. a witness*, Gai. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

ante-sto or **antisto**, stĕti, 1. *v. n. to stand before*, used Fig. only: *to be foremost, to excel:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.* also *absol.:* brassica, quae omnibus oleribus antistat, Cato R. R. 156: antestat eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6: Herculis antestare si facta putabis, Lucr. 5, 22.

antestor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contr. from antetestor] *Legal t. t. to call to witness:* the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: (*v.* Smith's Ant. 11 a.) *Ph.* Licet te antestari? *Th.* Non licet, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 23: magna inclamat voce et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.—In Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestaretur, Cic. Mil. 25 *fin.*—In a pass. signif.: Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 792 P

antĕurbāna, orum, *n. plu. suburban farms*, Fest. *s. v.*

antĕ-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, 4. *v. n. to come before, get the start of:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* tempori, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 66: exercitum, Sall. J. 48: consilia et insidias (hostium), *to anticipate, prevent*, ib. 88. *Impers.:* omni tempore anteventum est, Cato in Non. 87, 17. **II.** Fig.: *to exceed, surpass, excel* (very rare) amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Pl. Cas 2, 3, 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4. *Absol.* beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, *have become very excessive*, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antĕ-ventŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio] *coming before, hanging in front*=antependulus: comae, App. M. 9, 231 5.

antĕversĭo, ōnis, *f. an anticipating, preventing:* anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5 *fin.*

antĕ-verto (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. *v. n* and *a.* (As *dep.* antevortar, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 1) *to take one's turn before another, to go* or *come before, to precede:* moerores antevortunt gaudiis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: itaque antevertit, *gains the lead*, id. Mil. 17. **II.** Fig.: *to anticipate, prevent:* miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: Fannius antevertit, Cic. Am. 4: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30. **III.** *to prefer:* rebus aliis antevortar, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

antĕ-vĭo, 1. *v. n.* [via] *to go before*, Venant. F. 4, 26.

antĕvŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly before;* with *Acc.:* fama antevolat currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427.

anthălĭum, ii, *n.*=ἀνθάλιον, *a kind of bulbous, esculent root*, Cyperus esculentus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, 103.

anthēdon, ōnis, *f.* = ἀνθηδών, *a species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar*, Crataegus tanacetifolia, Persoon, according to some. According to others, Cr. aronia, Bosc. or Pyrus torminalis Ehrh., Plin. 15, 20, 22.

anthĕmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθεμίς, *the herb chamomile*, Anthemis, Linn.? Pliny mentions three plants under this name, a white, a yellow, and a purple (or red). We can only attempt to refer them to their proper species, since the plants of this group are so closely alike, that they cannot have been accurately distinguished by the ancients. The white may have been Marticaria Chamomilla, Linn.; or Anthemis Chia, Linn.; the yellow, Anthemis tinctoria, Linn.; the purple or rose, Anthemis rosea, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21, 26.

anthĕmum, i, *n.* = ἄνθεμον, *an herb used as a remedy for the stone*, Plin. 26, 8, 55 *no.* 9. Not recognisable from the description there given.

anthēra, ae, *f.* = ἀνθηρά (blooming), *a medicine composed of flowers*, Cels. 6, 11 *med.*: Plin. 24, 9, 42.

anthĕrĭcos, i, *m.* = ἀνθέρικος, *the stalk of the asphodel*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68.

anthĭas, ae, *m.* = ἀνθίας, *a sea-fish*, perhaps our *Band-fish*, Cepola, Linn.; Plin. 9, 59, 85.

anthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνθινός, *gathered from flowers*: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14.

anthŏlŏgĭca, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀνθολογικά, *anthology, a work consisting of selections*, Plin. 21, 3, 9.

anthrăcĭas, v. anthracitis.

anthrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *coal-black*, Varr. in Non. 550, 5.

anthrăcītes, ae, *m.* = ἀνθρακίτης, *a kind of haematite*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

anthrăcītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθρακῖτις, *a kind of gem, spinel*, commonly called *Balas ruby*, Plin. 37, 11, 27: the same as anthracias, ae, *m.* = ἀνθρακίας, Sol. 37 *fin.*

anthrax, ăcis, *m.* = ἄνθραξ (coal), *natural cinnabar* (the colour being like burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8. II. In medicine. *a virulent abscess* (Lat. carbunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb.

anthriscus, i, *f.*, or **-um**, i, *n.* = ἄνθρισκος or -ον, *the southern chervil*, Scandix australis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38.

anthrōpogrăphos, i, *m.* = ἀνθρωπογράφος, *a portrait-painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

anthrōpŏlatra, ae, *m.* = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, *a man-worshipper*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 6.

anthrōpŏmorphītae, ārum, *m. plu.* = ἀνθρωπομορφῆται, *heretics who attributed to God a human form*, Aug. de Haeres.

anthrōpŏphăgus, i, *m.*, ἀνθρωποφάγος, *a man-eater, a cannibal*, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

anthus, i, *m.* = ἄνθος, *a small bird*, referred by some authors to our *buntings*, viz. Emberiza citrinella, Linn.: *the yellow bunting*; and E. miliaria, Linn.; *the common bunting*; Plin. 10, 42, 57.

anthyllĭon, ii, *n.* = ἀνθύλλιον, *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the Cretan pitch-plant*, Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 51 (called anthyllum, id. 21, 99, 103).

anthyllis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀνθυλλίς, *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the musk-ivy*, Teucrium Iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90.

anthȳpŏphŏra, ae, *f.* = ἀνθυποφορά, *a rhetorical figure in which one anticipates and refutes the arguments of an antagonist*, Sen. Contr. 1, 7.

antiae, ārum, *f. plu.* [ante] *the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock*: App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342.

antĭbacchīus, i, *adj.* = ἀντιβακχεῖος, Pes, *a poet. foot, the antibacchic* or *reversed Bacchius*: ◡ — — (*e. g.* nĕpōtēs), Ter. Maur. p. 244 P. Antibacchius versus, *a verse composed of this foot*, Diom p. 513 P.

antĭbăsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), *the hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista*, Vitr. 10, 17.

antĭbŏrēus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀντιβόρειος, *facing the north*: ant. horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

antĭcătēgŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀντικατηγορία, *a recrimination, counter-plea*, Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26: 74 *fin.*

antichthŏnes, um, *m.* = ἀντίχθονες = antipodes (ἀντίποδες), *the antipodes*, Plin. 6, 22, 24: Mel. 1, 1.

antĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo] *a preconception, an innate idea* (Gr. πρόληψις): anticipatio Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. II. *the first movements of the body in infancy*, Arn. 3, p. 107. III. In rhetor., *a figure of speech* = occupatio and πρόληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

antĭ-cĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ante and cap the root of capio] *to take beforehand, to anticipate*: ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, *already anticipated*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, *travelled over before*, Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61: seculares anticipati, *games celebrated before the proper time*, id. Claud. 21: Lucr. 5, 658. II. *to surpass, excel*: alicujus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69. III. *Absol. to come earlier*: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47.

antīcus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] *in front, foremost*: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: in anticam partem pelli, Cic. Tim. 10.

antĭdactȳlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, *a reversed dactyl*: ◡ ◡ — *e. g.* lĕgĕrēnt, Marc. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antĭdĕa, v. antea.

antĭdĕo, v. anteeo.

antĭdhac, v. antehac.

antĭdōron, i, *n.* = ἀντιδῶρον, *a gift in return*, Ulp. Dig. de Petit. hered. 25, § 8.

antĭdŏtum, i, *n.* and -us *or* -os, i, *f.* = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), *a counterpoison*: Cels. 5, 23: Suet. Cal. 23: Ner. 34. In gen. *an antidote, remedy*: Spart. Hadr. 23.—Fig.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

antigerio, an ancient word for valde, Fest. *s. v.*

antĭmĕtăbŏlē, ēs, *f.* = ἀντιμεταβολή, Rhet. *t. t.*, *an interchange*, also called commutatio, Auc. Her. 4, 28, 39: *e. g.*: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

antĭnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀντινομία, *a contradiction between laws*: Quint. 7, 7, 1.

antĭpăthēs, is, *f.* = ἀντιπαθής, *a black, opaque stone, used against witchcraft*, Plin. 37, 10, 54: as neutr = ἀντιπαθές, App. Apol. p. 294, 10.

antĭpăthīa, ae, *f.* = ἀντιπάθεια, *natural aversion, antipathy* = discordia: Plin. 37, 4, 15; 20, 4, 13; 24, 9, 41.

antipherna, orum, *n. plu.* = ἀντίφερνα, *the return-present of the bridegroom to the bride*, Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 20.

antĭphrăsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίφρασις, *the use of a word in a sense opposite to its real meaning*, as, *lucus*, quod minime luceat, *bellum*, quia minime bellum, and other fanciful derivations, Diom. p. 458 P.

antĭpŏdes, um, *m. plu.* = ἀντίποδες, *the antipodes*, Lact. 3, 23: hence *ironic.* of *revellers* who turn night into day, Sen. Ep. 122. In Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, as a Gr. word

antiptōsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίπτωσις, gramm. *t. t. the putting of one case for another*, Serv. Virg Aen. 1, 577.

antīquārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a female antiquarian*: Juv. 6, 454.

antīquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [antiquus] *pertaining to antiquity*: ars, *the art of reading and copying ancient MSS.*, Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.

antīquārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who studies antiquities, an antiquarian*: nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, Tac. Or. 21. 2. *one who understands ancient MSS.*: Cod. Theod. 4, 8, 2. (v. Smith's Ant. 706, b.)

antīquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [antiquo] In law, *an abrogating, annulling*: poenarum, Cod. Theod. 6, 55, 4.

antīquē, *adv.*, *like the ancients*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66. II. *anciently*: antiquissime regnasse, Sol. 17. (comp. Tac. G. 5.

antīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus] *olden time, antiquity, ancientness*: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24. II. Meton.: *the events of antiquity, the history of ancient times*: tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18. In the plur. *a title of historical or archaeological works, antiquities*: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, Gell. 11, 1. 2. *men of former times, the ancients*: errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42. III. *primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rabir. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

antīquĭtŭs, *adv.* [id.] *in former times, anciently*: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13. 2. *from ancient times*; hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab* ... *ad*: quum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: quum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeo corrupto alebantur, quod ad hujusmodi casus antiquitus paratum, in publicum contulerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.

antīquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to restore a thing to its former condition*, antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Fest. *s. v.* Only as a forensic term: *to reject a bill, not to adopt it*: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, id. Att. 1, 13: plebiscitum primus antiquo abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30.

antīquus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; another form of ant-icus opposed to posticus] (antiquus refers to *time*, anticus to *space*), *former, old, ancient, that has formerly been in existence*: (opp. to *novus*, as *vetus* to *recens*. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous, *v.* Pl. Am. Prol. 118; Juv. 15, 53): Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, *to her former harmony with her husband*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua: quae causa antea mortua est, quam tu natus esses, Cic. R. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, *an earlier* or *older date*, id. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423. Subst.: antiqui, *the ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers*: antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116: nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78. Poet. = praeteritus, *past, gone by*: vulnus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 37: hiemes, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: carcer, Lucan. 6, 721. II. Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. in Non. 470, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum, Virg. Aen. 12, 897: antiquum obtinere, to *retain an old custom* or *habit*: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 102. III. Meton.: *of the old stamp*, or *fashion*, for, *simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.*: antiquis est adolescens moribus, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 37: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: terra antiqua potens armis, *venerable, illustrious*, Virg. Aen. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, ib. 11, 540. **2.** Hence, *comp.* and *sup.*: *more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable* or *better*: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auc. Her. 3, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quicquam habuit, Vell. 2, 52: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8. **IV.** *aged*: antiqua herilis fida custos corporis (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἴκων κτῆμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς), Enn. Medea in Non. 39, 2: cives, antiqui amici majorum meûm, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46: Virg. Aen. 9, 647.

antirrhīnon, i, *n.* This seems different from the Greek ἀντίῤῥινον, and to be probably Lychnis Githago, Lam.: Plin. 25, 10, 80.

antĭsăgōgē, ēs, *f.*=ἀντεισαγωγή, *a counter-assertion*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

antiscĭi, orum, *m. plu.*=ἀντίσκιοι, *people on different sides of the equator, whose shadows are cast in opposite directions*: Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

antĭsigmă, ătis, *n.*=ἀντίσιγμα, *a character* ƆC, *which the Emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Lat. for* ps=the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P. **2.** *a critical mark*, Ɔ, *placed before a verse which is to be transposed*, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

antĭsŏphista, ae, *m.*=ἀντισοφιστής, *a counter-sophist*, Quint. 11, 3, 126.

antispastus, i, *m.*=ἀντίσπαστος, (sc. pes) *a metrical foot, an antispast* ◡——◡; *e. g.* Mĕdūllīnă, Diom. p. 478 P.—Hence antispasticum metrum, *a verse composed principally of antispasts*, id. p. 505 ib.

antispŏdos, i,=ἀντίσποδος, *ashes used instead of spodium*, Plin. 34, 13, 35.

antistātus, ūs, *m.* [antisto] *superiority in rank*: angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistes, stĭtis, *m.* and *f.* also antistita, ae, *f.* (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Gell. 13, 20: Prisc. 650: Cic. Verr. 4, 45.) Lit.: *a fore-man, an overseer, president* in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1. In the *fem.*: *a female overseer*: latrinarum, id. Pall. 4 *fin.* **II.** *a president of a temple, a high-priest*: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113.—In the Christian writers: *a bishop*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3. In *fem.*: *a chief priestess*: assiduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 1: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: antistita Phoebi, *i. e.* Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Virg. Cir. 166. **III.** Fig.: *a master in any science* or *art*: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4. [*Ante* and STAT: the root of sto appears under the two forms STAT and STA: cf. Eng. *stand, stood, stead, etc.* The corresponding Gr. word is, προ-στά-της. Cf. superstes.]

antistĭta, *v.* antistes.

antĭstĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [antistes] *the office of an* antistes, *the chief-priest's office*: Marc. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, *v.* antesto.

antistrŏphē, ēs, *f.*=ἀντιστροφη: In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, *the responsive strophe*, Victorin. p. 2051 P. **II.** Rhet. *t. t. implying that several members of a period end with the same word* (=conversio), Marc. Cap. 5, p. 175.

antĭthĕsis, is, *f.*=ἀντίθεσις, Gram. *t. t. the putting of one letter for another*: e.g. olli for illi, impete for impetu, Charis. p. 249 P.

antĭthĕton, i, *n.*=ἀντίθετον, Rhet. *t. t. opposition, antithesis*, Cic. Or. 50, 166: *e.g.* frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19.

antĭthĕus, i, *m.*=ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity), *one who pretends to be a God*: Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, *the devil*, Lactant. 2, 9.

antĭzeugmĕnon, i, *n.*=ἀντιζεύγμενον, Gram. *t. t. implying that several clauses are referred to one verb*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

antlĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀντλία, *a machine for drawing water, a pump*: Mart. 9, 14, 3.

antlo, *v.* anclo.

antŏnŏmăsĭa, ae, *f.*=ἀντονομασια, Rhet. *t. t. implying that, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed*: e. g. instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthaginis, Quint. 8, 6, 29; 43.

antroare, *to thank*, Fest. *s. v.*

antrum, i, *n.*=ἄντρον, *a cave, cavern* (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg. G. 4, 509: gratum, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 3. Of *the hollow of a tree*: exesae arboris antrum, Virg. G. 4, 44. Of *a sedan*, Juv. 4, 21. Later, of *any cavity*: narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: palati, ib. 9, 13.

ānŭlāris [ann.], e, *adj.* [anulus] *relating to a signet ring*; hence anulare (*sc.* genus coloris), *a white colour prepared from chalk mixed with glass beads, for rings*: Plin. 35, 6, 30.

ānŭlārĭus [ann.], a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a signet-ring*: anularia creta=anulare, v. anularis, Vitr. 7, 14. **II.** Subst. anularius, ii, *m.*, *a ring-maker*: Cic. Acad. 2, 26.

ānŭlātus [ann.], a, um, [id.]: *furnished* or *ornamented with a ring*: aures, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, *fettered*, App. Met. 9, p. 222, 30.

ānŭlus [ann.] i, *m.*, *any article in the form of a ring*: velares anuli, *curtain rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 18: anulus catenae, *a link of a chain*, id. 34, 15, 43: anulus cruribus aptus, *fetters*, Mart. 11, 37: comarum anulus, *a curl*, or *ringlet*, id. 2, 66: *a round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns*, Vitr. 4, 3. **II.** Esp. *a ring for the finger, a signet-ring*: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11: anulo tabulas obsignare, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only; hence anulus equestris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit, *i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order*, Cic. Verr. 3, 76. So jus anulorum, *equestrian rank*, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, ib. 39. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 95 *seq.*) [The root AN meant a ring or circle: hence annus, "the circle of the year." *v.* Annus. *Anulus* is usually considered a dim., but the term. *-ulus* has not necessarily a dimin. force: cf. angulus, capulus, &c. AN may perhaps be connected with the word AM (ἀμφι), *around.*]

ānŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [anus] *the fundament*: Cato R. R. 159.

ānus, i, *m. the fundament*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Cels. 7, 30.

ānus, i, *m. a ring*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9. (dub.)

ănus, ūs (also uis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46), *f. an old woman, old wife, old maid*: tremulis anus attulit artubu' lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. For *the sibyl*: Hor. S. 1, 9 30. **II.** Adj. *old, aged*: anus matronae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals and things: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766. charta, Catull. 69, 45: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 55: fici, id. 15, 19, 21. [Prob. connected with *ante* and perhaps with the German *Ahnen* (forefathers.)]

anxĭē, *adv. anxiously*: anxie ferre aliquid, Sall. J. 82.

anxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [anxius] *mental trouble, anxiety* (gen. a permanent condition, while *angor* is temporary), Cic. Tusc. 4 12, 27: perpetua anxietas Juv. 13, 211. Sometimes=angor, *anguish, fear*: anxietas animi, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 8: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54. **II.** *anxious care, carefulness*: quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. prooem. 8 *fin.*: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

anxĭĕtūdo, ĭnis, *f. anxiety*, Eccl.

anxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius fero] *causing* or *bringing anxiety* (only in the poems of Cicero): curae, Div. 1, 12, 22: Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxĭo, 1. *v. a.* [anxius] *to make uneasy* or *anxious*: anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155.

anxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of anxiety*: act. *causing anxiety*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (rare) *anxiety, trouble, anguish*: animi, Pac. in Non. 72, 33: anxitudo prona ad luctum, Cic. Rep. 2, 41.

anxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ango] *anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain*: (mostly of a permanent state of mind): neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: senes morosi et anxii, id. de Sen. 18, 65: but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: anxio animo et sollicito, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006: anxium habere aliquem, *to make one anxious* or *solicitous*, Auc. B. Afr. 71. With *Gen.*; anxius animi, Sall. J. 55.—The source or cause of the feeling, **1.** In *abl.*: gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: ira et metu anxius, Sall. J. 11. omine adverso, Suet. Vitell. 8: venturis, Lucan. 7, 20. **2.** In *Gen.* (objective and subjective): inopiae, Liv. 21, 48: furti, Ov. M. 1, 623: vitae, id. Her. 20, 198: securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. H. 3, 38. **3.** In *abl.* with *de*: de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50: de successore, Suet. Calig. 19: de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2: and with *pro*, Plin. Ep. 4, 21. **4.** In *acc.* with or without *ad*: ad eventum alicujus rei, Lucan. 8, 592: vicem, Liv. 8, 35. **5.** Expressed by a dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6: anxius, an obsequium senatus, an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13. **II.** In an act. sense: *causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.*: curae, Liv. 1, 56 timor, Virg. Aen. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18. **2.** *prepared with anxious care*: elegantia orationis neque morosa, neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3: cf. anxietas **II.**

anydros, *v.* anhydros.

ăpăgĕ, *interj.*=ἄπαγε, *away! be gone! go to! marry!* with *Acc.* or *absol.*; also with sis (=si vis): apage istas a me sorores, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 5: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: apage sis, id. Poen. 1, 2, 15: apage me sis, id. Trin. 4, 1, 19: apage, non placet me hoc noctis esse, id. Am. 1, 1, 154.—Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 403 *sq.*

ăpălă (hap.), *adj. n. plur.*=ἀπαλά, *soft, tender*, Apic. 7, 17.

ăparctĭas, ae, *m.*=ἀπαρκτίας, *the north wind* (pure Lat. septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

ăpărīnē, ēs, *f.*=ἀπαρίνη, *a plant, cleavers*, or *goose-grass*, Galium Aparine, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15,

ăpăthīa, ae, *f.*=ἀπάθεια, *freedom from passion* or *feeling, insensibility stoicism*, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

ăpătōr, ŏris, *adj.*=ἀπάτωρ, *fatherless*, Tert. de Praescr. c. 53 de Melchis.

ape, an old word for prohibe, compesce, Fest. *s. v.*

ăpēlĭōtēs, ae, *m.*=ἀπηλιώτης, *the east wind* (pure Lat. subsolanus), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

ăper, pri, *m. a wild boar:* aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: Arcadius, Mart. 9, 104, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules:* quanta est gula, quae sibi totos ponit apros, Juv. 1, 140. Prov., uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 40: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, *to do any perverse action*, Virg. E. 2, 59. **II.** *a standard of the Roman legions:* Plin. 10, 4, 5. **III.** *a kind of fish said to emit a grunting noise*, Enn. App. Apol. p. 299: Plin. 11, 51, 112. [Cf. κάπρος and *caper;* Poln. *wieprz* (a boar or ram); Germ. *eber;* Eng. *boar:* cf. ἔρρσος (a ram or boar) with Sans. *varâha;* Lat. *verres:* the meanings of *boar, ram*, and *he-goat* run into one another.]

ăpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50), *to uncover, lay bare:* patinas, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 51: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.:* caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17: aperto pectore, *with naked bosom*, Ov. M. 2, 339. Poet.: apertae pectora matres, ib. 13, 688. Fig.: *to make visible, to show, reveal:* dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. 26, 17: dies faciem victoriae aperuit, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens terram aperit, Virg. Aen. 1, 107. **II.** *to open, unclose:* aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: liquidas vias aperire, *to open a passage through the water*, Lucr. 1, 374: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistola Piliae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fin.:* ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58: locum asylum, *to open a place as an asylum*, Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23. Fig.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, ib. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3 *fin.:* ventus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53: si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi sinetis, *if you leave an open door for accusations*, Suet. Tib. 28: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum: of the new year, *to open it*, i. e. *begin:* Plin. Pan. 58, 4: Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, *to have opened a school*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: fuste aperire caput, *to break the head*, Juv. 9, 98. **III.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, *etc.*), *to lay open a country, people*, etc.: *to open up, to render accessible:* qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. Germ. 1: Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4: gentes Eoas, Lucan. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169. **IV.** Fig.: of mental objects: *to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove;* or gen. *to explain, relate*, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: tua probra aperibo omnia, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne exspectetis argumentum fabulae, hi partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol 23: eo praesente conjurationem aperit, Sall. C. 40: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4. Also, with a reflective pronoun, or in the passive: *to reveal one's true character:* tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat, Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.* Sometimes *with acc. and inf., a relat. clause* or *de:* quum jam directae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit Nep. Them. 8: si de clementia, humanitate, misericordia nostra aperiemus, Auc. Her. 2, 31: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, *you promised*, i. e. *that it should be paid to him*, Cic. Att. 5, 1. [Etym. dub. *Aperio, operio, reperio, comperio*, are usu. considered compounds of *pario*, "produce," "bring to light." The root must be PER or PAR.]

ăpertē, *adv. openly, clearly, plainly*, etc.: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Cic. Or. 12: plane et aperte loqui, id. Fin. 2, 5. *Comp.* id. Planc. 14: id. Att. 16, 3. *Sup.* id. Verr. 2, 64: id. Att. 14, 13.

ăpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aperio] *an opening, unfolding*. recens, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22

ăperto, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to lay entirely bare:* brachium, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 12.

ăpertor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who opens, begins:* baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

ăpertūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *opening:* aperturas habent in exteriores partes, *open outwardly*, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 3. **II.** *an opening, aperture, a hole:* Vitr. 5, 5.

ăpertus, a, um, *Part.* [aperio] *open, uncovered.* Adj., opp. to *tectus, open, uncovered:* naves apertae, *without deck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40: magna est pars corporis aperta, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. Opp. to *silvestris:* porrecta ac loca aperta, ib. 2, 19: apertissimis campis, ib. 3, 26: *exposed, unprotected:* apertioribus etiam locis impetum sustinere, id. B. C. 3, 84. Poet.: Of the sky: *unclouded, cloudless, clear:* coelo invectus aperto, Virg. Aen. 1, 155: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393. **2.** Opp. to *clausus: unclosed, open.* Of the sea: *the high seas, the ocean:* longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari, atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 527. Of other things: janua quum per se transpectum praebet apertum, *since this affords an open view through it*, Lucr. 4, 273: oculi, ib. 340: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: coelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viae), Tac. H. 3, 21. Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit, *in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 208. **3.** Apertum, i, *n. an open space:* per apertum fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33: volantem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50. **II.** Fig.: *open, clear, evident, avowed:* res secernere apertas ab dubiis, *to separate things evident from things doubtful*, Lucr. 4, 468. illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simultates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertam narrationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, (α) *to be clear, notorious*, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4. (β) *to be practicable, easy*. agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, id. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56. **2.** Of character: *frank, open, candid:* animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: apertum pectus, id. Am. 26. Ironic.: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *very frank*, i. e. *impudent, shameless*, id. Mur. 25.

ăpex, ĭcis, *m. the tip* or *top of a thing, the point, summit:* lauri, Virg. Aen. 7, 66: Juv. 12, 72: montis, Sil. 12, 709: falcis, Col. 4, 25, 1: flammae, Ov. M. 10, 279: *the crest of birds*, Plin. 11, 37, 44. **II.** *a hat, cap, crown*, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Virg. Aen. 10, 270. **III.** *the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool.* (This ornament was properly the apex), *v.* Smith's Ant. 102: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 4. Hence of the *priesthood* itself: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. in Lact. 17, 6. **IV.** Fig.: *the highest ornament* or *honour:* apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. de Sen. 17: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14. **V.** In gramm. **1.** *the long mark over a vowel*, Quint. 1, 7, 2. Hence, Fig. nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, *not a jot*, Arn. 3 *init.* **2.** *the forms of the letters*, literarum apices Gell. 13, 30, 10: id. 17, 9, 12. Hence in gen., *a letter* or *any other writing*. apicum oblator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, *i. e. rescripts*, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 *fin.* [Prob. *ap-ex* from rt. AP, same as AC, a point, like ἀκ-μή in Greek. The change of *c* and *p* is very common: cf. λύκος, lupus, *etc.*]

ăpexăbo, ōnis, *m.* [apex] *a kind of sausage*, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: Arn. 7, p. 229.

ăphăca, ae, *f.* = ἀφάκη, *a kind of pulse, field* or *chickling vetch*, most likely Vicia Cracca, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21. **II.** *a wild plant, the dandelion*, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ăphaerĕma, ătis, *n.* = ἀφαίρεμα, *a coarse kind of grits*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, *no.* 2.

ăphaerĕsis, is, *f.* = ἀφαίρεσις. Gramm. *t. t.*, *the dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the beginning of a word* (e. g. ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, *etc.*), Prob. p. 1438 P.: Charis. p. 248 ib.

aphractus, i, = ἄφρακτος (uncovered, *sc.* ναῦς, hence), *f.*, *a long vessel without a deck* (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic. Att. 5, 13.

aphrōdes, *adj. comm.* = ἀφρώδης, *foamy, like foam:* mecon aphrodes, called a kind of poppy by Pliny (27 12, 93), but he probably indicates a species of spurge, Euphorbia retusa, Linn.

ăphrŏdīsĭăcē, ēs, *f.* = ἀφροδισιακή, *a precious stone of a reddish-white colour*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54

ăphrŏdīsĭas, ἀφροδισιάς = acorus App. Herb. 6.

aphron, i, *n.* = ἄφρων, *wild poppy* Plin. 20, 19, 79.

ăphrŏnitrum, i, *n.* = ἀφρόνιτρον, *the efflorescence of saltpetre appearing on the soil in certain places*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 3.

aphthae, arum, *f. plu.* = ἄφθαι, *an eruption in the mouth, the thrush*, Marc. Emp. 11.

ăphўa, ae *or* -e, es, *f.* = ἄφυα, *small fish*, usu. called apua, said by Pliny to originate spontaneously, but evidently meaning the young fry of fish generally: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ăpĭăcon, i, *n. a kind of parsley-like cabbage*, Cato, R. R. 157.

ăpĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [apium] *pertaining to parsley* (or *celery*): apiana brassica, Cato in Plin. 19, 8, 41.

ăpĭānus, a, um [apis] *pertaining to bees, of bees:* apiana uva (being loved by bees) *the muscatel*, Plin 14, 2, 4 *no.* 3: vitis, id. 3, 2, 17. vinum, id. 12, 47, 6. **II.** Apiana, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) *chamomile*, App. Herb. 23.

ăpĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a bee-house bee-hive:* Col. 9, 5, 1.

ăpĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a bee-keeper*. Plin. 21, 10, 31.

ăpĭastellum, i, *n. the plant* batrachion *or* herba scelerata (see Ranunculus), App. Herb. 8. **II.** *the plant* bryonia (see Bryonia), ib. 66.

ăpĭastra, ae, *f.* [apis] *a bird that* *feeds on bees, a bee-eater*, commonly called merops (for apiaster *or* merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. Virg. G. 4, 14.

ăpĭastrum, i, *n.* [id.] *balm, a plant much loved by bees*, melissophyllon, melissa officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 29.

ăpĭātus, a, um [id.] *dotted, spotted*: apiata mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

ăpīca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ovis) = ἄπεικος (without wool) *a sheep that has no wool on the belly*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: Plin. 8, 48, 75.

ăpĭcātus, a, um [apex] *adorned with the priest's cap*: Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

ăpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis] *a little bee*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 10: Plin. 7, 21, 21: (whence Ital. *pecchia;* Fr. *abeille.*)

ăpĭcŭlum, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Fest. *s. v.*

ăpĭnae, *f. plu. trifles*: apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1. [From Apina, a petty town in Apulia.]

ăpis or **-es**, is, *f.* (*gen. plur.* apium and apum) *a bee*: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Virg. G. 4: Plin. 11, 5 *sq.* etc. [The stem is API, as is seen in gen. pl. *apium*: O. H. G. *bia*: Germ. *biene* (with insertion of *n*): Eng. *bee*: Litt. *bitte*, Lett. *bette.*]

ăpiscor, aptus, 3. *v. dep.* [rare, *adipiscor* more common], *to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with*, etc.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. in Non. 234, 25. hereditatem, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8: postero die legatos Iguvium redeuntes apiscitur, Sisenn. in Non. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causa, Cic Att. 8, 14 *fin.*: laudem, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3. Once in Tacitus, *with Gen.*, like the Gr. τυγχάνειν τινός: dominationis, A. 6, 45. Poet.: *to perceive, understand*: Lucr. 1, 449. Apiscendus, *pass.* Manil. 3, 145: Tac. A. 3, 31: 13, 20. [Root AP, Sans. *âp*, "to arrive at," *v.* adipiscor.]

ăpium, ii, *n.* umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, *parsley, celery*, etc., Plin. 19, 8, 37. The leaves of one species were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance: this species is supposed by most to be the *wild celery*, Apium graveolens, Linn.; by others *wild parsley*, or Petroselinum segetum, Linn. Virgil's epithets in G. 4, 121, *etc.*, would point to the former; but the epithet *vivax*, in Horace, would perhaps apply better to parsley. Celery is regarded as a lucky plant by the modern Greeks, and is hung up in rooms, placed on silk-worm frames, given to children, *etc.*: floribus atque apio crines ornatus amaro, Virg. E. 6, 68: neu desint epulis rosae, neu vivax apium, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16: cf. ib. 2, 7, 24. Also in allusion to its use as a prize in the Greek games; Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae, Juv. 8, 226. Hence Ital. *appio;* Fr. *ache.*)

aplănēs, *adj.* = απλανής, *not wandering*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9.

aplūda (appl.), ae, *f. bran*: apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7.

ăplustre, is, *n.* (*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556, and Cic. in Prisc. 769 P.; *dat.* aplustris, Lucr. 4, 438) = ἄφλαστον, *the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 792): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. in Prisc. 769 P: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422.

aplysĭae, arum, *f. plu.* = ἀπλυσίαι, probably a species of sponge, or of alcyonium, Linn. (polypes), so called from its dirty colour, Plin. 9, 45, 69.

ăpŏcălypsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκάλυψις, *a revelation, Apocalypse*: Joannis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

ăpŏcartĕrēsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκαρτέρησις, *voluntary starvation*, Tert. Apol. 46.

ăpŏcătastăsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκατάστασις: in astronomy, *the return of the stars to the position of the preced. year*, App. Ascl. 84

ăpŏcătastătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποκαταστατικός, *returning*: apocatastaticus Mars (sidus), *in the position of the previous year*, Sid. Ep. 8. 11.

ăpŏchă, ae, *f.* = ἀποχή, *the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt*, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 19.

ăpŏclēti, (or acc. to some **apolecti**) = ἀπόκλητοι, *the supreme council of the Aetolians*: per apocletos (ita vocant sanctius consilium: ex delectis constat viris) id agitabant, Liv. 35, 34: in consilio delectorum quos apocletos vocant, id. 36, 28.

ăpŏcŏlŏcyntōsis, is, *f.* = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, *metamorphosis into a pumpkin*, the title of a lampoon written by Seneca upon Claudius Caesar.

ăpŏcŏpē, es, *f.* = ἀποκοπή. Gramm. *t. t., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the end of a word* (*e. g.* bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.

ăpocrĭsĭārĭus or **apocrisarius**, ii, *m. a delegate* or *deputy*, esp. *those of a high Church officer*, called also responsales *or* ad responsum: cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2.

ăpŏcry̆phus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀπόκρυφος, *of an unknown author*: libri, *the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible*, Eccl.

ăpŏcy̆non, i, *n.* = ἀπόκυνον (dog's bane), *a little bone in the left side of the venomous frog*, Plin. 32, 5, 8.

apodes, v. apus.

ăpŏdictĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποδεικτικός, *demonstrative*: argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 3.

ăpŏdixis, is, *f.* = ἀπόδειξις, *a conclusive proof, demonstration*, Petr. S. 132, 10: Gell. 17, 5, 5.

ăpŏdŏsis, is, *f.* = ἀπόδοσις, *a subsequent proposition* or *a clause which relates to one preceding* (*protasis*), Don. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 44.

ăpŏdy̆tērĭum, ii, *n.* = ἀποδυτήριον, *the undressing-room in a bathing-house*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

ăpŏgaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀπόγαιος, *that comes from the land*: venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

ăpŏgrăphon, i, *n.* = ἀπόγραφον, *a transcript, a copy*: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

ăpŏlactizo, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολακτίζω, *to spurn, scorn*: inimicos, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

ăpŏlectus, i, *m.* = ἀπόλεκτος (chosen), *the largest of the tunny fish* (pelamis), Scomber Thynnus or S. pelamis, Linn., when less than a year old: Plin. 32, 11, 53. ‖. *Plur.* apolecti, *pieces for salting, cut from such a fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 18.

ăpollĭnārĭa, ae, *f. the plant commonly called strychnos*, App. Herb. 74.

ăpollĭnāris, is, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *the herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Plin. 26, 14, 87. ‖. *a species of solanum*, App. Herb. 22.

ăpŏlŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ἀπόλογος] *a fabulous narration in the manner of Aesop*: Quint. 5, 11, 20.

ăpŏlŏgētĭcus, i, *m.* = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence) *sc.* liber, *Apology, the title of a work of Tertullian.*

ăpŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀπολογία, *a defence, apology*, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 4. Also *the title of a work of Apuleius.*

ăpŏlŏgo, avi, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολέγω, *to reject, spurn*: ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47, (dub.)

ăpŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀπόλογος, *a narrative*: apologum agere, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 32. ‖. *a fable, apologue*: narrationes apologorum. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

ăpŏphlegmătismos, i, *m.* = ἀποφλεγματισμός, *a medicine for expelling phlegm*, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

ăpŏphŏrēta, ōrum, *n. plu.* = ἀποφόρητα (carried away), *presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia*, Suet. Calig. 55: or *which candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87. Also, *the title of the fourteenth book of Martial*

ăpŏphy̆gis, is, *f.* = ἀποφυγή: in architecture, *the indentation of a column at the top* or *bottom, the apophyg*. Vitr. 4, 1; 7.

ăpŏplēctĭcus or **ăpŏplectus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποπληκτικός or απόπληκτος *apoplectic*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

ăpŏplexĭa, ae, *or* **-xis**, is *f.* = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις: in medicine, *apoplexy*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

ăpŏprŏegmĕnon, i, *n.* = ἀποπροηγμένον, in the lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected*, opp. to *proegmenon*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

ăpopsis, is, *f.* = ἄποψις (far-sight). *a height whence there is an extensiv view*, Fronto Fer. Als. 3.

apor, v. apud.

ăpŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀπορία, *doubt, perplexity*: Vulg. Sirac. 27, 3.

ăpŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f. vacillation of mind, doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

ăpŏrĭor, 1. *v. dep.* = ἀπορέω, *to be in doubt, to vacillate*, Vulg. Jesai, 59, 16.

ăposcŏpeuōn, ontis, *m.* = ἀποσκοπεύων (looking far off), *a painting by Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented looking at a distant object*, Plin 37, 11, 40 *no.* 32.

ăpŏsĭōpēsis, is, *f.* = ἀποσιώπησις, *a breaking off in the midst of a speech* a rhetor. figure (in Cic. called reticentia) Quint. 9, 2, 54.

ăposphrāgisma, ătis, *n.* = ἀποσφράγισμα, *the figure engraved upon a signet-ring*: Plin. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

ăposplēnos, i, *f.* [ἀπό-σπλήν] *rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

ăpostăsĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀποστασία, *an abandonment of religion, apostasy*, Salv. de Gub. D. 6, p. 128.

ăpostăta, ae, *m.* = ἀποστάτης, *one who abandons his religion, an apostate* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

ăpostătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστατικός, *relating to apostasy, apostatizing* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5. *Adv.* Cod. Just 1, 1.

ăpostăto, are, 1. *v. n.* = ἀποστατέω, *to abandon one's religion, to apostatize*, Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

ăpostēma, ătis, *n.* = ἀπόστημα, *an abscess, imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12.

ăpostŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [apostolus] *the office of an apostle*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

ăpostŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστολικός, *relating to an apostle, apostolic*: apostolica aetas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32. Hence Apostolici, orum, *m. plu., the pupils and friends of the apostles*, ib.: *the name of a Christian sect*, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257.

ăpostŏlus, i, *m.* = ἀπόστολος (sent). In the jurists: *a report sent to a higher tribunal*, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106. ‖. In the Eccl. writers, *an apostle*, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20. (Hence, Fr. *apôtre.*)

ăpostrŏphē, ēs, *f.* = ἀποστροφή (a turning away). Rhet. *t. t. a turning of the speaker away from the audience to address some other person or thing*, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

ăpostrŏphos (-phus), i, *f.* = ἀπόστροφος, in Gram., *an apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.

ăpŏtĕlesma, ătis, *n.* = ἀποτέλεσμα (the effect), *the influence of the stars upon human destiny*, Firm. Mathes. 8, 5, 18.

ăpŏthēca, ae, *f.* = ἀποθήκη, *any place where a thing is laid up, a shop, storehouse*, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept was in the upper part of the house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 105): Cic. Phil. 2, 27: neque illic aut apotheca procis intacta est, aut pecus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 6: Plin. 14, 14, 16. (Whence Ital. *bottega;* Fr. *boutique.*)

ăpŏthēco, 1. *v. a. to lay up in a store-house*, Ven. Ep. praef. carm. 6, 1, 5.

ăpŏthĕōsis, is, *f.* = ἀποθέωσις, *a deification*, Tert. Apol. 34.

ăpŏthĕsis, is, *i. q.* apophygis, Vitr 4, 1.

ăpozĕma, ătis, *n.* = ἀπόζεμα, *a decoction*, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de apio

ap-pango (adp.), 1. *v. a. to fasten to:* Fest. *s. v.*

appărāmentum, i, *n.* [apparo] *a preparing; hence, that which is prepared:* Inscr.

appărātē (adp.), *adv. with great preparation, sumptuously:* opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic. Att. 13, 52. *Comp.* Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

appărātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apparo] *a preparing, preparation* (rare): apparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, id. Inv. 1, 18.

appărātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prepares:* Inscr.

appărātrix (adp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who prepares*, Hier. Ep. 18.

appărātus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [id.]. Of persons: *prepared, ready:* apparatus sum, ut videtis, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 10: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. **II.** Of things: *well supplied:* domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, Cic. Inv. 1, 34. Hence *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous:* ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id. Sest. 54: apparatis accipere epulis, Liv. 23, 4: apparatissimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 83: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9. **Fig.:** Of discourse: *studied, far-fetched:* ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct. Her. 1, 7.

appărātus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing* (except in Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1, not found in any poet): requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 *fin.:* sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56. **II.** *a preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus* (*instruments, furniture, machines*, etc.): in reliquo Darii apparatu, *movables*, Plin. 13, 1, 1: argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47: omnem commeatum, totiusque belli apparatum is eo contulisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: so *in the plural*, ib. 2, 2: apparatus et munitiones, *military engines*, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.:* apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. 24, 33: id. 5, 5: plaustrorum et jumentorum appar. id. 25, 14. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, id. 9, 7. **III.** *splendour, pomp, magnificence, state:* magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8: regio apparatu accepti, id. Rep. 6, 10: ludorum venationumque apparatus, id. Off. 2, 16: Persicos odi apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: cf. ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20.

appārentĭa (adp.), ae, *f.* [appareo] *a becoming visible, appearing:* Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. **Fig.:** *the external appearance:* bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-pārĕo (adp.), ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear:* ego apparebo domi, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18: rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, Lucr. 4, 157: equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, Cic. Div. 2, 68: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.:* quum lux appareret, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Virg. Aen. 1, 118. With *Dat.:* anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* Once with *ad:* quod apparet ad agricolas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, *shew yourself, appear*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: cum lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, *are not noticed, considered*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224. Hence apparens, opp. to *latens, visible, evident:* tympana non apparentia obstrepuere, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10. **II.** Res apparet, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with *acc. and inf.* or *relat. clause: the thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear manifest, certain*, δῆλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται: res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: cui non id apparere, id actum esse, id. 22, 34: ex quo apparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: lectitavisse Platonem studiose Demosthenes dicitur, idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31: quid rectum sit apparet, quid expediat obscurum est, id. Fam. 5, 19. And by attraction with the *nom. and Inf.* as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, id. Fin. 3, 7, 23: apparet ita degenerasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1. Or without the *inf.:* apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, *there was at hand a fierce struggle*, Liv. 2, 28. **III.** *to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity*, etc., *to attend, serve* (rare): cf. apparitor: sacerdotes diis apparento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: quum Eumenes septem annos Philippo apparuisset, Nep. Eum. 13: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv. 9, 46: quatuor et viginti lictores apparent consulibus, id. 2, 55: tibi appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium, Virg. Aen. 12, 850.

ap-părĭo (adp.), 3. *v. a. to gain, acquire:* unde appareret spatium coeli domus, *gain room*, Lucr. 2, 1110.

appārĭtĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appareo no. 3] *service, attendance:* in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. **II.** **Meton.:** *domestics, servants:* ex necessariis apparitionibus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

appārĭtor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a servant*, esp. *a public servant* (*lictor, scribe, priest*, etc.): Cic. Verr. 3, 25: cf. id. Cluent. 53: sit lictor non suae, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: inter lictores apparitoresque, Suet. Dom. 14: Liv. 1, 8 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 106).

appārĭtūra (adp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a serving, service:* Suet. Gramm. 9.

ap-păro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prepare* or *make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide*, etc.: alicui prandium, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 61: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34: bellum, Cic. Manil. 12 ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: bellum armaque vi summa, Liv. 4, 1. With *ad:* ad hostes bellum apparatur, id. 7, 7. With *in:* in Sestium apparabantur crimina, *were got up against*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6. **Fig.:** nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 139. With *inf.* as object: delinire apparas, Pl. As. 2, 4, 28: meam exscindere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: trajicere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Aug. 47. **Absol.:** dum apparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: quum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1. With *ut:* ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Aul. 5, 18. Se apparare, with *inf.:* qui sese parere apparent legibus, id. As. 3, 3, 11

ap-pectŏro (adp.), 1. *v. a.* [pectus] *to press to the breast:* Sol. 26 (dub.)

appellātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appello] *an addressing, accosting:* hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity of addressing*, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. **II.** Legal, *t. t., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio* and *provoco* of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 107): hence, tribunos appellavit, et nullo morante arreptus a viatore "provoco" inquit, Liv. 3, 56: appellatio provocatioque, ib.: intercessit appellatio tribunorum, *i. e.* ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 *fin.:* appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: ut omnes appellationes a judicibus ad Senatum fierent, Suet. Ner. 17. **III.** *a naming, a calling by name:* neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8. Hence, **Meton.:** *name, title:* voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4 regum appellationes venales erant, id Dom. 50: nihil esse remp., appellationem modo, *a mere name*, Suet. Caes. 77 **IV.** In gram., *pronunciation:* suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum Cic. Brut. 74, 259. **2.** *a substantive.* Quint. 9, 3, 9.

appellātīvus (adp.), a, um, *adj* [appello] In gram., *appellative, belonging to a species*, Charis. p. 126 P.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who appeals, an appellant:* Cic. Verr. 4, 65 *fin.*

appellātōrĭus (adp.) a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to an appellant:* tempora, *within which an appeal is allowed*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 5, 5.

appellĭto (adp.), 1. *v. freq. a.* [id.] *to name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name:* Montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibenna, Tac. A. 4, 65: Gell. 18, 9 *fin.*

ap-pello (adp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to drive, move,* or *bring to.* With *ad* or *Dat.:* ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: armentum ad aquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 353: ad me pecus appellere, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), *drove a little nearer*, Ov. M. 11, 717. **Fig.:** animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied his mind to writing*, Ter. Andr. prol. 1: argenti viginti minae me ad mortem appulerunt, *drove me near to death*, Pl. As. 3, 3, 43. **II.** Nautical *t. t., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven*, etc. (very freq.) **Constr.** with *acc.* or *abl.* of navis, classis, *etc.*, or in pass. with *nom.:* and *absol.*, both *act.* and *pass.* **1.** With *acc.* and *nom.:* quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: angulus est ad Cantium quo fere ex Gallia naves appelluntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: appulsa ad litus trireme constrata, id. B. C. 2, 23: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3. **2.** In a similar sense with *acc.* of person: me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg. Aen. 3, 715. So *pass.:* alios milites ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107. And **fig.:** timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, *you have directed your mind towards*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37. **3.** With *abl.:* quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5. **4.** **Absol.:** huc appelle, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint 7, 3, 31: quum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11. **5.** **Intrans.:** Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, *came ashore*, Tac. A. 2, 24: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, Suet. Galb. 10.

appello (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* (*conj. perf.* appellassis = appellaveris, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15), *to call upon, speak to, accost* or *address:* aggrediar hominem appellabo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque appellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, appellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10 paucis est quod te volo de communi re appellare, *I wish to say a few words to you*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 3, 58 legatos superbius, id. Manil. 5. ibi a Virdumaro appellatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22 *fin.:* nec audet appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682. Also, *to address by letter:* crebris nos literis appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20. **II.** *to entreat, implore:* vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, id. Verr. 5, 72, 188: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall J. 14: appellatus es a C. Flavio, ut *etc.*, Nep. Att. 8: appellatis de repub lica Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34. **2.** With *acc.* and *de*: *to incite to something* (*bad*): aliquem de proditione, Liv 26, 38: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98: and without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15. Also, *to apply for payment, to dun*: Tulliola tuum munuscŭlum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: appellatus es de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29: without *de*: magna pecunia appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12: Alphius in Col. 1, 7, 2: so, mercedem appellas, *do you claim?* Juv. 7, 158. Fig.: cupressus in Creta gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60. **III.** Legal *t. t.*: *to appeal to*, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: (in class. per. with *Acc.*, later with *ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 4, 65: ipse appellato demum collegio obtinuit, *after he had appealed to the whole college of the tribunes*, Suet. Caes. 23: so appellare auctores, *to quote the authorities*, Plin. 28, 1, 1. With *ad*: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarunt, Scaev. Dig. 4, 4, 39. **2.** *to sue, accuse, summon*: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89: stupri causa, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11. **IV.** *to name or call, to entitle*: vir ego tuus sim? ne me appella falso nomine, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 181: aliquem patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: victorem appellat Acestem, *declares him victor*, Virg. Aen 5, 540: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, *to be mentioned by name*, Cic. Verr. 1, 60. Fig.: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, *make known*, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.* **V.** Appellare literas, *to pronounce*: id. Brut. 35, 133. [There are three verbs, appellare, compellare, interpellare, in which *pell* means *speak*: it is difficult to connect them with PELL, "push" or "drive:" but as the latter may be compared with CELL, Gr. κέλλω (v. antecello), so possibly the former is akin to καλέω.]

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendĭcium, ii, *n.* (for appendix), *an appendage*: Hier. Ep. 10.

appendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [appendix] *a small appendage*: Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, ĭcis, *f.* (acc. to Fest. *s. v.* ampendices, earlier ampendix, *m.*) [appendo] *that which hangs to anything, an appendage*: App. M. 8, p. 211, 27. **II.** *an addition, supplement*: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic. Hort. Frgm. in Non. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41: appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5. **III.** *a thorny shrub, the barberry-bush*, Berberis vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 70.

ap-pendo (adp.), endi, ensum, 3. *v. a.* (kindred with appendeo, ēre, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*) *to weigh to*: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, annumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: aurum alicui, id. Verr. 4, 25: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, id. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49. Fig.: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but their weight*, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 5.

appensor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [appendo] *a weigher*: verborum, Aug.: Cres. 3, 73.

appensus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appendo.]

ap-pertĭnĕo (adp.), 2. *v. n. to belong to*: Innoc. p. 221.

appĕtens (adp.), entis, *Part.* [appeto] *striving passionately after, eager for*; with *Gen.*: appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: nihil est appetentius similium sui, nihil rapacius quam natura, id. Am. 14: studiosissimi appetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24. **II.** *grasping, avaricious*: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5.

appĕtenter (adp.), *adv. eagerly, greedily*: ne cupide quid agerent, ne appetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *extr.* *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

appĕtentĭa (adp.), ae, *f.* [appetens] *a longing after, appetite*: cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15: libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appĕtībĭlis (adp.), e, *adj.* [appeto] *desirable*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19: Macr. Sat. 1, 1.

appĕtisso (adp.), 3. *v. intens.* [id.] *to seek earnestly*: Att. in Non. 237, 22.

appĕtītĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a grasping at*: solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46. **II.** Fig.: *a passionate longing for, desire*: aliter appetitio (eam enim esse volumus ὁρμήν), qua ad agendum impellimur et id appetimus quod est visum, moveri non potest, id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: nullum potest esse animal, in quo non et appetitio sit, et declinatio naturalis, id. N. D. 3, 13: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9. **III.** *appetite for food*: Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appĕtītor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who longs for*: appetitor laudum, Amm. 25, 5.

appĕtītus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appeto.]

appĕtītus (adp.), ūs, *m. an onset, attack*: reprimebat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5. **II.** Fig.: *a passionate, eager longing* or *desire*: voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: ut appetitus rationi obediant, ib. 1, 29. *Passion* or *desire*, as a faculty of the soul: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit; altera in ratione, ib. 28 *fin.*

ap-pĕto (adp.), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (in poetry rare). **A.** *v. a. to go to, approach, arrive at*: Europam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2: urbem, Suet. Caes. 42. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, *pressing* or *rushing on*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, *by continually advancing farther*, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appetebat, *only snow and frost approached*, Tac. Agr. 10. **II.** *to seek* or *grasp after*: solem manibus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: placentam, Plin. 7, 53, 54. So appetere manum osculis, *to seize upon the hand with kisses*, Plin. 11, 45, 103: hence *pass.* of old men whose hands are kissed: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. **III.** *to attack as an enemy, to fall* or *seize upon, assail*: filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: ignominiis omnibus appetitus, id. Quint. 31: humerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: aquila aquaticas aves appetit, Plin. 10, 3, 3: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42. **IV.** Fig.: *to strive after eagerly, to long for*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13: inimicitias potentium, id. Mil. 36: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adolescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 66: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, Sen. Thy. 472. Also of food: *to have an appetite for it*: appetitur vilis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, Suet. Aug. 76. With *Inf.* as object: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. **B.** *v. n. to draw on* or *nigh, to approach* (only of time): cum appetit meridies, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 116 dies appetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox, Liv. 8, 38: ver, id. 22, 1: appetente jam luce, Tac. A. 4, 51: consularia comitia appetebant, Liv. 41, 28: appetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*

appĕto (adp.), ōnis, *m. he who strives eagerly for a thing*, Laber. in Non. 74, 8.

appĭānum, i, *n. a kind of green colour*, Plin. 35, 6, 29.

Appĭānus, a, um, *adj. of* or *pertaining to Appius*: Appiana mala, *apples* (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14.

ap-pingo (adp.), 3. *v. a. to paint upon* (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit fluctibus aprum, Hor. A. P. 30. Also, *to write, add by writing*: appinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8 *fin.*

ap-plaudo (post-class., applōdo) (adp.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to strike upon, to clap*: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: applauso latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66: ovum applosum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3: and terrae, App. M. 6, p. 184. **II.** *to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud*: applaudere atque approbare fabulam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 33: cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? Cic. Sest. 54.

applausor (adp.), ōris, *m. one who expresses approbation by clapping his hands, an applauder*: Plin. Pan. 46.

applausus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applaudo].

applex (adp.), ĭcis, *adj.* [applico] *closely joined* or *attached to*: appliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249 (dub.)

applĭcātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] Lit.: *a binding on, a joining to*: hence, fig.: applicatione magis animi cum quodam sensu amandi, quam cogitatione, *a bending or inclination of the mind*, Cic. Am. 8, 27. **II.** Legal *t. t.* jus applicationis, id. de Or. 1, 39 Smith's Ant. 295, a.

applĭcātus (adp.), a, um, *Part* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: aures, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5 Leucas colli applicata, Liv. 33, 17: nervi applicati ossibus, Plin. 30, 5. **II.** Fig.: *inclined* or *adapted to directed to*: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love*, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

applĭcĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2. Fig.: pressus et velut applicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

ap-plĭco (adp.), avi and ui, atum and (later) ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*: but Cic. frequently uses applicavi: *e.g.* Clu. 16, 46: 24, 66: de Or. 2, 13, 55) [plico]: *to join, fasten*, or *attach to*: *to place at* or *near*, etc. (very frequent, esp. in fig. signif. and in more elevated style; in Cicero's letters only once, Fam. 3, 11, 3). With *ad*, more rarely with *Dat.*: ratem (*sc.* rati) applicare, Liv. 21, 28: se ad arbores applicant, *lean against*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus applicantur, *attach themselves to one another*, id. 23, 27: se ad flammam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: (asellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25. **II.** Fig.: *to connect with to add to*: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17. **2.** *to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to*: illae ex templo se applicant, agglutinant, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 67: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 1: ad Atheniensium societatem, Nep. Arist. 2 *fin.*: ad frugem applicare animum, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 34: ad virtutem animus se applicat

Cic. Am. 4, 48: aures modis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115. **3.** Crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime:* Plin. Ep. 10, 66. **III.** Nautical *t. t.*, Navem applicare, or absol. applicari, and as *v. n.*, *to steer a ship towards, to bring to land:* navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17: applicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Ceae telluris ad oras applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: ad terram applicant, Auc. Bell. Hisp. 37 *fin.*: quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. 44, 32: and with *in:* applicor in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126. Poet.: quo accedam? quo applicem? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, *brings you*, Virg. Aen. 1, 616 (cf. ib. 1, 377: nos Libycis tempestas appulit oris): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, *directs her dragon-chariot*, Ov. M. 7, 223.

applodo, v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (adp.), avi, 1. *v. n. to deplore, weep at* (only in two passages): querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12: cum jam apploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.

applosus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applodo, v. applaudo].

appluda, v. apluda.

applumbātus (adp.), a, um, *prepared with lead, soldered:* vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2.

ap-pōno (adp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31, and App. in Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono) *to put*, or *lay at, near*, or *by the side of, to apply to*, etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: *Sy.* Onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, *put it down then*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: aër omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: omnes columnae machina apposita dejectae, Cic. Verr. 1, 55: notam ad malum versum apponere, id. Pis. 30: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: apposita aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49. Of the putting on of anything: cur tamen apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. Her. 9, 60: meretrix apposita populum submovet ante sera, id. Am. 3, 14, 10: candelam valvis, *i. e. to set fire to:* Juv. 9, 98. **II.** *to serve up, put on the table:* apposita sit coena, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositum est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 160: apposuit patellam, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. **III.** With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to appoint to any service* or *duty, to join as an assistant:* custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16, 51: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id. Verr. 1, 29, 74: so ib. 5, 41 *fin.*: calumniatores, ib. 2, 10: praevaricatorem, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatorem venditor apponet, id. Off. 3, 15: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18: appositus custodiae, Tac. A. 1, 6: rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48. **IV.** *to add to, superadd* (rare): nihil his novum apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, apponet annos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9. **V.** With a *dat.* of the effect: *to put down as, reckon,* or *consider* (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae apponi sibi, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32: aliquid lucro, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15.

apporrectus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [ad and porrectus; the verb apporrigo is not found] *stretched* or *extended near:* draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

apportātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apporto] *a carrying to a place:* app. ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey to* (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; but in the latter, only in its lit. signif., and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by afferre): divitias domum, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 11: quidnam apportas? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 17: ille haud scit paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, *is bringing upon him*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: insolitam rem auribus, Lucr. 5, 101: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano, Cic. Verr. 1, 21: Indicum apportatur ex India, Plin. 35, 6, 25. Apportare adventum for advenio, *to arrive*, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 5

ap-posco (adp.), 3. *v. a. to demand in addition* (rare): Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appŏsĭtē (adp.), *adv. pertinently, appropriately:* dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

appŏsĭtĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appono] *an applying* or *adding to, apposition:* cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 5: appositio similium, Quint. 5, 11, 1: criminis, *the imputation of crime*, Lampr. Com. 5.

appŏsĭtum (adp.), i, *n.* [id.] In rhetor. and gramm., *an epithet, adjective:* apposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut Dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10.

appŏsĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part. put* or *applied to.* Prop. of place: *situated at* or *near to, contiguous.* With *Dat.*: regio mari apposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22: platanus itineri app. id. 12, 1, 5: castellum flumini app. Tac. A. 2, 7. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165. **II.** *fit, suitable, appropriate*, etc. With *ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varro and Cic.: elsewhere extremely rare; perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem appositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca app. ad foenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, ib. 1, 23, 1: menses ad agendum maxime app., Cic. Verr. 1, 11: operarius multo appositior ad deferenda, quam ad auferenda signa, ib. 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14. **2.** *inclined to.* With *Dat.*: judex juri magis an aequo sit appositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11.

appŏsĭtus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [appono]. Medic. *t. t.*, *an application:* Plin. 23, 9, 82.

ap-postŭlo (adp.), 1. *v. a. to entreat importunately:* aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp.), a, um, *adj. drunk, intoxicated*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-prĕcor (adp.), 1. *v. dep. to worship, pray to* (very rare): rite Deos, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: App. M. 11, p. 795, Oud.

ap-prĕhendo (poet. apprendo, Caec. in Gell. 15, 9; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to seize, take hold of:* aliquid manu, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 64: aliquem pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: atomi aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28. So of *embracing*, etc.: quibus (adolescentulis) apprehensis, Tac. A. 4, 8: manum osculandi causa, Suet. Tib. 72. **2.** *to seize hostilely:* apprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8, *init.*: a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: apprehendere furem, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7 11. **II.** Fig.: Of discourse: *to bring forward, allege:* quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute apprehenditur, *is employed*, Quint. 10, 2, 3. **III.** Fig.: *to seize* or *grasp with the mind, comprehend:* passio apprehensa, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70. **2.** *to comprehend, include:* casum aliquem testamento, Pomp. Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii, *sc.* in stipulatione, Julian. ib. 45, 1, 56.

apprĕhensĭbĭlis (adp.), e, *adj. that can be understood, intelligible*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

apprĕhensĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f. a seizing upon, laying hold of:* arae, Macr. Sat. 3, 2. **II.** *understanding, knowledge of*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

apprenso (adp.), 1. *v. freq.* [apprendo, *i. e.* apprehendo] *to seize eagerly:* naribus auras, *snuff up:* Grat. Cyn. 239

ap-prĕtĭo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [pretium] *to value, to appraise:* Tert. Res. Carn. 20. **II.** *to purchase*, Vulg. Mat. 27, 9: in gen., *to appropriate*, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprīmē (adp.), *adv. especially, very:* app. nobilis, Pl. Cist. 1, 2 6: obsequens, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 5: doctus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: boni, Nep. Att. 13, 4. Once with the *Sup.*: apprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. in Gell 7, 11, 7. With verbs (post-class.) apprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App de Deo Socr. *sub fin.*

ap-prĭmo (adp.), essi, essum, 3. *v. a. to press to* (rare): ad ossa carnes, Plin. 26, 1, 5: aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54: dextram, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori appressum, *fitting close to*, ib. 2, 21.

ap-prīmus (adp.), a, um, *adj. by far the first:* vir summus apprimus Patroclus, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 11: flos apprima tenax, Virg. G. 2, 134, but the best editt. have ad prima.

apprŏbātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [approbo] *an approving, assenting to, approbation:* id vulgi assensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49 *fin.*: hoc decorum movet approbationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: cum ingenti approbatione hominum, Liv. 23, 23. In plur.: non approbationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: approbatio testium *acceptance of*, Auc. Her. 2, 6. **II** *proof, confirmation:* haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 approbatio assumptionis, *proof of the minor premiss*, ib. 1, 34.

apprŏbātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id. *one who gives his assent* or *approval* (rare): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7: verbi, Gell. 5, 21, 6.

apprŏbē (adp.), *adv. very well:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-prŏbo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve, assent to, favour:* id fama approbat, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: (populus Rom.) meum jusjurandum, una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24. legiones clamore donum approbantes, Liv. 7, 37: orationem approbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: quod actum est Dii approbent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: musis omnibus approbantibus, ib. 7, 23, 2. **II.** *to prove, demonstrate, establish, justify*. hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, id. Inv. 1, 36 *fin.*: innocentiam, Tac. A. 1, 44: dum ipse majoribus, dum posteris mortem approbaret, Tac. A. 15, 59: operam suam in approbanda excusatione offerre, id. Agr. 42: with *acc.* and *Inf.*. vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83. **III.** *to do according to one's liking* or *satisfactorily:* opus approbavit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 11: castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5.

ap-prŏbus (adp.), a, um, *adj. very good:* adolescens approbus, Caecil. in Gell. 7, 7, 9.

apprōmissor (adp.), ōris, *m. one who is security for another, bail:* Pomp Dig. 45, 1, 5.

ap-prōmitto (adp.), 3. *v. a. to promise in addition:* Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ap-prōno (adp.), 1. *v. a. to bow down forwards:* appronare se, *to kneel*, App. M. 1, p. 111.

ap-prŏpĕro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to hasten, accelerate:* opus approperatum est, Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summa ope approperata erat, id. 26, 15: mortem, Tac. A. 16, 14: promissum, id. Or. 87. With *Inf.* as object: portas intrare appropera, Ov. M. 15, 584. **II.** Neutr. *to hasten, hurry.*, adde gradum, appropera, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 3: eum, ut approperet, adhorteris Cic. Att. 4, 6 *fin.*: ad cogitatum facinus, id. Mil. 17.

apprŏpinquātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f. an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare): mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. in Front. ad M Caes. 5, 45.

ap-prŏpinquo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to approach, come*, or *draw near to.* Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ad juga montium, Liv. 40, 58. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: milites hostibus appropinquarunt, ib. 4, 25: quum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 *fin.* Fig.: aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, id. Phil. 4, 4 *fin.*: catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *is near seeing*, id. Fin. 3, 14 *fin.*: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near obtaining*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. **II.** Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. B. C. 3, 9: dies comitiorum appropinquabat, Liv. 3, 34: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14: tuus adventus, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

appropriātio (adp.), ōnis, *f. a making one's own, appropriation*: ciborum, *assimilation*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

ap-proprĭo (adp.), 1. *v. n. to make one's own, to appropriate*: cibum, *to assimilate*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *fin.*

ap-proxĭmo (adp.), 1. *v. a. to approach, to be* or *draw near to*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp.), 1. *v. a. to fight against, attack, assault*: castra, Tac. A. 4, 48: classem, ib. 2, 81.

appulsus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appello].

appulsus (adp.), ūs, *m.* [1. appello] *a driving to.* In lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, *a driving of a flock to drink*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1. **II.** *a landing, bringing to land*: ab littorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerrimum appulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1. **III.** *an approaching, approach*, in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. **IV.** *an effect, influence caused by approach*: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, ib. 2, 56 *fin.*

apra, ae, *f.* [aper] *a wild sow*, Plin. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

aprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to wild hogs*: retia, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 22.

aprīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [apricor] *a basking in the sun* (very rare): Cic. Att. 7, 11: id. de Sen. 16.

aprīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [apricus] *sunniness, sunshine*: regio apricitatis inclytae, Plin. 6, 16, 18: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diei, Col. 7, 4, 5.

apriclus, v. apriculus.

aprīco, 1. *v. a.* [apricus] *to warm in the sun*: Pall. 1, 38.

aprīcor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun*: in sole, Varr. in Non. 76, 15: Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.

aprĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aper] *a small fish*, App. Apol. p. 296.

aprīcus, a, um, *adj. lying open, uncovered*: qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *under the open sky*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18. **II.** *exposed to the sun, sunny*: loci opaci an aprici, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18: colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 3: rura, id. Od. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15. Also subst. apricum, i, *n. a sunny spot*: buxus amat aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 28: aprica Alpium, id. 21, 7, 20. Fig. in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24. **2.** Meton. of objects exposed to the sun: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, Virg. Aen. 5, 128: flores, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179. **3.** *clear, pure* (rare): coeli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13: apricus flatus, *the south wind*, id. 1, 5, 8. *Comp.* Col. 11, 3, 24. *Adv.* not used. [*Apricus* is opp. to *opacus*, and may possibly come from *aperio*: term. *-icus*, as in *ant-icus, post-icus.*]

aprīlis, is [contr. of aperilis, from aperio] (orig. *adj.*; sc. mensis) *m. the month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic. Phil. 2, 39 sex ubi luces Aprilis habet, Ov. F. 4, 901. *Adj.*: Apriles idus, ib. 621.

aprīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* for aprinus, Hyg. Fab. 69.

aprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aper] *of* or *belonging to the wild boar*: viscus, Lucil. in Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62: vesica, ib. 15, 60.

aprōnĭa, ae, *f. the plant usually called* bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17.

aproxis, is, *f. a plant whose root*, acc. to Pythagoras, *takes fire at a distance*, Plin. 24, 17, 101. Some have supposed this to be the Fraxinella Dictamnus albus, Linn., which is said to emit a resinous or etherial vapour capable of being inflamed.

aprūco, ōnis, *f. the plant commonly called* saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

aprūgĭnĕus, a, um, for aprugnus, Sol. 32.

aprūgnus (also written aprūnus), a, um, *adj.* [aper] *pertaining to the wild boar*: callum, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 4: adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78. Hence aprugna (apruna), ae, *f. sc.* caro, *the flesh of a wild boar*, Capit. Max. Jun. 2. [In this and some other words (*e.g.* vitigenus) the root GEN is by some supposed to be used as a suffix; but perhaps the term. genus is only a lengthened form of the suffix nus].

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

apsyctos, i, *f.* = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), *a precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

apsyrtis, *etc.* v. absyrtis.

aptātus, a, um, *Part.* [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate*: verbum aptatum ad aliquid, Cic. de Or. 3, 40: omnia rei aptata, Sen. Ep. 59.

aptē, *adv. closely, fitly, suitably*: mundi corpus apte cohaeret, Cic. Tim. 5: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, id. Fin. 3, 14, 56. *Comp.* Plin. 2, 62. *Sup.* Cic. Or. 44.

apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to fit, apply, put on, adjust*, etc. with *Dat.* or *ad*: vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: nervo sagittas, Virg. Aen. 10, 131: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. Poet.: bella citharae modis, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 4: ad militares remus aptatur manus, *is handled by the soldiers*, Sen. Agam. 425. **II.** In gen.: *to prepare, get ready, furnish*, etc. With *dat.*, *ad*, or *absol.*: aptare idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5: aptat se pugnae, Virg. Aen. 10, 588: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16: aptare classem velis (Abl.), *to furnish with sails*, Virg. Aen. 3, 472: pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself*, Liv. 9, 31. [Root AP: *v.* aptus.]

aptōta (nomina), *n. plu.* = ἄπτωτα, in gram. *substantives that are not declined* (*e. g.* git, frit, fas, dicis, *etc.*), Diom. p. 287.

aptus, a, um, *Part. fitted, attached to*: uteri terrae radicibus apti, *fastened with their roots to the earth*, Lucr. 5, 806: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: linguam vinclis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15. Fig.: ex aliqua re, = pendens ex aliqua re, *depending on, arising from*: rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18: ex qua re (*sc.* virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, id. Caec. 18. Also without ex: vita modica et apta virtute perfrui, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14. Poet.: in aliquid: *changed into*: formas Deus aptus in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 765. **II.** *bound* or *tied together, connected*, etc.: conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 858: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: omnia inter se connexa et apta, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: apta inter se et cohaerentia, ib. 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233. Poet. with *Abl.*: *endowed* or *furnished with*: fides alma, apta pinnis, Enn. in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: stellis fulgentibus apta coeli domus, Lucr. 6, 357: coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 11, 202: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70. **III.** *suitable, appropriate, adapted*: with *ad* or *dat.* (of persons always with *dat.*): ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, ib. § 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 962: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classi, id. 25, 37: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596: armis apta tellus, Prop. 3, 22, 19. With *in*: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21. With *qui* (Zumpt, Gr. § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1: est mihi, quae lanas molliat apta manus, Ov. Her. 3, 70. Poet. with *Inf.*: (Circe) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10 Absol.: saltus, id. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, *kisses according to the heart's desire, abundant*, id. 1 4, 54: lar aptus, *an adequate possession*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43: aptus exercitus, *in fighting order*, Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id. 35, 19: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55: so numerosa et apta oratio, id. Or. 50, 168: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *concise and brief*, id. de Or. 2, 13. [Aptus is a participle from root AP = Sans. *âp*, "go to," and hence "obtain:" v. *apiscor, adipiscor.*]

apua, v. aphya.

ăpŭd, *praep.* with *acc.* (also aput, Inscr. Orell. no. 4040, 4636, 4859) *near, at, by, with*, always of rest, and principally of persons: (*apud* mutuam loci et personae conjunctionem demonstrat, ut quum dicimus *coeno apud amicum*, Fest. *s. v.*) **I.** Of persons: apud ipsum astas, Att. in Non. 522, 25: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12: apud quem ille sedens, id. Rep. 3, 28. **2.** Apud me, te, se, *etc.*, *at the house of*: apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: apud quem erat educatus, Cic. Am. 20, 75: fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: apud te est, id. Att. 1, 8 ut secum et apud se essem quotidie, ib. 5, 6: apud eosdem magistros institutus, Suet. Cal. 24. So, *in the country of, among the people of a nation*: apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quae apud illos turpia putantur. Nep. praef. 6. Hence **3.** Fig., with a personal pronoun: *to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind* (only conversational): sumne ego apud me? Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 36: non sum apud me, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85. **4.** *before, in the presence of* = coram: apud herum. Pl. Am. 2, 1, 44: apud alium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14, and 15: apud judices reus est factus. Cic. Clu. 22, 59: verba apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 20 causam apud centumviros dicere, id. de Or. 2, 23 *fin.*: Caesar apud milites concionatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: apud populum, in senatu, Liv. 7, 11: apud Galbae aures, Tac. H. 1, 26. **5.** *in the mind of a person* (Key, § 1311 f.) apud praeoccupatos Locrensium clade animos nullum misericordiae locum habuerunt, Liv. 29, 22: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 1: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic. Am. 4, 13: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Virg. Aen. 4, 539. 6. *in the time of* (Key, l. c.): haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85. 7. *in authors:* ut scriptum apud eundem Coelium est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. de Sen. 22, 79: apud Varronem est, Plin. 18, 35, 79: apud Solonem, *i. e. in his laws*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. Also of speakers: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 22. 8. Instead of the Dat. (rare): apud novercam querere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 94: Lucceius queritur apud me per literas, Cic. Att. 5, 21 *fin.*: sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. A. 11, 27: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24.

II. Of places (rarely): *at, near, in:* quid apud hasce aedis negotii est tibi? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194: nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic. Fam. 16, 3: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall. J. 98: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6: apud forum, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20. **III.** For *ad* implying motion: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. Mil. Gl. 2, 5, 70.—Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac. A. 4, 5: montem apud Erycum, ib. 43: ripam apud Euphratis, ib. 6, 31 (v. Hand. Turs. 1, 405-416.) [An old form *apor* occurs, Fest. *s. v.*, just as *ar* and *ad* correspond in older Latin: arfinis, arvena, *etc.*]

ăpūs, ŏdis, *m.* = ἄπους (footless), *a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin* or *swift*, Cypselus apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55.

aput, v. apud.

ăpȳrĭnus and **ăpȳrēnus**, a, um *adj.* = ἀπύρηνος (without kernel), *with soft kernels* or *seeds:* apyrinus fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. Subst., apyrenum, i, *n. a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels*, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

ăpȳros, on, *adj.* = ἄπυρος, ον (without fire): apyron sulphur, *virgin-sulphur*, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50: aurum apyron, id. 21, 11, 38.

apyrotus, v. acaustus.

ăqua, ae (aquāï, Lucr. 1, 284, 286, et saep.), *f. water* in gen.: aër, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 568: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335: fluvialis, Col. 6, 22: marina, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Particular phrases: 1. Praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88. 2. Aquam aspergere alicui, *to animate, refresh:* ah, aspersisti aquam! jam rediit animus, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 15. 3. Aquam liberam, servam bibere, *to be in freedom or slavery:* nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26. 4. In aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions: in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua, Cat. 70, 4. 5. Aqua et ignis, to denote the necessaries of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Am. 6. Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to exclude from civil society, to banish* Cic. Phil. 1, 9. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis, quam accipiunt nuptae, videlicet quia hae duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Fest. *s. v.* aqua (this custom is diff. explained in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: v. Smith's Ant. 516.) 6. Aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, like γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν, *to demand submission*, Liv. 35, 17.

II. *water*, in a more restricted sense. 1. *the sea:* coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586. 2 *a lake:* Albanae aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 *fin.* 3. *a stream, a river:* in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, *i. e.* the Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27. 4. *rain:* cornix augur aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: multa terra madescit aqua, Ov. F. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, *heavy rains, floods*, Liv. 24, 9: id. 38, 28. 5. In the plur.: *medicinal springs:* ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, *etc.* 6. *the water in the water-clock.* Hence the phrases: aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking:* Plin. Ep. 6, 2: aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it:* Quint. 11, 3, 52: aqua haeret, *the water stops*, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117. 7. Aqua intercus, *the dropsy:* Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5. Fig.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. in Non. 37, 3. **III.** Aqua, *the name of a constellation*, Gr. Ὕδωρ: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquāï, Cic. Arat. 179. [Sans. *ap*; Goth. *ahva* (river); O. H. G. *aha*; Lith. *uppė.*] (Hence, Fr. *eau*, from old Fr. *aigue, jauve.*)

ăquaeductĭo, or separated, aquae ductio, ōnis, *f. a conveyance of water, aqueduct:* Vitr. 7, 14.

ăquaeductus, us, *m.*, separ. aquae ductus (also aquarum ductus, Plin. 16, 42, 81), *a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct:* Cic. Att. 13, 6. Also, *the right of conducting water:* id. Caec. 26: cf. Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.

ăquaelīcĭum or **ăquĭlīcĭum**, ii, *n.* [aqua elicio] *a religious ceremony performed for the purpose of procuring rain:* Fest. *s. v.*: Tert. Apol. 40.

ăquaemănālis, is, *m.*, *sc.* urceus (cf. aqualis), *a wash-hand basin*, Varr. in Non. 547, 9. For which aquiminale, is, *n.* Paul. Sent. 3, 6.

ăquăgĭum, ii, *n.* [aqua ago] *a conveyance of water, an aqueduct:* Fest. *s. v.*

ăquālĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aqualis] lit. *a small vessel for water:* hence,

1. *the stomach, maw:* Sen. Ep. 90.

2. *the belly, paunch:* pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57.

ăquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua] *pertaining to water:* nubes aquales, Varr. in Non. 46, 2. **II.** Aqualis, is, *comm.* (*sc.* urceus *or* hama), *a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer:* dare aqualem cum aqua, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 33.

ăquārĭŏlus, i, *m.* [id.] *an attendant on dissolute women:* App. Apol. 323, 35: Tert. Apol. 43.

ăquārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a watering place for cattle:* Cato R. R. 1, 3.

ăquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to water:* rota, *a wheel for drawing water*, Cato R. R. 11: vas, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: provincia, *superintendence of the supply of water*, Cic. Vat. 5. **II.** Subst., Aquarius, ii, *m. a water-carrier:* veniet conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332 2. *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes:* cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 3. *the water-bearer*, one of the signs of the Zodiac, Gr. Ὑδροχόος: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.

ăquātē, *adv. mixed* or *diluted with water, watery:* C. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

ăquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *found in* or *by the water, aquatic:* aves, *water-fowl*, Plin. 8, 27, 41: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67: frutices, ib. 36, 64.

II. *watery, moist, humid:* Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66. **III.** *resembling water:* aquaticus color, Sol. 30 *fin.*

ăquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *found in* or *near water, aquatic:* vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Subst, Aquatilia, *n. plu. aquatic animals:* aquatilium in medicina beneficia, Plin 31, 1, 1. **II.** *having a watery taste, waterish*, ὑδαρής: sunt aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, id. 19, 12, 61. **III.** Aquatilia, ium, *n. plu a disease of cattle, watery vesicles*, hydatides, Veg. Veter. 2, 49.

ăquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor] *a fetching of water:* aquationis causa procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. **II.** *a place whence water is brought, a watering-place:* hic aquatio, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. **III.** *a watering of animals and plants:* mutare pabula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5: salices aquationibus adjuvandae, Pall. 4, 17 *fin.* **IV.** *rains:* ranae multae variaeque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

ăquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a water-carrier:* Caes. B. C. 1, 73: Liv. 41, 1.

ăquātus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *watery, thin:* lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.

aquicelus, i, *m.* Among the Taurini, *pine-seeds boiled in honey:* Plin. 15, 10, 9.

ăquĭdūcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua duco] *drawing off water:* medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

ăquĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj. having pointed leaves:* hence aquifolia ilex, also absol. aquifolia, ae, *f.* or aquifolium, ii, *n. the holly-tree*, or *the scarlet holm*, Ilex aquifolium, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 12. And *adj.* vectes aquifolii, *made of holly-wood*, Cato R. R. 31. [Fr. root AC, sharp, and folium: *c* and *qu* being interchanged.]

ăquĭfŭga, ae, *c.* [aqua fugio] *one fearful of water*, = ὑδροφόβος, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

ăquĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua and GEN, root of gigno] *born in the water:* animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

ăquĭla, ae, *f.* (*Gen.* aquilāï, Cic. Arat. 372) *an eagle*, the genus Falco of Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3: nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: in poetry, *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter*, Plin. l. c.; cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 398. *Prov.* aquilae senectus, *a vigorous old age*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. **II.** *the eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 1044 *seq.:* aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30: aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, *the post of a standard-bearer*, Juv. 14, 197. Hence meton.: *a legion:* erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auc. Bell. Hisp. 30: Lucan. 5, 238. **III.** In architecture, aquilae, as in Gr. ἀετοί and ἀετώματα, *the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called* aquilae *from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings:* sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71. **IV.** *the name of a constellation* Cic. Arat. 372. **V.** *a species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle*, Raja Aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40. [Bopp and Pott refer this word to the root AC, "sharp," "swift;" Gr. ὠκύς.] (Hence Fr. *aigle.*)

ăquĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua lego] *water-drawing:* rota, Tert. Anim. 33.

II. Subst. for aquilex, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

ăquĭlentus, a, um [aqua] *full of water, humid:* aquilenta luna, *bringing rain*, Varr. in Non. 351, 27.

ăquĭlex, ĕgis (ĭcis, Tert.) *m.* [aqua lego] *a conduit-master, water-inspector:* Plin. 26, 6, 16.

aquilicium, v. aquaelicium.

ăquĭlĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [aquila fero] *an eagle-* or *standard-bearer; the chief centurion of a legion:* Caes. B. G. 5, 37.

ăquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila] *pertaining to the eagle, aquiline:* ungulae, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63: aspectus, *the glance of an eagle,* i. e. *sharp, acute:* App. M. 2, p. 115.

ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m. the north wind.* Aeoliis aquilonem claudit in antris, Ov. M. 1, 262. In plur. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Plin. 2, 47, 46. Meton. for *the North* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. [Prob. from root AC; v aquila.]

ăquĭlōnāris, e, *adj.* [aquilo] *northerly, northern:* regio tum aquilonaris tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* **II.** Piscis aquilonaris, *a constellation, the Northern Fish,* Vitr. 9, 6.

ăquĭlōnĭgĕna, ae, c. [aquilo and GEN, the root of gigno] *born in the north, of northern origin:* aquilonigenae Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

ăquĭlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo] *northern, northerly:* hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2: luna, *towards the north,* id. 2, 97, 99: aquilonius piscis, *a constellation* (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24.

ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj. dark-coloured, dun, swarthy* (rare): aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Fest. *s. v.* colore aquilo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79.

aquiminale, v. aquaemanalis and aquiminarium.

ăquĭmĭnārĭum, ii, *n.* (for aquaemanalis) *a wash-hand basin:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, 12: Pompon. ib. 21.

ăquor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [aqua] *to bring* or *fetch water* (a milit. *t. t.*): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93. Poet. of bees: Virg. G. 4, 193.

ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in water, humid, rainy:* aquosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 34: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46: hiems, *rainy winter,* Virg. E. 10, 66: nubes, *rain-clouds,* Ov. M 4, 622: Orion, Virg. Aen. 4, 52: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. Od. 3, 20, 15 crystallus, *clear, pellucid.* Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, *the dropsy,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: mater, *i. e. Thetis,* Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation,* the *Pisces.* id. M. 10, 165.

ăquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little water, a small stream* (rare): suffundam aqulam, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen Cic. de Or. 2, 39.

ar, an old form for ad, *q. v.*

āra, ae, *f.* (old form asa: PELLEX ASAM IUNONIS NE TAGITO, Lex Numae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3) orig. *any elevation* (*of wood, stone, earth,* etc.): ara sepulcri, Virg. Aen. 6, 177: funeris ara, Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 21. **2.** *a tombstone,* aram d. s. p. r. (*i. e.* de sua pecunia restituit), Orelli, *no.* 4521; cf. Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34. **II.** *an elevation for sacrifices,* etc., *an altar:* Jovis aram sanguine turpare, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr 5, 1197: adolere aras cruore, Tac. A. 14, 30: ara Ajo Loquenti consecrata, Cic Div. 1, 45: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7: exstruere, Suet. Aug. 15 One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: hence, qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Virg. Aen. 12, 201: so, qui tactas in foedera ruperit aras, Prop. 3, 19, 15: arae et foci, *altars and hearths,* meton. for *home* (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, *to fight for one's dearest possessions:* de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, Cic. Cat. 4, 11 *fin.:* nos domicilia, sedesque populi Rom., penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: Priamum quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: eo ille inde confugit; in ara consedit, Nep. Paus. 4. Hence **III.** Fig., *protection, refuge, shelter:* tanquam in aram confugitis ad Deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 3. **IV.** *the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens,* Gr. Θυτήριον: Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri, Cic. Poet. ap. N. D. 2, 44.

ārăbĭca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* gemma) *a precious stone, similar to ivory,* perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aro] *that can be ploughed, arable:* campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

ărăchidna, ae, *f.* = ἀράχιδνα, *a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch,* Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ărachnē, ēs, *f.* = Ἀράχνη (lit. *a spider*), *a kind of sun-dial,* Vitr. 9, 9.

ărăcĭa or **aratia**, ae, *f. a kind of white fig-tree,* Plin. 15, 18, 19.

ărăcos, i, *m. a sort of wild pea,* Plin. 21, 15, 22.

ăraeostȳlos, on, *adj.* = ἀραιόστυλος, *with columns standing far apart, areostyle,* Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

ărānĕa, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη] *a spider:* aranearum perdere texturam, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: invisa Minervae aranea, Virg. G. 4, 247: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121. **II.** Meton.: *a spider's web, cobweb:* (aedes) oppletae araneis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 6: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179. Hence for *threads like cobwebs:* salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37. (Hence, Ital. *aragna;* Fr. *araignée;* cf. also Ital. *ragnatela,* "cobweb.")

ărānĕans, antis, *containing spiders' webs:* araneantes fauces, *i. e.* through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

ărānĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [aranea] *a small spider:* Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

ărānĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [araneus] = araneola: Virg. Cul. 2.

ărānĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] *full of spiders' webs:* situs, Cat. 25, 3. **II.** *similar to cobwebs:* fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21: so 21, 15, 51.

ărānĕum, i, *n.* **I.** *a spider's web,* Phaedr. 2, 8, 23. **II.** *a disease of the vine and olive tree,* Plin. 17, 24, 36.

ărānĕus, i, *m.* [ἀράχνης] *a spider:* Lucr. 3, 384: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21. **II.** *a sea-fish, the weaver-fish,* trachinus Draco, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. (Hence, Ital. *ragno.*)

ărānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [araneus] *pertaining to the spider:* araneum genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44 *no.* 3: texta, id. 29, 4, 27. **II.** Meton.: araneus mus, *a kind of small mouse,* acc. to some *the shrew-mouse,* Sorex araneus, Linn.; Col. 6, 17: Plin. 8, 58, 83.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

ărāter, ri, *m.* [aro]. For aratrum, *the plough:* Hyg. de Lim. p. 204.

ărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a ploughing,* and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, agriculture:* iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49 *no.* 3: ut quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31. **II.** Meton.: *arable land:* (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36: arationes, *the public farms* or *plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce,* Cic. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.*. id. Verr. 3, 98.

ărātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aratio] *a small arable field,* or *a small estate:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro] *a ploughman, husbandman, farmer:* luce sacra requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3. Also *adj.:* taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5 (Zumpt, Gr. § 102.) **II.** Aratores, *the cultivators of public lands* for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 3, 55. (For an account of the Aratores, v. Long's Cic. Orat. 1, p. 272.) **III.** *the Ploughman, a constellation:* Varr. in Serv. Virg. G 1, 19.

ărātro and contr. **artro**, 1. *v. a. to plough over again, to plough after sowing:* quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49.

ărātrum, i, *n.* [aro] *a plough* (of its construction, *etc.,* v. Smith's Ant. 117 *seq.*): uncus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit vomer in arvis, Lucr. 1, 314. Virg. Georg. 1, 19, and 170. [From *aro* as ἄροτρον from ἀρόω.]

arbilla, ae, *f.* = arvina, *corpulence:* Fest. *s. v.*

arbĭter, tri, *m.* [ar (ad), and the root BIT, "to come," or "go"] *one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder* hence, *a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness:* ab arbitris remoto loco, *in a spot safe from all intruders,* Cic. Verr. 5, 31: Pomponius surrexit e lectulo remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: arbitros ejicit, Liv. 1, 41: secretorum omnium arbiter, *i. e.* conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458. **II.** Legal *t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge* (one who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to strict law, v. Smith's Ant. 10, *b.*): Sen. de Ben. 3, 7: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91: Caesar maxime volebat, pro communi amico atque arbitro, controversias regum componere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, ib. 1: arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.:* arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caec. 7: arbitrum illum adegit, *he summoned him before an arbiter,* id. Off. 3, 16, 66 Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53. So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16 69: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest,* βραβευτής, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, *which adjudged the prize,* Mart. 7, 2, 10: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, *that sets boundaries to numerous tribes,* Plin. 5, 27, 27. **III.** *he who governs* or *manages, a lord, master:* arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 25: quo (*sc.* Noto) non arbiter Hadriae major, ib. 1, 3, 15: effusi late maris arbiter, *commanding a wide prospect over the sea,* id. Ep. 1, 11, 26: regni, Tac. A. 13, 14: rerum, ib. 2, 73: dii potentium populorum arbitri, ib. 15, 24.

arbiterium, v. arbitrium.

arbĭtra, ae, *f.* [arbiter] *a female witness:* arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor Epod. 5, 50.

arbĭtrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of an arbiter* or *umpire:* judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbĭtrārĭo, *adv. with uncertainty* Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 42: v. arbitrarius.

arbĭtrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter] *pertaining to arbitration:* formula Gai. 4, 163: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 **II.** *arbitrary, depending on the will:* motus in arteria naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.* **III.** *uncertain, not fixed:* hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 216.

arbĭtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arbitror] *decision, will* = arbitratus: Gell. 13 20 19.

arbĭtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] = arbiter *no.* 3: *a lord, master, ruler:* JVPPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5.

arbĭtrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, female ruler:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fin.*

arbĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an arbitrating, an arbitration:* si quid dominus emptori damni dederit, viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato R. R. 149.

II. *will, pleasure, choice, decision:* unc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 2: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28: senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34. **III.** *direction, superintendence:* considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25.

arbĭtrĭum (sometimes arbiterium), ii, *n.* [arbiter] *a being present, presence:* hence meton. for *persons present* (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602. **II.** *the judgment, or decision of an arbitrator* (cf. arbiter *no.* 2): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium: judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: arbitrium rei uxoriae, ib. 15: clementia liberum arbitrium habet: non sub formula, sed ex aequo et bono judicat, Sen. de Clem. 2, 7, 3. **III.** In gen.: *an arbitrating, a sentence, decision:* quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, *where nothing is decided according to mere opinion,* Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, id. Od. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 *fin.* **IV.** *will, mastery, dominion, authority:* dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 103: quojus ad arbitrium, *at whose bidding,* Lucr. 2, 281: populum R. victis non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Bellovaci se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent, *on their own account and at their own pleasure,* ib. 7, 75: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio coelum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8 *in.*: alieni arbitrii esse, Suet. Claud. 2: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: mox rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7. **V.** Arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral* (since an arbiter was employed to estimate them), Cic. Dom. 37: cf. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbĭtro, are, v. arbitror, *ad fin.*

arbĭtror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [arbiter] **I.** Orig.: *to observe, perceive, hear,* dicta alicujus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 24: domus attiguae fortunas arbitraturus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 8. **II.** Legal *t. t.* (cf. arbiter *no.* 2): *to make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence:* si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 44: hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, *to put faith in:* Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 41. In gen.: *to consider, judge of:* arbitrari diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. **III.** Also legal *t. t. to give evidence, testify, declare one's opinion:* qui testimonium diceret, ut ARBITRARI se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.*: qui primum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis ARBITROR, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, quum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: quaero de te, arbitrerisne C. Sempronium consulem in tempore pugnam iniisse Liv. 4, 40. **IV.** In gen.: *to be of opinion, to believe, think* = *νομίζω:* gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Pl. Am. prol. 48: arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, non ita arbitrere, id. Andr. 5, 4, 12: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, *thinking it was Jugurtha,* Sall. J. 69. Absol.: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. Clu. 63. **V.** *Act.* form, arbitro, are: te si arbitrarem dignum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 57. **2.** Arbitror in pass. signif. (rare): continuo arbitretur (*i. e.* eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, id. Ep. 2, 2, 82: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, *are estimated,* Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12.

arbor, ŏris (older form arbos, like labos, colos, honos, *etc.* Hence *acc.* ARBOSEM, Fest. *s. v.*), *f. a tree.* Poet.: arbor Jovis, *the oak,* Ov. M. 1, 106. arbor Phoebi, *the laurel,* id. F. 3, 139: arbor Palladis, *the olive,* id. A. A. 2, 518. **1.** Dulcior pomo, sed interaneorum valetudini infesta, Plin. 12, 6, 12: according to Sprengel, the *tamarind,* Tamarindus indica, Linn. **2.** Foliis moro similis, unde vestes lineas faciunt, ib. 13, *the cotton-tree,* Gossypium arboreum, Linn. **3.** Pomo et suavitate praecellentior, quo sapientes Indorum vivunt, ib. 12. Some suppose this to be the *banana,* Musa paradisiaca, Linn.; others think it the *cocoa-nut,* Cocos nucifera, Linn. **4.** Rosei floris, quem noctu comprimens, *etc.* ib. 11, 23; unknown. **5.** Terebintho similis cetera, pomo amygdalis, ib. 6, 13; perhaps the *pistachio,* Pistachia vera, Linn., according to Daleschamps. **6.** Arbores circa Memphim tam vastae, id. 13, 10, 19; some have supposed them to be the *baobab,* Adansonia digitata, Linn. **7.** Unius peculiari miraculo, ib.; see Aeschynomene. **8.** Ferulae similes, id. 6, 32, 37. Salmasius believed them to be the sugar-cane, Saccharum officinarum, which is improbable. **9.** Insulae Tyli, qua aestu maris perfunditur, id. 12, 10, 21; perhaps *mangroves,* Rhizophorae, Linn. or Bruguiera, L'Her. **10.** Lanigerae serum, id. 6, 17, 20; 12, 3, 8; 12, 10, 21: *cotton,* Gossypium arboreum, Linn., and G. herbaceum, var. frutescens, Delill., and G. vitifolium, Cavan. Some have supposed the last reference to indicate the silk-cotton, Bombax pentandra, Linn.; but this does not seem the preferable explanation. **11.** Sale erosae, fluctibus pulsatae, id. 12, 9, 20. Sprengel considers them to be *mangroves,* Rhizophora Mangle, Linn. **12.** Arbores et in mari nascuntur, id. 13, 25, 48; 13, 25, 51; *sea-weeds,* see Phycos. **II.** Meton. for *things made of wood.* **1.** *a mast,* with or without mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Virg. Aen. 5, 504. **2.** *the lever* or *bar of a press,* Cato R. R. 18, 4. **3.** *an oar:* centenaque arbore fluctus verberat assurgens, Virg. Aen. 10, 207. **4.** *a ship:* Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, *the ship Argo,* Ov. H. 12, 8. **5.** *a javelin:* Stat. Th. 12, 769. **6.** Arbor infelix, *a gallows, gibbet:* caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rabir. 4 *fin.* **III.** *a sea-fish, unknown to us,* perhaps the star-fish, called the Argus or Medusa's head, Astrophyton scutatum, Link.; Plin. 9, 4, 3.

arbŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] *pertaining to trees:* arboraria falx, *a knife for pruning trees,* Cato R. R. 10, 3: arborarius picus, *a woodpecker,* Plin. 30 16 53: proventus, Sol. 11 and 2;

arbŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pruner of trees:* Col. 11, 1, 12: Plin. 18, 33, 76.

arbŏresco, 3. *v. incep.* [id.] *to become a tree:* Plin. 19, 4, 22.

arbŏrētum, i. *n.* [id.] = arbustum: arboreta ignobilius verbum est, arbusta celebratius, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tree:* arboreae frondes, Ov. M. 1, 632: radix, ib. 8, 379: umbra, ib 10, 129: foetus = poma, ib. 4, 125: coma = frondes, Prop. 3, 16, 28: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51: amplitudo, *tree-like,* id. 16, 36, 65: cornua, *branching horns,* [Virg. Aen. 1, 189

arbos, v. arbor.

arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arbor] *a small tree, shrub:* Varr. R. R. 3, 15: Col. 5, 10, 7. **II.** Meton.: *the tuft on the head of the peacock,* Plin. 11, 37, 44. **III.** In mechanics, *a movable machine for propelling military engines,* Gr. ἁμαξόποδες, Vitr. 10, 20.

arbustīvus, a, um, *adj.* [arbustum] *planted with trees:* locus, Col. 3, 13, 6 **II.** *bound* or *fastened to a tree:* vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8: genus musti, id. 12 41: positio, id. 4, 1, 6.

arbusto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to plant with trees:* Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbustat agros, Plin. 17, 23 35 *no.* 22.

arbustum, i, *n.* [contr. from arbosetum, from arbos = arbor, like virgultum from virguletum, salictum from salicetum, *etc.*] *a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees* (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): nec vero segetibus solum et pratis et vineis et arbustis res rusticae laetae sunt, sed etiam hortis et pomariis, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: expressa arbusto regerit convicia, *abusive language that smacked of the vineyard,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 29. **II.** Meton. for a single tree: arbusto vitem copulari, Cato R. R. 7, 1.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor or arbos -tus] *planted with trees:* ager, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6. **II.** Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, *trained upon a tree:* Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 25. Hence, **III.** Fig.: arbustiores res, *more firm, surer,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] *of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* foetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Virg. G. 1, 166. **II.** Poet.: in gen. for arboreus, ligneus, *of wood, wooden:* liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584.

arbŭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus, the wild strawberry:* glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta, Lucr. 5, 963: Virg. G. 1, 148: ib. 2, 520. **II.** Meton.: for arbutus, *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus:* jubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere, *that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots,* Virg. G. 3, 300.

arbŭtus, i, *f.* [perh. connected with arbor, since the arbutus abounds in Italy] *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus,* Arbutus Unedo, Linn.: dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus haedis, Virg. E. 3, 82: viridi membra sub arbuto stratus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, *f. a place for keeping anything, a chest, strong box, coffer:* arca vestiaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3: ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, Suet. Cal. 59: neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca, Juv. 1, 90: cf. id. 11, 26: populus me sibilat: at mihi ipse plaudo domi, simulac numos contemplor in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67. Hence meton. like our purse, for *the money in it:* arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse,* Cic. Att. 1, 9. And of *public money, revenues:* frumentaria, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1 § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42. **2.** *a coffin* (Smith's Ant. 119): in altera (arca) Numam Pompilium sepultum esse, Liv. 40, 29: cadavera conservus vili portanda locabat in arca, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9. **II.** Meton. for any closed or confining place: *a close prison, a cell:* (Servi) in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.* **2.** *the water-box of a hydraulic machine,* Vitr. 10, 13. **3.** *a water-cistern, a reservoir,* id. 6, 3. **4.** *a quadrangular landmark:* cf. Scriptt. Agrim. p. 119, *etc.* [From the same root as arceo, "to enclose," v. arceo. Servius, Virg. Aen. 1, 262, says "*arcae* et *arx* quasi res secretae, *a* quibus omnes arcentur:" it is rather, *in* which things are kept: hence arx, *a keep.*]

arcāno, *adv. in secret, privately:* Domitius arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *Comp.* arcanius, Col. 3, 2 *fin.* *Sup.* not used.

arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. Lit.: *shut up, closed:* **I.** Of things: *secret, private, hidden, concealed:* at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26 *fin.:* consilia, Liv. 35, 18: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43: litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Virg. Aen. 4, 422. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana quum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52: and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum volgarit arcanae, id. Od. 3, 2, 27. **II.** Of persons: *that keeps a secret, trusty:* dixisti arcano satis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53. Fig.: omnia arcana nocte petita, *in silent night*, Ov. H. 9, 40. **III.** Subst.: arcanum, i, *n. a secret, a mystery:* nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: fatorum arcana, ib. 2, 639: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: Pythagorae arcana, id. Epod. 15, 21: si quid unquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22.

arcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to ready money:* nomina, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, § 131. **II.** Subst.: arcārĭus, i, *m. a treasurer:* Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41. Also, *a controller of public revenues*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

arcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a square landmark*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebĭon, i, *n. a plant*, usu. called onochiles *or* anchusa, *a kind of oxtongue;* Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: *v.* anchusa: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

arcella, ae, *f. dim.* [arca]. Among surveyors, *a square landmark*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 119.

arcellacae vites, *a species of the vine now unknown*, Col. 3, 21, 3.

arcellŭla, ae, *f.* [a double *dim.* of arcella, from arca] *a little box*, Diom. p. 313 P.

arcĕo, cui (arcitum only in Prisc. p. 1265, P.), 2. *v. a. to shut up, to inclose.* **I.** Arcere est, continere, Fest. *s. v.:* alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.:* orbis coelestis arcens et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodia arceamus, *shut in, confine*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. Fig.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, id. Harusp. 3. Also, *to keep in order:* arcendae familiae gratia, Fest. *s. v.* Noverca. **II.** *to keep* or *hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent.* Constr.: the word representing what is kept off is put in the *acc.* (or *nom.* to the *pass.*): that which is guarded is represented by the *abl.* either with or without *ab:* poet., also by the *dat.;* and sometimes it is not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by the *abl.*, and that which is guarded by the *acc.* (*e. g.* Hor. A. P. 64). **1.** With *acc.* only: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: platanus solem aestate arcet, hieme admittit, Plin. 12, 1, 5: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1: transitum hostis, *to arrest, hinder*, Liv. 26, 41. With *Inf.* as obj.: *to hinder prevent* quae (dicta) clamor ad aures arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere cedendo arcebat, ib. 3, 89: nec Augustus arcuerat Taurum opes conferre, Tac. A. 3, 72. Absol.: arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505. **2.** With *ab:* tu Juppiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.:* haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Virg. G. 4, 168. **3.** With the simple *abl.* (not with persons): illum ut hostem arcuit Galliâ, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 *fin.:* te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, ib. 2, 40 *fin.:* Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6: aqua atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: aliquem funesto veterno, *i. e. to protect, guard*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64. **4.** With *dat.:* oestrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155. [The root ARC means "to keep, cover," and so, "ward off, defend:" cf. Sans. *raksh*, "to keep, defend, rule," with ἀρκέω, εἴργω, ἐρύκω, ἀρήγω, ἀλέξω, ἀλκή.]

arcĕra, ae, *f.* [arca] *a covered carriage for sick persons:* quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39: in the xii. Tab., Gell. 20, 1: Non. 55, 2.

arcessītor, ōris, *m.* [arcesso] *he who calls* or *fetches:* nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, *fin.* **II.** In law: *an accuser:* Amm. 29, 1, 44.

arcessītus, a, um, *Part.* [arcesso].

arcessītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling for, summons* (very rare; only in the *abl. sing.*): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Pl. Stich. 2, 3, 3: quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15.

arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf.* also arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi: we also find in some MSS. and edit. an erroneous form, accerso, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) *to send for, fetch, call, summon:* Blepharonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 70: jussit me ad se arcersier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4: quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri (or arcessi) jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: Gabinium accersit, Sall. C. 40: cunctos Senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62: Aesculapium ab Epidauro Romam arcessendum, Liv. 10, 47: si melius quid habes, arcesse, *fetch it*, Hor Ep. 1, 5, 6. Fig.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, proverb. *that man brings misfortunes upon his own back*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4: arcessere somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: arcessere gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.* **II.** Legal *t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice:* hence, in gen. *to accuse, inform against:* with *acc.* and *gen.* or *abl.:* ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Flacc. 6: capitis arcessere, id. Deiot. 11: pecuniae captae, Sall. J. 32: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53: also *absol.:* arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37. Fig.: inscitiae, Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14. **III.** Of mental objects: *to bring, seek, derive a thought*, etc.: a capite quod velimus, arcessere, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, ib. 3, 38 *fin.:* ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi, *to fetch from far*, Petr. S. 37. Hence arcessitus: *far-fetched, forced, unnatural:* cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression may not be thought forced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum Quint. 10, 1, 78. [Arcesso and the other verbs in *so* form their perfects in *sivi.* Hence the termination is probably the verb *si(n)o:* arcesso or accerso = accedere sino, *I cause to approach, I send for.* Similarly capesso = capere sino; facesso = facere sino; lacesso = lacere sino: Donaldson, Varr. 352.]

arceuthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = αρκευθινος, *of the juniper-tree:* ligna, Vulg Paralip. 2, 2, 8.

archangĕlus, i, *m.* = ἀρχάγγελος, *an archangel*, Hier. Ruf. 1, 6.

archeōta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχειώτης, *a keeper of the archives*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

archĕtȳpum, i, *n.* = ἀρχέτυπον, *an original:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: Plin. Ep. 5, 10.

archĕtȳpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος, *original* (very rare): archetypos servare Cleanthas, *the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7: cf. Mart. 7, 11. 12, 69.

archēzostis, is, *f. the bryony;* also called ampeloleuce, Bryonia alba, Linn.: or perhaps some other species of Bryonia, *v.* ampeloleuce: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

archĭatrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀρχιάτρια, *the rank of chief physician*, Cod. Theod. 13 3, 8.

archĭatrus (-os), i, *m.* = ἀρχίατρος *the chief physician, the emperor's physician in ordinary*, Cod. Theod. 12, 13.

archĭbūcŭlus (bucol.), i, *m.* = ἀρχιβούκολος, *a chief priest of Bacchus*, Orell. *no.* 2335, 2351, 2352.

archĭdĭācŏnus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιδιάκονος, *an archdeacon*, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4.

archĭĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *an archbishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

archĭĕreus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιερεύς, *a chief priest*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.:* Orell. *no.* 2160, 2543, 2627

archĭerōsȳna, ae, *f.* = ἀρχιερωσύνη, *the chief priest's office*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

archĭgallus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιγαλλος, *a chief priest of Cybele*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5: Tert. Apol. 25; Orell. 2320.

archĭgĕrōn, ontis, *m.* = ἀρχιγέρων, *chief of the old men*, a title under the emperors, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 1.

archĭgŭbernus, i, *m.* = ἀρχικύβερνος, *chief pilot* or *helmsman*, Javolen. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Orell. *no.* 3634.

archĭmăgīrus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιμάγειρος, *a chief cook*, Juv. 9, 109.

archĭmandrīta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχιμανδρίτης, *a chief monk, an abbot*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

archĭmīma, ae, *f. first mimic actress*, Orell. *no.* 4760.

archĭmīmus, i, *m.* = ἀρχίμιμος, *chief mimic actor* or *pantomime:* Suet. Vesp. 19: Orell. *no.* 2625.

archĭpīrāta, ae, *m.* = ἀρχιπειρατής, *a leader of pirates, arch-pirate:* Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: id. Verr. 5, 25: Liv. 37, 11.

archĭpresbȳter, ĕri, *m.* = ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, *the chief of the* Presbyteri, *arch-priest*, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archĭ-săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [vox hybrida] *chief priest*, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archĭsȳnăgōgus, i, *m.* = ἀρχισυνάγωγος, *the ruler of the Synagogue*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*

archĭtecta, ae, *f. a female architect*, Plin. 10, 71, 91.

archĭtectōn, ŏnis, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων, *a master builder, architect*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 73: Sen. Ep. 90. Fig.: *a master in cunning*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

archĭtectŏnĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἀρχιτεκτονική (sc. τέχνη), *the art of building, architecture:* Quint. 2, 21, 8.

archĭtectŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *relating to architecture:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

archĭtector, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [architectus] *to build, construct, fabricate* (very rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auc. Her. 3, 19: architectandus, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to devise, invent:* voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro, Nep. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

archĭtectūra, ae, *f.* [architectus] *the art of building, architecture*: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Vitr. 1, 1, 3.

archĭtectus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων (the usual form, while architecton is rare), *a master-builder, architect*: fabri architectique, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 44: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62: fig. non deesse, non modo ut architectos, verum etiam ut fabros ad aedificandam rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2. **II.** Fig.: *an inventor, deviser, author*: bene factis Juppiter architectus, Pl. Am. prol. 45: inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti pene verborum, id. Brut. 31.

archĭ-triclīnus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιτρίκλινος: = tricliniarcha, *one who presides at table, the master of a feast*, Vulg. Joh. 2, 9.

archīum or **archīvum**, i, *n.* = ἀρχεῖον, *archives*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19.

archōn, ontis, *m.* = ἄρχων (a ruler), *the highest magistrate in republican Athens, an archon*: Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

arcĭfīnālis, e, or **arcĭfīnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [arceo finis]: arcifinales agri, *lands obtained by victors after expelling the previous owners*, Sic. Fl. p. 3: Frontin. p. 38.

arcīon, i, *m.* = ἀρκεῖον, *a plant, burdock*, Arctium Lappa, Linn.: in pure Lat. persolata, Plin. 25, 9, 66.

arcĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arcus potens] *skilful with the bow*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

arcĭ-tĕnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, *etc.*), entis, *adj.* [arcus teneo] *holding a bow, bow-bearing*. A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Naev. Bell Pun. 2, 20: Ov. M. 1, 441. **II.** A constellation: *the archer*: Cic. Arat 182.

arctē, *adv.* v. arte.

arctĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence) *northern, arctic*: circulus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

arctĭon, i, *n.* = ἄρκτιον, *a plant*, a kind of mullein, Verbascum ferrugineum, Linn.: also called arcturus in Plin. 27, 5, 16.

arcto, v. arto.

arctŏphy̆lax, ăcis, *m.* = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *the Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes: Cic. Arat. 359.

arctophyllum, v. caerefolium.

arctos (rar. arctus; *acc.* arcton, Ov.: Virg. *nom. plur.* arctoe), i, *f.* = ἄρκτος, *the Great and Little Bear* (ursa major et minor), a double constellation; cf. Hyg. Astron. 2, 1 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *the north pole*: Ov. M. 2, 132. **2.** *the night* (cf. luna): Prop. 2, 22, 25. **3.** *the people dwelling in the north*: Lucan. 3, 74. **4.** *the north wind*: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16.

arctōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκτῷος, *northern*: Mart. 5, 68.

arctūrus, i, *m.* = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), *the brightest star in the constellation Bootes*, Cic. Arat. 99. **2.** *the whole constellation*: Virg. G. 1, 204. **3.** *the rising of Arcturus*: Virg. G. 1, 68. **II.** *a plant*, v. arction.

arctus, a, um, v. artus.

arctus, i, *m.* v. arctos.

arcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arcus] *pertaining to the bow*: fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. **II.** Subst.: arcuarius, ii, *m.* *a maker of bows*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

arcŭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [arcuo] *bow-shaped*: caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

arcŭātim, *adv.* [id.] *in the form of a bow* (rare): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

arcŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an arch*: Front. Aquaed. 121.

arcŭātus, a, um, *Part.* (arcuo), *bent like a bow, curved*: arcuatus currus, Liv. 1, 21. arcuatum opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46.

arcŭ-ballista, ae, *f.* [arcus ballista] *a ballista furnished with a bow*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

arcŭballistārĭus (balist.), ii, *m.* *he who shoots with an* arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

arcubii, ōrum, *m. plu.*, qui excubabant in arce, Fest. *s. v.* [Prob. for arcicubii, like stipendium for stipipendium.]

arcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arca] *a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments*, etc.: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, id. Att. 2, 1. **2.** *a small money-box*: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. in Fest. *s. v.* Tanne. **3.** *the wind-chest of an hydraulic organ*, Vitr. 10, 13. **III.** In augury: ARCULA dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri, Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [arcula] *a maker of little boxes* or *jewel-caskets*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

arculata, ōrum, *n. plu.* *round sacrificial cakes*: Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭlum, *a pad* or *porter's knot, worn on the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices*, Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭma, ae, *f.* *a small carriage for one person*: Fest. *s. v.*

arcŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [arcus] *to bend in the form of a bow, to curve*: (millipeda) quae non arcuatur, *does not bend itself in the form of a bow*, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

arcus, ūs, *m.* (anciently arquus, like quur for cur, quojus for cujus, *etc.* *Gen. sing.* arqui, Charis.: Non. *Nom. plur.* arci, Varr. in Non. *Fem.* Enn. in Prisc. p. 712 P.), *a bow*: arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: adductus, Virg. Aen. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: arcu emittere sagittam, Plin. 9, 8, 11: incurvare arcum, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: lunare arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23. **II.** *the rainbow*: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quoddammodo coloratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: nubibus arcus mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Aen. 5, 88: arcus pluvius, Hor. A. P. 18. **III.** *anything arched* or *curved*. Of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568. Of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, ib. 3, 42. Of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, ib. 11, 229. Of a harbour: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Aen. 3, 533. Of the boughs of trees: id. G. 2, 26. Of the back of a chair: Tac. A. 15, 57: *the mathematical arc*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 10. Hence of the zones: via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129. In architect.: *an arch, a vault, triumphal arch*, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30: marmoreus arcus, Suet. Claud. 1.

ardĕa, ae, *f.* = ἐρωδιός, *a heron*: Virg. G. 1, 364.

ardĕlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ardeo] *a busybody, a meddler*, πολυπράγμων: Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 *seq.*

ardens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *blazing, burning*: oppidani cupas sevo, pice, scandulis complent: eas ardentes in opera provolvunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: hence, *glowing, fiery*: sol ardentissimus, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Austri ardentes, id. 12, 19, 42: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter*, Ov. M. 1, 46: Africa, Lucan. 9, 729. **II.** Fig.: ardentes oculi, *glowing eyes*, Virg. G. 4, 451: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10: apes ardentes auro, *glittering with gold*, Virg. G. 4, 99: ardentis Falerni pocula, *fiery*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19. **2.** Of passions, diseases, *etc.*, *eager, ardent, excited, burning*: volneris ardenti dolore, *from the burning pain of the wound*, Lucr. 3, 663: avaritia, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: mortem ardentiore studio petere, ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum literas ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: miserere ardentis (*sc.* amore), ib. 14, 691: ardens oratio, Cic. Or. 38: verbum, ib. 8: orator gravis, acer, ardens, ib. 28, 99. Poet. with *Gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.

ardenter, *adv.* *ardently, hotly, eagerly*: quod cupias ardenter, Cic. Tusc 4, 17: quo affluentius voluptates hauriat, eo gravius ardentiusque sitiens, ib. 5, 6: ardentissime diligere, Plin Ep. 6, 4.

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. *v. n.* (*perf. subj.* arduerint, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.) [kindred with areo] *to be on fire, to burn, blaze*: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *the soil is on fire in many places*, Lucr. 2, 593: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: Praeneste ardentes lapides coelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*: arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes, Ov. M. 2, 248: rogum parari vidit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, ib. 2, 620: jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, Virg. Aen. 2, 311: cf. Juv. 3. 200 *seq.*: paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni, *almost had his house burnt down*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72. **II.** Fig.: *to flash, glow, sparkle, shine*: ardent oculi, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 62: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, *shone*, Virg. Aen. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, ib. 11, 602. **2.** Of passionate emotion, bodily disease, *etc.*: *to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed*, etc.: in fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, *their limbs burning with fever*, Lucr. 6, 1171: ardere flagitio, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1 27: dolore et ira, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: desiderio, id. Mil. 15: podagrae doloribus, *to be tormented*, id. Fin. 5, 31 furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.*: quum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 6, 5: ardere Galliam, *Gaul was in a state of excitement*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, *were eager*, ib. 6, 34: militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, id. B. C. 3, 90: ardet in arma, Virg. Aen. 12, 71: in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166. Esp., *to burn with love*: ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, ib. 4, 62: deus arsit in illa, ib. 8, 50: arsit virgine rapta, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7: and with *acc.*: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Corydon was passionately in love with*, Virg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri crines, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 13.—Pass arsus, *roasted*: Plin. Valer. 2, 9.

ardĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea] tri genera. **1.** A. leucon, *the egret* = Ardea Garzetta, Gmelin. **2.** A. asterias, *the bittern* = A. stellaris, Linn. **3.** A. pellos, *the common crane* = Grus cinerea, Latham, Ardea Grus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 60, 79.

ardesco, arsi, 3. *v. incep.* [ardeo] *to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed*: omnia motu percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255: sucinum celerrime ardescens, Plin. 37, 3, 12. **II.** Fig.: *to gleam, glitter*: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54. **2.** Of the passions: *to be inflamed, become more intense*: ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1086: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41: in incestas nuptias, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 713: fremitus ardescit equorum, ib. 11, 607: ardescente pugna, Tac H. 5, 18: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

ardĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ardor fero *flame-bearing, flaming*: lampas, Varr. in Non. 243, 25.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [ardeo] *a burning o fire, heat, flame*: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: ardor ignium, id. 5, 587: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque coeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor coelestis qui aether ve coelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 41: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18. **II.** Fig.: *brightness, brilliancy vivacity*: fervescit et ex oculis micat acrius ardor, Lucr. 3, 290: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21. **2.** Of the passions or feelings *heat, ardour, eagerness:* sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor, *i. e.* dolor, *some tormenting pain,* Lucr. 3, 252: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 · ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Coel. 31: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: militum ardor, id. 8, 16: ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, *glowing love,* Tib. 4, 12, 6. With *Gen. of the object:* at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101. And meton.: *the beloved object:* tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, ib. 14, 683.

ardŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [arduus] *steepness:* montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.* v. aridus.

ardŭus, a, um, *adj. steep, lofty, high:* oppidum erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv. 44, 3: arduus ascensus, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, ib. 11, 150: aether, ib. 1, 151: sidera, ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89. Fig.: Agrippa arduus agmen agens, Virg. Aen. 8, 683: campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), ib. 9, 53: ardua supercilia, *proudly elevated,* Gell. 4, 1, 1. **2.** Subst.: arduum, i, *n. a steep place, a steep:* ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viaï, Lucr. 1, 660 · in ardua montis ite, Ov. M. 8, 693: ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 21: visa in arduo quae plana fuerint, Tac. A. 2, 47: ardua Alpium, id. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9. **II.** Fig.: *difficult, arduous, hard:* magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10: rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, ib. 1, 3, 37: rebus in arduis, *in difficult circumstances, adversity,* ib. 2, 3, 1. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac. A. 12, 15. *Comp.* arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato in Prisc. p. 600 P. *Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, ib. [Sans. *ûrdva,* "raised up, lofty;" Gr. ὀρθός; Erse, *ard,* height, top; v. Bopp Gloss. 54.]

are, v. arefacio.

ārĕa (in inscriptions sometimes ARIA), ae, *f. a vacant piece of ground,* esp. in a town: locus sine aedificio in urbe area, rure autem ager appellatur, Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: pugnabatur ab illis ex area quae erat adversus pontem, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 19. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: **1.** *a plot of ground for building, the site of a house:* si ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: si pontifices sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1: domum deinde, ut monumento area esset oppressae nefariae spei, dirui extemplo jussit, Liv. 4, 16. **2.** *a vacant space around, adjoining,* or *in a house, a yard, court:* resedimus in area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. **3.** *an open space for games, a playground:* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, *i. e. where vices have full scope,* Cic. Att. 9, 18. Also, *a race-ground:* Ov. F. 4, 10: and fig.: *the course of life:* vitae tribus areis peractis, Mart. 10, 24. **4.** *a threshing-floor,* which was an open place prepared for the purpose: neque in segetibus, neque in areis, neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 3, 8: ne quis frumentum de area tolleret, ib. 3, 14: quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10. Respecting its construction, see Virg. G. 1, 178: cf. Smith's Ant. 53. **5.** *the halo around the sun* or *moon:* tales splendores Graeci areas vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. **6.** *a bed in a garden:* Col. 11, 3: Plin. 19, 4, 20. **7.** *a churchyard,* Tert. ad Scap. 3. **8.** *a bald spot upon the head, baldness,* Cels. 6, 4: Mart. 5, 50. **9.** *a geometrical plane:* Gell. 1, 20.

ārĕālis, e, *adj. pertaining to a threshing-floor:* cribrum, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 166.

āre-făcĭo (contr. arfacio, Cato: *per anastrophen:* facio are, Lucr.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [areo facio] *to make dry, to dry up:* Cato R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, Lucr. 6, 962. Pass.: arefieri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 33.

ărēna (harena, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 172) ae, *f.* [areo] orig. *adj. sc.* terra, *dry earth:* hence, **1.** *sand:* litoris incurvi bibulam pavit aequor arenam, *the thirsty sand,* Lucr. 2, 376: sicca, Virg. G. 1, 389: sterilis, ib. 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577. Arena nigra = limus, *slime, mud,* Virg. G. 4, 291. Poet.: in the plur.: summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov. M. 10, 701: arenae carae (of the golden sand of Pactolus), ib. 11, 88. Prov. arenae mandare semina, *to sow the sand,* i. e. *to begin a fruitless work,* id. H. 5, 115. **II.** *a sandy place, sandy land:* ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Agr. 2, 27. Hence, **1.** (in plur.) *a sandy desert:* super Libycas arenas, Ov. M. 4, 617: disjectae et vix perviae arenae, Tac. A. 2, 61. **2.** *the seashore:* udae innitor arenae, Ov. M. 3, 599: carinae Phrygia potiuntur arena, ib. 12, 38: also in plur. ib. 11, 56. **3.** *the place of combat* (covered with sand) *in the amphitheatre, the arena:* missus in arenam aper, Suet. Tib. 72. Hence, meton., *the combat in the amphitheatre:* dare se in arenam, *to offer oneself for the contests,* Triph. Dig. 11, 4, 6: operas arenae promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scenae arenaeque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scenae arenaeque devotus, id. Calig. 30. Hence, fig. **4.** *the fighting ground, the scene* or *theatre of any kind of contention:* civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18: in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros, *in my profession,* Plin. Ep. 6, 12. (Hence, Ital. *rena.*)

ărēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *sandy:* terra arenacea: Plin. 17, 7, 4: duritia, id. 30, 15, 46: semen, *like sand,* id. 21, 16, 59.

ărēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sand:* lapis, *sandstone,* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 348: arenaria fera, *a wild beast destined for the amphitheatre,* Amm. 29, 1. Hence, subst.: **I.** Arenarius, ii, *m.* **1.** *a combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator:* Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21. **2.** *a teacher of the elements of arithmetic* (because the figures were written in sand), Tert. Pall. 6. **II.** Arenaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina; cf. aeraria, argentaria, auraria, *etc.*), *a sand-pit:* in arenarias quasdam perductus occiditur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37. **III.** Arenarium, ii, *n. a sand-pit,* Vitr. 2, 4, 6, 11.

ărēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the laying of fine mortar upon a wall,* Vitr. 7, 3.

ărēnātus, a, um [id.] *mingled with sand, sanded* (very rare). calx, Cato R. R. 18, 7. **II.** Subst. arenatum, i, *n. sand-mortar:* Vitr. 7, 4: Plin. 36, 23, 55.

ărēnĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [arena fodina: cf. aerifodina] *a sand-pit* (late Lat. for arenaria): Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5.

ărēnĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [arena vagus] *wandering through a desert:* Cato, Lucan. 9, 941.

ărēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *full of sand, sandy:* Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, *sc.* Africa, ib. 14, 82: litus, Virg. Aen. 4, 257: urina, Plin. 23, 3, 36: lapis arenosior, id. 33, 6, 36: ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat, id. 27, 4, 5.

ārens, entis, *Part.* [areo] *dry, arid, parched:* arentia saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: cetera abrupta aut arentia, Tac. A. 15, 42: *dried up, thirsty:* trepidisque arentia venis ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556: arente fauce trahere pocula, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174.

ărēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arena] *fine sand, a grain of sand:* Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ārĕo, 2. *v. n.* (not in Cicero) *to be dry:* uti quum exivissem ex aqua arerem tamen, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 50: tellus succis aret ademtis, Ov. M. 2, 211. **2.** *to be dried up, to languish from thirst:* arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38. fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: in media Tantalus aret aqua, id. A. A. 2, 606.

ārĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [area] *a small open place:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** *a small garden-bed:* Col. 10, 362.

arepennis, is, *m.* [a Gallic word, whence the Fr. *arpent*] = semijugerum, *a half acre of ground:* Col. 5, 1, 6.

ares, v. aries.

āresco, 3. *v. incep.* [areo] *to become dry, to dry up:* dum mea vestimenta arescunt, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 17: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. Oecon. in Non. 450, 1. cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17.

ărĕtālŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀρεταλόγος, *a babbler about virtue, a boaster:* in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet. Aug. 74: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16.

arferia aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Fest. *s. v.* [ar = ad, and fero.]

argĕma, ătis, *n.* = ἄργεμα [ἀργός, white; cf. albugo] *a small ulcer in the eye,* Plin. 28, 11, 78

argĕmon, i, *n.* = ἄργεμον, *an herb;* called also lappa canaria, referred by some to the *burdock,* Arctium Lappa, Linn.: by others to an umbelliferous plant called Caucalis daucoides, Linn.: and by some to *the dog's tooth grass,* Cynodon dactylon, Pers.: Plin. 24, 19, 116.

argĕmōnē, ēs, *f.* = ἀργεμώνη, *an herb;* referred by Dodonaeus to Glaucium, *the hound poppy;* by Sprengel to Papaver Argemone; but three kinds are spoken of by Pliny, and the description would apply to the genus Adonis, Linn., which some suppose to be the Argemone of Dioscorides: called also inguinalis, Plin. 26, 9, 59.

argĕmōnĭa, ae, *f.* = argemone, Plin 25, 9, 56.

argennon, i, *n.* = ἀργεννός (white), *brilliant silver,* Fest. *s. v.*

argentārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* taberna) *a banking-house, a bank:* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 47: Liv. 9, 40. **II.** (*sc.* ars) *the trade of a banker* or *money-changer:* argentariam Lepti facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 59 · qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, id. Caecin. 4: argentaria dissoluta, *after the affairs of the bank were wound up,* ib.: exercere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4. **III.** (*sc.* fodina) *a silver mine:* Liv. 34, 21

argentārĭum, ii, *n. a cupboard* or *safe for plate:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *pertaining to silver:* metalla, *silver mines,* Plin. 33, 5, 26: creta, *tripoli, rotten-stone, for polishing silver* id. 35, 17, 58: faber, *a silversmith,* Jabol. Dig. 34, 2, 39. **II.** *pertaining to money:* amore pereo, et inopia argentaria, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 65: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, *who entice away money,* id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, *care of money,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 3: taberna, *a bank,* Liv. 26, 11: mensa, *a banking-table,* Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4: coactiones argentarias factitare, Suet. Vesp. 1.

argentārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a money-changer, banker:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 53: Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, ib.: Suet. Aug. 2 · cf. Smith's Ant. 130.

argentātus, a, um [id.: cf. aeratus, auratus, *etc.*] *plated* or *ornamented with silver:* sandalia, Albinov. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 *fin.:* milites, *whose shields are plated,* Liv. 9, 40. Fig.: semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, *come only with silvered complaints,* i. e. *bring money with your complaints,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3 78.

argentĕŏlus (argentiolus, Fronto de Or. 1), a, um *adj. dim.* [argenteus] *of silver:* sicilicula argenteola, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *of silver, made of silver:* argentea aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: bractea, Plin. 37, 7, 31: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15: for which also absol. argenteus, Tac. G. 5: salus argentea, *a silver salutation* (*a present*), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 114: amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money, i. e.* has been sold, ib. 1, 3, 113. **II.** Meton.: *adorned with silver* = argentatus: argentea scena, Cic. Mur. 19 *fin.*: acies, Liv. 10, 39. **2.** *of a glittering white colour, silvery:* niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, ib. 10, 213: fons, ib. 3, 407: lilia, Prop. 4, 4, 25: anser, Virg. Aen. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22. **3.** *of the silver age:* subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114.

Argentiextĕrĕbrŏnĭdes [argentum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, *an extortioner, a sponger*, Pers. 4, 6, 21.

argenti-fŏdīna [also, argenti fodina] ae, *f. a silver mine:* Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119: Plin. 33, 6, 31.

argentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *abounding in silver:* aurum argentosum, Plin. 33, 5, 29.

argentum, i, *n.* Lit.: *the white metal, silver:* Plin. 33, 6, 31: vilius argentum est auro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 52. **II.** Meton.: *silver plate:* nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, *full of wrought and stamped silver* (i. e. *silver vessels and money*), ib. 5, 25: apponitur coena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. **2.** *silver money;* also, *money* in gen.: argenti ratio, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15: annumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23. **III.** Argentum vivum, *quicksilver*, Plin. 33, 6, 32. [Root ARG seen in Sans. *raj-ata* (*adj.* "white," *subst.* "silver"): Gr. ἀργός, ἀργής, ἄργυρος: Erse, *airg-iod*, "silver:" cf. argilla.]

argestēs, is, *m.* = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, *the west-south-west wind:* acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, *the west-north-west wind.*

argilla, ae, *f. white clay, potter's earth:* homulus ex argilla et luto fictus, Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argilla fusili, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8. [Root ARG; same as in arg-entum.]

argillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argilla] *clayey, of clay:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of clay:* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: Plin. 12, 14, 30.

argītis, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀργής, white] *a kind of vine bearing white grapes*, Col. 3, 2, 21.

argūmentālis, e, *adj.* [argumentum] *containing proof:* narratio, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caec. 1.

argūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhetor. *t. t.* most freq. in Cic.), *an adducing of proof, an argumentation:* argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4. **II.** *the proof itself:* etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? id. Rosc. Am. 35.

argūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reasoner:* Tert. Anim. 38.

argūmentātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female reasoner:* Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [argumentum] *to adduce proof, to demonstrate:* neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv. 39, 36 *fin.*: argumentari de voluntate alicujus, *to conclude from*, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. **II.** *to adduce something as proof:* atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, id. Clu. 24: multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Liv. 33, 28. Pass. omnia argumentata nomina πιστωθέντα, Aufusius in Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rich in matter* or *material:* opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo] *an argument, proof, evidence, sign:* argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 8: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, qua colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44: literae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, id. 8, 30: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: animi laeti argumenta, *indications*, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, ib. 8, 745: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. S. 137, 8: argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 85. **II.** *a logical conclusion:* concludi argumentum non potest, nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, probatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44. So also, *analogy, induction:* ex argumento nomen accepit scorpio herba, semen enim habet ad similitudinem caudae scorpionis, Plin. 22, 15, 17. **III.** *the subject of any written composition, theme, argument, plot* = ὑπόθεσις: argumentum plura significat: nam et fabulae ad actum scenarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet, omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9, and 10: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, *what do they mean*, id. Off. 2, 23, 84. epistolae, id. Att. 10, 13: post argumentum hujus eloquar tragoediae, Pl. Am. prol. 51: fabulae, Ter. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, *a play with a plot*, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Cal. 57. **IV.** *the subject of artistic representations* (*sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Myleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 685: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, ib. 6, 69: argumentum ingens et custos virginis Argus, Virg. Aen. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum (arguiturus, Sall. in Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3. *v. a. to make clear, prove, assert, declare:* hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: M. Valerius Laevinus speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9: Pass. in a middle signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *shows itself in*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80. **II.** With *acc.* or *pass.*: *to accuse, censure, charge with, convict, refute:* servos ipsos, quod ad me attinet, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: hae tabellae te arguunt, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 10: quod adjeci, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: Gaetulicum refellit Plinius: Plinium arguit ratio temporum, *refutes*, Suet. Cal. 8: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *is convicted*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. The offence charged is expressed by a word in the *gen.*, *abl.*, or dependent on *de;* by the *acc.* and *inf.*; or by the *acc.* with *ut* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 446). **1.** With *gen.*: malorum facinorum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 9, 26: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53. **2.** With *abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. **3.** With *abl.* and *de:* de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, id. Inv. 2, 11, 37. **4.** With the *acc.* and *inf.*: quae (mulier) me arguit hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 62 occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37. **5.** With *acc.* and *ut* (as in Greek ὡς): fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, Suet. Nero, 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3. **III.** Meton. of things: *to find fault with, complain of, censure:* ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68: arguebat et perperam editos census, *he complained of a false census* Suet. Cal. 38: primusque animalia mensis arguit imponi, Ov. M. 15, 72 [Root ARG, prob. same as in *arg-entum*, hence *arg-uo*, "to make clear," like *ac-uo*, "to make sharp."]

argūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argutor] *a rustling, creaking:* lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

argūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a subtle disputant:* Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argūtē, *adv. subtly, acutely:* Cic. Coel. 8. *Comp.* id. Brut. 11. *Sup.* id. de Or. 2, 4 *fin.* **II.** *craftily:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 134.

argūtĭae, ārum (the sing. argutia, ae, Gell., App.) *f. plu.* [argutus] *that which affects the senses strongly, vigour of expression, liveliness, animation:* Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultus, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 5: nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, *quick motion of the fingers*, Cic. Or. 18, 59. Of *the notes of the nightingale:* Plin. 10, 29, 43: of *chattering discourse:* Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 19. **II.** Of mental qualities: *genius, acuteness, wit, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning:* hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut pene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argutias in tragoedias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, id. Am. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.

argūtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [argutia] *a cavil, quibble:* Gell. 9, 14 *fin.*

argūto, 1. *v. a. to chatter, prate:* Prop. 1, 6, 7.

argūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [argutus] *to prattle, prate:* totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Naev. in Non. 245, 30. **II.** *to make a noise with the feet:* of the fuller, *to stamp:* Titinn. in Non. 245, 32.

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] **1.** *a little talkative:* famula, App Met. 2, p. 117, 20. **2.** *somewhat subtle, acute, keen:* libri, Cic. Att. 13 18.

argūtus, a, um, *Part.* [arguo], but usually *adj.* Lit. *made clear:* hence of objects affecting the senses: *clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent*, etc.: manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *moved with less vehemence* (than the sides, laterum), Cic. de Or. 3, 59: manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: argutum caput, *graceful in motion*, Virg. G. 3, 80: aures breves et argutae, *that move quickly*, Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, *in the neat sandal*, Cat. 68, 72: hirundo, *the twittering swallow*, Virg. G. 1, 377: olores, id. E. 9, 36: cicadae, *chirping*, Mart. 11, 18, 5: ilex, *rustling*, Virg. E. 7, 1: nemus, ib. 8, 22: Neaera, *melodious*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 21: poëtae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: forum, *noisy*, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, *creaking*, Virg. G. 1, 143: pecten, ib. 1, 294: odor argutior, Plin. 15, 3, 4: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4. Of omens: *distinct, clear, conclusive*: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 3, 24. **II.** *babbling, wordy* (in good as well as bad sense): sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 12: obviam mihi literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5. **III.** Of mental qualities: **1.** In a good sense: *sagacious, acute, witty*: quis illo (*sc.* Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? id. Brut. 17: orator, ib. 70 *fin.*: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29: dicta, id. de Or. 2, 61: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dextrously-feigned pain*, Prop. 1, 18, 26. **2.** In a bad sense: *cunning, sly, artful*: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6. As a pun: ecquid argutus est? *is he cunning? Ch.* Malorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. *has been convicted*), Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56.

argÿranchē, es, *f.* = ἀργυράγχη, *a sarcastic word formed in imitation of* συνάγχη (inflammation of the throat), *the silver quinsy*, Gell. 9, 9.

argÿraspis, ĭdis, *adj.* = ἀργυράσπις, *having a silver shield*, Liv. 37, 40.

argÿrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀργυρῖτις (containing silver) *a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

argÿrŏcŏrinthĭus, a, um, *adj. made of Corinthian bronze* (which was as bright as silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3). CRATERA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1541.

argÿrŏdămas, antis, *m.* = ἀργυρόδαμας, *a silver-coloured stone, similar to the diamond*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

argÿros, i, *f.* = ἄργυρος, *a plant*, otherwise called mercurialis, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ἀ-ρυθμός] *of unequal measure, inharmonious*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 327.

ărĭānis, ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* herba) = ἀριανίς, *a fabulous herb said to grow wild in Ariana*, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ārĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aridus] *dryness, drought*: Plin. 11, 35, 41: Myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37. In the plur.: Arn. 2, 69. **II.** Meton.: *anything dry* or *withered*: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, Pall. 3, 4.

ārĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather dry*: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

ārĭdus (contr. ardus, like arfacio from arefacio, Lucil. in Non. 74, 20), a, um, *adj.* [areo] *dry, withered, parched*: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: ficis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 65. Subst. aridum, i, *n. a dry place, dry land*: ex arido tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in aridum subducere, ib. 29. **II.** Fig.: arida sitis, Lucr. 3, 930: arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: arbor folio convoluto, arido colore, *of the colour of dried leaves*, Plin. 12, 26, 59: aridus sonus, *a sound like that made by snapping anything dry*, Lucr. 6, 118: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *a dry crackling noise*, Virg. G. 1, 357: crura, *shrivelled*, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: in victu arido, *innutritious food*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: aridus cliens, *poor*, Mart. 10, 87, 5: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *dry, jejune*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: arida narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19: aridus orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: magister, id. 2, 4, 8: sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, *ignorant*, Suet. Gr. 4: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, *avaricious*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 18: arido argento 'st opus, *ready money*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 21.

ărĭēna, ae, *f. the fruit of the Indian tree*, pala, *the banana*: musa paradisiaca, Linn.: Plin. 12, 6, 12.

ărĭes (old form ares, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: for the kindred forms arvix and harvix, in Varro and Festus, v. arvix: poet. aries, sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence *a* long: āryĕtis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: āryĕtes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: āryĕtĕ, Virg. Aen. 2, 492): ĭĕtis, *m. a ram*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: Col. 7, 2, 4. **II.** *the ram, a sign of the zodiac*, Hyg. F. 133: Ov. M. 10, 165. **III.** *a battering-ram* (v. Smith's Ant. 133), Cic. Off. 1, 11: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12. **IV.** *a beam, a prop*: quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Fig.: ex quo aries ille subjicitur, in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64. **V.** *an unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships*, Plin. 9, 5, 4. [Cf. ἔρραος, "ram," or "boar;" ἄρρην, ἀρνός, ῥήν; Engl. *ram*; Basque, *aria*: v. *aper*.]

ărĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj. relating to the battering-ram*: Vitr. 10, 19.

ărĭĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arieto] *a butting like a ram*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ărĭĕtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aries] *pertaining to a ram*: ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27: pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28. **2.** *similar to a ram's head*: cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20. **3.** Arietinum responsum, *an answer which puts the questioner upon the horns of a dilemma*: Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 8.

ărĭĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *neutr.* (aryetat, trisyl. Virg. Aen. 11, 890) [aries] *to butt like a ram, to strike violently.* **1.** *Act.*: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? *knocks so violently at*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84. **2.** *Neutr.*: in me arietare, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: arietat in portas, Virg. Aen. 11, 890: et labaris oportet, et arietes et cadas: *to totter*, Sen. Ep. 107. Fig.: *to disturb, harass*, id. Tranq. 1, 6.

ārĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [arefacio] *making dry, drying*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 dub.

arilātor, ōris, *m.* [the etym. unknown] *a haggler, chafferer* = cocio, Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 16, 7, 12.

arinca, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *a kind of grain*, otherwise called olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19. According to some, *spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn.; to others, a var. of T. hibernum, Linn.: but according to Harduin, *rye* (in Dauphiné called riguet).

ariola, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hariol.

aris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἄρις, Galen, *a kind of arum, dragon-root*, or *green dragon*, Arum Arisarum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 94.

ărista, ae, *f. the awn* or *beard of an ear of grain*: arista quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e gluma; proinde ut granitheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48: munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15. **II.** Meton.: *the ear itself*: maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Virg. G. 1, 8. Also, *spikenard*: Ov. M. 15, 398. **III.** Poet. *summer*: Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 371. **IV.** *human hair*: Pers. 3, 115. **V.** *the bones of fishes*: Auson. Mosell. 85. **VI.** *an ear-like weed*: Val. Fl. 7, 365.

ăristātus, a, um, *having ears* (like corn), Fest. p. 137.

aristē, es, *f. the name of a precious stone* = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ăristĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista fero] *bearing ears of corn*: seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

ăristĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista gero] *ear-bearing*, an epithet of Ceres, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1493.

ăristŏlŏchĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀριστολοχία, *a plant that is useful in child-birth, birth-wort*, of which four kinds are mentioned by Pliny. 1. tuberibus radicis rotundis = Aristolochia rotunda, Linn.; and perhaps also A. luteum, Desf. 2. alterum radice longa = A. longa, Linn. 3. quae clematitis vocatur = A. clematitis, Linn.; and perhaps A. cretica, Linn. 4. pistolochia, polyrrhizus = A. pistolochia, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 54.

ăristŏphŏrum [ἄριστον, breakfast, φέρω, bring] est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Fest. *s. v.*

ăristōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arista] *abounding in ears of corn*: cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

ărithmētĭca, ae, and -ē, ēs, *f.* = ἀριθμητική (*sc.* τέχνη) *the art of reckoning, arithmetic, the science of numbers* Sen. Ep. 88: Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 8.

ărithmētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, *pertaining to arithmetic*: ratio, Vitr. 10, 16. Subst. arithmetica, ōrum, *n. plu. arithmetic*: in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

ărithmus, i, *m.* = ἀριθμός (number): Arithmi, *a name of the fourth book of Moses* (pure Lat. Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

ārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus] *dryness*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 39: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18.

arma, ōrum, *n. plu.* (*gen. plu.* armûm, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46), *tools, implements.* **1.** *of agriculture*: duris agrestibus arma, Virg. G. 1, 160: Ov. M. 11, 35. **2.** *of grinding and baking*: cerealia arma, Virg. Aen. 1, 177. **3.** *the tackle of a ship*: colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, ib. 5, 15: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. **4.** *of the wings of Daedalus*: Ov. A. A. 2, 50. **5.** *of a barber's scissors*: Mart. 14, 36. **II.** usually *implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence*; but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from *tela*, used at a distance: armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42: agitatio anceps telorum armorumque, Liv. 1, 25: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv. 1, 43: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31: armis accingi, Virg. Aen. 6, 184: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, ib. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Virg. Aen. 9, 22: arma ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: certare armis cum hoste, id. Off. 3, 22: armis certare, Virg. Aen. 12, 890: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: ponere, abjicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1: amittere, Virg. Aen. 1, 474: deripere militibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Lucan. 1, 104: per arma, per viros, late stragem dedere, Liv. 8, 25: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, *with vigour, with might and main*, Cic. Off. 2, 24. **2.** Specifically, *a shield*: coelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20: at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg. Aen. 10, 841: se in sua colligit arma, *covers his whole person with his shield*, ib. 10, 412: ib. 12, 491. **3.** Meton.: *soldiers, army*; nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, id. 9, 9: Hispanias armis non ita redundare, Tac. H. 2, 32: auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries*, Ov. M. 6, 424. **b.** *war*: melius visum Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35: silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: arma civilia, id. Fam. 2, 16: ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14: ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. Od. 4, 14 *fin.* Also for *battle*: in arma feror, Virg. Aen 2, 337. **4.** Fig.: *means of protection, defence, weapons:* tenere semper arma (*sc.* eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel provocare improbos, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297. [Prob. from root AR, "fit," "join," v. ars.]

armămaxa, ae, *f.* = ἁρμάμαξα, *a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmenta, ōrum, *n. plu.* [armo] *outfittings*, esp. *the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel:* omnia caute armamenta locans, Cic. Arat. 197: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: Suet. Oct. 17: omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret = velis reliquisque armamentis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: armamenta vinearum, *supports, props*, Plin. 18, 11, 29 *no.* 2.

armāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [armamenta] *an arsenal, armoury:* ex aedibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria coeli, Juv. 13, 83. **2.** armamentarium navium, *a dock-yard*, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

armārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium] *a little chest* or *closet:* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 35: *a small book-case*, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

armārĭum, ii, *n.* [arma] lit. *a place for tools;* hence, *a chest for clothing, money*, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 10: quum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse numorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64: armarium muricibus praefixum, *the box, set with sharp spikes, in which the Carthaginian captives were put*, Gell. 6, 4 *fin.*

armātūra, ae, *f.* [armo] *an outfit, equipment, armour:* armatura varia peditatus et equitatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostra armatura, id Att. 6, 1. Numidae levis armaturae, *the light-armed Numidians*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. **II.** Meton.: *armed soldiers:* nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, noster equitatus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 *fin.:* equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum millia, Suet. Caes. 66: manipuli levis armaturae, Liv. 27, 13. Fig.: haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio: nunc cominus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26. **III.** *a kind of military exercise*, Amm. 14, 11.

armātus, a, um, *Part.* (armo) *equipped, armed:* armata manus, Lucr. 2, 630: armatum consilium indicit, *he summons an armed assembly*, i. e. *a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war*, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Liv. 21, 20: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Virg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45. urbs armata muris, Cic. Agr. 2, 32. Fig.: excitati, erecti, parati, armati animis jam esse debemus, id. Phil. 7, 9, 26. Poet.: armati anni, *years spent in war:* Sil. 11, 591. In the *Sup.* armatissimi, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: tam tibi par sum, quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4. Subst. armatus, i, *m. an armed man, a soldier:* armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: gravidus armatis equus, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28. (*Comp.* and *Adv.* not used.)

armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo] *the manner of arming:* (only in the *abl.*): haud dispari armatu, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *armed soldiers:* magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Bruttiis, et omni graviore armatu, Liv. 26, 5.

arměnĭăca, ae, *f. the apricot tree*, Col. 11, 2, 96: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

arměnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀρμενιακός, *Armenian:* Armeniacum malum, or absol. Armeniacum, i, *n. the fruit of the apricot tree, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 19.

arměnĭum, ii, *n. sc.* pigmentum, *a fine blue colour obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Plin. 35, 6, 12. **II.** *sc.* pomum, *the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armenta, ae, *f.* v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum] *pertaining to a herd:* equa, Virg. Aen. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17.

armentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herd:* morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7, p. 194. Subst.: armentarius, ii, *m. a herdsman, neat-herd:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, Virg. G. 3, 344.

armentīcĭus or **armentitius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a herd:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, ib. 2, 10, 3.

armentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herd:* Plin. 28, 17, 68.

armentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in herds:* Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form armenta, ae, *f.*, Liv. Andr. and Enn.) [from aro: Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2] lit. *cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught:* hecatombe dicitur quum centum armenta occiduntur, Hyg. F. 118: asellus tardius deficit quam ullum aliud armentum, Col. 7, 1.: most freq. in the plur.: at variae crescunt pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 229: grex armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.:* luitur homicidium certo armentorum et pecorum numero, Tac. Germ. 21: and collectively *a herd:* ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: bellum haec armenta minantur (of horses), Virg. Aen. 3, 540: armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. In the sing.: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: Virg. G. 3, 71: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: Of other large animals: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, *herd of sea-monsters*, id. G. 4, 395: cynocephalorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.

armĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma fero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike:* armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: Leleges, id. M. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, *labours of war, warfare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Theb. 6, 831: arvum, *the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth*, Sen. Med. 469.

armĭger (armigerus, Inscrip.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma gero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike:* pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: Phoebumque, armigerumque Deum (*i. e.* Martem), Sil. 7, 87. Poet.: armigera humus, *producing armed men:* Prop. 3, 11, 10. **II.** Subst.: *an armed person:* cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: *a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer* (the usual signif.), Pl. Mer. 5, 2, 11: Sergius armiger Catilinae, *an adherent*, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae armiger ante fuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 648: armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386: armigera, ae, *f. the nymph who carried the arms of Diana*, ib. 3, 165.

armĭlausa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Isid. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armiclausa] *a military cloak*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

armile = armamentarium, *an armoury*, App. M. 6, p. 182.

armilla, ae, *f.* [acc. to Fest. *s. v.* from armus] *an arm-let, an arm-ring, a bracelet:* armillae, quae brachialia vocantur, Cic. in Prisc. p. 1220: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis aureisque coronis donavit, Liv. 10, 44: worn by women, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 13. **II.** *an iron hoop* or *ring*, Vitr. 10, 6. **III.** *the meat* (or *skin*) *on a knuckle of ham*, armilla petasonis, Apic. 7, 9.

armillātus, a, um [armilla] *ornamented with a bracelet:* armillata et phalerata turba, Suet. Ner. 30. **II.** *wearing a collar:* canes, Prop. 4, 8, 24.

armillum, i, *n.* [acc. to Fest. *s. v.*, from armus] *a vessel for wine:* armillum quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Varr. in Non. 547, 15. Prov.: ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply ad armillum, *to return to one's old habits* or *tricks*, Lucil. in Non. 74, 13. at illa ad armillum revertit, et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur. App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.

armĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arma potens] *powerful in arms, valiant, warlike:* Mavors, Lucr. 1, 34: Diva, Virg. Aen. 2, 425: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20.

armĭpŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [armipotens] *power in arms, valour:* Amm. 18, 5.

armĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma sono] *resounding with arms* (poet.). numina Palladis armisonae, Virg. Aen. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

armīta, ae, *f. a virgin sacrificing with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder*, Fest. *s. v.*

armites, *soldiers of the rear-rank* Philox. Gloss.

armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [arma] *to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip:* ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9. **II.** *to furnish with weapons, to arm:* quum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armarit, instruxerit, Cic. Caec. 12: servos pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 armat familiam, ib. 75: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos affatim locus ipse armabat, Liv. 9, 35: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Virg. Aen. 11, 682. apes armantur aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 33. With *in, contra, adversus:* egentes in locupletes, perditi in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25: Hannibal regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Han. 10: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, *for battle*, Virg. Aen. 7, 335. **III.** Fig.: temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, Cic. Mil. 1: Pompeium senatus auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non telis magis, quam suo coelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183: calamos armatos veneno, Virg. Aen. 10, 140: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6. Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79.

armon or **armos** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

armŏrăcĭa, ae, *f.* (armoracĕa. Col. 6, 17, 8. **armoracium**, ii, *n.* id. 12, 9 *fin.*) = ἀρμορακία, *horse-radish*, Cochlearia Armoracia, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 26: Col. 9, 4, 5.

armus, i, *m. the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the forequarter:* gen. *of an animal*, while humerus designates that of men: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri. ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: ex humeris armi fiunt (of Hippomenes changed into a lion), Ov. M. 10, 700. Of men: latos huic hasta per armos acta, Virg. Aen. 11, 645. And of a man's arms, Lucan. 9, 831. **II.** *the side of an animal:* equi fodere calcaribus armos Virg. Aen. 6, 882. [Root AR, "fit, join;" v. ars: cf. Gr. ἀρμός, "a joint; Eng. *arm.*]

arna, ae, *f. a lamb*, Fest. *s. v.*

arnăcis, ĭdis, *f.*=*ἀρνακίς, a garment for maidens*, Varr. in Non. 543, 1.

arnion, ii, *n.* v. arnoglossa.

arnoglossa, ae, *f.*=*ἀρνόγλωσσον, a plant, sheep's-tongue*, or *plantain*, Plantago major, Linn.: or P. Lagopus, Linn.: App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion: in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 50, arnoglossos).

ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*=*ἀρόω, to plough, to till:* arare mavelim, quam sic amare, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: quum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23. Fig.: Of a ship: *to plough:* aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76: aquas, 3, 12, 36. Of age: *to furrow, wrinkle:* jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. A. A. 2, 118. Of sexual intercourse: fundum alienum, Pl. As. 5, 2, 24. Proverb. arare litus, *to lose one's labour:* non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. Her. 5, 116. **II.** Meton.: *to live by husbandry, to farm* or *cultivate:* quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

ărōma, ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatis, App.)=*ἄρωμα, a spice:* in sing. Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. In plur. Col. 12, 20, 2.

ărōmătārĭus, ii, *m. a dealer in spice*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 114 and 4064.

ărōmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=*ἀρωματικός, composed of spice, aromatic*, Spartian. Hadr. 19.

ărōmătītes, ae, *m.*=*ἀρωματίτης, a precious stone of the smell and colour of myrrh, a kind of amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54. **II.** Aromatites vinum, *aromatic wine*, id. 14, 13, 15.

ărōmătizo, 1. *v. n.*=*ἀρωματίζω, to smell of spices:* aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Sir. 24, 20.

aros, i, *f.* also **aron** or **arum**, i, *n.*=*ἄρον*, Arum, Linn. **1.** Quam Egyptus gignit, Plin. 24, 16, 91, and 19, 5, 30, Arum Colocasia, Linn. **2.** Silvestre, dracontium, etc. id. 24, 16, 91, *the Dragon arum*, A. Dracunculus, Linn. **3.** Dracontium foliis betae, id. 24, 16, 93: A. italicum, Lam. **4.** Radice longa, ib.: *the cuckoo-pint* or *wake-robin*, A. maculatum, Linn. (some have supposed Polygonum Bistorta). **5.** Radice arundinea, geniculata nodis, ib.: Calla palustris, Linn.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus=arcus] *bowed, bent:* Iris arquato coelum curvamine signans, Ov. M. 11, 590: arquatus morbus (lit., the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow): *the jaundice*, Cels. 3, 24. Subst. arquatus, i, *m. he who has the jaundice:* lurida praeterea fiunt, quaequomque tuentur arquatei, Lucr. 4, 334: Plin. 20, 11, 44.

arquitenens, entis, *adj.* v. arcitenens.

arquītes=sagittarii [arquus=arcus] *bowmen, archers*, Fest. *s. v.*

arquus, us, *m.* v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrbabo, arrhalis.

arrectārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [arrectus] *the upright posts of a wall* (opp. to *transversarii*, cross-beams), Vitr. 2, 8.

arrectus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrigo] *set upright;* hence, *steep, precipitous:* pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35.

ar-rēpo (adr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep towards, to steal softly to:* with *ad*, post-Aug. with *dat.*: mus aut lacerta arrepit ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: rubetae arrepentes foribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19. Fig.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arrepere, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: leniter in spem arrepere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: animis mulierculanum, Tac. A. 3, 50.

arreptans, antis, *part.* [arrepo] *creeping to, stealing upon:* arreptantibus Satyris, Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 22.

arreptīcĭus (adr.), or **arreptitius** (adr.), a, um, *adj.* [arreptus] *seized in mind, inspired;* or, in a bad sense, *raving, delirious*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4.

arreptus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arripio].

arrha or **arra**, ae, *f.* and arrhăbo, or arrabo, ōnis, *m.* (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21), [from the Hebr. עֵרָבוֹן from עָרַב to give security] *the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit* (v. Smith's Ant. 137): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 115: datque arrhabonem et jurejurando alligat, id. Rud. prol. 45: ea (filia) relicta huic arraboni est pro illo argento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantus arrhabo, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 20. Fig.: arrhabo amoris, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 11: mortis arrha, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

arrhabo, onis, v. the preceding.

arrhālis (arral.), e, *adj.* [arrha] *pertaining to earnest-money:* pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhenicum, i, *n.* v. arsenicum.

arrhĕnŏgŏnon, i, *n.*=*ἀῤῥενογόνον, a species of the plant* satyrion, acc. to some, Thelygonum Cynocrambe, Linn.: acc. to others, Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 63.

arrhētos, i, *m.*=*ἄῤῥητος, one of the Aeons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

ar-rīdĕo (adr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n. to smile upon*, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to derideo, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc arridet ocellis, Valer. Cato. Dir. 108: oportet lenam probam arridere quisquis veniat, blande alloqui, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 14: quum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, arrisissetque adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*: quum risi arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459: ridentibus arrident humani vultus, Hor. A. P. 101: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20: video quid arriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79. Pass.: si arriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11. **II.** Fig.: *to be favourable, kindly disposed to:* quom tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 23: et quandoque mihi Fortunae arriserit hora, Petr. S. 133, 3, 12. Also, *to be pleasing to, to please:* inhibere illum tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21.

ar-rĭgo (adr.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to set upright, raise, erect:* leo comas arrexit, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: aures, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 6: linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg. Aen. 10, 892. **II.** Fig.: *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite:* eos non paulum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall. J. 84: quum spes arrectae juvenum, *when hope was aroused*, Virg. G. 3, 105: arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae, id. Aen. 11, 452: arrecta civitas omnis, *excited with wonder*, Tac. A. 3, 11: arrigere animos, *to incite, rouse the courage:* vetus certamen animos arrexit, Sall. C. 39: arrexere animos Itali, Virg. Aen. 12, 251: arrecti ad bellandum animi, Liv. 8, 37.

arrilātor, v. arilator.

ar-rĭpĭo (adr.), ĭpŭi, eptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw to oneself* (esp. with eagerness and force): ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7: nostri, repentina fortuna permoti, arma quae possunt arripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: sublimem medium arriperem, et capite pronum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: exsistit sacer ignis, et urit corpore serpens quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 662: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, id. 34, 20: arcus, Ov. M. 5, 64: ensem, ib. 13, 386. Poet.: arripere tellurem velis, *to sail towards*, Virg. Aen. 3, 477. **II.** *to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate:* arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 67: vox et gestus subito sum et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: quaerit Socrates unde animum arripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, id. N. D. 3, 11: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: impedimentum pro occasione, Liv. 3, 35. **III.** *to take hold of, or grasp with the mind, to learn quickly* or *with avidity, to apprehend:* pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: quas (*sc.* Graecas literas) quidem sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, ib. 8, 26. **IV.** Judicial *t. t. to drag before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse:* quo tempore illum a quaestione ad nullum aliud reip. munus abduci licebat, eo tempore ad quaestionem ipse arreptus est, id. Cluent. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: inter Sejani conscios arreptus, Suet. Vitell. 2. **V.** Poet. *to attack with ridicule* or *reproach, to satirize:* primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, ib. 2, 3, 224.

arrīsĭo (adr.), ōnis, *f.* [arrideo] *a smiling upon with approbation:* Auc. Her. 1, 6 *fin.*

arrīsor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner:* stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) arrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (adr.), ōsi, ōsum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *nibble at:* mures arrosis clipeis portendere bellum, Plin. 8, 57, 82. Fig.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrŏgans (adr.), antis, *Part.* [arrogo] *appropriating something not one's own;* hence *assuming, arrogant, haughty:* si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, id. Font. 12: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia arrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12: proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum arrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, Tac. A. 11, 21.

arrŏganter (adr.), *adv. proudly, arrogantly:* Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Comp.* Suet. Caes. 79. *Sup.* Tac. Agr. 16.

arrŏgantia (adr.), ae, *f.* [arrogans] *assumption*, i. e. *the claiming of what belongs to another:* licentiam arrogantiamque (militum) reprehendit, quod plus se quam imperatorem de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. **II.** *the assumption of superiority.* **1.** *of some specified kind.* With *gen.*: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11 *fin.* **2.** *of superiority in general, haughtiness, arrogance, conceitedness.* Absol.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, despiciebant suos, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: illud *γνῶθι σεαυτόν* noli putare ad arrogantiam minuendam solum esse dictum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6 *fin.*: avaritia et arrogantia praecipua validorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51. **III.** *a pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy:* Rhodii cessuros se potius arrogantiae Antipatri, quam causam turbandae pacis praebituros dixerunt, Liv. 37, 56 *fin.*

arrŏgātĭo (adr.), ōnis, *f.* [arrogo] *the formal adoption as a son of an* *adult*, or homo sui juris, Gell. 5, 19, 8: Dig. 1, 7, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 15: cf. adoptio.

arrŏgātor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who adopts one who is of age, as a son*, Gai. Dig. 1, 7, 2.

ar-rŏgo (adr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *to ask* or *inquire, to question*: aliquem, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 45: cf. Gai. Dig. 1, 7, 2. **II.** With *dat. to associate an officer with another, to place by the side of*: huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25. **III.** Legal *t. t. to take a* homo sui juris *as a son, to adopt*: Gell. 5, 19, 4: Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 1. **IV.** *to claim what is not one's own, to assume, arrogate*: mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, Cic. Planc. 1: sapientiam sibi arrogare, id. Brut. 85: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, id. Fam. 4, 1 *fin.*: quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. J. 85. **V.** Poet. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to confer upon, claim for* (opp. to *abrogare*): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: id. Od. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, *claim everything for*, id. A. P. 122.

ar-rōro (adr.), 1. *v. n. to moisten, water*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

arrōsor (adr.), ōris, *m.* [arrodo] *one who gnaws at, a nibbler*: stultorum divitum arrosor, Sen. Ep. 27.

arrosus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrodo].

arrŏtans (adr.), antis, *turning like a wheel*: hence, fig.: *wavering*: arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

arrūgĭa, ae, *f. a stulm* or *shaft in a mine*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ars, artis, *f. acquired skill*, whether *manual* or *mental*: artium aliud ejusmodi genus est, ut tantummodo animo rem cernat, aliud, ut moliatur aliquid et faciat, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22. Hence *art*, according to Roman notions, was both *theoretical* and *practical*, and *the arts* either liberal or illiberal: Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. The end of art was to *produce*: Zeno censet artis proprium esse, creare et gignere, id. N. D. 2, 22: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo: id. Ac. 2, 7 *fin.*: cf. id. Off. 2, 3, 12 *seq.* Hence *ars* denotes the faculty of producing some material object, whether of mere handicraft, or of that higher kind included under the name of *the fine* arts. **I.** *the skill exercised in any trade* or *calling* (artes sordidae or illiberales): opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 42. **2.** Meton.: *the object produced*: clipeum efferri jussit Didymaonis artes, Virg. Aen. 5, 359: *the workmanship*: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. Her. 3, 32. **II.** *skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice*: quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest, aut non mediocris utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42. So, ars gymnastica, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars disserendi, *dialectics*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: medicae artes, Ov. Her. 5, 145: ars rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: ars musica, Plin. 2, 25, 23: artes urbanae, *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv. 9, 42: imus ad insignes urbis ab arte (*sc.* rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion. 1. **2.** Meton.: *a work of art*: divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5. **III.** *the theory of any art or science, abstract knowledge*: ars est praeceptio, quae dat certam viam rationemque dicendi, Auc. Her. 1, 2, 3: res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris: ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: quis ignorat ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quanta in obscuritate rerum, et quam recondita in arte, et multiplici subtilique versentur, ib. 1, 3, 10. **2.** Hence, meton.: for *rhetorical*, and at a later period for *grammat. treatises* or *systems*: id. Fin. 4, 3: id. Inv. 1, 6 *fin.*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 96. So the titles "Donati Ars Grammatica," "Cledonii Ars," "Marii Victorini Ars," *etc.* **IV.** Transferred to *moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting*: both in a good and in a bad sense. si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, *thy former manner of life, conduct*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 35: hac arte (*i. e.* constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules innixus arces attigit igneas, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 9: multae sunt artes (*i. e.* virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (*sc.* imperatoris), Cic. Manil. 13: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2: in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant, id. J. 28: mores quoque confer et artes, Ov. Rem. Am. 713. Hence also absol., as in Gr. τέχνη, *cunning, artifice, hypocrisy*: haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat consilia, Virg. Aen. 1, 657: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis credita res, ib. 2, 195: plausus tunc arte carebat, *was unaffected*, Ov. A. A. 1, 113: summis artibus = πάσῃ μηχανῇ, Suet. Vitell. 2. **V.** Artes (personified) *the Muses*: artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, Prol. 19. [Root probably AR, "fit," "join," seen in the Greek ἄρ-αρ-α: hence the etymological meaning of ars would be *adaptation* or *fitness*, and most of its secondary significations have a reference to and include this elementary one.]

arse verse, *a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire*: *arse verse* averte ignem significat, Fest. *s. v.*

arsen, *a plant, the mandrake*: Mandragora officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 94.

arsĕnĭcum (arrhenicum, Plin. 28, 15, 60), i, *n.* = ἀρσενικόν (ἀῤῥενικόν), *native sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment*, Plin. 34, 28, 56 (Vitr. 7, 7 *fin.*, uses for it auripigmentum).

arsenogonon, v. arrhenogonon.

arsinĕum, i, *n. a woman's head-dress*, Fest. *s. v.*

arsis, is, *f.* = ἄρσις, in metre, *the elevation of the voice*, opp. to *thesis*, depression (pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 328.

arsus, a, um, *Part.* [ardeo].

artăba, ae, *f. an Egyptian dry measure* = $3\frac{1}{3}$ Rom. modii, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 89.

artātus (arct.), a, um, *Part.* [arto] *contracted*: hence *adj. narrow*, and of time, *short*: artatus pontus, Lucan. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

artē (arcte), *adv. narrowly, closely, tightly, briefly, vehemently*, etc.: arte continentur trabes, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: ille artius puellam complexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46: haec artius astringi ratio non potest, *more stringently*, id. Fat. 14, 32: artissime diligere aliquem, Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

artĕmīsĭa, ae, *f. the plant wormwood.* **1.** parthenis, Artemisia Chamaemelifolia, Lank. **2.** altera foliis tenuioribus, acc. to some, A. pontica, Linn.: acc. to others, A. campestris. **3.** simplici caule, A. camphorata, Willd. **4.** botrys ambrosia, *etc.*, v. Ambrosia: Plin. 25, 7, 36.

artĕmōn (artemo, Lucil. in Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, *m.* = ἀρτέμων, *a topsail*: Jabolen. Dig. 50, 16, 242. **II.** *the guiding pulley of a machine for raising weights*: Vitr. 10, 5.

artērĭa, ae, *f.* (arterium, i, *n.* Lucr. 4, 530) = ἀρτηρία, *the windpipe*: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. 11, 37, 66. From its roughness also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: Cels. 4, 1. And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: laeduntur arteriae, Auc. Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, ib. **II.** *an artery*: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: arteriarum pulsus citatus, aut tardus, Plin. 11, 37, 88. Sometimes interchanged with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 *sq.*

artērĭăcē, ēs, *f.* = ἀρτηριακή, *a medicine for the windpipe*: Plin. 23, 7, 71: Cels, 5, 25, *no.* 17.

artērĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρτηριακός, *pertaining to the windpipe*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

artērĭŏtŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀρτηριοτομία, *an opening* or *incision in an artery*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

arthrītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρθριτικός, *gouty, arthritic*: cocus, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

arthrītis, idis, *f.* = ἀρθρῖτις, *a disease in the joints, gout*: Vitr. 1, 6 (pure Lat. articularis morbus).

artĭcŭlāmentŭm, i, *n.* [articulo] *the articulation of the limbs, a joint* (late Lat.): Scribon. Comp. 214.

artĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [articulus] *pertaining to the joints*: morbus, *gout*, Plin. 20, 17, 73. **II.** Gram. *t. t. like the article*: pronomen, *i. e.* hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.

artĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to the joints*: morbus, *gout*, Cato R. R. 157, 7: Plin. 23 prooem.

artĭcŭlātē, *adv. distinctly, articulately*: loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

artĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus] *joint by joint, piecemeal*: aliquem concidere, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, old poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67. **II.** Fig. Of speech: *properly divided*; hence *clearly, distinctly*: verba discernere articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: articulatim aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

artĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [articulo]. Botan. *t. t. the putting forth of new joints* or *nodes*: Plin. 16, 25, 41: id. 17, 21, 35 *no.* 5. **II.** *a disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils*, Plin. 17, 24, 37 *no.* 6.

artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [articulo] *adj. distinct*: verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217.

artĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [articulus]. Lit.: *to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions*: but used only of discourse, *to utter distinctly, to articulate*: hasce voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, *the nimble tongue articulates*, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. *no.* 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arnob. 3, p. 111.

artĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of joints*, or (of plants) *full of knots*: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93. Fig.: of discourse: vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, *too subdivided*, Quint. 4, 5, 24.

artĭcŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [artus] *a little joint, a joint, a knuckle*: *a knot* in trees: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, *had made the joints larger* (*apparently*), Ov. M. 8, 807: articulorum dolores habere, *gouty pains*, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.* molli articulo tractare aliquem, *to touch one gently*: Quint. 11, 2, 70. Of plants: exsistit, tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9. Also, *the hills connecting several larger mountains*, Plin. 37, 13, 77. 2. *limbs, members* n gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. 3, 697. For *the fingers*: Prop. 2, 34, 80: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus: Plin. 2, 63, 63. II. Fig.: of discourse: *a member, division*: articulus dicitur, quum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti, Auc. Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (= κόμμασι καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.* Hence, *a short clause*: Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27. Also, *a single word*: Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 4: articulus *Est* praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo *Quisque* omnes significantur, ib. 28, 5, 29. In grammar, *the pronouns hic* and *quis*, in Varr. L. L. 8, 23, 115: *the article*. in Quint. 1, 4, 19. 2. Of time: (α) *a point of time, a moment*: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, *at the most critical moment*, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, *at the very nick of time*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5. Also in articulo = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3. (β) *a space, division of time*: octo articuli lunae, Plin. 18, 35, 79: articulus austrinus, *the period during which the* auster *blows*, id. 17, 2, 2.

3. Of other abstract things: *part, division, point*: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum) producere, August. in Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis quae vocant ecliptica, Plin. 2, 15, 13: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, ventum ad rei cardinem, Arnob. 7, p. 243.

artĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [ars facio]. 1. Subst.: *one who exercises a liberal art* (while *opifex* is one engaged in the artes sordidae), *an artist, artificer*: gen., with some qualifying word: illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: in armamentario multis talium operum (*sc.* tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, Liv. 29, 35: artifices scenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10. Also absol. artifex: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22. So of *a charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης, Plin. 7, 53 *fin.* Of *a physician*, Liv. 5, 3. Of *an orator* or *writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6 *fin.*: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.

2. *a maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcer est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id. Tim. 2: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum. id. Fin. 2, 35: ferendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86: artificem (*sc.* malorum) mediis immittam Terea flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975. Ironic.: O artificem probum! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29. II. Adj.: 1. Act. *skilful, ingenious, dexterous*: with *gen.* or *absol.*: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21. Poet. with *Inf.*: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. 11 prol. 2. Pass.: *skilfully made, artificial, ingenious*: quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 2, 31, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 63: manus libratur artifici temperamento, id. 12, 25, 54: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40. Poet. of a horse: *broken, trained*: Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [artificium] *pertaining to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (perh. only in Quint. for artificiosus): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4. Subst.: artificialia, ium, *n. plu. things agreeable to the rules of art*, id. 1, 8, 14.

artĭfĭcĭālĭter, *adv. according to art*: Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artĭfĭcĭōsē, *adv. artificially, according to art*: illa artificiose digesta, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186. *Comp.* id. N. D. 2, 22. *Sup.* Auc. Her. 4, 4, 7.

artĭfĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] *accomplished in art, skilful*: rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 *fin.*: quod si artificiosum est intelligere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auc. Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58. II. Pass.: *made with art, ingenious*: utraeque (*sc.* venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, ib. 2, 55, 138. III. *artificial* (as opp. to *natural*): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 33: sunt duae memoriae: una naturalis, altera artificiosa, Auc. Her. 3, 16.

artĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [artifex] *the occupation of an artifex, profession, trade, handicraft, art*: de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, Cic. Off. 1, 42: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, vocabulis uterentur nobis incognitis, usitatis sibi, id. Fin. 3, 2: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: scientia cujusdam artificii nonnunquam dicitur prudentia, Auc. Her. 3, 2: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, *i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting*, etc., Cic. Verr. 4, 21. II. *skill, ingenuity*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, ib. 4, 33: haec omnia antiquo opere et summo artificio facta sunt, ib. 21.

III. *theory, system*: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: artificium memoriae. *mnemonics*, Auct. Her. 3, 16. IV. In gen.: *dexterity, skilfulness*: and in a bad sense, *artfulness, cunning*: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, Cic. Verr. 4, 40 *fin.*: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

artĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [artus, *Part.*] *to drive in tight, to fit close*: surculum, Cato R. R. 40, 3: linguam in palatum, Novius in Non. 505, 30.

artĭsellĭum, ii, *n.* [artus sella] *an arm-chair*: Petr. S. 75, 4.

artītus, a, um [ars] *skilled in art*, Festus, *s. v.* II. *cunning*: artiti viri, Pl. As. 3, 2, 19 (dub.).

arto (arcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus, *Part.*] *to press close, to compress, contract*: omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 577: libros, Mart. 1, 3, 3: Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26. II. Fig.: *to abridge, limit, curtail*, etc.: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 54: in praemiis, in honoribus, omnia artata, Liv. 45, 36: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe*, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 2: artare se, *to retrench*, ib. 1, 11, 2.

artŏcŏpus, i, *m.* = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firmic. Math. 8, 20.

artŏcrĕas, ătis, *n.* = ἀρτόκρεας, *a meat pie*: Pers. 6, 50.

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.* = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread* or *cake* (*made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Athen. 3, 28): Plin. 18, 11, 27: Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

artopta, ae, *m.* = ἀρτόπτης, *a baker*: Juv. 5, 72. II. *a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 4.

artopticĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*v.* artopta *no.* 2) *baked in the* artopta: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

artro, are, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus.

artŭātim, *adv.* [artus] *limb by limb*: Firmic. Math. 7, 1.

artŭātus, a, um, *torn in pieces*: Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

artus (in some edd. arctus), a, um, *Part.* [arceo] *pressed together*. Hence, *adj.*: *close, thick, narrow, confined, short*: hostes carros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 18: regiones, Lucr. 6, 120: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65 *fin.*: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id. Verr. 1, 5. compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, *crowded in a narrow theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, *strait, without folds*, ib. 1, 18, 30: nimis arta convivia, *too crowded*, ib. 1, 5, 29. II. Fig.: *strict, severe, scanty, brief*, etc.: sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *severe laws*, Lucr. 5, 1146: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: arti commeatus, Liv. 2, 34: artior somnus, *a sounder sleep*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: artissimae tenebrae, *thickest darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46: spes artior aquae manantis, *less hope*, Col. 1, 5, 2: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quatuor petentibus erat, *was harder*, Liv. 39, 32: artis in rebus, *in distressed circumstances*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 25: artas res, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 117. III. Subst.: Artum, i, *n. a narrow space* (lit. and fig.): nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: quinquaginta volumina de animalibus collecta in artum, *abridged*, Plin. 8, 16, 17: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50: in arto commeatum (esse), *scanty*, Tac. H. 3, 13: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, Ov. M. 9, 682: ne in arto res esset, *straitened*, Liv. 26, 17.

artus, uum, *m. plu.* (artua, *n.* Pl. Men. 5, 2, 102: *dat.* artibus, *better* artubus: *sing.* Lucan. 6, 751: Val. Fl. 4, 310) [ἄρω, whence ἄρθρον] *a joint*: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101: luxata corpora in artus redeunt, id. 31, 6, 32: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: per membra, per artus, *in every limb and joint*, Lucr. 2, 282. II. Fig.: (from the firmness with which the joints are connected) *strength, power* (in gen.): Ἐπιχαρμεῖον illud teneto: nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10. III. Meton.: *the limbs*. quum tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremisco, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548: salsusque per artus sudor iit, Virg. Aen. 2, 173: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, Tac. G. 17. 2. Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

ārŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara] *a small altar*: ante hosce Deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. II. Among the Campanians, *the turf laid round an elm tree*, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

arum, v. aros.

āruncus, i, *m.* = ἤρυγγος (Dor. ἄρυγγος), *a goat's beard*: dependet omnium mento villus, quem aruncum vocant, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

ărundĭfer (har.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo fero] *reed-bearing*: caput, Ov F. 5, 637.

ărundĭnācĕus (har.), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *like a reed*: folium, Plin. 18 7, 5.

ărundĭnārĭus (har.), ii, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in arundines*, Inscr.

ărundĭnātĭo (har.), ōnis, *f. the propping up of the vine by reeds*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3 (dub.).

ărundĭnētum (harund.), i, *n.* [arundo] *a place set with reeds:* Cato R. R. 6, 3: Plin. 10, 8, 10.

ărundĭnĕus (harund.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of* or *abounding in reeds, reedy:* arundinea silva, Virg. Aen. 10, 710: paniculae, Plin. 8, 32, 50: cuneoli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripae, Stat. Th. 6, 174. Poet.: arundineum carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12. **II.** *similar to a reed:* radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93.

ărundĭnōsus (har.), a, um, *adj. abounding in reeds:* Cnidus, Cat. 36, 13.

ărundo (har.), ĭnis, *f. a reed, cane* (slenderer and taller than canna), Cato R. R. 6, 3: *the common reed:* Arundo donax, Linn., and its varieties, Plin. 17, 20, 33: and the same is referred to, id. 16, 36 66-67, with the following exceptions: **1.** laconicus = Arundo versicolor, Mill. **2.** characias et plotias = A. Phragmites, Linn., and varieties. **3.** obliqua, juxta terram se spargens, elegia = Ar. (or Calamagrostis) epigeios, Linn. **4.** Indica, id. 16, 36, 65 = *the bamboo*, Bambusa arundinacea, Linn. Some have referred the arundo from the panicle of which the Orchomenian linen was made (id. 19, 1, 2) to Arundo donax, Linn.: others to the *cotton-grass*, Eriophorum angustifolium, Linn. It seems probable that the ancients also included many species of Panicum or of Cyperus under the names of Arundo and Calamus, *v.* Calamus. **I.** Erat summa inopia pabuli, adeo ut foliis ex arboribus strictis et teneris arundinum radicibus equos alerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: longa parvae sub arundine cannae, Ov. M. 8, 337: Calydonius amnis redimitus arundine crines, ib. 9, 3. **II.** Meton. for anything made of reed: *an angling rod:* haec laqueo volucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23. **2.** *lime-twigs for catching birds:* parati aucupes cum arundinibus fuerunt, Petr. Sat. 40, 6. Fig.: duae unum expetitis palumbem: perii, arundo alas verberat, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 17. **3.** *the shaft of an arrow:* quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471. Hence, *an arrow:* inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, ib. 5, 384: haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 73. **4.** *a pen:* inque manus chartae, nodosaque venit arundo, Pers. 3, 11. Fig.: arundo tristis, *a severe style*, Mart. 1, 4, 10. **5.** *a reed* or *Pan-pipe*, *σύριγξ:* junctisque canendo vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat, Ov. M. 1, 684: agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg. E. 6, 8. **6.** *a flute* (made of the *κάλαμος αὐλητικός*, Theophr. 4, 12): Ov. M. 6, 384. **7.** *a weaver's comb made of reed:* stamen secernit arundo, ib. 6, 55 (cf. Smith's Ant. 1100). **8.** *a reed for brushing down cobwebs:* Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 23. **9.** *a prop for vines:* Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2. **10.** *thatch:* Vitr. 2, 1. **11.** *a stick for chastising:* Prop. 4, 7, 25: Petr. S. 134, 3. **12.** *a splint used in setting broken bones:* Suet. Aug. 80. **13.** *a measuring rod:* Prud. Psych. 826. **14.** *a plaything for children, a hobby-horse:* equitare in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. [In some MSS. and Inscr. *harundo* is found, which may be a dialectic variety; cf. *harena* for *arena.*]

arundulatio (har.), v. arundinatio.

ărūra, ae, *f.* = *ἄρουρα, a corn-field*, Marc. Emp. 8.

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arva, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *an arable field, corn-field:* Naev. in Non. 192, 30: Pacuv. ib.

arvālis, e, *adj.* [arvum] *pertaining to a cultivated field:* hence Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests:* Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25 (v. Smith's Ant. 138).

ar-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (an old form for adveho) *to carry to:* Cato R. R. 138.

arviga (harv.), ae, *m. a ram for sacrifice:* aries, quod eum dicebant ἀρήν veteres, nostri arviga, hinc arvignus . . . . . In hostiis eam dicunt arvigam (*or* arvigem), quae cornua habeat, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 98, Müller. Also written harviga, Fest. *s. v.:* haruga, Don. Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ariuga, Vel. Long. 2233 P. *v.* Aries.

arvīna, ae, *f. grease, fat;* defined by Servius, *the hard fat, which lies between the skin and the flesh:* pinguis, Virg. Aen. 7, 627. **II.** *greasiness, fatness*, in gen.: Prud. Cath. 7, 9: Sid. Ep. 8, 14. [In the Eugubine Tables we find the word written *arvia.*]

arvix, ĭgis, v. arviga.

arvum, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) [aro] *an arable field, cultivated land:* nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 932: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, arvo pascat herum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26. Fig.: muliebria arva, Lucr. 4, 1103: genitale arvum, Virg. G. 3, 136. **II.** Meton.: *a region, country:* aspicis en, praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 3: Circaea arva, id. M. 14, 348: Peneïa, ib. 12, 209: pomosa, Prop. 4, 7, 81. For pascuum, *pasture-ground:* arvaque mugitu sancite boaria longo: nobile erunt Romae pascua vestra forum, *the forum boarium at Rome*, Prop. 4, 9, 19. Arva Neptunia, *the sea:* Virg. Aen. 8, 695: *land, shore:* nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, Lucr. 3, 786: jamque arva tenebant (angues), Virg. Aen. 2, 209.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [instead of aruus from aro] *that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arable:* arvum quod aratum necdum satum est, Varr. R. R. 1, 29: aut arvus est ager, aut consitus, aut pascuus, aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2.

arx, arcis, *f., a keep, stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις:* arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castelli atque arcis locum obtinebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: quum Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius retinuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28. In Rome the *arx* was on the northern summit of the Capitoline hill, and the *Capitolium*, or temple of Jupiter, on the southern summit (v. Smith's Ant. 139): est aedes Veiovis Romae inter arcem et Capitolium, Gell. 5, 12: arx et Capitolium, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: id. Verr. 5, 72: Liv. 2, 7. The auspices were taken on the arx at Rome, Liv. 1, 18: cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66. **2.** As citadels were the usual abodes of tyrants, Meton.: *tyranny:* cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342: nondum attigit arcem, juris et humani culmen, Lucan. 7, 593. **3.** Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Planc. 40. **II.** Fig.: *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, id. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6: arx finitimorum, Liv. 7, 29: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31. **III.** since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, *a summit* or *height, especially of a mountain:* celsa sedet Aeolus arce, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: summa locum sibi legit in arce, *at the very top*, Ov. M. 1, 27: Parnasi constitit arce, ib. 1, 467: Rhipaeae arces, Virg. G. 1, 240: septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces, ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adiit Tirynthius arces, *i. e.* Alpes, Sil. 3, 496. Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21. Of the heavens themselves: aetheriae arces, id. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, ib. 1, 2. 3. Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oed. 185. Fig.: (rare): celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10. [Arx is derived by the ancient gramm. from arceo: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 20: the root is the same as the Greek ἕρκος.]

ărȳtēna or **ărŭtēna**, also contr. artena, ae, *f.* = ἀρυταίνη, *a vessel for taking up liquids, a ladle:* arytenam sive artenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Fest. *s. v.*

ărȳthmus, or, more correctly **arhythmus**, a, um, *adj.* [*a, without* ῥυθμός, *measure, rhythm*] *not rhythmical, irregular:* alia tempora sunt, quae eurhythmica nominantur, alia quae arhythma, Capel. 9, p. 328.

as, assis, *m.* (*nom.* assis, Don Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9), *a unit.* As a standard of weight, *a pound*, divided into 12 parts, *viz.:* uncia, *an ounce;* sextans, *one-sixth* or 2 *ounces;* quadrans, 3 *ounces;* triens, 4 *ounces;* quincunx, 5 *ounces;* semis, *the half*, 6 *ounces;* septunx, 7 *ounces;* bes, 8 *ounces;* dodrans, 9 *ounces;* dextans or decunx, 10 *ounces;* deunx, 11 *ounces.*

II. As a coin, the *as* was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound weight of uncoined copper* (asses librales *or* aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the *as* in general, v. Smith's Ant. 139 *seq.*) The small value of the *as* after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote anything worthless: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: quod (*sc.* pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: rumores omnes unius assis aestimare, Cat. 5, 3. Hence the proverbs: Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions*, Petr. S. 77, 6. Assem elephanto porrigere or dare, *to offer something hesitatingly to a superior.* August. in Quint. 6, 3, 59 (cf. Plin. 8, 5, 5). **III.** As a square or long measure: *an acre*, Col. 5, 1, 9 *sq.:* proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49 *no.* 2. **2.** *a foot*, Col. 5, 3. **IV.** In divisions of money among heirs, *etc.*, the *as*, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, is *sole heir:* heres ex semisse, *he who receives half*, heres ex dodrante, *he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance:* and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, *etc.:* ex semiuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 50: Suet. Caes. 83: Cic. Caec. 6: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Procul. Dig. 17, 2, 76. bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, Julian. 26, 21, 2, 39: quadrans et semissis fundi, Paul. ib. 6, 1, 8. Hence ex asse, or in assem, *in all, entirely, completely:* ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Macer Dig. 2, 8, 15: vendere fundum in assem, Modest. Dig. 20, 6, 9: Col. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, ib. (Hence, Fr and Eng. *ace* in dice and cards.)

asa, v. ara.

ăsărōtĭcus, a, um [asarotum] *pertaining to mosaic work:* asaroticus lapillus, *a little mosaic stone*, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

ăsărōtum, i, *n.* = *ἀσάρωτον, a floor laid in mosaic:* Stat. S. 1, *3*, 36: cf. asarotos oecos = *ἀσάρωτος οἶκος*, Plin. 36, 25, 60.

ăsărum, i, *n.* = *ἄσαρον, hazel-wort, wild spikenard:* Asarum europ., Linn.: Plin. 12, 13, 27; 21, 6, 16.

asbestĭnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* linum) = *ἀσβέστινον, an incombustible cloth*, probably made of flexible asbestos, not of vegetable nature, as supposed by Pliny, 19, 1, 4.

asbestos, i, *m.* (*sc.* lapis) = *ἄσβεστος* (incombustible), *a stone of an iron-gray colour, found in Arcadia*, perh. amianthus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ascălăbōtēs, ae, *m.* = *ἀσκαλαβώτης, a kind of lizard, the Gecko* also called stellio, Lacerto Gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28.

ascălĭa, ae, *f.* = *ἀσκαλία, the edible part of the artichoke*, Plin. 21, 16, 57.

ascălōnĭus, a, um, *adj. of Ascalon:* ascalonia caepa, *a shalot*, Allium Ascalonicum, Linn., Col. 11, *3*, 57.

a-scalpo (ads.), *3. v. n. to scratch at:* aurem, App. Met. 6, p. 176.

ascaulēs, is, *m.* = *ἀσκαύλης, a bagpiper:* Mart. 10, *3*, 8.

ascendens (adsc.), entis, *Part.* [ascendo] *adj.:* ascendens machina, *a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder:* Vitr. 10, 19. **II.** In law, ascendentes are *the kindred in an ascending line* (*parents, grandparents*, etc.), opposed to *descendentes* (children, grandchildren, etc.): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68.

ascendĭbĭlis (adsc.), e, *adj.* [ascendo] *that can be ascended* or *climbed:* semita, Pomp. in Schol. Stat. Theb. 10, 841.

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, *3. v. n.* (in MSS. *escendo* is often found where editt. have *ascendo*) [scando] *to climb up, mount up, ascend.* Mostly with *in:* but also with *ad* and *acc.* and *absol.* With *in:* ascendi in lembum, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, *35:* in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6: in Amanum (urbem), Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: in equum, id. de Sen. 10 *fin.:* in concionem, id. Att. 4, 2, *3.* With *ad:* ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38. With *acc.:* navem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69: classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montes altos, Lucr. 6, 469: summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: equum, Liv. 23, 14. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.* Absol.: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47. **II.** Fig.: with *in:* in summum locum civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55. With *ad:* aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14. With *acc.:* ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27. Poet.: ascendere thalamum, *i. e.* matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45. *Absol.:* ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratuum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: gradatim ascendit vox, id. de Or. 3, 61: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv. 7, 30. **2.** Super, supra aliquem *or* aliquid ascendere, *to surpass, to stand higher* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere, id. Or. 7.

ascensĭbĭlis (adsc.), e, *adj. that may be ascended:* iter, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensĭo (adsc.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent:* ad hirundininum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208. Fig.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio, et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, *a rising, a soaring*, Cic. Brut. 36, 137.

ascensor (adsc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who ascends:* montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1.

ascensus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent:* primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic. Dom. 21: summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. Aen. 2, 303: ascensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15. Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24. Fig.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in coelum, ib. 2, 8. **II.** Meton.: *a place for ascending, an ascent, approach:* inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ascensus difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr. 4, 23: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent:* Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic. Planc. 25.

ascētērĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = *ἀσκητήρια, an abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

ascētrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* = *ἀσκήτριαι, female ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascĭa, ae, *f. an axe* or *hatchet:* ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. Prov.: asciam sibi in crus impingere *or* illidere, *to cut one's own legs*, Petr. S. 74, 16. **II.** *a mattock, a hoe:* asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3. **III.** *a mason's trowel:* Vitr. 7, 2: Pall. 1, 14. The phrases sub ascia posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia *or* ad asciam dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. *ἀξίνη*; O. H. G. *sahs, sax;* Germ. *axt;* Eng. *axe.*]

ascĭo, 1. *v. a.* [ascia *no. 3*] *to prepare with a trowel:* calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

a-scĭo (adsc.), 4. *v. a. to take to or associate with oneself:* socios adscire, Virg. Aen. 12, 38: asciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: asciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: asciri inter comites, ib. 4, 80: milites ascire, id. Agr. 19. [This verb is only found in the infinitive, and was probably formed by the Romans on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco.*]

a-scisco (adsc.), īvi (in class. Lat. never ii), ītum, *3. v. a. to approve* or *adopt anything* (sciscendo assumere): quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, ib. § 21: quibus (scitis) ascitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne asciveris, neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid asciscam et comprobem incognitum, ib. 2, 45, 138. **II.** *to receive* or *admit a person in some capacity* (as *citizen, ally, son*, etc.): perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse, id. Arch. 2 *fin.:* Numam Pompilium regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus accivit, id. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios asciscunt, Caes. B. G, 3, 9: gener inde provecto annis ascitus, Liv. 21, 2: ascivit te filium non vitricus sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7: aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 *fin.* In the histt. with *in* (in civitatem, societatem senatum, nomen, *etc.*): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum ascitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, ib. 25: in nomen, ib. *3*, *30:* in bona et nomen, Suet. Galb. 17. With *inter:* inter patricios, Tac. Agr. 9. **III.** In gen.: *to admit into one's society, associate:* also, of things, *to appropriate, adopt:* nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.:* exsulibus omnium civitatium ascitis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: Veientes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciverunt, Liv. 4, 31: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H. 1, 25. Poet.: asciscere for asciscere se *or* ascisci, *to join* or *unite oneself to:* ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyneg. 16. **2.** Of things: quae neque terra sibi ascivit, nec maxumus aether, *appropriated*, Lucr. 5, 474: sibi oppidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10 adsciscere peregrinos ritus, *to adopt*, Liv. 1, 20: nova verba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. **IV.** = arrogo, *to assume* or *arrogate something to oneself* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi adsciscere, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ascītēs, ae, *m.* = *ἀσκίτης sc. ὕδρωψ, a kind of dropsy*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

ascītus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascisco] *approved, adopted*, etc.: of speech: *assumed, affected:* in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4.

ascītus (adsc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an acceptance, reception:* Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

ascĭus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἄσκιος* (without shadow): loca, *countries under the equator*, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

asclēpĭădēus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Asclepiades:* metrum Asc., Asclepiadean verse (*e. g.* Hor. Od. 1, 1) Diomed. p. 508 P.

asclēpĭas, ădis, *f.* = *ἀσκληπιάς, the common swallow-wort*, Asclepias Vincetoxicum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 18.

asclēpĭon, ii, *n. a medicinal herb named from Aesculapius, Ἀσκληπιός*, panaces asclepion = Laserpitium hirsutum, Lank.; Plin. 25, 4, 11.

ascŏpēra, ae, *f.* = *ἀσκοπήρα, a leathern sack* or *wallet:* Suet. Ner. 45.

a-scrībo (adscr.), psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to add to* or *insert in a writing:* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, or with *in* and *abl.:* antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, id. Att. 1, 5: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: SI QVID, *etc.:* id. Caec. 33: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum jussit ascribi, Suet. Ner. 21 Esp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, Cic. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori ascripserunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice exstructo ascripserant, *Pro libertate eos occubuisse*, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to ascribe, attribute, impute*, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces Diis inventoribus ascriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11. **2.** *to place to one's credit, to fix, appoint:* eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Ep. 4, 10. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8. So ascribere sibi aliquid, *to apply something to oneself:* qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, ascribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, id. 4, 3, 6. **III.** *to enrol, enter in a list*, (*as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, ib.: urbanae militiae ascribebatur Tac. H. 2, 94: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. 31, 49: coloniam deduxit ascriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9. So also of ambassadors: Phaedr. 4, 17, 16. **IV.** Fig.: *to reckon* or *number in a class, include among:* Satyris poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4: ordinibus Deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 35: antiquis temporibus, Tac. Or. 17: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6: Jovi aquila ascribitur, *is attributed to*, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

ascriptītĭus (adscr.) (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo] *enrolled* or *received in any community* (*as citizen, soldier,* etc.): novi et ascriptitii cives, Cic. N. D. 3, 15 *fin.*: ascriptitii (also, accensi) *soldiers of the reserve*, Fest. *s. v.*: ascriptitii servi, *slaves attached to the soil and transferred with it*, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

ascriptĭo (adscr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an addition in writing:* Cic. Caec. 33.

ascriptīvus (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* 3] *enrolled as a* (*supernumerary*) *soldier* (cf. ascriptitius and accensus): Pl. Men. 1, 3, 2.

ascriptor (adscr.), ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* 1] *one who approves* or *subscribes to anything* (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19.

ascriptus (adscr.), a, um, *Part.* [ascribo]: civis, *a naturalised citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: of colonists: veterani Tarentum et Antium ascripti, *enrolled for Tarentum*, etc., Tac. A. 14, 27. Adj. *prescribed, fixed:* ascriptus dies, Phaed. 4, 10, 7.

ascy̆rŏīdes, is, *n.* = ἀσκυροειδές, *a plant similar to the* ascyron, Tutsan, Hypericum Androsoemum, Plin. 27, 5, 20.

ascy̆ron, i, *n.* = ἄσκυρον, *a plant*, also called androsaemon, *St. John's-wort*, Hypericum montanum, Linn.: or H. ciliatum, Lam.: Plin. 27, 4, 10.

ăsella, ae, *f. dim.* [asina] *a small she-ass:* Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

ăsellŭlus, i, *m. double dim.* [asellus] *a small, young ass:* Arnob. 3, p. 109.

ăsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt:* asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Virg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to the deaf*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199. Fig.: of a sensualist, Juv. 9, 92. **II.** *the name of two stars in the constellation Cancer:* Plin. 18, 35, 80. **III.** *a sea-fish*, which has been referred to the *gade*, or *three-bearded cod*, gadus tricirrhatus, Bloch.: by others to the *hake*, Merlucius vulgaris, Flem.. Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28. Prov.: post asellum diaria non sumo, *after delicious fare I take no common food*, Petr. 24.

ăsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄσημος (without sign): asema tunica, *without the purple stripe*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 *fin.*

asĭa, ae, *f.* Among the Taurini, *rye*, Secale cereale, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 40.

ăsĭānē, *adv. in the Asiatic manner:* asiane loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

ăsĭāni, orum, *m. plu. orators whose style is Asiatic* (cf. Asiaticus), Quint. 12, 10, 1.

ăsĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀσιατικός, *Asiatic:* Asiatica persica, *an Asiatic fruit, a kind of peach:* Plin. 15, 12, 11: also absol. Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: Asiaticum genus dicendi, *a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic. Brut. 95 (cf. Asiani).

ăsīlus, i, *m. a gad-fly, horse-fly*, for tabanus, Tabanus bovinus, Linn.; Virg. G. 3, 147.

ăsĭna, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* asinabus rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.: Rhem. Pal. 1365 ib., and Phoc. p. 1700, ib.: asinis, Plin. 11, 40, 95), [asinus] *a she-ass:* Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1: Plin. 8, 44, 69.

ăsĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *asinine, stupid:* asinali verecundia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153.

ăsĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an ass:* asinaria mola, Cato R. R. 10, 4. Subst.: ăsĭnārĭus, ii, *m. an ass-driver*, Cato R. R. 10, 1.

ăsĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an ass:* asininum stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: asininus pullus, *an ass's foal*, ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30: asinina pruna, *an inferior kind of plum*, Plin. 15, 13, 12: inepta prorsus et asinina cogitatio, Apul. M. 6. p. 184.

ăsĭnus, i, *m. an ass:* Cic. N. D. 2, 64: Plin. 8, 43, 68. Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, *of blind revenge*, Petr. 45: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, ib. 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. in Gell. 3, 16. **2.** Asinus indicus, uno cornu armatus, *the rhinoceros?* Plin. 11, 37, 45. **II.** Meton.: *a dolt, blockhead:* neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? Non opus est verbis sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30. [*-inus* is a suffix, as in *ac-inus, circ-inus, dominus:* hence it appears that the root is AS; Germ. *esel;* Eng. *ass.*] (Hence, Fr. *âne.*)

ăsĭnusca, ae, *f. an inferior kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 9.

ăsĭo, ōnis, *m. a long-horned owl*, Strix otus, Temm.: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

ăsōmătus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσώματος, *incorporeal:* Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

ăsōtīa, ae, *f.* = ἀσωτεία, *dissoluteness, sensuality*, Gell. 10, 17.

ăsōtus, i, *m.* = ἄσωτος, *a sensualist, a debauchee*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

aspălăthus, i, *m.* = ἀσπάλαθος, *a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil*, supposed by some to be Spartium aspalathoides, Willd.; by others to be Convolvulus scoparius, Linn.: Plin. 12, 24, 52.

aspălax, ăcis, *m.* = ἀσπάλαξ, *an herb now unknown*, Plin. 19, 6, 31.

aspărăgus (aspharagus, App. Herb. 84), i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), *asparagus:* Cato R. R. 6, 3: velocius quam asparagi coquuntur, Suet. Aug. 87. **1.** asparagus hortensiorum lautissima aura, Plin. 19, 8, 42: A. officinalis, Linn. **2.** corruda, id. 20, 10, 43: A. tenuifolius, Linn. **3.** asparagus in totum spina est, id. 21, 15. 54: A. aphyllus, Linn. **4.** asparagus gallicus, batis, ib. 50: some think this is *purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: others that it is *samphire*, Crithmum maritimum, Linn. (the same as Batis marina). **II.** *a sprout, a shoot*, probably what is now called by botanists, *a turio*, Plin. 23, 1, 17: 21, 15, 54.

aspargo, inis, v. aspergo.

aspectābĭlis (adsp.), e, *adj.* [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible* (rare). corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Tim. 4: animal, ib. **II.** *worthy to be seen:* nihil esse aspectabilius, App. Apol. p. 282, 14.

aspectāmen (adsp.), ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a look, a sight:* Claud. Mam. de Statu An. 2, 12.

aspectĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspicio] *a look, a view:* Fest. *s. v.* spectio.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. act.* [id.] *to look at repeatedly* or *attentively, to gaze at:* quaeso edepol huc me aspecta et responde mihi, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 32: quid me aspectas? Cic. Planc. 42: ollum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, *is gazed upon*, Lucr. 3, 76: stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *gazing upon*, Virg. G. 3, 228 **II.** Fig.: *to observe, pay attention to:* jussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. **III.** Of site: *to face, lie towards:* collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A 12, 32.

aspectus (adsp.), a, um. *Part.* [aspicio]

aspectus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* (*gen.* aspecti, Att. in Non. 485, 21: *dat. sing.* aspectu, like jussu, manu, *etc.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 465): [id.] **I.** Act.. *a seeing, looking at, a glance, sight view:* hic primo aspectu inanimum quiddam se putat cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, id. N. D. 2, 57. In plur.: sic orsus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. Aen. 9, 657. **2.** *the sense of sight:* coelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, *to go blind*, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. **3.** *the sensible horizon:* portus prope in aspectu urbis inclusi, *within sight*, id Verr. 4, 52. **II.** Pass. (*i. e.* transferred to the object seen): *visibility, appearance:* siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68. **2.** Meton.: *the look, aspect, mien, countenance:* quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32: herba aspectu roris marini, *with the appearance of*, Plin. 24, 19, 113: carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, id. 37, 7, 25: aspectus discolor, id. 31, 2, 20.

as-pello (absp.), 3. *v. a. to drive away:* eos, qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 5. Fig.: metum alicui aspellere, id. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

aspendĭos, ii, *m.* = ἀσπένδιος, *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn.: aspris = asperis, Virg. Aen. 2, 379: aspro = aspero, Pall. Insit. 67): **1.** Of touch: *rough, uneven* (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1149: loca aspera et montuosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: asperi colles, ib. 3, 43: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi soli, Liv. 25 36: asperum mare, *rough*, id. 37, 16: asperus numus, *new, not worn*, Suet. Ner. 44: barba, Tib. 1, 9, 32: sentes, Virg. Aen. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Lucan. 7, 139: aspera arteria, *the windpipe* (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. τραχύς: aspera signis pocula, Virg. Aen. 9, 263: signis exstantibus asper antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235: ebur, Sen. Hipp. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5. 578: cingula baccis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89. Fig.. of climate, *etc.*: aspera coelo Germania, *severe*, Tac. G. 2: aspera glacies, Virg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490: Phasis, *frozen*, Claud. Ruf. 1, 375: asper meus victus sane est. Sentesne esitas? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85: aspera tussis, *producing hoarseness*, Mart. 11, 86, 1. Subst. asperum, i, *n. an uneven, rough place:* aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60. Also in superl.: asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5. **II.** Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: *harsh, sour, bitter, pungent:* asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104: quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34: asperrimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14: acetum quam asperrimum, id. 20, 9, 39. **2.** Of sound: *harsh, grating*, etc.: (pronunciationis) genus lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: litera aspera, *the letter R*, Ov. F. 5, 481. In rhet. *uneven, rugged:* quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant, Sen. Ep. 114: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. In gramm., spiritus asper, *the aspirate*, Prisc. p. 572 P. **3.** Of smell: *sharp, pungent:* herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41. **III.** Fig.: of moral qualities: *rude, harsh, violent, unkind, savage, wayward:* homo asper et durus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: quos natura putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, id. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: aspera Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperrimos illos ad conditionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unpropitious*, Tib. 1, 9, 20: aspera Pholoe, *coy, skittish*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6 So of principles, tenets, *etc.*, *rigid, austere:* doctrina (*sc.* Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit: sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Carthago) studiis asperrima belli, Virg. Aen. 1, 14: virgo aspera, *i. e.* Diana, Sen. Med. 87. And of discourse: *harsh, biting:* asperioribus facetiis perstringere, Cic. Planc. 14: aspera verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14: vox, Curt. 7, 1. **2.** Of animals: *wild, savage, fierce:* (anguis) asper siti, Virg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, *i. e.* minax, ib. 3, 57: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: tigris aspera, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9: (equus) asper frena pati, Sil. 3, 387. **IV.** Of circumstances or situations: *critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous.* etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10: mala res, spes multo asperior, ib. 20: venatus, Virg. Aen. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48: pugna, Virg. Aen. 11, 635: fata, ib. 6, 883: odia, ib. 2, 96. **Absol.** multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21. (Hence, Fr. *âpre.*)

aspĕrātio, onis, *f. roughness:* asperatio oris, Macr. 7, 12.

aspĕrē, *adv. roughly.* **Fig.:** *harshly, severely, rudely:* M. Cato aspere apud populum Rom. et vehementer est locutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 53. *Comp.* id. Att. 9, 15. *Sup.* ib. 2, 22.

asperatus, a, um, *Part.* [aspero].

a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to scatter* or *strew upon:* or of liquids, *to sprinkle upon: to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter.* The constr. is twofold: 1. the thing scattered is expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *verb. pass.*), that *on which* it is scattered by the *dat.* 2. the former is expressed by the *abl.*; the latter by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *verb pass.*). **I.** with *acc.* and *dat.* Aequor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 720: guttam bulbo, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: liquor aspersus oculis, Plin. 12, 8, 18: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pecori virus, *to infect, poison*, Virg. G. 3, 419: huc tu jussos asperge sapores, ib. 4, 62. Sometimes *in* with *acc.* instead of *dat.:* pigmenta in tabula aspergere, *to dash in*, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*

2. **Fig.:** *to cast upon, mingle with:* quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41: ne qua ex tua summa indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 17 *fin.:* si illius (*sc.* Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, *mingled*, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.:* huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26. So of an inheritance: *to bequeath, set apart for:* Aebutio sextulam aspergit, id. Caec. 6, 17. **Poet.:** alas, *to spread, extend:* lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 175. **II.** with *abl.* and *acc.:* ah, guttula pectus ardens mihi aspersisti, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: vaccam semine, Liv. 41, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12: (Mons Ida) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, *dotted over with*, Mela, 1, 18, 2. **2.** **Fig.:** *to asperse, defile, sully, stain:* hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30. istius facti non modo suspicione sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Coel. 10. aspergebatur etiam infamia, Nep. Alc. 3 *fin.:* aliquem lingua, Auc. Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus imus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87. **III.** *to fill:* aures gemitu, Val. Max. 3, 3, *no.* 1 *ext.:* auditiuncula quadam aspersus, *informed, instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo) ĭnis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling, besprinkling:* aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, ib. 3, 86: aspergine et gelu pruinisque rumpuntur (tofi), Plin. 36, 22, 48: aspergo parietum, *the moisture, sweat upon walls*, Cato R. R. 128. **Fig.:** omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005. **II.** **Meton.:** *that which is sprinkled, drops:* hic ubi sol radiis advorsa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525: objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes (*the spray*), Virg. Aen. 3, 534.

aspĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [asper] *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *lēvitas:* saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: locorum, Sall. J. 75: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 64: ventris, id. 37, 79: faucium, id. 30, 4, 11: animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51: also *absol.:* bibitur rhacoma contra asperitates, id. 27, 12, 165: ob asperitatem hiemis, *the severity*, Tac. A. 4, 56: frigorum, id. Agr. 12: asperitas luti, *dryness of the clay*, Vitr. 2, 3: vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, *in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49. **2.** Of taste: *harshness, sharpness, tartness:* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24: aceti, id. 9, 35, 58: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20. **3.** Of hearing: *shrillness, harshness of tone:* vocis, Lucr. 4, 553: soni, Tac. G. 3. **4.** Of sight: *inequality, contrast:* aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *on account of the contrast of light and shade*, Vitr. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3. **II.** **Fig.:** of moral qualities: *roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness:* si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, Cic. Am. 23, 87: artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: asperitas agrestis, ib. 1, 18, 6. **2.** Of speech: oratio in qua asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53: judicialis asperitas, ib. 2, 15, 64: verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526. **3.** Of circumstances: *adversity, calamity, difficulty*, etc.: in his vel asperitatibus rerum, vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44.

aspĕrĭter, *adv.* old form for aspere, *roughly, harshly:* Naev. in Non. 513, 21.

asperitudo, v. aspritudo.

aspernābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aspernor] *worthy of contempt, despicable:* Att in Non. 179, 33: Gell. 16, 8, 16.

aspernāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a despising:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

aspernanter, *adv. contemptuously.* Amm. 31, 4. *Comp.* Aug. Mus. 4, 9.

aspernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor] *contempt, disdain* (rare): aspernatio rationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: naturalis aspernatio, Sen. Ep. 121 *sub fin.*

aspernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a despiser, contemner:* divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

aspernor, atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [ab spernor, like aspello for abs-pello, asporto for abs-porto] *to kick away, spurn, reject, despise:* alicujus familiam, Ter. Ph. 2 3, 24: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20: voluptatem appetit ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31: querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, id. Verr. 4, 51: diis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditionem, id. 8, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.:* imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13: aspernari furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, *to avert* (a rare signif.), Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.* **Fig.:** qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny* id. Pis. 1. With Inf. as object: illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46. **Pass.:** qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Auc. Bell. Afr. 93.

aspĕro (aspro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8), avi. atum, 1. *v. a.* [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh:* asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, *become rough*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, Pall. 3, 31, 2: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *roughens*, Virg. Aen. 3, 285. **II.** *to sharpen, whet:* sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant, *point*, Tac. G. 46: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, id. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Lucan. 6, 801. **III.** **Fig.:** *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite:* Sirius asperat ignes, Val. Flacc. 5, 368: indomitos praeceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.:* ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur *to aggravate*, ib. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

aspersĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling:* aspersione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24. Of *the laying on of colours:* aspersio fortuita, id. Div. 1, 13, 23.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspergo].

aspersus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sprinkling* (only in *abl.*): calidae aquae, Plin. 8, 37, 56.

aspĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [asper] *a plant with prickly leaves*, Asperugo procumbens, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 65.

asphaltĭon, ii, *n.* = ἀσφάλτιον, *bituminous clover*, Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30.

asphŏdĕlus (-ĭlus, Pall. 1, 37, 2), i, *m.* = ἀσφόδελος, *the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn., Plin. 21, 17, 68.

a-spĭcĭo (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (aspexit = aspexerit, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 25), *to look at, to behold, see:* with *ad*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **1.** With *ad* (ante-class.). aspice ad me, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 38: ad terram, id. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad sinistram, id Merc. 5, 2, 38: ad Scrofam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26. **2.** With *acc.:* aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2: faciem, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 9: aspicite ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. Sull. 27: sic furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciebant, id. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.:* aspicis me iratus, id. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.:* aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis, Ov. M. 13, 70: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us this much only*, Virg. Aen. 2, 690: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, *to look them in the face*, Nep. Ep. 8: odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, *I can hardly bear to live*, Cic. Att. 3, 7. **Fig.:** lumen aspicere, *to be born* ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.* In Plaut. with *contra:* aspiciam aliquem contra oculis, Cas. 5, 3, 2: aspice dum contra me, Most. 5, 1, 56. **3.** **Absol.:** postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 43. **II.** **Fig.:** of locality: *to face, lie towards:* tabulatum aspiciat meridiem, Col. 8, 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. Agr. 24.

III. *to consider, survey, inspect, contemplate*, etc.: hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5: neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, *consider well*, Ov. M. 7, 70: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis praestent, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96: qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, ib. 1, 18, 76: si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem feci, *is considered*, Ov. F. 6, 29. **IV.** *to look upon with respect, admiration:* erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praeerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabr. 4.

aspīlātes, ae, *m.* = ἀσπιλάτης, *an Arabian precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

aspīrāmen (adsp.), ĭnis, *n.* [aspiro] *a breathing:* hence, poet. *a communicating:* asp. formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspīrātĭo (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing to* or *upon:* ventorum, Lact. 7, 3 *fin.* Fig.: superni numinis, *favour*· Amm. 15, 2: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by breathing the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33: aspiratio coeli, *the skyey influences*, id. Div. 1, 57.

II. *evaporation, exhalation:* quae omnia fiunt et ex coeli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, ib. 1, 36, 79. **III.** In gramm.: *a breathing, aspiration:* ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48; Quint. 1, 5, 19. Meton.: *the letter* H *itself*, Prisc. p. 547.

a-spīro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *act.* **A.** *v. n. to breathe* or *blow upon:* with *ad*, the *dat.* or *absol.:* ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiret, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: lenius aspirans aura, Cat. 68, 62: aspirant aurae in noctem, *towards night*, Virg. Aen. 7, 8: tibia aspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor. A. P. 204. **2.** In gramm.: *to aspirate a letter:* diu servatum ne consonantibus aspiraretur, Quint. 1, 5, 20.

II. Fig.: *to be favourable to, to assist, sustain:* aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirabat amor, id. 2, 3, 71: aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. Aen. 2, 385: Dī coeptis aspirate meis, Ov. M. 1, 3. Also *absol.:* magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Auc. Her. 4, 34.

III. Meton.: *to endeavour to reach* or *attain, to aspire to, approach:* with *ad, in*, a *local adv.*, or *absol.:* quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.:* tu ad eum Ciceronem nunquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 *fin.:* omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9 *fin:* aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam aspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caec. 14: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *approach*, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum conjiciuntur, quo vita non aspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13. Poet.: with *dat.:* nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg. Aen. 12, 352: sed non incendia Colchis aspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584. **B.** *v. act. to breathe* or *blow upon, to infuse*, lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, Virg. Aen. 5, 607. aspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. Aen. 8, 373; novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspiret, Quint. 4 prooem. § 5. **2.** Of the sea: *to wash:* insula aspiratur freto Gallico, Sol. 22.

aspis, ĭdis, *f.* (*acc. Gr.* aspida, Lucan. 9, 701: *plur.* aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19) = ἀσπίς, *the asp, viper:* Coluber, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 18: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. **2.** *a shield*, Justin. Novell. 85 *fin.*

asplēnum, i, *n.* = ἄσπληνον, *a fern called ceterach*, the chetherak of the Persians: Ceterach officinarum, Willd.; Plin. 27, 5, 17.

asportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [asporto] *a carrying away:* signorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto (abs-porto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry away:* simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 49 *fin.*· multa de suis rebus, id. Parad. 1, 1. sua omnia Salamina, Nep. Them. 2 *fin.:* res regum vehiculis, Liv. 2, 4. Of persons: *to transport:* aliquem trans mare, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 19: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18.

asprātĭlis, e, *adj.* [asper] *rough:* piscis, *with rough scales*, P. Val. 5: terminus, of a rough stone, Auct. Lim. p. 305.

asprēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *roughness:* Cels. 5, 28 *no.* 2 (dub.)

asprētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a rough place:* ad haec saxa erant, et temere jacentia, ut fit, in aspretis, Liv. 9, 24.

asprĭtūdo (asperitudo, App.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *roughness:* oculorum, Cels. 6, 6 *no.* 26.

a-spŭo (adsp.), 3. *v. a. to spit at* or *upon:* a nutrice aspui, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

assārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [asso] *roasted:* daps assaria pecuina, Cato R. R. 132, 2.

assarius, ii, *m.*, an old form for As, *Gen. plur.* assarium, Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 121.

assātūra, ae, *f.* [asso] *roasted meat:* Vop. Aur. 49: Apic. 7, 5.

assĕcla or **assĕcŭla** (ads.), ae, (*com.* acc. to Charis, p. 37 P., but found only in *masc.*) [assequor] *an attendant, servant:* gen. in a contemptuous sense: *a hanger on, sycophant:* assentatores eorum atque asseclae, Cic. Corn. Frgm. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: cum ei tetrarchiam eripuisset, et asseclae Pergamenio nescio cui dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37: quum haec optima lex et ab illo socero ejus et ab hoc assecula negligatur, id. Sest. 64 *fin:* Juv. 9, 48.

assectātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assector] *an (assiduous, respectful) attendance* (as that of clients, *etc.*): in petitionibus opera atque assectatio, Cic. Mur. 34.

II. *observation, study:* coeli assectatio, Plin. 2, 20, 18.

assectātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an attendant, follower* (in a good sense): quidam vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 11· hujus autem rei (*sc.* assectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutatorum, quum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia assectatorum, *who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9: cancer dapis assectator, Plin. 9, 42, 66. **II.** Fig.: *a disciple:* sapientiae, *i. e.* philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21: eloquentiae, ib. 29, 1, 5: auditor assectatorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [assequor] *to accompany, follow, attend* (esp. of the friends of candidates): quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: quum assectaretur, Num quid vis? occupo, *as he kept on following me*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem assectabatur, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.:* omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. Caes. 19. **II.** Assectari feminam, *to follow a woman* (considered as an injury): Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22. Pass.: assectari se omnes cupiunt, Enn. in Prisc. p. 792.

assecula (ads.), ae, *m.* v. assecla.

assĕcūtor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assequor] *an attendant:* Cupidinis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 306.

assĕdo, ōnis, *m.* = assessor, Non. 62, 23.

assĕfŏlĭum, ii, *n. a plant:* also called agrostis: App. Herb. 79.

as-sellor (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [sella] *to go to stool:* ut adsellandi augeat voluptatem, Veg. 1, 12: id. 2, 22, 2: and with *acc.*, sanguinem, *to void*, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sĕnesco (ads.), 3. *v. incep. to grow old:* Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

as-sensĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentior] *assent, approbation, applause:* orationis genus exile, nec satis populari assensioni accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114. crebrae assensiones, multae admirationes, ib. 84, 290: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73. **II.** In philos. lang.: *a belief in the reality of sensible appearances:* nunc de assensione atque approbatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 12· cf. id. Fat. 17.

assensor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who assents to* or *agrees with:* quotidie commemorabam, te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: vindictae, Val. Max, 6, 3 *no.* 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

assensus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assentior].

assensus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation:* assensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: vulgi assensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49 *fin.:* omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9: assensum consequi agendo, Plin. Ep. 7, 6. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant: alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245: hinc ingentes exciri assensus, Tac. Or. 10 *fin.* **II.** In philos lang. like assensio: *an admission of the reality of sensible appearances:* concedam illum ipsum sapientem retenturum assensum, nec unquam ulli viso assensurum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57. In *plur.:* dicunt stoici sensus ipsos assensus esse, ib. 33 *fin.*

III. Poet.. *an echo:* et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45

assentātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentor] *a flattering assent, adulation:* istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Pl. Bacc. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25. *Plur.:* se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus assentationibus, Liv. 24, 6. **II.** In a good sense (rare): *approbation, assent:* Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem assentationem flectere, Petr. S. 17.

assentātĭuncŭla (ads.), ae, *f. dim.* [assentatio] *trivial flattery:* assentatiunculae ac perjuratiunculae parasiticae, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereor ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assentor] *a flatterer:* semper enim auget assentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Am. 26, 98. **II.** Fig.: non auctor sed assentator mali, *one who connives at*, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

assentātōrĭē (ads.), *adv. in a flattering manner, fawningly:* dubitare te, non assentatorie sed fraterne veto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, § 3.

assentātrix (ads.), īcis, *f.* [assentor] *a female flatterer:* scelesta, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads.), si, sum, 4. *v. n* (more rare than the deponent form: frequens permutatio est, et utroque modo efferuntur assentior, assentio, Quint. 9, 3, 7) *to assent to, agree with, approve*, etc.: mihi quoque adsunt testes, qui illud, quod ego dicam, adsentiant, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 202: adsensere atque iter incipiunt, Tac. H. 5, 3: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperarint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic. Leg. Man. 16, 48: iis assensi, qui mihi lenissima sentire visi sunt, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. M. 3, 406. *Pass* sapiens sequitur multa probabilia, non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, *assented to, held as true*, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99. *Impers.*: Bibulo assensum est, id. Fam. 1, 2: Fabio assensum est, Liv. 24, 45.

as-sentior (ads.), sensus, 4. *v. dep.* [sentio] (*i. q.* assentio), *to assent to, approve, agree*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: assensus sum homini, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 801: quum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: cui (sententiae) sunt assensi ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: verbo assentiri, Sall. C. 52: omnes assensi sunt partibus dividundis, Liv. 25, 30: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80. With *a neut. acc.*: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25: vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum, id. Acad. 2, 21: cetera assentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, ib. 28.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. *verb. freq.* [euphon. for assensor, from assentior] *to assent habitually* or *in a flattering manner, to flatter*: alicui, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 70: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Am. 26, 99: negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur, et se maxime ipse delectet, Cic. Am. 26, 97: mihi ipse assentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11. Fig.: Of things: Baiae tibi assentantur, *flatters you (by changing its climate)*, ib. 9, 12: cui ergo consilio assentabimur? Tert. Exh. ad cast. 4. *Absol.*: assentante majore convivarum parte, Just. 12, 6.

assĕquēla (ads.), ae, *f.* [assequor] *a succeeding, succession*: Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sĕquor (ads.), sĕcūtus (or sĕquutus; v. sequor), 3. *v. dep.* **1.** *to follow on, to pursue*: ne sequere, assequere, Pl. in Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: assequere ac retine, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 89. **II.** *to overtake, come up with*: nec quidquam sequi, quod assequi nequeas, Cic. Off. 1, 31: si es Romae jam me assequi non potes, sin es in via, quum eris me assecutus, coram agemus, id. Att. 3, 5: Pisonem nuntius assequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75. In the histt. also *absol.*: ut si via recta vestigia sequentes issent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum assecuta parte suorum, *arrived*, id. 33, 8. **III.** Fig.: *to gain, attain to*: eosdem honorum gradus assecuti, Cic. Planc. 25: immortalitatem, ib. 37: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2: regnum, Curt. 4, 6: nihil quidquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: assecutas virtute, ne segniores viris feminas habere Scythae viderentur, Just. 2, 4. **2.** *to equal, rival*: Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur: quem si assequi posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.*: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*: ingenium alicujus aliqua ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auc. Her. 4, 20. **IV.** Of mental operations: *to comprehend, understand*: ut essent, qui cogitationem assequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: ratione et intelligentia utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjectura assequare, id. Att. 7, 13 A *fin.*: quid istuc sit, videor ferme assequi, Gell. 3, 1.

asser, ĕris, *m. a pole, stake, post*: Vitr. 7, 3 asseres pedum XII. cuspidibus praefixi in terra defigebantur, Caes. B.C. 2, 2. **II.** *a pole on which a litter was borne*: Suet. Cal. 58. **III.** *a lath*, Vitr. 4, 2.

assercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (asserculum, i, *n.* Cato) [asser] *a small beam* or *pole*: Cato R. R. 12: Col. 8, 3, 6.

as-sĕro (ads.), sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sow, plant*, or *set near something* (rare): vites, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*: vitis assita ad olus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*: vites propter cupressos ib. 26: lenta qui velut assitas vitis implicat arbores, Cat. 61, 106: populus assita limitibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170.

as-sĕro (ads.), ĕrŭi, ertum, 3. *v. a.* lit., *to put* or *join to*. Gen.: as *legal t. t.*: manum *or* aliquem manu, in libertatem *or* liberali causa or manu, also merely manu, and finally *absol.*, *to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate* (cf. Smith's Ant. 143): asserere manum in libertatem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vitell. 10: se asserit in libertatem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 11 *fin.*: in his quae asserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id juris esse, Liv. 3, 45. So in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: se ingenuitati, Saturn. Dig. 40, 14, 2: si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: neminem venire qui istas assereret manu, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 11: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur, cognatum suum esse diceret, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3. **2.** Aliquem in servitutem, *to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave*: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. 3, 44. **II.** Hence, in gen.: *to free from, to protect, defend*: habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua asserere te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: liberatae Italiae assertique imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post assertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16: senatus in asserenda libertate consensit, *in the restoring of freedom*, id. Calig. 60: namque asserit urbes sola fames, *makes free*, Lucan. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas asserat auriculas, i. e. *guard against the hearing of bad verses*, Mart. 14, 142: non te cucullis asseret caput tectum (*sc.* a basiis), id. 11, 99. **2.** With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to appropriate, to claim*: nec laudes assere nostras, *claim not for yourself*, Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utraque manu complexuque assere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9: and by inversion: me assere coelo, *claim me for the sky*, i. e. *assert my celestial origin*, Ov. M. 1, 761. In prose: felicis sibi cognomen asseruit, Plin. 7, 43, 44: sapientis sibi nomen, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis asseris? *are you devoting yourself?* Plin. Ep. 1, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22. **III.** In gen.: *to affirm, assert, declare*: non haec Colchidos asserit furorem, diri prandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: mollissimum quemque beatum fore asserebant, Aur. Vict. 28, 8: non vacat asserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6.

assertĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assero] *a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person*: assertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitium trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.: perfusoriae assertiones, *unsupported declarations of freedom*, Suet. Domit. 8: sitne liber qui est in assertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ideo nec assertionem denegandam iis qui in libertatem vindicabuntur puto, Plin. Ep. 10, 72. **II.** Gen.: *an assertion*: deorum assertio religiosa, *an assertion of the existence of God*, Arn. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave*: **1.** *a restorer of liberty*: assertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40 (cf. Smith's Ant 143): populo detrectante dominationem atque assertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium assertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13. Fig.: *a protector, deliverer, advocate*: publicus assertor dominis suppressa levabo pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus assertor, Lucan. 4, 214: assertor generis humani, Suet. Galb. 9: assertor contra Romanos Hispaniae, Eutr. 4, 16: assertor dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, Suet. Tib. 2. quaestionis, *he who carries an inquiry entirely through*, Macr. S. 7, 4. **II.** *he who claims* or *declares one to be a slave*: quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46.

assertōrĭus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assertor] *pertaining to a restoration of freedom*: lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

assertum (ads.), i, *n.* [assero] *an assertion, proof*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero, ui].

as-servĭo (ads.), 4. *v. n. to serve, assist*: contentioni vocis asserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe*: asservatote haec sultis, navales pedes, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae negligentius asservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16: ignem in ferula, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thynni sale asservantur, id. 9, 15, 18: sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, *let them be watched*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime asservabimur, *we shall be very closely observed*, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B.C. 1, 21: ut vinctum te asservet domi, Pl. Bacc. 4, 4, 98: cura asservandum vinctum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: imperat dum res judicetur, hominem ut asservent, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: Vitruvium in carcerem asservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20.

assessĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assideo] *a sitting by* (to console): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant*: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. **II.** In law: *the assistant of a magistrate* (v. Smith's Ant. 143): Paul. Dig. 1, 22: Suet. Galb. 14.

assessōrĭus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assessor] *pertaining to an assessor*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessūra (ads.), ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of assessor, assessorship*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

assessus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assideo].

assessus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [assideo] *a sitting by*: assessu meo, Prop. 4, 11, 49.

assestrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who sits by, a female assistant*: Afran. in Non. 73, 29.

assĕvēranter (ads.), *adv.* [assevero] *with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically*: loqui cum aliquo valde asseveranter, Cic. Att. 15, 19. *Comp* id. Ac. 2, 19.

assĕvērātē (ads.), *adv.* [id.] *earnestly*. Gell. 7. 5.

assĕvērātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration*: omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum asseveratione, Auc. Her. 1, 3. **2.** In gramm.: *an asseverating particle*: adjiciebant et asseverationem, ut *heu*, Quint. 1, 4, 20. **II.** *firmness, rigour*: multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres asseveratione eadem peracta, ib. 2, 31.

as-sĕvēro (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [severus] lit., *to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly*: quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur, *is it here conducted in earnest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 10 **II.** Of speech: *to*

assert strongly, firmly: neminem eorum haec asseverare audias, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulcre asseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26 *fin.*: unum illud firmissime asseverabat in exilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: constantissime asseveravit fore, Suet. Vesp. 5. Also de aliqua re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro asseveravi, unquam affirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71 *fin.*: quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, *proclaim, prove,* Tac. Agr. 11: viri gravitatem asseverantes, *assuming an air of gravity,* Tac. A. 13, 18. **III.** *to make grave* or *serious:* frontem, App. Met. 3, p. 135, 10.

as-sībĭlo (ads.), 1. *v. n.* and *a. to hiss, murmur, whisper at:* alno assibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68: moto assibilat aëre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258. Act.: serpens animam assibilat aris, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

as-siccesco (ads.), 3. *v. incep. to become dry:* Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads.), 1. *v. a. to dry up:* aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26.

assiculus, v. axiculus.

assĭdĕlae (ads.), ārum, *f. plu.* (sc. mensae) [assideo] *tables at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices,* Fest. *s. v.*

as-sĭdĕo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit by* or *near:* apud carbones, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224. **II.** Fig.: *to sit at one's side, as attendant, protector, nurse,* etc.: with *dat.*: quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, Cic. Verr. 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huic assident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 *fin.*: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: ut assidens implumibus pullis avis serpentium allapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: assidere aegrae, Ov. H. 20, 137: si alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui assideat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: assidente amantissima uxore, Tac. Agr. 45. **III.** legal *t. t., to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor:* rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando assideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57. **IV.** *to be assiduously engaged about:* literis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, *to sit at the helm,* id. Pan. 81 *fin.* **V.** *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade:* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: Gracchus assidens tantum Cassilino, Liv. 23, 19: moenibus assidet hostis, Virg. Cir. 268: muros assidet hostis, id. Aen. 11, 304: assidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: assidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1. *Pass.*: Amisumque assideri audiebat, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 830 P.: assessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453. **VI.** *to resemble* (only once used in this sense): parcus nimiumque severus assidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14.

as-sīdo, sēdi, *no perf part.* 3. *v. n. to sit down, seat oneself:* in sella apud magistrum, Pl. Bacc. 3, 3, 28: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: assidamus, si videtur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14: super aspidem, id. Fin. 2, 18 *fin.*: aquila in culmine domus assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53. Of an orator who, after speaking, sits down: peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. With *acc.*: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *sat down on his right,* Sall. J. 11.

assĭdŭē (ads.), *adv. continually, constantly:* voces, quas audio assidue et quibus intersum quotidie, Cic. Mil. 34, 93. *Sup.*: assiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius Magnes, id. Brut. 91, 316: assidue veniebat, *kept coming constantly,* Virg. E. 2, 4.

assĭdŭĭtas (ads.), ātis, *f.* [assiduus] *a constant sitting by* or *near, attendance:* medici assiduitas, Cic. Att. 12, 33: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 3: summa assiduitate quotidiana aliquem tractare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people: altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11: assiduitatis et operarum harum quotidianarum putat esse consultum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.*: id. Verr. 1, 39. **II.** *constant presence:* statuit (Tiberius) secedere ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio auctoritatem absentia tueretur, Suet. Tib. 10. **III.** *the continued duration of anything:* also, *recurrence, repetition:* assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistolarum, *unbroken correspondence,* id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: ejusdem literae, Auc. Her. 4, 12, 18. And without *gen.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, *assiduity, constant care,* Cic. Balb. 2 *extr.*

assĭdŭo (ads.), *adv. continually, always:* Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 37: Plin. 26, 3, 8.

assĭdŭo (ads.), 1. *v. a.* [assiduus] *to apply constantly:* filio flagella, Vulgat. Sirac. 30, 1.

assĭdŭus, i, *m. the name of the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii:* assiduo vindex assiduus esto; proletario civi, quivis volet, vindex esto, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10: usually derived by the ancients from as and dare: quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: id. Top. 2: quibus erant pecuniae satis, locupletes. assiduos; contrarios proletarios, Varr. in Non. 67, 25: others connected the word with sedere: Fest. s. v. Assiduus: cf. Charis, p. 58 P. Hence for *a rich person:* noctesque diesque assiduo satis superque est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 14. **II.** Fig.: as *adj.* for *first-rate* or *classical:* classicus, assiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15.

assĭdŭus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [from assideo, like continuus from contineo] *one sitting by* or *near, continually present, in constant attendance:* qui adest assiduus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: quum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: audivi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum, id. Att. 4, 8, B: campus, assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: circa scholas assiduus, Suet. Tib. 11. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: qui per aetatem ac negotium poterunt ipsi tecum ut assidui sint, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 37: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165. **II.** *continual, unremitting, perpetual:* foro operam assiduam dare, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 22: pars terraï perusta solibus assiduis, Lucr. 5, 253: nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*: febricula, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum assidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: assidua senatus tranquillitas, Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: barbarorum incursus, id. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea assiduissimi usus, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: ver, Virg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, ib. 2, 486: noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: retes Juv. 5, 95.

assignātĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assigno] *a marking out, an assignment, allotment:* haec agrorum assignatio, Cic Phil. 6, 5, 14: popularis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3 *no.* 7. *Plur.* and *absol.*: novae assignationes, Cic. Agr. 3, 3.

assignātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who allots,* Ulp. Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-sīgnĭfĭco (ads.), 1. *v. a. to show, make evident:* olim tonsores non fuisse, assignificant antiquorum statuae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10. **II.** *to denote, point out:* locum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 1.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot:* mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes quantum corpore meo occupari potest Cic. Att. 3, 19 *fin.*: munus humanum assignatum a deo, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Verr. 3, 25: quem cuique ordinem assignari e republica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19: natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 10, 50, 72: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 *sq.* Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae ita daretur, assignaretur, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati, assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.* Hence, agros assignant (*i. e.* colonias deducunt, Vet. Schol.), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8. **II.** Meton.: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in a bad sense): nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: ne hoc improbitati et sceleri meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque assignes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: and without *dat.*: me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem crimini dare, id. Verr. 5, 50. In a good sense: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42: Cypri devictae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.* **2.** *to commit to one's care, to consign,* and *e contr.*: *to appoint as guardian,* etc. (rare): quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodibus praecepit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.* Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame,* Pl. Ep. 6, 23. **3.** *to make a mark upon, to seal:* tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino. Pa. Dig. 45, 1, 126. Fig.: verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori et infigitur, *is impressed upon,* Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-sĭlĭo (ads.), sĭlui, sultum, 4. *v. n* [salio] *to leap, spring upon,* or *jump at:* moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: assiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, Plin. 9 42, 67: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2. Poet. of the dashing of water: assiliens aqua, Ov. F. 5, 612: assiliunt fluctus, ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer assilit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56. Fig.: assilire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to,* Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: assilui (ad studia), Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assĭmĭlanter (ads.), v. assimulanter.

assimilatio (ads.), v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ads.), e, *adj. similar, like:* with *gen.* or *dat.* (rare): quidquam assimile hujus facti, Pl. Merc. 5, 3, 11: assimilis sui, Ov. T. 1, 5, 27: cadenti, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 85: assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: aeri assimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1. With *quasi*: nam hoc assimile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 12.

assĭmĭlĭter (ads.), *adv. in like manner:* Pl. Bacc. 4, 9, 27.

assĭmŭlanter (ads.), *adv. in like manner:* Nig. in Non. 40, 25.

assĭmŭlātĭo (not assimilatio) (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assimulo] *likeness, similarity:* prodigiosa assimulatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109. **II.** In rhetor.: *a feigning that a* *audience is unfavourable to what we are about to say, when we know the contrary:* est (assimulatio) quum id, quod scimus, facile omnes auditoros, dicimus nos timere quomodo accipiant: sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo secius dicamus, Auc. Her. 4, 37.

assĭmŭlātus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assimulo] *made similar, like:* montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr. 6, 189: literae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 77: Italia folio querno assimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43. **II.** *feigned, pretended, devised:* familiaritas, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Coel. 6, 14: assimulata castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9: alia vera, alia assimulata, Liv. 26, 19. No *Comp., Sup.,* or *Adv.*

as-sĭmŭlo (not assimilo) (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare:* linquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like,* Lucr. 2, 914: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque assimulanda natura judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, assimulabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, *to compare,* Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae assimulare bipenni, Tac. Agr. 10: os longius illi assimulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus assimulasse aptissime visus est, *to have designated by very suitable comparisons,* Suet. Tib. 57. **II.** *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign.* With *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.,* or with *quasi.* With *acc.:* bene assimulare nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 141: clipeum jubasque, Virg. Aen. 10, 638: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44: innitens baculo assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 655: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78. With simple *inf.:* furere assimulavit, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 98. With *acc.* and *inf.:* ego me assimulem insanire, id. Men. 5, 2, 79: assimulet se tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195. With *quasi:* assimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, id. Epid. 2, 2, 11: me sic assimulabam, quasi stolidum. ib. 3, 3, 40: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. Absol.: quid si assimulo? id. Ph. 1, 4, 33. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo. Many interpp. try to establish a difference of meaning between the two forms, but there is no essential distinction: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus with other adjs. in *-umus:* aestumo and aestimo, *etc.*]

assĭpondĭum, ii, *n.* [as pondus] *the weight of one* as, *a pound weight:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

assir, old Lat. for sanguis, *blood,* Fest. *s. v.* assiratum.

assirātum, i, *n. a drink composed of wine and blood:* Fest. *s. v.*

assis, is, *m.* = as, *q. v.*

assis, is, *m.* and *f.* = axis, *q. v.*

as-sisto (ads.), astiti, no *perf. part.* 3. *v. n. to stand at* or *by, to attend, be present at:* assiste illico, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2: assistite omnes contra me, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 23: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: filium puerili aetate in publico, in conspectu patris assistere turpe ducunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: servis suis, ut januam clauderent, et ipsi ad fores assisterent, imperat, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) assisteret, *posted himself,* id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: consulum tribunalibus assistere, *to appear before,* Tac. A. 13, 4: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect,* Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: regionibus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto, Ov. F. 5, 457: divinis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114. With *acc.:* equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299. **II.** With *dat. pers.: to stand by, to defend, assist:* assistebam Vareno, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 54.

assistrix, v. assestrix.

assĭtus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero].

as-sĭtus (ads.), a, um, *adj. adjacent:* neque longule dissita, neque proxime assita, App. Flor. 1, p. 340.

assĭus, a, um, *adj. of* or *pertaining to the city Assus* (in Troas): lapis, *a kind of limestone,* Plin. 36, 17, 27.

asso, 1. *v. a.* = ἄζω, *to roast, broil:* assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-sŏcĭo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make a companion:* hence, *to join* or *unite with:* cornua summis associare malis, Claud. Bell. Gild. 480: associati principali curae, Arc. Dig. 1, tit. 11. Poet. associare passus, *to accompany,* Stat. Th. 3, 454.

as-sŏcĭus (ads.), a, um, *adj. associating with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-sŏlĕo (ads.), *v. n. to be accustomed* or *wont* (only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.* and *impers.*): ponite hic quae assolent (*sc.* poni), Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7: quae assolent, quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1: senatus, quos adsoleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: deinde quae assolent, *what is usual,* id. Inv. 2, 42: quum multa assoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 *fin.* Hence the phrase, ut assolet, *as is usual, customary:* prima classis vocatur, renunciatur; deinde, ut assolet, secunda, Cic. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14.

as-sŏlo (ads.), avi, 1. *v. a.* [ad solum] *to level to the ground, to destroy:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

as-sŏno (ads.), 1. *v. n. to sound* or *respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507. With *acc.:* ut canorae aviculae concentus suaves assonarent, *strike up,* App. M. 11, p. 260.

as-sūdasso (ads.), 3. *v. intens.* [from sudo, like capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio] *to sweat profusely:* corculum assudassit jam ex metu, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 9 (dub.).

as-sūdesco (ads.), 3. *v. incep.* [sudo] *to begin to sweat:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

assŭē-făcĭo (ads.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom.* Constr. with *abl., dat.,* or *ad:* aliquem puro sermone, Cic. Brut. 59: alicujus rei exercitatione, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44. With *dat.:* operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus assuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60: parvulos probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29: lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64. With *ad:* ad supplicia patrum plebem, Liv. 3, 52 *fin.* With *inf.:* Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.:* equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

as-sŭesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum [assuëtus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14] 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to be accustomed to, to be wont:* with *abl., inf., ad, in,* or *dat.* With *abl.:* genus pugnae, quo assuerunt, Liv. 31, 35. With *inf.:* ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc assuesce vocari, Virg. G. 1, 42. With *ad* or *in:* (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: With *dat.:* ex more, cui assuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29. *Absol* sic assuevi, *I am accustomed,* Cic. Fam. 9, 22. **2.** Assuescere alicui, *of carnal intercourse,* Curt. 6, 5. **II.** *active: to accustom to:* (gen. *pass.*) homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, id. Planc. 9: gens assueta multo venatu nemorum, Virg. Aen. 7, 746: Odrysius praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: assueti muros defendere, Virg. Aen. 9, 511: assuetus graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: manus assuetae ad sceptra, Sen. Troad. 152: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. 24, 5: mensae assuetus herili, Virg. Aen. 7, 490: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, *to which one is accustomed,* Liv. 2, 1: assuescere mentem pluribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 109: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *render not such great wars familiar to your minds,* Virg. Aen. 6, 833: Galli juxta invia ac devia assueti, Liv. 21, 33: assuescere Armenios in hoc servitutis genus, Flor. 4, 12, 43. With *gen.:* Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv. 38, 17

assŭētūdo (ads.), ĭnis, *f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rare): longa assuetudo, Ov. M. 10, 173: assuetudo mali, Liv. 25, 26: seu natura, sive assuetudine, Tac. A. 1, 11: confarreandi assuetudo, ib. 4 16: assuetudo voluptatum, id. H. 2, 62: furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17. **II.** *carnal intercourse:* Tac. A. 13, 46.

assŭētus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assuesco]. *Adj.: accustomed, customary, usual:* tempus et assueta ponere in arte juvat, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 36: assuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68: assuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120: longius assueto, Ov. H. 6, 72: assueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306: Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, Liv. 22, 18.

as-sūgo (ads.), ctum, 3. *v. a. to suck:* assuctis labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.

assŭla (in many MSS astula), ae, *f. a splinter of wood, stone,* etc., *shaving, chip:* foribus facere assulas, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Vitr. 7, 6. **II.** *a shingle,* σχίδη: Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11.

assŭlātim, *adv. in shivers* or *splinters:* pultando assulatim foribus exitium afferre, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 52: assulatim sumere cibum, *piecemeal,* Naev. in Non. 72, 24.

assŭlōsē, *adv.* [assula] *in shivers* or *splinters:* calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48.

assultim (ads.), *adv.* [assilio] *by leaps* or *bounds:* assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

assulto (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq* [id.] *to jump* or *leap at:* constr. *absol.* with *dat.* or *acc.:* canis assultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61: feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. A. 11, 31 **II.** *to attack, assault:* tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13: telis assultantes. ib. 12, 35: portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243: duo montes inter se concurrerunt, crepitu maximo assultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85.

assultus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): locum variis assultibus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: assultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, i, *n. anything roasted:* assum vitulinum, *roast-veal,* Cic. Fam. 9, 20. **II.** In *plur.* assa, orum, *a sweating bath, sudatory,* Cic. Quin. F. 3, 1, 1.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), affui, adesse. (*Praes. imperf. subj.* older form assiem, assies, assiet, *etc.,* Ter. adesent = adessent, S. C. de Bac. in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300: *past imperf. subj.* sometimes afforem, es, et, *etc.: inf. fut.* affore: *imperf. part.* not used), *v. n. to be at* or *near, to be present:* visus Homerus adesse poeta, Enn. Ann. 1, 5: adesse ad exercitum, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, ib. 1, 1, 269: omnes qui aderant auxilium petere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: Caesar adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur, id. B. C. 1, 14: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne assit, Cato R. R. 83: ad portam adesse, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ut quasi coram adesse videare, quum scribo aliquid ad te, id. Fam. 15, 16: ante oculos moestissimus Hector visus adesse mihi, Virg. Aen. 2, 271. With *dat.:* portis, ib. 2, 330: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.:* quaestioni, ib. 62: pugnae, Liv. 7, 16. **2.** *to stand by, to help, protect, support:* ibo ad forum, atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 82: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.:* Camulogenus sui aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B.G. 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv. 6, 38: frugumque aderit mea Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partubus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos affuisse, et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: aderam Arionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius affuisset, *had taken part*, Suet. Claud. 38. With *inf.*: non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532. Hence in invocations, *etc.*: assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: ades Dea muneris auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673: di omnes nemorum adeste, ib. 7, 198: nostris querelis assint (dii), Liv. 3, 25.

3. *to be present as a witness, to be witness* promissis testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45. Hence the *t. t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), *to be present as a witness to any legal document*: for examples, vide copies of S. C. C. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

4. Adesse animo *or* animis, *to be present in mind*, i. e. *to attend to, observe:* ut intelligeretis eum non affuisse animo, quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic. Caec. 10 *fin.*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33. Also, *to be of good courage:* quamobrem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. Mil. 2, 4: ades animo, et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.* **5.** Of abstract and inanimate things: *to be at hand, wait* or *attend upon:* dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179: vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3, 519: aderat judicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: quum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 63: omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Amph. 2, 2, 21: aderant morbi vesicae et viscerum, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. 2, 61: vim affore verbo crediderat, Virg. Aen. 10, 547: tantus decor affuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: quantus sudor adest equis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput reipublicae, *the republic to be without a head*, Tac. A. 1, 13. Poet.: *to be present* or *associated with:* tu ducibus Latiis aderis quum laeta triumphum vox canet (of the laurel), Ov. M. 1, 560: aderis dolentibus (of the cypress), ib. 10, 142.

II. With the idea of motion: *to come, to appear:* assum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16: jam ego hic adero, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 7: hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Galli per dumos aderant, Virg. Aen. 8, 657: huc ades, o formose puer, id. E. 2, 45: ecce Arcas adest, *appears, has arrived*, Ov. M. 2, 497: quum hostes adessent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: quum serius affuisset, Suet. Aug. 94. With *acc.*: cubiculum adero, App. M. 2, p. 119: scopulum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160. **2.** Legal *t. t. to appear before a tribunal:* C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad judicium affuturum, quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell. 2, 10.

assūmentum (ads.), i, *n.* [assuo] *a patch:* Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads.), mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take to, to take up* or *in, adopt:* plura sibi assumunt, quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: nunquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29: aliquem in societatem consilii; aliquem consilium assumere, Liv. 2, 4: in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: in consortium, id. Pan. 7: nec decet aliter filium assumi, si assumatur a principe, *is adopted*, ib. : uxorem, ib. 63: in familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8: cautus dignos assumere, *to choose worthy friends*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51. Fig.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 31: ut acer equus pugnae assumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: orator tractationem orationis sibi assumet, Cic. de Or. 1, 12 *fin.* **II.** Without the idea of action: *to receive, obtain* (passively): foetus melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384: a ventis alimenta assumere, ib. 7, 79. **III.** *to take in addition to, to add to:* si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumpserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, Liv. 21, 19. **IV.** *to usurp, assume, arrogate:* neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, neque hodie assumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17: assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri, Ov. M. 3, 558. **V.** In logic, *t. t. to state the minor premiss of a syllogism:* Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106. **VI.** In gram., assumpta verba, *epithets*, ἐπίθετα, id. Part. 7. **2.** *figurative expressions*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assumo] *a taking, receiving, adoption:* artes propter se assumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: modum tene in assumptione culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12. **II.** In logic: *the minor premiss of a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37: Quint. 5, 14, 5 *sq.* **III.** In law: *an addition, circumstance* = circumstantia, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46 *fin.*

assumptīvus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assumptus]. In Rhetoric: assumptiva constitutio or causa, *which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Quint. 7, 4, 7. *Adv.* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assumo].

as-sŭo (ads.), 3. *v. a. to sew on, patch on:* purpureus assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16.

as-surgo (ads.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise up, stand up:* quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: assurgere ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: intortis assurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine viso assurgere semper pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. Hence, *to rise up out of respect:* with *dat.* or *absol.*: an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12: ruricolae Cereri teneroque assurgite Baccho, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60: neque assurgere, neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13. In *pass. impers.*: ut majoribus natu assurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: ludos ineunti semper assurgi, etiam ab senatu, in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. Hence, fig.: *to yield the preference:* sunt et Aminaeae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg. G. 2, 98. **2.** Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4: Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17: Delos assurgit Cyntho monte, id. 4, 12, 22.

II. *to mount* or *tower up, to rise, to swell:* quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535: assurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coeptae assurgunt turres, Virg. Aen. 4, 86: septem assurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. G. 3, 355. **III.** Of mental objects: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, *break out in complaints*, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: assurgunt irae, ib. 12, 494: in ultionem assurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10: gaudet in adversis animoque assurgit Adrastus, *rises in courage*, Stat. Th. 10, 227. Of poetry, *etc.*: *to soar, rise:* raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comoedia cothurnis assurgit, ib. 10, 2, 22: sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat ib. 1, 8, 5.

assus, a, um, *adj. roasted:* elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 66: res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa: magis assa quam frixa, Cels. 2, 18. **II.** Meton.: *dry, simple:* assa sudatio, *a sweating bath*, Cels. 3, 27: assus sol, *a basking in the sun without previous anointing*, Cic. Att. 12, 6: femina *or* nutrix assa, *a dry-nurse:* hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208: lapides, *rough, unhewn stones*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417: vox, *the unaccompanied voice:* Non. p. 76 and 77: assae tibiae, *not accompanied by the voice:* Serv. Virg G. 2, 417. [Same root as asso.]

as-suspīro, (ads.), 1. *v. n. to sigh at:* App. Met. 4, p. 153.

assȳrĭus, a, um, *adj.* Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian:* Assyria malus, *i. e.* Medica, *the citron-tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14.

ast, *conj.*, v. at.

astăcus, i, *m.* = ἄστακος, *a kind of lobster*, doubtless the common one, Cancer Gammarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 31, 51.

astăphis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀσταφίς, *a raisin:* Delphinium Staphisagria, Linn. Plin. 23, 1, 12.

astĕïsmos, i, *m.* = ἀστεϊσμός, in rhetoric, *the more refined style of speaking* = urbanitas, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 547.

aster, ĕris, *m.* = ἀστήρ, *a star*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. **II.** Atticus, *the Italian star-wort, aster*, Aster amellus, Linn.: or, according to others, Inula Bubonium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 19: in Plin. l., l. bubonion. **III.** Samius, *a kind of Samian earth*, Plin. 35, 16, 53.

astĕrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστερία, *a precious stone*, perh. the *noble opal* or the *cat's eye*, a kind of quartz crystal inclosing a fibrous mineral, Plin. 37, 9, 47: in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3, asterites; in Marc. Cap 1, p. 19, astrites.

astĕrĭăcē, ēs, *f.* = ἀστεριακή, *a simple medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.

astĕrĭas, ae, *m.* = ἀστερίας, *the bittern*, Ardea stellaris, Linn.; Plin. 10, 60, 79.

astĕrĭcum, i, *n.* ἀστερικόν, *a kind of plant;* in pure Lat. called urceolaris, perhaps *wall pellitory*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20.

astĕrĭŏn, ii, *n.* = ἀστέριον, *a species of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

astĕriscus, i, *m.* = ἀστερίσκος, *a small star, an asterisk:* a mark used in MSS. *etc.* Asteriscus apponitur in his quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2.

astĕrītes, ae, *m.* = ἀστερίτης, *a kind of basilisk*, App. Herb. 128. **II.** = asteria, q. v.

a-sterno (adst.), 3. *v. a. to strew upon, stretch out:* asternuntur sepulcro, Ov. M. 2, 343.

asthmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσθματικός, *breathing with difficulty, asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

astĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστικός, *pertaining to the city:* astici ludi, *city games in honour of Bacchus*, Suet. Cal. 20.

astĭpŭlātĭo (adst.), ōnis, *f.* [astipulor], lit. *joining another in a stipulatio* or *contract:* hence, *an assenting to, confirmation of:* qua de re exstat etiam A. Senecae astipulatio, Plin. 29 1, 5. **II.** *a modulation of the voice according to the sentiment expressed*, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astĭpŭlātor (adst.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who joins another in a stipulatio* or *contract:* possumus ad id, quod stipulamur, alium adhibere, qui idem stipuletur: quem vulgo astipulatorem vocamus, Gai. Inst. 3, 110 (cf. Smith's Ant. 640 and 818): testes tot cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58. Fig. *one who assents or agrees:* illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id. Acad. 2, 21: vanae opinionis, Val Max. 7, 1, 2

astĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* = astipulatio (only in *abl.*), *an assenting to, assent:* Jovis astipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48.

a-stĭpŭlor (adst.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* (*act.* astipulo, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 18) *to join another in a stipulatio* or *contract*, Gai. Inst. 3, 112. **II.** Fig. *to agree with* = assentiri (rare): astipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: Hellanico astipulatur Damastes, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stĭtŭo (adst.), ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to place at* or *near* (very rare): juben' astitui aulas (ollas), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 66: reum ad lectum (aegroti) astituemus, Auc. Her. 3, 20: App. M. 9, p. 222, 1.

a-sto (adst.), stĭti, *no perf. part.* 1. *v. n. to stand at* or *near to stand by, stand still:* followed by various prep., or with *dat.*, *acc.* or *abl.*: si iste stabit, astato simul, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ante ostium, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72: intra limen astate illic, id. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: accessi, astiti, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: astat in conspectu meo, id. Cat. 4, 2: supra caput, Virg. Aen. 4, 702: nec opinanti Mors ad caput astitit, Lucr. 3, 972: tribunali, Tac. A. 12, 37: aliquem astare, Plin. Pan. 23: limine divae astitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, *awaits mortals*, Lucr. 3, 1091. **II.** *to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist:* Pl. Am. 3, 4, 10. **III.** Poet.: of things; *to be in existence:* astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. **IV.** *to stand up, to stand upright:* tu subsultas: ego miser vix asto prae formidine, *you leap up, I can hardly stand up*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104: squamis astantibus, Virg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone astans, Plin. 34, 8, 19 *no.* 1.

astrăgălus, i, *m.* = ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). In archit.: *a moulding on columns*, etc.: Vitr. 3, 3 (cf. Smith's Ant. 143): astragalus Lesbius, Vitr. 4, 6. **II.** *a leguminous plant*, variously explained by authors as Phaca boetica, Linn.: Orobus tuberosus, or Orobus vernus, Linn.; or lastly, as Orobus sessilifolius, Sibth.; Plin. 26, 8, 29.

astrālis, e, *adj.* [astrum] *relating to the stars:* fata, *known from the stars*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7 *fin.*

a-strangŭlo (adstr.), 1. *v. a. to strangle:* Min. Felix, c. 30.

astrăpĭas, ae, *m.* = ἀστραπίας, *a precious stone of a black or dark blue colour, with streaks like lightning issuing from the centre*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

astrăpŏplēctus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστραποπληκτός, *struck by lightning:* tecta, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15.

astrĕans, antis, *adj. gleaming like a star:* Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strĕpo (adstr.), 3. *v. n.* and *a. to make a noise at* or *to:* omnes undique scopuli astrepunt, Sen. Hipp. 1027: astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18. With *acc.*: irritis precibus surdas principis aures astrepere, Plin. Pan. 26. **II.** With *dat.* like acclamo, *to applaud, huzza* haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 34. **III.** As *v. act.*: eadem, id. H. 4, 49: quae pauci incipiant reliquos astrepere, id. A. 2, 12.

astrictē (adstr.), *adv. concisely, briefly* (only of discourse): orationem non astricte sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. *Comp.* Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.* *Sup.* not used.

astrictio (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* [astringo] *a power of binding close, astringency:* herba, gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59.

astrictōrĭus (adstr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *astringent, binding:* astrictoria vis, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, *Part.* [astringo] *drawn together.* Hence *adj.*· *tight, narrow, close:* limen astrictum, *shut*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: genus morbi astrictum, *costiveness*, id. 1 praef.: gustu astricto, *a harsh, astringent taste*, Plin. 27, 12, 96. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *concise, short* (opp. to *remissus*): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. *Sup.* not used. **2.** *parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted:* pater, Prop. 2, 23, 18: astricti moris auctor Vespasianus fuit, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.

astrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρικός, *pertaining to the stars:* coeli choreae, Varr. in Non. 451, 11.

a-strīdo (adstr.), 3. *v. n. to hiss at:* Stat Th. 11, 494.

astrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum fero] *starry:* astriferi axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752. **II.** *placed among the stars:* Mart. 8, 28.

astrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [astrum facio] *to make stars:* Archimedea astrificante manu, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *star-making, star-producing:* astrificis coelum scandebat habenis nox, Marc. Cap. 2 *in.*

astrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum gero] *starry* · axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828.

astrĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum loquor] *talking of the stars:* puella, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273.

astrĭlūcus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum luceo] *shining* or *gleaming like stars:* Divi, Marc. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract*, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 25: vinculorum id est aptissimum quod ex se atque de iis, quae astringit, quam maxume unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 *fin.*: adstringit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. de ira, 3, 16: artius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, *is twined around*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5. Fig.: aspice quam non astricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose.* for *an inaccurate style of writing*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 174: balteus haud fluxos gemmis astrinxit amictus, Lucan. 2, 362: astringere frontem, *to frown*, Mart. 11, 40: frondem ferro, *to clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17: alvum, *to make costive* (opp. solvere, *q. v.*), Cels. 1, 3; 2, 30. astringere labra, *to close up*, Quint. 11, 3. Of the contraction occasioned by cold: ventis glacies astricta pependit, Ov. M. 1, 120. Hence, *to make colder, to brace:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25. (Acc. to Varr. in a pass. sense in the *perf.*, ab adstringor, adstrinxi dicimus, Varr. L. L. Frgm. in Gell. 2, 25.) Of colours: *to deaden:* ita permixtis viribus alterum altero excitatur, aut astringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62: radix gustu astringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60. **II.** Fig.: *to draw closer, circumscribe: to bind, put under obligation, necessitate:* affinitatem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 73: pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6: mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4: nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 31: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, *to confirm, secure*, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 4, 42: lege, id. Cluent. 57: orationem numeris, id. de Or. 3, 44: astringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain them*, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1 *fin.*: ad servitutem juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49: me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320. **2.** *to commit oneself to, become guilty of:* et ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 34: magno scelere se astringeret, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9. **3.** Of reasoning or discourse: *to compress, abridge:* Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, id. Tusc. 3, 6 *fin.*: premere tumentia, luxuriantia astringere. Quint. 10, 4, 1.

astrĭos, ii, *f.* in Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7, astrion, ii, *n.* [ἀστήρ] *a crystalline precious stone*, supposed by some to be our *star-sapphire*, Plin. 37, 9, 48.

astrĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum sono] *producing the music of the spheres:* Juppiter, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrites, v. asteria.

astrŏbŏlos, i, *f.* [ἀστήρ βάλλω] *a precious stone, a variety of quartz:* acc. to some, *a species of onyx;* acc. to others, *chalcedony*, Plin. 37, 9, 50.

astrŏītes, ae, *m.* = ἀστροΐτης, *an unknown precious stone possessing magical power*, perhaps the same as preced. Plin. 37, 9, 49.

astrŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars* (class. for the later astronomia), Cic. Div. 2, 42. **II** *astrology:* Hier. adv. Pel. 1, 8.

astrŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἀστρολόγος, *an astronomer* (class. for the later astronomus), Cic. Div. 2, 42. **II.** *a star-interpreter, astrologer:* Cic. Div. 1, 58: Suet. Ner. 36.

astrŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀστρονομία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy*, Sen. Ep. 95.

astrŏnŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρονομικός, *astronomical.* Manil. (Tit.)

astrŏnŏmus, i, *m.* = ἀστρονόμος, *an astronomer*, Firmic. Math. 5, 13.

astrosus, i, [astrum] *born under an evil star, ill-starred*, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astructio (adstr.), ōnis, *f.* [astruo] *a putting together, composition*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314. **II.** *an accumulation of proof*, id. 5, p. 149.

astructor (adstr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who adduces proof*, Venant. de vita Mart. 2 *fin.*

astrum, i, *n.* = ἄστρον, *a star, a constellation:* orbem per duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. G. 1, 231. astrorum ignes, id. Aen. 8, 590: Cic. Rep. 6, 22. **II.** Meton.: *heaven, immortality:* sic itur ad astra, Virg. Aen. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272: ad astra ferre, Virg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, *extols to the skies*, id. S. 2, 7, 29: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25. Poet.: *height:* turrim sub astra eductam, Virg. Aen. 2, 460.

a-strŭo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, 3. *v. a. to build near* or *in addition:* cum veteri astruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: utrique (villae) quae desunt astruere, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to pile up, heap on, add to:* with *acc.* and *dat.*: victus ab eo Pharnaces vix quidquam gloriae ejus astruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78 sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias astruxerat: ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3: astruit auditis pavor, Sil. 4, 8: quae Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, *ascribes*, Mart 3, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati astruas, *refer to*, Vell. 1, 17. **III** *to furnish with:* contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Fig.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. 10, 1.

astu (asty, Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), *n. indecl.* = ἄστυ, *a city*, esp. *Athens* (as urbs for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt cives, Att. in Non. 357 14: ut vestri Attici, priusquam Theseus eos demigrare ex agris, et in astu quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit, Cic. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.*

astula, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (adst.), 2. *v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished:* astupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8. Of inanimate things nemus astupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

astur, ŭris, *m. a species of hawk*, Firm. Math. 5, 7 *fin.* (Hence Ital *astore*, Fr. *autour.*)

astus, a, um, *adj.* old form for astutus, *clever*, *crafty:* asta lingua, Att. in Non. 16, 16.

astus, ūs, *m. cleverness*, *craft*, *cunning* (shewn in a single act, while astutia designates cunning as a trait of character). (Until the post-Aug. per. only in *abl.* as *adv.:* cf. Fest. *s. v.*, and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30: astu rem tractare, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2: consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu incipit haec, Virg. Aen. 11, 704: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: astus hostium, Tac. A. 2, 20: libertae, ib. 14, 2: Ulixes nectit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527. [Etym. dub.: Pott derives it from Sans. *âs*, "sit," comparing it to in-sid-iæ and λοχάω, "to lie in wait."]

astūtē, *adv. craftily*, *cunningly:* Cic. Att. 10, 6: consulte, docte atque astute cavere, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14. *Comp.* Varr. L. L. 10, 2. *Sup.* Gell. 18, 4, 10.

astūtĭa, ae, *f.* [astutus]. Orig. *dexterity*, *adroitness:* (quibus feris) abest ad praecavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. Later in a bad sense: *cunning*, *slyness*, *craft:* inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 59: quodsi aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183. In *plur.:* in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68 and 71.

astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat sly* or *cunning:* anus, App. Met. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of astus] *clever*, *expert:* more freq. in a bad sense: *sly*, *cunning*, *artful*, etc.: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 112: fallacia astutior, id. Cas. 5, 1, 7: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ratio, Cic. Verr. act. 1, 11 *fin.:* hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui: versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13 *fin.:* astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62. *Sup.* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 6.

asty, v. astu.

astycus, v. asticus.

astȳtis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀστυτις, *a kind of lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38. *v.* Lactuca.

asȳla, ae, *f.*, ἀσύλη, *an unknown plant*, otherwise called ferus oculus: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

ăsȳlum, i, *n.* = ἄσυλον, *a place of refuge*, *a sanctuary*, *an asylum:* servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: Virg. Aen. 2, 761.

ăsymbŏlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, *contributing nothing*, *scot-free* (pure Lat. immunis, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23): Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25.

ăsyndĕtus, a. um, *adj.* = ἀσύνδετος. **1.** In astronomy: *not belonging to any constellation:* asyndetus Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. **2.** In grammar, asyndeton, i, *n. a rhet. figure, consisting in the omission of the copulative particles* (pure Lat. dissolutio), *e. g.* veni, vidi, vici, Diom. p. 440 P.

at or **ast**, *conj.* (the latter ancient form is retained by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, and *at* one of addition (Long's Cic. Oratt. 1, 26, 99): at is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. **I.** Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but*, *yet:* cominus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem irrigat, Virg. Aen. 1, 691: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli haec ratio est, Cels. 5, 17. Hence *at* frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, *e. g.:* talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turaque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras (the last two lines of Ov. M. 3): at non Alcithoë Minyeias orgia censet accipienda dei (the commencement of the next book): so, Virg. Aen. 4, 1. **2.** Esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis frangitur, in medio, etc. *but, lo!* Virg. Aen. 12, 731. Hence in appeals and passionate exclamations: Milo, quum jam senex esset athletasque se exercentes in curriculo videret, adspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse: at hi quidem mortui jam sunt, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra, caveto mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 89: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: at o deorum quidquid in coelo regit, id. Epod. 5, 1: at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque! Ov. F. 2, 395: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Clu. 70: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id. Verr. 1, 46: at te Juppiter Diique omnes perdant! Pl. Most. 1, 1, 37: at tibi Di dignum factis exitium duint, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 43: at tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! Virg. Aen. 2, 535: at tibi Di benefaciant omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 18: at tu pater deûm hominumque hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Virg. Aen. 7, 297: at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei, Ov. H. 1, 44. **II.** In adding something different from what has been previously mentioned: *but*, *but then*, *but on the other hand:* *at* differentiam rerum significat: ut quum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Fest. *s. v.:* nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo jure fortasse, Cic. Att. 9, 10: note the repetition of at and cf. at secura quies .... at latis otia fundis .... at frigida Tempe, Virg. G. 2, 467: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 12: crebras a nobis literas exspecta: ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.:* Cingetorix simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est ad eum venit. At Indutiomarus bellum parare instituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. Strengthened with *pol*, *edepol*, *hercle*, etc. *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 47: at hercle in ea controversia quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31. With *contra*, *e contrario*, *potius*, *etiam*, *vero*, etc.: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quatere vincula, Tac. A. 4, 28: apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur: at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco, Nep. Eum. 1. at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. Her. 3, 149: at etiam, furcifer, male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 31: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are even people who say*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: non facit ea quae juvenes. At vero multo majora et meliora facit, id. Sen. 6, 17. **2.** In anticipating an objection or introducing an answer, at may frequently be translated, *but it may be said*, *but it may be objected:* sunt quos signa, quos tabulae delectant. At sumus, inquiunt, civitatis principes, id. Parad. 5, 2, 36: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem, id. de Sen. 14, 47. **3.** With *enim* to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly*, *but consider*, *but indeed*, etc., ἀλλὰ γάρ: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 78: quum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulcrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1. And in questions: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15. **4.** After a condition or concession expressed by *si*, *etiamsi*, *etsi*, etc.: *yet*, *still*, *at least:* liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Flacc. 25, 61: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543: si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, at ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: si ego digna hac contumelia sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: quodsi nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, at ego ad deos vindices intolerandae superbiae confugiam, Liv. 9, 1 **5.** Sometimes equivalent to *sed* non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, Cic. Att. 7, 11: dux ille Graeciae nusquam optat ut Ajacis similes habeat decem: at ut Nestoris, id. Sen. 10, 31. [Sans *atha* Gr. ἀτὰρ.]

atanuvium, i, *n. a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in sacrifices*, Fest. *s. v.*

ătăt or **atatat** [at repeated] also several times repeated atatatae, attatatatae, *or* atatte, atattate, *etc.*, *interj.* = ἀτταταί, ἀττατατταί, *etc.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.: oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 8: id. Pers. 4, 7, 12: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 98: id. Eun. 4, 5, 7.

ătăvĭa, ae, *f.* [atavus] *the mother of the great-great-grandfather* (abavi) or *great-great-grandmother* (abaviae), *a fourth grandmother*, opp. to the adneptis, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ătăvus, i, *m.* [avus] *the father of the great-great-grandfather* (abavi), (or *great-great-grandmother*), opp. to the adnepos; cf. Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1. **II** Meton. like avus, abavus, *etc.: ancestor*, *forefather:* Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg. Aen. 7, 56: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1.

ātellānĭcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Atellan farce:* exodium, Suet. Tib. 45.

ātellānĭŏla, ae, *f. dim. a small Atellan piece:* M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

ātellānĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the Atellan farce:* versus, Cic. Div 2, 10.

ātellānus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the Osci:* Atellana fabula, fabella, or *absol.* Atellana, ae, *f. a popular kind of farce*, respecting which v. Smith's Ant. 347.

ātellānus, i, *m. an actor in an Atellan farce*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

āter, tra, trum, *adj. black* (*dead black*, diff. from *niger*, glossy black): album an atrum vinum potas? Pl. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: reddam tam atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G

43: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180: tempestas, id. 6, 258: Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy*, id. S. 2, 2, 16. Poet = atratus: *clothed in black*: lictores atri, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6. **II.** Fig.: *dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.*: funus, Lucr. 2, 581: formido, id. 4, 174: timor, Virg. Aen. 9, 719: cupressus, ib. 3, 64: dies, ib. 6, 429: mors, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum atra, ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae, as a burying-place, id. S. 2, 6, 32: cura, id. Od. 3, 1, 40: lites, id. A. P. 423: genius albus et ater, id. Ep. 2, 2, 189. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10. **III.** Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15. **2.** *obscure, unintelligible*: latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

ăthămantĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic*: Meum, *a plant, bear's-wort*: meum Athamanticum, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 23, 94.

ăthĕos (us), i, *m.* = ἄθεος, *one who does not believe in a God, an atheist*: Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23.

ăthēra, ae, *f.* = ἀθήρα, *a medicine prepared from* arinca, Plin. 22, 25, 57.

atherōma, ătis, *n.* = ἀθέρωμα (ἀθήρωμα), *a swelling upon the head, a tumour filled with matter*, Cels. 7, 6: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

athla, ae, v. athlon.

ăthlēta, ae, *m.* and **athletes** = ἀθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete*: Cic. de Sen. 9: attendunt cunei, spectatur athletes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 222. **II.** Fig.: *one who by practice has acquired skill, a champion, master*: pecuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

ăthlētĭcē, *adv. athletically*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

ăthlētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀθλητικός, *pertaining to the athlete, athletic*: victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2: also *absol.*: athletica, ae, *f. the athletic art, athletics*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

āthlon, i, *n.* (athla, ae, *f.*, Petr.) = ἆθλον, *a struggle, a work, labour*: Manil. 3, 162.

ătīnĭa ulmus, *a kind of elm-tree*, Ulmus campestris, Linn., Plin. 16, 17, 29: Col. 5, 6 2: (some think Columella meant *the hornbeam*, Carpinus Betula).

ătīzōē, es, *f.* = ἀτιζώη, *a precious stone of a silver lustre*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ătlantĭon, ii, *n.* [Atlas] *the first vertebra of the neck* (so called because it supports the head): *the first vertebra of the spine of the hyena*: Plin. 28, 8, 27.

ătŏcĭum, ii, *n.* = ἀτόκιον, *a medicine that prevents conception*: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

ătŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτομος, *undivided, indivisible*: tus, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Far more freq. *Subst.* atomus, i, *f.* = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element, an atom*: of these atomi all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. **II.** As *adv.*: In atomo = ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, the twinkling of an eye*, Tert. Resur. Carn. 42 and 51.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose in gen. only before consonants), *conj.* [from adque, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by single words or entire clauses than is implied by *et*: *and also, and besides, and even, and.*

A. In joining single words: ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, id. Andr. 1, 1, 47: copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30: nobiles atque ignobiles, ib. 20: per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53. With simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, *at once to make a show and to inspire terror*, Tac. Agr. 35. **2.** It is employed to join two subst., which together represent a single complex idea: isto animo atque virtute, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, Sall. C. : clamore atque assensu, Liv. 21, 3. **3.** In adding a more important word: *and indeed, and even*: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, id. Cat. 4, 9: fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, Sall. J. 14. With *adeo*: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5. With *etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8. With the *pron.* hic, is: negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili, *and that too*, Cic. Att. 5, 12: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18. **II.** In comparisons: **1.** With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, *etc., as*: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Rom. miseris, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, id. Rabir. Perd. 5: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28: faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39. **2.** With alius, dissimilis, contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.*: *than, to, from*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 35: aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23. quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque coelum, id. Rep. 6, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.* **3.** Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *ut* or *si*: pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, *just as*, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 11: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 46: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *as much as if*, id. Fam. 13, 43: haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis aegro insanabilem morbum efficiat, Liv. 5, 5 *fin.* **4.** More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, *etc.*: nimis hic bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, locus est, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 73: haud centesimam partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim expromere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relaturos gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. **5.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, *etc.*) is to be supplied from the connection (very rare in class. prose). nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacc. 3 6, 20: Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13. **6.** With comparatives for *quam, than*: amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 561: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: sententia, gravius atque ipse sensisset excepta, Suet. Caes. 14. **7.** With adverbs of time, espec. *simul* (v. examples under simul). Also with *principio, statim*: principio atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, Paul. ib. 16, 1, 24.

B. To connect whole clauses: *and, and so, and even, and too*; hence sometimes with *sic* or *similiter*: *Pamph.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. *Bacch.* Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, *and you too*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Am. 9, 30: multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam exercitus: propior apud Pannoniam: quos igitur anteferret? ac ne postpositi contumelia incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67. **2.** To annex something emphatic or important: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendeat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23. **3.** In expressing a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! id. Or. 7, 22. **4.** To connect an adversative clause: often with tamen: *yet, nevertheless*: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum. Atque ego credo fore, qui, *yet I believe*, Sall. J. 4.

5. To connect a minor affirmative premiss: *now, but*: Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres. Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Bruti, rem illam suo periculo esse. His de causis credo, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6. **6.** In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, id. Phil. 3, 9, 24: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13. **7.** In comparisons: atque ut (Poet.: atque velut): atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur conspiratione hominum atque consensu, sic, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 148.

C. In particular phrases: **1.** Alius atque alius: *one and another; now this, now that*: dilatisque alia atque alia de causa comitiis, Liv. 8, 23. **2.** Atque eccum or atque eccum video: *see now, behold*: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 48. **3.** With other conjunctions: **a.** After *et* equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 247. **b.** After *que*, as in Gr. τέ καί submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: mus sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Virg. G. 1 182. After *neque*: nec clavis, nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaerere

hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10. **4.** *Atque* repeated: atque ut C. Flaminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. Esp. freq. in the poets: atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus, *and now, and now,* Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (dub.): haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia coelo audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73. (Vide Allen's Doctrina Copularum L. L. pp. 1—45.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes adqui and atquin, post-class.): *conj.* [qui = quo]. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet,* ἀλλὰ δή, ἀλλὰ δήπου, ἀλλὰ μήν. *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *and yet do you suppose that she is jesting?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: quum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself,* id. N. D. 1, 7: vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe: atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor, *but yet,* Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1-10: atqui licet esse beatis, id. S. 1, 1. 19. **2.** Sometimes merely to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, certainly, by all means:* et Philus, praeclaram vero causam ad me defertis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *certainly* (ironic.), Cic. Rep. 3, 5. With *pol* or *sic:* atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, *yet so we have certainly heard,* Cic. Arch. 8, 18. **3.** In conditional sentences: atqui si: *if now, now indeed, if; well now, if:* or adversative: *but if now:* sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if,* Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *well then, if you are unwilling,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if, in fact,* Cic. Mil. 3, 9. **4.** To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense, *no, but,* Hand. Turs. i. p. 521) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *yet, still, nevertheless, instead: Ni.* Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis: *No—but you will give it to me,* Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 26: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. **5.** To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): *now, but, but now:* qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor. Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane negligenda est aut etiam optanda, si, *etc.* Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam, si, *etc.,* id. de Sen. 19, 66 (v. Hand. Turs. i. p. 513-524).

ătractўlis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀτρακτυλίς, *a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus:* Centrophyllum lanatum, Decand., or perhaps Cnicus benedictus, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 15, 53.

ātrāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [atramentum] *an inkstand,* Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater] *any black liquid:* sepiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.*: *writing-ink:* calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 (cf. Smith's Ant. 170): *a black pigment,* either natural or artificially prepared, as lampblack, ivory-black, bone-black, wood-charcoal, *etc.,* Plin. 35, 6, 25: also, *a fine dark varnish, lacquer:* id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 18: Indicum, *Indian* or *China ink,* id. 35, 6, 25: *shoe-blacking,* blue sulphate of copper, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: *the ink of the cuttlefish,* which Pliny erroneously supposed to take the place of blood, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

ātrātus, a, um [id.] *darkened:* fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43: but perh. Atratus here is the name of a river. **‖.** *clothed in black* or *mourning:* cedo, quis unquam coenarit atratus? id. Vatin. 12 *fin.*: plebs, Tac. A. 3, 2. Also of suppliants: Suet. Ner. 47. Poet. of the horses of the sun in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 3, 5, 34.

ātrĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [atrium] *a porter, door-keeper,* Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

ātrĭcăpilla, ae, *f. a bird of black plumage,* apparently a kind of *fly-catcher,* Muscicapa, Linn.: Fest. *s. v.* Melancoryphi.

ātrĭcăpillus, a, um = μελαγκόρυφος, μελάνθριξ, *black-haired,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

ātrĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [ater] *black-coloured:* Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus, i. e. *letters written with ink,* Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

ātrĭensis, is, *m.* [atrium] *the overseer of the hall* or *court* (atrium), and in gen. *of the house, a steward, majordomo:* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 4: Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

ātrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small hall, an ante-chamber:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

ātrĭplex, ĭcis (more ancient form atriplexum, Fest. *s. v.*), *c. the orach, a kitchen vegetable:* Atriplex hortensis, Linn.: Gr. ἀτράφαξις, Col. 10, 377: Plin. 19, 6, 31.

ātrĭtas, ātis, *f* [ater] *blackness:* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 11.

ātrĭtus, a, um, *of a black colour,* Fest. *s. v.*

ātrĭum, ii, *n. the hall* or *principal room in a Roman house* (v. Smith's Ant. 427), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 10. The atrium, which was hung with portraits and other paintings (Plin. 34, 8, 19), in earlier times served as a dining-room, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 726. In it stood, opposite the door, the bridal bed, lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. Here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67. Here also clients were received, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31: Juv. 7, 7, and 91. Poet. in the plur. of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 483. Meton.: *the whole house:* nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184. So of *the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods:* dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. M. 1, 172. **‖.** *a particular sort of temple, or part of a temple:* in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19: atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 171). So atrium auctionarium, *an auction room,* Cic. Agr. 1, 3: and atrium sutorium, *the shoe-maker's hall,* Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386.

ătrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox] *fierceness, harshness, hatefulness:* atrocitas maris objectu crepidinis frangitur, Col. 8, 17: si res ista gravissima sua sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: sceleris, Sall. C. 22 *fin.*: temporum, Suet. Tib 48: Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11. **‖.** Of the mind or manners: *rage, savageness, cruelty, roughness:* ego quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae literae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. **2.** In philosophy and law: *severity, rigour:* atrocitas ista quomodo in veterem academiam irruperit nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas,* Quint. 7, 1, 37. In plur.: App. Met. 10, p. 252.

ătrōcĭter, *adv. violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly:* nimis atrociter minitans alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 62 atrocius accipere labores, *more impatiently,* Tac. H. 1, 23. *Sup.* Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *extr.*

ătrŏphĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀτροφία, *a wasting consumption, atrophy* (pure Lat. tabes), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ătrŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτροφος (not thriving), *consumptive,* Plin. 28, 9, 33: membra, *consumptive,* id. 22, 25, 73.

ătrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτρωτος, *invulnerable:* Hyg. Fab. 28.

ătrox, ōcis, *adj. savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe,* etc. (both of things and persons; *saevus,* only of persons). atrocissimi tauri silvestres, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Poppaea semper odio tum et metu atrox, Tac. A. 14, 61: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum lenitatis et mansuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 49: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.*: Agrippina semper atrox, *always gloomy,* Tac. A. 4, 52: filia longo dolore atrox, *wild,* ib. 16, 10: hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, ib. 11, 31: hora Caniculae flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae literae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: periculum atrox, *great,* id. 33, 5: atrox imperium (Manlii), id. 8, 7: odium, Ov. M. 9, 275: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2. Poet.: *firm, inflexible:* et cuncta terrarum subacta praeter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor. Od 2, 1, 24: atrox fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378: virtus, id. 13, 369. [**Akin to trux, trucido.**]

atrusca, ae, *f. a kind of grape,* Macr. S. 2, 16.

atta, like the Gr. ἄττα, *a salutation used by children to old men, father:* Fest. *s. v.*

attactus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attingo].

attactus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [attingo] *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: Virg. Aen. 7, 350.

attăcus, i, *m.* = ἀττακός, *a kind of locust,* Vulg. Levit. 11, 22.

attăgen, ēnis, *m.* (**attăgēna,** ae *f.,* Mart.) = ἀτταγήν, *a hazel-hen* or *heath-cock:* Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: or T. alchata, Linn., a native of Spain and the south of France, not so common elsewhere: Plin. 10, 48, 68.

attăgus, i, *m.,* among the Phrygians = hircus, *a he-goat,* Arnob. 5, p. 199.

attălĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus:* urbes, *i. e. Pergamean,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5 vestes, *woven with gold,* Prop. 3, 18, 19: aulaea, id. 2, 32, 12. Absol. Attalica, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *garments of woven gold,* Plin. 8, 48, 74: torus, *ornamented with such cloth* or *tapestry,* Prop. 2, 13, 22. Meton. *splendid, brilliant, rich:* Attalicis conditionibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.*

attămen, *adv.* (also, as two words, at tamen), *but yet, but however, nevertheless:* visa est mihi vel loci mutatio, vel animi etiam relaxatio, profuisse. attamen ne mirere unde hoc accideret, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: attamen quod fuit roboris duobus praeliis interiit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni, Ov H. 1, 2.

at-tāmĭno (adt.), 1. *v. a. to touch, to attack, rob*, Capitol. Gord. 27. **II.** *to contaminate, defile:* virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Theod. 3, 1, 5. Fig.: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16. [Ad and TAG the root of tango: formed in the same way as contamino *q. v.*]

attat and **attate**, v. atat.

attĕgĭa, ae, *f. a cottage, hut:* Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196. [This is supposed by some to be a Moorish word, but it may be from ad and tego.]

attegrare, 1. *v. a. to pour out wine in sacrifices:* Fest. *s. v.*

attĕlăbus, i, *m.*=ἀττέλαβος, *a kind of very small locust without wings:* Plin. 29, 4, 29.

attempĕrātē (adt.), *adv. opportunely, in the nick of time:* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

at-tempĕrĭes (adt.), ei, *f.*=temperies, Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempĕro (adt.), 1. *v. a. to fit, adjust, accommodate* (rare): gladium sibi attemperat, *directs it towards himself*, Sen. Ep. 30.

at-tendo (adt.), endi, entum, 3. *v. a.* Orig., *to stretch* or *bend* (*e. g.* the bow) *in some direction:* arcum, App. Met. 2, p. 122, 5. Hence, in gen., *to direct* or *turn towards:* aurem, Att. in Non. 238, 10: attendere signa ad aliquid, *to attach*, Quint. 11, 2, 29: manus coelo, App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5. **II.** Fig.: animum *or* animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, *to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider* (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere). **1.** Animum or animos: quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic. Verr. 1, 10: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15. With a *relative clause:* nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Ph. prol. 25.

2. Absol.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi, atque attende, id. Planc. 41, 98. With *acc. of the thing or person* to which the attention is directed: Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, quum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet, id. Rab. Post. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, id. Sull. 11, 33: multo erit gratius si reliqua voletis attendere, id. Verr. 3, 5: ib. 5, 57. Pass.: versus aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50. With *inf.* or *acc.* with *inf.:* non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, id. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.* With *relat. clauses:* quum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius, id. Quint. 20, 63: forte lubuit attendere, quae res maxume tanta negotia sustinuisset, Sall. C. 53. With *de:* quum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Partit. Or. 24, 84. Post-Aug. with *dat.:* sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan. 65: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, *applied to, studied*, Suet. Calig. 53: juri, id. Galb. 5. **3.** Attendere animo: nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istud sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. 1, *no.* 9. **III.** *to strive eagerly:* puer ne attenderis petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. in Non. 238, 19.

attentātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attento] *a trying, attempting:* Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attentē (adt.), *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently:* attente audire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. *Comp.* acrius et attentius cogitare de aliqua re, id. Fin. 5, 2. *Sup.* attentissime audire aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

attentĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attendo] *a bending of the mind, attention:* reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

at-tento (adtento *or* adtempto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [attendo] *to reach after:* hence, *to try, attempt, assail, attack:* digitis mollibus arcum, *attempts to draw*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217: aliquem lacrimis, Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeteriri omnino fuerit satius, quam attentatum deseri, Cic. de Or. 3, 28 *fin.:* attentata defectio, *the attempted revolt*, Liv. 23, 15: omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attentare, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: Capuam attentari suspicabamur, i. e. *to be seduced to revolt*, id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis insidiis sua fides attentetur, id. Or. 62, 208: mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas *attack*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attentavit, *sought to annul*, Val. Max. 7, 8 *no.* 3: sententiam judicis, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, *to seek to defile*, Paul. ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, *to raise the price*, Ulp. ib. 47, 11, 6. Of a warlike attack: vi attentantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25.

attentus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attendo] *directed towards, attentive:* animus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 3: aureis animumque, Lucr. 6, 921: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: ea animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, id. Or. 58, 197: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking*, id. de Or. 3, 5: et attentum monent Graeci ut principio faciamus judicem et docilem, ib. 2, 79, 323: judex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.

II. *bent on* or *striving after, careful, frugal, industrious:* unum hoc vitium senectus affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: tum enim quum rem habebas, quaesticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, id. Quint. 3: asper et attentus quaesitis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 82: durus nimis attentusque, id. Ep. 1, 7, 91: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: qui in re adventicia et hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id. Verr. 1, 48: antiqui attenti continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, *no.* 5.

attentus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attineo].

attĕnŭātē (adt.), *adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply:* attenuate presseque dicere ampleque, Cic. Brut. 55.

attĕnŭātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attenuo] *a thinning, a lessening* (rare): suspicionis, Auct. Her. 2, 2: verborum attenuatio, *simplicity*, ib. 4, 11.

attĕnŭātus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attenuo] *thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak:* attenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuatione laborum, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auc. Her. 4, 41: voce paululum attenuata, *with a voice a little suppressed*, ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, ib. 12, 21. Of discourse: *shortened, brief:* ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30 *fin.* **2.** *polished, too refined, affected:* itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, id. Brut. 82. **3.** *meagre, dry:* attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auc. Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, ib. 4, 10, 15. *Comp.* not used.

at-tĕnŭo (adt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thin, to make thin, weak*, or *lean; to lessen, diminish:* ahena signa manus dextras ostendunt attenuari saepe salutantum tactu, Lucr. 1, 318: bellum (servile) exspectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49: sortes attenuatae, *diminished*, id. 21, 62: non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Catull. 64, 41. attenuant juvenum vigiliae corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735 Fig.: curas lyra, id. Tr. 4, 1, 16: insignem attenuat Deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34 13.

at-termĭno (adt.), 1. *v. a. to measure, limit:* Deos filo humano, Arnob 3, p. 107.

at-tĕro (adt.), trīvi, trītum (perf atterui, Tib. 1, 4, 48), 3. *v. a. to rub at, towards*, or *against* (in Cic. used only once as a part.). Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, *brushing his tail towards you*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95: bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *bruises, tramples upon*, Virg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand. Ov. M. 2, 456. **II.** *to rub nearly through* (v. ad, G. 5): hence fig., *to destroy, waste, weaken, impair:* postquam alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum attrita est, ib. 85 *sub fin.:* Italiae opes bello, ib. 5: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains*, Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16: et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, *to suffer injury in his honour*, Tac. Agr. 9: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, *are enervated, enfeebled*, Quint. 8, prooem. 4.

atterrāneus (adt.), a, um, *adj* [terraneus] *coming from the earth.* fulmina, Sen. Qu. Nat. 2, 49 dub.

at-tertĭārĭus (adt.), a, um, *adj* ἐπίτριτος, *the whole and a third*, Vitr 3, 1.

attertĭātus (adt.), a, um [adtertius] *boiled down to a third part:* lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Valer. 1, 29.

attestātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attestor] *an attesting, attestation:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9.

at-testor (adt.), atus, 1. *v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm* (rare): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3: Plin. H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura (an augural phrase), *lightnings which agree with previous lightnings:* attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

at-texo (adt.), exui, extum, 3. *v. a. to weave* or *plait on* or *to* (rare): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 35. **II.** In gen.: *to add:* secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 *fin.*

attĭcē, *adv. in the Attic* or *Athenian manner:* Cic. Brut. 84.

attĭcē, es, *f. adj.*=Ἀττική, *Attic:* ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, *no.* 19.

attĭcisso, 1. *v. n.*=ἀττικίζω, *to imitate the Athenian manner:* hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Pl. Men prol. 12.

attĭcurges, is, *adj.*=Ἀττικουργές, *made in the Attic manner:* Vitr. 3, 3.

attĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=Ἀττικός, *of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian:* Attica fides, i. e. *sincere, firm*, proverb., Vell. 2, 23: Atticus profluvius, a disease of animals, *the glanders*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17 and 38. Attici, *orators of the Attic stamp*, opp. to Asiani, Quint. 12, 10, 16 *sq.*

attĭgo (adt.), ĕre, old form for attingo, *to touch, strike*, etc.: ne me attigas; si me tagis, Pl. As. 2, 2, 106.

attĭgŭus (adt.), a, um, *adj touching, bordering on, contiguous:* domus, App. Met. 4, p. 143. [Ad and TAG the root of tango.]

at-tillo (adt.), 1. *v. a. to tickle. please:* Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 41 [v. titillo].

attĭlus, i, *m. a kind of sturgeon found in the Po*, Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17 (called by the Ital. adeno or adello).

attĭnae (adt.), arum, *f. plu.* [attineo] *stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark*, Sic. Fl. p. 4.

at-tĭnĕo, tĭnui, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. **I.** *v. a.* (not in Cic.; freq. in Plaut. and Tac.), *to hold on, hold fast, delay, keep*, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 30: lectos viros castris attinere, Tac. A. 2, 52: prensam dextram vi attinere, ib. 1, 35: cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur, necari jussit, ib. 6, 19: sed ego comperior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, *detained, amused*, Sall. J. 108 *fin.*: satis comperto, Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attineri, *detained*, Tac. A. 13, 37: ripam Danubii legiones attinebant, *kept, guarded*, ib. 4, 5. **II.** *v. n. to stretch to, to reach to*, nunc senex est in tonstrina; nunc jam cultros attinet, *i. e.* ad cultros attinet, *holds himself to the knife*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 16: *to extend* or *stretch* (= pertinere): Scythae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent, Curt. 6, 2, 9. **2.** *to pertain to* or *concern*: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium? Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 19: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64. With the subject hoc, haec, or haec res, followed by *ad*, rarely by the *acc.*, or *absol.*: *to belong to, refer to*, and with the subject quod, *as regards.* **1.** With *ad*: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 51: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, *in respect to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5: quod ad me attinet, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 1: quod ad provincias attineret, Liv. 42, 10: tanquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27. **2.** With the *acc.*: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, Cic. Quint. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auc. Her. 3, 11 *fin.*: in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 14. **3.** Absol.: espec. with an Inf. as subject (*act.* and *pass.*): *it matters, is of importance*: ea conquisierunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auc. Her. 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat, Liv. 23, 3 *fin.*: nec attinuisse demi securim, quum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36: quid attinuit cum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, *what did it avail*, Cic. Fin. 4, 22: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (adt.), tĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* (an old form attigo, q. v. attingem = attingam, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) [tango] *to touch, handle, come in contact with.* Constr. with the *acc.*, and in the poets with *ad*: neque enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: de praeda mea teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5: (medicus) pulsum venarum attigit, Tac. A. 6, 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum D. Augustus nascens attigisset, Suet. Aug. 5. Poet.: (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attigit ulla gratior hac Triviae, Ov. M. 2, 415: sonus attigit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452. Of sexual love: virginem attingere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61: non illam vir prior attigerat, Cat. 67, 20. Of food: nec graminis attigit herbam, Virg. E. 5, 26. Fig.: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, *to enjoy*, Prop. 1, 19, 9. **2.** *to strike, assault, attack*: *De.* ego illam ejiciam. *Ph.*: si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignum est liberam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91: quos (populos), si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, *should be attacked*, Liv. 8, 29. **3.** *to reach, arrive at*: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 55: saltuosos locos, ib. 4, 45: urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.* **4.** *to lie near, border upon, touch*: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Pass.: Macedonia, quae tantis barbarorum gentibus attingitur, Cic. Pis. 16. **II.** Fig.: *to touch, affect*: nec desiderium nostri nos attigit ullum, Lucr. 3, 935: ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27, 11. **2.** *to touch upon* (*in speaking*), *to mention slightly*: ut planiloqua est! paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, *how she has hit the very thing in a few words*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 11: summatim attingere, Lucr. 3, 262: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: si tantummodo summas attigero, Nep. Pelop. 1: invitus ea, tanquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 28, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35. **3.** *to undertake, to apply oneself to, to take in hand, manage*: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas literas attigissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 82: orationes, id. Or. 13, 41: poeticam, Nep. Att. 18: liberales disciplinas omnes, Suet. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gramm. 9: ut primum forum attigi, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam reip., id. Tib. 13: ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701. **4.** *to come near to* or *resemble in qualities, to appertain* or *relate to*: quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 32: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2, 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 5, 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6. **5.** Si quid eam humanitus attigisset, for the usu. accidisset, *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App. Apol. p. 337.

at-tinguo (adt.), tinctus, 3. *v. a. to moisten, to sprinkle*: Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

at-tĭtŭlo (adt.), 1. *v. a. to name, entitle*: Rufin. de Orig.

at-tŏlĕro (adt.), 1. *v. a. to bear, support*: App. Met. 2, p. 90, Oud.

at-tollo (adt.), no *perf.* or *perf. part.* 3. *v. a. to lift* or *raise up, elevate*: super limen pedes, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 1: pallium, *i. e.* accingere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: illum (regem) omnes (apes) saepe attollunt humeris, Virg. G. 4, 217: nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, ib. 5, 503: oculos humo, ib. 2, 448: oculos contra, Prop. 1, 15, 37: timidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10, 293: vultus jacentes, ib. 4, 144: manus ad coelum, Liv. 10, 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9, 47, 43: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, *is drawn up* or *raised*, Quint. 11, 3, 78: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, Virg. Aen. 9, 714: se in femur, *to rise*, ib. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722: se recto trunco, ib. 2, 822: se a gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7: a terra, Plin. 21, 11, 36. With reflect. signif.: e mediis arenis hunc (*sc.* Atlantem) in coelum attolli prodiderunt, *to lift itself up*, Plin. 5, 1, 1. Of buildings: *to erect build*: immensam molem, Virg. Aen. 2, 185: arcem, ib. 3, 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXV. cubitis, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 9. turres in sexaginta pedes attollebantur, Tac. H. 5, 11. **II.** Fig.: *to raise, exalt, sustain*; also, *to aggrandise, to extol*: attollere vocem, Quint. 11, 3: attollere orationem, id. 10, 5: Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg. Aen. 4, 49: ultro implacabilis ardet attollitque animos, ib. 12, 4: ad consulatus spem attollere animos, Liv. 22, 26: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 4, 6, 51: attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Lucan. 7, 11: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *are extolled*, Vell. 2, 65. insignibus triumphi attollere, Tac. A. 3, 72: res per similitudinem attollere, Quint. 8, 6, 68: belloque et armis remp. attollere, Tac. H. 4, 52: cuncta in majus attollens, id. A. 15, 33: sua facta, suos casus attollere, id. Agr. 25.

at-tondĕo (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (attondi = attonderi, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 36) *to shave, shear, clip, prune* (rare): vitem attondens, Virg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3: attondere ad cutem, Scribon. Comp. 10. Poet.: *to eat* or *nibble at*: tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, *fed down*, Lucan. 6, 84: attonsa prata, Aus. Mos. 203. **II.** Fig.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn*, i. e. *diminished*, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17: attondere aliquem, *to cheat, fleece*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: attonsae hae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacc. 5, 2, 7: metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quae usque attondeant, *to cudgel, beat me soundly*, id. Epid. 2, 3, 6.

attŏnĭtē (adt.), *adv. frantically*: Britannia eam (magicen) attonite celebrat, Plin. 30, 1, 4.

attŏnĭtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attono] *thunder-struck*: hence fig. as in Gr. ἐμβροντηθείς, ἐμβρόντητος, *stunned, awe-struck, stupified, astonished, amazed, confounded*: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille coelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2 talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg. Aen. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614: Liv. 1, 47: Tac. H. 4, 49. Absol.: mater attonitae diu similis fuit, Ov. M. 5, 510: Liv. 10, 29. Poet. with *gen.*: attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231. Trans. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscent attonitae magna ora domus, Virg. Aen. 6, 53: mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45. arces, Sil. 4, 7: contra attonitas quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29 1, 8. **II.** *infuriated, inspired, frantic*. attonitae Baccho matres, Virg. Aen. 7 580: vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14.

at-tŏno (adt.), ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to thunder at*; hence, *to stun, stupify* (poet.: most freq. as *Part.*): altitudo attonat, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532.

attonsus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attondeo].

at-torqueo (adt.), 2. *v. a. to hurl at* or *up*: jaculum attorquens, Virg. Aen. 9, 52.

at-torrĕo (adt.), 2. *v. a. to bake parch*: nuces, Apic. 4, 2.

attractĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attraho] *a drawing to* or *together, contraction* (very rare): literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 1 5: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 *fin.*

attractōrĭus (adt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attractive*: virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Macer, 4, 19.

attractus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attraho] *drawn to* or *attracted.* Of the brow: *contracted, knit*: frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attractus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing to, attraction*: Dictys. 5, 11.

at-trăho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw to* or *towards, to attract, to drag on:* adducitur a Veneriis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, *to be dragged before him*, Liv. 29, 9 *fin.*: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, *draws together, contracts*, Sen. Ben. 6, 7: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Virg. Aen. 11, 250: ducem attrahite huc vinctum, Ov. M. 3, 563: arcus, id. Rem. Am. 435: amnes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24. **II.** Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, led*, id. Verr. 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, Ov. M. 5, 93: discipulos, id. F. 3, 830.

attrectātĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attrecto] *a touching, handling:* furtum sine ulla attrectatione fieri posse, Gell. 11, 18, 23. **II.** In gramm.: *a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together; e. g.* fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

attrectātus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a handling, touching, feeling:* Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle*, esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus, Cic. Coel. 8 *fin.*: signum Junonis, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: feralia, Tac. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 20. **2.** *to appropriate to oneself:* regias gazas, Liv. 34, 4: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24. **II.** Fig.: indecorum attrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52: facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis: aspicitur, non attrectatur; procul apparet, non excutitur, *it is apparent, but not palpable*, Cic. Planc. 12.

at-trĕmo (adt.), 3. *v. n. to tremble at* or *before* (very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

at-trĕpĭdo (adt.), 1. *v. n. to hobble along:* attrepidate saltem: nam vos approperare haud postulo, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

at-trĭbŭlo (adt.), 1. *v. a. to press hard:* folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-trĭbŭo (adt.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to associate, add,* or *join to, to assign, bestow, give:* pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30. video, cui Appulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, id. Cat. 2, 3: insulae Rhodiis attributae, *annexed, subjected*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: pontifici sacra omnia, Liv. 1, 20. Of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. Phil. 14, 14 *fin.*: id. Verr. 3, 70: his rebus omnibus terni in millia aeris attribuerentur, *were assessed*, Liv. 39, 44. Hence in private affairs: Faberius si venerit, videbis ut tantum tribuetur, si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2: attributos quod appellas, valde probe, ib. 13, 22. **II.** Fig.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, id. Rosc. Am. 4: si alicui rei hujusmodi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribuetur oratio, *if these are introduced speaking*, id. Inv. 1, 52 *fin.*: curam alicujus rei, Liv. 26, 49: non attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, *to add*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. **2.** *to attribute* or *impute to, to ascribe to:* si eruditius videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis literis, id. de Sen. 1 *fin.*: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37: aliis causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 5, 41

attrĭbūtĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo] *the assignment of a debt:* de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. Fig.: Graeci Fatum Νέμεσιν vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit ascripta, i. e. *his fate is meted out*, App. de Mundo, p. 75. **II.** In gram.: *a predicate, attribute* = attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

attrĭbūtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, i, *n. money assigned from the public treasury*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. **II.** In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.

attrītĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attero] *a rubbing upon* or *against, friction:* Lampr. Elagab. 19.

attrītus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attero] *rubbed off, worn away, wasted:* ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit attritius, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: ansa, Virg. E. 6, 17: vomer, *scoured bright*, id. G. 1, 46: caelaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55. Poet.: attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face*, Juv. 13, 242. **II.** In medicine, attritae partes or *subst.* attrita, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. membra) *excoriated*, Plin. 24, 7, 28. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not used.

attrītus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rubbing on* or *against:* Plin. 8, 52, 78: attritu subigere cibum, *by grinding down*, id. 11, 37, 61. **II.** In medicine: *a galling:* ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

attŭbernalis, is, *m. one who inhabits an adjoining hut*, Fest. *s. v.*

at-tŭlo (adt.), 3. *v. a.* (A very ancient form for affero) *to bring to:* dotem ad nos nullam attulat, Novius in Diom. p. 376 P.

ăty̆pus, um, *adj.* = ἄτυπος, *stammering:* Coel. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 2, 5: balbus et blaesus et atypus isque qui tardius loquitur, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

au, *interj.*, v. hau.

aucella (or aucilla), ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from avicella, from avis] *a little bird:* only post-class. (Varr. L. L. 8, 40, 123, says expressly that it is not in use), App. Met. p. 656, Oud. (Hence, Ital. *augello, ucello;* Fr. *oiseau.*)

aucĕo, 2. *v. a. to observe attentively:* aliquem, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cŭpis, *m.* [contr. for aviceps, from avis capio] *a bird-catcher, fowler:* Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 458: *a bird-seller*, id. S. 2, 3, 227. Fig.: circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, *spy, eavesdropper*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 9: auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*

aucilla, v. aucella.

auctārĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo] *an addition, an overweight:* auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adjiciebatur, Fest. *s. v.*: Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

auctĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [auctus fero] *fruit-bearing, fertile:* terrae, Cic. *poet.* in Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8.

auctĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [auctus facio] *to increase;* also, *to honour by offerings:* cibis novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224.

auctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *increasing, enlarging:* auctifici motus, Lucr. 2, 572.

auctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [augeo] *an increasing, increase:* dierum, Macr. Sat. 1, 14. **II.** *a public sale, auction* (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 172): auctionem facere, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 91: auctionem praedicare, *to proclaim*, id. Stich. 1, 3, 55: proscribere, *to proclaim*, Cic. Att. 13, 37: proponere, *to proclaim*, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, *to defer, adjourn*, Cic. Att. 13, 12: auctione constituta vendere, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: aliquid in auctione vendere, Plin. 29, 4, 30. auctiones hastae, Suet. Caes 50: auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caec. 5. **III.** Meton.: *goods sold at auction:* quum auctionem venderet. id. Quint. 5, 19 (dub., others *auctione*).

auctĭōnālis, e. *adj.* [auctio] *pertaining to an auction:* auctionalia, ium, *n. plu. catalogues of auction sales*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others *actionalia*).

auctĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an auction:* atria auctionaria, *auction rooms*, Cic Agr. 1, 3: tabulae, *auction catalogues*, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auctĭōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to hold an auction, put up to public sale:* ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic Agr. 1, 3: id. Agr. 2, 20: Caes. B. C. 3, 20. **II.** As *v. a. to buy at auction.* bona condemnatorum, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 23.

auctĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [aucto] *to increase much* (rare): pecunias fenore, Tac. A. 6, 16. **II.** *to honour by offerings:* sacris numinum potentiam auctitare, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, 1. *v. freq.* [augeo] *to increase* or *enlarge much* (rare): lucro, Pl. Am. prol. 6: ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (incorrectly written autor *or* author), ōris, *com.* (v. *fin.*) [id.] *one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form:* hence it signifies *one who originates or proposes anything:* but with various meanings acc. to the context: *creator, maker, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, leader,* etc. **I.** *the originator, cause, doer:* auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, Sall. C. 3: praeclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120. facti, Ov. M. 9, 206: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: funeris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, ib. 8, 449: mortis, ib. 8, 493: vulneris, ib. 5, 133: plagae, ib 3, 329: honoris, ib. 10, 214. Hence in gen.: *one from whom anything proceeds:* auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra venit, *the sender*, ib. 12, 419: teli, ib. 8, 349: muneris, *the giver*, ib. 2, 88. **II.** *a father, ancestor:* L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder of thy nobility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Virg. Aen. 4, 365: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, ib. 7, 49: tantae propaginis Ov. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172. Of animals: Col. 6, 27, 1. **III.** *founder, builder:* Trojae Cynthius auctor, Virg. G. 3, 36: murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 4, 6, 43: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, Ov. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatri, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 8. **IV.** *an artist:* statua auctoris incerti, Plin 34, 8, 19 *no.* 6: auctor statuae et tabulae pictae, ib. 8, 35. **V.** *an author of scientific* or *literary productions.* **1.** *an investigator:* non sordidus auctor naturae verique, Hor Od. 1, 28, 14. Also, *a teacher:* quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26. **2.** *a writer:* ii, quos nunc lectito auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Mur. 14: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56: sine auctore notissimi versus, i. e. *anonymous verses*, id Aug. 70. Meton. *the work itself*. in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, ib. 89. Esp. *an historian*, with and without rerum: ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, *a good authority*, id. Off. 3, 32 **VI.** Hence in gen.: *a narrator, reporter, informant:* sibi insidias fieri se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic Att. 14, 8: haec se certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus, comperisse, Caes. B.C. 2, 18 celeberrimos auctores habeo, Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, *i. e.* nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824. Hence auctorem esse, with an *acc.* and *inf.*: *to relate, recount:* auctores sunt, ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20. **VII.** *one who takes the lead:* hence, *an instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter*, etc. Constr. with *gen.*, *absol.*, *ut* and *subj.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: profectionis auctor, *the proposer*, ib. 5, 33. ejus consilii auctor, ib. 6, 31: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, *at the suggestion of*, ib. 5, 28: quid mihi es auctor, huic ut mittam? *what do you advise me?* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 2: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihique ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5: ego tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam relinquit, te quoque profugere, Att. ib. 9, 10: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, ib. 5: auctor fieri, *to take the initiative, to give consent:* ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, Cic. Dom. 29, 77. Freq. in the *abl. absol.*: non me quidem faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, *by my advice*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 23: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54. **VIII.** In political affairs: auctor legis, *the proposer of a law* (rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36: Cic. Dom. 36. **2.** *the promoter* or *seconder of a law* (nearly equivalent to *suasor*, but somewhat stronger): alium dicentem, auctore eo Senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere coegit, Suet. Tib. 27: isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: id. Att. 1, 19: id. Brut. 25. Sometimes with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, id. Off. 3, 30. **3.** Poet. in gen.: *a lawgiver:* animum ad civilia vertet jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833: and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, ib. 8, 101.

4. Patres (patricii) auctores fiunt or facti, and auctoritas patrum, in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv. 1, 17: 22, 32: 6, 42: 8, 12: Cic. Brut. 14: v. Smith's Ant. 172: Becker's Handbuch, 2, 1, 314. Auctor is also applied to the senate: senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. **5.** Auctor consilii publici, *he who has the chief voice in the Senate, a leader:* hunc reipublicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, id. de Or. 1, 48 *fin.* Also *absol.*: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, *by the decree of the Senate carried by your influence*, id. Fam. 15, 4. **IX.** *a model* or *pattern:* Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, id. Att. 7, 3: nec literarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, *who has done a similar thing*, id. Verr. 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44.

X. *a voucher, bail, surety, witness:* gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tanta re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 *fin.*. urbs auspicato diis auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the warrant of the gods*, id. 28, 28: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 29: Id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 70: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat, Virg. Aen. 5, 17. Also with the *acc.* and *inf.*: auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48. **XI.** Legal *t. t.*: *a seller* (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissent, *from a man who had no right to sell*, Cic. Verr. 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caec. 10: Dig. 21, 2, 28. **2.** *a guardian*, of women and minors, many of whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: dos, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caec. 25: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Ulp. Dig. 26, 8, 5: Gaius, 1, 190, 195. **3.** *the witnesses to a marriage contract:* nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5. **XII.** *an agent, spokesman, intercessor, champion:* praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 15: (Plancius) princeps inter suos maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, id. Flac. 22 *fin.*: magnam partem laudis ad Libonem perventuram, si illo auctore atque agente, ab armis sit discessum, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. In *fem. gen.* Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*; Virg. Aen. 12, 159, *et alibi.*

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro] *a consideration* (in the legal sense): *wages, pay, hire, reward:* est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic. Off. 1, 42: rudiariis revocatis auctoramento centenum millium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28. Fig.: nullum sine auctoramento malum est; avaritia pecuniam promittit, luxuria voluptates, Sen. Ep. 69. **II.** *a contract, stipulation:* illius turpissimi auctoramenti (*sc.* gladiatorii) verba sunt: uri, vinciri ferroque necari, ib. 37.

auctōrĭtas (not autor. *nor* author.), ātis, *f.* [auctor] an abstract subs. formed from the concrete, auctor: its various meanings correspond, therefore, to those of that word. **I.** *production* or *invention, cause* (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ab stripe auctoritas (*sc.* rumoris), *origin*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, *of its authorship*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poetae Stoicos depravarint, an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91. **II.** *a view, opinion, judgment:* errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, id. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, id. Manil. 20. **III.** *counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement:* cujus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 1, 42: auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: his autem literis animum tuum amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, *by the encouragement*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2. **IV.** *will, decision, command, precept, decree:* si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus: id. Caec. 18, 51: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance*, id. Fam. 10, 28 *fin.* So of the *responsibility* attached to any line of conduct: jubeo, cogo atque impero. Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, *I will never deny that it was done by my command*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99: attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei. *hear how I get rid of the responsibility of my consular acts*, Cic. Sull. 11, 33. **V.** In political affairs: Senatus auctoritas, *any measure to which a majority of the Senate has assented* (but only by an abuse of words, for a complete Senatus consultum). Hence, **1.** *a* S. C. *proposed but not carried*, owing to the intercession of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat S.to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. 4, 57: si quis huic senatus-consulto intercesserit senatui placere auctoritatem perscribi (praescribi) et de ea re ad senatum populumque referri, Cic. Fam. 8, 8 (cf. Smith's Ant. 1023): Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, id. Leg. 2, 15: Senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: se sibi consilium capturum, neque senatus auctoritati obtemperaturum, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **2.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision:* isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, id. Manil. 22: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28. So publica, Vell. 2, 62. **3.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44. **VI.** *power or authority to act:* qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 49 Senatus faciem secum attulerat, auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8. **VII.** *power, reputation, dignity, influence*, etc.: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque siet, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequitate causae et auctoritate sua aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: esse nonnullos quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: hujus civitatis est longe amplissima auctoritas, ib. 3, 8: quantum jam auctoritatis essent consecuti sentiebat, ib. 4, 13: optimatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes. 11: auctoritatem habere Cic. Phil. 11, 10 *fin.*: afferre, id. de Sen. 18: facere, *to procure*, id. Manil. 15 imminuere, id. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*: levare, id. Acad. 2, 22. Transf. to things: *importance, worth, value, estimation:* bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, *more weight*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.*: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant, id. Flacc. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30. auctoritas praecipua lupo (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28: saporis, id. 8, 43, 68: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30. **VIII.** *a pattern, model:* omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: memoria dignam in republ. capessenda auctoritatem disciplinamque praescribere, id. Sest. 6: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion*, etc., *credibility:* quum justitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, id. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: desinant putare auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo, id. Flacc. 22 *fin.*: quum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Am. 25. Meton.: *records, documents:* nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. Verr. 3, 62 *fin.* **2.** *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, id. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4. Hence for the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Senatusconsultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8,

X. In law, *legal ownership* (cf. auctor XI.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caec. 19: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23. So in the XII. Tables: ADVERSVS. HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS, *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual*, in Cic. Off. 1, 12. **2.** *a guarantee, security*: Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [auctor] lit., *to be an auctor*, i. e. *to produce, cause*: sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. 2, 30. **II.** *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 9. Fig.: in the pass.: observatio satis auctorata consensus patrocinio, *supported*, Tert. Cor. mil. 2. **2.** With a reflect. pron. or pass.: *to bind oneself, to hire oneself out*: vindemiator auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3. Esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri, virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59: auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem, Quint. Decl. 302. Hence in the pun: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. *brought into greater danger than the gladiators*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 8. **3.** In gen. *to bind*: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. 36, 10.

auctōror, ari [id.] *to become bail* or *security*: Pomp. Dig. 26, 8, 4.

auctrix, īcis, *f.* [augeo] *she who originates a thing, an authoress* (very rare): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10. **II.** *a female seller* or *surety*: Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16.

auctumnal, an old form for auctumnalis, Varr. in Char. p. 94.

auctumnālis (aut.), e, *adj.* [auctumnus] *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal*: aequinoctium auctumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 28 *fin.*: tempus, ib. 1, 39, 1: lumen, Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10: imbres, id. 19, 3, 13: pruna, Prop. 4, 2, 15: corna, Ov. M. 8, 665.

auctumnescit or **-nascit** (aut.), *v. incep. impers.* [id.] *autumn approaches, is coming on*: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnĭtas (aut.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *the autumn, harvest-time*: Cato R. R. 5, 8: prima auctumnitate cum pluvius est, ib. 155, 1. **II.** *the produce of autumn, the harvest*: ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciant auctumnitatem fundi, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (aut.), 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to cause* or *bring on autumn* (rare): aer aestate nimbosa semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51.

auctumnum (aut.), i, *n.* an ancient form for auctumnus. Varr. in Non. 71, 20.

auctumnus (sometimes incorrectly written autumnus), i, *m.* [aŭctus] *the season of abundance, the fruit-time, harvest-time, the autumn*: non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, auctumnus, Cic. Part. 11: pomifer auctumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29: gravis auctumnus, *unhealthy*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: so, letifer, Juv. 4, 56: auctumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn*, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, *drawing to a close*, ib. 4: flexus auctumni, id. H. 5, 23. **II.** Meton.: *the produce of the autumn, the harvest*: et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, *i. e.* vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

auctumnus (aut.), a, um, *adj. autumnal*: frigus, Ov. M. 3, 729: sidera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, ib. 425: pruinae, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33: tempestas, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

auctus, a, um, *Part.* [augeo] *increased*: *adj. great, plentiful, abundant* (found only in *Comp.* and *Sup.*),: tanto mi aegritudo auctior est in animo, Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 2: auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2: auctius atque di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3. *Sup.* Treb. Gall. 18.

auctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 482: nec lorica tenet distenti corporis auctum, Lucan. 9, 797: cujus rei praemium sit in civitate, eam maximis semper auctibus crescere, Liv. 4, 2: immenso aquarum auctu, Plin. 4, 12, 24: diei, id. 2, 19, 17: imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit, Vell. 2, 40: bellum quotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin.*: immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac. H. 4, 28.

aucŭpābundus, a, um, *adj.* [aucupor] = aucupans, *watching, lurking for*: animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

aucŭpālis, e, *adj.* [aucupium] *pertaining to bird-catching* or *fowling*: perticae, Fest. *s. v.* amites.

aucŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aucupor] *bird-catching, fowling*: Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucŭpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *used in bird-catching*: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: calami, Mart. 14, 218.

aucŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = aucupium, *fowling*: Capitol. Anton. philos. 4.

aucŭpĭum, ii, *n.* [auceps] *bird-catching, fowling*: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: noctuae, Pall. Sept. 12. Fig.: *a catching at, lying in wait for*: facere aucupium auribus, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 44: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining a living*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84: aucupia verborum, *a catching at words, quibbling*, id. Caec. 23, 65: nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31. **II.** Meton.: *the birds caught*: Cat. 114, 3: Cels. 2, 26.

aucŭpo, are, for aucupor, *to lie in wait for, to watch*: num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, id. As. 5, 2, 31. Aucupor pass.: Lact. 5, 22.

aucŭpor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auceps] *to go bird-catching* or *fowling*: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. Also *of taking bees*: spes aucupandi examina, Col. 3, 8, 8. **II.** Fig.: *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for*, etc.: viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 49: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: alicujus imbecillitatem, id. Flacc. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, id. Sest. 56: inanem aucupari rumorem, et omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae consectari, id. Pis. 24, 57: occasionem, Auc. Bell. Afr. 3: obtrectatione alienae scientiae famam sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: studium populi ac favorem, Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

audācĭa, ae, *f.* [audax] *boldness*, in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense. In a good sense: *courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9: summae hominem audaciae mittit, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, id. 2, 10: unam in audacia spem salutis, Tac. H. 4, 49: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10, 544. **II.** In a bad sense: *audacity, presumption insolence, shamelessness*: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 13 compositis mendaciis advenisti, audaciae columen, *thou very tip-top of impudence*, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili importunitate et audacia, id. Verr. 2, 30: impudentia atque audacia fretus, id. Flacc. 15. Meton. in plur.: *hazards* or *daring acts*: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperietis, id. Sull. 27 *fin.* **2.** In a milder signif.: *freedom, boldness*: licentia vel potius audacia, id. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet Gramm. 10 *fin.*

audācĭter, *adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously*, Liv. 22, 25. The older form for the more class. form,

audacter, *adv. boldly*, etc.: Cic. Verr. 2, 54: Liv. 9, 34, *etc.* *Comp.* Cic. Or. 8, 26. *Sup.* Caes. B. G. 2, 10.

audācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax] *a little bold* (rare): reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [audeo, like ferax from fero, capax from capio] *daring*, in a good, and (oftener) in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy*: qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, decet audacem esse, ib. 2, 2, 207: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulans et audax, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: audaces et protervi, id Fin. 1, 18: de improbis et audacibus, id. Phil. 14, 3: da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Virg. G. 1, 40: poeta, *a poet who remains unmoved by praise or blame*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182: audax Iapeti genus, id. Od. 1, 3, 25: conjux audacis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 671. With *ad*: ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat 2, 5. Poet.: with *abl.*: viribus audax, Virg. Aen. 5, 67: audax juventa, id. G 4, 565. With *gen.*: audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64: animi, id. Theb. 10, 495. With *inf.*: audax omnia perpeti, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: leges imponere, Prop. 4, 5, 13. **2.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2: animus, Sall. C. 5: consilium, Liv. 25, 38: res, id. 26, 38: spes, Plin. 28, 4, 7: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. Od. 4, 2, 10: verba, *unusual, poetic*, Quint. 10, 5: hyperbole, id. 8, 6: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223. **II.** Poet.: *violent, fierce, proud*: nunc audax cave sis, Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.

audens, entis, *Part.* [audeo] *daring, bold* (mostly in a good sense): tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg. Aen. 6, 95: nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 58: audentissimi cujusque procursu, id. Agr. 33.

audenter, *adv. boldly, courageously, rashly*: Scaev. Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.* *Comp.* Tac. A. 4, 68.

audentĭa, ae, *f.* [audens] *boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (rare): audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis, Non. 431, 6: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico, Tac. G. 24. Fig.: *boldness in the use of words license*: Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

audĕo, ausus, 2. *v. a.* (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato in Prisc. p. 868 P. Whence *subj.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), *to venture, to venture to do, to dare.* Constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, and *absol.* With *acc.*: qua audacia tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: plebs per se nihil audet, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14. Hence also pass.: multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, id. 39, 8 *fin*: auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*: agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35: Vell. 2, 56 *fin*: patroni necem, Suet. Domit. 14. Also ausus, a, um, pass. ausis ad Caesarem codicillis, quibus invidiam et preces miscuerat, Tac. A. 3 67 *fin.* **2.** With *inf.*: (the usual constr.): ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere, *do you undertake*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 40: nil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25: auderent credere gentes, Lucr. 2, 1036: Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit quantum incolumis nunquam est ausus optare, Cic. Manil. 9, 25: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: audeo dicere, *I dare say, I venture to assert* = τολμῶ λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 34: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17: refrenare licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28. By poet. license transf. to things: vitigenei latices in aquaï fontibus audent misceri, *the juice of the vine ventured to intermingle with the water*, Lucr. 6, 1071. **3.** *Absol.*: (Romani) audendo magni facti, Sall. Hist. Frg. 4: in ejusmodi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.*: hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (*sc.* progredi), Tac. H. 5, 11. **4.** In a few instances with *quin*: ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 11.

audiens, entis, *Part.* [audio] *hearing*. As *adj.*: *obedient*: with *gen.*: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 25. **II.** Subst.: *a hearer, auditor*: ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut. 23. **2.** *a catechumen*, Tert. Poen. 6.

audĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [audiens] *a hearing, a listening; audience, attention*: exsurge praeco, fac populo audientiam, *command silence*, Pl. Poen. prol. 11: Liv. 43, 16: quantum denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: facit ipsa sibi audientiam mitis oratio, *gains a hearing*, id. Sen. 9, 28: audientiam tribuere, *to give a hearing*, App. Met. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib. 2, 13, 1. **II.** Meton.: *the faculty of hearing*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 954. **2.** *the ears*: Arnob. 3, p. 117.

audĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Catull. 84, 8: *fut.* audibo, Enn. in Non. 506, 1: audibis, ib.: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 86: Poen. 1, 2, 97: Caecil. in Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*: in Non. l. c.: audin' = audisne, as ain' = aisne: *inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) *to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn.* Constr. what is heard is expressed by the *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united: auribus si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam, Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. in Non. l. c.: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: mixtos vagitibus aegris ploratus audire, Lucr. 2, 580: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: verbum ex aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: ex obviis, Liv. 28, 26: saepe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, Cic. de Sen. 13: a quibus quum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7: equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from his mouth*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, Nep. Timol. 4: quum audiret reges concertantes de nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 22. Hence also pass. with the *nom.* and *inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. Att. 5, 18: jam Caesar a Gergovia discessisse audiebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59. Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: *to hear (any thing) concerning any one*: de psaltria hac audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illos etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. With *in* and *acc.*: *to hear something bad of any one*, id. de Or. 2, 70. Audito as *abl. absol.*: *at the tidings, when news came*, etc.: audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 1130 P.: Liv. 28, 7. **II.** *to listen, to hearken, attend to*: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63. Hence, **1.** Of pupils: *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures*: Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic. Off. 1, 1: possumne aliquid audire? *hast thou any thing to tell me?* id. Fat. 2, 3. **2.** With *de* or *acc.*: Of judges, *etc.*: *to listen or hearken to, to examine*: nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, id. Fl. 39, 98: de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12: de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 567: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11. **3.** Of prayer or entreaty: *to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant*: in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: Curio neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: audiit et coeli genitor de parte serena intonuit laevum, Virg. Aen. 9, 630. Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3. **4.** Of arguments, narrations, *etc.*: *to approve, agree with, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Diis raptum ait, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: audio, nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, *that I grant*, id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.* So non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. Verr. 3, 34. **III.** *to hear, heed, obey.* With *acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: nae ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6. Transf. to things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. G. 1, 514: nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, Ov. M. 5, 382: so Plin. 16, 43, 83. With *dat.*: nam istis magis audiendum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57 *fin.*: sibi audire, App. Apol. p. 326, 34. So dicto audientem esse, *to listen to, to obey*: dicto sum audiens, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 71: qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. And with a second *dat.* of the person: villicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato R. R. 142: si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. *Pleon.* with obedio: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit, Liv. 5, 3. **IV.** As in Gr. ἀκούω, *to hear something of oneself*: and with *bene* or *male*, as in Gr. καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν, *to be in good* or *bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed*: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: rexque paterque audisti coram, ib. 1, 7, 38: benedictis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Ph. prol. 20: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: erat surdaster M. Crassus: sed aliud molestius, quod male audiebat (as a pun), id. Tusc. 5, 40. **V.** Of discourse, where words not actually expressed are required by the context: *to understand* (later subaudio): quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut, *stupere gaudio Graecus.* Simul enim auditur *coepit*, Quint. 9, 3, 58. [The root AUD or AUS, the *s* being represented by *r*: cf. οὖς, ὠτ-ός; Lith. *ausìs*; Goth. *auso*; Lat. *aus-culto, auris*; Germ. *ohr*; Eng. *ear.*] (Hence, Ital. *udire*; Fr. *ouir.*)

auditavi, saepe audivi, Fest. *s. v.*

audītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [audio] *a hearing, a listening to*: (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. *Pass.*; hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, quum id ipse non vidisset? *by the mere hearing*, id. Verr. 4, 46. **II.** Meton.: *a report, hearsay, news*: si accepissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95. In *plur.*: fictae auditiones, id. Planc. 23, 56. **2.** *a lecture, lesson, discourse*, Plin. 26, 2, 6: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1. **III.** For auditus, *the sense of hearing*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

audītĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [auditio] *a short discourse* (cf. auditio **II.** 2.) Gell. 13, 19, 5.

audītor, ōris, *m.* [audio] *a hearer, an auditor*: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic. Or. 8: auditores in Cic. is freq periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44. de Or. 1, 5, 17. **II.** *A pupil, scholar disciple.* Demetrius Phalereus, Theophrasti auditor, id. Fin. 5, 19. **III.** Meton.: *a reader of a book*, as anal. to the hearing of an oral discourse: Varr. L. L. 6, 1.

audītōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [auditorium] *pertaining to a school*: scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

audītōrĭum, ii, *n.* [audio, auditor] *a lecture-room, hall of justice*, Quint. 2. 11, 3. Fig. of the forum: Tac. Or. 34 **II.** *a school*, in opp. to public life Quint. 10, 1, 36. **III.** Meton.: *audience, auditory*: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7.

audītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a hearer* or *hearing*: cavernae, *the auditory passages*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

audītus, a, um, *Part.* [audio].

audītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hearing, listening*: brevi auditu, Tac. H. 2, 59. Also *the sense of hearing*: auditus semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. In *plur.*: auditus hominum Deorumque mulcens, *i. e.* aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1. **II.** Meton.: *instruction*, Lucan, 10, 183 **2.** *a rumour, report*: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a.* [ab-fero] *to bear away, to carry off, withdraw*: ab janua stercus, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 18: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 1: multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, id. Fin. 2, 8: liberi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur (a Romanis), *are carried away*, Tac. Agr. 31: ore quae nostro caput abstuleris, Phaedr. 1, 8. Auferre, with *pron. reflect*: *to take oneself off, go away*: te obsecro, hercle, aufer te modo, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. Asin. 2, 4, 63. **2.** *to carry along, to sweep away*: aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: auferet unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Virg. Aen. 3, 258: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 1, 75. vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27. Fig.: *to carry away, mislead*: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, *withdrawn me from the subject*, Liv. 35, 40: somnus aufert, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, *i. e.* decipimur, *are duped*, Ov. Rem. Am. 343. **II.** *to take* or *snatch away*; mostly in a bad sense: *to take with violence, rob, steal*, etc.: with *acc.* and *dat.*: aliquid heris, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19. pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, *to squander, to swallow*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, *to bite off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48. auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv 28, 29: metus, Virg. Aen. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. Od. 2, 16, 16: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, *to hinder, prevent*, Flor. 3, 10, 3. **2.** Of death, pestilence, *etc.*: *to sweep off, to destroy*: tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29. Cf. Liv. 7, 8: Flor. 3, 17, 9. quodcumque fuit populabile flammae, Mulciber abstulerat, *had consumed*, Ov. M. 9, 263 **3.** Of places: *to separate, sever*: mare septem stadiorum intervallo Eu ropam auferens *Asiae*, Plin. 4, 12, 24: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9. **III.** *to lay aside, desist from* (*some manner of speaking*, etc.): jurgium hinc auferas, Pl. Pers. 5 2, 19: aufer abhinc lacrumas, Lucr. 3 967: aufer nugas, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 8: pollicitationes, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. *Ph.* Aufer mi *oportet*: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, ib. 1, 4, 46. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43. **IV.** *to carry off, obtain, acquire*; viginti minas ab aliquo per sycophantiam auferre, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 71: id inultum nunquam auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: quis unquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit tantum abstulit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gramm. 17. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. Fig.: *to carry away knowledge, to learn*: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse? ib. 1, 8.

aufŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* [ab-fugio] *to flee away* or *from* (rare): hinc aufugerim, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 5: aufugerim potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10: quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43 *fin.*: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30. (The use of acc. is dub.)

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27). **I.** Act. *to make to grow, to make large, increase, augment*: cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 861: ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: augebantur illis copiae, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: augetur Gallis suspicio, id. B. G. 7, 45: bellum augetur, *the war extends*, ib. 63: spes victoriae augetur, id. B. C. 3, 82: possessiones, Nep. Att. 12: aerarium, Tac. A. 3, 25: vallum et turres, id. H. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: molestiam, Cic. Flac. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: benevolentiam, id. Am. 9: nostris animus augetur, *their courage rises*, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, *to strengthen, raise*, Suet. Claud. 33. Poet.: nuper et istae auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, Ov. M. 5, 301. Fig.: *to exalt, to praise, extol*: homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21: rem laudando, id. Brut. 12: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38. **2.** With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to furnish abundantly with, to heap upon, enrich*, etc.: ut Sullanos possessores divitiis augeatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69: eaque vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus auxitis, old prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter scientia augere potest, altera exemplis, Cic. Off. 1, 1: veteranos commodis augere debeo, id. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. de Sen, 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, ib. 9, 6: aer terram auget imbribus, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: augeri damno, *to be enriched by a loss*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac A. 3, 8: largitione, ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatorio, ib. 1, 3. Without *abl.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, *to advance*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: solum te commendat augetque temporis spatium, *honours*, Plin. Pan. 24: augeat (Jupiter) imperium nostri ducis, augeat annos, Ov. Fast. 1, 613. **3.** In relig. language, *to honour, consecrate*: aliquid cedo, qui hanc vicini nostri aram augeam, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 11: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, *if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chace*, Virg. Aen. 9, 407. **II.** Neut. *to grow, increase, become greater* (rare): eo res eorum auxit, Cato in Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque adeo pereunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1164: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. Hist. 1 (frgm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): balinea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15. [Αὔξω, αὐξάνω; Goth. *aukan* (augere) and *vahsjan* (crescere); Germ. *wachsen*, Eng. *wax*, the *u* and *w* being transposed.]

augesco, 3. *v. incep.* [augeo] *to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing*: fames augescit, Naev. 5, 1: semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: quum hostium res tantis augescere incrementis cerneret, Liv. 27, 17: augescente flumine, Tac. H. 2, 34: mihi quotidie augescit magis de filio aegritudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*

augĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [augeo facio] *to increase*: numeros, Enn. in Non. 76, 1.

augīnos, i. *f.* [αὐγή] *a plant, also called* hyoscyamos, *q. v.* App. Herb. 4.

augītes, ae, *m.* = αὐγίτης, *a precious stone*, acc. to many, *the turquois*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

augmen, ĭnis, *n.* [augeo] *an increase, enlargement*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 495: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249. In *plur.*: quum sumunt augmina noctes, Lucr. 5, 680.

augmento, 1. *v. a.* [augmentum] *to increase*: thesauros, Firmic. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum (in MSS. also augumentum), i. *n.* [augeo] *an increase, growth, augmentation* (rare): augmentum aut deminutio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, Pompon. ib. 30, 8: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 6, 21: lunae, Pallad. 13, 6. **II.** *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

augur, ŭris (earlier also AUGER, Prisc. p. 554 P.), *comm.*, *an augur*, i. e. *a member of a particular college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight* or *notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. The augur is said to have been orig. called auspex (Plut. Quaest. Rom. 72): auspex was supplanted by augur, but the scientific term for observation continued to be auspicium and not augurium (v. Smith's Ant. 174). **II.** *any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.: augur Apollo, *as god of prophecy*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 32: so, aug. Phoebus, id. Carm. Sec. 61: Argivus, *i. e. Amphiaraus*, id. Od. 3, 16, 11: id. Ep. 1, 20, 9. Prop. 2, 21, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, Ov. M. 12, 19: nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *the basest prophet*, Stat. Th. 3, 6: aquae nisi fallit augur annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12. [Etym. dub. The ancient gramm. derived it from *avis* and *gero*, Fest. *s. v.*; Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 523. Of modern writers some suppose it to be an Etruscan word: others connect it with *augeo*: others derive it from a root AUG "to see," cf. Lat. *oc-ulus*, Germ. *auge*, so that the word would mean a *seer* in general. From the analogy of *au-spex* and *au-ceps* we incline to believe that the first part of the word is *avis*.]

augura, v. augurium.

augŭrācŭlum, i, *n.* [auguror] *a place on the Arx on the Capitoline hill, where the auspices were taken*, Fest. *s. v.*: Smith's Ant. 176.

augŭrālis (augurialis, Apul. de Not. aspir. § 8), e, *adj.* [augur] *pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying* or *prophecy*: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33: id, Fam. 3, 4: jus, id. Brut. 77: coena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4: verbum. Gell. 6, 6, 4. **II.** *Subst.*: augurale, is, *n. the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices* (cf. Smith's Ant. 176 *seq.*). Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali ib. 2, 13. Hence, meton. *the general's tent*: Quint. 8, 2, 8. **III.** *the augur's wand* or *staff*, lituus: Sen. Tranq. 11.

augŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [auguror] *a divining, a soothsaying*: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* **II.** *the art of divining*: Lact. 2, 16.

augŭrāto, *adv.* *after taking the auguries*: sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, Liv 1, 18.

augŭrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [auguror] *a place where auguries were taken*, Inscr.

augŭrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female soothsayer* or *diviner*: Fest. *s. v.* lingulaca Hieron. Jes. 57, 3.

augŭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of augur*: lituus clarissimum insigne auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17: accipere auguratum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8. **II.** = augurium, *augury*, Tert. Anim. 26.

augurialis, v. auguralis.

augŭrĭum, ii, *n.* (*plur.* augura heterocl., like aplustra from aplustre Att. in Non. 488, 2) [augur] *the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds*, etc., *augury* (v. augur): augurium agere, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, id. Off. 3, 16: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47: accipere, *to understand* or *receive as an omen*, Liv. 1, 34: augurium factum, Suet. Vitell. 18: augurio experiri, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, *an augury instituted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the Deity might be supplicated for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47. **II.** *every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying*: cui laetus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Virg. Aen. 12, 394: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio, *by the interpretation*, Ov. M. 1, 395: and of the mind, *presentiment, foreboding of things to come*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. **2.** Meton.: *a sign, token, prognostic* thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31: auguria valetudinis ex urina, id 28, 6, 19.

augŭrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare). augurium jus, Cic. de Sen. 4 *fin.*

augŭro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (rarer than auguror) *to consult by means of augurs*: sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto, Vet. Leg. in Cic. Leg, 2, 8. Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, *examining as sharply as an augur*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 26. **II.** *to consecrate by auguries*: augurato templo ac loco, Cic Vat. 10: augurato templo, Liv. 8, 5 **III.** In gen.: *to presage, forebode*. praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo quae futura sit suavitas, Cic. Ep. ad Calv. (vol. 4, 2, p. 467, Orell.): si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. Aen. 7, 273.

augŭror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur*: Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33: aves quasdam rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64: non igitur ex alitis involatu nec ex tripudiis solistimis aut soniviis tibi auguror, id. Fam. 6, 6. **II.** In gen.: *to foretell, to forebode*; or of the inward sense, *to surmise, conjecture*: Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 6: quantum ego opinione auguror, id. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjectura, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: mente aliquid augurari, Curt. 10, 5, 13: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50.

augusta, ae, *f.* in the time of the emperors *a title of the mother, wife* *daughter, and sister of the emperor;* like *imperial majesty imperial highness*, Tac. A. 1, 8.

augustālicius, ii, *m. having the dignity of priest of Augustus* (v. Augustalis), Inscr.

augustālis, e, *adj. relating to the Emperor Augustus:* ludi (or AUGUSTALIA), *games in honour of Augustus*, Tac. A. 1, 15. **II.** Augustales sodales, *a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus*, Tac. A. 1, 54; called also sacerdotes, ib. 2, 83: and absol. Augustales, ib. 3, 64. In the municipal cities and colonies there were colleges of priests of Augustus composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. Sat. 30, 2. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 180.) **III.** Praefectus Augustalis, *the prefect of Egypt:* Ulp. Dig. 1, 17. Cf. Tac. A. 12, 60.

augustālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [augustalis] *the dignity of priest of Augustus*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1858, 3213 and 3672. **II.** *the dignity of prefect of Egypt*, Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 11.

augustānus (augustianus, Suet. Ner. 25: augustaneus, Auct. Limit. p. 265), a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *of* or *pertaining to Augustus:* colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1. **II.** *pertaining to an emperor, imperial:* augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 15.

augustātus, a, um, *Part.* [augusto] *consecrated:* augustata mensa, Macr. Sat. 3, 11 (dub.).

augustē, *adv. reverentially, sacredly:* auguste sancteque venerari deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. *Comp.* quo de religione dici possit augustius, id. Brut. 21, 8.

augustēus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *pertaining to Augustus, Augustan:* lex, Frontin. Col. p. 121: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2.

augustianus, v. augustanus.

augustīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *pertaining to Augustus:* currus, *the chariot of Augustus*, Suet. Claud. 11.

augusto, 1. *v. a.* [augustus] *to render venerable, to glorify:* deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.

augustus, a, um, *adj. consecrated, sacred, venerable:* sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609: (Πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμότατα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὔγουστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 16): augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma est, Enn. Suet. Oct. 7: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.:* sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.:* locus augustus, id. Dom. 53: templum augustissimum, Liv. 42, 12: fanum, id. 38, 13: solum, id. 45, 5: moenia, Virg. Aen. 7, 153: augusta gravitas (coelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73: mens, ib. 15, 145. **II.** In gen.: *majestic, august:* tectum augustum, ingens, Virg. Aen. 7, 170: sedes apum augusta, id. G. 4, 228: ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7: vir, id. 8, 6: conspectus, id. 8, 9: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41: augustissima vestis, ib.: currus, Plin. Pan. 92: augustissimum tribunal, ib. 60. [Some derive from *augeo*, as *angustus* from *ango:* others from *augur*, Pott. 2, 545.]

augustus, i, *m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given;* equivalent to *majesty* or *imperial majesty:* Hor. Od. 1, 12: Ov. M. 15, 860. Later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 (Smith's Ant. 180). Hence, **II.** augustus, a, um, *adj. of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial:* caput = Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. Pont. 1, 2, 117: forum, ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: marmor, in Egypt, Plin. 36, 7, 11: laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, id. 15, 30, 39: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16. But esp. mensis Augustus, *the month August*, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Calendae, Col. 11, 12: Plin. 2, 47, 47: Idus, Mart. 12, 68. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août.*)

aula, ae, *f.* (gen. aulaī, Virg. Aen. 3, 354) = αὐλή, *the front court of a Grecian house:* janitor aulae, *i. e. Cerberus*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 16: vacuam pastoris in aulam, Prop. 3, 13, 39: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66. Also *an inner court of a house, a hall* = atrium: Virg. Aen. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. **II.** *a palace, castle, the royal court:* illa se jactet in aula, Virg. Aen. 1, 140: fuscae deus aulae, *i. e. Pluto*, Prop. 4, 11, 5: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 31: aula laeta Priami, ib. 4, 6, 16: rarissimam rem in aula consequi senectutem, *in a court*, Sen. Ira, 2, 33: caret invidenda sobrius aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. Poet. of *the cell of the queen-bee:* aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202. **III.** Meton.: *princely power, dignity:* rex omni auctoritate aulae communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, *possessed the greatest influence at court*, Tac. A. 6, 43. **2.** *the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers:* id. H. 1, 13 *fin.*

aula = olla, q. v. *init.*

aulaeum, i, *n.* = αὐλαία, more freq. used in plur., *a curtain, canopy:* suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54: Prop. 2, 32, 12. **II.** Esp. *the curtain of a theatre* = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 1046.) Hence the expressions, aulaea premuntur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: or aulaeum mittitur, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23, to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27, to signify the conclusion. **III.** *a covering for beds and sofas, tapestry:* Virg. Aen. 1, 697: Curt. 8, 5, 21. **IV.** *an embroidered upper garment:* Juv. 10, 39.

aulētĭca, ae, *f.* = αὐλητική, *a plant*, also called chamaemelon, *q. v.* App. Herb. 23.

aulētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλητικός, *suitable for a pipe* or *flute;* calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

aulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλή] *pertaining to a princely court, princely:* aulicus apparatus, Suet. Domit. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45. Hence *Subst.:* aulici, orum, *m. plu. courtiers*, Nep. Dat. 5.

aulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλός] *pertaining to the pipe* or *flute:* aulica suavitas, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314.

aulix, ĭcis, *m.* = αὖλαξ, a *furrow*, Veg. Vet. 2. 28, 38.

auloedus, i, *m.* = αὐλῳδός, *one whose singing is accompanied with the flute:* Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*

aulŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aula = olla] *a small pipkin* or *pot*, App. Met. 5. p. 167.

aulus, i, *m.* = αὐλός (flute), *a flute-shaped kind of shell-fish*, probably Pholas dactylus, Linn.: *the boring muscle*, Plin. 32, 9, 29.

aumātĭum, ii, *n. a private place in the theatre*, Petr. in Fulg. p. 567, 20.

aura, ae (*gen. sing.* aurāī, Virg. Aen. 6, 747), *f.* = αὔρα, *the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air:* agitatus aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45: nocturna aura, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: et me nunc omnes terrent aurae, *every little breeze terrifies*, Virg. Aen. 2, 728. **2.** Fig.. dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: totam opinionem parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Virg. Aen. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic Sest. 47 *fin.:* aura spei, Liv. 29, 3: nescius aurae fallacis, Hor. Od. 1. 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura. Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33: tua ne retardet aura maritos, *the breeze (of love) which carries them towards you*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 24. Hence aura popularis, *the shifting breeze of popular favour*, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 20 *fin.:* Liv. 3 33: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. Also in plur.. nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg Aen. 6, 817, and aura *absol.:* Liv. 6, 11 **3.** *the breath:* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507. **II.** *wind, a gale:* omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Virg. E. 9, 58: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157. **III.** *the region of the air:* (mostly poet. and *plur.*) quum nubila portabunt ventei transvorsa per auras Lucr. 6, 190: assurgere in auras, Virg G. 3, 109: dum se laetus ad auras palmes agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras aetherias tendit, ib. 2, 291: stat ferrea turris ad auras, *rises, stands up high*, id. Aen. 6, 554. Hence, **2.** *the upper world*, as opp. to the lower: Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, id. G. 4, 486. In gen. for *publicity, daylight:* ferre sub auras, *i. e. to make known*, id. Aen. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, *to restore*, ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, *to seclude* or *hide oneself*, ib. 4, 388. **3.** Esp. *the vital air:* vivit et aetherias vitales suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. 3, 406: haud invisus coelestibus auras vitales carpis, Virg. Aen. 1, 387: vesci vitalibus auris, *i. e.* vivere, Lucr. 5, 855. So haurire auram communem, Quint. 6 prooem. § 12: captare naribus auras, *to sniff the air*, Virg. G. 1, 376. Fig.: libertatis auram captare, *to catch at the breath of freedom*, i. e. *to seize upon any hope of liberty*, Liv. 3, 37. **IV.** Meton.: of atmospherical phenomena, as: *light, heat, sound, vapour*, etc. **1.** *a gleam, glittering:* discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit Virg. Aen. 6, 204. **2.** *the warmth of the sun:* solis calidior visa est aura, Varr. in Non. 245, 25. **3.** *sound, voice, echo:* si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellae, Prop. 2, 27, 15. **4.** *vapour odour, exhalation:* at illi dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odour*, Virg. G. 4, 417: pingues ab ovilibus aurae, Stat. Th. 10, 46: si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Virg. G. 3, 251. [*Au-ra* prob. contains the same root as Sans. *wâ*, "blow," Gr. ἄημι, Germ *wehen.*]

aurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *pertaining to gold, golden:* metalla, *gold mines*, Plin. 37, 12, 74: fornax, *for smelting gold*, id. 34, 13, 34: negotium, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 51: canon, *a tax upon purchase and sale*, Cod. 10, 47, 10: auraria pensitatio, id. 11, 61, 2: *absol.* auraria, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 29. **II.** Subst: aurarius, ii, *m. a worker in gold, a goldsmith*, Inscr. **2.** auraria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina) *a gold mine*, Tac. A. 6, 19. Also, *a female worker in gold*, or *a gold-dealer*, Inscr.

aurarius, ii, *m. a patron*, acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 817.

aurata (or.), ae, *f.* [aurum] *a fish, the gilt-head*, Sparus aurata, Linn., Plin. 9, 16, 25.

aurātĭlis, e, *adj.* [auratus] *gold-coloured;* pulviculus, Sol. 15 *fin.*

aurātor, ōris, *m. a gilder*, Vet Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, *f.* [aurum] *a gilding:* Quint. 8, 6, 28.

aurātus, a, um, *Part.* [auro] *ornamented with gold, gilt:* aurata metalla, *metals rich in gold*, Lucr. 6, 812: templa, id. 2, 28: tecta, Cic. Parad. 6, 3 . tempora, *covered with a golden helmet.* Virg. Aen. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 3, 13, 57: sinus, *ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin*, etc., Ov. F. 2, 310 vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, ib. 14, 263: milites, *with golden shields*, Liv. 9, 40. *Comp.* auratior hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 *fin.* **II.** *made of gold, golden:* pellis, Cat. 64, 5: monilia, Ov. M. 5 52: lyra, Prop. 3, 3, 14. **III.** *gold-coloured:* gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttis Plin. 37, 10, 66.

aurĕa, ae, *f. a bridle: aureas* dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures religantur, Fest. *s. v.* [More likely another form of *orea*, from *os, ōris.*]

aurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aureus] *adorned, decorated with gold:* in castris hedera ter aureatus, Sidon. Carm. 9, 396.

aureax, v. auriga.

aurĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus] *of gold, golden:* aureolus anellus, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 34: malum, Cat. 2, 12. Hence *Subst.* aureolus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), *a small gold coin,* Mart. 5, 19. **II.** *ornamented with gold, gilded:* cinctus, Lucil. in Non. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 9, 196. **III.** *gold-coloured:* collum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4. **IV.** Fig.: *golden, magnificent, splendid:* pedes, Cat. 61, 167: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17.

auresco, 3. *v. incep.* [aurum] *to become like gold:* aër aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of gold, golden:* aurea patera, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 104: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33: corona (a reward of valour), Liv. 7, 37: numus, and *absol.* aureus, i, *m. a gold coin,* first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii, equal to about 1*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.* present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17*s.* 8½*d.* (v. Smith's Ant. 182), Cic. Phil. 12, 8. Poet.: aurea vis, *the power of changing every thing to gold,* Ov. M. 11, 142. **II.** *wrought* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* victimam auream pulcram immolabat, *i. e. with gilded horns,* Naev. 1, 12: aurea sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: cingula, Virg. Aen. 1, 492: Capitolia, ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 4, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, *whose sands were gold,* ib. 11, 87. **III.** *of the colour of gold, glittering with gold:* lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 462: aurea Phoebe, Virg. G. 1, 431: luna, Ov. M. 10, 448: sol, ib. 7, 663: sidus, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: caesaries, ib. 8, 659: coma, Cat. 61, 99. **IV.** Fig. of physical and mental excellence: *beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent:* aurea Venus, *beautiful, with golden hair,* Virg. Aen. 10, 16: copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28: porticus, Prop. 2, 31, 1: litus, Mart. 11, 80: aether, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5: dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13: mores, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea, *bland, propitious,* ib. 1, 5, 9: iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, *the golden mean,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5: aetas, *the golden age,* Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64. Hence Virgo = Astraea, Albinov. 2, 23.

aurīchalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

aurĭcoctor, ōris, *m.* [aurum coctor] *a gold-refiner,* Inscr.

aurĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [aurum] *gold-coloured:* aethra, Juvenc. Evang. de Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

aurĭ-cŏmans, antis, *adj.* [aurum comans] *golden-haired:* crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum coma] *golden-haired:* sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Batavus, Sil. 3, 608. Poet.: *with golden foliage:* fetus (arboris), Virg. Aen, 6, 141,

aurĭcŭla (or oricula, Trog. in Plin. 11, 52, 114), ae, *f. dim,* [auris] *the external ear, the ear-lap:* sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 163: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. Proverb.: auricula infima mollior, *softer than the ear-lap,* ib. 2, 13 **II.** In gen., *the ear:* ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *have too itching ears,* Lucr. 4, 596: qua tu mercede deorum emeris auriculas, Pers. 2, 29. (Hence Ital. *orecchio,* Fr. *oreille.*)

aurĭcŭlārĭus (oricularius, Cels. 5, 25, 12), ii, *m.* [auricula]: auricularius medicus, *an aurist,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1. **II.** *a counsellor,* Vulg. Sam. 2, 23, 23. **III.** = ὠτακουστής, *a listener,* Vet. Gloss.

aurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum fero] *gold-bearing, gold-bringing:* aurifer amnis, *i. e. Pactolus,* Tib. 3, 3, 29: arva, *i. e. Spain,* Sil. 16, 25: regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60: arenae, Plin. 4, 22, 35: nemus, id. 5, 1, 1: arbor, *bearing golden apples* (in the garden of the Hesperides), poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

aurĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [aurum facio] *a worker in gold, goldsmith,* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34: Cic. Verr. 4, 25.

aurĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum fluo] *flowing with gold:* aurifluus Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604.

aurĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [aurum fodina] *a gold mine,* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

aurīga, ae (aureax, Fest. *s. v.*) *comm.* [aurea ago, v. aurea] = ἡνίοχος, *a driver, a charioteer,* Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Virg. Aen. 12, 624: Hor. Od. 1, 15, 26. Also, *a groom, hostler,* Virg. Aen. 12, 85. In *fem.:* nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, ib. 12, 918. Poet.: *a pilot, helmsman:* aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 14, 16. **II.** Esp. *a charioteer in the games of the circus:* auriga inductus, Cic. in Non. 292, 32. **III.** a constellation: *the waggoner,* Gr. Ἡνιόχος, Cic. N. D. 2, 43.

aurīgālis, e, *adj.* [auriga] *pertaining to a charioteer:* corrigia, Edict. Dioclet. p. 26.

aurīgans, antis [aurum], *glittering with gold:* color, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 *fin.*

aurīgārĭus, ii, *m.* [auriga] *a charioteer in the races of the circus,* Suet. Ner. 5.

aurīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo] *a driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare): Suet. Ner. 35. Fig., of the dolphin, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a charioteer,* Inscr. A constellation: *the waggoner,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

aurĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [aurum and GEN the root of gigno] *gold-born, sprung from gold:* hactenus aurigenae comitem Tritonia fratri se dedit (*i. e.* Perseus the son of Danae), Ov. M. 5, 250.

aurĭgĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum gero] *gold-bearing:* tauri, *i. e. with gilded horns,* Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30: aurigera arbor, *on which the golden fleece hung,* Val. Fl. 8, 110.

aurĭgĭnĕus (aurugin.) a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *jaundiced:* color, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

aurĭgĭnōsus (aurugin.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *jaundiced,* Gloss. Graec. Lat.

aurīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [auriga] *to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race,* Plin. 33, 5, 27: Suet. Calig. 54. Fig.: *to rule, direct:* si (homines) nihil sua sponte faciunt sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurīgor, 1. *v. dep. for* aurigo: *to drive a chariot.* Fig.: *to direct:* quo natura aurigatur non necessitudo, Varr. in Non. 70, 17.

aurĭlĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [aurum lego] *one who seeks gold, a gold-picker,* Cod. Theod. 11, 19, 9.

aurĭ-pigmentum, i, *n.* [aurum] *orpiment; yellow sulphuret of arsenic,* of a brilliant yellow colour, Cels. 5, 5: Plin. 33, 4, 22.

auris, is, *f.* [v. audio] *the ear* (usually in *plur.*): aures, *a pair of ears:* aures quum sonum percipere debent, qui natura sublime fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: aures adhibere, *to be attentive, to listen,* Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 41: arrigere, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30: admovere aurem, id. Ph. 5, 6, 28: dare, Cic. Att. 1, 5: erigere, id. Verr. 1, 10: applicare, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8: praebere aures, Liv. 38, 52 *fin.:* auribus accipere, *to hear,* Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 9: auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787: bibere aure, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: obtundere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 599: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, Cic. de Or. 2, 84: implere, Tac. H. 1, 90: fac, sis, vacivas aedes aurium, *facetè, clear the chambers of your ears,* Pl. Pseud. 1. 5, 54. Particular phrases: in *or* ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, *etc., to whisper in the ear:* in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Frgm. in Macr. S, 3, 12: in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: ad aurem admonere, Cic. Fin. 2, 21 *fin.:* in aure, Juv. 11, 59: Cynthius aurem vellit et admonuit, *pulled my ear,* by way of admonition, Virg. E. 6, 3: so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36: dare *or* servire auribus, *to tickle the ears, to flatter,* Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 10, 16: in utramvis *or* in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly,* i. e. *to be unconcerned,* Ter. Heaut 2, 3, 101. **II.** Meton.: *the hearing* as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, id. Or. 9. **2.** *hearers, auditors:* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19. **III.** *the ear of a plough, the mould* or *earth board;* cf. Smith's Ant. 118: Virg. G. 1, 172.

auriscalpĭum, ii, *n.* [auris scalpo] *an ear-pick,* Mart. 14, 23. **II.** *a surgical instrument, a probe,* Scribon. Compos. 41.

aurītŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [auritus] *the long-eared animal, the ass:* Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

aurītus, a, um, *adj.* [auris] *furnished with ears, having long* or *large ears:* auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate, Fest. *s. v.:* lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: asellus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1. Hence, Subst. auritus, i, *m. a hare,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788. Fig.: *attentive, listening* face jam nunc tu praeco omnem auritum poplum, Pl. Asin. prol. 4: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: testis auritus, *a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something,* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8. **II.** Pass.: *formed like the ear, ear-shaped* Plin. 10, 49, 70: *heard:* leges, Prud. Apol. 835. **III.** *furnished with an ear* or *mould-board:* aurita aratra, Pall 1, 43.

auro, 1. *v. a.* [aurum] *to gild:* Tert. Coron. Mil. 12 (dub.): but the perf part. is common: *v.* auratus.

aurōra, ae, *f. the dawn, daybreak* (mostly poet.): est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris, quae Graece ἠώς dicitur, Isid Orig. 5, 31, 14: Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, Liv. 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: *the East:* Ov. M. 1, 61: also, *the people of the East:* Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 154. [*Aur-ora,* from root UR, "to burn;" v. aurum: in like manner Sans. *usha* (dawn) comes from *ush* (to burn).]

aurōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *of the colour of gold, like gold, abounding in gold:* pulvis, Pallad. 1, 5, 1: arena, Lamprid. Elag. 31 *fin.:* color, Veg. 3, 17, 1.

aurūgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *jaundiced, yellow:* color, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

aurūgĭno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be ill with the jaundice:* Tert. Anim. 17.

aurūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [aurum] *the jaundice:* aurugo, quam quidam regium, quidam arquatum morbum vocant, Scribon. Comp. 110 [cf. aerugo].

aurŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aura] *a gentle breeze.* Fig.: *a small part, a little* famae aurula, Tert. Anim. 28: Graecarum literarum, Hier. Ep. 34.

aurŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum *of the colour of gold:* lux, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6, 49.

aurum (rustici *orum* dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* orata), i, *n. the bright metal, gold:* aurum et argentum in urbibus et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18. **II.** Meton.: *things made of gold, gold plate:* nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: *a golden goblet:* Virg. Aen. 1, 739. pateris libamus et auro = pateris aureis, id. G. 2, 192: *a gold chain:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: *a gold ring:* Juv. 1, 28: *a golden bit:* fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Aen. 7, 279: *the golden fleece:* auro heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155: *a golden hair-band*, κρωβύλος: Virg. Aen. 4, 138. **2.** Esp. *coined gold, money:* vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6: aurum omnes, victa jam pietate, colunt, Prop. 3, 13, 48: auri sacra fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 56. **III.** *the colour* or *lustre of gold:* anguis cristis praesignis et auro, Ov. M. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, *by the stars gleaming with gold*, Val. Fl. 5 369. **IV.** Poet.: *the Golden Age:* redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 39: subiit argentea proles, auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115. [Root AUR=UR, "to burn;" Sans. *ush*; Lat. uro, us-tus; Gr. *αὔω*.] (Hence Ital. *oro*; Fr. *or*.)

auscuları and **ausculum**, v. osculor and osculum.

auscultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto] *a listening, attending to:* Sen. Tranq. 12. **II.** *an obeying:* Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hearer, listener:* aut auscultator est modo qui audit: aut disceptator, id est, rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3 *fin.* **II.** *one who obeys:* App. Met. 7, p. 195.

auscultātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hearing, listening:* App. Met. 6, p. 178, 21.

ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to hear with attention, to listen to:* ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 40: jam scies: ausculta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 7: nec populum auscultare, Cat. 67, 39. **2.** *to give credit to:* crimina, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 12. **3.** *to listen in secret, to overhear:* quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo, id. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9. **4.** Of servants: *to attend* or *wait at the door*, as in Gr. ὑπακούειν: ad fores auscultato adque serva has aedis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus pauca, reformido, Hor. S. 2, 7, 1. **II.** With *dat.* or *absol.*: *to hear obediently, to obey;* auscultare est obsequi, Non. 246, 9 *sq.*: istos magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57: nisi mi (most edd. me) auscultas, atque hoc ut dico facis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 36: mihi ausculta: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. In *passiv. impers.*: *De.* Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed, it shall be done*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 127. [The etym. dub.: perhaps from an obsolete verb, *ausi-culare* or *aus-culare*, which would come from *ausi-cula*, an old form of *auri-cula*.]

ausim, v. audeo.

auspex, ĭcis, *comm.* [a contr. of avispex, from avis and root SPEC, "see"]. Lit.: *a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing,* or *feeding of birds, and from them predicts future events; an augur, soothsayer:* latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. **2.** *the birds observed for such purposes:* (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24. **3.** *the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony:* nihil fere quondam majoris rei, nisi auspicato, ne privatim quidem, gerebatur: quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui, re omissa, nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16: cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, *no.* 1: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 346: Pl. Casin. prol. 86: nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 176). **II.** *an author, founder, director, leader,* etc.: divis auspicibus coeptorum operum, Virg. Aen. 3, 20: auspice Musa, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: nil desperandum est Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. Od. 1, 7, 27. **III.** *a beginning:* Eumen. Pan. Const. 3. **IV.** Adj.: *fortunate, favourable, auspicious:* clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 653.

auspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [auspicor] *of favourable omen, auspicious:* Arn. 4, p. 131.

auspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial:* pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.

auspĭcālĭter, *adv.* = auspicato, *with the taking of auguries:* Hyg. Limit. constit. p. 153.

auspĭcāto, *adv. after taking the auspices:* Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2. **II.** *auspiciously, prosperously:* haud auspicato huc me adpuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12. *Comp.* Plin. 3, 11, 16.

auspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [auspicor] *consecrated by auguries:* auspicato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspicatos contudit impetus nostros, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 10: auspicata comitia, Liv. 26, 2: in bello male auspicato, *begun under bad auspices*, Just. 4, 5. **2.** *fortunate, favourable, auspicious:* quum Liviam auspicatis reipublicae ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79. *Comp.* Cat. 45, 26. *Sup.* Quint. 10, 1, 85.

auspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the taking of auspices, augury:* Pici in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20.

auspĭcium, ii, *n.* [auspex]. Lit.: *a bird-seeing, a bird-watching; divination from birds, auspices:* pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. 10, 40: optimis auspiciis ea geri, quae pro reipublicae salute gererentur: quae contra rempub. ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11. The *auspicia* were divided into the *auspicia maxima* or *majora*, and the *auspicia minora:* the former were possessed by the dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by the curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia*, to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down (v. Smith's Ant. 177): OMNES. MAGISTRATVS. AVSPICIVM. IVDICIVMQVE. HABENTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6: dum a populo auspicia accepta habemus, Cic. Div. 2, 36: auspicia ad patres redeunt (when there was no patrician magistrate), id. ad Brut. 1, 5. In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ut gesserit rempublicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 41: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3. Hence, meton. for *the chief command:* tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254. And in gen. *right, power, will:* me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, Virg. Aen. 4, 340: communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus auspiciis, ib. 4, 103. **II.** In gen.: *a sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token:* liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: fulmen optimum auspicium habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43: bonum, Cat. 45, 19: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: felix, Just. 1, 10: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laeva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? Cic. Div. 2. 38. Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *if a morbid inclination encouraged him*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. **III.** Fig.: *a beginning:* auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio coepit, id. 27, 1.

auspĭco, 1. *v. a.* (for auspicor): *to take the auspices:* ubei quom praetor advenit, auspicat auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. 468, 28): auspicare mustelam, *to accept as an augury*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliqua re, Gell. 3, 2:

auspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auspex] *to take the auspices:* Gracchus quum pomoerium transiret, auspicari est oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: tripudio auspicari. id. Div. 1, 35: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16 *fin.* **II.** With *acc.*, *inf.*, or *absol.*: *to take the auspices at the beginning of any undertaking, to make a beginning:* ipsis Cal Januariis auspicandi causa omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspicandi causa, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: auspicatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83. **2** In gen.: *to begin, enter upon a thing:* auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3: homo a suppliciis vitam auspicatur, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. § 3: auspicari militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner. 22: auspicari gradum senatorium per militiam, *to attain to*, Sen. Ep. 47.

austellus, i, *m. dim.* [auster] *a gentle south wind;* Lucil. in Non. 98, 22.

auster, tri, *m. the south wind* (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 744: validus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: nubilus, Prop. 2, 16, 56: humidus, *bringing* or *producing rain*, Virg. G. 1, 462 pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Virg. G 4, 261: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47. Proverb.: floribus austrum, et liquidis immittere fontibus apros, Virg. E. 2, 58, said of those who bring evil upon themselves. **II.** Meton.: *the south country, the south:* in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 *fin.*

auster = austerus, q. v.

austĕrālis, is, *f. a plant*, usually called sisymbrium, *q. v.* App. Herb. 105.

austĕrē, *adv. rigidly, severely:* agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur 35, 74.

austĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [austerus]. Of taste: *sourness, harshness:* vini, Plin 12, 2, 4 *no.* 3: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32 picis, id. 14, 1, 3: and in plur., Pall. 1 35, 8. **II.** Meton. of colours: *darkness, dinginess:* Plin. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 18. **III.** Fig.: *severity, rigour:* magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5.

austĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat harsh.* Fig.: App. Flor *no.* 20, p. 363.

austērus, a, um, *adj.* (auster, Scribon. Comp. 188. *Sup.* austerrimus, Messala Corv. de Progen. Aug. 5) = αὐστηρός [αὔω] *dry, harsh, sour, tart:* vinum nigrum austerum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Compos. 142. **2.** Of smell: *pungent:* balsami succus odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54. **3.** Of colour: *deep, dark:* sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12. **II.** Fig.: *severe, rigid, stern:* ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse ac leniter et urbane; si illo austero more ac modo, *etc.*, Cic. Coel. 14: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop. 3, 14, 24. **2.** Of discourse *severe, grave:* ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, *that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: austera poemata Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 **3.** Of sculptural style: austero maluit genere quam jucundo placere, Plin. 34, 8, 19 *no.* 7. **III.** Of circumstances, treatment, *etc*: *gloomy, sad* *hard, irksome:* labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28.

austrālis, e, *adj.* [auster] *southern:* regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: cingulus, *the torrid zone,* id. Rep. 6, 20: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28: polus, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. Pont. 4, 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian,* Claud. Eutrop. 1, 403.

austrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [auster fero] *bringing the south wind:* vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [auster] *southern:* calores, Virg. G. 2, 271: dies, *on which the south wind blows,* Col. 11, 2, 37: piscis (a constellation), id. 11, 2, 63: coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2: tempus, id. 2, 47, 47: vertex, *the south pole,* id. 2, 68, 68. Also, Subst., austrina, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* loca) *the southern parts of a country:* austrina Cypri, Plin. 6, 34, 39.

austro-afrĭcus, i, *m.* [auster africus] *the south-south-west wind:* Gr. Λιβόνοτος, between the Auster and the Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7: libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16.

austro-nŏtĭus, ii, *m.* [auster notus] (*sc.* polus) *the south pole,* Isid. Or. 3, 32.

ausum, i, *n. a daring attempt, enterprise:* fortia ausa, Virg. Aen. 9, 281: ausum improbum, Plin. 3, 108, 112 *fin.*

ausus, a, um, *Part.* [audeo].

ausus, ūs, *m.* [audeo] *a hazardous attempt:* Petr. Sat. 123, 184.

aut, *conj.* from alterum (*one* of two, *not both*) *or:* introduces an alternative regarded *objectively* as a fact: vel, from volo, also implies an alternative, but viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is considered *subjectively.* Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: *e. g.* satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1. 19. Here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts: petit ut vel ipse de eo statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, ib. In this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (or aut . . . aut, for there is no essential distinction between the two cases, since aut may always be understood at the beginning of the former clause) introduces an alternative the acceptance or admission of which implies the rejection or denial of the connected alternative; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees, or* (if they were not to be had) *very stout branches,* Caes. B. G. 7, 73. aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, *either horses or dogs* (but not both), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57.

II. In logical arguments, however, aut introduces an alternative inconsistent with another alternative, so that both propositions cannot be true: its most frequent employment in this way is in those arguments called *dilemmas:* Omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: aut, quidquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitis, aut ars ista nulla est, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: et scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut is es, qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, ib. 1, 14, 40: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri vana feror, Virg. Aen. 10, 630: neque enim mundus hoc polo excelsiore se attollit, aut undique cernerentur haec sidera Plin. 2 70, 71: effodiuntur bulbi ante ver, aut deteriores fiunt, id. 19, 5, 30. **2.** In two disjunctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94. **3.** In negative clauses for neque . . . . neque: assentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii, soceri mei, aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detraham, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit aut perfregerit aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: monet ne studio pugnandi aut spe praedae longius progrediantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15. **4.** In interrogations: quaesivit num ille aut ille defensurus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: coenaene causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia nos nostras aedes postulas comburere? *or rather,* Pl. Aul. 2, 6. 11: and after utrum, Plin. Paneg. 84. Though Quintilian (1, 5, 50) warns against such constructions: et *an* et *aut* conjunctiones sunt: male tamen interroges "hic *aut* ille sit?" **III.** In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: *or at least:* submersas obrue puppes, aut age diversas, Virg. Aen. 1, 69: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly,* Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut exspectari aliquid suspicantur, ib. 2, 20, 69: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56: potentia sua nunquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic Fin. 5, 11, 33. **IV.** Only in the poets, neque . . . aut sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, Virg. Aen. 4, 339: si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra objiciet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: id. Od. 3, 23, 5: id. S. 1, 9, 31. **V.** The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546: Mart. ,, 3, 3: aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, id. 4, 77, 6. **VII.** In connection with other particles: **1.** Aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore perlata, id. Att. 4, 1: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16.

2. Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11. **3.** Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: *or indeed, or truly:* quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? id. Verr. 4, 35.

4. Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22 *fin.* **5.** Aut quidem: Suet. Caes. 66. **VIII.** Aut . . . aut = partim . . . partim: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6. (v. Hand. Turs. I. p. 525-558.) (Hence, Ital. *o;* Fr. *ou.*)

autachates, *a kind of agate giving off an odour of myrrh when burnt,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

autem, *conj.* [v. aut] (never used at the beginning of a clause, Quint. 1, 5, 39): *again, moreover:* unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine subvexerat, minus uti poterat, ib. 16. **2.** It frequently marks a transition with a more or less emphatic contrast: *again, on the other hand, but:* nam injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, justa autem ab injustis petere insipientia 'st, Pl. Amph. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia: ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris adstrictior paulo: verborum autem licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, filium erudivit: erat autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep. Att. 1. **II.** When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonebit autem nemo alius nisi reipublicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24. So esp. in impassioned discourse: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 48: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: qua pulcritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. **III.** = sed, vero, igitur, *etc.*, in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam *σοφίαν* Graeci vocant—(prudentiam enim, quam Graeci *φρόνησιν*, aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia), illa autem sapientia, quam principem dixi, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 43, 153. **IV** In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos aut recta, aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant *κατορθώματα*) omnes numeros virtutis continent, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24. **V.** In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. Top. 14, 56: si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis mentiris igitur, ib. **VI.** Like the Gr. δή in putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth:* quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? = πῶς δή, ib. 2, 8, 25: veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11. *Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, furcifer? *thine, forsooth,* Ter. Eun 4, 7, 28. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? id. Att. 6, 2.

VII. In the poets, sed autem are connected in interrogations: sed autem quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam sacram urnam Veneris? Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 15: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Aen. 2, 101. **VIII.** With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Pl. Am. 3, 2, 20: ecce autem litigium, id. Men. 5, 2, 34: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: eccui autem non proditur revertenti? id. Mur. 33, 68. (See Hand. Turs. I. p. 558-588.)

authenta, ae, *m.* = *αὐθέντης*, *a chief, head:* Fulgent.

authentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *αὐθεντικός*, *original, genuine:* authenticum testamentum, *an original will,* Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 12. Also, Subst. authenticum, i, *n. the original writing,* Paul. Dig. 22, 4, 2.

authepsa, ae, *f.* = *αὐθεψης* [*αὐτός ἕψω*, a self-cooker], *a utensil for cooking:* in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.

author, authoritas, *etc.* v. auctor, auctoritas, *etc.*

autochthŏnes, um *m. plu.* = *αὐτόχθονες*, *aborigines* = indigenae: App Met. 11, p. 259.

autŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = *αὐτό*

γραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph:* epistola, Suet. Aug. 71: literae, ib. 87. Also, Subst. autographum, i, *n. an autograph,* Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

autŏmătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [automaton] *of* or *pertaining to an automaton, automatous:* hence, Subst.: Automatarius, ii, *m. a maker of automata,* Inscr. **2.** Automatarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *automaton-work,* Paul. Dig. 30, 41 *fin.*

autŏmătus, um (os, on), *adj.* = αὐτόματος, *self-acting, self-moving, spontaneous:* plausus, Petr. S. 50, 1. Hence, Subst. automaton or -um, *a self-moving machine, an automaton:* Vitr. 9, 9.

autŏpȳrus (os), i, *m.* = αὐτόπυρος, *a coarse wheaten bread, made of unbolted flour,* Plin. 22, 25, 68.

autor, autoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, *etc.*

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, *etc.*

autŭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (opp. to *nego,* to say nay): *to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name* (not used by Cic., freq. in Plaut.): factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 8: quem hanc misisse ad me autumas: id. Pseud. 4, 2, 28: quatuor viros sopori se dedisse hic autumat, id. Amph. 1, 1, 150. iterum natus videor si vere autumas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 111: insanum autumat, Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis male mereri, Auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49 *fin.*: ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6. In pass.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32. [Comparing *autumo* with *aes-timo,* the root seems to be AU, probably another form for aio: cf. negumo from nego.]

auxĭlĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [auxilior] *inclined to give aid:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10.

auxĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] *suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping:* undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason,* ib. 7, 138: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.* **II.** Milit. *t. t.:* auxiliares milites, cohortes, *etc.*, or absol. auxiliares, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (freq. opp. to legiones): auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Fest. *s. v.:* cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: equites, Tac. A. 1, 39 *fin.* Absol. auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. Hence, **2.** *of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries:* stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bringing aid, helping, auxiliary:* magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 6. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* = auxiliaris: miles, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.:* cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: equites, Sall. J. 46.

auxĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [auxilior] *an aiding, help:* Non. 385, 6. (dub.).

auxĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper, assistant* (rare): litigantium auxiliator, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 24.

auxĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [auxiliator] *she who aids:* gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

auxĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [auxilior] *a helping, aid:* Lucr. 5. 1039.

auxĭlĭo, 1. *v. a.* = auxilior. auxiliare alicui, *to aid, help:* Gracc. in Diom. p. 395 P. Pass.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 792.

auxĭlĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auxilium] *to give aid, to assist, succour, help* (rare in class. prose). With *dat.:* ei poteris auxiliarier, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitium 'st te aliis consilium dare, tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50: sin mihi neque magistratum, neque senatum, neque populum auxiliari licuerit, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auc. Her. 4, 27. Esp. of the aid of a physician, with *dat.* or *contra* ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98.

auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo, prob. through an obsolete adj. auxilis] *help, aid, assistance:* quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. in Non. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 103. In the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one,* id. Curc. 2, 2, 17: more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: so *dat.* with mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: venire, ib. 2, 29: auxilium ferre alicui, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Cic. Verr. 2, 3: contra vim, id. Cat. 2, 9: afferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Virg. Aen. 2, 691: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: petere ab aliquo, id. Or. 41. In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *his tackle,* Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid,* Liv. 31, 33: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56. **II.** Polit. *t. t. the help rendered by the tribunes of the plebs against a patrician magistrate, at first only to plebeians, afterwards to patricians also:* auxilii, non poenae jus datum illi potestati, Liv. 2, 35: appellati tribuni medio decreto jus auxilii sui expediunt, id. 3, 13: auxilium tribunicium, id. 3, 56: id. 3, 67. **III.** Milit. *t. t.* gen. in plur. auxilia, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries:* mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *Socii*): hence opp. to the legions: auxilium appellatum ab auctu, quum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26 (v. Smith's Ant. 1051): quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8: auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: accersere ab sociis et nomine Latino, Sall. J. 39: auxilia facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33. Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. Parad. 6, 1. In sing.: Tac. A. 6, 34: Ov. M. 11, 387. **2.** Fig.: mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, et mecum militant, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 10: auxilia et socios, jam pacto foedere, habebant, Lucr. 5, 1442. **3.** In gen.: *military force, power:* Caesar confisus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106. **IV.** In medic.: *an antidote, remedy:* auxilium corporis, Cels. 2, 9. auxilia adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.

auxilla = olla parvula, *a small pot,* Fest. *s. v.*

auxim, is, it, *etc.*, v. augeo, *init.*

ăvārē, *adv. covetously, greedily:* nihil avare, nihil injuste facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8 *fin.* *Comp.* Col. 1, 7, 1. *Sup.* Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

ăvārĭter, *adv. covetously, greedily:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 35: id. Rud. 4, 7, 12.

ăvārĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [avarus] *greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness* (opp. to *abstinentia,* Suet. Domit. 9): est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auc. Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40: avaritia hians atque imminens, *gaping and eager avarice,* id. Verr. 2, 54. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, *every kind of selfishness,* id. Fin. 4, 27, 75. **II.** Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 13. Of renown: gloriae, Curt. 9, 2.

ăvārĭtĭes, ei, *f.* = avaritia, *avarice:* Lucr. 3, 59.

ăvārus, a, um (*gen. plur. fem.* avarum = avararum, Pl. Truc. 2 8, 9) [aveo] *eagerly desirous of, greedy* (esp. *of wealth*), *avaricious, covetous:* avarum et avidum ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est: avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur, Non. 442, 12 *sq.* (v., however, under **II.**): meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5: carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol 39 avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66 semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56 quantum discordet parcus avaro, ib. 2. 2, 194. With *gen.*, publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. Bell. Get. 606. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Virg. Aen. 3, 44: Troja, with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208: fraus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37: spes, ib. 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Virg. G. 2, 492 ignis, Prop. 2, 28, 56. **II.** In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Graiis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory,* Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Virg. G. 1, 48. *Comp.* Cic. Verr. 3, 82. *Sup.* ib. 1, 37.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry off* or *away:* a patria, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id Mil. 2, 1, 36: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. B. G. 7 55: in finitimas urbes, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188. With *acc.* of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Aen. 1, 512: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43. Pass. or reflect.: *to ride, be carried away, to depart* avectus (*sc.* equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27: creditis avectos hostes? Virg. Aen. 2, 43.

ā-vello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *pluck away, to tear off* or *away:* avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr. 6, 241: avolsa saxa montibus, id. 4, 141: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 558: avolsus radicibus oculus, Lucr. 3, 562: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: Euboea avulsa Boeotiae, Plin. 4, 12, 21. **II.** *to separate by force*: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: non potes avelli! simul, ah, simul ibimus ambo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avulsus Iuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, *to extort,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fundum emptori, Marc. Dig. 23, 7 **III.** Fig.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83.

ăvēna, ae, *f. oats:* Gr. βρομος: Avena sativa, Linn.: Virg. G. 1, 77: Col. 2, 10, 32. **2.** *wild oats,* a weed, Gr. αἰγίλωψ, Avena fatua, Linn.: Cato R. R. 37, 4: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154. **II.** In gen.: *any stem* or *stalk, a straw,* etc.: (linum) tam gracili avena, Plin. 19, 1, 1: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 191. **III.** Meton. *a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2: est modulatus avena carmen, Tib. 2, 1, 53. (Hence, Fr. *avoine.*)

ăvēnāceus, a, um, *adj.* [avena] *of oats, oaten:* farina, Plin. 22, 25, 67.

ăvēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oats:* cicada, Plin. 11, 27, 32.

avens, entis = lubens, *willing,* Laev, in Gell. 19, 7.

ăventer, *adv. eagerly, earnestly:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

ăvĕo or **hăvĕo**, 2. *v. n.* lit. *to be joyful, lively.* **I.** *to be joyful, happy, in good health:* (gen. used only in the *imper.*, ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and *inf.*, avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at separating, like salve and χαῖρε: *hail! be of good cheer, farewell:* Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6. So Haveto at the end of a letter, Cato in

Sall. C. 35 *fin.*, and Ave at the beginning, Augustus in Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. 3, 5, 10: used in first person by him who receives the salutation, *ave consul amplissime*: aveo plane, imperator, et avebo, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 29. As a farewell to the dead = vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10. **II.** *to be eager to do something, to long for, crave for, desire earnestly*: avere nihil aliud est quam cupere, Fest. *s. v.* With *inf.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **1.** with *inf.*: te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: si res exponere avemus, *if we wish to explain*, id. 4, 779: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7. **2.** with *acc.*: quia semper aves, quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: aveo genus legationis, Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* **3.** *absol.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *the eager rivers*, Lucr. 6, 531. [The root HAV or AV is perh. the same as GAV in gaudeo, gavisus: cf. audeo.]

ā-verro, verri, 3. *v. a. to sweep* or *brush off* or *away*: in gen., *to take away*: Licin. Macer. in Prisc. p. 900 P.

āverrunco, 1. *v. n.* an ancient religious term: *to avert*: uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: Dii averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 2 A.: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23: averruncassint = averruncent, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere (an old *fut. inf.*), Pac. in Non. 74, 25. [Etym. dub.: perh. *a-verr-unco*, from the root VERR (sweep) or VERT (turn).]

āverruncus, i, *m. an averting deity*: a vertendo, averruncare: ut deus, qui iis rebus praeest, averruncus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

āversābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversor] *abominable*: Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

āversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning away, aversion* (rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*

āversātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who abominates*: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

āversim, *adv.* [averto] *avertedly, sideways*: lineae aversim positae, Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 25 dub.

āversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning away*: only in the adv. phrases, **1.** ex aversione, *from behind*: illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 22. **2.** In law: per aversionem *or* aversione emere, vendere, locare, *etc.*: *to buy, sell,* etc. *in the gross, by the lot*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. **II.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *a digression from the subject in hand, a kind of apostrophe*, Quint. 9, 2, 39. **III.** Fig.: *aversion, loathing*: non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys Bell. Troj. 4, 18.

āversor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [averto] *to turn oneself away*: nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur: aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: haerere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 76 *fin.* **II.** with *acc.*: *to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse*: filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. *not permitting his presence*, Liv. 8, 7: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672: preces, Liv. 3, 12: effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46: crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7. Pass.: vultu notare aversato, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

āversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an embezzler*: aversor pecuniae publicae, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

āversus, a, um, *Part.* [averto] *turned off* or *away*: hence *adj.* of place: *turned round, back-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part* (opposed to *adversus*): et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis tum deinde ab aversa, Plin. 11, 37, 47: ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon the rear of our troops*, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, *he dragged the oxen backforemost*, Liv. 1, 7: aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribit in aversa Picens epigrammata charta, *upon the back of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62: milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12. Subst. aversum, i, *n. the hinder* or *back part, the back* (in gen. only in the plur.): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29: aversa insulae, id. 37, 27: aversa montis, Plin. 4, 11, 18: aversa Indiae, *the back* or *remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 33. So in aversum, *backwards*: collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum, id. 11, 47, 107. **II.** Fig.: *disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile*: with *ab*, *dat.*, or *absol.* **1.** with *ab*: aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Cat. 3, 9: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5 *fin.*: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50. **2.** with *dat.*: aversus mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: villicus aversus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2: defensioni aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11. **3.** *absol.*: aversa Deae mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, ib. 12, 647: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: aversus animus, Tac. H. 4, 80: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira, 2, 24. *Adv.* not used.

āverta, ae, *f.* = ἀορτήρ, *a portmanteau* or *saddle-bags* (pure Lat. mantica), Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47.

āvertārĭus, ii, *m.* [averta] (*sc.* equus), *a sumpter-horse*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 22.

ā-verto (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes abverto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert*, etc. (opp. to *adverto*). With *acc.* and *ab* or *abl.*: the new direction designated by *in* (more rar. by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 76: aliquid ab oculis, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*: nos flumina avertimus, *turn off*, ib. 2, 60 *fin.*: iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned their march from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Italia Teucrorum regem, Virg. Aen. 1, 38: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20. And poet. with *acc.* (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. Aen. 4, 106. With *dat.*: quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop. 3, 24, 9: Col. 6, 37, 10. With *in*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15. *Absol.*: mille acies avertit, avertetque *sc.* in fugam, *put to flight*, id. 9, 19 *fin.* **2.** Pass. in reflective signif. with the Acc.: equus fontes avertitur, Virg. G. 3, 499 (cf. Gr. ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ and aversari): oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192. **3.** As *v. n.* avertere = se avertere, *to turn oneself away, to retire*: ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 83: dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Virg. Aen. 1, 402: tum prora avertit, ib. 1, 104: avertit, et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4. **II.** *to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself*: pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: aliquid domum tuam, ib. 3, 19: intellexistis, innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a republica esse, ib. 3, 69 *fin.*: auratam Colchis pellem, *to carry off*, Cat. 64, 5: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. Aen. 8, 208: avertere praedas ib. 10, 78. **III.** Fig.: *to divert a person from a course of action purpose*, etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21: ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28: animum a pietate, id. 7, 5: aliquem ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18: a philosophia, Suet. Ner. 52. **2.** *to divert, alienate, estrange in feeling*: legiones abducis a Bruto. Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (*sc.* Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had alienated himself*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alicujus amicitia, ib 3, 79: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem Deorum, Cat. 64, 406.

ăvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus] *a grandmother*: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 34. Meton.: *an inveterate prejudice*: dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, Pers. 5, 92. **II.** *an unknown plant*, Col. 6, 14, 3.

ăvĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [aviarius] *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7. **II.** *a resort of wild birds*: Virg. G. 2, 430.

ăvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [avis] *pertaining to birds*: rete, *bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13. **II.** Subst. ii, *m. a bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4.

avicella, v. aucella.

ăvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [avis] *a small bird*: aviculae nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2: canorae, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 21.

ăvĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [avicula] = aviarius, *a bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

ăvĭdē, *adv. eagerly, greedily*: avide arripere literas Graecas, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: tam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59. *Comp.* avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, Liv. 41, 2. *Sup.* avidissime exspectat civitas aliquid, Cic. Phil. 14, 1.

ăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] *eagerness, longing, vehement desire* (in both a good and a bad sense): habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. de Sen. 14: aviditas legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: gloriae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: pecuniae, Parad. 6, 1: rapiendi per occasionem triumphi, Liv. 31, 48: imperandi, Tac. H. 1, 52: vini, Suet. Tib. 42: ad cibos, Plin. 20, 16, 65. In plur.: bestiolarum aviditates, id. 11, 6, 5: feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84. **II.** Esp. *eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice*: (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11. **III.** *greediness in eating, appetite*: lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26: aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7: facere, ib. 8, 75.

ăvĭdĭter, *adv. eagerly, greedily* (*for* avide), App. M. 4, p. 145, 27.

ăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aveo] *longing eagerly for* (in either a good or a bad sense), *desirous, eager, greedy*: with *gen.*, *in*, *dat.*, or *absol.* **1.** with *gen.*: cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: festinatio victoriae avida, id. Phil. 3, 1: potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15: turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 1, 8: avidus poenae (*sc.* sumendae), id. 8, 30: libidinum, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172: humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *in respect of*, Lucr. 4, 595: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 35: videndi, Ov. M. 10, 56. Poet., with *inf.* instead of *gen. gerund.*: avidi committere pugnam, ib. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, ib. 10, 472. **2.** with *in* and *acc.*: avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 22, 21: avidae in direptiones manus, id. 5, 20. **3.** with *dat.*: servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. H. 1, 7. **4.** *absol.*, and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*: avidae libidines, id. de Sen. 12: amor, Cat. 68, 83: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: pectus, id. Her. 9, 161: amplexus, id. Met. 7, 143. **II.** *avaricious, covetous* = avarus: divitias conduplicant avidi, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa proferri perutile est, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: avidae manus heredis, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 19. **III.** *hungry, greedy, gluttonous:* avidos vicinum funus ut aegros exanimat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: convivae, ib. 1, 5, 75. Poet. of things: *insatiable:* mare, Lucr. 1, 1030: morbus, id. 6, 1236: manus mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234: flammae, ib. 9, 172: morsus, ib. 4, 724. **IV.** Fig.: in Lucret.: *large, vast:* inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum possedere, Lucr. 5, 202: avido complexu quem tenet aether, id. 2, 1066.

ăvĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [avis pes] *bird-footed, swift-footed:* avipedis animula leporis, Serenus in M. Cap. 5, p. 169.

ăvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* both avi and ave, but the former more usual) *a bird,* or collect. *the winged tribe, fowls:* arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: ista enim avi (*sc.* aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Plin. 10, 3, 3. Of bees: de incredibili earum avium natura audi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3. Prov. avis alba, for *something rare, unusual:* Cic. Fam. 7, 28. **II.** Esp. *a bird of omen* (v. augurium and auspicium): and meton. *a sign, omen, portent:* liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: solvere secundo rumore aversaque avi, old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16: mala ducis avi domum, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique, Ov. F. 1, 513: Di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint, Liv. 6, 12: hac venias, Natalis, avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21: tunc ave deceptus falsa, Ov. M. 5, 147. [The Sans. *wi* means "a bird:" hence in *a-vi-s, a* is perh. a prefix: cf. *a-pi-s;* Eng. *bee.*]

ăvītē, *adv. from ancient times:* Tert. ad. Val. 39 (dub.).

ăvītĭum, ii, *n.* [avis] *the winged race:* App. Flor. *sub fin.*

ăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus] *pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral:* paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14 *fin.:* hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 34: divitiae, Cat. 68, 121. Also of animals: asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert, Col. 6, 37, 4. **II.** Meton.: *very old* or *ancient:* merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.

ā-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *out of the way, lonesome:* also, *untracked, trackless, pathless:* Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 8: avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 925: virgulta, Virg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: aviis itineribus, *through by-ways,* Sall. J. 54: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55: avia commeatibus loca, Liv. 9, 19. Also, Subst. avium, ii, *n. a pathless place, a wilderness:* in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Auc. Her. 4, 21. More freq. in plur.: avia cursu dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 737: per avia ac derupta, Tac. A. 6, 21. And with *gen.:* avia itinerum, Vell. 2, 75: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: Oceani, ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, ib. 13, 37. Poet. of persons: *wandering, straying:* continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. Aen. 11, 810. **II.** Fig.: *erroneous:* avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, Lucr. 2, 81: init nunc avia coepto consilia, i. e. *leading away from the undertaking.* Sil. 12, 493.

āvŏcāmentum, i, *n.* [avoco] *an alleviation, diversion,* etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23.

āvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.:* Sen. Ep. 56.

āvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls off* or *away:* Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 *fin.*

āvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [avocator] *she who calls away:* veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

ā-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call off* or *away:* partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61: avocare aliquem alicui (for ab aliquo), Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 8: avocare arma, *to make a feint in fighting,* Quint. 9, 1, 20. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *to withdraw, divert, remove:* aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocat, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, id. Acad. 1, 4, 15: aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione, id. Phil. 2, 10: quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Amer. 32, 90. **III.** *to divert* or *distract the mind* (in both a good and a bad sense): multum distringebar frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2: ab iis, quae avocant, abductus et liber et mihi relictus, ib. 9, 36. With *pron. reflect., to divert, entertain oneself:* Arn. 7, p. 215. **IV.** In law = revocare, *to revoke:* partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 6: also with *dat.* for *ab aliquo:* non potest avocari ei res, Paul. ib. 35, 2, 1: factum, *disavow,* Ulp. ib. 39, 5, 6.

ā-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly away:* per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolasse, Suet. Galb. 18 *fin.* **II.** Meton. of persons: *to hasten away, flee away:* experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57: Critoni non persuasi, me hinc avolaturum, *that I shall vanish from the earth,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: voluptas avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [avello]. Botan. *t. t. a young shoot torn off from a plant instead of being cut off,* and used as a slip for propagating the plant, Plin. 17, 10, 9.

āvulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who tears off,* Plin. 9, 45, 69.

avulsus, a, um, *Part.* [avello].

ăvuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] *a mother's brother, maternal uncle:* Cic. de Or. 2, 84: Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.: avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle,* Cic. Brut. 62: avunculus major, *a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: avunculus maximus, *a brother of the great-great-grandmother* (abaviae frater), Paul. ib. 38, 10, 10. Sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother,* Vell. 2, 59: Suet. Aug. 7: and avunculus *absol.* = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43. **II.** *the husband of the mother's sister,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17. (Hence, Fr. *oncle.*)

ăvus, i, *m. a grandfather:* pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5: Cic. Coel. 14. **II.** Meton.: *ancestor, forefather:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 3: Ov. F. 2, 30. **2.** *an old man,* Albin. 2, 4. (Hence Fr. *aieul.*)

axāmenta, orum, *n. plu. religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii:* Fest. *s. v.* (cf. Smith's Ant. 1003).

axare, nominare, Fest. *s. v.* (also written assare).

axe glomerati, universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Fest. *s. v.*

axēdo, onis, *m.* = axis, *a board, plank:* Marc. Emp. 33 *fin.*

axĭcĭa, ae, *f. a pair of scissors,* Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 22.

axĭcŭlus (assic.), i, *m. dim.* [axis] *a small axle-tree:* Vitr. 10, 14. **II.** *a peg:* id. 10, 21. **III.** *a small beam* or *pole:* Col. 6, 19, 2. **IV.** *a small board* or *plank:* Amm. 21, 2.

axilla, ae, *f.* [ala] *the arm-pit,* Cic. Or. 45. [Cic. supposes ala to be a contraction of axilla: but axilla is a diminutive of ala: cf. mala, maxilla, velum, vexillum; talus, taxillus; paulus, pauxillus.] (Hence, Fr. *aisselle;* Germ *achsel.*)

axim, axit = egerim, it, v. ago init

axĭnŏmantīa, ae, *f.* = ἀξινομαντεία *a kind of divination from axes,* Plin. 36, 19, 34.

axĭōma, ătis, *n.* = ἀξίωμα, *an assumed proposition axiom,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

axis (also assis), is, *m.* = ἄξων, *an axle:* faginus axis, Virg. G. 3, 172: and meton.: *a chariot, waggon,* Ov. M. 2, 59: and in plur., ib. 148. **2.** *the axle of a water-clock,* Vitr. 9, 6. **II.** *th axis of the earth:* mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic N. D. 1, 20. Hence meton.: **1.** *the north pole:* axis inocciduus, Lucan. 8, 175: Lucr. 6, 721. **2.** *the whole sky:* maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 4, 482 **3.** *a region, climate:* boreus, *the north,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, *the west,* id. M. 4, 214. **III.** *the pin on which a hinge turns:* Stat. Th. 1, 346. **IV.** *the valve of a pipe,* Vitr. 10, 12. **V.** axes volutarum, in architec., *the axes of a volute,* id. 3, 3. **VI.** *a board, plank:* Caes. B. C. 2, 9. [Perh. from ago: cf. Sans. *aksha* (a chariot); Gr. ἄξων; O. H. G. *ahsa,* Germ. *achse;* and Lith. *assis.*]

axis, is, *m. an Indian wild animal,* probably the deer called Cervus axis Linn.; Plin. 8, 21, 31.

axĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]: factiosi dicebantur, Fest. *s. v.:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3 93 (dub.).

axon, ŏnis, *m.* = ἄξων, *a line upon the sun-dial, its axis,* Vitr. 9, 5. **II** *a part of the* ballista, id. 10, 17. **III.** axones, *the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood,* Amm. 16, 5.

axungĭa, ae, *f.* [axis ungo] *cart grease:* Plin. 28, 9, 37. **II.** *grease, fat,* in gen., Pall. 1, 17, 3.

āzānĭae nuces [ἀζάνω] *pine-nuts* Plin. 16, 26, 44.

azōni Dii = ἄζωνοι, *gods having no definite place in heaven* (pure Lat. communes): M. Cap. 1, p. 17.

āzȳmus (āzȳmon, Prud. Apoth. 421) a, um, *adj.* = ἄζυμος, *unleavened:* panis, Scribon. Compos. 133.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.,* denotes the sof labial sound between *v* and *p*. as a labial it is connected with *v, p, f,* and *m:* while as a medial it is the correlative of *g* and *d.* It is used in words formed to express certain natural sounds, as in balare, barrire, boare, bombitare, *etc.* The Romans probably gave the sound *p* in many cases where they wrote *b,* especially when the *b* was final, as in ab, ob, sub, or when these preps. were used in comp., as before *c, p,* and *f,* when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says (1, 7, 7), "quum dico *obtinuit* secundam *b* literam ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p:*" so sometimes *scribtus* is found instead of *scriptus.* Hence we find variations between *bs* and *ps: b* seems to have been retained when it belonged to the root of the word, as *plebs, urbs;* except in the verbal forms *nupsi, scripsi,* where *p* was gen. preferred. Still there are var. cf. *Absyrtus* and *Apsyrtus, opsonium* and *obsonium:* gen., however, the Gr. ψ was rendered by *ps.*

I. *B* is interchanged with other labials. **1.** With *v: ferbui* and *fervi* *sebum* and *sevum:* thus the Latin *b* is often changed into *v* in Ital., Fr., and Sp., as *habere, avere, avoir* etc.: see Key, Alph. 47. So also the MSS. often vary between *bixit* and *vixit, vene* for *bene,* and so on. Allied to this is the interchange of *b* with *du dv* or *dw,* as *bonus* for *duonus, bellum* for *duellum, bis* for *duis;* Sans. *dwis:* in Lucr. 2, 661, *duellicus* is a dactyl. **2.** With *p:* κάρπασος, *carbasus;* πύξος, *buxus* πύργος, *burgus:* Germ. *burg:* *poplicus* was afterwards *publicus*, and Ennius wrote *Burrus* for *Pyrrhus*. **3.** With *f*: ἄμφω, *ambo*; ὀρφ-ανός (later ὀρφός) *orbus*; so *rubeo* and *rufus*. **4.** With *m*: βροτός, *mortalis*: still more freq. *b* is inserted between *m* and a liquid, as *cumulare*; Fr. *combler*; *numerus*: Fr. *nombre*, etc.: see Key, Alph. 48. **II.** *B* is interchanged, though rarely, with gutturals: with *g*, *ch*, *c*; Sans. *gô*, Lat. *bos*: χολή, Eng. *gall*, Lat. *bilis*: *Sucura* was an older form of *Sabura*, and *cufo* is found for *bufo*. **III.** In Inscr. B gen. denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus B. D. = *Bona Dea*; B. M. = *Bene Merenti*. Sometimes it stands for *Beneficiarius*, and B. B. for *Beneficiarii* cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 216-231.

băbae or **papae**, *interj.* = βαβαί or παπαί, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *wonderful! strange!* huic babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 25: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48.

baburrus, a, um, *foolish, silly*, Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

băbȳlo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. from Babylon, whence, Babylonian, foreigner], *a money-changer, banker*: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

băbȳlōnĭca, orum (more rare in sing. babylonicum, i), *n. plu. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry*: Lucr. 4, 1026.

baca, v. bacca.

bacar, *a wine-vessel, a wine-glass*, Fest. *s. v.* [cf. Germ. *becher*; Eng. *beaker*; Ital. *bichiere*].

bacca (in MSS. sometimes baca), ae, *f. a berry*: myrti, Cato R. R. 101: Ov. M. 11, 234: lauri, Virg. G. 1, 306: ebuli, id. E. 10, 27: cupressi, Plin. 16, 27, 50: platani, id. 15, 7, 7: hyssopi, id. 26, 12, 76. Esp. of *the olive*: agricola quum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16. Absol. for the olive: quot Sicyon baccas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 10: viridique certat bacca Venafro, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16: ponitur hic bicolor sincerae bacca Minervae, Ov. M. 8, 664. **II.** In gen.: *any fruit of a tree*: arbores seret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14. semen inclusum est in intima parte earum baccarum, quae ex quaque stirpe funduntur, id. N. D. 2, 51: felices, Sil. 15, 535. **III.** Meton. of things like a berry: **1.** *a pearl* or *bead*: aceto diluit insignem baccam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 241: circum cava tempora baccae, Ov. M. 10, 116. **2.** *the dung of sheep* or *goats*: Pall. Jan. 14, 3. **3.** *a link of a chain*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 46. [Cf. Goth. *basi*; Germ. *beere*; Eng. *berry*.] (Hence, Fr. *baie*.)

baccālĭa, ae, *f.* [bacca] *a kind of laurel abounding in berries*: Laurus nobilis, Linn.: *the bay laurel* and its varieties: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

baccālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *bearing berries*: laurus, Plin. 17, 10, 11.

baccar (bacchar), ăris, *n.* (baccaris, is, *f.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26) = βάκχᾰρις, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed*: also called nardum rusticum (cf. Plin. 12, 12, 26): Valeriana celtica, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 16: errantes hederas passim cum baccare, Virg. E. 4, 19.

baccātus, a, um [bacca, *no.* 3] *set* or *adorned with pearls* (very rare): monile, Virg. Aen. 1, 655.

bacchābundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor] *revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, raving* (rare): agmen, Curt. 9, 10, 17.

bacchānal (old orthogr. BACANAL), ālis, *n. a place devoted to Bacchus*: ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 3: ib. 8: Liv. 39, 18. **II.** In gen., in the plur., Bacchanalia, ium, (*gen.* sometimes Bacchanaliorum, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Non. 489, 25): *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus*: v. Smith's Ant. 413: Liv. 39, 9-18: Cic. Leg. 2, 15: Tac. H. 2, 68. In sing.: Bacchanal facere, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 45: habere, in the Sen. Cons. de Bacch. Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously*, Juv. 2, 3.

bacchānālis, e, *adj.* [Bacchus] *relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian*: sacra, Val. Max. 1, 3.

bacchar and baccharis. v. baccar.

bacchātim, *adv.* [bacchor] *in the manner of the Bacchae* or *Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner*: App. Met. 1, p. 108, 3.

bacchātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae* (very rare): Cic. Verr. 1, 12. **II.** *a celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus*: Hyg. Fab. 4.

bacchĭa, ae, *f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet*: Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

bacchĭcus, a, um, *adj.*: metrum, *the Bacchic metre*: Diom. 513 P.

bacchĭlĭdĭum (metrum) constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc: "*floribus corona texitur*," Serv. Centim. p. 1819 P.

bacchĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus sono] *sounding of Bacchus*: Paul. Nol. Nat. XI. S. Fel. 281.

bacchīus, a, um, *Bacchic*: B. pes, *the metrical foot* — — ◡ (Rōmānŭs), Ter. Maur. 2414 P. But others reverse the quantities (◡ — —): Quint. 9, 4, 82.

bacchor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [Bacchus] *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus*: saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evoe, *of one crying Evoe in the orgies*, Cat. 64, 61: Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8. Hence bacchantes = Bacchae, *the Bacchantes*: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. M. 7, 258. **II.** Meton.: *to revel, rave*, or *rant, like the Bacchae*: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: furor in vestra caede bacchantis, ib. 4, 6: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26: omne quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim, *which roams* or *raves*, Lucr. 5, 822: saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur, *goes about raving*, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: ita bacchantem atque grassantem non defuit plerisque animus adoriri, Suet. Cal. 56. Of poet. inspiration: Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 258: and with carmen as object: grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, Juv. 6, 636: so of the convulsive workings which precede inspiration: at Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro bacchatur vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 78. **III.** Fig.: of inanimate things: ubi bacchabatur aula (olla); casabant cadi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 43. Of winds: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11. Of violent rain: Val. Fl. 6, 632. Of a rumour: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly*, Virg. Aen. 4, 666. Of enthusiastic, flighty discourse: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic. Brut. 80, 276: vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, Quint. 12, 10, 73. Pass. (as in later Gr. βακχεύεσθαι, βακχευθῆναι) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Virg. G. 2, 488: bacchata jugis Naxos, id. Aen. 3, 125.

Bacchus, Meton. for *the vine*: apertos Bacchus amat colles, Virg. G. 2, 113. **II.** Far more freq. for *wine*: madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg. E. 5, 69.

bacchus, i, *m. a sea-fish*: also called myxon, a kind of Asellus, *q. v.*: Plin. 9, 17, 28.

baccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacca fero] *bearing berries*: taxus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: hedera, Sen. Oed. 414. **II.** Esp. *bearing olives*: Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.

baccīna, ae, *f. a plant*: also called apollinaris: App. Herb. 22.

baccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bacca] *a small berry*, Plin. 25, 8, 54.

bacĕŏlus, used by Augustus for stultus [prob. from βάκηλος "ὁ ἀνόητος," Hesych.], acc. to Suet, Aug. 87. (Hence prob. It. *baggeo* and *bacciocco*).

băcillum, i, *n.* (bacillus, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) *dim.* [baculum] *a small staff, a wand*: Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: nullo dextram subeunte bacillo, Juv. 3, 28. In particular, *the wand* or *staff of the lictor*: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

bacrio, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle*: i. q. trulla. Fest. *s. v.*

bactrŏpērīta, ae, *m.* [βάκτρον, a staff, πήρα, pouch] *furnished with staff and pouch; a nickname for a Cynic philosopher*: Hier. Matth. 10.

băcŭlum, i, *n.* (also, baculus, i, *m.*) [βάκτρον] *a stick, a walking stick*. incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat, Ov. F. 1, 177: corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, id. M. 3, 325: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54: baculorum subactiones, *blows with small staves, sticks*, Vitr. 2. 4: 7, 3. So baculum (us) et pera, *staff and pouch*, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53. Also *the augural staff* or *lituus*, Liv. 1, 18. For *a sceptre*: Flor. 3, 19, 10. And of the sceptre used in tragedies: Suet. Ner. 24.

bădĭus, a, um, *adj. brown, chestnut-coloured* (rare, and only of horses): Varr. in Non. 80, 2. (Hence, Ital. *bajo*; Fr. *bai*.)

bădīzo, 1. *v. n.* = βαδίζω, *to go, walk*: Pl. As. 3, 3, 116.

baetĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [Baetis] *clothed in Baetican wool*: Mart. 1, 97.

bājŭlātĭo, ōnis [bajulo] = βασταγμός, *a carrying of burdens*, Gloss. Vet.

bājŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] = βαστακτής, ἀχθοφόρος, *a carrier, porter*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bājŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a carrier*: sella, *a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

bājŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [bajulus] *to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy*, = βαστάζω (very rare): ferri proprie dicimus quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 70: asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phaedr. 4, 1, 5.

bājŭlus, i, *m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer*: quod genus Graeci ἀχθοφόρους vocant, Latine bajulos appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: bajulos dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios, Fest. *s. v.*: utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic. Parad. 3, 2: remigem aliquem aut bajulum, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40 id. Brut. 73, 257: literarum bajulus, Symm. Ep. 5, 7. **II.** *a bearer at a funeral*, Ammian. 4, 7. **III.** *a letter-carrier*, Hier. ad Jul. Ep. 6, 1. [Prob. contr. from *bar-iolus*, from root BAR, "to carry:" cf. Sans. *bhri*; Engl. *bear*; Germ. *bahre*, *bürde*; Gr. φέρω; Lat. *fero*.]

bālaena, ae, *f.* = φάλαινα, *a whale*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 61: Plin. 9, 8, 7: Ov. M. 2, 9: Juv. 10, 14. (Hence, Fr. *baleine*.)

bălănātus, a, um, *adj.* [balanus, *no.* **II.** 3] *anointed with balsam, embalmed*, Pers. 4, 37.

bălănĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = βαλάνινος, *made from the fruit of a balsam*: balanus Myrobalanus, (Moringa) pterygosperma, Gaert.: oleum, oil of *ben*, Plin 13, 1, 2.

bălănītes, ae, *m.* = βαλανίτης (acorn-shaped), *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bălănītis, ĭdis, *f.* = βαλανῖτις, *acorn-shaped*: castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

bălănus, i, *f.* and *m.* = βάλανος = glans, *an acorn*, Plin. 16, 6, 8. **II.** Meton.: *any fruit of similar form*. **1.** *a kind of large chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25. **2.** *the Phoenician and Cilician date*, the fruit of the Doum palm, Hyphaene Thebaica, Linn.; id

13, 4, 9. **3.** *a nut yielding a balsam,* otherw. called myrobalanus; *the Arabian ben-nut,* Moringa pterygosperma, Gaert.; id. 12, 21, 46: pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. Also *the tree itself* Plin. 13, 9, 17. **III.** In gen.: *anything in the form of an acorn.* **1.** *a suppository,* used to procure a stool, id. 20, 5, 20. **2.** *a shell-fish, a species of barnacle?* Col. 8, 16, 7: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

bălatro, ōnis, *m.* [blatero] lit. *a babbler;* hence, *a jester, a buffoon:* mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2: jocosely: videbo jam vos, inquit, balatrones, *I shall see you, you vagabonds,* Varr. R. R. 5, 2, 1.

bālātus, ūs, *m.* [balo] *the bleating of sheep:* agni balatum exercent, Virg. Aen. 9, 62. Also in plur.: Ov. M. 7, 540. Of *the bleating of goats,* Plin. 20, 14, 55.

bălaustĭum, ii, *n.* = βαλαύστιον, *the flower of the wild pomegranate:* flos balaustium vocatur et medicinis idoneus, et tingendis vestibus, quarum color inde nomen accepit, Plin. 13, 19, 24.

balbē, *adv. stammeringly, stutteringly,* Lucr. 5, 1021.

balbus, a, um, *adj. stammering, stuttering:* balba loqui non quit? τραυλίζει, Lucr. 4, 1160: Demosthenes quum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (*sc.* rhetoricae), primam literam (*r*) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: os pueri balbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, ib. 1, 20, 18: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94: Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balba de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose,* Pers. 1, 33.

balbūtĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [balbus] **1.** *v. n. to stammer, stutter:* Cels. 5, 26, 31. Of birds: *not to sing clearly:* merula hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42. Fig.: *to speak obscurely, not correctly:* desinant balbutire (Academici) aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26 *fin.:* Epicurus balbutiens de natura Deorum, *talking his nonsense,* id. Div. 1, 3. **II.** *v. a. to stutter, stammer,* or *lisp out something:* Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, id. Acad. 2, 45: illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *he lispingly calls him Scaurus,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

balineae = balneae, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

balĭŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. a *dim.* of badius] *swarthy, chestnut-coloured:* amplexari baliolum (*sc.* Afrum), Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 22 dub.

balis, is, *a fabulous herb,* which brought the dead to life, Plin. 25, 2, 5.

ballātor, ōris, *m.* [ballo] *a dancer:* sodales ballatores Cybelae, Inscr.

ballista (also balista, and ballistra), ae, *f.* [βάλλω] *a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista* (v. Smith's Ant. 1138): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: asseres maximis ballistis missi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *a missile:* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 42. **2.** Fig.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, id. Poen. 1, 1, 73: id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58.

ballistārĭum, ii, *n.* = ballista, *the ballista:* Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 73.

ballistārĭus, ii, *m.* [ballista] *a maker of ballistae:* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6. 6. **2.** *one who discharges the ballista:* Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

ballistĕa (balist.), orum, *n. plu.* [βαλλίζω, to dance, to hop] *music* or *songs accompanying dancing:* Vopisc. Aurel. 6.

ballo, 1. *v. n.* [βάλλω, βαλλίζω] *to hop, dance:* Aug. Serm. 215. [Hence It. *ballare*· Fr. *ballet, bal;* Eng. *ball.*]

ballōtē, es, *f.* = βαλλωτή, *a plant;* also called porrum nigrum, *black hoarhound,* Ballota nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 30.

ballux (bal.), ūcis, *f.* [a Spanish word] *gold-sand, gold-dust,* χρύσαμμος, Plin. 33, 4, 21: and Latinized, balluca (bal.), ae, *f.,* Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2: Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3. [Cf. Sans. *bâlukâ,* sand, grit.]

balneae, v. balneum.

balnĕārĭa, v. balnearis and balnearius.

balnĕāris, e, *adj.* [balneum] *pertaining to a bath:* balneare argentum, *silver utensils used in baths,* Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Hadr. 17. Subst. balnearia, ium, *n. plu., bathing utensils,* App. Met. 3, p. 134, 36.

balnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the bath:* balnearii fures, *lurking about baths,* Cat. 33, 1: instrumentum, *a bathing implement,* Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17. Subst. balnearia, orum, *n. plu. a bathing-room, bath:* nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

balnĕātĭcum, i, *n.* [id.] *bath-money, the price paid for bathing,* Schol. in Juv. 2, 152.

balnĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the keeper of a bath,* βαλανεύς: Cic. Coel. 26: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

balnĕatōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a bath* = balnearius: instrumentum, Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balnĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female keeper of a bath,* Petr. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 159.

balneolae, v the following.

balnĕŏlum, i, *n.* (*plu.* balnĕŏlae, arum, *f.*) *dim.* [balneum] *a small bath:* balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep. 86: primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 194, 13.

balnĕum, i, *n.* in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, *f.:* later, balnea, orum, *n.* [contr. from bălĭnĕum, also in use, esp. in post-Aug. prose, *plur.* bălĭnĕae = βαλανεῖον] *a bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur. v Smith's Ant. 183 *seq.*): balneae Seniae, Cic. Coel. 25: balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: Caesar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, id. Att. 13, 52. **2.** Balineum, *plur.* balineae: balineum calfieri jubebo, ib. 2, 3 *fin.:* pensiles balineae, Plin. 9, 54, 79. **3.** *neut. plur.* balnea, orum: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: Juv. 1, 143: continua balnea, Cels. 1, 6: servus a balneis, *a slave who had care of the baths,* Inscr. **II.** Meton.: *a bathing:* a balineis, *after the bath, after bathing:* Plin. 28, 19, 77. [Hence It. *bagno;* Fr. *bain.*]

bālo (bēlo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.; cf. Fest. *s. v.* barrire] *to bleat:* oves aetate credo esse mutas: ne balant quidem, cum a pecu cetero absunt: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 20: Quint. 1, 5, 72. Poet.: balantes hostiae = oves, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 21: pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233: and absol. balans = ovis: Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Virg. G. 1, 272: 3, 457: jestingly, *to speak of sheep:* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1. Fig.: *to talk foolishly:* Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122. [Gr. βληχάομαι, O. H. G. *plâhan;* Lett. *blaut;* Lith. *blauti.*] (Hence Fr. *bêler, bélier.*)

balsămĕus, a, um, *adj.* [balsamum] *balsamic:* unguen, Auct. Carm. de Phoen. 118.

balsămĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = βαλσάμινος, *of balsam:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47.

balsămōdes = βαλσαμώδης, *abounding in balsam:* casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

balsămum, i, *n.* = βάλσαμον, *a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead:* Virg. G. 2, 119: Plin. 13, 1, 2. **II.** Meton.: *the balsam-tree:* Amyris opobalsamum, Linn.: var. gileadense; Plin. 12, 25, 54. [Heb. *bâsâm* (balm), and *besem* (a sweet smell)].

baltĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [balteus] *a maker of sword-belts,* Inscr.

baltĕātus, a, um [id.] *girded, belted* Marc. Cap. 5 *init.*

baltĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small girdle,* Capitol. Maxim. 2.

baltĕus, i, *m.* (and baltea, *n. plur.*) *a girdle, belt:* esp. *a shoulder-belt* or *sword-belt* (cf. Smith's Ant. 196): infelix humero quum apparuit alto balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 942: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. in Non. 194, 21. **2.** Poet.: *a woman's girdle:* caelatus balteus auro, Ov. M. 9, 189. **II.** *a border, rim, edge,* etc. **1.** *the zodiac:* stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677. **2.** *the crust of a cake,* Cato R. R. 76, 3. **3.** *the bark of the willow,* Plin. 16, 37, 68. **4.** = praecinctio, and Gr. διάζωμα, *the vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre,* Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 47. **5.** baltei pulvinorum, in architecture: *the bands round the volute of an Ionic capital,* Vitr. 3, 3, p. 72.

baluca, balux, v. ball.

banchus or **bancus,** i, *m. an unknown fish,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

baphīum, ii, *n.* = βαφεῖον, *a dye-house,* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 40.

baptes, ae, *m. an unknown precious stone,* perh. *coloured amber,* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

baptisma, ătis, *n.* = βάπτισμα, *a bathing* or *dipping:* Prud. Psych. 103. **II.** Esp. *Christian baptism;* Eccl. Also, **baptismum,** i, *n.* Tert. Bapt 15.

baptista, ae, *m.* = βαπτιστής, *a bather* or *dipper, a baptist;* esp. *of John, the forerunner of Christ:* Sedul. de op. Pasch. 2, 143.

baptistērĭum, ii, *n.* = βαπτιστήριον, *a bathing place, a vessel for bathing:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** *a baptistery, a baptismal font,* Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

baptīzātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [baptizo] *a baptizing,* Ambros. Serm. de Temp. 17.

baptīzātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a baptizer:* Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12.

baptīzo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = βαπτίζω, *to dip, to baptize:* Eccl.

bărāthrum, i, *n.* = βάραθρον, *a deep pit, a gulf, abyss* (mostly poet.). o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 41 Fig.: quid enim differt, barathrone dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss,* i. e. *squanderest,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. Poet. of a *whirlpool:* imo barathri ter gurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 421: of the infernal regions, ib. 8, 245. **2.** *a pit made by art, a deep dungeon,* Vitr. 10, 22, *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *the maw, stomach* (from its insatiableness): Pl. Curc. 1 2, 29. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, *an abyss of the market,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. **III.** i. q. pudenda feminea, Mart. 3, 81.

bărāthrus, i, *m.* = βάραθρος, *a man worthy of the infernal regions, a worthless fellow:* Lucr. 3, 967.

barba, ae, *f. the beard,* of men and animals: alba, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: barbam promittere, *to let grow,* Liv. 5, 41: barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67: barba prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5. 20: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298. recidere, Ov. M. 13, 766: abradere, *to clip off,* Plin. 6, 28, 22: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (a great insult), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: barbam pascere sapientem, *to study the Stoic philosophy,* ib. 2, 3, 35· barbam auream habere = Deum esse (the statues of the gods having golden beards), Petr. Sat. 58, 6: dignus barba capillisque majorum, of an upright, honest man (as the ancient Romans wore long beards), Juv. 16, 31. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard v. Smith's Ant. 196 *seq.*) **2.** Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 17, 37: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11 29: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42,

II. Transf. to plants: barba nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24. **2.** barba Jovis, *a shrub, the silver-leaved wool-blade*, Anthyllis barba Jovis, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31.

barbara, ae, v. barbarum.

barbărē, *adv in the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely*, etc.· si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *extr.* Of *Latin* (as opp. to Greek) Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, *i. e. into Latin*, Pl. Asin. prol. 11: barbare caedere, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 15. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

barbari, orum, v. barbarus.

barbărĭa, ae (rarely **barbaries**, *acc.* -em.), *f.* [barbarus] *an outlandish* or *foreign country, i. e.* one out of Greece or Italy: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829. Thus (with the Greeks) even of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 21. Of *Persia:* Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. Of *Phrygia:* Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome: Cic. Fontei. 16. Of *Scythia* and *Britain:* id. N. D. 2, 34 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *mental* or *moral barbarousness:* barbaria forensis, id. de Or. 1, 26: grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4. Of *barbarism in language:* omnes qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74. **2.** *savageness, uncivilized manners:* inveteratam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Caesar), Cic. Balb. 19: tanta barbaries (Sarmatorum) est, ut pacem non intelligant, Flor. 4, 12, 20.

barbărĭcārĭus, ii. *m.* [barbaricus] =Phrygio, *an embroiderer in gold, a gilder:* Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

barbărĭcē, *adv. in a foreign manner:* barba barbarice demissa, Cap. Ver. 10.

barbărĭcum, *adv. barbarously:* barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.

barbaricum, *Subst.* v. barbaricus.

barbărĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], *outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous*, in opp. to Grecian or Roman: barbaricae alae Caesaris, Lucan. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2: pyra, Plin. 15, 15, 16: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1: astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Aen. 2, 504. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for *Italian, Roman:* urbes, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, ib. 3, 1, 32: coenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu esse, *after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans*, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19. For *German, Germanic:* nomina, Suet. Calig. 47. Hence *Subst.* barbaricum, i, *n. a foreign land:* Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop. 7, 8. **II.** Meton.: *rude, unpolished* (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 226. Fig.: silva barbarica, id est conseminea, Col. 11, 2, 83.

barbaries, v. barbaria.

barbărismus, i, *m.* = βαρβαρισμός, *an impropriety of speech, barbarism* (whether of grammar or pronunciation), Gell. 13, 6: quis hoc nescit, alios barbarismos scribendo fieri, alios loquendo? Quint. 1, 5, 6: Auc. Her. 4, 12.

barbărŏlexis, eos, *f.* = βαρβαρόλεξις, *the wrong pronunciation of a foreign word*, Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2.

barbărus, a, um, *adj.* = βάρβαρος, *foreign, strange, barbarous:* and *Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian;* in opp. to Greek or Roman: barbarus hospes, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 25: quo neque noster adit quisquam nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 5, 37: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Mil. 9 *fin.:* mixta facit Graiis barbara turba metum. Quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 27: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18. Also of *Latin* as opp. to *Greek:* absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Graecam literam (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Graece loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29. For *Phrygian:* sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, hac Dorium, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6. For *Persian; a Persian:* Nep. Milt. 7. So of the king of the Persians, id. Them. 4. In gen. for *any hostile people: the Gauls*, Liv. 6, 42: *the Germans*, Suet. Aug. 21: *the Thracians*, Nep. Alc. 7: *Carthaginians*, id. Timol. 1: *Cilicians*, id. Thras. 4: *Phoenicians* and *Cyprians*, id. Cim. 2: *Parthians*, Suet. Vesp. 8: *Africans*, Cic. Att. 11, 7. In barbarum, *adv. in the manner of barbarians* or *foreigners*, Tac. A. 6, 42. **II.** Meton.: Of manners: *uncultivated, rude, unpolished:* qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 3, 9. **2.** Of character: *wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, ib. 4, 50: barbari quidam et immanes, id. Tusc. 2, 27: tollite barbarum morem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 2: barbara domina, ib. 3, 27, 66: libidines, ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574. *Comp.* sacra barbariora, id. Pont. 3, 2, 78. *Sup.* not used. **III.** barbărum, i, *n.* In medicine, *a kind of plaster*, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 1.

barbātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [barba] *a shaving of the beard:* facere, *to shave the beard for the first time*, Petr. Sat. 73, 6.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [barbatus] *having a small beard:* concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, and 1, 16, 10. Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, id. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba] *having a beard, bearded:* dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. Meton. *an adult:* equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbatum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, *when Jupiter was yet young*, Juv. 6, 16: *an ancient Roman:* aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 103: *a philosopher*, id. 14, 12. Fig.: Of books: ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, *i. e. ragged, torn*, Mart. 14, 84. **II.** Of animals: barbatus hirculus, Cat. 19. 16; also *absol. a goat*, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: barbati mulli, Cic. Att. 2, 1: aquila, *a species of eagle*, also called ossifraga, *the Lammergeyer*, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv., Plin. 10, 3, 3 *fin.* **III.** Transf. to plants: *the wool* or *down of a nut*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 3.

barbesco, *3. v. n.* γενειάζω, *to get a beard*, Gloss. Cyrill

barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba gero] *wearing a beard, bearded:* capellae, Lucr. 6, 971.

barbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [barba] = barba, *the beard:* App. M. 5, p. 162, 21.

barbĭtŏn, *n.* and **barbĭtŏs**, *m.* and *f.* (only in *nom., acc.*, and *voc.*; *plur.* barbita, *n.*) = βάρβιτον (-ος), *a lyre, a lute:* age, dic Latinum, barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4: defunctumque bello barbiton hic paries habebit, ib. 3, 26, 3. Meton.: *the tune played upon the lute:* non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov. H. 15, 8.

barbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [barba] *a little beard:* non hac barbula, qua ista (mulier) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic. Coel. 14, 33. Transf. to plants: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

barbus, i, *m.* [id.] *a barbel, a river barbel*, Barbus vulgaris, Flem.; Aus. Mosell. 94 (cf. barbatus mullus, Cic. Att. 2, 1).

barca, ae, *f. a small boat, a barge*, Isid Orig 19, 1, 19 (Hence, Eng. *bark.*)

bardăĭcus [Bardaei, *an Illyrian people*], i, *m. a soldier's boot*, Mart 4 4, 5.

barditus, v. baritus.

bardŏcŭcullus, i, *m. a Gallic woollen cloak, with a hood* or *cowl:* Mart 14, 128.

bardus, a, um, *adj.* = βραδύς, *stupid dull of apprehension* (very rare): stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac 5, 1, 2: Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv. Herm. 36. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

bardus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel:* Fest. *s. v*

bāris, ĭdos, *f.* [an Egyptian word] *a small Egyptian row-boat*, βᾶρις Prop. 3, 11, 44.

barītus (erroneously written barritus *or* barditus), ūs, *m.* [from the old Germ. *Bar, baren*, to raise the voice *the war-cry of the Germans*· and in gen., *battle-cry:* clamor, quem baritum vocant, Veg. Mil. 3, 18: Cornuti et Bracati baritum civere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12. Tacitus confounds the battle-cry with the battle-song, Germ. 8.

bāro, ōnis, *m. a simpleton, blockhead:* haec quum loqueris nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23: apud Patronem et reliquos barones te in maxima gratia posui, id. Att. 5, 11. [Bopp. compares Sans. *barbar* (stultus): cf. *varo* and *varro.*]

barŏptĕnus or **barippe**, *an unknown precious stone of a black colour, with white and red spots*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bārōsus βάκηλος, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

barrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [barrus] *of* or *belonging to an elephant, elephantine:* aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to cry like an elephant*, Fest. *s. v.*

barrītus, ūs, *m.* [barrio] *the cry of the elephant*, App. Flor. p. 358, 2.

barrus, i, *m. an elephant:* Hor. Epod. 12, 1: Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14. [An oriental word: Sans. *vârana.*]

bărўcĕphălus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρυκέφαλος or bărўcus, a, um, in archit. *having low walls and broad roofs:* Vitr. 3, 2.

bărўpīcron, i, *n.* = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), *a Greek epithet of wormwood*, absinthium. App. Herb. 101.

bărўthōn, ōnis, *m.* = βαρύθων, *a plant*, also called sabina, *q. v.* App. Herb. 86.

basaltes, is, *m.* [African word] *a dark and very hard species of Ethiopian stone:* basaltoid syenite, *black Egyptian basalt*, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

băsănītes lapis = βασανίτης (βάσανος), *a touchstone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

bascauda, ae, *f.* [Welsh *basget, basgawd*] *a basket:* Juv. 12, 46: Mart. 14, 99.

băsella, ae, *f. dim.* [basis] *a small base:* Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [basio] *a kissing a kiss* (very rare): Cat. 7, 1: Mart. 7, 95.

bāsĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who kisses:* Mart. 11, 98.

basilica, v. basilicus.

băsĭlĭcē, *adv. royally, splendidly magnificently:* Pl. Pers. 4, 21: basilice interire (facetè), *to perish utterly*, id Epid. 1, 1, 54.

basiliciarius, μαλακός ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

basilicon, v. basilicus.

băsĭlĭcŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [basilica] *a small church, a little chapel* Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 32, *no.* 17.

băsĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = βασιλικός, *kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent:* basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 31: at ego basilicus sum, quem nisi oras, guttam non feres, id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32. **2.** basilica vitis, *a kind of vine among the Dyrrhachians*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4. **II.** Subst.: basilica, ae, *f.* = βασιλική (*sc.* οἰκία or στοά), *a public* *building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange; a basilica, portico.* Subsequently there were many such buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 198): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. **2.** *a metropolitan church, a cathedral,* Sulpic. Sever. H. Sacra, 2, 33. **III.** basilicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus) *the king's throw, the best throw at dice,* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 80. **IV.** basilicum, i, *n. a princely robe,* id. Epid. 2, 2, 48. **2.** In the Gr. form băsĭlĭcon, i, *n. a black plaster,* Scribon. Comp 210; also called basilice, es, ib. 238. **3.** *the best kind of nuts,* Plin. 15, 22, 24.

băsĭlisca, ae, *f.* = βασιλίσκη, *a plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk,* also called regula, App. Herb. 130.

băsĭliscus, i, *m.* = βασιλίσκος, *a kind of lizard, a basilisk* (some have supposed that Lacerta Basiliscus, Linn. was intended, but this is an American species, not Indian), Plin. 8, 21, 33.

băsĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [βασιλεύς] *a royal or princely ornament:* Inscr.

bāsĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [basium] *to kiss* (poet., and rare): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9: totam basiare Romam, Mart. 7, 95: basianda non es, id. 1, 95.

bāsĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little kiss:* Petr. Sat. 85 *fin.*

băsis, is, *f.* = βάσις (a stepping, going), *a foot track* (of cattle, *etc.*), Veg. 1, 25, 6. **II.** *a pedestal, foot, base:* in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: quo (*sc.* ad sepulcrum) quum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: basis villae, *the foundation-wall,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. Prov.: aliquem cum basi sua metiri, *to include the pedestal in the measurement,* i. e. *to estimate too high,* Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.* **III.** In mathematics: basis trianguli, *the base of a triangle,* Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. arcus, *the chord of an arc,* Col. 5, 2, 9. **IV.** In architecture: *the lowest part of the shaft of a column,* Vitr. 4, 1 (our word pedestal is expressed by spira, *q. v.*) **V.** In gram.: *the primitive word, the root,* Varr. in Non. 79, 33.

bāsĭum, ii, *n.* [for sāvĭum, suavium] *a kiss, a kissing of the hand* (rare): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7: impingere alicui, Petr. Sat. 31: jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss of the hand,* Phaedr. 5, 8, 28: Juv. 4, 118.

bastăga or **bastagĭa**, ae, *f.* = βασταγή, *a carriage of baggage,* Cod. Arcad. et Honor. 12, 58, 3.

bastăgārĭus, ii, *m.* [bastaga] *a baggage-master,* Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 11.

basterna, ae, *f. a sedan chair or litter carried by mules:* Pall. 7, 2, 3: Lampr. Elag. 21: Amm. 14, 6.

basternārĭus, ii, *m.* [basterna] *a bearer of a sedan,* Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

bat, facetiously, for *at:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 6.

bat, sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

bătĭa, ae, *f. an unknown kind of fish,* perhaps the same as Batis: Plin. 32, 7, 25.

bătillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, *n.* (batillus, i, *m.* Marc. Emp. 27), *a shovel, fire-shovel,* etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44. **II.** *a fire-pan, chafing-dish:* prunae batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.

bătĭŏla, ae, *f. a small drinking-cup:* quibus divitiae domi sunt, scaphio, et cantharis, batiolis bibunt, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 11.

bătis, ĭdis, *f.* = βατίς, *a sea-fish of the Ray kind,* Raia clavata, rubra and batis, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. **II.** marina, *a plant, sea-fennel, samphire,* Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50. **2.** hortensia, vel asparagus gallicus, is referred by some to Portulaca oleracea, Linn.; ib.

bătrăchĭon, ii, *n.* = βατράχιον, *a medicinal plant* also called ranunculus, Ranunculus polyanthemos, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 109.

bătrăchītes, ae, *m.* = βατραχίτης, *a precious stone of a frog-green colour,* Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bătrăchus, i, *m.* = βάτραχος, *a fish, the angler* or *frog-fish,* Lophius piscatorius, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53.

battŭārĭum, ii, *n.* = κοπανιστήριον, *a mortar,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo, v. batuo.

bātŭo (also written battuo), ui, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to strike, beat, hit* (very rare): batuit κατακόπτει, Gloss.: quibus (sculponeis) batuatur tibi os, senex nequissume, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 60. Of bruising in a mortar: Marc. Emp. de Medic. c. 36. Of fencing, as *v. n.:* batuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he fenced with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. Cal. 54: ib. 32. Of copulation: Cic. Fam. 9, 22. (Hence Ital. *battere,* Fr. *battre.*)

batus, genus herbae, Fest. *s. v.*

baubor, 1. *v. dep.* Of dogs: *to bark gently:* et quom desertei baubantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1070. [Cf. Sans. *bukk,* Gr. βαΰζω.]

baxĕa, ae, *f.* [πάξ, ὑπόδημα εὐυπόδητον, Hesych.] *a kind of shoe:* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40.

bdellĭum, ii, *n.* [bĕdella, ae, *f.*, Marc. Empir. 19: Heb. bedôlach] = βδέλλιον, *an Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum,* supposed by Sprengel to be *the vine-palm,* Borassus flabelliformis, Linn., but now shown to be one or more species of Balsamodendron. B. Mukul, Hooker, has been proved to yield the Bdellium (or Googul) of the Persian Gulf and Arabia. Plin. 12, 9, 19. **II.** Meton.: *the costly gum exuding from it:* Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1. Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bĕātē, *adv. happily:* bene beateque vivere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4. *Comp.* Sen. Ep. 92. *Sup.* id. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

bĕātĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [beatus facio] *to make happy, to bless,* Aug. Trin. 14, 14.

bĕātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *blessing, making happy,* App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus] *happiness, blessedness:* aut ista sive beatitas sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95. Cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *happiness, blessedness,* Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: vitae totius beatitudo, Apul. Met. 8.

bĕātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat happy,* Pers. 3, 103

bĕātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Adj.* [beo] *happy, prosperous, blessed:* neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum omnium complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, ib. 5, 8 *fin.:* beatus ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 18: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni parte beatum, id. Od. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.:* opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness,* id. Att. 10, 16. **II.** *wealthy, in good circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. N. D. 3, 33: ut eorum ornatus hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8: satis beatus unicis Sabinis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14. Poet. of inanimate things: *rich, abundant, excellent, splendid:* gazae, ib. 1, 29, 1: arces, ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. Carm. Sec. 59: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 14: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5: argentum felix omnique beatius auro, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 5. Fig.: beata ubertas, *overflowing:* Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, ib. 61. **III.** Of the dead: *blessed:* beatae memoriae, *of blessed memory,* Hier. Ep. ad Marc. 24. **IV.** Beatissimus, *a title of the higher clergy,* Auct. Collat. 9, 6

bebra, ae, *f. a weapon of barbarians* Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

bebrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [beber = fiber a beaver] *pertaining to the beaver:* pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

beccus, i, *m.* [a Gallic word, Fr. bec] *a beak, bill,* esp. of a cock: as *a surname of* Antonius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

bēchĭon, ii, *n.* = βήχιον, *the name of two plants,* employed as remedies for coughs. **1.** quae et tussilago dicitur: *colt's-foot,* Tussilago Farfara, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 16. **2.** altera quae salvia, *etc.:* acc. to some the same as the third kind of verbascum, which Sprengel makes Phlomis Lychnis, Linn., and others Verbascum Phlomoides, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 17.

bellārĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* = τράγημα [bellus, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51, and Fest. *s. v.* pulchralia]: *dessert-fruits, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine,* etc., Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 27: Suet. Ner. 25.

bellātor, ōris (ancient form duellator, Pl. Capt. prol. 68), *m.* [bello] *a warrior, soldier:* domi bellique duellatores optimi, Pl. l. c.: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Ares, id. Truc. 2, 7, 54: quis est, qui aut bellatori aut imperatori aut oratori quaerat aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1. Humorously of drinking heroes: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 5. **II.** Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, *etc.*): *warlike, valorous* (poet.): bellator Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12 614: bellator deus, *the war-god, Mars,* ib. 9, 721; equus, *a charger,* id. G. 2, 145; and *absol.* bellator = equus, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603. And transf. to inanimate things: campus, *the field of battle,* ib. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376: and of *draughtsmen,* Ov. A. A 3, 359.

bellātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *warlike, martial* (rare): pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, *a pugnacious, polemic style,* Plin. Ep. 7, 9: jumenta, Amm 23, 5.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [bellator] *a female warrior;* or *adj. warlike* (mostly poet.) Penthesilea, Virg. Aen. 1, 493: diva *i. e. Pallas,* Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Trist. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, *i. e. the elephant,* Sil. 9, 576. Transf. to inanimate things carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 57: gleba, *i. e. producing warriors,* Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 2: aquilae, *ensigns,* id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 *fin.:* ira, Claud. Ruf. 2, 118.

bellātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] humorously for bellulus, *pretty, neat:* bella bellatula, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

bellax, ācis, *adj.* [bello] *warlike, martial:* gens, Lucan. 4, 406.

bellē, *adv. finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well,* etc.: quare bene et praeclare, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur, belle et festive, nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: belle negare, *to decline politely,* Q. Cic. Pet. Con. 11 *fin.:* belle habere, *to be in good health,* Cic. Fam. 9, 9: so, belle esse, id. Att. 14, 16: and elliptic: caetera belle, *the rest are right,* id. Fam. 7, 18: belle tractare *or* tangere *to soothe,* Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 25: Rud. 2, 4, 12: belle ire, *to go softly,* id. Asin. 3, 3, 86. In medic.: belle facere, *to operate well,* Cato R. R. 157.

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellicus] *fond of war, warlike, martial, valorous:* gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.:* bellicosissimae nationes, id. Manil. 10 *fin.:* provincia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: civitas, Suet. Gramm. 1. Fig.: bellicosior annus, *a more warlike year,* Liv. 10, 9. *Adv.* not in use.

bellĭcrĕpa saltatio, *an armed dance, a dancing in arms:* Fest. *s. v*

bellĭcus (old form, duellicus), a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *pertaining to war, military:* ars duellica, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 14. bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: bellica disciplina, id. N. D. 2, 64: jus, id. Off. 3, 29: virtus, id. Muren 10: laus, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: gloria, Tac. A. 1, 52: caerimoniae, Liv. 1, 32: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv. 30, 5: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 704: rostra, Tib. 2, 3, 40: navis, Prop. 2, 15, 43: turma, id. 3, 14, 13: parma, id. 2, 25, 8: nomina, *appellatives, obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus), Flor. 3, 8, 1: nubes, *the misfortune of war*, Claud. Laus Seren. 196.

II. Subst.: bellicum, i, *n. a signal for march* or *for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. 35, 18: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, *causes the war-trumpet to sound*, Cic. Mur. 14. Fig.: fidem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, id. Phil. 7, 1 *fin.* And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds the alarm*, id. Or. 12 *fin.* III. Meton.: =bellicosus: *warlike*: Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46: dea, ib. 2, 752: virgo 4, 754: Mars. id. F. 3, 1: deus, *i. e. Romulus*, ib. 2, 478: civitas, Vell. 2, 38.

bellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum fero] *warlike, martial*: Italia, Claud. Eutr. 1, 429.

bellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum gero] *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: numen, *i. e. Mars*, Stat. Achill. 1, 504: fera, *the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261. Of inanimate things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. M. 3, 534: hasta, Mart. 5, 25: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 717: mens, Sil. 3, 162.

bellĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [belligero] *a warrior, combatant* (rare): Arimaspae, Avien. Perieg. 55.

bellĭgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (belligeror, 1. *v. dep.* Hyg. Fab 274 *fin.*) [bellum gero] *to wage* or *carry on war, to fight* (rare): nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*: postquam belligerant Aetoli cum aliis, Pl. Capt. prol. 24: excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, qui Indutiomaro isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic. Font. 12: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16: adversum accolas, Tac. A. 4, 46. Fig.: cum Geniis suis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81: cum fortuna, Cic. ad Quir. post Redit. 8, 19.

belligeror, ari, v. belligero.

bellĭo, ōnis, *f. the yellow ox-eye daisy*, Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 25.

bellĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum potens] *powerful* or *valiant in war* (poet., and rare): bellipotentes sunt magi', quam sapientipotentes, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*: bellipotens diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Stat. Theb. 2, 715. *Subst.* Bellipotens, *i. e. Mars*, Virg. Aen. 11, 8.

bellis, ĭdis, *f. the white daisy*, Bellis perennis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 13.

bellĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum sono] *sounding of war*: flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 *fin.*

bellĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [bellus] *beauty, loveliness*, Fest. *s. v.*

bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (bellor, 1. *v. dep.* Virg. Aen. 11, 660) [bellum] *to wage war, to war*: quum illa civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic. Verr. 4, 33: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: pro aliquo adversus aliquem bellare, Liv. 9, 42 contra aliquem, Val. Fl. 6, 373: de aliqua re, Tac. A. 12, 60: procul, id. H. 1, 89: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended* = debellatum esset, Liv. 6, 31: so, hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum, id. 8, 39 *fin.*: and, non ut ad pugnam sed ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40. In the poets with *dat.*, like the Greek (πολεμεῖν τινι): bellare magno parenti, Stat. Th 8 506. II. In gen.: *to fight, contend* (poet.): Ov. M. 5, 101: nec caestu bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829: manu, Sil. 8, 498: ense, id. 3, 235.

bellōnārĭa, ae, *f. the plant* solanum, *used by the priests of Bellona*, App. Herb. 74.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *warlike*; genus, Caecil. in Non. 80, 33.

bellua, bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, *etc.*

bellŭlē, *adv. prettily, finely*: App. M. 10, p. 246, 23.

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *pretty, elegant, lovely*: edepol haec quidem bellula est, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

bellum, i, *n.* (old form dŭellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.): (bellum et proelium hoc differunt, quod proelia partes sunt belli, hoc est, in bello congressiones, Lucil. 26, Non. 437, 15 *sq.*), [from duo: *duellum* bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contendentibus dimicatur, Fest. *s. v.* duellum: hence prop., *a contest between two, a duel*]: *war*: pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. Ann. 16, 19: duello extincto maxumo atque internecatis hostibus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 34: jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. Off. 1, 23, 80. Phrases: apparare, *to arm, equip for war*, Nep. Ages. 3: parare, Cic. Att. 9, 13: parare alicui, *against any one*, Nep. Alc. 9: denunciare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic. Off. 1, 11: indicere, Liv. 1, 32 (v. Smith's Ant. 530): inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: inferre contra aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 22: facere, id. Mil. 23: Caes. B. G. 3, 29: ib. 4, 22: Liv. 1, 32 (it is strange that Sen. Ep. 114, should find fault with this phrase): agere, *to carry on, wage*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: administrare cum aliquo = contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, Cic. Manil. 20 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, *to carry on, sustain* = sustinere, id. Fam. 11, 4: deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust any one with the management of a war*, id. Phil. 11, 8: gerere in aliquem, Nep. Lys. 1: sumere, Sall. J. 83: bello persequi aliquem, *to wage war against*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: trahere, *to protract*, Cic. Att. 10, 8: ducere, *to protract*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: molliter et per dilationes gerere, Liv. 5, 5: bella ex bellis serere, id. 21, 10: alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv. 42, 11: conficere, *to bring to a close*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: componere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5: delere, id. Alc. 8 *fin.* Less common phrases: navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. A. 3, 21: circumferre, ib. 13, 37: exercere secunda, ib. 6, 31: bellare, Liv. 8, 39 (Gr. πόλεμον πολεμεῖν): quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit, *the progress of the war*, Cic. Manil. 12, 34. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, *in war, in time of war*; esp. in connection with adj.: apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100. Contrasted with proelium, though the distinction is not always observed, and sometimes the terms are interchanged: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. 30, 35 *fin.*: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et proelia, Cic. Or. 9, 30: alios ad proelium ire videas, Chattos ad bellum, Tac. G. 30: inter proelia belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 541. II. Belli, *adverbially: in war, abroad*, gen. with domi: *in war and in peace*: domi bellique duellatores optumi, Pl. Capt. prol. 68: quibuscumque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt, rempublicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24: belli domique, Sall. J. 41: animus belli ingens domi modicus, ib. 63. In Livy sometimes belli domoque, 9, 26 *fin.*

III. Fig.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, Cic. Sull. 9 *fin.*: miror cur philosophiae prope bellum indixeris, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv. 3, 24: so id. 3, 25: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ventri indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 7. IV. Meton. for proelium, *a combat, fight*: hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. Aen. 2, 439: Artemisia inter primos duces bellum acerrime ciebat, Just. 2, 12.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from benulus, from benus = bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.] *goodly, handsome, charming, lovely, neat, agreeable, polite*, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 84: Piliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, Cic. Att. 6, 4: fui ego bellus, lepidus, bonus vir nunquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam 14, 7: fac bellus revertare, *brisk, fresh*, ib. 16, 18. Of things: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpam, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51: vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was*, id. Att. 4, 16. malae tenebrae Orci omnia bella devoratis, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: theatrum bellum habuisti, id. Att. 13, 20: frons ac vultus, *friendly, cheerful*, ib. 5, 10: quam sit bellum cavere malum, *how delightful it is*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3. II. Meton.: for bonus, *good*: venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Graeci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. in Non. 77, 30. (Hence, old. Fr. *bel, beol, biaul*; mod.: *beau, bel, belle.*)

bellutus, v. belutus.

belluus, v. beluus

belo, v. balo.

bĕlŏăcos or bĕlŏtŏcos, *a plant*, also called dictamnus, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 62.

bĕlŏnē, es, *f.* = βελόνη, *a sea-fish*, also called acus, *the pipe-fish* or *sea-adder*: Sygnathus Acus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 51, 76.

bēlŭa (bellua), ae, *f.* (belua dissyl., Varr. in Non. 201, 26), *a beast*, esp. of large size, *a monster*: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, id. Off. 1, 30: belua fera et immanis, id. Acad. 2, 34 vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 24: saeva, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 3, 316: belua vasta lupus, Ov. M. 11, 366 of the sea-monster slain by Perseus, veniens immenso belua ponto, ib. 4, 689: of the sea divinity Glaucus: non ego prodigium, non sum fera belua, virgo, ib. 13, 917 Esp. *the elephant* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33. Fig.: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54. II. Meton.: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37: sed quid pertimui autem, belua, *beast that I am*, id Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani belua commemoro? Cic. Verr. 5, 42. [Perh. connected with *bāl-aena*, a whale.] (Hence, Ital. *belva.*)

bēlŭālis (bell.), e, *adj.* [belua] *bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11.

bēlŭātus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ornamented with figures of animals*: tapetia, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

bēlŭīlis (bell.), e, *adj.* [id.] *bestial brutal*: beluile saevientes, Jul Valer Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 88.

bēlŭīnus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *brutal, bestial:* voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2.

bēlŭōsus (beli.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in beasts* or *monsters:* Oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

bēli oculus, *a precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bēlūtus (bell.), a, um, *like an animal*, Fest. *s. v.*

bēlŭus (beli.), a, um = beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* (*Comp.* melius: *Sup.* optime) [benus *for* bonus] *well, rightly, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously*, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: ager bene cultus, id. de Sen. 16, 57. **II.** Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly:* bene et sapienter dixti dudum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: planius ac melius dicere aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4: qui optime dicunt, *the most eloquent*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. **2.** Bene facere, in gen., *to do* or *act well:* bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, id. Att. 12, 24. In medic.: *to be of good effect:* id bene faciet, et alvum bonam faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc., very well, well done, I am obliged*, etc., Plaut. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness:* ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere absistam, Liv. 36, 35. **3.** Bene esse alicui, *to be well with any one, be fortunate for:* quaeso, ut hanc cures, bene ut sit isti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 31: nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod abest, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 32: jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89. So bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, *it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est: bene habent tibi principia, *are prosperous*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet, jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: optume habet, *nothing can be better*, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 25. **4.** Bene emere, *to buy cheap:* bene vendere, *to sell dear:* quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 50 *fin.:* bene, hercle, vendidi ego te, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 34. **III.** With *adj.* and *adv.: very, right, exceedingly:* in clamando video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: bene magna caterva, id. Mur. 33 *fin.:* pectus bene fidum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: bene penitus in istius familiaritatem sese dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, in.: bene mane haec scripsi, id. Att. 4, 9 *fin.:* bene diu, Suet. Vit. Juv. **2.** Non bene, vix bene, *hardly:* vix bene desieram, Ov. Fast. 5, 278. **3.** As an exclamation: *good, excellent*, etc.: Cic. de Or. 3, 26: and with *acc.* or *dat.: health to you!* etc.: bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene nostram etiam Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 27: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. Pers. 5, 1, 20. (Hence, Fr. *bien.*)

bĕnĕdīcē, *adv.* [bene-dico] *affably, kindly:* ad se illicere blande ac benedice, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 54.

bĕnĕ-dīco, xi, ctum, *3. v. n* and *a. to speak well of any one, to commend, praise:* with *dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart): bene, quaeso, inter vos dicatis, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 31: bene equidem tibi dico, id. Rud. 3, 2, 31: cui bene dixit unquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insectatus? Cic. Sest. 52: eum indignissimum arbitror, cui a viris bonis benedicatur, Metell. Numidic. in Gell. 6, 11 *fin. Absol.:* ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155. **II.** *to say words of good omen*, εὐφημεῖν: heja bene dicite, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 155: bono animo es et benedice, id. Aul. 4, 10, 57. **III.** With *acc.: to bless, praise,* or *adore:* benedicentes Deum, App. Trismeg. *sub fin.* **Pass.**: benedici deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. de Orat. 3. **IV.** *to consecrate, hallow:* requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14: altarium, Sul. Sever. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 2. Also, with *dat.:* domui justorum benedicetur, Vulg. Psalm. 112, 2.

bĕnĕdicta herba, *the plant also called* lagopus *or* leporinus pes, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 61.

bĕnĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benedico] *an extolling, praising:* App. Trismeg. p. 82, 11. **2.** *a benediction, blessing:* Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martin. 2, 12. **II.** Meton.: *a consecrated* or *sacred object:* benedictio crucis = frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.

bĕnĕdictum, i, *n. a speaking in praise of, praise, commendation* (very rare): Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 28.

bĕnĕ-făcĭo (more correctly as two words: v. bene), fēci, factum, *3. v. n.* With *dat.: to do good to one, to benefit, show favour* (rare): tibi Di bene faciant omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 18. Also erga aliquem: id. Trin. 5, 2, 4. **Pass.**: quod bonis benefit beneficium, id. Capt. 2, 2, 108.

bĕnĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benefacio] *beneficence, a benefaction:* Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 *fin.*

bĕnĕfactōr, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who confers a favour, a benefactor:* Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 19.

bĕnĕfactum, i, *n.* = beneficium, *a benefit, kindness* (rare and poet.): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: pro benefactis pretium reddere, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 20. Used in the plural in the sense of *good actions*, where many edd. read bene facta: benefactorum recordatio, Cic. Sen. 3, 9: benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85.

bĕnĕfĭcē, *adv. beneficently:* benefice facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f. kindness, beneficence:* quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.:* beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20. [From *bene* and *faciens:* the form *beneficientia* is found in some MSS.; but the dropping of *i* is justified by *sententia* (*sentio*), *parentes* (*pario*).]

bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *pertaining to a favour* (as *adj.* rare): beneficiaria res, Sen. Ep. 90. **II.** Subst.: Beneficiarii, orum, *m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour*, or *special exemption from service* (opp. to *munifices*, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. Smith's Ant. 201 *sq.*): duo cohortes, quae ex beneficiariis superiorum exercituum ad eum convenerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: ib. 1, 75.

bĕnĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [beneficus] *a well-doing, good conduct:* dominus pro beneficio gratiam referat, ut aliis recte facere libeat, Cato R. R. 5. But gen. used in the sense of *doing good, kindness, favour, benefit:* beneficium esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officium esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: nullum beneficium esse duco id quod quoi facias non placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 12: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: beneficium collocare apud aliquem, id. Off. 2, 20, 71: ponere apud gratos, id. Fam. 13, 54: dare, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: deferre, ib. 1, 15 *fin.:* conferre in aliquem, ib. 1, 14: debere alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. With *in* and *acc.:* Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: Caesaris in se beneficia exponit, id B. C. 1, 22. In *abl.: by the help, support:* beneficio tuo salvus, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: nostri consulatus beneficio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1 *fin.:* servari beneficio Caesaris, Vell. 2, 71: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. Heaut. 2 4, 14: sortium beneficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: beneficio Deorum immortalium, ib. 5, 52. longissimae aetatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. 2, 11, 2: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 8. **II.** Trans. to public life: *a distinction, a favour, grant:* especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Am. 25 *fin.:* quum agam beneficio populi Romani de loco superiore, i. e. *from the Rostra*, id. Verr. 1, 5: populo Romano cujus beneficio nos in hunc ordinem venimus, ib. 4, 11: quidquid hoc beneficio populi Rom. atque hac potestate praetoria possum, id. Manil. 24. Esp. of *military promotions:* quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42: beneficii sui centuriones, i. e. *his creatures*, Suet. Tib. 12. Meton.: *the persons promoted:* magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, *among those recommended to favour*, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.:* Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, *the book in which grants of public land were registered*, Hyg. Limit. const. p. 193. **III.** *a privilege, right:* liberorum, *a release from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet. Claud 15: anulorum, Tryphon. Dig. 48, 7, 42. religionis, Modest. ib. 3, 3, 18: militaris Ulp. ib. 29, 1, 3.

bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: *well-doing*, εὐεργέτης, εὐεργὸς: *generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging* (rare): ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49: qui gratificantur cuiquam quod obsit, non benefici, neque liberales judicandi sunt, id. Off. 1, 14. We trace a form beneficens in the *Comp.:* beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 4: and in the *Sup.* beneficentissimus: liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, Cic. Am. 14 *fin.* (Old form, beneficissimus, Cato in Prisc. 603 P.)

benefio, v. benefacio.

bĕnĕvŏlē, *adv. benevolently, kindly:* amice et benevole aliquid facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34. *Sup.* Aug. Ep. ad Aur. 64.

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benevolus [bene volo] *well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging:* amicus multum benevolens, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 46: alicui benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61 benevolentior quam semper fui esse non possum, Cic. Fam. 13, 60: fungi officio benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, ib. 5, 16. **II.** Subst.: *a well-wisher, friend:* alicui amicus et benevolens, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 38.

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa (in MSS. also benivolentia), ae, *f.* [bene and volens] *good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship:* nihil est quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, id. Am. 8, 26: capere, movere, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, ib. 2, 14, 48: comparare, ib. 2, 15: adjungere sibi, id. Muren. 20: consequi, Nep. Dat. 5: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: colligere, Auc. Her. 1 5: conferre benevolentiam erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: complecti aliquem summa benevolentia, ib. 6, 14: conciliare aliquem ad benevolentiam, id de Or. 2, 43: felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliat, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: benevolentia singularis, *an exceeding friendliness of feeling*, Suet. Calig. 3. With *in* and *acc.:* huic Caesar pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentia majorum locum restituerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: sua in Aeduos benevolentia, ib. 7, 43. In plur.: *kind conduct, friendly services:* non in benevolentiis segnis, Spart. Carac. 1. **II.** In law: *indulgence, grace:*

interponere benevolentiam, Marc. Dig. 29, 2, 52.

běně-vŏlus (in MSS. also benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] *well-wishing, kind, friendly:* erga aliquem benevolus Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 100: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: ut benevolos, beneque existimantes efficiamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322. Of servants: *devoted, willing:* servus domino benevolus, id. Clu. 63, 176.

bĕnignē, *adv.* Of feeling: *kindly, benevolently, courteously, favourably:* benigne et amice facere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 109: salutare benigne, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: viam monstrare, *courteously*, id. Balb. 16: polliceri, id. Fam. 4, 13: servire alicui, Cat. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11: appellare milites, ib. 96: alloqui, Liv. 1, 28: audire aliquem, id. 1, 9: excipere aliquem, id. 2, 35: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, id. 3, 26. **2.** *mildly, indulgently* (in jurist. Lat.): in poenalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155. **3.** benigne dicis, or *absol.* benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: *I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you*, etc.: benigne dicis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 27: frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optime. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter. Cic. Verr. 3, 85: dic ad coenam veniat . . . Benigne respondet, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62. **II.** Of action: *abundantly, liberally, generously:* benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 37: aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 15: benignius deprome quadrimum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: benignius tractare se, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11: benigne vivere inter se, Plin. 33, 11, 50. Of things: si benigne corna vepres et pruna ferant, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: aquae emicant benigne, Plin. 31, 2.

bĕnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus] **1.** Of feeling or behaviour: *goodheartedness, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, mildness:* etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. Sest. 13, 31: justitia, cui adjunctae sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: benignitas animi, Tac. H. 2, 30. **II.** Of action: *beneficence, liberality, bounty, favour:* num solus ille dona dat? nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84: illa quanta benignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id. Off. 2, 15: satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Epod. 1, 31. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

bĕnignĭter, *adv.* (for benigne) *kindly, benignly:* Titinn. in Non. 510, 13.

bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** Of feeling or behaviour: *kind-hearted, kindly, friendly, pleasing, mild, affable:* benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: Apelles in aemulis benignus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, *no.* 13. Of things: oratio benigna, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: sociorum comitas vultusque benigni, Liv. 9, 6: verba, Prop. 1, 10, 24. In the jurists: benigna interpretatio, *an interpretation favourable to the defendant* or *accused*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 5, 16: semper in dubiis benigniora praeferenda sunt, ib. 50, 17, 56. Poet. = faustus, *propitious, favourable:* quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 74: dies, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 108: nox, id. Theb. 10, 216. **II.** Of action: *beneficent, liberal, bounteous* etc. (opp. to malignus, *scanty, niggardly*): erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea haec tibi sunt servata, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 33: fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 52: qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44. Poet. with *gen.:* vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3. Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigus, *prodigal, lavish:* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 20. **2.** Of things: *abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich:* et magnas messes terra benigna daret, Tib. 3, 3, 6: ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56: tellus, Plin. 18, 1, 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: cornu, id. Od. 1, 17, 15: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingeni benigna vena est, id. Od. 2, 18, 10: copia benigno cornu, ib. 1, 17, 15: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *long rather than fruitful*, Mel. prooem. § 1: primus liber benigniorem habuit materiam, Sen. de Ira, 2, 1, 1: benignissimum inventum, *i. e.* beneficentissimum, Plin. 35, 2, 2. [BEN root of *bonus*, and GEN root of *gigno:* cf. *malignus* and *privignus.*]

benna, ae, *f.* (a Gallic word) *a kind of carriage:* Fest. *s. v.*

bennarius, σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden* (rare, and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat, *that does me some good*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *does that rejoice thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46. Hence, beas *or* beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 66: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. **II.** With *acc.* and *abl.: to make happy, reward with, enrich:* coelo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: Latium beabit divite lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121. [Root BE, which appears in bene, bonus.]

berbex, v. vervex.

berŭla, ae, *f. an herb*, called also cardamine, *q. v.:* Marc. Emp. 36.

bēryllus (bēryllus, Prud. berillus, Isid.), i, *m.* = βήρυλλος, *the name of various precious stones.* **1.** the best were inferior emeralds of a pure seagreen colour, called *beryls* or *aquamarinas.* **2.** *Chryso-beryl* is a yellowish green stone. **3.** *Chrysoprase*, a greenish agate. **4.** *Hyacinthizon?* **5.** *Aeroides*, by some regarded as the *sapphire?* **6.** and **7.** *cerini* and *oleagini*, probably *rock-crystal;* while the last, qui capillamenta habent, sordesque, may be *hairstones, catseyes*, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 20: Juv. 5, 38. Meton. for *a ring with a beryl:* Prop. 4, 7, 9.

bēs, bessis, *m.* (*nom.* bessis, Fest.) [be-is = binae partes assis] *two-thirds of a unit* (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, *etc.*): bessis octo sunt unciae $(\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3})$, triens quatuor, Fest. *s. v.:* fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, *i. e.* instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ *p. cent.*, $\frac{2}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 *p. cent.* $(12 \times \frac{1}{3})$ to 8 $(12 \times \frac{2}{3})$, Cic. Att. 4, 15: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Proc. Dig. 17, 2, 76 So exsolvere bessem pretii, Ulp. ib. 17, 1, 12: emere bessem fundi, Julian. 16, 21, 2, 39. As a weight = 8 *ounces:* in binos semodios farinae satis esse besses fermenti, Plin. 18, 11, 26. **2.** Meton. *eight:* quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Caïus ut fiat Julius et Proculus, *acc. to the number of letters in the names*, Mart. 11, 36, 7. **II.** Bes alter means "the second is bes (or $\frac{2}{3}$)," the first being unity, and therefore stands for $1\frac{2}{3}$; just as semis-tertius, "the third is a half," means $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$: hence in the senarian scale of notation, where six is the base of the scale, bes = 4, and bes alter is $\frac{6+4}{6} = 1\frac{2}{3}$ Gr. ἐπιδίμοιρος: cf. Festus *s. v.* triens.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [bes] *comprising* 8. bessalis laterculus, *a tile 8 inches long*, Vitr. 5, 10: scutula, Mart. 8, 71, 7. Meton. *anything of small value:* comula, Petr. Sat. 58, 5

bestĭa, ae, *f. a beast* (an irrational creature; opp. to man: while *animal* includes man): for definitions of bestiae, cf. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 and 9, 1, 1: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis, quanto id magis in homine, Cic. Am. 21 *fin.:* herbarum genera et radicum ad morsus bestiarum, id. Div. 1, 7, 13: ne mutas quidem bestias minus alere ac fovere, si quid ex progenie sua parum prosperum sit, Liv. 7, 4: vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 21. And, humorously, of the armpits: Cat. 69, 8. **II.** Esp. *a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles:* hence, ad bestias mittere, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: bestiis objicere, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare ad bestias, Suet. Calig. 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. 1, 1: bestiarum damnatio, *the condemnation to fight with wild beasts*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6. **III.** As a constellation: *the wolf:* Vitr. 9, 4 (7). (Hence, Fr. *bête.*)

bestĭālis, e, *adj.* [bestia] *like a beast, bestial:* villi, Prud. Cathem. 7, 153: nationes, Sid. Ep 4, 1.

bestĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beasts:* bestiarius ludus, *a fight with beasts*, Sen. Ep. 70. **II.** Subst. bestiarius, ii, *m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles:* praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic. Sest. 64, 135: v. Smith's Ant. 202.

bestĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little beast*, or *animal*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

bēta, ae, *f. a vegetable, the beet:* Beta vulgaris and var. sicla, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 40. **2.** Silvestris quam limonion vocant is perhaps Statice Limonium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 8, 28: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ut sapiunt fatuae fabrorum prandia betae, *insipid*, Mart. 13, 13. (Hence, Fr. *bette.*)

bēta, *n. indecl.* (beta, ae, *f.*, Aus Technopaegn.) = βῆτα, *the second letter of the Greek alphabet* (pure Lat. *be*, B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, Juv. 14, 209. Meton.: *the second* (as alpha denotes the first). Mart. 5, 26.

bētācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [beta] *of the beet:* pedes betacei, *beet-roots*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27. Subst. betaceus, i, *m.* (*sc.* pes), *beet-root:* Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

betis = beta, *the beet:* Seren. Samm 54, 9.

bētīzare (or betissare), used by Augustus for languere (languidior tenera beta, Cat. 67, 21), acc. to Suet. Aug 87.

bēto (in Plaut. bīto), 3. *v. n.* [v. bito] *to go:* in pugnam betite, Pac. in Non. 77, 21.

betŭla (also betulla), ae, *f. the birch:* Betula alba, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 30.

betŭlus, i, *m. a dark-coloured round precious stone, a species of* ceraunia; by some supposed to be aerolites, but on insufficient grounds: Plin. 37, 9, 51.

bĭ-, *two*, found in composition only [like Sans. *dwi-;* Gr. δι-]: the older form was *dui*, as dui-dens for bĭ-dens.

bĭăeŏthănătus, a, um [βίαιος θάνατος] *for* biothanatus, *that dies a violent death:* Tert. An. 57.

bĭarchĭa, ae, *f.* = βιαρχία, *the office of a* biarchus, *a commissaryship:* Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

bĭarchus, i, *m.* = βίαρχος, *a commissary, superintendent of provisions:* Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

bĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [bĭbo] *given to drinking:* Nigid. in Gell. 3, 12.

biber, *for* bibere, v. bibo.

bĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [bibo] *drinkable:* cibus, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 11 *fin.*

bĭbĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a small insect generated in wine* = *mustio:* Isid. Orig 12, 8, 16.

bĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a drinker toper:* Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bibitus, a, um, *Part.* [bibo].

biblĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = Βιβλία, *the Bible*, Eccl.

biblĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = βίβλινος (βύβλινος), *of the Egyptian papyrus*: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 51, *no.* 1.

biblĭŏpōla, ae, *m.* = βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller*: Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*

biblĭŏthēca, ae, *f.* = βιβλιοθήκη, *a library*, both *a library-room and a collection of books* (Fest. *s. v.*): Cic. Div. 2, 3 (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 202 *sq.*): abdere se in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: servus meus qui meam bibliothecam multorum numorum tractavit, ib. 13, 77: conficere, id. Att. 1, 7: a bibliotheca (or bibliothecarius). *a librarian*, Inscr. Orelli, *no.* 40, 41.

biblĭŏthēcālis, e, *adj.* [bibliotheca] *pertaining to a library*: thesaurus, *a repository of books*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

biblĭŏthēcārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a librarian*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

biblĭŏthēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small library*: Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

biblus, i, *f.* = βίβλος (βύβλος) (poet. fŏr *papyrus*): bibli flumineae, Lucan. 3, 222: Plin. 13, 11, 22. Meton. *paper*: Sedul. 1, 6.

bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a.* (bĭbĭtūrus, Hier. Isai. 8, 25, 8, and bĭbĭtus, a, um, Aemil. Macer. c. de porro. *Infin. apocop.* biber, Cato, in Charis. p. 99): *to drink*: agite, bibite, festivae fores, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 88: Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius; nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: ex ipso fonte, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 18: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 4: mella, id. S. 2, 2, 16: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17: lac, *to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22: ex solido auro, L. Varius in Macr. Sat. 6, 1: ab amne, Mart. 12, 11, 2: in argento potorio, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2: venenum in auro bibitur, Sen. Thyest. 453: and with simple *abl.*: ossibus humanorum capitum bibere, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12: gemma, Virg. G. 2, 506: caelato, Juv. 12, 47: fictilibus, id. 10, 25. Poet.: tristia cum multo pocula felle bibat, Tib. 1, 5, 50: uvam, *for the wine pressed from it*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 10: nutricem, *to suck*, App. Met. 2, p. 115, 29: dare bibere, a Graecism, *to give to drink*: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 40: quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4: ut Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47. **II.** Particular phrases: bibere pro summo, *to drain the last cup, to drink very eagerly*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38: bibe si bibis, a phrase used in urging to drink, ib. 5, 4, 28: mandata bibere, *to forget in consequence of drinking*, id Pers. 2, 1, 3: nomen alicujus, *to drink as many cups as the name contains letters*, Mart. 8, 51 *fin.*: Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur: quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 72: Graeco more, *i. e.* propinando, *to drink to one*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: aut bibat aut abeat (Gr. ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἄπιθι) *let him quaff or quit!* id. Tusc. 5, 41: bibere flumen, poet.: *to dwell near a river*: qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 715. **II.** Transf. to things: *to imbibe, drink in, absorb*: claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt, id. E. 3, 111: palma toto anno bibere amat, Plin. 13, 4, 6: amphorae fumum bibere institutae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: lanarum nigrae nullum colorem bibunt, Plin. 8, 48, 73: ecce autem bibit arcus (of the rainbow), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 41: unde aurae nubesque bibunt, Stat. Th. 9, 405: hasta bibit cruorem, Virg. Aen. 11, 803. **III.** Fig.: quid eum (*sc.* Antonium) non sorbere animo, quin non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: justitiae haustus, Quint. 12, 2, 31: omnem succum ingenii, id. Prooem. 24: longum amorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 749: totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, Stat. Ach. 1, 303: maternos mores, Claud Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 231: bibere aure or auribus, of eager listening, *to drink in*: pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 6, 8: bibere fuliginem lucubrationum, *to drink in, inhale*, Quint. 11, 3, 20. [*bi-bo* is a redupl. of the root BI or BO: cf. Sans. *pî* or *pa*; Gr. πί-νω, πέ-πω-κα; Lat. *po* in *po-tus, po-culum.*] (Hence, Ital. *bevere*; Fr. *boire.*)

bĭbo, ōnis, *m.* [bibo] *a tippler, drunkard*: Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*

bĭbōnĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], πολυπότης, *a hard drinker*, Vet. Gloss.

bĭbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fond of drinking*: Laber. in Gell. 3, 12.

bĭbrĕvis, e, *adj.* [bi brevis] *consisting of two short syllables*: pes, Diom. p. 471.

bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] *drinking readily, freely*: bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: potores bibuli, ib. 1, 18, 91. **II.** Transf. to things: *that sucks in* or *absorbs*: arena, Lucr. 2, 376: lapis, *a stone that absorbs moisture*, Virg. G. 2, 348: litus, Ov. H. 17, 139: favilla, Virg. Aen. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: medulla, ib. 4, 744: ollae, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, *growing in moist places*, Lucan. 4, 136: charta, *blotting-paper*, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368: lanae, *absorbing* or *taking colour*, ib. 6, 9. **III.** Fig.: aures, *ready to hear, listening*, Pers. 4, 50.

bĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [bi camera] *with a double vault*: Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17.

bĭceps, cĭpĭtis (old form bicipes, Prisc. p. 745 P.; bicepsos, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16; bicapites, δικέφαλοι, Gloss. Phil.), *adj.* [bi caput]: *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella nata biceps, Cic. Div. 1, 53: puer, Liv. 41, 21: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65: Parnasus, *having two summits*, Ov. M. 2, 221. **II.** Fig.: *divided into two parts*: bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Varr. in Non. 454, 23: argumentum, *a dilemma*, App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 360.

bĭcessis, is, *m. twenty asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. [Bic-essis. BIC means twenty, cf. vīg-inti, vīc-esumus, *etc.*]

bĭcĭnĭum, ii, n. [bi cano] *a duet*: cum duo canunt bicinium appellatur; cum multi, chorus, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

bĭclīnĭum, ii, *n. a dining-couch for two persons*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 69. [Bi and root CLIN, *to lean*: Quint. says (1, 5, 68) the word is half Greek and half Latin, bi-κλιν-ium. But the root *clin* is seen in inclino, clivus, *etc.*]

bĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. two-coloured*: bicolor equus, Virg. Aen. 5, 566: bacca, *green and black*, Ov. M. 8, 664: myrtus, *steel-coloured*, ib. 10, 98: ovum, Plin. 10, 52, 74.

bĭcŏlōrus, a, um, for bicolor, *two-coloured*: Voss. Aur. 13.

bĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [bi coma] *with hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane*: equus, Veg. 2, 28, 36.

bĭcornĭger, ĕri, *m.* [bi corniger] *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov. H. 13, 33.

bĭcornis, e [bi cornu] *adj. two-horned*: bicorne animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, id. H. 4, 49. **II.** Meton.: of a *two-pronged* fork, Virg. G. 1, 264. Of the new moon, Hor. Carm. Sec. 35. Of rivers having two mouths: Rhenus, Virg. Aen. 8, 727: Granicus, Ov. M. 11, 763. **III.** Subst. bicornes, *horned animals for sacrifice*: AVRATA. FRONTE. BICORNES., Inscr.

bĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [bi corpus] *having two bodies* (rare): bicorpores Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 14 (in Prisc. p. 679 P.): manus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

bĭcorpŏrĕus, a, um, for bicorpor, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

bicoxum, *having two thighs*, δίμηρον, Gloss. Gr. Lat

bĭcŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [bi cubitus] *of two cubits*, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

bĭcŭbĭtus, a, um, for bicubitalis, App. Herb. 72.

bĭ-dens, entis (*abl.* bidenti, Lucr. 5, 200: Virg. Cir. 213: Pomp. in Gell. 16, 6: bidente, Tib. 2, 3, 6: Virg. Catal. 8, 9: Plin. 17, 21: *gen. plur.* bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: bidentum, Ov. M. 15, 575) *adj. with two teeth, two-pronged*: amica, *i. e.* anus, Auct. Priap. 82: ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57: forfex, Virg. Catal. 8, 9. **II.** Subst. *m. a pitch-fork, a two-pronged fork*: Gr. δίκελλα (cf. Smith's Ant. 984): Virg. G. 2, 400: Col. 4, 17, 8. Hence, poet.: *agriculture*: bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 228. **2.** *f.* (old form DUIDENS, Fest. *s. v.* duidens), *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete*; the origin of this signification is discussed by Gellius, 16, 6: mactant lectas de more bidentes legiferae Cereri, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes, ib. 7, 93: tentare multa caede bidentium deos, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: Plin. 8, 51, 77. Meton.: *a sheep*: Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

bĭdental, ālis, *n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning*, or *killed by lightning and buried.* (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidens]; whence the name of the place, and of the officiating priest: v. Smith's Ant 203): Hor. A. P. 471: Pers. 2, 27: Sid. Carm. 9, 191: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41. **II.** *the priest of a* bidental: BIDENTALIS, Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

bĭdentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bidens] *a harrowing*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

biduum, ii, *n.* [biduus] *a period of two days*: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, Cic Verr. 2, 52: rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107 supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv. 10, 23: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38 uno die longior mensis aut biduo, id Verr. 2, 52: quae castra aberant bidui *two days' journey*, id. Att. 5, 16: biduo post, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: post biduum, Suet. Caes. 43: biduo continenti, id Calig. 19.

bĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and dies] *continuing two days*: biduum tempus, Liv. 27, 24.

biennālis, e, *adj.* [biennium] *continuing two years*: meta, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 27.

bĭennis, e, *adj.* [bi annus] *lasting two years* (very rare): bienne spatium, Suet. Galb. 15.

bĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a period of two years*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 4: biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis, ille biennium, iste sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Caec. 19: a publicanis debitam bienni pecuniam exegerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31. comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, Suet. Aug. 26. Adj. (dub.): biennio spatio, Plin. 2, 82, 84.

bĭfārĭam, *adv.* [bifarius] (*acc. fem.* sc. partem), *in two parts, in two places twice*, etc.: dispartire obsonium bifariam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam divisus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11: gemina victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parta, Liv. 3, 63: castra bifariam facta, id. 10, 21: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100.

bĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj. two-fold, double*: bifaria ratio, Amm. 18, 4. [Bi and FA, root of *fari*, "to speak;" hence, *bi-fa-rius*, anal. to Gr. δι-φά-σιος: cf. *ambifarius, multifarius, trifarius.*]

bifax, difax, *two-faced*, διπρόσωπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bifacies].

bĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bi fero] *bearing fruit twice a year*: arbor, malus, ficus, Varr. R. R. 1 7, 7 Plin. 13, 22

41: caseum bubulum et ficos virides biferas maxime appetebat, Suet. Aug. 76: biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg. G. 4, 119. Meton.: *of two-fold form:* biferum Centauri corpus, Manil. 4, 230.

bĭ-festus, a, um, *adj. doubly festive:* bifestus dies, *a two-fold festival*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 66.

bĭfĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [bifidus] *cleft into two parts:* lateribus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and FID root of findo] *cleft* or *divided into two parts:* bifidos relinquit rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 570.

bĭfīlum, i, *n.* [bi filum] *a double thread:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 375.

bĭfissus, a, um, *adj.* [bi findo] *cleft into two parts:* ungulae, Sol. 52 *med.*

bĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [bi foris] *having folding doors:* valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae id. Pont. 3, 3, 5. **II.** *having two openings, double:* via (narium), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9. Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia centum, Virg. Aen. 9, 618: biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

bĭformātus, a, um, *adj. double-formed, two-shaped:* non biformato impetu Centaurus, for biformatus Centaurus impetu, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*

bĭformis, e, *adj.* [bi forma] *double* or *two-formed, two-shaped:* biformis Janus, Ov. F. 1, 89: ib. 5, 424: Hermaphroditus, id. M. 4, 387: Chiron, ib. 2, 664: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 3.

biforus, a, um, *for* biforis, *having two doors:* Vitr. 4, 6, *fin.*

bĭ-frons, ontis, *adj. with two foreheads* or *faces:* bifrons Janus, Virg. Aen. 7, 180.

bĭfurcum, i, *n. a fork:* Col. 3, 18, 16. Of two veins upon the head of draught cattle: Veg. 2, 40, 2. Hence: sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the face*, Petr. Sat. 62.

bĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bi furca] *having two prongs, two-forked:* ramus, Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53: valli, Liv. 33, 5 *fin.*

bīgae, arum, *f. plu.* (also post-Aug. in *sing.* **biga**, ae) [contr. from bijugae] *a pair of horses* (rarely *of other animals*), *a two-horsed chariot*. bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Plin. 7, 56, 57: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. Aen. 2, 272: nox bigis subvecta, ib. 5, 721: biga, cui Victoria institerat, Tac. H. 1, 86. *Adj.:* equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

bĭgămus, *married to two women:* Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15 [vox hibrida, bi γαμέω].

bīgārĭus, ii, *m.* [bigae] *a driver of a pair of horses:* Inscr.

bīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having the figure of a* bigae (of coins): (cf. Smith's Ant. 394): bigatum argentum, Liv. 33, 23. Also *Subst.* bigatus, i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a silver coin with the stamp of the* bigae: Plin. 33, 3, 13.

bĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [bi gemma] *set with two precious stones:* anulus, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14. **II.** Transf. to plants: *having two buds*, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bĭgĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bigenus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bicorpus] *descended from two different races, hybrid:* muli et hinni bigeneri atque insiticii, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

bĭgerrĭca, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis) *a warm, shaggy garment:* Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

bignae, *female twins:* Fest. *s. v.* [from bi and GEN, root of gigno].

bigrădum, δίβαθμον, *having two steps*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [bi jugum] *yoked two together:* equi, Virg. G. 3, 91: colla bijugum lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: bijuge curriculum, *drawn by a pair of horses*, Suet. Calig. 19. **II.** Meton.: *double:* uno bijuges tolli de limine fasces, *i. e. two brothers chosen consuls:* Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, *drawn by two horses*, Lucr. 5, 1298: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, *the contest with the* bigae: Virg. Aen. 5, 144. **II.** Subst. bijugi, orum, *m, plu. sc.* (equi) *two horses yoked abreast:* telo admonuit bijugos, ib. 10, 587: desiluit Turnus bijugis, *from his two-horsed chariot*, ib. 453.

bĭ-lanx, ancis, *adj.* [bi and lanx] *having two scales:* libra, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 42. (Hence, Fr. *bilan*, Eng. *balance.*)

bilbo, 3. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to make a noise like that of a liquid shaken in a vessel:* Naevius *Bilbit amphora* inquit, Fest. *s. v.*

bĭ-lībra, ae, *f. two pounds.* bilibrae farris, Liv. 4, 15.

bĭlībrālis, διλιτριαῖος, *weighing two pounds*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bĭlībris, e, *adj.* [bilibra] *weighing two pounds:* offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5. **2.** *containing two pounds:* aqualis, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61. **II.** Subst.: *a weight of two pounds:* Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6.

bĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [bi lingua] *two-tongued.* **I.** Of a lascivious kiss: Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 15. **II.** Meton.: *speaking two languages: Bilingues Bruttates* Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint, Fest. *s. v.*: Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30. **III.** Fig.: *double-tongued, hypocritical, treacherous:* tanquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 28: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Aen. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: fabulae, *having a double meaning, allegorical*, Arnob. 5, p. 228.

bĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis] *full of bile, bilious:* alvus, Cels. 2, 8: sputum, ib. 6: biliosa rejicere, Scribon. 168. Subst.: *a bilious person:* Cels. 1, 3. Meton.: *hypochondriac:* Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bīlis, is (*abl.* bili, Plaut., Cic. later, bile) *f. gall, bile:* rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18: bilem pellere, Plin. 23, 8, 74: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10: detrahere, ib. 12, 93: bilis suffusa, *the overflowing of bile*, i. e. *the jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 26: bile suffusus, *jaundiced*, id. 22, 20, 23. In plur. biles, *the yellow and black bile*, id. 20, 9, 34. **II.** Meton.: *wrath, anger, displeasure:* bilem id commovet, *stirs the bile, makes one angry*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: bilis inaestuat praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 11, 16: jussit quod splendida bilis, id. S. 2, 3, 141: expulit bilem miraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bilem effundere, *to vent*, Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. **2.** Atra (or nigra) bilis, *black bile*, for *melancholy, sadness:* quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant, quasi vero atra bili solum mens, ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. **3.** *rage, madness: Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94. [The same as *fel;* in Gr. and Eng. the labial becomes a guttural, χολή, *gall;* v. *bos.*]

bĭlix, īcis, *adj.* [bi and LIC, root of līcium] *with a double thread, two-threaded:* lorica, Virg. Aen. 12, 375.

bĭlustris, e, *adj.* [bi lustrum] *lasting two lustra*, i. e. *ten years* (very rare): bilustre bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9.

bĭlychnis, e, *adj.* [bi lychnus] *having two lights* (very rare): lucerna bilychnis, Petr. 30, 3.

bĭmammĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bi mamma] *having two breasts:* and fig. of the vine, *having double clusters:* Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 8: v. bumammus

bĭmăris, e, *adj.* [bi mare] *situated between two seas* (poet.): bimaris Corinthi moenia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2: Isthmos, Ov. M. 7, 405.

bĭmăris, e, *adj.* [bi mas]: bimaris morbus, *unnatural lust*, Aus. Epigr 131.

bĭ-mărītus, i, *m. the husband of two wives:* Laterensis, in Cic. Planc. 11, 30: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *no.* 49.

bĭmātris, e, *adj.* [bi mater] *having two mothers* (poet.): satumque iterum solumque bimatrem (of Bacchus), Ov. M. 4, 12.

bĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [bimus] *the age of two years:* (polypi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Plin. 9, 30, 48: Col. 7, 3, 6.

bĭmembris, e, *adj.* [bi membrum] *having limbs of two kinds:* bimembris puer, *half man, half beast*, Juv. 13, 64, Centauri bimembres, *half man, half horse*, Sil. 3, 41. Subst. bimembres = Centauri, *the Centaurs:* nubigenae, Virg. Aen. 8, 293.

bimenstruus, διμηνιαῖος, *of two months*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bĭmestris, e (*abl.* bimestri; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov. F. 6, 158), *adj.* [bi mensis] *of two months' duration* (rare): bimestris consulatus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43: triticum, *which may be reaped two months after sowing*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 3: porcus, *two months old*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15.

bĭmĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* [bi metrum] = dimeter, *consisting of two metres:* literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

bĭmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus] *two years old* (rare, and only of man): Cat. 17, 13: Suet. Calig. 8 *fin.*

bīmus, a, um, *adj. two years old, lasting two years:* nuces, Cato R. R 17, 2: taurum unum anniculum, alte rum bimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: plantae, *biennial*, Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 64: aestimatio ususfructus, Pomp. Dig. 33, 2, 6: bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of a government for two years*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. [Bopp and Pott think that *bīmus* = *bi-smus*, from Sans. *samâ* (“ year”): but we find *anni-culus*, “ on year old, a yearling:” *bīmus, trīmus quadrīmus* represent “two,” “three,” and “four year old:” prob. *īmus* is mere termination, and *b-īmus, tr-īmus, quadr-īmus*, orig. meant “two-ling,” “three-ling,” and “four-ling.”]

bīnărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bini] *that contains* or *consists of two:* formae i. e. *coins of the value of two gold pieces*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

bīni, ae, a (in the sing. Lucr. 4, 452 and 5, 877. *Gen plur.* freq. binum) [bi, with the distributive term. -nus; so ter-ni, quater-ni] *two by two, two a-piece:* and sometimes as a cardinal number *two:* describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, *two censors for each state*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: si unicuique bini pedes (campi) assignentur, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6 *fin.:* quum singulas binae aut ternae naves circumsisterent, Caes. B. G 3, 15: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20: si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13: nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, *two from each farm*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 6. **2.** As *card.* with *subst.* of plur form but *sing.* meaning: binae (literae), *two epistles*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: inter bina castra Pompeii atque Caesaris, Caes B. C. 3, 19: binae hostium copiae, Cic. Manil. 4. **3.** Before other numerals bina millia passuum, Quint. 6, 3, 77 **II.** Hence of things that match *a pair:* boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 16: binos (scyphos) hab bam, *a pair, two of like form,* Cic. Verr 4, 14: tigna bina, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: aeribus binis, Lucr. 4, 292: bina hastilia, Virg. Aen. 1, 313: aures, id. G. 1, 172: frena, id. Aen. 8, 168. **III.** Absol.: nec findi in bina secando, Lucr. 1, 534: si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.* And in the sing. numb.: nec esse queat duplici natura et corpore bino, Lucr. 5, 877. **IV.** Bini in an obscene sense, = *βινεῖ*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

bīnio, ōnis, *m. two,* or *deuce* (at dice, *etc.*): Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

bīnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [bi nox] *a space of two nights* (very rare): ut plus quam binoctium abesset, Tac. A. 3, 71: biduum et binoctium, Amm. 30, 1.

bīnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [bi nomen] *having two names* (poet.): binominis Ascanius (also called Julus), Ov. M. 14, 609: Ister (also called Danubius), id. Pont. 1, 8, 11.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

bĭos, i, *m.* = *βίος* (life), *a very celebrated and wholesome Greek wine,* Plin. 14, 8, 10.

bĭŏthănătus, a, um, *adj.* = *βιοθάνατος* [*βία θάνατος*] *that dies a violent death:* Lampr. Elag. 33.

bĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *βιωτικός*, *pertaining to common life, practical:* epilogi, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 718: metrum, Mar. Victorin. p. 2494 P.

bĭpālĭum, ii, *n.* [bi pala] *a double mattock:* locus bipalio subactus siet, Cato R. R. 40: Col. 3, 5, 3.

bĭpalmis, e, *adj.* [bi palmus] *two spans long* or *broad* (very rare): tabulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: spiculum, Liv. 42, 65.

bipalmus, a, um, *adj. for* bipalmis, *of two spans:* App. Herb. 7.

bĭ-partĭo (in MSS. also bipertio), no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect:* ver bipartitur, *is divided,* Col. 11, 2, 36: hiems bipertitur, ib. 5: bipartita divisio, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 7: genus bipartitum, Cic. Top. 22, 85: bipertiti Aethiopes, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

bĭ-partīto (bipert.), *adv. in two parts, in two ways:* bipartito classem distribuere, Cic. Fl. 14: bipartito signa inferre, *to charge in two directions,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bipartito collocare insidias in silvis, ib. 5, 32: secta bipartito cum mens discurrit utroque, *in two opposite directions,* Ov. Rem. Am. 443. With esse *or* fieri (cf. in Gr. *δίχα εἶναι* and *γίγνεσθαι*): ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5.

bĭ-pătens, entis, *adj. opening in two ways, double:* portis alii bipatentibus assunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 330: considunt tectis bipatentibus, ib. 10, 5.

bĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [bi pes] *a tile* or *flagstone two feet long for pavements:* solum omne bipedis sternitur, vel minoribus laterculis, Pall. 1, 19, 1.

bĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *two feet long, broad,* or *thick:* fenestrae, Cato R. R. 14, 2: trabes, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: sol huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videtur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adolescentulus bipedali minor, Suet. Aug. 43: tegulae, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309: latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7. Subst. bipedale, is, *n., a tile* or *flag-stone two feet long:* Inscr.

bĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *two feet long, wide,* or *thick,* etc.: scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: pastinatus, Plin. 17, 20, 32.

bĭpennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bipennis fero] *bearing a two-edged axe* (only in Ovid): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22.

bĭpennis, e, *adj.* [bi penna] *having two wings* (very rare): bipenne insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33.

bĭpennis, e (*Abl. sing.* bipenni: bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bi pinna]. **I.** Adj.: *having two edges, two-edged:* securis, Varr. in Non. 79, 19: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 135. Far more freq. **II.** Subst.: bipennis, is, *f.* (*sc.* securis: cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.) *an axe with two edges, battle-axe:* formam Britanniae bipenni assimulavere, Tac Agr. 10: duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: caelatamque argento ferre bipennem, Virg. Aen. 5, 307.

bĭ-pensĭlis, e, *adj. that may be suspended on two sides:* forcipes, Varr. in Non. 99, 24.

bipertio, *etc.*, v. bipartio, *etc.*

bĭ-pēs (bĭpĕs, Auson. Id. 11, 39), ĕdis, *adj.* [bi pes] *two-footed:* equi, Virg. G. 4, 389: mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *on two feet,* Plin. 10, 65, 85. Subst. (contemptuously, of mankind): Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *the greatest rogue that walks on two legs,* Modest. in Plin. Ep. 1, 14.

bipinna, v. pipinna.

biplex, duplex, *διπλοῦς*, *double,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭprōrus, a, um, *adj.* [bi prora] *having two prows:* navis, Hyg. Fab. 168.

bĭrēmis, e, *adj.* [bi remus] *two-oared* (rare): biremes lembi, Liv. 24, 40: scapha, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62. **II.** Subst. **1.** biremis, is, *f., a small two-oared boat,* Lucan. 10, 56. **2.** *a galley with two banks of oars* (v. Smith's Ant. 784) (first used by the Erythraeans, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207): Cic. Verr. 5, 20: quatuor biremes impulsas vectibus transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

bĭróta, ae, *f.* [bi rota] (*gen. plur.* birotum) (*sc.* rheda), *a cabriolet:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 8.

bĭrŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *two-wheeled:* vehiculum, Non. 86, 30.

birrus, i, *m.* (birrum, i, *n.*, Aug. Serm. de divers. 49) = *πυῤῥός* (yellow), *a cloak for rainy weather:* Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

bĭs, *adv. num.* [for duis, as bellum for duellum: cf. Sans. *dwis*; Gr. *δίς*; Eng. *twice*] *twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner:* bis periit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 26: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (diff. from iterum consul, *whose second consulship is still unfinished*), Cic. Acad. 2, 5. With *in,* or simple *abl.*: bis in die, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31: bis quotidie, Liv. 44, 16: bis in mense, Plin. 11, 18, 19: bis in anno, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75. With numerals and distributives: bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299: bis quinos dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: bis senos dies, id. E. 1, 44: bis millies, Liv. 38, 55. With cardinal numbers (poet.), *twice:* bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 409: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: bis trium ulnarum toga, id. Epod. 4, 8: bis duo, Ov. M. 13, 642. Bis tanto *or* tantum, *twice as great* or *as much:* bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 62: bis tantum quam tuus fundus reddit, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Tartarus ipse bis patet in praeceps tantum, quantus, *etc.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 578. Prov. bis ad eundem (*sc.* lapidem offendere): *to commit the same error twice,* Cic. Fam. 10, 20.

bĭsaccĭum, ii, *n.* [bi saccus] *a double bag, saddle-bags:* Petr. 31, 9. (Hence Fr. *bissac* and *besace.*)

bĭsellĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [bisellium] *one who enjoys the honour of the* bisellium: Inscr.

bĭsellĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the honour of a* bisellium: Inscr.

bĭsellĭum, ii, *n.* [bi sella] *a splendid seat of honour* (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one occupied it, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36): Inscr.

bĭsēta [bi seta] porca dicitur, cujus a cervice setae bifariam dividuntur, Fest. *s. v.*

bĭsextĭālis, e, *adj.* [bis sextus] *containing two* sextarii: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

bĭsextĭlis, e, *adj.* [bisextus] *containing an intercalary day:* annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bĭsextum, i, *n.* for bisextus: Amm 26, 1.

bĭsextus, i, *m.* (*sc.* dies) [bis sextus] *an intercalary day;* so called, since the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was doubled: bisextus est post annos quatuor unus dies adjectus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bĭsŏlis, e, *adj.* [bi solea] *having two soles:* Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

bĭsōmum, i, *n.* [vox hybrida, from bi *σῶμα*] *a sarcophagus for two persons:* Inscr.

bĭson, ontis, *m.* = *βίσων*, *a species of wild ox, aurochs or bison,* Aurochs Europaeus, Owen, or Bos Urus, Bodd. specimens of which are yet found in one forest (Bielewieza) in Russia: Plin. 8, 15, 15. [O. H. G. *wisant, wisunt* (bubalus); O. L. G. *visundr* (urus): Pott. 1, 120.]

bispellio, onis, *m.* v. vispellio.

bissenus and **bisseni**, v. bis.

bissextus, v. bisextus.

bĭsulcĭlingua, ae, *adj.* [bisulcus lingua] *with a cloven tongue.* Fig. of *a hypocrite* or *deceitful person:* bisulcilingua, quasi proserpens bestia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 74.

bĭ-sulcus, a, um, *adj.*: lit. *two-furrowed:* hence, in gen., *divided into two parts, cloven:* bisulca lingua, *forked,* Ov. M. 9, 65: bisulca ungula, *a cloven hoof,* Plin. 8, 21, 30: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46: forcipes, id. 11, 28, 34: unicorne et bisulcum oryx, id. 11, 46, 106. **II.** Subst.: bisulca, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* animalia) *animals with cloven feet:* bisulca adipe pinguescunt, Plin. 11, 37, 85.

bĭsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [bi syllaba] *dissyllabic:* Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151.

bĭtĭenses, ium, *m. plu.* [bito] *wanderers:* Fest. *s. v.*

bĭto, 3. *v. n. to go:* si illa ad me bitet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127. [Root BIT, "go," seen also in compounds, *adbito, perbito, praeterbito,* etc.: the form *bēt-o* also occurs: perh. the same root as in *vād-o.*]

bĭtūmen, ĭnis, *n.* = *ἄσφαλτος*, *bitumen,* of which there are several kinds. solid = asphaltum; liquid = naphtha, or petroleum: pissasphaltum is of intermediate consistence, now called mineral pitch: Plin. 35, 15, 51: Tac. H. 5, 7. [The root BIT is prob. the same as *pic,* nom. pix; Gr. *πίσσα* or *πίττα*; Germ. *pech*; Eng. *pitch:* if so, then as alb-umen means "white-stuff," bit-umen means "pitch-stuff."]

bĭtūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen] *impregnated with bitumen, bituminous:* bituminata aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

bĭtūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of bitumen, bituminous:* vires, a poet. circumlocution for *bitumen,* Ov. M. 15, 350.

bĭtūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in bitumen, bituminous:* terra, Vitr. 8, 3: fontes, ib.

bĭūri, orum, *m. plu. the name of unknown animals,* stated by Cicero to gnaw the vines: Plin. 30, 15, 52.

bĭ-vertex, ĭcis, *adj. with two summits* or *peaks,* an epithet of Parnassus: Stat. Th. 1, 628.

bĭvĭra, ae, *f.* [bi vir] *a woman married to a second husband:* Varr. in Non. 79, 21 *sq.*

bĭvĭum, i, *n.* [bi via] *a place with two ways,* or *where two ways meet:* in bivio portae, Virg. Aen. 9, 238: ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45. Fig.: bivium nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam et imitationem, *a two-fold means* or *method,* Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 7. Of *a two-fold love:* Ov. R. Am. 486.

bĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having two ways* or *passages* (rare): fauces, Virg. Aen. 11, 516: bivii calles, Val. Fl 5, 394.

blactĕro, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to bleat,* of the ram: Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

blaesus, a, um, *adj. lisping, speaking indistinctly:* Ov. A. A. 3, 294:

laesum tibi debilisque lingua est, Mart. 10, 65. Of a parrot: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24. Subst.: Ulpian. Dig. 21, 1, 10. And of intoxicated persons: Juv. 15, 48. [Perh. akin to *blatire, blaterare.*]

blandē, *adv. flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* blande compellare hominem, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 72: alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: blande ac benedice, Pl. As. 1, 3, 54: blande rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: quaerere, Suet. Calig. 32: lingua lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently*, id. 5, 1368: flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully*, Quint. Decl. 1, 13. *Comp.:* blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderere fidem, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13. *Sup.:* blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

blandĭcella, orum, *n. plu. dim. coaxing* or *flattering words:* Fest. *s. v.*

blandĭcŭlē, *adv.* [blandus] *flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* respondere, App. Met. 10, p. 252, b.

blandĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus dico] *smoothspeaking, fairspoken:* Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 10.

blandĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus facio] *flattering, soothing:* Mar. Cap. 9, p. 301.

blandĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus fluo] *flowing* or *diffusing itself sweetly, pleasantly:* odor, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 10.

blandĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [blandus loquor] *speaking courteously, flatteringly,* or *soothingly:* Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

blandĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [blandiloquens] *coaxing language, softness of expression:* old poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.*

blandĭlŏquentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *speaking caressingly, fairspoken:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

blandĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [blandus loquor] *soft talk, flattering speech:* blandiloquium insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fairspoken:* Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 54: Sen. Agam. 289.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior] *a soothing, softening, blandishment, flattery* (gen in *plu.*): nec virtutem minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 23: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: multa blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data, Liv. 2, 9: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13: muliebribus blandimentis infectae epistolae, id. H. 1, 74. In sing.: blandimentum sublevavit metum, id. A. 14, 4. II. *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, *without sauces, condiments*, id. G. 23. III. *careful culture:* hoc blandimento impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21.

blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [blandus] *to flatter, soothe, caress, coax:* with *dat.:* nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. quippe qui (*sc.* callidus assentator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Am. 26, 99: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527: matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2: Hannibalem puериliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1: cessit immanis tibi blandienti janitor aulae Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: auritus, *to tickle the ears*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.:* est enim ars illis (columbis) inter se blandiri, Plin. 10, 37, 52. With *pron. reflect.: to flatter oneself:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2. so, cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54. II. Meton. of things: *to please, be agreeable* or *favourable to; to allure, entice:* video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139. si aliqua sententia blandiatur, Quint. 4, 1, 53: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10: blandiente inertia, ib. 4, 4: ignoscere vitiis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16: opportuna sua blanditur populus umbra, Ov. M. 10, 555.

blandĭter, *adv. soothingly, flatteringly, courteously:* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 69.

blandĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [blandus] *a caressing, flattering.* In *sing.:* herum sua blanditia intulit in pauperiem, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 19: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29 In *plur.: flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: quot illic (*sc.* in amore) blanditiae, quot illic iracundiae sunt! Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 7: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est, Cic. Am. 17: hereditates malitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59. II. Meton. of things: *pleasure, charm, allurement:* blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (*i.e.* lectione poetarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandĭtĭes, ei, *f.* for blanditia, App. M. p. 230, 11.

blandītim, *adv.* [blanditus] *in a flattering, caressing manner:* Lucr. 2, 173.

blandītus, a, um, *Part.* [blandior] II. *adj.: pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosae, Prop. 4, 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33. 2. Pass.: *flattered:* blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte, Varr. in Prisc. p. 792.

blandŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandus] *pleasing, charming:* animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, *adj. smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing:* blanda es parum, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 21: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, ib. 2, 3, 55: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Att. 12, 3: blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Am. 25: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alc. 1: an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2. Poet.: with *gen.:* blandus precum, Stat. Ach. 2, 237. With *acc.:* genas vocemque, id. Th. 9, 155 With *inf.:* blandum et auritas fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11. II. In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming:* illecebris blandae voluptatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46: laudes, Virg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575: amor, Lucr. 1, 20: catulorum propago, id. 4, 999: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 344: caudae, ib. 14, 258: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18: blandiores succi, Plin. 12, 1, 2: voluptates blandissimae dominae, Cic. Off. 2, 10 *extr.:* blandissima litora, Baiae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 96: blandum, *n. adv.* for blande: blandum ridere, Petr. Sat. 127, 1.

blapsĭgŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = βλαψιγονία, *a disease of bees when they do not breed:* Plin. 11, 19, 20.

blasphēmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [blasphemo] *that deserves reproach, execrable:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reviling, blaspheming:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphēmĭa, ae, *f.* = βλασφημία, *an evil-speaking, a reviling, calumny, blasphemy:* Hier. Ep. 62, *no.* 2.

blasphēmĭum, ii, *n.* for blasphemia: Prud. Psych 715.

blasphēmo, 1. *v. a.* = βλασφημέω, *to revile, reproach, blaspheme:* Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* (Hence, Ital. *biasimare;* Fr. *blâmer.*)

blasphēmus, a, um, *adj.* = βλάσφημος, *evil-speaking, foul-mouthed, defaming, blasphemous:* satelles, Prud. στεφ. 1, 75. Subst.: *a reviler, blasphemer:* Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

blătĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [blatero] *a foolish talking, babbling, prating:* Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

blătĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble, prate:* cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, Hor. S. 2, 7, 35: his et similibus blateratis, App. Met. 4, p. 153, 18. Of frogs: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

blătĕro, ōnis, *m. a babbler, prater:* Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

blătĭo, 4. *v. a.* [akin to blatero, balbus balbutio, *etc.*] *to talk foolishly, prate:* nugas blatis, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 79.

blatta, ae, *f. an insect; the cockroach, chafer, moth.* In Pliny probably a *beetle*, species of Tenebrio, Linn. In Virgil it is doubtful whether a beetle or cock-chafer is meant: Plin. 29, 6, 39: lucifuga, Virg. G. 4, 243: vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3 118: constrictos nisi des mihi libellos, admittam tineas trucesque blattas, Mart. 14, 37.

blatta, ae, *f.* = θρόμβος αἵματος, *a clot of blood*, Gloss. II. Meton.: *purple:* purpura, quae blatta vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Theod. 4, 40, 1.

blattaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *moth-mullein*, Verbascum Blattaria, Linn.: but Sprengel thinks it is Phlomis Lychnitis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 60.

blattārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [blatta] *pertaining to the moth:* blattaria balnea, i. e. *dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the aversion of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86.

blattea, ae, *f.* for blatta, *purple:* Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 10.

blattĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blatta] *purple-coloured:* tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

blattĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [blatta, fero] *wearing purple:* blattifer senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

blēchnon, i, *n.* = βλῆχνον, *a kind of fern* (filix), probably the male fern, Lastraea filix mas: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

blēchon, ōnis, *m.* = βλήχων, *wild pennyroyal:* Mentha Pulegium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 14, 55.

blendĭus [blennius], ii. *m.* (blendea, ae, *f.*, Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32) = βλέννος Oppian., βέλεννος Athen., *a worthless kind of sea-fish:* Plin. 32, 9, 32.

blennus, i, *m.* = βλεννός, *a blockhead, dolt:* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2.

blĭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum] *tasteless, insipid, silly, useless:* Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

blĭtum, i, *n.* = βλίτον, *a pot herb, a kind of orache*, Blitum capitatum, Linn.; Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 26: Plin. 19, 6, 21: 20, 22, 93.

bŏa (some MSS. read bova), ae, *f* an enormous snake supposed to exist in Italy; but the largest now found there are species of Coluber, never more than six feet long. Might that said to have been killed in the Vatican have been an *imported* Boa or Python? Plin. 8, 14, 14. II. *a cutaneous eruption, the cow-pox* (?), *the measles:* Plin. 24, 8, 35.

bŏārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *relating to neat cattle:* forum boarium, *the cattle market at Rome:* area quae posito de bove nomen habet, Ov. F. 6, 478: in foro boario bovem in tertiam contignationem scandisse, Liv. 21, 62; id. 33, 27: Tac. A. 12, 24. II. Lappa boaria, *an unknown plant:* Plin. 26, 11, 66, *no.* 4.

bŏātus, ūs, *m.* [boo] *a loud crying, a bellowing:* praeconis, App. M. 3, p 130, 17.

bobsequa, ae, v. bubsequa.

bocas, v. box.

bocchus, i, *m. a plant named after the king of Mauretania:* Virg. Cul. 405.

bŏēthus, i, *m.* = βοηθός, *the assistant of a scribe* (pure Lat. adjutor): Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

bŏjae, arum, *f. plu. a collar:* Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: pedicae bojae, Pl. Asin. 3, 2 5: attrita bojis colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 34: Bojus est, Bojam terit, an obsc. pun on the words for a collar and a Boian woman, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 108.

bolbĭton, i, *n.* = βόλβιτον, *the dung of cattle:* Plin. 28, 17, 68.

bōlētārĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* (sing. boletar. Apic. 2, 1) [boletus] *a vessel for mushrooms:* Mart. 14, 101. **II.** In gen.: *a vessel for cooking and eating:* Apic. 1. 1.

bōlētus, i, *m.* = βωλίτης, *the mushroom,* generally, referring probably to the more common species of Agaric, many of which are poisonous: Plin. 22, 22, 46: sunt tibi boleti, fungos ego sumo suillos, Mart. 3, 60: boletum condire, Juv. 14, 8: fungi ponentur amicis, boletus domino, id. 5, 147.

bŏlis, ĭdis, *f.* = βολίς (an arrow), *a fiery meteor like an arrow:* Plin. 2, 26, 25.

bŏlītes, ae, *m.* = βολίτης, *the root of the plant* lychnis: Plin. 21, 26, 98.

bōloe (dissyl.) = βῶλοι (clods of earth), *a kind of precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bŏlōnae, arum, *m. plu. the sale of a haul of fish:* Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. **II.** *fishmongers:* Arn. 2, p. 70.

bŏlus, i, *m.* = βόλος, *a throw* or *cast.* **I.** *of dice in gaming* (ante- and post-class. for jactus): Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 13: Aus. Prof. 1, 26. **II.** *a cast of a fish-net;* and meton. *the draught of fishes:* bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1. **III.** Fig.: *a bait, an allurement:* is primus bolu'st, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 10. **2.** *gain, profit* (vernac. *a haul*): crucior, bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito a faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: dabit haec tibi grandes bolos, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 106: magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Varr. R. R. 3, 14 *fin.*: tangere or multare aliquem bolo, *to cajole* or *cheat any one out of his gains:* Pl. Poen. prol. 101: id. Truc. 4, 3, 70.

bōlus, i, *m.* = βῶλος (a clod, hence) *a bit, a morsel:* Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

bombax, *interj.* = βομβὰξ, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! indeed!* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131.

bombio, 4. *v. n.* βομβῶ, *to buzz, hum,* Vet. Gloss.

bombĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. the buzzing of bees* [onomatop.]: Fest. *s. v.*

bombĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [bombito] = apis: Mar. Cap. 9 *fin.*

bombĭto, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop. like the Gr. βομβῶ] *to buzz, hum:* Auct. Carm. Phil. 36.

Bombŏmăchĭdes, ae, *m. a name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier,* from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

bombus, i, *m.* βόμβος [onomatop.] *a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing:* si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: tuba reboat raucum bombum, Lucr. 4, 545: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263. (Hence, Fr. *bombe.*)

bombȳcĭae arundines = βομβυκίας κάλαμος, *reeds suitable for flutes,* βόμβυξ: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

bombȳcĭna, orum, *n. plu. silk garments:* Mart. 11, 50, 5.

bombȳcĭnum, i, *n. silk weaving:* Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13. (Hence, Fr. *bombasin.*)

bombȳcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx] *of silk, silken:* vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26: panniculus, Juv. 6, 260: taenia, Mart. 14, 24.

bombȳlĭus, ii, *m.* = βομβύλιος, *the silk-worm in its chrysalis state:* Plin. 11, 22, 26.

bombyx, ȳcis, *m.* (*f.*, Plin. 11, 23, 27) = βόμβυξ *the silk-worm,* Bombyx mori, Linn.; Plin. 11, 22, 26 *sq.* It would seem from Plin. 21, 23, 27, that silk was obtained from some other caterpillars in the island of Cos before the introduction of the true silkworm into Europe. **II.** Meton.: *a silken garment, silk:* Arabius, *Arabian,* Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin 11, 23, 27. **III.** In gen., for *any fine fibre,* e. g. *cotton:* Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 3. **IV.** Bombyx in Plin. 11, 22, 25, seems to refer to some Hymenopterous insect like a bee or wasp.

bŏnāsus, i, *m.* = βόνασος, *a species of bull in Paeonia,* probably the Aurochs or Bison, v. Bison: Plin. 8, 15, 16.

bŏnĭfăcies, εὐπρόσωπος, *of a handsome face,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭfātus, εὔμοιρος, *lucky, fortunate,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭmōris, καλότροπος, *well-mannered,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus] *goodness,* both material and moral. Of things: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 42. soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37: atramentum quantum colore tantum bonitate deterius, id. 34, 12, 32: vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: verborum, ib. 49, 164: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32 *fin.*: mutuum eadem bonitate solvatur qua datum est, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 3. **II.** Of moral objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14. **2.** Of character: *goodness, integrity, kindness, benevolence,* etc.: quae tuae fidei, justitiae bonitatique commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, *integrity,* Nep. Milt. 8: perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, id. Att. 9: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 54: bonitas et beneficentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.*: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 6, 1, 22. facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, *tenderness,* Phaedr. 3, 15, 8. (Hence, Ital. *bontà;* Fr. *bonté.*)

bŏnum, i, *n. a good,* whether material or moral. In the first signif. gen. plur.: *gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods* (the most comprehensive term to express property, v. Smith's Ant. 205): bona multa bene parta, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 71: bona edere, *i. e.* consumere, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29: patria qui abligurierat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic. Caec. 13, 38: bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15: so, bona petita in fiscum, Tac. A. 2, 48: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: curationem bonorum, id. 11, 1, 58: cedendum bonis, id. 6, 1, 19: facere sibi bona multa, *to enjoy oneself,* Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 34: esse in bonis, *to be in possession of a thing,* as distinct from ex jure Quiritium, Gai. 2, 40: est hodie in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. So, habere in bonis, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 10. **II.** *a* (moral) *good* or *blessing, prosperity, happiness,* etc.: tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30: summum bonum si ignoretur, vivendi rationem ignorari necesse est, *the supreme good,* id. Fin. 5, 6: bonum mentis est virtus, id. Tusc. 5, 23: eloquentiae bonis male uti, Quint. Prooem. § 13: ut bona ingenii studiique corrumpant, ib. 27: bona pacis, Tac. H. 3, 81: bona foecunditatis, Pall. 1, 7, 1. **III.** = commodum, *utility, profit, good.* bonum publicum, *the public weal,* Sall. C. 38. So bono esse alicui: *to be of service to one, to profit him:* accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12. Hence. cui bono fuerit, *for whose advantage,* an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form duonus, like duellum, Duellona, duis = bellum, Bellona, bis, Fest. *s. vv.;* cf. the lette B: quamvis induitium duonum negumate, *i. e.* quamvis initium bonum si negate, Carm. Cn. Marci vatis in Fest. *s. v.* negumate. *Comp.* melior: there is an old form, meltom = meliorem, Fest. *s. v.* *Sup.* optimus), *good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right,* etc **I.** Material: bona aedes, Pl. Most 1, 2, 26: ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12 aquae, *wholesome,* opp. to wine, Prop. 2 33, 28: bona aetas, i. e. *youth,* Cic. Sen 14: cervix, *delicate, beautiful,* Suet. Calig. 33: coelum, *pure air,* Cato R. R. 1, 2: forma, *beautiful,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13: si sapiens adulterinos nummos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, *genuine,* Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: valetudo, Lucr. 3. 103: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: vultus, Ov. M. 8, 678. **2.** *large, considerable* bona pars sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 3 *fin.*: bona pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 6 bona librorum copia, id. Ep. 1, 18, 109: bonam magnamque partem ad te attulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43. **3.** *wealthy, rich:* est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis, *the rich,* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 51: boni homines atque dites, id. Curc. 4, 1, 14: video bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletium, urbem refertam fore, Cic. Att. 8, 1. Hence: **4.** Res bonae, *prosperous circumstances, good fortune:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 45: quod me in forum vocas, eo vocas, unde etiam bonis meis rebus fugiebam, Cic. Att. 12, 21. In sing.: in re bona, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.* **II.** Mental and moral: *good, fit, able, excellent skilful, noble, virtuous, upright,* etc. auctor, Cic. Att. 12, 5: advocatus, Quint 5, 13, 10: altercator, id. 6, 3, 10: defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: dux, id. 12, 1, 43. poeta, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: animus, *calm, clear,* Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 37: bono animo es, ne formida, *be of good courage,* Pl. As. 3, 3, 48: bonum habitote animum, Sall. J. 85: ut bonum animum haberet, Liv. 8, 32: ars, artes, Quint. 12, 1, 7; 41: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142. indoles, id. 1, 2, 5: oratio, id. 6, 1, 7: verba, id. 10, 2, 13: dicta = facete dicta, *witticisms, bons mots,* Cic. de Or 2, 54. Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. καλὸς κἀγαθός: quid dicam bonos, perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 10: qui non ipso honesto movemur, ut boni viri simus, sed utilitate aliqua atque fructu, callidi sumus, non boni, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41. Also absol.: boni, *the good, the virtuous,* etc.: ut bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, id. Am. 14, 50: proprium est boni recte facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: bonorum atque sapientium, id. 3, 8, 2: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52. So bona mulier, *modest, virtuous,* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 16. **2.** Opp. to ignavus, *brave, gallant, active:* boni atque ignavi, Sall. J. 57 *fin.*: nam gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, id. C. 11: optumus quisque, id. J. 92 *fin.* **3.** *of high rank, honourable birth:* bono genere nata, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 93: bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, id. Off. 1, 28, 99. Hence optimi sometimes = optimates: mihi nihil unquam populare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco quae sit in potestate optimorum, id. Leg. 3, 17. **4.** Bona venia *or* cum bona venia a form of speech = pace tua, vestra, *with your good leave* or *permission*: abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31: cum bona venia audiatis id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 29, 17: cum pace hoc vestra et cum bona venia dixerim, Arn. adv. Gent. 1, p. 5. **5.** Of behaviour towards others: bonus alicu, in aliquem *or* Absol.: *favourable, pro pitious, kind:* vicinis bonus esto, Cato R. R. 4: eo velim uti possem tam bono in me, quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10,

fin.: nondum bono animo in populum R. viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: sis bonus o felixque tuis, Virg. E. 5, 65: vos o Manes este boni, id. Aen. 12, 647: bonus atque benignus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 51. So bona verba: *words of good omen*: dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 1, 1. And transf. to common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33. Hence, *an appellation of Jupiter*: Juppiter optimus maximus; and the common formula: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit; for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 30. **6.** Bonus ad aliquid *or* alicui, *good for something*, i. e. *fit, proper, serviceable*: terra cujusmodi sit refert, et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 1: campi militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac. A. 2, 14: myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 29, 31. Hence bonum est = prodest, Cato R. R. 157, 7. **7.** Bone, in addresses: in a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5: O bone, *my good fellow*, id. S. 2, 3, 31: and ironically: bone serve salve, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 6: bone vir, id. Curc. 5, 2, 12: quid ais, bone custos defensorque provinciae? Cic. Verr. 5, 6. (Hence, Ital. *buono*; Fr. *bon.*)

bŏnuscŭla, ōrum, *n. plu. dim.* [bonus] *small possessions, a little estate*: de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

bŏo, 1. or *3. v. n.* [onomatop. like the Gr. βοάω; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: Non. 79, 4: acc. to Fest. *s. v.*, directly from the Gr.] *to cry aloud, roar.* **I.** Bŏĕre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. in Non. l. c.: Varr. ib. **II.** Bŏare (the usual form): boat coelum fremitu, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 77: Ov. A. A. 3, 450.

bŏōpes, is, *n.* = βοῶπες, *a plant*, in pure Lat. caerefolium, *q. v.*: App. Herb 104.

bŏrēa, ae, *f.* = βόρεια (northern), *a sky-blue kind of jasper*: Plin. 37, 8, 37.

bŏrĕālis, e, *adj.* [boreas] *northern* (rare): borealia flamina, *the north wind*, Avien. Phaen. Ar. 951.

bŏrĕas (borras, Prud. Psych. 847), ae, *m.* [Βορέας or Βοῤῥᾶς] *the north wind*: (pure Lat. aquilo): Plin. 2, 47, 46: Virg. G. 1, 93. *Acc.* Borean, Ov. M. 15, 471: Boream, Prop. 2, 26, 51. **II.** Meton.: *north*: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.

bŏrīus (bŏrĭus) or **bŏrēus** (bŏrĕus) = βόρειος, *pertaining to the north wind, northern*: sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41.

bōrith = Heb. *bōrith, a plant purifying like soap, soap-wort*: Vulg. Jer. 2, 22.

borsўcītes, ae, *m. a precious stone, now unknown, perhaps moss agate*: Plin 37, 11, 73.

bōs, bŏvis (*nom.* bovis, Petr. S. 62, 13: Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 122: *gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum, ib.: Cato R. R. 62: regul. gen. boum: *dat. plur. contr.* bōbus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43: more freq. būbus: once bŭbŭs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2), *comm., an ox, a bull, a cow*: Plin. 8, 45, 70: Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: actae boves, Liv. 1, 7: bove eximia capta de grege, ib.: Ov. M. 8, 873: forda ferens bos est, fecundaque, id. F 4, 631. Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to put a pack-saddle upon an ox*, i. e. *to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified*, old poet. in Cic. Att. 5, 15: non nostrum onus: bos clitellas (*sc.* portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21: optat ephippia bos, like our "*a saddle to a cow*," Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43. Meton.: *a whip cut from neat's leather*: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 22: Bos Luca, *the elephant*, Lucr. 5, 1301, 1338. **II.** *a kind of sea-fish*, referred by Cuvier to the ray called Raia cephaloptera, Schneid.; Plin. 9, 24, 40. [Root. BOV; cf. Gr. βοϝ in βοῦς; in cognate languages we see an interchange of *b* with *g* or *k*; Sans. *gô*; Lett. *gôws*; Germ. *kuh*; Eng. *cow.*] (Hence, Ital. *bove*; Fr. *boeuf.*)

boscis, ĭdis, *f.* = βοσκάς, *a kind of duck*: Col. 8, 15, 1.

bostrўchītes, ae, *m.* = βοστρυχίτης, *a precious stone, now unknown*: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bostrўchus, a, um, *adj.* = βόστρυχος, *curled, in ringlets*: crines, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

bŏtănĭcum herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

bŏtănismus, i, *m.* = βοτανισμός, *a weeding, a pulling up of weeds*: Plin. 18, 18, 47.

bŏtellus, i, *m. dim.* [botulus] *a small sausage* (very rare): Mart. 5, 78, 9.

bŏthўnus, i, *m.* = βόθυνος, *a fiery meteor, of a cave-like form*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 14.

bŏtrōnātum, i, *n.* = [βοτρυς] *an ornament for the hair, resembling a cluster of grapes*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 10.

bŏtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [botrus] *full of clusters* (pure Lat. racemosus): App. Herb. 66.

botrus, v. **botrys.**

bŏtrўītes, ae, *m.* = βοτρυΐτης, *an unknown precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes*: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bŏtrўītis, ĭdis (botrўōdes, Veget. 6, 11, 1), *f.* = βοτρυΐτίς and βοτρυώδης (cluster-shaped), *a kind of calamine*: Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 6: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

bŏtrўo (botrio, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, *m.* a parallel form to botrys = βοτρυών = βότρυς, *a cluster of grapes*, Pall. Febr. 33. **II.** *a kind of medicament*: Plin. 28, 4, 10.

bŏtrys, ўos, *f.* = βότρυς (Latinized botrus: cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14) *the grape*: Vulg. Mich. 7, 1. **II.** *a plant*, also called artemisia, Ambrosia maritima, Linn.; Plin. 25, 7, 36. Also another plant, Chenopodium Botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 31.

bŏtŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [botulus] *a sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages*: Sen. Ep. 56.

bŏtŭlus, i, *m. a sausage* (rare): Gellius, speaking of words used by Laberius, says, atque etiam in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est, botulum pro farcimine appellat, Gell. 16, 7. Mart. 14, 72: Petr. 49 *fin.* Meton.: *a stomach filled with delicacies*: Tert. de Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1. (Hence, It. *boldone*; Fr. *boudin.*)

bova, v. boa.

bŏvātim, *adv. after the manner of oxen*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 25.

bŏvĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [bos caedo] *a slaughtering of cattle*: Sol. 1.

bovile, v. bubile.

bŏvilla, *βουστασία, a cattle-stall*, Vet. Gloss.

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* old form for bubulus [bos] *pertaining to oxen* or *kine*: bovilla grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10.

bŏvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [bovinor] *a brawler, blusterer, reviler*: Gloss. **II.** = tergiversator, *one who seeks evasions*: hic strigosus, bovinatorque ore improbus duro, Lucil. in Gell. 11, 7 *fin.*

bŏvīnor, 1. *v. dep.* [bos] *to brawl, revile*: Fest. *s. v.*

bŏvīnus, a, um, *adj.* = bubulus [bos] *pertaining to oxen* or *kine*: bovina medulla, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 15.

bovis, v. bos.

bŏvo, v. (with the digamma) for boo: *to roar*: clamore bovantes, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

bōx, ōcis, *m.* = βώξ, *a sea-fish* in the Mediterranean, called in French Bogue, Sparus Boops, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. In Fest. bocas: cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

brăbēum or **-īum,** i, *n.* = βραβεῖον, *a prize in the games*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 538.

brăbeuta, ae, *m.* = βραβευτής, *one who presided at the public games, an umpire*: Suet. Ner. 53.

brabyla, ae, *f. a kind of plum*: acc. to some, *the damson*, Prunus communis, Huds. var. damascena: acc. to others, *the bullace*, id. var. insititia Plin. 27, 8, 32.

brācae (braccae), arum, *f. plu.* (once in *sing.* **braca,** ae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 34, and **braces,** Edict. Diocl. p. 20), *trowsers, breeches*, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49: versicolore sagulo, bracas tegmen barbarum indutus, togatos adloquebatur, Tac. H. 2, 20: virgatae, Prop. 4, 10, 43: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 227 (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

brācārĭus (bracc.), ii, *m.* [braca] *a maker of trowsers* or *breeches*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.

brācātus (bracc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing trowsers* or *breeches, breeched*: hence, *foreign, barbarian, effeminate*: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, Cic. Font. 11: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15: miles, Prop. 3, 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47: Medi, Pers. 3, 53. **II.** Meton. for transalpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1: Plin. 3, 4, 5. Hence sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (of Piso, kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius,) Cic. Pis. 23: bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234. **III.** *wearing broad garments*: Satarchae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

brace, es, *f. a Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn*; acc. to Hard. *blé blanc de Dauphiné*, Triticum hibernum, Linn., var. granis albis: pure Latin, sandala; Plin. 18, 7, 11 (others read brance).

brācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [braca] *pertaining to breeches*: mala, Auct. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

brāchĭāle, is, *n.* (*sc.* ornamentum) [brachium] *an armlet, bracelet*: Plin 28, 7, 23.

brāchĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the arm*: nervus brachialis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, *the thickness of an arm*, Plin. 17, 17, 27: torques, Vop. Aur. 7. Also, Subst. brachialis, is, *m.* (*sc.* torques) (class. armilla) *an armlet bracelet*: Treb. Claud. 14.

brāchĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *with boughs* or *branches like arms* (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53.

brāchīle, for redimiculum, *a girdle* or *belt*: Isid. Or. 19, 33, 5.

brāchĭŏlāris, e, *adj.* [brachiolum] *pertaining to a muscle of a horse*: musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

brāchĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [brachium] *a small, delicate arm*: puellulae, Cat. 61, 181. **II.** *a muscle in a horse's leg*: Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5.

brāchĭŏnārĭum, ii, *n. a bracelet* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

brāchĭum, ii, *n.* = ὁ βραχίων, *the arm*; particularly *the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501: feminae nudae brachia et lacertos, Tac. G. 17. **II.** In gen.: *the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers*: multi ut diu jactato brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: brachium (*sc.* dextrum) cohibere toga, Cic. Coel. 5: collo dare brachia circum, *to throw the arms around the neck*, Virg. Aen. 6, 700: circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, ib. 1, 762: injicere collo, ib. 3, 389: dare cervici, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis (of the movement of the arms in speaking), Cic. Or. 18, 59: so, si contendemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auc. Her. 3, 15, 27: brachia in numerum jactare, *according to the time of the music*, Lucr. 4, 771: so, numerosa brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29. Prov.: levi *or* molli brachio agere, *to act*

without energy, Cic. Att. 4, 16: molli brachio objurgare, ib. 2, 1: praebere brachia sceleri, *to lend aid*, Ov. Her. 7, 126: dirigere brachia contra torrentem, *to swim against the current*, Juv. 4, 89. **III.** Meton.: *the limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men.* Of *the claws of craw-fish*, etc., Ov. M. 10, 127: Plin. 9, 31, 51: hence also of *the sign Cancer*, Ov. M. 2, 83: and of *Scorpio*, Virg. G. 1, 34. Of *the claws of the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 29, 47: and *other sea-fish*, id. 11, 48, 108. **IV.** Fig.: *objects resembling arms: the branches of trees:* vitem sub brachia ungito, Cato R. R. 95 *fin.*: quatiens brachia quercus, Cat. 64, 105: (aesculus) tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, Virg. G. 2, 296: *an arm of the sea:* nec brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13: *the collateral ridges of a mountain:* Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27. Of ships = antenna, *the sail-yards:* jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. Aen. 5, 829. In milit. lang. *a* (*natural* or *artificial*) *out-work;* Gr. σκέλη (more usu. called lingua, *q. v.*): alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4, 9 *fin.*: superato brachio in urbem penetrat, id. 38, 5. So of *the long walls which connected* ***Athens with*** *the Piræus:* id. 31, 26 *the arm of a catapult* or *ballista*, Vitr 1, 1; 10, 15 *sq.*

brăchȳcătălēctum (brăchȳcătălecticum, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, *n.* (*sc.* metrum) = βραχυκατάληκτον or βραχυκαταληκτικόν, in metre: *a verse that wants a foot:* Diomed. p. 501 P.

brăchȳsyllăbus, i, *m.* (*sc.* pes) = βραχυσύλλαβος (a short syllable), in metre: another name of the tribrachys ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, Diomed. p. 475 P.

bracicus or **braccicus**, v. braceus.

bracile, v. **brachile.**

bractĕa, ae, *f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf:* auri, Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Aen. 6, 209. Poet.: bractea viva, *the golden fleece of Spanish sheep:* Mart. 9, 62, 4. **II.** Meton.: *thin layers of wood, veneers:* ligni bracteae, Plin. 16, 43, 84. **III.** Fig.: *glitter, splendour:* eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2.

bractĕālis, e, *adj.* [bractea] *of metallic plates:* fulgor, *golden*, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1024.

bractĕāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *glitter, splendour:* Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a goldbeater:* Firmic. Mathes. 4, 15. In *fem.* bractearia, ae: Inscr.

bractĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a goldbeater:* Firmic. Mathes. 8, 16.

bractĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with gold-plate, gilt:* sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, ib. 2, 10. **II.** Meton.: *glistening like gold:* leo, Sen. Ep. 41, 6: comae, Mar. Cap. 1, p. 20. **III.** Fig.: *magnificent, golden:* C mentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus Grat. act. ad Gratian. 8. **2.** *shining only externally, gilded, delusive:* bracteata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a thin leaf of gold:* Juv. 13, 152.

brance, v. brace.

branchĭae, arum *f. plu.* (*sing.* **branchia**, ae, Aus. Mos. 266) = τὰ βράγχια, *the gills of fish:* Plin. 9, 7, 6.

branchos, i, *m.* = βράγχος, *hoarseness:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

brasmătĭae (brastae, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), arum, *f. plu.* = οἱ βρασματίαι or βράσται, *an earthquake:* Amm. Mar. 17, 7.

brassĭca, ae, *f. a cabbage:* Cato R. R. 156: Plin. 19, 8, 41. Pliny describes several varieties of the common cabbage under the name of Brassica olus, 19, 8, 41, which occur again in 20, 9, 33, vide Olus: but in 20, 9, 36, 37, and 38, he mentions three others which have been variously referred: Brassica sylvestris, 20, 9, 36, to Crambe maritima, but with more probability to Sinapis arvensis, Linn. (Charlock); Brassica marina, 20, 9, 38, to the sea convolvulus, C. soldanella, Linn.; inter brassicas silvestres lapsana, 20, 9, 37: v. lapsana.

brastae, v. brasmatiae.

brathy, ys, *n.* = βράθυ, *the savin-tree:* Juniperus Sabina, var. foliis cupressinis et tamariscinis (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61.

bratus, i, *f. a tree similar to the cypress*, referred by many to the preceding: Plin. 12, 17, 39.

brechma [an Indian word], *a failure* or *blight in pepper:* Plin. 12, 7, 14.

brĕphŏtrŏphēum or **-īum**, *n.* = βρεφοτροφεῖον, *a foundling hospital:* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

brĕphŏtrŏphus, i, *m.* = βρεφοτρόφος, *one who brings up foundlings:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9.

brĕvĭārĭum, ii, *n. a summary, abridgment, abstract:* haec quae nunc vulgo *breviarium* dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, *summarium* vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39: totius culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, *statistical view*, id. Aug. 101: rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gram. 10: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official reports*, id. Vesp. 21.

brĕvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [brevis] *abridged:* rationes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 8, 26.

brĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [brevio] *a shortening:* dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18.

brĕvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an abbreviator, epitomizer:* Oros. Hist. 1, 8. **II.** *the compiler of a* breviarium: Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brevis] *somewhat short* or *small* (rare): homo, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54: grabatulus, App. Met. 1, p. 107, 18: tempus, ib. 6, p. 183, 35. Subst.: breviculus, i, *m.* (*sc.* liber), *a short writing, a summary:* Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44.

brĕvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [brevis loquor] *one who speaks briefly:* breviloquentem jam me tempus ipsum facit, Cic. Att. 7, 20.

brĕvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [breviloquens] *brevity of speech:* Cic. in Gell. 12, 2.

brĕvĭlŏquus (or **-quis**), βραχυλόγος, *short in speech, speaking briefly*, Gloss. Labbaei.

brĕvĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [brevis] *to shorten, abridge:* βραχύνω, brevio, Gloss. Vet.: breviare quaedam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: humerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, id. 11, 3, 83: non breviatis angustatisque gradibus ascenditur, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2: breviare syllabam, *to pronounce short*, Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brĕvis, e, *adj.* (*abl.* breve, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30) *short, little, small*, of linear space and of time; (opp. to *longus*, *latus*, and *profundus* or *altus*). **I.** Of length and breadth: *short, narrow:* brevior via, Nep. Eum. 8: cursus brevissimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 507: quid mihi, quod lato non separor aequore, prodest? Num minus haec nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? *so narrow a stream*, Ov. Her. 18, 174. brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat alte gurgite, *a narrow rock*, Ov. M. 9, 226: scis in breve te cogi (*sc.* libellum), *that you are closely rolled together*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, *the nearer, the more powerful are they in conflict*, Tac. A. 6, 35: ubi circulus (*i. e.* arcticus) axem ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *makes the shortest path*, Ov. M. 2, 517: absides breviores, *shorter orbits*, Plin. 2, 15, 13 *fin.* Of height: *short, low:* sedebat judex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, *of shorter stature*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: brevi corpore, Suet. Galb. 3: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *lower*, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: brevior ilex, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641. Of depth: *shallow:* puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vada, Virg. Aen. 5, 221. Hence, subst. brevia, ium *n. plu.* as in Gr. τὰ βραχέα: *shallow places, shoals:* tres Eurus ab alto in brevia et syrtes urget, ib. 1, 111 neque discerni poterant incerta ac solidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70 **II.** *little, small* (= parvus, exiguus). exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591. breve pondus, *short weight*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37: folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26: mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (*sc.* pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 457: census, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1: brevibus Gyaris, Juv 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulae, id. 1, 29, 4: breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72 **III.** Of time: *short, brief, little:* brevior dies, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 51: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179. *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermone? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30: dolor in longinquitate levis, in gravitate brevis solet esse, Cic. Fin. 1 12: brevis hic est fructus homulleis *shortlived is this enjoyment*, Lucr. 3 927: quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Cic. Arch. 11 28: fila vitae breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, ib. 2, 41: brevius visum, suburbana crimina incipi ib. 13, 43: nobis quom semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 5: aevum, Hor. Od. 2 16, 17: anni, ib. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118: flores rosae, *soon fading*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 13: lilium, ib. 1, 36, 16: coena, *frugal*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198: dominus, *short-lived*, id. Od. 2, 14, 24: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius, Suet. Domit. 18. **2.** Adv. expressions: in brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and absol. brevi *or* in brevi, *in a short time, shortly, soon:* brevi tempore, *soon*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: brevi spatio interjecto, *a short time having intervened*, ib. 3, 4: inque brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77: respublica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2 *fin.*: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, id. Verr. 5, 54 *fin.*: in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere, *in a short time*, i. e. *with great rapidity*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divolgatur, Sall. J. 13: mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: fuit Aeschylus non brevi antiquior, *was considerably older in point of time*, Gell. 13, 18. Ad breve and brevi, *during a short time:* oculi qui etiam in tenebris viderent, sed ad breve, Suet. Tib. 68: cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32. **IV.** Transf. to other things, esp. discourse: *brief, short, concise:* brevis narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44. nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius, id. Fin. 4, 18: urbanitas est virtus quaedam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus brevem eloquentiam Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64: brevia illa atque concisa, id. 10, 7, 10. Meton. of the speaker himself: multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib. 73. Hence brevi, *adv.: briefly, in few words:* id percurram brevi, Cic. Caec. 32, 94: brevi explicare, id. Planc. 40: brevi circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97 reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9: reddere, id Leg 2, 14: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8 perscribere, ib. 4, 5. Breve facere or dicere, *to be short* or *brief:* quid scribam? breve faciam, id. Att. 11, 7: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5. In breve cogere, *to comprise in few words:* in breve coactae causae, Liv. 39, 47. Hence, subst. brevis, is, *m.* (*sc.* liber) (acc. to another reading, breve, is, *n.*) *a short catalogue, summary* = breviarium: brevem nominum conscripsit, Vop. Aur. 36. **2.** In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor A. P. 251: dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, Cic. Or. 64, 217: in fine pro longa accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93: *indoctus* dicimus brevi prima litera, *insanus* producta: *inhumanus* brevi, *infelix* longa, Cic. Or. 48.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] *shortness.* Of space (rare): brevitas angusti freti, *the narrowness of the strait,* Gell. 10, 27: hominibus Gallis, prae magnitudine corporum suorum, brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature,* Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: chamaeplatani coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2, 6: crurum, id. 8, 34, 52. **II.** = exiguitas, parvitas, *littleness, smallness:* corporis, Lucr. 2, 483: brevitates guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8: vineae, Pall. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11. **III.** Of time: *shortness, brevity:* ita diei brevitas conviviis, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10. So horae, Sil. 3, 141. **IV.** Of discourse: *brevity, conciseness:* si brevitas appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitas, quum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitas, ib. 45: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. S. 1, 10, 9. **V.** In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatius brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic. Or. 63: brevitas et celeritas syllabarum, ib. 57, 191. In plur.: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium, ib. 51 *fin.*

brĕvĭter, *adv. shortly, briefly, concisely.* Of space (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevius compellere gyro, *shorter,* i.e. *in a smaller circle,* Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole,* Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168. **II.** Of discourse: *briefly, in brief, concisely, summarily:* sed breviter paucis praestat comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta, memoriae mandabam, Cic. Am. 1: summatim breviterque describere, id. Or. 15 *fin.:* breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111: omnia soli forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit (*i.e.* paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125. *Comp.* quod ego pluribus verbis, illi brevius (dixerunt), Cic. Fin. 4, 10 *fin.* *Sup.* agam quam brevissime potero, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3. **2.** Of syllables: quibus in verbis producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, id. Or. 48.

brĭa, ae, *f. a wine-vessel,* εἶδος ἀγγείου, Gloss. Philox.: Arn. 7, p. 235.

brĭgantes, um, *m. a species of small worm in the eyelashes:* Marc. Emp. 8.

brīsa, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Gr. βρύτεα, τὰ] *the refuse grapes after they have been pressed, the murk,* Col. 12, 39, 2.

brĭtannĭca herba, a plant supposed by some to be the *water dock,* Rumex aquaticus; by others to be Inula britannica, Linn.; Plin. 25, 3, 6.

brŏchĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brochus] *a projection of the teeth in animals:* dentium, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

brŏchon, i, *n. the gum flowing from the* bdellium, *q. v.:* Plin. 12, 9, 19.

brŏchus, brocchus *or* broncus, a, um, *adj.* Of the teeth of animals: *projecting:* dentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3. Of men and animals themselves: *having projecting teeth:* Lucil. in Non. 25, 27 *sq.*

brōmătĭci, orum, *m. plu. those who loathe food:* Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 [βρῶμα, edacitas, ib.]

brŏmos, i, *m.* = βρόμος, *oats,* Avena sativa, Linn.; Plin. 18, 10, 20, *no.* 4.

brōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* = βρωμώδης, *stinking, fetid:* caro, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

bronchus, v. brochus.

brontē, es, *f.* = βροντή, *a precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 55.

brūchus, i, *m.* = βροῦχος or βροῦκος, *a kind of locust without wings:* Prud. Hamart. 229.

brūma, ae, *f.* [contr. from brevima, brevissima: dicta *bruma* quod *brevissimus* tunc dies est, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53] *the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice:* Lucr. 5, 745: tempus a bruma ad brumam vocatur annus, Varr. L. L. *l. c.*: solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: circa brumam serendum non esse, Plin. 18, 24, 56: dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. **II.** *the winter time, winter:* musculorum jecuscula bruma dicuntur augeri, et puleium aridum florescere brumali ipso die, Cic. Div. 2, 14: novissimus dies brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74: ver proterit aestas interitura, simul pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 12: serite hordea campis usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 211. **III.** Meton. poet.: *a year:* Manil. 3, 603: Mart. 10, 104, 9.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma] *pertaining to the winter solstice* or *shortest day:* dies, Cic. Div. 2, 14: polus, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 132: signum, *Capricorn,* Cic. de Or. 3, 45: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn,* Lucr. 5, 615: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*: circulus, Plin. 2, 70, 70. **II.** *wintery, of winter:* tempus, Cic. Arat. 61: brumales menses, Plin. 10, 53, 74: horae, *the short winter hours,* Ov. M. 4, 199: frigus, Virg. Aen. 6, 205: nix, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 4: venti, Lucan. 5, 407.

brūmārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [id.] *a plant,* also called leontopodium, *q. v.*; App. Herb. 7.

bruscum, i, *n. an excrescence on the maple-tree:* Plin. 16, 16, 27.

brūtesco, 3. *v. n.* [brutus] *to become brutish, rough, unreasonable:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*

bruttĭāni, orum, *m. plu.* [Bruttii] *a class of servants to the magistrates:* Cato in Gell. 10, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 215).

brūtus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. βαρύς, βριθύς] *heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare): brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, Fest. *s.v.*: brutum pondus, Lucr. 6, 105: bruta tellus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9: pira, *with a woolly covering,* Plin. 15, 15, 16: corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam aetheria, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5. **II.** Fig.: *dull, stupid, insensible, irrational* (brutum dicitur hebes et obtusum, Non. 77, 31 *sq.*): fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. in Auc. Her. 2, 23, 36: T. Maulius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12. Hence, of animals: *irrational:* animalium hoc maxime brutum (*sc.* sus), Plin. 8, 51, 77. Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, *striking blindly,* id. 2, 43, 43 *fin.*: brutum scitum Caesaris, *thoughtless, inconsiderate,* Prud. στεφ. 5, 66. *Sup.* Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. Magn. 3, 67.

brўa, ae, *f.* = βρυά, *a shrub,* also called myrice and tamarice, *the tamarisk,* Tamarix Gallica, Linn.: and T. Africana, Desfont.: some refer the kind growing in Syria and Egypt (ib.) to T. orientalis, Delille: Plin. 13, 21, 37.

brўon, i, *n.* = βρύον, probably Lichens, species of Alectoria, Parmelia, or Usnea; esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos: Plin. 12, 23, 50. **II.** *the grape-formed catkins,* or perhaps the *leaf-buds of the silver poplar:* Plin. 12, 28, 61. **III.** *a plant growing upon the sea-shore, green laver,* Ulva lactuca, Linn.: Plin. 13, 25, 49.

brўōnĭa, ae, *f.* = βρυωνία, *a wild vine, the bryony:* of two kinds: *the white* (v. ampeloleuce), Plin. 23, 1, 16: *the black,* probably the plant now so-called, Tamus communis, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 17.

bu = βου, *a Greek prefix expressing the idea of greatness:* Fest. *s.v.* bulima: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4.

bua, ae, *f.* (bu, Fest. *s. v.* imbutum), *the natural sound made by infants to designate their drink,* as pappa for their food: Varr. in Non. 81, 1 *sq.*

būbălīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bubalus] *pertaining to the African gazelle:* laridum, Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

būbălĭon, ii, *n.* = βουβάλιον, *a wild cucumber:* App. Herb. 113.

būbălus, i, *m.* = βούβαλος, *a kind of African stag* or *gazelle,* supposed to be Antilopus bubalus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 15, 15.

būbīle (also bovile), is, *n.* [bos] *a stall for oxen:* Cato R. R. 4: Col. 1, 6, 4. Plautus uses the masc. form bubilis: ut possim rejicere in bubilem, ne vagentur, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 18.

bubinare (buv.) est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Gloss. Isid.

bubleum, i, *n. a kind of wine:* Fest. *s. v.*

būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* Virg. Aen. 4, 462) [βύας, βῦζα] *an owl, the long-horned owl,* Strix bubo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 12, 16: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550: profanus, ib. 6, 432: funereus, ib. 10, 453: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces, Virg. Aen. 4, 462: bubone sinistro, Lucan. 5, 396.

bŭbo, 3. *v. n. to cry like a bittern:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 42 (others, butio).

būbōnĭum, ii, *n.* = βουβώνιον, *a plant useful in curing swellings in the groin,* also called Aster atticus, *v.* aster: Plin. 27, 5, 19.

bubsĕqua (also written bobsequa and busequa), ae, *m.* [bos sequor] *a neatherd, herdsman:* App. Met. 8, p. 201, 13.

būbŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *beef:* Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 4: Cels. 2, 24.

būbulcārĭus, βοώτης, *a ploughman,* Gloss. Gr. Lat. (= bubulcus).

bŭbulcĭto, 1. *v. n.* (**bubulcitor,** 1. *v. dep.* Plaut.) [bubulcus] *to be a herdsman, to feed* or *drive oxen* (very rare): Pl. Most. 1, 1, 50: App. Flor. *no.* 6, p. 343, 14. **II.** Fig.: *to cry* or *bawl like an ox-driver:* Varr. in Non. 79, 29.

bŭbulcus, i, *m.* [bubulus, with term. -cus] *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman* = arator, Col. 1, 6, 8: Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.* **II.** In gen.: *a herdsman:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.

būbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] for bubulus, *pertaining to oxen:* stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3.

būbŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [bubo] *to cry, hoot,* or *screech like the owl:* Auct. Carm. Phil. 37.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *of oxen:* cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide,* Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: pecus, *neat cattle,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, praef. § 26: utres, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, *cow's milk,* id. 11, 41, 96: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: caro, *the flesh of neat cattle, beef,* Plin. 28, 10, 43: bubula lingua, *a plant,* also called buglossa, *ox-tongue, q. v.,* Cato R. R. 40 *fin.:* bubula cunila, *a plant,* v. cunila, Plin. 20, 16, 61: bubulum femur, *an unknown plant,* id. 27, 9, 66.

būcaeda, ae, *m.* [bos caedo] *one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide:* Pl. Most. 4, 2, 1.

būcardĭa, ae, *f.* = βουκαρδία (ox heart), *a precious stone*, perh. *a kind of turquoise:* Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bucca, ae, *f. the cheek* (puffed out in speaking, eating, *etc.*, diff. from *genae*): buccam implere, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 42: inflare buccas, ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas, *to write bombast*, Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17: bucca excitare foculum, Juv. 3, 262: quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, id. Pis. 11, 25: of the cheeks of frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, (a colloquial phrase), *to speak* (*write*) *whatever comes uppermost*, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.* Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, ib. 12, 1 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *a declaimer, bawler:* Juv. 3, 34. Also of babbling orators: Curtius et Matho buccae, id. 11, 34: so durae buccae homo, Petr. Sat. 43, 3. **2.** *one who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite:* ib. 64, 12. **3.** *a mouthful:* bucca panis, ib. 44, 2: Mart. 7, 20, 8. **III.** In gen.: *a cavity:* gemina quaedam buccarum inanitas, Plin. 11, 45, 103 [connected with Germ. *backe*]. (Hence Ital. *bocca, boccone;* Fr. *bouche, bouchée.*)

buccĕa, ae, *f.* [bucca] *a morsel, mouthful:* Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76 *fin.*

buccella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small mouthful, morsel:* Mart. 6, 75, 3. **II.** *a little loaf divided among the poor:* Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 5.

buccellāre, is, *n. a cooking utensil:* Marc. Emp. 23.

buccellāris, e, *adj.* [buccellatum] farina, *meal ground from biscuit*, Plin. Valer. 1, 6.

buccellātum, i, *n.* [buccella] *soldiers' biscuit:* Amm. 17, 8.

buccĭna (also bucina), ae, *f. a crooked horn* or *trumpet* (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). **I.** *a war-trumpet:* bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg. Aen. 11, 475: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. p. 215): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae buccina datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, *at the third watch*, id. 26, 15. It was also blown at funerals and at festive entertainments, and in early times to call assemblies of the people: buccina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4, 1, 13. **2.** Poet.: *Triton's shell*, used for blowing, Ov. M. 1, 335: buccina famae, *the trumpet of fame* or *rumour:* Juv. 14, 152. **II.** *a shepherd's horn:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: apros ad buccinam convenire, ib. 3, 13: pastoris buccina cantat, Prop. 4, 10, 29. [Perh. from *bucca:* the Gr. βυκάνη, from which buccina is usually derived. first occurs in Polyb., and is probably only another form of the Latin word.]

buccĭnātor (buc.), ōris, *m.* [buccino] *one who blew the* buccina, *a trumpeter:* Caes. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *one who trumpets forth, publishes:* buccinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

buccĭno (buc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [buccina] *to blow the* buccina, *to sound the trumpet:* quum buccinatum est, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: ter buccinavit, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: Triton concha sonaci leniter buccinat, App. Met. 4, p. 157, 3.

buccĭnum (buc.), i, *n.* [id.] *the sound* or *blast of a trumpet:* Plin. 9, 33, 52. **II.** *a shell-fish used in dyeing purple:* can be referred with probability only to the Linnaean genera Buccinum and Murex: Plin. 9, 36, 61 *sq.*

buccĭnus (buc.), i, *m.* [id.] = buccinator, *a trumpeter:* of the cock, Petr Sat. 74, 2.

bucco, ōnis, *m.* [bucca] lit.: *one who has distended cheeks:* hence, *a babbler, blockhead* (very rare): bucco garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat, Isid. Orig. 10, 30: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325, 30.

buccŏnĭātis vitis, *a species of vine:* Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7.

buccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bucca] *a cheek, a mouth:* Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 17. **II.** *the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks*, παραγναθίς: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34: fracta de casside buccula pendens, Juv. 10, 133. **III.** Bucculae, *two cheeks, one on each side of the groove in which the arrow of the catapulta lay:* Vitr. 10, 15 [Hence It. *bocchetta.*]

buccŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [buccula] *having full cheeks* or *a large mouth:* Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

būcĕras, ătis, *n.* = βούκερας, *a plant*, also called fenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, *q. v.:* Plin. 24, 19, 120.

bucerius, a, um, v. the follg.

būcĕrus (būcĕrĭus, Lucr. 2, 662), a, um, *adj.* = βούκερως, *having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned:* bucera secla, *the race of horned cattle*, Lucr. 5, 864: bucera armenta, Ov. M. 6, 395.

būcētum, i, *n.* [bos] *a pasture for cattle* (very rare): Lucan. 9, 185: Gell. 11, 1.

būcŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = βουκολικός, *pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic:* bucolicon poema, *Virgil's pastoral poems, Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10 *fin.:* and Subst. Bucolica, orum, *n. plu.* = τὰ Βουκολικά, *Bucolics:* Ov. Tr. 2, 538: bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell. 9, 9: bucolice tome = βουκολικὴ τομή, in metre, *when the fourth foot of a hexameter is a dactyl, and ends a word* (*e. g.* Ecl. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88. **II.** *a species of plant*, panacea: Plin. 25, 4, 11. **III.** Bucolici, orum, *m. plu. a class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode*, Bucolica: Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21.

būcrānĭum, ii, *n.* = βουκράνιον, *a plant resembling a bullock's head:* App. Herb. 86.

būcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bos] *a heifer:* Virg. G. 1, 375: Cic. Verr. 4, 60.

būcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a young bullock, a steer:* Col. 6, 2, 4.

būfo, ōnis, *m. a toad:* Virg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, *m. a plant*, also called Ajuga reptans: Marc. Emp. 8.

būglossa (bŭglossa, Aem. Mac.), ae, *f.* v. buglossos.

būglossos, i, *m.* = βούγλωσσος, *ox-tongue, an herb*, probably Anchusa Italica, Retz: Plin. 25, 8, 40.

būgŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = βουγονία, *the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

būlăpăthum, i, *n.* = βουλάπαθον, *a plant, a kind of dock*, Rumex scutatus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 86.

bulbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *bulbous:* hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97.

bulbīnē, es, *f.* = βολβίνη, *a kind of bulbous plant*, probably *the grape hyacinth*, Muscari botryodes, or an allied species: Plin. 20, 9, 41.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *bulbous:* radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90.

bulbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small bulb:* Pall. 3, 21 *fin.*

bulbus, i, *m.* [βολβός] *a bulb, bulbous root* (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, *etc.*): Plin. 19, 4, 21. **II.** *an onion:* Col. 10, 106: Plin. 19, 5, 30: v. Allium and Caepa.

būlē, es, *f.* = βουλή, *the* (*Greek*) *senate:* Plin. Ep. 10, 117.

būleuta, ae, *m.* = βουλευτής, *one who sits in council, a senator:* Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

būleutērĭum (-on), ii *n.* = βουλευτήριον, *the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house:* in curia Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant, Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

bulga, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word; now *bougette*] *a leathern knapsack:* Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Humorously, *the womb:* Lucil. in Non. 78, 14.

būlīmus, i, *m.* = βούλιμος, *extreme hunger;* also, *weakness of the stomach, fainting:* Fest. *s. v.:* Gell. 16, 3.

bulla, ae, *f. a bubble:* perlucida, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18. Fig. of anything fleeting: si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1. **II.** *a boss, knob, stud* (upon a door, girdle, *etc.*): bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Virg. Aen. 12, 942: *the head of a pin in the water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6. **III.** *the bulla* or *boss worn upon the neck* (*mostly of gold*), orig. derived from the Etruscans, in the more brilliant era of the Romans worn by noble youths, and subsequently by all of free birth, while the children of *libertini* wore one of leather, Juv. 5, 165. It was laid aside on arriving at years of maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30: Petr. Sat. 60, 8: bulla ornamentum pueritiae, indicium atque insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 1, 58 (v. Smith's Ant. 215 *sq.*). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, for *childish*, Juv. 13, 33. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullātus, a, um, *adj.* [bulla] *fleeting* (like a bubble) (acc. to others, *inflated, bombastic*): bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, Pers. 5, 19. **II.** *furnished with a boss* or *stud:* cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: bullatus aether, *studded with stars*, Fulg. Myth. 1. **III.** *wearing a bulla:* bullatus puer, Scipio African. in Macr. Sat. 2, 10: statua, *of a child*, Val. Max. 3, 1, *no.* 1 heres, *yet a child*, Juv. 14, 5.

bullio, ire, v. bullo.

bullītus, ūs, *m.* [bullio] *the bubbling, gushing up of water:* aquae, Vitr. 8, 3.

bullo, 1. *v. n.* and **bullio**, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to be in bubbling motion, in a state of ebullition, to bubble:* ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato R. R. 105: bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3. Fig.: bullare indignatione, *to boil with rage, fly in a passion*, App. Met. 10, p. 250, 34. In *part. pass.:* ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullita atteres, *sodden*, i. e. *half-cooked*, Veget. 2, 17 *fin.* (1, 45 *fin.*).

bullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bulla] *a watery vesicle:* Cels. 2, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a small ornament for the neck* (bulla): Hier Isai. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, *adj.* [bu mamma, having large breasts]. Of the vine: *with large clusters:* bumamma uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4.

būmastus, i (bumasta, ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), *f.* = βούμαστος sc. ἄμπελος (having large breasts), *a species of grape with large clusters:* Virg. G. 2, 102: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

būmĕlĭa, ae, *f.* = βουμελία, *a kind of ash-tree*, Fraxinus excelsior, Linn. var.; Plin 16, 13, 24.

būnĭas, ădis, *f.* = βουνιάς, *a kind of turnip*, Brassica campestris, Linn.: var. napabrassica: Col. 10, 422: Plin. 20, 4, 11.

būnĭon, ii, *n.* = βούνιον, a species of the umbelliferous genus Bunium, either pumilum, Smith, or Bulbocastanum, Linn.: *earth-nut:* Plin. 20, 4, 11.

būphthalmos, i, *f.* = βούφθαλμον, *ox-eye, a plant*, Chrysanthemum coronarium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 42. **II** *a species of* aizooon, majus, *house-leek* *q. v.:* Plin 25, 13, 102

būpleuron, i, *n.* = βούπλευρον, *an umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear*, Bupleurum Baldense, Host., according to Sprengel; but others think it B. pr tractum, Lk. or Ammi majus Lin Plin. 22, 22, 35.

būprestis, is, *f.* = βούπρηστις (πρήθω, to swell up), *a venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in cattle:* according to Latreille, some species of Meloe, Fabricius; as M. laevigata, M. proscarabaeus, or M. tecta, *etc.:* Plin 30, 4, 10. **II.** *a kind of vegetable,* v. Bupleuron, which seems to be the same: Plin. 22, 22, 36.

bura, ae, v. buris.

burdo, ōnis, *m. a mule (the offspring of a horse and she-ass,* while *mulus* is the offspring of an ass and a mare: v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters: Ulp. Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulgat. 2, Reg. 5, 17.

burdōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [burdo] *a mule driver:* Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burduncŭlus, i, *m. a plant,* perh. *borage:* Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the boundaries:* Cod. Theod. 7, 14.

burgus, i, *m. a castle, fort:* Veg. Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula constituta *burgos* vulgo vocant, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99. [Gr. πύργος; Germ. *burg;* Eng. *burgh.*]

būrĭcus, v. burricus.

būris, is, *m.* (**bura**, ae, *f.*, Varr.) [acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 170, contr. from βοῦς οὐρά, ox-tail] *the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail. Acc.* burim, Virg. G. 1, 170.

burĭus, ii, *m. a species of unknown animal:* Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

burra, ae, *f. a heifer with a red muzzle:* Fest. *s. v.* burrum.

burrae, arum, *f. plu. trifles, nonsense:* burras, quisquilias, ineptiasque, Aus. praef. epigr. Latin. Pacat. 3.

burrānĭca potio [burrus], *a drink composed of milk and must,* so called on account of its red colour: Fest. *s. v.*

burrānĭcum, i, *n. a kind of vase:* Fest. *s. v.*

burrhīnon, i, *n.* [βοῦς ῥίν] *a plant, ox-nose:* App. Herb. 86.

burrĭcus or **būrĭcus**, i, *m.* [burrus] *a small horse, a nag:* Veg. 6, 2, 2.

burrus, a, um [πυῤῥός], an old word = rufus, rubens: *red,* Fest. *s. v.*

būsĕlīnum, i, *n.* = βουσέλινον, *a plant, ox-parsley;* a large form of the common parsley, Petroselinum sativum? Plin. 20, 12, 47.

busequa, v. bubsequa.

bustar, aris, *m.* [bustum] *a place where dead bodies were burned:* Charis. p. 25 P.

bustĭcētum, i, *n.* [bustum] *a place where dead bodies were burned:* Arn. 1, p. 24.

bustĭrăpus, i, *m.* [bustum rapio] *a robber of tombs:* impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bustum] *pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned:* bustuarius gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead,* Cic. Pis. 9: moecha, *one who prostitutes herself among tombs,* Mart. 3, 93, 15: altare, *upon which men were offered,* Tert. Pall. 4. **II.** Subst.: bustuarius, ii, *m. one who has the charge of burning corpses:* Amm. 28, 1.

bustum, i, *n.* [BURO = uro, v. amburo] *a place where dead bodies were burned and buried:* Lucr. 3, 919: Stat. S. 5, 1, 226. **II.** In gen.: *a tomb, sepulchral mound* or *monument:* in busto Achilli, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 14: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) violarit, Solon. in Cic. Leg. 2, 26: Sardanapalus incidi jussit in busto: 'haec habeo,' *etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101. Fig.: Of *the maw of an animal:* viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, Lucr. 5, 991: flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati (of Tereus, who devoured his son), Ov. M. 6, 665: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, *the tomb* or *destroyer,* Cic. Pis. 5, 11: so, bustum reipublicae, ib. 4 *fin.*: civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27. Meton.: *the burned body itself, the ashes:* Stat. Theb. 12, 247.

būtĕo, ōnis, *m. the buzzard,* Buteo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 8, 9.

būthȳsĭa, ae, *f* = βουθυσία, *a sacrifice of oxen:* Suet. Ner. 12 *fin.*

būtĭo, ōnis, *m. a bittern:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

butio, ire, v. bubo.

bŭtŭbatta = nugatoria, *trifles, worthless things:* Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*

bŭtȳrum (ȳ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7: bŭtȳron, Aen. Mac. de Herb. buturum, Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i. *n.* = βούτυρον, *butter:* Cels. 4, 15: 18: Plin. 11, 41, 96 *fin.* There does not seem to be any evidence that butter was used as food by the Greeks or Romans. No notice is taken of it by Apicius, and Galen only speaks of it as used for medical purposes. This is natural, from the fact that the climate still prevents its extensive use in S. Europe. It seems to have been derived from the Scythians.

buxans, antis, *adj.* [buxus] *of the colour of box-wood:* pallor, App. Met. 8, p. 211, 5.

buxētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plantation of box-wood:* Mart. 2, 14, 15.

buxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of box-wood:* luci, Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. S. 74, 5. **II.** *of the colour of box-wood:* rostrum, Varr. in Non. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7.

buxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxus fero] *bearing box-trees:* Cytorus, Cat. 4, 13.

buxōsus, a, um, *adj.* [buxus] *like box-wood:* xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, *f.* (buxum, i, *n.*, Enn., Virg., Prop., Plin.) = πύξος, *the pale, evergreen box-tree,* Buxus sempervirens, Linn.: buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: perpetuo virens, id. M. 10, 97: ora buxo pallidiora, ib. 4, 134: Plin. 16, 16, 28. **II.** Meton. *box-wood:* Plin. 16, 43, 84: torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: multifori tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 158. Hence for *things made of box-wood: a pipe* or *flute:* tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia, Virg. Aen. 9, 616: *a top:* volubile buxum, ib. 7, 382: *a comb:* crines depectere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: *a writing-tablet:* Prop. 3, 33, 8.

byssĭnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *a garment of byssus,* Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

byssĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = βύσσινος, *made of byssus:* byssinum linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10.

byssus, i, *f.* (byssum, i, *n.*, Isid. Or. 19, 27, 4.) = βύσσος [Hebr. *bûtz*] prob. *a kind of flax, and the linen made from it:* v. Smith's Ant. 216.

bythĭos, ii, *m.* for bythos, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

bythos, i, *m.* = βυθός (depth), *one of the Aeons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 7.

C.

C, c, *the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponded originally in sound to the Greek* Γ, which was even written c in some parts of Sicily: we find upon coins AKPACAS for Agrigentum. The Duilian inscription gives LECIONES, MACISTRATUS, EXFOCIONT, CARTACINIENSI, for *legiones, magistratus, effugiunt, Carthaginiensi;* and even to the latest times *C.* and *Cn.* stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus,* as we are told by Quintilian (1, 7, 20), who says, "scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur;" the power of the letter having become changed in lapse of ages: while *Caeso* or *Kaeso* was generally written with *K.* But from an early period there was a tendency to give to *C* the sound of *K:* in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos,* and *K* was retained as a written symbol only before *a,* as in KAL for *Calendae,* and *Calumnia:* cf. letters *G* and *K.* However, it seems undoubted that as long as Latin remained uncorrupted, *C* retained the hard sound of *K,* even before the vowels *i* and *e:* the main difficulty is presented by those words which were sometimes written with *ci,* and at other times with *ti,* as *conditio, propitius, etc.,* in which some grammarians maintain that a hissing sound was heard; Isidorus (Orig. 1, 26) says expressly that *tia* in *justitia, militia, etc.* was pronounced *zia:* he wrote in the beginning of the seventh century, and there can be no doubt that when the Latin language was corrupted, the sounds of *ch* or *s* were given to the letter C (see below, No. IV.). Whether there was any *tendency* that way before the barbarian invasion, is a point which cannot be determined: but it is remarkable that in Sanscrit the palatal *s* appears in many words, the Greek equivalents to which have K and the Latin C: as, *swan,* κύων, *canis; sanca,* κόγχη, *concha: dasan,* δέκα, *decem; sana,* κάνναβις, *cannabis: sata,* ἑ-κατ-όν, *centum, etc.* For the relations existing between C and Q see letter Q. **II.** C and CH: in the oldest times the Latins used no aspirates either in speaking or in writing: hence the Greek X was often rendered by C, as BACA and BACANALIBUS for *Baccha* and *Bacchanalibus;* and ANTIOCESIS for *Antiochensis* (Grut. Insc. p. 305): just as *triumpus* was the old form of *triumphus.* But when Greek literature became fashionable at Rome, aspirates were introduced more freely; *scheda* was used for *scida,* and Cicero was obliged to conform to the custom and write pulcher for pulcer (Cic. Orat. 48, 160): afterwards the practice was carried to an extreme, and is ridiculed by Catullus: "*Ch*ommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet," Cat. 84, 1. **III.** Interchanges of C with other letters: C and G: from ἀμοργή both *amurca* and *amurga* are found: *vicesimus, tricesimus, etc.* rest on better authority than *vigesimus, trigesimus, etc.:* we write *du-centi, trecenti,* but *quadrin-genti, septin-genti:* in Plautus and Terence *negligo* is generally *neclego* in the best MSS.: and in It. and Sp. such words as *amicus, secundus,* are *amigo, segundo:* so *Dominicus, Domenico,* and *Domingo.* Before *n,* C and G have about the same value; κύκνος, *cygnus* or *cycnus;* Ζάκυνθος, *Saguntum;* Πρόκνη, *Procne* or *Progne: cn* never occurs in pure Latin words, but *gn* often, especially in the middle of a word: *gnarus, agnus, ignis, etc.* With *s* both C and G form *x; dico, dixi rego, rexi.* **2.** C and H: *c* at the beginning of Latin words is h in the German languages: *collum,* Germ. *hals: cutis,* Germ. *haut: cannabis,* Germ. *hanf: calamis,* Germ. *halm: caput,* Germ. *haupt: cor,* Germ. *herz.* So *h* becomes *c* in *traho, tractus; veho, vectus:* and *hs* like *cs* form *x: traho, traxi; veho, vexi.* **3.** C and T: we find *Basculi* and *Bastuli, Vectones* and *Vettones:* cf. *que, quis, quattuor* with τε, τις, τέτταρες, *iccirco* for *idcirco:* so *nitor, nixus,* and *nisus:* cf. *nux* (root, *nuc*) and Eng. *nut.* **4.** C and P: πέπτω, *coquo:* λείπω, *linquo:* and vice versa, λύκος, *lupus:* so *columba* and *palumba.* **5.** C interchanged with other labials: with *b,* see letter B: with *v* or *w: focus, foveo: nix, nivis: conniveo, connixi: vivo, vixi: Dacus, Davus.* **IV.** Changes of C in the Romance languages: **1.** Of C into *ch:* cf. Lat. *caballus, calidus, camera, canis, carus, etc.:* with Fr. *cheval, chaud, chambre, chien, cher, etc.* **2.** Of C into S: cf. Lat. *facimus, licere, placere, etc.:* with Fr. *faisons, loisir, plaisir, etc.* **3.** Of C into G: cf. Lat. *acer, macer, etc.:* with Fr. *aigre, maigre.* **4.** Omission of C (i) between two vowels: cf. Lat. *apicula, corbicula, focus, locus, nocere etc.:* with Fr. *abeille, corbeille, feu lieu, nuire.* (ii) followed by *t:* cf

Lat. *dictus*, It. *detto*, Fr. *dit*; *pectus*, It. *petto*, Fr. *poitrine*. (iii) followed by *r*: cf. Lat. *lacrima*, *sacramentum*: with Fr. *larme*, *serment*. **V.** As an abbrev. C stands for *Gaius* or *Caius*, and reversed, Ɔ, for *Gaia*, *Caia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*. [Cf. Key, Alph. 50-54.]

căballārĭus, i, *m*, [caballus] κέλης, ἱππεύς, *rider*, *horseman*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: ἱπποκόμος, *a hostler*, caballarius, Gloss. Vet. (Hence It. *cavaliero*, Fr. *chevalier*.)

căballātĭo, ōnis *f*. [id.] *fodder for a horse*: Cod. Theod. 12, 38, 14.

căballīnus, a, um, *adj*. [id.] *pertaining to a horse*: caro caballina, *horse-flesh*, Plin. 28, 30, 31: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38: fons, *i. e. Hippocrene*, Pers. prol. 1.

căballĭo, ōnis, *m*. *dim*. [id.] *a small horse*, *a pony*: marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2.

căballĭon, i, *n*. *a plant*, *also called* cynoglossa, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 96.

căballus, i. *m*. = (καβάλλης, Plut.) *an inferior riding* or *pack-horse*, *a nag*, *pony*: media de nocte caballum arripit, *his lean nag*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88: non ego circum me vectari rura caballo, id S. 1, 6, 59: Gorgonei penna caballi, for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118: Prov.: optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43: caballus in clivo, for *one who walks lazily*, Petr. S. 134, 2. (Hence It. *cavallo*, Fr. *cheval*.)

cācăbăcĕus (cacc.), a, um, *adj*, [cacabus] *pertaining to a kitchen-pot*: motus, *i. e. like the liquid boiling in a pot*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

cācăbātus (cacc.), a, um, *adj*. [id.] *black*, *sooty*, *besmeared like a cooking-pot*: aedificia, opp. to immaculata, Paul. Nol Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

cācăbo (⏑⏑ Auct. Frgm. de Aucup. 12), 1. *v. n. to cackle* (Gr. κακκαβίζω) like a partridge: Carm. Philom. 19.

cācăbŭlus (cacc.), i, *m. dim.* [cacabus] *a small cooking-pot*: Tert. Apol. 13.

cācăbus (cacc.), i, *m*. = κάκκαβος, *a cooking-pot*: vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1: argenteus, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20: fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220.

căcālĭa, ae, *f*. = κακαλία, *a plant*, called also leontice, acc. to Sprengel, either Bupleurum longifolia, Linn., or Mercutialis tomentosa, Linn.: acc. to Schneid. *colt's-foot*, Tussilago, while others regard it as Adenostyles (Cacalia) Petasiles, Bl. and Fingerh. or Inula candida, Cass.: Plin. 25, 11. 85.

căcātŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desiderat* [caco]. *to desire to go to stool*: Mart. 11, 77.

căcemphăton, i, *n*. = κακέμφατον, *an obscene* or *improper expression*: Isid. Orig. 1, 83, 5: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47.

căchecta, ae, *m*. = καχέκτης (in a bad physical condition), *one in a consumption*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

căchectĭcus, a, um. *adj*. = καχεκτικός, *hectic*, *consumptive*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

căchexĭa, ae, *f*. = καχεξία, *a consumption*, *wasting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

căchinnābĭlis, e, *adj*. [cachinno] *capable of laughing*: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33. **II.** *pertaining to immoderate laughter*: risus. id. Met. 3, p. 132.

căchinnātĭo, ōnis, *f*. [id.] *a violent laughing*, *immoderate laughter*: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

căchinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to laugh aloud*, *laugh immoderately* (rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1172: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: nec illam quidquam aliud quam cachinnasse, Suet. Vesp. 5. With *Acc*. of the object: exitium meum cachinnat, App. Met. 3 p. 132. Poet.: of the sea: *to plash*, *ripple*: Att. in Non. 463, 16. [Gr. καγχάζω, καγχάζω: Sans. *kakh*, *ghagagh*: Eng. *giggle*, *cackle*.]

căchinno, ōnis, *m*. *one who laughs violently*, *a scoffer*, καγχαστής: Pers. 1, 12.

căchinnus, i. *m*. [cachinno] *a loud laugh*, *immoderate laughter*, *jeering*: tum dulces esse cachinni consuerant, *loud laughter*, Lucr. 5, 1396: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have set up a loud laugh*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: edere, Suet. Calig. 57: cachinnos irridentium commovere, Cic. Brut. 60: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100: tremulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Calig. 32: cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41. Poet. of the sea: *a plashing*, *rippling*: leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα).

cachla, ae, *f*. = κάχλα, *a plant*, also called buphthalmos, *ox-eye*, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 42.

cachrys, ўos, *f*. = κάχρυς (κάγχρυς): this word appears to be applied to the young blossom buds of the oak, or perhaps to a kind of gall which occurs in them: also seemingly to the young cones of firs in the first year: Plin. 16, 8, 11: Cels. 5, 18, *no*. 5. **II.** *the capsule of rosemary*, but apparently a mistake, as Dioscorides means the seed of Cachrys Libanotis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 60. **III.** *the white seed of the plant* crethmos, *samphire*, Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 50.

căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* = κακάω and χέζω. *neutr. to go to stool*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 38: Mart. 3, 89. **II.** *act.*: *to defile with excrement*: cacata charta, Cat. 36, 1, and 20. [Sans. *had*: Gr. χεδ root of χέζω: Erse *cac*, and *cacach* (dirty).]

căcŏēthes, is, *n* = κακόηθες (a bad habit) *an obstinate*, *malignant disease*: Cels. 5, 28, *no*. 2. In plur. cacoëthe = τὰ κακοήθη: Plin. 22, 25, 24. **II.** *an itch for doing anything*: insanabile scribendi cacoëthes, *an incurable passion for scribbling*, Juv. 7, 52.

căcŏsynthĕton, i, *n*. = κακοσύνθετον, in rhetor., *an incorrect collocation of words*: quod male collocatum, id κακοσύνθετον vocant, Quint. 8, 3, 59.

căcŏzēlĭa, ae, *f*. = κακοζηλία, *an awkward* or *faulty imitation*: Quint. 2, 3, 9.

căcŏzēlus, a, um. *adj*. = κακόζηλος, *a bad imitator*: Suet. Aug. 86.

cactus, i, *m*. = κάκτος, *a prickly plant with edible stalks*, etc., *Spanish artichoke* or *cardoon*, Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 57. Fig. *anything thorny*, *unpleasant*: eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolae familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2.

căcŭla, ae, *m*., *a servant*, esp. *the servant* or *slave of a soldier*: video caculam militarem me futurum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 98.

căcŭlātum [cacula], servitium, *servitude*: Fest. *s. v.*

căcūmen, ĭnis, *n*., *the tip*, *end*, or *point of a thing*; *the peak*, *summit* (rare in prose before the Aug. period): ut altis arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur inter se, *the extreme top*, Lucr. 1, 897: of *tree-tops*, Virg. E. 6, 28: id G. 2, 307: praeacutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: cacumina montis, Lucr. 6, 462: pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus, Ov. M. 1, 310. So cacumen atomi, Lucr. 1, 600: ovi, Plin. 10, 52, 74 *fin.*: pyramidis, id 36, 12, 17, *no*. 3: membrorum, id. 11, 37, 88: ignis, Lucan. 1, 551. **II.** Meton.: *the end*, *limit*: donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1130: ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection*, id. 5, 1456: famae, Laber in. Macr. Sat. 2, 7. **III.** Gramm. *t. t.*, *the mark of accent placed over a letter*: Mar. Cap. 3, p. 63. [*Cac-umen* from root CAC, perh. the same as AC, v. acies: Pott connects *cacu-men* with the Sans. *sikhâ* which has the same meaning].

căcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1 *v a*. [cacumen] *to point*, *make pointed*: summas cacuminat aures, Ov. M. 3, 195: saxoque cacuminat ensem, Sid. Carm. 7, 414 ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

cădāver, ĕris, *n*., *a dead body*, *a corpse*, *carcass*: tetra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: Darius in fuga, quum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: Clodii cruentum cadaver, id. Mil. 13: coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: semiustum Suet. Dom. 15: informe, Virg. Aen. 8, 264: aggerat ipsis in stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, id. G. 3, 557. As a term of reproach of a worthless person: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19. **II.** Fig: *the ruins of desolated towns*: tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. [The usual deriv. from cado is supported by Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse: but Bopp prefers Sans. *kalêwara*, a body.]

cădāvĕrīna, ae, *f*. (*sc.* caro) [cadaver] *the flesh of a dead body*: Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

cădāvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj*. [id.] *like a corpse*, *ghastly*, *cadaverous*: facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27.

cădīālis, e, *adj*. [cadus] *of* or *pertaining to a jar*: cadialis resina, *contained in a jar*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

cădīvus, a, um, *adj*. [cado] (for caducus): Of fruit: *falling of itself*: mala, Plin. 15, 16, 18. **II.** *having the falling sickness*, *epileptic*: Marc Emp. 20.

cadmea, ae, v. cadmia.

cadmia (cadmea, Fest. *s. v.*), ae, *f*. = καδμεία or καδμία, *calamine*, *cadmia*: Plin. 34, 1, 2: *the dross* or *slag of a furnace*: id. 34, 10, 22.

cadmitis, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. n.*: *to fall*, *fall down from a height*, *sink*, etc.: (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth or into the water*, Lucr. 6, 745: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, *fin.*: sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar) quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82. The place *from which* is designated by the *abl.* with *ab*, *ex*, *de*: a summo cadere, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ex equo, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: cadere de equo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 125: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 77: de coelo, Lucr. 5, 791: de matre (*i. e.* nasci), Claud. Ruf. 1, 92. *Absol.*: pluere in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, Lucr. 6, 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21.

2. Of the heavenly bodies: *to set*: oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Virg. Aen. 4, 480: extremus cadentis jam solis fulgor, Tac. G. 45: qua (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10.

3. *to fall away from*, *drop off* dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, Virg. Aen. 6, 310: lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541. **4.** Of streams: *to fall into*, *empty itself*: amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv 38, 4: flumina in pontum cadent, Sen. Med. 406. **5.** *to fall* (*dead*), *to die*, *to be slain*: vivam si vivet; si cadet illa, cadam, Prop. 2, 28, 42: hostes crebri cadunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 79: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3 pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92 *fin.*: sua manu cecidit Tac. A. 15, 71: muliebri fraude cadere, ib. 2, 71. With *ab*: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by*, Ov. H. 9, 36: ab hoste in acie cadere, Suet. Oth. 5. With *Abl.*: barbarae postquam cecidere turmae Thessalo victore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 9: multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra *shall be sacrificed*, Virg. Aen. 1, 334 si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5. **6.** In an obscene sense = succumbo: ne sis plora; libera eris actutum si crebro cades, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 105: Tib. 4, 10, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to fall under, become subject to*: with *sub* or *in* and *acc.*, sometimes with *ad* and *acc.*: sub sensus cadere nostros, *to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perceived*, Lucr. 1 448: sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: sub oculos, id. Or. 3: in conspectum, *to become visible*, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte sua (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected itself to the obligations of strict laws*, Lucr. 5, 1146: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 40: in servitutem, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque, id. Font. 1, 2: in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3: in cogitationem, *to suggest itself to the thoughts*, id. N. D. 1, 9: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in suspicionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57. **2.** With in *or* sub with *acc.*: *to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit*: non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumenti sui causa? id. Off. 3, 20, 81: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, Quint. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47.

3. *to fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, id. Fam. 15, 14. Hence, *to fall due*: in eam diem cadere numos, qui a Quinto debentur, id. Att, 15, 20. **4.** With *dat. to fall to one, to happen, occur* (esp. in an unexpected manner): and *absol.*: *to fall out, turn out*: nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, id. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: insperanti mihi cecidit, ib. 1, 21: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: haec aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85. *Absol.*: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, *how it would turn out*, Cic. Att. 3, 24: si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv. 35, 13: quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, Cic. Fam. 5, 19: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7: vota cadunt, *are fulfilled, realized*, Tib. 2, 2, 17. So of dice: *to be cast, turn up*: illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22. Hence, cadere in (ad) irritum *or* cassum, *to be frustrated, fail*: omnia in cassum cadunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 147: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6: in irritum cadebant, Tac. A. 15, 39. Also irritus, *adj.*: ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31. **5.** *to fall* (in strength, power, worth, *etc.*), *to decrease, diminish, abate, decay*, etc.: cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiae casura in pace aegre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36 *fin.*: cadit Eurus, Ov. M. 8, 2: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. Aen. 1, 154: pellis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, *fell in value*, Lucr. 5, 1417: turpius est enim privatim cadere quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15 *fin.*: tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40: amicitia non debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, Cic. Am. 7: non debemus ita cadere animis, *to lose courage, be disheartened*, id. Fam. 6, 1: ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt, *remain unaccomplished*, Prop. 1, 17, 4: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *fall into disuse*, Hor. A. P. 70: with *abl.* of causa *or* formula, *to lose one's cause* or *suit*: causa cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57: formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48: also *absol.*, cadere, Tac. H. 4, 6: with *abl.* of crimen: *to fall by an accusation, to be condemned*: criminibus repetundarum, ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14. Of theatrical representations: *to fall through, to fail* (opp. to *stare*): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.

6. Rhet. *t. t.*, of words and periods: *to be terminated, end, close*: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194: qua (litera *sc.* m.) nullum Graece verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numerose oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199: apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, ib. 27: similiter cadentia = ὁμοιόπτωτα, *the ending of words with the same cases* or *verbal forms*, diff. from similiter desinentia = ὁμοιοτέλευτα, similar endings of any kind, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: Quint. 9, 3, 78. [Sans. *pat*, "fall:" Gr. πετ, root of πίπτω: Eng. *fall*: the interchange of *p*, *c*, *f*, also seen in πέντε, *quinque*, *fünf* and *five*: σφάλλω, "to make to fall," and *fallo* probably contain the same root.] (Hence Fr. *cheoir*, *chéance*; Eng. *chance*.)

cădūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caducus] *relating to property without a master*: lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. regul. § 28.

cādūcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum] *a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce*: Liv. 26, 17: Curt. 3, 1. 6. **II.** *a servant to a priest*: Arn. 5, p. 174.

cādūcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [caduceus] *bearing the herald's wand*, Inscr.

cādūcĕum, i, *n.* (*sc.* sceptrum *or* baculum), or **caduceus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* scipio) (which form was predominant in the class. per. is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny uses the word in the Nom.) [κηρύκειον, r changed to d, as ad = ar] *the herald's staff*: caduceus pacis signum, Varr. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. II.: Non. 528, 17: caduceo ornatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: caduceum praeferentes, Liv. 8, 20. **2.** *the wand of Mercury*, as messenger of the gods, Macr. Sat. 1, 19: Suet. Calig. 52 (v. Smith's Ant. 218).

cādūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caduceus fero] *bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury, Ov. M. 8, 627: and absol. ib. 2, 708.

cădūcĭter, *adv. precipitately*: Varr. in Non. 91, 1 *sq.*

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] *inclined to fall, easily falling* (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52. Hence, in medic.: caducus homo, *epileptic*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, *no.* 8: and caducus morbus, *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, App. Herb. 60. **II.** *that falls* or *has fallen, about to fall* (mostly poet.): baccae glandesque caducae, Lucr. 5, 1362: glans caduca est, quae ex arbore cecidit, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30: spica, *that fell in mowing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: frondes, Virg. G. 1, 368: folia, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimae, id. M. 6, 396: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40: fulmen, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: te triste lignum, te caducum in domini caput immerentis, ib. 2, 13, 11: tela, Prop. 4, 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7: caduca auspicia dicunt quum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu, Fest, *s. v.*: caduci bello, *slain in war*: bello caduci Dardanidae, Virg. Aen. 6, 481. In gen., *devoted to death*: juvenis, ib. 10, 622. **III.** Fig.: *frail, fleeting, perishable, vain*: in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, *quickly extinguished*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic. Am. 27, 102: nihil nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.*: tituli, Plin. Pan. 55: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7: labores, ib. 9, 3: fama, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 46: spes, *vain, futile*, id, M. 9, 597: preces, id. F. 1, 181: votum, id. Ibis 88. **IV.** In law, caduca bona were *possessions which had been left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions; they then* fell *to other heirs, or, if there was no claimant, to the exchequer: vacant, having no heir* (v. Smith's Ant. 206): Ulp, Lib. regul. tit. 10: hereditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 5: legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum, *and the windfall besides*, Juv. 9, 88 Hence, Fig.: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.

cădurcum, i, *n.* [Cadurci, *a Gallic tribe*] *a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*: Juv. 7, 221: and meton., *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed* id. 6, 537.

cădus, i, *m.* (*gen. plur.* cadum, Lucil. Non.: Plin. 14, 14, 17) = κάδος, *a large vessel* (mostly of earthenware) *for containing liquids, esp. wine; a jar, jug.* cadus erat vini: inde implevi hirneam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 273: cadum capite sistere, *to upset*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39: vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. Aen. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243. Meton. *wine*: Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 20: cadus potus faece tenus, ib. 3, 15, 16. Used for honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10: oil, id. 1, 44, 8: fruits, Plin. 18, 30, 73: figs, id, 15, 9, 21: aloes, id. 27, 4, 5. As *a money-pot*: Mart. 6, 27, 6: also = urna, *a funeral urn*: aënus, Virg. Aen. 6, 228. **II.** *a measure for liquids*: usu. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ amphorae, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 84: Plin. 14, 15, 17.

cadytas, ae, *m.* = καδύτας, *a Syrian parasitical plant*, perhaps dodder Cuscuta, Plin. 16, 44, 92.

caecātor, ōris, *m.* [caeco] lit. one who makes blind; hence, *he who stops up a fountain*: Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 618.

caecĭas, ae, *m* = καικίας, *the north-east wind* (more accurately *north-east and by east*): Plin. 2, 47, 46.

caecĭgĕnus, a, um (caecigena τυφλογενής, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [caeco gigno], *born blind*: Lucr. 2, 741.

caecĭlĭa, ae, *f.* *a kind of lizard*: Col. 6, 17, 1; 4. **II.** *a kind of lettuce*: id. 10, 190.

caecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caecus] *blindness* (rare): bonum incolumis acies, miserum caecitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84

Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id. Dom. 50: mentis, ib. 40: libidinis, id. Harusp. Resp. 18.

caecĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *blindness*: Opilius Aur. in Fest. *s. v.* nusciciosum.

caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make blind, to blind*: sol caecat, Lucr. 4, 326. Meton.: in gardening: caecare oculum, *to destroy*, Col. 4, 9, 2.

II. Fig.: qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66 *fin.*: ut (animi acies) ne caecetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: caecati libidinibus. ib. 1, 30: caecata mens subito terrore Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*: pectora serie caecata laborum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 45: caecabitur spes vindemiae, Pall. 1, 6, 11.

III. Meton.: *to make dark, to obscure*: caecantur silvae, Avien. Per. 504. Fig.: of discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

caecŭbum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Caecuban wine*: Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9.

caeculto, 1. *v. n.* [contr. from caeculĭto, from caecus] *to be dim-sighted*: Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

caecus, a, um, *adj.*, *blind*: catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: corpus, *the back*, Sall. J. 107. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, *the blind leading the blind.* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, *that may be seen without eyes*, Liv. 32, 34: caecis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9. **2.** Fig.. *mentally* or *morally blind*: O pectora caeca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Am. 15, 54: caecus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199. With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54. With *Gen.*: caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29: fati futuri, *ignorant of*, Lucan. 2, 14. Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: exspectatio, id Agr. 2, 25, 66: timor, id. Lig. 1: pavor, Tac. H. 1, 82: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: caeca et sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5. **3.** Transf. to plants: *without buds* or *eyes*: caeci rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54. **II.** Meton.: *that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret*: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *bodies invisible to the eye*, Lucr. 1, 278: vallum caecum, *an invisible fence*, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: fossae, *covered*, Col. 2, 2, 9: fores, *private*, Virg. Aen. 2, 453: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, id. 6, 823: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 174: viae, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, Ov. F. 2, 214: morbi, *the cause of which is unknown*, Col. 1, 5: so fluctus caeci, Gr. κωφοί, *of which there is no apparent cause*, Sisenn. apud Non. 449, 11: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116: also, *a wound upon the back*, Virg. Aen. 10, 733: so ictus, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*: caeca manus, Ov. M. 12, 492. Meton.: caecum murmur, Virg. Aen. 12, 591: clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461. **2.** Fig.: of mental objects: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, id. 5, 1004: res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: hoc est obscurum atque caecum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. S. 2, 3, 269: caeca die emere, *to purchase on credit*, opp. to oculata die, (*i. e. for ready money*): *Ca.* Pereo inopia argentaria. *Ba.* Eme die caeca hercle olivum, id vendito oculata die, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67. **III.** Also Meton.: *dark, gloomy, obscure*: nox, Lucr. 1, 1108: caligo, Cat. 64, 207: tenebrae, Lucr. 2, 54, 746: silentia, *i. e.* nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: domus, *without windows*, Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Virg. Aen. 5, 589: gemmae, *not transparent, opaque*, Plin. 37, 6, 22: smaragdi, ib. 5, 18: acervus, of chaos: *chaotic, confused*, Ov. M. 1, 24. **2.** Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful*: obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, *i. e. of an uncertain consequence* or *result*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: eventus, Virg. Aen. 6, 157: crimen, *that cannot be sustained*, Liv. 45, 31. **3.** *ineffectual, vain*; caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 4, 209: execrationes, Liv. 40, 10. *Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

caecūtĭo, 4, *v. n.* [caecus] *to be blind, to see badly*: omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. *no.* 2, p. 340.

caedes, is (*gen. plur.* regularly caedium: but caedum, Sil. 4, 353, etc.), *f.* [caedo] *a cutting* or *lopping off* (rare): igni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12: capilli caede cultrorum desecti, App. Met. 3, p. 136. **II.** *a cutting down, slaughter*, esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder*: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: caedem caede accumulantes, id. 3, 71: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5: caedes et occisio, id. Caec. 14 *fin.*: magistratuum privatorumque caedes, id. Mil. 32, 87: silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: caede cohortium cognita, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: si caedes facta est, iidem decernunt, ib. 6, 13: caedem facere in aliquem, Sall. J. 31: edere, Liv. 5, 45: perpetrare, id. 45, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Lucan. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, ib. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorrere, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3. Of *animals*, esp. *of victims*: studiosus caedis ferinae, *i. e.* ferarum, Ov. M. 7, 675: armenti, ib. 10, 541: boum, id. 11 371: bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14. **III.** Meton.: *the persons slain* or *murdered, the slain*: caedis acervi, Virg. Aen. 10, 245: plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1. Also (as in Gr. φόνος), *the blood shed, gore*: permixta flumina caede, Cat. 64, 360: respersus fraterna caede, ib. 181: madefient caede sepulcra, ib. 368: sparsae caede comae, Prop. 2, 8, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149. **IV.** *a striking with the fist, a beating*: caedes contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 4, 2, 19.

caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. *v. a.* [connected with cado, like *fall* and *fell*], lit., *to cause to fall, to fell, cut down, hew, cut*: frondem querneam caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: robur, ib. 2, 41: lignum, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: foenum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam caederetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11: caesis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111: caedi montes in marmora, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2: lapis caedendus, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: toga rotunda et apte caesa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus humida vina, *cut out the wine* (when frozen), Virg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve* or *hollow out volutes*, Vitr. 3, 3, Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i. e. *curry my own hide*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1. 220. **II.** In gen.: *to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10: verberibus caedere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: pugnis, id. Curc. 1, 3, 43: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 28: nudatos virgis caedunt, securique feriunt, Liv. 2, 5: servum sub furca caesum medio egerat circo, id. 2, 36. Proverb.: stimulos pugnis caedere, *to kick against the goad*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 55. Fig.: in judicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: pignora caedere, id. de Or. 3, 1, 4. **III.** *to strike mortally, to kill, murder*; and of an army, *to defeat*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, id. Mil. 5 *fin.*: caeso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533: Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spoliantesque caesos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*: hostem frequenter caesum non prius destitit insequi, Suet. Claud. 1. consulem exercitumque caesum, Liv. 22, 56: legiones nostras cecidere, id. 7, 30. Poet.: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, *the blood shed in slaying*: Virg. Aen. 11, 82: caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Cat. 64, 359. **2.** *to slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to slay, sacrifice*: caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*: deorum mentes caesis hostiis placare, id. Clu. 68 *fin.*: caedit binas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96: signum in terram defodi, et piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10. **IV.** In an obscene sense: *to cohabit with, to defile*: Cat. 56, 7. **V.** Fig.: caedere sermones, a Graecism = κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα, *to chat, converse*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1.

caedŭus, a, um, *adj.* [caedo] *fit for cutting, that may be cut*: botan. *t. t.* silva, Cato R. R. 1 *fin.*: Plin. 12, 19, 42.

caelāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo] *a bas-relief* (rare): clypei caelamina, Ov. M. 13, 291.

caelātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a carver in bas-relief, an engraver*: Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Plin. 34, 8, 19: Juv. 9, 145.

caelātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of carving bas-reliefs*, esp. *in metals*; *engraving, chasing, toreutics* (v. Smith's Ant. 218): caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. 2, 21, 9: caelatura altior, ib. 2, 4, 7. Described as one of the plastic arts: Pasiteles qui plasticen matrem statuariae, sculpturaeque, et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 45. **II.** Meton.: *the engraved figures, carved work*: Suet. Ner. 47 usque adeo attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

caelebs (also coelebs), lĭbis, *adj.* *unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower): censores prolem describunto, caelibes esse prohibento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: caelebs senex, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 37: Martiis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. Meton.: caelebs vita, *the life of a bachelor*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 88: lectus, Cat. 68, 6. **II.** Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

caeles, **caelestis**, v. coeles and coelestis.

caelĭbāris (caelibalis hasta, Prisc. p. 631 P.), *a kind of pin with which the bride's hair was divided into six locks*: cf. Ov. F. 2. 559.

caelĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [caelebs] *celibacy, single life*: Sen. Ben. 1, 9: Suet. Claud. 16.

caelicolae, caelicus, caelifer, caelifluus, caeligenus, caelipotens, caelispex, caelitus, v. coel.

caelo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [caelum] = τορεύω, *to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase*: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: caelata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 640: clipeo quoque flumina septem argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189: caelare scuta auro, argento, Liv. 9, 40 vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic Inv. 2, 40: vasa caelata, Liv. 34, 52 aliquid in auro, Plin. 33, 12, 55: libidines in poculis, ib. prooem.: caelare argentum, id. 34, 8, 19. Upon wood: pocula ponam fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. E. 3, 36. Upon marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 9. **II** Meton. of weaving or embroidering velamina caelata multa arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6. Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos; mirabile visu caelatumque novem musis opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.

caelum (cēlum, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 640), i, *n.* *the chisel* or *burin of the sculptor* or *engraver, a graver*: caelata vasa, a caelo vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulgo cilionem vocant, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7: Quint. 2, 21 *fin.* [From *caed-o*, as *sella* from *sedeo*, *scala* from *scando*, etc.]

caelum, i, *n.* *heaven*; v. coelum.

caelus, i, *m.* v. coelum.

caementa, ae, *f.* for caementum Enn. in Non. 196, 30.

caementārĭus, ii, *m* [caementum] *a stone-cutter, a mason*: Hier. Ep. 53, 6.

caementĭtĭus (-tĭcĭus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *consisting of quarried-stones*: structurae, Vitr. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *post. med.*: caementitium saxum, *a rough quarry-stone*, opp. to quadratum, ib.

caementum, i, *n.* [caedo] *a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry*, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): lapicidinae, de quibus quadrata saxa, et caementorum ad aedificia eximuntur copiae, Vitr. 2, 7: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit. Cic. Mil. 27, 74. **II.** Caementa marmorea, *pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble*: caementae marmoreae, sive assulae, Vitr. 7, 6.

caena and its derivv., v. coena, *etc.*

caepa (also cepa), ae, *f.*, and **caepe** (cepe), is, *n.* (in *plur.* only cepae arum, *f.*), *an onion*: Gr. κρόμυον. Caepae genera, Plin. 19, 6, 32. **1.** Allium caepa, Linn. *the onion* and its varieties. **2.** Ascalonia, ib. All. ascalonica Linn., *the shallot*. **3.** Gethyon, pallacana, ib. All. Schoenoprasum, Linn.

the chive. The Greeks had numerous kinds of onions, according to Dioscorides; but the Romans divided them generally into two sorts, condimentaria and pallacana; the former was probably the onion and its varieties; the latter the chive: caepam esse, et vesci cuminum, Varr. in Non. 201, 8: seu porrum et caepe trucidas, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21. (Hence It. *cipolla.*)

caepārĭa, ae, *f.* [caepa] *a disease of the organs of generation:* Marc. Emp. 33.

caepārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in onions:* Lucil. in Non. 201, 10.

caepīna, ae, *f.* [id. cf. napina, porrina, rapina; prop. *adj. fem.*] *a field* or *bed of onions:* Col. 11, 3, 56 *sq.*

caepitium, ii, *n.* for caepa: Arn. 5 *in.*

caepulla, ae, for caepina: Pall. Feb. 24, 2.

caerĕfŏlĭum, ii (chaerephylum, Col. 10, 110), *n.* [χαιρέφυλλον] *chervil,* Anthriscus cerefolium, Koch, or Myrrhis odorata, Scop.; Plin. 19, 8, 54. (Hence Fr. *cerfeuil;* Germ. *Kerbel.*)

caerĭmōnĭa (cērĭmōnĭa, cĕrĭmōnĭa, Prud.), ae, *f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony* (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: caerimoniae sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: polluere, Liv. 6, 41: fetiales, id. 9, 11: novae, Tac. A. 1, 54: vetustissimae, ib. 62: deorum, ib. 3, 60: publicae, id. H. 2, 91: antiquae, Suet. Aug. 31: peregrinae, veteres ac praeceptae, ib. 93: externae, id. Tib. 36. In sing.: id. Aug. 94 *med.* **II.** *religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts* (mostly sing.): religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: sacra summa religione caerimoniaque conficere, id. Balb. 34, 55: esse in magna caerimonia, *to be held in great veneration,* Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 135. In plur.: habere aliquid in caerimoniis, id. 37, 7, 28. **III.** *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): sanctitas regum, et caerimonia Deorum, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 6: caerimonia legationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. A. 4, 64 *fin.* [Since *coerare* was an old form of *curare* (Gell. 4, 2), *caerimonia* may be connected with cura. Bopp derives *caerimonia* from the Sans. *kri* (facere).]

caerĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [caerimonia] *pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial:* officia, Arn. 7, p. 237.

caerĭmōnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining* or *devoted to religious rites:* dies, Amm. 22, 15 (37).

caerŭlans, antis, *adj.* [caerulus = caeruleus] *dark-coloured, azure:* Musa caerulanti peplo circumdata, i. e. *astronomy,* Fulg. Myth. 1.

caerŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [caeruleus] *dark-coloured, dark blue:* Plancus caeruleatus et nudus, i. e. *of the colour of a sea-god,* Vell. 2, 83.

caerŭlĕum, i, *n. a blue colour, lapislazuli:* Plin. 33, 13, 57.

caerŭlĕus, in poetry also **caerŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [= caeluleus from caelum; the interchange of *l* and *r* is common] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured,* κυάνεος: poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other kindred objects (as dark, opposed to albus and marmoreus color, Lucr. 2, 771 *sq.;* and synon. with ater, Virg. Aen. 3, 64): omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: coeli caerula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 54 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20 *fin.*): per coeli caerula, Lucr. 1, 1089: ponti plaga caerula, id. 5, 482: caeruleus pontus, Cat. 36, 11: mare, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Non. 162, 30: undae, Tib. 1, 3, 37: vada, Virg. Aen. 7, 198: gurges, Ov. M. 2, 528: via, id. H. 16, 104: caerulei dii, *sea-deities,* id. M. 2, 8: deus, *Neptune,* Prop. 3, 7, 42: Jovis frater, Ov. M. 1, 275: Triton, ib. 1, 333: Nereus, id. H. 9, 14: Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: oculi Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: currus (Neptuni), Virg. Aen. 5, 819: equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50: puppis, id. F. 2, 112: via, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 10. Also of rivers: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Aen. 8, 64: amnis, Tib. 3, 4, 18. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov. M. 5, 432: guttae, ib. 5, 633: draco, ib. 12, 13: angues, Virg. G. 4, 482: serpens, Ov. M. 3, 38: vestis, Juv. 2, 97: vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25: oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4. Hence caerulea Germanorum pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7, and caerulei Britanni, Mart. 11, 53, 1. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *dark, gloomy, sable:* stant Manibus arae caeruleis moestae vittis, Virg. Aen. 3, 63: equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2, 18, 40: puppis (Charontis), Virg. Aen. 6, 410: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Theb. 2, 528: imber, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: panis, Juv. 14, 128. **III.** *dark green:* cucumis, Prop. 4, 2, 43: arbor Palladis, Ov. A. A. 2, 518: baccis caerula tinus, id. M. 10, 98.

caesa, ae, *f.* [caedo] (only milit. word), *a sabre cut* (opp. to puncta, *a thrust* or *lunge*): Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

caesăpon, i, *n. a kind of lettuce,* perhaps a species of Lactuca, Linn., but doubtful: Plin. 20, 7, 23.

Caesărĕus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar:* Ov. M. 1, 201. **II.** *imperial:* Mart. 1, 7, 3.

caesărĭānum, i, *n. a kind of eye-salve:* Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 27.

Caesărĭānus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar.* Hence, subst.: Caesariani, orum, *m. plu. the adherents of Caesar:* Auct. B. Afr. 13: Caesarianae orationes, *speeches of Cicero in which Caesar was praised:* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 131. **II.** *imperial:* Mart. 8, 1. Subst.: Caesariani, orum, *m. plu. a class of imperial officers in the provinces:* Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5.

caesărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): *covered with hair, having long hair:* miles usque caesariatus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidae equis caesariati, *wearing helmets ornamented with horse-hair:* Tert. Pall. 4. **II.** Meton.: *ornamented with foliage:* terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37.

caesărĭes, ei, *f. a head of hair* (only *sing.*): decoram caesariem nato genitrix afflarat, Virg. Aen. 1, 590: flava, Juv. 13, 165: pectes caesariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: densum caesarie caput, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32: horrida, *shaggy,* id. M. 10, 139: caesaries promissa, *long,* Liv. 28, 35. **2.** *the hair of the beard* (rare): Ov. M. 15, 656. **II.** *the hair of dogs,* Grat. Cyn. 272. [Sans. *kêsa* (hair), whence the names *Kaeso* and *Caesar.*]

Caesarinus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar:* celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10.

caesicius, a, um, v. caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo] *by cutting, with cuts:* major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est, Col. 4, 25, 2. **2.** Milit. *t. t. with the edge of the sword,* opp. to punctim, *with the point:* punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46: gladio caesim percutere aliquem, Suet. Calig. 58. **II.** Rhetor. *t. t. in short clauses:* membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225: Quint. 9, 4, 126.

caesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, lopping,* of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram caesionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1. **II.** *a wounding, killing:* Tert. Apol. 39.

caesĭtĭus (caesicius), a, um, *adj.* [caesius] *bluish, dark blue:* linteolum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

caesĭus, a, um, *adj. bluish gray* (very rare, and usually of the eyes): virgo caesia, *cat-eyed,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus oculis caesiis, Vitr. 6, 1. *Sup.* caesissimus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 39, 122. *Comp.* not in use.

caesor, ōris, *m.* [caedo] *a hewer:* lignorum caesores, *hewers of wood,* Hier. Ep. 53, *no.* 6.

caespes (also cespes), ĭtis, *m. a turf, sod:* non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, Cic. Caec. 21, 60: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, *etc.:* araque gramineo viridis de cespite fiat, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9: Virg. Aen. 3, 304. **II.** Meton.: *a hut, hovel, shed:* nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: *an altar:* positusque carbo caespite vivo, ib. 3, 8, 4: Tac. H. 4, 53. Also, *any object of a similar form, a knot, knob:* Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 1: *a clump, group of plants:* id. 21, 7, 20. **III.** In gen.: *a grassy field, green sward, turf:* hastam de cespite vellit, Virg. Aen. 11, 566: de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427: Plin. 16, 31, 56. **IV.** *the ground,* in gen.: Avien. Perieg. 227. [Gen. derived from *caedo:* but Bopp compares Sans. *sashpa,* "fresh grass."]

caespĭtĭcĭus (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [caespes] *made of turf:* caespiticium tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius 5.

caespōsus (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in grass* or *turf:* litus, Col. 10, 130.

caestus (also cestus), ūs, *m.* (*dat. plur.* caestis, Varr. in Non. 492, 11.) [caedo] *a strap of bull's hide, to which balls of lead* or *iron were fastened, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles): Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Virg. Aen. 5, 69 (v. Smith's Ant. 269). **II.** *a female ornament:* v. cestus.

caesullae, arum, a caesiis oculis, *having gray eyes:* Fest. *s. v.* Ravillae.

caesūra, ae, *f.* [caedo] *a cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off:* ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84: silvae, id. 17, 20, 34. **II.** Meton.: *that which is hewn* or *cut off,* id. 8, 26, 40. **III.** In metre: *a pause in a verse, caesura;* called incisio, Diom. p. 496 P.

caesūrātim, *adv.* [caesura] *with pauses, in short clauses* (for the class. caesim): dictio caesuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

caesus, a, um, *Part.* [caedo.] Subst. caesum, i, *n.* In gramm. *a stop, comma:* Mar. Cap. 5, p. 173.

caesus, ūs, *m.* [caedo] *a cutting, a cutting off:* frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102.

caeterus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

caetra, ae, v. cetra.

caja, ae [cajo] *a cudgel,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

cājātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cudgelling* or *beating of children:* Fulg. Cont. Virg.

cājo, 1. *v. a. to beat, cudgel:* Fulg. Cont. Virg.

cāla, ae, *f.* [κᾶλον] *a piece* or *billet of wood:* scinde puer calam ut caleas, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 1.

calabarriunculos dicit (Laberius) quos vulgus calabarriones, Gell. 16, 7. (The signif. of both words is unknown).

călabrĭca, ae, *f. a kind of surgical bandage:* Plin. Valer. 3, 13.

călābrix, ĭcis, *f. a shrub,* perhaps *the Turkey-berry buck-thorn, used in dyeing,* Rhamnus infectorius, Linn.; Plin. 17, 10, 14.

călămārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calamus] *pertaining to a writing-reed:* theca, *a pen-case,* Suet. Claud. 35: Mart. 19, 14.

cālāmentum, i, *n.* [cala] *withered dry wood on the vine:* Col. 4, 27, 1.

călămintha, ae, *f.* = καλαμίνθη, *an aromatic plant,* called also mentastrum, *a kind of mint,* Mentha silvestris, Linn.; Plin. 19, 10, 57.

călămister, tri, *m.* (**calamistrum**, i, *n.* Plaut.; Varr.) [calamus] *a curl-*

ing iron, crisping-pin (v. Smith's Ant. 220): calamistri vestigia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7 15: crines calamistro convertere, Petr. S. 102, 15. II. Fig. of discourse: *excessive* or *artificial ornament, flourish:* tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.:* calamistri Maecenatis et tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *curled with the curling-iron:* cinaedus, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 37: coma, Cic. Sest. 8: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6.

călămĭtas, ātis, *f. damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity:* sed ecca ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: non ut legatus populi Rom., sed ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, ib. 1, 17: videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: calamitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calamitate esse, Sall. C. 44: calamitates perferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, Cic. Att. 3, 14: ferre, Nep. Tim. 4: calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. Also, *the misfortunes of war, defeat:* magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse: quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39: accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra, Nep. Ages. 6: calamitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Hence opp. to victoria: Suet. Caes. 60. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus, culmus*, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops: v. Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151. But it probably comes from *cad-o*, through the obsolete adj. *calamis* (whence *in-columis*): the interchange of *d* and *l* is common, and Pompey is said by Marius Victorin 2456 P., to have always written *kadamitas:* v. Key, Philol. Soc. 3, 210.]

călămītes, ae, *m.* = καλαμίτης, *the green frog*, Rana arborea, Linn.; Plin. 32, 10, 42.

călămĭtōsē, *adv. unfortunately, miserably:* Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] Act. *that causes great damage* or *loss, ruinous, destructive:* uti (regio) bonum coelum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: incendium, Sall. C. 48: victoriae, Suet. Calig. 23. Fig.: per omnes partes provinciae te tanquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. II. Pass.: *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable:* calamitosa loca, Cato R. R. 35, 1: agri vectigal, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.:* hordeum, Plin. 18, 7: homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. Fam. 9, 13: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.

călămochnus, i, *m.* [κάλαμος χνοῦς] *a kind of sea-foam:* pure Latin adarca, *q. v.:* Plin. 32, 10, 52.

călămus, i, *m.* = κάλαμος, *a reed, cane* (pure Lat. arundo, *q. v.*), Plin. 16, 36, 65 *sq.:* calamus aromaticus, *sweet flag*, Acorus calamus, Linn., and var. asiaticus: Col. 12, 52, 2 also *absol.* calamus, Cato R. R. 105, 2. II. Meton.: *objects made of reeds: a reed-pen* (v. Smith's Ant. 220): quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8: quoad intinguntur, calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 27: *a reed-pipe:* unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *with a curved lip runs over the open reeds*, Lucr. 4, 590. Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures instituit, Virg. E. 2, 32: *an arrow*, hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: *an angling-rod:* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: *a lime-twig for snaring birds:* Prop. 3, 13, 46. III. Transf. to things of a similar form: *any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade:* lupini calamus, Virg. G. 1, 76: Plin. 18, 7, 10 *no.* 7: *a graft, a shoot*, id. 17, 14, 24: *a small rod, used in Egypt for pointing out the way:* Plin 6, 29, 33, § 116. [Cf. *culmus*, κάλαμος, Germ. *halm*, and Arab. *kelem* (a reed for writing).]

calantica, ae, v. calautica.

calasis, *a kind of tunic which the Greeks called* καλάσινον: alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Fest. *s. v.*

călăthĭāna viola, acc. to Sprengel, *the early gentian*, Gentiana verna, Linn.; but Pliny speaks of it as an autumn violet: gardeners call the autumn species Gentiana Pneumonanthe, the Calathian violet: but it is very uncertain what is meant: Plin. 21, 6, 14 dub.

călăthiscus, i, *m.* = καλαθισκος, *a small wicker basket:* virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319.

călăthus, i, *m.* = κάλαθος, *a wicker basket, a hand-basket* (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant 220). Acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread* or *fruit basket*, etc.: Plin. 21, 5, 11: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Virg. Aen. 7, 805: vos trahitis lanam, calathisque peracta refertis vellera, Juv. 2, 54. II. Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood: *a milk-bowl, milk-pail:* Virg. G. 3, 402: *a wine-cup:* id. E. 5, 71. III. *the calyx of a flower:* Col. 10, 99.

călātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calo] *a calling, summoning:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

călātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (lit. a servant for calling, *etc.*, a crier: hence, in gen.), *any servant, attendant:* egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 11: *an attendant on a priest:* Suet. Gram. 12. [cf. nomenclator.]

călātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [calator] *relating to priests' servants*, Inscr.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

călautĭca (also written calantica and calvatica), ae, *f. a covering for the head of women similar to the mitra:* Non. 537, 2 *sq.:* Cic. Schol. 1, 2, 336, Bait.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 616: Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10: v. Smith's Ant. 325.

calcānĕum, i, *n.* (calcaneus, i, *m.* Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14) [calx] (a rare form for calx) *the heel:* Virg. Moret. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [id.] *a spur:* calcaria dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6: calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: concitare, Liv. 2, 6: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Curt. 7, 2, 4: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. Aen. 6, 882. Fig.: *spur, stimulus, incitement:* calcaribus ictus amoris, Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36. vatibus addere calcar, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 36. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. II. *the spur upon the foot of a cock:* Col. 8, 2, 8.

calcāria, ae, *f.* [calx] *a lime-kiln:* Amm. 27, 3.

calcārĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calcarius] *pertaining to burning lime:* Inscr. Grut. 641, 1.

calcārĭensis, is, *m.* [id.] *a lime-burner:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 37.

calcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calx] *pertaining to lime:* fornax, *a lime-kiln*, Plin. 17, 9, 6. Subst.: calcarius, ii, *m. a lime-burner:* Cato R. R. 16.

calcāta, ae, *f.* (dub.) in Auct. Bell. Hisp. 16: acc. to the context, *the material for filling ditches, fascines* (perhaps for crates).

calcātor, ōris, *m* [calco] *one who treads upon*, esp. *grapes* (very rare) Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hie Iesai. 5, 16, *no.* 9.

calcātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a wine press:* Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2.

calcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who treads upon.* Fig.: *she who contemns:* mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

calcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a treading:* operarum, Vitr. 10, 10.

calcatus, a, um, *Part.* [calco].

calcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a treading* (very rare): calcatu assiduo, Pall. Jun 13, 17.

calcĕāmen (calciamen), ĭnis, *n.* [for calceamentum] *a shoe:* Plin. 19, 2, 7.

calcĕāmentārĭus, ii, *m.* ὑποδηματάριος, *a shoemaker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcĕāmentum (calcĭām.), i, *n.* [calceo] *shoeing, shoes* in gen.: calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7: inferre, id. 36, 17.

calcĕārĭum (calcĭar.), ii, *n.* [calceus, prop. *adj. sc.* argentum] *shoe-money:* Suet. Vesp. 8: Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 21.

calcĕātor (calcĭā.), ōris, *m.* [calceo] *a shoemaker*, Inscr.

calceatus (calciatus), a, um, *Part.* [calceo] *wearing shoes, shod:* calceati et vestiti, Cic. Coel. 26, 62: calceati dentes (*facete*) *well prepared for biting*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 84.

calcĕātus (calcĭāt.), ūs, *m.* [calceo] *shoes* in gen. (post-Aug. for calceamentum): in calceatu uti, Plin. 8, 57, 82: Suet. Calig. 52.

calceo (calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calceus] *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe:* cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 13: calceandi pedes, Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21. Of animals: spartea qua animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

calcĕōlārĭus (calciol.), ii, *m. a shoemaker:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus] *a small shoe, a half boot*, ὑποδημάτιον (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.:* Scrib. Comp. 208.

calces, *leaden bottles*, Fest. *s. v.*

calcĕus (also calcius) i, *m.* [calx] *a shoe, a half-boot* (v. Smith's Ant. 220): calcei viriles et muliebres, Varr. L. L. 9, 29: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: calceos poscere (= soleas poscere, v. solea), *to rise from table* (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin. Ep. 9, 17: calceos mutare, i. e. *to become a senator* (from the high shoes worn by senators), Cic. Phil. 13, 13.

calciarium, **calciatus**, *etc.*, v. calcearium, *etc.*

calcĭfrăga, ae, *f.* [calx frango] *an herb employed as a remedy for the stone:* Salsola Polyclonos, Linn.; or Frankenia pulverulenta, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 51.

calcio, v. calceo.

calcĭtrātus, ūs, *m. a kicking:* mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

calcĭtro, 1. *v. n.* [calx] = λακτίζω: *to strike with the heels, to kick*, of animals (rare): Plin. 30, 16, 53. Fig.: *to resist, to be stubborn* or *refractory:* calcitrat, respuit, Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.* Proverb.: calcitrare contra stimulum, *to kick against the pricks*, Amm. 18, 5. II. *to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe*, of one dying: Ov. M. 12, 240.

calcĭtro, ōnis, *m. one who kicks, a kicker:* equus mordax, calcitro, Varr. in Non. 45, 2. II. Of men: *a boisterous fellow, a blusterer:* Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 11.

calcĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calcitro] *kicking, apt to kick:* juvencus, Col. 2, 2, 26: Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

calco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calx] *to tread upon, to tread under foot, to walk* or *pass over:* adstructos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88: calcata vipera, *trod-*

den upon, ib. 10, 23: alius manu aeger, ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: calcata lacinia togae, Suet. Calig. 35: uvam, *to tread grapes*, Cato R. R. 112 *fin.*: calcanda semel via leti, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 16: calcare scopulos, litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: aequor durum, *the frozen sea*, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: calcatos lucos Jovi, *frequented by*, Sil. 3, 675: *to stamp, beat*: in mortario, Apic. 2, 3: solum ferratis vectibus, Plin. 36, 52. **II.** Of the cock: *to tread*: Col. 8, 5, 24. **III.** *to press close together, to press in*: oleas in orculam calcato, Cato R. R. 117 *fin.*: tomentum in culcitas, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46. **IV.** Fig.: *to trample upon, tread down, oppress*: calcare amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5: hostem, Juv. 10, 86: gentem, Just. 12, 16: libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125. **2.** *to scorn, contemn, spurn, despise*: insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastidiendo calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum foedus, Stat. Th. 3, 208.

calcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] *pertaining to calculation*: error, *an error in reckoning*, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

calcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calculo] *a computation, reckoning*: Cassiod. Ep. 1, 10.

calcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calculus] *the stone*, a disease: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

calcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [calculo] *a computer, accountant*: Mart. 10, 62, 4: Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7.

calcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to accounts*: tabula, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.

calcŭlensis, e, *adj.* [calculus] *of* or *pertaining to stones*: genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

calcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to calculate, compute, reckon*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 3, 131. **II.** Meton.: *to consider as, to esteem*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

calcŭlo, ōnis, *m. a computer, accountant*: Aug. de Ord. 2, 12.

calcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] *full of small stones* or *pebbles, stony*: loca, Col. Arb. 21: ager, id. 3, 11, 7: solum, Plin. 35, 14, 49. **II.** *afflicted with the stone* or *gravel*: Cels. 7, 26, no. 2.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calx] *a small stone, a pebble*: conjectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*: dumosis calculus arvis, *gravel in the thorny fields*, Virg. G. 2, 180. Fig. of discourse: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 25. **II.** *a stone in the bladder* or *kidneys*: calculum curare, Plin. 20, 21, 86: comminuere et ejicere, ib. 4, 13: ejicere, Suet. Aug. 80: ciere, movere, Plin. 20, 22, 91: exturbare, ib. 10, 42: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29: rumpere, id. 23, 8, 80. **III.** *a draughtsman* (used in the game of *Latrunculi*, or *Duodecim scripta*, v. Smith's Ant. 270): in lusu duodecim scriptorum quum prior calculum promovisset, Quint. 11, 2, 38. Fig.: calculum reducere, *to retract a move*, Cic. Hortens. frgm. in Non. 170, 30: id. Att. 8, 12. **IV.** *a stone used for reckoning*; hence, meton.: *a reckoning, computing, calculating*: calculum alicujus rei subducere, *to compute*, id. Fin. 2, 19: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: de calculis atque rationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 59: ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject to an accurate reckoning*, Cic. Am. 16: aliquem, *to settle accounts with any one*, Liv. 5, 4. Fig.: cum aliqua re parem calculum ponere, i. e. *to render like for like*, Plin. Ep. 5, 2. **V.** *a stone used* (in ancient times) *for voting*: and meton.: *a sentence, decision, suffrage* (a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation: cf. Ov. M. 15, 41 *sq.*): calculus judicialis, Imp. Justin. Cod. 3, 1, 12: calculum deteriorem reportare, *an adverse decision*, Impp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 62, 10. Fig.: si errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, *forgive*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. **VI.** With reference to the Thracian custom of marking fortunate days with white stones, and unfortunate with black (Plin. 7, 40, 41): Fig.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! Plin. Ep. 6, 11. **VII.** *a small weight*: calculus constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct. de Ponder. in Goes. Agr. p. 322.

calcus, i (for calculus), *a small weight*: Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8.

calda, ae (for calida), *a kind of warm drink*: Plin. 23, 4, 41.

caldārĭa, ae, *f.* (for caldarium), *a vessel containing warm water*: App. Herb. 59. **II.** *a warm bath*: Marc. Emp. 25.

caldārĭum, ii, *n.* (for calidarium) *a vessel containing warm water for bathing*: Vitr. 5, 10. **II.** *a warm bath-room*: Sen. Ep. 86.

caldārĭus (calid.), a, um [caldus = calidus] *pertaining to warmth, warm*: caldaria cella, *a warm bath*, Plin. Ep. 5, 2: aes, *prepared by heat* or *fusion*, Plin. 34, 8, 20: maltha, *a kind of plaster for the walls of bath rooms*, Pall. 1, 41, 1.

caldor, ōris, *m.* [caldus = calidus] *warmth, heat*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15: Gell. 17, 8.

caldum, i, *n.* (= calidum), *a warm drink*: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

călĕfăcĭo (contr. calfăcĭo), ēci, actum, 3. *v. a.* (*Pass.* regularly calefio; in Vitr. (*soloec.*) calefacior) [caleo facio] *to make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat*: ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacito, Cato R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: focum igne, Ov. F. 4, 698. Pass.: calamistris calefactis, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to heat, to anger, to disturb, excite*, etc.: calface hominem, id. Fam. 16, 18: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Gabinium calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: calefacta corda tumultu, Virg. Aen. 12, 269: vino calefacta Venus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 182. **2.** *to pursue something eagerly*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet. Aug. 71.

călĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calefacio] *a warming, heating*: balnei publici, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18. In plur.: calefactiones thermarum, Hermog. ib. 1.

călĕfacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 80: ahenum, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8. **II.** Fig.: aliquem virgis, Pl. Cas. 2; 6, 8.

călĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calefactus, calefacio] *warming, heating*: Plin. Val. 1, 38.

calefactus or **calfactus**, a, um, *Part.* [calefacio].

calefio, ĕri, v. calefacio.

călendae (Kal.), ārum, *f. plu.* [calo, are, because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day] *the first day of the Roman month, the Calends*: (usually written Cal. (Kal.) *e. g.* Kal. Januar. *on the first of January*, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *extr.*). For the R. mode of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 231 *seq.* On the Calends interest fell due, Hor. Epod. 2, 70: hence for the debtor, tristes, id. S. 1, 3, 87. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas solvere, i. e. *never to pay* (there being no calends in the Gr. year), Suet. Aug. 87. On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia; hence, Martiis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. Gell. (12, 13) discusses the question, whether intra calendas does or does not include the day of the Calends. **II.** Meton.: *a month*: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6: nec totidem veteres quot nunc habuere calendas, Ov. F. 3, 99: Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 46. **2.** Calendae sextae, poet.: *the Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 181

călendālis, e, for calendaris, Just Ed. 13.

călendāris (Kal.), e, *adj. pertaining to the Calends*: calendaris Juno (worshipped on the Calends), Macr. S. 1, 14.

călendārĭum (Kal.), ii, *n.* [Calendae] *an interest* or *account-book*: Sen. Ben. 7, 10: divitem illum putas, quia magnus calendarii liber volvitur, id. Ep 87, 6: Afric. Dig. 12, 1, 41: debitorem esse ex ratione calendarii, Scaev. Dig. 15, 1, 58: convertere pecuniam in calendarium, *to put it out to interest*, Pap ib. 26, 7, 38. Fig.: graciles aurium cutes calendarium expendunt, i. e. *an entire fortune*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 9 *fin.* **II.** *the calendar*: Inscr. Grut. 133 *sq.*

călēnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [Cales] *Calenian wine*: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69.

călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* (caliturus, Ov. M. 13, 590: *impers.* caletur, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 12): *to be warm* or *hot, to glow* (of things): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent arae, Virg. Aen. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152. Poet. of persons, for aestuare: *to feel warm*: qui apud carbones assident semper calent, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 48: febre, Juv. 10, 218. Meton. of a place: *to be much frequented*: Mart. 7, 7, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed*: (leones) permixta caede calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr. 5, 1312. calentes ab recenti pugna, Liv. 25, 39. admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: animi calent spe, Curt. 4, 1, 29: femina calere, *to become enamoured of*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33: amore, Ov. A. A. 3, 571: igne, Mart. 5, 55, 3: desiderio conjugis abrepti, Ov. M. 7, 731. Also, *to be troubled, perplexed*: te calere puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20: alio mentis morbo, *to labour under*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 80: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno scribendi studio, *has a feverish desire for writing*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 108: mero calere, id. Od. 3, 21, 12. With *inf.*: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261. With *ad*: ad nova lucra, Prop. 4, 3, 62. **2.** Of abstract things: *to be urged on zealously, to be carried on warmly*: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23: judicia calent, id. Att. 4, 16: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, *seemed sufficiently ripe for execution*, id. Verr 1, 26: Veneris bella calent, Tib. 1, 10, 53. **3.** *to be yet warm, new*, or *fresh*: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam 8, 1.

călesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [caleo] *to grow* or *become warm* or *hot*: (vortex) sua cum mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6 280: calescere vel apricatione vel igni Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310. **II.** Fig.: *to become excited, inflamed* with love, *etc.*: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov. Her. 18, 177: est deus in nobis: agitante calescimus illo, id. F. 6, 5

calfacio, v. calefacio.

călĭcāta aedificia, calce polita *plastered with lime*: Fest. *s. v.*

călĭclārĭum, ii, *n.* [caliculus] ποτηριοθήκη, *a sideboard*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

călĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calix] *a small cup*: Cato R. R. 108, 1: Plin. 9, 30, 48.

călĭda, ae (calda) *warm water, any warm drink*: Sen. Ep. 77: Tac. Germ. 22.

călĭdārium, i, *n. a warm-bath room*: Cels. 1, 4 (v. caldarium).

calidarius, a, um, v. caldarius

călĭdē, *adv. quickly, promptly*: calide quicquid acturus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 29

călĭdum (caldum), i, *n. a drink hot wine and water*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14

călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. form caldus freq. in Cato and Varro, but not used by Lucr. or Cic. Caldus was predom. in Aug. per.—v. Quint. 1, 6, 19—in prose, but was not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. *Comp.* caldior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53) [caleo, like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, *etc.*] *warm, hot:* fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850: febres, id. 2, 34: omne quod est calidum et igneum, Cic N. D. 2, 9: calidior est enim vel potius ardentior animus quam hic aër, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: calidissimae hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1. Contr. form: in agro caldo, Cato R. R. 6, 1: sole caldo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda puls, id. L. L. 5, 27, 36. **II.** Fig.: *fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Virg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidus juventa, id. Od. 3, 14, 27: rixa, ib. 3, 27, 70: reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82: ne quod calidius ineant consilium, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6. **2.** *quick, ready, prompt* (rare): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Varr. in Non. 263, 20: consilium, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136. (Hence It. *caldo*; Fr. *chaud.*)

călĭendrum, i, *n.* [κάλλυντρον, ornament] *an unknown kind of female head-dress:* Hor. S. 1, 8, 48.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [kindred with calceus, from calx] *a strong and heavy shoe worn by the Roman soldiers* (v. Smith's Ant. 233): mihi caligae ejus et fasciae cretatae non placebant, Cic. Att. 2, 3: caliga speculatoria, *for the use of spies* (probably of a lighter kind), Suet. Calig. 52. **II.** Meton.: *military service:* Plin. 7, 43, 44: Sen. Ben. 5, 16.

călĭgāris, e, *adj.* [caliga] *pertaining to the caliga* or *soldier's boot:* caligaris clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

călĭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the soldier's boot:* caligarius clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41: caligarius sutor, or subst. caligarius, ii, *m. a maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker:* Inscr. Grut. 649, 1: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

cālīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caligo] *darkness, mistiness:* Plin. 29, 6, 38.

călĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga] *wearing soldiers' boots, booted:* caligati milites, Suet. Vitell. 7 *fin.* Subst. caligatus, i, *m.* (*sc.* miles) *a common soldier, a private:* id. Aug. 25.

cālīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [caligo] *dark, gloomy:* fumus, Grat. Cyneg. 56.

cālīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella, opp. to illustris et pellucida, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: caliginosus tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, *ext. no.* 1. **II.** Fig.: caliginosa nox, *obscure futurity*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

cālīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [of the same root as ἀχλύς] *a mist:* suffundere coelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: a meridie nebula occepit, noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. 29, 27: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7: Notus terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum, Ov. M. 1, 265: humidam a terra exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53: pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4. In plur.: inter caligines, id. 3, 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: *darkness, gloom, obscurity:* mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 51: tetris tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros esse arbitrati sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, *had occasioned dizziness*, Liv. 26, 45: nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6, 853: caeca caligo noctis, id. 4, 457: ara obscura caligine tecta, Cic. Arat. 194: caligo tenebrarum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7: Augustus omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to obscure by his glory*, Vell. 2, 36: tenebris illunae caliginis impeditus, App. M. 9, p. 232. **III.** Fig.: *mental blindness, dulness of understanding:* quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem: praestrinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: caeca mentem caligine consitus, Cat. 64, 207. **2.** Of gloomy circumstances: *calamity, affliction:* vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: quaedam scelerum offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47. **IV.** Medic. *t. t.*: *dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes:* Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32: Plin. 20, [illegible] 26.

cālīgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [caligo]. **I.** *neutr. to emit vapour, to steam, reek:* amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4. **2.** *to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy:* caligare oculos, *the eyes are darkened*, Lucr. 3, 157: Centaurus caligans, Cic. Arat. 205: lucus caligans, Virg. G. 4, 468. Fig.: orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238: ad quas (vires religionis) maxime etiamnum caligat genus humanum, Plin. 30, 1, 1. Proverb.: caligare in sole, *to grope in daylight*, Quint. 1, 2, 19. **3.** Medic. *t. t. to have weak sight:* Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32: caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1. **II.** *act. to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): Virg. Aen. 2, 606: altae caligantesque fenestrae, *producing a dizzy blindness by their height*, Juv. 6, 31.

călĭgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caliga] *a small military boot:* quem militari vocabulo Caligulam appellabant, quia plerumque eo tegmine pedum induebatur, Tac. A. 1, 41.

calim, v. clam.

caliptra = καλύπτρα, *a kind of covering for the head:* Fest. *s. v.*

călix, ĭcis, *m.* = κύλιξ, *a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel:* κύλιξ poculi genus, quod nos una litera immutata *calicem* dicimus, Macr. S. 5, 21: Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: calix mulsi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: siccare, Juv. 5, 47. **II.** Meton.: *wine:* Cat. 27, 2. **III.** *a cooking vessel, pot:* Cato R. R. 39, 1: Ov. F. 5, 509. **IV.** *a small water-pipe:* Frontin. Aquaed. 36. (Hence Fr. *calice*; Eng. *chalice.*)

calla, v. calsa.

callăĭna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* gemma), *a precious stone, of a sea-green hue:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

callăĭnus, a, um, *coloured like the callaïs:* lacernae, Mart. 14, 139.

callaïs, ĭdis, *f.* = καλλαΐς, *a sea-green precious stone*, perhaps greenish-yellow corundum, or oriental chrysolite, Plin. 37, 10, 56: another kind of the same, ib. 8, 33 (in Sol. 20, called callaica.)

callărĭas, ae, *m.* = καλλαρίας, *a kind of cod-fish*, referred by Cuvier to Gadus tricirrhatus Linn. or G. Lota, Linn., v. asellus: Plin. 9, 17, 28.

callens, entis, *Part.* [calleo] *adj. versed, expert:* vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105: callens utriusque linguae, Gell. 17, 5.

callenter, *adv. skilfully, cunningly*, etc.: App. M. 4, p. 150.

callĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [callum] **I.** *neutr. to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: callent manus, Plin. 11, 37, 84. **2.** Fig.: *to be hardened, callous, insensible:* in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. **3.** *to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in:* magis calleo quam aprugnum callum callet, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, id. Truc. 5, 40: quod periti sumus in vita atque usu callemus magis, Att. in Non. 258, 5: augurandi studio Galli praeter caeteros callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: callere fidibus, App. Flor. *no.* 18. **II.** *act. to know by experience* or *practice, to know, understand:* memini et scio et calleo et commemini, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 8: cuncta callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alicujus sensum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17: jura, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: urbanas rusticasque res pariter, Liv. 39, 40: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenna in Non. 258, 8. With *a relative clause:* quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37.

callĭblĕphărum (calliblepharium, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*), i, *n.* = καλλιβλέφαρον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *a dye for beautifying the eyebrows:* Plin, 21, 19, 73.

callĭblĕphărus, a, um, *adj.* = καλλιβλεφαρος, *with beautiful eyelids:* ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21 (dub.).

callĭcĭa, ae *f. a plant that*, acc. to Pythagoras, *made water freeze:* Plin. 24, 17, 99. Some have imagined it to be Cissampelos Pareira, Linn., the abundant mucilage of which thickens water; the property is related of Aquifolium, Plin. 24, 13, 72.

callĭdē, *adv. skilfully, shrewdly, expertly:* callide arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98. *Comp.* Tac. A. 6, 37. *Sup.* Nep. Them. 1 *fin.* **II.** *cunningly, craftily, artfully:* callide accedere, Cic. Flac. 10, 22: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall. J. 15.

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callidus] *shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness:* calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1: nec calliditate Poenos, nec artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic. Harus. Resp. 9 *fin.* **II.** *cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness:* scientia, quae est remota ab justitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63. Of *stratagem in war:* Liv. 42, 47. Of *oratorical artifice:* Cic. Part. Or. 39, 137. In plur.: Syri calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14.

callĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [callidus] *a little cunning* or *sly:* fraus, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo] *shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skilful:* versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25. ad suum quaestum, callidus, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 34: callida Musa, Calliope, Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57: Demosthene nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id. Or. 7, 23: callida Thisbe, Ov. M. 4, 93. With *gen.*: callidus rei rusticae, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturae, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 31: temporum, id. A. 4, 33. In the Gr. manner, with *inf.*: callidus condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 20 *fin.*: inventum, Nep. Eum, 5: junctura, Hor. A. P. 47. **II.** In a bad sense *crafty, cunning, artful, sly:* malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 148: hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, id. Verr. 3, 14: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57. Meton. of things: callidi doli, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 4: consilium, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10: audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, *craftily calculating*, Nep. Att. 11: malitia inimici, Liv. 38, 44: cunctatio, Suet. Tib. 24: saevitia id. Dom. 11.

callĭgŏnon, i, *n.* = *καλλίγονον*, *a plant*, also called polygonon mas, Polygonum maritimum, Linn., or P. aviculare, Linn., v. Polygonum: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

callĭmus, i, *m.* = *κάλλιμος* (beautiful), *a kind of eagle-stone*: Plin. 36, 21, 39.

callĭon, ii, *n.* = *κάλλιον*, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn.; v. strychnos: Plin. 21, 31, 105.

callĭōnȳmus, i, *m.* = *καλλιώνυμος*, *a sea-fish*, also called uranoscopus, Uranoscopus scaber, Linn.; a fish of the Mediterranean, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

callĭpĕtălon, i, *n.* = *καλλιπέταλον*, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 2.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr. 6, 92: Liv. 22, 14.) *a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track*; usu. *a path made by the treading of cattle*: callis est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum, Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10: per calles silvestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*: quum calles et pastorum stabula praedari coepisset, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14: secreti, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: occulti, ib. 9, 383: surgens, Pers. 4, 57. Callium provincia *was the administration of the bye-ways, the woods and forests*: ut provinciae futuris consulibus minimi negotii, id est silvae callesque decernerentur, Suet. Caes. 19: v. Smith's Ant. 234. **II.** Poet.: *a way, path, road*, in gen.: Val. Fl. 3, 568. Also, *a course, race-ground*: Lucr. 6, 92.

callisco, 3. *v. incep.* [calleo] *to become dull, insensible*: aures nobis calliscerunt ad injurias, Cato in Non. 89, 27 *sq.*

callistrūthĭa, ae (**callistruthis**, idis, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (*sc.* ficus) = *καλλιστρούθια* [*στρουθός*, a sparrow] *a very delicate kind of figs, of which sparrows were very fond*: Plin. 15, 18, 19: pure Lat. ficus passerariae, Capit. Albin. 11.

callithrix, ichos, *f.* = *καλλίθριξ* (fair-haired), *a fern, used for colouring the hair*, also called trichomanes, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 26, 15, 90: 14, 87. **II.** Callitriches, um, *plu.*: *a kind of ape* or *monkey in Ethiopia*: Plin. 8, 54, 80. Most probably the baboon called Cynocephalus Hamadryas, which is found in Abyssinia and in Arabia, and was well known to the Egyptians.

callĭtrĭchos, i, *f.* = *καλλίτριχος* (fair-haired), *a fern*, apparently the same as callithrix, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 21, 30.

callōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callosus] *hardness of skin, callousness*: Scrib. Comp. 36· fistulae, Veg. 3, 27, 3. Fig.: *hardness, a hardening*: usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum] *with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*: callosus ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: crassior callosiorque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92. **II.** In gen.: *thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus**, i, *m.*, Cels). *hardened skin* (esp. upon the feet or hands): proptereaque fere res omnes aut corio sunt, aut seta, aut conchis, aut callo, aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 933: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60. **II.** Meton.: *the firm flesh of certain animals*: aprugnum, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 2: for which also absol. callum, id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: manus elephanti, Plin. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*; locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50. **2.** *the hard skin* or *rind of plants*: callum uvarum, id. 14, 1, 3: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47: foliorum, id. 16, 22, 34. **3.** *the hard covering of the soil*, etc.. terrae, id. 17, 5, 3: salis, id. 16, 12, 23. **III.** Fig.: *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare)· ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6. [Welsh, *celed*, hard; *caleden*, the hardness of the hand from labour: Pott 2, 52.]

căloo (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), *to call out, proclaim, convoke* (only as *t. t.* in religious matters): quinque dies te calo, Juno Covella, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: calata comitia, *comitia held for consecrating a priest* or *a king*, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27: calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. Sat. 1, 15: Quint. 1, 6, 33. Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis), Cic. Sest. 33, 72. [Rt. CAL, or CLA: cf. *καλέω*, *cla-mo*, *kalendae*, *nomen-cla-tor*.]

cālo, ōnis, *m.* *a soldier's servant*: calones militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quae Graece *κᾶλα* vocant, Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 234): Caes. B.G. 6, 36: Liv. 27, 18: caput Galbae per lixas calonesque laceratum, Tac. H. 1, 49. On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95. **II.** In gen.: *any low servant, drudge*: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42.

călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo; cf. Varr. in Non. 46, 22] *warmth, heat, glow*: neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis, nec calor, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 19: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. Tim. 14 *med.*: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571: fulminis, id. 6, 234: calor vitalis, id. 3, 129: and *absol.*: omnis et una dilapsus calor, *all vital warmth*, Virg. Aen. 4, 705. **2.** *summer heat*: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.* Hence also for *summer*, opp. to ver and auctumnus: Lucr. 1, 175: Col. 11, 2, 48: mediis caloribus, *in the middle of summer*, Liv. 2, 5: dum ficus prima calorque designatorem decorat lictoribus atris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, *the parching heat of the Sirocco*, Virg. G. 2, 270. **3.** *the heat of a fever*: Tib. 4, 11, 2. **II.** Fig.: *the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence*: si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsideratior, id. 2, 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, id. 10, 3, 6: dicentis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: pietatis, id. Pan. 3: iracundiae, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Ach. 2, 26. Poet.: *the fire of love*: trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305: id. H. 19, 173: Sil. 14, 223. In plur.: calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

călōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calor] *heated*: Fig.: *incited, furious*: juventutis impetus, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 37.

călōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [calor facio] *causing warmth, heating*; oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8.

calpar, aris, *n.* [*κάλπη* = *κάλπις*] *a vessel for liquids*, esp. *for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher*: Non. 546, 32, *sq.*: calpar genus vasis fictilis, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Meton.: *a libation in the Vinalia, from a cask of new wine*: Fest. *s. v*

calsa (in some editt. calla), ae, *f.* *a plant of two kinds*, **1.** Similis aro, Arum arisarum, Linn. **2.** Alterum genus, anchusa, Plin. 27, 8, 36, 37: Anchusa italica vel tinctoria, Linn.

caltha, ae, *f.* *a strong-smelling yellow flower*, prob. our *pot marigold*: Calendula officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15: mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50.

calthŭla, ae, *f.* [caltha, corresponding in colour with it, cf. Non. 548, 11] *a woman's robe of a yellow colour*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

calthum, i, *n.* for caltha, Prud. Cath. 5, 114.

călumnĭa (anciently written kalumnia), ae, *f.* *false accusation, chicanery*, opposed to veritas, Quint. 12, 1, 26, and to fides, Suet. Cal. 16. **I.** In gen.: *false accusation, intrigue, trick, artifice, sophistry, a sophistical attack*: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, *by artifice*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: impedit ne triumpharent calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30: nullam adhibere calumniam, Cic. Fat. 14: causas ingenii calumnia ludificari, id. Rep. frgm. in Non. 263 15: religionis calumnia, *a pretext derived from religious scruples*, id. Fam. 1, 1. **2.** Fig.: *needless care, anxiety, apprehension*: in hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspicionis tormento, *in this misgiving produced by the illusions of fear*, Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nimia contra se calumnia, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (in allusion to nimium inquirens in se atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283). **II.** Legal *t. t.* *false accusation trickery*: calumnia litium aliquid petere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: existunt saepe injuriae calumnia quadam et nimis callida et malitiosa juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: in pecuniariis quaestionibus veritati contra calumniam adesse, Quint. 12, 1, 26: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Liv. 33, 47: also de calumnia jurare, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13: qui juraverit non calumniae causa id se postulare, ib. 39, 2, 7. **2.** Meton. for actio calumniae, *an action respecting the motives of an accuser who failed in his proof* (v. Smith's Ant. 234): calumniam effugere, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: calumniam afferre ad pontifices, Liv. 39, 4: ferre, *to be declared a false accuser*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: condemnatus calumnia, Tac. A. 14, 41. [Calumnia presupposes a noun calumnus, which comes from the root CALU or CALV: v. *calvor*: it is perh. connected with *celare*.]

călumnĭātor (kal), ōris, *m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t.* *a contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler*: si calvitur et moretur et frustretur: inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 223 scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caec. 23, 65. **II.** Fig.: calumniator sui, *one who is too anxious about his work, over-scrupulous*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 25.

călumnĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who makes false accusations*: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 14 and 16.

călumnĭor (anciently kalumnior), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [calumnia]. **I.** *to censure, attack in a sophistical or unfair manner, to cavil*: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: festinationem meam, Quint. 2, 1 12: id unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. H. 3, 75: Gell. 7, 3: calumniari si quis autem voluerit, quod arbores loquantur, *to cavil*, Phaedr. 1, prol. 5. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: *to contrive legal artifices* or *false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections*: jacet res in controversiis, iste calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: ludificari et calumniari, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, Quint. 4, 2, 8: petitorem, id. 7, 2, 50: calumniari verba juris, *to interpret sophistically, to pervert, misapply*, Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 10. **III.** Fig.: *to torment oneself with groundless care* or *anxiety*: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, *etc.* Cic. Fam. 9, 2 with *pron. reflect.*: *to correct oneself too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work*: Quint. 10, 3, 10. Pass.: interdum analogia calumniatur "*συκοφαντεῖται*," Staverius in Prisc. p. 793 P.

călumnĭōsē, *adv.* *artfully, by trickery*: Pap. Dig. 46, 5, 7. *Sup.*: Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

călumnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calumnia] *full of tricks* or *artifices*: accusatio, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 *init.* *Sup.* Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.*

calva, ae, *f.* *the bald-scalp*: Liv. 23, 24 *fin.* **II.** *a nut with a smooth shell*, Petr. 66, 4.

calvārĭa, ae, *f.* [calva, calvus] *the skull,* of man and beasts: Cels. 8, 1: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 28: equae, asinae, Pall. 1, 35, 16.

calvārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a kind of round sea-fish without scales:* Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299 dub. **II.** *the skull* (for calvaria): App. Apol. 3, p. 137.

calvātus, a, um (for calvus), Plin. 17, 22, 35.

calvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [calvus] *to be bald:* Plin. 11, 37, 47.

calvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [calveo] *to grow bald:* Col. 6, 14, 7: Plin. 10, 29, 41. **II.** Transf. to plants: *to grow up thin* or *far apart:* Col. 4, 33, 3.

calvio, ire, v. calvor.

calvĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [calvus] *baldness* (rare for calvitium): prae calvitie, Suet. Galb. 20: Petr. S. 108, 1.

calvĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *baldness:* in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio moeror levaretur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: Plin, 11, 37, 47. **II.** Meton.: calvitium loci, *deficiency of herbage,* Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, 3. *v. a. dep.* (calvio, ire, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 720) *to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive:* me calvitur suspicio, Pac. in Non. 7, 6: Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 4. (Ante-class. for calumnior.) **II.** In law: *to quibble, to act the pettifogger:* SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT., Frgm. XII Tab. in Fest. *s. v.* struere: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 233. Pass.: te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. in Non. 6, 29: contra ille calvi ratus, Sall. Hist. frgm. ib. 7, 8. [v. calumnia.]

calvus, a, um, *adj. bald, without hair* (rare): raso capite calvus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 306: a calvo ad calvum duci imperabat, Suet. Calig. 27. **II.** Fig. of plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato R. R. 33, 3: calvae nuces, *with smooth shells,* ib. 8, 2.

calx, calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*) *the heel:* calces deteris, *you tread on my heels,* Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111: incursare pugnis, calcibus (πὺξ καὶ λάξ), id. Poen. 4, 1, 3: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. Verr. 3, 23: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferrata (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Virg. Aen. 11, 714: caedere calcibus, *to kick,* Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 71: calce petere aliquem: neque calce lupus quemquam, neque dente petit bos, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: calces remittere, *to kick,* Nep. Eum. 5. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (*sc.* jactare, *etc.*) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον, *to kick against the pricks,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to kick at* or *throw up any occupation,* Petr. 46. Meton.: *the foot:* calcemque terit jam calce, Virg. Aen. 5, 324. **II.** Transf. to similar things: calces scaporum, *the props of a staircase,* Vitr. 9. 1: *the piece of wood cut off with a scion,* Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 3. [With *calx, calco,* cf. λάξ λακτίζω: the converse is the case in γαλακ-, and *lac-* (milk): the root may be akin to Eng. *heel.*] (Hence It. *calcagno.*)

calx, calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*): Lit. *a small stone:* hence *a counter* or *draughtsman* (rare for the *dim.* calculus, *q. v.*): *Sy.:* Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi.:* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unum calcem moverit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86. **II.** *limestone, lime,* whether slaked or unslaked: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, *quick-lime,* Vitr. 8, 7: coquere, *to burn lime,* Cato R. R. 16: exstincta, *slaked,* Vitr. 2, 5: macerata, id. 7, 2: arenatus, *mingled with sand, mortar,* Cato R. R. 18, 7: materies ex calce et arena mixta, Vitr. 7, 3. **III.** Meton.: *the goal* or *limit in a race-course* (marked with lime or chalk): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Am. 27, 101: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to have to do a thing all over again,* id. de Sen. 23, 83: nunc video calcem, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15. Proverb.: extra calcem decurrere, *to digress from a theme,* Amm. 21, 1 *fin.* (Hence It. *calcina;* Fr. *chaux.*)

călȳcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calyx] *a small flower-bud, the cup of a flower:* Plin. 20, 19, 78.

călyptra, for caliptra, *q. v.*

călyx, ȳcis, *m.* = κάλυξ [καλύπτω, hence, *lit.* any covering, husk, hull, shell] *the bud, cup,* or *calyx of a flower:* narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12: rosae, ib. 4, 10: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11. **II.** *the shell of fruits:* id. 15, 23, 25. **III.** *an egg-shell:* id. 28, 2, 4. **IV.** *the shell of fish, etc.:* id. 9, 31, 51. **V.** *a covering of wax around fruit,* to preserve it: id. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4.

cama, ae, *f.* [χαμαί] *a small low bed:* Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

cămăcum, i. *n.* (comac.): *a kind of cinnamon growing in Syria:* Plin. 12, 28, 63.

camăra, ae, v. camera.

camarus, i. v. cammarus.

cambio, 4. *v. n.* (*perf.* campsi, Charis. p. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906, ib.): *to exchange, barter* (very rare): App. Apol. p. 284. (Hence the It. and mercantile *cambio, cambiare, cambiatura,* etc.; Fr. *change, changer,* etc.)

cambĭtas, atis, *f. exchange, barter,* ἀντικαταλλαγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

camelae, arum, *f. plu.* [γαμήλιαι] *relating to, presiding over marriage:* virgines, Fest. *s. v.*

cămēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [camelus] *a camel driver:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlēlāsĭa, ae, *f.* = καμηληλασία, *camel-driving, the care of camels belonging to the state:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [camelus] *pertaining to a camel:* lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109.

cămella, ae, *f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup:* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: Ov. F. 4, 779.

cămēlŏpardălis, is, *f.* (camelopardalus, i. *m.*) = καμηλοπάρδαλις, *a camelopard, giraffe,* Cervus Camelopardalis, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29: Plin. 8, 18, 27.

cămēlŏpŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = καμηλοπόδιον, *a plant, camel's-foot,* perh. *horehound:* App. Herb. 45.

cămēlus, i, *m., a camel, a dromedary.* The camel, Camelus Bactrianus, Linn. has two humps; the dromedary, or Arabian camel, C. dromedarius, has only one. Plin. 11, 37, 62: Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.* [From the Semitic *gâmâl.*]

cămĕra (also cămăra), ae, *f.* = καμάρα, *a vault, an arched roof, an arch:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: camera lapideis fornicibus vincta, Sall. C. 55. In ships: solutilem navem, cujus vel naufragio, vel camerae ruina periret, commentus est, Suet. Ner. 34. **II.** *a flat ship with a covering of planks:* Tac. H. 3, 47 Gell. 10, 25 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *chambre.*)

cămĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [camera]: camerariae cucurbitae, *climbing,* opp. to *plebeiae,* that creep upon the ground, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

cămĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [camero]: *an arching:* hence Meton. *a vault, arch:* Spart. Carac. 9.

cămĕro, 1. *v. a.* [camera] *to vault* or *arch over:* Plin. 10, 30, 50.

camilla, ae, *f.,* v. camillus.

camillum, i, *n. a piece of furniture used at weddings:* Fest. *s. v.* cumeram. **II.** In Arch.=loculamentum, Vitr. 10, 15.

cămillus (also written casmillus), i. *m.* and cămilla, ae, *f., a boy and girl, free born, whose parents were alive, employed in religious offices* (v. Smith's Ant. 235): Fest. *s. v.:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88: Macr. S. 3, 8. Hence for pusillus, *small:* Quint. 8, 3, 19.

cămīno, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [caminus] *to make like an oven* or *furnace* (very rare): Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cămīnus, i, *m.* = ἡ κάμινος, *a smelting furnace, a forge:* Ov. M. 7, 106: Aetnam impositam, ruptis flammam exspirare caminis, Virg. Aen. 3, 580. Fig.: *an incessant, zealous labour* Juv. 14, 118 **2.** *a fire-place:* valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis; quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: ramos urente camino, Hor. S. 1, 5, 81. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, *to add fuel to flame, to aggravate an evil,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 321. (Hence Fr. *cheminée;* Eng. *chimney.*)

camĭsĭa, ae, *f. a linen night-gown:* camisias vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29. (Hence It. *camicia,* Fr *chemise.*)

cammăron, i, *n.* = κάμμαρον, *a plant,* also called aconitum, *q. v.:* Plin. 27, 3, 2.

cammărus (gammarus), i, *m.* = κάμμαρος, *a lobster:* Astacus Gammarus, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Plin. 27, 3, 2.

campa, ae, v. campe.

campăgus, i. *m. a kind of boot worn by military officers:* Treb. Gall. 16.

campānĕus or **campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [campus] for campestris, *pertaining to the fields:* loca, Innocent. p. 239.

campānus morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania:* Hor. S. 1, 5, 62.

campē, ēs, *f.* = κάμπη, *a winding, writhing:* campas dicere, *to seek evasions,* Pl. Truc. 5, 50. **II.** *a caterpillar,* pure Latin eruca: Col. 11, 3, 63.

campester (campestris, Cato Prisc. p. 696 P.: Col. 8, 13, *dub.*), tris, tre, *adj.* [campus], *pertaining to a plain, flat, champaign, level:* opp. to montanus and collinus: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, ib. § 6: vineae collinae et campestres, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: culta, id. 25, 5, 18: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66: vici, Liv. 40, 58: urbs, id. 23, 45: oppidum, id. 27, 39: barbari, *dwelling in plains,* id. 39, 53: hostis, *fighting in a plain,* id. 22, 18. Subst. campestria, ium, *n. plu., flat land, level ground:* pauca campestrium, Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30. **II.** *relating to the exercises in the Campus Martius:* ludus, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: proelia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83: decursio, id. Galb. 6 *fin.:* ludere qui nescit campestribus abstinet armis, Hor. A. P. 379. Subst., Campestre, is, *n.* (*sc.* velamentum), *a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron:* id. Ep. 1, 11, 18. **b.** Campestres, ium, *m. plu., the deities who presided over contests:* Grut. 1015, 2. **III.** *pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* gratia, Liv 7, 1: operae, Suet. Aug. 3 temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 14.

campestrātus, i, *m., furnished with the campestre* or *wrestling apron:* Aug. Civ. D. 14, 17.

campĭ-cursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [campus] *military exercise in the* Campus Martius: Veg. Mil. 3, 4.

campĭ-doctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drills* or *exercises soldiers in the* Campus Martius, *a drill-master:* Veg. Mil. 3, 6

campso, 1. *v. a.* [κάμπω, to bend around] *to turn around a place, to sail by, double:* Leucatem, Enn. Ann. 10, 36 (in Prisc. p. 906, P.)

camptaules, ae, *m., an unknown kind of musician:* Vop. Carin. 19.

camptēr, ēris, *m.* = καμπτήρ, *a bending, turning, an angle:* Pac. in Non. 65, 1.

campus, i, *m. an even, flat space, a plain, field,* also *a field of battle:* campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42 *fin.:* Babylonii in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, id Div. 1, 42: campus in prata et arva salictaque et arundineta digestus Col. 1, 2, 3: segetes campis melius, quam praecipitibus locis proveniunt, id. 1, 2: pingues Asiae campi, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina campis, id. Od. 4 7, 1: herbosus, id. Od 3, 18, 9: herbidus aquosusque. Liv. 9, 2: opimus, id. 31, 41: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3: apertissimi campi, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: pigri, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14: (praefecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4. With *ager* it conveys sometimes the specific, sometimes the generic sign.: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupiniam, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. G. 2, 274. **2.** Meton.: *the produce of the field*: Stat. Th. 5, 528. **b.** *any level surface* (of the sea, of a rock, *etc.*): caeruleos per campos, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi liquentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 724: immota attollitur unda campus (*i. e.* saxum), ib. 5, 128. **3.** Fig.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo congressa campo, ib. 12, 9, 2: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39. **II.** Esp. *the Campus Martius* at Rome (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma): *a place of assembly for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata: Cic. Cat. 1, 5: in Campo Martio comitia consulum habere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2. Meton.: *the comitia themselves*: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, id. Pis. 2: venalis, Lucan. 1, 180. Also, *as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills*, etc.: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, ib. 3, 1, 10. There were other *campi* at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*, *etc.* Hence **2.** Fig.: *a field of action, a subject of debate*, etc.: me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caec. 29, 84: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo quum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 16 *fin.*: honoris et gloriae campus, Plin. Pan. 70: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, Cic. Off. 1, 18 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *champ.*)

campus, i, *m.* = κάμπος, *a sea-animal*: marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

camum, i, *n. a kind of beer*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

cămŭrus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*, a foreign word, prob. kindred with camera, καμάρα: cf. Non. 30, 8: Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35] *crooked, bent inwards*: camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Virg. G. 3, 55: arcus, *an arch, vault*, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 12, 53.

cāmus, i, *m.* = κημός (Dor. καμός), *a muzzle*, Eccl. **II.** *a kind of collar*, Att. in Non. 200, 16.

căna, Gr. (κάνεον, plur. κάνεα, κάνη, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

cănăba (cannaba), ae, *f.* [kindred with κάναβος and κάννα: acc. to others, with καλύβη] *a hovel, hut*: Aug. Serm. 61, de temp.

cănăbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canaba] *a small hovel*: Auc. de limit. p. 257 Goes.

canacheni, ōrum, *m. plu. a class of thieves*: Arn. 6, p. 207, *dub.*

canālicius, a um, *adj.* [canalis] *dug in shafts* or *pits*: canalicium aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cănālĭcŭlă, ae, *f.*, for canaliculus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: duas esse quasi canaliculas quasdam, vel fistulas, Gell. 17, 11.

cănālĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [canaliculus] *like a channel* or *pipe, channeled*: Plin. 19, 7, 36.

cănālĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [canalis] *a small channel, pipe*, or *gutter, a water-channel*: Col. 8, 15, 6: *a groove of a triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3: *the groove of a catapult*: id. 10, 15. In surgery, *a splint*: Cels. 8, 2 *fin.* (Hence It. *canaletto.*)

cănāliensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *dug in shafts* or *pits*: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cănālis, is, *m.* (*f.* Cato, Varr.) *a pipe, groove, channel*, esp. *a water-pipe, conduit, a canal*: currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam, Virg. G. 3, 330: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: Liv. 23, 31: ducere aquam per canales structiles, Vitr. 8, 7: *a channel* or *trench in mines*: Plin. 33, 4, 21. Of *the wind-pipe*: animae, id. 8, 10, 10, § 29. Fig.: aliquid velut canali dirigere, id. 11, 37, 55. And of *speech*: pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167. **II.** In architecture, *the groove* or *fluting upon Ionic capitals*, etc.: Vitr. 3, 3. **III.** *the groove of a catapult*: id. 10, 19. **IV.** In surgery, *splints for holding broken bones together*: Cels. 8, 10. **V.** *a household utensil of unknown form and use*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.

cănārius, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *pertaining to dogs*: augurium, Auct. in Plin. 18, 3, 3: herba, *a kind of grass*, mostly referred to the *dog's-tooth*, Cynodon Dactylon, Pers., or to the *Finger-grass*, Digitaria sanguinalis, Scop.: Plin. 25, 8, 51: lappa, id. 24, 19, 116.

cānaster, μιξοπόλιος [cānus] *half-gray, grizzled*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cănātim, *adv.* [canis] *like a dog*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

cancămum, i, *n.*, κάγκαμον, *an Arabian gum used for incense*, supposed to be obtained from the Amyris Kataf, Forsk., sometimes called elemi: Plin. 12, 20, 44.

cancellārius, ii, *m.* [cancelli] *a porter, doorkeeper*: Vop. Carin. 16. **II.** *a chancellor*: Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancellatus, cancello] *lattice-formed, trellis-like*: Plin. 7, 20, 19.

cancellātio, ōnis, *f.* [cancello] *the fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land*: Frontin. de Col. p. 109 Goes.

cancelli, ōrum (*sing.* cancellus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 9), *m. plu.* [dim. of cancer] *an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is inclosed and protected*: scenici et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6: *the bar of tribunals*, Cic. Verr. 3, 59 *in.*: *the barrier in the public spectacles*: id. Sest. 58, 124: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 30, 41, § 10. **II.** the *reticulated skin* of the elephant: Plin. 8, 10, 10. **III.** Fig.: *boundaries, limits*: si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.*: esse certarum rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52. **IV.** Meton.: *the space inclosed by boundaries*: Hirt. Bell. Afric. 15 *fin.*

cancello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cancelli] *to inclose with a railing* or *lattice-work*, etc.: solum, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Plin. 8, 10, 10: cancellato brachiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 74. **II.** Legal *t. t.*, *to strike* or *cross out a writing, to cancel*: testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, Modest. ib. 22, 3, 24.

cancer, cri (*gen.* canceris, Lucr.: *acc. plur.* canceres, Cato) *m. a crab* in a gen. sense: Plin. 9, 31, 51: id. 19, 10, 58 (for Plin. v. Astacus, Carabus, *etc.*,): Virg. G. 4, 48. Meton. *hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs*: Orci cancri, App. Met. 6, p. 176, 26. **II.** *a sign of the zodiac*: Lucr. 5, 616: Ov. M. 2, 83. Poet. *the south*: ib. 4, 625; and *great heat*: ib. 10, 127. **III.** In medicine, *an eating, suppurating ulcer, a cancer*: Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 31. [Sans. *karkala*, Gr. καρκίνος.] (Hence It. *granchio, cancro*; Fr. *cancre, chancre.*)

cancer, cri, *m.* [kindred with κιγκλίς] *a lattice*: Fest. *s. v.*

cancĕrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [canceratus, v. cancero] *like a cancer, cancerous*: foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

cancĕro, avi, 1. *v. n.* [cancer] *to be afflicted with cancer, to suppurate like a cancer*: Plin. Val. 1, 10: App. Herb 36.

cancĕrōma (contr. **cancrōma**, and corrupted **canchrēma**), ătis, *n.* [καρκίνωμα] *a cancer*: App. Herb. 19: 31.

candacus or **caudacus**, for suavis *or* mansuetus: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101.

candĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [candeo facio] *to make dazzlingly white*: Gell. 6, 5: and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 102. **II.** *to make glowing, to bring to a white heat* (very rare): lapides candefactos, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

candĕfīo, factus sum, fieri, *to be made excessively hot*: quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo] *a light, wax-light, tallow candle, taper*: Col. 2, 22, 3: Plin. 33, 7, 40: breve lumen candelae cujus dispenso et tempero filum, Juv. 3, 287. Meton., *fire*: candelam apponere valvis, *i. e. to set the house on fire*, id. 9, 98. **II.** *a cord covered with wax* (which preserved it from decay): Liv. 40, 29.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* (old form candelaber, *m.*: candelabrus, Petr. 75, 10) [candela] *a candlestick, a chandelier*: Cic. Verr. 2, 74: id. 4, 28: Plin. 36, 3, 6.

candens, entis, *Part.* [candeo]. **II** *Adj.*: *shining white, glittering* (poet.) candida (facere) de nigris, et de candentibus atra, Ov. M. 11, 314: candentes humeri, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Virg Aen. 4, 61: candens elephantus, *ivory*, ib. 6, 896: candens lacteus humor, Lucr 1, 259: saxis late candentibus Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26.

candentia, ae, *f.* [candens] *a white, clear lustre, whiteness*: lunae, Vitr 9, 4.

candeo, ui, 2. *v. n.*, *to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter* (mostly poet.): candet ebur soliis, Cat. 64, 45 ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103 **II.** *to glow, to be glowing hot*: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, *as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace*, Lucr. 6, 148: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 5, 63: siccis aer fervoribus ustus canduit, Ov M. 1, 120: aqua candens, Col. 6, 5, 2. **2.** Fig.: *to glow from passion, to be excited* (very rare): Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226. [Prob. the same root as the Sans. *kan*, "to shine," and perh connected with γανάω, γάνος. It may possibly be connected with *caleo*: cf. *pando* and *palam*, *scando* and *scala.*]

candesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [candeo] *to become of a glittering white, to begin to glisten* (rare, mostly poet.): ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49. **2.** *to grow hot, to begin to glow* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491 Ov. M. 2, 230.

candētum, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *a space of* 100 or 150 *square feet*: Col. 5, 1, 6. [Pott derives it from Welsh *cant* "a hundred," and compares Bas. Bret. *kantved* (un centième).]

candĭco, 1. *v. a.* [candeo, cf. albico] *to be whitish* or *white*: Plin. 37, 11, 73: App. M. 5, p. 168.

candĭdārius pistor [candidus] *a baker of white bread*, Inscr. Mur. 304, 3.

candĭdātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] *pertaining to a candidate*: candidatorium munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

candĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] *clothed in white* (for albatus): Pl. Rud 1, 5, 12: at candidatus cedit hic mastigia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 10: Suet. Aug. 98.

candĭdātus, i, *m.*, *a candidate for office* (because clothed in a white toga v. Smith's Ant. 77): praetorius candidatus, Cic. Mur. 27 *fin.*: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: consulatus, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, Suet. Vesp. 2: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: candidatus Caesaris, *a candidate recom* *mended by Caesar*, Vell. 2, 124. Hence proverb., petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus, *i. e. certain of the result*, Quint. 6, 3, 62. In the time of the emperors: candidati Principis, *quaestors appointed by the emperor to read his speeches and rescripts*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 13. **II.** Fig.: *any eager aspirant or claimant:* candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin. Pan, 63: majus est opus atque praestantius, ad quod ipse (*sc.* orator) tendit, et cujus est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticae eloquentiae, id. prooem. § 13: crucis, *one who is soon to suffer crucifixion*, App. M. 1, p. 108: *a military aspirant:* Amm. 15, 5.

candĭdē, *adv., in dazzling white:* candide vestitus, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10. **II.** Fig.: *clearly, candidly:* candide et simpliciter, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

candĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [candidus] *to make glittering or bright, to make white:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

candĭdŭlē, *adv., candidly, sincerely:* Arn. 2, p. 50.

candĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus] *shining white:* dentes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] *of a dazzling white, clear, bright* (opp. to *niger*, a glistening black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black: cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82: Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51): sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Virg. Aen. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49: candida flamma, Val. Fl. 8, 243: avis, *i. e.* ciconia, Virg. G. 2, 320: ales, *i. e.* cygnus, Auct. Aetnae 88: candidior cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38: lilia, Prop. 1, 20, 38: populus, *the silver poplar*, Virg. E. 9, 41: vela, Cat. 64, 235: vestis, Liv. 9, 40: toga, id. 4, 25: candidior barba, Virg. E. 1, 29: candidum alta nive Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. **2.** Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *fair, beautiful:* Dido, Virg. Aen. 5, 571: candidus et pulcer puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8: membra, Ov. M. 2, 607: pes, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 27: humeri, ib. 1, 13, 9: brachia, Prop. 2, 16, 24: colla, id. 3, 17, 29: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2. As an epithet of the gods: candidus Cupido, Cat. 68, 134. *Sup.* candidissimus color, Vitr. 10, 7. Proverb.: candida de nigris facere, *to make black white*, Ov. M. 11, 314: nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30. Absol.: ut candido candidius non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35: and with a *Gen.:* candidum ovi, *the white of an egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 11. Poet. for candidatus, *clothed in white:* turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654: Roma, *i. e.* Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6: candida sententia = candidi lapilli, *a sentence of acquittal*, Ov. M. 15, 47. **II.** Fig.: *pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless*, etc. Of the voice: *clear, pure, silver-toned;* opp. to *fuscus:* Quint. 11, 3, 15: quum (vox) e candida declinat in fuscam, Plin. 28, 6, 16. Of discourse: *clear, perspicuous, unaffected:* elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121. And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, id. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, ib. 73. Poet.: of the winds: *making clear* or *bright:* candidi Favonii, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1. **2.** Of character: *pure, honest, upright, candid, frank:* candidus judex, id. Ep. 1, 4, 1: animae, id. S. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11. And of conditions of life: *cheerful, happy, fortunate:* candida convivia, *joyful*, Prop. 4, 6, 71: nox, id. 2, 15, 1: omina, id. 4, 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30: pax, id. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64.

candĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [candeo facio] *to make white:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

candĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [candifico] *that makes white:* candificus pulvisculus, *tooth-powder*, App. Apol. p. 277.

candor, ōris, *m.* [candeo] *a dazzling, glossy whiteness, clearness, radiance, brightness, splendour*, etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: splendidissimus candor, id. Rep. 6, 16: candor coeli, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 765: nivalis, Virg. Aen. 3, 538: niveus, Ov. M. 3, 423: increscente pullo candor in medium vertitur, luteum circumfunditur, *the white of the egg*, Plin. 10, 53, 74: and Meton.: *snow:* solis aestu candor quum liquesceret, Naev. in Non. 334, 32: candor simplex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5: tunicarum, Liv. 10, 39: dentium, Plin. 22, 25, 65: equi candore eximio, Suet. Aug. 94. Of personal beauty: *fairness, beauty:* fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: candor hujus te et proceritas pepulerunt, id. Coel. 15, 36. In *plu.:* corporis candores, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 67. **II.** Fig.: Of discourse: *brilliancy, splendour:* fucatus candor, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.: simplicity, naturalness:* T. Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 10, 1, 101. **2.** Of mind or character: *uprightness, fairness, openness:* candor animi, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: justus sine mendacio candor, Vell. 2, 116 *fin.:* tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor! Plin. Pan. 84. **III.** *glow, heat:* candor aestivus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219.

candosoccus, i, *m.* [a Gallic word] *a layer of a plant:* pure Lat. mergus, Col. 5, 5, 16.

candryala, Plin. 21, 15, 22. v. condrille.

cānens, entis, *Part.* [caneo] *hoary, white:* Virg. Aen. 10, 192.

cānens, entis, *Part.* [cano].

canentas (Cod. Mon. canentes), *an ornament for the head:* Fest. *s. v.*

cānĕo, ui, 2. *v. n., to be white or hoary:* temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. Aen. 5, 416: canens senecta, id. 10, 192: canens gelu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66: dum mane novum, dum gramina canent, Virg. G. 3, 325: canuerint herbae rore recente quater, Ov. F. 3, 880. [The root is perh. the same as the Sans. *kan* "to shine:" v. candeo.]

canes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, 3. *v. incep.* [caneo] *to grow white* or *hoary:* pabula canescunt, Ov. M. 2, 212: canescant aequora remis, id. H. 3, 65: canescunt tecta, id. Am. 1, 8, 52: capilli canescunt, Plin. 30, 15, 46: Hence = senescere, *to grow old:* Ov. M. 9, 422. And Fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.

canĭa, ae, *f. a kind of wild nettle:* Plin. 21, 15, 55: v. urtica.

canĭcae, arum, *f. plu. a kind of bran:* Fest. *s. v.*

cănīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canis] *a small dog* or *bitch:* Plin. 32, 7, 26. Hence Fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 8. **II.** *the Dog-star, Sirius:* Plin. 2, 47, 47: flagrans, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flammans, Manil. 5, 207: rubra, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: sitiens, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: insana, Pers. 3, 5. **III.** *a species of shark* or *dog-fish*, probably including *the white shark*, Carcharias vulgaris; *the tope*, Galeus vulgaris; *the dog-fish*, Spinax Acanthias, *etc.:* Plin. 9, 46, 70. **IV.** *the worst throw at dice:* Pers. 3, 49.

cănīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [canicula, *no.* 2] *pertaining to the Dog-star:* dies, *dog-days*, Pall. Jul. 1 and 7.

cānĭfĕra, ae, *f. she who carries a small box:* Fest. *s. v.*

cănĭformis, e, *adj.* [canis forma] *dog-shaped:* caniformis Anubis, Prud. Apoth. 263.

cănīnus, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *pertaining to a dog, canine:* lac, Ov. Ib. 227: pellis, Scrib. Comp. 161: stercus, Juv. 14, 64: rictus, id. 10, 271: far, *spelt-bread for dogs*, id. 5, 11. *Absol.:* canina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *dog's-flesh:* canis caninam non est. Auct. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87: dentes, *eye-teeth. dog-teeth*, Plin. 11, 37, 61: scaeva canina, *a favourable augury from a dog*, Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 4. Fig.: caninum prandium, *in which no wine is drunk, mean*, Var in Gell. 13, 30: litera, *the letter* R Pers. 1, 109: eloquentia, *abusive, snarling*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: studium, *i. e.* causidicorum, Col. 1, praef. § 9: verba, *cutting words*, Ov. Ib. 230: nuptiae, *lecherous, brutal*, Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2: canini philosophi = Cynici, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 20: hence, caninae aequanimitatis stupor, Tert. Pat. 2.

cānĭpa, ae, *f.* = canistrum, *a fruit-basket for religious uses:* Frat. Arv. in Marin. *no.* 3.

cănis (canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, *etc.*, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133), is, *com., a dog, hound:* Plin. 8, 40, 61: canum fida custodia, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: venar canibus leporem, Virg. G. 3, 410: often used as *fem.* when the species is referre to: aut trudit acres multa cane apros Hor. Epod. 2 31: Echidnea, *i. e.* Cerberus, Ov. M. 7, 409 (also called triformis, tergeminus, and Tartareus): canis obscoena Virg. G. 1, 470. As a term of reproach, *dog:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 40: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. A contemptuous designation, *a hanger-on, a parasite:* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48. Prov.: venatum ducere invitas canes, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 82: cane pejus et angui vitare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *a dog will never be scared from a greasy hide*, id. S. 2, 5, 83: a cane non magno saepe tenetur aper, Ov. R. Am. 422 canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, *his bark is worse than his bite*, Curt. 7, 4: Cave canem, an inscription upon doors, "*Beware of the dog*," Petr. 29: Varr. in Non. 153, 1. **II.** *a constellation*, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8): Col. 11, 2, 37: Ov. F. 4, 904. **III.** *the sea-dog:* Plin. 9, 35, 55 (v. canicula): and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla:* Lucr. 5, 890. **IV.** *the worst throw at dice, the dog-throw:* canes damnosi, Prop. 4, 8, 46. Hence prov.: tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10. **V.** *a kind of fetter:* Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 37 dub. [Cf. Sans. *svan:* Gr. κύων, κυνός: Germ. *hund:* Eng. *hound*. (Hence Fr. *chien.*)

cănistella, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [canistrum: Fest. *s. v.* cana] *a bread-basket, a fruit-basket:* argentea, Symm Ep. 2, 81.

cănistra, orum, *n. plu.* (canistri, orum, *m. plu.* Pall.) *a wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers*, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic. Att. 6, 1: Tib. 1, 10, 27: onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg. Aen. 8, 180: in patulis redolentia mala canistris, Ov. M. 8, 675: pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris, ib. 2, 713. **2.** canistra siccaria, *a basket in which wine stood upon a table* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 706. [Gr. *κάνυστρον* = *κανίσκιον*, fr. *κάνεον*, "a reed basket."]

canitia, ae, for canities, Plin. 31, 7 42.

cānĭtĭes, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] *a gray* or *grayish-white colour, hoariness:* Ov M. 1, 238: Plin. 21, 20, 84. Esp. freq of gray hair: albaque toto vertice canities, Ov. M. 10, 425: canities homini tantum et equis, Plin. 11, 37, 47. Hence Meton.: *gray hair:* canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: Charon cui plurima mento canities inculta jacet, Virg. Aen. 6, 300. **2.** *old age:* canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos, id. 10, 549: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. (Hence It. *canutezza.*)

cānĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [canus] (Ante-class. for canities) *a gray colour, hoariness:* capitis, Pl. in Fest. *s. v.*

canna, ae, *f.* = *κάννα, a reed, cane* (rare for arundo, *q. v.* et calamus) Col 7, 9, 7: palustris, Ov M. 4, 298: tre mulae, ib. 6, 326. II. Meton.: *things made of reed, a reed pipe, flute:* ib. 2, 682: *a small vessel, gondola:* Juv. 5, 89. III. Gutturis, *the windpipe:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 16.

cannăbĭnus, a um, *adj.* = καννάβινος, *of hemp, hempen:* retis, Varr. R. R. 3 5, 11 funes, Col. 6, 2, 3

cannăbis, is, *f.*, and **cannabum**, i, *n.* = κάνναβις and κάνναβος, *hemp:* Cannabis sativa, Linn., Col. 2, 10, 21: ubi seras cannabim, linum, juncum, spartum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: tunc mare transilias? tibi torta cannabe fulto coena sit in transtro? Pers. 5, 146. 2. Cannabis in silvis nata, *a kind of mallow,* Althaea cannabina, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 97. [Sans. *sana:* Gr. κάνναβις: Lith. *kanàpê:* Eng. *hemp.*] (Hence It. *canape;* Fr. *chanvre.*)

cannētum, i, *n.* [canna] *a thicket of reeds:* Pall. Febr. 23, 2.

cannĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of reeds:* tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8.

cannŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small, low reed:* App. Met. 4, p. 145. II. Cannula pulmonis, *the windpipe* · Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

căno, cĕcini, cantum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (ancient *imper.* cante = canite, Carm. Sal. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: *fut. perf.* canerit = cecinerit, Lib. Augur. in Fest. *s. v.* rumentum: *perf.* canui = cecini, acc. to Serv. Virg. 2, 384, usual in the comp. concino, occino, *etc.* *Part. fut.* caniturus, Apocalyps. 8 *fin.*). I. Neutr. *to sing, sound, play.* Of men: si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, id. Div. 2, 59, 122: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: canere ad tibicinem, id. Tusc. 1, 2: canere ad tibiam, ib. 4, 2: curvo calamo, Cat. 63, 22: arundine, Ov. M. 1, 683: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14. *Impers.:* lituus quo canitur, Cic. Div. 1, 17. Of faulty delivery: *to speak in a sing-song tone:* id. Or. 8 *fin.* 2. Of animals: volucres nulla dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14: merula canit aestate, hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42: ranae alio translatae canunt, Plin. 8, 58, 83: corvus canit, Cic. Div. 1, 7: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, *to crow,* ib. 2, 26, 56: gallina cecinit, interdixit hariolus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicium malum), Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28. 3. Of instruments, *etc.: to sound, resound:* canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*: moestae cecinere tubae, Prop. 4, 4, 9: frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. 1, 257. Of the piece of music itself: quum in iis conviviis symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. II. Act. *to sing, rehearse, recite* (with the *acc.* carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, *etc.*): quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: Ascraeum cano carmen, Virg. G. 2, 176: praecepta canere, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia ἐρωτικὰ, Gell. 19, 9: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: canere Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, ib. 24: haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam, Virg. G. 4, 559: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, *croaked,* . 1, 378: anser Gallos adesse canebat, id. Aen. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510. Proverb.: carmen intus canere (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic. Verr. 1, 20: cantilenam eandem canis (Gr. τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾆσμα), *you sing the old song,* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to the leaf,* Liv. 40, 8. 2. *to celebrate* or *praise in song:* canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. With *de:* canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Quint. 1, 2: Dianam, Cat. 34, 3: deos regesve, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et Musas Veneremque, ib. 1, 32, 10: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et proelia, Virg. E. 6, 3: arma virumque, id. Aen. 1, 1: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62. 3. *to prophesy, foretell, predict* (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): Sibylla, abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artificis scelus, Virg. Aen. 2, 124: quod puero cecinit anus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula. Quint. 3, 7, 11: cecinere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. III. Milit. *t. t.*, both *act.* and *neutr.* Of signals: *to blow, to sound, to give;* or *to be sounded.* 1. *Act.:* bellicum canere, Cic. Mur. 14: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle,* Sall. J. 99: Pompeius classicum apud eum (*sc.* Scipionem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 (dea) pastorale canit signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 513. Absol.: tubicen canere coepit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82. 2. *Neutr.:* priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.* 3. Receptui canere, *to sound* or *be sounded for a retreat:* Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit, Liv. 27, 47. Poet.: with *acc.:* cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. Also *impers.:* Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: nisi receptui cecinisset, *if a retreat had not been sounded,* Liv. 26, 44: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3 *fin.*: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus; a quibus quum cecinit receptui, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (*sc.* senectutis) veniat insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

cănon, ŏnis, *m.* = κανών. Lit.: *a straight stick* or *pole;* hence, *a rule, canon, model:* sed heus tu qui κανὼν esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic. Fam. 16, 17: *Acc.* canona, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2: *Acc. plu.* canonas, Aus. Ep. 136. II. *a wooden channel* or *trough, in hydraulic instruments:* Vitr. 10, 13. III. Under the emperors, *an annual impost, in money* or *kind:* Spart. Sever. 8. IV. In eccl. Lat.: *a catalogue of sacred writings, the canon.*

cănŏnĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [canon, *no.* 3] *a collector of the annual tribute:* Justin. Novell. Const. 30.

cănŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κανονικός, *regular, according to rule.* In music: ratio, *the theory of harmony,* Vitr. 1, 1: Gell. 16, 18. II. In astronomy: defectiones solis, *following at regular intervals,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 15. Subst.: canonici, orum, *m. plu.*, *theorists:* Plin. 2, 17, 14: and canonica, orum, *n. plu.* = canonica ratio, *theory:* luminum, id. 1, ep. libri 2, c. 12. III. *pertaining to the annual tribute:* pensitationes, Cod. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 9, 1. IV. In later eccl. Lat.: Subst. *a canon, prebendary.*

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *melody, tune, sound, song:* Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang,* Virg. G. 4, 71.

cănōrē, *adv. harmoniously:* musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Pl. 1, p. 6.

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious.* I. Of the voice: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *flowing language and a melodious voice,* Cic. de Or. 3, 7 *fin.*: voce suavi et canora, id. Brut. 66. 234: canora vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 3, 311. And as a fault in delivery, *a sing-song, droning tone:* sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic Off 1, 37, 133: canoro quodam modo proclamare, *with a certain melody of accent.* Quint. 11, 3, 170: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2. 76: nugae, *mere jingling,* id. A. P. 322 II. Of men or things producing sound: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer. Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro incipiat prurire choro, *in song and dance,* Juv. 11, 162: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: quum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum sua sponte. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Virg. G. 2, 328: ales, *i. e.* cygnus, *the tuneful bird,* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2, 34, 84: Peneus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15 *fin.* Of instruments: fides, Virg. Aen. 6, 120: aes, *i. e.* tubae, ib. 9, 503: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 14.

canta, an old form for cantata, Fest. *s. v.*

cantabrārĭus, ii, *m.* [cantabrum] *a standard-bearer on festive occasions:* Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

cantabrĭca, ae, *f. a plant, Cantabrian bind-weed,* Convulvulus Cantabrica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 47.

cantabrum, i, *n.* [etym. unknown] *a kind of bran:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. II. *a kind of banner* or *standard in the time of the later emperors:* Min. Fel. Oct. 29.

cantābundus, a, um *adj.* [canto] *singing* (very rare): Petr 62, 4.

cantāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [canto] *a spell. charm, incantation* (very rare): Prop. 4, 4, 51: App. Met. 2, p. 114.

cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *music, song:* Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19 (al. cantionem): App. Met. 2, p. 125. II. *a charm, spell, incantation:* Firmic. Mathes. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a singer. minstrel:* Varr. L. L. 8, 32, 118: Gell. 16, 19: Mart. 13, 77.

cantātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *musical, singing* · choreae, Claud. Bell. Gild. 448. II. *using enchantments:* anus, App. Met. 2, p. 128: aniculae, ib. p. 123.

cantĕrĭātus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [canterius] *supported upon props, underpropped:* vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantĕrīnus (canth.), a, um, *adj* [id.] *pertaining to a horse:* haec mulier canterino ritu astans somniat, *like a horse,* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 49: hordeum, *winter barley,* Col. 2, 9, 14: lapathum (v. Lapathum), Plin. 20, 21, 85.

cantĕrĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small trellis for supporting plants:* Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantĕrĭus (canth.), ii, *m.* [perh. κανθήλιος, a pack-ass] *a gelding:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 21: id. Capt. 4, 2, 34: Cic. N. D. 3, 5. Meton.: *a man past the age of virility:* Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 83. Proverb.: canterius in fossa, *to be in a helpless condition,* Liv. 23, 47. II. In architecture, *a rafter:* Vitr. 4, 2. III. In agriculture: *a trellis for vines:* Col. 4, 12, 1. IV. In veterinary surgery: *a kind of frame for suspending sick horses:* Veg. 3, 47, 3.

canthărĭas, ae, *m.* [κανθαρίς] *a precious stone having in it the figure of a beetle:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

canthăris, ĭdis, *f.* = κανθαρίς, *a genus of beetles:* of several species, Plin. 11, 28, 34: freq. used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41. Esp. the genera called Cantharis, Mylabrus, Meloe, etc. The name was applied by the Greeks to a blistering beetle, probably a species of Mylabrus (Fusselini or Cichorii). It is unknown when our "Spanish fly," Cantharis vesicatoria, Geoff., came into use · Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: Plin. 29, 4, 30. II. *a weevil:* Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 2. III. *a worm injurious to the vine and rose:* Pall. 1, 35, 6, and 4.

cantharītes vinum = κανθαρίτης οἶνος, *a kind of wine:* Plin. 14, 7, 9.

canthărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cantharus] *a small drinking vessel:* Arn. 6, p. 209

canthărus, i, *m.* = κάνθαρος, *a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot:* Pl. Asin. 5, 2

36: propinare alicui cantharum, id. Stich. 5, 4, 30: potare modicis cantharis, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 2: Plin. 33, 11, 53. II. Meton.: *a water pipe*: Paul. Dig. 30, 41, § 11. Also, *a vessel of holy water at the entrance of temples*: Paulin. Nolan. 37, 150. 2. *a kind of sea-fish*: Ov. Hal. 104. 3. *a black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis*: Plin. 8, 46, 71.

cantherius, ii, and its derivv., v. canterius, *etc.*

canthus, i, *m.* = κανθός, *a wheel-tire*: Quint. 1, 5, 88: and meton., *a wheel*: Pers. 5, 71.

cantĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [canticum] *a little song, sonnet*: Zephyri, Septim. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P. II. *a short incantation*: Pomp. in Non. 482, 9.

cantĭcum, i, *n.* [cantus] *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a solo*: nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: agere, Liv. 7, 2: desaltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13 (v. Smith's Ant. 238). II. *a song*, in gen.: chorus canticum insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8. III. *a singing tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic. Or. 18: Quint. 1, 8, 2. IV. *a lampoon, a derisive song*: Paul. Recept. Sentent. 5, 4.

cantĭcus, a, um [canticum] *musical*: cantica delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantĭlēna, ae, *f.* [cantillo] *an old song*, colloq. for *silly prattle, gossip*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19: qui non Graeci alicujus quotidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10. II. *a song*, in gen.: Gell. 9, 4.

cantĭlēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cantilena] *pertaining to song, poetic*: nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

cantillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. dim.* [canto] *to sing, to warble*: App. Met. 4, p. 146.

cantĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cano] *a singing, a song* (rare): Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 25: Suet. Ner. 25. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell*: Cato R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. (Hence It. *canzone*; Fr. *chanson.*)

cantĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [canto] *to sing* or *play often* (rare): ut habeas quicum cantites, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75.

cantĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cantio] *a flattering, alluring song*: si cantiunculis (*sc.* Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18 *fin.*

canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [cano]. I. Neutr. *to sound, sing, play*, etc.: Arcades ambo et cantare pares, Virg. E. 7, 5: cantando victus, *vanquished in song*, ib. 3, 21: provocare aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2: ne musicae quidem rudis, ut qui cantaret et psalleret jucunde scienterque, Suet. Tit. 3: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessaria quidem causa excedere theatro licitum erat, id. Ner. 23: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 64: avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2: cantare ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures* or *dancing*, Liv. 7, 2. Proverb.: surdo, Prop. 4, 8, 47, and ad surdas aures, *to preach to the deaf*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: *to declaim in a singing tone, to drawl*: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar in Quint. 1, 8, 2. Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: cantantes aves, Prop. 4, 9, 30. Of instruments (poet.): pastoris bucina cantat, id. 4, 10, 30: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659. II. Act. with *acc.* of carmen, versus, *etc.*: *to sing, play, recite*: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137. 2. *to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of*: jampridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: celebrem Deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83: absentem amicam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15: Pythia (*sc.* certamina), id. A. P. 414: dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25. 3. Of an actor: *to enact, represent a part*: cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21: Nioben, ib.: tragoedias, ib.: fabulam, ib. 46 *fin.*: epinicia, ib. 43 *fin.* 4. *to point out, indicate, forewarn* (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 64: urna haec literata est: ab se cantat cuja sit, id. Rud. 2, 5, 21: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. Trin. 2, 2, 10. III. *to use charms, incantations, to enchant* (mostly poet.): Cato R. R. 160, 1: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: chelydis cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498: cantatum carmen, *an incantation*, Ov. M. 14, 369: cantata Luna, *exorcised by magic*, Prop. 4, 5, 13: falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbae, id. M. 7, 98: umbra, Lucan. 6, 767.

cantor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a musician, singer, poet*: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1: cantor Thamyras, Prop. 2, 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.* And with *gen.* of the person: *an extoller, eulogist*: cantores Euphorionis, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45. II. *an actor, player* (χορευτής): id. Sest. 55, 118: donec cantor "*vos plaudite!*" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: Threx et auriga: idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Cal. 54.

cantrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *a female musician, a songstress*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 23. *Adj.*: aves cantrices, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

cantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cantus] *a little song*: Firmic. Math. 3, 12.

cantŭrĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *to sing, chirp* (rare): Petr. 64, 2.

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *tone, melody, singing; a song, a poem*: levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: symphoniae, id. Verr. 5, 13: bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur, id. Arch. 8 *fin.*: ut cantus vocis plurimum juvat sociata nervorum concordia, Quint. 5, 10, 124: lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, Cic. Or. 18: bucinarum, id. Mur. 9 *fin.*: tubarum, Liv. 25, 24: tibiae, Cat. 64, 264: citharae, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20: cantus avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: galli, *crowing*, id. Muren. 9 *fin.* II. *a prophecy, prediction* (poet.): veridicos edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306: Tib. 1, 8, 4. III. *an incantation*, ἐπῳδή (poet.): cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 19 *sq.*: Ov. H. 12, 167. (Hence Fr. *chant.*)

canua, ae, *i. q.* canifera.

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. caneo] *white, hoary, gray* (mostly poet.): cani fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767: aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, Lucr. 3, 21: gelu, Virg. G. 3, 442: pruina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: salicta, Ov. M. 5, 590: segetes, ib. 10, 655: aristae, ib. 6, 456: lupus, ib. 6, 527: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50. Esp. of *white* or *gray hair*: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: cani capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15: crinis, Cat. 64, 350. Also, Subst. cani, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* capilli), *gray hairs*: non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, ib. 8, 9: rari, ib. 8, 567: miseri Pers. 5, 65: venerandi, Sen. Herc fur. 1249. II. Meton. and poet., *old, aged, ancient*: senectus, Cat. 108, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 1, 8, 29: nec pateris, Caesar, secula cana mori, Mart. 8, 80: cana fides, Virg. Aen. 1, 292: Vesta, ib. 5, 744.

cānūtus, πολιός, canus, Gloss. Philox.

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax] *a capability of holding much, largeness, roominess* (rare): utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infundantur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66: moduli, Front. Aq. 26. II. In law: *a capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance*: Gai. Dig. 31, 55.

căpācĭter, *adv. capaciously*: Aug de Trin. 11, 2.

căpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio] *able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy*: mundus, Lucr. 6, 123: conchae, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22: urna, ib. 3, 1, 16: capaciores scyphos, id. Epod. 9, 33: calix capax ad tres sextarios, Plin. 37, 2, 7: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: urbs, ib. 4, 439: ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Plin. 10, 33, 49: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: villa usibus capax, ib. 2, 17: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40. With *gen.*: circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16: flumen onerariarum navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. Fig.: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.* II. Of the mind: *able to grasp, capable, apt, fit for*: capax ingenium, *great, capacious*, Ov. M. 8, 533: animi ad praecepta, ib. 8, 243: capaci majora animo, ib. 15, 5. With *gen.*: animal mentis capacius altae, ib. 1, 76: laboris ac fidei, Vell. 2, 127: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49: molis tantae mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, *that can keep* or *conceal*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: doli, *fit, suitable for*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1. III. In law: *capable of succeeding to an inheritance*: Paul. Dig 34, 3, 29.

căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capis] *a bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices*: Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11.

căpēduncŭla, ae, *f.* [capedo] *a small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices.* Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

căpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper] *a she-goat*: Col. 7, 6, 4: distentae lacte capellae, Virg. E. 7, 3: ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae, ib. 10, 77. As a work of art: Cic. Verr. 2, 35. 2. As a term of reproach, *a filthy person*: Amm. 17, 12. II. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra): Plin. 18, 26, 67: sidus pluviale capellae Ov. M. 3, 594.

căpellĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [capella] *of* or *pertaining to goats*: ruta, *a herb of which goats are fond*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

căpellus, i, *m. dim.* [caper] *a small goat*, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

căper, pri, *m. a he-goat, the goat*: Col. 7, 6, 4: vir gregis ipse caper, Virg. E. 7, 7. II. Meton.: *the disagreeable smell of the arm-pits*: Cat. 69, 6. III. *a star in the constellation Auriga* (also called capella): Manil. 2, 178: Col. 11, 2, 94. IV. *a grunting fish found in the River Achelous*: Plin. 11, 51, 112. [Akin to κάπρος and aper: v aper.]

căpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [caper]. I. Act. *to wrinkle, to contract*: frons caperata, Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101: caperatum supercilium, App Met. 9, p. 224: vela, *furled*, id. Flor. p. 365. II. Neut. *to be wrinkled*: quid illuc est, quod illi caperat frons severitudine, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 3.

căpesso (capisso, Pac. in Non. 225, 1) ivi (rarely, ii), itum (*Part. fut.* capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3. *v. a.* [capere sino: cf. arcesso] *to seize, catch at eager* *snatch, lay hold of* (rare): alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: capessere arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 234. **II.** Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair* or *resort to.* With *acc.*: omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9: Italiam, Virg. Aen. 4, 346. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* and *in* or *ad*: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam me domum capessere, id. Am. 1, 1, 106. Fig.: quam (filius) se ad vitam et quos ad amores praecipitem inscitus capessat, *betake himself to*, id. Bac. 4, 10, 2. Also, *to attain to, to reach*: Enn. Ann. 1, 48 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40). More usually, **III.** Fig.: *to take up, take in hand,* or *pursue with zeal, to undertake, enter upon, execute, manage*: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 9: iram, Liv. 44, 2: alicujus imperia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, Virg. Aen. 1, 77: capessere rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs* (more forcible than accedere ad remp.), Cic. Sest. 6, 14: Liv. 3, 69. civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 13, 4: officia in republica. ib. 6, 8: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66: bellum, Liv. 26, 25: partem belli, id. 31, 28: fugam, *to take to flight*, id. 1, 25: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris, *to pass*, ib. 4, 48: meliora, ib. 6, 48: libertatem, Cic. Phil. 10, 9 *fin.* **IV.** Meton.: *to apprehend, understand*: Gell. 12, 1.

căpĭdŭlum, *a kind of covering for the head*: Fest. *s. v.*

căpillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *hairy*: coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 54: folium, id. 13, 25, 48. **II.** *made of hair*: zona, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

căpillāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the hair*: Tert. Anim. 51.

căpillāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the hair, a head of hair*: Plin. 16, 10, 16; esp. *false hair, a peruke*: Suet. Calig. 11: Petr. 110, 5. **II.** *the hairy threads* or *fibres of the roots* or *leaves of plants*: Plin. 19, 6, 31.

căpillāre, is, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* unguentum) *pomatum*: Mart. 3, 82, 28.

căpillāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the hair*: capillaris herba, *the plant* called also Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47.

căpillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the hair*: Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 23, 23. **II.** *a disease of the urethra*, Gr. τριχίασις: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

căpillātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the hair*, esp. *false hair*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.

căpillātus, a, um, *Part.* [capillor] *having hair, hairy*: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: capillatior quam ante, ib. 2, 5: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn*, Juv. 5, 30. **II.** Capillata vel capillaris arbor, *a tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair*: Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85. **III.** Transf. to plants: *consisting of slender fibres*: capillatae radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: folia, id. 16, 24, 38.

căpillĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [capillus] *the hair*: collect., Cels. 4, 2: App. Met. 2, p. 115.

căpillor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be hairy* (as *verb. fin.* extremely rare): polytrichos in viridi capillatur, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

capillor, oris, *m.* species stativi augurii, cum auspicato arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 423.

căpillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *full of hair, hairy*: sedimen, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

căpillŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *fine, soft hair*: Corn. Gall. 6

căpillus, i, *m.* (capillum, i, *n.* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 97) [caput] *the hair of the head,* sometimes *of the beard* (while crinis is any hair): erant illi compti capilli et madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, *long*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus, Nep. Dat. 3: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: rari et cedentes capilli, *few and retiring, i. e.* not on the fore part of the head, Plin. Ep. 3, 6: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: ex barba capillos detonsos negligimus, Sen. Ep. 92. In *plu.*: Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41. **2.** *the hair of animals*: cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1: haedi, Gell. 12, 1: positis membrana capillis, *parchment*, Pers. 3, 10. **II.** Meton.: *the threads* or *fibres of plants*: Plin. 21, 6, 17: capillus in rosa, ib. 18, 73. Capillus Veneris, *a plant*, also called herba capillaris, ***maiden-hair***, perh. the same as Adiantum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 47.

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 61: capsit, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: capsis is erroneously considered by Cic. Or. 45, 154, as a contr. for cape si vis: cf. Quint. 1, 5, 66. Old orthog. of *perf.* cepet = cepit, like exemet, dedet, *etc.* *opidom* oppucnandod cepet, Column. Rostr.) *to take, lay hold of, seize*: capere fustem aut stimulum in manum, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 63, 8: cape saxa manu, cape robora, Virg. G. 3, 420: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: ensem, Ov. M. 13, 435: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S, 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3, 9, 57: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge*, id. Am. prol. 68. Of abstract things: alicujus formam et statum in se, ib. 1, 1, 110: occasionem, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: exemplum de aliquo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: conjecturam ex aliqua re, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: documentum ex aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fugam, *to take to flight*, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: consilium, *to adopt a plan*, ib. 5, 28: tempus adeundi ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. **II.** *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy*: legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 258: belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: si ab avibus capiendis auceps dicatur, Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119: cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5: oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Troja capta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191: castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: moenia scalis, Liv. 42, 63: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: classem, Nep. Cim. 2: magnas praedas, id. Dat. 10: patriam suam, Liv. 3, 50 *fin.*: locum editiorem, Sall. J. 58. **2.** Fig.: of the bodily or mental powers (in the *pass.*): *to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed,* etc.: Hannibal altero oculo capitur, Liv. 22, 2 *fin.*: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: pedibus, Liv. 43, 7: oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29: falli, errare, labi, decipi, tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: virgines, velut captae furore, Liv. 24, 26: viros velut mente capta cum jactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, id. 39, 13. And in Seneca, captus animum (like the Gr.), Herc. Fur. 107. **3.** Of the will: *to captivate, mislead, seduce, delude*: animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capiatur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105: quem sua cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46: amore, Liv. 30, 12: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1 709: quosdam elatior ingenii vis capit Quint. 10, 1, 44: sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic. Acad. 2, 20 *fin.*: adulescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14. **4.** = αἱρέω, *to cast in a suit, to convict*: tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 189. **III.** *to choose, elect*: de istac sum judex captus, id. Merc. 4, 3, 34: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94: te mihi patronum capio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 48: loca capere, castra munire, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessisse videar, Cic de Or. 2, 72, 294. Hence of the election to priesthoods: of a vestal: Tac. A. 2, 86: of a flamen: Liv. 27, 8: and of priests in gen.: Cic. Verr. 2, 51. So also of the choosing of places for religious usages: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6 *fin.* **IV.** Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain*: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 344: populi, quos dives Achaia cepit, ib. 8, 268: quid turbae est! aedes nostrae vix capient, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: neque enim capiebant funera portae, Ov. M. 7, 607: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus Hor. S. 1, 1, 46. **2.** Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend*: mentem nostram intelligentiamque capere, quae sit et beata natura et aeterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. 9, 9: ne judex eam (orationem) vel intelligere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45: senatus ille, quem qui *ex regibus constare* dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, non recipit levitas ista tantam personam, Cic. Pis. 11: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov. M. 11, 118: praemiis etiam quae capit illa aetas, evocetur, Quint. 1, 1, 20. **V.** Nautical *t. t.*: *to make a port, take a station* etc.: insulam capere non potuerant, *could not make the island*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: nostrae naves quum ignorarent quem locum reliquae cepissent, id. B. C. 3, 28: portus capere, id. B. G. 4, 36. Fig.: ut tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis, Cic. Sest. 46, 99. **2.** On land (unus. for capesso) *to fly to a place*: omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. 9, 43. **VI.** *to undertake, enter upon an office* or *calling* (for suscipio or capesso): hunc (*sc.* Catilinam) lubido maxuma invaserat reipublicae capiundae, Sall. C. 5: consulatum, id. J. 63: magistratum, Liv. 2, 33. imperii primordia, Tac. A. 6, 50: magistratus atque honores, Suet. Aug. 26: imperium, id. Claud. 10: pontificatum maximum, id. Vitell. 11: moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: sceptra loci rerumque moderamen, ib. 6, 677. **VII.** *to get, receive, gain* (of income, taxes, *etc.*): ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat, Nep. Alcib. 9: vectigal ex agro, Liv. 28, 39: stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, Cic. Off. 3, 24 *fin.* Hence, absol. *to inherit*: qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 27: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55. Also, *to have a right of inheritance*: Valens. Dig. 49, 14, 42

2. Gen. of other things: *to obtain take, assume*: ut ego hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 306: coronam, Lucr. 6, 95: consulatum, Cic. Pis. 2: honores aut divitias, Nep Att. 7: regnum Tiberinus ab illis cepit, Ov. M. 14, 615: fructum, Phaedr. 4, 5 16: aliquando patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, *let us put on,* Cic

Phil. 3, 11, 29: faciem, Ov. M. 1, 421: figuras, ib. 15, 309: formam, ib. 10, 212: vires, ib. 7, 417: duritiem ab aëre, ib. 4, 751: nomen, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. **VIII.** Of the feelings and passions: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, *etc.*, *to feel, suffer, enjoy;* and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capit, *to be seized by:* satietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10: inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: desiderium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: laetitiam, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: taedia coepti, Ov. M. 9, 616: so often in the formula, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse saepe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: audivi, cepisse odium tui Philumenam, ib. 2, 1, 22: sicubi eum satietas hominum ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14: ingens et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22: hostes primum admiratio cepit, id. 44, 12: cupido eum ceperat in verticem Haemi montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21. Rarely of the intellect: ex praealto tecto lapsus matris et affinium cepit oblivionem, Plin. 7, 24, 24 *fin.*: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 9.

căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* Legal *t. t. a taking:* dominii, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 18. **II.** Usucapio, *the right of property acquired by prescription:* Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 48.

căpis, ĭdis, *f. an earthen vessel used in sacrifices:* figured in Smith's Ant. 179: Varr. L. L. 5, 26: Liv. 10, 7: Plin. 37, 2, 7.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

căpistērĭum, ii, *n. a vessel for cleansing corn:* Col. 2, 9, 11.

căpistro (avi), atum, 1. *v. a.* [capistrum] *to tie with a halter:* jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2. **II.** Meton.: *to bind, to fasten:* capistrare vites, id. 11, 2, 95.

căpistrum, i, *n. a halter, a muzzle:* Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: Virg. G. 3, 188. Fig.: maritale capistrum, Juv. 6, 43. **II.** Meton.: *a band for fastening up vines:* Col. 4, 20, 3. **2.** *a band for the wine-press:* Cato R. R. 12. [From capio: cf. claustrum.] (Hence It. *capestro;* Fr. *chevêtre.*)

căpĭtal or **căpĭtāle** [caput]. Prop. *n. adj.* [capitalis]. Hence, Subst. *a capital crime:* Cic. Leg. 2, 8: capitalia vindicanto, ib. 3, 3, 6 *fin.*: praesidio decedere apud Romanos capitale esse, Liv. 24, 37. **II.** *a covering for the head, worn by priests:* Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the head* or *to life, mortal:* capitale periculum, *peril of life,* Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 81: caedis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, *a mortal disease,* Gell. 16, 13. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: *affecting a man's caput,* either in the sense of life or of social position, v. Smith's Ant. *s. v.*: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: accusare aliquem rei capitalis, ib. 28: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52: rerum capitalium damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*: judex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33: capitalem fraudem admittere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causae, Quint. 8, 3, 14: judicia, id. 4, 1, 57: noxa, Liv. 3, 55: capitali poena afficere aliquem, Suet. Caes. 48: condemnare, id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coercere, id. Dom. 8. **III.** Fig.: *deadly, mortal, dangerous:* capitalis inimicus, *a mortal enemy,* Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 57: hostis, *a dangerous enemy,* Cic. Cat. 2, 2: odium, *deadly hatred,* id. Am. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: oratio, *very dangerous,* Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: capitalis et pestifer Antonii reditus, id. Phil. 4, 1 *fin.*: totius injustitiae nulla capitalior, id. Off. 1, 13 *fin.*: nulla capitalior pestis, id. de Sen. 12, 39. **IV.** *pre-eminent, distinguished* (rare): capitale vocamus ingenium sollers, Ov. F. 3, 839: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, *a writer of the first rank,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2 13 *fin.*: jocus, *a capital joke,* Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

căpĭtālĭter, *adv. mortally, capitally:* capitaliter lacessere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: odisse, *mortally,* Amm. 21, 16.

căpĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [caput] *excelling in size:* literae, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 270.

capitarium aes quod capi potest, Fest. *s. v.*

căpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caput]. In the jurists: *a poll-tax:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 3.

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a head* (very rare): capitatus clavulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22: herba, id. 24, 19, 113: vinea, *a vine that grows in a head* (opp. to brachiata), Col. 5, 5, 9.

căpĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small head:* paracenterii, Veg. 3, 17, 2. **II.** In architecture = capitulum, *the capital of a column:* Corip. 4, 59.

căpĭtĭum, ii, *n. a portion of a woman's dress:* capitium ab eo quod capit pectus, Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37; but the word itself would lead us to suppose it was originally a covering for the head: cf. Gell. 16, 7: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

căpĭto, ōnis, *m.* [caput] *a big-headed person:* Cic. N. D. 1, 29. **II.** *a sea-fish with a large head,* called also cephalus: Cato R. R. 158, 1. **III.** *another kind of fish with a large head,* perhaps *the Chub,* Cyprinus cephalus, Linn.: Aus. Mos. 85. [cf. fronto, naso.]

căpĭtōlīni, orum, *m. plu. the superintendents of the Capitoline games* (v. Smith's Ant. 715): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.

căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.* Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput], *the Capitol at Rome:* Liv. 1, 55: v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma. **II.** Transf.: *the citadels of other towns:* at Capua, Suet. Tib. 40: Beneventum, id. Gram. 9. **III.** In eccl. Lat.: *any heathen temple:* Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

căpĭtŭlārĭi, ōrum, *m. plu.* [capitulum] *assistants of tax-gatherers:* Cod. 12, 29, 2.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by heads, summarily* (very rare): Nep. Cato 3: Plin. 2, 12, 9 *fin.*

căpĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a small head:* costae, Cels. 8, 1: surculus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 3.

căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] *a small head:* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14. Facetiously for *a man:* id. Asin. 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: O capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25: capitulum haedi, Cels. 2, 22: caepae, Col. 11, 3, 15: sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torcularii, Cato R. R. 18, 4. **II.** In architecture: *the capital of a column:* Plin. 36, 23, 56. **2.** *the capital of a triglyph:* Vitr. 4, 3. **III.** *the cross-beam of warlike engines:* id. 1, 1. **IV.** In late Lat.: *a covering for the head of females:* Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3. **2.** *a chapter, section:* Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19: Just. Cod. 5, 37, 28. (Hence It. *capitolo;* Fr. *chapitre.*)

căpītum or **căpētum**, i, *n.* = καπητόν, *fodder for cattle:* Aurel. Imp. in Vop. Aurel. 7.

capnĭas, ae, *m.* = καπνίας (smoky), (sc. οἶνος) *a kind of wine:* Plin. 14, 3, 4. **II.** *a precious stone of a smoky hue, a kind of jasper:* id. 37, 9, 37. **2.** *a kind of chrysolite,* prob. our *smoky topaz:* id. 37, 9, 44.

capnĭon, i, = καπνίον, *i. q.* capnos: Plin. 25, 25, 13.

capnītes, ae, = καπνίτης, *i. q.* capnias: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

capnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = καπνῖτις (smoky) *a kind of Cadmia, q. v.*: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

capnos, i, *f.* = καπνός (smoke), *a plant,* also called pes gallinaceus, *fumitory,* of several species. **1.** Prima: Corydalis bulbosa or fabacea, Linn. **2.** Fruticosa: Fumaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 19, 99.

cāpo, ōnis (capus, i), *m.* = κάπων, *a capon:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: Mart. 3, 58, 38.

cappădŏcarchĭa, ae, *f.* = Καππαδοκαρχία, *the priest's office in Cappadocia:* Modestin Dig. 27, 1, 6.

cappăra, ae, *f. a plant,* also called portulacca, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 103.

cappăris, is, *f.*, and (rare) cappari, *indecl. n.* = κάππαρις or κάππαρι, *the caper-bush, the caper:* Capparis spinosa, Linn. var. inermis? Col. 11, 3, 1: Plin 13, 23, 44.

cappas, *the Greek name for a sea-horse:* Fest. *s. v.*

capra, ae, *f.* [caper] *a she-goat:* Col. 7, 6 *sq.*: Cic. Am. 17: fera = caprea, Virg. Aen. 4, 152: caprae in plurimas similitudines transfigurantur, Plin. 8 53, 79: v. caprea, ibex, rupicapra: *a nickname for a man with bristly hair:* Suet. Calig. 50. **II.** *a bright star in the constellation Auriga:* Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6. **III.** *the smell of the arm-pits:* id. Ep. 1, 5, 29. (Hence It. *capriccio;* Fr. *caprice.*)

caprāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant:* also called cicer columbinum: App. Herb. 108.

caprārĭus, ii, *m.* [capra] *a goat-herd:* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 10.

caprĕa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a wild she-goat* Virg. G. 2, 374: Plin. 11, 37, 45. Prov.: jungere capreas lupis (of something impossible), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 8.

caprĕĭda, ae, *f. a plant promoting the secretion of urine:* Cato R. R. 122.

caprĕŏla, ae, *f.* δορκάς, *the roe, doe:* Gloss. Philox.

caprĕŏlātim, *adv.* [capreolus] *in a winding, twining manner:* App. M. 11, p. 268.

caprĕŏlus, i, *m. a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck:* Virg. E. 2, 41: Col. 9, 1, 1. **II.** *an implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe:* id. 11, 3, 46. **III.** Capreoli, in mechanics: *supports, props stays:* Vitr. 4, 2: 5, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 10. **IV.** *the tendrils of vines:* Col. 1, 31, 4: Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 25.

caprĭcornus, i, *m.* [caper cornu: cf. in Gr. αἰγοκερεύς] *capricorn,* or *the goatshorn, a sign of the zodiac:* Cic. Arat. 59: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20.

caprĭfīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico] *a ripening of figs by the gall-insect:* Plin. 15, 19, 21.

caprĭfīco, 1. *v. a.* [caprificus] *to ripen figs by the gall-insect:* Plin. 16, 27, 50. The flowers of the fig are unisexual, male or female, and the cultivated trees bear chiefly female flowers. Hence it is usual to plant branches of the wild fig near them, and then small insects convey the pollen from them into the interior of the hollow receptacles of the cultivated figs, and thus fertilize, or caprificate, the female flowers.

caprĭ-fīcus, i, *f.* [caper ficus: lit. *the goat-fig,* as we say dog-roses, *etc.*] *the wild fig-tree, the wild fig:* Col. 11 2, 56: Plin. 15, 19, 21: Ficus carica, Linn. v. silvestris. The gall-insect, Cynips Psenes, Linn., springing from this tree, ripens the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree (ficus) (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, caprifico and caprificatio): caprifici erutae sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17. Poet. for *something strange, foreign:* Pers. 1, 25.

caprĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper gen, gigno] *goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind* (poet.): genus, Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5: caprigenum hominum non placet mihi, neque pantherinum genus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 16. Subst. pl. caprigeni, ae = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum *or* -arum): caprigenum pecus, Virg. Aen. 3, 221.

caprīle, is, *n.* [caper, cf. equile, ovile, bubile, *etc.*] *a stable* or *stall for goats:* Col. 7, 6, 6: Plin. 28, 10, 42.

caprīlis, e, *adj. pertaining to the goat:* semen, *i. e.* capellae, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.

caprĭmulgus, i, *m.* [caper mulgeo] *a goat-milker,* poet. for *countryman,* Cat. 22, 10. **II.** *a bird that was supposed to suck the udders of goats, the goat-sucker, night-jar,* or *fern-owl* Caprimulgus europeus, Linn.: the story of its milking goats is quite fabulous Plin. 10, 40, 56.

caprīna, ae *f.* (*sc.* caro), *goat's flesh* Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

caprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper] *pertaining to goats:* grex, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1: pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33. Prov.: de lana caprina rixari, *to contend about trifles,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18 15.

caprĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper, pes] *goat-footed,* a poet. epithet of rural deities: capripedes Satyri, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, 17, 34.

caprōnae (also -neae), arum, *f. plu. the fore-locks of men and animals* (very rare): App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342.

caprōtīnae Nonae, *the Nones of July, as a festival of Juno Caprotina:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56.

capruncŭlum, i, *n. an earthen vessel:* Fest. *s. v.*

capsa, ae, *f. a repository, chest, box,* esp. for books: Hor. S. 1, 4, 22: ib. 1, 10, 63 (v. Smith's Ant. 238). For fruit: Plin. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4: Mart. 11, 8. (Hence It. *cassa;* Fr. *caisse.*)

capsārĭus, ii, *m.* [capsa] *a slave who took care of the* capsae, *in which books were kept, and carried those of school-boys:* Suet. Ner. 36. **II.** *a slave who took care of the clothes in baths:* Dig. 1, 15, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 239).

capsella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small box* or *coffer:* Petr. 67, 9.

capso, is, it, *etc.,* v. capio.

capsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa] *a small box* or *chest:* Cat. 68, 36: Plin. 30, 11, 30. Hence homo de capsula, *one who is excessively spruce* or *neat:* de capsula totus, *as if just taken out of a band-box,* Sen. Ep. 115.

capsus, i, *m.* [capio] *the body of a coach* or *waggon:* Vitr. 10, 14. **II.** *an inclosure for animals, a pen:* Vell. 1, 16.

captātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capto] *a reaching after* or *catching at* (rare): captatio verborum, Cic. Part. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similium, Quint. 8, 3, 57: testamenti, *legacy-hunting,* Plin. 20, 14, 56. **II.** In fencing, *t. t. a feint:* Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who eagerly reaches* or *strives after* (rare): Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 17: aurae popularis, Liv. 3, 33. Esp. *a legacy hunter:* Hor. S. 2, 5, 57: ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso, Juv. 10, 202.

captātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [captator]. In the jurists: *pertaining to legacy-hunters:* institutiones, *the naming of a person as one's heir on condition of being made heir by him,* Papin. Dig. 28, 5, 70.

captātrix, īcis, *f.* [capto] *she who strives after* or *aims at:* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 16.

captensŭla, ae, *f.* [captio] *a fallacious argument, a sophism:* Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135 dub.

captĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capio] *a taking* or *seizing:* satis dilucet hanc capionem posse dici, quasi hanc captionem, Gell. 7, 10. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud:* nihil in ea re captio est, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 112: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 1, 1. **2.** In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism:* omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: dialecticae, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: metuere, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 45: induere se in captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41: in captione haerere, Gell. 16, 2: explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41. **II.** Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage:* Pl. Most. 3, 3, 19: Gai. Dig. 29, 3, 7.

captĭōsē, *adv. captiously, insidiously:* captiose interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

captĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio] *fallacious, deceptive:* societas captiosa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: quo nihil captiosius neque indignius potest dici, ib. 17, 52. **2.** *captious, sophistical:* animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: captiosa probabilitas, id. Fin. 3, 21 *fin.* *Sup.* id. Acad. 2, 16 49. Absol.: captiosa, *sophisms,* id. Fin. 1, 7, 22. **II.** *dangerous, hurtful:* quam captiosum est populo! id. Brut. 52: periculosum est dissolvi hoc interdictum: captiosum est omnibus, rem ullam constitui ejusmodi, quae cum armis gesta sit, rescindi jure non possit, id. Caec, 14.

captĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [capto, capio] *to snatch at* (very rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 52.

captiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [captio] *a quirk, quibble, sophism:* Cic. Att. 15, 7.

captīvātor, ōris, *m.* [captivo] *he who takes captive:* Aug. Ep. 199.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus] *a state of bondage, captivity:* Sen. Ep. 85: Tac. A. 12, 51: nisi coetus alienigenarum velut captivitas inferatur, ib. 11, 23. Of animals: Plin. 8, 37, 56. Of countries, towns, *etc.*: *a taking, capture:* urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16: Africae, Flor. 2, 6, 8. Also in *plu.*: Tac. H. 3, 70. **II.** Meton.: captivitas oculorum, *blindness,* App. Met. 1, p. 104.

captīvo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to take captive:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war) usu. as Subst., *a prisoner, captive:* diutius servitutem perpessi quam captivi frugi et diligentes solent, Cic. Phil. 8, 11: Caes. B. G. 1, 22: servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphos, Juv. 7, 201. In *fem.*: tristis captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39. **II.** Adj.: *pertaining* or *belonging to prisoners:* sanguis, Virg. Aen. 10, 520: cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: captiva corpora, Liv. 31, 46. Of animals: *caught* or *taken:* pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: ferae, ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. F. 4, 705: crocodili, Plin. 8, 25, 38: mullus, Mart. 10, 37. **2.** Of things: *captured in war, taken as booty:* captivae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: navigia, Liv. 10, 2: carpenta, id. 33, 23: pecunia, id. 1, 53: signa, id. 7, 37: arma, id. 9, 40: agri, Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Plin. 33, 1, 3: vestis, Virg. Aen. 2, 765: captivum ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193: coelum, Ov. M. 1, 184. Fig.: captiva mens, id. Am. 1, 2, 30. (Hence It. *cattivo;* Fr. *chétif,* "wretched, mean;" Eng. *caitiff.*)

capto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [capio] *to catch at frequently* or *eagerly, snatch, pursue, endeavour to catch,* etc.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: laqueo volucres, arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: auram patulis naribus, Virg. G. 1, 376: plumas ore, Ov. M. 8, 198: Hesperie captata, *sought after,* ib. 11, 768. **II.** Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain,* etc.: sermonem, *to listen to,* Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 8 (but captato sermone, *commenced* Ov. M. 3, 279): captare sonitum aure admota, Liv. 38, 7: novos mores, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 37: aliquid consili, id. Asin. 2, 2, 91: quid cum illo consili captet, Ter. And. 1, 1, 143: assensionem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 31: plausus, *to covet,* id. Pis. 25, 60: misericordiam, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: risus, id. Tusc. 2, 7: favorem, Quint, 6, 1, 25: libertatis auram, Liv. 3, 37: occasionem, id. 38, 44: tempus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 70: tempestates, Liv. 5, 6: brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32: elegantiam actoris, id. 11, 3, 184: non captata, sed velut oblata vox, id. 9, 3, 73. With *Inf.* or clause as object: prendi et prendere captans, Ov. M. 10, 58: laedere aliquem, Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: acquirere voluptatem, Col. 8, 11, 1: quum an marem editura esset variis captaret ominibus, Suet. Tib. 14. **III.** *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, entice,* etc.: captare coenas divitum, Petr. Sat. 3: magnum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 6: tu si me impudicitiae captas, capere non potes, id. Am. 2, 2, 189: docte atque astute captandum est cum illoc, *we must deal cunningly with him,* id. Most. 5, 1 21: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiare an loquentem? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: est quiddam quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo sed trahens sua dignitate, id. Inv. 2, 52: captare hostem insidiis, Liv. 2, 50: inter se captare, id. 44, 24: verba, *to interpret sophistically,* Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 19 Hence **IV.** *to hunt for legacies:* testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23. And absol.: Mart. 6, 63: Plin. Ep. 2, 20. (Hence from *ad-captare,* It. *accatare;* Fr. *acheter.*)

captor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who catches (animals), a hunter:* Poet. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

captrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that paralyzes, weakens* (physically): virium captrices, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

captūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taking, catching (of animals):* captura piscium, Plin. 9, 19, 35: alitum, id. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 2: pantherae, id. 28, 8, 27. **II.** Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes,* etc.: pinxit venatores cum captura, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 19. aureo hamo cujus abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari posset, Suet. Aug. 25. **2.** *low* or *immoral gain, pay, &c.:* captura prostitutarum, id. Calig. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4. **3.** *alms:* id. 6, 9, *no.* 8.

captus, a, um, *Part.* [capio].

captus, ūs, *m.* [capio] *a taking, seizing; that which is taken:* flos hederae trium digitorum captu, *as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch,* Plin. 24, 10, 47: piscium vel avium vel missilium, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 8: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3, *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *power of comprehension, capacity grasp of mind:* hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34. civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, *according to German notions,* Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27 65: pro captu meo, App. Apol. p. 277.

căpŭlae, *small bowls with handles.* Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. [Prob. from capio, v. capedo.]

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus] *pertaining to a coffin:* capularis homo, *near the grave,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

căpŭlātor (contr. caplator, Inscr.) ōris, *m.* [capulo] *he who pours out of one vessel into another:* Col. 12, 50, 10.

căpŭlo, 1. *v. a., to pour off:* oleum, Cato R. R. 67, 1. **II.** Of animals: *to catch:* Col. 6, 2, 4.

căpŭlus, i, *m.* [capio] *the handle of anything:* aratri, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 57. sceptri, id. M. 7, 506. Esp. *the hilt of a sword:* Cic. Fat. 3, 5: capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. Aen. 10, 536: insidens capulo manus, Tac. A. 2, 21 Hence, for membrum virile: Pl. Cas. 5 2, 26. **II.** *a coffin, bier:* Lucil. in Non. 4, 29 *sq.* Hence, ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave,* Lucr. 2, 1175: and sarcast. capuli decus, *one who deserves a coffin* =capularis, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 42. **III.** capulum, *a halter for fastening cattle,* Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5. (Hence from meaning III. It. *cappio;* Fr. *câble;* Eng. *cable*)

capus, i, *v.* capo.

căpŭt, ĭtis, *n.* (*abl. sing.* capite: capiti, Cat. 68, 124 dub.) *the head,* of men and animals: tun' capite cano amas senex nequissime? Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 35. cervicibus fractis, caput abscidit idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil 11, 2, 5: capite operto, id. de Sen. 10 *fin.*: involuto, id. Phil. 2, 31 77: caput aperire, ib.: demittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: extollere, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: capita conferre, *to lay their heads together,* Liv. 2, 45. Of animals: Tib. 2, 1, 8: Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: capita aut navim, *heads or tails, i. e.* in tossing a piece of money to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) be uppermost, Macr. Sat. 1, 7: per caputque pedesque, *over head and heels* Cat. 17, 9. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither head nor tail,* i. e. *neither* beginning nor end, Cic. Fam. 7, 31. **II.** Transf.: *the head, top, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end) *of anything:* allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: capita summa papaveris, Liv. 1, 54: pontis, *a bridge-head* (Fr. *tête de pont*), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 *fin.:* jecoris, Cic. Div. 2, 13 *fin.:* jecur in dextra parte est; in eo quod caput extorum vocant, Plin. 11, 37, 73: caesum caput reperitur in extis, Ov. M. 15, 795: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7: silvae, Sen. Troad. 177. Of rivers: *their source* (*head*): Lucr. 5, 271: Liv. 37, 18: also (more rar.) *the mouth, embouchure:* Caes. B. G. 4, 10: Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: caput fontis, *the well-head* or *well-spring:* quaerenda sub terra sunt capita, Vitr. 8, 1. Fig.: neque ego, si fontem maledicti reperietis, ut negligatis unquam postulabo: sed si quid sine capite manabit, *etc.*, Cic. Planc. 23, 57. Of plants, sometimes *the root:* vitis, Cato R. R. 33, 1: Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 20: also *vine-branches:* Col. 3, 10, 1: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. Of a boil: Cels. 8, 9: hence, caput facere, *to come to a head*, Plin. 22, 25, 76. **III.** Meton.: *a man* or *animal:* hoc corruptum 'st caput, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 86: ridiculum caput! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Virg. Aen. 4, 354: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 32 *fin.:* vilia, Liv. 25, 6: viliora, id. 9, 26: vilissima, id. 24, 5: ignota, id. 3, 7: libera servaque, id. 29, 29: capitum Helvetiorum millia CCLXIII., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27. So in capita, *to* or *for each person:* Liv. 2, 33 *fin.* Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Col. 6, 5, 4. **IV.** Fig.: *physical life:* carum, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 38 *sq.:* capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53: si capitis res sit, *if it is a life and death business*. Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 120: capite suo dimicare, *to fight for one's life:* ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12: capitis poena, *capital punishment*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, ib. 1, 12, 38: in judicio capitis, id. de Or. 1, 54: capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.:* absolvere, id. Milt. 7: damnare, id. Alcib. 4: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 *fin.:* caput Jovi sacrum, sacratum, id. 10, 38. **2.** *civil* or *political life*, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio *or* minutio capitis, and might be either maxima, media, minima (v. Smith's Ant. 239): Paul. Dig. 4, 5, 11: Cic. de Or. 1, 40: Liv. 22, 60: capitis minor, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42. Of the deminutio media: Cic. Brut. 36: id. Verr. 2, 40. Of the deminutio minima: id. Top. 4. **3.** Poet.: *the head*, as the seat of the understanding, *the judgment, sense:* tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, Hor. A. P. 300: aliena negotia per caput saliunt, *run through the head*, id. S. 2, 6, 34. **4.** *the leader of anything, the chief person* or *thing:* caput scelerum, *an arch knave*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 19: illic est huic rei caput, *author, contriver*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18: capita conjurationis, Liv. 9, 26: caput rerum Masinissam fuisse, id. 28, 35: caput rei Romanae Camillus, id. 6, 3: capita nominis Latini, *the heads, chiefs*, id. 1, 52: corpori valido caput deerat, *guide, leader*, id. 5, 46: esse aliquod caput (*i. e.* regem) placebat, id. 1, 17. The predicate is gen. *masc.:* capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussi, id. 10, 1. **5.** Of things: jus nigrum, quod coenae caput erat, *the principal dish*, Cic. Tusc, 5, 34, 98: caput esse artis, decere, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Am. 13, 45: caput literarum, *summary, chief contents*, id. Phil. 2, 31: caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id. Acad. 2, 32: rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, id. Brut. 44, 164: Thebas caput fuisse totius Graeciae, Nep. Epam. 10 *fin.:* Romam, orbis terrarum caput, Liv. 21, 30: So in writings: *the principal clause* or *division, heading, chapter*, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. Of money: *the principal, the capital, on which interest was paid:* quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. Of any total: demit de capite medimna DC., Cic. Verr. 3, 33. [Sans. *kapâla;* Gr. κεφαλή; Goth. *haubith;* Germ. *haupt;* Eng. *head.*] (Hence It. *capo;* Fr. *chef;* Eng. *chief:* also Fr. *achever*, since *caput* in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

cārăbus, i, *m.*=κάραβος, *a kind of sea-cray-fish:* Palinurus quadricornis, Fabr.: Plin. 9, 31, 51. **II.** *a small wicker boat, covered with raw hide:* Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 26. (Hence Sp. *caraba*, and from it, Sp. *carabela;* It. *caravella;* Fr. *caravelle.*)

cărăcalla, ae, and caracallis, is, *f.* [Gall. word] *a Gallic mantle, made of different materials:* Spart. Sev. 21: Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

cărāgōgos, i, *f.* [κάρα ἄγω] *a medicinal plant which was supposed to carry off noxious humours from the head:* App. Herb. 27.

carbas, ae, *m.*, *the east-north-east wind:* Vitr. 1, 6.

carbăsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [carbasus] *of* or *made of carbasus:* vela, Cic. Verr. 5, 12 and 31: sinus, Virg. Aen. 11, 776.

carbăsĭneus, a, um, for carbaseus: Varr. in. Non. 541, 21.

carbăsĭnus, a, um, for carbaseus: *of fine linen:* Plin. 19, 1, 6.

carbăsus, i, *f.* (*acc. sing. n.* carbasum leve, Pacat. Paneg. in Theod. 33: *plur. n.* carbăsa, orum: *acc. m.* carbasos supremos, Amm. 14, 8 *fin.*) *very fine Spanish flax:* Plin. 19, 1, 2, *no.* 2: Catull. 64, 277. **II.** Meton.: *things made of it; a linen garment:* Virg. Aen. 8, 34: Curt. 8, 9, 21: *adj.* carbasa lina, Prop. 4, 3, 64. **2.** *a sail:* Virg. Aen. 3, 357: in *plur.:* Ov. M. 6, 233. **3.** *a curtain* or *awning:* Lucr. 6, 109. **4.** *the Sibylline books, written upon linen:* Claud. Bell. Get. 232. [Sans. *karpâsa* (cotton); Gr. κάρπασος, κάρβασος; Heb. *carbas.*]

carbătĭna, ae, *f.*=καρπατίνη, *a kind of rustic shoe:* Cat. 98, 4.

carbo, ōnis, *m.*, *a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers:* de lignis carbones coquere, Cato R. R. 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. Of *glowing coals:* qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. **II.** Fig. and poet.: impleantur meae fores elogiorum carbonibus, *i. e. with scurrilous songs*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 74: sani ut creta an carbone notandi? *to be marked with black or white*, i. e. *as good or bad?* Hor. S. 2, 3, 246. Prov. for something unimportant: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phaedr. 5, 6, 6. **II.** *a bad tumour:* Ser. Sammon. 39, 725: cf. carbunculus. (Hence Fr. *charbon.*)

carbōnārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a charcoal-furnace:* Tert. Car. Christ. 6.

carbōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carbo] *pertaining to charcoal:* carbonarium negotium, *traffic in charcoal*, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 72. Subst.: Carbōnārĭus, i, *m.*, *a collier, a charcoal-maker:* Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 2.

carbōnesco, 3, *v. n.* [id.] *to become charcoal:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13: ib. 5, 1.

carbuncŭlātĭo ōnis, *f.* [carbunculo] *a burning or withering of the tender buds in trees:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 4.

carbuncŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [carbunculus] *to have a* carbunculus. Of men. Plin. 24, 13, 69. Of plants: id. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3: and in a dep. form: id 12, 7 14.

carbuncŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing carbuncle:* ager, Col. 3, 1, 9

carbuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [carbo] *a small coal:* Auc. Her. 4, 6, 9. Fig.: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus. Pl. Most. 4, 2, 70. **II.** *a kind of sandstone, red tophus:* Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: Plin. 17, 4, 3. **III.** *a reddish, bright kind of precious stone:* **1.** indici: supposed to be the oriental ruby, or red sapphire. **2.** garamantici: perhaps our garnet. **3.** alabandici: pyrope, or Bohemian garnet, almandine. **4.** amethystizon: according to some Syrian garnet, acc. to others Balas ruby, Lithozontes?: Plin. 37, 7, 25. Fig.: probitas est carbunculus, Publ. Syrus in Petr. 55, 6, 14. **IV.** *a disease, a kind of tumour, a carbuncle:* Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 1. Of plants: Col. 3, 2, 4: Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3. (Hence Fr. *escarboucle.*)

carcer, ĕris, *m.*, *an inclosure:* hence, *a prison, jail:* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 3: ad illius poenam carcer aedificatus esse videtur, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: *the prison at Rome*, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. 1, 33 (v. Smith's Ant. 240): trahere in carcerem, Tac. A. 4, 68: in carcerem compingere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3. Fig.: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep 6, 14: clausae tenebris et carcere caeco Virg. Aen. 6, 734. **II.** Meton.: *the criminals confined:* in me carcerem effudistis, *you have emptied the prison on me*, Cic. Pis. 7 *fin.* As a term of reproach: *jail-bird:* ain' tandem? carcer, bonorum extortor, legum contortor Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26. **III.** *the barrier* or *starting place in the circus* (opp. to meta *or* calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 285): ruuntque effusi carcere currus, Virg. Aen. 5, 145: carcere missus equus, Ov. H. 18, 166: usu. in *plur.*, carceres: qui vix e carceribus exierit quum palmam jam primus acceperit, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114. Fig.: *the commencement of a course of action*, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to begin life anew*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. [Cf. Gr. γοργύρη; Germ. *kerker:* connected with ἕρκος and εἵργω.]

carcĕrālis, e, *adj.* [carcer] *pertaining to a prison:* caecitas, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 269.

carcĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a prison:* carcerarius quaestus, *jail fees, profits*, etc., Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 20. Subst. carcerarius, ii, *m.*, *a prison-keeper, jailer:* Inscr. Grut. 80, 5.

carcĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a prison:* carcerea catena, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6. 16.

carcĕro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to incarcerate, imprison:* Salv. de Prov. 2, p. 53.

carchărus, i, *m.*=καρχαρίας, *a kind of dog-fish*, or perhaps *the white shark*, Carcarias vulgaris, Linn.: Col. 8, 17, 12.

carchēsĭum, ii, *n.*=καρχήσιον, *a beaker* or *cup slightly contracted in the middle:* Virg. G. 4, 380 (v. Smith's Ant. 241). **II.** *the similarly-formed upper part of a mast:* Lucan. 5, 418. **III.** *the upright post of a crane:* Vitr. 10, 5.

carcĭnēthron, i, *n.*=καρκίνηθρον, *a plant*, also called polygonon, *q. v.* and pure Lat. geniculata: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

carcĭnĭas, ae, *m.*=καρκινίας, *a precious stone of the colour of the crab:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

carcĭnōdes, is, *n.*=καρκινῶδες, *a cancerous disease:* Plin. 20, 17, 73.

carcĭnōma, ătis, *n.*=καρκίνωμα, *a cancerous ulcer* (pure Lat. cancer): si quid in mammis ulceris natum, et carcinoma brassicam tritam opponito, Cato R, R. 157: si levatur malum, procedere curatio potest; si protinus irritatum est scire licet jam carcinoma esse, Cels. 5 28, *no.* 2: Plin. 29, 2, 10. Fig.: wicked persons and hopeless reprobates Suet. Aug. 65.

carcĭnos, i, *m.*=καρκίνος, *the constellation Cancer:* Lucan. 9, 536.

cardăces, um, *m. plur.*, *a class of Persian soldiers:* Nep. Dat. 8.

cardămīna, ae, *f.*=καρδαμίνη, *a cress-like plant:* App. Herb. 20.

cardămōmum, i, *n.*=καρδάμωμον, *a spice, cardamom,* the fruit of Elettaria Cardamomum, Maton, or Curcuma Zedoaria, Rosc.?: Plin. 12, 13, 29.

cardămum, i, *n.*=κάρδαμον, *a kind of cress,* pure Lat. nasturtium, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 20.

cardĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*=καρδιακός, *pertaining to the stomach:* cardiacus morbus, *indigestion,* or as we sometimes say, *heartburn,* Cels. 3, 19. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, *m., one who has a disease of the stomach:* Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81: non est cardiacus hic aeger, Hor. S. 2, 3, 161.

cardĭmōna, ae, *f.*=καρδιωγμός and καρδιαλγία, *a pain in the stomach:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

cardĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cardo] *pertaining to a door-hinge:* scapi, Vitr. 4, 6. **II.** In late Lat. *principal, chief:* cardinales venti, *the principal* or *cardinal winds,* Serv. Aen. 1, 131. In gram.: cardinales numeri, *the cardinal numbers* (unus, duo, tres, *etc.*), Prisc. de Pond. p. 1351 P.

cardĭnālĭter, *adv., chiefly, principally:* cardinaliter praesidere, Firm. Mathes. 410.

cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cardo] *joined, fitted to;* cardinatum tignum, Vitr. 10, 21.

cardĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a hinge:* Sept. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2424 *fin.* P.

cardo, ĭnis, *m.* (*f.* Gracch. in Prisc. p. 683 P.) *the hinge of a door:* cardines effringere, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 6: vellere postes a cardine, Virg. Aen. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, ib. 1, 449: num muttit cardo? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 94. **II.** *any beam or pole that was fitted into a hole or groove:* hence, cardines, in mechanics, *beams that were fitted together,* and specif. cardo masculus, *a tenon,* Vitr. 9, 8, and cardo femina, *a socket, a mortise,* ib. In garlands, *the place where the two ends meet:* Plin. 21, 4, 10. **III.** In astron., *the point about which something turns, a pole.* So of *the North pole:* coeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26: hence, *a line drawn through a place from north to south:* id. 18, 33, 76. Of *the four cardinal points:* Quint. 12, 10, 67. Of *the earth as the centre of the universe,* acc. to the belief of the ancients: Plin. 2, 64, 64. Of *the summer solstice:* cardo anni, id. 18, 28, 68: and of *the different seasons:* cardo temporum, ib. 25, 29. Poet.: cardo extremus, *old age,* Lucan. 7. 381. **IV.** Fig.: *that on which all depends, the chief point* or *circumstance:* haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 672: fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: litium cardo, Quint. 12, 8, 2.

cardŭēlis, is, *f.* [carduus] *the gold-finch,* Fringilla Carduelis, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 57.

cardŭētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thicket of thistles:* Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (cardus, ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17), *m., the thistle,* probably various species of Centaurea, Serratula and Cnicus. Centaurea solstitialis, Linn. is one of the commonest in S. Europe: segnisque horreret in arvis carduus, Virg. G. 1, 152: Plin. 20, 23, 99. **2.** *the esculent thistle,* cinara: Col. 11, 3: Plin. 19, 8, 43. Some consider this the *Spanish artichoke,* or cardoon, Cinara Cardunculus, Linn.: others the *common artichoke,* Cinara Scolymus, Linn. (Hence Fr. *chardon, écharde.*)

cārē, *adv., at a high price* (rare): aves pingues care veneunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2. *Comp.:* Suet. Cal. 27. *Sup.:* Sen. Ep. 42. **II.** *dearly, highly:* carius aestimata, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4.

cārectum, i, *n.* [carex] *a place covered with sedge:* tu post carecta latebas, Virg. E. 3, 20: Col. 6, 22, 2.

cărēnārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* olla) [carenum] *a vessel for making* carenum: Pall. Jul. 7.

cărēnum (or **caroenum**), i, *n.*=κάροινον, *a sweet boiled wine:* Pall. Oct. 18.

cărĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* (*pres. subj.* carint=careant, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 1. Depon. form careor, acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 797 P. careri: *pass.:* M. Emp. 36, *med.* so carendus, Ov. H. 1, 50) constr. with *Abl.;* in earlier poets also with *Gen.* or *Acc.:* the latter also in late Latin: *to be without, not to have:* temeto, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: nec Veneris fructu caret, Lucr. 4, 1069: amicorum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3: carere culpa, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calumnia, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Am. 6, 22: febri, id. Fam. 16, 15 (and poet. with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 17): morbis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38: lubidinibus, Sall. C. 13 *fin.:* stultitia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, *to be immortal,* id. Od. 2, 8, 12: pudore, Ov. M. 3, 552. Also, *to be absent from:* foro, senatu, publico, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32: libens patria carere, Tac. A. 4, 58: Roma, Cic. Att. 9, 19. **2.** Of inanimate objects: terra caret sensu, Lucr. 2, 652: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. Lig. 2, 4: oratio, quae astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: quae caret ora cruore nostro: Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36: aditu carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226: nivibus caritura Rhodope, ib. 2, 222. **II.** *to be destitute of, to want:* voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: patria, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: tali munere, Virg. Aen. 5, 651: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: vate sacro, ib. 4, 9, 28: honore, Ov. M. 15, 614: laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50. With *Gen.:* tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. With *Acc.:* quia id quod amo careo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 46: meos parentes careo, Turpil. in Non. 466, 8: triste est nomen ipsum *carendi,* quia subjicitur haec vis: habuit (*sc.* mortuus) non habet; desiderat requirit, indiget, *etc.* . . . *Carere,* igitur, hoc significat: *egere eo quod habere velis,* Cic. Tusc. i, 36, 87; but this is not prob. the original meaning of the word.

cărescо, ĕre, *to want,* στέρομαι, Gloss. Philox.

cārĕum, i, *n.*=κάρον, *cumin, carraway,* Carum carvi, Linn.; Col. 12, 51, 2: Plin. 19, 8, 49.

cārex, ĭcis, *f.* This plant is spoken of as acuta by Virg., and it would appear to be some kind of *rush,* Juncus, Linn., not a *sedge.* It seems useless to try to refer to the species, as these must have been confounded by the ancients. It probably refers to the various hard-pointed kinds. Anguillara states that the name *careze* is still applied to a kind of rush growing about Padua and Vicenza. C. Bauhin called this, juncus acutus paniculo sparsa, which is the Juncus inflexus, Linn., a rush belonging to the S. of Europe: frondibus hirsutis, et carice pastus acuta, Virg. G. 3, 231: Cat. 19, 2: Col. 11, 2, 62.

cārĭca, ae (*sc.* ficus), [Caria] *a kind of dry fig:* Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: also for *dried figs,* in gen.: Ov. M. 8, 674: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

carĭans, antis, *adj.* [cāries] *decayed, rotten:* tripus, Marc. Cap. 1, p, 5.

cărĭes, em, e (other cases appear not to be in use), *f. rottenness, decay:* of wood: Col. 11, 2: Plin. 16, 39, 74: vertitur in teneram cariem, rimisque dehiscit cymba, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27. Of walls: Amm. 16, 2. Of bones: Cels. 8, 2. Of dry soil: Col. 3, 11. Of the taste of old wine, which might be agreeable or the reverse: nec Opimiana vina potari per se queunt, usque in amaritudinem carie indomita, Plin. 14, 4, 6. Of old fruit: Mart. 13, 29. Fig. Of old, withered persons Afran. in Non. 21, 27.

cărīna, ae, *f. the bottom of a ship the keel:* naves quae carinas fixeran vadis, Liv. 22, 20: carinae aliquanto planiores, quo facilius vada excipere possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. **II.** Meton and poet.: *a ship* or *vessel:* Cat. 64. 10: statio male fida carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. **III.** Transf. to objects of similar form. Of *the shells of nuts:* Plin. 15, 22, 24. Of *the bodies of dogs:* Nemes. Cyneg. 110. (Hence Fr. *carène,* and the Eng. verb *to careen.*)

cārīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [καρός=κηρός, wax] *a dyer of yellow:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36.

cărīnātus, a, um, *keel-formed:* carinata concha acatii, Plin. 9, 30, 49: pectus hominis, id. 11, 37, 82.

cărĭno, 1. *v. a. to abuse, revile:* Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 361.

cărīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [carina] Of shell-fish: carinare se, *to obtain a shell,* Plin. 9, 33, 52. (This reading is perhaps dub.)

cărĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries] *decayed, rotten:* cariosa palmula, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: vitis partes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 27: terra, *too dry,* Cato R. R. 5, 6: os, Cels. 8, 2: dentes, Plin. 32, 7, 26: vina, *old, vapid,* Mart. 13, 120 · amphora Falerni, id. 11, 50. **II.** Fig.: cariosa senectus, Ov. Am. 1. 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149. (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not found.)

cāris, ĭdis, *f.*=καρίς, *a kind of sea-crab:* Ov. Hal. 130.

cārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carus] *dearness, scarcity, high price,* or *value:* caritas annonae, Cic. Verr. 3, 18 *fin.:* Liv. 44, 7: rei frumentariae, Cic. Manil. 13, 44 numorum, id. Att. 9, 9 *fin.* Also absol. *dearth, dearness:* ut tum vendas, quum caritas est, Varr. R. R. 1, 69: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 3, 93: qua ex re primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. Dom. 10, 25. **II.** Fig.: *high regard, respect, love accompanied with esteem:* amor πάθος, caritas ἦθος, Quint. 6, 2, 12: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ingenita erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34: omnes caritate cives amplexus, id. 7, 40: innocens Bolanus et nullis delictis invisus caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, Tac. Agr. 16 *fin.* The subjoined *Gen.* usually denotes the object: *love for:* patriae et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: reipublicae, Liv. 2, 2: domini, id. 1, 51: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28: filiae, Tac. A. 12, 4: ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1: sedium suarum, id. 5, 42. In *plu., affections:* omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. But sometimes the *Gen.* denotes the subject: *the love of any one:* credo vos non pecuniam, non opes violentas, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupisse, *the affection of the citizens,* id. Phil. 1, 12, 29. **2.** Meton.: *the object loved:* in *plur.:* reliqui cum caritatibus suis et supellectile Chalcida transmissi sunt, Amm. 24, 1. (Hence Fr. *cherté,* dearness; *charité.*)

cărĭtōres, [caro "to card"] *wool-carders,* Gloss. Papiae.

carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (old form casmen) *a tune, song, strain,* both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: carmine vocali clarus citharaque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri, Virg. Aen. 4, 462: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 982: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9: arundineum, Ov Trist. 4, 1, 12: hoc carmen hic tribunus pl. non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic Agr. 2, 26, 68. Also, *sound:* Claud Cons. Mall. Theod. 319. **II.** *a poem poetry, verse:* quum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam carmine, Quint. 10, 7, 19: aut poetam grave plenumque carmen fundere, aut eloquentiam sine majore quadam vi fluere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: Maeonii carminis aliti, Hor Od. 1, 6, 2 · epicum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: historia quodammodo solutum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: carmina Livi, id. Ep. 2, 1, 69: Saliorum carmina, Quint. 1, 6, 40: Aeolium, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13: carmen funebre proprie Naenia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: obscena, *satirical, abusive poems*, Prop. 1, 16, 10. Sometimes absol. for *lyric poetry*: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: carmina compono, hic elegos, ib. 91. And opp. to the drama for *an epic* or *lyric poem*: fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2: carmen condere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 82: disponere, Lucr. 3, 321: pangere, id. 1, 933: fingere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29. For *a book* or *canto*: in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 938. **III.** *a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction*: ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Virg. E. 4, 4: id carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. **IV.** *a magic formula, an incantation*: carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam; carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg. E. 8, 69: per libros carminum valentium, Hor. Epod. 17, 4: carmina et devotiones, Tac. A. 2, 69. **V.** *a formula in religion* or *law, a formulary* (since the laws were anciently written in verse): ut totum illud VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT., non in XII. tabulis sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: cruciatus carmina, id. Rab. Perd. 4 *fin.*: id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat, *of terrible import*, Liv. 3, 64: rogationis carmen, id. 1, 26. [*Car-men* is either connected with *cano*, or with the Sans. *kri*, "to make," like ποίημα from ποιέω.] (Hence Fr. *charme.*)

carmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caro "to card"] *a card*, for wool or flax: Claud. Eutr. 2, 458 dub.

cármĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [carmino] *versifying*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [carmino, "to card"] *a wool carding*: unguium, Plin. 11, 23, 27.

carmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wool carder*, Inscr.

carmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [carmen] *to make verses*: Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

carmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [carmen] *to card wool*, etc.: carminare linum, Plin. 19, 1, 3: lana carminata, id. 9, 38, 62.

carnālis, e, *adj.* [caro] *fleshly, carnal*: Tert. Poen. 3.

carnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carnalis] *fleshliness, carnality*: Aug. Serm. 186.

carnālĭter, *adv. carnally*: Tert. Bapt. 7 *fin.*

carnārĭum, ii, *n. a flesh-hook*: Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 6: Col. 12, 53, 3. **2.** *a larder, pantry*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3.

carnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caro] *pertaining to flesh.* Subst.: carnārĭus, ii, *m. one who loves flesh-meat*: Mart. 11, 100. **2.** = κρεοπώλης, *a dealer in flesh, a butcher*, Gloss. Vet.

carnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *fleshiness, corpulency*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

carnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corpulent, fleshy*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 105.

carnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of flesh*: carnea tunica, Aug. Serm. 344: membra, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85. **2.** Fig.: lex, Prud. Apoth. 438.

carnĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* (old form, carnufex) [caro facio] *an executioner, torturer hangman*: aderat janitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors terrorque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: rapere aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: dare ad carnificem, id. Capt. 5, 4, 22 (v. Smith's Ant. 242). Fig.: *a tormentor, murderer*: meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: fortuna gloriae carnifex, Plin. 28, 4, 7. As a term of reproach, *scoundrel, villain*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 220: Cic. Pis. 5. Adj.: *murderous*: carnifex avis, Mart. 11, 84: pedes *sc.* podagrici, id. 12, 48: manus, Sil. 1, 173: epulae, *deadly*, Claud. Bell. Gild. 178.

carnĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [carnifex] *the office of hangman*: carnificinam facere = carnificem esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 29: Suet. Tib. 62. **II.** *the place of torture*: Liv. 2, 23. Hence, meton.: *the rack, torture, torment*: carnificinam subire, *to suffer the torture*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78. Fig.: quum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo, ib. 3, 13.

carnĭfĭco, atus, 1. *v. a.* (carnificor, 1. *v. dep.* acc. to Prisc.) [id.] *to execute, behead*: carnificari (hostes) jacentes, *to cut in pieces, mangle*, Liv. 24, 15: vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit, Sisenna in Prisc. p. 793 P.

carnis, is, v. caro.

carnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [caro voro] *feeding on flesh, flesh-eating*: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

carnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caro] *abounding in flesh, fleshy*: palatum aquatilium, Plin. 11, 37, 65: manus, ib. 43, 98: crura, ib. 45, 105. **2.** Transf. to plants: resina, id. 14, 20, 25: folia, id. 16, 6, 7: radices, ib. 31, 66: carnosissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4. **II.** *like flesh, flesh-coloured*: carnosum lignum, id. 16, 38, 72: candor, id. 11, 37, 54.

carnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like flesh*: tactus, Sol. 2: pectora, Prud. στεφ. 10, 372.

cāro, ui, 3. *v. a.* [κέρω, κείρω] *to card* (extremely rare): Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46.

căro, carnis (*nom.* carnis, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. *Abl.* carni, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 6), *f. flesh*: Cic. Planc. 9: cruda, Suet. Ner. 37: tosta, Ov. M. 12, 156: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. In *plu.*: carnes vipereae, Ov. M. 2, 769: Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195. **2.** Fig.: of discourse: Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint. 10, 1, 77. **3.** In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: *the body*, in opp. to the soul: animus liber habitat: nunquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65. **II.** Transf. *the flesh* (*pulp*) *of fruits*: Plin. 15, 24, 27: carnes cucurbitae, id. 28, 14, 58: olivarum, Pall. Nov. 17, 1: pirorum, id. Febr. 25, 12. In trees: *the inner, white part of the wood, under the alburnum*: Plin. 16, 38, 72. In precious stones: *the soft part*: id. 37, 5, 18. [Sans. *kravya*; Gr. κρέας; Lith. *krauyas* (blood); O. H. G. *hrêo* (a corpse). Bopp compares *cruor, cruentus*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *chair.*)

caroenum, i, v. carenum.

cărōta, ae, *f. a carrot*: Apic. 3, 21.

carpentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carpentum] *pertaining to a waggon* or *chariot*: carpentariae fabricae, Plin. 16, 8, 13: artifex, *a carriage-maker*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 52. **II.** Subst. carpentārĭus, ii, *m. a carriage-maker, cartwright*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6. (Hence Fr. *charpentier.*)

carpentum, i, *n. a two-wheeled carriage* or *chariot*, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Ov. F. 1, 619: Liv. 5, 25: carpento invecta in forum, id. 1, 48: carpento ingredi Capitolium, Tac. A. 12, 42: Gallica, Liv. 31, 21: Cimbrorum, Flor. 3, 3, 16: Britannorum, id. 3, 10, 17: stercoris, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.

carphĕōtum, i, *n. an excellent kind of white frankincense* (v. tus): Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

carphŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = καρφολογία. Of sick persons: *a picking of pieces of straw from the walls*, etc.: Coel Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

carphos, *n.* = κάρφος, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. foenum Graecum, *q. v. goat's-horn, fenugreek*: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

carpīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [carpinus] *made of horn-beam*: manubria, Col. 11, 2, 92: Plin 16, 42, 82.

carpīnus, i, *f. horn-beam*, Carpinus Betulus, Linn.: Col. 5, 7, 1: Plin. 16, 15, 26. (Hence Fr. *charme.*)

carpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather*: (flos) tenui carptus ungui, Cat. 62, 43: flores ab arbore, Ov. M. 9, 380: rosam, Virg. G. 4, 134: frondes uncis manibus, ib. 2, 366: vindemiam de palmite, ib. 2, 90: herbas manibus, Col. 5, 6, 7. **2.** Of animals: *to graze on, browse*, etc.: alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic N. D. 2, 47, 122: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. Aen. 9, 353: pabula, Ov. M. 4, 217: apes carpunt ex olea arbore ceram e fico mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24: apis carpens thyma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 29. Poet. of envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. M. 2, 792. Sometimes transf. to men: carpe cibos digitis, id. A. A. 3, 755: leporem, mullum, Mart. 3, 13. **3.** Poet. of other things: *to tear off, tear away*: summas carpens media inter cornua setas, Virg. Aen. 6, 245. Of wool: *to pluck*: vellera, id. G. 4, 335. Hence: *to spin*: pensum, ib. 1, 390: ex collo furtim coronas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256: crinem genasque, *to tear, lacerate*, Val. Fl. 8, 7: artus in parva frusta, Sen. Thyest. 1061. **II.** Fig. *to pick, gather*: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest 56: oscula, *to snatch*, Prop. 1, 20, 27. **2.** *to take, enjoy, use, make use of*: breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov. M. 10, 85: illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, *spent, passed*, Cat. 68, 35: diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: regni commoda carpe mei, Ov. F. 3, 622: fugitivaque gaudia carpe, *snatch pleasures as they fly*, Mart. 7, 47, 11: somnos sub dio, Virg. G. 3, 435: quietem, id. Aen. 7, 414: soporem, ib. 4, 522: noctes securas, Val. Fl 5, 48: vitales auras, Virg. Aen. 1, 388. **3.** In a bad sense: *to pick* or *carp at, to slander, calumniate*: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quae non desierunt maligni carpere, Quint. 11, 1, 24: maligno sermone, Suet. Aug. 27: Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 7, 12. **4.** *to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume*: vires, Virg. G. 3, 215: regina caeco carpitur igni, id. Aen. 4, 2: invidia carpit et carpitur una, Ov. M. 2, 781: lividas obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33. In milit. lang.: *to weaken an enemy, to harass*: agmen adversariorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: novissimum agmen, ib. 1, 78: novissimos, Liv. 8, 38: extrema agminis, id. 6, 32. **5.** *to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide*: neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvaque carpere, id. 3, 61 *fin.*: fluvium, *to draw off into canals*, Curt. 8, 9. **6.** *to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take* or *pursue one's way* (poet.) viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 629: vias, Ov. M. 3, 12: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: supremum iter = mori, id. Od. 2, 17, 12: gyrum, *to go in a circle*, Virg. G. 3, 191: volatus raptim, Stat. Th. 1, 310: fugam, Sil. 10, 62: prata fuga, Virg. G. 3, 142: pedibus terras et pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 33: campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. M. 11, 752: litora, ib. 12, 196: aëra alis, ib. 4, 616: aethera, ib. 8, 219: carpitur trames, ib. 10, 53. [Prob. connected with ἁρπ-άζω and κάρφω: *rapio* prob. contains the same root.] (Hence It. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint.")

carpŏphyllos, i, *f.* [καρπός φύλλον] *a shrub confounded with the laurel-tree*: Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn., a kind of *butcher's broom*: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

carptim, *adv. by pieces, by detached parts, separately*: res gestas carptim perscribere, Sall. C. 4: carptim divisis agris, *into small pieces*, Suet. Dom. 9: carptim breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 15. **2.** *at different places* or *points, on different sides*: carptim aggredi, Liv. 44, 41: lacessere hostem, id. 22, 16. **3.** *at different times, gradually, separately*: ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, id. 28, 25: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbebunt, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

carptor, ōris, *m.* [carpo] *a carver of food*: Juv. 9, 110.

carptūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. Of bees: *a sucking of flowers*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, *Part.* [carpo].

carrăcūtĭum, ii, *n.* [carrus] *a kind of two-wheeled carriage*: Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

carrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [carrus] *a collection of waggons, a barricade*: Treb. Gall. 13: Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

carrŏ-ballista, ae, *f.* [id.] *a ballista mounted on a carriage*: Veg. Mil. 3, 24: id. 2, 25.

carrŏco, ōnis, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a sea-fish*, perh. *a sturgeon*, Acipenser Sturio, Linn.: Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

carrūca, ae, *f.* [carrus] *a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage*: Plin. 33, 11, 49: nunquam carrucis minus mille fecisse iter traditur, Suet. Ner. 30. [Hence It. *carrozza*; Fr. *carrosse*; Engl. *carriage*.]

carrūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [carruca] *pertaining to the* carruca: mulae, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Cap. Max. jun. 4.

carrŭlus, i. *m. dim.* [carrus] *a little waggon* or *cart*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.

carrus, i, *m.* (**carrum**, i, *n.* Auct. Bell. Hisp. 6) *a kind of four-wheeled waggon* or *car*: Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Liv. 10, 28. (From *carrus* came the low Latin *carricare* "to load:" hence It. *carcare*, Fr. *charger*.)

cartĭbŭlum, i, *n. a kind of oblong table of stone, standing on one foot*: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

cartĭlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago] *cartilaginous, gristly*: genus, Plin. 19, 5, 23. Subst. cartilaginea, ōrum, *n. plu. sc.* animalia, *cartilaginous fishes*: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

cartĭlāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of cartilage, very gristly*: cartilaginosum caput, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56.

cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f. cartilage, gristle*: plurima ossa in cartilaginem desinere, Cels. 8, 1: cartilago narium, ib. 5: rupta, Plin. 11, 37, 87. Transf. to plants: id. 15, 28, 34.

căruncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caro] *a little piece of flesh*: Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52.

cārus, a, um, *adj. dear, costly, high priced*: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant caros, agninam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: carior annona, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: carissimam annonam necopinata vilitas consecuta est, id. Dom. 6, 14. Heterocl. *acc. comp.*: carioras nuptias, Manil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86. **II.** Fig.: *dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved*: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ego illum scio, quam cordi sit carus meo, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 21: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, *my dearest and best friends*, id. de Or. 2, 4: omnium societatum nulla est carior, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Cat. 64, 87: O me mihi carior, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 2: carior auro, Tib. 1, 9, 31: diis carus ipsis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. Subst. cari, *the loved ones*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 29. (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

căryātĭdes, *f. plu.* [Caryae] in architecture *female figures used instead of columns for supporting buildings, Caryatides*: Vitr. 1, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 243.)

căryĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = καρύϊνος, *made from walnuts*: caryinum oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

căryītes, ae, *m.* = καρυΐτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 40.

căryon, ii, *n.* = κάρυον, seemingly, *the walnut*, Juglans regia, Linn.: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

căryōta, ae (căryōtis, ĭdis, Mart. 11, 31: Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), *f.* = καρυῶτις, *a kind of nut-shaped date*: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27: Plin. 15, 28, 34: Mart. 8, 33: id. 13, 27.

căsa, ae, *f. a hut, cottage, cabin*: in milit. lang. *a barrack, tent*, etc.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: in casas, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, *were thatched with straw*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Proverb.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, *observe a just medium*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. Casae, in late Latin meton., *a country estate, a farm*: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14. (Hence Fr. *chez*; also Fr. *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cava*.)

cāsābundus (cassab.), a, um, *adj.* [caso] *ready to fall, tottering*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

căsārĭa, ae, *f.* [casa] *the keeper of a cottage*: Fest. *s. v.*

căsārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dweller in a cottage, a cottager*: Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7.

cascē, *adv. in an old-fashioned manner*: casce nimis et vetuste loquens, Gell. 1, 10.

cascus, a, um, *adj. old, primitive*: a Sabine or Oscan word: cascum significat vetus: ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: cascum sal, Aus. Ep. 22, 27.

cāsĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caseus] *pertaining to cheese*: casearia taberna, *in which cheese was smoked and kept*, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

cāsĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mixed with cheese*: polenta, App. Met. 1, p. 103, 35: montes, *where much cheese was made*: Hier. Ep. 66, 10.

cāsĕŏlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a small cheese*: Virg. Cop. 17.

cāsĕus, i, *m.* (caseum, i, *n.* Cato R. R. 76, 4: Plaut. and Novius in Non. 200, 9 *sq.*), *cheese* caseus bubulus, ovillus, et caprinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Col. 7, 8, 1: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: major pars victus in lacte et caseo et carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: facere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9: premere, Virg. E 1, 35: figurare, Plin. 16, 38, 72. As a ludicrous term of endearment, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154. (Hence It. *cacio*, and Eng. *cheese*: the Ger. *käse* is also prob. a derived word.)

căsĭa (more rar. **cassia**), ae, *f.* = κασία or κασσία, *a tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon*, prob. *the wild cinnamon*, Laurus Cassia, Linn.: Plin. 12, 19, 42. **II.** *a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon*, also called cneoron *or* thymelaea, Daphne Cneorum, and D. Cnidium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29: Virg. E. 2, 49.

casnar, in the Oscan tongue, *an old man*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: Fest. *s. v.* [Contains the same root as *cascus*: Pott supposes *cas-nar* to be compounded of *cas*, "old," and the Sans. *nri*, "a man."]

cāso, 1. *v. n. incep.* [cado] *to be ready to fall, to totter* (very rare): Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38.

cassabundus, a, um, v. casabundus.

cāssē, *adv. fruitlessly, in vain*: casse ne tempus tereretur, Liv. 24, 26.

casses, ium (in sing: *acc.* cassem, Grat. Cyneg. 28: *abl.* casse, Ov. A. A. 3, 554), *m. plu. a hunting-net, a snare, toil* (poet.): Virg. G. 3, 371: cassibus impositis venor, Prop. 4, 2, 33: decidere in casses, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: ponere, id. M. 5, 579: non bene de laxis cassibus exit aper, id. A. A. 1, 392. Meton. *a spider's web*: Virg. G. 4, 247. Fig.: *snares, plots*: Tib. 1, 6, 5. [Perh. either from *cadere*, as Ger. *falle* (a trap); or from *capere*.]

cassia, v. casia.

cassĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [casses] *a small net, a cobweb*: Hier. Ruf. 3, 6.

cassida, ae, v. cassis.

cassĭdārĭus, ii, *m. a helmet-maker*: Inscr. Mur. 959, 5.

cassis, ĭdis (cassida, ae, Virg. Aen. 11, 775), *f.* [an Etruscan word acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1] *a helmet* (prop. *of metal*, while galea was of leather, Isid. l. c.): Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 103: Caes. B. G. 7 45. Sometimes synonymous with galea Ov. M. 8, 25. Fig.: *war*: sub casside, Plin. 13, 3, 4 *fin.*

cassis, is, *a net*, v. casses.

cassīta, ae, *f.* [cassis, like galerita from galerus] *the crested* or *tufted lark*, Alauda cristata, Linn.: Gell 2, 29.

casso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cassus] *to annihilate, destroy*: Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.* **II.** In the jurists: *to annul*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.

cassus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from careo] *empty* (mostly poet.): cassa nux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: glans, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 37: canna, *unfruitful*, Ov. F. 6, 406: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45. Subst.: palearum cassa, Sol. c. 52 *fin.* **II.** With *abl.* or *gen.*: *wanting, devoid of, deprived of* (poet.): sanguine cassa (cochlea), *bloodless*, Poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: virgo dote cassa, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 14: lumine cassus, *deprived of life, dead*, Virg. Aen. 2, 85: so aethere cassus, ib. 11 104: lumine aer, Lucr. 4, 369: anima corpus, id. 3, 561: sensu rerum simulacra, id. 4, 127: cassus luminis ensis, Cic. Arat. 369. **III.** Fig.: *vain, empty, worthless, fruitless*: cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119: cassa formido, *unfounded*, Lucr. 3, 394: vota, Virg. Aen. 12, 780: consilia, Sen. Troad. 574: viae, *vain, profitless*, Stat. Th. 11, 449: labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: manus, *without effect*, Stat. Th. 9, 770. Subst.: cassa memorare, *to talk idly*, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 16: apud sapientes cassa haberi, Tac. H. 3, 55. In cassum, or in one word incassum, *adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose*: ex multis omnia incassum cadunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 147: temere, incassum, *without aim* or *purpose, fortuitously*, Lucr. 2, 1060: longos ciebat incassum fletus, Virg. Aen. 3, 345: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29: incassum missae preces, id. 2, 49: Tac. A. 1, 4. And simply cassum: quid cassum times? Sen. Herc. Oet. 353.

castănĕa, ae, *f.* = κάστανον, *the chestnut-tree*, Castanea vesca, Linn.: Col. 4, 33: Plin. 16, 40, 78. **II.** *a chestnut*: Virg. E. 1, 82: Plin. 13, 18, 32.

castănētum, i, *n.* [castanea] *a chestnut-grove*: Col. 4, 30, 3.

castē, *adv. purely, without stain, uprightly*: caste agere aetatem suam, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 148: caste et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63. **II.** *chastely, modestly*: tueamurque, ut adultam virginem, caste, et ab amatorum impetu prohibeamus, id. Brut. 96, 330. Fig. of style: caste pureque lingua Latina uti, Gell. 17, 2. **III.** *piously, devoutly*: pure ac caste tribuere deorum numini, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. *Comp.*: Liv. 10, 7 *Sup.*: Cic. Fam. 14, 4.

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *pertaining to a castle* or *fortress*: castellani triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, Cic. Brut. 73, 256: miles, Cod. Theod. 11, 59, 2. **II.** Subst.: castellani, orum, *m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison*: Sall. J. 92: Liv. 34, 27. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *the superintendent of a reservoir*: Front. Aq. 117.

castellātim, *adv.* [id.] *castle-wise*: dissipati, *scattered about in different fortresses*, Liv. 7, 36. **II.** *in heaps*: castellatim grumulis imponere allium, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum] *a castle, fort, citadel, strong-hold*: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: vallo crebrisque castellis circummuniti, ib. 2, 30: Cic. Phil. 5, 4 **II.** Fig.: *shelter, defence, refuge*: templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum, castellum forensis latrocinii, id. Pis. 5, 11: castellum omnium sce lerum, Liv. 3, 57. **III.** Meton.: *dwellings in an elevated position:* Virg. G. 3, 475. **2.** *a structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, a reservoir:* Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 9· Front. Aq. 35. (Hence Fr. *château*, and old Fr. *châtel*, as in *Neuf-châtel.*)

castērĭa, ae, *f. a part of a ship, where rowers were accustomed to rest:* Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16.

castĭfico, 1. *v. a.* [castus facio] *to purify, make pure:* Eccl.

castĭfĭcus, a, um [id.] *purifying:* lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188. **II.** *pure:* mens, Sen. Hipp. 170.

castīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [castigo] *deserving punishment:* culpa castigabilis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castīgātē, *adv. briefly:* castigatius (dicere), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II.** *moderately:* vixit modeste, castigate, Sen. Contr. 6, 8.

castīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castigo] *a correcting, chastising, punishment, reproof,* etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114: castigatio verborum, Liv. 27, 15: tacita, id. 27, 10: censoria, Plin. 18, 6, 7: fustium, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7. In *plu.*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: Liv. 36, 15. **II.** In gardening: *a trimming, lopping of plants:* Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9.

castīgātor, ōris, *m,* [id.] *one who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover:* minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: lacrimarum et inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59.

castīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [castigator] *correcting, reproving* (very rare): castigatorium solatium, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: severitas, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [castigo] *confined, compressed.* **II.** *Adj. small, slender, close:* pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43: mamillae, Seren. 20, 357. **2.** Fig.: *restrained, checked:* luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina, *the strictest,* Gell. 4, 20, dub. (*Cod. Reg.* castissima.)

castīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to make clean, to cleanse:* hence, *to correct, chastise, punish, reprove, censure:* castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: Pompeius segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: castigando increpandoque, plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9: aliquem dictis plurimis, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 67: literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: per literas, Tac, A. 3, 35: in hoc me ipse castigo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: servos bubulis exuviis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 26: segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 41: nimiam lenitatem, Liv. 39, 55: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 567: immodicos dolores voce, Lucan. 8, 71: vitia, Juv. 2, 35. **II.** *to correct an error, to set right, mend:* carmen, Hor. A. P. 294: verba amicae, Juv. 6, 455: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 700: vitia sua, Plin. Pan. 46. **III.** *to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain* (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25: risum crebris potiunculis, Petr. 47, 7. Poet.: insula castigatur aquis, *is surrounded, encompassed,* Sil. 12, 355. Fig. examen in trutina, *to correct the judgment,* Pers. 1, 7. [From *castus*, prob. through an obsolete adj. *castigus:* v. castus.] (Hence Fr. *châtier.*)

castĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [castus] *purity, chastity, abstinence* (esp. of the ministers of religion) (rare): quae sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 4, 45 *fin.*: caste jubet lex adire ad deos: animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg 2, 10, 24: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. 39, 9: superstitio castimoniarum, Plin. 31, 8, 44. **II.** *purity of morals, morality,* in gen.· Cic. Coel, 5, 11.

castĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [castimonia] *pertaining to abstinence* or *continence:* Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

castimonium, for castimonia, Gloss.

castĭtas, ātis, *f.* [castus] *chastity, purity of body:* ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: mater fuit rarae castitatis, Tac. Agr, 4. **II.** In gen.: *purity of morals, morality:* Vitr. 1, 1: castitate vitae sanctus, Gell. 15, 18.

castĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (ante-class. for castitas), *moral purity:* antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85, 11.

castŏr, ŏris, *m.* = κάστωρ, *a castor, beaver,* Castor Fiber, Linn.: pure Lat. fiber: Plin. 32, 3, 13: *acc.* castorem, App. M. 1, p. 106, 10: *Gr.* castora, Juv. 12, 34.

castŏrĕum, ei, *n.* [castor] = καστόριον, *the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver:* Plin. 8, 30, 47. In *plur.*: Virg. G. 1, 59: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

castŏrīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in beaver-skin:* Sid. E. 5, 7.

castŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the beaver:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castro] *an emasculating, castration of animals:* Col. 6, 26. **2.** *a pruning of plants:* Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3.

castrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gelder:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

castrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to castration:* ferramenta, Pall. 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an emasculation, castration of animals:* Pall. Maj. 7, 2. **II.** *a pruning, cleansing of plants:* siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, *no.* 1.

castrensĭāni, ōrum, *m. plu.* [castra] *soldiers for protecting the borders:* Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

castrensĭārĭus negotiator, *a purveyor for the camp, a suttler:* Inscr. Grut. 649, 5.

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra] *pertaining to the camp:* castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: latrocinium, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: consilium, Liv. 44, 35: triumphus, id. 7, 36: jurisdictio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72: jocus, id. Calig. 9: vigilia, Plin. 10, 21, 24: arma, Prop. 3, 9, 19: exsilium, sarcastically, for *continual military service,* Just. 14, 4: corona, *awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp,* Gell. 5, 6: Romana classis, prompta, levis, expedita, et quodam genere castrensis, Flor. 2, 2, 35: verbum, *a military phrase,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: peculium, *obtained in military service,* Macer. Dig. 49, 17, 11: castrensis creditor, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1.

castro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [connected with caedo] *to cut, castrate:* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 1: castrare vitulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: castrari mares vetuit, Suet. Dom. 7: castrantur feminae (sues), vulva recisa, Plin. 8, 51, 77. **II.** Transf. to plants: *to prune, lop, trim:* Cato R. R. 32, 2: Plin. 17, 20, 32. Fig.: castrare vina saccis, *to pass through a sack* or *bag, to filter,* id. 19, 4, 19: siligo castrata, *purified, cleaned,* id. 18, 9, 20: semen, id. 15, 14, 15: libellos, *to expurgate,* Mart. 1, 36. **III.** In gen., *to cut off, curtail:* caudas catulorum, Col. 7, 12, 14: alvos apum, *to take up, to take out,* id. 9, 15, 4: 11. **2.** Fig.: vires, *to diminish,* Plin. 11, 18, 19: avaritiam, *to restrain,* Claud. Eutr. 1, 192.

castrum, i, *n.* **I.** In sing.: *any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress* (rare for castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, Nep. Alc. 9. More usual as *nom. prop.*: as, Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12.

II. In plur.: castra, orum, *n.* (castra, ae, *f.* Att. in Non. 200, 30) *a military camp, an encampment* (for an account of its construction, *etc.*, v. Smith Ant. 244 *sq.*): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic. Att. 9, 14: Pompeius inter bina castra collocutus est, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: antecapere locum castris, Sall. J. 50: capere, Liv. 4, 27: ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: munire, ib. 1, 49: communire, Liv. 23, 28: castris conferre, id. 10, 32: facere, Tac. H. 4, 26: erigere, ib. 5, 22: vallare, ib. 2, 19: habere castra, *to encamp,* Caes. B. G. 1, 44: castra movere, *to break up,* ib. 1, 15: promovere, ib. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58: removere, id. 9, 24: castra stativa, *a permanent camp,* Cic. Verr. 5, 12: aestiva, *summer camp,* Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35: castra navalia, *a naval station,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22: nautica (*the same*), Nep. Alc. 8: lunata, *crescent-shaped,* Auct. B. Afr. 80: castra Praetorianorum, *the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome,* Suet Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2. As *nom. prop.* like castrum, Castra Cornelia, or Corneliana, *etc.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24. **2.** Meton.: *a day's march:* secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7: alteris castris, id. 38, 13: tertiis castris, Tac. H. 4, 71. **3.** *military service:* viro nescias utiliore in castris an meliore in toga, Vell. 2, 125: Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. **4.** Fig.: of *philosophical sects:* Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. Of *bee-hives:* Pall. 1, 37, 4 [Either connected with *casa*, or perh. from *cado*, in the sense of "settling down:" so Germ. *lager*, "a camp," from *liegen*, "to lie."]

castŭla, ae, *f. a garment used by women, a kind of bodice:* Varr. in Non 548, 30 *sq.*

castus, a, um, *adj.* Lit.: *clean:* in gen., *morally pure, unpolluted, spotless guiltless,* etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castas, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 13: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: homo castus ac non cupidus, id. Sest. 43: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Flacc. 28, 68: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: mentes tam castae, tam integrae, id. Font. 8, 22: purissima et castissima vita, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: signa, *signs, indications of innocence,* Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, *inviolable,* Sil. 13, 285. **II.** *bodily pure, chaste, continent:* Minerva, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 23: matres, Virg. Aen. 8, 665· maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139: castus ab rebus venereis, Col. 9, 14, 3. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr. 5, 1011: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 84: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 384. Fig. of style: *pure, free from barbarism:* Gell. 19, 8. **III.** *pious, religious, holy, sacred:* hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Virg. Aen. 3, 409: casti sacerdotes, ib. 6, 661: castus et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1: ego qui castam concionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. Leg. 2, 18: festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: taedae, Virg. Aen. 7, 71: ara castis vincta verbenis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior amnis (*sc.* Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12: luci, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.* [Root CAS: cf. Sans. *sudh* (purificari); Gr. καθ-αρός; Erse. *cuidh*; Germ. *keusch.*] (Hence Fr. *chaste.*)

castus, ūs (*abl.* heterocl. casto Tert.), *m.* [castus] (for castimonia) *an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds*· Gell. 10, 15: Arn, 5, p. 167.

cāsŭālis, e, *adj.* [casus] *chance-like. casual, fortuitous* (very rare): casualis conditio, *depending upon chance,* Cod Just. 6, 27, 6. **II.** In gram. *relating* io or *declined with cases*: casuale, ut ab *equo*: *equum*, Varr. L. L. 8, 29, 116: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P.

cāsŭālĭter, *adv. accidentally*: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

căsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [casa] *a little cottage* or *hut, a small house*: Plin. 35, 10, 37: Juv. 11, 153. **II.** *a sepulchre*, =hypogeum: Petr. 111, 5.

cāsus (Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra *s.* geminabatur: *cassus*, etc., Quint. 1, 7, 20), ūs, *m.* [cado] *a falling, a fall, an overthrow*: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 314: geli, id. 5, 206: nivis, Liv. 21, 35: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10: casus vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4. In *plur.*: Lucr. 2, 231. **II.** Fig. Of time: *the end*: extremae sub casum hiemis, Virg. G. 1, 340. **2.** *a moral fall, a false step, an error*: multas vias adolescentiae lubricas (natura) ostendit, quibus illa insistere aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.* **3.** *that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance*: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? id. Div. 2, 6: novi casus temporum, id. Manil. 20, 60: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall. C. 56: rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv. 7, 27: se in aleam tanti casus dare, id. 42, 50: eam esse consuetudinem regiam ut hominibus casus adversos tribuant, secundos fortunae suae, Nep. Dat. 5: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, Tac. A. 2, 26: rem in casum dare, *to risk*, ib. 12, 14: itur ad casum tabulae, *to the hazard table*, Juv. 1, 90. Hence casus is used in the sense of *danger, peril*: quae res magnum habet casum, Cic. Fam. 10, 18: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. **b.** In *Abl.* adverbially: *by chance, by accident*: quod si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: necessitate an casu, Quint. 3, 6, 26: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13. **4.** *an occasion, opportunity*: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. J. 25: praeclari facinoris casum dare, ib. 56: casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniam, Tac. A. 11, 9: si Catti casum pugnae praeberent, ib. 12, 28: tanta vis fuit vini erumpentis, ut non casum afferret aut voluntatem, sed necessitatem vomendi, Quint. 8, 4, 17. **5.** *an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap*, *συμφορά*: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: civitatis casum dolens, Sall. C. 40: utitur frequenter accusator et miseratione, quum aut ejus casum, quem ulciscitur, aut liberorum ac parentum solitudinem conqueritur, Quint. 6, 1, 18: quem maxime casum timens, Suet. Tib. 25: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, Hor. S. 2, 5, 49. So of a *disease*: aut alius casus lecto te afflixit, ib. 1, 1, 81. **b.** Euphemist. for *death*: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cum tantum senatorum adversae pugnae, ad hoc sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumsissent, Liv. 23, 22: damnati omnes, alius alio casu periit, Suet. Caes. 89. **6.** Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our *state, condition* (usually a *bad* one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuessent, B. G 2, 31: resque esset jam ad extremum perducta casum, ib. 3, 5. **7.** gramm. *t. t.*: *a case*: casus rectus, *the nominative*, Cic. Or. 48, 160: obliqui, Quint. 1, 6, 22: nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. 5, 62: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10: Latinus, sextus, *i. e. the Ablative*, Varr. in Diom. p. 277 P.: conversi, *i. e.* obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi, *i. e.* genitivus, Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25: vocandi, ib.

cătăbŏlenses, ium, *m. plu.*, *a kind of muleteers* or *carriers*: Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 9.

cătăbŏlum, = *κατάβολον*, clausura animalium, Pap.

cătăchāna, ae, *f.* = *καταχήνη*, *a tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees*: M. Aurel. in Front. 1. p. 77.

cătăchrēsis, is, *f.* = *κατάχρησις* (lit. a misuse), rhetor. *t. t.*, *an improper use of a word*: pure Lat. abusio: Fest. *s. v.*: Quint. 8, 6, 34.

cătaclista vestis, = *κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον* (worthy to be kept shut up), *a splendid garment for festal occasions*: App. Met. 11, p. 261, 21.

cătaclistĭcus, a, um, *pertaining to a* cataclista: fila, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 *med.*

cătăclysmos, i, *m.* = *κατακλυσμός*, *a deluge, flood, inundation*: Ogygi, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 10. **II.** *a shower-bath, douche*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: id. 2, 3.

cătădrŏmus, i, *m.* = *κατάδρομος*, *a rope for rope-dancing*, etc.: Suet. Ner. 11.

cătaegis, ĭdis, *f.* = *καταιγίς*, *a violent storm of wind, a hurricane*: App. de Mund. p. 62.

cătăgĕlăsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = *καταγελάσιμος*, *serving for ridicule, a banterer, jeerer*: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

cătăgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = *καταγραφος*, *painted, coloured, variegated*: Thyni, Catull. 25, 7. **II.** Subst.: catagrapha, orum, *n. plu.*, *profile paintings*: Plin. 35, 8, 34.

cătălēctĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *καταληκτικός*: versus, *a verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end*: Prisc. p. 1216.

cătălēctus, a, um = *κατάληκτος*, *i. q.* catalecticus: Diom. p. 501 P.

cătălŏgus, i, *m.* = *κατάλογος*, *an enumeration*: catalogus virtutum, Hier. Ep. 83. **II.** *a list of names, a catalogue*: Macr. S. 5, 15.

cătămītus, i, *m. an effeminate person, catamite* (scortum masc.): Cic. Phil. 2, 31. [Acc. to Fest. *s. v.* an old form for Ganymedes.]

catampo, *a kind of game*: Fest. *s. v.*

cătănancē, es, *f.* = *κατανάγκη*, *a plant used in magical love-potions*: (Dioscorides describes two kinds, which Sprengel supposes to be Ornithopus compressus, Linn., and Astragalus pugniformis, L'Her.): Plin. 27, 8, 35.

cătăphăgas, ae, *m.* = *καταφαγάς*, *a glutton, gormandizer*: Petr. 39, 9.

cătăphractārĭus, ii, *m.* [cataphractes] *mailed, clad in mail*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56.

cătăphractēs, ae, *m.* = *καταφρακτής*, *a coat of scale-armour*: Tac. H. 1, 79.

cătăphractus, a, um, *adj.* = *κατάφρακτος*, *mailed, mail-clad* (in pure Latin, loricatus): his tria millia equitum loricatorum (cataphractos ipsi appellant) adjunxit, Liv. 37, 40: Prop. 3, 12, 12.

catapirates, v. cataprorates.

cătăplasma, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* heterocl. cataplasmis, Cels.: cataplasmatibus, Veg.: the form cataplasmus only in *abl.* cataplasmo, Lucil. in. Non. 311, 25) = *κατάπλασμα*, in medicine: *a poultice, plaster, cataplasm*: Cels. 5, 19: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

cătăplasmo, 1. *v. a.* [cataplasma] *to apply a poultice to*: praecordia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

cătăplus, i, *m.* = *καταπλους*, *the arrival of a ship*: hence Meton.: *a ship or fleet that arrives*: Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40 dub.: Mart. 12, 74

cătăpŏtĭum, ii, *n.* = *καταπότιον* (that which is swallowed): in medicine, *a pill*: Cels. 4, 8: Plin. 28, 1, 2.

cătăprōrātes, ae, *m.*, *a sounding lead and line*: Isid. Orig. 19, 4 *fin.*

cătăpulta, ae, *f.* = *ὁ καταπέλτης*, *an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances*, etc., *a catapult* (v. Smith's Ant. 1138): Vitr. 10, 15 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *a missile*: Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 28.

cătăpultārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catapulta] *pertaining to a catapult thrown by it*: catapultarium pilum, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

cătăracta (also catarracta), ae, *f.* (catarractes, ae, *m.*, Plin. and Sol.) = *ὁ καταῤῥάκτης* or *καταράκτης*: *a waterfall*; esp. *that of the Nile*: novissimo catarracte, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: catarracten, ib. § 59: pervenit ad cataractam, Vitr. 8, 2: praecipites cataractae, Lucan. 10, 317. **II.** *a portcullis*: Liv. 27, 28. **III.** *a sluice, floodgate*: Plin. Ep. 10, 69. **IV.** *an aquatic bird*: Plin. 10, 44, 61.

cătăractrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a word coined to designate a kind of spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

cătarrhus, i, *m.* = *κατάῤῥους*, *a down-flowing, a catarrh*: Marc. Emp. 5.

cătascŏpus, i, *m.* (catascopium, ii, *n.* Gell.) = *κατασκόπος* (exploring, spying), *a spy-ship, a vessel sent to reconnoitre* (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium): Auct. Bell. Afr. 26.

cătasta, ae, *f.* [*κατάστασις*,] *a scaffold, stage on which slaves were exposed for sale*: Tib. 2, 3, 61: Plin. 35, 18, 57 **II.** *a scaffold for the public burning of criminals, martyrs*, etc.. Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 1, 56.

cătastaltĭcus, a, um. *adj.* = *κατασταλτικός*, in medicine: *restraining checking*: catastalticum medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2: also absol., id. 6, 28, 2.

cătastătĭcē, es, *f.* = *καταστατική*, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. scelerata, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 8.

cătastēma, ătis, *n.* [*καταστημα* = *κατάστασις*] *a station* or *position*: recursu catastematis (*sc.* solis et siderum) Veg. 1, 17, 5.

cătastrŏpha, ae, *f.* = *καταστροφή*, *the turning-point, catastrophe*: Petr. 54, 3.

cătătŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = *κατάτονος*, *stretching down, depressed*, opp. to anatonus: capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

cătax, ācis, *adj.*, *limping, lame*: Fest. *s. v.*

cătē, *adv.*, *wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously*: sapienter, docte, et cordate, et cate, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 3.

cătēchēsis, is, *f.* = *κατήχησις*, *instruction*: Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

cătēchismus, i, *m.* = *κατηχισμός*, *a manual of religious instruction, a catechism*: Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

cătēchista, ae, *m.* = *κατηχιστής*, *a religious teacher, catechist*: Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

cătēchīzo, 1. *v. a.* = *κατηχίζω*, *to instruct in religion, to catechise*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

cătēchūmĕnus, i, *m.* and -a, ae, *f.* = *κατηχούμενος, η*, *one who is receiving instruction in religion, a catechumen*: Tert. Praescr. 41. In. *fem.*: Aug. Ep. ad Euseb. 169.

cătēgŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = *κατηγορία*, *an accusation*: Hier. Ep. 82, 9. **II.** In logic, *a predicament, category* (*i. q.* praedicamentum): categoriae Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1.

cătēgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *κατηγορικός*, *relating to a category, categorical*: spirae, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

cătēja, ae, *f.* [a Germ. word] *a kind of missile weapon*: Virg. Aen. 7, 741: Gell. 10, 25.

cătella, ae, *f. dim.*, *a little bitch* Mart. 3, 82, 19.

cătella, ae, *f. dim.*, [catena] *a litt chain*: Liv. 39, 31: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.

cătellŭlus, *dim.* from catellus, acc to Diom. p. 313 P.

cătellus, i, *m dim.* [catulus] *a little dog, puppy, whelp*: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Pl. Stich 4, 2, 40: Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103. As a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 103: Hor. S. 2, 3, 259.

cătellus, i, *m.* (for the more common form catella) *dim.* [catena] *a small chain*: Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 13. (Hence Fr. *cadeau.*)

cătēna, ae, *f.*, *a chain, a fetter*: catenis vincire, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 3: catenas indere alicui, id. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conjicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: catena restrictus membra, Cat. 64, 296: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21: eximere se ex catenis, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 8: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31: catenarum colonus, a term of reproach for a bond-slave, Pl. As. 2, 2, 32. **II.** *a wooden clamp* or *brace*: Cato R. R. 18, 9: Vitr. 7, 3. **III.** *a series of things connected together, a chain* (Poet.): Lucr. 6, 911. **IV.** Fig.: *a barrier, restraint, bona*, legum sacratarum catena, Cic. Sest. 7: (praecepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32. (Hence Fr. *chaîne.*)

cătēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catena] *pertaining to a chain*: Sen. de Ira, 3, 37.

cătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cateno] lit. *a binding*: hence Meton.: *a band, clamp, brace*: Vitr. 2, 9.

cătēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [cateno] *bound with a chain, chained, fettered*: Hor. Epod. 7, 8: Quint. 8, 3, 69: linguae (*sc.* equorum), *bitted*, Stat. Th. 4, 731. Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected as by a chain*, Quint. 1, 1, 37: catenati labores, *unremitting*, Mart. 1, 16.

cătēno, ātus, 1, *v. a.* [catena] *to chain* or *bind together*: Col. 6, 19, 2.

catenula, ae, *f.*, uncontr. form for catella: Paul. Nol. 26, 462.

căterva, ae, *f.*, *a crowd, a band of men*: caterva comitum, Lucr. 2, 629: Postumius obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum possidere, *with bands of desperate ruffians*, id. Dom. 42, 110: catervae testium, id. Verr. 5, 43: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 47. juvenum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 5. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*, *a body of soldiers, a troop, company*; esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: Galli Celtiberique pluresque barbaricae nationes catervis utebantur in proeliis, Veg. 2, 2: proprie Macedonum phalanx, Gallorum caterva, nostra legio dicitur, Isid. Or. 9, 3, 46: ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16: so speaking of the Alpine hordes: lateque victrices catervae, ib. 4, 4, 23: Tac. A. 1, 56: cominus, eminus, catervis et cuneis concurrebant, id. H. 2, 42. Rarely of Roman troops: Petr. 124, 281: or of cavalry: Sen. Agam. 598. **III.** *a company* or *troop of actors* (usu. grex): Pl. Cap. *fin.* **IV.** Of animals (very rare): pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1091: avium, *a flock*, Virg. Aen. 11, 456. **V.** Of words: incondita verborum caterva, *a farrago of words*: Gell. 15, 2.

cătervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop*: catervarii pugiles, *fighting in bands*, Suet. Aug. 45.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.] *in companies, in troops*: Liv. 23, 27: non acie, neque ullo more proelii, sed catervatim, *in disordered masses*, Sall. J. 97.

căthartĭcum, i, *n.*=καθαρτικόν, *a means of purifying, a cathartic*: Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

căthedra, ae, *f.*=καθέδρα, *a chair*, esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair*: discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: also, *a sedan-chair*: Juv. 1, 65 (v. Smith's Ant. 257). Hence, meton.: cathedrae molles, *effeminate women*, id. 6, 91. **II.** *a teacher's* or *professor's chair*: id. 7, 203. Hence, meton.: *the office of teacher*: cathedram usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1. Also, *of a bishop*: tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4. (Hence Fr. *chaire, chaise.*)

căthedrālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cathedra] *pertaining to an arm-chair*: ministri, *effeminate*, Mart. 10, 13.

căthedrālis, for cathedrarius, [id.]: Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5.

căthedrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an arm-chair*: cathedraria subsellia, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, *who carry a chair*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: philosophi, *teachers*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

căthĕter, ēris, *m.*=καθετήρ, *a surgical instrument for drawing off the urine, a catheter*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *no.* 13.

cathĕtus, i, *f.*=κάθετος (put down), *a perpendicular line, a perpendicular*: Vitr. 3, 3.

căthŏlĭcē, *adv.*, *universally; agreeably to orthodoxy*: Eccl.

căthŏlĭcus (cāth. Prud.), a, um, *adj.* =καθολικός, *universal, relating to all*: catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17. More freq. plur. subst.: catholica siderum, *general properties*, Plin. H. N. 1, epit. II. *no.* 15: catholica fulgurum, ib. *no.* 55: coelestes dii catholicorum dominantur, *all things*, App. Trism. p. 100. **II.** In eccl. Lat *orthodox, catholic*: fides, Prud. στεφ 11, 24.

cătillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [catillo] lit. *lickerishness, a term of reproach for those who plundered the provinces*: Fest. *s. v.*

cătillo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [catillus] *to lick a plate*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 2.

cătillo, ōnis, *m.* [catillo] lit. *a plate-licker*: hence, *a gormandizer, glutton*: Lucil. in Marc. S. 2, 12 *fin.*: Fest. *s. v.*

cătillus, i, *m.* (*plur.* heterocl. catilla, orum, *n.* Petr.) *dim.* [catinus] *a small bowl, dish*, or *plate*: Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 5. **II.** Meton.: objects in the form of a plate: *an ornament on a sword-sheath*: Plin. 33, 12, 54. **2.** *the upper mill-stone*: est autem meta inferior pars molae, catillus superior, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

cătīnum, i, *n.* for catinus: catinum fictile oleo ungito, Cato R. R. 84, 1.

cătīnus, i, *m.* [kindred with the Siculian κάτινον] *a deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1: ad porri, et ciceris, laganique catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115. **II.** *a crucible*: Plin. 33, 4, 21. **III.** *a censer*: Suet. Galb. 18. **IV.** *the air-vessel in an hydraulic instrument*: Vitr. 10, 12. **V.** catinus saxi, *a natural hollow in a rock*: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

catlaster, tri, *m.* [contr. from catulaster] *a boy, a lad, stripling*: Vitr. 8, 4.

cătōblĕpas, ae, *m*=κατώβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (looking down), *a species of bull in Africa, with the head hanging down*, perhaps the Gnu, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Mel. 3, 9, 9: Plin. 8, 21, 32.

cătŏchītes, ae, *m.*=κατοχίτης, *an unknown precious stone*, perhaps a kind of amber: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cătōmĭdĭo, 1. *v. a.*=κατωμίζω, *to lay one over the shoulders of another and thus to flog him*: Petr. 132, 2.

catomitarii or **catomecarii**, a word of unknown signif.: Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 329.

cătōnĭum, ii, *n.* [κάτω] *the lower world*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

cătŏpȳrītes, ae, *m.*=κατοπυριτης, *a precious stone*, unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56 (al. leg. cătŏpyrītis, ĭdis, *f.*= κατοπυρῖτις).

cătorchītes vinum = κατορχίτης οἶνος, *a wine made from figs*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 3.

catta, ae, *f.* *an unknown species of animal* (acc. to Gloss. Vet.=αἴλουρος, *a cat* or *weasel*): Mart. 13, 69.

cătŭla, ae, *f.* *a little bitch*: Prop 4, 3, 55.

catulaster, v. catlaster.

cătŭlīna, ae, *f.* *dog's-flesh*: Plin. 29, 4, 14.

cătŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [catulus] *pertaining to a little dog*: catulina caro, Pl. in Fest. *s. v.*

cătŭlĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to desire the male* (of bitches): Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 11. Fig.: lupa catuliens (*i. e.* meretrix), Laber. in Non. 90, 33.

cătŭlītĭo, or contr. **catlītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [catulio] *a desire for the male*: fig.: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

cătŭlōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=κατουλωτικός, *good for healing over*: catuloticum medicamentum, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

cătŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [from canis, accord. to Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146: Prisc. p. 556 P.: but prob. from an obsol. catus, *dog*] *a young dog, a puppy*: omnia in perfectis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38: Virg. E. 1, 23. Proverb.: aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 9. **II.** In gen.: *the young of wild beasts, a whelp*: catulos ferae celent inultae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41 Of swine: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 13: of a panther: Lucr. 5, 1035: of a lion: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2: of a tiger: Plin. 8, 4, 5: of a cat: Phaedr. 2, 4, 24: of a wolf: Virg. Aen. 2, 357: of a bear: Ov. M. 13, 836: of a serpent: Virg. G. 3, 438. **III.** *a kind of fetter*: Lucil. in Non. 36, 26.

cătus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine=acutus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90] *clear-sounding, shrill*: jam cata signa ferae sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. in Varr. *l. c.* **II.** Transf. to the intellect. In a good sense: *knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise*: miror tam catam, tam doctam te, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 29: dare alicui consilium catum, id. Epid. 2, 2, 73: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16 *fin.* Constr. with *inf.*: jaculari, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: canere, App. Flor. p. 341. With *gen.*: legum. Aus. Mos. 400. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, crafty, cunning*: cata est et callida, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 70: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

cătus, i, *m.* (late Lat.) *a male cat*. Pall. Mart. 9, 4: Anth. Lat. 5, 162, Burm. (Hence Ital. *gatto*; Fr. *chat.*)

caucălis, ĭdis, *f.*= καυκαλίς, *an umbelliferous plant*; acc. to Sprengel Caucalis orientalis, Linn.: acc. to others, Cauc. grandiflora, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 40.

caucŭlātor, ōris, *m.* *a reckoner* ψηφιστής, Gloss. Lat. [=calculator].

caucus, i, *m.*=καῦκα, *a drinking vessel*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

cauda (coda, like codex, plostrum *etc.*, Varr. in Non. 86, 19: id. R. R. 2, 7 5: Petr. 44, 12), ae, *f.* *the tail of animals*: Lucr. 2, 806: id. 3, 658: Cic. de Or. 3, 59 222: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18: Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31: sues caudam intorquent, canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin 11, 50, 111. Proverb.: caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon*, Pers. 4, 15: caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53: cauda leonem facit, *the tail shows the lion*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: so, leonum animi index cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 19. Humorously: *the end of Verres' name*, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. Verr. 2, 78. **II.** Membrum virile: Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. (Hence Ital. *coda*; Fr. *queue.*)

caudĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. instead of caudĭcĕus, from caudex] *of wood, wooden*: caudea cistella, Pl. Rud. 4, 4 65.

caudex (cōdex), ĭcis, *m.* (rare), *the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem*: Plin 16, 30, 53: Ov. M. 12, 432: quin et caudicibus sectis. truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, Virg. G. 2, 30. **2.** *the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment*: codex, Pl. Poen 5, 3, 54 (dub.) **3** A term of re

proach: ***block, dolt, blockhead:*** **caudex,** Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. **II.** *a boat* or *vessel:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 13 (v. codex).

caudĭcālis, e, *adj.* [caudex] *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* provincia, humorously, *the employment of wood-splitting,* Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 25.

caudĭcārĭus (codic.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the trunks of trees:* caudicariae naves, *made of rough, stout trunks,* Varr. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 535, 15 *sq.* Subst. caudicarii, orum, *m. plu. those who navigate such ships:* Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

caudĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of the trunk of a tree:* lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

caulae, arum, *f. plu.* [apparently contr. from cavile, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8, from cavus: cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *an opening, hole, passage:* per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. 3, 256: per caulas palati, et per plexa foramina linguae, id. 4, 624. **II.** *entrances to a sheep-fold:* Virg. Aen. 9, 60. **III.** *an inclosure:* Inscr. Mur. 191, 3.

caulias, ae, *m.* = καυλίας, *taken* or *derived from the stalk:* a name given to the juice obtained from the stalk of the laserpitium; while that obtained from the root was called rhizias: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

caulĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliculus] *furnished with a stalk:* cauliculati rami, App. Herb. 90.

caulĭcŭlus (cōlĭc.), i, *m. dim.* [caulis] *the small stalk* or *stem of a plant:* Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 23, 7, 63. **II.** In architecture, *an ornament on the capitals of columns:* Vitr. 4, 1: 7, 5.

caulis (cōlis, Cato R. R. 35, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2), is, *m.* = καυλός, *the stalk* or *stem of a plant:* brassicae, Cato R. R. 157, 2: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 21. Of the vine: *the tendrils,* ib. 33, 4. **2.** Esp. *a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage:* Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: caule suburbano qui siccis crevit in agris, ib. 2, 4, 15: cornu bilibri oleum caulibus instillare, ib. 2, 2, 61. **II.** Meton.: pennarum caules, *quills,* Plin. 11, 39, 94. **2.** Membrum virile (colis): Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2. (Hence Ital. *cavolo;* Fr. *chou.*)

caulōdes, is = καυλώδης, *stalk-like:* caulodes brassica, *a kind of cabbage with large leaves* (*v.* olus), Plin. 20, 9, 33.

caupo (cupo, Charis. p. 47 P.: cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7), ōnis, *m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35: Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: differtum nautis cauponibus atque maliguis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4. **II.** Fig.: caupo sapientiae, Tert. Anim 3. [Cf. κάπηλος; Germ. *kaufen;* Eng. *chapman.*]

caupōna, ae, *f.* [caupo] *a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess:* App. Met. 1, p. 105. **II.** *a retail shop, an inn, tavern:* Cic. Pis. 22 *fin.:* Hor. S. 1, 5, 51. **2.** *the business of a tradesman* or *innkeeper:* exercere cauponam, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43.

caupōnārĭa, ae, *f.* = καπηλική, *a female shopkeeper,* Onom. Vet.

caupōnārĭus, ii, *m.* = κάπηλος, *a shopkeeper,* Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnĭum, ii, *n.* = caupona, *a tavern, an inn:* Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

caupōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caupo] *pertaining to a shop* or *tavern:* cauponius puer, *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter,* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 19: taberna, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43: cauponarias artes exercere, Just. 1, 7.

caupōnor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to traffic* or *trade in anything:* non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona] *a small inn* or *tavern:* Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

caupŭlus, i, *m. a kind of small ship:* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*

caurus (cōrus), i, *m. the north-west wind:* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Caes. B. G. 5, 7.

causa (caussa), ae, *f. a cause, reason, motive, inducement;* also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity:* causa ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intelligi debet, ut quod cuique antecedat, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedat, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: epistolae me delectarunt Sextii nostri: dices, quia te laudat: puto mehercule, id quoque esse caussae, *that was partly the reason,* id. Att. 15, 7: causa quamobrem, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 18: causa quare, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: causa cur, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: causa quod, id. Verr. 3, 46: causa ut, id. Fam. 1, 8: haud causa quin, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 4: nihil causae est cur non, Quint. 11, 3, 59: causae propter quas, id. 4, 2, 12: vera objurgandi causa, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131: salutis, Lucr. 3, 335: morbi, Virg. G. 4, 397: explicandae philosophiae, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. With *ad:* causa ad objurgandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123. Poet. with *inf.:* causa consurgere in arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 90: perire, Tib. 3, 2, 30: gestare carinas, Lucan. 5, 464. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, *good reason, just cause:* meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: facere aliquid cum causa, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: non sine causa, id. Att. 13, 22. **II.** Causa, in *Abl.* with *gen.* of subs. or *abl.* of pronominal adj.: *on account of, for the sake of:* honoris tui causa huc ad te venimus, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 25: causa meapte, *for my own sake,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: aut voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiuntur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10 *extr.:* vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164: aliena potius causa quam sua, Quint. 3, 7, 16. **III.** *a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence,* πρόφασις: fingit causas ne det, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: muri causam opposuit (Romulus) speciem honestatis neque probabilem nec sane idoneam, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 41: bellandi, Nep. Ham. 3: belli, Tac. A. 12, 45: jurgii, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4: so, per causam, *under the pretext:* per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. On the other hand, *a true cause,* opp. to *praetextus:* praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur. Suet. Caes. 30. Also, *an apology, excuse:* causam accipere, *to admit,* Cic. Fam. 16, 19. Hence, nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *to make no objection, allege nothing,* etc.: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 92: non causam dico quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42. **IV.** In medic. lang.: *a disease* (that hinders action): causam metuere, Cels. 3, 3: utilissimum est ad omnes inde causas, Plin. 28, 15, 61: causa sontica, Tib. 1, 8, 51. **V.** In gen.: *the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject,* ὑπόθεσις: Cic. Top. 21: finitae (quaestiones) autem sunt ex complexu rerum, personarum temporum, ceterorumque: hae ὑποθέσεις a Graecis dicuntur, causae a nostris, Quint. 3, 5, 7 *sq.* **VI.** In law: *a cause, judicial process, suit:* causae privatae, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: publicae, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: capitis aut famae, id. Fam. 9, 21: causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.:* constituere, id. Verr 5, 1: perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77: defendere, Quint. 3, 6, 9: exponere, id. 2, 5, 7: perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: obtinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: causa cadere, *to lose an action:* ita jus civile habemus constitutum, ut causa cadat is, qui non, quemadmodum oportet, egerit, id. Inv. 2, 19, 57: causam dicere, *to plead a cause,* Liv. 29, 19: causam cognoscere, *to examine into* (as a judge), Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Also, *a legal title:* ex pluribus causis eandem rem possidere, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3: per causam tigni possidere, id. 8, 2, 9. Hence *interest, profit, advantage:* nec sufficit corpus ipsum restitui, sed opus est, ut et causa rei restituatur, id est ut omne habeat petito quod, *etc.* Gai. Dig. 6, 1, 20: so perhaps quid Nomentani causam mihi perdis agelli, Mart. 7, 93: ubi quiesco omnis familiae causa constitit tibi, Pl. As. 3, 1, 17. **VII.** *a political party, faction:* ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, Cic. Lig. 9, 27 suarum partium causa, Quint. 3, 8 57: causa Caesaris melior, id. 5, 11, 42 **VIII.** *a relation of friendship, connection:* quicum tibi affinitas, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40. **IX.** In gen.: *a condition, state, relation, position, case:* ut nonnunquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere alius debeat, alius in eadem causa non debeat: num etiam alia in causa M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Caesari tradiderunt? id. Off. 1, 31, 112 (Regulus) erat in meliore causa, ib. 3, 27, 100: in eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. **X.** *a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge:* cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, Nep. Paus. 4. (Hence Ital. *cosa;* Fr. *chose*).

causālis, e, *adj.* [causa] (rare) *pertaining to a cause:* causalis ratio, Aug. de Gen. 7, 23. **II.** In gramm.: causales conjunctiones, *which annex a reason for what precedes, e. g.* nam, enim, itaque, *etc.:* Charis. p. 199 P

causālĭter, *adv. causally:* Aug. 1, 1, 5 *fin.:* 6, 5.

causārĭē, *adv. on account of sickness:* Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [causa, *no.* IV.] *sick, diseased:* corpus, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef.: causariae partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est, id. Ep. 68: dens, Marc. Emp. 12. Subst.: causarii vel latere vel faucibus, Plin. 25, 5, 25. oculorum, Marc. Emp. 8. **II.** Milit. *t. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid:* tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv 6, 6. Hence, causaria missio, *a discharge from military service on account of sickness,* Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causātē, *adv.* [causa] *with reason:* causatius, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.

causātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [causor] *a pretext, an excuse, apology:* causatio aegri corporis, Gell. 20, 1. **II.** *a disease:* causatio rara, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causātīvus, a, um, *adv.* [causa] *pertaining to a lawsuit:* causativum litis, *a cause that establishes jurisdiction,* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 154. **II.** In gramm.: causativus casus = accusativus, *the accusative,* Prisc. p. 671 P.

causĭa, ae, *f.* = καυσία, *a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun:* Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42: Val. Max. 5, 1, *no.* 4. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: a shelter for besiegers:* Veg. Mil. 4, 15

causĭdĭcālis, e, *adj.* [causidicus] *pertaining to an advocate:* odium et taedium, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

causĭdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the office of an advocate:* Front. Ep. ad M. Anton. 2, p. 298.

causĭdĭcātus, ūs, *m. forensic oratory,* δικολογία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [causidicus] *the office of an advocate:* Amm. 30, 4.

causĭdĭcus, i, *m.* [causa dico] *a pleader, advocate* (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously) non enim causidicum nescio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam, hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: litium advocatus, Quint. 12, 1, 25: nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur, Juv. 6, 439.

causĭfĭcor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [causa facio] (very rare) *to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend:* Pl. Aul 4, 10, 25 App. M. 10, p. 242.

causor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [causa] *to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc.*: Pac. and Att. in Non. 89, 12. Fig.: *to discuss* or *debate a question*: Lucr. 1, 399. II. *to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead*: ego sum causatus aves aut omina dira, Tib. 1, 3, 17 *sq.*: tumidos Euros, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13: stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12: ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8: consensum Patrum, id. 3, 64: negotia, Tac. A. 1, 47 *fin.* *Absol.*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56. With *a clause*: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv. 28, 35: causatus nondum esse fatalem horam, Suet. Ner. 49. With *quod*: causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus id. Calig. 23. III. *to dispute, contend with*: causaris quid sit illud, Salv. Gub. D. 3 *init.*

caustĭcē, ēs, *f.* = καυστική, *a caustic plant*, called scelerata in pure Latin, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 8.

caustĭcum, i, *n.* (*sc.* medicamentum), = καυστικόν, *a burning, corroding medicament*: Plin. 26, 8, 39.

caustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = καυστικός, *burning, caustic, corrosive*: caustica vis, Plin. 32, 10, 53: natura, id. 27, 9, 54: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair*, Mart. 14, 26.

causŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [causa] *a petty lawsuit*: Cic. Opt. Gen. 3 *fin.* II. *a slight occasion*: Auct. B. Afr. 54.

cautē, *adv. cautiously, carefully*: caute pedetentimque dicere, Cic. Cluen. 42, 118: iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: caute et cum judicio, Quint. 10, 2, 3. *Comp.*: Cic. Deiot. 6, 18. *Sup.*: id. Att. 15, 26. II. *with security*: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, ib. 15, 17.

cautēla, ae, *f.* [cautus, caveo] *caution, precaution*: App. Met. 2, p. 117. II. In the jurists = cautio, *a surety, security*: cautela idonea praestanda, Pomp. Dig. 13, 7, 6.

cautēr, ēris, *m.* = καυτήρ (for cauterium), *a branding iron*: Pall. 1, 41, 2. Fig.: cauterem adigere ambitioni, Tert. de Pall. 5. II. *a wound made by burning*: cauter igneus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 229.

cautērĭo, 1. *v. a.* [cauterium] *to burn*, and fig. *to brand*: Eccl.

cautērĭum, ii. *n.* = καυτήριον, *a branding iron*: in medicine, *a cautery*: Plin. 25, 8, 29. II. *a tool used in encaustic painting*: Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

cautērīzo, 1. *v. a.* = καυτηριάζω, *to burn with a hot iron, to brand*: Veg. 5, 1.

cautērōma, ătis, *n.* [cauter] *a brand*: Plin. Valer. 3, 47.

cautēs (cautĭs, Prud.), is, *f. a rough, pointed rock*: saxa et cautes timere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. Aen. 4, 366: cautes Alpium inviae, Plin. 37, 2, 10. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov. M. 11, 330.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo] *cautiously, warily* = caute (rare): cautim adire ad virum, Att. in Non. 512: cautim et paulatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 30.

cautĭo (old uncontr. form cavitio, acc. to Fest.), ōnis, *f.* [caveo] *wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection*, εὐλάβεια: a malis natura declinamus: quae declinatio si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, id. Am. 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, id. Fontei. 1, 2: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, *I must beware* (colloquial): Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 15: nunc mihi cautio est, ne meamet culpa meo amori obiexim moram id. Poen. 1, 3, 36: hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 67 mea cautio est, *I must see to it*, Cic. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*: res cautiones habet, *the matter requires caution*, id. Off. 1, 14: also, *admits of caution*: quae cautionem non habebunt de iis non ita valde laboro, id. Fam. 11, 21. II. In law: *a security, bond, warranty, bail*: quando vestrae cautiones infirmae sunt, graeculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, ib. 7, 18: proferre cautionem, Sen. Ben. 3, 7: cavere, Venul. Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, Papin. ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, Julian. ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem praebere alicui indemnitatis, Papin. ib. 3, 5, 30. With *acc.* and *infin.*: Suet. Aug. 98. Fig.: *an oral warranty, pledge*: Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [cautio, *no.* 2] *pertaining to security*: cautionales stipulationes, Ulp. Dig. 46, 5, 1.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [caveo] *one who is on his guard*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 7. II. *a surety*: Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautus, a, um, *Part.* [caveo]. II. *Adj. wary, heedful, cautious, provident*: ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus 'st, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: cauti in periculis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: in verbis serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136: dubium cautior an audentior, Suet. Caes. 58. With *ad*: ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv. 24, 32. With *adversus*: parum cautus adversus colloquii fraudem, id. 38, 25. With *erga*: erga bona sua satis cautus, Curt. 10, 1. With *inf.*: cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51. With *gen.*: rei divinae, Macr. S. 1, 15. Of things: cautum consilium, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6: cautissima senectus, Tac. H. 2, 76: pectus, Prop. 3, 5, 8: manus, Ov. F. 2, 336: arma, Sil. 14, 188: timor, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 65. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, artful, cunning*: vulpes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 73: Myrtale, Mart. 5, 4, 3. III. *Pass. made safe, secured*: cauti numi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: quo mulieri esset res cautior curavit, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11. **2.** Fig.: *safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: cautus ab incursu belli, Lucan. 4, 409: (urbes) murorum firmitate cautissimas, Amm. 14, 8.

cavaedium, i, *n.* (also cavum aedium, Varr., Vitr.) = atrium, *the front court* or *hall of a Roman house*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (v. Smith's Ant. 427).

căvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [cavo] *a cavern, hollow*: Sol. c. 9.

căvātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cavus] *born* or *living in caves*: cochleae, Plin. 8, 39, 59.

căvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavo] *a cavern, hollow*: Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8.

căvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hollows* or *excavates*: cavator arborum (avis), Plin. 10, 18, 20. (Hence It. *scavatore.*)

căvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a hollow, cavity*: cavatura temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

căvĕa, ae, *f.* (*gen.* caveāī, Lucr.) [cavus] *an excavated place, a cavity*: Plin. 11, 2, 1. II. *an inclosure for animals, a stall, cage, den, coop, beehive, etc.*: velut ursus objectos caveae valuit si frangere clathros, Hor. A. P. 473: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73: Virg. G. 4, 58. II. *a hedge about a young tree, etc.*: Col. 5, 6, 21. III. *the audience-part of a theatre*: Cic. Am. 7, 24: Virg. Aen. 5, 340: cavea ima (*the seat of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seat of the lower classes*): magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat; delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48: Suet. Aug. 44. Hence, verba ad summam caveam spectantia, *claptrap*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6. Meton.: *a theatre*: Pl. Truc. 5, 1, 39: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. (Hence Ital. *gaggia, gabbia*; Fr. *cage*; Eng. *cage.*)

căvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [cavea] *encaged, cooped up*: Plin. 9, 6, 5. II. *arranged like the cavea in a theatre*: caveatae urbes, id. 4, 8, 15.

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum (căvĭtum, Lex Thor. ap. Goes. 330: *imper.* regul căvē; but also căvĕ, Cat. 50, 18: Hor. S. 2, 3, 38) 2. *v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against* = φυλάσσομαι. *Absol.*: qui consulte, docte atque astute cavet, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14: non fuisse difficile cavere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: metues, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68: cave sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29. **2.** With *ab*: mihi abs te caveo cautius, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 42: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a veneno, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: hortatur ab eruptionibus caveant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108. **3.** With the *simple abl.*: caveo malo, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 39. **4.** With *ne*: *to take heed lest; to guard against being*: caves, ne videat aliquis, *that no one sees*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: cavete judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53. **5.** With *subj.*, without *ne* (only in *Imper.*): cave fidem fluxam geras, *do not be faithless*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79: cave dixeris, *don't say such a thing*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: resciscat quisquam, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: ignoscas, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: te fratrum misereatur, ib. And cave with a verb in *plur.*: cave dirumpatis, Pl. Poen. prol. 117. **6.** With *ut*: *to take care that*: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, Cic. Off. 1, 39 *fin.*: cavebitur, ut, Col. 2, 8, 3. **7.** With *acc.*: caveamus fulminis ictum, Lucr. 6, 406: interventum alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11: omnia, id. Fam. 11, 21: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: vim atque opes, Tac. A. 11, 1: puerum, Suet. Caes. 45: hunc tu caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85. Hence in the *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: quod multis rationibus caveri potest, ib. 2, 24, 84: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, id. Verr. 1, 35: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis cautum est, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14: cauto opus est, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 29. And with an objective *inf.*: caveret id petere a populo Romano, Sall. J. 64: pedes cavent tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68: caveto laedere, Cat. 50, 21: occursare capro caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25: commisisse cavet, Hor. A. P. 168. **8.** Cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must be on my guard*, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 21. II. Legal *t. t.*: *to look after the legal* or *pecuniary interests of any one*: amentiae fuit, cum heredi vellet cavere, id adscribere, quo non adscripto nihilominus heredi caveretur, Cic. Inv. 2, 41: tu, qui ceteris cavere didicisti, in Britannia ne ab essedariis decipiaris, caveto, id. Fam. 7, 6. **2.** *to give security*: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: cavere capite pro re aliqua, Plin. 34, 7, 17: jurejurando et chirographo de ea re, Suet. Cal. 12: cavere in duplum, id. Aug. 41: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, ib. 29, 2, 97: chirographum, ib. 46, 3, 89: cautionem, Venul. ib. 46, 8, 6. **3.** *to get security*: tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius eo nomine neminem petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5: ab sese caveat, id. Verr. 2, 23. **4.** *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc.* duae sunt praeterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum aedificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, id. Leg. 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, id. Verr. 2, 50: quae legibus cauta sunt, Quint. 5, 10, 13: cautum est de . . . , Suet. Caes. 10: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.* III. Cavere alicui, *to protect, have a care for*: scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato R. R. 5, 7: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 *fin.*: securitati, Suet. Tit. 6.

căverna, ae, *f.* [cavus] *a cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: caverna terrae, Lucr. 6, 597: magna vis terrae cavernis continetur caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, *fin.*: caverna navium, *the hold of ships*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: puppis, Lucan. 9, 110: vasorum fictilium, Plin. 12, 3, 7: arboris, *clefts*, Gell. 15, 16: coeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 4, 172. *the hollow in the hinder part of animals*: Plin. 8, 55, 81: hence, meton. for *the posteriors*, in gen.: utraque, Aus. Epigr. 71.

căvernātim, *adv.* [caverna] *through caverns*: Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

căverno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make hollow*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

căvernōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hollows* or *cavities*: cavernosa radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

căvernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small cavity*: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

căvĭārĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [caviae, acc. Fest. the hollow in the hinder part of animals] Fest. *s. v.*

cavile, v. caulae.

căvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [cavus?] *a quibble, trick, shuffle* (very rare): aufer cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago, *none of your tricks: I will stand no nonsense*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 11. **II.** *sophistry*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135.

căvillābundus, a, um, *adj.* [cavillor] *deceiving by sophisms*: Tert. Anim. 34 *fin.*

căvillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a quibbling, shuffling*: vendo cavillationes, adsentatiunculas, ac perjuratiunculas parasiticas, Pl. Stich. 1, 3 (2, 1), 75: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv. 42, 32. Hence it comes under the head of facetiae (or smart sayings) in the sense of *banter, jeering, scoffing*: quum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior *cavillatio*, haec altera *dicacitas* nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: acerba, Suet. Tib. 57: nominis, id. Gramm. 3. **II.** *a quibbling, sophistical discourse, sophistry*: natura cavillationis quam Graeci sophisma appellaverunt haec est, ut ab evidenter veris per brevissimas mutationes disputatio ad ea quae evidenter falsa sunt perducatur, Sen. Ep. 111: cavillationes ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. 10, 7, 14: mille quidem juris cavillationes, id. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavillationis, id. 2, 14, 5.

căvillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a scoffer, jeerer, caviller*: cavillator facetus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15: cavillator genere illo moroso quod etiam sine dicacitate ridetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13. **II.** *a sophist*: Sen. Ep. 102.

căvillātrix, īcis, *fem. adj.* [id.] *sophistical*: cavillatrix conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14.

căvillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *raillery*=cavillatio: App. M. 8, p. 213.

căvillor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [cavilla] *to make captious objections, to cavil at*: cavillari tum tribuni, et populum exsolvere religione velle, Liv. 3, 20: Tiberium sedere in senatu, verba patrum cavillantem, Tac. A. 1, 46. So also to *scoff, jeer, banter, satirize*, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. Att. 2, 1: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: facetissime, Gell. 5, 5. With *Acc.* cavillari togam ejus praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15. Pass.. App. M. 9, p. 238, 5.

căvillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cavilla] *full of irony*: Firm. Mathes. 5, 8.

căvillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cavil, jest*: Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 18.

cavillum, i. *n. i. q.* cavilla, *a jeering, scoffing*: App. M. 1, p. 105.

căvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cavus] *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate*: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26: lintres arbore, Virg. G. 1, 262: dentes cavantur tabe pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: cavati oculi, Lucr. 6, 1193: cortices, Virg. G. 4, 33: rupes, id. Aen. 3, 229: oppida crebris cuniculis, *undermined*, Plin. 2, 82, 84: luna cavans cornua (in waning), id. 8, 17, 23: parmam galeamque gladio, *to pierce through, perforate*, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *to hollow out*, poet. for *to round off, fabricate*, Virg. Aen. 7, 632.

căvōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a hollow, cavity*: Tert. Anim. 55.

căvum, ī, *n.*, or **căvus**, ī, *m.* [id.] *a hollow*: Liv. 24, 34: Hor. S. 2, 6, 116: cavum aedium, *i. q.* cavaedium, Vitr. 6, 3.

căvus, a, um, *adj.*, *hollow, hollowed, concave*: cava conveniant plenis, Lucr. 6, 1084: cicutae, id. 5, 1382: tibia, id. 2, 621: concha, Virg. Aen. 6, 171: aes, ib. 3, 240: testudo, id. G. 4, 464: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 335: trunci, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 12: saxa, id. Od. 3, 13, 14: vena, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 127: cavam manum assem porrigentibus praebere, Suet. Aug. 91: cava luna, *waning*, Plin. 8, 54, 80. Hence, *deep, deep-channelled*: cava flumina, Virg. G. 1, 326: nox atra cava circumvolat umbra, *black night with deepening shade flies round*, id. Aen. 2, 360. **II.** Fig.=inanis, *vain, empty*: gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, ib. 21, 912. **2.** Menses, *which have only 30 days*, opp. to menses pleni, which have 31 days: Censor. 20.

cĕ, an inseparable demonstrative particle answering in signif. to the Greek ι in οὑτοσί, τουτί, ταυτί, for which are sometimes found τουτογί, ταυταγί, and τουτοδί: it correspds. both in form and meaning to the Fr. *-ci* in *celui-ci, ceci*, and in fact *ce* is the basis of all the French demonstratives. Ce is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. **1.** To pronouns: thus we have the forms hi-c, illi-c, isti-c: sometimes the ce is doubled, and we find hancce, hacce, istaecce, but not so frequently as some suppose. When ce is doubled and followed by *ne* it becomes *ci*, as in hiccine, isticcine, illiccine, although some have proposed to write these words with one c: but the noms. and accs. hicine, hocine, isticine, istocine are found with the preceding vowels long, which proves that the *c* must orig. have been doubled, and hunccine, hanccine are actually found: in the forms hiscine, hoscine, we observe the change of ce to ci, though the particle is not doubled. **2.** The adverbs hoc, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, illac, istinc, *etc.*, which already have the particle ce, are something strengthened by its reduplication, as hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce: so sic and sicce. Ce occurs also in nunc, tunc, from num and tum. When ne is added ce becomes ci, as huccine, siccine, nunccine.

cēdenter, *adv.*, *by yielding*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *to go, move, walk* (in this sense rare and poet. for incedo): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 10: ex transverso cedit quasi cancer solet, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. S. 2, 1, 65. **II.** Fig. like ire: *to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work*: and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, *to succeed, to fail*, etc.: Catilinae neque petitio neque insidiae prospere cessere, Sall. C. 26: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 32: optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80: utcumque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4: parum, Suet. Claud. 34: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183. So, cedere ad factum, *to take place, come to pass*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2. 102. **III.** Cedere pro aliqua re: *to go for something* (as of equal value), *to be the price of*: oves, quae non peperint, binae pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato R. R. 150: epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. G. 14. **IV.** *to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire, pass away*: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carina, Cat. 64, 249: coma de vertice, id. 66, 39: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 219: ex ingrata civitate, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: e patria, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patria, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*: cedere e vita, *to die*, id. Brut. 1, 4: vita, Tac. H. 2, 55: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, *pass away* Cic. Sen. 19, 69: cedere memoria, *to be forgotten*, Liv. 2, 33 *extr.*: non cessit fiducia Turno, *did not desert*, Virg. Aen. 9, 126. Followed by in or ad: Caesar ab humana cessit in astra via, Prop. 3, 16, 34: ab Haemonia cessit ad undam, Ov. Pont. 1, 4 (3), 75. **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: cedere de oppidis, *to abandon*, Cic. Att. 7. 22: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63: ex acie, id. 2, 47. **3.** Mercant. *t. t.*: cedere foro, *to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2 Sen. Ben. 4, 39: Juv. 11, 50. **4.** Legal *t. t.*: bonis *or* possessionibus (alicui cedere), *to relinquish in favour of another*: alicui hortorum possessione cedere, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.* Hence of debtors: *to make over their property*: Dig. 42, 3. **V.** As a military term: *to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat* (freq. in Caesar): et ab iis qui cesserant, et ab iis qui proximi steterant, circumveniebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: consulto cedere, *to make a feigned retreat*, ib. 16: neque illis castra esse, neque munimentum ullum, quo cedentes tenderent, Sall. J. 51: inter conspecta cedentium pugnae terga, Liv. 2, 10: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. **VI.** In gen. *to yield, give place to, submit*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: nunc te, nox, mitto ut cedas die (diei), Pl. Am. 1, 3, 48: quacumque movemur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off. 2, 11 40: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem tempori, eidem furori, eisdem consulibus, eisdem minis, insidiis, periculis cessit, Cic. Sest. 29 *fin.*: cedere fortunae, Sall. C. 34: invidiae ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3: auctoritati majorum natu, id. Tim. 3: nocti, Liv. 3, 17: loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, id. 8, 38: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 95. **2.** *to yield to in rank, excellence*, etc.; *give way to, comply with*: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6: nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, Cic. Lig. 7, 22: precibus, id. Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15. Pass. impers.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5. **VII.** With *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: *to fall to one's lot* or *share, accrue*: ut is quaestus huic cederet, id. Verr. 2, 70: captiva corpora Romanis cessere Liv. 31, 46: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1: praedae alia militum cessere, *fell to* (*became*) *the spoil of the soldiers*, Liv. 43, 19: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessit, id. 6, 14. **VIII.** With *in* and *acc* (like abire): *to be changed* or *to pass into, to become*: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, id. 6, 34: ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 15. **2.** cedere in unum, *to become*, or *be, of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. A. 6, 43. **IX.** Active: with *dat* and *acc.*: *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield permit*: permitto aliquid iracuvitae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: multa multis de jure suo cedentem, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: cedere currum ei, Liv. 45, 39: victoriam hosti, Just. 31, 4: alicui pellicem et regnum, id. 10, 2: imperium, id. 22, 7: possessionem, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1. With a clause as object: si pleraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67. With *subj.*: Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 10.

cĕdo, old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is cette: equivalent to da or dic: *give, tell* (Key § 731: Zumpt § 223): freq. a mere exclamation, *pray!* or to bespeak attention (v. Hand. Tursell. ii. p. 9-14): *give*: cette manus vestras, measque accipite, Enn. in Non. 85, 1: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: cedo ut bibam, ib. 2, 1, 26: puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo: ego alam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86: cette dextras, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 4: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7: convivas, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 101: quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43. **II.** *let us hear, tell*: age, age, cedo istuc tuum consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic. Verr. 5, 26 *fin.*: cedo cujum puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24: cedo igitur, quid faciam, ib. 2, 3, 9: ego statim, cedo, inquam, si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 13: scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit? Juv. 13, 210. In Ter.: cedodum, Phorm. 2, 2, 15. **III.** to call attention: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic. Verr. 1, 42: cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium, ib. 33: cedo experiamur, App. Apol. p. 298, 14.

cēdrĕlătē, es, *f.*=κεδρελάτη (*v.* cedrus): Plin. 13, 5, 11: 24, 5, 11.

cĕdrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cedrus] *of cedar*: oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

cĕdrĭa, ae, *f.*=κεδρία, *cedar-wood* (acc. to some, *the pitch* or *resin from cedar*): Col. 6, 32, 1: Plin. 29, 3, 11.

cĕdrĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=κέδρινος, *of cedar-wood*: cedrinae trabes, Plin. 16, 40, 79.

cĕdris, ĭdis, *f.*=κεδρίς, *the fruit* or *berry of the cedar*: Plin. 24, 5, 12.

cĕdrĭum, ii, *n.*=κέδριον, *cedar-oil*: Plin. 16, 11, 21.

cĕdrostis, = ampeloleuce: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

cĕdrus, i, *f.*=κέδρος, *the cedar*: Pinus cedrus. Pliny describes various kinds of cedar. In 13, 5, 11, he speaks of two kinds of cedrus major and two of cedr. minor. **1.** The two kinds of cedrus major, one bearing flowers, the other fruit, both probably refer to the cedar of Lebanon, Pinus cedrus, Linn., and this is referred to in Plin. 16, 39, 76, and 40, 78. **2.** The cedrus minor, oxycedrus, Plin. 13, 5, 11, is Juniperus Oxycedrus, Linn.: and this seems also to be the cedrus magna cedrelate of Plin. 24, 5, 11, which yields the resin called cedria and the oil called pisselaeon, also the fruit cedris, ib. 12: but there is much confusion made here by Pliny. **3.** Cedrus minor (altera odore praestat, Plin. 13, 5, 11) is supposed by some to indicate Juniperus lycia and phoenicea, Linn. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *cedar-oil*: carmina linenda cedro, *i. e. worthy of immortality*, Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42. (Hence It. *cedrato*; Fr. *cédrat.*)

cēlātē, *adv., secretly*: celate saevire, Amm. 14, 7.

cēlātim, *adv., secretly, privately* (very rare): App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

cēlātor, ōris, *m.* [celo] *a concealer hider*: Lucan. 10, 286.

cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.* (*masc.* celebris, Tac. A. 2, 88, *etc.*: Auc. Her. 2, 4, 7) [another form of creber] *crowded.* Of places: *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous* (Celeber, πολύανδρος, Gloss. Vet.): loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: loco celebri an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 58: via, Cato R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Manil. 12, 33: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, id. Verr. 4, 48: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. Arch. 3, 4: convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48: celeberrimus ilice lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 3. **II.** *honoured by a great assembly*, etc.; *renowned, distinguished, famous*: with *abl.*: ex multis diebus quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, Cic. Am. 3 *extr.*: gentis Aquitanae celeber Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: celeber dies omni caerimoniarum genere, Liv. 25, 12: ludi, Suet. Aug. 44: Tiresias fama, Ov. M. 3, 339: Daedalus ingenio artis, ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammatica, Plin. 24, 17, 102: pons illecebris nocturnis, Tac. A. 13, 47: ingenio, id. Agr. 1: in annalibus, Gell. 6, 7. Absol.: Diana, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747: templa, Quint. 1, 4, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17 juvenis, ib. 78: patroni, Suet. Ner. 7: discipulus, Plin. 34, 11, 40: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: nomen, Liv. 4, 53: responsum, id. 21, 19: vox, Suet. Ner. 40. **III.** *often* or *quickly repeated*: celeber gradus, Att. in Non. 89, 25: celeberrima verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 705.

cĕlĕbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [celebro] *commendable*: favor, Amm. 29.

cĕlĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a numerous assemblage, concourse*: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: quae domus? quae celebratio quotidiana? id. Sull. 26, 73. **II.** *a festal celebration, a festival*: celebratio ludorum, id. Att. 15, 29: epuli, Vell. 2, 56: sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3. **III.** *an honouring, a celebrating*: celebrationem habere, *to be celebrated*, id. 34, 5, 10.

cĕlĕbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who extols, a celebrator*: triumphi, Mart. 8, 78.

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj. Part.* [celebro.] **II.** *Adj.*: *customary, usual, frequent*: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. 1, 10, 21: usus anuli celebratior, Plin. 33, 1, 6: verbum celebratius, Gell. 17, 2. **III.** *solemn, festive, brilliant*: dies celebratior, Ov. M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebratior, Liv. 3, 63. **IV.** *known, celebrated, famous*: quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebratior in posterum esset, Suet. Aug. 18.

cĕlĕbresco, 3. *v. n.* [celeber] *to become renowned*: Att. in Non. 89, 15.

cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a great number, a multitude, a numerous concourse*: in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: odi celebritatem, fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, id. Att. 3, 7: audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29: loci, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: viae, id. Att. 3, 14: totius Graeciae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9. **II.** *a festal celebration, a solemnity*: celebratio supremi diei, *a solemn funeral*: id. Mil. 32. **III.** *fame, renown, celebrity*: celebritas sermonis hominum, id. Rep. 6, 19: causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: famae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17: acris, Plin. 34, 1, 12.

cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fill*: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252: cujus literis, fama, nuntiis celebrantur aures quotidie meae, *are filled*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: celebratur omnium sermone laetitiaque convivium, id. Verr. 1, 26. **2.** *to go in great numbers* or *often, to frequent*: celebrare deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1166: domum alicujus, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: limina, Prop. 1, 16, 3: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, ib. 10, 703: tecta, ib. 4, 444: forum, ib. **3.** *to act along with others, to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat*: intro abite atque haec cito celebrate, *do these things all together*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 35: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: cognitionem exercitationemque, ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: genus divinationis, id. Div. 1, 2: celebratum genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 4 *extr.*: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 32: popularem potestatem, id. 2, 42: celebrare juvenes multo sermone, *to talk much with them*, Tib. 1, 6, 17: Quint. 10, 1, 96: Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22. **II.** *to celebrate, solemnize*: celebrare festos dies, Cic. Arch. 6, 13: nuptias, Liv. 36, 11: solemnia nuptiarum, Tac. A 11, 26 *fin*: officium nuptiarum, Suet Claud. 26: and poet. taedas jugales Thetidis, Cat. 64, 302: funus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: exsequias, Liv. 25, 17. Absol.: tota celebrante Sicilia sepultus est, Nep. Tim. 5 *fin.* **III.** *to honour, praise, celebrate* laus, quae non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis, celebratur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: nomen alicujus scriptis, id. Fam. 5, 12: facta pro maxumis, Sall. C. 8: domestica facta, Hor. A. P. 287: memoriam, Tac. H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti fama, id. Agr. 39: virum aut heroa lyra, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: memoriam nominis epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.*: sententiam magno assensu, Tac. A. 15, 22: mortem funere censorio, ib. 6, 27: obsequio, ib. 16, 33 funere publico, ib, 6, 11 *fin.* **IV.** In gen., *to make something known, to publish abroad*: factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii literaeque celebrassent, Cic. Mur. 41, 89: qua re celebrata, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.

cĕler, ĕris, e (*m.* celeris, Cato in Prisc. 760 P.: *fem.* celer, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. c.: *sup.* celerissimus, Enn. ib.) *swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: face te propere celerem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 1: sagitta, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 9: configebat tardus celeres (*sc.* aves), Att. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 53: Mercurius, ib. 2, 7, 13: Deae, Ov. M. 2, 119: curriculum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr. 2, 192: turbo, Virg. Aen. 12, 855. venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10. With *Gen.* of gerund.: nandi, Sil. 4, 587. **II.** Of mental and abstract things: motus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: victoria, ib. 7, 47: receptus, id. B. C. 1, 59: exitus, ib. 3, 22: oderunt sedatum celeres, *lively*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: mens, qua nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, id. de Or. 2, 21: pedes longi graviorem faciunt orationem, breves celerem atque mobilem, Quint. 9, 4: consilium, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1. **2.** In a bad sense, *rash, hasty, precipitate*: consilia, Liv. 9, 32: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1: fieri celeri ratione, Lucr. 4, 777: fata celerrima, Virg. Aen. 12, 507 mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205. **3.** With *Inf.*. excipere aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11. pronos volvere menses, ib. 4, 6, 39. irasci, id. Ep. 1, 20, 25.

cĕlĕranter, *adv., with speed*: Att. in Non. 513, 25.

cĕlĕrātim, *adv. quickly*: Sisenn. in Non. 87, 2.

cĕlĕrĕ, *adv., quickly*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 4.

cĕlĕres, um, *m. plu., the body guard of the Roman kings*: Plin. 33, 2, 9 cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 20 (Smith's Ant. 260).

cĕlĕrĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer pes] *swift footed* (very rare): Cic. Att. 9, 7.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer] *swiftness, quickness, speed*: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*: celeritas et vis equorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144. navis, id. Verr. 5, 34: pedum, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: peditum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*: celeritas (militum) in capiendis castris, ib. 7, 46: veneni, *the quick effect*, Cic. Coel. 24 *fin.* In *plu.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36, 131. **II.** Of intellectual and abstract things animorum, id. de Sen. 21: belli, id. Phil. 5, 9: calliditas et celeritas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1: cogitationis, Quint. 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep. Ages. 6: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53: dicendi, id. Fl. 20, 48 syllabarum, id. Or. 57 191.

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv. quickly, speedily.* librum tibi celeriter [illegible]. Cic. Att 53

15, 27. *Comp.*: id. Verr. 3, 24. *Sup.*: id. Fin. 2, 14, 45.

cĕlĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celer]=celeritas, *swiftness*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6.

cĕlĕrĭuscŭlē, *adv., somewhat quickly*: celeriuscule dicere, Auc. Her. 3, 14, 24.

cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate*: casus, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Virg. Aen. 9, 378: gradum, ib. 4, 641: viam, ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: iter, id. 9, 96: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: imperium alicujus, *to execute quickly*, id. 4, 80: celeratis itineribus, Amm. 31, 11: celerandae victoriae intentior, Tac. A. 2, 5. **II.** *neutr. to hasten, make haste, be quick*: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388: Eutr. 4, 20.

cĕlēs, ētis, *m.*=κέλης, *a racer, race-horse*: Plin. 34, 5, 10. **II.** *a swift-sailing vessel, a yacht*, pure Lat. celox: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

cĕleusma (also cĕleuma), ătis, *n.* (celeusma, ae, *f.*, Venant)=κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), *a command* or *call given by the chief oarsman to commence rowing*: Mart. 3, 67, 4.

celĭa, ae, *f.* [Span. word] *a kind of beer made in Spain*: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cella, ae, *f.*, *a store-room, a place for depositing grain* or *fruits*, or *for the abode of animals, a granary, stall*, etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, Cato R. R. 3, 2: Cic. de Sen. 16: columbarum, *dove-cotes*, Col. 8, 8, 3: anserum, id. 8, 14, 9: apium, Virg. Aen. 1, 433. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen*: data est tibi pecunia qua frumentum tibi emeres in cellam, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. Facetiously, cella promptuaria=carcer, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4. **II.** *a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot*, etc.: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13: esp. of servants: Cato R. R. 14: and of slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. **III.** *the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine*: Vitr. 3, 1: 4, 1: Cic. Phil. 3, 12: Liv. 5, 50. **IV.** *a bath-room*, Pall. 1, 40, 4. **V.** *a room in a brothel*, Petr. 8, 4: Juv. 6, 122: Mart. 11, 45, 1.

cellārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [cellarium] *a little chamber*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 29.

cellāris, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to a store-room* (for cellarius): Col. 8, 8, 1.

cellārĭum, ii, *n.* [cellarius] *a receptacle for food, a pantry*: Scaev. Dig. 32, 39. **II.** Meton.: *food, provisions*: Cod. Theod. 1, 10, 3.

cellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cella] *pertaining to a store-room*: cellaria sagina, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 32. Subst.: cellarius, ii, *m.*, *one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler*: sume, posce, prome quidvis: te facio cellarium, id. Capt. 4, 2, 115: Col. 11, 1, 19.

cellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a store-room* =cella: Petr. 77, 4.

cellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small store-room* or *apartment*: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: Col. 8, 9, 3.

cellŭlānus, i, *m.* [cellula] *a monk, recluse*: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

cēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal.* With *a double Acc.*, as in Gr. κρύπτω τινά τι (Zumpt. Gr. § 391): *to keep in ignorance of*, or *in the dark about*: neque enim id est celare, quidquid reticeas; sed quum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: iter omnes celat, Nep. Eum. 8 *fin.*: ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov. F. 4, 149. **2.** One of the *accs.* is omitted, sometimes that of the object: Jovis hospitalis numen nunquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: more usually of the person: celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 5: sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 18 60 crudelia consilia dulci forma, Cat. 64, 175: perjuria, Tib. 1, 9, 3: aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 50: fontium origines, ib. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui promis et celas, id. Carm. Sec. 10: uterum manibus, *to conceal by covering*, Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, ib. 4, 683. **3.** Rarely with *de* and *abl.* instead of one of the *accs.*: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Deiot. 6, 18. **II.** Pass. with *acc.* of object: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, *have we so long been kept in the dark about this?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 23. So with *relat. clause* for object: non ego celari possim quid ferant lenia verba, Tib. 1, 8, 1. **2.** The *acc.* is sometimes omitted: celabar, excludebar, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12. **3.** More freq. with *de* and *abl.*: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, *kept in ignorance of that poisoning business*, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id Sull. 13, 39. **4.** The *thing* as subject, without *acc.*: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 10: amor celatus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: ut celetur suspicio, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28. **5.** And rarely with *dat.* of person: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, *could not be concealed from him*, Nep. Alcib. 5. **III.** Of persons: *to hide, to put in a place of concealment*: plerosque hi qui receperant celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: fugitivum celare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: nec se celare tenebris amplius potuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 425. Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11. [The root also occurs in *oc-cul-ere, clam*, κρύπτω, and καλύπτω· O. H. G. *helan*: Germ. *hehlen.*]

celostrata antepagmenta, Vitr. 4, 6, 6 (meaning unknown).

cĕlox, ōcis, *f.* [of the same root as celer] *a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht*, κέλης: Liv. 21, 17: Plin. 7, 56, 57: publica, *a packet-boat*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 94. Humorously for a full belly, id. Ps. 5, 2, 12. **II.** Adj., *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif.: obsecro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id. Poen. 3, 1, 40.

celsē, *adv., high, nobly*: Col. 4, 2, 19: celse nati, *nobly born*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145.

celsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celsus] *a lofty carriage of the body*: corporis, Vell. 2, 94. **II.** In late Lat., *a title, highness*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 8.

celsus, a, um, *adj.*, *high, upright, lofty.* Physically: (Deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaeus), Col. 3, 8, 2: status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18, 59: crura recta, ingressus celsior, Plin. 11, 16, 16: celsus in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538: turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: Acherontia, id. Od. 3, 4, 14: Apenninus, id. Epod. 16, 29: arx, Virg. Aen. 1. 56: vertex montis, *poet.* Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.* **II.** Morally: in a good sense: *high, lofty, elevated, above the vulgar, great*: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsiorque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188. Also *elevated in rank* or *station noble, eminent*: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5. **2.** In a bad sense: *haughty, proud*: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, id. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 30, 32: celsi Ramnes, Hor. A. P. 342. [From the root CEL or CELL, which appears in *antecello, excello, collis*, etc.: v. antecello.]

Celtĭcē, *adv. in the Celtic language*: Celtice loqui, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 27.

celtis, is, *f.*, *an African species of lotos*: Plin. 13, 17, 32: supposed by some to be the Celtis australis, Linn.

cēmos, i, *m.*=κημός, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 27, 8, 35. From Dioscorides this would seem to be Gnaphalium Leontopodium, Linn.

cena, ae (meal-time), and its derivv., v. coena, *etc.*

cenchris, idis=κεγχρίς, *f.*, *a kind of hawk*, supposed to be the *kestrel*, Falco Tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 52, 73 *sq.* **II.** *m.* (*acc.* cenchrin, Plin. l. c.). *a kind of spotted serpent*: Plin. 20, 22 90.

cenchrītes, ae, *m.* = κεγχρίτης, *a stone*, looking like grains of millet, a kind of precious stone now unknown Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cenchros, i, *m.*=κέγχρος (millet). *an unknown kind of precious stone*. according to Pliny a kind of diamond resembling a grain of millet: Plin. 37, 4, 15

cĕnŏtăphĭum, ii, *n.*=κενοτάφιον, *an empty tomb, a cenotaph*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6.

censĕo, ui, censum (rarely censītum · censita capita, Monum. Ancyr.: Frontin. de Col. p. 146, Goes.: cf. recensitus), 2. *v. a.* Lit. *to count, reckon*: so perhaps, accepta dico: expensa ne qui censeat, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 54: hence, *to tax, assess.* **II.** *t. t. to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens* (the office of the censor): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur: erat censa praetore Peducaeo, id. Verr. 2, 56: ne absens censeare, id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*: millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, Liv. 1, 44 qui centum et viginti quinque millia aeris censi erant, Gell. 7, 13: capite censi, *the lowest class of citizens, whose persons only were counted*: qui in plebe Romana nullo aut perquam parvo aere censebantur, *capite censi* vocabantur, Jul. Paulus in Gell. 16, 10: esse censui censendo, *to become a fit subject for the censor's list*: illud quaero sintne ista praedia censui censendo, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: legem censui censendo dicere, a formula for holding the census Liv. 43, 14. **2.** *to give an account* or *return of one's property* (also as *depon.* censeor, census): in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti? Cic. Fl. 32, 80: magnum agri modum censeri, servos esse censum, ib.: censendi causa, *for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18. **III.** In Gen.: *to estimate, esteem, value*: si censanda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an continentiam Fabricii, id. Par. 6, 2, 48: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2. Hence with *abl.*, *to be valued, to be in high estimation for*: id in quoque optimum est, cui nascitur, quo censetur, Sen. Ep. 76: Eratosthenes multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10. **IV.** *to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion*: non vidisse undas me majores censeo, Pl. Rud. 1. 2, 78: quid te futurum censes? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53: an prohibere aliquid censes obstareque posse? Lucr. 1, 967: quid censetis, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: alii cuneo facto ut celeriter perrumpant, censent, Caes. B G. 6, 40: quid censes munera terrae? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5: qui aequum esse censent, nos jam a pueris illico nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2: sed nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censeo, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.*: censebo exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: tibi igitur hoc censeo, *my advice to you is*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. **2.** Colloquially, to express assent: *Pl.* quid patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 5: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11. **V.** Of public assemblies. *to express an opinion either by words* or *by voting, state an opinion, vote* (with *acc.* and *inf* or with *subj.*): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic Off. 1, 13, 39: erant sententiae, quae castra oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30. plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent, ib. 1, 67. With the ellipsis of the *infin.*: pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant (*sc.* faciendam), id. B

G. 7, 77. **2.** Of the Senate (like jubere of the populus): *to decree, resolve, ordain:* quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7 *fin.*: Senatus censuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: S. P. Q. R. verbis nuntient, velle et censere, eos ab armis discedere, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*: bellum Samnitibus Patres censuerunt, Liv. 10, 12. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to vote to*: vestem principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, censuere, Tac. A. 13, 8. [The part. *census* points to a root CEN, from which come *cen-sor, cen-sio, cen-sura*: v. Engl. Journ. Educ. No. 55, p. 240.]

censeo = succenseo, *to be angry:* ne vobis censeam, Varr. in. Non. 267, 24

censĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *an estimating, taxing, assessing:* at sume quidem, ne censionem semper facias, *make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 9. **II.** *the censor's estimating, rating:* capitis, Gell. 10, 28. **III.** *the punishment, chastisement (of the censor):* Fest. s. v. Hence, *facete:* censio bubula, *a scourging*, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 15. **IV.** *an opinion, judgment:* Symm. Ep. 1, 3.

censītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [censeo, censītus] *a taxing, tax, tribute:* levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 *fin.* **II.** *a decree, a command:* Vespasiani censitione et jussu, Frontin. de colon. p. 146.

censītor, ōris, *m.* = censor: Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4.

censītus, a, um = census, v. censeo.

censor, ōris, *m.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *a censor, the name of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions:* Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: Liv. 4, 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 260 *sqq.*). **II.** Fig.: *a rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110.

censōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor] *pertaining to the censor:* censoriae tabulae, *the lists of the censor*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, id. Verr. 1, 55: *for the public revenues*, id. Prov. Consul. 5, 12: sometimes, also, *the orders*, or *decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: animadversio atque auctoritas, ib. 42, 117 and 119: nota, Liv. 24, 18: opus, *a fault* or *crime punished by the censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367: for which censorium probrum, Plin. 18, 3 (but censorium opus, for *the punishment inflicted by the censor*, Col. 12, praef. *fin.*): censorius homo, *one who had been censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367. **II.** Fig.: *rigid, severe:* gravitas, id. Coel. 15: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censŭālis, e, *adj.* [census] *pertaining to the census:* forma, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 5: vincula, ib.: professiones, Arcad. ib. 4, 18. **II.** Subst. censuales ium, *m. plu.*, *they who make out the censor's lists:* Capitol. Gord. 12. **2.** *the censor's lists:* Tert. Apol. 19.

censūra, ae, *f.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *the office of censor, censorship:* Liv. 4, 8: Cic. Inv. 1. 30, 48. **II.** Fig.: *a judgment, opinion*, in gen.: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36 *fin.*: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 8: deque omni scripto Senecae judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2. **2.** *a severe judgment, censure:* parentis, Treb. Gall. 3.

census, a, um, *Part.* [censeo].

census, ūs, *m.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property*, etc., *a census:* censum habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: agere, Liv. 3, 22: facere, Gell. 10, 28: censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15: censui censendo, v. censeo. Fig.: censum habere, *to take an account*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. **II.** Meton.: *the register of the census, the censor's lists:* Cic. Balb. 2, 5: Liv. 39, 44. **2.** *the sum assessed:* census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33. **3.** *wealth, property, possessions*, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: dat census honores, amicitias, Ov. F. 1, 217: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: ars illi sua census erat, Ov. M. 3, 588: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, ib. 1, 7, 56 opimo onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6. Fig.: censu Tullius oris emeritus coelum, *by eloquence*, Manil. 1, 792.

centaurēum or **-ĭon**, i, *n.* = κενταύρειον and κενταύριον, *the herb centaury, a plant of two kinds:* majus, Centaurea Centaureum, Pers.: Plin. 25, 4, 11: and 6, 30: 26, 7, 19: Virg. G. 4, 270: and minus, Erythraea Centaureum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 31: 26, 8, 34.

centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [centaurus] *pertaining to a Centaur:* rixa, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.

centaurĭa, ae, *f.* = centaureum: App. Herb. 34.

centaurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a Centaur:* lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurion, ii, v. centaureum.

centauris, ĭdis, *f.* = κενταυρίς, the same as centaureum majus: Plin. 25, 6, 32.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a fictitious country:* Pl. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, *m.*, Κένταυρος, *a centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere:* Cic. Arat. 203 *sq.*: Manil. 1, 408.

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centeni] *consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: ballistae, *throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds*, Lucil. in. Non. 555, 25: fistula, *of a hundred inches*, Vitr. 8, 7: basilicae, *a hundred feet long*, Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, *hundred-leaved*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, *possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 16. **II.** Subst.: centenarii = centuriones: Veg. Mil. 2, 13. (Hence Germ. *Zentner.*)

centēnĭōnālis numus, *a small coin:* Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

centēni, ae, a (in the sing. Virg.: Mart.: *gen. plur.* centenum, like binum, *etc.*, Plin. 7, 49, 50), *num. distrib.* [centum] *a hundred each, a hundred:* capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.

centēnum, i, *n.*, *a kind of grain* = secale (producing a hundred-fold): Plin. 18, 16, 40.

centēsĭma, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *the hundredth part*, as a tax, a per centage: centesima rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78. And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.. Cic. Att. 5, 21.

centēsĭmo, 1. *v. a.* [centesimus] *to select every hundredth:* centesimare milites, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum] *the hundredth:* centesima pars, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35 *fin.* **II.** For centuplex, *a hundred-fold:* frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3: grano, id. 18, 16, 40.

centĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum caput] *hundred-headed:* centiceps belua, *i. e.* Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34.

centĭes, *adv.* [centum] *a hundred times:* centies eadem imperare, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 16: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: sestertium et octogies (*sc.* millia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86.

centĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [centum findo] *divided into a hundred parts*, or, in gen., *into a great many parts:* centifidum iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centĭfŏlia [centum folium] rosa, *the hundred-leaved rose:* Plin. 21, 4, 10.

centĭgrānĭum [centum granum] triticum, *wheat, each ear of which contains a hundred grains*, Triticum compositum, Linn.; Plin. 18, 10, 21.

centĭmālis [κειτημα] fistula, *a surgical instrument:* Veg. 2, 15, 4.

centĭmănus, a, um, *adj*, [centum manus] *having a hundred hands:* centimanus Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14: Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303.

centĭmĕter, tri, *m.* [centrum metrum] *he who employs a hundred*, or, in gen. *very many metres:* Terentianus Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centĭnōdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centum nodus] *with a hundred knots*, centinodia herba, *an unknown plant:* Marc. Emp. 31.

centĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [centum pes] *a centiped, an insect*, called also millepeda, *q. v. or* multipeda: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

centĭpellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [centum pellis] *the second maw of ruminating animals:* Plin. 28, 9, 42.

centĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [centum pes] *hundred-footed:* scolopendrae, *q. v.*: Plin. 9, 43, 67.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων] *a garment composed of several pieces sewed together, patch-work*, etc.: quoties cuique tunicam aut sagum dabis, prius veterem accipito, unde centones fiant, Cato R. R. 59: intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar, Juv. 6, 121: used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper injecerunt ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Proverb.: centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehood*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 18. **II.** *the title of a poem made up of various verses of other poems, a cento:* Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25.

centŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [centum oculus] *hundred-eyed*, or *with a multitude of eyes:* Argo, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cento] *pertaining to patch-work:* centonarius mos, Tert. Praescr. 39. **II.** Subst.: centonārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a maker of patch-work, a dealer in rags:* Petr. 45: Cod. Theod. 14, 8.

centrālis, e, *adj.* [centrum] *in the middle, central:* centralis terra, Plin. 2, 23, 31.

centrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *in the middle* or *centre, central:* Fulg. Mythol. 1.

centrĭnae, arum, *m. plu.* = κεντρίναι, *a kind of fly*, mischievous to the fig at the period of caprification: Plin 17, 27, 44.

centrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [centrum] *in the central point:* scobe, i. e. *inward, internal*, Plin. 37, 7, 36.

centrum, i, *n.* = κέντρον (a sharp point): centrum circini, *the stationary leg of a pair of compasses*, Vitr. 3, 1. **II.** *the centre of a circle:* Plin. 2, 15, 13. In plur.: Solis terraeque centra, Plin. 13, 29, 69, *no.* 2. **III.** Meton.: *a kernel, a hard knot, in the interior of wood, of precious stones*, etc.: Plin. 16, 39, 76, *no.* 1.

centum, *indecl. num. a hundred:* centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 *extr.* **II.** Poet *an indefinite, large number:* centum clavibus servata, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: puer artium, ib. 4, 1, 15: cyathi, ib. 3, 8, 14: chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41. [Sans. *sata*· Gr. ἑκατόν; Welsh, *cant.*] (Hence Fr. *cent.*)

centumcăpĭta *a plant*, also called eryngium, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 8, 9. Also **centumcaput**, id. 1. epit. 22, *no.* 9.

centum-gĕmĭnus, a, um *adj. a hundred-fold*, poet. epithet of Briareus, Virg. Aen. 6, 287: and of Thebes, Val. Fl. 6, 118.

centum-pĕda, ae, *m.* [pes] *hundred-footed:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

centumpondĭum or **centŭpondĭum**, ii. *n.* [centum pondo] *a hundred pounds* (taken collectively), *a hundred pound weight:* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 37: trutinam unam, centumpondium incertum anum, et pondera certa, Cato R. R. 13 *fin.*

centumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [centum viri] *pertaining to the centumviri:* centumvirale judicium, Cic. Caec. 18, 53: causae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: hasta, Suet. Dom. 8: lis, id. Rhet. 6.

centum vĭri, orum, *m. plu. a college* or *bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits:* Cic. de Or. 1, 38: Suet. Dom. 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 267).

centuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cento] *a small patch* or *patch-work:* Liv. 7, 14: centunculis disparibus et male consarcinatis semiamictus, Apul. Met. 7, p. 189. **II.** *a plant, bind-weed, knot-weed,* Polygonum Convolvulus, Linn., according to Sprengel: others think it Santolina maritima: Plin. 24, 15, 88.

centŭplex (centiplex), ĭcis, *adj.* [centum plico] *a hundred-fold:* murus, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 11: fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220.

centŭplĭcātus, a, um [centuplex] *increased a hundred-fold, centuple:* fructus, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 1050: centuplicato venire, *to be sold a hundred times dearer,* Plin. 6, 23, 26.

centupondium, v. centumpondium.

centŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [centum], orig., *a parcel* or *division of a hundred things of one kind:* hence, in gen., *any division.* In agriculture, *a number of acres of ground:* Col. 5, 1, 7. **II.** Milit. *t. t.: a division of troops, a century, company:* Centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: centuriae tres equitum, Liv. 1, 13: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius in Gell. 16, 4 *fin.* **III.** *one of the 193 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century:* Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Liv. 1, 43 (v. Smith's Ant. 333): centuria praerogativa, *voting first by lot,* Cic. Planc. 20.

centŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [centuria] *pertaining to a century:* lapides, *boundary-stones for single centuries,* Auct. de lim. p. 298 Goes.: centurialis civis, *appointed to* or *placed in any century,* Fest. *s. v.* niquis scivit.

centŭrĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *by companies* or *centuries:* centuriatim producti milites idem jurant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15. **II.** Meton.: *in masses* or *crowds, by hundreds:* Pompon. in Non. 18, 12.

centŭrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [centurio]. Of land, *a dividing into centuries:* Hyg. de lim. p. 206 Goes.

centŭrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *divided into centuries.* Fig.: *well arranged, well disciplined:* si centuriati bene sunt manipulares mei, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 2.

centŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a division into centuries:* Liv. 22, 38. **II.** *the post of centurion:* Cic. Manil. 13, 37.

centŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [centuria] *to divide into centuries.* Of land: agrum, Hyg. de lim. p. 195 Goes. **II.** Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv. 25, 15: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38. **III.** Of the people in the comitia: rem gerit palam; centuriat Capuae; dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*: comitia centuriata, *in which the Roman people voted according to centuries* (v. Smith's Ant. 333 *seqq.*): Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: centuriata lex, *passed in the* comitiis centuriatis, id. Agr. 2, 11. Facetiously: Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, i. e. *an extremely cunning and pernicious plan,* Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 134.

centŭrĭo (also **centurionus**, i, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) [id.] *the commander of a century, a captain, centurion:* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cic. Balb. 15: Liv. 2, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 304).

centŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [centurio] *an election of centurions:* Tac. A. 1, 44.

centussis, is, *m.* [centum as] *a hundred asses:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. *Gen.* centussis, Varr. in Gell. 15, 19. *Abl.* centusse, Pers. 5, 191. *Plur.* centussibus, Fest. *s. v.* peculatus.

cepa, v. caepa.

cēpaea, ae, *f.* = κηπαία, *a plant similar to the portulaca, the portulacca-leaved sedum,* Sedum Cepaea, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 52.

cĕphălaea, ae, *f.* = κεφαλαία, *a continued headache:* Plin. 20, 13, 51.

cĕphălaeōta, ae, *m.* = κεφαλαιώτης, *a collector of a capitation tax:* Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

cĕphălalgĭa, or euphon. **cĕphălargĭa**, ae, *f.* = κεφαλαλγία, *a headache:* Plin. Valer. 1, 3.

cĕphălalgĭcus, or euphon. **cĕphălargĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλαλγικός, *sick with a headache:* equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

cĕphălĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλικός, in medicine: *relating to the head:* emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 7.

cĕphălo, ōnis, *m.* = ἐγκέφαλον, *a palm-tree:* Pall. Apr. 5, 2.

cĕphălōtes, ae, *m.* = κεφαλωτός, *having a head:* Seren. Sam. 23, 427.

cēphēnes, um, *m. plu.* = κηφῆνες, *the drones in a swarm of bees,* pure Lat. fuci: Plin. 11, 16, 16.

cepina, ae, v. caepina.

cēpītis or **cēpŏlătītis**, ĭdis, *f. a precious stone* unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cēpŏnĭdes, um, *f. a precious stone* now unknown: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cēpos Aphrŏdītes = κῆπος Ἀφροδίτης, *a plant,* usu. called cotyledon, *q. v.:* Appul. Herb. 43.

cēpŏtăphĭum, ii, *n.* = κηποτάφιον, *a tomb in a garden:* Inscr.

cepulla, ae, v. caepina.

cēpūrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κηπουρικός, *pertaining to gardening:* Firmic. Mathes. 2, 12.

cēpūrus, i, *m.* = κηπουρός, *a gardener,* the title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, ae, *f.* [kindred with κηρός] *wax:* Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: Persae mortuos cera circumlitos condunt, id. Tusc. 1, 45: Plin. 11, 7, 6. In the plur.,: Virg. G. 4, 57: Plin. 11, 8, 8. **II.** Meton.: *a writing-tablet covered with wax:* Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 59. Hence, prima cera, *the first page* or *leaf,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 53. And of wills: cautum ut in testamentis primae duae cerae vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, Suet. Ner. 17: in ima cera C. Octavium etiam in familiam nomenque adoptavit, *at the end of his will,* id. Caes. 83. **2.** *a wax seal:* Cic. Fl. 16, 37: Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16. **3.** *a waxen image of an ancestor:* Sall. J. 4: Ov. F. 1, 591. **4.** *wax used in encaustic painting:* Plin. 35, 7, 31. **5.** *a coloured wax for painting the skin:* Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 39. (Hence Fr. *cire, cierge.*)

cērăchātes, ae, *m.* = κηραχάτης, *a precious stone, the wax-agate:* Plin. 37, 10, 54.

cĕrămītes, ae, *m.* = κεραμίτης, *a precious stone of the colour of brick:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cērārĭa, ae, *f. a female maker of wax-lights:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub.

cērārium, ii, *n. a fee for affixing a seal:* Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

cērārĭus ii, *m.* [cera] *a dealer in wax,* κηροπώλης: Gloss. Gr. Lat. **2.** *a writer upon wax tablets:* Inscr.

cĕras, ătis, *n.* = κέρας (a horn), *a kind of wild parsnep:* App. Herb. 80.

cĕrăsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cerasus] *cherry-coloured:* cingulum, Petr. 28, 8.

cĕrastes, ae *or* is, *m.* = κεράστης (horned), *a horned serpent, the cerastes,* Coluber cerastes, Linn.; Plin. 8, 23, 35. **II.** *a kind of horned insect injurious to trees:* id. 16, 41, 80.

cĕrăsum, i, *n. a cherry:* Cels. 24, 2.

cĕrăsus, i, *f.* = κέρασος, *the cherry-tree,* Prunus avium, Linn.: P. Cerasus, Linn.: P. Padus, Linn. *etc.*: Plin. 15, 25, 30: Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 2: Ov. Nuc. 32. **II.** *a cherry:* Prop. 4 2, 15: Plin. 15, 25, 30. (Hence It. *ciriegia:* Fr. *cérise:* Germ. *kirsche;* Eng. *cherry.*)

cĕrătĭa, ae, *f.* = κερατια, *a plant with a single leaf,* supposed by some to be the Maianthemum bifolium: Plin. 26, 8, 34, *no.* 8.

cĕrătĭas, ae, *m.* = κερατίας, *a kind of comet, in shape resembling a horn:* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

cĕrătĭna, ae, *f.* = κερατίνα, *the sophistical argument concerning horns:* quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua, Gell. 18, 2: Quint. 1, 10, 5.

cĕrătītis, ĭdis, *f.* = κερατῖτις (horned), *a kind of horned poppy,* Glaucium corniculatum, Pers.: Plin. 20, 19, 77

cĕrătĭum, ii, *n.* = κεράτιον, *a Greek weight, corresponding to the Latin* siliqua = 2 calculi: Auct. de ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *carat.*)

cērātum, i (**cērōtum**, i, Mart. 11, 98: Plin. 22, 24, 56: cērātōrĭum, ii, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 11: cērōtārĭum, ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), *n.* = κηρωτόν, *a wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum:* Cels. 4, 20: Plin. 23, 6, 54.

cērātūra, ae, *f.* [cera] *a smearing over* or *covering with wax:* Col. 12, 50, 16.

cērātus, a, um, *Part.* [cero].

cĕraula, ae, *m.* = κεραύλης, *a horn-blower:* App. Met. 8, p. 213.

cĕraunĭus, a, um, *adj.* = κεραύνιος (pertaining to thunder or lightning: ceraunia gemma (also ceraunium, Claud Laud. Seren. 77, and ceraunus, Prud Psych. 470): *a precious stone,* perh. *a meteoric stone:* Plin. 37, 9, 51. **II.** cerauniae vites, *of a red colour,* Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.

ceraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

cercēris, *a sort of amphibious bird:* Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

cercītis, ĭdis, *f.* = κερκῖτις, *a species of olive-tree:* Col. 5, 8, 3.

cercius, ii, v. circius.

cercolips, v. corcholopis.

cercŏpĭthēcus, i, *m.* = κερκοπίθηκος, *a monkey,* perhaps Simiopithecus Entellus, a long-tailed monkey which is venerated in some parts of India: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

cercōps, ōpis, *m.* = κέρκωψ, *a species of long-tailed ape:* Manil. 4, 664.

cercūrus, i, *m.* = κέρκουρος, *a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians:* Liv. 33, 19: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** (also written cercyrus), *a sea-fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 54.

cercyrus, i, v. cercurus, *no.* 2.

cerdo, ōnis, *m.* = κέρδων [κέρδος] *a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman:* sed periit postquam cerdonibus esse timendus coeperat, Juv. 4, 153: sutor, *a cobbler,* Mart. 3, 59.

cĕrĕbellāre, is, *n.* [cerebellum] *a brain-covering,* i. e. *a head-covering:* Veg. 3, 7, 1.

cĕrĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum] *a small brain:* Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 30, 13, 38. (Hence Ital. *cervello;* Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

cĕrebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *crazy, hot-brained, passionate:* senex hic cerebrosus est certe, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 36: Hor. S. 1, 5, 21. Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cĕrebrum (*per tmesin:* saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. in Don. p. 1777 P., and in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 412), i *n. the vessel which holds the brains,* i. e. *the skull:* hence, *the brains:* Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 19: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19. Meton. *understanding:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 75: Phaed. 1, 7, 2: Suet. Calig. 50. **2.** *anger,* esp. in the phrases uri cerebrum, findi cerebrum: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 25: id. Bac. 2, 3, 17: O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 11. **II.** Transf. to plants: *the pith in the upper part:* Plin. 13, 4, 8 [*Cer-e-brum* comes from the root CER, which signifies the "brains:" cf. Germ. *ge-hirn;* Scotch, *harns:* it is also akin to Sans. *siras,* the "head."] (Hence It. *cervello;* Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

cērĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cereus] *wax-coloured:* pruna, Col. 10, 404.

Cĕrēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture:* hence, meton.: *food, bread, fruit corn, grain,* etc.: Virg. Aen. 1, 177: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 13. Proverb.: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *waxen, of wax:* Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30: imago, ib. 1, 8, 43: castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb,* Virg. Aen. 12, 589. **II.** Meton.: *wax-coloured:* pruna, id. E. 2, 53: abolla. Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58. **2.** *pliant, soft, like wax:* cerea brachia Telephi, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2. **3.** Fig.: *easily moved* or *persuaded:* cereus in vitium flecti, id. A. P. 163.

cērĕus, i, *m. a wax-light, wax taper:* Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: ducere funus ad faces et cereos, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20 *fin.:* quantulum a funere absunt, qui ad faces et cereos vivunt, id. Ep. 122.

cerevisia, ae, v. cervisia.

cerĭa, ae, *f. a Spanish drink, prepared from corn* = celia and cerevisia: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cērĭfĭco, avi, 1. *v. a.* [cera facio] lit. *to make wax:* hence of the purple fish: *to slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs:* Plin. 9, 38, 62.

cērintha, ae (-ē, es, Plin. 21, 12, 41), *f.* = *κηρίνθη, a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower,* Cerinthe major, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 63.

cērinthus, i, *m.* = *κήρινθος, bee-bread;* called also erithace and sandaraca: Plin. 11, 7, 7.

cērĭnum, i, *n. a wax-coloured garment:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cērĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *κήρινος, wax-coloured:* cerina pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12: berylli, id. 37, 5, 20.

cērĭŏlārĭum, ii, or **ceriolare**, is, *n. a candlestick for wax tapers:* Inscr.

cērĭtis, ĭdis, *f.*, or **cerites**, ae, *m.* = *κηρίτης, a precious stone,* now unknown, *wax-stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cērĭum, ii, *n.* = *κηρίον, a dangerous swelling* or *ulcer:* Plin. 20, 2, 6.

cernentĭa, ae, *f.* [cernens, cerno] *the sight, seeing,* opp. to *caecitas:* Marc. Cap. 4, p. 115.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (the orig. part. was certus, *q. v.*) 3. *v. a. to sift, winnow* (rare): per cribrum, Cato R. R. 107: farinam cribro, Plin. 18, 11, 19, *no.* 3: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Medic. Fac. 62. **II.** Fig.: *to distinguish, discern, perceive, see distinctly:* sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, *if I can properly make him out,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, nec tamen ad nareis venienteis cernimus unquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300: quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, ib. 269: cernere acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, id. B. G. 6, 8: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, Ov. M. 15, 844: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Virg. Aen. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. Of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. in Non. 261, 11. **III.** Transf. to intellectual objects: *to perceive, comprehend, understand:* neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17 *fin.:* atque hae quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Part. Or. 23 *init.* **2.** With *acc.* of *pers.: to look up to, have respect* or *regard to:* id. Leg. 1, 18, 49. **IV.** *to decide what is contested* or *doubtful* (judicially), *to decree, determine* (more rare than the *compos.* decernere): quotcumque senatus creverit populusque jusserit tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum, quo de Armenia cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12: apud mensam de divinis atque humanis cernitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77. **2.** *to decide by contending* or *fighting:* ferro non auro vitam (*acc. Graec.* = de vita) cernamus utrique, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. in Non. 261, 17: cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709: cernere certamen, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 15: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, Sall. C. 59. Humorously. Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77. **V.** In gen.: *to decide* or *conclude upon, resolve* (rare): praesidium castris educere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 5: quum ego antidhac te amavi et mihi amicam esse crevi, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 1 (*crevi* valet, *constitui,* Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99). **VI.** Legal *t. t.:* of inheritances: *to resolve to enter upon an inheritance:* Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: Gaius Inst. 2, 164. **2.** *to make known such determination:* Cic. Att. 11, 2. And finally, **3.** = adire, *to enter upon an inheritance:* id. Agr. 2, 15, 40. Fig.: id. Att. 6, 1. [Sans. *krî,* to separate, to know; Gr. *κρίνω:* cf. *cribrum* and *crimen.*]

cernŭālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [cernuo] *a public festival, at which it was customary to dance upon skins smeared with oil, which often occasioned falls:* Varr. in Non. 21, 6 *sq.*

cernŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to throw down:* non evertit fortuna sed cernulat et allidit: Sen. Ep. 8.

cernŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cernuus] *to throw* or *fall head foremost:* pelles oleo perfusas percurrebant, ibique cernuabant, Varr. in Non. 21, 8: equus de industria cernuatus, Sol. c. 45.

cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *with the face towards the earth, headlong* (rare, and poet.): cernuus extemplo plantas convestit honestas, Lucil. in Non. 20, 33 *sq.:* ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg. Aen. 10, 894 **II.** Subst.: *a tumbler, mountebank, κυβιστητήρ, πεταυριστής:* Lucil. in Non. 21, 6.

cēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cera] *to cover* or *smear with wax, to wax:* cerare dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15. More freq. in *part. pass.:* cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: pennae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2: taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, ib. 5, 42.

cērōma, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* ceromatis, Plin. 35, 13, 47: *nom. sing.* ceroma, ae, *f.* Arnob. 3, 111) = *κήρωμα, an unguent for wrestlers:* Plin. 28, 4, 13. **II.** Meton.: *the arena* or *ring:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 12: Plin. 35, 2, 2. **2.** *the combat itself:* Mart. 5, 65. **III.** *a tumour;* perh. = cerion: Plin. Val. 1, 25 *fin.*

cērōmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *κηρωματικός, smeared with wax:* collum, Juv. 3, 68.

cĕrōnĭa, ae, *f.* = *κερωνία, St. John's bread:* Ceratonia siliqua, Linn.: Plin. 13, 8, 16.

cerostrota, v. celostrata.

cērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *full of wax:* mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13.

cerotarium, ii, v. ceratum.

cerotum, i, v. ceratum.

cerrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus] *of the Turkey oak:* glans, Col. 9, 20, 5: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cerrītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cerritus] *a little crazy:* Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cerrītus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cĕrĕbrītus, from cerebrum: cf. cerebrosus] *having a crazed brain, frantic, mad* (rare and poet.): Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 144: id. Rud. 4, 3, 67: Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipitat se, cerritus fuit Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

cerrones, *idlers, triflers:* v. Gerro.

cerrus, i, *f. a kind of oak, Turkey oak:* Quercus Cerrus, Linn.: Col 7, 9, 6 Plin. 16, 5, 6.

certābundus, a, um, *adj.* [certo] *contending, disputing:* Appul. Apol. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a contest, struggle* in games or otherwise: videmusne, apud quos eorum ludorum, qui gymnici nominantur, magnus honos sit. nullum ab iis qui in id certamen descendant, devitari dolorem? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: sa endi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharoedorum id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12: bijugum, Virg. Aen. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, ib. 7, 792: disci, ib. 10, 177. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, *etc.:* certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40: honoris et gloriae, id. Am. 10, 34: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. Off. 1, 12, 38 cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, id. Ac. 1, 12, 44: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. 2, 17, 8 verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19: amicitiae benevolentiae, id. 37, 53: bonae artis a. virtutis, ib. 54: irarum, id. 1, 7: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60: regni, id. 1, 17: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3, 13, 19. Poet.: mite vini, *a drinking bout,* Tib. 3, 6, 11. And also poet. certamina ponere, synon. with certamina instituere = *ἀγῶνα προτίθεναι, to order, arrange a fight* or *contest:* prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. Aen. 5, 66: certamine summo, *with the greatest zeal, exertion,* ib. 197: ingenti certamine concitant remos, Curt. 9, 4 **II.** *a military contest, battle, combat:* si ipse a certamine belli me removissem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18. erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: vario certamine pugnatum est, ib. 46: inire certamen Liv. 7, 26: bella atque certamina, Sall C. 33: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J 13: in certamine ipso, Liv. 26, 44: navale, *a naval engagement, sea-fight,* id. 31, 14: for which, certamen classicum, Vell. 2, 85. **III.** Meton. *war:* Flor. 1, 20: Eutr. 1, 16.

certātim, *adv.* [certatus, certo] *with contest* or *struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly:* certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40 *fin.*. hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, Quint. 6, 1, 21: omnes me certatim et tamen aequaliter amant, Plin. Ep 2, 9.

certātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [certo] *a contending, striving, a combat, contest,* etc. jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. Fig.: relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Am. 9, 32: certatio multae, *a public discussion concerning a fine,* id. Leg. 3, 3. **II.** *a military contest, a fight:* Sisenn. in Non. 196, 1.

certātor, ōris, *m.* [certo] *a disputant* (rare): Gell. 12, 10.

certātus, a, um, *Part.* [certo].

certātus, ūs, *m.* [certo] *a contention, fight:* Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certē, *adv. with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really:* certe edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, Pl. Am 1, 1, 115: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: fuit certe id aequum et certe exspectatum est, id Planc. 16, 38: alterum fieri profecto potest, alterum certe non potest, id. N. D. 1, 2, 5: certe igitur, id. Div. 2, 9, 23: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis, id. Fam. 11, 16: postremo expellet certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. *Comp.*: si reperire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 519. In an affirmative answer: estne ipsus an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 65. *M.* Est miserum igitur quoniam malum. *A.* Certe, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a preceding statement. venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly*, *surely*, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. Aug. 33. **II.** To restrict or modify an assertion: *yet surely*, *yet indeed*, *at least*, *at all events*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*: quos quoniam coeli nondum dignamur honore, quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: certe equidem pejorem te vidi neminem, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 27: certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior, Ter. Enn. 4, 5, 5.

certim, *adv. certainly*: certim scire, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certĭōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [certior] = certiorem facere, *to inform*, *give information*: Jul. in Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8: certioratus, ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4.

certo, *adv. with certainty*, *certainly*, *surely*, *really*: perii certo haud arbitrario, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 42: mihi certo nomen Sosia 'st, id. Am. 1, 1, 176: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: certo scio, *I know for certain*, *I am fully persuaded*: certo edepol scio, me vidisse, Pl. Mil. Gl. 2, 3, 2: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, Cic. Att. 1, 12: veniunt in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, id. Caec. 19, 55. In affirm. answers for *certe*: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes*, *certainly*, Pl. Men. 5, 8, 9.

certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [root CER in cerno: cf. cernere certamen, *to decide a contest*] *to fight*, *contend*: utrum igitur utilius Fabricio armis cum hoste certare an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: proelio, Sall. J. 81: cum Gallis pro salute, ib. 114: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47: odiis etiam prope majoribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1: acie, Virg. Aen. 2, 30. *Impers. pass.*: Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: qua in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74: in cujus (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10. **II.** In gen.: *to contend*, *struggle*, *strive*, *emulate*, *vie with*: certare benedictis, Ter. Ph. prol. 20: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31: eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52: cum civibus de virtute, id. C. 9: pro sua potentia, ib. 38: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8 *fin.*: ob hircum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. Od. 2, 12, 18: mero, ib. 4, 1, 31: parsimonia et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 18: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29. *Impers. pass.*: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8 *fin.*: quum a Cheruscis augendae dominationi certaretur, *with a view of extending their dominion*, Tac. A. 2, 46. **Poet.** with *dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. E. 5, 8: certent et cycnis ululae, ib. 8, 55. **Poet.** in pass. signif.: certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, *contended for* Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis, Sil. 17, 342. **2.** With *inf.* (mostly poet.): certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123: Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Virg. Aen. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergeminis honoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Virg. Aen. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4 *fin.*: frangere fluctus, Plin. Pan. 81 *fin.* **III.** *to contend at law*: inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 16: si quid se judice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, ib. 2, 5, 27.

certus, a, um [orig. *Part.* cerno; but usu. *adj.*] *determined*, *resolved*: certum est, with *dat.* = a *neutr. impers. verb*: *it is determined*, *it is one's decision*, *resolution*, *will*: usu. *with inf.*: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: certum est igni circumdare muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 153: dignos, indignos adire atque experiri, certum 'st mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 94: at Cereri certum est educere natam, Ov. M. 5, 533: certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 15: experiar, ut opinor, certum est, id. Most. 4, 1, 41: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4. In *comp.*: mi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.* *Ar.* Certumne 'st tibi istuc? *He.* Non moriri certius, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 74. **II.** As an *adj.* without est: **1.** with *inf.*: certa mori, Virg. Aen. 4, 564: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47. **2.** with *gen.*: (Zumpt Gr. § 437): certus eundi, Virg. Aen. 4, 554: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. A. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, ib. 66: consilii, id. H. 2, 46. **III.** *established*, *settled*, *fixed*: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*: quaerere ab judicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14: certum statumque vectigal, id. Cal. 40: certi limites, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170: conviva, *a constant guest*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 75. **2.** = quidam, and our *certain*, of some certain, but indefinite, person or thing: Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8 prooem. § 2: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10, 2, 13: and **subst.** in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 8, 13. **IV.** *sure*, *unerring*, *to be depended upon*, *trusty*, *faithful*, etc. Of persons: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 57: certi homines, *that may be depended on*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: certus Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, Liv. 10, 35. per litora certos dimittam, Virg. Aen. 1, 576. **2.** Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: certa pectora, Virg. Aen. 9, 249: certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10: paratam dicendi copiam et certam, Quint. 10, 6, 6: jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37: certa hasta, Virg. Aen. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, ib. 3, 16, 30: spes, id. Carm. Sec. 74: trames, id. S. 2, 3, 49: lar, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: plana et certa, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1. **Subst.** with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. H. 4, 81. **V.** Of the understanding and knowledge: *certain*, *sure*, *true* (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certior res, Liv. 29, 6. *So.* Satin hoc certum 'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 31: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35: quum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33. So certum scire, *to know for a certainty*: *Ph.* Cl vemne? *Th.* Arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31: cum certum sciam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: certum habere, id. Att. 1, 13: Liv. 36, 28: pro certo habere, Cic. Att. 10, 6: negare, ib. 5, 21: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.*: dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10: affirmare, Liv. 27, 1: creditur, Sall. C. 15: coeperit esse, Quint. 5, 12. In Plaut certum *or* certius facere alicui, *to assure a person*, *make him certain*, Men. 2, 1, 17: id. Pseud. 2, 2, 4. **2.** Of persons: *certain*, *sure*: num quid nunc es certior? id. Am. 1, 1, 191: certus de sua genitura, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnationis, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. H. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. A. 12, 3: certi sumus, Gell. 18, 10. Esp. the *comparat.* with facere, agreeing with the *object* of the *act.* verb, and with the *subject* of the *pass.*: foll. by *de* and *abl.* or by *gen.*: the depend. sentence is the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause*: *to inform about*, *make acquainted with*: me certiorem face, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 69: de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 A: Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes B. G. 1, 11: faciam te certiorem quid egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus id. Fam. 1, 7: Caesar certior factus est tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12 Also, with *posit.*, though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 16: Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg. Aen. 3, 179. (Hence Fr. *certes.*)

cĕrūchi, orum, *m. plu.* = κεροῦχοι (= κεραιοῦχοι, holding the sail-yards), *ropes fastened to the sail-yards*: Lucan. 8, 17.

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera] *a small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*, Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.*: miniatula, the same, ib. 16, 11.

cerus manus, in carmine Saliari intelligitur creator bonus, Fest. *s. v.* matrem matutam.

cērussa, ae, *f. white-lead*, *ceruse*: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Plin. 34, 18, 54: nec cerussa tibi, nec nitri spuma rubentis desit, Ov. Medic. fac. 73.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa] *coloured* or *painted with white lead*: buccae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: tabulis, Cod. Theod. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, ae, *f.* [cervus] *a hind*, *doe*: Plin. 11, 37, 45. **Poet.**: *deer* in gen.: Virg. Aen. 4, 69: non aper irasci meminit, non fidere cursu cerva, Ov. M. 7 545.

cervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to deer*: lupus, *a lynx*, Plin. 8, 22, 34: venenum, *an herb with which arrows were smeared*, id. 27, 11, 76: cervaria ovis, quae pro cerva immolabatur (Dianae), Fest. *s. v.*

cervīcal, ālis, *n.* [cervix] *a pillow* or *bolster*: Juv. 6, 353: Suet. Ner. 6.

cervīcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stiff necked*, *obstinate*: Vulg. Sir. 16, 11.

cervīcōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *stubbornness*, *obstinacy*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small neck*: Cic. Verr. 3, 19 *fin.*: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180. **II.** In mechanics *the neck of a hydraulic machine*: Vit. 10, 13.

cervīna, ae, *f.* (sc. caro) *deer's flesh venison*: Edict. Diocl. p. 15.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus] *pertaining to a deer*: cornu, *deer's horn*, Col. 8, 5, 18: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66: vellera, Ov. M. 6, 592: pilus, Plin. 28 19, 77: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e. *great age* (because the deer was said to live to a great age) Juv. 14, 251. (Cf. Plin. 8, 32, 50 *fin.* Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69.)

cervisia or **cerevisia**, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *beer*: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cervix, icis, *f. the neck*, *the nap* (in ante-Aug. prose usu. in plur.): caput a cervice revulsum, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 396: boum cervices natae ad jugum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: eversae cervices tuae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquo praesidio caput et cervices tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90: cervices securi subjicere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53: praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345. **2.** Fig.: imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rempublicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66: in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, Liv. 22, 33. For *boldness:* qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. **II.** Transf. to things: *the neck:* amphorae, Petr. 34, 6: cucumae, Petr. 136, 2: fistulae, Vitr. 10, 13: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855: Peloponnesi, *i. e.* Isthmus, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

cervus (old orthogr. **cervos**, cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26) i, *m. a stag, a deer:* Plin. 8, 32, 50: fugax, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: vincere cervum cursu, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 27: cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis pellebat, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 34. **II.** Meton.: cervi, *forked stakes.* **1.** As *supports of the vine:* Tert. Anim. 19. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a chevaux de frise:* Caes. B. G. 7, 72: Liv. 44, 11.

cērȳcĭum or **cērȳcēum**, ii, *n.* = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, for caduceus, *a herald's staff:* Marcian. Dig. 1, 8, 8.

cērȳx, ȳcis, *m.* = κήρυξ, *a herald:* Sen. Tranq. 5.

cespes, is, v. caespes.

cessātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cesso] *a tarrying, delaying:* non datur cessatio, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 103. **II.** *a leaving off, idling, cessation, inactivity, idleness:* cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10: pugnae, Gell. 1, 25: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat, Cic. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.* **III.** *a lying fallow:* humus magno fenore cessationis colono respondet, Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person:* nequam et cessator Davus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 100: Cic. Fam. 9, 17.

cessātrix, īcis, *f. a female loiterer, idler:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [cessus cedo]. In the jurists: *pertaining to ceding:* tutor, tutela, Gai. Instit. 1, 169.

cessim (also cossim *or* coxim), *adv.* [cesso, cedo] *bending inwards, turned backwards:* cum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Varr. in Non. 247: at vos, commisso proelio, ite cessim et a bello discedite. Just. 2, 12: lagena orificio cessim dehiscente patescens, *obliquely,* App. M. 2, p. 121, 8. **II.** Of the feet: *turned inwards* (varicatus): coxim insidens, ib. 3, p. 129.

cessio, ōnis, *f.* [cedo]. Legal *t. t.: a giving up, surrendering:* abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.:* Dig. 42, 3 tit. de cessione bonorum. **II.** Cessio diei, *the approach of a term,* Ulp. Dig. 36, 2, 7: in jure cessio, v. Smith's Ant. 653.

cesso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to leave off, delay, linger, loiter,* or, in gen., *to cease from, stop:* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35: ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 7: muliebri audacia, id. 1, 46. *Absol.:* si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: ad arma cessantes concitet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 15: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5. In admonitions: quid cessas? id. Andr. 5, 6, 15: cessas in vota precesque, Tros, ait, Aenea? cessas? Virg. Aen. 6, 51. With *inf.:* ego hinc migrare cesso, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 6: alloqui, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6: ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahere, Cic. Att. 11, 11: mori, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58. **II.** In gen.: *to be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing:* cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.:* et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3, 23, 15: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183: per hibernorum tempus cessare, Liv. 36, 5: cessatum usque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21. **2.** Of things: *to be at rest, unemployed,* or *unused,* etc.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6: cur Berecyntiae cessant flamina tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: cessat ira deae, Liv. 29, 18: solas sine ture relictas praeteritae cessasse ferunt Letoidos aras, i. e. *remained unsought, unapproached,* Ov. M. 8, 278: at nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis, Prop. 3, 13, 47: cessans honor, *a vacant office,* Suet. Caes. 76. Of land: *to lie uncultivated, fallow:* alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71. And *pass.:* cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617. Sometimes with *dat.: to have leisure for,* i. e. *to attend to, apply oneself to:* amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21: officio, Liv. 42, 6. **III.** *not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting:* cessat voluntas? non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10. Hence, legal *t. t.:* of persons: *not to appear before a tribunal, to make default:* culpane quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15: quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4: of things: *to be invalid, null, void:* cessat injuriarum actio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: cessat revocatio, ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: edictum, ib. 39, 1, 1: senatus consultum, Paul. ib. 14, 6, 12. Fig. *to be in fault, err* (rare): sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Choerilus ille, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nulla parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

cestĭcillus, i, *m. dim.* [cestus] *a porter's knot:* Fest. *s. v.*

cestron, i, *n.* = κέστρον, *the plant betony,* Betonica officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 46.

cestrosphendŏnē, ēs, *f.* = κεστροσφενδόνη, *a military engine for hurling stones:* Liv. 42, 65.

cestrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = κεστρωτός, *represented by means of a graver* (κέστρον), *engraved:* Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

cestrum or **-on**, i, *n.* = κέστρον, *a graver, graving tool,* used in encaustic painting: Plin. 35, 11, 41.

cestus or **-os**, i, *m.* = κεστός (lit. *stitched, embroidered*), *a girdle, belt, strap:* Cato R. R. 25. Esp. *the girdle of Venus:* Mart. 6, 13.

cestus = caestus, *a boxer's glove:* v. caestus.

cētārĭa, ae, *f. a fish pond:* Plin. 9, 15, 19.

cētārĭum, ii, *n. a fish pond:* Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.

cētārĭus, ii, *m. a fish-monger:* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150.

cete, v. cetus.

cētĕr-, cetera, ceterum (the *nom. sing. m.* not in use: the *sing.* in general, rare), *adj. the other, the rest, the remainder.* In *sing.:* si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59: cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2: vita, Sall. C. 52 *sub fin.:* nox, Ov. M. 12, 579: classis, Liv. 35, 26: inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92: pro cetera ejus audacia atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: quod satis in usum fuit sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20: quum a pecu cetero absunt, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 20: non abhorrens a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. A. 2, 24. In *plur.: the rest, the others:* sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, una in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitia, fortitudine, temperantia ceterisque similibus, id. Prooem. § 12. **2.** *Neutr. absol.:* et cetera, seldom cetera, *and so forth,* καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς: ut illud Scipionis, *Agas asellum* et cetera, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27. [Prob. akin to ἕτερος, the aspirate and the c being interchanged.]

cētĕră, *adv.* (*n.* of ceteri used adverbially), *as to the rest, otherwise, else:* Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. J. 19: hastile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8: cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50. Poet. with verbs: quiescas cetera, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce puer bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 656.

cētĕro, *adv. otherwise, in other respects:* (cerebrum) cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49.

cētĕrōqui or **-quin** [ceter qui] *adv for the rest, in other respects, otherwise* ἄλλως (rare and dub.): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic. Att. 12, 3: ceteroquin mihi quidem locus non displicet, id. Fam. 6, 19 (cf. Hand. Turs. ii. p. 44 and 42).

cētĕrum, *adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise:* nihil, nisi ut ametis impero: ceterum quantum lubet me poscitote aurum, ego dabo, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato: ceterum verbum sat est, ib. 4, 8, 37: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 1, 24. **2.** In passing to a new thought: *besides, for the rest* (usu. at the beginning of a clause; in the middle, only in the comic poets): ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, Sall. J. 4: dehinc ceterum valete, Pl. Poen. prol. 125. **3.** With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with *quidem* or a neg. phrase: *but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand:* quum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3: id quanquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana acciderat, id. 28, 11: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A, 12, 59 (v. Hand. Turs. ii. 31-34).

cetos, i, v. cetus.

cētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus] *pertaining to sea-fishes:* viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

cētra (caetra), ae, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *a short Spanish shield:* Liv. 28, 5: Tac. Agr. 36: Plin. 11, 39, 93: quis rotundam facere cetram queat Varr. in Non. 82, 18.

cētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetra] *armed with a* cetra, *shield-bearing:* cohors Caes. B. C. 1, 39: Liv. 31, 36. Subst cetrati, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: Liv. 31, 36.

cette, v. cedo.

cētus, i. *m.* (accord. to the Gr. cētos, *n.,* Plin. 32, 1, 4; and hence common in the plur. cete, Virg. Aen. 5, 822: Plin. 9, 24, 40; 50, 74: Sil. 7, 476: in *dat. plur.* cetis, Plin. 11, 37, 75) = κῆτος, *any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dogfish, seal, dolphin,* etc.: Plin. 11, 37, 75 Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 5. **II.** A constellation *the whale:* Vitr. 9, 7.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from *ci-ve, qui-ve* like neu and seu, from neve and sive *as, like as, just as:* pars vertere terga ceu quondam petiere rates, Virg. Aen. 6, 492: intus ceu stella lucet, Plin. 37, 9, 48: ceu notamus in muscis, id. 11, 48, 108. Hence in comparisons: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Aen. 5, 740: praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae, ib. 2, 516. With quum: *as when*: ceu pressae quum jam portum tetigere carinae. id. G. 1, 303. With si: ceu plenam spongiam aquaï si quis forte manu premere ac siccare coëpit, Lucr. 4, 620. **II.** In a conditional sense for ceu si: *as if, as it were, like as if*, etc.: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Virg. G. 3, 194: ut gloriosissimas victorias, ceu damnosas reipublicae, increparet, Suet. Tib. 52. Hence with a *subj.*: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. Aen. 2, 438. **III.** In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes ceu vero = quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion: Plin. 11, 39, 92. (Cf. Hand. Turs. ii. p. 45-49.)

cēva, ae, *f.* [Germ. word] *a kind of small cow*: Col. 6, 24, 5.

cēveo, 2. *v. n. to move the haunches* (in re venerea): Juv. 2, 21. **II.** *to fawn, flatter*: Pers. 1, 87.

cēȳces, um, *m. plu.* [ceyx] *male king-fishers* (the female, halcyones) Plin. 32, 8, 27.

chaerephylum, i. v. caerefolium.

chălastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χαλαστικός, *alleviating, soothing*: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7: unctiones, Veg, 1, 28, 6.

chălātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χαλάω] *pertaining to loosening*: funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

chălāzĭas, ae, *m.* = χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail] *an unknown precious stone, like hail*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

chălāzĭon, ii, *n.* = χαλάζιον, *a pimple* or *stye on the eyelids*: Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 2.

chălāzĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χάλαζα, hail] *pertaining to hail*: chalazius lapis, *a precious stone*, Plin. 36, 22, 43.

chalbane, es, v. galbanum.

chalcanthum, i, *n.* = χάλκανθον [χαλκός ἄνθος] *solution of blue vitriol*, or *sulphate of copper*: pure Lat. atramentum: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

chalcaspĭdes, um, *soldiers with bright shields*: v. aglaspis.

chalcēos, i, *f.* = χάλκειος, *a prickly plant*, now unknown: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

chalcētum, i, *n. an unknown plant*, perhaps Valeriana locusta, Linn., as supposed by Bauhin: Plin. 26, 7, 25.

chalcĕus, a, um, *adj.* = χάλκεος, *brazen, of brass*: Mart. 9, 95, 4.

chalcĭdĭcē, ēs, *f.* = χαλκιδική, *a kind of lizard* = chalcis, Lacerta chalcides, Linn.: Plin. 29, 5, 32.

chalcis, ĭdis, *f.* = χαλκίς, *a fish of the herring kind*: Clupea ficta, Lacep.. Plin. 9, 47, 71. **II.** *a lizard with copper-coloured spots on its back*, v chalcidice: Plin. 32, 3, 13

chalcĭdĭcum, i, *n. some part of a basilica*, prob. *the vestibule*: Vitr. 5, 1. Also, *a large upper room, a garret* = coenaculum: Aus. Per. 23. And = moenianum, *a balcony*: Isid. Orig. (v. Smith's Ant. 270).

chalcītes, ae, *m.*, or **chalcītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = χαλκιτης or χαλκῖτις, *copper-stone, copper ore*: includes copper pyrites, malachite, *etc.*: Plin. 34, 12, 29. **II.** *a precious stone of a copper colour*: id. 37, 11, 73.

chalcŏphōnos (**chalcophthongos**, Sol. 17), i, *f.* = χαλκόφωνος or χαλκόφθογγος, *a precious stone ringing like brass*, supposed by some to be the hard petrosilex of Berthier: Plin. 37, 10. 56.

chalcosmăragdos, i, *f.* = χαλκοσμάραγδος, *an emerald with veins of brass*, perh. *malachite*: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

chalcus, i, *m.* = χαλκός, *a copper coin*, the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

chălo, atus, 1. *v. a.* = χαλάω, *to slacken, let down*: cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13.

chălȳbēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χάλυψ] *of steel*: massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

chălybs, ȳbis, *m.*, χάλυψ, *steel*: Plin. 34, 14, 41: vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit, Virg. Aen 8, 446. **II.** Meton.: *a sword*: strictus, Sen. Thy. 364. **2.** *a horse's bit*: Lucan. 6, 398. **3.** *the point of an arrow*: id. 7, 518.

chăma, ătis, *n. a lynx*: Felis Lynx, Linn.: Plin. 8, 19, 28.

chāma, ae, *f.* = χήμη, *a gaping muscle, a cockle*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

chămaeactē, ēs, *f.* = χαμαιάκτη, *dwarf elder, dane-wort*: Sambucus Ebulus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 8, 35.

chămaecĕrăsus, i, *f.* = χαμαικέρασος, *the dwarf cherry tree*: Prunus Chaemaecerasus, Jacq.: Plin. 15, 25. 30.

chămaecissos, i, *f.* = χαμαίκισσος, *ground ivy*: Glecoma Lederacea, Linn., or acc. to Sprengel, Antiochium Asarina, Linn.: Plin. 16, 34, 62. **II.** *a kind of* cyclaminus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 9, 69.

chămaecȳpărissos, i, *f.* = χαμαικυπάρισσος, *a kind of spurge*: Euphorbia Cyparissias, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

chămaedaphnē, ēs, *f.* = χαμαιδάφνη, *dwarf laurel*: regarded by some as Ruscus racemosus, Linn.: by others as Ruscus hyphophyllus (species of *butcher's broom*): Plin. 15, 30, 39.

chămaedrăcon, ontis, *m.* = χαμαιδράκων, *a kind of African serpent*: Sol. 27.

chămaedrys, yos, *f.* = χαμαίδρυς, *the plant, wall-germander*, Teucrium Chamaedrys, Linn.: Plin. 14, 16, 19.

chămaelĕon, ōnis and ontis = χαμαιλέων, *m. a kind of lizard that changes its colour, the chameleon*: Plin. 8, 33, 51: chamaeleones ova gignunt, id. 10, 52, 73: de vi et natura chamaeleontis, Gell. 10, 12. **II.** *m.* and *f. a plant*, of two kinds: **1.** Niger, ulophyton, cynozolon, Plin. 21, 16, 56: 22, 18, 21: 27, 8, 41, and 118: Brotera corymbosa, Willd.? **2.** Albus, Plin. 22, 18, 21: 28, 10, 45: Carlina gummifera, Lessing

chămaeleucē, ēs, *f.* = χαμαιλεύκη, *a plant, colt's-foot*: Tussilago Farfara, Linn.; but there are two kinds, and some suppose the silvestris to be *the marsh marigold*, Caltha palustris, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85.

chămaelȳgos, i. *f.* = χαμαίλυγος, *a plant*, otherwise called verbenaca, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 3.

chămaemēlon, i, *n.* = χαμαίμηλον (lit., earth-apple), *chamomile*, Matricaria Chamomilla, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 26.

chămaemyrsīnē, ēs, *f.* = χαμαιμυρσίνη, *dwarf myrtle, butcher's broom*, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 9, 83.

chămaepeucē, ēs, *f.* = χαμαιπεύκη, *the ground-larch, a plant*, Staehelina Chamaepeuce, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

chămaepĭtys, yos, *f.* = χαμαίπιτυς, *a plant*, said to have the power of producing abortion. There are three kinds mentioned: **1.** abiga = Teucrium Iva, Linn. **2.** altera brevior = Teucrium Chamaepitys, Linn.; the common ground-pine. **3.** tertia, parvula = T. pseudo-Chamaepitys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6, 20.

chămaeplătănus, i. *f.* = χαμαιπλάτανος, *dwarf platane*, v. Platanus: Plin. 12, 2, 2.

chămaerĕpes, um, *f.* = χαμαιρέπεις (creeping on the earth), *the European dwarf palm*, Chamaerops humilis, Linn.: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

chămaerops, ōpis, *f.* = χαμαίρωψ = chamaedrys: Plin. 24, 15, 18 (others write chamaedrops = χαμαίδρωψ).

chămaesȳcē, ēs, *f.* = χαμαισύκη, *a plant, wolf's milk, ground-fig*, Euphorbia Chamaesyce, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 83.

chămae-tortus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tortus] *creeping on the ground*: Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

chămaezēlon, i, *n.* = χαμαίζηλον, *a plant*, called also gnaphalion, *q. v.*: Plin 27 10 61

chămēdȳosmos, i, *f.* = χαμηδύοσμος [χαμαί ἡδύοσμος] pure Lat. rosmarinus (or *sea-dew*), *rosemary*: App Herb. 79.

chămĕlaea, ae, *f.* = χαμελαία, *a shrub*, acc. to Sprengel, Daphne Gnidium, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 82.

chămĕtaera, ae, *f.* = χαμεταίρα, *a female companion* (lying or sitting) *on the ground*: fecit Vestam sedentem, duasque chametaeras circa eam, Plin. 36, 4, 7.

chămulcus, i. *m.* = χαμουλκός, *a kind of machine*: Amm. 17, 4.

chānē or **channē**, ēs, *f.* = χάνη or χάννη, *a kind of sea-fish*, Ital. *canna* Perca cabrilla, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 108: Plin. 9, 16, 23.

chanĭus pes = Molossus (in prosody), *a foot consisting of three long syllables*: Diom. p. 475 P.

Chăos, *abl.* Chao (other cases not used in the class. per.: *gen.* Chaï, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 664: Prisc. p. 720 P.), *n.* = χάος: *infinite space*: hence, *the deep chasm, gulf*, or *pit of the Lower World*: possidet alter aquas, alter inane chaos, Ov. F. 4, 600: per chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, id. M. 10, 30: impersonated: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. Aen. 4, 510. **2.** *intense darkness*: Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3. **II.** *the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos*: Ov. M. 1, 7. (v. Smith's Biog. and Mythol. i. 681.) [cf. χαίνω, χάσκω, χάσμα, *etc.*]

chara, ae, *f.*, *a root* unknown to us, perh. *wild cabbage*: Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

chărăcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *provided with stakes, propped up*: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1. [A word formed from χάραξ stem χαρακ- (a stake) with the Latin term. -atus.]

chărăcĭas, ae, *m.* = χαρακίας, *fit for making poles* or *stakes*: calamus, *v.* arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66. **II.** *a plant*, v. Tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 39.

chăracter, ēris, *m.* = χαρακτήρ. Lit., *a marker*: hence, *an instrument for branding* or *marking*: Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7. **II.** Meton.: *a brand* or *mark*: Col. 11, 2, 14. Fig.: *a characteristic, mark, character, style*, etc.: Luciliano charactere libelli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: sed jam forma ipsa restat, et character ille, Cic. Or. 39, 134. **2.** *a secret mark, superstitious sign*: Augustin. Doctr. Christ. 20.

chăraxo, 1. *v. a.* = χαράσσω, *to scratch, engrave*: ungulis genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557.

chărisma, ătis, *n.* = χάρισμα, *a gift, present*: Prud. prooem. Apoth. 11.

chăristĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = χαρίστια, *a family banquet at which family feuds were settled*: Ov. F. 2, 617 (v. Smith's Ant. 270).

chăristĭcum, i, *n.* = χαριστικόν, *a gift, present*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 6.

chărĭtŏblĕphăron, i, *n.* = χαριτοβλέφαρον (with graceful eyelids), *a magical plant producing love*: Plin. 13, 25, 52. (Supposed by some to mean a species of coral.)

charta, ae (chartus, i. *m.*, Lucil. in Non. 196, 19), *f.* = ὁ χάρτης, *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*: Plin. 13, 11: dentata, *smoothed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14. **II.** Meton.: *the papyrus plant*, Plin. 13, 11, 21. **2.** *a writing, letter, poem*, etc.: Lucr. 3, 10: Cic. Coel. 17, 40: charta ipsa ne nos prodat, pertimesco, id. Att. 2, 20: chartae Arpinae, *i. e.* Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19. **III.** *any thin leaf, plate*: charta plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20. (Hence Fr. *chartre.*)

chārtācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta] *made of paper*: codices, Ulp. Dig. 32 50.

chartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to paper*: chartariae officinae Plin. 18, 10, 19, *no.* 2: calamus, App Flor. *no.* 9. **II.** Subst.: chartarius ii. *m.*, *a paper merchant*: Diom. p 313 P.

chartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertain* *ing to paper*: charteum studium, *occupation in writing*, Varr. in Non. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40.

chartŏphўlax, ācis, *m.* = χαρτοφύλαξ, *a keeper of archives*: Grut. 587, 11.

chartŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [charta] *a little paper, a small writing*: Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Gai. Inst. 2, 77. **2.** Of public documents: Cod. Theod. 8, 2, 2.

chartŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [chartula] *a keeper of the archives of court*: Cod. Just. 3, 26, 10

chartus, i, v. charta.

chărybdis, is, *f.* [Χάρυβδις], *a celebrated whirlpool in the Sicilian straits*: hence Met.: *anything destructive or insatiably greedy*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19: Cic. de Or. 3, 41; Prudent. Cathem. 6, 107.

chasma, ătis, *n.* = χάσμα, *an opening of the earth, a chasm*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 9. **II.** *a kind of meteor*: ib. 1, 14.

chasmătĭas, ae, *m.* = χασματίας, *an earthquake, which causes chasms* or *openings*: Amm. 17, 16.

chēlē, es, *f.* = χηλή (the claws of animals): in mechanics, *the trigger of the ballista*, manicula: Vitr. 10, 15 and 17. **II.** *Plur.* chelae, in astron., lit., *the arms of Scorpio*: but meton., *the constellation Libra*: Virg. G. 1, 33: Lucan. 1, 659.

chĕlīdŏnia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *swallow-wort, celandine*: Major, Chelidonium majus, Linn., *celandine*. **2.** Minor, Ranunculus Ficaria, Linn., *pilewort*: Plin. 25, 8, 50: also herba chelidoniae in Seren. 37, 699.

chĕlīdŏnĭas, ae, *m.* = χελιδονίας (pertaining to the swallow), *the west wind, blowing after the 22nd of Feb.* (after the arrival of the swallows): Plin. 2, 47, 47.

chĕlīdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = χελιδόνιος, *pertaining to the swallow*: lapilli, *found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone*, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ficus, *a reddish species of fig*, Col. 10, 415: Plin. 15, 18, 19: gemma, Plin. 37, 16, 56.

chĕlōnĭa, ae, *f.* = χελωνία, *a precious stone, tortoise stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chĕlōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = χελωνῖτις, *a precious stone like the tortoise*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chĕlōnĭum, ii, *n.* = χελώνιον (lit. *a tortoise-shell*: hence), in mechanics, *a kind of handle by which machines were moved*: Vitr. 10, 2. **II.** *a plant*, also called cyclaminos, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 17.

chĕlўdrus, i, *m.* = χέλυδρος, *a fetid snake, living for the most part in water*, but very likely *the common snake*, Coluber natrix, Linn.: galbaneoque agitare graves nidore chelydros, Virg. G. 3, 415.

chĕlўon, i, *n.* = χέλυον, *the shell of the horned tortoise*: Plin. 6, 29, 34: 9, 10, 12. The horns are fabulous and must mean the fore-legs. See Testudo.

chĕlys (*acc.* chelyn, *voc.* chely), *f.* = χέλυς, *the tortoise*: Petr. frgm. 32, 5. **II.** Meton.: *a musical instrument* (*a sort of lyre*) *made of its shell*: pure Lat. testudo: inde chelyn Phoebo communia munera ponam, Ov. Her. 15, 181: Stat. S. 1, 5, 11. **2.** *the constellation Lyra*: Avien. Arat. 617 and 631.

chēmē, ēs, *f.* = χήμη, *a measure for liquids, the third part of a* mystrum, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 77.

chēnălōpĕces, um, *f. plu.* = χηναλώπεκες, *a species of goose* or *duck*: acc. to Cuvier, Anas aegyptiaca, Gmel., the figure of which is often found in Egyptian hieroglyphics: Plin. 10, 22. 29.

chēnĕrōtes, um, *f. plu.* = χηνέρως, *a species of small goose* or *duck*: acc. to Cuvier the common shoveller, Anas clypeata, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29.

chēniscus, i, *m. dim.* = χηνίσκος, lit., *a gosling*: hence, *the ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern*: App. Met. 11, p. 264.

chēnŏboscīon, ii, *n.* = χηνοβοσκεῖον, *a pen for geese*: Col. 8, 14, 1.

chēnŏmўchon, i, *n.* = χηνόμυχον, *a plant*: acc. to Sprengel, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 36.

cheragra, ae, v. chiragra.

chernītes, ae, *m.* = χερνίτης, *a stone resembling ivory*: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

chersīnus, a, um, *adj.* = χέρσινος, *living upon dry land*: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12 *fin.* (in Mart. 14, 88, called chersos = χέρσος).

chersўdros, i, *m.* = χέρσυδρος, *the ringed* or *common snake*, Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: Lucan. 9, 711.

Chĕrub, *m. plur.* Chĕrŭbim (also written Cherubin), Heb. *Keroob*, plur. *Keroobîm, an order of angels mentioned in the Old Testament*: Hier. Ez. 9 and 28.

chīlĭarcha, ae, *m.* = χιλιάρχης, *a commander of* 1000 *soldiers, a chiliarch*: Curt. 5, 2, 2.

chīlĭarchus, i, *m.* = χιλίαρχος: in a fleet, *the commander of a thousand men*: Tac. A. 15, 51. **II.** Among the Persians, *the highest officer of state next to the king*: Nep Con. 3.

chīlĭŏdўnăma, ae, *f.* [χίλιοι δύναμις] *Greek Valerian*, Polemonium caeruleum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 28.

chīlĭŏphyllon, i, *n.* [χίλιοι φύλλον] *an unknown plant, thousand-leaves*: App. Herb. 18.

chīa terra, *v.* Samia.

chiragra (chĕragra) ae, *f.* = χειράγρα, *gout in the hand*: postquam illi justa cheragra contudit articulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15: chĭrăgra, Mart. 1, 99, 2.

chīragrĭcus, a, um = χειραγρικός, *having the gout in the hand*: Subst.: Cels. 4, 24: chiragrici manibus maledicunt, lippi oculis, Petr. S. 132: rarely, *adj.*: manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

chīrămaxĭum, ii, *n.* = χειραμάξιον, *a small carriage drawn by slaves*: Petr. 28, 4.

chīrĭdōtus, a, um, *adj.* = χειρίδωτος, *furnished with sleeves*: tunica, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12. Subst. chiridotae, arum (*sc.* tunicae), Capitol. Pert. 8.

chīrŏgrăphārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [chirographum] *pertaining to hand-writing, manuscript*: creditores, *who have the debtor's bond in his own hand-writing*, Paul. Dig. 42, 5, 38.

chīrŏgrăphum, i, *n.* (chirographus, i, *m.*, Fulvius in Quint. 6, 3, 100: together with chirographum, id. 5, 13, 8) = χειρόγραφον, *a hand-writing*, esp. *one's own hand-writing, autograph*: pure Lat. manus: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74. **II.** Meton.: *that which is written with one's own hand*: credidi chirographis ejus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. **2.** *a bond, surety,* or *obligation under one's own hand*: Suet. Caes. 17: Gai. Inst. 3, 134.

chīrōnĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), [Chiron] *a name of several plants*: = pyxacanthos, Lycium europeum, Linn.? = ampelos, Plin. 25, 4, 16: vitis nigra, id. 23, 1, 17: *v.* Bryonia.

chīrōnĭum vulnus, *a plant*, perhaps Erythraea Centaurium, Pers.: Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 5: App. Herb. 22.

chīrŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = χειρονομία, *the art of moving the hands in gesture, gesticulation*: chironomia, quae est lex gestus, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

chīrŏnŏmos, i, *com.*, and **chīrŏnŏmōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν, *one who moves his hands according to the rules of art*: Juv. 6, 63: saltantem spectes et chironomonta volanti cultello, id. 5, 121.

chīrurgĭa, ae, *f.* = χειρουργία, *surgery*: Cels. 7, praef. **II.** Fig.: *violent remedies*: chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

chīrurgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χειρουργικός, *surgical*: chirurgica medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

chīrurgus, i, *m.* = χειρουργός, *a surgeon*: Cels. 7. praef.

Chīum, i, *n.* (*sc* vinum) *Chian wine*: Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.

chlamyda, ae, for chlamys: App. M 10, p. 253.

chlămydātus, a, um, *adj.*, *dressed in a military cloak*: Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 8. Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27.

chlămys, ўdis, *f.* = χλαμύς, *a broad woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold; a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 55: Cic. Rab Post. 10, 27: purpureum chlamydis pennae traxere colorem, Ov. M. 14, 393 Worn also by non-military persons: by Mercury, ib. 2, 733: by Agrippina, Tac. A. 2, 56: by children, Virg. Aen. 3, 484: by actors, Auc. Her. 4, 47, 60: and others.

chlōreus (dissyl.), ei, *m.* = χλωρεύς, *a kind of bird*, prob. the same as chlorion: Plin. 10, 74, 95.

chlōrĭōn, ōnis, *m.* = χλωρίων, *a yellow bird*, which some suppose to be *the yellow bunting*, Emberiza citrinella; but acc. to Cuvier it is the Oriole, Oriola Galbula, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 45.

chlōrītis, ĭdis, *f.*, or **chlōrītes**, ae, *m.* = χλωρῖτις or χλωρίτης, *a precious stone of a grass-green colour*, perhaps the *smaragdoprasus*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chŏaspītis, ĭdis, *f.* [Choaspes] *a precious stone found in the river Choaspes*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

choenix, ĭcis (**choenica**, ae, Pall.) *f.* = χοῖνιξ, *an Attic measure for grain, containing* 2 sextarii: Fann. de Pond. 68.

choeras, ădis, *f.* = χοιράς, *scrofula* (pure Lat. struma): Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

choerĭlium (or **-eum**), [Choerilus] metrum, *a dactylic species of verse*: Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

chŏĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χοϊκός, *of earth* or *clay*: homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

cholas, ae, *m.*, *a species of emerald*: Plin. 37, 5, 18.

chŏlĕra, ae, *f.* = χολέρα, *the gall bile*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 17. **II.** *the jaundice*: Cels. 2, 13. (Hence Fr. *colère*: also It. *corruccio*; Fr. *courroux*.)

chŏlĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χολερικός, *bilious, jaundiced*: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

chōlĭambus, i, *m.* = χωλίαμβος (the limping iambus), *Iambic verse, the last foot of which is a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus*: Diom. p 5039.

chōma, ătis, *n.* = χῶμα, *a dam bank*, or *mound* (pure Lat. agger): Ulp Dig. 47, 11, 10.

chondrillē, es, *f.* or **chondrillon**, i, *n.* = χονδρίλλη, *a plant*: acc. to Sprengel, Chondrilla juncea, Linn., or Lactuca perennis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 22, 45.

chondris, is, *f.*, *a plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjorum*: Marrubium pseudodictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 53: 26, 8, 31.

chŏrāgĭum, ii, *n.* = χορήγιον, *the place where the chorus was trained and practised*: Vitr. 5, 9. **II.** = χορηγία, *the training and bringing out of a chorus*: Pl. Capt. prol. 61. **2.** Transf.: *any splendid preparation*: Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7: nuptiarum, App. Met. 4, p. 157, 35. Fig.: gloriae, *means of acquiring*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63. **III.** In mechanics: *a spring*: Vitr. 10, 13.

chŏrāgus, i, *m.* = χορηγός, *the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 79. **II.** Transf.: *he who pays the expense of a banquet*: Poeta in Suet. Aug. 70.

chŏraulē, ēs, *f.* [χοραύλης] *a female flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance*: Inscr.

chŏraules, ae (*acc.* choraulem, Plin. 37, 1, 3: Petr. 52 *fin.*: choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54), *m.* = χοραύλης, *a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance*: Mart. 5, 56: id. 9, 78: Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*

chŏraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [choraules] *of* or *belonging to the flute-players of the chorus*: tibiae, Diom. p. 489 P.

chorda, ae, *f.* = χορδή, *a gut, gut-string*, esp. *catgut, a string* (*of a mu* *sical instrument*): chordae intentae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: querulas praetentat pollice chordas, Ov. M. 5. 339. **II.** *tripe* or *sausage* (?): Petr. 66, 7. **III.** *a rope, cord*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55.

chordăcista, ae, *m.* [chorda] *a player on a stringed instrument*: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 313.

chordapsus, i, *m.* = χόρδαψος, *an inflammation of the larger intestines*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

chordus (cordus), a, um, *adj.* [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.] *late-born*, or *produced late in the season*: dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 29: Plin. 8. 47, 72: fenum, *a second crop of hay*, Plin. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 5: hence applied as a proper name: nomina ex casu nascentium: hinc Agrippa, et Chordus, et Postumus, Quint. 1, 4, 25.

chŏrēa (chŏrĕa, Tib. 1, 3, 59: Prop. 2, 19, 15: Virg. Aen. 6, 644), ae, *f.* = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), *a dance in a ring, a dance*: pueri circum puerum pernice chorea, Lucr. 2, 635: festas duxere choreas, Ov. M. 8, 581: juvat indulgere choreis, Virg. Aen. 9, 615. Of *the circular motions of the stars*: choreae astricae, Varr. in Non. 451, 11.

chōrĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* = χωρεπίσκοπος, *a rural* or *suffragan bishop*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

chŏrēus or **-īus**, i, *m.* = χορεῖος (sc. πούς, pes), in prosody, *a foot* afterwards called trochaeus: — ⏑: Cic. Or. 63, 212: Quint. 9, 4, 80. **II.** In later prosodists = tribrachys, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑: Diom. p. 261.

chŏrĭambus, i, *m.* = χορίαμβος, in prosody, *a foot composed of a choreus and an iambus*, — ⏑ ⏑ —: Diom. p. 178 P.

chŏrĭambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *choriambic*: metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

chŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χορικός, in prosody: metrum, *a kind of anapaestic verse, consisting of a* monometr. hypercatal., e. g. *animus male fortis*, Serv. Centim. p. 1821 P.

chorius, v. choreus.

chōrŏbătes, ae, *m.* = χωροβάτης, *an instrument for finding the level of water, a ground level*: Vitr. 8, 6.

chŏrŏcĭthărista, ae, *m.* = χοροκιθαριστής, *he who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus*: Suet. Domit. 4.

chōrŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = χωρογραφία, *geography, topography*: Vitr. 8, 2.

chōrŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = χωρογράφος, *he who describes countries, a geographer*: Vitr. 8, 2.

chors, rtis, v. cohors.

chortīnus, a, um, *adj.* = χόρτινος, *of* or *from grass*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

chŏrus, i, *m.* = χορός [cf. Lidd. and Sc. under χορός] *a dance in a ring, a round dance* = *chorea*: leves Nympharum chori, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 31: choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Virg. G. 4, 533: exercere, id. Aen. 1, 499: Gratia cum Nymphis audet ducere nuda choros, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 5: ostentare, Stat. Ach. 2, 148: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 594: dare, Mart. 4, 44. **2.** *the harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies* (cf. chorea): Tib. 2, 1, 88. **II.** Meton.: *a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir*: saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissationis Antonianae chorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: chorus Dryadum, Virg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. Aen. 5, 240. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, Hor. A. P. 193. **2.** *the heavenly bodies moving in harmony*: Pleiadum, id. Od. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Ach. 1, 643. **III.** In gen., *a multitude, band, troop, crowd*: chorus juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8: Baiana negotia, chorumque illum, *that set of idlers*, id. Att. 14, 8: vatum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77 puellarum, id. Od. 2, 5, 21: piscium, Sen. Agam. 452: virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116. (Hence Fr. *choeur*; Eng *choir, quire.*)

chrīa, ae, *f.* = χρεία, in rhetoric, *a moral sentence* or *saying, intended to be committed to memory*: Quint. 1, 9, 3 *sq.*

chrisma, ătis, *n.* = χρίσμα, in eccl. Latin, *an anointing, unction*: Tert. Baptism. 7.

Christĭānē, *adv.*, *Christianly*: Aug. Ep. 89.

Christĭānismus, i, *m.* [Christus] = Χριστιανισμός, *Christianity*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

Christĭānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Christianity* = Christianismus: Cod. Theod. 16, 8, 19. **II.** Meton.: *the Christian clergy*: id. 12, 1, 123.

Christĭānīzo, 1. *v. n.* = χριστιανίζω, *to profess Christianity*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christĭānus, i, *m.* = Χριστιανός, *a Christian*: Tac. A. 15, 44: Suet. Ner. 16. *Sup.* Christianissimus, *the most Christian*: Hier. Ep. 57, 12.

Christĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Christus colo] *a worshipper of Christ*: a poet. designation for *Christian* in Prud. Cath. 3, 56: *gen. plur.* Christicolum, id. contr. Symm. 2, 1002.

Christĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Christus gigno] *of the lineage of Christ*: domus, *i. e. the posterity of Ruth*, Prud Ham. 789.

Christĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [Christus] *strong in Christ*: juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

chrōma, ătis, *n.* = χρῶμα (lit., *a colour*: hence applied in musical language to colourings or modifications of the diatonic scale), *the chromatic scale*: Vitr. 5, 4.

chrōmătĭcē, es, *f.*, *the science of chromatic melody*: Vitr. 5, 5.

chrōmătĭcus, a, um, *chromatic*: Vitr. 5, 5: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *fin.*

chrŏmis, is. *f.* = χρόμις, *a sea-fish*, Scioena cirrhosa, Linn.; called by the French *ombrine*: Plin. 10. 70, 89.

chrŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = χρονικός, *pertaining to time*: libri, *chronicles*, Gell. 17, 21: morbi, *chronic, lingering*, Isid. Orig. 4, 7. Subst.: chronica, orum, *n. plu.* τὰ χρονικά, *chronicles*: Plin. 35, 9, 35.

chrŏnius, a, um, = χρόνιος, *chronic*: morbi, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 28 *fin.*

chrŏnŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = χρονογράφος, *a chronicler, annalist*: Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *fin.*

chrȳsallis, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσαλλίς, *the chrysallis* or *pupa of butterflies and moths*: Plin. 11, 32, 37.

chrȳsanthĕmum, i, *n.* = χρυσάνθεμον, *the gold-flower, marigold*, Chrysanthemum segetum or coronarium, Linn.: Plin. 26, 55: also called heliochrysos, Gnaphalium Stacchas, Linn.: id. 21, 25, 96.

chrȳsanthus, for chrysanthemum: Virg. Cul. 403.

chrȳsēlectrum, i, *n.* = χρυσήλεκτρον, *gold-coloured amber, a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 3, 12. **II.** *a dark-yellow precious stone*, perh. *amber-coloured hyacinth*: id. 37, 9, 43.

chrȳsendĕtus, a, um, *adj.* = χρυσένδετος, *set in gold, inlaid with gold*: vasa, Mart. 2, 43.

chrȳsĕus, a, um, *adj.* = χρύσεος, *golden*: Mart. 9, 95: basiliscus, *gold-coloured*, App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsippēa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) *an unknown plant, named after its discoverer* Chrysippus: Plin. 26, 9, 69.

chrȳsītes, ae, *m* = χρυσίτης, *a precious stone*, also called phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66. **II.** *another gold-coloured precious stone*: id. 36, 22, 43.

chrȳsītis, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσῖτις. Adj.: *gold-coloured*: chrysitis spuma, found in silver-mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35. **II.** Subst.: *a plant*, also called chrysocome, *q. v.*: id. 21, 8, 26.

chrȳsŏbēryllus, i, *m.* = χρυσοβήρυλλος, *chrysoberyl*: Plin. 37, 5, 20

chrȳsŏcălis, is, *f.*, *a plant*, also called parthenium, *q. v.*: App Herb. 23.

chrȳsŏcanthos i, *f.*, *a kind of ivy which bears gold-coloured berries*: App. Herb. 119.

chrysŏcarpus, i, *f.* = χρυσόκαρπος *a sort of ivy bearing gold-coloured berries*: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

chrȳsŏcĕphălos, i, *m.*, *a golden basilisk*: App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsŏcoccus, a, um, *adj.*, *having golden grains*: flos, App. Herb. 28.

chrȳsŏcolla, ae, *f.* = χρυσοκόλλα, *mountain-green, copper-green*, also prob *iridescent talc* or *cat's-gold*, and *borax*: Plin. 33, 5, 26 *sq.* **II.** *a precious stone*, called also amphitane, *q. v.*: id. 37, 10, 54.

chrȳsŏcŏmē, es, *f.*, *goldilocks*, Linosyris vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 26.

chrȳsŏlăchănum, i, *n.* = χρυσολάχανον, *garden orach*, called also atriplex, Atriplex hortensis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 43

chrȳsŏlampis, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσόλαμπις (gold-gleaming), *a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chrȳsŏlĭthus, i, *m.* and *f.* = χρυσόλιθος, *chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists*: Plin. 37, 9, 42.

chrȳsŏmēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = χρυσομήλινος: mala, *golden apples*, Col. 5, 10, 19.

chrȳsŏmēlum, i, *n.* = χρυσόμηλον (golden apple), *a kind of quince*: Plin. 15, 11, 10.

chrȳsŏpastus, i, *m.*, *a species of topaz*: Sol. 30 *fin.*

chrȳsophrys, ȳos, *f.* = χρυσόφρυς, *a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye*: Ov. Hal. 110: *v.* chrysos.

chrȳsōpis, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσωπίς, *a valuable variety of the topaz*: Plin. 37, 10, 86.

chrȳsoprăsĭus lapis, *the chrysoprase*: Plin. 37, 8, 34: *v.* below.

chrȳsoprăsus, i, *m.* = χρυσόπρασος, *the chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green colour*: Plin. 37, 5, 20.

chrȳsoptĕros, i, *m.* = χρυσόπτερος, *a kind of jasper* or *yellow chalcedony*: Plin. 37, 8, 32.

chrȳsos, i, *m.* = χρυσός, *gold*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 6. **II.** *a gold-coloured fish, the gilt-head*, Sparus aurata, Linn. Plin. 32, 11, 54.

chrȳsŏthăles, is, *n.* = χρυσοθαλές, *a kind of house-leek, wall-pepper*, *v* Aizoon: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

chȳdaeus, a, um, = χυδαῖος, (abundant; hence), *common*: dactyli, Plin. 13, 4, 19.

chȳlisma, ătis, *n.* = χύλισμα, *the extracted juice of a plant*: Scrib. Comp. 23.

chȳmus, i, *m.* = χυμός (juice), *chyle*: Seren. Samm. 48, 900.

chytrŏpūs, ŏdis, *m.* = χυτρόπους, *a pot with feet*: Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

cĭbālis, e, *adj.* [cibus] *of* or *pertaining to food*: fistula, *the oesophagus* or *gullet*, Lact. opif. Dei, 11, 5.

cĭbārĭa, orum, *n. plu* [id.] *food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fodder*: inopia cibariorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 molita cibaria, ib. 1, 5: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16. **2.** *money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces*: id Verr. 2, 4: ib. 3, 93: cibaria praefecti id. Att. 6, 3. (Hence Ital *civaja.*)

cĭbārĭum, ii, *n.*, [id.] *means of nourishment* (for cibaria): Sen. Ben. 3, 21. **II.** *the coarser meal which remains after the fine flour is removed by sifting*: Plin. 18, 9, 20.

cĭbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to food*: res, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 1. leges, *i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury*, Cato in Macr. S. 3, 13: uva, *table-grapes*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7: cf. uva vilitatis cibariae, ib. 2, 4, *no* 6. **II.** Meton.: *ordinary, common*: panis, *coarse bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: vinum, Varr. in Non. 93, 14 oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18: sapor, id. 12, 11

2. Fig.: tuus frater cibarius fuit, Varr. in Non. 93, 15.

cĭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cibo] *a feeding, a meal, repast*: Sol. 27.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *food, victuals, nutriment*: tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te tuto possit pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: sues cum pepererint cibatu largiore sustentare, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Plin. 8, 55, 81.

cibdēlus, a, um, *adj.* = κίβδηλος, *false, deceptive, that cannot be depended on*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3.

cĭbĭcīda, ae, *m.* [cibus caedo] *bread-waster, bread-consumer* (*facete*, of a slave): Lucil. in Non. 88, 8.

cĭbo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cibus] *to give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder*: locustae utiles cibandis pullis, Col. 8, 11, 15: Suet. Tib. 72.

cĭbōrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the Egyptian bean*: App. Herb. 67.

cĭbōrĭum, ii, *n.* = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup* (in shape of the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean): Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22.

cĭbus, i, *m.*, *food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder*: cibum capere Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: petere, Ter. Eun. 3. 2, 38: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47: sumere, Nep. Att. 21: tantum cibi et potionis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: onusti cibo ac vino, id. Div. 1, 29: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35: coquere, Sall. J. 45: cibos suppeditare, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: flentes orabant, ut se cibo iuvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: cibus animalis, *the nourishment in the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18: quum tenues hamos abdidit ante cibus, *the bait*, Tib. 2, 6, 24. **2.** Transf. to plants, *the nutritive juice*: Lucr. 1, 353: cibus arborum imber, Plin. 17, 2, 2. **II.** Fig.: *sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. Rem. Am. 138.

cĭcāda, ae, *f.*, *the cicada, tree-cricket*, Cicada orni, Linn.; C. haematode, Linn.; and C. plebeia, Linn.: Plin. 11, 26, 32: et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328. Proverb. (in speaking of an improbable thing), vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271. **II.** Meton.: *summer*: Juv. 9, 69. (Hence Ital. *cigala*; Fr. *cigale*.)

cĭcātrīco, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cicatrix] *to produce scars, to cicatrize*: hence pass., *to be scarred over*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 7.

cĭcātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of scars, covered with scars*: tergum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1. 61: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1. Fig. of a writing, *having marks of correction*: Quint. 10, 4, 3.

cĭcātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small scar*: Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*

cĭcātrix, īcis, *f.*, *a scar. a cicatrice*: cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29: vulnus in antiquum rediit male firma cicatrix, Ov. Rem. A. 623: cicatrices adversae, *wounds in front*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: cicatrices adverso corpore, id. Verr. 5, 1: cicatrix aversa, *behind*, Gell. 2, 11: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76: ducere, Liv. 29, 32: emendare, Plin. 20, 13, 51: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14. **2.** Transf. to plants: *a mark of incision*: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: Plin. 16, 12, 23. Humorously, of *the seam of a patched shoe*: Juv. 3, 151. **II.** Fig.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: recentem cicatricem rescindere, Petr. 113, 8.

ciccus, i, *m.* = κίκκος, *the core of a pomegranate*; hence for *something unimportant, worthless, a trifle*: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98: ciccum non interduim, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 22. (Hence It. *cica, cigolo*; Fr *chiche, chiquet, chicane*.)

cĭcer, ĕris, *n.*, *the chick-pea*, Cicer arietinum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 19: Plin. 18, 12, 32: ad porri et ciceris catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: frictum, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 7. (Hence It. *cece*; Fr. *chiche*.)

cĭcēra, ae. *f.*, *pulse similar to the chick-pea, chickling vetch*, Lathyrus cicera, Linn.: Col. 2, 11, 1.

cĭcercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cicera] *chickling vetch*, Lathyrus sativus, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 19.

cĭcercŭlum, i, *n.*, *an African species of the pigment* sinopis: Plin. 35, 6, 13.

Cĭcĕrōmastix, īgis, *m.*, (*the Scourge of Cicero*, a word formed after the Greek Ὁμηρομάστιξ), *a lampoon written by Largius Licinius against Cicero*: Gell. 17, 1, 1.

cĭchōrĭum (**cĭchŏrēum**, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16), ii, *n.* = κιχόρια (usu. κιχώριον), *succory* or *endive*: **1.** sativum ≐ *endive*, Cichorium Endivia, Linn. **2.** Intubum = *chicory*, C. Intybus, Linn. **3.** Silvestris, Aedypnois, Leontodon palustre, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 30 *sq.*

cĭci, *indecl. n.* κίκι, *an Egyptian tree, palma Christi* or *castor oil tree*, also called croton, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 28, 11, 48: Cels. 5, 24, *no.* 3.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum**, i, *n.*, *fanciful names for spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 42.

cicindēla, ae, *f.* [candela] *a glow-worm*, Lampyris noctiluca or italica, Linn.: Plin. 23, 4, 41.

cīcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cici] oleum cicinum, *the oil of the cici, castor oil*: Plin. 17, 7, 7.

cĭcōnĭa, ae, *f.* (the Praenestines said conia, cf. Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 23) *a stork, the white stork*, Ciconia alba, Temm.: Plin. 10, 23, 32: Juv. 14, 74: Hor. S. 2, 2, 49: Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63. **II.** Meton.: *a derisory gesture with the hand in imitation of a stork's bill*: Pers. 1, 58. **2.** *an agricultural implement in the form of a* T: Col. 3, 13, 11. **3.** *a transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, used in drawing water*, etc.: Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3. (Hence It. *cicogna*; Fr. *cigogne*.)

cicuma, ae, *f.* = κικυμίς, *an owl*: Fest. *s. v* (for which cecuma in Gloss. Isid.)

cĭcur, ŭris, *adj.*, *tame*: cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum genera, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. Fig.: cicur concilium, *i. e.* sapiens, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* incicorem.

cĭcŭro, 1. *v. a.* [cicur] *to tame*: Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

cĭcūta, ae, *f.*, *hemlock*: Conium maculatum, Linn.: Ov. Am. 1, 12, 9: Plin. 25, 13, 95. **II.** Meton.: *the poison extracted from it*. magister sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, *i. e.* Socrates, Pers. 4, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: Pers. 5. 144. **2.** *a pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe*: Lucr. 5, 1382: Virg. E. 2, 36.

cĭcūtĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [cicuta] *a player upon a reed-pipe*: Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

cidăris, is, *f.* (cidar, ris, *n.*) *an ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara*: Curt. 3, 3, 19. **II.** *a head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews*: Lact. 4, 14. [An Oriental word: Heb. *kéther*, "a diadem."]

cĭĕo, cīvi, cĭtum, 2. *v. a.* (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, *etc.*: we also find ciunt, cire, *pres.* cio, Mart. 4, 90, 4: cit, Col. 6, 5, 1: cimus, Lucr. 1. 213: ciunt, Lact. Ep. 4 dub.: *subj.* ciant, App. Flor. *no.* 17), *to move, to put in motion, to shake*: calcem, *to make a move in the game of draughts* or *chequers*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo: quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id, Tusc. 1, 23, 54: remos, Stat. Th. 6. 801: monimenta virum demoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up*, Virg. Aen. 2, 419. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: ciere herctum (lit. *to put in motion*, i. e.) *to divide the inheritance*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237. **III.** *to rouse up, disturb, agitate* (mare) venti et aurae cient, Liv. 28, 27 saltum canibus ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250 fontes et stagna, Poet. in Cic. Div 1, 9, 15: tonitru coelum omne ciebo, Virg. Aen. 4, 122. **IV.** *to rouse* or *excite to* or *against something, to call* or *send for*: ad sese aliquem, Cat. 68, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47: in pugnam, Sil. 4, 272 armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6: aere ciere viros, Virg. Aen. 6, 165: quos e proximis coloniis ejus rei fama civerat, Tac. A. 15, 33: quos Vitellius in nos ciet, id. H. 1, 84: ab ultimis subsidiis cietur miles (*sc.* in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30. **V.** *to call upon for help, to invoke*: nocturnos manes, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum, ib. 7, 325: vipereasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores, Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 549: foedera et deos, Liv. 22, 14. **VI.** *to call upon by name, mention by name*: herum, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 11 comites magna voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 68: clamat et alternis nomen utrumque ciet, Ov. F. 4, 484: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsumque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 23: singulos nomine, ib. 2 81: triumphum nomine ciere, *i. e. to call* Io triumphe! Liv. 45, 38. Hence. patrem, *to name one's father*, i. e. *show one's free birth*, id. 10, 8 *fin.* **VII.** *to stimulate, produce, effect, cause*: often used with a subst. periphrastically: solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus noscere possemus quae vis et causa cierent, Lucr. 5, 773: motus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: tinnitus aere, Cat. 64, 262: singultus ore, id. 64, 131: gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517: fletus, id. Aen. 3, 344: lacrimas, ib. 6, 468: ciere bellum, *to stir up* or *bring on war*: invisitato hoste bellum ciente, Liv. 5, 37: seditiones, id. 4, 52: tumultum, id. 28, 17: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.*: also *to carry on war, to renew a combat, to give new impulse to a fight*: principes utrimque pugnam ciebant, Liv. 1, 12: proelio ex parte una restituta nihilo segnius in altero cornu consul pugnam ciebat, id. 2, 47: jam inter media equitum agmina proelium cientes, id. 10, 28: rixam, Vell. 1, 2. In med.: ciere alvum, *to cause evacuation*, Plin. 20, 9, 38: urinam, id. 26, 15, 90: menses, *to cause menstruation*, id. 27, 7, 28.

cignus, i, *m.*, *a measure* = 8 scrupuli: Plin. Valer. 2, 30.

cĭlĭcĭum, ii, *n.* = κιλίκιον, *a cloth made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*: quum iste civitatibus, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: Liv. 38, 7: also *adj.*. vela, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12

cĭlĭcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [cilicium] *a maker of hair coverings*: Inscr. Grut. 648, 6.

cĭlĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of hair cloth*: tentoria, Sol. 33.

cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with κυλίς, κύλα] *an eye-lid* (rare): Plin. 11, 39 93. **II.** Transf., *an eye-lash*: id. 11, 37, 57. (Hence It. *ciglio*; Fr. *cil*.)

cillĭbae, arum, *f. plu.*, *round tables*: Fest. *s v.*

cillo, ĕre, *to move*: Serv. Virg. G 2, 389.

cilo, ōnis, *m.*, *having a prominent forehead pressed in at the sides*: Fest. *s. v.* Chilo. A *dim.* of it, cilunculus: Arn. 3, p. 108.

cīmēlĭarcha, ae, *m.* = κειμηλιάρχης, *a treasurer*: Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

cīmēlĭarchĭum, ii. *n.* = κειμηλιάρχιον, *a place where money or jewels are deposited, a treasury*: Cod. Just. 7 72, 20.

cīmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.* Plin. 32 10 47, very dub.) *a bug*, Cimex lectularius, Linn.: Plin. 30, 14, 45: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Mart. 11, 32: Cat. 23, 2. As a term of reproach: men' moveat cimex Pantilius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

cīmĭco, are, κορίζω, *to purify from bugs*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cĭmōlĭus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Cimolus:* creta (freq. used in medicine and for scouring clothes), Cels. 2, 33: Col. 6, 17, 4: cf. Plin. 35, 17, 57.

cĭnaedĭas, ae, *m.* = κιναίδιας, *a precious stone, not now known, found in the brain of the fish* cinaedus· Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cĭnaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus] *pertaining to one who is unchaste:* Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19.

cĭnaedŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *one who is unchaste:* Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10.

cĭnaedus, i, *m.* = κίναιδος, *he who indulges in unnatural lust:* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 37: Cat. 16, 2: Petr. 21: Juv. 2, 10: id. 4, 106 **II.** *a wanton dancer:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73. **III.** *the name of a sea-fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

cĭnaedus, a, um, *adj. unchaste:* ut decuit cinaediorem, Cat. 10, 24. Fig.: *impudent, shameless:* homo cinaeda fronte, *a brazen-faced fellow,* Mart. 6, 39.

cĭnăra, ae, *f.* = κινάρα, *a kind of artichoke, so called from the island Cinara in the Aegaean sea:* Cinara Scolymus, Linn.; Col. 10, 235.

cĭnăris, is, *f. an unknown plant:* Plin. 8, 27, 41 *fin.* Many refer it to the preceding

cincinnālis, e, *adj.* [cincinnus] *curled:* herba, *a plant,* also called polytrichon, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 51.

cincinnātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cincinnatus] *with curled hair·* Hier. Ep. 130, *no.* 19.

cincinnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus] *with curled hair, having locks* or *ringlets of hair:* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Cic. Sest. 11, 26: Coel. Quint. 1, 5, 61. Of comets, Schol. Juv. 6, 207.

cincinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little lock* or *curl of hair:* Varr. in Non. 456, 8 dub.

cincinnus, i, *m. curled hair, a lock* or *curl of hair:* Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32: Cic. Pis. 11, 25. Fig.: *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fuco, id. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*

cinctĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cinctus] *a little girdle:* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 28.

cinctor, ōris, *m.* ζώστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [cinctus] *a sword-belt,* balteus: Mel. 2, 1, 13 dub.

cinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a girding, a girdle* (very rare): fluxior cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45. (Hence It. *cintura; Fr. ceinture.*)

cinctus, a, um, *Part.* [cingo].

cinctus, ūs, *m.* (cinctum, i, *n.* Scrib.) [cingo] *a girding* (rare): quotidiani cinctus, Plin. 28, 6, 17: cinctus Gabinus, *a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions* (v. Smith's Ant. 1136): incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9: Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino insignis, Virg. Aen. 7, 612. **II.** Meton.: *a girdle, belt:* cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Plin. 23, 6, 59: sine cinctu et discalceatus, Suet. Ner. 51.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cinctus] *girded, girt* (rare): Ov. F. 5, 101: cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.

cĭnĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis facio] *reduced to ashes:* Lucr. 3, 919.

cĭnĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *ashy, similar to ashes:* terra, Plin. 17, 5, 4: color, *ash-coloured,* id. 27, 7, 27.

cĭnĕrārĭum, ii, *n.*, [cinerarius] in tombs, *the receptacle for the ashes of the dead:* Inscr. Grut. 850, 10.

cĭnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *pertaining to ashes* (rare): fines, *boundaries of land bordering upon a cemetery,* Auct. de Lim. p. 296 Goes.

cĭnĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a servant who heated the curling iron* (using hot *ashes* for the purpose), *a hair-curler:* Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: Cat. 61 128.

cĭnĕresco, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *to turn to ashes:* Tert. Ap. 40.

cĭnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *similar to ashes, ash-coloured:* color, Col. 2, 2, 16: terra, Plin. 35, 16, 54: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 9.

cĭnĕrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *similar to ashes:* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ashes:* App. Met. 7, p. 199.

cingillum, i, *n. dim.* [cingulum] *a small girdle:* Petr. 67, 4.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird, bind round,* etc.: jam quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45: cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10: ferro, Suet. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cincti fulgentibus armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 188: ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784: cinctas resolvite vestes, id. M. 1, 382. Poet. in pass. with *acc.:* inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: cinctaeque ad pectora vestes brachia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10. From the idea of girding: **2.** *to make oneself ready, to prepare:* cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 152. In late Lat. sometimes *armed, equipped, enrolled:* in alia militia, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 38: Marcell. ib. 25. **II.** Esp. of the head: *to encircle, wreathe, crown* (mostly poet.): muralique caput summum cinxere corona, Lucr. 2, 607: tempora pampino, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 20: ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71. spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4: comam lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16: Graias barbara vitta comas, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78: de tenero cingite flore caput, id. F. 3, 254. Fig.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg. Aen. 4, 248. **III.** Of places: *to surround, encircle, inclose* (the prevailing signif. in prose): tellus oras maris undique cingens, Lucr. 6, 633: flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id. B. C. 3, 36: collem palus cingebat, id. B. G. 7, 19: provincia mari cincta, *a sea-girt province,* Cic. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. Verr. 5, 37: quod moenibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, *has a circuit of,* Plin. 6, 12, 13. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *covered,* Virg. Aen. 5, 13: medium diem cinxere tenebrae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 939. Fig.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. **IV.** Milit. *t. t. to beset, to beleaguer, to invest a place,* etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: urbem obsidione, *to besiege,* Virg. Aen. 3, 52: (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34: cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 69. Fig.. Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, *beset,* Cic. Manil. 11, 30. **2.** *to cover,* i. e. *protect:* equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. **3.** Of fortifications: *to man,* i. e. *to surround with men:* praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. B. G. 6, 35. **V.** *to escort, to accompany* (rare): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 17: ne egredientes in publicum (pantomimos) equites Romani cingerent, Tac. A. 1, 77. **VI.** In gardening: *to peel off the bark around:* Plin. 17, 24, 36, *no.* 9. (Hence Fr. *ceindre.*)

cingŭla, ae, *f.* [cingo] *a girdle, belt, girth:* Ov. A. A. 3, 444: id. R. Am. 236.

cingŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a girdle, belt* (mostly poet.): Petr. 21, 2. More freq. in *plur.:* cingŭla, *a sword-belt,* Virg. Aen. 1, 492. Fig.: *soldiership, military service:* Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1 Prud. (Hence Ital. *cingolo; Fr. sangle.*)

cingŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a girdle of the earth, a zone:* Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

cingŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *having a slender waist:* Fest. *s. v*

cĭnĭfes or **cĭnĭphes** (cyn.), um, *f* = σκνῖπες, *a kind of stinging insect* Aug. Trin. 3, 7.

cĭnĭflo, ōnis, *m.* [cinis flo] = cinerarius, *a hair-curler:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.

cĭnis, ĕris, *m.* (rarely *fem.*) [ciner was an old form of the *nom.* acc. to Prisc. 5, p. 658 P.] (same as κόνις) *ashes:* Lucr. 1, 872: cinere ut multa latet obrutus ignis, id. 4, 924: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7: Suet. Tib. 74. Prov. hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, *her speeches need no ashes,* i. e. *require no ornament* or *polishing,* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 10. Fig.: si argentum 'st, omne id ut fiat cinis, id. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had consumed, spent,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. **II.** Esp. *the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt* (both in *sing.* and *plur.*): dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97: jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 9. Poet.: et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis, i. e. *after my death,* Phaedr 3, 9, 4: post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, *after burning the corpse,* Ov. M. 8, 538. **2.** *the ruins of a city reduced to ashes:* cineres patriae, Virg. Aen. 10, 59: patriae cinis Auc. Her. 4, 8 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: *destruction:* Troja virum et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Cat. 68, 90. (Hence Ital. *cenere; Fr. cendre; Eng. cinder.*)

cĭniscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cinis] *a few ashes:* arens, Prud. Cathem. 10, 149.

cinnăbăris, is, *f.* (**cinnabari**, is *n.* Plin. 33, 7, 38 dub.) = κινναβαρι, *a pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's blood:* Dracaena Draco, Linn.: but also from some species of Pterocarpus: Plin. 33, 7, 39.

cinnămĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinnamum] *of cinnamon:* nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. Met. 8, p. 205.

cinnămolgos, (cinnamologos) i, *m. an Arabian bird* (prob. = κινναμολόγος): Plin. 10, 33, 50.

cinnămōmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κινναμώμινος, *of cinnamon:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

cinnămōmum or **cinnămum**, i, *n.* = κιννάμωμον or κίνναμον; Heb *kinnâmôn; cinnamon,* Laurus Cinnamomum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 19, 42 *sq.* As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, Pl. Curc. 1, 2. 6. **II.** Meton.: *twigs of cinnamon:* Ov. M. 15, 399.

cinnămus, i, *m.* for cinnamomum, *cinnamon twigs:* Solin. 33.

cinnus, i, *m.* [kindred with, or perhaps a corruption of κυκεών] *a drink composed of spelt-grain and wine:* Arn. 5, 174.

cio, ire, v. cieo.

cippus, i, *m. a pale, stake, post,* etc.: *a gravestone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying ground:* Hor. S. 1, 8, 12: Pers. 1 37: v. Smith's Ant. 282. **II.** In the Agrimensores, *a landmark, boundary-stone, or post:* Simplic. in Goes. p. 88. **III.** In milit. lang., cippi, *palisades:* Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

circā, *adv.* and *prep.* for circum.

A. *Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs of* gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: circaque qua tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18: ex montibus, qui circa sunt, id. 1, 4: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the neighbouring towns,* id. 1, 17. With undique and omnia frumento undique circa ex agris convecto, id. 42, 56: nam et circa omnis defecerunt, id. 9 23. **B.** *Prep* with *acc.:* of space: *about, around:* noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10: circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15: illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10. **2.** With the idea of motion: *to . . . round about; to all . . . . around,* etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9: reliquas (cohortes) in hiberna et aestiva circa finitima oppida dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49: literis circa praefectos dimissis, *having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers,* Liv. 42, 51: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26. **3.** *round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of:* detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: circa Acesinem amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11: circa domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: circa sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2. **4.** Indefinitely, *somewhere about* or *in:* Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2: dubitaverat, utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regni sui peteret, Curt. 4, 9: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 9, 3, 16: circa initia statim primi libri, Quint. 1, 5, 44: virentes campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5. **5.** Of attendants, companions, *etc.: around, about* (Gr. αμφί, περί): multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: ex iis trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1. Hence also without a verb, circa aliquem = οἱ περί τινα, *the attendants, companions, adherents of a person:* omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Caes. 27.

II. Of time: *about, towards:* postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57: circa eum mensem, Plin. 9, 18, 33: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11: mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: vernum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: Murenae Cepionisque conjurationis tempus, Vell. 2, 93: Magni Pompeii aetatem, Plin. 33, 12, 55: circa Demetrium Phalerea, *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus,* Quint. 2, 4, 41: circa Ciceronem, *about Cicero's time,* Sen. Contr. 1 *praef.*

III. Of number: *about, nearly, almost* (for circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34: circa quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42: decem millia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6 *fin.*: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: selibram, Cels. 4, 19. **IV.** Fig.: *about, respecting, of, concerning:* with substt., adjj., or verbs: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: circa verba dissensio, *a verbal dispute, discussion about words,* id. 3, 11, 5: circa rura sermo, Plin. 18, 1, 1: circa bonas artes publica socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: circa principem novo exemplo, *i. e.* in principe, Suet. Claud. 14: circa jus nostrum attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi, Tac. Germ. 28: circa formas literarum haerere, Quint. 1, 1, 21. [v. circum.]

circaea, ae, *f.* = κιρκαία, *a plant, used as a charm,* referred by Sprengel to Asclepias nigra, Linn.; by others to Circaea lutetiana, Linn., now called *enchanter's nightshade:* Plin. 27, 8, 38.

circaeum, i, *n.* = κιρκαῖον, *the plant* also called mandragoras, *q. v.:* Plin. 25, 13 94.

circānĕa, ae, *f.* [circa] *a bird, so named from its circular flight:* Fest. *s. v.*

circellus, i, *m. dim.* [circulus] *a small ring:* Apic. 2, 5.

circen, ĭnis, *n.* = circinus, *a circle, a circular course:* solis, *a year,* Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 4, 274.

circes, ĭtis, *m.* [kindred with circus, circinus] *a circle:* ut parvi circuli Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53. Of *the circumference of the circus:* Sid. Carm. 23, 381.

circĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circino] *the describing of a circle, a circle:* Vitr. 1, 6: id. 9, 8. Of *the circular path of the planets:* id. 9, 4.

circĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [circinus] *to make round, to round:* arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17: circinatum tympanum, id. 18 34, 77, *no.* 1. Poet.: (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus et easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course,* Ov. M. 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, *vaults, arches,* Manil. 1, 710.

circĭnus, i, *m.* = κίρκινος, *a pair of compasses:* flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vitr. 9, 8: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13. (Hence It. *cercine;* Fr. *cerne.*)

circĭter, *adv.* and *prep.* Of place: indefinitely: *about, near:* ubi ea (*sc.* cistella) sit, nescio; nisi, ut opinor, loca haec circiter excidit mihi, *near this place,* Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 8. **II.** Of time: *about, towards* (governing the *acc.,* and joined adverbially with *abls. of time*): circiter meridie, id. Most. 3, 1, 52: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, *in about fifteen days,* Caes. B. G. 2, 2: hora diei circiter quarta, ib. 4, 23: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B. Afr. 89 *fin.*: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47: nos circiter Calendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4. Idus Novembres, id. Fam. 14, 5 *fin.* **III.** Of number: *about, near, not far from:* circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, ib. 1, 26: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: circiter duum millium intervallo, Sall. J. 106: quum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1. [*Circiter* stands related to *circa, circum,* as *inter* to *in, praeter* to *prae, propter* to *prope.*]

circĭtor, ōris, *m.* [circumitor, from circumeo, lit.. one who goes around; hence] *a watchman:* Auct. Priap. 16, 1: Front. Aquaed. 117. **2.** Milit. *t. t., a patrol:* Veg. Mil. 3, 8. **II.** *a pedlar:* Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circĭus (cercius, Cato in Gell. 2, 22), ii, *m. a violent wind blowing in* Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, *a west-north-west wind:* Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

circo, 1. *v. n., to go round:* fontis egens erro circoque sonantia lymphis, Prop. 4, 9, 35: others read circa: but the word also occurs in the ancient glossaries. (Hence It. *cercare;* Fr. *chercher.*)

circos, i, *m.* = κίρκος (a top), *a precious stone, now unknown:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

circueo, ire, v. circumeo.

circŭĭtĭo (circumitio, Front. de Or. 3: Amm. 24, 2), ōnis, *f.* [circumeo] *a going round;* in milit. lang., *the rounds, the patrol:* circuitio ac cura aedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6 *fin.* **2.** Fig.: *a roundabout way of speaking* or *acting:* ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circuitione usus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61 *fin.*: Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollens, *indirectly,* ib. 2, 17, 40. **II.** Meton.: *a circumference, circuit:* Vitr. 1, 5. **2.** *a circular passage, corridor:* id. 4, 4.

circuitor, oris, for circitor.

circuitus, a, um, *Part.* [circumeo].

circŭĭtus (circumitus), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] *a going round, a circuit, a revolution:* circuitus solis orbium V. et LX. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem conficiunt annuam, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit, id. Tim. 9: Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17. **2.** In medic. lang., *the periodic return of a disease:* Cels. 3, 5. **II.** Meton.: *the path traversed in going round, a circumference, compass:* plurimum refert, cujus sit formae ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 40: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: saevaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 82. **2.** = ambitus, *an open space left around a building.* Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9. **III.** Fig.: In rhetoric, *a period:* in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem aut continuationem aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204. In plur.: oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60. **2.** *a circumlocution, a periphrasis, an indirect procedure:* ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu coeperint enuntiare, id. 12, 10, 16: circuitu res ostendere et translationibus, ib. 41: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circŭlāris, e, *adj.* [circulus] *circular, round:* flexus, Marc. Cap. 6, 190.

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor] *circularly, in a circle* (rare): circulatim pectori cerotaria apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: multitudo circulatim suo quaeque more lamentata est, *in groups,* Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

circŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a circular course, revolution:* Mercurii, Vitr. 9, 4.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mountebank, quack:* quod per quaedam medicamenta circulatores faciunt, Cels. 5, 27, *no.* 3: Sen. Ben. 6, 11. As a term of reproach: circulator auctionum, *a pedler,* Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

circŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [circulator] *of a mountebank, quackish:* circulatoria jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8. praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23.

circŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [circulor] *a female mountebank* or *stroller:* Auct. Priap. 18, 1. *Adj.:* lingua, *of a mountebank,* Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circulo, are (for circulor), *to make circular:* App. Flor. *no.* 9.

circŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [circulus] *to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation:* videt oscitantem judicem, loquentem cum altero nonnunquam etiam circulantem, Cic. Brut. 54, 200. totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes. B. C. 1, 64. **II.** Of mountebanks: *to collect people around oneself:* Sen. Ep. 52. **III.** *to roam about:* Appion grammaticus qui tota circulatus est Graecia, id. Ep. 88, 34.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (contr. circlus, Virg. G. 3, 166) [circus] *a circular figure, a circle:* circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: circulus muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9: circulus ad speciem coelestis arcus orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95. **2.** In astronomy, *a circular path, orbit:* stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septemtrionalis, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 131: lacteus, *the Milky Way,* Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 2.

II. Meton.: *any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain:* Virg. G. 3, 166: vinum ligneis vasis condere, circulisque cingere, Plin. 14, 21, 27: Suet. Aug. 80: *a kind of biscuit:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22.

2. *a circle* or *company for social intercourse* (mostly *plur.*): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consectari, id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43: quemcumque patrem familias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo. Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from an assembly,* id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: scribere carmina circulis, Mart. 2, 86: coronari circulo majore, *to be surrounded by a larger concourse,* id. 10, 62. (Hence Ital. *circolo;* Fr. *cercle.*)

circum, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.*

around, about, all around, περί, ἀμφί. **A.** *Adv.*: furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Virg. Aen. 10, 118: omnem, quae nunc humida circum caligat, nubem eripiam, ib. 2, 605: fisi loco, quia vastis circum saltibus claudebatur, Tac. A. 4, 25. **2.** Strengthened with undique (in later Latin sometimes circumundique): *from every part around, all around*: circum undique convenere, Virg. Aen. 4, 416: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 13: oppositu circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5. **II.** denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood*: hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24: aestas in Favonium obversa et aperto circum pelago peramoena, ib. 4, 67.

B. *Prep.* with *acc.*: *around, about, among*: armillas quatuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: genitor circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets*, Virg. E. 9, 40: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, circum claustra fremunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *round to his friends*, id. Quint. 6, 25: lenonem quemdam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: dimissis circum municipia literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, Liv. 42, 45: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet, *among all the other maidens*, Prop. 1, 4, 21. **II.** Denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood of, at, near*: circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8. **III.** Of attendants, companions, adherents, *etc.* (Gr. περί or ἀμφί τινα): paucae, quae circum illam essent, manent, *a few remain to wait upon her*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33: eos, qui circum illum sunt, omnia postulantes, times, Cic. Att. 9, 9: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tanquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14: Hectora circum, Virg. Aen. 3, 166: servi circum pedes = ad pedes, *in attendance* (rare), Cic. Verr. 1, 36. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst.: Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: Virg. Aen. 1, 32, *etc.* **C.** In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants, although some INSS. and MSS. give circun- for circum-, as circundo, circumflexus, *etc.*: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc. p. 567 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 ib., written in full, but (except before *j* and *v*) the *m* was not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1. p. 535 *sq.* Signif.: *around, about, in the neighbourhood of* (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumcido, circumfluo, circumflecto, circumcurso, circumforaneus, *etc.*: in some instances the compds. with am- and circum- correspond, *e. g.* ambitus iter quod circumeundo teritur, nam ambitus circumitus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of *circus*; it stands side by side with *circa*, as *juxtim* with *juxta*: cf. *adversum*, *secundum*, and *coram*.]

circumactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumago] *a turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9. Fig.: *a turn of words*: Gell. 17, 20.

circumactus, a, um, *Part.* [circumago] *adj.*: *curved, bent round*: in orbem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6, 16.

circumactus, ūs, *m.* [circumago] *a moving* or *turning round*: circumactus coeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37.

circum-aggĕro, *no perfect*, atum, 1. *v. a.*, *to heap up around* (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.*, *to set in circular motion, to drive* or *turn in a circle, turn round, wheel*: impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141, 1. With two Accus.: terram fundumque meum suovitaurilia circumagi jussi, ib. § 2: aratro circumagebant sulcum, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19: equos frenis, id. 1, 14 *fin.*: navem in proram, Plin. 11, 47, 107: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: se ad dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28: circumagente se vento, id. 37, 16: aciem, id. 42, 64: signa, id. 10, 36: 6, 24: legiones, *to lead back*, Flor. 3, 21, 6. **2.** *Leg. t. t.*, *to manumit a slave by turning him round* (v. Smith's Ant. 730): cf. Pers. 5, 75. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est, Sen. Ep. 8. **II.** Fig.: of time: with *pron. reflect.* or more freq. in *pass.*: *to pass away, to be spent*: in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18: circumactus est annus, id. 6, 38: and in tmesis: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, Liv. 24, 8. **III.** Fig.: of the changes of fortune, *etc.*: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24: hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, *changes, is changed*, Flor. 2, 2, 22: sed una voce, qua *Quirites* eos pro *militibus* appellarat, tam facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se, *brought over to his side*, Plin. 26, 3, 7. **IV.** *to lead* or *drive about, convey from one place to another*: (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te circumagi, *for you to follow me up and down*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 17. Fig.: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34: quo te circumagas? Juv. 9, 81. **V.** With *acc.* and *abl.* = circumdare, *to surround with*: aliquem muro, Lact. 1, 14.

circum-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n.*, *to walk round*: omnes glebas, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3.

circum-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio] *enveloped, wrapped up*: quasi somnio quodam turbulento circumamictus, Petr. 100, 1.

circum-ăro, 1. *v. a.*, *to plough around*: Liv. 2, 10: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

circum-caesūra, ae, *f.*, *the external contour* or *outline* = circumscriptio: Lucr. 3, 220.

circum-calco (also culco), 1. *v. a.*, *to tread* or *trample upon all around*: Col. 5, 6, 21.

circumcellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cella] *of a vagrant monk who wandered from cell to cell*: Aug. in Psalm. 132. **II.** *a class of heretics*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 15.

circumcīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circumcido] lit., *cut round, clipped*: it seems to be used only in speaking of grapes in the wine-press: mustum tortivum circumcidaneum, *wine flowing from grapes which have been once pressed and bruised, small wine*, Cato R. R. 23: cf. Plin. 14, 19, 23: Col. 12, 36.

circum-cīdo, cīdi cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut around, shear, clip, trim*: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam acuto scalpello circumcidito, ejusdem spatii corticem circumcidito, Col. Arb. 26, 8: arbores, Plin. 16, 39, 74: caespitem gladiis, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 2: vulnus, Plin. 25, 5, 25: genitalia, *to circumcise*, Tac. H. 5, 5. **II.** Fig: *to cut short, dock, shorten, abridge, diminish*: testatur saepe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 138: sumptus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27: impensam funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisa omni negotiosa actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *to be abstained from*, ib. 20. Of discourse: *to abridge, cut out*: circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *fin.*: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28.

circum-cingo, 3. *v. a.*, *to inclose, surround*: Sil. 10, 2: Cels. 7, 15.

circum-circā, *adv.*, *all around*: ubi erat haec defossa, occoepit scalpturire ibi ungulis circumcirca, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 9: coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5.

circum-circo, 1. *v. n.* = circumeo, *to go round*: regiones, Amm. 31, 2, *sub. fin.*

circumcīsē, *adv. briefly*: rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81.

circumcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido] *a cutting around, circumcision*: Fig. cordis ac spiritus, Lact. 4, 17.

circumcīsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an instrument for cutting around*: Veg Veter. 1, 26, 2.

circumcīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting around plants*: Plin. 16, 40, 79.

circumcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [circumcido] *cut around, cut off*: hence, *adj.*, of places: *steep, precipitous, inaccessible*: ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: Enna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque diremta est, id. Verr. 4, 48: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. **II.** Fig.: *abridged, short, brief*: quid enim tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7. Of discourse: circumcisae orationes et breves, ib. 1, 20.

circum-clāmo, 1. *v. a.* *to cry out roar on every side*: Sestias ora Hellespontiacis circumclamata procellis, Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *hem in, inclose on every side*: ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, *surround with a silver rim*, id. B. G. 6, 28. Fig.: L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7.

circumcŏla, ae, *adj.* [circumcolo] *dwelling around*: gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 *fin.*

circum-cŏlo, 3. *v. a.* *to dwell round about* or *near*: sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33 *fin.*

circum-cordĭālis, e, *adj.* *around the heart*: calor, Tert. Anim. 43.

circumculco, are, v. circumcalco.

circum-curro, 3. *v. n.*, *to run round* or *about*: Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, *the circumference*, Quint. 1, 10, 41. Fig.: eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materia diceret, id. 2, 21, 7.

circumcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro] *a running around*: App. Met. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, 3. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* *to run round about*: omnia circumcursavi, atque omnibus in latebris perreptavi, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 4: hinc illinc, Cat. 68, 133: hac illac, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1 *v. a.* *to put round*: constr. (1) with *acc.* and *dat.*: (2) with *acc.* and *abl.*

I. With *acc.* (or in *pass.*, *nom.*) and *dat.*: *to put, place*, or *set round*: as omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035 : tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2 circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59 : satellites armatos contioni, Liv. 34, 27 : toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, *he delays to draw his lines of fortification entirely round the town*, Caes. B. G. 8, 34 : equites cornibus circumdat, *he flanks the wings with cavalry*, Liv. 32, 18 : milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25 : arma humeris, Virg. Aen. 2, 510 : vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631 : brachia collo, ib. 9, 459 : and in tmesis : collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 700. With *acc.* only : caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 27 : ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93 : custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8 : armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28 : exercitu circumdato summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25 : lauream (*sc.* capiti), Suet. Vit. 9. **2.** Fig. : cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.* : nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43 : egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *clothed peace with signal honour*, Tac. Agr. 20 : qui principatus inanem ei famam circumdarent, *throw around him an idle report of aiming at supreme power*, id. H. 4, 11 : ministeria principi, ib. 2, 59. **II.** With *acc.* and *abl.* : *to surround with, encompass, inclose, encircle with* : animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Tim. 6 : aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469 : (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4 : oppidum quinis castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9 : oppidum corona, Liv. 4, 47 : moenia fossa, Sall. J. 23 : villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8 : Othonem vexillis, id. H. 1, 36 : saltus canibus, Virg. E. 10, 57 : circumdato me brachiis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 106 : ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99 : circumdedit se zona, Suet. Vit. 16. **2.** Fig. : exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus circumdedisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 264 : pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25 : fraude, Sil. 7, 134.

circumdŏlātus, a, um, *lopped around* : circumdolata latera platani, Plin. 16, 32, 57.

circum-dŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to suffer on every side* : spiratio circumdolens, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*imper.* circumduce, Plaut.) *to lead* or *draw around* : circumduce exercitum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68 : quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26 : alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29 : pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19. *Absol.* : praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around*, id. 34, 14. With *two accus.* : eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 157. Of things : Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleres, ut aratrum circumduceres, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102 : flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38 : literas subjicere et circumducere, *to draw a line round them*, Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.* : umbra hominis lineis circumducta, *sketched*, Plin. 35, 3, 3. **II.** Fig. : *to cheat* or *defraud of* : with *abl.* aliquem argento, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 39 : quadragintis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, id. Bac. 5, 2, 64. **2.** *to lengthen out* : reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *whiled away the rest of the day*, Suet. Ner. 41. Of discourse : *to prolong* : quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124. **3.** Of delivery : *to speak drawlingly, to drawl out* : id. 11, 3, 172. **4.** In the jurists : *to draw lines round a law*, i. e. *to cancel, annul* : Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 73

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco] *a leading round* : aquarum, Vitr. 8, 7 : sphaerae, *the circumference*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 2. **II.** Fig. : *a cheating, defrauding* : nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl. Capt. Grex. 3. **2.** *the expansion of a thought* or *period* : Quint. 11, 3, 39.

circumductum, i, *n.* [id.]. In rhetoric : *a period* : Quint. 9, 4, 22.

circumductus, a, um, *Part.* [circumduco].

circumductus, ūs, *m.* [circumduco] *the circumference of a figure* : Quint. 1, 10, 43. **II.** *motion in a circle, a revolution* : orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

circum-ĕo or **circuĕō**, ivi *or* ii, circuĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to go around, travel*, or *march around*, etc. : per hortum circuit, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 152 : quasi mare, omnes circumimus insulas ? id. Men. 2, 1, 6 : ipse Caecina quum circuiret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94 : non potuere uno anno circumirier, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 81 : Marcio et Atilio Epirus, Aetolia et Thessalia circumeundae assignantur, Liv. 42, 37 : Civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70 : proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98 : circuitis templis, id. Ner. 19 : sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258 : circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras, *surrounds*, ib. 6, 101. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to march round, take in the rear, inclose, encompass* : often found in the pass. *to be surrounded, encompassed* : cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorti, Caes. B. C. 3, 93 : ut pandere aciem et exaequari cornibus hostibus, quibus circumibantur, possent, Liv. 41, 26 : totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 : ab iisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistra parte erat circumita, ib. 3, 94. Fig. : totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20. **III.** *to go about canvassing, soliciting*, etc. : (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, id. Att. 14, 21 : itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9 : permultum interest mea, te ostentare, et mecum circumire, ib. 6, 6 : Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. **IV.** Fig. : *to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat* : ne superante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.* : multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. Aen. 11, 761 : puerum tunc arte dolosa circuit, et soleas surripit ipse suas, Mart. 8, 59 : facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9. **2.** Of discourse : *to express by circumlocution* : res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34 : Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *they shirked the name, avoided mentioning it*, Tac H. 3, 37.

circum-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. a. to ride round* : moenia, Liv. 10, 34.

circum-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander round, stroll about* : neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

circumfartus, a, um, *filled up all round* : Plin. 17, 13, 21.

circumfĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [circumfero] *a circumference* : App. Flor. *no.* 18 : (called linea circumferens by Frontin. Expos. Form. p. 33, Goes.).

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a. to carry round*, or, in gen., *to move round* : age circumfer mulsum, *hand round*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 40 : sanguinem in pateris, Sall. C. 22 : reliquias coenae, Suet. Galb. 22 : lyram in conviviis, Quint. 1, 10, 19 : codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 42 : filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 15, 8 : infantem per omnium dearum templa, Suet. Calig. 25 : pavimenta in expeditionibus, id. Caes. 46 : ubique pellem vituli marini, id. Aug. 90 : libros, *books for sale*, Quint. 2, 13, 15 : huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Virg. Aen. 12, 558 : oculos, Ov. M. 6, 169 : circumferens minaciter oculos, *threatfully rolling his eyes around*, Liv. 2, 10 : sol ut circumferatur, *may revolve*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178. **2.** Religious *t. t.* : *to carry round in order to purify* : whence meton. : *to purify* = lustrare, purgare : quaeso quin tu istanc jubes procerrita circumferri ? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 144 : idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 229. **II.** Fig. : *to spread around* : bellum, Liv. 9, 41 : belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316 : arma, Liv. 30, 9 : incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52 : terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21 : Caesar circumferens terrarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona, Vell. 2, 92 **2.** *to publish, proclaim, divulge* : ut circumferetur M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3 : ille amicitiam meam latissima praedicatione circumfert, Plin. Ep. 6, 8 : novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29. **3.** In rhetoric : oratio circumlata, *expanded, drawn out into periods*, Quint. 4, 1, 60.

circum-fīgo, 3. *v. a. to fix* or *fasten round* (very rare) : columellam ferream cuneis salignis, Cato R. R. 20, 1.

circum-fingo, 3. *v. a. to form around* : carnem, Tert. Anim. 23.

circum-fīnĭo, 4. *v. a. to complete a circle, to bring to an end* : Sol. 3.

circum-firmo, 1. *v. a. to fasten round* : vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

circum-flagro, 1. *v. n. to blaze* or *rage around* : quaque per immensum circumflagrantibus Austris, Avien. Arat 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to bend, wheel about, to turn back* : longos circumflectere cursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 131. Fig. : circumflexa saecula, *returning upon themselves*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 391. **II.** Gramm. *t. t. to mark with a circumflex, to pronounce as long* (circumducere) : penultimam, Gell 4, 7 : syllaba circumflexa, ib.

circumflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumflecto] *a bending* or *winding round* : obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

circumflexus, a, um, *Part.* [circumflecto].

circumflexus, ūs, *m.* [circumflecto] *a bending round, a vault, arch* : mundi, Plin. 2, 1 : coeli, id. 6, 34, 39.

circum-flo, 1. *v. n. to blow round about* (extremely rare) : circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42. Fig. : ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be blown upon by all the winds of envy* Cic. Verr. 3, 41 *fin.*

circum-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow round* : utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779 : Cariam circumfluunt Maeander et Orsinus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108. **2.** *to flow over* : idque etiam magis mirum, in poculis repletis, addito humore minimo circumfluere quod supersit, id. 2, 65. **II.** Fig. : *to flock around, encompass* : mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2 : circumfluxit nos cervorum multitudo, ib. 3, 13 *fin.* **2.** *to be overflowing, to abound* : locuples circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copiis, Quint. 12, 10, 78 : circumfluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7 : insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 8, 8. Also with *acc. pers.* : secundae res, quae circumfluunt vos, id. 10, 2. **3.** With *abl.* like abundare : *to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in* : circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Am. 15, 52 : circumfluens gloria, id. Att. 2, 21 : Catilina circumfluens colonorum Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24 49. Also *absol.* : istum circumfluere atque abundare, id. Verr. 3, 4 : nec redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, *too copious*, id. Brut. 55 *fin.*

circumflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo]. *Act.* : *flowing around, circumfluent* : humor, Ov. M. 1, 30 : amnis, ib.

15, 739 • mare, Plin. 2, 66, 66. **II.** *Pass.: surrounded with water:* insula, Ov. M. 15, 624: tellus Hadriatico ponto, Lucan. 4, 407: urbs ponto, Val. Fl. 5, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, Tac. A. 6, 37. **2.** In gen.: *surrounded, encircled:* chlamys limbo Maeonio, Stat. Th. 6, 540: genitrix gemmis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138.

circum-fŏdĭo, no *perf.*, fossum (*inf. pass.* circumfodiri, Col.), 3. *v. n.* and *a. to dig round* or *about:* sic circumfodito ut facile evellere possis, Cato R. R. 161: truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12: arbores, Plin. 17, 19, 21: circumfosso stipite, id. 17, 27, 43.

circum-fŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circum forum with adj. term. -aneus] *all around the market* or *forum:* and as the bankers' shops were round the forum, hence, aes circumforaneum, *money borrowed from the bankers:* me aere non Corinthio, sed hoc circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1. **II.** *strolling about from market to market, that attends markets:* pharmacopola, id. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, Suet. Vitell. 12: mendicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41. **III.** In gen.: *ambulatory, moveable:* domus, ib. 4, p. 148, 29: hostiae, *which are carried about for expiation,* ib. 3, p. 130, 5.

circum-fŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [foro] *bored round:* circumforato stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43.

circumfossor ōris, *m.* [circumfodio] *one who digs round:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6.

circumfossūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a digging round:* Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circum-fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango] *broken off around:* turbo, Amm. 22, 8: colles, *steep*, id. 29, 4.

circum-frĕmo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to make a noise around* (rare): nidos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7: globi circumfrementium, Amm. 31, 43.

circum-frĭco, 1, *v. a. to rub around, to scour:* Cato R. R. 26.

circum-fulcĭo, 4. *v. n. to support around:* togam, Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-fulgĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine around:* Plin. 2, 37, 37.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour around, to pour all over, to drench:* with the *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: amurcam cum aqua commisceto aequas partes: deinde ad oleam circumfundito, Cato R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *flows round the town,* Plin. 6, 27, 31. Esp. *part. perf. pass.:* mare circumfusum urbi, *the sea flowing around the town,* Liv. 30, 9 *fin.:* gens circumfusis invia fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13: nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12: quum fervet (lac), ne circumfundatur, *boil over,* Plin. 28, 9, 33: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encompasses, envelopes,* Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20: et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (tmesis), Virg. Aen. 1, 412. **II.** Meton.: *pass.* with *intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to:* circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: (Nymphae) circumfusae Dianam corporibus texere suis, Ov. M. 3, 180. With *dat.:* circumfundebantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15. With *acc.* depend. on circum: ut haberent facultatem turmas Julianas circumfundi, *to surround, encompass,* Hirt. B. Afr. 78. Poet. of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, *clings to,* Ov. M. 4, 360. With *acc.:* hunc (*sc.* Mavortem), tu, Diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, Lucr. 1. 40. Fig.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.:* non est tantum ab hostibus aetati nostrae periculum, quantum ab circumfusis undique voluptatibus, Liv. 30, 14: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1, 59. *Act.* in the same sense: circumfudit eques, Tac. A. 3, 46. **III.** In gen.: *to enclose, environ, surround:* legionarias cohortes circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7. Fig.: quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.:* latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Acad. 2, 39, 122.

circumfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfundo] *a pouring around:* Firm. Math. 1, 4.

circumfusus, a, um, *Part.* [circumfundo].

circum-garrĭens, entis, *Part.* [garrio] *blabbing* or *babbling about:* Claud. Mamerc. de Stat. an. 2, 9.

circum-gĕlo, atus, 1. *v. a. to freeze all around:* corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 13, 22, 40.

circum-gĕmo, 3. *v. n. to roar around:* circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, 1. *v. a. to bear* or *carry around:* epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

circum-glŏbātus, a, um, *Part.* [globo] *rolled together:* Subst. circumglobata escae saepe extrahuntur, *knots of small insects,* Plin. 9, 47, 71.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep. to walk round, surround* (esp. with a view of attacking): [gradior] barbari lacessunt, circumgrediuntur, occursant, Tac. A. 1, 64: metu, ne hinc Romanus, inde Cherusci circumgrederentur, ib. 12, 28. Gen.: *to go round, travel about:* Syriam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12.

circumgressus, a, um, *Part.* [circumgredior.]

circumgressus, ūs, *m.* [circumgredior] *a going about:* rapidi, Amm. 22, 2. **II.** *a compass, circuit:* amplissimi palus Maeotis, ib. 8.

circumhăbĭtātōres, *dwellers around,* περίοικοι, Gloss. Philox.

circum-hisco, 3. *v. n. to gape about.* Arn. 5, p. 176.

circum-hŭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [humo] *buried around:* corpora, Amm. 22, 12 *fin.*

circum-injĭcĭo, 3. *v. a. to cast in round about:* vallum, Liv. 25, 36.

circum-involvo, 3. *v. a. to envelope:* singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11.

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitor, v. circitor, *no.* 1.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie round about, to border upon:* Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54: ingenti luctu provinciae et circumjacentium populorum, Tac. A. 2, 72. **II.** Fig. in rhetor.: circumjacentia, ium, *n. plu. the context:* Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circumjacio, v. circumjicio, *init.*

circumjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumjicio] *a throwing around, casting about:* humani corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73. **II.** Meton.: *clothing:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2.

circumjectus, a. um, *Part.* [circumjicio]. **II.** *Adj.:* Of localities: *lying around, surrounding:* aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30: planities saltibus, Tac. A. 2, 11: moenia regiae, id. H. 5, 11 *fin.:* oppida, id. A. 4, 27: nationes, ib. 6, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 42 *fin.:* tecta, id. A. 15, 37. Fig. of discourse: circumjectae orationis copia, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

circumjectus, ūs, *m.* [circumjicio] *a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing* (rare): ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6 rudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112. **II.** Meton.: *clothing, dress:* Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-jĭcĭo (circumjacio, Liv. 33, 18 *dub.*), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a. to cast, throw, or place around.* vallum, Liv. 35, 4: fossam, id. 38, 19: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 • custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19: vehicula ib. 14. 37. In *pass.* with an *acc.* depend. on circum: quod anguis dom. vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around,* Cic. Div. 2, 28 *fin.* **2.** With *abl.: to encompass* or *environ with:* animus a medio profectus extremitatem coeli a suprema regione rotundo ambitu circumjecit, id. Tim. 8.

circum-lambo, 3 *v. a. to lick around:* ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65

circum-lăquĕo, 1. *v. a. to wind around:* cassem, Grat. Cyneg. 29.

circumlātīcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [circumlatus, *v.* circumfero] *that may be carried round, portable:* carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.*

circumlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying round:* arcae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

circumlator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who carries about:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.

circum-latro, 1. *v. a. to bark around:* hominem, Sen. Cons. adv Marc. 22. Fig.: totum hoc circum latrat aestus, *roars around,* Avien Perieg. 48.

circumlātus, a, um, *Part.* [*v.* circumfero].

circum-lăvo, 1. and 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to wash around* (very rare), *to overflow:* Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlavat Hyg. Fab. 275.

circum-lĕvo, 1. *v. a. to raise up all around:* tegmina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

circum-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* With *acc.* and *dat.: to bind* or *fasten round* or *to:* habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. Aen. 11, 555: Plin. 31, 11, 47. **II.** With *acc.* and *abl.: to bind with, to encompass:* stirpem salice scissa, Cato R. R. 40: ferrum stuppa, Liv. 21, 8 *fin.:* Roscius circumligatus angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66.

circum-lĭno, *no perf.* lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (also **circumlinio,** īre). With *acc.* and *dat.: to smear all over, to besmear:* galbanum ramis hellebori circumlitum, Plin. 24, 5, 13: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373. **II.** With *acc.* and *abl.: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint* (most freq. in *part. perf. pass.*): oculus pice liquida, Col. 6, 17 *fin.:* alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47. In *part.:* circumliti mortui cera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argilla, Plin. 33, 9, 46: pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, *is painted around,* Quint. 8, 5, 26. Fig.: quidam etiam si forte susceperunt negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, *they embellish,* id. 12, 9, 8: simplicem vocis naturam pleniore quodam sono circumlinire, quod Graeci καταπεπλασμένον dicunt: sic appellatur cantus tibiarum quae, praeclusis quibus clarescunt foraminibus, recto modo exitu graviorem spiritum reddunt, id. 1, 11, 7. **III.** Poet. in gen.: *to cover, clothe:* circumlita saxa musco, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) circumlitus auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino] *a smearing, anointing:* oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24. **II.** *a laying on of colours:* id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 28.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumloquor] *circumlocution, periphrasis,* περίφρασις, Quint. 8, 6, 61: Gell. 3, 1.

circum-lŏquor, 3. *v. dep. to use circumlocution* or *periphrasis:* Aus. Ep. 6, 7.

circum-lūcens, entis, *Part.* [luceo] *shining* or *glittering around.* Fig.: fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2 *fin.*

circum-lŭo, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *flow around* (rare): Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur a mari, Liv. 25, 11.

circum-lustrans, antis, *Part.* [lustro] *lighting all around:* Lucr. 5, 1436.

circum-lŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luo] *land isolated by the gradual action of water* Cic. de Or 1, 38, 173.

circumlŭvium, for circumluvio, Fest. *s. v.*

circum-mĕo, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to go around:* insulam, Mel. 3, 7.

circum-mētĭor, 4. *v. dep. to measure around:* columnas, Vitr. 4, 4.

circum-mingo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to make water around:* illum, Petr. 57, 3: vestimenta, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send around:* legationes in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: scaphas, Liv. 29, 25.

circummoenio, v. circummunio.

circum-mulcens, entis, *Part.* [mulceo] *stroking, touching gently around:* linguae, Plin. 28, 3, 6.

circum-mūnĭo (circummoenio, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 4), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to wall around, to fortify, secure* (frequent in the histt., elsewhere rare): plantas caveis, Col. 5, 9, 11: locum pomarii circummunire maceriis oportet, id. 5, 10: oppidum, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: Thapsum operibus, ib. 80: crebris castellis circummuniti, Caes. B. G. 2, 30.

circummūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio] *an investing of a town, circumvallation:* Caes. B. C. 1, 19 *fin.*

circum-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *beyond the walls:* bella, Amm. 14, 6.

circum-nascens, entis, *Part.* [nascor] *growing up around:* absinthio, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

circum-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. a. to sail around, circumnavigate:* sinus oceani, Vell. 2, 106.

circum-necto, nexus, 3. *v. a. to wrap* or *bind around, envelope:* fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2: elephanti flammis conjectis undique circumnexi, Amm. 19, 7.

circum-păvītus, a, um, *Part.* [pavio] *beaten* or *trodden close around:* area, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

circum-pendeo, 2. *v. n. to hang around:* margaritis circumpendentibus, Curt. 8, 9.

circum-plaudo, 3. *v. a. to applaud on all sides:* quaque ibis manibus circumplaudere tuorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circumplecto, ĕre, v. the follg.

circum-plector, plexus (active *imper.* circumplecte, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 106: circumplectito, Cato R. R. 21, 2) 3. *v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass:* conjunctiones, Cic. Tim. 7 *fin.:* circumplectitur domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum draco, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: arborem, Plin. 19, 4, 22: pharetram auro, Virg. Aen. 5, 312: collem opere, *to circumvallate,* Caes. B. G. 7, 83: oppidum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 32. Fig.: animum imago quaedam circumplectitur, Gell. 10, 3. Pass.: circumplexa (turris) igni, id. 15, 1.

circumplexus, ūs, *m.* [circumplector] *an encompassing, embracing,* or *folding around* (only in *abl. sing.*): dracones circumplexu facili ambiunt elephantos, Plin. 8, 11, 11.

circum-plĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fold, wind,* or *twine around:* tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28 *fin.:* belua circumplicata serpentibus, ib. 1, 24, 49.

circum-plumbo, 1. *v. a. to solder round:* modiolos, Cato R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to set, put,* or *place around:* piper catillis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15: circumpositi armati, Suet. Caes. 30.

circumpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumpono] *a setting* or *placing around:* auri, Augustin. Ep. 199.

circumpŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking round in succession:* Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

circum-pulso, 1. *v. a. to strike* or *beat around,* of sounds: Stat. Th. 6, 228.

circum-purgo, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *purify around:* clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 14.

circum-quaque, *adv. every where around, on every side:* Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 17, 6.

circum-rādo, 3. *v. a. to scrape, shave,* or *pare around:* tonsillas digito, Cels. 7, 12, *no.* 2: dentem, ib.

circumrāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumrado] *a scraping* or *paring round:* Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circum-rētĭo, titum, 4. *v. a. to inclose with a net, insnare.* Fig.: circumretit enim vis atque injuria quemque, Lucr. 5, 1151: fraude, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: quum te implicatum severitate judicum, circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. [circum and rete with the verbal term. -io.]

circum-rōdo, si, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *nibble all round:* escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5. Fig.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. *I have long hesitated to speak out,* Cic. Att. 4, 5: qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, i. e. *is slandered, calumniated,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

circum-rōrans, antis, *Part.* [roro] *sprinkling dew around, bedewing:* App. Met. 11, p. 268, 21.

circum-rŏto, 1. *v. a. to turn round like a wheel:* machinas, App. Met. 9, p. 222.

circum-saltans, antis, *Part.* [salto] *dancing round:* chorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 135.

circum-scalptus, a, um, *Part.* [scalpo] *scraped around:* dentes, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

circum-scărĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [scarifico] *scarified around:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49: dens, id. 30, 3, 8.

circum-scindo, 3. *v. a. to rend around, strip off:* Liv. 2, 55.

circum-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to draw a line around, to inclose:* orbem, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: lineas extremas umbrae, Quint. 10, 2, 7: virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: aenea fibula pars auriculae latissima circumscribitur, Col. 6, 5, 4. Hence, **II.** Fig.: *to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define:* nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definiat jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.:* ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, id. Or. 59, 200: locum habitandi alicui, id. Parad. 2, 18: Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit, Gell. 12, 13. **2.** *to hem in, check, hamper, restrain, confine, limit,* etc.: Senatus credo praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88: si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit, id. Att. 7, 9: parricidio suo etiam rempublicam circumscripsit, Plin. 33, 3, 14: uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, *to comprehend the cultivators under one class,* Cic. Verr. 2, 61: gulam et ventrem, *to curb the appetites,* Sen. Ep. 108: circumscribere corpus et animo locum laxare, ib. 15: totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, *abridged,* Col. 1, 1, 10. In later medic. lang. circumscribi = minui, *to abate, subside:* gravedo circumscribitur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10. **3.** *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap:* fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: vana mortalitas, et ad circumscribendum se ipsam ingeniosa, Plin. 7, 40, 41: adulescentulos, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: ab Roscio HS IↃↃↃ circumscriptus, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: vectigalia, *to embezzle,* Quint. Decl. 340: quot Basilus socios circumscripserit, Juv. 10, 222. **4.** In law: *to interpret literally* or *strictly:* Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 *fin.* **5.** *to cancel, to annul, set aside:* hoc omni tempore Suiiano ex accusatione circumscripto Cic. Verr. 1, 16 *fin.* ("*sublato, circumducto, praetermisso,*" Ascon.): circumscriptis igitur iis sententiis, quas posui, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31.

circumscriptē, *adv. in periods:* circumscripte numeroseque dicere, Cic. Or. 66, 221. **II.** *summarily:* circumscripte et breviter ostendere, Lact. 5, 14.

circumscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo] *an encircling;* and meton. *a circle:* nisi prius respondisset quam ex illa circumscriptione excederet, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23. **II.** *a boundary limit, outline, circuit:* terrae situm, formam, circumscriptionem, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: aeternitas, quam nulla temporis circumscriptio metiebatur, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21. **III.** In rhetoric: *a period:* id. Or. 61, 204: Quint. 9, 4, 124. **IV.** *a circumventing, deceiving, cheating:* adolescentium, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: praediorum proscriptiones cum mulierculis aperta circumscriptione fecisti, id. Flacc. 30, 74. In *plur.:* id. Clu. 16, 46.

circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, defrauder:* Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: Juv. 15, 136. **II.** *he who makes void, annuls:* sententiae suae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.

circumscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [circumscribo]. **II.** *Adj.:* In rhetoric: *rounded into periods:* circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38. **2.** *restricted, concise:* in contionibus eadem, quae in orationibus vis est; pressior tamen et circumscriptior et adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. *Sup.* not in use.

circum-sĕco, sectus, 1. *v. a. to cut* or *pare around:* radices vitium, Cato R. R. 114, 1: ungulas, Col. 6, 6, 4: serrula, Cic. Clu. 64, 180. **II.** *to circumcise* (for circumcido): Suet. Dom. 12.

circum-sĕcus, *adv. round, round about:* circumsecus astantes, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11.

circum-sĕdĕo (sideo), ēdi, essum, 2. *v. a. to sit around, beset:* florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est, Sen. Ep. 9. **II.** *to besiege, blockade, invest:* qui Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8: non Brutum, quem vallo circumsedeat, sed seipsum obsideri, ib. 10, 4, 10: legatus pop. Rom. circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copiis oppugnatus, sed aliqua ex parte violatus, id. Verr. 1, 31: opem circumsessis ferre, Liv. 25, 22: castra circumsessa, id. 3, 4: Capitolium, id. 5, 53. Fig.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: circumsessum muliebribus blanditiis, Liv. 24, 4: circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidia et odio finitimorum, id. 6, 6.

circum-sēpĭo, septus, 4. *v. a. to hedge* or *fence around, to surround, inclose:* circumsepta loca parietibus albis, Col. 1, 6, 4: stagnum aedificiis, Suet. Ner. 31: armatis corpus circumsepsit (Tarquinius), Liv. 1, 9.

circum-sĕro, 3. *v. a. to sow, set,* or *plant around:* genistas alveariis, Plin. 21, 12, 42.

circumsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo] *a hostile encompassing, a besieging:* Cic. Verr. 1, 33.

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.* [circumsedeo].

circumsideo, ere, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, 3. *v. a. to sit around, to sit down before a place, to besiege:* Plistiam, Liv. 9, 21: templum, Tac. H. 4, 84.

circum-signo, 1. *v. a. to mark around:* gemmam, Col. 5, 11, 19.

circum-sĭlĭo, 4. *v. n. to spring* or *leap round* (rare and poet.): [salio] (passer) circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc, Cat. 3, 9. Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv. 10, 218.

circum-sisto, stĕti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15: Tac. A. 15, 15: id. H. 4, 79), 3. *v. a. to place oneself* or *take one's stand round, to stand round, to surround* With *acc.:* quid me circumsistitis? Pl Men. 5, 7, 9: quem omnes circumsistunt atque obsecrant, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 Domitium productum in publicum circumsistunt et custodiunt, id. B C. 1, 20 curiam, Liv. 2, 23: lectum, Tac. A. 14, 8: viae ib. 15, 15: signa sua, id H. 2

41. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur (Caesar), Caes. B. G. 7, 43. *Absol.*: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumsistunt, *sc.* loquentem, Cic. Verr. 5, 54.

circum-sĭtus, a, um, *adj. lying around, neighbouring:* circumsiti populi, Amm. 23, 6.

circum-sŏno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to resound on every side, to ring again with*, or *be filled with any sound:* locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10: Vitr. 5, 8: talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, nec eas quicquam aliud audire, *that your ears shall fairly tingle with such words*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: Liv. 27, 10. II. Act.: *to make to echo* or *resound, to surround with noise:* clamor hostes circumsonat, id. 3, 28: remos plausis circumsonat alis, Ov. M. 14, 507: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, *makes the wall echo with the clash of arms*, Virg. Aen. 8, 474. In *pass.:* Threicio Scythioque fere circumsonor ore, *I hear nothing but Thracian*, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47.

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* Act.: *sounding on every side:* circumsona turba canum, *barking around*, Ov. M. 4, 723. II. Pass.: *filled with sounds, resounding round:* Thisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

circum-spectātrix, īcis, *f. she who looks around* or *gazes about, a spy:* Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2: App. Apol. 323, 10.

circumspectē, *adv. cautiously, circumspectly*, etc.: circumspecte compositeque indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5: parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, Quint. 9, 2, 69.

circumspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] *a looking on all sides, a looking about:* singulorum sibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16. Fig.: *circumspection, caution:* circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 35.

circum-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look about often, to search around, watch:* te hercle ego circumspectabam, nimis metuebam ne abiisses, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 8: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.:* circumspectare ora principum, Liv. 26, 18: omnia, Cic. Pis. 41, 99: and *pass.:* muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.* Fig.: dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, tanquam in rate in mari immenso, nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *watching for*, Liv. 21, 39: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55: fugam et fallendi artes, ib. 3, 73: medicamina quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7.

circumspectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumspicio]. II. *Adj.: well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious:* verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 5, 539: judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 4: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id. 1, 1, *no.* 20. 2. Transf. to persons: *circumspect, heedful, watchful, wary, provident:* modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Claud. 15: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib. 21: sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1 *fin.* Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5. 3. In late Lat.: *worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished:* circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi R., Amm. 14, 6: circumspectus genere, fama potentiaque, id. 18, 10.

circumspectus, ūs, *m.* [circumspicio] *a looking around* (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. 11, 37, 67. Fig.: malique in circumspectu stat sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, Cic. Phil. 12, 11. II. Meton.: *a view around:* eo se progressos, unde in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. 10, 34. Fig.: *consideration:* ut detineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id. 44, 35.

circum-spergo (spargo, Apic.), 3. *v. a. to strew* or *scatter round:* quaternos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87. II. *to sprinkle round, to besprinkle with:* ibique se purificantes solemniter aqua circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1.

circumspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [circumspicio] *consideration, circumspection:* Gell. 14, 2.

circum-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*perf. sync.* circumspexti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: *inf. sync.* circumspexe, Varr. in Non. 106, 16) [specio, root SPEC]. Neutr.: *to look about, to cast a look around:* circumspicedum num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 41: circumspicedum te, ne quis assit arbiter, id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: circumspicere late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72. Fig.: *to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspiciendum diligenter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: circumspicit, aestuat, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43. II. Act.: *to view on all sides, to survey:* tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265: nec tamen ante adiit quam se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus, *before casting a look upon her dress*, ib. 4, 318: habitum suum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: saxum circumspicit ingens, *he descries*, Virg. Aen. 12, 896. 2. Fig.: *to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider:* reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: ut circumspiciamus omnia quae populo grata sunt, nihil tam populare quam pacem reperiemus, id. Agr. 1, 8: circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, id. Fam. 1, 9: permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301: quum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34: nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies, *will you examine yourself?* Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 30: usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspicis? *do you look upon yourself with admiration?* id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5. 3. *to look about for desiringly, seek for*, etc.: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: circumspicere externa auxilia, id. 1, 30: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35: circumspiciendus est rhetor Latinus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1.

circum-stagno, 1. *v. n. to stagnate around:* Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstantĭa, ae, *f.* [circumsto] (rare) *a standing round, a surrounding:* hostium, Gell. 3, 7: hanc nostri circumstantiam, Graeci autem περίστασιν appellant, quae in aëre quoque, sicut in aqua fit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7. Meton.: *a surrounding circle, a band, troop:* angelorum, Tert. Or. 3. II. Fig.: *state, condition, quality:* rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex *circumstantia*, quia περίστασιν dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10, 104. (Hence Ital. *circonstanza*; Fr. *circonstance*.)

circumstătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing around:* militum, Gell. 7, 4.

circum-stīpo, atum, 1. *v. a. to throng round, accompany, attend:* Sil. 10, 453: Claud. L. Stil. 2, 356.

circum-sto, stĕti, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass:* circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. M. 3, 441. Hence, subst.: circumstantes, *the bystanders*, Quint. 4, 2, 22: Tac. A. 1, 21. With *acc.:* equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 *fin.:* sellam, Liv. 8, 32: solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: sacra, ib. 2, 717 2. *to surround in a hostile manner to beset, besiege:* circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25: urbem Romanam, id. 2, 40. II. Fig.: *to surround, encompass, beset:* quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin Pan. 3: at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Virg. Aen. 2, 559.

circum-strĕpo, *no perf.*, pĭtum, 3. *v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round:* quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.:* ceteri circumstrepunt, *iret in castra*, ib. 11, 31: (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, id. H. 2, 44: fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App. Apol. p. 322, 8. Fig.: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. de Vit. beat. 11.

circum-strīdens, entis, *Part.* [strido] *shrieking, gibbering around:* Amm. 14, 11.

circum-stringo, no *perf.*, strictum, 3. *v. a. to bind about, to put on:* habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1.

circum-strŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings:* fores alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet. Domit. 4.

circum-stŭpĕo, 2. *v. a. to look around with amazement:* Auct. Aetn. 331 dub.

circum-sūdans, antis, *Part.* [sudo] *sweating on all sides:* Plin. 14, 1, 3.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo] *rising all around:* Tac. A. 1, 64: Cels. 7, 15.

circum-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo] *sewed together all around:* linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

circum-tĕgo, 3. *v. a. to cover round about:* Lucr. 1, 1094: corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo] *fastened round, begirt:* herus meus elephanti corio circumtentu'st, non suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 82.

circum-tergeo, 2. *v. a. to wipe round:* Cato R. R. 76, 2.

circum-tĕro, 3. *v. a. to rub around*, poet. *to crowd around:* hunc juvenis turba circumterit arta, Tib. 1, 2, 97.

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo] *woven all around:* Virg. Aen. 1, 649: (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10).

circum-tinnĭo, 4. *v. a. to ring* or *tinkle around:* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

circum-tollo, 3. *v. a. to remove on every side:* corticem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

circum-tŏno, ui, 1. *v. a. to thunder around*, or poet. *to make a noise around:* qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187: aulam strepitu, Sil. 6, 216. Fig.: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo] *shorn all round* (rare): circumtonsa matrona in puerilem habitum, Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. 131, 8, 3. II. Fig. of discourse: *too laboured, artificial:* Sen. Ep. 115.

circum-torquĕo, 2. *v. a. to twist* or *turn around:* me retrorsum, App. Met. 6, p. 186.

circum-trăho, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw or drag around:* Dict. Cret. 3, 15 *fin.*

circumtrĕmo (Lucr. 1, 1088), more correctly written apart, circum tremo.

circum-tuĕŏr, 2. *v. n. dep. to look around:* App. Flor. p. 341.

circumundique, v. circum.

circumustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro] *burnt all round:* Fest. *s. v.* ambustus.

circum-vādo, si, 3. *v. a. to assai or attack on every side, to encompass, beset:* naves, Liv. 10, 2: aliquem cla noribus turbidis, Tac. A. 12, 43. Fig.: (rare) novus terror cum ex parte utraque circumvasisset aciem, Liv. 9, 40.

circum-văgor, 1. *v. dep. to stray or wander about:* Vitr. 5, 8 *fin.*

circum-văgus, a, um, *adj. wandering* or *flowing around, encircling* (very rare): oceanus, Hor. Epod. 16, 41.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with a rampart, to wall round, circumvallate, blockade, besiege:* circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: circumvallatum esse Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 12. Fig.: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4. **II.** In gen.: *to surround, encompass:* locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4.

circumvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] *a carrying around* (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, *transit duties,* Cic. Att. 2, 16. **II.** *a circuit, revolution:* solis, id. Tim. 9.

circumvecto, 1. *v. a. freq. to carry round:* migrare per arva mos, atque errantes circumvectare Penates, Sil. 3, 291.

circum-vector, 1. *v. dep. to ride* or *sail around* (rare): oppida circumvectabor, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 28: qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur, Liv. 41, 17 *fin.* Poet.: *to go through, describe:* fugit irreparabile tempus, singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg. G. 3, 285.

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvehor].

circum-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. dep. to ride around (in a carriage* or *on horseback), to sail around:* in terras solas orasque ultimas sum circumvectus, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 4: circumvehi classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26: circumvectus Brundisii promontorium, id. 10, 2: equo, id. 3, 28. equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29: muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. In *part. pres.:* circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2. Fig. (very rare): frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, *describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution,* Virg. Cir. 271.

circum-vēlo, 1. *v. a. to veil around, envelop:* aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* Lit.: *to come round, go round, to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg. Aen. 6, 132: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around,* Tac. A. 2, 6: planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68: rami, quos comprehensos manus possit circumvenire, *to grasp,* Col. 5, 9, 2. **2.** *to get round, get in the rear, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, ib. 1, 42: cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. J. 57: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26: armis regiam, Tac. A. 12, 50 *fin.* **II.** Fig *to beset, oppress, distress:* circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. in Cic Fin. 4, 23, 62: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.:* aliquem per arbitrum circumvenire, *to lay hold of,* id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: te a Siciliae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. Verr. 4, 8: ut ei subveniatur, qui circumveniri atque urgeri videatur, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12, 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. H. 2, 12: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. A. P. 169. **2.** *to get round, come over, circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud:* circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic. Clu. 29, 79: fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36 *fin.:* ignorantiam alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29. **3.** In the jurists: *to evade, to violate by evading:* leges, Marc. Dig. 30, 120 *fin.:* voluntatem defuncti, Ulp. ib. 29, 4, 4.

circumventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumvenio] *a circumventing, defrauding:* Hermog. 4, 4, 17.

circumventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deceiver, defrauder:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

circumventōrĭus, a, um, *adj. deceitful, fraudulent:* Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvenio].

circumversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto] *a turning around, revolving:* manus, Quint. 11, 3, 105: cursus annui, Ammian. 26, 1.

circum-verso (vorso), 1. *v. a. freq. to turn around* (very rare): quaerentesque viam circumversantur, Lucr. 5, 521.

circum-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verro] *brushed, swept around:* focus, Cato R. R. 143, 2.

circum-verto (vorto), 3. *v. a. to turn round* (rare): rotula circumvortitur, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 38: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns itself on its axis,* Ov. M. 15, 522: circumvertens se, *turning oneself to the right side,* Suet. Vitell. 2: mancipium, *to emancipate,* Quint. Decl. 342 (v. circumago). **II.** *to cheat, deceive:* qui me argento circumvortant, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 127.

circum-vestĭo, 4. *v. a. to clothe* or *cover round* (rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 25. Poet.: se circumvestire dictis, *to arm, protect oneself,* Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

circum-vincĭo, inctum, 4. *v. a. to bind around:* quasi murteta juncis, item ego virgis circumvinciam, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27.

circum-vīso, 3. *v. a. to look around:* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 58.

circumvŏlĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [circumvolito] *flying round:* aër, Mar. Cap. 6, p. 191.

circum-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to flutter* or *fly around:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. G. 1, 377: circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50. **II.** Meton.: *to rove about, to hover round:* circumvolitant equites, Lucr. 2, 329: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9.

circum-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fly around:* seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra, Virg. Aen. 6, 867: (aves) paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam, Quint. 2, 6, 7. *Pass.:* nave circumvolata ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47. **II.** Meton.: *to run* or *hasten round:* circumvolans ordines exercitus sui Telesinus, Vell. 2, 27: Sil. 17, 416

circum-vŏlūto, 1. *v. a. to roll* or *twist around:* and reflect., feram circumvolutari blandientem, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll round, wind,* or *twine around:* magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg. Aen. 3, 284: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92: serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id. 10, 62, 82.

circus, i, *m.* = κίρκος (kindred with κύκλος). Lit.: *a ring, a hoop:* whence *the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle* (more rare than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu institit, Att. in Non. 20, 28: circus lacteus, *the Milky Way,* Cic. Arat. 248: globus et circi zonaeque ac fulgida signa, Mar. Cap. 6, p. 191. **II.** *an oval space for chariot races,* etc. Esp. *the Circus Maximus at Rome* (v. Smith's Ant. 283 *sqq.*): Liv. 1, 35: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: Tac. H. 1, 4: circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: so, non vicanos haruspices non de circo astrologos, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. **2.** Transf. *any race-course:* Liv. 9, 42: Virg. Aen. 5, 109. Meton.: *the spectators in the Circus:* Sil. 16, 535 (Hence It. *cerchio.*)

cīris, is *f.* = κεῖρις, *a bird* (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, *a fish* = κίῤῥις, Etym. M.), *into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed:* plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris, et a tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo, Ov. M. 8, 151 Virg. Cir. 488 *sq.*

cirrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus] *curled, having ringlets:* Mart. 9, 30: ten' cirratorum centum dictata fuisse, pro nihilo pendes? Pers. 1, 29: Amm. 14, 6 cirratae vestes, *fringed,* Capitol. Pert. 8.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly *plur.*) *a curl, lock, ringlet,* or *tuft of hair* (rare): quis stupuit Germani flavam caesariem, et madido torquentem cornua cirro, Juv. 13, 164: of the few straggling hairs upon a bald head: Mart. 10, 83. Also, *the hair on the forehead of a horse:* Veg. 2, 28, 34. **II.** Transf.: *a tuft of feathers* or *crest of birds:* Plin. 11, 37, 44. **2.** *the arms of polypi:* id. 26, 8, 37. **3.** *filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair:* id. 26, 7, 20. **4.** *a fringe upon a tunic:* Phaedr. 2, 5, 13.

cirsĭon, i, *n.* = κίρσιον, *a kind of thistle,* perhaps Carduus parviflorus Linn.. Plin. 27, 8, 39.

cis, *prep.* [cf. citra] *on this side, within* (opp. to uls and trans.). With *acc.:* of space: cis Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt Caes. B. G. 2, 3: cis Tiberim, Liv. 8, 14. prius cis Apenninum, postea trans Apenninum, id. 5, 33: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35. **II.** Of time: *within* (only in Plaut. and post-class. writers). cis dies paucos, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos cis menses, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: cis paucas tempestates, id. Most. 1, 1, 17: pauculos dies, Mamertin. Grat. act. Jul. 15: cis mensem decimum, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 42. In compos.: *on this side of:* Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, *etc.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 74-77.) [Bopp refers this word to the pronominal stem *ki;* Gr πο-; Ion. κο-; Lat. *quo;* which he traces in *hi-c, ci-s, ci-tra.*]

cĭsĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [cisium] *the driver of a cabriolet:* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13. **II.** *the maker of a cabriolet:* Inscr.

cĭsĭum, ii, *n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet:* inde cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

cis-montānus, a, um, *adj. situated on this side of a mountain:* Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

cīsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [caedo] *a cutting instrument:* ossis, Veg. 3, 22, 1.

cissanthĕmos, i, *f.* = κισσάνθεμος, *a plant similar to ivy, a species of* cyclaminos, *q. v.:* Plin. 25, 9, 68.

cissaros, i, *f.*, or **-on**, *n. the plant also called* chrysanthemon, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 17.

cissītis, is, *f.* = κισσῖτις, *a precious stone of the colour of the ivy-leaf:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cissos, i, *f.* = κισσός, *ivy,* Hedera Helix, Linn.; Plin. 16, 34, 62.

cista, ae, *f.* = κίστη, *a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit,* etc.: in cistam transferam ex fisco, Cic. Verr. 3, 85: cistam effractam plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: jamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos, Juv. 3, 206 *for sacred utensils:* Tib. 1. 7, 48: *a balloting box:* Auct. Her. 1, 12 (v Smith's Ant. 288).

cistella, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a small chest* or *box:* cistella cum crepundiis, Pl. Cist. 3, 7: Auc. Her. 1, 12.

cistellātrix, īcis, *f.* [cistella] *she who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave): Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31.

cistellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little box* or *chest:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 141.

cisterna, ae, *f.* [cista] *a subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern:* Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 36, 23, 52.

cisternīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cisterna] *pertaining to cisterns,:* aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6.

cisthos, i, *m.* = κίσθος (usu. κιστος), *a shrubby plant* of two kinds: **1.** flos masculo rosaceus = Cistus villosus Linn. **2.** feminae albus = Cistus salvifolius, Linn.; Plin. 24, 10, 48.

cistĭfer, ĕris, *m.* [citafero] *the bearer of a box* or *chest*: Mart. 5, 17.

cistŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), *an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which* a cista *was stamped*: Cic. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*: *gen. plur.* cistophorum, Liv. 37, 46.

cistŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a little box* or *chest*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 264.

cĭtātē, *adv.*, *quickly, speedily*: piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id. 1, 1, 37.

cĭtātim, *adv.* [citatus, cito] *quickly, hastily* (very rare): ipse in eum locum citatim contendit, Hirt. B. Afr. 80: scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 20 dub.

cĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [cito] *a summoning before a tribunal*: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 22, 2.

cĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [cito]. **II.** *adj. quick, rapid, speedy*: citato equo, *at full gallop*, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: citatis jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: citato pede, Cat. 63, 2: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14: citatum agmen, id. 35, 30: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, id. 27, 50: citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6. Instead of an *adv.*: Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3: penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11. Fig.: argumenta acria et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Aesopus gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111: pronunciatio (opp. to pressa), ib.

cĭter, a, um (*comp.* citerior, *sup.* citimus: *posit.* only in Cato in Prisc. 599 P. and Afran. ib. p. 607 apud Prisc.), [cis.] *adj., on this side.*

cĭtĕrior, us, [citer], *adj. on this side, hithermost* (opp. to ulterior): alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (*i. e.* Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B. G. 1, 10: citerior Hispania, Tac. H. 1, 49: Arabia, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46. **II.** *nearer, closer*: ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: nam citeriora nondum audiebamus, id. Fam. 2, 12. **III.** Of time: *earlier, sooner*: Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, *no.* 1: citeriore die, Gai. Dig. 23, 4, 15. **IV.** Of measure or degree: *smaller, less*: citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299: uno gradu a publico supplicio manuque carnificis citerior, *one degree removed from*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 6.

cĭterĭus, v. citer.

cĭthăra, ae, *f.* = κιθάρα, *the cithern* or *lute*: Orpheus Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, Virg. Aen. 6, 120: imbelli cithara carmina divides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: Quint. 1, 10, 3. Meton.: *the music of the lute*, or, gen., *of a stringed instrument*: Prop. 2, 10, 10. **2.** *the art of playing on the lute*: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 4. (Hence It. *cetera*; Sp. *guitarra*; Fr. *guitare*; Eng. *guitar.*)

cĭthărista, ae, *m.* = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara*: Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15.

cĭthăristrĭa, ae, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 32.

cĭthărīzo, 1. *v. n.* = κιθαρίζω, *to play on* or *strike the cithara*: Nep. Ep. 2.

cĭthăroeda, ae, *f. a female who plays on and sings to the cithara*: Inscr.

cĭthăroedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κιθαρῳδικός, *pertaining to a citharoedus*: ars, Suet. Ner. 40: habitu, ib. 25: carmina, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

cĭthăroedus, i, *m.* = κιθαρῳδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice*: at vocem citharoedi non audiunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: eos auloedos esse qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, id. Mur. 13, 29. Proverb.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharoedi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

cĭthărus, i, *m.* = κίθαρος, *a fish of the sole kind*: according to some *the dab* or *small flounder*, Platessa or Pleuronectes Limanda: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

cĭtĭmus, a, um [citer] *adj. nearest, next*: (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: citima Persidis (sc. loca), Plin. 6, 34, 39.

cĭtĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [citus] *swift-footed, fleet*: Diom. p. 472 P.

cĭtĭrēmis, e, *adj.* [citus remus] *rowed swiftly*: Argo, Varr. in Charis. p. 94 P.

cĭto, *adv. soon, speedily, quickly*, etc.: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: labascit, victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, unquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146: non multum praestant sed cito, Quint. 1, 3, 4. *Comp.* citius: suprema citius die, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, *sooner* or *later*, Ov. M. 10, 33. *Sup.* se in currus citissime recipere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* **II.** With a negative = non facile, *not easily*: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, ib. § 265: nec cito credideris, Ov. A. A. 3, 685. **III.** Meton. for potius, *sooner, rather*: ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, propinquum potius quam vicinum defenderis, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [cieo] *to put into frequent* or *quick motion, to hurl, incite, stimulate, promote*, etc.: citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. C. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, *no.* 13: humorem, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9. Of plants: *to put* or *shoot forth*: id. 3, 6, 2. Fig.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *may be excited*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24. **II.** *to call* or *summon*: patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47: senatum, id. 9, 30: senatores, id. 3, 38: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44: judices, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: citari nominatim unum ex iis, *i. e.* for enrolment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29. **III.** Legal *t. t. to call upon a person in court to make his appearance*: this was done by the praeco: citat reum: non respondit. Citat accusatorem . . . citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 40: omnes abs te rei capitis citantur, id. Rabir. perd. 11, 31. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. Verr. 2, 59. **IV.** In gen.: *to call one to witness, to appeal to, cite*: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, id. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47: poetas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20. **V.** *to mention by name, to proclaim, rehearse* (rare): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: paeanem, *to recite*, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, *to call*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: citare mancipia ergastuli quotidie per nomina, Col. 11, 1, 22.

citrā, *prep.* with *acc.* and *adv.* [citer] *on this side* (opp. to ultra): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX., Cic. Fam. 16, 2: citra flumen intercepti, Liv. 21, 48: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 8. *Adv.*: ultra citrave pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31: nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither this way nor that*, Ov. M. 5, 186. **II.** *within, short of, less than*: Of space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, Cic. Or. 18, 58: non erit necesse id usque a capite arcessere. Saepe etiam citra licet, id. Top. 9, 39: tela hostium citra cadebant *fell short*, Tac. H. 3, 23. *Comp.*: citorius debito resistit, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 Fig.: pronepos ego regis aquarum; nec virtus citra genus est, *is not inferior to my family*, Ov. M. 10, 607: glans quum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety*, Col. 7, 6, 5: fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: domi praesume dapes et desine citra quam capias, id. A. A. 3, 757: citra quam debuit illa, id. Pont. 1, 7, 55. **2.** Of time (very rare): citra Calendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3: citra Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365. **III.** *without, except, setting aside* (for sine, praeter): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, Quint 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum, id. 12, 10, 9: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. G. 16: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet Caes. 28: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, i. e. *even out of the time of the established spectacles*, id. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, Mel. 1, 19, 17. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 79-86.)

citrāgo (citreago), ĭnis, *f.* [citrus] *the citrus-plant, balm*: Pall. 1, 37, 2.

citrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with citrus leaves*: libri, Plin. 13, 13, 27.

citrĕa, ae, *f.* = citrus: Plin. 16, 26, 44.

citrētum, i, *n.* [citrus] *a plantation of citrus-trees*: Pall. Febr. 24, 14.

citrĕum, i, *n. the citron*: Plin. 23, 6, 56.

citrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *pertaining to the citrus-tree*: mensam, *of citrus-wood*, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.

citrĭum, ii, *n. a kind of gourd.* Apic. 1, 21.

citro, *adv.* [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: *to this side* (as citra *on* this side): hence ultro citroque, *to that side and to this side, hither and thither, to and fro, backwards and forwards, reciprocally*, etc. (as Fr. *çà et là*). qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.*: bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40: quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: beneficiis ultro et citro datis acceptisque, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23: data ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: and sometimes ac is used: ultro ac citro commeare, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16 (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 86-89.)

citrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *smelling of citrus*: vestis, Naev. in Macr Sat. 2, 15.

citrum, i, *n.* [id.] *citrus-wood* Plin. 16, 43, 84. **II.** Meton.: *furniture made of it*: Mart. 10, 98.

citrus, i, *m.* [prob. a corruption of κέδρος, cedrus] *the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood*, prob. Thuya articulata, Desf.: Plin. 13, 15, 29. **II.** *the citron-tree* (also called malus Medica, Persica, Assyria), Citrus Medica, Linn.: Plin. 12, 3, 7.

cĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [cieo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *quick, swift, rapid*: vox cita, tarda, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: ad scribendum citus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 14: classis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24: navis, Ov. M. 15, 732: incessus, Sall. C. 15 *fin.*: via, Liv. 33, 48: venator, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: citis cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: citae legiones, ib. 14, 26: agmine, ib. 1, 63: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29: pes, *i. e.* iambus, id. A. P. 252. *Comp.*: citioris curae negotium, Val. Max. 3, 8, *no.* 1 *ext.* *Sup.*: Quint. 6, 4, 14, dub. **III.** For the *adv* cito: equites parent citi, Pl. Am. 1, 1

88 · somnus fugiens citus abiit, Cat. 63, 42: citi solvite vela, Virg. Aen. 4, 574: si citi advenissent, Tac. A. 12, 12.

cīvĭca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* corona), *a civic crown:* Sen. Clem. 1, 26.

cīvĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [civis] *pertaining to a citizen, civil, civic* (more rare than civilis, and except with corona mostly poet.): jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: motus, id. Od. 2, 1, 1: rabies, ib. 3, 24, 26: furor, Flor. 4, 2, 75: bella, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 126: invidia, Sil. 8, 21: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. *defence before a tribunal*, Ov. F. 1, 22: corona, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war*, Gell. 5, 6: Cic. Planc. 30, 72: Liv. 10, 46. (The *second* crown in point of honour, v. Smith's Ant. 359.) **II.** *pertaining to the Roman state:* advena, non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40. **III.** *pertaining to a town or city:* muri, Pl. frgm. in Charis, p. 181 P.

cīvīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a citizen, civic, civil:* sanguine civili rem conflant, *by the blood of citizens*, Lucr. 3, 70: inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 78: conjuratio, id. Fam. 5, 12: genus belli, id. Att. 7, 13: Romani, civilem esse clamorem, inter se gratulantes, *of their own citizens*, Liv. 3, 28: discordia, Sall. C. 5: dissensio, id. Jug. 41 *fin.*: civilis discidii specie, Tac. A. 14, 60: irae, ib. 1, 43: arma, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95: quorum cupiditates nulla unquam civilis victoria satiavit, Tac. H. 4, 38: ut civili praeda miles imbueretur, ib. 3, 15: curae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg. Aen. 6, 772: jus, either opp. to jus naturale, *the political rights of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Liv. 9, 46: or to jus publicum, *civil, private rights*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. So civilis dies, *the civil day* (*from midnight to midnight*; opp. to the natural, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Plin. 2, 77, 79: amor (opp. to naturalis), *between citizens*, Gell. 12, 1. **II.** *pertaining to public or political life, political, public:* ex civilibus studiis atque obtrectatione domestica, Cic. Font. 8: civilis ratio, *political science*, id. Inv. 1, 5: civilis scientia, ib.: quaestiones, Quint. 2, 15, 36: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5: mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: civilis vir, *a statesman*, πολιτικός, Quint. Prooem. § 10. **III.** *like a citizen, befitting a citizen, courteous, polite, affable:* quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13: sermo, Liv. 6, 40: animus, Tac. A. 1, 72: in semet augendo parcus atque civilis, praenomine imperatoris abstinuit, Suet. Claud. 12: vestitu neque patrio neque civili usus est, id. Cal. 52: civili et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59: incessu, Plin. Pan. 83: civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac. A. 1, 33: civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, ib. 1, 54: civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13: in cunctos, id. 10, 16. *Sup.*: id. 8, 1.

cīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [civilis] *art of government, politics*, used by Quint. as transl. of the Greek πολιτική: Quint. Inst. 2, 15, 25: id. 2, 15, 33: ib. 2, 17, 13. **II.** *courteousness, politeness, affability* (v. civilis, III): Suet. Aug. 51: Eutrop. 7, 21.

cīvīlĭter, *adv. after the manner of a citizen, citizen-like:* neque enim civiliter nimiis opibus utebantur, Liv. 33, 46. **II.** *civilly, courteously, kindly:* quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit, Tac. A. 4, 21. *Comp.*: Plin. Pan. 29. *Sup.*,: Eutr. 7, 8.

cīvis (ceivis, S. C. de Bacchan.), is, *com.* (*abl.* civi; in later MSS. and edd. cive): *a citizen* (male or female): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, date viam, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: quod civis cum cive agat, Cic. Verr. 2, 13: cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. C. 9: eam esse dico liberam, civem Atticam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 291.) **2.** Civis meus, tuus, etc.: *my, thy fellow-citizen* (later Lat. concivis): cives tui, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 63: te metuunt omnes cives tui, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. **II.** *a subject:* ut rex civibus suis, id. Rep. 3, 25: cives, hostes, juxta metuere, Sall. J. 72.

cīvĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* sometimes civitatium), *f.* [civis] *citizenship, rights of a citizen, freedom of the city* (v. Smith's Ant. 291): Cato, quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est: ita, quum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: aliquem civitate donare, id. Balb. 13, 30: civitatem dare alicui, id. Arch. 4, 7: impertiri, ib. 5, 10: petere, Suet. Caes. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: usurpare, id. Calig. 38: amittere, Cic. Caecin. 34: furari, id. Balb. 2: adimere, Suet. Caes. 28: negare, id. Aug. 40. Fig.: ut oratio Romana plane videatur non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1 *fin.* **II.** *the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state:* concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, id. Sest. 42, 91: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47: homines in suis civitatibus et municipiis, Cic. Mur. 23, 47 (where by civitates are meant coloniae and praefecturae): civitates condere, id. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: civitatem funditus evertere, id. Verr. 4, 34: administrare civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: regiam civitatem Aegyptii, popularem Attici invenere, *form of government*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: lege civitatis, Quint. 12, 10, 26: mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107. **2.** Of an individual state or country: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provincia, ib. 1, 10: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51: Heraclea quae est civitas aequissimo jure, Cic. Arch. 4. **3.** Fig.: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: civitatem Stoicorum, Tac. Or. 31 dub. **III.** Meton. = urbs, *a city* (as a collection of houses) (rare): civitatem incendere, Enn. in Non. 429, 5: pererrata nocturnis commessationibus civitas, Sen. Ben. 6, 32: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17. (Hence Ital. *città*; Fr. *cité.*)

cīvĭtātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [civitas] *citizenship in a small city:* Sen. Apocol. p. 852. **II.** *a small city:* App. M. 10, p. 238.

clacendix or **claxendix**, *a kind of shell-fish*, Fest. *s. v.*

clādes, is (*gen. plur.* reg. cladium, cladum, Sil. 7, 505 etc.,), *f. injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity:* clades calamitasque, intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 3: darent late cladem magnasque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 348: mortiferam cladem conflare, id. 6, 1089: magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall. C. 39: etsi cursum ingenii tui premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, Liv. 22, 56: hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam fluxit, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, Ov. M. 13, 565: per sex dies ea clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: Mucius cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, Liv. 2, 13. **2** Meton. and poet.: *destroyer, scourge.* geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, Virg. Aen. 6, 844. **II** In milit. lang.: *defeat, discomfiture, slaughter, massacre:* qui risus (P Claudii) classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: cladem inferre, Liv. 29, 3: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59 *fin.*: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv. 30, 6: affines, amicos meos alium alia clades oppressit, Sall. J. 14: sine clade victor, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 32: ut subita turbaret clade Latinos, Virg. Aen. 12, 556. [Gr. κλαω, κλαδάω, κλαδεύω, κλαδαρός. Bopp compares Sans. *klath* (laedere), and *khad* (occidere).]

clam (old form CALIM or CALAM, Fest. *s. v.*), *adv.* and *prep.*, opp. to palam. **I.** Adv.: 1. As an *indecl. adj.* with esse or fore: *hidden, unseen, unknown:* mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 21: si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: perpetuo tamen id fore clam diffidere debet Lucr. 5, 1156: nec id clam esse potuit Liv. 5, 36: clam furtim hic esse volt, ne qui sciant (for clam *et* furtim), Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 49. **2.** Without esse or fore: *secretly, privately:* clam mordax canis (Gr. λαθροδήκτης), id. Bac. 5, 2, 27: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: per istos quae volebat clam imponenda, occulte exportanda curabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes. B. G 3, 18: soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussitantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31: praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, Suet. Caes. 31: ille Sychaeum clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350: cui te commisit alendum clam, Ov. M. 13, 432: ne quid clam furtive accepisse censeas (for clam *et* furtive), Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 61. **II.** Prep. with *abl.* and *acc.* (mostly in comic poets) *without the knowledge of, unknown to.* With *abl.*: clam uxore mea et filio, id. Merc. 3, 2, 2: patre, id. Truc. 2, 1, 37: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: ea res clam patre fuit, Gell. 2, 23. **2.** With *acc.*: clam uxorem, Pl. Asin. Grex. 1: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34. clam praesidia, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: nostros, ib. 16. Once with *gen.*: clam patris, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 43. **3.** Clam me *or* mihi est: neque adeo clam me est, *it is not unknown to me*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19: mihi clam est! Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 9. **4.** Clam aliquem habere, *to keep secret from, conceal from*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 35. (Cf. Hand. Turs II. p. 89-93.) [From the root CAL, which is seen in *cēlare*, καλύπτω, κρύπτω, etc.: cf. coram and palam.]

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a bawler noisy declaimer* (rare): ut intelligi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182: clamatores odiosi ac molesti, id de Or. 3, 21, 81.

clāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clamator] *screeching, clamorous:* avis = prohibitoria, *a bird of bad omen*, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clāmĭtātĭo (or, clamatio), ōnis, *f.* [clamito] *a bawling noise:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [clamo] *to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out, vociferate:* venit Chremes clamitans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117: quid clamitas? ib. 4, 4, 28: quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, *Cauneas* clamitabat, Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: saepe clamitans *Liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse*, Caes. B. G. 5 7 *fin.*: *ad arma, cives!* clamitans, Liv. 9, 24: Claudius, *quid ergo praecipiti cursu tam longum iter emensi sumus?* clamitans militibus, id. 27, 48: saevi et detestanda alicui clamitans, *impre* *eating*, Tac. A. 3, 23: (passer) questu vano clamitans, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. **2.** *to call after:* clamitabant me, ut revortar, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 30. Fig.: nonne ipsum caput, et supercilia illa penitus abrasa olere malitiam, et clamitare calliditatem videntur? *to reek malice and to shout aloud craftiness*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain:* populus convolat: tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Verr. 5, 7 *fin.*: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitum, id. Div. in Caecil. 15. Poet. Of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius clamare occoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7. Of water, trees, *etc.*: clamant amnes, freta, nubila, silvae, Stat. Th. 11, 116. Of snoring: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 11. Fig.: et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides? *does not my truthfulness proclaim itself?* Prop. 1, 18, 18. **II.** Act.: *to call upon* or *cry aloud to, to proclaim, declare, invoke*, etc.: constr. with the *acc.* or *a clause* as object in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. With *acc.*: clamare janitorem, Pl. As. 2, 3, 10: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, ib. 5, 398: morientem nomine, Virg. Aen. 4, 674: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquem furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36: clamato parente, Ov. M. 6, 525: divum atque hominum fidem, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 20: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: aquas, Prop. 4, 8, 58: per urbem Saturnalia diem ac noctem clamata, Liv. 22, 1: clamabit enim, *pulchre, bene, recte*, Hor. A. P. 428. **2.** With a clause as object: ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37: clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: solos felices viventes clamat in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12: ad me omnes clamant: *Janua culpa tua est*, Cat. 67, 14. **3.** Fig.: with an abstract subs. as subject: eum ipsum (*sc.* Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam potantem in rosa Thorium, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 42 *fin.* [From the root CAL or CLA, "call," (v. *calo*), perhaps through an obsolete substantive *cla-ma.*] (Hence Ital. *chiamare.*)

clāmor (old form **clamos**, like arbos, labos, *etc.*, Quint, 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour:* facere clamorem, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27: clamore sublato, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*: tollere in coelum, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: ad aethera, ib. 2, 338: clamorem ferunt (mergi) ad sidera, id. G. 1, 362: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*: compesce, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23. **2.** *acclamation, applause:* dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7: clamore coronae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium. Tac. H. 1, 62 *fin.* In *plur.*: quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: movere plausus, suscitare clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5. **3.** *a shout of disapprobation:* clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis consectantur, Cic. Att. 2, 18. **II.** Poet. of inanimate things: *noise, sound, din:* ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg. Aen. 3, 566.

clāmōsē, *adv. loudly, clamorously:* clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] *full of clamour* or *noise.* **I.** Act.: *noisy, bawling, clamorous:* turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191. **II.** Pass.: *filled with noise* or *clamour, noisy:* urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Mart. 10, 53 **2.** *accompanied with noise:* actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: acceleratio, Auct. Her. 3, 13.

clancŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clanculum] *secret, concealed* (rare): poeta quidam, *unknown*, Mart. 10, 3.

clancŭlo, post-class. for clanculum. App. M. 3, p. 133, 5: Macr. Sat. 5, 8.

clancŭlum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [clam] *secretly, privately.* **I.** *Adv.*: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 31: clanculum abii a legione, id. Amph. 1, 3, 25. captandust horum clanculum sermo mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 8. **II.** *prep.* with *acc.*: alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 93 *sq.*)

clandestīno, *adv. secretly, clandestinely:* Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clandestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clam] *secret, hidden, clandestine:* clandestina suspicio, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: colloquia cum hostibus, id. de Sen. 12, 40: clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: fuga, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: denunciatio, id. 4, 36: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40.

clango, 3. *v. n. to clang, resound* (rare): crepitu clangente, Att. in Non. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th. 4, 342. [A word formed from sound: so Gr. κλαγγή, κλάζω: Germ. *klingen:* Eng. *clank.*]

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango] *clang, noise:* exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 313: (aquila) tremulo clangore volabat, *poet.* Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: Liv. 1, 34. In *plur.*: (Harpyiae) magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 226.

clārē, *adv.* Of sight: *brightly, clearly:* clare oculis video, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: clare fulgens caesaries, Cat. 66, 9: Aquarius incipit occidere clare, *to set before dark*, Col. 11, 2. *Comp.*: Plin. 10, 20, 22. *Sup.*: Vitr. 9, 4. **II.** Of hearing: *clearly, distinctly, aloud:* clare recitare, Pl. Pers. 4, 3. 30: plaudite, id. Amph. *fin.*: clare dic, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 15: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. Att. 2, 20: res clare atque ut cerni videantur, enunciare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: clare, ut milites exaudirent, inquit, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: clare maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3. *Comp.*: id. Calig. 22. *Sup.*: Vitr. 5, 3. **III.** Meton.: *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly:* clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86. *Comp.*: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: clarius intelligi, Quint. 2, 5, 7. *Sup.*: id. 9, 1, 19. **2.** *illustriously, honourably* (very rare): clarius exsplendescebat, Nep. Att. 1.

clārĕo, 2. *v. n.* [clarus] *to be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. in Non. 85, 25: rutilo cum lumine claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic. Arat. 107. **II.** Fig.: *to be clear, evident*, or *manifest* (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which is evident from the first canto*, Lucr. 6, 938: te isse claret, Quint. 7, 1, 30. **2.** *to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned:* (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 4, 10.

clāresco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [clareo]. Of the sight: *to begin to shine, become visible:* tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123. **2.** Of the hearing: *to sound clear, to become audible:* clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 301: foramina quibus clarescunt (tibiae), Quint. 1, 11, 7. **II.** Fig.: *to become clear, manifest, evident:* alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 5, 1455: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 61. **2.** Of character: *to become illustrious, famous:* quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescant, id. G. 14: ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1.

clārĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarifico] *a glorification:* Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62.

clārĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [clarus facio] *to make illustrious* or *famous:* nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3 18.

clārĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo] *a solemn demand of satisfaction and declaration of war through a* Fetialis *or herald* (v. Smith's Ant. 531): Plin. 1 epit. libr. 22, 2. **II.** *a fine imposed upon a man who is found beyond the prescribed limits:* Liv. 8, 14.

clārĭgo, atum, 1. *v. n.* Of the Fetiales: *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (v. Smith's Ant. 531): semper e legatis, cum ad hostes clarigatumque mitterentur, id est res raptas clare repetitum, unus utique verbenarius vocabatur, Plin. 22, 2, 3. [From *clarus*: the syllable *ĭg-* prob. represents the root of *ago:* cf. *fumĭgo, navĭgo, remĭgo*, etc.]

clārĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus sono] *clear-sounding* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 64, 320.

clārissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [clarissimus] *the dignity of a* Clarissimus: Amm. 2, 16.

clārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clarus] *clearness, brightness.* Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54: claritatem visus (adjuvat nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46, 4. **2.** Of objects of hearing: claritas in voce, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*: vocis jucunditas claritasque, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity:* pulcritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10. **2.** *celebrity, renown, reputation:* num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 33: pro tua claritate, id. Fam. 13, 68: viri quum claritate, tum usu belli praestantes, Nep. Eum. 3: nominis, Hirt. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6: herbarum (*i. e.* nobiliores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120. nondum ista genera (vini) in claritate erant, id. 14, 14, 16.

clārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *clearness, brightness* (for claritas). Of objects of sight: fulgor et claritudo deae (*sc.* lunae), Tac. A. 1, 28. **2.** Of objects of hearing: vocis claritudo, Gell 7, 5. **II.** Fig.: *renown, celebrity, fame, reputation:* artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2 *fin.*: in tantam claritudinem brevi pervenerat, ib. 7: Caesarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, ib. 16, 24: familiae, ib. 15, 35: militiae, ib. 4, 6: studiorum, ib. 12, 8: virtutum, ib. 15, 65.

clārĭtus, *adv*, = clare (a form like antiquitus, divinitus, humanitus, *etc.*). Cels. in Charis. p. 190 P.

clārĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus video] *clear-sighted:* sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [clarus] *to make bright* or *clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare): Juppiter excelsa clarabat sceptra columna, *showed, exhibited*, *poet.* Cic. Div. 1, 12 *fin.*: aestatis primordia clarat, Cic. Arat. 39 (274): Stat. Th. 5, 286. **II.** Fig.: *to make evident, distinct, to illustrate:* animi naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51. **2.** *to make illustrious, famous:* illum non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem, Hor. Od. 4. 3, 4.

clāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *clearness, brightness:* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 112.

clārus, a, um, *adj. clear, bright.* (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of the sight: *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc.: luce clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49: oculorum lumina, Lucr. 4, 826: clarissima mundi lumina (*i. e.* sol et luna), Virg. G. 1, 5: clarissimus color, Lucr. 2, 830: loca, id. 5, 777: clara flumina, *clear streams*, id. 1, 1002: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: tanquam in clarissima luce versetur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: clarum vitrum, *transparent*, Ov. M. 4. 355. Poet. with *abl.*: argento clari delphines, Virg. Aen. 8, 673: aedes speculo claras, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 111: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704. Of the wind (in Gr. λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος): *making clear, bringing fair weather:* aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460. **2.** Of the hearing: *clear, loud, distinct:* clara voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 713: clara voce, ut omnis concio audire posset dixit, Cic. Clu. 48, 134: clariore voce, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clamor, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, ib. 13, 806: ictus, ib. 2, 625: vox, opp. to obtusa, Quint. 11, 3, 15: syllabae clariores, id. 8, 3, 16. **II.** Fig.: *clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible:* clara res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. 3, 8, 65: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101. **2.** *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous,* etc.: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22: clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, id. Tusc. 1, 48: clara et commemorabilis pugna, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 111: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J 1: clara pollensque facundia, ib. 30: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38: helluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, *in so exalted a subject,* Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12. With *abl.*: clarus gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: arte medicinae, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. 10, 1, 83: sententiis, id. 10, 1, 90: Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. S. 2, 3, 194. With *in:* in arte tibiarum, Quint. 2, 3, 3: clarissimi in ea scientia, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2: in literis, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in foro, id. 10, 5, 14. With *ex:* ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. With *ob:* ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32. With *gen.:* artis ejus, Plin. 37, 1, 4. **3.** As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20: clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: permitto tibi, vir clarissime Veiento, dicere, ib. 9, 13: clarissimus ordo = senatorius, Vopisc. Aurel. 18 *fin.* And of the wives of those who had the rank of *clarissimus:* clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8. **4.** In a bad sense (rare): *notorious:* populus (*sc.* Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31. (Hence It. *chiaro; Fr. clair.*)

classĭārĭus, i, *m.* [classis] (*sc.* miles), *a marine:* in plur. *sea or naval forces:* Nep. Milt. 7: Tac. A. 4, 27: reliqua lacus classiarii tectis navibus obtinebant, ib. 12, 56. *Adj.*: centurio, *a captain of a ship:* ib. 14, 8. **II.** (*sc.* nauta) *a sailor, seaman:* Caes. B. C. 3, 100: nam quum classiarios, quos Nero ex remigibus justos milites fecerat, redire ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12.

classĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little fleet, flotilla:* Cic. Att. 16, 2.

classicum, i, v. classicus, *no.* **II.**

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis] *of* or *relating to the classes of the Roman people:* Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 27. **2.** Esp. classicus, i, *m. a citizen of the first class:* classici dicebantur non omnes, qui in classibus erant, sed primae tantum classis homines, Gell. 7, 13. **3.** Fig.: *of the first rank, classical:* classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, id. 19, 8. **II.** *relating to the army, the sea as well as the land forces.* **1.** Subs. classicum, *a signal of battle given by the trumpet:* classicum cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.*: classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32: classico ad concionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36: urbem ad classicum introiit paludatus, *with sound of trumpet,* Suet. Vitell. 11. **2.** Meton.: *the military trumpet itself:* Virg. G. 2, 539. **3.** Adj.: *pertaining to the fleet:* classicos milites, Liv. 21. 61: legio, Tac. H. 1, 31: bella, *naval,* Prop. 2, 1, 28: certamen, Vell. 2, 85: corona = navalis, id. 2, 81. Subst. classici, orum, *m. plu. marines:* Tac. H. 1, 36. Also for *mariners, seamen:* Curt. 4, 3.

classis (clasis in Column. Rostr.), is, *f.* (*abl.* classi or classe: *gen. plur.* usu. classium: classum, Liv. Andr. in Non.), *a class* or *division of the Roman people* in the comitia centuriata: Liv. 1, 42 *fin.*: Cic. Rep 2, 22: id. Phil. 2, 33: for details, v. Smith's Ant. 333: infra classem, *any class below the first,* Gell. 7, 13. Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. *of the lowest rank,* Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73. **II.** *an army* (very ancient): procincta, Lex Numae in Fest. *s. v.* opima: classis procincta [id est exercitus armatus, Gloss.], Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15: cum procinctae classes erant, et instructa acies, id. 1, 11: Hortinae classes populique Latini, Virg. Aen. 7, 716. **III.** *a fleet* (including the crews): nomina in classem dare, *to enlist for the fleet,* Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26. classibus hic locus est, Virg. Aen. 2, 30 posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. Manil. 4: aptare, Virg. Aen. 4, 289: armare, ib. 299: classis ornandae reficiendaeque causa, Liv. 9, 30: comparare, Cic. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: classe navigare, *by ship,* Cic. Fl. 14: Virg. Aen. 6, 334: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 47. **IV.** *a class, division,* in gen. (after Augustan age): pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23: ducere vero classem multo pulcerrimum, *to be head of the class,* id. 1, 2, 24: tribus classibus (comitum) factis, Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. 74, 7.

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum, *m. plu.* = κλῆθρα, τά, *a trellis, grate* (esp. to the cages of animals): Col. 8, 17, 10: ursus valuit si frangere clathros, Hor. A. P. 473: circumdati clathris ferreis, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

clāthro (clatro), atum, 1. *v. a.* [clathri] *to furnish with a grate* or *lattice, set with bars* (very rare): fenestra, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26: Col. 9, 1, 4.

claudeo, 2. *or* claudo, 3. *v. n. no perf.,* clausum [claudus] *to limp* or *halt, to falter* (only Fig.): consilium claudeat, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 889 P.: beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: in quacumque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214: numerus clausurus est, *the measure will halt,* Gell. 4, 7 *fin.*

claudĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [claudico] *a limping* (rare): claudicatio non deformis, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

claudĭco (clōdico), 1. *v. n.* [claudeo; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo] *to limp, halt, be lame:* Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: percusso claudicat ille genu, Ov. F. 3, 758: ut saepe etiam inde claudicaret, Suet. Aug. 80: melius esse incessu regem quam imperio regni claudicare, Just. 6, 2. Poet.: of the lameness of the wings of birds: Lucr. 6, 835: of the wavering of scales: id. 4, 516: and of the inclination of the earth's axis: id. 6, 1106. **II.** Fig.: *to halt, waver, to be wanting,* or *defective:* claudicat ingenium, id. 3, 454: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: ne sermo in aequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet, Quint. 11, 3, 43: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198.

claudīgo, inis, *f.* [claudus] *a lameness, limping:* Veg. 1, 26, 1

claudĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a lameness limping:* Plin. 8, 43, 68. In *plur.*, id 28, 4, 6.

claudo (clōdo, Plin. 18, 33, 76: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. excludo, *etc.*), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to shut, close, shut up:* ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: forem cubiculi, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cum L. Flacco portas tota Asia claudebat id. Flacc. 25, 61: januam sera, Tib. 1 2, 6: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Caes B. G. 7, 12: omnes aditus, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: rivos, *to dam up,* Virg. E. 3, 111: fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44: Suet. Ner. 47: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2, 13, 17: so oculos, Lucan 5, 28: lumina, Virg. Aen. 10, 746: (*cludo*): clusis foribus, Lucr. 4, 600: domum cludit, Tac H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22. **2.** Fig.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: fugam hostibus claudere, *to cut off, prevent,* Liv. 27, 18: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, *shuts off, separates the bay from the sea,* id. 30, 24: quod clausae hieme tum Alpes essent, *closed,* id. 27, 36: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317 alicui iter, Ov. F. 1, 272: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: vocem Evandri, Liv. 44 45: sideritis sanguinem claudit, *stops stanches,* Plin. 26, 13, 83: clausa consilia habere, *to conceal,* Cic. Verr. 3, 25 *fin.* Poet.: animam laqueo, Ov. M 7, 604: animam clusit dolor, Lucan. 8, 59. **II.** *to close, end, conclude:* cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: epistolam, id. H. 13, 165: coenas lactuca, Mart. 13, 14: quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, *Plaudite,* Quint. 6, 1, 52: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, *to bring up the rear,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Curt. 3, 3. **III.** *to inclose, encompass, surround* (for includo, concludo): quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: longus in angustum qua clauditur Hellespontus, Ov. M. 13, 407: locum totum circum aqua claudere, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: rivus praealtis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54: quantum campi claudat (circuitus), Quint. 1, 10, 42. Fig.: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*: verba pedibus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to invest, besiege, blockade,* etc.: priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv. 25, 22: litora ac portus custodia clausos tueri, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8: adversarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8 hinc Tusco claudimur amni, hinc Rutulus premit, Virg. Aen. 8, 473. [Cf. κλείω, κληΐτω, κλείς, clav-is: Bopp compares Sans. *slish* (amplecti, conjungere); O. H. G. *sluz;* Germ. *schliessen, schluss.* (Hence Ital. *chiudere;* Fr. *clorre, clos, clôture,* etc.)

claudo, ĕre, *to be lame;* v claudeo.

claudus (cludus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64) a, um, *adj. limping, halting, lame:* tum autem interdius quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: claudus Vulcanus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: claudus altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8: pes, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 32. Proverb.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, i. e. *who cannot make a right use of a thing,* Cic. Pis. 28, 69. **II.** Fig: *crippled, defective, wavering, uncertain:* claudae naves, Liv. 37, 24: claudae naves raro remigio, Tac. A. 2, 24: clauda carmina alterno versu, i. e. *elegies,* Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: clauda pars officii tui, id. Pont. 3, 1, 86: clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33 [Cf. Sans. *khôda, khôla,* and *khôra* Gr. χώλος; Eng. *halt.*]

claustra (clostra, Cato R. R. 13, 3) orum, *n. plu.* (in *sing.* claustrum, i, very rare, Caes. Germ. Arat. 197: Curt. 4, 5) [clausum, claudo] *a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt,* etc.: claustra revellere, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: claustra januae pandere, Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Virg. Aen. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, Virg. Aen. 9, 758: discutere, Petr. 11, 2: sub signo claustrisque reipubl. positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21. **2.** Fig.: *a barrier, bounds,* etc.: arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. *to disclose its secrets,* Lucr. 1, 72: tui versus claustra sua refregerunt, *have become public,* Plin. Ep. 2, 10: claustra pudoris et reverentiae refringere, ib. 2, 14: vitaï claustra resolvere, *to sever the bands of life,* Lucr. 1, 416: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. Flacc. 13, 30. **II.** *a door, gate, dam, dike, inclosure,* etc.: claustra urbis relinquant, Ov. M. 4, 86: ferrea perpetua claustra tuere sera, Mart. 10, 28. maris, i. e. *a harbour,* Sil. 12, 442: undae, *a dam,* id. 5, 44: Daedalea, i. e. *the labyrinth,* Sen. Hippol. 1166. **2.** In military lang., *a barricade, bulwark, key, defence,* etc.. claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Aegypti, Liv. 45, 11: claustra tutissima praebet, id. 42, 67: montium, Tac. H. 3, 2: maris, ib. 3, 43: suis claustris impeditos turbant, id. A. 12, 31: contrahere claustra, *to draw the walls of contravallation closer,* ib. 4, 49. Fig.: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8: annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8. (Hence Fr. *cloître*; Germ. *kloster*; Eng. *cloister.*)

claustrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [claustra] *pertaining to locks:* claustrarius artifex, *a locksmith,* Lamprid. Elag. 12.

claustrĭtŭmus, i, *m.* [claustrum; *v.* aeditumus] *a warden of locks:* Laev. in Gell. 12, 10.

clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo] *a close, conclusion, end, ending:* mimi ergo est jam exitus, non fabulae: in quo quum clausula non invenitur, *no denouement,* Cic. Coel. 27, 65: clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, id. Att. 6, 3: bonum quod beatae vitae clausulam imposuit, Sen. Ep. 66, 46: epistolae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21: edicti, id. Verr. 3, 14: clausulam imponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101. **2.** In rhetoric, *the close of a period:* Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173: clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, id. Or. 64: Quint. 8, 5, 13. **II.** In the jurists, *a formula, a clause,* in gen.: Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 25.

clausum, i, (clusum), *n.* [claudo] *an inclosed space, inclosure:* sub uno clauso, Col. 7, 6, 5: in clauso linquere, *in confinement,* Virg. G. 4, 303: clusa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

clausūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a castle, fort:* Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 2.

clausus, a, um, *Part.* [claudo].

clāva, ae, *f. a knotty branch* or *stick, a cudgel, club,* etc.: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: clava trinodis, Ov. F. 1, 575: Plin. 19, 1, 3: *a staff used in training recruits:* Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*: instruxitque manum clava domitrice ferarum, Ov. Her. 9, 117. Proverb.: clavam Herculi extorquere, for something impossible, Macr. Sat. 5, 3. **II.** *a graft, scion*. Pall. Mart. 10, 12. **2.** Clava Herculis, *a plant,* also called Nymphea: Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvārĭum, ii, *n.* [clavus] *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails:* Tac. H. 3, 50 *fin.*

clāvātor, ōris, *m.* [clava] *one who carries clubs* or *foils used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer:* Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 25.

clāvātus, a, um [clavus] *furnished with points* or *prickles:* clavata concha, Plin. 9, 36, 61. **II.** *furnished with a purple stripe:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [clavis] *a small key:* Caes. Germ. Arat. 195. **II.** *the tendril of a vine:* Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clava gero] *a club-bearer,* an epithet of Hercules: Ov. M. 15, 22. Also of the robber Periphetes: ib. 7, 437.

clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clavis gero] Gr. κλειδοῦχος, *a key-bearer,* an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors: Ov. F. 1, 228.

clāvis, is, *f.* (*acc.* clavim *or* clavem; *abl.* clavi *or* clave) [=κλείς: v. claudo] *a key:* clavim cedo, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, id. Casin. 5, 2, 7: adulterinae portarum, *false keys,* Sall. J. 12: ipse claves portis imposuit, Liv. 27, 24: quae non possunt esse sub clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: Caecuba servata centum clavibus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, *to deliver up a house* or *the charge of it,* Papin. Dig. 18, 1, 74: tu heluoni omnes horreorum claves tradidisti, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: claves adimere uxori, *to separate from her,* id. Phil. 2, 28, 69. **II.** Clavis trochi, *an instrument like a key, by which a top was spun,* Prop. 3, 14, 6. **III.** Clavis torcularii, *a lever, bar,* Cato R. R. 13, 1. (Hence Ital. *chiave*; Fr. *clef.*)

clāvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clavus] (rare) *to fasten with nails, to nail:* Paul. Nol. 21, 103.

clāvŭla (clavola), ae, *f. dim.* [clava] *a scion, graft:* Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4.

clāvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [clavus] *a small nail, a tack:* Cato R. R. 21, 3. **II.** *a small swelling:* Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, i, *m. a nail:* figere aliquid clavis ferreis, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 32: clavum adigere arbori, Plin. 10, 18, 20: excutere, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 10: clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: clavis religare tigna, id. B. C. 2, 10: clavi caligares, *boot-nails,* Plin. 9, 18, 33: calcor et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret, Juv. 3, 248: clavum pangere, *to fix a nail in the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year,* Liv. 7, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 293). Hence, fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. *reckon the beginning of the year,* Cic. Att. 5, 15. And as *a symbol of immoveable fixedness:* saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18: so, proverb.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, *to clench the matter,* Cic. Verr. 5, 21. And of love: fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 4. **II.** *the tiller of a rudder:* and meton. *the rudder itself:* clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Aen. 5, 177. Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. Sest. 9: clavum abjicere, *to leave the helm, cease to direct,* Arn. 3, 106: clavum rectum tenere, *to keep a steady helm, not to be negligent,* Quint. 2, 17, 24. **2.** In medic. *etc.*: *a painful tumour, a wart, corn:* on the feet: Plin. 22, 23, 27, *no.* 11: on the eye: Cels. 6, 7, *no.* 12: in the nose: Plin. 24, 14, 77: upon the neck of cattle: Col. 6, 14, 6. Also, *a disease of the olive-tree:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 4. And *a kind of abortion of bees:* Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50. **3.** *a purple stripe on the* tunica, which, for the senators, was broad (latus): for the equites, narrow (angustus), (v. Smith's Ant. 293): induiturque humeris cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 29: Maecenas vixit angusto clavo paene contentus, Vell. 2, 88: latum clavum ab Caesare impetravi, i. e. *I have been made a senator,* Plin. Ep. 2, 9: clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. Tib. 35: adipisci, id. Vesp. 2. Poet.: *a tunic* in gen.: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: depositum sumere, ib. 1, 6, 25. (Hence It. *chiodo, chiovo*; Fr. *clou.*)

claxendix, v. clacendix.

clēma, ătis, *n.* = κλῆμα, *a plant,* also called polygonon, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

clēmătis, ĭdis, *f.* = κληματις, a name applied to various plants, viz.: **1.** smilaci similis, Plin. 24, 10, 49 Clematis Viticella or Vitalba, Linn **2.** centunculus (*q. v.*), Plin. 24, 15 28. **3.** echite, *etc.*, Plin. 24, 15, 89 Asclepias nigra, Linn. **4.** aegyptia *etc.*, Plin. 24, 15, 90: *the periwinkle* Vinca maj. and min., Linn.

clēmătītis, ĭdis, *f.* = κληματῖτις *birth-wort,* prob. Aristolochia Clematitis, Linn., or perh. A. cretica: Plin 25, 8, 54.

clēmens, entis, *adj.* Of the elements: *mild, calm, soft, gentle* (= *placidus, quietus*): undae clementi flamine pulsae, Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: mare, Gell. 2, 21 Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, Curt. 5, 3: qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116. Of places (opp. to praeceps) *of a gentle slope:* clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144: pars (insulae) ratibus clemens, *accessible,* Claud. B. Gild. 511. Fig.: rumor clemens, *moderate, unexaggerated,* Sall. J. 22. **II.** Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *quiet, gentle, compassionate, kind, merciful*: clemens vita urbana atque otium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: clementes judices et misericordes, id. Planc. 13, 31: clemens, placidus, nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: animo et benigno in illam et clementi fui, id. Hec. 3, 5, 22. clementi animo ignoscet, Pl. Mil. 4, 6 37: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30 *fin.*: clemens legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: sententia, Liv. 8, 31 *fin.* **2.** Of animals: *tame, domesticated:* clementius genus columbarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 2. [Etym. dub.: perh. a compound word, *cle-mens,* "mild hearted:" there is a Sans. word *kala,* "gentle."]

clēmenter, *adv. gently, softly, mildly, gradually,* etc.: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. Silv 2, 2, 27. *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* Sequor. *Eu.* Clementer quaeso, calces deteris, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111: *Ep.* Animo male est: recipiam anhelitum. *Ap.* Clementer requiesce, id. Epid. 2, 2, 21: clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1. editum jugum, Tac. G. 1: accedere, id. A. 12, 33. *Comp.*: id. H. 3, 52. **II.** *quietly, calmly, mercifully,* etc.: accipere aliquid clementius aequo, Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: clementer ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: clementer a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15: clementer ductis militibus, *peacefully, without plundering,* id 29, 2: clementer tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. *Sup.*: clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18. Of animals: leo caudam clementer et blande movet, id 5, 14.

clēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [clemens]. Of the elements: *calmness, mildness:* clementia ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr: in Venetia ipsa soli coelique clementia robur elanguit, Flor 3, 3, 18: emollit gentes clementia coeli, Lucan. 8, 366: clementia aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: hiemis, Col 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9: diei, id. 9, 13, 4. **II.** Fig.: *moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercy:* clementia (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164 pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, Cic. Verr. 5, 44: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19: ad clementiam tuam confugio id. Lig. 10, 30 acilitate nihil esse melius neque clementia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18: elephanti contra minus validos, Plin. 8, 7, 7: leonis in supplices, ib. 16, 19. **III.** *a title of the emperors:* et multos et Clementiam tuam, *your grace,* Spartian in Geta, 1. *in.*

clĕōnīcĭon, ii, *n.* = κλεωνικιον, *a plant,* also called clinopodion, *q. v.:* Plin. 24, 15, 87.

clĕpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* cleperit and clepsit) [κλέπτω] *to steal* (rare): QVI. CLEPERIT., XII. Tab., acc. to Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: SI. QVIS. CLEPSIT., old formula in Livy, 22, 10: ubi data occasio est, rape, clepe, tene, harpaga, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 6: eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse dolo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: agnum, quem clam Thyestem clepere ausum esse, id. N. D. 3, 27, 68. Fig.: *to listen secretly to:* sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto clepit, Pac. in Non. 20, 18. With *pron. reflect.*: *to conceal oneself:* Sen. Med. 156.

clepsȳdra, ae, *f.* = κλεψύδρα, *a water-clock, clepsydra:* Sen. Ep. 24. Used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse: Plin. Ep. 2, 11: at hunc non declamator aliquis ad clepsydram latrare docuerat, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138. Hence, clepsydram petere, *to wish to speak,* and dare, *to give permission to speak:* septem clepsydras tibi petenti arbiter dedit, Mart. 6, 35.

clepsȳdrārĭus, ii, *m.* [clepsydra] *a maker of water-clocks:* Inscr.

clepta, ae, *m.* = κλέπτης, *a thief:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clērĭcālis, e, *adj.* [clericus] *clerical, priestly:* tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7.

clērĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the clerical office:* Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10.

clērĭcus, i, *m.* = κληρικός, *a clergyman, priest:* Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10. (Hence Ital. *cherico;* Fr. *clerc, clergé.*)

clērus, i, *m.* = κλῆρος, *the clerical order, the clergy:* Tert. Monog. 12.

clībănārĭus, ii, *m.* [clibanus] *a soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier:* Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56.

clībănīcĭus panis [id.] *baked in a* clibanus: Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

clībănus, i, *m.* = κλίβανος, *a vessel for baking bread:* Plin. 18, 11, 27. **II.** In gen. *an oven:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30.

clĭens, entis (*gen. plur.* usu. clientium; clientum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 53) *com.* [from clueo, to hear: comp. Germ. *höriger,* a dependant, from *hören,* to hear] *a client:* (of the relation between the *cliens* and *patronus,* v. Smith's Ant. 294): clientes sibi omnes volunt multos, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 4: patronus si clienti fraudem fecerit sacer esto, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 609: testimonium adversus clientem nemo dicit, Cato in Gell. 5, 13: Glaucia, cliens et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: qui modo patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. A. 1, 88: studium et fides erga clientes ne juveni quidem defuerunt, Suet. Caes. 71: affuit et clientibus, id. Aug. 56. **II.** In gen.: *an adherent, retainer, follower, dependent:* Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Tac. A. 1, 57. Of whole nations: *allies* or *vassals:* Caes. B. G. 1. 31. **III.** *a worshipper:* sed ipse divum offensus genitor trinoctiali affecit domicoenio clientem, Mart. 12, 77.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens] *a female client:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 193: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8.

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *clientship, vassalage, dependence:* also, used as correl. of patrocinium, *patronage, protection* (v. Smith's Ant. 294): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9: esse in fide et clientela, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, ib. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Sicnios et quam illam clientelam honestam judicem, id. Att. 14, 12. Fig.: poetae sub clientela Musarum, Suet. Gramm. 6. **II.** Meton. (mostly *plur.*) *clients, dependents:* amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64 *fin.*: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: vetus nobilitas, majorum facta fortia, multae clientelae, praesidio adsunt, Sall. J. 85 *init.* In *sing.*: Just. 8, 4. **III.** In gen.: *confederacy, alliance:* Caes. B. G. 6, 12

clĭentŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small* or *insignificant client:* Tac. Or. 37 dub.

clīma, ătis, *n.* = κλίμα, *a clime, climate:* App. Trismeg, p. 98, 23. **II.** In gen. for *region:* clima medium ventris, Veg. 1, 43, 3. **III.** *a land measure of* 60 *feet square:* Col. 5, 1, 5.

clīmăcis, ĭdis, *f.* = κλιμακίς, *a small staircase* or *ladder:* Vitr. 10, 17.

clīmactēr, ēris, *m.* = κλιμακτήρ (gradation), *a critical epoch in human life, a climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, and other multiples of seven): Plin. 7, 49, 50.

clīmactērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κλιμακτηρικός, *of* or *pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical:* annus, Gell. 15, 7 tempus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.

clīmax, ăcis, *f.* = κλῖμαξ (a ladder). In rhet.: *a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax* (pure Lat. gradatio). Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

clīnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root CLIN = κλίνω: v. clivus] *inclination:* principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *inclined, bent, sunk* (very rare): Cic. Arat. 53: ib. 86.

clīnĭcē, es, *f.* = κλινική (*sc.* τέχνη), *the science of clinical medicine, bedside practice:* Plin. 29, 1, 2.

clīnĭcus, i, *m.* = κλινικός [κλίνη, a bed], *a physician who attends patients in bed:* Mart. 9, 97. **II.** *a patient confined to his bed:* Hier. Ep. 105, *no.* 5. **III.** *a bearer of a bier, sexton, gravedigger:* Mart. 3, 93. **IV.** *a person who delayed baptism until the hour of sickness* or *death:* Cyprian. Ep. 69.

clīnŏpălē, ēs, *f.* = κλινοπάλη, *a wrestling* or *contest in bed* (obscene): Domitian. in Suet. Dom. 22.

clīnŏpŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = κλινοπόδιον, *a plant, wild basil,* Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth.: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

clīnŏpūs, ŏdis, *m.* = κλινόπους, *the foot of a bed:* Lucil. in Macr. S. 6, 4.

clĭpĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clipeus] *to arm* or *furnish with a shield* (very rare): clamyde contra astu clipeat brachium, *as with a shield,* Pac. in Non. 87, 26: clipeata agmina, Virg. Aen. 7, 793: frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41. **II.** Clipeata imago, *represented upon a shield-like surface,* Macr. S. 2, 3.

clĭpĕŏlum (clyp.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small shield:* Hyg. Fab. 139.

clĭpĕum, i, *n.* (= clipeus): Liv. 34, 52: Virg. Aen. 9, 709.

clĭpĕus (also written clupeus and clypeus, but the *y* is certainly wrong), i, *m. a round, brazen shield carried by Roman soldiers,* whilst the *scutum* was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Epaminondas quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde, postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv. 8, 8: cf. id. 1, 43 and 9, 19: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 444: excipere ictus clipeo, Ov. M. 12, 375: opponere clipeum, ib. 13, 75: latere sub clipeo, ib. 79: tegi sub orbe clipei, Virg. Aen. 2, 227. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. *to do something when it is too late,* Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35. **II.** Meton. of *objects shaped like a shield: the vault of heaven:* in altisono coeli clupeo, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 94: *the disk of the sun:* Ov. M. 15, 192: *a round meteor:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 *fin.*

clītellae, arum, *f. plu. a pack-saddle, pannier:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 91: hinc muli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt, Hor. S. 1, 5, 47. Proverb. bovi clitellas imponere, *to put the saddle on the wrong horse,* v. bos.

clītellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clitellae] *pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle:* asini, Cato R. R. 10, 1: mulus, Col. 2, 21, 3: homines, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 94.

clivius, a, um, *adj.*: auspicia, *which forbid anything to be done,* Fest. *s. v.*: avis, some suppose this to be the *nest-hatch,* Sitta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *hilly, full of hills, steep:* rus, Virg. G. 2, 212: trames, ib. 1, 108: solum, Plin. 18, 24, 55: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11. Fig.: clivoso tramite vitae, *steep, difficult,* Sil. 6, 120.

clīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little hill:* Col. 6, 37, 10

clīvus, i, *m.* (clivum, i, *n.*, Cato in Non. 195, 2), *a slope, a declivity, a steep; an ascent, height, hill:* clivum (mensae) Ov. M. 8, 662: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Virg. E. 9, 8: clivus deorsum versus est: hac te praecipitato, *the slope looks downwards,* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: per quem descenditis arduus in valles et fora clivus erat, Ov. F. 1, 264: quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivum, *up the steep* Pl. As. 3, 3, 118: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sacer, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 35. Proverb.: clivo sudamus in imo, *to be tired before the work is begun,* Ov. Her. 20, 41. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in κλίνω and Lat. *de-clino, in-clino,* etc.]

clŏāca, ae, *f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewerage was carried into the Tiber; a sewer, drain:* Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*: aquas cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis siccare, Liv. 1, 38: cloacarum redemptor, Plin. 36, 15. Humorously, *the stomach of a drunken woman:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29 Proverb., arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. (Hence Ital. *chiavica;* Fr. *cloaque.*)

clŏācālis, e, *adj.* [cloaca] *pertaining to a sewer:* faeculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

cloacare, inquinare, Fest. *s. v.*

clōdĭco, are, v. claudico.

clōdo, ere, v. claudo.

clonos, i, *f. a plant,* also called batrachion, *q. v.* or scelerata: App. Herb. 8.

clōstellum, i, *n. dim.* [clostrum = claustrum] *a small lock:* Petr. 140, 11.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

cludo, ere, v. claudo.

cludus, a, um, v. claudus.

clŭĕo (cluo, ĕre, Prud.), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to hear oneself called, to be reputed, esteemed:* ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 16: senati qui columen cluent, id. Epid. 2, 2, 5: id. Trin. 2, 2, 31: id. Ps. 2, 1, 16: corona, per gentes Italas hominum quae clara clueret, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoria, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 20: quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name,* Lucr. 1, 450: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, ita ut nomen cluet, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 19. With *inf.*: per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. in Non. 88, 1: Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1. *Pass.*: stratioticus homo qui cluear, id. Ps. 4, 1, 12. [Cf. Sans. *sru;* Gr. κλύω, κλυτός; *in-cli-tus.*]

clūmae, arum, *f. plu.* folliculi hordei, Fest. *s. v.*

clūnăcŭlus culter, *the sacrificial knife:* Fest. *s. v.*

clūnālis, e, *adj.* [clunis] *pertaining to the hinder parts:* pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

clūnae, arum, *f. plu. apes,* so called a clunibus tritis, Fest. *s. v.*

clūnĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, or **-a**, ae, *f. dim.* [clunis] *small hinder parts:* avium Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8.

clūnis, is (*abl.* cluni *or* clune, Hor S. 2, 8, 91: Juv. 11, 164), *m.* and *fem a buttock, haunch:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: ib 2, 8, 91: Juv. 5, 167: Plin. 8, 8, 8.

clŭo = purgo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36.

clŭo = clueo, v. clueo.

clŭpĕă, ae, *f. a kind of small river fish*, supposed to be the *lamprey*, Petromyzon branchialis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17. (Hence It. *chieppa.*)

clupeus, i, v. clipeus.

clūra, ae, *f.* πίθηκος, *an ape*: Vet. Gloss.

clūrīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to apes*: pecus, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 14, dub.

clūsāris, e, *adj.* [cludo = claudo] *easily shutting* or *closing*: anguli, Hyg. p. 181.

clūsārĭus, a, um, for clusaris, Hyg. p. 183.

clūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily closing*: clusiles mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

clūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who incloses* or *encompasses*: Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

clusura, ae, v. clausura.

clusus, a, um, v. clausus.

clўbătis, is, *f.* = κλύβατις, *a plant*, also called heline: App. Herb. 81.

clўmĕnus, i, *m.* = κλύμενος, a plant. **1.** *the honeysuckle*, Lonicera Periclymenum, Linn. **2.** Plantagini similis, according to Sprengel, Lathyrus Clymenus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 7, 33, and 20, 25.

clypeo, v. clipeo.

clypeum and **clypeus**, v. clipeus.

clysmus, i, *m.* = κλυσμός, *a clyster* (late Lat. for clyster): Scrib. Comp. 155.

clyster, ēris (*abl.* clystĕre, Aemil. Mac. de Herb.), *m.* = κλυστήρ, *a clyster* (pure Lat. *lotio*): Cels. 7, 27: clystere vomituque purgari, Suet. Ner. 20. **II.** *a clyster-pipe* or *syringe*: id. Claud. 44: oricularius, *an ear-syringe*, Cels. 7, 27.

clystērĭum, ii, *n.* = κλυστήριον, *a clyster*: Scrib. Comp. 114.

clystērīzo, 1. *v. a.* = κλυστηρίζω, *to apply a clyster*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

cnasonas acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Fest. *s. v.*

cnecus, i, v. cnicus.

cnēdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κνήδινος, *of nettles, nettle-*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

cnĕōron, i, *n.* = κνέωρον, also **cnēstron**, i, *n.* = κνήστρον, *a plant*, also called thymelaea and casia: duo genera, nigrum atque candidum. Daphne Cneorum and Gnidium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 10, 30: 21, 9, 29: 13, 21, 35.

cnĕphōsus, a, um (κνέφας), *dark*: Fest. *s. v.*

cnīcus (cnēcus, Col. 7, 8, 1), i, *m.* = κνῆκος, *safflower*, Carthamus tinctorius, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 53. Also, duae species silvestrium, una mitior, altera immitior, Carthamus mitissimus, Linn. and Centrophyllum lanatum, D. C., or Cnicus benedictus, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 31, 107.

cnīdē, es, *f.* = κνίδη, *a sea-nettle*: pure Lat. urtica (*q. v.*), prob. a species of Acalepha or Jelly-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

cnissa, ae, *f.* = κνίσσα, *the steam* or *odour of a sacrifice*: Arn. 7, p. 212.

cnōdax, ācis, *m.* = κνώδαξ. In mechanics, *a pin, pivot, gudgeon*: Vitr. 10, 6.

coa, ae, an enigmatical word, not understood by the Romans themselves without explanation; perhaps related to *coitus*: Quint. 8, 6, 53.

cōa, orum, *n. plu.* [Cos, insula] *Coan garments*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 101. Also, *adj.*: Coa vestis, *the same*, Prop. 1, 2, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 300).

cŏ-accēdo, 3. *v. n. to come to* or *be added besides*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 65.

cŏăcervātim, *adv.* [coacervatus] *by* or *in heaps*: App. Flor. *no.* 9.

cŏăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo] *a heaping together*: Gai. Dig. 2, 1, 11. **II.** In rhetor.: *a heaping up of proofs*: Cic. Part. 35 *fin.*

cŏ-ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap together, heap up*: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: coacervare magnam vim emblematum, id. Verr. 4, 24: multitudinem civium, ib. 5, 57: cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39: agros non modo emere verum etiam coacervare, *not merely to purchase but to heap together in a mass*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66. **Fig.**: verisimilia partim singula movent suo pondere, partim, etiamsi videntur esse exigua per se, multum tamen, quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, id. Part. 11 *fin.*: coacervati luctus, Ov. M. 8, 485.

cŏ-ăcesco, acui, 3. *v. n. to become acid* or *sour* (rare): ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels. 1, 2. **Fig.**: quam valde eam (gentem Sardorum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? *to have deteriorated*, Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 43.

coactē, *adv. quickly, in haste*: Gell. 10, 11. **II.** *constrainedly*: Tert. Bapt. 12.

cŏactĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [coactilis] *a maker of thick, fulled cloth*: Inscr.

cŏactĭlis, e, *adj.* [coactus] *made thick*: hence subst. coactilia, ium, *n. plu., thick, fulled cloth* or *felt*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.

cŏactim, *adv.* [id.] (of style) *concisely, briefly*: Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

cŏactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogo] (rare): *a collecting, calling in of money*: coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1. **II.** *an abridgment* or *epitome*: Gai. Inst. 4, 15. **III.** *a disease of animals*: Veg. 2, 9, 1.

cŏacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to constrain, compel*: Lucr. 6, 1121.

cŏactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gatherer together, a driver*: Cato R. R. 150: sed erant agminis coactores, *they brought up the rear*, Tac. H. 2, 68. **II.** *a collector of money* (from auctions, of revenues, *etc.*): Cic. Cluent. 64: si praeco, aut ut fuit ipse coactor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86. **III.** *one who compels*: adjutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52. **IV.** Coactor lanarius = coactiliarius, *a fuller*, Inscr. Grut. 648, 3.

cŏactum, i, *n.* [id.] *a coverlet of stout cloth*: Caes. B. C. 3, 44.

cŏactūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a collection, gathering*: uniuscujusque diei coactura (baccarum), Col. 12, 52, 2.

coactus, a, um, *Part.* [cogo].

cŏactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 5, 29 civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.

cŏ-addo, 3. *v. a. to add together*: salicem discindito, argillam coaddito, Cato R. R. 40: coaddito ad compendium, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 4.

cŏ-ădŏlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. to grow up along with*: Tert. Anim. 19.

cŏ-ădōro, 1. *v. a. to worship along with*: coadoratur in Patre Christus, Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 12.

cŏădūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coaduno]. Lit. *a putting together into one; an adding together, summing up*: totius calculi, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 31 *fin.*

cŏ-ăd-ūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [unus] *to put together into one, to add* or *join together*: Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 7.

cŏ-aedĭfĭco, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up*, or *up to*: Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33: loci coaedificati an vasti, id. Part. 10 *fin.*

cŏ-aegrōto, 1. *v. n. to be sick at the same time with*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 47.

cŏ-aequālis, e, *adj. of equal age, coeval*: sinciput, Petr. 136, 1. Subst.: *a comrade, companion in age*: Just. 23, 4.

cŏaequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [coaequalis] *an equality*: Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 8.

cŏ-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make even* or *level* (rare): aream, Cato R. R. 91: montes, Sall. C. 20. **Fig.**: *to place on the same footing, equalize*: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: gratiam omnium, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2. 11, 3: aliquem cum aliquo, Lact. de Ira D. 7 coaequati dignitate, pecunia virtute, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2.

cŏ-aestĭmo, 1. *v. a. to estimate together with*: Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

cŏaetānĕo, 1. *v. n.* [coaetaneus *to be of the same age*: Tert. Res. Carn 45.

cŏ-aetānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aetas] *of the same age, a contemporary*: App Met. 8, p. 204.

cŏ-aeternus, a, um, *adj. coëternal*: Tert. adv. Herm. 11.

cŏ-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [aevum] *of the same age, coeval*: Aug. Serm. 38.

cŏ-aggĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap together*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 273. **II.** with *acc.* and *abl.*: *to cover by heaping upon*: Col. 8, 6, 1.

cŏ-ăgĭto, atum, 1. *v. a. to shake together*: Apic. 2, 1.

cŏagmentārĭus ii, *m. joining together*, ἁρμολόγος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cŏagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento] *a joining* or *connecting together, a combination, union*: corporis, Cic. Tim. 5 *fin.*: copulatio rerum et coagmentatio naturae, id. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*

cŏagmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagmentum] *to join, glue*, or *cement together, to connect*: opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: allium nucleis, Plin. 19, 6, 34. **Fig.**: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: pacem, *to conclude*, id. Phil. 7, 7 *fin.*

cŏagmentum, i, *n* [cogo] *a joining together, a joint*: orbem olearium punicanis coagmentis facito, Cato R. R 18: viden' coagmenta in foribus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 144: palma inter coagmenta lapidum exstitisse ostendebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. **Fig.**: syllabarum, Gell. 17, 9.

cŏāgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagulo] *a curdling, coagulating*, of a liquid: lactis, Plin. 23, 1, 18.

cŏāgŭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagulum] *to cause to curdle* or *coagulate*: lac, Plin. 12, 25, 54: picem, id. 16, 11, 22. (Hence Ital. *quagliare*; Fr. *cailler.*)

cŏāgŭlum, i, *n.* [cogo] *a means of coagulation, rennet* or *runnet*: Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Plin. 23, 7, 63: Ov. F. 4, 545: id. M. 13, 830. **II.** **Meton.**: *curdled milk*: Plin. 28, 10, 45. **III.** **Fig.**: *that which holds* or *binds together, union, alliance* (rare): Varr. in Non. 28, 23: animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1. (Hence It. *caglio, gaglio.*)

cŏ-ălesco (coolesco, Lucr.), ălui, ălĭtum (*part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers), 3. *v. incep. to grow together, to unite*: saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 6, 1067: ne prius exarescat surculus quam coalescat, *before it is united with the soil, takes root*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin. 11, 37, 57. In *part. perf.*: cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, Gell. 12, 1. **2.** *to grow up, thrive*: forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. J. 93: dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649. **II.** **Fig.**: *to unite, agree together, coalesce*: Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 48: multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, id. 1, 8: in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. H. 2, 37: coalescere animo obsequium, id. A. 6, 44: brevi tanta concordia coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35: (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut *maleficus*, Quint. 1, 5, 65. **2.** *to take root; become consolidated*: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21. In the *part. perf.*: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, id. A 13, 26.

coalitus, a, um, *Part.* [coalesco.]

cŏălĭtus, ūs, *m.* [coalesco] *communion, fellowship:* humani generis, Arn 4, p. 150.

cŏ-ălo, 3. *v. a. to sustain* or *nourish together with:* Hier. in Jovin. 1, *no.* 36.

cŏ-ămātor, ōris, *m. a rival in love:* Caecil. in Non. 127, 16 dub.

cŏ-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk with:* Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 3.

cŏ-angusto, atum, 1. *v. a. to contract, confine, compress, hem in* (rare): alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*: aditum aedium, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19. Fig.: *to circumscribe, limit:* haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*

cŏaptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coapto]. For the Gr. ἀρμονία, *a skilful joining together:* Aug. Trin. 4, 2.

cŏ-apto, ātum, 1. *v. a. to fit, join, adjust together:* Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14.

coarctatio and **coarcto**, v. coart.

cŏ-ăresco, ui, 3. *v. n. to dry* or *become dry together:* Vitr. 7, 11

cŏ-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* With *acc.* of the person: *to convict, prove guilty:* omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, urgetur confessione sua, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14: quo maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Liv. 39, 28: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus), Quint. 11, 3, 92. With *gen.* denoting the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 5, 59: commutati judicii, id. Sull. 15 *fin.*: facinoris, Tac. A. 13, 20. **2.** With *acc.* of the thing: *to prove incontestably, to demonstrate, establish:* certum crimen multis suspicionibus coarguere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: errorem, id. Acad. 1, 4: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6: temeritatem artis, Suet. Domit. 15: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *proves to be useless*, Liv. 44, 6: quod coarguunt fici, *disprove*, Plin. 16, 31, 56: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov. M. 11, 193. *Impers.*: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4.

cŏartātĭo (coarct.), ōnis, *f.* [coarto] *a drawing* or *crowding together* (very rare): laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9: plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46.

cŏ-arto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press together, contract, confine:* alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5: viam, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39: coartare fauces et os sudario, *to strangle*, Val. Max. 9, 7: araneis oleo madentibus vulnus coartare, Petr. Sat. 98: Cnaeus in oppidis coartatus, *confined*, Cic. Att. 7, 10. **II.** Fig.: Of time: *to abridge, shorten:* tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.*: consulatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546. **2.** Of discourse: *to abridge, compress:* ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: plura in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. **III.** For cogo, *to compel, constrain:* Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 57.

cŏ-artĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a. to cause to articulate:* ora mutorum, Arnob. 1, p. 31.

coassatio and **coasso**, v. coaxatio, *etc.*

cŏaxātĭo (coassatio), ōnis, *f.* [coasso] *a joining together of timber (boards, planks), a boarded floor:* imponere contignationem, supra eam coaxationem, et pavimentum, Vitr. 6, 5: in *plur.*: Plin. 36, 25, 62.

cŏaxo (coasso), 1. *v. a.* [axis] *to join boards* or *planks together, to floor:* Vitr. 7, 1.

cŏaxo, 1. *v. n.* [κοάξ, the sound made by frogs], *to croak:* Suet. Aug. 94.

cōbĭon, ii, *n. a species of the plant tithymalus, spurge*, Euphorbia dendroides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 45. **2.** *a sea-fish*, v. Gobius: id. 32, 11, 53.

coccĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus] *clothed in scarlet:* Suet. Domit. 4.

coccĭnĕus and **coccĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [coccum] *of a scarlet colour:* acini, Plin. 21, 31, 105: pallium, Petr. 32, 2: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131: laena, Juv. 3, 283. Subst., coccina, orum, *n. plu. scarlet garments:* Mart. 2, 39. Subst., coccinum, i, *n.* = coccum, *scarlet colour:* Hier. in Jesai. 1, 1, 18. (Hence It. *cocciniglia; Fr. cochenille.*)

coccum, i, *n.* = κόκκος (a berry), *the berry* (now known to be an insect, *kermes*) *found upon the scarlet dye oak* (Quercus coccifera, Linn.): Plin. 16, 8, 12. Meton.: *scarlet colour:* rubro ubi cocco tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102: vestis madida cocco, Mart. 5, 23: Quint. 11, 1, 31. **2.** *scarlet garments, cloth*, etc.: Sil. 17, 396: Suet. Ner. 30. **II.** Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *a grain of the shrub* thymelaea or cneorum (*q. v.*), used in medicine: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

coccȳgĭa, ae, *f.* = κοκκυγία, *a kind of sumach used in colouring*, perh. Rhus cotinus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 41.

coccȳmēlum, i, *n.* = κοκκύμηλον, *a plum:* Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15.

coccyx, ȳgis, *m.* = κόκκυξ, *a cuckoo*, Cuculus canorus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 9, 11.

cocētum, i, *n.* [coquo] *a kind of food prepared from honey and poppies:* Tert. Val. 12.

cochlacae, arum, *f. plu. round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells:* Fest. *s. v.*

cochlĕa (coclea), ae, *f.* [κοχλίας ὁ] *a snail:* Plin. 9, 56, 82: Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: vincere cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 29: cochleae nudae, *without shells*, Plin. 29, 6, 36: in cochleam, *snail-formed, spiral*, Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 1: equorum capita in cochleis, Plin. 9, 2, 1, may refer to the Hippocampus, Sygnathus Hippocampus, Linn. **II.** Meton. *a snail-shell:* Mart. 11, 8: *the screw of a press:* Vitr. 6, 9: *a machine for drawing water:* id. 5, 12: *a door that moves easily:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 300.) (Hence It. *chiocciola.*)

cochlĕar, āris (**cochlearium**, ii. Plin. 20, 22, 89; and **cochleare**, Mart. 14, 121), *n.* [cochlea, of the form of a snail-shell] *a spoon:* Cels. 6, 14: Plin. 28, 2, 4: Mart. 14, 121: Petr. Sat. 33. As *a measure for liquids*, esp. in medicine: *a spoonful:* Col. 12, 21, 3. (Hence Ital. *cucchiajo; Fr. cuiller.*)

cochlĕārĭum, ii, *n.* [cochlea] *a snail shell:* Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. **II.** *a spoon:* v. cochlear.

cochlĕātim, *adv.* [id.] *spirally:* Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

cochlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *spiral* or *screw-formed:* equuleus, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15.

cochlĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small snail:* Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 19.

cochlis, ĭdis, *f.* = κοχλίς, *a precious stone like a snail-shell in form:* Plin. 37, 12, 74.

cōcĭātor, ōris, *m.* μεταβόλος, cocio, *a broker:* Gloss. Vet.

cōcĭo (coctio, Fest.), ōnis, *m. a broker, haggler, chafferer*, usually called arilator: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: Pl. As. 1, 3, 51. (Hence It. *cozzone.*)

cōcĭōnor, 1. *v. dep.* [cocio] *to be a broker:* Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

cocles, ĭtis, *m.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 94, from oculus] *a person blind of one eye:* Plin. 11, 37, 55: ducentos Cyclopes coclites, Luc. Non. 533: de coclitum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam ii sunt monoculi, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 24. Used as a Roman surname.

coco, acc. to others cocococo, *the clucking of a hen*, Petr. 59, 2.

cŏcŏlŭbis (or cocolobis), is, *f. a Spanish name for a kind of grape:* Col. 3, 2, 19: Plin. 14, 4.

coctana, v. cottana.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *baked:* lateres, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *fin.*: laterculus, Plin. 7, 56, 57: coctiles mun (Babylonis), *built of bricks*, Ov. M. 4, 58. Subst. coctilia, ium, *n. plu.* (sc. ligna) *very dry wood, that burns without smoke* (cf. acapnos): Treb. Claud. 14.

coctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *digesting of food:* Plin. 20, 9, 39. (Hence Fr. *cuisson.*)

coctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *easily cooked, ripening early:* condimenta, Apic. 9, 4: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

coctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cook:* Petr 95, 8: calcis, *a lime-burner*, Edict Diocl. p. 19.

coctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cooking, a melting, a smearing with pitch*, etc. Col. 11, 3, 23: Plin. 19, 8, 41, *no.* 3. Fig.: *the ripening (of fruit):* id. 14, 4, 61. **II.** Meton., *a boiling liquid:* Col. 12, 20, 4.

coctūrārĭus, ii, *m. a cook*, ἑψητής, Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, *Part.* [coquo].

cŏcŭla (coquula), ae, *f. dim.* [coquus] *a female cook:* Varr. in Non. 531, 32.

cŏcŭlum, i, *n.* [coquo] *a vessel for cooking:* Plaut. Frgm. in Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1. **II.** *small wood for cooking:* Fest. *s. v.*

cocus, i, v. coquus.

coda, ae, v. cauda.

cōdex [caudex], ĭcis, *m. a trunk of a tree*, etc. (v. caudex). **II.** *a book, a manuscript* (its leaves were not rolled together like those of the volumina, but were arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 301): Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 119: in codicibus membraneis, vel chartaceis vel etiam eboreis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52. **III.** Esp. *an account-book, ledger*: non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: in codicis extrema cera, *upon the last tablet*, id. Verr. 1, 36: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44. And of *codes of laws:* Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus.

codicarius, a, um, v. caudicarius.

cōdĭcillāris, e, and **codicillarius**, a, um, *adj.* [codicilli] *appointed, named by an imperial rescript:* auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

cōdĭcilli, ōrum (*sing.* Cod. Theod.), *m. plu. dim.* [codex = caudex] *a small trunk of a tree:* Cato R. R. 37 *fin.* **II.** *small tablets for writing:* Homerus Bellerophonti codicillos datos, non epistolas, prodidit, Plin. 13, 13, 27: cum et codicillos missitatos epistolarum gratia indicet, id. 33, 1, 4. **III.** *a short writing, note, billet, petition*, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11: simul accepi tuas litteras, statim quaesivi a Balbo per codicillos, id. Fam. 6, 18: perlatos a cursore Phaontis codicillos praeripuit, Suet. Ner. 49: simul codicillos libidinum indices tradidit, Tac. A. 11, 34. **IV.** *an imperial rescript, a diploma:* Suet. Tib. 42: Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 23. **V.** *an addition to a will, a codicil:* Plin. Ep. 2, 16: Tac. A. 15, 64 *fin.*

cōdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [coda = cauda] *a little tail:* Apic. 7, 1 dub.

coelebs, coelibatus, *etc.*, v. cael.

cŏ-ĕlĕmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [elementum] *composed of the same elements:* Tert. adv. Val. 23.

coeles (cael.), ĭtis, *adj.* [coelum] *heavenly, celestial* (poet. for coelestis): coelitibus regnis ab Jove pulsus erat, Ov. F. 1, 236. Subst. coelites: *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* civitas coelitum, Pl. Rud. prol. 2: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui coelites, Cic. Somn. Sc. 1: Cat. 11, 13: rex coelitum, Hor. Epod. 16, 56. In *sing.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 17.

coelestis (cael.), e (*abl. sing.* coeleste for coelesti, Ov. H. 16, 277: *gen plur.* coelestum, for coelestium, Lucr. 6, 1273: Cat. 64, 191: Virg. Aen. 7, 432) *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial:* ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384: arcus, *the rainbow* Plin. 11, 14, 14: aqua, *rain*, Hor. Od.

10, 20: templa, Lucr. 5, 1203: solum, Ov. M. 1, 73: plagae, ib. 12, 40: astra, ib. 15, 846: prodigia, Liv. 1, 34: minae, Tac. H. 1, 18: cogitantes supera atque coelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: aliquid vim coelestem ad eos qui in terra gignuntur pertinere, id. Div. 2, 44, 93. **II.** Meton.: *divine*: numen, Cat. 66, 7: si modo sum coelesti stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 1, 760: pabula, ib. 4, 217: sapientia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27: auxilium, *of the gods*, Ov. M. 15, 630: dona, ib. 13, 289: cognitio coelestium et mortalium, Quint. 1, 10, 5. *Comp. neutr.* Sen. Ep. 66. **2.** Subst.: mostly *plur., the gods*: coelestum templa, Lucr. 6, 1273: in concilio coelestium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25: quid est, quod de voluntate coelestium dubitare possimus? id. Phil. 4, 4, 10.: nuntia Romanis coelestes ita velle, Liv. 1, 16. In *sing*: Tib. 2, 4, 35. **3.** In gen.: *divine, magnificent, pre-eminent*, etc.: coelestes divinasque legiones, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: ingenium, Ov. A. A. 1, 185: in dicendo vir (*sc.* Cicero), Quint. 10, 2, 18: coelestissimum os (Ciceronis), Vell, 2, 66: animus, id. 2, 60: quos Elea domum reducit palma coelestes, *glorified, like the gods*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18. *Adv.* not in use.

coelĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = κοιλιακός, *relating to the abdomen* or *to the stomach*: dolor, Cato R. R. 125: medicamenta, Plin. 20, 18, 76. **II.** *afflicted with a disease of the bowels*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: and **Subst.** *one diseased in the bowels*: Plin. 28, 14, 58.

coelĭcŏla (cael), ae (*gen. plur.* coelicolum, Virg.), *adj.* [coelum colo] (poet.) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god*: Virg. Aen. 2, 641: non ipsi exscindere ferro coelicolae valeant, ib. 6, 554: coelicolum regi, ib. 3, 21: Ov. M. 1, 174: nulla super nubes convivia coelicolarum, Juv. 13, 42. **II.** *a worshipper of the heavens*: Cod. Just. 1, tit. 9.

coelĭcus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum] *celestial, heavenly, magnificent* (very rare): tecta, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14.

coelĭfer (cael.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coelum fero] (poet.) *supporting the heavens*; ubi coelifer Atlas axem humero torquet, Virg. Aen. 6, 797: Sen. Herc. fur. 328.

coelĭflŭus (cael.), a, um. *adj.* [coelum fluo] *flowing from heaven*: fontes, Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel. 12, 780.

coelĭgĕnus (cael.), a, um, *adj.* [coelum and *gen.* the root of gigno] *heaven-born*: Victoria et Venus, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: stellae, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 29.

coelĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κοιλιωτικός, *that cleanses the stomach*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

coelĭ-pŏtens (cael.), entis, *adj.* [coelum potens] *powerful in heaven*: dii, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

coelo, are, v. caelo.

coelum (freq. written caelum, which is prob. the true form), i, *n.* (old form **coelus**, i, *m.*, Enn. in Non. 197, 8, and in Charis. p. 55 P.: Petr. 39, 5: *plur.* only coeli, by poet. license, Lucr. 2, 1097, and in eccl. writers), *the sky, heaven, the heavens*: coeli dicuntur loca supera et ea deorum: terrae loca infera et ea hominum, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 7: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: quis pariter coelos omneis convortere, Lucr. 2, 1097: rotundum ut coelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quicquid Deorum in coelo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1: lapides pluere, fulmina jaci de coelo, Liv. 28, 27: albente coelo, *at break of day*, Sisenn. in Quint. 8, 3, 35: mons in coelum attollitur, Plin. 5, 1, 1: de coelo tangi, *to be struck with lightning*, Liv. 26, 23: also, e coelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10 *fin.*: de coelo servare, *to observe the signs of heaven*, id. Att. 4, 3: de coelo fieri, of celestial signs, *to come to pass*, id. Div. 1. 42. Proverb.: omnes quidem Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem de coelo delapsum intuentur, id. Manil. 14, 41: sed videar coelo missus adesse tibi, Tib. 1, 3, 90: quid si nunc coelum ruat? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41: toto coelo errare, *to be entirely mistaken*, Macr. Sat. 3, 12. **II** Meton.: *air, climate, zone, atmosphere, weather*: constituuntur in hoc coelo qui dicitur aer, Lucr. 4, 133: omne coelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: hoc coelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54: coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus coeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22: pingue et concretum coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tenue, id. Fat. 4: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2: austerum, Plin. 18, 12, 31: foedum imbribus ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2: hibernum, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Italum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 4: coeli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18: spiritus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: varium morem praediscere, Virg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2, 1. Of *the earth*, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 897. **III.** Fig.: *the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour*, etc.: Caesar in coelum fertur, Cic. Phil. 4, 3: coelo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6: in coelo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4: exaequare aliquem coelo, Lucr. 1, 80: coelo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: collegam de coelo detraxisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: in coelo sum id. Att. 2, 9: digito coelum attingere, *to be extremely fortunate*, ib. 2, 1: coelum accepisse fatebor, Ov. M. 14, 844. **IV.** In gen., *a vault, arch, covering*: coelum camerae, *the interior surface of a vault*, Vitr. 7, 3: capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49. (Hence Ital. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel*.)

coelus, i, v. coelum.

cŏ-ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo] *amended at the same time*: Arn. 2, p. 56.

coemētērĭum, ii, *n.* = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence) *a cemetery, burying-ground*: Tert. Anim. 51, et al. (Hence It. *cimitero*; Fr. *cimetière*.)

cŏ-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, *3. v. a. to buy up*: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17: Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic. Fam. 15, 19: jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: coemptarum rerum pretia, Suet. Ner. 5.

cŏëmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coemo] legal *t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites*: Cic. Mur. 12, 27. **II.** *a marriage contracted by a mock sale, by which the wife was freed from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra: Gai. Inst. 1, 118: Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sed quaero usu an coemptione, id. Flacc. 34, 84. (v. Smith's Ant. 741.)

cŏëmptionālis, e, *adj.* [coemptio] *pertaining to a sham sale* or *a sham marriage*: senex, *who was made use of in such a performance* (cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 27): hence, *poor, worthless*: Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 52: Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7. 29.

cŏëmptor, ōris, *m.* [coemo] *one who purchases wholesale*: Fig. testium, App. Apol. p. 321.

cŏëmptĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [coemptio] legal *t. t., one who enters into the* coemptio: Gai. Dig. § 117.

cŏëmptus, a, um, *Part.* [coemo].

coena (also caena and cēna: in the most ancient period COESNA, like CASMENA = Camena. Fest. *s. v.* pesnis) ae, *f., the principal meal of the Romans; dinner, supper*: coena apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. Vesperna, quam nunc coenam appellamus, Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 306): negavit se illo jure nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: coenam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 32: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3: coenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13: praebere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24: ad coenam invitare aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: vocare, id. Att. 6, 3: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4: coenam dare alicui, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 2: coenae adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12: ire ad coenam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad coenam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: itare ad coenas, id. Fam. 9, 24: obire coenas, id. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: coenam condicere alicui, *to engage oneself to any one as a guest*, Suet Tib. 42: also, promittere ad coenam, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: redire a coena, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: inter coenam, *at table*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: in the same sense, super coenam, Suet. Aug. 77. Proverb.: coena comesa venire, *i. e. to come too late*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11. **II.** Meton.: *a dish, course*, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5. **2.** *a company at table*: ingens coena sedet, Juv. 2, 120. **3.** *the place of an entertainment* (cf. coenatio and coenaculum): Plin. 12, 1, 5.

coenācŭlāria, ae, *f., a leasing of a garret*: exercere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

coenācŭlārĭus (caen. and cēn.), ii. *m., a tenant of a garret*: Ulp. 13, 7, 11, § 5.

coenācŭlum (caen. and cēn.), i, *n.* [coena] orig., *a dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence, *an upper story, an upper room, a garret*: ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi coenabant coenaculum vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte coenitare coeperunt, superioris domus universa coenacula dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45: (Hispalae) coenaculum super aedes datum est, Liv. 39, 14: Roma in montibus posita et convallibus, coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: quid pauper? mutat coenacula, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere coenaculis spectabat, Suet. Aug. 45. Fig.: maxima coeli, Enn. in Tert. adv. Val. 7: in superiore qui habito coenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl. Am. 3, 1, 3.

coenātĭcus (caen. and cēn), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenatica, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 36. Subst., coenaticum, i, *n., the money given instead of food* (to soldiers, priests, *etc.*): Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3.

coenātĭo (caen. and cēn.), ōnis, *f* [id.] *a dining-room*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Juv. 7, 183.

coenātĭuncula (caen. and cēn.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small dining-room*: Plin. Ep. 4, 30.

coenātor, *a diner, guest*, δειπνητής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

coenātōrĭus (caen. and cēn.) a, um, *adj.* [coeno] *pertaining to dinner*, or *to the table*: fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *fin.*: vestis, Capitol. Maxim. jun. 4. **II.** Subst. coenatōrĭa, orum, *n. plu. dinner-dress*: Petr. 21, 5. **2.** coenatorium, i, *n. a dining-room*: Inscr. Fratr Arv. Marin. p. 533.

coenātŭrĭo (caen. and cēn.), *v. desider.* [id.] *to have an appetite for dinner*: Mart. 11, 77.

coenātus (caen and cēn.), a, um, *Part.* [coeno] *that has taken food, having dined*: coenati atque appoti, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: cur te lotum voluerit coenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20. **II.** Of time: *spent in feasting*: coenatae noctes, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 24.

coenĭto (caen. and cēn.), 1. *v. freq* [id.] *to be accustomed to dine* (rare): si foris coenitarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: coenitabat nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27. *Pass. impers.*: ut coenitaretur, Macr. Sat. 2, 13.

coeno (caen. and cēn.), avi, atum, 1 *v. n.* and *a.* [coena] Neutr.: *to take a meal, dine, eat*: coenavi modo, Pl. Am 1, 1, 154: melius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: apud aliquem, id. Fam. 1, 2: cum aliquo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: una, Suet. Aug 64: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31. *Pass impers.*: ut coenaretur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum coenatum est, Nep. Att. 14. **II.** Act.: with *acc.*: *to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon*: coctum, Pl. Pseud. 3, 2, 56: scelestiorem coenam coenavi tuam, quam quae Thyestae quondam posita est

id. Rud. 2, 6, 24: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: centum ostrea, id. 8, 85: remedia, Plin. 24, 1, 1. Fig.: magnum malum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 86: divorum coenat adulteria, *i. e. represents at table*, Poet. in Suet. Aug. 70.

coenŏbīta, ae, *m.* [coenobium] *a friar, a monk:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 34.

coenŏbĭum, ii, *n.* = κοινόβιον, *a cloister, convent:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 36.

coenōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [coenosus] *a dirty place:* Fig.: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 156.

coenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *dirty, marshy, boggy* (rare): lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6: gurges (*i. e.* Styx), Juv. 3, 266.

coenŭla (caen. and cēn.), ae, *f. dim.* [coena] *a small dinner:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: Mart. 5, 78 *fin.*

coenŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *covered with mud, muddy, filthy:* pedes, Tert. Pall. 4.

coenum (caenum), i, *n., dirt, filth, mud, mire:* omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 133: neque tam luteus, neque tam coeno collitus, id. Poen. 4, 2, 4: coenum cloacarum, Col. 2, 15, 6. Fig.: ut eum ex lutulento coeno propere hinc eliciat foras, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 17: ipsei se in tenebris volvi coenoque queruntur, Lucr. 3, 77: ex coeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15. Also as a term of reproach: *dirty fellow, vile fellow:* Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3: Cic. Sest. 8, 20. Proverb.: mordicus petere e coeno cibum, Lucil. in. Non. 138, 22.

cŏ-ĕo (on the form coneo, see Quint. 1, 6, 17), īvi or ii (cŏīisse, Virg.: coisse, Prop.), ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go or come together, to meet, assemble:* in porticum Liviae, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: ad solitum coiere locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: Pharsaliam coeunt, Cat. 64, 37: quo populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: in cujus templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: millia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753. Poet.: vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, *i. e. have passed between us*, Prop. 3, 15, 8. **2.** *to go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter:* inter se coiisse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709. **II.** *to form one with, to blend, unite, combine:* neque se conglobandi coeundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierint, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, *assemble*, id. B. C. 1, 75: ut coeat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25. Hence: *to copulate, cohabit:* cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancilla, id. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1: sic et aves coeunt, Ov. M. 9, 733. **2.** Of things: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *unite*, Lucr. 5, 664: ut cornua tota coirent efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179: ut coeat lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, *thickens*, Plin. 35, 15, 51: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Virg. Aen. 3, 30: ad cicatricem, Veg. 3, 27, 2: and Fig.: an male sarta gratia necquicquam coit et rescinditur, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32: palpebrae dormientis non coeunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: arteria incisa neque coit, neque sanescit, id. 2, 10: labris coeuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45. **III.** Fig.: *to unite in feeling* or *judgment, to assimilate, agree, conspire:* duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, *conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2: se neque cum quoquam de ea re collocuturum neque coiturum, id. Att. 8: hac gener atque socer coeant mercede suorum! Virg. Aen. 7, 317: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeant, implicare dextras, Tac. A. 12, 47: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. Aen. 11, 292. **IV.** Act.: coire societatem (cum aliquo or *abs.*), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact:* utinam, Cn. Pompei, cum C. Caesare societatem aut nunquam coisses aut nunquam diremisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: societatem sceleris, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipis fortunis, ib. 31, 87: qui societatem in tempus coiit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 6. *Pass.*: ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: si unius rei societas coita sit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65 *init.*

coepio, coepi, coeptum, (the imperf. tenses are rare and ante-class.: coepturus, Quint. 10, 1, 46: Suet. Cal. 46) 3. *v. a.* and *n. to begin, commence, undertake.* **I.** Act.: *imperf.*: lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 41: neque pugnas neque ego lites coepio, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23. **2.** *Perfect.* With *inf. act.* and *pass.*: quum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: amare coepi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: coeperunt foras ire, Lucr. 4, 532: Carbone forum tenente plura fieri judicia coeperunt, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: per terrarum orbeis fruges coepisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.*: urbanus coepit haberi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16. With *acc.*: coepit cursum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22 *fin.*: novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420 nam cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepi? Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6 prooem. 15: nemine opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Cal. 46. *Absol.*: *to make a beginning, to begin:* ut magis poeniteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. Rab. Post. 3: nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: coepisti melius quam desinis, Ov. H. 9, 23: nam primum, non coepisse fuit: coepta expugnare secundum est, id. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40. With an ellipsis for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak:* coram data copia fandi, maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. Aen. 1, 521: tum ita coepit, Liv. 28, 27: ad hunc modum coepit, Tac. A. 2, 37. **II.** *Pass.* only in the perfect and with the *inf. pass.*: jure coepta appellari est canis, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37: quoniam de republica consuli coepti sumus, id. Div. 2, 2: velle se de iis rebus, quae inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: bello premi sunt coepti, Nep. Timoth. 3. **III.** Neutr.: *to begin, commence, arise:* post ubi silentium coepit verba facit, Sall. J. 33: quum primum deditio coepit, ib. 62: ubi dies coepit, ib. 91: vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41: pugna coepit, Liv. 2, 6: quando coeperit haec ars, Quint. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49. With *ab*: a quo jurgium coepit, Quint. 5, 10, 72. With *ex*: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85. [Etym. dub.: Bopp and Pott suppose *coepi* to be a contraction of *co-ipi*, and connect it with the root AP: v. *apiscor.*]

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m., an associate bishop:* Hier. adv. Lucif. 9.

coepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [coepio]. **I.** Act.: *to begin often, to attempt:* with *inf.*: ne qua forte tamen coeptes diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 268: coeptant oculi non posse tueri, id. 4, 112: animal coeptat ea, quae naturae sentit apta, appetere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 24: coercere seditionem coeptabat, Tac. H. 2, 29: discedere et abire, Suet. Oth. 11: coeptata libertas, Tac. H. 4, 44. With *acc.*: quid coeptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38: defectionem, ib. 4, 24: insidias, id. H. 3, 73: pontem, id. A. 1, 56. **II.** Neutr.: *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (rare): coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac. A. 4, 27: Olympiade septima coeptante, Sol. 1: coeptante nocte, Amm. 20, 4.

coeptum, i. *n., a beginning, undertaking:* ne audaci coepto deessent, Liv. 42, 59: coepti poenitentia, Quint. 12, 5, 3: nec taedia coepti ulla mei capiam, Ov. M. 9, 616.

coeptus, a, um, *Part.* [coepio] *begun:* opus coeptum perficere, Ov. F. 4, 16: coepti fiducia belli, Virg. Aen. 2, 162: coeptum iter, Ov. F. 1, 188: coepta arma, Tac. H. 2, 6: coepta luce, id. A. 1, 65: coepta hieme, ib. 12, 31.

coeptus, ūs, *m.* [coepio] *a beginning, undertaking* (rare): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: dignas insumite mentes coeptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 644.

cŏ-ĕpŭlōnus, i, *m.* [epulo] *a fellow guest* or *companion at a feast:* Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

coerātor, v. curator.

cŏ-ercĕo, cui, citum, 2. *v. a.* [arceo] *to shut up together* or *closely; to inclose, confine, surround, encompass:* qua circum colli lorica coercet, *where the coat of mail incloses the neck*, Lucr. 6, 955: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, ib. 40, 101: (amnis) nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coerceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, Cic. Top. 9, 39: vitta coercebat positos sine lege capillos, Ov. M. 1, 477: vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum *confines*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5: (mortuos) novies Styx interfusa, coercet, Virg. Aen. 6. 439: nodo coercere crines, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to confine, restrain, limit, correct, punish*, etc.: ut quasi extra ripas diffluentes (oratores) coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: exsultantia, Quint. 10, 4, 1: coercere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73: frenis coercuit ora, id. M. 5, 643: cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: temeritatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21: improbitatem, id. Verr. 3, 89: rabiem gentis, Liv. 41, 27: foenus, id. 32, 27: imperium intra terminos, Tac. A. 1, 11: suppliciis delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: (Caecubum) quod fluentem nauseam coerceat, id. Epod. 9, 35: poenae aut infamiae metu, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: coercere omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall. C. 29: genus hominum mobile, infidum, neque beneficio, neque metu coercitum, id. J. 91 *fin.* miles coercitus, Liv. 36, 24: eos morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coercent, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23. Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *command*, Virg. Aen. 9, 27.

cŏercĭtĭo (also coerctio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, *f.* [coerceo] *a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, chastisement:* coercitionem inhibere, Liv. 4. 53: Quint. 9, 2, 2: indignamur aliqua admonitione aut coercitione nos castigatos, Sen. de Ira, 2, 27, 5. **II.** *the right of coercing* or *punishing:* popinarum, Suet. Claud. 38: in histriones, id. Aug. 45.

cŏercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who keeps in order* or *restrains:* disciplinae militaris, Eutr. 7, 20.

coercitus, a, um, *Part.* [coerceo].

coero, are, v. curo.

cŏ-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander about together:* Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

coeruleus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, ūs, for coitus [coeo] *a coming* or *meeting together:* eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 25: qui coetu conjugioque corporis consistimus, Lucr. 3, 858: stellarum coetus et discessiones, Gell. 14, 1. **II.** Meton.: *an assemblage, crowd, company* (in this signif. coetus alone is used): quae (opiniones) in senatu, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficiscar, id. Sen. 23, 84: socios in coetum advocat, Virg. Aen. 5, 43: coetus matronarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: coetus epulantium, Suet. Cal. 32.

cō-exercĭtātus, a, um, *exercised together* or *at the same time:* artem constare ex praeceptionibus consentientibus et coexercitatis ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41.

cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cogito] *conceivable, imaginable* (rare): Sen. Ep. 58.

cōgĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *thinking, thoughtful:* Gell. 2, 1.

cōgĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *thinking, thought:* Tert. Trin. 6.

cōgĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thought:* Vulg. 4, Esr. 7, 22.

cōgĭtātē, *adv. considerately, deliberately:* cogitate tractare rem suam, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 51: quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

cōgĭtātim, *adv.*, pro cogitate, Fest. *s. v.*

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito] *a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, meditation:* cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: cogitatione aliquid complecti, Quint. 11, 2, 19: ad reliquam cogitationem belli sese recepit, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non sensu, id. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.:* cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: fingite animis, liberae enim sunt cogitationes, id. Mil. 29, 79: acerrima et attentissima, id. de Or. 3, 5: tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2: simplices, magnas, Tac. G. 22. **II.** Meton.: *a thought, opinion, judgment, resolution, design:* omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: qui suas omnes cogitationes abjecerunt in rem tam humilem, id. Am. 9, 32: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, *second thoughts are best*, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C.: cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac. H. 1, 7: vix a tam praecipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet. Cal. 48. **III.** *the faculty of thought, the reasoning power:* (homo) solus ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 54.

cōgĭtātōrĭum, ii. *n.* [cogitatus] *a receptacle of thought:* cogitatorium animae caro, Tert. Res. 15.

cōgĭtātum, i, *n.* usu. *plur.* cogitata, orum, *reflections, thoughts, ideas:* postquam ad judices ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: cogitata eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72 *fin.:* perficere, id. Deiot. 7, 21: patefacere, Nep. Paus. 3. Rare in *sing.:* quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, id. Dat. 6 *fin.*

cogitatus, a, um, *Part.* [cogito] **II.** *Adj.: well weighed* or *considered:* multis periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videntur, Cic. Off. 1, 24: attuleras domi meditatum et cogitatum scelus, *aforethought*, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85.

cōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [cogito] *a thinking, thought:* Sen. Ep. 11 · Tert. Idol. 23.

cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contracted from cŏ-ăgĭto] *to consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think:* constr. *absol.* with *acc.*, *de*, or *a clause:* cogitare in animo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5 · toto animo, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: toto pectore ut dicitur cogitare, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: spe atque animo de se et gloria sua cogitare, id. Rab. 10, 29: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: severa fronte curas cogitans, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 48: nihil enim nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, *I was thinking of nothing but rocks and hills*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: vos id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: vos saepius eandem rem animis agitare et diutius uno de teste cogitare potestis, id. Font. 6, 12: aedificare diu cogitare (patrem familiae) oportet, Cato R. R. 3: ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. Att. 9, 6 *fin.* With clause: cogitare quam id honestum sit, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: ne quam occasionem dimitteret cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57. *Absol.:* cogitare vel acutissime sine eloquentia, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156. **II.** With an *adv.* and foll. by various *prep.: to think of, to be disposed towards* (very rare): si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A.: adversus se, Suet. Caes. 75: si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, Nep. Hannib. 2 *fin.:* male cogitantes, Cato R. R. praef. 4. **III.** *to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose*, etc.: with *inf.:* impeditos adoriri cogitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: cogitat recipere hunc in aedes, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: facere, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46: recipere me, Cic. Att. 2, 9 *fin.*. uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50: dare lucem ex fumo, id. A. P. 144. With *acc.:* proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.:* caedem principis et res novas, Tac. A. 4, 28 *fin.:* quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cogitatum facinus, *intended*, Suet. Tib. 19: parricidium, id. Cal. 12: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 2. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitet humidus Auster, Virg. G. 1, 462. With *de:* cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet. Cal. 34: de reddenda Republica, id. Aug. 28: Carthagini male jamdiu cogitanti, *meaning mischief*, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus] *relationship by birth:* frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: (conjunctio hominum) serpit sensim, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, ib. 5, 23, 65. Of animals: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76: equorum, id. 8, 42, 64. Of plants: arborum, id. 16, 12, 23: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33. **II.** Fig.: *relationship, connexion, agreement, resemblance*, etc.: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. Verr. 4, 37 *fin.:* numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56: quippe qui deorum cognatione teneatur (animus), id. Div. 1, 30, 64: distantium rerum cognatio naturalis, ib. 2, 14, 34: est quaedam inter hos status cognatio, Quint. 7, 10, 1. **III.** Meton.: *kindred, relatives, family:* magistratus gentibus cognationibusque hominum agrum attribuunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: homo summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, ib. 7, 32: quum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, Cic. Pis. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21.

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj. related by birth*, and subst. *m.* and *f. a relation by birth, kinsman* (on both the father's and the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: vos estis ambae meae filiae et hic est cognatus vester, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 86 (100): tot propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: *gen. plur.* cognatum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 211. With *Dat.:* is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 23: id. Ad. 5, 8, 24: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, id. Ph. 2, 3, 5. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3, 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, ib. 2, 663: pectora, ib. 6, 498: urbes, Virg. Aen. 3, 502: acies, *the civil war between Caesar and Pompey*, Lucan. 1, 4. **II.** Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103: Plin. 10, 3, 4. Of plants: arbores, id. 16, 10, 16. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina coeli, Ov. M. 1, 81. Of Thebes: cognata moenia Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11. Of beans: cognata Pythagorae, Hor. S 2. 6, 63. **III.** Fig. · *kindred, related, connected, similar:* nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: (deus mundo formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Tim. 6: gypsum calci Plin. 36, 24, 59: vocabula rebus, Hor S. 2, 3, 280.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco] *a becoming acquainted with, a learning an acquiring of knowledge:* cogniti contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 4 153: illi, quorum studia vitaque omni in rerum cognitione versata est, ib 1, 44, 155: quae corporis sunt cognitionem habent faciliorem, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: ut deorum cognitionem coelum intuentes capere possent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: cognitio et aestimatio rerum, Quint. 2, 18, 1. **II.** Meton.: *a conception, notion, idea:* intelligi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: sed jurisconsulti saepe, quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, id Leg. 2, 19, 47. **III.** Legal *t. t. a judicial examination, inquiry:* amici recusare, ne quod judicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, id. Verr. 2, 25 . cum dies cognitionis esset, *the day of trial*, id. Brut. 22: cognitio principum et senatus, Quint. 3, 10, 1: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratuum, Suet. Claud. 12: alium interpellatum ab adversariis de propria lite, negantemque cognitionis rem, sed ordinarii juris esse, ib. 15: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50. **IV.** In Terence for agnitio, *recognition, discovery:* Hec. 5, 3, 33: Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [cognitio *pertaining to judicial inquiry:* sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1.

cognĭtĭōnālĭter, *adv. by judicial investigation:* introductus, Cod Just. 7, 63, 5 *fin.*

cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco] *a person appointed by a plaintiff* or *defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney:* cognitor est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram eo, cui datus est, Fest. s. v.: cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 83: Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: Cic. Verr. 2, 43: id. Rosc. Com. 18 . Hor. S. 2, 5, 38. Fig.: *a defender, protector:* Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. de Eloqu. p. 217. **II.** *one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher:* Cic. Verr. 5, 65 *init.*

cognĭtūra, ae, *f.* [cognitor] *the office of a public prosecutor* or *attorney general:* Gai. Inst. 4, § 124.

cognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [cognosco].

cognĭtus, ūs, *m.* [cognosco] *a becoming acquainted with, a knowing:* variorum populorum, App. M. 9, p. 225

cognōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *intelligible* (rare): libri, Gell. 20, 5: cognobilior cognitio, Cato, ib.

co-gnōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nomen] *a surname, family name, epithet* (e.g. Cicero, Scipio Africanus, Asiaticus: v. Smith's Ant. 802): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit (*i. e.* Torquatus), Cic. Off. 3, 31 *fin.:* duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6 *fin.:* creati P. et Sex. Aelii, Paetis fuit ambobus cognomen, Liv. 32, 2: cognomen sapientis habere, Cic. Am. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiae felicis dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30: illi tardo cognomen pingui damus, Hor. S 1, 3, 58: P. Crassus cognomine dives, Cic Off. 2. 16, 57: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16. **II.** In gen. for nomen, *a name:* cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4, 1, 69: Gell. 10, 12.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* (for cognomen) *a surname:* Heraclitus, cognomento qui σκοτεινός perhibetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15 at Cn. Lentulus, cui cognomentum Clodiano fuit Sall. frgm. in Gell. 18, 4 rationes quibus Clitarum cognomentum Tac A 12, 55 **II.** *a name*, in gen.

in cognomentum ejus asciti, Tac. A. 1, 60.

cognōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (for cognomen) *a surname:* Afran. in Non. 87, 23.

cognōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [cognomen] *like-named, of the same name:* duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 5: gaudet cognomine (=cognomini) terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1.

cognōmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to furnish with a surname:* Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39: (Scipio) Serapio cognominabatur propter similitudinem suarii cujusdam negotiatoris, id. 21, 37: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Aug. 7. Meton.: verba, *i. e. synonyms*, Cic. Part. 15, 53. **II.** In gen. *to name, call:* Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1.

cognoscens, entis, *Part.* [cognosco]. **II.** *Adj.: acquainted with:* cognoscens sui, Auc. Her. 4, 18.

cognoscenter, *adv. with knowledge, distinctly:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. tenses*, contr. cognosti, cognoram, cognoro, cognossem, cognosse, *etc.*) [nosco] *to investigate for the purpose of knowing, to perceive, see, understand, learn*; and in the *perf. tenses, to know.* (On the difference between cognosco and agnosco, v. agnosco.) Constr.: the facts learnt are expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *relat. clause:* the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab* with *abl.*, or *abl.* only, or *per* with *acc.:* what the information relates to, by *de* with *abl.:* credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697: doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13: regiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: domos atque villas, Sall. C. 12: venatu assiduo totum cognovimus amnem, Virg. Aen. 9, 245: Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59: infantem, Suet. Cal. 13: si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing*, id. Aug. 43: ab iis Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: verum, quod institui dicere, miserias cognoscite sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, id. Fam. 1, 5: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: de Marcelli salute, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21: quibus rebus cognitis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: so in *abl. absol.*, cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv. 33, 41: nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, ib. 1, 22: sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46: tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: id socordiane an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79: domi jus civile cognoverat, *had studied*, Cic. Brut. 26, 98. Euphem. of sexual intercourse, like the English *to know*, and the Gr. γιγνώσκω: Ov. H. 6, 133: Tac. H. 4, 44. **II.** *to recognise that which is already known* (rare, and mostly poet. for agnosco): eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32: pecus exceptum est quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv. 24, 16: video et cognosco signum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 45: faciem suam, Ov. A. A. 3, 508: hominem prudentem et officiosum cognosces, Cic. Fam. 13, 21. **III.** In law, *to examine a case, to investigate judicially:* Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, id. Verr. 2, 10: petit ut de eo, caussa cognita, statuat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3: de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Caesaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16, B.: super aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiae herciscundae, *i. e.* ex actione fam. her., ib. 28, 5, 35. **IV.** Milit. *t. t. to reconnoitre:* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque cognoscere, *to inspect, review*, Cic. Pis. 37 *fin.* (Hence Ital. *conoscere*; Fr. *connoître*.)

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, (COGVIT = cogit, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 170, Marin.) 3. *v. a.* [contr. from conago] *to drive together, to gather together, collect, assemble; to bring up, drive on:* cogantur (oves) intro, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 15: oves stabulis, Virg. E. 6, 85: oleam, *to collect*, Cato R. R. 64, 1: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, *received, collected*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: copias in unum locum, id. 2, 5: exercitum in unum locum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: milites in provinciam, Liv. 43, 15: ad militiam aliquos, Sall. J. 85: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, *convened*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: dum senatus cogeretur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7. And of a single senator: cur in senatum cogerer, *why I was brought up to the senate*, id. Phil. 1, 5: ex duabus syllabis in unum cogentes, *contracting*, Quint. 1, 5, 23. **2.** Of liquids: *to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate:* mella frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35: lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64: coacta alvus, *hard faeces*, Cels. 2, 8. **3.** Of places (*in part. perf.*): *straitened, contracted:* saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 22, 15. **4.** Agmen, milit. *t. t. to bring up the rear:* levis armatura et equites agmen cogebant, Liv. 34, 28. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. Att. 15, 13: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, tanquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6: cogere in ordinem, *to humble, degrade* (v. ordo): decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51: ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, Suet. Claud. 38. **2.** With *Inf.*, *subj.*, *ad* with *Acc.*, or *absol.*: *to force, compel, urge.* With *inf.*: omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 829: mori, Virg. E. 2, 7: plerasque insulas ad officium redire, Nep. Milt. 7: neque cogi pugnare poterat, Liv. 45, 41. With *subj.*: vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 3. With *ad* and *gerund:* omnes ingratiis ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4. With *Acc.* by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, Liv. 4, 26: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg. Aen. 3, 56: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367. *Absol.*: vim hoc quidem est afferre: quid enim refert qua me ratione cogatis? cogitis certe, Cic. Am. 8: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 41. **3.** Sometimes = colligo, *to infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33.

cōhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito] *a dwelling together:* Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cōhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who dwells with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 48.

cŏ-hăbĭto, 1. *v. n. to dwell together:* Auct. de Prog. Aug. 23.

cŏhaerenter, *adv. uninterruptedly:* cohaerenter dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17.

cŏhaerentĭa, ae, *f.* [cohaereo] *a clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13.

cŏ-haerĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. n. to stick* or *hang together, cleave to, adhere to: absol.*, with *cum, inter*, or the *Dat.*: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. Tim. 5: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 553: margaritae cohaerentes in conchis, Plin. 9, 35, 54: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, fundi sunt, Afric. Dig. 47, 2, 63. Of combatants: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11. Fig.: turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohaereant, amputandos Quint. 8, 3, 75: collocabuntur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaereant extrema cum primis, Cic. Or. 44, 149: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, id. Inv. 1, 14, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to hold together, hold up, subsist, to be consistent:* omnibus enim modis fulciendi sunt qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter magnitudinem aegritudinis, *who cannot hold up*, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: nec enim virtutes sine beata vita cohaerere possunt, nec illa sine virtutibus, ib. 5, 28, 80: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, id. Caec. 18, 52: paululum obsoni; ipsus tristis; de improviso nuptiae: non cohaerent, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24. **III.** With *abl. to be composed of, consist of:* quum alia, quibus cohaerent homines, e mortali genere sumpserint, animum tamen esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24.

cŏ-haeresco, si, 3. *v. n.* [cohaereo] *to cling together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: pituita in gula cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80. Fig.: quod viri optimi mihique amicissimi adeo cohaesistis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7.

cohaesus, a, um, *Part.* [cohaereo].

cŏ-hēres, ēdis, *c.*, *a co-heir, fellow-heir:* Cic. Verr. 1, 48 *fin.*: Zoilus est coheres meus, id. Fam. 13, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: alicui, ib. 54. In the *fem.*: Papin. Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cŏ-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold together, to hold, contain, confine:* (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, Lucr. 6, 107: (ova) marem cohibent callosa vitellum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: crinem nodo, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22: lacertos auro, *to encircle*, Ov. H. 9, 59: brachium toga, Cic. Coel. 5: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9. **II.** *to hold* or *keep back, hinder, repress, stop*, etc.: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 1: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg. Aen. 3, 424: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 14, 224: cervos arcu, *to stop*, poet. for *to kill*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, ib. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab effusa praedandi licentia, Liv. 22, 3: manus ab alieno, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic. Manil. 23: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76. Fig.: motus animi perturbatos, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2 *fin.*: assensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1: temeritatem, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2, 25, 30: iras, Virg. Aen. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: cohiberet ac premeret sensus suos, ib. 3, 11: bellum, Liv. 9, 29: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: altitudinem aedificiorum, ib. 15, 43: (provinciae) quae procuratoribus cohibentur, *are ruled*, id. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46. With *quominus*: vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.

cŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cohibeo] *abridged, short* (very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19 dub.

cŏhĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, *briefly:* cohibiliter cogere fabulam, App. Flor. p. 366.

cŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo] *a restraining, governing:* irae, Lact. Ira D. 18.

cŏ-hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, *to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace* (rare): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*: funus solennibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: victoriam, Liv. 38, 47: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honourable names*, id. 5, 187. Fig. defluvia capitis, *to heal, cure*, Plin. 22, 13, 15.

cŏ-horresco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to shudder, shake with fear* or *cold:* quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.:* ex quo (sudore) quum cohorruisset, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

cŏhors (also *cors*, Non. 83, 14, and in some MSS. chors), rtis, *f. a yard, a place walled round, a court, cattle-yard:* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: cohors ipsa per quam vagantur gallinae, Col. 8, 3: Ov. F. 4, 704. **II.** Meton. of a body of persons: **1.** Milit. *t. t. a division of soldiers, a cohort,* the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: nihil sibi ex ista laude cohors, nihil turma decerpit, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: Virg. Aen. 11, 500: praetoria, *the general's body-guard,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: hence also, *the body-guard of the governor of a province,* Cic. Verr. 1, 14. Poet.: *an army:* cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672. **2.** *a multitude, throng, attendants* in gen. (mostly poet.): vaga, Cat. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Virg. Aen. 10, 328: cohors amicorum, Suet. Cal. 19: febrium, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 31. [Cf. Gr. χόρτος, χορός; Lat. *hortus;* Germ. *garten;* Eng. *garden, yard.*] (Hence Ital. *corte;* Fr. *cour;* Eng. *court.*)

cŏhortālīnus (cortal., Paul. Nol.), a, um, *adj.* [cohortalis] *pertaining to the imperial body-guard:* militia, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 48.

cŏhortālis, e, *adj.* [cohors] *pertaining to a cattle-yard:* gallina, Col. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18. **II.** *pertaining to the imperial body-guard:* officium, Cod. Theod. 12, 58, 13.

cŏhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor] *an exhorting, inciting, encouragement* (very rare): judicum, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C.: militum, Nep. Hann. 11: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30.

cŏhortātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cohortatio] *a short exhortation:* Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

cŏhortĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [cohors] *a small cohort:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

cohorto, are, for cohortor, Claud. Quad. in Non. 472, 19.

cŏ-hortor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to cheer up, encourage, to incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, ib. 2, 20: militem ad proelium, Quint. 12, 1, 28. With *inf.:* regium insigne sumere cohortatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: cf. Auc. B. Alex. 21. With *subj.:* Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, id. B. G. 7, 86. **2.** In gen.: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem ad virtutem, id. de Or. 2, 9: ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam. 2, 4: ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, A.: ad concordiam, Suet. Claud. 46: ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5.

cŏ-hospes, ĭtis, *m. a fellow-guest:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 385.

cohum, i, *n. the thong by which the ploughbeam was fastened to the yoke:* Fest. *s. v.*

cohum, *poet.* for *coelum*, Fest. *s. v.*

cŏ-hūmĭdo, 1. *v. a. to moisten all over, to wet:* genas lacrimis, App. Met. 8, p. 205, 14.

cŏ-imbĭbo, 3. *v. a. to imbibe along with:* Arnob. 5, 178.

cŏ-inquĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to defile all over, to pollute wholly, to contaminate:* stercore, Col. 8, 5, 19. **II.** Meton. of infectious disease *to infect, taint:* totam progeniem, id. 7, 5, 6. Fig. of vices: matres coinquinari regum, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 27: se crimine stupri, Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 6.

cŏ-inquo, 3. *v. a. to lop* or *cut down trees:* Inscr. Fratr. Arv. in Orell. 1, 190, *sq.*

cŏĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coeo] *a coming* or *meeting together:* prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32. **II.** *a banding together* (in a bad sense), *a conspiracy, plot, coalition:* suspicio coitionis, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: non factionibus modo nec per coitiones usitatas nobilibus, Liv. 7, 32: ejusmodi enim pactiones in ea coitione (candidatorum consularium) factae sunt, ut nemo bonus interesse debuerit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65: facere, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: dirimere, id. Att. 4, 18. **III.** *sexual intercourse:* Macr. Sat. 7, 16.

coitus, a, um, *Part.* [coeo].

cŏĭtus (also **coetus**, v. supra), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going* or *coming together, a uniting, combination:* ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.:* humoris, id. 5, 18, *no.* 31: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59: amnium, Curt. 9, 4: luna morata in coitu solis biduo, *at new moon,* Plin. 2, 9, 6. **II.** *sexual intercourse, coition* (in this sense only coitus): Ov. M. 7, 709: Suet. Cal. 25. Of animals: Col. 6, 24, 3. **2.** Meton. of plants: *an ingrafting:* Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cŏix, ĭcis, *f.* = κόϊξ, *a kind of Ethiopian palm,* Hyphaene coriacea, Gaertn.: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

cŏlăphīzo, 1. *v. a.* = κολαφίζω, *to box one's ears:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

cŏlăphus, i, *m.* = κόλαφος, *a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear:* icere, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 65: ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83: in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 68: infringere alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: colaphis tuber est totum caput, ib. 2, 2, 37: incutere, Juv. 9, 5.

cōlātūra, ae, *f.* [colo] *that which has been strained:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

colchĭcum [Colchis] i, *n. a plant with a poisonous root, meadow saffron,* C. autumnale, Linn.: Plin. 28, 9, 33.

cōlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* ad membrum virile pertinens: Pompon. in Non. 470, 31, dub.

cōlĕus (culeus), i, *m. a testicle:* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

cŏlĭas, ae, *m.* = κολίας, *a kind of mackerel* or *tunny-fish:* Scomber, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 52.

cōlĭcē, ēs, *f.* = κωλική, *a remedy for the colic:* Cels. 5, 25, *no.* 12.

coliculus, i, v. caul.

cōlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωλικός, *pertaining to the colic, suffering from the colic:* Plin. 20, 12, 48.

cōlīphĭum (coll.), ii, *n. a kind of nourishing food for athletae:* Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 12: luctantur paucae, comedunt coliphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53.

colis, is, v. caulis.

col-lăbasco (conl.), 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to fall, to totter, waver, fall off.* Fig.: si res lassa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lăbĕfacto (conl.), 1. *v. a. to make to reel, shake,* or *totter* (rare): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. Poet. of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr. 1, 493.

col-lăbĕfīo (conl.), factus, fieri, *v. pass. to be made to reel* or *totter, to be brought to ruin* (rare): haec ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, *sink together,* Lucr. 3, 600: altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, *was dashed in pieces,* Caes. B. C. 2, 6. Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. 4, 699. **II.** Fig.: *to overthrow:* a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1.

col-lābor (conl.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in:* succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5: collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, *temples fallen in* or *sunken,* Cels. 2, 6: iter urinae senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26. Of persons: *to fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death:* suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra marmoreo referunt thalamo, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: collapsus, diu et sine voce et prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42: ad gemitum collabentis adcurrere liberti, Tac. A. 2, 31. Fig. (rare): in corruptelam suam, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, *no.* 10.

col-lăbōro (conl.), 1. *v. n. to labour with* or *together:* Tert. Poen. 10.

col-lăcĕrātus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [lacero] *torn up, torn all to pieces,* confossum, collaceratumque corpus, Tac H. 3, 74.

col-lăcrĭmātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f* [col-lacrimo] *a weeping at something. a weeping together:* Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl.), avi, 1. *v n* and *a. to weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). Neutr.: simul omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. frgm. in Gell. 1, 24: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. Act.: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, id. Sest. 58.

col-lactānĕus (conl.), a [con and lact- (v. lac) = Gr. ὁμο-γάλακτ-ος and ὁμο-γάλαξ] *a foster brother* or *sister: m.,* Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13: *fem.,* Scaev. ib 34, 4, 30.

col-lactĕus (conl.), a [id.] *a foster-brother, foster-sister: m.,* Hyg. Fab. 224: *fem.,* Juv. 6, 307.

col-laetor (conl.), 1. *v. dep. to rejoice with:* Tert. Idol. 14.

collaevo (conl.), are, v. collevo.

collapsĭo (conl.). ōnis, *f.* [collabor] *a falling together, precipitation:* fulminum, Jul. Firm. de Err. prof. relig. 21.

collapsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collabor].

collāre, is (collarium, ii, acc. to Prisc.) *n.* [collum] *a band* or *chain for the neck, a collar:* cum manicis, collarique ut fugitivum deportem, Lucil in Non. 36, 26: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 107: *nom. plur.* collaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15. (Hence Fr. *collier.*)

collātātus, a, um, *extended, diffuse:* oratio, Cic. Or. 56 (dub.).

col-lătĕro (conl.), 1. *v. a* [latus] *to admit on both sides:* C vocales utrimque collaterat, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 56.

collātĭcĭus (conl.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [collatus, confero] *brought together, contributed, mingled:* instrumenta, Sen Cons. ad Marc. 10: collaticia stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35: sepultura, *defrayed by contributions,* Quint. Decl. 6, 11.

collātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bringing together, collecting.* Of money: *a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected for the emperor:* stipis aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25: aes grave convehentes, speciosam etiam collationem faciebant, id. 4, 60: eundem te collationes remisisse, donativum reddidisse, Plin. Pan. 41. In law, *the putting together of the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally:* Dig. 37, 6 tit.: de collatione bonorum, Cod. 6, 20. Fig.: malitiarum, *a union, combination,* Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 67. **II.** In war. collatio signorum, *an engagement, a charge:* de exercitu, de castris, de agminibus, de signorum collationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210. **III.** *a comparison, similitude,* παραβολή: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49: quae est in collatione ista similitudo, id. N. D. 3, 28: quum philosophia ex rationum collatione constet, id. Tusc. 4, 38. **IV.** In grammar, *the comparative:* Fest. *s. v.* ocius.

collatitius (conl.), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātīvum, i, *n.* = collatio, *a pecuniary contribution:* Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

collātīvus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [collatus, confero] *brought* or *carried together, collected* (rare): homo cum conlativo ventre, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 16: favor, Macr. Somn. Sc. 116.

collātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a collector, contributor:* symbolarum, Pl Curc. 4, 1, 13: Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 5. **II.** *one who makes comparisons:* collator et disputator, Aug. Ep. 147.

col-latro (conl.), 1. *v. a. to bark* or *yelp fiercely at.* Fig.: collatrare philosophiam, *to inveigh against*, Sen. Vit. beat. 17.

collatus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [confero].

collātus (conl.), ūs, *m.* [confero] (rare). In war, *an attack:* Hirt. B. Hisp. 31. ||. *a contributing to knowledge, teaching:* Censorin. de Die nat. 1.

collaudābĭlis (conl.), e, *adj.* [collaudo] *worthy of praise in every respect:* Prud. Hamart. 694.

collaudātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *warm praise* (rare): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

collaudātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who praises warmly:* Aug. Cons. 4, 14 *fin.*

col-laudo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to praise greatly, extol very much:* quantis laudibus suum herum servus collaudavit, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collaudati milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: utrumque collaudandum videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60: clementiam ejus per literas, Cic. Att. 9, 16: eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque, id. Verr. 5, 62: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48.

col-laxo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to widen, to make loose:* omnia lateramina circum, Lucr. 6, 233.

collecta (conl.), ae, *f.* (orig. *adj. sc.* pecunia) [colligo] *a pecuniary contribution:* collectam a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. ||. (*sc.* multitudo) *a meeting, assemblage:* virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 19.

collectācŭlum (conl.), i, *n.* [collectus, colligo] *a place of assembling:* aquae, *a reservoir*, Innocent. cas. lit. p. 230 Goes.

collectānĕus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gathered* or *collected together* (rare): additur portio aeris collectanei, hoc est ex usu coemti, Plin. 34, 9, 20: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet. Caes. 56.

collectārĭus (conl.), ii, *m.* [id.] *a money-changer:* Cod. Theod. 4, 2, 16.

collectīcĭus (conl.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *collected, gathered together* (rare): exercitus, *assembled hastily and without choice* (opp. to delectus), Cic. Fam. 7, 3: ignis, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 23.

collectim (conl.), *adv.* [id.] *summarily, briefly:* Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 3, 14.

collectĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a gathering together:* membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Manil. 9. **2.** In rhetor.: *a summing up, recapitulation, summary, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις:* id. Brut. 88, 302. **3.** *a syllogism:* Quint. 9, 2, 103. **4.** *a conclusion, inference:* quod tu illi subtilissima collectione persuaseris, Sen. Ep. 45, 7: ratio geometricae collectionis nunquam fallacis, Plin. 2, 23, 21. ||. Meton. in medic.: *a swelling, tumour:* Plin. 22, 25, 58.

collectitius (conl.), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectīvus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *collected, gathered together:* humor, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 7. ||. In rhet.: *pertaining to a syllogism:* status, Quint. 3, 6, 46. |||. In gramm.: nomen, *a collective noun:* as exercitus, populus, *etc.*, Prisc. 2, p. 581 P.

col-lector (conl.), ōris, *m.* [lector] *a fellow-student:* Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

collectus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [colligo].

collectus (conl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a collection:* aquae pluvialis, Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

col-lēga (conl.), ae, *m.* [lego] *one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague:* bis una consules, collegas in censura, Cic. Am. 11, 39: Pericles quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: id. Phil. 2, 34, 85: dare collegam alicui, Nep. Alc. 3: esse collegam alicui, Tac. H. 3, 6: ideo quod collegae non sunt censores consulum aut praetorum; praetores consulum sunt, Messal. in Gell. 13, 15: *a joint guardian*, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 13. ||. Meton.: *a companion, comrade*, in gen.: *a fellow-slave:* Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 10: *a fellow-actor:* Juv. 8, 197: *a joint heir:* Hermog. Dig. 27, 1, 41.

col-lēgātārĭus (conl.), i, *m. a joint-heir:* Gai. Inst. 2, § 199.

collēgĭārĭus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [collegium] *collegiate:* ministri, Tert. Spect. 11.

collēgĭātus (conl.), i, *m.* [id.] *a fellow of a college, corporation*, etc.: Cod. Just. 11, 17.

collēgĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [collega] *the union of persons in any office* or *for any purpose, colleagueship* (rare): Decium, expertum mihi concordi collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13: consulatus, patris atque filii collegio insignis, Tac. A. 3, 31: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26. Fig.: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter collegio quodam naturae, *partnership*, Plin. 10, 17, 19. ||. Meton.: *a body of persons united by the same office* or *calling, a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood, ἑταιρία:* nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium, Cic. Sest. 14: tribunorum plebis, id. Verr. 2, 41: praetorum, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: sacerdotum, Suet. Cal. 16: cooptare aliquem in collegium, Cic. Brut. 1, 1: Tribuni pro collegio pronunciant, *as the decision of the whole body of tribunes*, Liv. 4, 26: so ex collegii sententia, ib. 53: mercatorum dissoluta, Tac. A. 14, 17 *fin.*: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 310).

collēma, ătis, *n.* = κόλλημα, *that which is glued* or *cemented together:* fruticis Niloticae, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 49.

col-lēprōsus (conl.), i, *m. a fellow-leper:* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

collētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κολλητικός, *suitable for gluing* or *making adhere:* clysteria, Veg. 2, 18, 2.

collētis, is, *f.* = κολλητίς, *a plant:* App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to make entirely smooth* (rare): plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 19: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64.

col-lībertus (conl.), i, *m. a fellow-freedman:* Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 88.

col-lĭbet (conl.) or **collŭbet** (conl.), buit *or* bĭtum est, 2. *v. impers. it pleases, it is agreeable* (rare): si quid collibuit, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26: simulac mihi collibitum est, praesto est imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: ut, simulac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, id. Fam. 15, 16: si collibuisset, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6: quae victoribus collibuissent, Sall. C. 51.

col-lībro (conl.), 1. *v. a. to measure off:* Cato R. R. 19, 2.

col-lĭciae or **collĭquiae**, *f. plu.* [root of liqueo] *gutters, drains, ditches:* Col. 2, 8, 3: Plin. 18, 19, 49, *no.* 2.

col-lĭcĭāris (conl.), e, *adj.* [colliciae] *pertaining to gutters*, etc.: tegula, *a roof-tile*, Cato R. R. 14, 4.

collĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [collis] *a little hill:* Mart. 12, 25.

col-līdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike, dash*, or *press together:* neque collidi sine inani posse videtur quidquam, Lucr. 1, 533: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: collidere manus, Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes, Sen. Ep. 11: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3. ||. Fig.: *to bring into collision* or *hostile contact, to set at variance:* ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo reipublicae capita, Vell. 2, 52: si binae (consonantes) collidantur, *come in contact*, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsae, id. 7, 7, 2.

collĭgātē (conl.), *adv. connectedly:* Aug. doc. Christ. 1, 28.

collĭgātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colligo] *a binding together, connection* (rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6. In mechanics: *a fastening:* Vitr. 10, 1. Fig.: colligatio causarum omnium, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, id. Fat. 14, 31 colligatio arctior est societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

col-lĭgo (conl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to sweep together, to gather* or *pick up, collect, assemble:* sarmentis virgultisque collectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: omnia praesegmina, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 34: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19: capillos in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170: fructus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: viatica, ib. 2, 2, 26: stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging*, Liv. 38, 45. aer humorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15: pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109: collectae ex alto nubes, Virg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, i. e. *to have covered himself with it*, id. Od. 1, 1, 4: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gramm. 10: librum, *to catch a falling book*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: vasa, milit. *t. t. to pack up*, Cic. Verr 4, 19: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, id. Cat. 2, 3: colligere reliquos ex fuga, Nep. Hann. 6 *fin.*: manu collecta in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se ad aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 70: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, *had collected together, taken refuge*, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. ||. *to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate* (mostly poet. for contrahere, coercere, *etc.*): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154: cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv 2, 50: apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: volumina collecta in arctum, Plin. 8, 16, 17: se collegit in arma, *covered himself with his shield*, Virg. Aen. 12, 491: togam, *to gather up, adjust*, Mart. 7, 33: per vulnera colligit hostes, *causes them to retreat*, Sil. 10, 3. Medic. *t. t. to make thick, consolidate:* Plin. 34, 11, 27. |||. *to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire*, etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 63: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: omnes rumorum et concionum ventos, id. Clu. 28, 77: existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Am. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48 *fin.*: crimina majestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 *fin.*: rabiem, Virg. Aen. 9, 63: odium, Ov. M. 3, 258: usum patiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 339: colligere spiritum, *to take breath*, Quint. 11, 3, 53: sitim, *to become thirsty*, Virg. G. 3, 327: frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13. **2.** Of numbers: *to make up, come to, amount:* and *pass., to be reckoned* (rare): ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, Plin. 36, 12, 17: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV., id. 13, 13, 27: ex quo ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. Germ. 37.

3. With *pron. reflect. or* animum, mentem, *etc., to collect* or *compose oneself, to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc.: quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: rogo atque oro te colligas, virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18: animos, Liv. 3, 60 *fin.*: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12: animum cogitationemque, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352. Milit. *t. t. to rally:* neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: Capuae primum sese confirmant et colligunt, id. B. C. 1, 14: cujus adventus nostros firmavit, ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, ib. 3, 65.

4. *to collect in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider:* quum et nostra reipublicae detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: levis haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119. Esp. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer:* ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic Att. 2, 23: ea, per quae res colligenda est, Quint 4, 2, 81: quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, id. 2, 20, 5: paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37: bene colligit, haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57. (Hence It. *cogliere;* Fr. *cueillir.*)

col-lĭgo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *fasten together, connect:* omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Tim. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, ib.: manus, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 23: in the formula, I, lictor, colliga manus, Liv. 1, 26: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bitumen vulnera colligat, *closes,* Plin. 35, 15, 51: colligatis vulneribus, *bound up,* Suet. Tib. 61. Fig.: homines inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, id. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.:* solum herbis colligatum, *thickly overgrown,* Col. 2, 17, 5: sententias verbis, *to join together rhetorically,* Cic. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, *to comprehend, comprise,* ib. 34, 120. **II.** *to restrain, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis (Antonii), id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Graecia, i. e. *to command him to remain there,* ib. 11, 11: se cum multis colligare, id. Fam. 9, 17.

col-līmĭtānĕus (conl.), a, um, *adj.* [con and limit- (limes)]. With *dat.: having common boundaries, bordering upon:* Phrygia Galatiae, Sol. 40.

col-līmĭtium (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *the common boundary of two places:* Amm. 15, 4.

col-līmito (conl.), 1. *v. n.* [id.] With *dat.: to border upon:* Amm. 31, 2. In *pass.:* Sol. 25.

collīnĕātē, *adv. in a direct line.* Meton.: *skilfully, artistically:* Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48.

col-līnĕo (conl.), atum, 1. *v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6 *fin.:* oculos ad umbram, App. Met. 9 *fin.* **II.** *to hit the mark, take a right aim:* Cic. Div. 2, 59.

collinio, ire, v. collino.

col-līno (conl.), lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. perf.* collinītus, Col. 6, 17, 8, dub.). With *acc.* and *abl.: to besmear* (rare): ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cera, Gell. 17, 9: crines adulteros pulvere, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20. Fig.: *to defile, pollute:* pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 133.

collīnus, a, um, *adj.* [collis] *pertaining to a hill, hilly:* collinum genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum). Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: loca, Col. 3, 2, 6: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18: Collinae herbae, *growing near the Porta Collina at Rome,* Prop. 4, 5, 11.

colliphium, i, v. coliphium.

col-lĭquĕfactus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [liquefio] *made liquid, dissolved, melted* (rare): glacies, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-lĭquesco (conl.), lĭqui, 3. *v. n. to become liquid, melt, dissolve* (rare): Varr. in Non. 334, 27 *sq.:* in pice, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Apol. p. 306.

colliquiae, v. colliciae.

collis, is (*abl.* colli or colle), *m. high ground, a hill:* Cic. Verr. 3, 18: collis paulum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 12: colles supini. Virg. G. 3, 555: montani colles, *the mountain heights,* Plin. 6, 20, 23. In *plur.,* colles: *a chain of mountains:* Sil. 3, 420. [From the root which appears in κολώνη *culmen, celsus,* etc., v. *antecello;* and perhaps also in Ger. *hügel,* Eng. *hill.*] (Hence Ital. *collina;* Fr. *colline.*)

collīsĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [collido] *a dashing* or *striking together, a concussion:* Just. 11, 12.

collisus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collido].

collīsus (conl.), ūs, *m.* [collido] *a striking together, collision* (rare): Plin. 9, 35, 56.

collĭtus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collino.]

collŏcātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloco] *a placing together, arrangement:* moenium, Vitr. 5, 3: verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: siderum, id. Tim. 9, 26: collocatio filiae, *an endowing, giving in marriage,* id. Clu. 66 *fin.*

col-lŏco (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to place together, place, station, arrange, set, set up erect,* etc. Constr. the *object* in the *acc.:* the *place* usu. *in* with *abl.* or *adv.* of place; also *in* with *acc.;* with other *prep.;* with *abl.;* with *dat.* of proper names: sometimes the *place* is not stated. **1.** *in* with *abl.:* quos morte obita positos in illo loco atque in Rostris collocatos videtis, Cic. Sest. 38 *fin.:* aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in custodia, id. Phil. 7, 7: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23. exercitum in hibernis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: trabes in solo collocantur, ib. 7, 23: juvenem in latebris, Virg. G. 4, 424: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: saxum in supremo monte, Hor. Epod. 17, 68: multitudinem in agris collocavit, *settled as colonists,* Nep. Milt. 2. **2.** With *adv.* of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: ibi victos Caesar collocaverat, ib. 7, 9. **3.** With *in* and *acc.:* in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 28: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45: me in arborem collocare, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 6: exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61. **4.** With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, *are lodged, quartered,* Cic. Verr. 1, 24: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, id. Mil. 10, 27: legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7: obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43: singulas (sorores) infra se, id. Cal. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13: circa se, id. Tit. 9: consulares super pulpitum, id. Cal. 54: lecticam pro tribunali, id. Aug. 33. **5.** With *abl.:* oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723. **6.** With *dat.* of proper names: collocare singulas cohortes Puteolis et Ostiae, Suet. Claud. 25: se Athenis collocare, *settle,* Cic. Fin. 5, 2. **7.** Without words denoting place: vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, *for arranging,* Caes. B. G. 3, 4: aurigae ita se collocant, *station themselves,* ib. 4, 33: angustius milites collocavit, i. e. *put a greater number on board each ship,* ib. 5, 23: sine tumultu praesidiis collocatis, Sall. C. 45: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37: collocare chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills,* Mart. 5, 65, 10. **8.** With *fem. acc.: to give in marriage:* ut eam in se dignam conditionem collocem, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 122: alicui, Cic. Brut. 26, 98: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in matrimonio, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 77: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *Absol.:* in collocanda filia, Tac. A. 4, 39: collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6. **9.** With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, *etc.,* a mercantile *t. t. to give, lay out, invest, advance,* etc.: bono servo, qui rem herilem procurat, videt, collocat, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 2: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: pecunias in emptiones praediorum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2: pecunias graviore fenore, Suet. Aug. 39: curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48: patrimonium suum non effudit in reipublicae salute collocavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 2: millies sestertium ea munificentia collocatum, Tac. A. 6 45. **II.** Fig.: ut totos se in optimo vitae statu exquirendo collocarent, *employed themselves,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: totum se in cognitione et scientia, id. Off. 1, 44 *fin.:* sese palam in meretricia vita, id. Coel. 20, 49: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be deposited,* id. Cat. 3, 11: omne suum studium in doctrina ac sapientia, *to employ,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26 *fin.:* quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to be invested,* id. Off. 2, 20, 71: adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to spend,* id. Coel. 17: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. 12, 11, 7: aliquem in otium, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quatuor in soporem, *to put into the sleep of death,* id. Amph. 1, 1, 148: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: collocare satis de aliqua re, *to insert enough,* Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.* (Hence It. *colcare;* Fr. *coucher.*)

col-lŏcŭplēto (conl.), avi, 1. *v. a. to make very rich, to enrich* (rare): Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17. Fig.: *to embellish dignify:* rei honestandae et collocupletandae causa, Auc. Her. 2, 18.

collŏcūtĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor] *a* (*familiar* or *private*) *conversation, conference* (rare): Cic. Att. 12, 1 *fin.:* venit cum hostium ducibus in collocutionem, Auc. Her. 1, 15 *fin.* In *plur.:* Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.

collŏcūtor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who talks with another:* Tert. adv. Prax. 5 (Eccl.).

collŏquĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse:* colloquium quum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: in colloquium venire, ib. 1, 35: uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, id. B. C. 1, 9: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11: facere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1: secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61: nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16: secretis componere, ib. 3, 40: petere, Ov. M. 13, 552: dare, Prop. 4, 10, 32: colloquio alterius non egere, Cic. Off. 3, 1: Virg. Aen. 7, 91: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary correspondence,* Cic. Phil. 2, 4 Transf. to animals: alitum colloquia, Plin. 10, 49, 70. (Hence Fr. *colloque.*)

col-lŏquor (conl.), cūtus, 3. *v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation* or *conference:* constr. usu. *cum* with *abl., inter* with *pron. reflect.,* or *absol.:* in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: per C. Valerium Procillum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: cum aliquo per literas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: inter se multum de aliqua re, ib. 1, 7, 26. *Absol.:* deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: me et appelles et interpelles et obloquare et colloquare velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10. In Plaut. with *acc.:* to volo, uxor, colloqui, Am. 3, 2, 17.

col-lūcĕo (conl.), 2. *v. n. to be lighted up, to shine forth, to be entirely illuminated, to be clear, bright.* *Absol.:* sol, qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: collucent ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 166: lampades undique collucent, Ov. H. 14, 25: pocula, Cat. 64, 45. **2.** With *abl.:* cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrare Jovis O. M. templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 4.

12 : aedes ignibus, Ov. M. 4, 403 : moenia flammis, Virg. Aen. 5, 4 : Liv. 38, 6 : castra magno fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 3. omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21. Fig.: vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic. Verr. 1, 22 : totus veste atque insignibus armis, Virg. Aen. 10, 539 : agri collucent floribus, Ov. F. 5, 363.

3. With *ab*: mare qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105.

col-lūco (conl.), 1. *v. a. to clear* or *thin a wood*, etc.: lucum, Cato R. R. 139 : arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

colluctātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colluctor] *a wrestling, contending with*: in colluctatione vel pancratio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7. Of oxen: Col. 6, 2, 4. Fig.: *the death-struggle*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 18. Of an amorous embrace: App. M. 9, p. 219, 12. Of a difficult utterance: Quint. 11, 3, 56.

colluctātor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler, fighter*: Lact. Opif. D. 1.

col-luctor (conl.), 1. *v. dep. to struggle, contend, wrestle with* (rare): ut quemque colluctantem offenderam, App. M. 2 *fin.* Fig.: cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9 : cum petulantia morbi, Gell. 12, 5.

collūdĭum (conl.), ii, *n.* [colludo] *a sporting, playing together*: delphinorum, Sol. 12. II. *a secret understanding, collusion*: Amm. 19, 5.

col-lūdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play* or *sport together, play with* (rare): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. A. P. 159. Poet.: summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, Virg. G. 1, 369. II. Legal *t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion*: Cic. Verr. 2, 24 : Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 3.

col-lūgĕo (conl.), 2. *v. n. to lament* or *grieve together*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

collum, i, *n.* (ante-class. **collus**, i, *m.*) *the neck*, of men and animals: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802 : anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N.D. 2, 47, 123 : in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77 : pendentia brachia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45 : collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 700 : implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762 : tollam ego ted in collo atque intro hinc auferam, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 42 : palliolum in collum conjice, id. Epid. 2, 2, 10 : avaritiae poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 5, 42 : collum in laqueum inserere, ib. 4, 17 : dare colla triumpho, *to submit*, Prop. 2, 10, 15 : eripe turpi colla jugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92 : actum'st de collo meo, *it's all over with me*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 194 : collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, *to seize by the throat and drag to prison*, etc.: priusquam obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, id. Poen. 3, 5, 45 : consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixere, Liv. 4, 53. II. Meton.: *the neck of a flask* or *bottle*: Phaedr. 1, 26, 10 : of a poppy, Virg. Aen. 9, 436 : of a mountain, Stat. Th. 9, 643. [The Germ. *hals* is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *cou*.)

col-lūmĭno (conl.), 1. *v. a. to illuminate on all sides* (rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

col-lŭo (conl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash out, rinse*: dentes aqua, Plin. 20, 6, 23 : gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56. Poet.: ora, *to moisten*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, Ov. M. 5, 447. II. *to wash up* (earth) *by the waves*: Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 30.

col-lurcĭnātĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [lurcor] *gluttony* (rare): App. Apol. p. 322, 33.

collus, i, v. collum.

collūsĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colludo] *a secret understanding, collusion*: Cic. Verr. 3, 13 : Dig. 40, 16.

collūsor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a playfellow, playmate, boon companion*: hunc (agrum) tu compransoribus tuis et collusoribus dividebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101. II. *he who has a secret understanding with another*: Cod Theod. 7, 20, 2

collūsōrĭē (conl.), *adv.* [collusor] *in a concerted manner, collusively*: litigare de hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

col-lustro (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lighten up, illumine* (rare): sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.* *Part. perf. subst.*: in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, *brilliantly coloured pieces*, id. Or. 11, 36. II. Fig.: *to consider on all sides, to inspect*: omnia oculis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65 : cuncta equo, Tac. A. 2, 45.

collūtĭo (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colluo] *a rinsing, washing*: Scribon. Comp. 53.

col-lŭtŭlo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to soil, defile much.* Fig.: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

collutus (conl.), *Part.* [colluo].

collŭvĭāris porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Fest. *s. v.*

collŭvĭes (conl.), ei, v. colluvio.

collŭvĭo (conl.), ōnis, and **colluvies**, em, e (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per.: not in Cic., Livy, Suet., nor Quint.: on the other hand, exclusively used in Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.) *f.* [colluo] *washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth*: cloaca est locus cavus, per quem colluvies quaedam fluit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1 : cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8 : turbida nigro limo, Lucan. 4, 311 : colluvionibus sentinarum, Arnob. 5, p. 172.

II. Fig.: *impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings*: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6 : quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84 : omnium scelerum, id. Sest. 7, 15 : rerum, Liv. 3, 11 : deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15 : colluvionem gentium afferre, *a polluting mixture*, Liv. 4, 2 : mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obaerati, id. 26, 40 : in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people his adherents*, Cic. Vat. 9, 23 : sincerum atque ab omni colluvione peregrini ac servilis sanguinis incorruptum servare populum, Suet. Aug. 40 : colluvies rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 *fin.*

collȳbista, ae, *m.* = κολλυβιστής, *a money-changer, banker*: Hier. Matth. 21, 12.

collȳbus (collubus), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος: *exchange, agio*: Cic. Att. 12, 6 : Suet. Aug. 4. II. Meton.: *banking business, money-changing*: Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

collȳra, ae, *f.* = κολλύρα, *a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 12.

collȳrĭcus, a, um: jus, *vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup*, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

collȳrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [collyrium] *a small* collyrium, *tent, pessary*, etc.: Macer. 4, 12.

collȳris, ĭdis (collyrida, ae, Vulg. 2 Sam. 6, 19), *f.* = κολλυρίς, *a roll* or *cake*: Aug. de Gen. 8, 5 *fin.* II. *a head-dress of women*: Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

III. *a plant*, also called malva erratica: App. Herb. 40.

collȳrĭum, ii, *n.* = κολλύριον, *a tent, pessary, suppositary*, etc.: Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 12 : Plin. 26, 12, 78. II. *a liquid eye-salve*: Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 4 : Hor. S. 1, 5, 30.

colminiana (Cato R. R. 6, 1), colminia (Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1), culminia (Col. 5, 8, 8), cominia (Plin. 15, 3, 4): olea, *an unknown kind of olive-tree.*

cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of*: neque enim aliud est colere quam resolvere et fermentare terram, Col. 2, 2 : fundum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2 : agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13 : arva et vineta et oleas et arbustum colere, Quint. 1, 12, 7 : rura, Cat. 64, 38 : hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624 : vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38 : arbores, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 22 : fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134 : poma, ib. 14, 687. II. *to abide, dwell*, or *stay in a place, to inhabit.* With *acc.*: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 953 : regiones Acheruntica, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 21 : colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 53 *fin.*: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12 : loca Idae Cat. 63, 70 : Sicaniam, Ov. M. 5, 495 : flumina, ib. 2, 380 : regnum nemorale Dianae, ib. 14, 331 : stagna, Virg. G. 3, 430 : Britanniam Tac. Agr. 11 : Rheni ripam, id. G. 28 : me juvat in prima coluisse Helicona juventa, i. e. *to have written poetry in early youth*, Prop. 3, 5, 19. *Absol.*: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16 : proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, ib. 32 : circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26 : prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49 : usque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41 : ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4. III. Fig.: *to bestow care upon, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, foster, cherish practise*, etc.; *to clothe, adorn*: Juppiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 14 : Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curae, Virg. E. 3, 61 : quam (*sc.* Carthaginem) Juno fertur unam coluisse, id. Aen. 1, 16 : (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, *improve, polish*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7 : pectus ingenuas per artes, Ov. A. A. 2. 121 : formam augere colendo, *by attire*, id. M. 10, 534 : corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107 : capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39 : virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16 communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, tueri, servare, debemus, id. Off. 1, 41, 149 : amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, ib. 1, 2, 5 : virginitatis amorem, Virg. Aen. 11, 584 : pacem, Ov. M. 11, 297 : studium philosophiae, Cic. Brut. 91, 315 : patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508 : suum quaestum colit, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 127 : artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 70 : colere vitam, *etc., to live a life*: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, Cic. Att. 12 28 : vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84 aevum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144 : servitutem apud aliquem, *to be a slave*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 7 : so *absol.*: exerce vocem quam per vivis et colis, ib. prol. 13. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence, worship*: quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115 : hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, ib. 2, 28, 71 : deum maxime Mercurium colunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17 : Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana, o colendi semper et culti, Hor. Carm. Sec. 2 : per flamines et sacerdotes colere, Tac. A. 1, 10 : testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic. Fl. 4, 9 : colebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57 : caerimonias sepulcrorum tanta cura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27 : sacrarium summa caerimonia, Nep. Th. 8 : ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12 : quia me colitis et magnificatis, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 23 : a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic. Mur. 34 70 : in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. Am. 22, 85 : civitatem, id. Fl. 22 : colere et ornare, id. Fam. 5, 8 : si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55 : aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43 : literis, Nep. Att. 20.

cōlo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [colum] *to filter, strain, cleanse, purify*: ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1 : mel, id. 12, 11, 1 : aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20 : ter colans, Plin. 31, 3, 23 : faex colata, id. 31, 8, 44. Poet.: amnes, i. e. *to spread out a fish-net*, Manil. 5, 193 : colatus nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 9. Fig.: colatiora somniari, ib. 48. (Hence Fr. *couler*.)

cŏlŏbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοβικός, *mutilated*: Firmic. Math. 3, 14.

cŏlŏbĭum, ii (colobum, i, Cod Theod. 14, 10, 1), *n.* = κολόβιον, *an under-garment with short sleeves* Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 616.

cŏlŏbos, on, *adj.* = κολοβός. In metre, *mutilated, curtailed*: versus, *in which one syllable is wanting* = catalectus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7.

cŏlŏcāsĭa, ae, *f.* (**cŏlŏcāsĭum**, ii, *n.* Virg. E. 4, 20 : Mart. 8, 33, 13) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον. Under th name the ancients seem to have confounded two very different plants. Pliny does not distinguish between the Arum Colocasia, Linn., and the Nymphaea Lotus, Linn., and Nelumbium speciosum, Willd. The colocasia of Virg. is the first of these, and this is confounded with the others by Plin. It is clear that the former was the one introduced into Italy, and its root or rhizome is edible. The kind of which the stalks were eaten in Egypt would appear to be the Nymphaea Lotus, Linn.; but the "Egyptian bean," also called Lotos, is the Nelumbium: *v.* Lotos: Plin. 21, 15, 51: mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20.

cŏlŏcynthis, ĭdis, *f.* = κολοκυνθίς, *the colocynth* or *coloquintida*, Cucumis colocynthis, Linn.: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

cōlon or **cōlum**, i, *n.* (colus, i, *m.*, Seren. Samm.) = κῶλον (a member): *the colon* or *great gut*: Plin. 11, 37, 79. Meton.: *the colic*: id. 20, 15, 57. **II.** *Metr. t. t. a member of a verse*: Quint. 9, 4, 78: of a poem: Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. c. 12: of a period: Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43 dub.

cŏlōna, ae, *f.* [colonus] *a country woman*: Ov. F. 4, 692: Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54 *fin.*

cŏlōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition of a rustic*: Cod. Theod. 14, 18, 1.

cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a landed estate, a farm*: Col. 11, 1, 23: Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24. Poet.: *an abode, dwelling* in gen.: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 40: and humorously: colona molarum, *a mill*, id. Pseud. 4, 6, 38. **II.** *a colony, colonial town, settlement*: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: mittere, Liv. 4, 49: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: in colonias Latinas saepe cives nostri profecti sint, id. Caec. 33, 98: coloniam in Samnitium agro imponere, Liv. 8, 23: condere, Vell. 1, 15: applied to similar establishments among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rheuum colonias mittebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. **III.** *a band of settlers* (as familia, *a gang of slaves*), *colonists, planters*: hence coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: mittere aliquo, id. Div. 1, 1 *fin.* (on the Rom. colonies, *v.* Smith's Ant. 315 *sq.*) **2.** Transf. *a colony of bees*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9.

cŏlōnĭārĭus, ii, *m.* and **-a**, ae, *f.* [colonia] *a native of a colony*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 56.

cŏlōnĭca, ae, *f. a rustic cottage* or *hut*: Aus. Ep. 4, 6.

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [colonus] *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry*: leges, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, *found upon any farm, common*, Plin. 8, 47, 72: id. 26, 10, 62. **II.** *pertaining to a colony*: cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones, Suet. Aug. 46.

cŏlōnus, i, *m.* [colo] *a cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant*: virum bonum cum laudabant, ita laudabant, bonum agricolam, bonum colonum, Cato R. R. pr. 2: paterfamilias comiter agat cum colonis, Col. 1, 7: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 6. **II.** *a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town*, ἄποικος: Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: Liv. 4, 11. Poet. for *an inhabitant* in gen.: Virg. Aen. 7, 63. Humorously: colonus catenarum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 32. (Hence Fr. *colon.*)

cŏlŏphōn, ōnis, *m.* used to denote something finished: Fest. *s. v.* So = κολοφών (the summit, the top) in the Gr. phrase κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι.

cŏlor (old form **colos**) ōris, *m. the colour of the skin, the complexion*: qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (opp. to paint), Ter. Eun. 2. 3, 26: fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10 senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22. niveus, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: verecundus, id. Epod. 17, 21: colorem mutare, perdere, *to change colour, to blush*, etc.: crebra coloris mutatio, Cic. Clu. 19 *fin.*: color excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color non vultus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34. Proverb.: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 99. Poet.: *beauty, lustre*, etc.: O formose puer nimium ne crede colori, Virg. E. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17: nullus argento color est avaris abdito terris, ib. 2, 2, 1. **II.** *colour* in general: varii rerum, Lucr. 2, 786: colores esse sine luce nequeunt, id. 2, 795: flammeus est plerumque colos et splendidus ollis, id. 6, 207: Tyrios mirare colores, *the Tyrian dye*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: mille trahens varios colores, *a thousand various hues*, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: color albus decorus Deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: colorem accipere, Plin. 11, 38, 91: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73: inducere picturae, id. 35, 10, 35, *no.* 20. Poet.: ducere, of grapes, *to become coloured*, Virg. E. 9, 49. **III.** Fig.: *outward show, external condition, exterior, outward appearance*: amisimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, i. e. *he accommodated himself to every condition*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, *have not imbibed the least tincture*, i. e. *have learned nothing*, Sen. Ep. 108. **2.** Of style: *general character, cast, colouring*: quamvis claris sit coloribus picta vel poesis vel oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28: color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, ib. 86. **IV.** *a colourable pretext, excuse*: Quint. 4, 2, 88: res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Theod. 3, 6, 3: dic aliquem, Quintiliane, colorem, Juv. 6, 280. [From a root COL, probably the same as in the Greek χρώς and χρῶμα.] (Hence Fr. *couleur.*)

cŏlōrātē, *adv. speciously, plausibly*: Quint. Decl. 285.

cŏlōrātor, ōris, *m. a polisher*, στιλβωτής et ἰνδικοπλάστης, Gloss. Lat.

cŏlōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [coloro]. **II.** *adj. variegated*: coloratus arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16. **2.** *florid, embrowned*: corpora, *of a healthy complexion*, Quint. 8, proem. § 19: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2: colorati Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68. Fig.: ficta et colorata, *disguised*, Sen. Ep. 16.

cŏlōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [color] *coloured, variegated* (rare): colorea vestis, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33 *fin.*: tunicae, Vop. Aurel. 46.

cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan*, etc.: corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: lignum sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13: lineas testa trita, id. 35, 3, 5: quum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, Cic de Or. 2, 14, 60: pira sole, Plin. 15, 15, 16: quos Aurora suis rubra colorat equis, Prop. 3, 11, 16: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. 11, 7. **II.** Fig.: of the mind, style, *etc.*: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep. 71 *fin.*: quum istos libros studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46. **2.** *to give a colouring, to gloss over, palliate*: colorare libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine, Val. Max. 8, 2, *no.* 2: inepta sua serio vultu, Prud Cath. 2, 35.

colos, v. color, *init.*

cŏlossĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* [Κολυσσό Ἔρως, the Colossal-love] *an appellation of a large and handsome man*: Suet Calig. 35.

cŏlossēus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσιαῖος, *colossal, gigantic*: statua, Suet. Vesp. 23: colosseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33: Mars sedens colosseus, id. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 7.

cŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσικός, *colossal, gigantic*: Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6: signum, Plin. 34, 8, 19. *Comp. Gr.* colossicoteros, Vitr. 4, 3: id. 10, 4.

cŏlossus, i. *m.* = κολοσσός, *a gigantic statue, a colossus*: Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 25. Esp. *the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes*: id. 34, 7, 18.

cŏlostra, ae, *f.* (**colostra**, orum, *n. plu.* Plin.: in *sing.* **colostrum**, Mart.) *the first milk after delivery, the beestings*: Plin. 28, 9, 33: ex primo (lacte) a partu colostra fiunt, id. 11 41, 96. As a term of endearment: meum mel, meum cor, mea colostra, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154.

cŏlostrāti, orum, *m. plu. children afflicted with* colostratio: Plin. 28, 9, 33.

cŏlostrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [colostra] *a disease of infants caused by the first milk of the mother*: Plin. 11, 41, 96.

colostrum, i, v. colostra.

cōlōtēs, ae, *m.* = κωλώτης, *a kind of lizard, the Gecko*, Gecko fascicularis, Dand.: Plin. 9, 29, 46: id. 29, 4, 28.

colpa, v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m. a serpent, snake, adder*: aut tecto adsuetus coluber succedere et umbrae, Virg. G. 3, 418: qualis coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471: Col. 10, 230. (Hence Fr. *couleuvre.*)

cŏlubra, ae, *f.* [coluber] *a female snake* or *adder*: Plin. 32, 5, 19: Marsus colubras disrumpit cantu, Lucil. in Non. 201: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103. Proverb.: quas tu vides colubras? i. e. *art thou frantic?* (in allus. to the Furies), Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 50: colubra restem non parit, i. e. *grapes do not grow upon thorns*, Petr. 45, 9: caecae colubrae, *worms in the intestines*, Col. 10, 231.

cŏlubrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber fero] *snake-bearing*, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241.

cŏlubrĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber modus] *serpent-like*: capilli, Coripp. frgm. 4.

cŏlubrīna, ae, *f. a plant*, also called bryonia and dracontea, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 14.

cŏlubrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber] *like a serpent, cunning, wily*: colubrino ingenio esse, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis, Tert Spect. 18.

cŏlubrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serpentine, winding*: actus (viae), Tert adv. Val. 4.

cōlum, i, *n. a strainer, colander* colaque prelorum fumosis deripe tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242: Col. 11, 2, 70. Poet. *a net of wicker-work for catching fish.* Aus. Ep. 4, 57. (Hence Ital. *colatojo.*)

cŏlumba, ae, *f. a dove, pigeon*: Cic Fin. 3, 5, 18: Plin. 10, 34, 52: prob. including the ordinary species of columba, Linn.: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32: oscula dat cupido blanda columba mari, Ov. Am. 2 6, 56: sic aquilam fugiunt columbae id. M. 1, 506: Cythereiades, ib. 15, 386 As a term of endearment, *my dove*: Pl Asin. 3, 3, 103. [Probably the same word as *palumbes*, the wild pigeon.]

cŏlumbar, āris, *n.* [columba] *a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole*: Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

cŏlumbārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a dove-cote, pigeon-house*: Col. 8, 8, 3. **II.** Meton. in architecture: *the mortise ir which rafters* or *joists lie*: Vitr. 4, 1 **2.** *a hole near the axle of a water-wheel*: Vitr. 10, 9. **3.** *an oar-lock, cr rullock*: Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3. **4.** *a sepulchre, with niches for urns*: Inscr (*v.* Smith's Ant. 323 and 561.)

cŏlumbārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dove keeper*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7.

cŏlumbātim, *adv.* [id.] *after the manner of doves:* columbatim da basia, Anth. Lat. 3, 219.

cŏlumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon:* pulli, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ovum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 56. *Absol.:* columbini, *little doves,* Mart. 13, 56. **II.** *dove-coloured:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4: cicer, id. 18, 12, 32: vitis, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 8. (Hence Fr. *colombine.*)

cŏlumbor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to bill* or *kiss like doves:* Messala in Sen. Ep. 114.

cŏlumbŭlātim, *adv.* [columbulus] *in the manner of little doves:* labra conserens labris, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9, 2.

cŏlumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [columbus] *a little dove.* Fig.: tu passerculis et columbulis nostris inter aquilas vestras dabis pennas, Plin. Ep. 9, 25.

cŏlumbus, i, *m. a male dove* or *pigeon: a dove* in gen. (rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5: Col. 8, 8, 1.

cŏlŭmella, ae, *f. dim.* [columna, columen] *a small column, a pillar:* super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. **2.** *the foot* or *pedestal of a catapult:* Vitr. 10, 15. Fig.: *a support, prop:* Lucil. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57.

cŏlŭmellāris, e, *adj.* [columella] *pillar-formed:* dentes, *the grinders of horses,* Plin. 11, 37, 64.

cŏlŭmen, ĭnis, *n. a height, summit, peak* (Poet. for culmen): ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, Cat. 63, 71: Phoebi fax, tristis nuntia belli, quae magnum ad columen flammato ardore volabat, *like an ascending column,* poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. **II.** *the highest part of a building, a roof, gable:* in turribus et columinibus villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: of the Capitol, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20. **III.** Fig.: *the summit, head, chief, the height,* etc.: columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: pars haec vitae jam pridem pervenit ad columen, Plin. 15, 15, 17 (others, *culmen*): columen audaciae, *the height of impudence,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 211. **IV.** In architecture: *a gable pillar, a prop:* Vitr. 4, 2. Fig.: *a support, stay:* familiae, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57: Cic. Verr. 3, 76: reipublicae, id. Sest. 8, 19: Asiae, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum (Maecenas), Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: caput columenque imperii Romani, Liv. 38, 51. [From the root COL or CEL, which appears in *collis, celsus,* etc.; *v.* collis and antecello. *Culmen* is a shortened form of *columen.*]

cŏlŭmis, e, *adj. safe, unhurt:* Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 15 (lect. dub.)

cŏlumna, ae, *f. a column, pillar, post:* Vitr. 4, 1 *sq.:* Cic. Verr. 1, 51: columna rostrata, *a column ornamented with beaks of ships,* erected in honour of Duillius, Quint. 1, 7, 12 (v Smith's Ant. 327 *sq.*): templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: regia sublimibus alta columnis, id. M. 2, 1: immanesque columnas rupibus excidunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: columnae ultima recisae Africa, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: columna Maenia, also absol. columna, *a pillory* in the forum Rom.: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50. Fig.: *a pillar, support:* injurioso ne pede proruas stantem columnam, Hor. Od ., 35, 14: ecce autem aedificat: columnam mento suffulsit suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 57. **II.** Meton.: *a water-spout:* nam fit ut interdum tanquam demissa columna in mare de coelo descendat, Lucr. 6, 425: also, of *fiery pillars* in the air, Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2. **2.** *membrum virile:* Mart. 6, 49. **3.** *the nose:* Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48. **III.** Post.: *the top, summit, the dome of heaven:* poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12 *fin.* [From the root COL; v. *columen:* cf. *aer-umna, al-umna.*] (Hence Ital. *colonna* · Fr. *colonne.*)

cŏlumnāris, e, *adj.* [columna] *rising in the form of a pillar:* lux, *a pillar of fire,* Prud. Ham. 476.

cŏlumnārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a tax on pillars:* Cic. Att. 13, 6. **II.** *a marble quarry:* Inscr.

cŏlumnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one condemned at the* Columna Maenia: *a criminal* or *debtor:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9 *fin.*

cŏlumnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a supporting by pillars:* scenae, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *supported by posts* or *pillars:* columnatus tholus rotundus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12. Humorously: os, i. e. *supported upon the hand,* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

cŏlumnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [columna fero] *column-bearing:* radius, *a pillar of fire,* Prud. Cath. 9, 51.

cŏlūri, orum, *m. plu.* = κόλουροι, in astron., *the Colures, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] *made of the hazel-tree:* hastilia, Virg. G. 2, 396.

cŏlūrus, i, *m.* = κόλουρος, in metre, *mutilated:* metrum, *wanting a syllable,* Plotius de Metr. p. 2649 P.

cŏlus (i and) ūs, *f.* (*m.* Cat. 64, 311), *a distaff: sing. nom.:* et colus et fusi digitis cecidere, Ov. M. 4, 229: Plin. 8, 48, 74: *gen.* colus, Val. Fl. 2, 148: *acc.* colum, Ov. Her. 9, 116: *abl.* colo, Tib. 1, 3, 8: stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46: colu, Opimius in Cic. de Or. 2, 68 *fin.*: Stat. Th. 6, 380: *plur. nom.* colus, Stat. Th. 3, 242: *acc.* colos, Ov. F. 3, 818: Mart. 7, 47, *etc.* Meton.: *the thread spun:* Sen. Herc. Oet. 669. (Hence It. *conocchia;* Fr. *quenouille,* through middle age Lat. *conucula* for *colucula.*)

cŏlūtĕa, orum, *n. plu.* = κολουτέα, ἡ, *a pod-like kind of fruit,* the pod of the bladder senna? Colutea arborescens, Linn.: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

cŏlymbas, ădis, *f.* = κολυμβάς (swimming; hence): olivae, *prepared* or *put in brine:* Plin. 15, 3, 4.

cŏlymbus, i, *m.* = κόλυμβος, *a swimming-bath:* Lamp. El. 23.

cŏma, ae, *f.* [κόμη] *the hair of the head, a head of hair:* consul unguentis effluens calamistrata coma Cic. Sest. 8: fulva, ξανθή, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: myrtea, Tib. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidas, Prop. 3, 10, 14: spissa, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Prop. 3, 14, 28: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: horrida facta ventis, Tib. 1, 9, 14: deciderint comae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3: componere, Ov. Her. 12, 156: comere, ib. 21, 88: pectere, ib. 13, 39: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44: formare in gradus, Suet. Ner. 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: ponere, Ov. Fast. 1, 406: rutilare et summittere (like the Germans), Suet. Cal. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: cingere Delphica lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. Transf.: *the mane* of lions: Gell. 5, 14: of horses: Pall. 4, 13, 2: *the crest of a helmet:* Stat. Th. 8, 389. **II.** Meton.: *foliage, ears, stalks,* etc.: nemorum coma, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5: arboreas mulceat aura comas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: ille papavereas subsecat ungue comas, id. F. 4, 438: Plin. 13, 4, 7: *the wool of sheep:* Poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: *the wool* or *hair upon parchment:* Tib. 3, 1, 10: *rays of light:* Cat. 61, 78: Sen. Oed. 311. (Hence Ital. *chioma.*)

comacum, i. v. camacum.

cōmans, antis, *Part.* [como] **II.** *Adj. hairy, covered with hair:* colla equorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 86: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83: tori, Virg. Aen. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: setae hircorum, Virg. G. 3, 312: pellis villis, Val. Fl. 8, 122: galea, *furnished with a tuft of hair,* Virg. Aen. 2, 391: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train* (*a comet*), Ov. M. 15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridae, *ornamented with stars,* Val. Fl. 5 366 dictamnus flore comans purpureo, Virg. Aen. 12, 413

cōmarchus, i, *m.* = κώμαρχος, *a bailiff of a village, a burgomaster.* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

cŏmăron, i, *n.* = κόμαρον, *the fruit of the arbutus-tree,* Arb. unedo, Linn.: Plin. 15, 24, 28. **II.** *a plant,* also called fragum, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 37.

cŏmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *pertaining to the hair:* acus, *a hair-pin,* Petr. 21, 1.

cŏmātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comatus] *having hair neatly or luxuriously curled:* pueri, Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 8.

cŏmātus, a, um, *Part.* [como] *hairy:* comata tempora, Mart. 10, 83. Poet.: comata silva, Cat. 4, 11. **II.** Subst. · Suet. Cal. 35. **III.** Gallia comata, *i. q.* transalpina, Plin. 4, 17, 31.

combennŏnes, um, *m. plu. fellow-travellers in a* benna, *q. v.:* Fest. s.v benna.

com-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a. to drink with any one* (rare): aeque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.* **II.** *to drink up, absorb, imbibe:* succos, Ov. M. 13, 944: atrum venenum corpore, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: lacrimas, *to restrain,* Ov. A. A. 2, 326: cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7. Transf. to things: ara cruorem combiberat, Ov. M. 13, 410: testa oleum combibit, Col. 12, 50, 17 · uvae mustum combibunt, id. 12, 39, 1: caepa jus combibit, id. 12, 10, 2: bacca salem combibit, id. 12, 49, 10: sic modo combibitur ingens Erasinus, *is swallowed up,* Ov. M. 15, 275: scrobes solem pluviasque combibit, Plin. 17, 11, 16: cupressus flammas combibit, Stat Th. 10, 675: combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455. Fig.: artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: combibat illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

combĭbo, ōnis, *m.* [combibo] *a pot-companion:* Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

combīnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a joining two by two,* ζεῦξις κατὰ δύο, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-bīno, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [con and bi, "two," seen in bis, bini] *to unite, combine:* Aug. Confess. 8, 6.

combrētum, i, *n. a kind of rush.* according to some, Juncus maximus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 16.

com-bullĭo, 4. *v. a. to boil fully* · Apic. 8, 8.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, 3. *v. a.* [buro = uro: cf. bustum and amburo] *to burn up, consume:* fumo comburi nihil potest, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 54: turbine ventorum comburens, Lucr. 6, 152: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: naves, id. B. C. 3, 101 · annales, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: religiosas vestes, Suet. Tib. 36: aliquem vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. **II.** Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, *to ruin, destroy,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. So, *to be consumed by love:* Prop. 2, 30, 29: comburere diem, *pass it in carousing,* Pl. Men. 1, 2, 43.

combustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comburo] *a burning, consuming:* Firmic. Math. 4, 12.

combustum, i, *n.* [id.] *a burn:* Plin. 20, 3, 8.

combustūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a burning:* Apic. 4, 4.

combustus, a, um, *Part.* [comburo].

cŏmē, es, *f.* = κόμη, *a plant,* also called tragopogon: Tragopogon crocifolius, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 117.

cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, or estum, 3. *v. a.* (comesus, a, um, the more usual form: Cato R. R. 58: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11, *etc.* Hence comesurus, Pl. Ps. 4. 7, 25: comestus, a, um, Cato R. R. 50: Cic. Clu. 62, 173, acc. to Prisc. p. 893. Contr. forms: comes, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 11: comest, ib. 3, 1, 32: comestis, id. Truc 1, 2, 54: comesse, id. Casin. 4, 1, 21 *etc.:* Cic. Fl. 36 *fin.:* comesses, Mart 5, 39: comesset, Cic. Sest. 51, 110 comesto, Cato R. R. 156, 1. Old forms comedim, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 4: comedis, id. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 53), *to eat up, to eat, consume*: corbitam cibi comesse possunt, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: te muscae comedissent, Sicinius in Cic. Brut. 60, 217. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 32: coena comesa venire, i. e. *to come too late*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11. Fig.: comedere aliquem oculis, *to long eagerly for*, Mart. 9, 60: se, *to consume oneself, pine away*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 36. **II.** Meton.: *to waste, dissipate, squander*: comedunt quod habent, id. Ps. 4, 7, 6: numos, Cic. Att. 6, 1: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111: rem (*sc.* familiarem), id. Fam. 11, 21: postquam beneficia Caesaris comederunt, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: cantherium, i. e. *its value in money*, id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* **2.** In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, *to consume the property of any person, eat him out of house and home*: quem absentem comes, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 11: jamne illum comesurus es, id. Ps. 4, 7, 25: homo qui ipsus se comest, id. Truc. 2, 7, 42: Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

cŏmĕdo, ōnis (comedus, i, Fest. *s. v.*), *m.* [comedo] *a glutton*: Lucil. in Non. 11, 9.

cŏm-es, ĭtis, *c.* [con and 1, root of eo] lit. *one who goes with another; a companion, an associate, comrade, partner*, etc.: confugere domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 26: quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Virg. Aen. 6, 778: comes ire alicui, ib. 158: comes esse alicui, Ov. Her. 14, 54: victoriae Pompeii comitem esse, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic. Am. 11, 37: tantae virtutis, Liv. 22, 60: fugae, Vell. 2, 53: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 15: *fem.*: me tibi venturam comitem, Ov. H. 13, 163. Fig.: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Font. 17 *fin.*: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: pacis est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, id. Brut. 12, 45: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam poena premit comes, id. Od. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, ib. 1, 35, 22. **II.** Esp. *a guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., *of boys* (rare): Virg. Aen. 5, 546: Suet. Claud. 35. **2.** *the suite, retinue of friends, relatives*, etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces*: Cic. Verr. 2, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2. **3.** *the attendants of distinguished private individuals*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76: Suet. Caes. 4. **4.** *the imperial retinue, the court*: Suet. Aug. 16: ib. 98. **5.** In late Lat. *a designation for the occupant of any state office*, as comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, commerciorum. (Hence Ital. *conte*; Fr. *comte.*)

cŏmēsor (comestor, Gloss. Philox.), ōris, *m.* [comedo] *an eater, a gourmand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

comestus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

comesus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

cŏmētes, ae, *m.* (cometa, Prud. Cath. 12, 21: *acc.* cometam, Sen. Octav. 232: *abl.* cometa, Manil. 1, 824) = κομήτης, *a comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22 *sq.*: non diri toties arsere cometae, Virg. G. 1, 488: Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. In apposition with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsit, Tac. A. 14, 22: sidus cometes sanguini illustri semper Neroni expiatum, ib. 15, 47: with stella, Just. 37, 2.

cōmĭcē, *adv. in the manner of comedy*: comice res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 8.

cōmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός, *pertaining to comedy, comic*: poeta, Cic. Or. 20: artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 20: versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult, *a comic subject*, Hor. A. P. 89: scenae, Vitr. 5, 8: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125: senarius, id. 9, 4, 140: persona, id. 11, 3, 79: stulti senes, *as they are represented in comedy*, Caecil. in Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: so adolescens, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, and Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: moecha Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 44: aurum = lupinum, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20. **II.** Subst. comicus, i, *m. an actor of comedy, a comedian*: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 4. **2.** *a comic poet, writer of comedy*: Cic. Or. 55.

cominius, a, um, v. colminiana.

cominus, v. comminus.

cōmis, e, *adj. courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving*: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: fit ipse, dum illis comis est, inops amator, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 24: comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80: Tiberius Caesar minime comis imperator, Plin. 35, 4, 10: quis Laelio comior? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 133: bonis, Tac. Agr. 22: garrire libellos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: senex comissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: comi ingenio, Tac. A. 6, 41 *fin.*: hospitio, Liv. 9, 36: sermone et congressu, Tac. A. 15, 48: via (*i. e.* more), ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.

cōmissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comissor] *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing*: per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine commissabundus incessit (Alexander), Liv. 9, 17: comissabundi juvenes Athenis conventus sapientum frequentabant, *decorated, crowned*, etc., *for a procession*, Plin. 21, 3, 6.

cōmissālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *as in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially*: cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cōmissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a Bacchanalian revel, a joyous procession with torches and music, a merry-making, a revelling*: nullum turpe convivium, non comissatio, non libido, ostenditur, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: tempora lusus, convivii, comissationis, Liv. 40, 13: epulas quadrifariam dispertiebat in jentacula, et prandia, et coenas, comissationesque, Suet. Vitell. 13: ad mediam noctem comissationes extendere, id. Tit. 7.

cōmissātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who holds* or *joins in a festive procession, a reveller*: Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: Cic. Coel. 28, 67: convivam me tibi committere ausus non sum: comissatorem te cum armatis venientem recipiam? Liv. 40, 9. Fig.: nostri isti comissatores conjurationis, *those messmate conspirators*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: at nunc conviva est comissatorque libellus, *a table companion*, Mart. 5, 16.

cōmissor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* = κωμάζω, *to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel*: nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 5: ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7: domum, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 22: in domum Pauli, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11: Phaedriam comissatum intromittamus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52: comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29: convivabatur large, sed non ultra solis occasum, nec ut postea comissaretur, Suet. Dom. 21.

cŏmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [comitor] *attending, accompanying*: Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis] *courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness*: mihi ad enarrandum est comitas, si ad auscultandum vostra erit benignitas, *I am ready to tell if you will be good enough to hear*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 1: si illius (*sc.* Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148: comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72: comitate quadam curandi provinciam tenuit, id. Agr. 16: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48. **2.** Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, *etc.*: rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, Pl. Rud. prol. 38: rem perdidit per comitatem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 49: coenam exquisitissimae comitatis dedit, *an elegant and expensive dinner*, Suet. Oth. 3.

cŏmĭtātensis, e, *adj.* [comitatus] *pertaining to the dignity* or *office of courtiers*: munus, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, *i. e.* machinatio, *a court intrigue*, Amm. 18, 4.

cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [comitor].

cŏmĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [comitor] *an escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue*: qui cum uxore veheretur in rheda muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, id. Verr. 5, 21: quum magno comitatu legati ingredi inciperent, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: ceterarum volucrum, Tac. A. 6, 28. Fig.: pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, i. e. *because they ripen at the same time*, Plin. 15, 13, 12 virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 25, *no.* 16: quid tanto virtutum comitatu opus est? Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: utriusque causae, Plin. 18, 29, *no.* 2. **II.** *the imperial retinue, court, suite*: Tac. H. 2, 65: id. A. 13, 46. **III.** *a company, troop, crowd, convoy*, etc.: nuntiatur Afranio, magnos comitatus, qui iter habebant ad Caesarem, ad flumen constitisse, Caes. B. C., 1, 51: magnum comitatum transgredientem fines interfecerunt, Liv. 28, 22.

cōmĭter, *adv.* [comis] *kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, readily*: homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: comiter facere aliquid, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 10: comiter fiet a me, id. Rud. 1, 5, 28: qui me dudum adjuverit comiter, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4: appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43: excipere, id. 23, 33: celebrare regis convivium, Tac. A. 1, 22: administrare provinciam, id. H. 1, 13: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato (a formula in treaties of peace), Cic. Balb. 16. *Sup.* lepidissume et comissume, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66.

comitia, orum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

comitiae, arum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [comitia] *pertaining to the comitia*: comitiales dies, *on which the comitia were held*: consecuti sunt dies comitiales, per quos senatus haberi non poterat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: biduum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes* or *their evidence*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, *the epilepsy* or *falling sickness* (so called, because, says Festus, its occurrence was considered ominous, and put a stop to business for the day), also called morbus major and sacer, Cels. 2, 8: vitio comitiali corripi, Sen. Ira, 3, 7. Subst.: comitialis, is, *m. an epileptic person*, Plin. 20, 11, 44.

cŏmĭtĭālĭter, *adv. epileptically*: comitialiter accidere, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

cŏmĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [comitia] *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (rare): dimittere, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: omnibus magistratibus auspicia dantur, ut multos inutiles comitiatus probabiles impedirent morae, ib. 3, 12, 27.

cŏmĭtĭātus, i, *m. a military tribune elected at the comitia*: Ascon. Cic Verr Act. 1, 10, 30.

cŏmĭtĭo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [comitium] *to go into the comitium*: quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60.

cŏm-ĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [con and 1, root of eo]. In *sing.*: *a place in* or *near the forum, where the comitia were held*: qui perjurum convenire volt hominem, mitto in comitium, Pl Curc. 4, 1, 9: Cic. Sest. 35, 75: Liv. 1 36: Cantilius virgis in comitio caesus erat, id. 22, 57 (v. Smith's Ant. 547). Transf.: *any place of assembly*: so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4. **II.** In *plur.*: Meton: comitia, orum, *n.* (old form omitiae, Fratr. Arval. in Marin. p. 43): *the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates*, etc., *the comitia*. The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 330 *sqq*. They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, *etc.*: so comitia consulum habere, Liv. 3, 20: comitia regi creando, id. 1, 35: edicere comitia, id. 40, 59: indicere comitia creandis decemviris, id. 3, 35: obire comitia alicujus, Cic. Att. 1, 4: comitiis alicujus adesse, ib. 1, 10. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 20.

cŏmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes] *pertaining to a chief officer*: dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9. Subst.: *a chief*: Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.

cŏmĭto, are, for comitor: Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 43: si comitarent castra puellae, Prop. 2, 6, 15.

cŏmĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [comes] *to accompany, follow, attend*: constr. with *acc.* or *absol.*, sometimes with *dat.*: comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: iter alicujus, Virg. Aen. 6, 112: gressum herilem, ib. 8, 462: currum Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6: rem militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22: patrem, Suet. Cal. 10: nautas fuga, Virg. Aen. 4, 543: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gramm. 3. *Absol.*: lanigerae comitantur oves, Virg. Aen. 3, 660: passim comitantur partemque praedae petunt, Tac. Germ. 46: magna comitante caterva, Virg. Aen. 2, 40: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4, 3, 16. **2.** Fig.: quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7: Tarquinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 24: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. Tusc. 5, 24: cetera quae comitantur huic vitae, ib. 5, 35: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9. **II.** Esp. *to attend one to the grave*: Eumenem comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. Aen. 11, 52: comitentur supremum honorem, ib. 61. **III.** In a *pass.* sense: ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeo, Lucr. 1, 98: (conchae) in alto quoque comitantur marinis canibus, Plin. 9, 35, 55: ingenio tamen ipse meo comitorque fruorque, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 47. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. Coel. 14 *fin.*: quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, id. Cat. 2, 2 *fin.* And in *comp.*: puero ut uno esset comitatior, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.

comma, ătis, *n.* = κόμμα. In gramm.: *a division of a period* (pure Lat. incisum): Quint. 1, 8, 6. **II.** In verse: *the caesura*: Mar. Victor. p. 2519 P.

com-măcĕro, 1. *v. a. to soak thoroughly, macerate*: Marc. Emp. 36 *fin.*

com-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute* (rare): manus sanguine, Virg. E. 8, 48: altaria deum sanguine suo, Tac. A. 1, 39. Fig.: se isto infinito ambitu, Cic. Coel. 7, 16: te cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall. J. 102: Stat. Th. 11, 752.

com-mădĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very moist*: bene, Cato R. R. 165, 5.

commāgĕnē, es, *f.* [Κομμαγηνὴ] *an unknown plant*, perh. Nardus Syriaca, or *the galingale*, Cyperus longus, Linn.?: Plin. 29, 3, 13.

com-mălaxo, 1. *v. a.* [μαλάσσω] *to soften completely, mollify*: patrem, Varr. in Non. 82, 14.

com-mando, sum, 3. *v. a. to chew*: frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: radix commansa, Marc. Emp. 8.

commandŭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commanduco] *a chewing, mastication*: Scrib. Comp. 53.

com-mandūco, atum, 1. *v. a. to chew thoroughly, chew up, masticate*: acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6.

commandūcor, 1. *v. dep.* for commanduco: Lucil. in Non. 81, 26.

com-mănĕo, 2. *v. n. to remain constantly*: Macr. Sat. 6, 8 *fin.*

com-mănĭpŭlāris, is, *m. a comrade in the same manipulus*: Tac. H. 4, 46.

commănĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. companionship in a manipulus*: Spart. Nig. 10.

com-mănĭpŭlo, ōnis (also commanipulus, Inscr. Grut. 517, 9: and contr. commaniplus, ib. 551, 1), *m. a comrade of the same manipulus*: Spart. Nig. 10.

com-marcĕo, 2. *v. n. to become wholly faint* or *inactive*: Amm. 17, 10: id. 31, 12.

com-margĭno, 1. *v. a. to surround with a margin* or *brim*: pontes, Amm. 31, 2.

com-mărītus, i, *m. a fellow-husband*: Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

com-martўr, ўris, *m. a fellow-martyr*: Tert. Anim. 55.

com-mascŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [com and masculus] *to make manly, courageous, to invigorate*: animum, App. M. p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. Sat. 7, 11.

com-mastĭco, atum, 1. *v. a. to chew*: Aemil. Macer. 2, 15.

commătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κομματικός, *divided, short*: hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 450.

com-mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commeo]. Pass.: *that is easily passed through, permeable*: venae, Arn. 2, p. 84. Act.: *that easily passes through*: aurae, id. 7, p. 233.

commĕātālis, e, *adj.* [commeatus] *pertaining to provisions* or *supplies*: Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 9.

commĕātor, ōris, *m.* [commeo] *one who goes to and fro*: App. M. 11, p. 262.

commĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to and fro*: Pall. 1, 3. **II.** Meton.: *a passage, thoroughfare* (rare): perfodi parietem qua commeatus esset, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 65. **2.** *a leave of absence, a furlough*: petere, Vell. 2, 11: sumere, Liv. 3, 46: dare, ib.: accipere, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough*, Liv. 33, 29: commeatu abesse, Suet. Tib. 72: Liv. 3, 24: in iis stativis, satis liberi commeatus erant, id. 1, 57: quum miles ad commeatus diem non affuit, *on the day when the furlough expired*, Quint. 7, 4, 14. Fig.: cras igitur (*sc.* proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic. Att. 13, 41: longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *rest*, Sen. Ep. 54. **3.** *a caravan, a train, a company of travellers*: qui de novo commeatu Neapolin confluxerant, Suet. Ner. 20: Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33: commeatus Pontico mari ac Trapezunte oppido adventantes, ib. 13, 39. **4.** *a carrying over, transport, passage*: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23. **5.** *provisions, supplies of all kinds*: cogebantur, sicuti reliquum commeatum, ita ligna atque aquam Corcyra navibus supportare, id. B. C. 3, 15: tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas tuto possit pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 70: ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur, Cic. Manil. 17: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: maritimi, Liv. 5, 54: ex montibus invecti, id. 9, 13: advecti, id. 9, 32: convecto commeatu, id. 2, 14: magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti, id. 28, 4. But very freq. opp. to frumentum: *the remaining supplies of war*: ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercluderet, ib. 1, 48. Transf.: commeatus argentarius, *gain acquired by money transactions*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 9. (Hence old Fr. *congier* mod. Fr. *congé*.)

com-mĕdĭtor, 1. *v. dep.* (very rare) *to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon*: locos egregie, ut perpetuo nobis haerere possint, Auc. Her. 3, 18, 31. **II.** *to remind one of something, to imitate*: Lucr. 6, 112 dub.

commēio, are, κατουρῶ, *to make water on*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-mĕlĕto, 1. *v. n.* [*vox hybrida*, from μελετάω] *to practise assiduously*: Hyg. Fab. 165.

com-membrātus, a, um, *adj.* [com and membrum, with the participial term -atus] *grown together, united*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 4.

com-mĕmĭni, isse, *v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember*: hoc commemini magis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 98: quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum, id. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin.*: non commemini dicere, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 32: sic commemineram, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16: ego si satis commemini, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 38.

commĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemoro] *worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): clara et commemorabilis pugna, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 111: multa alia commemorabilia proferre possum, Cic N. D. 2, 52 *fin.*

commĕmŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a reminding, mentioning*: stupri, Caecil. in Non. 84, 5.

commĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reminding, remembrance, mentioning*: commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11: rei gestae, Quint. 5, 11, 6: frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu, id. 11, 1, 18: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 16: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes*, Cic Verr. 1, 39: posteritatis, id. Fam. 5, 12.

commĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who mentions a thing*: vetustatum Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

commĕmŏrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a memorandum, a catalogue*: calliditatis, Ambros. de Off. 25.

commĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a reminding*: App. Flor. 16.

com-mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember*: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. **II.** *to bring to mind, recall to the recollection of another, to remind*: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv 27, 4: beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. Am. 20, 71. **III.** In gen.: *to mention, recount, relate.* With *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *rel. clause*, or *de*: causas, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: consulens ei, quam saepe commemoro, humanae societati, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31: Xenophontis illam jucunditatem, Quint. 10, 1, 82: O commemoranda judicia! Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14: quid ego nunc commemorem singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 42: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosam transisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: commemorat quo sit eorum usus studio, id. B. C. 2, 32: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo] *praiseworthy, commendable* (rare): nec ullo commendabilis merito, Liv. 42, 5: aviculae cantu, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2. *Comp.*: Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

commendātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [commendatio] *pertaining to commendation, commendatory* (very rare): literae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: tabellae, id. Verr. 4, 66. *Absol.*: commendaticiae, arum, *f. plu.*: Aug. in Macr Sat. 2, 4.

commendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commendo] *a commendation, recommendation*: ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, Cic. Fam. 1, 3 *fin.*: quibus ex commendatione Pompeii ordines dederat, Suet. Caes. 75. In *plur.*: Cic. Fam. 13, 32. **Fig.**: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: naturae, id. Planc. 13. **II.** Meton.: *that which recommends, the excellence* or *worth of a thing:* ingenii, id. Brut. 67 *fin.*: liberalitatis, id. Fam. 1, 7: fumosarum imaginum (*i. e.* nobilitatis), id. Pis. 1: oris atque orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1: prima commendatio proficiscitur a modestia, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46.

commendatitius, a, um, v. commendaticius.

commendātor, ōris, *m.* [commendo] *one who commends, a favourer:* fautor et commendator, Plin. Ep. 6, 23.

commendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to commendation, of commendation* (for the class. commendaticius): literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who commends* (rare): legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

commendātus, a, um, *Part.* [commendo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *recommended:* quae res gloriosior? quae commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic. Phil. 2, 13: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26. **2.** *agreeable, approved:* vultus commendatior, Petr. 110, 5: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

com-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mando] *to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, to intrust to, commend to:* ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: nunc tibi omnem rem atque causam meque totum commendo atque trado, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: commendo tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, ib. 1, 3: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5: tribuni ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: principes convenerunt et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt, id. B. G. 4, 27: aliquem Diis, Tac. A. 4, 77: rempubl. patribus, id. H. 1, 90: duos filios apud hospitem, Just. 35, 2: semina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541: aliquid literis, *to commit to writing*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: nomina memoriae, *i. e.* ediscere, Cic. Fin. 3, 12: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*: se fugae, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 34. **II.** *to recommend*, i. e. *to render agreeable, to set off, to grace:* (vox) quae una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id. Brut. 59 *fin.*: affectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, Quint. 10, 1, 101: quod me Lucanae commendet amicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21: marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 9.

commensus, a, um, *Part.* [commetior].

commensus, ūs, *m.* [commetior] *a fitting, measure, symmetry:* Vitr. 1, 3.

commentārĭensis, is, *m.* [commentarius] *a registrar of public documents, a secretary*. Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45. **II.** *one who makes out a list of prisoners, a jailer:* Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4. **III.** *one who forms a list of soldiers:* Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 28.

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n.* (-lus, i, *m.*, Hier.) *dim.* [id.] *a short treatise:* Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*

commentārĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* liber) and **commentarium**, ii, *n.* [commentor] *a note-book, memorandum:* non est oratio, sed quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: diurni, *a day-book, journal*, Suet. Aug. 64: ecquem de his rebus commentarium a patre accepisset, *any instructions*, Liv. 39, 47. Hence, **2.** As the title of a book (mostly in *plur.*): *a sketch, memoirs, a commentary*, etc.: Cic Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: Liv. 42, 6. Thus Caesaris Commentarii, Cic. Brut. 75. **II.** In law: *a brief:* id. Verr. 5, 21.

commentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation:* quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, id. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.* In *plur.*: sese quotidianis commentationibus acerrime exercuit, id. Brut. 71, 249: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34. **II.** As rhetor. figure = ἐνθύμημα: Quint. 5, 10, 1. **III.** Meton.: *a learned work, treatise, dissertation:* Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17: Seneca etiam tentata Indiae commentatione, *a description*, id. 6, 17, 21. In *plur.*: id. 28, 1, 2.

commentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inventor, author:* omnium falsorum, App. Apol. 321, 36: evangelii, Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

commentīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [commentus, comminiscor] *thought out, invented, devised, fabricated.* Opp. to that already existing: *newly invented:* nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (*opp.* usitata), Suet. Claud. 21. **2.** Opp. to that which is actual: *pretended, fancied, imaginary:* commenticia civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. N. D. 2, 28. **3.** Opp. to that which is true: *fabricated, forged, false:* crimen, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: res, ib. 29 *fin.*: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1.

com-mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to invent* or *devise a falsehood:* App. Apol. p. 314.

commento, are, *for* commentor: commentare ora, facetiously, *to demonstrate on the face*, i. e. *to strike*, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 30.

commentor, atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [comminiscor] *to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, weigh, consider.* With *acc., de*, or *absol.*: curiosius incipiunt commentari aliquid et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: aliquid secum, id. Brut. 88, 301: ut commentemur inter nos, qua ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: de pop. R. libertate, id. Phil. 3, 14 *fin.*: dum tu commentabere, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 24: (magi) congregantur in fano commentandi causa atque inter se colloquendi, Cic. Div. 1, 41: magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est et quotidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: ut sua et commentata et scripta meminisset, id. Brut. 88, 301. **II.** *to devise, invent, contrive:* ut cito commentatus est (*sc.* mendacium)! Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 25. **2.** *to sketch out, work up, write, compose, treat upon:* Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, id. Poen. prol. 1: mimos, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: aliquid in reum, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Catoni de militari disciplina commentanti, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30. **3.** *to explain, comment upon:* carmina, Suet. Gramm. 2.

commentor, ōris, *m.* [comminiscor] *one who devises* or *invents something, an inventor:* uvae, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785.

commentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood:* ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: miraculi, Liv. 1, 19: mixta rumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54: animi, ib. 13, 38. **2.** *a mechanical contrivance:* Suet. Vesp. 18. **3.** *a project, plan:* Just. 21, 4. **4.** *a rhetor. figure*, equiv. to commentatio = ἐνθύμημα: Vitellius in Quint. 9, 2, 107.

commentus, a, um, *Part.* [comminiscor]: id vectigal commentum alterum ex censoribus satis credebant, *had devised*, Liv. 29, 37.

com-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro:* fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commeare possent, *go backwards and forwards* (between the two camps), Caes. B. G. 7, 36: pisciculi ultro citro commeant. Varr. R. R. 3, 5. 16: naturis his ex quibus omnia constant, sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: crebro enim illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, id. Att. 8, 9: vulgatum erat, inter Veios Romamque nuntios commeare, Liv. 5, 47 *fin.*: commeantibus invicem nuntiis, Tac. A. 13, 38: qua via omnes commeabant, Nep. Eum. 8. Of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *pass to and fro*, Suet. Ner. 31: posse eodem Flacco internuncio sermones commeare, Tac. A. 2, 28. With viam (rare): meus scruposam victus commeat viam, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 82: vias, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27. **II.** *to visit often, to resort to, frequent:* minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18 *fin.*: in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100. Transf. to things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Pl. Curc. 3, 28: cujus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidines omnium commearent, Cic. Coel. 16 *fin.*

commercātor, ōris, *m.*, συνέμπορος, *a fellow-trader:* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commercĭārĭus, ii, *m.*, συνωνητής, *a fellow-purchaser:* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

com-mercĭum, ii, *n.* [commercor] "primarily signifies the legal capacity to buy and sell: this technical expression, however, does not refer to the usual selling of daily life, but to the symbolical sale, which the Romans called Mancipatio" (Long's Cic. 1, p. 317). The word came also to signify to contract many other kinds of obligation; v. Long, *l. c.*: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 3, 40: ceteris Latinis populis connubia, commerciaque et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv. 8, 14. **2.** *commercial intercourse* in general, *trade, traffic, commerce:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18. **3.** *an article of traffic, merchandise, wares:* commercia militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47: *provisions*, id. 26, 4, 9. **4.** *a place of trade, market-place:* commercia et litora peragrare, id. 37, 3, 11, *no.* 2. **II.** In gen.: *intercourse, communication, correspondence:* quid tibi mecum est commerci senex? Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 4: mihi cum vostris legibus nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 20: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: commercium habere cum virtute, id. de Sen. 12, 42: agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29: plebis, *with them*, id. 5, 3: linguae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35: sermonis, Liv. 5, 15: loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*: communium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanae, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli, *stipulation, treaty*, ib. 14, 33. **2.** Of *sexual intercourse:* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 77: Suet. Cal. 36.

com-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase:* captivos, Pl. Capt. prol. 26: arma, tela, Sall. J. 66. Commercatus, a, um, in pass signif.: edulia, Afran. in Non. 28, 30.

com-mĕrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* (also **commereor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 8: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36: Gell. 1, 6: Arn. 2, p. 93) *to entirely merit, fully deserve* (rare): aestimationem commeruisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: poenam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: nunquam sciens commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 4. **II.** Méton.: *to be guilty of an offence* or *crime:* noxiam, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 56 culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 12: videre commeruisse in te aliquid mali, id. Epid. 1, 1, 59: arbitrabitur commeruisse culpam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 28: quae nunquam quicquam erga me commerita 'st, id. Hec. 3, 5, 36: quid commerui aut peccavi? id. Andr. 1, 1, 112: quid placidae commeruistis oves, Ov F. 1, 367

commētācŭla, ōrum, *n. plu. rods carried by the flamens:* Fest. *s. v.*

com-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. dep. to measure* (very rare): omnes porticus, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 8: agros, Col. 5, 1, 2: siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic. Tim. 9. Fig.: *to measure with* or *by something, to proportion:* negotium cum tempore, id. Inv. 1, 26 *fin.*

commēto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [commeo] *to go frequently:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35

commictĭlis, e, *adj.* [commingo] *that deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile:* Pomp. in Non. 83, 5.

commictus, a, um, *Part.* [commingo].

commigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commigro] *a wandering, migration:* (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

com-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to remove in a body, to migrate, enter:* huc, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: in tuam (domum), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: Romam, Liv. 1, 34: Athenas, Plin. 35, 11: e Germania in Gallias, Tac. G. 27.

com-mīles, ĭtis, *m. a fellow-soldier* (for commilito): Inscr.

com-mīlĭtium, ii, *n.* [con and milĭt- (miles)] *companionship in war:* Vell. 2, 29: Chauci in commilitium adsciti sunt, Tac. A. 1, 60: Plin. Ep. 10, 11 (16). ‖. In gen.: *fellowship, companionship* (very rare): studiorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 72.

com-mīlĭto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a comrade, fellow-soldier:* Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: desilite, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: nec milites eos, sed blandiori nomine commilitones appellabat, Suet. Caes. 67: Liv. 3, 50. ‖. Transf.: dii, *fellow-gods,* Flor. 1, 11, 4: *a prostitute:* Elagab. in Lampr. Elag. 26.

com-mīlĭto, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be a companion in war, to fight in company:* Flor. 3, 5, 23.

commĭnābundus, a, um [comminor] *threatening* (*with dat.*): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

commĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a threatening, menacing* (rare): comminatio orationis tanquam armorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54: (taurorum), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181. In *plur.*: comminationes Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8: Tiberii, Suet. Tib. 37.

commĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *threatening, menacing:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

commĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a threatener:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to make water on, defile* (rare): lectum potus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: commictum coenum, as a term of reproach, for *a paltry, dirty fellow,* Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

com-mĭniscor, mentus, 3. *v. dep.* [so reminiscor, root MEN; Sans. *man,* whence mens, memini: cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63] *to devise, to contrive, invent:* reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Pseud. 2, 3, 23: fac Amphitruonem ab aedibus ut abigas quovis pacto, fac commentus sies, id. Amph. 3, 3, 24: nec nunc quid hero dicam meo, queo comminisci, *I cannot think what to tell my master,* id. Aul. 1, 1, 30: ne me hoc commentum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tantum scelus, Quint. 5, 13, 30. Of fiction, as opp. to reality: Epicurus monogrammos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: occurrentia nescio quae comminiscebatur, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43. ‖. *to invent, contrive something new:* novas literas, Suet. Claud. 41: Phoenices, literas et literarum operas, aliasque etiam artes commenti, Mel. 1, 12, 1: excubias nocturnas vigilesque, Suet. Aug. 30. *Part.* commentus, a, um, in pass. signif.: *devised, feigned, contrived, fictitious:* dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. M. 6, 565: sacra, ib. 3, 558: crimen, Liv. 26, 27.

com-mĭno, 1. *v. a. to drive together:* App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.

com-mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to threaten, menace.* With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of person: comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv. 10, 39: impetum, Hirt. B. Afr. 71: necem alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: inter se, Liv. 44, 9: alicui cuspide, Suet. Caes. 62. *Part.* comminatus, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: App. M. 6, 184, 12.

com-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to make small, to fritter away, to break* or *crumble to pieces, to crush, split, diminish,* etc.: fores et postes securibus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 31: illi statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60: anulum, Cic. Verr. 4, 25: lapidem, Plin. 2, 103, 106: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: fabas molis, Ov. Med. fac. 72: caput, as a threat, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 74: argenti pondus et auri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43. ‖. Fig.: *to weaken, impair, enervate:* nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33: opes civitatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 37 *fin.*: comminuere vires ingenii, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34: comminuere animum, Plin. Ep. 9, 2. Transf. to persons: Viriathus, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*: re familiari comminuti sumus, id. Att. 4, 3 *fin.*: nec te natalis origo comminuit, *i. e.* animum tuum, Ov. M. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuere meis, *you will be prevailed upon,* id. Her. 3, 134.

com-mĭnus (also **cōmĭnus**), *adv.* [manus] *hand to hand, in close contest* (with the sword, *etc.*), opp. to eminus: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: veterani comminus acriter instare, Sall. C. 60: cominus conferre signa, Liv. 1, 33: adversus resistentes cominus niti, Tac. A. 4, 51: hostium duce cominus trucidato, Suet. Tib. 3. Poet. of copulation: Lucr. 4, 1044. And of fighting in gen.: Stat. Th. 10, 213. Fig.: sed haec fuerit nobis tanquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*: in apros ire, Ov. F. 5, 176: agrestes ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2, 19, 22: jacto qui semine comminus arva insequitur, Virg. G. 1, 104. ‖. In gen. without the idea of contest: *nigh at hand, hard by, near:* eminus ardescunt, (prius) quam cominus imbuat ignis, Lucr. 6, 904: comminus viso armatorum agmine, Tac. H. 1, 41: aliquid comminus judicantur, *near at hand,* i. e. *by the eyesight,* Plin. 11, 42, 97: comminus arma habere, Val. Fl. 5, 583. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 94-99).

commĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.* [comminuo].

commis, is, v. gummi

com-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum *or* stum, 2. *v. a.* (*inf. pass.* commisci, Lucr. 5, 504) *to mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle.* With *acc.* and *cum, abl.,* or *absol.*: commiscere amurcam cum aqua aequas partes, Cato R. R. 93: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg. Aen. 3, 633: nota Falerni Chio, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24: reliquias (Phyllidis) cineribus Juliae commiscuit, Suet. Dom. 17: mulsum, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7: multa in unum, Scrib. Comp. 56. Of sexual intercourse: Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. Fig.: ne quid tecum consili commisceam, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 68: jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auc. Her. 4, 35: nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: populus, cui commiscemur, Sen. Ep. 7.

commiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj* [commisceo] *that can be mingled:* Tert. Anim. 12.

commiscŭus, a, um [id.] *common,* κοινός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

commĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]. In rhetor.: *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion:* Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125.

com-mĭsĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. impers.*: with *acc.* and *gen.*: *to have pity* or *compassion upon, to commiserate:* navitas precum Arionis commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19.

com-mĭsĕresco, 3. *v. a. to commiserate, pity* (rare): servos, Enn. in Non 472, 29: *impers.* Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-mĭsĕro, ōnis, *m.* [miser] *a companion in misfortune* (rare): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

com-mĭsĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to commiserate, pity* (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. Ages. 5: interitum fratris, Gell. 1, 5: murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia, *bewailing,* id. 5, 14. ‖. In rhetor.: *to excite compassion:* quid quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: quum commiserandum sit, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissatio and **commissator**, v. comiss.

commissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [committo] Lit. *a letting go together;* hence, *the beginning of a fight, game,* etc.: *the celebration of games* or *contests:* ego illos (ludos) celebrari cupio: et tecum ago, ut jam ab ipsa commissione, *etc.,* Cic. Att. 15, 26: commissione ludorum evenit, Suet. Aug. 43: praetor commissione ludorum Floralium, id. Galb. 6: productis in commissione pantomimis, Plin. Ep. 7 24. Meton.: *a prize-declamation ostentatious speech,* ἀγώνισμα: Suet. Aug. 89. ‖. *a perpetration, commission:* piaculi, Arn. 4 p. 148.

commissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In law: commissoria lex, *a condition in a bargain* or *contract,* Ulp. Dig. 18, 3, 14: or *absol.* commissoria, ae, *f.*: Papin. in Ulp. ib.

commissum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is intrusted, a secret, trust:* enuntiare commissa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: commissa celare, Nep. Epam. 3: commissa tacere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: commissa retinent fideliter aures, id. Ep. 1, 18, 70: commissum teges, ib. 1, 18, 38. ‖. *a transgression, offence, fault, crime:* ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, Cic. Sull. 26: turpe, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39: commissi praemia, Ov. F. 4, 590. In *plur.*: post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis, *offences,* Virg. Aen. 1, 136. ‖‖. In law: *an incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property:* Suet. Cal. 41: in commissum cadere, Ulp. Dig. 39, 4, 16: causa commissi, ib.: Scaev. ib. 19, 2, 61 *fin.*

commissūra, ae, *f.* [committo] *a joining together, a band, knot, joint, seam:* commissura funis, Cato R. R. 135, 4: commissura nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: digitorum contractio facilis propter molles commissuras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: navium, Plin. 16, 36, 64: colorum, *a mingling,* id. 35, 5, 12: Piscium, *the knot in the constellation Pisces,* id. 18, 31, 74: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4. Fig.: *connection in discourse:* Quint. 12, 9, 17.

commissūrālis, e, *adj.* [commissura] *pertaining to a juncture:* Veg. 3, 13, 4.

commissus, a, um, *Part.* [committo].

commistim (commixtim), *adv. in a mixed manner, jointly:* Hier. Praef. in Isaj.

commistus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

com-mītĭgo, 1. *v. a. to make soft, mellow:* utinam tibi commitigari videam sandalio caput, humorously for contundo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to let go together; to join together, connect, unite:* constr. with *inter, cum, dat.,* or *absol.*: res in ordinem digestae atque inter se commissae, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1: qua naris fronti committitur, *is joined to,* Ov. M. 12, 315: delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, Virg. Aen. 3 428 moles, quae urbem continenti commis teret, Curt. 4, 2: commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46. **II.** With *acc.* of person: *to set face to face, to set on, set fighting; to match, compare:* pugiles Latinos cum Graecis committere, Suet. Aug. 45: quingenis peditibus, elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes. 39: securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem committas, *although you bring them to blows*, Juv. 1, 162: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, id. 6, 436. **2.** With *acc.* of thing: *to set going, to begin, join:* equestre proelium commiserunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155: tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. Aen. 5, 113: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4: quo die ludi committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *fin.*: spectaculum, Liv. 2, 36: musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23. *Absol.* (rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr. 5, 6: priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began*, Suet. Vesp. 5. Hence, Fig. in gen.: *to begin, undertake:* tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio, Ciceronis, velut satiato Antonio, poena finita, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: judicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: instant enim (adversarii), et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, *often join issue on every critical point in which they think we are at a loss*, Quint. 6, 4, 17. **III.** *to go to work, to do, act,* etc.: followed by ut, *to act so that:* nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: non committam ut tibi causam aliquam dem recusandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: ne committeret ut is locus ex calamitate Pop. Rom. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: nolite, obsecro, committere ut rei militaris dedecus admittatur, id. B. C. 3, 64: ego nolo quemquam civem committere ut morte multandus sit, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: nisi quod commisimus ut quisquam ex Cannensi clade miles Rom. superesset, Liv. 25, 6: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 5 *fin.* With *cur:* Caedicius negare se commissurum cur sibi aut deorum aut hominum quisquam imperium finiret, Liv. 5, 46. With *inf.*: non committunt scamna facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. M. 9, 632.

IV. *to do wrong:* esp. with facinus, *etc., to commit, perpetrate:* ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23: committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, id. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38: quantum flagitii, Cic. Brut. 61: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: majus delictum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11: parricidium, id. 7, 2, 2: sacrilegium, id. 7, 2, 18: fraudem, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. *Absol.*: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium, nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 1, 43. **2.** With *in* or *contra* legem, or *abl.*: *to offend against, violate:* quasi committeret contra legem, id. Brut. 12 *fin.*: committere in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 39: ne lege censoria committant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: committere lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9. **3.** With poenam, multam, *etc.*: *to incur, make oneself liable to:* ut illam mulctam non commiserit, Cic. Cluen. 37, 103: poenam octupli, sine ulla dubitatione commissam, non persequebantur? id. Verr. 3, 12: an commissa sit poena? an exigi debeat? Quint. 7, 4, 20: committere in poenam edicti, Gai. Dig. 2, 2, 4. si alius committat edictum, *transgresses, incurs its penalty*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11: commisso edicto ab alio filio, ib. lex 8, § 4: statim atque commissa lex est, ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2. *Pass.*: *to be forfeited* or *confiscated*, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse dicerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10: commissae hypothecae, id. Fam. 13, 56: merces, Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11: mancipium, Ulp. ib. 39, 14, 6. **V.** *to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up:* and reflect.: *to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself.* Constr. *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of what is intrusted, *dat.* of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by *in* and *acc.*, and sometimes omitted altogether: Caesar me vestrae fidei commisit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: se barbaris committere non audebat, id. B. G. 4, 21: proelio rem committere constituit, id. B. C. 2, 38: ita quaestor sum factus ut mihi illum honorem tum non solum datum sed etiam creditum, ac commissum putarem, Cic. Verr. 5, 14: capita vestra non dubitatis credere, cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: caput tonsori, Hor. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. Od. 1, 3, 11: semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 223: ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2: aliquid literis, Cic. Att. 4. 1 *fin.*: verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 587: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: committere se populo, senatui, publicis praesidiis et armis, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: se publico committere, *to venture into the streets*, Suet. Ner. 26: se timidius fortunae, Cic. Att. 9, 6: civilibus fluctibus, Nep. Att. 6. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Rom., id. Verr. 4, 11: se in senatum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, Liv. 4, 27: rem in aciem, id. 3, 2: se in aciem, id. 7, 26: rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32: sanan' es, quae isti committas? *in trusting to him*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 54: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet, Cic. Mil. 26, 70.

commixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commisceo] *a mixing, mingling:* Marc. Emp. 8.

commixtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mixing, mingling:* Cato R. R. 157, 1.

commixtus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

commōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [commoveo] *easily moving:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

commŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commodo] *a rendering of service, accommodation:* App. Trismeg. p. 81, 16.

commŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. In law, *a lender:* Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 55.

commŏdātum, i, *n.* In law, *a loan:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3: Inst. Just. 3, 14, 2. **II.** *a contract for a loan:* id. 13, 6, 1.

commŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [commodo].

commŏdē, *adv. appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well,* etc.: suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositu'st commode? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 97: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. Am. 1. audire, id. Verr. 3, 58: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: feceris commode mihique gratum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: in *comp.*: commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, id. Agr. 3, 1. In medic.: commode facere, *to do well, be beneficial.* Cels. 4, 12. **II.** *commodiously, opportunely, seasonably:* magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, ib. 14, 7: hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110: cui commodissime subjungitur, Quint. 9, 3, 82: commode ipse exit Lesbonicus, *seasonably*, Pl. Trin. 2, 3, 9: adducitur a Veneriis Lollius commode, quum Apronius e palaestra redisset, *just as*, Cic Verr. 3, 25, 61: emerseram commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, *at the very moment*, id Att. 2, 12. **III.** In the comic poets: *kindly, obligingly:* acceptae bene et commode eximus, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 1.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] *adaptation, just proportion, symmetry* (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79. Fig.: of style: *fitness, a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. **II.** *fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit:* commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est, Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, id. Am. 7: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14. **III.** Of persons: *pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, lenity* (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 6: magnam mihi injicit sua commoditate curam, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: viri, Ov. Her. 17, 176: commoditas mea, as a term of endearment, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 8.

commŏdo, *adv. just in time, seasonably, just at this time:* commodo eccum exit, Tit. in Charis. p. 177 P. **II.** For commodo suo *or* commode, *in a commodious manner, commodiously:* Sen. Ep. 70, 16.

commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [commodus]. Lit.: *to measure one thing with another;* hence, *to adapt, accommodate* (rare): trapetum, Cato R. R. 135 *fin.* Fig.: commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 75. **II.** With *acc.*, *abl.*, or *in* with *abl.*, and *dat.*: *to accommodate with, to give, furnish, lend, oblige, serve,* etc.: cur tu aquam gravare, quam hostis hosti commodat, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 21: quibus tu quaecumque commodaveris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: penulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, *to supply*, Sall. C. 16: manum morituro, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.*: aurum Coelio, Cic. Coel. 13, 32: aedes ad nuptias, Auc. Her. 4, 51. præceptorem se singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4 vires suas aliis, Liv. 34, 12: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32: parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, ib. 19: aurem patientem culturae, *to lend an ear to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40: ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, *oblige, serve him*, Cic. Fam. 13, 35: commodare tantum ei in hac re, ib. 13, 37: si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54: at publice commodasti, id. Verr. 4, 9.

com-mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. regularity, proportion, symmetry:* Vitr. 3, 1.

commŏdŭlē, *adv. dim.* [commode] *conveniently, suitably:* Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

commŏdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [commodum] *a small advantage* or *profit:* Arn. 1, p. 7.

commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [id.] *according to convenience, suitably:* obsona, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 153.

commŏdum, i, *n. a convenient opportunity, convenience:* velim aliquando, quum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, *when it shall be convenient for you*, Cic. Att. 12, 28 *fin.*: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 18. tanquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46. So, commodo meo, tuo, *etc.*: *at my, thy,* etc., *convenience, at one's leisure:* etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo, vacuosque dies habuissemus, *according to our convenience*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18 *fin.*: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*: naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. **II.** *advantage, profit:* ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Andr

4, 1, 4: (honestatem) ipsam suo splendore in se animos ducere nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7: commoda vitae, Lucr. 3, 2: pacis, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, ib. 2, 1, 3. Sometimes *adv.*: *without injury* or *detriment*: ut regem reducas, quod commodo reip. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: si per commodum reip. posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25. **III.** *a reward, pay, wages for public service*: veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2 *fin.*: emeritae militiae, Suet. Cal. 44: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. **2.** *a favour, privilege, immunity*: Suet. Aug. 31. **IV.** Meton. = commodatum, *that which is lent, a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.

commŏdum, *adv. opportunely, seasonably*, *εὐκαίρως*: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 61: *εὐκαίρως* ad me venit, quum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus; humanissimeque Dolabella, quibus verbis secum egissem, exposuit: commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9. **II.** *instantly, immediately, just*: ad te hercle ibam commodum, Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 3: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, Gell. 2, 2: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 106: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9.

com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [con and modus]. Lit.: *measured with*: hence *fitted* or *adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable.* With *dat.*, or *absol.*; rarely with *ad*: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho, Virg. G. 4, 129: vestis ad cursum, Ov. F. 2, 288: hiberna, Liv. 42, 67: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2: commodissimus in Britanniam transmissus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Liv. 34, 3: potuisti ad tuum jus faciliore ac commodiore judicio pervenire, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: literas satis commodas de Britannicis rebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: urbanas res commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: sperans omnia in navigatione fore curationi commodiora, Liv. 30, 19: quae sit stella homini commoda quaeque mala, Prop. 2, 27, 4: id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*: quod commodum est, *just as you please*, id. Verr. 5, 5: quantum commodum fuerit, *just as much as he pleased*, ib. 1, 4: quos ei commodum sit invitet, ib. 1, 26: amat? dabitur a me argentum dum erit commodum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38. **II.** Of manners: *agreeable, obliging, friendly, polite, affable, gentle*, etc.: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: multo te esse jam commodiorem mitioremque nuntiant, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. ., 9: commodus comissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 9: commodus meis sodalibus, id. Od. 4, 8, 1. Fig.: (iambus) spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, id. A. P. 257. **III.** As *con* before adjs. often implies completion, or gives a superlative signification, hence commodus means, *having full measure, complete, perfect, due, proper*, etc.: commoda statura, *a proper height*, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: viginti argenti commodas minas, *full twenty*, ib. 3, 3, 134: capillus commodus, *well arranged*, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: commodis novem cyathis miscentur pocula, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 12: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, *to be better*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

com-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to set in motion, undertake* (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, Lucr. 6, 255: quem dolum commoliar, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

commōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [commolior].

commŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [commolo].

com-mollĭo, 4. *v. a. to soften*: Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mŏlo, ui, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to grind up* or *thoroughly, to pound*: (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1.

commŏnĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to remind, admonish, impress upon*: commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: illi eum commonefaciunt, ut utatur instituto suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 17: commonefecit sanxisse Augustum, Tac. A. 6, 12: quemque beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49. In *pass.*: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic. Verr. 5, 43. Humorously: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 6. **2.** *to commemorate* (rare): istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

com-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection.* Constr.: the person warned in the *acc.* (or *nom.* with the *passive*): that of which he is warned in the *gen.*, with *de*, in the *acc.*, or as a *dependent clause*: ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 4, 26: ut anulus commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint. 11, 2, 30: mearum me absens miseriarum commones, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auc. Her. 4, 33: quis in circum maximum venit quin de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 59: de periculo commonendi erunt, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: officium vostrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 17: quae commonet usus, Sil. 13, 11: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 17: ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.

commŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo] *an earnest reminding* or *admonition*: Quint. 4, 2, 51.

commŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who earnestly reminds*: Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commŏnĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [commonitor] *a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions*: Amm. 28, 1. Fig.: *a means of reminding*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for reminding*: Cod. Just. 4, 3.

commonitus, a, um, *Part.* [commoneo].

com-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (commonstrasso = commonstravero, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5), *to show, point out fully* or *distinctly*: istunc hominem, quem quaeritas, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: viam, ib. 1, 46 *fin.*: leges fatales ac necessarias, id. Tim. 12.

commŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] *a tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning*: villa et amoenitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **II.** In rhetor.: *a delaying, dwelling upon some important point*: id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 27.

com-mordĕo, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite sharply* (rare): tela ipsa, Sen Contr 4, 29: a cane commorsos, Plin. 24, 11 57. Fig. of abusive lang.: Sen. Vit beata, 21.

com-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep. to die together* or *at the same time.* With *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2: tibi, Sen. Ep. 77: nec finis saepe commorientibus gallis, Plin. 10, 21, 24. Meton.: exitialia per se ambo cum sint, duo venena in homine commoriuntur, *act as antidotes to each other*, id. 27, 2, 2.

commŏro, are, for commoror, Prisc. p. 797 P.

com-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to stop, tarry, abide sojourn, stay*: Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5 *fin.*: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 36 *fin.*: dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: septem omnino dies ad Corfinium commoratus, id. B. C. 1, 23: circum istaec loca, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: apud aliquem, Cic. Manil. 5 *fin.*: in tam misera vita, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, id. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *absol.*, rarely with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, id. Fam. 6, 10: cum singulis paene syllabis, Quint. 8 prooem. § 31: in componenda toga, id. 11, 3, 156. Of style: ut haereat in eadem commoreturque sententia, *to dwell upon*, Cic. Or. 40: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48. **II.** Act.: *to stop, detain, retard* (only in Plaut.): an te auspicium commoratum est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 58: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.

com-morsĭco, 1. *v. a. to bite to pieces*: App. M. 7, p. 195.

commorsus, a, um, *Part.* [commordeo].

com-mortālis, e, *adj. mortal*: Col. 3, 20, 4.

commōsis, is, *f.* = *κόμμωσις*, *a gummy substance, the first groundwork in honey-making*: Plin. 11, 7, 6.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] *a violent moving, motion*: vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 13. Fig.: *a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (rare): commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8. In *plur.*: animorum, ib. 4, 28, 61: of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, ib. 5, 14 *fin.*

commōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio] *a slight indisposition*: Cic. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

commōto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [commoveo] *to move violently up and down*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

commōtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoveo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *unsettled, wavering*: aes alienum, Tac. A. 6, 17: genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 9. **2.** *moved, excited, aroused*: animus commotior, id. Div. 1, 37: Drusus commotior animo, *more violent, passionate*, Tac. A. 4, 3: commotus ingenio, ib. 6, 45: commoto similis, *to one provoked, enraged*, Suet. Aug. 51.

commōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, agitation*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr. 2, 766: commorat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 51: commorit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: commossem, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: commosset, commosse, *etc.*): *to move violently up and down, to shake, move, stir*: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: ubi se coelum commovet, atque aer serpere coepit, ib. 6, 1118: celeres neque commovet alas

Virg. Aen. 5, 217: lapideus sum, commovere me non audeo, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 44: quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (Roscius) vitia non videat? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. **2.** *to move from a place, to remove, carry away:* columnas, id. Verr. 1 55: castra ex eo loco, *to decamp*, ib. 5, 37: aciem, Liv. 2, 65: se ex eo loco, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: se domo, id. Fam. 9, 5: me Thessalonica, id. Att. 3, 13: te istinc, id. Fam. 6, 20 *fin.*: hostem, *repulse*, Liv. 9, 40: cervum, Virg. Aen. 7. 494: molem, Val. Fl. 2, 33: numum, i. e. *to turn over, use in business*, Cic. Font. 1, 1: sacra, *to carry about the sacred utensils, images*, etc., *for religious use*, Virg. Aen. 4, 301. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (artifices, tricks, *etc.*) *in motion*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 107. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliae nemo, *would have stirred a clod*, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. **II.** Fig.: chiefly of the intellect and passions: *to shake, rouse, agitate, disturb, alarm, affect:* nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, *to refute*, id. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*: si convellere adoriamur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51: afflantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, *are disturbed, agitated*, Plin. 2, 41, 41: perleviter commotus fuerat: (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: commotus habebitur, *i. e.* mente captus, *frantic, crazed*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209: commotus mente, Plin. 23, 1, 16: dormiunt; pol ego istos commovebo, *awake, arouse*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, *awaken, revive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: aliquem nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, *to disquiet*, id. Manil. 9, 23: aut libidine aliqua aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: se et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nihil se ea re commoveri, ib. 1, 40: quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus, maturandum sibi existimavit, ib. 1, 37: affectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, spe, gaudio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 34: nihil me clamor iste commovet, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: commotus ab oratore judex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commorit, flebit, *provoke, rouse*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Neptunus graviter commotus, Virg. Aen. 1, 126: in hac commotus sum, i. e. *inflamed with love*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: misericordiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 4, 21 *fin.*: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7: scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8.

commugento, for convocanto, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

com-mulcĕo, 2. *v. a.* (rare) *to stroke down, caress, coax*, or *soothe:* puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229. Fig.: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus judicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

com-mulco, 1. *v. a. to beat violently:* App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

com-mundo, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse, purify wholly* (very rare): vasa, Col. 12, 18, 3.

commune, is, v. communis.

communicarius, v. pandicularis.

commūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] *a making common, imparting, communicating:* largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quaedam societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19: sermonis, id. Att. 1, 17: criminis cum pluribus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3: nominum, *bestowing the same names upon several objects*, Plin. 24, 14, 80. **II.** In rhetoric: *a figure of speech* = ἀνακοίνωσις, *in which the orator consults his hearers:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Quint. 9, 1, 30.

commūnĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who makes one a participator in a thing:* rei familiaris, Arn. 4 *sub fin.* **II.** *he who has part in a thing:* Tert. Pud. 22.

commūnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [communico].

commūnĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a participation:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

com-mūnĭceps, ĭpis, *m. born in the same municipal town:* Inscr. Grut. 68, 3.

commūnĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [communis] (dep. form: communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24), *to make common, to share with others, to communicate, impart.* Constr.: usu. the thing shared in *acc.*: the person with whom it is shared, with *cum*, or in *dat.*: but other constr. occur: ut si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Am. 19, 70: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv. 23, 5: causam civium cum servis fugitivis, Sall. C. 56 *fin.*: at sua Tydides mecum communicat acta, Ov. M. 13, 239: consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with one*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: curam doloris cum aliquo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: iis omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: communicabo te semper mensa mea, *you shall always have a seat at my table*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 50. **2.** Of oral communication: *to make known. talk over, discourse, tell:* homo, quocum omnia, quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, una communicem, Cic. Att. 1, 18: (Pompeius) mecum saepissime de te communicare solet, id. Fam. 1, 7: quum de societate inter se multa communicarent, id. Quint. 4, 15: communicato inter se consilio, Liv. 8, 25: quibuscum communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: nonne prius communicatum oportuit? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4: et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, Cic. Am. 6 *fin.*: consilia communicant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.* **3.** In late Lat.: *to have intercourse with:* ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. 36, 2. **II.** Of things: *to join, unite:* viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum mea laude communicem, Cic. Acad. 2, 1 *fin.* **III.** *to take a share in, to partake, participate in:* inimicitias mecum communicasti, *you have shared in*, id. Fam. 15, 21: provinciam cum Antonio, id. Pis. 2, 5: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, *believes that he has all things in common with him*, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142: labores et discrimina communicabat, Tac. Agr. 8: with *dat.*: altari Christi, Aug. Ep. 162. **IV.** *to vulgarize, to contaminate, defile:* Tert. Spect. 17.

com-mūnĭo, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4. *v. a. to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench:* castella, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: castra, Liv. 2, 32: loca castellis idonea, Nep. Milt. 2: hibernacula, Liv. 22, 32: praesidium, id. 2, 49: tumulum, Caes. B. C. 1, 43. Fig.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

commūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communis] *fellowship, a common share* or *interest, communion:* inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: bona, fortunas meas in communionem tuorum temporum contuli, id. Mil. 36, 100: sanguinis, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*: literarum et vocum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: sermonis, Suet. Aug. 74: parietis, Tac. A. 15, 43: victoriae, ib. 12, 19: beneficiorum, praemiorum civitatis, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: visorum, id. Acad. 2, 14, 44. **II.** In eccl. Lat. *church communion:* Aug. in Psalm. 57. *n.* 15. **2.** *the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper:* id. Ep. 54, 6.

com-mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *shared together, common to several* or *to all, common, ordinary, general* (opp. to proprius): quod commune cum alio est desinit esse proprium, Quint. 7 3, 24: vetus verbum hoc quidem est: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 18: sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque Troja, Cat. 68, 89: dis communibus aras, Virg. Aen. 12, 118: is fuit ei cum Roscio communis: questus est Saturius communem factum esse cum Roscio, qui pretio propius fuisset Fannii, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall. C. 1: vitium commune omnium est, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: communis imperii (*i. e.* Romani) fines, id Balb. 5, 13: communis libertas, id. Sest. 1: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes. B G. 1, 39: communem legationem mittunt, ib. 3, 8: unum communis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponebat, ib. 5, 48: communis vitae ignarus, *ignorant of the customs of society*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: communi sensu caret, *of a sense of propriety*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72. locus, euphem. *the Lower World*, Pl. Casin. prol. 19: and for *a brothel*, Sen. Contr. 1, 2. In *plur.*: loca, *public places*, Cic. Verr. 2, 46: loci, in philos. lang., *a common-place, common topic*, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106. *Subst.* commune, is, *n.* = τὸ κοινόν, *a community, state:* commune Milyadum, id. Verr. 1, 38: Siciliae, ib. 2, 46: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. M. 12, 7: cf. communis Graecia, ib. 13, 199: privatus census brevis, commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13. *Adv.*: in commune: *for common use, for a common object, advantage*, etc.: metuere, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 20: consulere, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 16: conferre, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: vocare honores, i. e. *to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 6, 40: profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7: laborare (apes), id. 5, 11, 24. **2.** *in general generally:* de jure omni disputandum id. 7, 1, 49: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. G. 27. **3.** *halves!:* Sen. Ep 119. **II.** Fig: *courteous, condescending, affable* (in MSS. often confounded with comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, Cic. Am. 18: hic sic se gerebat ut communis infimis, par principibus videretur, Nep. Att. 3. *Comp.*: Suet. Claud. 21. *Sup.*: id. Vesp. 22. **III.** In rhetoric: commune exordium quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, *equally appropriate to either side of a cause*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26. **2.** In grammar: verbum, *a common verb*, i. e. *one that has both an active and a passive signification*, Gell. 15, 13. syllaba = anceps, i. e. *either long* or *short*, Don. p. 1389 P.: genus, *of both masculine and feminine gender*, Charis. p. 126 P.

commūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis] *community, fellowship, society:* communitas nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41 *fin.*: conditionis, aequitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id. Phil. 6, 2: communitas et conjunctio humana, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: vitae atque victus, id. Fam. 9, 24. omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communitatis, i. e. *intercourse with men*, id. Off. 1, 43, 152. **II.** *courteousness, affability:* Nep. Milt. 8.

commūnĭter, *adv. in common, commonly, jointly, generally:* literae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et eae, quas tuo nomine, Cic. Att. 11, 5: si

dissimillimis bestiolis communiter cibus quaeritur, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: figura, quam non communiter, sed proprie, nominamus, Quint. 9, 1, 23: (ira) communiter urit utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13

commūnĭtus, *adv. in common*. communitus deos colere, Varr. in Non. 510, 5.

commūnītus, a, um, *Part.* [communio].

commurmúrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commurmuro] *a general murmuring:* Gell. 11, 7.

com-murmŭro, and *dep.* **-or**, 1. *v. n. to murmur, mutter* (rare): ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.*: (ciconiae) congregatae inter se commurmurant, Plin. 10, 23, 31.

commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commuto] *subject to change, changeable:* cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: commutabilis, varius, multiplex animus, id. Am. 25, 92: commutabilis vitae ratio, id. Mil. 26. **II.** In rhetoric: exordium commutabile est, quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte dici, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

commūtātē, *adv.* [id.] *in a changea or altered manner:* Auc. Her. 4, 42.

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a changing, change:* commutationes annuae, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: commutatio tempestatum coeli, id. Div. 2, 42 *fin.*: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: crebrae commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: morum aut studiorum, Cic. Am. 21, 77: civiles, id Fam. 5, 12. **II.** In rhetoric: *a reciprocal opposition* or *change* = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 85): Auc. Her. 4, 28. **2.** Of an exchange of words: *a conversation, conference:* Cl. Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

commūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (for commutatio) *a change, alteration:* Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v a. to change about, change entirely, alter:* Curio consilium commutat, Caes. B. C 2, 38: consilium Scipio iterque commutat, ib. 3, 36: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, ib. 2, 33: omnia migrant, omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829: signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: commutari ex veris in falsa, id. Fat. 9, 17: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quae commutantur fiuntque contraria, Cic. Off. 1, 10. Of fruits *to decay, spoil:* Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1 **Fig.**: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, Cic. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*: nihil commutantur animo et iidem abeunt qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3 *fin.* **II.** *to exchange, to barter, traffic:* inter se commutant vestem ac nomina, Pl. Capt. prol. 37: vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam et tu meam? id. Trin. 1, 2, 21: locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: captivos, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: vinum pro oleo, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8 *fin.* **Fig.**: mortem cum vita, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam 4, 5: gloriam constantiae cum caritate patriae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: fidem suam et religionem pecunia, id. Clu. 46, 129: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: unum verbum tecum, *to exchange a single word,* Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7: non tria verba inter vos, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 34.

cōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. n. to put together, arrange;* esp. of the hair: *to comb, braid, dress:* amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, Cic. Pis. 11: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16 caput in gradus atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comas acu, id. 2, 5, 12: comas hasta recurva, Ov. F. 2, 560: capillos dente secto, Mart. 12, 83: longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20. In gen.: *to adorn, ornament:* corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: vestes et cingula manu, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 525 **Fig.**: colus compta, i. e. *furnished* or *adorned with wool,* Plin. 8, 48, 74. Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Lucan. 10, 83. Esp. freq of rhetor. ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42. [Prob. compounded of *con* and *emere,* "to put together," "to arrange:" but it seems to have been confounded by the Romans with *coma,* "the hair," and hence to have signified "to arrange the hair."]

cŏmo, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [coma] **Neut.**: *to be furnished with hair* or *something like hair:* Paul. Nol. 28, 246. **II.** **Act.**: *to clothe* or *deck with hair,* or *something like hair:* Tert. Pall. 3.

cōmoedĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen.* comoediāī, Plaut.) = κωμῳδία, *a comedy:* facere, Ter. Andr. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: spectare, Ter. Andr. prol. 27: exigere, *to hiss from the stage,* ib.: successit vetus his comoedia, Hor. A. P. 281: atque alii, quorum comoedia prisca virorum est, id. S. 1, 4, 2: Hyperboli improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: hujus in litore plures villae meae: illam tragoediam, hanc appellare comoediam soleo, Plin. Ep. 9, 7.

cōmoedĭcē, *adv. as in comedy:* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

cōmoedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδικός, *pertaining to comedy, comic:* ars, App. Flor. *no.* 15.

cōmoedus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδός, *pertaining to comedy, comic:* natio comoeda est, *it is a nation of buffoons,* Juv. 3, 100. **II.** **Subst.**: comoedus, i, *m. a comedian, comic actor:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.

cŏmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2. **Meton.** of the leaves of plants: tithymalum comosissimum, Plin. 26, 8, 45 (alluding to the numerous closely ranked narrow leaves).

com-păciscor or **-pĕciscor**, -pactus or -pectus, 3. *v. dep. to make an agreement, form a compact with one.* (Only in *perf. tenses* and *partic.*): si sumus compecti, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 129. In pass. signif., compacto (compecto, Cic. Scaur. 5, 7), *according to agreement* or *concert:* omnes compacto rem agunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 29: Cic. Att. 10, 12: Liv. 5, 11 *med.* So, de compacto, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 126: and ex compacto, Suet. Caes. 20.

compactĭlis, e, *adj.* [compactus, compingo] *pressed* or *joined together, compact:* trabes, *fitted one to another,* Vitr. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 20: operimentum (of nuts), Plin. 15, 22, 24. Of animals: *thick-set, compact:* id. 8, 16, 18: of bees, id. 11, 18, 19.

compactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compingo] *a joining together:* membrorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. **II.** *a structure, frame:* Vitr. 10, 21.

compactum, i, v. compaciscor.

compactūra, ae, *f.* [compingo] *a joining together, a joint:* Vitr. 4, 7.

compactus, a, um, *Part.* [compingo]. **II.** *Adj. compact, strongly built:* compacto corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: compactis firmisque membris, Suet. Vesp. 20.

compactus, a, um, *Part.* [compaciscor].

compāges, is, *f. a fixing, pegging,* or *fastening together, a connection, joint, structure:* efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30: Suet. Aug. 43. **Fig.**: in Veneris compagibus haerent, i. e. *in the embraces,* Lucr. 4, 1109: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily structures,* Cic. de Sen. 21, 77: octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque compages haec coaluit, *this body politic, empire,* Tac. H. 4, 74 *fin.* [con and PAG, root of pango.]

compāgĭna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, combination* · Baro in Goes. p. 239.

compāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a joining, joint,* ἁρμογή, Vet. Gloss

compāgíno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [compago] *to join together:* Amm. 21, 2.

compāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [v. compages] *a fastening together, connection:* disparibus calamis compagine cerae inter se junctis, Ov. M. 1, 711: sive flammarum violentia compaginem soli ruperit, Sen. Ep. 91, 10.

com-palpo, 1. *v. a. to stroke, caress:* Aug. Serm. de temp. 214.

com-par, ăris, *adj.* (*abl.* compari, Liv. 36, 44: compare, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38: *gen. plur* comparum, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 64) *like* or *equal to another:* natura, Lucr. 4, 1251: connubium, Liv. 1, 9: postulatio Latinorum, id. 23, 6: compari Marte concurrerat, id. 36, 44: compar consilium tuum parentis tui consilio, id. 28, 42 *fin.* **II.** **Subst.**: *an equal, a comrade, colleague:* hunc comparem metuo meum, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 9. **2.** *a lover, consort, mate:* compressiones arctae amantum comparum, ib. 1, 1, 64· nondum munia comparis aequare, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2: Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38. **3.** *a piece in some game:* id. A. A. 3, 359. **4.** *a kind of sentence, several members of which have an equal number of syllables:* Auc. Her. 4, 20.

compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [comparo] *that may be compared, comparable* (rare): species, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: comparabilis mors trium clarissimorum virorum, Liv. 39, 52.

compărātē, *adv. by way of comparison, comparatively:* Cic. Top. 22, 84.

compărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comparo] *a bringing together, comparing, comparison:* potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. Off. 1, 43: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, id. de Or. 1, 60 *fin.*: rerum, Quint. 2, 4, 24. **II.** *a trial of skill, contention:* in comparationem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6. **III.** *a ratio, proportion:* quum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. So for the Gr. ἀναλογία: id. Tim. 4 *fin.* **IV.** *an agreement, contract:* provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. 6, 30. **V.** In rhetoric: comparatio (criminis) est, quum aliud aliquod alicujus factum rectum aut utile contenditur, quod ut fieret, illud, quod arguitur, dicitur esse commissum, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15. **VI.** In grammar: *a climax:* Don. p. 1745 P.: *the comparative degree:* Quint. 1, 5, 45. **VII.** *a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation,* etc.: novi belli, Cic. Manil. 4: pugnae, Hirt. B. Afr. 35: veneni, Liv. 42, 17: comparatio disciplinaque dicendi, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: novae amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 9. **VIII.** *a procuring, gaining, acquiring:* testium, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: criminis, i. e. *of all the materials for an accusation,* id. Clu. 67, 191. **IX.** In late Lat., *a purchasing, purchase* · Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 52.

compărātīvē, *adv. comparatively, with comparison:* comparative dicere, Gell. 5, 21.

compărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comparo] *suitable for* or *pertaining to comparison, comparative:* judicatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 25: genus causae (*opp.* simplex), Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21. **II.** In grammar: comparativus gradus or absol.: *the comparative,* Don. p. 1745 P.: casus, *the ablative,* Prisc. p. 671 P.

compărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a purchaser:* Paul. Sen. 2, 17 *fin.*

compărātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a relation, proportion:* modulorum, Vitr. 7, praef. *fin.*

com-parco (comperco, Sol.), rsi, 3. *v. a. to save, husband, lay up:* Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: cibum ut formicae, Fronto Laud. neglig. 2, p. 371.

com-pārĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible.* nec tamen ulla comparebat avis, Lucr 6, 1219: omnis suspicio in eos servos

qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: repente comparuit incolumis, Suet. Aug. 14: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, *agrees, is correct*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 16. **II.** Meton.: *to be present, be in existence:* et memor sum et diligens, ut quae imperes, compareant, *may be done*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 83: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 *fin.:* conquiri quae comparerent jussit, Liv. 6, 1.

com-părĭlis, e, *adj. equal, like:* Aus. Ecl. 2, 38.

com-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old form comparassit=comparaverit, Plaut.) *to put together, unite.* Constr.: what is put, in the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*); that with or to which it is put, with *cum* or in *dat.:* other constr. occur: ambo quum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv. 10, 46: labella cum labellis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78: ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compararet et proportione conjungeret, Cic. Tim. 5: annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, *brings with it, brings in its train*, Hor. Epod. 2, 30. **II.** *to bring together to a contest, to match:* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28: hunc Threci comparavit, Suet. Cal. 35. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63. **III.** Fig.: *to put together, put on a level* or *equality, place on the same footing:* neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem unquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. frgm. in Non. 256, 4: utrum exercitus exercitui, an duces ducibus, an dignitas, an causa, comparari poterat? Liv. 28, 28 *fin.:* multis victi proeliis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: et se mihi comparat Ajax?, Ov. M. 13, 338. Hence, in gen.: *to compare:* homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: comparare majora, minora, paria, id. de Or. 2, 40, 172: Periclem fulminibus et coelesti fragori comparat, Quint. 12, 10, 24: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14. With a relat. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, *by drawing a comparison*, Liv. 2, 32 *fin.:* deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sunt homines, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16. **IV.** *t. t.* of colleagues in office: with *inter* and *pron. reflect.: to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement:* senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: (consules) comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. 8, 6. **V.** *to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide:* praesidium Genabi tuendi causa comparabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, ib. 4, 31: copias comparare, id. B. C. 3, 102: comparare convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, ib. 5, 10: se comparare, *to prepare oneself:* se ad respondendum, id. N. D. 3, 8: se ad iter, Liv. 28. 33: legati Rom. in Boeotiam comparati sunt, *prepared themselves for their journey into*, id. 42, 43: insidias alicui per aliquem, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: comparare et constituere accusationem, id. Verr. 1, 2: fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10: vultum e vultu, *to compose*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 5: bellum, Nep. Dion. 5: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30. *Absol.:* ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2. With *inf.:* urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, *shall I resolve*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2. **VI.** *to arrange, appoint:* esp. *pass. imp.* comparatum esse, *to be arranged, established:* ita cuique comparatum est in aetate hominum, Pl Am. 2, 2, 5: ita comparatum more majorum erat, Liv. 39, 29: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16. quoniam ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, id. Am. 27, 101: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, *etc.*, id. Cluent. 21. Rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, *etc.*, *in the situation*, id. de Or. 3, 9. **VII.** *to bring to hand, get, purchase, procure, obtain:* negotii sibi qui volet vim parare, navem et mulierem haec duo comparato, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 2: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, ib. 1, 18: novis clientelis comparatis, ib. 6, 12: sibi in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat, ib. 5, 55: pecudes carius, Suet. Cal. 27: merces, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.:* victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic. Oecon. in Col. 12 praef. § 2: laudes artibus, id. Fam. 2, 4: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained them over to their side*, id. 4, 48.

com-partĭor, 4. *v. dep. to divide, share:* Inscr. Grut. 408, 39.

com-pasco, pastum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to feed together:* si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic. Top. 3. **II.** *to feed, pasture*, in gen.: Plin. 9, 54, 79. **III.** *to consume, eat:* pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2 prooem. § 5.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to common pasturage:* ager, Cic. Top. 3: jus, Scaev. Dig. 8, 5, 20.

compassĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [compatior] *suffering together:* Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling:* Tert. Res. Carn. 4: sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, ib. 3 *fin.*

com-pastor, ōris, *m. a fellow-herdsman:* Hyg. Fab. 187.

com-pătĭor, passus, 3. *v. dep. to suffer together:* Tert. adv. Prax. 29. **II.** *to have compassion, to feel pity:* Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6.

compatrĭōta, ae, *m. a fellow-citizen*, συμπολίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pătrōnus, i, *m. a fellow-patron:* Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1.

com-pauper, ĕris, *m. a fellow-pauper:* Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-păvesco, 3. *v. n. to be very much afraid:* Gell. 1, 23.

com-pecco, 1. *v. n. to err* or *commit a fault together:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compaciscor.

compĕdĭo, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compes] *to fetter, shackle:* pedes corrigiis, Varr. in Non. 28, 9: in lapicidinas compeditum condidi, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 24. Fig.: Aug. Ep. 39.

compellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compello] *an accosting:* Auc. Her. 4, 15. **II.** *a reprimanding, rebuking* (rare): Cic. Phil. 3, 7: in *plur.:* id. Fam. 12, 25.

com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive together* or *in a body, to drive along, push on, collect, assemble:* armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7: compulerant greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum, Virg. E. 7, 2: haedorum gregem hibisco, ib. 2, 30: dispersos homines compulit unum in locum, et congregavit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: hostes intra oppida murosque, id. B. G. 7, 65: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4: bellum Medulliam, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsa, Suet. Ner. 38: quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida nigro compulerit gregi, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 18: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to press together, to drive on, impel, incite, urge, force, constrain:* constr. with *ad* or *in*. more rarely with *ut*, the *inf.* or *absol.:* cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35: aliquem ad virtutem, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 10: ad bellum. Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditionem fame Suet. Aug. 14: ad necem, ib. 66: ad confessionem, id. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, ib. 21: ad cavendum ulciscendumque, ib. 37: ad laqueum, Plin. 36 5, 4, *no.* 2: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27. With *ut:* callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 4. With *inf.:* nisi eum Thrasyllus differre quaedam compulisset, Suet. Tib. 62. *Absol.*. aliqua indignatione compellendus, Quint 9, 4, 138: ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 46.

compello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. appello] *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): aliquem voce, Virg. Aen. 5, 161: blande hominem, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 72: carmine, Cat. 64, 24: aliquem dictis, Ov. M. 8, 787: aliquam de stupro, *to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 2. **II.** *to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, call to account:* magna compellans voce cuculum, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31: neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297: Nigidius minari in concione, se judicem, qui non affuerit, compellaturum, *to accuse*, Cic. Att. 2, 2: nominatim alii compellabantur, alii citabantur, alii relegabantur, id. in Senat. 13.

compendĭārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. *via*) *a short way:* Petr. S. 2, 9. *Adv.:* compendiariā and compendiario, *by a short way:* Sen. Ep. 119 and 73.

compendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *short, abridged* via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.

compendĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to shorten, abridge:* sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9. **II.** With *dat.:* lit. *to shorten the way of life for one:* hence, *to kill him:* Aug. Quaest. in Hept. 7 *fin.*

compendĭōsē, *adv. compendiously, briefly:* Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *advantageous*, opp. to damnosus: Col. 1, 4, 5. **II.** *abridged, compendious:* verba, App. M. 11, p. 268.

compendĭum, ii, *n.* [con and PEND root of pendo]. Lit.: *a hanging together, laying up, storing*, etc.: hence, *a saving, profit acquired by saving:* opp. to *dispendium:* ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 2: magno ligni compendio percoquere aliquid, Plin. 23, 7, 64. In gen.: *gain, profit:* quos illa mercibus suppeditandis cum quaestu compendioque dimittit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6: facere compendii sui causa quod non liceat, id. Off. 3, 15, 63: praeter imperatas pecunias, suo etiam privato compendio serviebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: nec ira magis publica, quam privatum compendium in hostem acuebat, Liv. 8, 36: ne ex lusu quidem aleae compendium spernens, Suet. Cal. 41. Fig.: compendium haud aetati optabile fecisti, quum istanc nactu's impudentiam, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 51: facere compendium pultandi, *to discontinue*, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 11. **II.** *a laying together, a putting into one, a shortening, abbreviating:* quam potes tam verba confer maxume ad compendium, *be concise, brief*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 184: orationis operam compendi facito, *cut your speech short*, id. Most. 1, 1, 57: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12: compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi, *will be very brief with you*, id. Bac. 2, 3, 7: compendia brevis docendi, Quint. 1, 1, 24: compendio morari, *only a short time*, id. 1, 4, 22: viae, Plin. 5, 5, 5. *Absol.*: compendium, *shortness of way, a short way*: Tac. A. 12, 28: maris, ib. 2, 55: per compendia montis anticipata via est, Ov. M. 3, 234: fugae, Sil. 12, 533. Fig. quae ad honores compendia paterent, Plin. Pan. 95.

com-pendo, 3. *v. a. to weigh together*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50.

compensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compenso] *a weighing together*: hence, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent*: compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Modestin. Dig. 16, 2, 1: mercium, *an exchange, barter* (opp. to *pecunia*), Just. 3, 2. Fig.: *compensation*: hac usurum compensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea majorem dolorem effectura sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 95: nisi aequabilis hac in civitate compensatio sit et juris, et officii, et muneris, id. Rep. 2, 33.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another*: hence, *to balance, to make good, compensate.* Constr.: the thing weighed, in *acc.*: that against which it is weighed with *cum* or in *abl.*: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30 *fin.*: laetitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30: bona cum vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70: summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: ceteris officiis erit id compensandum, id. Off. 2, 19, 68: paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (*sc.* spondei) tarditate, id. Or. 64, 216: te unum tot amissis, Ov. Her. 3, 51: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, *that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather*, Cic. Fl. 29, 72. ||. *to shorten, save* (poet.): magnos sinus, Lucan. 8, 249: longum iter, Sen. Hip. 83.

comperco, v. comparco and compesco.

com-pĕrĕgrīnus, i, *m. a fellow-stranger*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

compĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino] *a deferring of a trial to the third day*: Sen. Ep. 97: Tac. Or. 38.

compĕrendĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comperendinatio, *q. v.*: Cic. Verr. 1, 9.

compĕrendĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [comperendinus]. Jurid. *t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day*: reum, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. *Absol.*: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, *defer the day of trial*, ib. Act. 1, 11 *fin.*

com-pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.*: dies, *the third following day, to which a trial was deferred*, Gai. Inst. 4, § 15.

com-pĕrĕo (ire), *to perish together*: Diom. p. 369 P.

com-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, 4. *v. a.* (**comperior**, Sall. J. 45: Gell. 3, 3) [v. aperio] *to bring up, find out, to ascertain, learn*, etc.: certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, id. Clu. 14 *fin.*: diram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: per exploratores, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex captivis comperit, ib. 1, 22: certis auctoribus, Cic. Att. 14, 8: me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur, ib. 1, 14: Metellum sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. J. 45. In pass. it freq. means, *to be detected* or *convicted*: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 31. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus affero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13: sintne haec investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49: pecuniam ex aerario scribae viatoresque aedilicii clam egessisse per indicem comperti, *discovered*, Liv. 30, 39: si compertum est, igni atque omnibus tormentis uxores excruciatas interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: uxorem in stupro generi compertam, *detected*, Suet. Tib. 35. With *gen.* of the crime: compertus stupri Liv. 22, 57: probri, id. 7, 4: sacrilegii, id. 32, 1: flagitii, Tac. A. 1, 3: de his haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet. Ner. 31: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent, *since it was not yet discovered*, Liv. 31, 39. So compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de iis duobus habuerint compertum, Cic. Clu. 45 *fin.*

com-pernis, e, *adj.* [perna] *knock-kneed*: Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129.

com-perpĕtŭus, a, um, *adj. co-eternal*: Prud. Apoth. 339.

compertē, *adv. on good authority*: Gell. 1, 22.

compertus, a, um, *Part.* [comperio].

com-pes, ĕdis, *f.* (*m. acc.* and *plur.* Eccl.), *a fetter* or *shackle for the feet* (usu. in *plur.*): vapulandum, habendae compedes, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76: servis indunt compedes, id. Men. 1, 1, 4: compedium tritor, pistrinorum civitas, id. Pers. 3, 3, 16: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Fig.: *fetters, bonds*: compedes corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, Cic. Att. 8, 3. ||. *a silver necklace* (as a female ornament): Plin. 33, 12, 54.

compesco (comperco, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 137), ui, 3, *v. a.* [con-pasco, *to feed together*; hence] *to confine, restrain*: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to clip, prune*, Virg. G. 2, 370: spatiantia brachia, Ov. M. 14, 630: luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col. 4, 21, 2: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11: seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40: legiones, Suet. Cal. 1: multitudinem, id. Caes. 16: seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 16: sitim multa unda, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer: linguam compescas face, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 75: aufer lacrimas et compesce querelas, Lucr. 3, 967: clamorem, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 63: dolores vino, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animum frenis et catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: timor officium compescit, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 65. With *inf.*: cave malo et compesce in illum dicere injuste, *cease, forbear*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 59: comperce me attrectare, *do not touch me*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 137.

compesco, 3. *v. a.* [pes] *to tread* or *stamp together with the feet*: Titin. in Non. 245, 32.

compĕtenter, *adv. suitably, properly*, etc.: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22. *Comp.*: Hier. adv. Helv. 2. *Sup.*: App. Apol. p. 316.

compĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [competo] *a meeting together, agreement*: membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1: nasci ad eandem competentiam (*sc.* siderum), *under the same constellation*, id. 14, 1.

compĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an agreement*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9. ||. *a judicial demand*: Cod. Theod. 2, 23, 1.

com-pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rival, competitor*: Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: Liv. 6, 41.

compĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female competitor*: Cic. Mur. 19.

com-pĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* |. Neutr.: *to go* or *come together, to meet*: ubi viae competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1. Fig.: of time: *to coincide, agree*, etc.: with *cum*, the *dat.*, *in*, or *absol.*: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.*: fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40: si competant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 73. Of other things: *to agree* or *coincide with, to answer to*: tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiit, Suet. Oth. 12. *Absol.*: *to be qualified, competent, fit, to correspond*: non lingua, non auribus competere, Tac. H. 3, 73: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5: si cujusquam neptium suarum competeret aetas, Suet. Aug. 31.

2. *to belong, be applicable to*: actionem competere in equitem Romanum, Quint. 3, 6, 11: exempto mihi adversus te actio competit, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 25.

||. Act.: *to strive for, seek*: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just. 13, 2: unam speciosam duobus competentibus, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

compīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compilo] lit., *a raking together, pillaging, plundering*: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, *a compilation*: Chresti, Cic. Fam. 2, 8 *in.*

compīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer*: veterum, *an epithet of Virgil* (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, *etc.*), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. quaest. in Genes.

com-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rob, to plunder, pillage* (rare): aedes, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7: totum oppidum ostiatim, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, ib. 1, 13: si malui compilari quam venire, id. de Or. 2, 66: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78. Fig.: sapientiam alicujus, Cic. Mur. 11: scrinia Crispini, Hor. S. 1, 1 *fin.*

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fix together, fix up, join, unite, frame, compose*: aedificia (*opp.* solutius componere), Sen. Q. N. 6, 3: navem iisdem tabulis (*opp.* dissolvere), Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 83: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1: verbum unum ex *multitudine* et *negotio*, id. 11, 16. In *part. perf.*: quid tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: septem compacta cicutis fistula, Virg. E. 2, 36: compactis trabibus, id. Aen. 12, 674. Fig.: falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ignominiosas de diis, id. 4, p. 148. ||. *to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3: in carcerem ted esse compactum scio, id. Men. 5, 5, 39: ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Aul. Vict. Vir. ill. 1: se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8. Fig.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in judicia et contiunculas, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46.

com-pinguesco, 3. *v. n. to thicken to a solid substance*: Tert. Anim. 25.

compĭtālāris, e, *adj. of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: augustales, *compital priests*, Inscr. Grut. 179, 3.

compĭtālĭa, ium, v. compitalis.

compĭtālĭtius or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [compitalis] *of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7: ludi, Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

compĭtālis, e, *adj.* [compitum] *pertaining to cross-roads*: Lares, Suet. Aug. 31. ||. Subst.: compitalia, ium and iorum, *n. plu. a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales*: Plin. 36, 27, 70: die noni popolo Romano Quiritium compitalia erunt, old form. in Gell. 10, 24: rem divinam, nisi Compitalibus, in compito aut in foco ne faciat Cato R. R. 5: Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*: v Smith's Ant. 279.

compĭtum (compĕtum and compitus, i, *m.* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: Varr. and Caecil. in Non. 196, 9), i, *n.* (mostly in *plur.*): *a place where two or more ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cic. Agr. 1, 3: Virg. G. 2, 382: compita servant et vigilant nostra semper in urbe Lares, Ov. F. 2, 615: non in compitis tantum, neque in plebe vulgaria, sed in foro, in comitio, apud tribunalia, Gell. 1

12 : compita Larum (Romae) DCLXV., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66. Fig.: *a dilemma,* Pers. 5, 35: stomachi, Tert. Res. Carn. 60. II. Meton. *an altar raised at cross-roads:* Grat. Cyneg. 483. [Con and PET, "go."]

com-plăcĕo, ŭi and complăcĭtus sum, 2. *v. n. to be pleasing to several persons:* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21: ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat, Col. 9, 16 *fin.* II. *to be very pleasing:* hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum'st, ib. 1, 3, 3: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 24.

com-plāco, 1. *v. a. to conciliate greatly:* Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

complānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complano] lit. a levelling: hence, *ruins, rubbish:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.

complānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes level:* App. Apol. p. 277.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make even, level,* or *plain* (rare): terram, Cato R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Cal. 37: lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: domum, *to raze,* Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 38. Fig.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. *to render tolerable,* Sen. Prov. 5 *fin.*

complantātĭo, onis, *f.* καταφύτευσις, *a planting,* Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, atum, 1. *v. a. to plant together:* Ambros. Ep. 42 *fin.*

com-plaudo, 3. *v. n. to applaud together:* Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complecto, ere, for complector: Pomp. in Non. 472 *fin.*

complector, xus, 3. *v. dep.* [con, and PLEC, *fold*] lit. *to fold* or *twine together; to clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, embrace,* etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: (orbis coelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, id. Rep. 6, 17: vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat. 64, 307: spatium, *to mark out round for military purposes,* Caes. B. G. 7, 72: aliquem obsidione, Vell. 2, 51: mediam mulierem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 106: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1189: Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407: genua, Quint. 6, 1, 34: dextram euntis, *to seize with both hands,* Virg. Aen. 8, 558: caput digitis, Ov. M. 3, 727: inter se (from affection), Cic. Div. 1, 28: (in contention), Nep. Eum. 4. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 253: me arctior somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, *when it has laid hold of,* id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11. II. Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, comprehend, understand:* aliquid cogitatione et mente, id. Or. 2, 8: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne coelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider,* Tac. Agr. 46: aliquid memoria, Cic. Div. 2, 71. **2.** *to comprise in a discourse* or *writing, to describe, represent, explain:* omnia facta oratione, id. Verr. 4, 26: omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id. Brut. 3 *fin.:* si quis universam oratoris vim definire complectique vult, id. de Or. 1, 15: omnia una comprehensione, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66: pauca paucis, id. 8, 3, 82: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13. In philos. lang.: *to draw a conclusion, make an inference:* Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. III. Of the will and affections: *to display affection, or esteem for,* etc. Constr.: the object of the sentiment, in *acc.:* the manner or means by which it is displayed, in *abl.:* aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, id. Prov. Cons. 16: beneficio, id. Planc. 33 *fin.:* summa benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 14: hunc omni tua comitate, ib. 7, 5: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40: aliquem arcta familiaritate, Plin. 3, 11, 5. Without *abl.:* hominem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6. And *absol.:* da te homini; complectetur, ib. 2, 8. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, id. Am. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 93, 322: artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 9: causam eam, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 44: otium, id. Att. 2, 6. IV. Pass.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprised,* id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37.

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo] *that which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (rare): inania quaedam verba, quasi complementa numerorum, Cic. Or. 69, 230: (majestatis crimen) tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, i. e. *was tacked on to,* Tac. A. 3, 38.

com-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill full, fill up.* With *abl.:* fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: favos dulci melle, Tib. 2, 1, 50: sol compleat et collustret cuncta sua luce, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. C. 51: cuncta fuga, Liv. 9, 24: lunae se cornua lumine complent, Virg. Aen. 3, 645: simulacrum coronis et floribus, *to deck, cover,* Cic. Verr. 4, 35. With *gen.:* urbes ararum, Lucr. 5, 1161: completus mercatorum carcer, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. *Absol.:* non bene complere urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vascula, Quint. 1, 2, 28: paginam, *to fill with writing,* Cic. Att. 13, 34: alias alii complent magis, *impregnate,* Lucr. 4, 1243: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: hostes postero die fossam complent, ib. 5, 40: equitatu ex castris educto omnem planitiem complent, ib. 7, 79: Esp. of food and drink: me complevi flore Liberi, *have sated myself,* Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 8: se conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to complete, fill up:* legiones, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11: naves colonis pastoribusque, *to man,* Caes. B. C. 1, 56. And of provisions, *etc.:* complere exercitum omni copia, ib. 2, 25. II. Fig.: of sound: omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: nemus timenda voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9: aëra tinnitibus et murmure, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, ib. 5, 153: atria fremitu, ib. 5, 3: aures (sonus), Cic. Rep. 6, 18: completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3. **2.** *to fill with any desire, humour, passion:* reliquos (milites) bona spe complet, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: aliquem gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: taedio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Lucan. 5, 412: omnia luctu, Sall. C. 51: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13. With *gen.:* corpus suum stupri, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 8: erroris illos et dementiae complebo, ib. 1, 2, 9: qui me complevit flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3. **3.** *to make complete* or *perfect, to finish:* of a promise, *to fulfil it:* lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: studia, Gell. 13, 5: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: summam promissi, id. Verr. 3, 49. **4.** Of time: *to finish, complete:* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77: sua tempora, id. M. 15, 816: quinque secula vitae suae, ib. 15, 395: materna tempora, i. e. *the time of pregnancy,* ib. 3, 312.

complētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compleo] *a filling up, fulfilment:* scriptorum, Just. Inst. 3, 23: sanctae prophetiae, Aug. Ep. 161.

complētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fills up, a fulfiller:* Juvenc. in Matth. 2, 12, 572.

complētus, a, um, *Part.* [compleo] II. *Adj.:* *filled full, full:* alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet. Aug 30. Fig.: *complete, perfect:* completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 50, 168. *Comp.:* Gell. 1, 7.

complex, ĭcis, *adj. closely connected with, confederate, participant:* dii i. e. *agreeing,* Arn. 3, p. 123. [Con and *plec,* "fold": cf. simplex, duplex, triplex.]

complexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complector] *a combination, connection:* atomorum Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: cumulata bonorum. id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29. In late Lat., for *a physical constitution* or *habit:* bona, Firm. Math. 5, 9. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, *a short summary* or *outline,* Cic. Inv. 1, 26: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95. II. In rhetoric: *a period:* complexio longissima verborum, id. de Or. 3, 47: una id. Or. 25, 85. **2.** *a figure embracing both a* Repetitio *and a* Conversio: i. e. *when both the first and the last word of a clause are several times repeated:* Auc. Her. 4, 14. III. In logic: *the conclusion in a syllogism:* Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67. **2.** *a dilemma:* ib. 1, 29. IV. In gramm.: *the contraction of two syllables into one* = Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή: Quint. 1, 5, 17.

complexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [complexus]. In grammar: *connective, copulative:* particula (*atque*), Gell. 10, 29 *in tit.*

complexo, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* (complecto = complector) *to embrace often* or *closely:* Coripp. 1, 104.

complexus, a, um, *Part.* [complector].

complexus, ūs, *m.* [complector] *a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing,* etc.: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: cedrus crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 2: ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci, *in a mutual close embrace,* Ov. M. 4, 377: lapides alligati complexu silicis, *by a binding,* Plin. 36, 22, 45: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: utinam ad complexum meae Tulliae possim currere, id. Att. 12, 1: and Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 9: complexu Venereo, *in copulation,* id. Liv. 2, 69. In *plur.:* O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 43. Of a hostile attack: si in Caesaris complexum (alii leg. conspectum) venire posset, *come to close quarters with,* Caes. B. C. 3, 8. Meton.: *the cherished object:* de ejus (*sc.* Catilinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom friends and favorites,* Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22. II. Fig.: *a friendly embracing, love:* conjunctio inter homines hominum . . . . . totius complexu gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5 23, 65: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47. **2.** Of style: *connection:* vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: rerum, personarum, temporum id. 3, 5, 7.

complĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complico] *a folding together, enveloping:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 26.

com-plĭco, avi, atum (post-Aug. ui, ĭtum), 1. *v. a. to fold together, to fold up* (rare): rudentem, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* with manus, *to strike* or *clap the hands together in applauding, from joy, pain,* etc.: complodere manus scenicum est, Quint. 11, 3, 123: Sen. Ira. 1, 1.

complōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comploro] *a loud, violent complaint: lamentation* esp. *by several persons:* comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47 With *gen.* of the object: *a bewailing of:* sui patriaeque, id. 2, 40: rei acerbae, Gell. 10, 3.

complōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comploratio: *a loud, violent lamentation, a wailing for the dead* (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55: lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuos, id. 25, 26.

com-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bewail together* or *violently, to mourn for the dead* (rare): desertos penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55: nondum morte complorata, Cic. Dom. 37, 98: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complōsus, a, um, *Part.* [complodo].

complŭo, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* Neut.: *to flow together* (of rain): qua compluebat compluvium (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45. **II.** Act. *to rain upon*: Aug. de Gen. 1, 23.

com-plūres, a (also ia, *gen.* ium, cf. Gell. 5, 21: Charis. p. 56 and 100 P.: Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 6), *adj. several, many*: complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: reperti sunt complures nostri milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ex dedititiis Belgis complures, ib. 2, 17: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: multa advenienti, ut fit, nova hic compluria, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 6: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 19 *fin.*: genera ambiguorum, id. de Or. 2, 26: loca, Liv. 40, 45: sacella publica, id. 40, 51 *fin.*: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.*: ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79: mandata ad complures dedisse, id. Tib. 12: ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: aliquid compluribus narrare, Sall. C. 23. *Sup.*: complurima buceta, Gell. 11, 1, dub.

complūrĭes or -iens, *adv.* [complures] *several times, many times, often*: compluries eorum milites alteri alteros occidere; compluries transfugere; compluries in imperatorem impetum facere, Cato in Gell. 5, 21: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 65.

complūrĭmus, a, um, v. complures.

compluscŭlē, *adv. pretty often*: Gell. 17, 2 (dub.)

compluscŭli, ae, a, *adj. dim. plu.* [complures] *a good many, several*: dies, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 43: primo dies complusculos bene conveniebat, Ter. Hec. 1 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11.

complūtor, ōris, *m.* [compluo] *he who gives rain, who waters*: Aug. Serm. de Div. 8, 3.

complŭvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium] *fashioned like a* compluvium, i. e. *square* (very rare): species jugationis, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *no.* 6.

complŭvĭum, ii, *n. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed* impluvium: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45: palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. Aug. 92. **II.** Meton.: *a quadrangular support for vines*: Col. 4, 24, 14. [Con and PLUV, root of pluo, pluvia.]

com-pondĕrans, antis, *adj.* [pondero] *weighing*: pari lance, App. Trismeg. p. 89.

com-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* composivi, Inscr. Grut. 204, 2: *part. perf. syncop.* compostus, Virg. Aen. 1, 249), *to put, place*, or *lay together, to pile up*: compone, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5: in quo loco erant ea composita, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: aridum lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14: legionem pro ripa, *to arrange*, Tac. A. 12, 29. **II.** *to bring* or *join together, make up, to unite, connect.* Constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: componit cum pectore pectus, Lucil. in Non. 260, 29: is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis composuit, Virg. Aen. 8, 321: componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, ib. 8, 486. is qui cuncta composuit, *who made all things*, Cic. Tim. 13: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall. J. 2: urbem, *to found*, Virg. Aen. 3, 387: deletas Thebas, Prop. 2, 6, 5: medicamentum, *to compound, compose*, Col. 6, 4, 1: componere ossa, *to set bones*, Cels. 8, 10. **III.** *to draw up, to compose, write*: librum, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: collocationis est componere et struere verba, ib. 3, 43, 171: libellos, Quint. 12, 8, 5: commentarios, id. 1, 8, 19: grammaticam, id. 1, 5, 54: artes (rhetoricas) Cic. Brut. 12 *fin.*: orationem, Quint. 2, 15, 30: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: carmina, ib. 2, 1, 63: verba Achilleo cothurno, Prop. 2, 34, 41: Iliaca tempora, Vell. 1, 3: leges, Lucr. 4, 967: judiciorum formulas, Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: actiones, id. Att. 6, 1: interdictum, id. Caec. 17 *fin.*: senatusconsultum, id. Fam. 10, 22: testimonium, id. Att. 15, 15. *Absol.*: optime componere, Quint. 9, 4, 60: male, id. 8, 2, 16. **IV.** *to feign, invent, devise, contrive*: mendacia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 210: risum mendaci ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pacem, *to obtain by deception*, Prop. 2, 2, 2: insidias, Tac. A. 12, 54: insidias homini, Tib. 1, 6, 4: ita composito dolo digrediuntur, Sall. J. 111 *fin.* **V.** *to put in order, arrange, regulate*: capillum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Virg. G. 4, 417: togam, *to lay properly into folds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77: desertores per manipulos componit, Tac. A. 2, 78: composito agmine, *in regular array*, ib. 12, 16: pugna composita, Liv. 28, 22: omnibus rebus paratis compositisque, Sall. J. 43. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18 *fin.*: se componere, *to recline*, Virg. Aen. 1, 698: post ubi jam thalamis se composuere, id. G. 4, 189: defessa membra, *to repose*, ib. 4, 438. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, *bring to a close*, id. Aen. 1, 374: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, *to put in rhetorical order*, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: ego itinera sic composueram, ut Nonis Quint. Puteolis essem, id. Att. 15, 26. **VI.** With *ad* or *in*, and sometimes with *dat.*: *to adapt, suit*: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint. 1, 11 *fin.*: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae, id. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20: sese ad exemplum, id. 2, 6, 5: ad abstinentiam animum vultumque composui, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: civitatem ad votum, Tac. Or. 41: (Nero) veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, id. A. 13, 25: in securitatem, ib. 3, 44: in arrogantiam, id. Agr. 42: in squalorem maestitiamque, id. H. 1, 54: in obsequium, ib. 1, 82: quae (laus) ostentationi componitur, Quint. 3, 7, 4. **VII.** *to agree upon, to settle, adjust*: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40 *fin.*: ut domi compositum cum Marcio fuerat, id. 2, 37: dies composita gerendae rei, id. 25, 16: locum beneficii, Tac. A. 4, 10: ictum jam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg. Aen. 12, 315: lenes sub noctem susurri composita repetantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20: ut componeretur, atque ab armis discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: neque alio pacto componi potest inter eas gratia, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 29: pacem componi volo, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 112. With *subj.*: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68. *Adverbially*: ex composito, *according to agreement, in concert*, Liv. 1, 9: Tac. H. 4, 66. So composito alone: Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 29 Nep. Dat. 6. **VIII.** *to allay, settle, quiet, calm, appease*, etc.: non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg. E. 3, 108: motos praestat componere fluctus, id. Aen. 1, 135: fore uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: bellum, Nep. Hann. 6: discordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: seditionem civilem, Suet. Caes. 4: turbatas seditione res, Liv. 4, 10: praesentia, Tac. A 1 45: plura moderatione quam vi, ib. 12, 49: comitia praetorum, ib. 14, 28: Armeniam, ib. 2, 4: statum Orientis, Suet. Cal. 1: aversos amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 10, 32. *Pass. impers.*: posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, *that peace should be restored*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47. **IX.** *to lay up, keep, preserve*: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid verno tempore, Col. 12, 9 *fin.* **X.** *to dress* or *adorn a dead body, lay out*: peream, precor, ante toroque mortua componar, Ov. M. 9, 503. And gen.: *to bury, inter*: est tibi mater, cognati? haud mihi quisquam: omnes composui, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: Pisouem Verania uxor, ac frater Scribouianus composuere, Tac. H. 1, 47 *fin.*: mea ossa, Prop. 2, 24, 35: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249. **XI.** *to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match*: doctus et acer, cum Pacideiano hic componitur, Lucil. in Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17: saepe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint. 2, 17, 33: si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, id. 2, 17, 34. **XII.** *to put together in comparison, to compare.* With *cum*: dicta cum factis, Sall. J. 48: causam cum causa, Quint. 2, 17, 33. With *dat.*: homines divis, Cat. 68, 141: parva magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: dignitati horum componant suam, Cic. Fl. 26.

comportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comporto] *a bringing* or *carrying together*: Vitr. 1, 5.

com-portĭōnālis, e, *adj.* comportionales termini, *limits between the boundaries of possessions*: Aggen. in Goes. p. 51.

com-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together, to collect*: nobis opus est rebus exquisitis undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: frumentum ex Asia, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: aquam comportare in arcem, ib. 3, 12: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104: comportare juvat praedas et vivere rapto, Virg. Aen. 9, 613: si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

com-pos, ŏtis, *adj.* [POT, root of potis] *having the mastery of, possessing participating, guilty of*, etc.: usu. with *gen.*, more rarely with *abl.* or *absol.*: perduelles vicit, et domum laudis compos revenit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 13: libertatis, id. Capt. prol. 41: compos animi, *of a sane mind*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: sui, Liv. 8, 18 *fin.*: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36: omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: patriae, Liv. 1, 32: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 69, 146: bellicae laudis, Liv. 30, 1: spei, id. 29, 22: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish*, Hor. A. P. 76: Liv. 7, 40: votorum, Suet. Aug. 58: miseriarum, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 32: culpae, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7. With *abl.*: quarum qui essent animo compotes, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40: mente, Virg. Cul. 189: praeda ingenti, Liv. 3, 70. *Absol.*: vix compos (*sc.* mentis) Imilce, Sil. 4, 808. *Pass.*: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

com-poscens, entis, *Part.* [posco] *demanding at the same time*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 136.

compŏsĭtē, *adv. in an orderly* or *regular manner, in good order*: ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 1, 5. composite et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48 composite atque magnifice casum reip. miserati, Sall. C. 51: bene et composite disseruit, ib. 52. *Comp.*: compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3

compŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compono] *a putting together, composing, arranging* *adjusting:* unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 *fin.:* membrorum, ib. 1, 18, 47: varia sonorum, id. Tusc. 1, 18: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 5 *fin.* **2.** In medic.: *a compound, mixture:* Cels. 5, 26 *fin.* **3.** *a laying up of fruit,* etc.: Col. 12, 26, 6. **II.** Fig.: *coherence, system:* disciplinae, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74. **2.** *a drawing up in writing, composition:* id. Leg. 2, 22. **3.** In rhetor.: *a proper connection in style, arrangement, disposition.* compositio apta, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: compositio tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.* **4.** *an accommodation, agreement, compact:* pacis, concordiae compositionis auctor esse non destiti, id. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.:* cives servare per compositionem volebat, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. **5.** *a matching* of combatants: gladiatorum, id. Fam. 2, 8.

compŏsĭtĭtĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [compositus] *that is or may be compounded:* Tert. Anim. 9.

compŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [compositus, compono] *suitable for uniting:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 320.

compŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [compono] *an orderer, arranger, disposer* (rare): non enim inventor aut compositor, aut actor haec complexus est omnia, Cic. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12: operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4.

compŏsĭtūra (compostura, Cato R. R. 22, 3), ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, connection* (rare): partium orationis, Sinn. Capito in Gell. 5, 20. **II.** *a connection, commissure:* oculorum, Lucr. 4, 327.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono]. **II.** *Adj.: compound:* opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3: voces, id. 1, 5, 65. **2.** *invented, false, feigned:* crimen, Cic. Verr. 3, 61: assimulata et arte composita, Quint. 9, 2, 27. **3.** *fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged:* compositior pugna, Liv. 28, 22: perficiam ut nemo unquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: literulae tuae compositissimae, id. Att. 6, 9: compositus orator (*opp.* inconditus), id. Or. 70. **4.** With *ad* or *dat.: fit, suitable for:* alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: compositi maxime ad risum Attici, id. 6, 3, 18: alliciendis moribus alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 5. **5.** *quiet, calm, composed:* affectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, id. 10, 1, 44: aetas, *mature, sedate,* Tac. A. 13, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 110: supercilium (*opp.* erectum), id. 11, 3, 74.

com-possessor, ōris, *m. a joint-possessor:* Tert. Idol. 14.

compostura, ae, v. compositura.

com-pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a drinking together* (transl. of the Gr. *συμπόσιον*): Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*

compŏtens, entis, *adj. having power with one,* an epithet of Diana: Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compŏtĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compos] *to make partaker of, to make master of.* With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing: me piscatu novo, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem praedae, App. Flor. *sub fin.:* aliquem voti, id. Met. 11, p. 267. *Pass.:* locis compotita sum, i. e. *I have come into,* Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 22: visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Val. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m. a pot-companion:* Cic. Phil. 2, 17.

com-pōtrix, īcis, *f. a female drinking companion:* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4.

com-praecīdo, 3. *v. a. to cut off at the same time:* alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. de Lim. p. 177 Goes. dub.

com-praedes, *joint-sureties:* Fest. v.

com-pransor, ōris, *m. a companion in a banquet, a boon companion:* Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

comprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor] *an imploring of a deity:* Liv. 39, 15: Gell. 13, 22.

com-prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pray to, supplicate, implore:* Jovi mola salsa, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 108: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65: coelestum fidem, Cat. 64, 191. *Absol.:* abi intro et comprecare, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 41: Cythereïa, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov. M. 10, 640.

com-prĕhendo (comprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to lay* or *catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise:* quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: comprehendere mordicus, Plin. 9, 15, 17: forfex dentem comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12: nuces modio, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, *to join one to another,* Liv. 30, 10: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793: nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (*sc.* stabulis) hieme, *let none but the strongest be kept in the winter,* Col. 7, 3, 15: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas subigi ad id castellum jussit, Liv. 26, 7: vehiculis comprehensis, *carriages being engaged,* Suet. Tib. 38: comprehensis ad deportandum meritoriis quoque vehiculis, id. Cal. 39: ignem, *to catch,* Caes. B. G. 5, 43: ignis robora comprendit, Virg. G. 2, 305: and *absol.:* argentariae arsere: comprehensa postea privata aedificia, Liv. 26, 27. Of plants: *to take root:* quum comprehendit (surculus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.* Of women: *to conceive, become pregnant:* si mulier non comprehendit, Cels. 5, 21 *fin.* Of places: *to contain, comprise:* circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6. Of medicines: *to combine:* aliquid melle, Veg. 6, 27, 1. **2.** *to attack, to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend:* tam capitalem hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7: multi in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: hunc illi comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant, ib. 4, 27: fures, Cat. 62, 35: praesidium Punicum, Liv. 26, 14. Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it,* Cic. Mil. 27: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47: epistolas, *to intercept,* Just. 20, 5. Of disease: comprehensus morbo, id. 23, 2: comprehendere pestifera lue, id. 32, 3. Of the sight: *to perceive, observe, see* (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408: comprehendere vix literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30. **II.** Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, perceive, comprehend:* si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, Cic. Clu. 2 *fin.:* omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Flacc. 27: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8 *fin:* aliquid memoria, id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.:* qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere, ib. 1, 22.

2. *to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate,* etc.: breviter paucis comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5 *fin.:* (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, id. Att. 12, 21: ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8 *fin.* Poet.: aliquid numero, *to number, enumerate:* neque enim numero comprendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104. **3.** *to admit to one's friendship, to put under obligation,* etc. (rare): comprehendere multos amicitia, *to have many friends,* Cic. Coel. 6: adolescentem humanitate tua, id. Fam. 13, 15 *fin.:* quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehenderit, id. Planc. 19, 47.

comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprehensus, comprehendo] *that can be seized* or *laid hold of:* comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12. **II.** Fig.: *perceptible by the senses, evident:* comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24. **2.** *perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible:* id autem visum, quum ipsum per se cerneretur, comprehensibile. Feretis haec? Nos vero, inquit. Quonam enim modo *καταληπτόν* diceres? Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 41.

comprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo] *a seizing* or *laying hold of* (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94. **2.** *an arresting, catching, apprehending:* sontium, id. Phil. 2, 8. **II.** Fig.: *a comprehension, perception, idea:* mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam *κατάληψιν*, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 31. In *plur.:* rerum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 49. **2.** In rhetoric: *expression, style:* id. Or. 58 *fin.* **3.** Meton.: *a period:* ut comprehensio numerose et apte cadat, ib. 44.

comprĕhenso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to embrace:* suos, Claud. Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 797 P.

comprehensus, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo].

comprendo, ere, v. comprehendo.

com-presbўter, ĕri, *m. a fellow-presbyter:* Aug. Ep. 228.

compressē, *adv. in a compressed manner, briefly succinctly:* compressius loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6. **II.** *urgently, eagerly:* compressius violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23.

compressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] *a pressing together compression:* aurum compressione coactum, Vitr. 7, 8 *fin.*. ventris, Gell. 16, 3. **2.** *an embracing:* arctae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 64. **3.** *copulation:* Arn. 2, 93. **II.** Fig. of style *a compressing:* Cic. Brut. 7 *fin.*

compresso, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to press, squeeze:* Tert. contr Gnost. 3.

compressus, a, um, *Part.* [com primo]. **II.** *Adj. strait, narrow*· calculus oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11.

compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression* (only in *abl. sing.*): semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit (terra), Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Plin. 11, 28, 34. **II.** *an embracing, copulation:* Pl. Am. prol. 109: meo compressu peperit filiam, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15: virgo ex eo compressu gravida facta est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29.

com-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze together, press closely:* (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, Lucr. 6, 454: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: morsu comprimit conchas, id. N. D. 2, 48: compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7: (oculos) opertos compressosque, id. 11, 3, 76: forcipe linguam, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 138: ordines (aciei), *to make more dense,* Liv. 8, 8: versus ordinibus, *to write closely,* Ov. Am. 1, 11, 24: mulierem, *to lie with,* Pl. Aul. prol. 30: mulierculam eam compressit, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 29. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, *with folded hands, idly,* Liv. 7, 13. **II.** *to hold back, keep in, restrain.* animam, *to hold one's breath,* Ter. Ph 5, 6, 28: manum, *to keep off,* id. Heaut 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, *to silence him* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 192: gressum, Virg. Aen 6, 389: alvum, *to bind,* Cels. 1, 10: stomachum, id. 4, 5 *fin.:* and meton.: si morbus aliquem compresserit, *made costive,* id. praef. **III.** Fig.: *to hinder, check, repress, curb:* vocem et orationem, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 16. consilium, id. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: tribunicios furores, id. Mur. 11· seditionem, Liv. 2, 23: motus, id. 1, 60: plausum, Cic. Deiot. 12 *fin.:* exsultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22 *fin.:* murmura voce manuque, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, *to silence,* Cic. Fin. 2, 17. **2.** Of persons: magis e republica visum erat, comprimi ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: jam satis est uxor: comprime te, nimium tinnis, Pl. Cas 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1. 3, 46. **IV** *to withhold, suppress, conceal* (rare): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21: annonam, Liv. 38, 35: multa magna delicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4: orationem illam, ib. 3, 12: famam captae Carthaginis ex industria, Liv. 26, 51 *fin.*

comprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *approbation, approval:* Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

comprŏbātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *an approver:* Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

com-prŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve wholly, assent to, sanction:* istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. Manil. 24: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9: consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobari, Quint. 10, 1, 130: has comproba tabulas, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus?, id. N. D. 2, 3. **II.** *to prove, establish, attest, confirm*, etc.: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, id. Fin. 1, 20: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, id. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2. 48: perceleri (servi) interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, *the quality of the poison was tested*, id. Coel. 24.

comprōmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compromissum] *pertaining to arbitration:* judex, *an arbitrator, referee:* Callistr. Dig. 4, 8, 41.

comprōmissum, i, *n. a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: id. Verr. 2, 27: id. Fam. 12, 30: Dig. 4, 8, 3.

com-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* In law: *to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an* arbiter: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 *fin.*: de aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, ib. 44, 4, 4.

com-prōvincĭālis, e, *adj. born in the same province:* Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

comptē, *adv. with ornament, elegantly:* compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75. *Comp.:* comptius dicere, Gell. 7, 3.

comptŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comptus, como] *effeminately* or *luxuriously decked:* juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, *no.* 4.

comptus, a, um, *Part.* [como]. **II.** *Adj.: adorned, ornamented, decked:* figura naturae, Lucr. 1, 949: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: anima comptissima, Aug. de Quant. anim. 33: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. de Sen. 9: comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19. Meton.: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79.

comptus, ūs, *m.* [como] *an ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress:* Lucr. 1, 88. Fig.: *a band, tie:* comptu conjugioque corporis atque animae, id. 3, 857.

com-pugno, 1. *v. n. to fight* or *contend together:* Gell. 14, 5 *fin.*

compulsāmentum, i, *n.* [compulso] *an impelling.* Fig.: *an exhortation:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a* (hostile) *pressing together, a contest, contention:* Tert. Apol. 21.

compulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compello] *an urging, constraint, compulsion:* Hermog. Dig. 36, 1, 14 *fin.* **II.** *a dunning:* Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to press* or *strike often* or *violently:* App. M. 7, p. 197. **II.** *to contend* or *fight together:* Tert. Apol. 20.

compulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver:* Pall. Jun. 2, 3. **II.** *one who forces to a payment:* Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 3, 4. **III.** *one who demands the payment of a tax:* Amm. 22, 6.

compulsus, a, um, *Part.* [compello].

compulsus, ūs, *m.* [compello] *a* (hostile) *driving together, a conflict:* App. M. 8, p. 203.

compunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compungo] *admonitory, hortatory:* sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, *Part.* [compungo].

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *puncture, to sting* (rare): collum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 9: barbarum compunctum notis Threïciis, *branded*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Aristarchi notas, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, recognoscam, *marked*, Sen. Ep. 88: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, *dazzle*, Lucr. 2, 420. Fig.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. Hence compungi: *to feel remorse:* Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13.

com-purgo, 1. *v. a. to purify wholly:* visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50.

compŭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [computo] *that may be reckoned up, computable:* impendio, Plin. 19, 8, 41, *no.* 2.

compŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reckoning up, a computation:* Sen. Ep. 84: quae mensura Romana computatione efficit, Plin. 2, 108, 112. **II.** *niggardliness, selfishness:* Sen. Ben. 4, 11: Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 19.

compŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a computer, reckoner:* Sen. Ep. 87.

com-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sum up, reckon, compute:* id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 43: rationem digitis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51: computata ratione temporum, Suet. Dom. 4: suos jam dextra computat annos, Juv. 10, 249: computare annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 33, 38. With a *relat. clause:* computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, id. 9, 35, 58: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17. *Absol.:* praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 29. Fig.: facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv. 6, 199: plures computant quam oderunt, *more persons are influenced by calculations of self-interest than by hatred*, Sen. Ep. 14. **II.** In the jurists: *to reckon in with*, or *in addition to:* fetus pecorum fructibus, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10.

com-putresco, trui, 3. *v. n. to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): Col. 5, 10, 7: sanguisugae quae in nigro vino computruere, Plin. 32, 7, 23. *Per tmesin:* artus comque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 344.

compŭtus, i, *m.* [computo] *a computation:* Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.*

comte, **comtulus**, **comtus**, v. compt.

cŏmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [coma] *pretty hair:* Petr. 58, 5.

cōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conor] *requiring effort, laborious, difficult:* vomitus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326: molarem magno conamine misit, Ov. M. 3, 60.

cōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an instrument for uprooting a plant:* Plin. 19, 2, 7.

cōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an endeavouring, an effort, attempt* (rare): Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

cōnātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, *n.* [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture:* eloqui, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 39: conata patrare, Lucr. 5, 386: peragere, Juv. 13, 210: perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Liv. 21, 50: ut Persei conatis obviam iret, id. 42, 11.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort:* alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic. Or. 29, 103: religione ab conatu repelli, ib. 11: conatu desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatus exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: gerendi belli, Liv. 32, 28: magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv 7, 6. *Plur.:* compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv. 3, 5: conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet. Oth. 4: ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac. Agr. 13. **II.** *an impulse incitement:* ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic. N D. 2, 47, 122.

con-căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to defile with ordure, to pollute:* totam regiam, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11: se, Sen. Apoc. 4.

con-caedes, ium (*sing. abl.* concaede, Amm. 16, 12), *f. plu. an abattis, barricade of felled trees:* frontem ac tergum (castrorum) vallo, latera concaedibus munit, Tac. A. 1, 50.

con-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316. *Pass.:* vertat ova, uti aequabiliter concalefiant Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 11: igni concalefacta (omnia), Lucr. 4, 698: quam (concursionem atomorum) Democritus concalefactam et spirabilem esse vult, Cic. Tusc 1, 18, 42.

concălĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concalefacio] *that warms, warming:* vis Plin. 21, 20, 83.

concalefactus, a, um, *Part.* [concalefacio].

concalefio, v. concalefacio.

con-călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-călesco, lui, 3. *v. incep. to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): prius abis, quam lectus, ubi cubuisti, concaluit locus, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 15: corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitr. 6, 9. **II.** *to glow with love:* concaluit, quid vis? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108.

con-callesco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [calleo] Lit. *to become hard* or *callous*: hence, Fig. *to become insensible, obtuse:* locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. Att. 4, 16. **2.** *to become shrewd by rubbing in the world:* callidos eos appello, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25.

concămĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concamero] *a vaulting; a vault:* Vitr. 2, 4: id. 5, 10: Plin. 11, 10, 10.

con-cămĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to vault* or *arch over:* templum concameratum inchoaverat, Plin. 34, 14, 42: in abditum et concameratum locum se recipere, Suet. Aug. 90: uvae pensili concameratae nodo, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

con-candesco, 3. *v. n. to glow, be inflamed:* Manil. 1, 874.

concăpis, concapitis, an unexplained word in the XII. Tab.: Fest. *s. v.* tignum.

con-captīvus, i, *m. a fellow-captive:* Hier. Ep. 119.

concarnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concarno] *a uniting with flesh, incarnation:* Tert. Mon. 9 *sub fin.*

con-carno, 1. *v. a. to incarnate, clothe with flesh:* Veg. 2, 22, 3.

con-castīgo, 1. *v. a. to chastise severely:* hominem probe, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 94: amicum meum concastigabo pro commerita noxia, id. Trin. 1, 1, 4.

concătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concateno] *a concatenation, a connecting:* temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 30.

con-cătēno, atum, 1. *v. a. to link* or *bind together, to connect:* Lact. 3, 17.

con-cătervātus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *heaped* or *crowded together:* Amm. 31, 13.

concăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concavus] *a hollow, cavity:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *no.* 14.

concăvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make hollow* or *round* (rare): nidos, Col. 8 5, 11: brachia in arcus, *to curve, bend*, Ov. M. 2, 195.

con-căvus, a, um, *adj. hollowed out hollow, concave; arched, curved* cym bala, Lucr. 2, 620: altitudines speluncarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: saxa, Virg. G. 4, 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 334: brachia cancri, ib. 10, 127: jugula, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: manus (*opp.* plana), Sen. Ep. 56: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia, id. 16, 24, 38: aqua, *swelling*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 20: puppis, id. F. 4, 276. *Subst.* concava, orum, *n. plu. hollow places, hollows.* Claud. III. C. Hon. 46.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to go away, give way, depart, retire from* or *to, withdraw from* or *to:* concedite atque abscedite, omnes de via decedite, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: tempus est concedere, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22: biduum saltem ut concedas solum, id. Eun. 1, 2, 102: a foribus, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 82: ex aedibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 57: num oculis concessi tuis, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 16: a parentum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, id. Div. 2, 20: hinc rus concedere, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7: in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20: Cytheram, Tac. A. 3, 69: nos concedamus huc . . . concede huc, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 20: quisnam egreditur? huc concessero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122: interea si videtur concedite istuc, Pl. As. 3, 3, 56: concede huc a foribus, id. Men. 1, 2, 48: concedere hinc intro lubet, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158: concedere vita, *to die*, Tac. A. 1, 3: and *absol.:* quandoque concessero, ib. 4, 38. **2.** With *dat.* or *absol.: to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt oneself to, comply with, assent to:* ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29 *fin.:* certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, *to give away to no man living*, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 15: neque nox quoquam concedit die (*i. e.* diei), id. Amph. 1, 1, 120: concedendum (sibi) non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sese unis Suevis concedere, ib. 4, 7: bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: voluptatem concessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: injuriae, Sall. J. 14: operi meo concedite, Ov. M. 8, 393: naturae, *i. e. to die*, Sall. J. 14: so, fato, Plin. Pan. 11: apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6: me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: Sulla, cujus facundiae, non aetati a Manlio concessum, Sall. J. 102: ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 44, 108: ut tibi concedam, neque tuae libidini adversabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Caecin. 24, 67: nunquamne hodie concedes mihi neque intelliges? Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 22: liceat concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, *makes allowance for us*, Cic. de Or. 3, 51 *fin.:* dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140. **3.** With *in* and *acc.: to enter into, agree* or *consent to; to go* or *pass over to:* concedere in matrimonium, Just. 24, 2 *fin.:* victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, Sall. J. 18 *fin.:* in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem, id. C. 20: in deditionem, Liv. 28, 7: in Tyrias leges, Sil. 15, 6: in conditiones, Liv. 2, 33: in sententiam, id. 32, 23: in partes, Tac. H. 2, 1. **II.** Act. with *acc.* and *dat.: to grant, concede, allow, to make over, resign, vouchsafe*, etc.: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: concedere amicis quicquid velint, id. Am. 11, 38: doctrinam alicui, Quint. 11, 1, 89: artes tibi, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: tempus quieti, aut luxuriae, Sall. J. 61: ludum pueris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes. B. G. 4, 15 *fin.:* vitam alicui, Suet. Caes. 68: laudem veritati tribuebas, crimen gratiae concedebas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: magistro tantulum de arte, *allow*, id. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.:* Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, *had been ceded*, Liv. 21, 1: Scaevolae concessa est facundiae virtus, Quint. 12, 3, 9. *Impers. Pass.:* de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti, *if I may not use it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: quum accusare etiam palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 3, 28. With *inf.:* dicere, Lucr. 1, 830: esse poetis, Hor. A. P. 373. With *acc.* and *inf.:* non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, *you admit that*, Lucr. 2, 835: nec tamen hic oculos falli concedimus hilum, id. 4, 380. With *subj.:* nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.:* non concedo ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11: concedo sit dives, Cat. 114, 5. *Absol.:* beatos esse deos sumpsisti. Concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31 *fin.:* consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. Fam. 1, 2. **2.** *to give up, relinquish, to desist from, forbear, forgive* (the *dat.* in such cases is equivalent to, *out of regard to, in consideration of*): si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae concessisse, id. Prov. Cons. 18 *fin.:* petitionem alicui, *to relinquish out of love to any one*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: (multi) peccata liberum parentum misericordiae concesserunt: vos ne hujus honestissime actam vitam matris crudelitati condonetis rogamus, id. Clu. 69: ut concessisti illum (*sc.* Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (*sc.* Ligarium) populo, id. Lig. 12, 37: multa virtuti eorum concedens, *forgiving much in consideration of their bravery*, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. A. 16, 33 *fin.*

con-cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare) *to resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to frequent:* variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. 2, 345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: mercatus in Delo concelebrante toto orbe, Plin. 34, 2, 4. Of actions: *to pursue* or *prosecute vigorously:* studia per otium, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. With *abl.* or *absol.: to fill with, to accompany:* suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam hymenaeo, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu, Lucr. 5, 1330: alma Venus quae terras concelebras, *who fillest with life*, id. 1, 4. **II.** *to celebrate, solemnize:* diem natalem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 32: at eam quoque rem (*sc.* triumphum) populus Rom. non modo vidit, sed etiam studio omni visendam et concelebrandam putavit, Cic. Manil. 21: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 9: funus militaribus studiis, id. 8, 7: dapes, Ov. F. 4, 354. **III.** *to praise, extol:* genium ludis, Tib. 1, 7, 49. **IV.** *to publish, make known:* fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*

con-cellīta, ae, *m.* [cella] *he who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate:* Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, avi, 1. *v. a. to conceal carefully:* errores, Gell. 15, 2.

concentĭo, ōnis. *f.* [concino] *a singing together, harmony* (very rare): clarissima (catervae), Cic. Sest. 55, 118: App. de Mund. p. 71.

con-centŭrĭo, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to assemble by centuries*; hence, *to collect, to prepare:* dum concenturio in corde sycophantias, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino] *a singing together, a blending of voices* or *sounds, symphony, harmony:* ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: vocis lyraeque, Ov. M. 11, 11: volucres concentibus aëra mulcent, id. F. 1, 155: avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7. tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41. Of vowel sounds: propter consequentis literae concentum, Gell. 7, 20: also, *the unanimous acclamation of an assembly:* Plin. Pan. 2. **II.** Fig.: *concord, agreement unanimity:* qua ex cognatione natūrae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Div. 2, 14 34: major et melior actionum quam sonorum concentu est, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: virtutis, Tac. G. 3: omnium laudum, Plin. Pan. 4: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat audi, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31. Of colours Plin. 37, 6, 24.

conceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [concipio] *that which receives something, a receptacle* (rare): Plin. 2, 45, 45: vena est conceptaculum sanguinis: arteria est conceptaculum spiritus, Gell. 18, 10 Fig.: superbia aliubi conceptaculum sed hic (*sc.* in superciliis) sedem habet, Plin. 11, 37, 51.

conceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a comprehending:* hence, *a circuit, compass:* summa omnium naturae rerum (mundus), *the system of the universe*, Vitr. 9, 4. **II.** Aquae, *a collection, reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 66. **III.** *a conception, a becoming pregnant:* Cic. Div. 2, 22: conceptio imbrium, *the absorption of rain*, Vitr. 8 praef. **IV.** Meton.: *a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas:* Cic. Inv. 2, 19. Of style: *an expression:* Gell. 11, 13. **V.** In late gramm., *a syllable:* Charis. p. 1

conceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [conceptus] *that is conceived:* fides et dilectio non substantiva animae sed conceptiva, Tert. Res. carn. 40. **II.** *that is ordered, directed:* feriae, in the Roman ritual, *moveable festivals*, as the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae, *etc.:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

concepto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [concipio] *to conceive, become pregnant:* Arn. 4, p. 141. **II.** *to conceive in the mind:* majora, id. 31, p. 10.

conceptus, a, um, *Part.* [concipio].

conceptus, ūs, *m.* [concipio] *a collecting, gathering:* (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *after the water had been stopped nine days*, Plin. 3, 5, 9. **2.** Meton.: *a collection, conflux:* conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15. **II.** *a taking, catching:* camini, *i. e. a taking fire*, Suet. Vit. 8. Esp. *a conceiving, pregnancy:* conceptus hominum pecudumve, Cic. Div. 1, 42: cochleae in cibo sumtae accelerant conceptum, Plin. 30, 14, 43. Transf. of plants: *a budding, sprouting:* conceptus id est germinatio, id. 17, 22: satorum, id. 17, 18, 30, *no.* 5. **2.** *the foetus:* a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22: leporis utero exemptus, Plin. 28, 19, 77. Fig.: *a conceiving in the mind, a thought, purpose:* animi, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

con-cerno, 3. *v. a. to mix, mingle together* (as in a sieve): Aug. Conf. 5, 10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, pull, tear up, rend* (very rare): epistolas, Cic. Att. 10, 12: literas, Suet. Ner. 47: folia coronae concerpta, Plin. 21, 3, 9: linteolum, id. 28, 15, 61. Fig.: *to abuse, revile, censure:* Curio ferventissime concerpitur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

concertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concerto] *a strife of words; a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy:* concertationis studium, Cic. Div. 1, 30: imitatur disputandi prudentiam concertatio captatioque verborum, *a love of disputation*, the ἐριστικὴ of the sophists, id. Part. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: pertinaces, id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: concertationum plenae disputationes, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.:* magistratuum, id. Sest. 36, 77.

concertātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to controversy:* concertativa accusatio = mutua acc., *a recrimination, counter-charge*, Gr. ἀντικατηγορία, Auct. in Quint. 7, 2, 9.

concertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who contends* or *vies with another, a rival:* concertator Corbulonis scientia militiae, Tac. A. 14, 29.

concertātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to controversy* or *disputatious, controversial:* genus (dicendi). Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

con-certo, avi, atum, 1 *v a. to con* *tend* (rare): te audio nescio quid concertasse cum hero, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3: pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem proelio non esse concertaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: de regno, Suet. Aug. 21. **II.** *to dispute, debate:* (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarem, id. Att. 3, 12: quem concertavisse cum Apolline de tripode accepimus, id. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*: concertantes super coenam de nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 22.

concessātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concesso] *a stopping, delaying:* Col. 11, 1, 16.

concessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concedo] *an allowing, conceding, permission, leave* (rare): agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11: praemiorum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: nostra concessione omnem vim sui iuris amiserint, id. Att. 3, 24: concessio ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. **II.** In rhetor. *an admission of a fault, with an appeal for forgiveness:* Cic. Inv. 1, 11.

concessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concessus] *pertaining to concession, concessive:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 33.

con-cesso, avi, 1. *v. a. to cease, leave off* (very rare): lavari aut fricari, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 9.

concessus, a, um, *Part.* [concedo] **II.** Subst.: concessum, i. *n. permission:* sed abhorret a majorum consuetudine atque concessis, Cic. Coel. 20, 48.

concessus, ūs, *m.* [concedo] *a permitting, conceding, concession, leave* (only in *abl. sing.*): datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, Cic. Coel. 12: concessu et beneficio illius, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: concessu et munere deorum, id. Tim. 14 *fin.*: ipsorum inter ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84.

concha, ae, *f.* = κόγχη [v. cochlea] *a shell-fish, cockle:* conchas legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6. Esp. *a pearl-oyster:* Plin. 9, 35, 54. Hence meton.: *a pearl:* lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30. **II.** *the shell-fish which yields the purple dye:* collocat hanc stratis concha Sidonide tinctis, Ov. M. 10, 267: Lucr. 2, 501. **III.** *a muscle-shell:* Cic. N. D. 2, 48: *a snail-shell:* poet. Col. 10, 324: *an oyster-shell:* ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis, Ov. F. 6, 174. **2.** *the triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell:* id. M. 1, 333. **3.** *vessels for holding oil, unguents, salt,* etc.: Col. 12, 50, 8: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 23: sit mihi concha salis puri, id. S. 1, 3, 13: quum bibitur concha, Juv. 6, 304. **4.** = cunnus: Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 42. (Hence It. *cocca;* Sp. *coca;* Fr. *coche.*)

conchātus, a, um, *adj.* [concha] *shell-formed:* cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22.

conchĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shell-fish:* bacca, *a pearl,* Virg. Cul. 67 dub.

conchĭcla, ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from conchicula, from conchis] *prepared with beans:* pullus, Apic. 5, 4.

conchis, is, *f.* = κόγχος, *a kind of bean boiled with the pods:* Mart. 13, 7: cujus aceto, cujus conche tumes, Juv. 3, 293.

conchīta, ae. *m.* = κογχίτης [κόγχη] *a catcher of shell-fish:* Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [concha] *a small shell-fish* (very rare): Cels. 2, 29.

conchȳlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [conchylium] *of a purple-colour:* peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64. **II.** *clothed in purple:* Sen. Ep. 62.

conchȳli-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [conchylium] *a collector of shell-fish:* Cod. Theod. 11, 7, 15.

conchȳlium, ii, *n.* = κογχύλιον (ῠ), *a shell-fish, a testaceous animal,* in gen.: Plin. 9, 36, 60: Cic. Div. 2, 14. **II.** Esp. *an oyster:* id. Pis. 27 *fin.* **2.** *a kind of purple shell-fish:* Lucr. 6, 1073: limosa regio idonea est conchyliis, muricibus, et ostreis, Col. 8, 17. Meton.: *purple colour, purple:* Cic. Verr. 4, 26: Plin. 9, 36, 61: and *purple garments, purple:* Quint. 1, 2, 6: Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa, Juv. 8, 101. (Hence It. *cocchiglia.*)

con-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground:* conclave illud concidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: turris concidit terrae motu, Suet. Tib. 74: vel concidat omne coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: pinus bipenni Thessala, Phaedr. 4, 7, 7: in cursu, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 16: ad terram pondere vasto, Virg. Aen. 5, 448: sub onere, Liv. 24, 8 *fin.*: pronus in fimo, Virg. Aen. 5, 333. **II.** *to fall to the ground or lifeless, to fall in battle* or *combat:* concidere vi morbi coactus, Lucr. 3, 488: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv. 41, 16: sanus bibit, statim concidit, livor ac tumor confestim est insecutus, Quint. 4, 2, 54: concidere epoto poculo, id. 5, 13, 15: ad primum gustum, Suet. Ner. 33: deficientibus viribus, id. Tib. 73: par quoddam (gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, id. Claud. 34: sparo percussum, Nep. Epam. 9: in proelio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: vitio adversariorum, Nep. Ages. 5. Of victims: *to be slaughtered, to fall:* vitulus propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 353. **III.** *to break down, fail, lose strength, value,* etc.; *to be overthrown, decay, perish, waste away, to cease;* of the wind, *to fall, subside:* concidunt venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 30: concidere macie, *to shrink together, shrivel up,* Ov. Her. 21, 215: illas assumere robora gentes, concidere has, id. M. 15, 422: concidit auguris Argivi domus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11: qua concidit Ilia tellus, Virg. Aen. 11, 245: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13: judicum vocibus fractus reus et una patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16: ecquis unquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? ib. 3, 10: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, ib. 7, 25: concidit (Phocion) maxime uno crimine, Nep. Phoc. 2: hostes concidunt animis, *are disheartened,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, *that when payment was stopped credit failed,* Cic. Manil. 7, 19: opes Persarum, Tac. A. 12, 13: senatus auctoritas, Cic. Att. 1, 16: imperii majestas, Nep. Pelop. 2: concidere artificia, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 146: praeclara nomina artificum, id. Verr. 4, 6: omnis ferocia, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 57.

con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy,* etc.: nervos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: corpus in partes, Petr. 141, 2: vitulum Ajax, ib. 59 *fin.*: ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis sciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: agrum humidiorem fossis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 3: concidere et cremare naves, *to break up,* Liv. 38, 39: essedum argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16. **2.** *to beat severely, to cudgel soundly:* aliquem virgis, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: loris, Juv. 6, 414: pugnis, id. 3, 300 **3.** *to cut to pieces in battle, to cut down, destroy, kill:* hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: concisae sunt optimae cohortes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4 *fin.* **4.** In an obscene sense: *to lie with:* Pompon. in Non. 166, 2. **II.** Fig. of style: *to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble:* nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. Or. 69 *fin.*: (sunt qui) infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidant, ib. **2.** *to strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul:* omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: Antonium decretis vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11: Vatinium arbitratu nostro, *cut him up,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: Servius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur, *are condemned,* ib. 2, 4, 6: Timocratem totis voluminibus, *to confute,* id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin*: testamentum, *to cancel.* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. In Plaut. *to deceive, cheat:* istic homo articulatim te concidit, Epid. 3, 4, 52.

con-cĭĕo, īvi, ītum, 2. *v. a.* (from the form concio, īre: concit, Lucr. 6, 410: concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: conciret, id. Ann. 11, 19: concire, ib. 3, 40: conciri, Liv. 25, 27: concīta, Lucr. 2, 267 Val. Fl, 2, 460) *to urge, bring,* or *assemble together, to collect:* homines miraculo rei novae, Liv. 1, 59: nunc concienda plebs, id. 4, 55: exercitum ex tota insula, id. 25, 27: multitudinem ad se, id. 1, 8: ad arma, Vell. 2, 74: remotos populos, Tac. A. 3, 38. **II.** *to move violently, to shake, stir up:* concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. M. 3, 79: navis concita, ib. 4, 706: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. Aen. 12, 921: mors concita ob cruciatus, *hastened,* Plin. 25, 3, 7. Fig.: *to rouse, stir up, provoke:* ne cui fraudi esset, concisse milites aut plebem ad repetendam per secessionem libertatem, Liv. 3, 53: quantas turbas concivi insciens, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17: hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19: accusatorem, ib. 16, 17. Esp. in *part. perf.*: immani concitus ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 694: Aonic concita Baccha deo, Ov. A. A. 1, 312: pulso Thyias concita tympano, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 10: divino concita motu, *inspired,* Ov. M. 6, 158: concita mater, ib. 4, 519: (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (*sc.* in filium), Quint. 11, 1, 65: concita dea, *enraged,* Sil. 2, 543: (personam) defensoris nimium litigiosi, conciti ad rixam, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14 dub. **2.** *to excite, produce, cause:* uxori turbas, Pl. Am. 1 2, 14: tantum mali, id. Men. 5, 5, 4 hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: aestum, Lucr. 6, 827: tenebras et fremitus et murmura, id. 6, 410: seditionem, Tac. A. 14, 17: varios motus animorum, id. H. 1, 4.

concĭlĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [concilium] *a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court,* etc.: nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv. 7, 15: supplicationem per omnia fora, conciliabulaque edixerunt, id. 40, 37: ex oppidis conciliabulisque convenerant, id. 34, 1: Tac. A. 3, 40: martyrum, *where their memory is solemnly celebrated,* Hieron Ep. 60, *no.* 12: damni, *a brothel,* Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bac. 1, 1, 47.

concĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concilio] *a connection, union:* totius generis hominum conciliatio, Cic. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*: quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31. **II.** *a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over:* quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, id. de Or. 2, 53 *fin.*: honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41. In Rhet.: *the gaining over of hearers:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* **III.** Meton. *an inclination, desire,* or *longing for:* prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id. Fin. 3, 6, 21: cf. id. Acad. 2, 42 *fin.* **IV.** *an acquiring, procuring:* gratiae, id. Clu. 31.

concĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who provides* or *prepares; an author, founder, promoter,* etc.: conciliator suillae carnis, *who prepares it in a savoury manner,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15 *fin.*: conciliator et fautor promtissimus affinitatis cujusque atque amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48: notatur hic (piscis) ut auctor spei, conciliatorque capturae, *as the decoy fish which leads on the rest* Plin. 9, 59, 85. **II.** *a pimp:* Vop. Carin. 16.

concĭlĭātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix] *that which conciliates,* or *unites:* nobilitate ipsa blanda conciliatricula commendatus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

concĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [concilio] *she who brings together* or *unites; a match-maker, a procuress, a bawd:* ancilla conciliatrix quae erat, Pl. Mil. 5, 1 17. non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27. **II.** *she who occasions, produces.* (omitto) orationis vim, quae conciliatrix est humanae maxime societatis, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id. Am. 11, 37

concĭlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the trade of procurer, pimping, pandering*: exercere Sen. Ep. 97.

concĭlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [concilio] **II.** *Adj.*: *beloved*: (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2: conciliatus alicui per communem favorem, Suet. Vit. 7: est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm. Ep. 9, 37. **2.** In an act. sense: *favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to*: ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: (homo) voluptati a natura conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatusque est, Gell. 12, 5.

concĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [concilio] *a union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in *abl. sing.* and in Lucret.): quorum condenso magis omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 576: quae parvo sunt corpora conciliatu, id. 2, 133.

con-cĭlĭcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [cilicium] *clothed in hair-cloth* (of a penitent): Tert. Pud. 13.

concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concilium] lit. *to call together, to bring together*; hence, *to unite, connect*: primordia non ex illorum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts*, Lucr. 1, 612: traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alligantur-que una conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 26: gramen hyoscyami cerae, *to mix*, Seren. Sammon. 40, 754. **II.** Fig.: *to unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring* or *win over*: Constr. with *inter* and *pron. reflect.*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7: conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*: conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5: frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliet, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: eam civitatem Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, id. B. C. 3, 55: arma sibi, Virg. Aen. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 337: audientem exordio, Quint. 8 prooem, 11: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 58: ambitio conciliandae provinciae ad spes novas, id. A. 16, 23: conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2: conciliare, docere, movere judicem, Quint. 11, 1, 61: animos hominum, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6: nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint. 11, 3, 161. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, *to recommend*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42. **III.** In gen.: *to procure, provide, prepare, produce, bring about*, etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic. Fam. 10, 27: amorem sibi, id. Arch. 8: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: tu mihi quodcunque hoc regni concilias, Virg. Aen. 1, 78: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22: favorem populi, Suet. Caes. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 60: majestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38: risus, id. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Tim. 3: nuptias, *to bring about*, id. Att. 5: jugales toros, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 70: num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov. Amor. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Cat. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesari conciliare, *to give as a mistress*, Suet. Caes. 50. **IV.** *to procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise, to buy, extort*: si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, *can be brought here*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 22: H. S. tricies conciliarit et ceperit, *extorted*, Cic. Verr. 2, 58: conciliavisti pulcre, *you have purchased a bargain*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: id. Trin. 1, 2, 14: id. Pers. 4, 3, 77.

concĭlĭum, ii, *n.* lit. *a calling together*; hence, *a meeting, an assembly*. (For the difference between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) **I.** In gen. *a meeting, an assembly*: videre ambas in uno concilio, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv. 1, 21: ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38: pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30: divinum animorum, id. de Sen. 23, 84. Fig.: tanquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12. **II.** *an assembly for deliberation*: (opiniones) quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, ib. 2, 24, 77: inire, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: vocare, Virg. Aen. 10, 2: cogere, ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: transferre Lutetiam, ib. 6, 3: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17: Messene ab Achaeis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepta est, *i. e. a member of the Achaean league*, id. 36, 31. **2.** In the Roman constitution, concilium was an assembly of a *portion* of the people as distinct from the comitia; hence the comitia tributa are often called concilia plebis and concilia populi: Liv. 7, 5: id. 28, 53: id. 3, 13: v. Smith's Ant. 348. **III.** *a union*: corpora sunt partim primordia rerum, partim concilio quae constant principiorum, Lucr. 1, 485: materiai concilium, id. 1, 518. **2.** *sexual union, coition*: corporalia, Arn. 2, 54. [From root CAL 'call': cf. calo.]

concĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [concino] *musical harmony, concord*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 *fin.* Fig.: *symmetry*: architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

con-cĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *sprinkled with ashes*: Tert. Pud. 13.

concinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concinno] *a preparing*: aquae marinae, Auct. Lemmat. in Cato R. R. 106. **II.** *a making, composing*: epistolae, Aus. Ep. 17.

concinnātĭtĭus or **cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [concinnatus] *skilfully prepared*: mensula, App. M. 2, p. 119.

concinnātor, ōris, *m.* [concinno] *an arranger, disposer*: capitum et capillorum, *a hair-dresser*, Col. 1 prooem. § 5. **II.** *a contriver, inventor*: causarum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

concinnē, *adv. courteously, elegantly, finely*, etc.: hunc rogare coepit blande et concinne scilicet, Cic. Rosc. C. 16 *fin.*: concinne et lepide vestita, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 38: concinne distribuere (of oratorical arrangement), Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 81. *Comp.*: Fronto de Orat. 1.

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus] *fitness, neatness; neat adjustment* (rare): concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Sen. Ep. 115. In rhetor.: *a well arranged style*: Cic. Or. 44: ornata sententiarum concinnitas, id. Brut. 95.

concinnĭter, *adv. finely, neatly, fitly*, etc.: Gell. 18, 2.

concinnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [concinnus] *beauty of style*: Cic. Inv. 1, 18.

concinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join fitly together, mix, arrange appropriately, adjust*: concinnare est apte componere, Fest. *s. v.*: vinum, Cato R. R. 114: pallam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 33: concinnare struices patinarias, ib. 1, 1, 26: concinnat aream (auceps), id. Asin. 1, 3, 64: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: vultum, *to adorn*, Petr. 113, 5: cadaver, App. M. 7, p. 199. Fig.: ingenium, *to form, cultivate*, Sen. Ep. 7. **II.** In gen.: *to prepare, cause, occasion, produce*: livorem scapulis tuis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 19: venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437: munusculum tibi, Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: amorem consuetudo, Lucr. 4, 1279: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: multum negotii alicui, Sen. Ep. 117. **2.** With a qualifying adj. in Plaut. = reddere, *to make, render, cause to be*: qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 69: uxorem tuam lacrimantem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: viam tranquillam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: qui concinnant liberis orbas oves, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38: concinnare annonam caram, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant*, etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: helicis folia angulosa et concinniora (for εὐρυθμότερα, in Theophr. H. P. 3, 18), Plin. 16, 34, 62: heluo, *elegant*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, distinctam, ornatam, id. de Or. 3, 25, *fin.*: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95: concinnae acutaeque sententiae, ib. 78 *fin.*: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. S. 1, 10, 23: reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: concinna transgressio verborum id est hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91. Transf. to the speaker: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, id est, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6: concinnus et elegans Aristo, id. Fin. 5, 5, 13: and of the painter Nicophanes, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 23. **II.** Poet. with *dat.*: *suited to, fit*; of persons, *suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing*, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, Lucr. 4, 1272: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, *as you best like it*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 33. [Etym. dub., but perhaps from *concino*, the termination being *-nus*.]

con-cĭno, cĭnŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] **I.** Neutr.: *to sing, play,* or *sound together, in concert,* or *harmoniously; to play an accompaniment*: ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col. 12, 2, 4: concinere tragoedo pronuncianti, Suet. Cal. 54: cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac. A. 1, 68: ubi signa concinuissent, Liv. 30, 5. Fig.: *to agree together, harmonize, accord*: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut haec concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: qua nunc concinentes collegas nostras tam laeti auditis, *singing the same song*, Liv. 6, 35: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16. **II.** Act.: *to sing* or *play songs*, etc., *to sing about, sing of, celebrate*, etc.: haec quum pressis et flebilibus modis qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, concinuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ite, concinite in modum: *Io Hymen*, Cat. 61, 123: carmina nuptialia, id. 61, 12: carmina, id. 65, 13: laudes Jovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: Aelinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: laetos dies, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 41: Caesarem majore plectro, ib. 33. **2.** *to sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2, 28, 38: tristia omina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2.

concĭo, ire, v. concieo.

concĭo, concĭōnābundus, concĭōnālis, concĭōnārĭus, concĭōnātor, concĭōnor, v contio, contionabundus, etc.

concĭpĭlo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [concipio] *to seize, catch*: quem ego offatim jam, jam, jam concipilabo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *lay hold of, take up, to take to oneself, to take in, receive*, etc.: nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: concipiunt etiam marinum humorem, *draw up*, Lucr. 6, 502: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, *the moistened earth took up the falling tears*, Ov. M. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119: ignem, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammam pectore, *of love*, Cat. 64, 92: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14. In law: concipere furtum, *to discover stolen property*, Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4. **2.** *to conceive*:

absol.: quod macescentes (vaccae) melius concipere dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 17: quum concepit mula, Cic. Div. 2, 22 *fin.*: ex illo concipit ales, Ov. M. 10, 328: (arbores) concipiunt variis diebus et pro sua quaeque natura, Plin. 16, 25, 39. With *acc.*: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: Persea quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: frumenta quaedam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Plin. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 4: aliquem ex aliquo, Cic. Clu. 11: ex adulterio, Suet. Tib. 62: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: alicujus semine, ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Plin. 9, 51, 75. Poet.: concepta crimina portat, *i. e.* foetum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470.

II. Fig.: *to seize by the senses, to see, perceive*: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 65. **2.** Of the intellect: *to take in, apprehend, imagine, think upon, understand, comprehend*: agedum, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39: concipere aliquid animo, Liv. 9, 18: forsitan et lucos illic urbesque deorum concipias animo, Ov. M. 2, 76: pectore concipio nil nisi triste meo, id. Pont. 2, 7, 16: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6 prooem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. 12 prooem. § 1: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: fragor, qui concipi humana mente non potest, Plin. 33, 4, 21: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vell. 2, 117 *fin.*: ego eundem quidem hominem posse omnia ista praestare concipio, Cels. 7 praef. **3.** Of feeling, passion, crime, *etc.*: *to conceive, foster, devise, commit*: quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: inimicitiae et aedilitate et praetura conceptae, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, ib. 1, 166: spemque metumque, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33: operisque sui concepit amorem, Ov. M. 10, 249: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 4, 45 *fin.*: qui republica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concepissent, *had committed*, id. Tusc. 1, 30: malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in se, id. Verr. 1, 4: Caes. B. C. 1, 74: flagitium cum aliquo, Cic. Sull. 5, 16. **4.** Of discourse, *to draw up, comprise, express, compose*: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, id. Off. 3, 29: vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32: jurisjurandi verba, Tac. H. 4, 31: and *absol.*: verba, Liv. 7, 5: edictum, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, ib. 48, 19, 9: foedus, Virg. Aen. 12, 13: difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero: audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas, *to give the totals, the round numbers*, Liv. 3, 5. **5.** *to make known, promulgate, declare formally*: quotannis is dies (*sc.* Compitalia) concipitur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17: auspicia, id. 22, 1: bellum, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25.

concīsē, *adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely*: (philosophia) non est tam minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, Quint. 12, 2, 11.

concīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concīdo] in rhet.: *the separating of a clause into short divisions*: Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

concīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cuts down* or *fells*: nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

concīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for cutting with*: Veg. 1, 56, 31.

concīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a dividing, distributing*: aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100.

II. *a hollow, chink, cleft*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6 dub.

concīsus, a, um, *Part.* [concīdo].

II. Adj.: *divided, short, concise*: sententiae, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: concisae et angustae disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14 *fin.*: brevitas, ib. 3, 53: brevia illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10. Transf. to the orator: quum concisus ei Thrasymachus minutis numeris videretur, Cic. Or. 13.

concĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [concito] *an incentive*: Sen. Ira, 3, 9.

concĭtātē, *adv. quickly, rapidly; impetuously, ardently*: concitate agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4: dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40. *Comp.*: id. 1, 8, 1. *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 26.

concĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concito] *a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, an emotion, affection*: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16 *fin.*: illa concitatio declarat vim in animis esse divinam, id. Div. 1, 37, 80: concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: animorum, *anger*, Liv. 9, 7: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: *absol.*: Quint. 1, 11, 12. **II.** *sedition, tumult*: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiata, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: concitationes crebrae fiebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who excites* or *rouses, an exciter* (rare): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: turbae ac tumultus, Liv. 25, 4 *fin.*: multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. de Ira 3, 2.

concĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that which excites* or *stirs up* (very rare): Veneris (eruca), Plin. 19, 8, 44. And adj.: concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62.

concĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [concito].

II. Adj.: *violently moved, rapid, swift*: equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, *at full speed*, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.*: quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5: conversio coeli concitatior, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: concitatiore cursu fugiens, Liv. 35, 29: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4. **2.** *passionate, vehement, ardent*: testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatus, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: (in comoediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: affectus (*opp.* mites atque compositos), id. 6, 2, 9: *opp.* flebiles, id. 11, 3, 162: erecta et concitata voce (*opp.* summissa atque contracta), id. 11, 3, 175: concitatius dicendi genus, id. 8, 3, 14.

concĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [concito] = concitatio, *impulse*: Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [concieo] *to put in frequent, violent,* or *quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake*: concitare artus, Lucr. 3, 292: equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6: equum in hominem, Nep. Pelop. 5: equos adversos, Liv. 8, 7: naves quanta maxima celeritate poterat, id. 36, 44: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: feras, id. F. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 24, 39: eversas concitet aquas Eurus, Ov. H. 7, 42: mare vento, Curt. 4 3: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39: se in fugam, id. 22, 17. **II.** Fig.: of the will and passions: *to rouse, urge, impel, influence, instigate,* etc.: constr.: the recipient of the feeling in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the object of the feeling in *acc.* with *ad, in,* or *adversus*; also with *inf.* and *absol.*: concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, ib. 7, 42: cessantes ad arma, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8: is in te non squalore et lacrimis Siciliae concitetur? Cic. Verr. 3, 3: qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4: exercitum adversus regem id. 1, 59 *fin.*: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226: te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic Mur. 31, 65: aliquem injuriis, Sall. C 35: multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? *but to inflame, rouse* Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: servitia, Sall. C. 46: multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1: suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26. **2.** *to excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, *etc.*: constr: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), the indirect object frequently in *dat.*: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12 *fin.*: quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105: lacrimas totius populi Rom., id. 11, 3, 8: misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: odium, id. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. Verr. 5, 8: risum, id. de Or. 2, 58, 235: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: malus interpres populi mihi concitat iram, *stirs up the anger of the people against me*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 41: morbos, Cels. 2, 13: somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

concĭtor, ōris, *m.* [concieo] *he who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare)· belli, Tac. A. 4, 28: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10.

concĭtus and **concītus**, a, um, *Part.* [concieo].

concĭtus, ūs, *m.* [concieo] = concitatio, *an inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste*: equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

concĭuncŭla. v. contĭuncŭla.

con-cīvis, is, *m. a fellow-citizen*, as transl. of the Gr. *συμπολίτης*· Tert. Adv. Marc. 5, 17.

conclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo] *a loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare): universi exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: tot millium sub gladio gementium, Sen. Clem. 1, 12. In *plur.*: conclamationes et forma captae urbis, Tac. H. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, a, um, *Part.* [conclamo]. **II.** Adj.: *known, celebrated*: conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: conclamatissimae declamationes, ib. 8, 3. **2.** *lamentable, unfortunate*: res, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 233. Act.: *destructive*: frigus, Macr. Sat. 7, 5.

conclāmĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [conclamo] *to call* or *cry out frequently*: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to call* or *cry out together* or *in a body, to shout* (esp. in approbation or assent): quum vos universi, una mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse remp. conclamastis, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse Caes. B. G. 3, 18: victoriam suo more conclamant, ib. 5, 37: laetum paeana, Virg. Aen. 10, 738: tum suo more conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ad colloquium prodirent, Caes. B. G, 5, 26: conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, id. B. C. 3, 6. *Absol.*: ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. 1, 58. Poet.· planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 13. Milit. *t. t.*: conclamare ad arma, *to call to arms*, Liv. 3, 50: conclamatum ad arma, concursumque in muros est, id. 6, 28: conclamare vasa, *to give the order for marching*, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

II. *to call together, to call to one's help* (rare): socios, Ov. M. 13, 73: duros agrestes, Virg. Aen. 7, 504. **III.** *to call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim*: ubi abit, conclamo Heus quid agis tu, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 22. Italiam primus conclamat Achates, *hails Italy*, Virg. Aen. 3, 523: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*: deos omnes, *to invoke*, Sen. Oed. 974: saxa querelis, *to fill with cries*, Mart. 9, 46, 5. *Absol.*: conclamat virgo, *cries out*, Ov. M. 4, 691.

2. *to call a dead person by name by*

way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 558): ut ex maestis paulo ante domibus, quae conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. 4, 40: quum corpora nondum conclamata jacent, Lucan. 2, 23. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, *it is all over*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56.

conclausus, a, um, v. concludo.

conclāvātae dicebantur, quae sub eadem erant clave, Fest. *s. v.*

conclāve, is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* heterocl. conclaviorum and conclavium, Vitr.) [clavis: conclavia dicuntur loca, quae una clave clauduntur, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Donat. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35] *a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, coop* etc., *that may be locked up*: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quum coenatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filiis isset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23: Col. 12, 2, 2.

conclāvo, *to nail together*, *συνηλῶ*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. perf.* conclausus, Col. 3, 12, 2) *to shut up together* or *closely, inclose, confine*: bestias delectationis causa, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: me in cellam cum illa, id. Ad. 4, 2, 13: in aediculam, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 21: illum aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic. Tim. 3: locum sulco, Virg. Aen. 1, 425: Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt. 5, 1: conclusa aqua (*opp.* profluens amnis), Cic. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*: longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo oceano, Caes. B. G 3, 9. **II.** Fig.: *to include, compress, restrain, comprise*: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, *i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage*, id. Andr. 2, 3, 12: tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater, id. Hec. 4, 4, 80: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic. Leg. 1, 5 *fin.*: uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium concludere, Nep. Epam. 4: istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1. **2.** *to end, close, conclude*: facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 34: (ancipites variique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12: epistolam, id. Att. 9, 10. **3.** In rhetoric: *to close rhythmically, to round off*: concludere verborum ordinem alias alia terminatione, id. Or. 59, 200: sententias, ib. 69, 230: sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122: verbum acuto tenore, id. 1, 5, 26: versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40. **4.** In philos.: *to conclude, infer, argue, demonstrate*: argumentum, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: concludere hoc modo: si sunt dii, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 49.

conclūsē, *adv. with periods rhetorically closed* or *rounded off*: concluse apteque dicere, Cic. Or. 53.

conclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concludo] *a shutting up, closing*: palpebrarum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 3. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a siege, blockade*: diutina, Caes. B. C. 2, 22. **3.** *an inclosure*: conclusio portuum, Vitr. 5, 12. **II.** Fig.: *a conclusion, end*: in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16. **2.** In rhetoric: *the conclusion of a discourse, peroration*: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: perorationem conclusionem alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1: *a period*: Cic. de Or 2, 218 8 *fin.* **3.** In philos.: *the conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence*: id. Inv. 1, 29.

conclūsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conclusio] *a silly* or *captious inference*: Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75.

conclūsūra, ae, *f.* [concludo] *a joining, connection*: fornicationis, Vitr. 6. 11.

conclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [concludo].

conclūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shutting up*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

concoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concoquo] *digestion*: ne stomachus gravetur, et concoctionem impediat, Cels. 3, 22.

concoctus, a, um, *Part.* [concoquo].

con-coenātĭo, ōnis, *f. a supping together, the company at supper*: Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: id. Fam. 9, 24.

con-cŏlōna, ae, *f. a female inhabitant of the same town* or *house*: Aug. Ep. 169 ad Euseb.

con-cŏlor, ōris (*fem.* concolora, Marc. Cap. 6, 213), *of the same colour* (in the poets used only in the *nom. sing.*). With *dat.* concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500: populus festo, i. e. *clothed in white*, id. F. 1, 80: lingua lanae, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Plin. 8, 33, 51: eruto auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16: candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo procubuit sus, Virg. Aen. 8, 82: concolor hic humerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: flos de sanguine concolor ortus, ib. 10, 735. **II.** *like, similar*: App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

con-cŏlōrans, antis, [color] *of the same colour*: Tert. Pud. 8.

con-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *attended*: Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

con-cōpŭlo, 1. *v. a. to join, unite*: argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to boil together* (rare): sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4: odores, Lucr. 2, 853. **II.** *to digest*: eademque haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, easque quum stomachi calore concoxerit evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: somno concoquere, *to digest during sleep*, Plin. 11, 53, 118. **2.** Meton.: *to prepare, ripen, mature, soften, allay*: terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29: omnem succum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46: tumida, Cato R. R. 157, 3: dura, Plin. 22, 24, 50: tusses et duritias, id. 24, 8, 36: suppurationes, id 21, 19, 74. **III.** Fig. with *pron. reflect.*: *to waste, pine away*: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 3. **2.** Like our *digest* = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook*: ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15: ego quidem tres plagas Spartana nobilitate concoxi, Petr. S. 105, 5: famem sicco ore, id. 82, 5, 4: *κρίσιν* (*i. e.* probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4. **3.** *to reflect maturely upon, to consider well*: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: clandestina consilia concoquere, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

concordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [concordo] *easily according, harmonizing*: Censorin. de Die nat. 10.

concordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] = concordia, *concord, unanimity*: Vulg. Sir 22, 22.

concordĭa, ae, *f.* [concors] *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord*: concordia parvae res crescunt: discordia maxumae dilabuntur, Sall. J. 10: Alcumenam Jupiter rediget antiquam in concordiam conjugis, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem atque concordiam, Cic. Verr. 3, 9: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: de equestri concordia, de consensione Italiae, Cic. Att. 1, 14: sive enim ad concordiam res adduci potest, ib. 7, 3: de reconcilianda concordia agere, Liv 41, 25: discors concordia foetibus apta est, Ov. M. 1, 433: quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors, Hor. Ep. 1, 12 19: concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunxit, Cic. Att. 1, 18: si Caesar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vell. 2, 65. Meton.: *an intimate friend*: Ov. M. 8, 303. Of things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4: concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quam magnes cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant *ἁρμονίαν*, Quint. 1, 10, 12: rerum agendarum ordinem et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

concordĭālis, e, *adj.* [concordia] *pertaining to concord* or *union*: Firm. Math. 6, 32. **II.** Subst.: *a priest of Concordia*: Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

concordis, e, v. concors.

concordĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concors] = concordia, *concord*: Pac. in Non. 88, 20.

concordĭter, *adv. harmoniously, amicably*: concorditer inter se congruunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752. *Comp.*: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45 *fin.* *Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Rab. perd. 5.

concordo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a* [concors]. **I.** Neutr.: *to be of one mind, to agree together, to be united, to harmonize* (rare): concordare cum aliquo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 86: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: sermo cum vita, Sen. Ep. 75: caput cum gestu, Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, ib. 10, 147: ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3. **II.** Act.: *to bring into union*: matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corpŏrāles, ĭum, *m. plu. belonging to the same body* or *company, comrades*: Amm. 21, 12. *Adj.*: gentes, Vulg. Ephes. 3, 6.

concorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concorporo] *a union, harmony*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4.

concorpŏrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [concorporo facio] *united in one body, incorporated*: Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unite, incorporate*: aliquid cum melle, Plin. 22, 24, 53: vitiligines, id. 27, 12, 90: scopuli concorporati, Amm. 22, 8: concorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pudic. 15: medicamen concorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. form concordis, e, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 726 P.), dis, *adj.* [cor: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18] *feeling together, of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious, peaceful*: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl. Aul 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5: regnum, Liv. 1, 13 *fin.*: amicitia et caritas, Cic. Tim. 5: pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10: aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, ib. 8, 708: frena, Virg. Aen. 3, 542.

con-crasso, 1. *v. a. to thicken, make thick*: liquida, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

con-crebresco, brŭi, 3. *v. n. to become frequent, increase*: cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Virg. Cir. 25.

con-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (ante-class. form concreduo: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 49; whence *perf.* concredui, id. Casin. 2, 8, 43) *to intrust, consign, commit to*: mihi avus hujus concredidit thesaurum auri, Pl. Aul. prol. 6: aliquid meae taciturnitati, id. Trin. 1, 2, 105: aurum alicui, id. Bac. 4, 9, 141: rem et famam alicui commendare et con-

credere, Cic. Quint. 20: gnatum ventis, Cat. 64, 213: vites teneriores calido coelo, Col. 3, 1, 7: nugas alicui, Hor. S. 2, 6, 43: concredam tibi, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 83: in manum concredere, id. Pers. 3, 3, 36.

concrĕduo, v. concredo.

concrĕmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concremo] *a burning up, conflagration:* Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

concrēmentum, i, *n.* [concresco] *a mixture:* App. Apol. p. 306, 6.

con-crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn up entirely, consume:* vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53: hostilia arma subdito igne, id. 8, 30: urbem igni, id. 6, 33: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9: commentarios, Suet. Cal. 15: epistolas, id. Oth. 10: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concrepo] *a noise, rattling;* scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

concrĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to rattle* or *sound often* or *loudly:* virgarum concrepitat fragor, Prud. στεφ. 11, 56.

con-crĕpo, pŭi, pĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to rattle, creak, grate, clash,* etc.: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 76: scabilla concrepant, aulaeum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.:* conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: simul primo concursu concrepuere arma, Liv. 6, 24: exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, id. 28, 29. Proverb.: digitis concrepere, *by snapping the fingers,* i. e. *by the smallest effort,* Cic. Off. 3, 19. *Absol.:* qui simulac decemviri concrepuerint, armati in cives esse possint, *snapped their fingers,* id. Agr. 2, 30, 82. **II.** Act.: *to cause to sound* or *rattle, to strike upon* (rare): aera, Ov. F. 5, 441.

concrescentĭa, ae, *f.* [concresco] *a condensing:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3.

con-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* (*inf. sync.* concresse, Ov. M. 7, 416) *to grow together:* aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, *grown together from, composed of,* Cic. N. D. 3, 14. **II.** *to grow up, take form, to grow, increase:* de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.:* valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8: (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, id. 7, 3, 10. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. Pis. 9 *fin.* **III.** *to harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal,* etc.: concrescunt semina, Lucr. 4, 1257: mollisque luti concrescere crustas, id. 6, 626: rigido concrescere rostro ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak,* Ov. M. 5, 673: Aconteus Gorgone conspecta saxo concrevit oborto, ib. 5, 202: quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis nubibus humor, Lucr. 6, 495: (aqua) neque conglaciaret frigoribus neque nive pruinaque concresceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg. Aen. 12, 905: quum lac concrevit, Col. 7, 8, 3: concretos sanguine crines, *stuck together* or *clotted,* Virg. Aen. 2, 277.

concrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concresco] *a uniting, condensing, congealing:* causae quae vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. Tim. 14: individuorum corporum concretio, id. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.:* substantiarum, Tert. de Anim. 52. **II.** Meton.: *materiality, matter:* mens soluta quaedam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

concrētus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *grown together, compounded.* **II.** *Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted,* etc.: dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: concretus aer (*opp.* fusus, extenuatus), id. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.:* pingue et concretum esse coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: humores (*opp.* acres), id N. D. 2, 23: lac, Virg. G. 3, 463: concreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36 *fin.:* concreta frigora cana pruina, *stiffened by the hoar-frost,* Virg. G. 2, 376: dolor, *benumbing,* poet. for *tearless,* Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 10. *Comp.:* spuma lactis concretior, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

concrētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *condensation:* albicantis succi, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

con-crīmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much:* adversum aliquem, Pl Mil. 2, 2, 89.

con-crispo, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare, and only in *part. imperf.* and *perf.*) *to curl up:* concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1: humores se concrispantes, id. 8, 1: tela, *brandishing,* Amm. 16, 12.

con-crŭcĭo, 1. *v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely:* non omni concruciamur corpore, Lucr. 3, 149.

con-crustātus, a, um, *adj. entirely covered with a crust, incrusted:* Amm. 17, 7.

concŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] *a lying* or *reclining together:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

concŭbīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a concubine, mistress:* Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183. Concubina was a more decent appellation than pellex, the original term for such a woman: Dig. 50, 16, 144. **II.** In gen.: *a wanton:* Tac. H. 1, 72.

concŭbīnālis, e, *adj.* [concubinus] *lascivious:* illecebrae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 *fin.*

concŭbīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *cohabitation without marriage, concubinage:* emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatum alicui dare (*opp.* in matrimonium), id. Trin. 3, 2, 64. There was a legal concubinatus, which consisted in the permanent cohabitation of an unmarried man with an unmarried woman: v. Smith's Ant. 349. **II.** *adulterous intercourse:* nuptarum, *i. e. with the betrothed,* Suet. Ner. 28.

concŭbīnus, i, *m.* [concubo] *a catamite:* Quint. 1, 2, 8: Suet. Galb. 22: per concubinum Atimetum et histrionem Paridem quasi scenae fabulas componit, Tac. A. 13, 21: quid nubis Proculina concubino, Mart. 6, 22.

concŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [concubitus] *pertaining to coition:* Tert. ad. Nat. 2, 11.

concŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] = concubitus, *coition:* Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

concŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bed-fellow:* συγκοιμητής, Gloss.: Salv. 7, p. 251.

concŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying together:* Prop. 4, 8, 36. Of things: concubitus dentium, *the shutting of the teeth,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. **II.** *copulation, coition:* (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. Of animals: turpes pecudum concubitus, Virg. E. 6, 50: quod nec concubitu indulgent, id. G. 4, 198.

concŭbĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the time of the first sleep:* concubium sit noctis priusquam ad postremum perveneris, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 44. **II.** = concubitus, *coition:* Gell. 9, 10.

concŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the time of sleep:* only in the phrase, concubia nocte, *in the first sleep,* Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: nocte concubia, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubia, Plin. 29, 6, 24.

con-cŭbo, bui, bĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie together:* Evandri profugae concubuere boves, Prop. 4, 1, 4. **II.** *to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with:* cum aliqua, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33: nudae concubuere Deae, Prop. 2, 15, 16: cum viro, Cic. Inv. 1, 29.

conculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conculco] *a treading under foot:* Plin. 8, 18, 26.

con-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco: cf. exculco, inculco, proculco] *to tread under foot, to crush* or *bruise by treading:* vinaceos in dolia picata, Cato R. R. 25. **II.** Fig.: *to tread down, trample upon, abuse:* istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.:* miseram Italiam, id. Att. 8, 11. **2.** *to despise, treat with contempt:* lauream, id. Pis. 25, 61: disjice et conculca ista quae extrinsecus splendent, Sen. Ep. 23: conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139.

con-cumbo, 3. *v. n.* [CUB, *cumb,* v. accumbo] *to lie with,* for sexual intercourse (rare): Cinyrae, Ov. M. 10, 338. *Absol.:* Juv. 6, 406: Graece, id. 6, 191.

con-cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo] *heaped up, accumulated:* Tert. Virg. vel. 7 *fin.*

con-cŭpiens, entis, *Part.* [cupio] *warmly desiring, coveting* (rare): concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48.

concŭpiscentĭa, ae, *f.* [concupisco] *an eager desire, longing, concupiscence:* Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

concŭpiscentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *passionately desiring,* as transl. of the Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός: Tert. Anim. 16.

con-cŭpisco, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. a. incep.* [cupio] *to long much for, to covet, to aspire to, strive after:* signa, tabulas, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam. Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.:* tribunos plebis concupistis, Liv. 3, 67: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24 *fin.:* loquendi facundiam, Quint. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Caes. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: quum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: concupiscendus honos, id. Fam. 15, 6. With *inf.:* quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tanquam aedilis ornare? id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26. *Absol.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, ib. 2, 76. Meton. of things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit, cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

concŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [concupisco] *one who longs eagerly for* or *covets.* Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

con-cūrātor, ōris, *m. a joint-guardian:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.

con-cūro, 1. *v. a. to care for suitably, attend to:* satis ut commode pro dignitate obsoni haec concuret cocus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. redupl.* concucurrit, Flor.: concucurrisse, Cato in Prisc.) *to run together, to run in a body, to assemble* or *flock together:* tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: undique ad commune incendium restinguendum concurrere, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 12: concurrunt laeti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (*sc.* Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: ad eum magnae copiae concurrebant, Sall. C. 56 *fin.:* ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18: in Capitolium, Suet. Cal. 6: cuncta civitas domum tuam concurrerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: quum ad arma milites concurrissent, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum, *united,* Nep. Eum. 3: ne plus eo materiae concurrat, Cels. 3, 10: nulla sedes, quo concurrant, *run for refuge,* Cic. Att. 8, 3. Of a single person (*intens.*): non statim ad Aquillium concurrisses? id. Quint. 16 Poet.: est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae, *accompanies,* Prop. 3, 7, 17. **II.** *to run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together.* Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97: nubes frontibus adversis concurrunt, id. 6, 115: ne prora concurrerent, Liv. 37, 30: mediis concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62: concurrere montes duo inter se, Plin. 2, 83, 85: concurrit dextera laevae, *i. e. in applauding,* Hor. Ep. 2 1, 205 labra concurrunt, *draw together, close* Sen. Ep. 11: omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Virg. G. 1, 318: ut ne aspere concurrant (verba), neve vastius diducantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 43 *fin.* **III.** Milit. *t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, fight*: constr.: *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, *cum*, *contra*, the *dat.*, and *absol.*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, *charge*, Hirt. B. Afr. 6: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. Aen. 1, 493: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25. *Pass. impers.*: ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad arma concurritur, ib. 7, 4: ubi propius ventum est, utrimque magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53: Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. Fig. concurrere cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2. **IV.** In the jurists: *to make the same claim, compete with, contend for*: si non sit, qui ei concurrant, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Ulp. Dig. 37, 1, 2. Fig.: in tanta causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oed. 830. **V.** Of abstract objects: *to meet, concur, happen at the same time*: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 31: concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: res concurrent contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14 *fin.*: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the accounts do not become due on the same day*, id. Att. 16, 3. **VI.** In the jurists: *to accord, agree with*: concurrit cum veritate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summa, ib. 30, 53.

concursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurso] *a running together*: concursatio et preces, Tac. A. 6, 17: concursatio percontantium, Cic. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.*: concursatio in obscuro incidentium, Liv. 41, 2. **II.** Fig.: *a correspondence, coincidence, agreement*: somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. **III.** *a running about, going to and fro*, etc.: quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? id. Verr. 1, 30: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, *moving about on the platform*, id. Brut. 69, 242: concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40: formicarum, Plin. 11, 30, 36: decemviralis, *a progress through the provinces*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8. **IV.** Milit. *t. t. a skirmishing*: Curt. 8, 14. **V.** Fig.: *restlessness, anxiety*: exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs hither and hither*; in milit. lang. *a skirmisher*, opp. to statarius: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35: levem et concursatorem hostem, id. 27, 18.

concursātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *pertaining to skirmishing*: pugna, Amm. 16, 9.

concursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurro] *a running* or *meeting together, a concurrence, concourse*: atomorum, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6: id. Fin. 1, 6: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44 *fin.*: fortuitorum, id. Top. 20, 76. **II.** In rhetoric, *a repetition of the last words of a period*, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206.

con-curso, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to run together frequently* or *violently, to run about, rush hither and thither, to be busy*: semina concursare, coire et dissultare vicissim, Lucr. 3, 396: dies noctesque concursare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 81: circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere concursantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115: per viam, Liv. 9, 24: quum concursant ceteri praetores, *are visiting the provinces*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: praetores obire provinciam et concursare consuerunt, ib. 5, 31: Titurius trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. *Impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, ib. 5, 50. In milit. lang. *to skirmish*: Liv. 28, 2. **II.** Act.: *to visit, frequent*: quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *go from house to house*, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63.

concursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly*: fit concursus per vias, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 27: in *plur.*: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic. Att. 5, 16: quid vult concursus ad amnem, Virg. Aen. 6, 318: concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 78: quos concursus facere solebat, *what crowds he used to draw*, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28. Of things: concursus, motus, (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686: fortuito (atomorum) concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: navium, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: lunae et solis, Cels. 1, 4: oris, *a shutting*, Quint. 11, 3, 56: asper concursus verborum, *a harsh combination*, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: concursus quinque amnium in unum confluens, Plin. 6, 20, 23. **II.** Milit. *t. t. an onset, attack, charge*: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: proelii, Nep. Thras. 1. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13: ex rationis et firmamenti conflictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur, id. Part. 30. **III.** In law *t. t. a joint claim*: Cels. Dig. 32, 80. **IV.** Of abstr. objects: *union, combination*: honestissimorum studiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111.

con-curvo, avi, 1. *v. a. to curve, bend*: Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

concussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [concutio] *that can be shaken*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a shaking, concussion*: vasorum, Col. 9, 14 *fin.*: ut faces ignem assidua concussione custodiunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: concussio vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, *an earthquake*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25 *fin.* **II.** In the jurists: *an extorting of money by threats*: Dig. 47, 13.

concussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who extorts money by threatening*: Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 *sq.*

concussūra, ae, *f.* [id.] = concussio, *the extorting of money by threats*: Tert. ad Scap. 13.

concussus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]. **II.** *Adj.*: *restless, agitated*: Pallas aliquanto concussior, Marc. Cap. 7, 96.

concussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking, concussion* (only in *abl. sing.*): Lucr. 6, 290: Plin. 36, 16, 55.

con-custōdĭo, 4. *v. a. to guard carefully*: Inscr.

con-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake together, up* or *about, to shake violently, agitate*: concutiendum est corpus multa gestatione, Cels. 3, 21: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet. Ner. 20: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, ib. 6, 691: undas, ib. 8, 605: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 3, 101: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: manum, ib. 11, 465: pectus, ib. 2, 755: te si certo puer concusserit arcu, *has hit with unerring bow*, Prop. 1, 7, 15. Poet.: te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, *examine yourself*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35. **2.** *to strike together, clash*: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov. M. 1, 143: frameas, Tac. G. 11: manus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28. **II.** Fig.: *to shake the foundations of, to impair, disturb, distract*: rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: provincias magnis momentis, Vell. 2, 78: regnum, Liv. 33, 19: orbem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6 *fin.*: hostium vires, Vell. 2, 121: concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 28 44: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45: concussa Transrhenanorum fide, ib. 5 25: nondum concusso senatusconsulto id. A. 14, 43. **2.** *to terrify, alarm, trouble*: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall. C. 24: populum Rom. terrore Numantini belli, Vell. 2, 90: urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1: casu concussus acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 700: extemplo turbati animi concussaque vulgi pectora, ib. 11, 451: magnum et summum est Deoque vicinum, non concuti, Sen. Tranq. 2 casu animum concussus amici, Virg. Aen. 5, 869: hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, ib. 12, 468. **III.** In the jurists: *to terrify in order to extort money*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6. **IV.** *to urge, excite, rouse*: fecundum concute pectus, Virg. Aen. 7, 338: tu concute plebem, poet. Petr. Sat. 124, 288: se concussere ambae, Juv. 10, 328.

condălĭum, ii, *n.* [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] *a little ring for slaves*: condalium es oblitus, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

condător, *joint contributor*, συντελεστής: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condĕcens, entis, *Part.* [condecet] *becoming, seemly, fit* (rare): loco, Amm. 16, 10 dub. *Comp.*: habitus, Aus. Grat. act. 27.

condĕcenter, *adv. becomingly, fitly*: Gell. 16, 12 dub.

condĕcet, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, is meet, seemly*: capies quod te condecet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 90: quod haud Atticam condecet disciplinam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 24.

con-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn excessively* or *carefully* (rare) ludos scenicos, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 37: loca picturis, Poet. in Plin. 35, 10, 37.

con-dĕcŭriālis, is, *m. a fellow-exdecurion*: Frgm. Jur. civ. antejust. p 39, ed Maj.

con-dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis, *m. a fellow-decurion*: Inscr. Orell., 3733.

con-dēlector, 1. *v. pass. to be delighted with*: lege Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7 22.

con-dēlĭquesco, 3. *v. n. to melt completely, dissolve*: resina, Cato R. R. 23, 3.

condemnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [condemno] *worthy of condemnation*: Pall. de Insit. 11.

condemnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a condemning, condemnation*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 5.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives sentence, a condemner*: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. **II.** *one who causes a condemnation, an accuser*: Claudiae, Tac. A. 4, 66.

con-demno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damno] *to sentence, condemn, doom*: constr.: *absol.*, with the *gen.*, *abl.* and *de*: later *ad* or *in* with *acc.* or *dep. clause*, and *dat.*: (i) *Absol.*: hunc per judicem condemnabis, cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: aliquem judicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am 39, 113: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Cal. 38. (ii) With *gen.*: aliquem capitis condemnare, *capitally*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 8: nefariorum scelerum condemnati *convicted of infamous crimes*, id. Fam. 6, 6. (iii) With *abl.*: aliquem eodem crimine, id. Fam. 2, 1: capitali poena, Suet. Dom. 14: certa pecunia, Gai. Dig 10, 1, 3. (iv) With *de*: aliquem de alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41. (v) With *ad*: aliquem ad metalla et munitiones viarum aut bestias, id. Cal. 27: ad pecuniam, Papin. Dig. 26, 9, 5. (vi) With *in*: in antliam. Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21. (vii) With *dep. clause*: condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 4. **2.** In the praetor's formula to the judex with *dat.*: id judex Numerium Negidium Aulo Agerio condemnato, Gai. 4, 47: hence, quaererent ecquo modo petitorem ipsum Apronio condemnare possent, Cic. Verr. 3, 12: hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, ib. 2, 8: cf. absolvo. **II.** In gen.: *to condemn, blame, disapprove:* vestra amatis; ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, id. N. D. 2, 29: factum judicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or 1, 38: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. **III.** *to urge* or *effect the condemnation of a person* (rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: omnium mortalium sententiis condemnavi, *caused him to be condemned,* id. Verr. 5, 69: Pisonem accusavit condemnavitque, Suet. Vit. 2. (Hence Fr. *condamner.*)

condensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condenso] *a condensing, condensation:* Coel. Aur. 3, 18 *fin.*

condenso, 1. *v. a.* (condenseat, Lucr. 1, 393) [condensus] *to make dense, to press close together* (rare): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: radices (*sc.* se), Col. 2, 18, 6: caseum ponderibus, id. 7, 8, 4.

con-densus, a, um, *adj. very dense, close together, thick:* condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 55: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466: condensam aciem irrupissent, Liv. 26, 5: condensae puppes litore, Virg. Aen. 8, 497: columbae, *huddled together,* ib. 2, 517: vallis arboribus condensa, *thickly covered,* Liv. 25, 39: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 639.

con-depso, ui, 3. *v. a. to knead, mix:* Cato R. R. 40, 2.

con-dēsertor, ōris, *m. a fellow-deserter:* Ter. Carn. Chr. 1.

con-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to speak with, talk over, agree upon, to decide, appoint, fix:* condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato priscorum Latinorum (old form.), Liv. 1, 32: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11: inducias, Just. 3, 7: tempus et locum coeundi, id. 15, 2 *fin.:* rupta quiete condicta, *the truce,* Amm. 20, 1: in vendendo fundo quaedam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 66: certo condixit pretio, *agreed upon a fixed price,* Phaedr. 4, 24: quum hanc operam condicerem, *obliged myself to undertake,* Plin. H. N. praef. § 6. Hence in the phrase, alicui ad coenam or coenam condicere, *to engage oneself as a guest to supper:* ad coenam aliquo condicam foras, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 15: seni coenam ea lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42: so *absol.:* nam quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. **II.** In gen.: *to proclaim, announce, publish:* sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium *diem perendini* dicunt, Gell. 10, 24. **III.** Leg. *t. t.:* with *acc.* and *dat.: to demand restitution:* rem, Julian. Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. ib. 12. 1, 11. **IV.** *to assent* or *agree unanimously:* Tert. Anim. 8.

condictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condico] *the proclamation of a festival:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 117. **II.** In the jurists: *a demand of restitution:* Dig. 12, 1, 4 *sq.*

condictītĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [condictus, condico] *pertaining to a demand of restitution:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13.

condignē, *adv. very worthily:* Pl. Men. 5, 5, 8: Gell. 1, 6.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj. wholly deserving, very worthy* (rare): condignum donum, qualis't qui donum dedit, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 39: curavit, ut quae tibi dicentur condigna sint, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: condignam te sectatus simiam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 25: Graecarum facundiarum magniloquentia condignum, Gell. 1, 7.

condīmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [condimentum] *pertaining to spices* or *seasoning:* caepae, Plin. 19, 6, 32. **II.** Subst. condimentarius, ii, *m. one who prepares* or *sells spices.* Fig.: omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condīmentum, i, *n.* [condio] *spice, seasoning:* cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, *green herbs used in seasoning,* id. 12, 8, 1. Fig.: plausus postremum condimentum fabulae, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 33: optumum aerumnae est animus aequus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71: condimentum amicitiae suavitas quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Am. 18 *fin.:* omnium sermonum facetiae, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271.

condĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (access. form from condo, *q. v.:* cf. compono) *to preserve fruit,* etc., *to pickle:* oleas albas, Cato R. R. 117: lactucam, Col. 12, 9 *fin.:* caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. 14, 19, 23. Meton.: *to embalm:* mortuos Aegyptii condiunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. **II.** *to make savoury, to season, spice:* coenam, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 21: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: jus male, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9: unguenta, *to perfume,* Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. **III.** Fig.: *to cultivate, ornament: to make pleasant* or *agreeable: to soften, temper,* etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque jucunditas, id. Or. 55, 185: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40: gravitatem comitate, id. de Sen. 4, 10: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96.

condiscĭpŭla, ae, *f.* [condiscipulus] *a female school-fellow:* Mart. 10, 35.

condiscĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *companionship in school* (very rare): Nep. Att. 5.

con-discĭpŭlus, i, *m. a school-fellow, companion at school:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: inter condiscipulos, Suet. Ner. 22.

con-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn in company with:* ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App. Flor. *no.* 18. **II.** *to learn carefully, eagerly,* or *well* (rare). With *acc.:* modos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. Her. 4, 25: genera plausuum, Suet. Ner. 20. With *inf.:* merum bibere, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 4: qua excidionem facere condidici oppidis, id. Curc. 4, 3, 2: condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5 *fin.:* foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 3. With a *relat. clause:* condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. Transf. to things: ut (flagellum) paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

condītānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [condītus, condio]. Of fruits, *etc.: preserved, pickled:* olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: ostreae, Apic. 9, 6.

condĭtĭo (frequently written condicio, and erroneously derived from condico), ōnis, *f.* [condo], lit. *a putting together, setting up: a standing* = Gr. σύστασις: hence, *situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances,* etc.: infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: conditione eo meliore est senex quam adolescens, id. Sen. 19: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8: ea conditione nati sumus, ut nihil quod homini accidere possit, recusare debeamus, id. Att. 15, 1: aliae conditiones oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 9: alicujus conditio vitaque, id. 3, 8, 50: abjectae extremaeque sortis, Suet. Cal. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common circumstances,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, *into the same condition of rights and freedom,* Caes. B. G. 1, 28: aliquam vitae sequi, Cic. Rab. Post. 7: conditionem imperii, statumque provinciae, id. Fam. 12, 23: haec conditio vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa conditio causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: oppidum liberae conditionis, *a free town,* Plin. 4, 10, 17: harum rerum eventus, conditio, *the possibility,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 *fin.* **II.** *a condition, stipulation, terms, agreement, compact, proposal,* etc.: alicui conditionem ferre, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 51. aequitate conditionum perspecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuit conditionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per conditiones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 *fin.:* in eas conditiones quum pax conveniret, Liv. 29, 12: neque subire conditiones metus futuri, neque palam aspernari conditio praesens sinebat, Tac. H. 4, 65: aliquot populos aut vi subegit aut conditionibus in societatem accepit, Liv. 9, 15: fert illam conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: jubere ei praemium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: librum tibi ea conditione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Caecina in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: ulla conditione, *on any terms,* Cic. Fin. 5, 20. **III.** *choice, option:* alteram Venerem velata specie praetulerunt, quorum conditio erat, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20. **IV.** *marriage* or *match,* and meton.. *the person married:* tu conditionem hanc accipe, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 60: conditionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv. 3, 45: filiam ejus ejecisti, alia conditione quaesita et ante perspecta, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. Hence, in the jurists: conditione tua non utar, as a formula of separation, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2. **2.** In a bad sense: *a lover, paramour:* Cic. Coel. 15 *fin.:* Suet. Aug. 69. **V.** In eccles. Lat.: *a making, a thing made:* Tert. Habit. Mul. 8.

condītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condio] *a preserving of fruits,* etc.: amurcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 61. In *plur.:* Cic. Div. 1, 51 116. **II.** *a spicing, seasoning, flavouring:* suci, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. In *plur.:* ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 *fin.*

condĭtĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [condĭtio] *conditional:* persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

condĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *conditional, with conditions:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9.

condĭtĭōnālĭter, *adv. conditionally:* concepta causa, Gai. Dig. 25, 1, 17.

condĭtītĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [condĭtus, condo] *laid up, preserved:* cibaria, Col. 8, 8, 2.

condĭtīvum, i, *n.* [condĭtus] *a tomb:* Sen. Ep. 60 *fin.*

condĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for preserving, preserved* (rare): olea, Cato R. R. 6, 1: mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9.

condĭtor, ōris, *m.* [condo] *a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler,* etc.: Romanae arcis, Virg. Aen. 8, 313: urbium conditores, Quint. 2, 16, 9: Romulum conditorem urbis, Suet. Aug. 7: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiae, Ov. Ib. 522: Romani conditor anni, *the chronicler,* id. F. 6, 21: scientiae medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95: carminum, Curt. 8, 5: legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58: ejus sacri, id. 39, 17: totius negotii, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Romanae libertatis, Liv. 8, 34. *Absol.:* T. Sicinium conditorem Veios sequantur, i. e. *who advises a removal to Veii,* κτιστήν, Liv. 5, 24 *fin.:* conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30: humilis, *writer, author,* Tib. 4, 1, 4.

condītor, ōris, *m.* [condio] *one who prepares a thing in a savoury manner* (very rare): ciconiarum, Poeta in Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

condĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [condĭtus] *a place where anything is laid up, a repository:* tormentorum muralium, Amm. 18, 9. **II.** *a coffin, urn for ashes,* etc.: Suet. Aug. 18. **2.** *a tomb, sepulchre:* Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

conditrix, icis, *f.* [condo] *a female builder, founder,* etc.: App. Apol. p 285.

condĭtum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *spiced wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 5.

condĭtūra, ae, *f.* [condo] *a framing, making:* vitreorum, Petr. 51, 5.

condītūra, ae, *f.* [condio] *a preserving of fruits:* Col. 12, 48 *sq.* **II.** *a seasoning, condiment, a savoury preparation:* Sen. Ira, 3, 15.

condĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [condo].

condĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [condio]. **II.** Adj.: *seasoned, savoury:* conditiora facit haec supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. **2.** Of style: *polished, ornamented:* nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182. *Comp.:* oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Cic. de Or. 2, 56.

condĭtus, ūs, *m.* [condo] *a founding, establishment:* Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 *ad fin.*

condītus, ūs, *m.* [condio] *a preserving of fruits:* Col. 2, 22, 4.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together* [v. ab-do]; *to build, found, fashion, produce,* etc.: condere ossa, *to put broken bones together, to set,* Cels. 8, 23. Of cities, *etc.:* urbem, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: arces, Virg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vell. 1, 15: novam civitatem, Just. 2, 74: Romanam gentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, *they settle themselves,* Virg. Aen. 7, 303: aram, Liv. 1, 7: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: moenia, Virg. Aen. 1, 276. Of written productions: *to compose, write, treat of:* carmen, Lucr. 5, 2: poëma, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.:* longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Virg. E. 6, 7: Caesaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: proelia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satirae genus, *to originate,* Quint. 10, 1, 95: prosam orationem, Plin. 5, 29, 31: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8: aliquid annalibus, id. 2, 9, 6: praecepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6: laudes alicujus, id. 22, 13, 15: si etiamnum Homero condente Aegyptus non erat, id. 13, 13, 27 *fin.* Gen.: *to make, produce, establish:* jusjurandum, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea secula, Virg. Aen. 6, 793: aeternam famam ingenio suo, Phaedr. 3 prol. 53: nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: somniorum intelligentiam, Just. 36, 2. **II.** *to put away, to lay up, store,* or *treasure up,* etc.: pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 26 *ad fin.:* frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63: condere et reponere fructus, ib. 2, 62 *fin.:* condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. Od. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testa levi, ib 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15: minas viginti in crumenam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9: cineres in urnas, Suet. Cal. 15: barbam in auream pyxidem, id. Ner. 12: legem in aerarium, id. Caes. 28: aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23: aliquem in carcerem, *to imprison,* Cic. Verr. 5, 29 *fin.:* sortes eo condere, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: literas publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up,* id. Verr. 4, 63: se (aves) in foliis, Virg. G. 4, 473. Fig.: teneo omnia, in pectore condita sunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata corde memori, Cat. 64, 231: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *are contained,* Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128. **III.** *to preserve, pickle,* etc. (for condio): ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2: corna in liquida faece, Ov. M. 8, 665: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53. **IV.** *to inter, bury:* mortuos cera circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: inhumatos Manes, Lucan. 9, 151: aliquem sepulcro, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: ossa parentis terra, Virg. Aen. 5, 48: aliquem terra, Plin. 7, 54, 55: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451: ossa peregrina ripa, id. M. 2, 337: Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, *brought to the grave,* Sen. Ep. 83 *ad fin.* For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur. **V.** Poet. of time: *to see the end of, outlive, pass, spend:* secla vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1103: longos soles cantando, *to spend the livelong day in singing,* Virg. E. 9, 52: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 29: diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54: noctem, Sil. 4, 482. **VI.** *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress:* lumen, Lucr. 4, 434: lunam (nubes), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 3: jocoso condere furto, ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330: gladium, Quint. 8 prooem. § 15: Liber aperit condita praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculos, *to close, shut,* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: oculi conditi, *deep-set,* Plin. 11, 37, 53: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Cal. 51: (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, *conceal themselves,* Virg. Aen. 2, 401. **VII.** Poet.: *to thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge:* ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: digitos in lumina, ib. 13, 561: ensem in pectore, Virg. Aen. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459. Fig.: stimulos caecos in pectore, ib. 1, 727.

condŏcĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to train* or *teach together* (rare): beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: elephantes, Hirt. B. Afr. 27: tirones gladiatores, ib. 71: animum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to exercise, train, instruct* (rare): (milites) equo uti frenato, Hirt. B. Afr. 19: fac modo, ut condocta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 3.

condoctus, a, um, *Part.* [condoceo]. **II.** *Adj. comp.* quin edepol condoctior sum quam tragoedi et comici, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 3.

con-dŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to suffer greatly:* Tert. Poen. 10.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n.* [doleo] *to feel excessive pain, to suffer much* (rare): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 2: condoluisse latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: natura (hominem) condolescere dicerent, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38. **II.** *to sympathise with:* anima corpori laeso condolescit, Tert Anim. 5.

con-dŏmo, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, to curb, check:* Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

condōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condono] a law term, *not making the adjudication when it ought to be made:* bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give as a present, to present, deliver up:* ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Amph. 1, 1, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3 (of the *gen.* agrorum, v. Zumpt's Gr. § 661): hereditatem alicui, *to adjudge* (of the praetor), id. Verr. 1, 41. **II.** *to give up, surrender, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering:* aliquid ditioni, judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, id. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18 *fin.:* aliquem cruci, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. J. 79: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. **III.** *to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence,* etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, id. Mil. 2 *fin.:* uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27. Also, *to pardon out of consideration for some third person:* constr.: what is forgiven in *acc.*, the third person in *dat.:* meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 alterius lubidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam reipublicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. **IV.** With *two acc.: to present with, make a present of:* si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 24: argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 54. *Pass. impers.:* habeo multa quae condonabitur, id. Eun. prol. 17.

con-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to fall quite asleep* (very rare): Suet. Aug. 78.

con-dormisco, īvi, 3. *v. incep.* [dormio] *to be going quite asleep:* abimus omnes cubitum, condormivimus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and (condrylla), for chondrille, *q. v.*

condūcenter, *adv. becomingly, fitly:* an old reading for condecenter Gell. 16, 12.

condūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco] *advantageous, profitable, expedient:* consilium ad eam rem, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 76. *Comp.:* Auc. Her. 2, 14.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n* **I.** Act.: *to lead, draw,* or *bring together, to assemble, collect:* virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: res geritur: conductae vineae sunt: pugnatur acerrime, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: auxilia, Liv. 30, 21: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572. **2.** *to connect, unite:* partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398: corticem, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac potest conduci, *may be curdled,* Col. 7, 8, 1: vulnera cera, *to unite the edges of wounds,* Val. Fl. 1, 479. Fig.: propositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. **3.** *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correl. of locare): aedes aliquas mihi, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 17: domum in Palatio, Cic. Coel. 7 *fin.:* hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18: habitationem in annum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: numos, *to borrow,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46: aedem conducere, flumina, portus, siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver, id. 3, 31: coquum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 10: consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: praeceptores publice, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: militem, Curt. 3, 1: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70: frusto panis conduci potest, Cato in Gell. 1, 15. **4.** *to undertake, contract for, farm:* redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: mulierem vehendam nave, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: aliquem docendum, ib. 13: praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to contract for the supplies,* Liv. 23, 48 *fin.:* vectigalia, *to farm,* Cic. Att. 1, 17: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30. **II.** Neutr.: *to lead to, result in:* haec quae diximus, eo etiam conducunt, Gell. 4, 17: quae ad rhetoricas meditationes, civiliumque rerum notitiam conducebant, id. 20, 5. **2.** *to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, serve,* etc. (only in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.). With *in, ad,* the *dat.*, or *absol.:* quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Pl. Cist. 3, 4: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: huic aetati, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 22: maxime reip., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1: proposito, Hor. A. P. 195: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19 *fin.*

conductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduco] *a connecting* (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. Inv. 1, 40. **II.** In medic. *a spasm, convulsion:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. **III.** *a hiring, farming,* of which merces, a money payment, was an essential part: locatio et conductio similibus regulis constituuntur; nisi enim merces certa statuta sit, non videtur locatio et conductio contrahi, Gaius, 3, 142: fundi, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: vectigalium, Liv. 43, 16: tota conductio renuntiata est, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6.

conductitĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj* [conductus] *hired, rented* (rare): fidicina, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 8: exercitus, Nep. Iph. 2.

conductor, ōris, *m.* [conduco] *a lessee, a farmer, tenant, a contractor* (rare): histrionum, Pl Asin. prol. 3

agri, Col. 3, 13, 12: operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

conductrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she who hires* or *rents a thing:* Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 4, 65, 24.

conductum, i, *n.* [id.] *anything hired*, as a house, farm, *etc.:* Cic. Cluen. 62 *fin.:* Sen. Ben. 7, 5.

conductus, a, um, *Part.* [conduco]. **Subst.:** conducti, orum, *m. plu. mercenary soldiers*, Nep. Dat. 8. **Poet.:** bella conducta, *carried on by mercenaries*, Sil. 5, 196.

conductus, ūs, *m.* [conduco] *a contraction:* oculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 15.

con-dulco, 1. *v. a. to sweeten:* Vulg. Interpr. Sirac. 27, 26.

condŭlus, i, v. condylus.

con-dŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico] *a doubling* (very rare): humourously, for *embracing:* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 18. In rhet.: *a repetition of the same word* =ἐπαναδίπλωσις: Auc. Her. 4, 28.

con-dŭplĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to double:* cibum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

condurdum, i, *n. a plant;* acc. to Sprengel, Saponaria vaccaria, Linn.: Plin. 26, 5, 14.

con-dūro, 1. *v. a. to harden, to make very hard:* humor aquae ferrum condurat ab igni, Lucr. 6, 969.

condus, i, *m.* [condo] *one who lays up* (provisions): Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 14.

condy̆lōma, ătis, *n.*=κονδύλωμα, *a swelling in the parts about the anus:* Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 8.

condy̆lus (condulus, Fest. *s. v.*), i, *m.*=κόνδυλος, *a knuckle* or *joint of the finger:* Marc. Cap. 1, 21. **II.** *a joint of a reed:* and (meton.) *a reed* Mart. 5, 78, 30.

con-fabrĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to compose, make:* originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19.

confābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confabulor] *a conversation, a discoursing together:* Symmach. Ep. 9, 84.

con-fābŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a conversation:* Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

con-fābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to converse together, discuss:* cum ea, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 76: ad eam accesserat confabulatum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 106: rem magnam cum aliquo, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

con-fămŭlans, antis, *Part.* [famulor] *serving together:* Macr. Sat. 1, 17 *fin.*

confarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo] *an ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans*, in which panis farreus was employed: Gai. 1, 112: Plin. 18, 3, 3: v. Smith's Ant. 741.

con-farrĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [farreus, from far] *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread, v. confarreatio) (very rare): confarreandi assuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16: matrimonium confarreaturus, App. Met. 10, p. 252, 40.

con-fātālis, e, *adj. bound by the same fate:* copulata enim res est et confatalis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

con-fectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] *a making, preparing, producing, composing, completing:* hujus libri, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: confectio medicamenti, Cels. 4, 14: escarum, *a chewing, masticating*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: olei laurini, Pall. Nov. 5: belli, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: memoriae, id. Part. 7 *fin.:* tributi, i. e. *an exaction*, id. Flacc. 9. **2.** *that which is prepared, a preparation:* Pall. Oct. 17, 2. **II.** *a using up, diminishing, destroying:* valetudinis, Cic. Hortens. Fragm. in Non. 269, 22.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker, preparer, finisher* (rare): negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 44: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20 *fin.:* coriorum, *a tanner*, Firm. Math. 3, 9, *no.* 7: purpurae, *a dyer*, Vop. Aur. 29. **II.** *a destroyer, consumer:* confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, *a slayer*, Suet. Aug. 43

confectōrĭum, ii, *n.* χοιροσφαγεῖον, *a place where swine are slaughtered:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

confectrix, īcis, *f.* [conficio] *she who destroys:* Lact. 7, 11.

confectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making, preparing:* mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5: chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 23. (Hence Fr. *confiture.*)

confectus, a, um, *Part.* [conficio].

con-fercĭo, no *perf.*, fertum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to stuff together, to press close together:* conferciunt se (apes) lingentes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in folles, Plin. 12, 15, 35: confertae naves, Liv. 37 11 *fin.*

con-fermento, 1. *v. a. to leaven, ferment:* Tert. adv. Val. 31.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. *v. a. to bring* or *carry together, to collect, gather:* multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: frumentum ex agris in castra quotidie conferebat, id. B. G. 4, 31: et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu corpora, Ov. M. 6, 242: quo multa sacerdos lignea contulerat veterum simulacra deorum, ib. 10, 693. **Fig.:** consules, velut deliberabundi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, *lay their heads together, consult*, Liv. 2, 45: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, Quint. 3, 9, 8: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. 8, 5, 26: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44. conferre exemplum, *to adduce*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14: cur enim non confertis, ne sit connubium divitibus et pauperibus, *why do you not unite in proposing*, Liv. 4, 4. **II.** *to collect* (*money, treasures*, etc.), *to bring* (*offerings*), *contribute:* dona quid cessant mihi conferre? Pl. Men. 1, 2, 20: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: conferre eo minus tributi, Liv. 5, 20: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.:* pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19: quum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9. **III.** *to be useful, profitable, to profit, serve* (only in the third pers.). With *ad, in*, the *dat.*, or *absol.:* naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, id. 2, 19, 1: in alia plus prior confert, id. 10, 7, 26: Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulisse matrem, id. 1, 1, 6: ex M. Catone, cujus auctoritati triumphus atque censura minimum conferunt, Plin. 29, 1, 6: multum autem veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8. **IV.** *to bring into connection, to unite, join, connect:* fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11: conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27: conferre pedem, *to go* or *come with one*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 41: juvat conferre gradum, *to accompany*, Virg. Aen. 6, 488. **Fig.:** velut studia inter nos conferebamus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1. **V.** *to consult together, confer, consider*, or *talk over together:* si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20: sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21: familiares sermones cum aliquo, id. Off. 2, 11, 39: consilia ad adolescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. Agr. 15: omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 8: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20. **VI.** Milit. *t. t.* (with arma, signa, castra, *etc.*) *to set together, join battle, engage, charge:* Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Font. 1, 2: signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pis. 21, 49: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1: castra cum hoste, id. 26, 12: castra castris, id. 23, 28: pedem cum pede, *to fight foot to foot*, id. 28, 2: fer gradum, et confer pedem, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 41: gradum cum aliquo, Liv. 7, 33. **Poet.** certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. 4, 844 *Absol.:* mecum confer, ait, *fight with me*, Ov. M. 10, 603. **Fig.:** non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, aut propius accedere? Cic. Planc. 19, 48: pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 13, 11 **Poet.:** lites, *to contend*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 54. **VII.** *to bring together for comparison, to compare.* **Constr.:** with *cum inter* with *pron. reflect.*, *ad*, the *dat.* or *absol.:* quem cum eo (*sc.* Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, id. Verr. 4, 52: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, id. de Or. 1, 44, 197: conferendum non esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: bos ad bovem, Varr. L. L. 9, 22, 133: tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1167: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4: lanam tinctam Tyriae lacernae, Quint. 12, 10, 75: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: nec quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. 1, 37. **VIII.** *to carry over, transfer, transpose:* dictator signa in laevum cornu confert, id. 7, 15: totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, Cic. Att. 13, 13. **2.** With *pron. reflect.*, iter, *etc.* *to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring* or *carry somewhere*, etc.: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tribuni plebis sese ad Caesarem conferunt, id. B. C. 1, 5: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4: iter eo, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 56: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3: quo se fusa acies contulit, Liv. 9, 16 se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5: se in fugam, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20: pulcre haec confertur ratis, *is borne away*, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 27. **Poet.:** *to change into, transform to:* aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: corpus in albam volucrem, ib. 12, 145. **3. Fig.:** verba ad rem, *to pass from words to deeds*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, *became his disciple*, Cic. Am. 1, 1: suspicionem in Capitonem, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaque sua non prius ad Deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, ib. 15, 68: (Crassus) initio aetatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3: se ad studium literarum, ib. 7, 16. **IX.** *to apply to some purpose, to confer, bestow, devote to*, etc. With *ad* or *in:* praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2 23: hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam conferre, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Manil. 4: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Rom. gloriam laudemque celebrandam, id. Arch. 9: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4 *fin.:* in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: in eum plurimum benignitatis, ib. 1, 16, 50: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, *assigns to, charges with*, Tac. H. 4, 53. **X.** *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of*, etc.: conferre aliquid ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Flacc. 17, 41: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, id. de Sen. 5, 14: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: causam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 11: causam in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61. **XI.** *to put off, defer, delay, reserve* (rare): in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: eam pecuniam in reip. magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24 *fin.* **XII.** *to bring on, cause, occasion*: pestem alicui Col. 1, 5, § 4: Plin. 35, 15, 50.

con-ferrūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to cement, to solder together*: Plin. 27, 3, 45.

confertē, *adv. densely, compactly*: confertius resistentes, Amm. 31, 15.

confertim, *adv. in a compact body, closely* (rare): non confertim (neque) in unum sese recipiebant, Sall. J. 50: confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43.

confertus, a, um, *Part.* [confercio]. **II.** Adj.: *pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus): completa et conferta sint omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34: in conferta multitudine, Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Virg. G. 3, 369: moles, Tac. A. 4, 62: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *never in close bodies, but in scattered parties*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: turmatim et quam maxume confertis equis Mauros invadunt, Sall. J. 101: conferto gradu irrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35. *Comp.* confertiores steterant, Liv. 9, 27. *Sup.* confertissima acie, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. **2.** With *abl.*: *stuffed, filled full*: ingenti turba conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23.

conferva, ae, *f.* [conferveo] *a kind of aquatic plant*: some have supposed it to refer to the fresh water Algae or silkweeds, species of conferva, Linn. &c.: Plin. 27, 3, 45 (in Appul. Herb. 59, called consolida, *q. v.*).

confervē-făcĭo, 3. *v. a.* [conferveo] *to make glowing* or *melting*: Lucr. 6, 353.

con-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to seethe, boil together* (rare): Pall. 1, 35, 13. **II.** Of broken limbs: *to heal, grow together*: Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 1.

confervesco, ferbui, 3. *v. n.* [conferveo] *to begin to boil, grow hot*: aër conclusus versando confervescit, Vitr. 5, 3: granum, si tegulis subjaceat confervescere, Plin. 18, 30, 73. Fig.: mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71. **II.** Of broken limbs: *to heal, grow together*: si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, *no.* 7.

confessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor] *a confession, acknowledgment*: errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: ignorationis, id. Acad. 1, 12, 44: inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: culpae, Liv. 21, 18: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, id. 1, 45: confessionemque factam populi quam consulis majestatem vimque majorem esse, id. 2, 7: vitiorum, Tac. A. 2, 33: quum ad vos indicia, literas, confessiones communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sest. 69, 145: ut sua confessione argueretur, Tac. A. 1, 12: expressa cruciatu confessio est, Suet. Galb. 10: (laser) ad extera corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, i. e. *proofs of its healing power*. Plin. 22, 23, 49: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. **II.** As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 17.

confessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (only in eccl. Lat.) *a confessor of Christianity, a martyr*: Lact. Mort. Persec. 35: Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

confessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the jurists: *pertaining to confession* or *acknowledgement*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 2.

confessus, a, um, *Part.* [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., *acknowledged*: hence, **II.** Adj.: *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible*: res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Verr. 3, 56: ad liquidum confessumque perducunt omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: ornatus severior eo minus confessus, id. 8, 3, 13: confessa in re Plin. 7, 49, 50. Hence the phrases, ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint. 3, 5, 3: in confesso esse, *to be notorious, every where known*, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, be well known*, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 *fin.*

con-festim, *adv. immediately, speedily, without delay*: rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28 *fin.*: confestim abire, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 70: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: suppeditatur enim confestim lumine lumen, Lucr. 4, 190: confestim alacres admittier orant, Virg. Aen. 9, 231: confestim Pandatariam festinavit, Suet. Cal. 15 (cf. Hand. Turs. 11, 103 *sq.*) [Probably from confestus, an obsolete participle of confero: cf. infestus.]

con-festīnātĭo, ōnis, *f. haste*: App. M. 10, p. 233 Bip.

confēta sus, *a sow offered in sacrifice with all her young*: Fest. *s. v.*

con-fībŭla, ae, *f. a wooden cramp, clincher*: Cato R. R. 12.

conficiens, entis, *Part.* [conficio]. **II.** Adj.: *effecting, causing, efficient* (rare): causae, Cic. Part. 26: corporis bonorum conficientia, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81: civitas conficientissima literarum, *that most carefully notes*, id. Flacc. 19.

confĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* confexim, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 39: pass. form freq. from confieri, as well as the regular form conficior: confit, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 7: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23: Plin. 31, 7, 40: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12: confieret, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 *fin.*: Liv. 5, 50: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069) [facio] *to make completely, get ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, complete, finish*: emo lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 93: conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: vestem, id. Verr. 4, 26: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, id. N. D. 2, 54: cibos alvus coquit et conficit, ib. 2, 55: conficere atque contexere villos ovium, ib. 2, 63: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45: molere et conficere frumenta, id. 7, 56, 57: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, *drawn up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13: librum Graece, id. Att. 18 *fin.*: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 1, 23: orationes, Nep. Cato 3: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22: quum confecisset magnam multitudinem (serpentium), *had collected*, Nep. Hann. 10: conficere centurias, *to secure their votes*, Cic. Fam. 11, 16: hortos mihi, *procure for me*, id. Att. 12, 37: bibliothecam, ib. 1, 7: armata millia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: permagnam pecuniam ex illa re, Cic. Verr. 1, 52: bellum, Caes. B G. 1, 44: proelium, Sall. C. 61: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.*: tertiam partem itineris, Nep. Eum. 8: nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, Virg. G. 2, 541: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: caedem, Nep. Dion. 10: legitima quaedam, id. Phoc. 4: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28: per quos ea (consolatio) confieri debet, Sulpic. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: medicamina, *to make up*, Plin. 34, 11, 25: negotium, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46. *Absol.*: tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, *arrange, settle*, Cic. Att, 12, 19. **II.** *to produce, cause, make, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26: aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79 *fin.*: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. Inv. 1, 55: reditum alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13 *fin.* *Absol*: aliae causae ipsae conficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, id. Part. 26, 93. **III.** Of time: *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: diem, Pl. Trin 3 3, 78: omnem vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficere, Cic. Coel. 17: annuum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12: biennium, id. Quint. 12: suas horas (somnus), Sil. 4, 89: aequinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2: brumam, Plin. 18, 26, 63. **IV.** In philos. *pass.*: *to follow logically, to be deduced*: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, ib. 1, 47. **V.** *to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken, consume, destroy, kill*: ignes conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905: patrimonium conficere, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur, id Off. 3, 6, 29: confectus senectute, id Rab. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9 *fin.*: aevo, Virg Aen. 11, 85: senecta, Ov. M. 6, 37: meus me moeror lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: itinere totius noctis confecti, id. B. C. 2, 39: cura, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4. *Absol.*: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv. 1, 23: confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, *will cut in pieces*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1: provinciam, Liv. 26, 21: me (sica illa) pene confecit, *killed*, Cic. Milon. 14, 37: alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25: Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet Cal. 58: ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: feras, Suet. Dom. 19. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 49: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: sidus confectum, *whose influence has ceased*, Plin. 16, 23, 36.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo] *an inventing, fabricating*: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

confictĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to counterfeit, feign*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101.

confictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who fabricates a thing, a fabricator*: falsi, Paul. Nolan. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, *Part.* [confingo].

con-fĭdĕjussor, ōris, *m. a joint surety*: Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10.

confīdens, entis, *Part.* [confido]. **II.** Adj.: *bold, daring, undaunted*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 8: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id. Am. 1, 1, 1. In a bad sense: *shameless, audacious, impudent*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7: improbus, confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Pac. (Lucil.?) in Non. 262, 11: parasitus quidam homo confidens, Ter Ph. 1, 2, 73. *Sup.*: juvenum confidentissime, Virg. G. 4, 445.

confīdenter, *adv. boldly, confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously*: confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 183. *Comp.*: confidentius dicere, Cic. Coel. 19: restare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. *Sup.*: confidentissime resistens, Auc. Her. 2, 5 *fin.*

confīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [confidens] *firm trust, confidence*: scapularum, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 3. With *acc.* and *inf.*: confidentia est. inimicos meos me posse perdere, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 73. **II.** *self-confidence, boldness*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 262, 24: confidentiam afferre alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. In a bad sense: *audacity, impudence*: videte quo vultu, qua confidentia dicat, Cic. Fl. 4, 10: confidentia et temeritas tua, id. Phil. 2, 40, 104: *opp.* to fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2: and to metus, Suet. Cal. 51.

confīdentĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [confidens loquor] *speaking confidently* or *audaciously*: Pl. Trin. 1 2, 164.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf* confiderunt, Liv. 14, 13) *to trust to, confide in, rely firmly upon, believe, be assured:* constr. with *abl.*, *acc. and inf.*, or *dat.*; rarely with *subj.* or *absol.*: aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: copia et facultate causae, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2: natura loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: castrorum propinquitate, id. B. C. 1, 75: jurejurando, Suet. Caes. 86: alio duce, Liv. 21, 4: socio Ulixe, Ov. M. 13, 240: confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Att. 1, 10: spero et hercule confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, ib. 6, 9: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 391: me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtuti constantiaeque confiderem, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 1: arcae nostrae confidito, id. Att. 1, 9: virtuti militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: sibi, Cic. Fl. 2, 5: fidei Romanae, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: suis bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.*: viribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: diis immortalibus, Sall. C. 52: his amicis sociisque, ib. 16: suis militibus, Liv. 2, 45: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: videmur posse confidere ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendet, Plin. Ep. 2, 5: non confidit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, Sall. J. 13. Poet. of things: remis confisa minutis parvula cymba, Prop. 1, 11, 9. With *acc.*: confisus avos, Stat. Th. 2, 573.

con-fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. perf.* confictus, Scaur. in Diom. p. 373 P.) *to fix, fasten,* or *join together* (rare): transtra clavis ferreis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tabulam aculeis, Col. 7, 3, 5. II. *to pierce through, to transfix:* filios suos sagittis, Cic. Acad. 2, 28: ranas juncis, Plin. 32, 7, 24: pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque, confixi a sociis, Virg. Aen. 2, 429. Proverb.: cornicum oculos configere, v. cornix. Fig.: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *rendered inactive,* Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18.

confīgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [configuro] *a similar formation, configuration:* Tert. Pud. 8.

con-fīgūro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to form* or *fashion after* or *from:* vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1: ex rebus diversis, Gell. 12, 1.

confīnālis, e, *adj.* [confinis] *pertaining to boundaries, boundary:* lineae, Auct. de limit. p. 310 Goes.

con-findo, 3. *v. a. to cleave asunder, divide:* Tib. 4, 1, 173.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to form, fashion, fabricate:* nidos, Plin. 10, 32, 47: favos et ceras, id. 11, 5, 4. II. Fig.: *to invent, devise, feign, pretend:* lacrimas dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26: aliquid criminis, Cic. Verr. 2, 37: crimen, Liv. 40, 8: aliquam probabilem causam, id. 34, 21: id cogitatum esse confingitis, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16: fronte conficta, Quint. 12, 3, 12: homicidium in se, *to declare oneself guilty of,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

con-fīnis, e, *adj. bordering on, adjoining, contiguous:* in confinem agrum, Liv. 4, 49: confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Mauri Atlanti, Plin. 13, 15, 29: caput collo, Ov. M. 1, 718. Subst.: Confinis, is, *m. a neighbour:* si quis in vendendo praedio confinem celaverit, Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 35. 2. Confine, is, *n. that which borders upon, a boundary, neighbourhood:* mundi labentis, Lucan. 6, 649: papillae, Val. Fl. 6, 374. In *plur.*: confinibus hostis arcendus est, Sen. de Ira, 1, 8. II. Fig.: *nearly related, nearly alike, similar:* studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 71: confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92. [con and finis: cf. exsanguis.]

confīnĭum, ii, *n.* [confinis] *a boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but *vicinitas,* of houses): vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: Tac. H. 4, 72. Meton.: *neighbourhood, nearness, close connection:* supercilii confinia, Ov. A. A. 3, 201: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, id. M. 7, 706: in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124: boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2: breve artis et falsi, Tac. A. 4, 58.

confio, eri, v. conficio, *init.*

confirmātē, *adv. firmly:* Auc. Her. 4, 11.

confirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming:* perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8. II. *encouragement, consolation:* animi, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: quod sentio valde esse utile ad confirmationem Ciceronis, Cic. Att. 14, 13: neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua, id. Fam. 6, 3. III. *a confirming, verifying, assertion,* etc.: perfugae, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. IV. In rhetoric: *an adducing of proofs:* Cic. Inv. 1, 24: Quint. 4, 3, 1.

confirmātīvē, *adv. with assurance:* Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 41.

confirmātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [confirmo] *suitable for confirmation, confirmative:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1020.

confirmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who confirms* or *establishes:* pecuniae, *a surety, security,* Cic. Clu. 26, 72: sententiae, Lact. 1, 2.

confirmātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who establishes* or *confirms:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

confirmātus, a, um, *Part.* [confirmo]. II. Adj.: *courageous, resolute:* animus certus et confirmatus, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8: confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Caes. B. C. 3, 84. 2. *certain, proved, credible:* quod eo confirmatius erit, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

con-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. firmness;* in a bad sense, *obstinacy:* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm:* ali hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: dentes mobiles, Plin. 28, 11, 49: confirmare et densare defluentem capillum, id. 25, 11, 83: crus debile, Suet. Vesp. 7: intestina, Cels. 4, 19: cicatriculam, id. 2, 10 *fin.*: se confirmare, *to grow well, recover strength,* Cic. Fam. 16, 1: valetudinem, id. Att. 10, 17: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: confirmare societatem data ac accepta fide, Sall. C. 44: opes factionis, ib. 32: vires suas, Vell. 2, 44: suam manum, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: conjurationem, Nep. Dion. 8: regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3: decreta, *to confirm,* id. Phoc. 3: acta in transmarinis provinciis, Vell. 2, 44: beneficia edicto, Suet. Tit. 8. II. Of the mind: *to strengthen, make bold, encourage, inspirit:* animum meum, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 1: animum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: animos ratione, Lucr. 1, 426: confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16: spem, Suet. Cal. 12: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: milites, ib. 5, 52: timentes, ib. 7, 7: satis ad militum animos confirmandos factum existimans, ib. 7, 53: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: perterritos, Suet. Caes. 66: nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, id. Tib. 55 *fin.*: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, *emboldens,* Sall. J. 23 *fin.* III. *to render a disposition* or *feelings steady, to confirm in* (rare): insulas bene animatas, Nep. Cim. 2: homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Gallias, Vell. 2, 120. IV. *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate,* etc: confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: tu non hostiarum casum confirmas sortium similitudine, sed infirmas sortes collatione hostiarum, id. Div. 2, 17, 38: *opp.* refellere, Quint. 3, 9, 6: *opp.* diluere, id. 9, 2, 80: quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, Cic. Verr. 2 8: iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus, id. Fin. 5, 32. V. In gen.: *to assert, affirm, protest positively:* hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5: talem exsistere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Caes. B. G. 5 27: Caesarem in provinciam contendisse confirmabant, ib. 7, 59: confirmare, fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33: memini me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, Cic Fam. 6, 6.

confiscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confisco] *a forfeiting, confiscation:* regis, Flor. 3, 9.

confiscātor, *a treasurer:* ταμιοῦχος, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest:* summam, Suet. Aug. 101. Fig.: felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, *i. e. in hand, in readiness,* Tert. Fuga, 12. II. *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate:* HS. millies, Suet. Cal. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way:* devictis his et confiscatis, id. Aug. 15 duos equites Rom., id. Cal. 41.

confīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confido] *confidence, assurance:* confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confīsus, a, um, *Part.* [confido].

confitĕor, fessus, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow, concede, grant:* quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18 confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum suum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: amorem nutrici, Ov. M. 14, 703: causam Caesaris meliorem, Quint. 5, 11, 42: se victos, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10. 19: hoc de statuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 60: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. 8, 4, 23: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebar, id. Fam. 5, 2. II. *to reveal, manifest, make known, show:* confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: (deus) se confessus erat, ib. 3, 2. alma parens, confessa deam, Virg. Aen. 2, 591: motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. 8, 3, 3: sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se confitetur, Plin. Ep. 3, 14. III. Eccl.: *to confess the truth:* nos Patrem, ejusque Christum filium confitebimur, Prudent. de Cor. 5, 37.

confixĭlis, e, *adj.* [confixus, configo] *joined together:* machina, App. M. 4, p. 148.

confixus, a, um, *Part.* [configo].

con-flābello, 1. *v. a. to fan violently, to kindle:* fig.: scintillas libidinum, Tert. Spect. 25.

con-flaccesco, 3. *v. n. to become entirely languid, to subside:* fluctus, Gell. 2, 30.

conflāges, *places upon which the winds blow from all quarters,* Fest *s. v.*

conflagrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro] *a burning, conflagration* (rare): Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 29.

con-flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to burn up* (rare). I. Neutr.: *to be in a blaze:* impedimenta conflagrare intelligerent, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*: classis populi R. praedonum incendio conflagrabat, id. Verr. 5, 35. Fig.: an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum? id. Cat. 1, 11 *fin.*: amoris flamma, Liv. 7, 30. II. Act.: *to burn, set on fire:* Semelen, Hyg. Fab 179: urbem incendio, Auc. Her. 4, 8.

con-flammo, 1. *v. a. to inflame entirely:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 7.

conflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [conflatus, conflo] *cast, molten:* Juppiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 295.

conflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflo] *a blowing up, kindling:* fornacis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1 *no.* 1. Fig.: fidei, Tert. Fug. pers. 3 **II.** = inflatio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5 2.

conflātor, [id.] *a metal-caster:* χωνευτής, Vet. Gloss.

conflātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a smelting-furnace:* Vulg. Prov. 27, 21.

conflātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a melting of metals by fire* (very rare): Plin. 7, 56, 57.

conflexus, a, um [flecto] *bowed, bent:* Plin. 2, 44, 44.

conflictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] *a striking together, a collision, conflict:* exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18.

conflictātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who beats* or *tortures, a female tormentor:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] *a striking together, a collision:* duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6. **II.** *a contest, conflict:* Cic. Part. 16.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] lit. *to strike together frequently* or *violently;* hence, fig. **I.** Reflect.: *to fight with, contend* or *struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66: cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5: odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8. Also Act.: ut conflictares malo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 20 **II.** Pass.: with *abl.: to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted, ruined,* etc.: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4: judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25 *fin.:* superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 3, 28: magna inopia necessariarum rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentia, ib. 2, 22: tot incommodis conflictati, id. B. G. 5, 35: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22: saevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22: multis aemulis, id. A. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, ib. 13, 33. Without *abl.:* ii (*sc.* milites) tantum conflictati sunt, id. H. 3, 82. Also, Act. (rare): *to harass,* etc.. qui plura per scelera rempublicam conflictavisset, id. A. 6, 48: feram blandientem sese conflictantem maerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

conflictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.:* nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum, id. Caecin. 15, 43. Fig.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse, impression, necessity,* Gell. 6, 2. **II.** *a fight, contest:* Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

conflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* for conflictus, Front. Strat. 2, 3.

conflīgĭum, ii, *n.* [confligo] *a striking* or *dashing together:* fluctuum, Sol. 9.

con-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. (very rare): *to fling together, throw* or *dash against, bring together, unite:* corpora conflicta, Lucr. 2, 97: semina, id. 4, 1212. Fig.: *to compare:* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 *fin.* **II.** Neutr.: *to be dashed* or *struck together, to strive, struggle, fight, combat:* with *cum, contra, adversus, inter* and *pron. reflect.* or *absol.:* manu cum hoste confligere, id. Off. 1, 23 *fin.:* equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: contra sceleratissimam conspirationem hostium, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.:* adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep. Hann. 8 *fin.:* naves graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: impediti sub onere confligere cogerentur, ib. 1, 66: armis, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: duas aquilas in conspectu omnium conflixisse, Suet. Vesp. 5. Fig.. leviore actione confligere, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8. Of inanimate and abstract things: fore uti pars cum civitatis parte confligat, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 adversi venti confligunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 417: causae, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25. *Impers. pass.:* quum in loco aequo atque aperto confligeretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 71.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow together, to blow up, kindle, light,* etc.: ignem, Pl Rud. 3, 4, 59: incendium, Liv. 26, 27. In medic.: intestina conflata, *inflamed,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. **II.** Meton.: *to melt, fuse, melt down:* argentum, aes Cyprium et sulphur in fictili, Plin. 33, 9, 46: argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32: falces in ensem, Virg. G. 1, 508: Victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92. Fig.: consensus conspirans et pene conflatus, *almost united,* Cic. Lig. 12. **III.** Fig. of the passions, etc.: *to kindle, inflame:* conflatus amore ignis, Lucr. 1, 474: invidiam inimico, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55. **2.** In gen.: *to bring about, effect, accomplish, get together, give rise to, forge, produce:* quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.:* saepe ex malo principio magna familiaritas conflata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem sanguine civili, Lucr. 3, 70: testes odio, invidia, gratia, pecunia, Quint. 5, 7, 23: injuriam novo scelere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: exercitum, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15: quae ratio aut flandae aut conflandae pecuniae non reperiebatur, id. Sest. 30, 66: aes alienum grande, Sall. C. 14: accusationem et judicium, Cic. Verr. 2 47: egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, Flor. 4, 1: cladem hominum generi, Lucr. 6, 1090: alicui periculum, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: alicui negotium, id. Verr. 2, 54: in se tantum crimen, ib. 2, 29. (Hence Ital. *gonfiare;* Fr. *gonfler.*)

conflōrens, entis, *Part.* [floreo] *blooming* or *flourishing together:* Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

con-fluctŭo, 1. *v. n. to undulate on all sides:* App. M. 11, p. 258.

confluens, entis, *Part.* [confluo]. **II.** Adj.: *flowing into:* a confluente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), Lepidus in Cic. Fam. 10, 34. **III.** Subst.: confluens, entis, *or* confluentes, ium, *m. the meeting of rivers, the confluence:* quum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber,* Liv. 1, 27 *fin.* (Hence, Confluentes, *Coblentz.*)

conflŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [confluens] *a flowing together, conflux:* Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

conflŭges, [id.] *places into which several streams flow:* Liv. Andr. in Non. 62, 20 *sq.*

con-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr.) *to flow* or *run together:* confluat aër, Lucr. 1, 389: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: portus cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, id. Verr. 4, 52, 117: vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin confluunt, Plin. 6, 4, 4: humor omnis e tota arbore in ulcus confluit, id. 16, 12, 23. **II.** Fig.: *to flock* or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes:* multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: ad spectacula, Suet. Caes. 39: Neapolin, id. Ner. 20: multitudo confluens, id. Caes. 16: turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6. Meton.: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: ut ad nos pleraeque (causae) confluant, id. Planc. 34, 84: huc licet e toto solertia confluat orbe, Ov. M. 9, 741: quo cruciatus confluant, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 48.

conflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [confluo] *flowing together:* gurges, Prud. Cath. 5 76.

conflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a conflux, confluence* (very rare): Varr. in Non 544, 20.

con-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig up, dig round about:* confodiatur minute terra, Cato R. R. 129: jugera, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 2: hortum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 66: vineta, Col. 4, 5: salices, Plin. 17, 20, 32. **II.** *to pierce, stab. transfix:* constituere de improviso domi suae (Ciceronem) confodere, Sall. C. 28: Catilina pugnans confoditur, id. 60 Liv. 24, 7: confodere jugulum, Lucan. 3, 743. Fig.: tot judiciis confossus, *thoroughly riddled, battered,* Liv. 5, 11: mala quae vos confodiunt, Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *ad fin.:* quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike* or *cross out,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

confoedĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a covenant, agreement:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

con-foedĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unite* or *join by a league:* membra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 437: amicitiam nascentem, Hier Ep. 4, *no.* 1.

con-foedo, are, *to pollute wholly, defile:* App. M. 7, p. 200.

confoedusti, *Part.* [con and foedus cf. onustus, vetustus] *joined in alliance* Fest. *s. v.*

confŏrĭo, ivi, 4. *v. a.* [foria] *to pollute wholly:* Pomp. in Non. 114, 12.

conformālis, e, *adj.* [conformo] *conformable, like, similar:* corpus. Tert. Resurr. Carn. 47.

conformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a forming* or *fashioning, shape, form:* lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: quasi vero intelligant, qualis sit animus in ipso corpore, quae conformatio quae magnitudo, qui locus, id. Tusc. 1, 22: theatri, Vitr. 5, 6. **II.** Meton.: vocis, *expression of voice,* Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18 verborum, *arrangement,* ib. 1, 33, 151 conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation,* id. Off. 3 25 *fin.:* animi, *i. q.* notio, *an idea, notion conception,* id. N. D. 1, 38: and without animi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: est tamen quaedam conformatio, quam notionem voco, id. Top. 5, 27. **III.** In rhetoric *a figure of speech,* σχήμα, id. Brut. 37 140: also, *a prosopopoeia:* Auct. Her 4, 53.

conformātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a framer, former:* App. Trismeg. p. 80.

conformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *similar like:* Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

con-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shape, form, fashion, put together make:* si mundum aedificatum esse non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 *fin.:* ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: ursus fetum edit informem, lambendoque conformat et fingit, *licks into shape,* Gell. 17, 10: quercus conformata securi, Cat. 19, 3: ova in volucrum speciem, Col. 8, 5, 10: imaginem tauri, Gell. 13, 9 *fin.* Fig. animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium, Cic. Arch. 6 *fin.:* mores, id. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.:* tuum consilium conformare et leviter emendare possim, id. Mur. 29: vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, id. Arch. 1: orationem constructione verborum, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17.

con-fornĭco, 1. *v. a. to over-arch, vault over:* cellas Vitr. 5, 5.

conforto, 1. *v. a.* [fortis] *to strengthen much:* stomachum, Macer. Carm. 71.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* [confodio] *bored through, perforated:* Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

con-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to warm, foster, cherish very much:* hominem, Afran. in Non. 523, 17: membra cibo, App. M 8 p. 204.

confractūra, ae, *f.* [confringo] *a breach, rupture:* Psalm. 106, 23.

confractus, a, um, *Part.* [confringo].

confrages, a conjecture of Isidorus for conflages, *q v.*

con-frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* *broken* *rough, uneven:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv. 44, 3: angustiae, id. 38, 41. Fig.: confragosae conditiones, *hard, difficult,* Pl. Men. 4, 2, 25: sed ego illud quaero confragosum, quomodo prior posterior sit, id. Cist. 2, 3, 70: nomina quaedam versusque, Quint. 1, 1, 37: argumenta, id. 5, 8, 1. *Comp.:* Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7. [con and FRAG root of frango.]

confrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet. for confragosus) *rough, rugged, uneven:* confraga densis arboribus dumeta, Lucan. 6, 126.

con-frĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to roar out, sound aloud, resound,* etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199: confremit et coelum et circus, Sil. 16, 398: collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frĕquento, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to visit frequently* or *in great numbers, to frequent:* Col. 9, 13, 13.

confrĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [confrico] *something for rubbing:* dentium, *tooth-powder,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

confrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing;* fig. *a tickling of the ears:* Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub up and down, to rub in:* aliquid sale, Col. 7, 10, 3: boves, id. 2, 3, 1: confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: faciem sibi, Suet. Claud. 8 *fin.*: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty,* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break in pieces:* pultando pedibus pene confregi hasce ambas (fores), Pl. Most. 2, 2, 25: aulas calicesque omnes confregit, id. Capt. 4, 4, 8: digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: ossa, Plin. 28, 10, 45: arbores vi tempestatis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24: enses ensibus, Lucan. 7, 573: juga montium confracta in humeros, *i. e. bent* or *curved in the form of a shoulder,* Plin. 2, 44, 44. Proverb.: tesseram, *to break friendship, violate faith,* Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27. **II.** Fig.: *to break down, bring to naught, destroy:* naturae portarum claustra, *to break through,* Lucr. 1, 71: rem, *to dissipate, run through property,* Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 49: consilia senatoria, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2 *fin.*

con-frixo, 1. *v. a.* [frigo] *to roast* or *fry with something:* cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confŭga, ae, *comm.* [confugio] *he who takes refuge, a refugee:* Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6.

confŭgēla, ae, *f.* an old word for confugium, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

con-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee to for refuge* or *help, have recourse to:* ad me nocte prima domum confugit, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: ad unum aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 12: ad te, id. Tusc. 5, 2: in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: in aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: Peliae ad limina supplex, id. M. 7, 299: ad ipsos deos, ib. 8, 688. Fig.: ad opem judicum, Cic. Font. 11: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: ad meam fidem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: ad clementiam tuam, id. Lig. 10, 30: ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4: ad artes patrias, Ov. F. 1, 572: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: quasi ad aram in exsilium, id. Caecin. 34 *fin.*: neque tu scilicet eo nunc confugies: *Quid mea? take refuge,* i. e. *excuse yourself with,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45: Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, *etc.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id. Fam. 4, 6.

confŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [confugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare): qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus eras, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 2.

con-fulgĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): aedes confulgebant, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 15.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour, mingle,* or *mix together:* una multa jura confundere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et contulit, Cic. Tim. 14: confundere crebroque permiscere mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11: jus confusum sectis herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: arenti ramo omnia confudit, Ov. M. 7, 278: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles,* Virg. Aen. 3, 696. **2.** *to pour out* or *into:* confundere vinum in ea vasa, Col. 12, 28 *extr.*: cibus in eam venam quae cava appellatur, confunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. **II.** Fig.: *to mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): (decorum) totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur, id. Off. 1, 27, 95: vera cum falsis, id. Acad. 2, 19, 61: sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12 *fin.*: duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23: rusticus urbano confusus, Hor. A. P. 213: quinque continuos dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49: proelia cum aliquo, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23. **2.** *to confound, confuse, jumble together, throw into disorder:* omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr. 2, 946: aëra per multum confundi verba necesse est, et conturbari vocem dum transvolat auras, usque adeo confusa venit vox, inque pedita, id. 4, 562: sentio omnes in oratione esse quasi permistos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: particulae primum confusae postea in ordinem adductae a mente divina, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: an tu haec ita confundis et perturbas? id. Dom. 49, 127: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv. 9, 27: jura gentium, id. 4, 1: ordinem militiae, Tac. H. 2, 93: lusum, Suet. Claud. 33: foedus, *to violate* (συγχέειν, Hom. Il. δ, 269), Virg. Aen. 5, 496: imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum, *mingles together,* Ov. M. 4, 472: jura et nomina, ib. 10, 346: fasque nefasque, ib. 6, 585: in chaos, ib. 2, 299: mare coelo, Juv. 6, 283: ora fractis in ossibus, *crushed his face and bones into one mass,* Ov. M. 5, 58: omnia corporis lineamenta, Petr. 105, 10: vultus, Lucan. 2, 191: notas, Curt. 8, 3: ossa non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore, Ov. M. 12, 251: vultum Lunae, *to cloud, obscure,* ib. 14, 367. **3.** *to disturb, disconcert, confound, bewilder:* nunc male defensae confundant moenia Trojae, ib. 15, 770: audientium animos, Liv. 45, 42: nos (fulmina), Quint. 8, 3, 5: veritus sum, ne vos, festis diebus confunderem, si in memoriam gravissimi luctus reduxissem, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: me gravi dolore (nuntius) confudit, ib. 5, 5: animum (metus et moeror), Sen. Clem. 2, 5: illum ingens confundit honos inopinaque turbat gloria, Stat. Th. 8, 283. **4.** *to diffuse* or *spread over* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: rosa ingenuo confusa rubore, *suffused with, poet.* Col. 10, 260.

con-fūnĕro, 1. *v. a. to bury, inter:* Juvenc. 4, 96.

confūsānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [confusus] *mingled, miscellaneous:* doctrina, Gell. prooem. § 5.

confūsē, *adv. confusedly, without order:* confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: confuse varieque sententias dicere, Gell. 14, 2: agere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8: confuse universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, *in the lump,* Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36. *Comp.:* Cic. Phil. 8, 1.

confūsim, *adv.* [confusus] *in a confused, perplexed manner:* Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 127.

confūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confundo] *a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67: colorum, App. de Mund. p. 66, 24. **II.** *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress:* magna confusio, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: temporum, id. Off. 2, 19: suffragiorum (*i. e.* not according to centuries, but viritim), id. Mur. 23, 47: suosque deos aut novos aut alienigenas coli, confusionem habet religionum, id. Leg. 2, 10, 25: populi, Vell. 2, 124: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac. H. 3, 38: quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, Plin. Pan. 86: vultus, Petr. 101, 8. **III.** confusio oris, *a reddening, blushing,* Tac. H. 4, 4.

confūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *Adj.* [confundo] *confused, perplexed, disorderly:* ruina mundi, Lucr. 6, 607: oratio (with perturbata), Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666: suffragium, Liv. 26, 18: confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44: memoria, Liv. 5, 50: clamor, id. 30, 6: confusus atque incertus animi, id. 1, 7: vultus, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11: confusior facies, Tac. A. 4, 63: pavor confusior, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. *fin.* With *abl.*: confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6: moerore, id. 35, 15 *fin.*: eodem metu, Quint. 1, 10, 48: somnio, Suet. Caes. 7: ira, pudore, Curt. 7, 7: fletu, Petr. 134, 6: turba querelarum, Just. 32, 2: ex recenti morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34.

confūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confuto] *a confutation,* Gr. λύσις: Auc. Her. 1, 3.

confūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a refuter, opponent:* Valentini, Hier. de Script. Eccl.

confūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle:* cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paula confutat trua, Titin. in Non. 87, 13. Hence **II.** Fig.: *to check, repress, diminish:* nostras secundas res, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: audaciam, id. Part. 38, 134. **2.** Esp. *to put down by words, to put to silence, confute:* sensus judicum imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 28: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 13: dictis, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: opinionis levitatem, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45: magister suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10. Also *to convict:* Amm. 26, 3, 7. [*Con-futo* and *re-futo* are connected with *futis,* a "water-vessel," and *fundo:* the simple verb *futo* is not found: v. Donaldson, Varr. 377.]

confūto, 1. *v. intens. to be frequently:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.* futare.

con-fŭtŭo, ĕre, *to lie with conjugally:* Cat. 37, 5.

con-garrĭo, 4. *v. a. to gabble much, to prattle:* Antonin. in Front. Ep. 1, 12.

con-gaudĕo, 2. *v. n. to rejoice with one:* alicui, Tert. adv. Gnost. c. 13.

con-gĕlasco, 3. *v. n. to freeze up:* oleum, vina, Gell. 17, 8.

congĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congelo] *a freezing up, a congealing* (rare): liquoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21. In *plur.*: brumae, Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to cause to freeze up, to congeal:* sal, Vitr. 8, 3: oleum, Col. 1, 6: pruinas, Plin. 18, 26, 68, *no.* 3: radices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare congelatum, *the frozen sea,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7. Meton.: *to thicken, make hard:* lac, *to curdle,* Col. 7, 8, 6: se (adeps), Scrib. Comp. 271: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. M. 11, 60. **II.** Neutr.: *to freeze up:* Ister congelat, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30. Meton.: *to grow hard:* lingua, id. M. 6, 307. vertitur in lapides, et congelat aëre tacto, ib. 15, 415. Fig.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had become frozen,* i. e. *wholly inactive,* Cic. Fam. 2, 13.

congĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congemino] *a doubling;* facetiously for *embracing:* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 18.

con-gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to double, redouble* (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, *i. e. have produced our like, doubled ourselves,* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 154: ictus crebros ensibus, Virg. Aen. 12, 714: per ossa securim congeminare, ib. 11

698: suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil. 16, 267. paeana, Val. Fl. 6, 512.

con-gĕmisco, 3. *v. n. to sigh deeply:* Tert. Spect. 30.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to sigh* or *groan deeply* or *loudly* (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: velut impar dolori congemuit, Suet. Tib. 23. Poet. of *a felled tree:* supremum congemuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 631. II. Act.: *to deplore, lament, bewail:* mortem, Lucr. 3, 947: positum feretro, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

congĕner, ĕris, *adj.* [genus] *of the same race:* Plin. 15, 24, 28.

con-gĕner, ĕri, *m. a joint son-in-law:* Symm. Ep. 8, 40 (dub.).

con-gĕnĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to beget* or *produce at the same time* (rare): porci congenerati, *twins*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19: so in *part.:* senium parentis Col. 7, 3, 15: verbum, *derived from the same root*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 169 *fin.* Fig.: *to unite, connect:* Att. in Non. 84, 28.

congĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [genitus, part. of gigno] *born* or *grown together* (rare): pili, Plin. 11, 39, 94: roborum vastitas intacta aevis et congenita mundo, id. 16, 2, 2.

con-gentīles, ium, *m. plu. kindred, of the same stock:* Inscr.

congĕnuclo, 1. *v. n.* [geniculo] *to fall upon the knees:* Coel. in Non. 89, 6.

congĕnŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [genu] *fallen upon the knees:* multi congenulati, Sisenna in Non. 57, 32 (perh. congenuclati).

conger (congrus, acc. Charis. p. 12 P.), gri, *m.* = γόγγρος, *a sea-eel, conger-eel:* Muraena conger, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 24: probus hic conger frigidus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: ut muraena et conger ne calefierent, id. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

congĕrĭes, ei (**congeria**, ae, Frontin.), *f.* [congero] lit. *that which is brought together: a heap, pile, mass.* summa congeries silvae, Ov. M. 9, 235: struis, Plin. 16, 11, 22: ramorum et fruticum, id. 8, 36, 54: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511: lapidum, Plin. 18, 31, 74: armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22. *Absol.:* dispositam congeriem secuit, Ov. M. 1, 33. Esp. *a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile:* ib. 14, 576: Quint. 5, 13, 13. Fig.: venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Lucan. 5, 178. **2.** In rhetor.: *accumulation:* Gr. συναθροισμός: Quint. 8, 4, 3.

congermānesco, 3. *v. n.* [germanus] *to grow together with, grow up with:* mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

con-germānus, a, um, *grown together with:* Varr. in Non. 90, 20 dub.

congermĭnālis, e, *adj.* [germen] *from the same shoot* or *stock:* spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

con-germĭno, 1. *v. n. to shoot forth:* Gell. 20, 8 *fin.*

con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to bear, carry,* or *bring together, to collect, prepare, build, heap up,* etc. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.*, the indirect in *dat.*, or *in* with *acc.:* undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep. Th. 6 *fin.:* undique saccos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 84: robora, Ov. M. 12, 515: arma, ib. 14, 777: tura, ib. 7, 160: epulas alicui, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 70: cibaria tibi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32: viaticum, Cic. Planc. 10 *fin.:* divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib. 1, 1, 1: opes, Plin. 33, 10, 47. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, *to erect, construct*, Virg. Aen. 6, 178: oppida manu, i. e. *to build*, id. G. 2, 156: lanceas, *to direct together*, Plin. 9, 6, 15: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis (for oppleta), *filled up, full*, Virg. G. 4, 243: oscula congerimus properata, *to join, add one to another*, Ov. M. 18, 113. hasce herbas in suam alam congerunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 34: laticem in vas, Lucr. 3, 1022: grana tritici Midae dormienti in os, Cic. Div. 1, 36: excrementa in unum locum, Plin. 11, 10, 10: scuta illi (*sc.* virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, Liv. 1, 11 *fin.:* sestertium millies in culinam, *to expend*, Sen. ad Helv. 10: ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 4, 307. plagas mortuo, Phaedr. 4, 1 *fin.:* notavi ipse locum aeriae quo congessere palumbes, Virg. E. 3, 69: rape, congere, aufer, posside, Mart. 8, 44. II. Fig.: *to bring, take,* or *comprise together, compile:* operarios omnes, Cic. Brut. 86 *fin.:* dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5: argumenta (*opp.* dissolvere), id. 5, 13, 15: undique nomina plurimorum poetarum, id. 10, 1, 56: orationem ex diversis, id. 2, 11, 7: figuras, id. 9, 3, 5: ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή lascivum congeris usque, i. e. *you repeat*, Mart. 10, 68, 5: ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332. **2.** *to accumulate, heap upon, ascribe to, impute, attribute to, as a crime:* omnia ornamenta in aliquem, id. Deiot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Am. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4: mortuo laudes congessit, Suet. Tit. 11: spes omnis in unum te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: maledicta in aliquem, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24.

con-gĕro, ōnis, *m. a thief:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

con-gerro, ōnis, *m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow:* congerro meus, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 9: ut senatum congerronum convocem, id. Most. 5, 1, 8.

congestē, *adv. summarily:* Cap. Marc. Aur. 19 *fin.*

congestim, *adv. in heaps:* App. Apol. p. 296.

congestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congero] *a heaping up, accumulation* (rare): terrae, Vitr. 6, 11: stercorum, Pall. 1, 33, 1. Fig.: enumerationis, Macr. Sat. 5, 15 *ad fin.:* honorum, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 22. II. Meton.: *what is heaped up, a pile:* Jabol. Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestītĭus or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [congestus, congero] *brought together, heaped* or *piled up* (rare): congestitius agger ex materia, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: humus, Col. 2, 10, 18: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vitr. 3, 3.

congestus, a, um, *Part.* [congero]. II. Adj.: *thick, fat:* Aus. Mos. 132.

congestus, ūs, *m.* [congero] *a carrying* or *bringing together, an accumulating* (rare): herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32: copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87. II. Meton.: *a heap, pile, mass:* magnus arenae, Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14. 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84. Fig.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius] *holding a* congius (very rare): fidelia, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vitr. 10, 9.

congĭārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vas) *a vessel that holds a* congius: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13. II. (*sc.* donum) *a gift to the people, each individual receiving a* congius: Quint. 6, 3, 52: Liv. 25, 2: millia cadum in congiarium divisit amplius centum, Plin. 14, 14, 17: rex salis modios sex mille in congiarium dedit populo, id. 31, 7, 41. Meton.: *a largess in money divided among the soldiers:* Cic. Att. 16, 8: *among the people:* congiaria populo frequenter dedit, sed diversae fere summae, Suet. Aug. 41: *or among private friends*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 350): in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *because he had made many distributions*, Liv. 37, 57. In gen.: *a gift, present:* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

congĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [congius] *pertaining to a* congius, *holding a* congius (rare): vinum, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2.

congĭus, ii, *m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, 6 sextarii: Liv. 25, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 351

con-glăcĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (rare). I. Neutr.: *to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up:* aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concresceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *passes inactively*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. II. Act.: *to cause to freeze up:* conglaciantur aquae, Albinov. 2, 101: conglaciato imbre, Plin. 2, 60, 61.

con-glisco, 3. *v. n. to grow up:* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f* [conglobo] *a heaping, gathering,* or *crowding together* (rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: non casus nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit, Tac. G. 7.

con-glŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to gather into a ball, to make round like a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate:* sed complexa meant inter se, conque globata, Lucr. 2, 153: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, ib. 2, 39: figura, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84. II. In gen.: *to press* or *crowd together:* uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97: eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40: se in unum, id. 8, 11: se in templo, Tac. A. 14, 32: in testudinem conglobati, ib. 13, 39: pulsi ac fuga conglobati, Liv. 44, 31. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic. Part. 16.

conglŏmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglomero] *a crowding together, an assembly:* vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13.

con-glŏmĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare), *to roll together, wind up, conglomerate:* quamque loco se contineat parvo, si possit conglomerari, Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 *ad fin.* Fig.: *to heap together:* omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. in Non. 90, 15.

con-glōrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a. to glorify together with:* Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40.

conglūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (rare), *a gluing* or *cementing together:* recens, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72. Fig.: *a joining together:* verborum, id. Or. 23, 7[illegible].

con-glūtĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to glue, cement,* or *join together:* favos extremos inter se, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23. utrasque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4: vulnera, Plin. 27, 6, 24. II. Fig.: *to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement:* hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque (*sc.* in oratione), id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: amicitias, id. Am. 9, 32: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27: meretricios amores nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinatus est, *composed*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28. **2.** *to invent, devise, contrive:* conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 42.

conglūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [conglutino] *glutinous, viscous:* pars humoris, Veget. 2, 12, 2.

con-grădus, a, um, *adj. keeping pace with:* sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

congraeco, 1. *v. a.* [graecor, ari] *to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury:* aurum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 91.

congrātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. a wishing of joy, congratulation:* Valer. Max. 9, 3, *no.* 5.

con-grātŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to wish joy repeatedly* or *warmly, to congratulate* (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv. 3, 54: si mihi tum essent omnes congratulati, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: complexus hominem congratulatusque assedit, Gell. 12, 1.

congrĕdĭor, gressus, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] *to go* or *move together, to meet:* constr. with various *preps.*, the *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.:* congressa peribunt, Lucr. 1, 761: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103. II. *to walk with, converse with, speak to, address, accost, meet with:* insinuatus in familiaritatem adolescentis, et cum eo saepe congressus, id. Att. 2, 24: nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congrediar, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 96: si ipse coram congredi poteris, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: te consolata est spes brevi tempore congrediendi, id. Att. 15, 27. III. *to fight, contend, engage*, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 6: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3 *fin.:* infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. Aen. 1, 475: Aedui armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in congrediendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11. 2. Fig.: of forensic strife, *etc.:* tecum luctari et congredi, Cic. Sull. 16 *fin.:* quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, id. Top. 25: oratio aequo congressa campo, Quint. 12, 9, 2.

congrĕgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [congrego] *easily brought together, social:* examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

congrĕgālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *uniting together:* Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

congrĕgātim, *adv. in crowds:* cursant per ampla moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congrego] *a flocking* or *herding together, an assembling; union, society, association:* nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20. 2. Fig.: congregatio argumentorum, Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum, id. 7, 1, 31: rerum, *a recapitulating*, id. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

congrĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for uniting, copulative:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

congrĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who brings together, an assembler:* Arn. 6, p. 199.

congrĕgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a union, association:* hominum, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 2. 37.

con-grĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to collect into a flock* or *herd, to assemble* (rare): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72: apium examina congregantur, *collect in swarms*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: cetera animalia congregari videmus, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. *fin.* II. In gen.: *to collect, to unite:* dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad curiam, id. Phil. 14, 6: hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, id. Vat. 10, 25: se cum aequalibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: nec cum illis moror, quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit, Sen. Ep. 62, 2: deterrimum quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.:* Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8: inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30. 2. Fig. (rare): argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. 9, 3, 45: id. 10, 1, 7.

congressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congredior] *a coming together, a meeting, a visit, conversation, intercourse:* quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: una nostra vel severa vel jocosa congressio, id. Fam. 7, 10. In *plur.:* familiarum, id. Off. 1, 37. 2. *a carnal union, copulation:* uxoris, Lact. 6, 20. II. *a hostile meeting, an attack, contest:* Just. 2, 12: prima congressione navalis certaminis Athenienses vincuntur, *in the first engagement*, id. 4, 5.

congressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who meets* or *assembles with:* Ambros. Ep. ad Iren. *ad fin.*

congressus, a, um, *Part.* [congredior].

congressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a friendly meeting, conference, conversation*, etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. Sest. 52, 111: si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Caesare, id. Att. 11, 12: foro, luce, congressu aequalium prohibitus, Liv. 7, 4. In *plur.:* Cic. Or. 10. Of animals: id. N. D. 2, 48, 124. II. *a close union, combination* (very rare): materiai, Lucr. 5, 68. Hence, *carnal union, copulation:* feminarum, Plin. 32, 14, 30 *fin.* III. *a hostile encounter, a contest, fight:* nostri in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46.

con-grex, ĕgis, *adj. of the same herd* or *flock:* equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194. II. In gen.: *collected in flocks* or *multitudes:* Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43.

congrŭē, *adv. suitably, fitly:* Paul. Sent. 2, 3.

congrŭens, entis, *Part.* [congruo]. II. Adj.: *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous.* With *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.:* vita cum disciplina, Cic. Brut. 31: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paulum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: congruens actio menti, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222: quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.* Hence, congruens est = convenit, *it is fit, proper, meet:* congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38: congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58: congruens est, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 17, 8. II. *consistent, symmetrical, accordant, harmonious:* ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (*opp.* dissonus), Liv. 30, 34: congruentissima voce acclamare, App. Apol. p. 320.

congrŭenter, *adv. agreeably, fitly*, etc. (rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agetur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37. *Comp.:* Front. de Orat. 3 *ad fin.* *Sup.:* Tert. Pudic. 8 *ad fin.*

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo] *agreement, harmony, fitness, symmetry* (rare): morum, Suet. Oth. 2: corporis (with aequalitas), Plin. Ep. 2, 5: partium, Aug. de Civ. Dei, 22, 20: pronuntiandi, App. Apol. p. 283.

congrŭo, ŭi, *3. v. n.* (*inf.* congruēre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91), *to run, come,* or *meet together, to coincide:* guttae inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitr. 7, 8: sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19. II. Fig.: *to be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with, to correspond*, etc.: constr. with *cum*, *inter* and *pron. reflect.*, *the dat.*, or *absol.:* illa si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causa, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: ut corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: inter se nullae (mensurae) congruunt, Plin. 6, 20, 23: sermo inter omnes congruebat, *agreed, was congruous*, Liv. 9, 2: ubi responsa haruspicum insidenti jam animo tacitae religioni congruerunt, id. 8, 6: quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, *is suitable, fit*, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, Liv. 8, 6. 2. *to agree* (in feeling or opinion): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 14: mulier mulieri magis congruit, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 14: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53. 3. *to coincide* (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id. Verr. 2, 52: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fontei Capiton's caedes nuntiarentur, *it happened at the same time*, Tac. H. 1, 7. [*Con-gruo* = probably *con* and *ruo*, the original form of *ruo* being *gruo*, and the initial guttural dropt, as in *nosco, co-gnosco.*]

congrus, v. conger.

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo] *agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant:* sermo cum illa, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 23: ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant, Ov. M. 15, 478: sententia verecundiae maternae, Papin. Dig. 39, 5, 32.

conia, v. ciconia.

cōnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus fero] *bearing fruit of a conical form:* cyparissi, Virg. Aen. 3, 680.

cōnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus gero] *bearing fruit of a conical form:* pinus, Cat. 64, 106.

cŏnīla, ae, *f.* = κονίλη, *a plant*, also called cunila, *q. v.*, and origanum: App. Herb. 123.

coninquere, v. coinquo.

coniptum, *an oblation made by sprinkling flour:* Fest. *s. v.*

conire, v. coeo.

cŏnisco, are, v. corusco.

cŏnistērĭum, ii, *n.* = κονιστήριον, *a place in the palaestra, where the athletae, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust:* Vitr. 5, 11.

conjectānĕa, orum, *n. plu.* [conjicio] *a memorandum-* or *common-place book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents:* Gell. praef. § 9.

conjectārius, a, um, v. conjectatorius.

conjectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjecto] *a conjecturing, conjecture, surmise:* unde conjectatio ingens opum est, Plin. 6, 19, 22: plana de deo, id. 2, 7, 5: obscura, id. 10, 75, 97.

conjectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conjecturer, soothsayer* (rare): portenti, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 ed. Maj.

conjectātōrĭus, a, um. *adj.* [conjecto] *pertaining to conjecture, conjectural:* argumenta, Gell. 14, 3 (dub.).

conjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio] (rare) *a hurling, throwing:* telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43. II. *a putting together, comparing:* annonae et aestimationis, id. Verr. 3, 81 (82). III. *an inference, conjecture, interpretation:* somniorum, id. Div. 2, 63 *fin.* IV. Conjectio causae, *the draft of a case in law*, Sabin. in Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 1. V. in gen.: *a controverted question, subject of a controversy:* Plin. 28, 2, 3.

conjecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw, bring,* or *bear together:* ad coenulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 6, 13: cum hostium duces in carcerem conjectaverit, Vet. Decret. in Gell. 7, 19. II. Fig.: *to put together* or *turn over in the mind, to conjecture, guess.* With *acc.:* neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, *by offering conjectures about*, Liv. 29, 14: offensionem vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12: quae audierat conjectaveratque, ib. 15, 55: quantum conjectare licet, Suet. Dom. 3: iter, *to guess the way*, Liv. 21, 35: animos militares altius, Tac. A. 1, 32: Fabium Valentem profectum ab urbe conjectabat, id. H. 3, 15. With *de:* perinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant, ib. 2, 97: nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner. 40. With a *relat. clause:* si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36. III. *to conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy:* nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.*

conjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who interprets* or *divines, an interpreter:* conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 34. II. Esp. *a diviner, soothsayer:* somniorum atque ominum interpretes conjectores vocantur, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

conjectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

conjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] lit., *a putting together* (of various apparently unconnected circumstances), *a conjecture, guess*: hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 2: multa concurrunt simul, quî conjecturam hanc nunc facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: quantum ex ipsa re conjecturam cepimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: capere ex re, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: conjectura reperire, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 76: uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, Cic. Fl. 3: coarguere aliquid, id. Agr. 1, 6: quaerere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126: quaeritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: conjectura aberrare, Cic. Att. 14, 22: in conjecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43: aliquid conjectura animi scrutari, Plin. 2, 11, 8: si qua conjectura mentis divinae sit, Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*: mentis, Quint. 7, 3, 25: voluntatis, id. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7. **II.** *a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*: Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51: Cic. Div. 1, 36.

conjectūrālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura] *belonging to conjecture*, or *guessing, conjectural*: ars medicina, Cels. 1 praef.: causa, Cic. Top. 24: status, Quint. 3, 6, 29. *Subst.*: haec conjecturalia, id. 7, 1, 53.

conjectūrālĭter, *adv. conjecturally, by conjecture*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*

conjectus, a, um, *Part.* [conjicio].

conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conjicio] (rare) *a throwing together*: lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3: terrae, Liv. 7, 6: teli, Nep. Pelop. 5: venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw*, Liv. 2, 31: extra teli conjectum consistere, Petr. 90, 2: (jaculorum) ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv. 25, 16 *ad fin.* **2.** *a crowding, connecting*, or *uniting together*: materiaï, Lucr. 5, 147: altior animaï, id. 4, 960. **3.** *a casting* or *directing towards*: oculorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54: oculorum, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222. **Fig.**: conjectus animorum in me, id. Sest. 54: minarum, Plin. Pan. 17. **II.** **Meton.**: *a conflux, concourse, confluence: a heap, crowd, pile*: conjectus elementorum confluit, Lucr. 5, 599: lapidum spicarumque, id. 3, 199: aquae, *a puddle*, id. 4, 415.

conjĭcĭo (in many MSS. also conicio, and even coicio, cf. Laber. in Gell. 16, 7), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *bring together, to unite*: quae conjecta repente magnarum rerum fierent exordia, Lucr. 2, 1060: quae semina rerum conjecta in loca quaeque queat, id. 2, 1073: pallium in collum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 10: sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27. **2.** *to throw with force, hurl; to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along*: with *in* and *acc.*: tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: pila in hostes, ib. 1, 52: aliquem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 5, 7: in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3 *fin.*: in equuleum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: navem in portum conjecit vis tempestatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into*, Ov. M. 7, 245: calones se in signa manipulosque conjiciunt, *force their way*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12: se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8: se in fugam, Cic. Coel. 26 *fin.*: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12: quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conjicitis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91. With *dat.* (very rare): lupinum frutectoso solo, Plin. 18, 14, 36. *Absol.* (mostly poet.): flabra Aquilonum nubila conjiciunt, Lucr. 6, 731: magnus decursus aquai fragmina coniiciens silvarum arbustaque tota, *bearing down, prostrating*, id. 1, 277: jaculum, Virg. Aen. 9, 699: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, ib. 12, 454. With *in* and *abl.*, or *inter*: ferrum in gutture, ib. 3, 90: jaculum inter ilia, ib. 8, 412. **II.** **Fig.**: *to throw, urge, drive, force, bring, direct, turn, etc.*: with *in* and *acc*: aliquem in morbum ex aegritudine, Pl. Poen. prol. 69: aliquem in laetitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 34, 28: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: exercitum in angustias, Curt. 5, 3 *ad fin.*: remp. in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), id. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *run under cover of night*, id. Mil. 19: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote oneself to the art of poetry*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to squander*, id. Off. 2, 17 *fin.*: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Cic. Mur. 35: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. *to cause, occasion*, Hirt. B. Alex. 49: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen conjecisset, *to which he had referred the accusation*, Liv. 3, 24. *Absol.*: oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: petitiones ita conjectae, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15. With *sub*: id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conjicitis, Liv. 4, 4 *ad fin.* **2.** *to dispute, contend, manage*: conjecere verba inter sese, Afran. in Non. 267, 28: noli, mea mater, me praesente, cum patre conjicere, ib. 30: causam conjicere hodie ad te volo, ib. 267, 32. **3.** *to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare): aliquid ex aliqua re, Lucr. 1, 752: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, ut conjicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*: ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **4.** *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens*, etc.; *to interpret an omen* or *dream*, etc.. somnium huic, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic. Brut. 14: num igitur quae tempestas impendeat, vates melius conjiciet, quam gubernator? id. Div. 2, 5, 12.

con-jŭbĕo, 2. *v. a. to command together with*: Edict. Diocl. prooem.

conjŭga, ae, *f.* for conjux: conjuga Jovis Juno, App. Met. 6, p. 174, 32.

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjux] *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amor, Tac. A. 11, 4 *fin.*: licentia, ib. 11, 27: dii, *who preside over marriage*, Sen. Thyest. 1104. Of animals: Col. 8, 2, 11.

conjŭgālĭter, *adv. as married persons*: vivere, Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] *a combining, a mingling, mixture*: mellis et fellis, App. Flor. *no.* 18: corporum, *carnal intercourse, coition*, Arn. 2, 54. **II.** In rhetoric: *the etymological relationship of words*, Gr. συζυγία: Cic. Top. 3, 12. **III.** In gramm.: *conjugation*; earlier called declinatio, *q. v.*: Marc. Cap. 3, 83. (Hence Fr. *conjugaison.*)

conjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who joins* or *unites*: boni amoris (Hymenaeus), Cat. 61, 45.

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [conjugium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (poet.): foedus, Ov. M. 11, 743: festa, ib. 5, 3: jura, ib. 6, 536.

conjŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [conjugo] *a connection, union*: corporis atque animae, Lucr. 3, 857. **II.** *marriage, wedlock* (physical; whilst connubium regards the civil bond): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54. Of animals: Ov. F. 4, 336: (columbae) conjugii fidem non violant, Plin. 10, 34, 52. **Poet.**: *copulation*: Ov. M. 14, 298. Of animals: (equae) saepe sine ullis conjugiis vento gravidae, Virg. G. 3, 275. **2.** **Meton.**: *a husband*: Prop. 3, 13, 20: *a wife*: Virg. Aen. 3, 296. And in *plur.*: *a pair*, of animals: Plin 8, 23, 35.

con-jŭgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to join together, unite* (rare): amicitiam, *to form*, Cic. Off. 1, 17 *fin.*: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5, p. 170: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, Cic. Top. 3, 12.

conjŭgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [conjugo] *pertaining to uniting, connecting*: Cato R. R. 8. 2.

conjunctē, *adv. in connection, conjointly, at the same time*: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: conjuncte re verboque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61: elatum aliquid, *i. e. hypothetically* (*opp.* to simpliciter, categorically), ib. 38, 158. **II.** *in a friendly, confidential manner*: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10 *Comp.*: Cic. Fam. 6, 9. *Sup.*: id. Am 1, 2.

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjunctus, conjungo] *unitedly, in common, jointly* (rare): conjunctim ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: conjunctim petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10: legare, Pomp. Dig. 30, 16.

conjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjungo] *a joining together, connecting, union, conjunction*, etc.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement, sympathy*, id. Div. 2, 58: conjunctio naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, ib. 2, 60: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8: indubitata literarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31. **II.** *coition*: commune animalium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus, Cic. Off. 1, 4. **2.** *relationship, connection by marriage*, etc.: Cic. Fam. 1, 7: sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones, id. Off. 1 17, 54. **3.** *friendship*: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11. **III.** In philos. and rhetor.: *a connection of ideas* or *propositions*: id. Top. 14. **IV.** In gramm.: *a connecting particle, a conjunction*: id. Or. 39.

conjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in gramm.: *connecting, conjunctive*: particula (*sc. autem*), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26: conjunctivus modus, or *absol.*: *the conjunctive* or *subjunctive mood*, Marc. Cap. 3, 83.

conjuncto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to join* or *connect intimately*: Prud. Psych. 764 dub.

conjunctrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who joins*: Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

conjunctum, i, *n.* [id.] *a property of bodies* (as *heat, weight*, etc.): Lucr 1, 450. **II.** In rhetoric: *connection* Cic. de Or. 2, 40.

conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [conjungo] *united, connected.* **II.** **Adj.**: of places: *bordering upon, near*. Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 5 *fin.*: regio conjuncta Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg. Aen. 10, 653. **2.** **Fig.**: *connected with, pertaining to, agreeing with, conformable to*, etc.: prudentia cum justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: nihil cum virtute, ib. 1, 2, 5: verba conjuncta (*opp.* simplicia), id. Part. Or. 5: and *opp.* singula, Quint. 5, 10, 106: causae (*opp.* simplices), id. 3, 6, 94: justitia intelligentiae, Cic. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: praecepta officii naturae, ib. 1, 2, 6: talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati, ib. 1, 14, 44: haec necesse est aut ex praeterito tempore aut ex conjuncto aut ex sequenti petere, Quint. 5, 8, 5. conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, *unanimous*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82. **3.** *connected by marriage, married*: digno viro, Virg. E. 8, 32. **Poet.**: of the vine: vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54. **4.** *connected by relationship* or *friendship, allied, kindred, intimate friendly*: cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis, Cic. Planc. 11: cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 4, 33: sanguine, Sall. J. 10: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: ubi tecum conjunctus siem, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 52: genus cum Diis, Suet. Caes. 6: conjunctus an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7, 33 at nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, Cic. Att. 14, 13 B.

conjunctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a connection, conjunction:* Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke together:* conjungere boves, Cato R. R. 138: bijugo prius est, quam bis conjungere binos, Lucr. 5, 1299. In gen. *to bind together, connect, join, unite:* constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect., ad,* the *dat.,* or *absol.:* eam epistolam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30 *fin.:* animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, *i. e. put on an equality with,* Cic. Pis. 9, 20: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, id. de Sen. 12 *fin.:* castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: tecta muro portisque, Liv. 22, 20: dextram dextrae, Ov. M. 8, 421: noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16: sequentia prioribus, Quint. 11, 2, 20: conjungere laudem ejus ad utilitatem nostrae causae, Quint. 4, 1, 16: calamos plures cera, Virg. E. 2, 32: oras (vulneris) sutura, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Cal. 19: vocales, *to contract,* Cic. Or. 44, 150: bellum, *to carry on in concert,* id. Manil. 9 *fin.:* abstinentiam cibi, *i. e. to continue,* Tac. A. 6, 26: so, consulatus, Suet. Cal. 17: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17. **II.** Esp.: *to unite in marriage, love, relationship,* or *friendship:* me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9 *ad fin.:* aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28: aliquam sibi, id. Cal. 25: connubia Sabinorum (Romulus), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic. Fam. 5, 7: me tibi (studia), ib. 15, 11: multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall. J. 7 *fin.:* Auscnios Teucris foedere, Virg. Aen. 10, 105: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1 *fin.:* amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46.

conjunx, v. conjux.

conjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro] *a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship;* most freq. in a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot:* si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rempublicam, id. Cat. 2, 4: is conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: capita conjurationis, Liv. 39, 17. Meton.: *the band of conspirators:* Cic. Cat. 1, 6. **II.** In gen.: *an agreeing, a union:* urbana, Plin. Pan. 70 *fin.*

conjuratus, a, um, *Part.* [conjuro] **II.** Subst.: conjurati, orum, *m. plu. conspirators:* Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20.

con-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swear together* or *one with another, to combine together by an oath;* in a good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: simul omne tumultu conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. Aen. 8, 5: pedites conjurabant sese fugae atque formidinis causa non abituros, Liv. 22, 38: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo et ille mecum, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 38: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2: agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for conjuratorum, ib. 12, 6. And in gen.: *to unite, be united:* (studium, ingenium) alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411: conjurati venti, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 98. Also, *to assent to by an oath:* quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ov. H. 21, 135. **II.** In a bad sense: *to form a conspiracy* or *plot* (very freq.): inter se, Sall. J. 66: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. 39, 16. cum tota Italia pro partibus suis (*sc.* Antonii), Suet. Aug. 17: in mortem patris, Quint. 4, 2, 72: contra remp., Cic. Sull. 25, 70: de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio, id. Mil. 24, 65: ut urbem incenderent, Liv. 4, 45. *Absol.:* ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: patriam incendere, Sall. C. 52: coelum rescindere, Virg. G. 1, 280. Poet. of things: conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763: Ister, Virg. G. 2, 497.

conjux (in many MSS. and editions conjunx: in inscriptions also COIVX, e. g. Orell. *no.* 4655, 4644), jŭgis, *comm.* [con and JUG, root of jungo] *a spouse, wife;* more rarely, *a husband:* Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Virg. Aen. 6, 473: Ov. F. 3, 461. In *plur.* for *the married pair* (poet.): boni, Cat. 61, 234. Of animals: Ov. F. 1, 451: Plin. 10, 59, 79. Of trees: Col. 5, 6, 18. **II.** Poet.: *a betrothed, a bride:* Virg. Aen. 9, 138: *a concubine:* Prop. 2, 8, 29. **III.** In late Lat. = contubernalis, *a comrade, a* (male or female) *companion* or *attendant:* Inscr.

conl. v. under coll.

conm. v. under comm.

con-nātus, a, um, *adj. born at the same time, connate, innate* (very rare): vitia in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 2.

con-necto, xŭi, xum, 3. *v. a. to tie, fasten,* or *join together, connect:* with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.,* the *dat.,* or *absol.:* amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: omnia inter se connexa et apta, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: ita sunt inter se connexa et indiscreta omnia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: illud non est in uno verbo translato, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 41 *fin.:* membra historiae, Quint. 9, 4, 129: terrestria membra marinis, Lucr. 2, 704: filiam discrimini patris, *to implicate, involve,* Tac. A. 16, 30: causam dolori meo, ib. 3, 12: nodos, Ov. M. 12, 430: naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac. H. 2, 34: Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. A. 13, 53: Adiabenis connectuntur Carduchi, Plin. 6, 15, 17: versus orationesque, *to quote, cite,* Treb. Gallien. 11 *fin.* **II.** In philos. = concludo, *to subjoin a logical conclusion:* si enim est verum quod ita connectitur: si quis, *etc.,* illud quoque verum est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit (e. g. *si lucet, lucet*), verum est, id. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*

connexē, *adv. in connection, connectedly:* dicere aliquid, Marc. Cap. 4, p. 117.

connexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [connecto] *a conclusion, a logical sequence:* Quint. 5, 14, 6. **II.** In gramm.: *a syllable:* Charis. p. 1 P.

connexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to unite, copulative:* conjunctio, Gell. 10, 29.

connexum, i, *n. logical connection:* Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96.

connexus, a, um, *Part.* [connecto] **II.** Adj.: *connected, joined:* persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e. following,* Cic. Pis. 5, 11: Silanum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43: Caesari, ib. 2, 50: insequitur magno jam tunc connexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Ach. 1, 174.

connexus, ūs, *m.* [connecto] *a joining together, combination, connection:* Lucr. 3, 556: Vitr. 10, 1.

connīsus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

con-nītor, nixus *or* nīsus, 3. *v. dep. to lean against* or *upon:* corniger est valido connixus corpore Taurus, *poet.* Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252. Fig.: praesto est domina omnium et regina ratio, quae connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, *self-supported,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. **II.** *to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach,* etc.: constr. **1.** With *subj.:* (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42. **2.** With *ad* and *gerund:* ceteris ad convincendum eum connisis, Tac. A. 15, 66: ad surgendum, Curt. 7, 3. **3.** With *in:* in summum jugum virtute, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21: praealtam in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31. **4.** With *inf.:* omnibus connitier in me arietare, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 22, 44: invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31: labefacere primores classiariorum, Tac. A. 15, 51. **5.** *absol.* (most freq.): quantum conniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. Off. 3. 2, 6. **III.** Poet.: *to bring forth* (in prose, enitor): spem gregis ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 15.

connīventĭa, ae, *f.* [conniveo] *connivance:* Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1 *fin.*

connīvĕo, nīvi *or* nixi, 2. *v. n.* (connivĕre, Calvus in Prisc.) [root NIV seen in nico, nicto] *to close the eyes, to blink, wink:* in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, et ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: connivere somno, Tac. A. 16, 5: connivent solemque pavent agnoscere visu, Sil. 7, 729: ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet. Cal. 51: contra comminationem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144: (oculis) somno conniventibus, *closing themselves,* Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: graviores alitum inferiore gena connivent: columbae et similia utraque, Plin. 11, 37, 57. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. 5, 776. **II.** Fig.: certa sunt enim pleraque et, nisi conniveamus, in oculos incurrunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. Coel. 17, 41. **III.** Meton.: *to wink at, overlook, connive at an error, fault,* etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.:* Dii immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus aut connivetis, aut praesentis fraudis poenas in diem reservatis? id. Coel. 24, 59.

connixus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

connūbĭālis (poet., and gen. tetrasyl.) e, *adj.* [connubium] *pertaining to wedlock, conjugal:* jura, Ov. H. 6, 41.

connūbĭālĭter, *adv. in a conjugal manner:* Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

connūbĭum, ii, *n.* (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] *marriage, wedlock* (as a civil institution, while conjugium regards physical union; v. Smith's Ant 740): Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: hi paulatim per connubia Gaetulos secum miscuere, Sall. J. 18: connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo, Virg. Aen. 1, 73. Poet.: *sexual union:* Lucr. 3, 777. Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21. Of plants: *an ingrafting:* Plin. 16, 1. **II.** Meton.. *the right of intermarriage according to the Roman law:* connubia illi (*sc.* decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37.

connūdātus, a, um, *Part.* [nudo] *made wholly naked:* Plin. 28, 7, 23.

con-nŭmĕro, 1. *v. a. to number with, to reckon among* (rare): aliquem inter liberos, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4. *Absol.*. Arn. 2, 187

cōnōpeum (conopium), ei, *n.* = κωνωπεῖον, *a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes,* etc.: sol adspicit conopium, Hor. Epod. 9, 16: Juv. 6, 80.

cōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to endeavour, try, undertake, venture, presume,* etc.: constr. with the *acc., inf.,* or *absol.:* opus magnum et arduum, Cic. Or. 10 tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8: me haec agere conantem deterruit pudor, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: versus pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: ipsa de re nunc dicere conor, id. 6, 768: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic. Or. 30: quod planum facere non modo non possis, verum ne coneris quidem, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: conari manibus. pedibus, noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr 4, 1, 53: obviam conabar tibi, id. Ph. 1, 2, 2: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius cogitare quam conari consuesset, *before he proceeded* *to the undertaking*, Nep. Dat. 7: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. 45, 23. With *si*: si perrumpere possent conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

con-quadro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (rare). **I.** Act.: *to make square*: perticas, Col. 8, 3, 7. **II.** Neutr.: *to be proportioned to, agree with*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

conquassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquasso] *a severe shaking, a shattering*: ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to shake often* or *severely*: corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 442: Appuliam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr. 3, 599: exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. Sest. 26: omnes provincias, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 13, 4. **II.** *to shatter, dash to pieces*: calicem, Cato R. R. 52, 2.

con-quāterno, *to yoke by fours*: ζευγίζω κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quĕror, questus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament passionately* or *much*. With *acc.*: conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2 21, *fin.*: conqueritur mecum mulier fortunas suas, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 47: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, Cic. Verr. 4. 50: vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33: aliquid pro republica, Cic. Sest. 2. With *acc.* and *inf.*: si immortalis nostra foret mens, non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. 3, 612. With *de* or *cur*: de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: de eadem re apud se, Suet. Aug. 51: de alicujus injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: uti conquereretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60. *Absol.*: conquerar an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147. *Impers.*: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet. Caes. 20.

conquestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] *a violent complaining* or *bewailing, complaint* (rare): conquestio nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: illa conquestio adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa conquestio de bellis civilibus, id. 8, 3, 78: dolorum praeteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78. Of birds: Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv. 1, 55.

conquestus, a, um, *Part.* [conqueror].

conquestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent complaint* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Liv. 8, 7.

con-quĭesco, quĭēvi, quĭētum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. syncop.* conquiesti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: conquierit, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 34: conquiesse, Liv. 30, 13), *to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose, to be idle* or *inactive*, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, id. Att. 1, 5: ante iter confectum, *to halt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: meridie, *to take a siesta*, id. B. G. 7, 46: paulisper post cibum meridianum, Suet. Aug. 78. Prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *i. e. be quite at ease*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121. Of things: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37: navigatio mercatorum conquiescit, *is stopped*, id. Manil. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1. 7, 21: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, Liv. 21, 10: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15 *fin.*: si Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade nunquam esset conquietura, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*: febris, Cel. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 19 ad *fin.*: sanguis, id. 5, 26, *no.* 21. **II.** Fig.: *to find rest, recreation, pleasure in*. *Absol.*: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv 1, 47: ubi aures convicio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12. With *in.*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id. Fam. 9, 6: in amici mutua benevolentia, id. Am. 6, 22.

con-quĭnisco, quexi, 3. *v. n. to cower, squat, stoop down*: Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5.

con-quirere, coercere, Fest. *s. v.* (better coinquere.)

con-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek for, go in quest of, procure, bring together, collect*: aliquem tota provincia conquirere, Cic. Verr. 4, 19: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75: dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 *fin.*: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71: vulgo conquirere amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23. Fig.: suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: naturae primas causas, Cic. Tim. 14: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solatia, ib. 12, 68: argumenta, ib. 14, 44: omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, ib. 15, 56: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*

conquīsītē, *adv.* (only in *pos.*) *carefully*: Auc. Her. 2, 31: haec Varro scripsit admodum conquisite, Gell. 3, 10.

conquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] *a seeking out, bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare): pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: sacrorum, id. Agr. 6 *fin.*: piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a levying, levy*: exercitus ille noster superbissimo delectu et durissima conquisitione collectus omnis interiit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5.

conquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a recruiting officer*: Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Liv. 21, 11: legatos conquisitoresque delectus habendi caussa miserant, Hirt. B. Alex. 2. **II.** *a spy, listener*: Pl. Am. prol. 65.

conquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [conquiro]. **II.** Adj.: *select, chosen, costly*: conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, *ad fin.*: peregrina et conquisita medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 23: figurae (*opp.* obviae dicenti), Quint. 9, 3, 5.—*Sup.*: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.

conr. v. under corr.

con-săcerdos, ōtis, *comm. a fellow-priest* or *priestess*, Sym. Ep. 10, 74.

consălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto] *a greeting, mutual salutation* (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic. Att. 2, 18: vix prae fletu usurpata consalutatio, Tac. A. 15, 16.

con-sălūto, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *to greet, hail, salute* (of several persons): inter se amicissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrumque regem sua multitudo, Liv. 1, 7: consalutaverat eum dictatorem, id. 3, 26: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69: aliquem Caesarem, id. H. 3, 86 *fin.*: aliquem patrem patriae, Suet. Aug. 58: eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5. **II.** *to greet heartily* (rare): eum, Petr. 7 *fin*: me, id. 131, 3.

con-sānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. incep. to become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: facta ulcera dum consanescunt, figulari creta linuntur, Col. 8, 2.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a um (*gen. plur.* consanguineûm, Lucr. 3, 79), *adj. related by blood*, usually *plu. subst. relatives, kindred*: cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1 11. Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor Virg. Aen. 6, 278: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1 prooem. § 4. Esp. *brotherly, sisterly*, (mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. M. 8, 476: turba, id. H. 14, 121: angues, *i. e. born with her, kindred*, Stat. Th. 11, 61. Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. *Subst.* consanguinea, ae, *a sister* Cat. 64, 118.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus] *blood relationship, consanguinity*: esp. *between brothers and sisters*: consanguinitatis jura a patre oriuntur: proximitatis autem nomine mater, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 8, 4. **II.** *relationship*, in gen.: Liv. 7, 19: Virg. Aen. 2, 86. Fig.: consanguinitas doctrinae, *affinity, similarity*, Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 *ad fin.*

con-sāno, 1. *v. a. to heal, cure* (very rare): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3.

con-sarcĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to sew* or *stitch together, to patch up*: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2. Fig.: verba, Gell. 2, 23: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5. mendacia, id. 16, 8.

con-sarrĭo (sario) 4. *v. a. to hoe* or *rake carefully* (very rare): Cato R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consātus, a um, *Part.* [consero].

con-saucĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wound severely* (rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 *fin*: corpus crebro vulnere, Auc. Her. 4, 19, 26: Augustus et crus et utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatur, Suet. Aug. 20.

consāvĭo and **consavior**, v. consuavior.

conscĕlĕrātus, a. um, *Part.* [conscelero.] **II.** Adj.: *wicked, depraved*: and Subst. *a criminal, a villain*: pirata, Cic. Verr. 1, 35 *fin.* *Sup.*: conscleratissimi filii, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: vultus, id. Clu. 10: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9: furor, id. Sull. 10: impetus, id. Coel. 6, 14: voluntates, id. Sull. 9 *fin.*: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191.

con-scĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace*: domum, Cat. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37 *fin.*

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [scando] *to climb up, mount, ascend*. With *acc.*: currum, Lucr. 6, 47: montes, Cat. 64, 126: vallum, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 *fin.*: equos, Liv. 29, 2. aethera, Ov. M. 3, 299: scopulum, Virg. Aen. 1, 180: rogum, ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17. With *in*: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. 116, 1. Fig.: laudis carmen, *to reach the heights of lyric praise*, Prop. 2, 8, 27 (10, 23): ad ultimum nefas, Quint. Decl. 377. **II.** nautical *t. t. to go on board a ship, to embark*. With *acc.*: navem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: conscendens navem Epheso Laodiceam revertit, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: nave conscensa, Just. 31, 4: navibus conscensis, id. 12, 10: navigium, Suet. Caes. 58: cavatum ex materia alveum, Vell. 2, 107: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Virg. Aen. 10, 155: conscendere aequor navibus, *to navigate*, ib. 1, 381. With *in*: in navem, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16. *Absol.*: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv. 31, 29.

conscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] *an embarking*: in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

conscĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [consciens, conscio] *a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing*, etc. With *gen. pers.*: omnium horum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: hominum conscientia remota, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28. plurium, Liv. 2, 54: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21: provisam jam sibi Xenophontis medici conscientiam adhibet, ib. 12, 67: generis humani, id. Agr. 2. With *gen.* of thing: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, id. H. 1, 25: facti, id. A. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. H. 1, 42: stupri, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. *Absol.*: nocte perfugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 33, 28: simulare, Tac. A. 2 40. **2.** Meton.: *the persons who are privy to anything*: quis meum in istius gloriosissimi facti (*sc.* caedis Caesaris) conscientia nomen audivit? Cic. Phil. 2, 11. **II.** *consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense.* With *gen.*: unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virium et nostrarum et suarum. Liv. 8, 4: contracti culpa periculi, id. 3, 2: suae infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31: unionum in somno quoque, *the feeling that they have pearls about them,* Plin. 33, 3, 12: amissae fortunae, *a recollection,* Flor. 2, 12: ipsa conscientia pulcerrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 44 *fin.*: officii mei benevolentiaeque, id. Fam. 3, 7 *fin.*: scelerum tuorum, id. Pis. 17. In *plur.*: id. Clu. 20, 56. With *de*: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35. With *a relative clause*: illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. 3, 60. *Absol.*: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, *self-consciousness* Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71: non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, *as the consciousness of inferiority,* Sall. J. 85 *med.*: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness,* Quint. 11, 1, 17: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5. In *plur.*: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67. **III.** *the moral sense, conscience*: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, id. Mil. 23, 61: et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientia pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: conscientia recta, *a good conscience,* id. Att. 13, 20: egregia, Liv. 29, 33; optima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: mala, Sall. J. 62. Prov.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41. *Absol.*: **1.** *a good conscience*: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28. **2.** *a bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? id. Off. 3, 21 *fin.*: conscientia animi, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53.

con-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear* or *rend to pieces* (rare): epistolam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.*: vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo concidit, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4: virgo concissa veste lacrumans obticet, ib. 5, 1, 4. Fig.: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at,* Cic. Att. 2, 19. *Absol.*: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *pulled to pieces,* i. e. *abused, calumniated,* ib. 8, 16.

conscĭo, 4. *v. a.* [conscius] *to be conscious* of wrong: nil conscire sibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61. **II.** *to know well*: consciens Christus quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3. *v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common*: populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: senatus populi Romani Quiritium censuit, consensit, conscivit, ut bellum fieret, an old formula for the declaration of war, Liv. 1, 32: Tusci vero omnes consciverant bellum, *had decided upon,* id. 10, 18. **II.** *to unite, agree*: in illo uno (*sc.* Alcibiade) laudando conscierunt, Nep Alcib. 11. **III.** With *acc.* of direct object, and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *in* and *acc.*: also without *pron.*: *to inflict* or *bring upon oneself.* **1.** With *dat.*: ut sibi consciscant letum, Lucr. 3, 81: sibi mortem consciscere, *to kill oneself,* Cic. Clu. 61, 171: sibi exsilium, Liv. 10, 17: sibi exsilium ac fugam, *to go into voluntary exile,* id. 5, 53. **2.** With *in*: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, id. 28, 22. **3.** Without *pron.*: letum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: necem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: fugam, Liv. 10, 34: caecitatem, Gell. 10, 17.

conscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscindo] *a tearing in pieces*: Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

conscissus, a, um, *Part.* [conscindo].

conscītus, a, um, *Part.* [conscisco].

con-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *aware, cognisant of, privy to*: and Subst. *a* (male or female) *participant, accessory, accomplice, confidant,* etc. With *gen.*: with or without a *dat.* of the *person*: audacis facinoris conscius, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 4: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall. C. 22: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, *without being compelled to witness such baseness in my army,* Tac. A. 1, 43: T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: maleficii, id. Cluent. 22: conjurationis, Sall. C. 37: ante actae vitae, Liv. 9, 26: infirmitatis nostrae, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Postumi Agrippae, Tac. A. 3, 30: Caesarianae necis, Suet. Ner. 3. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, Ov. M. 7, 385: quorum nox conscia sola est, ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Virg. Aen. 4, 519. With *dat.*: huic facinori tanto, Cic. Coel, 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr. 4, 56: illi facinori, id. Cluent. 20, 56: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: coeptis, Ov. M. 7, 194. Poet.: sacris nox, ib. 6, 588: deliciis meis antra, id. H. 15, 138: connubiis aether, Virg. Aen. 4, 168. With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. Att. 1, 18: primo quum testis amori adfueram vestris conscius in lacrimis, *I was there a conscious witness amid your tears,* Prop. 1, 10, 2. With *de*: his de rebus, Cic. Att. 2, 24. With *a relat. clause*: res, multis consciis quae gereretur, defertur, Nep. Dion. 8. *Absol.*: nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 21: conscio patre, Cic. Att. 2, 24: ut excogitet quo modo occulte, sine teste, sine ullo conscio fallat, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53. Hence, *a partaker, joint conspirator,* etc.: consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradit, Nep. Dion. 9: se ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putant, *their confidants,* Tac. G. 10. Poet.: cetera turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105: silva, id. M. 2, 438: rubor, Cat. 65, 24. **II.** *conscious to oneself, aware.* With *gen.*: qui (*sc.* populus Rom.) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: sibi nullius culpae, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati in ulla parte judicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38: mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. Aen. 1, 604. Without *pron. reflect.*: admissae nequitiae, Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. Aen. 11, 812. With *dat.*: sibi factis mens, Lucr. 3, 1031. With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. 6, 399. With *acc.* and *inf.*: etsi mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. With *a clause*: quum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44. *Absol.*: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, Ov. F. 1, 485. Poet.: virtus, Virg. Aen. 12, 668. **2.** Esp. *conscious to oneself of wrong* (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 13: animus, Sall. C. 14: huic rogationi partim conscii sibi impedimenta parabant, id. J. 40. Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. fur. 692.

conscrĕor, 1. *v. dep. to clear the voice, hawk much*: magnifice, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

conscrībillo, avi, 1. *v. a. dim.* [conscribo] *to scribble over, scrawl upon* (very rare): Varr. in Non. 82, 30: nates mollicellas, *i. e. to strike so as to draw blood,* Cat. 25, 11.

con-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe* (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, *etc.*): conscribere legiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: conscribere alam legionum, Tac. H. 3, 25: eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic. Planc. 18. 45. **II.** *to draw up in writing, to compose, write*: with *acc.*: librum de consulatu, id. Brut 35, 132: volumen, id. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.*: Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19: epistola Graecis conscripta litteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: lepidas tabellas, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 26: epistolam, Cic. Att. 13, 50: imaginem, *to delineate, sketch,* Stat. S. 3, 1 117: legem, *to draw up,* Cic. Att. 4, 1: edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: conditiones, Liv 26, 24: fortunas alterius literis, Cic. Clu. 66, 186. *Absol.*: (illi) de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, id. de Sen. 23, 83: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *wrote at the same time,* id. Att. 12, 19. **III.** *to fill with writing* (rare): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: epistolium lacrimis, Cat. 68, 2. Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel*: conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 132.

conscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] *a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare): libelli, Sid. Ep. 7 18. **II.** Meton.: *a treatise, writing* conscriptiones quaestionum, *protocols, minutes,* Cic. Clu. 67, 191.

conscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a composer, writer, author*: Quint. Decl. 277.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [conscribo]: Patres Conscripti, *i. e.* patres *et* conscripti, *fathers and elect,* the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 1016): traditum inde (*sc.* post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui *Patres* quique *Conscripti* essent, Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos, Liv. 2, 1. Poet. in *sing.*: conscriptus, i, *m. a senator*: quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, Hor. A. P. 314.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a.* (rare) *to cut into small pieces, to dismember*: brassicam, Cato R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, *to lacerate,* Petr. 137, 4, 2. **II.** *to cut off, prune*: surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9.

consecrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer] *participant in the same religious service*: subst.: *companion in religion*: Tert. Apol. 16.

consecrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *a religious dedication, consecration*: capitis consecratio, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: an consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? id. Dom. 48. **II.** *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*: v. Smith's Ant. 105. Of the consecration of a priest: Inscr. Grut. 303, 2. **III.** *a magical incantation*: Lampr. Elagab. 9.

consecrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consecrates* or *dedicates*: Tert. Pud. 21 *ad fin.*

consecrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who consecrates* or *makes sacred*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consecro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacro] *to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity*: with *dat.*: candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 4, 29 *fin.*: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 4, 48: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: equorum greges, quos in trajiciendo Rubicone flumine consecrarat, id. Caes. 81: hunc lucum tibi dedico consecroque, Cat. 18, 1. *Absol.*: locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 3 44: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.*: agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place,* Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *opp.* profanus, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.* Hence **2.** *to devote to destruction*: te, inquit, Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. 3 48: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16: veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5. **II.** *to deify*. Liberum, id. N. D. 2, 24: omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, ib. 3, 15, 39: aliquos ex hominum genere, id. Leg. 2, 11: consecratum Claudium invocare, Tac. A. 13 14

Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.* **III.** Meton.: *to devote, appropriate, set apart*: with *dat.*: qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: corporis curandi ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, ib. 3, 1: cui patriae nos totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.*: consecrare opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule, id. Sest. 68 *fin.*: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41. **2.** *to make immortal, immortalize*: qui tyrannos necaverunt, prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur, Cic. Mil. 29, 80: orator quum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidia, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ratio disputandi (*sc.* Socratis) Platonis memoria et literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.

consectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] *following eagerly*: subst.: *an adherent, follower*: Sid. Ep. 3, 6. **II.** *following logically*; Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that follows logically, consequent*: illud vero minime consectarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50. Subst.: *a conclusion, inference*: ib. 3, 7 *fin.*

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an eager pursuit, a striving after* (very rare): concinnitatis, Cic. Or. 49, 165 (dub.): supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, *i. e. an enumeration*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend*: consectatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conseco] *a cutting* or *cleaving to pieces*: arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

con-sector, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pursue eagerly* (both in a good and bad sense): hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: qui consectare qua mares, qua feminas, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 20: arieti naturale agnas fastidire, senectam ovium consectari, Plin. 8, 47, 72. Of things: angiporta haec, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 137: rivulos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. **2.** Gen.: *to strive after, emulate, imitate*, etc.: neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae, id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potentiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, ib. 2, 15, 53: ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5 *fin.*: ac ne plura consecter, comprehendam brevi, id. de Or. 1, 8, 34: ista subtilius, Plin. 2, 52, 53: insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; vitium de industria, ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1. **II.** *to persecute, pursue*, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18: victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1: omnia me mala consectantur, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 7. Pass.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consectari video (διώκεσθαι), Laber. in Prisc. p. 793 P.

consectus, a, um, *Part.* [conseco].

consĕcūtĭo (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] *an effect, consequence*: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. **II.** In rhetor.: *order, connection, sequence*; verborum, ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio, id. Part. 6. **2.** *a logical consequence*: id. Inv. 1, 29. **III.** *an acquiring, obtaining, attainment*: Tert. Bapt. 18 *fin.*

con-sēdo, 1. *v. a. to allay, quiet*: Cato in Charis. p. 184 P.

consĕdo, ōnis, *m.* [sedeo] *he who sits with one*: Cass. Hemina in Non. 62, 25.

con-sēmĭnālis, e, *adj. i. q.* conseminens, *sown with different kinds of seed*: vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6.

consēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [semen] *sown with various kinds of seed*: vineae, Col. 3, 21, 7.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. incep. to grow old together, to grow old*: Baucis et Philemon illa consenuere casa, Ov. M. 8, 633: in arvis hostium, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8: alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19: circa Casilinum Cumasque, id. 30, 20 *fin.* Poet.: haud ulla carina consenuit, *all have perished*, Prop. 3, 7, 35. Fig.: *to grow gray in any pursuit, follow it too long*: in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: in una ejus (dicendi) specie, id. 12, 11, 16. **II.** Meton.: *to become weak, decay, fade, lose strength*, etc.: prae moerore atque aegritudine, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 63: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic. Clu. 5, 13. Of things: vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col. 4, 22, 8: veru in manibus consenescit, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 15: (nobis) viget aetas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall. C. 20: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore, Liv. 9, 3. Fig.: *to lose consideration* or *respect*: omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic. Att. 2, 23: veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247.

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *a feeling* or *thinking together, agreement, unanimity*: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma consensio omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17: singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: naturae, *harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5 *fin.* As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 51. **II.** In a bad sense: *a plot, combination, conspiracy*: scelerata, Cic. Att. 10, 4: magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3. In *plur.*: Cic. Verr. 5, 4. **2.** Meton.: *a band of conspirators*: Nep. Att. 8.

consensus, a, um, *Part.* [consentio].

consensus, ūs, *m.* [consentio] *a common feeling, a thinking together, agreement, unanimity, concord*: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: omnium, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: tantus consensus senatus, id. Fam. 3, 3: conspirans consensus fratrum, id. Lig. 12: civitatis, Liv. 9, 7: aevi, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 6: inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 *fin.*: res quas ex communi consensu petere vellent Caes. B. G. 1, 30: repentino maximoque consensu, Suet. Aug. 58: consensus attentatae defectionis, *a participation*, Liv. 23, 15. *Adverbially*: consensu, *unanimously, with general consent*, etc.: quando pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, id. 1, 32: quum ipsi invisum consensu imperium interpretarentur, id. 3, 38. **II.** Meton.: of things: *agreement, harmony*: qua ex cognatione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci appellant, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

consentānĕē, *adv. in harmony* or *accordance with*: Lact. 3, 8.

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consentio] *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper.* With *cum*: quod quidem erat consentaneum cum iis literis, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. With *dat.*: formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id. Phil. 9, 7: actiones his motibus, id. N. D. 2, 22 *fin.*: hae disciplinae sibi consentaneae, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime consentanea majestati deorum, id. Div. 2, 65 *fin.*: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, Quint. 6, 3, 106. *Absol.*: vir vita et morte, *consistent*, Vell. 2, 63. Consentaneum est, *it is fitting, proper, consistent*, etc. With *inf.*: quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, ib. 1, 20, 68. With *subj.*: neque sit consentaneum paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 31.

consentes Dii, *the twelve superior deities*, called also Dii complices: Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4 (v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. vol. i. p. 826). [*Con-sentes*, sing. *con-sens*, may be compared with *ab-sens*, *prae-sens*: it is probably a contraction of *con-es-entes*, and means "those who are together:" v. ab-sens.]

consentĭa sacra, *sacred rites established by common agreement*, Fest. *s. v.*

consentĭens, entis, *Part.* [consentio]. **II.** Adj.: *agreeing, accordant unanimous*: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. de Sen. 17, 61: hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? id. Div. 1, 39: consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13: clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40.

con-sentĭo (cosentio), sensi, sensum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to agree in feeling* or *thought, to be of one opinion, to determine in common, decree*, etc.: constr. with *cum*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*, of persons: and with the *acc.*, *de*, *ad*, *in*, or *absol.*, of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Am. 23: cum aliquo de aliqua re, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: cum oratoribus philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2: sibi ipse, Cic. Off 1, 2, 5: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9: suis studiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (*sc.* Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic. Att. 5, 18: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40: ad inducias, Suet. Cal. 5: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet. Cal. 60: puro pioque duello (res) quaerendas censeo itaque consentio consciscoque, old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32: senatus P. R. Q. censuit consensit conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, old formula for declaring war, ib.: consensit et senatus bellum, *i. e. has voted war*, id. 8, 6. With *a clause* as object: omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda, Cic Phil. 4, 3, 7. *Pass. Impers.*: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17: in quae communi opinione consensum est, id. 5, 10, 12: permixto pene senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 24 *fin.*: super aetate Homeri atque Hesiodi non consentitur, Gell. 3, 11. **II.** *to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire*, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R. omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: belli faciendi causa, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9 *fin.* *Absol.*: quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, id. 23, 28. **III.** Meton.: of things: *to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent*, etc.: quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: ut oratio sibi constet, et secum ipsa consentiat, Cic. Tim. 3: (pulcritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narrantur consentiunt, id. Part. 9, 32: sibi ipsa lex, Quint. 2, 4, 37: ratio nostra consentit pugnat oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: judicationem et statum semper consentire Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentia (cithara), id. 2, 8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo consentit astrum

Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22. **IV.** *to perceive at the same time:* quia tempore in uno consentimus, Lucr. 4, 797.

con-sēpĭo, no *perf.*, septum (consiptum, Enn.), 4. *v. a. to fence round, hedge in:* bustum, Suet. Ner. 33. More freq. in *part. perf.:* conseptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque conseptus. Liv. 10, 38.

consepto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [consepio] *to fence, hedge in:* animalia in sacro lucu, Sol. c. 32.

conseptum, i, *n.* [conseptus] *an enclosed place, an enclosure:* ab integumento consepti, Liv. 10, 38: laxo spatio consepta facienda sunt, *pinfolds*, Col. 6, 23: populus caveae conseptum mira celeritate complevit, Apul. M. 3, p. 130. **2.** *a fence, enclosure:* si ingenium suum consepto fori, non ipsius rerum naturae finibus terminasset, Quint. 12, 2, 23. Fig.: corpus animam consepto suo obstruit, Tert. de Anima, § 53.

con-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio] *buried with:* Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

consĕquens, entis, *Part.* [consequor]. **II.** Adj.: *following on, coming in order, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. 6. *Neutr. impers.:* consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is reasonable, fit, proper*, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. Leg. 1, 5: consequens esse, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77. *Comp.:* Aug. Trin. 15, 19. **III.** Subst.: *a logical consequence:* teneamus illud necesse est, quum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24 *fin.*

consĕquenter, *adv. suitably, conformably:* App. M. 11, p. 257. **II.** *consequently:* ib. 10, *init.*

consĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [consequens] *a consequence:* eventorum, Cic. Div. 1, 56 *fin.:* naturae, Gell. 12, 5: per consequentiam, Auc. Her. 4, 54: per consequentias, Ulp. Dig. 2, 8, 1.

consĕquĭa, ae, *f.* [consequor] = consequentia, *a consequence:* rerum, Lucr. 5, 678. **II.** Meton.: *a retinue, the rear-guard:* App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (*or* sequutus), 3. *v. dep. to follow, go after, attend, accompany:* consecutus est me usque ad fores, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 93: prope nos, id. Rud. 4, 3, 11: literas suas prope consecutus est, *close upon his letters*, Liv. 41, 10 *fin.:* vocem gradu, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 21: hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. **II.** *to follow, come after*, in respect of time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, id. Brut. 15 *fin.:* has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion. 6. *Absol.:* annus, qui consequitur, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5: haec quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, *ensued*, id. de Or. 1, 35. **III.** *to follow as an effect, to ensue, result:* rebus ab ipsis consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion. 6: ex quo illud natura consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64. Of a logical consequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, id. Fat. 7 *fin.* **IV.** *to follow a model* or *rule, to imitate, adopt, obey*, etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabula, id. N. D. 1, 15 *fin.:* eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.:* alicujus sententiam, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 13: sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45. **V.** Meton.: *to come up with, reach, overtake, attain to, arrive at:* reliquas copias ut consequ' posset pontem in Arari faciendum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: Servius ab iis qui fugientem consecuti erant, interficitur, Liv. 1, 48: si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: aliquem in itinere, Pompeius in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, ib. 8, 143: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25. **VI.** Fig.: *to reach* or *attain to, obtain, get:* ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5 *fin.:* magistratum, ib. 25: regna, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, qua pleraque erat consecutus, ib. 7, 12: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27: fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio, Cic. Manil. 1, 2: omnia per senatum, id. Fam. 1, 7: gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6: quae praeterita erunt superioribus diebus opera consequi, *to balance, make up*, Col. 11, 2, 90: malignitatis famam consequuntur, Plin. Ep. 9, 5: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, Quint. 9, 2, 62. Of persons: *to overtake, happen to, befall:* matrem mors consecuta est, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 23: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. Att. 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, Quint. 2, 10, 14. **2.** *to become like* or *equal to, to attain, come up to:* aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64: ad consequendos quos priores ducimus accendimur, Vell. 2, 17: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. **3.** *to attain to something intellectually, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully*, etc.: similitudinem veri, id. Tim. 3: quantum conjectura, Caes. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: omnes illorum conatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: omnia alicujus facta aut memoria consequi, aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 4, 26: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13: omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15, 419. Pass.: quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt, ἀνύεσθαι, Orbilius in Prisc. p. 791 P.

con-sermōnor, 1. *v. dep. to converse with, talk:* cum iis, Gell. 17, 2.

con-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* conserui, Liv. 10, 24): *to sow over, to plant with* trees, *etc.* (rare): olivetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: ager diligenter consitus, id. de Sen. 17, 59: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53: consitus an incultus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: en, quis consevimus agros! Virg. E. 1, 73: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4. Meton.: arva muliebria conserere, Lucr. 4, 1103. Hence conserentes Dii, *who preside over generation*, Arn. 5, 169. Fig.: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *fills*, Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum senectute, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4. **II.** *to sow* or *plant something* (as a tree, *etc.*): arborem, Liv. 10, 24: arbores densae sunt ex industria consitae, *planted thick*, Curt. 6, 5.

con-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* consevisti, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 8. *Part.* consīta, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49): *to put together, knit, tie, connect, bind:* loricam hamis auroque, Virg. Aen. 3, 467: sagum fibula aut spina consertum, Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, Suet. Galb. 18: quippe alium alii quasi nexu conserunt, Curt. 6, 5: rudis arbos conseritur (in shipbuilding), Lucan. 3, 512. Poet.: teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, ib. 26: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58. Fig.: quid juvat nocti conseruisse diem? id. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sermonem, *to converse*, Curt. 8, 12. **II.** *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle* (esp. with manum): signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: tanta inter eos dissentio exstitit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes. B. C. 1 20: manum cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 7, 20: manus inter se, Liv. 7, 40: manus cum imparibus, id. 6, 12: consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25: dextras, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 60: navem, Liv. 21, 50: pugnam, ib.: pugnam inter se, id. 32, 10: pugnam seni, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Virg. Aen. 2, 398: certamen, Liv. 35, 4: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31. Rarely *absol.:* levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, Liv. 44, 4. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, id. 21, 1. **III.** Legal *t. t.:* manum conserere, *to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something* (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): si qui in jure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 10: non ex jure manum consertum sed mage ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib.: ibi ego te ex jure manu (*al.* manum) consertum voco, a legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12: multis praeessem, qui te ex jure manum consertum vocarent, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41 v. Smith's Ant. 1199.

consertē, *adv. connectedly:* omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

consertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consero] *a joining together:* Arn. 3, 107.

consertus, a, um, *Part.* [consero]

conserva, ae, *f.* [conservus] *a female fellow-slave:* Pl. Casin. 1, 20: *dat. plur.* conservabus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 27. Fig.: fores conservae, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 6: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conservo] *that can be preserved:* bonum, Tert. adv Marc. 2, 13.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a keeping, preserving:* frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: bonorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a keeper, preserver, defender:* pro dii immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii! Cic. Sest. 24, 53: as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 18, 5, *etc.:* me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10: civitatis, id. Sest. 45 *fin.:* Romani nominis Augustus, Vell. 2, 60: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who preserves* (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26. As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2, *etc.:* of industrious housewives, ib. 815, 5, *etc.*

con-servītĭum, ii, *n. joint servitude:* commune, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 55.

con-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*inf perf.* usu. conservasse, Quint. 1, 6, 21) *to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe:* placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda Cic. Fin. 3, 5: Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would leave unharmed*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: conservari autem diligentia et parsimonia, iisdem etiam rebus augeri, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4: arborem, *to preserve*, Suet. Aug. 94: chirographum, id. Dom. 1: ordinem, Cic. Rosc. C. 2, 6: pristinum animum erga populum Rom. Liv. 31, 2: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe*, Cic. Off. 3, 28 *fin.:* necessitudinem cum publicanis obtinere et conservare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1 · fidem erga imperatorem suum conservare voluerint, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: quo diligentius a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur, id. B. G. 3, 16: induciae, Nep. Ages. 2 voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 47 *fin.:* legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athletis, Suet. Aug. 45 imperium majestatemque populi Romani conservato sine dolo malo, Liv. 38, 11.

conservŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conserva] *a little female fellow-slave:* Sen. Contr. 21.

con-servus, i, *m. a fellow-slave:* Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 30: Cic. Fam. 12, 3: Hor. S. 1, 8, 9.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido] *one who sits with* or *near, an assessor:* in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: at a feast, id. Flacc. 11: in public exhibitions, id. Att. 2, 15: Liv. 34, 54.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sitting together* or *with:* communis ei consessus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4. **II.** Meton.: *an assembly, an audience, a court,* etc.: Cic. Verr. 1, 7: id. Flacc. 17: Tac. A. 13, 54: Virg. Aen. 5, 577: ib. 5, 340: in ludo talario, Cic. Att. 1, 16: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50: in *plur.*: theatrales gladiatoriique, ib. 54.

consīdĕranter, *adv. deliberately, considerately:* consideranter et mansuete agere, Val. Max. 8, 1 *fin.*

consīdĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [considero] *consideration, reflection:* Vitr. 6, 1 *ad fin.*

consīdĕrātē, *adv. considerately:* considerate agere, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94. *Comp.*: Liv. 4, 45. *Sup.*: Cic. Att. 9, 10.

consīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [considero] *consideration, reflection* (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: accurata, ib. 2, 11, 35: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 28 *fin.*

consīdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who considers, reflects;* transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός: Gell. 11, 5.

consīdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [considero]. **II.** *Adj.*: *considerate, circumspect, cautious,* etc.: verbum consideratissimum, *arbitror,* Cic. Font. 9, 19: vivendi via considerata atque provisa, id. Parad. 5, 1, 34: considerata et diligens excogitatio faciendi aliquid, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: factum, id. Sull. 26: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154. *Comp.*: consilium, id. Att. 9, 2. Meton. of persons: homo, id. Caec. 1: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39. *Comp.*: consideratior factus Caesar (with tardior), Hirt. B. Afr. 73.

consīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look at carefully, to inspect, examine:* contempla: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissuma. Estne? considera, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 18: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic. Verr. 4, 28 *fin.*: argentum (with contemplari), ib. 4, 15: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Cal. 36: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *to observe, perceive* (very rare): quum folia decidere considerassent (= animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67. With a relative clause: num exciderit ferrum considerat hastae, Ov. M. 12, 105. **II.** Fig.: *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate.* With *acc.*: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5: eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108. With *de* (rare): quum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, id. Att. 7, 13: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made,* id. Off. 3, 4, 18. With a relative clause: considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, ecquem putetis, id. Verr. 3, 12: consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, ib. 5, 68: finitimos hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8 *fin.* With *subj.*: *to take care, to be considerate* (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17: ut luna crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9: considerandum est, ne temere desperet, Cic. Off. 1, 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: considerare velle, id. Fam. 10, 16. *Con-sīdero* was perhaps orig. an augural term derived from the observation of the stars: cf. *desidero:* v. Donaldson's Varr. 377.)

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle.* Constr. with *in* or *sub* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, with *ante* and *acc.*, or *absol.*: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. de Sen. 18, 63: in molli herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: in illo cespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36: quum omnia sacra profanaque in igne considerent, Tac. H. 3, 33: sub arguta ilice, Virg. E. 7, 1: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. M. 6, 373: transtris, Virg. Aen. 4, 573: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, ib. 2, 869. *Impers. pass.*: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18. **II.** Of courts, *etc.*: *to sit, hold sessions, to be in session:* quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, id. Fl. 7, 16. priusquam consideret quisque (senatorum), Suet. Aug. 35. quo die primum judices citati in hunc reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61: Suet. Cal. 38. **III.** Milit. *t. t. to encamp, take post:* quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: sub monte consedit, ib. 48: trans flumen, ib. 2, 16: contra eum duum millium spatio consedisset, ib. 3, 17: haud longe a mari, prope Cirtam consedit exercitus, Sall. J. 21: inter virgulta, ib. 49: superioribus locis, ib. 51. *Absol.*: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. **IV.** *to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself:* quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6: antequam aliquo loco consedero, neque longas a me neque semper mea manu literas exspectabis, ib. 5, 14: quum et Quintus noster jam in otio consederit, ib. 2, 4: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubiorum finibus, ib. 4, 8: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Virg. Aen. 1, 572. Fig.: justitia in mente consedit, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50. **V.** Of places, *etc.*: *to settle, sink down, give way, subside,* etc.: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38: terra in ingentem sinum consedit, id. 30, 2: (Alpes) jam licet considant! *may now sink down,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, *to sink down,* Virg. Aen. 2, 624: qua mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, *sink,* i. e. *are lower,* Plin. 3, 25, 28: patiemur picem considere, et quum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291. Fig.: totam videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk in grief,* Virg. Aen. 11, 350: hoc totum in ea mediocritate consedit, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.* **VI.** Fig.: *to lose force, abate, subside, diminish, be appeased, cease:* ardor animi non semper adest, isque quum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, id. Brut. 24, 93: consederit furor, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis consederant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. *has ceased,* Cic. Mur. 8, 18. Of discourse: *to sink,* i. e. *to conclude, end:* eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis, sed varie distincteque considat, id. de Or. 3, 49 *fin.*

consignanter, *adv. distinctly, plainly:* Gell. 1, 25.

consignātē, *adv. clearly, distinctly:* versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15.

consignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consigno] *a written proof, a document* (rare): Quint. 12, 8, 11: Martian. Dig. 48, 10, 1.

consignātus, a, um, *Part.* [consigno].

con-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe:* tabellas, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 90: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistolas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 46: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48: legem, Ulp. Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, Florent. ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, *a marriage contract,* Suet. Claud. 29: dotem, ib. 26: pecuniam, Hermog. Dig. 46, 1, 64. **II.** Meton.: *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for:* monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40. **III.** *to note, write down, record:* literis aliquid, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicis commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis literis, id. Leg. 3, 20: motum temporis, id. Tim. 9: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, id. Clu. 50, 139. Fig. nec fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones haberemus, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de qua cognoscit, exprimere consignareque, *to make known, indicate* (with exprimere), Gell. 14, 2.

con-sĭlesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to become entirely still* or *silent:* Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 102: Gell. 5, 1 *fin.*

consĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consilium] *suitable for counsel, counselling:* senatus, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 56: amicus, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: homines, Gell. 18, 3: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39. Subst.: *a counsellor, adviser:* consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9: ego te auctore, et tu me consiliario usus es, id. Fam. 1, 9. **II.** *an assessor in a court of justice:* Suet. Tib. 55: id. Claud. 12. **III.** Of an augur, as *the interpreter* of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [consilior] *a counsellor* (rare): consiliator maleficus, Phaedr. 2, 6, 2: consiliator et rector, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr.

consĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who counsels:* App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-sĭlīgo, īnis, *f. lung-wort:* Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.: Col. 6, 5, 3. Plin. 25, 8, 48.

consĭlĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [consilium] *to take counsel, to consult* (rare): consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes. B. C. 1, 19 difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic. Att. 15, 9: haec consiliantibus eis, nuntiatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: rediere omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac. H. 2, 53: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. **II.** *to give counsel, to advise:* ille consilietur amice, id. A. P. 196.

consĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of prudence* or *wisdom, considerate,* etc.: disciplinosus, consiliosus, quae M. Cato ita affiguravit, Gell. 4, 9: exempla Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1. *Comp.*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9. *Sup.*: ib. 1, 1.

consĭlĭum, ii, *n.* Lit.: *a sitting together;* hence, *an assembly,* and generally *a select assembly of leaders* etc., whereas concilium, *a calling together,* means *a general* or *larger assembly summoned for some public purpose.* **I.** *an assembly of leaders,* such as *the senate, judges, a council of war,* etc.: senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6 summum consilium orbis terrae, ib 7, 7: Dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, i. e. *a court of justice,* id. Rosc Am. 52, 151: is qui est in consilio, *the body of judices,* id. Div. in Caecil. 4 cum consilio causam Mamertinorum cognoscit, et de consilii sententia pronuntiat, id. Verr. 5, 21: Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of officers, a council of war,* Caes. B. G. 3, 3: hac re ad consilium delata, *to the military council,* ib. 3 23: militare, Liv. 8, 6: castrense, id. 44, 35: (Carthaginienses) mittunt triginta seniorum principes id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, id. 30, 16: consilium Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2. Poet. of a single person: *a counsellor:* ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32. **II.** *deliberation, counsel:* consulta sunt consilia, *are finished,* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 7: consilium volo capere una tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38: saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, *as if the matter still admitted of deliberation,* Caes. B. G. 7, 38: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *that is your own affair,* Cic. Fam. 3, 2: vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum, ib. 14, 14: quid aetati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, id. Att. 15, 12 *ad fin.:* nihil mihi adhuc accidit quod majoris consilii esset, ib. 10, 1: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii particeps, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: consilia nocturna, Sall. C. 42: consiliis arcanis ut interesset, Liv. 35, 18. **III.** Meton.: *a conclusion, determination, resolution, plan, purpose:* consilium est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 25 *fin.:* certum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: callidum, ib. 3, 4, 12: nisi jam aliquod tibi consilium celere repperis, id. Ph. 1, 4, 1: sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: aliquid communi consilio agere, ib. 3, 8: neque sibi separatim a reliquis consilium capturos, id. B. C. 1, 76. repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter. Andr, 4, 3, 18: neque, quid nunc consili capiam scio, de virgine istac, id. Eun. 5, 2, 27: consilium est ita facere, *I am resolved,* Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 73: Cic. Att. 5, 5: ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: profectionis et reversionis meae exponam consilium, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: consilium capit equitatum dimittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10: eo consilio, uti frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: de meo consilio, *with my advice,* Cic. Att. 6, 3: quasi tu dicas, id factum consilio meo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 23: una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, *on private account,* Caes. B. C. 3, 14: idque suo privato, non publico fecit consilio, Nep. Pel. 1: and *absol.* consilio, adverbially: *intentionally, designedly:* Virg. Aen. 7, 216: Liv. 35, 14. **2.** Esp. in war: *a device, stratagem:* consilium imperatorium quod Graeci *στρατήγημα* appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.:* Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilia cujusque modi Gallorum, ib. 7, 22. **3.** *advice, counsel:* tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 89: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, id. Eun. 2, 3, 84: eum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic. Clu. 31, 85: juvabo aut re aut opera aut consilio bono, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 17: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: consiliis non curribus utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146. **4.** As a mental quality: *understanding, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence:* abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Cluent. 65, 184: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, id. Att. 14, 21: ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret, id. Sest. 49: quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: miseros prudentia prima relinquit, et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 48: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: omnes gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, ib. 3, 16: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 27. Poet. of things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet,* Ov. M. 9, 746: vis consili expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65. [*Consil-ium,* from root SED, "sit:" v. *consul.*] (Hence Ital. *consiglio;* Fr. *conseil.*)

con-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. like in all respects, entirely similar.* With *gen.:* liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 7: causa consimilis causarum earum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. With *dat.:* cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 2: cum rem gessisset consimilem rebus iis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. With *atque* or *et:* tam consimili 'st atque ego, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 287: haud consimili ingenio atque ille est, id. Bac. 3, 3, 50. With *ac:* quidnam facere hoedi consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi vis, Lucr. 3, 8. With *quasi:* quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeam, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 8. *Absol.:* imago, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: consilia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: res, Lucr. 2, 1018: studio, Tac. A. 3, 13.

consĭmĭlĭter, *adv. just as, in exactly the same manner:* Gell. 6, 16.

consĭpĭo, 3. *v. n.* [sapio] *to be in one's right mind* or *in one's senses* (rare): non mentibus solum consipere sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: non sapienti opus est viro, sed tantum consipienti, Sen. Cons. Sap. 16.

consiptum, v. consepio.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stand, stop:* in hoc jam loco cum altero constitit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 31: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, id. Eun. 4, 2, 7: viatores consistere cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, *remained,* ib. 5, 17: neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19: ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ante domum, ib. 2, 766: limine, ib. 4, 486: constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, *on tiptoe,* Virg. Aen. 5, 426: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121. Of things: vel concidat omne coelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: frigore constitit Ister, *was frozen up,* Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1: unda, id. M. 9, 662: sanguis, Poeta in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 38. **2.** *to settle take up an abode:* Galli cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 3. **3.** Fig.: *to stand still, stop, rest, cease:* omnis administratio belli consistit, id. B. C. 2, 12: forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1: videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels. 3, 2: Cajus ejusque posteri in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to halt, take up a position, post* or *station oneself; to be posted* or *stationed, make a stand:* locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: qui in superiore acie constiterant, ib. 1, 24: in fluctibus, ib. 4, 24: sub muro, ib. 7, 48: juxta, ib. 2, 26: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, ib. 1, 43: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46: sic regii constiterant, id. 42, 58: ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur, ib. 3, 6: a fuga, Liv. 10, 36: naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, *draw up in the form of a square,* Tib 4, 1, 101. **III.** Legal *t. t. to appear as accuser before a court of justice:* cum debitoribus, Papin. Dig. 5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira, 2, 7: ad versos dominos Hermog. Dig. 5, 1, 53. **IV.** Fig.: *to occupy a position, stand, remain:* patimini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic. Clu. 30 *fin.:* ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv. 28, 26: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constiterant, Ov. M 7, 73. **2.** *to dwell upon, delay, stop.* in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: in singulis, id. Part. 35, 120. **3.** *to be stedfast, unshaken, to stand one's ground, to endure, subsist,* etc.: mente consistere, id. Phil. 2, 28: neque mente neque lingua neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: praeclare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39: verbo quidem superabis me ipso judice re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, id. Caecin. 21, 59: modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, id. Rosc. Am. 52 *fin.:* constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120: sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: spes est hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse consistere, *to take a firm stand,* Cic. Quint. 30 *fin.* **4.** *to agree with:* Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 26. **5.** In gen.: *to be, exist, take place:* vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, id. Brut. 97 *ad fin.:* sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col. 1 praef. § 6: quadringentis, centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, *to occur, take place,* Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, *took* or *had place,* Ov. M. 12, 297. **6.** With *in, ex,* or the simple *abl.* (in Quint. also with *circa* and *inter*): *to consist of, to depend upon:* major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, ib. 6, 21: in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: in una honestate omne bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14: in actu rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 18, 2. With *abl.:* illo subtili praecipue ratio narrandi probandique consistet, id. 12, 10, 59: omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. 3, 5, 7: quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistet, id. 3, 8, 24. With *ex:* e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, Lucr 1, 236. **B.** Act.: *to settle, establish* (very rare): vitam consistere tutam, Lucr. 6, 11: causam, Gell. 5, 10.

consistōrĭānus, i, *m. an assessor, aid in council:* Amm. 15, 5.

consistōrĭum, ii, *n.* [consisto] lit. *a place of assembly;* hence **I.** *the earth,* as a dwelling place of man: Tert. Res. Carn. 26. **II.** *a room where servants wait:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **III.** *the place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet:* Aus. Grat. act. 29: Amm. 14, 7.

consĭtĭo (consătĭo, Tert.) ōnis, *f.* [consero] *a sowing, planting* (rare). Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*

consĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sower, planter:* uvae, *i. e. Bacchus,* Ov. M. 4, 14: Tib. 2, 3, 37.

consĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a sowing, planting:* agri, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 195, 9.

consĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

consīva, ae, *f.* [id.] *she who sows* or *plants:* an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* opima.

consōbrīna, ae, *f. a female cousin-german:* Cic. Quint. 4, 16.

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m.* in a restricted sense, *a cousin-german on the mother's side;* but also, *a cousin-german* in gen. in the former sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2. in the latter, id. Off. 1, 17, 54. **II.** In gen.: *a relative, cousin,* in a remote degree: Suet. Cal. 26. (Hence It. *cugino* Fr. *cousin.*)

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a joint father in law:* Suet. Claud. 29.

consŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consocio] *compatible, suitable, fit*: Ambr. Ep. 1.

consŏcĭātim, *adv. together, unitedly*: Amm. 15, 11.

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consocio] *a union, association*: consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: gentis, Liv. 40, 5.

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [consocio]. II. Adj.: *united, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45. *Sup.*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make common, to share, to associate, unite, connect*: constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: consilia cum aliquo, Liv. 28, 27: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17: consociare regnum, id. 1, 13: imperium, id. 8, 4: delecta ex his (formis) et consociata reipublicae forma, *a form of government in which the monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical elements are combined and balanced*, Tac. A. 4, 33: vocem, ib. 13, 23: seria, ib. 14, 4: animos, Liv. 2, 1: pinus albaque populus umbram consociare amant, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque judicum consociati greges, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tria consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: rem consociatam alicui aperire, *concerted*, Liv. 24, 24: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, id. 42, 29.

con-socĭus, a, um, *adj. united, connected*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2. II. Subst.: *a partaker, companion*: Impp. Diocl. Maxim. Cod. 10, 2, 3.

consocrus, us, *f.* [consocer] *a joint mother-in-law*: Aus. Parent. *fin.*

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor] *that may be consoled, consolable* (rare): dolor, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. *Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 8. II. Act.: *that brings consolation, consolatory*: carmen, Gell. 16, 19.

consōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *consolation*: Hieron. Ep. 62.

consōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a consoling, consolation, comfort*: Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: malorum, id. Fam. 6, 4. In *plur.*: id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. II. Meton.: *a consolatory discourse* or *treatise*: id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: Quint. 10, 1, 47. III. *an encouraging, alleviating, encouragement*: timoris, Cic. Att. 1, 17: timentes omnium animos consolatione sanat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38.

consōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consoles, a comforter*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 30: Sen. ad. Helv. 1.

consōlātōrĭē, *adv. in a consolatory manner*: Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

consōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consolor] *pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare): literae, *letters of consolation*, Cic. Att. 13, 20: codicilli, Suet. Oth. 10.

con-sŏlĭda, ae, *f.* [solidus] *a plant*, also called conferva: if the same as the conferva of Plin. it indicates fresh-water Algae, v. conferva; but some have interpreted this as the *comfrey*, Symphytum officinale, Linn.: App. Herb. 59.

consŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consolido] legal *t. t. a confirming, establishing of ownership*. Ulp. Dig. 7, 2, 3.

consŏlĭdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a confirmer, fortifier*: domus, Venant. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-sŏlĭdo, atum, 1. *v. a. to make firm* or *solid, to condense*: parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitr. 2, 8: rationes consolidatae, *accounts that are adjusted, balanced*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. II. Legal *t. t. to confirm, settle the usufruct* o- *the right of possession, to consolidate* Tryphon. Dig 23, 3 78.

con-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very firm, solid, stable*: fig.: Arn. 4, p. 153.

con-sōlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (consolo, Varr. in Non. 473, 30) *to console, encourage, cheer, comfort*: with *acc.* of person: istam, quod potes, fac consolere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: aliquem in miseriis, id. Cat. 4, 4 *ad fin.*: se aliqua re, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: se per literas, id. Att. 12, 14: his me consolor victurum suavius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 130: consolare te quod omnium mentes mihi sunt infensae, Cic. Sull. 10: vosmet ipsos, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77. *Absol.*: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: consolantia verba, Ov. M. 15, 491: Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. 2. Reflect.: *to console* or *comfort oneself*: quum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. in Gell. 15, 13. 3. Pass: sic consolatis militibus, Just. 22, 6. II. With *acc.* of thing: *to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, soothe*: ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: incommodum, id. Q Fr. 2, 6: desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11: dolorem tuum, ib. 4, 8: brevitatem vitae, id. Mil. 35, 97: hanc cladem domus meae, Liv. 45, 41: otium nostrum, Quint. 2, 12, 12.

con-somnio, avi, 1. *v. a. to dream of*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consŏna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* litera) = consonans, *a consonant*: Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P.

consŏnans, antis, *Part.* [consono]. II. Adj.: fig.: *fit, suitable*: Scaev. Dig. 19, 1, 48. III. Subst. (*sc.* litera)· hence, *f. a consonant*: Quint. 1, 4, 6.

consŏnanter, *adv. consonantly, harmoniously*: consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitr. 6, 1.

consŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [consono] *an agreement, harmony, consonance* (rare)· vocis, Vitr. 5, 5 *ad fin.*: vocum proximarum, Gell. 13, 20: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

consŏnē, *adv. with one voice*: App. M. 1, p. 106.

con-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to sound at the same time, to sound loudly, resound* (rare): apes evolaturae consonant vehementer, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: quum omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen. Ep. 84 *med.*: tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 73: ululatibus theatrum, Tac. A. 14, 32: consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant, Virg. Aen. 8, 305: consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. 78, 6: consonante clamore nominatim Quintium orare, Liv. 36, 34. II. In rhetor.: of words resembling one another in sound: Quint. 9, 3, 73 and 75. III. Fig.: *to agree, accord, harmonise*: sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, id. 2, 20, 5: sibi (tenor vitae), Sen. Ep. 31: Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil. 2, 281: ad hanc vocem (opus), Sen. Vita beat. 23.

con-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious* (rare): clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyrae, id. Am. 1, 8, 60: vox, Sil. 17, 448. II. Fig.: *accordant, fit, suitable*: fila telae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

con-sōpĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare): somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur, ib. 1, 38 *fin.*: inter initia (veneni) consopitus, Suet. Claud. 44: exstinctum lumen, ubi acri nidore offendit nareis, consopit ibidem, Lucr. 6, 793. II. Fig.: of laws: *to fall into disuse*: Gell. 16, 10.

con-sors, ortis, *adj. sharing property with, partaking of in common*: consortes, ad quos eadem sors, Varr. L. L 6, 7, 68: consortes tres fratres, *holding an estate as tenants in common*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Subst. with gen.: qui frater germanus et consors etiam censoris erat *still lived with him*, Liv. 41, 27: de consortibus ejusdem litis, *the parties to a suit*, Cod. Just. 3, 40. Poet.: *brotherly, sisterly*: pectora = sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, ib. 8, 444. Subst.. *a brother* or *sister*: Tib. 2, 5, 24: Ov. M. 11, 347: also, *a relative* in gen.· quisque suum consortem humabat, Lucr. 6, 1280. II. In gen.: *having the same lot, partaking of, sharing*; subst., *a colleague, partner, fellow* with *gen.*: consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Flacc. 15, 35· culpae Ov. F. 3, 492: vitiorum, Vell. 2, 94· tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, *a wife*, ib. 10, 246: generis et necis, id. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. Pont. 3, 2, 82: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. A. 1, 3. With *in*: in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Verr. 3, 66 *fin.* Poet. of things: *of the same condition, common*: tecta, Virg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

consortālis, e, *adj.* [consors] *pertaining to common property*: lineae, Front. de Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare): omnis humana dissolvetur, Cic. Off. 3, 6: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8: tribuniciae potestatis, Vell. 2, 99· fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, *no.* 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quadam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1. *Absol.*: quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40.

consortĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *community of goods*: Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium inter fratres, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52. II. *fellowship, participation*: Liv. 4, 5: Quint. 12, 1, 4: Tac. A. 4, 3. In *plur.*: ib. 3, 34.

con-spătĭans, antis, *Part.* [spatior] *walking together*: inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.

conspector, ōris, *m.* [conspicio] *an inspector, beholder*: Tert. Or. 13.

conspectus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio] II. Adj.: *visible*: tumulus conspectus hosti, Liv. 22, 24. 2. *remarkable, gazed at, striking, distinguished*: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Aen. 8, 588: patris avique fama conspectum eum efficiebat, Liv. 45, 7: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13. *Comp.*: Ov. M. 4, 796: Liv. 2, 5: Juv. 8, 140.

conspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, a look, sight, view*: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18. casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: conspectu urbis frui, id. Sull. 9: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184: dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 31: alicui in conspectum prodire, ib. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 84: pene in conspectu exercitus nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11· illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594: ne qui conspectus fieret, aut sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 10: et scio, iis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, *the sight of me, my presence*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, *before the eyes*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: in conspectu imperatoris, *in the presence of*, Caes. B G. 2, 25. Of inanimate and abstract things: quercus, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87;

spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. Verr. 5, 66. **II.** Fig.: *the mental view, a survey, consideration* (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: conspectus et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23 *fin.*: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *never come into consideration*, id. Fin. 5, 31. **III.** Meton.: like the Gr. σύνοψις, *a short view, sketch, synopsis*: Gell. 17, 21.

cŏnspergo (conspargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew*: constr. with *acc.* and *abl.*: fores vino, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6. Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 3, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Cal. 43 *fin.* Fig.: of oratorical ornament: (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *interspersed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: quae quadam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Acad. 1, 2 *fin.* **II.** *to sprinkle, scatter*: conspergere farinae libras duas, Cato R. R. 76, 2: vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3. *Absol.*: consperge ante aedes, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 30.

conspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conspergo] *a scattering, strewing*: conspersio crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3. **II.** *paste, dough*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.* [conspergo].

conspĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] *visible*: ore, Prud. στεφ. 10, 631. **II.** *remarkable, notable*: thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

conspĭcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *considering attentively*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 270.

conspĭcĭendus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. **II.** Adj.: *worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished*: insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 72: Nemesis donis meis, id. 2, 3, 74: Hyas forma, Ov. F. 5, 170: templaque in Augusto conspicienda foro, ib. 5, 552: eques, id. Trist. 2, 114: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv. 6, 4 *fin.*

conspĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to look from*: Plaut. in Non. 84, 7 *sq.*

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* *to look up, upon,* or *at, to behold, to observe* [root SPEC, v. specio]: sursum in coelum conspicere, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 78: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. Of things: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, ib. 3, 8, 20. **2.** Pass.: *to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished,* or *to distinguish oneself*: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. C. 7: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv. 5, 23: conspici pugnantem egregie, id. 31, 24: vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id. 21, 4: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri possit, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens aeque conspicitur, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: tu formosissimus alto conspiceris coelo, Ov. M. 4, 19. **II.** *to spy out, get sight of, descry*: with *acc.*: si queat usquam conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: in summo collo conspiciebantur, ib. 2, 26: interim Metellus monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicitur, Sall. J. 49: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 25: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 14, 232: cornua in unda, ib. 1, 640: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspiciebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quendam abrasum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: corpus ut exanimum si quod procul ipse jacere conspicias hominis, Lucr. 6, 707: calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. **III.** Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, *as I consider*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 3: sat sapio, satis ego conspicio mihi, *I look out for myself*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 10.

conspĭcĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conspicio] *the survey of the augur in fixing the limits of the* templum: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

conspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to spy out, get a sight of, to descry, see*: with *acc.*: nec quemquam conspicor alium in via, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 4: cur te in his ego conspicor regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: id conspicati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: M. Valerius, conspicatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, Liv. 2, 20: hunc conspicatae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicor, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 54: perterritos hostes conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. With a clause: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 18: quin te conspicer fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16: quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 26. Pass.: ut nunc paupertas conspicatur („θεωρεῖται"), Varr. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio] *in sight, visible*: rebus ab auditis conspicuisque, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 22: late conspicuum tollere verticem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 19: signum in proeliis, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undique, Curt. 9, 6: habere mortem in conspicuo, *before the eyes*, Sen. Brev. Vitae, 20. **II.** *illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished*, φανερός. With *abl.*: insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4. *Absol.*: Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34: ambo conspicui, Ov. M. 8, 373: conspicuae feminae, Tac. H. 4, 42.

conspīrātē, *adv. unanimously, with one accord*: Just. 3, 5.

conspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conspiro] *concord, harmony*: conspiratio canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *an agreement in feeling* or *opinion, union, unanimity*: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10 *fin.*: optimatium, Suet. Caes. 15: (amici) quanta amoris conspiratione consentientes, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, ib. 5, 23, 66. **III.** In a bad sense: *a plotting, plot, conspiracy*: id. Deiot. 4: Quint. 6, 1, 9.

conspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro] *having entered into a conspiracy*: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4. **II.** Subst.: conspirati, orum, *m. plu.* like conjurati, *conspirators*: Suet. Caes. 82.

conspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro] *coiled up.*

conspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [1. id.] *agreement, harmony*: mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11.

con-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to breathe* or *blow together, sound together*: aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. Aen. 7, 615. **II.** Fig.: *to harmonize, agree, accord, unite*: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce conspirant, Quint. 1, 10, 16: colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12. **III.** In a bad sense: *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire*; *absol.*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.* With *in*: in injuriam, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: in caedem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8. With *ad*: ad res novas, id. Claud. 13. With *subj.*: ut Senatum adorirentur, id. Caes. 9. With *inf.*: perdere aliquem id. Claud. 37. *Impers. pass*: conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id. Caes. 80.

conspīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spira] *to coil up* (rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 22. **II.** *to crowd closely together*: milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 (dub). Fig.: multa praecepta sint, multarum aetatum exempla, sed in unum conspirata, Sen. Ep. 84.

con-spissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spisso] *a crowding together, thickening*: sordium, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *pressed together, thickened, condensed* (very rare) solum, Col. 2, 18, 5: creta, Plin. 35, 6, 18.

con-splendesco, 3. *v. n.* *to shine very much*: tecta, Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

conspolium, ii, *n.* *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Arn. 7, 230.

con-spondĕo, di, nsum (old orthog. consposum, acc. to Fest.), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* *to engage* or *promise mutually* (very rare): neve conspondise neve conpromesise, S. C. de Bacchanal.: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 165.

con-sponsor, ōris, *m.* [conspondeo] *a joint surety*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18. **II.** *one who is bound by an engagement* = conjurator: Paul. Diac. p. 59, 7.

consponsus, a, um, *Part.* [conspondeo].

con-spŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to spit upon, befoul* (rare): me immundissimo basio, Petr. 2, 3, 4. Esp. *to spit upon in contempt*: conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 17: spirant mendacia folles, conspuiturque sinus, *is beslavered*, Juv. 7, 111. Meton. for conspergere: *to besprinkle, bestrew*: Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes, Furius Bibaculus in Quint. 8, 6, 17: parodied in Hor. S. 2, 5, 41. **II.** Neutr.: *to spit out much, to spit*: inflat se tanquam rana et in sinum suum conspuit, Petr. S. 74, 13.

con-spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to defile, pollute* (very rare): omnia tetro sapore, Lucr. 6, 22: Col. 8, 3 *fin.*

con-spūto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* *freq.* *to spit upon in contempt* (very rare): consputare nostros coeperunt Clodiani, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

consputus, a, um, *Part.* [conspuo].

con-stăbĭlĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* *to confirm, establish* (rare): rem meam, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 93: dis quidem esses, ac tuam rem constabilisses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9: Tert. adv. Val. 39.

constans, antis, *Part.* [consto] **II.** Adj.: *steadfast, firm, unchangeable, constant, immoveable, invariable*: mellis constantior est natura (*sc.* quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9 *fin.*: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv. 6, 25: fides, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italia constantius foret, *safer*, Tac. H. 3, 1. **2.** Fig.: *agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform*: quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37: constans fama erat, Suet. Caes. 6: opinio, id. Tib. 39. **3.** *sure, steadfast, steady, consistent*: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Am. 17, 62: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: pater amens qui odisset sine causa: at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 14 *fin.*: prudens et constans testis, Quint 5, 7, 26: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.*: constans fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 18: neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidia, Tac. H. 3, 57.

constanter, *adv. firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly:* constanter manere in suo statu, Cic. Tim. 13: constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *unanimously*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: constanter et aequaliter ingrediens oratio, Cic. Or. 58: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2. **II.** Of the mind: *firmly, sturdily, with constancy*, etc.: constanter ac non timide pugnare, *steadily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: constanter proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: beneficia quae judicio, considerate, constanterque delata sunt, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: constanter gaudere vitiis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.

constantĭa, ae, *f.* [constans] *steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance:* (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: promissi, id. Att. 4, 17: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Hirt. B. Alex. 26. **II.** *agreement, harmony, symmetry:* ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82. **III.** *firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession:* moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86. In *plur.*: sic quatuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae, quoniam aegritudini nulla constantia opponitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 14.

con-stellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stella] *a collection of stars supposed to exert an influence upon human affairs, a constellation:* Amm. 29, 2.

con-stellātus, a, um, *adj. very starry, studded with stars:* balteos, Treb. Gallien. 2.

consternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consterno] (not ante Aug.) *confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude*: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16. *Absol.*: Suet. Cal. 51: pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv. 37, 42. **II.** *mutiny, tumult, sedition:* id. 28, 25: haec consternatio muliebris, *this tumult among the women*, id. 34, 2: Tac. A. 1, 39: qui super tali consternatione referre aut censere aliquid auderet, *upon such a revolutionary act*, Suet. Caes. 20.

con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew over, bestrew.* With *abl.*: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54: nidum mollibus plumis, id. 10, 33, 49: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: cubile purpurea veste, Cat. 64, 163: omnia telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: forum corporibus civium caede nocturna, Cic. Sest. 39 *fin.*: concidere atque gravi terram consternere casu, Lucr. 5, 1332. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14. **2.** Without *abl.*: triclinium, Varr. L. L. 9, 4, 128: lectum, App. M. 9, p. 218: constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40. **3.** Meton.: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: ex horreis direptum effusumque frumentum vias omnes constraverat, id. Div. 1, 32, 69: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. Aen. 4, 444. **II.** *to throw down, prostrate, upset* (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45. Fig.: quid tibi constrata mansuescere profuit ira? *moderated*, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 1.

consterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [from the foregoing, corresp. with No. II. in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari from sperno] *to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay:* pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17: sunt animo consternati, Caes. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.*: Hirt. ib. 8, 19: consternatae cohortes fugam fecerunt, Liv. 8, 9: vana laetitia est, consternatique timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam consternare, *to put to flight by alarming*, Liv. 10, 43. **2.** Of animals: *to frighten, startle:* consternantur equi et saltu in contraria facto colla jugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314: consternavit equos, Liv. 37, 41: taurus securis ictu consternatus, Suet. Galb. 18. **II.** *to excite to sedition* or *revolt:* eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42: tumultuque etiam sanos consternante decernitur, id. 8, 27.

constīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constipo] *a crowding together:* exercitus sui, Vopisc. Aurel. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6.

con-stīpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press* or *crowd closely together* (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.

constĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consisto] *an abiding, abode, stay:* loci, *in the same place*, Gell. 16, 5 dub.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set* or *put together, to lay down, to make to stand up, to place:* hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: vobis ego taurum ante aras constituam, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36: unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6. Fig.: quum hujus vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constituitote vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. Coel. 32, 79. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*: *to station* or *post; to draw up, arrange:* legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: legiones pro castris in acie, ib. 2, 8 *fin.*: aciem ordinesque intra silvas, ib. 2, 19: naves ad latus apertum hostium, ib. 4, 25: naves aperto ac plano litore, ib. 4, 23. Rarely of a single person: dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13. **2.** *to halt, cause to halt*: paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49: agmen, Liv. 35, 28: signa, id. 33, 10. **III.** *to fix the abode of, to settle:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquias praedonum in certa sede constituit, Vell. 2, 32: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, Cic. Agr. 2, 5. **IV.** *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct*, etc.: genus humanum, quorum omnia causa constituisse deos fingunt Lucr. 2, 175: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: castella ad extremas fossas, ib. 2, 8: inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568: ferales cupressos, Virg. Aen. 6, 216: curvo in litore pyras, ib. 11, 185: quatuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. G. 4, 542: aedem in foro geminis fratribus, Suet. Caes. 10: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37: oppidum, *to found*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Messenam, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: mihi moenia, Virg. Aen. 12, 194: domicilium sibi Magnesiae, Nep. Th. 10: triplex Piraeei portus constitutus est, ib. 6. Fig.: videte, per deos immortales, quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: judicium de pecuniis repetundis, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: quaestionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17: ratiocinationem, id. 5, 14, 12: in hac accusatione comparanda constituendaque, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: accusatorem, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: testes, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55: fidem, id. Part. 9: concordiam, id. Att. 8, 11, D: si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: libertatem, id. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: pacis constituendae rationem, et belli gerendi potestatem, ib. 8, 22. **V.** *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, organise, arrange, regulate:* reges in civitate, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: Commium regem constituerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 2: si patronus huic causae publice constitueretur, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: composita et constituta res publica, id. Leg. 3, 18, 42: bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7: Chersoneso tali modo constituto, Nep. Milt. 2: rem numariam, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: regnum alicui constituere, Nep. Chabr. 2: ineuntis aetatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentia est, Cic. Off. 1, 34: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31. **VI.** *to lay down as settled; to fix, appoint, determine:* propter dissensionem placuerat dividi thesauros finesque imperii singulis constitui, ib. 12: pretium frumento, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: propria loca senatoribus, Suet. Claud. 21: diem nuptiis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 180: nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 34: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: diem concilio, ib. 1, 30: diem colloquio, ib. 1, 47: grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: tempus in posterum diem, Liv. 38, 25: postquam ad constitutam non venerat diem, id. 27, 16 *fin.*: locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: modum credendi, Cic. Rab. Post. 3: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define*, id. Am. 16: constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator, *first of all we ought to determine*, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210. **2.** *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with*, etc.: with *cum:* ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: puerum ut ducerent cum his constitui, Aug. in Suet. Calig. 8: with *inter:* constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: with *dat.*: sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse Laelio, id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.*: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, Juv. 3, 12. *Absol.*: vadimonia constituta, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: de pecunia constituta, Dig. 13, tit. 5: (Vaccenses) compositis inter se rebus diem tertium constituunt, Sall. J. 66: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11. **VII.** *to resolve, determine:* usu. with *inf.*: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare constituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Germanis gerere, ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare, ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5: audio constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7. With *subj.*: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, ib. 16, 10.

constĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constituo] *a constitution, disposition, nature:* firma corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: animalis, Sen. Ep. 121: prima naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 6 *fin.* **II.** In rhetoric: *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo: *Fecisti: Non feci*, aut: *Jure feci*, etc., id. Inv. 1, 8, 10: cf. Quint. 3, 6, 2. **III.** *a regulation, order, ordinance*, etc.: constitutio est in lege, more, judicato, pacto, id. 7, 4, 6: Cic. Leg. 2, 10.

constĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an orderer, arranger:* legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43: rerum omnium deus, Lact. 3, 9.

constĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In the jurists: *pertaining to agreement:* actio, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 20.

constĭtūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an institution, ordinance, law:* Cod. Theod. 1, 11, 5. Fig.: quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16. **II.** *an agreement, appointment, compact:* ante rem quaeruntur quae talia sunt, apparatus, colloquia, locus, constitutum, convivium, Cic. Top. 12, 52: rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 12, 23 *fin.*: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, id. Coel. 25: si quod constitutum cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4: ad constitutum venire, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: se proripuit ad constitutum, Suet. Oth. 6: constituto arma corripuit, Vell. 2, 110.

constĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [constituo] **II.** Adj.: *arranged, disposed:* bene constitutum corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6 *fin.*: ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, ib. 2, 4, 11: **2.** *fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (*opp.* fortuita), id. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id. 11, 3, 29.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, or stătum, (constaturus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19: Plin. 18, 5, 6) 1. *v. n. to stand still, to stop, halt.* Lit. (very rar. for consistere): in fossis sicubi aqua constat, Cato R. R. 155 *fin.*: constant, conferunt omnes sermones inter sese drapetae, *they stand together*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 11: multitudinem procul hostium constare viderunt, *to halt*, Sisenn. in Non. 273, 4. **II.** Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, to last, endure, persevere*, etc.: priusquam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60: nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30 *fin.*: ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Cal. 50: non mentibus solum consipere sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.*: mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by their opinion*, id. Fam. 1, 9: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged*, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: ceteris exercitibus constare fidem, *remains unshaken*, Tac. H. 2, 96: ut idem omnibus sermo constet, Liv. 9, 2. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, *that the weather continued settled*, Virg. Aen. 3, 518. **III.** With *abl.* or *dat.*: *to agree with, correspond, fit, be consistent with:* considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14: sententiam non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, Auc. Her. 2, 10, 14: si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic. Att. 1, 11: in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire judiciis debuerunt, id. Clu. 22, 60. ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: sibi et rei judicatae, id. Clu. 38, 106: me constare mihi scis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16. Ratio constat, mercantile *t. t. the account agrees* or *is correct:* auri ratio constat, Cic. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet. Ner. 30. Hence, Fig.: mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet, aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.* **IV.** Of facts, reports, *etc.*: *to be established, settled, certain, evident, well known:* quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, id. Part. 12, 42: quum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8. Esp. **2.** *Impers.*: *it is certain, known*, etc.: usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi multa agitanti constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: quod Avilium cum eo fuisse et a multis visum esse constabat, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: talia constabat certa primordia fama esse loci, Ov. M. 15. 58: propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necesse est, *in which all must agree*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 62: ut saepe inter homines sapientissimos constare vidi, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: quum inter augures constet imparem numerum debere esse, Liv. 10, 6: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *ad fin.*: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquane animi mei molestia an potius, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, Liv. 30, 28. *Absol.*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. Hence with *dat. pers.* = certum est, *one is determined, resolved* (very rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. in Cic. Phil 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. **V.** In gen.: *to exist, be:* (corpora) quoniam fragili natura praedita constant, Lucr. 1, 582: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: ut usque ad alterum R literae constarent integrae, reliquae omnes essent in litura, id. Verr. 2, 76: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, ib. 1, 10. **VI.** With *ex, in*, or the *abl.*: *to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon*, etc.: ex spiritu atque anhelitu nebula constat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 79: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: simplex (jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off 1, 44, 157: victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr. 1, 519: constant agri campis, vineis, silvis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint. 9, 4, 134: causa constat aut unius rei controversia aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus constat, id. 12, 3, 6. Poet.: with *de:* semper enim partus duplici de semine constat, Lucr. 4, 1225. **VII.** *to stand one in, to cost* (Zumpt Gr. § 444 and 445): with *abl.*: ut unae quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis millibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: filius auro, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 57: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 5, 19: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. With *gen.*: (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29: quanti funus, Suet. Vesp. 19: Juv. 7, 45. With *adv.*: quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. in Non. 272, 25: vilissime, Col. 9, 1, 6. With *super:* cujus arca super HS millies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26. Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: exerces pretiosa odia et constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664. (Hence Ital. *costare;* Fr. *coûter.*)

constrātor, ōris, *m.* [consterno] *a leveller, quieter, calmer:* maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a covering:* pontium, Liv. 30, 10: constratum puppis, *a deck*, Petron. 100, 3.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.* [consterno].

con-strĕpo, 3. *v. n. to sound loudly* or *boisterously, to make a noise:* App. M. 11, p. 261, 34.

constrictē, *adv. closely:* Eccl.

constrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constringo] *a binding* or *drawing together:* Macr. Sat. 7. 6.

constrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drawing together, contracting, astringent:* cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *ad fin.*

constricto, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to draw together:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictus, a, um, *Part.* [constringo]. **II.** Adj.: *compressed, contracted, abridged, concise, compact:* constricta frons, *knit*, Petr. 132, 15 supercilia (*opp.* dissidentia), Quint. 1 11, 10: arbor, *pruned*, Plin. 17, 12, 18: folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius, id. 21, 10, 32: nives perpetuo rigore, Curt. 7, 3. No *sup.*

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind together, draw together, string up, tie up*, etc.: vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constringas, Cato R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80: corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.*: illum laqueis, id. Sest. 41, 88: manus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 1: hunc pro moecho comprehendere intus et constrinxere, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23: tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? *ought you not to be put under restraint?* Cic. Phil. 2, 38. In medic.: *to bind:* in febribus constrictis, Plin. 23, 7, 63: rubrum, nigrumve (vinum) magis constringit, id. 23, 1, 24. **II.** Fig.: *to hold* or *bind together, to fetter, restrain, hold in check*, etc.: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: fidem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: psephismata jurejurando, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*: tradunt se libidinibus constringendos, *make themselves the bondslaves of lust*, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 *fin.*: scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: superstitione constricti, Quint. 12, 2, 26. **2.** In rhet. and logic: *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, Cic. Brut. 8 *fin.*: constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint 2, 13, 5: quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo] *a putting* or *joining together, an erecting building, construction:* hominis, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: lapidum, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 37. **II.** Of style: *a fit connection:* verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 17. **III.** In gram.: *construction:* Prisc. p. 1061 *sq.* P.

constructus, a, um, *Part.* [construo].

con-strŭo, uxi, uctum, 3. *v. a.* (*part. futur.* construitura, Venant. Carm. 2, 10 *ad fin.*) *to heap up, to bring* or *gather together, pile up:* acervi numorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: construere et coacervare pecuniam, id. Agr. 1, 5: quid habet pulcri constructus acervus? Hor. S. 1, 1, 44: divitias, ib 2, 3, 96: has omnes multas magnificasque res construere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, ib. § 162: congeriem, Plin. 18, 31, 74. **II.** *to put together, make, build, fabricate:* construere atque aedificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: navem, aedificium, id. de Sen. 20, 72: delubra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: arces, Sil. 8, 145: sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26: horrea saxeo muro, Suet. Ner. 38: saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante constructam ponto jaciunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 712: cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, ib. 2, 54 Poet.: constructae sunt mensae multiplici dape, *furnished*, Cat. 64, 304. **III.** In gram.: *to construe, translate:* Prisc. p. 1099 *sq.* P.

con-stŭpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be very much astonished:* Juvenc. 1, 179.

constuprātor, ōris, *m.* [constupro] *a defiler, debaucher:* stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

con-stupro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to violate, ravish debauch, defile* (rare):

matronas virgines, ingenuos, raptos, Liv. 29, 17: praetextatos liberos, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3, 10. Fig.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratoque judicio, *by a venal and debauched court*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: pudicitiam, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 9.

con-sŭādĕo, 2. *v. a. to advise strongly* (only in Plaut.): id consuadeo, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 32: consuadet homini, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: picus et cornix consuadent, *i. e. by favourable auspices*, id. Asin. 2, 1, 13.

consŭāsor, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo] *a counsellor, adviser:* Cic. Quint. 5.

con-sŭāvĭo (sav.), 1. *v. a.*, or **-or**, atus, 1. *v. dep. to kiss much:* App. M 6, p. 182.

con-substantĭālis, e, *adj. of like essence, nature*, or *substance:* Tert. adv. Herm. 44.

con-substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* = consubstantialis: Tert. adv. Val. 12 *fin.*

consūdasco (consudesco), 3. *v. inccp.* [consudo] *to sweat much*, of olives that are packed up: Col. 12, 48, 2.

con-sūdo, avi, 1. *v. n. to sweat much* (rare): oves unguito totas, sinito biduum aut triduum consudent, Cato R. R. 96: beatus eris si consudaveris, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 71.

consŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [consueo] *to accustom, inure, habituate* (rare): ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29: in tmesis: consue quoque faciunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13. With *inf.:* consuefacere filium, sua sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49 Gaetulos consuefacit ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall. J. 80.

con-sŭĕo, 2. *v. n. to be accustomed be wont:* ut consuemus, Prop. 1, 7, 5 (perhaps a syncope = consuevimus).

con-sŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. a* and *n.* (the perfect forms are usu. syncopated, *e. g.* consuesti, consueram, *etc.*).

I. Act. (rare): *to accustom, inure, habituate:* tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: juvencum plostro aut aratro, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitem largo humori, id. Arb. 1, 5: semina falcem pati, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

II. Neutr.: *to accustom oneself, to become accustomed*: esp. in *perf. tenses*: *to be accustomed, to be wont:* constr. usu. with *inf.*, rarely *absol.*, with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *abl.* With *inf.:* mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: obsides accipere, non dare consuerint, ib. 1, 14 quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat, ib. 1, 43. *Impers.:* sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22. *Absol.:* quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuerunt, causam velint dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: eo die, quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. G. 2, 272. With *ad:* ad aciem justam consuescere, Quint. 2, 10, 8. With *abl.:* quae (aves) consuevere libero victu, Col. 8, 15 *fin.* With *dat.:* ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. In *part. perf.* (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevom agere, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: gallus auroram vocare, Lucr. 4, 713: socors genus mancipiorum otiis, campo consuetum, Col. 1, 8, 2. 2. with *cum: to have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with* (chiefly of an illicit amour): sed tu en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevisti, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 89: quacum tot consuesset annos, Ter. Hec. 1, 40: Cic. Verr. 5, 12.

consŭētē, *adv. customarily:* Amm. 27, 2.

consŭētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco] *carnal intercourse:* Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28.

consŭētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consuetudo] *customary, usual:* portitor, Sid. Ep. 7, 11.

consŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [consuesco] *custom, habit, use:* ad parentium consuetudinem moremque deducimur, Cic. Off. 1, 32 *fin* (aquilam) armigeram Jovis consuetudo judicavit, *common opinion*, Plin. 10, 3, 4: non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic. Rab. perd. 1: consuetudinem tenere, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur, id. Am. 6, 21: sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24: a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.:* jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.:* otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11: peccandi, Cic. Verr. 3, 76 *ad fin.:* immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, id. Font. 10, 21: indocta, id. Or. 48, 161: mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85: ad consuetudinem Graecorum disputasse, *after the manner of the Greeks*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13. *Adverbially:* ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, *according to custom, from habit*, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pro mea consuetudine, *according to my custom*, Cic. Arch. 12 *fin.:* consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut est, ut fert consuetudo, *as the manner is, as is usual:* praetor interdixit, ut est consuetudo, Cic. Caec. 8, 23: Caesari renuntiaverunt majorem pulverem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32. 2. *a usage* or *idiom of language* (for consuetudo loquendi): consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor, Cic. Or. 47, 157: tradere librum Xenophontis Latinae consuetudini, *to translate it into the Latin idiom*, Col. 12 praef. § 7: nostra (*opp.* Graeca), id. 6, 17, 7. II. *social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation:* Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9 *fin.:* victus, id. Or. 10, 33: cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id. Rosc. Am. 6: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13: immergere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Cluent. 13: epistolarum, *epistolary correspondence*, id. Fam. 4, 13: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. Cal. 9. 2. *intercourse in love*, in an honourable, and more freq. in a dishonourable sense, *an amour, illicit intercourse:* consuetudine et conjugio liberali devinctus, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 28: hic parvae consuetudinis causa, hujus mortem tam fert familiariter, ib. 1, 1, 84: Liv. 39, 9: Quint. 5, 11, 34. So consuetudo stupri, Sall. C. 23: Suet. Cal. 24. (Hence Fr. *coûtume;* Engl. *custom.*)

consŭētus (in the poets trisyl.), a, um, *Part.* [consuesco]. II. Adj.: *usual, ordinary, customary* (mostly poet.): amor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: antra, Virg. G. 4, 429: cubilia, Ov. M. 11, 259: lectus, id. Trist. 3, 3, 39: ut omnes labores, pericula, consueta habeam, Sall. J. 85: lubido, ib. 15 *fin.*

consul (in old inscr. consol, once cosol: in plur. usually written Coss.), ŭlis, *m. a consul;* one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 352 sqq.): qui recte consulat, consul cluat, Att. in Varr. L. L. 5, 14, 24. Liv. 4, 6: consul ordinarius, *who entered office on the first of January*, opp. to consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of another:* consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, *the consul who had the larger number of votes*, or *of children*, or *with whom the Fasces were*, or *who was the elder*, etc.. Fest. *s. v.* majorem consulem: Gell 2, 15 M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul, *five times consul*, Cic. Div. 2, 36: so semel, iterum, bis, ter, quater, tertio, tertium, *etc.:* Marius septimum consul, id. N. D. 3, 32. In *abl.* with the name of the consuls or a consul, for *the designation of the year:* Orgetorix M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss. conjurationem fecit, *in the consulship of*, i. e. A.U. 693, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio Coss., i. e. *the 27th of March*, A.U. 696, ib. 1, 6 *fin.:* Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: amphora fumum bibere instituta consule Tullo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 12: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. *a hundred years old*, Mart. 8, 45, 4 II. Meton.: *a proconsul:* Liv. 26, 33: Nep. Cato 1, 3. 2. *the chief magistrate* in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44. 3. *an epithet of Jupiter:* Vop. Firm. 3. [*Consul* or *con-sol*, from the root SOL, which appears in *sol-ium, sella*, etc., and which is the same as SED in *sed-eo, sed-es, sodalis*, etc.; *consules* are therefore those who sit together, and hence deliberate together: cf. *ex-sul, prae-sul*, and *consilium*].

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul] *pertaining to a consul, consular:* aetas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43d year), Cic. Phil. 5, 17 *fin.:* comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id. Mur. 26, 53: officium, id. Rab. perd. 1: imperium, id. Pis. 16 *fin.:* provinciae consulares, id. Dom. 9, 24: fasces, Liv. 2, 54: lictor, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vell. 2, 58: domus, *a consul's house*, Plin. 30, 7, 20: via consulari quae a Puteolis Capuam ducit, id. 18, 11, 29: ornamenta, Suet. Caes. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29: arma, Vell. 2, 68: familia, Suet. Cal. 36: femina, *of a consul*, id. Aug. 69: res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. 4, 8: oratio, id. 34, 6: vinum, *named after the consul during whose consulate it was made*, Mart. 7, 79. II. Subst.: consularis, is, *m. one who has been consul, of the rank of consul:* egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. Fam. 12, 4. 2. Under the empire, *a legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province:* Tac. Agr. 8: Suet. Aug. 33. Adj. in this sense: adoptio, Quint. 6, prooem. § 13.

consŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consularis] *the dignity* or *office of consul:* Cod. Theod. 6, 19, 1.

consŭlārĭter, *adv. like a consul, worthy of a consul:* consulariter vita acta, Liv. 4, 10 *fin.*

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] *the office of consul, the consulate* or *consulship:* honorum populi finis est consulatus, Cic. Planc. 25: pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut praetura, Sall. J. 85: consulatum petere Cic. Mur. 3 *fin.:* appetere, Sall. J. 63: mandare alicui, id. C. 23: adipisci, Cic Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10 invadere, ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, Cic Mur. 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25. In *plur.:* quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10 *fin.*

consŭlo, sulŭi, sultum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. Neutr.: *to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect:* consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, Sall. C. 1: qui reges atque populi ira aut misericordia impulsi male consuluerint, ib. 51: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: satisfacere consulentibus, Cic. Or. 42: trepidare magis quam consulere, Liv. 21, 16: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, id. 8, 13 *fin.:* praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14: consulere in longitudinem, *to take thought for the morrow*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, *for the common good*, id. Andr. 3, 3, 16: in medium, Virg. Aen. 11, 335: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 68: quod morem in publicum consulendi, susceptis propriis simultatibus, reduxissem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: ad summam rerum consulere, *to take the* *general management*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: postquam bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51: de communibus negotiis, id. J. 105: de salute suorum, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40: consulere et prospicere debemus ut, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 58, 153. **2.** With *dat.* of person: *to take thought for, have regard for, to advise or consult for, to consult the interests of:* quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati salutique servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: posteritatis otio consulere, *to ensure peace for the future*, id. Fam. 2, 18: famae, pudicitiae tuae, id. Phil. 2, 2: dignitati meae, id. Fam. 11, 29: oratum ut suae vitae consuleret, *that he would spare their lives*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: si relictis impedimentis suae saluti consulant, id. B. G. 7, 66: reipublicae juxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37: timori magis quam religioni consulere, *to look more to his fears than to his duty*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: qui mi consultum optume velit esse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 1: ut me (*i. e.* mihi) ires consultum male, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 36: male patriae consulere, *to neglect the interests of* Nep. Epam. 10. **II.** Act.: with *acc.* of person: *to consult, to ask one's opinion* or *advice:* quum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic. Fam. 11, 29: te consulo qui philosophum audis, *I ask you*, ib. 9, 26: Apellem tragoedum consuluit uter illi major videretur, Suet. Cal. 33. Of things: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136: spectatas undas, quid se deceat, id. M. 4, 312: nares, an olerent aera Corinthon, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, Ov. A. A. 1, 251: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. 10, 2, 18. With two *acc.:* ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciundum censeant, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 26: nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20. **2.** *to consult a deity, a soothsayer, an oracle, omens*, etc.: Apollinem de re, id. Leg. 2, 16: deum consuluit auguriis, quae suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.:* deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.:* ipsos deos, Ov. F. 2, 238: Phoebi oracula, id. M. 3, 9: Tiresiam conjectorem, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 76: haruspicem, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. 2, 42 *fin.* *Impers. pass.:* is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. **3.** *to consult a lawyer:* quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis, sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem, id. Fam. 7, 11: consulens eum an suaderet, Quint. 6, 3, 92: jus, Liv. 39, 40: munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, *i. e. who are skilled in the law*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ergo consulere et mox respondere licebit? consule, Hor. S. 2, 3, 192. **4.** Of public assemblies: consuluerunt Quirites utrum, Liv. 31, 7: senatum, Sall. J. 28: senatum de foedere, ib. 39: populum de ejus morte, Cic. Mil. 7: tribuni plebem in omnia consulebant, Liv. 6, 39. **5.** With *acc.* of things, or a clause: *to consider, deliberate upon:* est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 53: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28: consulere et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.:* consulis rem nulli obscuram, Virg. Aen. 11, 344: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83. Also, *to advise something:* tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47. *Absol.:* ab re consulit blandiloquentulus, *advises to his hurt*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17. **III.** Meton.: *to take a resolution, conclude, determine:* constr. with *de*, or *in* with *acc.:* de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv. 28, 29: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, *the deserters were punished more severely than the runaway slaves*, id. 30, 43 *fin.:* in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 3, 36: crudeliter in deditos victosque, id. 8, 13. **2.** With *acc.:* quid in consilio consuluistis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 6: illi homines mihi nescio quid mali consulunt quod faciant, *are plotting to do me some mischief*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28: in secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe consulere decet, Liv. 45, 8. **IV.** With boni, optimi, and the *acc.:* *to take in good part, interpret favourably, be contented* or *satisfied with:* sit consul a consulendo vel a judicando: nam et hoc consulere veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud *Rogat boni consulas*, id est bonum judices, Quint. 1, 6, 32: eane fieri bonis boni consulitis? *do you think it right?* Cato in Gell. 10, 3: tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 24: quaerebat argentum avaritia: boni consuluit interim invenisse minium, Plin. 33 prooem.: boni et optimi consulere, App. M. 8, p. 205, 28. [*Con-sul-o*, also written *con-sol-o*, is from the same root as consul, and literally means "to sit together;" hence, "to deliberate."]

consultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consulto] *a deliberation, consideration, consultation* (rare): nulla tibi, Pamphile, hic jam consultatio est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28: deliberatio et consultatio, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50. In *plur.:* Sall. J. 27: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, *the things which are the subjects of consultation*, Cic. Top. 17 *fin.* **II.** In rhet.: *a case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law:* Quint. 3, 8, 28: Modest. Dig. 31, 35. **2.** = quaestio infinita: Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109. **III.** *an asking of advice, consultation* (very rare): tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, id. Att. 8, 4 *fin.* So of *the questioning of the emperor by the praetor:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 11. **2.** Meton.: *a subject of consultation, an inquiry:* Suet. Tib. 14.

consultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who asks advice, consults* (rare for consultor): Quint. 6, 3, 87.

consultātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to consultation:* hostiae, *opp.* animales, Macr. Sat. 3, 5.

consultē, *adv. deliberately, considerately, on purpose:* Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38. *Comp.:* ib. 24. *Sup.:* Capit. Pert. 7.

consulto, *adv. deliberately, on purpose*, etc.: utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an consulto et cogitate fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.:* consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.

consulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [consulo] *to reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate:* quid illaec illic in consilio duae secreto consultant? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 35: anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: consultabat utrum Romam proficisceretur an Capuam teneret, id. Att. 16, 8: quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall. C. 52. With *de, super, in*, etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28 *fin.:* in commune, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18. *Absol.:* male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51. *Pass.:* ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv. 1, 21. Of abstract things: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, quaerit etiam de praeterito, Quint. 3, 8, 6. Poet.: consultata senatus for consulta, Sil. 6, 455. **II.** With *dat.:* *to take care of, have a care for* (rare): delecti (*sc.* Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. C. 6. **III.** With *acc.:* *to consult, to ask counsel of* (rare): quid me consultas? Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 4: me amantes consultant Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves Plin. Pan. 76.

consultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing*, etc.: Afran. in Non 516, 8. **II.** *a counsellor, adviser* (rare): egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. J. 85 *ad fin.:* quo laetius acceptum sua exempla in consultores recidisse, Tac. A. 6, 10. Prov.: malum consilium consultori est pessumum, Annal. Max. in Gell. 4, 5. Fig. ita cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. J. 64. **III.** *he who asks counsel of one, a consulter, client:* consultores suos nonnunquam ad praediatores rejiciebat, Cic. Balb. 20: id. Mur. 9, 22: sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10.

consultrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who has a care for, provides:* consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, i, *n.* [id.] *a consultation, inquiring of a deity:* Sostratus (sacerdos) laeta et congruentia exta magnisque consultis annuere Deam videt, Tac. H. 2, 4. **II.** *a decree, decision, resolution, plan:* facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62: consulta et decreta, Sall. J. 11: dum consulta petis, *oracles, divinations*, Virg. Aen. 6, 151: tua magna, *decisions*, ib. 11, 410: mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40: mala, ib. 6, 6. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word senatusconsultum, *a decree of the senate* (abridged S. C.), Cic. Fam. 8, 8: for which, consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.

consultus, a, um, *Part.* [consulo]. **II.** Adj.: *well-considered* or *weighed:* bene consultum consilium surripitur saepissume, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 5: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.:* neque eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque qua quaeram consultum'st, *have I made up my mind*, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 6: opera consulta, *with mature reflection*, Gell. 6, 17 *fin.:* consultius est huic poenalem quoque stipulationem subjungere, *it is better, more advantageous*, Paul. Dig. 2, 15, 15. **2.** *knowing skilful, experienced, practised*, esp. in law; hence, subst. *a lawyer:* juris consultus, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: Hor. A. P. 369: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. 10, 22: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18: insanientis sapientiae, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3: universae disciplinae, Col. 11, 1, 12. *Absol.:* ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id. Brut. 40, 148: tu consultus modo rusticus, *a lawyer*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17.

consultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (a rare form for consultum) *deliberation, prudence:* collegae, Liv. 3, 62. **II.** *a decree.* Senati, Sall. C. 42 *fin.:* Patrum, Plin. 3, 20, 24 *fin.*

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum, fŏre (rare), *to be together with* or *at the same time:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. **II.** *to be, to happen:* confido confuturum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

consummābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consummo] *that may be perfected* or *finished* (very rare): ratio in nobis, Sen. Ep. 92: aevum, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a casting up, reckoning together, a summary:* Col. 12, 13, 7: Plin. 4, 22, 37. **II.** *a uniting, connection:* consummatio omnium, Cels. 1, 3 *ad fin.* Rhetor. *t. t. a comprehending, connecting together:* quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103. **III.** *an ending, completing, consummation:* susceptae professionis, Col. 9, 2, 2: (vita) in maximarum rerum consummationem data, Sen. Brev. Vit. 1: alvi, *digestion*, Plin. 26, 8, 28: gladiatorum, *the test of their skill*, id. 8, 7, 7.

consummātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a completer, finisher:* Eccl.

consummātus, a, um, *Part.* [consummo]. **II.** Adj.: *perfect, complete, consummate:* eloquentia, Quint. prooem. § 20: scientia, id. 2, 21, 24: ars, Plin. 14, 4, 5: robur virium, id. 10, 63, 83. Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 119: orator, id. 2, 19, 1: professores, id. 1, 9, 3. *Sup.:* Plin. Ep. 2, 7. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

consummo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [summa] *to cast* or *sum up:* sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. 1, 1. is numerus consummat millia tria et ducenta, *adds up to, amounts to*, Col. 3, 5 *fin.* Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, *the accumulated glory*, Liv. 28, 17. **II.** *to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate:* quae consummatur partibus una dies, *i. e. an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23: opera cerea, Col. 9, 13, 11: maximas res, Plin. 7, 43, 45: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: omnia (ars), id. 2, 17, 9: facultatem crandi, id. 3, 5, 1: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5: sacrum, Sen. Herc. fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8. *Absol.: to complete a time of service:* Suet Cal. 44. **III.** *to make perfect, bring to perfection:* nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde ordiendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32: consummavit dignitatem meam, id. de Ira, 3, 31. Of persons: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to attain to perfection*, Quint. 10, 1, 89.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. syncop.* consumsti, Prop. 1, 3, 37: *inf.* consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234) lit.: *to take up, together,* or *entirely; to use up; to eat, devour:* agri multa efferunt manu quaesita, quae vel statim consumantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: fruges consumere nati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vitiatum (aprum), id. S. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: accisis dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. **II.** Fig.: *to consume, waste away, squander, destroy,* etc.: faciat quod lubet: sumat, consumat, perdat, *let him do what he likes, let him take, spend away, run through*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: omnia flamma, id. B. C. 2, 14: aedes incendio, Liv. 25, 7: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6 prooem. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, *to wear out*, id. Pont. 4, 10, 5: ferrum rubigine, Curt. 7, 8: affectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 53: consumpserit vocem metus instans, Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimia captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires subtilitate, id. 12, 2, 13: sceleratus si quid consili habet ut consumat nunc, *that if the rascal has any scheme on hand he may get done with it at once*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 132. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, aëra tentet, *had vainly sought a refuge in*, Ov. H. 6, 161: tela omnia solus pectore, *to receive*, Sil. 5, 642: tela clipeo, id. 10. 1229. **2.** Of living beings: *to destroy, kill:* si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic. Planc. 37: exercitum fame paene consumtum, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: acie, Vell. 2, 52 *fin.*: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2: senio et moerore, Liv. 40, 54. Sometimes, *to waste, weaken, enervate:* inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: consumpta membra senecta, Ov. M. 14, 148. **3.** Of time: *to spend, pass, waste:* horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 518: magnam partem diei, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33: dies decem in his rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62: ut tantum requietis habeam quantum cum uxore et filiola consumitur, Cic. Att. 1, 18. continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: precando tempora cum blandis verbis, *to waste* or *lose time and words in supplication*, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93. **4.** With *acc., in* with *abl.,* and rar. *in* with *acc.: to use, employ, spend upon* or *about:* pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: aurum in monumento, ib. 1, 4, 12: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis, id. Fam. 6, 12 *ad fin.*: plurimum studii in armis, Nep. Epam. 2: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re una, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg. G. 3, 178: pecuniam in monumentum, Javol. Dig. 35, 1, 40 *fin.*

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consumo] *a consuming, wasting, consumption:* Cic. Tim. 6. **II.** *an employing, application, use:* operae, Auc. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a consumer, destroyer* (very rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41. *Absol.: a spendthrift:* Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.* [consumo].

con-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to stitch together, to sew up* (rare): tunicam, Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 147: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8. Fig.: consutis dolis, *with concerted tricks*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 211: os, *to stop the mouth*, Sen. Ep. 47. **II.** Meton.: in gen. with *abl.: to fill with:* pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2. (Hence It. *cucire; Fr. coudre;* part. *cousu.*)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise up together* or *in a body, to stand up:* quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset consurrexisse omnes, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: in curiam venimus: honorifice consurgitur, id. Verr. 4, 62: in venerationem tui, Plin. Pan. 54: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: ex insidiis, id. B. C. 3, 37: ubi triariii consurrexerunt integri, Liv. 8, 10: socii consurgere tonsis, Virg. Aen. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344. Of things: in auras corpora sponte sua, Lucr. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. Aen. 7, 530: terno consurgunt ordine remi, ib. 5, 120: consurgunt geminae quercus, ib. 9, 681: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** With *ad* or *in* and *acc.,* or *absol.: to rise for any* (esp. a hostile) *action, to join in a rising, insurrection,* etc.: consurgere ad bellum, Liv 10, 13: Hispania magno tumultu ad bellum consurrexit, id. 33, 19: ad iterandum ictum, id. 8, 7: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9: in arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 90: in ensem, ib. 9, 749: in vias truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17: in aemulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, *the factions rise again*, Lucan. 1, 692: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Maeonio, id. Pont. 3, 3, 31: in plausus consurrectum est, Phaedr. 5, 7, 28. **2.** Of things: *to take rise:* vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Virg. Aen. 5, 19: potius quam singulos per annos consurgeret (theatrum) ac destrueretur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qua concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo] *a standing up* (as a sign of respect, *etc.*; rare): judicum, Cic. Att. 1, 16: omnium vestrum, id. Harusp. Resp. 1.

con-sŭsurro, 1. *v. n. to whisper together:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.

consūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [consuo] *sewed together:* crate praecinctus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consūtum, i, *n. a garmeut stitched together:* Gai. Inst. 3, § 192.

consūtus, a, um, *Part.* [consuo].

con-tābĕfăcĭo, 3 *v. a to waste, to wear out:* Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 19.

con-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to waste away gradually, to be consumed* (rare): cór guttatim contabescit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia lucta confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

contăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo] *a joining of boards together, a flooring, a floor* (rare): Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Vitr. 10, 21.

contăbŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [con and tabula] *to board over, to furnish or cover with boards:* turres, Caes. B. G 5, 40: pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin 36, 25, 62. **II.** In gen.: *to cover:* totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: mare molibus, *to bridge over*, Curt. 5, 7: so, Hellespontum, Suet. Cal. 19.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [contingo].

contactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, contact:* diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: Plin. 8, 15, 16. In *plur.*: viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239. **II.** *a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection:* vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. 4, 30: plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49. Fig.: oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus, id. Agr. 30: contactu valentiorum, id. H. 1, 11. *Absol.:* discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, id. A. 1, 43. (Hence It. *contatto.*)

contāges, is, *f.* [id.] *contact, touch* Lucr. 3, 734: *plu.* id. 6, 280.

contāgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, contact, touch:* anima calescit primum ab ipso spiritu, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, id. Div. 1, 30, 63. **II.** *attraction, influence:* quae potest igitur contagio ex infinito paene intervallo pertinere ad lunam vel potius ad terram? ib. 2, 43 *fin.*: contagio naturae valet, id. Fat. 3. **III.** *a contact with something unclean, a contagion, infection:* tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6: lichenis, Plin. 26, 1, 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: criminis, Liv. 9, 34: turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: conscientiae, id. Verr. 5, 71: furoris, Liv. 28, 24: cujus facti dictive, id. 2, 37: noxae, id. 9, 1: imitandi belli, Cic. Verr. 5, 3: aspectus, id. Clu. 68, 193. *Absol.:* haec (vitia) primo paulatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, Sall. C. 10 *fin.*: traxerat contagio proximos populos, *the bad example had led on*, Liv. 10, 18.

contāgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contagio] *contagious:* Veg. 1, 14, 2.

contāgĭum, ii. *n. for* contagio [contingo] *touch, contact:* Lucr. 3, 346: Plin. 2, 20, 18. **II.** *infection, contagion:* morbi, Lucr. 3, 472: pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80: vicini pecoris, Virg. E. 1, 51. *Plur. Absol.:* agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id. Tr. 3, 8, 25: scelerum, Lucan. 3, 322: lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditionis, id. 3, 14, 2.

contāmen, inis, *n.* (contr. of contagimen, from TAG root of tango) = contagio, *contact, contamination:* Tert. Carm adv. Marc, 1, 1: Mart. Cap. 1, 5.

contāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contamino] *that may be polluted* or *defiled:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20 *ad fin.*

contāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a polluting, contamination, defilement:* mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168. **II.** *corruption, disease:* ventris, Jul. Obsequ. de prodig. 89.

contāmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a defiler, polluter:* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 6.

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [contamino]. **II.** Adj.: *polluted, impure, defiled:* se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37: pars civitatis, velut conta minata, id. 4, 4: superstitio, Cic. Clu. 58 *fin.*: florem aetatis, Suet. Caes. 49: bene omnibus membris, id. Ner. 29. *Sup.*: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

contāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [con-tamen] *to bring into contact, to mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17: id. Andr. prol. 16. **II.** *to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute*. ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Deam Syriam urina, Suet. Ner. 56: qua contaminari sanguinem suum Patres, confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1: spiritum, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: gaudium aegritudine aliqua, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4: se humanis vitiis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: ordines negligentia, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. Sull. 16: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13: aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35: se sanguine, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40: se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda, Liv. 29, 18. In *part. perf.*: contaminati facinore, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: tot parricidiis, Cic. Phil. 12, 7: omnibus probris, Suet. Aug. 65.

contanter, *adv. v.* cunctanter.

contārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [contus] *soldiers armed with pikes*: Inscr. Grut. 40, 2.

contatio, onis, v. cunctatio.

contātus, a, um, *delaying, hesitating*: v. cunctatus.

contātus, i, *m.* [contus] *a soldier armed with a pike* or *pole* = contarius: Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *ad fin.*

con-technor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [techna] *to devise plots*: Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, *Part.* [contego].

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover up* or *over*: coria centonibus contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: quum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, ib. 2, 14: locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38: capita scutis, Hirt. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: caput glauco amictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 885: spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7: pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: idem tumulus qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: uno tumulo contegere, *to bury*, Liv. 26, 25: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: humili sepultura, Tac. H. 1, 49: omnia nebula, Liv. 40, 22. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. H. 3, 73. **II.** *to hide, conceal*: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Off. 1, 35: illi miserae injuriam contexeris, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41. Fig.: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victricium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 27.

con-tĕmĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to pollute, violate* (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18.

contemnĭ-fĭcus, *a*, um, *adj.* [contemno facio] *contemptuous, scornful*: Lucil. in Non. 88, 29.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. *v. a. to scorn, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain*: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, id. Brut. 77 *fin*: omnia audentem contemnet Hannibal, nil temere agentem metuet, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14. With *pron. reflect.*: *to put a small value upon oneself*: qui ipse sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae; qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriae, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 47: se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic. Att. 12, 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: ut irascatur judex, mitigetur, invideat, faveat, contemnat, id. Or. 38: quae res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, Nep. Thras. 2. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: orationes non contemnendae, Cic. Brut. 79: quodque ea, quae plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, id. Off. 1, 9: corporis voluptatem contemni et rejici oportere, ib. 1, 30, 106: Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35: L. Catilina rempublicam despexit atque contempsit, id. Mur. 37, 78: contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, ib. 7, 15: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: tu, verbero, imperium meum contemsti, Pl. As. 2, 4, 10: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. prooem. 14: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65. With *inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 29: coronari Olympia, ib. 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197. Poet.: adamantina saxa ictus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2. 448: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, Virg. G. 2, 361: nondum caeruleas pinus contemserat undas, Tib. 1, 3, 37.

con-tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to moderate, temper by mixing* (rare): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10, p. 246.

contemplābĭlĭter, *adv. by taking aim*: contemplabiliter ferire aliquid, Amm. 20, 7.

contemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contemplor] *aiming, taking aim*: dextera, Amm. 30, 5.

contemplābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *considering attentively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: coeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9: injecit contemplationem super humeros, *cast a look over*, Petr. 12, 4. Hence, *an aiming, a sure aim*: sagittis praecipua contemplatione utuntur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194. **II.** Fig.: *a mental survey, a considering, meditation*: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46. *Absol.*: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: totus animus in hac una contemplatione defixus est, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. **III.** *respect, consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just. 7, 5: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3: personarum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

contemplātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *contemplative, speculative*: philosophia (*opp.* activa), *theoretical*, Sen. Ep. 95.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contemplator, an observer* (very rare): coeli ac Deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8.

contemplātōrĭus, στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, īcis, *f.* [contemplor] *she who observes* or *contemplates* (very rare): medicina contemplatrix eorum quae in morbis communia sunt, Cels. praef.

contemplātus, a, um, *Part.* [contemplor].

contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a consideration, contemplation, observance* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): meque ipse reduco a contemplatu mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66. **II.** *regard, respect*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.

contemplo, are, for contemplor: contempla et templum Cereris ad laevam aspice, Enn. in. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Naev. in Non. 469, 33: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 285. *Part. perf.*: contemplatus, a, um: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, Liv. 30, 36: scripta, Amm. 31, 15.

contemplor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [templum] lit. *to mark out a* templum: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82. Hence, *to look upon, view attentively, to survey, gaze upon, observe, consider*: contemplabor hinc huc, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 35: quum intueor et contemplor unamquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quodque otiose et considerare coepit, id. Verr. 4, 15: quum coelum suspeximus coelestiaque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2: oculis pulcritudinem rerum, ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: sed ea quum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28: vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: lituras codicis, Cic. Verr. 3, 16: numos in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id. Od. 3, 29, 6: contemplator item, cum solis lumina cunque fundunt radios, Lucr. 2, 113: contemplator item, quum se nux induet in florem, Virg. G. 1, 187. **II.** Fig.: of the mind: *to consider, contemplate*: propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Deiot, 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1. 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contemplemini, id. Flacc. 11 *fin.*

con-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] *contemporary*. Subst.: *a contemporary*: Tert. adv. Herm. 6 *sq.*

con-tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = contemporalis: Gell. 19, 14.

contempŏro, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be contemporary*: Tert. Resurr. Carn. 45.

contemptē, *adv. contemptuously*: only in *comp.*: contemptius, Sen. Br. Vit. 11: Suet. Dom. 11.

contemptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contemptus] *worthy of scorn, contemptible*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9. *Comp.*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

contemptĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [contemptibilis] *contemptibleness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

contemptim, *adv. contemptuously, scornfully*: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41: superbe quaedam et contemptim in se contionantem, id. 37, 10: morte consulis contemptim ad castra Romana succedentes, id. 7, 7: quin et barbari contemptim vagabantur, Tac. H. 3, 47.

contemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contemno] *a despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: totam vim bene vivendi in animi robore ac magnitudine et in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia ponamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: pecuniae, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum immortalium, Liv. 6, 41: ut jam hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, *came to be despised by the enemy*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

contemptius, *adv.* v. contempte.

contemptor, ōris, *m.* [contemno] *a scorner, contemner, despiser*: contemptor Divum Mezentius, Virg. Aen. 7, 648: superum, Ov. M. 3, 514: religionum, Suet. Ner. 56: gratiae, divitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40: famae, id. 44, 22: suae infamiae, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. H. 4, 5: aequi Amulius, Ov. F. 3, 49: (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, *who had no mean opinion of himself*, Quint. 12, 1, 20. *Adj.*: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, Sall. J. 64.

contemptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who despises*: mea, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 2: superum propago, Ov. M. 1, 161. Of things: contemptrix frigorum eruca, Plin. 19, 8, 44.

contemptus, a, um, *Part.* [contemno]. **II.** *Adj.*: *despicable, contemptible, vile*: contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a vili contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25. With *dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui invisusque, Tac. H. 1, 60. *Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contemptior quam Milonis Crotoniatae? *what speech could be baser?* Cic. de Sen. 9. *Sup.*: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, id. Sest. 16.

contemptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn*: na ribus labrisque derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: pecuniae, id. 7, 2, 30: hominis, id. 8, 3, 21: opinionis, id. 12, 1, 12: ambitionis, Tac. A. 6, 45: famae, ib. 4, 38 *fin.*: omnis infamiae, Suet. Ner. 39: sui alienique, Tac. Or. 29: ego contemptus essem patientior hujus, Ov. M. 13, 859: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv. 6, 2: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevitas nostra contemptui est, *is an object of scorn*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ceteras contemptui habuit, *he held in contempt*, Suet. Aug. 93. In *plur.*: porro aliud concrescit, et e contemptibus exit, Lucr. 5, 831.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to stretch, stretch out, brace up, to draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg. Aen. 12, 815: tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: fides nervis, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: tenacia vincla, Virg. G. 4, 412: ilia risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 4, 810. **2.** Meton.: of weapons: *to shoot, hurl*: infensam hastam, Virg. Aen. 10, 521: tela, ib. 12, 815: sagittas nervo, Sil. 1, 323. **II.** Fig.: *to strain, exert, bend*: magnum fortasse onus, verumtamen dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, id. Fat. 10, 21: remittendum est aliquid, ne omnia contendamus, *not to stretch every point*, id. Verr. 2, 21, 52: de palma summas contendere vires, Lucr. 4, 986: quo se contendit dira libido, id. 4, 1040: in tales animum contendere curas, *to bend the mind*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5 (6), 11. **2.** Neutr.: *to stretch, strain*, or *exert oneself, to strive eagerly after, to pursue*, etc. id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: id contendere et laborare, ib. 1, 31. With *inf.*: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant, ib. 3, 15: contendere fuga salutem petere, ib. With *subj.*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, Cic. Lig. 3: contendere remis, ut eam partem insulae caperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: qui stadium currit, eniti et contendere debet ut vincat, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. **3.** Esp. *to exert oneself in performing a journey* or *march; to strive to reach, to journey hastily to, to hasten*: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, or *absol.* With *acc.* (very rare): quis hic est, qui recta platea cursum hic contendit suum? Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 58: quae res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coegit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 *fin.* With *inf.* (frequent): Bibracte ire contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: in Britanniam proficisci, ib. 4, 20: in provinciam reverti, ib. 3, 6 *fin.*: Dyrrhachium petere, Cic. Planc. 41: proxima litora petere cursu, Virg. Aen. 1, 158: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere, Cic. Planc. 40 *fin.* *Absol.*: in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: huc magno cursu contenderunt, ib. 3, 19: in fines Sigambrorum, ib. 4, 18: in castra, ib. 4, 37: ex eo loco ad flumen, ib. 2, 9: ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: Lacedaemonem, Nep. Cim. 3: domum, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. Fig.: ad ultimum animo contendere, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: contendere ad summam laudem gloriamque maximis laboribus et periculis, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ad salutem, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.* **4.** *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with*: constr. with *cum*, *contra*, or *adversus*, the *dat.*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt, ib. 5, 17 *fin.*: cum eo armis, Cic. Att. 7, 9: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall. C. 53: cum victore Hor. S 1 9, 42 · mecum ingenio et arte, Prop. 2, 24, 23: cum eo de principatu, Nep. Arist. 1: divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industria cum majoribus suis, Sall. J. 4: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47: contra populum Rom. armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tauri pro vitulis contra leones summa vi impetuque contendunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, id. Phil. 9, 7: non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A.: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: proelio contendere, ib. 1, 48: magis virtute quam dolo, ib. 1, 13: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. Aen. 5, 291: contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena, id. 6, 643: translatio non habet quaestionem, de qua contendit orator, sed propter quam contendit, Quint. 3, 6, 72: illi, quoad videbatur ferri aliquo modo posse, contenderunt (of an auction), *bidded against him*, Cic. Verr. 3, 42, 99. *Pass. impers.*: summo jure contenditur, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: de his lite contenditur, Quint. 3, 4, 8. With *dat.* (poet.): hirundo Cygnis, Lucr. 3, 6: Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3: Pindaricis plectris, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 101. **5.** *to compare, contrast*: constr. with *acc.*, *cum*, or *absol.* (poet. with *ad* or *dat.*): contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: rationem meam cum tua ratione, id. N. D. 3, 4, 10: contendere annales nostros cum scriptura eorum, Tac. A. 4, 32: ut vim contendas tuam ad majestatem viri, Att. in Non. 259, 5: vellera potantia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26: contendere ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2 11, 25: leges, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: suam quaeque nobilitatem, formam, opes, Tac. A. 12, 1: vetera et praesentia, ib. 13, 3. **6.** *to ask, solicit, beg earnestly*: quum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: a magistris de proferendo die, id. Fam. 12, 30: omni ope contendit ut ipse mitteretur, Suet. Dom. 2. **7.** *to hold out, assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain, contend*: with *acc.* and *inf.*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario, cujuscumque tribus rationem poposceris, redditurum, Cic. Planc. 19 *fin.*: ut possis haec contra Hortensium contendere, id. Quint. 25, 78: quosdam fuisse nuper et nunc esse quidni libenter non concesserim modo, verum etiam contenderim, Quint. 2, 5, 25. *Absol.* (very rare): si manantia corpuscula iter claudunt, ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. Praef. *ad med.*

con-tĕnebrasco, 3. *v. incep.* [tenebrae] *to grow very dark*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

con-tĕnebresco, 3. *v. incep.* [id.] *to grow dark*: Vulg. Jer. 13, 16.

con-tĕnebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make entirely dark, to darken*: Tert. adv. Haeret. 12.

contentē, *adv.* [contendo] *with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*: contente dicere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: acriter atque contente pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1: ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias summissius, Cic. de Or. 3, 55 *fin.*: contentissime clamitare, App. Flor. p. 345.

contentē, *adv.* [contineo] *closely, sparingly, scantily* (rare): aliquem arte contenteque habere, Pl. As. 1, 1, 63: parce contenteque vivere, Pac. Pan. Theod. 13.

contentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contendo] *a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for*: contentio et summissio vocis, *the raising and dropping of the voice*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: vocis aut lateris, Plin. 26, 13, 85: verum otii fructus est non contentio animi, sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 22: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, id D[illegible] 1 33, 73 disputationis, id. de Or. 3, 61 *fin.*: gravitatis et ponderum, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116: miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: contentio palmae, Quint. 1, 2, 24: dignitatis, id 4, 5, 12: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 4, 6. **II.** *a contest, strife, a fight, dispute, controversy*: in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant Caes. B. G. 1, 44: contentiones proeliorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: magna contentio belli, id. Sest. 27: contentiones quae cum inimicissimis fiunt, id. Off. 1, 38, 137: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, id. Phil. 2, 3, 7: adversus procuratores, Tac. Agr. 9: his erat inter se de principatu contentio, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: gregum = admissura, Censor. de die nat. 5. **III.** *a comparison, contrast*: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: quaedam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5: fortunarum, id. Pis. 22. In rhetoric: *a contrasting of one thought with another, an antithesis*: id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 31. In gramm.: *gradation, comparison*: Varr. L. L. 8, 39, 122.

contentĭōsē, *adv. with pertinacity, obstinately*: dicere, Hier. ad Jovin. 2, 10. *Comp.*: loqui, Quint. Decl. 18, 6 *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1.

contentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contentio] *pertaining to contention, disputatious, headstrong, obstinate*: jurisdictio, Mart. Dig. 1, 16, 2: contentiosa et pugnax oratio, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: App. M. 8, p. 202: quid contentiosius, Aug. Ep. 174.

contento, 1. *v. a. freq.* [contendo] *to constrain to go as messenger*: transl. of the Gr. *ἀγγαρεύω*: Vulg. Matth. 5, 41.

contentus, a, um, *Part.* [contendo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *strained, tense, tight*: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: contenta acies oculorum, Lucr. 1, 325: contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, Suet. Tib. 7: onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: contenta cervice trahunt plaustra boves. Virg. G. 3, 536 quum Placideiani contento poplite miro proelia. *with the knee stiffly bent*, Hor S. 2, 7, 97. **2.** Fig.: *eager, intent*: contenta mens fuit in ea ratione, Lucr. 4, 965: et contenta voce atrociter dicere, et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, id. Sest. 6. *Comp.*: Amm. 23, 11. *Sup.*: contentissima voce clamitans, App. M. 4, p. 147.

contentus, a, um, *Part.* [contineo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *contented, satisfied*: with *abl.*; rarely *absol.*; after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *inf.*: contentus suis rebus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: (mercatura) si satiata quaestu, vel contenta potius, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: paucis contentus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset, ib. 1, 4, 108. *Absol.*: quum ipsum audires sine comparatione, non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. Brut. 35, 134. With *inf.*: irritare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, ib. 2, 638: retinere titulum provinciae, Vell. 2, 49: hostes sustinuisse, ib. 112: indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 128: id consequi, quod imiteris, id. 10, 2, 7. *Comp.*: contentiores mage erunt atque avidi minus, Pl. Poen. 2, 1, 15.

con-tĕrebro, 1. *v. a. to pierce* or *bore through*: ossa, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

contĕrĕbrŏmĭus, a, um, [contero Bromius] a humorous epithet for *Libya wandered over by Bacchus*, as it were *wine pressed*: Pl. Curc. 3, 76.

contermĭno, 1. *v. n.* [conterminus] *to border upon*: Amm. 14, 2.

con-termĭnus, a, um, *adj. bordering upon, neighbouring*: with *dat.*: morus fonti, Ov. M. 4, 90: domus terrae nostrae, ib. 1, 774: Aethiopia Aegypto, Plin. 13, 14, 28. With *gen.*: locos jugi, App. M. 6, p. 178, 38. With *abl.*: locum lacu aliquo, ib. 4. *Absol.*: Plin. 18, 6, 7. **II.** Subst. conter minus, i, *m. a neighbour, a borderer:* Col. 1, 3, 7. Fig.: virtus morti, Stat. Theb. 7, 702. **2.** conterminum, i, *n. a confine, border:* in contermino Arabiae, Plin. 37, 9, 40: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac. A. 6, 36.

contĕrnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conterno] *a placing of three things together:* Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.

conterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terni] *to put three things together, to make three-fold:* Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.. Hier. Jesaj. 5, 15, 5.

con-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub together, grind, bruise, pound, to crumble:* medium scillae cum aqua ad mellis crassitudinem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60: radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin. 26, 11, 70: araneum in vino vetere, id. 29, 6, 38. **II.** Meton.: *to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy:* conterimusque boves, et vires agricolarum, Lucr. 2, 1160: conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91: Παιδείαν Κύρου, quam contriveram legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, *you weary me with your talk*, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 65: corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr. 31: heri in tergo meo tris facile corios contrivisti bubulos, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: qui latera conteram tua, *curry your sides*, id. As. 2, 4, 14: is vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, *destroy, waste*, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: viam sacram, *to tread*, Prop. 2, 23, 15. In an obscene sense: aliquas indigno quaestu, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 44. **2.** Of time: *to spend, pass, waste:* with *in* and *abl.*: aetatem in pistrino, id. Bac. 4, 6, 11: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: aetatem in litibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Am. 27, 104: diem in ea arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46. With *abl.*: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1060: tempora spectaculis, Quint. 1, 12, 18: diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. With *dum*: contrivi diem dum asto, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 4. *Absol.*: vitae modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, conterere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *ad fin.* **3.** Of other objects: operam, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 54: operam frustra, Ter. Ph. 1, 4. 32: quae sunt horum temporum, *to exhaust*, Cic. Att. 9. 4. Fig.: injurias oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory*, id. Fam. 1, 9: conterere atque contemnere reliqua ex collatione, *to trample under foot, to scorn*, id. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*

con-terrānĕus, i, *m.* [terra] *a fellow-countryman:* Plin. H. N. praef. § 1.

con-terreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten, scare, daunt, terrify:* pectora vulgi metu, Lucr. 2, 624: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: cervus venantum subito vocibus conterritus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: atrox ingenium accenderat eo facto magis quam conterruerat, Liv. 3, 11: qua re irritavit magis quam conterruit animos, id. 40, 39: atrocitate poenae, Suet. Dom. 11: qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287.

contessĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contessero] *an exchange of hospitable pledges, friendship:* Tert. adv. Haeret. 20.

contessĕro, 1. *v. n.* [tessera] *to contract friendship by means of the tesserae:* Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contestor] legal *t. t. a calling to witness, a proving by witness, testimony:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20: Sulpicius testamentum compositum esse dixit a mentis contestatione, Gell. 6, 12: litis, *a formal entering upon a suit by calling witnesses*, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 40. In gen.: contestatio misera injuriae publicae, Gell. 10, 3. **II.** *an earnest entreaty:* Cic. Cornel. 1 frgm.

contestātĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [contestatio] *a short speech:* Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

con-testĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* [testificor] *attesting at the same time:* Tert. Testim. Anim. 1.

con-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to call to witness:* deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: deos, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ego te, coelum noctemque contestans, obtestabar, Cic. Fl. 40, 102. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: litem, *to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses*, id. Att. 16, 15: Cod. Just. 3, 9. *Part. perf.* in pass. sense: contestata lite, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22. *Abl.*: contestato, adverbially, *by aid of witnesses*, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 1. **2.** Gen.: *to give evidence, affirm*, etc.: si sic contestatus sit; quod voles, ib. 15, 4, 1. *Part. perf.* in pass. sense: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, *accredited, proved*, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave, entwine, braid,* or *join together:* quid oves aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alba lilia amarantis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: haec (tigna) directa materie injecta contexebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: fossam loricamque, Tac. A. 4, 49. **2.** Fig.: animas (*sc.* corpori), Lucr. 3, 695: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur? Cic. Or. 34, 120: extrema cum primis, id. Fam. 10, 13: partes, Quint. 4 prooem. 7: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. 9, 4, 23: longius hoc carmen, *to continue*, Cic. Coel. 8: quae statim referri non poterant, contexuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43. **II.** Meton.: *to bind together, to compose, make, construct, form:* equum trabibus acernis, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: puppes tenui canna, Val. Fl. 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Col. 9, 15, 12: vineae porriguntur, unamque faciem contexunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: orationem, Quint. 10, 6, 2: librum, Sen. Ep. 114: de sili, *to treat of*, Plin. 20, 5, 18: crimen, *to contrive, invent*, Cic. Deiot. 6 *fin.*

contextē, *adv. connected together, in close connection:* Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, *adv. in a connected manner, connectedly* (very rare): turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes pene contextim in secessu generant, Plin. 10, 53, 74.

contextĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contexo] *a joining, putting together:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5. **II.** *a preparing, composing:* libri, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

contextor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a composer, author:* Frgm. Cod. Theod. 1, 1, 6.

contextus, a, um, *Part.* [contexo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *cohering, connected:* contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr. 4, 55: oratio alia vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: contextus tropos ille, id. 9, 2, 46.

contextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a binding or putting together, a connection:* eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, Lucr. 1, 244: aedificiorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15. **II.** Fig.: *connection, coherence, arrangement:* mirabilis est apud illos (*sc.* Stoicos) contextus rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: in toto quasi contextu orationis haec erunt illustranda maxime, id. Part. 23, 82: contextum rerum ac verborum sequi, Quint. 11, 2. 2: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. 5, 13, 28: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, id. 9, 4, 129: literarum, *the succession of the letters*, id. 1, 1, 24: ceterorum casus conatusque in contextu operis dicemus, *in the progress*, Tac. H. 2, 8.

con-tĭcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [taceo] *to be silent* (rare): Hier. in Jesaj. 17, 64.

contĭcesco (conticisco, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 28), tĭcŭi 3. *v. incep.* [id.] *to become still, keep silence:* sed conticiscam, nam audio aperiri fores, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 28: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: nunquam de vobis gratissimus sermo conticescet, id. Phil. 14, 12 *fin.*: conticuit lyra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43: conticuere omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 1: conticuere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574. **II.** Fig.: *to become still* or *quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease:* ille annus, quum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticuissent, Cic. Pis. 12: artes nostrae, id. Mur. 10: studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: literae forenses et senatoriae, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciae, Liv. 4, 1: tumultus, id. 2, 55: furor, id. 2, 29.

contĭcĭnĭum, i, *n.* [conticesco] *the first part of the night, the evening:* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 95.

conticisco, ĕre, v. conticesco.

contifices, *pikemen*, παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet. [contus facio].

contĭger, ĕri, *m.* [contus gero] *a pike-bearer, lancer:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contigno] *a joining of beams, a raftering* or *flooring; a story, floor:* Caes. B. C. 2, 9: imponenda est contignatio, supra coaxationem et pavimentum, Vitr. 6, 3, 9: bovem in tertiam contignationem sua sponte scandisse, Liv. 21, 62.

contigno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tignum] *to join together with beams, to rafter, floor* (rare): Caes. B. C. 2, 15: Plin. 9, 3, 2.

contignum, *a piece of meat with seven ribs:* Fest. *s. v.*

contĭgŭē, *adv. closely:* Mar. Cap. 9, p. 308.

contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo]. **I.** *Act.*: *touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near:* Pyramus et Thisbe contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: (luna) alias admota coelo, alias contigua montibus, Plin. 2, 9, 6: Valens contiguus quinquagesimo anno Amm. 31, 14. **II.** *Pass.*: *that may be touched, within reach:* nunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg. Aen. 10, 457.

contĭnens, entis, *Part.* [contineo]. **II.** *Adj.*: lit. *holding together; hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent:* aer mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continentia atque adjuncta praedia huic fundo, id. Caecin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Acad. 2, 33, 105: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. Fam. 15, 2. *Absol.*: (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 28. Of time: *following:* continentibus diebus id. B. C. 3, 84. Ex *or* in continenti (*sc* tempore), *instantly, immediately:* Just. 1, 9: Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1. Fig.: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1 11: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels*, Liv. 5, 39. Subst.: *n. plur.*: Cherronesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Plin. 18, 25, 57. § 215: continentia urbis, *the suburbs*, Ter. Dig. 50, 16, 147. **2** *holding together, connected, uninterrupted:* continens agmen migrantium, Liv. 1, 29 continentes ruinae, id. 21, 8: labor omnium dierum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63 bella, id. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.*: imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30: itinera, id. 38, 15: biduo, Suet. Cal. 19: febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 *ad fin.*: e continenti genere, *in continuous descent*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216: terra, *the mainland, continent*, Nep. Th. 3. Hence subst. continens. entis, *f.* (*ablat.* in *e* and *i*) *a continent:* Caes. B. G. 4, 27: Liv. 35, 43. **3.** *continent, moderate, temperate*, ἐγκρατής (rare): continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. quum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consulares esse oportere Cic. Fam 9, 19: puer, id. Att. 6, 6. Epaminondas Nep. Epam. 3. *Sup.*: continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. Parad. 1, 1.

4. In rhetoric, subst.. continens, entis, *n. that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge:* causae, id Part. 29: Quint. 3, cap. 11.

continenter, *adv. continuously, in unbroken succession:* continenter sedentis insulsi, Catull. 37, 6. Of time: *continuously, without interruption:* continenter tota nocte ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus continenter pluit, Liv. 25, 7. **II.** *temperately, moderately* (rare): vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: so in *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 199.

continentia, ae, *f.* [continens] *a holding in, repressing:* crepitus ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *a holding in,* or *curbing of one's desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation,* ἐγκράτεια: continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: continentia in victu omni atque cultu, id. Off. 2, 24, 86: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, id. Verr. 4, 52: ubi pro continentia et aequitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2: nec minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. **III.** In late Lat.: *the contents:* operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12. **2.** *proximity:* regionum, ib. 5, 15.

con-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. Act.: *to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect:* mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: alvus arcetque et continet quod recipit, ib. 2, 54, 136: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, 117. Fig.: omnes artes cognatione quadam inter se continentur, id. Arch. 1, 2. **II.** *to keep in, bound, encompass,* etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, ib. 3, 1: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, ib. 1, 2: montibus angustis mare continebatur, ib. 4, 23. **III.** *to hold within, contain, comprise, involve:* ut omnia, quae alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: panis innumeras pene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, Cic. Att. 14, 22: narrationes, quae summam criminis contineant, Quint. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv. 5, 52: quis est tam ignarus, qui non intelligat tua salute contineri suam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22: tertia epistola continebat, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: quod vero rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: una res videtur causam continere, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65. In *pass.* with *abl.*: *to be contained in, be composed of, consist of* etc.: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dii), *are not cased in by*, id. N. D. 2, 23: vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marc. 9, 28: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quae philosophorum libris continentur, ib. Prooem. § 11: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14: maximus ejus (rhetorices) usus actu continetur, Quint. 2, 18, 5. **IV.** *to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support,* etc.: difficile est continere quod capere non possis: expeditius manus nostrae rapiunt quam continent, Curt. 4, 11: non ad continendas sed ad partiendas merces, Cic. Vat. 5, 12: quoad continuisset exercitum, Liv. 28, 2: arida continent odorem diutius, Plin. 21, 7, 18: contine quaeso caput, *hold up your head*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. Fig.: nec enim ulla res vehementius remp. continet quam fides, Cic. Off. 2, 24: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: te in exercitatione, *keep you at work*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *fin.*: te in tuis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41: ad sociorum animos in fide continendos, id. 28, 2. **V.** *to keep within, keep close, keep in a place; inclose, confine:* ut diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66: exercitum castris, id. B. G. 1, 48: pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, *keeps within doors*, Virg. G. 1, 259: ut Pompeium quam angustissime contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: se ruri, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17: se (*sc.* domi), Suet. Caes. 81: sese intra silvas, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: ex insulis, quibus continebantur, Suet. Aug. 19. **2.** *to hold in, keep back, draw back, detain, restrain:* tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, ut una continuatione verborum binae ei contentiones vocis et remissiones continerentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ora frenis continet spumantibus, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: aspectu conterritus haesit, continuitque gradum, Virg. Aen. 3, 598: contineri quin complectar non queo, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 128: vix me contineo quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: vix contineor, *I can hardly contain myself*, id. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audivi taceo et contineo optime, *I keep very close*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23: consul interim silentio continebat suos, Liv. 27, 15: suos a proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: se ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: quorum ego vix abs te manus ac tela contineo, *keep off from*, id. Cat. 1, 8, 21: animum a consueta libidine, Sall. J. 15: unde manum juventus metu deorum continuit? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 37. **3.** *to check, curb, repress:* cohibereque semper, et ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quid est negotii eos continere, quibus praesis, si te ipse contineas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20. **B.** Neutr.: *to keep together* (as *verb. finit.* extremely rare): utroque commeatus continet, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 44.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]. Act.: *to touch, take hold of, seize:* facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Virg. Aen. 2, 239: jam poteram a terra contingere ramos, *to reach*, id. E. 8, 40: munera Cerealia dextra, Ov. M. 11, 122: undas pede, ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, id. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56: ora sacro medicamine nati, Ov. M. 2, 123: sol montes suo contingens igni, Lucr. 4, 408: radiis (solis) prius quam terra contingeretur, Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle*, Cels. 2, 24: sidera contingere coma, Ov. F. 3, 34: nubes aerio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars*, Prop. 1, 8, 43: sed quamvis mitem metuit contingere primo, mox adit, Ov. M. 2, 860: luna terram paene contingens, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: dextras consulum, *to touch the hand, shake hands*, Liv. 28, 9. **2.** *to eat, partake of, taste* (poet.): neque illinc audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, ib. 15, 281: fontem, ib. 3, 409. **3.** *to touch impurely* (very rare): Pl. Am. 2, 2, 204. **II.** *to be near* or *contiguous, border upon, extend to:* Helvii, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: turri adacta et contingente vallum, ib. 5, 43: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21. **III.** *to attain to, come to, arrive at, meet with,* etc. (mostly poet.): qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Virg. Aen. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, ib. 8, 100: auras, *to come in contact with the air*, ib. 15, 416: avem ferro, *to hit*, Virg. Aen. 5, 509: aures, Ov. M. 1, 211: fando Hippolytum vestras contigit aures occubuisse neci, ib. 15, 497: aevi contingere florem, *to reach the flower of age*, Lucr. 1, 565: quam regionem quum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19. 43. **IV.** Fig.: *to touch, to seize upon:* quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum cura, Val. Fl. 7, 173: quos in aliqua sua fortuna publicae quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 22, 10. nec unquam contacti simili sorte rogetis opem, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78. **2.** *to touch with pollution, stain, defile,* etc. (generally in *part. perf.*): Gallos contactos eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48: contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9: omnes ea violatione templi contacti, id. 29, 8 *fin.*: ut (plebs) contacta regia praeda id. 2, 5: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10: dies (*sc.* Alliensis) religione, Liv. 6, 28: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12. *Absol.*: hic contactus ensis deserat castum latus! Sen. Hippol 714. **3.** *to be connected with* or *related to, to concern:* ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat, Liv. 25, 8: aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2: deos quoniam propius contingis, *since you are more intimate with the great*, Hor. S. 2. 6, 52: Sabinum modico usu contingere, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*: si crimine contingantur, *have part in*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. 34, 23.

B. Neutr.: *to happen to, to befall, fall to one's lot:* and *absol.*: *to turn out, come to pass, succeed:* with *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: tantum habemus otii quantum jamdiu nobis non contigit, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164: cui gratia, fama contingat abunde Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: contigit ex merito qui tibi nuper honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 16: tot gaudia illi contigisse laetor, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 35: non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse, Quint. 6, 3, 2 quum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, id. 10, 2, 28: quod (*sc.* servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6: si quid ei humanitus contigerit, Scaev. ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* With *inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, ib. 2, 2, 41: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3: quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, *ext.* 2: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis continget, Hor. A. P. 51. With *subj.*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: quod nunquam opinatus fui, id contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 32. With *acc.* (very rare): sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon Tyrrhenus*, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29. *Absol.*: hanc mi expetivi; contigit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, id. de Or. 2, 4: si nulla contingit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: quia memoria atque actio natura non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4. With *abl.*: gratia, quae continget ex sermone puro atque dilucido, id. 11, 1, 53. **2.** *to adjoin, border upon:* with *dat.* or *inter:* ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se, id. B. C. 1, 21. **3.** Of plants *to sprout, grow:* ut toto anno (melopepones) contingant, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

con-tingo (tinguo), 3. *v. a. to wet moisten:* semina rerum colore, Lucr. 2, 755: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle*. Virg. G

3, 403: tonsum corpus amurca, ib. 3, 448. Fig.: contingere cuncta Musaeo lepore, Lucr. 1, 933.

contĭnuanter and **contĭnŭātē**, *advv. continuously:* Aug. Retr. 1, 24.

contĭnŭātim, *adv. continuously:* Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

contĭnŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [continuo] *an unbroken series, connection, continuation, succession:* continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.:* immutabilis ordinis sempiterni, id. Acad. 1, 7 *fin.:* imbrium, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, Suet. Tib. 21: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 14. **II.** In rhetoric: *a period:* Cic. Or. 61: verborum, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261.

contĭnŭē, *adv. continuously, without interruption,* etc.: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12.

contĭnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [continuus] *a connected series, continuation* (very rare): spinae, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

contĭnŭo, *adv. without any interruption, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay:* often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, *etc.:* ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo delegit viros, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 49: quae ut aspexi, me continuo contuli, id. Bac. 3, 1, 7: nam postquam audivi, continuo argentum dedi, ut emeretur, id. Epid. 4, 1, 37: neminem conveni quin omnes, quum te summis laudibus ad coelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: continuo has leges imposuit natura, quo tempore, *etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 60: si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari tibi verba censes, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 24: aderit continuo hoc ubi ex te audiverit, id. Hec. 5, 3, 15: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac me viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: haud mora; continuo matris praecepta facessit, Virg. G. 4, 548: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately,* Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 7: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought to myself,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 55: senatus est continuo convocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: hos continuo in itinere adorti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.:* deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, *immediately thereupon,* Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1. **II.** In denying an inference: with a negative: *not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence:* non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: quum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 5. And in questions implying a denial: si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? ib. 3, 18, 40. **III.** *in an uninterrupted series, continuously:* only in Quint. 2, 20, 3: id. 9, 1, 11. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 104-107.

contĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus]. **I.** Act.: Of space: *to make in a line with, make all in one, carry on, to connect, unite.* With *dat.* or *absol.:* (aer) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45 *fin.:* aedificia moenibus, Liv. 1, 44: regnum Alyattei campis Mygdoniis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496: Sujonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to,* Tac. G. 45 *fin.* *Absol.:* illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, *to erect in rows,* Sall. C. 20: continuare fundos, *to buy contiguous plots of ground,* Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14: latissime agrum, ib. 2, 26, 70: agros, Liv. 34, 4: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, qua palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, ib. 15, 39: verba, *to connect together in a period,* Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: (atomi) quae aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, *hang together, coalesce,* id. N. D. 1, 20, 54. **II.** Of time: *to keep up, keep on doing, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another, to join together:* iter die et nocte, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, Plin. 14, 22, 28: diem noctemque potando, *to keep on drinking day and night,* Tac. G. 22: theatro dies totos, id. A. 14, 20: magistratum, Sall. J. 37: praeturam ei continuare, i. e. *to give it to him immediately after the edileship,* Vell. 2, 91: modo continuantes unumquodque per trinas personas, modo alternantes per singulas, Suet. Ner. 1: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: febrem, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46. quae libertas usque ad hoc tempus continuata permansit, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 26: paci externae confestim continuatur discordia domi, Liv. 2, 54: damna damnis continuantur, Tac. Agr. 41. Poet.: aliquos ferro, *to slay one after another,* Stat. Th. 9, 292. **III.** Neutr. (rare): *to continue, last:* febres ita ut coepere continuant, Cels. 3, 3.

contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. Of space: *holding together, unbroken, continuous:* aer terrae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, nunc freta circueunt, *joined to the main land,* Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. 30, 5: montes, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: agri, Suet. Caes. 38: fluere continuo alveo (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. A. 2, 6: aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15. Fig.: quum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes, Cic. Or. 27, 94: expositio (*opp.* partita), Quint. 7, 10, 11: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, *kept up,* id. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. 6, 1, 46: affectus, id. 6, 2, 10. **2.** Subst.: continuus, i, *m. he who is always about one, an attendant:* principis, Tac. A. 6, 26. **II.** Of time: *successive, following, running on, continuous:* auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Booten, continuaque die sidus Hyantis erit, *on the next day,* Ov. F. 5, 734: continua nocte Delphin videndus erit, ib. 6, 720: ubi dies decem continuos illius iterasti domum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 146: ex eo die dies continuos quinque, *for five days running,* Caes. B. G. 1, 48: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: prioribus continuis diebus, Liv. 42, 58: tot dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: triennium, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 61: ubi triduum ibi continuum fuerit, *three days together,* id. Mil. 3, 1, 145: biennio, Suet. Tib. 38: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, *unceasingly occupied,* Tac. A. 4, 36: tres continua serie oratores, tres continui principes senatus, Plin. 7, 41, 42. **III.** Of events, *etc.: successive, uninterrupted:* bella, Liv. 10, 31: cursus proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 76: itinera, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34: regna, Liv. 1, 47: duo triumphi ex Hispania acti, id. 41, 7: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop, 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: sed ego continuo fortunae vulneror ictu, *by stroke upon stroke,* id. Pont. 2, 7, 41: continuus inde et saevus accusandis reis Suilius, Tac. A. 11, 5: naturae vi, quam continuis his voluminibus tractamus, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

contĭo, ōnis, *f.* [from conventio: the form coventio occurs in the Bacch. Inscr.: frequently written concio, and erroneously derived from concieo]. Lit. *a coming together;* hence, *an assembly, a meeting,* in general. A contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for the purpose of inducing the people to support or oppose a measure which was to be brought before the comitia, v. Smith's Ant. 348: contio significat conventum, non tamen alium, quam eum qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per praeconem convocatur, Fest. *s. v.:* advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. Sest. 12, 28 advocare contionem populi, Sall. J. 84 *fin.:* militum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: advocare populum in contionem, Liv. 42, 33: plebem ad contionem vocare, id. 2, 2: me in vestram contionem convocaverunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.:* convocatis ad contionem militibus, Suet. Caes. 66: contionem habere, Liv. 29, 21: in contionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1: quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: dato tempore vel in senatu, vel in contione non reticebo, Tac. A. 4, 40: laudare aliquem pro contione, *before the assembled army,* Sall. J. 8: nunc in mille curias contionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse remp., Liv. 2, 28: togata et urbana, id. 45, 37: turbulentae, Quint. 5, 13, 39: in illis fluctibus contionum, id. 8, 6, 48: contionum procellae, ib. 7. **II.** Meton.: *a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people,* or *of an army:* legi contionem tuam, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: audiri jam et legi novas contiones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.:* habere contionem: qua in oratione, Cic. Agr. 2, 1: contionis habendae potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: in contione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42. funebres, tristes atque summissae, ib. 11, 3, 153: contiones turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ille (*sc.* Thucydides) contionibus melior, hic (*sc.* Herodotus) sermonibus, *i. e. the speeches in his history,* Quint. 10, 1, 73. **2.** *a tribune, rostrum* (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 22 *fin.:* Liv. 3, 49.

contĭōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor] *haranguing in a public assembly:* Liv. 21, 53: haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, id. 3, 47: Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*

contĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [contio] *belonging to* or *suitable for a public assembly:* contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: genus dicendi, Quint. 3, 4, 1: officium, id. 3, 8, 14: hirudo aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: senex, *a mob orator demagogue,* Liv. 3, 72.

contĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *suited to a public assembly* (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: oratio, Amm. 27, 6.

contĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [contionor] *a haranguer of the people;* in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an agitator:* Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

contĭōnātōrĭus, a, um, for contionarius: Gell. 1, 11, dub.

contĭōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contio] *to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly:* nunc illi vos, singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16. **II.** *to deliver an oration to a public assembly:* Dionysius contionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: contionari superiore e loco, ib. 1, 49, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.:* apud milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: ad populum, Suet. Aug. 84: de Caesare, id. Caes. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18: quum Lepidus contionaretur, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31. With *acc.* and *infin.:* C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *declared before the people,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *ad fin.* **III.** In gen.: *to declare publicly, publish, make known* (very rare): caterva tota clarissima concentione contionata est: *Huic vitae tuae* etc., id. Sest. 55, 118: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla contionata est, Lact. 4, 18.

con-tīro, ōnis, *m. a fellow recruit:* Inscr. Mur. 805, 4.

contĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contio] *a short harangue to the people:* Cic. Att. 2, 16.

con-tŏgātus, i, *m. a law colleague:* Amm. 29, 2.

cŏn-tollo, 3. *v. a.* old form for confero, *to bear:* contollam gradum, Pl. Aul. 5, 1, 6.

con-tŏnat, *v. impers. it thunders heavily:* contonat ibi continuo sonitu maximo, *it thunders away there,* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 42.

contor, ari, v. cunctor.

con-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to whirl, twist,* or *twirl about, brandish; to hurl* or *roll along:* gubernaculum contorquere quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: animal omne membra quocumque vult flectit, contorquet, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: globum, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: equum magna vi, Poet. in Quint. 8, 6, 9: amnes in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*: contorsit laevas proram ad undas, Virg. Aen. 3, 562: insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, *whirling them round in its raging eddy,* id. G. 1, 481: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Lucan. 4, 102: telum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 970: lenta spicula lacertis, Virg. Aen. 7, 165: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345: (hastile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 490: magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, ib. 9, 705: hastam in latus contorsit, ib. 2, 52. Fig.: (auditor) tanquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, id. Or. 70 *fin.*: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, *they twist the argument,* id. Div. 2, 51, 106.

con-torrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to scorch, dry up:* pubentes herbas ignis, Amm. 18, 7.

contortē, *adv. intricately, perplexedly, obscurely:* dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29. *Comp.:* concluduntur a Stoicis, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. *Sup.* not in use.

contortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo] *a whirling round:* dextrae, Auc. Her. 4, 19. ‖. *an intertwining, intricacy, complication:* contortiones orationis, Cic. Fat. 9.

contortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a perverter:* legum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

contortŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus] *somewhat complicated* or *intricate:* contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.

contortŭplĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [contortus plico] *entangled, intricate:* nomina, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* [contorqueo]. ‖. *Adj.: powerful, vehement, energetic:* contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. 9, 4, 116. **2.** *involved, intricate, perplexed:* contortae et difficiles res Cic de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: contorta et aculeata quaedam *σοφίσματα*, id. Acad. 2, 24, 75.

contrā, *adv.* and *prep.* (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, *etc.*). It originally designates the position of a place parallel to another, and forming its counterpart, and hence means *over against, facing:* its figurative application is to actions regarded as corresponding or opposed to others, or as their antitheses; finally, it designates a hostile confronting. **A.** *Adv.:* Of place: *over against, on the opposite side, opposite to:* jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37 *fin.*: ulmus erat contra, Ov. M. 14, 661: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 6: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290: ut contra intueri fas esset, Liv. 1, 16: accede ad me atque adī contra, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 22: partique dedere oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra, *not reaching the other side,* Ov. M. 4, 80. ‖. Of actions: **1.** Correspondence: *in return, in reply,* etc.: quae me amat, quam contra amo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 23: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id. Trin. 4, 2, 55: si laudabit haec illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54: immo si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, ib. 2, 3, 63. **2.** Opposition: *against, on the contrary, just the reverse:* hostes crebri cadunt: nostri contra ingruunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1 81: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ut essent eorum alia aestimabilia, alia contra, alia neutrum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 50: disputabant contra diserti homines, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85: id ego contra puto, id. Att. 10, 8: cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88: cujus a me corpus crematum est; quod contra decuit ab illo meum, *whereas on the contrary,* Cic. de Sen. 23, 85. With *atque* (*ac*) or *quam: otherwise than, contrary to what:* contra atque esset dictum, *contrary to what had been appointed,* Caes. B. G. 4, 13: contra atque omnis Italia judicavisset, id. B. C. 3, 12: si haec contra ac dico essent omnia, Cic. Verr. 4, 6: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: ut senatus contra quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, id. Pis. 8, 18: jam mihi auro contra constat filius, *weighed against gold,* or *equal to gold,* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58: non caru'st auro contra, *is worth his weight in gold,* id. Epid. 3, 3, 29. — E contra, or in one word, econtra, post-class. = contra: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45: Hier. Ep. 12; 138. **3.** Hostile opposition: contra facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: contra pugnantibu' ventis, Lucr. 6, 98: qua legione pulsa futurum, ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent, *to withstand,* Caes. B. G. 2, 17: neque contra feriundi aut manum conserendi copia erat, Sall. J. 50: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13. **B.** *Prep. with acc.:* Of place: *over against, opposite to, facing:* cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, alterum vergit ad Hispaniam, tertium est contra septentriones, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, ib. 4, 20: castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. 38, 4. **2.** *up:* ducenaria duo humeris contra scalas ferebat, *up stairs,* (because he who ascends the stairs faces them,) Plin. 7, 20, 19: Key, Gr. § 1320. ‖. Of actions, opinions, *etc.: against, contrary to:* ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12: contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa (tigna), Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5: contra naturam, Cic. Off. 3, 5: aut ex lege aut non contra legem, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: contra officium, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: opinionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: exspectationem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: spem, Sall. J. 28: spem votaque, Liv. 24, 45: decus regium, Sall. J. 33: contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand,* Caes. B. C. 3, 74: Liv. 4, 52. **2.** Of conduct, instead of the more usu. erga *or* in: *towards* (rare): (elephanti) narratur clementia contra minus validos, Plin. 3, 7, 7: also, *in return for,* in *exchange for:* magna saeva mercede contra tanta sua munera, id. 7, 1, 1. **3.** Of hostile opposition: *against:* omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60: contra deos disputare, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: contra caput dicere, id. Quint. 13, 44: ut esset contra fortunam semper armatus, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: contra pericula et insidias firmissimus, Sall. J. 28: contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37. In medic. of antidotes: omnibus hominibus contra serpentes inest venenum, id. 7, 2, 2 Placed after its subst.: Virg. Aen. 5, 414: Tac. A. 3, 1: and after the *pron. relat.:* Cic. Mur. 4, 9: id. Phil. 2, 8, 18. **C.** In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico and its derivv., contraeo, contrapono *etc.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 107-126.)

contractē. *adv. in a smaller house:* assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9.

contractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contraho] *a drawing together, contraction:* contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii (*opp.* projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, id. Off. 1, 41 frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: humerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction,* Scrib. Comp. 255: also, without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73. ‖. Fig.: *an abridging, shortening, abridgment:* paginae, Cic. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*: syllabae (*opp.* productio), id. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: orationis (*opp.* longitudo), id. Part. 6, 19.

contractĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contractio] lit. *a slight contraction:* Fig. animi, *dejection, sadness:* Cic. Tusc. 3 34, 83.

contractor, ōris, *m.* [contraho] *one who makes a contract, a contractor:* Imp. Zeno Cod. 5, 5, 8.

contractōrĭum, *a lace* or *string, σφιγκτήρ*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contractūra, ae, *f.* [contraho]. In architecture: *a tapering, contracting* (of pillars): Vitr. 3, 2.

contractus, a, um, *Part.* [contraho] ‖. *Adj.: contracted, close, narrow, abridged, limited,* etc.: contractior ignis, *smaller,* Lucr. 5, 570: aequora Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33: freta, Ov. F. 6, 495. locus, Virg. G. 4, 295: Nilus contractior et exilior, Plin. Pan. 30: contractus et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44: contractior oratio, ib. 31: propositum dicendi (*opp.* uberius), Quint. 11, 1, 32: summissa atque contracta voce (*opp.* erecta et concitata), id. 11, 3, 175: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 5. Fig.: quae studia in his jam aetatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, id. Coel. 31, 76: paupertas *stinted,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20: ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet contractusque leget, *retired, solitary,* ib. 1, 7, 12.

contractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing together:* acinorum, *a shrinking,* Varr. R. R. 1, 68. ‖. *an entering upon, a transacting:* rei, Quint. 4, 2, 49. ‖| Legal *t. t.: a contract, agreement:* contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci *συνάλλαγμα* vocant, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16.

contrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contra dico] *that may be contradicted:* signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to speak against, gainsay, contradict.* With *dat.:* cuicumque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13: legibus, id. 7, 7, 4: ei optioni, id. 9, 2, 81: sententiis aliorum, Tac. H. 1, 39: Thraseae, ib. 2, 91: ambienti, Suet. Caes. 18: jocis lacessitus, contradixit edicto, *he replied,* id. Aug. 56: desiderio alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. H. 4, 46 *fin.*

contrādictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradico] *a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction:* ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist,* id. 11, 3, 163. In plur.: id. 2, 17, 36: Tac A. 14, 43.

contrādictor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. In jurid. Lat. *one who objects* or *contradicts, an opponent:* Ulp. Dig. 40, 11, 27: Amm. 31, 14.

contrā-ĕo, 4. *v. n. to go against, withstand:* (very rare): with *dat.:* invidiae, Arn. 1 *init.*: auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *bring together, to collect, assemble, gather:* cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34: omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. Att. 8, 1: omnia in unum, ib. 8, 11 B: navibus circiter LXXX. coactis contractisque, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: captivos Liv. 37, 44: undique libros, Suet. Aug. 31: muscas in manu, Plin. 12, 15, 14: apes mella contrahunt, id. 11, 5, 4. ‖. *to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish:* animal omne membra quocumque vult contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53 pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, id. N. D. 2, 55: se millepeda tactu, Plin. 29, 6, 39: bina cornua (*opp.* protendere), id. 9, 22, 38: collum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: digitum torpentem contractumque frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: ignavaeque fame, et contracto frigore pigrae, *hard frost*, Virg. G. 4, 259: frontem, *to wrinkle, contract*, Cic. Clu. 26 *ad fin.*: supercilia (*opp.* deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, ib. 92: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: contrahere turgida vela, *to draw in*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23: si contrahit orbem (luna), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, ib. 3, 144: summittenda et contrahenda oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 45: tempora dicendi, id. 6, 5, 4: lac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Plin. 23, 7, 63: vulnera, id. 24, 8, 33: cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38: ventrem, *to bind*, Cels. 4, 19: vomitiones, Plin. 20, 2, 6. **2.** Fig.: *to draw in, to check, restrain, sadden*: quoi non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1218: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, *let not your spirits fall*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: tum (sole discedente) quasi tristitia quaedam contrahit terram, id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15: bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, id. Am. 13 *ad fin.*: ex quibus intelligitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupidinem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39. **III.** *to bring on, bring about, cause, make, get, catch*, etc.: aliquid litigii, Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 31: qui hoc mihi contraxit, ib. 3, 2, 21: negotium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42 *fin.*: aliquid damni, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16: aes alienum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: causam certaminis, Liv. 22, 28: certamen, id. 23, 26: tantum sibi reique publicae piaculi contrahet? id. 5, 52: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27: cruditatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38: situ mucorem contrahere, *to get mouldy*, Col. 12, 4: morbum, *to catch a disease*, Plin. 30, 8, 21: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: porca contracta, *due for the expiation of a crime*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.* **2.** *to do business with, to make a contract, conclude a bargain*: rationem, rem cum illo, id. Clu. 14, 41: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5: qui contrahendis negotiis implicantur, ib. 2, 11, 40: ex rebus contrahendis, ib. 3, 15, 61: affinitas inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44: contrahere emptionem, venditionem, Paul. Dig. 19, 4, 1: and, gen.: *to have to do with*: neque si tecum agas quid neque si cum altero contrahas, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: contrahere nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*

contrājūris, *contrary to law, unlawful*, παράνομος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contrā-pōno, posŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to place opposite, to oppose to*: non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84.

contrāpŏsĭtum, i, *n. antithesis*: Quint. 9, 3, 81.

contrārĭē, *adv. in an opposite direction* or *manner*: contrarie sidera procedentia, Cic. Tim. 9: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65: dicere, Tac. Or. 34.

contrārĭĕtas, ātis, *f* [contrarius] *opposition, contrariety*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14.

contrārio, v. contrarius.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra] *lying over against, fronting, opposite* (rare): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: iis (tignis) contraria (tigna), ib. 4, 17: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65: ripa, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 65: auris, Plin. 24, 10, 47. **II.** In gen.: *opposite, contrary, opposed.* With *gen.*: hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. With *dat.*: illi virtuti contrarium vitium, Quint. 11, 3, 44: rusticitas urbanitati, id. 6, 3, 17: color albo Ov. M. 2, 541: aestus vento, ib. 8, 471. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: cf. Quint. 1, 10, 6. With *atque*: versantur retro contrario motu atque coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, id. Verr. 1, 46. *Absol.*: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis conflatum, id. Coel. 5 *fin.*: non modo non cohaerentia inter se, sed maxime disjuncta atque contraria, id. Phil. 2, 8: ardor, Lucr. 3, 252: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, ib. 32: leges, id. 3, 6, 43: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: contrario ictu per parmam uterque transfixus, Liv. 2, 6: quinqueremes, *going in opposite directions*, Suêt. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae, Virg. Aen. 12, 487: contrario amne naves subvehunt, *against the stream*, Plin. 21, 13, 43. Adverbially, ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*: Caes. B. G. 7, 30: Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 47: e contrario: Nep. Iphicr. 1: Quint. 10, 1, 19. Rarely, in contrarium: Plin. 18, 24, 54: per contrarium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8. **III.** *inimical, hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose): Averna avibus cunctis contraria, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr. 6, 740: usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33: hyssopum stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87: quam (*sc.* perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrariam interim putaverunt, *injurious, disadvantageous*, Quint. 4, 2, 64: philosophia imperaturo, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, *unfavourable*, id. Oth. 8: saepe quos ipse alueris, tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 17. Subst.: contrarius, ii, *m. an opponent, antagonist*: Vitr. 3 praef.

contra-versum, *adv. on the contrary*: Sol. 10.

contrā-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verto]. **II.** *Adj.*: *opposite, lying over against*: Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniae, Sol. 27: urbs spiranti Zephyro, Amm. 18, 9.

contrectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contrecto] *that may be felt* or *handled*: contrectabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8.

contrectābĭlĭter, *adv. with feeling*: Lucr. 4, 664.

contrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contrecto] *a touching, contact* (very rare): equae, vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: vestimentorum, *the use of them*, Paul. Sent. 2, 31. **II.** In the jurists: *an illegal appropriation, theft*: furtum est contrectatio fraudulosa, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

contrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (in the jurists) *a thief*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 36.

con-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle*: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 606: omnes partes corporis, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: membra, Suet. Ner. 34: librum manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, *to meddle with*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, *to wallow in wealth*, Suet. Cal. 42. **II.** *to touch all over, to search*: ne feminae praetextatique pueri et puellae contrectarentur, id. Claud. 35. **III.** *to touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: contrectatis multorum uxoribus, Suet. Dom. 1. Meton.: contrectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonoured*, Tac. A. 14, 35. **IV.** In the jurists: *to take by stealth, purloin*: Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3. **V.** Fig.: nudare corpus et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: discerpta contrectant, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: mente voluptates, *to consider, weigh*, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: studia et disciplinas philosophiae, *to apply oneself to*, Gell. 17, 19.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to tremble all over, to quake* (rare): tota mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: id. Div. 1, 28: Virg. Aen. 7, 515. Fig.: cujus in mea causa nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *i. e., have never wavered*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68. **II.** Act.: *to tremble at something, be afraid of*: non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem, Sen. Ep 65 *fin.*: periculum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just 31, 4, 14.

contrĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to tremble greatly* (rare): Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: Lucr. 5, 1220.

con-trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj. trembling violently*: Varr. in Non. 351, 27.

contrībŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribulo] *anguish*: spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13, ex Jesa. 65, 14.

con-trĭbūlis, is, *m. of the same* tribus (very rare): Inscr. Grut. 873, 4. **II.** *a companion in religion*: Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

contrībŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to afflict, torment*: Vul. Sir. 35, 22.

con-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put in the same tribe, or in the same list, lot,* etc.: *to enrol, class, incorporate, bring together.* With *cum*: Oscenses et Calaguritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes. B. C. 1, 60. With *dat.*: Ambraciam quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv. 38, 3: Phocenses Locrensesque his contribuerunt, id. 33, 34. examen novum apibus vetustate corruptis contribuant, Col. 9, 13, 9. With *in*: in unam urbem contributi, Liv. 31, 30: novos cives in octo tribus, Vell. 2, 20: milites in unam cohortem, Just. 12, 5: nuper in Achaicum contributi concilium, Liv 42, 37: pollicentes Corinthum iis contributuros in antiquum gentis concilium, id. 3-, 19. With *ad*: urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributae, id. 32, 5: hoc utilius est vitae, contributa habere remedia, Plin. 32, 4, 15: ubi simul plura contribuuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, *are brought together*, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 27. **II.** *to bring into a common stock, to contribute*: nec non Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov. M. 7. 231: proprios ego tecum, sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim, Tib. 1, 6, 64.

contrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribuo] *a clubbing together, an average assessment*: debiti et crediti, Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1: omnium, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [contribuo].

contristātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contristo] *an afflicting, affliction, grief*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

contristo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tristis] *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to afflict*: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9 *fin*: prudens non perturbatur, nec contristatur, nec timet, Sen. Ep. 85, 12: columbae ne contristatae senescant, Col. 8, 8, 4. Poet.: (Sirius) laevo contristat lumine coelum, Virg. Aen. 10, 275. **II.** Meton *to darken, make gloomy, becloud, bedim*, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore coelum, id. G. 3, 279: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silva super opaca, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores quodam nitore exhilarat contristatos sulphure, Plin. 35, 17, 57. Of vines. *to damage*: Col. 3, 2, 20.

contrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contero] *a grinding.* Fig.: *contrition, grief*, θλίψις: Lact. 7, 18.

contrītus, a, um, *Part.* [contero]. **II.** Adj.: *worn out, trite, common*: contritum proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: contrita praecepta, id de Or. 1, 31: contritum et contemptum, judicium bonorum, id Sest. 40.

contrōversĭa, ae, *f.* [controversus] *a turning against, an attack*: si controversia aquae insulam subverterit, *the force of the water*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2. **II.** *a civil lawsuit*: omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta sunt, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: sive ex

crimine causa constat ut facinoris, sive ex controversia ut hereditatis, sive ex deliberatione ut belli, id. de Or. 2, 24, 104. **III.** Gen.: *a debate, dispute, quarrel, controversy*: quicquid est quod in controversia aut in contentione versetur, a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocat controversiam (orator), id. Or. 14, 45: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72: rem adducere in controversiam, ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: magna inter eos exsistit controversia, ib. 5, 28: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139: controversiae scholasticae, Quint. 4, 2, 92: existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 *fin.*: constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 *fin.*: sedare, Cic. Balb. 19: ea controversia quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, id. Fam. 13, 69: de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantia aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: sine controversia, *without contradiction, beyond dispute*, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversia, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversĭālis, e, *adj.* [controversia] *pertaining to controversy* or *dispute*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

contrōversĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little controversy*: Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *very much controverted* (rare): res, Liv. 3, 72.

contrōversor, 1. *v. dep.* [controversus], *to be at variance, to dispute* (rare): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic. frgm. in Prisc. p. 803 P.: qui nascuntur ex fratribus, nihil invicem controversantur, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Pass.: *that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed*: id sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50 *fin.*: argumentum dubium pro necessario, controversum pro confesso, Quint. 5, 13, 34: controversa res et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: auspicium, Liv. 10, 42 *fin.*: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28. **II.** Act.: *litigious, quarrelsome*: quod esset acuta illa gens (*sc.* Siculorum) et controversa natura, id. Brut. 12, 46: controversa sibi ac repugnantia (*sc.* terra et ignis), *at strife*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. [*Contro* and *versus*: *contro* appears only in composition, but is related to contra as *intro, citro, ultro*, to *intra*, etc.: cf. *introrsum.*]

con-trŭcīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew* or *cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter, slay* (rare): debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit exanimatus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira 1, 2: universos, Suet. Cal. 28: taurorum corpora, Sen. Ep. 115: bestias, Suet. Caes. 75. Fig.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *have butchered the republic*, Cic. Sest. 10, 24.

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust together, press in*: nubes in unum, Lucr. 6, 211: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant corpora, *crowded together*, ib. 1253: uvam in dolia, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: aliquos in balneas, Cic. Coel. 26, 63.

con-trunco, avi, 1. *v. a. to hack to pieces, cut down* (rare): filios, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 51: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: dum quod edant addas, meum ne contruncent cibum, *so that they do not hew down my meat*, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 48: offulam grandiorem, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35.

contrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contrudo].

contŭbernālis, is, *comm.* (*abl.* contubernale, Pomp. in Charis. p. 99 P.) [contubern m]. **I.** Milit. *t. t. a tent-companion* or *comrade* (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent): Cic. Ligar. 7, 21: Tac. H. 1, 23: v. Smith's Ant. 357. **2.** *a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war*: contubernalis Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. Coel. 30 *fin.*: fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, id. Planc. 11, 27: Suet. Caes. 42. **II.** In gen.: *a comrade, companion, mate*: habuisses enim non hospitem, sed contubernalem, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: illi contubernalem in consulatu, id. Brut. 27, 105: meus in consulatu, id. Sull. 12, 34: praeclarae (ironically of harlots), Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123. Also ironic.: Quirini contubernalem, *i. e. Caesar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus*, Cic. Att. 13, 28. **III.** Colloq.: *the husband* or *wife of a slave*: *masc.*: Col. 12, 1, 1. *fem.*: id. 1. 8, 5: Petr. 57, 6. Hence: aliquem cruci contubernalem dare, *to unite in wedlock with the cross*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 29.

contŭbernĭum, ii. *n.* [taberna] *companionship in a tent, a dwelling together in a tent*: Tac. A. 1, 41. **2.** *the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war*: Cic. Planc. 11: is in contubernio patris ibidem militabat, Sall. J. 64: contubernii necessitudo, Liv. 42, 11. **3.** In gen.: *companionship, intercourse*: Suet. Aug. 89: id. Tib. 14: Plin. Ep. 10, 94 (95): Sen. Ep. 6, 6: Tac. Or. 5. **4.** *marriage between slaves*: Col. 12, 1, 2. Hence, *opp.* connubium: *concubinage*: Cic. Verr. 5, 40: Suet. Caes. 49. Of animals: *a dwelling together*: Phaedr. 2, 4, 4. Fig.: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *exist not together*, Val. Max. 9, 5 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *a common war tent*: Caes. B. C. 3, 76: Tac. A. 1, 17. **2.** In gen.: *a common dwelling*: Suet. Cal. 10. Esp.: *the dwelling of a male and female slave*: Tac. H. 1, 43.

con-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* (*pres.* contuīmur, Lucr. 4, 39: *inf.* contui, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 111), *to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively* (rare): totam terram contueri ejusque situm, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. Rep. 6, 23: te duobus oculis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aspicite ipsum: contuemini os, id. Sull. 27: contuens aliquem, Suet. Aug. 94: paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert, Gell. 5, 14. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder maturely, observe* (rare): quod si plane contueare ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 654. **2.** *to take care of, to preserve carefully*: pecus contuendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16. **II.** *to get a view of, spy out, perceive, descry* (very rare): si volturios forte possis contui, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 39.

contuĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [contueor].

contŭĭtus (contūtus), ūs *m.* [id.] *an attentive looking, view, sight* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): amor fugit forum, fugat tuos cognatos, fugat ipse a suo se contuitu, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 27: Plin. 11, 87, 54.

contŭmācĭa, ae, *f.* [contumax] *haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness, firmness* (rarely in a good sense): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: contumacia et arrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12: inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20: oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia, Cic. Verr. 3, 2 *fin.*: eadem in vultu, Liv. 2, 61: nec ideo libertas aut contumacia fraudi cuiquam fuit, Suet. Aug. 54: Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, *an honourable self-confidence*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 *fin.* Of animals: contumacia pervicax boum, Col. 6, 2, 11. Of plants: *obstinacy in growth*: Plin. 16, 32, 58. **II.** Legal *t. t. an obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in court, contempt of court*: Hermog. Dig 42, 1, 53.

contŭmācĭter, *adv. obstinately stubbornly, contumaciously*: contumaciter, arroganter, ἀκοινωνήτως solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *ad fin.*: omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58. *Comp.*: Nep. Cim. 2: Quint. 6 prooem. § 15 Fig.: lapides scalpturae resistunt, Plin 37, 7, 30.

contŭmax, ācis, *adj.* [con and TUM root of tumeo] *haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiffnecked, stubborn*: quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic. Verr. 2, 78 *ad fin.*: in me contumax, id. Att. 15, 15: adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2: populus regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 644: si contumax, arrogans, securus sit, Quint. 6, 1, 14: arrogantiam oris et contumacem animum incusavit, Tac. A. 5, 3: contumaces et inconsultae voces, ib. 4, 60: preces, ib. 2, 57: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *firm, steadfast*, id. H. 1, 3. Poet.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65. *Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 83. Of animals boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: gallina ad concubitum, id. 8, 2, 8. Of things: *unyielding*: lima, Phaedr. 4, 7, 5: cardamum fricanti, Plin. 12, 13, 29: syllaba, *not fitting into measure*, Mart. 9, 12. **II.** Legal *t. t. wilfully disobedient to a judicial summons*: contumax est, qui tribus edictis propositis vel uno pro tribus, quod vulgo peremptorium appellatur literis evocatus praesentiam sui facere contemnit, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53.

contŭmēlĭa (contumia, Marc. Cap. 4 *fin.*) ae, *f.* [con and TUM, root of tumeo] *insult, affront, invective, disgrace, ignominy*: patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. in Non. 430, 16: contumeliam alteri facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 82: quin novo modo ei faceres contumeliam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, (8) 79: innocenti ei dixit contumelias, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 33: contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7 *fin.*: meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3: in se accipere, ib. 4, 7, 1: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes, B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48 *fin.*: quibus tu injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 20: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, id. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, ib. 1, 9: quem vexat omnibus contumeliis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: contumelia perfugae appellari, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, Liv. 4, 4: contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5. Esp. **2.** *violation*: Liv. 8, 28. **II.** Meton. of things: *injury, damage*: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.

contŭmēlĭōsē, *adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously*: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. *Comp.*: Liv. 32, 37. *Sup.*: Cic. Vat. 12, 29.

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] *reproachful, insolent, abusive*: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: epistola in aliquem, id. Q Fr. 1, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistola, id. Claud. 35 *Comp.*: contumeliosior nulla παρεγχείρησις fieri potest, Cic. Att. 15, 4. *Sup.*: verbum, Quint. 2, 12, 1.

con-tŭmesco, 3. *v. n. to swell greatly*: gingivae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

contumia, ae, v contumelia.

con-tŭmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to heap up like a mound*: stragulum molle ovis, Plin. 10, 33, 51. **II.** *to furnish with a mound, to inter, bury*: saucius in gesta contumuleris humo, Ov. Ib. 464.

con-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a* (*perf.* contūdit, Enn. Ann. 16, 36) *to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound*: oleas in lentisco, Cato R. R. 7 4: radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2

florem nullo aratro, Cat. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8: aliquem male fustibus, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 4: aliquem pugnis, id. Bac. 3, 3, 46: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem plana palma, Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares a fronte resimas contudit, *squeezed together, pressed in*, Ov. M. 14, 96. Poet.: grando contuderit vites, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5: cheragra contudit articulos, id. S. 2, 7, 16: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, *has his mouth broken*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15. **II.** Fig.: *to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check*, etc.: populos feroces, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 43 *fin.*: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44 *ad fin.*: animos feros placida arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12: ita calumniam stultitiamque ejus obtrivit ac contudit, Cic. Caecin. 7: contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, id. Phil. 13, 13, 29: minas tumidas regum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 8: impetus, ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybii, *i. e., to surpass by my own*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 33. Poet. Of time: *to complete, bring to a close*: annua sol in quo contundit tempora serpens, Lucr. 5, 691.

contuoli oculi, [contueor] *small-winking eyes*, Fest. *s. v.*

contuor, tui, v. contueor.

conturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo] *disorder, confusion*: oculorum, *indistinct vision*, Scrib. Comp. 19. **II.** Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (very rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: post rem rubor, pallor, titubatio, et si qua alia signa conturbationis et conscientiae, id. Top. 12, 52.

conturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that causes disorder*, poet. for *expensive* (very rare): aper, Mart. 7, 27: macellus, id. 10, 96.

conturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [conturbo]. **II.** Adj.: *distracted, disturbed, perplexed*: tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: eram in scribendo conturbatior, id. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*

con-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to perplex, throw into disorder* or *confusion, to derange, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall. J. 50: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2: conturbari rempublicam malebant, Sall. C. 37: annus negligentia conturbatus atque confusus, Suet. Aug. 31: prima vulnera novis plagis, Lucr. 4, 1066: conturbare pedes, *i. e.* implicare, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 24. **II.** *to disturb, disquiet in mind* or *feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10. *Absol.*: haec sunt, quae conturbant in deliberatione nonnunquam, ib. 3, 20, 81. **III.** Of money matters: conturbare rationes, *or* rationem, *or absol. to bring into disorder, to make bankrupt*: rationem sibi commissam, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.*: ad quem ego rescripsi nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 *ad fin.*: fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet (sc. rationes), id. Planc. 28: sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, *so Pedo stops payment, and Matho fails*, Juv. 7. 129. Fig.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *you have so entirely put me out of my reckoning*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.

con-turmālis, is, *m. of the same squadron*: Amm. 16, 2.

conturmo, 1. *v. a.* [turma] *to arrange in squadrons*: Amm. 16, 12.

contus, i, *m.* = κοντός, *a pole*: ferratasque sudes et acuta cuspide contos, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: ipse ratem conto subigit, ib. 6, 302: Tac. A. 14, 5: *a pike* or *spear*: duris detrudere contis, Virg. Aen. 9, 510: praefixa contis capita gestabantur, Tac. H. 1, 44. **2.** pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contundo] *a crushing, breaking, bruising* (rare): olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6. **II.** In medic. *a bruise, contusion*: Scrib. Comp. 101.

contūsum, i, *n.* [id.] *a bruise, contusion*: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

contūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contundo].

con-tūtor, ōris, *m. a joint-guardian*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 9.

contūtus, ūs, v. contuitus

cōnus, i, *m.* = κῶνος, *a cone*: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. **II.** Meton of conical bodies: *the apex of a helmet*: Virg. Aen. 3, 468: Plin. 10, 1, 1. **2.** *the cone of the cypress*: Col. 6, 7, 2. **3.** *a kind of sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

con-vādor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to summon one before a court*; facetè: aliquem Veneriis vadimoniis, *to cite one to the court of Venus*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convălescentĭa, ae, *f.* [convalesco] *convalescence, a regaining of health*: Symm. Ep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. incep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better*, etc.: ex morbo convalescere, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: ille in morbum incidit ex quo non convaluit, id. Fam. 13, 29: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: convalescere a solis ardoribus, Plin. 23, 1, 27: dum infans convalescit, Just. 3, 2: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478: flamma magna congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13. *Part. imperf.* as subst.: *one who is convalescent*: Plin. 20, 5, 17. Fig.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: civitas, Just. 3, 4: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv. 1, 14: ut tandem annona convaluit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. Rem. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2: fama mortis suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6. **II.** In the jurists, *to be pronounced valid*: testamentum, Tert. Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, Labeo ib. 28, 7, 20.

convallātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convallo] *an intrenchment*: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

con-vallis, is, *f.* (*abl.* regularly convalle, seldom convalli, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3. *Gen. plur.* convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23: *plur.* post-class. form, convallia, *sc.* loca, Prud. στεφ. 10, 331) *a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides*: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Caes. B. G. 5, 32: Virg. G. 3, 276.

con-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with an intrenchment, to encompass, to wall round* (very rare): terrras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13.

con-vărĭo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to variegate*: cutim maculationibus, App. Apol. p. 306, 14. **II.** Neutr.: *to be different, to vary*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

convāso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vasa] *to pack up baggage*, etc.: aliquid convasassem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *ad fin.*

convectio, ōnis, *f.* [conveho] *a carrying* or *bringing together*: annonae, Amm. 14, 10.

convecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to carry* or *bring together* (rare): recentes praedas, Virg. Aen. 7, 749: ligones e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27.

convector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who carries* or *brings together*: Fab. Pictor in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21. **II.** *a fellow-passenger on board ship*, etc. (very rare): Cic. Att. 10, 17: App. M. 1, p. 109.

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together, to carry up*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: aes grave plaustris ad aerarium convehentes, Liv. 4, 60: tus collectum Sabota camelis, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: flores (apes), id. 14, 17, 18: frumentum habere convectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 74. **II.** Esp. of the harvest: *to gather, get in*: fructus in villas, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: messes, Plin. 16, 9, 14.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to tear up, wrest* or *rend away, to pull* or *pluck up, wrench off*, etc.: interim milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: fundamenta, Lucr. 4, 506: esculum non hiemes, non flabra, neque imbres convellunt: immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 294: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: limina tectorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 507: artus, Lucr. 3, 344: pedem mensae, Ov. M. 12, 254: armos, *to wrench, dislocate*, Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros fetus, *i. e. to produce abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5. With *prep.* or *abl.*: simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg. Aen. 3, 24: funem a terra, id. G. 1, 457: (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, id. Aen. 2, 464: robora sua terra, Ov. M. 7, 204: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*: convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp* (rare): Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.* **III** *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember*. dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glebam vomere, Cat. 64, 40: navis undis Euroque, Virg. Aen. 1, 383: aequor remis rostrisque, ib. 5, 143: vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 20: convulsi laniatique centuriones, ib. 1, 32: domum, ib. 6, 40. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111: Tac. A. 4, 40. **2.** Medic. *t. t.* convulsus, a, um, *convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive*: latus, Suet. Tib. 72: Quint. 11, 3, 20. Subst.: convulsis utilissima, Plin. 25, 8, 54. **IV.** Fig.: *to overthrow, upset, destroy, annul, weaken*: est boni consulis, quum cuncta auxilia reip. labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriae, Cic. Rab perd. 1, 3: quae cogitatio erat aliquantum labefactata atque convulsa, id. Fam. 5, 13: si convellere adoriamur ea quae non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51: quae judicia aut pacti formula non infirmari ac convelli potest, id. Caecin. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. Verr. 3, 6: acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: rempublicam judicio aliquo, id. Brut. 30, 115: opinionem, id. Clu. 2, 6: gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4: fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 *fin.*: fata, Ov. H. 16, 41: secutae sunt duae (epistolae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic. Att. 8, 15.

con-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to veil, to cover over* (rare): caput, Gell. 19, 9. Fig.: id. 7, 3.

convĕna, ae, *comm.* [convenio] *one who comes with others*; plur. *a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: eodem convenae complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato in Gell. 18, 12: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. **II.** Adj.: convena undique multitudine, Amm. 15, 5: serpentes, Sol. 47: amantes inter se facere convenas, *to cause them to meet, to bring them together*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 61. aquae, Sol. 37.

convĕnĭens, entis, *Part* [id.] **II.** Adj.: *agreeing, consistent, accordant,* *harmonious*: convenientes bene propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: recta et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, id. Off. 3, 8: conveniens et conjuncta constantia inter augures, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 1, 1029. **2.** *fitting, appropriate, suitable*: with *cum* (rare): motus oris cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4: dies cum populi vultu, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 28. With *dat.*: nihil in hac praeclara epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119. With *ad* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Am. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 440. With *inter* (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941. *Absol.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: disciplina convenientissima, Vell. 1, 6: nihil convenientius ducens, Suet. Aug. 10. *Impers.*: conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*: convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16. *Sup.*: Plin. Pan. 87.

convĕnĭenter, *adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently*, etc.: congruere naturae cumque ea convenienter vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26: quam sibi constanter convenienterque dicat, non laborat, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: convenienter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5. *Sup.*: Aug. C. D. 18, 44.

convenĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [conveniens] *agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, fitness*: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: convenientia et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, ib. 2, 60. nullum aliud animal pulcritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: hanc in stellis constantiam, hanc convenientiam temporum, id. N. D. 2, 21: in ea est enim convenientia rerum, in ea stabilitas, in ea constantia, id. Am. 27. *Absol.*: (summum bonum) quum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet, id. Fin. 3, 6, 21: virtus convenientia constat, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (*fut.* convenibo, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 18) *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble*: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, ib. 1, 30: quanta multitudo hominum convenerit ad hoc judicium vides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: ad clamorem hominum, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34: unum in locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: in consilium frequentes, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: reguli in unum convenere, Sall. J. 11: clam inter se convenerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.* **2.** Of things: ut mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 44: quum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62. **3.** Of cities under the jurisdiction of some metropolis: ut in eam rem judices dentur ex his civitatibus quae in id forum convenirent, id. Verr. 2, 15: Plin. 5, 28, 29. **4.** Legal *t. t.*: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, Cic. Fl. 34: so, in matrimonium cum viro convenire, Gell. 18, 6. **II.** Act.: *to go up to, come up with, address, accost, meet, visit*: with *acc.*: ubi nuptiae fuerint, tum istam convenibo, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 18: ego hinc me ad forum, ut conveniam Pamphilum, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: (Helvetii) quum Caesarem in itinere convenissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerunt, *met with him*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: neminem conveni, convenio autem quotidie plurimos, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14. Pass.: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, ib. 6, 19: nec Lentulum a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6: quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 9. *Absol.*: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3. Hence **2.** Legal *t. t. to sue, summon before a tribunal*: ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 20: de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidia, id. Dig. 17, 1, 59. With abstr. objects: dolum aut culpam eorum, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: nomen, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 15. **III.** *to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple*: atomi, Lucr. 5, 430: aranei conveniunt clunibus, *copulate*, Plin. 11, 24, 29. **2.** Fig.: of persons: *to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 130. More freq. with a *passive* sign.: *to be agreed upon*: rarely with a personal subject, and often impers. Constr.: *dat.* and *cum, inter*, or *absol.*: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic. Clu. 43: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 10: haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 146: posse rem convenire si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: dum rem conventuram putamus, id. Att. 9, 6: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in colloquium convenit, conditiones non convenerunt, Nep. Han. 6: ardentia vidit castra magister equitum; id convenerat signum, Liv. 9, 23: pax convenerat, id. 1, 3. **3.** *Impers.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 4, 66: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 19: nunc, quum ejus alienum esse a me animum sentiam, neque conventurum inter nos posthac arbitrer, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 36: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23: convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally agreed*, id. 9, 16: convenit victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum, seque uti dederent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 70: pacto convenit, Liv. 24, 6: omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidia deductus, Sall. J. 39: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, Liv. 38, 11. To express assent: convenit, *agreed*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 54. **IV.** *to fit, suit, be adapted to*: conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. Fig.: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent*: constr. with *in* or *ad, cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* (rarely with *acc.* or *inf.*): ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato R. R. 6 *fin.*: non vos quidem crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?), Cic. Phil. 9, 4: quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius quam in istum convenire, id. Verr. 1, 49: nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7: haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, id. Fam. 6, 8: num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29: hanc mi expetivi, contigit, conveniunt mores, ib. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, ib. 5, 4, 39: non bene conveniunt nec in una sede morantur majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19. With *acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 24. **2.** With a clause as subject: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41: hoc non convenit, me agrum habere, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 55: convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, Lucr. 2, 582: convenit quo nomine mirari, Vell. 1, 3: interim sic quaerere convenit, Quint. 7, 3, 9: qui enim convenit, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Phil. 7, 2: si tibi curae quantae conveniat Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.

conventĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (rare) *a small assemblage*: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91. **II.** *a place of assembly*: exstructa apud nemus conventicula et cauponae, Tac. A. 14, 15: Amm. 27, 3.

conventītĭum, ii, *n.* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people*: Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

conventītĭus, or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [convenio] *pertaining to coming together*: ex patribus conventiciis, *from chance fathers*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 42.

conventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an assembly, meeting* (rare): Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75. **II.** *agreement, covenant, compact*: Liv. 27, 30: eandem tacita conventione salvam mihi pollicebatur, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: Tac. H. 3, 70. **III.** *a judicial proceeding, indictment* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3.

conventĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conventio] *pertaining to an agreement* or *compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Pomp. Dig 45, 1, 5 *sq.*

conventĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small assembly*: Aug. Ep. 56 *ad fin.*

convento, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [convenio] *to meet often*: Sol. 27.

conventum, i, *n.* [id.] *an agreement compact, covenant*: facere promissa stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: Liv. 29, 24: pactum conventum, a law term, Cic. Part. 37, 130. conventum et pactum, Juv. 6, 25.

conventus, a, um, *Part.* [convenio].

conventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] lit. *a coming together*: conventus duarum stellarum, *the conjunction*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12. Hence *a meeting, an assembly of people*: tantam causam dico extra conventum, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: Persius exponit causam, ridetur ab omni conventu, Hor. S. 1, 7, 22: Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. 38, 30. **II.** Esp. *an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business*, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or *circuits* (v. Smith's Ant. 357): hence, conventus agere, *to hold the circuits*: Caesar in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: ib. 5, 1. ib. 6, 44: iis oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores et conventum agere solleant, *to administer justice*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. **III.** *the district of the province in which the citizens assembled*: universa provincia dividitur in conventus tres, Emeritensem, Pacensem, Scalabitanum, Plin. 4, 22, 35: id. 3, 1, 3. **IV.** *the inhabitants of the district*: ipse Cordubae conventus per se portas Varroni clausit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: ib. 3, 9: Cic. Lig. 8, 24. **V.** *a union, connection* (rare): of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612: of coition, Arn. 2. **VI.** *a compact, agreement, covenant* (for conventum): Auc. Her. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

con-vĕnusto, 1. *v. a. to ornament adorn* Sid. Ep. 7, 12.

con-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike severely, to beat, bruise*: faciem

Plin. 13, 22, 43: os, Curt. 7, 2. Fig.: vitia, *to chastise*, Sen. Ep. 121.

converritor, ōris, *m.* [converro] *one who sweeps together*: App. Apol. p. 277, 13.

con-verro, verri, versum, *3. v. a. to sweep* or *brush together, to sweep up, clear away*: Cato R. R. 143, 2: reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. Stich. 2, 3, 64. **II.** Meton.: hereditates omnium, *to scrape together*, Cic Off. 3, 19 *fin.* Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to dust his jacket, beat soundly*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [converso] *frequent use*: Sen. Ben. 3, 2. **II.** *frequent abode in a place*: Plin. 10, 33, 51. **III.** *intercourse, conversation*: Vell. 2, 102: Tac. A. 12, 49: conversatio (Vestalis) cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8.

conversātor, *a companion*: ὁμοδίαιτος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversim, *adv.* [converto] *conversely*: Marc. Cap. 5, 159.

conversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning round, revolving, revolution*: coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42 *ad fin.*: coelestes, id. Leg. 1, 8. **II.** *the periodical return of the seasons*: mensium annorumque, id. Tim. 14. **III.** In medic.: *a turning round, inverting*: vesicae, Plin. 8, 42, 67. In *plur.*: vulvae, id. 24, 7, 23. **2.** *an abscess*: Col. 6, 17, 6. **IV.** Fig.: *an alteration, change*: conversio et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37 *fin.* **V.** In rhetoric: *change* or *transition of style*: Quint. 10, 5, 4. **2.** *the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, ἀντιστροφή: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 33 *sq.*: Auc. Her. 4, 13. **3.** *the rounding of a period*, καμπή, συστροφή: Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to turn round frequently*: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Tim. 8.

conversor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to abide* or *dwell*: in montibus (aquila), Plin. 10, 3, 3. **II.** *to associate with, keep company with*: nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 41: tristi, ib. 99: inter humano sanguine delibutos, id. Contr. 1, 2. *Absol.*: sumuntur a conversantibus mores, id. Ira, 3, 8. Of animals: ut multitudo sine discordia cum parentibus suis conversetur, Col. 9, 11, 1: asinus a tenero conversatus equis, id. 6, 37, 8. **III.** Of way of life: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

conversus, a, um, *Part.* [converro] *swept together.*

conversus, a, um, *Part.* [converto] *turned around.*

conversus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a turning* or *twisting round*: Macr. Sat. 7, 9.

convertĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *changeable*: Prud. Apoth. 344.

con-verto (vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* (*depon.*: convortitur, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 83). **A.** Act.: *to turn* or *whirl round, to turn to the same point, to turn towards*, etc.: with *acc.*: terra, quum circum axem se summa celeritate convertat et torqueat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit, *causes him to turn*, Liv. 1, 7: ter se convertit, Ov. M. 7, 189: signa, (milit. *t. t.*) *to wheel round*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pugnatur acriter adeo ut paene terga convertant, id. B. C. 1, 80: reliquos sese convertere cogunt, *to turn back*, ib. 1, 46: convertere vias infestaque tela tulere, Virg. Aen. 5, 582: convertebat exercitum, *he reviewed his army*, Gell. 5, 5: sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196: Rhodiorum civitatem, Liv. 45, 20: homines quaqua iret, Suet. Tit. 5: crines calamistro, *i. e. to curl*, Petr. 102, 15 Reflect.: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: terra conversa, *trenched up*, Col. 11, 3: circumfundi terrae undique homines, conversisque inter se pedibus stare, *with their feet turned in opposite directions*, Plin. 2, 65, 65. That towards which the object is turned is designated by various *preps.* 1. By *in*: equos frenis in hostes, Lucr. 5, 1316: naves in eam partem, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: aciem in fugam, ib. 1, 52: ferrum in me, Virg. Aen. 9, 427: iter in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se in Phrygiam, Nep. Ages. 3: illud intelligo, omnium ora in me conversa esse, Sall. J. 85: proximas (provincias) in se, Suet. Vesp. 4. 2. By *ad*: ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: colla ad freta, Ov. M. 15, 516: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum, ib. 14, 386: nos ad judicem, Quint. 11, 3, 157: omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 3. 3. By *contra*: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 4. By *sub*: cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5, 653. 5. By *dat.*: luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. 5, 704: Zephyro convertitur ales itque super Libyen, Lucan. 9, 689. 6. By *local adv.*: aciem eo, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. 7. By *acc.* se domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22. **II.** Fig.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic. Or. 40, 138: ad permovendos et convertendos animos parati, ib. 5, 20: risum in judicem, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: omnem orationem transduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, ib. 2, 48 *ad fin.*: rationem in fraudem malitiamque, *to employ*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: beneficium in injuriam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: hoc malum ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 49: se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5 *ad fin.*: se ad philosophos, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6. **III.** *to change, alter; to overturn, throw into confusion*: with *acc.*: rem, id. Att. 8, 13: rempublicam, *to bring into disorder*, id. Flacc. 38: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15: animum avaritia, Sall. J. 29: efficit omnes res ut convertant formas, mutentque colores, Lucr. 2, 1004: terror oblatus mentes militum convertit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: vitae viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26: studia, id. A. P. 166: conversi animum vultumque, Tac. H. 1, 85: castra castris, *to change camp with camp* (i. e. to be constantly pitching them afresh in marching), Caes. B. C. 1, 81. With a second *acc.* dependent on *in*: *to change into, transform*: jam ego me convortam in hirundinem, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4: deum sese in hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam in canem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *ad fin.*: deum in pretium (*i. e.* aurum), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8: crimen in laudem, Cic. Fl. 29: amicitiae se in graves inimicitias, id. Am. 21, 78.

2. Of literary works: *to translate*: converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: orationes e Graeco, ib. 6 *fin.*: aliqua de Graecis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: librum in Latinum, id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*

B. Neutr. in the same signif. as the *act.* (rare): clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit, Sall. J. 101. Fig.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. Brut. 38: ubi regium imperium in superbiam dominationemque convortit, Sall. C. 6.

con-vescor, *3. v. dep. to eat with any one*: Aug. Ep. 18.

con-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, *4. v. a. to clothe* (rare): cruenta corpora, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 2. Fig.: prata herbis, *meadows bedecked with grass*, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: topiarium laudavi: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: omnia sua luce sol, Lucr. 2, 147.

con-vĕtĕrānus, i, *m. a fellow-veteran*: Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2.

convexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convexus] *a vaulting, convexity*: mundi, Gell. 14, 1.

convexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a rounding off, vaulting, convexity*: circuli, Plin. 18 25, 57: cava in coelo, id. 2, 64, 64: terrae, id. 18, 29, 69: (insulam) vocari Convallem a convexitate, id. 6, 30, 37.

con-vexo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press* or *squeeze together*: Gell. 10, 6.

convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho] *carried round, rounded off, vaulted, arched, convex* (sometimes *concave*) coelum, Ov. M. 1, 26: nutantem convexo pondere mundum, Virg. E. 4, 50: mundus, Plin. 2, 2, 2: orbis (*opp.* patens), Cic. Arat. 334: vallis, Plin. 5, 5, 5: cornua, id. 11, 37, 41: folia in terram, id. 25, 10, 77. Subst. convexum, i, and more freq. in *plur.* convexa, orum, *n. a vault, arch, concavity*: in convexo nemorum, Virg. Aen. 1, 310: taedet coeli convexa tueri, ib. 4, 451 vallium, *the cavities*, Just. 2, 10. *Absol.*: talis sese halitus supera ad convexa ferebat, Virg. Aen. 6, 241. **II.** *inclined, sloping downwards*: vertex ad aequora, Ov. M. 13, 911: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

convexus, ūs, *m.* περιφέρεια, Gloss. Vet.

con-vibro, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut.: *to move oneself rapidly*: pedibus, Poet. in Fest. *s. v.* petulantes. **II.** Act.: *to set in rapid motion*: linguam, App. Flor. *no.* 12, p. 348.

con-vīcānus, i, *m. a native of the same village*: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

convīcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [convicior] *a railer, reviler* (rare): Cic. Mur. 6: Suet. Tib. 11.

convīcĭŏlum, i. *n. dim.* [convicium] *a slight reproach, a taunt*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

convīcĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at* (rare). *Absol.*: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv. 42, 41: convicianti oculum verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53. With *dat.*: quibus conviciari patrocinii fides cogit, Quint. 5 13, 40.

convīcĭum, ii, *n.* [prob. of same root as vox, voc-is] *a loud noise, a cry clamour*: erant autem convivia non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: cantorum, id. Sest. 55, 118: ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant, id. Arch. 6. Of birds: Ov. M. 5, 676: of frogs (with clamor), Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: of the *cicadae*, id. 3, 16, 3. **II.** *loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, disapprobation*, etc.: maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam: quae si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: qua hunc objurgatione aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: convicium omnium vestrum, *disapprobation, contradiction*, id. Acad. 2, 40: senatus, id. Pis 26, 63: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, *by the clamorous importunity*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11. **2.** Of things: aurium, *censure, reproof, correction*, id. Or. 48, 160: tacitum cogitationis, *in thought*, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26.

convictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convinco] *demonstration, proof*: Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

convictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convivo] *companionship, intimacy*: jucundissima, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who lives with one, a messmate, familiar friend*: Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: Suet. Tib. 56.

convictus, a, um, *Part.* [convinco]

convictus, ūs, *m.* [convivo] *a living together, intimacy*: Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29. **II.** *a banquet feast*: Vell. 2, 33: Tac. A. 2, 28.

con-vinco, vīci, victum, *3. v. a. to overcome, beat down* (in argument), *prove wrong convict of crime* or *error* etc.: with *accus.*: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.*: si negem, quo me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 3. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in the *Gen.*, more rarely in *Abl.*, with de,

in, or *Inf.*: teque in isto ipso convinco non inhumanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, ib. 2, 4, 9: aliquem summae negligentiae, id. Sull. 15, 44: levitatis et infirmitatis, id. Am. 17 *fin.*: repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 43: latrocinii, caedis, id. Tib. 1: multis avaritiae criminibus, Cic. Flac. 39, 98: scelere, Suet. Ner. 31: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 5: in pari peccato, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32: in homicidio, Plin. 18, 3, 3: in majore fraude, Suet. Claud. 14: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 45, 10. **II.** Of things: *to prove, show clearly*; and esp. *to prove false, wrong, criminal*, etc.: with *acc.*: inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. Quint. 25, 79: peccata argumentis, *to refute, rebut*, id. Part. 33 *fin.*: falsa veris rebus, Lucr. 4, 766: haec poetarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: oratio quae neque redargui neque convinci potest, id. Tim. 3: errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: avaritiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: furorem, Ov. M. 13, 58: convincere quod objicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35: quod (crimen), Tac. A. 14, 40: mitto, quod convicta (praedia) ab Apollonidensibus, *proved not to belong to*, Cic. Flac. 32, 79. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nihil te de bonis rebus in vita, nihil de malis didicisse convincerent (philosophi), id. de Or. 1, 10, 42.

con-vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vincio] Gramm. *t. t.* = σύνδεσμος, *a conjunction*: Quint. 1, 4, 18.

con-vĭŏlo, avi, 1. *v. a. to violate, desecrate*: Prud. Psych. 398.

con-vīresco, 3. *v. incep. to be verdant*: litus insertis arboribus, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

con-viscĕro, 1. *v. a. to incorporate, unite*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-vīso, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to look all over, to search thoroughly*: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357: penitus res occultas, id. 1, 146. Fig.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), id. 5, 777.

convīva, ae, *comm.* [convivo] lit.: *one who lives* or *feasts with others; a table companion, guest*: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 75: ib. 1, 1, 119: Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: dulcis, *he who enjoys a meal*, Prop. 3, 7, 45: deorum (Tantalus), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7. *Fem.*: Pompon. in Charis. 37 P.

convīvālis, e, *adj.* [convivium] *pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial*: oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6: fabulae, Tac. A. 6, 5: sermones, Macr Sat. 1, 1.

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor] *he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment* (rare): Hor. S. 2, 8, 73: Liv. 35, 49.

convīvĭum, ii. *n.* [id.] *a feast, entertainment, banquet*: bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem, tum concoenationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 9: Virg. G. 1, 301: Tac. H. 3, 76. **II.** Meton.: *company, guests*: Sen. Tranq. 1: pallorem dirum velut defunctorum offundente conviviis, Plin 35, 15, 50.

con-vīvo, xi, 3. *v. n. to live with*: avaro, Sen. Ep. 104: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15. **II.** For convivor: *to feast* or *banquet together*: Quint. 1, 6, 44.

convīvo, are, for convivor, *to feast together*: Enn. in Non. 474, 23: Petr. 57, 2.

convīvor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. form convivas, Titin. in Non. 314, 17: convivare, Petr. 57, 2) [con and VIV, root of vivo] *to banquet* or *carouse together* (rare): nolunt crebro convivarier, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32: Cic. Verr. 3, 44: Suet. Caes. 48.

convŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convoco] *a calling together*: populi R., Pseudo-Cic. Senat. 15, 38.

con-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble*: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad scientiam vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, ib. 5, 2: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14: principes Trevirorum ad se, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: auditores, Cic. Brut. 51, 191: concilium, id. Vatin. 7 *fin.*: senatum, id. Fam. 10, 12: populumque senatumque, Ov. M. 15, 591: praefectos equitum ad concilium, Caes. B. G 7, 66: ad contionem, Liv. 7, 36: also of one person: me in vestram contionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.* Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276: Noctem Noctisque Deos, ib. 14, 405. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 44.

con-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit. *to fly* or *flock together; to assemble hastily, to run together* (rare): populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: causa, in qua furiae concitatae tanquam ad funus reip. convolant, Cic Sest. 51, 109: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28. Fig.: ad secundum legatarium, Paul. Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convŏlūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [convolvo] *to whirl* or *roll round rapidly*: Sen. Ep. 114 *ad fin.*: id. Q. N. 7, 9.

convŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [convolvo].

con-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll together, roll round*: se sol, Cic. Div. 1, 23: lubrica terga coluber, Virg. Aen. 2, 474: rapta turbines, Sen. Ep. 94 *ad fin.*: se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76: in *part. perf.*: convoluti in semet dracones, id. 10, 72, 92: aer ignavo globo torpet, id. 2, 8, 6. Poet.: cum mare convolvit gentes, Lucan. 5, 623: pennis convolvitur ales, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 113. Fig.: verba magno cursu, *to heap up, multiply*, Sen. Ep. 40: Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina convolvit, *involved*, Flor. 2, 11.

convolvŭlus, i, *m.* [convolvo] *a caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf*, supposed to be the pyralis of the vine, Pyralis vitis, Bosc.; Gr. ἴψ: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Plin. 17, 28, 47. **II.** *a plant, bind-weed*, the white hedge Convolvulus, C. sepium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

con-vŏmo, 3. *v. a. to vomit upon* or *over* (rare): mensas hospitum, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, Juv. 6, 101.

con-vŏro, 1. *v. a. to eat up, devour*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

con-vŏveo, vovi, 2. *v. a. to devote together*: S. C. de Bacch.

con-vulnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wound severely*: multos jaculis, Hirt. B. Afr. 7: jumenta, Curt. 5, 13 *med.*: os (apes), Plin. 8, 36, 54: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18: fistulas, *to perforate*, Front. Aquaed. 27. Fig.: maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17.

con-vulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convello]. In medic. *cramp, convulsion*: Plin. 20, 15, 60.

convulsus, a, um, *Part.* [convello].

conȳza, ae, *f.* = κόνυζα, *a plant*, of two kinds: **1.** cunila, the male, *the viscous elecampane*, Inula viscosa, Desf. Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 50, *v.* cunila. **2.** the female, *flea-bane*, Pulicaria vulgaris, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 10, 32.

cŏ-ŏdībĭlis, e, *adj. exceedingly hateful, detestable*: haeretici, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

coolesco, ere, v. coalesco.

cŏ-ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. co-operation*: Quint. Decl. 16 *fin.*

cŏ-ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m. a joint labourer, co-operator*: Hier. Ep. 143, *no.* 1.

cŏ-ŏpercŭlum, i, *n. a cover, lid* (rare): Plin. 23, 6, 59. (Hence It. *coperchio.*)

cŏ-ŏpĕrīmentum, i, *n. a covering*: Bassus in Gell. 5, 7.

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, rŭi, rtum, 4. *v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm*: tenebrae cooperiant montes, maria ac terras, Lucr. 6, 491: radices, Plin 17, 26, 39: tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. 4, 50. Gen. in *part. perf.*: cooperta membra pannis, Lucr. 6, 1268: Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, Liv. 42, 2: iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. Fig: coopertus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, ib. 1, 4: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23: miseriis, id. J. 14: famosis versibus, *bespattered with*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 68. (Hence Ital. *coprire*: Fr. *couvrir.*)

cŏoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coopto] *an election, choice*: collegiorum Cic. Am. 25 *fin.*: censoria, id. Leg. 3, 12: cooptatio in Patres, Liv. 4, 4.

cŏ-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* cooptassint, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*), *to choose, to elect* (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: senatum, Liv. 23, 3: tribunos plebis, id. 5, 10: collegas, id. 3, 64: collegam sibi, Suet. Aug. 27: magistrum equitum Liv. 6, 38: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Coel. 2, 5: in collegium (augurum), id. Brut. 1: in locum auguratus, id. Phil. 13, 5 *ad fin.*: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth*, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv. 26, 27: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: foedum certamen, Liv. 1, 6: dolores, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 12: febris, Lucr. 4, 66: saeva tempestas, id. 6, 458: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic Verr. 1, 18: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tetra nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 173. **II.** Esp. of a hostile rising: *to rise, to break forth*, etc. *Absol.*: velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9: insidiae, Tac. H. 2, 24: ferociores coorti vociferari, Liv. 3, 41: magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 148. With *prep.*: in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32: in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2: ad bellum, Liv. 4, 56: adversus quos infestior coorta optimatium acies, id. 4, 9.

cŏortus, a, um, *Part.* [coorior].

cŏortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rising, originating*: Lucr. 2, 1106.

cōpa, ae, *f.* [cop = CAUP, root of caupo] *a hostess of a wine-shop, who sometimes exhibited as a dancer*: Virg Cop. 1: Suet. Ner. 27.

copadia, orum, v. cupedia.

cŏphĭnus, i, *m.* = κόφινος, *a basket*: Col. 11, 3, 51: Juv. 3, 14. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre, cofin*; Fr. *coffre, coffin.*)

cōpĭa, ae, *f.* [con and OP, root of opes: cf. in-op-ia] *fulness, richness.* Of possessions: *plenty, wealth, riches, resources*: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosos, id. Rosc. 15, 44: publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Manil. 7: ille exercitum suis tectis et copiis sustentavit, *at his own charge*, id. Deiot. 5, 14: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: bonam copiam ejurare, *to declare oneself insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. **II.** Of number: *copiousness, multitude, abundance, fulness*: tanta virorum fortium atque innocentium, id. Manil. 10: magna copia latronum in ea regione, Sall. C. 28 *fin.*: tubicinum, id. J. 93 *fin.*: procorum, Ov. M. 10, 3, 56: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511. **2.** Of immaterial objects: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125. *Absol.*: copia, *fulness of expression*, id Brut. 11 *fin.*: venustatum, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: inventionis, Quint. 11, 3, 56. **III** In milit. lang. copia, and more freq. *plur.* copiae, arum, *men, troops, forces* (very common in Caesar): quos ex omni copia delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Cic.

Mur. 37: Helvetii per angustias suas copias transduxerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. Also, *provisions, supplies*, etc.: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, ib. 4, 4: facere alicui frumenti copiam, *to furnish a supply*, ib. 1, 28: ut specie parandarum copiarum, civili praeda miles imbueretur, Tac. H. 3, 15: tantum copiarum tam urbanarum quam rusticarum, Plin. Ep. 6, 28. **IV.** In reference to action: *ability, power, opportunity, means.* With *gen. of gerund*: ut mihi ejus facias conveniundi copiam, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 90: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520: copiam dare, Ter. Heaut. prol. 28: cunctandi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 58: illius inspectandi, id. Bac. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. J. 83. With *inf.*: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, id. C. 17. With *subj.*: quum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego nunc remittam nuntium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 14: tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87. *Absol.*: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 76. And in gen.: facere copiam, *to impart, bestow.* With *dat.* and *gen.*: facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133. Of sexual intercourse: obsecrat, sibi ut ejus faciat copiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 62.

cōpĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [copia] *a small number of troops*: Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11. 13, 2.

cōpĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.]. Milit. *t. t. to get supplies, to furnish oneself abundantly*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

cōpĭōsē, *adv. in great abundance, copiously, plentifully*: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, *well supplied*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36: large et copiose comparare pastum, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att 13, 52: absolvit urna, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 4, 27. **II.** Of style: *diffusely, prolixly*, etc.: ab eo agricultura laudatur, id. de Sen. 17: copiose et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35 *fin.*: defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 78. *Comp.*: id. Or. 4. *Sup.*: id. Clu. 10.

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] *plentiful, furnished abundantly, well supplied, rich, wealthy*, etc. (both of persons and things): constr. with the *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*; rarely with the *gen.*: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: oppidum re cibaria, Gell. 7, 1: artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66: locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18: copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), id. Div. in Caecil. 17: urbs, id. Arch. 3: via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8: stativa, Liv. 9, 44: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28. With *gen.*: ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11. **II.** Of intellect, style, *etc.*: *copious in expression, eloquent, fertile*, etc.: homo ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: locutus esse dicitur homo copiosus aliquot horas, ib. 2, 18, 75: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17: copiosa oratio (*opp. to* jejuna), id. 8, 3, 49: ingenium facile et copiosum, *fertile in expedients* Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, ib. 2, 1, 4. *Comp.*: provincia, Hirt. B. Alex. 43. *Sup.*: copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5 23

cōpis (cops, acc. to Prisc. p. 752 P.) is, *adj.* [con and OP, root of opes: cf. inops] (ante-class. for copiosus) *abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 117: ego nunc me gloriosum faciam, copi pectore, id. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

cŏpis, ĭdis, *f.* = κοπίς, *a sword* or *scimitar*: Curt. 8, 14.

copo, onis = caupo, *q. v.*

copona, ae = caupona, *q. v.*

coprēa, ae, *m.* = κοπρίας, *a low buffoon, a filthy jester*: Suet. Tib. 61.

cops, copis, *v.* 1. copis.

copta, ae, *f.* = κόπτη, *a kind of cake made of pounded materials*: Mart. 14, 68.

cōpŭla, ae, *f. a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare): tortae, *ship's rigging*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 11: gerens sinistra copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28. Fig.: *a bond, connection*: of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18: nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120: of friends: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5: of words: Quint. 7, 10, 17. [COP in *cop-ula* is a contraction of con and the root AP: v. *ap-iscor, ap-tus.*] (Hence It. *coppia*; Fr. *couple.*)

cōpŭlātē, *adv. unitedly, connectedly*: Gell. 10, 24.

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *a coupling, joining, connecting*: complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: verborum inter se, Quint. 8, 3, 16: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: vocum, Quint. 1, 10, 23. *Absol.*: *social union*: primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69.

cōpŭlātīvē, *adv. connectedly*: Macr. S. 1, 4.

cōpŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo] *connecting, copulative*: conjunctiones, Marc. Cap. 3, 70.

cōpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who connects*: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who couples, connects*: amorum, Auct. Pervig. Vener. 5.

cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [copulo]. **II.** Adj.: *joined together, united, connected*: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: verba, *opp.* simplicia, id. Or. 32, 115: copulati in jus pervenimus, *at the same time*, id. Verr. 4, 66. *Comp.*: nihil amabilius nec copulatius quam morum similitudo bonorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 56.

cōpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coupling, connecting*: rationum consequentium, Arn. 1 *init.*

cōpŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*part. perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr. 6, 1087) [copula] *to couple, bind* or *tie together, connect, unite.* With *cum*: tu honestatem cum voluptate tanquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. Acad. 2, 45 *fin.*: futura cum praesentibus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: se cum inimico meo, id. Sest. 64: sermonem ibi nobiscum copulat, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 42. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: Lucr. 6, 1087: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222. With *dat.*: utrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin. 16, 13, 16: Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143. With *acc.* (the usu. constr.): libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut *sodes* pro *si audes*, id. Or. 45, 154: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: Quint. 2, 4, 30: voluntates nostras, *to unite*, Cic. Fam. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: concordiam, Liv. 4, 43 *ad fin.*: copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: taedis, Sen. Herc. fur. 493. Reflect.: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 20: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, id. Aul. 1, 2, 38.

cŏqua, ae, *f.* [coquus] *a female cook*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 38.

cŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *that can be easily cooked*: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cŏquīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of cooking, cookery*: App. Dog. Pl. 2, p. 17. **II.** *a kitchen*: Pall. 1, 37, 4. (Hence Ital. *cucina*; Sp. *cocina*; Fr. *cuisine.*)

cŏquīnāris, e, *adj.* for coquinarius: culter, Varr. in Non. 195, 17.

cŏquīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coquina] *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare): vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

cŏquīnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the kitchen*: instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19.

cŏquīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cook*: Pl Ps. 3, 2, 64: id. Aul. 3, 1, 3.

cŏquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *pertaining to cooking* (rare): forum, Pl Ps. 3, 2, 1.

cŏquĭtare, in Plaut., *to cook often*, Fest. *s. v.*

cŏquĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coquito] *a continuous cooking*: App. M. 4, p. 152.

cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres. subj.* coquint, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 30) *to cook, to prepare for table, to boil, fry, bake*, etc.: coenam (i. e. *the provisions*), Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 17: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1101: cibaria, Liv. 3, 27: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: quae coxerat aere, Ov. M. 4, 505: dulce dedit tosta quod coxerat ante polenta, ib. 5, 450. *Absol.*: si nusquam is coctum, quidnam coenat Juppiter? Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 56: in nonum diem solet ire coctum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46: quia venimus coctum ad nuptias, ib. 3, 2, 15: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61. Hence, cocta, ae, *f. a decoction*: Mart. 2, 85. **II.** Meton.: *to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch*, etc.: laterculos, Cato R. R. 39, 2: calcem, ib. 38, 1 *sq.*: carbonem, ib. *fin.*: locum sol, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: glebas aestas maturis solibus, Virg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, *dried*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7: coctus agger, i. e. *built of bricks*, Prop. 3, 11, 22: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, *parched*, id. 4, 5, 60: at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19: aera fornacibus, Lucan. 6, 405: matronas ea venena coquere, Liv. 8, 18: coegit quam posset velocissimum coquere, Suet. Ner. 33. **2.** *to ripen, mature*: sol ac luna arbores coquunt, Varr. R. R 1, 7, 4: uvas, ib. 1, 54, 1: vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: vindemia coquitur, Virg G. 2, 522: poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *ad fin.*: fructus solibus, Plin. 12, 5, 11: messem, Mart. 10, 62. **3.** *to digest*: ad cor confectus jam coctusque (cibus) perlabitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. **III.** Fig. of the mind: *to consider, meditate upon, contrive, plan*: quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil 2, 2, 55: consilia secreto, Liv. 3, 36: bellum, id. 8, 3: bene coctus sermo *well considered* or *digested*, Lucil. in Cic. Att. 13, 52. **2.** *to vex, harass, torment, disturb*: si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Ennius in Cic. de Sen. 1: femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Virg. Aen. 7, 345: si infelix usque ad ultimum sollicitudo persequitur, ac oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103. [Cf. Sans. *pach*; Gr. πεπ- in πέσσω, πεπτός; Engl. *bake.*] (Hence It. *cuocere*; Fr. *cuire.*)

coquula, ae, v. cocula.

cŏquus (also written **cŏcus**), i, *m.* [coquo] *a cook*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120. Cic. Fam. 9, 20. The *voc.* coque in a play upon words with quoque, Cic. in Quint. 6, 3, 47.

cŏr, cordis, *n. the heart*: num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: Plin. 11, 37, 69. **II.** Meton.: *a person*: lectos juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. Aen. 5, 729: aspera, ib. 10, 87: Ennii, Pers. 6, 10. A term of endearment: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154. **III.** Fig.: *the heart*, as the seat of the passions, *soul, feeling*: videas corde amare inter se, *heartily, cordially*, id. Capt. 2, 3, 60: corde tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo excordes vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18. Hence, cordi esse alicui, *to be in one's heart, to be agreeable, dear* quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, Lucil. in Non 88, 32: Cic. Quint. 30, 93: adeo exstinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv. 28, 20: cordi facere aliquid, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 10: cordi habere, *to have at heart*, *to value*, Gell. 18, 7. Regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: *mind*, *judgment*, etc.: in meo corde, si est quod mihi cor, eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 3: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, *not only no sense, but not even taste*, Cic. Fin. 2. 28, 91: jam instructa sunt mihi corde consilia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7. [Cf. Sans. *hrid*; Gr. κῆρ; Eng. *heart*.] (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *coeur*.)

cŏra, ae, *f.* κόρη, *the pupil of the eye*: Auson. Ep. 16, 59.

coracesia, ae, *f.* *an herb*, which, like callicia, is said by Pliny to freeze water: *v.* callicia: Plin. 24, 17, 99.

cŏrăcīno, 1. *v. n.* [corax] *to caw, croak*, κράζειν: Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

cŏrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κοράκινος, *raven black*: color, Vitr. 8, 3.

cŏrăcīnus, i, *m.* = κορακῖνος, *a kind of fish*, called Sparus Chromis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 24: *a fish of the Nile*, called Aegyptiacus = Labrus niloticus, Linn.: Mart. 13, 85

cŏralĭum or **cūralĭum** (corallum, Sidon. Carm. 11, 110), ii, *n.* = κοράλλιον, *Ion.* κουράλιον, *red coral*, the Polype, called Isis nobilis, Gmelin: Plin. 32, 2, 11: curalium, ib.: cūrălĭum, Ov. M. 15, 416: *plur.* cŏrālĭă, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 169.

cŏrallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [κοράλλιον] *coral-red*: labra, Poeta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651.

cŏrallis, ĭdis, *f.* = κοραλλίς, *a precious stone*, unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cŏrallŏăchātēs, ae, *m.* = κοραλλοαχάτης, *coral-agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

corallum, i, v. coralium.

cōram, *adv.* and *prep.* *in the presence of, face to face.* **I.** *Adv.*: coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. *before the soldiers*, Liv. 2, 47: ut veni coram, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarium, *in their presence, in their own hands*, Suet. Aug. 39. **2.** *Absol.*: *in one's own person, personally*: quia te ipsus coram praesens praesentem videt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 43: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: coram adesse, Virg. Aen. 1, 595: eadem fere quae ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, *with his own eyes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor; quae nunc expromam absens audacius, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: coram cernere letum nati, Virg. Aen. 2, 538: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 13: rexque paterque audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38. **3.** Of time: *on the spot, immediately* (post-Aug.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jussit, Suet. Dom. 23: coram deprehensus, *seized in the very act*, App. M. 3. p, 131, 2. **II.** *Prep.* with *abl.*: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6: judicibus, Suet. Aug. 56: ipso, id. Tib. 43: populo, Hor. A. P. 185: latrone, Juv. 10, 22. After the noun (esp. freq. in Tac.): at ille Diomedonte coram inquit. Nep. Epam. 4: cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: ib. 4, 8, *etc.* **2.** In Appuleius, in coram, with *gen.* (for coram with *abl.*): in coram omnium, Met. 7, p. 197, 21: in coram sui, ib. 9, p. 223, 32, *etc.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 126 *sqq.*) [*Cor-am*, from *con* and *os*, *or-is*, "the face:" cf. *pal-am*, *cl-am.*]

cŏramblē, es, *f.* = κοράμβλη, *a kind of cabbage injurious to the eyes*: Col. 10, 178.

cŏrax, ăcis, *m.* = κόραξ, *a raven*: Sol. 40. **II.** *a sort of military engine, a crane* or *grappling hook*, *i. q.* corvus: Vitr. 10, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 64.)

corbĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corbis] *a little basket*: Pall. Febr. 10, 6. (Hence Fr. *corbeille.*)

corbis, is (*abl.* corbe: corbi, Cato R. R. 136), *f.* (*m.*, Col. 11, 2, 99) *a wicker basket*: corbi dividere, Cato R. R. 136: Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: corbe messoria, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas corbe tulit, Ov. M. 14, 643.

corbīta, ae, *f.* [corbis] *a slow-sailing ship of burden*: Cic. Att. 16, 6: homines spissigradissimos, tardiores, quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 4. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette.*)

corbōna, ae, *f.* [a Hebr. or Syr. word] *a treasure-chamber*: Hier. Ep. 27, 14.

corbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corbis] *a little basket*: inde coctam (coenam) sursum subducemus corbulis, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 4: humum corbula congestam humeris extulit, Suet. Ner. 19.

corcholopis (cercolopis), *a kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail*: Fest. *s. v.*

corchŏrus, i, *m.* = κόρχορος, *a poor kind of pulse, growing wild*: Corchorus olitorius, Linn.: Plin. 21, 32, 106. **2.** *another plant*, also called Anagallis, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

corcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cor] *a little heart*: amburet ei misero corculum carbunculus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 70: id. Cas. 2, 6, 9. As a term of endearment: id. Casin. 4, 4, 14.

corcus, i, *m.* *a disease of the chest*: Marc. Emp. 21.

cordātē, *adv. with prudence, wisely*: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 97.

cordātus, a, um [cor] *wise, prudent, sagacious*: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18): homo, Sen. Apocol. p. 405. *Comp.*: Lact. 3, 20.

cordax, ācis, *m.* = κόρδαξ, *a lascivious, wanton dance*: ducere, *to perform* (Gr. κόρδακα ἕλκειν), Pet. 52, 9: cf. Juv. 11, 162. Adj.: sententiae, *i. e.* tinnulae (together with modulatae), Front. de Or. p. 124. Aristotle called the *trochaeus* cordax on account of its hopping movement, Cic. Or. 57, 193: Quint. 9, 4, 88.

cordĭcĭtus, *adv.* [cor] *deep in the heart*: Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [doleo] *heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief*: Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 67: App. M. 9, p. 226. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordojo.*)

cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

cordȳla, ae, *f.* = κορδύλη, *the fry of the tunny-fish*, called scordyla by Aristotle: Plin. 9, 15, 18.

cŏrĭāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coriago] *afflicted with the* coriago: equi, Veg. 2, 10, 2.

cŏrĭāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [corium] *a disease of the skin of animals*: Col. 6, 13, 2.

cŏrĭandrātum, i, *n.* [coriandrum] *coriander-water*: Apic. 9, 1.

cŏrĭandrum, i, *n.* [κορίαννον] *coriander*, Coriandrum sativum, Linn.: Col. 6, 33, 2: Plin. 19, 7, 35. (Hence It. *curiandolo.*)

cŏrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corium] *leatherlike, leathery, pertaining to leather*: frutex, i. e. *useful for tanning leather*, Plin. 24, 11, 54. **II.** Subst.: coriarius, ii, *m.* *a leather-dresser, tanner, currier*: id. 17, 9, 6. (Hence Fr. *corroyeur*; Eng. *currier.*)

cŏrinthĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [Corinthus] *a worker in Corinthian brass*; sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendour, Auct. in Suet. Aug. 70. **II.** *an inspector of Corinthian vessels*, Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 *sq.*

cŏrinthĭum aes, [id.] *an alloy of gold silver, and copper used for costly ornaments*, etc.: Plin. 34, 2, 3: Cic. Att. 2, 1 *ad fin.* Poet. for *great wealth*: Prop. 3, 5, 6. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels *made of it*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: so Corinthia supellex, id. Verr. 2, 34; and *absol.*: Corinthia, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. vasa): id. Tusc. 2, 14: Suet. Aug. 70.

cŏrĭon, ii, *n.* = κόριον, *a plant*, also called chamaepitys and hypericon, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 53.

cŏris, is, *f.* = κορις, *a plant, a species of* hypericon, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 54.

cŏrĭum, ii, *n.* (**corius**, ii, *m.* Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11) = χόριον, *skin, hide leather*: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 82: has (turres) coriis intexerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Plin. 13, 9, 19. alicui corium concidere, *to tan his hide*, i e. *to cudgel him*, Pl. Am. prol. 85. Proverb.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, like the Gr. χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γεῦσαι, *it is difficult to change our habits*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83. And, de alieno corio ludere, *i. e.* *at another's expense*, App. M. 7, p. 193. **II.** Meton.: *rind, bark*, etc.: Plin. 15, 28, 34. **2.** *a leather whip, thong*, or *strap*: Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: Auc. Her. 1, 13. **3.** In building, *the upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime* etc.: pavimenti, Cato R. R. 18, 7: arenae, Vitr. 7, 3: summum laterum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2. 8: terrae, Plin. 31, 3 28. (Hence Ital. *cuojo*; Fr. *cuir.*)

corius, ii, v. corium.

cornĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [corneus] *horny, of horn* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 14. **II.** Meton.: *hard, firm*: Petr. 43, 7.

cornesco, 3. *v. n.* [cornu] *to become like horn, grow horny*: Plin. 11, 49, 109.

cornētum, i, *n.* [cornus] *a grove of cornel-trees*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42.

cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] *of horn, horny* (rare): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: ora, Ov. M. 8, 545: pyxis, Plin. 29, 6, 39 laterna, Mart. 14, 62: Virg. Aen. 6, 894. **II.** Meton.: *dried up, hard as horn* (rare): corpora piscatorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45: id. 7, 19, 18 *fin.* **2.** *of the colour of horn*: id. 37, 6, 23. **III.** Fig.: neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, *my heart is not without feeling*, Pers. 1, 47.

cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornus] *pertaining to the cornel tree* or *cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg. Aen. 3, 22: arcus, Ov. M. 1, 697: hastilia Virg. Aen. 5, 557: venabula, Ov. H. 4, 83.

cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, *etc.*] *a horn blower, a player on the horn*: Juv. 10, 214: Liv. 2, 64 *ad fin.*: Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

cornīcor, 1. *v. dep.* [cornix] *to caw like a crow* (very rare): nescio quid tecum grave cornicaris inepte, Pers. 5, 12.

cornīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little crow*: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19. (Hence It. *cornacchia*; Fr. *corneille.*)

cornĭcŭlans, antis, *adj.* [corniculum] *horn-shaped, horned*: luna, Sol. 32.

cornĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops* (acc. to others, a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted). *an adjutant of a centurion, a tribune*, etc.: Val. Max. 6, 1, *no.* 11: Suet. Dom. 17. **II.** Of civil offices: *an assistant, a secretary*: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32.

cornĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *in the form of a horn, horned*: luna, *i. e* *the new moon*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.*

cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] *a little horn*: Plin. 11. 28, 34. **II** Meton.: *a small funnel of horn*: Col 7, 5, 15, and 20. **2.** Prob. *a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery*: Liv. 10, 44.

cornĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [corniculum] *the office of a* cornicularius: Suet. Gramm. 9.

cornĭ-frons, ontis, *adj.* [cornu *with horns on the forehead*: armentae Liv. And. in Non. 190, 21.

cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu gero] *horn-bearing, horned* (poet.). cervi, Lucr. 3, 751: taurus, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43: juvencae, Ov. M. 13, 926 fluvius Hesperidum, Virg. Aen. 8, 7

Subst. cornigera, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* animalia) *horned animals, horned cattle:* Plin. 11, 37, 85.

corni-pes, ĕdis, *adj. horn-footed, hoofed* (poet.): capella, Cat. 19, 16: equi, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: planta (Panis), Sil. 13, 338. Subst.: *a horse:* id. 3, 361. Of *the centaur Chiron:* Claud. in Ruf. 2, 180.

cornix, īcis, *f.* [v. corvus] *a crow:* the carrion crow, Corvus corona, Linn.: rauca, garrula, loquax, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 1083: 6, 753: Ov. M. 2, 548. id. F. 2, 89: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: Plin. 7, 48, 49. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: and its cries as a sign of rain: Virg. G. 1, 388: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to bite the biters*, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

cornu, ūs (seldom ū) *n.* (**cornum**, i, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: Ov. M. 2, 874: *gen. plur.* cornorum, Scrib. Comp. 60): *a horn* (of cattle): Plin. 11, 37, 45: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. E. 3, 87: id. G. 2, 526. **II.** Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or form. **1.** *a hoof:* Cato R. R. 72: Virg. G. 3, 88. **2.** *the bill of a bird:* Ov. M. 14, 502. **3.** *the tooth of an elephant, ivory:* Plin. 18, 1, 1: Mart. 1, 73, 4. **4.** *the horns of the moon:* Cic. frgm. in Non. 122, 2: Virg. G. 1, 433. **5.** *the branches of a river:* Ov. M. 9, 774. **6.** *the arm of a bay, a tongue of land:* Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 14: Plin. 4, 21, 35. **7.** *the end of the sail-yards:* Virg. Aen. 3, 549: Ov. M. 11, 476. **8.** *the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed:* Virg. Aen. 12, 89: Liv. 27, 33. **9.** *the end of a stick round which books were rolled:* Tib. 3, 1, 13. **10.** *the tip of a bow:* Ov. M. 1, 455. **11.** *the horn-shaped side of the cithara* (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.* **12.** *the summit of a mountain:* Stat. Th. 5, 532: Curt. 3, 4. **13.** *the point or extremity of a place:* Liv. 25, 3: Tac. A. 1, 75. **14.** *the wing of an army:* Caes. B. G. 1, 52: Liv. 9, 40. Whence, Fig.: cornua disputationis tuae commovere, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.* **B.** Of objects made of horn: **1.** *a bow:* Virg. E. 10, 59: Ov. M. 5, 383. **2.** *a horn, trumpet:* cornua quod ea, quae nunc sunt ex aere, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: with tubae, Cic. Sull. 5 *fin.:* Tac. A. 1, 68. **3.** *a lantern:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: laternae, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49. **4.** *an oil cruet:* Hor. S. 2, 2, 61. **5.** *a funnel:* Virg. G. 3, 509: Col. 6, 2, 7. **III.** Fig.: as an emblem of *courage, strength, might:* Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 6: tunc pauper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage*, id. A. A. 1, 239: tu (*sc.* amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. *haurn;* Eng. *horn;* also Heb. *kéren.*] (Hence It. *corno;* Fr. *corne.*)

cornŭārĭus, i, *m.* [cornu] *a maker of horns* or *trumpets:* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

cornucōpĭae (better cornu copiae) *the horn of the goat Amalthea*, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 5: Cf. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16.

cornŭlum, i, *n dim.* [cornu] *a little horn*, corniculum: Apic. 8, 1.

cornum, i, *n.* [cornus] *the cornel-cherry* or *dogwood*, Cornus mas, Linn.: Virg. Aen. 3, 649: Col. 12, 10, 3.

cornum, i, *a horn;* v. cornu.

cornus, i, *f.* (cornum, i, *n.*, Ov. M. 8, 408; and cornus, us, *f.*, Sil. 4, 552:) *a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree*, Cornus mas, Linn.: Plin. 16, 25, 42 *sq.:* bona bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: Col. 5, 7, 1. Some suppose the 'femina,' Plin. 16, 26, 43, to be the Lonicera alpigena, Linn. **II.** Meton. *a javelin made of cornel-wood:* Virg. Aen. 9, 698: Ov. M. 8, 408.

cornūtae, *f. plu. a kind of fish:* Plin. 33, 11, 53.

cornūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] *horned:* animalia, Varr, R. R. 2, 7, 2: aries, Col. 7, 3, 4. **II.** Meton.: quadrupedes (*i. e.* elephanti), Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89: luna, Amm. 14, 2. **III.** Fig.: syllogismus, *a horned syllogism, a sophism* = ceratina: Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2.

cŏrolla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona] *a little wreath* or *garland* (mostly poet.): Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37: cum corolla ebrium incedere, id. Ps. 5, 2, 8: Plin. 21, 2, 3.

cŏrollārĭum, ii, *n.* [corolla] Orig. *a garland of flowers;* later *a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, a reward to actors*, etc.: Plin. 21, 2, 3: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49: scenicorum corollaria, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ib. 4, 22. **II.** Gen.: *a gift, present, douceur:* ut esset unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum, hoc corollarium numorum adderetur, ib. 3, 50: corollaria et praemia alienis quoque muneribus de suo offerebat, Suet. Aug. 45: in diem se locanti corollarium aspersimus, Sen. Ben. 6, 17. **III.** In later philos. writings, *a corollary, deduction:* Boeth. Consol. 3. pros. 10.

cŏrōna (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written *ch*orona, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20), ae, *f. a garland, wreath, crown:* Pl. Men. 3, 1, 16: Cic. Fl. 31: id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. Poet.: Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amoeno detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *i. e. immortal, poetic renown*, Lucr. 1, 119. Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given as rewards of bravery (castrensis, civica, muralis, navalis, obsidionalis, triumphalis, *etc.*), v. Smith's Ant. 359. Sub corona vendere: *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned with a chaplet: Gell. 7, 4): Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Liv. 42, 63 *fin.* So sub corona venire, id. 9, 42: sub corona venundari, Tac. A. 13, 39: sub corona emere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4. **II.** Corona, ae, as a *constellation: the northern crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Cic. Arat. 351 *sq.:* Virg. G. 1, 222. **2.** *the southern crown:* Caes. German. Arat. 391. **III.** Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: *a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice*, etc.: vulgi stante corona, Ov. M. 13, 1: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Flacc. 28, 69: id. Fin. 22, 74. **2.** Milit. *t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides:* non corona sed operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Liv. 37, 5: corona oppidum circumdedit, id. 23, 44: nec facile totum opus corona militum cingeretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. Also, *a circle of men for the defence of a place*, Liv. 4, 19 *ad fin.* **3.** In architecture, *a cornice:* Vitr. 5, 2: Plin. 36, 25, 59. Also *a part of a wall* or *vallum*, but its exact meaning is uncertain: Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: Curt. 9, 4. **4.** *an elevated ridge of earth as a boundary line:* Cato R. R. 6, 3. **5.** *the hairy crown over a horse's hoof:* Col. 6, 29, 3. **6.** montium, *a circular chain of mountains:* Plin. 6, 20, 23. **7.** *the halo round the sun:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. [Root COR, akin to χόρος, κορώνη, curvus, *etc.*] (Hence Fr. *couronne.*)

cŏrōnālis, e, *adj.* [corona] *pertaining to a crown:* flammae, *issuing from a crown*, App. M. 1, p. 106, 29.

cŏrōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corono] *a wreath, crown:* App. M. 11, p. 261.

cŏrōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is used for crowns, flowers for garlands:* Cato R. R. 8, 2: Plin. 21, 1, 1. **II.** *the garland* or *crown itself:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 1 and 7.

cŏrōnārĭa, ae, *f.* [corona] *she who makes* or *sells wreaths:* Plin. 21, 2, 3.

cŏrōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wreath:* anemonae, *suitable for garlands*, Plin. 21, 23, 94: aes, id. 33, 9, 46: lusus naturae, *i. e. presenting a garland-like growth*, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 9: opus, *stucco work*, Vitr. 7, 4, and 6. Esp. coronarium aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general:* Cic Agr. 1, 4, 12: id. Pis. 37. Subst.: Coronarius, ii, *m. a maker of* or *dealer in crowns* or *garlands:* Plin. 21, 9, 30.

cŏrōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a crowner:* Aug. Serm. 318.

cŏrōnĕŏla, ae, *f.* [id.] *an autumnal rose*, which some regard as the hollyhock, Alcea rosea, Linn.: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

cŏrōnis, ĭdis, *f.* = κορωνίς, *a flourish which transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book* or *chapter:* hence, as in Gr., *the end:* Mart. 10, 1. (Hence It. *cornice;* Sp. *cornisa;* Fr. *corniche.*)

cŏrōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [corona] *to crown, wreathe:* templa, Ov. M. 8, 264. postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 32: aras, Prop. 3, 10, 19: deos fragili myrto, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15: puppim, Ov. F. 4, 335: cratera, Virg. G. 2, 528: but vina coronant, prob. = *fill a bumper*, id. Aen. 1, 724: epulae, quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: eodem anno coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv. 10, 47: donec alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18 64: suntque eo modo multi (poetae, coronati, *crowned as victors*, Quint. 10. 1, 66: so coronare comoediam de sententia judicum, *to award the prize to it*, Suet. Claud. 11: ut coronatus veneat, *be sold as a slave with a chaplet on one's head*, Cato in Gell. 7, 4 *fin.* (*cf.* corona). Unus. constr.: de oratoribus coronatus *i. e crowned as victor in a contest with the orators*, Suet. Dom. 13: quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50. Fig.: nomine novo coronari, Plin. 22, 9, 5. **II.** Meton.: *to surround, encompass, inwreathe:* silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388: castra suggesta humo coronat, Prop. 4, 4, 8: omnemque aditum custode coronant, Virg. Aen. 9 380: nemus densa statione, Stat. Th. 7 526: Vitr. 9, 4.

cŏrōnŏpus, ŏdis = κορωνόπους, perhaps the common wart-cress, Coronopus Ruellii, Linn.; or Senebiera Coronopus, D C.: Plin. 21, 16, 59.

cŏrōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona] *a horse's fetlock:* Veg. 3, 55, 2.

corpŏrālis, e, *adj.* [corpus] *corporeal, pertaining to the body:* vitia, Sen. Ep. 53: pignora, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 15: possessio, Papin. ib. 13, 7, 40: bona, Gell. 18, 1.

corpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [corporalis] *corporality:* Tert. adv. Herm. 36.

corpŏrālĭter, *adv. corporally, bodily:* Petr. 61, 7: Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1.

corpŏrasco, 3. *v. n.* [corpus] *to become incarnate:* deus, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

corpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [corporo] *an assuming of a body, incarnation:* Tert. Carn. Chr. 4.

corpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an embodying* or *forming of a body:* adjutoria, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1 *fin.*

corpŏrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the corporeal nature* or *structure* (very rare): pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15. In *plur.:* ampliores, Vitr. 6, 1.

corpŏrātus, i, *m.* [corpus] *a member of a corporation:* Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a body, corporeal* (rare): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Tim. 4: res, Lucr. 2, 186: natura, id. 1, 303: vox, id. 4, 527. **II.** *composed of flesh, fleshly:* humerus (Pelopis, *opp.* eburneus), Ov. M. 6, 407: dapes, ib. 15, 105: insigne gallinaceis, Plin. 11, 37, 44: cornua cochleis, ib. § 45: cicatrix, ib. § 48.

corpŏrĭcīda [caedo] *a butcher*, μακελλίτης: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

corpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [corpus] *to make* or *fashion into a body, to furnish with a body:* semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13: nunquam fuit causa angelorum corporandorum, Tert. Carn. Ch. 6: and in *part. perf.*: corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26: undique mundus, Cic. Tim. 2 (dub.). **Meton.** of a picture: quae (pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. 37, 13. **II.** *to kill, make into a corpse:* Ennius and Attius in Non. 20, 21 *sq.*

corpŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corpulent, gross:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [corpulentus] *corpulence, fleshiness of body* (rare): Plin. 11, 53, 118.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] *corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare): corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 8: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5. **II.** *great:* Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*

corpus, ŏris, *n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance* (opp. to *anima* and *animus;* cf. Pompon. Dig. 41, 3, 30): tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: his formis atque corporibus, sicut omnibus quae sub aspectum veniunt, admonetur memoria nostra: sed locis opus est: et enim corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: ἀτόμους quas appellat, id est corpora individua, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: nisi erit minimum, parvissima quaeque corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617: ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terrai, id. 5, 236: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 472: aquae, id. 2, 232. **II.** *the animal body:* animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: dum morbis corporum comparatur morborum animi similitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 10: corpus mortale, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 3: nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: O me miserum! et non omnes nostra corpora opponimus? Cic. Att. 7, 23: corpus bene constitutum, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 17. Of prostitution, etc.: illa quae corpus publicat volgo suum, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 22: quaerere dotem corpore, id. Cist. 2, 3, 21: corpore quaestum facere, id. Poen. 5, 3, 21. **2.** **Esp.** *the flesh:* ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D 2, 55 *fin.*: amittere, *to become lean,* Lucr. 1, 1038: abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. Her. 3, 141: corpus facere, *to become fat, thrive,* Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*: Phaedr. 3, 7, 5. In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6. **3.** **Meton.**: *the wood under the bark of a tree:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 9. **4.** **Fig.**: nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adjiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, Quint. 5, 8, 2: corpus eloquentiae facere, *the substance, the most essential part,* id. 10, 1, 87. **III.** *a lifeless body, a corpse:* Caes. B. G. 2, 10: Liv. 32, 13. Hence (**poet.**), *the souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits:* Virg. Aen. 6, 303. **IV.** *the trunk,* as opp. to the head: Ov. M. 11, 794. **V.** Periphrastically for *the individual, the person:* libera corpora placere sine mora restitui, Liv. 29, 21: delecta virum corpora, Virg. Aen. 2, 18: corpora lectissima matrum, ib. 9, 272: sororum, Sil. 14, 105: uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent, Sall. C. 33: qui liberum corpus (*i.e.* Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, Liv. 3, 56. **VI.** **Fig.**: *any aggregation of parts constituting a whole, a body, body corporate, community, corporation,* etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus reip. curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25: nullum corpus civitatis, *political body,* Liv. 26, 16: coalescere in populi unius corpus, id. 1, 8: corpori valido caput deerat (*sc.* exercitui dux), id. 5, 46: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17: so of *a book:* utros ejus habueris libros duo enim sunt corpora — an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.*: id. Fam. 5, 12: Sen. Tranq. 9 *fin.*: corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34: hence Corpus Juris, *the title of a Roman collection of laws,* Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, ib. 31, 79. (Hence Ital. *corpo;* Fr. *corps;* Eng. *corpse;* also Fr. *corsage.*)

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus] *a little body,* most freq. of atoms: Lucr. 2, 152: Cic. N. D. 1, 24: hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173: florum, *i. e. a collection,* Just. praef. As a term of endearment: melliculum, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 19.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *rake together* (rare): corpora, Lucr. 6, 304: conradens ex aëre semina nubis, id. 6, 443. Esp. of money: minas decem conradet alicunde, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34: Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 26: conrasi omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. **II.** **Fig.**: *to procure with difficulty:* fidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrado].

cor-rătĭōnālĭtas (conr.), ātis, *f. analogy,* = analogia· Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] *a making straight, an amendment, improvement, correction* (rare): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9: veteris Academiae, id. Acad. 1, 12, 43: quadam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42: Cic. Am. 24, 90. **II.** In rhetoric: *a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger* or *more important,* Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 30.

corrector (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, improver* (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: usus qui unus est legum corrector, Liv. 45, 32. *Absol.*: corrector Bestius, *a preacher of morals,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37. **II.** Under the emperors, *the title of a kind of bailiff, a governor:* Herm. Dig. 1, 18, 10: Eutr. 9, 13.

correctūra (conr.), ae, *f.* [corrector] under the emperors, *the office of a* Corrector: Aur. Vict. Caes. 35.

correctus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrigo]. **II.** **Adj.**: *amended, improved:* ut is qui fortuito deliquit attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14.

cor-rĕcumbens (conr.), entis, *Part.* [recumbo] *lying down with any one:* Tert. Test. An. 4.

corregione (conr.), e regione, *opposite:* Fest. *s. v.*

cor-regno (conr.), 1. *v. n. to reign together* or *at the same time:* Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

cor-rēpo (conr.), psi, 3. *v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep* or *slink to a place* (rare): intra murum, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 3: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12: in dumeta, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*: quoi non correpunt membra pavore, *creep with dread,* Lucr. 5, 1218.

correptē (conr.), *adv.* [correptus] *shortly:* Comp.: Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13.

correptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corripio] (rare) *a laying hold of, seizing:* manus, Gell. 20, 10: morbi, Scrib. Comp. 171. **II.** **Fig.**: *reproof, reproach:* Tert. Pudic. 14. **III.** *a shortening, decreasing:* dierum (*opp.* crescentia), Vitr. 9, 9: syllabae (*opp.* productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13.

correptor (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reprover, censurer:* peccantium, Sen. Ira 2, 10, and 3, 37.

correptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corripio].

cor-rĕsŭpīnātus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [resupino] *bent backwards at the same time:* Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rĕsuscĭto (conr.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to raise from the dead together* or *at the same time:* Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

cor-rĕus (conr.) i, *m. a partaker in guilt, a joint criminal·* Ulp Dig. 14 3, 3.

cor-rīdĕo (conr.), 2. *v. n. to laugh together, violently* or *loudly* (very rare)· Aug. Conf. 4, 8. **II.** **Fig.**: omnia, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrĭgĭa, ae, *f.* [corrigo] *a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet:* Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 30, 4, 12. **II.** *a horse's rein:* Edict. Diocl. p. 26. (Hence It. *coreggia, scoreggia;* Sp. *correa;* Fr. *courroie.*)

cor-rĭgo (conr.), rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order:* malum tenenti (Miloni) nemo digitum corrigebat, *no one could straighten,* Plin. 7, 20, 19 *fin.*: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. in Macr. Sat. 2, 4: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27 *fin.*: se flexus (fluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3. **Proverb.**: curva, *to attempt to make crooked straight,* Plin. Ep. 5, 21. **II.** *to temper, correct, heal, cure:* oleo quoque inest quidam vini sapor, praecipua vi ad corrigenda vina, Plin. 15, 29, 37: lentigines, id. 22, 25, 74: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75. **III.** **Gen.**: *to improve, amend, correct:* adulescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, quin eum ad frugem corrigis? *why do you not set him right, and try to make something good of him?* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: gnatum mi, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: sententiam meam corrigebant, *they wished to modify,* id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: mendum, id. Att. 2, 7 *ad fin.*: delicta, Sall. J. 3: vel corrumpere mores civitatis, vel corrigere Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20: tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9: orationem, id. Att. 15, 1, B.: fabulam, Quint. 10, 1, 66. *Absol.*: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28. (Hence It. *scorgere* and *corgere* in *accorgersi.*)

cor-rĭpĭo (conr.), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of,* etc.: turbine correptus, Lucr. 5, 1231: hominem corripi et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg. Aen. 1, 188: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: fasces, Sall. C. 18: arma, Vell. 2, 110: correpta luce diei, Lucr. 4, 81: corripere ex somno corpus, *to start up,* id. 3, 164: de terra, id. 4, 1000: e stratis, Virg Aen. 3, 176: me intro corripui, *I went hastily in doors,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5. corripuit derepente sese ad filiam, ib. 4, 1, 3. **Poet.**: viam, gradum, spatium, *etc. to set out quickly, to hasten:* viam, Virg. Aen. 1, 418: gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Virg. Aen. 5, 316: campum, id. G. 3, 104: aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132. **2.** *to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp:* pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18: bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: sacram effigiem, Virg Aen. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A 11, 8. **3.** Of fire, diseases, *etc.*: *to attack, seize, carry off,* etc.: turbine coelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395: flamma corripuit tabulas, Virg. Aen. 9, 537: nec singula morbi corpora corripiunt, id. G. 3, 472: morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: (segetes) modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483. Transf. to the person: ipsas igni corripuere casas, id. F. 2, 524. **4.** *to contract, shorten, abridge, diminish* (rare): impensas, Suet. Tib. 34: sermonem, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba, id. 10, 1, 29: syllaba, id. 1, 5, 18. **5.** **Pass.** of the passions, emotions, *etc.*: *to seize upon, attack* (mostly poet.): correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734: duplici ardore (*sc.* amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: misericordia, Suet. Cal 12: ira Gell. 1

26. militia (poet. for militiae studio), Virg. Aen. 11, 584: imagine eximiae formae, *seized, fascinated*, Ov. M. 4, 676. **II.** Fig.: *to take up, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove:* hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed pene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68. *Absol.:* corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35. **2.** *to accuse, inform against, bring to trial:* Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42: ib. 2, 28: ib. 3, 49, *etc.*

cor-rīvālis (conr.), is, *m. a rival:* Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrīvātĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f. a bringing together of streams* or *watercourses:* aquae pluviae, Plin. 31, 3, 27.

cor-rīvo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to conduct streams of water together, to draw into one stream:* venas aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: aquam, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: liquorem salis, Plin. 6, 14, 17: limum, id. 34, 12, 32: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9.

corrōbŏrāmentum (conr.), i, *n.* [corroboro] *a means of strengthening.* Fig.: (with exercitia) Lact. 3, 12 *ad fin.*

cor-rōbŏro (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate:* quum (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, *i. e. was grown up*, id. Coel. 5, 11: cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 99: militem opere assiduo, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10. Fig.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 31: virtutem, id. Flacc. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Am. 20, 74: eloquentiae famam, Tac. Or. 34: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, *to encourage*, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (rare): Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corroserunt, Cic. Div. 2, 27: ossa, Juv. 15, 80.

cor-rŏgo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging*, or simply, *to collect:* suos necessarios ab atriis Liciniis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9 *fin.*: pecuniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: numulos de nepotum donis, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv. 33, 48. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from corrogata.)

corrōsīvus (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [corrodo] *having a wasting corrosive power:* medicamenta, Sen. Q. N. 7, 27.

corrōsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrodo].

cor-rŏtundo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make round, to round off:* sic cometarum corpus ipsum corrotundatur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26: potest grando corrotundari, ib. 4, 3, 4. Fig.: enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102. **II.** Of money: *to make up a round sum:* centies sestertium, Petr. 76, 8.

corrūda, ae, *f. wild asparagus*, v. asparagus: Cato R. R. 6: Plin. 19, 8, 42.

corrūgis (conr.), e, *adj.* [ruga] *having wrinkles* or *folds:* sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyneg. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle* (rare): olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19: acina, id. 12, 39, 3: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

corrūgus, i, *m.* (cf. arrugia) *a canal in mines, a water-conduit:* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to break up, burst through;* hence; *to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, injure*, etc.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: domum et semet igni corrumpunt, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: res familiares, ib. 64 *fin.*: ungues dentibus, Prop. 2, 4, 3: corrumpitur jam coena, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 102: prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49: pisces hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, ib. 3, 3, 67: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: corrumpere aquarum fontes, Sall. J. 55: coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. H. 20, 117: stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137. **II.** Fig.: diem, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 31: spem, Ov. H. 21, 127: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall. C. 43: consilia, Vell. 2, 57 *fin.*: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: foedera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34: literas publicas, *to falsify*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: tabulas publicas, ib. 2, 42: vel corrumpere mores civitatis vel corrigere possunt, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio quot ornatur, id. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrupere, Sall. J. 18: oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, Quint. 1, 1, 13: nutricis fidem, *to bribe*, Ov. M. 6, 461. **2.** Of persons: *to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead:* perde rem, corrumpe herilem filium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 20: mulierem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2: feminas, Suet. Caes. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. J. 39: centuriones uti transfugerent, ib. 38. Esp. *to bribe, buy over*, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: auro, Sall. J. 32: pretio, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15 *ad fin.*: donis, Sall. J. 97: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57 *Absol.:* egredere propere, ne alios corrumpas quum me non potueris, Nep. Epam. 4: Sall. J. 29.

cor-rŭo (conr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground*, etc.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: aedes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15: triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776: arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuae equestres, id. Vit. 9: pene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: nec corruit ille, sed retinente manum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126: exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: corruere morbo comitiali, Plin. 28, 6, 17: in vulnus, Virg. Aen. 10, 488. Fig.: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 30, 30: Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic. Off. 1, 24 *ad fin.*: Antiochia ista universa, id. Acad. 2, 31: accipitres velut rostris inter se corruerent, *fell upon one another*, Curt. 3, 3. *Pass impers.:* longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59. **II.** Act.: *to bring to the ground, overthrow* (very rare): corruere corpus et obnubilare animam, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, *to scrape together*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 58: corbes ab eo quod eo spicas aliudve quid corruebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39. Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat. 68, 52.

corruptē (conr.), *adv. in a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly:* neque depravate neque corrupte judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: corrupte pronunciare verba, Gell. 13, 30. *Comp.:* Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

corruptēla (conr.), ae, *f.* [corruptus, corrumpo] *a means of misleading* or *undoing, corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc.: largitionem corruptelam dixit esse, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: mores hac (*sc.* cantus) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: corruptelae studet, Pl. As. 5, 2, 17: collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, id. Truc. 3, 2, 3: quem (adolescentulum) corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: malae consuetudinis (*gen. subj.*), id. Leg. 1, 12: mulierum (*gen. obj.*), id. Verr. 2, 54: servi, id. Deiot. 11, 30. **II.** Meton.: *a corrupter, seducer, misleader:* eccum adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7. **2.** *a place of seduction:* Frontin. Aquaed. 76.

corruptĭbĭlis (conr.), e, *adj.* [id.] *destructible, corruptible, perishable:* Lact. 6, 25. *Comp.:* Aug. de Vera Relig. 41.

corruptĭbĭlĭtas (conr.), ātis, *f.* [corruptibilis] *corruptibility, transitoriness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo] *a breaking down, corruption* (very rare): morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: opinionum, ib. § 29. (Hence It. *corruzione.*)

corruptīvus (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [corruptus] *corruptible, perishable:* Tert. Resurr. Carn. 50.

corruptor (conr.) ōris, *m.* [corrumpo] *an undoer, misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber:* amor hominum corruptor, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14: civium, id. Poen. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: id. Planc. 16. (Hence It. *corruttore.*)

corruptōrĭus (conr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *destructible, corruptible, perishable:* homo corruptoriae conditionis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptrix (conr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that corrupts* or *seduces:* or adj., *corrupting* (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: morum licentia, Amm. 25, 3.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrumpo]. **II.** Adj.: *spoiled, corrupted:* coelum, Lucr. 6, 1134: tractus coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Hirt. B. Alex. 6 *fin.*: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95. Fig.: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 19.

cor-ruspor (conr.), 1. *v. dep. to search carefully after:* Plaut. frgm. in Fest. *s. v.*

cors, cortis, v. cohors.

corsae, arum, *f. plu.* = κόρσαι, in architecture: *the outer strip* or *fillet in the moulding about a door:* Vitr. 4, 6.

corsŏīdes, is, *m.* = κορσοειδής (hair-like), *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cortex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f. the bark, rind*, or *outer covering* of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: Virg. Aen. 7, 742: id. E. 6, 63. **II.** Esp. *the bark of the cork-tree, cork*, used for stoppers: Cato R. R. 120: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to need no further assistance*, id. S. 1, 4, 120: tu levior cortice, id. Od. 3, 9, 22. **III.** Of *other envelopes* than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3. Fig.: corporeus cortex, *the bodily covering of the soul*, Varr. in Non. 199, 29. (Hence Ital. *scorza;* Fr. *écorce.*)

cortĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [cortex] *covered with a bark* (very rare): pars (sarmenti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, *resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark*, Col. 12, 23, 1.

cortĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of bark* or *cork:* Plin. 11, 21, 24.

cortĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bark:* radix, Plin. 20, 19, 79: tus, id. 12, 14, 32.

cortĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small* or *thin rind* or *shell:* Col. 12, 47 and 50.

cortīna, ae, *f. a round vessel, a kettle, cauldron:* Cato R. R. 66, 1: Plin. 15, 6, 6: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 12. **II.** *the tripod of Apollo in the form of a cauldron:* Virg. Aen. 3, 92: ib. 6, 347: Ov. M. 15, 635 Hence also *a tripod* as sacred offering: Suet. Aug. 52. **III.** Meton.: *anything cauldron-shaped* (very rare): *the vault of heaven*: Enn. Ann. 1, 26 (in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90 *fin.*): *the circle of a theatre*: Auct Aetn. 295: *a circle of hearers*: Tac. Or 19 (dub.).

cortīnāle, is, *n.* [cortina] *a place where vessels full of must, oil, etc., were put to stand*: Col. 1, 6, 19.

cortīnĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *powerful on the tripod*, an epithet of Apollo: Lucil. in Non. 258, 33.

cortīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small kettle*: Amm. 29, 1 dub.

cortumio, an old augurial word, perh. equiv. to contumio, from contueor: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

corulus, i, v. corylus.

corus, i, v. caurus.

cŏruscāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corusco] *a glittering, flash* (rare): App. de Deo Socr.: vultus sui, Fulg. Myth. 1.

cŏruscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flashing, gleaming, coruscation* (very rare): (margaritarum), Sol. 53 *ad fin.*: immanis, Vopisc. Car. 8.

cŏruscĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coruscus fero] *lightning-bearing*: coelum, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cŏrusco, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cornu] *to thrust* or *push with the horns* (rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, Lucr. 2, 320 (some editt. read coniscant): frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21. **II.** Meton.: *to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave*, etc. (poet). Act.: duo gaesa manu, Virg. Aen. 8, 661: hastam, ib. 12, 431: telum, ib. 12, 887: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228: linguas (colubrae), Ov. M. 4, 494: alternos apices (flammae), Stat. Th. 12, 432. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73: abies, Juv. 3, 254. **2.** *to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate*; flamma inter nubes coruscat, Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 98: Mavors adamante coruscat, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 99: coruscanti clipeo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 29.

cŏruscum, i, *n. lightning*: Venant. 3, 4.

cŏruscus, a, um, *adj.* [corusco] (poet. word), *waving, vibrating, tremulous*: silvae, Virg. Aen. 1, 164: ilices, ib. 12, 701. Humorously. omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, i. e. *trembling*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 42. **II.** *flashing, gleaming, glittering*: fulgura, Lucr. 5, 296: ignis, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283: vis fulminis, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Virg. G. 1, 234: radii (solis), Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, ib. 12, 247.

corvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [corvus] *pertaining to the raven*: ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118.

corvus, i, *m. a raven*: Plin. 10, 43, 60: Ov. M. 2, 535: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11. Fig.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be crucified*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48. **II.** Meton.: *a military implement, a grapnel*: Curt. 4, 2. **2.** *a battering-ram*: Vitr. 10, 19. **3.** *a surgical instrument*: Cels. 7, 19 *med.* **4.** *the constellation Corvus*: Vitr. 9, 7. **5.** *a sea-fish*: Sciaena nigra, Cuv.? perh. the same as coracinus, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 11, 53. [Probably an onomatop. word connected with κράζω, *croak*, etc.: cf. Sans. kârava; κόραξ; *cornix*; Germ. *krähe*; Eng. *crow.*] (Hence It. *corvo*; Fr. *corbeau.*)

cōrȳcēum, i, *n.* = κωρυκεῖον (a leathern sack), *a place in the palaestra where the exercise of swinging a sack was practised by* athletae: Vitr. 5, 11.

cōrȳcus, . *m.* = κώρυκος, *a sack filled with chaff, bran*, or *sand, which hung from the roof of the palaestra, and on which the athletae exercised their strength by striking it with their fists.* Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae Bestia, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

cŏrȳdălus, i, *m.* = κορυδαλός, *the crested lark*: Serv. Virg. E. 2, 1.

cŏrȳlētum, i, *n.* [corylus] *a hazel thicket, a copse of hazel trees*: Ov. F. 2, 587.

cŏrȳlus (corulus), i, *f.* = κόρυλος, *a hazel* or *filbert tree*: Corylus Avellana, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 30: Virg. G. 2, 65: Ov. M. 10, 93.

cŏrymbĭfer, i, *m.* [corymbus fero] *bearing clusters of ivy-berries*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov. F. 1, 393.

cŏrymbĭon, ii, *n.* = κορύμβιον, *hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries*: Petr. 110, 1 and 5.

cŏrymbītes, ae, *m.* = κορυμβίτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.: *v.* Tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 44.

cŏrymbus, i, *m.* = κόρυμβος, *a cluster of fruit* or *flowers*, esp. *a cluster of ivy-berries*: Virg. E. 3, 39: Ov. M. 3, 665: Tib. 1, 7, 45: Juv. 6, 52. **II.** Meton.: *the nipple*: Seren. Sammon. 20, 356.

cŏrȳphaeus, i, *m.* = κορυφαῖος, *a leader, chief, head*: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

cōrȳtos (◡ ◡ Sidon. Carm. 11, 56), i, *m.* = κωρυτός, *a quiver*: Virg. Aen. 10, 169: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15. **II.** Meton.: *an arrow*: velox, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

cŏrȳza, ae, *f.* = κόρυζα, *a catarrh*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

cōs, cōtis, *f.* [another form of cautes] *any hard stone, flint-stone*: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Liv. 1, 36. In *plur.* cotes: *cliffs, crags*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: duris in cotibus, Virg. E. 8, 43. **II.** Esp. *a whetstone, hone, grindstone*: Plin. 36, 22, 47. Fig.: Hor. A. P. 304: Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

cosmēta, ae, *m.* = κοσμήτης, *an adorner*: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv. 6, 477.

cosmĭcos, i, *m.* = κοσμικός, *a citizen of the world*: Mart. 7, 41.

cosmŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = κοσμογράφος, *one who describes the world, a cosmographer*: Auct. de Progen. Aug. 2.

cossim, *adv.* v. cessim.

cossus, i, *m. a kind of larva found under the bark of trees*, supposed by some to be the larva of the stag-beetle, Lucanus cervus, Linn.: Plin. 17, 24, 37. (Hence Sp. *gusano.*)

costa, ae, *f. a rib*: Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 82: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4. Virg. Aen. 1, 211. **II.** Meton.: *a side, a wall*: costae aheni, ib. 7, 463: ratis lacerae, Pers. 6, 31: navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30. (Hence Ital. *costa*; Sp. *cuesta*; Fr. *côte*: also It. *costato*; Sp. *costado*; Fr. *côté.*)

costămōmum, i, *n.* [costum amomum] *an aromatic plant, similar to the* costum and amomum: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16.

costātus, a, um, *adj.* [costa] *having ribs*: bene costati boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

costum, i, *n.* (costos, i, *f.* Lucan. 9, 917) = κόστος, *an oriental aromatic plant*, Costus speciosus, Smith, Linn.: Plin. 12, 12, 25: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44: Prop. 4, 6, 5.

cōtārĭa, ae, *f.* [cos] *a whetstone quarry*: Alfen. Dig. 39, 4, 15 (*al.* cotoria).

cŏthurnātē, *adv. loftily, tragically*: Amm. 28, 1.

cŏthurnātio, ōnis, *f.* [cothurnatus] *a tragic representation*: Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus] *pertaining to the* cothurnus, *elevated, lofty, tragic*: Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5: Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 531: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deas, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.

cŏthurnus, i, *m.* = κόθορνος, *a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg*: Virg. Aen. 1, 337: Juv. 6, 506. **II.** *the boot worn by tragic actors* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): Hor. A. P. 80. Hence, meton.. *an elevated style*, in poetry: Ov. Am. 3, 1 45: Virg E. 8, 10: docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno, Hor. A. P. 280. id. Od. 2, 1, 12: also in painting: Plin 35, 10, 36, *no.* 23 **III.** In gen.: *a high Grecian shoe*: Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: Vell. 2, 82 *fin.*

cōtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cos] *a small touchstone, a test*, βάσανος: Plin. 33, 8, 43. **II.** *a small stone mortar*: id. 31, 9, 45.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

cŏtĭnus, i, *m. a shrub that furnishes a purple colour, fustic* or *sumach*, Rhus cotinus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

cŏtōnĕa, ae, *f. a plant*, perhaps the *Comfrey*, Symphytum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 26.

cotonius, a, um. v. Cydonia.

cotoria, ae, v. cotaria.

cottăbus, i, *m.* = κότταβος, *a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel*: v. Smith's Ant. 366. Hence, **2.** *a clap, stroke*: bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

cottăna (cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, *n. plu.* [a Syrian word] *a kind of small Syrian fig*: Plin. 13, 5, 10: advectus Romam quo pruna et cottana vento, Juv. 3, 83.

cŏtŭla (cŏtȳla), ae, *f.* = κοτύλη, *a small vessel, as a measure equal to half a* sextarius: Fann. de Ponder. 12: Mart. 8, 71.

coturnium vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Fest. *s. v.*

coturnix (the Greek ὄρτυξ), īcis, *f. a quail*, Turdus coturnix, Linn.: Plin. 10, 23, 33: Lucr. 4, 645: Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6. As a term of endearment: id. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

cotyla, ae, v. cotula.

cŏtȳlēdon, ŏnis, *f.* = κοτυληδών, *a plant, navel-wort*, Cotyledon Umbilicus, Linn.: est aliud genus, *etc.*: C. serrata, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 101.

cŏum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Coan wine*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 29. *Plur.*: Coa, orum, *n. Coan garments*: ib. 1, 2, 101.

cŏvīnārĭus (covinn.), i, *m.* [covinus] *a soldier who fought from a chariot*: Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

cŏvīnus (covinn.), i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae*: Mel. 3, 6, 5: Lucan. 1, 426. **II.** *a travelling chariot*: Mart. 12, 24.

coxa, ae, *f. the hip*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.* also, *the hip-bone*: Plin. Ep. 2, 1. **II.** Meton. (in the Agrimensores): agrorum, *a bend inwards*: Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes. (Hence It. *coscia*; Fr. *cuisse.*)

coxendix, ĭcis, *f.* [coxa] *the hip*: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 40: Suet. Aug. 80. Also *the hip-bone*: Plin. 10, 61, 81.

coxim, v. cessim.

coxo, ŏnis, *m.* [coxa] *crippled, lame*: Non. 25, 18.

crābro, ōnis, *m. a hornet*, Vespa crabro, Linn.: Plin. 11, 21, 24: Virg. G. 4, 245. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, *to disturb a hornet's nest*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 75. [Cf. Gr. κάραβος, Lat. *scarabaeus.*] (Hence It. *calabrone.*)

cracca, ae, *f. a kind of pulse*, perh. *wild vetchling*, Vicia Cracca, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 41.

crăcens, entis [akin to gracilis: v. the letter C] *slender, neat, graceful*; cracentes graciles, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*

crambē, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη, *a kind of cabbage.* v. olus. Some have supposed this to be the sea-kale, Crambe maritima, Linn.: Plin. 20, 9, 33. Fig.: occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros, *stale repetitions*, Juv. 7, 154: cf. Prov Gr. δὶς κράμβη θάνατος.

crāpŭla, ae, *f.* [κραιπάλη] *drunkenness, debauch*, esp. in its consequences, *the next day's sickness, headache*, etc. Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 35: Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30 **II.** Meton.: *a resin producing intoxication, which was put into wine*: Plin. 14, 20, 25. (Hence Fr. *crapule.*)

crāpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crapula] *pertaining to intoxication*: unctio, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 74.

crāpŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drunk, inebriated:* Vulg. Ps. 78, 65.

crāpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dead drunk:* Amm. 29, 5.

crāpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *given to drunkenness, filthy, beastly:* libidinibus servientes gulae, Firm. Mathes. 8, 20.

crās, *adv. to-morrow*, *αὔριον:* scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44 cras donaberis haedo, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 3. With *pres.:* negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30: sat habeo, si cras fero, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 125: cras est mihi judicium, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46. Subst.: cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58: cras hesternum, Pers. 5, 68. **2.** = in diem crastinum, on or *for the morrow:* cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37 *fin.* **II.** In gen.: *the future:* quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: credula vitam spes fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20. [Same as Sans. *svas*, "to-morrow."]

crassāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [crasso] *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs:* Col. 12, 25, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, lees:* Col. 12, 12, 1. **II.** *the thickness* of an object: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77: crassamentum par (surculi), Gell. 17, 9.

crassē, *adv. thickly:* picari vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5: oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46. **II.** *grossly, rudely:* crasse illepideve compositum poema, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76: crassius nitent gemmae, *more dimly*, Plin. 37, 7, 31: crasse et summatim et obscure intelligere aliquid, *not clearly, confusedly*, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

crassesco, 3. *v. incep.* [crassus] *to grow thick, thicken, grow large* or *fat:* turtures milio, Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13 18, 32: caepae capita, id. 19, 6, 32: pili quadrupedibus, id. 11, 39, 94: mel (*opp* dilutum), id. 11, 13, 13: vinum, id. 23, 1, 22: aër in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44.

crassĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crassifico] *a making thick* or *fat, thickness:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

crassĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus facio] *to make thick, fatten:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

crassĭtas, ātis, *f* [crassus] *thickness, density:* densa crassitas aëris noxii, App. de Mundo, p. 65.

crassĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density:* App. M. 7, p. 189.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 134: parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 4: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aëris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: cerae, Plin. 27, 9, 47: mellis, id. 28, 12, 10. **II.** Meton.: *a thick matter, dregs, sediment:* Cato R. R. 39, 2: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

crassĭvēnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crassus vena] *having thick veins:* acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

crasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus] *to make thick, thicken, condense:* pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139: crassatus aër, Amm. 19, 4.

crassus, a, um, *adj. solid, thick, dense, fat, gross*, etc.: semina, Lucr. 4, 1255: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Virg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. Aen. 5, 469: ager, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15: restis, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 34: crassus et concretus aër, *a thick atmosphere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: crassissimus aër, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: Athenis tenue coelum, crassum Thebis, id. Fat. 4: nubis caligine crassa, Lucr. 6, 461. Poet.: crassae aquae, *swollen*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: crassum telum sanguine, *thickly covered with*, Stat. Th. 2, 659. **II.** Fig.: crassum infortunium, *i. e. a sound beating*, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 53: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, *i. e. of little value*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: senes, *stupid, dull*, Varr. in Non. 86, 24: Ofellus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, *i. e. of strong common sense*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3. crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28 · turba, *uncultivated*, Mart. 9, 23: negligentia, *stupid, coarse*, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6. crassiora nomina, *more rude* or *barbarous*, Mart. 12, 18. (Hence It. *grasso;* Sp. *graso;* Fr. *gras, graisse;* Eng. *grease.*)

crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *of to-morrow:* dies, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 55 · Cic. Att. 15, 8 *fin.:* Titan, Virg. Aen. 4, 118: Cynthius, Ov. F. 3, 345: Aurora, Virg. Aen. 12, 76: lux, ib. 10, 244: usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: tempora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Mart. 3, 58: egestas, id. 3, 10: quies, Lucan. 7, 26. Adv.: die crastini (old *abl.*) *to-morrow*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 25: Gell. 2, 29. *Absol.:* in crastinum vos vocabo, *to-morrow, on the morrow*, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 33, in crastinum differre, Cic. de Or 2, 90 *fin.* Crastino = cras, *to-morrow:* seges crastino non metetur, Gell. 2, 29. **II.** Meton.: *future* (very rare): quid crastina volveret aetas scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 3, 562: fertilitas assidua ei (persicae) crastino subnascente fructu, Plin. 13, 9, 17.

crătaegis, is, *f. a plant enticing to love:* v. crataeogonon: Plin. 26, 10, 63.

crătaegon, ŏnis, or **crataegus**, i, *m* = κραταιγών, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. aquifolia. Its identification is very uncertain. In Pliny it is referred to the Kratagon of Theophrastus, which seems to have been Crataegus Azarolla, Griseb, or Pyrus torminalis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 40.

crătaegum, i, *n.* = κραταιγόν, *the kernel of the fruit of the box-tree:* Plin. 16, 30, 52 (said to be a doubtful reading).

crătaeŏgŏnon, i, *n.* = κραταιόγονον. **1.** Polygonum Persicaria, Linn. **2.** quae thelygonos vocatur = Thelygonos Cynocrambe, Linn., or Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn. · Plin. 27, 8, 40.

crātēr, ēris, *m.* = κρατήρ, *a vessel for mixing wine, a bowl:* Ov. M. 8, 669: terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant, id. F. 5, 522: Virg. Aen. 1, 724. **II.** Meton.: of things resembling a crater: *a water-basin:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6: *an oil-cruet:* Virg. Aen. 6, 225: *the crater of a volcano:* Plin. 3, 8, 14: also *a volcanic opening:* id. 2, 106, 110: *a constellation, the Cup:* Ov. F. 2, 266.

crātēra (acc. to Fest. *s. v.* and Non. 547, 25 *sq.* crēterra), ae, *f. a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl:* Cic. Verr. 4, 59: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7. **II.** Meton.: *a vessel for drawing water, a bucket:* Naev. in Non. 547, 30: *a constellation, the Cup:* Cratera, Cic. Arat. 219: id. N. D. 2, 44. (Hence Fr. *cratère;* Eng. *crater.*)

crātĕrītes, ae, *m. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 56.

crātes (*acc.* cratim, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65), is *f. wicker-* or *hurdle-work, a hurdle* (mostly in *plur.*): Cato R. R. 10, 2: Hor. Epod. 2, 45: Virg. Aen. 11, 64: Col. 12, 15, 1: *a harrow*, Virg. G. 1, 95: Plin. 18, 18, 48. Also, *a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment:* Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65: Liv. 1, 51. **2.** Milit. *t. t. fascines* (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv. 10, 38. **II.** Meton.: favorum, *a honey-comb*, Virg. G. 4, 214: spinae, *the joints of the back-bone*, Ov. M. 8, 806: laterum, ib. 12, 370: pectoris, Virg. Aen. 12, 508. (Hence It. *grada, gradella;* Sp. *grade.*)

crātĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a small grid-iron:* Mart. 14, 221. (Hence Fr. *grille.*)

crātĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crates] *composed of lattice-work, wattled:* lucernae duae, Cato R. R. 13, 1.

crātĭo, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to harrow:* Plin. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 4.

crātĭtĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of wicker-work, wattled:* parietes, *lattice-work*, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.* (Hence It. *graticcio.*)

crĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [creo] *that can be made* or *created* (rare): materia, App. Trismeg. 85, 12

crĕagra, ae, *f.* = κρεάγρα, *a flesh hook, fork:* Marc. Cap. 9 *fin.*

creāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [creo] *that which is created:* Prud. Ham. 505.

crĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (very rare) *a creating, producing, begetting:* liberorum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 15. **II.** *a choosing to an office, election:* magistratuum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.:* tutoris, Papin. Dig 26 7, 38.

crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a creator, author, begetter, founder* (rare): ipse deum, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: magni creator Achillis, *the father*, Ov. M. 8, 309: creator atque opifex rerum, Lucan. 10, 266: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. Balb. 13, 31. **II.** *one who elects to an office:* Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

crĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings forth* or *produces, a mother* (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr. 1, 630: Cat. 63, 50: diva, Virg. Aen. 8, 534: Alexandri M., Olympias, Aur. Vict Epit. 40.

crĕātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a creature anything created:* Tert. Apol. 30.

crēber, bra, brum (*sup.* crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30), *adj.* [another form of celeber, *q. v.*] *thick, close, pressed together frequent, numerous:* opp. to rarus: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, *as thick as pears*, Pl. Poen. 2, 38: lucus crebro salicto oppletus, id. Aul. 4, 6, 9 · crebri cecidere coelo lapides, Liv. 1, 31: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: castella, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: creberrima aedificia, ib. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106: vigilias ponere, ib. 45: crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: crebros exploratores mittant, ib. 6 10. Of abstract subjects: *frequent, repeated:* itiones, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2: ictus Lucr. 4, 935: impetus, id. 1, 294: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55: commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 538: gemitus, ib. 10, 508: crebras vel potius quotidianas compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8: supplosio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: crebriores figurae, id. 9, 2, 94. **II.** *crowded with, abundant, abounding in:* creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov M. 11, 190: creber procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 85: (Thucydides) creber est rerum frequentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: densis ictibus heros creber utraque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Virg. Aen. 5, 460. Crebra (*accus. plur.* adverbially): et pede terram crebra ferit (equus), id. G. 3, 500.

crēbesco, v. **crebresco.**

crēbrātus, a, um, *made thick, close, concise:* telae pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

crēbrē, *adv. closely, compactly:* fundamenta aedificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9. *Sup.:* crates creberrime textae, id. 10, 20 *fin.*

crēbresco (crebesco) brŭi (bŭi) 3. *v. incep.* [creber] *to become frequent, to thicken, increase, grow strong;* of a rumour, report, *to spread abroad:* crebrescunt optatae aurae, Virg. Aen, 3, 530: gestus crebrescunt cum ipsa orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror crebrescit, Virg. Aen. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67: seditio, ib. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. A. 3, 60: invidia, id. H. 3, 34: sermo, Virg. Aen. 12, 222. fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, Tac. A. 2, 39.

crēbrĭsūrum, *sc.* vallum, apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris, id est palis, munitum, Fest. *s. v.*

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [creber] *thickness, closeness, frequency:* spissae crebritates venarum, Vitr. 2, 10: coeli, id. 9, 9: literarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3. 1: concinnitas illa crebritasque sententiarum, id. Brut. 95 *ad fin.*

crēbrĭter, *adv. repeatedly:* Vitr. 10, 19 *fin.*

crēbrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [creber] for crebritas: Sisenna in Non. 91, 30.

crēbro, *adv. repeatedly, frequently:* si crebro cades, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 104: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime remp. nominabat, Cic. Coel. 24, 59. *Comp:* perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, *i. e. with more openings,* Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Fam. 5, 6 *fin.* *Sup.:* creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, id. Div. 1, 27.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo] *trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible:* credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: hoccinest credibile aut memorabile, Ter. And. 4, 1, 1: tametsi verissimum esse intelligebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 5, 61: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124: imago rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 123: ratio, id. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. 9, 2, 90: magnum narras, vix credibile, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618. *Comp.:* nihil his neque credibilius fingi, neque manifestius ostendi potest, Quint. 4, 2, 124.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv. credibly:* non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17.

crēdĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [credo] *to believe firmly:* Fulg. Myth. 1.

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a truster, lender, creditor:* creditorum appellatione non hi tantum accipiuntur qui pecuniam crediderunt, sed omnes quibus ex qualibet causa debetur, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 10: fraudare creditores, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: rem creditori solvit, Liv. 6, 14: eum decoxisse creditoribus suis, *that he had become bankrupt,* Plin. 33, 10, 47. Fig.: of the belly, id. 26, 8, 28.

crēdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female creditor:* Paul. Dig. 20, 5, 16.

crēdĭtum, i, *n. a loan, a trust:* Sen. Ben. 2, 21: Quint. 5, 10, 105.

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres. subj.* creduam, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bac. 3, 3, 72: *perf. subj.* creduis, *etc.*, id. *passim*): *to trust, lend, entrust, consign,* etc. constr.: with *acc.* and *dat.*, or *either alone:* (villicus) injussu domini credat nemini, quod dominus crediderit, exigat, Cato R. R. 5, 4: alicui grandem pecuniam, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7: centum talenta, Quint, 5, 10, 111: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24: quos tuae fidei potestatique senatus populusque Rom. commisit et credidit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: quae mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter. And. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se perfidis hostibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 33: se ventis, Quint. 12 prooem. § 2: pennis se coelo, Virg. Aen. 6, 15: se pugnae, ib. 5, 383: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: arcanos sensus tibi, Virg. Aen. 4, 422: arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid cerae, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 59. **II.** *to put faith in, have trust* or *confidence in:* neque mandat quisquam fere nisi amico, neque credit nisi ei quem fidelem putat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106: praesenti fortunae, Liv. 45, 8: consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, id. 2, 45: hastae, Virg. Aen. 11, 808: nimium ne crede colori, id. E. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731. **III.** *to trust the words of any one, to believe:* injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 280: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile'st, credere? Ter. Heaut, 4, 1, 11: credit jam tibi de istis, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 53: cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit, *in every thing,* id. Asin. 2, 4, 53. Mihi crede, *believe me, take my word,* ἐμοὶ πιθοῦ, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: Hor. S. 2, 6, 93: mihi credite, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15. More rarely, crede mihi, id. Att. 6, 6: Ov A. A. 1, 66. *Pass. impers.:* haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv. 3, 93: si quid modo creditur arti, Ov. A. A. 1 387; instead of which Ovid also uses the *personal pass.:* certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur exitus, id. F. 3, 351: creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas, id. M. 7, 98. **2.** Of things: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: audivi quidem ista de majoribus natu, sed nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31. **IV.** In gen. *to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose:* with *acc.:* quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20: quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36. *Pass.:* origo animi coelestis creditur, id. 1, 1, 1. With *acc.* and *inf.:* jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Pl. Am. prol. 104: credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: coelo tonantem credidimus Jovem regnare, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1. *Pass.:* Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athin) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49: creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11. *Impers.:* credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causa creditum est, stilum non minus agere quum delet, id. 10, 4, 1. So in the *abl. part. pass.:* credito, *it being believed,* Tac. A. 3, 14. *Absol.:* like opinor, puto, *etc.*, as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: *I believe, I dare say, I suppose:* credo misericors est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 141: si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum mihi, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 32. [*Crē-do* compounded of *do,* "put," (v. *abdo*) and *crē* "faith," of which the orig. form was perh. *cret* or *cred,* since we have in Sans. *scrat* "faith:" the Sans. verb *scrad-dhâ* "to trust," corresponds to the Latin *cre-do.*] (Hence It. *crédere;* Fr. *croire.*)

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus] *trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity:* credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: Ov. Am. 3, 14, 30: Tac. A. 2, 40.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo]. **I.** Act.: *trustful, trusting, believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding. Absol.:* in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Am. 26 *ad fin.:* stultus et credulus auditor, id. Font. 6, 13. Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov. M. 8, 857: and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. Epod. 16, 33. With *dat.:* non ego credulus illis, Virg. E. 9, 34: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8. With *in* and *acc.:* nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. F. 4, 312. **2.** Transf.: Of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1: credula res amor est, Ov. H. 6, 21: spes animi mutui, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 30: convivia, *confiding, trusting:* Just. 2, 10. **II.** Pass.: *that is easily believed:* fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.*

crĕmābĭlis, *combustible,* καύσιμος, Gloss. Cyrill.

crĕmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cremo] *a burning, consuming by fire* (rare): Plin. 23, 2, 21.

crĕmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that burns:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crēmentum, i. *n.* [cresco] *growth, increase* (very rare): corporum, Varr. in Non. 169, 14: lunae, Plin. 11, 37, 55. **II.** crementum est semen masculi, unde animalium et hominum corpora concipiuntur, Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 5.

crĕmĭa, orum, *n. plur.* (sing. cremium, i, Vulg. Psalm 102, 4) [cremo] *dry fire-wood, brush-wood, chips,* etc.: Col. 12, 19, 3: Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn, consume by fire:* silvas, Lucr. 5, 1242: poetam igni, Suet. Cal. 27 *fin:* urbem incendiis, Plin. 17, 1, 1 § 5: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv. 28, 19: Ilium, Hor Od. 4, 4, 53: lectum, Suet. Caes. 84: libros id. Aug. 31: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: trabes, ib. 8, 838: rates, ib. 14 85: in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5, 20. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: id. Sen. 23, 84. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov. F. 4, 639: id. M. 13, 637: of things devoted: sacrum id (*i. e.* arma) Vulcano, Liv. 41, 12: spolia hostium Jovi Victori, id. 10, 29.

crĕmor, ōris, *m. the thick juice obtained from animal* or *vegetable substances, pulp, broth, cream,* etc.: Cato R. R. 86: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15: Ov. Med fac. 95.

crĕo (old form cereo, Varr. L. L. 6 8, 73) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make, beget, bring forth, produce:* unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alatque, Lucr. 1, 51: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799: Silvius Aenean Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 29: quaeritur argentum puerisque beata creandis uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44. Poet.: in *part. perf.* with *abl.:* *sprung from, begotten by, born of,* etc.: or subst. *masc.* or *fem. an offspring, a son* or *daughter:* Ov. M. 5, 145: ib. 11, 295: et alibi. **II.** *to make* or *create a magistrate, to choose, elect:* qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: consules, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: duo ex una familia magistratus, id. B. G. 7, 33: qui (Vergobretus) creatur annuus, *is chosen for a year,* ib. 1, 16: Patres, Liv. 1, 8: dictatorem, id. 2, 18: magistrum equitum, ib.: interregem, id. 4, 7: tribunum, id. 2, 33: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: consilium inierunt eligendi creandique imperatoris, id. Vesp. 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23: curatorem reipublicae, Papin. Dig. 50, 8, 3. **III.** Of abstract things: *to produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* voluptatem meis inimicis, Pl. Casin. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Poen. 4, 2, 94: lites, ib. 3, 2, 9: omnes has aerumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: sensiferos motus, Lucr. 3, 240: notitiam veri, id. 4, 479: errorem creat similitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 26: luxuriam, id Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.:* seditionem, Vell. 2, 20: taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin. 9, 48, 72. [Cf. Sans. *kri,* facere; κραίνω, etc.]

crĕpae, i, q. caprae, *she goats,* acc. to Fest. *s. v.* caprae.

crĕpax, ācis, *adj.* [crepo.] *creaking, crackling:* mola, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. dusky, dark.* Hence Fig.: *uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering:* Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52. Lit. only Subst. creperum, i, *n. darkness:* noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7. Fig.: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracla, Varr. in Non. 14, 4. [Prob. akin to κνέφας, v. crepusculum.]

crĕpĭcŭlum, i, *n. a head-dress which made a rustling noise:* Fest. *s. v.* dub.

crĕpĭda, ae, *f.* = κρηπίς: *a slipper* or *sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather:* Gell. 13, 21. Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: Liv. 29, 19: Hor. S. 1, 3, 127. Proverb.: ne sutor supra crepidam, *let the cobbler stick to his last,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 12.

crĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crepida] *pertaining to the sole* or *sandal:* sutor, *a sandal-maker, shoemaker,* Gell. 13, 21 *fin.*

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing soles* or *sandals:* Cic. Pis. 38, 92: Suet. Dom. 4: fabula, *a kind of Graeco-Roman tragedy,* Don. Ter. Ad. Prol. 7.

crĕpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [κρηπίς] *a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal:* Plin. 36, 9 14, *no.* 2: Stat. S. 1, 1, 58. Fig.: omnia tanquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic. Or. 67, 224. **II.** *an elevated inclosure an edge, brink, dam, pier, bank,* etc.

Cic. Verr. 5, 37: Virg. Aen. 10, 653: Liv. 27, 18: Juv. 5, 8.

crĕpĭdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crepida] *a small sandal*: Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 3: Gell. 13, 21.

crēpis, ĭdis, *f.* = κρηπίς, *a plant*, prob. Helminthia echioides, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 59.

crĕpĭtācillum, i, *n. dim.* [crepitaculum] *a small rattle*: Lucr. 5, 230.

crĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [crepito] *a rattle*: Quint. 9, 4, 66.

crĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [crepo] *to rattle, creak, crackle, clatter, rustle*, etc.: crepito dentibus, *my teeth chatter*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 52: tenui rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735: lapillis unda, ib. 11, 604: multa grandine nimbi, Virg. Aen. 5, 459: leni vento bractea, ib. 6, 209: duris incudibus ensis, id. G. 2, 540: arma, Tib. 2, 5, 73: flamma crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3, 11, 43: intestina, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 27: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, Plin. 31, 7, 41. (Hence Sp. *grietar.*)

crĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling*, etc.: cardinum, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 1: crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, *a crash*, id. Am. 5, 1, 10: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium, *a chattering*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top, 12: armorum, Liv. 25, 6: alarum (anserum), id. 5, 47: plagarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: illisae manus humeris, Sen. Ep, 56: tibiarum et scabellorum, Suet. Cal. 54: arboris, Plin. 10, 18, 20: imbrium, *a pattering*, id. 12, 1, 5: digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers as the signal of a command*, Mart. 14, 119. **II.** *a loud wind*, sc. ventris, Gr. πορδή (while flatus = βδεσμὸς, is without noise): Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, jingle, chink*, etc.: foris, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 14: quidnam foris crepuit? Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: sed quid crepuerunt fores hinc a me? id. Heaut. 1, 2, 121: intestina ubi satur sum, nulla crepitant: quando esurio, tum crepant, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 26: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4, 3, 58: sonabile sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784: crepante pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.*: lapidem in statua Memnonis, Plin. 36, 7, 11: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, *a snapping of the fingers* (as a sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15. **2.** *to break with a crash*: remi, Virg. Aen. 5, 206. **3.** *to break wind*: Mart. 12, 77, and 78: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 33. **II.** Act.: *to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle*, etc.: (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, Prop. 3, 10, 1: ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26: procul auxiliantia aera, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, *to chink*, i. e. *to count*, Mart. 5, 19. **2.** Fig.: *to crack, boast, prate, make a talk of*, etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. S. 2, 3, 33: immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. Od. 1, 18, 5. [An onomatop. word. Cf. κρέκω; Eng. *crack.*] (Hence Fr. *crever.*)

crĕpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] *rattling, resounding, crashing*: buccae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 2: fragor, ib. 4, 15.

crĕpundĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *trinkets hung round the necks of infants*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 110: Cic. Br. 91. Hence a crepundiis, *from infancy*, Orell. Inscr. 1183. **2.** *an amulet*, App. Apol. p. 310. **3.** *rattling musical instruments*: Just. 30, 1, 9.

crĕpusci, orum, *m. plu.* [creper] *born in the twilight*: Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52.

crepuscŭlascens, entis, *Part.* [crepusculum] *growing dusk, dusky*: hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crĕpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* lit. *little night*, hence *twilight, little daylight, the dusk of the evening* (opp. to diluculum, *dawn*): Pl. Casin. prol. 40: Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: id. F. 5, 163: Plin. 18, 25, 58. **II.** *darkness* in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122. [*Crepusculum* is a diminutive of which the root appears in the Sans. *kshapâ*, "night;" Gr. κνέφας; the Sabine *creper* (q. v.); and the Pers. *shab.*]

crescentĭa, ae, *f.* [cresco] *an increase, augmentation*: correptiones dierum aut crescentiae, Vitr. 9, 9.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. incep.* (*inf. perf. sync.* cresse, Lucr. 3, 683) [creo] *to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear*: a pastoribus qui erant orti in eodem agro, qui postea creverunt peculia diviserunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: corpore de patrio ac materno sanguine crescunt, id. 4, 1210: hic et acanthus et rosa crescit, Virg. Cul. 397. Esp. in *part. perf.*: *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of*: mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224: nativo corpore, id. 5, 61: corpore pulcro, id. 5, 1115: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85: ab origine eadem, ib. 4, 607: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. Aen. 4, 191. Fig.: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75. **II.** Of things already in existence *to rise in height, grow, grow up, thrive, increase*, etc.: arbores crescunt, Lucr. 1, 254: fruges, arbusta, animantes, id. 1, 808: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: in lecticis crescunt (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7: in cujus domo creverat, *had grown up, been reared*, Suet. Oth. 1: Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore incluto crevit, Just. 12, 16: Nilus in aestatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt, *grow into, change into*, Ov. M. 1, 550: Atlas crevit in immensum, ib. 4, 661: in latitudinem, *to increase in breadth*, Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87: ut clivo crevisse putes, Ov. M. 8, 191. **2.** *to increase in number, to augment, multiply*: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32: adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61. **III.** Fig.: *to increase, grow bigger, bolder*, etc.: quum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5: hostium opes animique, Cic. Manil. 15, 45: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17 *fin.*: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14: plebis opes imminutae, paucorum potentia crevit, id. C. 39: haec (mala) primo paulatim crescere, ib. 10: fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55: licentia, id. C. 51: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11: rerum cognitio quotidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17: (Saguntini) in tantas brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7: usque ego postera crescam laude recens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8: crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 14, 139. **2.** Esp. *to rise* or *increase in distinction, honour, courage*, etc.; *to be advanced, to prosper, become great, attain honour*: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: ex invidia senatoria, id. Clu. 28, 77: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, Caes B. G. 1, 20: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 5, 67 *fin.*: and *absol.*: crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. 1 46: gaudet et e nostro crescit moerore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 117. (Hence Fr. *croître.*)

crēta, ae, *f.* [orig. *adj.* from Creta] *Cretan earth*, usually transl. *chalk* (but chalk is unknown in Italy: see King's Antique Gems, 21): Plin. 35, 17, 57: used for whitening garments, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 6: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, *i. e. removes all melancholy from the mind*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 10. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor. Epod. 12, 10: for seals: Cic. Fl. 16 (cf. cretula): for marking *the goal in a race-course*: Plin. 8 42 65: for the making of earthen vessels Col. 3, 11, 9: Plin. 14, 20 25: for marking the feet of slaves on sale: id. 35, 17, 57: used to make a white or favourable mark: sani ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 246 Pers. 5, 108. (Hence Sp. *greda*; Fr *craie, crayon.*)

crētācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *chalk-like*: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20.

crētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to chalk*: ars, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3. **II.** Subst.: cretaria, ae, *f.* (sc. taberna) *a shop for Cretan earth*: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *marked with chalk*: fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, *whitened*, Mart. 2, 41: mappa, id. 12, 29. Poet.: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, *the white-robed candidateship*, Pers. 5, 177.

creterra, ae, v. cratera.

crētĕus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *made of chalk* or *clay, of clay*: persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

crēthmos, i, *f.* = κρῆθμον, *samphire*: Crithmum maritimum, Linn., Plin. 26, 8, 50.

crētĭca, ae, *f.* [Creta] *a plant*, also called clematitis, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 54.

crētĭcē, es, *f.* [id.] *a plant*, also called hibiscus, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 38 and 62.

crētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cretan*: in prosody, pes, *an amphimacrus* (in which a short syll. is between two long ones), Diom. p. 475 P.: versus, *composed of amphimacri*, id. p. 513 P.

crētĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [creta] *a chalk* or *clay pit*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5.

crētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cerno] legal *t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance*: Cic. Att. 11, 12 *fin.*: id. de Or. 1, 22, 101. Meton.: *an inheritance*: Plin. 2, 26, 24.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *abounding in chalk* or *clay*: locus, Cato R. R. 8, 1: terra, Plin. 18, 19, 49: rura Cimoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *white clay used for seals*: Cic. Verr. 4, 26: Pl 35, 7, 31.

crētūra, ae, *f.* [cerno] *bran, chaff*: Pall. 1, 24, 3.

crētus, a, um, *Part.* [cerno] *sifted.*

crētus, a, um, *Part.* [cresco] *arisen, born*, etc.

crībello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cribellum] *to sift*: Pall. 1, 41, 3.

crībellum, i, *n. dim.* [cribrum] *a small sieve*: Pall. Febr. 24: id. Jun. 11. (Hence It. *crivello*; Fr. *crible.*)

crībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sieve*: alica, *sifted*, Plin. 18, 11, 29. **II.** Subst.: cribrarius, i *m. a sieve maker*, κοσκινοποιός: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

crībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sift*: Col. 12, 51, 1: Plin. 17, 11, 13.

crībrum, i, *n.* [root CRI: v. cer-no] *a sieve*: Cato R. R. 76: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Div. 2, 27 *ad fin.*: Plin. 18, 11, 28 *sq.*: Ov. M. 12, 437: carnificum cribrum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 52. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to pour water into a sieve*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root CRI: v. cer-no] lit.: *a sifting* or *trying, a trial, a judicial decision, judgment*; hence meton. like the Gr. κρίμα, of the subject of such a decision. **I.** *a charge, accusation, reproach*; hence, esp. in *plur. a calumny, slander*: crimini credidisse Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13: hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. 40, 23 quum respondero criminibus, Cic. Planc. 2, 4: se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall. C. 34: ut mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 13: criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep. Epam. 7: sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv. 6, 14: tanti maleficii crimen probare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: sceleris maxime fingi, id. Coel. 23: facinorum tantorum

d. Sull. 24, 8: istius conjurationis, ib. 4, 12: avaritiae, id. Verr. 2, 78: veneficii, Quint. 5, 7, 37: hera in crimen veniet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 55: quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *would be made a reproach*, Cic. Verr. 5 29: crimen afferre, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: inferre, offerre, id. Am. 18, 65: in quos crimen intendebatur, Liv. 9, 26: esse in crimine, *to be accused*, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: propulsare, id. Sull. 4, 12: defendere, *to repel, disprove*, ib.: melius objicientem crimina quam defendentem, Quint. 6, 3, 69: repellere, transferre, id. 4, 2, 26. Poet.: belli, *pretexts*, Virg. Aen. 7, 339. Meton.: *an object of reproach* or *invective*: perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26. **II.** *an offence, fault, guilt, crime, wickedness*: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Cic. Coel. 30, 71: haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, ib 25: carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis verum etiam suspicione, Quint. 2, 2, 14: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, Suet. Ner. 36: crimen non prodere vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit, Prop. 2, 30, 24: accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 65. Of inanimate objects: crimina brassicae sunt, animae gravitatem facere, *hurtful properties*, Plin. 20, 9, 35. **2.** Esp. *illicit sexual intercourse*: Ov. M. 9, 24: Sil. 6, 634. **3.** Poet. and Meton.: *an object representing a crime*: et rupit pictas, coelestia crimina, vestes, *i. e.* deorum adulteria, Ov. M. 6, 131: tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat, Prop. 2, 6, 34: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, *a letter avowing her crime*, Ov. M. 9, 566. **4.** *a cause of a crime, a criminal*: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 600: Prop. 1, 11, 30.

crīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [crimen] *of* or *pertaining to crime, criminal*: causa, Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15: accusatio, ib. 3, 35, 3.

crīmĭnālĭter, *adv. criminally*: agi furti, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2 *fin.*

crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [criminor] *an accusation, complaint, calumny*: criminatio, qua in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 54. In *plur.*: Cic. Am. 18, 65: Tac. A. 6, 25.

crīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, a calumniator* (very rare): meus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 28: sui obtegens, in alios criminator, Tac. A. 4, 1.

crīmĭno, are, for criminor, *to accuse*: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 78.

crīmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [crimen] with a personal object: *to bring a charge, accuse, to complain of, impeach, calumniate* (rare): hanc metui, ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 16: aliquem alicui, Tac. Or. 42: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, Cic. Off. 3, 20: Patres, Liv. 31, 6: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: inopinantem, Suet. Tib. 64. **II.** With things as objects: *to complain of, to charge with*: quibus (contionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic. Mil. 5: res gestas argumentando crimenve dissolvere, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: nescio quid de illa tribu criminari, id. Planc. 16: auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, maturitatem Galli, Tac. H. 1, 87: rhetoricen vitiis, Quint. 2, 17, 26: humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri, Curt. 4, 1: senatusconsultum absenti principi, Plin. Ep. 6, 13. With the *acc.* and *inf.*: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1 *fin.* *Absol. to accuse, criminate*: ut illi criminantur, Sall. H. frgm. 3, 22: Tiberio criminante, Suet. Calig. 7. **III.** In pass.: Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic. Agr. 3, 4.

crīmĭnōsē, *adv. by way of accusation, litigiously, reproachfully*, etc.: criminose et suspiciose aliquid dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: Liv. 38, 43. *Comp.*: Cic. Brut. 34 *fin.* *Sup.*: Suet. Tib. 53.

crīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [crimen] *fond of accusation, reproachful, blameful, slanderous*: orationes, Liv. 8, 12: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2: criminosissimus liber, Suet. Caes. 75: ille autem acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. Clu. 34, 94. **II.** *blameworthy, faulty, involving blame, invidious*: quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, id. Planc. 2, 4: tamen mihi non videretur in hunc id criminosum esse debere, id. Sull. 13.

crīnālis, e, *adj.* [crinis] *pertaining to the hair, hairy*: vitta, Ov. M. 4, 6: Virg. Aen. 7, 403: aurum, ib. 11, 576: hedera, *a hair-ornament of Bacchus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17: acus, *a hair-pin*, App. M. 8, p. 207. Subst.: crinale, *a hair-pin*, Ov. M. 5, 53: dentes, i. e. *of a hair-comb*, Claud. B. Gild. 137.

crīnĭger, ĕri, *m.* [crinis gero] *long-haired*: Caucos, Lucan. 1, 463 dub. (al. cirrigeros, with long curls).

crīnĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρίνινος, *made of lilies*: unguentum, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

crīnĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [crinis] *to provide* or *cover with hair* (as *verb. finit.* very rare). Meton. of plants: frondibus crinitur arbos, Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 10: id. Theb. 4, 217.

crīnis, is, *m.* (*f.* Atta in Non. 202, 29), *hair*: Cic. Verr. 3, 33: Hor. Od. 1, 32, 12: Ov. M. 6, 161: Liv. 1, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 480: capere crines, some explain, *to seize the opportunity*; others, *to marry* (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress), Pl. Most. 1, 3, 69: id. Mil. 3, 1, 195. **II.** Meton.: *any object resembling hair.* **1.** *the tail of a comet*: Virg. Aen. 5, 528: Plin. 2, 25, 22. **2.** *the feelers of polypi*: Plin. 9, 29, 46. [Akin to Sans. *siras*, "caput," and Eng. *hair.*] (Hence It. *crine*; Fr. *crin.*)

crīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [crinio]. **II.** Adj.: *covered with hair, hairy*; esp. *having long hair* or *locks*: Apollo, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28: male puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 243: turbae (*sc.* puerorum), Mart. 12, 49. Meton.: galea triplici juba, Virg. Aen. 7, 785: stella, *a comet*: quas stellas Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: Suet. Caes. 88: concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

crĭnon, i, *n.* = κρίνον, *a lily*: according to Sprengel, Lilium Chalcedonicum, Linn., *the orange lily*: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

crīŏbŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = κριοβόλιον, *a ram as an offering in honour of Atys*, Inscr. Grut. 27, 3, 4.

crĭsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = κρίσιμος, *decisive, critical*: dies, *the day of a crisis*, in disease, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

crĭsis, is, *f.* = κρίσις, medic. *t. t.*: *the point when a disease is at its height, crisis*: Sen. Ep. 83.

crispĭcans, antis, *Part.* [crispus] *curling, crisping*: mare ventus, Gell. 18, 11.

crispĭcăpillus, οὐλόθριξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

crispĭsulcans, antis, *Part.* [crispus sulco] igneum fulmen, *the curly, furrowy lightning*: Poet. in Cic. Top. 16, 61.

crispĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crispus] *a curling, tremulous motion*: Arn. 2, 73.

crispo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** Act.: *to curl, crisp*: capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26. **2.** Meton.: *to make variegated* or *rough, to encrust, to cover* or *plant with, to strew over*: tellurem apio viridi, Col. 10, 166: mixtum aurum cono, Stat. Th. 8, 568: alma novo crispans pelagus Titania Phoebo, Val. Fl. 1, 311. **3.** *to set in trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave*: bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 165: tergeminos jactus, App. M. 11, p. 258, 35: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239. **II.** Neutr. (only in *part. pres.*): *to be curled, uneven, wrinkled*: buxus, Plin. 16, 16, 28: naso crispante, Pers. 3 87. **2.** *to tremble*: cum vibrat crispante aedificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84.

crispŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *curled, having curled hair*: Sen. Ep. 95 24: Mart. 5, 61. Fig.: of discourse *elaborate*: Front. de Or. ep. 3.

crispus, a, um, *adj. curled, crisped*: cincinnos, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32: leo crispioribus jubis, Plin. 8, 16, 18. Of persons: *having curled hair, curly-headed*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115: rubicundus, crispus, crassus, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26. Fig.: of discourse: *artistic, elaborate*, Gell. 1, 4. **II.** Meton.: *curled, uneven, wrinkled*: parietes abiete crispa, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: brassica, *curly cabbage*, Cato R. R. 157, 2: crispae frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: acer montanum crispius, Plin. 16, 15, 26: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26. **2.** *in tremulous motion, quivering*: linguae bisulcae jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. in Non. 506, 17: Virg. Cop. 2: pecten (*i. e.* plectrum), Juv. 6, 382. (Hence Fr. *crêpe.*)

crisso, avi, 1. *v. n. to move the thighs*: Juv. 6, 322: Mart. 14, 203.

crista, ae, *f.* [same root as crinis] *a tuft on the head of animals*, esp. *a cock's comb*: Plin. 10, 56, 77: Juv. 13, 233: of a lapwing, Ov. M. 6, 672: Plin. 10, 29, 44: of a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 150 Plin. 11, 37, 44. Proverb.: illi surgunt cristae, *his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop*, Juv. 4, 70. **II.** Meton.: *a tuft of leaves on plants*: foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43. **2.** *the crest of a helmet, plume*: Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 3, 468. **3.** Pudenda muliebria: Juv. 6, 422. (Hence Ital. *cresta*; Fr. *crête.*)

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista] *tufted crested*: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455: id. M. 11, 597: Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599: Plin. 8, 13, 13. **II.** Meton.: *plumed*: cassis pennis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeae, Liv. 9, 40: Achilles, Virg. Aen. 1, 468.

cristŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small crest* or *tuft*: Col. 8, 2, 8.

crĭtae, arum, *m. plu.* = κριταί, *the judges among the Hebrews*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

crīthŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = κριθολογία, *a gathering of barley*: Cod. Just. 11 27, 1.

crĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κριτικός, lit *fit* or *suitable for deciding, capable of judging*: hence as a medic. *t. t.*: *decisive, critical*: accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 1 *fin.* **II.** Subst. criticus, i, *m. a critic*: Cic. Fam. 9, 10: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 51.

crocallis, ĭdis, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

crŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f. the croaking of ravens*: Fest. *s. v.*

crŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus] *saffron-yellow*: semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62. vestis, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

crŏcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to saffron*: odores, Virg. G. 1, 56 tinctus, *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68 color, id. 17, 10, 59. **II.** Meton. *saffron-coloured, yellow, golden*: flores Virg. G. 4, 109: luto, id. E. 4, 44 acantho, id. Aen. 1, 649: chlamys, ib 11, 775.

crŏcĭas, ae, *m.* = κροκίας, *an unknown, saffron-coloured precious stone*. Plin. 37, 11, 73.

crŏcĭdismus, i, *m.* = κροκιδισμός, *a picking off of light substances* (a disease, *i. q.* carphologia): Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, and 5.

crŏcĭnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum), *saffron-oil*: Prop. 3, 10, 22. As a term of endearment: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

crŏcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρόκινος, *pertaining to saffron*: semen, Plin. 21 19, 73: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18. Meton.: *of a yellow colour*: tunica, Cat. 68, 134.

crōcĭo, 4. *v. n.* = κρώζω, *to cry or croak as a raven*: Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 2.

crŏcis, ĭdis, *f.* = κροκίς, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 24, 17 102.

crŏcĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [crocio] *to croak repeatedly* corvus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

crŏcŏdīlēa, ae, *f.* = κροκοδειλέα, *lizard's dung,* used in eye-salves, pigments, washes, *etc.*: Plin. 28, 8, 28 (cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11).

crŏcŏdīlīna, ae, *f.* = κροκοδειλίνη, *a sophism* called *crocodile, a crocodile-conclusion*: Quint. 1, 10, 5.

crŏcŏdīlĭon, ii, *n.* = κροκοδείλιον, *a plant,* so called from the rough skin of its stalk, Centaurea crocodilis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 41.

crŏcŏdīlus, i, *m.* = κροκόδειλος, *a crocodile.* Pliny describes two kinds: a large one, which is amphibious—the crocodile of the Nile—Lacerta Crocodilus, Linn.: the other, smaller, living on land, is the skink, Lacerta Scincus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 25, 37: Cic. N.D. 2, 48: also, *a lizard,* Plin, 28, 8, 28. (Hence It. *coccodrillo.*)

crŏcŏmagma, ătis, *n.* = κροκόμαγμα, *a woody residuum of saffron, after the preparation of the oil*: Plin. 21, 20, 82.

crŏcōta, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), ὁ κροκωτός (sc. χιτών), *a saffron-coloured court-dress for women*: Naev. and Nov. in Non. 548, 26 *sq.*: App. M. 11, p. 261, 2.

crŏcōtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crocota] *pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments*: infectores, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crŏcotta or **crŏcūta,** ae, *f. an unknown wild animal in Ethiopia*: according to Cuvier, *the hyena,* not the jackal, as some have thought: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

crŏcōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crocota] *a saffron-coloured dress*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

crŏcus, i, *m.* (*fem.* App. M. 10), and **crŏcum,** i, *n.* = κρόκος, *the crocus,* Crocus sativus, Linn.; but Pliny mentions many varieties, prob. including various species of Crocus, Colchicum and Scilla: Virg. G. 4, 182: Ov. F. 4, 442: Juv. 7, 208: Plin. 21, 6, 17. **II.** *saffron,* made from the plant, used as a perfume: id. 21, 6, 17: Lucr. 2, 416: Hor. Ep, 2, 1, 79: Ov. A. A. 1, 104. Used in medicine: Plin. 21, 20, 81. **III.** Meton.: *saffron-colour*: Virg. Aen. 9, 614. **2.** *the yellow stamens in many flowers*: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

crocuta, ae, v. crocotta.

crŏtălĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = κροτάλια, *a rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls*: Petr. 67: Plin. 9, 35, 56.

crŏtălistrĭa, ae, *f.* [κροταλίζω] *a female castanet dancer*: Prop. 4, 8, 39. **II.** Meton.: *a rattling stork*: P. Syrus in Petr. 55.

crŏtălum, i, *n.* = κρόταλον, *a rattle, castanet,* used to accompany wanton dances: Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

crŏtăphus, i, *m.* = κρόταφος, *a pain in the temples*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 11.

croton, *the castor oil plant,* also called cici, Ricinus Communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7: id. 16, 22, 35.

crŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [crucio] *tormenting, torturing, miserable* (rare): Gell. 3, 9.

crŭcĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis] *torment, torture*: Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

crŭcĭābĭlĭter, *adv. with torture*: me accipito, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 40: interfecti, Auct. B. Afr. 46.

crŭcĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [crucio] *torturing, tormenting*: Cyprian. Ep. 55.

crŭcĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *torture, torment, pain*: leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

crŭcĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *torture, torment, pain* (rare). Pl Capt. 5, 4, 2: nec vero graviora sunt carnificum tormenta, quam interdum cruciamenta morborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 4.

crŭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crux] *pertaining to the cross,* or, in gen., *to torture*: exitus, *full of torture,* Tert. Praescript. Haeret. 2 dub. (*al.* cruciatorius). **II.** Subst.: *one crucified*: Petr. 112: Sen. Contr. 3, 21. Hence as a term of reproach: *one fit for the gallows*: App. M. 10, p. 242.

crŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [crucio] *a tormentor, torturer*: Arn. 1, p. 23.

crŭcĭātōrĭus, a, um, v. cruciarius.

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [crucio] *torture, torment, a torturing, execution*: in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: qui ex iis novissimus venit, omnibus cruciatibus adfectus necatur, ib. 56: quum cives Rom. morte, cruciatu, cruce affecerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. *to thy ruin, misfortune,* Pl. Amph. 4, 2, 13: abi in malum cruciatum, *away with you to the hangman,* id. Aul. 3, 3, 11.

crŭcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [crux fero] *the cross-bearer,* i. e. *Christ*: Prud. Cath. 3 *init.*

crŭcĭfixor, ōris, *m.* [crux figo] *a crucifier*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crux] *to crucify*: Lact. de Mort. pers. 2. **II.** In gen.: *to put to the rack, to torture, torment* (either bodily or mentally): quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv. 29, 18: cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. M, 3, 694: qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti canterio, i. e. *torturing the rider by its uneasy motion,* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 34: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. Att. 8, 15: ut ipsus sese cruciat aegritudine! Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 89: ne crucia te obsecro anime mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15. Of things: terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin. 2, 63, 63: aes cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur, id. 33, 3, 19. Reflect. (only in Plaut. and Ter.), *to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted;* ut miserae matres cruciantur! Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 2: crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

crŭcĭsălus, i, *m.* [crux salio] *a cross-dancer*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 128.

crŭcĭum, quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave crucium dixit, Fest. *s. v.*

crūdārĭa vena argenti, *a vein of silver that lies on the surface*: Plin. 33, 6, 31.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [crudus] *rough, harsh, bloodthirsty, unmerciful, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel*: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier furere, id. Clu. 63, 177: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16: O crudelis adhuc, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1. *Comp.*: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? id. S. 2, 8, 61. *Sup.*: parricidae, Sall. C. 52. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic. Att. 9, 6: foeda crudeliaque facinora facere, Sall. C. 11: imperium ex justissumo atque optumo crudele intolerandumque factum, ib. 10 *fin.*: sententia, ib. 51: consilia, Cat. 64, 175: pestes, id. 69, 9: ferrum, Prop. 2, 15, 43: poenae, Ov. M. 2, 612: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617. *Comp.*: ignis, Cat. 62, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudelius, quam homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus natos a rep. summoveri? Quint. 11, 1, 85. *Sup.*: nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion. 1: caedem, Suet. Cal. 30. *Adv.*: crudele, *cruelly,* etc.: Stat. Th. 3, 211. (Hence Fr. *cruel.*)

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudelis] *harshness, bloodthirstiness, cruelty, barbarity*: crudelitas est atrocitas animi in exigendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 4: crudelitas est inclinatio ad asperiora, ib. *ad fin.*: quorum crudelitas nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225.

crūdēlĭter, *adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner*: qui de exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10. *Comp.*: Ov. M. 3, 442 *Sup.*: Cic. Sull. 27, 75.

crūdesco, dui, 3. *v. n.* [crudus] *to become hard, violent,* or *bad*: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg. G. 3, 504: pugna, id. Aen. 7, 788: crudescente ira, Just. 8, 4: seditio, Tac. H. 3, 10.

crūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *an overloading of the stomach, indigestion*: Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: Quint. 2, 21, 19. **2.** Meton. of plants: arbores laborant et fame et cruditate, *superabundance of nutritious juices,* Plin. 17, 24, 36. **II** *undigested food*: cruditates digerunt daucum, plantago, Plin. 26, 7, 25.

crūdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crudito] *i. q.* cruditas, *an overloading of the stomach, indigestion*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

crūdĭto, 1. *v. a.* [crudus] *to suffer from indigestion*: Tert. Jejun. 16.

crūdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of cruidus from cruor] *raw, bloody, bleeding*: crudum adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: qui vulnera cruda retractet, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, id. Pont. 1, 4 (3), 16. **II.** Of food: *raw, not cooked*: quid tu curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: exta, Liv. 29, 27: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37. So also of *undigested food*: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143: qui crudum ructat, Cels. 1, 2. Fig.: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19. **2.** *hard, suffering from indigestion,* etc.: id est ad alvum crudam, ad lateris dolorem, *it is good for costiveness and pain in the side,* Cato R. R. 125. Of persons: qui crudi postridie se rursus ingurgitent, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: quum ad illud prandium crudior venisset, id. Clu. 60, 168: Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: accusas coquum, tanquam omnia cruda attulerit: nunquam sic ego crudus ero, Mart. 3, 13. **III.** Gen.: *raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude*: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, si matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: pruna nec maturissima legenda sunt, nec tamen nimium cruda, Col. 12, 10, 3: palmes, Lucan. 4, 317: puella, Mart. 8, 64: funera nepotis, *premature, early,* Stat. Th. 9, 391: amor, *yet young, fresh,* ib. 2, 341: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: adhuc studia, Petr. 4: and, in contr. with the weakness arising from age: *fresh, vigorous*: jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 304: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac. Agr. 29: Sil. 5, 569. **2.** *unprepared, untilled, undressed*: crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25: pix, id. 12, 20, 6: corium Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: for which poet. taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250: cestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather,* Virg. Aen. 5, 69: spartum id est non malleatum, Col. 12, 19, 4: cortice crudo hasta, Virg. Aen. 9, 743. Fig.: of unpolished verses: junctura addita crudis, Pers. 1, 92. **IV.** Fig.: *rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 14: Getae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 8: crudus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220. Of things: bella, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 58: ensis, Virg. Aen. 10, 682: crudissimum pistrinum, *most rude, uncultivated,* Cassius in Suet. Aug. 4. (Hence Fr. *cru.*)

crŭentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cruento] *a making bloody*: altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

crŭentē, *adv. cruelly, severely*: cruente saevire, Just. 39, 3. *Comp.*: Sen. Ben. 15, 16 *fin.* *Sup.* not in use.

crŭenter, *adv. i. q.* cruente: App M. 3, p. 130.

crŭentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cruentus fero] *bloody*: signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10 in carm.

crŭento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cruentus] *to make bloody, to stain with blood to besmear with gore*: concubia vigilesque repente cruentant, Enn. in Macr Sat. 1, 4: manus suorum sanguine, Nep Epam. 10: cornipedem ferrata calce, Sil. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: os, ib. 4. 104: dextras, ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, ib. 3, 572: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear bloodstained*, Suet. Dom. 16. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86. **II.** Meton.: *to spot, pollute*: Lucr. 4, 1033. **2.** *to dye red*: conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *ad fin.*

crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [cruor] *gory, bloody, bloodstained*: cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: cruentus sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13: praetexta C. Caesaris, ib. § 31: vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13, 38: epistolae, Tac. A. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, ib. 14, 32: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223. *Comp.*: vomica, Cels. 2, 8: bellum, Vell. 2, 71. *Sup.*: id. 2, 52. **II.** Meton.: *bloodthirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13: hostis, ib. 1, 2, 39: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall. C. 58 *fin.*: pacem, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6: ira, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11. **2.** *stained, polluted*: insigne summi capitis, Lucr. 5, 1137. **3.** *blood-red, red*: myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Virg. G. 1, 306.

crŭmēna (crumina), ae, *f. a small pouch, purse*, or *bag* (for money, and usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 7: id. Asin. 3, 3, 63. Meton.: *money*: non deficiente crumena Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: Juv. 11, 38.

crŭmīna, ae, v. crumena.

crŭor, ōris, *m. gore, blood*, from a wound (whilst *sanguis* designates blood in gen.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194: inimici recentissimus cruor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: cruore captivo adolere aras, Tac. A. 14, 30: Hor. Epod. 3, 6: id. S. 1, 8, 28: id. Od. 2, 13, 7. In *plur.*: Virg. Aen. 4, 687. Poet.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Lucan. 7, 579. **2.** *the pouring out of blood, murder*: hinc cruor hinc caedes mors propiorque venit, Tib. 2, 3, 60: adde cruorem stultitiae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 275. In *plur.*: id. Od. 2, 1, 5: Lucan. 7, 636. **II.** Sometimes poet. instead of sanguis, *the blood in the body*: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxis sucus inesse, Lucr. 3, 787.

cruppellārii, orum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*: Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūrālis, e, *adj.* [crus] *pertaining to the legs, crural*: fasciae, Petr. Sat. 40, 5: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

crūrĭcrĕpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins*: Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 14.

crūrĭfrăgĭus, i, *m.* [crus frango] *one whose legs* or *shins are broken*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 64.

crūs, ūris, *n. a leg, shank, shin*: Cels. 8. 1 *fin.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Virg. G. 3, 53: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet. Tib. 44. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. **II.** Meton.: of plants: *the lower part of the stalk*: Col. 3, 10, 2. [Akin to Sans. *kshura* (hoof of an animal); Gr. σκέλ-ος; and Eng. *shin, shank.*]

cruscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crus] *a small leg*: Mart. 3, 93.

crusma, ătis, *n.* = κροῦσμα, *a musical piece played upon a stringed instrument*: Mart. 6, 71.

crusta, ae, *f. the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626: soli, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50: ulcerum, Cels. 5, 9: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice*, Virg. G. 3, 360. **II.** Esp. *t. t.* of plastic art: *inlaid work on walls* or *vessels, stucco, mosaic*: parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45: quae (vasa) probarant, iis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 23 *fin.*: ipse capaces crustas et inaequales beryllo tenet phialas, Juv. 5, 38. Fig.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *mere outside*, Sen. Provid. 6. (Hence It. *crosta*; Fr. *croûte.*)

crustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crusta] *embossed work*: tabernae, Fest. *s. v.* Subst.: crustarius, ii, *m. one who makes embossed figures*, on plate, *etc.*: Plin. 33, 12, 55.

crustāta, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* animalia) *crustaceous animals, shellfish*, etc.: Plin. 11, 37, 62.

crusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crusta] *to cover with a rind* or *shell, to encrust, emboss* (post-Aug.): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, *no* 4: domum marmoribus, Lucan. 10, 114: portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2 *fin.*: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat as with a crust*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.

crustōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with a hard rind, crusted*: bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

crustŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little rind, shell*, or *crust*: Plin. 22, 25, 70.

crustŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [crustulum] *one who makes pastry, a confectioner*: Sen. Ep. 56.

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum] *small pastry, confectionery*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: Sen. Ep. 99, 24.

crustum, i, *n.* [crusta] *pastry, anything baked*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78: Virg Aen. 7, 115.

crux, ŭcis, *f.* (*m.* Enn. in Non. 195, 13: Gracch. in Fest. *s. v.* masculino) *a cross*, which might be of various forms, either an upright pole or with a piece of wood across it: quos in crucem sustulit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: id. 5, 3: in cruce suffigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 82: in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: ferarum tergis contecti aut crucibus adfixi, Tac. A. 15, 44: pone crucem servo, Juv. 6, 219: pendula, *the pole of a carriage*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28. **2.** Of persons, as a term of reproach: *a gallows-bird, a hempen rascal*: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 17. **II.** Meton.: *torture, trouble, misery, destruction*, etc.: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 11: summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2: (abi, *etc.*) in malam crucem! *go to the devil! go and be hanged!* Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 17: *Cy.* Numquid vis? *Men.* ut eas maxumam in malam crucem, id. Men. 2, 2, 53. Without mala: i in crucem, id. Asin. 5, 2, 91. And ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. Casin. 5, 4, 8. **2.** Of persons: aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), id. Aul. 3, 5, 48: illae cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91: quae te mala crux agitat? *what tormentor troubles you?* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 2. (Hence It. *croce*; Fr. *croix.*)

crypta, ae, *f.* = κρύπτη, *a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto*: Suet. Cal. 58: Juv. 5, 106. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte.*)

cryptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυπτικός, *covered, concealed*: arcubus pontes fornicare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cryptŏportĭcus, ūs, *f.* [*vox hibrida*, from κρυπτός, and porticus] *a covered passage, a vault, a hall*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

crystallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυστάλλινος, *made of crystal, crystalline, crystal*: pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10: centra in sapphiris, id. 37, 9, 39. Subst. crystallina, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* vasa) *crystal vases*: Juv. 6, 155: Plin. 37, 2, 11.

crystallĭon, ii, *n.* = κρυστάλλιον, *a plant*, also called psyllion, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

crystallum, i, *n.* (crystallus, i, *m.* Sol. 15 *ad fin.*) = κρύσταλλος, *ice*: Auct. Priap. 63, 6. **II.** *crystal, rock-crystal*: Plin. 37, 2, 9: Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. **2.** Meton.: *anything made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking*: Mart. 9, 23. **3.** *similar to crystal*: so of *the glittering precious stone of a ring*: aquosa, Prop. 4, 3, 52.

cŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cubo] *a lying down*: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

cŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lies down*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

cŭbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [cubiculum] *pertaining to a bed-chamber*: cubicularis lectus, Cic. Div. 2, 65: id. Tusc. 20, 59.

cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber*: lucerna Mart. 14, 39 *in lemm.*: gausapina, ib. 147 *in lemm.*: stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 83. Subst. cubicularius, ii, *m. a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre*: Cic. Verr. 3, 4: Suet. Ner. 38: decurio cubiculariorum, *the head of the servants of the bed-chamber*, id. Dom. 17.

cŭbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with bed-chambers*: naves, Sen Ben. 7, 20.

cŭbĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cubo] *a lying, sleeping*, or *sitting-room, a bed-chamber*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 7: Cic. Verr. 3, 23: ministro cubiculi sui clienti, Liv. 3, 57. cubicula diurna nocturnaque, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: Tac. A. 14, 44: Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17. **II.** *the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres*: id. Ner. 12. **III.** In archit.: *the bed of a stone* Vitr. 2, 8.

cŭbĭcus (cybicus), a, um, *adj.* = κυβικός, *cubical, cubic*: rationibus, Vitr. 5, praef.: soliditas, Marc. Cap. 7 *init.*

cŭbīle, is, *n.* [cubo] *a place of rest, a couch, bed*: mihi est cubile terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Liv. 30, 5: salutatorium, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15 11, 10. Esp. *a marriage-bed*: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. Aen. 12, 144: Ov. M. 2, 592. **2.** Of animals: Virg. G. 1, 183. Poet.: *the couch of the setting sun*: Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16. **II.** In architecture. *the joint* or *bed of a stone, beam*, etc.. Vitr. 2, 8: cf. cubiculum. **III.** Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, *the very den*, Cic. Verr. 2 77 *fin.*

cŭbĭtal, is, *n.* [id.] *a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255.

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [cubitum] *pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure, *an ell long*: cubitalis fere cava, Liv. 24, 34: caules, Plin. 12, 12, 26: simulacrum cubitali majus, Suet. Galb. 4.

cŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cubitus] *a lying down*: Aug. Ep. 151.

cubitissim, a corrupt word in Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 42: acc. to some, *adv. lying down.*

cŭbĭto, avi. 1. *v. n. freq.* [cubo] *to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): anus hic solet cubitare, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 76: Cic. Coel. 15, 36. Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 57.

cŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who lies down*: bos, *i. e. that often lies down in a field*, Col. 6, 2, 11.

cŭbĭtum, i, *n.* (cubitus, i, *m.* Cels. 8, 1) [id.] *the elbow*: Cels. 1, 1: Plin. 11, 45, 102: Virg. Aen. 4, 690: Hor Od. 1, 27, 8. Meton.: *the bending curvature of a shore*: orae, Plin. 3, 13, 18. **2.** As a measure of length: *an ell, a cubit*; Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 7: Cic. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.* (Hence It *cubito, gomito* Sp. *codo*; Fr. *coude.*)

cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying down* (very rare): supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14. Meton.: *a bed, couch*: his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, id. 24, 9, 38.

cŭbĭtus, i. v. cubitum.

cŭbo, ŭi (rarely avi), ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* (*perf. subj.* cubaris, Prop. 2, 15, 17: *inf.* cubasse, Quint. 8, 2, 20) *to lie down, recline*: in lectica cubans, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: ut etiam legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24. **2.** *to lie asleep*: cubitum ire, Cic. Rosc. Am 23: cubitum abire, Pl. Most. 2, 55: cubitum discedere, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: Juv. 3, 280: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Caes. 72: toro, id. Aug. 73. **3.** Of sexual intercourse. Pl. Am. prol. 112: cogam ut cum illa una cubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65. **4.** *to recline at table.* quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: supra, Suet. Cal. 24: juxta, ib. 32. **5.** *to keep one's bed* (from illness): est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Pl. Casin. prol. 37: ex duritie alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: aeger, id. Aug. 72. *Absol.*: haec cubat, ille valet, Ov. H. 20, 164: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18: ib. 2, 3, 289. **||.** Of inanimate objects: qua cubat unda freti, *lies, extends itself,* Mart. 5, 1, 4. Esp. of places: *to slope*: cubantia tecta, Lucr. 4, 518: Ustica cubans, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11. (Hence It. *covare;* Fr. *couver.*)

cŭbus, i, *m.* = κύβος, *a die, cube*: Vitr. 5 praef. As a measure: Rhem. Fann. 61. **2.** *a cubic number*: Gell. 1, 20.

cūci, *n. indecl.* [a Pers. word. Gr. κοῦκι] *a tree similar to the palm*: acc. to Sprengel, the Doum Palm of Egypt, etc., Hyphaene Thebaica: Plin. 13, 9, 18.

cŭculla, ae, v. cucullus.

cŭcullĭo (cucullo) ōnis, *m.* [cucullus] *a covering for the head, a cap*: Cato 1, 1: Lampr. Elag. 32.

cŭcullus, i, *m.* (cuculla, ae, *f.* in eccl. Lat.) *a cowl* or *hood fastened to a garment*: Col. 1, 8, 9: Mart. 11, 98: Juv. 6, 117. **||.** *a conical wrapper* or *case for merchandize*: Mart. 3, 2.

cŭcŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [cuculus] *to cry cuckoo*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cŭcūlus (cŭcŭlus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), i, *m. a cuckoo,* Cuculus canorus, Linn.: Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249. As a term of reproach: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 73. Esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: Hor. S. 1, 7, 31. **||.** *a plant also called* strychnos; acc. to Sprengel, Silene baccifera, Willd.: others think it Solanum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 44. (Hence Fr. *coucou.*)

cŭcŭma, ae, *f. a cooking vessel, a kettle*: Petr. 135, 4. **||.** *a small private bath* (opp. to thermae): Mart. 10, 79. (Hence It. *cogoma;* Fr. *coquemar.*)

cŭcŭmella, ae, *f. dim.* [cucuma] *a little kettle*: Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cŭcŭmĕrārĭum, ii, *n.* [cucumis] *a cucumber field*: Tert. adv. Jud. 3.

cŭcŭmis, ĕris (*is* sometimes in Pliny; e. g. *acc.* cucumim, 9, 2, 1: *abl.* cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40), *m. a cucumber.* In Pliny *the common cucumber,* Cucumis sativus, Linn. **2.** Silvestris, *the squirting cucumber,* Momordica Elaterium, Linn. **3.** Anguinis, Cucumis flexuosus, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 48: Virg. G. 4, 122.? **||.** *a sea-plant similar in colour and odour to the cucumber*: (prob. the animals called Holothuriae, perhaps H. pentactes, Linn.) Plin. 9, 2, 1. (Hence It. *cocomero;* Fr. *concombre.*)

cŭcurbĭta, ae, *f. a gourd*: duo genera. **1.** Camerarium et plebeium, Plin. 19, 5, 24: Cucurbita leucantha, Duchesne, and C. Pepo, Linn. var. **2.** silvestris, Plin. 30, 3, 7: C. Pepo, var. pyxidarius, *the little bottle-gourd.* **||.** Meton. in medic.: *a cupping-glass*: Scribon. Comp. 46: Juv. 14, 58. **2.** cucurbitae caput, *a fool's head* (Fr. *un cornichon*), Apul. Met. 1, p. 109. (Hence, It. *cucuzza;* Fr. *gourde.*)

cŭcurbĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [cucurbita] *a gourd planter*: Hier. Ep. 112, *no.* 22.

cŭcurbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cupping*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

cŭcurbĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like a gourd*: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

cŭcurbĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] Silvestris, *the bitter gourd*: Scribon. Comp. 106. **||.** *a cupping-glass*: Cels. 2, 11.

cŭcūrĭo, 4. *v. n. to crow* (like a cock): Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cucurru (interjectio), a word of unknown signification: Afranius apud Charis. p. 214.

cūdo, 3. *v. a. to strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare): aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21: crebro, Lucr. 1, 1043. Proverb.: istaec in me cudetur faba, *will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. **||.** Of metals: *to prepare by beating, to fabricate; to stamp, coin* (money): plumbeos nummos, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 11: argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: anulum, *to make,* Quint. 9, 2, 61. Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40.

cūdo, ōnis, *m. a helmet made of raw skin*: Sil. 8, 495.

cuferion, ii, *n. the nose bleed,* a disease of horses: Veg. 3, 37.

cuicuimodi, v. modus.

cuimodi, v. modus.

cūjas, ātis [cujus] *pron. interrog. of what country* or *town?* ποδαπός: *old nom.* cujatis or quojatus: Enn. in Cic. Balb. 22, 51: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 66: quem percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset, Liv. 27, 19: Socrates quum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cujates estis? aut quo ex oppido? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 34.

cūjus (old orthogr. quoj.) a, um, *pron. inter.* [from cujus, a form of quis] *pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* cuja vox sonat procul? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 18: cujum puerum hic apposuisti, Ter. Andr 4, 4, 24: quid, virgo cuja est, id. Eun. 2, 3, 29: ut optima conditione sit is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. E. 3, 1. Absol.: cujam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Pl. Pseud. 4, 4, 5. With *nam* subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? id. Bac. 4, 9, 55. **||.** As *pron. relat. of whom, whose*: is Helenam abduxit, quoja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, ib. 4, 8, 24: Ter. Heaut. prol. 8: is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. Secundus, frgm. in Gell. 9, 16.

cūjuscĕmŏdi, cujuscumquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodicumque; v. modus.

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

cujusquemodi, v. modus.

cūjusvis, cūjăvis, cūjumvis [from cujusvis, a form of quivis] *to whomsoever pertaining, whosesoever*: cujavis oratio, App. Apol. p. 326.

culcĭta, ae, *f.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46, and Fest *s. v.* from calco] *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow*: Cato R. R. 10: Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: Sen. Ep. 87. Of *a little eye-cushion*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42. And of *a couch* in a conservatory of birds: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14. Fig.: gladium faciam culcitam eumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my pillow,* i. e. *kill myself,* Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 28. (Hence It. *coltrice, coltre;* Sp. *colcha;* Fr. *coite:* also through a dimin. culcitinum, It. *cuscino;* Sp. *coxin;* Fr. *coussin;* Engl. *cushion.*)

culcĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [culcita] *a cushion-maker,* acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

culcĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cushion* or *mattress* (in an obscene sense): Pl. Most. 4, 2, 14.

culcĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small cushion* or *mattress*: Lucil. in Non. 35, 20.

cūlĕāris (cull.) e. *adj.* [culeus] *of the size of a culeus*: labrum, Cato R. R. 154: dolia, Vitr. 6, 9.

cūlĕus (cull.) i (*gen. plur.* culeum, Cato R. R. 11, 1), *m.* = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence) *a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78: Nep. Eum. 8. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: Suet. Aug. 33: Juv. 8, 214. **||.** *a large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphorae: Cato R. R. 148: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. **2.** (coleus) *the scrotum*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Mart. 12, 84. [Prob connected with *cor-ium*].

cŭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.* Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 22) *a gnat, midge,* perh. Culex pipiens, Linn *etc.* (comprising very many species) Plin. 11, 2, 1: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 14: Lucr 3, 391: Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. **2.** caprificus Cynips psenes, Linn.: Plin. 11, 33, 41. Also a term of reproach to a wanton lover: eho tu nihili cana culex, Pl Casin. 2, 3, 22. (Hence through a dimin. Fr. *cousin,* "gnat.")

culex, icis, *a plant*: v. culix.

cŭlĭcellus, i, *m.* dim. [culex] *a little gnat*: amasio Tullae, *i. e. buzzing around her,* Seren. in Diom. p. 513 P.

cŭlĭcŭlus, *a little gnat,* κωνώπιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

cŭligna, ae, *f.* = κυλίχνη, *a small drinking vessel*: Cato R. R. 132, 1.

cŭlīna (old orthogr. colina, acc. to Non. 55, 18 *sq.*) ae, *f. a kitchen*: Pl Most. 1, 1, 1: Cic. Fam. 15, 18. **||.** Meton.: *food, fare, victuals*: Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38: Juv. 3, 250.

cŭlīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [culina] *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary*: operae, Front. B. Parth. p. 201. Subst. culinarius, ii, *m, a kitchen servant*, Scrib. Comp. 230.

cŭlĭŏla (cull.) cortices nucum viridium, Fest. *s. v.*

culix, ĭcis, *m. an unknown plant,* which some have referred to Plantago Psyllium, Linn., others to Inula pulicaria (flea-bane): Plin. 19, 5, 23 *fin.*: also written culex in Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

culleus, i, v. culeus.

culmen, ĭnis, *n. the top, summit,* e. g. of a building: *a roof, gable, cupola,* etc.: columen in summo fastigio culminis, Vitr. 4, 2: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: Liv. 27, 4. Of *the dome* of heaven: Cic. Arat. 26. Of *mountain summits*: Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. Of *the summit of the clouds*: Lucr. 6, 296. Of *the crown of the head of men*: Liv. 1, 34. Of *the top of the prow of a ship*: Lucan. 3, 709. Poet.: *of a bean stalk*: Ov. F. 4, 734. **||.** Fig.: *the summit, acme, height*: (regnum Macedonicum) a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem CL annos stetit, Liv. 45, 9 *fin.*: principium culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 290: honoris, App. Flor. 3. [From root CEL. v. *celsus* and *columna.*] (Hence Ital. *culmo;* Fr. *comble.*)

culminia, v. colminiana.

culmus, i, *m. a haulm, stalk, stem,* esp. of grain: Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Virg. G. 1, 111: ib. 1, 192: fabae, Col. 12, 16, 3: milii, panici, Plin. 18, 7, 10, *no.* 3: *thatch,* Virg. Aen. 8, 654. [From root CEL. v. *celsus* and *columna.*]

culpa, ae, *f. transgression, fault, crime, blame*: non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae, in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 2: in hoc uno genere omnes inesse culpas istius maximas, avaritiae, majestatis, dementiae, libidinis, crudelitatis, id. Verr. 5, 17: culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24: magis id facilitate, quam ulla alia culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: hanc culpam quae te est penes, *which lies with you,* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20: quicquid hujus factum'st culpa, non factum'st mea, id. Eun. 5, 6, 10: is quidem in culpa non est, id. Hec. 4, 4, 78: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, *laid the blame upon,* Caes. B. G. 4, 27: transferre in aliquem, Cic. Att. 15, 28: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, Cic. Verr. 2, 20 *fin.*: omnes in culpa sunt ac suspicione ponendi, id. Clu. 45, 127: indecorant bene nata (pectora) culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36: seraque fata, quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco, ib. 3, 11, 29: culpa potare magistra, *transgression being the master of the revels,* that is, the transgression was followed by the punishment which at other drinking parties was imposed by the magister bibendi, id. S. 2, 2, 123. **2.** Esp. *unchastity, loss of honour:* Ov. M. 2, 37: Virg. Aen. 4, 19: ib. 4, 172: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38: Tac. A. 3, 24. **3.** In jurid. Lat. *the fault of remissness, neglect:* Gai. Dig. 17, 2, 72: v. Smith's Ant. 372. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *mischief, harm, disorder:* continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. G. 3, 468. (Hence It. *colpa.*)

culpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [culpo] *blameworthy, culpable:* App. Apol. p. 282. (Hence It. *colpevole;* Fr. *coupable.*)

culpābĭlĭter, *adv. culpably:* Symm. Ep. 9, 40. *Comp.:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

culpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [culpo] *a reproach, blame:* Gell. 10, 22.

culpātus, a, um, *Part.* [culpo]. **II.** Adj.: *worthy of reproach, blameable:* Paris, Virg. Aen. 2, 602: culpatius, Gell. 11, 7.

culpĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to rate, chide, scold:* Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

culpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [culpa] *to reproach* or *blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn:* medicum, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: illum laudabunt boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 13: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers. Pass.: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11: ob id, Suet. Caes. 72: in qua (cupiditate) merito culpatur, id. Vesp. 16. Of things: faciem Deae, Ov. M. 11, 322: versus reprehendet inertes, culpabit duros, Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60: Quint. 2, 4, 38: arbore nunc aquas culpante, nunc torrentia agros sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31: culpantur frustra calami, id. S. 2, 3, 7. *Absol.:* sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne eloquitur, Ov. M. 3, 256.

culta, orum, *n. plur. cultivated lands, gardens, plantations,* etc.: Virg. G. 4, 372: Plin. 24, 10, 49.

cultē, *adv. elegantly, with ornament:* culte dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 7: cultius progredi, Just. 3, 3. *Sup.* not in use.

cultello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make in the shape of a knife:* dorsum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: spinam dorsi, id. 8, 25, 38. **II.** *to level land with the plough:* Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

cultellŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cultellus] *a little knife:* Sol. 38.

cultellus, i, *m. dim.* [culter] *a small knife:* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: Suet. Claud. 34. **2.** Lignei, *wooden pegs:* Vitr. 7, 3. (Hence It. *coltello;* Fr. *couteau.*)

culter, tri, *m. a knife of any kind, a razor,* etc.: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: Liv. 3, 48: Suet. Aug. 19: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, *i. e. for slaughter.* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, *placed on the edge, on the small side,* Vitr. 10, 14: in the same sense, in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10. **2.** *a ploughshare, coulter:* Plin. 18, 18, 48. Fig.: fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, *under the knife,* i. e. *in extreme peril,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 74. (Hence It. *coltro;* Fr. *coutre.*)

cultĭcŭla, fusticulus quidam ligneus in sacris dicebatur, Fest. *s. v.*

cultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [colo] *cultivation:* agri, *a tilling of the ground, agriculture,* Cic. de Sen. 16, v. agricultio. **II.** *veneration, reverence:* Arn. 4, p. 146.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator,* etc.: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34: agri, id. 40, 29: cf. agricultor: virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terrae, Cic. N. D 2, 39, 99: vitis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: alveorum, Col. 9, 3, 1. Poet. of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. F. 5, 515. *Absol.:* Sall. J. 46: Liv. 21, 34. **II.** *an inhabitant, a dweller:* ejus terrae, Sall. J. 17 *fin.:* collis ejus (*sc.* Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10: nemorum, Virg. G. 1 14: antiqui (Capuae), Liv. 7, 38. insularum, id. 22, 31: coeli (Juppiter), Pl. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicus tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14. **III.** Fig.: *a fosterer, supporter:* fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv. 9, 46: fidissimus imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 26, 32: juvenum, *a tutor, teacher,* Pers. 5, 63: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: aequi, Ov. M. 5, 100: juris et aequarum legum, Mart. 10, 37: amicitiae, Liv. 25, 28. **2.** *a worshipper, reverencer:* parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 49. Also *absol.:* Virg. Aen. 11, 788. Hence, *a priest of some deity:* cultor deum matris, *a priest of Cybele,* Suet. Oth. 8.

cultrārĭus, ii, *m.* [culter] *he who slew the victim* (for sacrifice): Suet. Cal. 32.

cultrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *knife-shaped, knifelike:* mucrone folia, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

cultrix, īcis, *f.* [colo] *she who tends* or *takes care of:* earum (rerum, quas natura gignit) augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. **II.** *a female inhabitant:* nemorum Latonia virgo, Virg. Aen. 11, 557: montibus Idri (Diana), Cat. 64, 300: arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 245. Poet. of things: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26. **III.** Fig.: *a female worshipper:* deorum montium, Lact. de Mort. pers. 11.

cultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a tilling, cultivating, tending:* agri, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54 (also, as one word, agricultura): agelli, Lucr. 5, 1366: vitis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. In *plur.:* agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447. *Absol.: agriculture, husbandry:* Quint. 10, 2, 2: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 14. In *plur.:* of the different branches of husbandry: Col. 11, 1, 30. **II.** Fig. of the mind: *care, culture, cultivation:* animi philosophia est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. *Absol.:* si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. **2.** *a courting, honouring:* potentis amici, ib. 1, 18, 86.

cultus, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. **II.** Adj.: *cultivated, tilled:* ager cultior, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 20: ager cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: fundus cultior, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cultiora loca, Curt. 7, 3. **2.** Fig.: *ornamented, polished, elegant, cultivated:* matrona vetita purpura culta, Suet. Ner. 32: filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98: sermone cultissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

cultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] lit. *a tilling, tending, keeping; care, cultivation, culture:* quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *ad fin.:* agrorum, Liv. 4, 12: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: cultus et curatio corporis, ib. 1, 34, 94. **II.** Fig. of mental objects: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training,* id. Part. 26: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore ducamus, Quint. 2, 16, 17: animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54. **2.** *worship, reverence:* philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudivit, id. Tusc. 1, 26: Ov. M. 5, 279: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58: in the *plur.:* justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3. **3.** Esp. *manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, civilization,* etc.: homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39 *fin.:* Belgae a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Virg. Aen. 5, 730: liberalis, Liv. 45, 28: tam humilis, id. 1, 39: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4: feri, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2: regio victu atque cultu aetatem agere, Sall C. 37: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3: and in *plur.:* cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58. In a bad sense: *luxury wantonness:* lubido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall C. 13: cultus ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21 *fin.* **4.** *dress, splendour* or *elegance of dress:* regius, Nep. Dat. 3: militaris, Liv. 29, 19: incinctus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7: justo mundior, id. 8, 15: munditiae, et ornatus, et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt, id. 34, 7. Meton.: *ornament of style:* in verbis effusiorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum affectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.

cŭlullus, i, *m. a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl:* Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11: id. A. P. 434.

cūlus, i, *m. the fundament:* Cat. 23 19: Mart. 3, 98. (Hence Fr. *cul.*)

cum (orig. form COM) [Sans. *sam;* Gr. σύν, ξύν] *prep.* with *abl.: with, together with, in connection* or *company with, along with:* haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic. Att. 14, 20: vivit habitatque cum Balbo, ib.: si coenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. So of things, to denote the *being furnished, endowed with,* etc.: ille vir haud magna cum re, sed plenu' fidei, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 1, 1: a portu illuc nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 22: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv. 30, 24: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be armed,* Cic. Verr. 5, 3: immissi cum falcibus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: cum elephanti capite puerum natum Liv. 27, 11: cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2: te Romam venisse cum febri, Cic. Att. 6, 9: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1: cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12. **II.** To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 111: cum primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 49: cum prima luce, Cic. Off. 3, 31, cum primo mane, Hirt. B. Afr. 62: cum primo lumine solis, Virg. Aen. 7, 130: cum ortu solis, Sall. J. 106: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with,* Caes. B. G. 5, 46: cum his nuntius Romam ad consulendum redit, Liv. 1, 32: simul cum dono designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10

III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner of an action: *with, in, under, among, to,* etc. (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss,* Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 4: cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 24: cum summa reipublicae salute et cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: cum summo probro, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 10: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bona alite Cat. 61, 19: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *amid many tears,* Caes. B. G. 1, 20: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *was tortured and put to death,* ib 5, 45: hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: cum cura, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: cum summo studio, Liv. 8, 25: summa cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52: Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10: illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83: cum bona gratia, id. Fat. 4, 7: cum bona venia, Liv 29, 1: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Fin 3, 8, 29: cum judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8 cum firma memoria, id. 5, 10, 54. **2.** Cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), to add, qualify, *or* limit: *in regard that, under the condition, with the exception, that,* etc. cum eo quod si non ad luxuriam ac libidinem referas, eadem speciosiora quoque sint quae honestiora, id. 12, 10 47: with the *indic.:* id. 10, 7, 13: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 14: obsequar voluntati tuae cum eo, ne dubites, Col. 5, 1, 4. **3.** Cum diis volentibus, *etc. with God's help, by the will of God*, *σὺν θεῷ*: cum divis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi, Cato R. R. 141, 1: volentibu' cum magnis dis, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12: agite, cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43. **4.** With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, *etc.*) for our *fold:* ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, *ten-, fifteen-fold*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: cum centesimo, Plin. 18, 10, 21. With a subst.: cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra, id. 5, 4, 3. **IV.** To denote a means or instrument: acribus inter se cum armis confligere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6: cum voce maxima conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: lingere cum lingua, Cat. 97, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. Aen. 9, 816: terra in augurum libris scripta cum R. uno, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8. **V.** With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, comparison, *etc.*; therefore with verbs like agere (cum aliquo, secum or cum animo suo: cf. also cogitare, reputare, dubitare, *etc.*), pangere, rationem habere, servare fidem: congruere, consentire: certare, pugnare, discrepare, differre, dissentire distrahere, conferre, comparare, *etc.*: reputare cum animo, Sall. J. 13: cum aliquo proelio dimicare, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: consentire cum aliquo, Quint. 2, 17, 2: conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. **VI.** *Cum* as an enclitic. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.*: Cic. Or. 45, 154: and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum. Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. **VII.** In compounds the old form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m:* comburo, compono, committo: sometimes also before vowels: comes, comitium, and comitor: *m* was assimilated before *l, n, r:* colligo, connecto, corripio: changed into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before *h:* coarguo, coeo, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo. In signif. it designates, **1.** union: concurrere, *to run together*, coire, *to meet*, etc. **2.** completeness: comedere, *to eat up*; contundere, *to hammer to pieces*; conficere, *to finish*; consequi, *to obtain:* (hence like the English prefix *be:* collinere, *to besmear*; consternere, *to bestrew*). **3.** effort: conjicere, *to hurl*; concutere, *to shake violently* (from Key, Gr. § 1323): v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 134-171. The follg. are considered as compounds with cum: **1.** cumprimis (or perh. better, cum primis), *especially, particularly:* Cic. Verr. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 13. **2.** cumprime, *especially, particularly:* Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: apprime crebrius est, cumprime rarius, traductumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis, Gell. ib.

cum, *conj. when:* v quum.

cumalter, ant. for *cum altero*, Fest. *s. v.*

cūmātĭlis (cym.), e, *adj.* [from *κῦμα*, with the Lat. ending, ilis] *sea-coloured, blue:* colos, Titin. in Non. 548, 11. Subst.: cumatile, is, *n. a bluish garment:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cumatium, ii, v. cymatium.

cumba, ae, v. cymba.

cŭmĕra, ae, *f.* (cumerum, i, *n.* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88), *a chest, box:* to keep grain in, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53: id. Ep. 1, 7, 30: for the outfit of a bride, Fest. *s. v.*

cŭmīnātus (cym.), a, um, *adj.* [cuminum] *seasoned* or *mixed with cumin:* Pall. Nov. 22, 5. Subst.: cuminatum, i, *n. cumin-spice:* Apic. 1, 29.

cŭmīnīnus (cym.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of cumin:* oleum, App. Herb. 74.

cŭmīnum (cym.), i, *n.* = *κύμινον*; Heb. *cammôn*, Cuminum Cyminum, Linn.: *cumin:* Plin. 20, 14, 57 *sq.:* used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face: whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: pallentis grana cumini, Pers. 5, 55. **2.** Silvestre, Plin. 20, 14, 57. Some think this *the larkspur*, Delphinium Consolida, Linn.: Sprengel makes it Lagaecia cuminoideum, Linn.

cummaxime, v. quum.

cummis, is, v. gummi.

cumprime, v. cum, *fin.*

cumprimis, v. cum, *fin.*

cumque (quomque and cunque), *adv.* [quumque] an affix denoting universality: *-ever, -soever:* usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, *etc.*: very rarely standing alone: quae demant quomque dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: quum solis lumina quomque insertim fundunt radios, id. 2, 113: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15. *v.* Hand. Turs. II. p. 173 *sq.*

cŭmŭlāre, is, *n. the commissure of the kidneys:* Veg. 6, 1, 2.

cŭmŭlātē, *adv. amply, abundantly, copiously:* Cic. Verr. 5, 64. *Comp.:* id. Or. 17. *Sup.:* id. Fam. 5, 11.

cŭmŭlātim, *adv. abundantly, in heaps* (rare): positum in doliis, Varr. R. R. 3, 15 *fin.*

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo]. **II.** Adj.: *increased, augmented:* eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, Liv. 2, 47 *ad fin.* **2.** *full, complete, perfect.* Absol.: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jampridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40. Poet.: veniam cumulatam sorte remittam, *i. e.* cumulate referam, Virg. Aen. 4, 436. With *gen.:* ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. in Non. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissime, Pl. Aul. 5, 16.

cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cumulus] *to heap* or *pile up:* materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: arenas, id. 5, 1: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33. Fig.: benefacta, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. A. 13, 2. **II.** *to store up, to increase, amass, accumulate.* With *abl.:* funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237: aes alienum usuris, Liv. 2, 23: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentia, id. Off. 1, 32, 116. Without *abl.:* invidiam, Liv. 3, 12 *ad fin.:* injurias, id. 3, 37: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quae cumularent religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20. **III.** *to fill full, overload*, etc. With *abl.:* locum strage semiruti muri, id. 32, 17: fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462: canistra flore, id. F. 4, 451: altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 11, 50: aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33. Without *abl.:* altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72: cumulata ligula salis cocti, *a spoonful*, Col. 2, 21, 2. Fig.: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, id. Att. 12, 5: orator omni laude cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37. With *ex:* (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect.* Cic. Fin. 5, 14 *fin.* *Absol.:* ad cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, *in order to make my joy complete*, id. Att. 4, 1.

cŭmŭlus, i, *m. a heap, a pile:* in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34: hostium coacervatorum, id. 22, 7: armorum cumulos coacervare, id. 5, 39: caesorum corporum, id. 22, 59: saxei, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no. 3:* aquarum, Ov. M. 15, 508: pulveris, ib. 14, 137: arenae, Virg. G. 1, 105: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows in a heap*, id. Aen. 1, 105. **II.** *an overheap, an overfulness, a surplus, accession, increase; a summit, crown*, etc.: dierum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: ut ad illam praedam damnatio Sex. Roscii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3 8: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.:* cumulus commendationis tuae, ib. 16, 3: cui gloriae amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib 17: accesserint in cumulum manubiae vestrorum imperatorum, *as an addition*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.:* aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.:* magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62: addit perfidiae cumulum, *he crowns his perfidy*, Ov. M. 11, 205. **2.** In rhetoric: peroratio, quam cumulum quidam, alii conclusionem vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1. [The root CUM denotes "*roundness*," either of *swelling or bending:* seen in *κύπτω, κυφός, κύμβη, κύμβος*: in *cubo* and the compds. of *cumbo:* cf. *tum-eo* and *tum-ulus*.] (Hence Fr. *comble.*)

cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [cunae] *a cradle:* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 52: Cic. Div. 1 36, 79. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. G. 4, 66: Plin. 10, 33, 51. **II.** Meton.: *the earliest abode, dwelling place:* Idaeum Simoenta, Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. 3, 1, 27: gentis nostrae, Virg. Aen. 3, 105. **2.** Like our *cradle*, for *birth, origin:* a primis cunabulis, *from earliest childhood*, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by descent*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *ad fin.:* a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditae, App. M. 2 p. 128, 27.

cūnae, arum, *f. plu. a cradle:* Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 81: Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10. **II.** Meton.: like our *cradle: birth* or *earliest childhood:* id. M. 3, 313. [*Cunae*, a contraction of *cubinae*, from root CUB, "lie."]

cunctābundus (cont.), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor] *lingering, loitering, delaying* (rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6 7: nusquam cunctabundus nisi quum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7.

cunctālis, e, *adj.* [cunctus] *general:* Marc. Cap. 1, p. 16.

cunctāmen (cont.), ĭnis, *n.* [cunctor] *a delaying, hesitating:* Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (cont.), antis, *Part.* [cunctor]. **II.** Adj.: *lingering, dilatory:* erat cunctantior cautiorque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Caes. 60 (*al.* cunctatior): familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14. Of things (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, *more slow*, Lucr. 3, 193: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 6, 580.

cunctanter (cont.), *adv. slowly, with delay:* Liv. 1, 36. *Comp.:* Suet. Galba, 12.

cunctātĭo (cont.), ōnis, *f.* [cunctor] *a tarrying, lingering, delay, hesitation, doubt:* danda brevis cogitationi mora in hac cunctatione, Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Am. 13: cunctatione ac tarditate amittere, id. Sest. 47: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodesse, *by biding their time*, Tac. H. 3, 20: abjecta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda respublica est, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72 In *plur.:* Quint. 9, 2, 71: Tac. A. 4, 71

cunctātor (cont.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loiterer, lingerer, one who defers* or *hesitates.* In a bad sense: nosti Marcellum, quam tardus sit, itemque Servius quam cunctator, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. 6, 23. In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, id. 22, 12 *fin.*: natura ac senecta cunctator, Tac. H. 3, 4: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79.

cunctātus (cont.), a, um, *Part.* [cunctor]. ‖. Adj.: a doubtful form for cunctans, *q. v.*

cunctĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cunctus cano] *having a full sound*, opp. to simplex: Marc. Cap. 9, 306.

cunctim, *adv.* [cunctus] *all together, in a body, collectively* = conjunctim (very rare): non singulatim ac discretim, sed cunctim et coacervatim, App. Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347.

cunctĭ-părens, entis, *m. parent of all*: Prud. στεφ. 14, 128.

cunctĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m. almighty, omnipotent*: Prud. στεφ. 7, 56.

cuncto, are, for cunctor: cunctas? intus alii festinant, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 13.

cunctor (contor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to tarry, wait, abide, linger, loiter, hesitate*: constr.: *absol.*, with the *inf.* or a *depend. clause. Absol.*: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4, 10: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24: assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, ib. 12, 46. With *inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum profiteri, Cic. Tim. 3 *fin.* With *clause* (also rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52: diu cunctatus an se contineret, Suet. Caes. 81: non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. *Impersonal*: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46. ‖. Poet. of things: et quamvis subito per colum vina videmus perfluere: at contra tardum cunctatur olivum, *flows slowly*, Lucr. 2, 392.

cunctus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus through cojunctus] *all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire*: cunctus senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: orbis terrarum, Virg. Aen. 1, 233: Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: civitas, Sall. J. 69: plebes, id. C. 37: vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92. *Plur.*: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, ib. 42: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. J. 56. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.*: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3. Esp. in *neutr. plur.*: viai cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739: terrarum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cŭnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo] *in the form of a wedge*: cuneatim constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

cŭnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wedge-formed point*: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cŭnĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [cuneo]. ‖. Adj.: *wedge-shaped*: ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: collis acumine longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4. *Comp.*: id. 9, 40.

cŭnĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cuneus] (rare), *to drive in a wedge, to wedge in*: si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3. Fig.: of discourse: *to force in*: Quint. 4, 3, 4. **2.** *to fasten by wedging*: lapis, qui latera inclinata cuneavit, et interventu suo vinxit, Sen. Ep. 118 *fin.* **3.** Reflect.: *to be shaped like a wedge*: of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, Mel. 3, 6, 4: (Hispania) cuneatur angustiis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

cŭnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little wedge*: Cic. Tim. 13.

cŭnĕus, i, *m. a wedge*: Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: Virg. G. 1, 144: Ov. M. 11, 514: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac. Agr. 10. Fig.: hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21 *fin.* ‖. Meton.: *troops drawn up in the form of a wedge*: Caes. B. G. 6, 40: Liv. 2, 50: acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. G. 6: catervis et cuneis concurrebant, id. H. 2, 42. **2.** *the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*: Vitr. 5, 6: Suet. Aug. 44: v. Smith's Ant. 1122. Poet.: *the spectators*: ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 35. **3.** In architecture: *a wedge-formed space between the panels in walls*: Vitr. 7, 4 and 5. (Hence It. *conio*; Fr. *coin.*)

cŭnīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [cuniculus] *pertaining to a rabbit*: herba, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*

cŭnīcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a miner*: Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

cŭnīcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *in channels*: (of the shells of molluscae) Plin. 9, 33, 52.

cŭnīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in mines*: Celtiberia, Cat. 37, 18.

cŭnīcŭlus, i, *m. a rabbit, coney*: Lepus Cuniculus, Linn.: Gr. κόνικλος or κύνικλος: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Mart. 13, 60. ‖. Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): *a passage under ground, cavity, canal*, etc.: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: Plin. 6, 27, 31. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a mine*: Caes. B. G. 3, 21: ib. 7, 22: Liv. 5, 21: Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. Agr. 1, 1. (Hence It. *coniglio.*)

cŭnīla, ae, *f.* a group of plants of aromatic properties. **1.** Cunila sativa: *the herb savory*, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 65. **2.** C. gallinacea: *a kind of thyme* = Origanum heracleoticum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62. **3.** C. cunilago and C. mollis: prob. Inula viscosa and Inula pulicaria, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62 and 63. **4.** C. bubula: = Satureia graeca, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 61.

cŭnīlāgo, ĭnis, *f. a species of* cunila: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

cunire est stercus facere, Fest. *s. v.*

cunnĭ-lingus, i, *m.* cunnum lingens: Mart. 12, 59.

cunnus, i, *m. the female pudenda*: Mart. 1, 91. Also of animals: mulae, Cat. 96, 6. ‖. Meton.: *a courtesan*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: ib. 1, 3, 107.

cunque, *adv.* v. cumque.

cūnŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [cunae] *a little cradle*: Prud. Cath. 7, 164.

cūpa, ae, *f. a tub, cask*, etc.: Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. ‖. *Hostess of a wine-shop*, same as copa, *q. v.*: Cic. Pis. 27, 67.—In Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 123, Bentley reads cupa: but the reading of the MSS. is culpa: *q. v.* (Hence It. *coppa*; Fr. *coupe.*)

cūpa, ae, *f.* = κώπη, *the handle of an oil-mill, a crooked handle*: Cato R. R. 21.

cŭpēdĭa (cupp.), ae, *f. daintiness, lickerishness*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

cŭpēdĭa (cupp.), orum, *n. plu.* and cupediae, arum, *f. plu.* (a later form cŏpadia, orum, *n. plu.* Apic. 5, 1) *dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies*: nihil moror cupedia, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 32: Amm. 26, 7: Gell. 6, 13.

cŭpēdĭnārĭus (cupp.), a, um, *adj.* [cupedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies*: Forum, *a place in Rome*, Symm. Ep. 8, 19. ‖. Subst. cupedinarius, ii, *m. a cook, confectioner*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: Lampr. Heliog. 30.

cŭpēdo, inis, *f. desire*: Lucr. 4, 108 v cupido, *init.*

cŭpēdo (cupp.), ĭnis, *f.*: Forum cupedinis, *a place in Rome*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32 41. Cf. cupedinarius.

cūpella, ae, *f. dim.* [cupa] *a small vat* or *cask*: Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

cupencus, i, *m.* in the Sabine lang *a priest*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 534: esp. *a priest of Hercules*: Gloss. ib.

cūpes (cupp.), ĕdis, *m. a lover of delicacies*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, cupes, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17. ‖. *a tit-bit*: Fest. *s. v.*

cŭpĭdē, *adv. eagerly, passionately*: suos agros studiose colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: *comp.*: Liv. 3, 32: *sup.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

cŭpīdĭneus, a, um, *adj.* [Cupido] *pertaining to Cupid*: hence, *lovely, charming*: Mart. 7, 87.

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cupidus] *a desire, wish, longing.* |. In a good sense: with *gen.*: cupiditas insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: mirabilis cupiditas pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5: justi et magni triumphi, Cic. Pis. 25: gloriae, ib.: mira cupiditas studiorum, Tac. Or. 2: cibi, *appetite*, Cels. 2, 3. *Absol.*: nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: ne aut temere desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *through over-eagerness*, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: de voluntate tua, ut simul simus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, *eager longing*, id. Att. 12, 26. ‖. In a bad sense: *greediness, unbridled desire, lust, passion*, etc.: with *gen.*: pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: praedae, ib. 6, 34: cupiditate regni inductus, ib. 1, 2 laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30. *Absol.*: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2 34: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic. Verr. 1, 24 temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. **2.** Esp. *greediness of money, avarice, covetousness*: nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.*: cupiditatis atque avaritiae vix suspicionem ullam dedit, Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptus pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2, 30. **3.** *partiality, spirit of party*: (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, Cic. Fl. 10: Liv. 24, 28.

cŭpīdo (cūpēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr. 1 1081, etc.) ĭnis, *f.* (*m.* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: in Hor. always *m.*) [cupio] *desire, wish, longing, eagerness.* |. In a good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6: cupido incessit Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8: aquae, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 50: laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1089: cupido gloriae, Sall. C 7: aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6 prooem § 13: placendi, id. 10, 7, 17. Of things: res medii cuppedine victae, Lucr. 1, 1081. ‖. In a bad sense: *greediness, lust*, etc.: with *gen.*: avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: honoris, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: mala vitai cupido, Lucr. 3, 1090: immitis uvae, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9: caeca cupido praedae, Ov. M. 3, 620: intempestiva concubitus cupido, ib. 10, 689: Veneris, ib. 14, 634: difficilia faciundi, Sall. J. 93: ejus (oppidi) potiundi, ib. 89: novae fortunae, Liv. 21, 19. In *plur.*: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2. *Absol.*: hoc faciunt homines plerumque cupidine caeci, Lucr. 4, 1146: bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: feminea, Ov. M. 9, 734: muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39. In *plur.*: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 85: Tac. A. 3, 52. |‖. *amorous desire, love*: differor cupidine ejus, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 29: visae virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906: pudorem et sedatum cupidinem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210.

IV. *avarice, covetousness:* nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15: Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac. A. 12, 57: in *plur.*: id. H. 1, 66.

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [cupio] *longing for, yearning after, desiring, eager, loving*, etc.: constr. with *gen., abl., inf., in*, or *absol.* **I.** In a good sense: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12: bellandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: te audiendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: valde spectandi, ib. 1, 35, 162: vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238: mortis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44: contentionis cupidiores quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: adolescens nostri cupidissimus, *very fond of me*, ib. 1, 22, 104: attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215: cupidus in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, *keen*, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum vires deficiunt, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12. Of things: equorum vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265. **II.** In a bad sense: *passionately desiring, eager, greedy, lustful*, etc.: auri, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 51: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8: hos lucrifugas, damni cupidos adigit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 34: rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: cujuscumque motus novi, Tac. H. 1, 80: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 16: vino, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 50: cupidos moderatis anteferre, Cic. Font. 10 *fin.*: emit homo cupidus, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24. **III.** *longing from love, languishing for, loving:* neu me cupidum eo (*sc.* ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 6. Of things: cupido conspexit lumine virgo, Cat. 64, 86: cupidae mentis libido, id. 64, 147: cupidis amplectitur ulnis, Ov. M. 11, 63: manus, id. A. A. 1, 116: linguae, id. Am. 3, 7, 9. **IV.** *desirous of money, avaricious, covetous:* Quint. 11, 1, 88: Suet. Vesp. 16. **V.** *devoted to a party, partial:* quaestores vehementer cupidi (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 4: cupidis et iratis et conjuratis testibus, id. Font. 6: judices, Tac. Or. 31: cupidior judex, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8.

cŭpĭens, entis, *Part.* [cupio]. **II.** Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for:* with *gen.*: nuptiarum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 29: tui, *i. e.* tua amica, ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, ib. 14, 14: erogandae pecuniae, ib. 1, 75. *Comp.*: Aurel. Vict. Caes. 24. *Sup.*: legis, Sall. frgm. in Diom. p. 291 P. *Absol.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84.

cŭpĭenter, *adv. desirously, earnestly*, etc.: cupienter petere, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cŭpĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. a.* (*imperf. subj.* cŭpīret, Lucr. 1, 72) *to long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will): constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., acc.* and *part., subj.*, or *absol.*: cujus illi conatus, nec, si possent, reprimere cuperent, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent, Cic. Mil. 12, 32: quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 49: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31: domum alius, alius agros cupere, id. C. 11: novas res, id. J. 70: quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: quum ad eum, quem cupimus optamusque, vestitum redierimus, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 2. In *part. perf.*: corde cupitus, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupita, Ov. F. 3, 21: rei semper cupitae, Liv. 26, 7: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 101: quicquid cupitum foret, Liv. 3, 37. With *inf.*: emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: te celare de phaleris, Cic. Verr. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2: operam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: proelium facere, Sall. J. 57: quum nostri, quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspici cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. With *acc.* and *inf.*: te tua frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 2. With *acc.* and *part.*: *Cu.* Quis nominat me? *Ph.* Qui te conventum cupit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 25. With *subj.*: cupio ut impetret, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17. *Absol.*: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. Of things: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41. **II.** With *dat.* or *gen.* dep. on *causa*: *to be favourable* or *inclined to, to favour, to wish well to*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 2: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: qui istius causa cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, id. Verr. 2, 73: cupio omnia quae vis, *I am entirely at your service*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.

cŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [cupio] *one who desires* or *wishes* (very rare): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15 42: talis matrimonii, ib. 12, 7.

cŭpītus, a, um, *Part.* [cupio].

cuppedia, **cuppedinarius**, and **cuppedo**, v. cuped.

cupressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus] *a grove of cypress-trees:* Cato R. R. 151, 1: Cic. Leg. 1, 5.

cupressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of cypress:* signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cupressĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupresssus fero] *cypress-bearing:* Erymantho, Ov. H. 9, 87: Cyllenes jugum, id. F. 5, 87.

cupressĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κυπαρίσσινος, *of cypress:* frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.

cupressus, i, *f.* (*abl.* cupresso, Virg. Aen. 3, 64: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291: Ov. M. 3, 155. *m. acc. plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn. in Gell. 13, 20: access. form more like the Gr. *plur.* cўpărissi coniferae, Virg. Aen. 3, 680) = κυπάρισσος, *the cypress*; sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Cupressus sempervirens, Linn.: Cato R. R. 151: Plin. 16, 33, 60: Virg. Aen. 6, 216: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: id. Epod. 5, 18. **2.** Cupressus cretica, *the Savine*, Juniperus Sabina, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 61. **II.** Meton.: *a box of cypress-wood:* *abl.* cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.

cuprĕus (cypr.), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum] *of copper:* vas, Plin. 23, 3, 37.

cuprĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of copper:* clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18.

cuprum, i, *n.* for Cyprium aes, *copper:* Spart. Carac. 9. (Hence Fr. *cuivre.*)

cūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cupa] *a little tub* or *cask:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 3. (Hence Fr. *cupule.*)

cūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. cupa] *a small crooked handle:* Cato R. R. 21, 3.

cur (old orthogr. quor, or quur) *adv.* [contr. from cui rei] *for what reason, wherefore, why.* **I.** Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20: non fuit causa cur ad me venires, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: tibi causa nulla est, cur velis, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: quid est causae, cur non is pertimescat, id. Flacc. 2, 5: negare et afferre rationem cur negarent, id. Fam. 6, 8: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 518: neque est, cur studeam, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur sis tu mihi causa necis, Ov. H. 10, 144: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedeas? Cic. Clu. 53, 147: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur partes seni dederit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 1: qua in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur quicquam novi feceris, Cic. Verr. 3, 7, 16: quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta poena dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. 1. **II.** Interrog. foll. by *indic.* in direct sentences; by *subj.* in indirect: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36: *Er.* Jube tibi agnum afferri propere unum, pinguem. *He.* Cur? *Er.* Ut sacrifices, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 82: heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: cur hunc quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quid sibi vellet? cur in suas possessiones veniret? ib. 44. In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: noster cur hic cessat cantharus? Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 23: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104 (v. Hand. Turs II. p. 175-183).

cūra, ae, *f. watchfulness, painstaking, attention, solicitude, care* (opp. to negligentia, *etc.*). *Absol.*: magna cum cura ego illum curari volo, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 7: hacc acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: si utrumque cum cura et studio fecerimus, Quint. 10, 7, 29: plus laboris et curae, id. 8. prooem. § 13: cura et industria, Suet. Gram. 21: ut in remp. omni cogitatione curaque incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: non naturam defecisse sed curam, Quint. 1, 1, 2: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16: curam praestare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re una consumere curam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: simplici myrto nihil allabores sedulus curae, id. Od. 1, 38, 6. In *plur.*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2. **2.** With *gen.*: *care, attention, management, business, concern*, etc.: difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, ib. 1, 9, 30: rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, Cic. Att. 6, 5: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, Suet. Caes. 45: capillorum, id. Dom. 18: funeris sui id. Tib. 51: deorum, Liv. 6, 41: civium, id. 6, 15: magni Caesaris, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 50. **3.** curae (alicui) esse, *to be an object of business, concern*, etc. Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: rati sese diis curae esse, Sall. J. 75: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mihi fuit, etiam dignitas curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ib. 1, 9: debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curae quantae conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: dumque amor est curae, Ov. M. 2, 683: sibi (Jovi) fore cetera curae, ib. 1, 250. With a subject clause: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae coelestem inveterare aquam, Col. 12, 12, 3: eligere modo curae sit, Quint. 10, 1, 31. And with *de*: de ceteris senatui curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. J. 26. In the same sense also, **4.** curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 48. **II.** Esp. of public business: *administration, charge office:* magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3: legionis armandae, Tac. H. 1, 80: aerarii, Suet. Aug. 36: annonae, id. Tib. 8: nova officia excogitavit; curam operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, *etc.*, id. Aug. 37. **2.** In the jurists *guardianship, trusteeship* (for curatio): Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: id. 5, 1, 19. **3.** *Medical attendance* (for curatio), *cure:* aquae quae sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10. Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (*sc.* somnus), Prop. 1, 3, 46. **III.** Meton. like the Gr. μελέτη, *a written work, writing:* quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39. In *plu.*: Tac. A. 3, 24. **2.** *an attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae *i. e. the swine-herd Eumaeus*, Ov.

A. 1, 104: praetorii, Treb. Claud. 14. **IV.** *sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble:* si curam levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 1, 1: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4: quotidiana cura angi animum, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8: magnam mi injicit curam, id. Ad. 4, 5, 76: curae metusque, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: cura et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14 *ad fin.*: curas cordis inanes, Lucr. 3, 117: gravi saucia cura (Dido), Virg. Aen. 4, 1: atra, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40: edaces, ib. 2, 11, 18: quid facerem, cura cruciabar miser, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura est negotii quid sit, ib. 1, 2, 11: mihi maximae curae est, non de mea quidem vita, sed me patria sollicitat, Cic. Fam. 10, 1. **2.** Esp. *the care* or *anxiety of love* (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3, 21, 3: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85. Hence, Meton.: *the loved object, mistress:* Prop. 2, 34, 9: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 8. [Perh. connected with quaero: the ancient orthography of the verb curo was coero.] (Hence Fr. *cure.*)

cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [curo] *that is to be apprehended* or *feared:* curabilis vindicta, Juv. 16, 21.

cūrăgendārĭus, ii, *m.* [cura ago] *a manager, overseer:* Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 1.

curalium, ii, v. coralium.

cūrātē, *adv. with attention, carefully, diligently:* in *comp.* only: ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, Tac. A. 2, 27.

cūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [curo] *a taking care of, administration, management, oversight, charge:* me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 43: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: curatio et administratio rerum, ib. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (for hujus rei) *why does this trouble you?* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 21: cf. quid tibi, malum, me aut quid ego agam, curatio'st? id. Most. 1, 1, 33. **II.** Esp. *management of state affairs, administration, office,* etc.: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: Liv. 2, 27. **2.** In law: *guardianship, trusteeship:* Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30. **3.** In medic. *healing, cure:* Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: Cels. 1, praef.

cūrātor (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōris, *m.* [curo] *he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent:* suntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque solemnium, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viae Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1: aviarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5: apum, Col. 9, 9, 1: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Cal. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: muris reficiendis, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7: curator, qui statuis faciundis praeesset, id. Verr. 2, 59. **II.** In law: *a guardian, curator, trustee:* Dig. libb. 26 et 27: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: v. Smith's Ant. 375.

cūrātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [curator] *guardianship:* Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, but always written in Greek (κουρατορία).

cūrātōrĭtĭus, or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an overseer:* equi, *the horses of a provincial commissary,* Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātūra, ae, *f.* [curo] *management, care, attendance:* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo.] **II.** Adj.: *careful, solicitous, anxious:* curatissimae preces, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.* **2.** *well kept, in good condition:* boves uti valeant et curati bene sient, ita curatiores erunt, Cato R. R. 103: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15.

curcŭlĭo (gurg.), ōnis, *m. a cornworm, weevil.* Curculio granarius, Linn. (Calandra granaria, Clairvaux): Plin. 18, 11, 73: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: Cato R. R. 92: Col. 1, 6, 15 *sq.* (Hence It. *gorgolione;* Sp. *gorgojo.*)

curcŭlĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [curculio] *a little weevil,* for *something trifling, worthless:* Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 38.

cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Sabine word Quiris or Curis] *one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people:* Liv. 1, 13. **2.** *the Senate* (as being the representative of the curiae): Liv. 2, 23: Suet. Caes. 22: id. Aug. 38: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14. **II.** Meton.: *one of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae:* Saliorum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: Julia, Suet. Cal. 60: Pompei, id. Caes. 80. Hence, dies curiae, *a festival day,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: v. Smith's Ant. 377. **2.** *one of the edifices in which the Senate held its meetings* (commonly the Curia Hostilia), *the Curia, senate-house:* Liv. 1, 30: Cic. Flac. 24: Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55. **3.** *the place of assembly of provincial councils:* Cic. Att. 6, 1: Ov. M. 13, 197.

curiales mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis appellata est, Fest. *s. v.*

cūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [curia] *pertaining to a curia* or *division of the people:* also, subst.: *a fellow-citizen of the same curia,* δημότης: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 2: Cic. Off. 2, 18 *fin.* **II.** *pertaining to the religious services of the curiae:* curiales flamines curiarum sacerdotes, Fest. *s. v.* **III.** In late Lat.: *belonging to the imperial court:* aulicus, Amm. 21, 12.

cūrĭātim, *adv.* [curia] *by curiae* (very rare): populum consuluit, Cic Rep. 2, 17.

cūrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the curiae:* comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiae,* Cic. Agr. 2, 11 *sq.*: Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*: lex, *passed in such a comitia,* Cic Agr. 2, 10, 26: v. Smith's Ant. 331.

cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the priest of a curia:* Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: maximus, *he who presided over all the* curiae, Liv. 27, 8. **II.** *a crier, herald,* praeco: Mart. lib. 2, praef.

cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cura] *one wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated:* Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 27 *sq.*

cūrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [curio] *the office of a curio:* Fest. *s. v.*

cūrĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the priest of a curia:* curionium aes, Fest. *s. v.*

cūrĭōsē, *adv. with care, carefully,* etc.: involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17: cavere, Suet. Aug. 40. *Comp.*: Vitr. 7, 4. *Sup.*: Col. 11, 2, 18. **II.** Of style: *too nicely, affectedly:* curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2. **III.** *curiously, inquisitively:* inquirerem, Suet Vesp. 1. *Comp.*: curiosius conquiram, Cic. Brut. 35, 133: curiosius animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus] *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare): Cic. Att. 2, 12: Gell 2, 18 *fin.*

cūrĭōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat curious* or *inquisitive:* ventus, App. M. 10. p. 254, 8.

cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *careful, thoughtful, painstaking, diligent:* with *in* or *ad:* in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 13. With *gen.*: medicinae, Plin. 25, 2, 2: memoriae, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *fin.*: curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20. *Absol.*: non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. 46, 6: curiosa felicitas Horatii, id. 118, 5: consilia, Quint. 7, 5, 2: interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23. **II.** *too eager, over-busy:* est etiam supervacua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55. **III.** Esp.: *eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive:* in a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: id. Fam. 3, 1: curiosis oculis perspici non possit, id. Sest. 9 *fin.* **2.** In a bad sense: primum patere me esse curiosum, id Pl. 29. Subst.: *a spy* or *scout:* curiosum ac speculatorem ratus, Suet. Aug. 27. Later, *a secret spy, an informer,* etc.: Cod. Just. 12, tit. 23. **IV.** *care-worn, emaciated:* belua, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 26.

curis, v. quiritis.

cūrius, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *full of sorrow, grievous:* infortunium, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub.

cūro (old orthog. COERO), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* curassis, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93) [cura] *to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about,* etc.: constr.: with the *acc.*, the *acc. of the gerund,* the *inf.*, the *subj.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: magna dii curant, parva negligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: negotia aliena, id. Top. 17 *ad fin.*: mandatum, id. Att. 5, 7: coenam, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 11: funus, ib. 1, 1, 81: cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49: Aegyptii jussi corpus suo more curare, *to embalm,* Curt. 10, 10: in other cases, corpus curare means, *to nourish, to refresh oneself,* Lucr. 2, 31: Liv. 3, 2: so, membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29: pelliculam, id. S. 2, 5, 38: te curasti molliter, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1: se suamque aetatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 34: curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37: curare vineam, *to tend,* Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195: apes, Col. 9, 14: dolia, id. 12, 18: injurias sociorum, Sall. J 14: sublimia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: prodigia, *to expiate,* Liv. 1, 20: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita praeter animum nihil curant, *neglect everything but the mind,* Cic. Fin. 4, 14: dicta nihil metuere, nihil perjuria curant, Cat. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 99: alia *or* aliud cura, a conversational phrase, *never mind, do not distress yourself,* etc.: id. Mil. 3, 3, 55: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 5. With *acc. of the gerund* or *gerundive. to get done, cause to be done, to order, to urge on,* etc.: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dandos curasset, ib. 19: buculam faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: epistolam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1. With *inf.* (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble,* Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 4: aspice, si quid et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5. With the *subj.*: si id fecisset, se curaturam ut oculum amitteret, Cic Div. 1, 24. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, *etc.*), *take care of your health,* id. Fam. 7, 5: omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6. With *dat.*: illis curandum censeo, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 92: rebus publicis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus meis, App. Apol. p. 297. *Absol.*: curasti probe, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6. *Si.* tuum'st officium, ut observes filium, quid agat. *So.* sat est, curabo, *very good, I will attend to it,* ib. 1, 1, 142: abi intro, ego hic curabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 49: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *acted,* Sall. J. 60: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, *carried their operations too far,* Tac H. 3, 15. *Pass. impers.*: curabitur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29: curetur, id. Hec. 2, 2, 15. **2.** Poet. of things: imago efficit ut videamus, et internoscere curat, Lucr. 4, 246: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor Od. 3, 5, 30. **II.** Esp. *to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command,* etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26: Asiam Tac. A. 4, 36: Achaiam, ib. 5, 10: superioris Germaniae legiones, ib. 6, 30 duo additi qui Romae curarent, ib. 11, 22. **III.** In medic.: *to heal, cure:* an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic Tusc. 3, 2 *fin.*: adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, id. de Sen. 19, 67: aegrum, Liv. 5, 5: quadrupedes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: aliquem frigidis, Suet. Aug. 81: aliquem radice vel herba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151: morbos, Cels. prooem.: vulnus, Liv. 2, 17. Rar.: *to operate:* qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5: medicinae pars, quae manu curat, Cels. 7 praef. In an ironic. play upon words: quum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **IV.** In mercantile lang.: *to settle* or *adjust accounts, to pay*, etc.: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv. 44, 16: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: me cui jussisset curaturum, *that I would make payment according to his direction*, id. Fam. 16, 9: signa quae nobis curasti, *the statues which you ordered for me*, id. Att. 1, 3.

currax, ācis, *adj.* [curro] *running fast, swift* (rare): servus, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 18. Poet.: laquei, *which are bound on the feet of running animals*, Grat. Cyneg. 89.

currĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a running, course:* conjicere se in curriculum, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91: ita celeri curriculo fui propere a portu, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13. *Abl.*: curriculo, *adv.*: *at full speed, swiftly:* Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 17: Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11. **II.** Esp. *a race, raceground, racecourse:* athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic. de Sen. 9: Liv. 44, 9: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3. So of heavenly bodies, *course, orbit:* solis et lunae, Cic. frgm. in Non. 198, 29. Fig.: *course, career:* exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, id. de Sen 11, 38: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses animumque ad accusandum transtulisses, id. Mur. 22, 46: omne industriae nostrae, id. Phil. 7, 3. **2.** *a chariot for racing:* Tac. A. 14, 14: Suet. Cal. 19. Hence **3.** *a chariot* in gen.: Curt. 8, 14.

curro, cŭcurri (old form cecurri, acc. to Gell. 7, 9), cursum, 3. *v. n. to run, to make speed* (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, *etc.*), *to hasten, hurry:* si ingrederis curre, si curris advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23 *ad fin.*: per totum conclave pavidi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 113: circum loculos, ib. 2, 3, 147: in obsidium perduellis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 69: subsidio, Cic. Att. 12, 3: currit agens mannos ad villam praecipitanter, Lucr. 3, 1076: nautae per omne audaces mare qui currunt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30: qui trans mare currunt, id. Ep. 1, 11, 27: extremos curris mercator ad Indos, ib. 1, 1, 45. *Pass. impers.*: ad me curritur, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: curritur ad praetorium, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. Rarely with *acc.*: qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: currimus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 191. Hence *pass.*: unde et campus curritur et mare navigatur, Auct. in Quint. 1, 4, 28. Proverb.: currentem incitare *or* instigare, *etc., to spur a willing horse:* Cic. Phil. 3, 8: quod me hortaris, currentem tu quidem, id. Att. 13, 45. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): *to run, flow, roll,* etc.: sol currens, Lucr. 5, 682: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 524: currente rota, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 10: quam (chlamydem) circum purpura currit, Virg. Aen. 5, 250: rubor per ora, ib. 12, 65: linea per medium, Plin. 18, 34, 77. **II.** Fig.: proclivius currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebra, *the argument runs headlong*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: historia currere debet ac ferri, Quint. 9, 4, 18: numeri, ib. § 31: rhythmi, ib. § 50: versus incomposito pede, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: sententia, ib. 9: currit ferox notus, *flies away, passes*, id. Od. 2, 5, 13: nox inter pocula currat, Prop. 3, 8, 21. (Hence It *correre*: Fr. *courir*.)

currūca, ae, *f. a small bird*, perh. *the wagtail.* Fig.: *a cuckold:* Juv. 6, 276.

currūlis, e, *adj.* [curro] *running, hastening* (rare): App. M. 9, p. 221.

currus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a chariot, car, wain:* Lucr. 3, 642: Cic. Att. 13, 21: id. Div. 2, 70, 144. **II.** Esp. *a triumphal car:* id. Coel. 14 *ad fin.*: Suet. Caes. 49: aurei, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. Hence, Meton.: *a triumph:* quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. **III.** Poet. transf.: *a ship, boat:* Cat. 64, 9. **2.** *the horses in a chariot:* Virg. G. 1, 514. **3.** *a plough with wheels:* ib. 174.

cursim, *adv.* [id.] *quickly, swiftly, hastily:* nunquam aeque cursim curram, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 120: hoc cito et cursim est agendum, id. Poen. 3, 1, 64: illum jubeo quadrigis cursim ad carnuficem rapi, ib. 1, 2, 156: ille sensim dicebat quod causae prodesset: tu cursim dicis aliena, Cic. Phil. 2, 17: arripere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364: pergere ad aliquid, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: Tac. A. 4, 4.

cursio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a running:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 6.

cursĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [cursito] *a running about hither and thither:* Sol. 42.

cursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [curso] *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare): sursum deorsum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: huc et illuc, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 10: id. S. 2, 6, 107: modo ad Celsum, modo ad Nepotem, Plin. Ep. 6, 5.

curso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [curro] *to run hither and thither* (rare): ultro citro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: huc illuc, id. Att. 9, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: per foros, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: per urbem, Tac. A. 2, 82. *Pass. impers.*: cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

cursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a runner,* and esp. *a runner in a race, racer:* Lucr. 2, 78. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 *ad fin.* Also of *a chariot-racer:* Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 26. **II.** *a courier:* Nep. Milt. 4: Plin. 2, 71, 73. **III.** *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee:* Sen. Ep. 87: Suet. Ner. 30.

cursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a race-course:* terminus, Frontin. de Colon. p. 141 Goes. **II.** Subst. cursoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis): *a yacht, cutter:* Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cursūālis, e, *adj.* [cursus] *pertaining to a course, running:* equi, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19: rheda, Cod. Theod. 12, 12, 9.

cursūra, ae, *f.* [curro] *a running, haste, speed:* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 61: id. Most. 4, 1, 5.

cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* (*on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship*, etc.), *a course, voyage, journey*, etc.: ingressus, cursus, accubitio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ibi cursu, luctando, sese exercebant, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 24: quique pedum cursu valet, Virg. Aen. 5, 67: cursu superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: milites cursu exanimatos, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: huc magno cursu contenderunt, ib. 3, 19: strictis gladiis cursu in hostes feruntur, *at a run*, Liv. 9, 13: cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quis unquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? id. Manil. 12, 34: Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros, Ov. M. 3, 636: cursumque per auras dirigere, Virg. Aen. 6, 194. Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to maintain a direct course, to go straightforward, straight ahead:* equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: Dionysius quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34: cursum exspectare, *to wait for a passage*, i. e. *a fair wind*, id. Att. 5, 8. Of things: solis cursus lunaeque meatus expediam, Lucr. 5, 77: stellarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, id. Div. 1 44, 100: defrenato volvuntur in aequora cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282: longarum navium, Caes. B. G 5, 8. tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset ib. 4, 28: Aquilonis et Austri, Lucr. 5 688: quadripartitos cursus venarum Plin. 16, 39, 76. **II.** Meton.: cursus publici, in the time of the emperors *posts*, or *relays, for the conveyance of intelligence, dispatches*, etc.: Cod. Just. 12, 51. **III.** Fig.: *a course progress, direction*, etc.: perspicis qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: temporum, id. Fam. 6, 5: tuorum honorum, ib. 3, 11: continuus cursus proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: cursus vocis per omnes sonos, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: cursus verborum, ib. 1, 35 161: nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, id Brut. 96: in cursu meus dolor est, *goes on*, Ov. M. 13, 508: spes erat in cursu id. F. 6, 362. (Hence Ital. *corso*; Fr. *cours.*)

curto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [curtus] *to shorten, diminish* (rare). id quod curtatum est in quadratum redigere, Cels. 7, 9: rem, Pers. 6, 34: quantulum summae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, *adj. shortened, mutilated, broken:* dolia, Lucr. 4, 1023: vasa, Juv. 3, 270: testa, Mart. 3, 82: tegula, Prop. 4, 5, 68: Cels. 7, 8: Judaei, *i. e. circumcised*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70: mulus, *castrated*, ib. 1, 6, 104. **II.** Fig.: res, id. Od. 3, 24, 64: sententia, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: ingratae curta fides patriae, Juv. 14, 166: curta oratio, *defective, incomplete*, Cic. Or. 50, 168. [Root CUR, perh. the same as Gr. *κυρτός*; Germ. *kurz.*]

cŭrūlis, e, *adj.* [currus] *pertaining to a chariot:* equi, *the four horses provided at the expence of the state for the games of the circus*, Liv. 24, 18: triumphi, *i. e. upon a chariot* (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22. Esp.: sella curulis, *the curule chair*, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called *magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 1014): Gell. 3, 18: Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: Liv. 1, 8. ebur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 83: and *absol.* curulis, is, *f.*, ib. 1, 75 Suet. Ner. 13. Hence **II.** Subst.: curulis, *a curule magistrate, an aedile:* Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 42: and curulis major for *consul*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82. In *plur.*: ib. 4, 1, 5.

curvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [curvo] *that may be bent, flexible:* ulmus et fraxinus, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a bending, bend, vaulting:* Ov. M. 2, 130: Plin. Ep. 9, 7: Gell. 14, 1.

curvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bending* (rare): Col. 4, 12.

curvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, rounding, bend:* Plin. 2, 17, 14. **II.** Meton.: *a vault:* camerae, *an arched ceiling*, Vitr. 7, 3: rotae, *i. e. the rim*, Ov. M. 2, 108.

curvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curvus] *crookedness:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1.

curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to crook, bend, bow, curve:* curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov. M. 2, 479: vitulus bima curvans jam cornua fronte, Virg. G. 4, 299: curvavit flexile cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383: ingentem arcum manu, Stat. Ach. 1, 487: pedes insectorum, Plin. 11, 28, 35: Hadriae curvantis Calabros sinus, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Aen. 3 533: luna curvata in cornua, Plin. 37, 10, 68: curvata in montis faciem unda, Virg. G. 4, 361: nec nostrum seri curvarent Aeacon anni, Ov. M. 9, 435: curvata senio membra, Tac. A. 1, 34. Fig.: *to bend, to move:* nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor Od. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *crookedness*. Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30

curvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, bent curved* (a poet. word): curvi moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 931. rastris, Cat. 64 39 falces, Virg. G. 1, 508: calamo, Cat. 63, 22: ungues, Hor. Epod, 5, 93: lyra, id. Od. 1, 10, 6: rates, Prop. 3, 7, 29: litora, Cat. 64, 74: flumen, *winding,* Virg. G. 2, 12: aequor, *rising on high, rough,* Ov. M. 11 505. **2.** Of persons: *stooping, bent with age, toil,* etc. Pl. Casin. 1, 1 36: curvus arator, Virg. E. 3, 42: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senecta, id. A. A. 2, 670. Fig.: scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, *distinguish between right and wrong,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. [Prob. same root as curtus, *q. v.*] (Hence It. *corvetta;* Sp. *corveta;* Fr. *courbette.*)

cuscŭlĭum, ii, *n. kermes* or *coccus grains* from the Quercus coccifera, Linn., the kermes oak. Coccus is an insect infesting this tree, as the cochineal or Coccus Cacti does the cactus; and before the latter was known, kermes formed the base of most crimson dyes: Plin. 16, 8, 12.

cūsio, ōnis, *f.* [cudo] *a stamping of money:* Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18.

cūso, 1. v. *freq.,* from cudo, acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, *m.* [cudo] *a coiner of money:* Cod. Just. 10, 64.

cuspĭdātim, *adv. like a point, pointedly:* cuspidatim decisus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cuspĭdo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [cuspis] *to make pointed:* hastilia, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

cuspis, ĭdis, *f. a point, spike:* asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48: acuta cuspide contos expediunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: auratum est (telum), et cuspide fulget acuta, Ov. M. 1. 470: ut aquilifer moranti se cuspide sit comminatus, *with the spike of the standard,* Suet. Caes. 62. **II.** Meton.: *a spear, javelin, lance:* Virg. Aen. 11, 41: Liv. 4, 38. **2.** *a spit:* Mart. 14, 221. **3.** *the trident of Neptune:* Ov. M. 12, 580. **4.** *the sting of a bee:* Plin. 21, 13, 45. **5.** *a scorpion's sting:* Ov. M. 2, 199. **6.** *a pointed tube:* Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

cussĭlīris, an ancient word for ignavus, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

custōdēla, ae, *f.* [custos] ante- and post-class. form for custodia (cf. Fest. *s. v.*), *a watch, guard:* Gai. Inst. 4, 104: App. M. 9, p. 224.

custōdĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a watching, watch, guard, care:* in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 34: in tuam custodiam me trado, *I put myself into your keeping,* id. Most. 2, 1, 59: in custodiam concredere aliquid alicui, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard,* id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: iis impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio VI. millia hominum una reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: fida custodia canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, *care, oversight,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22: navium longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12: urbis, Liv. 5, 10: corporis, Suet. Galb. 12: fida justitiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (literae), Liv. 6, 1: libertatis, id. 4, 24: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20. **II.** Meton.: usu. in *plur.: persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch:* colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. In *sing.:* abest custodia regis, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, ib. 8, 684. **2.** *a place where guard is kept, a watch-* or *guard-house:* haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: privata, id. Sull. 15: in hac custodia, tanquam in specula, id. Phil. 7, 7. In *plur.:* id. Manil. 6, 16. **III.** *custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint* (rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (*sc.* Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50: libera, *confinement in one's house,* id. 24, 45: and in *plur.:* in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47. Fig.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: ut sis apud me in lignea custodia, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 28. Meton.: *a place of confinement, a prison:* Cic. Verr. 5, 27. **2.** *persons in confinement, captives, prisoners:* in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61: Sen. Ep. 5.

custōdĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a watch-house:* Tert. ad Martyr. 2.

custōdĭo, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut. pass.* custodibitur, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 71) [id.] *to watch, keep, protect, defend, guard:* Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam tueatur, defendat, custodiat, incolumemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, *to lay up, preserve,* Col. 12, 45, 3. With *ab:* poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitiis, Plin. 28, 8, 25. With mental objects: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoria custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta literis, ib. 2, 2, 7: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9: modum ubique, id. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: morem, Plin. 14, 12, 14: religiose quod juraveris, Plin. Pan. 65. With *ab:* teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 1, 2, 3. With *subj.:* in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, id. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, ne, *etc.,* id. 8, 3, 73. **II.** *to withhold, keep back, to preserve, keep:* ejus (epistolae) custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29. **2.** *to hold in custody, hold captive:* noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 71: ducem praedonum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

custōdītē, *adv. in a guarded manner, cautiously:* Plin. Ep. 5, 16. *Comp.:* ib. 9, 26.

custōdītĭo, *the act of guarding:* Fest. *s. v.*

custos, ōdis, *c. a keeper, warder, watchman, guardian, overseer, preserver, protector,* etc.: corporis, Nep. Dat. 9: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. Verr. 4, 43: custos defensorque provinciae, ib. 5, 6: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Cal. 59: gregis, Virg. E. 10, 36: custos et vindex voluptatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9 *fin.:* his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 76. Of *teachers of youth:* Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57: Hor. S. 1, 4, 118: ib. 1, 6, 81: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24: custode rerum, Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, custodes, *etc.,* i. e. *eunuchs,* id. S. 1, 2, 98. In a hostile sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77: Tac. A. 2, 68. Of dogs: Virg. G. 3, 406: Col. 7, 12. Of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17: leges diligentissimas pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19. Of *a quiver:* telorum, Ov. M. 8, 321: of *an incense box:* turis, ib. 13, 703. Of *the tendril of a vine:* Col. 4, 21, 3. **2.** *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put:* Cic. Agr. 2, 9.

cŭtīcŭla, ae, *f. dim* [cutis] *the thin external skin* or *cuticle:* Juv. 11, 203: Pers. 4, 18.

cŭtis, is, *f. the skin:* Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: Plin. 28, 12, 50: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29. Proverb.: ego te intus et in cute novi, *thoroughly,* Pers. 3, 30. **II.** Transf.: *hide, leather:* Mart. 1, 104. Meton.: *any soft coating* or *covering:* casiae, Plin. 12, 19, 43: uvarum, id. 15, 28, 34: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79. **III.** Fig.: *the external appearance, surface, outside:* tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15. [Gr. κύτος; Germ. *haut;* Eng. *hide.*]

cўămēa, ae, *f.* [cyamos] *the bean-stone, a now unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cўămos, i, *m.* = κύαμος, *a plant* also called colocasia, *Egyptian bean:* Nelumbium speciosum, Willdenow: Plin. 21, 15, 51.

cўănĕus, a, um, *adj.* = κυάνεος, *dark-blue, sea-blue:* avis colore cyaneo, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

cўănus, i, *m.* = κύανος, *the blue corn-flower, blue-bottle:* Centaurea cyanus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 24. **2.** *a precious stone, a species of* lapis lazuli: id. 37, 9, 38.

cўăthisso, 1. *v. n.* = κυαθίζω, *to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer:* Pl. Men. 2, 2, 29.

cўăthus, i, *m.* = κύαθος, *a cup, drinking-cup:* Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 24: Suet. Caes. 49: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13. **II.** *a measure,* both dry and liquid: *the twelfth part of a* sextarius, ib. 3, 19, 11 Plin. 20, 21, 84.

cybaea, ae, v. the following.

cўbaeus, a, um, *adj.* [κύπη, κυβή, cupa] *pertaining to a kind of ship:* navem maximam, Cic. Verr. 5, 17. Absol.: cybaea, ae, *f.:* ib. 4, 8.

cўbĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [cybium] *a dealer in salt fish:* Arn. 2, p. 70.

cўbĭŏsactēs, ae, *m.* = Κυβιοσάκτης, *a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy,* and afterw. of *the Emperor Vespasian:* Suet. Vesp. 19.

cўbĭum, ii, *n.* = κύβιον, *a tunny-fish:* Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. Meton.: *a dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped up:* Plin. 9, 15, 18.

cўcĕon, ōnis, *m.* = κυκεών, *a drink made of barley-grits, grated goat's-cheese, and wine:* Arn. 5, p. 174 *sq.*

cychrămus, i, *m.* = κύχραμος, *a bird which migrated with quails,* perh. *the ortolan:* Plin. 10, 23, 33.

cyclădātus, i, *m.* [cyclas] *clothed with a cyclas:* Suet. Cal. 52.

cyclămīnos, i, *f.* (-on, i, *n.,* Plin. 21, 9, 27: ib. 11, 38) = κυκλάμινος and κυκλάμινον, *plants of several kinds.* **1.** = *sowbread:* Cyclamen hederaefolium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 67. **2.** Altera = *honeysuckle:* Lonicera caprifolium, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 68. **3.** tertia = acc. to Sprengel, Maianthemum bifolium, acc. to others, Parnassia palustris, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 69.

cўclas, ădis, *f.* = κυκλάς (circular), *a state-robe of women, with a border running around it:* Prop. 4, 7, 40: Juv. 6, 259: v. Smith's Ant. 381.

cўclĭcus, i, *m.* = κυκλικός, *a cyclic poet:* scriptor, Hor. A. P. 136.

cўdărum, i, *n.* = κύδαρος, *a sort of ship,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*

cўdōnĭa (and Latinized cotonia *or* cotonea) mala, also absol. Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), from Cydon, a town in Crete, *a quince* or *quince-apple:* Plin. 15, 11, 10: Col. 5, 10, 19: Cydonia arbor, or absol. Cydonius, ii, *f. a quince-tree,* Cydonia vulgaris, Linn.: Pall. Febr. 25, 21. (Hence It. *cotogna;* Fr. *coing.*)

cўdōnĕum, ii, *n. quince-juice, quince-wine:* Dig. 33, 6, 9.

cўdōnītes, ae, *m.* (*sc.* οἶνος) *quince-wine:* Pall. Oct. 20.

cygnēus (cycn.), a, um, *adj.* = κύκνειος, *pertaining to a swan:* vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: plumae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.

cygnus (cycnus) (ў, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20: Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, *m.* = κύκνος, *a swan:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: Plin. 10, 23, 32. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, [illegible]: certent cygnis ululae, Virg. E. 8, 55. Meton.: *a poet:* Dircaeus, i. e. *Pindar,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. (Hence It. *cigno;* Fr. *cygne.*)

cўlindrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cylindrus] *in the form of a cylinder, cylindrical:* siliquae piso, Plin. 18, 12, 33.

cўlindrus, dri, *m.* = κύλινδρος. *a* *roller, cylinder*: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. **II** *a roller for levelling the ground*: Virg. G. 1, 178: Plin. 19, 8, 46. **III.** *a precious stone ground in the form of a cylinder*: id. 37, 5, 20

cȳma (cuma), ătis, *n.* and ae, *f.* = κῦμα, *a young sprout of a cabbage*: Col. 10, 129: Plin. 19, 8, 41.

cymatilis, e, v. cumatilis.

cȳmătĭum (cum.) or **-on**, ii, *n.* = κυμάτιον (a small wave). In architecture: *the volute of an Ionic column*: Vitr. 3, 3. **2.** *an ogee*: id. 3, 1.

cymba (cumba), ae, *f.* = κύμβη, *a boat, skiff*: Cic. Off. 3, 14: Ov. M. 1, 293. Esp. *the boat of Charon*: Virg. Aen. 6, 303: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28. Fig.: ingenii cumba, Prop. 3, 3, 22.

cymbălāris, is, *f. a plant*, also called cotyledon, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 43.

cymbălisso, 1. *v. n.* = κυμβαλίζω, *to strike a cymbal*: Cassius Hemina in Non. 90, 25.

cymbălista, ae, *m.* = κυμβαλιστής, *a cymbal-player*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

cymbălistrĭa, ae, *f.* = κυμβαλίστρια, *a female cymbal-player*: Petr. 22 *fin.*

cymbălum, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21) = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal*: an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, *etc.*, which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, *etc.* (usu. in *plur.*): Virg. G. 4, 64: Cic. Pis. 9 *sq.* Fig.: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, i. e. *who filled the world with his learned discussions*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 25. **II.** Meton.: in hydraulics: *a kind of basin* or *bell*: Vitr. 10, 13.

cymbĭum, ii, *n.* = κυμβίον, *a small drinking vessel*: Virg. Aen. 3, 66.

cymbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cymba] *a small boat*: Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

cȳmindis, is, *f.* = κύμινδις, *a kind of owl*, acc. to Cuvier, Strix uralenis, Pallas: Plin. 10, 8, 10.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

cȳmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cyma] *full of shoots*: stirpe, Col. 10, 138.

cyna, ae, *f. an Arabian tree producing cotton*: acc. to Forster, Bombax ceiba, Linn.; perh. a Gossypium: Plin. 12, 11, 22.

cȳnăcantha, ae, *f.* = κυνάκανθα, *dog-thorn, dog-rose*; perh. Rosa canina, Linn.: Plin. 11, 35, 41.

cȳnĭcē, *adv. after the manner of the Cynics*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22.

cȳnĭcē, ēs, *f.* = κυνική, *the Cynic sect*: Aus. Epigr. 27.

cȳnĭcus, i, *m.* = κυνικός (dog-like), *a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*: Cic. de Or. 3, 17: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: dolia nudi non ardent Cynici, i. e. *of Diogenes*, Juv. 14, 309.

cȳnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κυνικός, *pertaining to the Cynics*: cynica coena, Petr. 14.

cȳnŏcēphălēa, ae, *f.* (cȳnŏcēphălĭon, ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 87) = κυνοκεφάλαιον, *a fabulous herb*: Plin. 30, 2, 6.

cȳnŏcēphălus, i, *m.* = κυνοκέφαλος, *an African ape with a dog's head*, perh. the little baboon, Simia Cynocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 6, 30, 35: Cic. Att. 6, 1. **II.** *the dog-headed Anubis*: Tert. Apol. 6.

cȳnŏglōssos, i, *f.* = κυνόγλωσσον, *hound's-tongue, a plant*: Cynoglossum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 41. **2.** Alia similis, Echinospermum Lappula, Linn.: ib.

cȳnŏmāzon, i, *n. dog-bread, a plant*: App. Herb. 109.

cȳnŏmŏrĭon, ii, *n.* = κυνομόριον, *a plant*; also called orobanche, *a kind of broom-rape*: Orobanche ramosa, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 80.

cȳnŏmȳĭa, ae, *f.* = κυνόμυια, *a kind of road-weed*: Plantago Psyllion, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

cȳnorrhŏdon, i, *n.*, and **-da**, ae, *f.* = κυνόρροδον, *the dog-rose*, Rosa canina, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 74. **2.** *the blossom of the red orange lily*: Lilium Chalcedonicum, Linn.: id. 21, 5, 11. **3.** Cynorrhodi spongia, *the rose-gall*, produced by Cynips rosae, Linn.: id. 29, 4, 30.

cȳnosbătos, i, *f.* = κυνόσβατος, *the dog-rose* or *wild brier*, prob. Rosa sempervirens, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 71. **2.** *the black-currant*, Ribes nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 74. **3.** *the caper-bush*, Capparis spinosa, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 44.

cȳnŏsorchis, is, *f.* = κυνόσορχις, *hound's-cod, a plant*: Orchis pyramidalis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 42.

cȳnŏsūra, ae, *f.* = Κυνοσουρά (hound's tail), *a constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear*: Poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41: Ov. F. 3, 107.

cȳnŏsūra ova = κυνόσουρα ᾠά, *addled eggs*: Plin. 10, 60, 80 (in pure Lat. urina ova).

cȳnŏzŏlon, i, *n.* = κύνοζολον, *a plant*, also called Chamaeleon, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 18, 21.

cȳpărissĭa, ae, *f. a species of* tithymalus or *spurge*, Euphorbia Cyparissias, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 43.

cȳpărissĭae, arum, *f. plu. a kind of fiery meteors*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15 (the same as Cyparissae, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*)

cȳpărissĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [cyparissus fero] *cypress-bearing*: Lycaeus, Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

cȳpēros, i, *m.* (cȳpērum, i, *n.* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 13) = κύπειρος, *a kind of sedge*, Cyperus longus, Linn.; vel C. comosus, Sibthorp: Plin. 21, 18, 70.

cypira, ae, *f. an Indian herb*, perh. a species of Amomum: Plin. 21, 18, 70.

cypīrus, i, *m.* = κύπειρος, *a plant*: in pure Lat. gladiolus, Gladiolus communis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 67.

cypreus, a, um, v. cupreus.

cyprĭnum, i, *n.* = κύπρινον, *a fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the* cypros or *henna* (κύπρος), *cypros-oil, cypros-ointment*: Plin. 12, 24, 51.

cyprīnus, i, *m.* = κυπρῖνος, *a species of carp*: Cyprinus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 51, 74.

cypros, *the plant called henné* or *henna*, used for dyeing the skin in the East, Lawsonia inermis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 24, 51: id. 23, 4, 46.

cyprĭum aes, also absol. **cyprium**, ii. *n copper*: Plin. 34, 8, 20 (v. cuprum).

cyprĭus, a, um, *adj. of copper, copper*: in Cypriis mortariis, Plin. 33, 5, 29: in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27.

cypsellus, i, *m. the swift*: Hirundo apus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 39, 55.

cȳtĭnus, i, *m.* = κύτινος, *the calyx of the pomegranate blossom*: Plin. 23, 6, 59.

cytis, is, *f.* = κύτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cȳtĭsus, i, *c.* (**cytisum**, i, *n.* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17) = κύτισος, *a leguminous shrub*, highly esteemed as food for cattle by the ancients; prob. *the shrubby snail-clover*, Medicago arborea, Linn.: Col. 5, 12: Plin. 13, 24, 47: Virg. E. 1, 79. **2.** *the laburnum*: Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.: Plin. 16, 38, 73: ib. 39, 76.

D.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental, being most closely connected with *t*, the thin dental; and less closely with the other medial mutes, *b* and *g*. **I.** Interchanges of D with other letters. **1.** *D* and *T.* At the end of words *t* was frequently substituted for it in early times; and some modern editors, relying on MS. authority, have restored that orthography (*e. g.* Wunder, in his edition of Cicero's orations). *e. g. at* for *ad*, *aput* for *apud*, *itcirco for iacirco*, *Alexanter* for *Alexander*, etc.: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16. On the other hand, *d* sometimes takes the place of *t* final: *e. g.*: *ed* for *et capud* for *caput*, *etc.*, are found in inscriptions and MSS. *T* and *d* are interchanged also in the derivation of words: *e. g.* from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor quadraginta*, etc. **2.** *D*, *T*, *Z*, and *SS.* *D* in Latin corresponds to *T* in Gothic, *Z* in Old High German, *Z* or *SS* in German, and *T* in English: *e. g.*: *dens*, Goth. *tunthus*, O. H. G. *zand*, Germ. *zahn*, Eng. *tooth*; *domare*, Goth. *tamjan*, O. H. G. *zemen*, Germ. *zähmen*, Eng. *tame*; *ducere*, Goth. *tiuhan*, O. H. G. *ziohan*, Germ. *ziehen*, Eng. *tug*; *duo*, Goth. *tva*, O. H. G. *zuei*, Germ. *zwei*, Eng. *two*; *edere*, Goth. *itan*, O. H. G. *ëzan*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; *pes pedis*, Goth. *fôtjus*, O. H. G. *vuozi*, Germ. *fuss*, Eng. *foot*; *sudor*, Goth. *sveiti*, O. H. G. *sweiz*, Germ. *schweiss*, Eng. *sweat.*

3. *Du* and *B.* At the beginning of words, *du* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: *e. g.*: *duellum, bellum*; *duis, bis*; *duonus, bonus.* In some cases, the *d* has been dropped, and the vowel with which it was connected slightly modified: *e. g.*: *duiginti* became *viginti*; *Dianus, Janus.* **4.** *D* and *R*: *e. g.*: *auris, audio*; *ar, ad*; *apor, apud*; *medidies, meridies.* **5.** *D* and *L*: *e. g.*: *pando, palam*; *scando, scala*; *dacrima, lacrima*; *cadamitas, calamitas*; Ὀδυσσεύς, *Ulixes*; *sedes, sella*; *mando, mala.* **6.** *D* and *S*: *e. g.*: ῥόδον, *rosa*; μέσος, *medius*; so the Sabine name *Clausus* became *Claudius.* **7.** In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: *e. g.*: *ac-cedo*; *af-ficio*; *ag-gredior*; *al-ludo*; *ap-parare*; *ar-rigo*; *as-sidere.* So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*, *quic-quam* for *quid-quam.* When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altother: *e. g. a-scendo, a-stringo.* The same thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: *e. g.*: *a-gnatus, a-gnosco.*

8. In inflection *d* is either omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: *e. g.*: *custos* for *custod-s*: *lae-si*, for *laed-si*: but *ces-si*, for *ced-si.* **II.** Changes of *D* in the Romance languages: **1.** *D* into *Z*, especially *di* into *z*: *e. g.*: Lat. *ardens, ardentis, pendulus, viridis*, It. *arzente, penzolo, verzura*; Lat. *medius, prandium, radius*, It. *mezzo, pranzo, razzo*; Lat. *badius, gaudium, verecundia*, Sp. *bazo, gozo, vergüenza.* **2.** *Di* into *G* or *J*: *e. g.*: Lat. *hodie*, It. *oggi*; Lat. *dies, diurnus*, Fr. *jour.* **3.** *D* into *L*: *e. g.*: Lat. *caducus, cicada, hedera*, It. *caluco, cicala, ellera*; Lat. *cauda*, Sp. *cola.* **4.** *D* into *R* (rare) *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas, lampadis*, Sp. *lampara*: Lat. *admissarius*, Wal. *armësariu.*

5. *D* into *N*: *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas, lampadis*, It. *lampana*; Lat. *perdix*, It. *pernice.* **6.** Omission of *D*: (i) in French, between two vowels: *e. g.*: Lat. *audire, cauda, gladius, fides, nudus, videre*, Fr. *ouir, queue, glaive, foi, nu, voir.* (ii.) In Italian at the end of words: *e. g.*: Lat. *ad, apud, modo, fides*, It. *a, appo, mò, fè.* (Diez, Gram. 1, 226, *seq.*) **III.** In the oldest period of the language, the *ablat. sing.* ended in *d*: MARID, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARID, NAVALED PRAEDAD, on the Col. Rostr. DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice), S. C. de Bacch. **2.** Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards dropped *e. g. prod* in *prod-ire, prod-esse*: *red* in *red-ire, red-dere*; *sed* in *sed-itio*: *extrad, suprad*, are old forms of *extra, supra.* Cf. also the forms *antid-ea, antid-hac*, etc.

IV. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, *etc.*; in epitaphs, D. M., = Diis Manibus; in temple inscriptions, D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maxumo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N. = Dominus Noster and D. D. N. N. = Domini Nostri. In dating letters, D signified dabam, and also dies; hence, *a. d.* = ante diem; in offerings to the gods, D. D. = dono, *or* donum dedit, D. D. D. = dat, dicat, dedicat, *etc.* Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457 *sq.*

N.B. The use of the symbol D as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral ⊕ or CIↃ = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by D.

dabla, ae, *f.* [Arab word] *a kind of Arabian palm which bears a delicious fruit:* Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34. (Acc. to a recent French traveller, D'Escayra de Lauture, the tallest and most majestic variety of the date-palm, yielding the fruit usually sent to Europe, is called Deglé by the Arabs of the African date country, at the present day.)

dācĭcus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians:* Suet. Dom. 6: Juv. 6, 205.

dacrimas, v. lacrima.

dactȳlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δακτυλικός, *dactylic:* numerus, Cic. Or. 57: pes, Prud. *στεφ. 3*, 209: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.

dactȳlĭŏthēca, ae, *f.* = δακτυλιοθήκη, *a casket to keep rings in:* Mart. 11, 59. **2.** *a collection of seal-rings and jewels:* Plin. 37, 1, 5.

dactylis, idis, v. dactylus.

dactȳlus, i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (*a finger:* hence), **1.** *a sort of boring shell-fish*, Pholas Dactylus, Linn.: ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati, Plin. 9, 61, 87. **2.** *a kind of grape:* Col. 3, 2, 1: called also dactylis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40. **3.** *creeping dog's-tooth grass*, Cynodon Dactylon, Persoon: id. 24, 19, 119. **4.** aizoo simile, *the herb called* Illecebrum Paronychia, Linn.: id. 24, 19, 119. **5.** *a kind of stone-crop:* Sedum stellatum: id. 24, 19, 119. **6.** *a precious stone:* id. 37, 10, 61. **7.** *a date, palm-date:* Pall. Oct. 12, 1. **8.** In metre, *the foot* —◡◡ (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic. Or. 64, 217: id. de Or. 3, 47: Quint. 9, 4, 81. (Hence It. *dattero;* Sp. *datil;* Fr. *datte.*)

daedălē, *adv.* [Daedalus] *skilfully, with art:* aquila aurea effigiata daedale, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 3, 86.

daedălĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *daedalian, relating to Daedalus:* Daedaleum iter, *i. e. through the labyrinth*, Prop. 2, 14, 8.

daedălĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilful:* manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.

daedălus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilful, cunning in workmanship.* Act.: Circe, Virg. Aen. 7, 282. With *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, *the word-framing tongue*, Lucr. 4, 551: natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 235. Pass.: *curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned*, etc. = δαιδάλεος: signa, id. 5, 1450: tellus, *variegated*, id. 1, 7 and 229: daedala chordis carmina, *the artful strains*, id. 2, 505.

daemōn, ŏnis, *m.* = δαίμων, *a spirit* = genius, lar: App. de Deo Socr. med. p. 49, 5: bonus = ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, *the last but one of the twelve celestial signs*, Firmic. Mathes. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 1. 27. In the Gr. form: Cic. Tim. 11. **2.** *an evil spirit, demon:* Eccl.

daemŏnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονιακός, *pertaining to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.): potentia, Lact. 4, 15. **2.** Subst.: daemoniacus, i, *m. a demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit:* Firm. Math. 3, 6.

daemŏnĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [daemon colo] *a devil-worshiper, a heathen:* superbos, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

daemŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονικός, *demoniac, devilish:* Eccl.

daemŏnĭum, ii, *n.* = δαιμόνιον, *a little spirit:* Tert. Apol. 32. **2.** *an evil spirit, demon:* ib. 21.

dagnades, um, *f. plu. a kind of Egyptian birds:* Fest. *s. v.*

dalivus, a word of unknown signif.: acc. to some = *supinus*, acc. to others = *stultus* or *insanus:* Fest. *s. v.*

dalmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Dalmatia] *Dalmatian*. vestis, *a sort of garment*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9. Hence **dalmătĭcātus**, a, um, *clothed in such a garment:* Lampr. Commod. 8: id. Heliog. 26.

dāma, ae, *f.* (*m.* Virg. E. 8, 28: Stat. Ach. 2, 408, etc.) *a fallow-deer, buck* or *doe:* referred by Cuvier to Cervus Dama, Linn., *the fallow-deer*, but by Buffon to Antilope redunca, Pallas, an African deer: Plin. 11, 37, 45: Virg. G. 1, 308. (Hence It. *daino, daina;* Fr. *daim, daine.*)

dămălĭo, ōnis, *m.* [δάμαλος] *a calf:* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22.

dămascēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Damascus] *of Damascus, Damascene:* pruna (and *absol.*: Mart. 5, 18), *a damson:* Plin. 15, 13, 12.

dămăsōnĭon, ii, *n.* = δαμασώνιον, *a plant*, called also alisma, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 10, 77.

dāmĭum, i, *n.* [δᾶμος = δῆμος] sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa damia et sacerdos ejus damiatrix appellabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

damnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [damno] *worthy of condemnation, damnable:* Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *ad fin.* *Comp.*: Salv. 4.

damnābĭlĭter, *adv. culpably:* Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, *indecl.* [= damnatus: an adj. form in *-as:* cf. primas, infernas, *etc.*] an old legal *t. t.*: *condemned, sentenced* to do anything (esp. to pay a fine): with *sing.*: tantum aes dare domino damnas esto, Lex Aquilia, ap. Gai. Dig. 9, 2, 2: damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12: si quis majorem pecuum numerum habere voluerit tantum damnas esto, Cato, in Meyer, Orat. Rom. frgm. p. 105. With *plur.*: decem dare damnas sunto, Auct. ap. Paul. Dig. 30, 122.

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [damno] *condemnation:* (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, Cic. Att. 7, 3: quid est illa damnatione judicatum? id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 35: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61. In *plur.*: acerbissimae damnationes, libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36: Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.* With the name of the offence or the punishment: ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36: ad furcam, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28. **2.** Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas: *an heir's obligation to pay:* Paul. Sent. 3, 6. **II.** Meton. of things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venenatum in Sardinia, Plin. 20, 11, 45.

damnātĭtĭus or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *condemnatory.* Κατάκριτον damnaticium, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (very rare): Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 *fin.*

damnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who condemns:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *damnatory, condemnatory* (rare): damnatorium suum judicium dabat de jugerum professione, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: damnatoria et absolutoria tabella, Suet. Aug. 33.

damnātus, a, um, *Part.* [damno] *condemned:* and **II.** Adj. meton.: *reprobate, criminal:* quis te damnatior? Cic. Pis. 40 *fin.*

damnaustra and **dannaustra**, *precatory words of unknown meaning:* Cato R. R. 160.

damnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum facio] *hurtful, injurious, pernicious:* bestia, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 62.

damnĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum gero] *harm-bringing, pernicious:* Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damnum] legal *t. t.* *to doom, condemn, to sentence:* constr. with *acc.* alone, with the *acc.* and *gen.* (of the crime and punishment), *abl.*, *de*, *in*, etc. ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. Afer. in Quint. 5, 10, 79: ambitus damnati, Caes B. C. 3, 1: furti, Cic. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. Verr. 5, 41 *fin.*: majestatis id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42: sceleris conjurationisque, id. Verr. 5, 5: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 octupli, Cic. Verr. 3, 11: ut is eo crimine damnaretur, ib. 4, 45: capite, id Tusc. 1, 22: pecunia, Just. 8, 1: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1 Act 13, 39: de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Marc. Dig. 49, 18, 3. Of the suit itself: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. Post. 4: id. Clu. 3. **2.** *to bind* one's heir to the performance of any act: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26: with *ne:* Gai. ib. 8, 4, 16: heredem dare, Pompon. Dig. 30, 12. With *inf.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 86. **II.** Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Pleusidippus, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 2: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.* **III.** Gen. and not as legal *t. t.*: *to doom, condemn:* aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19: stultitia ubi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179: damnabis tu quoque votis, Virg. E. 5, 80: voto, Sisenn. in Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: id. 27, 45: morti damnatus ut esset, Lucr. 6, 1231: Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, Virg. Aen. 4, 699: quem damnet labor, *the battle may doom to death*, ib. 12, 727: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, *to condemn, censure, disapprove*, Quint. 10, 1, 125. Of things: *to condemn, reject:* ne damnent quae non intelligunt, id. 10, 1, 26: id. 10, 4, 2, *etc.* (Hence Sp. *dañar.*)

damnōsē, *adv. hurtfully, harmfully:* nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti, *to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum]

I. Act.: *hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, destructive:* quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 9: Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18 21: libido, ib. 2, 1, 107: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3.

II. Pass.: *wronged, injured, unfortunate:* senex, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 14.

III. Reflect.: *hurting oneself, wasteful, prodigal, unthrifty:* non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4. 11.

damnum, i, *n.* (also written dampnum in MSS.) *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss:* opp. to lucrum: haud scit, paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: si in maximis lucris paulum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: id. Verr. 1 12: ubi pro disco damnum capiam, pro cursura dedecus, *sustain*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 34. nec sibi damno dedecorique foret, Hor. S. 1, 2, 52: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51 flagitium hujus jacturae atque damn., id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortium damno reducit, Caes. B. G. 6, 44: cf. Tac. A. 1, 71: damnum dare alicui, *to inflict injury upon one* si quid emtor domino damni dederit, Cato R. R. 149: Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 108: facere, *to sustain:* ubi damnum praestet facere quam lucrum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 77: Cic. Brut. 33. id. Fam. 7, 33: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, Sen. Ira, 1, 2: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: ferre (a favourite expression with Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64: id. Am. 1, 13, 20, etc. contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos pestis, id. M. 7, 552: damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia lunae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *ad fin.*: damnum infectum, *damage to property not done, but which a person has reason to fear*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: cf. Smith's Ant. 383. Meton.: hoc ad damnum (*i. e.* scortum) deferetur, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 24. **II.** In law, *a fine, penalty*: quis unquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: (leges) eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23. [The root DAM appears to denote "loss" and "doom:" cf. A. S. *dem* "hurt, loss." Key supposes it comes from a root DAP, "to spend," seen in δαπ-άνη and *dap-ino*: but this does not seem probable.] (Hence Fr. *dommage*; Eng. *damage*: also Fr. *damnier*, "danger;" Eng. *danger*.)

dāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dama] *a little fallow-deer*: App. M. 8, p. 202. v. dama.

dane, v. do *init.*

dănăē, ēs, *f. a kind of butcher's-broom*, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 39.

dănista, ae, *m.*=δανειστής, *a money-lender, usurer*: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 51: id. Most. 3, 1, 6.

dănīstĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=δανειστικός, *money-lending, usurious*: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dano, v. do *ad init.*

dăpālis, e, *adj.* [daps] *feast-like, belonging to a sacrificial feast*: coena, Titin. in Non. 95, 5: Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Jupiter, *for whom such a coena was made*, Cato R. R. 132,

dăpātĭcē and **dăpātĭcus** [id.] dapatice se acceptos dicebant antiqui, significantes *magnifice*, et dapaticis negotium amplum ac magnificum, Fest. *s. v.* daps.

daphnē, ēs, *f.*=δάφνη, *a laurel-tree, a bay-tree*, Laurus nobilis, Linn.: baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8.

daphnĭa, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

daphnŏīdes, ae, *f.*=δαφνοειδής (laurel-like). **1.** *a sort of* casia, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 20, 43. **2.** *spurge-laurel* or *mezereon*, Daphne Laureola, Linn. vel D. Mezereum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39. **3.** *plants called periwinkles*, Vinca major et minor, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 90.

daphnōn, ōnis, *m.*=δαφνών, *a laurel grove*: Petr. 126, 12: Mart. 10, 79.

dăpīno, 1. *v. a. to serve up* as food: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 117. [DAP, root of daps.]

daps, dăpis (*gen. plur.* seems not to occur), *f. a stately feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast*: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito, postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, allium, lentim, Cato R. R. 131 and 132: Pinarii, extis adesis, ad ceteram venirent dapem, Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 301. **2.** Gen.: *a feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur. (in Virg. passim, in Tibul. in this signif. only in the plur.): egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, Hor. Epod. 17, 66: Ov. H. 9, 68. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo, id. F. 5, 521: sanguineas edat illa dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: Virg. E. 6, 79: ictae dapes, mensaque disjecta erat, Tac. A. 14, 22: humanae, *human excrement*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51. [Root DAP, seen in δάπ-τω, δαπ-άνη.]

dapsĭlē, *adv. sumptuously, bountifully*: verrem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. in Non. 513, 27: Suet. Vesp. 19. *Comp.*: Lucil. in Non. 321, 29.

dapsĭlis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsilis: Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 3), *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps] *sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful*: sumptus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copiae facundiae, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12. With *abl.*: spionia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27.

dapsĭlĭter, *adv. sumptuously, bountifully*: dapsiliter suos amicos alit, Naev in Charis. p. 178 P.

dardănārĭus, ii, *m.* [uncert. deriv.] *a buyer up of corn, a regrater*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6.

dārēus or dārīus, ii, *m.*=Δάρειος, (*the name of several Persian kings.*) Meton.: *a gold coin made in their reigns, a daric*: Aus. Ep. 5, 23.

dasi, v. do, *ad init.*

dăsȳpūs, ŏdis=δασύπους, *a rabbit*, Lepus cuniculus, Linn., acc. to Cuvier: Plin. 8, 55, 81: id. 10, 63, 83.

dătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [do] *giveable* (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dataria, *I have no greeting to give*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dătātim, *adv. by giving* or *tossing from one to the other*, invicem dando, Non. 96, 15: isti qui ludunt datatim *i. e.* in playing ball, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 17. In an obscene sense: datatim in lecto ludere, Pomp. in Non. 96, 19.

dathĭātum, i, *n. a reddish sort of frankincense*: Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [do] *a giving, allotting, making over* (rare): legum datio, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: datio aut ademptio legati, Flor. Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 2. **2.** Meton.: *the right of alienation*: Liv. 39, 19. (Hence It. *dazio*; Sp. *dacio*; Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin.)

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to giving*; also, *given, assigned.* **1.** Leg. *t. t.*: dativi tutores qui nominatim testamento dantur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 149. **2.** In gram.: dativus casus, or *absol.*, dativus, *the dative*: Quint. 1, 7, 18: Gell. 4, 16.

dăto, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to give frequently, give away* (rare): evectionem, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: argentum fenore, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 73: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23. In an obscene sense: Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 10.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver* (rare): Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 33: adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. Aen. 1, 734. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

dătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a giving*: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 16.

daucum, i. *n.* (also **daucus**, i, *m.* Scrib. Comp. 167)=δαῦκος, *a plant*, of which there were various kinds. **1.** In Crete probatissimus, Athamanta cretica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 64. **2.** Foliis coriandri, Pimpinella peregrina, Linn., or Seseli ammoides, Linn.: ib. **3.** Pastinaca erratica = Daucus maritimus, Linn.: ib. much used in medicine: id. 19, 5, 27: id. 25, 9, 64: Cels. 5, 23, *no.* 3. In App. Herb. 80, called daucion and daucites.

dautia, v. lautia.

dē, *prep.* with *ablat.* denotes the *departure* or *removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the surface of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de*; and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*. Etymologically *de* is connected with διά: and *dis-* (*dir*) and *di-*, used only in composition, are also of the same origin, the *s* being added as in *abs, obs, subs*, etc. [v. ab]: *down from, from, away from, out of*, etc.

A. Of space: **I.** With motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to withdraw from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, ib. 1, 2: de vita decedere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: exire de vita, id. Am. 4, 15: de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, id. de Or 2 65 *ad fin.*: de castris procedere, Sall. C. 61: de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: nomen suum de tabula sustulit, id. Sest. 33, 72: ferrum de manibus extorsimus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2. **2.** Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: decido de lecto praeceps, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 50: de muro se dejicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: de sella exsilire, Cic. Verr. 2, 30 *fin.*: de coelo aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1155. **3** Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds: haec agebantur in conventu, palam de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: ib. 2, 38. quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, ib. 5, 7: Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: cf., de tergo plagas dare, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10: Just. 20, 5: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Nero, 46: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 37. So in jurid. Latin: de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, *etc.*, i. e., *on level ground*, not on the tribunal (cf. χαμόθεν, *opp.* πρὸ βήματος, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10): Ulp. Dig. 1, 4, 1. **II.** Without motion, to denote mere direction downwards: *from, down from*: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760: lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 30 3: et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, *leaning downward against the tree*, id. H. 21, 100: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg. E. 1, 77. **III.** To denote any fixed spot, and hence abode, origin, the idea of belonging to, *etc.*: *of, at, in, from*: de circo astrologi, Enn. in Cic Div. 1, 58: caupo de via Latina, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15 47: homo de schola atque a magistro eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautae de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: aliquis de ponte, *i. e. a beggar*, Juv. 14 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1 15: Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas, Juv. 6, 344: de summo loco summoque genere eques, Pl. Capt. prol. 30: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta, Virg. Aen. 9, 284.

B. Of time. the point of departure: *after* (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 8. Hence diem de die, *from day to day*: Liv. 5, 48: quum is diem de die differret, id. 25, 25: diem de die proferendo, Just. 2, 15. **II.** In the phrases de nocte, de vigilia, *etc.*, to denote the period *during* or *in the course of* which the action is done: hence it is less definite than the simple *abl.* which designates the precise time: *De.* Rus cras cum filio cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *Mi.* Imo de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: vigilas tu de nocte, id. Mur. 9, 22: de nocte evigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, *late in the night*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: multa de nocte, Cic. Sest. 35, 75 (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9): Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, *about midnight*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: media de nocte, Suet. Cal. 26: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the course of the third watch*, Caes. B. G. 1 12: Liv. 9, 44: de quarta vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 21 In like manner, de die, de luce: de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 16: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8: Suet. Cal 37: bibulus media de luce Falerni, Hor Ep. 1, 14, 34: cum perditissimis latronibus non solum de die, sed etiam in diem vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87. Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.* And once even, de tempore for tempore: ipse de tempore coenavit, Auct. B. Hisp. 33.

C. In gen. I. Of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection, or body, from which a part is taken: (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of:* hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1: gladio percussus ab uno de illis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si quis de nostris hominibus, id. Flacc. 4: de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99: de tuis innumerabilibus in me officiis erit hoc gratissimum, id. Fam. 16, 1 *fin.*: accusator de plebe, id. Brut 34, 131: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: Liv. 7, 17. Hence, with *abl.* instead of the genitive case: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticere possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 32: si quae sunt de genere eodem, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 13: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 462: quantum de bello dicitur esse super, Ov. F. 2, 748. So conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, *etc.*, de aliqua re for alicujus rei. Hence,

2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, *etc.*: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: de tuo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A.: Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1: de publico, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17. And *fig.*: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31: Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Plin. Ep. 4, 13. II. To designate the material, *etc.* of which anything is made: *of, out of:* de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313: Virg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: sucus de quinquefolio, Plin. 26, 4, 11: (pocula) de facili compositque luto, Tib. 1, 1, 40: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616. III. To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, *etc.*: emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, Cic. Fl. 20: de aliquo quaerere, id. Att. 1, 14: saepe hoc audivi de patre, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31. So also of books, *etc.* from which any thing is learnt: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, *etc.* I. To indicate the subject of thought, *etc.* (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, with respect to* (περί): de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121: credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 9: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Sall. C. 50: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42: Solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581: de argento somnium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12: id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paulisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36. II. To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of:* nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicem venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 1, 30, 76: qua de causa magno dolore adficiebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain,* Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me,* Ov. F. 3, 233. Hence, 2. To designate that in conformity with which any thing is done: *according to, after:* de senatvos sententiad, S. C. de Bac.: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 115: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Coel. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronuntiat, id. Verr 5, 21: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2: de more vetusto, Virg. Aen. 11, 142.

E. with adjectives to form adverbial expressions. 1. De integro, *afresh:* ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7: Cic. Verr. 2, 56. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, *q. v.*) 2. De improviso, *unexpectedly:* ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40: id. Andr. 2, 2, 23: Caes. B. G. 2, 3: Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151. 3. De transverso, *unexpectedly:* ecce autem de tranverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, id. Att. 15, 4 *ad fin.* (for which e transverso, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121.)

F. In composition, the *e* becomes short before a vowel or *h*, as in dĕhisco, dĕhinc, dĕinde, dĕorsum, and coalesces with it in the poets; cf. dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from dehabeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo. II. Signif.: 1. *down, away, off:* defero, deduco, detergo, deterreo, decido, defigo, defluo, deglutio, demulceo, detrudo. 2. it denotes *deficiency*, or *reverses* the meaning of the root: = *un-, mis-, dis-:* decortico, deficio (*un*-make), deutor, decoloro: dedamno, *to acquit;* dedecet, *it disgraces.* 3. *ceasing, preventing:* dedoleo, degrandinat, deprecor, dehortor. 4. *away, out:* deblatero, declamo, deligo. 5. *up, in pieces,* etc.: desurgo, defruor (*use up*), delacero. 6. *over, overmuch, much:* deauro, defleo, decanto, dealbo, delaboro, destimulo, desudasco, deverbero, deamo. III. De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive: of this, the foregoing examples furnish many instances. It is also freq. put after a simple relative: *e. g.* quo de, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. p. 183-229.

dĕa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* diis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7: deabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. P. 39 p: and in the combination dis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5) *f.* [deus] *a goddess:* his diis (*sc.* Musis) Helicona atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov. H. 15, 108: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Cat. 63, 91: bellica, Ov. M. 2, 752: venatrix, *i. e. Diana,* ib. 2, 454: silvarum, *the same,* ib. 3, 163: triplices, *i. e. the Fates,* ib. 2, 654: siderea, *i. e. Night,* Prop. 3, 20, 18.

dē-ăcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *having the grapes cleaned out:* dolia, Cato R. R. 26.

dĕactĭo, = peractio, Fest. *s. v.*

dĕalbātor, ōris, *m.* [dealbo] *a whitewasher, plasterer:* Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-albo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to whitewash, plaster* (rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 1, 55 *fin.*: duo parietes de eadem fidelia, *to whitewash two walls from the same pot,* i. e. *to kill two birds with one stone,* Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

dĕambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [deambulo] *a place to walk in, a promenade:* Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9.

dĕambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a walking, a promenading:* Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.

dĕambŭlātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place for walking in:* Capitol. Gord. Tert. 32.

dē-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26: deambulanti in litore, Suet. Aug. 96: quum satis erit deambulatum requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14: ib. 2, 1.

dē-ămo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to love much, dearly, to be greatly in love with:* vehementius amare, Non. 97, 21: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 35: Afran. in Non. *l. c.* Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, *I was quite charmed with,* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 3: dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5. 2. Like amo (*no.* III.): *to be exceedingly obliged to one:* deamo te, Syre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

dē-argento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [argentum] *to rob one of his money:* Lucil. in Non. 97, 8. II. *to plate with silver:* idola deargentata et deaurata, Hier. Jesai. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22.

dē-argŭmentor, 1. *v. n. dep. to decide finally:* super aliqua re, Claud Mamert. de Statu an. 2, 7.

dē-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disarm:* dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10. Of things: *to blunt, take off the point:* pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25.

dē-artŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus] lit. *to dismember, to tear limb from limb:* hence, fig. *to ruin* (very rare): fallaciis opes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 14: ego deartuatus sum hujus scelesti technis, ib. 3, 4, 108.

dē-ascĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ascio, ascia] *to hew* or *polish with an axe:* deasciato supplicare stipiti, Prud. στεφ 10, 381. Fig.: *to cheat, to pluck* (cf. abrado): Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

dĕaurātor, ōris, *m.* [deauro] *a gilder:* Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-auro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to gil* (cf. auratus): cassidas et tegerent a gento et deaurarent, Cod. Theod. 10, 22 1: deauratus balteus, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*

dēbacchātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debacchor *wildness, raving fury:* libidinis, Salv Gub. D. 7 *init.*

dē-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to rave like a Bacchanal, to rage* (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30: Hier. Jes. 11, 37, 26. Poet. of things: *to rage much:* qua parte debacchentur ignes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

dē-bātŭo, 3. *v. a.* intens. of batuo in an obscene sense: Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello] *a conqueror* (very rare): ferarum, Virg. Aen. 7, 651: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5.

dēbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a conqueress:* Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 25. Fig.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to bring a war to an end* (rare exc. in the pass. form): Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16. *Pass. Impers.*: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26: id. 31, 48 *fin.*: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13: Tac. Agr. 26: id. H. 3, 19: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14: and in the *part. perf. absol.* debellato, *after the war is ended:* eum quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21: id. 29, 32. II. Act.: 1. With cogn. obj.: *to fight out:* rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8. 2. With other obj.: *to war down, vanquish, subdue:* parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: gentem, ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43. Fig.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2: debellat eos (fungos) et aceti natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *fin.*

dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [de-habeo] lit.: *to have* or *hold from:* hence, *to owe, to be in debt.* With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of person: qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non habet id quod reddidit, qui autem debet, aes retinet alienum, Cic. Planc. 28, 68: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, id. Fam.

3, 56: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: Pass.: dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, id. Fam. 3, 5: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. Proverb.: animam debere, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56. **II.** Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: *to owe, to be bound* or *liable to do* or *pay, to be under obligation:* quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: hoc munus patriae debere, id. Leg. 1, 2: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: virgine figis in una quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum, Virg. Aen. 10, 853: juvenem nil jam coelestibus ullis debentem, ib. 11, 51: navis, quae tibi creditum debes Virgilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6: Ov. M. 1, 481: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, *make over Turnus to me*, Virg. Aen. 12, 317. With *inf.* it is to be rendered by *ought, must, should*, etc.: debetis velle quae velimus, Pl. Am. prol. 39: num ferro contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Am. 11: Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, ib. 7, 19: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37: ultima semper exspectanda dies homini, dicique beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137: ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43. Poet. for necesse est, oportet (freq. in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. 2, 1147: id. 3, 188, etc. **2.** Pass.: *to be due* or *owing:* Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: quanta his (*sc.* diis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! Virg. Aen. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223: debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, ib. 2, 6, 23: Prop. 3, 7, 9: soli mihi Pallas debetur, Virg. Aen. 10, 443.

III. *to owe thanks for, to be indebted for:* with *acc.:* ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, id. Att. 1, 14: me paene plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debiturum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: o cui debere salutem confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164: vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31: se, id. M. 7, 48. *Absol.:* verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, Cic. Planc. 28: Ov. M. 4, 76. **IV.** Mostly Poet. = ὀφείλω and ὀφλισκάνω: *to be bound* by fate or nature, *to be destined:* urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *are destined to found*, ib. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus aevi ante suam mortes, Lucan. 2, 82: id. 6, 530. More usually, Pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur, Virg. Aen. 4, 276: indigetem Aeneam scis deberi coelo, ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato corpora debentur, ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, ib. 11, 166: Val. Fl. 2, 571: fatis debitus Arruns, *i. e. devoted to death*, Virg. Aen. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, ib. 8, 375. *Absol.:* tempora Parcae debita complerant, ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: debitum naturae persolvit, *etc.*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3453; and simply debitum persolvit: ib. *no.* 4482. **2.** Ludibrium alicui (cf. ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτα τινι), *to become the sport of:* tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16. (Hence It. *devere;* Fr. *devoir.*)

dē-bĭbo, *3. v. a. to drink of:* Sol. 7, *ad fin.*

dēbĭlis (old form *debil*, like pugil, facul, simul, *etc.:* debil homo, Enn. Ann. 8, 7), e, *adj.* [de-validus] lit. *unhandy, unready:* hence, *disabled, weak, feeble, lamed, crippled:* debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 101: ille humero hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Aen. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40: membra metu, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4: debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, Suet. Vesp. 7. Of inanimate things: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20. Poet.: iter, *of a wounded man*, Stat. Th. 12. 144. **II.** Fig.: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (*sc.* Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (*sc.* memoria) tam debilis esset, id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25: manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, Pers. 5, 99. — *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis] *weakness, feebleness, lameness, debility:* linguae, Cic. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, Suet. Cal. 26. Absol.: Cic. Tusc. 3, 34: id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: Liv. 2, 36 *etc.* In *plur.:* Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.* Fig.: debilitas animi, ib. 1, 15: Mart. 2, 86.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debilito] *a weakening, maiming, weakness*, etc. (rare): praemium debilitationis consecutus, *i. e.* of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2, p. 128. Fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbĭlĭter, *adv. feebly:* lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, Pac. in Non. 98, 18.

dēbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [debilis] *to cripple, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble:* gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3 § 140. contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, Suet. Aug. 43: qui filium debilitavit, ut inhabilis militiae sit, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: membra quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: lingua debilitata malis, Lucr. 6, 1149: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *breaks its waves*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5. **II.** Fig.: *to crush, break down, discourage:* simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: hunc quum afflictum, debilitatum, moerentem, viderem, ib. 2, 47, 195: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, *i. e. dispirited, discouraged*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id. Fam. 5, 13: animum luctu, metu, id. Planc. 42, 103: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: is (dolor) fortitudinem se debilitaturum minatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: omnis intentio, Quint. 11, 3, 45: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo] *an owing, debt* (very rare): dissimilis est pecuniae debitio et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28: torquetur debitione dotis, id. Att. 14, 13.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a debtor:* Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: id. Flacc. 20, 48: Suet. Aug. 32: Juv. 16, 40: aeris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 86. Fig. (mostly poet.): **1.** *one bound to pay:* voti, Mart. 9, 43: mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46. **2.** *one bound to give thanks for:* animae hujus, id. Tr. 1, 5, 10: vitae, id. Pont. 4, 1, 2: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female debtor:* Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 24. Fig.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, Tert. Anim. 35.

dēbĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *what is owing, a debt:* ne de bonis deminui paterentur priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: tanquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 53, 178. **II.** *a duty, obligation*, etc.: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, *no.* 1. (Hence It. *detta;* Sp. *deuda;* Fr. *dette, débit.*)

dē-blătĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to prate about, to blab out* (very rare): Pl. Aul 2, 3, 1.

dē-būcĭno (or debuccino), 1. *v. a. to trumpet forth:* Eccl.

dē-căchinno, 1. *v. a. to laugh down, laugh to scorn:* Eccl.

dēcăcūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decacumino] *a lopping, pruning:* cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-căcūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to top and lop, to prune:* pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: ulmum, id. 5, 6, 12.

dē-călautĭco, 1. *v. a.* [calautica] *to deprive of one's hood, to plunder:* decalauticare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. in Non. 97, 9 dub.

dēcalco, *to plaster with lime*, albo, κονιῶ, Gloss. Vet.

dēcălĕfăcĭo, *to warm*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēcălesco, *to become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνομαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

dēcălĭcātor [calix] *a glutton*, καταπότης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēcălĭcātum, calce litum, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-calvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calvus] *to make bald:* Veg. 3, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 23.

dēcantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decanto] *talkativeness* = ἀδολεσχία: Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 49.

dē-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to sing off, chant;* hence, *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas omnes percursas animo et, prope dicam, decantatas habere, ib. 2, 32, 140: Quint. 12, 8, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: neu miserabiles decantes elegos, id. Od. 1, 33, 3: Ἅλωσιν Ilii in scenico habitu decantavit, Suet. Ner. 38: decantat tribus, *proclaims*, Lucan. 5, 394: nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35. **II.** *to leave off singing:* hi jam decantaverant, *had sung their song out*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.

dĕcānus, i, *m.* [decem] *one set over ten persons.* **1.** Over soldiers: Veg. Mil. 2, 8. **2.** Over monks: *a dean:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35. **II.** *an undertaker's man:* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4. **III.** In astrology: *the chief of ten parts* (out of the thirty) *of a constellation:* Firmic Math. 2, 4.

dĕcăprōti, ōrum, *m. plu.* = δεκάπρωτοι, *the ten chief men* in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi): Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10.

dĕcăprōtīa, ae, *f.* = δεκαπρωτεία, *the office of the* decaproti: Arcad. Dig 50, 4, 18, § 26.

dē-carno, 1. *v. a.* [caro] *to take off the flesh:* Veg. 3, 27, 2.

dĕcastȳlos, i, *m.*=*δεκάστυλος, having ten columns, a decastyle:* Vitr. *3*, 1 *fin.*

dē-caulesco, *3. v. n.* [caulis] *to run to stalk:* raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36 *fin.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* (*inf. sync.* decesse, Ter. Heaut. prol. *32*: *past perf. subj.* decessemus, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 *ad fin.* dub.) *to go away, depart, withdraw:* constr.: *absol.*, with *de*, *ex*, or the *abl.:* decedamus, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 74: vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: in Cariam ex nostra provincia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: Italia decedere, Sall. J. 28: pugna, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, *have gone out of their course*, Caes. B. C. *3*, 112: quum luminibus exstinctis decessisset via, *had gone out of the way*, Suet. Caes. *31*. **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *to withdraw, to evacuate:* nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. *Absol.:* ib. 1, 44 *fin.:* de colle decedere, id. B. C. 1, 71: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43: inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.:* loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. **3.** In official lang.: with provincia: *to retire from a province* on the expiration of a term of office, *to resign:* de provincia decessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: id. Att. 7, *3*: Liv. 29, 19: decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1: ex Africa, Nep. Cato 1. decedens Considius provincia, Cic. Lig. 1, 2: Liv. *39*, *3*: te antea quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. *3*, 6. *Absol.:* Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. *36 fin.:* Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13. With *a* (rare): cui quum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 *fin.* **4.** With *dat.* of person: usu. with de via or via: *to make way for, get out of the way of* (as a mark of respect or abhorrence): concedite atque abscedite omnes: de via decedite, Pl. Am. *3*, 4, 1: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80: censorem L. Plancum via sibi decedere aedilis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. *Pass.:* salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, *to be made way for*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. **5.** Fig. the same constr. but without *dat.:* *to deviate, go wrong:* se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, id. Coel. 16, 38: via dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, *3*. **6.** Fig. *to depart* (from life), *to die:* si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6: quum paterfamiliae decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Liv. 1, *34*: Quint. *3*, 6, 96: Suet. Aug. 101: cruditate contracta, Quint. 7, *3*, *33*: morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.:* paralysi, id. Vit. *3*: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1 *fin.* **II.** Of things: *to abate, subside, cease:* nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr. 2, *34*: alteram quartanam decessisse, et alteram leviorem accedere, Cic. Att. 7, 2: decessisse inde aquam, *run off*, Liv. *30*, *38 fin.:* decedere aestum, id. 26, 45: de summa nihil decedet, *be wanting, fail*, Ter. Ad. 5, *3*, *30*: decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Hec. *3*, 5, 55: postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88: Tac. A. 15, 16: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29. With *dat.:* id. 2, *31*: Tac. A. 15, 20. **2.** *to be subtracted from, to decrease:* ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic. Cluen. 50: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, *3*, *30*: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. *3*, 55. **3.** Poet.: *to go down, to set:* sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67: id. G. 1, 222: Ov. M. 4, 91: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, *of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang*, Virg. G. 4, 466. **III.** Fig.: *to depart from; to give up, resign, swerve from:* cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 17 *fin.:* de hypothecis decedere, id. Fam. 13, 56: decedere de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26: de meo jure decedam, id. Rosc. Am. 27: de jure nostro, id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate decedere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. *Impers.:* de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.* With simple *abl.:* decessit jure suo, id. *3*, *33 fin.:* sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. *37*, 54: officio, id. 36, 22: fide, id. *31*, 5 *fin.* The constr. with *ab* is unusual: quum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12. **2.** *to give place, submit* or *yield to* (very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt, id. Od. 2, 6, 15. **IV.** For the simple verb (v. cedo) *to turn out, result:* prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

dĕcem, *card. num. ten:* decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, *3*, 57: hominum millia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20. **2.** Meton. for an indefinite number: si decem habeas linguas, mutum esse addecet, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 20: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. S. 1, *3*, 12. [Sans. *dasan:* Gr. *δέκα*; Germ. *zehn*; Eng. *ten*.]

dĕcember, bris, *m.* [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] *the tenth month of the Roman year*, reckoned from March, *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): dehinc quintus (mensis) Quintilis et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: Cic. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.:* acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. *3*, 58: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, *3*: fumosus, ib. 2, 491. **2.** As closing the year, meton. *the* (past) *year:* hic tertius December, ex quo, Hor. Epod. 11, 5: id. Ep. 1, 20, 27. **II.** Adj.: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. Phil. *3*, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. *3*, 18, 10: consules Idibus Decembribus magistratum occepere, Liv. 4, *37*: libertate Decembri utere, *of the Saturnalia*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.

dĕcem-jŭgis, is, *m.* [jugum] Lit. *adj. ten-yoked;* hence (with *currus* understood) *a ten-horse chariot* (very rare): Suet. Ner. 24.

dĕcem-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis; cf. bimestris, trimestris] *of ten months:* annus, Censorin. 11.

dĕcem-mŏdĭus, a, um, *adj. containing ten modii:* corbulae, Col. 12, 50, 8. Subst.: decemmodiae, id. 12, 18, 2.

dĕcem-pĕda, ae, *f.* [pes] *a ten-foot measuring rod:* Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Suet. Aug. 24: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

dĕcempĕdātor, ōris, *m.* [decempeda] *a land surveyor:* Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

dĕcem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *tenfold:* numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5.

dĕcemplĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [decemplex] *multiplied by ten, ten times over:* Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62.

dĕcemprīmātus, us, *m. the office* or *dignity of the decemprimi* (also decaprotia *q. v.*): Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

dĕcemprīmi, orum, *m. plu.* (or separately, decem primi) *the ten chief men* in the Senate or body of decuriones in the municipia and colonies (afterwards called decaproti, *q. v.*): magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 642 and 1848.

dĕcem-rēmis, e, *adj.* [remus: cf. biremis, triremis] *having ten banks of oars:* navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

dĕcem-scalmus, a, um. *adj.* [scalmus] *having ten thowls* or *rullocks:* actuariola, Cic. Att. 16 *3 ad fin.*

dĕcemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri] *decemviral, of* or *belonging to the decemviri:* leges, *i. e. of the Twelve Tables*, Liv. *3*, 57 *fin.:* Gell. 20, 1: potestas, Liv. *3*, 55: Tac. A. 1, 1: annus. Cic. Rep. 2, *37*: invidia, id. Brut. 14 54: certaminibus, Liv. *3*, 54: odio, id. *3* 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), Cic. Verr. 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), id. Agr. 1, 5.

dĕcemvĭrālĭter, *adv. in the manner of the* decemviri stlitibus judicandis: ut decemviraliter loquar, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dĕcemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [decemviri] *the decemvirate, the rank* or *office of a decemvir:* Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Liv. *3*, *36 fin.:* Quint. 5, 13, *35*.

dĕcem-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a commission of ten*, the name of various magistrates at Rome. **1.** Decemviri legibus scribundis, *the composers of the Twelve Tables:* Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *sq.:* Liv. *3*, *32 sq.:* Gell. 20, 1. In *sing.:* Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.:* Liv. *3*, *33 fin.*, etc. **II.** Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, *a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes:* Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 29: Cic. Or. 46, 156. In the *sing.*: Inscr. Oerll. *no.* 133 and 554. **III.** Decemviri sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had the charge of the Sibylline books*, originally 2 in number: Liv. 10, 8. **IV.** Decemviri agris dividundis: Cic. Agr. 1, 6 *sq.:* Liv. 6, 42: id. 31, 4 and 42.

dĕcennālis, e, *adj.* [decem annus] *of ten years, ten years long:* bellum, Amm. 15, 12 *fin.:* of the Greeks before Troy, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48. **2.** Subst.: Decennalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival celebrated every ten years* (from the time of Augustus): Inscr. Grut. 116, 4: v. Smith's Ant. 387.

dĕcennis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *lasting ten years:* bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: compede, Mart. 9, 58. **2.** Subst.: decennia, ium, *n. plu. i. q.* decennalia, *the festival kept in the time of the emperors every ten years:* Trebell. Gallien. 5 *fin.*

dĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [decennis] *a period of ten years:* App. de Deo Socr. post med. p. 52, 7: Nazar. Paneg. Constant. 2 and 38. **2.** *i. q.* decennalia: Trebell. Gallien 7 *fin.*

dĕcens, entis, *Part.* [decet] **II.** Adj.: *seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit:* amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: decentior amictus, Quint. 11 *3*, 156: sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. 11, *3*, 140: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17: corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, Quint. 11, *3*, 29: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. 11, 1, 78, **2.** Esp. of bodily symmetry: *handsome, comely, well-formed, noble:* forma, Ov Am. *3*, 1, 9: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44: facies, Ov. Tr. *3*, 7, *33*: malae, Hor. Od. *3*, 27, 53: Venus, ib. 1, 18, 6: Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52: Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. H. 5, *35*.

dĕcenter, *adv. becomingly, decently, properly, fitly:* decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92: moesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44: lacrimare, id. A. A. *3*, 291. *Comp.:* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: ad quaedam vel decentius judicanda vel tutius, Quint. 9, 1, 21.

dĕcentĭa, ae, *f.* [decens] *comeliness, decency:* colorum et figurarum, Cic. N D. 2, 58.

dēceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decipio] *a deceiving, deception:* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deceiver:* Sen. Thyest. 140.

dēceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deceitful, deceptive:* Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 155, 2 *fin.*

dēceptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that deceives* · Lact. Epit. 6 *ad fin.*

dēceptus, a, um, *Part.* [decipio].

dēceptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *deception:* Tert. Adv. Marc. 3, 6.

dĕcēris, is, *f.* = δεκήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *a ship having ten banks of oars:* Liburnicas, Suet. Cal. 37 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30: *lect. vulg* de cedris).

dēcermĭna, um, *n. plu.* [decerpo] *leaves and boughs plucked off:* decermina dicuntur quae decerpuntur purgandi causa, Fest. *s. v.* Fig.: Fortunae, *i. e. beggars:* App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* (the syncop. forms *decreram, decrerim, decresse,* etc., are freq. and class.) Lit.: *to separate one thing from another:* hence, *to distinguish, settle, determine, judge:* qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Pl. frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26: neque sui judicii neque suarum esse virium decernere, utra pars justiorem habeat causam, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, Liv. 5, 55: primus clamor atque impetus rem decrevit, id. 25, 41: de his Catonis praecepta decernent, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 190: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: illum decrerunt dignum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15. *Absol.:* id. Ad. 4, 2, 5. **II.** Esp. of a judge or public officer: *to decide, judge, determine, decree; to vote* for any thing: constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.*, with a *relat. clause*, with *de*, or *absol.:* (Verres praetor) revocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat decretumque mutabat, Cic. Verr. 1, 46: si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, iidem (Druides) decernunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C: quum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: supplicationem decernere, id. Fam, 15, 4: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. C. 50: quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, quando id bellum populus R. jussisset? Liv. 41, 7: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, id. 42, 10: provinciam desponsam non decretam habere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: provinciae privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: ex annuo sumptu qui mihi decretus esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1: mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, id. Cat. 4, 3: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, id. Verr. 2, 67. Of individuals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, id. Fam. 1, 1: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28. **III.** *to decide by combat:* hence also (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend:* in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae certamine, quod ferro decernitur, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam. 10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14: de bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.:* ne armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3: ferro ancipiti decernunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 525: armis, ferro, ib. 11, 218: cursibus et crudo caestu, id. G. 3, 20: cornibus inter se, ib. 218: lapidibus et subselliorum fragminibus, Suet. Ner. 26: artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B. Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14: proelio cum proditore, Just. 13, 8: classe decreturi, Nep. Hann. 10: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9 *fin.* *Absol.:* decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: Liv. 21, 41 **2.** Fig.: decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, id. 40, 8 *fin.* uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: de salute reipublicae, id. Att. 8, 5: pro mea omni fama fortunisque, id. de Or. 2, 49: utinam meo solum capite decernerem, id. Att. 10, 9. **IV.** *to settle, determine, resolve on;* quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14: decreram cum eo valde familiariter vivere, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: eos me decretum est persequi mores patris, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 58: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: reliquam aetatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck* or *pull off, crop, gather:* acina de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3: novos decerpere flores, Lucr. 1, 927: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536: auricomos fetus arbore, Virg. Aen. 6, 141: lilia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39: aurea poma manu, Ov. M. 10, 649: flores Veneris, id. R. Am. 103: aliam ficum, Juv. 14, 253. *Absol.:* floret (thymum) circa solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin. 21, 10, 31: Cat. 64, 316. Fig.: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quarum (materiarum) nunc facillima decerpunt, Quint. 10, 5, 21. Poet.: *to cull, gather, enjoy:* oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Cat. 68, 127: ex re fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 42. murmura vocis, Stat. Th. 6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4, 138. **II.** *to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy:* quae (invidia) spes tantas decerpat, Quint. 5 prooem. § 10: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229: illibatam virginitatem decerpere, *to violate,* Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*

dēcertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decerto] *a contest:* rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 9, 21.

dēcertātus, a, um, *Part.* [decerto] *contended, fought for* or *by:* regna profanis decertata odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2: ventis decertata aequora, ib. 479: decertati labores, *exhausted by fighting,* Claud. Cons. Stil. 1, 21.

dē-certo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* *to fight out, to struggle hard;* and gen. *to fight, contend* (in this sense Caesar uses only *decertare,* never *certare;* Sallust only *certare*; Cicero both forms indifferently): constr. with cogn. *abl.* and *abl.* of the instr.: with *cum* denoting *with* or *against* whom, and with *de* denoting the subject of dispute: proelio decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: pugna, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: cum civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 19: ferro in ultima, *to carry on a war of extermination,* Ov. M. 14, 804: cum mare aries cornu decertat, id. F. 4, 101: manu, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.:* ut (Pompeium) pari conditione belli secum decertare cogeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: de salute omnium, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3: cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7. *Absol.:* iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Otho pronus ad decertandum, Tac. H. 2, 33. *Pass. Impers.:* cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Am. 8 *fin.:* Auct. B. Alex. 16. Poet. of things and without *cum:* Africus decertans Aquilonibus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13. **II.** Gen.: *to contend, dispute,* etc.: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum: armis fuit dimicandum, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare contentione dicendi, *to strive for the mastery in speaking,* id. Phil. 2, 1, 2: tanta contentione cum consulibus, id. Fam. 5, 8: quum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, id. Off. 1, 11, 34.

dē-cervīcātus, a, um, *adj.* [cervix] *beheaded:* cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

dēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decedo] *a going away, departure* (*opp.* accessio): is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: id. Pis. 36, 89: id. Att. 6, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a lessening, diminution, a passing away, abatement,* etc.: neque enim ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, id. Tim. 6: utrum accessionem decumae an decessionem de summa fecerit, id. Rabir. Post. 11, 30: decessio capiti aut accessio, id. Div. 2, 15, 36: accessio et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 *ad fin* **III.** Fig.: verborum, *the transferring* of words from their primary to a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leaves* (a province, government, *etc.*), *a predecessor in office* (*opp.* to successor: rare) · successori decessor invidit, Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 33: Tac. Agr. 7: Ulp Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.

dēcessus, ūs, *m,* [id.] *a going away, departure* (*opp.* accessus): post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2. **2.** Esp. = decessio, *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed · post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.* **II.** *a passing away, decrease, abatement, death:* decessum aestus, *ebb of the tide,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47: febris, Cels. 3, 12: amicorum decessu angi, *by the death,* Cic. Am. 3, 10.

dĕcet, cuit, *2. v. n.* used in the third person only, and never with a *personal* subject; the person is expressed by the *acc.*, rarely by the *dat.: it is seemly, becoming; it beseems, behoves, is fitting, proper* (very freq. and class. but not in Caes.): decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic Or. 22, 74: nunc quid aptum sit, hoc est, quid maxime deceat in oratione videamus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210. **I.** With a *subst.* or *pron.* as subject: *Ph.* quin me aspice et contempla, ut haec (*sc.* vestis) me decet. *Sc.* virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 16: te toga picta decet, Prop. 4, 4, 53: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30: omnis Aristippum color decuit, ib. 1, 17, 23: neglecta decet multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153: id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113. quod omnes et semper et ubique decet, Quint. 11, 1, 14: non si quid Pholoen satis, et te, Chlori, decet, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8: civitatem quis deceat status. ib. 3, 29, 25. In *plur.:* quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, id. Ep. 1, 14, 32. te non citharae decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: alba decent Cererem: vestes cerealibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. Off. 1 31, 113: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, Quint. 11, 1, 42. With *dat.:* istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 188. **2.** Without *acc. pers.:* nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70: quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 *fin.:* casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20: idem fere in omni genere causarum et proderit et decebit, id. 11, 1, 14. In *plur.:* ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Pl. Ps. prol. 20: quum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147. **II.** With an *infin.* or *clause* as subject: non te mihi irasci decet, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: si me gemmantia dextra sceptra tenere decet, Ov. M. 3, 265. **2.** Without *acc. pers.:* injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Pl. Am. prol. 35. exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. Div. 1, 20: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 With *dat.:* Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23. **III.** Without any expressed subject: facis, ut te decet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 10: ita uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15. With *dat.:* ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5: locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 127 **2.** Without *acc. pers.:* eia haud sic decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35: fecisti ut decuerat, id. Hec. 4, 4, 66: Cic. Phil. 6, 1: quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, id. Att. 6, 3: Virg. Aen 12, 153. [Same root as *dig-nus*, and connected with Gr. δείκ-νυμι. v. *dignus.*]

dē-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall down, fall off*: decido de lecto praeceps, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 50: anguis decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: e flore guttae, Ov. M. 9, 345: equo, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: ex equo (in terram), Nep. Eum. 4: ab equo (in arva), Ov. Ib. 259: summo toro, id F. 2, 350: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497: imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: comae, ib. 4, 10, 3: si decidit auceps in puteum foveamve, id. A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 432: in casses praeda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: fugiens hic decidit acrem praedonum in turbam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: in praeceps, Ov. M. 12, 339: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94. **II.** *to fall down dead, to die* (poet.): morbo decidunt, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 143: nos ubi decidimus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: (nupta) decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. M. 10, 10. **III.** Fig.: *to fall, drop, sink*, etc.: quanta de spe decidi! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: quanta spe decidi! ib. 4, 8, 11: Suet. Oth. 5: a spe societatis alicujus, Liv. 37, 26: ex astris, Cic. Att. 2, 21: ego ab archetypo labor et decido, Plin. Ep. 5, 10: oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, *am fallen, defeated*, Nep. Eum. 11 *fin.*: an toto pectore deciderim, *wholly banished from her affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20. (Hence It. *decadere*; Fr. *déchoir*.)

dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off*: lit. (rare, more freq. abscīdo): taleas oleaginas tripedaneas decidito, Cato R. R. 45: decide collum, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: caput, Curt. 7, 2: laevam vulnere, Sil. 4, 389: pennas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: malleolum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: filicem nascentem falce, Col. 2, 2, 13. **2.** *to cudgel, to beat soundly*: aliquem verberibus decidere, Hadrian. Imp. ap. Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to cut short, settle, determine*: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 5, 45 *fin.*: decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59: Suet. Vesp. 21: res transactione decisa, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 29: decidis statuisque tu, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4, 17: hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, *i. e. decidedly, clearly expressed*, Quint. 8, 6, 47. With *prep.*: cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cum patrono pecunia, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: de rebus, Cic. Quint. 5, 19. *Absol.*: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, id. Verr. 3, 48: id. Rosc. Com. 36. (Hence It. *décidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

dēcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [decĭdo] *that falls down* or *off, ready to fall, given to fall*: folia, Plin. 18, 25, 60: (ignes) decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent, id. 2, 20, 18: sidera, *shooting stars*, id. 2, 8, 6: cornua cervis, id. 11, 37, 45: testes pecori ad crura decidui, subus annexi, id. 11, 49, 110: dentes, id. 8, 3, 4.

dēcīdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [decīdo; cf. *caeduus*, from caedo] *that is cut* or *lopped off*: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

dĕcĭēs (in many MSS. deciens), *adv. num.* [DEC, root of decem] *ten times*: columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et undecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74: decies seni, Ov. F. 3, 163: HS decies centena millia, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. More commonly without *centena*: HS. decies et octingenta millia, *i. e.* 1,800,000 sesterces, ib. 1, 39: supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, id. 45, 4: v. Smith's Ant. 1043. **2.** Meton. for an indefin. number of times: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 27: Juv. 13, 136: decies centena dedisses huic parco, Hor. S 1, 3, 15.

dĕcĭma (and decuma), ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *the tenth part, tithe*: testatur Terentius Varro majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere, Macr. S. 3, 12: quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 20, 3. **2.** *a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces*: Cic. Verr. 3, 10: more freq. in the *plur.*: ib. 3, 39 *sq.* **3.** *a tithe as an hereditary portion*: placet hoc ergo, decimas uxoribus dari, quartas meretricibus? Quint. 8, 6, 19. **II.** *a largess bestowed on the people*: Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17: Suet. Cal. 26: Tac H. 1, 20.

dĕcĭmānus, or more freq. **dĕcŭmānus**, a, um, *adj.* [decimus] *of* or *belonging to the tenth part.* **I.** *of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6: frumentum, *i. e. a tithe of the produce*, ib. 3, 5 *fin.* Subst. decumanus, i, *m. a farmer of tithes*: ib. 2, 13: ib. 2, 71: (hence perh. sarcastically), decumana mulier, *the wife of a tithe-farmer*: ib. 3, 33: ib. 34. **2.** *of the tenth cohort*: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16: and oftener *absol.*: decumani, ib.: Tac. H. 5, 20: Suet. Caes. 70. **3.** Decumana porta, *the main entrance of a Roman camp*, the farthest from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered) and opposite the *porta praetoria*: Caes. B. G. 2, 24: id. B. C. 3, 69: Liv. 3, 5, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 249). **4.** Decumanus limes, in land-surveying, *a boundary-line drawn from east to west*, opp. *cardo*: Col. 4, 20, 5: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169. **II.** Meton.: *considerable, large, immense*: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: decumana ova dicuntur et decumani fluctus, quia sunt magna, Fest. *s. v.*

dĕcĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decimo] *a selecting by lot of every tenth man for punishment, decimation*: Capitol. Macr. 12.

dĕcĭmātrus, *a holiday of the Falisci, ten days after the Ides*: Fest. *s. v.* quinquatrus.

dĕcĭmo or **dĕcŭmo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decimus] *to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (post-Aug. though the practice occurs as early as A.U.C. 283: v. Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*): cohortes, Suet. Aug. 24: cohortium militem, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37.

dĕcĭmus or **dĕcŭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [decem] *the tenth*: mensis, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 19: decima legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: decumus annus, Virg. Aen. 9, 155: septuma (dies) post decumam, *i. e. the seventeenth*, id. G. 1, 284. **2.** Decimum, *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, *etc.*) *for the tenth time*: Liv. 6, 40: tibi (*sc.* Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, *the tithe*, id. 5, 21: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 80. Respecting the decimae, v. decima. **II.** Meton. (like decem, decies, *etc.*): *considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: Sil. 14, 122. Val. Fl. 2, 54.

dē-cĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *wholly turned to ashes*: Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

dē-cĭnĕresco, 3. *v. n. to be wholly reduced to ashes*: Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] lit. *to take down* or *from*; hence *to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: illa amphibolia, quae Croesum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: per aliquid, ib. 3, 82: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 36, 40: spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65: deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2, 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti id. A. P. 25 Poet with *gen.* as in Gr.: dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, id. Od. 2, 13, 38. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract objects: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71 289: quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3. 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9. 11: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, id. Tr. 4, 10, 114. **3.** *Absol.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, id. Am. 3, 3, 22 ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, Liv. 22, 4.

dēcĭpŭla, ae, *f.* and **dēcĭpŭlum**, i, *n.* [decipio] *a snare, trap*, in a fig. sense. *Fem.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.* Mart. Capell. 4, p. 135. *Neutr.*: App. M. 8, p. 202.

dē-circĭno, 1. *v. a. to make round, to round off* (very rare): Manil. 1, 296.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decīdo] *a cutting off, a lessening*: App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4. **II.** *a cutting short, a settlement, decision*: nostra decisio de aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 36 *fin.*: dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est, id. Rosc. Com 13, 48: quaestionis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25

dēcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [decīdo].

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. **1** *a speaking out, exercise in speaking, declamation*: quum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio, Quint. 4, 2, 29: erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. **2.** Meton.: *a theme, subject for declamation*, called also causa: Quint. 1, 2 13: Sen. Contr 1 praef. Poet.: ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, *may please the boys and be a theme at school*, Juv. 10, 167. **II** In a bad sense: *loud, eager talking*: desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: declamatio potius quam persalutatio, id. Mur. 21, 44.

dēclāmātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [declamatio] *a little exercise in speaking* (very rare): Gell. 6, 8: adolescentum declamatiuncula, Sid. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [declamo] *a professor of oratory, declaimer*: non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47: Quint. 3, 8, 44: Juv. 16, 23.

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical*: in hoc declamatorio opere, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: puer magis illo declamatorio genere duci et delectari videtur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*: consuetudo, Quint. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. 8, 3, 76: studium, Tac. Or. 14.

dēclāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] **I.** Neutr.: *to practise speaking in public, to declaim*: commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie, Cic. Brut. 90, 310: Quint. 12, 11, 15. **2.** In a bad sense: *to talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, Cic. Phil 5, 7, 19. **II.** Act.: declamitare causas, *to plead causes by way of exercise*: id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to practise speaking in public* or *aloud, to declaim*: **I.** Neutr.: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: dum tu declamas Romae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: declamare doces? Juv. 7, 150: quis nisi mentis inops tenerae declamet amicae? *who but a fool would harangue his mistress?* Ov. A. A. 1, 465. *Pass. Impers.*: in eo, quomodo declamatur, positum est etiam quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81. **2.** In a bad sense: *to speak violently, to bawl, to bluster*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: in quemvis, id. Fam 3, 11. **II.** Act. (rare): aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am 29 *fin.*: suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61.

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *a making clear* or *known, a statement, declaration* (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: declaratio amoris tui? ib 15, 21.

dēclārātīvē, *adv. by way of explanation:* Mart. Capell. 4. p. 120.

dēclārātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [declaro] *serving for explanation, explanatory:* pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30.

dēclārātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declares* or *makes known:* declarator honoris, Plin. Pan. 92.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make clear*, or *known, to show forth, reveal, manifest:* quod fuisse vanum Dymni exitus declarat, Curt. 6, 9: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: quum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, anquirat, desideret, id. Am. 24: dentibus (cervorum) senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: consuetudo, cujusque ingenium ut sit, declarat maxime, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42. **II.** Esp. *to make known by words; to announce, declare:* declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1: plura vocabula idem declarantia, id. Fin. 3, 4: hominem catum eum esse declaramus, Pl. Pseud. 2, 3, 15. **2.** Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: *to proclaim, publish, declare:* ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2: Liv. 9, 40 *fin.:* declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 *fin.:* consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 *fin.:* victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. Aen. 5, 245: ipsa consolatio literarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 13. **III.** *to make known* or *clear* (by reasoning or explanation), *to demonstrate, prove, explain;* tum propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione declaret, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, id. Or. 62, 210: ratio declarat, Plin. 2, 39, 39: Quint. 8 prooem. § 15: ut ratio declarat eorum, Lucr. 5, 693: Cic. Mil. 5, 12.

dēclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *a leaning from* or *away, a bending aside, a slanting movement:* lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaulum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19. **2.** like the Gr. κλίμα, *the inclination of the earth towards the poles, a region, climate:* declinatio mundi, Col. 1, prooem. § 22: positio coeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18. **II.** Fig.: *a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding:* ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: opp. to appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: in *plur.:* Gell. 14, 1: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.* **III.** Rhetor. *t. t.:* declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* **2.** In gramm.: *variation, inflection:* in the older grammarians including *conjugation, comparison, derivation*, etc.: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 103 *sq.:* Cic de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 1, 4, 13: id. 8, 3, 32, *etc.* Among the later grammarians, only of the *declension of nouns.*

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id] *a shunning, aversion:* primum declinatum, dolorem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7. **II.** *variation, inflection* of words: Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134.

dēclīnis, e, *adj.* [root CLIN] *turning away* (very rare): Stat. Th. 5, 297: declinibus undis, *with ebbing tide*, Lucan. 4, 427: (alii legunt *declivibus*).

dē-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. and n.* [root CLIN, v. acclino] *to bend down, away*, or *off; to turn aside, turn away.* **1.** Act.: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 11: sese recta regione viai, Lucr. 2, 250: non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit lumina, Cat. 64, 91: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. 1, 28: nares in alteram partem declinantur, Cels. 8, 5. Poet., nec dulci declinat lumina somno, *closes her eyes*, Virg. Aen. 4, 185. **2.** Neutr.: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: a Capua, id. Att. 14, 17. Liv. 38, 20. Of the slanting motion of atoms = oblique ferri: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescent, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: id. Fat. 9, 18. **II.** Fig. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has deviated*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3: quaedam verborum figurae paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, id. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Graecas aetate jam declinata didicit, *at an advanced age* (as we say, in the *decline* of life), id. 12, 11, 23. **2.** Neutr.: de via, Cic. Am. 17: de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. Verr. 3, 1: ut bona appetimus, sic a malis declinamus, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.:* aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14: gemma paulum declinans a topazio in aurum, Plin. 37, 8, 34: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, *that the discourse may be brought back to the point where it turned off*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1: in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7. plerique desperata facultate agendi ad discendum jus declinaverunt, Quint. 12, 3, 9. *Absol.:* Cic. Sest. 34. **III.** Gramm. *t. t. to vary*, or *inflect* words. In the older grammarians including declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, *etc.:* Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 10: Quint. 1, 4, 22 In the later grammarians, *to decline*, in the modern sense of the term: Charis. p. 8 *sq.* **IV.** Meton.: with an *acc.* (or *nom.* in pass.) of the object: *to avoid, to shun:* nec satis recte declinat (oratio) impetum, Cic. Or. 68, 228: appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: judicii laqueos declinare, id. Mil. 15, 40: urbem, id. Planc. 41: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, ib. 1, 4: invidiam, Tac. H. 4, 41 *fin.:* Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51.

dē-clīvis, e (*neutr. plur.* once decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206) *adj.* [clivus] *sloping downwards, down hill, sloping, steep:* collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, ib. 4, 33: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45: declivis latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17: spatium declivis Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: Aesulae declive arvum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: flumina, Ov. M. 1, 39: cursum (amnium), Lucan. 4, 114: sol declivis in occasum, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **II.** Subst. declive, is, *n.:* ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. G. B. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, *if they retreated down hill*, id. B. C. 3, 51: erat per declive receptus, ib. 3, 45: Ov. M. 2, 206. **III.** Fig.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, ib. 15, 227: mulier aetate declivis, *in the decline of life*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: Arn. 2, p. 74. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis] *a sloping place, declivity:* Caes. B. G. 7, 85.

dēcocta, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [decoctus, decoquo] *a cold beverage*, invented by Nero: Suet. Ner. 48: Juv. 5, 50.

dēcoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boiling down:* decoctio lentisci, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. Meton.: *a decoction:* App. Herb. 77. **II.** Fig.: *exhaustion, loss:* unius decoctioni universi respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 10, 6, 5.

dēcoctĭus, *neut. ad. comp.* [id.] Lit.: *more cooked:* Fig. of style: *more elaborated:* si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1 125.

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a squanderer. a spendthrift, bankrupt:* Cic. Phil. 2, 18: Cat. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Cod. Just. 10, 32, 40.

dēcoctum, i, *n.* [id.] *a medicine decoction:* Plin. 22, 20, 23, *etc.*

dēcoctus, a, um, *Part.* [decoquo.]

dēcoctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boiling down, seething:* omnes gemmae mellis decoctu nitescunt, Plin. 37, 12, 74.

dēcollātĭo, *a beheading*, τραχηλοκοπία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομὴ, Vet. Gloss.

dē-collo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take off from the neck*, ex collo deponere, Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est decolles cave, Caecil. ib. Fig.: *to deprive, rob of:* quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. in Diomed. p. 361 P. **II.** *to behead* (rare): homines, Sen. Apocol. *med.:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 19. *Absol.:* miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32.

dē-cōlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [colum; lit. *to trickle down;* hence] *to come to nought, to fail:* si spes decolabit, Pl Capt. 3, 1, 37: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.

dē-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *discoloured, darkened, faded, stained*, etc.: jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: decolor Indus, Prop. 4, 3, 10: Ov. A. A. 3, 130: heres (*sc.* Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42: ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Lucan. 7, 851: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57: resina, id. 16, 12, 23: cutem, id. 28, 12, 50. Poet.: *depraved, degenerate:* deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326: (fama) decolor et factis inficianda tuis, Ov. H. 9, 4.

dēcŏlōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *a discolouring:* quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27.

dē-cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to discolour, deface, stain, soil*, etc.: decoloratur id cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decoloratis, Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.:* cutem, Cels. 2 8 *med.:* labra et nares (pallor), ib. 6 decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: oliva ex albo decoloratur fitque luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9. **2.** Fig.: *to tarnish, pollute:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19: famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

dēcŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* for decolor Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 113.

dē-concĭlĭo, 1. *v. a. to take away, deprive of:* nihil deconciliares ibus, nisi quid persibus sapis, Pl. frgm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* persicus: cf. Müller ad loc. 216.

dē-condo, *3. v. a. to hide away, secrete:* in ventrem immensae beluae, Sen. Cons. ad. Marc. 10.

dē-consŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f. disuse:* in deconsuetudinem abire, Cod. Theod frgm. 1, 1, 5.

dē-contor (cunctor) 1. *v. n. dep. to delay, hesitate* (rare): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur. App. M. 10, p. 239.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil down, boil away:* usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: usque in quartam partem, ib. 12, 12, 3: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had passed off into dross*, Liv. 32, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to waste away, diminish, keep down, consume, ruin.* With *acc.:* multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7: Plin. 21, 6, 17: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claudian. in Eutrop. 2, 349. Poet. with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57. *Absol.:* spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: (imperium) inertia Caesarum quasi consenuit atque decoxit, Flor. 1 prooem. § 8: templorum vectigalia quotidie decoquunt, Tert. Adv Gent. 42. And of persons: *to ru* *through one's fortune, to become bankrupt:* tenesne memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18: qui primus accepit cognomen Divitis, decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47. **III.** *to boil, cook:* axungiam fictili novo, id. 28, 9, 37: cyathum aceti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 71: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34: olus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74. **2.** Meton.: *to bring to maturity, to ripen:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: ita utraque pastinatio decoquetur beneficio algoris aut solis, Pall. 1, 34, 7. Fig.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, *not a luscious and mellow sweetness,* Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103.

dĕcor, ōris, *m.* [DEC root of decet] *comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance* (mostly poet.): aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157: sua cuique proposita lex, suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22: decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67: est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 647: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849. Of style: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27. In *plur.*: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. 38, 58: Lucr. 4, 984. **2.** Esp. of personal comeliness: *charms, beauty* (cf. decens): fugit retro levis juventas et decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: et decor et linguae gratia ficta tuae, Ov. H. 12, 12.

dĕcŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [decoro] *ornament, decoration:* vittaque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dĕcŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *ornament, decoration:* matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12.

dĕcōrē, *adv. suitably, properly, decorously:* ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.*: id. de Or. 1, 32, 144: Sall. J. 100 *fin.* **II.** *elegantly, charmingly, beautifully:* excelsum ad columen formata decore sancta Jovis species, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20.

dē-cŏrĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [corium] *to take the skin off; to skin, to peel* (very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dĕcŏris, e, or **dĕcŏr**, *adj.* [decus] *fair-seeming, goodly, elegant, beautiful* (very rare): decorem Ditem, Naev. in Prisc. p. 699 P.: armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. frgm. ib.

dĕcŏrĭter, *adv. elegantly, beautifully,* etc.: impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decus] *to make comely, to bedeck, adorn, attire, embellish, beautify:* Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 46: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg. Aen. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: designatorem lictoribus atris, *surrounds,* id. Ep. 1, 7, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes, id. Od. 2, 4, 14: Plin. 13, 16, 31: Liv. 1, 26. **II.** Fig.: *to honour, distinguish,* etc.: nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu faxit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: egregias animas decorate supremis muneribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 25: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic. Balb. 6 *ad fin.*: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude, praedicatione, literis monumentisque decorandam! id. Lig. 2 *fin.*: illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, Sall. C. 12: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, Cic. Pis. 12, 27: bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38

dĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [decus] *elegant, beautiful:* annales Tanusii, Sen. Ep. 93 *ad fin.* dub.

dēcortĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decortico] *a barking, peeling:* angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236

dē-cortĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cortex] *to strip the bark off; to bark, to peel* (very rare): abietem, Plin. 16, 41, 80.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor] *beseeming, befitting, proper, decorous:* with *dat.*: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, id. 2, 6: Tac. A. 1, 12. With *abl.*: facinora puerilia neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 24. With *ad*: nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. *Absol.*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id. de Sen. 9, 28: vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: cur facunda parum decoro inter verba cadit lingua silentio, *in ill-becoming silence,* Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis quam aequabilitas universae vitae, ib. 1, 31, 111. **2.** Subst.: decorum, i, *n. that which is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum* (for which Quint. uses decor): id quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, *decorum* dici Latine potest; hujus vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari: qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27: ib. 1, 35: cuncta ad decorum imperii composita, Tac. H. 1, 71. **II.** Absol.: *adorned, bedecked, graceful, beautiful, handsome:* delubra deum, Lucr. 2, 352: aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3: galeas ensesque, Virg. Aen. 11, 194: insigne clipei, ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7: membra juventae, Virg. Aen. 4, 559: oculos, ib. 11, 480: pectus, ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, ib. 1, 2, 87: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juventa, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27: palaestra, *noble, skilful,* Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1. With *abl.*: ductores ostro decori, Virg. Aen. 5, 133: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetra, ib. 2, 16, 6: deam formaque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80.

decotes, togae detritae, Fest. *s. v.*

dēcrēmentum, i, *n.* [decresco] *a decreasing, diminution:* rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10: lunae, App. M. 11 *init.*

dē-crĕmo, 1. *v. a. to burn up, consume by fire:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] *broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit:* vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 43: anum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: hoc Eunucho, id. Eun. 2, 1, 25: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26: bestiola, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*

dēcrescentĭa, ae, *f.* [decresco] *a decreasing, waning:* quotidiana lunae, Vitr. 9, 4 *ad fin.*

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish:* ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345: aequora decrescunt, ib. 2, 292: decrescentia flumina, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescente, Plin. 2, 59, 60: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6: uncus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, *i. e. wears away,* Lucr. 1, 315; admiratio decrescit, Quint. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, *i. e. seem smaller,* Plin. Pan. 61. Poet. of places that gradually vanish through distance: Stat. Ach. 2, 308: jam linquitur Aetna totaque decrescit refugo Trinacria visu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 189. **2.** *to disappear altogether:* cornua decrescunt, Ov. M. 1, 740.

dēcrētālis, e, *adj.* [decretum] *belonging to* or *depending on a decree, decretal:* successio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

dēcrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decerno] i. q. decretum, *a decision, decree:* poet. Marc. Cap. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to a decision, decisive:* non accedit ad decretorium stilum, *i. e.* to a definitive sentence, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horam illam decretoriam prospice, *that fated hour* (i. e. of death), id. Ep. 102 *med.*: dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*: pugna, Quint. 6. 4, 6.

dēcrētum, i, *n. that which is determined in a particular case by the senate, consuls,* etc. (a decretum of the senate differs in this way from a senatus consultum, though the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 387). *a determination, decree, decision, ordinance, sentence:* senatus Coelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: si qui eorum (*sc.* Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt, id. B. G. 6, 13: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25. **2.** Meton. in philos. = δόγμα, *a principle, doctrine, tenet:* id. Acad. 2, 9, 27: ib. § 29: Sen. Ep. 94 and 95.

dēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* **1.** [decerno]. **2.** [decresco].

dē-cŭbo, 1. *v. n. to lie away from out of:* de eo lecto non decubat, Fab Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

dē-culco, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread down, trample upon* (very rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11: Stat. Th. 1, 622.

dē-culpātus, a, um, *adj. faulty censurable:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10.

dēcultārunt, valde occultarunt. Fest. *s. v.*

decuma, ae, v. decima.

decumanus, a, um, v. decimanus.

dĕcŭmātes, ium, *adj. plur.* [decimus] *belonging to tithes:* agri, *liable to tithes* or *tribute:* Tac. Germ. 29 *fin.*

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. *v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table,* etc.: Cato R. R. 156, 4: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad coenam vocat Venio, decumbo, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 98: Cic. Verr. 3, 25. **II** Of a vanquished gladiator, *t. t. to fall:* id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dĕcuncis, is, *m.* [decem uncia] *a measure* or *weight of ten unciae:* Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 46. Also decunx, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.

decunctor, ari, v. decontor.

decures, for decuriones, Fest. *s. v.*

dĕcŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [decem: cf. centuria, lux-uria] *a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade,* δεκάς: classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, 9, 7. Of things pellium tentoriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. **II.** In gen. (cf. centuria), *a division, class, without reference to the number:* most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic. Verr. 2, 32 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 32: id. Cal. 16: equitum, id. Tib. 41: scribarum, id. Claud. 1: viatoria, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4076, 2204: servorum. Sen. Ep. 47: jocosely of a party of boon companions: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 62.

dĕcŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [decuria] *belonging to a decuria;* hence subst. *a member of a decuria:* numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: decurialium gerulorum dispensator, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 874.

dĕcŭrĭātim, *adv.* [id.: cf. centuriatim] *by decuriae:* v. Charis. p. 165 P.

dĕcŭrĭātĭo, onis, *f.* [decurio] *a dividing into decuriae:* decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic. Planc. 18, 45

dĕcŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dividing into decuriae:* ubi (milites) ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

dĕcŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decuria] *to divide into tens* or *decuriae:* equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38: quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15 decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, id. Planc. 18, 45. Fig.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, *a man ten lustres old*, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 1.

dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis (also decurionus, like centurionus and curionus, Fest. *s. v.* centurionus), *m.* [id.] *the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion;* in the army, *the commander of a decuria of cavalry:* Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Veget. Mil. 2, 14. **2.** *a member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies:* Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239. Cic. Sest. 4, 10: Caes. B. C. 1, 13: v. Smith's Ant. 318. **3.** *a head-chamberlain:* decurio cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17.

dĕcŭrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [decurio] *pertaining to a decurion*, "*βουλευτικός*," Gloss. Philox.: Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dĕcŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a decurion:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.* optionatus: Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 *sq.*

dĕcŭrĭōnus, v. decurio.

dē-curro, cŭcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr.: *to run down, go along, move, flow, sail down*, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 41: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: jugis, Virg. Aen. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ad naves decurrunt, id. B. C. 1, 28: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2: ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum (*i. e.* on board ship), Cic. Fam. 16, 4: toto mari, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymba, id. F. 6, 777: pedibus siccis super summa aequora, id. M. 14, 50. Of things: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: torrentem, Ov. M. 3, 569: uti naves decurrerent, *should set sail*, Tac. A. 15, 43: manus in scribendo decurrit, Quint. 11, 7, 11: India a montibus tota decurrit in planitiem immensam, *slopes down*, Plin. 6, 17, 21: so of geograph. position: populi cum Indo flumine decurrentes, id. 6, 20, 23. *Pass. Impers.:* nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to advance at a quick step, to charge, skirmish, manœuvre:* pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv. 24, 48: id. 29, 22: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: ex omnibus partibus, ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (*sc.* a Janiculo), id. 2, 10: incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. **2.** Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17: Virg. Aen. 11, 189: Tac. A. 2, 7. *Pass. Impers.:* quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51. **III.** Fig.: of abstract things, etc.: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. 3, 312: quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, Quint. 9, 2, 48: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, Liv. 38, 8: Tac. A. 4, 40. *Pass. Impers.:* decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv. 6, 19: Quint. 6, 1, 2: postremo eo decursum est, Liv. 26, 18: Tac. A. 3, 59. **2.** Esp.: *to betake oneself to, run for help* or *refuge, have recourse to:* with *ad:* ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15: ad istam hortationem, id. Caecin. 23, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseras preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 14, 2. *Pass. Impers.:* decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., Caes. B. C. 1, 5. **3.** In Quint. of the flow of speech, verses, *etc.: to run on:* Quint. „ 4, 55: id. 11, 1, 6, *etc.* **4.** Prov.: quadrigae meae decucurrerunt (*sc.* ex quo podagricus factus sum), *i. e. my former cheerfulness is gone*, Petr. 64, 3. **B.** Act.: septingenta millia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? *run through*, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83: decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 597: vada salsa cita decurrere puppi, Cat. 64, 6. **2.** Fig.: decurso aetatis spatio, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 14: lumen vitae, Lucr. 3, 1055: vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41: aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 *fin.:* tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, *go along with me in the work which I have begun*, Virg. G. 2, 39: ista, quae abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.:* quantus equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu Maeonides, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149.

dēcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurro] *a running* or *flowing down:* Arn. 2, p. 84. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a manœuvre, evolution, sally, charge:* Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: Hirt. B. G. 8, 24. Also in celebrating a festival, especially at funeral games: Suet. Cal. 18: Galb. 6. And by water: Tiberina decursio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70.

dēcursus, a, um, *Part.* [decurro].

dēcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running down, downward course, descent, declivity:* montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquaī, Lucr. 1, 284: rapidus (amnium), Virg. Aen. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitiei, *slope, descent*, Auct. B. Hisp. 29. Meton.: *a descending aqueduct:* Vitr. 8, 7. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a manœuvring, evolution, sally, charge:* Liv. 1, 27: Tac. A. 2, 55: Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2. Also in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games, *περιδρομή:* Liv. 40, 9: Pers. 6, 61: Gell. 7, 3: cf. decurro and decursio. **III.** *a completed course, end of a course:* destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24. **IV.** Fig: of time, *etc.:* facilior erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, *my career*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2 *ad fin.:* decursu honorum, *after filling every public office*, id. de Or. 1, 1. **2.** In rhetor.: *the rhythmical movement of a verse:* Quint. 9, 4, 115

dē-curto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (only in the *part. imperf.* and *perf.*) *to cut off, maim, mutilate:* radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21: amicum suum undique decurtatum, quum aures illi nasumque abscidisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: peniculamenta decurtans canteriorum, Arn. 5, p. 163. Fig. of style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [DEC, root of decet] *grace, ornament, splendour, glory, dignity:* with *gen.:* hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4: civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum coeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20: O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, ib. 1, 1, 2: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, *the choicest of the maidens*, Cat. 64, 78: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, *beauty*, ib. 3, 422. *Absol.:* verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.:* divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20: regium, id. J. 72: regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti decus, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Virg. Aen. 1, 429: immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, *i. e. of their bodily charms*, Ov. M. 8, 535: decori parentibus esse, Lucr. 2, 643: imperatori nobilitas, quae antea decori, invidiae esse, Sall. J. 73: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Virg. E. 5, 32. **II.** *moral dignity, virtue:* quum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, Cic. Leg 1, 21, 55: quos (*sc.* Epicureos) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44: decoris honestatisque causa, ib. 2, 17, 56: decus muliebre, *chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: sed ei (*sc.* Semproniae) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. C. 25.

dĕcus, i, *m.* v. decussis, *ad init.*

dĕcussātim, *adv. in the form of a Roman ten* (X), *cross-wise:* Vitr. 1, 6 Col. 12, 56, 1.

dĕcussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the intersection of two lines:* Vitr. 1, 6.

dēcussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decutio] *a shaking off, rejection.* Fig.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

dĕcussis, is (also decus, i, a mutilated form used by the agrimensores), *m.* [decem as] *ten asses:* as a Roman coin, *a ten-as piece:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Stat. Sil. 4, 9, 9. **2.** *the number ten:* ex singularibus rebus, quae *μονάδες* apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur decussis, Vitr. 3, 1. Hence, decussis sexis, or in one word, **decussissexis**, *the number sixteen*, ib. **3.** *the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross*, like the letter X: regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, id. 10, 11 Plin. 18, 34, 77.

dĕcusso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decussis] *to divide cross-wise*, in the form of an X: Cic. Tim. 7 *med.:* Col. 3, 13, 12.

dēcussus, a, um, *Part.* [decutio].

dē-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, beat*, or *cast down* or *off:* decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13 27: lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3: hordeum spicis, id. 18, 7, 14: mella foliis, Virg. G. 1, 131: silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, *hath shaken off the leafy honours from the woods*, ib 2, 404: Hor. Epod. 11, 6: rorem, Virg. G. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141: pinnas muri, Liv. 40, 45: muros ariete, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50: collem decusso Labieni praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, Auct. B. Afr. 50 *fin.:* quin ex occluso atque obsignato armario decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, *to shake out*, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 4. Fig.: cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13 (*al.* decursa).

dē-damno, avi, 1. *v. a. to absolve, acquit:* Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dĕcet, cuit, 2. *v. impers. it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming:* constr. like simple verb: decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, contraque item dedecere, Cic. Or. 22, 74. **II.** With *subst.* as subject, and *acc.* of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. In *plur.:* nec dominam motae dedecuere comae, id. Am. 1, 7, 12. **2.** Without *acc.:* ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104. **III.** With *inf.* as subject, and *acc.* of pers.: oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: te incingi zona, Ov. H. 9, 66: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124. **2.** Without *acc.:* (togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, id. 11, 3, 140: Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17. **IV.** Absol.: ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132. By poet. license *personal: to dishonour, disgrace:* si non dedecui tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340.

dē-dĕcor, ŏris, *adj. unseemly, unbecoming, shameful, vile* (very rare): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 760: dedecores inultique terga ab hostibus caedebantur, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.

dē-dĕcŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedecoro] *disgrace, dishonour:* turpitudo et dedecoratio, Tert. Cor. mil. 14.

dēdĕcŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who dishonours, a reviler, blasphemer:* deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame:* mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 23: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85: Suet. Ner. 36.

dēdĕcŏrōsē, *adv. disgracefully:* dedecorose vixi, turpius peream, Nero in Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *ad fin.*

dēdĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dedecus] *disgraceful, dishonourable* (very rare): nex, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.* *Comp.:* Hier. in Jes. 16, 58, 10.

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful* (very rare): Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 73: majoribus suis dedecorus, Tac. A. 3, 32.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame:* cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic. Div. 2, 9: flagitium et dedecus, id. Mur. 5, 12: cum probro atque dedecore, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20: dedecus admittere, *to incur*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: an ea quoque dicetur hujus, si una haec dedecori est parum? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93: dedecori esse studiis ac literis, Cic. Att. 8, 11: aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, id. Off. 1, 39, 139. **Meton.**: *that which causes shame, a blot, blemish:* quum nec prodere visum dedecus auderet, i. e. *the ass's ears of Midas*, Ov. M. 11, 184: naturae dedecus, of the ass, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11: Liv. 3, 51. **II.** *baseness, vice, turpitude, a vicious action*, etc.: quum decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, itemque dedecus illi summum malum, hic solum, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Cal. 48: elige, fictum esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum, *through the unchastity of your mother*, Ov. M. 9, 26: dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico] *a dedicating, consecration:* aedis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Plin. 7, 48, 49: pontis, Suet. Cal. 32.

dēdĭcātīvē, *adv. affirmatively:* Marc. Cap. 4, p. 128.

dēdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] = affirmativus, *affirmative, opp.* abdicativus: propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30.

dēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who dedicates:* hence, *a founder, author:* damnationis nostrae, Tert. Apol. 5.

dē-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*per tmesin:* data deque dicata, Lucil. in Non. 287, 28) *to announce, declare:* legati quo missi sunt, veniunt, dedicant mandata, Coel. in Non. 280, 7: praedia etiam in censu (*al.* censum) dedicavisti, Cic. Flacc. 32: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, *shows*, Lucr. 3, 209. **2.** Leg. *t. t. to affirm:* aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: *Virtus bonum est:* dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30. **II.** Esp. relig. *t. t.:* *to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate:* nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: aedem Saturno, Liv. 2, 21: aedem Mercurii, id. 2, 27: delubrum Homeri, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.:* simulacrum Jovis, id. Verr. 4, 28: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, *the image* or *statue* of the deity: (cf. Plin. N. H. 7, 35: pudicissima femina (Sulpicia) electa ex centum praeceptis, quae simulacrum Veneris ex sibyllinis libris dedicaret): ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: see also id. 2, 31, 79: Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1: te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat aede Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637. **III.** **Meton.**: *to dedicate, inscribe a book*, etc.: honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30: Plin. H. N. praef. § 12: Quint. 4 prooem. § 1. And, **Gen.**: *to destine, dispose, set apart, devote*, to any use or purpose: equi (*sc.* Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3: qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89: Parrhasii tabulam in cubiculo dedicavit, Suet. Tib. 44: domum, id. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Aug. 43: amphitheatrum, id. Tit. 7: thermas atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12. [In this word the Romans seem to have confounded two different roots, *dīc* (dicere), "speak," and *dĭc* (dicare), "bind:" the meaning under No. I. being connected with *dīc*, and under Nos. II. and III. with *dĭc*.]

dēdignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor] *a disdaining, refusal* (rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18.

dē-dignor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to think unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse.* With *acc.:* quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. Aen. 4, 536: virum Pelasgum, Ov. H. 12, 83: Philippum patrem, Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538. With *inf.:* magni genibus procumbere non est dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586: Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.* *Absol.:* accendebat dedignantes et ipse, ib. 2, 2.

dē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to unlearn, to forget.* With *acc.:* qui, quod didicit, id dediscit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 56: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.:* haec verba, id. Brut. 46, 171: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5: Ov. R. Am. 503. With *inf.:* (eloquentia) loqui pene dedisceret, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46: amare, id. R. Am. 297.

dēdĭtim, *adv. by surrender*, acc. to Diom. p. 402 P.

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedo] *a putting* or *laying down* (of arms), *an unconditional surrender*, of which the form occurs in Liv. 1, 38 [v. dedititii], *a surrender, capitulation:* Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28: aliquem in deditionem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28: de facienda ad hostem deditione, Quint. 3, 8, 23: necessariam subire deditionem, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: in deditionem venire, Liv. 9, 20: omissa deditione, Sall. J. 66: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22: ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: quum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48: deditionem suam ad aliquem absentem mittere, Flor. 3, 7, 5.

dēdĭtītĭus or **-cĭus**, ii, *m.* [deditio] *one who has surrendered:* hence the Peregrini Dediticii were *those who had surrendered unconditionally to the Roman people, and had no other relation to Rome than that of subjects:* quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri, Liv. 7, 31: Gai. Inst. 1, 14: Caes. B. G. 1, 27. **II.** *one of the three classes of* Libertini. By the Lex Aelia Sentia, slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment, and were afterwards manumitted, only acquired the status of peregrini dedititii: Gai. Inst. 1, 13; v Smith's Ant. 388.

dēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dedo] *given up.* **II.** **Adj.**: *devoted to, fond of, addicted to.* With *dat.:* hoc magis sum Publio deditus, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223: eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit, id. Verr. 3, 24: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: artibus. ib 1, 1 2: nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli Hor. S. 2, 3, 105: animus libidini deditus, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: vitiis flagitiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.:* ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2: somno ciboque. Tac. Germ. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2: quaestui atque sumptui, id. C. 13 *fin.* *Comp.:* uxoribus deditior, Eutr. 10, 15. *Sup.:* ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. In Lucret. and Catull. with *in* in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: in rebus animus, id. 4, 816: Cat. 61, 102. With an adv. of place: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (*sc.* ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9. **2.** Dedita opera, adverb.: *purposely, intentionally:* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 29: Cic. Att. 10, 3: Liv. 2 29: also, opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 193: and, acc. to the MSS., also ellipt dedita, id. Att. 15, 4.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* **lit.** *to put down;* hence in military language, *to put down (arms), to surrender;* with *pron. reflect. to capitulate:* si ego injuste impieque illos homines illasque res dedier nuncio populi Rom. mihi exposco, an old formula in declaring war, Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 71: qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: Vercingetorigem, ib. 7, 89: auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1: eum hostibus, Suet. Caes. 24: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 102: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, ib. 3, 28. **II.** **In gen.**: *to give up, yield, surrender:* ancillas dedo, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7: aliquem in pistrinum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4: neci, Virg. G. 4, 90: telis militum, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: aliquem istis, id. Verr. 4, 42 mihi iratae infamem juvencum, Hor. Od 3, 27, 46. **Poet.**: dedere manus, for the usual dare manus: *to give up, yield.* si tibi vera videntur, dede manus; aut si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043. **III.** **Fig.**: *to give up, make over, assign, abandon:* and with *pron. reflect.: to apply, devote oneself:* Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.:* animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31: aliquem cupiditati crudeli atque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.:* filiam libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.:* Tac. A. 3, 23: cum quibus erat cumque una iis sese dedere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 36: se totum Catoni, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: cui (*sc.* patriae) nos totos dedere debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 39 *ad fin.:* se doctrinae, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: ne me totum aegritudini dedam, Cic. Att. 9, 4: se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 30. With *ad:* quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: se ad literas memoriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21. *Absol.:* dediderim periculis omnibus, Cic. frgm ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.

dē-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary* (rare). With double *acc.:* aliquem geometriam, Cic. Fin 1, 6, 20: moneo regnorum gaudia temet dedoceas, Stat. Th. 2, 409. With *acc.* and *inf.:* populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches them not to use false terms*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20. *Pass.:* quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

dēdŏlentĭa, ae, *f. cessation of pain* ἀπαλγησία, Vet. Gloss.

dē-dŏlĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to give over grieving:* Ov. F. 3, 480. id. R. Am. 294.

dē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth*: partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid*, App. M. 6, p, 178: ossa fracta fabrili manu, Mart. 11, 84. Jocosely: senem exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 106. fustium quoque crebris ictibus dedolabar, *was cudgelled soundly*, App. M. 7, p. 195: and in an obscene sense: ib. 9, p. 220.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw down, to bring away* or *off*: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: eum contionari conantem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: pedes de lecto, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 82: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov. M. 3, 480: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. E. 6, 71: lunam coelo, ib. 8, 69: dominam Ditis thalamo, id. Aen. 6, 397: tota malo carbasa deducit, *spreads all sail*, Ov. M. 11, 477: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: (me) genitor deducere lectos jusserat inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322: Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant, suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: rivos, *to lead off into the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 269: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: Jovem, Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, Ov. M. 4, 311: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu brachia, *moves*, Prop. 2, 22, 5. With *prep.* and *acc.* denoting the end: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun 3, 3, 32. juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: deducto ad terram Stephano, Suet. Dom. 17: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. B. G. 7, 68: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155: aliquem in conspectum Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55. Hence, **II.** *to conduct* or *accompany* a person as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.*: cf. Tac. A. , 14. **2.** Esp. *to conduct* a bride to her husband: bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 90: virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patrui fratris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5: uxorem domum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 *fin.* *Absol.*: Liv. 42, 12: Prop. 4, 3, 13. Also in a dishonourable sense: *to bring one a concubine, to procure*: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 36: Cic. Verr. 3, 34. **3.** *to lead in triumph* or *procession*: Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.*: invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43. **III.** Milit. *t. t.*: *to withdraw* troops: also *to lead them to a person* or *place*: praesidia de locis deducere, Sisenna in Non. 289, 15: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1. 44: legionem ab opere, id. B. C. 3, 69: deducta Orico legione, ib. 3, 34: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: iis deducto exercitu rerum omnium inopia pereundum videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, ib. 5, 27: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.*: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: quas Caesari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, praesidia eo deducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

IV. *to lead forth, conduct* (*colonists*): coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, ib. 1, 14: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34: in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emantur agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: alterum triumvirum coloniis deducendis, Sall. J. 42. *Absol.*: Tac. H. 4, 65. **V.** Nautical *t. t.*: *to undock* or *launch a ship*: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: deducunt socii naves, Virg. Aen. 3, 71: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41: naves litore, Virg. Aen. 4, 398: puppim, Prop. 1, 6, 15: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 445. Rarely for subducere, *to bring into port, to dock*: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: Petr. 101, 8. **VI.** In weaving: *to spin out a thread* or *yarn*: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Cat. 64, 313: Ov. M. 4, 36. Meton.: *to weave*: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is represented in weaving*, ib. 6, 69. Hence, Fig.: *to make thinner, attenuate*: vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon, in Macr. Sat. 6, 4. **VII.** Legal *t. t.*: *to lead away* a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius, Cic. pro Tull. frgm. § 20: placuit Caecinae constituere quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur, id. Caccin. 7, 20. **VIII.** *to deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. So in arithm.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum numi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15. **IX.** Fig.: quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Reg. frgm. in Non. 85, 20: aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13: aliquem de sententia, id. Brut. 25 *ad fin.*: perterritos a timore, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 4, 6: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, *whence derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19: nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 803: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4: rem ad otium, ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aeduos), Caes. B. G. 7, 54: aliquem in periculum, ib. 7, 50: rem in controversiam, ib. 7, 63: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut equites possent flumen transire, Caes. B. C. 1, 62: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15.

2. *to mislead, seduce, entice*, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: sibi esse facile, Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, Nep. Alcib. 8.

3. *to draw* or *work out* (a poem, oration, *etc.*), *to compose*: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: mille die versus, id. S. 2, 1, 4: carmina, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: Aeolium carmen ad Italos modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14: nihil expositum, Juv. 7. 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60: primaque ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3: id. Tr. 2, 560.

dēductim, *adv.* acc. to Diomed. p. 168.

dēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduco] *a leading down, away, on*, etc.: rivorum a fonte, *a drawing off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33: Albanae aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 *ad fin.* Hence, **1.** *a settling* (of soldiers and others) *as colonists, a colonizing*: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: quae erit in istos agros deductio? id. Agr. 1, 5, 16: oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53 *fin.* **2.** *a leading of a bride to her husband*: sponsae in domum mariti, Pompon. Dig 23, 2, 5. **3.** Legal *t. t.*: *a leading a person from an estate*, as a form of beginning a lawsuit: ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27: cf. deduco, *no.* vii.

4. *a deduction, diminution*: ex omni pecunia certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant, id. Verr. 3, 78: heres sine deductione xx, *i. e.* vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3041: sine ulla deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *a deducing, an inference*: ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia quam judicationem appellamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

dēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who brings; a bringer, bearer*: Tert. Cor. mil. 4. **2.** *one who accompanies, attends on* a candidate, etc.: Q. Cic. Petit Cons. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 17.

dēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drawing off, carrying away, purgative*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

II. Subst.: deductorium, ii, *n. a drain*: Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

dēductus, a, um, *Part.* [deduco].

II. Adj.: *drawn down, bent inwards*, said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. **2.** (acc. to deduco, *no.* vi.) *thin, weak*: deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. in Non. 289, 16: deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: carmen, *spun out*, Virg. E. 6, 5: Quint. 8, 2, 9.

dēductus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing* or *dragging down* (rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109.

dēdux, ŭcis, *adj.* [id.] *derived, descended*: Symm. Ep. 8, 68, dub.

dĕ-erro (in the poets dissyllabic), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander away, go astray* (rare): deerrare a patre, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 54: qui in itinere deerravissent, Cic. ap. Lact. 6, 24: itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, Virg. E. 7, 7. Of things: jaculantium ictus deerraturos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66. **II.** Fig.: magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: sententia et visu, Col. 2, 2, 15: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64. *Pass. Impers.*: ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell. 2, 3 *fin.* *Absol.*: multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac. A. 13, 29.

dēfaecābĭlis (defec.), e, *adj.* [defaeco] *that may easily be cleansed*: cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

dēfaecātĭo (defec.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing, purifying*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-faeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faex] *to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine*: vinum, Col. 12, 33: Plin. 18, 26, 63. **II.** In gen.: *to cleanse, to wash*: se, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aerem, Veg. 1, 20, 3. **III.** Fig.: *to clear up, make clear, purify*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatus, Macr. Somn. Scip 1, 8: mens, ib. 2, 12: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *serene*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 1.

dē-fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *dishonoured, infamous*: homo turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3.

dē-fānātus, a, um, *adj* [fanum] *profaned, desecrated*: Arn. 4, p. 153

dē-fārīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *reduced to flour:* semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

dēfătīgātĭo (defet.), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] *a wearying, weariness, fatigue:* Caes. B. G. 3, 19: Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20.

dē-fătīgo (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary out, tire, fatigue, exhaust* (either of the body or mind): quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, ib. 5, 16: exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85: opus faciam ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, id. Ph. 5, 3, 11: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. Once with *inf.:* Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *ad fin.* Fig.: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: ubertate nimia prioris aevi defatigatum et effetum solum, *worn out,* Col. 1 praef. § 1.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defecabilis, defecatio, and **defeco,** v. defaec.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] *a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance:* ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitiis efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, *to exhaustion, fainting,* Suet. Vesp. 24: Tac. A. 6, 50: mulierum a conceptu defectio, *swoon,* Plin. 23, prooem. 4 (3): aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2: animae, Cels. 7, 33. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse:* solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: perfecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 12: Tac. A. 1, 28. **2.** In gramm.: *an ellipsis:* dicere aliquid per defectionem, *elliptically,* Gell. 5, 8. **II.** *defection, desertion, revolt:* rebellio facta post defectionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: Liv. 7, 42: Tac. A. 2, 8: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. Fig.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.

dēfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *imperfect, defective:* defectiva et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. **2.** In gramm.: nomina, verba, *defective.*

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who revolts, a rebel, apostate:* parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48: Suet. Ner. 43.

dēfectrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *defective, imperfect:* virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

dēfectus, a, um, *Part.* [deficio]. **II.** Adj.: *weakened, enfeebled, weak:* defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1 prooem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 6, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285: defectae senectutis homine, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and auctiora), App. Apol. p. 283.

dēfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis (mammae), Plin. 20, 23, 96: stomachi, id. 19, 5, 29: animi, *a swoon,* id. 20, 2, 6: albicante purpurae defectu, *fading away into white,* id. 37, 9, 40. Of the *eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: solis, Lucr. 5, 750: defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores, Virg. G. 2, 478: ejus (*sc.* lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* **II.** *defection, revolt:* legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [root FEND, *strike,* whence of-fendo, in-fensus] *to strike down from, to ward off, to keep away* or *off, to repel, avert.* Constr. in gen. only with *acc.* of thing or person to be warded off: rarely with the add. of the thing or pers. to be defended: ut tu morbos calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas, averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, Enn. in Non. 277, 21: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2: nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14: sitim fonte et pura lympha, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.:* vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, id. Mur. 3: hunc furorem, Virg. Aen. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99. **2.** With *ab* and *abl.* of the thing to be defended: (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. R. Am. 625. Poet.: with *dat.:* his injuriam foribus defendere, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Virg. E. 7, 47: aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3: Daunia tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318. **II.** Meton.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend:* constr. with *acc.* alone, with *acc.* and *ab,* with *abl.,* with *ab* only, with *contra, adversus* and *acc.,* and *absol.:* Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.:* se armis, ib. 6, 34: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv. 42, 41: se manu, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: castra, ib. 3, 3: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17: aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: aliquem contra iniquos, id. Fam. 11, 27: causam, id. Clu. 27, 74: justitiam, id. Am. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1: locum, *to preserve, maintain,* id. Quint. 13, 43: vicem modo rhetoris atque poetae, *to sustain the part of,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorum partes, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (*sc.* ab incendio), Liv. 26, 27: Aedui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: aliquem ab injuria, ib. 5, 20: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall. J. 49: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39, 24: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. *Absol.:* quum jam defenderet nemo, ib. 2, 33: quibus eae partes ad defendendum obvenerunt, ib. 7, 81 *fin.* **III.** Esp. of a proposition, argument, *etc.:* *to uphold, support, maintain:* (Carneades) nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 *fin.:* me id maxime defendisse, *have chiefly striven for,* id. Rosc. Am. 47: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, nunquam aequitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, *is maintained,* id. Fin. 3, 21, 71: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, *alleged in defence,* Tac. A. 13, 43: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19: quae (turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117. **IV.** In the later jurid. Lat.: *to claim* or *prosecute at law:* quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, i. e. *legally to avenge his murder,* ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7.

dē-fēnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fenero] *weighed down by usury, indebted:* plurimis creditoribus defeneratus, App. Apol. p. 322.

dēfensa, ae, *f.* [defendo] *defence:* Tert. adv. Marc. 18.

dēfensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defendo] *a warding off, defending, defence:* Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: urbium, ib. 7, 23: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Coel. 4: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 1, 7. **II.** *a prosecution at law:* mortis, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1.

dēfensito, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [defenso] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): haec non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam antea defensitaverat, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: causas, id. Brut. 26 100.

dēfenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [de fendo] *to ward* or *keep off carefully* defensare metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105. **I** *to defend, protect* (rare): moenia, P. Rud. 3, 3, 30: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 37 se ipsa moenia defensabant, Liv. 26, 45 (*al.* defendebant).

dēfensor, ōris, *comm.* [id.] *one who wards* or *keeps off:* necis, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2. **II.** *a warder, guardian, protector:* murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: quod vacuum (oppidum) ab defensoribus esse audiebat, ib. 2, 12: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12 octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15: Hor. S. 2, 5, 30: *opp.* petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: mulier defensor alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.:* canes defensores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. **2.** Defensor civitatis, plebis, *or* loci, *a provincial magistrate* in the later period of the empire (after A.D. 365), concerning whom v. Smith's Ant. 968, *s. v.* Provincia. **III.** Meton. of things: *the guards* (sublicae) of a bridge: Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

dēfensōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to defence:* judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

dēfenstrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who defends:* Cic. in Prisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg. to bring, bear,* or *carry down* or *away:* roseam Matuta per oras aetheris Auroram defert, Lucr. 5, 656: Rhodanus amnis segnem deferens Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5: ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 645. The direction is gen. denoted by *acc.* and *prep.,* an *adv.,* or the *dat.:* literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: natos ad flumina, Virg. Aen. 9, 604: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: in undas deferar, Virg. E. 8, 60: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium, Liv. 5, 25: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1. 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in praeceps deferri, id. 5, 47: deferar in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269: hunc sub aequora, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (*sc.* Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 42: epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109. **II.** Naut. *t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore:* onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.:* una (navis) delata Oricum, id. B. C. 3, 14: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.* **2.** Gen.: *to convey* (rare): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 69. **III.** Mercant. *t. t. to bring to market, to sell:* dumque virent nexos deferte maniplos, Col. 10, 315: pallium, Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42. **IV.** Fig.: of abstract objects, *etc: to bring, hand over, refer, offer transfer,* etc.: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 *ad fin.:* fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: qui ad agendum nihil cogitati detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68: ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: imperium ad aliquem Cic. Leg. 3, 2: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1: omnia ad unum id. Manil. 23, 67: sibi a Caesare regnum

civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fasces indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 34: praemium quod P. R. hujus majoribus semper detulerat, huic denegabat, Cic. Fl. 1: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octaviam neptem conditionem, Suet. Caes. 27. With *acc.* alone, or *absol.*: jusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 5, 6, 6: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23. **2.** Esp. of oral communication: *to bring an account, to tell, report, announce, state*: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 52: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferebantur, ib. 5, 6: qui ad Caesarem detulerint delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes. B. C. 3, 59 *fin.* Hence, **3.** Legal *t. t.*: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against*: nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Coel. 31, 76: nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) eadem de re, id. Coel. 23, 56: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82: huic eidem Soprato iidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 28. ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3: Capitonem, Tac. A. 13, 33: reos ad praetorem, ib. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79: defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48: adulterii, ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, ib. 2, 27: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11. *Absol.*: et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22. Rarely, *to denounce*: quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 1. **4.** Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury*: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, id. Phil. 5, 5 *fin.*: quanquam rationes deferre properarim, id. Fam. 5, 20: mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10. Hence of persons: *to recommend* them to the state: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.*: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id. Att. 5, 7.

dē-fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a. to seethe* or *boil down, to boil thoroughly*: brassicam bene, Cato R. R. 157, 9: aquam in aheno, Vitr. 8, 5: radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64. **2.** Meton.: aër defervefactus in pulmone, Varr. in Lact. Opif. Dei, 17.

dē-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to boil thoroughly*: of wine, *to ferment completely*: Plin. 14, 9, 11 *fin.*

dē-fervesco, fervi and (post-Aug.) ferbui, *3. v. n. to cease boiling, cool down*: ubi lupinus deferverit, Cato R. R. 96: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*: deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3: ubi coelum enituit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1. **II.** Fig. of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed*: ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.*: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72: quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. Coel. 18, 43. **2.** Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate*: quasi deferverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.*: hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2. **III.** Meton. (from the fermenting of wine): *to become clear*: novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 *fin.*

dēfessus, a, um, *Part.* [defetiscor].

defetigo, v. defatigo.

dēfĕtiscentĭa, ae, *f.* [defetiscor] *weariness*: Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fĕtiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, *3. v. n. dep.* [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint.* As *verb. fin.* exceedingly rare, but very freq. in the *part. perf.*: neque defetiscar experirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23: ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 54: non si quid malae pugnae acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.. ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: aggerunda aqua defessi, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 14: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: defessus totius diei labore, ib. 7, 88: vulneribus, ib. 1, 25: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: labore atque itinere disputationis meae, ib. 2, 57 *fin.*: convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: defessi Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 1, 157. Fig. of things: arbores defatiscentes, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10 *fin.*: orant defessis subeant rebus, Sil. 1, 566.

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.* In the pass. sometimes like fio, fieri. defit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 46: defiunt, Gell. 20, 8: defiat, Pl. Men. 1, 4, 3: id. Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2): [facio] *to stand aloof, leave, forsake, abandon, revolt from*: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 3: ab Aeduis, ib. 2, 14: ab rege, Sall. J. 56: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, *had stood aloof*, Cic. Planc. 35: a republica, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 1, 31: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, *had gone over, deserted*, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61: ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61. *Absol.*: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. Am. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16. **II.** With *acc.*: *to leave, abandon, be wanting, fail*: (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, id. Verr. 2, 21: ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, id. Rep. 1, 23: tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30. Poet. with *inf.*: nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos, i. e. *I will not cease*, Prop. 1, 8, 23. With *dat.* (rare): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: nostris (*al.* nostros), vires lassitudine deficiebant, id. B. C. 2, 41: Stat. Ach. 1, 445. Pass.: quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64: mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *ad fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, *unable to pay*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33. *Absol.*: non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: fructus ex arboribus, ib. 3, 58: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. B. G. 4, 20: vererer ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, ib. 1, 16: in hac voce defecit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99 (for which deficere vita, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 19): quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. Fig.: ne negotio desisteret, neu animo deficeret, *nor lose courage*, ib. 3, 112 *fin.*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: ne deficiant (opes) animum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34. ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, etc., i. e. *depart from the conditions*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: simulac defecit suppeditare materies, Lucr. 1, 1039: Sil. 3, 112. **III.** Of the form fio: *to be wanting, fail, cease.* With *dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22. *Absol.*: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Pl. Men. 1, 4, 3. Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 63: nunquamne causa defiet? Liv. 9, 11: eadem autem ipsa, quae crescente luna gliscunt, deficiente contra luna defiunt, Gell. 20, 8. Fig.: defectis (*sc.* animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, *3. v. a. to fix down, to fix, fasten*, etc.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: sudes sub aqua, ib. 5, 18: trabes, id. B. C. 1, 27: asseres in terra defigebantur, ib. 2, 2: verutum in balteo, id. B. G. 5, 44: sicam in consulis corpore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: tellure hastas, Virg. Aen. 12, 130: hastas terra, ib. 6, 652: Liv. 1, 25: cruci defiguntur, Varr. in Non. 221, 13: arborem penitus terrae, Virg. G. 2, 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 22: morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12. **II.** Of persons, moveable bodies, *etc.*: *to arrest, render immoveable, fix, fasten*: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: defixa coelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5: defixere aciem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless*, Tac. Agr. 34: defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. A. 13, 16: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos ocellos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15. *Absol.*: oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, Tac. A. 3, 1. **III.** Fig. of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: defigere animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, id. Acad. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 2, 11: in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13. **IV.** *to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound*: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, id. 1, 29. In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: Liv. 8, 7. **V.** Religious *t. t.*: *to lay down as fixed, to denounce*: quae augur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.* **2.** In imprecations, *to devote, curse*: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: nomina cera, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg Cir. 377. **VI.** *to censure, blame*: culpam defigere, Pers. 5, 16.

dē-fingo, nxi, *3. v. a. to form, fashion* (very rare): panem, Cato R. R. 74. Fig.: dum defingit Rheni luteum caput, *describes*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dē-fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, *4. v. a. to set bounds to, to limit, mark out*: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: orbes coeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64. **II.** Fig. of abstract objects: *to define, determine, limit* or *explain by definition*: genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id. Sest. 45, 97: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. de Or. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *this only I lay down*, id. Rep. 1, 1 *fin.*: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam virtutem esse

dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, id. Off. 1, 19. Also, in gen. *to mark out, fix, determine:* ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: tempus adeundi, ib. 7, 83: ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11: neque ego annos definiam, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediar, definias, id. Acad. 2, 36: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided,* Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 43. **2.** *to keep within bounds, restrict, confine:* non vagabitur ratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, id. Am. 16, 58. **III.** *to end, finish* (very rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id. Verr. 4, 52: id. Or. 19 *fin.*

dēfīnītē, *adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly:* Cic. Balb. 14: id. de Or. 2, 27, 118: Plin. Pan. 88. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio] *a limiting, a boundary;* area intra hanc definitionem cipporum clausa verubus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 736. **II.** *a marking out, limiting, defining; a definition, explanation:* ut, quodcumque accidisset, praedictum videretur, hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54: judiciorum aequorum, id. Cluent. 2: definitio est earum rerum, quae sunt ejus rei propriae quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: id. Or. 33, 116: definitio pars sit translationis, Quint. 3, 6, 42.

dēfīnītīvē, *adv. definitively, plainly, distinctly:* pronunciare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Coel. Aur. Acut 1 praef.

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [definio] *definitive, explanatory:* constitutio, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: causa, id. Top. 24 *fin.* And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence,* Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3. **II.** In late Lat. = definitus, *definite, distinct, plain:* materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.

dēfīnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who determines, settles, appoints:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [definio]. **II.** Adj.: *definite, precise, clear:* quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam (appellamus), Cic. Top. 21, 79: de re et generales quaestiones sunt, et definitae, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: quod aut definitum sit aut certum, id. Fam. 3, 8: Quint. 7, 10, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 *fin.*

dēfīo, ĕri, v. deficio.

dēfīŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [defi- (defio) and oculus] *who lacks an eye, one-eyed:* Mart. 12, 59, 9.

dēfixĭo, ōnis, *f. a spell, enchantment, νεκρομαντία, κατάδεσμος:* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēflagrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] *a burning up, conflagration:* futura aliquando coeli atque terrarum deflagratio, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.* Fig.: *destruction:* id. Planc. 40.

dē-flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire:* qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *ad fin.:* Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25. Fig.: *to perish, be destroyed:* communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, id. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52. **II.** *to burn out, cease burning* (only fig. and rare): *to abate, be allayed:* deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29. Poet. of persons: sic deflagrare minaces incassum, Lucan. 4, 280 **B.** Act. (very rare): *to burn down:* fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Tusc 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1. Fig.: *to destroy:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

dē-flammo, 1. *v. a. to put out the flame, to extinguish:* taedam, App. M. 5, p. 172.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to bend downwards* or *aside, to turn aside:* ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3: tela (Venus), Virg. Aen. 10, 331: amnes in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.:* carinam quolibet, Lucan. 5, 789: rapidum iter, id. 3, 337: novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction,* Liv. 39, 27 *fin.* Fig.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8, 76: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: se de curriculo petitionis, id. Mur. 22 *fin.:* aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40: belli tumultus, Stat. Th. 1, 280: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: in ipsos factum deflectitur, Quint. 7, 2, 23: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, id. 4, 1, 71: dotes puellae in pejus, *to pervert,* Ov. R. Am. 325: tragoediam in obscoenos risus, id. Tr. 2, 409: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3. **II.** Neutr.: *to turn off, turn aside:* vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. H. 2, 70: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, Suet. Aug. 93 *fin.:* in Tuscos, Plin. Ep. 4, 1. Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Am. 12: lapsa consuetudo deflexit de via, id. Off. 2, 3, 9: de recta regione, id. Verr. 5, 68: a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: ab amicitiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, id. Am. 26 *fin.*

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to weep over, deplore, bewail:* Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam (Eurydicen), ib. 10, 12: genetrix deflenda mihi, Sen. Octav. 10: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26: Thebas, id. 11, 3, 168: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: in deflenda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8. *Absol.:* dum assident, dum deflent, Tac. A. 16, 13. Poet. with *inf.* and *acc.:* et minui deflevit onus dorsumque levari, Manil. 4, 748. **2.** oculos, *to dim with weeping,* App. M. 5, p. 161. **II.** Neutr.: *to weep much* (very rare): gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13: App. M. 4 *fin.*

dēflētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defleo] *a profuse weeping:* Juvenc. 4, 122.

dēflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto] *a turning* or *bending aside:* certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17. Fig.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

dēflexus, a, um, *Part.* [deflecto].

dēflexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, turning aside:* fig.: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2.

dē-flo, 1. *v. a. to blow off* or *away:* Varr. R. R. 1, 64. **II.** *to cleanse by blowing off:* Plin. 28, 2, 5.

dē-floccātus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *scant of locks, bald-pated:* senes, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 10.

dē-flōrĕo, 2. *v. n. to shed blossoms* (very rare): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n. to shed blossoms, to fade, wither:* omne frumentum cum totam (spicam) edidit, octo diebus deflorescit, Col. 2, 11 *ad fin.:* cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30: Cat. 62, 43. **II.** Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4: cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 *ad fin.:* non talis, qualem tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow down:* sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. frgm. 1, 116: succus ex filice, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 3: saxis humor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29. **II.** Meton.: *to move downward, to glide down, descend:* jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg Aen. 1, 404: aries missus secundo defluit amni, *floats down,* id. G. 3, 447: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down,* Suet. Ner. 27: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted,* Virg. Aen. 11, 501: ex equo, Curt. 7, 7: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20: a dextro armo in latus, Ov. M. 6, 229: multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove, *flow to thee in abundance,* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28. **III.** Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.:* a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (*sc.* Seneca) defluebant, *departed, deviated,* Quint. 10, 1, 126: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *has been derived,* Suet. Aug. 2: ne quid in terram defluat, *be spilt on the ground, be lost,* Cic. Am. 16, 58. **IV.** *to flow away, to cease flowing:* rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: quum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3. Fig.: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost:* ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has seceded,* Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluxit, *has ceased,* id. Fam. 9, 20 *ad fin.* ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1: tenerae succus defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55: comae, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

dēflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo] *flowing down;* or meton. *moving downwards:* gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325: caesaries, *long and flowing,* Prud. στεφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53: vasculum, *a water-clock,* App. M. 3, p. 130.

dēflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a flowing down, flowing off:* Plin. 18, 29, 69. **II.** *a falling off* or *out:* capilli = alopecian, id. 28, 11, 46: capitis, id. 11, 39, 94.

dēfluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing off, discharge:* seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

dēfluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing* or *running off:* in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig downwards,* or *deep, to dig up:* scrobem in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Virg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 273: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: oculis, manibus cruribusque defossis, Flor. 3, 21. **II.** *to dig in, to bury in the earth:* thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65: defodiet (aetas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: cotem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatum) in aedibus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 51: stipitem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641: aliquem humo, id. M. 4, 239: virgulta in terram, Lucr. 5, 933: signum in terram, Liv. 8, 10 *ad fin.* Fig.: *to hide:* se, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 2 *extr.*

dēfōmĭtātum, a fomitibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Fest. *s. v.*

defore, v. desum.

deforma exta, v. formus.

dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformo] *a representation, delineation:* Vitr. 1, 1.

dē-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. deformo] *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing:* tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 *fin.*

dē-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disgusting,* either physically or morally: longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Coel. 3, 6: jumenta prava atque deformia, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18: inter pulcerrimam feminam et deformissimam media quaedam forma est, Gell. 5, 11. opus deforme, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: patria, id Fam.

4, 9: deformo solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 5, 49: agmen (*sc.* inerme), id. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3: spectaculum, id. 1, 26: aspectum deformem atque turpem, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44: blanditias, Quint. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. 11, 2, 48: obsequium, *base*, Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: deforme et servile est caedi discentes, Quint. 1, 3, 14: multo deformius est amittere, quam non assequi laudem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24 ad *fin.* Poet. with *gen.*: deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166. II. *shapeless*: animae, Ov. F. 2, 554.

dēformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis] *unshapeliness*, *ugliness*, *deformity*, whether physical or moral: quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38: animi deformitas, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

dēformĭter, *adv. without grace* or *beauty*, *inelegantly*, etc. (only *posit.*): deformiter sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82: vivo, Suet. Ner. 49.

dē-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape*, *form*, *fashion*, *design*, *delineate*, *describe*: cum areas deformabis, Cato R. R. 161: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, *full-formed*, *perfect*, id. 6 prooem. § 9: tragicae (scenae) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated*, Vitr. 5, 8: operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, id. 1. 1. Fig.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted*, *described*, id. Caecin. 5, 14: Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

dēformo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [deformis] *to bring out of shape*, *to deform*, *disfigure*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21: aerumnis deformatus, Sall. J. 14: vultum macies deformat, Virg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707: capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: canitiem multo pulvere, Virg. Aen. 10, 844: parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: patriam turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24. II. Fig.: *to mar*, *disgrace*, *dishonour*: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Coel. 2: (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30, 92: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30: victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 *fin.*: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 *fin.*: orationem, Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Virg. Aen. 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, *Part.* [defodio].

dēfossus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a digging deeply*: Plin. 19, 8, 48.

dēfraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defraudo] *a defrauding*: Tert. Anim. 43.

dēfraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat*, *defrauder*: Gai. Inst. 4, 65.

dēfraudātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who defrauds*: Tert. Jejun. 16.

dē-fraudo (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cheat*, *defraud*: teine ego defrudem? Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 81: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. Or. 66: genium, *to deny oneself an enjoyment*, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 14: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: so, nihil sibi, Petr. 69, 2. With *abl.* of the thing: me drachma, Pl. Ps 1, 1, 91: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv. 36, 40 *fin.* With *acc.* of the thing: nisi quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 82: aes defraudasse cauponem, Varr. in Non. 25, 1: and proverb.: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

dē-frĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n. to cease raging* or *roaring*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [freno] *unbridled*, *unrestrained*: defrenato cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

defrensa, detrita atque detonsa, Fest. *s. v.*

dēfrĭcātē, *adv. sarcastically*: Naev. in Char. p. 178.

dē-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum (the former in Catull. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plin. 28, 12, 50: the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1: id. 7, 5, 8: Sen. Ep. 87), 1. *v. a. to rub off*, *rub down*, *rub*: dentem, Cat. 37, 20: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenes pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 18: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Vesp. 20. Fig.: quod sale multo urbem defricuit, *because he lashed the town with great wit*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.

dēfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [defrico].

dē-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to cool*, *grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4.

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off*, *break to pieces*: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum ab hasta, Virg. Aen. 11, 748: crura aut cervices sibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 126: lumbos. id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. in Non. 366, 18. Fig.: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen. Ep. 92.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, 1. *v. a.* [fruges] *to starve the crop by sowing too sparingly*: segetem ne defruges, Plin. 18, 24, 55.

dē-frŭor, frui, 3. *v. dep. to use up by enjoying*: auctumnitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23.

dē-frusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [frustum] *to divide into pieces*, *to dismember*: tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2.

dēfrŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum] *pertaining to new wine* (only in Col.): vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3, et alibi.

dēfrŭto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to adulterate with* defrutum: Cato R. R. 24, 2: Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrŭtum, i, *n.* (perh. for defervitum, *sc.* mustum) *new wine boiled down* (acc. to Varr. and Col. to one-third; acc. to Plin. only to one-half), *mead*: Col. 12, 20 *sq.*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

dēfŭga, ae, *m.* [defugio] *a runaway*, *deserter*: Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3.

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. a. to run away from*, *shun*, *avoid*: with *acc.*: aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: proelium, id. B. C. 1, 82: patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: munus, ib. 6, 15: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 *fin.*: contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, *to shirk responsibility*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 19: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2. *Absol.*: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 32.

dē-fŭgo, 1. *v. a. to drive away*: capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

dē-fulgŭro, 1. *v. a. to flash down*: clipeus ignem defulgurat, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defungor] *execution*, *performance*: cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28. II. *death*: Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

dēfunctōrĭē, *adv. slightly*, *cursorily*: agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *ad fin.*: petere aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

dēfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defungor] *quickly dispatched; slight*, *cursory*: apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, ib. 136, 5.

dēfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [defungor].

dēfunctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *death*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour down*, *pour out*: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, *no* 1. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, *to pour forth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22: voces pectore, ib. 121, 102. II. Esp. to *pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitu mero defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34: libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, *no.* 8.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. *v. dep. to have done with*, *get rid of*, *discharge*, *perform*, *finish*: with *abl.*: aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: omni populari concitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: periculis, id. Rosc. Am. 8: tribus decumis pro una, id. Verr. 3, 16: hoc mendacio, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25: consulis fato, id. 10, 29: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2, 35: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15: defunctaque corpora vita, Virg. G. 4, 475: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: terra, Ov. M. 9, 254. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3. *Absol.*: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15: me quoque defunctum placide vivere tempus erat, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 24. II. *to depart*, *die* (vita understood): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2: Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.* Hence defunctus = mortuus, *deceased*, *defunct*: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108: Quint. 4, 1, 28: Suet. Caes. 6.

dē-fŭtūtus, a, um, *adj.* [futuo] *worn out by licentious indulgence*: puella, Cat. 41, 1.

dē-gĕner, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [genus] *unworthy of one's race*, *degenerate*, *not genuine*: Neoptolemum, Virg. Aen. 2, 549: proles, Lucan. 8, 693: dignitate formae haud degener, Tac. A. 12, 51: canum degeneres, Plin 11, 50, 111: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3: herbae id. 17, 5, 3: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15 With *gen.*: patrii non degener oris, Ov Pont. 3, 5, 7: sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9. 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 315: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68. II. Meton.: *lowborn*, *lowminded*, *base*, *ignoble*: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42: vita non degener, ib. 4, 61: degener ad pericula, ib. 1, 40: degeneros animos timor arguit, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.*: projectus, id. H. 3, 65 *fin.*: insidiae, id. A. 11, 19: degenerem patiere togam regnumque senatus, Lucan. 1, 365.

dēgĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [degener]. I. Neutr.: *to become unlike one's race*, *to fall off*, *to degenerate*: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59: semina lectissima, Col. 3, 10, 17: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44. With *ab*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: a gravitate paterna, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a fama vitaque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. G 45 *fin.* With *dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78: Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366. *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: nec Narisci Quadive degenerant, Tac. G. 42. II. Act.: *to cause to degenerate*, *to make worse*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: ni degeneratum (*i. e.* animus degener), Liv. 1, 53.

2. With *acc.*: *to dishonour*, *to stain*, by degeneracy: non degenerasse propinquos (*sc.* me), Prop. 4, 1, 81: hanc, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 45: palmas, id. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149. *Pass*: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max 8, 4.

dē-gĕro, 3. *v. a. to carry down*, *carry off* (rare): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5: mea ornamenta ad meretrices Pl. Men. 5, 2, 53: aurum meum t amicae, ib. 5, 1, 41. II. *to put into a form*, *to make up*: siccata (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin. 12, 27, 60.

dē-glabro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a to smooth off*, *make smooth*: arbores Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21

dē-glūbo, no *perf.*, ptum, 3. *v. a. to peel off, to shell, to husk:* granum eo folliculo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. II. Meton.: *to skin, flay* (rare): se vel vivum, Varr. in Non. 158, 22: maenam, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.*: murem, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.* 2. In an obscene sense: Aus. Epigr. 71, 5.

dē-glūtĭno, 1. *v. a. to unglue, to separate by moistening:* palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

dē-gluttĭo (also written deglūtĭo) 4. *v. a. to swallow down* (rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. *v. a.* [de ago] *to spend* or *pass* time. With *acc.*: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 3: diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 79: omne tempus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aevom, Lucr. 2, 1094: vitam, id. 3, 313: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *ad fin.*: senectam, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia, Cat. 68, 104: bellum, Lucr. 4, 969. *Pass.*: quantis periclis degitur hoc aevi, id. 2, 16: aetas, Cic. Am. 23, 87: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30: Plin. 12, 1, 2. *Absol.*: *to live:* laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 prooem.: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure,* Plin. 31, 7, 41.

dē-grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers. it leaves off hailing:* Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* 1. Neutr.: *to rush down:* deorsum degrassantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49. II. Act.: Poet.: *to attack fiercely, to revile:* primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406.

dē-grăvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh* or *press down, to overpower:* unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58: altam ulmum (vitis), Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 35: partes navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4: (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62. *Absol.*: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83. Fig.: *to burden, to incommode:* peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33. *Absol.*: vulnus degravabat, id. 7, 24.

dē-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to march down, descend* (never *to depart,* like digredior): de via in semitam, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 40: degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52: templo, id. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: palatio, ib. 3, 67: in campum, Liv. 7, 24: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *ad fin.*: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*: so ad pedes, *to alight, dismount,* id. 29, 2.

dē-grūmor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [gruma] *to level, straighten* (rare): viam, Lucil. in Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

dēgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [degulo] *a glutton:* App. Apol. p. 322.

dē-gŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gula] *to swallow down, devour, consume* (rare): omnia, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 80: Afran. in Non. 97, 29.

degunere, degustare, *to taste,* Fest. *s. v.* [from root GU (or ? GUS) seen in γεύω, gusto].

dēgustātio, ōnis, *f.* [degusto] *a tasting:* Ulp. Dig. 18, 16, 1.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take a taste of, to taste* = ἀπογεύομαι: vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2: loton, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 18: vasa vel dolia, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1. Poet. of fire: ignes flamma degustant tigna trabeisque, *lick,* Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon, *to touch, graze:* (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. Aen. 12, 376: Sil. 5, 274. II. Fig.: *to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with:* eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculae ex ejus sermone, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aliquid de fabulis, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: summatim ingenia maximorum virorum, Sen. Ep. 33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *ad fin.*: velim odorere, et istum convivam tuum degustes et ad me de his rebus scribas, Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.* 2. *to touch upon, to treat of briefly:* plures materiae inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: sed nos genera degustamus, non bibliothecas excutimus. id. 10, 1, 104.

dĕ-hăbĕo, 2. *v. a. not to have, to lack:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

dĕ-haurĭo (also dehōrio, like clodo, codex, *etc.*), hausi, haustum, 4. *v. a. to skim off:* amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.* II. *to swallow down, to swallow:* margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 *ad fin.*

dĕ-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyll.: *e.g.* Virg. Aen. 1, 131; 1, 256; 6, 678. On the contrary, dissyllabic in Virg. G. 3, 167: Aen. 3, 464, *etc.*) I. Of space: *from this place forth, from here* (very rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4: Plin. 3, 5, 6: Tac. A. 4, 5. Meton.: 1. Of the order of succession (poet.): *hereupon, hereafter:* ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143: Sil. 8, 473. 2. Like our *hence,* to indicate a consequence: sequi decretum'st, dehinc conjicto ceterum, Pl. Casin. 1, 6. II. Of time: *from this time forth, henceforth, hereupon, afterwards, next:* si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, id. Poen. 1, 2, 161: profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuam, id. Asin. 1, 1, 98: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: quacumque dehinc vi possim, Liv. 1, 59: Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg. Aen. 1, 131: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, Tac. A. 1, 34: deferuntur dehinc consensisse, ib. 13, 23: quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, dona dehinc imperat ad naves ferri, Virg. Aen. 3, 464: de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97. 2. Referring to a point of time in the past: *thenceforwards, since then:* quum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesaris beneficia aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8: Val. Fl. 1, 551: duplex dehinc fama est, Suet. Cal. 58. III. In enumerations for *deinde: then* (rare): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod. . .dehinc quia, *etc.*, Sall. C. 3: ac primum. . .dehinc, *etc.*, Virg. G. 3, 167: Suet. Aug. 49 *ad fin.*: incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem . . . . tunc exsilient flumina, inde, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 229-232

dĕ-hisco, hīvi (in the *inf.* dehisse) 3. *v. n. to yawn, gape, open, split asunder:* dehisse terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41: terrae dehiscunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: unda dehiscens, id. Aen. 1, 106: neque enim ante dehiscent attonitae magna ora domus, ib. 6, 52: cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27: navigium, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10: thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, *burst,* id. 9, 15, 20.

dĕhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [dehonesto] *a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour.* With *gen.*: corporis, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27: oris, Tac. H. 4, 13: originis, Just. 28, 2: amicitiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87: vitiorum, Arn. 2, 16. Without *gen.*: contumeliae, verba probrosa, ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. sap. 19 *fin.*: Tac. A. 14, 21.

dĕhŏnestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *disgrace, dishonour:* Tert. Pudic. 18.

dĕ-hŏnesto, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, dishonour:* famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6: famam suam, Tac. A. 16, 24: proavum infami opera, ib. 3, 66: Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16.

dĕ-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. unbecoming, improper:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10. (Hence Sp. *denuesto.*)

dĕ-hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dishonour:* Oros. 2, 2.

dĕhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dehortor] *a dissuading:* Tert. Adv. Marc. 4. 15 *fin.*

dĕhortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dissuasive, dehortatory:* Tert. Apol. 22.

dĕ-hortor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (per *tmesin* de me hortatur, Enn. in Gell 7, 2, 9), *to advise to the contrary, to dissuade:* res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94: multa me dehortantur a vobis, Sall. J. 31: hic dehortatus est me ne darem illam tibi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24.

dĕĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [deus facio] *that makes a god, deifies:* Tert. Apol. 11.

dein, v. deinde.

dĕin-ceps (dissyl., Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: cf. dehinc and deinde) *adj.* and *adv.* [capio; cf. particeps, princeps]. I. Adj.: (*gen.* deincipis) *following upon, next following* (very rare): deinceps qui deinde cepit, ut princeps qui primum cepit, Fest. *s. v.*: deincipem antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum, ut principem primum captum, id. *s. v.*: deincipe die, App. Flor. *no.* 16. II. Adv.: *one after another, successively, in turn,* ἑξῆς, ἐφεξῆς. A. Of space. his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adjicitur: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: ea quae ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, quum deinceps ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111. B. Of time. ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, id. Fam. 2, 18: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, Cic. Verr. 1, 10: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *constantly, continually,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2. C. Of order: *successively, in turn, next, each in place,* etc.: septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, *the sixth in succession,* Varr. R. R 2, 4, 2: de justitia satis dictum est. deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place,* Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: ut prima (officia) diis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, ib. 1, 45, 160: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously,* id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: perge deinceps, *proceed further on,* Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde, Gr. ἔπειτα ἑξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4: deinceps inde multae, id. Brut. 90, 312: Liv. 5, 37. (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 232-238.)

dĕindĕ, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyl. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de inde]. I. Of place (rare): *thereafter, from that* or *this place:* via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4. And of local succession: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16. II. Of time: *thereafter, thereupon, afterwards, then:* hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: dein Tubero, nescio (inquit) Africane, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca, Virg. E. 3, 58: unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101. Esp. freq. corresp. with *primum, inde, postea, postremo, postquam, tum,* etc.: primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde equitatum ad hunc morem constiuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius, deinde Aventinum occupavit, ib. 2, 33: quippe oppidana lascivia invicem incessentes, probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpsere, Tac. A. 14, 17: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62: deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27: deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3: deinde post, Vell. 2, 23: deinde porro, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 103: dein quum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: deinde quum, Liv. 3, 47: deinde (dein) postquam, id. 3, 66: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 *praef.*: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68. **III.** Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, then*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: te ad coenas itare desisse moleste fero. Deinde etiam vereor, id. Fam. 9, 24: hoc apparet in bestiis; primum ut se ipsae diligant; deinde ut requirant ejusdem generis animantes, id. Am. 21, 81: deinde ... tum ... post, Cels. 2, 18. **IV.** Of rank: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde Philippo, post Julio, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: prima nobilitas Cilicio (croco) et ibi in Coryco monte, dein Lycio monte Olympo, mox Centuripino Siciliae, Plin. 21, 17: est autem optimum (hyssopum) Cilicium e Tauro monte, dein Pamphylium, id. 25, 11, 87: cypirus est laudatissimus in insulis Creta, dein Naxo, et postea in Phoenice, id. 21, 18, 69. Deinde is frequently repeated: in Cic. de Inv. 2, 49, no fewer than eight times. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 238-249.

dĕ-insŭper, *adv.* = desuper, *from above*: deinsuper in murum attollitur, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Non. 530 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 249.)

dĕ-integro, avi, 1. *v. a. to impair, destroy*: nomen virginis (*i. e.* virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. in Non. 101, 24.

dĕ-intus, *adv. from within*: Veg. 4, 9, 2.

dĕĭtas, ātis *f.* [deus] *the god-head, the divine nature, deity* (for divinitas): Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 1.

dējectē, *adv. lowly*: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 *fin.*

dējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio] *a throwing* or *casting down* (rare): alvi, *a purging*, Cels. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*: qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *a turning out of possession*, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57. **2.** In astron.: *a being below the horizon*: altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, Firmic. Math. 2, 3. **II.** Fig.: *a degrading, degradation*: poenae militum sunt militiae mutatio, gradus dejectio, Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3. **2.** *fear, dejection*: dejectio animi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

dējectĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dejectio] *a slight purging*: Scribon. Comp. 52.

dējecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dejicio] *to hurl down*: vasa cuncta, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*

dējector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who throws* or *casts down*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

dējectus, a, um, *Part.* [dejicio]. **II.** Adj.: *low*: equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.* **2.** *disheartened, dejected, dispirited*: quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat, haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg. Aen. 10, 858: haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138. *Sup.* does not occur.

dējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting* or *throwing down* (rare): arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Penei), *fall*, Ov. M. 1, 571: fluminum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18: aquae, id. Ep. 56. *Absol.*: Plin. 33, 4, 21: velatum geminae dejectu lyncis, *i. e. covered with a double lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272. **II.** *a depression, declivity*: collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Plin. 2, 70, 71 *fin.* In *plur.*: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8.

dejeratio, onis, v. dejuratio.

dejero, are, v. dejuro.

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *cast down, to hurl down, throw headlong*: araneas de foribus et de pariete, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 31: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: aliquem e ponte, Suet. Caes. 80: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv. 5, 47: aliquem equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab humeris, Suet. Aug. 52: togam de humero, id. Caes. 9: se de muro, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: se per munitiones, id. B. G. 3, 26: se a pracaltis montibus (venti), Liv. 28, 6: librum in mare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: elatam securim in caput (regis), Liv. 1, 40: equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, *force to leap down*, id. 23, 47: simulacra deorum depulsa, et statuae veterum hominum dejectae, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis templaque Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejicerentur, *were driven down*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv. 23, 34: libellos, *to tear down*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: dejectis antennis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: crines, Tac. A. 14, 30: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: alvum, *to purge*, Cato R. R. 158: casei qui facillime dejiciantur caprini, *are most easy of digestion*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: alvum superiorem, *to vomit*, Cato R. R. 156, 2. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to drive out, dislodge*: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: nostros loco, ib. 7, 51: praesidium ex saltu, id. B. C. 1, 37: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. 7, 10: praesidium Claterna, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: praesidium loco dejecit munito, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30. *Absol.*: dejecto praesidio, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: dejectis hostium castris, Liv. 25, 14: praetorium, id. 41, 2. **III.** Legal *t. t. to turn out of possession, to eject*: unde vi prohibitus sis? unde dejectus? Cic. Caecin. 13: de possessione imperii vos dejicere conatus, Liv. 45, 22. **IV.** *to knock down dead, fell, kill, slay*: his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo dejicis? Virg. Aen. 11, 665: avem ab alto coelo, ib. 5, 542: Glaucoque bovem Thetidique juvencam dejicit Ancaeus, *slaughters as a sacrifice*, Val. Fl. 1, 191, **V.** Fig.: pueri Sisennae oculos de isto nunquam dejicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: oculos a republica, id. Phil. 1, 1: dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg. Aen. 3, 320: oculos in terram, Quint. 1, 11, 9: haec sunt dejecta, *jotted down*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*: ecquid ergo intelligis quantum mali de humana conditione dejeceris? *hast averted*, id. Tusc. 1, 8: quantum de doloris terrore, ib. 2, 5, 14: se verbera depulsurum, cruciatumque a corpore dejecturum arbitrabatur, id. Verr. 5, 62: eum de sententia dejecistis, *have compelled to abandon his opinion*, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu dejici, id. Off. 1, 23, 80. **2.** Esp. *to dash down, cut off from, deprive, rob of*: de honore dejici, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25: coierant omnes ad dejiciendum honore eum, Liv. 39, 41: aliquem aedilitate, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: ea spe dejecti, ib. 1, 8: opinione trium legionum dejectus, ib. 5, 48: conjuge tanto, Virg. Aen. 3, 317. Without *abl.*: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (*sc.* conjugio), Tac. A. 11, 29 *fin.*

dē-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *sloping* = declivis: Aus. Mos. 164.

dē-jŭgo, 1. *v. a. to unyoke, disjoin, sever*: Pac. in Non. 101, 27.

dē-jungo, 3. *v. a.* *to unyoke* cattle Inscr. Grut. 1003, 2. Fig.: *to separate remove*: amantes, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 75: se a forensi labore, Tac. Or. 11.

dējūrātĭo (dejer.), ōnis, *f.* [dejuro] *an oath*: Tert. Poenit. 4.

dējūrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an oath*: dejurio vincti, Gell. 7, 18.

dē-jūro (or dējĕro), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to take an oath, to swear*: per omnes deos et deas dejuravit, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 37: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39: Prop. 4, 3, 42: Amm. 24, 3 *med.*

dē-jŭvo, 1. *v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance*: deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus advorsis pudet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to slip. sink*, or *fall down*: signum de coelo delapsum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or, 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 37, 34 *ad fin.*: de coelo in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: delapsaque ab aethere summo, Ov. M. 1, 608: aetheriis ab astris, Virg. Aen. 5, 838: per auras, Ov. M. 3, 101: in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838: in scrobes, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, *i. e. fallen into*, Virg. Aen. 2, 377. With *dat.*: serta capiti delapsa, id. E. 6, 16. *Absol.*: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94. **II.** Fig.: *to sink down, to descend, to slide* or *fall into*: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. Am. 21: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: in idem genus morbi delapsam, id. Att. 7, 5: in amorem libertae, Tac. A. 13, 12: in istum sermonem, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: eo, id. Acad. 2, 18, 59: ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10: ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 63.

dē-lăbōro, 1. *v. n. to work hard*: Afran. in Non. 393, 15.

dē-lăcĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to tear in pieces*: fig. *to destroy*, etc.: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

dēlacrĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delacrimo] *a watery running of the eyes*: Plin. 25, 13, 99.

dēlacrĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to weeping*: collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

dē-lacrĭmo (lacrumo), 1. *v. n. to shed tears*: meton. of the vine: Col. 4, 9 *fin.*

dē-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick off, to lick*: Stat. Th. 2. 681.

dē-lāmentor, 1. *v. a. dep. to lament, bewail*: natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

dēlănĭāre, est discindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde lacinia et lanius dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-lăpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [lapis] *to clear from stones*: locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1. **II.** *to lay with stones, to pave*: Fest. *s. v.* delapidata.

dēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [delabor].

dēlapsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slipping down, descent*: aquae Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

dēlassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delasso] *that can be wearied out*: Manil. 4, 242.

dē-lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary* or *tire out* (rare): labore delassatur, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14. Poet.: delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5 *ad fin.*

dēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delatus, defero] *an accusation, denunciation*: nominis. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20: id. Cluent. 8, 25. *Absol.*: cuicunque vos delationem dedissetis, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: Tac. A. 4, 66. In *plur.*: id. H. 2, 10: Plin. Pan. 34.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, informer*: divinationes, quae fiunt de accusatore constituendo, et nonnunquam inter delatores, *Uter praemium meruerit*, Quint. 3, 10, 3: Tac. A. 6, 40: majestatis, *of high treason*, ib. 2, 50: Papiae legis, *respecting a violation of*, Suet. Ner. 10.

dēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [delator] *pertaining to an informer:* curiositas, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 6.

dēlātūra, ae, *f.* [delatus, defero] *an accusation, information:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18 *ad fin.*

dē-lăvo, 1. *v. a. to wash off, wash clean:* porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7.

dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [deleo] *that may be blotted out* or *destroyed:* Mart. 7, 84.

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delecto] *gladsome, cheering, delightful, agreeable:* cibus, *savoury food*, Tac. A. 12, 67: praecentio, Gell. 1, 11: festivos delectabilesque apologos commentus, id. 2, 29. *Comp.:* App. Flor. *no.* 17, p. 357.

dēlectābĭlĭter, *adv. delightfully, agreeably:* Gell. 13, 24.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [delecto] *a delight, amusement* (rare): putare aliquem pro delectamento, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60.

dēlectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a gladdening, delighting, delight, amusement:* delectatio voluptas suavitate auditus animum deleniens; et qualis est haec aurium, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off. 1, 30. More freq. *absol.*; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*: gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11. In *plur.*: Cic. Mur. 19, 39: id. de Sen. 13, 45 (*sing.* in some ed.).

dēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deligo] *a choosing, choice:* delectio imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

dē-lecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacto] *to draw aside, allure, entice:* sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. in Non. 97, 32: ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi oves delectato, *keep back*, Cato R. R. 30. ||. Meton.: *to delight, attract, engage, charm, amuse:* Pamphilum accerse ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic. Am. 4, 15: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (*sc.* Pana), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11: sive Falernum te magis delectat, id. S. 2, 8, 17: aliorum otium suumque, Plin. 1, 22, 6: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloria, Cic. Am. 14: jumentis, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: ab aliquo, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: in hoc admodum delector, id. Leg. 2, 7, 17. Elliptically as an *impers.*: me magis de Dionysio delectat, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.* Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103. In *pass.*: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32.

dēlector, 1. *v. dep.* for delecto, *to delight:* only in Petr. 45, 7: id. 64, 2.

dēlector, ōris, *m.* [deligo] *one who selects, levies:* Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

dēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [deligo].

dēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choosing* or *picking out, a selection, choice:* utrimque tibi nunc delectum para, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: est in ipsis (populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34: non delectu aliquo aut sapientia ducitur ad judicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, id. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.*: coeuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. M. 10, 325: auditiones vulgo juvenibus sine delectu praebere, *without distinction*, Gell. 20, 5: cum delectu, *with choice*, Plin. 7, 53, 54. ||. Milit. *t. t. a raising of troops, recruiting:* per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ib. 7, 1: Cic. Phil. 5, 12: for which (post-Aug.) delectum agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5: Plin. 7, 29, 30: Tac. H. 2, 16: delectum conficere, *to complete the levy*, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*: provincialis, *a levy in the provinces*, id. Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*: Plin. 6, 19, 22. Meton.: *the men levied, a levy:* ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego] *the making over* or *assignment* of a debt: Cic. Att. 12, 3: Sen. Ben. 6, 5. Fig.: delegationem res ista non recipit, id. Ep. 27.

dēlēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes an assignment:* Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.

dēlēgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to an assignment:* literae, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

dē-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send* or *remove from one place to another, from one person to another*, or *from oneself to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to*, With personal objects: Pleminium in Tullianum, *to transfer him* (from the common prison) *to the Tullianum*, Liv. 29, 22 *ad fin.*: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20: aliquem huic negotio, Col. 3, 10, 6: Cassium Longinum occidendum delegaverat, Suet. Cal. 57: studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, Nep. Cato 3 *fin.* With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alicui, ib. 6 prooem. § 1: Suet. Ner. 32: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56. ||. Esp. *to assign, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: delegare est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, Paul. ib. 12: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11: delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, id. Ep. 18: nomen paterni debitoris, Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1. *Absol.*: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46: Balbi regia conditio est delegandi, ib. 12, 12. |||. Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to:* si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id. Font. 4, 8: causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 *fin.*

dēlēnīfĭcus (delin.), a, um, *adj.* [delenio facio] *soothing, caressing, captivating:* facta, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. in Non. 278, 2.

dēlēnīmentum (delin.), i, *n.* [delenio] *what soothes* or *charms; a charm, mitigation, blandishment:* Liv. 4, 51: Tac. A. 2, 33.

dē-lēnĭo (in MSS. also delinio), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole:* delenitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 214: mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*: milites blande appellando, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163: delenire dolentem, *to console*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: animos popularium praeda, Liv. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13.

dēlēnītor (delin.), ōris, *m.* [delenio] *one who softens down, soothes, wins over:* judicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2. *v. a.* (*pass. perf. subj. sync.* delesset, Val. Max. 3, 7: *part. perf.* dēlĭtus: literae delitae Varr. in Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus, ib: Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873) *to blot* or *rub out, efface, suppress:* epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevi, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: Suet. Cal. 20: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69: id. A. P. 389. ||. Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul:* dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Tac. A. 4, 51: Virg. Aen. 11, 898: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deleto, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90: si certo tempore luna gignitur et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748: si Juppiter saepe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: Magnam Graeciam, Cic. Am. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45: praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Am. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Am. 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: simulatio delet veritatem, Cic. Am. 25, 92. **2.** *to efface, atone for:* turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30. [Etym. dub.; Pott derives it from DE and root LE, Sans. *lî* (liquefacere): cf. lino, livi, litum; but more probably connected with Germ. *tilgen*, and perhaps Gr. δηλέομαι.]

dēlētĭlis, e, *adj.* [deleo] *that wipes* or *blots out:* spongia, Varr. in Non. 96, 14.

dēlētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blotting out, an annihilating:* nostri exercitus, Lucil. in Non. 97, 4.

dēlētītĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj. blotted out, effaced:* charta Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

dēlētrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female destroyer:* hujus imperii, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

dēlētus, a, um, *Part.* [deleo].

dēlētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *annihilation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

dē-lēvo, 1. *v. a. to smooth off, make smooth:* plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

dēlībāmentum, i, *n.* [delibo] *a libation:* Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking from, diminishing:* Flor. Dig. 30, 113.

dēlīběrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero] *weighing well, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45.

dēlīběrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *deliberation:* Laber. in Front. Ep. ad M Caes. 6 dub.

dēlīběrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, considering, deliberation, consultation:* ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. Att. 7, 3: consilii capiendi deliberatio, *respecting the resolution to be adopted*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: officii, id. Att. 8, 15: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23: Quint. 3, 8, 10. **2.** In rhetor. = causa deliberativa: Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12 Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlīberātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7 causa, ib. 2, 4, 12: materia, Quint. 2, 1, 2: pars, id. 3, 3, 14. Subst. deliberativa, ae, *f.* id. 3, 8, 1.

dēlīběrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who deliberates:* Cic. Sest. 34 *fin.*

dēlīběrātus, a, um, *Part.* [delibero] ||. Adj.: *resolved upon, determined, certain:* certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: instructius deliberatiusque, Gell. 1, 13.

dē-lībĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libro, libra, *etc.*: cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *to weigh well in* one's mind, *think over, to take counsel, consult, deliberate:* legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: de summa rerum deliberare, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: deliberare velitne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: deliberavit an reciperet, Quint. 7, 1, 24: quando incipiendum sit, id. 12, 6, 3: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic. Att. 11, 3: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. 32, 34: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17: cum cupiditate, id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, *takes counsel of*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115: cum materia, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum ipsa causae conditione, id. 4, 2, 101. *Pass impers.:* deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174. **2.** Esp. (like consulo) *to consult an oracle* (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, Nep. Milt. 1: mittunt Delphos consultum: deliberantibus Pythia respondit, id. Them. 2. **II.** Meton.: *to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion* (gen. in the *part.*), quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29: quum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 25: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, id. Verr. 3, 41:

dē-lībo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take a taste of, to take off, rub off:* licet sol humoris parvam delibet ab aequore partem, Lucr. 6, 622: ne toto die cursantes inter se teneri (agni) delibent aliquid membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16: paulum carnis, Petr. 136, 1. **II.** *to cull, pick out:* ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id. de Sen. 21, 78: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv. 5, 12: honores parcissime, Plin. Pan. 54: oscula, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169: omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint. 4, 2, 55. **III.** *to take away, detract from, diminish:* neque ulla res animi pacem delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic. Fam. 10, 21: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquid de gloria sua, ib. 2, 39, 115: castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 *ext.:* pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68.

dē-lībro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [liber] *to take off the bark, to peel:* arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: truncis arborum delibratis (others read dolabratis), Caes. B. G. 7, 73. Fig.: *to take away, deduct from:* Lucr. 3, 1101.

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to besmear, anoint* (as *verb finit.* only in late Lat.): eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12: unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Cor. mil. 12. [Root LIB, "to smear;" cf. Sans. *lip* (ungere, oblinere); Gr. λίπος, ἀ-λείφ-ω; Erse *laib* (mire, clay)].

dēlĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [delibuo] *besmeared, anointed:* multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: capillus, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: (meretrices) miseras, coeno delibutas, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 55: atro cruore, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6. Fig.: delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

dēlĭcātē, *adv. delicately, luxuriously:* delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: recubare, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: mollius delicatiusque tractare iracundos, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2 *fin.*: confecit iter adeo segniter et delicate, ut octophoro veheretur, *so lazily and luxuriously*, Suet Cal. 43. Transf.: spargit se vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciae] *delightful, charming, voluptuous, wanton:* in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 5, 40: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: delicatior cultus, id. Aug. 65: muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: bonum quod sit sejunctum a delicatis et obscenis voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, *to introduce light talk*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70: versiculos scribens, Cat. 50, 3 As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 8. **II.** Meton.: *soft, tender, delicate:* capella, Cat. 20, 10: puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15: oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.:* Choaspem amnem pervenit, delicatam, ut fama est, vehentem aquam, Curt. 5, 2: delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Plin. 19, 8, 41. **2.** *fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous:* and Subst.: *a voluptuary, wanton:* adolescens, Cic. Brut. 23: pueri, id. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.:* juventus, id. Mur. 35, 74: quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum, *i. e. of the paramours*, παιδικῶν, Suet. Tit. 7: Flavia Domitilla Statilii Capellae delicata, id. Vesp. 3. In inscrip., delicatus and delicata are used without this odious sense to signify *a favourite slave:* Orell. no. 2801-2805 and 4650. **3.** *spoiled with indulgence, dainty, effeminate, fastidious:* nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have spoiled you*. Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: aures, id. 3, 1, 3: vah delicatus! Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 38. (Hence Fr. *délié.*)

dēlĭcĭa, ae, *delight:* v. deliciae.

dēlĭcĭa or **dēlĭquĭa**, ae, *f.* [deliquo: cf. colliciae] *a gutter:* Vitr. 6, 3.

dēlĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (in the sing. delicia, ae, *f.:* Pl. Truc. 5, 29: id. Rud. 2, 4, 13: delicium, ii, *n.:* Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: Mart. 7, 50: delicius, ii, *m.:* Inscr.) [de and LAC, root of lacio, elicio, *etc.*] *allurement, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic,* etc.: cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic. Parad. 1, 2: deliciarum causa et voluptatis, id. Rab. Post. 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: deliciis diffluentes, id. Am. 15: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix ferendae, *affectations, pretensions*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: amores vero, et hae, deliciae quae vocantur, id. Coel. 19: delicias facere, *to play tricks, to make sport of*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 30: also delicias facere, *to act wantonly* or *obscenely*, and delicias dicere, *to speak wantonly* or *obscenely:* si quis delicias diceret aut faceret, Cat. 74, 2: esse in deliciis alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 1 *ad fin.:* aliquid in deliciis habere, id. Div. 1, 34 *ad fin.:* habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12. **II.** Meton.: *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart:* tu urbanus scurra, deliciae populi, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 14: mea voluptas, meae deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: (Titus) amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: Corydon ardebat Alexin, delicias domini, Virg. E. 2, 2: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favourite slaves*, Quint. 1, 2, 7. (Hence It. *lezia.*)

dēlĭcĭāris and **dēlĭcĭātus**, *adj.: pertaining to a gutter:* Fest. *s. v.* delicia.

dē-lĭcĭo, 3. *v. a.* [LAC, v. deliciae] *to allure, entice, delight:* Titin. in Non. 277, 17.

dēlĭcĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [deliciae] *a little darling:* nostrae Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*

dēlĭcĭŏlum, i, *n.* [id.] = deliciolae: deliciolum tuum, villici filius, Sen. Ep. 12.

dēlĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delicious, voluptuous:* mollities, Marc. Cap. 7, p. 236.

dēlĭcĭum, ii. v. deliciae, *ad init.*

delico, are, v. deliquo.

dēlictor, ōris, *m.* [delinquo] *a delinquent, offender:* Cypr. Ep. 59 *ad fin.*

dēlictum, i, *n.* [delinquo, delictus] prop. *a fault of omission:* hence gen. *a fault, offence, crime:* delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *ad fin.:* quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442. In *plur.:* Cic. Rab. Post. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1.

deliculus, var. lect. for rejiculus, *q. v.*

dēlĭcus, a, um, *adj. weaned:* quum porci depulsi sunt a mamma a quibusdam delici appellantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16.

dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lĕgo] *to choose out, to select, gather, cull,* etc.: continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primores principes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deliget que optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: tenui primam deligere ungue rosam, Ov. H. 4, 30: melimela rubere minorem ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32: altaque mortali deligere astra manu, Prop. 2, 32, 50: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.:* Liv. 8, 33: delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Virg. Aen. 7, 152: Otho (Celsum) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: hunc sibi locum domicilio, ib. 2, 29 *fin.* Esp. of soldiers: *to pick out, detach:* re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, ib. 4, 7 delecta manus, Sall. J. 46: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Virg. Aen. 11, 431. **II.** *to set aside, reject, send away* (rare): hinc med amentem ex aedibus delegit hujus mater, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 42: longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres delige, Virg. Aen. 5, 717.

dē-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind down, fasten down, to tie up, make fast, bind:* homini rostrum deliges, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: naves ad ancoras, ib. 4, 29: naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, Suet. Ner. 29: alterius collo ascopera deligata, ib. 45. **II.** *to dress, bandage:* brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *ad fin.:* vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9: deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id. 11, 3, 129.

dēlīmātor, *one who files away*, διαῤῥινήτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

dē-līmātus, a, um, *Part.* [limo] *filed off:* Plin. 34, 11, 26.

dēlīnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delineo] *a delineation, description:* Christi, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

dē-līnĕo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [linea] *to sketch out, to delineate:* imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 14.

dē-lingo, 3. *v. a. to lick off, lick up* (rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 *ad fin.:* leo puerum delinxit, Lamprid. Ant. Diad. 5: salem, *to get a dinner*, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 6: id. Pers. 3, 3, 26.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. delen.

dē-lĭno, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear over, besmear* (rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19.

dēlinquentĭa, ae, *f.* [delinquo] = delictum, *a fault, crime:* Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to leave aside, abandon.* So perh. in Enn. Ann. 4, 6: corde suo trepidat delicto Coclite (*left alone*, scil. on the

bridge) *a. l.* delicto poplite (i. e. *exhausted, enfeebled* = defecto). ‖. Meton.: *to fail, be wanting,* or *lacking* = deesse, deficere: delinquere frumentum, Coel. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 390: num delinquat aut superet aliquid tibi, Tubero, ib. 2. Fig.: *to fail* or *be wanting* (in duty, *etc.*), *to do wrong, commit a fault* or *crime, to offend:* quod populus Hermundulus hominesque populi Hermunduli adversus populum Romanum bellum fecere deliqueruntque, an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4: Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38: in vita, id. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: in bello miles, id. Clu. 46: in ancilla, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52: paulum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84: Plin. 17, 12, 19 *fin.* 3. With *acc.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, *lest he should offend in any respect,* or *should commit any offence,* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 14: si quid deliquero, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: quae deliquisset, Sall. J. 28: Tac. A. 12, 54 *fin.*: quid erga aliquem, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Amph. 2, 2, 185. *Pass.*: adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 38. *Impers.*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: Gell. 5, 4.

dē-lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to melt away, dissolve:* utinam tua ista in sortiendo sors delicuerit, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 47: ubi delicuit nondum prior (*sc.* nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: Hyrie flendo delicuit, id. M. 7, 381: Col. 12, 42, 2. ‖. Fig.: *to pine away, vanish, disappear:* qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.

dēlĭquĭa, v. delicia.

dēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [delinquo] *a want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse,* Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 390: deliquio esse, *to be to the detriment,* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 93.

dēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [deliquo] *a flowing* or *dripping down:* Prud. Hamart 753.

dē-lĭquo and (in the fig. signif.) **dē-lĭco,** 1. *v. a.* [liquo] *to pour off, to clarify, to strain:* turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 101: Cels. 5, 20, 5: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2. ‖. Fig.: *to clear up, explain:* indicare, explanare, aperire, Non. 277, 23: quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. in Non. 98, 10: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 31.

dēlĭquus or **dēlĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [delinquo] *wanting, lacking:* tibi nil domi delicuum'st, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 33.

dēlīrāmentum (deler.), i, *n.* [deliro] *nonsense, absurdity:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64: Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17.

dēlīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a going astray from the line* (in ploughing), v. deliro; hence, Fig.: *silliness, folly, madness* (very rare): quod vocant lirare operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est, Plin. 18, 20, 49: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: o delirationem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 43.

dēlīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *madness:* Laber. in Non. 490, 21.

dēlīrĭum, ii, *n.* [deliro] *madness, delirium:* Cels. 2, 8: id. 3, 18.

dē-līro, 1. *v. n.* [lira]. Lit.: *to draw the furrow awry in ploughing;* and gen.: *to deviate from the straight line:* nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11. ‖. Fig.: *to be crazy, deranged; to be silly, to dote, to rave:* delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95: morbo delirantes, Lucr. 5, 1158: timore, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 8: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20: quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit,* ib. 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro] *silly, doting, crazy:* dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: delirus et amens, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: senex, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: scriptor, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126.

dē-lĭtĕo, 2. *v. n.* [lateo] *to lie hid, to lurk:* Plin. 35, 1, 1.

dē-lĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk:* bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in Campaniae secessu, Suet. Claud. 5: puella, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: stella, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: coelum, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Virg. Aen. 2, 136: silva, Ov. M. 4, 340: sinu ancillae, id. Am. 3, 1, 56: ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente prosilirent, Cic. Coel. 25 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: *to skulk behind, take shelter under:* in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *ad fin.*: umbra magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

dē-lītĭgo, 1. *v. n. to quarrel, scold, rail:* iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

dēlĭtor, ōris, *m.* [delino] *one who obliterates:* Att. in Prisc. p. 873 P.

dēlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [delino].

dēlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = Δηλιακός, *of Delos, Delian:* aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin. 34, 2, 4: vasa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: supellex, id. Verr. 2, 34 and 72: id. Or. 70, 232. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of capons: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2: Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.* Hence, Deliaci manu recisi, *castrated,* Petr. 23, 3.

dēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Delos] *of Delos, Delian:* tellus, i. e. *Delos,* Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 57: vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 12: and *absol.* Delius, Ov. M. 1, 454: folia, *the laurel,* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6: antra, *the oracle,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 4: furta, *the secret loves of Apollo,* id. Theb. 1, 573: dea, *Diana,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: also *absol.* Delia, Virg. E. 7, 29.

dē-lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f. a putting out, dislocation:* articulorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

delphĭcē, *adv.* [Delphi] *like the Delphic oracle:* Varr. in Non. 141, 5.

delphĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Delphi colo] *an inhabitant of Delphi,* an epithet of Apollo: Aus. Idyll. de histor. 5.

delphĭcus, a, um, *adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Plin. 34, 3, 8: also *absol.* Delphicus, Ov. M. 2, 543: oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cortina, Plin. 34, 3, 8: ales, *the raven,* Petr. 122, 177: mensa, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod,* Cic. Verr. 4, 59. *Absol.*: argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 66.

delphīnus, i, and **delphīn,** īnis (whence *acc.* delphīna, Ov. M. 6, 120: *abl.* delphine, ib. 11, 237: *plur. nom.* delphines, Virg. Aen. 8, 673: *gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25: *acc.* delphinas, Virg. E. 8, 56: once, delphis = δελφίς, Avien. Arat. 699), *m.* = δελφίν, *a dolphin:* Delphinus Dolphin, Linn.: but it seems (more esp. from Pliny, 9, 8, 7 and 8) as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Plin. 9, 8, 6, *sq.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77. ‖. Meton.: *the dolphin,* a constellation: Col. 11, 2, 45: Ov. F. 1, 457. 2. *a water-organ shaped like a dolphin:* aerei, Vitr. 10, 13. 3. *certain showy articles of furniture,* or *perhaps mere ornaments on furniture,* so called from their shape: Plin. 33, 11, 53. (Hence Fr. *dauphin.*)

delta, ae, *f.* or *indecl. n.* = δέλτα, *the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet,* Δ: Mel. 2, 7, 14.

deltōton, i, *n.* = Δελτωτόν, *the Triangle,* a constellation: Cic. Arat. 5.

dēlūbrum, i, *n. a shrine, sanctuary, temple:* gen. in the *plur.*: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19, *etc.* In *sing.*: noctu audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. 29, 18: Smyrnaei delubrum ejus (*sc.* Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: ex alto delubri culmine, Virg. Aen. 2, 410: Martis, Suet. Vit. 8. [Prob. from LU, *wash,* as being a place of religious purification.]

dēluctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deluctor] *a wrestling, a struggle:* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-luctor and **dē-lucto,** avi, 1. *v. dep.* and *a. to wrestle, to struggle:* cum leone, cum avibus Stymphalicis, cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 4: dum hisce aerumnis deluctavi, id. Trin. 4, 1, 20.

dē-lūdĭfĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to mock, banter:* Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to play false with, trifle with, to mock, deceive, delude:* deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: me dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: animum hoc uno responso (Apollo), Virg. Aen. 6, 344: corvum hiantem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33. *Absol.*: nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.* Fig. terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31: quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Virg. Aen. 10, 642: quem spes delusit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7. ‖. *to cease* or *stop playing:* gladiatores quum deluserunt, Varr. in Plin. 36, 27, 69.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *lame in the loins* (rare): coturnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51. 2. Fig.: *enervated, weak, feeble:* Pers. 1, 104: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lame in the loins* (rare): quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7. 2. Fig.: *to weaken, enervate:* sententias, Cic. Or. 69 *ad fin.* ‖. Meton.: *to curve, bend:* radices delumbatae, Plin. 19, 6, 33: lacunaria curva ad circinum delumbata, Vitr. 6, 5.

dē-lŭo, 3. *v. a. to wash off* or *out, to cleanse:* alvum aqua mulsa, Cels. 4, 15 *ad fin.*

dēlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deludo] *a deceiving, deluding:* nummum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

dē-lustro, 1. *v. a. to purify, to free from enchantment* or *magic arts:* App. Herb. 84.

dē-lūto, 1. *v. a. to daub* or *plaster with clay:* habitationem, Cato R. R. 128. ‖. *to cleanse from clay* or *dirt:* Dict. Cretens. 3, 24.

dē-mădesco, dui, 3. *v. incep. to become moist:* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40.

dē-măgis, *adv. very much:* Lucil. in Non. 98, 19 *sq.*

dēmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demando] *a commending:* Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

dē-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend:* simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27: amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virgini Vestali, id. Caes. 83: curam sauciorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36: bellum, Suet. Aug. 10: in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety,* id. Cal. 9: conjuges liberosque abditis insu demandant, Just. 2, 12.

dēmarchĭa, ae, *f.* = δημαρχία, *the office of a demarch:* Inscr. Orell. no. 3800 *sq.*

dēmarchus, i, *m.* = δήμαρχος, *the head of a demus* or *tribe, a demarch;* among the Romans, *a tribune of the people:* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 6: Spart. Hadr. 19.

dē-matrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [matrix] *bled from the venae matricis situated in the womb:* Veg. Vet. 6, 7, 3.

dēmĕācŭlum, i, *n.* [demeo] *a subterraneous passage:* App. M. 6, p. 174.

de-meio, ἀφουρῶ, ἐξουρῶ, *to make water:* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.* [mens: v. amens] *out of one's mind, senseless, mad, foolish:* qua perturbatione animi, quae, sanus quum esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55 *ad fin.:* summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47: Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: Pentheus, Virg. Aen. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: quem fugis, ah, demens? Virg. E. 2, 60. **2.** Poet.: of things: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 15: furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Virg. Aen. 6, 280: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21. *Sup.* appears to occur only in Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.

dēmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demetior] *a measuring:* legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmensum, i, *n.* [id.] *a ration, allowance:* quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium, comparsit miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9: Spart. Hadr. 7.

dēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [demetior].

dēmenter, *adv. senselessly, madly:* tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Ov. M. 4, 259: dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

dēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [demens] *the being out of one's mind, madness, folly:* animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40: exspectare dum hostium copiae augerentur summae dementiae esse judicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 13. In *plur.:* sed ejus dementias cave contemnas, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmentĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave:* dementit, deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: se magia in amorem inductam dementire (*al.* dementare), App. Apol. p 324.

dēmento, 1. *v. n.* = dementio: dementabat, Lact. Mort. persec. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-mĕo, 1. *v. n. to go down, descend:* coelo, App. M. 10, p. 254: ad Tartarum Manesque, ib. 6, p. 180.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* With *acc.* of thing: *to earn, merit, deserve:* aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 90: grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8. **II.** With *acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to oblige:* in this signif. usually in the depon. form: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv. 3, 18: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252: matrona amoenitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8: ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. Prooem. § 3: demereretur, Suet. Vit. 2: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac. A. 15, 21.

dēmĕrĕor, v. demereo, *no.* II.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to sink, dip under, plunge into* (esp. *the water,* but sometimes *the earth,* etc., i. e. *to bury, plant*): candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149: demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 119: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 25: pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2: aliquem in profundum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, Liv. 1, 59: vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9: metalla terra, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: stirpem, *to set, plant,* Col. 3, 18, 2: surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3: ramum terrae, ib. 17, 8: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105. Poet: collaque demersere humeris, *hid them,* Stat. Th. 6, 850. **2.** Fig.: est enim animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: demersae leges alicujus opibus, emergunt aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: patriam demersam extuli, id. Sull. 31, 87: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13: plebs aere alieno demersa, Liv. 2, 29: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2.

dēmersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demergo] *a sinking* (rare): urbium, Sol. 43. Fig.: temporalis (animae), Macr. S. 1, 12 *ad fin.*

dēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [demergo].

dēmersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sinking:* levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287.

dēmessus, a, um, *Part.* [demeto].

dē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out, to measure* (rare): nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Pl. Men. prol. 14: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12.

dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. *v. a. to mow, reap, cut down,* or *off:* tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: demesso frumento, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24: Galli armati alienos agros demetunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pollice florem, *to pluck off,* Virg. Aen. 11, 68: favos, *to take out,* Col. 9, 15, 12: testes caudamque cuidam (ferrum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46: huic ense caput, Ov. M. 5, 104: acies ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

dēmigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *an emigration:* Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to move out, wander away, depart, emigrate:* de oppidis demigrare, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex his aedificiis, ib. 4, 4: ex agris in urbem, Liv. 2, 10: loco, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 85: in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6: ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. **2.** Fig.: vetat dominans ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, *to quit this life,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30: ab improbis, id. Parad. 2, 18: multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, id. Att. 4, 16: strumae ab ore improbro demigrarunt, id. Vatin. 16 *ad fin.*

dē-mingo, *to make water* = ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mĭnōro, 1. *v. a. to lessen, diminish:* Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish* (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo): de mina una quinque numos, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 10: ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent, deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr. 5, 268: deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, *had weakened,* id. B. C. 1, 52: Tac. A. 13, 58: fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41. **2.** Fig.: ille quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset tantum se de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquid de jure aut de legibus, ib. 7, 33: Liv. 8, 34: de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38: ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5: si sententia hujus interdicti deminuta aut infirmata sit, ib. 13, 38: dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1: potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21. se capite deminuere, *to lose* or *renounce one's civil rights,* Cic. Top. 4 (cf. caput). **II.** In gramm.: *to form into a diminutive:* deminuuntur adverbia, ut *primum, primule; longe, longule,* etc., Don. p. 21.

dēmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] *a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement* (frequently di-minutio in MSS.): accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: de bonis privatorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, *by abridging his term of command,* id. Prov. Cons. 15 *fin.:* alicujus libertatis id. Agr. 2, 7: muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, *holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity,* Tac. A. 1, 14: mentis, *wandering of,* Suet. Aug. 99 *fin.:* capitis, *the loss of civil rights,* Caes. B. C. 2, 32: cf. caput, IV. 2. **II.** In gramm., *a diminutive form:* Quint. 1, 6, 6. Charis. p. 73 P.

dēmĭnūtīvē, *adv. diminutively*. *cymbia* deminutive a *cymba* dicta, Macr. Sat. 5, 21.

dēmĭnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deminuo] *diminutive:* vox, Tert. Apol. 32: nomen, and Subst.: deminutivum, i, *n. a diminutive,* Don. p. 1744 P. *sq.:* Diom. p. 312 P.: Prisc. p. 609 *sq.*

dēmĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.* [deminuo] **II.** Adj. (rare): *diminished, diminutive:* deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. **2.** In gramm.: *diminutive:* pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum, Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dē-mīror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to wonder at, to be amazed:* haec ego vos concupiisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: eum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 7: responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 18: audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7. **2.** In conversational language (in the 1. *pers. sing.*): *I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine,* etc.: demiror qui sciat, Pl Am. 2, 2, 133: demiror, quid sit, id Asin. 1, 1, 68: quid mihi dicent? demiror, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 5.

dēmissē, *adv. low:* hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23 **II.** Fig.: *humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly:* non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, id. Att. 2, 18. *Sup.:* haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

dēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demitto] *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (rare): storiarum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. In *plur.:* Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.* Fig. of the mind: animi, *low spirits, dejection,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14. **2.** In medic.: *an abatement, mitigation* (*opp.* to accessio): Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

dēmissītĭus or **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hanging down, flowing, long:* tunicis demissitiis, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

dēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [demitto]. **II.** Adj.: *sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down:* campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49: demissis humeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22: tremulus, labiis demissis, *chap-fallen* ib. 2, 3, 44: demisso capite discedere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: tristes, capite demisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: demisso vultu, Sall. C. 31. Poet.: Dido vultum demissa, Virg. Aen. 1, 561. **2.** Fig.: *downcast, disheartened, dispirited:* erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9: (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id. Font. 11: demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98. *Comp.:* nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. 4, 44. *Absol.:* quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26 *ad fin.:* id. Mur. 21. *Comp.:* orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, id. Or. 24, 81. **3.** Of manners: *lowly, humble, unassuming:* multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 57: sit apud vos modestiae locus, sit demissis hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. **4.** Of condition: *poor, humble:* qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. C. 51 **5.** Poet. and in Tacitus: of genealogical descent: *descended, sprung from*. ab alto demissum genus Aenea, Hor. S. 2, 5, 63: Chromis Tyrii demissus origine Cadmi, Stat. Theb. 2, 6, 13 Ro manus Troja demissus, Tac. A. 12, 58. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dē-mītĭgo, 1. *v. a. to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient:* nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go down: to drop, let sink, lower; send down, dismiss:* picis e coelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: coelo imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 23: coelo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54: barbam malis, *allow to grow long*, Lucr. 5, 673: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28: monilia pectoribus, Virg. Aen. 7, 278: laenam ex humeris, ib. 4, 263: Maia genitum demittit ab alto, ib. 1, 297: ab aethere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: taleam, *to put into the ground, plant*, Cato R. R. 45, 2: arbores altius, Plin. 17, 11, 16: puteum alte in solido, *to sink deep*, Virg. G. 2, 231: arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, Lucr. 5, 670: demisit nardini amphoram cellarius (*i. e.* deprompsit), Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 12: fasces, *to lower*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cibos (*sc.* in alvum), Quint. 10, 1, 19: cornua (*i. e.* antennas), Ov. M. 11, 482: antennam, id. Tr. 3, 4, 9: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45 *fin.*: pecora secunda aqua, Front. Strat. 3, 14, 4: manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112: supercilia (*opp.* allevari), ib. 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34: auriculas, id. S. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, ib. 6, 289: oculos, ib. 15, 612: funem, Virg. Aen. 2, 262: vestem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 95: robora ferro, Val. Fl. 1, 94: equum in flumen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquem in carcerem, id. 34, 44 *fin.*: aliquem ad imos Manes, Virg. Aen. 12, 884: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, *to plunge*, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28: ferrum in ilia, Ov. M. 4, 119: sublicas in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: huc caementa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: numum in loculos, id. Ep. 2, 1, 175: calculum atrum in urnam, Ov. M, 15, 44: caput ad fornicem Fabii, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: quove magis fessas optem demittere naves, Virg. Aen. 5, 29: navem secundo amni Scodam, Liv. 44, 31: aliquem neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 85: aliquem Orco, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: ferrum jugulo, Ov. H. 14, 5: offam faucibus boum, Plin. 27, 11, 76. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* or *pass. reflect.: to let oneself down, to stoop, to descend:* (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr. 6, 446: se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3: demittebat se ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: quum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assuerant, Ov. M. 8, 334: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country:* quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27: agmen in vallem infimam, id. 7, 34: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7: and without *in:* agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22, 28. **4.** Prov. **a.** demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, *to be of supernatural origin:* Liv. 10, 8: Quint. 1, 6, 16. **b.** demissis manibus fugere, *i. e. to flee in the greatest haste*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 16. **II.** Fig.: vultum animumque metu, Ov. M. 7, 133: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall. J. 102 *fin.*: eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50: dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just. 8, 5: quum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35: est quaedam tacita dedignatio, vim dicendi ad unum auditorem demittere, Quint. 1, 2, 31: me penitus in causam, Cic. Att. 7, 12: me in res turbulentissimas, id. Fam. 9, 1: se in comparationem, Suet. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, Tac. A. 15, 73: se usque ad servilem patientiam, *to degrade*, ib. 14, 26: si vicerint, efferunt se laetitia: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: animos demittunt et contrahunt, rationi non obtemperantes, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 14: mentes, Virg. Aen. 12, 609: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

dēmĭurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus**, i, *m.* = δημιουργός, *the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states:* Liv. 32, 22.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo, eximo, and sumo for subimo] *to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract:* demendis armamentis eo tempore absumto, Liv. 21, 49: (tragula) demta ad Ciceronem defertur, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2, 770: quum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 16: si quid ad eas (leges) addi, demi, mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 *ad fin.*: lubet scire quantum auri herus sibi dempsit, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 14: secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite medimna DC, *from the total*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. H, 20, 9: sucum a vellere, id, A. A. 3, 214. With simple *abl.:* fetus arbore, id. M. 14, 689: juga equis, id. H. 21, 86: juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: soleas (when about to recline at table), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 16: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110. Of abstract things: nulla dies nobis moerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921: mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102: plus enim dignitatis comitiis ipsis detractum est, patribus ex concilio summovendis, quam virium aut plebi additum aut demptum patribus, Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, *to disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 *ad fin.*: curas, Virg. Aen. 2, 775: ex dignitate populi, Liv. 34, 54: de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 *fin.*: lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, *even without its author*, id. 2, 42: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2.

dēmōlĭo, 4. *v. a.* for demolior: Naev. and Varr. in Diom, p. 395 P.: Lact. 4, 11. *Pass.:* Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10.

dē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* lit. *to undo;* hence of buildings, *to pull down, demolish:* and in gen. *to remove, destroy:* monumenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242: domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 67: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Plin. Pan. 55: de me culpam hanc demolibor jam, *I will cast off*, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 16: aevi prioris robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matth. 6, 16.

dēmōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demolior] *a pulling down, demolishing* (rare): dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: Vitr. 10, 19. Fig.: veritatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

dēmōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that breaks down, a demolisher:* corvum demolitorem quem nonnulli gruem appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10, 19.

dēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demonstro] *demonstrable:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing, pointing out, indication, description:* gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere et unumquicque ostendere, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam, id. Verr. 4, 59: hujus generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris id. de Or. 3, 55, 209: temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27. In *plur.:* Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13. **II.** In rhetor.: **1.** *a speech for display* (= λόγος ἐπιδεικτικός) and not for real business: also called from its better part, genus laudativum dicendi, but including both panegyric and vituperation: Quint. 3, 4, 13. **2.** *a vivid description*, Gr. διατύπωσις: Auct. Her. 4, 55. **3.** *proof, demonstration:* Boeth Cons. 2 pros. 4 *extr.* **III.** In jurisprud.: *a clear and complete declaration of one's will:* Dig. 35, tit. 1.

dēmonstrātīvē, *adv. demonstratively:* Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 16.

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro] *pointing out, designating:* digitus, *the index finger*, Coel. Au. Tard. 5, 1. **II.** In rhet.: *designed for display* = ἐπιδεικτικός (cf. demonstratio): demonstrativum genus dicendi, Quint. 3, 4, 14: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. Subst.: demonstrativa, ae, *f. a speech for display:* Quint. 3, 8, 63.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who points out, an exhibitor* (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert Apol. 23.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to point out*, as with the finger, *to indicate, designate:* hominem commonstrarier mi istum volo, aut ubi habitet demonstrarier, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24: aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset, item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 59: demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. *Absol.:* histrio in cantico quodam, Ὑγίαινε πάτερ, ὑγίαινε μῆτερ, ita demonstraverat ut bibentem natantemque faceret, *represented by gesticulation*, Suet. Ner. 39. Poet. of things: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16 15. **2.** Legal *t. t.* fines, *to deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser: Cic. pro Tull. 17: Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 18. **II.** Fig.: *to point out* by speech or writing, *to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe;* also simply *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): with *acc.:* Spurinna quidem quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, id Verr. 4, 39 *fin.*: earum (*sc.* navium) modum formamque demonstrat, Caes B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, ib. 5, 38: quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, ib. 6, 25. With *acc.* and *inf.:* mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. With *a relative sentence:* quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, ib 4, 34: Quint. 2, 4, 3. *Absol.:* quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B.G. 2, 1: ut ante demonstravimus, ib. 2, 22. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, id. 3, 4, 14. *Impers. pass.:* naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. B. C. 1, 39.

dē-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite off* (rare): aliquid, Plin. 28 4, 11: ungues, Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. *v. dep to di* *off, to die* (in the class. per. more freq. in the perf. part.: demortuus is used when a person or thing has died or perished and another is to be put in its place: the phrase, in mortui locum was not used: Long's Cic. 1, 233): in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv. 5, 31: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: tantum hominum demortuum esse, Liv. 40, 19: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *ad fin.*: posse evenire, ut demoriantur mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 4, 11, § 5. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! *have perished*, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 58. 2. With acc.: *to be dying for love* (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 23.

dē-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr.: *to loiter, linger* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi demorantur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4. More freq. II. Act.: *to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay*: diu me estis demorati, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 40: ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. B. G. 3, 6. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. Aen. 11, 175: fando surgentes demoror austros, ib. 3, 481: inutilis annos demoror, *detain the years*, i. e. *I drag on a useless existence*, ib. 2, 648: et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma, *await*, ib. 10, 30. (Hence Fr. *demeurer*.)

dē-morsĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to bite off* (only in Appuleius): ora mortuorum, App. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, ib. 3, p. 140.

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move away, put away, remove, withdraw*: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui dejiciatur: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: hostes gradu, Liv. 6, 32: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, ib. 2, 43: Pallantem cura rerum, ib. 13, 14. Without *abl.*: Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 *fin.*: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, Tac. A. 6, 30. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic. Caecin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id de Or. 2, 51, 208.

demptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demo] *a taking away* (rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, *Part.* [mugio] *filled with bellowing, lowing*: paludes, Ov. M. 11, 375.

dē-mulcātus, a, um, *Part.* [mulco] *beaten, cudgelled soundly*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

dē-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, 2. *v. a. to stroke down, to caress with the hand* (rare): caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *ad fin.* Fig.: ita motus et demulctus et captus est, Gell. 3, 13 *fin.*

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.* demum) *adv.* (properly of time), *at length, at last*: ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores jactatam, hac demum voluit consistere terra, Virg. Aen. 1, 628: decimo demum pugnavimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem nunquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31: appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23: his demum exactis, Virg. Aen. 6, 637: damnatus demum vi coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum, Pl. Bac. 2, 4, 37.

II. Enclitically with the adverbs *nunc, tum*, or *tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic*, etc.: *not till then* or *now; just, precisely, only*, etc.: 1. nunc demum, Gr. νῦν δή, *now, now at length*: nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 40: nunc demum venis? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25: nunc demum rescribo iis literis, Cic. Att. 16, 3: undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et nunc demum, quid praestare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. (β) In Plaut. with *quum, quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, quum rem cognosco, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 80: nunc demum istuc dicis, quoniam, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 78. (γ) Separated by other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, id. Casin. 4, 4, 14: nunc pol ego demum in rectam redii semitam, ib. 2, 8, 33: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix! Virg. Aen. 10, 849. 2. Tum demum, *then at length, then indeed*: tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: tum demum excedere oppido visum, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: tum demum, ac tunc quoque lente contanterque veniunt, ib. 1, 13: (mortui) centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum: tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 330: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 2, 29. 3. Tunc demum: tunc demum intelliges, Sen. Ep. 121: Suet. Cal. 9: and connected with quum, Col. Praef. *fin.*: with ubi, Cels. 3, 6, and 10. 4. Post demum, *afterwards, not till after*: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 65: Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: Suet. Aug. to *ad fin.* 5. Modo demum, *only now, now for the first time*: modone id demum sensti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11. 6. Jam demum, *now at last, now*: Ov. Tr. 2, 8. 7. Ibi demum (rarely of time), *at last, just there*: ibi demum ita aegre tulit, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53 (v. Donat. ad loc.): Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 3: Virg. Aen. 9, 443. 8. Sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, ib. 2, 795: ib. 6, 154. III. Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: *indeed, forsooth, precisely, finally, nothing less than*, etc.: especially with pronouns: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, *that, and nothing short of that*, Sall. C. 20: relinquere aculeum in audientium animis is demum potest, qui, *etc.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: tanquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane si ipsa demum aestimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38: jam vero exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quaerimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *ad fin.*: ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae, *etc.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Ov. M. 15, 122. Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto*: verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2: Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam aequa lance pensitabit, Plin. 7, 7, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 250-260.) [*Dem-um* is an adverb of time, and contains the same root as *deni-que* and *donec*, which also appears in *tan-dem* and *pri-dem*: it is perh. connected with the Gr. δή.]

dē-murmŭro, 1. *v. a. to mutter over*: carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

dē-mussātus, a, um, *Part.* [musso] *borne silently* or *patiently, unresented*: contumelia, App. M. 3, p. 140: injuriis omnibus, Amm. 30, 1.

dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demuto] *changeable*: natura, Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a changing, change* (rare): demutatio morum Cic. Rep. 2, 4 (dub.): carnis, Tert. Res carn. 55.

dēmūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a changer, transmuter*: Tert. Res. carn. 32.

dē-mŭtĭlo, 1. *v. a. to lop off*: cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to change, alter*: voces demutat, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10, *med.*: orationem meam, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 8: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1: caro demutata, Tert. Res. carn. 55 placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16. *Absol.*: non demutabo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 142: (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7. II. Neutr.: *to alter; to be* or *become different* (very rare): numquid videtur demutare, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 37: App. Apol. p. 284.

dēnārismus, i. *m.* [denarius] *a sort of tax*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deni] *containing ten*: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1: fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Plin. 31, 6, 31: Vitr. 8, 7. II. Numus or Subst. denarius, ii, *m.* (*n.*: Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 27): 1. *a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen* asses, *equivalent in value to an Attic* drachma: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 33, 3, 13: denarii numi, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: denarii trecenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: Caes. B. C. 1, 52: Suet. Aug. 57: *gen. plur.* denarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: id. Off. 3, 23 *fin.*: denariorum, id. Fam. 9, 18 *ad fin.*: Suet. Tib. 48. 2. *an apothecary's weight* = drachma: Plin. 21, 34, 109: Cels. 5, 17. 3. *a gold coin of the value of* 25 *silver* denarii: Plin. 33, 3, 13. 4. In later times, *a copper coin*: Vopisc. Aurel. 9: Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.* 5. Meton. *money* in gen.: Cic. Quint. 4 *fin.*: id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.* (Hence It. *denaro, danaro*: Sp. *dinero*: Fr. *denier*, a small coin: and hence It. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerada*; Fr. *denrée*.)

dē-narro, 1. *v. a. to tell, relate, recount fully* (rare): haec adeo ego illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarrat, Gell. 1, 23.

dē-nascor, nasci, 3. *v. dep. to perish, die* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

dē-nāso, 1. *v. a.* [nasus] *to deprive of the nose*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

dē-năto, 1. *v. n. to swim down*: Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

dendrăchātes, ae, *m.* = δενδραχάτης (tree agate), *a species of agate known by that name*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

dendrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = δενδρῖτις, *an unknown gem*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

dendrŏīdes, ae, *m.* = δενδροειδής, *a kind of* tithymalus or *spurge*, Euphorbia dendroides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 45.

dendrŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = δενδροφόρος (tree-bearer). I. *an epithet of Silvanus*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602. II. *a member of a college of priests who carried branches of trees in honour of some divinity*: ib. *no.* 1602. III. *a carpenter*: Cod. Theod. 14, 8, 1.

dē-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to say no, deny* (rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57. II. *to refuse, reject*: si tibi denegem, quod me oras, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 47: quum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45: praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, quum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, Cic. Fl.

sperata gaudia Nymphae denegat, Ov. M. 4, 369: illa meam mihi se jam denegat, Prop. [illegible], 6, 9. Poet. of things: amnis tibi deneget undas; deneget afflatus ventus, Ov. Ib. 107: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10. With *inf.* (poet.): denegavit se dare granum tritici, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 52: dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78. [Hence Fr. *dénier.*]

dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, *that each should bring ten men*, ib. 1, 43: *gen. plur.* denum: Cic. Verr. 2, 49 *ad fin.*: denorum: Liv. 43, 5 *fin.* **2.** for decem, *ten:* bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 381: ter denis navibus ibant, ib. 10, 213: Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.* [*De-ni* for *dec-ni* from decem: cf. *bi-ni, ter-ni,* etc.]

dē-nĭcālis (in MSS. also denec), e, *adj.* [nex] *purifying from death:* feriae, *a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of one deceased*, Col. 2, 22, 5: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

dēnigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denigro] *a blackening:* capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nigro, 1. *v. a. to blacken, to make black* (rare): terram (amurca), Varr. R. R. 1, 55 *ad fin.*: lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35: capillum, id. 23, 5, 52. Fig.: honorem famamque alicujus, Firmic. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

dēnĭque, *adv.* [same root as dem-um, *q. v.*]: Of time: *at last, at length; lastly, finally:* boat coelum fremitu virum: denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: quae (*sc.* urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis literis a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20: heu quae nunc tellus, inquit, quae me aequora possunt accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. Aen. 2, 70. **2.** Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.*: et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem aio, App. M. 2, p. 121. **3.** With the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time: tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 39: quo quum venerimus tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. Fam. 9, 14: prisca juvent alios; ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121: ne is, de cujus officio nemo unquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, Cic. Quint. 31, 99: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. **4.** Like demum with is and vix, *to add to the force of the expression:* is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: at mihi conspiceris posita vix denique mensa, Ov. H. 16, 215. **II.** to denote succession: *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel:* risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique metuebant omnes jam me, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 4. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* id. Bac. 2, 3, 60. **2.** Hence in enumerations sometimes followed by postremo, *etc.*: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.*: isto modo etiam disertus, musicus, omni denique doctrina eruditus, postremo philosophus erit mundus, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: primum illis cum Lucanis bellum fuit. Denique Alexander rex Epiri cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est: ad postremum Agathocles in Italiam trajecit, Just. 23, 1. **III.** In narrations or arguments: *finally, lastly, in fine, in short,* etc.: consilium ceperunt ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent, denique ut tempore pugnarent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? *why in short?* Caes. B. C. 1, 72: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? id. Rep. 2, 26: nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic. Att. 10, 8: ne numi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. Vide Hand Turs. II. p. 260-278.

dēnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denomino] rhetor. *t. t. a metonymy, i. e.* the calling of a thing not by its proper name, but by an analogous one (such as its *cause*, its *effect*, etc.) from which it may be inferred: ut cum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia desidiosos facit: ut, si quis aurum, vel argentum, aut ebur nominet, cum divitias velit nominare, Auct. Her. 4, 32.

dē-nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to name, call, denominate:* propria sunt verba quum id significant, in quod primum denominata sunt, Quint. 1, 5, 71: etiam in iis, quae denominata sunt, id. 12, 10, 34: hinc (*sc.* ab Lamo) Lamiae denominati, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3.

dē-normo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [norma] *to make crooked* or *irregular* (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: linea denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252.

dēnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denoto] *a marking* or *pointing out:* omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3.

dēnŏtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a marking* or *pointing out:* Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

dē-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *point out, specify, denote:* qui uno nuntio atque una significatione literarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: Icilios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15: pedes venalium creta, Plin. 35, 17, 58: quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57: aliquem omni probro, Suet. Cal. 56 *ad fin.*

dens, dentis, *m. a tooth:* Plin. 11, 37, 61-64: primores, *the front teeth*, id. 7, 16, 17: also called adversi acuti, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52: and in beasts: rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1: canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth*, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 61: and in horses: columellares, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: Plin. 11, 37, 64: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels. 8, 1: called also genuini, or *cheek-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: and molares, Isid. 11, 1, 52: dentes scalpere, Plin. 30, 4, 9: fricare, ib.: scarificare, id. 28, 11, 49: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49: mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26: eximere, Cels. 6, 9: evellere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26: excutere, Juv. 16, 10: dens Indus, *the elephant's tooth*, Ov. M. 8, 288: hence for *ivory*, ib. 11, 167: Stat. S. 3, 3, 95: also called dens Libycus, Prop. 2, 31, 12: Numida, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: and Erythraeus, Mart. 13, 100. Proverb.: **1.** Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at* (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. **2.** Venire sub dentem, *to fall into the jaws, into the clutches of*, Petr. 58, 6. **II.** Meton.: *a point, spike, prong, fluke*, etc.: aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6: Virg. G. 2, 423: pectinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Tib. 1, 9, 68: (clavi), id. 1, 2, 18: serrae, Plin. 16, 43, 83: hence, in architecture, the walls indentated like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11: forcipis, id. 10, 2: ancorae, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: curvo Saturni dente = falce, id. G. 2, 406. **III.** Fig.: *envy, ill-will*: more hominum invident: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26: invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15. [Sans. *danta;* Gr. ὀ-δούς, ὀ-δόντ-ος; Goth. *tunthus;* Ger. *zahn;* Eng. *tooth.*] (Hence It. *dente*, Fr. *dent:* also It. *dentello;* Fr. *dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densābĭlis, e, *adj.* [denso] *binding astringent:* cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7

densātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a thickening:* prima, Plin. 31, 7, 39.

densātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *binding, astringent:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

densē, *adv. thickly, closely:* caesae alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67: calcatum quam densissime, Vitr. 5, 12 *med.*: milites densius se commovebant, Amm. 24, 6. **II.** Of time: *frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic. Or. 2, 7: nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 11: replicatis quaestionibus dense, Amm. 29, 3 *ad fin.*

denseo, v. denso.

densĭtas, ātis, *f.* [densus] *closeness, thickness, density:* limus spissatur et in densitatem coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51: chartae id. 13, 12, 24: humoris, id. 11, 3, 2: pampini, Col. 3, 2, 12. Fig.: sententiarum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: figurarum, id. 9, 2, 72.

denso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **denseo**, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a.* (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [id.] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together:* Juppiter uvidus austris densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 419: rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820: ignem, Lucr. 1, 648: agmina, Virg. Aen. 7, 794: catervas, ib. 12, 264: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 *fin.*: globum, Lucan. 4, 780: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: lac in butyrum, Plin. 11, 41, 96: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248: spargens hastilia denset, *shoots thickly together*, id. Aen. 11, 650: ictus, *to redouble*, Tac. A. 2, 14. Fig. of speech: *to condense:* instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: figuras, id. 9, 3, 101.

densus, a, um, *adj. close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus, *loose, scattered*): nedum variantia rerum tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 657: (terra) rara sit, an supra morem, si densa requiras: densa magis Cereri (favet) rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227: densa et glutinosa terra, Col. Praef. § 24: densiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: densissimae silvae, ib. 4, 38: agmen (*sc.* navium), Virg. Aen. 5, 834: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: tunicae, Plin. 11, 23, 27: smaragdi id. 37, 5, 18: litus, *firm*, Ov. M. 2, 576: aequor, *frozen*, Lucan. 2, 640: aër, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14: coelum, Cels. 1 praef.: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269: caligo, Virg. Aen. 12, 466: densissima nox, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Cat. 65, 13: superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (*sc.* trinis) compleverant, *very close to one another*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: ilex, Ov. F. 2, 165: hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: densior suboles, Virg. G. 3, 308: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42. Poet.: densorum turba malorum, id. Tr. 5, 6, 41. **2.** Poet. with *abl.*: *thick-set, thickly planted with, full of:* lucus juncis et arundine, id. F. 6, 411: nemus arboribus, ib. 6, 9: Tibris vorticibus, ib. 6, 502: ficus pomis, ib. 2, 253: corpore setis id. M. 13, 846: femina crinibu emptis, id. A. A. 3, 165: funale lampadibus, id. M. 12, 247: trames obscurus caligine densus opaca, ib. 10, 54.

Of succession in time (also poet.): *frequent, continuous:* ictus, Virg. Aen. 5, 459: plagae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: labor, Val. Fl. 5, 169: amores, Virg. G. 4, 347: pericula, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 15: usus, ib. 4, 3, 15. **II.** Fig. of speech: *condensed, concise:* vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac densa, *coarse,* Quint. 11, 3, 63: tanta vis in eo (*sc.* Demosthene) tam densa omnia, id. 10, 1, 76. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (*sc.* Demosthenes), hic (*sc.* Cicero) copiosior, ib. § 106: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib. 73. [Gr. δασύς, akin to *densus,* as βάθος to βένθος: the root seems to be DAS; Ger. *dick·* Eng. *thick.*]

dentālĭa, ium (sing. dentale, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 172) *n. plu.* [dens] *a ploughshare:* Virg. G. 1, 172: Col. 2, 2, 24. Meton. *a plough:* Pers. 1, 73.

dentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the teeth:* herba, *that cures the toothache,* App. Herb. 4 and 8.

dentarpăga, ae, *f.* [dens and ἁρπαγ- the stem of ἁρπαγή] *an instrument for drawing teeth:* Varr. in Non. 99, 24.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [dens] *toothed, having teeth:* quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est, Plin. 7, 16, 15: male dentata (puella), Ov. R. Am. 339: Mart. 1, 73: bestiae, *the wild beasts used in the public combats,* Amm. 31, 10: vir (*i. e.* mordax), Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 3. **II.** Meton.: *toothed, spiked, furnished with prongs:* rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: crates, Plin. 18, 18, 48: serra, id. 36, 22, 48. **III.** Charta dentata, *smoothed with a tooth,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: Plin. 13, 12, 25.

dentĭces, um, *m. plu.* [id.] a *sort of sea-fish:* Col. 8, 16, 8 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23, dentrix).

dentĭcŭlātus, e, um, *adj.* [denticulus] *furnished with small teeth* or *prongs:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3: forcipes, Plin. 9, 31, 51: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52: olus, id. 26, 15, 93.

dentĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [dens] *a little tooth:* Pall. 1, 28, 5. App. Apol. p 278. **II.** Meton.: *an agricultural implement with teeth.* Pall. Jun. 2, 4. **2.** In architect. *a modillion, dentil,* a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier: Vitr. 1, 2.

dentĭdūcum, i, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) [dens duco] *an instrument for drawing teeth,* ὀδονταγωγόν: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 *ad fin.*

dentĭfrangĭbŭlus, i, *m.* and **-um**, i, *n.* [dens frango] *a tooth-breaker,* a comic word in Plautus: *Masc.: one who knocks out teeth:* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 23. And *n. the fist:* ib. 14.

dentĭfrĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [dens frico] *tooth-powder:* Plin. 28, 11, 49.

dentĭlĕgus, *m.* [dens lego] *one who picks up his teeth* after they have been knocked out: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

dentĭo, 4. *v. n.* [dens] *to cut teeth, to teeth:* Cels. 2, 1 *med.:* pueros tarde dentientes, Plin. 30 3, 8: ne dentes dentiant, *lest they chatter,* for want of food, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 34 (acc. to Lindem., *grow,* because not worn off by eating.)

dentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dentio] *a teething:* Plin. Valer. 1, 4, 2.

dentiscalpĭum, ii, *n.* [dens scalpo] *a toothpick:* Mart. 7, 53.

dentītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio] *a teething, dentition:* Plin. 28, 19, 78.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to get married, to marry:* nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos: Ov. M. 12, 196: Claro fratri denuptam, App. Apol. p. 319. Fig.: alma sinum tellus jam pandet, adultaque poscens semina depositis cupiet denubere plantis, poet. Col. 10, 158. **II.** *to marry beneath one's condition:* Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac. A. 6, 27. Hence also of a perverse or unnatural marriage: ib. 15, 37: Suet. Ner. 29.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay bare, make naked, uncover:* ne Verres denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori praebuimus, Petr. 103, 3: matresfamilias et adultas aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: (surculi) medullam, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2. **II.** Fig. *to disclose, reveal:* denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 44, 38: multa incidunt quae invitos denudent, Sen. Tranq. 15. **2.** *to strip, plunder:* civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic. Fam. 12, 15: ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concesso et tradito spolies atque denudes, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

dēnuntĭātĭo (-ciatio), ōnis, *f.* [denuntio] *an intimation, announcement, declaration:* with *gen.:* quae est enim ista a diis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic. Div. 2, 25: denuntiatio belli, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4: armorum, Liv. 45, 3 *ad fin.:* testimonii, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: denuntiatione periculi permovere, *by the threat,* Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ingentis terroris, Liv. 3, 36: accusatorum, *an informing,* Suet. Aug. 66. With *gen. subj.:* Catilinae, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: boni civis (*i. e.* professio, promissio), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: quietis, *the disclosure of a dream,* Vell. 2, 70. *Absol.:* huic denuntiationi ille pareat? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: Quint. 4, 55.

dēnuntĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] under the emperors, *a police officer, police inspector:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5.

dē-nuntĭo (-cio) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order:* esp. of public and official notifications: ut omne bellum, quod denuntiatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24: utrum paucorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis essent, Liv. 24, 37 *fin.:* quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: denuntiat centurionibus exsequi caedem, Tac. A. 11, 37. With *subj.:* Gaditanos denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua sponte excederet Gadibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, id. B. G. 6, 10: per vicos urbesque, ut commeatus expedirent, Liv. 44, 26: dictator magistro equitum denuntiavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se cum hoste manum consereret, id. 8, 30: (legati) denuntient Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, id. 39, 54 *fin.:* (Alcibiades) denuntiavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, Frontin. Strat. 3, 12, 1. **2.** Also of the manifestations of the Divine will: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: caedem Caesari evidentibus prodigiis, Suet. Caes. 81: si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118. **3.** Legal *t. t.:* denuntiare testimonium, with *dat. to summon as a witness:* si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: id. Verr. 1, 19: quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denuntiatur, Quint. 5, 7, 9: Plin. Ep. 6, 5. *Absol.:* non denuntiavi, Cic. Fl. 15, 35. **II.** In gen.: *to announce, intimate, declare, order:* also, *to menace, threaten:* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19: populo Romano servitutem, ib. 5, 8, 21: proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem, id. Sest. 20, 46: oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: Sex. Alfenus denuntiat, sese procuratorem esse, id. Quint. 6, 27: quum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denuntiaret, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: denuntiasti homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, id. Planc. 22. With *subj.:* mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem id. Fam. 11, 25: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12 *fin.* With *de:* de isto fundo, id. Caecin. 32 *ad fin.* *Absol.:* monente et denuntiante te, id. Fam. 4, 3. **2.** Fig. of things: terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis ante denuntiat, id Rep. 2, 3: illa arma non periculum nobis sed praesidium denuntiant, id Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant, Tac. G. 18 *ad fin.*

dēnŭo, *adv.* [contr. from de nŏvo, which never occur separated; cf. on the contrary, the Fr. *de nouveau*] *anew, afresh, again, once more:* Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est Cic. Verr. 2, 56: recita denuo, ib. 1 14: aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Pl Most. 1, 2, 36: urbes terrae motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47: si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 59: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: aperi, continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again,* Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 76: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32. Sometimes pleon. with rursus (rursum): Pl. Casin. prol 33: Auct. B. Hisp. 35 *fin.* (Cf. Hand Turs. II. 278-280.)

dĕ-occo, *to harrow:* Plin. 18, 15, 37.

dĕ-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unload, disburden* (rare): naves deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6. Fig.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere, Cic. Div. in Caecil, 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249.

dĕ-opto, 1. *v. a. to choose out, select:* deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191

deorata, perorata, Fest. *s. v.*

dĕorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin,* Lucr. 1, 363. Also deorsus, like prorsus quorsus, rursus, adversus, App. M. 8, p 207, *etc.*) *adv.* [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] *downwards,* κάτω, opp. to sursum: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur, Lucr. 2, 202: ne sursum deorsum cursites, *up and down,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: quum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21: deorsum cadit, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 89: ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepolemum viam quaeram, *i. e.* in Orcum, App. M. 8, p. 207. **2.** Pleonast. with versus (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4: lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: neutrum potest deorsum versum recte mitti Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1. **II.** Meton of position: *beneath, below:* qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme: nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 *sq.* (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. 280-282.) (Hence midd. age Lat. *josum, jusum;* It. *giuso, giu;* old Fr. *jus.*)

dĕorsus, v. deorsum, *ad init.*

dĕ-oscŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to kiss warmly,* or *much* (rare): vix reprimo labra ob istam rem quin te deosculer, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 17: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2. **II.** Meton.: *to praise highly:* fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23. In *pass.:* rursum me deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 119.

dē-păciscor (also written depĕc) pactus (pect.), 3. *v. dep. to bargain for agree upon;* and absol. *to make an agreement:* ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.:* depactus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, id. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad conditiones alicujus, id. Verr. 3, 24 *fin.:* cur non honestissimo (*sc.* periculo) depecisci velim? id. Att. 9, 7. Fig.: jam depecisci morte cupio, *to deal with death,* i. e. *am content to die,* Ter. Ph. 1 3, 14. **2.** In the jurists, in a bad

sense: depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3.

dēpactus, a, um, 1. *Part.* [depaciscor]. 2. *Part.* [depango].

dēpālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depalo] *a paling off:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3689. Meton.: depalatio dierum, *a marking off of the hours by the shadows of small uprights fixed on a dial,* Vitr. 9, 5.

dēpālātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who marks out a boundary;* hence fig. *a founder:* disciplinae divinae, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

dē-palmo, 1. *v. a.* [palma] *to strike with the open hand, to box:* Labeo in Gell. 20, 1.

dē-pālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to enclose with palings:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3688: quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29. civitatem, *to found,* id. Apol. 10.

dē-pălo, 1. *v. a.* [palam] *to disclose, reveal:* adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10.

dē-pango, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground* (rare): malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1: quercus in scrobe depactae, Plin. 24, 1, 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98. Fig.: vitae depactus terminus, Lucr. 2, 1087.

dē-parcus, a, um, *adj. excessively sparing, niggardly:* sordidos ac deparcos esse putabat, Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off:* glandem ego immisso pecore depasco, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriem segetum, Virg. G. 1, 112. 2. *to feed upon, eat, consume* (in this sense also in the reflect. form, **dēpascor**, pastus, 3.): si hoedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21: saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, Virg. E. 1, 55: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for *that which is upon it,* Virg. Aen. 5, 93: papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21: miseros morsu depascitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 215. II. Meton. (usually *dep.*): omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96: veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: artus depascitur arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: et potuit Latinum longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681. The *part. perf.* in a pass. signif.: ipsaque diris frons depasta modis, id. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

dēpascor, v. depasco.

dēpastĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depasco] *a feeding:* animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-pāvītus, a, um, *Part.* [pavio] *beaten* or *trampled down:* fig.: Sol. 2.

dēpĕciscor, v. depaciscor.

dēpectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depeciscor] *a bargain, contract* (rare): Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a. to comb down, comb off* (rare): crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3 *fin.*: vellera foliis, Virg. G. 2, 121. Jocosely, *to cudgel:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

dēpĕcūlātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor] *a plunderer, embezzeler:* aerarii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2.

dēpĕcūlātus, a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-pĕcūlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to pillage, plunder, embezzle* (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana depeculatus est, ib. Act. 1, 4, 11. Fig.: qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est, *has detracted from,* ib. 4, 36. In *pass. part.*: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 83.

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *cast down, to drive out* or *away, expel, remove:* alii defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: Germani summum jugum nacti hostes loco depellunt, ib. 7, 67: loco editiore depelli, Sall. J. 58: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 13, 5: eum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: qui ab aris et focis ferrum flammamque depellit, Cic. Sest. 42: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 *med.*: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29: recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, *to banish,* Tac. A. 3, 24: nubila coelo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem classibus, Virg. Aen. 5, 727: aerata tela alicui, Tib. 1, 10, 25: postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes, Ov. M. 7, 100: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: frigus duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: pestem augurio, Virg. Aen. 9, 328: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130: quo (*sc.* Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, *to drive down to,* Virg. E. 1, 22. 2. As a *v. neutr. to deviate:* corpora spatio depellere paulum, Lucr. 2, 219. 3. depellere a matre, a mamma, or absol.: *to wean:* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: Virg. E. 3, 82. Of human beings: Suet. Tib. 44.

II. Fig.: *to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from:* aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic. Lig. 9: aliquem sententia, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: aliquem de spe conatuque, id. Cat. 2, 7: aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25 *fin.*: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5 *ad fin.*: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: judicem a veritate, Quint. 5 prooem. § 1: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47 *fin.*: omnes molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36: depellere dictis, *to deny,* Lucr. 3, 322: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori serviam, *am deterred,* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 14: Vibidiam repellere nequivit, quin, etc *to prevent,* Tac. A. 11, 34. *Absol.*: dis depellentibus (*i. e.* averruncis) agnam percute, Pers. 5, 167.

dē-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang down, to hang from* or *on:* (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 915: sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 1, 726: hasta humero, Quint. 11, 3, 130: serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28 *ad fin.*: dependente brachio, Suet. Caes. 82. II. Fig. (only in Ovid): *to depend upon:* dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov. F. 3, 356: hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi (*sc.* augustus) et quodcumque sua Juppiter auget ope, ib. 1, 611.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to weigh out* (money), *to pay, pay for:* mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: Col. 5, 1, 8: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Fig.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exsilio, id. Sest. 67, 140. 2. Meton.: *to lay out, expend, bestow:* plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi dependitur, Col. 11, 1, 20: tempora Niliaco amori, Lucan. 10, 80: caput felicibus armis, *to give up, abandon,* id. 8, 101. II. Neutr.: *to weigh less:* nec dependis nec propendis, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39.

dēpendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dependeo] *hanging down, pendent;* crines cervice, App. M. 2, p. 119.

dē-pennātus, a, um, *adj.* [penna] *winged:* fig.: depennato orationis eloquio, Varr. in Fulg. 561, 12.

dēperdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [deperdo] II. Adj.: *corrupt, abandoned* · Gell 5, 1.

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin* (only in the *part. perf.*): sator inopia deperditus, *impoverished* Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, *desperately in love,* Prop. 2, 30, 29: amore, Suet. Dom. 3: deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desiit, Gai. Dig. 5, 3, 21. II. *to lose:* qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: sui nihil, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: vitalem sensum, Lucr. 3, 526: folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34: colorem, Tib. 1, 4, 29: gratiam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54 *fin.*: bonam famam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61 usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 562: paucos ex suis deperdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*: de existimatione sua, Cic. Font. 9, 19: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin. 35, 102: ne quid summa deperdat metuens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: quod ex naufragio expulsum est, non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Javol. Dig. 41, 2, 21.

dē-pĕrĕo, ii, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone:* neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (*i. e.* de materia), Lucr. 2, 296: tempestate naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperiit, id. B. C. 3, 87: si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight) Cic. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att. 1, 20 *ad fin.*: auro rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

II. Esp. *to be dying with love for:* illa, quam tuus gnatus deamat, deperit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Casin. 1, 1, 19: amore aliquam deperire, id. Cist 1, 3, 43: illum deperit impotente amore, Cat. 35, 12: amore mulierculae, Liv. 27 15: amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22: quum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6.

dē-pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f. a leprosy, scab:* Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*

dēpexus, a, um, *Part.* [depecto].

dēpictus, a, um, *Part.* [depingo].

dē-pĭlis, e, *adj.* [pilus] *without hair* (very rare): genae, App. M. 7, p. 191. pueri, Non. (Varr. in Non.?) 530, 25.

dē-pĭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pull out the hair pluck out the feathers:* Graecatim depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic 6, 3: Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelus, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17. Fig.: depilatus, *plucked* i. e. *plundered, cheated:* Lucil. in Non 36, 28.

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. syncop.* depinxti, Pl. Poen. 5 2, 154) *to depict, portray, paint, draw.* tabellas obscoenas, Prop. 2, 6, 27: imaginem in tabula sipariove, Quint. 6, 1, 32: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6. II *to embroider:* depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. Cal. 52. III. Fig.: *to depict in words, to represent describe, imagine, conceive:* formam verbis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154: in illa (*sc.* republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic Rep. 2, 29: vitam hujusce, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined,* id. Or. 12, 39: cum mens nostra quidvis videatur cogitatione posse depingere, *to imagine,* id. N. D. 1, 15, 39.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. *v. a. to bewail, lament* (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546 Sen. Herc. Oet. 1852: antiqua peccata Hier. Jes. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to level make even:* montes, Lact. 4, 12: vulnus, Veg. 3, 19.

dē-planto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off a twig* or *shoot:* virgulas de cytiso, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: ramum *to break off* Col. 2, 2, 26. II. *to set, plant:* Plin. 17, 16, 26

dē-plĕo, ēvi, 2. *v. a. to empty out, to draw off* (rare): oleum, Cato R. R. 6 *fin.*: sanguinem, *to let blood,* Plin. 18 16, 43: animal, *to bleed,* Veg. 1, 17 4

Poet.: haustu fontes, Stat. Acn. 1, 8: vitam querelis, Manil. 4, 13.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plector] *embracing, grasping*: Lucr. 5, 1320.

dēplōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *weeping, lamenting*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

dē-plōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bewailing*: Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9: id. Ep. 74 *med.*

dē-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to weep bitterly, to wail, lament*: afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: de suis incommodis, id. Verr. 2, 27: si non subtilius disputandum, at certe dolentius deplorandum, id. Sest. 6, 14. Meton. of the vine: Pall. Febr. 30. **II.** Act.: *to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore*: si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 67: damnationem illam, id. Clu. 24, 65: Liv. 4, 40: Ov. M. 5, 63: quae de altero deplorentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. Att. 9, 18. **2.** Meton.: *to regard as lost, to give up*: agros, Liv. 41, 6: paene Romanum nomen, id. 9, 7: diem, Quint. 10, 3, 128: exitum, Flor. 2, 18, 15: deplorata spes est, Liv. 26, 12: vota coloni, Ov. M. 1, 272. In medic.: *given over, incurable*: deploratus a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51: deplorata aurium vitia, id. 29, 6, 39.

dē-plŭit, 3. *v. n. to rain* (poet. and rare): multus in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72: inque sinus matris violento depluit imbre (Juppiter), poet. Col. 10, 206. With *acc.*: (Niobe) lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 20, 8.

dē-plūmis, e, *adj.* [pluma] *without feathers, featherless*: nudae atque deplumes (hirundines), Plin. 10, 24, 34.

dē-pŏlĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to smooth, polish off* (rare): pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 63. Comic.: dorsum meum virgis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 85. **2.** depolitum perfectum, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Fest. *s. v.*

dēpŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depolio] *a carefully cultivated estate*: agri depolitiones, Varr. in Non. 66, 29 (dub.).

dēpompātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depompo] *a dishonouring*: Hier. adv. Rufin. 31

dē-pompo, 1. *v. a. to dishonour*: Hier. in Nahum. c. 3.

dē-pondĕro, 1. *v. n. to weigh down*: Petr. poet. frgm. 26, 3.

dēpōnens, entis, *Part.* [depono]. In gram.: (*sc.* verbum) *a deponent verb*: Charis. p. 143 P.: Diom. p. 327, ib.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsitum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* deposivi, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 4: Cat. 34, 8: *part. sync.* depostus, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19) *to lay down, to put* or *place aside, to deposit*: constr. *absol.*; with *abl.* of place, *whence*; with *abl.* of place, *in* or *on which* (both either with or without a *prep.*); sometimes with *in* and *acc.*: rarely with *dat.*: caput deponit, condormiscit Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81: caput terrae, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg. Aen. 7, 108: fessum latus sub lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: onus, Lucr. 3, 1072: aliquid de manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: onera jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: arma, id. B. G. 4, 32 *ad fin.*: depositis in contubernio armis, id. B. C. 3, 76: arma humeris, Virg. Aen. 12, 707: coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, Liv. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, *to cut off*, Petr. 104, 6: comas, Mart. 5, 48, 6: crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61: argenti pondus defossa terra, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: semina vel scrobe vel sulco, *to deposit in the earth, to plant*, Col. 5, 4, 2: stirpem vitis aut oleae, id. 1, 1, 5: malleolum in terram, id. 3, 10, 19: plantas sulcis, Virg. G. 2, 24: exercitum in terram (for exponere), Just. 4, 5. Poet.: *to bear, bring forth*: (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam deposivit olivam, Cat. 34, 8: onus naturae, Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. Also, *to lay as a wager*: *Dam.* Ego hanc vitulam depono. *Men.* de grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum, verum pocula ponam fagina, Virg. E. 3, 31. **II.** Esp. *to lay up, put by, deposit, commit to the care of, intrust*: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: obsides apud eos, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: praedam in silvis, ib. 6, 41: pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publica fide, id. 24, 18 *ad fin.*: liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: HS sexagies in publicum, id. B. C. 1, 23: impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29: saucios, id. B. C. 3, 78: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5 *fin.*: si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, Ulp. ib. 33, 8, 8, § 5. **III.** In *perf. part. laid out, dying, dead*: jam tum depostu' bubulcus exhalans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Aen. 12, 395: jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id. Tr. 3, 3, 40. Fig.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 2. **IV.** *to pull down, take down, demolish*: aedificium vel arboris ramos, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17: Paul. ib. 8, 2, 31: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91. **V.** Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: ex memoria insidias, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam. 4, 6: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13 *fin.*: contentionem, Liv. 4, 6: certamina, ib.: bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47: coeptum bellum triennio prius depositum erat, Liv. 31, 1: deponere amicitias, suscipere inimicitias, Cic. Am. 21, 77: invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: simultates, id. Planc. 31, 76: moerorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: consilium adeundae Syriae, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 *ad fin.*: provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: famem, Ov. F. 6, 530: sitim in unda vicini fontis, id. M. 4, 98: morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51. **2.** (like *no.* II.) *to intrust to, commit*: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auribus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18.

dēpontāni senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte dejiciebantur, Fest. *s. v.* sexagenarius.

dēpŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor] *a laying waste, plundering*: Cic. Pis. 17, 40: Liv. 43, 23. In *plur.*: Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lays waste, a marauder*: fori, Cic. Dom. 5, 13.

dēpŏpŭlo, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, ravage, plunder*: agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn. in Non. 471, 19: depopulante vicos eorum atque agros collega, Liv. 33, 22: agros provinciamque, Auct. B. Hisp. 42: greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531. Pass.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 *ad fin.* In class. Lat. only in the *part. perf.*: depopulatis agris, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: depopulata Gallia, ib. 7, 77: late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, id. 37, 4.

dē-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to lay waste, ravage, plunder* (more usual than the *act.* form): ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*: agros Remorum, ib. 2, 7: agros, Cic. Verr. 3, 36: extrema agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56: quos fidos nobis rebatur depopulari, Tac. A. 13, 37. **II.** In gen.: *to waste, spoil, destroy*: quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran. in Non. 480, 13: cerealia dona cavete agmine laesuro depopulentur aves, Ov. F. 1, 684: hereditates, *to dissipate*, Ulp. Dig. 4', 4, 1: in qua (*sc.* urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, *swept away, destroyed*, Tac. A. 16, 13.

dēportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] *a conveying away, a transportation*: Cato R. R. 144, 3. **2.** Esp. *a perpetual banishment, transportation*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 3.

dēportātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to removal* or *transportation*: onus, Imp. Const. Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *convey down; to carry off* or *away; to convey by water* or *in a ship*: de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 A *fin.*: frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6: per vicos, id. Aug. 78 *fin.*: ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Liv. 43, 6: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136. Esp. *to bring* or *fetch home* anything from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Cic. Manil. 21: Liv. 26, 21: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14. **2.** *to banish transport* for life (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civitatem Romanam, Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 6 Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1. Fig.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier in solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to carry off, acquire, gain*: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *ad fin.*. lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*: gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1: te non cognomen solum (*sc.* Atticum) Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intelligo, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Muren. 5, 12.

dē-posco, pŏposci, 3. *v. a. to ask for earnestly, to demand, require*: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9: in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia, Tac. Agr. 11 sibi id muneris depoposcerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partes istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: primas sibi partes, Suet. Cal. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam depoposcit, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.* *Absol.*: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposcimus Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1. **II.** *to demand* for punishment: aliquem ad mortem, id. B. C. 3, 110: aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200. **2.** *to call out, challenge*: Liv. 2, 49.

dēpŏsĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [depositum] Leg. *t. t.*: *one who receives a deposit, a trustee*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36. **2.** *one who makes a deposit, a depositor*: ib. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

dēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depono] *a depositing* for safe-keeping: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1. **2.** *a pulling down*: aedificii, ib. 4, 2, 9 § 2. **3.** *a depositing in the earth, burying*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1121. **II.** Fig.: testium, *a deposition, testimony*, Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3 dignitatis, *a lowering, degradation*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8. **2.** In rhetor.: *the close* of a period: prout aut depositio aut inceptio aut transitus postulabit, Quint. 11, 3, 46.

dēpŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a deposit*: pecuniae, Cassiod. Var. 6, 8.

dēpŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who deposits* or *intrusts, a depositor*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37. **2.** *one who throws aside*: patris natique, *a disowner*, Prud. Apoth. 179.

dēpŏsĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *what is intrusted, a deposit*: reddere depositum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: si depositum non inficietur amicus, Juv. 13, 60: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [depono].

dēpostŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depostulo] *one who demands* (for punishment, torture, *etc.*): Tert. Apol. 35.

dē-postŭlo, 1. *v. a. to demand, require earnestly* (for deposco): auxilia sibi, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

dē-pŏtītur, ἀπολαύει, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpraedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depraedor] *a plundering*: Cod. Just. 2, 6, 5: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēpraedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer*: Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-praedor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to plunder, pillage, ravage*: agros, Just. 24, 6: App. M. 8, p. 215. In *pass.*: agri depraedati, Dict. Cretens. 2, 16.

dēpraesentĭārum, *adv.* [formed after the analogy of impraesentiarum] *at present, now*: Petr. 58, 3: id. 74, 17.

dē-prandis, e, *adj.* [de and PRAND, root of prandeo, prandium] *fasting*: leo, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* oreae.

dēprāvātē, *adv. perversely, wrongly*: neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depravo] *a making crooked, a perverting, distorting, corrupting*: distortio et depravatio quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252. Fig.: quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127: consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29. *Absol.*: id. Div. 2, 67.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pravus] *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*: depravata corrigere crura, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ita nati, ut quaedam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic. Div. 2, 46: (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Paetorum, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. **2.** Fig.: *to make worse, to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave*: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: (Campanos) nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4: ferarum natura mala disciplina, id. Fin. 2, 11: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall. J. 15: plebem consiliis, Liv. 45, 23: nihil est tam sanctum, quod non solent domestici depravare nonnunquam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13 *fin.*

dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [deprecor] *that may be entreated, exorable*: Vulg. Ps. 90, 13.

dēprĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *earnestly entreating*: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

dēprĕcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *exorable*: deprecanea fulmina, quae speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt, Caecina in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a begging off; an asking for pardon* or *excuse; an averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation*: periculi, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26: venia deprecationis, Quint. prooem. § 2: ejus facti, Cic. Part. Or. 37 *fin.*: inertiae, Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem.: Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 7. **2.** A rhetorical fig. = προπαραίτησις: Cic. Inv. 2, 34: Quint. 9, 1, 32. **II.** Sometimes for imprecatio, or detestatio: *a cursing, an imprecation*: defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4: deorum, *an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.

dēprĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deprecative*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147.

dēprĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who averts by praying; an interceder, intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18: miseriarum, id. Flacc. 1: causae suae, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic. Att. 11, 8: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35: deprecatorem me pro illius periculo praebeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. *Absol.*: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. Manil. 12 *ad fin.*: usi deprecatoribus Remis, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

dēprĕcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deprecatory*: Vulg. Macc. 1, 10, 24.

dēprĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female intercessor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dē-prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* **I.** Of persons: *to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech*: with *acc.*: quem enim deprecarentur, quum omnes essent sordidati? Cic. Sest. 12: in hoc te deprecor, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv. 34, 59: senatum literis deprecatus est, Suet. Caes. 29: numina versu, Petr. 133, 2. With double *acc.*: deos mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 33: hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl. 8, 53. **II.** Of things: *to pray against, avert* or *ward off by prayer; to deprecate*: constr. with the *acc.*, the *inf.*, the *subj.*, and *absol.*: ullam ab sese calamitatem, Cic. Verr. 1, 60 *fin.*: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, id. Cat. 1, 11: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: mortem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: Ov. F. 2, 103: non jam mortem neque aerumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall. J. 24: poenam, Liv. 40, 15: praecipiendi munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, Cic. Rep. 6, 2 (in Gell. 6, 16, and Non. 290, 17): lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17: umbram accipere, Stat. Theb. 8, 116: Lucan. 9, 213: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: unum petere ac deprecari ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Pl. Asin. grex 5: nec deprecor jam quin tussim mi ferat frigus, Cat. 44, 18: pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.*: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, id. Phil. 5, 1, 3: resistere, neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. With a dependent sentence: *to plead in excuse*: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. J. 104. **III.** *to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for*: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Sull. 26: vitam sibi, Auct. B. Afr. 89: paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatum, Tac. H. 1, 41: quos senatus non ad pacem deprecandam, sed ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, id. Planc. 42, 102: nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, id. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: te assiduae lacrimae C. Marcelli deprecantur, id. Fam. 4, 7 *ad fin.* **IV.** For imprecari, detestari, *etc.*: *to imprecate, execrate, detest*: diras devotiones in eum deprecata, App. M. 9, p. 227: quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi assidue, Cat. 92, 3. **V.** *perf. part.* with pass. sign.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 3, 5: deprecato summo numine, App. M. 11, p. 270.

dē-prĕhendo (or deprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of*: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. B. G. 5, 58: multos in agris, ib. 6, 30: in ponte, Sall C. 45: deprehensis internuntiis, Caes. B C. 3, 112: tabellarios deprendere literasque intercipere, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 12: literae deprehensae, Liv. 2, 4 onerarias naves deprehendunt, Caes. B C. 1, 36: cursu deprendere telum, Stat Theb. 6, 568. Esp. of storms: deprensa navigia, Lucr. 6, 429: Virg. Aen. 5, 52: Curt. 7, 4. **II.** In gen.: *to catch, detect, find out, discover*, esp. any one in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic. Verr. 5, 43: in maximo scelere, Sall. C. 46: in facinore manifesto, Cic. Brut. 68 *fin.*: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: dolis deprehensus, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferro deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: adultera deprehensa, Quint. 3, 11, 7: aliquos flentes, id. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. 1, 12, 4: aliquem occisum, Suet. Caes. 35. Of things: venenum, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. 5, 13, 49: sacrilegium, id. 8, 6, 26. **III.** Fig. *to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuissent, Quint. 5, 7, 11: si in mendacio deprehendantur, id. 5, 7, 30. **IV.** Fig.: *to comprehend, perceive, discern, observe*: cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprehendi, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, Suet. Cal. 60: falsas gemmas, Plin. 37, 13, 76: falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. 4, 2, 59: in Livio Patavinitatem, id. 1, 5, 56: apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id. 9, 3, 40: species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, id. 9, 2, 44: quosdam mitti deprehenderat, Suet. Aug. 44: deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7.

dēprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo] *a catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery* (rare): deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Pompon. in Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 7: manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic. Clu. 18.

dēprĕhensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.* [deprehendo].

dēprensa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a species of military punishment, more severe than* castigatio, *but milder than* ignominia Fest. *s. v.*

dēpressē, *adv. deeply*: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

dēpressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprimo] *a pressing* or *sinking down, a depression* fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitr. 1 3: Socratica nasi, *a flat nose*, Macr. S. 7, 3.

dēpressus, a, um, *Part.* [deprimo] **II.** Adj.: *lying low, depressed*: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: humilius et depressius iter, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: aquaeductus depressior, Front. Aquaed. 65: depresso loco castra ponere, id. Strat 1, 5, 24 **2.** Meton. of the voice: *low, suppressed*: quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14. **3.** Fig. quo altius te sublevasti, hoc depressior es, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

dēprĕtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [depretio] *one who beats down a price, a depreciator*: operum, Tert adv. Marc. 4, 29.

dē-prĕtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pretium] *to lower the price, to undervalue, depreciate*: Paul. Dig 9, 2, 22. Fig.: Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiat, Tert. Apol. 45: Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *fin.*

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *weigh down, sink down, depress*: vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr 6, 432: qui tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin*: animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id. de Sen. 21: depresso aratro (*sc.* in terram), Virg. G. 1, 45. **2.** *to plant deep, to dig deep:* vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.:* plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28: qui tollit aedificium, vel deprimit, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17, § 2: navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuri, Tac. A. 15, 42: puteum, Vitr. 8, 1: deprimere vel allevare rivum, Pomp. Dig. 8, 4, 11. **3.** Naut. *t. t. to sink* a ship: partem navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: naves, ib. 2, 6 *fin.:* carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. Manil. 8, 21. **II.** Fig.: *to press down, keep down, trample on, depress:* animus depressus, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Cic. Pis. 18: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id. Cluent. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.:* preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep. Att. 22: nunc quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.:* depressus in ludum, *i. e. pressed, forced*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

dē-proelĭans, antis, *Part.* [proelior] *warring violently:* ventos aequore fervido deproeliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take down* or *out from, produce, bring forth:* pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15: pecuniam ex aerario, id. Manil. 13, 37: tela pharetris, Virg. Aen. 5, 501: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 12. Comic.: e promptuaria cella depromi ad flagrum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4. **II.** Fig.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta depromerentur, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *ad fin.:* juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252: de jure civili depromptum, ib. 1, 57, 244: illa deprome nobis unde afferas: depromam equidem, ib. 2, 29.

dēpromptus, a, um, *Part.* [depromo].

dē-prŏpĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to make great haste, to hasten:* propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 17. **II.** Act.: *to hasten* or *accelerate greatly* (rare): coronas, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humandi munus, Sil. 2, 265. With Inf. as object: sacruficare, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 108.

depso, sui, stum, 3. *v. a.* = δεψέω, *to knead:* id ubi excoxeris, depsito bene, Cato R. R. 90: lutum, ib. 40, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, ib. 135. In an obscene sense: *to dishonour:* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

depstĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [depso] *kneaded:* panis, Cato R. R. 74.

dēpūbes, *not of full age:* porcus, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-pŭdesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become shameless* (rare): App. M. 10, p. 253.

dē-pŭdet, uit, 2. *v. impers. to make greatly ashamed:* quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.* **II.** *to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless:* et quae depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 4: depuduit profugusque pudor sua signa reliquit, id. H. 4, 155: assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

dē-pŭdīco, 1. *v. a.* [pudicus] *to defile, dishonour:* stupro, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

dē-pugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depugno] *a violent fighting, eager contest:* Cato in Non. 204, 32: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firmic. Math. 4 *praef.*

dē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently:* collatis signis, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 44: acie instructa, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: of gladiatorial combats, id. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.:* feram, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1. § 6: bestias, Modest. ib. 48, 8, 11. *Impers.:* ante depugnabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 26. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 29: cum fame, id. Stich. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 475. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est, voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Acad. 2, 46: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184. **II.** Act.: *to fight out, bring a battle to an end:* depugnato proelio, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 31.

dēpulpo, [de pulpa] *to fall away*, ἀποσαρκῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depello] *a driving off, driving away:* depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12. In rhetor.: *a defence:* id. Inv. 2, 26, 79: Cels. in Quint. 3, 6, 13. **2.** *a letting down:* luminum, Cic. Tim. 14.

dēpulso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to thrust away, push aside:* cubitis depulsa de via, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives away, removes, repels* (rare): dominatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27. **2.** *An epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil* (cf. Averruncus): Inscr. Grut. 20, 3.

dēpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to avert:* sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3: Amm. 25, 2.

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [depello].

dē-pungo, 3. *v. a. to mark off, to designate:* depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [depurgo] *purifying, purgative:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to clean out, cleanse* (rare): prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: acina, ib. 112, 2: terram ab herba, ib. 151: caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1: pisces, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 35.

dē-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off, prune:* vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1: arbores, id. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1. Poet.: umbras (*i. e.* ramos), Ov. de Nuce 63. **II.** *to reckon, esteem, consider:* operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: aliquid delicto, *to impute*, Tert. de Poenit. 3: omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: si hoc in rem deputas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 20: me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6. **2.** *to destine, allot:* vaccas steriles aratro, Pall. Mart. 11, 6: deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. (Hence Fr. *députer.*)

dē-pŭvĭo, 4. *v. a.* [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna] *to strike, beat:* Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

dē-pȳgis, is, *adj.* [pyga] *thin-buttocked*, ἄπυγος: Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

dēque, *downwards*, v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror] *greatly* or *bitterly complaining:* omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448: Stat. Th. 1, 404.

dē-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *rub off, shave:* de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4: ceram, Gell. 17, 9: nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: humorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24: corticem, id. 22, 2, 6: marginem, id. 8, 20, 5: capillum ex capite omni, Gell. 17, 9.

dercĕa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* herba Apollinaris, *a species of the* solanum: App. Herb. 22.

dērĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo] *an abandoning, neglecting:* communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

dērĕlictus, a, um, *Part.* [derelinquo].

dērĕlictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an abandoning, neglecting:* aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12.

dē-rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert:* aliquem in servitute, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. Am. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, id. Verr. 3, 51: serere aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: in arce praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perditi atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11. **II.** *to leave at one's death, to bequeath:* libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: ne unum quidem numum ab ea filiae derelictum, sed derelictum magnum aes alienum, Hier. Ep. 108, 30.

dē-rĕpentĕ, *adv. suddenly:* derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20: Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: Tac. H. 1, 63. [cf. desubito, denuo, *etc.*]

dē-rēpo, psi, 3. *v. n. to creep down, sneak down* (rare): derepit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4: ad hominum fana, Varr. in Non. 544, 29. With *acc.:* ursi arborem aversi derepunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

dēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [deripio].

dē-rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. a. to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride:* omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: derisus a suis consiliariis, id. Verr. 5, 39 *ad fin.:* aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *to laugh heartily at*, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. *Absol.:* *Ap.* Age dic. *Ep.* At deridebitis, ib. 2, 2, 77: derides, *you jeer me*, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8: patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] *fit to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous:* is deridiculu 'st omnibus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 14: versus, Gell. 12, 2: quod est deridiculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5: quae sibi crimina objiciantur, alterum deridiculum esse, alterum mores suos respuere, Liv. 39, 26. **II.** Subst.: deridiculum, i, *n. ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *ridiculousness:* quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 50: Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, ib. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despiciendus, ib. 12, 49. In *plur.:* usque ad deridicula, *for amusement*, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rĭgesco (dir) gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep* (only in the *perf.*) *to grow stiff, become rigid, to curdle, stiffen, bristle*, etc.: formidine sanguis deriguit, Virg. Aen. 3, 260: deriguere oculi, ib. 7, 447: hirsutae comae, Ov. F. 3, 332: manus, Lucan. 3, 613: cervix, Ov. M. 5, 233: Niobe diriguit malis, ib. 6, 303.

dē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *pull violently down; to tear off, tear away:* aliquem de ara, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 2: vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35: velamina ex humeris, ib. 6, 567; deos e coelo, Tib. 1, 10, 60: aurum matronis, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 18: pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23: amphoram horreo, ib. 3, 28, 7: qualos fumosis deripe tectis, Virg. G. 2 242: lunam coelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46 ensem vagina, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, ib. 11, 29: tunicam, id. Am. 1, 5, 13: derepta acus, ib. 1, 14, 18. Fig. quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *have detracted from*, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

dērīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derideo] *a laughing to scorn, mockery, derision:* derisionis materia, Arn. 7, p. 239: eritis derisio in gentibus, Lact. 4, 18.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare): Suet. Cal. 38: Quint. 3, 8, 51: Hor. S. 2, 6, 54. Applied to a (jeering) parasite: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 11.

dērīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *servin for laughter, ridiculous:* conditione Marcian. Dig. 28, 7, 14.

dērīsus, a, um, *Part.* [derideo]

dērīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *mockery, scorn, derision:* Phaedr. 5, 7: Quint. 6, 3, 7: Tac. Agr. 39.

dērīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derivo] *a turning off into another channel:* derivationes fluminum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: sollennis derivatio (*sc.* lacus Albani), Liv. 5, 15. **II.** Fig.: *a turning, application:* dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportuna derivatione convertere

by a happy turn, Macr. S. 6, 1. **2.** In gramm.: *derivation, etymology* of words: Plin. in Serv. Aen. 9, 706: Charis. p. 73 P. **3.** In rhetor.: *the substituting of a softer word for a stronger* (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, *etc.*): Quint. 3, 7, 25.

dērīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in the later gram. *derivative*: nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to divert a stream from its channel, to turn* or *draw off water*, etc.: de fluvio aquam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 12: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: flumen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: humorem in colliquias, Col. 2, 8, 3. **II.** Fig.: *to draw off* or *away, to turn off, to divert*: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6 19: derivare animum, curaque levare, *to divert*, Lucr. 2, 365: alio responsionem suam derivavit, *he turned off his answer to something else*, i. e. *he avoided the question*, Cic. Verr. 1, 53: derivandi criminis causa, id. Mil. 10 *fin.*: iram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9: culpam in aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 20 *fin.*: partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, id. Phil. 11, 9, 22: exspectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16. **2.** In gramm.: *to derive*, sc. one word from another: Quint. 1, 6, 38: Diomed. p. 310 P.

dērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derogo] *a partial repeal of a law, a modifying clause*: tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus, Cic. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.): Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

dērŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a detractor, depreciator*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

dērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *derogatory*: Julian. Dig. 25, 4, 2.

dē-rŏgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq. to ask repeatedly*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 60.

dē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* legal *t. t. to repeal part* of a law, *to restrict* or *modify* it (v. abrogo): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134: derogatur legi cum pars detrahitur, Modest. Dig. 16, 102. **II.** In gen.: *to take away, detract from, diminish*: usually with *dat.*: non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: fidem alicui, id. Fl. 4, 9: and simply fidem, id. Quint. 23, 75: gratiam nomini, Plin. 7, 28, 29: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. 7, 6. With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 175: de testium fide, id. Caecin. 1 *fin.* With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, id. Inv. 2, 46, 136.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo] *gnawed away, nibbled*: clipeos derosos esse a muribus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Plin. 11, 37, 62: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38.

dē-runcīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [runcina] *to plane off*; hence in comedy, *to deceive, cheat*: militem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 6: ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dē-rŭo, rui, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (rare). **I.** Act.: *to cast down*: an hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11. **II.** Neutr.: *to fall down*: App. M. 7, p. 196.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo] *broken, craggy, steep, precipitous*: dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis derupta, Liv. 42, 15: saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripae, Liv. 37, 39: colle arduo et derupto, Tac. A. 2, 80: per spatia terrae prona atque derupta, Gell. 6, 2. *Comp.*: in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv. 38, 2. *Sup.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur. Subst.: derupta, orum, *n. plu. precipices*: in derupta praecipitati, id. 38, 2 *fin.*: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45.

dē-sacro (desecro) avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare for consecro) *to consecrate, dedicate* quercum Triviae, Stat. Th. 9, 586. Of persons: *to deify*: Capitol. Anton. philos. 18. **II.** Meton.: *to devote, destine*: chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, *prescribed for particular diseases*, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

dē-saevĭo, ii, 4. *v. n. to rage*: toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg. Aen. 10, 569: pelago hiems, ib. 4, 52: omnes in artus, Lucan. 6, 540: an tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: quum affatim desaevisset, Suet. Ner. 29: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 13. **II.** *to cease raging*: nec dum desaeviat ira, exspectat, Lucan. 5, 304.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dance, to represent in a ballet* (rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Cal. 54 *fin.*: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cyprian. de Spectac. *med.*

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* (old *perf.* descendidit, Valer. Ant. in Gell. 7, 4 *fin.*: descendiderant, Laber. ib.) [scando] *to climb, go* or *come down; to fall, sink down, descend.* **I.** In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: ex equis, Auct. B. Hisp. 15: equo, Sall. Hist. frgm.: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15: de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11: coelo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: coelo ab alto, Virg. Aen. 8, 423: monte, ib. 4, 159: per clivum, Ov. F. 1, 263: in mare de coelo, Lucr. 6, 427: coelo in hibernas undas, Virg. G. 4, 235: coelo ad suos honores templaque, Ov. F. 5, 551: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4: ad naviculas, id. Acad. 2, 48 *fin.*: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Virg. Aen. 6, 404. Poet. with *dat.*: nocti, *i. e.* ad inferos, Sil. 13, 708: Erebo, id. 13, 759. *Absol.*: asta ut descendam (*sc.* ex equo), *alight*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 120: descendens (*sc.* e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendo (*sc.* de arce), Virg. Aen. 2, 632: umbrae descendentes (*sc.* ad infernos), Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 41. **II.** Esp. **1.** *to go down*, *sc.* from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, *etc.*: in forum descendens, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: ad forum, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ad comitia, Suet. Caes. 13: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. *Absol.*: hodie non descendit Antonius, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15: Liv. 2, 54. Hence fig.: in causam, Cic. Phil. 8, 2: in partes, Tac. A. 15, 50. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to march down*, *sc.* from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: inde (*sc.* de arce), Liv. 32, 32: in aequum locum, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: in aequum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: ad Alexandriam, id. 45, 12. *Absol.*: id. 44, 5. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, *to give battle, to engage*, id. 8, 8: Just. 14, 3: in proelium, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 10: in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: ad pugnam, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11: in bellum, Just. 15, 4: in belli periculum, id. 15, 1. **3.** Of things: *to sink* or *reach down, fall upon*; also *to pierce, penetrate*: ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41: (arundo) in caput, Lucan. 6, 216: hostes in jugulos gladiis descendebant, Flor. 3, 10: ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: vestis ad genua, Curt. 6, 5: in terram (fulmen), Plin. 2, 55, 56: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24: lapathi radix ad tria cubita, id. 19, 6, 31: toto corpore pestis, Virg. Aen. 5, 683: galeas vetant descendere cristae, *to sink down*, Stat. Th. 9, 262. **4.** In medic. of a stool: *to pass off, pass through*: Cels. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: olera, id. 1, 6: cibus, Plin. 23, 1, 1: alvus, Cels. 2, 7. **III.** Fig. in gen.: a vita pastorali ad agriculturam descenderunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3: (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint. 11, 3, 65: grammatici omnes in hanc descendent rerum tenuitatem, id. 1, 4, 7: in omnia familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 85: ex contemptionis descensum, Tac. A. 15, 1: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures Hor. A. P. 387: si descendere ad ipsum ordine perpetuo quaeris, sunt hujus origo Ilus et Assaracus, Ov. M. 11, 754: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, *sank*, Sall. J. 11: ut altius injuriae quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *med.*: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52. *Impers. pass.*: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. de Or 3, 61: eo descensum credebant, ut pereundum esset, Tac. A. 14, 7. **2.** *to lower oneself, descend to; to yield* or *condescend to* any act, *to resort to*. constr. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic Rep. 1, 43: ad calamitatum societates, id. Am. 17, 64: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6: ad ejusmodi consilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: ad innocentium supplicia, ib. 6, 16: ad vim atque ad arma, ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: ad mangonicos quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: preces in omnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 782: videte quo descendam, judices, Cic. Font. 1, 2: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, id. Verr. 2, 72. **3.** *to descend* or *proceed from* any person or thing: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1: Plin. 22, 24, 51. Hence, descendentes, *part. absol. relations in the descending line, descendants* (opp. to *ascendentes*, parents, grandparents, *etc.*): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68. **4.** *to depart, deviate, differ from*: tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (*sc.* Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint. 10, 1, 126: id. 3, 5, 8. **IV.** In pass.: *to be derived from, to descend from* (rare): Plin. 2, 16, 13 *ad fin.*: Prud. Apoth. 1075.

dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [descendo] *a going down, descending*: balinearum, *into the bath*, Plin. 20, 17, 69. Meton.: *the bath* or *sunken place itself*: tres descensiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 *sub med.*

dēscensus, a, um, *Part.* [descendo].

dēscensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a climbing down, descent* (rare): qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57. **II.** Meton.: *a descending way, a descent*: difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: facilis descensus Averno, Virg. Aen. 6, 126: ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin. 16, 26, 46. **III.** *a lying down* for copulation: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13.

dē-scisco, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. n. to cut oneself off, to withdraw, leave, depart from*; also *to fall off, degenerate*: a nobis desciscere quaeres? Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, Cic. Att. 2, 4: si Cicero a Demosthene paulum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, Cic. Fin. 4, 8: a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9: a veritate, id. Acad. 2 15: a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81: a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: a vita, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, id. Fam. 2, 16: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem, Flor. 4, 3. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, *does not degenerate*, Col. 3, 2, 13. *Impers.* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1. **II.** Esp. *to revolt, desert, go over to another party*: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ut a nobis desciscatis, ib. 2, 32: ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11 9, 21: Liv. 6, 36: nunquam isti populi nisi quum deerit ad quem desciscant, at nobis non deficient id. 31, 7: Prae neste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19: ad alicuem, id. 26, 21. *Impers. pass.*: quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, id. 9, 16. *Absol.*: quum Fidenae aperte descissent, id. 1, 27: Tac. H. 1, 31: Suet. Caes. 68.

dē-scŏbīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [scobina] *to file* or *scrape off* (rare): supercilia, Varr. in Non. 492, 11.

dē-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write down* or *from, to copy, transcribe*: scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9. **II.** *to sketch out, to draw, delineate, write*: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 22: geometricas formas in arena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31: sphaeram, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: coelum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7: coeli meatus radio, Virg. Aen. 6, 851: carmina in cortice fagi, id. E. 5, 14: id. Aen. 3, 445: vitam votiva tabella, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33. **III.** Fig.: *to mark* or *point out, represent, explain, describe*: malos mores, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167: hominum sermones moresque, Cic. Or. 40, 138: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: aliquem latronem ac sicarium, id. Mil. 18, 47: si quis erat dignus describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: pullum equinum, Quint. 8, 2, 15: vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18: praecepta, id. S. 2, 3, 34. With *acc.* and *infin.* (rare): nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415: Gell. 9, 1. **2.** *to mark off, divide, class*: populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 45, 15: annum in duodecim menses, id. 1, 19: plebem in clientelas principum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: commode ordines descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, id. Rep. 4, 2: populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44: classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42. **3.** *to ascribe, allot, assign*: with *acc.* of the thing and *dat.* of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: vectigal Graecis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: suum cuique munus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57: jura civitatibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: id. Verr. 5, 11: officia, id. Acad. 2, 36: pecuniam, id. Flacc. 14: vices (poetae), Hor. A. P. 86: munera pugnae, Sil. 9, 267.

dēscriptē, *adv. precisely, distinctly*: descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat digerere, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

dēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [describo] *a marking out, delineation*: eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: explicate descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, id. Verr. 2, 77 *fin.* In *plur.*: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. Tusc. 1, 17: volutarum, *sketches, drawings*, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, *maps*, id. 8, 2. **II.** Fig.: *a representation, description*: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18: dilucida locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: regionum, id. 4, 3, 12: Siciliae, id. 11, 3, 164: convivii luxuriosi, id. 8, 3, 66. In rhetor.: *a characterizing*: Cic. Top. 22, 83: Quint. 9, 1, 31. **2.** *a classing, distribution, division*: decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: Liv. 4, 4: legionum et auxiliorum, Suet. Tib. 30: privatarum possessionum, Cic. Off. 1, 7. 21: expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 24: aequabilis sumptus, id. Flacc. 14. **3.** *disposition, order, arrangement*: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, id. Rep. 1, 46: via descriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi descriptio, id. Off. 1, 39: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 137. In *plur.*: descriptiones temporum, id. Acad. 1, 3.

dēscriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [descriptio] *a short description, delineation*: celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*

dēscriptor, ōris, *m* [describo] *a describer, delineator*: Lact. 5, 9 *med.*

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [describo]. **II.** Adj.: *precisely ordered, properly arranged*: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornataque, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74. *Sup.* does not occur. *Absol.*: descripta, *memoranda, records*: recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac. A. 6, 24.

dē-scrŏbo, 1. *v. a.* [scrobs] *to set*: gemmas auro, Tert. Res. carn. 7.

dē-sculpo, 3. *v. a. to carve out*: simulacrum ligno seu lapide desculpitur, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

dē-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut down, to cut off*: partes ex toto, Cic. Tim. 7: uvas a vite, Col. 12, 43: spicas fascibus, Liv. 42, 64: particulam undique, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15: saxa metallis, *to carve out*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 85: vitem, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: segetem, Liv. 2, 5: aures, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: cervicem, Liv. 31, 34: collum, Virg. Aen. 8, 438: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *disette*, from the perf. part. *desecta.*)

dēsecro, v. desacro.

dēsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deseco] *a cutting off*: Col. 6, 3, 1.

dē-sĕnesco, nui, 3. *v. n. to diminish by age, to die away*: ira belli desenuit, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

dē-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to put down* [v. sero]; hence, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert*: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: deseritur a suis Varus, ib. 1, 13: pignus deserere, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: te amantem non deseram, id. Ps. 1, 1, 101: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 13: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Virg. Aen. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, ib. 10, 649. **2.** *Absol.* of soldiers: *to desert*: Quint. 9, 2, 85: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 *sq.* **II.** Fig.: *to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to*: Petreius non deserit sese, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: suum jus, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles literas alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19: causam, id. Sull. 20, 58: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: praetermittendae autem defensionis, deserendique officii plures solent esse caussae, id. Off. 1, 9: susceptum officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, Cic. Sest. 22 *ad fin.*: deditionem, Sall. J. 70: studia sapientiae, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Graeca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9. Of things: genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 13: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, Cic. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46: nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41. *Pass.*: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. Att. 16, 3: Caes. B. G. 5, 34: and with simple *abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161: Prop. 2, 7, 17: Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*

dē-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep down* (rare): deserpit genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586: App. Apol. p. 315.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desero] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): milit. *t. t. desertion*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3. **2.** Fig.: *a slighting, neglect*: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24.

dēsertor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who forsakes, an abandoner*: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9: communis utilitatis, aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.* **II.** Milit. *t. t. a deserter*: Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Liv. 3, 69: Tac. A 1, 21. **2.** Fig.: *a fugitive*: Amoris, Ov. H. 19, 157: Asiae, Virg. Aen. 12 15.

dēsertrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that forsakes, neglects*: Tert. de hab. mulier. 1.

dēsertus, a, um, *Part.* [desero] **II.** Adj.: *deserted; desert, solitary, waste*: in locis desertis, Caes. B. G. 5 53: urbes dirutae ac pene desertae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: deserta via et inculta, id. Coel. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: stipes, *solitary*, Tib. 1, 1, 12: arbores, Prop. 1, 20, 36 *Comp.*: reditus desertior, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Sup.*: orae desertissimae, id. Sest. 22, 50: desertissima solitudo, id. Verr 5, 67. Subst.: deserta, orum, *n. plu. desert places, deserts, wastes*: Virg. E. 6, 80: Plin. 5, 4, 4. With *gen.*: Libyae deserta, Virg. Aen. 1, 384: id. G. 3, 291. In *sing.*: desertum, i, *n.* in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774: Hier. Ep. 125, 2. (Hence Fr. *désert.*)

dē-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to*: valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: studiis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7: honoribus, id. Pan. 77. Of things: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic. Sull. 9: nec unius oculis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin Pan. 50.

dēses, ĭdis, (*nom. sing.* appears not to occur) *adj.* [desideo] Lit.: *sitting down, sitting at ease: slow, sluggish, listless, lazy, indolent* (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: homines ignavi et desides, Gell. 13, 8: with *ab*: deses ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: natura deside torpet orbis, Lucan. 9, 436: desidis otia vitae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 85: causae desidis anni, ib. 3, 1, 2: deside passu ire, ib. 5, 2, 61: deside cura, id. Theb. 6, 147.

dē-sicco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up, to desiccate*: vasa desiccar jubet, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 30: herba desiccata, App. Herb. 49.

dē-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *t. sit down, to sit at ease, to remain idle to loiter, to lounge*: tam diu ibi desidere neque redire filium, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 4: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter Hec. 5, 3, 2: ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet, Phaedr. 2, 4, 21: amoenioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Caes. 2: in aliquo spectaculo, Sen. Ep. 7: in discrimine sociorum, *to be negligent*, Suet. Caes. 4. **2.** *to go to stool*: Cels. 2, 7.

dēsīdĕrābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [desidero] *worthy of desire, desirable* (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis quibus facile carere possis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Liv. 24, 5: *Comp.*: Suet. Tib. 21. *Sup.* does not occur.

dēsīdĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. with ardent desire*: Aug. Ep. 143, 2.

dēsīdĕrans, antis, *Part.* [desidero] in *Sup.* desiderantissimus, in later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *best beloved*: vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Front. Ep. 5, 40: M. Aur. ib. 1, 5.

dēsīdĕranter, *adv. eagerly*: appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4. *Comp.*: quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.

dēsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desidero] *a wishing a longing for; a missing* (rare): voluptatum, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: relinquetur desideratio, Vitr. 2, 6.

dēsīdĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In late gramm. *desiderative*: verba (*e. g.* esurio, coenaturio, *etc.*), Aug. p. 2006

dēsīdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [desidero]. **II.** Adj.: *wished for, welcome* (rare): blandissima et desideratissima promissa, Plin. 30, 1, 1. And in inscrr. applied to a beloved person: filio desideratissimo, Inscr Orell. *no.* 5068.

dēsīdĕrĭum, ii. *n.* [id.] *a yearning, wishing* or *longing for; a missing, wanting; grief* for the absence or loss of anything. With *gen.*: desiderium est libido ejus, qui nondum adsit, videndi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13: me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21: rerum earum, Lucr. 3, 914: esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12 *fin.*: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. Am. 3: defuncti, Suet. Cal. 6: desiderio id fieri tuo (for mi) Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66. *Absol.*: alicui esse magno desiderio, ib. 4, 5, 5: explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: quo (desiderio) conficior, id. Or. 10: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 16, 11: facere aliquid cum desiderio, id. Am. 21 *ad fin.*: demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29: quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1. In *plur.*: desideria alicujus commovere, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. As a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.*: Cat. 2, 5. **II.** *want, need, necessity* (rare): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4: aureis vasis uti in obscenis desideriis, Plin. 33, 3, 14: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43. **2.** In the time of the empire: *a request, petition*: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19: Suet. Aug. 17: Plin. Pan. 79: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

dē-sīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. considero] *to yearn, wish for, to long after*: dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic. Am. 24: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep. 1, 7, 2. With *infin.*: mihi dari haud desidero, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 37: ullam rem ad se importari desiderent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. With *ab* or *in*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: Quint. 3, 1, 2: in milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: Cic. Brut. 31, 118. *Absol.*: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 30: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16. Of things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desiderat, id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat laus probationem, Quint. 3, 7, 4: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40. **II.** *to miss, feel the want of*: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 73: (feminae) quae suos fortiter desideraverunt, *have borne the loss of*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16. **2.** Meton.: *to lose*: and more freq. pass.: *to be missing, to be lost*: in eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: ut nulla navis desideraretur, id. B. G. 5, 23: neque quicquam ex fano praeter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

dēsĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [desideo] *a sitting down, remaining: a sitting idle: idleness, sloth, sluggishness*: Prop. 1, 15, 6: In portum confugere non inertiae neque desidiae, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: ne languori se desidiaeque dedat, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: ab industria plebem ad desidiam avocari putabant, Cic. Sest. 48 *fin.*: vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor. S 2, 3, 15. In *plur.*: Lucr. 5, 49: vobis desidiae cordi, Virg. Aen. 9, 615. Of things: ager post longam desidiam, *lying fallow*, Col. 2, 17, 3.

dēsīdĭa, ae, *f.* [desido] *a subsiding, retiring*: maris, App. de Mundo, p. 73.

dēsĭdĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [desidia] *a lounging-place*: Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 9.

desĭdĭōsē, *adv. idly, slothfully*: desidiose agere aetatem, Lucr. 4, 1132.

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [desidia] Lit.: *fond of sitting down; slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): desidiosiores, Varr. R. R. 2 *praef.*: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8. Meton.: *causing idleness, making lazy*: si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut quum desidiosam artem dicemus, quia desidiosos facit, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*: desidiose puer (*sc.* Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 2.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, 3. *v. n.* (cf. consido) *to sink, fall* or *settle down* (only of things): tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 *fin.*: Gargara desidunt surgenti, *appears to sink as he rises*, Stat. Th. 1, 549: ovum plenum desidit, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11: ex urina quod desidit album est, Cels. 2, 7: tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18. Fig.: *to sink*, i. e. *to become worse, deteriorate*; desidentes mores, Liv. prooem.

dēsīdŭo, *adv. for a long time* (for diuturno): Varr. in Fulg. p. 565, 2.

dēsignātē, *adv significantly*: Gell. 2, 5.

dēsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [designo] *a marking out, describing, designating*: cellarum, Vitr. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138. **II.** *a disposition. arrangement*: designatio totius operis, id. N. D. 1, 8. *fin.*: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 4, B. **III.** *an appointment to office*: annua designatio, *the annual nomination of consuls*, Tac. A. 2, 36 *ad fin.*

dēsignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who regulates* or *arranges: a regulator.* Esp. **1.** *an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre*: Pl. Poen. prol. 19. **2.** *a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6: Sen. Ben. 6, 38. **3.** *an umpire at public spectacles*, βραβευτής: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1: Cic. Att. 4, 3.

dēsignātus, *elect, appointed*: v. designo, II. 4.

dē-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *trace out; to delineate, designate, define*: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. Aen. 5, 755: moenia fossa, ib. 7, 157: moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24: vulnere frontem, *to mark*, Stat. Th. 6, 782: nubila ingenti gyro, ib. 1, 311: designat Europen, *represents*, Ov. M. 6, 103. With *dat.*: fines templo Jovis, Liv. 1. 10: locum circo, id. 1, 35 **II.** Fig.: *to point out, describe, denote, represent*: haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120: oratione fratrem designari, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat. 1. 1, 2: aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19: aliquem nota ignaviae, Liv. 24, 16: turpitudinem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designarit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: multa quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriae fiduciam designarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. **2.** *to chalk out, contrive, perpetrate* (in either a good or a bad sense): quae designata sint et facta nequiter, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 66: illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7: quid non ebrietas designat, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16. **3.** *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint*: constituere et designare, Cic Div. 1, 38 82: Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, *to be designed and executed*, id N. D. 1 11. **4.** Esp. of nomination to an office: *to elect, choose*: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Agr. 2, 10 *ad fin.*: Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans si designatus foret, *etc.*, Sall. C. 26. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate, who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, *consul elect*, Cic. Fam. 11, 6. Vell. 2, 58: tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 11: id. Att. 3, 13: Sall. J. 27: quaestor, Vell. 2, 111. Hence, meton. of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, Cic. Clu. 11, 32. (Hence It. *disegnare, designare*; Sp. *designar, diseñar*; Fr. *désigner, dessiner*: also subst. It. *desegno*; Sp. *diseño, designio*; Fr. *dessein, dessin.*)

dē-sĭlio, sĭlŭi, sultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap down, alight*: de navi in scapham, Pl. Rud. Prol. 75: de navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: de rheda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: de muro, Suet. Ner. 23: ex navi, Caes. B G. 4, 25: ex essedis, ib. 4, 33: ex equis, ib. 4, 2: ab equo, Virg. Aen. 11, 500: praeceps ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129 bijugis et curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 355 lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. H. 15, 172. in undas, id. M. 3, 681: in mare, Suet Caes. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. A. 3 22: ad pedes, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: ad calciandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23. *Absol.*: desilite commilitones, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 81. Of things: levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: fulminaque aetheria desiluisse domo, Prop. 2, 16, 50. Fig.: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor throw thyself into difficulties*, Hor. A. P 134.

dē-sĭno, sīvi *or* sĭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (contr. desisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: Suet. Ner. 33: desissem, Cat. 36, 5: desi, dissyl., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 71). Lit. *to put down* [v. sino]: hence *to abandon, to leave off, give over, cease, desist.* **I.** Act.: with *inf*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: commemorare eos, ib. 1, 1: amare, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 67: ubi ipsi desierunt vorti, Lucr. 4, 403: moveri, Cic. Rep. 6, 25. With *acc.*: artem desinere, id. Fam. 7, 1: seditionem, Gell. 2, 12: versus, Virg E. 8, 61: plura, ib. 5, 19: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, App. M. 5, p. 170. With *abl.*: desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80. With *gen.* (like the Gr. παύειν and λήγειν): querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: irae, Sil. 10, 84. *Absol.*: *Mi.* Ah! pergisne? *De.* Jam, jam desino, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 67: ut incipiendi (*sc.* sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37 *fin.*: quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas. Quint. 8, 6, 50. In colloq. lang desine sometimes like the Gr. παῦε, *leave off, be still!* etc.: *Ba.* Heu, heu, heu! *Ps.* Desine, Pl. Ps 5, 2 51: *Pa.* Tum de puero, Dave? *Da.* Ah, desine, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8. **2.** *Pass.* (usually in the *perf. tenses*): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic. Brut. 32, 123: Persei nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49: nectier postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34. In *pres. imperf.*: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. A. 1, 411.

II. Neutr.: *to cease, stop, end*: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrume desinere, Sall. J. 83: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. H. 3, 89. cetera fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727: Hor. A P. 4: in quo desinimus, Ov. M. 8, 506: gemma haec in violam desinit, *inclines to violet*, Plin. 37, 9, 40: Pyrenaeus desinens, *i. e. the extremity*, Flor. 4, 12 46. In rhetor. of the close of a period illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 3, 79.

dēsĭpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [desĭpio] *want of understanding, foolishness:* Lucr. 3, 498.

dē-sĭpĭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [sapio]. I. Neutr.: *to be without sense* or *understanding; to act foolishly:* summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: licet me desipere dicatis, id. Planc. 37: dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool at times*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: desipiebam mentis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 35: desipientis arrogantiae est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16. Of a person in a fever, *etc., to be delirious, to rave:* intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 *in.* II. Act.: *to make tasteless:* Tert. Pudic. 13.

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum (*perf.* destitĕrunt, Lucr. 4, 976) 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: lit.: *to stand off* or *aloof;* hence, *to leave off, give over, desist from:* constr.: with *de, ab, abl., dat.,* the *inf., subj.,* and *absol.* (in class. prose most freq. with the *abl.* or *inf.*)· verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: de illa mente, id. Fam. 5, 2: de diutina contentione, Nep. Tim. 2: de negotio, Auct. B. Afr. 45: a defensione, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 *fin.:* hoc conatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: oppugnatione, ib. 6, 39: consilio, ib. 7, 26 *fin.:* negotio, ib. 1, 45: itinere, ib. 5, 11: fuga, ib. 4, 12: sententia, ib. 6, 4: causa, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: pugnae, ib. 10, 441: labori, Stat. Th. 5, 273: regem flagitare, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: locupletare cives, ib. 2, 9: causas agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 5: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 9: desiste; recte ego rem meam sapio, id. Ps. 1, 5, 81: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov. H. 4, 8: desistente auctumno, *coming to a close*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8. II. Act.: *to set down:* in scopulo puellam, App. M. 4, p. 157.

dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [desino].

dē-sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sero] *sown* or *planted deep:* semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

dēsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [desino] *a ceasing:* Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. M. 3, 87.

dēsōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desolo] *a desolating, desolation:* Eccl.

dēsōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that makes lonely* or *desolate:* Eccl.

dē-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [solus] *to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert:* desolavimus agros, Virg. Aen. 11, 367: agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917. Most freq. in *part. perf.:* desolatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 349: tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653: manipli, Virg. Aen. 11, 870: Plin. Ep. 4, 21: Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.* With *abl.:* desolatus servilibus ministeriis, ib. 12, 26: discessione aliorum, ib. 1, 30 *fin.:* agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: aevo jam desolata senectus, *enfeebled*, Petr. 124, 286. With *gen.:* virorum, Sil. 8, 590.

dē-somnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless:* Petr. 47, 5.

dē-sorbĕo, 2. *v. a. to swallow down:* vortex, Tert. Idol. 24.

dēspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despecto] *a looking down, a prospect:* Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* dub. (*al.* disparationes).

dēspectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who looks down.* Fig.: *a despiser:* divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 8.

dēspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despicio] *a looking down upon.* Fig.: *a despising, contempt:* humanarum opinionum, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 288, 24.

dēspecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look down upon:* ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624: terras, Virg. Aen. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 710: aquas, ib. 15, 699. Of places: *to overlook:* Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 36, 25: et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Virg. Aen. 7, 740. II. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise:* liberos ut multum infra, Tac. A. 2, 43: ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. H. 2, 30.

dēspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a despiser:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

dēspectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that despises:* Tert. Anim. 23.

dēspectus, a, um, *Part.* [despicio] *despised, contemned:* abjectus, contemptus, despectus a ceteris, Cic. Pis. 41: *Sup.:* id. Verr. 3, 41.

dēspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking down upon:* erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: in mare, ib. 3, 14 *fin.:* sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417: qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 351. In *plur.:* quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes. B. G. 2, 29. II. Fig.: *a despising, contempt:* ludibrio et despectui paternis inimicis erunt oppositi, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51. (Hence It. *dispetto;* Sp. *despecho;* Fr. *dépit.*)

dēspērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despero] *hopeless, incurable:* Eccl.

dēspēranter, *adv. hopelessly, despairingly:* loqui tecum, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

dēspērātē, *adv. hopelessly, desperately:* non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Cel. 237.

dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despero] *hopelessness, despair:* desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum exspectatione meliorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. With *gen.:* omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. Fam. 4, 3: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: victoriae, id. Phil. 12, 5: magna desperatio pacis, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: desperatio omnium salutis, ib. 1, 5: Liv. 3, 2. *Absol.:* magna desperatione affectus, Cic. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eum. 12: ad desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81. in desperatione esse, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H. 2, 46. In *plur.:* desperationes eorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.* II. Meton.: *desperate boldness, fool-hardiness:* desperatio truculentae feminae, App. M. 10, p. 251.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* [despero].

II. *Adj.: given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate:* exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 *ad fin.:* collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin.* *Comp.:* haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. Fam. 6, 22. *Sup.:* perfugium, id. Verr. 2, 41 *fin.:* spes, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B.

dē-sperno, 3. *v. a. to despise greatly, disdain:* opes, Col. 10, 298.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up:* constr.: most freq. with *de,* the *acc.,* or a dependent clause; less freq. with the *dat.* or *absol.*

1. With *de:* de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: de pugna, ib.: de officio imperatoris, ib.: de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21. 2. With *acc.:* honores, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. *Passive:* sive restituimur, sive desperamur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: hujus salus desperanda est, id. Am. 24, 90: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: desperata salute, ib. 3, 3: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14: desperatis hominibus, *men without hope, desperate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3. 3. With a *dependent clause:* ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: Hor. A. P. 150. 4. With *dat.:* saluti desperare, Cic. Clu. 25, 68: oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.:* rebus tuis, ib. 36, 89: suis fortunis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: sibi, ib. 7, 50. 5. *Absol.:* sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: Quint. 2, 4, 10: spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic. Pis. 6.

dēspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despicor] *contemptible, despicable:* homo, Amm. 20, 8. *Comp.:* Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

dēspĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *contempt.* In *plur.:* odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

dēspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [despicor] In a *pass.* sense: vir me habet despicatam, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 15: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92: despicatissimus homo, Cic. Sest. 16.

dēspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *contempt* (rare): aliquem habere despicatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despicatui ducitur, Cic. Flacc. 27, 65.

dēspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [despicio] *a looking down upon, despising, contempt* (rare): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: rerum externarum, id. Off. 1, 20: animi despicientia, ib. 2, 11: despicientia in contemnendis honoribus, id. Part. 23, 81.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*inf. perf.* despexe, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 72) [SPEC, "spy, see:" cf. conspicio, inspicio *etc.*] *to look down upon.* I. Neutr. ad te per impluvium tuum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 72: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: a summo coelo in aequora, id. A. A. 2, 87: medios in agros, id. M. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30. *Absol.:* vultus suspicientes et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34. *Impers.:* colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: Liv 44, 6. II. Act.: Juppiter aethere summo despiciens mare velivolum, Virg. Aen. 1, 224: summo ab aethere terras jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 488: culmine cuncta, Lucan. 5, 251. 2. Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise, disdain:* ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 *ad fin.:* multi divitias despiciunt, id. Am. 23: ipsos, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: legionem propter paucitatem, ib. 3, 2: paucitatem militum, id. B. C. 3, 111: ullum laborem aut munus, *to disdain, shun*, ib. 3, 8 *fin.*. dum despicis omnes, Virg. E. 8, 32. With the *gen.:* despiciens sui, Cic. de Or. 2, 89 *extr.:* despectus taedae, Sil. 8, 54.

dēspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to despise, disdain* (rare): aliquem, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23.

dēspĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *despised, disdained:* Naev. in Non. 155, 26.

dē-splendesco, 3. *v. n. to cease to shine:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 *fin.*

dēspŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despolio] *a robbing, despoiling:* Tert. Res carn. 7.

dēspŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a robber, plunderer:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 18.

dē-spŏlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (also *dep.:* quos despoliatur, Afran. in Non 480, 13) *to rob, plunder, despoil:* me despoliat, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 53: Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21 *ad fin.:* despoliare armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2. *v. a* (*perf. inf.:* despopondisse, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 2: despondisse, ib. 5, 2, 9: *past perf.:* despoponderas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51) *to promise, to pledge, devote to:* librum alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 12: Syriam homini, ib. 1, 16: domum, hortos, Baias sibi, ib. 11, 6: consulatum, Liv. 4, 13: Tarpeias arces sibi (*sc.* diripiendas), Lucan. 7, 758. II. Esp. *to promise in marriage, to betroth:* qui spoponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur, quod de sponte ejus, id est de voluntate exierat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: filiam alicui, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 37: Cic. Att. 1, 3 *fin.:* id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: Liv. 1, 26: sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 9. Rarely with sibi: Orestillae filiam sibi, *to espouse*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 7. *Impers.:* intus despondebitur, Ter. Andr 5, 6, 16. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave niquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10, **III.** Fig.: *to promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9 *fin.*: Val. Fl. 7, 509. **2.** despondere animum *or* animos, *or* simply despondere, *to lose courage, to despair, despond*: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 6: animos, Liv. 3, 38. *Absol.*: turdi caveis clausi plurimi despondent, Col. 8, 10, 1. With *acc.*: despondere sapientiam, *to despair of acquiring wisdom*, id. 11, 1, 11.

dēsponsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desponso] *a betrothing, betrothal*: Tert. Virg. vel. 11.

dēsponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despondeo] *a despairing, desponding*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

dē-sponso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to betroth*: Suet. Caes. 1.

dēsponsor, ōris, *m.* [despondeo] *a betrother*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

dēsponsus, a, um, *Part.* [despondeo].

dēspūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despumo] *a skimming off*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to skim off, to skim*: undam aheni, Virg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10. **2.** *to work off, digest* (wine): Falernum, Pers. 3, 3. **3.** *to rub off, polish* a pavement: pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62. **4.** *to bleed* a horse: Veg. 3, 34, 2. **5.** *to deposit anything held in solution*, etc.: Lucan. 6, 506: despumat rutilas dives Pactolus arenas, Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54. **II.** Neutr.: *to cease foaming, to slacken, abate*: ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira 2, 20: affectus, id. Ep. 99 *ad fin.*: aetas, ib. 68 *ad fin.*

dē-spŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit out, to spit*: sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv. 5, 40: esp. as a superstitious observance for averting fascination, disease, *etc.*: Plin. 28, 4, 7: ter cane, ter dictis despue carminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 55. **II.** Fig.: *to reject, abhor*: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 26: acre despuat in mores, Pers. 4, 35: preces alicujus, Cat. 50, 19.

dēspūtāmentum, i, *n.* [despuo] *spittle*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *spittle*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

dēsquāmāta, orum, *n. plu.* In medic.: *parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriations*: Plin. 22, 25, 68.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [squama] *to scale off, to scale*: pisces, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1. **II.** Meton.: *to peel off, scour, clean off*: corticem, Plin. 23, 7, 70: corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: terrenum, *to scrape off*, id. 25, 8, 54: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15.

dē-sterno, strāvi, 3. *v. a. to unsaddle, ungird*: camelos, Vulg. Genes. 24, 32.

dē-sterto, tŭi, 3. *v. n. to cease snoring*; poet. *to cease dreaming*: Pers. 6, 10.

dēstīco, 1. *v. n. to make a noise like the shrew-mouse*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 62.

dēstillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destillo] *a dripping down, distilling*: in medic. *a rheum, catarrh, running*: Cels. 1, 2: Plin. 20, 17, 71.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to drip* or *trickle down, to distil*: hippomanes lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Virg. G. 3, 281: ex aethere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: de capite in nares humor (from a cold), Cels. 4, 2. **II.** Meton.: of the part whence anything drops or distils: destillent tempora nardo, Tib. 2, 2, 7: destillantibus arboribus odore mirae suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

dē-stĭmŭlo (dis-), 1. *v. a. to goad on, stimulate*: exercendi stili amore destimulor, Symm. Ep. 4, 26.

dēstĭna, ae, *f.* [destino] *a support, stay, prop*: coeli, Arn. 2, p. 92

dēstĭnātē, *adv. resolutely obstinately*: certare, Amm. 18, 2. *Comp.*: id. 20, 4.

dēstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *a setting fast, fixing; a resolution, determination, design*: depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinata in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 32, 35 *fin.*: consulum, i. e. *the election* (*opp.* renunciatione), Plin. Pan. 77: Tac. H. 2, 79: mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21: exspirandi, id. 7, 45, 46: quietis, Stat. Silv. 3 praef.: aeternitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

destĭnāto, *adv. designedly*: Suet. Caes. 60.

destĭnātum, i, *n. a mark* or *aim*: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. 38, 26: adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, Curt. 7, 5 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *a design, intention*: antequam destinata componam, *the intended narration*, Tac. H. 1, 4: neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, id. A. 4, 40: ex destinato, *adv. designedly, intentionally*: Sen. Clem. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 43.

dē-stĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to place down, make fast, make firm, secure*: antennas ad malos, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: rates ancoris, id. B. C. 1, 25: falces (laqueis), id. B. G. 7, 22: arcas, Vitr. 5, 12. **II.** Fig.: *to fix, determine, design, intend, appoint, elect*, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: aliquem consulem, Liv. 10, 22: Tac. A. 1, 3: Papirium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, Liv. 9, 16 *fin.*: animis auctorem caedis, id. 33, 28: aliquem regem, Just. 42, 4: certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: Quint. 3, 6, 57: bene fixum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: praeter opinionem destinatam alicujus, id. 28, 14. With *inf.* or a *clause*: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33 *fin.*: destinare potiorem populi Romani quam Regis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7: sibi destinatum in animo esse, Camillo summittere imperium, id. 6, 6. With *dat.*: operi destinati, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me arae, Virg. Aen. 2, 129: diem necis alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: domos publicis usibus, Vell. 2, 81 *fin.*: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20. With *ad*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37: aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9. With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H 4, 53 *fin.*: legati in provinciam destinati Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6. **2.** *to aim, take aim at*: locum oris, Liv. 38, 29: Curt. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: destinandi sagittas mire promptus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. **3.** With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy*: minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Pl. Rud. prol. 45: quod tibi destinaras trapezophoron, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. [Root STAN, another form of STA: cf. A. S. *standan*; Eng. *stand*; with Gr. *ἵ-στη-μι*; Lat. *sta-re*; cf. obstino.]

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set down; to set, place*; destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Caecil. in Non. 280, 3: navem in alto ancoris, Naev. ib.: palum in foro, C. Gracchus in Gell. 10, 3: aliquem in convivio, Cic. Verr. 3, 26 *ad fin.*: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 2, 12: cohortes extra vallum, id. 10, 4: duo signa hic, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 43. **II.** *to forsake, abandon, desert*: quid illam iratam abs te destituis? id. Men. 5, 2. 10: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu. 30: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: aliquem in septemviratu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: defensores in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv 6, 17: inceptam destituisse fugam, *to have desisted from*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: morando spem, Liv. 1, 51: spem vindemiae, Col. 4, 24, 12: consilium, Suet. Caes. 9: honorem, id. Claud. 45: conata ejus, Vell. 2, 42: quarum (verborum) pars devorari, pars destitui solet, *are pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 11, 3, 33. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, *defrauded them of their stipulated reward*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. Of things: quos aut pronior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, Vell. 2, 69 *fin.*: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24: aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30: aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem somni, Ov. H. 15, 136: fluitantem alveum aqua destituerat, Liv. 1, 4: et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. E. 1, 61. *Absol.*: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv. 37, 7: simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur, id. 1, 41: pietasque fidesque, Lucan. 5, 298.

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destituo] *a forsaking, deserting, cheating*: Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Quint. 5, 20: Suet. Dom. 14.

dēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who forsakes, deceives*: Auct. Priap. 83, 14: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [destituo] with *abl.* and less freq. with *ab*: *abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of*: in divite ac paupere; propinquis, amicis, clientibus abundante, et his omnibus destituto, Quint. 5, 10, 26: alicujus consiliis promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: scientia juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10: lenociniis, id. 12, 1, 30: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47: consternatus destitutoque similis, Suet. Galb. 11: a re familiari, id. Ner. 10.

dēstrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [destringo] *dissolving*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

dēstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [destringo].

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to strip off, rub off* or *down, scour, pull out*, etc.: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: bacam myrti, id 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2. ramos, Lucan. 4, 317. Of *rubbing down* the body in the bath: Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Mart. 14, 51: also of *scouring out* the intestines: interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31. Esp. freq. of *unsheathing* a sword: gladium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 27, 13: ensem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: securim, Liv. 8, 7. Fig.: destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, Plin. Pan. 37. **II.** *to brush gently against, to graze*: aequora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562 pectus arundine, ib. 10, 526: pectora summa sagitta, id. H. 16, 275: summum destrinxit arundo corpus, id. M. 8, 382 vulnus, *to cause a slight wound*, Grat. Cyn. 364. Fig.: *to criticise, censure*: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr. 1, 29, 2.

dēstructĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [destruo] *destructible*: Lact. de Ira D. *ad fin.* (*al.* destructilia).

dēstructĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructible*: aedes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 357.

dēstructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pulling down, destruction*: murorum, Suet. Galb. 12. **2.** *a pulling to pieces*: his confinis est destructio et confirmatio sententiarum, Quint. 10, 5, 12.

dēstructīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *destructive*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

dēstructor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a puller down, destroyer*: Tert. Apol. 46.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *tear down, pull to pieces* (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20: templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. Poet.: crinemque manumque, *to strip of crown and sceptre*, Stat. Th. 12, 93. **II.** Fig.: *to destroy, ruin, weaken*: destruere ac demoliri, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint 1, 10, 48: orationem (*opp.* illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2: finitionem (*opp.* confirmare) id. 7, 3, 19: singulos testes (*opp.* exornare), id. 5, 7, 25: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, id. H. 1, 6: dicta vultu, Ov. A. A. 2, 312.

dē-sub, *prep.* with *abl. below, beneath:* desub Alpibus, id est desub ipsis Italiae faucibus gentis, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. 2, 19. (In Sen. Controv. 1, 3, and Col. 12, 34, desub is very doubtful.) Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 282, 283.

dē-sŭbĭto (and separately, de subito), *adv. on a sudden, suddenly:* Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 46: Cic. Rep. 6, 2.

dē-sūbŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [subula] *to bore deeply:* viam, Varr. ap Non. 99, 32.

dē-suctus, a, um, *Part.* [desugo].

dē-sūdasco, 3. *v. n. to sweat greatly:* Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desudo] *a violent sweating:* nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. Fig.: *exertion, painstaking:* desudatio curaque destrictior, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to sweat greatly:* Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 29: Stat. Th. 3, 277. **2.** Fig.: *to exert* or *fatigue oneself:* in his (*sc.* exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans. Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280. **II.** Act.: *to sweat out, exude:* balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. et Celer. 123: sudorem, App. Apol.: Stygiam pestem in amnes, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 304. **2.** *to perform with exertion:* excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: judicia, Claud. Mall. Theod. 11.

dēsŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to disuse* (rare): catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic. Clu. 40: Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-sŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to disuse, to break off a custom* or *habit:* desuevi, ne quo ad coenam iret, Titin. in Non. 95, 1: vocem, App. Flor. *no.* 15: diu desueta arma, Virg. Aen. 2, 509: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: in desuescendis, morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70. Poet.: desueta sidera cerno (*i. e.* quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503: voces jam mihi desuetas, ib. 7, 646: desueta verba, id. Tr. 5, 7, 63. **II.** Neutr.: *to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit;* or in the perf., *to be unaccustomed:* paulatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: desueta triumphis (*i. e.* bellis) agmina, Virg. Aen. 6, 815: desueto Samnite clamorem pati, Liv. 8, 38: fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 722.

dēsŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *discontinuance, disuse:* armorum, Liv. 1, 19: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436.

dēsŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [desuesco].

dē-sūgo, suxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to suck from, to suck in:* Pall. 1, 9, 4.

dē-sulco, 1. *v. a. to plough up, furrow:* Avien. Perieg. 1137.

dēsulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [desilio] *to leap down:* mari, Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leaper, vaulter:* esp.: *one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: Liv. 23, 29. Fig.: *an inconstant person:* amoris, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15: bellorum, Sen. Suasor. 1 *med.*

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *pertaining to a desultor* or *rider in the circus:* equi, Suet. Caes. 39. Subst. desultorius=desultor: Cic. Mur. 27 *fin.*

dēsultrix, īcis, *f adj.* [desilio] *inconstant:* virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

dēsultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a leaping down* from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.*, *per synaer.* as one syll.: Lucr. 1, 44: Cat 64, 151: Virg G. 2, 233: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24, *etc.*: *pres. subj.* desiet, Cato R. R. 8: *perf.* defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 585): *to be away, be absent, be wanting* or *missing. Absol.:* non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes ventique calore deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360: omnia deerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *ad fin.:* semper paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, ib. 6, 43: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52. With *dat.:* metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 3: cui nihil desit Cic. Rep. 1, 17: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: neu desint epulis rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.* With *in:* ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.:* in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63. With *inf.:* et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7: Tac. H. 4, 1. With *subj.:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.* (in Non. 262, 23): Tac. A. 14, 39: nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45: non defuit, ut, *etc.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 31. **II.** *to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist* or *serve, to desert.* With *dat.:* tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ne tibi desis, *neglect your own interest,* id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: Hor. S. 1, 9, 56. reipublicae non deesse, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: communi saluti nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33: huic rei, id. B. C. 3, 93: negotio, ib. 2, 41: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17: tempori, Liv. 21, 27: occasioni temporis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79. *Absol.:* qui non deerat in causis, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, 3. *v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose* (rare): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 55: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45. sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37: sibi Athenas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81. *Absol.:* cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

dē-sŭo, 3. *v. a. to sew down, fasten:* Cato R. R. 21, 3.

dē-sŭper, *adv. from above, above:* reperti sunt complures, qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, id. B. C. 1, 79: Tac. A. 2, 16: Suet. Tib. 72: Virg. Aen. 1, 165: Ov. F. 3, 530. nunc desuper Alpis nubiferae colles atque aëriam Pyrenen abripimur, Lucan. 1, 688. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 283-285. (Hence Fr. *dessus.*)

dē-surgo, 3. *v. n. to rise up, to rise* (rare): certa desurgere parte, Lucr. 5, 702. coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. **2.** *to go to stool:* Scribon. Comp. 140 and 142.

dēsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desurgo] *a going to stool:* Scribon. Comp. 37, 142.

dētectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detego] *an uncovering, revealing:* creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *ad fin.*

dētector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an uncoverer, revealer:* creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *med.:* conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare:* ventus detexit villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 3: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caci, Virg. Aen. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57: caput puer detectus, Virg. Aen. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168: ferrum, Lucan. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37: plagam, id. Oth. 11: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), *opened and dissected,* Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122. Fig.: haec illa est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem detexit, tectus qua fui, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 7. **II.** Fig.: *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray:* nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20: animi secreta, id. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546: mores se inter ludendum Quint. 1, 3, 12: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to unstretch, relax* (rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents,* Caes. B. C. 3, 85: Liv. 41, 3.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.* [detendo].

dētentātor, ōris, *m.* [detento] *one who keeps back, a detainer:* Cod. Just. 7, 39, 7.

dētentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detineo] *a keeping back, detaining:* Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 5.

dētento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to hold* or *keep back, to detain* servos, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16: possessionem, ib. 5, 15, 2.

dētentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who keeps back, a detainer:* Cod. Just. 8, 4, 10.

dētentus, a, um, *Part.* [detineo].

dētentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a keeping back, detention:* Tert. adv. Val. 32.

dē-tĕpesco, 3. *v. n. to grow cool:* Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a.* (detergo, ĕre, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191. Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21) *to wipe off, wipe away:* sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 24: lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746: teneros fletus stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375: araneas, Ulp. Dig. 33 7, 12, § 21: primo anno LXXX detersimus, *have swept off, got,* Cic. Att. 14, 10 *ad fin.* Poet.: nubila, *to chase away, remove,* Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: sidera, Cic. Arat. 246. **II.** Meton.: *to cleanse by wiping, wipe down, clean out:* caput pallio, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 20: labra spongia, Col. 6, 9, 2: se lingua, id. 6, 6, 1: frontem unguento, Petr. 47, 1: falces fibrina pelle, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44. Comic.: mensam, *to clear, empty,* Pl. Men. 1, 1, 2. Fig.: *to take away, remove, purge:* fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 5: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27: animum helleboro, Petr. 88, 4: secula foedo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191. **2.** *to strip* or *break off; to break to pieces:* remos, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: Liv. 28, 30 *fin.:* pinnas asseribus falcatis id. 38, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 *fin.*

dētĕrĭae porcae, id est macilentae, *lean:* Fest. *s v.*

dētĕrĭor, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] lit. *lower, inferior* hence, *worse, poorer, meaner:* of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic. Att. 14 11 *fin.:* vectigalia, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 muraena carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44 obsonia, Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326 forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82: id. H. 4, 68. *Sup.* genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26 finis id. Am. 16, 59: color, Virg. G. 3, 82: cogitare optima simul et deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4. **2.** Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl. Poen. prol. 39: *opp.* melior, Cic. Phil. 13, 19: *opp.* optimus, Liv. 39, 27: *opp.* strenuior, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriorem, id. Bac. 5, 2, 61: peditatu erat deterior *weaker,* Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.* *Sup.:* homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic. Verr 2, 16.

dētĕrĭōro, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [deterior] *to make worse:* Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 1, 3: Symm. Ep. 4, 69 *ad fin*

dētĕrĭus, *adv. worse:* de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: valeo, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: spe nostra si placeant, id. S. 1, 10, 90.

dētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [determino] *that has an end, finite:* materia, Tert adv. Herm. 41.

dētermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boundary, conclusion, end:* mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52.

dētermĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prescribes, determines:* disciplinae, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dē-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine:* regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, Pl. Poen. prol. 49: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18 *ad fin.:* Asiam ab oriente Armenia minore, ab occidente Phrygia, Plin. 5, 27, 28: imaginem templi scipione in solo, id. 28, 2, 4: mensuram Ponti, id. 4, 12, 24. **2.** Fig.: of things: determinatas segetes in diem, id. 8, 25, 39: diem jejuniis, Tert. adv. Psych. 2: senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet. Galb. 15: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. Poet.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub down* or *away, to wear away, to wear out:* strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr. 1, 316: a catena collum detritum cani, Phaedr. 3, 7, 16: vestem usu, Plin. 8, 48, 73: detrita tegmina, Tac. A. 1, 18: aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19: oculos vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, no. 17: invalidos pedes (via longa), Tib. 1, 9, 16: frumenta, *to thresh out*, Col. 1, 6, 23: herbam, Plin. 27, 13, 110: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111. **II.** Fig.: *to weaken:* laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12: multa sibi, id. S. 1, 10, 69: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7: fulgorem, id. 10, 5, 16: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac. H. 2. 76 *ad fin.:* ab alio genere vitae detriti jam, Gell. 15, 30. *Absol.:* nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 *fin.*

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent:* with *ab:* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117: sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 *fin.:* te a dimicatione, id. Fam. 1, 7: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: a proposito, id. B. C. 3, 100: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferociores annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3. Without *acc.:* a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112. With *de:* de agro hunc senem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 159: Stoicos de sententia, Cic. Div. 2, 39: me de statu meo, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11 *fin.* With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. A. P. 392. With *acc.* and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: pavidam ense, Ov. M. 14, 296: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9. With *ne*, *quin*, *quominus*, and *subj.:* (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: quin loquar haec nunquam me potes deterrere, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 10: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, *shall make me believe but that*, id. Mil. 2, 3, 61: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att. 11, 8. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14. *Absol.:* quum placo, advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64: lex est ratio ad jubendum et deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8. **2.** With an *acc.* of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, *etc. to avert, ward off:* vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24 *fin.:* deterrere nefas, Ov. M. 8, 766.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo].

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *execrable, abominable, detestable:* omen, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, ib. 2, 26 *fin.:* nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id. de Sen. 12, 41: scelus, id. Am. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: voce, Suet. Vit. 10. *Comp.:* Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dētestābĭlĭter, *adv. abominably, detestably:* quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter fecit, Lact. 5, 10.

dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detestor] *an execrating, cursing, detestation:* Liv. 10, 38: Hor. Epod. 5, 89: Sen. Ep. 117 *med.* Fig.: laurus manifesto abdicat ignes crepitu et quadam detestatione, Plin. 15, 30, 40. **II.** In law: *a denunciation supported by testimony:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40. **2.** detestatio sacrorum, *the solemn renunciation of his family sacred rites, and thereby of the* gens *itself, made by a person at the* Comitia Curiata *when adopted as the son of another:* Gell. 15, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 568).

dē-testātĭo, ōnis, *f* [testis] *castration:* App. M. 7, p. 198.

dētestātor, ōris, *m.* [detestor] *one who execrates, a curser:* Eccl.

dē-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominate, detest:* quum (te) viderunt tanquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: caput euntis hostili prece, Ov. M. 15, 505: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum, Liv. 10, 41: minas periculaque in caput eorum, id. 39, 10: exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.:* civilia arma, Suet. Oth. 10: causam et auctorem cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35 *fin.* **2.** *to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate:* ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: memoriam consulatus tui a republica, id. Pis. 40, 96: o dii immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: invidiam, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123. **3.** Pass.: in splendidissimo coetu detestari, App. Apol. p. 307. In *part. perf.:* detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. **II.** In law: *to make a denunciation supported by testimony:* detestatum est testatione denunciatum, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238. **2.** detestari sacra, *to renounce one's family rites:* liber Servii Sulpicii de detestandis sacris, Gell. 6, 12 (v. detestatio, II. 2).

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave off, to plait, to finish* or *make by weaving* or *plaiting:* inter decem annos unam togam, Titin. in Non. 406, 19: telam, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 7: vestimentum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 11: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Virg. E. 2, 72: fiscellam vimine junci, Tib. 2, 3, 15. Comic.: pallium, *to steal*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 138. Fig.: te ab summo jam detexam exordio, *I will describe*, Poeta ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold down* or *off, keep back, detain:* nos de nostro negotio, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C. 4: aliquem apud villam, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 13: novissimos proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv. 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac. A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: rates voce canora, Ov. A. A. 3, 311: iter iratae anguis (cantus), Tib. 1, 8, 20. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 67. **II.** *to occupy, engage:* in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 *fin.:* in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov. F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alia, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poemata), ib. 2, 520.

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (detotonderat, Varr. in Prisc. p. 868 P.: detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 1) *to shear off, cut off, clip, shear:* oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1: Col. 7, 4, 7: virgulta, id. 4, 23 *fin.:* crines, Ov. F. 6, 229: detonsa juventus, Pers. 3, 54: detonsi manni, Prop. 4, 8, 15. Poet.: detonsae frigore frondes, Ov. F. 3, 237: dum salices hoedi, dum gramina vaccae detondent, *crop, eat*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tŏno, ui, 1. *v. n. to thunder down:* hic (*sc.* Juppiter) ubi detonuit Ov. Tr. 2, 35. Fig.: captis superioribus jugis in subjectos suo jure detonuit, Flor. 1, 17, 5. **II.** *to cease thundering;* only fig. *to cease raging:* Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, Virg. Aen. 10, 809: quum illa dicendi vitiosa jactatio detonuit, Quint. 12, 9, 4.

dētonso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [detondeo] *to shear off:* capillum, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo].

dē-torno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to turn* with a lathe, *to turn* (rare): velares anulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18. Fig.: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8 *ad fin.*

dē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (detorsum, Cato ap. Priscian. 9, p. 871 P.) **A.** Act.: *to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away:* ponticulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Virg. Aen. 5, 832: habenas, ib 11, 765: lumen ab illa, Ov. M. 6, 515. Poet.: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 746. And with the place whither: *to direct towards:* (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic. Tim. 7 *ad fin.:* caudam in dexterum, in laevum, Plin. 8, 51, 77: proram ad undas, Virg. Aen. 5, 165: cursus ad regem, ib. 4, 196: cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25. **2.** Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (*sc.* voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Coel. 9 *fin.:* id. de Or. 1, 17: aliquem ad segnitiem luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82: vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3: te pravum alio (*i. e.* ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55. Of etymolog. derivation: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato in Prisc. p. 871 P. **II.** *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort:* partes corporis detortae, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 17: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34. **2.** Fig.: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42: recte facta, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70: verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep. 13 *med.:* verba, voltus in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscoenum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44. **B.** Neutr.: *to turn oneself* or *go* in any direction: si hyaena in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

dē-torrĕo, 2. *v. a. to scorch up, to burn:* me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

dētorsus and **dētortus**, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dētractātio and **dētractātor**, v detrect.

dē-tractātus, ūs, *m. a treatise:* Tert. Spect. 3.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal:* detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic. Off. 3 6, 30: doloris, ib. 3, 33, 118: loci, id. Att. 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4: illa ipsa (*sc.* Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, *by cutting away the stone*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48. **II.** Medic. *t. t.: a purging:* detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id. Tim. 6: more freq. *absol.:* Cels. 2, 10: Scrib. Comp. 101. In *plur.:* Vitr. 1, 6: Plin. 16, 44, 92. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t.: a leaving out, ellipsis:* Quint. 1, 5, 38.

dētracto, v. detrecto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho] *a disparager, detractor:* sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *fin.*

dētractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dētractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taking away, rejection:* syllabae, *opp.* adjectio, Sen. Suas. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf perf. sync.* detraxe, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 15) *to draw down, off,* or *away; to pull down; to take down, take away:* crumenam sibi de collo, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 7: anulum de digito, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38 aliquem de curru, Cic. Coel. 14 *ad fin.*

aliquem ex cruce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: stramenta e mulis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: homines ex provinciis, Cic. Prov. cons. 1: Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv. 29, 20: aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet. Rhet. 5: alicui anulum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31: amiculum alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33: vestimenta, Cato in Gell. 10, 3: veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17: aliquem in judicium, Cic. Mil. 14, 38: aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 64, 179: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21: naves ad terram, Auct. B. Alex. 10 *fin.* **2.** In medic.: *to purge:* Cels. 2, 10 *fin.:* Plin. 27, 7, 28. **3.** *to deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct:* multa de suis commodis, Cic. Am. 16, 57: aliquid alicui (coupled with eripere), id. Div. 2, 37 *ad fin.:* auxilia illi, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: fasces indigno (*opp.* deferre), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34: aliquid de summa, Lucr. 3, 513: aliquid ex ea summa, Cic. Att. 10, 5: nihil de vivo, id. Flacc. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes detraxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B. G. 3, 2. **4.** Fig.: opinionem moerenti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76: auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 5, 10: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39. **‖.** *to diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from:* regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.:* tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 *fin.:* quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, ib. 67, 236: nihil tibi detraxit senatus, id. Fam. 1, 5 b: honorem debitum ordini, id. Verr. 4, 11: fidem sibi, Quint. 2, 17, 15: aliquid dicere detrahendae spoliandaeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Coel. 2: de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, id. Pis. 29, 71: de hoc senatu detrahere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 20: de se, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5. *Absol.:* de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: Quint. 8, 6, 55.

dētrectātĭo (detract.), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *a declining, refusing* (rare): militiae, Liv. 3, 69: heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: fidei, Tert. Patient. 3: sine detrectatione, Liv. 7, 28.

dētrectātor (detract.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declines, refuses:* ministerii, Petr. 117, 11. **2.** *a disparager:* laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 *fin.:* honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw back from, to decline, refuse:* with *acc.:* militiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: Liv. 2, 43: pugnam, id. 3, 60: proelium, Just. 13, 5: certamen, Tac. H. 4, 67: officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5: judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32: imperata, id. Caes. 54: dominationem, ib. 80: principem, id. Tib. 25: vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38: juga, Virg. G. 3, 57: aratrum, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 15. *Absol.:* instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detrectant, Liv. 2, 45 *fin.:* Suet. Ner. 47. With *inf.:* tutelam administrare, Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 19: dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201. **‖.** *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from:* advorsae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.:* poetas, Tac. Or. 11: antiquos oratores, ib. 26: Pompeium, Flor. 4, 2: virtutes, Liv. 38, 49: Ciceronis, Virgilii gloriam, Tac. Or. 12: ingenium Homeri, Ov. R. Am. 365: laudes, id. M. 5, 246: maligne benefacta, ib. 13, 271. With *dat.:* sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin.* *Absol.:* Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

dētrīmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *hurtful, detrimental:* ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

dētrīmentum, i, *n.* [detero] *a rubbing off:* limae tenuantis, App. M. 6, p. 175. **‖.** Meton.: *loss, damage, detriment:* emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus, id. Brut. 1, 4: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121: quum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur, *is suffered,* Cic. Man. 6, 15: afferre, *to occasion, cause,* Caes. B. C. 1, 82: magna inferre, ib. 2, 2 *fin.:* importare, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: capere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: facere, Cic. Verr. 4, 9: acceptum sarcire, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: reconcinnare, ib. 2, 15: in bonum vertere, ib. 3, 73. Esp.: in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, *etc.*), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B. C. 1, 5: Cic. Mil. 26, 70: Liv. 3, 4 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in the histt.: *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow:* quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: ib. 7, 83.

dētrītus, a, um, *Part.* [detero]. **‖.** Adj. *used, threadbare, hackneyed:* illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

dē-trĭumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to triumph over, to conquer:* Tert. Apol. 27.

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *push down, to drive,* or *force away:* neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, detrude, deturba in viam, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Poen. 5, 3, 33: detrudere et compingere in pistrinum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: in oras Stygias, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 27: Stygias ad undas, Virg. Aen. 7, 773: sub inania Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8: huccine nos ad senem, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 8: istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150: naves scopulo, Virg. Aen. 1, 145 **2.** Milit. *t. t.: to dislodge, dispossess:* ab ea parte quum in proclive detruderentur hostes, Auct. B. Alex. 76: Liv. 2, 10: Tac. A. 6, 35. Fig.: ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *ad fin.* **3.** Legal *t. t.: to dispossess:* quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. Caecin. 17: Quintius contra jus de saltu agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 *fin.* **‖.** Fig.: *to remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to:* aliquem de sua sententia, id. Fam. 14, 16: a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29: ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2: se ad mendicitatem, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 21: ad id, quod facere possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 28 *fin.:* ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54. **2.** Of time: *to put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: id. Att. 4, 17.

dētruncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrunco] *a lopping off* (rare): ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37. *Absol.:* id. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop* or *cut off* (rare): arbores, Liv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regis apium, Plin. 11, 17, 17: caput, Ov. M. 8, 768. **‖.** Meton.: *to mutilate, to behead:* gladio detruncata corpora brachiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34: Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dētrūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrudo] *a thrusting down:* Hier. Jes. 8, 24, 22.

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [detrudo].

dētŭdes, i. e. detunsi, deminuti, Fest. *s. v.*

dē-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to cease swelling, subside* (rare): animi maris, Stat. Th. 5, 468. Fig.: odia, Petr. 109, 5.

dē-tundo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to beat down, crush* (rare): guberna, Lucil. in Non. 490, 32: digitos pedum ad lapides, App. M. 2, p. 128

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive thrust,* or *cast down.* Milit. *t. t.:* aliquem de pugnaculis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 63 nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aliquem ex vallo, id. B. C. 3, 5- Macedones ex praesidiis stationibusque, Liv. 31, 39 *fin.* With simple *acc.:* Caes. B. G. 5, 43 *fin.:* Liv. 10, 41. *Absol.:* milites contra deturbare telis, Tac. A. 4, 51. **2.** In gen.: de tecto tegulas, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 5: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7: statuam, Cic. Verr. 4, 41 *fin.:* aedificium, *to pull down,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: tyrannum transfixo equo, Liv. 35, 35: Phaethonta equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 402: praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Virg. Aen. 5, 175 aliquem in viam, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 6: caput orantis terrae, Virg. Aen. 10, 555. **‖.** Fig.. aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7: spe, ib. 12, 25: Quintium de fortunis omnibus, id Quint. 14, 47: verecundiam mihi, Pl Most. 1, 2, 60.

dē-turpo, 1. *v. a. to disfigure* (rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Cal. 35 poma rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 18.

dĕ-unx, uncis, *m.* [uncia] *eleven twelfths:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin. 6 *ad fin.:* avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.,* Pers. 5, 150: potare deunces, *eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28.

dĕ-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn down* or *up, consume:* pluteos turrium, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4: agros vicosque, id. 39, 2: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 27: partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45: montem Coelium, ib. 4, 64. Fig.: serpens si afflavit deurit obteritque quacumque incessit, Sen. Clem. 15. **2.** Meton. of cold: *to destroy, nip:* hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45: Curt. 8, 9.

dĕus, i, *m.* (*voc.* dee: Prud. Ham. 939: *dat. plur.* dibus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1307: and diibus, ib. *no.* 2118. In the regular formation of the *nom.*, *dat.*, and *abl. plur.* the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll.; but cf. dĭī, Lucan. 4, 493: dĕī, id. 4, 519: dĕīs, Val. Fl. 7, 29) *a god, a deity; the deity:* Cic. N. D. 1, 22: id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Plin. 2, 7, 5: qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: o sanguen dis oriundum, ib. 183: ab Jove ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus; deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium.* The former class, called also *di consentes* and *complices,* included the twelve greater deities, *viz.* Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta: Enn. in App. de deo Socr.: Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, *etc.*, called by Ovid the *plebs superum:* vos quoque plebs Superum, Fauni Satyrique, Laresque, Fluminaque et Nymphae, Semideumque genus, Ov. Ib. 81. Forms of ejaculation di, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5: di boni, ib 2, 2, 1: dii immortales, Cic. Fin. 2, 28 *ad fin.:* pro di immortales, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 190: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deaeque, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 78: and in full, di obsecro vostram fidem, id. Am. 5, 1, 78: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2: and ellipt pro deum immortalium, id. Ph. 2, 3, 4. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, *etc.:* di bene vortant, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 101: di vortant bene, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98: utinam di faxint ut, *etc.*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 85: ita di deaeque faxint, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 27: di faciant, ne, *etc.*, Cic. Verr 3, 35: di prohibeant, Ter. Andr. 3 3

6: di averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 1 A: quod di omen avertant, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 81: di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1: di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37: and ellipt., di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9: di melius, Ov. H. 3, 125: dent tibi di multa bona, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 80: di te servassint, id. Asin. 3, 3, 64: di me servatum volunt, id. Men. 5, 9, 61: di te perduint (perdant), id. Asin. 2, 4, 61: di te eradicent, Ter. And. 4, 4, 22: dii tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God save you!* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 6: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me God!* id. Poen. 1, 3, 30: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44: ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1: per deos, *by the gods!* Cic. Phil. 3, 14: cum dis volentibus, *by God's help*, Enn. Ann. 6, 33: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 41: dis volentibus, Sall. J. 14: si dis placet, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 94: si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88: si dis placet, ironically or contemptuously, *an't please God; forsooth*: Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10: Cic. Pis. 16 *fin.*: Liv. 6, 40: di hominesque, *all the world*, Cic. Fam, 1, 9: Sall. C. 15. Poet. like θεός, of a female deity: Virg. Aen. 2, 632: Cat. in Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.* II. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. Or. 1, 23, 106: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Virg. Aen. 5, 392: deos quoniam propius contingis, *i. e.* Augustus and Maecenas, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: deus sum si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3. Freq. as *an epithet of the emperors*: DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 609. [Sans. *dêva*; Gr. θεός; Lith. *diewas*; Erse, *dia*: perh. orig. signified "light," and hence the "heavens:" v. *dies.*] (Hence It *dio*; Fr. *dieu.*)

dĕustus, a, um, *Part.* [deuro].

deutĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.*=δευτέριος, *secondary* (pure Lat. secundarius): deuteria vina, *a weak wine made of grapes pressed a second time*, Plin. 14, 10, 12.

deutĕrŏnŏmĭum, ii, *n.*=δευτερονόμιον, the name of the fifth book of Moses, *Deuteronomy*: Lact. 4, 17.

dĕ-ūtor, 3. *v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse*: victo, Nep. Eum. 11, 3.

dē-văgor, 1. *v. dep. to wander, stray from*: Justinian. de Conc. Dig. 1.

dē-vasto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate* (rare): fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22, 9: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.

dē-vecto, 1. *v. a. freq. to carry away*: ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry down, convey, take away*: has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum a castris XXII., Caes. B. C. 1, 54: legionem equis, id. B. G. 1, 43: maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv. 4, 52: id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: devecta cremato sarmenta, Virg. G. 2, 408: aliquem in Anactorium, Pl. Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: tritici decies centum millia ad mare, Liv. 43, 6: frumentum in Graeciam, id. 36, 2: saucios in oppidum, id. 40, 33. II. Pass. with reflect. sign.: *to go away, to go down, descend*: Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9: Arare flumine, id. H. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72. Fig.: nunc ad tua devehor astra, Prop. 4, 1, 119.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck* or *pull down, tear off* (rare): pennas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 50: plumam anseribus, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 *fin.*: plantas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies, Tac. A, 3, 14: concubinas, *i. e.* depilare, Suet. Dom. 22.

dē-vēlo, 1. *v. a to unveil, uncover*: ora sororis, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to reverence, worship* (rare): deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18. II. *to avert by prayer, deprecate*: somnia ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

dē-vĕnĭo, vēni, 4. *v. n. to come down, come to, go to, arrive at, reach*: quomodo ad hunc devenerim in servitutem ab eo, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 18: deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, id. Epid. 3, 2, 28: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 *fin.*: ad alias aedes, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 52: ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in insidias, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 92: in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythiam, Ov. M. 8, 797: Numa quo devenit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27. Poet. with simple *acc.*: devenere locos, Virg. Aen. 1, 365: locos laetos, ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, ib. 4, 125 Fig.: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2: ad juris studium, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, id. Pis. 29: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen, id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

dē-vĕnusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disfigure, deform*: Gell. 12, 1.

dē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (rare): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

dēvergentĭa, ae, *f.* [devergo] *an inclining downwards, a sloping*: Gell. 14, 1.

dē-vergo, 3. *v. n. to incline downwards, to sink*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

dē-verro, 3. *v. a. to sweep away, sweep out* (rare): Lucil. in Non. 420, 7: Col. 7, 4, 5.

dēversĭto, 1. *v. n.* [deverto] *to put up at an inn*: fig.: ad aliquid, Gell. 17, 20.

dēversĭtor, ōris, *m.* [deversor] *one who puts up at an inn, a guest*: Petr. 79, 6.

dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to turn off* from the road; hence *to put up at an inn*, etc., *to lodge*: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1: in domo aliqua, id. Verr. 1, 27: Liv. 44, 9 *fin.*: parum laute, Cic. Verr. 1, 25. Fig.: in oculis alicujus, *to dwell*, App. M. 8, p. 205: in negotiis sordidis, *to engage in*, Gell. 1, 12.

dēversor, ōris, *m.* [deverto] *one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest*: Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium] *a small lodging*: Cic. Fam. 12, 20: id. Att. 14, 8· Suet. Caes. 72.

dēversōrĭum, ii, *n.* [deversor] *an inn, a lodging*: Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: Suet. Vit. 7. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. Also in gen. for taberna: monumentorum bustorumque, Suet. Ner. 38.

dēversōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an inn* or *lodging, fit to lodge in*: taberna, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 81: Suet. Ner. 27.

dēversus, *i. e.* deorsum versus, Fest. *s. v.*

dēvertĭcŭlum (divert.), i, *n.* [deverto] *a by-road, by-path, side-way*: Cic. Pis. 22 *ad fin.*: Suet. Ner. 48: fluminis, *a branch*, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 45: Fig.: *a turning aside, a deviation, digression*: legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. 9, 17: aquarum calidarum, *a mode of cure* (deviating from the common one) *by the use of warm water*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, *derivation*, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*: a deverticulo repetatur fabula, *from the digression*, Juv. 15, 72. II. *a place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging*: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7: Liv. 1, 51 *ad fin.*: Tac. A. 13, 25. 2. Fig.: *a refuge, retreat, lurking-place*: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est nec diverticulum dolis, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 8: Cic. Part. 39: Quint. 12, 3, 11.

dē-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a* and *n.* I. Act.: *to turn away turn aside*: comites suo hortatu, Lucan. 6, 317: acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suo cursu, id 6, 591: Aur. Vict. Caes. 38. II. Reflect.: *to turn oneself aside, to turn* or *betake oneself to, to put up at, lodge*: si qui Cobiamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5: devortitur apud suum paternum hospitem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 56: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60: in amici hospitium, id. Mil. 3, 1, 146: huc in tabernam, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 63: intro domum, id. Stich. 4, 1, 29: ad magicas artes, *to resort to*, Ov. A. A. 2, 425: meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62. III. Neutr. (with the same meaning as the dep. form, *no.* II.): via devertit, Liv. 44, 43: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: id. Verr. 1, 6: ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51: ad villam suam, ib.: in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*: domum regis hospitis, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6: Interamnam, Tac. H. 2, 64: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12. *Absol.*: itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7. Fig.: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *we digressed*, id. Fam. 12, 25: Liv. 35, 40: in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*

dē-vescor, vesci, 3, *v. dep. to eat up, devour*, poet.: animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604.

dē-vestĭo, 4. *v. a. to undress*: se, App. M. 3, p. 138.

dēvexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [devexus] *a declivity, a sloping*: loci, Plin. Ep. 8, 8 aquae, Plin. 2, 65, 65 *fin.*

dēvexum, i, *n. a declivity, slope*: in devexo fluit (aqua), Sen. N. Q. 3, 1, 3: per devexum ire, *easily*, id. Vit. beat. 28 *fin.*

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho] *inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep*: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic. Div. 1, 45: mundus Libyae in Austros, Virg. G. 1, 241: devexus in planum, Plin. Pan. 7: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: solum leni clivo, Col. 1, 6, 21: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (lacus), ib. 9, 334: Orion, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57. Fig.: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic. Att. 9, 10: aetas, Sen. Ep. 12.

dēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devinco] *a conquering*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

dē-vĭgesco, 3. *v. n. to lose one's vigour*: Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* devinxti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 21.) *to bind down, tie up*: servum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 92: leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21: Dircam ad taurum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 65: aliquem fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: opercula plumbo, Liv. 40, 29: devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. 2, 5, 5. II. Fig.: *to bind together, unite, oblige, overcome, enslave* illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinciet, id. Or. 25, 85: istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 21: suos praemiis adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam. 1, 7: animos centurionum pignore, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: aliquem omni cautione, foedere, exsecratione, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: se cum aliquo affinitate, id. Brut. 26, 98: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animum misericordia, id. Hec. 1, 2, 93: devinctus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom. 22: se vino, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 85 animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 83 med. membra sopore. Lucr 4, 454.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, *3. v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue:* Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: Poenos classe, id. de Sen. 13, 44: Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N. D. 2, 2: devicti Sabaeae reges, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3: serpentem, Ov. H. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63: hominum consilia, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 12. Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. Aen. 10, 370. **2.** Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall. J. 25.

dēvinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devincio] *a binding, ensnaring:* magicae, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [devincio.] **II.** Adj.: *devoted, greatly attached to* (rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

dē-vĭo, avi, *1. v. n. to turn from the straight road, to deviate:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22. Fig.: id. S. 5, 15.

dēvirgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devirgino] *a deflowering:* Scrib. Comp. 18.

dēvirgĭnātor, διαπαρθενευτής, *a deflowerer:* Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [virgo] *to violate, deflower:* Petr. 25, 1: Paul. Dig. 1, 18, 21. **II.** Meton. in the pass., of young persons emerging from youth: Varr. in Non. 458, 26.

dēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devito] *an avoiding:* legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2.

dē-vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to avoid* (rare): illos fluctus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 79: procellam temporis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8: malum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 3, 1092: dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44: suspicionem, Suet Tib. 11.

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious:* iter, *a by-way*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: oppidum, id. Pis. 36: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14: rura, Ov. M. 1. 676: *absol.:* per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60: in devia terrarum, Lucan. 4, 161. **2.** Meton. of persons, *etc.*: *retired, sequestered:* Anagnini, quum essent devii, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas, Suet. Vesp. 4: mihi devio nemus mirari libet, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (capellae), ib. 1, 17, 6: scortum, *living retired*, ib. 2, 11, 21: avis, *the owl*, Ov. H. 2, 118: equus, *shying*, Stat. Th. 9, 804. **3.** Poet.: *inaccessible:* limina, Prop. 4, 9, 27. **II.** Fig.: *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem, sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur? Cic. Am. 25, 93: nihil quasi devium loqui, *out of the way, unsuitable*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37. Poet. with *gen.*: devius aequi, Sil. 1, 57: pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, poet. Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

dē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call down, off* or *away; to call, to fetch by calling* (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: suos ab tumulo, Liv. 4, 39: ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18: refixa sidera coelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5: Jovem coelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4: Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20: aliquem in judicium, Val. Max. 6, 5. 5: aliquem in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21: aliquem (ad coenam), *to invite*, Nep. Cim. 4. Of things: *to produce, bring forth:* lac (e mammis), Plin. 30, 14, 43. Fig.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non lubido ad voluptatem, Cic. Manil. 14: humanissimam artem a simulacris deum hominumque in hoc, Plin. 34, 8, 9, *no.* 32: philosophiam e coelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: suas fortunas in dubium, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: aliquem in id, ut. *etc.*, *to prevail on one to*, Sen. Ben. 6, 27: mortales ad perniciem, Phaedr. 1, 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.

dē-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly down:* devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Iris per coelum, Virg. Aen. 4, 702: Jovis in multas devolat ales aves, Ov. A. A. 3, 420: turdus devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: sibi de coelo devolaturam in sinum victoriam, Liv. 7, 12 *ad fin.* **II.** *to hasten down:* de tribunali, id. 2, 29: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: praecipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15: raptim ad puerum, Petr. 105, 8: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93. *Absol.*: devolant omnes, *all take themselves hastily off*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, *3. v. a. to roll down:* saxa in musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Virg. Aen. 2, 449: tonitrua, *to imitate it* by rolling balls behind the scenes, Phaedr. 5, 8, 23: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3 *fin.*: panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574: se toris, Val. Fl. 1, 235. Poet.: fusis mollia pensa, *to spin off*, Virg. G. 4, 349. **II.** Reflect.: *to roll down, to fall headlong:* monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6: jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, id. 21, 33: ex praecipiti, Curt. 7, 11. **III.** Fig.: aliquem vita sua, *to kill*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 5: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, *to roll*, as a torrent, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. **2.** Reflect.: *to sink down, fall into:* ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1 prooem. § 29.

dē-vŏmo, *3. v. a. to vomit forth:* Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23.

dēvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devoro] *a devouring:* carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a devourer:* Tert. Res. carn. 32.

dē-vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swallow* or *gulp down, to devour:* id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paululum, Cels. 4, 4, *no.* 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6: lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10: succum, id. 20, 23, 98: fumum, id. 26, 6, 16. **II.** Meton. of things: *to swallow up, engulf, absorb:* devorer ante, precor, subito telluris hiatu, Ov. H. 3, 63: vel me Charybdis devoret, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74: Plin. 31, 1, 1: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 *prooem.*: ne rotae devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6. **2.** Fig.: meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: spe devoratum lucrum, id. Flacc. 24: regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16: oculis, Just. 21, 5: spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 59: illos libros, Cic. Att. 7, 3: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest. 10, 23: verborum pars devorari solet, *to be only half pronounced*, Quint. 11, 3, 33: verba, Sen. de Ira 3, 14 *ad fin.*: lacrimas, *to repress*, Ov. F. 4, 845: gemitus, Sen Ep. 66 *med.*: devorare omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: ut hominem devorari, cujus patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25: devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4: vox devoratur, *is swallowed up, lost*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270: devoravi nomen imprudens, *I have forgotten*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devoratus pudor, *laid aside*, App. M. 9, p. 225. **3.** *to swallow* anything unpleasant, *i. e. to bear, endure:* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvortĭum, ii. *n.* [deverto] *a by-way, by-road:* itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19.

dēvōtāmentum, i. *n.* [devoveo] *a cursing, anathema:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

dēvōtē, *adv. devotedly, faithfully:* Eccl.

dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f* [devoveo] *a devoting, consecrating:* Deciorum devotiones *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: vitae, id. Rab. Post. 1 *fin.* **2.** *allegiance, devotedness:* alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14: Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11. **3.** *piety devotion:* Lact. 2, 11 *med.* **4.** *vows prayers:* devotiones faustae, App. M. 11, p. 265. **II.** *a cursing, execration* Nep. Alcib. 4: Petr. 103, 6. **III.** *sorcery, enchantment;* and meton. *an incantation, spell:* Suet. Cal. 3: Tac. A. 2, 69.

dē-vōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 13: quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 12. **II.** *to enchant, bewitch:* sortes, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, App. Herb. 7. **III.** *to invoke with vows:* numina, App. M. 9. p. 227.

dēvōtor et **dēvōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 607.

dēvōtus, a, um, *Part.* [devoveo] **II.** Adj.: *devoted, attached, faithful:* ni tibi deditus essem devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72: devotissimus alicui Suet. Caes. 67 *fin.*: Sen. Ben. 5, 17 equester ordo scenae arenaeque devotus, Suet. Cal. 30: mulier vino, Phaedr 4, 5, 6. Subst.: Adcantuannus cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes B. G. 3, 22. **2.** *pious, devout:* Eccl.

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a. to vow, devote* anything to a deity: Marti ea, quae bello ceperint devovent, Caes B. G. 6, 17: Dianae pulcerrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatam pro muta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: capulum, Petr. 82, 2. se diis, or simply se, *to devote oneself to death*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*: Liv. 8, 9: Virg. Aen. 12, 234: devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17: ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18: and *absol.*: stabat devota juventus, Lucan. 4, 533. **2.** In gen. *to devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg. Aen. 11, 442: suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: se gloriae, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.* **II.** *to curse, to execrate:* aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4: spiritum meum, Petr. 141, 4: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, ib. 8, 234: devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis aetas, id, Epod. 16, 9. **III.** *to bewitch, enchant:* num te carminibus, num te pollentibus herbis devovit anus? Tib. 1, 8, 18: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80 devota veneno corpora, ib. 3, 7, 27.

dēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [devello].

dextans, antis, *m.* [de, sextans, lit. *less one-sixth*] *five-sixths:* jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3: pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

dextella, ae, *f. dim.* [dextra] *a little right hand:* Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, Cic. Att. 14, 20 *ad fin.*

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq. tra, trum (*dat. plur. fem.*: dextrabus, Liv. Andr. in Non. 493, 20. *Comp.* dexterior, *Sup.* dextimus): *adj. to the right, on the right side, right:* ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter, hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (*opp.* laeva), Lucr. 4, 293: humeri, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: ala, Liv. 31, 21. acies, id. 27, 48: dextrarum tibiarum genus est, quae dextra tenentur, Fest *s. v.*: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Deximontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99 *Comp.*: in dexteriore parte, *opp.* sinisteriore, Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134: pars *opp.* laeva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, *opp.* sinisterior, ib. 2, 138: armus, it. 12

303: humerus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21. *Sup.*: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100. **II.** Fig.: *handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting*: rem dexter egit, Liv. 8, 36: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg. Aen. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 18. **2.** *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dextra auspicia prospera, Fest. *s. v.*: omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245. dexter adi, Virg. Aen. 8, 302: dextrum ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4, prooem. 5: Jove, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 63. [Sans. *daksha* Gr. δεξιός, δεξιτερός; Goth. *taîshvò*; O. H. G. *zeso.*]

dextĕra or **dextra,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* manus), *the right hand*: cedo sis dexteram, Pl. Poen 1, 2, 102: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 54: per dexteram te istam oro, Cic. Deiot. 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94: dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vostris portare, Sall. C. 58: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae suumque ei praesidium pollicetur, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, *a pair of hands clasped in each other,* made of gold, silver, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 54. Fig.: as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextras, id. A. 2, 58. **II.** Meton.: *the right side*: picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 12: illico equites jubet dextera inducere, id. Am. 1, 1, 88: specta ad dexteram, id. Poen. 3, 4, 1.

dextĕrē and **dextrē,** *adv. dexterously, skilfully*: dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 *ad fin.*: nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv. 28, 18: id. 37, 7 *ad fin.*: Gell. 13, 16. **II.** *prosperity, felicity*: Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextrāle, is, *n.* [dexter] *a bracelet*: Cypr. Habit. Virg. *med.*

dextrālĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dextrale] *a little bracelet*: Vulg. Judith. 10, 3.

dextrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dexter] *a turning towards the right* (a religious ceremonial): Sol. 45 *med.*

dextrātus, a, um [id.] *lying to the right*: ager, pars, Auct. de Limit. p. 298 Goes.

dextrŏchĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hybrida, from dexter and χείρ] *a bracelet*: Capitol. Maxim. duo 6.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus,** and uncontracted, **dextrovorsum** (dextroversum), *adv. towards the right side, to the right*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31: dextrovorsum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 70: dextroversum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *ad fin.*

di, *inseparable prefix*: v. dis.

dĭăbathrārĭus, ii, *m.* [diabathrum] *a maker of slippers* or *shoes*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

dĭăbathrum, i, *n.* = διάβαθρον, *a sort of slipper*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

dĭăbētes, ae, *m.* = διαβήτης, *a siphon*: Col. 3, 10, 2.

dĭăbŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαβολικός, *devilish, diabolical*: Paul. Nol. 29, 11.

dĭăbŏlus (diābolus, Paul. Nol. 26, 528), i, *m.* = διάβολος, *the devil*: Tert. Anim. 35.

dĭăcătŏchĭa, ae, *f.* = διακατοχή, *possession*: Cod. Just. 11, 58, 7.

dĭăchȳton, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) = διαχυτόν, *a sort of sweet wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

dĭăcōdĭon, i *n.* = διὰ κωδειῶν, *a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice*: Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 20, 19, 79.

dĭăcŏnātus, ūs, *m.* [diaconus] *the office of deacon, deaconship* Hier. Ep. 27, 28

dĭăcŏnissa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a deaconess*: Hier. Ep. 51, 52.

dĭăcŏnĭum, ii, *n.* = διακονεῖον, *i. q.* diaconatus, *the office of a deacon*: Cyprian. Ep. 49.

dĭăcŏnus, i, *m.* = διάκονος, *a minister of the Church, a deacon*: Tert. Praescr. 3.

dĭăcŏpos, i, *m.* = διάκοπος, *an opening* or *sluice in a dam*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

dĭădēma, ătis, *n.* (diadēma, ae, *f.* App. M. 10, p. 253) = διάδημα, *a royal head-dress, diadem*: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: Suet. Caes. 79: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: Juv. 8, 259.

dĭădēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [diadema] *crowned with a diadem*: Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 17.

dĭădŏchos, i, *m.* = διάδοχος, *a jewel resembling the beryl*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

dĭădūmĕnus, a, um, *adj.* = διαδούμενος, *wearing a diadem*: juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2.

dĭaerĕsis, is, *f.* = διαίρεσις, in gram. *the separate pronunciation of the two vowels composing a diphthong,* as aquaī for aquae, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7. 464.

dĭaeta (zeta, Lampr. Heliog. 30), ae, *f.* = δίαιτα, *a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet*: sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3. **II.** *a chamber, dining-room, summer-house,* etc.: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet. Claud. 10: Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 83: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. (Hence It. *dieta*; Fr. *diète.*)

dĭaetarcha, ae, *m.* = diaetarchus: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2913.

dĭaetarchus, i, *m.* [δίαιτα and ἄρχω] = diaetarius, *one who has the care of apartments*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2912.

dĭaetārĭus, ii, *m.* [diaeta] = diaetarchus, *one who takes care of apartments*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42.

dĭăglaucĭum or **-on,** ii, *n. a collyrium* or *eye-lotion made from the herb* glaucium: Plin. 27, 10, 59.

dĭăgōnālis, e, *adj.* [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. term. alis] *diagonal*: linea, Vitr. 9, 1.

dĭăgōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = diagonalis: diagonalis structura, Vitr. 6, 11.

dĭăgramma, ătis, *n.* = διάγραμμα, *the musical scale, gamut*: Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭălectĭca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *dialectics, logic*: Cic. Acad. 2, 28: Quint. 1, 10, 37.

dĭălectĭca, orum, *n. plu. logical questions, dialectics*: Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41: id. Off. 1, 6, 19.

dĭălectĭcē, *adv. logically*: dialectice disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: dicta multa, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.

dĭălectĭcē, es, *f.* = διαλεκτική, *dialectics, logic*: Quint. 2, 20, 7.

dĭălectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός, *pertaining to disputation, dialectical*: captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 53, 54. **II.** Subst. *a dialectician, logician*: Cic. Or. 32, 113: Quint. 2, 4, 41.

dĭălectos, i, *f.* = διάλεκτος, *a manner of speaking, a dialect*: Suet. Tib. 56.

dĭălĕpĭdos = διὰ λεπίδος, *a salve made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering*: Marc. Emp. 9.

dĭăleucos, on, *adj.* = διάλευκος, *mixed with white*: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

dĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Jupiter*: flamen dialis, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Liv. 5, 52 *fin.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 540): also called sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4: and *absol.* Dialis, Tac. A. 3, 58: Ov. F. 3, 397: conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife*, ib. 6, 226: diale flaminium, *the office of flamen*, Suet. Aug. 31: apex dialis, *his cap,* or *mitre*, Liv. 6, 41 *ad fin.* With a reference to dies: solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, Cic. in Macr. S. 7, 3. **II.** *ethereal, aerial*: App. M. 6 p. 179. [Root DI: cf deus and dies, Sans. *dêwa* and *diwan.*]

dĭălŏgista, ae, *m.* = διαλογιστής, *an able disputant*: Sulp. Gallic. Avid Cass. 3.

dĭălŏgus, i, *m.* = διάλογος, *a conversation, a dialogue*: Cic. Or. 44 *ad fin.* Quint. 5, 14, 27.

dĭămetros, i, *f.* = διάμετρος, *a diameter*: Col. 5, 2, 7. Adj.: radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 *med.*

dĭămŏron, i, *n.* = διὰ μόρων, *juice of blackberries* or *mulberries*: Pall. Sept. 16.

dĭānārĭus, a, um, *adj. of* or *pertaining to Diana*: dianaria radix, i. q. artemisia, *the plant mug-wort* or *artemisia*. Veg. 3, 6, 7.

dĭānĭum, ii, *n. a place* or *templ sacred to Diana*: Liv. 1, 48.

dĭānĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Diana*: turba, *i.e. dogs*, Ov. F. 5, 141: arma, *hunting equipments*, Grat. Cyneg. 253.

dĭānŏmē, es, *f.* = διανομή, *distribution of money*: Plin. Ep. 10, 17 *fin.*

dĭăpasma, ătis, *n.* = διάπασμα, *a medicament applied by rubbing into the skin*: Plin. 13, 2, 3.

dĭăpāsōn = διὰ πασῶν (*sc.* χορδῶν), in music, *the whole octave*: Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭăpente = διὰ πέντε, *a fifth* (in music): Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭăphŏrēsis, is, *f.* = διαφόρησις, *a sweat*: Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.

dĭăphŏrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαφορητικός, *promoting perspiration, sudorific*: solutio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17

dĭăphragma, ătis, *n.* = διάφραγμα, *the diaphragm, midriff*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

dĭapsalma, ătis, *n.* = διάψαλμα, *a pause* in music: Hier. Ep. 28.

dĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [dies], *a daily allowance of food,* or *pay* (only in the plur.): Cic. Att. 8, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40: Mart. 11, 108. **II.** *a diary, journal*: diarium, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Asellius in Gell. 5, 18.

dĭastēma (ĕ, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ătis, *n.* = διάστημα, *space between, interval*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.* In music, *an interval*: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

dĭastēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διαστηματικός, *having pauses, intervals*: vox (*opp.* continua), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 318.

dĭastȳlos, on, *adj.* = διάστυλος, *having columns far apart, diastyle*: species aedium, Vitr. 3, 2.

dĭăsyrmos, i, *m.* = διασυρμός, *a mockery, reviling*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

dĭăsyrtĭcē, *adv. mockingly*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 193.

dĭăsyrtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διασυρτικός, *mocking, reviling*: Spart. Carac 10: praedicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1 *no.* 1.

dĭătessărōn, διατεσσάρων, *a fourth* (in music): Vitr. 5, 4.

dĭăthȳra, orum, *n. plu.* = διάθυρα, *an inclosure* before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra, q. v.): Vitr. 6, 10.

dĭătŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διατονικός. *diatonic*, in music: modulatio, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

dĭătŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = διάτονος (extended), in architecture: lateres, *bandstones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together*, Vitr. 2, 8. In music, diatoni, *the natural* o *diatonic series of tones and semitones, the diatonic scale*, as opp. to the *chromatic*, id. 5, 4.

dĭătrētārĭus, i, *m.* [diatretus] *a carver* or *turner*: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dĭătrētus, a, um, *adj.* = διάτρητος, *carved* or *turned*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.* Subst.: diatreta, orum, *n. plu. carvings, turnery, filigree*: Mart. 12, 70.

dĭătrība, ae, *f.* = διατρίβη, *a place for learned discussions, a school*: Gell. 1, 26

dĭătrĭtaeus, a, um, *adj.* = διατριταῖος, *of the space of three days*: tempus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

dĭătrĭtus, i, *f.* = διάτριτος, *the return of a fever on the third day*: Coel Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

dĭătȳpōsis, is *f.* = διατύπωσις, *a description, representation*: Marc. Cap 5, p. 172.

dĭaulos, i, *m.* = δίαυλος, *a double course, a course of two stadia:* Vitr. 5, 11.

dĭăzeugmĕnon, i, *n.* = διαζεύγμενον, in rhetor. *a separation, disjunction:* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

dĭăzōma, ătis, *n.* = διάζωμα, *a narrow space between the seats in a theatre:* Vitr. 5, 7.

dī-bālo, 1. *v. a. to lessen* or *injure by clamour:* Caecil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

dĭbăphus, a, um, *adj.* = δίβαφος, *twice dyed* (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. 2, 39, 63. **2.** Meton. (*subst.*): dibaphus, i, *f.* (= ἡ δίβαφος, sc. ἐσθής) *a public office* or *dignity* (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Rom. magistrates): Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.*

dibrăchys = δίβραχυς, *a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables* (Lat. bibrevis): Diom. p. 471 P.

dī-būcĭno, 1. *v. a. to trumpet forth:* Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.

dĭca, ae, *f.* = δίκη, *a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court.* Usually in the phrase, dicam scribere (alicui) = δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action* against any one: Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 30: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77: Cic. Verr. 2, 14 *fin.*: subscribere, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 5: impingere, *to bring a heavy action*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic. Verr. 2, 17.

dĭcābŭla and **dĭcĭbŭla**, orum, *n. plu.* [root DIC of dĭcax] *chatter, idle talk:* Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273.

dĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dicax] *biting wit, raillery, banter:* dicacitas sine dubio a dicendo, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21: Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218.

dĭcācŭlē, *adv. satirically, facetiously.:* dixerat probrum, App. M. 1, p. 106.

dĭcācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dicax] *talkative, loquacious:* amatrix, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 8. **II.** *facetious, witty:* puella, App. M. 2, p. 118: sermo, ib. 3, 135.

dĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dĭco] *a settling as a citizen in another state:* Cic. Balb. 11.

dĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [dĭco] *dedicated, devoted:* donum tibi (*sc.* Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 5, 2: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7.

dĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [dīco] *sharp in speech, witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical:* Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. Or. 26, 90: Quint. 6, 3, 21: homo est venustus, et dicax, et urbanus, Cat. 22, 2: Satyri, Hor. A. P. 225: dicax in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 *fin.*: argutia, Gell. 12, 2. *Comp.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244. *Sup.*: Petr. 113, 12. *Adv.* does not occur.

dĭchalcum, or **on**, i, *n.* = δίχαλκον, *a small coin, the fourth* (acc. to others, *the fifth*) *part of an obolus:* Vitr. 3, 1: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

dĭchōneutus, a, um, *adj.* = δις χώνευτος, *recast, adulterated:* aes, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

dĭchŏrēus, i, *m.* = διχόρειος, *a double trochee:* Cic. Or. 63, 212 *sq.*

dĭchŏtŏmos, on, *adj.* = διχότομος, *cut in halves:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

dicibula, orum, v. dicabula.

dicis, only in the phrase, dicis causa *or* gratia, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form:" hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance:* ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia, Gai. ib. 13, 6, 4. **2.** Meton.: si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti, Plin. 28, 2, 5. [Prob. from root DIC, "show," "speak."]

dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (dicassit, dixerit, Fest. *s. v.*) lit. *to bind:* hence, in relig. *to dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. dedico): aram, Liv. 1, 7: capitolium, templum Jovis O. M., id. 22, 38 *ad fin.*: templa, Ov. F. 1, 610: delubrum ex manubiis. Plin. 7, 26, 27: lychnuchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8: statuas Olympiae, id. 34, 4, 9: vehiculum, Tac. G. 40: carmen Veneri, Plin. 37, 10, 66. **2.** With a personal object: *to consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico): Janus geminus a Numa dicatus, id. 34, 7, 16: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59. **3.** *to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate:* illa primum acie secundanos nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturos, id. H. 5, 16. **II.** In gen.: *to set apart, appropriate, devote:* recita; aurium operam tibi dico, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 72: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: tuum studium meae laudi, id. Fam. 2, 6: librum Maecenati, Plin. 19, 10, 57: (Deïopeam) connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo, Virg. Aen. 1, 73: se Crasso, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 11: se Remis in clientelam, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: se alii civitati, *or* in aliam civitatem, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. Balb. 11 and 12. [Prob. same root as in *ligo:* whence, *ab-dico*, "to untie;" *de-dico*, "to tie down."]

dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres.* deico, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4848; cf. *imper.* deicunto, and *perf.* deixserint, P. C. de Therm. ib. *no.* 3673: *imper.* dice, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* summussi: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 109: *fut.* dice = dicam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23: also, dicebo. Novius in Non. 507. *Perf. sync.* dixti, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 14: Cic. Caecin. 29, 82, acc. to Quint. 9, 3, 22: *subj.* dixis, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 12: *inf.* dixe, Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 105, 23): *to say, tell, mention, relate*, etc.: Amphitruonis socium nae me esse volui dicere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 228: haec uti sunt facta hero dicam, ib. 1, 1, 304: signi dic quid est? ib. 1, 1, 265: si dixero mendacium, ib. 1, 1, 43: dictu opus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned, named*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45. **2.** dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, *impers.* with a depend. clause: *it is said, related, maintained*, etc.; or, *they say, affirm*, etc.: de hoc (*sc.* Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata, id. Verr. 4, 18: non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60: Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, Tac. H. 4, 52: in hac habitasse platea dictum'st Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: ut, pulsis hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se circumventos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. **3.** Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with a clause as predicate, *I am said*, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 47: dicar princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: illi socius esse diceris, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 72: aedes Demaenetus ubi dicitur habitare, id. Asin. 2, 3, 2. **4.** Dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum (Gr. ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον), *no sooner said than done*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: dicto citius, Virg. Aen. 1, 142: Liv. 23, 47. **II.** *to assert, affirm positively* (*opp.* nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8. **III.** In rhetor. and law, *to pronounce, deliver:* with *acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, id. Planc. 30 *ad fin.*: sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3: controversias, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exordia, id. 11, 3, 161: theses et communes locos, id. 2, 1, 9: versus, Cic. Or. 56, 189: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, *to plead in defence*, id. Rosc. Am. 5: Quint. 5, 11, 39: causas (said of the advocate), Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: jus *to pronounce judgment*, id. Fl. 3: hence the praetor's formula, do, dico, addico. *Absol.*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, id. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2. Fig.: causam nullam *or* causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Pl. Mil. 5, 34: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42. **IV.** *to describe, sing, celebrate in verse* (mostly poet.): tibi dicere laudes, Tib. 1, 3, 31: laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor. C. S. 76: Dianam, Cynthium, Latonam, id. Od. 1, 21, 1: coelestes, pugilemve equumve, ib. 4, 2, 19: Pelidae stomachum, ib. 1, 6, 5: bella, id. Ep. 1, 16, 26: Liv. 7, 29: carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 3: modos, ib. 3, 11, 7: silvestrium naturas, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Hence **2.** of prophecies: *to predict, foretell:* bellicosis fata Quiritibus hac lege dico, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 58: sortes per carmina, id. A. P. 403: hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43. **V.** *to pronounce, articulate:* Demosthenem scribit Phalereus, quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, Cic. Div. 2, 46: non enim sic optimum dicimus ut opimum, Quint. 1, 4, 8. **VI.** *to call, name:* Latine dicimus elocutionem, quam Graeci φράσιν vocant, id. 8, 1, 1: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg. Aen. 3, 335: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: uxor quondam tua dicta, Virg. Aen. 2, 678. **VII.** *to name, appoint* to an office: ut consules roget praetor, vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. Att. 9, 15: consulem, Liv. 10, 15: magistrum equitum, id. 6, 39: aedilem, id. 9, 46: arbitrum bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. **VIII.** *to appoint, fix upon, set apart:* mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 113: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic. Fl. 35: diem dicunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: diem nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: diem operi, Cic. Verr. 1, 57: diem juris, Liv. 36, 8: locum consiliis, id. 25, 16: leges pacis, id. 33, 12: leges victis, id. 34, 57: legem tibi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18: pretium muneri, id. Od. 4, 8, 12. With *Inf.*: prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta, Pacuv. in Non. 280, 28. **IX.** (mostly colloq.): with *dat.*: *to admonish, warn, threaten:* dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 88: Nep. Dat. 5. So, tibi (ego) dico, *I tell you*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 30: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33: tibi dicimus, Ov. H. 20, 153. **X.** Dicere sacramentum *or* sacramento, *to take an oath of allegiance:* Caes. B.C. 1, 23: Liv. 2, 24. **XI.** Meton. = intelligo, and Gr. φημί: *to mean:* sometimes equivalent to *namely, to wit:* nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: Platonem videlicet dicis, id. Leg. 3, 1: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 30. [Root DIC, "point out," "show:" Sans. *diṣ* (monstrare): Gr. δείκ-νυμι, δάκ-τυλος; Lat. *dic-ere, doc-ere, in-dic-are, dig-itus*; Goth. *tih, ga-teiha* (dico); Germ. *zeig-en.*] (Hence It. *dire*; Fr. *dire.*)

dicrŏta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis) i. q. dicrotum: Auct. B. Alex. 47.

dicrŏtum, i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium) = δίκροτος (two-oared), *a galley with two banks of oars:* Cic. Att. 5, 11.

dictābŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [dicto] i. q. dicterium, *a satirical saying:* Laber. in Front. de Or. 1.

dictaeus, a, um [Dicte] *Dictaean* in the poets for *Cretan:* arva, Virg. Aen. 3, 171: saltus, ib. 4, 73: rura, Ov. M. 3, 2: antrum, Virg. G. 4, 152: Nymphae, id. E. 6, 58: rex, *i. e. Jupiter*, id. G. 2, 536: Dictaeae astra coronae, *i. e. of Ariadne*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 208: arundo, *i. e. of the Cretans*, who were skilful archers, Sil. 13, 184.

dictamnus, i, *f.* (for dictamnum, Plin. 25, 8, 53), *the plant dittany*, growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida. **1.** Origanum Dictamnus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 27, 41: id. 26, 14, 87: Virg. Aen. 12, 412. **2.** "tertium genus," Or. creticum, Linn., vel Or. Tournefortii, Aiton: Plin. 25, 8, 53. The ancients had a strange belief in the power of these herbs to cure wounds: they are not used now. The Dictamnus of modern botanists is a totally different plant.

dictāta, orum, *n. plu.* [dictatus dicto], *things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules:* Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55. For gladiators: Suet. Caes. 26 For mimes: Juv. 5, 122.

dictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dicto] *a dictating:* Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 4: Symm. Ep 6, 4.

dictātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dictatio] *a short dictation:* Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

dictātor, ōris, *m.* [dicto] *a dictator*, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: Liv. 7, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 404). **2.** *The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy:* Cic. Mil. 10: Liv. 1, 23. **3.** Meton. of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians: Column. Rostr: Cato in Gell. 10, 24.

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dictator] *pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial:* gladius, Cic. Clu 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22, 26: animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 *ad fin.:* juvenis, *the son of a dictator*, Liv. 7, 4.

dictātrix, īcis, *f.* [dicto] *a dictatress:* Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a dictator, dictatorship:* Cic. Phil. 1, 1 *ad fin.:* Caes. B. C. 3, 2: Liv. 6, 39. **2.** *a dictating*, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 77.

dictērĭum, ii, *n.* [dico] *a witty saying, a bon-mot* (pure Lat. dictum): Varr. in Non. 101, 3: Mart. 6, 44.

dictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery:* sententiae, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, *i. e. the right of giving testimony*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causae, *a defending, pleading*, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: multae ovium et boum, id. Rep. 2, 9 *ad fin.* **II.** In Rhet.: *a speech, declamation:* seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *kinds of declamation*, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: oratoriae, ib. 2, 67, 270: subitae, ib. 1, 33, 152: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, id. 2, 2, 6. **2.** *a word, expression*, id. 9, 1, 17. **III.** *an oracular response, prediction:* flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4: Liv. 8, 24.

dictĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dictum] *facetious, satirical:* Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67.

dictĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dicto] *to say often* or *emphatically; to declare, assert repeatedly:* non, obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4: ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Coelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: annosa volumina vatum, dictitet Albano musas in monte locutas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 27: Tac. A. 1, 72. *Impers. pass.:* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62. **II.** Legal, *t. t.:* causas, *to plead frequently:* Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dico] *to say often; to declare* or *assert repeatedly:* rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 22 *fin.:* mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50: Gell. 4, 1. **II.** *to dictate for writing:* quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9: dictare epistolam, Suet. Dom. 13: haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, ib. 2, 1, 71: id. S. 1, 10, 75. Hence, **III.** Meton. (from the practice of dictating to *amanuenses*): *to make, compose:* elegidia, Pers. 1, 52: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 22: testamentum, id. Ner. 32: quantas summas, *i. e. to dispose of by will*, Marcian. Dig. 32, 95: and in the *pass.:* non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated*, Juv. 6, 218: dictare actionem, *to draw up a declaration*, Suet. Rhet. 2: and among jurists, *to bring an action:* Papin. Dig. 15, 1, 50: also judicium, Paul. ib. 9, 4, 22. **IV.** *to prescribe, recommend, order, dictate:* sportulam dictare, Quint. 11, 3, 131: dictataque jurant sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448: ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11: quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, id. 8 prooem. § 26.

dictor, ōris, *m.* [dico] *a speaker:* Aug. Doctr. Ch. 4, 19.

dictum, i, *n.* [dictus, dico] *something said, a saying, a word:* haud doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32: neminem meum dictum magni facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223: facete, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 73: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. *Pleonast.:* feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 17. **II.** *a saying, maxim, proverb:* aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: Catonis est dictum, *pedibus compensari pecuniam*, Cic. Fl. 29 *fin.:* Dicta collectanea, *Caesar's Apophthegms* (a work), Suet. Caes. 56. Esp. *a witty saying, bon-mot:* haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salsa sint. Nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, Cic. de Or. 2, 54 *fin.:* Quint. 6, 3, 16. **III.** *poetical diction, verse:* dicti studiosus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4, 1, 61. Hence **2.** *a prediction, prophecy:* Lucr. 1, 104: Virg. Aen. 2, 115. **IV.** *an order, command:* dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41: Virg. Aen. 3, 189: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61. Hence dicto audientem esse, and dicto audire alicui (v. audio). (Hence Sp. *dicha.*)

dictŭrio, 4. *v. desid. to long to say* or *tell:* fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2.

dictus, a, um, *Part.* [dico].

dĭdascălĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=διδασκαλικός, *pertaining to instruction, didactic:* opusculum, Aus. Ep. 17. Subst.: Didascalici, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc* libri) *the title of a work by Attius:* Gell. 3, 11.

dīdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dido].

dī-do (also written disdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put asunder, distribute, disseminate:* nunquam ego argentum disdidi, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136: concoctum artubus, id. 4, 633. *Absol.:* dide, disjice, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37. **II.** Fig.: dum munia didit (*sc.* servis), Hor. S. 2, 2, 67: per magnas didita gentes solatia vitae, Lucr. 5, 20: tua terris didita fama, Virg. Aen. 8, 132: fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186: fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1. [Cf. abdo and do.]

didrachmon, i, and **didrachma**, ătis, *n.*=δίδραχμον, *a double drachma:* Tert. Praescr. 11.

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw apart; to separate, sever, divide:* ventus eas (*sc.* nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat: quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, Cic. Or. 32, 113: oculum, Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 4: supercilium, Plin. 11, 37, 57: pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22: os, Plin. 32, 4, 14: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: fauces immani hiatu, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560: complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 587: arvaque et urbes, Virg. Aen. 3, 419: scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: diductis terris hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. A. 2, 47: foribus palatii repente diductis, *being opened*, ib. 12, 69: cibum, *to digest*, Cels. 3, 4 *ad fin.:* mixti neque inter se diducti colores, id. 2, 8. With *in:* maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13: domum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. praef.

2. Milit. *t. t. to divide, distribute the troops*, etc.; and in a bad sense, *to disperse, scatter:* diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv. 8, 38: diductis in latera viribus, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 8: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: distantibus locis invecti, ut hostem diducerent, *that they might divide the enemy*, Tac. A. 2, 11: copias, Caes. B. C 3, 111: cornua, Liv. 31, 21: robur, Lucan. 584. Poet.: choros, Virg. Aen. 5, 581. **II.** Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv 1, 55 *ad fin.:* amicitias cohaerentes diducere, Sen. de Ira 2, 29: nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13: matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3: repudio diducta, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, *divided into parties*, Tac. A. 4, 17: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan. 66: argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82: litem domini et conductoris, *to settle, adjust*, Col. 3, 13, 12. With *in:* assem in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P 326: haec omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5: divisionem in digitos, *to tell off on one's fingers*, id. 4, 5, 24 animum in tam multiplex officium, id. 20, 7 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6: seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1.

dīductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diduco] *an expanding, separating* (very rare): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8: in diductione rerum, *in dividing, separating the elements*, ib. 3, 13.

dīductus, a, um, *Part.* [diduco].

dĭēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dies] *one little day, a little while:* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27: Cic. Att. 5, 21.

dĭērectē, *adv. like one crucified* only found as an abusive term=*go and be hanged:* abi dierecte, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 8: i dierecte in maxumam malam crucem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134.

dĭ-ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo] *stretched on the cross:* found only in Pl. and Varro as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, *go and be hanged!* i hinc dierectus, Pl. Merc. 1, 72: i dierectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 102: abi dierecta, st! abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163. Meton.: ducit lembum dierectum navis praedatoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: apage in dierectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Varr. in Non. 49, 26.

dĭes, ēi (also *gen.* dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, pernicies, *etc.*, Gell. 9, 14: die, Virg. G. 1, 208: Sall. J. 21: dies, Enn. Ann. 16, 25 in Gell. 9, 14: dii, Virg. Aen. 1, 636, acc. to Serv.: Gell. 9, 14. *Dat.:* die, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 120), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.* but in plu. always *m.*) *a natural day, a day* as opp. to night: ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut dies est, nox non est; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: Sol est super terram, dies est, Quint. 5, 8, 7: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime*, Cic. Att. 13, 26: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a single day and night*, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39: currus rogat ille paternos, inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 *fin.* Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: diem et noctem, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4: and in *plur.*: dies noctesque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 49: Cic. Att. 7, 9 *fin.:* noctesque et dies, Ter Andr. 4, 1, 53: noctes atque dies Lucr. 2, 12: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: noctes et dies, id. Brut. 90 308: neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: qui nocte dieque frequentat limina, Mart. 10, 58: cum die=ἅμα ἡμέρᾳ, *at break of day*, Ov. M. 13, 677: de die, *in open day, in the day-time:* lavabat de die, Suet. Dom. 21 (v. de). **2.** *light of day, daylight:* contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov M. 7, 411: Plin. 33, 4, 21: hence also of the *eyesight*: Stat. Th. 1, 237: and fig. of the conscience: saeva dies animi scelerumque in pectore Dirae, ib. 1, 52. **3.** For coelum, *the sky, the heavens*: sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Lucan. 7, 189: Stat. Th. 1, 201. Hence, like coelum, *the weather*: totumque per annum durat aprica dies, Val. Fl. 1, 845: tranquillus, Plin. 2, 45, 44: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10: pestilentes, id. 22, 23, 49. **II.** *the civil day* of twenty-four hours: rebus jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto, XII. Tab. ap. Gell 15. 13 *fin.*: non uno absolvam die, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 73: eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*: postero die, ib. 1, 15: in posterum diem, ib. 7, 41 *fin.*: domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, ib. 5, 13: festo die si quid prodegeris, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 10. *Fem.*: omnia ademit una dies, Lucr. 3, 912: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Varr. in Gell. 3, 2: a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: postera die, Sall. J. 68: pulcra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868. **2.** Particular phrases: postridie ejus diei, a favourite expression of Caesar's, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, Liv. 7, 26 *ad fin.*: diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: for which also, diem de die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48: diem de die differre, id. 25, 25: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, *day by day, daily*, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 10: in dies, Cic. Top. 16, 62: Vell. 2, 52: less freq. in *sing.*: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39: mutabilibus in diem causis, id. 31, 29: still more rarely ad diem: Trebell. Gallien. 17: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, *etc.*, v. crastinus, nonus, *etc.*, and cf. Gell. 10, 24: Macr. S. 1, 4. **III.** *a set day, appointed time, term* (for appearing before court, making a payment, *etc.*): status dies cum hoste, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B G. 1, 42: iis certum diem conveniendi dicit, ib. 5, 57: constituto, Sall. J. 13 *fin.*: decretum colloquio, ib. 113: praestitutum, Liv. 3, 22: praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8: quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. In this sense more freq. *Fem.*: ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 11: dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 *ad fin.*: praestituta, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 140: constituta, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32: certa ejus rei constituta, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29: stata, id. 27, 23 *fin.*: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: longa, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, *i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash*, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 67: puto fore istam etiam a praecone diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Cic. Att. 2, 11: Liv. 34, 35. Hence **1.** = dies natalis, *a birth-day*: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42: natali die tuo, ib. 9, 5. **2.** = dies mortis, *last day*: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.* Called also supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99: supremus vitae dies, ib. 61. Hence, diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, ib. 1, 6: obire diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112. Suet. Tib. 4: fungi diem, Just. 19, 1. **3.** = dies febris, *fever-day*: etsi Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, exspectabam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic. Att. 9, 2. **IV.** Meton.: *a day*, for that which is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, id. Fam. 1, 2: non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8: equites Romanos daturos illius diei poenas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv. 42, 67: imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulcrius hac consuetudine excutiendi totum diem? totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira 3, 36: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, Liv. 6, 1: Cannensis, Flor. 4, 12, 35. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what temper, disposition*, Tac. A. 6, 20. **2.** *a day's journey*: hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 59. **V.** In gen.: *time, space of time, period*: diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45: respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: amorem intercapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turpil. in Non. 522, 7: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638: longa, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2 *ad fin.*: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, id. Fam. 1, 6: indutiae inde, non pax facta: quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, *i. e. the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 *ad fin.* So, dies festus for *festival-time, festival*: diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, id. 25, 23: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16: in diem, *opp.* statim, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 48: in diem vivere, *to live from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169. [The root of *dies* was prob. DIV, and signified "light," and hence "day" and the "heavens:" cf. *diu, diurnus, diuturnus, divum; deus*, and *Jov-is*, should probably be referred to the same root. In like manner Sans. *divâ* (adv. *die*), *div* (coelum), *dêva* (deus).]

dĭēsis, is, *f.* = δίεσις, in ancient music, *a quarter-tone*: Vitr. 5, 4: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *ad fin.* **2.** *the first audible tone of an instrument*: Vitr. 5, 3.

diffāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffamo] *a publishing, promulgation*: Aug. Civ. D 3, 31.

diffāmĭa, ae, *f.* [dis fama] *defamation* (rare): Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

dif-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fama] *to spread an evil report, to defame* (rare): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236: aliquem procacibus scriptis, Tac. A. 1, 72: aliquem probroso carmine, ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, App. M. 1, p. 107. **2.** *to promulgate, make known, publish*: Aug. de Morib. Eccl. 14. With a depend. clause: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, App. M. 4, p. 147.

diffarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [farreum] *a form of divorce at Rome by a religious ceremony, with a cake made of spelt*: Fest. *s.v.*: *opp.* confarreatio, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2648 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 419).

diffĕrens, entis, *Part.* [differo]. **II.** Subst. *n. a difference* (*opp.* proprium): Quint. 5, 10, 55 *et passim.*

diffĕrenter, *adv. differently*: Sol. 1.

diffĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [differo] *a difference, diversity*: with *gen.*: honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, ib. 1, 31, 114: [illegible]orum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, [illegible]um temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70. In *plur.*: Graeci sermonis, id. 11, 2, 50. *Absol.*: quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19: Quint. [illegible] 7, 25.

diffĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] = differentia, *a difference*: Lucr. 4, 638.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre *irreg. v. a.* and *n.* (*inf.* differrier, Lucr. 1, 1087. *In tmesi*: disque tulissent, Pl Trin. 4, 1, 14). **A.** Act.: *to carry asunder* or *different ways; to scatter disperse*: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675: ignem distulit ventus, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vell. 2 79: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor Epod. 10, 6: nos cum scapha tempestas dextrovorsum differt ab illis, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 39: cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows*, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: ulmos in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144: ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 20: insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99: Metium in diversa (quadrigae), Virg. Aen. 8, 643. **II.** Fig.: *to distract, disquiet, disturb*: vorsor in amoris rota miser, exanimor, feror, differor distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 40. Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 125. **2.** *to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: with *acc.* of the thing: rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Varr. in Non. 284, 18: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49 promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet. Caes. 33. With a depend. clause ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedisse, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 63: Ter. Heaut. prol. 16. With *quasi*, and a depend. clause: rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14. *Impers. pass.*: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac. A. 3, 12. With *acc.* of the person: *to defame*: aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. in Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: te circum omnes alias puellas, *to bring into bad odour with them*, Prop. 1, 4, 22. In the *pass.*: differor sermone miser, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 93: aeterna differor invidia, Prop. 1, 16, 48. **3.** With reference to time. *to defer, put off, protract, delay*: cetera praesenti sermoni reserventur: hoc tamen non queo differre, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.*: iter in praesentia, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366: differri jam hora non potest, Cic. Phil. 6, 19: tempus, ib. 8, 8: diem de die, Liv 25, 25: quaerere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21: nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv. 6 22 *fin.*: reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: aliquid in posterum diem, id. Deiot. 7, 21: in posterum, id. Verr. 1, 32: in aliud tempus, id. Brut. 87: in adventum tuum, id. Fam. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39. Rarely with *ad*: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, Cic. Vat. 11 *fin.* With *acc.* of the person: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of*: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25: aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 *fin.*: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23: caros amicos, Mart. 13, 55. Poet.: vivacem anum, *to preserve alive*, Ov. M. 13, 519. With *in*: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: aliquem in spem impetrandi honoris, Liv 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32. Rarely with *ad*: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41 8: aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12 quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, *adjourned them to*, Liv. 26, 51

B. Neutr.: *to differ, be different, be distinguished from*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. Fin 4, 2 *fin.*: naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 23 verbo differre, re esse unum, id. Caecin

21, 59: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, ib. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. Brut. 40 *fin.*: quid enim differt, barathrone dones quicquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. With *ab*: ita ut pauxillum differat a cavillulis, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poëtae) differrent ab oratoribus, Cic. Or. 20, 66: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Caecin. 14: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt quod, *etc.*, ib. 6, 18. With *inter*: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt, id. Fat. 4: haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11: inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. gen. 2, 6: quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt, Quint. 5, 14, 27. Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, *etc.*, ib. 2, 30, 92. With *dat.* (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236: Plin. 9, 55, 54. (Hence from part. *dilata*, Fr. *délai*; Eng. *delay*.)

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [dis farcio] lit. *stuffed out.* ‖. Adj.: *filled, crowded* (rare): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caes B. C. 3, 32: corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: forum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

dif-fībŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [fibula] *to unclasp, unbuckle*: toto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat. Th. 6, 570.

diffĭcĭlĕ, *adv. with difficulty*: Vell. 2, 63: Plin. 27, 12, 94. *Comp.*: difficilius, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Quint. 1, 12, 8. *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic. Am. 17, 64: Plin. 16, 33, 60.

dif-fĭcĭlis, e (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, *etc.*, Varr. in Non. 111, 25), *adj.* [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, *etc.*], *hard to do, causing labour* or *trouble, difficult, troublesome*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatum perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: facilia ex difficillimis, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: valles, id. B. C. 1, 68: difficili et arduo ascensu, ib. 2, 34: difficilis atque impedita palus, id. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, ib. 6, 7: aditus, ib. 7, 36: tempus anni difficillimum, id. B. C. 1, 48: difficili reipublicae tempore, Cic. Manil. 21: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13: urina, id. 23, 9, 83: venter, id. 22, 13, 15: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 20: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 4: ad fidem, Liv. 3, 5: difficile factu est. Cic. Rep. 1, 43: dictu, id. Am. 3, 12: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.*: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.* ‖. Of character: *hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24: moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, ib. 18, 65: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: vocanti, ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. Pont. 2, 2, 20.

diffĭcĭlĭter, *adv. with difficulty*: Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: Col. 5, 3, 1.

difficul, v. difficilis. *ad init.*

diffĭcultas, ātis, *f.* [difficul, the old form of difficilis] *difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty.* With *gen.*: difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: difficultas laborque discendi, id. Div. 1, 47, 105: dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, ib. 1, 18, 82: belli gerendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: faciundi pontis, ib. 4, 17: viarum, ib. 7, 56: loci, Sall. J. 98: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12: morbi, Cels. 3, 1: urinae, id. 2, 1: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 3, 82: summa difficultas navium, ib. 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41: numaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14. *Absol.*: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 105: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2: habere difficultatem, id. Brut. 6: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 10: delabi in difficultates, Cic. Fat. 17: res est in magnis difficultatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. ‖. *obstinacy, churlishness, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic. Mur. 9.

diffĭculter, *adv. with difficulty*: Caes. B. C. 1, 62: Tac. A. 12, 35.

diffīdenter, *adv. without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic. Clu. 1: timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7.

diffīdentia, ae, *f.* [diffido] *want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence*: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60: memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9.

dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3. *v. n. to distrust; to be distrustful* or *hopeless, to despair.* With *dat.*: eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: suae atque omnium saluti, ib. 6, 38: summae rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: coelestibus monitis, id. M. 1, 397. *Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8: Tac. A. 15, 4. With depend. clause: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13. With *subj.*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 978. Rarely with *abl.* (cf. fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3: paucitate suorum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 5: paucitate cohortium, Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20. *Absol.*: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone diffido, id. Att. 12, 43.

dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum (and diffīsum) 3. *v. a. to cleave asunder, to split* (rare): vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. Ann. 15, 1: terram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13: terra semen compressu suo diffindit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Virg. Aen. 9, 589: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Tim. 7. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, *to open*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. Fig.: diem somno, *to take a nap at noon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: rigentem servi tenacitatem, App. M. 9, p. 225. ‖. Legal *t. t.*: diem diffindere, *to put off to the following day*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* reus: Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38 *ad fin.*: Gell. 14, 2.

dif-fingo, 3. *v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew* (very rare): ferrum incude, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39. Fig.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *alter*, ib. 3. 29. 47

diffissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffindo] *the putting off of business to the following day*: in dierum diffissionibus comperendinationibusque, Gell. 14, 2.

diffissus, a, um, *Part.* [diffindo].

diffīsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffido].

dif-fĭtĕor, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to disavow, to deny* (very rare): nunquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28.

dif-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo] *spoiled with weeping* (very rare): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104.

dif-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing*: pars difflatur vento, Lucil. in Non. 97, 12: legiones spiritu, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem. *ad fin.*

dif-flŭo, 3. *v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away*: diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *ad fin.*: (Rhenus) in plures diffluit partes, Caes. B. G. 4, 10. **2** diffluere sudore, *to drip, run down with* duo juvenes, sudore multo diffluentes *dripping with perspiration*, Phaedr. 4, 25, 23: Plin. 21, 13, 44. **3.** *to melt away, disappear*: privata cibo natura animantum diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffluunt, Sen. Ep. 91. ‖. Fig.: luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: luxuria, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: luxu et inertia, Col. 12 prooem. § 9: in luxum, Prud. Symm. 1, 125: deliciis, Cic. Am. 15: otio diffluentes, *living a life of effeminate ease*, id. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*: risu App. M. 3, p. 132. Of prolix discourse diffluens ac solutum, Cic. Or. 70, 233 verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluere, Gell. 1, 15.

difflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [diffluo] *flowing asunder, overflowing*: Mattius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

dif-flŭvĭo, 1. *v. a.* [fluvius; cf. quadrifluvium] *to divide, to split*: vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 5.

diffluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffluo] *a flowing off, discharge*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diffractus, a, um, *Part.* [diffringo].

dif-fringo (difr.), no *perf.*, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango], *to break in pieces* (rare): crura, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Caes. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr. 10, 6.

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse*: diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 *sq.*: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. Phil 2, 42, 108: diffugiunt stellae, Ov. M. 2, 114: diffugere nives, *disappear*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: mordaces sollicitudines, ib. 1, 18, 4: tota exterrita silvis diffugiunt armenta, Virg. G. 3, 150: Numidae ex castris, Auct. B. Afr. 32: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223: in vicos passim suos, Liv. 21, 28: ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: ad naves, Virg. Aen. 2, 399.

diffŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [diffugio] *a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 *ad fin.*

dif-fulgŭro, 1. *v. a. to scatter lightning around*: Sid. Carm. 11, 20.

dif-fulmĭno, 1. *v. a. to scatter by lightning*: Sil. 5, 276.

dif-fūmĭgo, 1. *v. a. to fumigate*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

diffundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [diffundo] *to pour out, scatter*: pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5: aliquid ex sese, id. 21, 1: ubique sese diffunditans, id. 16, 12.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth*: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, ib. 2, 55, 138: (unda) diffunditur Hellesponto, Cat. 64, 359: tum freta diffundi jussit, Ov. M. 1, 36: vinum de doliis, *to draw off*, Col. 12, 28, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4. ‖. In gen.: *to spread, scatter, diffuse*: nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luce diffusa

toto coelo, Cic. N D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Virg. Aen. 1, 319: capillos, Ov. H. 10, 47: signa (*i. e.* astra) coelo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Virg. Aen. 11, 465: modo via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, *spreads, diffuses itself*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17: cibus in totas (arbores) per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354: diffunditur gens per Latium, *branches out*, Virg. Aen. 7, 708: vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov. M. 9, 162: aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470: flammam in omne latus, Ov. M. 9, 239. And fig. of abstract things: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13: flendo diffundimus iram, Ov. H. 8, 61: dolorem suum flendo, id. M. 9, 143: tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1: affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12: bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8: haec in ora virum, Virg. Aen. 4, 195: animam in arma cruore, ib. 10, 908: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9. **III.** like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, *etc. to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, ib. 1, 218: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9: Sen. Ep. 106. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic. Am. 13 *fin.*: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas seposuisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318: diffusus in risum, Petr. 10, 3.

diffūsē, *adv. diffusely, copiously*: res disperse et diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: haec latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius, *more amply, more in full*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

diffūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [diffundo] *diffusive*: aether, Lucr. 5, 468.

diffūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *expansion.* Fig. *cheerfulness*: animi, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.

diffūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who racks off*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4077.

diffūsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffundo]. **II.** Adj.: *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide*: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: diffusiora consepta, Col. 1, 4, 7: latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin. Ep. 7, 17: sus (*opp.* angusta), *fat*, Plin. 16, 6, 8 *ad fin.* Fig.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse, prolix*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: opus diffusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, ib. 1, 1: amplius ac diffusius meritum, id. Pan. 53. *Sup.* does not occur.

dif-fŭtūtus, a, um, *adj.* [futuo] *exhausted by licentious indulgence*: Cat. 29, 14.

dĭgămĭa, ae, *f.* = διγαμία, *a marrying twice*: Tert. Monog. 6.

dĭgammon, i, or **dĭgamma**, ătis, *n.*, also **dĭgammos**, i, *f.* (*sc.* litera) = δίγαμμον (*sc.* στοιχεῖον) or δίγαμμα, *the Aeolic double gamma* or *digamma* (Ϝ), in Latin sometimes the letter V, sometimes F, or, according to the transitory regulation of the Emperor Claudius, written upside down, thus Ⅎ: digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7: Prob. Virg. G. 1, 70: Don. p. 1736 P.: digammos litera, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P.: and simply digammos, Serv. Aen. 1, 292: Pompei. ad Don. p. 21: digamma, Prisc. p. 542 P. **II.** Meton.: *a ledger* or *book of receipts* (facete, from the first letter of either Fundus or Fenus): Cic. Att. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

dĭgămus, e, *adj.* = δίγαμος, *married twice*: Tert. Exh. ad cast. 7.

dīgĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [digero] *an orderly distribution, arrangement*: Macr. S. praef. 1, 16 *med.*

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *take asunder, separate, divide, distribute, spread about* or *over*: (insulae) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: nubes, Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Plin. 31, 4, 30: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov. H. 9, 93: Nilus septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774: Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes, Flor. 1, 6, 4: (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, *masticate, divide*, Plin. 11, 37, 61. And of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469: mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9. **II.** In medic. *to digest*: Cels. 3, 4: Quint. 10, 1, 19. Also *to dissolve, dissipate* morbid matter: Cels. 5, 18: Plin. 20, 7, 26. **III.** *to arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 1, 23: id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum, *to plant in regular rows*, Cato R. R. 161, 3: Virg. G. 2, 54: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Virg. Aen. 3, 446: tempora, Ov. F. 1, 27: annum in totidem species, Tac. G. 26: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, *to relate in order*, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: omne jus civile in genera, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. 7 prooem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114.

dīgesta, orum, *n. plu.* a name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads: Gell. 6, 5: esp. of Justinian's code of laws, *the Pandects, Digests*: cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.

dīgestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [digero] *pertaining to digestion*: cibus, *easy of digestion*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: oxygarum, *promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

dīgestim, *adv. in order*: aliquid scribere, Prud. στεφ. 3, 129.

dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digero] *digestion* (*of food*): Cels. *praef.*: Quint. 11, 3, 19. In *plur.*: Macr. S. 7, 4. **II.** *an orderly distribution, division, arrangement*: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 *fin.*: (Italiae) in literas, *an orderly description*, Plin. 3, 5, 6 *fin.* In rhetor. *t. t.* = μερισμός, *distribution*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205: Quint. 9, 2, 2.

dīgestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *promoting digestion*: medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

dīgestus, a, um, *Part.* [digero]. **II.** Adj.: *that has a good digestion*: homo digestissimus, Marc. Emp. 22 *med.*

dīgestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a distributing*: sanctarum opum, *management of the imperial treasury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

dĭgĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [digitus] *a glove worn in gathering olives*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 3 (*al.* digitalibus).

dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the finger*: gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23.

dĭgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having fingers* or *toes*: aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107.

dĭgĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] (also called aizoum majus?) *the plant houseleek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Col. 12, 7, 1: Plin. 18, 17, 45.

dĭgĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little finger*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15: Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 10. Meton: *the parrot's toes*: App. Flor. 2, p. 349.

dĭgĭtus, i, *m.* [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico: hence orig. *the pointer*] *a finger*: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 24: pollex, *the thumb*: index *or* salutaris, *the forefinger*: medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger*: minimo proximus *or* medicinalis, *the ring-finger*: minimus, *the little finger* (v. the several adjs.). Phrases: attingere digito (uno), *to touch lightly, gently*, Pl. Pers 5, 2, 15: Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: attingere extremis digitis, *with the tips of the fingers, to be very temperate* or *moderate*, id. Coel. 12: attingere coelum digito, *to be exceedingly happy*, id. Att. 2, 1 computare digitis, *to count on the fingers, to reckon up*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: venire ad digitos, *to be reckoned*, Plin. 2, 23, 21 § 87: si tuos digitos novi, *thy skill in reckoning*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: digerere argumenta in digitos, *to count on the fingers*, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos *or* digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 53: Cic. Off. 3, 19: digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 15: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119: digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point the finger at anything*, id. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, id. Verr. 3, 11: tollere digitum, *the same*, ib. 1, 54 (the latter phrase also signifies, *to raise the finger in token of submission*, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7: Mart. Spect. 29, 5): loqui digitis nutuque, *to talk by signs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, *i. e. playing as an accompaniment to singing*, Tib. 3, 4, 41: ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out, to become distinguished*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22: Pers. 1, 28: demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.*: nescit quot digitos habeat in manu, of an ignorant person, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 5: percoquere aliquid in digitis, for anything impossible, id. Rud. 4, 1, 11: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger, to give oneself very little trouble*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119: proferre digitum, *to move a finger, to undertake anything*, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, *to arrange the hair with the fingers*, of effeminate men, Juv. 9, 133: Sen. Ep. 52 *ad fin.* **II.** *a toe* (like the Gr. δάκτυλος, and the Fr. *doigt*): Lucr. 3, 527: Virg. Aen. 5, 426: Sen. Ep. 111: Quint. 2, 3, 8. Of the *toes* of animals: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4: Plin. 10, 42, 54. **III.** *a small bough, a twig*: id. 14, 1, 3, § 12. **IV.** As a measure of length: *an inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Frontin. Aquaed. 24 *sq.*: Caes. B. G. 7 73: digiti primores, *finger-ends*, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, *a finger's-breadth*, ib. 45 *fin.* Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's-breadth*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: and without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. Verr. 4 15: and ellipt. ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7, (Hence It. *dito*; Fr. *doigt.*)

dīglădĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [digladior] *fighting*: dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

dī-glădĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely*: inter se sicis, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: digladientur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

digma, ătis, *n.* = δεῖγμα, *a specimen*: Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

dignanter, *adv. courteously*, etc. Vopisc. Tac. 8.

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration*: dignatione aliquem diligere Suet. Cal. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4. **II.** Meton.: *dignity, honour, reputation*, for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7 *fin*: Vell. 2, 59: Tac. A. 4, 52.

dignē, *adv. worthily, fitly, becomingly*: quam digne ornata incedit, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 58: Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: Suet. Aug. 66. *Comp.*: Hor. S. 2, 7, 47.

dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit, desert*: Lamia petit praeturam: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic Fam. 11, 17: dignitas consularis, *being worthy of the office of consul*, id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. **II.** Meton.: *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank* dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id. Inv. 2, 55: venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus; dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: formae, Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Nep. Dion. 1: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: aliquem dignitate exaequare, id. B. C. 1, 4. **2.** Esp.: *the dignity of public office:* gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: in *plur:* Quint. 11, 1, 67: Plin. Pan. 61. **III.** Of things: *worth, value, excellence, splendour:* opsonii, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 23: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Cal. 41: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, Cic. Prov. cons. 11, 27: debita rerum, Quint. 12, 1, 8.

dignĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dignitas] *dignified, respectable:* homo, Petr. 57, 10.

digno, 1. *v. a.* for dignor: *to deem worthy:* quis coelestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac. in Non. 98, 15: Cic. Arat. 34. In pass.: egone Pelopis digner domo, Att. in Non. 281, 7: res consimili laude dignantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: id. Acad. 1, 10, 36: Virg. Aen. 3, 475.

dignor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [dignus] *to deem worth, worthy*, or *deserving.* With *acc.* and *abl.:* haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 335: aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194: Suet. Vesp. 2 *fin.:* te alio funere, Virg. Aen. 11, 169: nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est, id. E. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.:* libellum venia, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51. With depend. sentence, like the Gr. ἀξιῶ and ἀξιοῦμαι, *to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign:* and with a neg. *to disdain:* jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr. 2, 1039: (non) grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 192: si dignaretur calce contingere, Suet. Vesp. 7. Ellipt. with one *acc.* (the *inf.* to be supplied from the context): orant succedere muris dignarique domos (*sc.* visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.

dignōrant, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Fest. *s. v.*

dignoscentĭa, ae, *f.* [dignosco] *faculty to distinguish, knowledge:* Eccl.

di-gnosco (dinosco), 3. *v. a.* [GNO, root of gnosco] *to distinguish, discern, know the difference:* with *acc.* and *abl.* with or without *ab:* vix ut dignosci possit a mastiche vera, Plin. 12, 17, 36: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 29: rectum curvo, ib. 2, 2, 44. With *acc.* only or with *abl.* of instrument: aera tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20: suos et alienos, id. 8, 5, 7: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105. With a relative sentence: dignoscere quid solidum crepet, id. 5, 24. *Absol.:* inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835: ut nemo dignosceret, Suet. Oth. 12.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [root DIC, *point out:* v. dico: hence orig. *pointed out:* cf. Gr. ἀριδείκετος] *worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill): of things: *suitable, becoming, proper:* constr.: with the *abl.*, *a relative sentence, absol.*, or the *inf.:* rarely with *subj.*, the *gen.* or *acc. neut.* With *abl.:* dignus domino servus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 227: vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24: dignus es verberibus multis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitia, Cic. Am. 19: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, ib. 24, 89: dignius odio scelus, Quint. 7, 2, 36: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 2: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 4: dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: aliquid memoria dignum consequi, ib. 1, 8: si quid antea admisissem piaculo dignum, Liv. 40, 13: tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5: dicere Cinna digna, Virg. E. 9, 36. With *relat. sentence:* non videre dignus qui liber sies, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 17: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos quibuscum disseratur putant, id. Acad. 2, 6, 18. *Absol.:* ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, id. Am. 21, 78: illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22: omnes, ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, Liv. 24, 16: quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 24: dignus patronus, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1, 2: dignior heres, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operae pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Virg. Aen. 1, 600: digna gloria ruris, id. G. 1, 168. So dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming* (aequum est, decet, convenit): Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 129: Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: Virg. G. 3, 391. With *inf.:* decurrere spatium vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, ib. 4, 8, 14: cantari dignus, Virg. E. 5, 54: amari, ib. 89: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, ib. 1, 10, 72: Quint. 10, 1, 96: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv. 8, 26 *ad fin.* With *subj.:* non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: Liv. 24, 16. With *gen.* (like the Gr. *ἄξιός τινος*): dignus salutis, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29: cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. With *neut. acc.:* non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 16: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 35: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 26.

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go apart* or *asunder, to separate; to go away, depart:* luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: digredimur paulum, rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. J. 22 *fin.:* digredimur flentes, Ov. H. 18, 117: ubi digressi, Virg. Aen. 4, 80: nunquam est a me digressus, Cic. Sull. 12: a colloquio Caninii, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: a Corcyra, Liv. 42, 37: ex eo loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 72: domo, Sall. J. 79: inde, Auct. B. Afr. 86: hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Virg. Aen. 3, 492: dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*, Sall. J. 94: ambo in sua castra digressi, ib. 109: in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, Tac. Agr. 6: ad sua tutanda, id. A. 4, 73: Seleuciam, ib. 2, 69: domum, ib. 2, 30. **II.** Fig. *to go aside, deviate*, and esp. of speech, *to digress:* nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10: digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311: parumper a causa, id. Brut. 93 *fin.:* de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 *ad fin.:* ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5: saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312: ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, id. Verr. 3, 69 *fin.:* sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 *fin.:* *absol.:* Quint. 3, 11, 26: id. 4, 3, 17.

dīgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *a parting, separating; a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. **II.** Fig.: *a going aside deviation;* esp. of speech, *digression* qualis ad adjuvandum (amicum) digressio (*sc.* a recto), Gell. 1, 3: a proposita oratione digressio, Cic. Brut. 85: id. Inv. 1, 51: Quint. 4, 2, 19.

dīgressus, a, um, *Part.* [digredior]

dīgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a parting separating; a going away, departure:* congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: *opp.* accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50: coupled with discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85: Suet. Tib. 10. **II.** Fig.: only in Quint.: *a digression* in speech Quint. 10, 5, 17: id. 4, 3, 14: in *plur.:* id. 10, 1, 47.

dī-grunnĭo, 4. *v. n. to grunt hard:* Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (al. degrunnit).

diiambus, i, *m.* = διΐαμβος, *a double iambus*, ◡—◡—: Don. p. 1739 P.

dījūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico] *a judging, deciding:* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dījūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that decides:* dijudicatrix omnium rerum prudentia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

dī-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine:* ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33: aliena melius quam sua, ib. 3, 1, 98: calide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caecin 17, 49: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor Od. 3, 5, 54: quam (*sc.* uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, *accounts*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 45. With a *relat. sentence:* neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.* **2.** *to decide by arms:* dijudicata belli fortuna, id. B. C 2, 32: discordiae civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3. **II.** *to discriminate between, to distinguish:* vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic Acad. 2, 33, 107: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia, id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 10: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, Cic. Part. 40, 139: inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: sententias subtilissime dijudicare, Gell. 2, 7: dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

dījŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijugo] *a separation:* Arn. 2, p. 53.

dī-jŭgo (disj.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate:* aliquem ab aliquo, Arn. 5, p. 162.

dijunctim, dijunctio, dijunctus, and **dijungo**, v. disj.

dīlābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dilabor] *that soon goes to pieces:* vestes, Plin. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

dī-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, disappear:* glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: nix, Liv. 21, 36: nebula, id. 41, 2: humor, Plin. 2, 65, 65: calor, Virg. Aen. 4, 705: Vulcanus (*i. e.* ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, Ov. M. 1, 742. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, Virg. G. 4, 410. **2.** Of persons, esp. soldiers: *to flee in different directions, to disperse:* exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18: ab signis, Liv. 23, 18: in oppida, id. 8, 29. With *ad:* Suet. Cal. 48: domum, Front. Strat. 2 12 *fin.* **3.** *to fall to pieces, go to decay:* monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr 5, 312: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35 26: cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557: corpora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28. **II.** Fig.: *to go to decay, go to ruin:* ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta respublica, id. Off. 2, 23: res familiaris, ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall J. 2: omnis invidia, ib. 27: tempus, *to slip away*, ib. 36: vectigalia publica negligentia, *to fall into confusion*, Liv 33, 46 *fin.:* curae inter nova gaudia, *to vanish*, Ov Pont. 4, 4, 21: meâ memoriâ, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11

dīlăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero] *a tearing asunder:* Arn. 2, p. 74.

dī-lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces:* dilaceranda feris dabor, Cat. 64, 152: (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. M. 3, 250: natum, id. H. 11, 112 muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A 15, 57: aliquid (spicula), *to lacerate, wound,* Cels. 7, 5, *no.* 2. **II.** Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41: malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 *fin.:* opes, Ov. H. 1, 90.

dī-lămĭno, 1. *v. a.* [lamina] *to split in two:* nuces, Ov. Nux. 73.

dī-lancĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lancino] *torn to pieces, lacerated:* membra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15.

dī-lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces, to lacerate* (rare): (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13: Tac. A. 11, 22: animam (coupled with dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

dīlăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilapido] *a squandering:* Cod. Theod. 4, 20, 1.

dī-lăpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to demolish* (any structure of stone): hence fig. *to squander, to consume* (rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4: grandine hominumque boumque labores, Col. 10, 330.

dīlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilabor] *a consuming, destruction:* Aug. C. D. 22, 12.

dīlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [dilabor].

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to bestow liberally; to lavish* (rare): aliquid alicui, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.:* Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: Latium (*i. e.* jus Latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55. Pass.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. in Gell. 15, 13.

dīlātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilato] *an enlarging, dilating:* laminae, Tert. Anim. 37 *ad fin.:* superiorum, id. Praescr. 47

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilatus, differo] *a putting off, delaying, deferring:* with *gen.:* temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitiorum, id. Manil. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4 *ad fin.* *Absol.:* alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52: Suet. Ner. 15.

dīlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate:* (stomachi) partes eae, quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum (*opp.* comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31: fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46: aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42: patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: mare se dilatat, Plin. 5, 32, 40. **II.** Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23: orationem, id. Flacc. 5, 12: argumentum, id. Parad. prooem. § 2: haec, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, id. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.:* eloquentia dilatata (*opp.* contracta et astricta), id. Brut. 90, 309: literas, *to pronounce broadly,* ib. 74, 259: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, id, Rep. 6, 20: se (coupled with attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: haec lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *ad fin.*

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dilatory person:* Hor. A. P. 172.

dīlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delaying, dilatory:* Gai. Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dīlātus, a, um, *Part.* [differo].

dī-laudo, 1. *v. a. to praise exceedingly:* libros, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

dī-laxo, 1. *v. n. to stretch apart:* cruribu' crura dilaxat, Lucil. in Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dīlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diligo] *love:* dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

dīlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lover:* App Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347.

dīlectus, a, um, *Part.* [diligo]. **II.** Adj.: *loved, cherished* (rare): Stat. Th. 8 99: luce mihi carior, dilectior illi, Macr Som Sc. 2, 1 *init.*

dĭlemma, ătis, *n.* (δίλημμα) *a dilemma, an argument compelling the choice of one of two difficulties:* Serv. Virg. A. 2, 675 and 10, 449.

dīlĭgens, entis, *Part.* [diligo]. **II.** Adj.: *careful, assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate:* *opp.* negligens: with *prep.:* qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: in compositione, Quint. 10, 1, 79: in eloquendo, ib. 63: in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3: ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7: diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30. With *gen.*. omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 73: disciplinae, Vell. 1, 6: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77: naturae, *attentively investigating it,* Plin. 13, 4, 7: vitae, *careful to preserve it,* id. 32, 3, 13. With *dat.:* Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic. Rep. 2, 20. *Absol.:* experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, id. Verr. 3, 21: ut a diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55. Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: diligentior notitia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: stilus, Tac. Or. 39: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95. **III.** *frugal, thrifty, economical:* homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: *opp.* negligens, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: coupled with parcus and *opp.* luxuriosus, Auct. Her. 4, 34: cum te pro illiberali diligentem (appelles), Quint. 9, 3, 65: ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.

dīlĭgenter, *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly:* accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30: Cic. Phil. 1, 15. *Comp.:* id. Brut. 22, 86. *Sup.:* id. Am. 2, 7.

dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [diligens] *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence:* reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150: obscura, Ter. Andr. prol. 21: inanis, Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id. 3, 11, 22: sinistra, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.* Rarely with *gen.:* sacrorum diligentia, *the care of,* Cic. Rep. 2, 14: mandatorum tuorum, id. Top. 1, *fin.:* tenuis illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6. **II.** *carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality:* Cic. Off. 2, 24 *ad fin.:* Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to choose apart, to make a choice;* hence, *to value* or *esteem highly, to love:* nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe quum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Am. 8, 28: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st quam aeque diligam? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 11: Virg. Aen. 1, 344: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 17: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57: quem di diligunt, *whom the gods favour,* for a fortunate person, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 18: Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9. Of things: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, Cic. Balb. 28: Caesaris consilia in republica, id. Prov. cons. 10 *fin.:* benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 *fin.:* aviae memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: auream mediocritatem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6: Cypron, ib. 1, 30, 2. Fig. of things: montes amant cedrus, larix, montes et valles diligit abies, Plin. 16, 18, 30. With *inf.* for amare, *to do habitually, to be fond of doing:* pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.

dĭlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* (διλογία) *ambiguity:* Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9.

dī-lōrīco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear apart, tear open* (rare): tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: vestem, App. M. 6, p. 177.

dĭlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from δίς and lorum: double-thonged, *i. e.*] *double-striped:* vestis, Vop. Aur. 46.

dī-lūcĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine out, to be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv. 8, 27 *fin.:* id. 3, 16 id. 25, 20 *fin.:* emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8: satis dilucet, hanc capionem posse dici, id. 7, 10 *fin.*

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3. *v n. incep.* [diluceo] *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn;* in the perf. *to shine* (rare): without a subject: quum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13· Gell. 3, 2.

dīlūcĭdē, *adv. clearly, brightly:* dilucidius flagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12. **II.** *plainly, distinctly:* expedire, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 52: explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: dilucide planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 *fin.:* docere, Liv. 39, 47. *Comp.:* Cels. 2, 4 *Sup.:* Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

dīlūcĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [dilucidus] *to make clear, to clear up, illustrate, explain:* rei dilucidandae causa, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8.

dīlūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [diluceo] *clear, bright:* smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18. **II.** Fig.: of speech: *plain, distinct, evident:* oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: dilucidis verbis uti, id. Inv. 1, 20 *fin.:* sermo, Quint. 5, 14, 33: enunciatio, id. 7, 3, 2. *Comp.:* omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, Cic. Or. 5 *fin.* *Sup.* does not occur.

dīlūcŭlat, 1. *v. impers.* [diluculum] *it grows light, it dawns:* Gell. 2, 29.

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [from root LUC, *light:* cf. crepus-culum] lit. *little light,* hence *daybreak, dawn:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 105: Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19.

dī-lūdĭum, ii, *n.* [ludus] *an interval between plays, games,* etc.: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash off* or *away; to dissolve, cause to melt away;* and simply, *to wash:* ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: sata laeta boumque labores, Virg. G. 1, 326: unguenta lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 53: alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15: vulnus cruris aceto, Petr. 136, 7: ulcus ovi albore, Scrib. Comp. 24: colorem, *to wash out, weaken,* Plin. 31, 7, 42: amnes diluuntur, id. 31, 4, 39. **II.** *to temper, dilute:* absinthia, Lucr. 4, 224: venenum, Liv. 40, 4 *ad fin.:* helleborum, Pers. 5, 100: vinum, Mart. 1, 107: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. G. 1 344: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: insignem baccam aceto, ib. 2, 3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20: circaeam in vino, Plin. 27, 8, 38: rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2: medicamentum ex aqua, Scrib. Comp. 247. **III.** Fig.: *to weaken, lessen, impair, remove:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42: res leves infirmare ac diluere, *opp.* confirmare, id. Rosc. Am. 15: quae cogitatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16: curam multo mero, Ov. A. A. 1, 238: (Bacchus) vitium ex animo diluit, Prop. 3, 17, 6: crimen, Cic. Mil. 27: Liv. 4, 14 diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic. Coel. 15: invidiam aliqua cavillatione, Suet. Vesp. 23: injurias aere pauco, *to atone for,* Gell. 20, 1: omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52: ejus auctoritatem, Sen. Ep. 29: memoriam tam praeclarae rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1. **IV.** Like dissolvere, *to explain, resolve:* mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 64.

dīlūtum, i, *n.* [diluo] *a liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution:* bibitur et macerati absinthii dilutum, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

dīlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [diluo]. **II.** Adj.: *diluted, thin, weak:* potio (*opp.* meraca), Cels. 1, 3: vinum dilutius pueris, senibus meracius, ib.: potio quam dilutissima, ib.: rubor, Plin. 22, 22, 46: fulgor in hyacintho, id. 37, 9

41: amethystus dilutior, *paler*, ib. 40: urina, Cels. 2, 6: odor, *slight, faint, opp.* acutus, Plin. 15, 28, 33. Meton.: *intoxicated, drunk* (*opp.* abstemius): Aus. epist. ante Id. 11. **2.** Fig.: *clear, manifest:* dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3.

dīlŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [diluvium] *of a deluge* or *flood:* Solin. 9.

dīlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [diluo] *a washing away, an inundation, flood:* Lucr. 5, 256: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.

dīlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deluge:* Tert. Anim. 46.

dīlŭvĭo, 1. *v. a.* [diluvies] *to inundate, to deluge:* Lucr. 5, 388.

dīlŭvĭum, ii. *n.* [diluo] *a flood, deluge:* Ov. M. 1, 434: Plin. Ep. 8, 17. **II.** Fig. *desolation, destruction:* diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg. Aen. 7, 228: Val. Fl. 6, 394.

dĭmăchae, arum, *m. plur.*=διμάχαι, *Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, dragoons:* Curt. 5, 13.

dī-mădesco, dui, 3. *v. n. to melt away:* nives, Lucan. 6, 479.

dī-māno, 1. *v. n. to flow different ways, to spread abroad* (rare): sub artus flamma dimanat, Cat. 51, 10: vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic. Coel. 3.

dīmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior] *a measuring:* quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

dīmensus, a, um, *Part.* [dimetior].

dĭmĕter (and **-trus**), a, um, *adj.* =δίμετρος, *of two measures* or *metres:* versus, *a dimeter*, Diom. p. 506 P.: Ter. Maur. p. 2437 ib.

dīmētĭens, entis, *Part.* [dimetior]. Subst. *f.: the diameter of a circle:* Plin. 2, 23, 21.

dī-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out* (rare): studium dimetiendi coeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: dimetiri syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147: campum ad certamen, Virg. Aen. 12, 117. In pass.: columnae altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitr. 3, 3: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

dī-mēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to measure* or *mark out, to fix bounds* (rare): locum castris, Liv. 8, 38: eorum (siderum) cursus dimetati, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: dimetata signa, ib. 2, 43.

dĭmetrĭa, ae, *f.* [dimeter] *a poem consisting of iambic dimeters:* Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimico] *a fight, combat, encounter:* Caes. B. C. 3, 111: Liv 25, 6 *ad fin.* In *plur.:* Caes. B. G. 7, 86. With *gen.:* proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: universae rei, *a general engagement*, Liv. 1, 38. **II.** In gen.: *a struggling, a contest:* non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.:* talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 *fin.:* Liv. 10, 24. With *gen.:* vitae, *a life and death struggle*, Cic. Planc. 32: capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: capitis, famae, fortunarumque omnium, id. Rabir. perd. 2, 5: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28.

dī-mĭco, avi and cui (dimicavere, Vell. 2, 85: dimicaverant, Caes. B. C. 4: dimicassent, Vell. 2, 85: dimicuisse, only in Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2), atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit. *to brandish one's weapons against the enemy;* hence, *to fight, contend:* manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24: acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 *ad fin.:* in acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: proelio, ib. 5, 16: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.:* navibus in flumine, Auct. B. Alex. 28: adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.:* pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. *Impers. pass.:* ancipiti proelio dimicatur, id. B. C. 3, 63: proelio, ib. 1, 41: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85: and *absol.:* Caes. B. G. 5, 16: Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet. Caes. 26: Plin. 8, 7, 7. With an abstr. subject: leonum feritas inter se non dimicat, id. 7, prooem. *fin.* **II.** In gen.: *to struggle, to strive, to contend:* omni ratione erit dimicandum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competitores, Liv. 6, 41: sic vester sapiens, magno aliquo emolumento commotus, cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit, *will bring an action at law*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17 *ad fin.:* de sua potentia periculo civitatis, id. Att. 7, 3: reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes, id. Sest. 1: de honore et gloria, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: de vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 *fin.:* de repulsa, *i. e. at the risk of one*, id. 6, 40: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, id. 2, 12. Fig.: from a gladiatorial combat: ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6.

dīmĭdĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *the half:* verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Plin. 25, 12, 73.

dīmĭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimidio] *a halving:* Tert. Adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dīmĭdĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dimidius] *to divide into halves, to halve.* As a finite verb only once in Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, *halved, half:* procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, *with half the body*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: porcus, Suet Tib. 34: exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: tu quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiate Menander (because Terence only *half* equalled Menander, *viz.* in the purity of his language, but not in his comic humour), Caes. in Suet. Vita. Ter. *fin.*

dīmĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [medius] *the half:* horae, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 73. The *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, id. Asin. 2, 4, 35: Cic. Att. 9, 9: Hor. S. 2, 3, 318.

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] lit. *through the middle;* hence *half* (in the earlier and more class. authors only with *pars;* in later writers with other substs.): dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Pl. Curc. 3, 77: luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: Suet. Caes. 42: Ov. F. 5, 122: annus, Manil. 3, 393: mullus (*opp.* lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37: Curios, Juv. 8, 4: crus, id. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57: Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60: clepsydrae, Plin. Ep. 6, 2: dimidius patruum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian*, Liv. 4, 2: labro basia dare, *i. e. slightly*, Mart. 2, 10. So of busts: Priapus, id. 11, 18: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the use of the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs probably to Macrob. himself).

dī-mĭnŭo, 3. *v. a. to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo): caput illi homini, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32.

dīmĭnūtio, v. deminutio

dīmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto] *a sending out, sending forth* (rare): dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, *blood-letting*, Gell. 10, 8 *in lemm.* **II.** *a dismissing, discharging:* propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr. 5, 33.

dīmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pardons, a forgiver:* Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 10.

dīmissōrĭae literae (called also *apostoli*) *a notice of appeal to a higher judge:* Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106.

dīmissus, a, um, *Part.* [dimitto].

dī-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send different ways, to send out* or *forth.* With *acc.:* Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: literas circum municipia, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: literas per omnes provincias, ib. 3, 79: nuntios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31: librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: certos per litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 577: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nuntios in omnes partes, ib. 4, 19: Manlium Faesulas, Sall. C. 27: nuntios ad Centrones, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: legatos quoquoversus, ib. 3, 23: dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 80. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 8, 188. Without *acc.:* dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: per provincias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull. frgm. § 22: in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43. **II.** *to break up* (any meeting or body of men), *to dismiss:* senatu dimisso, Cic. Am. 3, 12: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: convivium, Liv. 36, 29: Tac. A. 15, 30: conventum, Sall. C. 21 *fin.* Esp. milit. *t. t.: to disband; to send out in detachments, to detach:* exercitum, Vell. 2. 52: Caes. B. C. 1, 2: dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites, id. B. G. 6, 34: delectum, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 15. **III.** In gen., *to send away, to let go, discharge, dismiss, release:* aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: aliquos aequos placatosque, id. Or. 10, 34: aliquem incolumem, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: impunitum, Sall. C. 51: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4: aliquem ludos pessumos, *i. e.* pessime ludificatum, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem, *to repudiate*, Suet. Caes. 1: Just. 11, 11: aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49: creditorem, *to pay him*, Papin. Dig. 31, 72: debitorem, *to forgive him the debt*, Ulp. ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, of soldiers who begin the fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.:* Suet. Caes. 60: also in order to flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.:* hostem ex manibus, ib. 1, 64: Demosthenem e manibus, *to put aside, lay down*, Cic. Or. 30. *Absol.:* dimittam, ut te velle video, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 106: Cic. de Or. 1, 28. **2.** Of things: *to abandon, leave, desert:* eum locum quem ceperant, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: Italiam, ib. 1, 25: ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 *fin.:* provinciam, Liv. 40, 43: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 *fin.:* speratam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. C. 6, 8: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.* **IV.** Fig.: *to give up, renounce, forsake, forego:* ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 11: rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 *fin.:* exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52: oppugnationem, id. 7, 17: occasionem rei bene gerendae, ib. 5, 57: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id. B. C. 1, 73: conditiones pacis, ib. 1, 26: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12: suum jus (*opp.* retinere), Cic. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: amicitias, id. Am. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 *fin.:* praeterita, instantia, futura pari oblivione, Tac. H. 3, 36: matrimonia, Suet. Cal. 25: fugam, Virg. Aen. 11, 706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: tributa alicui, *to remit*, Tac. H. 3, 55.

dīmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [dimoveo].

dī-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (dismota, S. C. de Bacch. *fin.*), 2. *v. a. to move* or *put asunder, to part, separate:* terram aratro, Virg. G. 2, 513: glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341: aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839: cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 641: undas, Lucr. 6, 892: aquas, Ov. H. 18, 80: rubum, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 7. Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis, *discloses*, Lucr. 6, 870. **II.** *to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss:* humantem umbram polo, Virg. Aen. 3, 589: gelidam umbram coelo, ib. 11, 210: obstantes propinquos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31: Suet. Galb. 19: dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49. **2.** *to separate, to remove:* quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42: Plin

3, 7, 7 *fin.*: dimovit perfregitque custodias Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes, Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticae), Suet. Tit. 10: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo agros nunquam dimoveas, *thou canst never entice away*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. **III.** *to move to and fro, to put in motion* (rare): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 *ad fin.*: se in ambulatione levi, id. 4, 24.

dīnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dinumero] *a counting, reckoning up, enumeration* (rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 *fin.*: dierum, Paul. Sent. 5, 33: personarum, id. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16. In rhetor. = ἀπαρίθμησις, *an enumeration of particulars*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

dī-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count over, reckon up, enumerate*: stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2,15: horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75: tempora, Virg. Aen. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 174: syllabas (coupled with dimetiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 9, 1, 3: generos ex caede jacentes, Ov. M. 14, 80: generis gradus, id. Fast. 2, 622. *Absol.*: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.* **2.** *to count out* (money), i.e. *to pay*: argentum, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 68: viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

dĭ-nūmĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hibr., from δίς and numus] *a tax of two numi*: Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

dĭōbŏlāris, e, *adj.* [διώβολον, and suffix aris] *worth two oboli*: scorta, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 58: anus, id. Ps. 2, 2, 64, but doliaris is the better reading.

dĭoecēsis, is, *f.* = διοίκησις, *a district, government*: Cic. Fam. 3, 8: Amm. 17, 7. **II.** *a bishopric, diocese*: Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*: also *a parish*: id. 9, 16.

dĭoecētes, ae, *m.* = διοικητής, *an overseer of the revenue, treasurer*: Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22.

dĭōgmītae, arum, *m. plu.* [from the Gr. διωγμός, "pursuit"] *light-armed troops kept on the frontier for the pursuit of robbers*: Amm. 27, 9.

dĭŏnȳsĭas, ădis, *f.* [Dionysus] *a precious stone, of a black colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

dĭŏpĕtēs, is, *m.* = διοπετής (falling from heaven): rana, *a sort of frog, tree-frog*: Rana arborea, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 24: ib. 10, 50.

dĭoptra, ae, *f.* = δίοπτρα, *an optical instrument for measuring heights and distances*: Vitr. 8, 6: *for measuring the sun's shadow*: Plin. 2, 69, 69.

dĭos bălănus, i, *m.* = Διὸς βάλανος, *a kind of chestnut*, perh. *the large sweet chestnut*: Plin. 15, 23, 25.

dĭos pneuma, ătis, *f.* = Διὸς πνεῦμα, *a species of rosemary*: App. Herb. 79.

dĭospȳros, i, *m.* = Διόσπυρος, *the name of a plant, gromwell*, Lithospermum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

dĭōta, ae, *f.* = διώτη, *a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar*: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.

diox, genus piscis frequens in Ponto: Fest. *s. v.*

diphrȳges, is, *f.* = διφρυγές, *a slag of copper*: Plin. 34, 13, 37: Cels. 5, 7, 22.

diphthongus, i, *f.* = δίφθογγος, *a diphthong*: Marc. Cap. 3: Prisc. p. 561 P.

dĭphȳes, is, *f.* = διφύης, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

diplinthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = διπλίνθιος, *two bricks thick*: parietes, Vitr. 2, 8.

diplŏïs, ĭdis, *f.* = διπλοΐς, *a robe to be wrapped twice round the body, a mantle*: Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 35: Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25.

diplōma, ătis, *n.* = δίπλωμα, *a letter folded double.* **1.** *a state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling: Cic. Fam. 6, 12: id. Att. 10, 17. **2.** At a later per. *a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege, a diploma*: Suet. Aug. 50: Sen. Clem. 1, 10 *fin.*: Modest. Dig. 34, 10, 27.

diplōmārĭus, ii, *m.* [diploma] *one having a diploma*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2917.

dipsăcus, i, *f.* = δίψακος, *the plant teasel*, Dipsacus fullonum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 47.

dipsas, ădis, *f.* = διψάς, *a kind of serpent whose bite caused violent thirst*: acc. to Schneider, the Coluber Vipera, Linn.: Lucan. 9, 610: Sil. 3, 313. **2.** *a name given to an old bawd*: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

diptĕros, on, *adj.* = δίπτερος, *having two wings*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1, 7.

diptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = δίπτωτα, *nouns that have only two cases*: Diomed. p. 288 P: Prisc. p. 672 ib.

diptȳcha, orum, *n. plu.* = δίπτυχα, *a writing-tablet of two leaves*: Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1: Symm. Ep. 2, 80.

dĭpȳros, on, *adj.* = δίπυρος, *twice burned*: Phaethon, Mart. 4, 47.

dīrectārĭus, ii, *m.* [directus, dirigo] *a housebreaker, burglar*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.

dīrectē, *adv. directly, straight*: dicere, Cic. Part. or. 7, 24. *Comp.*: directius gubernare, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66.

dīrectĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [directus angulus] *right-angled*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 230.

dīrectĭlīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [directus linea] *rectilinear*: Marc. Cap. 6, 229.

dīrectim, *adv. directly, straightway*: Macr. Sat. 7, 12 *fin.*

dīrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo] (rare), *a making straight, a levelling*: plana coagmentorum, Vitr. 7, 3. Meton.: *a straight line*: App. de Mundo, p. 57. **II.** *the act of directing, aiming*: directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

dīrecto, *adv. directly, straight*: directo deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: directo transversas trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. **II.** Fig.: *immediately, directly*: argumentandi genus quod ad finem directo spectat, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46.

dīrectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dirigo] *that directs towards some object*: literae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3.

dīrectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making straight, a levelling*: Vitr. 7, 3.

dīrectus, a, um, *Part.* [dirigo].

II. Adj.: *made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep*: auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: non tuba directi non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: directa materia, *timber laid in a straight direction*, id. B. G. 4, 17: ordo (olearum), Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: arcus, *opp.* obliquus, Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, *that cuts another at right angles*, Cic. Top. 4: fossam directis lateribus duxit, *with perpendicular sides*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, id. B. C. 1, 45: (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Subst.: in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfracto XVI., *in a straight line*, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Plin. 5, 22 18: cadere in directum moderate, Sen. Q. N. 6, 20.

2. Fig.: *straightforward, direct, open, simple*: o praeclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: iter ad laudem, id. Coel. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, ib. 16, 38: quid est in judicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, SI PARET HS IↃↃↃ DARI, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. 21, 19: contiones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*: actio, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46: libertates (*opp.* fideicommissariae), Ulp. ib. 29, 4, 12.

dĭremptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirimo] *a separation*: aequitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

dĭremptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirimo].

dĭremptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a separation*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

dīreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diripio] *a plundering, pillaging*: urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 4, 52: oppidi (coupled with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 21: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 9, 3, 69: sociorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. In plur.: id. Fam. 4, 13: Liv. 44, 1 *ad fin.*

dīreptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer* (rare): Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27.

dīreptus, a, um, *Part.* [diripio]

dīreptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a plundering*: Spart. Sever. 19.

dĭrĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to separate* or *sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae* or *ballot-boxes*, in order to ascertain the majority (*v.* Smith's Ant. 414): dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: tabellas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: id. Planc. 20, 49: suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7. *Absol.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18. **II.** In gen.: *to divide, distribute*: qui gentes et regna diribet, Plin. 36, 15. [From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dir-imo* from *dis* and *emo*: the *h* disappears, as in *praebeo*, from *prae* and *habeo*.]

dĭrĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo] *a sorting of the tablets used in voting*: Cic. Planc. 6, 14.

dĭrĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot boxes*: Cic. Pis. 15 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *a distributor*: App. M. 2, p. 137. Oud. Amm. 18, 5.

dĭrĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* aedificium) [id.] *the place where the voting tablets were sorted*: also *where presents were distributed to the people*: Suet. Claud. 18: Plin. 6, 40, 76.

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* direxti, Virg. Aen. 6, 57) *to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up*: coronam si diviseris, arcus erit: si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: naves ante portum, Liv. 37, 31: naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19: vicos, *to build regularly*, id. 5, 55: castella, Flor. 4, 12, 26: molem recta fronte, Curt. 4, 3: regiones lituo, *to describe*, Cic. Div. 1, 17: direxisse finem Philippo veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27. Esp. freq.: dirigere aciem, *to make the line straight, draw up the troops in battle array*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Liv. 21, 47 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 46: frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3. In Plaut. acc. to Festus *s. v.*, *to split, cleave*: clipeatus elephantum ubi machaera dirigit, Curc. 3, 54 (dub.).

II. *to send in a straight line, to direct, aim*: ex vestigio ad castra Corneliana vela, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: aciem ad te, Cat. 63, 56: cursum ad litora, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11. With *in*: equum in consulem, Liv. 2, 6: currum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78: tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Virg. Aen. 6, 57: cursum in Africam, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.*: cursum per auras in lucos, Virg. Aen. 6, 195: navem eo direxit, Nep. Chabr. 4: gressum huc, Virg. Aen. 5, 162: and poet. with the *dat.*: Ilo hastam, ib. 10, 401. Without designating the limit: ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (*i. e.* navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *are determined*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4. Of shooting: spicula, Virg. Aen. 7, 497: hastile, ib. 12, 490: tela, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. Aen. 10, 140: Tac. H. 2, 35: vulnera alicui, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160. **III.** Fig.: *to set in order, direct, guide, arrange*: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 2, 6, 1. With *ad*: meas cogitationes dirigo non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: orationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: judicium ad ea, Quint. 6, 5, 2: se ad ea effingenda, id. 10, 1, 127: Tac. A. 4, 40: in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem dirigere, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: vitam ad certam rationis normam, id. Mur. 2: leges hominum ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.* With *in*: tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: communes locos in vitia, id. 2, 1, 11. With *abl.*: quos (fines) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt

Cic. Fin. 5, 20 *fin.*: omnia voluptate, ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate, id. Off. 3, 21, 83. *Absol.*: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id. Div. 1, 14 *ad fin.*

dĭr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [dis emo, like diribeo, from dis habeo] lit. *to take asunder; to part, separate, divide:* dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54: castris Ilerdam, Lucan. 4, 33: sontes justis (Minos), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 477: oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *are separated from each other*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: diremptam mari gentem, id. Pan. 32. *Absol.*: dirimente amne, Liv. 42, 39: Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 8. Poet. of *cutting through* the waves: Stat. Theb. 5, 482. II. Fig.: *to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay:* proelium nox dirimit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 99: Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, id. 27, 30: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314: controversiam, *to adjust, compose*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21: rem arbitrio, id. F. 6, 98: conjunctionem civium, *to break off, dissolve*, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, id. Sull. 2, 6: nuptias, Suet. Caes. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, ib. 6, 29: pacem, Liv. 9, 8: connubium, id. 4, 6: colloquium, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: sermonem, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *ad fin.*: comitia, id. 40, 59. *Absol.*: actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. 2. *to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought:* auspicium dirimere, Liv. 8, 23 *ad fin.*: rem susceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: dirimere tempus et proferre diem, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 *fin.*

dī-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *tear asunder, tear in pieces:* differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, id. Merc. 2, 4, 1: equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 338: sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis, id. M. 3, 731: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat. Theb. 5, 367. II. Milit. *t. t.*: *to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder:* bona alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque, ib. 7, 38: impedimenta, ib. 2, 17: naves more praedonum, id. B. C. 3, 112: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41: oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin.*: tecta, id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21: Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato, 3: neu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. 2 In gen.: *to destroy, to rob:* (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11. III. *to struggle, strive, contend for:* talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly*, Suet. Vita Pers. *ad fin.* Of persons: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: Homerum (urbes), Stat. S. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Theb. 5, 722: te potentiores per convivia diripiunt, Mart. 7, 76.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare) *fatal mischief, misfortune:* si qua invecta diritas casu foret, poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8: ominis, Gell. 4, 9. II. *fierceness, cruelty:* omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3 *fin.*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id de Sen. 18 *ad fin.*: morum, Suet. Tib. 21

dī-rumpo (disr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to break* or *dash to pieces; to break* or *burst asunder:* tabula caput, Pl. Bac 3, 3, 37: ne medius disrumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque disrumpere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo diruptus, *ruptured*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. In an obscene sense: Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 11: App. M. 7, p. 488, Oud. II. Fig.: *to break off, sever:* amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Am. 22 *fin.*: humani generis societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21. 2. Pass.: *to burst* with envy, grief, *etc.*: infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12: risu, App. M. 3 *init.* Once act. with *se*: Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. *v. a. to pull asunder, demolish, overthrow, destroy:* maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: diruere atque delere oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 20 *fin.*: muros, Nep. Con. 4 *fin.*: templa, Suet. Cal. 60: arcum Circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8: fores (via), Prop. 4, 9, 14: arbusta, Virg. Aen. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20: coelum diruere, Auct. B. Hisp. 42 *fin.* *Absol.*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. II. *to scatter, dissipate, abolish:* agmina vasto impetu, id. Od. 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 18: aere dirutus, *mulcted of his pay*, Varr. in Non. 532, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 13: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt*, id. Phil. 13, 12.

dīruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] *a tearing asunder, tearing to pieces:* magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

dīruptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirumpo].

dīrus, a, um, *adj. fearful, awful:* esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: *ill-omened, boding, portentous:* quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita infectaque sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. Div. 2, 15 *fin.*: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56: aves, id. A. 12, 43: alites, Plin. 18, 1, 1: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 56: deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio, Virg. Aen. 8, 350. II. Subst.: dirae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* res), *ill-boding portents, unlucky signs:* Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: dirarum obnuntiatio, ib.: Tac. A. 6, 24: Hor. Epod. 5, 89. III. In gen.: *dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable:* senex dirissimus, poet. Varr. ap. Non. 100, 30: Dea, *i. e. Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Virg. Aen. 2, 261: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2: noverca, Ov. H. 12, 188: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 5: facies, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. M. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61: Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15: bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 217: nefas, ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65. Poet.: answering to the Gr. δεινός, with *inf.*: dira portas quassare trabs, Sil. 4, 284.

dīrŭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diruo] *a destruction:* Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dīrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [diruo].

dis, ditis, *adj. rich:* v. dives.

dĭs-, an inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in dishiasco, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *dir* before emo and habeo: dĭrimo, dĭribeo; before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel; discedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissentio: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant, as before *f*; differo: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; dībalo, dīduco, dīgero, dīlabor, dīmoveo, dīnumero, dīripio, discindo, dīvello. Before *j* it varies between the forms dis and di: disjĭcio, disjungo, dijugo, dijudico: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 546 *sq.* II. dis before verbs means *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two:* designating the separation of a whole into parts: *e. g.* diffindo, diffugio, digero, dirumpo, *etc.*: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, *e. g.* digredior, discedo. As separation is opposed to connection, dis sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con. *e.g.* diffido, diffiteor; opp. to confido, confiteor. 2. Before adjectives dis denotes *difference* or *negation*: *e.g.* discors, dissonus, dissimilis, difficilis. Cf Key, § 1329, 1330. [*Dis* is connected with the second numeral: cf. Sans *dwis*; Gr. δίς; Lat. *bis*: the connection between two and division, severance, *etc.*, is seen in Germ. *zwischen.*]

dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *adj. unshod, barefooted:* Suet. Ner. 51.

dis-căpēdĭno, avi, 1. *v. a.* [capedo] manus, *to hold the hands apart:* App. Flor. 3, p. 341.

dis-căvĕo, 2. *v. n. to beware of.* malo, Pl. Men. 2 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. sync.* discesti, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3) *to go asunder, gape, yawn, split:* quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: coelum, id. Div 1, 43, 97: sulcus vomere, Lucan. 6 382: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13: in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49: in manipulos, ib. 1, 34: fumus in auras, Lucr. 3, 437: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833. Fig.: divisio in tres partes discedit, Quint. 12, 10, 58. II. *to leave, forsake, desert:* uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic. Am. 12, 42: a nobis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, ib. 1, 12: a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6. *Impers.* and *absol.*: fugae specie discessum, Tac. A. 6, 44 *fin.* III. *to go away from, to leave, depart from:* constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *abl.*, rarely with *de*: quum discesti ab hero, atque abisti ad forum, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3: quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: ab exercitu, ib. 7, 9: a senis latere nunquam, Cic. Am. 1, 1: ab argento digitum, id. Verr. 4, 15: non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: e medio, Suet. Caes. 1: e patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85: populus ex contione discessit, Sall. J. 34: de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 *fin.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381 finibus Ausoniae, id. Trist. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. H. 1, 81. *Absol.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: quum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv. 3, 11. *Pass. impers.*: ab concilio disceditur, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32 40. Designating the terminus: in silvas, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: ex fuga in civitates, ib. 7, 88 *fin.*: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 54 *fin.*: ad urbem, Virg. Aen. 12, 184: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: ex castris domum, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4: cubitum, Cic. Rep. 6, 10. IV. Esp. milit. *t. t. to march off, decamp:* discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*: ab Zama, Sall. J. 61: ex ea parte vici, Caes. B G. 3, 2: Tarracone, id. B C. 2, 21. *Absol.*: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, id. B. G. 5, 58. 2. discedere ab signis, *to quit the standards, leave the order of battle*, ib. 5, 16: Liv. 25, 20: ab ordinibus signisque, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 3. 3. ab armis, *to lay down one's arms:* Caes. B. G. 5, 41: Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33. 4. Denoting the result of a battle: *to get away, come off* (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*): superiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: victor, ib. 3, 47: victor ab hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: victus, Sall. C. 49: graviter vulneratus, ib. 61: aequo proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: aequa manu, Sall. C. 39: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40: sine detrimento, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: superiorem, id. Caecin. 1, 2: liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2: omnium judicio probatus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: discessisses non male, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 70: pulcre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia, Cic. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*: a judicio capitis maxima gloria, Nep. Epam. 8: si possum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.* **V.** Fig.: *to depart, deviate, swerve from: to leave, forsake, give up*: nihil a statu naturae discedere, nihil a dignitate sapientis, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: a fide justitiaque, ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse discessit, id. Div. 2, 55, 114: discedere a gloria sperata, *to renounce*, id. Brut. 91: a se, *to alter, be inconsistent*, ib. 79: a recta conscientia, Att. in Cic. Att. 13, 20: a sua sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: ab officio, id. B. G. 1, 40: a judiciisque causisque, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144. **VI.** *to pass away, to vanish, cease* (rare): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, id. Att. 8, 6: ex animo memoria alicujus, id. Rep. 6, 9: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: ubi hae sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.* **VII.** discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate house: *to vote* or *divide with any one*, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur juniores Patrum evincebant, id. 3, 41: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., quo, nisi pene in ipso urbis incendio, nunquam ante discessum est, *which had never before been resorted to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: discedere in alia omnia, *to vote* or *divide against any one*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: hence in gen.: hanc in opinionem discessi, ib. 6, 14 *ad fin.* **VIII.** discedere ab aliquo, *to leave out of consideration, to except*: quum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you*, ib. 1, 9: ut quum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, ib. 6, 12: amoris erga me, quum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17. **IX.** Once in the *part. perf.* with act. sign.: custodibus discessis, Coel. in Prisc. p. 869 P.

discentĭa, ae, *f.* [disco] *a learning*: Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discepto] *a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition*: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv. 38, 32: lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses judiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: verborum, Liv. 21, 19. **II.** *a decision, judicial award, judgment* (very rare): arbitrorum, Quint. 11, 1, 43: praetoris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

disceptātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [disceptatio] *a short dispute* or *debate*: Gell. praef. *sub fin.*

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [discepto] *an umpire, arbitrator, judge*: disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 16: Liv. 1, 50.

disceptātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 91: Lampr. Commod. 5.

discepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dis capto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal *t. t.* applied to judicial investigations and determinations, *to decide, judge*: res juste sapienterque disceptare, Cic. Mil. 9: hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id. Deiot. 2, 6: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv. 5, 4: jus dicebat disceptabatque controversias, id. 41, 20: controversias inter se jure ac judicio, aut bello, id. 38, 38 *fin.*: inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *ad fin.*: inter amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 15: fetiales bella disceptanto, *i. e. decide about peace or war*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. Fig.: quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6. **II.** In gen.: *to debate, dispute, discuss, treat*: with *de*: de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 *fin.*: non de aliquo crimine sed de publico jure, Cic. Balb. 28, 64: de foederum jure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de jure vectigalium, id. 34, 62. *Ellipt.*: damni (*i. e.* de actione damni) disceptare, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12. *Impers. pass.*: quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: de omnibus conditionibus disceptatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: de agro cum regis legatis, Liv. 34, 62. *Absol.*: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Planc. 36: cum palaestritis aequo jure, id. Verr. 2, 15: jure potius disceptare quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 55 *fin.*: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65. *Impers. pass.*: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33. With an abstract subject: in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

discernenter, *adv. with a distinction*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 81.

discernĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [discerno] *that may be distinguished, discernible*: similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discernĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a bodkin for the hair*: Lucil. in Non. 35, 31. Meton.: *a difference*; coloris, Gell. 17, 15.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to separate, part, divide*: equas, ne inter se pugnare possint, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10: ordines, Liv. 34, 54: Lusitaniam a Baetica, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 116: neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. J. 79: (saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. Aen. 12, 898: haec ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3. In the *part. perf.*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv. 27, 39 *ad fin.*: Peraea a ceteris Judaeis Jordane amne discreta, Plin. 5, 14, 15: Philippus mari tantum Ionio discretus, Liv. 23, 33: sol tanto intervallo, Plin. 2, 11, 8: uxor velo, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559: divisa discretaque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr. 5, 1440: ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: quae quum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5, 324. **II.** Fig.: *to distinguish between, discern*: alba et atra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: discernere insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: jus et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 66: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: fas atque nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: id quod visum erit a falso, Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis solo candore, Plin. 8, 17, 23: verba discerni articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: suos, Caes. B. G. 7, 75: piceam visu, Plin. 16, 10, 18: animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic. Tim. 8: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25: Tac. A. 5, 6: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *ad fin.*

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck* or *tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle*: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16: semiustum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet. Dom. 15: avem regaliolum volucres discerpserunt, id. Caes. 81: membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86: membranam coloris, Lucr. 4, 94: in parvas parteis aurum, id. 2, 829: quae cuncta aërii discerpunt irrita venti, *scatter, disperse*, Cat. 64, 142: Virg. Aen. 9, 313. **II.** Fig.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est, quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28: me infestis dictis, *to revile*, Cat. 66, 73.

discessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discedo] *a separation*: of married persons: Ter. Andr 3, 3, 36: of the people into parties: seditio, et discessio populi in duas partes, Gell. 2, 12. **II.** *a going away, departure, removal*: Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: stellarum et motus, et vias, et discessiones, et coetus intuentes, Gell. 14, 1 **2.** Esp.: a phrase of the senate-house: *a voting* or *dividing with a party* (by going over to its side of the house): senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 9 *fin.*: Tac. A. 6, 12: Suet. Tib. 31. So discessionem facere, *to divide the house* Cic. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*

discessus, a, um, *Part.* [discedo].

discessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going asunder, separation, opening* (rare): coeli, *i. e. lightning*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. **II.** *a going away, departure, removal*: ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. Att. 12, 50: ab urbe, ib. 8, 3: praeclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 5 *fin*: tibi me discessu ferre dolorem, Virg. Aen. 6, 464: discessu mugire boves, ib. 8, 215: omnia, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, *by my banishment*, Cic. Leg. 2, 17. In *plur.*: solis accessus discessusque, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a marching off, decamping*: Caes. B. G. 2, 14: Tac. A. 2, 44: Frontin. Strat. 1, 1, 9.

discēus, ei, *m.* = δίσκος (a quoit) *a sort of comet shaped like a quoit*: Plin. 2, 25, 22.

discĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [discindo] *a tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (rare exc. in Lucr.): partibus ejus (*sc.* corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 221: nubis, id. 6, 293. humi, Sol. 1 *med.* **II.** *a separation, divorce*: corporis atque animaï, Lucr. 3, 851: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14: uxorem repudiavit, intraque breve tempus impatiens discidii reduxit, Suet. Dom. 3: Ov. M. 5, 530: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidii, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: amicorum discidia, id. Am. 21, 78: Tac. A. 14, 60.

dis-cīdo, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut in pieces* (rare): aliquod in multas parteis ferro, Lucr. 3, 659.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.* [discingo]. **II.** Adj.: *slovenly, careless, dissolute, reckless*: discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, *opp.* discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1, 34: ad morem discincti vivere Nattae, Pers. 3, 31 verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

di-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear* or *cleave asunder, to split, divide*: vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: maxillam ictu, Suet. Cal. 58: artus, Virg. G. 3, 514: nubem, Lucr. 6, 436. cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.*: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33: discissa nive, *cleared away*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. **II.** Fig. discissa cum corpore vis animaï, Lucr 3, 639: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Am. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, *divided*, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to ungird, take off the girdle*: discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132: tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100: jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34. As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13: Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed*, i. e. *conquered*, Juv. 8, 120: peltatam Amazona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 102. **II**

Fig.: mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discingor, *i.e. I do not neglect him, I endeavour to preserve his friendship* (but Ernesti thinks it means, *I am on my guard against him*), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, *discovered*, Sil. 7, 153: ut inter Methium et Paulum, quae veniunt in disceptationem, discingas, *that thou wilt decide*, Sid. Ep, 2, 7.

disciplīna (also uncontr. discipulina, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503), ae, *f.* [discipulus] *learning, instruction, teaching, training*: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction*, ib. 2, 3, 10: disciplina puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3: pueritiae disciplinae, id. Manil. 10, 28: praestantior disciplina, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. **II.** Meton.: *learning, knowledge, science, discipline*: qui haec (*sc.* justitia, fides, aequitas, *etc.*) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 3, 68: cujus prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Coel. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. 12, 2, 1: ruris, Col. 1, 1, 6: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: and esp. of *military discipline*: Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.*: Tac. G. 25: Suet. Caes. 24: docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.*: domestica, *domestic discipline*, Suet. Caes. 48: domus, id. Aug. 65: reipublicae, *political science, statesmanship*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: id. Rep. 1, 33: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines* or *systems*, id. Acad. 2, 3: id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.* **2.** Of manners or way of living: *custom, habit*: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 17: eadem nos disciplina utimur, id. Asin. 1, 3, 49: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, viro suo quae interminatur, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Deiot. 10: id. Verr. 3, 68.

discĭplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [disciplina] *instructed, disciplined*: disciplinatior, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 *ad fin.*

discĭplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *docile*: Gell. 4, 8.

discĭpŭla, ae, *f.* [discipulus] *a female disciple*: Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: Plin. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 43. Fig.: Latina facundia similis Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.

discĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition of a disciple, pupilage*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 22.

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [disco] *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 44: Cic. Fam. 9, 16. **2.** *an apprentice*: Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 4: Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.

discissĭo, ōnis, *f.* for discidium [discindo] *a separation, division*: plebis, Aug. Ep. 261.

discissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rending asunder, a rent*: Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, *Part.* [discindo].

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to shut up separately, to keep apart*: dispares disclusos habere pisces, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4. **II.** In gen.: *to separate, divide, part*: pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 439: discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Virg. E. 6, 35: paludibus mons erat ab reliquis disclusus, Varr. L. L. 5, 7. 14: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ossibus ac nervis disclusis intus adacta (vis teli), Lucr. 3, 172 Of abstr. objects Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quae semotae a mente et disclusae, ib. 1, 33, 80: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg. Aen. 12, 783.

disclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discludo] *a separation*: loci, App. de Deo Socr., *init.*

disclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [discludo].

disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a.* (*part. fut* disciturus, App. in Prisc. p. 887 P.), *to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc. With *acc.*: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: literas apud aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 10: dialectica ab aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 30: aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis, Virg. Aen. 12, 435: fabularum similia, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: artes, ib. 2, 21: palaestram, Quint. 5, 10, 121: affectum, id. 1, 11, 2: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1383: preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133: me peritus discet Iber, id. Od. 2, 20, 20: insidias crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 66. *Pass.*: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, id. de Or. 2, 33, 143. With *infin.* or *a depend. sentence*: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: rapere et clepere, Cic. Rep. 4, 3 (in Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: discit Litavicum ad sollicitandos Aeduos profectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101. With *relat. sentences*: plures discent quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic. Am. 12, 41: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriae quid debeat, Hor. A. P. 312. *Absol.*: disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophorum, et disces quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, id. Rep. 1, 3: discendi causa, ib. 1, 10: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. *Ellipt.*: discebant fidibus antiqui, *sc.* canere, Cic. de Sen. 8 *fin.* Fig.: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42: Plin. H. N. 16 prooem. [Orig. *dic-sco*, from the root DIC which appears in *doceo*].

discŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = δισκοβόλος, *a quoit player*: Quint. 2, 13, 10: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3.

dis-cŏlor, ōris (*fem.* discolora, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 302: Mart. Cap. 4 *init.* Also discoloria, Petr. 97, 3), *adj.* [color] *of various colours*, opp. to concolor: with *dat.*: neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae, Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8: habere arculas, ubi discolores sint cerae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4: signa, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13 *fin.*: miles, *black and white* in the game of draughts, Ov. Tr. 2, 477: agmen, *distinguished by various colours* (in a race), id. Am. 3, 2, 78. **2.** *party-coloured, variegated*: aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2: aura auri, Virg. Aen. 6, 204. **II.** Transf.: *different, various*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: amnis pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discŏlōrĭus and **discŏlōrus**, a, um, v. discolor.

dis-concinnus, a, um, *adj. discordant, ill-matched*: Front. de Or. 2.

dis-condūco, 3. *v. n. to be unprofitable* or *injurious*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

dis-convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [disconvenio] *want of agreement, inconsistency*: Tert. Testim. an. 6.

dis-convĕnĭo, 4. *v. n. to disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. *Impers.*: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, ib. 1, 14, 19: disconveniens deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3.

dis-cŏŏpĕrĭo, perui, pertum, 4. *v. a. to uncover*; Eccl.

discŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = δισκοφόρος. *a dish-bearer*: Eccl.

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly*: Cels. 6, 9: Plin. 22, 25, 70 *sq.*

discordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [discordo] *disagreeing, discordant*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 42.

discordĭa, ae, *f.* [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 66: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: Liv. 2, 24 Virg. E. 1, 72. In *plur.*: Cic. Am. 7, 23: Suet. Cal. 26. Fig.: of things. principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441: ponti, Lucan. 5, 646: incertae mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630.

discordĭālis, e, *adj.* [discordia] *causing strife* or *discord*: achates domibus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, Sall. J. 66: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

discordis, is, v. discors.

discordĭtas, ātis, *f.* [discors] *disunion, discord*: Pac. in Non. 97, 1.

discordo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be at variance, to quarrel; to disagree, to be unlike, discordant*: discordare inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, ib. 1, 18, 58: cum Cheruscis, Tac. A. 12, 28: adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19: ab oratione (vox), id. 11, 3, 45: a se fortuna, Vell. 2, 53: avaro parcus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194. *Absol.*: neu discordarent, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7: eques, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185: patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

dis-cors, cordis (*nom. f.* discordis, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 726), *adj.* [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*; *opp.* concors. Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. A. 1, 38: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23: filius (Tigranis) discors patri, Vell. 2, 37. Poet.: Tanais discors, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28 With *dat.*: Tac. A. 3, 42. Of things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 892: semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Virg. Aen. 10, 356: arma, id G. 2, 459: Tib 2, 3, 37: bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: vesania, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: rerum concordia discors, id. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374. **II.** Meton.: *unlike, discordant, different*: homines moribus et linguis, Curt. 4, 13: linguae tot populorum, Plin. 3, 5, 6: aestus marini tempore discordes, *occurring at different times*: id. 2, 97, 99: mixtura generum vini, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

discrĕpans, antis, *Part.* [discrepo]

discrĕpantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *discordance, disagreement*: majorem rerum discrepantiam quam verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12 *ad fin.*: scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 *fin.*: in actiones discrepantiam conferre, id. Off. 1, 31, 111.

discrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a difference, dispute*: inter consules, Liv. 10, 18.

discrĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to disagree wholly, to be altogether different*: res longe, Lucr. 6, 1104: inter se, id. 3, 804.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to differ in sound, to be out of tune* or *unison*: in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet, sic videndum est in vita ne forte quid discrepet, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: id. Rep. 2, 42. **II.** Fig.: *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.*: tres duces discrepantes, Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, Virg. Aen. 10, 434: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, Cic Verr. 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discre pantium philosophorum, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83. With *ab*: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9: id. Off. 1, 40, 145. With *cum*: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. Fin. 2, 30: Varr. L. L. 9, 59, 154. With *dat.*: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

2. Res discrepat, and more freq. impers. discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute*, *opp.* convenit: incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 *ad fin.*: id quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, id. 8, 40: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56.

dis-cresco, crēvi, 3. *v. n. to grow large*: Lact. de Mort. pers. 33 *ad fin.*

discrētim, *adv. separately, distinctly*: singillatim ac discretim, App. Flor. 9, p. 347.

discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discerno] *a separation*: (of rams), Pall. Rut. 8, 4: quae discretio mors vocatur, Lact. 7, 12: Amm. 19, 9: Dig. 7, 1, 62. **II.** *difference*: Amm. 17, 1: id. 23, 6.

discrētus, a, um, *Part.* [discerno].

di-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to distribute*, a different word from *describo*, but the latter is substituted for it in most editions. In many of the passages given under *describo*, 2 and 3, *discribo* would be the more correct reading. *Discribo* is found in inscriptions: v. Inscrip. ed. Mommsen, p. 51.

discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [dis and CRI the same root as CER in cerno: v. crimen] lit. *that which separates*, hence *an interval, distance, division, separation*: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62: parvum leti, id. M. 7, 426: quae (*sc.* litera F.) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29: agminum, Curt. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ungulae, Col. 6, 15 *fin.*: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302. **II.** Fig. *a distinction, difference*: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21 *fin.*: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant, Ov. M. 1, 291: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Cal. 8: rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32: divinarum humanarumque rerum, Liv. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25: of the different strings of the lyre, Virg. Aen. 6, 646. Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, *of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62. **III.** *the turning point, critical moment*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublicae luat, an nos serviamus, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, Liv. 8, 35: haec et his similia, utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall not consider of great moment*, id. Praef. *med.*: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, *join issue on every critical point*, Quint. 6, 4, 17. Hence,

2. *a crisis, risk, hazard*: in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5, 12: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28.

discrīmĭnāle, is, *n. a hair-pin*: Eccl.

discrīmĭnālis, a, *adj.* [discrimino] *that serves to divide*. acus, *a pin* or *bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin*: Eccl.

discrīmĭnātim, *adv. with a difference* or *distinction*: Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

discrīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [discrimino] *one who distinguishes*: Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

discrīmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who distinguishes*: Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrīmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [discrimen] *to divide, part; to distinguish* (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: Liv. 21, 4: lucet via longo ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros, *divides*, Virg. Aen. 11, 144: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminentur, Sen. Ep. 95 *ad fin.*

discrŭcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [discrucio].

discrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *violent torture, torment*: Prud. Ham. 836.

dis-crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to torture violently, torment*: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18.

II. Meton.: with *pron. reflect.*, or in the *pass.*: *to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias, Pl. frgm. ap. Non. 143, 3: ego discrucior miser amore, id. Casin. 2, 3, 58: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id quum tarde percipi videt, discruciatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: discrucior animi, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 27: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

discŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discumbo] *a place for lying down, a couch*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2106.

discŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a reclining at table*: Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n. to lie down*, esp. *to recline at table* (*cf.* accumbo): discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1: Quint. 11, 2, 13: Suet. Caes. 48: Virg. Aen. 1, 708: Ov. M. 8, 565: in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14. *Pass. Impers.*: discumbitur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: Virg. Aen. 1, 700. **2.** *to go to bed* (rare): coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

dis-cŭnĕātus, a, um, *adj. kept asunder as by a wedge, cleft*: conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48.

dis-cŭpĭo, 3. *v. n. to desire eagerly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 87: te videre, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: se vendere, Cat. 106, 2.

dis-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about*: in muris armata civitas, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285: plebs pileata tota urbe, Suet. Ner. 57: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9: circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419: per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. Cal. 32: in omnes partes castrorum, Auct. B. Alex. 31: ad portas, Liv. 25, 37: Virg. Aen. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad praedam, Curt. 4, 15: ad officia, Petr. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9. *In the pass.*: discursis magnis itineribus, Amm. 29, 5. *Pass. Impers.*: ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe, Virg. Aen. 11, 468: ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, Liv. 27. 16. **2.** Of things: discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. 37, 1, 3: catenae circa latera, id. 33, 3, 12: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Virg. G. 4, 292: fama tota urbe discurrit, Curt. 4, 1: mens discurrit utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443. **II.** Like the Gr. διελθεῖν, *to discourse of, to go through, treat on*: super quo nunc pauca discurram, Amm. 17, 4. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*; Eng. *to discourse.*)

discursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discurso] *a running about*: officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. vit. 3: animalium, Lact. Opif. D 3.

discursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs about*: pedites et leves, Amm. 16, 12: hostis, id. 29, 5.

discursim, *adv. by running* or *going about*: Macr. S. 7, 1.

discurso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [discurro] *to run about in haste* (rare): multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: Flor. 3, 18, 10.

discursus, a, um, *Part.* [discurro].

discursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running to and fro, a running about*: magno clamore discursuque passim fugae se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29: Liv. 25, 25: Ov. F. 2, 223: Juv. 1, 86.

2. Of things: radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29: macularum, id. 16, 15, 26: telorum, Val. Max 3, 1, 1. **II.** *a conversation, discourse*: redempti, Cod. Theod. 9, 24, 1. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours.*)

discus, i, *m.* = δίσκος, *a quoit*: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 11: Ov. M. 10, 177. Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. **II.** *a dish*, so called because shaped like a quoit: App. M. 2, p. 125. **III.** *a quadrant*: Vitr. 9, 9. (Hence from meaning **II.** It. *desco*; Germ. *tisch*; Fr. *dais.*)

discussē, *adv. minutely, accurately*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 302.

discussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discutio] (rare) *a shaking*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 9. **II.** *an examination, discussion*: sequitur illa discussio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

2. In the later period of the empire, *a revision of the public accounts* in the provinces: Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1.

discussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an examiner*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21. **2.** *an auditor of the public accounts in the provinces*, Gr. λογοθέτης: Cod. Just. 10, tit. 30: Symm. Ep. 5, 76.

discussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *discutient, dissolving*: vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

discussus, a, um, *Part.* [discutio].

dis-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike asunder, dash to pieces shatter*: deum delubra, Lucr. 6, 418: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: rostro (navis) discusso, *shattered*, Auct. B. Alex. 46: tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625: ossa saxo, ib. 4, 519: percussam aquam, Plin. 28, 8, 29: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70: jubas capiti, Virg. Aen. 9, 810. **II.** In medic.: *to discuss, disperse*: Cels. 2, 17: Plin. 30, 15, 47. **III.** In gen. *to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: illos coetus, Liv. 2, 28: Boeoticum consilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29 27: nox, Lucan. 5, 700 Rarely with pers. objects: Cato discuti Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, *routed, subdued*, Flor. 3, 18. **2.** Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to dispel*, Lucr. 1, 149: quod rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to nought*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: discutere et comprimere periculum consilio, id. Mur. 39, 84: periculum, Liv. 2, 52: captiones, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: crimen alicujus, Quint. 4, 2, 18: famam, Tac. H. 2, 9: consilia hostium, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 31: bellum, Vell. 2, 75: nefas, Flor. 3, 18.

disdiapason, v. diapason.

dĭsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = δίσημος, *dissyllabic*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 330.

dĭsertē, *adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly*: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 31: Cic. de Or. 1, 10 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 9, 26.

dĭsertim, *adv. clearly, expressly* etc.: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 87. *Comp.*: Mart. 3, 28. *Sup.*: Liv. 39, 28.

dĭsertĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [disertus] *eloquence*: Eccl.

dĭsertus, a, um, *adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent* (less strong than eloquens, acc. to Antonius in Cic. de Or. 1, 21, and Or. 5, 18; but freq. used for it): utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a di

sertis et ornate dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Quint. 2, 3, 7: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20. **2.** *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd:* commodus ac disertus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9: leporum disertus puer, Cat. 12, 9: callidus et disertus homo, *shrewd,* Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10. *Comp.:* (coupled with eloquentior) Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129. *Sup.:* id. Phil. 2, 43, 111: id. de Or. 1, 54, 231. **II.** Meton.: of style: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, ib. 1, 54, 231: historia, id. Brut. 26: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8. *Comp.:* sententia, Sen. Ep. 21. *Sup.:* epistola, Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.* [Usu. regarded as a *part.* from *dissero:* cf. difficultas laborque discendi disertam negligentiam reddidit. Malunt enim disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: but the short vowel in dĭsertus is against this etym. Pott suggests *dis-ert-us,* containing the same root as *ars, art-is:* cf. *in-ers, in-ert-ia, soll-ert-ia.*]

dis-glūtĭno, 1. *v. a. to disjoin, disunite* (*opp.* conglutino): Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 12.

dis-grĕgo, 1. *v. a. to separate, divide* (*opp.* congrego): Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71.

disgrĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [disgrego] *different, unlike:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.

dis-hĭasco, 3. *v. n. to gape open, to chink, chap:* Cato R. R. 12.

disjecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [disjicio] *to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse:* disjectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, Lucr. 2, 554.

disjectus, a, um, *Part.* [disjicio].

disjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting asunder, scattering:* Lucr. 3, 941.

dis-jĭcĭo (disicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* jacio] *to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse:* partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652: vis animaï simul cum corpore disjicietur, id. 3, 639: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, *stretching out in various directions,* Liv. 24, 2: disjecta nube, Plin. 2, 49, 50: membra, Ov. M, 3, 724: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70: rates, ib. 1, 43: naves passim, Liv. 30, 24: naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23: frontem mediam mentumque securi, Virg. Aen. 12, 308. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to disperse, rout:* ea phalange disjecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 44, 41: Sall. C. 61. **III.** *to break in pieces, destroy, frustrate, thwart:* arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3: moenia urbium, ib.: munitiones, Auct. B. Alex. 63: statuas, Suet. Caes. 75: sepulcra, id. Caes. 81: pecuniam, *to squander,* Val. Max. 3, 5, 2. *Absol.:* dide, disjice, per me licet, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37. **2.** Fig.: disjice compositam pacem, Virg. Aen. 7, 339: rem, Liv. 2, 35: consilia ducis, id. 25, 14: cogitationem regiam, Vell. 1, 10: exspectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Caes. 42: globum consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

disjugatio and **disjugo,** v. dij.

disjunctē, *adv. separately, distinctly:* Fest. *s. v.* Sacram Viam.

disjunctim, *adv. separately:* Paul. Dig. 28, 7, 5.

disjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disjungo] *a disjoining, a separation:* in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: alienatio disjunctioque amicorum, id. Am. 21: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, *the difference,* id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: sententiae, id. Prov. cons. 17. **II.** In dialectics: *a disjunctive proposition,* i. e. in which the members are enounced by a disjunctive particle or particles: id. N. D. 1, 25, 70: id. Top. 14, 56: id. Acad. 2, 30, 97. **2.** In rhetor. a fig. equivalent to the Gr. *συνωνυμία,* by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as: populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disjecit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Her. 4, 27: Quint. 9, 3, 45: Cic de Or. 3, 54, 207.

disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *placed in opposition, opposed to each other.* In dialectics: proloquium, *i. q.* disjunctio (*q. v.*), Gell. 5, 11. **2.** In gramm.: *disjunctive, expressed by disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive, *etc.*): Charis. p. 199 P.: Diom. p. 409 ib.: Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 78.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [disjungo]. **II.** Adj.: *separate, distinct; distant, remote:* Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4. Fig.: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141: nihil est ab ea cogitatione disjunctius, id. Acad. 2, 20 *ad fin.:* neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted,* id. Part. Or. 6, 21. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, Tac. Or. 18: omne quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi *aut etiam, aut non,* etc., *i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive* (*i. q.* disjunctio), Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to unyoke, unbind* (*opp.* conjungo): asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2: jumenta, Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.:* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. **II.** *to wean* sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. **III.** In gen. *to divide, separate, part, remove. Absol.:* intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92. With *ab:* nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: equitatus, a laevo cornu brevi spatio disjunctus, Liv. 42, 59.—With simple *abl.:* Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. Aen. 1, 252. With *inter:* inter se disjunctum discrepitansque, Lucr. 3, 804. **2.** Fig.: *absol.:* sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *ad fin.:* id. Rep. 2, 37. With *ab:* eos a colonis, id. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Am. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.:* nos a corporibus, id. Tusc. 1, 31: pastionem a cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22: honesta a commodis (*opp.* commiscere), Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2.

disjurgĭum, ii, *n. a difference, quarrel:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023.

dismōtum, v. dimoveo, *ad init.*

disōmus, a, um, *adj.* = *δίσωμος, holding two bodies:* vas, *a sarcophagus for two persons,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4548.

dispālesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dispalor] *to be divulged, noised abroad:* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pālor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to wander about, to straggle, stray* (rare): dispalati in agris, Nep. Lys. 1: Amm. 15, 3. Fig.: multitudo in varias artes dispalata, Pseud.-Sall. de Rep. ord. 2 *med.*

dis-pando, no *perf.,* sum, 3. *v. a.* (also colloq. **dispenno,** dispessus in Plaut.) *to stretch out, to extend, expand* (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: dispessis manibus, ib. 4, 2, 7: dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 307: arbor vastis ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3: manus, Suet. Dom. 19. Fig. of speech: *to amplify:* L. Verus in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, ăris, *adj. unequal, unlike, different: absol.:* ostendi parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, Cic. Mur. 21: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, id. Am. 20, 74: tempora, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87: proelium, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: certamen, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61 habitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67: Bruttius haud dispar animorum, Sil. 8, 570: calami, *of different lengths,* Ov. M. 1, 711: cicutae, Virg. E. 2, 36. With *abl.:* fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. 1, 24: rebus et ordine dispar, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 29. With *dat.:* sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: illa oratio huic dispar est, id. de Or. 2, 44: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3. With *gen.:* quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78.

dispărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disparo] *a separation:* procreationis, *a delivery,* Vitr. 2, 9.

dispărātus, a, um, *Part.* [disparo] **II.** Subst. disparatum, i, *n.* in rhetor *that which is negatively opposed:* disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere,* Cic. Inv. 1, 28: aliter disparata, ut dura non duris, Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj. dissimilar, different* (rare): pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, 29, 136: aspiratio terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

dispărĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [disparilis] *dissimilarity, difference* (rare): vocis, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 169: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3.

dispărĭlĭter, *adv. differently, dissimilarly:* Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

dis-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to part, separate, divide* (rare): is nos per gentes alium alia, Pl. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11 *fin.:* ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.

dispartĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dispartio] *divisible:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dispartio and **dispartior,** v. dispertio.

dispectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispicio] *a viewing, considering:* Tert. Res. carn. 19.

dispecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to view carefully, examine:* Arn. 1. p. 13.

dispector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who examines, a searcher:* Eccl.

dispectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a viewing, examination:* Sen. de Ira 2, 9.

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare) dispulsa suo de coetu materiaï copia Lucr. 1, 1016: pecudes dispulsae, Cic Att. 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Aen. 1, 512: umbras, ib 5, 839: aequora prora, Stat. Theb. 5, 335. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452.

dispendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium] *that causes loss* (very rare): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1.

dispendĭum, ii, *n.* [dispendo] *opp.* to compendium, *expense, cost, loss:* dispendium ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: sine damno et dispendio, Pl. Poen. 1, 1 35: ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am. 1, 14, 43: viarum, *a roundabout way,* Mart. 9, 100: silvae, Lucan. 8, 2. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time,* Virg. Aen. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 432: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. act. 32.

dis-pendo, 3. *v. a. to weigh out, distribute:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: panis dispensus, Prud. in Symm. 1, 584 (Hence, through dispensus, Fr. *dépense.*)

dispenno, v. dispando.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f* [dispenso] *economical management, charge, superintendence:* aerarii, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36 annonae, Liv. 10, 11: est autem in ex mendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, 14. **II.** *the office of a* dispensator, *management, stewardship:* Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: Suet. Oth. 5.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a superintendent, steward, treasurer*, etc.: ab aere pendendo dispensator, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: admonente dispensatore quemadmodum summam rationibus vellet inferri, Suet. Vesp. 22: te noster villicus horret, te dispensator, Mart. 11, 39, 5: dispensator Hispaniae citerioris, Plin. 33, 11, 52.

dispensātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to management* or *control:* Eccl.

dispensātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that dispenses, a female steward:* Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 8.

dis-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to weigh out, pay:* ducentos numos (*sc.* inter milites), Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 47. **2.** *to manage household affairs*, etc.; *to act as steward* or *paymaster:* domesticas res, Cic. Att. 11, 1: Juv. 7, 219: eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4. **II.** In gen.: *to dispense, distribute, arrange:* (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51: vitis aequa portione sucum proli suae dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278: filum candelae, Juv. 3, 287: annum, Liv. 1, 19 *ad fin.* Fig.: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, Cic. de Or. 1 31, 142: Hor. S. 1, 2, 75: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *to impart to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. H. 12, 3.

dispensus, a, um, *Part.* [dispendo].

dis-percŭtĭo, 3. *v. a. to dash completely out:* cerebrum, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 18.

disperdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *a demolishing, destruction:* urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

dis-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): bibe, es, disperde rem, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 32: ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: colorem, Lucr. 2, 831: Gell. 15, 31. Poet.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27. Of personal objects: lenonem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Ov. Am. 2, 10, 21.

dis-pĕrĕo, ii, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish:* quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86: fructus dispereunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fundus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704: tui labores, Cat. 14, 11. Proverb.: male partum male disperit, *lightly come, lightly go*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 22. In exclamations: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* id. Bac. 5, 1, 28: Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: dispereo! Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 12: dispeream, si *or* nisi, *may I perish, if* or *if not;* a strong asseveration: Cat. 92, 2, 4: Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: Suet. Tib. 59.

di-spergo (dispargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *scatter about, disperse:* membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic. Manil. 9, 22: (Tityos) novem dispersis jugera membris obtineat, *spread out, stretched out*, Lucr. 3, 1001: cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique dispersérit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 120: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 5, 255: cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7: ut cerebro dispergat viam, ib. 3, 2, 19: caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9. *Perf. part.* in a reflective sense: comites dispersi, Lucr. 4, 578: Cic. Fl. 13, 30. Esp. freq. of soldiers: Caes. B. G. 1, 40: ib. 3, 28, *etc.*: dispersi a suis pars cedere, Sall. J. 51: and in the *verb. fin. act.:* quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *had distributed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: fimum dispergere, Plin. 18, 23, 53: vitem traducibus dispergere atque disrarare, Col. 5, 6, 36: lactuca dispergitur, *is planted out*, id. 11, 3, 25: ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, *moves to and fro*, Cels. 2, 6: Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, *divided*, Plin. 6, 26, 30. Poet.: aries dispergit saxa, Lucan. 1, 384: dispersa capillos, id. 10, 84. With *in* and *acc.:* quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partes plura modo dispergit et a se corpora mittit, Lucr. 2, 1135: Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Tac. A. 3, 74: aër dispargitur ad partes minutas corporis, Lucr. 4, 896. **II.** Fig.: in praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus: post descripte ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.*: in re dispersa atque infinita, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41: rumorem, Tac. A. 4, 24: falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96: volgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, ib. 2, 1: membratim oportebit partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Virg. Aen. 11, 617: partem voti in auras, ib. 795.

di-sperno, 3. *v. a. to despise:* jussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

dispersē, *adv. dispersedly, here and there:* disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: id. Verr. 4, 52.

dispersim, *adv. dispersedly:* Suet. Caes. 80.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.* [dispergo].

dis-pertĭo (dispart.), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to distribute, divide:* dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49 *fin.*: tirones inter legiones, Auct. B. Afr. 46: auxiliarios equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, Sall. J. 46: (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1: opsonium hic bifariam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 3: secundam mensam servis, Nep. Ages. 8: epulas trifariam, Suet. Vit. 13: pecuniam judicibus, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: portas et proxuma loca tribunis, *to assign as posts*, Sall. J. 59. Reflect.: etiam dispertimini? Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 33. **II.** Fig.: ea quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispertierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. in Non. 92, 16: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, Cic. Mur. 35 *fin.*: cum aliquo dispertitum officium est in aliqua re, id. Fam. 5, 2: Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispertita esse dicuntur, id. Verr. 5, 72. In a deponent form: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, id. Leg. 2, 19.

dispertior, v. dispertio, *ad fin.*

dispertītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispertio] *a division:* Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco, no *perf.*, pestum, 3. *v. a.* [pasco] lit. *to feed asunder:* hence, *to separate, divide* (rare): oceanus Africam Europam Asiamque dispescit, Plin. 2, 68, § 173: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, id. 5, 9, 10: Samon a Mileto, App. Flor. 15, p. 350. Fig.: dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, id. M. 4, p. 296, Oud.

dispessus, a, um, v. dispando.

dispestus, a, um, *Part.* [dispesco].

di-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [root SPEC: *v.* specio] *to look* or *see through; to look up, to gaze; to descry, discern, perceive:* isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ut primum dispexit, ib. 2, 30, 97: ad terram aspice et dispice, oculis investigans astute augura, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 25. Act.: dispecta est et Thyle, Tac. Agr. 10: ut nequit ullam dispicere oculus rem, Lucr. 3, 563. **II.** Fig.: *to perceive mentally discern, discover:* si imbecilli anim verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39: mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, ib. 13, 27: in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, *ad fin.*: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *find out*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16. Hence, **2.** Meton. (mostly in the imperat.): *to consider, think, reflect upon:* nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic. Att. 6 8: disceme et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: dispice, an tu somnium in bonum vertas, Plin. Ep. 1, 18: dispice, ne sit parum providum, ib. 2, 10: prius dispiciamus de his, Gai. Inst. 1, § 143. *Absol.:* virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 16.

dis-plāno, 1. *v. a. to make smooth, to level:* rutro caput, Varr. in Non. 18, 25.

dis-plĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [plico] *scattered, dispersed:* apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

displĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [displiceo] *dissatisfaction, discontent:* taedium et displicentia sui, Sen. Tranq. an. 2.

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi (displicitus est, Gell. 1, 21), ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [placeo] *to displease* (opp. to placeo and complaceo): quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 19: Cic. Brut. 57: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: Quint. 2, 5, 17: Suet. Claud. 4. Without *dat.:* si displicebit vita, Ter Heaut. 5, 2, 19: Cic. Att. 13, 21. **2.** With *pron. reflect.:* *to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself.* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20. In gen.: *to be out of humour:* Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3. *v. a.* [plaudo] *to spread out, dilate, burst* (mostly in *part. perf.*): pedes qui ingredientibus displodantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 285: nares, Arn. 3, p. 108.

displōsus, a, um, *Part.* [displodo].

displŭvĭāta (cava aedium), *n. plu. gutters which carried off the rainwater:* Vitr. 6, 3.

di-spondēus, i, *m.* = δισπόνδειος, *a double spondee:* Diomed. p. 476 P.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 47), 3. *v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute, dispose, set in order:* libros, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a: brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3: pennas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35: comas, id. Pont. 3, 3 16: tectos enses per herbam, Virg. Aen. 3, 237: ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: tabernas deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubicula plurifariam, id Tib. 43. Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9: moenia versu, *to describe*, id. 4, 1, 57: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t.:* *to station in various places, to arrange, set a guard*, etc.: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: stationes, ib. 5, 15 *fin.*: custodias, id. B. C. 3, 8: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33: equites, ib. 7, 56: exploratores, ib. 7, 35: insidias, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 29 captivos obsidesque et praedam, Liv. 26, 51: equos, *to station in relays*, id. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Cal. 46: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa, id. B. C. 1, 14: tormenta in muris, ib. 1, 17: exploratores omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, id. B. G. 7, 61: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. B. C. 3, 24: cohortes castris praesidio, ib. 3, 88: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55: praesidia cis Rhenum, ib. 4, 4: legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37: equites per oram maritimam. ib

24. ‖. Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. Or. 19 *fin.*: Pisistratus primus Homeri libros confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur ut nunc habemus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: fac ut plane iis omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 5 *ad fin.*: ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat, Liv. 42, 27: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day*, Suet. Tib. 11: diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20. **2.** With a depend. sentence, like the Gr. διατάσσω, *to settle, determine*: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4.

dispŏsĭtē, *adv. orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, i. e. *distinctly separate his crimes*, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: ordinate et disposite mundus effectus est, Lact. 3, 17. *Sup.*: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

dispŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono] *a regular disposition, arrangement*: in oratory: Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: Quint. 3, 3, 1 *sq.*: in architect.: Vitr. 1, 2: in painting: Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10. ‖. *management, ordering, direction*: Capitol. Maxim. 9: Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*

dispŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disposer, arranger*: dispositor mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18: Lact. 4, 9.

dispŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: Lucr. 1, 1026.

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dispono]. ‖. Adj.: *properly arranged*: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum disposita delectat, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Of persons: vir dispositus, *an orderly speaker*, ib. 2, 11. *Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. praef. *ad fin.*

dispŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pŭdet, 2. *v. impers. to be greatly ashamed* (rare): alia memorare dispudet, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 77: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.* [dispello].

dis-pulvĕro, 1. *v. a. to reduce to powder*: Naev. in Non. 95, 28.

dispunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispungo] *a settling* or *balancing of accounts*: dispunctio concedenda creditoribus, Ulp. Dig. 42, 5, 15. Fig.: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitae, *i. e. death*, id. Testim. anim. 4.

dispunctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an examiner, investigator*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.* [dispungo].

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* merc. *t. t. to examine, check* or *balance an account*: dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*; nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12. Fig.: dispunge et recense vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. vit. 7: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell. 1, 13: elogia sententiis, *to examine, weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44: specialis medicinae dispuncta prophetia, *tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem coeptum, *to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 *ad fin.*

dispŭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disputo] *that may be disputed, disputable*: omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88 *ad fin.*

dispŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a computting, calculating, considering*: venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.* ‖. *an arguing, disputing*; and meton. *an argument, debate*: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Caes. B. G. 5, 30: Quint. 3, 6, 80.

dispŭtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [disputatio] *a short discussion, trivial dispute*: Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*

dispŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [disputo] *a disputant, an expounder* (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: suae artis unumquemque et auctorem et disputatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 *init.*

dispŭtātōrĭē, *adv. in the manner of disputants*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dispŭtātrix, icis, *f.* [disputo] *a female disputant*: fig.: etiam disputatrix virtus erit, Quint. 2, 20, 7.

dis-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast* or *reckon up, to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 55. ‖. In gen.: *to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss*: in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, id. Most. 1, 2, 4: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 *ad fin.*: neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*: de omni re in contrarias partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: ab his, qui contra disputant, id. Rep. 1, 3: non inscite ad ea disputat, id. Tusc. 3, 9: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. Rep. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: nunc utriusque disceptator eccum adest, age disputa, *relate, tell*, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 16: rem alicui, *to state*, id. Men. prol. 50: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, *maintain*, Ter. Andr. prol. 15.

dis-quīro, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to investigate*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

disquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro] *a* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation*: Cic. Sull. 28, 79: Liv. 8, 23: Tac. A. 3, 60.

dis-rāro, 1. *v. a.* [rarus] *to thin out, to make thin* by cutting: Col. 1, 32, 4. ‖. Meton. of nutriment: *to thin, dilute*; Coel. Aur. Acut. 7, 15.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect*: unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70: caput viperae, id. 29, 4, 21: mures, id. 30, 9, 23: multos medios serra, Suet. Cal. 27.

dissectus, a, um, *Part.* [disseco].

dissēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissemino] *a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating*: evangelii, Tert. Fuga in persec. 6. In *plur.*: malevolorum, App. M. 11 *ad fin.*

dis-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to scatter seed*; hence fig. *to spread abroad, disseminate* (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: malum latius opinione, id. Cat. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 *fin.*: cupidines populis, App. M. 5 *fin.*

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio] *difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord*: inter homines de jure, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, id. Agr. 2, 6: inter aliquos sine acerbitate dissensio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta, id. Sull. 21: civilis, Caes. B. C. 1. 67: ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27. In *plur.*. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: Caes. B. G. 6, 22 *ad fin.* Of things: utilium cum honestis, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20.

dissensus, a, um, *Part.* [dissentio].

dissensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *dissension, disagreement, discord*: Virg. Aen. 11, 455: Stat. Theb. 10, 558: Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3.

dissentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *disagreeing, contrary*, opp. to consentaneus: Cic. Part. Or. 2, 7.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4, *v. n.* (*opp.* consentio) *to think otherwise, to dissent, disagree*: constr. usually with *ab*; less freq. with *inter*, *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: soles nonnunquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, *differ*, Cic. Font. 9 *ad fin.*: ab reliquis malis moribus, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: ab hoc publico more, Quint. 1, 2, 2: a computatione, id. 1, 10, 35: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 18 *ad fin.*: secum, Quint. 3, 11, 18: dissentire conditionibus foedis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 14: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, id. N. D. 1, 33 *ad fin.*: nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79. **2.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, dissimilar, to differ*: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 29: ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. 11, 3, 67: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: orationi vita, Sen. Ep. 20. Rarely with a depend. sentence: Lucr. 4, 768. As a depon. Coel. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

dissēpīmentum, i, *n.* [dissepio] *a partition*: Fest. *s. v.* naucum.

dis-sēpĭo (dissaep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide*: aër dissepit colles, atque aëra montes, Lucr. 1, 998: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69: tenui sane muro dissepiunt id quod excipiunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

disseptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissepio] *a partition*: Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*

disseptum, i, *n.* [disseptus, dissepio] *a barrier, partition*: saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 952: also *the diaphragm*. quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *ad fin.*

disseptus, a, um, *Part.* [dissepio].

dissĕrēnasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dissereno] *to clear up, grow clear*: quum undique disserenasset, Liv. 39, 46.

dis-sĕrēno, 1. *v. n. to be clear*: si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82.

dis-sĕro, no *perf.*, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to scatter seed, to sow*: (lactuca) Caeciliana mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in areolas, id. 11, 2, 30: dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144.

dis-sĕro, rŭi, rtum (*part. perf.* disserta, first used in Hier. in Jes. 4, 11: the class. word dĭsertus is usu. considered as a *Part.* but v. disertus), 3. *v. a. to fix in at certain distances, to set asunder*: taleae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: *to examine, argue, discuss, treat of*: with *acc.*: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Am. 1, 4: nihil de re, Tac. A. 1, 6: te permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio disseruisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: haec cum ipsis philosophis, ib. 1 13, 57: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. Am. 10, 33 qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, ib. 4, 13: haec subtilius, ib. 5, 18: ea lege, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse, id. Rep. 1, 24: pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4: cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, ib. 2, 27. With *a relat. sentence*: paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, disserere, Sall. C. 5 *fin.* With *acc.* and *infin.*: malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105. With *de*: Scipio triduum disseruit de republica, id. Am. 4, 14: consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9. *Pass. impers.*: ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, id. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.* Also, super aliqua re (rare), Gell. 19, 1. *Absol.*: ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Am. 3, 11: in disserendo rudes, id. Rep. 1, 8: causa disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: ratio disserendi, id. Fat. 1: ars bene disserendi, id. de Or. 2, 38.

dis-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly*: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547

dissertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disserto] *a debating, a dissertation, disquisition:* Plin. 10, 68, 87: Gell. 1, 2.

dissertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disputant:* Prud. Apoth. 850.

disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dissero] *to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of:* ostentandi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 58: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69: haec atque talia, id. A. 12, 11: de aliqua re, ib. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. dissero, *ad init.*

dissĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [dissideo] *diversity, contrariety:* rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23.

dis-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit apart, to keep aloof, to be distant from:* quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, Virg. Aen. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turba procul Laïus, Sen. Oed. 618: Sil. 7, 736. **II.** Fig.: *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently:* constr. with *ab, cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.* or *absol.:* with *ab:* gentem dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6 *fin.:* non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: ab ingenio matris, Ov. H. 7, 36. With *inter:* leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44. With *cum:* cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 143: non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 12, 6, 15. With *dat.:* virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18. *Absol.:* de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her*, Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 20: dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilae, *live at enmity*, Plin. 10, 74, 95: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, *were divided into two parties, that of Arminius and that of Segestes*, Tac. A. 1, 55. *Pass. impers.:* histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37. **2.** Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, different, to differ, disagree:* nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: scriptum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165: si inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), id. 11, 3, 79: si toga dissidet impar, *sits uneven*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24.

dissĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [dissideo] *dissension, disagreement, discord:* neque per vinum unquam ex me oritur dissidium in convivio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 59: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. Att. 1, 17. In *plur.:* id. Fin. 1, 13, 44.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *burst asunder, to fly apart:* dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 492: silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29: mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: aera (*sc.* frigore), id. G. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina dissiluisse ferunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 416: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: boves dissilire degustata bupresti fatentur, *burst open*, Plin. 22, 22, 36: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *ad fin.:* (vox) ubi dissiluit semel in multas, *has broken up into many*, Lucr. 4, 607. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. unlike, dissimilar:* constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *atque, et, inter*, or *absol.:* with *gen.:* (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.:* alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita, ib. 34, 129: Sectani dissimilis sis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6. With *dat.:* nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id. Brut. 56: quis homini dissimilis, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic judicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49. With *atque* or *et:* quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, &c. Liv. 5, 5 *fin.:* dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59. With *inter:* dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783: quum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, id. Brut. 83, 287. *Absol.:* dissimillimi motus, id. Rep. 1, 14: voces, ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter coeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.* A rare constr.: aetate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat, *not unlike his master*, Tac. A. 2, 39.

dissĭmĭlĭter, *adv. differently, in a different manner:* dissimiliter efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Liv. 27, 48.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dissimilis] *unlikeness, difference: sing.:* Cic. Am. 20, 74: Quint. 5, 2, 3: *plur.:* Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107, *etc.*

dissĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [dissimulo] *a dissembling, pretence:* App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 341.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv. dissemblingly, secretly*, etc.: non aperte nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: Liv. 40, 23: Ov. H. 20, 130. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dissĭmŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [dissimulo] *a dissembling:* ironia dissimulantiaque, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dissembling, disguising, dissimulation:* Cic. Off. 3, 15: Quint. 6, 3, 85: Nero veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac. A. 13, 25. **2.** Esp. *the Socratic* εἰρωνεία: Cic. Acad. 2, 5 *ad fin.* **II.** *negligence, carelessness:* Veg. Vet. 6 prooem. § 1.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dissembler, concealer:* Sall. C. 5: Tac. H. 2, 56: Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9.

dis-sĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise, to hide, keep secret.* With *acc.:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18: bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: haec dissimulare et occultare, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, Quint. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: metum, id. Od. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. M. 13, 163: se, *to assume another form*, ib. 2, 731: deum, *concealing his divinity*, id. H. 4, 56: dissimulata deam, id. F. 6, 507: virum veste longa (Achilles), id. A. A. 1, 690. With *acc. and infin.:* dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 54: Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.:* Suet. Caes. 10. With *a relat. clause:* nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7: Virg. Aen. 4, 291. With *quasi:* dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 2. *Absol.:* plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! ib. 2, 5, 53: Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: Hor. S. 1, 9, 66. With *de:* dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall. C. 47: de conditione sua, Paul. Dig. 40, 13, 4. **II.** *to leave unnoticed, to neglect:* damnosam curationem, Veg. 1 prooem. § 5.

dissĭpābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [dissipo] *that may be scattered* or *dispersed:* ignis et aër, Cic. N. D. 3, 12 *ad fin.*

dissĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a scattering, dispersing:* hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4. **II.** *destruction, annihilation:* interitus et dissipatio corporum, id. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.:* praedae, *plundering*, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10. As a rhetor. figure: id. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

dissĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disperser, destroyer:* Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dis-sĭpo (dissupo), avi, atum (*part. perf.* in *tmesis;* disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652) 1. *v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse:* claras scintillas dissipat ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5: dissupat in corpus sese cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 351: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. Manil. 9: ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight:* phalangem, Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 *fin.:* aciem, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: classem, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: omnes copias, Flor. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4: Punici exercitus ex dissipata passim fuga reliquiae, Liv. 28, 20: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59. **III.** Medic. *t. t.* like discutere, *to disperse, dissipate* morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263. **IV.** *to demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate:* statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: turres, Vitr. 1, 5: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: alii animum statim dissipari, alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: a majoribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6. **V.** Fig.: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Or. 71, 235: and of the speaker himself: (Curio) quum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, id. Brut. 59 *fin.:* famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: quum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 1, 6 *ad fin.:* dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3: dissipat Evius curas edaces, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, *disturbs, interrupts*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57. [Root SIP or SUP: Festus (*s. v.* supat) says, *supat* significat jacit: unde *dissipat*, disjicit, et *obsipat*, objicit, et *insipat*, insipit. Prob. same root as Sans. *kship* (throw, send), the initial guttural being dropped.]

dissĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissero].

dis-sĭtus, a, um, *adj. lying apart, remote* (*opp.* assitus): femora, *i. q.* divaricata, App. Met. 7, p. 198.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio] Act.: *separating, dividing:* oceanus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22. **2.** Pass. *that cannot be united, incompatible:* res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 238.

dissŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *irreconcilable, repugnant:* Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dissŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a separation:* Plin. 6, 1, 1: Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite:* artas dissociare partes, Lucr. 3, 810: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: montes opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32. **II.** Fig.: *to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance:* morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Am. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2: barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 *fin.*: populum armis civilibus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2: disertos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72: excidium (Tencteris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, Tac. A. 13, 56.

dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo] *that may be dissolved* or *separated:* dissolubile et dividuum mortale omne animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, ib. 1, 8, 20. *Comp.:* mutabilius et dissolubilius, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissŏlūtē, *adv. loosely, unconnectedly:* dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, *without connecting particles*, Cic. Or. 39, 135. **II.** *negligently, carelessly:* dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, id. Att. 14, 13 *fin.*: vendere decumas, id. Verr. 3, 39 *fin.*: factum aliquid, ib. 5, 8.

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo] *a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution:* navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: stomachi, *looseness*, Plin. 20, 22, 91. **II.** Fig.: *an abolishing, a destruction:* legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50. **2.** *a reply, refutation:* criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3: Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4. **3.** Of discourse: *want of connection, disconnection:* constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21: Quint. 9, 3, 50. **4.** Of character: *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness:* si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (*sc.* vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: judiciorum, id. Verr. 4, 59 *fin.*: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 *ad fin.*: animorum, id. Cons. sap. 4.

dissŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer:* sepulcrorum, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

dissŏlūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who destroys:* mors corporis dissolutrix, Tert. Anim. 42.

dissŏlūtum, i, *n.* [id.] in rhet.: *want of connecting particles*, i. q. ἀσύνδετον: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissolvo]. **II.** Adj.: Of style: *loose, unconnected,* alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat: alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. Or. 57 *ad fin.*: Quint. 2, 11, 7. **2.** Of character: *lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute:* negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: dissolutus in praetermittendo, id. Verr. 5, 3 *fin.*: *opp.* vehemens, ib. 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, ib. 3, 56: quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, id. Quint. 11, 38: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac. A. 15, 49 *fin.*: consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9: mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: libelli multo dissolutiores ipsis actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5, praef.

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to unloose, untie, disunite, separate, dissolve, break up, destroy:* facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: contextum, id. 1, 244: ornatas comas, Tib. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin. 28, 7, 23: nubila solis calore, Lucr. 6, 514: sol glaciem dissolvit, id. 6, 963: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11: stomachum, *to relax*, Plin. 20, 23, 96: ilia sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: resinam omnem oleo, Plin 14, 20, 25: cohortem Germanorum, Suet. Galb. 12. **2.** Of persons: *to release, disengage:* obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 54: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 99. **II.** Mercant. *t. t. to pay, discharge:* aes alienum praediis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: nomen, *to pay off a debt*, id. Planc. 28: Roscio omne quod debuit dissolvit, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: poenam sine mutuatione et sine versura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: dissolvere et compensare damna, id. Verr. 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 *ad fin.* Reflect. of persons: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free themselves* from debt, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18 **III.** In medic., like digerere, discutere, *to discuss, dissipate* morbid matter: Plin. 20, 12, 48: id. 24, 6, 24. **IV.** Fig.: *to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy, remove:* utilitas si amicitias conglutinaret eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Am. 9, 32: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8: perjurium, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113: religiones, Liv. 40, 29: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.*: judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 *fin.*: hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40: argentariam, ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 *ad fin.*: rempublicam, Liv. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5: mors cuncta mortalium mala dissolvit, Sall. C. 51: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. J. 17. **2.** In rhetor. *to refute, answer:* criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4, prooem. § 6: Cic. de Or. 2, 38: Tac. A. 13, 21.

dissŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [dissono] *dissonance, discordance:* Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 2, 21.

dis-sŏno, 1. *v. n. to disagree in sound, to be dissonant* (rare): dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr. 5, 8. Fig. *to disagree, differ:* an universa hujus temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3.

dis-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* opp. to consonus: *dissonant, discordant, confused:* chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4: clamores, Liv. 4, 28: congruens clamor a Romanis; dissonae illis voces, id. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, *making a dissonant sound*, Plin. 2, 43, 43. **II.** In gen. *disagreeing, different:* gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18: lingua agmina, Sil. 16, 19: diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56: ora vulgi, Lucan. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 23, 6: venustas, Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15: carmina, *i. e. in elegiac measure*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 114: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8. **III.** Fig.: *discordant, jarring:* collidens dissona corda seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj.* [sors] *of a different fate, not shared with others:* ab omni milite dissors gloria, *unshared*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to advise against, dissuade:* quis enim unquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: legem, Vell. 2, 32: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26: qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101: de captivis dissuasurus, ib. 3, 30, 110: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiatis, C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7. *Absol.*: (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos Cic. Am. 25, 96: Caes. B. G. 7, 15 *fin.* *Impers. pass.*: quod dissuadetur placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44.

dissuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo] *an advising against, a dissuasion* (rare). rogationis ejus, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: *opp.* suasio, Auct. Her. 1, 2. In *plur.*: Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who advises against* (rare): Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261. Liv. 2, 41.

dissuāvĭor, 1. *v. a. dep. to kiss ardently:* Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 *fin.*

dissulcus porcus dicitur, quum in cervice setas dividit, Fest. *s. v.*

dissulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [dissilio] *to leap apart, to fly* or *burst asunder:* dissultant ripae, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: tanti crepitus, ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrimque, Plin. 37, 4, 15: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607.

dis-sŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to unstitch, rip open;* hence in gen., *to open, to dissolve by degrees* (rare): sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 59. Fig.: amicitias magis decere censent sapientes sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: id. Am. 21, 76.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissuo].

dis-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. incep. to consume* or *melt away:* distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24: suspirium in aqua, Veg. 1, 11, 13. Fig.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet (distisum, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) 2. *v. impers. to tire of, disgust with* (rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantĭa ae, *f.* [disto] lit.: *a standing apart: distance, remoteness:* a longissimis distantiae suae (*sc.* Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *difference, diversity:* inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic. Am. 20, 74: caloris, Quint. 7, 10, 10: conditionis, id. 5, 10, 26. In *plur.*: coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26.

distendo, (and distenno) di, tum (sum, Auct. B. Alex. 45), 3. *v. a. to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend:* distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: brachia, ib. 4, 491: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 *fin.*: aciem, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. 34, 29: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2: in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28: utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3 114: pontem in agros, Lucan. 4, 140. **II.** Meton. *to swell out, distend*, i. e. *to fill:* ventres, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 19 ubera cytiso, Virg. E. 9, 31: capellas lacte, ib. 7, 3: ducem (*i. e.* bovem) denso pingui, id. G. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. Aen. 1, 433: horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84. **2.** *to torture* by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62. **III.** Fig.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv. 27, 40: curam villicae, Col. 12, 46, 1: sedulitatem villici, id. 1, 6, 8 animos, *distracted, perplexed*, Liv. 9, 12 *fin.*

distenno, *v.* distendo, *ad init.*

distensus, a, um, v. distendo, *ad init.*

distentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distendo] *a stretching out, distension* (rare): Cels. 2, 4: Scrib. Comp. 89.

distentus, a, um. *Part.* [distendo]. **II.** Adj.: *filled, full:* distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33: ubera, Hor Epod. 2, 46: distentius uber, id. S. 1, 1 110.

distentus, a, um, *Part.* [distineo]. **II.** Adj.: *engaged, busy:* tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: te distentissimum esse qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, id. Att. 15, 18: in opere, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: circa summa scelera Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.*: tempus distentum impeditumque, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. *Comp* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

distentus, ūs, *m.* [distendo] *a swelling out, distension:* sufflatae cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 58.

distermĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [distermino] *a divider:* App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide* (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. Arat. 94: Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disterminat, id. 12, 21, 45: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Lucan. 1, 216.

dis-termĭnus, a, um, *adj. separated, divided:* Sil. 5, 399.

di-sterno, 3. *v. a. to spread out:* lectum, *to make*, App. M. 10. p. 256

dis-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a. to bruise* or *grind to pieces:* caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75. Fig.: eum clunibus basiisque, Petr. 24, 4.

distĭchon, i, *n. a poem of two verses, a distich:* Mart. 8, 29: Suet. Caes. 51.

distĭchus, a, um, *adj.* = δίστιχος, *consisting of two rows:* hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16. II. Subst.: distichum, i, *n. a building of two stories:* Inscr. Fabrett. p. 627, *no.* 234.

di-stĭmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to goad through:* Fig.: bona, *to waste, consume:* Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30.

distinctē, *adv. distinctly, clearly:* articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88: in the *Comp.:* enuntiare, id. Ep. 7, 13. II. *decorously, handsomely:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

distinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo] *a distinguishing, distinction:* harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci, id. Off. 1, 29 *ad fin.:* justorum injustorumque, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.:* veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.:* quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6. 2. Meton.: *a difference:* causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19: volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13: quae distinctio sit inter ea quae gignantur, et ea quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Tim. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Acad. 2, 15 *fin.* II. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a separation, division,* in discourse: also, *a mark of separation, a stop* or *point:* Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: Quint. 1, 5, 27: distinctio est silentii nota, Diom. p. 432 P. 2. a figure of speech: *a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense,* or *between two allied words* = παραδιαστολή: (distinctio) qua similia discernuntur: quum te pro astuto sapientem appelles, pro confidente fortem, pro illiberali diligentem, Quint. 9, 3, 65: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. Also, *opposition, antithesis:* as, odit populus Rom. privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Quint. 9, 3, 82. III. *a setting off, garnishing, an ornament:* lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulcritudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: distinctio honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who distinguishes:* Amm. 22, 3.

distinctus, a, um, *Part.* [distinguo]. II. Adj.: *separate, distinct:* urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vell. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42. Of style: *properly divided:* oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35. 2. *decorated, adorned:* pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, id. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.:* herbae innumeris floribus, Ov. M. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19. Fig.: distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.:* oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or. 1, 12: nihil est illo vitae genere distinctius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1 Of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 *fin.*

distinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a distinguishing, distinction, a difference* (rare): animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum a ceteris avibus diversum, Tac. A. 6, 28: Stat. S. 1, 5, 41

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep asunder, to separate, divide:* tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: mare, quod late terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 204: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 69: quem Notus spatio longius annuo dulci distinet a domo, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 12. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to divide, distract, perplex:* distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Planc. 33: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16: unanimos, id. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinere regem, id. 44, 20. III. Milit. *t. t. to prevent uniting* or *acting together:* legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: manus hostium, ib. 2, 5: copias Caesaris, id. B. C. 3, 44: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32. Hence, 2. Fig.: *to prevent the concentration of thought, to distract:* in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 *fin.:* ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12. 3. In gen.: *to hinder, prevent:* pacem, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 28: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: rem, Liv. 37, 12.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit.: *to mark off;* hence, *to separate, divide, part:* onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, *to arrange*, Sen. Troad. 884: caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284. II. Fig.: *to distinguish, discriminate:* ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: servos numero, id. Caecin. 20: cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.:* qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus dijudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40: artificem ab inscio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: simiarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80. *Pass. Impers.:* quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26: malus arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nuntiatum Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38. III. In rhetor. and gramm.: *to mark the pauses, to punctuate:* puer ut sciat quo loco versum distinguere, Quint. 1, 8, 1: eam (orationem) distinguent atque concident, id. 11, 2, 27: incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 (cf. distinctio, II.) IV. *to set off, decorate, adorn:* racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 11: poma vario colore, Ov. Nux 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573. Fig. orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: coenam comoedis, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

distisum, v. distaedet.

di-sto, no *perf.* nor *perf. part.*, 1. *v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant:* quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G 7, 72: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, ib. 7, 72: multum sidera inter se distant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8: (imago) distare a speculo videtur, Lucr. 4, 289: castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: quum tanto Phrygia Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362. 2. Of time: non multum aetate distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, ib. § 11 quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24. II. Fig.: of quality: *to differ, be different:* ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14: quia res differebant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? id. Or. 10, 34: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 4: paulum sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus, id. Od. 4, 9, 29. quid distent aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: exactis minimum distantia, ib. 2, 72: enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7. *Impers.:* distat, sumasne pudenter an rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare): os, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9. II. Meton.: *to torment, torture:* Sen. Ben. 7, 19: Suet. Dom. 10. Fig.: quem repulsa distorqueat, Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2.

distortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *a distorting, contortion:* membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* [distorqueo]. II. Adj.: *distorted, misshapen, deformed:* distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: vultus, Quint. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic Mur. 29, 61. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortius, *more perverse, unseemly,* id. Fat. 8 *fin.* *Adv.* does not occur.

distractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distraho] *a pulling asunder, dividing, separating:* humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 *ad fin.:* harum voluptatum distractio, discidium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68. II. *a selling piecemeal* or *by retail:* fundi, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, ib. 14, 3, 5 § 12. III. Fig.: *dissension, discord:* nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: civium, Varr. in Non. 287, 15.

distractŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a retailer:* argenti, *a money-changer*, Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27.

distractus, a, um, *Part.* [distraho]. II. Adj.: *divided* (rare): et divisior inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 692 2. Fig.: *distracted, perplexed:* distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Vell. 2, 114 (dub.). *Adv.* does not occur

distractus, ūs, *m.* [distraho] *the dissolution of a contract,* opp. to contractus: Just. Inst. 4, 28, § 6.

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to drag* or *pull asunder, tear in pieces; to separate forcibly, divide:* corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. in Non. 287, 22: corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 *ad fin.:* turbatis distractus equis, Virg. Aen. 7, 767: quae (materia) neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.:* vallum, Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, *to be broken up*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Taurus mons mediam distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27. II. Mercant. *t. t.:* *to sell in parcels, to retail:* coëmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16: instrumentum, id. Cal. 39: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17: fundum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: bona venum, Gell. 20, 1. III. Fig.: *to distract, perplex; cause to dissent, set at variance:* qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Q. F. 3 3, 11: distrahitur in deliberando ani

mus, ib. 1, 3, 9: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac. A. 2, 40: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, Cic. de Or. 1, 59: sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, id. Tusc. 5, 20 *ad fin.*: respublica distracta lacerataque, Liv. 2, 57 quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2: rem, *to frustrate*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: controversias, *i. e.* dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: voces, *to leave a hiatus* (opp. contrahere), id. Or. 45: qua ipse fama distraheretur, *would be assailed*, Tac. A. 3, 10. **IV.** *to draw away, to separate, remove:* membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Of persons: *to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 10: coupled with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102.

dis-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to divide, distribute*: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, id. Rep. 2, 22: copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: milites circum familiares conventus Campaniae, id. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *ad fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. 42, 67: legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *allotted to them*, Cic. Att. 7, 14: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus distribuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: pecunias exercitui, id. B C 1, 39: pecuniam in judices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: ex captivis toto exercitu capita singula distribuit, ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Poenorum arma inter suos, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 12. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. **2.** Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: Quint. 9, 3, 93: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42: Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

distrĭbūtē, *adv. orderly, methodically* (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo] *a division, distribution:* invidiae et criminum, Cic. Clu. 1: coeli, id. Div. 2, 20: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1. In *plur.*: ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumve partes, Cic. Part. 2 *ad fin.*—As a fig. of speech: id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Auct. Her. 4, 35. In architect.: Vitr. 1, 2 *ad fin.*

distrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a distributor:* App. Trismeg. p. 92.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [distribuo.]

districtē, *adv. strictly, severely:* Plin. Ep. 9, 21. *Comp.* Tert. Idol. 5.

districtim, *adv. strictly:* innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.

districtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distringo] *a hinderance, difficulty:* Paul. Dig. 4, 8, 16.

districtus, a, um, *Part.* [distringo]. **II.** Adj.: (as stringo means to hold fast or grasp, districtus means held by several things so as to be unable to turn one way or another [v. Long's Cic. 1, 59]; hence) *distracted, occupied, engaged, busy:* judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic, Verr. Act. 1, 9: (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. beat. 16 *fin.*: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: ancipiti contentione, id. Manil. 4, 9: Hor. S. 2, 8, 68: imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12. *Comp.*: nunquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16. **2.** *strict, severe:* districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: feneratrix, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6.

distrīgilla me, περίξυσόν με, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to hold* or *draw in different directions, to stretch out* (rare): radiis rotarum districti pendent, Virg. Aen. 6, 616.—Poet.: (canum) longe alio sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr. 5, 1064. **II.** *to detain, to hinder, occupy, engage:* Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13: urbem (*i. e.* Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3: distringor officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune*, id. Pan. 94. Of abstr. objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, *would be disturbed*, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 1.

dis-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder:* aliquem medium, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

disturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo] *destruction:* Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb:* vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33 *ad fin.*: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: Auster freta, Sen. Hippol. 1012. **II.** *to demolish, destroy:* aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38. **III.** Fig.: *to frustrate, thwart, ruin:* at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitae societatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: disturbare atque pervertere legem, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: judicium (coupled with tollere), id. Sull. 5, 15: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11.

dīsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = δισύλλαβος, *dissyllabic:* Quint. 1, 5, 31: Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P.

dītātor, ōris, *m.* [dito] *one that enriches:* Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

dītesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [dit- stem of dis, v. dives] *to grow rich* (a poet. word): Lucr. 4, 1249: Hor. S. 2, 5, 10.

dīthy̆rambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διθυραμβικός, *dithyrambic:* poema, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 1.

dīthy̆rambus, i. *m.* = διθύραμβος, *a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem* (in honour of Bacchus): Cic. Or. 3, 48, 185: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.

dĭtĭo (incorrectly written dicio), ōnis, *f.* (occurs only in the *gen.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*), *dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power:* *Gen.*: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae ditionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53: Commagenem, ditionis regiae usque ad id tempus, Suet. Vesp. 8: Tyros mare ditionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *ad fin.* *Dat.*: regionem ditioni ejus adjecit, id. 4, 1: subjecit ditioni suae hostes, Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 10: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5. *Acc.*: dedunt se, urbem et liberos in ditionem atque in arbitrium Thebano poplo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 103: omnia in ditionem tradere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.*: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 21: Ilergetes in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2: voluntate concedere in ditionem, Liv. 30, 7: in ditionem venire, id. 32, 31: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 56. *Abl.*: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac ditione sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in ditione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: terras omni ditione tenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 236: ditione premere aliquos, ib. 7, 737. **2.** Of civil and private authority: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall. C. 20: provincias, regna, decemvirum ditioni, judicio potestatique permissa esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 15: sub ditione ejus magistratus (*sc.* censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, id. Verr. 1, 38: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae ditioni subjicere, Gell. 5, 19.

dītĭus, *adv. more richly* or *splendidly* (rare): Stat. S. 1, 5, 31. *Sup.*: ditissime, App. de deo Socrat. *fin.*

dīto, avi (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. in Gell. 14, 1), 1. *v. a.* [dis = dives] *to enrich:* socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Epod. 1, 32. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57. Of things: ite stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57.

dĭtrŏchaeus, i, *m.* = διτρόχαιος, *a double trochee:* Don. p. 1739 P.

dĭū, *adv.* [old abl. of dies] *by da* (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 5: noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. frgm. in Char. p. 185 P. **II.** *a long time, a long while, long:* nimis diu et longum loquor, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 21: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: multum diuque, id. Sen. 3: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1: diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 73 Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: diu princeps oratorum, aliquando aemulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 100: eo, quo jam diu sum judicatus, id. Men. 1, 1, 20 diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quanquam, o di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69: non diu apud hunc servies, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 65: haud diu, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67. *Comp.*: nolo te jactari diutius, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50: Cic. Am. 27, 104. In the historians freq. *longer, too long*, without any comparison: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: se diutius duci intellexit, ib. 1, 16: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39: Tac. H. 1, 9. *Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. Am. 1, 4: Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Suet. Vit. 14: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. **III.** *long since, a great while ago:* scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus Pl. Most. 2, 2, 45: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1 Cic. Att. 1, 19: is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago*, Pl. Poen. prol. 94: jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3: with postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41: with quod, id. Amph. 1, 1, 146. **IV.** In Mela freq. of place: *a lon* *way:* Italia inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 1 id. 1, 2, 3. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p 285-291.)

dĭūrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διουρητικός, *that promotes the secretion of urine, diuretic:* Pall. Oct. 14, 3: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 117.

dĭurnālis, e, ἡμερούσιος, *diurnal:* Gloss. Lat. Gr (Hence It. *giornale;* Fr. *journal.*)

dĭurnārĭus, ii, *m.* [diurnus] *a diary-keeper, journalist:* Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8.

dĭurno, 1. *v. n.* [contr. from diuturno] *to last long, exist long:* Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

dĭurnus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *pertaining to a day, daily:* mercede diurna conductum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17: aetatis fata diurna, *of only one day,* Ov. H. 6, 36: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta confierent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, journal,* Suet. Caes. 20: Tac. A. 13, 31: commentarii, Suet. Aug. 64: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. Subst.: diurna, orum, *n. plu.:* populi Romani, ib. 16, 22: in the *sing.* diurnum, i, *n.:* Juv. 6, 483 cibus, *daily allowance, rations,* Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.:* victus, Suet. Ner. 36 *fin.* Subst.: diurnum, i, *n.* (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep. 80: Suet. Ner. 30. ||. *by day, the day's* (*opp.* nocturnus): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id. de Sen. 23, 82: Caes. B. G. 1, 38 *fin.:* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: lumen diurnum, Lucr. 4, 458: stella, *the morning-star,* Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, *the chariot of the sun,* Ov. M. 4, 630: ignes, ib. 7, 192: nitor, id. H. 18, 78: actus, *the day's business,* Suet. Aug. 78. (Hence It. *giorno;* Fr. *jour.*)

dius, a, um, v. divus.

dĭuscŭlē, *adv.* [diu] *a little while:* Aug. Trinit. 11, 2.

dĭūtīnē, *adv. long, a long time:* diutine uti, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

dĭūtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *lasting, long:* (supplicium) longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 28: mansiones Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8: laetatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.:* militia, Liv. 5, 11: pax, id. 6, 33: morbus, Suet. Cal. 1. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dĭūtĭus and **dĭūtissĭmē,** v. diu.

dĭūtŭlē, *adv.* [diu] *a little while a short time:* Gell. 5, 10.

dĭūturnē, *adv. a long time, long:* Sid. Ep. 2.

dĭūturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus] *length of time, long duration.* With *gen.:* temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: imperii, id. Manil. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: oppugnationis, id. B. C. 3, 9: memoriae, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: reipublicae, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.* *Absol.:* id. de Sen. 11 *fin.:* id. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *of long duration, lasting, long:* quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: gloria, *opp.* aeterna, ib. 6, 21: usus, id. Am. 22 *fin.:* bellum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.:* quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Caes. B. C. 2, 45 *ad fin.:* obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 352: mala, id. Tr. 4, 6, 50: status reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. *Comp.:* equae, *longer-lived,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: filia, Ov. F. 6, 219: molestiae, *of longer duration,* Cic. Fam. 6, 13: impunitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56. *Sup.* does not occur.

diva, ae, v. divus.

dī-văgor, 1. *v. n. dep. to wander about:* huc illuc, Lact. 4, 3 *ad fin.*

dīvālis, e, *adj.* [divus] *divine* (very rare): nomen, Spartian. Carac. 11 *fin.* ||. *imperial:* constitutiones, Just. Cod. praef. de emend. *no.* 4.

dī-vārĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** Act.: *to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (rare): hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 252: pedibus, Amm. 22 11. ||. Neutr.: *to be spread out, splayed:* cujus ungulae divaricent, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

dī-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck* or *pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently:* res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic. Off. 3, 18 *fin.:* corpus et undis spargere, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: corpus, Ov M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 877: membra, id. Tr. 3, 9, 27: nodos manibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: paenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 6, 203: moenia mundi, id. 6, 122: vulnus suis manibus, *to tear open,* Auct. B. Afr. 88. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 42 188: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *be destroyed,* id. Quint. 6, 25: amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6: amorem querimoniis, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted,* Cic. Planc. 33. ||. *to tear away, separate, remove:* ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id. Sull. 20 *ad fin.:* aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall C. 51: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Aen. 8, 568: Damalin adultero, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 19: me nec Gyges divellet unquam, ib. 2, 17, 15. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Of persons: *to estrange:* qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id. Planc. 42, 102.

dī-vendo, no *perf.*, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: Tac. A. 6, 17: praedam, Liv. 1, 53: id. 21, 21.

dī-verbĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit.: *to whip asunder:* hence, *to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide:* res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223: aërias undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 503: umbras ferro, ib. 6, 294: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4. **2.** *to cudgel soundly:* servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

dī-verbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy,* Liv. 7, 2: Petr. 64, 2.

dī-vergĭum, ii, *n.* [vergo] lit.: *turning in different directions:* aquarum, *watershed,* Sic. Fl. p. 24, ed. Goes.: cf. divortium.

dīversē (divorse) *adv. different ways, hither and thither, differently* (rare): curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, Auct. B. Afr. 40 *fin.:* pauci paulo divorsius conciderant, Sall. C. 61: multifariam diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb. 19: ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50: diversissime affici, Suet. Tib. 66.

dīversĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [diversus color] *of various colours, particoloured:* unda, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 6.

dīversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diversus] *contrariety, contradiction, disagreement:* mira diversitate naturae, Tac. G. 15: inter exercitum imperatoremque, id. H. 1, 62: auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: inter medicos, id. 20, 5, 19. ||. *diversity, difference:* tanta linguae diversitas per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, id. 10, 5, 10: ingeniorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30 *fin.:* consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76.

dīversōrium, v. dēversōrium.

dīversus (divorsus) a, um, *Part.* [diverto]. ||. Adj.: *turned different ways, opposite, contrary:* distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestrae, *opposite each other,* Prop. 1, 3, 31: ripa, Sil. 1, 264: iter a proposito diversum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: diverso ab ea regione itinere, ib. 3, 41: diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 25: diversam aciem constituit, id. B. C. 1, 40: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *the two polar circles,* Cic. Rep. 6, 20 (13): diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60: procurrentibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11: in diversum flectere, Plin. 11, 45, 101: binas per diversum coassationes substernere, *crosswise,* id. 36, 25, 62. Fig.. monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum Cic. Coel. 5 *fin.:* quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75: pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C. 5 diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 5: diversi imperatoribus (*sc.* Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell. 1, 13: dividere bona diversis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 114. *Comp.:* divorsius, Lucr. 3, 803. *Sup.:* nae illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J. 85. **2.** *inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions:* certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Acad. 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv. 32, 38: acies, Tac. A. 13, 57: factio, Suet. Caes. 20: partes, id. Caes. 1: diversi ordiuntur, Tac A. 2, 10: subsellia, *of the opponents,* Quint. 11, 3, 133: minuere invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, id. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit in diversum auctores trahunt, Liv. 25, 11 *fin.:* consistentis ex diverso patroni, *on the opposite side,* Quint. 4, 1, 42: Tac. A. 13, 40: alii e diverso, *on the contrary,* Suet. Caes. 86. **3.** *apart, separate:* diversae state, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14: diversi pugnabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8: age diversos et disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33 *fin.:* qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.:* in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4: diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin..:* proelium, *fought in different places,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various individuals,* Cic. Phil. 2, 37: diverso terrarum distineri, *remoteness,* Tac. A. 3, 59: nostri per diversum iere, *by a different way,* ib. 15, 15. **4.** Fig.: *different, unlike:* varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. Manil. 10 *fin.:* diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33: diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cat. 2, 5: oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: a proposita ratione diversum, Cic. Brut. 90: ab his longe diversae literae, Sall. C. 34 *fin.:* huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, Quint. 3, 6, 32: diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quaedam, Plin. 10, 12, 15: eruca diversae est, quam lactuca, naturae, id. 19, 8, 44.

dī-verto (vorto) ti, sum, 3. *v. n. to turn* or *go different ways, to part, separate* (in the *verb fin.* very rare): (uxor, sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, *has left her husband,* Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 30: of divorce: si uxor a legato diverterit, Papin. ib. 5, 1, 42: nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3. || Fig.: *to differ:* divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 22.

dīves, ītis (also **dīs,** dite), *adj.* (the *nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* do not occur: *abl. sing.* usually divite: also diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3: id. 7, 29, 30), *rich:* ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 7: pauperemque dives me petit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: quem enim intelligimus divitem? opinor cui tanta possessio est ut ad liberaliter vivendum facile contentus sit, Cic. Parad. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi. divites, id. Mur. 29 *ad fin.* With *abl.*. Fufidius dives agris, dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: pecore et multa tellure, id. Epod. 15, 19: antique censu, id. S. 2, 3, 169: bubus, Ov. M. 15, 12: dote, id. H. 11, 100: dives ab omni armento, Val. Fl. 6, 204. With *gen.* dives pecoris nivei, Virg. E. 2 20: opum id. G. 2, 468: armenti, Ov. H. 9, 91: equum, pictae vestis et auri, Virg. Aen. 9, 26: artium, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5. **II.** Meton. of things: *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious:* animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44 Capua, Virg. G. 2, 224: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 268: ager, Virg. Aen. 7, 262: ramus. ib. 6, 195: mensae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A P. 409: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28: Africa triumphis, Virg. Aen. 4, 38: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307: dives opis natura suae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74. **III.** The form, dis, *neutr.* dite (chiefly poet.; not in prose till the Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: dite solum, Val. Fl. 2, 296: hujus ditis aedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42: ditis domus, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: diti placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35: ditem hostem, Liv. 9, 40: diti de pectore, Lucr. 1, 414: in diti domo, Liv. 42, 34: quam estis maxume potentes, dites, fortunati, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57: delubra ditia donis, Ov. M. 2, 77: opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: dites familiae nobilium, Tac. A. 3, 55: pectora ditum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 649: regem ditium Mycenarum, Auson. Grat. act. 59: ditibus indulgent epulis, Stat. Theb. 5, 187. *Comp.:* divitior, Pl. Aul. 5, 2: Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *med.:* Ov. H. 16, 34, *etc.:* ditior (less common, exc. in Hor.): Liv. praef. *ad fin.:* Hor. S. 1, 1, 40: Stat. Theb. 3, 481, *etc.* *Sup.:* divitissimus, Cic. Off. 2, 17: Nep. Alcib. 2: ditissimus, Virg. G. 2, 136: Sil. 3, 397: Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Liv. 10, 46: Suet. Ner. 9. [Root DIV, prob. akin to the root of *divus, deus: dis* is a contraction of *dives.*]

dī-vexo, 1. *v. a. to pull* or *rend asunder, to destroy* (rare): foede divexarier, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: agros civium optimorum, ib. 13, 9 *fin.:* meam rem, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *to vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet. Ner. 34.

dī-vexus, a, um, *adj.* [veho]: *spread out:* Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

dīvĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [dividus] *division; dissension, discord:* horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. in Non. 101, 20. **II.** *care, trouble, vexation:* nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 11: hujus me dividia cogit plus quam est par loqui, Att. in Non. 96, 23: quum cogito, potius quam in dividiam veniam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 40.

dīvĭdĭcŭla, *n. plu.* [divido] *reservoirs, water-works:* Fest. *s. v.*

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum (*perf. sync.* divisse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169) 3. *v. a. to part asunder, separate, divide* (*viz.*, a whole into parts, *etc.*): discludere mundum membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 440: si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: crassum aërem dividere, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *ad fin.:* nubila, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: muros, *to break through,* Virg. Aen. 2, 234: marmor cuneis, *to split,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2: hunc medium securi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: mediam frontem ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 751: insulam, Liv. 24, 6: Gallia in partes tres divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vicus in duas partes flumine dividebatur, ib. 3, 1: divisi in factiones, Suet. Ner. 20. Poet.: vagam coelo volucrem, *to shoot,* Sil. 2, 90: (sol) in partes non aequas dividit orbem, Lucr. 5, 683. **2.** Meton.: for distribuere: *to divide among several, to distribute, apportion:* praedam, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 72: argentum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: pecudes et agros, Lucr. 5, 1109: agros, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: bona viritim, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: munera, vestem, aurum, Suet. Aug. 75: inter participes praedam, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 5: inter se, id. Poen. 3, 5, 30: per populum fumantia (liba), Ov. F. 3, 672: agros per veteranos, Suet. Dom. 9: numos in viros, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 30: Thracia in Rhoemetalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur, Tac. A. 2, 67. So of distributing troops: equitatum in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. 28, 2: Romanos in custodiam civitatium, id. 43, 19: conjuratos municipatim, Suet. Caes. 14. With *dat.:* agros viritim civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: agrum sordidissimo cuique, Liv. 1, 47: tabellas toti Italiae, Cic. Sull. 15: praedam militibus, Sall. J. 91: loca praefectis, Liv. 25, 30: duo praedia natis duobus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: oscula nulli, id. Od. 1, 36, 6: divisit in singulos milites trecenos aeris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti, Liv. 40, 59: With *cum:* dimidiam partem cum aliquo, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 37: praemia mecum, Ov. F. 4, 887: cum fratre, Petr. 11, 4. *Absol.:* non divides, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 4: Liv. 44, 45. **3.** Like distrahere and divendere: *to sell piecemeal, in parcels:* Suet. Caes. 54: id. Ner. 26. **4.** Fig.: of abstract objects: annum ex aequo, Ov. M. 5, 565: horas (bucina), Lucan. 2, 689: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9: dignitatem ordinum, id. A. 13, 27: dividere et explanare ambigua, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.:* idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet, ib. 33, 117: verba, *to divide at the end of a line,* Suet. Aug. 87: nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures, Cat. 62, 15: animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Virg. Aen. 4, 285: sententiam, *to divide a vote, embracing two objects,* so that each might be voted for separately, Cic. Mil. 6: id. Fam. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 21 (the expression used in requiring this was "divide," Ascon. Cic. Mil. 6, 14): belli rationem esse divisam, *apportioned,* Caes. B. C. 3, 17: haec temporibus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 18: ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, Sall. C. 43. **5.** Poet.: *to break up, dissolve, destroy:* nostrum concentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: ira fuit capitalis ut ultima divideret mors, id. S. 1, 7, 13. **II.** *to divide* (viz., two distinct things), *remove from, to keep apart, separate from:* flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit: flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: Macedoniam a Thessalia, id. B. C. 3, 36: populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: dextras miseris complexibus, Stat. Th. 3, 166: tuis toto dividor orbe rogis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 48: dividor (*sc.* ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam, id. Tr. 1, 3, 73: (Italiam) longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *separates, keeps distant,* Virg. Aen. 3, 383: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.* **2.** Fig.: *to separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a mala, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: defensionem, Tac. A. 3, 15. **III.** for distinguere: *to distinguish; decorate, adorn* (rare): qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, Virg. Aen. 10, 134: scutulis dividere, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—[The root VID seems orig. to have meant "to cut, or separate:" cf. vid-uus, indi-vid-uus: v. video.]

dīvĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dividuus] *division:* Gai. Dig. 35, 2, 80.

dīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [divido] *separated:* Att. in Non. 95, 25.

dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *divisible:* omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: id. Tim. 7. **II.** *divided, separated:* dividuom talentum faciam, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 53: munere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: aqua, id. F. 1, 292: luna, *a halfmoon,* id. M. 3, 682: arbores, *with cleft* or *double trunk,* Plin. 16, 30, 53. Fig.: labor apium, Sen. Ep. 121 *ad fin.:* dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10.

divigena, ae, *m.* θεογενής, *born of God,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dīvīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divino] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination,* μαντική: Cic. Div. 1, 1: id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Nep. Att. 9: animi, Cic. Fam. 3, 13. **II.** Legal. *t. t.: the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 417). Hence the title of Cicero's oration against Caecilius: Divinatio in Caecilium: Quint. 3 10, 3: Gell. 2, 4.

dīvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soothsayer, diviner:* Firm. Math. 5, 5 *ad fin.*

dīvīnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who divines:* Tert. Anim. 46.

dīvīnē, *adv. through divine power:* nunc tu divine fac huc assis Sosia, Pl. Am 3, 3, 21. **II.** *by divine inspiration, prophetically:* plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55. In the *Comp.:* id. Rep. 2, 5. **III.** *in a superhuman, admirable manner; divinely:* divine Plato *escam malorum* appellat voluptatem, id. de Sen. 13, 44: Quint. 1, 6, 18. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dīvīnĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [divinus potens] *mighty in divination:* saga et divinipotens, App. M. 9, p. 230.

dīvīnĭ-scĭens, entis, *adj.* [divinus sciens] *skilled in divination:* App. Apol. p. 290.

dīvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [divinus] *godhead, divinity:* Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: id. Div. 2, 11. Of the deified Romulus: Liv. 1, 15: of Augustus: Suet. Aug. 97. **II.** *power of divining, divination:* Cic. Div. 2, 58: Plin. 2, 58, 59. **III.** *divine quality, godlike excellence:* Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 7. In *plur.:* divinitates splendoresque astrorum, Vitr. 9, 1 *med.*

dīvīnĭtus, *adv. from heaven, by divine providence:* divinitus latae suppetiae, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 53: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: divinitus accidere, id. Part. 23 *ad fin.:* forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, Liv. 1, 4: casu quodam an divinitus, Suet. Claud. 13 *fin.:* quia sit divinitus illis ingenium, Virg. G. 1, 415. **II.** *by inspiration, prophetically:* solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: Cic. Sull. 15, 43: *opp.* conjectura, Suet. Caes. 1 *ad fin.* **III.** *divinely, admirably, excellently:* quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: scripta, id. Fam. 1, 9: loquitur Pompeius, id. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*

dīvīno, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [divinus] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy:* non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. Att. 16, 8 *fin.:* ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. 3, 67: quod mens sua sponte divinat, id. 26, 41: animo non divinante futura, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29: permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura, id. Fam. 6, 1: divinare, quid in castris obvenisset, Liv. 8, 23. *Absol.:* Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 42: Cic. Div. 1, 3 Hor. S. 2, 5, 60.

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] *pertaining to a deity, divine:* divinae matris imago, Lucr. 2, 610: numen, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: stirps, Virg. Aen. 5, 711: semen, Ov. M. 1, 78: origo, Liv. 1, 15: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: divina studia colere, ib. 6, 18: animos hominum esse divinos, *of divine origin,* id. Am. 4, 13: hoc divinum animal, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40. causa divinior, ib. 5, 11, 33: condimenta, *enjoyed by the gods, divine,* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor, Virg. Aen. 1, 403: ars Palladis, ib. 2, 15: divinissima dona, *most worthy of a deity,* Cic. Leg. 2, 18: res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice:* re divina facta, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 13: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7: Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Suet. Tib. 44, *etc.:* less freq. in *plur.:* divinae res, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 81: Cic. Verr. 4, 8: Liv 23, 11. In *plur.* also in gen. for *religious affairs:* Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.* Also, divina verba, *a form of prayer:* Cato R. R. 14, 3: religiones (*opp.* fides humana), Liv. 9, 9. **2.** With humanus as a comprehensive term: *all things, things of every kind,* etc. (cf. di hominesque under deus): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Pl. Am. 1 1, 102: Liv. 9, 14:

res, Cic. Am. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: scelera, Liv. 3, 19: spes, id. 10, 40. But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, *morals*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: id. Off. 1, 43, 153: Sen. Ep. 88: Quint. 10, 1, 35. So in law, divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*: Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Just. Inst. 1, 1. **II.** *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 38: animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior, ib. 1, 30, 63: quum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9: divinarum sagacem flammarum, Sil. 3, 344: divini quicquam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 40: vates, Hor. A. P. 400: divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 732. With *gen.*: divina futuri sententia, Hor. A. P. 218: avis imbrium imminentium, id. Od. 3, 27, 10. Subst. divinus, i, *m. a soothsayer, prophet*: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Liv. 1, 36: Hor. S. 1, 6, 114. In the *fem.* divina, ae, *a prophetess*: Petr. 7, 2. **III.** *superhuman, admirable, excellent*: ingenio esse divino, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, ib. 1, 29: coelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11: senatus in supplicatione deneganda, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13: incredibilis quaedam et divina virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratio senatus, id. Verr. 5, 16: memoria, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: eloquentia M. Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: illa ironia, id. 4, 1, 70: haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 29. In the *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id. Fin. 5, 13 *ad fin.*: id. Parad. 1, 3, 14. **2.** An epithet of the Rom. emperors = *imperial*: domus, Phaedr. 5, 8, 38: Inscr. Grut. 29, 14; 30, 1, *etc.*: indulgentia, Jabol. Dig. 1, 4, 3.

dīvīsē, *adv. distinctly, separately*: Gell. 1, 12.

dīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [divido] *divisible*: anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

dīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a division, separation*: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13. **II.** *partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10. Meton.: *an allotment, portion* of food, *etc.*: Paul. Dig. 30, 122. **III.** *a dishonouring, violation*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 8, 3, 46. **IV.** Fig.: *logical* or *rhetorical division*: Cic. N. D. 3, 3: Quint. 7, 1, 1.

dīvīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a divider*: divisor et disterminator mundi (axis), App. de Mundo, p. 57. **II.** *a distributor*: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: ib. 5, 7 *fin.* **2.** Esp.: *a person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors*: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57: Cic. Planc. 19, 48: Suet. Aug. 3 (v. Smith's Ant. v. ambitus, 77).

dīvīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a division, a cleft*: Plin. 16, 30, 53. In *plur.*: id. 25, 13, 106.

dīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [divido]. **II.** Adj.: *divided, separated*: divisior, Lucr. 4, 962.

dīvīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dividing, division* (only in *dat.*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv. 45, 30: id. 33, 46 *fin.*

dīvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dives] *an enriching*: Petr. 117.

divitia, ae, v. divitiae.

dīvĭtĭae, arum (*sing. acc.* divitiam, Att. in Non. 475, 24), *f. plu.* [dives] *riches, wealth*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 99: Cic. Am. 6: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20. Proverb.: superare Crassum divitiis, *to be exceedingly rich* or *fortunate*, Cic. Att. 1, 4 *fin.* Meton.: templum inclutum divitiis, *by means of costly offerings*, Liv. 26, 11: demite divitias, *rich ornaments*, Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmira urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, *luxuriant fertility*, Plin. 5, 25, 21. Fig.: in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: verborum, Quint. 2, 1, 13.

divito, v. dito, *init.*

dī-volvo, 3. *v. a. to roll to and fro*; fig. *to ponder*: Amm. 26, 4.

dīvortĭum (divertium, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859), ii, *n.* [diverto] *a separation*, esp. *a divorce*: Cic. de Or. 3, 40: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 31: Cic. Att. 12, 52: Suet. Caes. 6. **II.** Meton.: *a point of separation, a place where a road divides*: Virg. Aen. 9, 379: itinerum, Liv. 44, 2: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac. A. 12, 63: aquarum, *a watershed, whence streams run different ways*: Amanus, qui Syriam a Cilicia ima aquarum divortio dividit, Cic. Att. 5, 20: Liv. 38, 45. Fig.: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: per divortium veris atque hiemis, Col. 4, 27, 1.

dīvulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divulgo] *a publishing, spreading abroad*: Tert. Test. anim. 5.

dīvulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [divulgo]. **II.** Adj.: *wide-spread, common*: alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8: Afer divulgato ingenio, Tac. A. 4, 52: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic. Fam. 10, 26. *Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dī-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge*: librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40: ib. 13, 21: id. Or. 31 *fin.*: seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: chirographa omnium, Suet. Cal. 24: versiculos, ib. 8: omnem mimum, id. Oth. 3 *fin.*: rem sermonibus, Cic. Font. 5, 10: aliquid turpi fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: hanc opinionem in Macedoniam, Just. 12, 5: non est divulgandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

dīvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divello] *a tearing asunder*: Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 3.

dīvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [divello].

dīvum, i, *n. the sky*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 20: sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: Suet. Caes. 72: sub divum rapiam, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13.

dīvus, and **dīus**, a, um, *adj.* [same root as deus, q. v.] *pertaining to a deity, divine* (rare as an adj.): dia de clade, *i. q.* deorum, Lucr. 6, 642: dius administer, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88: dium fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Subst.: divus (dīus), i, *m.* (*gen. plu.* usu. divum) and diva (dia), ae, *f. a god, a goddess, a deity*: si divus, si diva esset, Liv. 7, 26: dive, quem proles Niobea sensit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Virg. Aen. 12, 797: utinam me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: Cic. Leg. 2, 8: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11: divumque hominumque pater, Enn. Ann. 1, 138: Virg. Aen. 1, 65: pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28: divorum, Virg. Aen. 7, 211: Turni sic est affata sororem diva deam, ib. 12, 139. Form dius: Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 166. **III.** Meton.: *godlike, divine*, by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: Liv. 43, 6: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: dia Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 23: otia, id. 5, 1386: profundum (cf. ἅλς δῖα), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poëmata, Pers. 1, 31. After the Aug. period, the ordinary epithet for *a deceased Roman emperor.*

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (also dănit, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 4: dănunt, Pac., Naev., and Caecil. in Non. 97, 14 *sq.*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 48: ib. 3, 1, 34: *subj.*: duim, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 6: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 81: duit, id. Asin. 2, 4, 54: duint, id. Am. prol. 72. *Imperat.* duitor, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject.* *Inf.* dasi, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* Dane = dasne, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 22), 1. *v. a.* **I.** *to put, place*: tum genu ad terram dabo, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37: me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. Andr. 1, 5, 62: praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, ib. 1, 3, 9: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hostem in conspectum, Liv. 3, 69 *ad fin.*: aliquem in vincula, Flor. 3, 10: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12: aliquem usque Sicanium fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, Phaedr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam dare, *to betake oneself*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: sese in fugam, id. Verr. 4, 43 *ad fin.*: se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60. Poet.: levis retro dabat aura capillos, Ov. M. 1, 529: laesa colla dabat retro, ib. 3, 88: corpora dant tumulo, ib. 2, 326: corpora dantur in altos rogos, ib. 7, 608: meque jubent pictae dare vela carinae, ib. 3, 639: alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes, ib. 3, 679. **2.** With *two datives* (laudi, crimini, vitio, *etc.*): *to impute, attribute* anything as a merit, crime, fault, *etc.*: Ter. Andr. prol. 8: id. Ad. 3, 3, 64: Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71. **II.** *to give, to give away, grant, concede, permit; give up, resign; bestow, furnish, afford, offer*, etc.: eam carnem victoribus danunt, Naev. in Non. *l. c.*: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Pl. Am. prol. 138: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Am. 8: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, ib. 16, 58: Caesar certior fiebat Belgas obsides inter se dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: patriam (*sc.* mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, ib. 6, 15: imperia, ib. 1, 44: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one*, Cic. Att. 5, 11 and *passim*: so, aliquid ad aliquem, ib. 10, 8 *ad fin.*: literas alicui dare (the writer being the subject of the verb) *to give one a letter to deliver*, ib. 5, 15 *fin.*: literas ad te nunquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, id. Fam. 12, 19: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) *to deliver a letter*, id. Att. 5, 4 *init.*: dare poenas, *to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment* (the word in the *dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made, or that which occasioned the punishment), quandocunque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544: civitas stultae laetitiae graves poenas dedit, *suffered severely for its foolish joy*, Sall. C. 51: consules designati poenas dederant, ib. 18: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, ib. 1, 10: ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Am. 16, 59: facultas perficiendi dabatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: locus dabatur, ib. 2, 6: dant locum, Ov. M. 8, 673: dare iter, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: dare timoris suspicionem, *give rise to*, ib. 7, 54: sibi minus dubitationem dari, ib. 1, 14: cana salicta dabant umbras, Ov. M. 5, 590: consilium, Cic. Am. 13: praecepta, ib. 4 *fin.*: inter se fidem et jusjurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: dare operam, lit. *to give labour*; hence, *to take pains, to pay attention*, etc.: virtuti opera danda est, Cic. Am. 22, 84: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: veniam amicitiae, Cic. Am. 17: vela dabat ventis navita, *was navigating the sea*, Ov. M. 1, 132: dextra mihi lintea danti, *steering towards the right*, ib. 3, 640: in altum vela dabant, *were sailing out into the open sea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: and fig.: ad id vela do, *I direct my efforts to that point*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ita dat se res, *so it is*, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5: populisque aequata duobus, Romule, jura dabas, Ov. M. 14, 805: ib. 1, 576: fraena dabat, *was allowing the horse to run at full speed*, ib. 6, 231: dare nomina, *to enlist*

Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: Liv. 2, 24: dare manus, *to yield, surrender*, Nep. Ham. 1: and fig. in gen. *to yield, acquiesce*: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 72: Cic. Am. 26, 99: Caes. B. G. 5, 31: Virg. Aen. 11, 568: Hor. Epod. 17, 1: terga dare (usu. vertere), *to flee*, Liv. 36, 38. Ov. M. 13, 237: fabulam = docere fabulam, *to exhibit, produce a play*: Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*: Ter. Eun. prol. 9 and 23: id. Heaut. prol. 33: verba, *to deceive, cheat*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 23: Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: Cic. Phil. 13, 16 *ad fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 22. **2.** Poet. with *infin.*: di tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja, ib. 2, 3, 191: da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo, Ov. M. 8, 351. **III.** In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor; viz. do, *in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions*, etc.: dico, *in pronouncing sentence*: addico, *in adjudging property in dispute*: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47. **IV.** In logic: *to grant* a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25. **V.** *to give up to, to do in consideration of, to humour*: da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: tantum odiis iraeque dabat! Ov. M. 4, 448. **2.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself, to serve*: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Tac. A. 1, 31: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: se sermonibus vulgi, ib. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34: se populo ac coronae, *to present oneself, appear*, id. Verr. 3, 19: se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. **VI.** *to announce, tell, communicate*: herili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol, 10: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, *foretold, promised*, Lucan. 5, 107. Poet.: in *pass.* = narratur, dicitur, fertur, *etc.*: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434: Stat. Th. 7, 315. [Two roots are perhaps confounded in this verb: (1) DA "give;" Sans. *dâ, da-dâmi*; Gr. δο in δί-δω-μι; Lith. *dû-mi*: and (2) DA "put;" Sans. *dhâ, da-dhâ-mi*; Gr. θε in τί-θη-μι; Lith. *dê-mi*: perhaps the Germ. *thu-n* and Eng. *do* are the same root. In composition the root generally means "to put:" cf. *ab-do*, "put away," "hide;" *ad-dere*, "put to," "add;" *con-dere*, "put together," "build;" *etc.*: v. Key, § 542: almost all the compound verbs are of the third conjugation. The original vowel of the root is uncertain: in Latin it is DA and DU (v. subj. *du-im*, and the comp. induo), in Gr. δο, which also appears in Lat. *do-num.*]

do, *acc.* of domus, v. domus, *init.*

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* [root DOC or DIC, *to point out*, hence *to teach*: v. *dico*] *to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell*, etc. With double *acc.*: hunc hominem cursuram, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 9: aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem literas, id. Pis. 30: te tua fata docebo, Virg. Aen. 6, 759: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17. In *pass.* with one *acc.*: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: id. S. 1, 6, 76. With *acc.* followed by *inf.*: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: Hor. S. 1, 1, 91: and ellipt.: Socratem fidibus (*sc.* canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22: aliquem equo, armis, Liv. 29, 1. With *de*: de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26. With a *relat. sentence*: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, ib. 9, 25: id. Att. 8, 2. With simple *acc.* of pers.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2: Hor. S. 2, 2, 50: id. Ep. 1, 13, 1. With simple *acc.* of thing: coepit studiose omnia docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.*: Quint. 7, 10, 10: Hor. A. P. 306: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15. With *acc.* and *infin.*: docui per literas, id nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16, 8: unam esse spem salutis docent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 63. *Absol.*: quum doceo et explano, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82: id. Or. 42: Quint. 3, 4, 15: Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.* **2.** docere fabulam, like the Gr. διδάσκειν, lit. *to teach a play* (to the actors); hence, *to bring out, exhibit*: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), id. Brut. 18 *fin.*: id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: Hor. A. P. 288: Gell. 17, 21.

dochmĭus, ii, *m.* = δόχμιος (*sc.* πούς), *the dochmiac foot in poetry*, ◡ — — ◡ —: Cic. Or. 64 *fin.*: Quint. 9, 4, 79.

dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] *easily taught, docile*: Tert. Monog. 12.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily taught, docile*: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: Liv. 23, 29: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 1: ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: lusciniae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59: omnes dociles imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40. Poet. with *gen.*: modorum, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. S. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, Sil. 3, 233: and with *inf.*: cerva accedere mensis, id. 13, 120. Fig.: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. A. A. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27: hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8. *Comp.*: judex docilior et intentior, Quint. 4, 2, 24. *Sup.* does not occur.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis] *aptness for being taught, docility*: Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Nep. Att. 1: Plin. 8, 1: ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3. **II.** *gentleness*: Eutr. 10, 4.

dŏcĭlĭter, *adv. docilely*; Diom. p. 401 P.

dŏcis, ĭdis, *f.* = δοκίς, *a fiery meteor*: App. de Mundo, p. 58.

doctē, *adv. learnedly, skilfully*: *Comp.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: Mart. 7, 46. **II.** *shrewdly, cunningly*: Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 23: id. Mil. 4, 2, 29.

doctĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus cano] *skilful in singing*: Mar. Cap. 2, p. 30.

doctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus facio] *making learned*: Mar. Cap. 1 *init.*

doctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus loquor] *speaking learnedly*: oratores, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89: juvenis, Mar. Cap. 9, p. 306.

doctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus sono] *sounding learnedly*: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

doctĭuscŭlē, *adv. somewhat learnedly*: Gell. 6, 16.

doctor, ōris, *m.* [doceo] *a teacher, instructor*: Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25.

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *teaching, instruction*: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208: Quint. 2, 12, 8: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. **II.** *science, erudition, learning*: est unum perfugium, doctrina ac literae, quibus semper usi sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 *fin.*: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236: ad domesticum morem adventitiam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4: dicendi, *rhetoric*, id. Part. 1, 3: auctor doctrinae ejus (*sc.* Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40.

doctus, a, um, *Part.* [doceo]. **II.** Adj.: *learned, skilled, versed, experienced*: doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114: adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Coel. 10, 24: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, id. Brut. 25: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gramm. 7: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg. Aen. 10, 225: legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. With *acc.*: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: dulces modos, ib. 3, 9, 10: omina, Stat. Th. 2, 692: literas, Gell. 19, 9. With *inf.*: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9: ib. 3, 6, 38. With *prep.*: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. H. 21, 182: Sapphica puella Musa doctior, *more skilled in song*, Cat. 35, 17. Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: vox, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: docta prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12. **2.** In Plaut. and Ter. *knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle*: malum, callidum, doctum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 35: Ter Hec. 2, 1, 6.

documen, inis, v. documentum, *init*

dŏcŭmentātĭo, νουθεσία, *a reminding*, Gloss Lat. Gr.

dŏcŭmentum, i. *n.* (also dŏcŭmen Lucr. 6, 392; and dŏcĭmen, Ter. Maur p. 2425 P.) [doceo] *a lesson, example a pattern, warning*; *a proof, specimen* With *gen.*: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40: periculi, id. 1, 52: fidei dare, id. 22, 39: patientiae dare, Tac. Agr. 2: cavendae similis injuriae, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7: quarum rerum maxuma documenta haec habeo quod, *etc.*, Sall. C 9: nisi documentum sit adversus superbiam nobilium plebeiae libertatis, Liv. 9, 46: alicujus rei esse documento. Quint. 7. 1, 2. With a dependent clause: dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 *fin.*: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id. Agr. 1, 9 *ad fin.*: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipsi essent documento, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti, Liv. 24, 8: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, Ov. M. 1, 415: ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento ea quoque percipi posse, Quint. 12, 11, 23. With *subj.*: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, Liv. 21, 19. Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: documento fuisse ne comitia haberentur, Liv. 7, 6: ceteris ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum Curt. 8, 14. *Absol.*: singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: Liv. 5, 51: aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

dōdĕcătēmŏrĭon, ii, *n.* = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *the twelfth part of a constellation*: Manil. 2, 694.

dōdĕcăthĕon, i, *n.* = δωδεκάθεον, *an herb*; perh. *the common primrose*: Primula vulg. Linn. (the Dodecatheon of the moderns is a different plant of the same family): Plin. 25, 4, 9.

dōdra, ae, *f.* [dodrans] *a drink composed of nine ingredients*: Aus. Epigr. 86. Called also dodralis potio, ib. 86 *in lemm.*

dōdrālis, e, *adj.* v. dodra.

dōdrans, antis, *m.* [dequadrans, lit. *less one-fourth*] *three-fourths*: alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *ad fin.*: solvere dodrantem, Mart. 8, 9: heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5: dodrans jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11: horae, Plin. 2, 4, 11 pondo dodrans, Scrib. Comp. 45. As a measure of length, *nine inches:* Plin. 36, 9, 14, *no.* 5: Suet. Aug. 79.

dōdrantālis, e, *adj.* [dodrans] *of nine inches:* stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: ramos, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

dōdrantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a* dodrans: tabulae, *the debt-books introduced in consequence of the* lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic Font. frgm. 2 Niebuhr.

doga, ae, *f.* = δοχή, *a sort of vessel* (perhaps a measure): Vop. Aur. 48: doga βούττης, Gloss. Philom.

dogarius, βουττοποιός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dogma, ătis, *n.* (*fem.* Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.) = δόγμα, *a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma:* Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 133: Juv. 13, 121.

dogmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δογματικός, *pertaining to a philosophical doctrine, dogmatic:* lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

dogmătīzo, 1. *v. n.* = δογματιζω, *to propound a dogma:* Aug. Ep. 57, 8 *fin.*

dŏlābella, ae, *f. dim.* [dolabra] *a small pick-axe, a hatchet:* Col. 2, 24, 4 *sq.*

dŏlābra, ae, *f.* [dolo] *an axe, pick-axe,* as a milit. implement: Liv. 9, 37: Tac. H. 3, 20: an agricultural implement: Col. Arb. 10, 2: a butcher's implement: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18: cf. Fest. *s. v.* scena.

dŏlābrārĭus, ii, *m.* [dolabra] *a pick-axe maker:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4071.

dŏlābrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *axe-shaped:* securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

dŏlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [dolo] *a hewing:* trunci, App. Flor. 1. p. 340.

dŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily hewn:* Auct. de Lim. ap. Goes. p. 270.

dŏlātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an implement for cutting stones:* Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

dŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hewing, a cutting:* gemmae, Prud. Pysch. 836.

dŏlens, entis, *Part.* [doleo] *causing pain, painful:* nil dolentius, Ov. M. 4, 246.

dŏlenter, *adv. painfully, with sorrow:* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.:* Cic. Sest. 6, 14. *Sup.* does not occur.

dŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [doleo] *pain:* Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.

dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, (doliturus, Liv. 39, 43 *fin.:* Virg. Aen. 11, 732, *etc.*) 2. *v. n.* and *a. to feel pain, suffer pain*· of things: *to pain, to ache:* nequeo caput tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84: misero nunc malae dolent, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 252: non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, id. Bac. 5, 2, 54. *Impers.:* mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, id. Epid, 1, 2, 44: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55. **II.** Fig.: of personal subjects: *to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for.* With *acc.:* meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145: Dionis mortem, id. Coel. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. Verr. 1, 44: Tac. H. 1, 29: injurias alicujus, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12 *fin.:* aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32 *fin.:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 112. With a dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Am. 20: Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Virg. Aen. 4, 434. With simple *inf.:* vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 62. With *abl.:* laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Am. 13, 17: laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8: clade accepta, Liv. 5, 11: injuriis civitatis suae, id. 29, 21: dolore alicujus, Virg. Aen. 1, 669: mea virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: laeso Metello, id. S. 2, 1, 67: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: rapto Ganymede, id. F. 5, 43. With *de* or *ex:* de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. B. G. 1 14· tum ex me doluisti, Cic Fam. 16, 21. With *quod, quia,* or *si:* doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89. *Absol.:* ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10: Virg. Aen 6, 733: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall. J. 39. **2.** Of subjects not personal: *to give pain.* With *dat.:* animus mihi dolet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 54: Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.:* Sall. J. 84. *Impers.: it pains me, I am grieved:* mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 84: Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: Cic. Mur. 20, 42. With *acc.:* frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24. *Absol.*. dolet dictum. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. an. 2. **III.** As a depon.: de qua nihil aliud dolitus est (vir) nisi mortem, Inscr. Grut. *no.* 793, 4: doleatur, ib. 676, 11. (Hence Ital. *doglio;* Fr. *deuil.*)

dōlĭāris, e, *adj.* [dolium] *of a cask:* vinum, *in cask,* i. e. *new, not yet drawn off,* Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4. Fig. anus, *pot-bellied,* Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

dōlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a cask* or *casks:* dolearia officina, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4888. Subst. doliarium, ii, *n. a place for wine-casks, a wine-cellar:* Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

dolichos, i, *m. the haricot bean,* Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 92.

dŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [doleo] *painful:* motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

dōlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium] *a small cask:* Col. 12, 44, 3: Liv. 5, 40. **2.** doliola florum, *the tube of the corolla?* Plin. 11, 13, 13: ib. 15, 15 dub.

dŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [doleo] *to pain greatly, to ache:* Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlĭum, ii, *n.* (*plur.* dolea, Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381) *a very large jar:* Cato R. R. 69, 1: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: de dolio haurire, *to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine,* Cic. Brut. 83, 288. Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, *talk in vain,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 135.

dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to chip with an axe, to hew:* materiem, Cato R. R. 31 *fin.:* taleas, ib. 45: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: perticas in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59. Fig.: fuste, *to cudgel soundly,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, *contrive, devise,* Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 64. [Cf. Sans. *dal,* "cleave;" whence *dala,* "a part:" cf. Lith. *dalis;* Goth. *dails;* Germ. *theil;* Erse, *dail.*

dŏlo or **dŏlon**, ōnis, *m.* = δολων, *a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick:* Suet. Claud. 13: Alfen. Dig. 9, 2, 52. Meton.: *a fly's sting:* Phaedr. 3, 6, 3. **2.** *the fore-topsail:* Liv. 36, 44.

dŏlor, ōris, *m* [doleo] *pain, smart, ache:* dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: articulorum, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.:* laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: utero exorti dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: laborat e dolore, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 33. **II.** Fig.: *distress, sorrow, anguish, vexation, chagrin.* etc.: dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Am. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 5: in labore atque in dolore, id. Ps. 2, 3, 20: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: te dolorem, quem acceperis quum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, id. Am. 2, 8: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: dolore angi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et prae se fert dolorem suum, id. Off. 2, 21 *ad fin.:* magno dolore affici, Caes. B. G. 1 2: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Virg. Aen. 2, 594: amator agit ubi secum, accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, *the torments of love,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 263: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: injuriae, Liv. 1, 40 ignominiae, Suet. Vesp. 8: conjugis amissae, Ov. M. 7, 688: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, Tac. A 2, 71. **III.** Meton.: *a grief,* i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief:* illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 73. **2.** In rhetor. for πάθος, *passionate expression pathos:* Cic. de Or. 3, 25: id. Brut. 24 93.

dŏlōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor] *painful:* Veg. 4, 22: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5.

dŏlōsē, *adv. craftily, deceitfully:* Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61. *Comp* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dŏlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dolosus] *deceit* Vulg. Sir. 37, 3.

dŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] *crafty, cunning, deceitful:* conservus, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 43: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phaedr. 1, 13, 11 artes, Ov. M. 15, 473. With *inf.:* amici, ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28. Poet.: taurus, *of Jupiter, changed into a bull,* ib. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *deceitful, treacherous,* ib. 2, 1, 8.

dŏlus, i, *m.* = δόλος, orig. *a device, artifice:* hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, a common expression for *guile, fraud, deceit:* doli vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo,* nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus, Fest. *s. v.:* in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (*sc.* Aquillio) quaereretur, quid esset *Dolus malus?* respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60: Labeo sic definit: *Dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 373. **2.** Without malus: *fraud, deceit, deception:* huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. C. 11: aliquem ductare dolis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 109: consuere, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: versare, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: nectere, Liv. 27, 28 *init.:* per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, ib. 1, 13: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerere, id. B. C. 2, 14: per dolum ac proditionem, Liv. 2, 3: dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152: subterranei = cuniculi, Flor. 1, 12.

dōma, ătis, *n.* = δῶμα, *a roof:* Eccl.

dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [domo] *tamable* (poet.): Cantaber, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41: Ov. M. 9, 253.

dŏmātor, oris, v. domitor, *init.*

dŏmĕfactus, a, um [domo facio] *tamed, subdued.* Fig.: tellus aratro Petr. 99, 3.

dŏmestĭcātim, *adv.* [domesticus] *in the house, at home:* Suet. Caes. 26.

dŏmestĭcē, *adv. at home, privately* domestice et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: domestice confectus libellus, Symm. Ep 10, 36 *ad fin.*

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] *pertaining to the house:* dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: vestis, *a garment to wear in the house,* id. Fin. 2, 24: Suet. Aug. 73: domesticus otior, *at home,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 128. **II.** Meton.: *pertaining to one's family; domestic, familiar, household:* in luctu domestico, Cic. Vatin. 13: moeror, Suet. Cal. 5: domesticis praeceptis eruditus, Cic. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.:* domesticus usus et consuetudo cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6: homo prope domesticus, id. Fam. 7, 14: praedones, id. Rosc. Am. 6: mala id. Sest. 45, 97: clades, Liv. 9, 17: exempla, id. 37, 25: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, ib. 44. **2.** Subst.: domestici, orum, *m. plu. the members of a family, inmates of a household:* Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Liv. 1, 42: Suet. Aug. 89. Also *family domestics, household slaves:* id. Oth. 10: and for the *escort, retinue* of a person: Cod. Theod. 1, 12, 3: milites, *body-guard,* Vopisc. Numer. 13. **III.** Esp. opp. to foreign or public: *domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private:* id ita esse ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, *produced at home,* id. B. G. 2, 10: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.:* externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.:* insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 *ad fin.:* alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font. 10 *fin.:* bellum, *civil war,* Caes. B. G. 5, 9: hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25: insidiae, id. Fam. 5, 2: domesticum et intestinum malum, id. Verr. 1, 15: domesticum ac vernaculum crimen, ib. 3, 61: domestica facta celebrare, *of their own country,* Hor. A. P. 287: res domesticas ac familiares, *opp.* rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13: Liv. 1, 1 *ad fin.:* ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. Pan. 83: in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4.

dŏmi, *adv.* v. domus.

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a man's usual place of residence, a dwelling, abode, home:* Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 41: Cic. Arch. 4, 9: Caes. B. G. 1, 30. **II.** Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.:* Lacedaemone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23: cui verbo (*sc.* fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17. [The word is compounded of *domus* and the root CIL: but as *concilium* and *consilium* are frequently confounded, and as *consilium* probably contains the root SED, "to sit," we may conjecture that *domisilium* is the true orthography, which would correspond to exsilium: v. Long's Cic. 1, 179.]

dŏmĭcoenĭum, ii, *n.* [domus coena] *household* or *homely fare:* Mart. 5, 78.

dŏmĭna, ae (*abl. plur.* only dominis, Curt. 3, 12) *f.* [dominus] *the mistress of a family* = hera, materfamilias: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 107: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: Quint. 5, 11, 34 *sq.* **II.** In gen. like δέσποινα, *a mistress, lady:* sit sane fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2: haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: voluptates blandissimae dominae, ib. 2, 10, 37: cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Parad. 5, 3 *in.:* juncti currum dominae subiere leones, *i. e.* of Cybele, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148: of Juno, Prop. 2, 5, 17: of Diana, Mart. 12, 18. Adj.: domina urbs, id. 12, 21. **III.** Esp. *the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family:* Suet. Dom. 13: id. Claud. 39. **2.** A term of endearment, *wife:* Virg. Aen. 6, 397: Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9: *sweetheart:* Tib. 1, 1, 46. (Hence It. *donna:* Sp. *doña, dueña;* Fr. *dame:* also Sp. *dim. doncella;* Fr. *demoiselle;* Eng. *damsel.*)

dŏmĭnans, antis, *Part.* [dominor] *ruling. Comp.:* Lucr. 3, 398.

dŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *rule, dominion;* esp. *absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism, opp.* to libertas: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: Liv. 3, 39: Tac. A. 6, 42. In *plur.:* Cic. Rep. 1, 26 *fin.:* Tac. A. 3, 26. Fig.: dominatio regnumque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: regia in judiciis, ib. 5, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

dŏmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *ruler, lord:* rerum Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

dŏmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female ruler, mistress* (rare): caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: Sen. Hippol. 85.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *rule, command;* esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny* (cf. dominatio): Cic. Rep. 1, 27: id. Deiot. 11, 30: id. Tusc. 5, 20: Caes. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.* In *plur.:* Cic. Rep. 1, 39: Prud. Ham. 517. Fig.: animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: consilii, ib.: cupiditatum, id. Parad. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 11.

dŏmĭnĭcus (contr. domnicus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3201), a, um, *adj.* [dominus] *pertaining to a lord* or *master* (rare): habitationes, Col. 9 praef. § 1: palatum, Sen. Ep. 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2. **II.** Under the empire, *imperial:* res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib. 3, 26, 7. Subst. dominicum, i, *n. a collection of poems by the emperor Nero:* Suet. Vit. 11 *fin.* **2.** In eccl. Lat. dominica dies, *the Lord's day, Sunday:* Tert. Coron. 3. (Hence It. *domenica;* Fr. *dimanche.*)

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a feast, banquet:* dominia convivia, Lucil. in Non. 281, 25: Cic. Verr. 3, 4: Gell. 2, 24. **II.** Legal *t. t. property, right of ownership:* Gai. Inst. 1, 54: ib. 2, 40: Plin. 37, 8, 27. **2.** Meton.: *master:* fig.: incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. beat. 5. (Hence Fr. *domaine.*)

dŏmĭnor, ātus. 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to have dominion, bear rule, domineer:* imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: in capite fortunisque hominum dominari, id. Quint. 30, 94: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consuessent, Caes. B. G. 2. 31 *fin.:* dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53: summa dominarier arce, Virg. Aen. 7, 70: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira 14, 3. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: mare, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.:* pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: inter nitentia culta infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154: potestas (*sc.* censura) longinquitate dominatur, Liv. 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: nomina, Hor. A. P. 234: fortuna dominatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: usus dicendi in libera civitate, id. de Or. 2, 8, 33: actio in dicendo, id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7. **II.** Pass.: *to be ruled:* o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: Lact. Mort. pers. 16.

dŏmĭnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little lord:* Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dŏmĭnus (in inscrr. sometimes domnus), i, *m.* [domus] *the master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner:* nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: (villicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, Cato R. R. 5, 3 *sq.:* *opp.* servus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 227: *opp.* familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: *opp.* ancilla, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276: coupled with herus, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 3: rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id. Quint. 5, 19: navigii, Petr. 100, 7: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: equi, ib. 61. **II.** In gen.: *a master, lord, ruler, chief* (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic. Planc. 4 *ad fin.:* quippe qui (*sc.* populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capitis uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep. 1, 32: dii domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7: videsne, ut de rege (*sc.* Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, id. Rep. 2, 26. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu, id. Tusc. 1, 21. Poet. sometimes as an adj.: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30: Stat. Theb. 5, 578. **III.** Esp.: with or without convivii or epuli (like rex): *the master of a feast, the entertainer, host:* Cic. Vatin. 13: Liv. 23, 8: Petr. 34, 5. **2.** *a title of the emperors:* Suet. Dom. 13: Mart. 5, 8: Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. **3.** *a term of endearment in addressing a lover:* Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11. **4.** As an address like our *Sir:* Sen. Ep. 3: Mart. 6, 88: Suet. Claud. 21. (Hence Sp. *don.*)

dŏmĭporta, ae, *f.* [domus porto] *she that carries her house on her back:* of the snail, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

dŏmĭsĕda, ae, *f.* [domus sedeo] *she who stays at home:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4639.

dŏmĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [domo] *to tame, break in* (rare): boves, Virg. G. 1, 285: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8. Poet.: currus, *i. e. a team,* Virg. Aen. 7, 163.

dŏmĭtor (domator, Amm. 21, 5), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tamer, breaker* (rare): equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: Virg. Aen. 7, 189. **II.** Meton.: *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror:* vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 *ad fin.:* belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.:* Persarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: Hispaniae Galliaeque, Liv. 21, 43: Trojae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Virg. Aen. 5, 799: (animus) domitor ac frenator infinitae potestatis, Plin. Pan. 55: curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she* [illegible] *tames, subdues* (rare): equorum [illegible] daurus, Virg. G. 3, 44. Poet.: [illegible] trix ferarum clava (Herculis), [illegible] 9, 117. Fig.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25.

dŏmĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taming, breaking* (rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1: Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [domo].

dŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taming:* quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

domnaedĭus, ii, *m.* [dominus aedes] *a landlord:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4787.

domnĭcus, v. dominicus.

domnifunda, ae, *f.* [domina fundus] *a landlady:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4584.

domnipraedĭa, ae, *f.* [domina praedium] *a landlady:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 104.

domnus, v. dominus, *init.*

dŏmo, ui, ĭtum (also domavi, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 252 P.: and domata, Petr. 74, 14), 1. *v. a. to tame, to break in:* boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: domare et condocefacere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8: asinum ad aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1. **II.** Meton.: *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer:* quas nationes nemo unquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *ad fin.:* Liv. 7, 32: Tac. Agr. 13: ib. 24: quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: acrior illum cura domat, Virg. G. 3, 539: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: terram rastris, Virg. Aen. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68: plurime sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50: vim fluminis, Liv. 21, 30: uvam praelo, *to press,* Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: partem (tergoris) ferventibus undis, *to boil soft,* Ov. M. 8, 650: impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 81: domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.:* virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7: horrida verba, Tib. 11, 5, 6: avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: invidiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Plin. 37, 10, 54. [Sans. *dam,* "to be tame;" Gr. δαμάω; Germ. *zähm-en;* Eng. *tame.*]

dŏmŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [domus itio] *a returning home:* Pac. and Lucil. in Non. 96, 2 *sq.:* App. M. 2 *ad fin.*

dŏmŭncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [domus] *a small house:* Vitr. 6, 10: Val. Max. 4, 4, 8.

dŏmus, ūs and i, *f.* [δόμος] *a house, home:* passim in all the classical writers: respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 426 *seqq.* *Gen.* in the comic poets only, domi: but since Varro domūs: the uncontr. form domuis: Varr. in Non. 491, 22. *Dat.:* domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: for the more usual domui: contr. domu, Lucr. 4, 999. *Acc.:* domum shortened form do = δῶ (for δῶμα): endo suam do, Enn. in Diom. p. 436 P. *Abl.* usually domo: domu (very rare): Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 48: Inscr. Grut. 599, 8. *Plur. Nom.* only domus. *Gen.* domorum and domuum. *Dat.* and *abl.* only domibus. *Acc.* usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. The form domus is certain: Att. in Gell. 14, 1: and Quadrig. ib. 17, 2. **2.** Adverbial forms: domi (sometimes domui), *at home, in the house:* Pl. Am. 2, 1, 12: Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34: Cic. Am. 1, 2: Virg. E. 3, 33: Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: meae domi, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 18: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15: domi meae, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 36: Cic. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.:* tuae domi, ib. 4, 7: suae domi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 43: domi suae, id. Truc. 2, 6, 50: Cic. Mil 7: nostrae domi, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 9: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: domi nostrae, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 2, 2: alienae domi, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: domi Caesaris, id. Att. 1, 12: istius domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21: domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Caecil. 18: cujus domi fueras, quem hospitem appellaras, id. Verr. 5, 42. Esp. in the phrase, domi habere aliquid, *to have a thing at home,* i. e. *to be provided with, possess it:* domi habet animum falsiloquum, domi dolos, domi delenifica facta, domi fallacias, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. Att. 10, 14: sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cujus domi nascuntur? γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, id. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.* **b.** domum, *homewards, to the house:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: Cic Am. 3, 12: Virg. E. 1, 36: domum meam, Cic. Att. 1, 1: domum suam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 31: Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J. 76 *ad fin.:* Pomponii domum (venisse), Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: domum Roscii, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26. In *plur.:* domos, Liv. 3, 5: domos nostras, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66: suas domos, Liv. 2, 7. With *in* and *acc.:* rex in domum se recepit, id. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 253: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. **c.** domo, *from home, out of the house:* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 4: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19: Cic. Flacc. 6, 14. For domi, *at home, in the house* (rare): haec ubi domo nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10: domo abditus, Suet. Caes. 20. And sometimes with *in* and *abl.:* in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. sap. 7 *med.:* in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.:* quid illuc clamoris obsecro in nostra domo est? Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 29. **II.** Meton.: *any sort of building* or *abode:* of the labyrinth, Virg. Aen. 6, 27: of a sacred grotto, ib. 6, 81: of the abode of the gods, Ov. M. 4, 736: of the dwelling of the winds, Virg. G. 1, 371: Ov. M. 1, 279: of animals, Virg. G. 2, 209: of Danaë's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12: of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22: and domus aeterna, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1174: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159. **2.** In gen.: *one's native place, country, home:* *M. Su.* Siculus sum Syracusanus. *M. So* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 10: domi aetatem agere, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 1, 17: legiones reveniunt domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: Caes. B. C. 1, 34: Liv. 23, 20: ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: qui genus? unde domo? Virg. Aen. 8, 114. Hence the phrases belli domique and domi militiaeque, *in war and peace,* v. bellum and militia: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. **3.** *a household, family, race:* domus te nostra tota salutat, id. Att. 4, 12: Liv. 3, 32: Tac. A. 3, 55: Virg. Aen. 1, 284: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 8. **b.** *a philosophical school, sect:* Cic. Acad. 1, 4: Sen. Ep. 29 *ad fin.* (Hence It. *duomo;* Fr. *dome;* Germ. *Dom,* "cathedral.")

dōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dono] *worthy to receive a present:* Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 40.

dōnārĭum, ii. *n.* [donum] *the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept:* Lucan. 9, 516: App. M. 9, p. 221. **II.** Meton.: *a temple, sanctuary, altar:* Virg. G. 3, 533: Ov. F. 3, 335. **2.** *a votive offering:* Liv. 42, 28: Gell. 2, 10.

dōnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [dono] *given as a present:* hastae, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* optionatus.

dōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a giving, a donation:* Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: Just. Inst. 2, 7.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *a largess, donative* given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet. Cal. 46: Tac. H. 1, 18: *opp.* congiarium: Plin. Pan. 25: Tac. A. 12, 41. *Adject.:* Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

dōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, donor:* Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 49: Sen. Hippol. 1217.

dōnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female giver* or *donor:* Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20. Prud. *στεφ.* 11, 191.

dŏnax, ăcis, *m.* = *δόναξ, a sort of reed* or *grass* (*v.* arundo): Plin. 16, 36, 66. **II.** *a kind of boring shell-fish,* also called dactylus, *q. v.:* id. 32, 11, 53 *ad fin.*

dōnĕc, *conj.* [contr. from **dōnĭcum**, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato R. R. 146, 2: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 19. In the Inscr. of Orell. *no.* 4370, DONI QUIES = DONIQUE IS, and donique = donicum]: *as long as, while.* With *indic.:* neque dulces amores sperne puer, donec virenti canities abest, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17: donec gratus eram tibi, ib. 3, 9, 1: Liv. 2, 49: Tac. A. 14, 50: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5. With *subj.:* (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.:* Tac. A. 1, 51: edixit ne quis militis, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, Liv. 2, 24: Tac. A. 15, 64. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 291-299.) **II.** *until, till at length.* With *indic.* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 575): haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73: ib. 4, 1, 24: hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos, donec regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. Aen. 1, 273: neque credebam donec Sosia fecit sibi uti crederem, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 51: Liv. 3, 48: Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. Aen. 10, 301. With *subj.:* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63: Quint. 1, 1, 33: Tac. A. 2, 6: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.* Ellipt. without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicatu'st donec in navi super, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 82. **2.** With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum. With *indic.:* ibi odorans usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 114: usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 6 *fin.:* eo usque me vivere vultis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *ad fin.:* (humum) in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—With *subj.:* usque sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istunc invitassitis usque adeo, donec, qua domum abeat nesciat, peristis ambo, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 32: ut usque eo locum obtinerent, donec ab hoste missum telum ad se perveniret, Auct. B Afr. 31: nec eo usque trahatur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—Ellipt. without a verb: usque illud visum est Pamphilo neutiquam grave, donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51. [*Done-c* and *Doni-cum* probably connected with *deni-que,* q. v.]

donicum, *conj.* v. donec, *ad init.*

dōnĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [donum facio] *to make presents:* Hyg. Fab. 112.

dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [donum] *to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer.* Constr. with *acc.* of gift, and *dat.* of person: donavi ei, quae voluit, quae postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 5: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.:* munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: praedam militibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.:* catenam ex voto laribus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 65: alicui non unius diei gratulationem, sed aeternitatem immortalitatemque, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: alicui gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27: (cadus) spes donare novas largus, ib. 4, 12, 19: (aurae) omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Virg. Aen. 9, 313. With *inf.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 60: huic loricam donat habere viro, Virg. Aen. 5, 262: Venus quem pulcra dearum fari donavit, divinum pectus habere, Enn. Ann. 1, 32. Fig.: *to give up, sacrifice:* inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: iram patriae, Sil. 15, 603. **2.** Constr. with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of gift: *to present with:* donare aliquem patera, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 131: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. Verr. 3, 80: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5: aliquem laurea Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: meritos in proeliis more militiae donat, Sall. J. 54. **3.** With double *acc.:* egon' te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9. **II.** *to remit, forgive* a debt, obligation, *etc.:* mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B.C. 3, 21: causam illi, Just. 32, 2: legem, *i. e.* actionem lege datam, *to give up, resign,* poet. Petr. 18, 6. **2.** Fig.: for the more usual condonare: *to forgive, pardon* (for another's sake): culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv. 8, 35: cum vobis, Petr. 30, 11: patrem filio, Just. 32, 25.

dōnum, i, *n.* [do] *a gift, present:* dona mittunt et munera, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 121: Cic. Clu. 24, 66: Ov. A. A. 3, 654: ultima *or* suprema dona, *the last honours, funeral rites,* id. H. 7, 192: Sen Hippol. 1273. **2.** Esp. *a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice:* Pl. Rud. prol. 23: Cic. Rep. 2, 24 *fin.:* Liv. 2, 23.

dorcas, ădis (also **dorca**, ae, *m.,* Grat. Cyn. 200), *f.* = δορκάς. The dorcas of Aristotle is *the roebuck,* Cervus Capreolus, Linn.: the dorcas Libyca of Aelian is the *African gazelle,* Antilope Dorcas, Linn.: Plin. 8, 58, 83: Mart. 10, 65.

doripetron (or **thorypetron**), i, *n., a plant,* Leontice Leontopetalum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 34.

dōris, ĭdis, *f.* vel pseudo-anchusa, *a plant,* Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 24.

dormĭo, īvi or ii, ītum (*fut.* dormibo, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5) 4. *v. n. to sleep:* *Pa.* Quin tu is dormitum? *Ph.* Dormio, ne occlamites, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 27: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—*Pass. impers.:* minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269.—Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. Poet.: in the Pass., of time: *to be slept through, spent in sleep:* nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59.—Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157. **II.** Fig.: *to rest, be at ease, be inactive:* hoc vide ut dormiunt pessu-

pessumi, id. Curc. 1, 2, 67: Cic. Verr. 5, 70: Juv. 2, 37. **2.** *to be careless, unconcerned:* uxorem duxit . . . dum tu dormis, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 18: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17. [Root DOR: cf. Sans. *drai;* Gr. δαρ-θάνω; A. S. *drôm;* Ger. *traum;* Eng. *dream.*]

dormītātor, ōris, *m.* [dormito] *a thief who sleeps by day and robs at night:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20, and 142.

dormītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dormio] *a sleeping:* Varr. in Non. 100, 1 and 2. **2.** *death:* Eccl.

dormīto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy, to fall asleep:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 175: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Hor. A. P. 105.—Poet: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, *going out,* Ov. H. 19, 195. **‖.** Fig.: *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid:* ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 5: Hor. A. P. 359: Quint. 10, 1, 24: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

dormītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sleeper:* Mart. 10, 4.

dormītōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sleeping room, dormitory:* Plin. 30, 6, 17.

dormītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or for sleeping:* cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: membrum, ib. 2, 17.

dorsŭālis, e, *adj.* [dorsum] *pertaining to the back, dorsal:* notae equi, App. M. 11, p. 266: crustae ferarum, Amm. 22, 15.—Subst., dorsualia, ium, *n. plu. a cover for the back* of beasts: Trebell. Gallien. 8.

dorsum, i, *n.* (masc. dorsus, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 44) *the back* of a man or beast: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: Plin. 11, 37, 86: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38. **2.** Fig.: of analogous things: jugi, *the slope of a hill,* Caes. B. G. 7, 44: montis, Liv. 1, 3: Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44: praerupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: speluncae, *i. e. the rock,* Virg. Aen. 8, 234: viae, *the raised part of it,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentalium, *the projecting irons,* Virg. G. 1, 172: canalium foliorum, Plin. 25, 5, 21. And *absol.:* dorsum immane mari summo, of sunken rocks, Virg. Aen. 1, 110. (Hence Ital. *dosso;* Fr. *dos.*)

dŏrycnĭon, ii, *n.* = δορύκνιον, *a poisonous plant:* acc. to Sprengel, Solanum insanum, Linn.: acc. to others, Solanum villosum, Linn.: *v.* Trychnon: Plin. 21, 31, 105: id. 28, 7, 21.

dōs, ōtis, *f. a marriage portion, dowry:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 209: Cic. Caecin. 25 *fin.:* Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Hor. S. 1, 2, 131. (v. Smith's Ant. 437.) **‖.** Fig.: *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality:* (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: magnae uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17: omnis unionum, Plin. 9, 35, 56: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50: aquatilium, id. 32, 11, 53: formae, Ov. M. 9, 717: oris, ib. 5, 562: ingenii (*opp.* bona corporis), id. A. A. 2, 112: naturae fortunaeque, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: omnes dotes belli et togae, Vell. 1, 12: est quoque carminibus meritas celebrare puellas dos mea, *my gift,* Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: dos erat ille (*sc.* Phaon) loci, *the ornament,* id. H. 15, 146. [Root DO or DA, "give:" cf. Gr. δό-σις, and Erse, *dath,* "a gift."]

dossŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dorsum] *that carries on its back, that bears burdens* (rare): aselli, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 *fin.:* jumenta, ib. 2, 10, 5.

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos] *pertaining to a dowry* or *portion:* aedes, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 30: praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20: regia, Virg. Aen. 9, 737: regnum, Ov. H. 12, 53: tellus, ib. 4, 163: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 75: servus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 72.

dōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [doto] *endowed, gifted, provided:* uxor, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 49: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 47: Cic. Att. 14, 13: Hor Od. 3, 24, 19. Fig.: ulmus vite, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov. M. 11, 301. *Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dos] *to endow, to portion:* in the *verb. finit.* rare: filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Virg. Aen. 7, 318. Fig.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, *has an exudation,* Plin. 12, 17, 38. (Hence Fr. *douer;* and from middle age Latin *dotarium,* Fr. *douaire, douairière.*)

drăcaena, ae, *f.* = δράκαινα, *a she-dragon,* acc. to Don. p. 1747 P.

drachma (drachŭma, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 23), ae, *f.* = δραχμή, *a drachma* or *drachm, a small Greek coin of about the same value as the Roman* denarius: Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20: Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Hor. S. 2, 7, 43. **‖.** As *a weight, the eighth part of an* uncia, about the same as our *drachm:* Plin. 21, 34, 109.

drăco, ōnis (*gen.* dracontis, Att. in Non. 426, 2: and *acc.* dracontem, id. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.), *m.* = δράκων, *a sort of serpent, a dragon.* This word seems to have been used rather loosely, but from the reference to the Laocoon in Plin. 36, 5, 4, and to the event which forms the subject of that piece of sculpture in Virg. Aen. 2, 225, it would seem that some kind of *Boa* was indicated. In other places Pliny refers to poisonous dragons or serpents; and hence it must be supposed that various Indian snakes, perhaps some of the crested lizards, may have been called dragons: Cic. Div. 2, 30: Plin. 8, 17, 22: Suet. Aug. 94: Mart. 7, 87. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: Phaedr. 4, 20. **‖.** Meton.: *a constellation:* poeta Cic. N. D. 2, 42. **2.** *a cohort's standard:* Veg. Mil. 2, 13. **3.** Marinus, *a sea-fish, the dragon Weever,* Trachinus draco, Linn. The spines of the first dorsal fin of this fish are imagined by fishermen to be poisonous. It is eaten on the continent: Plin. 9, 27, 43, and 32, 11, 53. **4.** *a water-vessel shaped like a serpent:* Sen. Q. N. 3, 24. **5.** *an old vine-branch:* Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 24.

drăcōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [draco] *a standard-bearer:* Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

drăcōnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [draco and GEN root of gigno] *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, i. e. *Thebes,* Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, *Alexander the Great,* Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

drăcontārĭum, ii, *n.* [draco] *a garland* or *wreath twisted like a serpent:* Tert. Cor. mil. 15.

drăcontĭa, ae, *f.*, **dracontias,** ae, *m.* = δρακοντίας, or **drăcōnītēs,** ae, *m.:* *a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 57. **‖.** *a kind of wheat:* id. 18, 7, 12.

drăcontĭos vitis, *an excellent kind of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 28.

drăcontĭum, ii, *n.* = δρακόντιον, *dragon-wort:* Arum dracunculus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 9: called also dracontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1. **2.** Dracontium foliis betae = Arum Italicum, Linn.: Plin. ib.

drăcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [draco] *a small serpent:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14. **2.** *a thread twisted like a serpent:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1572. **3.** *a sort of fish,* the same as draco marinus, *q. v.:* Plin. 32, 11, 53. **4.** *a plant,* the same as dracontium, *q. v.:* id. 24, 16, 91.

dragantum, i, v. tragacantha.

drāma, ătis, *n.* = δρᾶμα, *a drama, play:* Aus. Ep. 18, 15. Hence **dramaticum** poema, *dramatic:* Diom. p. 480 P.

drāpĕta, ae, *m.* = δραπέτης, *a fugitive slave:* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

draucus, i, *m. a sodomite:* Mart. 9, 28.

drenso, 1. *v. n. to cry like a swan:* Auct. Philom. 23.

drĕpănis, is, *f.* = δρεπανίς, *the swift,* Hirundo apus, Linn.: Cypselus murarius, Temminck: Plin. 11, 47, 101.

drīmўphăgĭa, ae, *f.* = δριμυφαγία, *the eating of highly-seasoned food:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

drindĭo, 4. *v. n. to cry like a weasel:* Auct. Philom. 61.

drŏmas, ădis, *m.* = δρομάς, *a dromedary:* Liv. 37, 40: Curt. 5, 2. Called also **drŏmĕdārĭus,** ii, *m.:* Hier. Vit. Malachi, 10.

dromedarius, ii, v. dromas.

drŏmo, ōnis, *m.* = δρόμων (the runner), *a sort of fish,* perh. a kind of tunny: Plin. 32, 11, 53. **‖.** *a kind of fast-sailing vessel, a cutter:* Cod Just. 1, 27, 2.

drŏmos, i, *m.* = δρόμος, *the Spartan race-course:* Liv. 34, 27. **2.** *a race course,* in gen.: Inscr. Grut. 339, 2.

drōpax, ăcis, *m.* = δρῶπαξ, *a pitch-ointment, depilatory:* Mart. 3, 74.

drŭĭas, ădis, *f. a Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60.

drŭĭdes, um (**druidae,** arum, Cic. Div. 1, 41: Tac. A. 14, 30, *etc.*), *m. plu. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls:* Caes. B. G. 6, 13 Lucan. 1, 451.

druis, ĭdis, *i. q.* druĭas: Vop. Aur 44.

drungus, i, *m. a troop of soldiers:* Veg. Mil. 3, 16: Vop. Prob. 19.

drūpa (ae) oliva = δρύππα, *an over-ripe olive:* Plin. 15, 1, 2: and *absol.:* drupa, ae, *f.:* id. 15, 7, 7: also druppa, id. 26, 27, 60.

drўītis, ĭdis, *f.* = δρυῖτις, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

drўŏphŏnon, i, *n.* = δρυόφονον, *a plant,* which some refer to the *scurvy-grass,* Cochlearia Draba, Linn.; others to some species of Convallaria: Plin. 27, 9, 49.

drўoptĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = δρυοπτερίς, *a fern,* prob. *the black-stalked spleenwort,* Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 48.

dryos hyphĕar = δρυὸς ὕφεαρ, *the oak-mistletoe:* Plin. 16, 44, 93.

dua, v. duo.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo] *that contains two:* numerus (nasi), *bipartite,* Lact. Opif. D. 10. In gram.: numerus, *the dual:* Quint. 1, 5, 42.

dubenus apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus (dubius? cf. addubanum and Gloss.: dubinus δισσός), Fest. *s. v.*

dŭbĭē, *adv. doubtfully:* potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly:* etsi non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, id. Fam. 15, 1: nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 *ad fin.:* haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102.

dŭbĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [dubius] *doubt, uncertainty:* Amm. 20, 4.

dŭbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *doubtful, dubious:* fabulae, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful* (rare). *Pass.:* nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, ib. 13, 21. **‖.** Act.: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dŭbĭtanter, *adv. doubtingly:* sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10. **2.** *hesitatingly* (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, id. Brut. 22, 87.

dŭbĭtātim, *adv. hesitatingly, with hesitation:* Sisenna in Non. 98, 33.

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dubito] *a wavering in opinion* or *judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.:* nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 *ad fin.:* quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent. 7, 20: dubitationem afferre, id. Off. 1, 41, 147: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt, most certainly,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: id. Balb. 13, 31. With *gen.:* dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.:* juris dubitatio, Cic. Caecin. 4: dubitatio hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28. With *de:* dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. Acad 1, 4, 17: Auct. B. Afr. 26. With relat or interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18: alterum potest habere dubitationem adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus, ib. 3, 2

9: Quint. 11, 2, 44. With *quin*: Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17. With *acc.* and *infin.*: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48. **2.** As a fig. of speech, *i. q.* Gr. διαπόρησις, *a pretending to be at a loss for a term to characterize anything*: Auct. Her. 4, 29. **II.** Meton.: *a wavering, hesitating, irresolution*: aestuabat dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 *fin.*: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without a moment's hesitation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic. Font. 6: id. Cluent. 28: sine dubitatione, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23. **2.** *a considering, examining*: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Am. 19: ad rempublicam adeundi, id. Rep. 1, 7.

dŭbĭtātīvē, *adv. doubtfully*: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Chr. 23 *fin.*

dŭbĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful*: sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 *ad fin.*

dŭbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a doubter*: Tert. adv. Haeret. 33.

dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.*: lit. *to go backwards and forwards, from one side to the other*: hence, fig.: *to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt*. *Absol.*: vi nolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: et interrogamus et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70: ne dubita; nam vera vides, Virg. Aen. 3, 316. With *de*: de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: de divina ratione, id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin.*: de ejus fide, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de se, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. *Pass. impers.*: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: de judicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3: de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7. With *acc.* (in class. prose only with a *pron.*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: Quint. 2, 17, 2: Ov. H. 17, 37. In *pass.*: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 22: Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20: sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7: dicta haud dubitanda, Virg. Aen. 3, 170. With *a relat. sentence*: ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. Att. 10, 1: cur dubitas, quid de republica sentias? id. Rep. 1, 38 *fin.* With *interrogative sentences*: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id. Verr. 3, 89: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 95: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula si dubitem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: dubito num, Plin. Ep. 6, 27: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim an, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: illud cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 42. Poet. in the *pass.*: an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208. With *acc.* and *infin.*: neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr. 5, 250: Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21: non dubito, fore plerosque, Nep. Praef. § 1: Liv. 2, 64: Suet. Claud. 35: piraticam, ut musicam et fabricam, dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34. In an interrog.: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3: and *pass. impers.* an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? Quint. Prooem. § 12. **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to be uncertain, doubtful*: si tardior manus dubitet, id. 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 7, 22. si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: nec mox fama dubitavit, Flor. 1, 1. **II.** Meton.: *to be irresolute, to hesitate, delay*. With *inf.*: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. In an interrog.: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 29: Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Virg. Aen. 6, 807. Very seldom affirmatively: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Achill. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5: si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8. Ellipt.: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 18. With *negat.* and *quin*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 13: nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, id. Manil. 23, 68: and in an interrog. without a *negat.*: dubitatis, judices, quin civem vindicetis, id. Flacc. 17, 40. *Absol.* (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: quid igitur ego dubito? Pl. Am. 1, 2, 283· Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Virg. Aen. 9, 12. **2.** *to reflect upon, to ponder, consider* (rare): haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Virg. Aen. 9, 191. [From dubius: so Gr. δοιάζω, and Ger. *zweifeln*.]

dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [duo, *two* and bit, *go*: v. bito] *moving alternately in two opposite directions, fluctuating to and fro* (rare): ut vas in terra non quit constare, nisi humor destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 556: circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16. **II.** Fig.: *wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain*: anni multi me dubiam dant, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 17: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. Manil. 10: equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. Aen. 1, 218: Philippus non dubius, quin, Liv. 31, 42: dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, id. 6, 14. With *gen.*: nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum quam sit, Virg. G. 3, 289: mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiae, Liv. 33, 25: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 438. **2.** *irresolute, undecided* (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. J. 107. Fig.: hostes (*opp.* firmi), ib. 51 *fin.*: nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. Caes. 4 *fin.*: quid faciat dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441. **III.** Pass.: *that is doubted of, uncertain, dubious*: videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106: res secernere apertas ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 469: dubia verba, *opp.* aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48: dubium jus, *opp.* certum, id. 12, 3, 6: and *opp.* confessum, id. 7, 7, 7: obscura aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40: dubia et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17: fortuna scenica, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: spes armorum, Vell. 2, 71: discrimen pugnae, Sil. 5, 519: proelia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, Ov. M. 12, 61: an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? Liv. 8, 32: qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii, qui certi hostes viderentur, id. 44, 18: Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3, 44: dubiaeque crepuscula lucis, Ov. M. 11, 596: cum luce dubiae confinia noctis, ib. 4, 401: coelum, *overcast*, Virg. G. 1, 252: dubius et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: dubia tegens lanugine malas, *between down and a beard*, Ov. M. 9, 398: vina, *which are not sure to thrive*, Plin. 18, 31, 74 *ad fin.*: consilia, *wavering*, Tac. Agr. 18: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus, Liv. 4, 8: haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 39 *ad fin.*: haud dubii hostes, id. 37, 49: coena dubia, *such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28: Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: Aus. Mos 102. **2.** dubium est, *it is doubtful, uncertain*: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 40 haud dubium id quidem est, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27: interrog.: oh! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49: and with the *dat.*: an dubium id tibi est? id. Heaut. 5, 1, 38: Cic. Fam. 4, 15. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, id. Att. 11, 6: de eorum jure, id de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4. With an interrog. sentence: illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquaenam fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur necne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31. *Absol.* and *adverb.*: codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus Orestes venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69: neque multo post exstincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5. With *negat.* and *quin*: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 1. With *acc.* and *infin.*: periisse me una haud dubium est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 46: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 9. Dubium habere, *to regard as uncertain, to doubt*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112: haec habere dubia, Cic. Acad. 2, 9 *ad fin.* In dubium: in dubium vocare, *to call in question*, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: venire in dubium, id. Quint. 2: Liv. 3, 13: alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, Cic. Att. 11, 15. In dubio: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24: ut in dubio poneret, utrum id matronae sua sponte, an nobis auctoribus fecissent Liv. 34, 5. Sine dubio, *without doubt doubtless, certainly*: sine dubio, opinor Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14: Cic. Verr. 1, 2 sine dubio . . . . . sed, verum, at, *etc.*, *no doubt, doubtless* . . . . . *but, yet*, etc.: quum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret . . . . . . sed, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: id. de Or. 3, 57: Quint. 1, 6, 38, *etc.* Procul dubio (rare): Lucr. 3, 638: Liv. 39, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 21, 50 *ad fin.* **IV.** Meton.: *dangerous, critical, difficult*: res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 2: Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*: Tac. A. 2, 62: in dubiis periclis, adversisque in rebus, Lucr. 3, 55: tempora (*opp.* secunda), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83: quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 94. *Absol.*: mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, *is in danger*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42. In *plur.*: mens dubiis percussa labat, Lucan. 6, 596.

dŭcālis, e, *adj.* [dux] *pertaining to a commander*: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13.

dŭcālĭter, *adv. like a leader* or *general*: Sid. Ep. 5, 13. *Comp.* ib. 8, 6.

dŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [DUC root of dux and duco] *a leader*: civitatis, Tert. adv Jud. 13.

dŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female leader*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dŭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *military leadership, command*: Suet. Tib. 19 Flor. 3, 21. (Hence It. *ducato*; Fr *duché*.)

dŭcēna, ae, *f.* [duceni] *the office of a* ducenarius: Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

dŭcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing* or *relating to two hundred*: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: procuratores, *i. e. who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet. Claud. 24: judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), id. Aug. 32 (v. Smith's Ant. 439). Subst. ducenarius, ii, *m. a commander of* 200 *men*: Veg. Mil. 2 8

dŭcēni, ae, a, *plu. num. distr. two hundred each, two hundred*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 40: Liv. 9, 19: *gen.* ducenum: Plin. 9, 3, 2.

dŭcentēsĭma, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) [ducenti] *a two hundredth part, one-half per cent.*: Tac. A. 2, 42: Suet. Cal. 16.

dŭcenti, ae, a (sing. ducentum, Col. 5, 3, 7), *plu. num.* [duo centum] *two hundred*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 55: *gen.* ducentum: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15. II. Meton. *any large number*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10: Hor. S. 1, 3, 11.

dŭcentĭes, *adv. num.* [ducenti] *two hundred times*: Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40. II. Meton. *many times*: Cat. 29, 15.

dŭcentum, v. ducenti, *ad init.*

dŭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [dux] *pertaining to a leader* or *commander*: officium, Cod. Theod. 15, 11, 2. Subst. ducianus, i, *m. a commander's servant*: Cod. Theod. 7, 16, 3.

dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.* duce—for duc—Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 18. *Perf. sync.* duxti, Cat. 91, 9) 3. *v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring*: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 2: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat 2, 10 *ad fin.*: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: spiritum naribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5: spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8: aërem spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 *fin.*: spiritum, *to live*: id. Fam. 10, 1: vitam et spiritum, id. Manil. 12, 33: tura naribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 22: succos nectaris, *to quaff*, ib. 3, 3, 34: pocula, ib. 1, 17, 22: Liberum, ib. 4, 12, 14: jucunda oblivia vitae, id. S. 2, 6, 62: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Virg. Aen. 12, 378: ferrum vagina, Ov. F. 4, 929: sortem, Cic. Div. 2, 33: Virg. Aen. 6, 22: and *pass.* of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae, aequatis sortibus, ducuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: sorte judex in reum ductus, Suet. Caes. 12: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, *to row*, ib. 1, 294: lanas, *to spin*, ib. 4, 34: stamina, ib. 4, 221: ubera, *to milk*, ib. 9, 358: frena manu, *to guide*, ib. 15, 518. ilia, *to become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: os, *to make wry faces*, Cic. Or. 25 *fin.*: vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20: via quae ducit ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602: quo via ducit, Virg. E. 9, 1. *Absol.*: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to appropriate*, Sall. J. 41. With *pron. reflect.*: *to betake oneself, go*: Pl. Am. 4, 3, 8: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. to lead away to prison to punishment*, etc.: post deinde manus injectio esto, in jus ducito, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. Verr. 5, 30: in vincula, Suet. Caes. 79: ad mortem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: Nep. Phoc. 4. **3.** Uxorem, *to lead a wife home*, i. e. *to marry*: verum egon' eam ducam domum? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 91: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 105. *Absol.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5: Liv. 4, 4. Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, Imp. Antonin. in Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3. **4.** Milit. *t. t. to lead* or *direct the march of* (soldiers): locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes B. G. 1, 41: exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, ib. 1, 10 *fin.*: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, id. B. C. 3, 62: exercitum Uticam, ib. 2, 26: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61. In the *pass.* of the soldiers: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, ib. 1, 40. And *act. absol* of the general, *to march, move*: (Mettus) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23. In gen.: *to command* an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: ordinem, Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitus, Sall. J. 55. Also, *to lead the van*: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. A. 1, 51. Hence, fig.: *to be leader, chief* in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24: funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: toros, Ov. F. 6, 668: exsequias, Plin. 8, 42, 64: pompam, Ov. H. 12, 152: choras, Tib. 2, 1, 56: choreas, Ov. M. 8, 581. **5.** *to construct, build, make*, esp. what is distinguished by *length* rather than any other dimension: parietem per vestibulum alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.*: muros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 23: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72: lineam, Plin. 35, 10, 35: sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27. Of other things: lateres de terra, Vitr. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore, Virg. Aen. 6, 849: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: orbem, Plin. 11, 3, 118. Fig.: epos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18: versus, ib. 5, 12, 63. **6.** *to act upon, affect, give*: alvum, *to move by clysters*, Cels. 2, 12: alapam alicui, *to give one a box on the ear*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2: colaphum, Quint. 6, 3, 83: pugnam, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. **7.** *to receive, admit, take*: cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66: rimam, id. M. 4. 65: situm, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, ib. 3, 485: nomina, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 76: notam, ib. 4, 2, 59.

II. Fig.: ducit quo quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258: ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. Od. 4, 8, 34: per quaedam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), Quint. 1, 10, 5: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, *conducted in a middle course*, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.* **2.** *to deduce, derive*: ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: principium disputationis a principe investigandae veritatis, id. N. D. 2, 21 *fin.*: belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9: initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus ducere, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: originem ab Isocrate, Quint. 2, 15, 4: honestum ab iis rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 60: nomen a Graeco, Quint. 1, 6, 3: utrumque (*sc.* amor et amicitia) ductum est ab amando, Cic. Am. 27. **3.** *to move, incite, induce, allure*: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. Tusc. 2, 18: nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28: declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, id. 10, 7, 21. *Pass.*: si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 58, 143: eloquentiae laude, id. Or. 32, 115: quaestu et lucro, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: hoc errore, id. Off. 1, 41: literis eorum et urbanitate, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6. Hence in a bad sense, *to cheat, deceive*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20: Ov. H. 19, 13. **4.** *to protract, prolong*: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Liv. 22, 25: bellum longius, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: bellum in hiemem, ib. 1, 61; rem prope in noctem, ib. 3, 51: rem leniter, Liv. 3, 41. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: diem ex die, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: and of persons: *to put off*: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, ib. Hence, *to pass, spend*: aetatem in literis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19: aetatem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202: vitam, id. Epod. 17, 63: noctem, Prop. 1, 11, 5: somnos, Virg. Aen. 4, 560. **5.** Mercant. *t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon*: age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil. in Non. 283, 30: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. med. duximus, accedant eo, etc., Cic. Verr. 3, 49. Hence fig. ducere rationem alicujus, *to consider, compute one's advantage*: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id. Att. 8, 11, D: suam quoque rationem ducere, id. Verr. 1, 48: non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 *fin.*: salutis meae rationem ducere, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23. **6.** In gen. *to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem*: parvi id ducebat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: pro nihilo aliquid ducere, id. Verr. 2, 16 *ad fin.*: ea pro falsis ducit, Sall. C. 3: innocentiam pro malevolentia, ib. 12: vos eritis judices, laudin' an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter. Ad. Prol. 5: aliquid honori, Sall. J. 11: aliquid laudi, Nep. Praef.: aliquem despicatui, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere, id. Fin. 3, 3: aliquem in numero hostium, id. Verr. 5, 25 *ad fin.*: aliquem loco affinium, Sall. J. 14: aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10: tutelae nostrae duximus, quum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv. 21, 41: officii duxit exorare filiae patrem, Suet. Tib. 11: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. 25, 7: malum quum amici tuum ducis malum, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 48: Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83: sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Virg. Aen. 6, 690. With *acc.* and *infin.*: ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Am. 2, 7: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: optimum factu esse duxerunt, ib. 4, 30. [Cf. Ger. *zieh-en, zug*; Eng. *tug, tow.*] (Hence from the middle age Latin *ductiare*, "to conduct (water)," It. *docciare*, subs. *doccia*; Fr. *douche*; Sp. *ducha*).

ductābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ducto] *aptness to be duped*: Att. in Non. 150, 13.

ductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for drawing*: funis, Vitr. 10, 2

ductĭlis, e, *adj.* [duco] *that may be drawn, ductile*: flumen aquae riguae, *a canal*, Mart. 12, 31: aes, *that may be hammered out thin*, Plin. 34, 8, 20. (Hence Fr. *douille, douillet*, not from dulcis.)

ductim, *adv. by drawing* (rare): major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est, Col. 4, 25, 2: invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductim, *in good draughts*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 13.

ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duco] *a leading off* or *away* (rare): aquarum, Vitr. 1, 1: alvi, Cels. 2, 12: hominis, Ulp. Dig 43, 29, 3.

ductĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lead about*: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 26. **2.** *to lead home* a wife, *to marry*: id. Poen. 1, 2, 60. Fig.: *to deceive*: ego follitim ductitabo, id. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

ducto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lead* or *draw about*: aliquem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 158: restim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. J. 38: Tac. H. 2, 100: equites in exercitu, Sall. C. 19. **2.** *to take home a concubine*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 12 Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16. II. Fig.: *to deceive, cheat*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159. **2.** *to esteem* or *account*: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id. Pers. 4, 4, 85.

ductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, commander, general*: exercitus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: Liv. 1, 28: Virg. Aen. 2, 14: apum (in their battles), id. G. 4, 88: and of the leaders in warlike games, id. Aen. 5, 133: Suet. Tib. 6: classis, Virg. Aen. 6, 334: aquarum Tibris, Stat. S. 3, 5, 112: ferreus, poet. for *iron-worker* Auct. Priap. 32 *ad fin.*

ductus, a, um, *Part.* [duco].

ductus, ūs, *m.* [duco] *a leading, conducting*: aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14 porticus aequali ductu, *a line, row*, Lucr. 4, 427: muri, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: literarum, *shape*, Quint. 1, 1, 25: oris, *features*, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: macularum, Plin. 37, 12, 74. **2.** *generalship, command*: Cic. Manil. 21: Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Tac. Agr. 5: Suet. Vesp. 4. II. Fig.: of style: *connection*: Quint. 4, 2, 53. **2** *a period*: id. 9, 4, 30.

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu dum: cf. Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3: Prisc. p. 1018 P.] lit. *a long time since*, but usu. *a little while ago*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 231: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 12: Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Virg. Aen. 5, 650. **2.** With respect to the present: *formerly, before*: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100: Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 5: Cic. Brut. 36, 138: Virg. Aen. 2, 726. **3.** In Plaut. with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *just as, just now*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 18: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit, quum pallam mihi detulisti, id. Men. 2, 3, 41. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, *just now*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 129. **4.** haud dudum, *not long ago*, i. e. *just now*: quam dudum, *how long?*: *To.* E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae a meo domino. *Do.* Quando? *To.* Haud dudum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 29: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulto! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38: Cic. Att. 14, 12 *ad fin.*

dŭella, ae, *f.* [duo] *the third part of an* uncia: Rhemn. Fann. de pond. 23.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

dŭellĭs, is, *m.* [duellum = bellum] *a warrior*: Arn. 1, p. 10.

duellum, v. bellum.

duicensus dicebatur cum altero, id est cum filio census, Fest. *s. v.* [duis = bis and censeo].

duidens, v. bidens.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

duis, *verb.* v. do, *ad init.* **2.** *Num.* v. bis, *ad init.*

dŭĭtae, arum, *m. plu.* [duo] *heretics who believed in two gods*: Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

dŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the state of being two, duality*: Labeo in Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242.

duitor, v. do, *ad init.*

dulcăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis acidus] *of a sourish-sweet flavour*: liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151.

dulcātor, ōris, *m.* [dulco] *a sweetener*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulcĕ, *adv. sweetly, pleasantly*: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 23. *Comp.*: Quint. 12, 10, 27. *Sup.*: Cic. Brut. 20.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness, a sweet taste*: radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30. **II.** Fig.: *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1265: frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33: honoris et pecuniae, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: agrariae legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: vitae, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: irae, Liv. 9, 14 *ad fin.*: amoris, Virg. Aen. 11, 538: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13: praedandi, id. 6, 41 *ad fin.*: scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37. In *plur.*: Vitr. 7, praef.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3. *v. incep.* [id.] *to become sweet*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Plin. 3, 18, 22.

dulcĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *sweet cakes, sweetmeats*: Vop. Tac. 6: Lampr. Heliog. 26.

dulcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [dulcia] *a confectioner, pastrycook*: Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.*: Lampr. Heliog. 27.

dulcĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis] *sweetish* (rare): potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 177.

dulcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis fero] *containing sweetness, sweet* (rare): ficus, Enn. in Charis. p. 103 P.: cantharum, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

dulcĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis loquor] *sweetly speaking* (rare): Aus. Idyll. 20, 4.

dulcĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis modus] *sweetly modulated*: Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcĭnervis, e, *adj.* [dulcis nervus] *sweetly-stringed*: arcus, Cap. 9, p. 310.

dulcĭŏla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [dulcis] *little sugar-cakes*: mellita, App. M. 4, 155.

dulcĭōrēlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis os loquor] *speaking with a sweet mouth*: Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

dulcis, e, *adj. sweet*, *opp.* amarus: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: mel, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 24: aqua, Lucr. 6, 891: poma, id. 5, 1376: vinum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1: dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. Od. 3, 1, 19. *Comp.*: uva, Ov. M. 13, 795. *Sup.*: panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20. **II.** Fig.: *agreeable, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 2: vita, Lucr. 2, 997: lumina vitae, id. 5, 987: solatia vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, id. Brut. 21, 83: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33: poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: amores, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna, id. Od. 1, 37, 11. *Sup.*: epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Am. 23 *fin.* **2.** Esp. of friends, lovers, *etc.*: *friendly, agreeable, charming, kind, dear*: amici, *opp.* acerbi inimici, ib. 24, 90: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, ib. 18, 66: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40: nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. Od. 3, 23, 7. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11: dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. Od. 1, 1, 2: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? id. S. 1, 9, 4. [*Dulc-is* is prob. same as γλυκ-ύς: the root is seen in *in-dulg-eo.*] (Hence It. *dolce*; Fr. *doux.*)

dulcĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis sonus] *sweetly sounding*: Sid. Carm. 6, 5.

dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness, pleasantness*: App. de Mundo, 74, 34. Fig.: conspirantis animae, Att. in Non. 96, 27.

dulcĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: Quint. 1, 10, 24.

dulcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness* (rare): gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. **2.** Fig.: *pleasantness*: usurarum, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10.

dulco, atus, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sweeten*: Sid. Ep. 5, 4: id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sweetness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6. (Hence Fr. *douceur.*)

dulcōro, 1. *v. a.* [dulcor] *to sweeten*: amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 9.

dūlĭcē, *adv.* = δουλικῶς, *like a slave, servilely*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

dum, *conj.* Prop. of time: **I.** Duration of time: **1.** *whilst* (chiefly with the *indic. mood*, exc. in the *oratio obliqua*; though the *indic.* was used in the latter also, the recta being intermingled with the obliqua oratio, as in Greek): dum cum hac usuraria uxore nunc mihi morigero, haec curata sint fac sis, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 26: dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum millia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *ad fin.*: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* In the *oratio obliqua*: *Indic.*: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poeta Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: quidam tradunt dum ad palum deligatur, silentium fieri Flaccum jussisse, Liv. 26, 16: Tac. A. 15, 59: narrat id se, dum traditur, cepisse, Ov. M. 4, 776. *Subj.*: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40: id. de Or. 1, 41 *fin.*: Sall. C. 7: Suet. Ner. 35: Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.* *Subj.* in the *orat. directa* (chiefly *poet.*): o quoties ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta, rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2: Virg. G. 4, 457: Mart. 1, 22: Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 35. **2.** *as long as* (with *indic.*, except in the *oratio obliqua*): bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *ad fin.*: quem esse natum et nos gaudemus, et haec civitas, dum erit, laetabitur, Cic. Am. 4, 14: id. de Sen. 23, 85: id. Att. 9, 10: id. Fin. 3, 2, 9. *Subj.*: non tibi venit in mentem, si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 76: pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper. usque; or opp. to postea postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, *etc.*: with tamdiu: Cic. Verr. 4, 3. id. Cat. 3, 7 etc. with tantum: Liv. 27, 42: with tantummodo: Sall. J. 53: with tantisper: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45: with usque: Cic. Verr. 1, 5: dum . . . postea: id. Mur. 12, 26: dum . . . postea quam: Caes. B. G. 7, 82: dum . . . postquam: Sall. J. 53: Liv. 21, 13: dum . . . deinde: Cic. Att. 9, 6: Liv 27, 42: dum . . . sed ubi: Pl. Capt, 2, 1 37: Caes. B. C. 1, 51: dum . . . nunc, Ter Andr. 1, 2, 17: Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 11.—For tamdiu . . . dum, less freq. dum . . . dum, *as long as . . . so long*: sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Cat. 62, 45 and 56: Quint. 9, 3, 16. **II.** Succession of time: *until, until that* (with *subj.* or *indic.* acc. as the idea of purpose, or simply of time, predominates): quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere? Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32: Liv. 4, 21 *fin.* Yet Cicero generally, and Caesar always, employs the *subj.*: is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 14: paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, id. Amph, 2, 2, 64: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, id. B. C. 1, 87: differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.*: obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, id. 21, 8: tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5: causas innecte morandi, dum pelago desaevit hiems, Virg. Aen. 4, 52: retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 89: Tityre, dum redeo, brevis est via, pasce capellas, Virg. E. 9, 23: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3. **III.** As a restrictive particle (always with *subj.*): *so long as, provided that, if only*: dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: oderint, dum metuant, Att. in Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: licet lascivire dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. With ellipsis of verb: *An.* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: dum eatenus, Quint. 1, 11, 1. With an emphatic modo, and in one word, dummodo: aeque istuc facio dummodo eam des, quae sit quaestuosa, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189. Cic. Off. 3, 21. Ov. F. 5, 242: sin autem jejunitatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, Cic. Brut. 82, 285.—Separate: mea nil refert dum patiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28. With tamen: Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: Quint. 1, 1, 11. With quidem: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 20. With ne: id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato R. R. 5, 4: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 137: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 3, 21: dummodo ne, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: dum quidem ne, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 89. **IV.** As an enclitic, with the imperat. mood, interjections, negations, etc.: *now, come, yet*, etc.: Sosia adesdum paucis te volo: Ter. An. 1, 1, 2: circumspicedum, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 109: dic dum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 5: and esp., agedum, id. Eun. 4, 4, 27: Cic. Sull. 26: Liv. 7, 9: vixdum tuam epistolam legeram, cum ad me Curtius venit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 *fin.*: legatione decreta, necdum missa, Liv. 21, 6: simulata lenitas nihildum profuerat, id. 24, 20: ehodum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13 (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 303-330).

dūmālis, e, *adj.* [dumus] *bushy, bristly*: coma, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 95.

dūmecta, v. dumetum, *init.*

dūmesco, 3. *v. n.* [dumus] *to be overgrown with bushes*: Diom. p. 335 P.

dūmētum, i, *n.* (also, dumecta antiqui quasi dumiceta appellabant, quae nos dumeta, Fest. *s. v.*) [id.] *a place covered with brushwood, a thicket*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: Col. 1, 2, 5: Virg. G. 1, 15: Fig.: cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35.

dūmĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [dumus colo] *that dwells in thickets*: Avien. Perieg. 895.

dummŏdo, v. dum, *no.* III.

dūmōsus (old form **dusmosus**, Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.*) a, um, *adj.* [dumus] *full of brushwood, bushy* (rare): rupes, Virg. E. 1, 77: saxa, Ov. M. 10, 535: dumosi glareosique montes, Col. 4, 33, 5.

dumtaxat, *adv.* v. duntaxat.

dūmus (old form dusmus, v. dumosus), i, *m. a bush, bramble*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Virg. G. 3, 315. [Root *dus* "thick;" cf. Gr. *δασύς*: and v. *densus.*]

duntaxat (dumt.), *adv.* [dum and taxo, *provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately*: dum minore patri (parti) familias taxat, Fest. *s. v.* publica pondera]; hence *exactly, of the right measure*: either not more, hence *only;* or not less, hence *at least.*

I. *only, simply, merely*: mittantur mulieres liberae duntaxat quinque, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*: ut consules potestatem haberent tempore duntaxat annuam, genere ipso ac jure regiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: duntaxat ut hoc promittere possis, Lucr. 3, 378: peditatu duntaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: Liv. 10, 25: Suet. Caes. 55: Hor. S. 2, 6, 42.

II. *at least*: quum in testamento scriptum esset, ut heres in funere aut in monumento duntaxat aureos centum consumeret, non licet minus consumere; si amplius vellet, licet, Alf. Varus Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime exspectari viderem, duntaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs duntaxat et urbis ornamentum, ib. 5, 10: Sen. Ben. 5, 2: Quint. 1, 4, 20: Hor. A. P. 23. **III.** *to a certain extent, so far*: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: duntaxat de peculio, *so far as relates to the* peculium, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 15, 2, 1: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: id. Deiot. 1: id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: id. Brut. 82, 285. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 330-339.)

duŏ, ae, o (*acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos: *Gen.* duum, Att. in Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*: Sall. J. 106: Liv. 3, 25 etc.: *Neutr.* dua, Att. in Cic. Or. 46 *ad fin.*: and with pondo, also duapondo: Vitr. 10, 17: Scribon. Comp. 45: dūō occurs only in Aus. Epist. 19, 13), *numer. card.* [*δύο*] *two*: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 19: erant omnino itinera duo, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: interfectos esse legatos duos, ib, 5, 38. [Sans. *dwi*; Gr. *δύο*; Ger. *zwei*; Eng. *two*, and so in all the cognate languages.] (Hence It. *due, duo*; Fr. *deux.*)

dŭŏdĕcas, ădis, *f.* = *δυωδεκάς*, *the number twelve*: Tert. Praescr. 49.

dŭŏdĕcennis, e, *adj.* [duodecim annus] *twelve years old*: Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1 10.

dŭŏdĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [duodecennis] *the age of twelve years*: Cod. Theod. 2, 27, 1.

dŭŏdĕcĭes, *adv. num. twelve times*: Cic. Verr. 2, 75: Liv. 38, 28.

dŭŏdĕcim, *num. card.* [duo decem] *twelve*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 10: Cic. Rep. 2, 17: Caes. B. G. 1, 5: duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Off. 1, 12: Quint. 5, 14, 18: also *absol.* duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [duodecim] *the twelfth*: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *Adv.* duodecimo, *the twelfth time*: consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius 1.

dŭŏdēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [duodeni] *containing twelve*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

dŭŏ-dēni, ae, a, *num. distr. twelve each, by twelves*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85. And simply, *twelve*: fossa duplex duodenum pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: astra, Virg. G. 1, 232: signa, Ov. M. 13, 618. (Hence It. *dozzina*; Fr. *douzaine.*)

dŭŏ-dē-nōnāgintā, *num. eighty-eight*: Plin. 3, 16, 20.

dŭŏ-dē-octōgintā, *num. seventy-eight*: Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēni, ae, a, *num. thirty-eight each*: pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the thirty-eighth*: Liv. 1, 40.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgintā, *num. thirty-eight*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num. forty-eight each*: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the forty-eighth*: Cic. Brut. 44.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgintā, *num. forty-eight*: Col. 9, 14, 1.

dŭŏ-dē-sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the fifty-eighth*: Vell. 2, 53.

dŭŏ-dē-sexāgintā, *num. fifty-eight*: Plin. 11, 9, 9.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcēsĭmus, a, um, *num. the twenty-eighth*: Varr. in Gell. 3, 10.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcĭes, *adv. num. twenty-eight times*: Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

dŭŏ-dē-trīgintā, *num. twenty-eight*: Liv. 33, 36 *ad fin.*

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni, ae, a, *num. eighteen each*: denarius, Liv. 21, 41.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēsĭmus (or viges), a, um, *num. the eighteenth*: Plin. 2, 73, 75: and per tmesin: duo enim devicesima Olympiade, id. 35, 8, 34.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *num. eighteen*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 74: Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 128: annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, Eutr. 10, 9.

dŭŏetvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [duo et vicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: Tac. H. 5, 1.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. the twenty-second*: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18.

duonus, v. bonus, *ad init.*

duovir, v. duumvir.

duplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus] *containing double*: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: ib. 2, 1: miles, *one who receives double pay as a reward*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

duplārĭus, for duplaris, Inscr.

duplex, ĭcis (*abl.* commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duo and PLEC, PLIC, root of plico] *two-fold, double*: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 453: cursus, coupled with duae viae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars, *opp.* simplex, Quint. 8, 5, 4: modus, *opp.* par and sesquiplex, Cic. Or. 57, 193: duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1225: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves*, Suet. Aug. 27: dorsum, *consisting of two boards*, Virg. G. 1, 172: acies, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: seditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8. **II.** Meton.: *cloven, divided, double*: ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 7: ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122: folia palmae, Plin. 16, 24, 38: lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10. **2.** Poet. for ambo *or* uterque: *both*: oculi, Lucr. 6 1145: palmae, Virg. Aen. 1, 93. **3.** (like Eng. double) *thick, strong, stout*: clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3: pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25. With *quam* for alterum tantum: *twice as much as*: Col. 1, 8, 8: Plin. 19, 1, 2. **4.** Poet.: *false, deceitful*: Ulixes. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51.

duplĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [duplex] *a soldier who receives double pay*: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*

duplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplico] *a doubling*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 8.

duplĭcāto, *adv. twice as much*: Plin. 2, 17, 14 *fin.*

duplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [duplico] *a doubler, magnifier*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

duplĭcĭārĭus, for duplicarius, Inscr.

duplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duplex] *a being double, doubleness*: aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, ib. 10.

duplĭcĭter, *adv. doubly, on two accounts*: Lucr. 6, 510: Cic. Acad. 2, 32 104.

duplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [duplex] *to double*: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22: numerum, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: modum hastae, Nep. Iph. 1 *ad fin.*: exercitum, Cic. Att. 5, 18: copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1: rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, *to repeat*, Cic. Or. 39, 135: also, *to compound* (e. g. androgynus), Liv. 27, 11. **II.** Meton.: *to enlarge, increase*: mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67: duplicata nimbo flumina, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21. **2.** *to bow, bend*: duplicato poplite, Virg. Aen. 12, 927: corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*: virum dolore, Virg. Aen. 11, 645.

duplĭo, ōnis, *m.* [duplus] *the double* (rare): Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12.

duplo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to double*: Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20.

duplus, a, um, *adj.* [DU root of duo and PLU root of plus] *double, twice as large, twice as much*: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. Tim. 7: pars, ib.: pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2. Subst.: duplum, i, *n. the double*: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex millia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. *praef.*: decrevit ut, si judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, Cic. Fl. 21: duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74. Also, dupla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *a double price*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 39: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20. (Hence It. *doppio*; Fr. *double.*)

dŭpondĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius] *containing two* asses: orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4. Subst.: dupondiarius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *a two*-as *piece*: Plin. 34, 2, 2. Fig.: like diobolaris, for *worthless, bad*: dominus, Petr. 58, 5.

dŭpondĭus, ii, *m.* or **dŭpondĭum**, ii, *n.* [duo pondo] *the sum of two* asses: as a coin, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Cic. Quint. 16, 53. Fig.: *need, want*: Petr. 58, 13. **2.** As a measure: *two feet*: Col. 3, 13, 5.

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [duro] *lasting, durable* (rare): Ov. H. 4, 89: Col. 12, 38, 7. *Comp.*: App. Apol. p. 314. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dūrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durabilis *lastingness, durability*: Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūrăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [durus acinus] *hard-berried, hard*: uva, Cato R. R. 7 2: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: vites, Col. 3, 2, 1: persica, Plin. 15 12 11: cerasa id 15, 25, 30.

dūrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [duro] *hardness*: aquarum, *ice*, Lucr. 6, 530: *a hardened vine branch*: Col. 4, 22, 1.

dūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a hardening; a hardened* or *ligneous vine branch*

Col. 4, 21, 1: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208. II. Fig.: *firmness:* Sen. Tranq. An. 1.

dūrătēus, a, um, *adj.* = δουράτεος, *wooden* (only of the Trojan horse): equus, Lucr. 1, 477. Called also equus dūrius *or* dūrēus (Gr. ἵππος δούριος or δούρειος): Aur. Vict. Orig. 1: Fest. *s. v.* Epeus. Meton.: duria nox, *i. e. the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse,* Val. Fl. 2, 573.

dūrātor, ōris, *m.* [duro] *one who hardens:* Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who renders durable:* Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

dūrē, dūrĭter, and **dūrum**, *adv.* (only *comp.* durius in Cic. or Caes.) *hardly:* juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8: faciem durum cacantis habes, Mart. 3, 89. *Comp.:* durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.* II. *stiffly, awkwardly:* membra moventes duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401: dure, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66: Quint. 9, 4, 58. *Comp.:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: Quint. 8, 6, 24. III. *rigorously, strictly:* vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47: id. Ad. 1, 1, 20. IV. *harshly, roughly, sternly:* quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. in Non. 512, 7: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28. *Comp.:* Cic. Lig. 6: Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.:* Tac. A. 3, 52. *Sup.:* Hadrian. ap. Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1. V. *hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately:* durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *fin.*

dūresco, rui, 3. *v. incep.* [durus] *to grow hard, to harden:* durescit humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: limus, Virg. E. 8, 80: campus, id. G. 1, 72: corpus, Ov. M. 8, 607: durescente materia, Tac. G. 45. Fig.: in Catonis lectione durescere, Quint. 2, 5, 21.

durēta, ae, *f.* [a Span. word] *a wooden bathing-tub:* Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dūrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [durus cor] *hard-heartedness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

dūrĭcŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [durus corium] *hard-skinned:* ficus, Cloatius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

dūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durus] *hardness, harshness:* aliqui duritatem et severitatem quandam verbis sequuntur, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

dūrĭter, *adv.* v. dure.

dūrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (and **durities**, Cels. 3, 24: *acc.* duritiem, Lucr. 4, 269: Ov. M. 1, 401: *abl.* duritie, Plin 28, 15, 60: Suet. Ner. 34) [durus] *hardness:* saxi, Lucr. 4, 269: ferri, Cat. 66, 50: adamantina, Plin. 37, 11, 73: pellis, Ov. M. 3, 64. 2. In medic. *induration:* praecordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: vulvarum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 250. In *plur.:* id. 23, 4, 47. Transf. of wine: *harshness, opp.* suavitas: id. 14, 7, 9. II. Fig.: *hardiness, austerity* in living: in parsimonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* repastinari: Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Tac. A. 6, 34: qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, Cic. de Or. 3, 17. 2. *harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism:* tua duritia antiqua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: Ov. H. 2, 137: oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17. 3. *hardness, oppressiveness, severity:* duritia lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: operum, id. A. 1, 35: coeli militiaeque, ib. 13, 35.

dūrĭtĭes, v. duritia, *ad init.*

dūrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [durus] *harshness, cruelty:* Cato in Gell. 17, 2.

durius, a, um, v. durateus.

dūrĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [durus] *somewhat hard, rough,* or *harsh* (rare): Plin. praef. § 2: Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make hard, to harden.* 1. Act.: durata cutis, Ov. M. 4, 577: caementa calce, Liv. 21, 11: ova in aqua, Plin. 29, 3, 11: pontus frigore, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 85: duratae solo nives, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: aqua salibus, *i.e. strongly saturated,* Col. 7, 4 *fin.:* ungulas (mularum), id. 6, 37, 11: ferrum ictibus, Plin. 34, 15, 43: guttas in grana, id. 12, 19, 42 *fin.:* uvam fumo, *to dry,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 72. In medic.: corpus, *to bind, opp.* mollire, Cels. 2, 14: id. 2, 33 *fin.:* *to full* cloth: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 57. 2. Neutr.: tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto coeperit, *i. q.* durescere, Virg. E. 6, 35. II. Fig. act.: *to render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, blunt* (rare): (Juppiter) aerea dehinc ferro duravit secula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14: ad omne facinus durato, Tac. H. 4, 59: linguae vitia inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *become confirmed, incurable,* Quint. 1, 1, 37. 2. Neutr.: *to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare): ut non durat (pater) ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6: Petr. 105 *fin.* III. Fig. act.: *to harden with labour,* etc.; *to make hardy, to inure:* opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr. 5, 1359: membra animumque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 119: humeros ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 257: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum, Vell. 2, 78: mentem, Tac. A. 3, 15: ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv. 7, 29. 2. Neutr.: *to be hardened, inured to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out;* and hence as an active verb, *to endure, bear:* durare nequeo in aedibus, Pl. Amph. 3, 2, 1: Liv. 5, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg. Aen. 1, 207: nequeo durare, quin, *etc.*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 19: Suet. Claud. 26. With *acc.:* patior quemvis durare laborem, Virg. Aen. 8, 577: victurosque Dei celant, ut vivere durent, felix esse mori, Lucan. 4, 519: quascumque vias, Stat. S. 5, 2, 153: and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus vix durare carinae possunt imperiosius aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 7: (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall. Febr. 9, 1. IV. Fig. neutr.: *to hold* or *last out, to last, remain:* omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 604: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), id. 3, 339: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21: maneat quaeso duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostenduntur que adhuc Baiis, *are still in existence,* Suet. Tib. 6: durant colles, *extend uninterruptedly,* Tac. G. 30. Of persons, for vivere, *to live:* narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, id. A. 3, 16: id. Or. 17: id. Agr. 44.

dūrus, a, um, *adj. hard:* (of touch, *etc.*) et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 499: ferrum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Virg. Aen. 4, 366: bipennes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: pellis, Lucr. 6, 1194: cutis, Ov. M. 8, 803: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 9: aqua, *hard,* i. e. *containing much earthy matter,* id. 2, 30 *fin.:* dumeta, *rough,* Ov. M. 1, 105: gallina, *tough,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fient, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *ad fin.:* laudanum durissimum tactu, id. 26, 8, 30: durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7. Subst.: e duro (*sc.* ligno), *of the hardened wood of the vine,* id. 3, 6, 2. II. Meton.: of taste: vinum, *opp.* suave, *harsh, rough:* Pall. Oct. 14, 5: sapor Bacchi, Virg. G. 4, 102: of hearing: vocis genera permulta: grave, acutum, flexibile, durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32. In rhetor.: *harsh, unpolished:* aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, id. 8, 6, 62: consonantes, id. 11, 3, 35: syllabae, id. 12, 10, 30. III. Fig.: *rude, unpolished, uncouth:* Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31: Attilius poeta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20: Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: pictor durus in coloribus, Plin. 35, 11, 40. In a good sense: *hardy, vigorous:* fortes et duri Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48: Dardanidae, Virg. Aen. 3, 94: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2: vindemiator, id. S. 1, 7, 29: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584. 2. *harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling:* quis se tam durum agrestemque praeberet, Cic. Or. 43, 148: quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, id. Arch. 8: neque sunt audiendi qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Am. 13 *ad fin.:* ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 13: satis pater durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30: Varius qui est habitus judex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: duriorem se praebere alicujus miserae et afflictae fortunae, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A: duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50: quid nos dura refugimus aetas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: gens dura atque aspera cultu, Virg. Aen. 5, 730: os durum, *shameless,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36. 3. Of things: *hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12: lex, id. Merc. 4, 6, 1: conditio, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.:* provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23 labor, Lucr. 3, 461: subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307: dura cultu et aspera plaga, Liv. 45, 30 *ad fin.:* durissimo tempore anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: morbum acrem ac durum, Pl. Men. 5, 219: valetudo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: dolores, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: frigus, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. Od. 4, 9, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 484: nomen, Cic. Off. 1, 12: verbum id. Brut. 79, 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5. *Neutr. sing. absol.: De.* Etiamne id lex coegit? *Ph.* Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8: Quint. 11, 1, 85: durum: sed levius fit patientia, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. In *plur.:* siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, ib. 1, 18, 3: Virg. Aen. 8, 522. *Comp.:* hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48.

dusmosus, a, um, v. dumosus.

duumvir, v. duumviri.

dŭumvĭrālĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [duumviralis] *that has been a duumvir:* Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3721.

dŭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [duumviri] *pertaining to a duumvir, duumviral:* Inscr. 2. Subst., duumviralis, is, *m. that has been a duumvir:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1.

dŭumvĭrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duumviralis] *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate:* Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dŭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [duumviri] *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate:* Plin. Ep. 4, 22: Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1.

dŭumvĭri, orum, *m. plu.* [duo vir] *the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces.* I. Perduellionis, *an extraordinary criminal court* (during the republic), *the duumviri:* Liv. 1, 26: Cic. Rab. perd. 4: (v. Smith's Ant. 886). 2. Sacrorum, *the keepers of the Sibylline books* (superseded by the decemviri sacris faciundis): Liv. 3, 10. 3. Navales, *extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets:* id. 9, 30: id. 40, 18. 4. Aedis faciendae, s. locandae, s. dedicandae, or duumviri sacri, *for building* or *dedicating a temple:* id. 7, 28: in the *sing.:* duumvir, id. 2, 42. 5. Juri dicundo, *the highest magistrates in the* municipia: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3805 *sq.* 6. Quinquennales, *the censors in the municipal towns:* Inscr. Or. *no.* 3882. (v. Smith's Ant. 439.)

dux, dŭcis, *com.* [root DUC: v. duco] *a leader, conductor, guide:* illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse, Liv. 9, 5: itineris, Curt. 5, 4: regendae civitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum fuit, id. Verr. 3, 21: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Od. 1, 7 27. *Fem* Cic. Fin. 1, 21 · Virg. Aen

1, 104. **II.** Esp. *a military commander general:* Caes. B. G. 1, 13. Also *a lieutenant-general, general of division:* as opp. to the imperator: ib. 1, 21 Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: Tac. H. 3, 37. **2.** Fig.: dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23: gregis, *i. e.* aries, Ov. M. 5, 327: armenti, *i. e.* taurus, ib. 8, 882. (Hence It. *duca, doge;* Fr. *duc.*)

dўas, ădis, *f.* = δυάς, *the number two:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

dўnămis, is, *f.* = δύναμις, *store, plenty* (as *vis* in Lat.): Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 77. **2.** *a square number:* Arn. 2, p. 60.

dўnastēs, ae, *m.* = δυνάστης, *a ruler, prince:* Cic. Phil. 11, 12 *ad fin.:* Caes. B. C. 3, 3.

dўsentĕrĭa, ae, *f.* = δυσεντερία, *a flux, dysentery:* Plin. 26, 8, 28 *fin.*

dўsentĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δυσεντιρικός, *pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric:* passio, Pall. Febr. 31 *fin.* Subst. dysentericus, i, *m. one who labours under dysentery:* Plin. 22, 24, 55.

dўsĕrōs, ōtis, *adj.*=δύσερως, *crossed in love:* Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

dyspepsĭa, ae, *f.* = δυσπεψία, *indigestion:* Cato R. R. 127, 1.

dysphŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δυσφορικός, *unfortunate:* Firm. Math. 8, 12.

dyspnoea, ae, *f.* = δύσπνοια, *a difficulty of breathing:* Plin. 23, 4, 47.

dyspnŏĭcus, i, *m.* = δυσπνοικός, *one who breathes with difficulty:* Plin. 24, 5, 14.

dўsūrĭa, ae, *f.* = δυσουρία, *retention of urine, dysury:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

dўsūrĭăcus, i, *m.* = δυσουριακός, *one who suffers from suppression of urine:* Firm. Math. 8.

E.

E, e, *indecl. n.* or (*subaud.* litera) *f.* the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, representing both the ε and the η of the Greeks: *v.* Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de liter. monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 58. The short *e* is the least emphatic of the Latin vowels except ĭ.

I. *e* is substituted for *a:* **1.** in compounds of roots which contain *a* long by position: *e. g.:* scando, descendo; factus, effectus; castus, incestus. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *ă: e. g.:* grădior, progrĕdior. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: *e. g.:* from spargo, we have both conspergo, and conspargo. **2.** in the reduplication of roots with *ă: e. g.:* cădo, cĕ-cĭdi; tango (root tăg-) tĕ-tĭgi. **3.** in the perfect of some verbs which have *ă* in the imperfect: *e. g.:* jăcio, jēci; făcio, fēci. This may perhaps have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, je-jici, fe-fici. **II.** *e* is changed into *i:* **1.** in a few compound verbs: *e. g.:* spĕcio, conspĭcio; prĕmo, imprĭmo: but generally *e* in root-verbs remains unchanged. **2.** in the inflections of substantives: *e. g.:* nomĕn, nominis; equĕs, equĭtis. **III.** *e* takes the place of *i:* **1.** in the neuter forms of adjectives in *is: e. g.:* facilis, facile; similis, simile. **2.** in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e. g.:* ovili, ovile, ovilia. **3.** in the nom. forms aedes, canes, etc., for aedis, canis, etc. **4.** in the datives, morte, for morti, jure dicundo for juri dicundo, etc. (cf. Quint. 1, 4, 17.) **5.** in the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: cepet, exemet, navebos (Col. Rostr.): fuet, dedet, tempestatebus, tibe (Epit. of the Scipios); compromesise (S. C. de Bacch.); Menerva, magester, here, vea, vella, *etc.* (Quint. 1, 4, 8 and 17: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46); so too Vergilius, neglĕgo, intellĕgo, for Virgilius, neglĭgo, intellĭgo, *etc.* **6.** *ĕ* in the abl. of the third declension probably proceeded from ī (or *id*). **IV.** *e* in a few instances takes the place of *o: e. g.:* verto for vorto; vertex for vortex, vester for voster. **2.** *e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: *e. g:* tĕgo, tŏga; pendo, pondus. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. **V.** *e* is rarely found instead of *u: e. g.:* auger for augur; from jūro are formed dejĕro, and pejĕro. **2.** *e* is changed into *u* in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e. g.:* opĕs, opŭs, opĕris.

VI. the long *e* interchanges most freq with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe: e. g.:* coena, caena, cēna; scoeptrum, sceptrum; foenus, fēnus (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 5); yet it sometimes took the place of *ā* also, as in anhēlo, from hālo, and in the rustic bēlo for bālo; and likewise of ī, as in leber, speca, amecus, for līber, spīca, amīcus (Quint. Inst. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1 48, 2; Fest. *s. v.* amicitiae), and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Academīa, Alexandrīa: see the letter I.

VII. the vowel *ĕ* stands in place of an apocopated final syllable, **1.** in the vocative forms of nouns in *us* of the second declension; **2.** in the perf. and pass. forms, scripsere, conabare, conabere, for scripser*unt*, conabar*is*, conaber*is*. **3.** in the future forms attinge, dice, facie, recipie, from atting*am*, di*cam*, faci*am*, recipi*am* (Quint. 1, 7, 23).

VIII. the final vowel *ĕ* is dropped, **1.** in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer; **2.** in the ante-class. infinitive biber (for bibere); **3.** in the vocative forms of the second declension in *ius:* as Gai, geni, fili, canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi. **IX.** *ĕ* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns which in the nom. sing. end in ĕr: *e. g.:* matĕr, matrem; magistĕr, magistri; pulcĕr, pulcra, pulcrum. **X.** changes of E in the Romance languages.

1. long *e* generally remains unchanged, but is sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. Lat. *avena, credo, debeo, mensis, habere,* with Fr. *avoine, crois, dois, mois, avoir:* (ii) into *i* in French: cf. Lat. *cera, ecclesia, ebrius, prensus, tapetum,* with Fr. *cire, église, ivre, pris, tapis.* **2.** short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ie:* cf. Lat. *brevis, decem, fel, gelu,* with It. *brieve, dieci, fiele, gielo:* Lat. *febris, ferus, hedera, lepus,* with Sp. *fiebre, fiero, hiedra, lievre:* Lat. *brevis, febris, fel, hedera,* with Fr. *brief, fièvre, fiel, lierre.* (ii) sometimes into *i:* cf. Lat. *deus; ego, meus,* with It. *dio, io, mio:* Lat. *decem, nego, precor, pretium, species,* with Fr. *dix, nier, prier, prix, épice:* Diez, 1, 127, *seq.* **XI.** As an abbreviation. *E* (mostly in connection with other abbreviations) signifies, egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, *etc.: e. g.:* E. M. V. = egregiae memoriae vir: E. Q. R. = eques Romanus: EE. QQ. RR. = Equites Romani: E. P. = equo publico: E. M. D. S. P. E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit.

e, *prep.* v. ex.

ĕălē, es, *f.* an Æthiopian animal, supposed by some to be *the two-horned rhinoceros:* Plin. 8, 30, 21

eapse, v. ipse, *init.*

ĕărīnus, a, um, *adj* = ἐαρινός, *belonging to the spring:* oves, Tert. Hab. mul. 8.

ĕā-tĕnus, *adv.* [is]: *so far* (rare): caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, Col. 12, 9, 1: hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, id. Opt. gen. *ad fin.:* eatenus interveniebat, ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33: with *quatenus:* Cels. 2, 10: Javol. Dig. 47, 2, 92. **2.** Of time: *so long, hitherto:* Capitol. Gordian. 22: Oros. 6, 1. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 339-341.)

ĕbĕnĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐβένινος, *of ebony:* tigna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16.

ĕbĕnus, i, *f.* (*m.* Virg. G. 2, 117) = ἔβενος, *the ebon-tree, ebony:* Diospyros ebenum, Linn. or some allied species: Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 3: id. 6, 30, 35.

ē-bĭbo, bi, bĭtum, 3. *v. a. to drink up, drain:* quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: birneam vini, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 276: poculum, id. Curc. 2, 3, 80: ubera lactantia, Ov. M 6, 342: elephantos ab draconibus ebibi, *are drained dry,* Plin. 8, 12, 12: cum vino imperium, *to forget through drinking,* Pl. Am. 2, 1, 84.—Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *would drink as many glasses as equal Nestor's years* Ov. F. 3, 533. **2.** Fig.: of things: *to suck in, absorb:* (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, id. M. 8, 836: saniem (lana), Plin. 9, 38, 62. **II.** In gen. *to consume, squander:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.

ē-bīto, 3. *v. n. to go out:* Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 28

ē-blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C: Liv. 27, 31: unum consulatus diem, Tac. H. 3, 37: solitudinem ruris, Col. 8, 11, 1. **2.** Of things: coelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, *having elicited, extracted,* Plin. 16, 27, 51: ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevitiam, *mitigate it,* Col. 7, 5, 16. *Part. pass.: obtained by flattery:* eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: preces, Plin. Pan. 70 *ad fin.*

ĕbŏrārĭus (ebur.), ii, *m.* [ebur] *a worker in ivory:* Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

ĕbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of ivory:* Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4: mensae Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43. (Hence It. *avorio;* Fr. *ivoire.*)

ēbrĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius; cf. merăcus, from merus] *drunken:* Laber. in Non. 108, 7. (Hence It. *ebbriaco, imbriaco, ubbriaco, briaco.*)

ēbrĭămen, ĭnis, *n.* [ebrio] *intoxicating liquor, strong drink:* Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] *drunkenness, ebriety:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16. Fig.: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, *i. e. excess of juice,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrĭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make drunk, to intoxicate:* mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.* Fig.: animas, id. Somn. Scip. 12 *med.*

ēbrĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus] *somewhat tipsy, fuddled:* Laber. in Non. 108, 6.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ebrius] *a little drunk, tipsy:* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 15.

ēbrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] *addiction to drink, sottishness:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] *given to drinking.* Subst.: *a drunkard:* Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Sen. Ep. 83 *med. Comp.:* Cat. 27, 4. Fig.: acina, *juicy,* id. 27, 4.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *who has drunk his fill;* corresp. with satur: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35. **II.** *drunk, intoxicated:* homo hic ebrius est, id. Am. 2, 1, 25: Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Hor. S. 1, 4, 51. Poet. of things. vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9: signa, id. 3, 3, 48: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47. **2.** Fig.: ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28 *fin.:* regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune,* Hor. Od. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, *intoxicated with love,* Cat. 45, 11. **III.** In gen.: *abundantly filled, full* (poet.): Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154. [Etym. dub.: usu. derived from *e* and B, root of *bi-b-o:* Key (Phil. Soc. 3, 208) supposes *e-ber-ius* to have been the full form, and BER to be the same root as φρηr, φρέν-ος, comparing *so-br-ius, so* being the same root as the Greek σῶ-ς and Lat. *sa-nus:* but this, though ingenious, is very uncertain.]

ē-bullĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to boil up, bubble up.* Fig: dum risus ebullit, App. M. 2, p. 128. Poet.: o si ebullit patrui praeclarum funus! *i. e.* prodit, Pers. 2, 10. II. Act.: animam, *to breathe out*, Petr. 42, 3. 2. Fig.: virtutes, *to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.

ēbullo, 1. *v. n.* for ebullio: *to bubble up:* fontium venae ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.

ĕbŭlum, i, *n.*, and **ĕbŭlus**, i, *m. dane-wort, dwarf-elder*, Sambucus ebulus, Linn.: Cato R. R. 37, 2: Plin. 25, 10, 71: Virg. E. 10, 27. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo, yezgo*; Fr. *hièble.*)

ĕbur, ŏris, *n. ivory:* Cic. Leg. 2, 18: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Virg. G. 1, 57. II. Meton.: *anything made of ivory:* moestum ebur, *an ivory statue*, Virg. G. 1, 480: inflavit ebur Tyrrhenus, *an ivory pipe*, ib. 2, 193: ense vidit ebur vacuum, *the ivory scabbard*, Ov. M. 4, 148: curule ebur, *the sella curulis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54. 2. *an elephant:* Juv. 12, 112. [From Sans. *ibha*, "an elephant."]

ĕbŭrārĭus, v. eborarius.

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *adorned* or *inlaid with ivory:* lecti, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 *fin.*

ĕburnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus] *of ivory:* fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

ĕburnĕus (poet. **ĕburnus**), a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *of ivory:* signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: lectus, Suet. Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Cal. 55. Form eburnus: Virg. G. 3, 7: id. Aen. 6, 647: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41: Ov. H. 15, 91, etc.: ensis eburnus, *with an ivory handle*, Virg. Aen. 11, 11. II. Meton.: *white as ivory:* eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7: cervix, id. H. 20, 57: colla, id. M. 3, 422. 2. *pertaining to the elephant:* dentes, Liv. 37, 59.

ēcastor (and mēcastor, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) *by Castor! faith!* etc.: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10: Ter. And. 3, 2, 6. Cf. Gell. 11, 6. [Pott thinks that *e* represents *me*, "may Castor help me," and that *e-de-pol* is in like manner *me deus Pollux*, and *e-cere*=*me Ceres:* others suppose that the full form was [per] *aedem Castoris, Pollucis, Cereris:* the former etym. is the more probable; but the quantity of the e, both in *ĕdepol* and *ĕcere* is opposed to either etym.]

ecbŏlas, ădis, *f.*=ἐκβολάς, *a sort of Egyptian grape* (so called from its promoting abortion): Plin. 14, 18, 22.

ecca, **eccam**, v. ecce, *no.* II.

eccĕ, *particle demonstr.* [apparently an imperative of an obsolete verb] *lo! see! behold! here!* quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there he comes!* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 25: ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo crinibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 403: audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit ecce Palaemon, id. E. 3, 50: quid me quaeris? ecce me, *here I am*, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 15: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce tuae literae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16: and simply ecce, *here I am*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 96. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: id Or 16 *ad fin.* 3. To introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 87: et ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Varr. in Non. 243, 1: discubitum noctu ut imus, ecce ad me advenit mulier, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 99. II. In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word; as: *nom.:* ecca, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 66: Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *acc. sing.:* eccum, id. Am. prol. 120: eccam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: eccillum, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 98: eccillam, id. Aul. 4, 10, 51: eccistam, id. Curc. 5, 2, 17; *plur.:* eccos, id. Bac. 3, 2, 19: ecca, id. Rud. 4, 4, 110. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 343-351.)

eccentros, i, *adj.*=ἔκκεντρος, *out of the centre, eccentric:* terra, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287.

eccĕrē or **ĕcĕre**, *by Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 343.) [On the etym. *v.* ecastor.]

eccheuma, ătis, *n.*=ἔκχευμα, *a pouring out:* Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 88.

eccillam, **eccillum**, **eccistam**, v. ecce, *no.* II.

ecclēsĭa (ēcclēsĭa, Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 24: and ĕclēsĭa, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 117), ae, *f.*= ἐκκλησία, *a* (Grecian) *assembly of the people:* coupled with būle, Plin. 10, 111, 1. II. *a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation:* Eccl. III. Meton. *a church*, etc.: Amm. 21, 2 *fin.* 2. *a place of meeting*, in gen.: Aus. Ep. 24, 93. (Hence Ital. *chiesa;* Fr. *église.*)

ecclēsĭastĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐκκλησιαστικός, *pertaining to the Church, ecclesiastic:* pax, Tert. Pudic. 22. Subst.: ecclesiasticus, i, *m. a church officer, ecclesiastic:* Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 22.

ecclēsĭecdĭcus, i, *m.*=ἐκκλησιεκδικός, *a proctor:* Cod. Theod. 1, 5, 34, 5.

eccum, **eccos**, v. ecce, II.

ecdĭcus, i, *m.*=ἐκδικός, *i. q.* cognitor *s.* defensor civitatis, *a syndic, legal agent of a community:* Cic. Fam. 13, 56: Plin. Ep. 10, 111.

ĕcĕrĕ, *v.* eccere.

ecfatus, **ecfero**, *etc.*, v. eff.

ēchēa, orum, *n. plu.*=ἠχεῖα, *vessels placed in theatres to render them sonorous, and thus to increase the sound of the actors' voices:* Vitr. 5, 5.

ĕchĕnēis, idis, *f.*=ἐχενηΐς, *the sucking-fish, remora*, Echeneis remora, Linn.: Plin. 9, 25, 41: id. 32, 1, 1.

ĕchīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [echinus] *set with prickles, prickly:* calyx, Plin. 15, 23, 25: capitula spinis, id. 27, 9, 47: folia, id. 22, 9, 11.

ĕchīnŏmētrae, arum, *m. plu.*=ἐχινομῆτραι, *a sort of sea-urchin*, perh. a Cidaris: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

ĕchīnŏphŏra, ae, *f.*=ἐχινοφόρα, *a sort of* concha: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

ĕchīnŏpūs, ŏdis, *m.*=ἐχινόπους, *a plant* referred by some to Tribulus terrestris, Linn., by others to Fagonia cretica, Linn.: Plin. 11, 8, 8.

ĕchīnus, i, *m.*=ἐχῖνος, *a hedgehog, urchin:* I. various animals of the family Echinides, but usually the *edible sea-urchin*, Echinus esculentus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51: Hor. Epod. 5, 28. 2. *the land-urchin* (otherwise called erinaceus) Erinaceus europaeus, Linn.: Claud. Idyll. 2, 17. II. Meton. of things of similar shape: 1. *a copper vessel* or *rinsing bowl:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 117. 2. *the prickly husk of a chestnut:* Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 83. 3. In architect.: *an egg-shaped ornament under the capital of an Ionic column, an echinus:* Vitr. 4, 3.

ĕchĭon, i, *n.*=ἔχιον, *a medicament prepared from the ashes of adders:* Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119.

ĕchĭos, i, *f.*=ἔχιος, 1. "personata"=*burdock*, Arctium Lappa, Linn. 2. "pulegio similis," supposed by some to be Saponaria ocimoides, Linn. 3. "altera spinosa lanugine"= Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 58.

ĕchis, is, *m. a plant*, called also pseudanchusa, and doris, *q. v.:* Plin. 22, 20, 24.

echītē, es, *f. a plant, a kind of* clematis (Asclepias nigra, Linn.): Plin. 24, 15, 89.

ĕchītēs, ae, *m.*= ἐχίτης, *adder-stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

ēcho, ūs, *f.*= ἠχώ, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago): Plin. 36, 15, 24: Aus. Mos. 297.

ēchŏĭcus, a, um, *adj.*= ἠχωικός, *echoing:* elegi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: metrum, *in which the ultimate and penultimate syllables are alike:* Serv Centim. p. 1826 P

eclĭgma, ătis, *n.*=ἔκλειγμα, *a medicine which melts in the mouth, an electuary:* Plin. 21, 21, 89. Called also **eclĭgmātium**, ii, *n.:* Theod. Prisc. 2 17.

eclipsis, is, *f.*=ἔκλειψις, *an eclipse*. solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22: and *absol.* Plin. 2, 12, 9 (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

eclīptĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐκλειπτικός, *belonging to an eclipse:* Manil. 4, 816: Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68. II. Ecliptica linea, *the ecliptic*, Serv. Virg. Aen 10, 216.

eclŏga, ae, *f.*=ἐκλογή, *a selection of passages from a book:* eclogas ex Annali descriptas, Varr. in Charis. p. 97 P. 2. Esp. *a short poem*, like the Bucolica of Virgil, the Sylvae of Statius. Stat. S. 3 *praef.:* the Idyls of Ausonius, Aus. Idyll. 10 *praef.:* the Odes of Horace, ib. 11 *praef.*

eclŏgārii, orum, *m. plu.* [ecloga]= eclogae, *select passages from a work:* Cic. Att. 16, 2 *fin.*

ecnĕphĭas, ae, *m.*= ἐκνεφίας, *a hurricane supposed by the ancients to be produced by the meeting of two winds issuing from opposite clouds:* Plin. 2, 48, 49.

econtra, v. contra.

ecphŏra, ae, *f.*=ἐκφορά, *a projection in buildings:* Vitr. 3, 3.

ecquando, *adv.* [ec=ecce, and quando] *ever, at any time* (in passionate interrogations): ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 17: Liv. 3, 67: Sen. de Ira, 3, 28. With the enclitic ne: ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15: Vell. 2, 14. With nisi: Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63.

ecqui, **ecquae**, or **ecqua**, **ecquod**, *pron. inter.* and *adj.* [ec=ecce and qui] *any, if any:* ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic. Verr. 4, 8: ecquae, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 1: Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.:* ecqua, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 83 Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15: Cic. Verr. 1, 24 *fin.:* rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 13: Cic. Verr. 3, 57: ecquem trapezitam, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 62: ecquam, id. Epid. 3, 4, 5: ecquas, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 69: ecqui silices, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3. With suffixed nam: ecquaenam origo, Lucr. 5, 1211: accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67 ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut. 6, 22: ecquonam modo, ecquonam loco, id. Part. 14. Without a subst.: qui coena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

ecquis, ecquid (*abl.* ecqui), *pron. inter.* and *subst.: whether any? any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogations: heus ecquis hic est? ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Pl. Am. 4, 1, 12: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16: Liv. 3, 68: Virg. Aen. 9, 51: Hor. S. 2, 7, 34: ecquid, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 58: Cic. Verr. 2, 62: eccui, id. Mur. 33: ecquem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 42. With suffixed nam: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? id. Poen. 3, 3, 5. With substantives for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intu'st, id. Am. 2, 2, 226: Liv. 23, 12 *fin.:* Virg. E. 10, 28. II. Hence the adverbs: 1. ecquid, *i. q.* numquid, num, *whether, perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogations: ecquid audis? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 29: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 30: Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82: with tandem: Cic Rosc. Am. 16, 46. Rarely (like quid) for cur: Liv. 42, 26. 2. Ecqui, *i. q.* num aliqui, *whether?:* Pl. Aul. prol. 16. 3. Ecquo, *i. q.* num aliquo, *any where:* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Phil. 13, 11. (Cf Hand. Turs. II. pp. 351-355.)

ecquo, *adv.* v. ecquis.

ecstăsis, is, *f.*=ἔκστασις, *rapture, ecstasy:* Tert. Anim. 45.

ectŏmon, i, *n.*=ἔκτομον, *the black species of hellebore*, Helleborus orientalis, Lamarck: Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

ectrōma, ătis, *n.*= ἔκτρωμα, *an abortion:* Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

ectrŏpa, ae, *f.* = ἐκτροπή, *i. q.* deversorium, *an inn*: Varr. in Non. 393, 1.

ectȳpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἔκτυπος, *engraved in relief, embossed*: Plin. 35, 12, 43: imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

ĕcŭlĕus, i. v. equuleus.

ĕdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax] *voracity, gluttony*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 7: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

ĕdax, ācis, *adj.* [ĕdo] *voracious, gluttonous*: Ter. Eun. prol. 38: Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Hor. S. 2, 2, 92. *Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 60. **2.** Fig.: *devouring, destroying*: ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 758: imber, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354: curae, *gnawing*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18. With *gen.*: tempus edax rerum, Ov. M. 15, 234.

edeatrae qui praesunt regiis epulis dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Fest. *s. v.*

ē-dĕcĭmo (decumo), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to select the tithes*; hence in gen.: *to pick out, select*: Symm. Ep. 5, 81: Macr. S. 1, 5.

ē-dento, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dens] *to knock out the teeth* (rare): malas alicui, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 48: edentatae beluae morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *toothless*: vetulae, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Arn. 3, p. 108. Fig. of wine: *softened by age*: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

ĕdĕpŏl, used by way of oath or exclamation, *by Pollux! faith! truly!* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 115: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1. [On etym. v. ecastor.]

edera, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed.

ē-dīco, xi, ctum (old form *subj.* exdeicatis; *gerund*, exdeicendum, S. C. de Bacchan. *Imperat* edice, Virg. Aen. 11, 463), 3. *v. a.* lit. *to show forth* or *say out*; hence, *to declare, publish, decree, ordain* by proclamation, *etc.*: constr. with *subj.*, or *acc.* and *infin.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8: quum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset, id. Fam. 11, 6: non proscripta neque edicta die, id. Verr. 1, 54: diem comitiis edicere, Liv. 26, 18: diem exercitui ad conveniendum, id. 31, 11: justitium, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: senatum in diem posterum, Liv. 3, 38 *ad fin.*: conventum sociis Tarraconem, id. 26, 51: praedam omnem militibus, id. 8, 36: edixit, sese judicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 27. *Absol.*: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91: de natali suo, Suet. Cal. 26. **2.** Esp. of the praetor, who on entering office used to declare the principles by which he would be guided in the discharge of his judicial functions: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74 (v. edictum). **II.** In gen.: *to declare, appoint, establish, ordain*: ut tu scire possis, edico tibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 29: dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum herilem filium, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20: nullus fere ab eo (*sc.* Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiae edicitur, Cic. Or. 39 *ad fin.*: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, id. Am. 16, 59: hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10: incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam carpere oves, Virg. G. 3, 295.

ēdictālis, e, *adj.* [edictum] *according to edict*: possessio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, *the imperial edict*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 31.

ēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edico] *an order, edict*, for edictum: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 31.

ēdicto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to speak out, proclaim, publish*: tute edictas facta tua, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 184: aliquid alicui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 2.

ēdictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a proclamation, ordinance, edict* of a Roman magistrate: Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *ad fin.*: id. Manil. 19 *ad fin.*: Liv. 8, 34: id. 8, 7, *etc.* **2.** Esp. *an edict of the praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions*: Cic. Verr. 1, 41 *sq.* id. Quint. 19: id. Flacc. 28, 67. On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. 444. **II.** In gen.: *an order, command*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10. **2.** *a proposition, declaration*: Sen. Ep. 117.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly* or *by heart, commit to memory*: ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135: magnum numerum versuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 14. Poet.: vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1, 368. **II.** In gen.: *to learn, study*: qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 (*al.* addiscant): leges, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A. A. 2, 122: ritus pios populi, id. F. 2, 546: usum (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99: numeros modosque vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144: quum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28: edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. H. 7, 180: edidici quid perfida Troia pararet, *I ascertained*, id. M. 13, 246. **2.** Poet. in the *perf. to know*: Tib. 2, 2, 12.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. *v. n. to set forth, explain, relate* (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: Laelius eadem edisseruit, Liv. 27, 7: res gestas, id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H. 3, 52: haec vera roganti, Virg. Aen. 2, 149. *Absol.*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Brut. 17.

ēdissertātor, ōris, *m.* [edisserto] *an expounder*: Aus. Sapient. prol. *fin.*

ēdissertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edissero] *an exposition*: Hier. in Matth. 21.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set forth, explain, relate* (rare): ordine omne uti quidque actum'st, edissertavit, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 53: neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero fecero, Liv. 22, 54.

ēdĭtīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ēdo] legal *t. t. put forth, announced, proposed*: judices, *chosen by the plaintiff in the* causa sodaliciorum, Cic. Planc. 15: id. Mur. 23, 47.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a putting forth*; hence **1.** *a publishing*: Sen. Ben. 4, 28: Plin. Ep. 1, 2. Meton. like our *edition*: Quint. 5, 11, 40. **2.** *a statement, representation*: Liv. 4, 23. **3.** Legal *t. t. a declaration of the form of action*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1 *sq.*: tribuum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41. **4.** *an exhibition*: operarum, Nerat. Dig. 38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Symm. Ep. 4, 8. **5.** *a birth*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 § 6: Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that which puts* or *brings forth, produces*: nocturnae aurae (Volturnus), Lucan. 2, 423. **2.** *an exhibiter*: ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21.

ēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ēdo]. **II.** Adj.: *elevated, high, lofty*: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: edita in altum, Tac. A. 3, 71: Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. Subst. *a height*: in edito, Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27: and in *plur.*: edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46. *Comp.*: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Sen. Q. N. 7, 5. *Sup.*: Auct. B. Alex. 28. Fig.: viribus editior, *stronger*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 110. *Adv.* does not occur.

ēdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a voiding*: meton. *excrement*: boum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 6.

ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (*Supin.* esum, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 13: esu, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 35: *contr. forms*: es, est, estis, *etc.* (freq.): *pass.*: estur, id. Most. 1, 3, 78: Cels. 27, 3 and essetur, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31. Old forms of the *subj. pres.*: edim, edis, edit, *etc.*, Pl. *passim*: Hor. Epod. 3, 3: id. S. 2, 8, 90, *etc.*), 3. *v. a. to eat*: miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi eos (*sc.* pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7. Proverb. **1.** multos modios salis simul, *to eat a bushel of salt with another*, id. Am. 19 **2.** de patella *to show contempt for religion*, id. Fin, 2, 7 *ad fin.* **3.** pugnos, *to taste one's fists*, i. e. *to get a good drubbing*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 153. **II.** Fig.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 1: bona, *to squander, dissipate*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29 **2.** Of inanimate subjects: *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos esset robigo, Virg. G. 1, 151: carinas lentus vapor (*i. e.* flamma), id. Aen. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608. **3.** Of abstract subjects: *to corrode, consume*: si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Virg. Aen. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia laudem, Sil. 13, 665. [This root is found in all the cognate languages: Sans. *ad*· Gr. ἔδ-ω; Lith. *ed-mi*; Germ. *ess-en*, Eng. *eat.*]

ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put forth, emit*: foras per os est editus aër Lucr. 3, 123: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7. stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, *to breathe out, expire*, Cic. Sest. 38, 83: extremum vitae spiritum, id. Phil. 12, 9: vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2: clamorem, id. Div. 2, 23: miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: fremitum patulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1075: voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. M. 4, 588: hinnitus, ib. 2, 669: Maeander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself*, Liv. 38, 13: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 9.

II. Esp.: *to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form*, etc.: progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 618: crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: aliquem partu, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: aliquem maturis nisibus, Ov. F. 5, 172: edidit geminos Latona, id. M. 6, 336: Electram maximus Atlas edidit, Virg. Aen. 8, 137. In the *pass.*: hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2: editus partu, Ov. M. 5, 517: Venus aquis edita, id. H. 7, 60: de flumine, ib. 5, 10: ille hac editus, id. M. 10, 298: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65. Of things: (tellus) edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436: Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, *puts forth*, Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (*sc.* academia) praestantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25. **III.** Fig.: *to set forth, publish, relate, declare*: apud eosdem (*sc.* censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: ede illa, quae coeperas, et Bruto et mihi, id. Brut. 5, 20: nomen et patriam, Ov. M 3, 580· ib. 9, 531: Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam esse perituram, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv. 1, 18: iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25: edito alio tempore ac loco, Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: consilia hostium, *to divulge, betray*, Liv. 10, 27. Poet.: arma violentaque bella, *to sing*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1. **2.** Esp. of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish*: de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19: librum contra suum doctorem, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31: aliquid, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Hor. A. P. 390. **3.** Legal *t. t. to promulgate, proclaim, ordain*: qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam aequissimum videtur, eum, qui acturus est, edere actionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 *sq.*: verba, Cic. Quint. 20, 63: tribus (said of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum) *to name the tribe*, Cic. Planc. 15—17 (v. editicius): socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, *hast mentioned*, id. Quint. 24 *fin.*: quantum Apronius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. Verr. 3. 29: mandata edita, Liv. 31. 19: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, *to command*, id. 40, 40. Fig. and *comica* hanc rationem cordi ventrique edic

Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 12. **IV.** In gen.: *to produce, perform, bring about, cause:* proelia pugnasque, Lucr. 2, 118: Liv. 8, 9: caedem, id. 5, 13: strages, Virg. Aen. 9, 785: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28: tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.*: scelus, facinus, id. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*: annuam operam, *to perform,* Liv. 5, 4: munus gladiatorium, *to exhibit,* id. 28, 21: ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15: spectaculum, ib. 14, 17: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21: Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.

ĕdo, ōnis, *m.* [edo] *a glutton:* Varr. in Non. 48, 19.

ēdŏcenter, *adv. instructively:* scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8.

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform:* Constr. with two *acc.*, one of person, the other of thing: in *pass.* with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem eumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 3: eadem haec intus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratippoclem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 56: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26: tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37: in qua disciplina edoctus, id. 24, 4. With *inf.*: Etruscam edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559. With *acc.* and *infin.*: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18. With *depend. sentence:* quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntiarent, ib. 7, 20: quid fieri velit, edocet, ib. 3, 18: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 20: Phanium edocebo, ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio, ut videremus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.

ē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut* or *hew out:* lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4. **2.** Fig.: *to work out, finish* (rare): libellum, Varr. in Non. 448, 17: quod jusseras edolavi, Cic. Att. 13, 47: puerum, Varr. in Non. 392, 30.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue* (rare): (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256: id. A. A. 3, 114. **2.** Fig.: pastinaca edomita, *opp.* agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, Plin. 33, 3, 20: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30: vitiosam naturam ab eo edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (*al.* domitam): feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37: nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

edor, v. ador, *ad init.*

ē-dormĭo, īvi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to sleep out* or *away; to sleep off* (rare): quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: edormi crapulam et exhala, id. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*: nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 *fin.*: poet.: Fufius ebrius olim cum Ilionam edormit, *actually sleeps through the part of Iliona,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is slept away,* Sen. Ep. 99.

ēdormisco, 3. *v. a. incep.* [edormio] *to sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdŭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edŭco] *a rearing, bringing up, education.* Of men: Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125: Quint. 1, 1, 21: Tac. A. 3, 52. Of animals: Cic. Fin. 3, 19: Col. 7, 12, 11. Of plants: Plin. 16, 25, 39: Macr. S. 1, 7.

ēdŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rearer, bringer up* (rare): of a *foster-father:* Cic. Planc. 33, 81: Quint. 7, 1, 14: of *tutors, pedagogues:* Tac. A. 11, 1: Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

ēdŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings up, a nurse:* Col. 8, 11, 14. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24.

ēdŭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *education:* Tert. Res. carn. 60.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum. (*imper.* educe, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 11), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw out, bring away:* novam nuptam foras, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 1: populum e comitio, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: uxorem ab domo secum eduxerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: medicum secum, *into one's province,* Cic. Pis. 34: pisces everriculo in litus, Varr. R. R. 3. 17, 7: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: sortem, id. Verr. 2, 51 *ad fin.*: aliquos ex urna, ib. 2, 17: telum corpore, Virg. Aen. 10, 744: si lacus emissus—sin autem eductus, *etc.*, Cic Div. 1, 44, 100: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: se foras, *to go out,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4: se multitudini, *to withdraw from,* Sen. de Vit. beata 2 *ad fin.* **2.** Milit. *t. t. to lead* or *march out* troops: Teleboae ex oppido legiones educunt suas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 63: praesidium ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: cohortes ex urbe, ib. 1, 12: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: copias castris, ib. 1, 51: legiones ex hibernis, ib. 1, 10. Without *abl.*: cohortes, ib. 3, 26: exercitum foras, Cato in Gell. 15, 13: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 9. And *absol.* of the general himself: *to move out, march out:* ex hibernis educere, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: ex oppido, ib. 7, 81: tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23. **3.** Naut. *t. t.* naves ex portu, *to put to sea,* Caes. B. C. 1, 57: classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55. **4.** *to draw* or *drink off, toss off:* Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 18: ib. 5, 6, 1. **II.** Legal *t. t. to summon:* quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 8, 6: si quis eorum ad me eductus fuerit, Edict. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17: aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23: aliquem, id Verr. 2, 26. Once *to bring up* for punishment (for duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 26): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 8. **III.** *to hatch, rear, bring up, educate* (either bodily or mentally) *etc.*: pullos suos, id. Poen. 1, 2, 143: foetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32. Fig.: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 55. In gen.: *to bear, to produce:* Virg. Aen. 6, 765: aura educit colores, Cat. 64, 90. **IV.** *to draw up, raise, rear, erect:* (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641: (fig.) Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, Virg. Aen. 2, 461: aram sepulcri coelo educere tentant, ib. 6, 178: molem coelo, ib. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16: pyramides instar montium, ib. 2, 61: Cyclopum educta caminis moenia, Virg. Aen. 6, 630. **V.** Of time: *to prolong:* pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47: insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno coelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

ēdŭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [edūco III.] *to bring up* a child physically or mentally; *to rear, educate:* educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister, Varr. in Non. 447, 33 (but this distinction is not observed): hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: Athenis natus altusque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: Cic. Am. 20, 75: Ov. F. 6, 487. **2.** Fig.: neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: ars dicendi ea quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: in his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81. Of plants or animals: *to nourish, support, produce:* quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër poscit, Ov. M. 8, 830: vitis mitem uvam, Cat. 62, 50: non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat herbas, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas educat humus, id. M. 15, 97: Caecuba, Plin. 16, 37, 67: florem (imber), Cat. 62, 41: lepores apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.

ēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edūco] *a leading out, removal:* e castris, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* properam: examinis, Pall. Jun. 7, 6.

ēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tutor, educator:* Front. Ep. ad amic. 15.

ē-dulco, 1. *v. a. to sweeten:* vitam, Matius in Gell. 15, 25.

ĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [ĕdo] *eatable* (rare) capreae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. Subst.: edulia, ium, *n. plu. eatables, food:* Varr. in Non. 108, 22: Suet. Cal. 40.

ĕdūlĭum, ii, *n.* for edulia (v. preced.): Fulgent. 565, 9: whence, *gen plu.* eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160: *dat* eduliis, Gell. 19, 9.

ē-dūresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow hard:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

ē-dūro, 1. *v. n. to last out, continue, endure* (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: Gell. 14, 1.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly hard, very hard* (rare): pirus, Virg. G. 4, 145. Fig.: eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

effābĭlis, e, *adj.* [effor] *that can b uttered* or *spoken:* nemini effabilis, App. Apol. p. 315.

ef-faecātus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *purified from dregs, refined.* Fig.: voluptas animi, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

effāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [effor] *an enunciation, proposition:* Marc. Cap. 4 *init.*

ef-farcĭo and **-fercio,** no *perf.*, fertus, 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out* (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: bibite, este, effercite vos, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 62.

effascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino] *a bewitching, charming:* in the *plur.*: Plin. 19, 4, 19: id. 37, 10, 54.

ef-fascĭno, 1. *v. a. to bewitch charm:* Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16: Gell. 9, 4.

effātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effor] *a speaking* Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 463.

effātum, i, *n.* [id.] a logical term = *ἀξίωμα, an axiom:* Cic. Ac. 2, 29: Sen. Ep 117.

effātus, a, um, *Part.* [effor] with *pass.* sign.: *pronounced, determined, designated:* effata dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiciorum coelestum extra urbem agris sunt effati; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L 6, 7, 65: Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 3 *fin.*: fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, *announcements, predictions,* Cic Leg. 2, 8, 20.

effātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a speaking:* Tert. Anim. 6.

effectē, *adv. effectively, in fact:* Mart. 2, 27: Amm. 16, 5. **2.** *effectually, efficaciously:* effectius, App. Flor 16, p. 350.

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] *a doing performing, effecting:* artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta, ib. 3, 14, 45. **2.** Fig.: causa efficiens, *the producing* or *efficient cause:* id. Acad. 1, 2, 6.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *practical, effective:* ars, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a producer, author:* Cic. Tim. 5 *fin.*: id. Div. 2, 26.

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who effects causes:* Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55.

effectus, a, um, *Part.* [efficio] *worked out.* **II.** Adj.: *effected, completed:* una (materia) diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: aliquid nitidius atque effectius, id. 12, 10, 45. **2.** *effected,* in philos. lang.: res, Cic. Top. 4: ib. 14 *fin.*: and Subst. effectum, i, *n. an effect:* a causis, ab effectis. ib. 18, 71: Quint. 6, 3, 66.

effectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a doing, effecting, execution, performance:* ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv. 33, 33 *fin.*: spei, id 21, 57: sine effectu, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: opera in effectu erant, Liv. 31, 46: haec verba, quod statuerit, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, *in their* *fullest sense*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1. ‖. *a result, effect:* causa effectum indicat, Cic. Top. 18, 67: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id. Div. 2, 20 *fin.:* effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.:* quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—In *plur.:* id. 1, 10, 6.

ef-fēcundo, 1. *v. a. to make fruitful, to fertilize:* Vop. Prob. 21.

effēmĭnātē, *adv. effeminately:* Cic. Off. 1, 4: Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

effēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effemino] *effeminacy:* corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 52, 2.

effēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effemino]. ‖. Adj.: *womanish, effeminate:* ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5: effeminata ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: effeminata et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142. *Comp.:* multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin. Sup.:* animi languor, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27. **2.** *that lets himself be used as a woman:* Suet. Aug. 68: Auct. Priap. 58, 2.

ef-fēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [femina] *to make a woman of:* effeminarunt eum (*sc.* aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. ‖. Fig.: *to make womanish, effeminate, enervate:* fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, Sall. C. 11: animos, Caes. B. G 1, 1: homines, ib. 4, 2 *fin.:* cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20. **2.** Meton.: *to dishonour, disgrace:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.

effĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [effero] *to become savage, fierce:* Amm. 18, 7.

effĕrātē, *adv. fiercely:* Lact. 5, 20.

effĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. ‖. Adj.: *wild, savage, fierce:* vultus, Petron. 82, 1: *Comp.:* mores, ritusque, Liv. 34, 24. *Sup.:* effectus, Sen. Ep. 121.

effercio, v. effarcio.

effĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [efferus] *wildness, savageness:* eosque ex efferitate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Lact. Mort. P. 9.

ef-fĕro (also ecfero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, 3. *v. a. irreg. to bring* or *carry out, to bring forth:* ex navi, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 81: tela ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.:* argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 62: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27: machaeram huc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78: piscem de custodia, Col. 8, 17 *ad fin.:* literas, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: mucronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vexilla efferri e castris jussit, Liv. 10, 19: ferrum a latere deripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: pedem, *to go out*, Virg. Aen. 2, 657: pedem porta, Cic. Att. 6, 8: pedem quoquam, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 97: equus se vallo extulit, Tac. A. 15, 7: Furium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5. **2.** Esp. like ἐκφέρω, *to carry out for burial, to bury* (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): optumum'st loces illum efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 32: Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80: Liv. 2, 33: Hor. S. 2, 5, 85. Fig.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. 28, 28. **3.** Of the soil: *to bring forth, bear, produce:* id quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.:* id. Brut. 4, 16: Lucr. 1, 780: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas, Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.:* and poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum extulit, Virg. G. 2, 169. **4.** *to lift up, raise, exalt:* aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27. Poet.: caput Auctumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18: summa placidum caput extulit unda, Virg. Aen. 1, 127. ‖. Fig.: Of speech: *to utter, pronounce, express, declare:* verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Varr. L. L. 8, 1, 103: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, ib. 67: Quint. 9, 4, 33. **2.** *to divulge, spread abroad, publish, proclaim:* in vulgum disciplinam efferri, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: vocem in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: rem, ib. 7, 2: meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111. With a relat. sentence: posteaquam in volgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. **3.** In pass.: *to be carried away* (by passion, etc.), *to be transported, hurried away:* usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.:* studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: cupiditate, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26: incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. Cal. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53. So in *act.:* comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. Fam 2, 10. **4.** *to raise, elevate, exalt, extol:* pretia alicujus rei, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, *ad fin.:* quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34: geminatis consulatibus, ib. 1, 3: pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49: patriam demersam extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: maximis laudibus, *to extol*, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: summis laudibus ad coelum, id. Fam. 9, 14: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. Verr. 4, 56: Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42: rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19. (ii) With *pron. reflect.: to elevate oneself; to rise, advance:* quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Am. 27: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21. (iii) In a bad sense: with *pron. reflect.* or *pass.: to carry oneself high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud:* efferentes se equos frenis quibusdam coërceamus, Quint. 10, 3, 10: nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Am. 15, 54. Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.:* stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47: spe celeris victoriae, ib. 7, 47: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7. In *act.* (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.* **5.** For perfero (very rare): *to support, endure:* laborem, Att. in Cic. Sest. 48: Lucr. 1, 142: malum patiendo, poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.

ef-fĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferus] *to make wild, savage, fierce:* terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23: vultum, Suet. Cal. 50: gentes sic immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5: animos, id. 1, 19: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, Liv. 33, 29: efferantia sese ulcera, *becoming malignant*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146. Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, *works up into weapons*, Stat. Achill. 1, 425.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* [effarcio] *filled out.* ‖. Adj.: *crammed, ample:* Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, ib. 4, 1, 8.

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj. excessively wild, savage* (poet.): proles, Lucr. 2, 605: juventus, Virg. Aen. 8, 6: Dido, ib. 4, 642: mens Caci, ib. 8, 205: vis animi, ib. 10, 898: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Virg. Aen. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264.

effervens, entis, *Part.* [effervo.] ‖. Adj.: *fervent, ardent:* siquidem laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27.

ef-fervesco, fervi, 3. *v. n. incep. to boil* or *foam up, to effervesce, ferment, rage:* dictum *fretum* a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 85: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis efferverit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1: Col. 12, 25, 4. Fig.: illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4: verbis effervescentibus et paulo nimium redundantibus, id. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus vis, id. Coel. 31 *fin.:* iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 296: Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.* ‖. *to cease boiling, to subside, abate:* quoad iracundia effervesceret, Ulp. Dig 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, 3. *v. n. to boil up* or *over:* effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vortier ova cernimus alituum vermesque effervere, *to swarm forth*, Lucr. 2, 928.

ef-fētus (also effoetus), a, um, *adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs:* quum effetae loca genitalia tumebunt, Col. 7, 7, 4. Poet.: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Lucan. 9, 285. ‖. Meton.: *exhausted, worn out by bearing:* aliquae (gallinae) in tantum pariant ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74. **2.** In gen.: *exhausted, worn out:* tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: effoetum et defatigatum solum, Col. Praef. § 1: natura lassa et effeta, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: corpus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: vires (corporis), Virg. Aen. 5, 396: spes, *vain, delusive*, Val. Fl. 4, 380. Poet.: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, Virg. Aen. 7, 440. *Comp.:* oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

effĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [efficax] *efficacy, virtue:* Plin. 11, 5, 4: Amm. 16, 12, 25.

effĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *efficacy, efficiency, power* (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *ad fin.*

effĭcācĭter, *adv. efficaciously, effectually:* Quint. 5, 13, 25: Plin. 24, 6, 14. *Comp.:* Quint. 8, 4, 8. *Sup.:* Plin. Ep. 2, 13.

effĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio] *efficacious, effectual, powerful:* nosti Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Cal. 3: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109: preces ad muliebre ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.* With *dat.:* elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, id. 13, 21, 36: herba adversus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80. With *infin.:* (cadus) amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20: quum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3.

effĭcĭens, entis, *Part.* [efficio]. ‖. Adj.: *effecting, effective, efficient:* proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic

Top. 14 *fin.*: id. Acad. 1, 6, 24: Quint. 5, 10, 86. Subst. with *gen.*: virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the producer*, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12: virtus voluptatis efficiens, ib. 3, 33: ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21.

effĭcienter, *adv. efficiently*: quod cuique efficienter antecedat, id ei causa est, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.

effĭcientĭa, ae, *f.* [efficio] *efficacy, efficiency, influence* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (*perf. subj.* effexis, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 91: *inf. pass.* effieri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9) 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do* or *work out, bring to pass, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form*: with *acc.*: male quod mulier facere incipit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12: facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: pontem, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. B. C. 3, 9: castella, ib. 3, 44: sphaeram, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 1, 56: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: varios concentus, septem sonos, ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: amor mores hominum moros et morosos efficit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 43: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: unam ex duabus (legionibus), ib. 3, 89: lepide meum officium, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 1: munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*: nuptias alicui, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 16: aurum alicui, *to procure*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 55: hanc mulierem efficio tibi, *I get*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 110: quod a Curione effeceram, *had obtained*, Cic. Att. 10, 10: aliquem consulem, id. Am. 20, 73: aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 15, 21: quae res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48. With *subj.*: eniti et efficere ut animum excitet, Cic. Am. 16, 59: quae res efficiebat ut commeatus ad eum portari possent, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Virg. E. 3, 51: Quint. 3, 6, 102. With *quominus*: Lucr. 1, 976: Quint. 11, 1, 48. With *infin.*: vehementer efficit ea coire, Vitr. 2, 6. *Absol.*: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 121: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, ib. 5, 3. **II.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *to produce, bear, yield*: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, id. Verr. 3, 63, 148: ager efficit cum octavo, cum decumo, ib. 3, 47: si (vineae) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3. Transf. to persons: lic[illegible] sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *to make a profit*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33, 77. **III.** Of numbers: *to make up, yield, amount to*: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, id. Att. 6, 1: ad duo millia ferme boum effecta, Liv. 22, 16: Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 206. **IV.** *to make out, show, prove*: quod proposuit efficit, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 2: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc 1, 31 *fin.* In *pass.*: efficitur, *it is proved, it follows*: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30: ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11.

effictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effingo] rhetor. *t. t. a representing, portraying*: Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, a, um, *Part.* [effingo].

effigia, ae, v. effigies, *init.*

effĭgĭātus, ūs, *m.* [effigio] *a portraying*: App. Flor. 15, p. 350.

effĭgĭes, ēi (effigia, Pl. Rud. 2, 4 7: *acc. plur.* effigias, Lucr. 4, 46), *f.* [effingo] *a copy* or *imitation* (whether actual or ideal), *likeness, portrait, image, effigy*: formarum, Lucr. 4, 104: Veneris, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 7: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: quandam effigiem spirantis mortui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: Tac. H. 2, 3 *fin.*: saxea ut effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61: finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Virg. Aen. 3, 497. Of *shades, ghosts*: Ov. M. 14, 358: Liv. 21, 40. Adverb.: in *or* ad effigiem *or* effigie, *after the likeness of*: Sil. 5, 5: Plin. 5, 10, 11. **2.** Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation*, Cic. Or. 3: consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12: Sex. Peducaeus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, *the image*, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*

effĭgĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [effigies] *to form, fashion, portray*: Prud. Cath. 10, 4: Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

ef-findo, 3. *v. a. to divide, cleave*: fluctus rectos, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to form, fashion* (artistically): Veneris Coae pulcritudinem aspersione fortuita effingere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: sui dissimilia, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: deum imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5. Poet.: (Daedalus) casūs alicujus in auro, Virg. Aen. 6, 32: horrentes effingens crine galeros, Sil. 1, 404. Fig.: *to express, represent, portray*: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: corpora fingendo pingendoque efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21: oratorem effingere, ib.: effinge aliquid et excude (*sc.* scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: imaginem virtutis, *to represent by imitation*, Quint. 10, 2, 15. Of the conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18. **II.** *to wipe out, efface*: fiscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2: for which fiscinas spongia *tergendas*, Plin. 15, 6, 6: spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.* **III.** *to rub gently*: manus, Ov. H. 20, 134 (for which manus *fingere*, id. Fast. 5, 409).

effio, eri, v. efficio, *init.*

ef-firmo, 1. *v. a. to strengthen, encourage*: Att. in Non. 256, 18.

efflāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efflagito] *an urgent demand, entreaty* (rare): Cic. Fam. 5, 19.

efflāgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an earnest* or *urgent request*: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 5, 29.

ef-flāgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to demand* or *ask urgently*: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 759: signum pugnae, Liv. 3, 60: misericordiam alicujus, Cic. Mil. 34. With *subj.*: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id. Verr. 1, 24: Suet. Tit. 5. *Absol.*: Quint. 4, 5, 10.

ef-flammans, antis, *adj.* [flammo] *emitting flames, flaming, blazing*: stellae, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 45.

ef-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to weep out*: oculos, Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

efflictē, *adv. desperately, vehemently*: Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

efflictim, *adv. to death, desperately*; with amare, deperire, *etc.*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 19: App. M. 5, p. 168.

efflicto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [effligo] *to strike dead*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

ef-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to strike dead, to kill, destroy* (rare): nisi pedatu tertio omnis efflixero, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 50: rabidos canes, Sen. Ira 1, 15.

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe out.* **I.** Act.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 651: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 786: quadrupedes ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov. M. 2, 85: mare patulis naribus, ib. 3, 686: nimbos in sublime (balaenae), Plin. 9, 7, 6: pulverem, id. 29, 6, 39: vina somno, Stat. Th. 5, 209: colorem, *to lose*, Lucr. 2, 832: animam, *to breathe one's last, expire*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 86: Suet. Dom. 2: also extremum halitum, poet. Cic Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vitam in nubila, Sil. 17 55[illegible]: and *absol.*: (anguem) abjicit efflantem poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106. **2.** Meton. of deadly wounds: efflantes plagae Stat. Th, 8, 168. With *acc.* and *infin.*: *to say with one's last breath*: quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11. **II.** Neutr. (very rare): Lucr. 6, 682: id 6, 700.

ef-flōrĕo, 2. *v. n. to blossom forth*, Tert. Jud. Dom. 209.

ef-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to blossom forth*; only fig. *to bloom, spring up, flourish*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: corpus in juventam efflorescit, Aug. Lib. quaest. 83, 9. utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic. Am. 27.

ef-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run out, to flow forth*: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*: humor e cavis populi nigrae, Plin. 24, 8, 32: succina petris, id. 37, 2, 11: amnis in oceanum, ib.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. M. 6, 233. Poet.: oleaster juvat capellas, effluat ambrosiae quasi vere et nectari' linctus, Lucr 6, 971, Lachmann. **II.** Transf. of non-fluid bodies: *to go out, issue forth*: Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 40: manibus opus effluit, *slips from*, Lucr. 6, 798: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 670. **III.** Fig.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *it will become known*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41: impropria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6 19. **2.** *to pass away, vanish*: praeterita aetas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, id. de Sen. 2, 4: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245: effluet in lacrimas, Lucan. 9, 106: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14 Ov. R. Am. 646.

efflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [effluo] *flowing out*: Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717.

efflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a flowing out, an outlet*: humoris e corpore, Plin. 7 51, 52: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57.

ef-fōco, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to suffocate smother*: fig.: bonis suis effocantur Sen. Brev. Vit. 2 dub. (*al.* offoco).

ef-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum (*inf. pass* also effodiri, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 44: *subj* effodint for effoderint, id. Cap. 3, 5, 66) 3. *v. a. to dig out, dig up*: nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: carbones e sepulcris Plin. 35, 6, 24: lapides puteis, id. 36 22, 45: aulam auri plenam, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 9: thesaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140: and facetiously, ex hoc sepulcro vetere (*i. e.* ex sene avaro) viginti minas effodiam ego hodie, Pl. Ps 1, 4, 20: signum, Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.* saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38 domos, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 20: lacum, id. Dom. 4: sepulcra, Virg. G. 1, 497: effodere oculos *or* oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 14: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2: Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: lumen, Virg. Aen. 3, 663. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52: viscera, *to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effoecundo, v. effecundo.

effoetus, v. effetus.

ef-for, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to speak* or *say out, to utter*: sed tamen effabor Lucr. 5, 105: haec effatu' pater, repente recessit, Enn. Ann. 1, 52: Virg. G. 4 450: Hor. Epod. 17, 37 et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari vellint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 *fin.*: Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Plin. 3 21, 25. **2.** In logic: *to state a proposition*: quod ita effabimur, *Aut vivet* *tras Hermachus. aut non vivet*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

ef-fŏro, 1. *v. a. to bore through, perforate:* truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

effossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effodio] *a digging out: plur.:* laboriosae, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

effossus, a, um, *Part.* [effodio] *dug out:* ex sterquilinio effosse, *thou, dug from a dung-heap*, Pl. Cas. 1, 26.

ef-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to refresh:* carnem, Veg. 6, 28, 2 dub.

effractārĭus, ii, *m.* [effractor] *a house-breaker, burglar:* Sen. Ep. 68.

effractor, ōris, *m.* [effringo] *a house-breaker, burglar:* Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

effractūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *house-breaking, burglary:* Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2.

effrēnātē, *adv. unrestrainedly, violently:* Cic. de Sen. 12, 39. *Comp.:* id. Phil. 14, 9, 26.

effrēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effreno] *unbridled impetuosity:* impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effreno]. **II.** Adj.: *unbridled, unrestrained, unruly:* homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Cluent. 6: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10: mens effrenata atque praeceps, id. Coel. 15, 35: libertas, Liv. 34, 49: effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.:* ferocia, id. Rep. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.* *Comp.:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *ad fin.:* libido, Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3. *Sup.:* affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.

effrenis, e, v. effrenus, *init.*

ef-frēno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unbridle, let loose:* effrenati equi, Liv. 40, 40. Fig.: Vulturnum effrenat, Sil. 9, 496.

ef-frēnus, a, um (effrenis, Plin. 8, 44, 69), *adj.* [frenum] *unbridled:* equus, Liv. 4, 33. Fig.: *unrestrained:* gens, Virg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juventa (equi), Stat. Ach. 1, 277: profatu, id. S. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frĭco, cui (xi, Tert.), atum, 1. *v. a. to rub off* or *out:* sudorem equi fronte, App. M. 1. p. 103: calices, ib. 4, p. 145: spicas decerptas manibus effrixerant, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12. Fig.: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. Ep. 95.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [frango] *to break out, to break open:* effringere quam aperire putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1: cardines foribus, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 6: fores, id. Stich. 2, 2, 3: Cic. Verr. 4, 23: januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 556: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 480: corpus, *to tear open*, Sen. Phoen. 159: animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1451. **II.** Neutr.: *to break out, break forth:* spumeus fluctus vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

ef-frondesco, dui, 3. *v. n. incep. to put forth leaves:* Vop. Prob. 19.

ef-frons, ntis, *adj. barefaced, shameless:* consilium, Vop. Num. 13. (Hence It. *sfrontato;* Fr. *effronté.*)

ef-frŭtĭco, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to put forth, produce:* Tert. Anim. 27. **II.** Neutr.: *to shoot* or *grow forth:* id. ad Nat. 1, 5.

effŭgia, ae, *f. a victim escaped from the altar:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to flee out* or *away, to escape:* effugias ex urbe inanis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 75: e praelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. Manil. 9: sors ex sitella effugerit, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 44: a vita marituma, id. Bac. 2, 3, 108: ludos a quibus vix vivus effugit, Cic. Sest. 54 *ad fin.:* ab omni verborum vilitate, Petr. 118, 4: patria, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15. *Absol.:* pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 16: Cic. Att. 1, 16. **II.** Act.: *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun:* ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Pl Am. 1, 1, 295: malam rem, id. Asin. 2, 4, 9: impias propinquorum manus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: periculum celeritate, ib. 4, 35: equitatum Caesaris, id. B. C. 1, 65: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71: haec morte effugiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, *has been freed from*, Tac. H. 1, 15. With a depend. sentence: nunquam hodie effugies, quin mea manu moriare, Naev. in Macrob. S. 6, 1. **2.** *to escape the observation of*=λανθάνω: ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *ad fin.:* neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, id. 8, 11, 12.

effŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [effugio] *a fleeing away, flight* (rare): effugium praecludere eunti, Lucr. 3, 523: dare victis, Auct. B. Alex. 16: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, Liv. 21, 43: mortis, Cic. Verr. 5, 64 *fin.* In *plur.:* ob nostra effugia, Virg. Aen. 2, 140: Tac. A. 12, 56. **2.** Meton.: *a means* or *way of escape:* alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Tac. A. 2, 47.

ef-fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put to flight:* Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 19.

ef-fulgĕo, si (*inf.* effulgĕre, Virg. Aen. 8, 677), 2. *v. n. to shine* or *gleam forth, to glitter:* nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg. Aen. 9, 731: auro ductores longe effulgent, ib. 5, 133: Pallas nimbo effulgens, ib. 2, 616: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13. Fig.: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. 4, 1: Liv. 45, 7: audacia effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio] *propped up, supported:* effultus stratis velleribus, Virg. Aen. 7, 94: App. M. 2, p. 123.

ef-fūmĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [fumigo] *smoked out, driven out by smoke:* coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

ef-fūmo, 1. *v. n. to emit smoke, to smoke:* moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed:* vinum in barathrum (*i. e.* ventrem), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 28: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Lucr. 1, 92: Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem, Curt. 8, 13: Ganges se in oceanum effundit, Plin. 2, 108, 112: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116. **II.** Transf. of non-liquid bodies: *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out*, etc.: saccos numorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out*, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, *to shoot in great numbers*, Virg. Aen. 9, 509: Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth*, Virg. Aen. 7, 522: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv. 22, 3: Curt. 8, 14: (quae via) excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Virg. Aen. 9, 68: sub altis portis, ib. 11, 485: aliquem solo, ib. 12, 532: habenas, ib. 5, 818: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 7, 4. Poet.: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per laeve severos effundat junctura ungues, *lets them slip over smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65. **2.** *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.: to rush out, spread abroad:* quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. 26, 19: Suet. Cal. 4 *fin.:* omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6: Tac. A. 1, 23: esp. in the *perf. part.:* Sall. J. 55: Liv. 1, 14: Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.:* Virg. Aen. 6, 305. **3.** *to bring forth, produce abundantly:* non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48: auctumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 9, 36. **4.** *to lavish, squander, waste, run through:* patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: aerarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15: sumptus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26: reditus publicos non in classem exercitusque, sed in dies festos effundere, Just. 6, 9. *Absol.:* effundite, emite, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34. **III.** Fig.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, *have freely imparted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.:* procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Virg. Aen. 5, 723: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 139: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *ad fin.:* quaestus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34. **2.** *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.: to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in:* qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering attention*, id. Att. 4, 9: in licentiam socordiamque effusos, Liv. 25, 20: in venerem, id. 29, 23: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54: in jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *ad fin.:* ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6. **3.** *to cast away, give up, let go, resign:* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: vires, Liv. 10, 28: curam sui, Sen. Ira 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Virg. Aen. 1, 98: vitam Ov. H. 7, 181.

effūsē, *adv. far and wide:* ire, Sall. J. 105: fugere, Liv. 3, 22: persequi, id. 43, 23: vastare, id. 1, 10: spatium annale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense*, Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1. **2.** *profusely, lavishly:* large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.:* vivere, id. Coel. 16 *fin.:* liberalem esse, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. *Comp.:* Tac. A. 4, 62. **3.** *extravagantly, immoderately:* quum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26. *Comp.;* dicere, ib. 1, 20: fovere, ib. 7 24: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19. *Sup.:* diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30.

effūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] *a pouring out, pouring forth:* aquae, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. **II.** *a pouring* or *rushing out* of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, id. Pis. 22. **2.** *profusion, prodigality:* id. Part. 23, 81: Liv. 44, 9. In *plur.:* Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56. **III.** Fig.: *extravagance, excess;* animi in laetitia, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

effūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a spendthrift:* Aug. Serm. de divers. 27 *fin.*

effūsōrĭē, *adv.* [effusus, effundo] *far and wide:* Amm. 31, 16 *ad fin.*

effūsus, a, um, *Part.* [effundo]. **II.** Adj.: *spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide:* effusum corpus, Lucr. 3, 114: effusum late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30: incendium, Liv. 30, 5: caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50: membra, *full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841: quam posset effusissimis habenis, *with the slackest reins*, i. e. *at the greatest possible speed*, Liv. 37, 20. comae, *dishevelled*, Ov. H. 7, 70. Poet. transf.: nymphae caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Virg. G. 4, 337. **2.** *profuse, prodigal, lavish:* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Coel. 6: munificentiae effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41. **3.** Fig.: *extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv. 44, 1: laetitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.:* cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. *Comp.:* cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58. *Sup.:* laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.

effūtīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [effutio] *absurdly formed:* verbum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ef-fūtĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v a.* [futio, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.] *to blab out, prate, chatter:* aliquid ore, Lucr. 5 908: aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: Hor. A. P. 231: effutita temere (vaticinia), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94. *Absol.:* Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19: Cic Tusc. 5, 31, 88

ef-fŭtŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to waste in harlotry:* aurum, Poeta ap. Suet. Caes 51 *fin.*

ē-gĕlĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [gelidus] *to thaw:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *thawed:* hence *lukewarm:* egelida potio et frigidae propior, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.:* aqua (*opp.* frigida), id. 6, 18: tepores, Cat. 46, 1: nunc ver egelidum, nunc est mollissimus annus, poet. Col. 10, 282: hiemes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: timebo et gelidum Borean, egelidumque Notum, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10. **II.** (*ex* intensive) *extremely cold:* Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1.

ē-gĕlo, no *perf.*, 1. *v. a. to thaw, make lukewarm:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

ĕgens, entis, *Part.* [egeo]. **II.** Adj.: *needy, necessitous, in want, very poor:* quocirca (amici) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Am. 7: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30: Caes. B. C. 3, 59: Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. *Comp.:* nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, ib. 9, 7: Liv. 1, 47. **2.** *destitute of:* with *gen.:* lucis egens aër, Ov. M. 1, 17: mensas posuere ministri exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes, ib. 11, 119. *Adv.* does not occur.

ĕgēnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus] *needy:* Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo] *in want of, destitute of* (rare). With *gen.:* nos omnium egenos, Virg. Aen. 1, 599: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: regio aquarum egena, ib. 15, 3 *fin.:* decoris, Sil. 6, 304. With *abl.:* commeatu, Tac. A. 12, 46. *Absol.:* res, *indigent, needy, necessitous:* Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 46: Virg. Aen. 6, 91. As *neutr. subst.:* in egeno, *on a poor soil*, Col. 3, 10, 4.

ĕgĕo, ŭi (*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), 2. *v. n. to be needy, to suffer want:* me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 57: Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11: Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: Hor. S. 2, 2, 103. *Impers.:* amatur atque egetur acriter, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 39. **2.** *to need, want, lack, be destitute of:* with *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing needed. With *abl.:* earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *ad fin.:* omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: copiis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.:* oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: sapiens eget nulla re; egere enim necessitatis est, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.* Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Am. 5: Quint. 1, 6, 38. With *gen.:* si pudoris egeas, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: medicinae (*al.* medicina), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *ad fin.:* medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: nullius, ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. F. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3. Of inanimate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 45: Quint. 5, 14, 5. Rarely with *acc.:* nec quicquam eges, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 12. **II.** *to do without, dispense with:* si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13, 23. **III.** Like δέομαι, and the Engl. *want: to desire, wish for, require:* tui amans abeuntis egeo, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 1: plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 59. With *abl.:* pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11: non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, Virg. Aen. 2, 521.

ēgĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [egero] *excrement, dung:* Sol. 40: Paul. Nol. carm. 32, 281.

ē-germĭno, avi, 1. *v. n. to put forth shoots, sprout:* Col. 4, 17, 4.

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bear out, to lead* or *draw out, to discharge*, etc.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39: lapides ex mari, Auct. B. Alex. 21: egerit hic fluctus, *bales out*, Ov. M. 11, 488: stercus e columbariis, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Veiis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19: aquam vomitu, *to void*, Curt. 7, 5: urinam, Plin. 29, 5, 32: animam, Lucan. 3, 718: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt, *they carry off as tribute*, id. Agr. 31. Of inanimate subjects: gravitas coeli egerit populos, *drives out*, Sen. Ep. 91. **2.** Poet. for efferre: *to carry to the grave:* (Phoebus) egessit avidis Dorica castra rogis, Prop. 4, 6, 34. **II.** Fig.: tales pietas paritura querelas egerit, *pours forth*, Lucan. 2, 64: iras ululatibus, Sil. 4, 280: sermones = edere, Sen. Ep. 66: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis egeritur fletuque dies, *is spent*, Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem metu, id. 5, 299.

egersĭmon, i, *n.* = ἐγέρσιμον, *an encouragement:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] *indigence, extreme poverty, destitution, want:* ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.:* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 2: Caes. B. G. 6, 24: Virg. G. 1, 146: in *plur.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Of things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832: linguae, id. 1, 140: animi, Cic. Pis. 11: pabuli, Sall. J. 44: cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, Lucr. 5, 1210.

ēgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero] *a carrying out* or *off, an emptying* (rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Aur. Tard. 5, 10: for which simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.:* publicarum opum, *a wasting*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

ēgestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purgative:* vis, Macer de anetho 14.

ĕgestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [egestas] *very poor, indigent:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 12.

ēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [egero].

ēgestus, ūs, *m.* [egero] *a carrying out, emptying* (rare): Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

eglecopala, ae, *f.* a Gallic name for *a kind of marl:* Plin. 17, 8, 4.

ĕgo (old form of the *dat.* me, Enn. and Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* me: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2. *Acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21. *Gen. plur.* nostrorum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 110) *pron. pers. I:* meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Pl. Amph. prol. 40: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49. With emphat. suffixes: *Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, id. Am. 2, 1, 60: egomet vidi, *I myself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 17: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.:* mihipte, Cato in Fest. *s. v.:* mepte fieri servom, Pl. Men. 5, 8, 10: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651. **2.** Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (i. e. superfluous as to the meaning, but expressive of a lively feeling, *cf.* Zumpt Gr. § 408): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15: quid ait tandem nobis? Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus literis, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Virg. E. 8, 6. **II.** Meton.: *dwelling, house, family:* neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8 *fin.:* eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *aham;* Gr. ἐγώ; Germ. *ich;* Eng. *I*, etc.] (Hence Ital. *io;* Fr. *je;* plu. It. *noi*, Fr. *nous.*)

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus (*inf.* egredier, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 32) 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior]

I. Neutr.: *to step, march, go* or *come out:* foras e fano, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 4: e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ex castris, ib. 6, 36: e curia, Liv. 2, 48: ab sese, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 78: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50: Roma, Cic. Quint. 6, 24: tabernaculo, Suet. Aug. 91: domo foras, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 5: hinc, id. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: placide egredere, Pl. Curc 1, 3, 1: foras, id. Am. 5, 1, 27: obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: ad portam, *out to the gate*, Liv. 33, 47 *fin.:* in vadum, id. 8, 24. **2.** *to go up, climb, mount, ascend:* scalis egressi, Sall. J. 60: ad summum montis, ib. 93: in tumulum, Liv. 26, 44: in altitudinem, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: in sublime (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to move out, march out:* e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: castris, ib. 2, 11. *Absol.:* id. B. C. 3, 77: in pacata, Liv. 10, 32: ad proelium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: ad oppugnandum, Sall. J. 59. **4.** Naut. *t. t.* (ex) navi or *absol.: to disembark, land:* ex navi, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: Caes. B. G. 4, 26: navi, ib. 4, 21: ratibus, Ov. M. 8, 153. *Absol.:* locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Ov. H. 21, 91: in terram, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: litus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 7: e portu, or *absol.: to set sail:* Cic. Att. 6, 8: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6. Fig. of discourse: *to digress, wander* (rare) a proposito ornandi causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: Quint. 3, 9, 4: *absol.:* id. 4, 3, 15. **II.** Act. *to go beyond, pass out of, leave:* fines, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.:* flumen Mulucham, Sall. J. 110: urbem, Liv. 1, 29: tecta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1: portum, Quint. 4, 1, 61. Fig.: *to overstep, surpass, exceed:* per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40: praeturam, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 prooem. § 6: modum, id. 8, 6, 16: sexum, Tac. A. 16, 10 *fin.:* clementiam majorum suasque leges, ib. 3, 24: relationem, ib. 2, 38: medios metus, Val. Fl. 2, 277: tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

ēgrĕgĭātus, ūs, *m.* [egregius] *the title of an* Egregius *in the later period of the empire, excellency:* Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 3.

ēgrĕgĭē, *adv. excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, uncommonly well.* With verbs: studere (*opp.* mediocriter), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31: pingere, fingere, Cic. Brut. 73 *fin.:* loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.:* vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv. 21, 40. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29. *Absol.* as an expression of assent, applause, *etc.:* egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Plin. Pan. 38: Suet. Vit. 10. *Comp.:* egregius coenat meliusque miserrimus horum, Juv. 11, 12.

ē-grĕgĭus, a, um (*Sup.:* mulier egregiissima forma, Pac. in Prisc. p. 600 *fin.;* and egregiissime grammatice, Auct. ap. Gell. 14, 5), *adj.* [grex] lit.: *out of, not belonging to, the flock:* hence, *uncommon, distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent:* in bellica laude, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82: vir, Cic. Am. 19, 69: senatus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Caesar, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11: egregia et praeclara indoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 29: forma, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: corpus, *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: os, Ov. H. 4, 78: virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fides, ib. 1, 19: voluntas in se, ib. 5, 4: victoria, Liv. 2, 47: vir bello egregius, id. 5, 47. With *gen.:* animi, Virg. Aen. 11, 417: fati mentisque, Stat. Th. 3, 99: linguae, Sil. 5, 77: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152. As *neutr. subst.:* postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, *for distinguished acts*, Tac. A. 14, 60. **2.** During the empire: *of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable.* mihi egregium erat tunc Pompeii subolem in penates meos asciscere, id. H. 1, 15: idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id. A. 3, 6: and *subst.:* egregium publicum, *the public honour*, ib. 3, 70 *fin.* Hence Egregius, *a title bestowed on public officers of high station*, like *His excellency*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1: Vir Egregius, Inscr. Grut. 89, 4.

ēgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egredior] *a going out:* egressio nocturna ex castello, App. M. 8, p. 208. **II.** Fig. in rhetor.: *a digression*, παρέκβασις: Quint. 4, 3, 12: *plur.:* id. 11, 3, 164.

ēgressus, a, um, *Part.* [egredior].

ēgressus, ūs, *m.* [egredior] *a going out* or *away; egress, departure:* frequentia sua vestrum egressum ornando, Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.:* Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53: in *plur.:* Sall. J. 35: Tac. A. 3, 33. Of birds: *a flying out,* Col. 8, 8, 1. Of winds: Ov. M. 11, 748. **2.** *a debarking, landing:* Caes. B. G. 5, 8.: Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *a passage out, place of egress:* per tenebrosum et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr. 91, 3: in *plur.:* Tac. A. 16, 10: poet. of *the mouths of the Ister:* Ov. Tr. 2, 189. **III.** Fig. In rhetor. *a digression:* Quint. 4, 3, 12: Tac. A. 4, 32.

egŭla, ae, *f. a kind of sulphur:* Plin. 35, 15, 50.

ē-gurgĭto, 1. *v. a.* [gurges] *to pour out, cast out, spend extravagantly:* argentum domo, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

ĕhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: *ha! what!:* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 43: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 6.

ĕheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: *ah! alas!:* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 49: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 31. In the epic and lyric poets the *e* is long.

ĕho, *interj. ha? ho! holla! soho!:* Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 69: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13. With affixed *dum:* id. Andr. 3, 5, 10.

ējă (also **heja**) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah! ah ha! indeed!:* Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 8: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: eja vero, *pshaw!* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 77. **2.** Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!:* id. Most. 3, 1, 71: Plin. Ep. 4, 29: Hor. S. 1, 1, 18: eja age, *come then! up then!* Virg. Aen. 4, 569: Stat. Ach. 2, 198.

ejaculo, v. ejaculor.

ē-jăcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*Act.* se in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 16, 19 *ad fin.*) *to shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124: sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, ib. 6, 259: umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73. *Pass.:* Scrib. Comp. 84.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto] *what is cast out, refuse* (rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45: App. Apol. 297.

ējectīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [ejicio] *that casts out, ejects:* vulva, *that has miscarried,* Plin. 11, 37, 84.

ējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a casting out* (rare): mortem et ejectionem timemus, *banishment, exile,* Cic. Att. 2, 18: articuli, *dislocation,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ējecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cast out, throw up* (poet.): arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: favillam, ib. 2, 231 undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320. cruentas dapes ore, *to vomit,* Ov. M. 14, 211: saniem per ora, Lucan. 3, 658.

ējectus, a, um, *Part.* [ejicio].

ējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting out, emission:* animai foras, *a breathing out,* Lucr. 4, 961.

ejeratio and **ejero**, v. ejur.

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum (eicit, dissyl., Lucr. 3, 890) 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, cast,* or *drive out; to eject, expel:* aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12 *ad fin.:* ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: a suis diis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 83: finibus, Sall. J. 14: domo, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 9: aedibus foras, ib. 1, 2, 1: omnes amasios foras, id. Truc. 3, 1, 14: aliquem in exsilium, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: equitem, *to throw him,* Virg. Aen. 10, 894: vitem ex se, *to shoot forth,* Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: sanguinem, *to vomit,* Plin. 24, 5, 10: fetum, *to miscarry,* Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22: linguam, *to thrust out,* Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cervicem, *to dislocate,* Veg. 3, 41 1: armum, id. 2, 45, 7: Germani se ex castris ejecerunt, *rushed out,* Caes. B. G. 4, 15: Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *ad fin.:* sese in terram e navi, id. Verr. 5, 35: se in agros, Liv. 6, 3: se foras, id. 1, 40 *fin.* **2.** Naut. *t. t. to bring a ship to shore:* eo naves ejicere possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: navem in terram, ib. 3, 28: naves ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28. (ii) *to cast ashore; to strand, wreck:* scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 80: naves in litore, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: naves in litora, Liv. 29, 18: classem ad Baleares insulas, id. 23, 34 *fin.:* naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24. And transf. to shipwrecked persons: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: Virg. Aen. 4, 373. **II.** Fig.: curam ex animo, Pl. Casin. prol. 23: Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: mollitiem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72. Poet., ejectus die, *deprived of light,* Stat. Th. 4, 617: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, *break out,* Cic. Coel. 31, 75. **2.** *to reject,* like ἐκβάλλειν: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: id. de Or. 1, 32, 146. Esp. of players, public speakers, *etc.: to hiss* or *hoot off:* ib. 3, 50 *fin.:* Auct. Her. 4, 47: ejectus homo, *an unsuccessful man,* Cic. Quint. 19 *ad fin.*

ējŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo] *a wailing, lamenting:* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 7: Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, lamenting:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.

ējŭlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lament often:* Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

ējŭlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [hei, heu]. **I.** Neutr.: *to wail, utter lamentations:* Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 39: Cic Tusc. 2, 7, 19. **II.** Act.: *to bewail, lament over:* fortunas meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, ib. 4, p. 153.

ē-juncesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [juncus] *to shoot up like a rush:* vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-juncĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shot up like a rush, meagre, slender. Ejuncidum,* ἐκλεπτωθέν, Gloss. Philox.: mulieres, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

ējūrātĭo (ejeratio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro] *an abjuring, a resigning* of an office: ignominiosa ejuratio consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.* **2.** In gen.: *a renouncing, resigning:* bonae spei, Sen. Vit. beat. 26.

ē-jūro (also **ējĕro**, Scip. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Wernsdorf: Tert. Spect. 24) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse by oath, to abjure.* **I.** In law: forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi ejurare, *to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court* or *judge:* Cic. Verr. 3, 60: id. Phil. 12, 7, 18. **2.** ejurare bonam copiam (opp. *jurare* bonam copiam), *to swear that one is insolvent,* id. Fam. 9, 16. **II.** In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, *to lay down, resign an office:* adactus Silanus ejurare magistratum, Tac. A. 12, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 23: ejurari ab eo imperium, Tac. H. 3, 68. *Absol.:* ib. 3, 37: id. A. 13, 14. **III.** Fig.: in gen. *to abandon, forswear, disown:* patriam, id. H. 4, 28: patriae nomen, Just. 12, 4: liberos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19: patrem, id. Ben. 6, 4: and poet. fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Achill. 2, 188.

ē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr. *to slip away, get off, escape:* anguilla est, elabitur, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 57: Liv. 1, 56: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: (animal) ex utero elapsum, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 571: gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsum, Liv. 44, 40: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.:* quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along,* Liv. 8, 7: (ignis) frondes elapsus in altas, *creeping upwards,* Virg. G. 2, 305: ex proelio elapsi, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.:* e soceri manibus ac ferro, Cic. Att. 10, 4: de caede Pyrrhi, Virg. Aen. 2, 526: telis Achivum, ib. 2, 318: custodiae, Tac. A. 5, 10: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33. **2.** Fig.: *to slip away, escape:* ego nihil unquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, quam mihi tum est elapsa illa causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: reipublicae statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, id. Att. 1, 16: animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, *became estranged,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: libros adolescenti elapsos esse, *had been published prematurely,* Quint. 3, 1, 20: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into,* Liv. 3, 37: elapsi in pravum artus, *gradually become diseased,* Tac. H. 4, 81. **3.** *to get off, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. Verr. 1 58: id. de Sen. 12 *fin.:* Suet. Tib. 33 Of things: ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur, id. Aug. 32. **4.** *to pass away, disappear, escape:* imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 971: ea spes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: aliquid memoria, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11: Lucan. 9, 80. **II.** Act. like effugere, *to escape from* any evil or danger (very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. H. 3, 59: Flor. 1, 10, 7: vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

ēlăbōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elaboro] *persevering labour:* Auct. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro]. **II.** Adj.: In rhetor.: *elaborate* also, *too elaborate:* elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25, 84: nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

ēlăbōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *persevering labour:* App. Flor. p, 346.

ē-lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to labour, exert oneself, take pains:* constr. with *subj.*, *in* with *abl.* or *acc.*, with *infin.* or *absol.* With *subj.:* non tam ut prosim caussis, elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.* *Pass impers.:* aperte ac palam elaboratur ut verba verbis respondeant, id. Or. 12, 38 With *in* and *abl.:* qui aliqua in re elaborarint, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: debeo in eo elaborare ut sint doctiores cives mei, id. Fin. 1, 4, 10. *Impers. pass.:* Tac. Or. 29. With *in* and *acc.* (rare): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 8, 8. With *infin.:* (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, id. 3, 8, 58. *Absol.:* Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 24. **II.** Act.: *to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (mostly *pass.*): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: a Graecis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, id. Brut. 7, 26: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, *carefully elaborated,* ib. 90 *fin.:* Quint. 4, 1, 54: Hor. Epod, 14, 12: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labours of,* Just. 1, 2. In *act.:* candelabrorum superficiem, Plin. 34, 3, 6: non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19.

ēlăcătēnes, um, *m. plu.* = ἠλακατῆνες, or helecatenes, *a kind of sea-fish which was salted:* Plin. 32, 11, 53 Also called **ēlăcătae**: Col. 8, 17, 12 Cf. elacatena genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea, Fest. *s. v.*

ĕlaeempŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐλαιεμπορία *the oil trade:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19

ĕlaeŏmĕli, *n. indecl.* = ἐλαιόμελι, a *manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree:* Plin. 15, 7, 7.

ĕlaeōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἐλαιών, *a plantation of olives:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

ĕlaeothĕsĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐλαιοθέσιον *the anointing-room in a bath:* Vitr. 5 11.

ē-lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj. very lamentable:* gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

ēlanguesco, gui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax:* ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46: viribus hostis elanguescit, proelium, quod elanguerat, accendit, Vell. 2, 111 *fin.:* differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26: Val. Fl. 4, 572 Curt. 4, 15.

ĕlăphŏboscon, i, *n.* = ἐλαφόβοσκον (deer-food), *wild parsnips,* Pastinaca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 37.

ē-lăpĭdātus, a, um, *Part.* [lapido] *cleared from stones* solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30.

ēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [elabor].

ē-lăquĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to extricate from snares* or *fetters; to disentangle* aliquem, Amm. 30, 1. Fig.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

ē-largĭŏr, 4. *v. n. dep. to distribute liberally, bestow:* Pers. 3, 71.

ē-lassesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become exhausted, weary:* fig.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41.

ēlātē, *adv. loftily, proudly:* elate et ample loqui, *opp.* humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: dicere (*opp.* summisse), id. Opt. gen. 4, 10. *Comp.:* se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2: elatius et arrogantius praefatur, Gell, 9, 15.

ĕlătē, es, *f.* "sive spathe:" this must refer to the spathe or envelope of the blossom of the Date palm, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.: Plin. 12, 28, 62: id. 23, 5, 53.

ĕlătērĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐλατήριον, *a medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber:* Cels. 5, 12: Plin. 20, 1, 3.

ĕlătīnē, es, *f.* = ἐλατίνη, *a plant of the genus* Linaria, *toad-flax:* Plin. 27, 9, 50.

ēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effero] *a carrying out:* ferri, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402. **2.** Esp. *a carrying to the grave, burial:* mortui, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3. **3.** *a lifting* or *raising up:* onerum, Vitr. 8, 10. **‖.** Fig.: *transport, passion* · laetitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.* **2.** *exaltation, elevation:* elatio et magnitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.

ĕlătītēs, ae, *m.* = ἐλατίτης, *a kind of blood-stone:* Plin. 36, 20, 38.

ē-lātro, 1. *v. a. to bark out, cry aloud:* aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. **‖.** Adj.: *exalted, lofty, high* (rare): modo in elatiora, modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: elatissimae lucernae, Tert. Apol. 53. Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: verba, id. Or. 36, 124.

elaudare plus quam nominare, Fest. *s. v.*

ēlautus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum, and lōtum, 1. *v. a. to wash out* or *away, wash clean* (rare): exunctum, elotum in balineis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 5: elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21. Fig. in a reflect. sense: *to lose* one's property, *wash one's hands of it:* elavi bonis, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 9.

ēlĕcebra (also exlec.), ae, *f.* [elicio] *a female allurer, wheedler:* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 26.

ēlectārĭum (also electuarium), ii, n. [ecligma] *a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (Hence It. *lattovaro;* Fr. *électuaire.*)

ēlectē, *adv. choicely:* Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49. *Comp.:* Gell. 18, 7.

ēlectĭbĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [eligo] *choice, excellent:* partes, App. M. 10, p. 245.

ēlectĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [id.] *choice, dainty:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 41.

ēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choice, selection:* Cic. Or. 20, 68: Vell. 2, 72 *fin.* In *plur.:* Tac. Or. 35.

ēlecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [elicio] *to worm out* a secret: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 29.

ēlecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [eligo] *to choose, select:* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

ēlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chooser, selecter:* Auct. Her. 4, 4 *fin.*

ēlector, ŏris, *m.* = ἠλέκτωρ, *the shining sun:* Plin. 37, 2, 11.

ēlectrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *made of amber:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

ēlectrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [electrum fero] *producing amber, abounding in amber:* Claud. Fescenn. 12, 14.

ēlectrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *made of amber:* patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13 · vasa, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5.

ēlectrum, i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον, *amber* (pure Lat. succinum): Plin. 37, 2, 11: Ov. M. 15, 316. **2.** Meton.: *an article made of amber:* Mart. 8, 51: Juv. 14, 307: *an amber ball,* carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool: Ov. M. 2, 365. **‖.** *a mixed metal* or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in colour:* Plin. 33, 4, 23: Virg. Aen. 8, 402.

electuarium, v. electarium.

ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [eligo]. **‖.** Adj.: *picked, select, choice, excellent:* par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2: pugiles, Suet. Cal. 18: verba, Cic. Fin. 3, 7 *fin.:* scripta, Cat. 36, 6: res, Petr. 36, 4: electius verbum, Auct. Her. 4, 26 *fin.* Subst. *n. plu.* electa, orum, *selections:* Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

ēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choice:* necis, Ov. H. 2, 144.

ĕlĕēmŏsÿna, ae, *f.* = ἐλεημοσύνη, *alms:* Eccl. (Hence It. *limosina;* Fr. *aumône.*)

ēlĕgans (eligans), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *ad fin.*] till the time of Cato in a bad sense: *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious:* elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit, Gell. 11, 2: mendax, cupes, avarus, despoliator, elegans, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14: heja, ut elegans est! *how nice!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: elegans formarum spectator, *fastidious,* id. Eun. 3, 5, 18. **‖.** In a good sense: *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant:* tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5: mundos, elegantes, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus, Nep. Att. 13: Crassus erat elegantium parcissimus, Scaevola parcorum elegantissimus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148: auctor, Vell. 1, 13: mulier (Phryne) formosa et elegans, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext.:* intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: scriptor, id. Brut. 9: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 36, 10, 36, *no.* 23. *Comp.:* quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55. *Sup.:* poeta, Nep. Att. 12. **2.** Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: artes elegantes et ingenuae, id. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8: solum, id. 14, 4, 5: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. *Comp.:* ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, id. Fin. 4, 10. *Sup.:* epistola, id. Att. 16, 13, A: scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99.

ēlĕganter, *adv. with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly:* lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta actas, id. de Sen. 5: causam accurate eleganterque dicere, id. Brut. 22, 86: acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19. *Comp.:* quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more fitly, judiciously,* Liv. 35, 14: Quint. 6, 3, 102. *Sup.:* Cic. Brut. 72, 252.

ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [elegans] *niceness, fastidiousness* (rare): ejus elegantia meam extemplo speciem spernat, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 20. **‖.** *taste, refinement, grace, elegance.* With *gen.:* tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, ib. 5, 8: elegantiam capilli, venustatem oris, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5: elegantia ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26: verborum Latinorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4: mira sermonis, Quint. 10 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83. In *plur.:* vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 *fin.* *Absol.* qua munditia homines! qua elegantia. Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id Fin. 3, 2: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit id. Or. 23 *fin.* In *plur.:* laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5.

ĕlĕgātus, i, *m. an unknown kind of fish:* Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

ĕlĕgi, orum, *m. plu.* = ἔλεγοι, *elegiac verses, an elegy:* Tib. 2, 4, 13: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: Juv. 1, 4: Tac. Or. 10.

ĕlĕgīa (also **ĕlĕgēa**), ae, *f.* = ἐλεγεία, *an elegy:* Quint. 1, 8, 6: Ov. H. 15, 7 Mart. 5, 30. **‖.** *a kind of reed,* Arundo epigejos, Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

ĕlĕgīăcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεγιακός, *elegiac:* carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.: Marc. Cap. 5, 168.

ĕlĕgīdārĭon, ii, *n.* [elegidion] *a short elegy:* Petr. 109, 8.

ĕlĕgīdĭon, ii, *n.* = ἐλεγείδιον, *a short elegy:* Pers. 1, 51.

ĕlĕgīon (also **ĕlĕgēon**), ii, *n.* = ἐλεγεῖον, *an elegiac poem, elegy:* Aus. Epig. 94, 2. In *plur.:* id. Parent. 29, 2.

ē-lēgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to bequeath away* Petr. 43, 5.

ĕlĕlisphăcos, i, *m.* = ἐλελισφακός, *a kind of sage:* Salvia officinalis, Linn. triloba vel cretica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 71: id. 25, 10, 73.

ĕlĕmenta, orum, *n. plu. first principles, elements;* Gr. στοιχεῖα: Lucr. 1, 827: Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 *sq.* In *sing.:* elementum, i, *an element:* Plin. 10, 69, 88: Juv. 15, 86. **‖.** Transf.: *the alphabet:* Suet. Caes. 56. **2.** *the first principles, rudiments of an art or science:* puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: loquendi, Cic. Acad. 2, 28 *fin.:* Quint. 2 3, 13. Esp. *the ten categories* of Aristotle: Quint. 3, 6, 23 *sq.* **3.** Poet.. *the beginnings* of other things: prima Romae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv 14, 123. **‖‖.** Meton.: *elementary scholars, beginners:* vix se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain. Heindorf (ad Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26) supposes it to be *l, m, n* (*el-em-en-tum*), as we say A B C: Pott derives it from Sans. *lî,* "to melt" (Lat. *liqueo*), supposing the initial ĕ to be no part of the root *e-lementa,* but this is very improbable.]

ĕlĕmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [elementa] *belonging to elements* or *rudiments, elementary* (rare): senex, *still in the alphabet,* Sen. Ep. 36: literae, *elementary knowledge,* Capitol. Pertin. 1.

ĕlĕmentĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *elementary, elemental:* substantiae, Tert. de Anima 32.

ĕlenchus, i, *m.* = ἔλεγχος, *a costly trinket, ear-pendant:* Plin. 9, 35, 56: Juv. 6, 459. **‖.** *an index* to a book: Suet. Gramm. 8: Plin. 1.

ē-lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to becom soft:* panis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

elephantia and **elephantiacus** v. elephantiasis.

ĕlĕphantĭăsis (-tĭōsis, Veg. 4, 3, 4), is, *f.* = ἐλεφαντίασις, *a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis:* Plin. 26, 1, 5. Also called ĕlĕphas, q. v.; ĕlĕphantĭa, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and ĕlĕphantĭcus morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. *One who labours under it* is called ĕlĕphantĭăcus, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *ad fin.:* and ĕlĕphantĭcus, id. 8, 28.

elephanticus, i, v. elephantiasis.

ĕlĕphantĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεφάντινος, *of ivory:* liber, *consisting of ivory tablets,* Vop. Tacit. 8: atramentum, *ivory-black,* Plin. 35, 6, 25.

elephantiosis, v. elephantiasis.

ĕlĕphās, antis, and **ĕlĕphantus**, i, *m.* = ἔλεφας, *an elephant:* Plin. 8, 1 1: Cic. N. D. 1 35: elephanti cori cir cumtentus, *thick-headed, stupid*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 80. **II.** Meton.: *ivory:* Virg. G. 3, 26: id. Aen. 3, 464. **2.** *the elephantiasis:* Lucr. 6, 1112. **III.** *a sea-fish:* Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ĕleuthĕrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐλευθερία, *liberty:* Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

ēlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elevo] in rhet. *a lessening, disparaging;* a species of irony: Quint. 9, 2, 50.

ē-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise:* contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143. Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, *turns into a bird*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aura preces, *disperses*, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *to gather in*, Col. 3, 21, 5. **II.** Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate:* aegritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16: sollicitudines, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. **2.** *to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from:* causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Am. 24: objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 *fin.:* perspicuitatem, id. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21: res gestas, id. 28, 43: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10. With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37.

ēlĭces, um, *m. plu.* [e-liquo; cf. colliciae] *a trench, a drain:* Col. 2, 8, 3.

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi and lexi (elicuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: elexisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), lĭcĭtum (*part.* elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414: Vell. 2, 104), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit:* aliquem hinc foras, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 17: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: omnes citra flumen, ib. 6, 8: hostes in suum locum, ib. 5, 50: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 38: aliquem in proelium, Tac. A. 15, 13: aliquem praemiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15: elicuit sciscitando ut fateretur, id. 6, 34. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ignem lapidum conflictu, ib. 2, 9 *ad fin.:* sanguinem, poet. id. Tusc. 1, 48 *fin.:* sudorem, Plin. 25, 11, 89: alvum, *to produce a motion*, id. 19, 5, 26: lacrimas, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 13: literas, Cic. Att. 7, 12: cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17. **2.** Jovem, Manes, *etc., to call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov. F. 3, 327: Cic. Vatin. 6: Hor. S. 1, 8, 29: Tac. A. 2, 28: so, fulmina, *to call down*, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.:* Plin. 28, 2, 3 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (*sc.* semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr. 3, 58: voces et querelas, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: sonos, id. N. D. 2, 60: sententiam alicujus, id. Att. 7, 1: arcana ejus, Liv. 40, 23: veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: causas praesensionum, *to ascertain*, Cic. Div. 1, 8: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28: cupidinem, Tac. A. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5 *ad fin.:* studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33.

ēlĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [elicio].

ē-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike*, or *dash out, to tear out, squeeze out:* aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 45: ignem velut e silice, Plin. 11, 37, 86: flammas ex sese, id. 18, 35, 84: ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696: aërem lituis, Lucan. 7, 476: partum, *to produce abortion*, Cels. 1, 7: literas, *to elide*, Gell. 5, 12: vina prelis, *to press out*, Prop. 4, 6, 73: herbam, Ov. F. 4, 371. Fig.: animam alicui, Lucil. in Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum eliditur *is thrown back, reflected*, Lucr. 4, 297: so colores repercussu parietum, Plin. 37, 9, 52: sibilum, *to force out*, Cels. 4, 4, 2: sonum, Plin. 11, 51, 112: morbum, *to expel*, Cels. 4, 4, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6: magnas sententias, *to send forth, utter*, Quint. 2, 11, 7. **II.** *to break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush:* talos alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 12: tuum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46: fauces, Ov. M. 12, 142: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 *ad fin.:* draconem pondere, Plin. 8, 11, 11: geminos angues, *to strangle*, Virg. Aen. 8, 289. Fig.: *to break down, destroy:* (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11 *ad fin.:* aegritudine elidi, ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pactum per posterius, *to abrogate*, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 27.

ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to pick out, choose:* pedes e capite et e collo pullorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum, ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, *to pluck up*, ib. 1, 47: ex malis minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: permitto ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35 *ad fin.*

ēlīmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elimo] *an elucidation, explanation:* Just. Praef. 3 de emend. cod. § 3. **II.** *a reducing, lessening:* Coel. Aul. Tard. 5, 11.

ēlīmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cleanser, purifier:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

ēlīmes, ἄποικος, παρόριος, Gloss. Philox. [ex limes].

ē-līmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limen] *to turn out of doors:* aliquem, Pac. in Non. 38, 31 *sq.:* aliquem soli patrii finibus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: se, *to go out*, Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4: gradus, *to move out*, old poet in Quint. 8, 3, 31. Fig.: dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

ē-līmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to file up, polish:* Ov. M. 4, 178: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 *ad fin.:* dentes, *to clean*, Tert. Poen. 11. **II.** Fig.: *to elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect:* σχόλιον aliquod, Att. in Cic. Att. 16, 7: Quint. 2, 7, 5: animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: elimati, *i. q.* eruditi, Gell. Praef. § 19. **III.** *to lessen, diminish:* vires, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ē-limpĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a. to cleanse out, make clean:* vulnera, Veg. 3, 27, 4.

ē-lingo, 3. *v. a. to lick out:* oculum, Plin. 25, 13, 97.

ē-linguis, e, *adj.* [lingua] *speechless* (rare): Cic. Fl. 10, 22: Liv. 10, 19. **II.** *without eloquence*. Cic. Brut. 26, 100: Tac. Or. 36 *fin.*

ē-linguo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to deprive of the tongue:* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 72.

ē-lĭno, lēvi, 3. *v. a. to bedaub entirely, defile:* vestimenta luto, Lucil. in Non. 103, 30.

ēlĭquāmen, inis, *n.* [eliquo] *the liquid which flows from animal substances:* Col. 9, 14, 3.

ēlĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a liquefying, dissolving:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32.

ē-lĭquesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become liquid:* olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēlĭquĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [eliquo] *an outlet:* Sol. 18. **II.** *wanings, diminutions:* lunae (*opp.* adauctus), id. 23 *fin.*

ē-lĭquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to clarify, strain:* vinum a faecibus, Col. 12, 27: Sen. Q. N. 3, 26. Fig.: aliquid plorabile, *to recite without energy:* Pers. 1, 35. **II.** *to cause to flow out, to pour forth:* fluviales aquas (mons), App. M. 10, p. 253. **2.** *to make quite liquid, to melt:* metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260.

ēlīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elido] *a striking out, forcing out:* lacrimae, Sen. Ep. 99. **II.** In the later grammarians: *elision.*

ēlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [elido].

ēlixātūra, ae, *f.* [elixo] *a thorough boiling.* Meton.: *any thing boiled:* Apic. 9, 1.

ēlixo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [elixus] *to boil thoroughly, seethe:* Apic. 2, 1.

ēlixus, a, um, *adj.* [lix] *thoroughly boiled, seethed:* Plin. 20, 6, 23: Hor. S. 2, 2, 74. Meton.: *soaked, wet through:* calcei, Varr. in Non. 48, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: nates, *flabby*, Pers. 4, 40.

elleborum, i v. helleborum.

ellipsis, is, *f.* = ἔλλειψις, in rhetor. *an ellipsis;* pure Lat. detractio: Quint 8, 6, 21.

ellops, v. helops.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

ellychnĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐλλύχνιον, *a lamp-wick:* Plin. 23, 4, 41: Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to let or hire out, to let out to farm:* fundum, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6: funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7: sese curandum, id. 20, 1, 3. Meton.: gentem Judaeorum, *i. q.* ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*

ēlŏcūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [eloquor] *oratorical:* facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258.

ēlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] In rhet. *oratorical delivery, elocution* = φράσις: Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: Quint. 8, 1, 1.

ēlŏcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oratorical expression:* **ēlŏcūtōria**, ae, and **ēlŏcūtrix**, īcis, *f.*, as a translation of ῥητορική, *rhetoric:* Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ēlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eloquor]. In *pass.* signif.: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

ēlŏgĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [elogium] *to describe briefly, state:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ē-lŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [λόγος] *a short saying, sentence, maxim:* Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73. **2.** *an inscription on a tombstone:* ib. 17, 61: Suet. Claud. 1: *on doors:* Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 74: *on the images of ancestors:* Suet. Galb. 3: *on votive tablets:* id. Cal. 24. **3.** *a clause in a will:* Cic. Clu. 48, 135: Afric. Dig. 28, 2, 14 *fin.:* ultima elogia, *last will* or *testament* in gen., Cod Justin. 3, 28, 37, § 1. **4.** *a record, abstract* in criminal cases: Suet. Cal. 27 Amm. 7, 2: mittere aliquem cum elogio *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence*, Cels. Dig. 48, 3, 11.

elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.

elops, v. helops.

ēlŏquens, entis, *Part.* [eloquor]. **II.** Adj.: *speaking well, eloquent:* is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100: M. Antonius disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, ib. 5, 18: Plin. Ep. 5, 20: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36. *Comp.:* id. 12, 6, 6. *Sup.:* id. 1, 1, 21: Tac. Agr. 10.

ēlŏquenter, *adv. eloquently. Comp.* Plin. Ep. 3, 18. *Sup.:* ib. 2, 11.

ēlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [eloquor] *the art of speaking well, eloquence:* Cic. Part. 23, 79: id. de Or. 1, 5, 19: Quint. 9, 17, 2.

ēlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *eloquence* Hor. A. P. 217: Virg. Aen. 11, 383: Vell. 2, 68. **II.** *declaration, communication:* Diom. p. 413 P.

ē-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express:* eloqui hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes proferre, Quint. 8 prooem. § 11. With *acc.:* id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: praeclare cogitata, id. Brut. 72 *ad fin.:* audita, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45: argumentum hujus tragoediae, ib. 51: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. *Absol.:* Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 48: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquar an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3 39. **II.** Esp. *to speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only *absol.*): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic. Or. 19: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, id. Off. 1 44, 156: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69.

ēlōtus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ēlŭacrus, a, um, *adj.* [eluo] *for washing out* or *rinsing:* labrum, Cato R. R. 10, 4.

ē-lūcēo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine out, shine forth:* inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. Poet. of the glittering of bees: Virg. G. 4, 98. **II.** Fig.: *to show itself; to be apparent, manifest:* scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter aequales, id. Am. 27, 101: Nep. Paus. 1: Lucr. 2, 1051.

ēlūcĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [lucificus] *to deprive of light, to blind* · Laber. in Non. 106, 21: Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [eluctor] *that may be escaped from by struggling:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 8.

ēluctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a struggling, struggle.* Fig.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to struggle out, force a way through:* aqua omnis, Virg. G. 2, 244: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. **II.** Act. *to struggle out of; to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving:* tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26: nives, Tac. H. 3, 59: locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 *fin.*: furorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 525: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcubro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* Cic. Att. 7, 19) *to compose by lamplight, at night, with great labour:* Cic. Brut. 90 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 9.

ē-lūcus, i, *m.* [lux] *a drowsy* or *dreamy person:* Gell. 4, 19.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Lit.: *to play out,* hence *to play to an end, cease playing:* eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10: on which Donatus says, eludere gladiatorum est, cum vicerunt et ludo finem imposuerunt. Fig.: solebat Aquilius litus ita definere, qua fluctus eluderet, *where the motion of the waves ceased:* Cic. Top. 7 *fin.*: Quint. 5, 14, 34. **II.** Act.: *to win from one at play:* anulus, quem parasitus hic te elusit, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 31: elusi militem in alea, ib. 11. Poet.: tibi victrices eludet palmas una puella tuas, *will snatch away from you,* Prop. 4, 1, 140. **2.** In fencing: *to parry a blow:* callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202: caestus cito motu, Manil. 5, 163. *Absol.*: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. gen. 6, 17. Hence, **3.** *to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate:* aliquem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 109: Cic. Sest. 43: Liv. 22, 18: Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: manus scrutantium, Petr 97, 4: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48: pugnam, id. 27, 18 · bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19: ultionem praevaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41: indicia seditionis, *to invalidate,* id. H. 1, 26. **4.** *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of:* et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: Liv. 7, 13: Tac. A. 6, 46. *Absol.*: Cic. Cat. 1, 1: gloriam alicujus, Liv. 28, 44 *ad fin.*

ē-lūgēo, xi, 2. *v. a. to mourn the full time* (rare): virum, Paul. Dig. 3, 2, 10: patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*: luctum, Gell. 7, 5. *Absol.*: Liv. 34, 7.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *weak in the loins:* Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tanquam fractum atque elumbem, *enervated,* Tac. Or. 18. **2.** Meton.: virus, *that weakens,* Prud. στεφ. 2, 216.

ēlūmĭnātĭo, *an enlightening,* φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ēlūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [lumen] *blinded:* Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *rinse out; to wash off, wash clean:* vascula, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: bacas immundas, Col. 12, 52, 21: os Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 20, 8, 28: purpureum colorem, Lucr. 6, 1076: atramentum, Plin. 35, 6, 25: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 21 *fin.*: corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: se asinino lacte, Cels 4, 24. **II.** Meton.: *to purify:* vasa eluto auro, *of pure gold,* Capitol. Pertin 8. **2.** *to clear, to lay bare:* Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (*sc.* avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10. **3.** In a reflect. sense: *to get rid of, squander one's property:* Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 21 *sq.*: id. Stich. 5, 2, 21. **III.** Fig.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6: infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Virg. Aen. 6, 742: crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2: mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, *to be got rid of,* Cic. Am. 21: cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.

ē-lusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luscus] *to make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye:* Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.

ēlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [eludo].

ēlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eluo] *a washing:* panis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

ēlūtrĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to wash out:* lintea, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62. **2.** *to decant, rack off:* id. 14, 17, 21.

ēlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eluo]. **II.** Adj.: *washed out, watery, insipid:* in *Comp.*: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

ēlŭvĭo, ōnis, and **ēlŭvĭes**, em, e, *f.* [eluo] *a washing away, a flowing off, discharge:* Plin. 2, 82, 84: Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *fin.* **II.** *an overflowing, an inundation* of a river, *etc.*: Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: Ov. M. 15, 267: Tac. A. 13, 57. In *plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 21. **III.** Meton.: *a chasm, abyss, ravine:* Curt. 5, 4 *ad fin.* In *plur.*: id. 8, 11.

ē-luxŭrĭor, 1. *v. dep. to put forth luxuriantly:* vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

em, i.q. eum, v. is, *ad init.*

ē-măcĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [macero] *emaciated:* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 *ad fin.*

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2. 2.

ē-măcĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make lean, emaciate:* Col. 2, 10, 25.

ĕmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax] *a propensity to buy:* Col. 4, 3, 1: Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

ē-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2, 4, and 5.

ē-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to clear from spots, to purify:* Plin. 21, 19, 75: Gell. 6, 5. **2.** Fig.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emano] *a flowing forth, emanation:* Eccl.

ēmancĭpātĭo (emancup.), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo] legal *t.t. the releasing of a son from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo): Gai. Inst. 1, 132: Quint. 11, 1, 65. **2.** Familiae, *a fictitious alienation of property in making a will* per aes et libram: Gell. 15, 27 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1114). **3.** Ingen.: *a sale, alienation:* nam et fundos emancipavit, et cetera quae in emancipatione implenda solent exigi, consummavit, Plin. Ep. 10, 3

ēmancĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an emancipator:* Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ēmancĭpo (ēmancŭpo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law: *to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the* patria potestas: Gai. Dig. 1, 132 *sq.*: Liv. 7, 16 (v. Smith's Ant. 455). **2.** In a wider sense: *to make over one's* potestas *to another, to alienate, sell:* filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: Plin. Ep. 8, 18: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4: praedia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *to give up, surrender, sell:* nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 59: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, avi, 1. *v. a.* [mancus] *to maim:* Labien. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33.

ē-mănĕo, nsi, 2. *v. n. to stay without, remain beyond:* Stat. Th. 7, 650. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to exceed one's furlough:* Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3

ē-māno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow out:* Lucr. 3, 582: Col. 6, 32, 1. **II.** Fig.: *to spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from:* alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. de Or. 3, 18 *ad fin*: istinc mala, id. Att. 7, 21. **2.** *to spread, be diffused:* emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5: Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 *ext.* **3.** *to ooze out, spread abroad:* oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: id. Brut. 65: with *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: multis emanabat indiciis, fratrem Volscii nunquam visum in publico, Liv. 3, 24: Suet. Ner. 6.

ēmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emaneo] *a remaining absent beyond one's furlough:* Ar. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who exceeds his furlough:* Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2.

ē-marcesco, cui, 3. *v. n. incep. to wither away* (rare): Fig.: *to dwindle away, disappear:* auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36: refugium, Hier. Jesai. 5, 17, 4.

emarcus, i. *m.* [a Gallic word] *a kind of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 25: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32.

ē-margĭno, 1, *v. a. to deprive of its edge:* ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41.

ēmascŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [emasculo] *one who indulges in unnatural lust:* App. Apol. p. 321.

ē-mascŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [masculus] *to castrate, emasculate:* asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, *to render impotent,* Serv. Virg. Aen. 6 661.

ē-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. incep. to grow ripe, to come to maturity* (rare): semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17: segetes, Gell. 2, 29. **2.** Fig.: *to grow softer, be mitigated:* ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

ē-mātūro, 1. *v. a. to ripen, to bring to maturity:* fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. act. ad Const. 10.

ĕmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, *etc.*] *fond of buying:* Cic. Parad. 6, 3 51: Ov. A. A. 1, 421. Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, *that vows a price for its fulfilment,* Pers. 2, 3.

embamma, ătis, *n.* = ἔμβαμμα, *a sauce:* Col. 12, 57 *fin.*: Plin. 20, 14, 53.

embăsĭcoetas, ae, *m.* = ἐμβασικοίτης, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise *the name of an obscenely-shaped drinking vessel:* Petr. 24.

emblēma, ătis, *n.* (*abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Quint. 2, 4, 27) = ἔμβλημα, *inlaid work,* viz. *ornaments on gold and silver cups,* etc., *which might be put on and off:* Cic. Verr. 4, 17: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32. **2.** *tessellated work, mosaic:* Cic. de Or. 3, 43: Varr R. R. 3, 2, 4.

embŏla, ae, *f.* = ἐμβολή, *a putting on board, shipment:* Cod. Theod. 1, 2, 10.

embŏlĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [embolium] *an actress who performed in interludes:* Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.

embŏlĭmaeus, a um, *adj.* = ἐμβολιμαῖος, *inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de rat. dier. 13

embŏlĭmus, a, um = ἐμβόλιμος, *intercalary:* Sol. 1.

embŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐμβόλιον (lit. *something inserted*), *an interlude, ballet* Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

embŏlum, i, *n.* = ἔμβολον, *a ship's beak:* aeneum, Petr. 30, 1.

embŏlus, i, *m.* = ἔμβολος, *the piston of a pump:* Vitr. 10, 12.

ē-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [meditor] *studied, artfully devised:* App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mĕdullātus, a, um, *Part.* [medullo] *deprived of the marrow:* radix, Plin. 22, 22, 43. Fig.: virtutes, *enervated, feeble,* Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo] *that may be amended, capable of correction*: error, Liv. 44, 10: aetas, Sen. Clem. 7.

ēmendātē, *adv. faultlessly, perfectly purely:* Cic. Op. gen. 2: Quint. 8, 1, 2 *Comp.*: Plin. 34 8, 19 *no.* 3.

emendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] *a correction, amendment, emendation:* Cic. Fin. 4, 9: Quint. 1, 5, 34.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, amender:* Cic. Balb. 8, 20: Plin. Pan. 6.

ēmendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corrective, purifying:* Aug. in Psal. 27.

ēmendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who corrects:* Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo]. II. Adj.: *faultless, perfect, pure:* mores, Cic. Am. 17: vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30: emendata et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 35: aqua, id. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 9. *Comp.:* mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11. *Sup.:* homo, Plin. Ep. 8, 22: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3.

ē-mendīco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to obtain by begging:* Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.:* id. Caes. 54.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mendum] *to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend:* tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: leviter tuum consilium emendare, id. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: succos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. fac. 5: terram terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11. Esp. of language: Cic. Or. 46: Quint. 2, 2, 7. In medic.: *to cure:* dolores capitis, Plin. 20, 13, 50: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24. 2. *to correct by punishment, chastise:* libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [emetior].

ē-mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to put forth* or *utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend:* quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: Liv. 9, 18. With *acc.* and *infin.:* eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementiar, cui ne referri quidem posse gratia videatur? Cic. Planc. 30, 73: illum quem (esse) ementitus es, ego sum ipsus Charmides, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 143. *Absol.:* ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, id. Part. 14, 50. *Part.* in *pass.* signif.: *forged, fabricated, pretended:* ementita, et falsa, et plena erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 56: id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58.

ē-mĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to pass through, traverse:* emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5.

ē-mercor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase, bribe:* adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, ib. 12, 45. With *pass. sign.:* Amm. 21, 6.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **ē-mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn:* quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 5: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominum emererer, accessit, Quint. 4, prooem. § 1: emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam, Gell. 6, 7. Poet. with *infin.:* Ennius emeruit contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410. *Pass. part. perf.:* emerito caput insere coelo, Sil. 7, 19: Sid. Carm. 2, 209. 2. In Tib. and Ov. with *acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation:* virum, Tib. 1, 9, 60: Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52. II. Milit. *t. t. to serve out, complete one's term of service:* spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6: *part. perf. pass.:* emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84: Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: Liv. 3, 57: militia, Suet. Cal. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21. *Perf. part. depon.:* stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10. 2. In gen.: annuum tempus (*sc.* magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5: annuae operae emerentur, ib. 6, 2.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to bring forth, raise up:* usually *reflect.* or with *pron. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge:* ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198: se torrens imo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div 2, 68: emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. M. 15, 186. 2. Fig.: *to extricate* or *free oneself, to raise oneself up, to rise:* sese ex malis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9: tu emersus e coeno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.:* ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116. II. Neutr.: *to come forth, come up, arise, emerge:* equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2 31 *ad fin.:* e vadis, id. Coel. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: anguis ab infima ara emersit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: pisces sub exsistentibus glebis emerserunt, Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam, Plin. 13, 18, 32: foras, Lucr. 2, 200: luna in suam lucem emersit, Liv. 44, 37: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to escape*, Cic. Att. 2, 12: e patrio regno, id. Manil. 3: aegre in apertos campos (Manlius), Liv. 21, 25. *Absol.:* aves, quae se in mari mergerent, quum emersissent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: sol, Tac. G. 45: stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11. *Pass. impers.:* unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4. 2. Esp.: *to come forth, come up, shoot out:* viriditas e vaginis emergit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66: totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112: ova, id. 10, 52, 74: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84. 3. Fig.: *to extricate oneself from, to raise oneself up, to emerge, get clear:* ex sermone emersit, Cic. Coel. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus judicio, id. Verr. 1, 5: ex paternis probris ac vitiis, ib. 3, 69: ex obnoxia pace, Liv. 9, 10: quum tam multa ex illo mari (*sc.* Ponto) bella emerserint, *have broken out*, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves*, id. Coel. 12: hac re incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, *have elevated themselves*, id. Att. 6, 2: ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13: in fastigium, Vell. 2, 65: quamvis enim demersae sint leges, emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *is evident*, id. Off. 1, 31.

ēmĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [emereo and emereor]. II. Subst. emeritus, i, *m. a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt:* Tac. A. 1, 28: Lucan. 1, 344. III. Adj.: emeritus, a, um, *that has become unfit for service, worn out:* equi, Ov. F. 4, 688: apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11: palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus, id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogus, *burnt out*, Prop. 4, 11, 72.

ēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [emergo].

ēmersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming out, coming forth, an emerging:* serpentium, Plin. 22, 22, 46: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38: stellae, id. 18, 25, 58.

ĕmĕtĭca, ae, *f.* = ἐμετική, *a vomit, an emetic:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*

ē-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out:* spatium oculis, Virg. Aen. 10, 772: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell. 16, 18. II. Meton.: *to pass through, pass over, traverse:* quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae ferimur, Virg. Aen. 5, 628: Liv. 27, 43: Tac. A. 11, 32. Fig.: pelagi terraeque laborem, Sil. 4, 53: Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, *having survived their reigns*, Tac. H. 1, 49. 2. *to impart, bestow:* aliquid patriae tanto acervo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 105 ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. *Perf. part.* with *pass sign.: passed through, traversed:* postquam multo majorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv. 21, 30: Val. Fl. 5, 182. 2. *measured out:* sed bene emensum dabo, *full measure*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

ē-mĕto, 3. *v. a. to mow:* plus frumenti agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21.

ēmĭcātim, *adv.* [emico] *by springing forth:* prosiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

ēmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing forth, projecting:* App. de Mundo, p. 71.

ē-mĭco, cŭi, catum, 1. *v. n. to spring out, spring forth, appear quickly:* e corpore sanguis emicat, Lucr. 2, 195: flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89: multi calami ex una radice, id. 27, 8, 40: dracones de extis, id. 37, 77: fulgura ab omni parte coeli, Curt. 8, 4: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33: cruor emicat alte, Ov. M. 4, 121: scintillae inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29: sol super terras, Val Fl. 4, 96: emicuit nervo telum, Ov. M. 5, 67: saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10: hostem rati emicant, *rush forth*, Flor. 1, 18, 4: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. Aen. 6, 5: in currum, ib. 12, 327: cor coepit in pectus emicare, *to leap*, Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 4. 2. Fig. Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac. A. 13, 16: magnitudinem animi et claritatem rerum longe emicuisse, *had shone forth*, Curt. 7, 6: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit Just. 2, 9: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73.

ēmigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emigro] *a removal, emigration:* Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to remove, depart emigrate* (rare): *Se.* Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? *Me.* Quem in locum? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 70 *sq.:* ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: domo, ib. 2, 36: e vita, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48. II. Act.: se emigrare, *to remove*, Titin. in Non. 2, 18. 2. scripturas emigrare, *to transgress*, Tert. Cor. mil. 1.

ēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eminor] *a menacing, warning:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 19.

ēmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [emineo]. II. Adj.: *standing out, projecting, lofty:* promontoria, Caes. B.C. 2, 23: saxa, Sall. J. 93: oculi, Cic. Vatin. 2: genae leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Cal. 50: aedes, *standing on high ground* (*opp.* plana), Flor. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18. *Comp.:* trabes eminentiores, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79. *Sup.:* aliquod eminentissimum (*i. e.* vertex), Quint. 8, 2, 7: mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49. 2 Fig.: *lofty, distinguished, eminent*. ingenium, Quint. 6, prooem. § 1: res dictu, Vell. 2, 114. *Comp.:* eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25. *Sup.:* auctores, Quint. 1, 2, 2. In the later empire, *a title of the* Praefectus praetorio, *and of the* Magister militum: Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1.

ēmĭnenter, *adv. highly, eminently*, only in *comp.:* Sidon. Ep. 1, 11.

ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [eminens] *a projection, a prominence, protuberance:* Cic. N. D. 1, 38: App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 359. In *plur.:* Plin. 37, 10, 63. In painting, *the lights* (*opp.* to umbrae, *the shades*): Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20. 2. Fig.. *excellence:* quaedam formarum, Gell. 5, 11. Hence, per eminentiam, *i. q.* κατ' ἐξοχήν, Ulp. Frgm. 11, 3.

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to stand out, project:* quum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi coeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42: globus terrae e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terra, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: stipites ab ramis, ib.: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: rupes aequore, Lucan. 2, 667: moles aqua, Curt. 4, 2: oculi extra terram, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154: balaena dorso multum super aquas, id. 9, 6, 5 *ad fin.:* ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7. *Absol.:* Caes. B. C. 1

41: alte, Ov. M. 15, 697: hasta in partes ambas, ib. 5, 139: jugum in mare, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: lingua in altum (*i. e.* mare), Liv. 44, 11. **2.** Esp. of the lights in painting: *to stand out, be prominent:* Cic. de Or. 3, 26: Quint. 2, 17, 21. **II.** Fig.: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, *will extend beyond*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id. Cluent. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, *becomes visible*, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: Liv. 2, 5 *ad fin.*: Ov. F. 3, 250: ex gratulando, *to emerge from overwhelming congratulations*, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 5: vox eminet una, *is audible above the rest*, Ov. M. 15, 607.

2. *to be conspicuous, to distinguish oneself, be eminent:* excellit atque eminet vis, Cic. Rep. 2, 28: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29 *ad fin.* With *super:* Flor. 4, 2, 11: in aliqua re, Quint. 1, 12, 15: aliqua re, Vell. 2, 127. *Absol.:* Cic. Or. 24, 81: Liv. 5, 36.

ē-mĭniscor, mentus, 3. *v. a. dep.* [v. comminiscor] *to devise, contrive:* eminiscitur, comminiscitur, reminiscitur, subminiscitur, Not. Tir.: ementum, excogitatio, Gloss. Isid. (acc. to conjecture, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63 Müll.)

ē-mĭnor, 1. *v. n. dep. to threaten:* eminor interminorque, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 11.

ēmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [emineo] *projecting a little* (rare): genua (boum), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: dentes, ib. 2, 9, 3.

ē-mĭnus, *adv.* [manus] (opp. to comminus, i. e. *not hand to hand*), *at a distance, from a distance:* eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: Tac. H. 3, 27: Virg. Aen. 10, 346: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 17.

ē-mīror, 1. *v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at* (rare): aequora, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8.

ē-miscĕo, 2. *v. a. to mingle by pouring out, to mix:* vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmissārĭum, ii, *n.* [emitto] *an outlet:* Cic. Fam. 16, 18: lacus, Suet. Claud. 20: ib. 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp. 229.

ēmissārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *an emissary, scout, spy:* Cic. Verr. 2, 8: Suet. Galb. 15. **II.** In botany: *a young branch, shoot:* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

ēmissīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sent out, put forth.* Meton.: oculi, i. e. *prying about, spying*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sending out, darting forth* (rare): anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: radiorum ex oculis, Gell. 5, 16

2. Meton.: *power of projecting* or *hurling:* graviores telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

ēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [emitto].

ēmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending forth, emission:* Lucr. 4, 206.

ē-mītesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow mild* or *mellow:* mel, Col. 9, 14, 10.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go* or *send out, send forth:* quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Am. 27: aliquem ex vinculis, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 48: aliquem e custodia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: essedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: aliquem de carcere, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: aliquem de manibus, id. Coel. 28: manibus, Liv. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: aliquem pabulatum, ib. 1, 81: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, *turned out*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: scutum manu, *to let fall*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pila, *to cast*, ib. 2, 23: hastam in fines, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, *to let off*, id. 5, 15: aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacum, Cic. Att. 4, 15: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 6, 11: sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3: sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23: ova, *to lay*, id. 11, 24, 29: folia, *to put forth*, id. 18, 20, 49: ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18: librum de arte aleam ludendi, *to publish*, Suet. Claud. 33: fulmina, Cic. Div. 2, 19 *fin.*: sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 696: vocem coelo, Liv. 5, 51: animam, *to expire*, Nep. Epam. 9: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, *has burst forth*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. **2.** Esp. manu emittere aliquem, for manu mittere, *to release a person from one's potestas, to set free, emancipate:* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 55: Liv. 24, 18: Tac. A. 15, 19: without manu: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19.

II. Fig.: of abstract things: manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, *to let slip*, Lucr. 4, 505: emissa de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: quum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, *uttered*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: argumenta, ib. 2, 53, 214: maledictum, id. Planc. 23 *ad fin.*

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum (*perf. subj.* emissim, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 39), 3. *v. a.* [orig. *to take, receive:* emere antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Fest. *s. v.* abemito: vide the various compounds, demo, eximo, *etc.*: this sense, however, does not occur in extant authors, in whose writings it means] *to buy:* hic postquam hunc emit, Pl. Capt. prol. 19: emit hosce de praeda, ib. 34: aliquid de aliquo, Cic. Att. 10, 5. *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili. *Ep.* Quot minis? *Th.* Quadraginta minis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 49 *sq.*: tanti, quanti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 4, 7: duodeviginti minis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 74: duobus millibus numum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 *ad fin.*: immenso quaedam, Suet. Cal. 38: bene, *cheaply*, Cic. Att. 1, 13 *ad fin.*: male, *dearly*, ib. 2, 4: care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: quatuor tabernas in publicum, *for the public*, Liv. 39, 44: piper in libras, *by the pound*, Plin. 12, 7, 14: fundum in diem, *on credit*, Nep. Att. 9: quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *through buying and selling*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: ex empto, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 14.

II. Fig.: *to buy over, gain over, obtain:* aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: sententias (judicum), id. Clu. 36 *ad fin.*: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 *fin.*: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1: aliquem beneficiis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 57: aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, ib. 1, 2, 55: with a depend. sentence: quantine emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287.

ē-mŏdĕror, 1. *v. a. dep. to moderate:* dolorem verbis, *to vent*, Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mŏdŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to sing, celebrate:* Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

ēmŏlĭmentum, i, v. emolumentum, *init.*

ē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out* (rare): venti fretum emoliuntur, *agitate*, Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21: negotium, *to work out, accomplish*, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mollĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft, to soften:* humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41: colores, *to soften, mellow*, Plin. 35, 17, 57. **II.** Fig.: *to make mild, gentle:* mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.

2. In a bad sense: *to enervate, render effeminate:* exercitum, Liv. 27, 3: Tac. H. 3, 2: auctoritatem principis, *to weaken*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.*, ītum, 3. *v. a. to grind out:* hordeum, Veg. 3, 24, 7.

2. *to consume by grinding:* granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmŏlŭmentum (sometimes written emolim.: cf. monumentum and monimentum, and v. Ruhnk. Vellei. 2, 78), i, *n.* [emolior] lit. *a laborious moving out:* hence, *effort, exertion, labour:* neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, *can present no great difficulty*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolumento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 34. **2.** Meton. *a work, a building*, etc.: vetera, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 19. **II.** (more freq.) *the result of effort:* hence *gain, profit, advantage.* *Absol.:* et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: major emolumenti spes quam damni metus, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, Cic. Rep. 3, 16 *fin.*: sine emolumento ac praemio, id. de Or. 2, 85, 346: boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32: Vell. 1, 17. With *gen.*: emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: victoriae, Vell. 2, 105 *ad fin.*: belli, id. 2, 114: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4 *fin.*: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: honoris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 68: philosophiae, Gell. 10, 22. [From emolior we ought to have had emolīmentum with a long i; but this hardly seems a sufficient reason for assuming with some two different words, emolīmentum from emolior, and emolĭmentum or emolŭmentum from molere "to grind."]

ē-mŏnĕo, 2. *v. a. to admonish:* Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus (old form of the *inf.* emoriri, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 124: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42), 3. *v. n. dep. to die off, to die* *Ba.* Actum est de me: jam morior. *Ha.* Hercle haud te sinam emoriri, nisi argentum mihi redditur, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 124: Cic. Pis. 7, 15: Ov. M. 3, 391. Of things: membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 *fin.*: arbor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, *to go out*, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23. **II.** Fig.: *to perish, pass away, cease:* quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Parad. 1, 18: vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta, Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes, id. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 14.

ēmortŭālis, e, *adj.* [emorior] *pertaining to death:* dies (*opp.* natalis), Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

ēmortuus, a, um, *Part.* [emorior].

ēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [emoveo].

ē-mŏvĕo (exmov., Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 59), mōvi, mōtum (*perf. syncop.* emostis, Liv. 37, 53 *ad fin.*), 2. *v. a. to move out, move away, remove:* multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38: legatos curia, id. 30, 23: milites aedificiis, id. 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15: postes cardine, Virg. Aen. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra juga Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 *ad fin.*: aliquos cis Vulturnum, id. 26, 34: terram, *to dig out*, Col. 3, 13, 10: solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, *to shake*, Virg. Aen. 2, 610: pontum, *to agitate*, Sil. 17, 284. **II.** Fig.: si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano emota esset, old formula in Liv. 41, 21: suum nomen omne ex pectore, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel* Virg. Aen. 6, 382.

empetros, i, *m.* = ἔμπετρος, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. calcifraga, Salsola polyclonos, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 51.

emphăsis, is, *f.* = ἔμφασις. In rhet.: *emphasis, stress:* Quint. 9, 2, 64.

emphragma, ătis, *n.* = ἔμφραγμα, *a stoppage, obstruction:* Veg. 2, 12 and 19.

emphўteusis, ĕos, *f.* = ἐμφύτευσις (an in-planting). Legal *t. t.* *a perpetual right to occupy a piece of land that is the property of another, upon the payment of a fixed sum to the owner at fixed times:* Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1: Just. Inst. 3, 25: v. Smith's Ant. 458.

emphўteuta, ae, *m.* = ἐμφυτεύτης, *a holder of a lease renewable:* Cod. Just 4, 66, 1 *sq.*: called also **emphyteuticarius.** The latter also *adj* *pertain* *ing to emphyteusis:* praedium, contractus, ib.

emphȳteutĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐμφυτευτικός, *pertaining to emphyteusis*: jus, contractus, *etc.*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.*

empīrĭcē, es, *f.* = ἐμπειρική, *empiricism* in medicine, i. e. *a system founded wholly on practice*: Plin. 29, 1, 4.

empīrĭcus, i, *m. a physician whose art is founded solely on practice*: Cic. Acad. 2, 39.

empīrĭcus, a, um, *adj. that is founded on mere practice in medicine, empiric.* Hence, Subst.: empirica, orum, *n. plu. the writings of physicians who followed the empiric method*: Plin. 20, 12, 48.

emplastrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emplastro] *the insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree*, etc., *scutcheon-grafting, budding*: Col. 5, 11, 1: id. Arb. 26, 1: Plin. 17, 16, 26.

emplastro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* In horticult. lang.: *to inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud*: Col. 5, 11, 10.

emplastrum, i, *n.* = ἔμπλαστρον. In medic.: *a plaster*: Cels. 5, 17: Plin. 21, 4, 10. Fig.: quid est jusjurandum? emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 *fin.* II. In horticult.: *the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting the scutcheon*: Col. 5, 11, 10: Plin. 17, 14, 23. (Hence It. *empiastro, piastra*; Fr. *emplâtre, plâtre.*)

emplecton, i, *n.* = ἔμπλεκτον (lit. inwoven) *a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled in with rubble*: Vitr. 2, 8.

empŏrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐμπορητικός, *pertaining to trade*: charta, *packing-paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

empŏrĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐμπόριον, *a place of trade, a market-town, emporium*: Pl. Am. 4, 1, 4: Cic. Att. 5, 2: Liv. 21, 57.

empŏrus, i, *m.* = ἔμπορος, *a trader, merchant*: Aus. Epist. 22, 28.

emptīcĭus (emt.) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [emo] *bought, purchased*: glans, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, ib. 3, 17, 7: coquus, Petr. 47, 12.

emptĭo (emt.), ōnis, *f.* [emo] *a buying, purchase*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: Tac. H. 3, 34: equina, *of horses*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6. II. *a contract, bill of sale*, etc.: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

emptĭto (emt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of buying* (rare): Col. 8, 10, 6: Plin. Ep. 6, 19: Tac. A. 14, 41.

emptivom militem, mercenarium, Fest. *s. v.*

emptor (emt.), ōris, *m.* [emo] *a buyer, purchaser*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128: Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Hor. S. 1, 2, 88: pretiosus emptor dedecorum, *who buys them dearly*, id. Od. 3, 6, 32: familiae, *the fictitious purchaser of an inheritance* per aes et libram, Suet. Ner. 4. (Cf. emancipatio.)

emptrix (emtr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female buyer*: Modest. Dig. 21, 2, 63.

emptŭrĭens (emt.), entis, *adj.* [id.] *desiring to buy*: Varr. R. R. prooem. § 6.

emptus (emt.), a, um, *Part.* [emo].

ē-mūgĭo, 4. *v. a. to bellow out* (rare): Quint. 2, 12, 9.

ē-mulgĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2. *v. a. to milk out*: exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17. 2. Poet. in gen.: *to drain out, exhaust*: paludem, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id 80, 8.

ēmulsus, a, um, *Part.* [emulgeo].

ēmunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emungo] *a blowing of the nose*: Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a pair of snuffers*: Vulg. Exod. 25, 38.

ēmunctus, a, um, *Part.* [emungo].

ēmundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emundo] *a cleansing*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

ē-mundo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to clean out, cleanse*: bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7: pennas gallinae, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, id. 12, 23, 2: segetes, id. 11, 2, 7.

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum (*perf. syncop.* emunxti, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 60), 3. *v. a. to blow the nose*: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54. Also *reflect.*: ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Varr. in Non. 481, 18: Juv. 6, 147. II. Fig.: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, *that your eyes may be knocked out*, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 39: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed*, i. e. *keen, acute*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14: emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, *fine*, Quint. 12, 10, 17. 2. *to cheat*: auro emunctus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 1. Without *abl.*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 50: Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-mūnĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify, secure*: locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21: murum, id. 21, 7: postes, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16: vites caveis ab injuria pecoris, *to protect*, id. 5, 6, 21. II. In gen.: *to furnish, prepare*: toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518: silvas ac paludes, *to clear, make passable*, Tac. Agr. 31.

ē-musco, 1. *v. a.* [muscus] *to clear from moss*: oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

ēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emuto] *a change, alteration*: Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to change, alter* (rare): Manil. 5, 149: dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

ĕmys, ȳdis, *f.* = ἐμύς, *a kind of freshwater tortoise*: Plin. 32, 4, 14.

ēn, *interj.* [connected with Gr. ἠνί, ἠνίδε: v. Pott, 2, 138] in lively and emphatic exclamations, *etc.*: *lo! behold! see! see there!* (usually with *nom.*, rarely with *acc.*): en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 5, 21: en crimen, en causa, id. Deiot. 6, 17: en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Virg. Aen. 1, 461. With pronouns: en ego vester Ascanius, ib. 5, 672: en ego, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: en illae sunt aedes, Pl. Trin. prol. 3: en cui, Cic. Verr. 1, 37: en quod, ib. 5, 47. With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. Truc. prol. 7: Liv. 28, 27: cerno en thalamos ardere jugales, Val. Fl. 1, 226. In interrogations: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5: en quid ago? Virg. Aen. 4, 534: en quid agam? Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives produxit miseros? Virg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: en unquam aspiciam te? Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 189. With imperatives: *come*: en me dato, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42.

ĕnallăgē, es, *f.* = ἐναλλαγή, *a change of words* (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Virg. Aen. 9, 525): Gramm.

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro] *that may be related, represented,* or *explained* (rare): textus clipei, Virg. Aen. 8, 625: motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6: foeditas, id. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

ēnarrātē, *adv.* only in *comp.*: *more explicitly*: scribere, Gell. 10, 1: id. 13, 12.

ēnarrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enarro] *a detailed exposition, interpretation*: Quint. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*

ēnarrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer, expounder, interpreter*: Gell. 13, 30.

ē-narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare): omnem rem modo seni, quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11: Cic. Inv. 1, 20: Liv. 27, 50: poëmata, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Plin. 36, 13, 19.

ē-nascor, atus. 3. *v. n. dep. to sprout* or *spring up, to be born, arise*: quod enasci coliculi vix queunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 4: Liv. 32, 1 *ad fin.*: dentes ex mento, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin. 11, 37, 45 *fin.*: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pone cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 *fin.*: inde quasi enata subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

ē-năto, avi, 1. *v. n. to swim out* or *away, to escape by swimming* (rare): Auct. B. Alex. 18 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 20. II. Fig.: *to extricate oneself, to get off*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

ēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [enascor].

ēnāvātus, a, um, *Part.* [navo] *executed, performed*: operae praemia, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to sail out, sail away* de ea civitate, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122 Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11. Fig.: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *ad fin.* II. Act. *to traverse by sailing, to sail over*: undam, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Plin 9, 3, 2.

encaenĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἐγκαίνια, *a consecration-* or *dedication-festival*: Aug in Joann. 84.

encaenio, 1. *v. a.* [encaenia] *to consecrate, dedicate*: Aug. in Joann. 84.

encardĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐγκαρδία, *an unknown precious stone marked with the figure of a heart*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

encarpa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἔγκαρπα, in architect. *festoons of fruit*: Vitr. 4, 1.

encaustĭca, ae, *f.* = ἐγκαυστική, *encaustic painting* (with wax), *encaustic*: Plin. 35, 11, 39.

encaustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐγκαυστικός, *encaustic, done in the encaustic manner*: picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39.

encaustum, i, *n. a purple ink used by the later Roman emperors*: Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6 (Hence Ital. *inchiostro*: Fr *encre*: Eng. *ink*).

encaustus, a, um, *adj.* = ἔγκαυστος, *burned in, encaustic*: genus pingendi *the encaustic mode of painting*, Plin. 35, 11, 41 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 903).

enchīrĭdĭon, ii, *n.* = ἐγχειριδίον, *a manual*: Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

enchytus, *v.* encytus.

enclĭma, ătis, *n.* = ἔγκλιμα, *the inclination of the equator towards the horizon, the elevation of the pole*: Vitr. 9, 9.

encolpĭae, arum, *m. plu.* = ἐγκολπίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds that arise in a bay*: App. de Mundo, p. 61.

encombōmăta, um, *n. plu.* = ἐγκομβώματα, *a white garment worn by girls* Varr. in Non. 543, 1.

encōmĭŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, *a eulogist, panegyrist*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesar. 2, 9.

encyclĭos, on, *adj.* = ἐγκύκλιος, *pertaining to a circle*: disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, *the circle of arts and sciences, the school curriculum*: Vitr. 1, 1.

encȳtus (enchȳt.), i, *m.* = ἔγχυτος, *a kind of pastry, a cake*: Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *prep.*, v. in *init.*: and for the words compounded with endo (indu), v under in (im).

endrŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which the athletae wrapped themselves after their exercises*: Mart. 4, 19. Also, *a finer sort used by women*: Tyriae, Juv. 6, 246.

ēnĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [eneco] *a murderess*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *ad fin.*

ē-nĕco (enĭco), cŭi (enicavit, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 71), ctum (*part.* enecatus, Plin. 18, 13, 34: and enectus, id. 7, 9, 7: old form of the *fut. perf.* enicasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 55), 1. *v. a. to kill completely, to kill, slay*: puer ambo angues enicat, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 67: Plin. 23, 2, 31: est herba, quae cicer enecat, et ervum *destroys*, id. 18, 17, 44, § 155. II. *to exhaust, wear out*: enectus fame, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 17: Cic. Div. 2, 35: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87. 2. In colloq. lang.: *to torment, torture plague to death*: aliquem amando, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 41: aliquem jurgio, ib. 3, 2 14: aliquem odio, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6 esp. enicas or enicas me, *you worry me to death*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 45: Ter. Ph. 2 3, 37. Fig.: ea parte animi quae vo luptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61.

ēnectus, a, um, *Part.* [eneco].

ĕnĕma, ătis, *n.*=ἔνεμα, *a clyster, enema:* Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

ĕnergēma (ĕnergĭma, Prud. Apoth. 468), ătis, *n.*=ἐνέργημα, *effect, efficacy:* Tert. Praesc. 30.

ēnervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enervo] *a state of weakness, enervation:* Arn. 3, p. 105.

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *nerveless, enervated, weak* (rare): homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142: orator, Tac. Or. 18 *ad fin.:* enerve et fluxum spectaculum, Plin. Pan. 33.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, (ĕnervans and ĕnervātum in Prud. Cath. 8, 64) 1. *v. a.* [enervis] *to take out the nerves* or *sinews:* poplites securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: cerebella, Apic. 4, 2: enervatus Melampus, *castrated,* Claud. in Eutr. 1, 315. II. Meton.: *to enervate, weaken, render effeminate:* non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artus undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharae), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.:* incendium belli, id. Rep. 1, 1. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* enervati atque exsangues, id. Sest. 10, 24: philosophus, id. de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.:* ratio et oratio, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: enervata muliebrisque sententia, ib. 2, 6: vita, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

engībăta, um, *n. plu. glass manikins that move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imps:* Vitr. 10, 12.

engŏnăton, i, *n. a sort of sun-dial:* Vitr. 9, 9.

enhaemon, i. *n.*=ἔναιμον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *a medicine for stopping hemorrhage:* Plin. 12, 17, 38.

enharmŏnĭcus or **enharmŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*=ἐναρμονικός or ἐναρμόνιος, *enharmonic:* genus melodiae musicae, *proceeding by quarter tones,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *ad fin.*

ĕnhydris, ĭdis, *f.*=ἐνυδρίς, *a water-snake,* perhaps the common snake, Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ĕnhydros (us), i, *m.*=ἔνυδρος, *an unknown gem:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

enico, v. eneco.

ĕnim, *conj.* a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, exc. in the comic poets. I. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure:* *Ch.* Te uxor aiebat tua me vocare. *St.* Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called,* Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 2: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact,* Caes. B. G. 5, 7: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured,* Liv. 22, 25: enim istaec captio est, *this is clearly a trick,* Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 36: enim me nominat, *positively he mentions my name,* id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: *Th.* Quid tute tecum? *Tr.* Nihil enim, *nothing truly,* id. Most. 3, 1, 24: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 22. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertu's Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! *you indeed!* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque enim quisquam repugnat, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 41: non assequimur. Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, id. Brut. 84. 2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero: *in very deed, in very truth* (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *to be sure, certainly:* enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: enimvero, inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, id. de Or. 1, 36: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denied it,* id. Verr. 4, 66. In corroborating replies: *Me.* Ain vero? *So.* Aio enimvero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188: *Pa.* Incommode hercle. *Ch.* Immo enimvero infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37. And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Si.* Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet,* id. Andr. 5, 2, 7. II. To introduce a reason: *for:* haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 63: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est enim saepius), quum judicaveris, diligere oportet, id. Am. 22, 85: rumpor et invideo (quidni tamen omnia narrem?) Ov. H. 16, 221. With reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: an malumus Epicurum imitari? qui multa praeclare saepe dicit: quam enim sibi constanter convenienterque dicat, non laborat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? *what then do you think?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62. So the common expression: quid enim? *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?:* quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: *for instance, namely:* *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 33: neque enim id est celare quicquid reticeas, sed quum, *etc.,* Cic. Off. 3, 13 *ad fin.:* id. Div. 1, 6, 11. (See Hand. Turs. II. pp. 374-409.) [Etym. dub. Bopp derives the word from the demonstr. pron. *ena:* Pott from *id nam,* notwithstanding the quantity of the *e* in *ĕnim:* it is perhaps only another form of *nam.*]

ĕnimvēro, v. enim.

ēnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor].

ē-nĭtĕo, tui, 2. *v. n. to shine forth, shine out:* fruges enitent, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat. 61, 21: campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: coelum, *to clear up,* Gell. 19, 1: tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150. II. Fig.: quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1: virtus in bello, id. Mur. 14 *ad fin.:* oratio Crassi, id. Brut. 59, 215: Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to shine forth, to become bright:* ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 1, 3, 75. Poet.: enitescis pulcrior multo (Barine), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54: gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14: utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, Tac. A. 12, 58: plebs toga enitescebat, ib. 11, 7.

ē-nītor, nīsus *or* nixus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr. *to force* or *work one's way out; to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend:* per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Liv. 2, 65: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: in editiora, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11. Poet.: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up,* Virg. G. 2, 360. Fig.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11. 2. In gen.: *to exert oneself, to make an effort, to struggle, strive:* enitare, contendas, efficias, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: Liv. 42, 46: illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. With *inf.* (rare): corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17. *Absol.:* ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, id. Heaut. 5, 4, 15: pro aliquo, id. Ph. 3, 1, 11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.* ad dicendum, ib. 1, 4, 14: quod quidem certe enitar, id. Att. 16, 6. II. Act.: *to bring forth, bear, give birth to:* plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac. A. 2, 84: Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Ov. M. 1, 670. *Absol.:* Quint. 5, 13, 9: Tac. A. 5, 1. 2. *to climb up, ascend:* Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id. H. 1, 23 *fin.:* aggerem, id. A. 2, 20. *Part. perf.* in pass. signif.: *born:* quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2. 2. *Impers.: striven, endeavoured:* ab iisdem summa ope enisum, Sall. J. 25.

ēnixē, *adv. strenuously, earnestly, zealously:* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 26: Cic. Sest. 16, 38. *Comp.:* Liv. 29, 1. *Sup.:* Suet. Caes. 5.

ēnixim, *adv.* i. q. enixe: Sisenn. in Non. 107, 19.

ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor]. II. Adj.: *strenuous, earnest, zealous:* enixo studio, Liv. 42, 3: virtus, id. 6, 24 *ad fin.:* voluntas, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23. *Comp.:* opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17. 2. *fem.: that has ceased to bear:* Col. 6, 22, 1.

ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [enitor] *a bringing forth, birth:* Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ennam, etiamne, Fest. *s. v.*

ennĕaphthongos, on, *adj.*=ἐννεάφθογγος, *producing nine tones* or *sounds.* Marc. Cap. 1, p. 17.

ennĕăphyllon, i, *n.*=ἐννεάφυλλον, *a plant with nine leaves,* acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 54.

ennĕas, ădis, *f.*=ἐννεάς, *the number nine:* Censor. 14.

ennoea, ae, *f.*=ἔννοια, *an idea, notion,* one of the aeons of Valentinus. Tert. adv. Val. 7.

ē-no, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming* (rare). I. Neut.: e concha, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeam, Liv. 44, 28: in terram, id. 33, 41. Poet. of flying: Lucr. 3, 590: Virg. Aen. 6, 16. II. Act. *to traverse by swimming, to swim* or *sail through:* Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

ēnōdātē, *adv. without knots* or *difficulties; clearly, plainly:* narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.* *Comp.:* id. Fin. 5, 9 *ad fin.* *Sup.:* Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

ēnōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enodo] *an unravelling, development, explanation:* Cic. Top. 7, 31.

ēnōdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer:* vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnōdĭs, e, *adj.* [nodus] *without knots:* trunci, Virg. G. 2, 78: nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14. 2. Meton. *smooth, supple:* artus (*al.* arcus) laterum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 361. II. Fig. of speech: *clear, plain:* elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from knots:* vitem, Cato R. R. 33, 1: Col. 5, 6, 14. 2. Meton.: arcum, *to unstring,* App. M. 5, p. 172. II. Fig. of speech. *to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare:* quod quaero abs te enoda et qui sis explica, Att. in Non. 15, 7: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6: plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10.

ĕnorchis, is, *f.*=ἔνορχις, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma] *out of rule, irregular, unusual:* toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: huc et illuc flexi atque enormes vici, Tac. A. 15, 38. II. *immoderate, immense, enormous:* enormes sunt (umbrae) cerasis, Plin. 17, 12, 17: immensum et enorme spatium, Tac. Agr. 10: hastae, id. A. 2, 14: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51: corpus, Suet. Cal. 50: proceritas, id. Vitell. 17: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: senecta, *extremely great,* App. M. 9, p. 232: loquacitas, Petr. 2, 7. *Comp.:* prologus enormior quam fabula, Spart. Ael. Ver. 1 *fin.* *Sup.* does not appear.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] *irregularity:* Quint. 9, 4, 27. II. *huge* *sess, vastness, enormous size:* Sen. Const. sap. 18: Spart. Carac. 2.

ēnormĭter, *adv. irregularly:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: Plin. 36, 10, 15.

ē-nōtesco, nŏtŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become known:* ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32: Plin. Ep. 2, 10: Tac. H. 3, 34 *ad fin.*

ē-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, note down:* meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6: verbum *cui* tribus literis, Quint. 1, 7, 27. Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, poet. Petr. Sat. 93, 2.

ens, entis, *n.* [ES, root of sum] *a being* or *thing;* formed, like essentia, on the analogy of the Gr. οὐσία, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33: id. 2, 14, 2.

ensĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (also ensicula, ae, *f.*, acc. to Probus in Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*) *dim.* [ensis] *a little sword, rapier:* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 112.

ensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis fero] *sword-bearing,* an epithet of Orion, Ov. F. 4, 388 (alii leg. ensiger).

ensĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis fero], *sword-bearing,* an epithet of Orion: Ov. A. A. 2, 56: cf. ensifer.

ensis, is, *m. a sword* (synon. with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11): Lucr. 5, 1292: Virg. Aen. 2, 393: Liv. 7, 10. II. Meton.: *war:* Sil. 7, 167: Stat. S. 4, 7, 45. 2. *royal dominion:* Lucan. 5, 61. 3. *the constellation* Orion: Val. Fl. 2, 68. [Cf. Sans. *asi;* the *n* is no part of the root: cf. Lat. *mensis,* Sans. *mâsa.*]

entĕlĕchia, ae, *f.* = ἐντελέχεια (an Aristotelian phrase), *activity:* Tert. Anim. 32.

entĕrŏcēlē, es, *f.* = ἐντεροκήλη, *a rupture, hernia:* Plin. 26, 13, 83.

entĕrŏcēlĭcus, i, *m. ruptured:* Plin. 26, 8, 49.

enthĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [entheus] *divinely inspired:* Mart. 12, 57.

enthēca, ae, *f.* = ἐνθήκη, *a coffer, chest:* (auri), Aug. Serm. de div. 42.

enthĕus, a, um, *adj.* = ἔνθεος, *divinely inspired:* Mart. 11, 48: Stat. S. 1, 2, 227. II. Act.: *inspiring:* mater, *i. e. Cybele,* Mart. 5, 41.

enthȳmēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐνθύμημα. In gen.: *a thought, reflection, argument:* pure Lat. commentatio: Quint. 5, 10, 1: Cic. Top. 14. 2. In rhetor.: *a deduction* from contraries: ib. 13, 55: Quint. 8, 5, 9. 3. In logic: *an imperfectly* or *informally expressed syllogism:* viz. in which the major or minor premiss is wanting: id. 5, 10.

enthȳmēsis, is, *f.* = ἐνθύμησις, *an imitation:* Tert. adv. Val. 9 *fin.*

ē-nūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from clouds, to make clear:* Tert. Apol. 35. Fig.: veritatem, Paul. Carm. 21, 667: Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 10.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. *v. n. to marry out of one's rank:* e patribus, Liv. 4, 4. 2. In gen. *to marry* and leave the paternal house: id. 26, 34.

enubro, inhibenti, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. Comm. p. 410.

ēnuclĕātē, *adv. plainly, without ornament:* Cic. Or. 9, 28: id. Brut. 30, 115. *Sup.:* Aug. Enchir. 83.

ēnuclĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [enucleo]. II. Adj.: *clear, pure, unadulterated:* suffragia (*opp.* eblandita), *given from pure conviction, free from interested motives,* Cic. Planc. 4, 10: reprehensiones voluntatum, *pure, simple,* Gell. 7, 3. 2. Of style: *plain, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: id. Or. 26 *fin.*

ē-nuclĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk:* bacas, Scribon. Comp. 233: Marc. Emp. 20. II. Fig.: *to lay open, make clear, explain:* Cic. Tusc. 5. 8, 23: Gell. 19, 8.

ēnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enumero] *a counting up, enumerating:* malorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 10 singulorum argumentorum, id. Cluent. 24: oratorum, id. Brut. 36 *ad fin.* 2. In rhetor. *a recapitulation*=ἀνακεφαλαίωσις: id. Inv. 1, 29, 45: Quint. 6, 1, 1.

ē-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out, reckon up, count over:* jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: dies, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: peculium. *to estimate,* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 91: pretium, *to count out, pay,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133. 2. Esp. *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate:* id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: stipendia, Liv. 3, 38: proelia, Nep. Hann. 5: triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov. F. 3, 719: vulnera, oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44: plurima fando, Virg. Aen. 4, 334. prolem meorum, ib. 6, 717: femineos coetus alicui, Ov. A. A. 1, 254: Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine, Nep. Att. 18.

enunciatio, *etc.* v. enuntiatio, *etc.*

ēnuntĭātĭo (enunciat.), ōnis, *f.* [enuntio]. In rhetor. and logic: *a declaration, enunciation, proposition:* Cic. Fat. 1: Quint. 7, 3, 2.

ēnuntĭātīvus (enunciat.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *declarative, enunciative:* Sen. Ep. 117.

ēnuntĭātrix (enunciat.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who enounces, declares:* ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21: sensuum (lingua), Prud. στεφ. 10, 771.

ēnuntĭātum (enunciat.), i, *n.* [id.] *a proposition:* Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

ē-nuntio (enuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to report out* or *publicly* something that should be kept secret; *to divulge, disclose, tell:* sociorum consilia adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C. 28: mysteria, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: Liv. 10, 38. *Absol.:* Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.* II. In gen.: *to speak out, say, express, declare:* res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: sententias breviter, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20: obscena nudis nominibus, Quint. 8, 3, 38: voluntatem aliquam, id. 3, 3, 1: fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuntietur (id autem appellant ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *ad fin.:* (literae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, *are pronounced,* Quint. 1, 7, 28: masculino genere *cor,* ut multa alia, enuntiavit Ennius, *declined,* Caesell. in Gell. 7, 2.

ē-nundĭno, 1. *v. a. to buy, purchase:* fig.: Tert. Idolol. 9.

ēnuptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enubo] *a marrying out of one's rank:* gentis, Liv. 39, 19.

ē-nutrĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to nourish, feed, bring up, support* (rare): puerum sub antris, Ov. M. 4, 289: purpurae lutense genus, Plin. 9, 37, 61: platanum, id. 12, 1, 4. Fig.: unde origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1 *ad fin.*

ĕo, īvi *or* ii, (see Lachmann ad Lucr. 3, 1042), īre (*inf. pass.* irier, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 16: issem, isse, for ivissem, ivisse, Cic. Phil. 12, 12: istis for ivistis, Lucan. 7, 834), 4. *v. n. irreg. to go* (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass,* etc.: eo ad forum, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 95: i domum, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71: i in malam crucem, *go and be hanged,* id. Casin. 3, 5, 17: i in malam rem hinc, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37: iens in Pompeianum, Cic. Att. 4, 9 *fin.:* ii subsidio suis ierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: quum it dormitum, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: dormitum, lusum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 48. Poet. with the *acc.* of the terminus: ibis Cecropios portus, Ov. H. 10, 125: nos hinc ibimus Afros, Virg. E. 1, 65: ibat Hylas Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32. And with a homogeneous object: ire vias, id. 1, 1, 17: exsequias, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37: pompam funeris, Ov. F. 6, 663: ire pedibus, *on foot,* Liv. 28, 17: equis, id. 1, 15: curru, id. 28, 9: in equis, Ov. A. A. 1, 214: in rheda, Mart. 3, 47: super equos, Just. 41, 3: puppibus, Ov. H. 19, 180: cum classe Pisas, Liv. 41, 17. Of things: alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7: sanguis naribus, Lucr. 6, 1202: Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg. Aen. 8, 726: per artus sudor iit, ib. 2, 174: succus in artus, Lucr. 2, 683: trabes, *give way, sink,* id. 6, 564: in semen ire (asparagum), *to run to seed,* Cato R. R. 161, 3: in corpus (juvenes), Quint. 2, 10, 5: sanguis it in succos, *turns into,* Ov. M. 10, 493. 2. *to go* or *march against hostilely:* quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49: contra hostem, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: adversus hostem, Liv. 42, 49: in hostem, id. 2, 6: Virg. Aen. 9, 424: in Capitolium, *to attack,* Liv. 3, 17. 3. *to pass away, disappear* (very rare): saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 3, 525. II. Fig.: ire in opus alienum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 6: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Liv. 1, 23 *fin.:* in alteram causam praeceps ierat, id. 2, 27: in rixam, Quint. 6, 4, 13: in lacrimas, Virg. Aen. 4, 413: in poenas, Ov. M. 5, 668: ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id. 8, 4, 7: ire infitias, *to deny,* v. infitiae: compositionem in eosdem semper pedes ire, Quint. 9, 4, 142: Phrygiae per oppida facti rumor it, Ov. M. 6, 146: it clamor coelo, Virg. Aen. 5, 451: factoque in secula ituro, laetantur tribuisse locum, *to go down to posterity,* Sil. 12, 312. 2. Polit. *t. t.:* pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *to go over* or *accede to any opinion:* quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8 *ad fin.:* pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32 *ad fin.:* ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *ad fin.:* Tac. A. 3, 23. And *opp.* to the above, ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a bill:* v. alius, *no.* VII. 3. Mercant. *t. t.* for veneo, *to go for, be sold at* a certain price: Plin. 18, 23, 53: tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia numis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 203. 4. Of time: *to pass by, pass away:* it dies, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 12: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5: anni, id. Ep. 2, 2, 55. 5. Of the turn of affairs: *to go, proceed, turn out, happen:* incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15: prorsus ibat res, ib. 14, 20 *ad fin.:* postquam omnia fatis Caesaris ire videt, Lucan. 4, 144. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, *so may it fare,* Liv. 1, 26: Lucan. 5, 297. 6. Constr. with a supine, like the Gr. μέλλειν, *to go* or *set about, to wish, to be about to do:* si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 69: ire perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, scelera, id. 2, 6: servitum Graiis matribus, Virg. Aen. 2 786: bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. J. 85. Hence the constr. of the *inf. pass.* iri with the supine, in place of an *inf. fut. pass.:* mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 5: mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16: datum iri pugnandi facultatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 71. Poet. also with *inf.:* seu pontum carpere remis ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34: attollere facta regum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 11: fateri, id. Theb. 3, 61. 7. *Imperat.* i, eas, eat, *etc.*, as a mocking or indignant exclamation: *go then, go now:* i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26: Juv. 6 306: i sequere Italiam ventis, Virg. Aen. 4, 381: fremunt omnibus locis: irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.* [The root appears in the two forms I and IT: cf. *it*-er, com-*it*-ium, ex-*it*-ium, in-*it*-ium; also arqu-*it*-es, com-*it*-es, equ-*it*-es, mil-*it*-es, ped-*it*-es, vel-*it*-es, *i. e.* those respectively who *go* with the *bow,* in *company,* on *horseback,* in bodies of a *thousand,* on *foot,* without armour, in their mere *over-garment.* In the cognate languages the root appears simply as I: Sans. *i;* Gr. ἰ-έναι; Lith. *ei-mi,* Slav. *i-dû,* etc.]

ĕō, *adv.* [prob. an abbrev. form of eom = eum]. I. Of place, denoting motion towards: *thither, to that spot:* eo venire, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23: eo se recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. *is:* eo plumbum infundito, *pour into*, Cato R. R. 18: eo milites imponere, *e.* equis, *on the horses*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: eo addito oleum, Cato R. R. 156, 6: eo accedebat hortator assiduus Sallustius, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Hence, **2.** of analogous abstract relations: *so far, to that extent, to such a point:* eo aliquem redigere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo redeunt fortunae meae, id. Ph. 1, 4, 23: eo rem adducam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: eo res crevit, Liv. praef. Often with *gen.*: eo consuetudinis res adducta est, id. 25, 8: eo arrogantiae progredi, Suet. Caes. 77: eo insolentiae efferri, Flor. 1, 24: eo rerum ventum erat, Curt. 5, 12. Strengthened with usque: usque eo despicere, Nep. Pel. 3: eo usque scientiae progredi, Quint. 2, 1, 6: eo usque desperationis, Just. 3, 5. And to denote a tendency or purpose: *in order that, to the end that:* eo dico, ne me thesauros reperisse censeas, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 63: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic. Att. 8, 9: eo natus sum, Sall. J. 24. **3.** Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: *so long, until:* usque eo premere earum capita mordicus, dum illae captum amitterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: nec spiritus eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53. **II.** (prob. *abl.*). Of place: *there, at that place:* cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2. Esp. with loci: ut templum exstrueretur eo loci, ex quo Scevinus ferrum prompserat, Tac. A. 15, 74. Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, *at that point*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68. **2.** With comparatives: *so much, by so much, so much more*, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 60: eoque major (gloria paritur), Cic. Off. 2, 14. eo magis, Nep. Pel. 1: eo minus, Cic. Att. 15, 9: eo secius, Nep. Mil. 2. Esp. with corresponding quo: *by so much—by how much* (often to be rendered by *the*): quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic. Att. 11, 11: balistae eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contentae vehementius, id. Tusc. 2, 57. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 2, 51: quoque habeas plus pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92. **3.** to denote a motive or reason: *on that account, with that view, therefore:* eo ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: eo custodias hostium fallebant, Liv. 23, 19: eone es ferox, quia, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: non eo dico, quia, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 4, 20: eo institutum manet, Liv. 7, 2.

ĕōdem, *adv.* [orig. eomdem, *acc.* of idem], *to the same place or thing:* Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coëgit, et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ego pol te redigam eodem, unde orta es, ad egestatis terminos, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8: addendum eodem est, ut ne, *etc.*, Cic. Am. 18, 65: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14.

eon, ōnis, *f. an unknown tree*, perhaps a kind of oak: Plin. 13, 22, 39.

ĕpăphaerĕsis, is, *f.* = ἐπαφαίρεσις, *a repeated removal:* barbae, Mart. 8, 52.

ē-pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco] *eaten up:* escae, Ov. Hal. 119.

ĕpendȳtes, ae, *m.* = ἐπενδύτης, *an outer garment:* Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

ĕphalmātor, ōris, *m.* [vox hibr., from ἐφάλλομαι and the Lat. term. ator] *a tumbler, dancer:* Firm. Math. 8, 15.

ĕphēbēum or **-īum,** *n.* = ἐφηβεῖον, *a hall set apart for the youth in the palaestra:* Vitr. 5, 11.

ĕphēbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐφηβικός, *pertaining to a youth:* chlamyda, App. M. 10, p. 253.

ĕphēbītus, i, *m.* [ephebus] *one who has reached the age of adolescence:* Varr. in Non. 140, 18.

ĕphēbus, i, *m.* = ἔφηβος, *a male youth* (from 18 to 20 years of age): Cic. Fl. 21, 51: Suet. Aug. 98: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (like the Gr. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων) *after he had come to the age of manhood*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24.

ĕphedra, ae, *f.* = ἐφέδρα, prob. *the plant horsetail*, Equisetum silvaticum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 20.

ĕphēlis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐφηλίς, *a freckle:* Cels. 6, 5.

ĕphēmĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐφημερίς, *a day-book, diary, ephemeris:* Cic. Quint. 18, 57: Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25.

ĕphēmĕron, i, *n.* = ἐφήμερον, *a plant*, perhaps a species of *squill* or *hyacinth:* Plin. 25, 13, 107.

ĕphippĭātus, a, um, *adj. furnished with an* ephippium: equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

ĕphippĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐφίππιον, lit. *anything placed on a horse's back:* hence *a horsecloth, housing, saddle:* tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum, Non. (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 464). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

ĕphŏrus, i, *m.* = ἔφορος, *a Spartan magistrate, an ephor:* Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16: *gen. plur.* ephorum, Nep. Ages. 4.

ĕpĭbăta, ae, *m.* = ἐπιβάτης, *a marine:* Auct. B. Alex. 11: Vitr. 2, 8.

ĕpĭcēdīon, i, *n.* = ἐπικήδειον, *a funeral dirge:* Stat. S. 2 *praef.*

ĕpĭchīrēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπιχείρημα, rhetor. *t. t. an argument from probabilities, not* (like a syllogism) *necessarily conclusive:* Quint. 5, 14, 14.

ĕpĭchȳsis, is, *f.* = ἐπίχυσις, *a vessel for pouring out:* Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

ĕpĭcĭthărisma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπικιθάρισμα, *music after a play, the finale:* Tert. adv. Val. 33.

ĕpĭcoenus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκοινος, in gramm.: *of both genders, epicene* (pure Lat. promiscuus): Don. p. 1746 *fin.*

ĕpĭcōpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκωπος, *furnished with oars:* phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

ĕpĭcrŏcum, i, *n.* = ἐπίκροκον, *a fine, transparent woman's garment:* Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92. **2.** Meton.: *adj.: transparent, fine, thin:* Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

ĕpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπικός, *epic:* poëta (Ennius), Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2: poëma, ib. 1, 1: carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62.

ĕpĭcyclus, i, *m.* = ἐπίκυκλος, *a circle within a circle, an epicycle:* Marc. Cap. 8, p. 297.

ĕpĭdēmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίδημος, *epidemic:* species luis, Amm. 19, 4.

ĕpĭdermis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιδερμίς, *a crust formed over a sore:* Veg. 3, 61, 1.

ĕpĭdipnis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιδειπνίς, *a dessert:* Petr. 69, 6: Mart. 11, 31.

ĕpĭdixis, is, *f.* = ἐπίδειξις, *a specimen of acting:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2620.

ĕpĭdrŏmus, i, *m.* = ἐπίδρομος, *a cord for opening and closing nets:* Cato R. R. 13, 1: Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11. **II.** *a sail in the after-part of a ship:* Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

ĕpĭglossis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιγλωσσίς, *the flap that closes the wind-pipe, the epiglottis:* Plin. 11, 37, 66.

ĕpĭgramma, ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: *gen. plur.* epigrammaton, Mart. 1 praef.: id. 1, 2) = ἐπίγραμμα, *an inscription:* Cic. Verr. 4, 57: Nep. Paus. 1. **2.** *a short poem, an epigram:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84.

ĕpĭgrammătārĭus, ii, *m.* [epigramma] *an epigrammatist:* Vop. Florian. 3.

ĕpĭgrammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιγραμματικός, *epigrammatic:* poeta Martialis, Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

ĕpĭgrammătĭon, ii, *n.* = ἐπιγραμμάτιον, *a short epigram:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

ĕpĭgrammătista, ae, *m.* = ἐπιγραμματιστής: *a composer of epigrams:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ĕpĭgri, orum, *m. plu. wooden pins or pegs:* Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.*: Isid Orig 19, 69, 7.

ĕpĭlepsĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐπιληψία *the falling sickness, epilepsy:* Lampr. Heliog. 20.

ĕpĭleptĭcus, i, *m.* = ἐπιληπτικός *epileptic:* Auct. frgm. jur. antejust. p. 38.

ĕpĭlēus, i, *m.* the name given by the Greeks to *the only kind of hawk which appeared at all seasons*, the rest being absent in winter (not identified) Plin. 10, 8, 9.

ĕpĭlŏgus, i, *m.* = ἐπίλογος, *the peroration of a speech, epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio *or* conclusio): Cic. Brut. 33 *fin.*: Quint. 6, 1, 55.

ĕpĭmēdĭon, ii, *n. a plant*, perhaps Marsilea quadrifolia, Linn., or *the Moonwort*, Botrychium lunaria, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 53. **II.** *a stair-rail, balustrade:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3801.

ĕpĭmĕlas, antis, *m.* = ἐπιμέλας, *an unknown blackish gem:* Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ĕpimēnĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's rations:* Juv. 7, 120 (dub.).

ĕpĭnīcĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἐπινίκια, *songs of victory:* Suet. Ner. 43 *fin.*

ĕpĭnyctis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπινυκτίς, *pustules that arise in the night:* Plin. 20, 2, 6. **2.** *a kind of sore in the corner of the eye*, also called syce: Plin. 20, 6, 21.

ĕpĭpactis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιπακτίς, *an herb;* also called helleborine, *q. v.*: Plin. 13, 20, 35.

ĕpĭpetron, i, *n.* = ἐπίπετρον, a kind of *stone-crop that grows on rocks:* Sedum anacampseros, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ĕpĭphōnēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπιφώνημα. In rhetor.: *an exclamation:* Quint. 8 5, 11.

ĕpĭphŏra, ae, *f.* = ἐπιφορά, *a defluxion of humours:* Col. 6, 17, 8: Plin. 20, 12, 48.

ĕpĭrhēdĭum, ii, *n.* [ἐπί rheda; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68; perh. more correctly derived immediately from Greek, the Gallic *reda* having been adopted into that language: v. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. p. 95 *sq.*] *a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage:* Juv. 8, 66.

ĕpĭscēnĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐπισκήνιον, *the story over the stage in a theatre:* Vitr 7, 5: also called **ĕpĭscēnos** = ἐπίσκηνος: id. 5, 7.

ĕpiscŏpālis, e, *adj.* [episcopus *episcopal:* solium, Prud. στεφ. 33.

ĕpiscŏpālĭter, *adv. episcopally* Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [episcopus] *the office of a bishop:* Tert. Bapt. 17.

ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* = ἐπίσκοπος, *an overseer, superintendent:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 1, 18, § 7. **2.** *a bishop:* Eccl.

ĕpiscȳnium, ii, *n.* = ἐπισκύνιον, *the eyebrows.* Fig.: *sternness, severity:* Tert. Pall. 4.

ĕpistătēs, ae, *m.* = ἐπιστάτης, *an overseer, superintendent:* Tert. Mart. 3.

ĕpistŏla, ae, *f.* = ἐπιστολή, *a written communication, a letter, epistle:* venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 16: epistolam Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: Hor Ep. 2, 2, 22: Narcissus ab epistolis, *the secretary*, Suet. Claud. 28. In *plur.*: epistolae, analogous to literae, of a single letter: Just. 1, 6. **2.** Esp. *an imperial rescript:* Frontin. Aquaed. 105.

ĕpistŏlāris, e, *adj.* [epistola] *pertaining to a letter, epistolary:* chartae *letter-paper*, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm.*: colloquium, *epistolary*, Aug. Ep. Marcell. 5. **II.** Subst.: epistolares ium, *m. plu. state secretaries:* Cod Just. 7, 62, 32.

ĕpistŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιστολικός, *pertaining to* or *consisting of letters, epistolic:* Epistolicae Quaestiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. 7, 10.

ĕpistŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐπιστόλιον, *a short letter, note:* Cat. 68, 2.

ĕpistŏmĭum, ii, *n.*=ἐπιστόμιον, *a cork, bung, stopple:* Vitr. 9, 6: Sen. Ep. 10.

ĕpistȳlĭum, ii, *n.*=ἐπιστύλιον. In architect.: *the cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave:* Vitr. 3, 1 sq.: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11.

ĕpităphista, ae, *m.*=ἐπιταφίστης *a composer of funeral orations:* Sid. Ep. 11, 9 *ad fin.*

ĕpĭtăphĭum, ii, *n.*=ἐπιτάφιον, *a funeral oration, eulogy:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36.

ĕpĭthălămĭum, ii, *n.*=ἐπιθαλάμιον, *a nuptial song, epithalamium:* Quint. 9, 3, 16.

ĕpĭthēca, ae, *f.*=ἐπιθήκη, *an addition, increase:* Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 18.

ĕpĭthĕma, ătis, *n.*=ἐπίθεμα. In medic.: *a poultice, epithem:* Scribon. Comp. 160.

ĕpĭthĕmătĭum, ii, *n.*=ἐπιθεμάτιον. In medic.: *a small poultice* or *epithem:* Marc. Empir. 20, 27.

ĕpĭthĕton, i, *n.*=ἐπίθετον. In gramm.: *an epithet, adjective:* Quint 8, 2, 10: Macr. S. 6, 5.

ĕpĭthȳmon, i, *n.*=ἐπίθυμον, *the dodder parasitical on thyme,* Cuscuta Epithymum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 35.

ĕpĭtŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hibr. from ἐπί and toga] *a garment worn over the toga.* Quint. 1, 5, 68.

ĕpĭtŏma, ae, or **ĕpĭtŏmē**, ēs, *f.*=ἐπιτομή, *an abridgment, epitome:* Cic. Att. 12, 5.

ĕpĭtŏmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [epitome] *to abridge, epitomize:* historiam, Treb. Poll. XXX. tyr. 30 *ad fi*

ĕpĭtoxis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἐπιτοξίς, *the notch in a catapult, in which the cord lay:* Vitr. 10, 15.

ĕpĭtrăpezios, i, *m.*=ἐπιτραπέζιος, *at table:* Hercules, *i. e.* the statue of Hercules at the dessert-table, Stat. S. 4, 6 *in lemm.*

ĕpĭtrĭtos, a, um, *adj.*=ἐπίτριτος, *containing four thirds* or *one and a third:* Gell. 18, 14. **2.** Pes, *a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short* (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): ◡———, —◡——, ——◡—, ———◡, Diomed. p. 477 P.

ĕpĭtrŏpus or **-os**, i, *m.*=ἐπίτροπος, *an overseer, steward:* Aus. Ep. 22, 2.

ĕpĭtȳrum, i, *n.*=ἐπίτυρον, *a dish made of preserved olives:* Cato R. R. 119.

ĕpĭūrus, i, *m.*=ἐπίουρος, *a wooden pin, a peg:* Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

ĕpizȳgis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἐπιζυγίς, *a pin at the hole of the balista, to keep the cord in its place:* Vitr. 10, 17.

ĕpŏdes, um, *m. plu. a sea-fish, a kind of* latus (which is *the Nile perch,* Perca nilotica, Gmelin): Ov. Hal. 126: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

ĕpōdos, i, *m.*=ἐπῳδός, *a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one,* as in the Epodes of Horace: Ter. Maur. p. 2422 P.: Quint. 10, 1, 96.

epolonus, v. epulo, *ad init.*

ĕpops, ŏpis, *m.*=ἔποψ, *a hoopoe:* Ov. M. 6, 674 (cf. upupa).

ĕpoptae, arum, *m. plu.*=ἐπόπται, *those who had reached the third and last degree of initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries,* viz., *that of beholding:* Tert. adv. Val. 1.

eporedias Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant, Plin. 3, 17, 21.

ĕpos (occurring only in the *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.*=ἔπος, *an heroic poem, an epic:* Hor. S. 1, 10, 43: Mart. 12, 95.

ē-pōto, avi, pōtum (in late Lat. potatum), 1. *v. a. to drink out, off,* or *up* (rare as *verb. finit.*): Tyron (*i. e.* purpuram Tyriam) epotavere lacernae, Mart. 2, 29.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.* [epoto] *drunk off* or *up:* epotum venenum, Cic. Clu. 62, 173: medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17: epoto poculo Cic. Clu. 60, 168: amphoram, Suet. Tib. 42. Poet., *to suck up, swallow up, etc.:* omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr. 5, 385: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa fretum (Charybdis), Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 28: epoto Sarmata pastus equo (*i. e.* sanguine equino), Mart. Spect. 3: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov. M. 15, 273: naumachias videbar epotaturus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

ĕpŭlae, arum, v. epulum.

ĕpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum] *pertaining to a banquet:* epularis accubitio amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13 *ad fin.*: sacrificium ludorum, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*: sermo, App. M. 2, p. 123. **2.** Subst.: epulares appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis nocte epulabantur, Fest. *s. v*

ĕpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [epulor] *feasting, eating* (rare): Col. 12, 3, 2: Suet. Cal. 18.

ĕpŭlo, ōnis (epolonus, i, Fest. *s. v.*), *m.* [epulum] *a guest at a feast* or *banquet:* App. M. 2, p. 123. **2.** Esp.: Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones (in inscr. also septemvir and septemviri [vii. vir.] epulonum): *a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods:* Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: Liv. 33, 42. In *sing.*: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. 40, 42 (v. Smith's Ant. 470).

ĕpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to be present at a banquet, to feast, to eat.* **I.** Neutr.: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: Liv. 42, 56: Tac. H. 3, 38: Virg. Aen. 3, 224. **II.** Act.: pullos epulari, *to eat,* Plin. 8, 43, 68 *fin.* So *pass.*: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, *to be feasted upon,* Virg. Aen. 4, 602.

ĕpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heterocl. **ĕpŭlae**, arum, *f.* (epulam antiqui etiam singulariter posuere, Fest. *s. v.*) *sumptuous food* or *dishes* (so only in the *plur.*): mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: Liv. 8, 16: Ov. M. 8, 571: Virg. G. 4, 378. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 2: pars animi saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61. **II.** In gen.: *a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast* (of religious or solemn banquets usually in *sing.*): Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv. 25, 2 *fin.*: funebre, Cic. Vat. 12: epulum dare, id. Mur. 36: Tac. H. 1, 76: Suet. Caes. 26: Hor. S. 2, 3, 86. Of a *feast* in general: Suet. Aug. 98: Juv. 3, 229. In the *plur.*: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic. Brut. 19, 75: in quibusdam neque pecuniae modus est neque honoris, nec epularum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51: divum, Virg. Aen. 1, 79: prodigae, Tac. H. 1, 62: familiares, Suet. Ner. 22. Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals: Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 6: epulae et viscerationes, Cic. Off. 2, 16.

ĕqua, ae, *f.* [equus] *a mare:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Verr. 1, 10: Virg. G. 1, 59: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* equis: Col. 6, 37, 8: Plin. 11, 41, 96: but also equabus: Pall. Mart. 13, 1 and 5.

ĕquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to horses* (rare): medicus, *a farrier,* Val. Max. 9, 15, 2. **II.** Subst.: equarius, ii, *m. a stable-boy, groom:* Sol. 45. **2.** equaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res), *a stud of horses:* grandes, Varr. R. R. 2 prooem. § 6.

ĕques, ĭtis, *m.* [id. and IT, *to go:* v. eo] *a horseman:* Liv. 26, 2: Ov. F. 5, 700: Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27. Poet.: *a mounted horse:* quadrupes, Enn. Ann. 7, 22 and 82: imitated by Virg. G. 3, 116. **II.** Esp. *a horse-soldier, trooper:* opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes. B. G. 2, 24: also *opp.* viri *or* homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27. Meton. or collect.: *horse-soldiers, cavalry:* plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, id. 33, 7 *fin.*: Suet. Galb. 12: Curt. 3, 2. **2.** Equites, *the order of knights, the equites,* who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Liv. 1, 15: Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Plin. 33, 1, 7 *sq.*: Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8: Hor. Od. 1, 20, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 471). In the *sing. collect.*: *the equestrian order:* Suet. Aug. 34: Mart. 8, 15

ĕquester, tris, tre (*m.* equestris, Liv 27, 1, like acris, celebris, celeris, *etc.*) *adj.* [eques] *pertaining to a horseman equestrian:* equestres statuae inauratae, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: Suet. Tit. 2. **II.** *pertaining to cavalry:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *ad fin.*: pugna, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: tumultus, Liv. 27, 1: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiae (*opp* pedestres), Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma Liv. 35, 23: militia, Suet. Claud. 25 **2.** *belonging to the order of knights, equestrian:* ordo, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: Suet. Aug. 100: equestri loco natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: equestri genere natus, Vell. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: annulus (*i. e.* aureus, a badge of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: Plin. 33, 1, 8 *sq.*: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1: familia, Suet. Caes. 1. Subst. equester for eques: Tac. A. 12, 60: ib. 13, 10 *fin.* In *plur.*: equestria, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *the seats of the knights in the theatre:* Sen. Ben. 7, 12: Suet. Cal. 26.

ĕquĭdem, *adv.* [lengthened form of quidem] a demonstrative corroborative particle: *verily, truly, indeed, at all events,* etc. (usually connected with the first pers. sing. in accordance with the etym. of the word); *for my part, as far as I am concerned:* equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me imperatoris nomine adpellavistis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: equidem doleo non me tuis literis certiorem fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3: quod equidem sciam, Plin. 2, 25, 23: equidem Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 255: nihil inquit, equidem novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id. Fam. 11, 29: id equidem ego certo scio, Pl Bac. 3, 3, 33. With the *first pers. plur.*: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7: Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: Sall. C. 52. With *other pers.*: equidem si scis tute, Pl. Pers 2, 2, 5. Sall. C. 58: insanit hic equidem, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 35: di me equidem omnes adjuvant, ib. 3, 3, 27: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52: Liv. 5, 51. With certe, edepol, *etc.*: certe equidem noster sum, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 23: equidem certo idem sum, id. Am. 1, 1 291: credo edepol equidem dormire solem, ib. 1, 1, 126. **II.** With sed, tamen, verum, *etc.*, in a concessive sense: *certainly, of course, to be sure,* etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.*: quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te lacessitus ad scribendum, sed idcirco sum tardior, quod non invenio fidelem tabellarium, id. Att. 1, 13: so with verum: Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 40: Cic. Fam, 16, 16: with verumtamen: ib. 12, 30: with tamen: Liv. 4, 3: with sed tamen: Cic. de Sen. 10, 32. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 422-437.)

ĕquĭ-fĕrus, i, *m.* [equus] *a wild horse:* Plin. 28, 10, 45

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [id.: cf. bubile, caprile ovile, *etc.*] *a stable for horses:* Cato R. R. 14, 2: Suet. Cal. 55.

ĕquĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a fee for covering mares:* Varr. in Non. 69, 27.

ĕquĭ-mulga, ae, *m.* [equus mulgeo] *a mare-milker:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 43.

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [equus] *pertaining to horses:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2 7, 7: genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45: pedes, Plin. 4, 13, 27: seta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: emptio (*i. e.* equorum), Varr. R. R 2, 7, 6.

ĕquĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] of mares: *to be in heat:* Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.

ĕquīrĭa, orum, *n. plur.* [id.] *the annual horse-race in the* Campus Martius *in honour of Mars:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Ov. F. 2, 859.

equĭrīne, jusjurandum per Quirinum, Fest. *s. v.*

ĕquĭsētum, i, *n.* [equus] *the plant horsetail,* Equisetum, Linn. **1.** Ephedras=Equisetum silvaticum, Linn. **2.** hippuris brevioribus comis=Eq. arvense vel pratense, Linn.: Plin. 26, 13, 83 Also called equisetis=Equisetum pa lustre vel fluviatile, Plin. id. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

ĕquīso, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a groom, stable-boy:* Varr. in Non. 105, 14: Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 2: equisones nautici, *who draw vessels along by ropes*, Varr. in Non. 106, 1.

ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [equito] *that may be ridden over:* planities, Curt. 4, 9.

ĕquĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a riding:* Plin. 28, 4, 14

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a riding:* atteri equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *cavalry:* Caes. B. G. 1, 15. In the *plur.:* id. B. C. 1, 61: Cic. Fontei. 2. **2.** *the equestrian order* (rare): Plin. 33, 2, 9: Aus. Idyll. 11, 78. **3.** *a being in heat*, of mares: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

ĕquĭtĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [equitium] *the inspector of a stud:* Firm. Math. 8, 13.

ĕquĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [equus] *a stud of horses:* Col. 6, 27, 1.

ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [eques] *to ride.* **I.** Neutr.: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Deiot. 10: Suet. Caes. 57: Hor Od. 2, 9, 24: in equo, Javol. Dig. 9, 2, 57: in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. **2.** Of the knights: equitare antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere, Fest. *s. v.* **3.** Meton. of the horse: *to go:* Lucil. in Gell. 18, 5. And in an obscene sense: Juv. 6, 311. **II.** Act.: *to ride through* a place: flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitataque culmina Taygeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: fluxis equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 23, 249.

ĕquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [equa] *a little mare, a filly:* Varr. in Non. 106, 12. Of a licentious woman. Pl. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

ĕquŭlĕus (also written eculeus), i, *m. dim.* [equus] *a young horse, a colt, foal:* Cic. in Non. 105, 11 *sq.:* Liv. 31, 12. **II.** Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei nobiles, probably *silver vessels with figures of horses on them*, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, *Emi, pecuniam solvi*, ib. **2.** *a wooden rack* in the shape of a horse: id. Mil. 21 *fin.:* Curt. 6, 10.

ĕquŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small young horse, a foal:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

ĕquus, i, *m. a horse:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Plin. 8, 42, 64 *sq.:* Cic. Rep. 1, 43: equis virisque (viri = pedites), *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*, Liv. 5, 37: Flor. 2, 7, 8: also equis, viris, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: Nep. Hamilc. 4: viris equisque, Cic. Off. 3, 33. Fig.: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, *i. e. in prose and poetry*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. Poet. of the wind: Cat. 66, 54: Val. Fl. 1, 611. In an obscene sense: Hor. S. 2, 7, 50: Ov. A. A. 3, 778. Proverb.: equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, *we don't look a gift horse in the mouth*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem. **II.** Meton.: equus bipes, *a sea-horse*, Virg. G. 4, 389: fluviatilis, *a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 21, 30. **2.** equus ligneus, like the Homeric ἁλὸς ἵππος, *a ship*, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 10. **3.** *the Trojan horse:* Virg. Aen. 2, 112: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 13. Hence fig. of *a secret conspiracy:* Cic. Mur. 37, 78. **4.** *a battering-ram*, from its shape; afterwards called aries: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202. **5.** *the constellation Pegasus:* Col. 11, 2, 31: Plin. 18, 26, 65. [Cf. Sans. *aṣva;* Gr. ἵππος; Lith. *ászwa.*]

ēr, **ēris** (or **ēres**, is), *m.* [χήρ] *a hedgehog:* Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

ēra, ae, v. hera.

ērādīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eradico] *a rooting out:* Tert. Res. 27 *fin.*

ē-rādīcĭtus (exrad.), *adv. from the root:* Pl. Most. 5, 1, 63.

ē-rādīco (exr.), avi atum (*inf. pass.* eradicarier, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 21), 1. *v. a. to pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate:* ex terra enata, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to root out, utterly destroy:* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 38: Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 22: pugnis memorandis meis eradicabam hominum aureis, *wore out, pestered*, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scratch out, scrape off:* terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medullam, id. Arb. 9 *ad fin.:* Merulam senatorio albo erasit, *struck out, erased from the list of senators*, Tac. A. 4, 42: in locum erasorum, Plin. Pan. 25: inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8. Poet.: genas, *i. e. to shave off the beard*, Prop. 4, 8, 26. **II.** Fig.: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11: vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum eradere, *to obliterate*, ib. 91

ĕrănus, i, *m.* = ἔρανος, *a collection for the poor:* Plin. Ep. 10, 93 and 94.

ĕrastes, ae, *m.* = ἐραστής, *a lover:* M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.* [erado].

ercisco and **erctum**, v. hercisco.

ērectē, *adv. boldly:* Amm. 15, 5 *Comp.:* Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*

ērectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erigo] *a setting up, erecting:* tignorum, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo]. **II.** Adj.: *upright, erect, lofty:* primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86. In *Comp.:* coxae, Cels. 7, 16: viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic. de Sen. 15: prorae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11. *Sup.:* Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 1, 31. **2.** Fig.: *elevated, lofty, noble:* celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: magnus animus et erectus, id. Deiot. 13, 36: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16. In *Comp.:* homo, Cic Off. 1, 30. In a bad sense: *haughty:* id. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.* (ii) *intent, attentive, on the stretch:* judices, id. Brut. 54, 200: erecti suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas exspectatione, id. 2, 54: mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10: studium in legendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. *Comp.:* ad agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12. (iii) *animated, encouraged, resolute:* legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: nunc vero multo sum erectior, id. Phil. 4, 1, 2. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *all' erta*, lit. "on the height." "on the watch:" whence Sp. *alerto;* Fr. *alerte.*)

ē-rēmĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to row through, navigate:* undas, Sil. 14, 190: septentrionem, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

ĕrēmīta, ae, *m.* = ἐρημίτης, *a hermit:* Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17. (Hence It. *romito.*)

ĕrēmītis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = ἐρημιτίς, *solitary, recluse:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

ĕrēmŏdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐρημοδικίον, *default of appearance at the appointed time:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*

ĕrēmus (ĕrĕmus, Prud. Cathem. 5, 89), a, um, *adj.* = ἔρημος, *waste, desert:* loca, Cod. Just. 11, 57, 4. Subst. eremus, i, *m.* (*sc.* locus), or *f.* (*sc.* regio), *a wilderness, desert:* Tert. Idolol. 5.

ē-rēpo, psi (*past perf. subj. sync.* erepsemus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to creep out, crawl forth:* Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 1: Stat. Th. 11, 581. **2.** *to creep* or *clamber up:* Suet. Tib. 60. Poet. of a building: *to rise:* Stat. S. 2, 2, 30. **II.** Act.: *to creep through:* totum agrum genibus, Juv. 6, 526. **2.** *to climb:* montes, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

ēreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eripio] *a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery:* Cic. Verr. 4, 5

erepto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [erepo] *to creep out.* Fig.: pecunia ex paupertate ere. tat, Sen. Ep. 101.

ēreptor, ōris, *m.* [eripio] *a robber plunderer:* bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8: libertatis, id. Sest. 51: terrarum, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*

ēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [eripio].

ēres, is, *m.* v. er.

ergā, *prep.* with *acc.* [prob. for verga from vergo; hence lit. *turned towards*] *over against, opposite to:* lit. of place (rare): quae med erga aedes habet, *opposite me*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 52: erga regiam App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9. **II.** Fig. with *acc.* of feelings and conduct *towards* a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, *etc.:* benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic. Am. 16: erga aliquem benevolus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 100: divina bonitas erga homines, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 48: se erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 4: quum in universam rempublicam, tum etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. cons. 1: Tac. A. 4, 20. Of unfriendly feelings, for contra or adversus: *against:* ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 4: Nep. Alcib. 4: Tac. H. 2, 99. **2.** In later authors (esp. Tacitus) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, id. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. H. 2, 55 *ad fin.:* prisco erga duces honore, ib. 3, 74 *ad fin.:* suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, id. A. 3, 2. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 437-440.)

ergastērĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐργαστήριον, *a workshop:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2.

ergastŭlāris, e, *adj.:* for egastularius: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ergastŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a workhouse:* servus, Amm. 14, 11 *ad fin.* Subst. ergastularii, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* servi), *overseers of a workhouse:* Col. 1, 8, 17.

ergastŭlum, i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι] *a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains:* Col. 1, 6, 3: Cic. Clu. 7, 21: Liv. 2, 23: Suet. Aug. 32. **2.** Meton.: ergastula, orum, *n plu.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*) *the inmates of an* ergastulum: Caes. B. C. 3, 22: Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36. Juv. 14, 24.

ergastŭlus, i, *m. a convict:* Lucil in Non. 447, 7 *sq.*

ergăta, ae, *m.* = ἐργάτης, *a sort of capstan* or *windlass:* Vitr. 1, 1.

ergō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergŏ, Ov. Trist. 1, 1, 87: Lucan. 9, 256: Val. Fl. 2, 407: Claud. Ep. 1, 17) *adv.* **I.** In connection with a *gen.:* *in consequence of, on account of, because of* (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. R. 141, 2: dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7: ejus victoriae ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.:* ejus legis ergo, Cic Att. 3, 23: formidinis ergo, Lucr. 1245: illius ergo, Virg. Aen. 6, 670. **II.** Absol.: *consequently, accordingly, wherefore:* Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quae paulo ante dixi. Ergo nata est sententia veterum Academicorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 1, 27: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 222. Pleonast.: ergo igitur, id. Trin. 3, 3, 27: App. M. 1, p. 104. itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25: Liv. 1, 25. **III.** In a logical conclusion: *therefore, hence:* negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 20: quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? Ergo et avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. In interrogative argumentation: *so, so then:* ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? id. Tusc. 2, 17 39: ergo illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id. Fin. 2 4

13: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171. **IV.** In consecutive interrogations, *then*: *Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117 dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *ad fin.*: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: quid stamus? quin ergo imus? Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 21. Esp. quid ergo? like the Gr. *τί οὖν*, *why then?*: quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? id. Mil. 4, 2, 17: Cic. Fin. 4, 14: Caes. B. G. 7, 77. **V.** With imperatives, *then, now*: dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C, 3, 19 *fin.*: sequere ergo, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 83: quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone*! id. Merc. 5, 2, 114. **VI.** Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: *as I was saying, I say, well then*: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: id. Part. 13, 46. So (like igitur and inquam), after parentheses: id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: id. Fin. 2, 34, 113. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 440-467.)

ergŏlăbus, i, *m.* = ἐργολάβος, *a contractor* for work: Cod. Just. 4, 59.

ĕrīcaeus, a, um, *adj.* [erice] *heathy*: mel, also called mel silvestre, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

ĕrīcē, ēs, *f.* = ἐρείκη, *heath*, Erica arborea et cinerea, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 39.

ērĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [er] *a hedgehog, urchin*: Varr. in Non. 49, 10. **2.** Fig.: milit. *t. t.* *a chevaux-de-frise*: Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

ērĭgĕron, ontis, *m.* = ἠριγέρων, *the plant groundsel*, Senecio vulg. vel Jacobaea, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* [rego] *to put up straight, to raise* or *set up, to erect*: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 405: arborem, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, *to form erect*, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: jacentem, Curt. 7, 3: hastas, Liv. 1, 27: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. 11, 3, 118: scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, *to lead up*, id. 9, 31 *ad fin.*: oculos, *to raise*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68. **2.** Reflect.: or with *pron. reflect.*: *to raise oneself, to rise*: connituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: statura breves in digitos eriguntur, *raise themselves on tiptoe*, Quint. 2, 3, 8: equus erectus in armos stat, Stat. Th. 6, 502: serpens erectus in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43: lumen sub auras erigitur, Virg. Aen. 8, 25: ater ad sidera fumus erigitur, ib. 9, 239. Of *rising* ground: ib. 8, 417: Tac. G. 46. **3.** *to build, erect* (rare): turres, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: saxeas turres, Flor. 3, 2 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to arouse, excite*: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: animos ad audiendum, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10: quum res relata exspectatione certaminis senatum erexisset, Liv. 37, 1: aculeos severitatis in rem erigere, Cic. Coel. 12, 29: libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc. 13 *fin.*: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.* **2.** *to raise up, cheer up, encourage*: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, id. Clu. 21, 58: illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti, id. Verr. 3, 91: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv. 6, 2: multos populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad spem belli, Caesarem ad coërcendum, Tac. A. 2, 25: Lusitanos, Flor. 2, 17, 15: fiduciam Pori, Curt. 8, 13: se erigere, Cic. Deiot. 14: se in spem, Liv. 3, (Hence Sp. *erguir, ercer.*)

ērīnācĕus (herin.), i. *m.* [er] *a hedgehog*, Erinaceus europæus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 37, 56.

ĕrīnĕos, i, *f.* = ἐρινεός, *a plant*, perh. the Campanula Rapunculus, or C. Erinus, Linn.: Plin. 23, [illegible] 65.

ĕrĭŏphŏros, i, *m.* = ἐριοφόρος (wool-bearer), *an unknown kind of bulbous plant* mentioned by Theophrastus: Plin. 19, 2, 10.

ĕrĭphia, ae, *f.* = ἐριφεία, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 24, 18, 103.

ē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch, tear,* or *pull out; to snatch away, take away violently* or *by force*. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex, ab, de,* or in *abl.*; but a *person* deprived usu. in *dat.*: aliena bona, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 11: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: nubem, Virg. Aen. 2, 606: purgamenta hortorum, *to carry away*, Tac. A. 11, 32 *fin.*: tibias ex ore, Pl. Stich 5, 4, 36: bolum e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: hirundines ex nido, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 67: torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: ensem vagina, Virg. Aen. 4, 579: oculum alicui, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 22: gladium isti, id. Casin. 3, 5, 7: classem Caesari, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: concubinam militi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 2: aliquam ab lenone, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30. **2.** *to deliver, set free, rescue*: Pl. Men. 5, 8, 3: aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv. 31, 16: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: aliquem ex miseriis, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 1, 52: aliquem ex media morte, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: filium a morte, id. Div. 2, 10: istum de vestra severitate, id. Verr. 5, 67: aliquem malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 365: erepto ex equo C. Flaminio, Liv. 23, 45. **3.** With *pron. reflect. to rescue oneself, to escape*: Caes. B. G. 1, 4: se ex manibus militum, ib. 7, 46 *fin.*: se ab illa miseria, Cic. Fam. 9, 13: se sequentibus, Liv. 29, 32: se hosti fuga, Curt. 5, 13: se leto, Virg. Aen. 2, 134: se flammis, ib. 2, 289: se morae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 5. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31. **4.** In *part. pass.*: *snatched away by death, having died suddenly*: fatis erepta, Ov. M. 1, 358: primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3, 316: Curt. 10, 5. **II.** Fig.: responsiones omnes hoc verbo eripite, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 63: orationem alicui ex ore, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64: primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Virg. Aen. 7, 119: alicui jus suum, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 6: potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi, Cic. Am. 23, 87: omnem usum navium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: semestre imperium, id. B. C. 1, 9: alicui errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: alicui timorem, id. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: coelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg. Aen. 1, 88: prospectum oculis, ib. 8, 254: tempora certa modosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. M. 15, 283. Poet.: eripe fugam *flee instantly*, Virg. Aen. 2, 619: with a sentence as subject: posse loqui eripitur, Ov. M. 1, 483: with a clause as object: illis eriperes verbis mihi, sidera coelo lucere, *you would compel me to give up (the belief) that the stars shine in the sky*, Tib. 1, 9, 35: Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

ĕrisma, ae, *f.* = ἔρεισμα, *a buttress*: Vitr. 6, 11.

ĕristălis, is, *f. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ĕrĭthăcē, es, *f.* = ἐριθάκη, *bee-bread, sandarach*, called also sandaraca and cerinthus: Plin. 11, 7, 7.

ĕrĭthăcus, i, *m.* = ἐρίθακος, *a bird, the red-breast*, Sylvia rubecula, Latham: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

ĕrĭthăles, is, *n.* = ἐριθαλές, *little houseleek*, v. Aïzoon: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

eritudo, servitudo, Fest. *s. v.*

ē-rīvo, 1. *v. a. to draw off*: pluvias aquas, Plin. 17, 26, 40.

ernĕum, i, *n. a cake baked in an earthen pot*: Cato R. R. 81.

ē-rōdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw off* or *away, to consume*: vites (animalia), Cic. Frgm. ap. Plin. 30, 15, 52: frondes, poet. Col. 10, 323. **2.** Fig.: *to eat away, corrode*: aes, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20. Esp. in medic. of corrosive remedies: Cels. 5, 28: Plin. 24, 11, 52.

ērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *a giving out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, Cic. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*: Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 3: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 77: in *plur.*: ib. 3. **II.** *a repeal, abrogation*: legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

ērŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pays out* or *gives away*: alicujus praestationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, *who gives her away*, Tert. Pud. 16.

ērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [erogator] *of* or *for distributing* (water): modulus, Frontin. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rŏgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [erogo] *to ask often, find out by asking, to inquire* (rare): Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 32: Sil. 10, 476.

ē-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165. **II.** Polit. *t. t.*: perh. orig. *to ask for a grant of public money*: but usu. *to expend such money*, equiv. to the Eng. phrase, *to appropriate the supplies*: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12: pecuniam in classem, id. Fl. 13: in aes alienum, id. Att. 6, 1: unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20. **2.** In gen.: *to lay out, expend*: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic. Att. 8, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in pretium servi Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in fraudem futurae actionis, *to squander* Gai. ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac. A. 16 17: odores, unguenta ad funus, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 7: nihil de bonis, ib. 24, 1, 5 *ad fin.*: aliquid ex bonis, Paul. ib. 26 7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, Scaev. ib. 32, 1, 102 *ad fin.* Fig.: tot innocentes erogare, *to expose to death*, Tert. Apol. 44: so id. Spect. 12.

ērōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erodo] *an eating away, erosion*: only in *plur.*: genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34: stomachi, id. 27, 10, 60.

ērōsus, a, um, *Part.* [erodo].

ē-rŏtundātus, a, um, *Part.* [rotundo] *rounded off, polished*: fig.: structura verborum, Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ĕrōtȳlus, i, *m.* = ἐρωτύλος, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] *wandering* (rare): odor, Lucr. 4, 694: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagerentur, Liv. 1, 29: naves, Auct. B. Afr. 2: naves errabundae vagabantur id. 21: triremis, id. 44: agmen, Curt. 8 4. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg. E. 6 58.

errantia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a wandering*: animi, Att. in Non. 204, 13.

errātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering, roving, erratic*: stellae, *planets*, Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333: homo, Gell. 9, 2: sanguis, *herpetic* Plin. 26, 13, 84. **2.** Esp. in botany, i. q. silvestris, *wild*: brassica, id. 20, 9, 36: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39: salix, Vitr. 8, 1. Meton. vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

errātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, roving about*: minor est erratio, Ter Ad. 4, 2, 41: Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56. Fig. in factis dictisque erratio, Lact. 5, 17

errātīvus (*al.* erraticius) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Front de Differ. voc. p. 2200 P.

errātum, i, *n.* [erro] *an error, mistake*: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6 1: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48: in *plur.*: id. Fam. 16, 21: Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 66.

errātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wandering about*: longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567. **2.** Fig.: *an erring, error*: vitia demonstrari oportet in tam proclivi erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove*: propter te errans patria careo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Aen. 1, 333: circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9: videor pios errare per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, ib. 3, 18, 13. *Pass. impers.*: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Virg. G. 3, 249. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18: errantes per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, *flying about*, Prop. 2, 1, 7: errantia lumina, *moving fitfully about*, id. 3, 14, 27: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, *spreads*, Ov. M. 9, 201.

2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209: errans et vaga sententia (*opp.* stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio (*opp.* stabilis conscientia), id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, *be dubious*, *uncertain*, id. F. 1, 468: erro quam insistas viam, *I am uncertain*, Pl. Mil. 8, 1, 197. **||.** *to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray*: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare via, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. More freq.

2. Fig. *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: avius errat saepe animus, Lucr. 3, 464: tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: procul, Sall. J. 85: errant probe, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, *erring involuntarily*, Sall. J. 102: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112: in alteram partem, id. 10, 1, 26. With the *acc.* of a pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 30: hoc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. Poet. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, *in chronology*, Ov. F. 3, 155. *Pass. impers.*: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 *ad fin.*: tutius circa priores vel erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26. **|||.** Poet. in the *part. perf.* *wandered over* or *through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: ager, ib. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Virg. Aen. 3, 690.

erro, ōnis, *m.* [erro] *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*: Tib. 2, 6, 6: Ov. H. 15, 53: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14. Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 *fin.* Of the planets: Nigid. in Gell. 3, 10.

errōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering about, straying*: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.

error, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wandering* or *straying about*: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ov. H. 16, 29: Virg. Aen. 1, 755. Of the *motion* of atoms: Lucr. 2, 131: of the *meanderings* of rivers: Ov. M. 1, 582: of the *mazes* of the labyrinth: ib. 8, 161.

2. Fig.: *a wavering, uncertainty*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1073: nec quid corde nunc consili capere possim scio, tantus cum cura meo est error animo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 13: Ov. F. 5, 362: with *gen.*: viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv. 24, 17: veri, Tac. H. 2, 72. **||.** *a wandering from the right way, a going astray*: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 2: Curt. 5, 13 *fin.*

2. Fig.: *a departing from the truth, an error, delusion*: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, id. Rep. 3, 35: si errorem velis tollere, ib. 1, 24: deponere, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: eripere alicui, id. Att. 10, 4: demere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140: mentis, *distraction, insanity*, Cic. Att. 3, 13: Hor. A. P. 454 (and poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, fear, love, *etc.*: Ov. F. 3, 555: Virg. E. 8, 41): aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception*, Virg. Aen. 2, 48: par forma aut aetas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63. Rarely *a moral error, fault*: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20: ib. 2, 2, 57.

ērŭbescentĭa, ae, *f.* [erubesco] *a blushing for shame, shamefacedness*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16.

ē-rŭbesco, bŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* **|.** Neutr. *to grow red, to redden*: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16. Esp. **2.** *to redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed*: *absol.* with *prepp.* or *abl.*: erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 36: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: Cic Rosc. Com. 3, 8: in aliqua re, id. Leg. 1, 14 *fin.*: aliqua re, Liv. 40, 14: viro, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 64: de sorore multum, Spart. Sever. 15. With *acc.*: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 542: fratres, Prop. 3, 14, 20: soloecismum, Sen. Ep. 95. With *infin.*: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: Liv. 10, 8: Virg. E. 6, 2. Erubescendus, a, um, *of which one should be ashamed*: ignes (amoris), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3: anni domesticis cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3.

ērūca, ae, *f. a caterpillar, canker-worm, the larva of the Cabbage butterfly*, Pontia Brassicae vel Raphani, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 63: Plin. 11, 32, 37. **2.** *a sort of colewort*, Brassica eruca, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 29: Plin. 19, 8, 44: Hor. S. 2, 8, 51. **3.** *the Pine grub*, Bombyx Pityocampe, Reaumur: Plin. 23, 2, 30.

ēructātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eructo] *a throwing up* (rare): terrenae, App. de Mundo, p. 60.

ē-ructo, 1 *v a. to belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare): unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: saniem eructans, Virg. Aen. 3, 632. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, *to talk of murder when drunk*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. **||.** In gen.: *to cast forth, emit, exhale*: Tartarus horrificos eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1025: aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: odorem, ib. 1, 4, 4: noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6: arenam, Virg. Aen. 6, 297: flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1.

ēructus, a, um, *Part.* [erugo] *belched out.* **||.** Adj.: *impure, bad*: vinum (with fetidum), Gell. 11, 7.

ē-rūdĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to clear from rubbish* (rare): solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7. Fig.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

ē-rŭdĭo, ivi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rudis: lit. *to bring out of the rough or natural state*: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] *to polish, educate, instruct, teach*: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: liberos instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, id. Verr. 3, 69: aliquem artibus, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*: aliquem in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59 *fin.*: homines non literis ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Font. 15, 33: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv. 42, 52: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, *to cause to be instructed*, Suet. Caes. 26: gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: Athenas erudiendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3: obviae mihi velim sint tuae literae, quae me erudiant de omni re publica, *inform me*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. With double *acc.*: aliquem leges praeceptaque belli, Stat. Th. 10, 507: cf. Val. Fl. 2, 50. With *infin.*: erudita civitate amare opulentiam externam, Plin. 33, 11, 53. With *relat. sentence*: qua possint erudit arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 294. Of objects not personal: ut flerent, oculos erudiere suos, id. R. Am. 690: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse, *to have cultivated brought to perfection*, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 56.

ērŭdītē, *adv. learnedly, eruditely.* Gell. 18, 5. *Comp.*: Cic. de Sen. 1 *fin.*: Quint. 1, 5, 36. *Sup.*: Cic. Or. 52.

ērŭdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erudio] *an instructing, instruction*: de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Quint. 2, 3, 10. **||.** Meton.: *learning, knowledge, erudition*: qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off. 1, 33: Quint. 1, 4, 6. In *plur.*: Vitr. 1, 1: Gell. Praef. § 3.

ērŭdītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an instructor, teacher*: Tert. Pall. 4.

ērŭdītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an instructress*: Flor. 2, 6, 38.

ērŭdītŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [eruditus] *somewhat skilled*: Cat. 57, 7.

ērŭdītus, a, um, *Part.* [erudio]. **||.** Adj.: *learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced*: est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: Graecas res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21: eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr 8. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: tempora, ib.: aures, ib. 2, 42: animus, id. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (*opp.* popularis), id. Parad. prooem. § 4: palata, *practised, fine*, Col. 8, 16, 4: gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18. *Comp.*: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Brut. 82. *Sup.*: Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180.

ērŭdītus, ūs, *m.* [erudio] *instruction*: Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ērūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erugo] *a clearing from wrinkles*: cutis, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

ē-rūgo, 1. *v. a. to clear from wrinkles, to smooth*: Plin. 13, 12, 26.

ērūgo, ĕre, semel factum significat quod eructare saepius, Fest. *s. v.*

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* **|.** Act.: *to break out, burst forth, cause to burst*: (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato R. R. 157, 3. With *pron. reflect.* in the *neut. sign.*: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Virg. G. 4, 368. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3: iram in hostes, Liv. 36, 7: sic illa invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erumpit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14. **||.** Neutr.: *to break out, to burst* or *sally forth*: ex castris, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: portis, Sall. J. 99: a porta, Liv. 34, 26. *Absol.*: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per hostes, *to break through*, Liv. 22. 50: inter tela hostium, Sall. J. 101: ad Catilinam, id. C. 43. Of vegetables, *etc.*: *to shoot up, sprout out*: folium e latere, Plin. 15, 14, 15 *ad fin.*: lentor cortice, id. 13, 6, 12 hordeum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: dentes, id. 11, 37, 64 *fin.* **2.** Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4: si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 1, 3: risus quo pacto ita repente erumpat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 235: aliquando vera vox, id. Phil. 10, 9, 19: affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54: verba vi quadam veritatis, id. 9, 2, 76: furor, Cic. Sull. 24: ut odia occulta civium in fortunas optimi cujusque erumperent, id. Mur. 23, 47: vitia in amicos, id. Am. 21: iracundia in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint. 12, 7, 2: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, *may end in bringing you to the stocks*, Ter. Ph 2, 2, 11: aliquid in omnium pernicion

Liv. 34, 61. in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61: rem ad ultimum seditionis erupturam, Liv. 2, 45: ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27: quorsus (dominatio) eruptura sit horremus, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

ē-runco, 1. *v. a. to weed out:* herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *v. a. to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig tear*, or *pluck out:* qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *ad fin.:* aurum terra, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: caprificos sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 28: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg. G. 1, 320: pinum radicibus, id. Aen. 5, 449: herbam radicitus, Plin. 21, 11, 36: mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.:* oculum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8, 27, § 96: aquam remis, *to plough up*, Ov. H. 5, 54. Poet.: *to root out, to demolish:* urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 612. **II.** Fig. *to draw out, bring out, elicit:* scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si quid est, quod indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id. Agr. 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur. 7, 16: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5: sacra recognosces annalibus eruta priscis, Ov. F. 1, 17: fanum fieri volo; neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, Cic. Att. 12, 36. **2.** *to overthrow, destroy:* Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danai, Virg. Aen. 2, 5: civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas, Stat. Th. 5, 76.

ēruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erumpo] *a breaking out, bursting forth* · universi eruptionem tentavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21. In *plur.:* id. 24, 15, 86. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a sally:* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ib. 3, 3. **3.** In medic. *a breaking out, eruption:* Plin. 33 prooem, 5: in *plur.* id. 20, 7, 26, § 67. **II.** Fig.: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2.

ēruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a sally:* Amm. 24, 5.

ēruptus, a, um, *Part.* [erumpo].

ĕrus, i, v. herus.

ērŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [eruo].

ervĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [ervum] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch:* Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2.

ervum, i, *n.* [ὄροβος] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch:* Ervum Ervilia, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 100: Col. 2, 10, 34. (Hence It. *ervo* and *lero*, the latter from *l'ervo; Sp. yervo;* Fr. *ers.*)

ēryngē, es, *f.* and **ēryngĭon**, ii, *n.* =ἠρύγγη and ἠρύγγιον, *a prickly plant*, referred by some to *the yellow spotted thistle*, Scolymus maculatus, Linn.; but by others to *the Eryngo*, Eryngium, Linn. In Pliny three kinds are mentioned: 1, candida=E. campestre, Linn. 2, nigra=E. cyaneum, Linn. 3, in lit. maris=E. maritimum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 7, 8: Col. 6, 5, 2.

ĕrȳsĭmum, i, *n.*=ἐρύσιμον, *a sort of seed*, referred by some to *the Gold of Pleasure*, Camelina sativa, Linn.: by others to *Hedge Mustard*, Erysimum officinale, Linn.: called also irio: Plin. 18, 10, 22.

ĕrȳsĭpĕlas, ătis, *n.*=ἐρυσιπελας, a reddish eruption on the skin, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas:* Cels. 5, 28, 11.

erysithales, *a kind of thistle*, Cnicus rysithales, Willdenow: Plin. 26, 13, 85.

ĕrȳthīnus, i, *m.*=ἐρυθῖνος, *a red kind of sea-fish*, a species of Serranus, Cuvier, Perca scriba, Linn: Plin. 9, 16, 23: Ov. Hal. 104.

ĕrythraeus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐρυθραῖος, *reddish:* aries, Col. 7, 2 *fin.:* Plin. 8, 48, 73.

ĕrythrăĭcon, i, *n.*=ἐρυθραικόν, *a species of the plant* satyrion, *the dog's-tooth lily*, Erythronium dens canis, Linn · Plin. 26, 10, 63.

ĕrythrănum, i, *n.*=ἐρυθρανόν, *a kind of ivy with reddish berries* · Plin. 16, 34, 62.

ĕrythrŏcŏmos, on, *adj.*=ἐρυθρόκομος, *red-haired:* genus, *a kind of pomegranate-tree:* Plin. 13, 19, 34.

ĕrythrŏdănus, i, *m.*=ἐρυθρόδανος, *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn. (pure Lat. rubia). Plin. 24, 11, 56.

ĕrythros, on, *adj.*=ἐρυθρός, *red:* rhus, Plin. 24, 11, 55: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105.

esca, ae (*gen. sing.* escas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [ĕdo] *food:* dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: Virg. G. 4, 17: Hor. S. 2, 2, 72: Fig.: tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22. **II.** *a bait:* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 68: Mart. 4, 56: Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, e, *adj.* [esca] *pertaining to food:* argentum, *eating-vessels*, Modest. Dig. 33, 10, 8. **2.** *pertaining to a bait:* vulnus, Poet. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

escārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to food, eating:* mensa, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34 *fin.:* vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67: argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19 § 12: *absol.:* escaria, Juv. 12, 46: uvae, *fit for eating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4 § 42. **2.** *pertaining to a bait:* vincla, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *edible:* Tert. Poen. 5.

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [scando]. **I.** Neutr.: *to climb up, mount up, ascend:* ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90: in rotam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: in contionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: in malum (navis), Liv. 30, 25 *fin.* Fig.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, id. 7, 30. **2.** *to disembark, land:* Delphos, id. 29, 11.

II. Act. *to mount, ascend:* vehiculum, Sen. Vit. beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5: rostra, ib. 15, 59.

eschăra, ae, *f.*=ἐσχάρα, *the base* or *pedestal of a military engine:* Vitr. 10, 17, 20. **2.** In medic. *a scar, scab:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *ad fin.* (Hence Fr. *escarre;* Eng. *scar.*)

eschărōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐσχαρωτικός, *producing a scar, escharotic:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

escĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [esca fero] *food-bringing:* volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit=erit, v. sum.

esco, 1. *v. a.* [esca] *to eat:* escandi gratia, Sol. 40 *fin.*

escŭlentus, a, um [id.] *good to eat, eatable, esculent:* frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin:* animalia, Plin. 8, 55, 81: merces, Col. 11, 3, 50: os, *filled with food*, Plin. 8, 25, 37. *Comp.:* a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, *more nourishing*, Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

esculetum, esculeus, esculinus, and **escŭlus**, v. aesc.

escunt=erunt, v. sum.

ēsĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ĕdo] *to be wont to eat, to eat:* Cato R. R. 157, 10: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85.

ēsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an eater:* Front. de Fer. Alsiens. 3.

ĕsox, ŏcis, *m.*=ἴσοξ, *a fish of the Rhine, a pike*, Esox Lucius, Linn., or perhaps Silurus glanis, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe. Rondeletius thought it a kind of sturgeon: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

essĕda, ae, v. essedum.

essĕdārĭus, ii, *m.* [essedum] *a fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot:* Caes. B. G. 4, 24: Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.:* *a gladiator:* Petr. 36, 6: Suet. Cal. 35. In *fem.:* mulier essedaria, Petr. 45, 7.

essĕdum, i, *n.* (in the poets only in the *plur.:* esseda, ae, *f.* Sen. Ep. 56) [a Celtic word] *a two-wheeled war-chariot* of the Gauls and Britons: Caes. B. G. 4, 32: Virg. G. 3, 204: Cic. Phil. 2, 24.

essentĭa, ae, *f.* [ES root of sum] *the being* or *essence* of a thing (οὐσία): haec interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii essentia atque entia, Quint. 2. 14, 2: Sen. Ep. 58 *init.*

essentĭālĭter, *adv.* [essentia] *essentially:* Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

estrix, īcis, *f.* [ĕdo] *a female glutton* or *gormandizer:* Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 20.

estur, v. ĕdo.

ēsŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [esurio] *pertaining to hunger:* venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *are keeping fast-days*, i.e *have nothing to eat*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8.

ēsŭrĭenter, *adv. hungrily:* App. M. 10, p. 246.

ēsŭrĭes, ei, *f.* [esurio] *hunger* (rare): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.:* Hier. Ep. 125, 33. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

ēsŭrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *hunger:* Varr. in Non. 106, 15.

ēsŭrĭo, no *perf.*, ītum (*fut.* esuribo, Pomp. and Novius in Non. 479 *sq.*) 4. *v. n.* and *a. desid.* [ĕdo]. **I.** Neutr.: *to desire to eat, be hungry, to hunger:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 86: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: Hor S. 1, 2, 115: esuriendi semper inexplebilis aviditas, *canine hunger*, Plin. 11 54, 118. In the *part. fut.:* (spes est, nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28: quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae te esurire cogunt? Curt. 7, 8. Fig.: vellera esuriunt, *imbibe the colour*, Plin. 9, 39. 64. **II.** Act.: nisi totum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus) *had hungered after, longed for*, id. 33, 10, 47. Poet. in *pass.:* nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur erit, *which I should long for*, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10.

ēsŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [esurio] *a hungry person:* Petr. 44, 2.

ēsŭrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hungering hunger* (rare): Cat. 23, 14: Gell. 16, 3. In *plur.:* Cat. 21, 1.

ēsurītor, ōris, *m.* [esurio] *a hungry person:* Mart. 3, 14.

ēsus, a, um, *Part.* [ĕdo].

ēsus, ūs, *m.* [ĕdo] *an eating:* esui condi, Varr. R. R. 1, 60: esui esse Gell. 4, 1: esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43.

et, *conj.* simply connecting two words or sentences: *and:* ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, Cic. Am. 1: de quo praeclare et multa praecipiuntur, id. Or. 21, 70: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6: major (frater) et qui prius imperitarat, Liv. 21, 31: haec pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis liberis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet, id. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.:* qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, id. Acad. 2, 42. **II.** connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: *and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly:* te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, id. Mil. 25: at laudat, et saepe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, id. Verr. 5, 46: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat; et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44. **III.** With aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, *etc. as, than:* nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, Cic. Mil. 17 *ad fin.:* non enim alia causa est aequitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, id. Caecin. 20, 57: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.* **IV.** To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, *and then.* dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 376: nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbos, id. G. 2, 80. vix prima inceperat aestas, et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat, id. Aen. 3, 9: Liv. 43, 4. **V.** To subjoin the minor premiss in a syllogism: *now, but:* eorum. quae vi dentur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9. **VI.** To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? id. Mil. 33, 91: et his tot criminibus testimoniisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit! id. Verr. 5, 16 *fin.* **VII.** =etiam: *and so too, and also; moreover, likewise:* Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.:* haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba est! Tib. 2, 6, 10: nihil verius. Probe et ille, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: simul et illud, id. Clu. 4, 10: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 111: nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: sed et, Cic. Att. 5, 10 *ad fin.:* ergo et, id. Fin. 3, 8, 27. **VIII.** When repeated, et . . . et, it serves, like the Gr. καὶ . . . καί or τε καί, to connect two ideas more closely: *both . . . and, as well . . . as:* et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 23: eloquere utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.* More than twice: quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et reipublicae calamitatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5 *fin.:* (ten times): id. de Or. 1, 20, 90. With a subordinate que *or* atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, id. Fam. 13, 22: with atque, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95. But, et . . . que sometimes =et . . . et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2: Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.:* Suet. Ner. 33. Sometimes et . . . et=quum . . . tum, *not only . . . but also:* homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: id. Fat. 1, 2. **2.** Less freq., tum . . . et, et . . . tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, id. Brut. 93, 320. **3.** Et . . . neque *or* neque . . . et, when one clause is a negative (but et . . . et non, et non . . . et, when a single word is negatived): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4 *ad fin.:* ego si et Silius is fuerit, quem tu putas, nec Drusus facilem se praebuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, id. Att. 12, 33: quia et consul aberat, nec facile erat nuntium mitti, Liv. 22, 8: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.:* nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui ademit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, impudicum fecit, Just. 8, 6 *fin.:* id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att. 2, 4 *ad fin.:* locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14 (*v.* Allen's Doctr. Cop. Ling. Lat. pp. 46-111).

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.* serves to introduce a reason or explanation: *for, truly, because, since:* praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 105: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), Cic. Verr. 4, 7: Liv. 3, 24 *ad fin.* (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 540-545).

ĕtēsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐτησιακός, *of the Etesian winds:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

ĕtēsĭae, arum, *m. plu.*=ἐτησίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι), *winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually during the dog-days for 40 days, Etesian winds:* Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 *sq.:* Col. 11, 2, 56: Cic. N. D. 2, 53: Caes. B. C. 3, 107.

ĕtēsĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etesiae] *Etesian:* flabra aquilonum, Lucr. 5, 741.

ēthĭcē, ēs, *f.*=ἠθική, *moral philosophy, ethics:* Quint. 12, 2, 15. (Also **ethica,** ae, Lact. 3, 13.)

ēthĭcus, a, um (ĕthĭcis, Prud. Hamart. 583), *adj.*= ἠθικός, *moral, ethic:* res, *ethics,* Gell. 1, 2: dictio, *which shows the character,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

ethnĭcē, *adv. heathenishly:* Tert. Pud. 9.

ethnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐθνικός, *heathenish, pagan;* and Subst. ethnicus, i. *m. a heathen:* Eccl.

ēthŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.*=ἠθολογία, *the art of depicting* or *imitating character,* Quint. 1, 9, 3: Suet. Gramm. 4.

ēthŏlŏgus, i, *m.*=ἠθολόγος, *one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures,* etc., *of others, a mimic:* mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244.

ēthos, *n.*=ἦθος, *manners, morals:* Sid. Carm. 15, 101. **2.** *a depicting of character:* in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Varr. in Non. 374, 9.

ĕt-ĭam, *conj. and also, and furthermore, too, likewise, besides:* tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic. Or. 40 *ad fin.:* unum etiam vos oro, *one thing more,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 70. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum) . . . sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 *ad fin.:* Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. **II.** Intensive: *even, nay even:* quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Deiot. 13, 37: quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidit, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4. After negative sentences, for *immo, potius:* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, id. Acad. 2, 9, 28. Emphatically with comparatives: *yet still: He.* Mane, nondum audisti, Demea, quod est gravissimum. *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20: multo etiam gravius queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. **III.** As an affirmative: *certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicumque haec aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut *etiam,* aut *non* respondere possit, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: *Jupp.* Numquid vis? *Al.* Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 46. *Th.* Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? *Sy.* Etiam, id. Most. 4, 3, 8: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134: *An.* Num quid patri subolet? *Ge.* Nihil etiam, *nothing at all* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10. **IV.** Of time: *yet as yet, still:* etsi admodum in ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fuat, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 193: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Virg. G. 3, 189: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? *how much longer still?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 117: haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 *fin.* **V.** In indignant interrogations: *what? pray?* etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 220: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? *what? and will he boast?* Cic. Pis. 1, 2. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 4: etiam vigilas? id. Most. 2, 1, 35: etiam taces? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9. **VI.** With emphatic imperatives: *but: Tr.* Circumspice etiam, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 43: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id. Bac. 5, 2, 70: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8. **VII.** Etiam atque etiam, *constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again;* hence also, *pressingly, urgently:* etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic. Div. 1, 4: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: affirmare promissa, Liv. 22, 13: curare, id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: aspicere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 5 *fin.:* quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, *again and again,* i. e. *most positively,* Lucr. 1, 296. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 545-578.) (Hence It. *eziandio,* the *dio* prob. from *deus.*)

ĕtĭam-num and (more freq.) **ĕtĭam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), *conj. even at the present time, yet, till now, still* (usu. with present tenses): *Ev.* Etiamnunc mulier intu'st? *Sy.* Etiam, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 34, 119: vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra moenia deprehensis hostibus faciatis? Sall. C. 52. With negations: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri, *not as yet,* Pl. Poen. prol. 99: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. M. 13, 231: quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, *nothing further,* Cic. Clu. 59, 163. In respect to past time= etiam tunc, *till that time, till then, still:* Athenis in Lyceo quum etiamnum platanus novella esset, radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5: dixisti, paululum tibi esse etiamnunc morae, quod ego viverem, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. G. 4, 135. **II.** For etiam- *also, besides, moreover:* his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. 6, 33, 39: alia etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentia, id. 16, 10, 19: duas etiamnunc formulas praepositis adjiciam, Col. 5, 3, 1: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 580-587.)

ĕtĭam-si (sometimes written separately), *even if, although.* With *indic.*: etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi,—nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79. With *subj.*: etiamsi vetet, edim, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quae etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.* Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, id. Or. 31 *fin.* (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 588-596.)

ĕtĭam-tum (less freq. **ĕtĭam-tunc**) *conj. even then, till that time, till then, still* (always with *past* tenses): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: manebant etiamtum vestigia morientis libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall. J. 40: ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiamtum probata, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: quum isti etiamtum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, id. Verr. 2, 39 *fin.* (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 596-600.)

etruscum aurum [Etruria] *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*: Juv. 5, 164.

et-si, *conj. though, although, even if.* With *indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 62: etsi mons altissima nive iter impediebat, tamen, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. With *subj.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 7: etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen, *etc.*, Cic. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbiae crudelitatique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv. 3, 56. **II.** To restrict or correct, like quanquam (with *indic.*): *although, yet, but,* καίπερ, καίτοι: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 86: habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3: do, do poenas temeritatis meae. Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? ib. 9, 10. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 600-609.)

ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*: Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32: Quint. 1, 6, 1.

ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἐτυμολογική *etymology*: Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 80.

ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐτυμολογικός, *etymological*: ratio, Gell. 1, 8.

ĕtȳmon, i, *n.* = ἔτυμον, *the derivation of a word*: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.

eu, *interj.* = εὖ, *well done! bravo!*: Pl. Most. 1, 4, 26: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 14. Hor. A. P. 328.

euchăristĭa, ae, *f.* = εὐχαριστια, *the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist*: Cypr. Ep. 10.

euchăristĭcon, i, *n.* = εὐχαριστικόν, *thanksgiving*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 47.

eugĕ, *interj.* = εὖγε, *well done! good! bravo!*: euge, euge, perbene, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 75 Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8: euge papae! Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41. Ironically: *excellent! admirable!*: euge, optime, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 170: Ter. Ad. 5, 7 13.

eugĕnēus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = εὐγενής, *well-born, noble, generous*: vinum, Cato R. R. 6, 4: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugĕpae, *interj.*: for euge papae Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 24 (dub.).

eumēcēs, is, *n.* = εὐμῆκες (very long). **1.** *a kind of balsam*: Plin. 12, 25, 54. **2.** *an unknown gem*: id. 37, 10, 58.

eumithres, ae, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunĕos, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunūchīnus, a, um, *adj.* [eunuchus] *pertaining to a eunuch*: facies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

eunūchĭon, ii, *n.* = εὐνούχιον, *a kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires, the common lettuce,* Lactuca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

eunūchismus, i, *m.* = εὐνουχισμός, *castration*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

eunūchīzātus, a, um, *Part.* [εὐνουχίζω] *castrated*: Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

eunūcho, 1. *v. a.* [eunuchus] *to castrate*: se, Varr. in Non. 106, 8

eunūchus, i, *m.* = εὐνοῦχος, *a eunuch*: Cic. Or. 70, 232: Juv. 6, 366.

eupătŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = εὐπατορία, *a plant, called also* agrimonia, acc. to some *agrimony,* Agrimonia Eupatorium, Linn.; acc. to others, *hemp agrimony,* Eupatorium Cannabinum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 29.

eupĕtălos, i, *f.* = εὐπέταλος. **1.** *a plant, called also* daphnoides, *q. v.*: Plin. 15, 30, 39 *fin.* **II.** *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 10, 56.

euphorbia, ae, *f. an African plant.* Euphorbia officinarum, Linn.: Plin 5, 1, 1 *fin.*: also called euphorbium, ii, *n.*: id. 25, 12, 91.

euphrŏsȳnum, i, *n.* = εὐφρόσυνον, *a plant, called also* buglossos, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 40.

euplēa, ae, *f. an unknown plant* Plin. 25, 10, 81 (dub.).

euplŏcămus, i, *m.* = εὐπλόκαμος, *having beautiful locks*: Lucil. in Non. 35, 31.

eurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus] *easterly*: ventus, Col. 11, 2, 14.

eurīpĭcē, es, *f.* = εὐριπική, *a kind of rush*: Plin. 21, 18, 71.

eurīpus (os), i, *m.* = εὔριπος, *a narrow channel, strait*: Cic. Mur. 17: Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. **II.** Meton.: *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: Frontin. Aquaed. 84: Sen. Ep. 83. **2.** Esp. *the trench surrounding the Roman circus*: Suet. Caes. 39: Plin. 8, 7, 7 (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma).

eurŏauster, tri, *m.*: dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6.

eurŏnŏtus, i, *m.* = εὐρόνοτος, *the south-east wind*: Col. 11, 2, 42: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

eurōtias, ae, *m.* = εὐρωτίας, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eurōus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous] *eastern*: fluctus, Virg Aen. 3, 533.

eurus, i, *m.* = εὖρος, *the south-east wind*; by some called Vulturnus: Col. 11, 2, 65: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. In *plur.*: Virg. G. 2, 339: Ov. H. 11, 9. Poet.: *the east wind*: id. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (*opp.* Zephyrus): id. M. 1, 61: *the east*: Val. Fl. 1, 539: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417: *wind* in gen.: Virg. G. 3, 382.

eurythmĭa, ae, *f.* = εὐρυθμία, in architect. *harmony of the parts, symmetry*: Vitr. 1, 2: id. 6, 2.

euschēmē, *adv.* [εὐσχήμως] *becomingly, gracefully*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

eusĕbēs, is, *n.* = εὐσεβές, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eustȳlos, on, *adj.* = εὔστυλος, *with pillars two diameters and a quarter apart*: Vitr. 3, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 1106).

euthygrammum, i, *n.* = εὐθύγραμμον, *an architect's rule*: Vitr. 1, 1.

euzōmon, i, *n.* = εὔζωμον, *a sort of cabbage,* pure Lat. eruca, *q. v.*: Plin 20, 13, 49.

ēvăcŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evacuo] *an emptying*; fig. *a weakening*: fidei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to empty out, purge*: alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23. **2.** Fig.: *to make void, cancel*: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4.

ē-vādo, si, sum (*perf. sync.* evasti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth*: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: ex balneis, Cic. Coel. 27, 65: oppido, Sall. J. 56: undis, Virg. Aen. 9, 99: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv. 5, 46: in terram, *to disembark,* id. 29, 27 *fin.* **2.** Of direction upwards: *to go up, ascend*: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48: in muros, Liv. 2, 17: in jugum, id. 33, 8: super capita hostium, Curt. 5, 3. **3.** *to get away, escape*: aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: periculo, Liv. 21, 33: adverso colle, sicuti praeceptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52. **II.** Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aëre eumque perrumpat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: ex corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80 ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at,* Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 20: ne in infinitum quaestio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes, aut evademus in summum, aut certe multos infra nos videbimus, id. 12, 11, 30. **2.** *to turn out, fall out, end, result, become*: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic Pet. cons. 9, 35: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic. de Or. 1, 28. juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv 1, 39. Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id Div. 2, 53: vereor ne haec quoque laetitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at,* Pl Poen. 1, 1, 44: nimia illaec licentia profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Pl. Asin. 1 1, 68: aliquando id, quod somniavimus evadere, *comes to pass, is fulfilled* (for verum evadere), Cic. Div. 2, 59. **B.** Act.: *to pass* or *get over, pass beyond, leave behind*: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg. Aen. 2, 730: tot urbes, ib. 3, 282: vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen harae, Col 7, 9, 13: vestibulum, id. 9, 12, 1. In an upward direction: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, *had mounted the steps,* Virg Aen. 4, 685: ardua, *to climb, ascend,* Liv. 2, 65. **2.** *to get away, escape from, evade*: alicujus manus, Virg. Aen. 9, 560: loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Virg. Aen. 5, 689: angustias, Liv. 21, 32: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Caes. 74. Fig.: vitam, *to die,* App. M. 4, p. 148: si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, *hast climbed, ascended,* Quint. 12, 10, 79. **3.** *to escape, get rid of*: aegritudinem, Lucil. in Non. 294, 7: necem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

ēvăgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evagor] *a wandering about*: stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14

ēvāgīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, extending*: Arn. 1, 50.

ē-vāgīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [vagina] *to draw out of the scabbard. to unsheath*: gladium, Just. 1, 9.

ē-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to wander forth, to*

roam about; to spread about, extend: ne longius evagatae (incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47: cappari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48: Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49: ignis ulterius, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7 *ad fin.*: dicendi voluptate evagamur, *digress*, Quint. 3, 11, 25. ||. Act.: *to stray beyond, overstep:* ordinem, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10.

ē-vălesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow:* vix illa quae παραγόμενα vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, *evaluit*, Quint. 8, 6, 32: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25: rami, ib. 30, 54. ||. Fig.: adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, Tac. H. 1, 80. **2.** In *perf.*: *to have power* or *ability, to be able:* ut ne ipsa quidem natura in nos ita evaluerit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit, Virg. Aen. 7, 757. **3.** *to be worth* in price: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.* **4.** Of a word or expression: *to prevail, get into vogue:* ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2 *ad fin.*

ē-vallo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] *to put beyond the rampart;* hence, *to drive out* (rare): nos foras, Varr. in Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5.

ē-vallo, *3. v. a.* [vallus] *to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks:* Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97 and 99.

ē-vānesco, nŭi (*part. fut.* evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*) *3. v. n. incep. to vanish* or *pass away, to die away, disappear:* Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828: pruna, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: aquae, *to evaporate*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: vinum et salsamentum evanescunt vetustate, *lose their strength, become vapid*, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov. M. 2, 117: omnis herbarum virtus, ib. 14, 356: procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. Aen. 9, 658. ||. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, *sink into oblivion*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95: orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: sententiae Aristonis, Pyrrhonis, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id. Att. 3, 13: rumor, Liv. 28, 25: fama, id. 33, 8: ingenium, id. 2, 48: bella per taedia et moras, Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, *loses its effect* (*opp.* valere), Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7. (Hence It. *svanire, vanire;* Fr. *évanouir.*)

ēvangĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = εὐαγγελικός, *evangelical:* scriptura, Tert. adv. Marc. 39: vox, Prud. Apoth. 495.

ēvangĕlista, ae, *m.* = εὐαγγελίστης, *an evangelist:* Prud. Cathem. 6, 77.

ēvangĕlĭum, ii, *n.* = εὐαγγέλιον, *the Gospel:* Eccl.

ēvangĕlīzātor, ōris, *m.* [evangelium] *a preacher of the Gospel:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 9.

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *vanishing, passing away* (rare): pectora, Ov. M. 5, 435: oleae, *frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3: arbores, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2: viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18. Fig.: amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: gaudium, Sen. Ep. 35.

ē-vanno, *3. v. a.* [vannus] *to winnow, sift:* acus, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.* Meton.: *to cast out:* aliquem, Pompon. in Non. 19, 23.

ēvans, antis, *shouting Evan! raging like a Bacchante:* Cat. 64, 391: Virg. Aen. 6, 517. [From Evan, a surname of Bacchus.]

ēvăpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo] *an evaporating, evaporation:* terrae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: nivis, Gell. 19, 5.

ēvăpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *evaporating, apt to evaporate:* virtus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

ē-văpōro, 1. *v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate:* Gell. 19, 5.

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate* (rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 15: Sil. 15, 185.

ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like evoe, εὐοῖ] *hurra! bravo!:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3, *etc.*

ēvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eveho] *a going upwards, flying up, flight:* sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169. ||. *a permit to travel by the public post:* Cod. Just. 12, 51, 3 *sq.*

ēvectus, a, um, *Part.* [eveho].

ēvectus, ūs, *m.* [eveho] *a carrying out, exporting of goods:* Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 2.

ē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, *3. v. a. to carry out* or *forth, to convey out:* omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 20: aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: stercus, Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6: incaute se evehentes Massinissa excipiebat, *rushing out*, Liv. 29, 34: naves in altum, id. 25, 27. In an upward direction: palmaque nobilis terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *elevates*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6: aliquem ad aethera, Virg. Aen. 6, 130: ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127: in coelum, Juv. 1, 38. Reflect.: *to ride* or *sail out* or *forth:* evectus effreno equo, *springing forwards*, Liv. 4, 33: longius, Tac. A. 12, 14: de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*: evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt, Liv. 44, 28 *fin.*: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.*: in altum, id. 21, 50: ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6: resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, *i.e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore* (v. ora), *they sailed out to sea, forgetting to raise the anchors*, Liv. 22, 19. With *acc.* of the place: evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.* In an upward direction: ut in collem Esquiliarium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48. ||. Fig.: ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36: spe vana evectus, *carried forward*, Liv. 42, 62: inconsultius, id. 35, 31: longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87: magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, Plin. 26, 4, 9: quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vell. 2, 90: aliquos ad consulatus, Tac. Or. 13: imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14. In *part. perf.*: consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell. 2, 56: privatum supra modum evectae opes, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ē-vello, velli (vulsi, Flor. 4, 12, 38), vulsum, *3. v. a. to pull, pluck,* or *tear out:* qui dixerint linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. Sest. 28: ferrum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: arborem, Liv. 33, 5: dentes, Plin. 30, 3, 8: spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5: clavos e sepulcro, Plin. 34, 15, 44: statuam de monumento, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. 3, 328: castra obsessa, *to relieve*, Sil. 7, 335. ||. Fig.: *to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase:* radicitus mala, Lucr. 3, 311: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: aculeum severitatis, id. Clu. 55, 152: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id. de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.* (Hence It. *svellere, svegliere.*)

ē-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (*pres. subj.* evenat, Enn. in Non. 507, 20), 4. *v. n. to come out, come forth:* merses profundo, pulcrior evenit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, *comes up*, Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 1. ||. Fig.: *to come to pass, happen;* and with *dat.*: *to befall, happen to, betide:* in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, id. Am. 3, 2, 57: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? id. Quint. 15, 49: ut alia Tusculi, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id. Div. 2, 45: quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam, quid afferri potest cur non casu id evenerit? ib. 2, 24, 52: ubi pax evenerat *had been concluded*, Sall. C. 9: vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. *Impers.*: evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 15: Cic. Inv. 1, 35: ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Pompon. Dig. 30, 1, 45. With *dat.*: illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Pl. Men. prol. 67: damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to*, Liv. 7, 6: without sorte, Sall. J. 35: si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to himself*, euphemist. for, *if he should die*, Suet. Caes. 86. **2.** *to follow, result* (as a consequence), *to turn out, issue, end* (only of things, whilst evado is used of persons also): eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63: si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31: ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1: male istis eveniat, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 39: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*: quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 37: si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to winnow, to fan, to ventilate:* (aërem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28 § 49: frumenta, *to winnow out, to purify by winnowing* (from stones, *etc.*), Col. 1, 6, 23. Fig.: opes eventilatae, *scattered, dissipated*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

ēventum, i, *n.* [evenio] *an occurrence, event* (rare): plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. Rep. 3, 9. Of external conditions, as poverty, riches, freedom, *etc.*: Lucr. 1, 451 *etc.* **2.** *an issue, consequence, result, effect:* consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1: *opp.* facta, id. Pis. 41: *opp.* causae, id. Div. 1, 6 *ad fin.*: quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, ib. 2, 47 *fin.* In the *sing.*: id. Att. 3, 8 *ad fin.*

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot:* mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28: moerere hoc ejus (*sc.* Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, id. Am. 4, 14: militum, Liv. 7, 26: navium suarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: patriae, Liv. 33, 48. ||. *an issue, consequence, result:* eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id. de Or 2, 15, 63: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv. 22, 39: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the end*, Hor. A. P. 148: rei eventum experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: belli, ib. 6, 42: pugnae, ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96.

ē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flog, strike,* or *beat much* or *violently:* os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18: pectus suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 737: clipeum alis, Virg. Aen. 12, 866: remis everberatum mare, Curt. 4, 3: spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12. Fig.: animum alicujus ad inquirendum, *to stimulate, excite*, Gell. 1, 23.

ēvergānĕus, a, um, *adj.*, trabes Vitr. 5, 1. The meaning is doubtful, some suppose it to mean *well joined*, from εὐεργής; others, *inclining in some direction*, from evergo.

ē-vergo, *3. v. a. to send out, send forth:* quia (montes) nullos apertos evergerent rivos, Liv. 44, 33.

ēverrĭātor, vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a *verrendo*, Fest. *s. v.*

ēverrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [everro] *a drag-net, seine:* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: App. Apol. p. 294: everriculum, quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 13 § 7. II. Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net*, i.e. *the sweeper-away of all baseness*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod unquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? *i. e. a plunderer*, sarcastically of Verres, id. Verr. 4, 24, 53.

ē-verro, verri, versum, *3. v. a. to sweep out:* stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12: aedes, Tit. in Non. 192, 11: everrere et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5. Poet.: aequor retibus, Manil. 4, 285. II. Fig.: egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg. 3, 30 *fin.* 2. *to clean out, plunder completely:* Pl. Truc. prol. 21: and in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21 *fin.*

ēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [everto] *an overthrowing:* columnae, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. In *plur.*: eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 17, 20. 2. *a subversion, destruction:* templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97: urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7. In *plur.*: eversiones urbium, id. 2, 16, 1. 3. *a turning out, expulsion* from one's possessions: possidentium, id. 3, 13, 9. II. Fig.: hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12: rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17: omnis vitae, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 99: id. Fin. 5, 10, 28.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a subverter, destroyer:* Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30: regnorum Priami, Virg. Aen. 12, 545. 2. Fig.: civitatis, Cic. Part. 30 *ad fin.*: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17: juris humani, Plin. 28, 1, 2: eversor et interceptor pecuniae, *who squanders it*, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, a, um *Part.* [everro] *swept out.* II. *Part.* [everto] *overthrown.*

ē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out:* ut agro evortat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 15: adolescentem bonis, ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: hunc funditus bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*: cervices, *to twist* or *turn about*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: evertit aequora ventis, Virg. Aen. 1, 43: mare, Sen. Ep. 4: campum, *to plough*, Val. Fl. 7, 75. 2 *to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down:* navem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: pinum, Virg. G. 1, 256. Poet.: Ismara, *the trees of Ismarus*, Stat. Th. 6, 107: currum, Curt. 4, 15: equum, Prop. 4, 10, 8. Of persons: eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77: si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov. M. 11, 555: tecta in dominum, ib. 1, 231. 3. *to subvert, destroy:* urbes, Cic. Off. 1, 24: Carthaginem, id. Rep. 6, 11: Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 169: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: funditus arces, Sil. 17, 376. II. Fig.: *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy:* aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: funditus aratores, id. Verr. 3, 18 *fin.*: funditus civitates, id. Pis. 35, 86: funditus amicitiam, id. Fin. 2, 25: penitus virtutem, ib. 3, 3: totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: leges, testamenta, id. Verr. 2, 19: constitutam philosophiam, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: definitionem, ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: finitionem, Quint. 7, 3, 23: opus, id. 2, 17, 34: majestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem, Liv. 8, 30 *ad fin.*: patrimonium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 1. pietatem, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623.

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigo] *tracked* or *traced out, found out, discovered* (rare): Ov. M. 15, 146: Sen. Contr. 9.

ēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [eveho] *rounded off at the top:* mundus, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 275.

ēvĭas, ădis, *f.* [Evius] *a bacchante:* Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

ē-vibro, 1. *v. a. to swing out.* Fig.: animos, *to set in motion*, Gell. 1, 11.

ēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evinco] legal *t. t. a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision, an eviction:* Dig. 21, tit. 2.

ēvictus, a, um, *Part.* [evinco].

ē-vĭdens, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear:* flos non evidens, sed intus occultus, Plin. 21, 17, 64: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: perspicuae et evidentes res, id. Ac. 2, 15: res (*opp.* dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causae (*opp.* obscurae), Cels. Praef. *ad fin.*: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 64: probatio, id. 5, 10, 7: demonstratio, Plin. 6, 20, 23: signum, Suet. Ner. 6: prodigia, id. Caes. 81: genus quaestus, Auct. B. Alex. 49. *Comp.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: Liv. 44, 41. *Sup.*: id. 8, 9: Quint. 4, 2, 65. Of persons: auctores, *most trustworthy, most credible*, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 41.

ēvĭdenter, *adv. evidently, manifestly*, etc.: Liv. 6, 26: Quint. 8, 3, 86. *Comp.*: Julian. Dig. 18, 5, 5. *Sup.*: Suet. Tib. 45.

ēvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [evidens] *clearness, distinctness in speech* = ἐνάργεια: Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: Quint. 6, 2, 32.

ē-vĭgesco, *3. v. n. to lose liveliness* or *vigour:* Tert. Anim. 38.

ēvĭgĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [evigilo] *an awakening:* Aug. Solil. 1, 1.

ē-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to wake up, awake:* Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Suet. Aug. 78: Stat. S. 5, 3, 128. 2. *to be wakeful, vigilant.* Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. Parad. 2, 17. II. Act.: *to watch through, pass without sleeping:* nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64. 2. Meton.: *to compose, prepare by study at night:* libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 108: Gell. 1, 7. 3. Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.: Att. 9, 12. With the idea of completion: nobis evigilatum fere est, de posteris nostris sollicitor, *have done with my own anxieties*, id. Rep. 3, 29.

ē-vĭgōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vigoro] *deprived of vigour* or *liveliness:* Tert. Pall. 4.

ē-vīlesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become vile, worthless, despicable* (rare): nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilescit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7: Tac. H. 3, 53: propter quae usque eo eviluit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.

ē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a. to bind up, to bind* or *wind round:* simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2. More freq. in the *part. perf.*: viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Virg. Aen. 5, 494: palmae, *wound round with the cestus*, ib. 5, 364: comae (*sc.* vitta), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: evincta pudica fronde manus, *crowned with laurel*, Stat. Th. 1, 554: puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. E. 7, 32.

ē-vinco, vīci, victum, *3. v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly:* evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. 10, 17 *ad fin.*: Aeduos, Tac. A. 3, 46: lacrimis evicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 548: precibus, Ov. F. 3, 688: blandimentis vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64: donis, *to bribe*, ib. 12, 49: in gaudium evicta domus, id. H. 2, 64 *fin.*: ad miserationem, id. A. 11, 37. Fig.: solis imago evincit nubes, Ov. M. 14, 769: somnos, ib. 1, 685: morbos, Col. 6, 5, 2: dolorem (with perferre), Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: superbiam (miseratio), Liv. 9, 6: luridaque evictos effugit umbra rogos, Prop. 4, 7, 2: platanus coelebs evincet ulmos *will supplant them*, Hor. Od. 2 15, 5 evincit herbas lupinum, Plin. 18, 21 50: oppositas moles gurgite amnis Virg. Aen. 2, 497. So of places, *etc.* *to get past* or *through:* remis Charybdin evicere rates, Ov. M. 14, 76: litora (Ponti), id. Tr. 1, 10, 33: os Ponti, Plin. 9, 31, 51. II. *to carry one's point, to prevail:* evincunt instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. 2, 4: Suet. Tib. 37. III. Legal *t. t. to recover one's property by a judicial decision:* sive tota res evincatur sive pars, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2. IV. for convinco: *to demonstrate, prove:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

ēvinctus, a, um. *Part.* [evincio].

ēvĭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eviro] *a castrating:* pilorum, *a removing*, Plin. 29, 1, 8 *ad fin.*

ēvĭrātus, a, um, *Part.* [eviro]. II. Adj.: *unmanly, effeminate:* eviratior spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1.

ē-vĭresco, *3. v. n. incep. to fade, become pale:* Varr. in Non. 101, 32.

ē-vĭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vir] *to deprive of virility, castrate* (rare): omnes pueros, Varr. in Non. 46, 12 corpus, Cat. 63, 57.

ē-viscĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of the entrails, to embowel:* Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107. 2. In gen.: *to tear to pieces, lacerate:* accipiter columbam eviscerat, Virg. Aen. 11, 723. Fig.: opes, *to dissipate, squander*, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7. II. *to take out of the bowels* or *inside:* unio e concha evisceratus, Sol. 53 *fin.*

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [evito] *avoidable* telum, Ov. M. 6, 234: mala, Sen. Q. N 2, 50.

ēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an avoiding* malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: periculi, Sen Q. N. 2, 39.

ē-vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shun avoid:* tela amictu, Cat. 116, 7: metam rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: fraxinum, Ov. M 12, 123: causas suspicionum offensionumque, Cic. Am. 24: dolorem, id. Fin 5, 7 *fin.*: continuatos pedes, id. Or. 57 194: asperitatem, Quint. 1, 5, 42.

ēvīto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [vita] *to deprive of life, kill:* vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Cf. Ἐναρίζω, evito, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

ēvŏcāti, orum, *m. plu.* [evoco] *veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers:* Caes. B. G. 7, 65: Cic. Fam. 3, 6: Suet. Aug. 56.

ēvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling out, calling forth* (rare): inferorum, *an evoking*, Plin. 30, 1, 2: deorum ex urbibus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9. II. *a summoning* of a debtor: Hirt. B. Alex. 56 *fin.* III. *a calling out of soldiers* on an emergency: Auc. Her. 3, 2, 3.

ēvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls to arms:* servorum et civium perditorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.

ēvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *citing summoning:* Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

ē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call out* or *forth, to draw forth:* (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv. 1, 48: gubernatorem a navi huc, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 12: aliquem huc foras, id. Casin. 2, 3, 54: mercatores undique ad se, *to summon.* Caes. B. G. 4, 20: aliquem literis, Cic Att. 2, 24: nostros ad pugnam. *to challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. Of things: succum quasi per siphonem, Col. 9, 14, 15: materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14: abortum, Plin. 28, 19, 77: ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (salix), Col. 4, 31, 2: vitis evocata ad fructum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182. II. Relig. *t. t.*: deos, *to evoke by prayer and the promise of greater advantages at Rome the tutelary deity of a city about to be besieged:* Liv. 1, 55: Plin. 28, 2, 4 Macr. S. 3, 9: Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9. III In public and military affairs: *to call out, summon to appear:* (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 67 senatum omnem ad se De etiam, Caes

B. G. 7, 33: principes cujusque civitatis ad se, ib. 5, 54: centuriones, id. B. C. 1, 3: reliquas legiones ex hibernis, ib. 1, 8: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. B. G. 7, 58. **IV.** Fig.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, *elicited*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *excited*, id. Deiot. 14, 40: indicium, Plin. 28, 4, 12: iram. Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: risum lugentibus, id. Ep. 29: ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv. 9, 17: aliquem in saevitiam ac violentiam, Sen. de Ira 3, 5.

ēvoe (dissyl.), *interj.* [like εὐοῖ, a natural sound] *a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus:* Pl. Men. 5, 2, 82: Ov. A. A. 1, 563: Virg. Aen. 7, 389.

ē-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly out frequently:* Col. 8, 8, 1.

ē-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fly out* or *forth:* ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: extra septa, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15. *Absol.:* evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1. **2.** *to come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth:* ex corporum vinculis, tanquam e carcere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic. Sest. 12, 28: rus ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, id. de Or. 2, 6: per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710: ut, lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 314. **II.** Fig.: ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: quaestiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestra severitate, id. Verr. 1, 5: quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend*, id. Fam. 1, 7: evolavit oratio, *rose*, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

ēvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo] *an unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence, *a reading:* quid poëtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [evolvo].

ē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* (ēvŏlŭam, Cat. 66, 74: ēvŏlŭisse, Ov. H. 12, 4) *to roll out* or *forth; to unroll, unfold:* (vis venti) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: in triduo aut terra aut mari argentum alicui, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 3: cadavera turribus, Lucan. 6, 171: montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: vestes, *to unfold*, Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic. Att. 9, 10: panicum furfure, *to cleanse*, Col. 2, 9 *fin.:* amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praealtas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8. With *pron. reflect.* or in *pass.: to roll out, glide away:* evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg. Aen. 5, 807: Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, Plin. 4, 12, 24: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. G. 39. **2.** Fig. of the web of fate: quae seriem fatorum pollice ducunt longaque ferratis evolvunt saecula pensis, Claud Rapt. Pros. 1, 53: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, *to have spun out*, i. e. *decreed*, Prop. 1, 7, 16. Also, *to spin to an end:* tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4. **3.** Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it:* evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112: versus, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, ib. 2, 238: poëtas, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll*, i. e. *to clear up*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: exitum criminis, id. Coel. 23: promissa evolvit somni, *turns over, revolves*, Sil. 3, 216: secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, *stripped*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: evolutus bonis, *robbed*, Sen. Ep. 74: sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15: istos, incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, *eject*, Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, *free myself*, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5. **2.** Esp. *to unfold, disclose, narrate:* naturam rerum omnium, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: causas belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth:* Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Suet. Claud. 44. **2.** Meton.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.:* herbas, *to put forth*, Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesbius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratam, *to disgorge, give up*, Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *discharges itself*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54. **II.** Fig.: virus acerbitatis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Am. 23, 87: in me orationem ore impurissimo evomuit, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14.

ēvōnymos, i, *f.* = εὐώνυμος, *the spindle tree:* Euonymus europaea vel latifolia, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 38.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make public, publish, divulge* (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19: pudorem, ib. 14, 14.

ēvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evello] *a pulling out:* dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than ex. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore; and on the other hand, e regione and e republica, used adverbially), *prep.* with *abl.* [The original form of this prep. was probably *ec*, which is found in many compounds, and is identical with the Gr. ἐκ, the form *ex* corresponding with Gr. ἐξ] *out of, from* (opp. to *in*).

A. Of space: visam, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2: in has lautumias ex oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 68: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56. **2.** In a downward direction: *from, down from, off:* ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: picis e coelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.:* e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559. **3.** In an upward direction: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: and fig.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu reipublicae, Liv. 6, 2. **4.** To denote the quarter (without motion): *on, at:* reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides*, Caes, B. G. 7, 69. **II.** Hence, with a *subst.* for an *adj.* denoting origin: *from, of:* ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49. Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 10: ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85: negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephanti, Liv. 35, 32: puer ex aula (*sc.* regis barbari), Hor. Od. 1, 29, 7. **III.** To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from:* ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. in Non. 518, 6: ex loco superiore conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: ex qua (villa) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, Cic Fam. 7, 18: judices aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: Ariovistus ex equis ut colloquerentur postulavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: genus ex essedis pugnae, ib. 4, 33: ex equo, ex prora, ex puppi pugnare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 and 209 ex vinculis causam dicere, *from prison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, *etc.* (v. adversus, *etc.*). Also, ex itinere, *during* or *on a journey* or *march* (but implying its interruption): Cic. Fam. 3, 9: Liv. 35, 24: ex fuga, *from* or *after the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: Sall. J. 54.

B. Of time: from and after a given point of time: *from, since:* bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.:* Sigambri ex eo tempore, quo pons institui coeptus est, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: ex quo (*sc.* tempore) obses Romae fuit, Liv. 40, 5: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Juliis coenaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.* **2.** *immediately after, directly after, after:* Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, id. Brut. 92, 318: ex praetura, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.:* ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31 statim e somno lavantur, Tac. G. 22. tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: ex magna desperatione tandem saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10. So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.:* aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2. So, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *ad fin.:* diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. **3.** Hence in late Lat. of one who has discharged or retired from an office. vir excelsus ex quaestore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2 § 9: Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22. **II.** Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after:* Romae vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10.

C. Of other relations: **I.** With verbs which donote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, *etc.*): *from, out of, of:* solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Am. 13, 47: cui quum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, ib.: quaesierat ex me Scipio, ib. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, ib. 2, 38: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, ib. 1, 11 *fin.:* intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: ex eo quum ab ineunte ejus aetate bene speravissem, id. Fam. 13, 16: ex captivis comperit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ex captivis cognitum est, ib. 2, 17 **II.** With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with *numerals: out of, of:* qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.:* e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant maritimi, ib. 2, 4: unus ex illis decemviris, ib. 2, 37: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. Am. 4, 15: id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, *this part of the egg*, id. Div. 2, 65: ex dediticiis Belgis complures, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: quidam ex his nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt, ib.: quidam ex militibus dixit, ib. 1, 42: virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, Flor. 1, 13, 12: Batavi non multum ex ripa, sed insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac. G. 29: acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357 ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. Rep. 1, 30. **2.** Sometimes for the genitive: has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus paleae, Col. 7, 3, 21 *sq.* **III.** To denote the material of which anything is made: *of:* fenestrae e viminibus factae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 21: ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. Verr. 4, 27: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Cal. 56: farina ex faba, Cels. 5, 28: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, ib. 3, 14: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 28: aqua ex lauro decocta, Cels. 4, 2: farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin. 22, 25, 57: pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4.

IV. To indicate the cause or origin: *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of:* quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep. 2, 21: ex renibus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25: ex vino vacillantes, hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 3, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: ex se nati, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, ib. 1, 44: ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, ib. 50: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 18: qua ex causa bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, id. Rep. 2, 7: ex quo fit, ib. 1, 43: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20. **2.** Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from, after, on account of:* cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5: cui (*sc.* Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, Flor. 1, 7, 1: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, id. Rep. 2, 7.

V. To indicate transition: *from, out of:* si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Pl. Cist. 3, 21: fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 187: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. Partit. 17. Hence of the mixing of colours or flavours: baccae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30: apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2: succus ex austero dulcis, Plin. 13, 9, 18: ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15. **VI.** Ex (e) re, ex usu, *or* ex injuria, *etc., to any one's advantage* or *injury, according to:* ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 102: garrit aniles ex re fabellas, *fitting, suitable,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good of the state,* Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 25: eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae, quam populi Rom. accidisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: ex utilitate, Plin. Pan. 67: ex nullius injuria, Liv. 45, 44. **VII.** To denote conformity: *according to, after, in conformity with:* ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: ex omnium sententia constitutum est, Cic Clu. 63, 177: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 53: ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: ex edicto, ex decreto, id. Fam. 13, 56: ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 19: ex foedere, Liv. 1, 23: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29: ex consuetudine, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste, vivere, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4: ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic. Fam. 13, 8: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id. Fam. 12, 4 *fin.:* scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 63. **VIII.** In adverbial expressions: *e.g.* ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continenti, ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, e regione, *etc.: v.* these words. Ex placed after its noun: terris ex omnia surgunt Lucr. 6, 789: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 851.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho); before *f,* the prefix becomes *ef* (effero, effluo, effringo); and before the other consonants the form *e* is used (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, eveho). A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e. g.* epoto and epotus as well as expotus; escendo as well as exscensio; the forms ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds; exbibit as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbola; exdorsuo; exfututa, as well as effutuo; exfibulo; exlex, *etc.* Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e. g.* excidium for exscidium (from exscindo), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e. g.* exul, exsul, expecto, exspecto, *etc.* **2.** Signification: **a.** Primarily and most freq. *out* or *forth:* exeo, elabor, educo, evado; and in an upward direction, emineo, effervesco, effero, erigo. Hence also, fig. to imply *change,* the result being indicated by the root, *e. g.* effeminare, *to change a man's disposition into that of a woman:* effero, *to render wild:* in other cases ex is privative and equivalent to the English *without,* or the suffix *less: e. g.* effrenare, egelidus, elinguis, elumbis, exanimare. **b.** *termination, conclusion: e. g.* effervesco, effero, elugeo: so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. after the Aug. per.) become active: *e. g.* egredior, enavigo, eno, enitor, excedo. Sometimes *ex* is equivalent to *utterly, entirely: e. g.* emori, enecare, evastare, evincere: and hence it comes to have an intensive force equivalent to the superlative suffix: *e. g.* edurus, efferus, elamentabilis, egelidus. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 613-662.)

ex-ăbūsus, *Part.* [abutor] *abusing very much:* Amm. 25, 7.

ex-ăcerbesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become exasperated, angry:* quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Apol. p. 327.

ex-ăcerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to exasperate, provoke, make angry, to afflict:* ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35 *fin.:* Suet. Tib. 62. **II.** In law: *to aggravate, increase* a punishment: supplicia, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

ex-ăcervans, antis, *Part.* [acervo] *heaping up exceedingly:* Amm. 23, 5.

ex-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become sour* (rare): ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

exăcon, i, *n. the Gallic name of the* centaureum, *centaury,* Erythraea Centaurium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 31..

exactē, *adv. exactly, precisely, accurately:* ut exacte perorantibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. *Comp.:* dicere, disserere, Mel. prooem. § 2. *Sup.:* pascere, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo] *a driving out, expelling:* regum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37. **II.** *a demanding, exacting:* operis, Col. 11, 1, 26. **2.** Esp. *a calling in, collecting of debts:* Cic. Att. 5, 1: Liv. 38, 38. Hence **3.** *a tax, tribute* acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax,* Cic. Fam 3, 8: publicae exactiones, Asin. Pollic in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: exactiones illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51: exactionum coacto (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor. **III.** *a finishing, completion:* Vitr. 3, 1: Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [exigo] *a driver-out, expeller:* regum, Liv. 9, 17. **II.** *a demander, exactor:* operis, *an overseer, superintendent,* Col. 3, 13, 10: Liv 45, 37: assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14: asper recte loquendi, id. 1, 7, 34 supplicii, *an executioner,* Liv. 2, 5. Esp. *a collector of taxes:* Caes. B. C. 3, 32: Liv. 28, 25.

exactrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who demands:* rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

exactus, a, um, *Part.* [exigo]. **II.** Adj.: *precise, accurate, exact:* difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46. *Comp.:* cura, Suet. Tib. 18: Mart. 4, 87, 4. *Sup.:* vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. With *gen.:* Mamurius, morum fabraeve exactior artis, difficile est dicere, Ov. F. 3, 383.

exactus, ūs, *m.* [exigo] *a driving off:* mercis, *sale,* Quint. Decl. 12, 19.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to make very sharp* or *pointed:* ferramenta cote, Plin. 28, 4, 12: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1 264: dentes, ib. 3, 255: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Plin. 11, 37, 45. **2.** Transf.: acetum, id. 19, 5, 30: aciem oculorum, id. 24, 11, 59. **II.** Fig.: (quum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, Cic. Leg. 1, 23 morbos, *to aggravate,* poet. Col. 10, 392. **2.** *to excite, stimulate, inflame.* velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatium, Cic. Att. 12, 36 *fin.:* aliquem ira, Nep Phoc. 4: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.:* animos in bella, Hor A. P. 403: mentem varia ad conamina, Sil. 7, 142: palatum (sapor), Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

exăcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exacuo] *a sharpening, pointing:* Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **exadversus,** *adv.* and *prep. over against, opposite.* **I.** Adv.: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadvorsum Pistoclerum, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 37: Amm. 23, 6, 72. With *dat.:* exadvorsum ei loco tonstrina erat quaedam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 38: Samos est exadversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350. **II.** Prep.: with *acc.:* ara Aio Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45: exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 *fin.* (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 662-664.)

ex-advŏcātus, i, *m. an ex-advocate:* Aug. C. D. 22, 8.

exaedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico] *a building up.* Fig. of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

ex-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up, to finish building, to erect, construct* (rare): oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Capitolium, Cic. Verr. 5, 19: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12: templa deum, Liv. 1, 56: hibernacula, id. 30, 3: hunc mundum, id. Acad. 2, 40 *fin.* Fig.: *to finish, complete:* suam inchoatam ignaviam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 95: id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35 *fin.* **II.** *to turn out of doors:* me ex his aedibus, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo] *an equalling, levelling.* Meton.: *a level, a plane:* Vitr. 5, 12. **II.** Fig.: *a levelling, an equality:* hanc ipsam exaequationem non fero, Liv. 34, 4.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to equalize, to make equal* or *level:* inferior pars (ex transtillis) sub aqua exaequanda, Vitr. 5, 12: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B Hisp. 5 *fin.* Transf.: aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, *shall be balanced, compensated,* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 43. 2. Fig.: *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal:* ii, qui sunt in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Am. 20: neminem secum dignitate exaequari volebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35: nos exaequat victoria coelo, Lucr. 1, 80: facta dictis, *to relate adequately,* Sall. C. 3: uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, id. J. 100: ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, Sen. Ep. 20: qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39 *ad fin.*: periculum, Sall. C. 59. II. Neutr.: *to equal, be equal to:* with *acc.*: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

exaestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaestuo] *a boiling up, a fermentation:* Sol. 5. Fig.: animi, Non. 464, 10.

ex-aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to boil up, foam up, ferment.* I. Neutr.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 *ad fin.*: fretum, Curt. 4, 2: unda ima verticibus, Virg. G. 3, 240: Aetna fundo imo, id. Aen. 3, 577: bitumen e terra, Just. 1, 2: Nilus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18. 2. *to effervesce, to glow:* Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 2, 1: ut exaestuarat, *had overheated himself,* Suet. Tib. 72. 3. Fig.: mens exaestuat ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 798: dolor exaestuat intus, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 63: ignis (amoris), id. M. 13, 867: vates magno igni, Lucan. 5, 173. II. Act.: *to give forth, exhale* (rare): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 6, 817.

exaggĕranter, *adv. copiously:* Tert. de Carn. Chr. 19.

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero] *a heaping* or *damming up:* in *plur.*: Just. 2, 1 *fin.* (*al.* aggerationes). II. Fig.: *elevation, amplification* (rare): amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 *ad fin.*: aliqua speciosa exaggeratio orationis, *exaggeration,* Gell. 13, 24.

exaggĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who increases:* famae, Hier. Ep. 22, 8.

exaggĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [exaggero]. II. Adj.: *heaped up, heightened, exaggerated* (rare): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. 124, 3. *Comp.*: Gell. 13, 24.

ex-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up:* aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. 6, 5: terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139: locum operibus, *to surround with ramparts,* Vitr. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviarium, *to be abundantly filled,* Col. 8, 11, 9. 2. Transf.: *to enlarge, increase by heaping up:* rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: magnas opes, Phaedr. 3, prol. 25. II. Fig.: hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *ad fin.* 2. *to exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate:* nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 27: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, id. Or. 57, 192: artem oratione, id. de Or. 1, 55: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. Parad. 5 *ad fin.*: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abjiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18.

exăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [exagito] *a censurer, reprehender:* omnium rhetorum, Cic. Or. 13, 42.

ex-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to drive out frequently; to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass:* ut quicquid faecis subsederit, exagitet et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4. Poet.: lustra ferarum venatu, *to disturb,* Sil. 16, 553. Proverb.: lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, *roused, started,* Ov. A. A. 3, 662. II. Fig.: *to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment:* insectandis exagitandisque numariis judicibus, Cic. Att. 1, 16: permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, id. Verr. 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: at omnes di exagitent me, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14. 2. Esp. *to scold, rebuke, censure, criticise, rail at, rally:* hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, id. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1, 1 *fin.*: quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, *quam lepide lexeis compostae,* etc., id. Or. 44. 3. *to stir up, irritate, excite:* coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38: vulgum, id. J. 73: ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic. Att. 3, 7: tristes curas, Lucan. 8, 44: furores immiti corde, Cat. 64, 94. In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *excited, urged onwards,* Cic. Or. 3, 12.

exăgĭum, ii, *n.* [ex-ago; cf. examen] *a weighing, weight; a balance* (late Lat.): Theod. et Val. Nov. 25: Inscr. Cf. "Ἐξάγιον pensatio: ἐξαγιάζω examino," Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. *saggio*; Sp. *ensayo*; Fr. *essai.*)

exăgōgă, ae, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή, *an exportation of goods, export:* Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 17.

ex-albesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white:* Gell. 12, 1. II. Fig.: *to grow white, turn pale:* Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48.

ex-albĭdus, a, um, *adj. whitish, white:* rami, Plin. 12, 17, 39: vina, id. 23, 1, 22.

ex-albo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to make white:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

ex-alburnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alburnum] *deprived of the inner bark* or *alburnum:* robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

exaltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exalto] *exaltation, haughtiness:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

ex-alto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare): *to raise, exalt:* deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 prooem. II. *to deepen:* fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4: orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

ex-ălūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. of the colour of alum:* uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

ex-ambĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to go round soliciting:* ad Martyras, Cypr. Ep. 20. II. Act.: *to ask, solicit* a person: viros, mulierculas, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 19: suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49: exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

ex-āmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from exagmen: cf. contamino, from contagmino] *a swarm (of bees):* res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Liv. 4, 33: Virg. G. 2, 452. 2. Transf. *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm:* locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: muscarum, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30: piscium, id. 31, 1, 1: juvenum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31: vernarum, id. Epod. 2, 65: Graium vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (*i. e.* feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41. In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Arn. 2, p. 46: aetatum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4. II. *the tongue of a balance* (rare): Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet, Virg. Aen. 12, 725: Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 1. 2. Fig.: *a weighing, consideration, examination:* examen improbum in illa castiges trutina, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 552: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203. (Hence It. *sciame, sciamo*; Sp. *enxambre*; Fr. *essaim.*)

exāmĭnātē, *adv. carefully, considerately:* Tert. Praescr. 33. *Comp.*: Amm. 25, 7.

exāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [examino] Lit.: *i. q.* libratio, *a weighing, equilibrium:* Vitr. 10, 8. II. Fig.: *a weighing, examination:* Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 8.

exāmĭnātor, ōris, *f.* [id.] *a weigher:* Cassiod. Var. 6, 18 *fin.* II. Fig.: *an examiner:* Tert. Apol. 9.

exāmĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to examination:* martyria fidei, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

exāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [examino]. II. Adj.: *weighed, tried, examined:* examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6.

exāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [examen] *to form swarms, to swarm:* examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5. II. *to weigh:* (aër) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: taleae ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 2. with *dat.*: *to counterbalance, counterpoise:* Vitr. 10, 8. III. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine:* non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8: emendate loquendi regulam, Quint. 1, 5, 1: juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18: male verum examinat omnis corruptus judex, Hor. S. 2, 2, 8: Papin. Dig. 30, 58.

ex-amplexor, 1. *v. dep. to clasp, embrace:* Auct. Her. 4, 52 *ad fin.*

ex-ămurco, 1. *v. a.* [amurca] *to deprive of moisture, to dry:* App. M. 4, p. 149.

ex-ămussim, *adv.* [amussis] *exactly, precisely, perfectly:* aedes factae probe, examussim, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim disputare, id. Men. prol. 50: App. M. 4, p. 150. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. p. 664.)

ex-ancillātus, a, um, *Part.* [ancillor] *serving like a slave:* Tert. Apol. 17 *ad fin.*

ex-anclo (less accurately antlo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw* or *bring out as a servant:* (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40.) I. Esp. *to draw out* a liquid: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116. Poet.: materno sanguine exanclando, *by spilling, shedding,* Enn. in Non. 292, 16. II. Fig.: *to go through, suffer, endure*: clades impatibiles, Att. in Non. 292, 12: aerumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14: Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, Cic. Acad. 2, 34: quum exanclavisset omnes labores, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

ex-ănĭmābĭlĭter, *adv. as if lifeless:* Nov. in Non. 376, 12.

ex-ănĭmālis, e, *adj. lifeless, dead* (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 7. 2. *deadly, mortal:* curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

exănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo] *a depriving of breath, a suffocating:* vulvarum, *hysterics,* Plin. 32, 3, 13. II. Fig.: *terror, fright:* exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus**, a, um (the latter form most common in the plural), *adj.* [anima] *breathless, lifeless, dead.* I. *exanimis:* columba decidit exanimis, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 *ad fin.*: corpus, Ov. A. A. 1, 540: artus, id. Am. 1, 7, 53. Poet.: gelidae exanimesque favillae, *extinguished,* Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, *calm, without wind,* ib. 7, 88. 2. *exanimus:* nos juvenem exanimum vano maesti comitamur honore, Virg. Aen. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis oratis? ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimum, Lucr. 6, 706. II. *lifeless* or *dead with fear* (rare, and only in the form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Virg. Aen. 4, 672: Hor. S. 2, 6, 114.

ex-ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of air* or *wind:* folles, Auct. Aetnae, 560. **II.** *to deprive of breath:* fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92. **2.** *to deprive of life, to kill:* telum saepe nocentes praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104: Suet. Aug. 29: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1. se taxo, Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.* In the *pass.: to be deprived of life, be killed, to die:* Epaminondas quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.:* exanimata parentum corpora, Lucr. 6, 1254: Liv. 9, 1. Also, *to be deprived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted:* milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. Of things: (vini faex) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength,* Plin. 23, 2, 31: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *without life* or *spirit, tame,* Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. **III.** Fig.: *to deprive of life* or *spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.:* vorsor in amoris rota miser, exanimor, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16: te metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: me exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178. In the *part. perf.:* exanimata metu, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 32: Cic. Mil. 23: Virg. Aen. 5, 805.

exănĭmus, a, um, v. exanimis.

exanthēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐξάνθημα, *an eruption on the skin, exanthema:* Marc. Empir. 19.

exantlo, v. exanclo.

ex-ăpĕrĭo, 4. *v. a. to open completely:* implicatissimam nodositatem, *to undo, unloose,* Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-apto, 1. *v. a. to fit, adjust:* Deo coronas, Apul. M. 11, p. 271.

ex-aptus, a, um, *adj. fastened, appended* (rare): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. in Non. 235, 7: pendeant exapta catenis tintinnabula, Plin. 36, 13, 19 *fin.*

ex-ăquesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to turn to water:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. 18.

exărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaro] *a ploughing up:* Marc. Cap. 9, p. 204. **2.** Meton. (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): *a writing, composition:* Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

exarchus, i, *m.* = ἔξαρχος, *a superintendent, overseer:* monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. *v. n. incep. to burst out in a blaze, to kindle, take fire:* nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, nisi admoto igni, ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *ad fin.:* sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50. **2.** Meton.: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94. **II.** Fig.: *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out:* exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: Indutiomarus multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: infestius Papirium exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33: adeo exarserant animis, id. 3, 30: libidinibus indomitis, Tac. A. 6, 1: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.:* plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, id. 40, 35: in iras, Virg. Aen. 7, 445: in aliquem, Tac. A. 11, 12. Of abstr. subjects: ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Am. 27: novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 27, 2: bellum, Cic. Lig. 1, 3: certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, ib. 2, 27: admirabilis quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Am. 9: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: violentia Turni, Virg. Aen. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, ib. 8, 220: fames auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14: etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat, Cic. Rab. Post. 6: altercatio ex iracundia muliebri in contentionem animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, *had rapidly risen,* Suet. Tib. 34.

ex-ārĕfīo, ĕri, *v. pass.* [arefacio] *to be dried up, become completely dry:* juncus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66.

ex-ărēno, 1. *v. a.* [arena] *to cleanse from sand:* aes, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

ex-āresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become completely dry* (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnes, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: fontes, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: lacrimae, Cic. Att. 10, 14. **II.** Fig.: *to become exhausted, extinct,* etc.: ex amoenis rebus et voluptariis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46: flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, id. Rep. 1, 43: vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, ib. 9, 18.

ex-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj. dried up, quite dry:* fig.: status Judaeorum, Tert. Res. carn. 30.

ex-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm:* cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76 *ad fin.:* dextras, Lucan. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387: exarmare navem, *to unrig, dismantle,* Sen. Ep. 30: Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *to deprive of strength, to weaken;* Vell. 2, 17: serpentem diro veneno, *to render harmless,* Sil. 1, 411: taurum, Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: aequor, Claud. Epigr. 35, 4. **III.** Fig.: *to disarm:* filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3: nautas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7: accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

ex-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough* or *dig up:* radices, Cato R. R. 61: sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: deum, puerum, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 51. **2.** *to raise, produce by tillage:* frumentum, id. Verr. 5, 38. **3.** In gen. *to plough, till, cultivate:* Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall Aug. 1: viam publicam, Paul. Dig. 43, 10, 4: exarare et effodere mala, *to dig up the earth about them,* Pall. Febr. 25, 14. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles,* Hor. Epod. 8, 4. **II.** Meton.: *to write, note, set down* (v. exaratio): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1: novum prooemium, ib. 16, 6 *fin.:* binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10: librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29: versus, Suet. Ner, 52.

ex-arsus, a, um, *Part.* [exardesco] *burned up:* res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

ex-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj. inarticulate, irregular:* sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

ex-ascĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [ascio] *hewn out;* hence, in gen. *properly prepared:* opus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 93.

exaspĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero] *roughness:* Scrib. Comp. 222.

exaspĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who irritates* or *exasperates:* Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make rough, to roughen:* fauces, Cels. 1, 3: summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51: faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: undas, *to roughen,* Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27: mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* Poet.: aegida innumeris signis, *to ornament with raised figures,* Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 193: ensem saxo, *to sharpen, whet,* Sil. 4, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to irritate, exasperate:* durati (Gallograeci) tot malis exasperatique, *made savage,* Liv. 38, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id. 42, 14: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: canes, *to incite, set on,* App. M. 4, p. 143: apes, Col. 9, 15, 4 rem verbis exasperavit *exasperated, made worse,* Quint. 4, 2 75.

exauctōrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exauctoro] *a military discharge:* Cod Theod. 8, 5 35.

ex-auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* milit. t. t. *to discharge from service, to dismiss,* omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1: milites licentia sola se, ubi velint, exauctorent, id. 8 34. **2.** *to dismiss, cashier:* Ulp. Dig 3, 2, 2, § 2: Suet. Aug. 24: Tac. H. 1 20. **II.** Fig.: verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, *discarded, obsolete,* Macr. S. 1, 5.

exaudībĭlis, e, *adj.* [exaudio] *that may be heard* or *listened to:* Aug. Sol 1, 1.

ex-audĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear plainly* or *at a distance:* nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, quae loquerentur, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div 1, 33 *fin.:* maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam id. Sull. 11, 33: Caes. B. G. 5, 30. **II** For the simple verb: *to hear:* quam multa, quae nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50. Poet.: licet has exaudiat herbas (*i. e.* hos cantus), Lucan. 6 715. **2.** *to hearken, listen to, regard grant:* tantum miserere precesque supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856: vota precesque, Virg. Aen. 11, 157: quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94: Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51. **3.** *Absol.: to give heed to, to obey.* ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 14. **4.** *to understand, comprehend:* nomina, Cels. Dig. 33, 10, 7 verba, ib. 45, 1, 99.

exaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaudio] *a hearkening, granting:* oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 24.

ex-augĕo, 2. *v. a. to increase exceedingly* (rare): benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 9: opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

exaugŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro] *a desecrating, profaning:* sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55.

ex-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane* (rare): fana, Liv. 1, 55: vestalem, Gell. 6, 7: sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

ex-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take an augury:* ex vinculis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

ex-ballisto, 1. *v. a.* [ballista] *to finish with the* ballista (facete): Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Pl. Ps. 2, 1 10.

exbĭbo, i. q. ebibo: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 19

exbŏla, ae, *f.* = ἐκβολή, prob. *a kind of missile:* Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101 *fin.*

exbures exinteratas, sive exbuae, quae exbiberunt, quasi epotae, Fest *s. v*

excaecātor, ōris, *m.* [excaeco] *one who blinds:* Aug. Serm. 43 ex hom. 50.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blind make blind* (rare): num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200. Transf. **1.** *to deprive a plant of the eyes* or *buds:* Col. 11, 3, 45: Plin. 17 22, 35, § 175. **2.** *to stop up a river channel,* etc.: Ov. M. 15, 272: Cels. 7 7 *fin.* **3.** *to darken* or *dim:* fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46 **II.** Fig.: fama oculos animosque excaecat, Petr. 141, 5: formam, *to disfigure,* id. 128, 3.

ex-calcĕo (-calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off the shoes:* petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalciandos, Suet. Vit 2: excalciatus cursitare, *unshod, barefoot,* id. Vesp. 8. Reflect.: neque unquam aut nocte aut die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.:* and as a *verb. dep.:* ut nemo se excalceatur

Varr. in Non. 478, 16. 2. Esp. of tragedians: *to take off the* cothurni: Sen. Ep. 76 *ad fin.* Hence excalceati, *opp.* to cothurnati, *comedians* or *pantomimists*, ib. 8 *ad fin.*

excaldātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excaldo] *a washing* or *bathing in warm water*. Capitol. Albin. 5.

ex-caldo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [caldus] *to wash* or *bathe in warm water*: Marc. Empir. 26: Apic. 4, 2.

ex-calfăcĭo, no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a. to warm, to heat*: excalfacit, Plin. 21, 20, 82: excalfieri, id. 24, 7, 28: lacus sole excalfactus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 37: ad excalfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 23, 93.

excalfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio] *a warming, heating*: Plin. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *warming, heating*: Plin. 21, 18, 72.

excalfio, v. excalfacio.

ex-candĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a. to heat, inflame* (rare): fig.: excande me fecerunt cupiditate, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annonam macelli, *to enhance, raise*, ib. 3, 2, 16.

excandescentĭa, ae, *f.* [excandesco] *heat, anger, irascibility*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21.

ex-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow*: quum bitumen et sulphur additum est excandescet, Cato R. R. 95: Plin. 36, 26, 67 *ad fin.* ‖. Fig.: *to glow, to burn*, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: id postquam resciit, excanduit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: Suet. Claud. 40: in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8.

ex-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment*: Hor. Epod. 5, 45: Lucan. 6, 686: qui fruges excantasset, *had removed them by enchantment into another field*, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4: Sen. Q. N. 4, 7.

ex-carnĭfĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear the flesh to pieces* (rare): aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*: Suet. Vit. 17. ‖. Fig.: *to torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira 3, 4.

ex-castrātus, a, um, *Part.* [castro] *castrated*: Gell. 9, 9. 2. Meton.: *shelled, husked*: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudĭco (-codico), 1. *v. a.* [caudex] *to weed out, root up*: Lex. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129. 2. Meton.: *to dig round*: ablaqueandae sunt vites, quod Itali excodicare appellant, Pall. Jan. 1. ‖. Fig.: silvam libidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

excăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excavo] *a hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3.

ex-căvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to hollow out*: trullam, Cic. Verr. 4, 27 *ad fin.*: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49 *fin.* In an obscene sense: i. q. paedicare: Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*perf. subj. syncop.* excessis, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21) 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw*: ex istoc loco, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18: e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6 *fin.*: e templo, Liv. 29, 19: ex illa circumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.*: ex via, id. B. G. 5, 19: ex pugna, ib. 3, 4: proelio, ib. 3, 4: pugna, ib. 5, 36: Liv. 44, 42: Virg. Aen. 9, 789: acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: loco, ib. 1, 44: bello, Sall. C. 9: de utero matris, *to be born*, Tryphon. Dig. 1, 5, 15: cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Boeotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.*: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*: ad deos, Vell. 1, 2: in exsilium, Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4. *Absol.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: excedere deos, simul ingens motus excedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13: primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 44, 67 *fin.* 2 Esp.: *to go beyond, overstep, rise above*: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic. Tim. 5: montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1 *fin.* 3. *to depart* (from life), *to die*: sic ille quum undequadraginta annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: vita, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: e medio, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: and *absol.*: Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 5. ‖. Fig.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: ex pristina bellandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73. 2. Esp. *to go beyond, to leave; to advance, proceed: to transgress, digress*: ex magisterio alicujus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1: haec eo anno in Africa gesta: insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, *etc.*, id. 30, 26: excedere paululum ad enarrandum, id. 29, 29: in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1: eo laudis excedere, *so far transcends*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.*: tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, *exceeded, went beyond*, id. A. 2, 24. 3. *to depart, disappear*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: jam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? Liv. 26, 13: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8. Poet.: Cannaene tibi graviorque palude Maeonius Stygia lacus excessere Padusque? *have they slipped from your memory?* Sil. 15, 35. B. Act.: *to depart from, to leave*: urbem, Liv. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: curiam, id. 45, 20: *Pass. impers.*: Crotonem excessum est, id. 24, 3. ‖. Fig.: *to go beyond, surpass, exceed*: nubes excedit Olympus, Lucan. 2, 271: statura, quae justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta millium, Liv. 39, 5: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55: praeturae gradum, id. Oth. 1: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51. *Absol.*: excessit Fronto, *went beyond the proposal*, Tac. A. 2, 33. *Pass.*: unione jam excessa, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, entis, *Part.* [excello]. ‖. Adj. *high, lofty*: oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 107. 2. Fig.: *distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Acad. 1, 3 *ad fin.*: Galba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.*: excellens pulcritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 16: cygnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 250. *Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 50: nihil Alcibiade fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1. *Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20.

excellenter, *adv. excellently*: Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: Nep. Att. 1. *Comp.*: Cic. Sest. 45.

excellentia, ae, *f.* [excello] *superiority, excellence*: with objective *gen.*: magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28: with subjective *gen.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, ib. 1, 5, 17: picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49: crurum, id. 34, 8, 19 § 82. In *plur.*: Cic. Am. 19, 69.

excelleo, v. excello, *ad init.*

ex-cello, cellŭi, celsum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (excelleo, Macer. Aemil. in Diom. p. 371 P · Cic. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P.) I. Act.: *to raise up, elevate*: only in Festus: recellere, reclinare, et excellere in altum extollere, Fest. p. 274 Müller ‖. Neutr. *to rise elevate oneself* Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis Cato in Gell. 7, 3. 2. Esp. *to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel*: gen. in a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic. Manil. 14, 41 in aliqua re, id. de Or. 2, 54: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: ante ceteros, App. Flor. p. 356: omnibus rebus, Lucr. 1, 28: ingenio scientiaque, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18 § 24: in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut 59, 215. *Absol.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, nomenque regium, id Rep. 2, 28. In a bad sense: vitiis, id Leg. 1, 19, 51: quum haec (flagitia), quae excellunt, me nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 *ad fin.* [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello.*]

excelsē, *adv. on high, loftily*: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5. Fig.: ornat excelse, Plin. Ep. 2, 3· excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic. Or. 34: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell. 1, 6.

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus] *loftiness, height*: montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64: arundinis, id. 16, 36, 66. Fig.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, *Part.* [excello]. ‖. Adj.: *elevated, lofty, high*: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: vertex montis, Virg. Aen. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16: statura. Suet. Caes. 45: aves (Ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. *Comp.*: in excelsiore loco Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26. *Sup.*: mons, id. B. C. 1, 70: locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.*: rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8. Subst. excelsum, i, *n. a height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3 8, 20: Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor, Ov. H. 15, 165: prohibebit in excelsum emicare (vitem) Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. 2. Fig.: *lofty, sublime, noble*, etc.: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23: excelso e illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5: species magnae excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.* *Comp.*: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34 · quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, id. Att. 3, 20 *ad fin.* *Sup.*: excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.*: duces, id. 2, 114 *ad fin.* Subst.: in excelso aetatem habere, *in a high station*, Sall. C. 51. In the later empire, *a title of high official dignitaries*, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, *etc.*

exceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [excepto] *a receptacle*: Tert. Spect. 2 *med.*

excepticius or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [excipio] *caught up, intercepted*: alica, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

exceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an exception, restriction, limitation*: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Am. 17: sine ulla exceptione laboris, id. Fam. 6, 5: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, id. Balb. 14: in *plur.*: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, Cic. Agr. 1, 4. ‖. In law: *the exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict: Gai. Inst. 4, 116 *sq.*: Just. Inst. 4, 13: Cic. Inv. 2, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 11.)

exceptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [exceptio] *a small limitation* or *exception*: Sen. Ep. 20.

excepto, avi, atum, 1. *v a. freq* [excipio] *to take out, to take up, to catch up* (rare): barbatulos mullos exceptans de piscina, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38 aquae exceptant leves auras, *snuff up*, Virg. G. 3, 274: per pectora saevas exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who notes down, an amanuensis, short-hand writer:* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19 *fin.*: Firm. Math. 3, 6 *med.* In the later empire, *an officer in the chancery:* Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5.

exceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serviceable for catching up* or *receiving:* quali, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8. Subst.: exceptorium excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.* [excipio].

ex-cĕrĕbrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerebrum] *deprived of brains*, hence *rendered senseless, stupified:* excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift out, separate:* furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1: frumenta, *to cleanse*, id. 2, 20, 5: caementa cribris, Vitr. 7, 6: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39: omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, id. 9, 46 *fin.* **2.** *to carry off, discharge* by stool or urine: venter excernit mollia, Cels. 2, 8. (Hence It. *scernere.*)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pick* or *take out:* semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272. **II.** Fig.: *to pick out, choose, select:* non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpsimus, id. Inv. 2, 2: nihil unquam legit, quod non excerperet, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: paucos, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, *to select*, Quint. 10, 1, 45. **2.** *to take out, leave out, except:* non eo de numero est excerpendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 47: me illorum excerpam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40: se consuetudini hominum, *to withdraw oneself*, Sen. Ep. 5. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpsus*, It. *scarso*; Fr. *échars*; Eng. *scarce.*)

excerptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo] *an extract from a work:* Gell. 17, 21.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.* [excerpo].

ex-cervīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cervicatus] *obstinacy, stubbornness:* Hier. in Naum. 3.

excessus, a, um, *Part.* [excedo].

excessus, ūs, *m.* [excedo] *a departure* (from life) and *absol. death:* in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27 (dub.): post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id. Rep. 2, 30: laeti excessu principis, Tac. A. 1, 7: Suet. Tib. 22. **II.** *a standing out, projecting:* os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projections*, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.* **III.** Fig.: *a departing from the subject, digression:* egressio vel (quod usitatius esse coepit), excessus, est extra causam, Quint. 3, 9, 4. In *plur.*: Plin. H. N. praef. § 12. **2.** *a deviation, aberration:* minuti a pudore excessus, Val. Max. 8, 2 *fin.*: moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990

excētra, ae, *f.* [perh. corrupted from ἔχιδνα] *a snake, serpent* (rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 3 *sq.* Fig. as a term of reproach: Liv. 39, 11: Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 19.

excĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exscindo, v. excidium] *a destroying, destruction:* oppidi, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 2.

excĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [for exscidium, from exscindo] *overthrow, demolition, destruction:* urbis, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.*: in *plur.*: petit urbem excidiis, Virg. G. 2, 505: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15: arcium, Virg. Aen. 12, 655: Libyae, ib. 1, 22: gentium, Vell. 2, 98: legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Virg. Aen. 8, 386.

excĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [excĭdo] *a falling out* or *down:* vulvae, Plin. 36, 21, 39. **2.** *a going down, setting:* solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

ex-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall out* or *down, to fall from:* quod (animal) quum ex utero elapsum excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *ad fin.*: e digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov. H. 16, 252: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Aen. 6, 339: arce, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1164: num qui numi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram obtuere? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 17. Poet.: vinclis excidet, *will slip out of the fetters*, Virg. G. 4, 410: quum Chironi Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30. **2.** Esp. *to fall* or *come out* (rare): ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42: quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3. **II.** Fig.: *to fall out unawares, to slip out, escape:* verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull. 26: vox excidit ore, Virg. Aen. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? ib. 2, 658: scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, *was published without my knowledge and against my wish*, id. de Or. 1, 21: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Virg. Aen. 9, 113. **2.** Esp. of the memory or mind: *to be forgotten, overlooked*, etc.: excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19 *fin.*: exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37: animo, Virg. Aen. 1, 26: pectore, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 24. With *dat.*: o miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, Quint. 2, 3, 10. *Absol.*: quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? id. 11, 2, 6: excidit, ut peterem, *I forgot to beg*, Ov. M. 14, 139. Rarely in an active sign.: palam moneri excidentis est, Quint. 11, 3, 132. **3.** *to pass away, be lost, perish:* neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Am. 16, 58: nec vera virtus quum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo excidet, Prop. 3, 2, 24: excidit omnis luctus, Ov. M. 8, 449: ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3 *fin.*: versus qui in breves excidunt, *which end*, Quint. 9, 4, 106. Poet.: in vitium libertas excidit, *degenerated into licentiousness*, Hor. A. P. 282. **4.** *to be deprived of, to lose, miss*, with *ex* or *abl.* of what is lost: ex familia, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 104: uxore, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5: primo aevo, Prop. 3, 7, 7: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, *failed*, Ov. M. 2, 328: fine medicinae, Quint. 2, 17, 25: qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formula excidissent, *who had lost their suits* (for the usual, cadere formula *or* causa), Suet. Claud. 14: Sen. Clem. 2, 3. **5.** *to dissent, differ from:* ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil. in Non. 301, 18.

ex-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut out* or *off, to cut* or *hew down:* lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: excisa est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4: arborem e stirpe, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1: columnas rupibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: linguam alicui, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: partum mulieri, Marcell. Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, *to castrate*, Quint. 5, 12, 17: se, Ov. F. 4, 361: vias inter montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24 *fin.*: excisum latus rupis in antrum, *hewn out into a cave*, Virg. Aen. 6, 42: vasa in asperitatem excisa, *made rough with sculptured figures*, Plin. 33, 11, 49. **2.** *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. Sest. 44: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: Trojam, Virg. Aen. 2, 637: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*: agrum, ib. 115: exercitum, *to cut to pieces*, ib. 120. **II.** Fig.: *to extirpate, banish:* aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: iram animis, Sen. de Ira 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 18

ex-cieo, v. excio, *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi *or* ii, itum (long and short form of the *part.* equally freq. Form excieo: exciet, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 1: *infin.* exciere, Liv. 7, 11 *fin.* *Past imperf.* excibat, id. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182) 4. *v. a.* Lit. *to move* or *set in motion out of: to cause to move out of, to bring* or *get out, to rouse:* suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: animas imis sepulcris, Virg. E. 8, 98: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: sellularii exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 *in.*: Urgulaniam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 21: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 1: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30: in pugnam, Lucan. 6, 12: in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 146. *Absol.*: exciente buccina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.* **2.** Of things: *to bring out* or *forth; to call forth, produce:* semina per artus, Lucr. 4, 1211: lacrimas alicui, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 114: Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem in undis, Virg. Aen. 5, 790: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 667. **II.** Fig.: *to rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify:* clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 *fin.*: Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, ib. 99: inter cetera, quae ad exciendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bructeros, Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: juventus privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. C. 37. Of things: terrorem, Liv. 10, 4: tumultum, id. 3, 39: Britanni omnium civitatium vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking*, Virg. Aen. 12, 445.

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *draw out:* hodie excepi vidulum, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 140: dens manu, forcipe excipitur, Cels. 7, 12, 1: telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, *to withdraw, exempt*, Virg. Aen. 9, 271. Fig.: servitute exceptus, *rescued from slavery*, Liv. 33, 23: nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, *exempt*, Tac. Agr. 15. **II.** *to except, make an exception of:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: Democritus nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Acad. 2, 23, 73: etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: quum nominatim lex exciperet, ut ad templum monumentumque capere (pecunias) liceret, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87. In the *abl. absol.*: omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Sempronios, *you two excepted*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Am. 27 *fin.*: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38. Hence, legal *t. t.*, of a defendant: *to make a legal exception* to the plaintiff's statement, *to demur:* verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Cels. Dig. 22, 3, 9. **2.** In an agreement, law, *etc. to except by name, to state expressly* (rare): quum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat, *expressly stipulates for* (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3. **III** *to catch, capture, take, receive:* sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: labentem excepit, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: se in pedes excepit, *sprang to the ground* Liv. 4, 19: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: tunicis fluen tibus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: vulnera, id. Sest. 10, 23: plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: o terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14: aliquem epulis, Tac. G. 21: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: servos in pabulatione, ib. 7, 20: incautum, Virg. Aen. 3, 332: (uri) mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: aprum latitantem, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: caprum insidiis, Virg. E. 3, 18. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos excepit, *received them*, Liv. 38, 41: silva tum excepit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, *lay to the north*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16. In medic. quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, *are taken in a salve*, Cels. 5, 18, 20.

IV. *to come next to, to follow after, succeed:* linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv. 5, 13: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amarantus, Plin. 21, 11, 39: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. *Absol.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, *succeeded*, Liv. 2, 61: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 7. Milit. *t. t. to relieve, come to the relief* or *support of:* hanc (legionem) rursus XIII legionis cohortes exceperunt, id. B. G. 7, 51: accedebat huc, ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent, ib. 5, 16 *fin.* Hence, *to continue, prolong:* memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: Liv. 38, 22: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5. Poet. with the *inf.:* Sil. 13, 687. **V.** *to take* or *catch up, to intercept:* genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26: posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, *had obtained*, id. Att. 1, 14: subire coëgit et excipere pericula, *to encounter*, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243: excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, *receive*, Quint. 10, 1, 15: verba risu, id. 1, 2, 7: praecepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, *for taking captive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32. Of things as subjects: quae (sublicae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, *would befall, overtake them*, id. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.:* Virg. Aen. 3, 318. **2.** Esp. *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, *to write down in short hand*, Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: voces, Liv. 40, 7: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.

excĭpŭla, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa) [excipio] *vessels for receiving liquids, receivers:* Plin. 25, 7, 39: in excipulis ejus fluminis, *cavities, basins*, id. 9, 22, 38.

excĭpŭum quod excipitur, ut *praecipuum* quod ante capitur, Fest. *s. v.*

excīsātus, a, um, *adj.* [excisus] *cut out* or *off:* excisatis auribus, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excīdo] *a cutting out, excision:* plagae, Pall. 3, 30. **II.** *a destroying:* Auct. Or. pro Dom. 58.

excīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for cutting out:* scalper, Cels. 8, 3.

excīsus, a, um, *Part.* [excīdo].

excĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excito] *inciting, animating:* modulatio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 *fin.*

excĭtātē, *adv. vigorously, vehemently:* Plin. 37, 7, 31.

excĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excito] *a rousing up, inciting:* Arn. 7, 237.

excĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rouses* or *animates:* Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [excito]. **II.** Adj.: *lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud:* acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. *Comp.:* clamor, Liv. 4, 37. *Sup.:* odor, Plin. 20, 17, 31.

excĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [excio] *to rouse out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out, to wake up:* feras, *to rouse up*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum nemorosis latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1: aliquem a portu, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem huc foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 2: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, *turned out*, Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, *to wake up*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 48: quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, *to call up*, ib. 2, 28, 124: testes, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 104. Of things: vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, *to raise*, Cels. 2, 4 *med.:* nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, *are produced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammas admoto fomite, Lucan. 8, 776: foculum bucca, Juv. 3, 262. **2.** Esp. *to raise, erect, construct:* Plato vetat sepulcrum e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1. **II.** Fig.: *to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, cause, kindle:* qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscerem, *established*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Am. 16, 59: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59: aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56: tibi illius memoriam mihi caram excitanti, *reviving*, id. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20: salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, *enlivens*, Quint. 6, 3, 19: syllabam acutam excitare, *to pronounce strongly*, id. 12, 10, 33: priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124: fletum etiam inimicis, ib. 57, 121. amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Virg. Aen. 2, 594.

excitus. a, um, *Part.* [excio].

excītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling out, calling:* vocis excitu procurrens, App. M. 6, p. 435.

exclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo] *a loud calling* or *crying out* (rare): acutas vocis exclamationes vitare debemus, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21. **II.** In rhetoric, *an exclamation:* id. 4, 15, 22: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out:* quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.:* in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, *to applaud loudly*, id. Or. 50, 168. *Pass. impers.:* quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8. Of things: apud hunc (oratorem) patria ipsa exclamabit, id. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, *crackles aloud*, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17: minus exclamantes syllabae, id. 9, 4, 137. **II.** Act.: *to call out, say aloud, exclaim:* ibi nescio quis maxima voce exclamat: *Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 12: non possum quin exclamem: *Euge, euge*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 79: mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13; hic exclamat, eum sibi esse sodalem, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 11. With *subj.:* quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep 1, 17. With *acc.:* multa memoria digna, Quint. 2, 11, 2. **2.** With a personal object: *to call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus cruentum pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30. (Hence It. *schiamazzare.*)

ex-clāro, 1. *v. a. to light up, illumine:* Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *eclairer éclair.*)

ex-clūdo, si, sum (*perf. syncop.* exclusti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18), [cludo, claudo] 3. *v. a. to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate:* ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 30: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 12: priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 B aliquem a portu et perfugio, Cic. Fam 5, 15: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73 With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10: exclusere diem telis, *obscured*, Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armeniae regiones a Cappadocia excludens, *separating*, Plin. 5, 24, 20. **2.** *to drive out, to put* or *take out:* excludito mihi hercule oculum, si dedero *knock out*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 95 (but Ritschl reads exlidito): vel oculum exclude, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96: others read exsculpe. Esp. of birds, *to hatch:* volucres ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 800: gallinae avesque reliquae, quum ex ovis pullos excluserint, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129. As a pun of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81. **3.** Poet. *to shut, finish* a book: volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. *ad fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: exclusit illum a republica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur Caes. B. G. 5, 23: exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones, praetoriis exceptionibus excludere, id. Inv. 1, 19, 57: angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 1, 56, 148: consuetudinem libere dicendi, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19. (Hence from part. Sp. *esclusa; Fr. écluse.*)

exclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excludo] *a shutting out, exclusion* (rare): ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who shuts* or *drives out:* daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37.

exclūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *exclusory:* exceptio, replicatio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excludo] *shut out, locked out:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 24.

excoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excoquo] *a boiling* or *baking thoroughly:* calcis, *a burning*, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, *a baking*, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.* [excoquo]

excodico, v. excaudico.

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito] *a contriving, devising, inventing:* quid illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

excōgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contriver, inventor:* verborum et nominum Arn. 3, 119.

excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [excogito]. **II.** Adj.: *sought out, choice* excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet. Cal. 22.

excōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [excogito] *a contriving, devising:* Gell. 5, 10, *fin.* dub

ex-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to consider thoroughly* or *profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent:* quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6: aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut excogitare, id. Rep. 3, 3: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: aliquid ad ornatum portarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: o callidos homines! o rem excogitatam! Cic. Or. 67, 225.

ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to work carefully; tend, cultivate:* vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5: rura, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8, 47, 72: lanas rudes, *to spin fine,* Ov. A. A. 2, 220. 2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect:* emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: praetoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72: urbem, ib. 28: doctus hirsutas excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: tumulum in trophaei modum, Flor. 4, 12: legionarii injecere flammae arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Caes. 84. ||. Fig.: *to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect:* nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tanquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: quibus rebus exculta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. Aen. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9, 31: mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef. § 3. 2. Of persons: *to honour* (poet. and rare for colere): deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

ex-cōlo, 1. *v. a. to strain out:* acetum, Pall. Jun. 8.

ex-cŏmĕdo, 3. *v. a. to eat up, consume:* App. Herb. 8.

excommūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excommunico] *excommunication:* Eccl.

ex-commūnĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to excommunicate:* Eccl.

ex-condo, 3. *v. a. to form, exhibit:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-consŭlāris, is, *m. one who has been consul, an ex-consul.* Inscr. Grut. 151, 6.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil out, melt out, dry up:* usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, *you boil away,* Cato R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimidium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, *to boil thoroughly,* Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38: glebas melle, id. 37, 12, 74: ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens,* Ov. M. 14, 712: arenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapidem in rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: excoctum argentum, *purified,* Gell. 6, 5: imagines excoctae flammis, *melted down,* Plin. Pan. 52: tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad 5, 3, 63. With an abstr. object: cruditatem Laconicis excoquere, *to drive out by steam-baths,* Col. 1, praef. § 16: excocta maturitas hordei, *over-ripe,* Plin. 18, 7, 18. ||. Fig.: malum alicui, *to devise,* Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 53: mentem, *to plague, vex,* Sen. Herc. fur. 135. (Hence through part. It. *scotto.*)

ex-cŏrĭo, 1. *v. a.* [corium] *to strip of its skin* or *covering:* hastam, App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud.

ex-cornis, e, *adj.* [cornu] *without horns:* bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor] *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid:* aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo *excordes, vecordes, concordes*que dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: an quod aspexit (taurus) vestitu purpureo excordem Caesarem, ipse corde privatus est? id. Div. 2, 16, 37: excors, caecus, incogitabilis, Pl. Mil. 2 6, 63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Am. 26, 99: tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors rejecta praeda? Hor. S. 2, 3, 67.

excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excerno] *what is sifted out, the refuse:* Col. 8. 5, 25. ||. *excrement, ordure:* Plin. 11, 26, 32: oris, *spittle,* Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, *mucus of the nose,* id. A. 16, 4.

excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excresco] *an excrescence:* costarum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

ex-crēmo, 1. *v. a. to burn utterly:* Tert. Cult. fem. 6.

excreo, v. exscreo.

excrescens, ntis, *Part.* [excresco]. ||. Subst. *neut.: a morbid excrescence:* Plin. 20, 9, 36.

ex-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up:* quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col. 4, 21, 3: in longitudinem excrescunt abies, larix, palma, Plin. 16, 30, 54: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20: excrevit in altum solum tumulo, Lucan. 4, 11. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21: carnes excrescentes, Plin. 23, 6, 59: arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id. 34, 18, 56. ||. Fig.: *to grow exceedingly, increase:* nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus prooemii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62: litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10: excrescit in dies ejus rei luxus, Plin. 37, 2, 7.

excrētus, a, um, *Part.* [excerno]. ||. Subst.: excretum, i, *n.:* excreta tritici, *the siftings of wheat, the chaff,* Col. 8, 4, 1.

excrētus, a, um, *Part.* [excresco]. ||. Adj.: *grown up, full grown:* hoedi, Virg. G. 3, 398: animalia, Lact. 2, 11 *med.*

excrŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excrucio] *deserving of torture:* anus, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 1. ||. Act.: *tormenting, torturing:* exitium, Prud. στεφ. 3, 114.

excrŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *torment, torture:* Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

excrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *torment, torture:* duri corporis, Prud. στεφ. 14, 19.

ex-crŭcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly:* perii! excruciabit me herus, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinculisque excruciaverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: uxores igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatae, ib. 6, 19: hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: excruciatus inopia, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 24. 2. *to force out by torturing, to extort:* res excruciata, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 *fin.* ||. *to inflict mental pain* or *torture:* conficior moerore, mea Terentia: nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18: haec sunt, quae me excruciant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9. In the *pass.:* excrucior, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 61: id ego excrucior, id. Epid. 2, 2, 8.

excŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excubo] *a watching, keeping watch:* ab excubatione desistere, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6. Fig.: perpetua amicorum, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excŭbĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *a lying out of doors:* Pl. Casin. prol. 54. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a watching, keeping watch:* haec arma, Capitolinae cohortes, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Tac. A. 13, 18: vigilium canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 3: grues excubias habent nocturnis temporibus, Plin. 10, 23, 30. Poet.: centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, excubias divum aeternas, Virg. Aen. 4, 200. 3. Meton.: *persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m. an ex-chamberlain:* Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 12.

excŭbĭtor, ōris *m.* [excubo] *one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel* haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 *fin.:* Suet. Claud. 42. Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.

excŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a watching, keeping watch:* in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie* or *sleep out of doors:* moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent, armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112. ||. Esp. *to lie out on guard, to keep watch:* instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: nocte cohortes ad munitionem excubare, id. B. C. 3, 50: legio per muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 175: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72. Poet.: Cupido Chiae pulcris excubat in genis, *keeps watch,* Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Of things as subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch,* Caes. B. C. 2, 22: alni contra erumpentium amnium impetus, riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16, 37, 67: laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39. 2. Fig.: *to be watchful* or *attentive:* quum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: intelligi potest curam rei publicae summae defendundae jam pridem apud nos excubare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, *on behalf of the cities,* Plin. 35, 10, 37. *Pass. impers.:* rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, id. 35, 7, 32.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to strike* or *beat out:* silici scintillam excudit, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, *do not hatch,* Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3. ||. Meton.: *to forge:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848 2. In gen.: *to prepare, make:* ceras, id. G. 4, 57. 3. Fig.: *to compose:* excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, Cic. Att. 15, 27.

exculcātor, ōris, *m.* [exculco]. milit. *t. t. a skirmisher:* Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

exculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [exculco].

ex-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread* or *beat out* (rare): ex dominis pugnis furfures, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 30. Fig.: verba obsoleta exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7. 2. *to tread down, to stamp firm* or *close:* singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down,* Caes. B G. 7, 73.

excultor, ōris, *m.* [excolo] *a cultivator, rearer:* florum, Tert. Monog. 16.

excultus, a, um, *Part.* [excolo].

ex-cŭnĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [cuneus] *one who cannot get sitting room in the theatre:* App. Flor. p. 353.

excūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo] *carefully attended to:* lepide excuratus incessisti, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 6: victus, *dainty,* id. Pseud. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrĭo, 1. *v. a.* [curia] *to eject from the curia* or *from the senate:* Varr. in Non. 36, 30.

ex-curro, cŭcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr.: *to run out* or *forth, to hasten forward:* quum se excucurrisse illuc frustra sciverit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, id. Fam. 3, 7: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion,* id. Att. 10, 15: in crucem, *to go to the devil*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 12. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to sally forth, to make a sortie:* sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34: in fines Romanos excucurrerunt populandi magis quam justi more belli, id. 1, 15: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87. **3.** Of things: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt 3, 1: nec recisis qui a lateribus excurrant pampinis, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212. **4.** Geograph. *t. t. to run out, project, extend:* ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42: Sicania tribus excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Creticum mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5. **5.** Of quantities: *to be over and above, to exceed* (rare): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26: viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax, Veg. Mil. 1, 28. **II.** Fig.: *to run* or *spread out, to extend, display itself:* campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrunt foras, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: quid est, cur claudere aut insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere, *to keep pace with*, id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, *be prolix*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: paeone dochmioque, quorum prior in quatuor, secundus in quinque (syllabas) excurrit, Quint. 9, 4, 79: in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *makes excursions*, id. 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 *fin.:* quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, *extends*, Gai. Dig. 24, 1, 10: productiora alia et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *running out*, Cic. Or. 53, 178. **B.** Act. (rare): *to run through.* Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6. **2.** *to pass over, omit:* a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *med.*

ex-cursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [curso] *a sally, onset:* crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. Milit. *t. t. a skirmisher:* Amm. 24, 1.

excursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excurro] *a running out* or *forth:* status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forwards*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimius, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursions*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion:* crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14. **II.** Fig.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adjicienda sit excursio, *an insertion, addition*, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, *digression*, id. 4, 2, 103. **2.** Esp. *the opening of a speech:* sed haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: prooemium, proxima huic narratio: propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [excurro] *a skirmisher, scout, spy:* Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22: Val. Max. 7, 3, 7

excursus, a, um, *Part.* [excurro].

excursus, ūs, *m.* [excurro] *a running out* or *forth:* excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions*, Virg. G. 4, 194. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, charge, attack; an inroad, invasion:* excursus militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19. **3.** Meton.: geograph. *t. t. a projecting, projection:* promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. 6, 2, 2: ad Pyrenei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31. **II.** Fig.: *a digression:* hae (egressiones) sunt plures, quae per totam causam varios habent excursus, Quint. 4, 3, 12: *opp.* opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excuso] *that may be excused, excusable* (rare): delicti pars, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 41. *Comp.:* error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.

excūsābĭlĭter, *adv. excusably:* excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 *fin.*

excūsābundus, a, um, *adj.* [excuso] *fond of excuses:* App. Apol. p. 324.

excūsāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an excuse:* admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

excūsātē, *adv. without blame:* fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13. *Comp.:* Tac. A. 3, 68.

excūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excuso] *an excusing, excuse:* constr. with *gen.*, *absol.:* with *cur*, *quominus*, etc. With *gen. obj.:* peccati, Cic. Am. 11, 37: intermissionis literarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47. With *gen. subj.:* pauca ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. With both a *subj.* and *obj. gen.:* excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8. With a *causal gen.:* excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Coel. 1, 2: adolescentiae, ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris neque aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275. *Absol.* and with *cur*, *quominus*, etc.: turpis excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, id. Am. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, id. Pis. 15, 36: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14. **II.** Pass.: *a being excused, a release, discharge:* omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 5.

excūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who excuses:* Aug. Civ. D. 3, 20.

excūsātus, a, um, *Part.* [excuso]. **II.** Adj.: *excused:* hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: excusatissimus essem, Sen. Ot. sap. 29.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] *to release from a charge, to free from blame; to excuse:* Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 1, 40, 103: Titium excusavit Vespa Terentius, quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 12, 14: se alicui, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 4. In *pass.:* cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13: si citatus judex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. **2.** Of things: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 *fin.:* habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397: dolorem, ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum, *her not returning*, Tac. A. 1, 44. **II.** Meton.: *to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse.* With *acc.:* propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.:* imbecillitatem, Suet. Claud. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11: ille Philippo excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, quod non mane domum venisset, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67. In *pass.:* excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. H. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101. With *acc.* and *infin.:* si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 19: excusanti minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33. **2.** *to excuse, absolve; to discharge, dispense with:* a coepta (tutela) excusari, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 11. collegarum filiorum tutela excusari, Ulp. ib. 9: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12. **3.** With *pron. refl.:* *to shelter, protect oneself:* ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantae), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.

excūsor, ōris, *m.* [excudo] *a coppersmith, a smith:* Quint. 2, 21, 10.

excussē, *adv. strongly, violently:* mittere pilam, Sen. Ben. 2, 17.

excussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excutio] *that serves for shaking out:* cribra e lino, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

excussus, a, um, *Part.* [excutio]. **II.** Adj.: *stretched out, extended:* interest utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6: Ov. H. 4, 43.

excussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking out:* Prud. στεφ. 5, 226.

excūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excudo].

ex-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, (*perf. subj.* excussit, for excusserit, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 16) 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake out* or *off, to cast out, drive out; to send forth:* posse ex his (literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: verum (porcellum) ut subesse pallio contenderent et excuti juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19: equus excussit equitem, *threw*, Liv. 8, 7. excussus equo, Virg. Aen. 11, 640: excussus curru, ib. 10, 590: lectis excussit utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4 *med.:* lapide clavum, *to knock off*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 10: pulvis digitis excutiendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: poculum e manibus, Pers. 3, 101: ignem de crinibus, Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, *to knock out*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53 § 13: poma venti excutiant, *shake down*, Ov. M. 14, 764: cerebrum alicui, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 69: oculo excusso, Suet. Caes. 68: Teucros vallo, Virg. Aen. 9, 68: hostem oppidis et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: ab obsidione Nolae urbis, ib. 29: feras cubilibus, *to start*, Plin. Pan. 81: si flava excutitur Chloë, *be cast off*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 19: excussus patria, Virg. Aen. 7, 299: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: quartanas, *to drive away*, Plin. 20, 6, 23: (leo) gaudet comantes excutiens cervice toros, *shaking about*, Virg. Aen. 12, 7: caesariem, Ov. M. 4, 492 pennas, ib. 6, 703: habenas, ib. 5, 404: nares, *to dilate*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: tela, *to hurl*, Tac. A. 2, 20: fulmen in Thebas, Stat. Th. 10, 69: excussa brachia jacto, *tossed*, Ov. M. 5, 596: aër excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, *sends out*, Lucr. 6, 689: largum imbrem excusserunt procellae, Curt. 4, 7: lacrimas alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 59: vomitum alicui, id. Merc. 3, 3, 15: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5. **2.** *to search, examine* (by shaking a person's garments, etc.): *St.* Di me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. *Eu.* Agedum, excutedum pallium, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 19: culcitisque et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97. **II.** Fig.: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, si prodierint, *shake off, discard*, id. Coel. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meae, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, *plucked out, removed*, id. Sull. 16, 47: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are wrested from our hands*, id. Mur. 14, 30 hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: excute corde metum, Ov. M. 3, 689: diros amores, ib. 10, 42[illegible]. omnis quae erat conceptae mentis intentio mora et interdum iracundia excutitur, Quint. 10, 3, 20: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: dummodo

risum excutiat sibi, *can raise, produce*, ib. 1, 4, 35. **2.** Esp. *to search, examine, investigate:* explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. Part. or. 36, 124: pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, id. Mur. 12, 26: quae fere omnia Cicero in crimine veneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7 37: totum excutiamus locum, id. 5, 7, 6. (Hence It. *scuotere;* and from part. excussa, It. *scossa*, Fr. *escousse.*)

exdecimata, v. edecimo.

exdico, v. edico, *init.*

ex-dorsŭo, 1. *v. a.* [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back.] Of fishes: *to take out the backbone:* congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces, App. Apol. p. 301.

exdutae exuviae, Fest. *s. v.*

exĕbĕnus, i, *f.*=ἐξέβενος, *a precious stone of a shining white colour:* Plin. 37, 10, 58.

execo, execror, executio, exequor, *etc.*, v. exseco, exsequor, *etc.*

ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (*pres. subj.* exedint, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 32: *pres. ind.* exedit, for exest, Seren. Sammon. 7) 3. *v. a. to eat up, devour, consume:* frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1: serpens, qui jecur ejus exesset, Hyg. Fab. 55. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4. **2.** In gen. *to consume, destroy:* argentum vivum exest ac perrumpit vasa, Plin. 33, 6, 32: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Virg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1252: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesae arboris antrum, *hollow*, Virg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: huic non exesam vim luminis, *was not entirely destroyed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: non exedisse nefandis urbem odiis satis est, *to have destroyed*, Virg. Aen. 5, 785: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53. **II.** Fig.: *to consume, wear out, exhaust:* aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, moerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: illi beati, quos nullae aegritudines exedunt, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: moestas exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

exedra, ae, *f.*=ἐξέδρα, *a hall furnished with seats for conversing* or *disputing in:* Vitr. 5, 11: Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17. **II.** *an aviary:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

exedrĭum, ii, *n.* =ἐξέδριον, *a sitting-room, parlour:* Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

exĕdum, i, *n. an unknown plant:* Plin. 24, 19, 115.

ex-ēdūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [edurus] *deprived of hardness:* exuviae, Tert. Pall. 4.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (also exemplare, is, *n.* Lucr. 2, 123) [exemplum] *a pattern, model, original example:* eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar, Cic. Tim. 2: ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est, id. Mur. 31, 66: utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, ib. 1, 1: vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, ib. 2, 1, 58: exemplar adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, Tac. A. 6, 32. In *plur.:* vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *models*, Hor. A. P. 268. **II.** *a transcript, copy:* tibi earum (literarum) exemplar misi, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: liber in exemplaria transcriptus mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: testamenti, ib. 10, 75: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, *a copy*, Plin. 35, 11, 40. **III.** Fig.: *an image, likeness, impression:* verum amicum qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Am. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar, *init.*

exemplāris, e, *adj.* [exemplum] *that serves as a pattern* or *example, exemplary:* virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8. **II.** Subst. exemplares, ium, *m. plu.* (*i. e.* libri), *copies* (for exemplaria): Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārĭum, ii, *n.* [exemplar] *a pattern, model, original:* Arn. 6, 198. **II.** *a copy:* binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Procul. Dig. 31, 47.

exemplātus, a, um, *adj.* [exemplum] *copied, transcribed:* libellus, Sidon. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplum, i, *n. that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample:* purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9. **II.** *anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example:* ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.:* aliquem ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, *by that example, that case*, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21. **2.** Esp. *a warning example, punishment:* exemplum statuite in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: quibus liberi sunt, statuite exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *the punishment of death*, ib. 12, 20. **3.** Transf.: *imitation, image, portrait, a transcript, copy:* o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor! cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis. Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 102: aedes probant: sibi quisque inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, id. Most. 1, 2, 21: Pompeii literarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: *Literae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi.* Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, Cic. Att. 8, 6: Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 24. **III.** *a way, kind, mode, nature:* multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 11: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 132: quaestionem eodem exemplo haberi quo praetor ante habuisset, Liv. 31, 12: ad hoc exemplum, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 6. So of the *tenor, purport*, of a letter, *etc.:* literae uno exemplo, *of the same tenor*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: scribere bis eodem exemplo, ib. 9, 16: testamentum duplex, sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua literae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: *Pompeius mare transiit*, Cic. Att. 9, 6. (literarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53. [Prob. euph. form of *exemptum* from *eximo;* but Pott derives it from *ex* and *amplus.*] (Hence It. *scempio.*)

exemptĭlis, e, *adj.* [eximo] *that may be taken out, removable* (rare): particae, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptĭo, ōnis, *f* [id.] *a taking out removing:* alvi (apiarii), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34: favorum, Col 3, 18, 5: cretae, Pompon. Dig. 19, 5, 16. **II.** In law: *a detention of a person summoned before a court:* Ulp. Dig. 2, 7, 5.

exemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes out*, esp. *a quarryman:* Plin. 36 15, 24, § 125.

exemptus, a, um, *Part.* [eximo].

exemptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taking out* or *away:* cuneorum (*opp.* adjectus), Vitr. 9, 9.

exentĕro, avi, atum, 1 *v a.* [ἐξεντερίζω] *to eviscerate, embowel, draw:* exenteratus lepus, Just. 1, 5 *fin.* **II.** Transf.: *to empty:* marsupium alicujus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 3: opes argentarias mihi, ib. 5, 2, 7. **2.** *to torture, torment:* exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, ib. 3, 1, 1.

ex-ĕo, ĭi (rarely īvi), ĭtum (*fut.* exiet for exibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth, to go away:* dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 43: foras, id. Casin. 5, 2, 51: ex urbe, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: e patria, id. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7: ab urbe, Liv. 10, 37: de triclinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7: de ovo (cornix) a cauda, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, *leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: in terram, *to land*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 135: in luminis oras, *to be born*, Lucr. 1, 171: ad aliquem, *to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1 6. Poet. with *inf.:* exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288. Of things: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 27: cujus nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 127: numi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, ib. 2, 25, 61: Nilus per septem portus in maris exit aquas, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: populo albae folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35: color in florem heliotropii exit, id. 37, 6, 22. *Pass. impers.:* uti inde exiri possit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to march out:* milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.:* paludati (praetores) exeunt, *set off for the battle-field*, ib. 1, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39: ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. *Pass. impers.:* non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: postquam exitum est maxima copia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 64. **3.** *to issue, escape:* cujus (Isocratis) e ludo tanquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82. **4.** Of plants: *to come up, spring forth, sprout:* plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 1: semina e terra in fruges, Plin. 11, 30, 36: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57. *Absol.:* ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3. **5.** *to ascend, rise:* ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr. 6, 887: exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbos, Virg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8. **II.** Fig.: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia. Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 exire aere alieno, id. Phil. 11, 6, 13. quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: libri ita exierunt, *have turned out*, id. Att. 13, 13: ea res prodita est et in vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12: exiit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, id. Galb. 20. **2.** Legal *t. t.* potestate, de or a potestate alicujus exire, *to be emancipated, to become free:* Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 1, 66. **3.** Esp. of time: *to run out, end, expire:* quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: induciarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8. **4.** *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress:* exire extra aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6 probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11: continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14. **5.** *to pass away, perish:* opus laudabile, nunquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38: Liv. 6, 37. Esp. with de or e vita, *to die:* quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4, 15: e vita tanquam e theatro, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.

B. Act. (mostly poet.) *to go* or *pass beyond:* limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: Avernas valles, Ov. M. 10, 52: flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698. **2.** *to avoid, evade, ward off:* corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. Aen. 5, 438: feros exibant dentis adactus jumenta, Lucr. 5, 1329: procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, id. 6, 1216: profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1205: vim viribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 750.

II. Fig. *to exceed:* modum, Ov. M. 9, 632. **2.** Of time: *to end:* ad exitam aetatem, ad ultimam aetatem, Fest. *s. v.* ad. (Hence It. *uscire.*)

exequiae, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsequ.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* lit.: *to work thoroughly,* hence, milit. *t. t. to drill, train, exercise:* copias cogere, exercere, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: navem in portu agitari jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet, Nep. Dion. 9: and in gen. *to train, exercise:* ea juventutis exercendae causa fieri praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. Aen. 6, 642: corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79: genus pugnae quo se Germani exercuerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: exercent sese ad cursuram, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 5: cursu, luctando, pila, saliendo sese exercebant, id. Bac. 3, 3, 25: quum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27. So Reflect.: exerceamur in venando, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: faciunt idem quum exercentur athletae, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56. **2.** *to employ, occupy:* quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent, *who superintend them,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep you employed,* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, Lucr. 2, 96: exercita cursu flumina, Virg. G. 3, 529: exercere feras, *to hunt,* Tryph. Dig. 7, 1, 62: *Mi.* Gestiunt pugni mihi. *So.* Si in me exerciturus, quaeso in parietem ut primum domes, *use them on me,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work, till,* Virg. Aen. 7, 798: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messem, Virg. G. 1, 219: exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31. Poet.: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, exercere diem, *employ the day in labour,* Virg. Aen. 10, 808.

II. Fig. of the mind: Hortensius me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309: animos in armis Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41: Aristoteles adolescentes ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, Cic. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375: quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut. 97, 332: exercendae memoriae gratia, id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, Cic. Or. 28, 99: sese quotidianis commentationibus, id. Brut. 71, 249: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exerceant? Quint. 4, 2, 29.

2. *to practise, follow, exercise an employment; to employ oneself about, to make use:* medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3: quam scit, excerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: exercere atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. Manil. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, 30: arma, Virg. Aen. 4, 87: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: judicium, *to administer,* Cic. Arch. 12, 32: quaestionem inter sicarios, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 34: imperia, Virg. G. 2, 370: inimicitias, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13: jurgia, discordia, simultates cum hostibus, Sall. C. 9: odium in aliquo, Ov. M. 9, 275: facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17: foede victoriam in captis, id. 6, 22: amores ad aliquem, Cat. 68, 69: pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnise,* Virg. Aen. 4, 99: nomen patris, *to bear his name,* Plin. Pan. 21. **3.** *to disturb, vex, harass:* meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id. Fam. 12, 4: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Virg. G. 4, 453: aliquem odiis, id. Aen. 4, 622: te de praedio Oviae exerceri, moleste fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1422: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11: simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40: quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: nate Iliacis exercite fatis, Virg. Aen. 3, 182: curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634. [*Ex-erce-o* probably contains the same root as the Greek ἔργ-ον: others connect it with *arceo,* in which case the verb would signify orig. "to shut out, to keep or hold out," with which signification might be connected, first, the notion of restraint, and secondly, that of compulsory employment.]

exercĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [exerceo] *practicable:* regula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

exercĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [exercito] *exercise:* corporum, App. Flor. p. 351.

exercĭtātē, *adv. with practice, in a practised manner:* Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito] *an exercising, exercise, practice:* corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, id. Coel. 5, 11: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: juris civilis exercitatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: exercitatio ususque dicendi, id. Coel. 22, 54: linguae, id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Am. 5, 17: artes exercitationesque virtutum, id. de Sen. 3, 9.

exercĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exerciser, trainer:* Plin. 23, 7, 63: agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136.

exercĭtātrix, īcis, *f. Adj.* [id.] *that exercises:* duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), medicinam et quam interpretantur exercitatricem, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [exercito].

II. Adj.: *practised, versed, trained:* in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 110: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: homines exercitati in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 in uxoribus necandis, Cic. Cluent. 19, 52: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. *Comp.:* (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17. *Sup.:* in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi paratissimique, id. Manil. 18, 55: in armis Caes. B. G. 1, 36 *fin.:* ad rem, Cic. Verr 5, 54, 142. **2.** *greatly vexed, agitated, troubled* (rare): curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. Rep. 6, 26: syrtes exercitatae Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: senex exercitati vultus, *disquieted, troubled,* Petr. 83. *Comp.:* non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.

exercĭtē, *adv. in a practised manner:* App. M. 11, p. 272

exercĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exerceo] *practice, exercise, administration* (for exercitatio): inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: navium, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20: publici judicii exercitio, Papin. ib. 1, 21, 1 (dub.)

exercĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *exercise:* equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55: Vell. 2, 109: aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1.

exercĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [exerceo] *to exercise frequently* or *diligently* (rare as *verb. finit.*): Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exerciser, trainer:* huic Curculio'st exercitor: is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 9: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.* **II.** *one who carries on any business:* cauponae aut stabuli, *an innkeeper,* Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 4 *fin.:* navis, ratium, *a shipmaster, captain,* Ulp. ib 14, 1, 1.

exercĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exercitor] *pertaining to exercise:* jacula, Tert. Poenit. 12. **II.** *pertaining to trade, business:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 14 tit. 1.

exercĭtŭālis, e, *adj.* [exercitus] *pertaining to an army:* vir, Cassiod Var. 11, 1

exercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exerceo]

II. Adj.: *vexatious, severe:* finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. A 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita aestas, ib. 1, 17. As neut. subst.: noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *to bring trouble upon me,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1 60. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only acc. to the statement of Festus: exercitiorem, exercitissimum (dicebant antiqui) sicut ab exercitato exercitatiorem, exercitatissimum, Fest. *s. v.* exercitionem.

exercĭtus, ūs (*gen. sing.* exerciti, Naev. in Charis. p. 103 P.) *m.* [exerceo] *exercise:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: in milit lang. *a numerous and disciplined body of men, an army:* exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2: exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 36 parare, Sall. C. 29: scribere, Liv. 2, 43. conficere, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 43: facere, ib. 5, 8, 23: conflare, ib. 4, 6, 15: contrahere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cogere, ib. 3, 17: ducere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: ductare, Sall. C. 11: transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: multi ex veteribus Pompeii exercitibus evocantur, id. B. C. 1, 3: ipsi exercitus dimittant, *let them disband their armies* ib. 9. In opp. to a fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 42. As *infantry,* in opp. to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 30, 36. **2.** Poet.: *a host, swarm, flock,* etc.: corvorum, Virg. G. 1, 382: id. Aen. 5, 824

exero, v. exsero.

ex-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander away deviate* (rare): dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat. Th. 6. 444. Fig.: a via veritatis, Cypr. Ep. 1, 12.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus.

exēsor, ōris, *m.* [exĕdo] *that eats away:* murorum (aestus), *an underminer*, Lucr. 4, 22.

exesto, extra esto. Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: hostis, vinctus, mulier, virgo exesto: scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Fest. *s. v.*

exēsus, a, um, *Part.* [exĕdo].

ex-fībŭlo, 1. *v. a. to unclasp, unloose.* ilia, Prud. Psych. 633.

exfir, purgamentum, unde adhuc manet suffitio, Fest. *s. v.*

ex-fŏlĭo, 1. *v. a.* [folium] *to strip of leaves:* rosas, Apic. 4, 2.

ex-fundātus, a, um, *Part.* [fundus] *razed to the ground:* oppidum, Coel. Antipater in Non. 108, 10.

exfuti, effusi, ut mertat pro mersat, Fest. *s. v.*

ex-fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo] *exhausted by licentious indulgence:* Cat. 6, 13.

exhālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo] *an exhalation, vapour:* exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: Sen. Q. N. 2, 10.

ex-hālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to breathe out, exhale, evaporate:* exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: nebulam, fumos, Virg. G. 2, 217: caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95: edormi crapulam et exhala, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: ara exhalat odores, Lucr. 2, 417: spiramenta (Aetnae) flammam exhalantia, Ov. M. 15, 343: animam, *to die*, ib. 6, 247: vitam, Virg. Aen. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154. *Absol.:* hic illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, *expiring*, Ov. M. 7, 581. II. Neutr.: *to steam* (poet. and rare): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 433: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4. *v. a. to draw out, to empty, to exhaust:* sentinam, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: vinum, *to drink up*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4, 9, 63: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259. 2. Transf. of solids: *to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust:* manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: humum ligonibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98: aerarium, *to exhaust*, id. Vat. 2, 5: praedam ex agris urbibusque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 48: exhaustis tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv. 10, 44: sibi manu vitam, *to commit suicide*, Cic. Sest. 21, 48: exhauriri, *to be impoverished*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.:* provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1: plebem impensis (aedificandi), Liv. 6, 5: facultates patriae, Nep. Hannib. 6: genas, *to make pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168. II. Fig.: *to take away, remove:* libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: alicui dolorem, ib. 5, 16: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21: scurra exhausto rubore (*i. e.* pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14. 2. *to exhaust, bring to an end:* tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic. Att. 2, 21: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, ib. 4, 2: sermone exhaurire, *to discuss thoroughly*, ib. 1, 18: exhauri mea mandata, *to be fulfilled*, ib. 5, 13: mandavi omnia, quae quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhauries, ib. 5, 6: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv. 21, 21: bella, Virg. Aen. 4, 14: dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11: poenarum exhaustum satis est, Virg. Aen. 9, 356: exhausta nocte, *spent*, Tac. H. 4, 29.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.* [exhaurio].

ex-herbo, 1. *v. a.* [herba] *to free from grass:* locum, Col. 11, 3, 1.

exhērēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo] *a disinheriting:* Quint. 7, 1, 53.

exhērēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [exheres] *to disinherit:* igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: Quint. 5, 13, 32. II. Transf.: *to deprive the heir of any thing:* ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7 *fin.*

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj. disinherited:* Subst.: *a disinherited person:* paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 77. Fig.: ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, *deprive him of life*, id. Bac. 4, 8, 8.

ex-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold out, reach out, to tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce:* exhibere est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem praebere; proprie autem exhibere est extra secretum habere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3, § 8: alicui omnia integra, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 63: exhibe quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud, id. Mil. 12, 33: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41 *fin.:* fugitivos apud magistratus, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: debitorem in judicium, Paul. ib. 12, 2, 28: quadringentos senatores ad ferrum, Suet. Ner. 12: vias tutas, *to make safe*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, *to furnish, allow*, id. H. 17, 194: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. Trist. 3, 11, 54. 2. *to display, to exhibit:* exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: me orbam dixit et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam, *and made use of her father's language*, ib. 6, 213: Pompeius se non solum auctorem meae salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: (se) ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Cal. 22: se nudas alicui, Ov. H. 17, 116. In a reflective sense: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall show myself*, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18: qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, *shows himself*, Quint. 12, 2, 7: pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2. 2. *to maintain, support, sustain* (mostly legal): si quis a liberis ali desideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5: vitam, Paul. ib. 11, 10. II. Fig.: *to show, exhibit, employ; to procure, cause:* rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr. 4, 23, 24: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48: vicem spodii, *to supply the place of*, Plin. 23, 7, 63: humanitatem, *to exercise, exhibit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: imperium, *to exercise*, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 57: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 2, 1: negotium hominibus, *to occasion*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 30: qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii dicunt, nihil exhibere alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, *will present itself*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 72.

exhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo] *a handing out, giving up, producing, delivering:* tabularum testamenti, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2 *fin.* II. *sustenance, maintenance:* ib. 27, 2, 3.

exhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who presents, a giver:* ludorum, Arn. 7, 297: convivii, Non. 281, 20.

exhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhibitor] *relating to handing over* or *giving up:* interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3.

exhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exhibeo].

exhĭlărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhilaro] *a gladdening, rejoicing:* voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hĭlăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to gladden, to make merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, delight:* miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: Mart. 8, 50, 6. 2. Transf. of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40: colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen*, id. 22, 25, 74.

ex-hinc, *adv. hereupon, after this, then* (rare, for exinde, exin): App. M. 11, p. 269.

ex-hŏnōro, 1. *v. a. to dishonour:* Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4.

ex-horrĕo, 2. *v. n. to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly at, to be terrified at, to dread* (rare): aestus, poet. Col. 10, 154.

ex-horresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* I. Neutr.: *to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified:* non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: metu, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: oraque buxo pallidiora gerens exhorruit, Ov. M. 4, 135: atque omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527. II. Act.: *to tremble* or *shudder at, to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg. Aen. 7, 265: furores, Sil. 3, 146.

exhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor] *an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging:* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7: exhortatio studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36. In *plur.:* Quint. 10, 1, 47.

exhortātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative:* status, Quint. 3, 6, 47.

exhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exhorter, encourager:* omnium tolerantiarum, Tert. de Fuga in persec. *fin.*

exhortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhortator] *pertaining to* or *containing exhortation, exhortatory:* epistola, Hier. Ep. 2, 1.

ex-hortor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to exhort, encourage:* trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. M. 15, 152: trepidos cives in hostem, ib. 13, 234: sese in arma, Virg. Aen. 7, 472: milites ad ultionem, Plin. 2, 107, 111: Quint. 12, 8, 7. With *subj.:* juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Plin. Pan. 69. II. With abstr. objects: *to excite, stimulate:* virtutes exhortabor, Sen. Ep. 121: parsimoniam, Gell. 13, 23.

ex-hūmōro, 1. *v. a.* [humor] *to free from humours:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *fin.*

exhȳdrĭae, arum, *m. plu.* (venti) = ἐξυδρίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds accompanied with rain:* App. de Mundo, p. 62.

exibilo, **exicco**, *etc.*, v. exsib., exsicc., *etc.*

ex-ignesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become ignited:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. de Die nat. 18.

ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive out* or *forth, to thrust out, to take* or *get out:* capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: reges ex civitate, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hostem e campo, Liv. 3, 61: aliquem domo, id. 39, 11: omnes foras, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 7: accolas ultra fines, Plin. 2, 68, 68: virum a se, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 62: uxorem, *to put away, divorce*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45: illam suam (uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, claves ademit, exegit, *drove her out of the house*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: aliquem vita, *to kill*, Sen. de Ira 1, 6: corpus e stratis, *to raise up*, Sil. 16, 234: maculam, *to take out*, Suet. Aug. 94: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours into the sea*, Ov. H. 2, 114: non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem fregit, *thrust*, id. M. 5, 171: exigit ensem per medium juvenem, Virg. Aen. 10, 815: aliquem hasta, *to transfix*, Val. Fl. 6, 572: prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, *to be raised* (for a blow), Quint. 6, 4, 8: radices altius, *to send out*, Cels. 5, 28, 14: vitis uvas exigit, *produces*, Col. 3, 2, 10. 2. Of a play or an actor: *to hiss off* (rare): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter. And. prol. 27: fabulas, id. Hec. prol. alt. 4. 3. *to go* or *pass beyond* or *by:* quum primus equis exegit anhelis Phoebus Athon, Val. Fl. 2, 75: Troglodytae hibernum mare exigunt circa brumam, Plin. 12, 19, 42. 4. *to sell, export:* agrorum exiger fructus, Liv. 34, 9: mercibus exactis poet. Col. 10, 317. **5.** *to examine, measure, weigh:* ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 133: materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin. 36, 25, 63: pondus margaritarum sua manu, Suet. Caes. 47: aliquid mensura, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159. **II.** Fig.: *to drive out, expel:* lassitudo omni'st exigunda ex corpore, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 4. **2.** Esp.: *to require, demand, claim, exact:* ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 11: pecunias a civitatibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7: nomina sua, id. Verr. 1, 10, 28: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: obsides ab Apolloniatibus, ib. 3, 12: viam, *to demand the construction of a road,* Cic. Verr. 1, 59, 154: ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4, 17: exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6: longiores literas exspectabo vel potius exigam, ib. 15, 16: ab hoc acerbius exigit natura quod dederat, *demands back,* id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de vulnere poenas, Ov. M. 14, 478: poenam (alicui), Sen. de Ira 2, 23: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18: exigerem ex te cogeremque, ut responderes, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119: exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8. *Absol.:* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: quum res exiget, Quint. 5, 11, 5. In *pass.: to be solicited, dunned:* exigor portorium, Caec. in Gell. 15, 14 *fin.:* sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Met. Numid. in Gell. 15, 14. **3.** *to lead, spend, pass:* mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: vitam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: aevum, Lucr. 4, 1231: tristissimam noctem, Petr. 115: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ullum tempus jucundius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1: aerumnam, *to undergo,* Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 12. **4.** *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: jamque opus exegi, Ov. M. 15, 871: exactus tenui pumice versus eat, Prop. 3, 1, 8: commentarii sunt exacti, Quint. 10, 7, 30: eandem gracilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to attain to,* id. 1, 9, 2. **5.** *to weigh, ponder, consider:* si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv. 34, 31: opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: omnia argumenta ad obrussam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5: se ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 *fin.:* illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos, Quint. 1, 5, 19. **6.** *to treat, consult, deliberate:* de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: secum aliquid, Virg. Aen. 4, 476: de aliqua re coram, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49.

exĭgŭē, *adv. briefly, slightly, scantily:* hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly,* Cic. Am. 16, 58: exigue sumptum praebent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, *hardly,* Caes. B. G. 7, 71: celeriter exigueque dicere, *briefly,* Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3: Virgilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *in a slight degree,* id. 9, 9.

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exiguus] *scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity:* with *gen.:* quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: congiariorum, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Col. 7, 5, 5: fisci, Suet. Claud. 28: fructuum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 5: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. *Absol.:* Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, ib. 3, 23.

exĭgŭo, *adv. slightly, scantily:* Scrib. Comp. 240.

exĭgŭum, *adv. slightly, sparingly, poorly:* dormire, Plin. 10, 75, 97: tument vela, Lucan. 5, 431.

exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean:* exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: corporis exigui, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24: mus, Virg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: finis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: partem exiguam atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9: literae tuae exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7: exigua et infirma civitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: fructus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. Od. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: vox grandis aut exigua, Quint. 11, 3, 15. With *gen.:* abundans corporis exiguusque animi, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. *Comp.:* aqua exiguior facta, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28. *Sup.:* pars exiguissima, Ov. H. 14, 115: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. **II.** Subst. exiguum, i, *n. a little, a trifle:* exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: mellis, Plin. 28, 9, 37: temporis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguo post obitum ipsius, *a short time after,* Plin. 31, 2, 3. [Prob. from *exigo; cf. contiguus,* from *contingo;* and hence lit. "measured," "weighed," "limited." Others derive it from *egeo.*]

exilio, v. exsilio.

exīlis, e, *adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble:* exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: jecur horridum et exile, ib. 2, 13, 30: femur, Hor. Epod. 8, 10: exiles digiti, Ov. M. 6, 143: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20: solum, *poor,* Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, *poor, wretched,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45: domus Plutonia, *cheerless,* id. Od. 1, 4, 17: hereditas, Plin. Pan. 40. via, *short,* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 86: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre,* Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: vox (*opp.* plena), Quint. 11, 3, 15. With *gen.:* exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, *free from,* Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 21. *Comp.:* caro prunorum exilior, Plin. 15, 13, 12: vox feminis quam maribus (*opp.* gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269. *Sup.* seems not to occur. [Contr. from exigilis, either from exigo or ex and egeo; cf. exiguus.]

exīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis] *thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness:* aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1: quarundam literarum (*opp.* pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4: in dicendo (*opp.* ubertatem et copiam), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50.

exīlĭter, *adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily:* nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly,* Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (with jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50. *Comp.:* exilius dicere de aliqua re, *more briefly,* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

exĭlĭum, ii, v. exsilium.

exĭmĭē, *adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently:* C. Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3: eximie atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8: coenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38: mederi, id. 29, 6, 38: ornatum templum, Liv. 25, 40.

exĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [eximius] *excellence, eminence:* Symm. Ep. 3, 3.

exĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eximo] *taken out, excepted* (rare in this sense) eximium neminem habere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset verisimile, quum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52: Liv. 9, 34. **II.** *select, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent:* ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: haec ipsa semper in te eximia et praestantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 125: Pompeii singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Manil. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 5, 31, 82: eximii forma pueri, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestanti corpore tauri, Virg. G. 4, 538: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: belli gloria, id. Rep. 1, 12: opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: laus, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594. Poet. with partitive *gen.:* eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15. And with *inf.:* eximius animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly skilful,* Lucan. 3, 697.

ˊex-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, *3. v. a.* [emo] *to take out, take away, remove:* eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: ulmos bene cum radicibus, ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 31: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9: lienem cani viventi, Plin. 30, 6, 17: lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129: aliquem de reis, ib. 4, 19, 41: Phraatem numero beatûm eximit virtus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 19: qui turbae quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74. **2.** *to free, release, deliver.* eum tanquam e vinculis eximamus, Cic. Or. 23, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6: urbem obsidione, Liv. 38, 15: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101. **II.** Fig.: *to take away, remove, banish:* si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, id. Am. 7, 23: alicui lassitudinem, Pl. Merc. 1, 17: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic dies atras eximet curas, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14: onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: religionem, Liv. 4, 31: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11: exempta fine patere, *without end,* Lucr. 1, 975. *Pass. impers.:* plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinentur, *they cannot be convinced,* Tac. A. 6, 22. **2.** Esp.: *to free, release, deliver:* aliquem metu, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 13: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.:* supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem sceleri, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20: poenae, Paul. Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28. *Absol.:* nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit, id. 4, 2, 74. **3.** Of time, *to consume, waste, procrastinate:* Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, id. Att. 4, 3: diem, Liv. 1, 50: male aetatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*

exin, *adv.* v. exinde.

ex-ĭnānĭo, īvi, *or* ii, ītum, *4. v. a. to empty, make empty:* Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: agros, id. Verr. 3, 50, 119: navem, ib. 5, 25, 64: regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, id. Agr. 2, 27, 72: ama rem tuam. hunc (amatorem) exinani, *clean out, fleece,* Pl Truc. 4, 2, 1: patrimonium suum donationibus, *to consume*, Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*: onusta vehicula exinanire, *to unload*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 20: hydropicos, *to tap*, id. 24, 8, 35: multiplici partu exinanitur ubertas, *is exhausted*, id. 18, 22, 51.

exĭnānītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exinanio] *an emptying, evacuation*: alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38: florescendi, *an exhausting*, id. 17, 2, 2.

ex-indĕ, and **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde) *adv.* **I.** Of space (rare): *out from that place, thence*: utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 47: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariave armatus irruerit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12. **2.** Of local succession: *after that, next*: exin mari finitimus aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16. **II.** Of time: *after that, thereafter, then*: iterum esse idem visum: exin filium ejus esse mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: quisque suos patimur manes; exinde per amplum mittimur Elysium, Virg. Aen. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42. With *ubi* or *postquam*: ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 84: incendit animum famae venientis amore: exin bella viro memorat, Virg. Aen. 6, 891: exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem perfectis referunt, ib. 8, 306. **2.** *from that time, since then*: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: Cod. Justin. 7, 33. **III.** Of other relations: to indicate the origin or cause: *thence*: nec quicquam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184: quodcumque exinde incommodum ecclesiae contigerit, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 14. **2.** to indicate the standard or measure: *hence, accordingly*: proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14: ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire: id. Most. 1, 3, 71: ad molas alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

exinfulabat, exserebat: infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Fest. *s. v.*

existĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [existimo] *that may be conceived, probable, likely*: Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 5.

existĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a judging, judgment, opinion*: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnato, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: sese existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: in hoc genere facilior est existimatio quam reprehensio, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 190: militis de imperatore existimatio, Liv. 4, 41: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 133: vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 17. **II.** *reputation, good name, honour, character*: existimatio est dignitatis illaesae status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id. Flacc. 22, 52: judicia summae existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6: oppugnare, id. Fam. 3, 10: lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75: aliquid de existimatione perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alicujus consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *credit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1.

existĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a judge, critic, connoisseur*: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. Or. 31, 112: doctus et intelligens, id. Brut. 93, 320: intelligens dicendi, ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1: existimator metuendus, Cic. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istĭmo (existumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aestimo] *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem*: constr. with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), *acc.* and *infin.*, *a relat. clause*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 190: M. Fulcinius domi suae honestus existimatus est, id. Caecin. 4, 10: P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8. popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13. With *acc.* and *infin.*: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, quem adeat, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 23: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138. In the *pass.* followed by an *infin.*: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.* *Pass. impers.*: huic (lateri) millia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, ib. 5, 13 *fin.* With *a relative clause*: haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall. J. 85: Caes. B. C. 3, 102. With *de*: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimaturos videmus, id. Fam. 1, 7. *Pass. impers.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, id. Brut. 21, 82. *Absol.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29. *Pass. impers.*: ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep, 2, 15.

existo, v. exsisto.

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): bellum suis civibus exitiabile, Cic. Att. 10, 4: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17: clades, Suet. Aug. 23: discordiae, id. Claud. 25: fames, Vell. 2, 112: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257: animus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24.

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): exitus exitiales habere, Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12: donum, Virg. Aen. 2, 31: scelus, ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, Plin. 10, 72, 93: criminosum et exitiale habebatur, Suet. Cal. 50.

exĭtĭālĭter, *adv. perniciously*: amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

exĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *a going* or *coming out*: ex utero, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 30.

exĭtĭōsē, *adv. perniciously*: *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare): hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, nunquam putavi, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et bonorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87. *Comp.*: Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31. *Sup.*: Tert. Anim. 34.

exĭtĭum, ii, *n.* (*gen. plur.* exitium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67) [exeo] Orig. but obsolete, *a going out, egress*: exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** *destruction, ruin, mischief*: satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 11: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitae invenit, *end*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: nullius exitium patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 225: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. In *plur.* omnibus exitiis interii, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 7. civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, id. Mil. 2, 3: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, ib. 2, 5: haec nos suprema manebat exitiis positura modum, Virg. Aen. 7, 129.

exĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exeo].

exĭtus, ūs, *m.* [exeo] *a going out* or *forth, egress, departure*: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*: exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69: hostia concideret mactatu maesta parentis, exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: amnis, *discharge*, id. 6, 728: animaï (*i. e.* venti), *a bursting* or *rushing out*, id. 6, 586 In *plur.*: singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. **2.** Meton.: *place of egress, outlet, passage*: exitum non habet ac pervium non est iter, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 34, 40. In *plur.*: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48. **II.** Fig.: *end, close, conclusion, termination*: hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, Cic. Manil. 1, 3: ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, id. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic. Or. 49, 164: fugam quaerebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6: in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 35, 10: superioris anni, id. 30, 26: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: vitae, Nep. Eum. 13. In the *plur.*: tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi digressionem, *outlets, opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312. **2.** Esp. *end of life*: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, id. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: duravere usque ad Sejani exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74. In *plur.*: nonnunquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89. **3.** *issue, result, event*=eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, id. Fam. 6, 1: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*: Cottae consilium quem haberet exitum? ib. 5, 29. futuri temporis exitus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29. In *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34: (fortuna) belli secundos reddidit exitus, ib. 4, 14, 38: exitus acta probat! *the event, forsooth, is the test of our actions!* Ov. H. 2, 85.

ex-jūro, avi, 1. *v. a. to swear solemnly*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 22

exlecebra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj. beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (rare): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Varr. in Non. 10, 19: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmoveo, v. emoveo, *init.*

ex-obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo] *dug* or *scraped out*: dolium App. M. 9, p. 219.

ex-obsecro, 1. *v. n. to entreat exceedingly:* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 93.

exŏchădĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐξοχάδιον, *external piles:* Marc. Empir. 31. Called also **exochas,** adis, *f.* = ἐξοχάδες: Aug. Ep. 149.

exŏcoetus, i, *m.* = ἐξώκοιτος, *a fish that sleeps on the shore,* a kind of *blenny* or *goby,* v. Adonis: Plin. 9, 19, 34.

ex-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *to deprive of eyes:* si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: caecam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, *eyeless, blind,* App. M. 7, p. 188.

exŏdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [exodium] *an actor in the* exodium or *after-piece:* Amm. 28, 4.

exŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐξόδιον, *a comic interlude* or *after-piece:* Liv. 7, 2: Juv. 3, 175: Suet. Tib. 45. (v. Smith's Ant. 512.) II. Meton.: *a conclusion, end:* exodium est finis: in exodio vitae: ad exodium adducere *or* ducere, Varr. in Non. 27, 14 *sq.:* Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

ex-ŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. incep.* [root OL: v. adolesco] *to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up.* Only in the *part. perf.* exoletus, *q. v.* II. *to stop growing:* multa sunt quae negligentia exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3. III. *to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease:* exolescentes literae, *wearing away, obliterated,* Suet. Aug. 7: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac. A. 11, 15; patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3. In the *part. perf.:* exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35: mos civitatis, Suet. Galb. 4: exoletae et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12. *Absol.:* exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [exolesco] *grown up, full grown, mature:* exoletus qui excessit olescendi, id est crescendi modum, Fest. *s. v.* adolescit: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 872 P. 2. Subst. *a catamite of mature age:* scortum exoletum, Pl. Poen. prol. 17: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: Suet. Caes. 49: remiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.

exolvo, v. exsolvo.

exŏmĭdes, sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. *s. v.:* Gell. 7, 12.

exŏmŏlŏgēsis, is, *f.* = ἐξομολόγησις, *a confession:* Eccl.

exŏnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exonero] *an unloading, lightening, discharge:* mercedis, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15 *fin.*

exŏnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an unloader, discharger:* Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge:* navem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 26: alvum, Plin. 10, 44, 61: ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 20: stomachum nausea gravem, Petr. 103: vesicam, id. 27: morbidum corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40: amnes et lacus in Padum sese exonerantes, id. 3, 16, 20: plenas exonerare colos, *to spin off,* Ov. F. 3, 818: ut eam ex hoc exoneres agro, *send off,* Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 34: exonerata plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. 10, 6. II. Fig.: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, id. 2, 2: parte curae senatum, id. 10, 21: animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13: exonerata fide mea, *exonerated,* Liv. 42, 13 *fin.:* conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9: aliquid in quaslibet aures, *to confide,* Sen. Ep. 3: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged,* Tac. A. 3, 54: dolorem convicio, Petr. 123: aes alienum, *to pay off,* Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

exoptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopto] *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387.

exoptātus, a, um, *Part.* [exopto]. II. Adj.: *wished, desired, longed for, welcome:* edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 22: Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus afferret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19. *Comp.:* nihil exoptatius adventu meo, id. Att. 5, 15. *Sup.:* here, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1.

ex-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wish* or *desire much, to long for.* With *acc.:* quae majori parti pulcerrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25: illum exoptavit potius? Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 3: omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you,* Cic. Pis. 40, 96. With *infin.:* multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, id. Fam. 4, 6: Ter. And. prol. 20. With *subj.:* ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. *Absol.:* neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro] *easily entreated* or *moved, placable, exorable:* si implacabiles iracundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.:* in aliquem, id. Att. 1, 3 *fin.:* (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179: nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131. *Comp.:* in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20. II. Act.: *easily moving, persuasive:* carmen, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exōrābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments:* quotque exoretur exorabulis, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 6: judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

exōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who obtains by entreaty:* Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

exōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [exorator] *she who obtains by entreaty:* Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93.

exorbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorbito] *a deviation, transgression:* disciplinae, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deviator, transgressor:* Judaismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 *fin.*

ex-orbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [orbita]. I. Neutr.: *to go out of the track, to deviate:* exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 *med.:* stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5. Fig.: a regula, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: a catholicae fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.* II. Act.: *to turn out of the track, turn aside.* Fig.: animum a tramite, ib. 5, 16.

exorcismus, i, *m.* = ἐξορκισμός, *an exorcism:* exorcismis fugare daemones, Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

exorcista, ae, *m.* = ἐξορκιστής, *an exorcist:* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6: Firm. Math. 3, 5.

exorcīzo, avi, 1. *v. a.* = ἐξορκίζω, *to drive away evil spirits by adjuration, to exorcise:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

ex-ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. a dep. to begin a web, to lay the warp:* funem, Cato R. R. 135, 4. Fig.: neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, neque ad detexundam telam certos terminos, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 7: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145. II. Fig.: *to begin, commence,* esp. a speech; constr. with *acc., inf., ab* or *absol.* With *acc.:* consilia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 102: argutias adversus aliquem, id. Bac. 1, 2, 19: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Caes. 32: tragoediam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2: preces, Ov. M. 10, 483: parricidia et caedes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33. With *inf.:* imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8 *fin.* With *ab:* ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: ab ipsa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, ib. 2, 8, 31. *Absol.:* jubent exordiri ita ut eum qui audiat benevolum nobis faciamus, ib. 2, 19, 80: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50: his verbis, ib. 6, 6.

exordĭum, ii, *n.* [exordior] *the beginning, the warp of a web:* non possum togam praetextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, Quint. 5, 10, 71. II. Fig.: *a beginning, commencement:* hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 3: institutae rei publicae clarum ac omnibus notum, id. Rep. 2, 2: a qua totius vitae ducat exordium, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat exordium, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: paene ab exordio urbis Suet. Vesp. 8. In *plur.:* rerum, Lucr. 2, 333: primae pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 40. 2. Esp. in rhetor.: *the beginning of a speech* or *composition:* saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122: ergo ita nascetur exordium, id. Tusc. 1, 4 *fin.* And as *t. t. the exordium, introduction:* exordium est principium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4: tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.:* proximus liber a prima parte, id est exordio incipiet, Quint. 3, 11, 28. In *plur.:* id. 11, 3, 161: quae prima exordia sumat? Virg. Aen. 4, 284. And meton. *a writing, treatise:* Col. 5 11, 13.

exŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* [exorior]. II. Subst.: (*sc.* sol) *the rising sun, the morning* (rare): qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 3, 5, 27: also *the east:* plantaria facito ab exoriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3.

ex-ŏrĭor, ortus, 3. and 4. (v. orior) *v. n. dep. to rise out* or *forth, to spring up, to rise:* post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93: exortus sol, Lucr. 3, 1057: exoriens sol, Virg. G. 1, 438: jubare exorto, id. Aen. 4, 130. Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises,* Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: lex Julia de vi adversus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 8: ego nunc paulum exorior, et maxime quidem iis literis, *recover myself,* Cic. Att. 7, 26. II. *to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become:* (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding,* Lucr. 6, 724: ipse novas assignationes instituit et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, *arises, appears,* Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10: sic repente anuli beneficio Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, *became,* id. Off. 3, 9, 38: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625. Fig.: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id. Rep. 2, 37: tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, *sprang up,* Liv. 31, 40: a Myrrhina haec sunt exorta omnia, *are owing to,* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: exorti utero dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, Cic. Fam. 1 5: id, quum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, id. Am. 14, 48: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg. Aen. 12, 583.

exormiston, i, *n.* = ἐξορμιστόν, *a fish,* perh. a kind of muraena: Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno] *an adorning, decorating, embellishing:* quae ad lavationem, quae ad exornationem pertinerent, *to the toilet,* Col. 12, 3, 2. II. Fig. of speech, *embellishment:* ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic. Inv 2, 3 *fin.* Esp. as a figure of speech Auct. Her. 4, 8, 11: Cic. Part. or. 3, 10.

exornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an adorner embellisher.* Fig. of style: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* [exorno] II. Adj.: *decked out, adorned* (rare) cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ornatu nullo potest exornatior esse Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, 692 Burm.

ex-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit out, equip, furnish:* dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. C. 36: classem, Just. 5, 6: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Phaedr 4, 22, 23: is homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, *be fitted out*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 38: convivium parum scite, Sall. J. 85: aciem, ib. 52. *Absol.:* (consul) pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *provides*, ib. 90. **II.** *to deck out, adorn, embellish:* ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, id. Verr. 2, 34, 84: triclinium ample magnificeque, ib. 4, 27, 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.:* tibi me exorno ut placeam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 135: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, meminerit mei, *I'll give him such a dressing*, i. e. *beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77. **III.** Fig.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 12: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui arcesseret, *has instructed*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 65: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: philosophiam falsa gloria, ib. 2, 5, 12: L. Fulvius eodem honore (*i. e.* consulatu) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152: quid exornamus philosophiam? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

ex-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain* or *obtain by entreaty:* quem ego, ut mentiatur inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: nunc te exoremus necesse est, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: sine te exorem, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: sine te exorarier, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *appease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6: filiae patrem frequentibus literis, *to reconcile*, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a filii caede precibus, *to dissuade*, Just. 9, 7: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *obtain*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13: pacem divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43. With double *acc.:* hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 82: unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122. In *pass.:* opem exorata fero, Ov. M. 9, 700. *Absol.:* exorando haud adversando sumendam operam censeo, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 22.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

exorsus, a, um, *Part.* [exordior]. In pass. signif. *begun, commenced:* exorsa tela, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 116: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. Subst. exorsa, orum, *n. plu. a beginning, commencement:* per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble*, Virg. G. 2, 45: sua cuique exorsa laborem fortunamque ferent, *beginning, undertaking*, id. Aen. 10, 111.

exorsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, commencement:* orationis, Cic. Manil. 4, 11.

exortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [exortus] *pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, ascendant:* mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50. **II.** Meton.: *eastern:* pars, id. 18, 34, 77: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39. In *neutr. plur.* subst.: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, *the eastern part*, id. 6, 34, 39.

exortus, a, um, *Part.* [exorior].

exortus, ūs, *m.* [exorior] *a rising out, rising:* solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36: stellarum, Plin. 2, 15, 12: aequinoctiales Varr. R. R. 1 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7 2, 2.

ex-os (*nom.* exossis, App. Apol. p. 322), ossis, *adj. without bones, boneless:* Lucr. 3, 721. **II.** Meton.: *pliant, supple:* App. M. 1, p. 104.

exoscŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exosculor] *a kissing:* columbarum, *billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52

exoscŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [exosculor] in pass. signif. *kissed:* vestigia deae, App. M. 11, p. 265: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

ex-oscŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to kiss very much, kiss fondly:* multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17: collum uxoris, Suet. Cal. 33: manus cum fletu, id. Oth. 12. **II.** Fig.: *to praise greatly, approve, admire:* Gell. 2, 26.

exossis, is, v. exos.

exosso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [exos] *to deprive of the bones, to bone:* mirum ni hic me quasi muraenam exossare cogitat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24. Poet.: atque exossato ciet omni pectore fluctus, *boneless*, i. e. *flexible*, Lucr. 4, 1267: exossatus ager, *without stones, cleared*, Pers. 6, 52.

exostra, ae, *f.* = ἐξώστρα, *a machine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators:* transf. *publicity:* quibuscum jam in exostra helluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. **II.** *a hanging bridge, used in besieging cities:* Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi]. **I.** Act. *hating exceedingly, detesting:* si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Aen. 5, 687: pugnas, ib. 12, 818: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7. **II.** Pass. *hated exceedingly, hateful, odious:* diis exosos, Gell. 2, 18: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23.

exōtĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτερικός, *external, exoteric:* libri, *opp.* acroatici, Gell. 20, 5.

exōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic:* unguenta, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246: sermo, id. M. 1 *init.:* Graecia *i. q.* Magna, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 11. **II.** Subst. exoticum, i, *n. a foreign garment:* id. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow* or *turn very pale:* viden' ut expalluit! Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 32: Ov. M. 6, 602: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. Poet. with *acc.:* Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *who dreaded not the draughts*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10.

ex-pallĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [pallium] *robbed of his cloak.* Pl. Casin. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly pale* (rare): expallido colore, Suet. Cal. 50 (*al.* pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. carn. 57.

expalpo, 1. *v. a.* and **expalpor**, 1. *v. a. dep. to obtain by coaxing* or *flattery:* exora, blandire, expalpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalpare possim ab illo, Pompon. in Non. 104, 12.

expalpŏnĭdes, ae, v numorumexpalponides.

expalpor, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, passum *or* pansum, 3. *v. a. to spread out, unfold, expand:* vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2: expassae delubri fores, *opened wide*, Tac. H. 5, 13. Reflect.: vagus ille, quum expanditur, amnis (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30. Fig.: rerum naturam dictis, *explain*, Lucr. 1, 127. (Hence It. *spandere;* Fr. *épancher* and *épanouir.*)

expansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expando] *a spreading out, expansion:* corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

expansus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

ex-păpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *bared to the breast:* expapillato brachio, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 44.

ex-partus, a, um, *adj.* [pario] *past bearing:* pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

expassus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

expatior, v. exspatior.

expatare, in locum patentem se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Fest. *s. v.*

ex-patrĭcĭus, ii, *m. one who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patrician:* Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

ex-patro, avi, 1. *v. a. to squander in voluptuousness:* Cat. 29, 17.

ex-pausātus, a, um, *Part.* [pausa *rested, refreshed:* jumentum, Veg. Vet 5, 38.

ex-păvĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to terrify, frighten* (rare): animalia ad occursum expavefacientia hominem, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.:* mugitu tauri equi expavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47.

ex-păvĕo, 2. *v. a. to be sorely afraid of:* Stat. S. 3 praef.

ex-păvesco, pāvi, 3. *v. n.* and *a incep. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. Absol.:* ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. 10, 75, 97: Liv. 6, 34: anseres a primo conspectu ejus expavescunt, Plin. 21, 11, 36. With *acc.:* tonitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90: muliebriter ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 23: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: acres moles (Raodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

ex-păvĭdus, a, um, *adj. greatly terrified:* Gell. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. *épave.*)

expectatio, **expecto**, *etc.*, v. exspect.

ex-pectŏro, 1. *v. a.* [pectus] *to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind:* tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. in Non. 16, 6.

ex-pĕcūlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [peculium] *stripped of property:* servi, Pl Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pĕdĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, (*fut.* expedibo, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 36) 4. *v. a.* [pes] Lit. *to free one caught by the feet in a snare:* hence, in gen. *to extricate, disengage, set free:* videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 102: non mortis laqueis expedies caput, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 8: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, ib. 1, 27 24: flammam inter et hostes expedior, *I make my way in safety*, Virg. Aen. 2, 633: curae sagaces expediunt (Claudiae manus) per acuta belli, *bring* or *help through*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76: per quot discrimina rerum expedior? *escape*, Val. Fl. 1, 217: expedit errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669: aditus expediunt, *level, facilitate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.:* sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9: iter fugae per invias rupes, Liv. 38, 2: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12. **II.** By further generalization: *to get in readiness, make ready, prepare:* vela, Ov H. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161: Cererem canistris, Virg. Aen. 1, 702: convivia mediis tectis, Val. Fl. 2, 341. cibaria pastoribus, *to provide*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas, Ov. A. A. 1, 422: arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 18 *fin.:* tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25: ferrum, id. 24, 26: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.:* legiones, id. B. G. 7, 27: rem frumentariam, ib. 7, 36: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: celeriter sese Galli equites expediunt Caes. B. C. 1, 51. Poet.: trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *sent, hurled* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. *Absol.* in reflect. sign. *to arm oneself for battle:* Tac. H. 1, 10. **III.** Fig.: *to bring out, extricate, release, free, etc.:* sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute filium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 94: quomodo me ex hac expediam turba? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 6: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20 aliquem omni molestia, ib. 2, 25: se aerumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis, *of providing safety*, Cic. Mil. 4, 10.

2. *to put in order, arrange, set right:* cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, id. Att. 11, 18: expediri et conficere res, id. Brut. 42, 154: negotia, id. Fam. 13, 26 nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay*, id. Att. 16, 6: Faberianum, ib. 12, 29: of a scholar un

able to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: non tantum praevisa, sed etiam subita expedire, Tac. A. 14, 55: consilia sua, id. H. 3, 73: docte expedire fallaciam, *put into operation*, Pl. Capt. prol. 40. **3.** *to disclose, unfold, narrate:* hoc mihi expedi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: altius omnem expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, Virg. G. 4, 286: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. J. 5: nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit, expediam, Tac. A. 4, 1. **4.** In the third person, usu. *sing.*, and in an *impersonal* sign.: *it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient:* non igitur faciat dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: ex utilitatis varietatibus, quum aliis aliud expediat, nasci discordias, id. Rep. 1, 32. With an *infin.* clause as subject. expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 16: quum eam (pecuniam) in praediis collocari maxime expediret, id. Caecin. 6, 16: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16. With *subj.* clause as subject: expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1: expedit rei publicae, ne sua re quis male utatur, Justin. Inst. 1, 8. Without expressed subject: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67. In *plur.*: omnium primum amoris artes eloquar quemadmodum expediant, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 10.

expĕdītē, *adv. without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely:* in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237: expedite fabulatu's, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89. *Comp.*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patientius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8. *Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, id. Fam. 6, 20.

expĕdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expedio] Milit. *t. t. an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign:* tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. Transf.: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8. **II.** In rhetoric, *a settling, determining:* habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68. **2.** As a figure of speech, *a despatching, removing:* expeditio est, quum rationibus compluribus enumeratis, quibus aliqua res aut fieri aut non fieri potuerit, ceterae tolluntur, una relinquitur, quam nos intendimus, id. 4, 29, 40. **III.** In architect.: *an arranging, preparing:* Vitr. 6, 5, 3: id. 8, 6, 5, Schneid.

expĕdītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [expeditio] *pertaining to a military expedition:* usus, Spartian. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16.

expĕdītus, a, um, *Part.* [expedio]. **II.** Adj.. *unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand:* cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, *lightly clothed*, id. Mil. 10, 28: Sagana, *tucked up*, Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *without incumbrances*, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26: expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.* Of things: iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, *more free from obstacles*, id. B. G. 1, 6: via expeditior ad honores, *a readier way*, Cic. Fl. 41, 104: reditum in coelum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum, id. Am. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima quae erat, tibi decreta est, *the readiest*, id. Fam. 11, 24: coena, Plin. Ep. 3, 12: expeditissimum unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: expedita ac profluens (dicendi) celeritas, ib. 61, 220: ad inveniendum expedita Hermagorae disciplina, ib. 76, 263: prope jam expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellaverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 70 *fin.* In the *neut. absol.*: quaedam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quae incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, *to be at hand*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*: in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action*, Liv. 36, 16. **2.** Milit. *t. t. without baggage* (impedimenta), *light armed* (freq. in Caes.): Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocarat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: eo circiter hominum numero XVI. millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, ib. 1, 49: consulem perpulerunt ut praedatum eo expeditae ducerentur legiones, Liv. 9, 31.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *thrust out* or *away, to eject, expel:* edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv. 2, 11: sagittam arcu, *to let fly*, Ov. M. 8, 381: me ex re publica, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: expulsus atque ejectus e praedio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28: a patria, id. Sest. 13, 30: naves ab litore in altum, Liv. 41, 3: me domo mea expulistis, Pompeium domum suam compulistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: aliquos agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: me civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4: aliquem regno, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: nostri majores et Collatinum expulerunt et reliquos Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: Hannibalem in exilium, Liv. 38, 50: expulsa atque exturbata filia, *rejected, repudiated* (as a wife), Cic. Clu. 5, 14: uxorem, Just. 9, 5: se pondus in auras expulit, *forced itself out*, Ov. M. 9, 705: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. Cal. 1. **II.** Fig.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: aliquem vita, id. Mur. 16, 34: me periculo, *delivered myself*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 41: laetitias ex omni pectore, Cat. 76, 22: corde desidiam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 24: per vulnera mille sontem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617: vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137: somnos, Ov. H. 14, 72: quietem, id. M. 8, 828: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *removed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34: sententia expulsa, *rejected*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to weigh out, weigh:* aliquem, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 34: baccam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12. Poet.: ibat et expenso planta morata gradu, *measured*, Prop. 2, 4, 6. **2.** Esp. *to weigh out* money in payment, *to pay; to lay out, expend:* ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68: numos nominibus certis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: usuras gravissimas, Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 47: viginti millia talenta in hos sumptus, Just. 12, 11. **3.** *to estimate, rate, value at:* hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 1. **II.** Fig.: *to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider:* equidem quum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*: in dissensione civili expendendos cives non numerandos puto, id. Rep. 6, 1: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or 15, 47: singula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: omnes casus, Virg. Aen. 12, 21: belli consilia, Tac. H. 1, 87: causam meritis, Ov. M. 13, 150 quae contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, Cic. Off 1 31, 113. **2.** *to pay* a penalty, *suffer* a punishment: poenas Jovi expendisse, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: infanda per orbem supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 258 dignas poenas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 698: poenas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588. (Hence It. *spendere.*)

expensa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [expendo] *a disbursement, expense:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1: Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 145.

expensē, *adv. largely, very much:* Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 13.

expensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expendo] *an expense, expenditure:* Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 24.

expensō, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to pay:* argentum accepto, expenso, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 31: numos, Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10. **II.** *to distribute equally:* dies intercalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, v. expensus.

expensus, a, um, *Part.* [expendo] *expended, spent;* esp. as a mercant. *t. t.* expensum, i, *n. what is entered on the credit side of an account book* (cf. acceptus, *no.* II.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit Pl. Most. 1, 3, 146. And in the phrases, ferre alicui expensum *or* pecuniam expensam, *to charge as paid, carry to the debit of:* quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100 quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? ib. 102: haec pecunia necesse est aut data, aut expensa lata, aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had lent*, Liv. 6, 20 Transf.: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, *transferred*, Coel in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. Fig.: ipsam facilitati suae expensum ferre debere, *charge it to*, i. e. *have to ascribe to*, Ulp. Dig 36, 4, 3: creditores suae negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, Scaev. ib. 42 8, 24.

expergē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a* [expergo] *to awaken, rouse:* expergefactus e somno, Suet. Cal. 6. **II.** *to arouse, stir up, excite:* si forte expergefacere te possis, Cic. Verr. 5, 15, 38: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34 45: Musaea mele per chordas digitis expergefacta, *awoke, produced*, Lucr 413: flagitium, *to commit*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3 42.

expergēfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expergefacio] *an awakening, rousing:* a somno Aug. de vera relig. 50.

expergefio, factus, v. expergefacio

expergĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [expergo facio] *to awaken, arouse, excite:* ingenium, Gell. 17, 12.

expergĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that awakens* or *excites:* carmen, App. Flor p. 349.

expergisco, v. expergiscor.

expergiscŏr, perrectus (also expergiscor; act. form in the *imperf. subj* expergisceret, Pompon. in Non. 473, 6), 3. *v. n. dep.* [expergo] *to awake:* si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51 Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33. **II.** Fig.: *to awake, to rouse* or *bestir oneself:* Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20.

expergĭtē, *adv. vigilantly, watchfully, actively:* auscultare, App. M 8 *ad fin.*

expergĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expergo].

ex-pergo, gi, gĭtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to stretch out* (v. pergo); hence, *to awaken, rouse up:* expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. in Non. 104, 16: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakens* (from death), Lucr. 3, 942. Fig.: ista re animos juvenum expergebat, Gell. 6, 10 animus expergitus, App. Apol. p. 307

expĕrĭens, entis, *Part.* [experior]. ‖. Adj.: *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious:* homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53: promptus homo et experiens, ib. 4, 17, 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159. With *gen.:* genus experiens laborum, *inured to*, ib. 1, 414. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof, experiment:* experientia tentare quaedam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Vell. 2, 78: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (*i. e.* fidei), ib. 7, 737. ‖. Meton.: *experimental knowledge, practice, experience:* ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. *med.:* Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longa experientia, ib. 1, 46: qui cultus habendo sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parcis, Virg. G. 1, 4.

expĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a trial, experiment:* nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, quum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46: in omnibus fere minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortes agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus, 4. *v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test:* constr. with *acc.*, a *depend. clause*, or *absol.* With *acc.:* habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vimque ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad rem ipsam parato, Cic. Coel. 24, 58: taciturnitatem nostram, id. Brut. 65, 231: amorem alicujus experirer, id. Att. 16, 16, C.: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: judicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 50. With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc experiamur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12: tum se denique errasse sentiunt, quum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Am. 22, 84. With *a depend. clause:* lubet experiri, quo evasuru'st denique, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562. *Absol.:* experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Am. 17, 62. **2**. In the *perf. tenses: to find* or *know by experience:* experti scire debemus, id. Mil. 26, 69: dicam tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam, id quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: puella jam virum experta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 3: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13. ‖. *to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of:* par est omnes omnia experiri, Cic. Or. 1, 4: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam pereo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: libertatem, *to enjoy*, Sall. J. 31: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiundi spe quam experiundi voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2: hos Suevi multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, *although they had often attempted it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. **2**. In law, *to try* or *test by law, to go to law:* aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic Quint. 11, 38: in jus vocare est juris experiundi causa vocare, Paul. Dig. 2 4, 1: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75. Hence, *to contend:* maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Pl. Cist. 2, 1 17. [From the root PERI, "try," obsolete as a simple verb, but occurring in *peri-tus, peri-culum*, and probably in the Sans. *char*, "to find out," "to learn."]

experrectus, a, um, *Part.* [expergiscor]. ‖. Adj.: *roused, vigilant:* ut sint apes experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars] *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to.* With *gen.:* ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: in regnis nimis expertes sunt ceteri communis juris et consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, ib. 1, 31: animum advorte nunc jam, quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, *left ignorant of his amour*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 83. ‖. Meton.: *destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without.* With *gen.:* solum est ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, quum cetera sint omnia expertia, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: laboris, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: nuptiarum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 191: vis consili expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: expers matris imperii, *disobedient to*, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 2. With *abl.:* ea res me domo expertem facit, id. Pers. 4, 3, 40: metu, id. Asin. 1, 1, 31: omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33.

expertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [experior] *a trial, proof:* Vitr. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* [experior]. ‖. Adj.: *tried, proved, known by experience:* virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44: experta dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19. With *gen.:* expertos belli juvenes, Virg. Aen. 10, 173. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

expĕtesso or **expĕtisso**, 3. *v. a.* [expeto] *to desire, long for:* quae te amat tuamque expetissit pulcram pulcritudinem, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 13.

expetisso, v. expetesso.

expĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [expeto] *one who desires* or *longs for:* vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [expeto].

ex-pĕto, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖. Act.: *to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish.* With *acc.:* nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, id. Manil. 2, 5: Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, ib. 11, 30: poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16: jus ab invitis, Liv. 3, 40: Plautinas fabulas, Pl. Casin. prol. 12: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to seek to take one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to contrive*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 4. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving to reach*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116. With *a depend. clause* (poet.): mane, hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17: Hor. Epod. 11, 3. *Absol.:* ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, Cic. Manil. 19, 57. **2**. *to reach, attain to, to last:* malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 23. ‖. Neutr. with *in* and *acc.: to light upon, befal:* delictum suum suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, id. Am. 1, 2, 33: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv. 1, 22: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 42. *Absol.:* in servitute expetunt multa iniqua *befal one*, ib. 1, 1 20.

expĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare). at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, Cic. Leg. 1 14, 40: foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1.

expĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an atoner, expiator:* impuritatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

expĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [expiator] *atoning, expiatory:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 13.

expĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [expio] *an atoning* or *expiating priestess:* Fest. *s v.* piatrix.

expĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *atonement, expiation:* Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *Part.* [expingo].

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *a pillaging plundering* (rare): expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: expilatores, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est λωποδύται, in opus publicum dari solent, Ulp. Dig. 47, 18 (de effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1.

ex-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pillage, rob, plunder:* si socios spolias, aerarium expilas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. Manil. 19, 57: thesauros, Liv. 31, 12: rem hereditariam, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 21. Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint, depict, paint over:* quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31: genas, *to rouge*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: cutem, id. 8, 52, 8: se, Tert. Cult. fem. 12. ‖. Fig. of speech: *to picture, depict, describe to the life:* qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

ex-pinso, 3. *v. a. to bruise to pieces grind:* far, Cato R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make satisfaction* or *atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate:* sacrum commissum quod neque expiari poterit, impie commissum esto: quod expiari poterit publici sacerdotes expianto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: scelus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 29: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, *have avenged*, Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1 26: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33: expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90 ‖. In gen.: *to make amends for make good:* haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Caes. B. C. 1, 7. malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: beneficio deorum et virtute militum expiato incommodo, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.:* cladem victoriis, Flor. 1, 12. **2**. *to appease* (rare): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.

expiro, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (lit. *to fish out*), hence, fig.: *to search out, find out:* proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19. simul atque audivit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, *he inquired no further* id. Pis. 28, 69.

explānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explano] *clear, plain:* vox, Sen. de Ira 1, 3.

explānātē, *adv. plainly, clearly distinctly:* scriptum, Gell. 16, 8. *Comp.,* at definire rem possit, neque id faciat presse et anguste, sed quum explanatius, tum etiam uberius. Cic. Or. 33, 117.

explānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explano] *a making plain, an explanation:* somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: nihil esse tam regale, quam explanationem aequitatis, in qua juris erat interpretatio, id. Rep. 5, 2: illustris sententiae suae, Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87. **2.** Esp. as a fig. of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202. **‖.** *distinct pronunciation:* dentes, quum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer:* sunt explanatores, ut grammatici poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: explanator interpres ejus legis, Lact. 6, 8.

explānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *explanatory:* liber, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* [explano]. **‖.** Adj.: *plain, distinct* (rare): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flatten* or *spread out:* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13. **‖.** Fig. of speech: *to make plain* or *clear, to explain:* qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram explanare interpretando, id. Brut. 41, 152: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: aliquid conjectura, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall. C. 4. *Pass. impers.:* juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

ex-planto, 1. *v. a. to pull up, root out:* pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1.

explaudo, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, *n.* [expleo] *that which fills up.* Lit. of food: *a filling, stuffing:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 19: si scieris, cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.* **‖.** Fig. of speech: *a complement, supplement:* Sen. Suasor. 2 *ad fin.*

explendesco, v. exsplendesco.

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum (old form, explenunt, for explent, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* Contracted forms: expleris, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: explessent, Liv. 23, 22), 2. *v. a.* [root PLE, "fill:" v. plenus] *to fill out* or *up, to fill full, fill:* fossam aggere explent, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 *fin.:* paludem cratibus atque aggere, ib. 7, 58: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35, 6, 21: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42: bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: ego hic me intus explevi probe, *have stuffed myself*, Pl. Curc. 3, 16: ut aliquando ex eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 3, 42 *fin.:* ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: locum, *to occupy entirely*, ib. 1, 45: explevi totas ceras quatuor, *have filled with writing*, Pl. Curc. 3, 40: quum constituisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Tim. 3: aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.:* centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. 37, 47: tribus, id. 3, 64: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: his rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur, *is made good*, ib. 7, 31: sic explevit quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154. **‖.** Fig.: *to fill up, complete, finish:* id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete*, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 3, 68: explet concluditque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230: sententias mollioribus numeris, ib. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2. **2.** Esp. *to satisfy, sate, glut, appease:* quas (literas Graecas) sic avide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens. Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5: jejunam cupidinem, Lucr. 4, 877: explere cupiditates, satiare odium, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Coel. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32: desiderium, id. 1, 9: omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: corda tuendo, Virg. Aen. 8, 265: expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, ib. 1, 713. **3.** *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform:* amicitiae munus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: explere susceptum rei publicae munus, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 27. **4.** Of time: *to complete, finish, bring to a close:* tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 *fin.:* fatales annos, Tib. 3, 53: quosdam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49. **‖‖.** (*ex* privative) *to unload:* navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, *disembarked*, Enn. Ann. 7, 72.

explētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expleo] *a satisfying:* in ea expletione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

explētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to fill out, expletive:* in the later grammarians this term was applied to such conjunctions as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque:* Don. p. 1763 P.

explētus, a, um, *Part.* [expleo]. **‖.** Adj.: *full, complete, perfect:* quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulataque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21.

explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explico] *that may be accurately stated:* mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28.

explĭcābĭlĭter, *adv. in a distinct manner:* Diomed. p. 401 P.

explĭcātē, *adv. plainly, clearly:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

explĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explico] *an unfolding, uncoiling:* est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127. **‖.** Fig. of speech: *an unfolding, expounding, an exposition, explanation:* multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: naturae, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an expounder, explainer:* rerum explicator prudens, Cic. Or. 9, 31.

explĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female expounder:* huic quasi ex altera parte oratoria vis dicendi adhibebatur, explicatrix orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32.

explĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. **‖.** Adj.: *spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96. **2.** *plain, clear:* literae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, id. Att. 9, 7: in causa facili atque explicata, id. Planc. 2, 5. *Sup.:* explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 *fin*

explĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out:* alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. 8, 42, 67. **‖.** Fig. of speech: *an explanation, exposition*. (natura deorum) quam esset obscura et quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explicit, in late Latin at the end of a book, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), *the book is ended:* lit. *unrolled*, on account of the form of ancient books: solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit*, aut *Feliciter*, aut aliquid istius modi, Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. **‖.** Adj.: *disentangled, unimpeded, easy:* in his erat angustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78.

ex-plĭco, avi *and* ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), ātum *or* ĭtum (Cic uses only atum, Caes. atum and itum) 1. *v. a. to unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo:* velum, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 7: deus (Aesculapius) explicat orbes, (having assumed the form of a serpent), Ov. M. 15, 720: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *spread out* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open*, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: mercem, Petr. 14: plenas plagas, *to open the full nets*, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, *to put in order*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: capillum pectine, Varr L. L. 5, 29, 36: fusos, *to unwind*, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to smooth* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: explicare seria contractae frontis, id. S. 2, 2, 125: mare, *to calm*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, *shalt have extricated thyself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 151. **2.** *to spread out, extend, display:* frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg. G. 2, 335: per obstantes catervas explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 44: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31: arida ligna in flammas (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, *to furnish*, Mart. 1, 100, 13: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, *amplified, enlarged*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 5. **3.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to form in line, to deploy:* ordinem, Liv. 2, 46: cohortes, Virg. G. 2, 280: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, ib. 2, 26. **‖.** Fig.: explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, *display*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: Siciliam multis undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *has set free*, id. Manil. 11, 30: da operam, ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 D. **2.** Esp. *to disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, adjust, finish:* peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: belli rationem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 *fin.:* si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, noli quaerere, quanti, *settles that account*, Cic. Att. 13, 29: si qui debitores, quia non possint explicare pecuniam, differant solutionem, Callist. Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: subvenire tempestati quavis ratione sapientis est; eoque magis, si plus adipiscare re explicata boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Pompon. Dig. 27, 7, 1: transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, *I have finished*, Plin. Ep. 7, 4: iter commode explicui, ib. 8, 1: fugam, Phaedr. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicet ac si insanire paret, *will make no more out of it*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270. **3.** Of speech: *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit treat, state:* in mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit vitam alterius totam explicare? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27:

perfice, ut Crassus haec, quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, id. Verr. 2, 64, 156: funera fando, Virg. Aen. 2, 362: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: Graecas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: non de aegritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quae sint materiae, Quint. 10, 5, 1. *Pass. impers.*: quae vero auxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2.

ex-plōdo (also explaudo), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to drive out* or *off by clapping*: orig. of a player, *to hoot off*: histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 26: Aesopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: aliquem e scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: explosa Arbuscula, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77. **II.** In gen.: *to drive out* or *away* (rare): aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. in Non. 186, 6: (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. Poet.: noctem explodentibus alis, *scaring away*, Lucr. 4, 712.

2. *to reject, disapprove*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est. nunc retulissse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86: explosae ejectaeque sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. Div 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12.

explōrātē, *adv. for a certainty, securely, surely*: haec ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8. *Comp.*: exploratius promittere, ib. 6, 1. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] *an examination, exploration*: surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a spying*: Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy*: rerum, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

2. Adject.: *searching*: ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 11: foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a spy, scout*: Caes. B. G. 1, 12, et alibi passim.

3. explorator viae, *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory*: coronae, *a reward for scouts* or *those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet. Cal. 45: scaphae, *spy-boats*, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [exploro]. **II.** Adj.: *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope explorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64: literae non exploratae a timore, lit. *not positive in the matter of the fear*, i. e. *not free from fear*, id. Att. 3, 17: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16: quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habeas, id. Am. 26, 97: exploratam habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: pro explorato habebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5. *Comp.*: facilior et exploratior devitatio legionum fore, Cic. Att. 16, 2. *Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell. 2, 84.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to cry aloud* (v. ploro): explorare antiquos pro exclamare usos, Fest. s. v. **II.** but usually *to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore*. With *acc.*: explora rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8: fugam domini, id. Verr. 5, 17, 44: ambitum Africae, Plin. 5, 1, 1: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 456: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for discovering*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. G. 3, 537. With a *relative clause*: explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. 116: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2 *fin.*: exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8. In *part. perf.*: *examined, ascertained, known*: exploratum et provisum, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 110: perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: res non incertis jactatae rumoribus, sed compertae et exploratae, Liv. 42, 13: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. *Absol.*: explorato, *it being ascertained*: explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. H. 2, 49. **III.** Milit. *t. t. to spy out, reconnoitre*: speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallem transire possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.*: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 35: occulte explorare loca, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. *Absol.*: ante explorato et subsidiis positis, Liv. 23, 42. **IV.** *to try, test, put to the proof*: suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Virg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Lucan. 2, 603: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358: animos, Ov. A. A. 1, 456: Liv. 37, 7: fidem alicujus, Lucan. 8, 582.

explōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explodo] *a driving off by clapping*: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

explōsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hisser*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: but some suppose explosorum in this passage to be the gen. pl. of explosus: v. Long. ad loc.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.* [explodo].

ex-pŏlio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to smooth off, polish*: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2: aedes expolitae, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 18: expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3. **II.** Fig.: *to polish, embellish, improve, refine*: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent literas, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 45: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: Graeca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 60.

expŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expolio] *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing*: parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.*: urbana, of *a house in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: miniacea, Vitr. 7, 9. **II.** Fig. of style: *an adorning, embellishing*: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185. **2.** As a fig. of speech: Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

expŏlītus, a, um. *Part.* [expolio]. **II.** Adj.: *polished, smooth, neat, clean*: dens expolitior, Cat. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villae expolitissimae, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 2, 20.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* exposivit, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 27: *part.* expostus, Virg. Aen. 10, 694), 3. *v. a. to put* or *set out, to expose*: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias conspexit, *drawn out, displayed*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: apparatum in porticibus, Suet. Caes. 10: aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem ictu, *to turn out*, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 14. Esp. of children, *to expose*: puellam ad necem, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 18: Liv. 1, 4. **2.** Naut. *t. t. to set on shore, to disembark*: milites ex navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: socios de puppibus, Virg. Aen. 10, 288: milites in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: in litora, Liv. 37, 28: in Africa, id. 28, 44: in terra, Vell. 2, 79: in litore, Suet. Caes 4: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29 *fin.*: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, *have unloaded, unpacked*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. (ii) *to throw overboard*: si propter necessitatem adversae tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, *resort has been had to jetsam*, Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8. **3.** Mercant. *t. t.*: pecuniam, *to offer* or *be ready to pay*: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4.

4. *to leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose*: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5: exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 11: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115. **II.** Fig.: totam causam, judices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, *to publish*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: praemium, *to offer*, id. Quint. 23, 74: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46. **2.** Esp. of discourse: *to set forth, exhibit, explain, expound*: coepit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, ib. 1, 14: talis coetus qualem exposui, ib. 1, 26: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem pluribus verbis, ib. 3, 4, 15: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Am. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Am. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: his rebus expositis, ib. 7, 45: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, *explain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: ex memoria alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.* [exporrigo].

ex-porrĭgo, rexi, rectum (contr. *imperat.* exporge, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53), 3 *v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend*. equites in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr 78: munitiones, id. 42 *fin.*: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108: se (polypi), id. 9, 30, 48: se longo jugo (montes), Mel. 1, 19, 13: sesamam in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23: illic purpureo latus exporrecta cubili, *stretched out*, Prud. Hamart. 856: exporrecto labello *protruded*, Pers. 3, 82: exporge frontem, *smooth*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53. Fig.: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9. (Hence It. *sporgere*; Sp. *espurrir*.)

exportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exporto] *exportation*: jam vero earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, exportatio, ut earum quibus egeremus invectio certe nulla esset, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13. **II.** *banishment, deportation*: Sen. Tranq. 11.

ex-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry out, to convey away, export*: taurus exportavit per mare e Phoenice Europam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolyma, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: frumentum in fame, ib. 7, 17: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg. G. 4, 256: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportaverant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: o portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 40.

ex-posco, poposci, 3. *v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore*: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: signum proelii, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: and *absol.*: exposcentibus militibus, id. B. C. 3, 90 *fin.*: pacem precibus. Liv 1, 16: ut acrius exposcerent quae sciebant negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19: victoriam ab diis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota expoposci, Liv. 7, 40. With *infin.*: Iliacos iterum audire labores exposcit, Virg. Aen. 4, 79. ||. Esp. = deposcere, *to demand any one to be delivered up* for punishment, as a prisoner, *etc.*: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31: Nep. Them. 8.

expŏsĭtē, *adv. plainly, clearly:* non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed recondita significatione, Gell. 3, 2.

expŏsĭtīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [expono] *exposed* (of a foundling): puella, Pl. Casin. prol. 79.

expŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expono] *an exposing* of an infant: Justin. 1, 4. ||. Of speech: *a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration:* Auc. Her. 1, 10, 17: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

expŏsĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [expositio] *a brief exposition:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [expono] *an interpreter:* somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5.

expŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expono]. ||. Adj.: *open, free, accessible:* limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, *open to all*, ib. 2, 2, 152. Fig.: *accessible, affable:* numen, Lucan. 5, 103: homo obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246. 2. In a bad sense: *common, vulgar:* qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, Juv. 7, 54.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo] *an expostulation, complaint* (rare): quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: Tac. A. 1, 13. In *plur.*: fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, contumeliae in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

expostŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a complaint:* Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to demand vehemently* or *urgently, to require:* aures meae auxilium expostulant, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: primas sibi partes, ib. 15, 53: quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3: Armeniam praesidiis vacuam fieri, expostulabat, Tac. A. 15, 17: ut Iberi obsidio decedant, expostulat, ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne tua merita supprimeres, Plin. Pan. 75. *Absol.*: expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77. 2. Esp. *to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment:* Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23. ||. *to find fault, dispute, expostulate; to complain of:* constr. the person blamed expressed by *cum* with *abl.*; the subject of the complaint by *de* with *abl.*, by *acc.*, by *acc.* and *infin.*, or by *relat. clause:* lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, Cic. Planc. 24, 58: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, id. Verr. 3, 89, 207: expostulare, quia percussisses foreis, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut iracundius ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Sull. 15, 44.

expōtus, v. epotus.

expressē, *adv. with pressure, strongly:* artus expressius fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198. ||. Fig.: *expressly, distinctly:* Auc. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29. Of distinct pronunciation: ut ea (R litera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*

expressim, *adv. expressly, clearly, distinctly:* Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 98.

expressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprimo] *a pressing* or *squeezing out:* mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9. 2. Esp. in mechanics: *a forcing apparatus to raise water:* Vitr. 1, 1: id. 8, 7. 3. In architect.: *a projection, a fillet, listel:* id. 4, 4 *fin.*

expressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who presses* or *brings out:* fig.: veritatis, Tert. Apol. 46.

expressus, a, um, *Part.* [exprimo]. ||. Adj.: *prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express:* species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: literae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 77, 189: corpora lacertis expressa, *powerful, muscular*, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 19: protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, *fully formed*, id. 2, 4, 6. Fig.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7. Of distinct pronunciation: vitia oris emendet, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque literae sonis enuntientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4: expressior sermo, id. 1, 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59. Of affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: literae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.

expressus, ūs, *m.* [exprimo] *a forcing apparatus for raising water:* Vitr. 8, 7.

ex-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze out, to force out:* oleum ex malobathro, Plin. 12, 26, 59: succum e semine, id. 20, 1, 2: succum flore, id. 21, 19, 74: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 488: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (cribri), Ov. M. 12, 438: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, *had raised*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: tu si tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid expresseris, *hast squeezed out*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 165. And of the object pressed or squeezed: spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 *med.*: lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 224: spongiae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: oleam, id. 12, 27, 60. 2. *to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express:* (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33: verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 54: imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44: effigiem de signis, ib.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. G. 17: pulcer aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, *has well developed*, Quint. 8, 3, 10. ||. Fig.: *to extort, wrest, elicit:* lex quam ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: quum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultima necessitate, Liv. 8, 2: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret, *I have constrained*, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112: expressit, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7. 2. *to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express*, esp. in words: quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, *imitated*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5, 1: (vitia) imitatione ex aliquo expressa, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, id. Div 1, 36, 79: mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, id. Arch. 6, 14: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, *depicted to the life*, ib. 9, 21: exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15. And of translations: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: κατάληψιν verbum e verbo exprimentes *comprehensionem* dicemus, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41: verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6.

exprobrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exprobro] *worthy of reproach:* Vulg. Prov. 18, 1.

exprobrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reproaching, upbraiding:* alicui alicujus rei, Liv. 23, 35: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprobrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider:* Sen. Contr. 3, 21 *fin.*

exprobrātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *reproachful, upbraiding:* memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

ex-probro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [probrum] *to consider disgraceful* or *infamous; to accuse of any disgraceful action;* and in gen. *to charge, upbraid, reproach:* odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic. Am. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num casus bellicos tibi exprobrare aut objicere videor? Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 132: vitia adversariis (*al.* in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5: pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Pl. Mil. 3, 4, 59. *Absol.*: eadem verba mutata pronunciatione indicant, affirmant exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94.

exprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [expromitto] in law, *one who promises to pay, a surety:* Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 53.

ex-prōmitto, misi, 3. *v. a. to promise* or *agree to pay:* numos, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 36.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take out* or *forth, to fetch out, bring forth:* heminas octo in urceum, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93: moestas voces, Virg. Aen. 2, 280. ||. Fig.: *to show forth, discover, exhibit, display:* exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64: varios sensus, Lucr. 2, 387: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 12: hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi, *I'll show myself to you*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 72. *Absol.*: id. Bac. 4, 4, 9. 2. Esp.: *to disclose, declare, state:* occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 223: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725: expromit, repertum in agro suo specum altitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1.

expromptus, a, um, *Part.* [expromo].

exprŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [expropero] *out-hastened, hurried:* Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

ex-pŭdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pudor] *shameless:* frons, Petr. 39.

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugno]

that may be taken or *reduced; expugnable* (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: fluvius, *exhaustible*, ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* [expugno]. ‖. Adj.: *that overcomes, efficacious:* expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 19. (al. expugnacior.)

expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking by storm:* urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. Manil. 5, 13: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. In *plur.*: nocturnae (aedium), Cic. Att. 11, 23: Vell. 2, 93.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes by storm* (rare): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (a transl. of the Gr. Πολιορκητής), Plin. 7, 38, 39. Poet.: pecoris lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 363. Fig.: pudicitiae, *a violator*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9.

expugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *conquering, overpowering:* Tert. Anim. 57.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old *inf. fut.* expugnassere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 55) 1. *v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce:* oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1146: naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: villas, Sall. J. 44: carcerem, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. 37, 25: inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4: aliquos, Tac. Agr. 41. Of inanimate subjects: fulmina id oppidum expugnavere, Plin. 6, 27, 31: Euphrates Taurum montem expugnat, *breaks through*, id. 5, 24, 20: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, *are counteracted*, id, 28, 10, 45. ‖. Fig.: *to conquer, subdue, overcome:* sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4: fortunas patrias, id. Cluent. 13, 36: pudicitiam, id. Coel. 20, 49: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21: coepta, *to accomplish*, Ov. M. 9, 619: sibi legationem expugnavit, *extorted*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 44: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 7: aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 130.

ex-pulsim, *adv. by driving out* or *away:* pila expulsim ludere, Varr. in Non. 104, 29.

expulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expello] *a driving out, expulsion:* expulsiones vicinorum, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46.

expulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to drive out, to expel* (rare): si me (*i. e.* pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, sum tua, *to drive back*, Mart. 14, 46: Seleucia per duces expulsata, *subdued*, Amm. 23, 6.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives out, an expeller* (rare): bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.* [expello].

expultrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that drives out* or *expels:* philosophia expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

ex-pūmĭco, 1. *v. a. to rub off with pumice-stone.* Fig.: *to cleanse:* Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expumo, v. exspumo.

expunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expungo] *an execution, performance:* Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blotter out, obliterater:* Tert. Or. 1.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.* [expungo].

ex-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to prick out, to cross* or *blot out, erase, expunge:* ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, *may be cancelled*, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulcre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, *disbanded*, id. Curc. 4, 4, 29: decurias judicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, *is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay*, Papin. Dig. 49, 16, 15. **2.** *to set aside, remove:* Pers. 2, 13. ‖. *to compute, settle, adjust:* rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Hermog. Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas, ac sidera ad nomen expungere, *to reckon up, enumerate*, Plin. 2, 26, 24: expungebantur milites laureati, *were checked off*, for subsequent rewards, Tert. Cor. mil. 1. **2.** In gen.: *to execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil:* effectum, id. Apol. 35: vota et gaudia Caesarum, ib. 35.

expuo, v. exspuo.

expurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo] *a justification, vindication, excuse:* habui expurgationem, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 10.

ex-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purge out, cleanse, purify:* dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5: sordida ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, id. 23, 7, 64. Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? *cure of poetic phrenzy*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53. ‖. Fig.: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. Brut. 74, 258. **2.** Esp. *to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 87: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3.

ex-pūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to rot, putrefy:* Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop off, prune:* veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3: palos, id. 11, 2, 12. ‖. Fig.: *to consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 8. **2.** *to fathom, comprehend:* quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

exquaero, v. exquiro, *ad init.*

ex-quīro, sīvi, sītum (exquaeris, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 70: exquaesivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 43), 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to search out, thoroughly* or *carefully; to seek for, inquire, ask:* quum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihil certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12: sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, *ask of, expect from*, ib. 7, 18: exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua, Suet. Cal. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: exquirere veritatem, id. Manil. 17, 51: quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, Sall. J. 29: Caes. B. G. 3, 3: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 81: verum, *to investigate*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28: facta alicujus ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 4, 5, 10: verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163: rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: vescendi causa, terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13: alicui honores, *to seek out, invent*, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

ex-quīsītē, *adv. carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely:* quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21. *Comp.:* Cic. Brut. 93, 322. *Sup.:* Tiro Tull. in Gell. 10, 1.

exquīsītim, *adv. carefully, accurately, precisely:* Varr. in Non. 513, 29.

exquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exquiro] *inquiry, investigation:* Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 9 *fin.*

exquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [exquiro]. ‖. Adj.: *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite:* ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274: exquisitum judicium literarum, id Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi, ib. 1, 1, 1: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58. *Comp.:* accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33. *Sup.:* laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6.

exradicitus, *adv.:* v. eradicitus.

exradico, v. eradico.

exrŏgāre est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Fest. *s. v.* (usually abrogo, q. v.).

ex-sacrĭfĭco (exacr.), 1. *v. n. to sacrifice:* Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42.

ex-saevĭo (exaev.), 4. *v. n. to rage itself out, cease raging:* stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39.

exsanguĭnātus (exang.), a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis] *deprived of blood, bloodless:* exsanguinata et exsucta animalia, Vitr. 8 *praef.*

ex-sanguis (exang.), e, *adj. deprived of blood, bloodless:* unde animantum copia tanta exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: hostes enervati atque exsangues, ib. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 5, 49, 130: umbrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 401. **2.** *pale, wan:* exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224: diffugimus visu exsangues, Virg. Aen. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130. ‖. Fig.: *powerless, feeble, weak:* aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auc. Her. 4, 11, 16: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20: exsangues crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, ib. 5, 325.

ex-sănĭo (exan.), 1. *v. a.* [sanies] *to free from matter* or *corruption, to cause to suppurate:* vulnus, Cels. 5, 27: pressam baccam, Col. 12, 49, 10. Fig.: amaritudinem et pallorem, *i. e. to extract, remove*, id. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch up* and in gen. *to amend, repair, restore* (rare): exercirent sarcirent, Fest. *s. v.*: sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q Cic. Pet. cons. 11, 45.

ex-sătĭo (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy, satiate, glut:* exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28. Fig.: enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542.

exsătŭrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exsaturo] *that may be satiated:* pectus, Virg. Aen. 5, 781.

ex-sătŭro (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy completely, satiate* (rare): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65: odiis exsaturata quievi, Virg. Aen. 7, 298.

exscendo, v. escendo.

exscensĭo (excens.), ōnis, *f.* [escendo] *a debarkation, landing:* quinqueremibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8: id. 8, 17: Curt. 9, 4. In *plur.*: priusquam in continentem exscensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31.

ex-scindo (excindo), idi, issum, 3 *v. a. to tear out, to extirpate, destroy.* Pergama Argolicis telis, Virg. Aen. 2, 177: domos, ib. 12, 643: ferro sceleratam gentem, ib. 9, 137: hostem, Tac. A 2, 25. Fig.: intestinum malum, Plin Pan. 34.

exscrĕābĭlis (excr.), e, *adj.* [exscreo] *that may be coughed out:* viti pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

exscrĕātĭo (excr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] a

hawking or *coughing up:* sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

exscrĕātus (excr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hawking* or *coughing up:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

ex-scrĕo (excr.), 1. *v. a. to hawk* or *cough up, to spit out:* per tussim exscreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92. *Absol.:* nunquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24: Ov. H. 21, 24.

ex-scrībo (excr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write out, write off, copy* (rare): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3. **2.** Of paintings, *to copy:* imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. **3.** In gen. *to write* or *note down:* nomina exscripta, Pl. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, ib. 21. **II.** Fig.: *to copy* or *take after, to resemble:* filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [exscribo].

ex-sculpo (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *chisel out, to dig out, to carve:* terram unde exsculpserant, fossam vocabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3: oculum exsculpe (others read exclude), Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96. **2.** *to scratch out, erase:* hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1. **II.** Fig.: *to get out, elicit, extort:* ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, *obtained*, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 6.

ex-sĕco (also execo; and exsico, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cŭi, ctum (*perf. subj.* exsecaveris, Cato R. R. 42) 1. *v. a. to cut out* or *away:* vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pestem aliquam tanquam strumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: fetum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81: filium alicui mortuae, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91. Poet.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. **2.** *to cut, castrate, geld:* vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Coelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63: Mart. 6, 2, 2: infelix ferro mollita juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 134. **II.** Fig.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

exsecrābĭlis (execr.), e, *adj.* [exsecror]. **I.** Pass. *execrable, accursed, detestable:* exsecrabile ac dirum solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72. **II.** Act. *execrating:* praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, Liv. 31, 17: odium, *raging, fearful*, id. 9, 26.

exsecrābĭlĭtas (execr.), ātis, *f.* [exsecrabilis] *execrableness, abominableness:* vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsecrābĭlĭter (execr.), *adv. execrably, with detestation:* tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsecrāmentum (execr.), i, *n.* [exsecror] *execration:* Tert. Apol. 22.

exsecrātĭo (execr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea ista exsecratio est, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis ominibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71: Vell. 2, 22: Tac. H. 3, 25. **II.** *a solemn oath combined with imprecations:* aliquem exsecratione devincire, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 5, 40, 104: Liv. 26, 25: Tac. H. 4, 15.

exsecrātor (execr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an execrator, detester:* Eccl.

exsecrātus (execr.), a, um, *Part.* [exsecror]. **II.** Adj.: *accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, scias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.:* columna, ib. 1, 2, 5. *Sup.:* auguria, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

ex-secror (execr.), atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* (exsecro: Afran. in Non. 473, 24) *to curse, execrate:* te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20: exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.:* exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: semanimi verba exsecrantia lingua edidit, Ov. M. 5, 105. **II.** *to take a solemn oath with imprecations:* eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor. Epod. 16, 36.

exsectĭo (exect.), ōnis, *f.* [exseco] *a cutting out:* illa conscelerata exsectio linguae, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, ib. 64, 180. In *plur.:* mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

exsector (exect.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gelder:* App. M. 8, p. 208.

exsectus (exect.), a, um, *Part.* [exseco].

exsĕcūtĭo (exec.), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor] *an accomplishing, performance, execution:* instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34: negotii, Tac. A. 3, 31: Syriae, *the administration*, ib. 15, 25. **II.** In law: *a prosecution, indictment:* delictorum quorundam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1. **III.** Of discourse: *a discussion:* differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam exsecutionem, Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.:* Plin. Ep. 8, 14.

exsĕcūtor (exec.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accomplisher, performer:* acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197. **II.** In law: *a prosecutor, an avenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14. **2.** *a collector:* Cod. Justin. 8, 17, 7.

exsĕcūtus (exec.), a, um, *Part.* [exsequor] *in pass. signif.:* exsecuto regis imperio, *executed*, Just. 7, 3.

ex-sensus (exens.), a, um, *adj. destitute of feeling, senseless:* Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

exsĕquens (exequ.), entis, *Part.* [exsequor]. **II.** Adj.: *searching after, studious of:* memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12.

exsĕquĭae (exequ.), arum, *f. plu.* [id.] lit. *the following of a corpse beyond the walls; a funeral procession, funeral obsequies:* funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60: Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: justae exsequiae, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Virg. Aen. 7, 5: exsequias ire, *to the funeral*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37. **II.** = reliquiae, *the mortal remains, relics:* Eutr. 7, 18.

exsĕquĭālis (exequ.), e, *adj.* [exequiae] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges*, Ov. M. 14, 430. Subst.: exsequialia, ium, *n. plur. funeral rites:* Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsĕquĭor (exequ.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to perform the funeral rites, to bury:* Varr. in Non. 107, 6.

ex-sĕquor (exequ.), cūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to follow to the end, to pursue, follow:* (Gallae) sectam meam exsecutae, Cat. 63, 13. **2.** Esp. *to follow* or *accompany to the grave:* funus, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 16: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115. **3.** *to pursue* as an enemy: me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59 (*al.* exacturum). **II.** Fig.: *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* quae exanimata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 3: non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, *to follow after, take pattern after*, Cic. Tim. 2 *fin.:* cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, subjected ourselves to*, id. Att. 9, 12: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40. aerumnam, *to suffer, endure*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 1: egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 38. **2.** Esp. *to follow up, prosecute, carry out: to perform, execute:* nullam rem oportet dolose aggrediri, nisi astute accurateque exsequare, id. Truc. 2, 5, 10. est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: incepta, Liv. 30, 4: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 10, 34: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: scelus, Curt. 8, 6: sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 5: quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: exsequi cogitando aut quaerendo, Liv. 35, 28. **3.** *to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell:* quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 27: haec omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: coelestia dona aërii mellis, Virg. G. 4, 2: laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3. **4.** *to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge:* deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25: injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11: justum dolorem, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 33. *Absol.:* pater caedetur? defendam: caesus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira 1, 12.

ex-sĕro (exer.), serŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put out* or *forth, thrust out, take out:* Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10: linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9: brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ab Oceano, Lucan. 5, 598: herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: creverat infans quaerebatque viam, qua se exsereret, *might come forth*, id. M. 10, 505: se domicilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51: radicem ejus exserito, *take out, tear up*, Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, *to throw off*, id. 8, 8, 12. **II.** Fig.: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of*, Plin. Ep. 8, 7: secreta mentis ore, Sen. Herc. Oet. 255. **2.** Esp. *to reveal, show:* Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paulatim principem exseruit, *showed himself as*, Suet. Tib. 33.

exsertē (exert.), *adv. openly, clearly, loudly:* clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109. *Comp.:* consurgere, Amm. 16, 12. *Sup.:* egit tribunatum, *very strictly, rigorously*, Spart. Sev. 3.

exserto (exert.), 1. *v. a. freq.* [exsero] *to stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam ora exsertantem, Virg. Aen. 3, 425. **II.** *to uncover, to bare:* humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (exert.), a, um, *Part.* [exsero]. **II.** Adj.: Of parts of the body. *protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: exserta brachia, Stat. Ach. 1, 346: transf. of the person: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587: exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649. *Absol.:* exsertique manus vesana Cethegi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight*, Lucan. 2, 543. **2.** *thrust forth, projecting:* dentes apro, elephanto, *etc.*, Plin. 11, 37, 61. **3.** *open, evident, conspicuous:* exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cachinnus, *unrestrained, loud*, App. M. 1, p. 103: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35.

ex-sībĭlo (exib.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hiss out* or *forth:* dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira 3, 4: confestim praesentiam nostram effiari exsibilarique jusserit, *to be carried out by the wind*, App. M. 5

p. 163. 2. Esp. *to hiss off an actor*: histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26: Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccātus, a, um, *Part.* [exsicco]. ‖. Adj.: *dry, jejune:* orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

ex-siccesco (exicc.), 3. *v. n. incep. to dry up, become quite dry:* Vitr. 2, 9.

ex-sicco (exicc.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up, make quite dry:* arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242. Of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, *is exhaled, passes off*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to drain dry, to empty* (a bottle): lagenae furtim exsiccatae, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26: vina culullis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11.

exsico (exic.), v. exseco.

ex-signo (exign.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, record* (rare): Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20.

ex-sĭlĭo (exil.) sĭlŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring out* or *forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up:* puer citus e cunis exsilit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 165: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27: ad te exsilui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Virg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111. Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163: plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquae), id. 2, 200: exsiluere oculi, Ov. M. 12, 252.

exsĭlĭum (exil.), ii, *n.* [exsul] *banishment, exile:* quum homines vincula, neces, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constitutae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: exsilium duplex est: aut certorum locorum interdictio, ut lata fuga: aut omnium locorum praeter certum locum, ut insulae vinculum, id est, relegatio in insulam, Marcian. Dig. 48, 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 515 *seqq.*): exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv. 3. 10 *fin.*: exacti in exsilium innocentes, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: expulsus in exsilium, id. Am. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: ejicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, ib. 1, 8, 20: esse in exsilio, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14: revocare de exilio, Liv. 27, 34: exsilio redire, Pl. Merc. 5, 22, 106. ‖. Meton.: *a place of exile, a retreat:* Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum exsilium orabant, id. A. 13, 55: diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. Aen. 3, 4: multa exsilia patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4. 2. In *plur.*: exsilia, *those who are banished, exiles:* plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

exsincērātus, a, um, *adj.* [sincerus] *corrupted:* tergum, *i. e. beaten*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 11 (ex conject. Camerar.: but Ritschl conjectures tergum doleat).

ex-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unfold, spread out, extend:* amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3.

ex-sisto (existo), stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n. to step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear:* e latebris, Liv. 25, 21: ex collibus, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ab inferis, Cic. Verr. 1, 37, 94: vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse, id. Div. 1, 45, 101: est bos cervi figura, cujus a media fronte inter aures unum cornu exsistit excelsius, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non exsistit, *does not come to light*, id. Verr. 1, 15, 39. 2. *to spring, proceed, arise, become:* vermes de stercore, Lucr. 2, 872: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix exsistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 34: ex hac nimia licentia ait ille, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? Cic. Rep. 2, 26: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: exsistit hoc loco quaestio subdifficilis, id. Am. 19, 67: ad consilium rem deferunt, magnaque inter eos exsistit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, *it will result*, Cic. Fat. 9, 18. ‖. Meton.: *to be visible* or *manifest, to exist, to be:* ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniis exsistit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: illa pars animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Am. 7, 24: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adjutor etiam exstitissem, id. Fam. 1, 9: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11.

ex-sŏlesco (exol.), 3. *v. n. incep. to become disused to:* Tert. Virg. vel. 17.

exsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo] *a release, discharge:* Ateius Capito in Fest. *s. v.* Propudianus. ‖. *a payment:* vectigalis, Scaev. Dig. 20, 1, 31.

exsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exsolvo].

ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum (exsolŭātur, Lucr. 1, 811: exsolŭisse, Ov. F. 4, 534) 3. *v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo:* nexus, Lucr. 1, 221: *Am.* Agedum, eam solve cistulam. *So.* Quid ego istam exsolvam? *undo, unseal*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: pugionem a latere, *to ungird*, Tac. H. 3, 68: brachia ferro eodem ictu, *to open*, id. A. 15, 63: amictus, *to pull off*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, *by stools*, Tac. A. 13, 15. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 6, 879. 2. Esp. *to set free, release, deliver:* vinclis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 10: jube sis me exsolvi cito, id. Bac. 4, 8, 16: exsolvere sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696: se paulatim corpore, Virg. Aen. 11, 829. 3. *to discharge, pay:* nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, Cic. Att. 16, 6: aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11: pretium, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14: dotem uxori, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 56: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: *to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of:* legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metus, Lucan. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: obsidium, *to raise*, Tac. A. 3, 39. 2. *to release, free:* artis religionum animos nodis, Lucr. 1, 931: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem aere alieno, Liv. 6, 14: curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 652: contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36. 3. *to discharge, pay* an obligation, promise, *etc.*: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: vota (deo), Pl. Am. 3, 2, 67: jusjurandum, Liv. 24, 18: fidem, *to keep a promise*, id. 26, 31: praemia, poenas alicui, id. 26, 40: gratiam recte factis alicujus, id. 28, 25: grates, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, *to repay, requite*, ib. 11, 18: vicem beneficio, id. H. 4, 3: poenas morte, *to suffer*, id. A. 1, 10. 4. *to solve, explain:* Lucr. 2, 381. (Hence It. *sciogliere, sciorre.*)

exsomnis (exomn.), e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless, wakeful:* vir, Vell. 2, 88: (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Virg. Aen. 6, 556: animo exsomnis, Vell. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to resound* (rare): ceteri convivae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 109.

ex-sorbĕo (exorb.), ŭi, 2. *v. a. to suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain:* ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4: succum, App. Apol. p. 276: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: viros, *to exhaust*, Juv. 10, 223. ‖ Fig.: animam amborum, *to swallow up, to destroy*, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 28: tristitiam alicui, *to remove*, Turpil. in Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpessus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, *endured*, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

ex-sordesco (exord.), 3. *v. n. incep. to become defiled, polluted:* Fig.: Gell. 9, 2.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj. who has not drawn lots*; also, *that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot*, or *specially:* (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores, Virg. Aen. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, ib. 8, 552: Val. Fl. 4, 340. ‖. In gen.: *having no share in, free from, deprived of.* With *gen.*: dulcis vitae exsortes, Virg. Aen. 6, 428: amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10: culpae, id. 22, 44: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8: cos exsors secandi, Hor. A. P. 305. With *dat.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

ex-spătĭor (exp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to get out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate:* exspatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202: exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, ib. 1 285: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: arbores latissima umbra, Plin. 16, 30, 53: tecta, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84. Fig.: finis non erit, si exspatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, id. 2, 17, 1: hoc exspatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

exspectābĭlis (expect.), e, *adj.* [exspecto] *to be expected* (rare): juvenalium ludicro parum exspectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21.

exspectātĭo (expect.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an awaiting, expecting, expectation.* With *gen. obj.*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: acerbior exspectatio reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266: summa rerum exspectatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: exspectatio vel animi vel ingenii tui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: Varronis sermo facit exspectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15: quotidiana exspectatio rerum novarum, ib. 3, 14. In *plur.*: crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, ib. 1, 4. With *de:* quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! ib. 2, 14: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, ib. 3, 14. With *a relative clause:* quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74. *Absol.*: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: aliquem in summam exspectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam exspectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.*: praeter exspectationem, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra exspectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: exspectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39: contra exspectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: qui magna exspectatione venisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 37. In *plur.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: has exspectationes habemus duas, id. Att. 7, 16.

exspectātor (expect.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a spectator:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3.

exspectātrix (expect.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who expects* or *awaits:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectātus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* [exspecto]. ‖. Adj.: *expected, longed for, desired, welcome:* carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: venies exspectatus omnibus, ib. 4, 10: quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? Virg. Aen. 2, 282: sensi ego in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, *who were expected to arrive at the highest dignities of the state*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, *whose death is longed for*

Ter. Ad. 1, 2. 29. *Comp.*: exspectatior venire, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 12. *Sup.*: adventus suavissimus, exspectatissimus, Cic. Att. 4, 4 A: literae, id. Fam. 10, 5. Subst. *neut.*: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75: hosti ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Virg. G. 3, 348: ille ad patrem patriae exspectato revolavit maturius, Vell. 2, 123.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look out for, await, expect*: constr. with *acc.*, *a relative clause*, *a conjunction*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: alicujus mortem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: eventum pugnae, ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: ultima semper exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136: coenantes haud animo aequo exspectans comites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9. With *a relat. clause*: exspecto, quo pacto, Pl. Poen. 4, 1, 1: quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: exspectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ne utile quidem, quam mox judicium fiat, exspectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85. With a *conjunction*: ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur, id. Am. 13, 44: exspectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Pl. Poen. prol. 12: exspecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, id. B. C. 1, 6. *Impers. pass.*: quum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, id. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.* *Absol.*: comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. Of an abstr. subject: *to await*: seu me tranquilla senectus exspectat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58. **II.** With a subjective meaning: *to expect* with desire, fear, *etc.*; *to hope for, long for, fear, dread, apprehend.* With *acc.*: reliquum est, ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*: magnum inceptas, si id exspectas, quod nusquam'st, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas exspectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15, 16: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G 7, 85: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem exspectant scilicet, *wish*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20: nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio exspecto malum, *dread*, id. Ph. 1, 4, 16: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum exspectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1. With a personal object: pater exspectat aut me aut aliquem nuntium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 22: hic ego mendacem usque puellam ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83. **2.** With *ab* or *ex*: a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non exspectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora exspectaret, ib. 3, 12: dedecus a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 22. **3.** *Absol.*: quum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam exspectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset, ib. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11. **III.** Poet. of an abstr. subject: *to have need of, require*: silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, Virg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (oleae) procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, ib. 2, 421.

ex-spergo (experg.), no *perf.*, spersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle over*: sanieque exspersa natarent limina, *i. e. besprinkled*, Virg. Aen. 3, 625. **II.** *to disperse, dissipate*: exspergi quo possit vis animaï, *be diffused*, Lucr. 3, 827.

exspersus (expers.), a, um, *Part.* [exspergo].

ex-spēs (expes), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*) *without hope, hopeless.* With *gen.*: exspes liberum, Att. in Non. 12, 7: vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24. *Absol.*: si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

exspīrātĭo (expir.), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro] *a breathing out, exhalation*: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (expiro), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose*: animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106 auras, ib. 3, 121: flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354: flammas pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 44: odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 123: sonos per saxa (unda), Sil. 9, 285: colorem (uniones), Plin. 9, 35, 56. Poet.: cadavera vermes, *produce*, Lucr. 3, 720: silva comas tollit fructumque exspirat in umbras, *spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70. **II.** Neutr.: *to blow forth, rush* or *come forth*: per fauces montis ut Aetnae exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 641: ignis foras, id. 6, 887: vis fera ventorum, Ov. M. 15, 300: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493: unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4. Fig.: irae pectoris exspirantes, Cat. 64, 194. **2.** *to breathe one's last, to expire*: atram tundit humum exspirans, Virg. Aen. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. 2, 20: inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19: extremus exspirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31. *Pass. impers.*: quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim exspiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67. Fig.: *to come to an end, cease*: si ego morerer, mecum expiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28: libertate jam exspirante, Plin. Pan. 57: criminis causa exspirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*

ex-splendesco (expl.), dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to shine forth, glitter*: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Plin. 11, 12, 12. Fig.: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3.

exspŏlĭātĭo (expol.), ōnis, *f.* [exspolio] *a robbing, plundering*: Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*

exspŏlĭātor (expol.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer*: domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7.

ex-spŏlĭo (expol.), avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* (dep. form, exspoliantur, Poet. ap. Don. 1769 P.: exspoliabantur, Quadrig. in Non. 480, 16), *to spoil, pillage, plunder*: agrum Campanum, Quadrig. *l. c.*: fana atque domos, Sall. C. 51: corpus, Curt. 9, 5: sese, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25. Fig.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, id. Att. 10, 1: hos vestro auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.

exspŭĭtĭo (exp.), ōnis, *f.* [exspuo] *a spitting out*: sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14.

ex-spūmo (expum.), 1. *v. n. to froth* or *foam out*: donec inde humor exspumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spŭo (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit out, to spit.* **I.** Neutr.: quum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9: in mare, Plin. 30, 2, 6. **II.** Act.: sanguinem, id. 35, 16, 53: linguam in tyranni os, id. 7, 23, 23. **2.** Meton.: *to cast out, eject, emit*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat. 64, 155: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu, Plin. 33, 6, 32: in litus purgamenta, id. 2, 98, 101: lacrumam, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 74. **3.** Fig.: *to expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16: rationem ex animo, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstantĭa (ext.), ae, *f.* [exsto] *a standing out, prominence, projection*: Col. 5, 5, 12: ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sterno] *to drive beside oneself, to terrify, affright* (poet. and rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat. 64, 71: exsternata malo, ib. 165: Ov. M. 1, 641.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, 1. *v. n. to drop* or *trickle out* (rare): amurca exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 29: lacrumis, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 82.

exstĭmŭlātor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo] *an inciter, instigator*: acerrimus rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40.

ex-stĭmŭlo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a to prick, to goad*: aculeo, Plin. 9, 37, 61. **II.** Fig.: *to excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588 corda furore bellandi, Sil. 1, 38: armentum libidinis furiis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigrin fame, Ov. M. 5, 165: animum, Tac. A 15, 50: fata cessantia, *to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29: exstimulatur a libertis ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

exstinctĭo (ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo] *extinction, annihilation*: supremus ille dies non exstinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an extinguisher* (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26. **2.** *an annihilator, destroyer*: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, id. Sull. 31, 88: regiae domus (Cassander), Just. 16, 1: conjurationis, Auct. Or. pro Domo 38, 101.

exstinctus (ext.), a, um, *Part.* [exstinguo].

exstinctus (ext.), ūs, *m.* [exstinguo] *an extinguishing*: lucernarum, Plin. 7, 7, 5.

exstinguĭbĭlis (ext.), e, *adj.* [id.] *quenchable, destructible*: animae, Lact. 7, 20.

ex-stinguo (ext.), nxi, nctum (*perf subj.*: exstinxit, for extinxerit, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 43: contr. extinxsti, Virg. Aen. 4, 682: exstinxem, ib. 4, 606), 3. *v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish*: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: exstincta lumina, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: faces, Plin. 2, 103, 106: senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis exstinguitur, *goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: exstincto calore ipsi exstinguimur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calx exstincta, *slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5. **2.** Meton.: *to deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy*: animam alicui, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 16: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, Cic. Coel. 32, 79: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. 8, 3: quem lubido me exstinguendi invasit, Sall. J. 24: nobilitas mortales multos ferro aut fuga exstinxit, ib. 42: vel modico tepore succus exstinguitur, *is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4: mammas, Plin. 23, 2, 32: odorem allii, *to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34: venena, *to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69: aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis exstingues, *get rid of*, an old prophecy in Liv. 5, 16. **II.** Fig.: *to abolish, destroy, annihilate*: a stirpe exstincta gens, id. 9, 34: tyrannis institutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aiunt, exstingui nunquam, Liv. 22, 39: potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Am. 21, 78: sermo omnis ille oblivione posteritatis exstinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*: superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: exstinctis rumoribus, id. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: nomen populi Romani, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: familiaritates, id. Am. 10, 35: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: consuetudinem, id. Coel. 25, 61: jus pignoris Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 9: fidei commissum, Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 11: actionem, ib. 47, 2, 42. (Hence Fr. *éteindre.*)

ex-stirpātĭo (ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstirpo] *a rooting out*: filicis, Col. 2, 2 13.

exstirpo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pluck up by the root, to root out:* arbores, Curt. 7, 8: silva exstirpata procellis, Prud. Hamart. 241: pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3: silvestris ager decrescente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared*, Col. 11, 2, 52: agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1. II. Fig.: *to root out, eradicate, extirpate:* vitia, Cic. Fat. 5, 11: ex animo humanitatem, id. Am. 13, 48: perturbationes, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.*

ex-sto (ext.), 1. *v. n. to stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above:* (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: super aequora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358: aquis (navis), id. Trist. 5, 11, 14: ferrum de pectore, id. M. 9, 128: aedificia modice ab humo exstantia, Plin. 6, 22, 24 *fin.*: paulum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13. Poet. with *acc.*: quantumque ego Nereidas exsto, *am taller than,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 116. **2.** Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: haec enitere et exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29: arma tubaeque sonent; vox et tua noctibus exstet, *predominate, be heard above,* Val. Fl. 5, 252. II. Meton.: *to be visible, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be:* auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 57: Sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 *fin.*: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2. *Impers.* with a relative clause (rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, id. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.

exstructĭo (extr.), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo] *a building up, erecting, structure* (rare): tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: exstructio, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34. In *plur.*: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.* Fig.: *an adorning:* Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

exstructōrĭus (extr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that builds up:* fig.: verbum dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus, a, um, *Part.* [exstruo]. II. Adj.: *high-built, lofty:* exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54.

ex-strŭo (extr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile* or *heap up:* magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2: stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, *to be heaped up*, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *piled up,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: canistros, *to heap full,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, id. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, id. Od. 2, 3, 19. **2.** Esp.: *to build up, raise, rear, erect:* exstrui sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 *fin.*: turres, id. B. C. 3, 54: rogum, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari, *in raising seas* (*fish-ponds*), Sall. C. 20: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. II. Fig.: verba sint ad poëticum quendam numerum exstructa, *put together,* Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: crimen unum vocibus multis, *to exaggerate, magnify,* Gell. 13, 24: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up,* Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, ib. 4, 1, 1.

exsuccidus, exsucco, exsuccus, v. exsucidus, *etc.*

ex-sūcĭdus (also exucid. and exsuccid.), a, um, *adj. without juice, sapless:* arida et exsucida, Tert. Anim. 32.

exsūco (also exuco and exsucco), 1. *v. a.* [sucus] *to deprive of juice, extract the juice of:* marrubium, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ex-sūcus (also exucus and exsuccus), a, um, *adj. without juice, sapless:* corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51. Fig.: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsangues, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, *Part.* [exsugo]. II. Adj.: *dried up:* segetes exsuctiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to come out by sweating, to exude:* exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88. II. Act.: *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out:* quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37. **2.** Fig.: *to toil through, undergo:* causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28: id unum dignum tanto apparatu consiliorum et certamine, quod ingens exsudandum esset, praemium fore, Liv. 4, 13: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

ex-sufflo (exufflo), 1. *v. a. to blow at* or *upon:* Eccl.

ex-sūgo (exug.), xi, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 5), 3. *v. a. to suck out:* humorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 37: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27, 3: venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27.

ex-sul (exul), ŭlis, *comm. a banished person, exile:* omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 31: civitas exsulem regem (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: quum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, id. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: reducere, id. Fam. 12, 1: dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita luserit, exsul, Hor. S. 2, 1, 59. *Fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. H. 14, 129: Tac. A. 14, 63. Poet.: exul adhuc jacet umbra ducis, Lucan. 8, 837. Fig.: exsul mentisque domusque, *deprived of reason,* Ov. M. 9, 409: erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, *that leaves us in winter,* Publ. Syr. in Petr. 55. [*Ex-sul* usu. derived from *solum,* but more probably from the root SOL (in *sol-ium*), which is the same as SED (in *sed-eo*); hence it would signify literally a person who *is out of his usual abode:* cf. *con-sul, prae-sul.*]

exsŭlāris (exul.), e, *adj.* [exsul] *pertaining to exile* or *to exiles:* poena, Amm. 15, 3: moeror, id. 14, 4.

exsŭlātĭo (exul.), ōnis, *f* [exsulo] *banishment, exile:* exsulatione multare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

exsŭlātus (exul.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *banishment, exile:* M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsŭlo (exulo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul]. I. Neutr.: *to be an exile, to live in banishment:* qui Romam in exsilium venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: aptissimus ad exulandum locus, id. Fam. 4, 8: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35: apud Prusiam exulans, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52. Fig.: perii, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: quum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam putent, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 30. II. Act.: *to banish:* tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26.

exsultābundus (exult.), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto] *leaping for joy, exulting:* moesta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 18, 7.

exsultans (exult.), antis, *Part.* [exsulto]. II. Adj.: of short syllables: *skipping, hopping:* paululum morae damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum, alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108. **2.** Of an orator or an oration: *diffuse, prolix:* fiunt pro compositis exsultantes id. 10, 2, 16.

exsultanter (exult.), *adv. diffusely, at large:* quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

exsultantĭa (exult.), ae, *f.* [exsulto] *a springing up, an attack:* hostilis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5.

exsultātĭo (exult.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing up, leaping, frisking:* puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18: Plin. 8, 54, 80. II. Fig.: *excessive rejoicing, exultation:* gaudium exsultatio, exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 21: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27. Tac. H. 1, 72.

exsultim (exult), *adv.* [exsilio] *skittishly, friskingly:* ludit exsultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to spring vigorously, leap* or *jump about:* equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88: taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, *dance,* Lucr. 2, 632. **2.** Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, id. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 *fin.*: exsultant aestu latices, Virg. Aen. 7, 464: exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur arenae, ib. 3, 557: glebae, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, *spring up,* id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *skip, hop,* Quint. 9, 4, 91. II. Fig.: *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast:* rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: exsultasse populum insolentia libertatis, ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: laetitia, id. Clu. 5, 14: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17: in ruinis alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: illa theatra (*i. e.* spectatores) exsultant, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95. **2.** Esp. of speech: *to move freely, expatiate:* quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, id. Acad. 2, 35, 112: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26.

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (exup.), e, *adj.* [exsupero]. I. Pass.: *that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg. G. 3, 39: ingenium mortale, Stat. Th. 1, 214. II. Act.: *that overcomes, overpowering, irresistible:* opera, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

exsŭpĕrans (exup.), antis, *Part.* [exsupero]. II. Adj.: *surpassing, excellent:* mulier exsuperanti forma, Gell. 6, 8. *Comp.*: id. 14, 3. *Sup.*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8.

exsŭpĕrantĭa (exup.), ae, *f.* [exsupero] *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare): nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: exsuperantia splendoris vel altitudinis, Gell. 14, 1.

exsŭpĕrātĭo (exup.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *exaggeration,* as a fig. of speech: significatio fit per exsuperationem, quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendae suspicionis causa, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67.

exsŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conqueror:* Num. Constant. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 83.

exsŭpĕrātōrĭus (exup.), a, um, *adj.* [exsuperator] *conquering, victorious:* mensis, *the month of November, called after the conqueror* (*Commodus*), Lampr. Commod. 11.

ex-sŭpĕro (exup.) avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to mount up, appear above:* exsuperant flammae; furit aestus ad auras, Virg. Aen. 2, 759. Fig.: *to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel:* arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. F. 6, 372 quantum ipse feroci virtute exsuperas, Virg. Aen. 12, 19: Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil. 1, 57. II. Act.: *to surmount, rise above, exceed:* vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin. 14, 1, 3: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Aen. 11, 905: clivum, Sen. Ep. 31: amnem, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 17. Fig.: *to surpass, exceed:* quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: omnes Tarquinios superbia, Liv. 3, 11: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: laudes alicujus, Liv. 28, 43: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsupera, *outlive,* Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.:* aestatem, *to outlast,* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33. 2. *to overpower, overcome:* id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poet. Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 56: caecum consilium, Virg. Aen. 7, 591: multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv. 7, 24.

exsurdo (exurdo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [surdus] *to render deaf, to deafen:* paniculae flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat, Plin. 32, 10, 52: aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3. II. Transf. of taste: *to dull, blunt:* vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. *v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up:* ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41: a genibus, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 22: de nocte multa, ib. 4, 2, 10: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac. H. 2, 14. Of inanimate subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, id. 24, 19, 113. II. Fig.: *to rise up, recover:* ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) nunquam exsurgeret, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*

exsuscĭtātĭo (exusc.), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscito] *an awakening, arousing,* as a fig. of speech: mutatur res tractando, si traducitur ad exsuscitationem, quum et nos commoti dicere videamur et auditoris animum commovemus, Auct. Her. 4, 43, 55.

ex-suscĭto (exusc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken:* te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22. 2. Transf. of fire: *to kindle:* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3. II. Fig.: *to stir up, rouse, excite:* quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34.

exta, orum, *n. plu.* (gen. extum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155. Also extae, arum, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. tab. 41, 19), *the entrails* (as the *heart, lungs, liver;* whereas *viscera* denotes also the stomach and lower intestines): exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, Plin. 11, 37, 77: dare, Liv. 26, 23: dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4: reddere Marti, Virg. G. 2, 194. It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations: Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28 *sq.*

ex-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to waste* or *consume away, to vanish, disappear:* refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7. II. Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

extālis, is, *m.* [exta] *the straight gut, the rectum:* Veg. 5, 5.

extantia, ae, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj.* [exta] *pertaining to the entrails* (rare): aula (*i. e.* olla), *for cooking entrails,* Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

extemplo (uncontr. **extempŭlo**, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 15, *etc.*) *dim. adv.* [ex tempore] *in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith:* quin occidisti extemplo? Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 3: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: gerendum (bellum) extemplo, Liv. 41, 1: haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id. 39, 48: extemplo sensit, Virg. Aen. 2, 376. With the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: eaque extemplo, ubi, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 80: utque impulit (Turnus) arma: extemplo turbati animi, Virg. Aen. 8, 3: Plin. Pan. 55: quum . . . . extemplo, Curt. 4, 16: aedes quum extemplo sunt paratae laudant fabrum, *as soon as,* Pl. Most. 1, 2, 18: quum extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, id. Capt. 4, 2, 6: postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13. (*v.* Hand. Turs. II. p. 669-674.)

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex tempore] *on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary:* oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: facilitas, id. 10, 7, 18: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: color, Quint. 10, 6, 5: figurae, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: fortuna, Quint. 10, 6, 1: successus, id. 10, 7, 13: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54.

extempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis] *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking* or *versifying:* Suet. Tit. 3.

extempŏrālĭter, *adv. extemporaneously, on the moment:* scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

extempŭlo, *adv.* v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum, and sum, 3. *v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend:* extento brachio, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: (Zeno) quum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 145: cervicem, Vell. 2, 70: crura in longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84: cutem, *to smooth out,* id. 32, 6, 21: chartam malleo, id. 13, 12, 26: capita tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.:* agmen ad mare, id. 3, 9 *fin.:* majores pennas nido, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21: epistolam, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: coepit agros extendere victor, *to extend,* Hor. A. P. 208: verba (*opp.* corripere), Quint. 10, 1, 29: perculit et fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 374: immodice epistola me extendi, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Reflect.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out,* Ov. M. 1, 43: ignis extenditur per campos, Virg. Aen. 10, 407: quum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3: fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, *stretches himself out,* Virg. Aen. 6, 423. Proverb.: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poëta, *to walk on a tight rope,* i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210. II. Fig. *to extend, increase, enlarge:* famam factis, Virg. Aen. 10, 468: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 28, 43: spem in Africam quoque, id. 24, 48: pretia, Suet. Cal. 38: iter, *to march vigorously,* Liv. 30, 19: cursus, Virg. Aen. 12, 909: partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3: voluntatem suam ad ulteriores, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 33: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, *exerted himself,* Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.:* se supra vires, Liv. 34, 4. 2. Esp. of time: *to extend, prolong, spend, pass:* ab hora tertia quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, id. 27, 2: comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: curas venientem in annum, Virg. G. 2, 405: tempus epularum, Plin. Pan. 49: consulatum, ib. 61: aevum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5: suam aetatem, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 26. (Hence It. *stendere;* also the subst. It. *stendardo;* Sp. *estandarte;* Fr. *étendard;* Eng. *standard.*)

extensē, *adv. at length, extensively:* dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

extensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *a stretching out, extension:* Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 2 dub.

extensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [extensus from extendo] *extensive, capable of extension:* Paul. Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo].

extentē, *adv. widely:* quadratus eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23. dub. (*al.* extensius).

extentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *a stretching out, extension:* Vitr. 9, 4.

extento, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to stretch out, extend:* extentat nervos, Lucr. 3. 489: humeros extentans angustos, Amm. 22, 14. II. Fig.: vires, *to exert,* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 3. *Absol.:* quid tu venisti huc extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66.

extentus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo]. II. Adj.: *extended, extensive, wide:* stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 3: oculi, *wide open,* Quint. 11, 3, 76: sonus (lusciniae), *drawn out, prolonged,* Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Sup.:* castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32: spatia, Sol. 52.

extentus, ūs, *m.* [extendo] *a stretching out, extent:* laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extĕnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] *a thinning out:* vitium, Plin. 17, 26, 39: Sen. Q. N. 2, 57. II. Fig.: *a lessening, diminution, extenuation,* as a figure of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: Quint. 9, 1, 28.

extĕnŭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attenuating:* virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extĕnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [extenuo]. II. Adj.: *thinned, weakened, weak:* (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced,* Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. Fig.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

ex-tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make thin, fine* or *small, to reduce, diminish:* lignum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: aër extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, ib. 2, 54, 134: in pulverem extenuari, Plin. 18, 16, 43: in aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: mediam aciem, Liv. 5, 38: in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, *diminished,* id. 21, 62. 2. In medic. *to reduce* a disease: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8: destillationes, Plin. 21, 21, 89: albugines, id. 29, 6, 38. II. Fig. *to diminish, lessen, weaken:* neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, *had made too small,* id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, id. Att. 3, 13: quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: famam belli, Liv. 5, 37: extenua forti mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57: curas, id. Pont. 1, 3, 26: vires, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14.

exter or **extĕrus**, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex] *on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange.* I. *Posit.:* quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, *strange* Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non possunt hereditatem quaerere, ib. 29, 2, 84: tactus corporis est sensus quum res extera sese insinuat, Lucr. 2, 435: vis, id. 2, 277: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Div. in Caec. 5, 18: socii et exterae nationes, id. Verr. 4, 11: exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Caes. 84: apud exteras nationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.:* apud exteros, Plin. 18, 3, 5. In *neutr. plur.* with the *gen.:* ad extera Europae noscenda missus Himilco, id. 2, 67, 67, § 169. II. *Comp.:* exterior, ius, *outer, exterior:* quum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic Tim. 7: simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: circumire exteriores munitiones jubet, id. B. G. 7, 87: pares munitiones contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, ib. 7, 74: comes exterior, *i. e. on the left side,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 17. III. *Sup* extremus and extimus. **A.** extrēmus, a, um (which in late Lat. has itself a *Comp.* extremior, App. M. 1, p. 105: and a *Sup.* extremissimus, Tert. Apol. 19), *outermost, utmost, extreme*: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, ib. 2, 5: impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Tanaïs, id. Od. 3, 10, 1: in extrema fere parte epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 1: in codicis extrema cera, id. Verr. 1, 36, 92: quibus (literis) in extremis, *at the end*, id. Att. 14, 8: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, *at the end of the bridge*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: in extrema Cappadocia, Cic Fam. 15, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, *with the tips of the fingers*, id. Coel. 12, 28. Subst.: divitias alii praeponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates: beluarum hoc quidem extremum, id. Am. 6, 20: quod finitum est, habet extremum, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8. With *gen.*: coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37. In *plur.*: extrema agminis, Liv. 6, 32: extrema Africae, Plin. 8, 10, 10. **2.** Fig. of time or order: *latest, last*: mensis extremus anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: extremo tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit, Liv. 37, 53: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, id. Brut. 33, 126: ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, *at the end of the winter*, id. Manil. 12 35: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. Con. 1: extremus dies, *the close of the day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172. Subst.: illum praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: extremi primorum, extremis usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 204: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: die extremum erat, Sall. J. 21: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11: sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 88. Adverb.: alloquor extremum moestos abiturus amicos, *for the last time*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15: extremum tenues liquefacta medullas tabuit, *at last*, id. M. 14, 431: complures annos vim Suevorum sustinuerunt: ad extremum tamen agris expulsi, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47, 100: decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad extremum reservatus, *till the end, to the last*, id. Caecin. 10, 28: in extremum (durare), Ov. H. 7, 111: qui extremo mortuus est, *at last*, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 81. **3.** Of quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (i) *utmost, highest, greatest*: quum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) quum igitur hoc sit extremum, congruenter naturae vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: extremam famem sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., *Dent operam consules*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 5: extremam rationem belli sequens, ib. 3, 44: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, Sall. J. 3: in extremis suis rebus, *in the greatest danger*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.* Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14: famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly*, Liv. 23, 2. (ii) *lowest, vilest, meanest* mancipia, Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 29.

B. extĭmus, a, um, *outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare): novem orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: promontorium Oceani, Plin. 5, 1, 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80. Subst.: Apuliae extima, id. 6, 34, 39, § 217.

ex-tĕrebro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to extract by boring, to bore out* (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. **II.** Fig.: *to extort, obtain by force*: nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 55.

ex-tergeo, si, sum (*pres. subj.*: extergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22) 2. *v. a. to wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe*: extergeto spongia bene, Cato R. R. 162, 3: coronas, Vitr. 7, 3: baxeas, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40: extersa aera rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21.

II. Fig.: *to strip clean, to plunder*: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21 *fin.*

exterior, ius, v. exter.

exterius, **I.** *Adj. n.* v. exter. **II.** *Adv.* v. extra.

extermentarium linteum quod teritur corpore, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8.

extermĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [extermino] *an ejector, expeller*: Eccl.

extermĭnium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a driving away, expulsion*: Eccl.

ex-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus] lit. *to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence, *to drive out* or *away, to expel, exile, banish*: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: aliquem ex hominum communitate, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: aliquem de civitate, id. Balb. 22, 51: aliquem a suis diis penatibus, id. Sest. 13, 30: aliquem urbe atque agro, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63: peregrinos, id. Off. 3, 11, 47: fucos in totum, Col. 9, 15, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to put away, put aside, remove*: auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3. quaestiones physicorum, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127.

ex-termĭnus, a, um, *adj. driven out, banished*: atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3.

externātus, a, um, *adj.* [externus] *estranged.* Fig.: App. M. 3, p. 138.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [exter] *outward, external*: nec enim ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: corpus, ib. 1, 11, 26: domina rerum externarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: bona, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35. Subst.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum multis, haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *outward advantages*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4. **II.** Esp. with respect to family or country: *foreign, strange*: auxilia (*opp.* domesticae opes), Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29: bella (*opp.* civilia), Quint. 8, 3, 78: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic. Verr. 4, 51. 114: quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2: apud externos populos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 367: gratiae, Tac. A. 12, 15: mores, ib. 11, 16: amor, *love for a foreigner*, Ov. H. 5, 102: orbis, *i,e. Asia and Africa*, Plin. 22, 24, 66. Subst.: canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *towards strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: externa armis falsis velare, *hostile feelings* or *designs*, Tac. H. 4, 32

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub out, off*, or *away* (rare): extritus viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1097: jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: messem, *to thresh* Plin 18 30, 72: litera extrita, *elided*, Varr L. L. 5, 19, 28: gemma politur ex marmore, ut inutilia exterantur Plin. 37, 10, 62: rubiginem ferro, id. 31, 6, 33: scabritiem digitis, id. 34, 13, 34: congestas exteret ille nives, *will crush*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12. **II.** Fig.: *to wear out by use, to use up*: tabes mercium aut fraus Seplasiae sic exteritur, Plin. 34, 11, 25.

exterraneus, ex alia terra. Exterraneus quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dictus autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Fest. *s. v*

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright*: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: improvisa simul species exterret utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: praeter modum exterreri, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: timuitque exterrita pennis ales, Virg. Aen. 5, 505. Poet.. (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild*, id. G. 3, 434.

extersus, a, um, *Part.* [extergeo].

extĕrus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to unweave*: hence, Fig.: *to plunder, cheat*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 5.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread.* **I.** Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: extimui illico, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26: de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3: ne id jure evenerit, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121. *Impers. pass.*: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16. **II.** Act.: patrem, Ter. Ph 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415: quarum rerum nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: periculum ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2.

extimulo, v. exstimulo.

extĭmus, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, extinguo, *etc.* v. exstinctus, exstinguo, *etc.*

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extispex, ĭcis (also extispicus, i, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2302), *m.* [exta specio] *one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer*: Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26.

extispĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [extispex] *an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying*: Suet. Ner. 56.

extispicus, i, v. extispex.

exto, v. exsto.

extollentĭa, ae, *f.* [extollo] *pride*: Vulg. Sirach. 25, 5.

ex-tollo, 3. *v. a. to lift out* or *up, to raise up, elevate*: onera in jumenta, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Pl. Epid. grex 2. *Absol.*: ars agricolarum quae extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. **2.** Esp. *to build up, erect*: fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 41. **II.** Fig.: *to raise, elevate, exalt*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic Planc. 13, 33: fortunam (*opp.* deprimere) id. Pis. 18, 41: inferiores (*opp* summittere se), id. Am. 20, 72: aliquem ad coelum, id. Fam. 12, 25: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. A. 6, 8: adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, ib. 4, 17: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62: humilia (stilo), id. 10, 4, 1: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54. **2.** *to put off, defer*: res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl. Poen. 2, 52: hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47.

ex-torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow numb* or *torpid*: Venant. Vit Mart. 1, 240.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist out, wrench out, wrest away:* arma e manibus, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: tibi sica de manibus extorta est, id. Cat. 1, 6, 16: pedem mensulae, Petr. 136: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, *to force away,* Flor. 2, 6, 57. **2.** *to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate:* articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *dislocated, crippled,* Plin. Ep. 8, 18: prava extortaque puella, Juv. 8, 33: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, *dislocated by torture,* Liv. 32, 38. *Absol.:* extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture,* Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37. **II.** Fig.: *to obtain* or *take away by force, to extort:* a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut pecunia omnis Stajano extorta atque erepta sit, id. Clu. 28 *fin.:* vi et metu extortum, id. Pis. 35, 86: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.* **2.** Of abstract things: hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus, extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74: suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 25, 4: extorquebat vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1223: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu. 2, 6. patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: quoniam extorsisti ut faterer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torrĕo, 2. *v. a. to parch up, to scorch* (rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, *adj.* [ex and terra] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished:* hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30: extorris patria, domo, Sall. J. 14: agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13: Nursini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2: brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41.

extortor, ōris, *m.* [extorqueo] *an extorter:* bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

extortus, a, um, *Part.* [extorqueo].

extrā, (old form extrad in the S. C. de Bacchan.) *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus]. **I.** *Adv. on the outside, without:* quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2: and without a conjunction: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: illa, quae sunt extra, *outward advantages,* τὰ ἔξω, ib. 5, 23 *fin.* With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, id. Tim. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels. 7, 27: quum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37: ad causam extra arcessitum, Quint. 5, 12, 4. *Comp.:* (urbes) exteriusque sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without,* Ov. M. 6, 420: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari, *on the outside, externally,* Col. 12, 44, 5. **2.** Meton.: *except:* esp. with quam, or quam si: *except that, unless that:* negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si eum tempus et necessitas coëgerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: extra quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 1, 57, 172: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18: postulat is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem, extra quam in reum capitis praejudicium fiat, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59. (ii) *besides, extra:* quaedam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15. **II.** *prep.* with *acc.* (in late Lat. sometimes with *abl.:* extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg. de Lim.) *outside of, without, beyond:* aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. Ann. 15, 10: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: extra portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.:* urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47. With abstract subst.: esse extra noxiam, *free from,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: extra noxam, Liv. 34, 61: ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, Cic. Att. 11, 24: extra causam esse, id. Caecin. 32, 94: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: extra numerum, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 1: extra modum, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, id. Fam. 7, 16: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49. With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 68: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: extra cancellos egredi, ib. § 36. **2.** Meton.: *excepting, except,* for praeter: extra unum te, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 203: extra ducem paucosque praeterea reliqui in bello rapaces, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde: extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv. 8, 32. (ii) *besides, in addition to:* quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere villicum et villicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

extra-clūsus, a, um, *Part.* [cludo, claudo] *shut out, excluded:* agger, locus, Frontin. ap. Goes. p. 39: regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extraho] *that draws out, extractive* (rare): vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

extractus, a, um, *Part.* [extraho].

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw out* or *forth, to drag out:* rete ex aqua, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 124: telum e corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: filium exsecto ventre, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena, corpori, Plin, 28, 18, 76: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tib. 73: ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi! Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humerorum (natae) ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. With personal objects: aliquem e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11: senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13: aliquem turba oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94. **II.** Fig.: *to extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate:* urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. Sest. 4, 11: me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3: nescis, Parmeno, quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, id. Hec. 5, 4, 36: imbecilliores adjuvabit malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.:* (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121. **2.** *to protract, prolong, put off:* res variis calumniis, id. Fam. 1, 4: se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extracturum, Liv. 34, 46: certamen usque ad noctem, id. 4, 41: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2: somnum plerumque in diem, Tac. G. 22: diem de die, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 *fin.:* eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv. 2, 23. **3.** *to waste, spend:* Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: triduum disputationibus extrahitur, ib. 1, 33: simulatione deditionis extracto primo noctis tempore, ib. 3, 28: id facile extrahi posse, id. B. G. 5, 22.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the world, extramundane:* intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *without the walls:* Lamprid. Heliog. 27.

extrā-nātūrālis, e, *adj. beyond nature, not natural:* Tert. Anim. 43.

extrănĕo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [extraneus] *to treat as a stranger, not as one's own child:* eam (filiam), App. Apol. p. 335.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange:* causa, Auct. Her 3, 2 2: cognomen, it 4, 31, 42. **II.** Esp. *foreign, strange not related:* and Subst. *a stranger:* filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. Aug. 64: finis vitae ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit, Tac. Agr. 43.

extră-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj. out of the common order, extraordinary:* fructuum species, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28: extraordinariae pecuniae quas nullo duce investigamus (probably money not entered in the books of accounts for the purpose of fraud or concealment), Cic Verr. 1, 39, 100: id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: equites sinistrae alae, Liv. 40, 31. honor, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: petitio consulatus, Cic. Brut. 63, 226: imperium, praesidium, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20: crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments:* Dig. 47, tit. 11.

extrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic:* lux, Lucr. 4, 278: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui periit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: defensio, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19. **II.** Esp. of family relationship: *strange, unrelated:* hanc conditionem si cui tulero extrario, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13: App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente, Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Jabol. Dig. 38, 2, 36.

extrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extremus] *the extremity, end:* infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: cujus (mundi) omnis extremitas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, *outer circumference,* id. Tim. 6: picturae, *the outline,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68. In *plur.:* Aethiopiae, id. 6, 30 35: lacuum, id. 31, 7, 39: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17. *Absol.:* febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities,* id. 23, 1, 24.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form extricor, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 49) [tricae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare): extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: margaritae extricatae, *unstrung, loose,* Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.* **2.** Transf.: silvestris ager etiamsi frutectis aut arboribus obsessus est, facile extricatur, *is cleared, made arable,* Col. 3, 11, 3: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 88. **II.** Fig. putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricaturos, *to unravel, clear up,* Varr. in Non. 8, 29: Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

extrīcor, v. extrico, *ad init.*

extrilidus, a, um, *adj. not terrefied, dauntless:* hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum, Gell. 19, 1 dub.

extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [extrinde secus, from exter: cf. altrinsecus] *from without, from abroad:* si qui tremerent vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: spiritum adducere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor allapsus, id. Div. 2 27, 58: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32: quum quid extrinsecus laesit, ut in vulneribus, Cels. 6, 26. **2.** *without, on the outside:* deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Tim. 6: extrinsecus inaurata (columna), id. Div. 1, 24, 48: jecur intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1: extrinsecus custodes erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69: quod eam tuetur, est id extrinsecus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. Fig.: *irrelevantly:* haec etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. 1, 6, 17. (ii) *moreover:* Eutr. 9, 15. **II.** In late Lat. adjectively, *outer:* habitus, Tert. Pall. 1.

extrītus, a, um, *Part.* [extero].

extro, 1. *v. a.* [extra analog. to intro, are] *to go out from, to quit:* Afran in Non. 104, 21.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust out* or *forth, to drive out, drive away:* me ex aedibus, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 5: me aedibus, ib. 31: me foras, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33: te in viam, simulac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et ejiciam, *will drive out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234: is tanquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 5, 10. With inanimate objects: (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 693: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: Euboea ad meridiem promontorium Geraeston et Capharea extrudit, *sends out, shoots out*, Mel. 2, 7, 9: merces, *to put off, sell*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11. Fig.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, *thrust out, supplanted*, Lucr. 3, 977.

extruo, v. exstruo.

extrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [extrudo].

extūbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extubero] *a tumour, swelling:* Plin. 31, 9, 45.

ex-tūbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tuber]: I. Neutr. *to swell out* or *up, to rise as a swelling:* radice foliosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56. II. Act. *to cause to swell up, to raise:* defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm. 12, 15.

ex-tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell up:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 97.

ex-tŭmescens, entis, *Part.* [tumesco] *swelling up:* smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18

ex-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. swelled up, raised:* area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, *3. v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out:* calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5. II. Fig.: priusquam id extudi, quum illi subblandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 64: ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2: quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? *struck out, devised*, Virg. G. 4, 315: eloquentiam, Gell. 17, 20: vitae mortalis honorem, Virg. G. 4, 328: perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 14.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive* or *thrust out, to drive away, thrust away:* aliquem ex aedibus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 100: homines e possessionibus, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: exturbare et expellere plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: cunctos aedibus, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 76: aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: Antiochus praeceps provincia exturbatus, id. Verr. 4, 30, 67: fortunis omnibus, id. Quint. 31, 95: aliquem foras, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 77. Of things as objects: alicui oculos atque dentes, id. Poen. 1, 2, 169: pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat. 64, 108: radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42. II. Fig.: aegritudinem ex animo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 9: facti memoriam ex animo, Just. 14, 3: spem pacis, Liv. 6, 21: mentem, *to disturb*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.

ex-tussĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to cough up:* vomicam excitat sic ut extussiatur, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: aliquid, Plin. 23, 3, 35.

exūbĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [exubero] *superabundance, exuberance:* ruboris, Gell. 2, 26: memoriae. id. 8, 7 *in lemm.*

exūbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *superabundance, excess;* in *plur.*: *opp.* defectiones, Vitr. 1, 4.

ex-ūbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut. *to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound:* cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell. 7, 22: alte spumis exuberat amnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 465: pomis exuberat annus, id. G. 2, 516: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: lucrum, Suet. Cal. 40. II. Act. *to make full* or *abundant:* quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: materia melior vindemiis exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.

exuccus, exuctus, v. exsuc.

exudo, v. exsudo.

exugo, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul

exulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, exulceration:* si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. 4, 22. In *plur.*: vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8. Fig.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *exasperation, aggravation*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.

exulcĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to festering* or *ulceration:* medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Plin. 23, 7, 64.

ex-ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate* or *ulcerate:* cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3, 21 *med.*: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Plin. 28, 13, 54: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90. *Absol.*: omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15. II. Fig.: *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate:* ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 303: in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1: dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut.: *to howl* or *cry out, to howl violently:* nactusque silentia ruris exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233: solutis crinibus exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599. In depon. form: dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42. II. Act. *to call* or *invoke with howlings:* Cybeleia mater concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, id. A. A. 1, 507.

exunctus, a, um, *Part.* [exungo].

exundātio, ōnis, *f.* [exundo] *an overflowing:* fluminum, Plin. 19, 3, 13.

ex-undo, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut. *to flow out* or *over, to overflow:* fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106: per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45. 2. *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with:* flammarum exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62: exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12, 431: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: temperare iram; eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, *which is in excess*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7. II. Act. *to pour forth abundantly:* fumum, Sil. 2, 631.

ex-ungo, no *perf.*, unctum, *3. v. a. to spend* or *squander on ointments, to anoint:* eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 22: exunctum, elotum in balineis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, *adj. without claws:* exunguis et excornis bestia (muraena), Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-ungŭlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to lose a hoof:* Veg. 2, 57 *fin.*

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to put off, draw out* or *off, to pull off, strip:* serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: pharetram humero, Ov. M. 2, 419: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287: ensem vagina, ib. 9, 76: clipeum reduci, Ov. H. 13, 147: vincula sibi, id. M. 7, 773: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. 35, 17: alas, *to lay aside*, Virg. Aen. 1, 690: Trojanos cestus, ib. 5, 420: setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17, 15: magnos membrorum artus magna ossa lacertosque exuit, *strips, bares*, Virg. Aen. 5, 423: aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32: palmas vinclis, Virg. Aen. 2, 153: digitos, *to strip of rings*, Mart. 14, 109: mensas, *to uncover*, id. 9, 60, 7: se jugo, Liv. 34, 13: unum exuta pedem vinclis, Virg. Aen. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 7, 318. *Absol.*: si non saltas, exue igitur (*sc.* pallam) Pl. Men. 1, 3, 16. 2. *to strip, despoil deprive of:* with *abl.* to denote what is taken away; *acc.* to denote that from which it is taken: hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28: impedimentis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: non dubius quin Athamanes exui castris potuissent, Liv. 31, 42: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: aliquem avitis bonis, ib. 14, 31: aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: montes, *to lay bare*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: se agro paterno avitoque, Liv. 2, 23: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *deprived of all his military resources*, Tac. A. 1, 2. II. Fig.: *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of:* with *acc.* to denote what is taken away: humanitatem, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: mentitum colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76: silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: vultus severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 43: feritatem, id. F. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: jus fasque, id. H. 3, 5: promissa, id. A. 13, 44: patriam, id. H. 5, 5: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: magistrum, Tac. A. 14, 52 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7 2. *to make void of, to free from*. si ex his te laqueis exueris, id. Verr 5, 58, 151: se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep. 11. [Contr. for ec-duo, from root DU, "put" = DA: cf. in-duo.]

exupero, v. exsupero.

ex-urgĕo, 2. *v. a. to squeeze out:* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 69 *sq.*

exurgo, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a. to burn up, consume:* domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 70: vicos complures, id. Manil. 2, 5: villas, Auct. B. Afr. 26: classem Argivûm, Virg. Aen. 1, 39. 2. Transf. *to dry up:* loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19: paludem, Virg. G. 3, 432: lacus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Virg. G. 1, 107: res (torrentes aurae), Lucr. 5, 411: caseum (sol), Col. 7, 8, 5: segetem, Plin. 17 9 *fin.*: sitis exurit aliquem, Lucr. 3, 930: vis veneni ferrum quoque exurit, Curt. 1, 10 *fin.*: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens, *laying waste, devastating*, Amm. 21, 1. II. Fig.: *to consume, destroy:* aliis infectum scelus exuritur igni, Virg. Aen. 6, 742: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, *dried up*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

exuscito, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exuro] *a burning up, conflagration:* propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, Cic. Rep. 6, 21. 2. *a singeing, scorching:* solis, Plin. 17, 24, § 223.

exustus, a, um, *Part.* [exuro].

exūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exuo].

exŭvĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [exuo] *what is stripped* or *taken off, clothing, equipments, arms*, etc. (mostly poet.): induviae tuae atque uxoris exuviae, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 9: pyram erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. Aen. 4, 496: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94. The *skin* of an animal: coluber positis novus exuviis, Virg. Aen. 2, 473: pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias, ib. 9, 307: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, ib. 11, 577: devotae flavi verticis exuviae, *the hair cut off*, Cat. 66, 62. 2. Esp.: *spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, *etc.*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, Virg. Aen. 2, 275: haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, ib. 10, 423: bellorum, Juv. 10, 133: (locus, *i. e.* Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, Cic. Manil. 18, 55.

exvaporo, v. evaporo.

exveho, v. eveho.

exvibrisso, v. vibrisso.

F.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form. F is one of the few aspirated letters in the Latin alphabet, and belongs to the class of labials: hence it corresponds most nearly to the Greek Φ: this is seen from a comparison of such words as *fama, fero, fuga, fur*, with the Greek φήμη, φέρω, φυγή, φώρ. Subsequently, however, the complex symbol *ph* was introduced into Latin, and then it became the exclusive representative of the Greek φ, until, in the last period of the language, *f* again frequently took the place of *ph*, and finally, in Italian, entirely supplanted it. **II.** Interchanges of F. **1.** With H, the *h* in Latin corresponding to *f* in the Sabine dialect: e. g. *fedus, haedus · fasena, harena* (*arena*); *fordeum, hordeum; vefo, veho*, etc.: v. Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: Quint. 1, 4, 14: Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.: 2238 ib. **2.** With X in Greek: e. g. *frenum*, χαλινός; *fel*, χολή; *funis*, σ-χοῖνος. **3.** With Θ in Greek: e. g. *fera*, θήρ; *ferveo, febris*, θέρω, θερμός, etc. **4.** With B: e. g. *af* for *ab; sifilare* for *sibilare; rufus, ruber; fremo*, βρέμω; *fascino*, βασκαίνω. Also with B in the Teutonic languages: e. g. Lat. *frater, ferre, frango;* Eng. *brother, bear, break.* **5.** In the composition of roots beginning with *f* the final consonants of the prefixes are assimilated to it: e. g. *offero, affero, differo, effero*, for *ob-fero, ad-fero, dis-fero, ex-fero*, etc. **III.** Changes of F in the Romance languages: **1.** into *h* (cf. II. 1.). This occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common: e. g. Lat. *ferrum, filius, folium, forma;* Span. *hierro, hijo, hoja, horma;* Lat. *fabulari, facere, ferire, fugere;* Span. *hablar* (Fr. *hâbler*), *hacer, herir, huir* (Fr. *fuir*). **2.** into *b:* e. g. Lat. *floccus*, It. *bioccolo;* Lat. *forfex*, It. *forbice;* Lat. *africus*, Sp. *ábrego;* Lat. *trifolium*, Sp. *trebol.* **3.** into *p:* e. g. Lat. *sufflare*, Sp. *soplari;* Lat. *focacius*, Wallach. *pogacia.* **4.** into *v: e. g.* Lat. *trifolium*, Portug. *trevo.* **5.** F is sometimes omitted in the Provençal dialect: e. g. Lat. *confortare*, Pr. *conortar;* Lat. *profundus*, Pr. *preon.* **IV.** As an abbreviation F stands for fili, faciundum. F. C. faciundum curavit. FF. fecerunt. F. P. C. filius ponendum curavit. F. M. fecit monumentum. F. A. filio amantissimo. F. E. D. factum esse dicitur. F. C. H. fieri curavit heres. F. I. fieri jussit. FL. P. flamen perpetuus, *etc.*

făba, ae, *f. a bean*, Gr. κύαμος, Faba vulgaris, Moench., our *broad* or *horse-bean:* Cato R. R. 35, 1: Plin. 18, 12: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: Hor. S. 2, 6, 63: and not to be touched or named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15. **2.** Faba graeca = the *Celtis* or *nettle-tree*, Celtis australis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 27, 53. Proverb.: **1.** *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri clamitant, in faba se repperisse, Pl. Aul. 5, 1, 11. **2.** Istaec in me cudetur faba, *I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. **II.** Transf.: of *ears of corn:* Plin. 18, 10, 19: faba caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, id. 19, 12, 60. (Hence It. *fava;* Fr. *fève.*)

făbācĕus (also **făbācĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [faba] *pertaining to* or *consisting of beans:* messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*: and *absol.* fabacia, ae, *f. the same*, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

făbācĭa, ae, v. fabaceus.

făbāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *of beans, bean-.* acus, Cato R. R. 54, 2.

făbālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beans, bean-:* seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4 (*al.* fabulis): stipulae Ov. F. 4, 725. **II.** Subst. fabalia, ium, *n. plu. bean-stalks:* Cato R. R. 37, 2: Plin. 22, 25, 69.

făbārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beans, bean-:* pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5: Calendae, *i. e. of June* (because an offering was then made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12.

făbātārĭum, ii, *n.* [fabatus] *a vessel for serving up beans:* Lampr. Heliog. 20.

făbātus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *made of beans:* puls, Fest. *s. v.* refriva.

fābella, ae, *f. dim.* [fabula] *a brief narrative, a short story:* nihil debet esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phaedr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 *med.* **2.** Esp. *a short fable, a tale:* Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: assideat custos sedula semper anus: haec tibi fabellas referat, Tib. 1, 3, 85: aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78. **3.** *a short play:* Συνδείπνους Σοφοκλέους, quanquam a te actam fabellam video esse festive, nullo modo probavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id. Coel. 27, 64. (Hence It. *favella.*)

făber, bri, *m.* (*gen. plur.* usu. fabrum: Cic. Or. 46, 156: but also fabrorum: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 54: Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147, *etc.*) [fa-ber, prob. from fac-io] *a worker in wood, stone, metal*, etc., *a forger, smith, carpenter*, etc., τέκτων. With qualifying terms: tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, Cic. Brut. 73, 257: fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes qui aedificant, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: aerarii, *coppersmiths, braziers*, Plin. 34, 1, 1: marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96: intestinarius, *a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4182: ocularlarius, *one who made silver eyes for the statues*, ib. *no.* 4185. *Absol.*: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: fabri ad aedificandam rem publicam, id. Fam. 9, 2: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the engineers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: praefectus fabrum, *the chief engineer*, id. B.C. 1, 24. Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius in Sall. de Republ. ordin. 1. **II.** Meton.: *a fish*, perh. *the dory:* Zeus Faber, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [faber] *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious:* ars, Ov. M. 8, 159: levitas speculi, App. Apol. p. 282. *Sup.*: signaculum anuli aurei, id. Flor. p. 346.

fabrē, *adv. in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously:* hoc factum est fabre, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 23: teres trabs, Sil. 14, 320: sigillatum vitrum, App. M. 2, p. 123. *Sup.*: facta navis, ib. 11, p. 262.

fabrē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [faber] *to make* or *fashion skilfully* (rare): levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv. 37, 27: argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis, id. 26, 21: classem fabrefecit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 38.

fabrēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fabrefacio].

fabrĭca, ae, *f.* [faber] *the workshop of an artisan:* Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: armorum, *armory*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. **II.** Meton.: *the art, trade*, or *profession of an artisan:* pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica, ib. 1, 20, 53: omnis fabrica aeris et ferri, ib. 2, 60, 150: aerariae artis, Just. 36, 4: ejus fabricae, quam Graeci χαλκευτικὴν vocant, Quint. 2, 21, 10. In apposition with ars: servus arte fabrica peritus, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19 *fin.* **2.** In gen.: *any skilful production, a fabric:* admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. **3.** In the comic writers *a crafty device, trick, stratagem:* et nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1. 69: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34. **4.** *a fabric building:* Pall. 1, 9. (Hence Sp. *forja* and *fraga;* Fr. *forge.*)

fabrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor] *a making, framing, construction by the rules of art* (rare): si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133. In *plur.*: aedificiorum, Vitr. 2, 1 artificis, id. 9, 2. **II.** Fig. of style: ne illa quidem traductio atque immutatio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, sed in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.

fabrĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare): ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic. Tim. 2: minutorum opusculorum, id. Acad. 2, 38, 120: ipse doli (*i. e.* equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Virg. Aen. 2, 264: deorum, *i. e. of statues of the gods*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9. **II.** Fig.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr. 3 473.

fabrĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that contrives, devises*, or *produces.* Fig.: mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact. 6, 22.

fabrĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a skilful production, contrivance.* Fig. *device:* fabricatu, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

fabrĭcensis, is, *m.* [fabrica] *an armourer:* Cod. Justin. 12, 9, 3 *sq.*

fabrico, v. fabricor.

fabrĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* and **fabrĭco**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fabrica] *to make out of wood, stone*, or *metal; to frame, forge, construct, build.* **1** Depon.: ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic Off. 1, 41, 147: Capitolii fastigium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: gladium, id. Rab. Post. 3, 7: Jovi fulmen, id. Div. 2, 19, 43: naves, Tac. A. 14, 29: pontes et scalas fabricati, ib. 4, 51. **2.** Act.: hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov. M. 13 683: pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: ratem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 9. In *pass.*: fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made*, Ov. M. 8, 670: simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, *cast, molten*, Suet. Ner. 32: in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, *built*, ib. 12: tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum, *forged* Ov. M. 1, 259: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 46. **II.** In gen.: *to prepare, form, fashion.* **1.** Depon.: hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quae finxerit vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem? Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: prandium opipare, App. M. 7, p. 192: verba, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 89: compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bac. 4, 4, 42. **2.** Act.: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16: qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem), Manil. 1, 772: ne fabricate moras, Sil. 16, 671. In *pass.*: dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriae insidant, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

fabrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [faber facio] *a making, contriving, producing:* Tert. Apol. 12.

fabrīlis, e, *adj.* [faber] *pertaining to an artificer:* scalprum, Liv. 27, 49: dextra, Ov. M. 4, 175: gluten, Cels. 8, 7: fabrilis fumus gratiam affert vinis, Plin. 14, 1, 3: hence, fabrilis uva, i. e. *smoke-dried*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Subst.. fabrilia, ium, *n. plu. tools:* tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.

fabrīlĭter, *adv. skilfully, in a workmanlike manner:* Prud. Apoth. 583.

fabrĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* [faber] *to make, prepare:* Venant. Carm. 2, 12, 23.

fābŭla, ae, *f.* [fari] *a narration, narrative, account, story:* additur fabulae quod vulgo Sabini aureas armillas bra chio laevo habuerint, pepigisse eam, etc., Liv. 1, 11: poeticae, id. praef. § 6: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: asinae paternum cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, *the town's talk*, id. Ep. 1, 13, 9: neu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui! id. Epod. 11, 8: fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 21: ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis penitus exciperem, *conversations*, Tac. Or. 2. With depend. sentence: ne id accidat, quod cuipiam Turaco venisse usu fabula est, *is related*, Gell. 19, 12. **2.** *affair, concern, matter* (colloquial): sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 11: Ter. And. 4, 4, 8. **II.** Esp. *a fictitious narrative, tale, story*: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam nonnunquam incondite, id. Rep. 2 10: non fabula rumor ille fuit, Ov M. 10, 561: fabulam inceptat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 22: quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: fabulae! *stories! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95. In apposition: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. **2.** *a dramatic poem, drama, play*: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur. Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C. Clodio Caeci filio et M. Tuditano Coss. docuit, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, id. de en. 19, 70: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, id. A. P. 190: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Am. 7, 24: Terentii, Hor. S. 1, 2, 21: in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic. Am. 26, 100. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, id. Phil. 2, 14, 34. **3.** *an apologue, fable*: fabularum cur sit inventum genus brevi docebo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 33: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint. 5, 11, 19. Proverb.: lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21: Cic. Att. 13, 33. (Hence It. *favola*; Sp. *fabla, habla*; Fr. *fable*.)

fābŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [faba] *a small bean*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

fābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fabula] *fabulous*: historia fabularis, *fabulous history, mythology*: Suet. Tib. 70.

fābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabulor] *conversation, discourse*: forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a narrator, a story-teller*: elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. Aug. 78. **II.** *a fabulist*: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29.

fabulis, e, v. fabalis.

fābŭlo, v. fabulor.

fābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (act. fabulaverit, Afran. in Non. 232, 26) [fabula] *to speak, converse, talk, chat*: clare advorsum fabulabor, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 144: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: inter sese, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 53: cum aliquo, Suet. Cal. 22: stabant Fronto et Festus fabulantes, Gell. 19, 13: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1. **2.** *to invent, say falsely*: aliquid, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*: ars medendi, ictum fulmine Aesculapium, fabulata, Plin. 29, 1, 1.

fābŭlōsē, *adv. fabulously*: insulae fabulose narratae, Plin. 32, 11, 53. *Comp.*: fabulosius canere, Amm. 23, 6. *Sup.*: narrata colonia, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

fābŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fabulosus] *fabulous invention*: Plin. 7, 52, 53.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fabula] *renowned in story, fabulous*: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7: palumbes, ib. 3, 4, 9: fabulosa aut commenticia res. Suet. Caes. 81: carmina Graecorum, Curt. 3, 1: fabulosum arbitror de strigibus, Plin. 11, 3, 95: mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint. 11, 2, 16. *Comp.*: anulus, Plin. 33, 1, 4. *Sup.*: mons Atlas, id. 5, 1, 1.

fābŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [faba, perh. *masc.* in analogy with κύαμος] *a small bean*: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Gell. 4, 11.

făcesso, cessi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facere sino: cf. arcesso]. **I.** Act.: ***to set about, to despatch***, *perform, execute, accomplish*: latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65: jussa facessunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 295: matris praecepta facessit, id. G 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3 367: dictum facessas doctum et discaveas malo, *bring to an end, be done with*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 24 **2.** Esp. in a bad sense: *to bring on, cause, occasion, create*: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, id. Cluent. 57, 158: innocenti periculum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: Tac. H. 4, 43. **II.** Neutr.: *to go away, retire, depart*: ab omni societate rei publicae paulisper facessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17: propere urbe finibusque, id. 4, 58: hinc Tarquinios, id. 1, 47: operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, quum mandata patriae intercedant, Just. 34, 4.

făcētē, *adv. finely, properly, elegantly*: hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 7: facete dictum, *well said! good!* id. Capt. 1, 2, 73. **2.** *wittily, pleasantly, humorously*: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: praeclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23: (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4. *Comp.*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. *Sup.*: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223.

făcētĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (also in *sing.* facetia, ae, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 47: Gell. 3, 3), [facetus; cf. argutiae, from argutus] *droll* or *witty behaviour* (only in Plaut.): mulier, cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetias, id. Stich. 5, 2, 7. **II.** *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness*: (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87: quum duo genera sint facetiarum; illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, id. de Or. 2, 54, 218: facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur, ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128: dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vell. 1, 17: facetiarum quidam lepos, ib. 1, 34, 159: facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13: ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, id. Fam. 9, 15: asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac. A. 15, 68: acerbae, ib. 5, 2.

făcētĭor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [facetus] *to talk wittily, be facetious*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from facies] *elegant, fine, genteel*: pedes faceti, Brutus in Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetis victibus vivere, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 43. **II.** Fig. of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): vir facetus atque magnificus, ib. 2, 2, 84: mulier commoda et faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: inguen ad obscoenum subductis (tunicis) usque facetus, *fine*, id. S. 1, 2, 26. **2.** Of style: *elegant, fine*: molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camoenae, ib. 1, 10, 44: Quint. 6, 3, 20. **3.** *merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious*: dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108. esse facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 47, 173: imitatores et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscoenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironiam facetam et elegantem, id. Brut. 85, 292: faceta et urbana, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: joci, Just. 39, 2. *Comp.*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* redarguisse. *Sup.*: Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comoediae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

făcĭes, ēi, *f.* (old forms of the *gen. sing.* facies and facii, acc. to Gell. 9, 14: *gen. plur.* facierum, only Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.: *dat. plur.* does not occur) [facio] lit.: *make, form, figure, shape*: quidam faciem esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci πρόσωπον dicunt: quando facies sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius a faciendo dicta, Gell. 13, 29: earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedi. *M.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo, *etc.*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 151: non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33: Hor. S. 1, 2, 87. Of things: dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 105: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg. G. 4, 361: haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 26: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Plin. 12, 14, 31 vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30: alia illius coeli facies, Plin. 6, 17, 21: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12. Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, *i. e. resort to every expedient* (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. Aen. 12, 891. **2.** Esp. *face, visage, countenance*: facies homini tantum: ceteris os aut rostra, Plin. 11, 37, 51: non quaeruntur ea quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127 prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15: qua facie, qua statura Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: affers faciem novam, id. Fl. 29, 70: quam liberali facie Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20: virgo facie egregia id. Ph. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. Od. 4, 10 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: de facie quidem nosti, Cic. Pis. 32, 81. Poet. cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. A. A 3, 105. Proverb.: perfricare faciem, *to lay aside shame*, Plin. H. N. praef § 4. **II.** Fig.: *external form, look, condition, appearance*: fateantur, in Maeandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: quarum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies, Quint. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiae facies, id. 12, 10, 69: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *is of such a nature*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 73. **2.** In Tac.: *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, *pretence, pretext*: publici consilii facie, Tac. H. 2, 54. **III.** Meton.: *look, sight, aspect*: quae scelerum facies? Virg. Aen. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367. decora, Plin. Pan. 56: foeda, ib. 82: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 1. (Hence It. *faccia*; Sp *haz*; Fr. *face*.)

făcĭlĕ, *adv.* (old forms facul faculter Fest. *s. v.*: later form faciliter, Vitr 1, 4, but censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17) *easily, without trouble* or *difficulty*: quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232. *Comp.*: quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. Rep. 1, 5: id hoc facilius

his persuasit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. *Sup.*: ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tanquam e custodia, Cic. Am. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Coel. 9, 22: Caes. B. G. 5, 24. With a negative: *not easily, hardly*: mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentiorem majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: haud facile dixerim, id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*: de iis haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. C. 13. **2.** *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35: te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6. *Comp.*: locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic Att. 13, 26. **3.** *pleasantly, agreeably, well*: propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quum animo cogites, quam vos facillime agitis, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. **4.** *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute*: virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: facile praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68. With verbs that denote superiority: post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7. And in stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, id. Verr. 2, 14, 35.

făcĭlis, e, *adj.* [facio: hence, lit. *that may be done* or *made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: facilis et prompta defensio, id. de Or. 1, 56, 237: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: celerem et facilem exitum habere, id. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: lutum, *easy to work*, Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84: humus, Curt. 4, 6: jugum, *easy to bear*, Prop. 4, 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 8: irae, *easily excited*, Lucan. 1, 173: saevitia, *easily overcome*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 26. *Comp.*: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Am. 4, 14. *Sup.*: quod est facillimum, facis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 4: concordia, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71. **2.** With *ad* (usu. with a *gerund*): nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: mens ad pejora facilis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: faciliora ad intelligendum, id. 2, 3, 8: haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30. **3.** With the *abl. supine*: res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. Aen. 3, 621: nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.

4. With *inf.*: materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33: facilis corrumpi, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Lucan. 2, 656. Esp. with *infin.* as *subject*: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. C. 1, 50: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, ib. 3, 45: plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, id. 6, 3, 71. **5.** With *subj.*: facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44. **6.** With *dat.*: terra facilis pecori, *suitable, proper*, Virg. G. 2, 223: campus operi facilis, Liv. 33, 17: neque Thraces commercio faciles erant, id. 40, 58: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis facilis inanibus, *easily worked upon by vain hopes*, id. A. 2, 27. **7.** Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *easily*: quum exitus haud in facili essent, *easy*, Liv. 3, 8: Sen. Clem. 1, 7: ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily*, Cels. 7, 9 *med.*: e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6. **II.** Of persons: *ready, quick*: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71: promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3. **III.** Of character: *easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, courteous, affable*: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, id. Am. 3, 11: faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85: faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 280: faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 15: facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15: alloquii, Val. Fl. 5, 407: comi facilique natura, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7. **IV.** Of fortune: *favourable, prosperous*: res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: Liv. 23, 11.

făcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, disposition*, Cic. Tusc, 4, 12, 28: aetatis illius (*i. e.* puerilis) facilitas, *capability*, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id, 12, 6, 7: pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95: oris, *easy enunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: soli, *aptness for cultivation*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: smaragdi ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, *facility in admitting the rays of light to pass through*, id. 37, 5, 16. **II.** Of speech: *facility* or *fluency of expression*: Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate ut possis dicere facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12. **III.** Of character: *willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability*: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24: facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: facilitas, indulgentia, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. Manil. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40: actio facilitatem significans, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184. In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness*: Suet. Claud. 29.

făcĭlĭtĕr, v. facile.

făcĭnŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] *criminal, atrocious, vicious* (rare): quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 2, 1. *Comp.*: facinorosior, id. 16, 4. *Sup.*: facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81.

făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.* [facio] *a deed, act, action*: Atridae duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1: nefario facinore admisso, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: facinus magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: facinus praeclarissimum, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: facinus pulcerrimum, Cic. Rab. perd. 6, 19: Tac. A. 3, 21. In *plur.*: inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 189: mirabilia facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: ingeni egregia facinora, Sall. J. 2. In Plaut for res *or* negotium: nimis mirum est facinus quomodo haec hinc potuerit transire! Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? Rud. 1, 2, 73. **II.** Esp.: *a bad deed, villainy, crime*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic Verr. 5, 66, 170: scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 16, 43: ad vim, facinus, caedemque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73 nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13: committere, Cic. Fam 3, 10: in se admittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: patrare, Sall. C. 18. In *plur.*: furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coöpertus, Sall. C. 23: talia facinora impune suscepisse, id. J. 31.

2. Meton.: *an instrument of villainy*, said of the poisoned cup: facinus excussit ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* in *pass.* fīo, factus, fĭĕri (*imper.* face as well as fac, esp. in Plaut. and Ter.: *fut. indic.* facie for faciam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23: faxo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 199: Virg. Aen. 9, 154, *etc.*: faxim, faxit, faximus, faxitis, faxint, in Plaut. Ter. *etc.*, the last also in Cic.: faxem for fecissem, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 84. In *pass.*: facitur, Nigid. in Non. 507, 15: faciatur, Titin. ib.: fitur Cato in Prisc. p. 789: fiebantur, ib.. fitum est, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 16), *to make*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, create, commit*, etc.

A. Act. with *acc.*: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1 13: castra, ib. 1, 48: faber vasculum fecit Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: fecitque idem et sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, ib. 2, 17: aedem, ib. 2, 20: coenas et facere et obire, id. Att. 9, 13: ignem ex lignis viridibus, id. Verr. 1, 17, 45: poëma, id. Pis. 29, 70: sermonem, id. Fam. 9, 8: ludos, id. Rep. 2, 20: sementes, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, *to make, acquire*, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: praedae faciendae facultas, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: cohortes, id. B C. 3, 87: exercitum, Vell. 2, 109: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, *to march* or *travel*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, et alibi passim: aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite*, Liv. 25, 11: animum alicui, id. 25, 11: arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: *opp.* arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, *to leave the decision to one*, Liv. 43, 15: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34: audientiam orationi, *to procure a hearing for*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: bellum, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: clamores, *to make, raise*, id. Brut. 95, 326: conjurationem, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic Fam. 13, 23: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13: sui potestatem facere, *to give the enemy an opportunity of fighting oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, ib. 50: corpus, *to grow fat*, Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*: damnum, *to suffer*, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: detrimentum, id. Verr. 4, 9, 20: naufragium, *to suffer*, id. Fam. 16, 9: facinus, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, *to afford*, Cic. Verr. 2, 73, 179: rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fraudem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 9: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56: gratulationem ad templa, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: homicidium, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: impetum in hostem, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: injuriam, id. Rep. 3 13 (*opp.* accipere): insidias alicui, id Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: judicium, id Att. 7, 23: judicatum, *to execute*, id Flacc. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 12 laetitiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: largitiones

id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: metum, Tac. A. 6, 36: missum aliquem, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2: fecerat sibi morem circumeundi, *had acquired the habit*, Liv. 35, 35: negotium alicui, *to give to do*, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15: cognomen alicui, id. 1, 3: nomina, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: perniciem alicui, Tac. H. 2, 70: proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31: risum, Quint. 6, 1, 40: silentium, Liv. 24, 7: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16: spiritus, Liv. 30, 11: stipendia, *to be engaged in military service*, Sall. J. 63: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: viam sibi, Liv. 3, 5: vim alicui *or* in aliquem, id. 38, 24: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, Cic. Top. 3, 15. **2.** with *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 20: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, id. Att. 12, 27: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, *it may happen*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. **3.** with *inf.* (rare): qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Virg. Aen. 2, 539: mel ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5. **4.** *absol.*: faciam, ut potero, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15.

II. In partic.: *to make* a thing into something, *to render* it something: senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: iratum adversario judicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filiam, id. Verr. 1, 43, 111: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: disciplina doctior facta civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: dii ex hominibus facti, ib. 2, 10: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10. **III.** With *gen.* or *adv.* of price or degree: *to value, esteem, regard*: in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: nihili facio scire, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 42: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85: si illi aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 43. **IV.** *to represent, feign, assert, say*: in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 12, 31: verbis se locupletem facere, id. Flacc. 20, 46: Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19.

V. *to make believe, pretend*: facio me alias res agere, id. Fam. 15, 18: me unum ex iis feci, id. Planc. 27, 65.

VI. In the *imper.* fac, *suppose, assume*: fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, id. Fam. 7, 23: fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: exitium fac me meruisse, Ov. M. 2, 290: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241.

VII. *to carry on* or *follow* any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: argentariam, ib. 5, 49, 155: haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18. **VIII.** Like the Gr. ῥέζειν, *to perform* or *celebrate a religious rite; to make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, id. Verr. 4, 8, 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55: sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56. *Absol.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est consulem avellere, id. Mur. 41, 90. With *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, Virg. E. 3, 77: catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4. *Pass. impers.*: quum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13: quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv. 37, 3 **IX.** In gramm. *to make, form*: cur *aper apri* et *pater patris* faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13: sic genitivus *Achilli* et *Ulixi* fecit, id. 1, 5, 63. **X.** Peculiar phrases: **1.** quid faciam (facias, fiet, *etc.*), with *abl.*, *dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*: quid hoc homine facias? *what are you to do with this fellow?* Cic. Sest. 13, 29: nescit quid faciat auro, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 100: quid tu huic homini facias? Cic. Caecin. 11, 30: quid faceret huic conclusioni, *how should he refute*, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2. *Absol.*: quid faciat Philomela? *what is Philomela to do?* Ov. M. 6, 572: quid facerem? Virg. E. 1, 41. **2.** In *pass.*: *to be done with, to happen to, become of*: quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1: quid fiet artibus? id. Acad. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39: volo erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin. 8, 6, 6 *fin.*: quid eo est argento factum? Pl. Most. 3, 1, 106. Hence the phrase, si quid factum sit aliquo, euphemistically for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. Manil. 20, 59: eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 23.

3. ut fit, *as usually happens, as is commonly the case*: praesertim quum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concluse apteque dicerent, Cic. Or. 53, 177: paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1. **4.** fiat, an expression of assent, *so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 146: id. Asin. 1, 1, 27.

5. dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done*: v. dico, I. 4. **B.** Neutr.: with adverbs, *to do, deal*, or *act* in any manner: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti unquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*: facis amice, id. Am. 2, 9. **II.** With cum *or* ab: *to take part with, side with*; and with contra, *to take part against*: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id. Sull. 13, 36: cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin. 36, 104: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv 1, 48, 90: quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos ambae faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1. **III.** with *ad*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: *to be good* or *of use for, to be of service*: chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: radix coronopi coeliacis praeclare facit, id. 22, 19, 22: facit autem commode ea compositio, Col. 7, 5, 7: nec coelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173. With a clause as subject: plurimum facit, totas diligenter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8.

facteon, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

factĭcĭōsus πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

factĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [facio] *made by art, artificial, factitious*: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 26: colores, id. 31, 7, 42. **II.** In gramm.: nomen, *formed in imitation of a natural sound*, like tintinnabulum, turtur: Prisc. p. 581 P

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making, doing, preparing* (rare): cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic. Top. 11, 50: quae haec factio est? *dealing, proceeding*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 15: id. Bac. 4, 8, 2. **II.** *a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party* (rare): cum vostris nostra non est aequa factio; affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, *our class*, id. Trin. 2 4 51: neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17: alia (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, *sect*, Plin. 29, 1, 4: est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2. **2.** Esp. *company of personal adherents* or *partisans, a political party, side, faction* in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, Caes. B. G, 6, 11: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22: in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in judicum et in accusatorum factionem, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31: per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9: quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. Rep. 3, 13: principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19: Tac. H. 1, 13. **3.** *a division* or *party of charioteers in the games of the Circus* (of which there were four, named after their colours albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. Cal. 55: id. Vit. 7. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 287.) (Hence It. *fazione*; Fr. *façon*.)

factĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [factio] *the head of a party of charioteers*: Cod. Theod. 15, 10, 1.

factĭōsē, *adv. mightily, powerfully*: Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio]. Lit.: *fond of doing* (rare): lingua factiosi, *mighty with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13. **II.** *that has* or *seeks to form a party, powerful* or *eager for power factious, seditious*: homo dives, factiosus, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54: vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *oligarchical*, Cic. Rep. 1, 29. *Comp.*: mulier, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21. *Sup.*: quisque, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

factĭtāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [factito] *things made, work*: Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making, creating*: Eccl.

factĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker*: Eccl.

factitius, a, um, v. facticius.

factĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [facto] *to make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do*: stultitia'st, me illi vitio vortere, egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 50: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: haec apud majores nostros factitata, id. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130: versus, Hor. A. P. 470: simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin. 13, 9, 17: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** Esp. *to make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41. **III.** *to practise* a trade or profession: medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: coactiones argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3: delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.

facto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [facio] *to make do, perform*: operis quicquam, Pl. Truc. 5 23.

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator*: cuparum doliorumque, Pall. 1, [illegible] qui praepositum suum non praetexit, quum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, *the doer*, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 6 *fin.*: sceleris, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1. **II.** Esp.: *an oil presser*: Cato R. R. 13. **2.** In ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball the batsman*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18

factōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an oil-press:* Pall. 11, 10.

factum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit:* meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: praeclarum atque divinum factum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: de factis illustribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: famam extendere factis, Virg. Aen. 10, 468: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *works*, Ov. H. 10 60. **2.** Esp. bonum factum, like the Gr. ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, *a good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate:* bonum factum'st, edicta ut servetis mea, Pl. Poen. prol. 16. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: Suet. Caesar. 80: id. Vit. 14.

factūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making, manufacture, formation* (rare): in nostro orbe aliubi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, aliubi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29. **II.** Meton. pass. *a thing produced* or *created, a creature, work:* anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792.

factus, a, um, *Part.* [facio]. **II.** Adj. (rare): factius nihilo facit, *he is no nearer bringing it to pass*, Pl. Trin. 2, 3, 6.

factus, ūs, *m.* (also **factum**, i, *n.* Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3: Col. 12, 52, 19), [facio] *a making, building:* quo ornatior villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. **II.** *an oil-pressing*, i. e. *what is pressed at one time:* ib. 1, 24, 3 Col. 12, 52, 19: Plin. 15, 6, 6.

făcul, v. facile.

făcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fax] *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Prop. 2, 29, 5. **II.** Fig.: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 46. (Hence It. *fiaccola;* Sp. *hacha.*)

făcultas, ātis, *f.* [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, simultas] *capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity:* facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41. With *gen.:* facultas pariendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, id. Mil. 17, 45: facultatem judicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 73, 179: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquis fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.:* Demostheni facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2. **2.** With *ad:* ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Font. 6, 12: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: *plur.:* multae mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10. **3.** With *subj.:* L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut ex invidia senatoria posset crescere, ib. 28, 77: id. Fam. 1, 7. **4.** With *inf.* (rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513: Val. Fl. 3, 16. **5.** *Absol.:* cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: hinc abite, dum est facultas, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.* **II.** Meton. for copia, opes: *a sufficient* or *great number, abundance, stock, store;* plur. *goods, riches, property: Sing.:* numorum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: navium, ib. 3, 9: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8. *Plur.:* anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, ib. 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: attritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32: tantas videri Italiae facultates, *supplies, resources*, Caes. B G 6, 1.

făcultātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [facultas] *scanty means:* Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

făculter, *adv.* for facile, acc. to Festus, *s. v.* facul.

fācundē, *adv. eloquently:* nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 5: alloqui, Liv. 28, 18: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, ib. 1, 39. *Sup.:* describere locum, Sen. Suasor. 2 *med.:* accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8.

fācundĭa, ae, *f.* [facundus] *the faculty of speaking well, eloquence:* facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Cal. 20: alere facundiam, Quint. Prooem. § 23: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 23: Tac. A. 11, 6. In *plur.:* Gell. 3, 17.

fācundĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facundia] *eloquent:* Sempr. Asellio in Gell. 4, 9.

fācundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facundus] *eloquence:* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari] *that speaks with ease* or *fluency, eloquent:* qui facile fantur, facundi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: satis facundu's: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 12: loquax magis quam facundus, Sall. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. M. 6, 469: facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53. *Comp.:* in omnibus gentibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44. *Sup.:* facundissimus quisque, id. 12, 2, 27. **2.** Of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.:* lingua, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: os, Ov. F. 5, 698: vox, ib. 4, 245: facunda et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.

faecārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *pertaining to the dregs* or *lees:* sportae, Cato R. R. 11, 4.

faecātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made from the dregs* or *lees:* vinum, Cato R. R. 153: Plin. 14, 10, 12.

faecĭnĭus or **faecĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that makes* or *leaves dregs:* uvae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust* (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr. 2, 430: Hor. S. 2, 8, 9.

faecŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [faeculentus] *lees, dregs; filth:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

faecŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [faex] *abounding in dregs* or *sediment, thick, impure, feculent:* vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardonyches, Plin. 37, 6, 23. *Comp* · superficies, Sol. 33. *Sup.:* quorum aliud faeculentissimum redditur terrae, *i. e. excrement*, Aug. de vera relig. 40. **II.** Fig.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

faex, faecis, *f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids: Lucr. 5, 498: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: peruncti faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33. **2.** *the lees* or *crust of wine:* Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73. **3.** *the liquor*, or *brine of pickles:* Ov. M. 8, 665. **4.** *sediment, dregs, impurities* of other things: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34. **II.** Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: apud sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16: in Romuli faece, ib. 2, 1: de faece hauris, *i. e. from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: dies sine faece, *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, *the last remains* or *driblets of my purse*, id. 14, 13.

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus] *of beech, beechen:* glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15: nemus, id. 16. 44, 91.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech beechen:* materia, Cato R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 653: frons, Ov. F. 4, 656.

fāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id] *of beech, beechen:* scyphus, Tib. 1, 10, 8: pocula, Virg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 172: arculae, Col. 12, 45, 5. **II.** Subst. for fagus, *a beech tree:* Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 59. (Hence Fr. *faîne.*)

fāgus, i (*plur.* fagus, in Virg. Cul. 139), *f. a beech-tree:* Fagus silvatica, Linn. (the φηγός of Theophr. and Homer is an oak): Virg. E. 1, 1: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Plin. 10, 5, 6 *sq.* (Hence It. *faggio:* Sp. *haya.*)

făla (phala), ae, *f.* [falae dictae ab altitudine, a falando, quod apud Etruscos significat coelum, Fest. *s. v.*] *a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city:* malos diffindunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. Ann. 15, 1. Proverb. isti, qui hastis trium numorum causa subeunt sub falas, *run a great risk for a slight gain*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 10. **II.** *towers erected in the Circus, as circumstances required, between the metae and Euripus*, or *extreme circuit of the area when sham fights were represented:* Juv. 6, 590. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 284.)

fălārĭca (also phal.), ae, *f. a sort of missile sometimes covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place:* Liv. 21 8: Sil. 1, 351: Veg. Mil. 4, 18: Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 705. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 589.)

falcārĭus, ii, *m.* [falx] *a sickle-* or *scythe-maker:* dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with scythes:* currus, quadrigae, Liv. 37, 41: Curt. 4, 9. **2.** *scythe-shaped, falcated:* ensis, Ov. M. 1, 717: cauda, Plin. 10, 21, 24.

falcĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small scythe* or *sickle:* Pall. 1, 43: Arn. 6, 209.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx fero] *scythe-bearing, holding a scythe:* covinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13 930.

falcĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx gero] *carrying a scythe:* Aus. Ecl. de Fer Rom. 36.

falco, ōnis, *m. a falcon:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 146. Meton.: falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, Fest. *s. v.* (Hence Sp. *halcon;* Fr. *faucon.*)

falcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [falx] *a small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook:* Cato R. R. 11, 4: Col. 12, 18, 2. **II.** Meton.: *a small talon, claw* · Plin. 8, 15, 17.

fălēre, is, *n.* [fala] *a pile* or *pedestal:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

fălernum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Falernian wine, Falernian:* Hor. Od. 1, 27, 10: id. S. 2, 3, 115: also as *masc.* (*sc.* cadi): fumosos proferte Falernos, Tib. 2, 1, 27.

fălisca, ae, *f. a wooden rack for fodder:* Cato R. R. 4, 1.

falla, ae, *f.* [fallo] for fallacia, *an artifice, trick:* Nov. in Non. 109, 20.

fallācĭa, ae (*abl.* fallacie, App. M. 5, p. 171), *f.* [fallax] *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (in Cic. only in the *plur.*): nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73. sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1: quot admoenivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 5. *Sing.:* per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, id. Ps. 2, 4, 15: Phaedr. 1, 31, 5. Of things: haec ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, *deception*, Col. 11, 2, 68.

fallācĭēs, ei, v. fallacia, *ad init.*

fallācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fallax loquor] *speaking deceitfully* or *falsely:* fallaciloquae malitiae, Att. in Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallācĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious:* argumenta, Gell. 7, 3: promissio, App M 6, p. 205

fallācĭter, *adv. deceitfully, fallaciously:* ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: id. Div. 1, 18, 35. *Sup.:* Plin. 12, 16, 35.

fallax, ācis (*gen. plur.* fallacum, Cat. 30, 4), *adj.* [fallo] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious:* age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Am. 25, 91: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68: merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Virg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. Aen. 5, 850: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34: convallis longo tractu, *i. e. without an outlet*, id. 8, 8, 8: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.:* fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75. With *gen.:* homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32. *Comp.:* fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687. *Sup.:* oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3. *v. a. to make to fall, to make to slip:* glacie pedes fallente, Liv. 21, 36. **II.** Fig.: *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint:* T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, id. Eun. 2, 3, 93: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg. G. 1, 139: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, *unless I am greatly mistaken*, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: neque eum prima opinio fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, *disappointed*, Ov. A. A. 1, 450. Reflect.: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoria falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Virg. Aen. 5, 49: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42: haud falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 4: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, Sall. J. 10: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. **2.** Of things: fidem hosti datam fallere, *to break one's word*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.:* quum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, Curt. 4, 9. Poet.: tu faciem illius falle dolo, *imitate deceptively*, Virg. Aen. 1, 684: sua nocturno fallere terga lupo, *to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 5, 14. **3.** *Absol.:* qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnunquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: ne falleret bis relata eadem res, Liv. 29, 35: germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivae, Hor. Ep. 16, 45. **4.** *Impers.:* fallit (me), *I deceive myself, am mistaken:* sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 12: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Coel. 19, 45: vide, ne te fallat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25. **III.** Esp. *to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely:* is jurare quum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: si sciens fallo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: si sciens fallo, tum me Dispiter, *etc.*, Fest. *s. v.* lapidem: si sciens fefellisset, Plin. Pan. 64: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 10. **IV.** = latēre, *to be concealed from, to escape the observation of:* with *acc.:* neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut custodes fallerent, Liv. 5, 47: Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, ib. 4, 4, 52: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74. Reflect.: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55. *Absol.:* speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, *arrive secretly*, id. 8, 20: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, *who has past through life unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10. *Impers.:* fallit (with *acc.*), *it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant*, etc. (*gen.* with negatives): non me fefellit: sensi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23: nec me animi fallit, Lucr. 1, 137: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 94. **V.** *to pass* or *beguile* (the time); *to alleviate* or *assuage pain, care*, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: fallebat curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49. [Cf. Gr. σ-φάλλω; Germ. *fallen*; Eng. *fall*.] (Hence It. *fallire*; Fr. *faillir*.)

falsārĭus, ii, *m.* [falsus] *a forger:* Suet. Ner. 17: id. Tit. 3.

falsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [falsatus] *a falsifying:* Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5.

falsātus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus] *falsified, adulterated:* Eccl.

falsē, *adv.* (rare) *falsely, untruly, unjustly:* judicium false factum, Sisenn. in Charis. p. 179: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe false, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 141. *Sup.:* quae adversus haec falsissime disputantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

falsĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus dico] *speaking falsely, lying:* fallaciae, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 13: Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

falsĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [falsificus] *falsified:* Prud. Hamart. 551.

falsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus facio] *that acts falsely, working deceit:* domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭjūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus juro] *that swears falsely:* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [falsiloquus] *a falsehood, lie:* Aug. Retract. praef. *fin.*

falsĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus loquor] *false speaking, lying:* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭmōnĭa, ae, *f* [falsus] *a trick, imposition:* quos quum censeas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 12.

falsĭ-părens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *that has a pretended father:* Amphitryoniades, *i. e. Hercules*, as the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat. 68, 112.

falsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *falsehood, falsity:* Arn. 1, 33.

falso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to falsify:* Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32.

falso, *adv. untruly, erroneously, unjustly:* eho mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 21: ne me appella falso falso nomine, id. Am. 2, 2, 181: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 107: quum Tarquinius vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: ut miseri parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, *by mistake*, Liv. 34, 32: falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt. 3, 12: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, *unreasonably*, Sall. J. 1: falso plurima vulgus amat, Tib. 3, 3, 20. Ellipt.: atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet: falso: nam eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75

falsus, a, um, *Part.* [fallo]. **II.** Adj.: *false* (as *opp.* to *true*), *counterfeit, spurious* (as *opp.* to *genuine*); and in gen. *deceitful, feigned, pretended:* testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id Rosc. Am. 38, 110: falsa et mendacia visa, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: falsum et imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189 argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis petunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10: rumores, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: falsas esse literas et a scriba vitiatas, Liv. 40, 55: falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: crimina, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14: terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, *undeserved*, ib. 1, 16, 38: honor, ib. 39: falsi Simoëntis ad undam. *counterfeit*, Virg. Aen. 3, 302. In the *neut. absol.:* ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106: veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scripseram, Cic. Att. 7, 14: ex illa causa falsi, *i. e. of fraud*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 10: acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82. Adverb.: telisque in falsum jactis, *at random, without effect*, ib. 4, 50 *fin.* *Comp.* (rare): nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius, Petr. 132. *Sup.:* Col. 1, 6, 17.

falx, falcis, *f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe:* Cato R. R. 10, 3: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Virg. G. 1, 348: Ov. F. 4, 914. **2.** *a falchion:* Cic. Mil. 33: id. Sull. 5: Stat. Ach. 2, 419: used by gladiators, Juv. 8, 201. **II.** Meton.: *a military implement used in sieges:* Caes. B. G 3, 14: Tac. H. 3, 27.

fāma, ae, *f.* [fari] *common talk, the purport* or *substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition* (*gen.* in the *sing.*): constr. absol., with *de* or a depend. sentence; rarely with the *gen.* *Absol.:* a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3: accidit ut prius ejus adventus videretur, quam fama ac nuntius adventus adferretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: reliquos (deos) ne fama quidem acceperunt, ib. 6, 21: concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg. Aen. 6, 14: pulsis (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197: si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, Cic. Fl. 6, 13: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id. N. D 2, 37, 95: quum esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, id. Rep. 2, 13: fama nuntiabat, te esse in Syria, id. Fam. 12, 4. In *plur.:* inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219. With *de:* fama de Titurii morte, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. In *plur.:* ingentes esse famas de Regulo Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114 *med.* With *a depend. sentence:* capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 63. With *gen.:* vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull. 4, 12. **II.** *public opinion;* and more freq. objectively, *the fame* or *reputation of an individual, whether good* or *bad:* famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: fama popularis, *popular fame* or *favour*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: de bona autem fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοξίαν, aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam), id. Fin. 3, 17, 57: bene loquendi famam, id. Brut. 74, 259: eloquentiae, Quint. 7, 1, 41: pudica, Prop, 2, 32, 21: vappae ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12. In *plur.*: inter arma civilia aequi boni famas petit, Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114 *med.* **2.** Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown*: fundamentum est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50: fama ingenii abjicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16: de alicujus fama detrahere, ib. 3, 8: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, Liv. 10, 24: facta et famam sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: Evadne occidit Argivae fama pudicitiae, *the glory of Argive chastity*, Prop. 1, 15, 22. **3.** In a bad sense, *ill fame, infamy* (rare): opplere (aliquem) fama ac flagitiis, Turpil. in Non. 306, 2: neque enim specie famave movetur, nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Virg. Aen. 4, 172.

fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *in bad repute, notorious, disreputable*: quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic Scaur. 13.

fămĕl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

fămēlĭcē, *adv.* λιμοξήρως, Gloss. Philox.

fămēlĭcōsus βουλιμιώδης, Gloss. Philox. [famelicus].

fămēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *famished, starved.* Subst. *a hungry* or *famished person*: lassus et famelicus, Pl. Casin. 1, 42: famelica ales et rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12: armenta, Juv. 14, 146: ille miser famelicus videt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1 *fin.*

fămella *dim.* a fama, Fest. *s. v.*

fămēs, is, *f.* (*nom. sing.* famis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: Prud. Psych. 479: *gen.* fami, Cato and Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14: *abl.* fămē, Lucr. 3, 732: Virg. Aen. 6, 421: Juv. 15, 102, etc.) *hunger*: interficere aliquem siti fameque atque algu, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, ib. 2, 28, 90: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 5, 51, 134: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: extremam famem sustentare, ib. 7, 17: duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347: in principio fame utendum, *the patient must fast*, Cels. 8, 10, 7. **II.** Meton.: *famine*: (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21: fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17. **2.** In gen. *poverty, indigence*: aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter. Ph. prol. 18. **III.** Fig.: *a violent longing, greediness, avidity*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg. Aen. 3, 57: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: Plin. 33, 1, 3: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam majorumque fames, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marii fames, Flor. 3, 21. **2.** Of style: *poverty of expression*: jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.

fămescens, entis, *Part.* [fames] *famishing*: Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, icis, *m. blood from a contusion*: Col. 6, 12, 2: Veg. 4, 19.

famicosam terram palustrem vocabant, Fest. *s. v.* [famex].

fāmĭger ἀγγελιαφόρος, Gloss. Philox. [fama gero].

fāmĭgĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *famous, celebrated*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105.

fāmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus] *a report, rumour*: haec famigeratio te honestet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

fāmĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a talebearer*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

fāmĭgĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [fama gero] *famed, celebrated*: Crete multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor. p. 350.

fāmĭgero διαφημίζω, Gloss. Philox. [id.]

fămĭlĭa, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form familias, although familiae and familiarum also occur in this connection) *f.* [famulus] *the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics*: neque dubium est, quin familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: villicus familiam exerceat, Cato R. R. 5, 2: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Aesopus domino solus quum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment*, Phaedr. 3, 19, 1. Of *slaves* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43. Of *serfs* or *vassals*: die constituta causae dictionis Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. **II.** Meton.: *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate*: familiae appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur: in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: agnatus proximus familiam habeto, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: idcirco qui, quibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem erciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36. **2.** Paterfamilias, materfamilias, *etc.*, or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, *etc.* (also separately pater familiae, mater familiae, *etc.*), *the proprietor of a house* or *estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron*: paterfamilias appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum patremfamilias appellamus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: Nep. Att. 4: in gen. *of a plain, ordinary citizen*: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: (Demaratus) quum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, id. Rep. 2, 19: uxoris duae formae: una matrumfamilias, id. Top. 3, 14: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, *a son under the father's power, a minor*, id. Coel. 15, 36: so of a daughter: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14. (β) Form *familiae*: ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamiliae rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: pater familiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Liv. 1, 45: Tac. Or. 22: pauci milites patresque familiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7: matresfamiliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, etc. In the *gen. plur.*: patresfamiliarum, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51: filiifamiliarum, ib. 43: Tac. A. 3, 8: filiaefamiliarum, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, ib. 50, 16, 195. **3.** In respect to relationship, *a family*, as part of a *gens*: item appellatur familia plurium personarum, quae ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine proficiscuntur, sicuti dicimus familiam Juliam, ib. *fin.*: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id. Brut. 72, 252. nobilissima in familia natus, id. Rep. 1 19: primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95 Fig.: libros, qui falso viderentur inscripti, tanquam subditicios, summovere familia, permiserunt sibi, Quint. 1 4, 3. **4.** *a fraternity, sect, troop, school* (rare): quum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic. de Or. 1 10, 42: familia tota Peripateticorum, id Div. 2, 1, 3: Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa familia, id. Fin. 4, 18, 49: familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 3, 16, 61: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id. Sull. 19, 54: lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 42. Hence, ducere familiam, *to be at the head, be the first* or *founder of a sect, etc.*: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria, summa scientia, id. Fam. 7, 5: gravissima illa vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.

fămĭlĭāresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [familiaris] *to become familiar*: Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

fămĭlĭārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the house slaves* or *domestics*: cellae, *rooms for the servants*, Vitr. 6, 10: familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.* **II.** *pertaining to the house* or *family*: sellae, *i. e. privies*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4.

fămĭlĭāris, e (*abl. sing.* regularly familiari; familiare, Varr. and P. Rutil. in Charis. 1, 1), *adj.* [familia] *pertaining to slaves* or *servants*: in this sense rare and only subst. familiaris, is *m. a slave, servant*: majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*: hujus familiae familiarem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 203. **II.** *pertaining to a house, household,* or *family; domestic. private*: fundus, id. Asin. 5, 2, 24: focus, Col. 11, 1, 19: negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: copiae, Liv. 2, 16: pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 15: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61: quis unquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari coenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: sibi salutem ut familiari pareret parricidio, *by the murder of her brother*, Poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: moeror, *a family grief*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 60. **III** Meton.: *familiar, intimate, friendly*, and (more freq.) subst. *a familiar acquaintance, friend*: videmus Papum Aemilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse, Cic. Am. 11, 39: biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3. 1: recitaturus familiaribus amicis, Plin. Ep. 9, 34: familiares conferre sermones, Cic. Off. 2 11, 39: epistolae, Quint. 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly*, Suet. Caes. 78: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy*, Liv. 24, 5: ars statuaria familiaris Italiae atque vetusta, Plin. 34, 7, 13: familiaribus magis ei aetati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96. *Comp.*: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: quo boves familiariores bubulco fiant, Col. 6, 2, 6. *Sup.*: homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 9. Subst.: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: per C. Valerium Procillum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. *Sup.*: quod M. Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. Fam. 13, 27: intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id. Q. Fr 1, 4. **IV.** In divination, of *those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed* (opp hostilis): (harus

pices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id. Div. 2, 13 32: Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9.

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris] *familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship*: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic. Fam. 13, 19: cum P. Terentio Hispone mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est, ib. 13, 65: viri boni familiaritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id. Deiot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15: in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: recipere aliquem in familiaritatem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicarat, id. Cluent. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58. In *plur.*: consuetudines et familiaritates, id. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiaritates exstinguere, id. Am. 10, 35: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, ib. 21, 76. **II.** Meton.: in *plur.* for familiares, *intimate acquaintances, friends*: omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*)

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv. by families*: agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes. **2.** *familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms*: hominem ignotum compellare familiariter, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 23: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Am. 21, 77: amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: dilectus, Plin. Ep. 9, 19: loqui, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 9, 4: familiariter nosse causas, *to be intimately* or *accurately acquainted with*, Quint. 6, 4, 8: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit, *suitably*, Col. Arb. 1, 3. *Comp.*: licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: familiarius factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14. *Sup.*: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29.

fămĭlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [familia] *a small family*: Hier. Ep. 108, 2.

fămis, is, v. fames, *ad init.*

fāmōsē, *adv. with fame* or *glory* (rare): morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1. 22.

fāmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famosus] *ill fame, infamy* (rare): Tert. Spect. 23.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned*: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor. A. P. 469: Lacaenae adulterae famosus hospes, id. Od. 3, 3, 25: mors Junii Blaesi, Tac. H. 3, 38: urbs (Hierosolyma), ib. 5, 2: equi, Suet. Cal. 19: victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6. **II.** Esp. in a bad sense: *infamous, notorious*: qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Pl. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 28: tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae, famosisque laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2: dimittit neque famosum, neque solicitum, id. S. 2, 7, 51: famosam veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7: regis largitonem, Sall. J. 15: Hymen, Ov. H. 9, 154. **III.** In an active sense: *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous*: cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels*, Tac. A. 1, 72: de injuriis et libellis famosis, Dig. 46, tit. 10: carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Caes. 73.

fămŭl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

fămŭla, ae, *f.* [famulus] *a female slave*, also, *female attendant, maid-servant*: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: quinquaginta intus famulae, ib. 1, 703. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, ib. 1, 31, 75.

fămŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *that serves zealously*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

fămŭlanter, *adv. servilely, submissively*: Att. in Non. 111, 28.

fămŭlāris, e, *adj.* [famulus] *pertaining to slaves* or *servants* (rare): vestis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, *i. e. of subjugation*, Ov. M. 15, 597: hederae, *worn by the Bacchantes, the ministers of Bacchus*, Val. Fl. 2, 268. Neuter adverb.: nec famulare timens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

fămŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a body of domestics, household*: App. M. 6, p. 176.

fămŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *servile, slavish*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14.

fămŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that serves*; subst. *a female servant, handmaid*: penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *servitude, slavery* (rare): in famulatu esse, Cic. Am. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991.

fămŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famulus] *a serving, servitude*: Att. in Non. 109, 28.

fămŭlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *servitude, slavery*: Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Meton.: *the servants* or *slaves belonging to a household*: unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7: Spart. Sever. 6.

fămŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to use as a servant, to make serviceable*: Tert. Apol. 21.

fămŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to serve, attend upon* (rare): hi famulantur, Cic. Rep. 3, 25: alicui jucundo labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulantis fistula Phoebi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513. Fig. of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 63

fămŭlus, i (an old form famul, Enn. in Non. 110, 9: Lucr. 3, 1048: in the Oscan famel: famuli origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata, Fest. *s. v.* famuli: *gen. plur.* famulum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57: Val. Fl. 1, 752.) *a slave, servant*: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinclis prope ac custodia (coërceamus), Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: id. Off. 2, 7, 24. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. Aen. 1, 701: cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. **II.** Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, *etc.* of the gods: *an attendant, minister*: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239: sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, Ov. M. 8, 272: of Actaeon's hounds, ib. 3, 229. [Perh. from *fac-io* instead of *fac-mulus.*]

fămŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [famulus] *serving, serviceable, servile*: aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286: turbae, Sil. 13, 360: dextrae, Lucan. 4, 207: manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80.

fānātĭcē, *adv. enthusiastically, franticly*: App. M. 8, p. 214.

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *inspired, enthusiastic*: ut fanaticus, oestro percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9: fanatica dicitur arbor fulmine icta, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Meton.: *frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33: jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4.

fandus, a, um, *Part.* [for].

fāno, 1. *v. a.* [fanum] *to dedicate, consecrate*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65.

fānum, i, *n.* [fari] *a place consecrated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple*: fanum dictum a fando, quod dum pontifex dedicat, certa verba fatur, Fest. *s. v.*: in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: eam unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pro patriis fanis atque delubris propugnandum, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focis de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24 fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Caes 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33 Junonis, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 52: Herculis Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

făr, **farris**, *n. a sort of grain, spelt*, Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, Linn.: *the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal*: Cato R. R. 2, 4 far, quod adoreum veteres appellavere Plin. 18, 8, 19: Liv. 4, 15: Ov. M. 5, 131 In *plur.*: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg. G. 1, 73: Ov. F. 1, 693 **II.** Meton.: *coarse meal, grits* Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: Col. 8, 11, 14.

farcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [farcio] *a sausage*: a fartura in extis farcimina appellata, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: botulum pro farcimine appellat, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

farcīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [farciminum] *infected with farcy*: Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

farcīmĭnum, i, *n.* [farcio] *a disease in horses and other animals*, prob. *farcy* since the mod. Italian word is *farcina* and the French *farcin*: Veg. Vet. 1, 7

farcīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to stuff* Fig.: fandis tacenda farcinat, Mart Cap. 9 *fin.*

farcĭo, farsi, fartum (also farctum and farsum, Petr. 69: Apic. 4, 2), 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill full*: pulvinus per lucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr 5, 11, 27: medios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22. 51: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16: edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: fartum totum theatrum, App. Flor. p. 353. **2.** Esp. *to fatten an animal*: gallinas et anseres sic farcito Cato R. R. 89: Col. 8, 7, 4. Fig.: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* **II.** *to stuff* or *cram into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira 3, 19: totum lignum in gulam id. Ep. 70 *med.*: ischaemon in nares, Plin. 25, 8, 45: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceres omni, *copious, abundant*, Mart. 3, 58, 6.

farctus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

farfărus (farferus, Pl. Poen. 2, 32 i, *m. the plant coltsfoot*, called also farfugium and chamaeleuce: Tussilago Farfara, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85: Fest *s. v.* farfenum.

farferus, i, v. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, v. farfarus.

fărīna, ae, *f.* [far] *ground corn, meal, flour*: Plin. 18, 9, 20 § 88: Mart. 8, 16, 5. **II.** Meton.: *any powder*: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81: gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59. **II.** Fig.: *the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality*: quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, *of our sort* or *kidney*, Pers. 5, 115: Cassius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: *Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciae pistrino*, Suet. Aug. 4.

fărīnācĕus ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

fărīnārĭum ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

fărīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *pertaining to meal, meal-*: cribrum, Cato R. R. 76, 3: Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 115.

fărīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mealy*: congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

fărīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little meal*: Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

fărīnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mealy*: cinis, App. M. 9, p. 222.

fărĭo, ōnis, *m. a salmon-trout*: Aus Mos. 130: Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

farior, 1. *v. a. dep.* [fari] *to speak*: ni testimonium fariatur Frgm. XII Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

farnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [farnus] *of the ash-tree*: fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (*al.* faginei).

farnus, i, *f.* [perh. for franus, contr from fraxinus] *an ash-tree*: Vitr. 7, 1 dub. (*al.* fraxinus).

farrācĕus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [far] *of spelt*: seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5. pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22.

farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*: farrago appellatur id

quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis, Fest. *s. v.*: Col. 2, 11: Plin. 18, 16, 41: Virg. G. 3, 205. II. Meton.: *a medley, hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86. **2.** Meton. *a trifle*: Pers. 5, 77.

farrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to spelt*, and in gen. *to corn* or *grain*: fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for corn*, Cato R. R. 10, 3. II. Subst.: farraria, orum, *n. plu. a granary, hay-loft*: Vitr. 6, 9 *fin.*

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *filled with corn*: olla, Pers. 4, 31. II. *made of corn*: Tusco farrata catino, *porridge*: Juv. 11, 108.

farrĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to grain*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

farrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of spelt*, or in gen. *of corn* or *grain*: farreus vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, *an ear of corn*, Fest. *s. v.* restibilis. II. Subst.: farreum, i, *n.* (*sc.* libum), *a spelt-cake*: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

farrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [farreum] *a small spelt-cake*: Pall. Oct. 21.

farsĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed, fattened*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

farsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fattening*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (*al.* assura).

farsus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

fartĭcŭla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [fartum] *a little stuffing*: Titin. in Non. 331, 27.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *stuffed, crammed*: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187. II. Fig.: *stuffing, mixture*: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv. by stuffing* or *cramming*: tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130: viscum fartim concisum, *cut up fine as if for stuffing*, ib. 2, p. 117.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [farcio] *a sausage-maker*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. **2.** *a fattener of fowls, poulterer*: Col. 8, 7, 1: Hor. S. 2, 3, 229. II. Transf.: fartores nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati, Fest. *s. v.*

fartum (farctum), i, *n.* [*id.*] *stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, Plin. 28, 8, 29: ea res efficit farctum fici pleniorem et meliorem, Col. 5, 10, 11. Comically: machaera gestit fartum facere ex hostibus. *to make minced meat of them*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 8.

fartūra (farctura), ae, *f.* [id.] *a cramming, fattening* of fowls: Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3: Col. 8, 9, 1. II. *the filling up of a wall, rubble*: Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*

fartus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

fartus (farctus), ūs, *m.* [id.], for fartum, *stuffing*: Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* lit. *that which is binding*, and hence, *divine law*; opp. to jus, or human law (rare): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16: festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 34. Personified: audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiat fas, Liv. 1, 32: fas omne mundi, i. e. *the gods*, Sen. Herc. fur. 658. II. Meton.: *a day on which the courts of law sat* = fastus: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60. III. In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an *adj.*: *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by the conscience or divine law): fas, justum, pium, aequum subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Am. 3, 11: non esse fas Germanos superare, Caes. B. G. 1, 50 *fin.*: neque fas esse existimant ea literis mandare, ib. 6, 14: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, Virg. Aen. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: fas prohibet, Ov. Tr. 2, 205: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation*, Virg. Aen. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis, *the law of nations*, id. A. 1, 42: patriae, ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19. [There was prob. a verbal root FAS, "to bind," whence *fastus, fascia, fascis.* This root appears in Sans. *pas*, "to bind;" Germ. *fass-en*, "to seize," of which the Eng. *fast* is prob. a participle; Welsh, *fasgu*, "to bind:" it may also be connected with Gr. παγ, stem of πήγ-νυμι, and Lat. *pango*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 207; Bopp. Gloss. 213.]

fascĭa, ae, *f.* [v. fas] *a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, fillet*: devinctus erat fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: inflatum circa fascia pectus eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 274: vides illum Scythiae regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum aestimare, fasciam solve: multum mali sub illa latet, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.*: fasciis opus est, *swaddling clothes*, Pl. Truc. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth*, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: Mart. 5, 62, 5: uvas sole siccatas junci fasciis involvit, *bands of rushes, mats*, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 66. Proverb.: non es nostrae fasciae, *of our rank* or *condition*, Petr. 46. II. Meton.: *the casing of a door*: Libyssa citrus fasciis cingit fores, Varr. in Non. 451, 20. **2.** In architect.: *a wreath round a pillar*: Vitr. 3, 3 *med.* **3.** *a streak of cloud in the sky*: nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294. **4.** *a zone* of the earth: orbi terrae in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

fascĭātim, *adv in bundles*: Quint. 1, 4, 20.

fascĭcŭlārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [fasciculus] *things carried in bundles* (as wood, hay, *etc.*): Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

fascĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis] *a small bundle, packet*: epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: id. Att. 2, 13: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? *a bunch of flowers, bouquet*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

fascĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fascis gero] *bearing the fasces*: honor, *i. e. the consulship*, Paul. Nol. 321.

fascīna, ae, *f.* [fascis] *a bundle of sticks, fagot*: Cato R. R. 37, 5.

fascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fascino] *an enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

fascinator βάσκανος, Gloss. Vet.

fascĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fascino] *pertaining to enchantment* or *witchcraft*: lingua, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 28.

fascĭno, 1. *v. a.* [fascinum] *to enchant, bewitch, fascinate*: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. E. 3, 103: mala lingua, Cat. 7, 12: contra fascinantes, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

fascĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fascinum] *with a long penis*: Auct. Priap. 79 *fin.*

fascĭnum, i, *n.* (also fascinus, i, *m.* Virg. Catal. 5, 20), *a bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Symm. Ep. 1, 7. II. Meton.: *a man's penis* (because a figure of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99): Hor. Epod. 8, 18. Petr. 138. [Fascinum is connected by Key with FAS (*q. v.*), "to bind," because witchcraft was supposed to deprive its victims of the power of locomotion: but it is prob. of the same root as Gr. βασκαίνω.]

fascĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fascia] *to envelop with bands, to swathe*: fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12: Capitol Anton. 13.

fascĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [fascina] *a small bandage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Vopisc. Aur. 4.

fascis, is, *m.* [v. fas] *a bundle, packet, parcel*: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, i. e. *soldiers' equipage*, id. G. 3, 347: (apes) saepe ultro animam sub fasce dedere, *under the burden*, ib. 4, 204: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. II. Esp. in *plur.* fasces: *a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the fasces*. ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: anteibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces praetoribus praeferuntur, id. Verr. 5, 9, 22: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people* id. Rep. 1, 40: (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in contionem escendit, Liv. 2 7: neque in literis, neque in fascibus insignia laureae praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9. Fig.: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, *acknowledged itself inferior to thee*, Cic. Brut. 6, 22. **2.** Meton.: *a high office*, esp. *the consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum flexit, Virg. G. 2, 495: ut si detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34: et titulis et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110. (Hence It. *fascio*; Sp. *faxo, haz*; Fr. *faix*: also It. *fastello*; Fr. *faisceau.*)

faselaria, ium, v. phaselaria.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fassus, a, um, *Part.* [fateor].

fasti, orum, v. fastus.

fastīdībĭlis, e, *adj.* [fastidio] *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare). judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 *fin.*

fastīdĭenter, *adv. disdainfully, scornfully*: App. M. 5, p. 166.

fastīdĭlĭter, *adv.* [fastidio] *with disgust*: Varr. in Non. 112, 11.

fastīdĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a* [fastus] *to feel disgust* or *nausea, to loathe, dislike, despise.* **A.** Neutr.: bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 33: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2: majus infundam tibi fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78. **B.** Act.: num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? id. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23: cactos in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57: euphorbiae sucus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting*, id. 25, 7, 38. II. Fig. of mental aversion: *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike.* **A.** Neutr.: ut fastidit gloriosus! Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 34: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic. Mil. 16, 42. With *gen.* like taedet: fastidit mei, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 67: bonorum, Lucil. in Non. 496, 18. **B.** Act.: with *acc.*: et nisi quae terris semota suisque temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: vitium, id. S. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2. Of things: te quum fastidierit popina dives, Mart. 5, 44, 10: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23: aures redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116. In *part. perf.*: laudatus abunde, non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31: dominationibus aliis fastiditus, Tac. A. 13, 1 In the *neut. absol.*: res ardua vetustis novitatem dare fastiditis ratiam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15. **2.** With *infin.*: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8: a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305: fastidit praestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: an creditis, aequo animo iis servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14 *med.* *Part. pass.* in *act.* signif.: ne me putes studia fastiditum, Petr. 48.

fastīdĭōsē, *adv. squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously*: huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, *Immo ex Sicilia,* inquam, Cic. Planc. 27, 65: fastidiose spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, ib. 1, 26, 118: lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in coetum, Phaedr. 3, prol. 23. *Comp.*: fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

fastīdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] *that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious*: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 18. **II. Fig.**: in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic. Brut. 57, 207: C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, ib. 70, 247: dominus terrae fastidiosus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: fastidiosissimum mancipium, *excessively haughty, proud,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, ib. 6, 17.

III. Act. *that creates disgust, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia, id. Epod. 17, 73.

fastīdītus, a, um, *Part.* [fastidio].

fastīdĭum, ii, *n.* [fastidio] *distaste* for food, *squeamishness, loathing*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18: fastidium abigere, Plin. 23, 9, 81. In *plur.* magna movet stomacho fastidia Hor. S. 2, 4, 78: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Virg. E. 4, 61. Transf. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. **II.** Fig.: *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*: ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30: satiari fastidio similitudinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ne sit fastidio Graecos sequi, Plin. 7, 1, 1. In *plur.*: non tam ea quae recta essent probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: **2.** *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride*: ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55. In *plur.*: nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras atque superba pati fastidia? Virg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69.

fastīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fastigo] *a sharpening, pointing* (rare): ut fastigatio laevi descendat cuneo, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

fastīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [fastigo].

II. Adj.: *sloping to a point, sloping down*: collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: tigna prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, ib. 4, 17. **2.** *high, exalted*: Sid. Ep. 2, 4.

fastīgĭum, ii, *n.* [fastigo] *a slope, declivity, descent*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, ib. 2, 24: capreoli molli fastigio, ib. 2, 10: fastigium musculi, ib. 2, 11: scrobes paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, id. B. G. 7, 73: si (fossa) fastigium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2. **II. Meton.** in arch. *a pediment, the gable end of a roof* (v. Smith's Ant. 523): Capitolii fastigium illud et ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. Nam quum esset habita ratio, quemadmodum ex utraque tecti parte aqua delaberetur, utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458. **Fig.**: operi tanquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33.

2. *the extreme part, extremity,* whether above or below. (i) *top, height, summit*: colles pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2: cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, Liv. 1, 38: aquatilium ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: in *plu.*: Lucr. 4, 828: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553. (ii) *depth*: forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg. G. 2, 288. **3.** In gramm. *an accent*: Mart. Cap. 3, 60. **III.** *the highest point* or *degree, the most exalted rank* or *dignity*: quicquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell. 2, 131: sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servent, Plin. Pan. 52: et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *fin.*: ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1: alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20. **2.** In gen. *dignity, rank, condition*: (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27: ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Caes. 76: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. A. 15, 74: animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 *med.* **3.** *a leading* or *chief point, head* in a discourse; *a principal sort* or *kind* (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 342: e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam fiunt sationum, ib. 1, 5. (Hence Fr. *faîte.*)

fastīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a to slope, to bring* or *raise to a point*: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52: folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id. 24, 19, 118: (terra) spatiosa modice paulatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5. In *part. perf.*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus, fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv. 44, 9: collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id. 37, 27: fastigatus in mucronem, Plin 2, 25, 22. **2.** In gramm. *to mark with an accent, accent*: ut fastigetur longa brevisve fuat, Mart. Cap. 3, 59. **II. Fig.**: *to elevate, exalt*: qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulorum parilitate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6.

fastōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastus] *full of pride, proud, haughty*: moecha, Mart. 10, 13, 7: quid est, fastose? ecquid bonam mentem habere coepisti? Petr. 131. Of things: garum, *superb, sumptuous,* Mart. 13, 102.

fastus, a, um, *adj.* [from root FAS, "to bind," v. fas] used only in agreement with dies, **lit.** *a fixed day, a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day* (*opp.* nefasti v. nefastus): ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. F. 1, 48. **II.** More commonly *absol.* fasti, orum, *m. plu.* (also *acc.* fastus, Varr. in Prisc. p. 711 P.: Col. 9, 14, 12. *abl.* fastibus, Lucan. 10, 187): Cn. Flavius fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv. 9, 46: Cic. Mur. 11, 25. **2.** **Meton.**: *a table* or *book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events,* etc., *a calendar, almanac*: fastorum libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio: fasti enim dies fasti sunt, Fest. *s. v.*: etenim ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id. Verr. 4, 67, 151: fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet. Caes. 40: paginas in annalibus magistratuum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18: ex fastis evellere, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volucris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 15: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, id. S. 1, 3, 112: qui redit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 48 (v. Smith's Ant. 522).

fastus, ūs, *m. scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop. 1, 17, 25: fastus inest pulcris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419: aspice primum, quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: tanto te in fastu negas, amice, Cat. 55, 14: fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 *fin.*: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51. **2.** *Plur.*: fastus pati superbos, Prop. 3, 25, 15: Tib. 1, 8, 75. [The root FAS in this word seems to be different from FAS "to bind:" Bopp connects it with Sans. BHAS, "to shine."]

fastus, uum, *a calendar*: (v. fastus *no.* II.)

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] *pertaining to fate, ordained by fate* or *destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal*: illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Acad. 1, 7, 29: consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, ib. 3, 4, 9: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1: deae, *i. e. the Fates,* Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 64: libri, *i. e.* Sibyllini, Liv. 5, 14: Suet. Caes. 79: verba, Ov. F. 4, 257: lex, *i. e.* fatum, id. M. 3, 316: labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: fatalia fluminis ora, *destined,* Ov. M. 15, 54: mala, Suet. Ner. 40: mors, Vell. 2, 4: tam fatale est medicum adhibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner. 43.

II. Esp. in a bad sense, *dangerous, destructive, deadly*: telum, Virg. Aen. 12, 919: jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182: hasta, Sil. 2, 400: lignum, Ov. M. 8, 479. crinis, ib. 8, 85: monstrum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: judex, ib. 3, 3, 19: hora, Suet. Ner. 49: dies, *dying-day,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023: si quid mihi fatale contigerit, Spart. Hadr. 4.

fātālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatalis] *fatal necessity, destiny*: Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1

fātālĭter, *adv. according to fate, fatally*: omnia, quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19: Suet. Caes. 59: Ov. M. 12, 67.

fatantur multa fantur, Fest. *s. v.* cf. fator πολυλογέω; fatatus εἱμαρμένος, Gloss. Philox.

fătĕor, fassus [fari] 2. *v. a. dep. to confess, own, acknowledge.* **Constr.** with *acc.* and *infin.*; rarely with the *acc., de,* or *absol.* With *acc.* and *infin.*: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero te ex illa actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 17: me despexe ad te per impluvium tuum, fateor, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 73: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Am. 12, 40: qui se debere fateantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: fateor me duci ventre, Hor. S. 2, 7, 37: hominum igitur causa eas rerum copias comparatas fatendum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158. With *acc.:* si verum mihi eritis fassae, vinclis exsolvemini, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 10: quid fatebor? id. Capt. 3, 4, 3: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitiando dolere, Cic. Part. 14, 50: mores suos, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sensus suos, Ov. H. 21, 204: paupertatem, id. M. 8, 633. With *de:* quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77. *Absol.:* ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, id. Caecin. 9, 24: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: nulline faterier audes? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148. **II.** Meton.: *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare): Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatetur, Quint. 7, 1, 56: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. Tr. 2, 525: patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Plin. 9, 57, 83: mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172. Hence, **2.** In gram.: fatendi modus, *the indicative*, Quint. 1, 6, 7. **III.** *Pass.:* hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: fassus ab ore pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 556. *Impers.:* vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*

fātĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum cano] *foretelling fate, prophesying, prophetic:* os, Ov. M. 9, 418.

fātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophesying, prophetic:* sortes, Ov. M. 15, 436.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum dico] *that predicts fate, prophesying, prophetic:* qui futura praedivinando solent fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: vates, Virg. Aen. 8, 340: Themis, Ov. M. 1, 321: audite non futiles sententias, non anum fatidicam, Stoicorum πρόνοιαν, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: deus, *Apollo*, Ov. F. 2, 262: augurium, Plin. 15, 29, 36: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43: silvae, Val. Fl. 1, 304. Subst.: fatidicus, *a prophet:* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum fero] *that brings death, deadly, destructive:* sonat una fatifer arcus, Virg. Aen. 9, 631: ensis, ib. 8, 621: ferrum, Ov. M. 6, 251: dextrae, Sil. 1, 641.

fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fatigo] *that may be wearied:* Tert. Anim. 32.

fătīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: equorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint. 11, 3, 173: requiescit labor ille, cujus sibi ipsa fatigatio obstabat, id. 11, 2, 43: Tac. H. 2, 60. **II.** Fig.: *jeer, banter:* qui quum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19. In *plur.:* Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

fătīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fatigo] *jeering, bantering:* verba erant dulcia, jocosa, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

fătīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass:* (milites) magno aestu fatigati, Caes. B. C. 3, 95: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall. J. 76: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. C. 27: juga demeret bobus fatigatis, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43: membra, Lucr. 3, 490: saepe etiam cursu quatiunt (armenta) et sole fatigant, Virg. G. 3, 132: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34: aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. Top. 20, 74: (sicarii) sunt vinclis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off. 3, 18, 73: dextram osculis, Tac. A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov. M. 1, 573: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Virg. Aen. 9, 605: lolium tribulique fatigant triticeas messes, Ov. M. 5, 485. **II.** Fig.: *to weary, importune, chide; to plague, torment, vex:* punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, *to reprove*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor. Od. 1, 2, 26: quum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv. 9, 20: corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat, Virg. Aen. 4, 572: socios voce, Sil. 12, 192: animam curis, Lucr. 3, 838: die noctuque fatigare animum, Sall. J. 70: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, id. C. 11: quid aeternis minorem consiliis animum fatigas? Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11: aspera Juno, quae mare nunc terrasque metu coelumque fatigat, Virg. Aen. 1, 280: fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl. 2, 120: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out, pass*, Virg. Aen. 8, 94: diem noctemque Marte, Val. Fl. 5, 602: curasque ita corde fatigat, *keeps revolving*, Sil. 12, 496: (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. J. 73: dolis fatigari, ib. 56: Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, ib. 66: lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint. 6, 1, 28. **2.** *to jeer, banter:* Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 5: Sidon. Ep. 6, 2. [Usu. derived from fatim "sufficiently" and ago: but the first part of the word prob. contains the same root as fat-iscor.]

fātĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum lego] *gathering* or *collecting death:* toxica fatilegi carpunt Sabaei, Lucan. 9, 821.

fātĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [fatiloquus] *a prophecy:* Sibyllae fatiloquia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46 (dub.).

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum loquor] *declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic.* Subst.: *a prophet, a prophetess* (rare): Carmenta mater, Liv. 1, 7: Cretensis Epimenides, App. Flor. p. 352.

fătim, *adv. sufficiently:* acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 123, from fatis (=satis), from which also comes affatim.

fătisco, 3. *v. n.* (**fatiscor**, Lucr. 5, 309) [fat-iscor, same root as χαν in χαίνω, to yawn, gape] *to open in chinks* or *clefts, to gape* or *crack, to split:* (naves) laxis laterum compagibus omnes accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, id. G. 1, 180: (pinguis tellus) haud unquam manibus jactata fatiscit, ib. 2, 249: heu canimus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit janua, Tib. 1, 5, 67: camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin. 11, 45, 105. **II.** Fig.: *to grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, decrease:* omne solum, quod praedictorum leguminum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. A. 14, 24: manibusque nesciis fatiscere, ib. 16, 5: donec fatisceret seditio, id. H. 3, 10. Poet. with *inf.:* exsiccata fatiscet mater Achilleis hiemes affrangere bustis, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 35. In the depon. form: altera ira, altera vulneribus fatiscuntur, Varr. in Non. 479, 13.

fator, πολυλογέω, v. fatantur.

fatua, ae, *f.* v. fatuus.

fătŭē, *adv. foolishly, absurdly:* plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 (dub. al. fatuae and fatui).

fatuina rosa, *another name for the* paeonia: App. Herb. 64.

fătŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatuus] *foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (rare): non hanc imprudentiam aut casum aut necessitudinem, sed inertiam, negligentiam, fatuitatem nominari oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: fatuitate confectus, id. Att. 11, 25.

fātum, i, *n.* (*m.:* fatus malus, meus, Petr. 42: id. 77) [FA root of for] *a prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction* (rare): Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: ex fatis, quae Veientes scripta haberent, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: fatis, omnibus oraculisque portendere, Liv. 29, 10 *fin.*: Siculisne resideret arvis oblitus fatorum, Virg. Aen. 5, 703. **II.** *destiny, fate;* the εἱμαρμένη or μοῖρα of the Greeks: in philosophical language, *the eternal, immutable law of nature:* fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri. Fatum autem id appello, quod Graeci εἱμαρμένην, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, quum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125 *sq.:* quum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; altera eorum, quibus viderentur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii, id. Fat. 17, 39: anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, id. Div. 2, 7, 19: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, id. Balb. 26, 58: ut praedici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. Div. 1, 1, 2. In *plur.:* nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 51: quo (Caesare) nihil majus meliusve terris fata donavere bonique divi, ib. 4, 2, 38: acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17: caeca, id. Od. 2, 13, 16. **2.** *the will* or *determination of the gods:* heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris fata Phrygum, Virg. Aen. 7, 293: ib. 7, 50. **3.** Meton.: *that which causes the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 29: Herculis sagittae, quae fatum Trojae fuere, Just. 20, 1 *fin.* **III.** Esp.: *bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap:* quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae debitas instare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, ib. 3, 7, 17: abditi in tabernaculis suum fatum querebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35. Freq. for *death:* sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328: nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Coel. 32, 79: quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat, Virg. Aen. 4, 696: qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10: fato concessit, Plin. Pan. 11: concedere in fatum, Modestin. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, Tac. A. 6, 10: si me praeceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6. Sometimes in *plur.:* jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. H. 19, 118: sentiet vivus eam, quae post fata praestari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 11, 7. **2.** Meton. *that which causes destruction:* duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

fătŭor, 1. *v. dep.* [fatuus] *to talk foolishly:* desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. *med.*

fātŭor, 1. *v. dep. to be inspired:* Fauno fuit uxor nomine Fatua, quae assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura praemonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1.

fātus, a um, *Part.* [for].

fātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a word, saying:* Prud. Apoth. 599 dub. (*al.* fastus).

fātus, *m. fate:* v. fatum.

fătŭus, a, um, *adj. foolish, silly, simple* (stronger than stultus): ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Poet. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246: stulti, stolidi, fatui, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsus, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: mores, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 18. Poet. of food: *insipid, tasteless:* ut sapiant fatuae, fabrorum prandia, betae, Mart. 13, 13. **II.** Subst. fatuus, i, *m.* and fatua, ae, *f. a fool* or *jester;* kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meae fatuam, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse. Ipse enim aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum; si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50. (Hence It. *fato;* Fr. *fade, fat.*)

fauces, ium, *f. plu.* (in the poets also sometimes in the *abl. sing.*: fauce Ov. H. 9, 98: Hor. Epod. 14, 4, etc.) *the throat, pharynx, gullet*: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 37, 68: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingula est, quae, quum spiramus, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 16: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, *from the bottom of your throat*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 28: qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. M. 10, 378: ad necem secandasque novacula fauces, Suet. Cal. 23: faucibus teneor, *I am caught by the throat*, Pl. Casin. 5, 3, 4. Fig.: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191. Meton.: lupus fauce improba incitatus, *i. e. voracity*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 3. **II.** Transf. of places: *a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass*: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Masinissam persecutus in valle arta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 145: per fauces montis ut Aetnae exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, Plin. 5, 9, 10: pictis ex faucibus currus emittere, *from the barriers*, Enn. Ann. 1, 103. **2.** *a chasm, gulf, abyss*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

faustē, *adv. favourably, fortunately*: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [faustus] *good fortune, happiness*; personified as a goddess: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

faustus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. contr. from faves-tus from favor, favos, like hones-tus from honos, etc.] lit. *favourable*; hence *of favourable omen, fortunate, auspicious, lucky* (rare): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27: omen, Liv. 7, 25: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: o faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! Cic. Flacc. 41, 103.

fautor (also uncontr. **făvĭtor**, Lucil. in Non. 110, 23: Pl. Am. prol. 78 and 79: Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), ōris, *m.* [faveo] *a favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron.* With *gen.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 23, 55: studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16: nobilitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 6: fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv. 9, 46: veterum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33. With *dat.*: aetati facieque tuae se fautorem ostendat, Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. Planc. 1, 1. *Absol.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, *applauders*, Pl. Am. prol. 78 *sq.*: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a patroness, protectress.* With *gen.*: amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22. With *dat.*: Thais nostrae omni est fautrix familiae, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 22.

faux, v. fauces.

făventĭa, ae, *f.* [faveo] *a being favourable*, i. e. *keeping silence* at religious ceremonies: faventiam bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis favere jubebant, Fest. *s. v.*

făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2. *v. n. to be favourable, to be well disposed* or *inclined towards, to favour, promote, befriend, protect.* With *dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1. 18: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: rescripsi me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49: non multo plus patriae faveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19: honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: favere et plaudere ingeniis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367: verbis favet ipsa suis (Echo), *delights in*, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) silentio noctis, ut ait Ennius, favent faucibus russis cantu, *give loose to, make free use of*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57. *Pass. impers.*: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, id. Off. 2, 13, 45. *Absol.* (rare): judices, ut faveant, rogamus, Quint. 4, 1, 73: si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: dum favet nox et Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50: assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: Phoebe, fave, Tib. 2, 5, 1: faventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10. **II.** Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis, rarely lingua, ore, etc., *to speak good words* or *to abstain from evil words*; hence *to keep still, be silent*: praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis favere jubebant. *Favere* enim est bona fari: at veteres poëtae pro *silere* usi sunt *favere*, Fest. *s. v.* faventia: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut faverent linguis imperabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui faveri linguis jubeat, Plin. 28, 2, 3: prospera lux oritur linguis animisque favete; nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71: dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, lingua vir mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2: ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71: favete linguis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: Sen. Vit. beat. 26 *fin.*: concipiamque bonas ore favente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18: lingua favens assit, longorum oblita malorum, ib. 5, 5, 5. **2.** *to applaud*: quo clamor vocat et turba faventium, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 46: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25: tu Veneri dominae plaude favente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

făvilla, ae, *f. glowing ashes, embers*: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675: neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam ferre potest, Ov. M. 2, 231: quum contectus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84: cinis e favilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatis, Suet. Tib. 74. **2.** *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: ibi tu calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis amici, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23: Tib. 3, 2, 10: Virg. Aen. 6, 227. **3.** Transf.: salis, *the whitest and most volatile particles of salt*, Plin. 31, 7, 42. **II.** Fig.: *a spark, beginning, origin*: haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18. [Perh. an irregular dimin. from fax, fac-is: on the interchange of *c* and *v*, see the letter C, *no.* III. 5.] (Hence It. *falavesca* instead of *favalesca*; Sp. *fuisca.*)

făvillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [favilla] *of* or *like ashes*: fuligo, Sol. 35.

făvillātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like ashes*: humus, Sol. 27 *med.*

făvillesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to be reduced to ashes*: Fulg. Contin. Virg. *med.*

favissae, arum, *f. plu. reservoirs* or *cellars near the temples, for water,* or *for sacred utensils which had become useless*: Varr. in Gell. 2, 10: Fest. *s. v.* cf. “Favissae θησαυροί,” Gloss. Philox.

făvĭtor, ōris, v. fautor.

făvōnĭālis Ζεφύριος, Gloss. Philox.

Făvōnĭus, ii, *m.* [faveo] *the west wind*, also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. Plin. 2, 47, 46: Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27 Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1.

făvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *favour, good-will, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party: favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, eum, inquit, amorem et eum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo, Quint. 8, 3, 34: qui rumore et (ut ipsi loquuntur) favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: quae sunt autem varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13: plebis, Liv. 7, 25: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, id. Tit. 5. **II.** *acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: plauditur et magno palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Virg. Aen. 5, 343.

făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor] *in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable*: Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favorabilem, Vell. 2, 34: reditus, id. 2, 40: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37: eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: facilis ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac. Or 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.* *Comp.*: favorabilius et tutius, ib. 5, 14: favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30.

făvōrābĭlĭter, *adv. with applause* or *approbation, favourably*: in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1: Suet. Ner. 7. *Comp.*. favorabilius, Paul. Dig. 40, 4, 10.

făvus, i, *m.* (=σ-χαδών) *a honeycomb*: favus est, quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, quum singula cava sena latera habeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24: Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: Tib. 2, 1, 50. Virg. G. 1, 344. Proverb.: crescere tanquam favum, *gradually*, Petr. 43 and 76. **II.** Meton.: *an hexagonal piece of stone for pavements*: Vitr. 7, 1. (Hence It. *fiavo.*)

fax, făcis (also in the *nom. sing.* faces, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*), *f.* orig. *a bundle of sticks for burning*, hence, *a torch, flambeau, link*: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinxi, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Am. 11 37: ferro faces inspicare, Virg. G. 1, 292: faces incidere, Plin. 18, 26, 63: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28. Esp. *the torch carried before the bride on her way home*, usually made of white-thorn (Spina alba) or pine: Masu ap. Plin. 16, 18, 30: Fest. *s. v.* patrimi and rapi: Pl. Casin. 1, 30: Cat. 61, 98 *sq.*: Virg. E. 8, 29: hence, faces nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: maritae, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimae, Lucan. 2, 356. Hence, Meton.: *a wedding, marriage*: face nuptiali digna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: te face sollenni junget sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49. Also in funeral processions: Virg. Aen. 11, 143: Ov. F. 2, 561: Sen. Tranq. 11 Hence: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, *between marriage and death*, Prop. 4, 11, 46 (v. Smith's Ant. 524). **2.** *the light* of the heavenly bodies (poet.): dum rosea face sol inferret lumina coelo, Lucr. 5, 974: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38. **3.** *a fiery meteor, shooting* *star:* noctivagaeque faces coeli flammaeque volantes, Lucr. 5, 1190: emicant et faces, non nisi quum decidunt visae, Plin. 2, 26, 25: tum facibus visis coelestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: Liv. 41, 21: Virg. Aen. 2, 694. **4.** Prima fax (noctis), *early torch-light,* immediately after dark: tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia, Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*: Gell. 3, 2. **‖.** Fig.: *anything that inflames* or *incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction:* quum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love,* Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13: iraï fax, Lucr. 3, 304: dicendi faces, *fire of eloquence,* Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205: hortator studii causaque faxque mei, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28: subjicere faces invidiae alicujus, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24: (rogationes) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38: adolescentulo ad libidinem facem praeferre, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: omnium incendiorum fax, *instigator,* id. Phil. 2, 19, 48: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10: dolorum quum admoventur faces, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (Agrippinae) Caium et Domitium Neronem principes genuere, totidem faces generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6. (Hence It. *fagotto;* Sp. *fogote;* Fr. *fagot;* Eng. *faggot.*)

faxim, faxo, v. facio.

febresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [febris] *to catch a fever:* Sol. 19 *med.*

febrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that produces fever:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

febrĭcĭto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to be ill of a fever, to have a fever:* scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venae naturaliter ordinatae sunt, Cels. 3, 6: Sen. Ben. 4, 39.

febrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a fever:* Veg. Vet. 1, 38.

febrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight fever* (rare): febriculam habere, Cic. Att. 6, 9: in febriculam incidere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.* In *plur.:* lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.

febrĭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a fever:* Marc. Empir. 22.

febrĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *feverish* (rare): Cat. 6, 4: morbus, Gell. 20, 1. **‖.** *producing fever:* Front. de Or. 1.

febrĭfŭgĭa, ae, *f. a plant,* called also centaurea, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 35.

febrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [febris] *to have a fever:* si non febrit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2: Col. 6, 38, 1.

febris, is (*acc. sing.* febrem and febrim: *abl.* most freq. febri), *f.* [for ferbis, from ferveo] *a fever:* appellamus a calendo *calorem,* e fervore *febrim,* Varr. in Non. 46, 22: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: febri carere, id. Fam. 16, 15: in febri, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17: a febre liberari, Plin. 26, 11, 71. In *plur.:* vide ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: opella forensis adducit febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. **‖.** Fig.: *a source of uneasiness, torment:* nunc certe scio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 48.

februa, orum, *n.* v. februum.

februalis, e, v. februum.

febrŭāmentum, i, *n.* [februo] *a religious purification, expiation:* Censor. de Die nat. 22.

febrŭārĭus, ii, *m.,* or **februarius mensis** [februum], *the month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held) *February;* until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: Ov. F. 2, 31 *sq.:* Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54. Adj.: Nonis Februariis, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 54 *fin.:* ab Idibus Februariis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136.

febrŭāta, ae, v. februum.

febrŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [februo] *a religious purification, expiation:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

febrŭātus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

febrŭlis, e, v. februum.

febrŭum, i, *n.* in the Sabine lang. *a purgation.* Hence Februa, orum, *n. plu. the Roman festival of purification and expiation* (the Lupercalia), *celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februata, *surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival;* Februatus, *the festival itself;* and Februus, *a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival: Lupercalia* dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex quum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem *Februatum* appellat. *Februum* Sabini purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris verbum; nam et *Lupercalia februatio,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55. Cf. Fest. *s. v.* Februarius: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19. **2.** *the goatskin with which the Luperci struck the women:* Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 8, 343. (v. Smith's Ant. 718, *s. v. Lupercalia.*)

febrŭo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [februum] *to purify, expiate:* in eorum sacris liba quum sint facta, injicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea *februare,* id est pura facere, Varr. in Non. 114, 22.

fecialis, v. fetialis.

fēcundē, *adv. fruitfully, abundantly:* fecundius poëmata ferrent fructum, Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 79 *fin.:* arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 20, 4, 30.

fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus] *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity:* natura parem legem fecunditatis dixit virentibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: agrorum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: fecunditatem importare, Plin. 14, 18, 22: afferre, id. 28, 19, 77: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79. **2.** Meton.: *plenty, abundance:* galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, id. 37, 10, 59: Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juventus fuit, Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2 *fin.* **‖.** Fig.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: magna animi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

fēcundo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilise:* viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg. G. 4, 291: Pall. 3, 9.

fēcundus (incorrectly foecundus; but v. Varr. in Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*), a, um, *adj. fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: glebae, Lucr. 1, 212: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21 *fin.:* Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: segetes fecundae et uberes, Cic. Or. 15, 48: uxores, Lucr. 4, 1250: conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: sue nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160. **2.** Meton.: *rich, abundant, abounding in:* fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: fons, *copious,* Ov. M. 14, 791: fecundissima gens, *rich in agricultural products,* Plin. Pan. 31: (specus) uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31: fecunda melle Calymne, ib. 8, 222: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Lucan. 10, 303: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27. **3.** *making fruitful, fertilising:* Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, *the blows with a thong of skin given women by the* luperci, *and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness,* Ov. F. 2, 427: quam (Danaën) implevit fecundo Juppiter auro, id. M. 4, 698. **‖.** Fig.: *fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant:* ingenium mathematici, Plin. 36, 10, 15: artifex, id. 35, 10, 36, § 71: ab Anaxagora Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 71: culpae secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: veri sacerdos, Sil. 13, 490: fecundum in fraudes hominum genus, id. 2, 498. [*Fe-cundus,* from root FE, same as FU or FI, "produce, bring forth," which occurs in Gr. φύω, *Lat. fui,* perf. of sum, and *fieri:* hence *fe-tas, fe-mina, fe-nus,* and probably *fe-lix.*]

fel, fellis, *n.* [same word as χολ-ή] *the gall-bladder, gall, bile:* jecur a dextra parte sub praecordiis: ex inferiore parte ei fel inhaeret, Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 74: gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75. In *plur.:* fella, Seren. Sammon. 19, 333: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 19. **2.** *any poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. Aen. 12, 857. **3.** Fel terrae, *a plant, the lesser centaury, the centaury,* Erythraea Centaurium, Persoon: Plin. 25, 6, 31. **‖.** Fig. (poet.) *bitterness, acrimony, animosity:* amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 71: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11. **2.** *anger, wrath:* hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. Aen. 8, 220.

fēles, is (also *nom.* felis, Plin. 6, 29, 35), *f. a cat:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: Plin. 10, 73, 94: Ov. M. 5, 330. **2.** Transf.: *a marten, polecat:* Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Col. 8, 14, 9. **‖.** Fig.: *a thief, robber:* feles virginalis, *girl-thief,* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 43: virginaria, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

fĕlĭcātus, a, um, v. filicatus.

fēlĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [felix] *fruitfulness, fertility* (in this sense rare). felicitas major Babyloniae Seleuciae, Plin. 18, 18, 47: terrae, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. **‖.** *happiness, felicity:* neque quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Frgm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59. **2.** *good fortune, luck, success:* ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. Manil. 10, 28. suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.:* quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversae odia concilient, ib. 2, 31. In *plur.:* bonae felicitates, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.

fēlĭcĭter, *adv. fruitfully abundantly:* hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54. **‖.** *auspiciously, favourably:* ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: Caes. B. G. 4, 25. In wishes and exclamations: *good luck!*, feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42: feliciter, succlamant, Phaedr. 5, 1, 4: Suet. Claud. 7. **2.** *luckily, happily:* omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40. navigare, id. Verr. 2, 38, 95: qui te feliciter attulit Eurus, Ov. M. 7, 659: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. *Sup.:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: gerere rem publisam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

fēlīnus, a, um (also felineus, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82) *adj.* [feles] *pertaining to a cat:* stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15, dub. (Targa: suillum.)

fĕlĭo, 4. *v. n. to cry like a panther:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

fēlis, is, v. feles.

fēlix, īcis, *adj.* [root FE. v. fecundus] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile:* felices arbores Cato dixit, quae fructum ferunt, infelices quae non ferunt, Fest. *s. v.* felices: Liv. 5, 24: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1377: rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 14: Campania, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felicior regio, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 51: felix oleae tractus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179. **2.** In the old relig. lang.: felices arbores, *trees sacred to the superior deities,* in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the infernal deities, Macr. S. 2, 16. **II.** Meton.: *of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious:* quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis, *quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset,* praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30: o dea sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, Virg. Aen. 1, 330: sis bonus o felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: omen, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 35: sententia, id. M. 13, 319: industria, Plin. H. N. 14, praef. § 3. **2.** *lucky, happy, fortunate, successful:* exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Caesar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15, 33: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95: Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: secula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103: nulla sorte nascendi aetas felicior, Quint. 12, 11, 22: ita sim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3. With *gen.:* Virgilius beatus felixque gratiae, Plin. H. N. 14, praef. § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famae, ib. 731: felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 277. With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *more successful,* id. Aen. 9, 772: Sil. 13, 126.

fĕlix, ĭcis, v. filix.

fellātor, ōris, *m.* [fello] *a sucker,* in an obscene sense: Mart. 14, 74.

fellebris, e, *adj.* [id.] *sucking:* Sol. 2 *med.* (dub.).

fellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *of gall, full of gall:* sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76: urina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fellĭco (also fellito), 1. *v. a.* [fello, like vellico from vello] *to suck, draw by sucking:* mammas, Arn. 2, 70: Sol. 45 *fin.*

fellĭdūcus, a, um, *adj.* [fel duco] *that carries off the gall:* medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

fellifluus, a, um, *adj.* [fel fluo] *flowing with gall:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

fellĭto, v. fellico.

fellītus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *imbued with gall, steeped in gall:* sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495.

fello, avi, 1. *v. a.* [same word as βδάλλω] *to suck:* lac humanum, Varr. in Non. 113, 14: lupam, id. ib. 242, 33. **II.** In an obscene sense: Mart. 2, 50, 1.

fellōsus, a, um. *adj.* [fel] *full of gall:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

fēmella, ae, *f. dim.* [femina] *a young female, a girl.* Cat. 55, 7.

fĕmen, ĭnis, v. femur.

fēmĭna, ae, *f.* [root FE: v. fecundus] lit. *one who brings forth;* hence, *a female:* of human beings: *a woman:* ut a prima congressione maris et feminae ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280: in claris viris et feminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: feminae notitiam habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.:* varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 570. *Adj.:* inter quas Danai femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31, 4. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. M. 12, 470: Sil. 2, 361: Suet. Caes. 22. **2.** Of animals, usu. as *adj.: a female, she:* (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. Ann. 1, 71: habendas triduum ferias et porco femina piaculum pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33: anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482: Plin. 9, 50, 74. **II.** Meton. of plants and minerals: mas in palmite floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, id. 13, 4, 7, § 31: in omni genere (carbunculorum) masculi appellati acrius, at feminae languidius refulgentes, id. 37, 7, 25. In mechanics: cardo femina, *a mortise,* as opp. to cardo masculus, *a tenon* (v. cardo): Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

fēmĭnal, ālis, *n.* [femina] *the female pudenda:* App. M. 2, p. 122.

fēmĭnālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [femur] *coverings for the thighs:* Suet. Aug. 82: hoc genus vestimenti Graece περισκελῆ, a nostris *feminalia* vel *bracae* usque ad genua pertinentes, Hier. Ep. 64, 10.

fēmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] *womanish, effeminate:* sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine:* quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineae sortis, *of the female sex,* Ov. M. 6, 680: sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervae, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63: dolor, Ov. M. 9, 151: clamor, ib. 12, 226: vox, ib. 3, 536: plangores, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: femineo Marte cadendum, *by the hand of a woman,* Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, *love for a woman,* id. Am. 3, 2, 40: cupido, id. M. 9, 734: Venus, ib. 10, 80. poena, *inflicted on a woman,* Virg. Aen. 2, 584: Calendae, *the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53. **II.** *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor praedae, Virg. Aen. 11, 782: lunae femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104.

fēmĭnīnē, *adv. femininely:* Arn. 1, 36.

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] in gramm. *of the feminine gender:* nomen, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6: quae feminina positione mares significant, Quint. 1, 4, 24: *funis* masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24.

fĕmur, ŏris *or* ĭnis (the latter from a *nom.* femen, mentioned as existing by Prisc. p. 701 P., and Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 344), *n. the thigh:* ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, inde femina oriuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.:* frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: femur caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123: feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: transfixus femore et humero, Suet. Caes. 68: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ocius ensem eripit a femine, Virg. Aen. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5. **II.** Transf. in architect. *the space between the grooves of a triglyph:* Vitr. 4, 3. **2.** Femur bubulum, *a plant now unknown:* Plin. 27, 9, 56. [*Fem-ur,* prob. same as our *ham:* on the interchange of *f* and *h,* see the letter F.]

fēnārĭus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *of* or *for hay, hay-:* falces, Varr. L. L 5, 31, 38.

fendĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [findo] *minced guts:* Arn. 7, 230.

fendo, the root of the compounds defendo, offendo, *etc.:* Prisc. p. 923 P.

fēnebris (foen.), e, *adj.* [fenus] *pertaining to interest* or *usury:* quum multis fenebribus legibus constricta avaritia esset, Liv. 35, 7: fenebrem rem levare, *the rate of interest, the relation between debtor and creditor,* id. 7, 21: pecunia, *lent on interest,* Suet. Cal. 41: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16.

fēnĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] for fenerator, *one who lends money on interest, a usurer:* Firm. Astron. 3, 8 *fin.*

fēnĕrātīcĭus (foen.) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [feneror] *relating to interest:* cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Justin. 4, 30, 14.

fēnĕrātĭo (foen.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lending on interest, usury:* haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et fenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117.

fēnĕrāto (foen.), *adv. with interest:* nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti. Pl. Men. 4, 2, 40.

fēnĕrātor (foen.), ōris, *m.* [feneror] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer:* improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Hor. Epod. 2, 67: Suet. Tib. 48. acerbissimi, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

fēnĕrātōrĭus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenerator] *usurious:* Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

fēnĕrātrix (foen.), īcis, *f.* [feneror] *a female money-lender* or *usurer:* Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

fēnĕror (foen.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.,* or **fenero**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fenus] *to lend on interest:* pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine fenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 170: binis centesimis feneratus est, *at 2 per cent* (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), ib. 3, 70, 165: Gaius Seius feneravit pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11: nil debet: fenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4. With *acc.* of the pers.: numos habet arca Minervae: haec sapit, haec omnes fenerat una deos, id. 1, 77, 5. In the *part. perf.:* pecunia fenerata a tutoribus, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 100. **2.** *to drain by usury* dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46. **II.** *to borrow on interest:* si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo feneratus esset, Alfen. Dig. 46, 3, 35. **III.** In gen.: *to lend, impart, furnish* (rare): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4. **IV.** Fig.: neque beneficium feneramur, *trade in benefits,* Cic. Am. 9, 31: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulcre dices, *richly repaid, rewarded,* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8: Juba et Petreius mutuis vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes feneraverunt, *gave to each other,* Sen. Suas. 7.

fĕnestella, ae, *f. dim.* [fenestra] *a small opening in a wall, a little window:* Col. 1, 6, 10.

fĕnestra, ae (contr. festra, Enn. in Macr. S. 3, 12: Fest. *s. v.*), *f. an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, *etc.,* v. Smith's Ant. 432, s. v. *domus*) neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Pl. Mil. 2 4, 26: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3: bifores, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5: juncta, *closed,* Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1: patulae, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loop-holes,* Caes. B. C 2, 9 *fin.:* concludere in fenestram firmiter, *the window-recess,* Pl. Casin. 1 44: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram. *a large opening,* Virg. Aen. 2, 482: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, non eas partes, quae quasi fenestrae sint animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46. Poet.: *a hole in the ear:* natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae arguerint, Juv. 1, 104. **II.** Fig.: *an opening, opportunity:* hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 28. [*Fen-estra*, prob. connected either with root *φαν* (*φαίνω*), whence *φανερός*, or with the root VEN in *ventus*, like the English word window: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 2, 55.]

fĕnestro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fenestra] *to furnish with openings* or *windows* (rare): media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37, 55. In the *part. perf.:* fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitr. 3 *praef.*

fĕnestrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little window:* App. M. 9 *ad fin.*

fēnĕus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *of hay* (rare): homines foeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *figures stuffed with hay*, like our *men of straw*, Cic. Frgm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1.

fēnĭcŭlum (foen.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *fennel:* Foeniculum vulgare, Gaertner: Plin. 20, 23, 95.

fēnīlĭa (foen.), ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *a hayloft:* Virg. G. 3, 321: Col. 1, 6, 9.

fēnĭsĕca (foen.), ae, v. fenisex.

fēnĭsecta (foen.), orum, *n. plu.* [fenum seco] *mown grass, hay:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

fēnĭsector (foen.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a grass-cutter, mower:* Col. 11, 1, 12.

fēnĭsex (foen.), ĕcis (also feniseca, ae, Pers. 6, 40), *m.* [id.] *a mower:* Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato fenisex incedebat, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 261. Poet.: *countryman, rustic:* Pers. 6, 40.

fēnĭsĭcĭa (foen.), ae, *f.*, and orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the hay harvest, hay:* addere fenisiciae cumulum, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: vindemias ac fenisicia administrare, ib. 1, 17, 2: Col. 2, 17, 6.

fēnum (foen.), i, *n. hay:* Varr. R. R. 1, 9 *sq.:* Col. 2, 18: Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258 *sq.* In *plur.:* App. M. 3 *fin.:* fenum alios aiebat esse oportere, *dolts*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34. **II.** Transf.: fenum (foen.) Graecum, also written in one word, fenumgraecum, *fenugreek*, Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 33: Plin. 18, 16, 39. (Hence It. *fieno*; Fr. *foin.*)

fēnus (foen.), ŏris, *n.* [root FE: v. fecundus] lit. *what is produced*, or *gained from anything, proceeds;* esp. *interest on money lent:* fenus a fetu dictum, quod crediti numi alios pariant, ut apud Graecos eadem res *τόκος* dicitur, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. Varr. in Gell. 16, 12: idem pecunias his fenori dabat, *on interest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 170: a publicanis fenus accipere, ib. 3, 72, 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, ib. 4, 15: pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, id. Flacc. 21, 51: dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: fenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4. **II.** Meton.: *capital lent on interest* (rare): argenti fenus creditum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 101: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Fig.: quam bona fide terra creditum fenus reddit! Plin. 2, 63, 63. **III.** In gen.: *gain, profit, advantage:* terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, Plin. 18, 17, 47: saepe venit magno fenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 26: id. 3, 1, 22.

fēnuscŭlum (foen.), i, *n. dim.* [fenus] *low interest:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

fĕra, ae, *f. a wild animal, wild beast:* immani et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, inflectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: multa in ea silva (Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 *fin.:* neque homini neque ferae parcunt, ib. 6, 28: formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. S. 1, 3, 109. Of a sea-monster: Ov. M. 4, 713. Of the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear:* magna minorque ferae, id. Trist. 4, 3, 1.

fĕrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferax] *fruitfulness* (rare): Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

fĕrācĭter, adv. *fruitfully:* velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1.

fērālis, e, *adj.* [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from fĕro, though the quantity of the *e* is different; in Ovid, however, the subst. Feralia, v. infra, has a short *e*] *pertaining to the dead* or *to corpses:* tu tamen exstincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81: sacra, Lucan. 1, 616: cupressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21: vittae, id. Ib. 103: ferali carmine bubo visa queri, Virg. Aen. 4, 462. **2.** *pertaining to the* Feralia, or *festival of the dead* (celebrated annually on the 10th of February): tunc, quum ferales praeteriere dies, Ov. F. 2, 34: tempus, ib. 5, 486: mensis, *February*, poet. Col. 10, 191. **3.** *Subst.* feralia, ium, *n. plu.* (v. *no.* 2): Ov. F. 2, 569: Cic. Att. 8, 14: Liv. 35, 7. **II.** Meton.: *deadly, fatal, dangerous:* tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 213: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374: Idus Mart. ferales Caesari, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64. *Adv.:* ferale gemiscere, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

fērālĭter, *adv. fatally:* ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

feratrina, a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with moletrina, but not explained.

fĕrax, ācis [fero] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile:* terrae, Lucr. 2, 1098: agri, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 104: feracissimos agros possidere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: segetes, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 4: Aegyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantae, Virg. G. 2, 79. With *gen.:* Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22: Peparethos nitidae olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: acini musti, Plin. 15, 24, 29. With *abl.:* terra multo feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. G. 2, 222. **II.** Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: nihil est feracius ingeniis, id. Or. 15, 48: prolisque novae feraci lege marita, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: ferax seculum bonis artibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15.

ferctum, i, v. fertum.

fercŭlum, i, *n.* [contr. from ferículum, from fero] *that on which any thing is carried, a frame, litter, bier*, for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, *etc.*, in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10: tensa et ferculum Circensi pompa, Suet. Caes. 76: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. **II.** *a dinner tray, a course* or *service;* also, *a single dish:* ubi multa de magna superessent fercula coena, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: Suet. Aug. 74: Juv. 7, 184.

fĕrē (fĕrĕ, Aus. Epigr. 105, 5), *adv.* [Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98 derives it from fero; but the etym. is unknown] *nearly, almost, about:* fere sexennis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: tertia fere vigilia, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: sexcentos fere annos, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: anno fere ante, quam consul est declaratus, ib. 1, 15: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numae, ib. 2, 15: decem fere annis post primos consules, ib. 2, 32: meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48, 179: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: rerum omnium fere modus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: cujus disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, id. Am. 4, 14: ultimus fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: domum revortor moestus atque animo fere perturbato, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quum fere e regione castris castra poneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: plus fere, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 45: semper fere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.:* haec fere dicere habui, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93. **2.** Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, *almost nothing, i. e. very little*, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: duo spondei non fere jungi patiuntur, *almost not*, i. e. *hardly* (or perhaps, *not generally*, v. *no.* II.), Quint. 9, 4, 101: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, id. Am. 1, 5: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. **3.** As a mere enclitic, to throw emphasis on the preceding word; equivalent to our *very:* quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *on this very point*, Liv. 36, 7. jamque fere, *at this very time*, Enn. Ann. 8, 44: sermo qui tum fere omnibus erat in ore, *just then*, Cic. Am. 1, 2. **II.** *in general, for the most part, usually:* quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: quod fere solet fieri, id. Inv. 1, 29, 46: ut fere fit, ib. 2, 4, 14: nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 36: quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9. *Pleon.* with *plerumque* or *plerique:* hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 39: corresp. to plerumque: fortuna eos plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est: itaque efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Am. 15, 54: adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. Opp. *raro, interdum, saepe:* fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels. 6, 2: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertinorumque coenaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet. Aug. 45: in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum saepe adaperta sella per publicum incessit, ib. 53.

fĕrentārĭus, ii, *m. a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles:* ferentarii equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quae ferrentur, ut jaculum, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92, but this etym. is dub.: Fest. *s. v.:* Veg. Mil. 1, 20: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60: Tac. A. 12, 35. Fig.: *one who is active* or *ready:* illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

fereŏla vitis, *a sort of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 28.

fĕretrum, i, *n.* = *φέρετρον*, *a litter, bier*, etc.: pure Lat. ferculum: cujus opima volenti dona Jovi portet feretro suspensa cruento, Sil. 5, 168: jamque rogum quassasque faces feretrumque parabant, *bier*, Ov. M. 3, 508: Virg. Aen. 6, 222.

fērĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (in the *sing.*

feria, Fest. *s. v.*): *holidays, festivals* (respecting them, *v.* Smith's Ant. 528). Macr. S. 1, 16: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 54: Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29. Transf.: induciae sunt belli feriae, Varr. in Gell. 1, 25. praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, *peace*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 37. Comically: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *keep hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8. Proverb.: sine ullis feriis, *without rest, incessantly*, Arn. 1, 9. [*Fer-iae, fes-tus*, and *fes-tivus* prob. connected with the root which appears in the Gr. χαίρω: Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 206: on the interchange of χ and *f*, see the letter F.] (Hence It. *fiera*; Fr. *foire*.)

fērĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [ferior]. **II.** Adj.: *keeping holiday, disengaged, at leisure*: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consenescunt male feriati, *with leisure ill employed*, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.* Of things (rare): machaera feriata, *unemployed, idle*, Pl. Mil. 1, 7: freta, *quiet, still*, Prud. στεφ. 6, 156: dies feriatus, *a holiday*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.

fĕrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferus] *somewhat wild*: ille, Petr. 39 dub.

fĕrīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), [id.] *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison*: Virg. Aen. 1, 215.

fĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wild beasts*: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523: vox, id. Trist. 5, 12, 55: caedes, id. M. 7, 675: caro, Sall. J. 18: lac, Virg. Aen. 11, 571: vestis, *the skins of wild beasts*, Lucr. 5, 1417: pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

fĕrĭo (ferinunt for feriunt, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* nequinunt), 4. *v. a. to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: fores, *to knock*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63: parietem, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: murum arietibus, Sall. J. 76: pugiles feriunt adversarium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: jacere telum, voluntatis est; ferire quem nolueris, fortunae, *to hit*, id. Top. 17, 64: pectora plangore, Ov. M. 4, 554: calce feritur aselli, id. F. 3, 755: uvas pede (rusticus), Tib. 2, 5, 85: feriri a serpente, *to be stung*, Plin. 29, 4, 22: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces*, Virg. Aen. 4, 580: certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt, ib. 3, 290. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *touch*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36. *Absol.*: pugno ferire vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25. Of things: corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant, *strike*, Lucr. 6, 924: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: feriuntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, id. A. P. 350: nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 47. Poet.: ferientia terram corpora, *smiting* (in falling), Lucan. 4, 786: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, Ov. M. 7, 804: palla imos ferit alba pedes, *touches, reaches to*, Val. Fl. 1, 385: ferit aethera clamor, Virg. Aen. 5, 140. **2.** Esp. *to give a death-blow, to slay, kill*: hostem, Enn. Ann. 8, 40: Sall. C. 7: securi feriri, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 75: hasta teloque trabali, Virg. Aen. 12, 295: leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire, Sall. J. 6: aprum, Ov. M. 3, 715. Hence of *slaughtering* for sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32: vaccam Proserpinae, Virg. Aen. 6, 251: si prior defexit (populus Romanus) publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, populum Romanum sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam: tantoque magis ferito, quanto magis potes pollesque (a form of oath in making a compact, when a swine was sacrificed), Liv. 1, 24. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, *to make a covenant* or *treaty*: is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: videret ut satis honestum foedus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Coel. 14, 34: Virg. Aen. 10, 154. **3.** Of money: *to strike, stamp, coin*: asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. **II.** Fig.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *hits, affects*, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: accidit, ut ictu simili (*i. e.* morte propinqui) ferirer, *was struck with a similar blow*, Quint. 6, praef. § 3: verba palato, *to bring out, speak*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriunt animum (sententiae), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, id. 8, 5, 13. *Absol.*: binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic. Or. 67, 226. **2.** *to cozen, cheat, gull*: ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 19: quum ferit astutos comica moecha Getas, Prop. 4, 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3, 50. [*Fer-io* prob. contains the same root as FEND, "strike," in *offendo* and *defendo*.] (Hence It. *fiedere*; Sp. *herir*.)

fērĭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [feriae] *to rest from work, keep holiday* (usu. in the *Part.* q. v.): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14: animus feriaturus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

fĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus] *wildness, savageness, roughness*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, ib. 4, 217: qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, *from the savage state*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: quorum civitas cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.* **II.** Meton. of things: Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112: inamoena viae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 23: mentae, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

fĕrĭtans, antis, *Part.* [fero] *bearing*: palmeta caryotas feritantia, Sol. 56 dub. (*al.* ferentia).

fermē, *adv.* [a strengthened form of fere: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, derives it from fero, but the etym. is unknown] *nearly, almost, about*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 4: intra XII. ferme annos, Vell. 2, 11: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40: pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme millia viginti, Sall. J. 48: ferme eadem omnia, quae dudum incusaveras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 21: quum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem aetas acta est ferme, *about*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. **2.** With negatives to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, *almost not, i. e. scarcely*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: quod non ferme decernitur, nisi quum tetra prodigia nuntiata sunt, Liv. 22, 9: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, *and almost not, i. e. hardly*, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24: quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 39. **3.** As a mere enclitic to give emphasis to another word; equiv. to our *very*: quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinae, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2: ferme familiariter, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 54: jam ferme moriens me vocat, *just dying*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 49.

II. *generally, usually, for the most part*: quod ferme evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42. ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74: inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque, Liv. 21, 54: mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv. 7, 2: Tac. A. 2, 2: nocte ferme proficiscebantur, Liv. 34, 13

fermentātus, a, um, *Part.* [fermento]. **II.** Adj.: *loose, soft*: si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis, solo fermentato ac molli, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. Fig.: *corrupted, spoiled*: mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [fermentum] lit. *to ferment*; hence, *to swell, rise, become loose*: tellus quoque illo modo (*i. e.* ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2: id. 28, 8, 28.

fermento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cause to rise* or *ferment*; in pass. *to rise, ferment*: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculae farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26: fermentato pane ali, *with leavened bread*, ib.: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1. **II.** Transf.: *to cause to swell* or *rise up, to break up, loosen*: terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1: Col. 2, 14, 1. **III.** Fig.: *to sour, spoil*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo] *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*: Plin. 18, 11, 26: panis sine fermento, *unleavened bread*, Cels. 2, 24. **2** Transf. *that which loosens the soil*: Plin. 17, 21 35, § 159: Col. 4, 1, 7. **3.** *a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer* (so translated by some, but it seems more probable that this is an error, and that the reference is to *yeast*, used in fermenting the juice of acrid fruits; or it may be a false reading for frumentum, indicating the use of beer): Virg. G. 3, 380. **II.** Fig.: *anger, passion* (poet. and rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 17. Also of the *cause of anger* or *vexation*: accipe, et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 188.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *irreg. v. a.* (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tetuli, *etc.*, Pl. and Ter. *passim*) [tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of tollo; latum is the euphonic form of tlatum, which is kindr. with τλάω, τλητός] *to bear, carry, bring*: ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: sacra Junonis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), ib. 2, 5, 86: argentum ad aliquem, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 142: symbolum filio, id. Bac. 2, 3, 30: talos, nucesque sinu laxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, Cic. Am. 11, 37: iste operta lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: circa judices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47: prae se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Cal. 19. Poet. with the *inf.*: natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134. Proverb.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, *to love exceedingly*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11.

2. *to set in motion, lead, conduct, drive*: ubi cernimus alta exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up*, Lucr. 3, 433: coelo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens unda fretis tulit aestuosis, ib. 2, 7, 16: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21: me per Aegaeos tumultus aura feret, id. Od. 3, 29, 64: castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, *to put the standards in motion, to break up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*: pol, si id scissem, nunquam huc tetulissem pedem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vagos gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101: vagos cursus, id. 9, 243. *Absol.*: quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: itinera duo, quae extra murum ad portum ferebant *led*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7. **3.** With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively, *to move* or *go swiftly, to hasten, rush;* and of things, *to flow, mount, run down*, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: meque extra tecta ferebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 672: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, *have collected themselves*, Lucr. 6, 673: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *were rushing panic-struck*, id. B. G. 2, 24: (fera) supra venabula fertur, Virg. Aen. 9, 553: densos fertur moriturus in hostes, ib. 2, 511: magno feror aequore, plenaque ventis vela dedi, Ov. M. 15, 176: volvitur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tractu fertur, ib. 2, 320: vulgusque proceresque ignota ad sacra feruntur, ib. 3, 530: Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium citatus fertur, *flows*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: ut (flamma) ad coelum usque ferretur, *ascended, rose*, Suet. Aug. 94.

4. *to carry off, take away by force:* alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. Aen. 2, 374: postquam te fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. E. 5, 34. So esp. in the phrase, ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle: v. ago. **5.** *to bear, produce, yield:* quae autem terra fruges ferre et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10: jugera liberas fruges et Cererem ferunt, ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10. *Absol.:* ferundo arbor peribit, Cato R. R. 6, 2. **6.** *to bear offspring:* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant*, Liv. 1, 34. Of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90. Poet.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, *had borne*, Sil. 7, 666. **7.** *to bring* as an offering: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 394: illa superis tura ferebat, Ov. M. 11, 577. **8.** *to get, receive, acquire, obtain:* quodvis donum et praemium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tribuente, feras, Ov. M. 2, 44: fructus ex sese (*i. e.* re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: plus poscente ferent. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44. **II.** Fig.: *to bear, carry, bring:* veterrima quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age, are old*, Cic. Am. 19, 67: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *shall have, shall attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus ferre, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36: archimimus personam ejus ferens, Suet. Vesp. 19: alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: quum suis auxilium ferre non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: opem alicui, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 23: nec vulnera membris ulla ferunt, *inflict*, Ov. M. 4, 498: quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: conditionem, *to propose terms*, ib. 4, 11: Coriolanus ab sede sua quum ferret matri obviae complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, *shall bring, procure*, Virg. Aen. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum prima tulit finem, ib. 7, 118. **2.** *to move, to bring, to lead, conduct, drive, raise:* quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? *to what am I bringing myself?* Ov. M. 9, 509: quo mente feror? quid molior? inquit, ib. 10, 320: so, animus fert, with *inf.: my mind is disposed, I design:* in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1: tulerat animus post adoptionem statim castra occupare, Suet. Oth. 6: nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: exstincti ad coelum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8: laudibus aliquem in coelum ferre, Cic. Fam. 10, 26: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10: saepe rem dicendo subjiciet oculis; saepe supra feret quam fieri possit, *will exalt, magnify*, Cic. Or. 40, 139: ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, Liv. 4, 5: crudelitate et scelere ferri, *to be urged on, to be actuated*, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 praef. § 3: eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97: oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, Quint. 9, 4, 112. **3.** *to carry off, take away:* omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. E. 9, 51. **4.** *to bear, bring forth, produce:* haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46. **5.** *to bear away, to get, obtain, receive:* Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic. Brut. 49, 183: palmam, id. Att. 4, 15: victoriam ex inermi, Liv. 39, 51: gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id. 4, 12: maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: centuriam, tribus, *to get their votes*, Cic. Planc. 20, 49: suffragia, Suet. Caes. 13 (cf. *no.* 10): eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: calumniam, *to be convicted of a false accusation*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **6.** *to bear, support; to put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure:* (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter, sicut omnia, ferre, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderatiore animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, Caes. B. G 5, 52: se jacturam sui honoris aequo animo tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 9: ad laborem ferendum, id. B. G. 4, 2: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17: unum impetum, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: vultum atque aciem oculorum, ib. 1, 39: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413 quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic. Att. 6, 3: spectatoris fastidia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. Of personal objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: Ariovistus tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: an laturi sint Romani talem regem, Quint. 7, 1, 24. With *acc.* and *infin.:* non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: illa quidem in hoc opere praecipi quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27: ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe ferre, id. Verr. 1, 58, 152. With *de:* de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, id. Att. 4, 6: quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, ib. 5, 2. *Absol.:* sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, ib. 1, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, ib. 15, 26. **7.** With adverbs, *to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit:* eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, id. Planc. 14, 34: laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13: neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Cluent. 19 54: haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem Liv. 31, 47. So, prae se ferre, *to show, manifest, display, make no secret of.* cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor: secutum me esse prae me fero, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: ceteris prae se fert et osteniat, id. Att. 2, 23: liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, Quint. 12, 11, 21. Of things: (comae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, id. 11, 1, 37: oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11. **8.** Of discourse, *to report, relate, make known, assert, say:* haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: inimici famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 23: quod fers cedo, *tell, say*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17. Esp. in third pers. plu. without any expressed subject = Fr. *on dit, they say;* and *pass.:* usu. with *infin.* or *absol.:* fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57: affectasse ferunt regnum coeleste gigantas, Ov. M. 1, 152: nymphae sensisse feruntur, ib. 2, 452: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges mortalibus instituisse, Lucr. 5, 14: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam coluisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 15: non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, *you were accounted, held*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49. **9.** *to give out, to pass off, to profess oneself;* and *reflect. to pass for, to pass current:* hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: ut Servium conditorem posteri fama ferrent, Liv. 1, 42: qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11: qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23 ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27: sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae Quint. prooem. 7: multa ejus (Catonis) responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Am. 2 6. **10.** Polit. and jurid. *t. t.:* suffragium *or* sententiam ferre, *to give a vote, to vote:* ferunt suffragia, id. Rep. 1 31: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34: de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 4, 47, 104.

(ii) legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.: to propose a law*, etc.: quum legem agrariam ferret, id Off. 2, 21, 73: familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri, id. Sull. 23, 65: rogationem de aliquo contra *or* in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem: id. Balb. 14, 33: id. Brut. 23, 89: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Liv. 33, 25: nescis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut quintus praeterea dies Caesari tribueretur, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: nihil de judicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: quum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6. *Abl. absol.:* lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14. (iii) ferre judicem, *to offer* or *propose to the defendant as judge:* quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45. Hence judicem alicui ferre, *to propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: se iterum ac saepius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57.

11. Mercant. *t. t. to enter in a ledger* or *account book:* quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *set down as paid*, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100. **12.** Of abstract subjects: *to require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer:* ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, ib. 5, 40, 105: ut aetas illa fert, id. Cluent. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribe, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quod ita existimabam tempora rei publicae ferre

id. Pis. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, id. Verr. 2, 34, 83. si vestra voluntas feret, id. Manil. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *according to my opinion, hope, and belief*, id. Att. 2, 25: ut fert illorum opinio, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: majore strepitu quam populi R. fert consuetudo, ib. 6, 7: pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret, videri, ib. 4, 32: si occasio tulerit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sive animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18. [This root occurs in all the kindred languages: Sans. *bhri*; Gr. *φέρω*; Pers. *ber*; Goth. *bar*; Germ. *bahren, fahren*; Eng. *bear*, etc.]

fĕrōcĭa, ae, *f.* [ferox] *untamed spirit, high spirit, fierceness.* In a good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.* || In a bad sense: *overbearing temper, haughtiness:* ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. in Non. 490, 19: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: per communes liberos oravit exueret ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: stolida mentis, Ov. Hal. 58. ||| Meton.: of wine: *harshness, roughness*: Plin. 14, 19, 24.

fĕrōcĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be fierce, unruly, ungovernable: to rage, be furious:* ferocio ἀγριαίνομαι, Gloss. Philox.: ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit, Fest. *s. v.*: si permulcti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11: oratio ferociens, ib.: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5.

fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wild* or *untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness.* In a good sense: infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis aetatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, id. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90. || In a bad sense: *overbearing temper, haughtiness:* ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et audaciam frangerem, id. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12.

fĕrōcĭter, *adv. courageously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47: adequitare, id. 9, 22. *Comp.:* pauci ferocius decernunt, Sall. J. 104. *Sup.:* cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, Liv. 23, 8. || *fiercely, defiantly, haughtily:* asper et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: increpare, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictae sententiae, Liv. 2, 55. *Comp.:* paulo ferocius (exagitatus), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. *Sup.:* obloqui, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

fĕrōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferox] *somewhat fierce* (rare): eja, quam ferocula'st! Turpil. in Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr. 16.

fĕrox, ōcis (*gen. plur.* ferocum, Albin. 1, 275), *adj.* [ferus]. In a good sense: *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited:* natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43 *fin.*: nimium es vehemens feroxque natura, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: vicimus vi feroces, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Latium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 10: Roma, ib. 3, 3, 44: Hector, ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (*i. e. Minerva*), Mart. 14, 179: loca amoena, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliverant, Sall. C. 11: ferox bello, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 6: feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 38, 13: adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 69, *fin.* *Sup.:* globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12: auxiliarii, Tac. H. 2, 24. || In a bad sense: *savage, headstrong, untameable, haughty, insolent:* equi indomiti, feroces, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110: aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11: dote fretae, feroces, *arrogant*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 17: Numidae secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94: pastor nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7: robore corporis stolide ferox, Tac. A. 1, 3: Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 13: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5: patribus ferox esse, *haughty towards the senators*, Liv. 7, 40: deorum spretor erat mentisque ferox Ixione natus, Ov. M. 8, 613: serpens dolore ferox, *fierce with pain*, ib. 3, 68. *Comp.:* victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 13. *Sup.:* duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coërcere, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.* With *gen.*: linguae feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, *eager for, prone to*, id. A. 4, 12. With *inf.*: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, *Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox, Sil. 11, 8. (Hence Fr. *farouche, effaroucher.*)

ferrāmentārĭus, ii, *m.* [ferramentum] *a blacksmith:* Firmic. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum] *an implement* or *tool made of*, or *shod with iron*, esp. agricultural: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*, Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: Caes. B. G. 5, 42: tonsoria, Mart. 14, 36.

ferrārĭa, ae, *f.* [ferrarius] *an iron mine, iron works:* sunt in his regionibus ferrariae, argenti fodinae pulcerrimae, Cato in Gell. 2, 22: Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Liv. 34, 21. || (*sc.* herba) *the plant vervain:* App. Herb. 65 and 72.

ferrārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [ferraria] *one who works at forges* or *in iron mines:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4188.

ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *pertaining to iron:* fabri, *blacksmiths*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: metalla, *iron mines*, Plin. 34, 14, 41: officina, *a smith's shop, smithy*, id. 35, 15, 51: aqua, *for cooling the red-hot iron*, id. 28, 16, 63. || Subst.: ferrarius, ii, *m. a blacksmith, a smith*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4066: Firmic. Math. 4, 7 *med.*

ferrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [ferratus] *furnished with iron:* of slaves who are *ironed*, or *fettered:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 18.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *furnished, covered,* or *shod with iron:* postes, Enn. Ann. 7, 114: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: hasta, Liv. 1, 32: sudes, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: capistra, id. G. 3, 399: calx, id. Aen. 11, 714: servi, *fettered*, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 11: agmina, *clad in armour*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: aquae, *ferruginous*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, *made of iron*, Val. Fl. 6, 90. || Subst.: ferrati, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *soldiers in armour:* Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of iron, iron:* Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: vomer, Lucr. 1, 315: ensis, id. 5, 1292. furcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: for which *absol.* ferreae, Cato R. R. 10, 3: clavi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: hami, ib. 7, 73 *fin.*: clathri, Plin. 8, 7, 7: fibula, Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8: literae imagunculae, Suet. Aug. 7. Poet.: hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: ferrea telorum seges, Virg. Aen. 3, 45: ager, *glistening with weapons*, ib. 11, 601. 2. Meton.: color, *resembling iron*, Plin. 37, 10, 61: fabrica, *the art of working iron*, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198. || Fig.: *hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel:* qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic. Am. 13, 48: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus? id. Verr. 5, 46, 121: ferreus essem, si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21: ferus et vere ferreus, Tib. 1, 10, 2: o te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! Cic. Att. 13, 30: illa tamen nunquam ferrea dixit *Amo*, Prop. 2, 8, 12: praecordia, Ov. H. 12, 183: bella, ib. 13, 64: sors vitae, id. Trist. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, *unfeeling, impudent*, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: ferrea secula, *the iron age*, Tib. 2, 3, 35. 2. *firm, rigid, unyielding, immoveable:* (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40: ferrea vox, Virg. G. 2, 44: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus (a transl. of the Homeric *χάλκεος ὕπνος*), id. Aen. 10, 745: ferrea decreta sororum, Ov. M. 15, 781.

ferrĭcrĕpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum crepo] *clanking like irons* or *fetters.* apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas *i. e.* ergastula, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

ferrĭtĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [ferrum tero] *a place where irons* or *fetters gall:* comically for ergastulum: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55.

ferrĭtĕrus, i, *m.* [id.] *a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons* or *fetters:* Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

ferrĭtrĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum, *τρίβω*, tero] *iron-galled* i. e. *with fetters:* comically of slaves plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl. Most 2, 1, 9.

ferrūgĭnans, antis, *adj.* [ferrugo] *that tastes of iron:* Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrūgĭnĕus (also ferrūgĭnus, Lucr. 4, 74), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the colour of iron-rust, dusky:* palliolum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 43: cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303: hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 183: frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600: nemus (inferorum), ib. 2, 13: amictus Plutonis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 275. || Of taste: *resembling iron, ferruginous:* sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8.

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum; like aerugo from aes] *iron-rust:* Plin. 23, 8, 79. 2. Meton.: *the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red* (rubigo) or *dusky colour:* nuclei vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, id. 15, 10, 9: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov. M. 13, 960: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, Virg. G. 1, 467: pectus manu ferrugine tincta tangit, Ov. M. 2, 798: pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Ibera, Virg. Aen. 9, 582. || Fig.: *envy:* animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 95.

ferrum, i, *n. iron:* Plin. 34, 14, 39. Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: mustum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, *etc.*: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614: durior ferro, ib. 14, 712: de duro est ultima (aetas) ferro, *the iron age*, ib. 1, 127: Hor. Epod. 16, 65. As an image of firmness, endurance: Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3. || Meton.: any iron instrument: *a plough:* glebas proscindere ferro, Lucil. in Non. 401, 19: Ov. M. 7, 119: ferro scindimus aequor, Virg. G. 1, 50: *a spade:* ferro mitiget agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: *an axe:* mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id. Od. 4, 6, 9: *a dart:* petita ferro belua, id. Epod. 5, 10: *the tip of an arrow:* exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128: *an iron stylus:* dextra tenet ferrum, ib. 9, 522: *hair-scissors:* solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, ib. 11, 182: *curling-irons:* crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 100. Esp. *a sword:* Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Caecin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: gladiator ferrum recipere jussus, *the stroke of the sword*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. So ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 31, 7: ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque ignemque Jovemque in Danaas classes, Ov. M 13, 91. 2. *battle, war* *force of arms:* ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. Ann. 6, 28: decernere ferro, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: Liv. 40, 8 *fin.:* cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709: ferro regna lacessere, *with war*, ib. 12, 186: atque omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, *made subject by the force of arms*, Lucan. 7, 228.

ferrūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ferrum] *cement:* quod furto calcis sine ferrumine suo caementa componuntur, Plin. 36, 23, 55: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Virgilii autem νεωτερικώτερος et quodam quasi ferrumine immisso fucatior, i. e. *connection, connecting word*, Gell. 13, 26. II. *iron-coloured rust:* (crystalla) infestantur scabro ferrumine, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

ferrūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ferrumino] *a cementing, soldering:* Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

ferrūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferrumen] *to cement, solder, bind:* ita (bitumine) ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 25, 15, 51: ad ferruminandas fracturas ossaque contusa, id. 35, 6, 33. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

fertĭlis, e, *adj.* [fero] *bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile. Absol.:* agri opimi et fertiles, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 51: agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: ager fertilis et praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87: Africa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: Bacchus, ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4, 8, 14: cornu nutricis (*i. e.* Copiae), Ov. F. 5, 127. Poet.: serpens, *producing new heads*, id. H. 9, 95. *Comp.:* uberius solum fertilioremve segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25. *Sup.:* quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: regio agri, ib. 7, 13 *fin.:* ager, Liv. 29, 25: quaestus, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* § 5. With *gen.:* proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131: ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17: fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv. 5, 34: tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. Carm. Sec. 29: arenae vitri, Plin. 5, 19, 17. *Comp.:* incolas (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indos, id. 6, 22, 24. With *abl.:* ager a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum, id. 5, 5, 5: flumen auro, id. 6, 23, 26. With *ad:* tractus fertilis ad omnia, id. 2, 78, 80. **2.** Fig.: *abundant, productive:* fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4, 6, 76: tanto priscorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* § 3. II. *that makes fruitful, fertilizing:* dea (*i. e. Ceres*), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. 1, 7, 22: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.

fertĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis] *fruitfulness, fertility, abundance:* quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: terrae (Siculae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque fertilitas, Plin. 3, 5, 6: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov. F. 4, 202: fertilitas animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66. II. Fig.: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, id. 35, 10, 36, § 101.

fertĭlĭter, *adv.* in *comp.* only: *fruitfully, abundantly:* derelicta metalla fertilius reviviscunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

fertōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, ib. 5, 1. II. Subst.: fertorium, ii, *n. a sedan-chair:* ib. 1, 2.

fertum (ferct.), i, *n a sort of oblation-cake:* Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: Pers. 2, 48.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *fertile:* frugifera et ferta arva, poet. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163.

fĕrŭla, ae, *f. the plants* Ferula communis et F. meoides, Linn., *the pith of which is combustible· whence it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven:* Plin. 13, 22, 42: Hyg. Fab. 144. II. Meton. *a thin branch of* other trees: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152. **2.** *a rod:* Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: Juv. 6, 479. **3.** *a goad:* Ov. A. A. 1, 546. **4.** *a splint:* Cels. 8, 10, 1. **5.** *the branch of a stag's horn or antler:* Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

fĕrŭlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferula] *made of ferula:* rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50. II. *resembling ferula:* genus, id. 19, 9, 56: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62.

fĕrŭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *an inferior species of ferula:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

fĕrŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of ferula:* tabella, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. II. *resembling ferula:* vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with θήρ, Aeol. φήρ] *wild* (of animals and plants): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: apes (*opp.* cicures), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Virg. Aen. 4, 152: palumbus, Plin. 30, 7, 20: arbores, id. 14, 20, 25: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Virg. G. 2, 36. **2.** Meton.: of places: in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his quae sunt culta, meliora, *wild, uncultivated*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: montes, Virg. E. 5, 28: silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92. **3.** Subst. *a wild animal, wild beast* (poet.): of *lions:* Phaedr. 1, 21, 8: of a *boar:* id. 4, 4, 3: of *horses:* Virg. Aen. 2, 51: of a *stag:* ib. 7, 489: of a *serpent:* Sil. 6, 268. II. Fig.: *wild, rude, uncivilized, savage, barbarous, cruel:* nulla gens est neque tam immansueta neque tam fera, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.:* ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britanni hospitibus feri, id. Od. 3, 4, 33: Iberia, ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: Ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: interea fera munera militiaï sopita quiescant, Lucr. 1, 30: munera belli, id. 1, 33: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42: diluvies, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, ib. 13, 317.

fervĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, (*in tmesi:* postea ferve bene facito, Cato R. R. 157, 9) 3. *v. a.* [ferveo] *to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt:* eodem addito et oleum, postea fervefacito, Cato R. R. 156, 5: muriam, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 44. In the *part. perf.:* pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.:* fervefacta jacula, ib. 5, 43: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

fervĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fervefacio].

fervens, entis, *Part.* [ferveo]. II. Adj.: *boiling hot, glowing, burning:* foculi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50: cera, id. 11, 37, 45: horae diei, id. 17, 22, 35, § 189: vulnus, Ov. M. 4, 120: (fluvius) spumeus et fervens, *boiling*, ib. 3, 571. Subst.: si ferventia os intus exusserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9. Transf. of sound: *roaring, resounding:* eodem (sono) fluctuante in stagnantibus, fervente contra solida, id. 2, 80, 82. II. Fig. *hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous:* fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior plerumque est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: ferventes latrones, *violent, furious*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: quale fuit Cass. rapido ferventius amni ingenium, *impetuous*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: meum fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. Od. 1, 13, 4.

ferventer, *adv. hotly, warmly:* ferventer loqui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad liter. 2, 5.

fervĕo, bŭi, 2. *v. n.* (also fervo, q. v.) *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow* quum aliqua jam parte mustum excoctum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: baccas bullire facies: et ubi diu ferbuerint, Pall. Jan. 19· exemptusque testa, qua modo ferbuerat Lyaeus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16. **2.** *to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth:* opere omnis semita fervet, Virg. Aen. 4, 407: fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart. 2, 64, 7: fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. F. 1, 379. II. Fig. *to burn* or *glow, to be heated* or *agitated, to rage, rave:* usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic. Quint. 11, 38: fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33: fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. M. 2, 602: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows, is carried on briskly*, Virg. G. 4, 169. Poet. with the *inf.:* sceptrumque capessere fervet *burns, eagerly desires*, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 295. [Same root as Gr. θέρω, θέρος, θερμός, etc.; Sans. *gharma*, "heat;" Erse *garaim* "I warm;" Eng. *warm.*]

fervesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [ferveo] *to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot:* possentne seriae fervescere, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 9: fervescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35 § 107: terrae sole, Lucr. 6, 852: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undae, *boil up*, id. 3, 493. Fig.: quom (animus) fervescit (ira), id. 3, 290.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *boiling hot, burning, fiery:* quarta pars mundi (*i. e.* ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: sol, Lucr. 4, 408: ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9: ardor, Lucr. 5, 205: ventus, id. 6, 180 aestus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: aequor, id. Od. 1, 9, 10: Aetna, id. Epod. 17, 32: sidus, id. 1, 27: vina, id. S. 2, 8, 38: herba sapore acri et fervido, Plin. 20, 11, 44. *Comp.:* merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14. *Sup.:* tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5. II. Fig.: *fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent:* florente juventa fervidus, Hor. A. P. 116: juvenes, id. Od. 4, 13, 26: puer (*i. e.* Cupido), ib. 1, 30, 5: fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 736: subita spe fervidus ardet, ib. 12, 325: fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus aevi, Sil. 17, 414: praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33: fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52: virtus, *fiery, eager* Cat. 64, 218: cura, Lucr. 4, 1056: fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: fervida oratio, ib. 83, 288: dicta, Virg. Aen. 12, 894.

fervo, fervi, 3. *v. n.* (acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 7, an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virgil.) [on etym. v. ferveo] *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow:* fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. in Quint. 1, 6, 8: postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinum indito, Cato R. R. 157, 9: sol fervit, Gell. 2, 29. Poet. *to boil up, foam, rage:* omne excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervere cogens, Lucr. 6, 42: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis fervere, Virg. G. 1, 456. **2.** *to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth:* Marte fervere Leucaten, id. Aen. 8, 677: quum litora fervere late prospiceres, ib. 4, 409. II. Fig.: *to burn* or *glow, to be heated* or *agitated, to rage, rave* quum fervit maxime, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18 hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran in Non. 503, 9: domus haec fervit giti, Pomp. ib. 8. *Impers. pass.*: quanta vociferatione fervitur! Afran. in Non. 505, 25.

fervor, ōris, *m.* [ferveo] *violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting*: mundi ille fervor purior perlucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: accepit calido febrim fervore coörtam, Lucr. 6, 657: febris, Plin. 31, 9, 46: caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. 6, 1144: musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437. In *plur.*: solis, id. 5, 216: medii, *noonday heat*, Virg. G. 3, 154: capitis, Plin. 15, 4, 5. II. Fig.: *heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: erat quidam fervor aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45: fervore carentes anni (*i. e.* senectus), Sil. 7, 25: ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, *intoxication*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: maris, *an unsafe condition* (caused by pirates), Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31. In *plur.*: pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1.

fescemnoe vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Fest. *s. v.*

fescennīni, orum, *m. plu.* [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] *fescennine verses, fescennines*: Macr. S. 2, 4: nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 21 *med.*: Plin. 15, 22, 24 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 530.) Also as *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv. 7, 2: locutio, Cat. 61, 127: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem, versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145: pes, *i. e. an amphimacer*, Diom. p. 475 P. Transf. Fescenninus, i, *m. a writer of lampoons*: spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* spatiatorem.

fescennīnĭcola, ae, *adj.* [Fescennini colo] *fond of fescennine verses*: Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

fessŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fessus] *somewhat wearied*: anima, App. Anech. 19.

fessus, a, um, *Adj.* [connected with fatigo, fatiscor] *wearied, tired, exhausted; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm*: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: de via fessus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1: fessum inedia fluctibusque recreare, id. Planc. 10, 26: militia fessae cohortes, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: curaque viaque, Ov. M. 11, 274: somno, Tib. 1, 3, 88: malis, Ov. M. 9, 293: aetate, Virg. Aen. 2, 596: annis, Ov. M. 9, 440: valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: elephanti fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71: Rubos fessi pervenimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: boves, id. Epod. 2, 63. With *gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *worn out by misfortunes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 178: fessus bellique viaeque, Stat. Th. 3, 395: trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *worn out with seeking safety*, Sil. 2, 234. Of things: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25: fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, Virg. Aen. 1, 168: (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos corporis artus, *diseased*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85: fessa aetas, *old age*, Tac. A. 14, 33: cardines fessi et turbati, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 120: (amnes) in mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov. M. 1, 582: fessa dies, *drawing to a close*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 48: fessae res, *critical, precarious*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18.

festātus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *dressed in festal attire*: Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

festĭcē, *adv.* [id.] *joyously*: Varr. in Non. 452, 2.

festīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino] *hastening, quick*: manu, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: mater, Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

festīnans, antis, *Part.* [festino]. II. Adj.: *hasty, in haste*: ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id. Att. 6, 4 *fin.*

festīnanter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly*: improbe, turbide, festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77. *Comp.*: compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

festīnantĭa, ae, *f.* [festino] *haste*: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 22.

festīnātim, *adv.* [id.] *hastily, speedily* (for festinanter): Pompon. in Non. 514, 5.

festīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hastening, haste, speed*: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14: tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: beneficium festinatione praeripere, id. Phil. 14, 2, 5: praematura, Liv. 42. 16 *fin.* In *plur.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

festīnāto, *adv. hastily, hurriedly*: quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58.

festīnis, e, *adj.* for festinus: *hasty, quick*: haec res me facit festinem, Tit. in Non. 482, 33.

festīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [festinus.] I. Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, be quick*: qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato in Gell. 16, 14: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam. 12, 22: solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, ib. 16, 9: esseda festinant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39: ad portas, Sall. J. 69: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3: ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8. II. Act.: *to hasten, hurry, accelerate.* With *infin.*: ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64: ultum ire injurias, ib. 68: componere lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere, ib. 1, 2, 38. With *acc.*: ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77: festinare fugam, Virg. Aen. 4, 575: vias, Stat. Th. 2, 478: poenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: mortem in se, ib. 4, 28: se festinare, *to make haste*, Gell. 14, 2. *Pass.*: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married too early*, id. G. 20. In the *part. perf.*: festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 10: iter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 52: nuptiae, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, *i. e. obtained before the proper time*, Lucan. 8, 24: annis raptus, *by an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7.

festīnus, a, um, *adj.* [festus, old part. of fero, seen in infestus] *hasty, hastening, quick, speedy* (poet.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov. M. 11, 347: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg. Aen. 9, 488: festina taedia vitae, *early*, Val. Fl. 6, 325: cruda festinaque virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716. With *gen.*: laudum festinus et audax ingenii, id. S. 5, 3, 135: festinus voti pater, id. Th. 6, 75.

festīvē, *adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily*: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 9. 2. *humorously, facetiously, wittily*: festive agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: crimen contexere, id. Deiot. 6, 19: dissolvere argumentum, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92. As a particle of assent: quare *bene* et *praeclare* quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: *belle* et *festive* nimium saepe nolo, id. de Or. 3, 26, 101.

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus] *festive gaity, festivity*: Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 3. As a word of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, *my joy, my delight*, id. Casin. 1, 47. II. *complaisance, kindness*: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 18. III. *humour, pleasantry*: quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus praestitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec unquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, id. Fam. 9, 15. In *plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *plays upon words*, id. Or. 52, 176. IV. *a festival, feast*: festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3. In *plur.*: sollennes, ib. 6, 8, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

festīvĭter, *adv. joyously, pleasantly*: severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset ἀκώλυτος, Gell. 1, 2: respondere, id. 1, 22.

festivo, ἑορτάζω, Gloss. Vet.

festīvus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive*: ludi, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 3: alea, Gell. 18, 13: facinus lepidum et festivum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 95: hospitium in lepido loco ib. 3, 3, 82: festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.* Subst.: festivum, i, *n. jollity, festivity*: in vindemiarum festivo, Lamp. Heliog. 11. II. Meton. *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty*: luculenta atque festiva femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 12: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: aedes festivissimae, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 93: area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: festiva copia librorum, Cic. Att. 2, 6: quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, *agreeable, dear*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: puer, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, id. Fam. 6, 4. As a term of endearment: o mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26: festivum caput, ib. 2, 3, 8. 2. Of speech: *humorous, pleasant, witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70: oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. Verr. 4, 22, 49.

festra, ae, v. fenestra.

festūca, ae, *f.* [perh. connected with ferio and fustis] *a stalk, stem, blade*: qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradit, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Plin. 10, 41, 51. II. *a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission* (called also vindicta): Gai. Inst. 4, 16: quid? ean' ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 15: Pers. 5, 175. III. *a straw-like weed which grows among barley, also called* aegilops, *q. v.*: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

festūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [festuca] *pertaining to manumission*: vis, Gell. 20, 10.

festūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little stalk* or *straw*: Pall. 5, 8, 2.

festum, i, *n.* [festus] *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast* (poet.) cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. F. 4, 877: forte Jovi festum Phoebus sollenne parabat, *feast*, ib. 2, 247. In *plur.*: Idaeae festa parentis erunt, ib. 4, 182: Hor. Epod. 2, 59.

festus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with feriae, *q. v.*] *pertaining to holidays solemn, public, festal*: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr. 4, 48, 107. diem festum ludorum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, ib. 4, 67, 151: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42: tempus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8: clamores, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: corona, Ov. M. 10, 598. fronde, Virg. Aen. 4, 459: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mensae, Sil. 7, 198: lusus Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: urbs, Sil. 11, 272: dolor, *public, solemn* Stat. S. 2, 7, 134: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 111 Lares, Mart. 3, 58, 23: licentia, *of th*

holidays, Quint. 6, 3, 17: pax, Ov. M. 2, 795. As a term of endearment: Pl. Casin. 1, 49. ‖. *festive, cheerful, joyous* (rare): festior annus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 3: festissimi dies, Vop. Tac. 11: aures, *gladdened*, Claud. B. Get. 206. In exclamations of joy: O festus dies hominis, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12. Subst.: o nunquam data festa longa summis! *happiness*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 90.

fētĭāles, ium, *m. plu. a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war:* Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: Liv. 1, 32. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 530.)

fētĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining to the* fetiales: jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: ceremoniae, Liv. 9, 11: legatus, *the fetial priest*, fetialis, ib.

fētĭfer (foet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fetus fero] *causing fruitfulness:* fetifer potu Nilus amnis, Plin. 7, 3, 3.

fētĭfĭco (foet.), 1. *v. n.* [fetus facio] *to bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn:* accipitres humi fetificant, Plin. 10, 8, 9: columbarum pulli, id. 10, 58, 79: thunni, Sol. 22 *fin.*

fētĭfĭcus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fertilising:* humor, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 161.

fēto (foet.) 1. *v. n.* and *a* [fetus]. Neutr.: *to bring forth, breed, hatch:* in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col. 8, 15, 7: silvestres gallinae, id. 8, 8, 12. ‖. Act.: *to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate:* feminas, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: armenta, id. Civ. D. 5, 7.

fētōsus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prolific:* oves, Vulg. Psalm. 143, 13.

fētŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prolific:* Lea, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19 (*al.* fetosa).

fētūra (foet.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a bringing forth, bearing, breeding:* appello féturam a conceptu ad partum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18: fetura humana pastorum, ib. 2, 10, 6: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg. G. 3, 62: si fetura gregem suppleverit, id. E. 7, 36. ‖. Meton. *young, offspring, brood:* alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: optima gallinarum fetura ante vernum aequinoctium, Plin. 10, 53, 74. **2.** Transf. of *young vines:* ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, id. 17, 22, 35, § 179. ‖‖. Fig.: *a literary production:* libri nati apud me proxima fetura, id. Praef. § 1.

fētūrātus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [fetura] *made into a fetus:* semen feturatum in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

fētus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [root FE: v. fecundus] *pregnant, breeding:* lenta salix feto pecori, Virg. E. 3, 83: vulpes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 4. **2.** Transf. *fruitful, productive:* (terra) feta parit nitidas fruges, Lucr. 2, 994: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: loca feta palustribus ulvis, Ov. M. 14, 103: regio nec pomo feta nec uvis, id. Pont. 1, 7, 13. **3.** In gen. *filled, full:* machina feta armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 238: loca feta furentibus austris, ib. 1, 51: colla serpentis feta veneno, Sil. 17, 448. **4.** Fig.: feta furore Megaera, Sil. 13, 592: praecordia bello, id. 17, 380: praecordia ira, id. 11, 203. ‖. *that has brought forth, newly-delivered:* Col. 7, 3 *fin.*: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: lupa, Virg. Aen. 8, 630: Ov. F. 2, 413.

fētus (foet.), ūs, *m.* (heteroclit. *abl. plur.* fetis, Att. in Non. 489, 6), [id.] *a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching*, etc.: pater (Juppiter) curavit, uno ut fetu fieret, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 25: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 62: cornix inauspicatissima fetus tempore, Plin. 10, 12, 14: secundi fetus pecudes signari oportet, Col. 11, 2, 38. **2.** Of plants: *a bearing, producing:* quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic Leg. 1, 8, 25: non ferre (Arabiam) tantum annuo fetu (casiae), Plin. 12, 18, 41. ‖. Meton. *young ones, offspring, progeny, brood:* quae (bestiae) multiplices fetus procreant, ut sues, ut canes, his mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, ib.: cervae lactens fetus, *a fawn*, Ov. M. 6, 637: fetus melliferarum apium, ib. 15, 382: quis (paveat), Germania quos horrida parturit fetus? *the German brood*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 27. **2.** Of plants: *fruit, produce:* ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: nutriant fetus et aquae salubres et Jovis aurae, Hor. Carm. Sec. 31: (arbores) crescunt fetuque gravantur, Lucr. 1, 254: arborei, Virg. G. 1, 55: arbutei fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: nucis, Virg. G. 2, 69: omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. **3.** Fig.: nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*, ib. 49, 182: animi, *production*, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: dulces Musarum expromere fetus, Cat. 65, 3.

fex, fecis, v. faex.

fi, *interj. pah! foh!* at a bad smell: fi, fi, foetet! Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 7.

fī, *imper.* from fio, v. facio.

fĭber, bri, *m. a beaver*, Castor Fiber, Linn.: Plin. 8, 30, 47: id. 32, 3, 13: Sil. 15, 490.

fiber, extremus, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

fibla, ae, v. fibula.

fibra, ae, *f.* [perh. connected with fides, *a string*] *a fibre, filament*, in plants or animals: viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis, Plin. 19, 2, 11: pulmo in duas fibras, ungulae bubulae modo, dividitur, jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, *lobes*, Cels. 4, 11: perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. M. 6, 391: quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42. ‖. *entrails:* tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis, Ov. F. 4, 935: caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id. M. 13, 637: Promethea, *i. e. the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val. Fl. 7, 355: conscia fibra deorum (as a means of prognostication), Tib. 1, 8, 3: sibi commissos fibra locuta deos, Prop. 4, 1 104: neque mihi cornea fibra est, *I am not callous, insensible*, Pers. 1, 47: persequimur omnes ejus (terrae) fibras, *the bowels of the earth*, Plin. 33, praef. § 1.

fibrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fibra] *fibrous:* allium, Auct. Priap. 52, 22.

fibrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fiber] *of the beaver, beaver-:* pelles, Plin. 32, 9, 36.

fībŭla (contr. fibla, Apic. 8, 7: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2952), ae, *f.* [contr. fr. figibula, from figo] *a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace*, etc.: fibula vestem, vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov. M. 2, 412: Liv. 27, 19: fibula crinem auro internectat, Virg. Aen. 7, 815: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *braces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: iligneae, ulmeae, *etc.*, *bands, fillets for making baskets*, Cato R. R. 31, 1. **2.** *a surgical instrument for drawing together the edges of a gaping wound*, Gr. ἀγκτήρ: Cels. 5, 26, 23. **3.** *a ring drawn through the prepuce to prevent copulation:* Cels. 7, 25, 3: Mart. 7, 82, 1: Juv. 6, 73.

fībŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fibulo] *a bracing together:* Vitr. 10, 3.

fībŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fibula] *provided with clasps* or *buckles:* saga, Claud. Imp. ap. Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

fībŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bind* or *fasten together:* Col. 1, 6, 13. ‖. *to fit with clasps* or *buckles:* pallia, Valerian. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

fīcārĭa, ae, *f.* [ficus] *a fig plantation:* Pall. 4, 10, 28.

fīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to figs, fig-:* crates, Cato R. R. 48 2: culices, Plin. 11 35, 41

fīcātum, i, *n.* (*sc.* jecur) [id.] *the liver of an animal that has been fattened with figs:* Apic. 7, 3: Marc. Empir. 22 *med.*

fīcedŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *the titlark, fig-pecker* or *becafico*, Alauda pratensis, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 23: Plin. 10, 29, 44: Juv. 14, 9.

fīcedŭlenses, ium, *m. plu.* [ficedula] *a comic name for a class of soldiers:* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

fīcētum, i, *n.* [ficus] *a fig plantation:* Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 1: Plin. 15, 19, 21. Meton. *the piles:* Mart. 12, 33, 2.

fīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *abundance of figs:* Nov. in Non. 109, 22.

fīcĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fig-planter, cultivator of figs:* Nov. in Non. 109, 21.

ficolea palus ficulneus, Fest. *s. v.*

fīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus] *full of piles:* uxor, maritus, Mart. 7, 71, 1 *sq. Sup.:* ficosissimus, Auct. Priap. 42: puella, id. 51.

fictē, *adv. feignedly, fictitiously* ficte et simulate quaestus causa insusurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ficte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam. 3, 12.

fictīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [fictus, fingo] *feigned, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious:* gemmae, Plin. 37 13, 76: vinum, id. 14, 16, 18: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: actiones, Ulp. Regul. tit. 28 *fin.*

fictĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [fictilis] *a potter:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4189: cf. Ὀστρακοποιός fictiliarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fictus, fingo] lit. *shapen, fictile:* esp. *made of clay, earthen:* si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71: vasa, id. Att. 6, 1: pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: dolia, Plin. 35, 12, 46. Comically, of wine-bottles: ibi tu videas literatas fictiles epistolas, pice signatas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 14. ‖. Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, ium, *n. plu. an earthen vessel:* balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin. 12, 25, 54: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. M. 8, 668: Juv. 3, 168.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] *a making fashioning, forming, formation:* (animalis) fictio a capite sumit exordium, Lact. Opif. D. 12: hominis, *the creation of man*, id. 4, 4: tam frigida quam est nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, ut *Acisculum*, qui esset pactus, *Paciscullum*, Quint. 6, 3, 53: Ὀνοματοποιΐα, id est *fictio nominis*, Graecis inter maximas habita virtutes, nobis vix permittitur, id. 8, 6, 31: Furium, veterem poëtam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujuscemodi vocum fictionibus, Gell. 18, 11. ‖. Esp. *a feigning, counterfeiting:* in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: poëtarum, Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*: fictiones personarum, quae προσωποποιΐαι dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29. ‖‖. In rhetor. and law: *an assumed* or *fictitious case, a supposition:* adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutuamur. Ea dicatur sane *fictio*, id. 6, 3, 61: duci argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant, id. 5, 10, 95: legis, *a fictitious assumption of a case*, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 1.

fictitius, a, um, v. ficticius.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [fingo] *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc., an image-maker, statuary:* deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. **2.** *a baker of sacrificial cakes:* fictores dicti a fingendis libis, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90. ‖. Fig.: vitae agendae, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 85: legum atque jurium, id. Epid 3, 4, 86. **2.** *a feigner, counterfeiter* fandi fictor Ulixes, Virg. Aen. 9, 602.

fictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that forms or fashions:* ejus universae materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning:* Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 86: avarus ab uno solum verbo inclinatum, quod est aveo, eademque fictura qua est amarus, *formation*, Gell. 10, 5.

fictus, a, um, *Part.* [fingo]. **II.** Adj.: *feigned, fictitious, false:* in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Am. 8, 26: ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Caecin. 5, 14: in re ficta (*opp.* in vera), id. Am. 7, 24: falsum est id totum neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: amor, Lucr. 4, 1188: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565: cunctatio, Tac. A. 1, 46. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Subst.: fictum, i, *n. deception, fiction* (poet.): ficti pravique tenax, Virg. Aen. 4, 188: jam consumpserat omnem materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 769. Adverbially: fictumque in colla minatus, crura subit, Stat. Th. 6, 876.

fīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ficus] *a little fig:* Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

fīculnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ficula] *of the fig-tree:* ligna, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.

fīculnus, a, um, *adj.* = ficulneus, *of the fig-tree:* truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

fīcus, i and us, *f.* (usu. of the 2nd *decl.* and *fem. gen.*) *a fig-tree.* Several species are mentioned by Pliny. **1.** *the common fig*, Ficus carica, Linn. et var. ejus: Plin. 15, 18, 19. **2.** Ficus aegyptia = Ficus sycomorus, Linn.: id. 13, 7, 14. **3.** F. Indorum = F. indica, Linn.: id. 12, 5, 11. **4.** "sine foliis" (in mari) perh. a kind of polype or echinoderm, id. 13, 25, 49. Cortex levis fico, id. 16, 31, 55 *sq.*: fici, quarum radices longissimae, ib. 56 *fin.*: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato R. R. 8, 1: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: cf. quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88. **II.** Meton. *the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig:* ficis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, *the first ripe fig*, i. e. *the beginning of autumn*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 5: et nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu, *a split fig*, id. S. 2, 2, 122. **2.** *the piles:* Mart. 1, 66. And poet.: *one who has the piles:* id. 4, 52, 2: of Priapus: Hor. S. 1, 8, 47. (Middle age Lat. *ficatum, sc.* jecur, properly, the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88: hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It. *fegato;* Sp. *higado;* Fr. *foie.*).

fīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fido] *trust, confidence:* Tert. Carm. ad senat. 83.

fīdē, *adv. faithfully:* quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 (*al.* fidelissime): fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8 *fin.*

fĭdĕdictor, ōris, *m.* [fides dico] *a surety, bail*, fidejussor: Bonifac. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fĭdĕīcommissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidei committo] *pertaining to a* fideicommissum: hereditas, Justin. Inst. 2, 23: libertas, Dig. 40, 5: epistola, *in which a fideicommissum is created*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: praetor, Ulp. Regul. tit. 25. **II.** Subst.: fidei-commissarius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* heres), *one who inherits through a fideicommissum*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fĭdĕīcommissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person:* Cod. Justin. 6, 42: Suet. Claud. 23: Quint. 3, 6, 70: id. 9, 2, 74: v. Smith's Ant. 535.

fĭdĕī-committo (also separately fidei committo), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [fides; lit. to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence] legal *t. t. to bequeath anything by will for the benefit of a third party, to leave in trust:* avia nepotibus heredibus institutis fideicommisit, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, Papin. Dig. 35, 2, 14: Marcian. ib. 30, 1, 114, § 3: fideicommissa libertas, *given by fideicommissum*, Gai. Inst. 2, 267.

fĭdē-jŭbĕo (also separately, fide jubeo), jussi, jussum, 2. *v. n.* [fides] legal *t. t. to be surety* or *bail, to give bail for:* filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10. *Impers. pass.:* sublata obligatione ejus, pro quo fidejussum sit, eum quoque, qui fidejusserit, liberari, African. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fĭdĕjussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fidejubeo] legal *t. t. a giving* or *being surety; suretyship, bail:* servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Jabol. Dig. 46, 1, 20.

fĭdĕjussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] legal *t. t. one who gives security, a surety:* Justin. Inst. 3, 20: Dig. 27, 7.

fĭdĕjussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidejussor] *relating to surety* or *bail:* causa, Afric. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fĭdēlē, *adv.* for fideliter, *faithfully, trustily*, etc.: fac fidele sis fidelis, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79 (dub. *al.* fideli): fidele ut militent, Prud. στεφ. 10, 428.

fĭdēlĭa, ae, *f. an earthen vessel, pot:* Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15: Col. 12, 58, 1. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. *to whitewash two walls from one pot = to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* [fides] *that may be relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere. Absol.:* quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37: sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 18: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicus multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Am. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.*: lacrimae, *genuine*, Ov. H. 14, 127. With *dat.*: qui unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1. With *in* and *acc.*: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: Cic. Mil. 10, 29. With *in* and *abl.*: in amicis fideles, Sall. C. 9. Subst.: fidelis, is, *m. a trusty person, confidant:* si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. **2.** Fig. of things: *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable:* nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda, tralatio, ib. 16, 17: in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: lorica, Virg. Aen. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5: structura, Frontin. Aq. 123: rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 36, 64: fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71.

fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity:* simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Am. 18, 65: quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16: amicorum fidelitas, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 2.

fĭdēlĭter, *adv. faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly:* constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, Sall. J. 71 *fin.*: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Att. 15, 20: discere artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: ejus (memoriae) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: exstincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 *med.* *Comp.*: quo propior quisque est servitque fidelius aegro, Ov. M. 7, 563. *Sup.*: ut is optime te laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. Pan. 56. **2.** *securely, strongly, firmly:* per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *firmly grounded*, id. 6, 4, 14. *Comp.*: qui quartanam passus convaluerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12: memoriae inhaerere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2. *Sup.*: fortunae inaurato fidelissime simulacro, *very durably*, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

fīdens, entis, *Part.* [fido]. **II.** Adj.: *confident, courageous, bold:* qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, ib. 1, 46, 110. With *gen.*: fidens animi, Virg. Aen. 2, 61: Tac. A. 4, 59 *fin.*: fidens armorum, Lucan. 9, 373. *Comp.*: Romanus fidentior, Amm. 16, 12. *Sup.*: fidentissimo impetu acies motae, id. 27, 10.

fīdenter, *adv. confidently, fearlessly, boldly:* timide fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere fidenter, id. Acad. 2, 8, 24: fidenter confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240. *Comp.*: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.*: accedere fidentissime, Amm. 17, 1.

fīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [fidens] *confidence, self-confidence, boldness:* fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certa cum spe, collocavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est; audacia non contrarium sed appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, ib. § 165: fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

fĭdĕprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [fidepromitto] legal *t. t. a surety, bail:* Gai. Inst. 3, § 115. Also fideipromissor πιστικελευστής, Gloss. Philox.

fĭdē-promitto, 3. *v. n.* [fides] legal *t. t. to be surety, to become bail:* Gai. Inst. 3, § 115.

fĭdes, ĕi (*gen. sing.* fĭdēī, Lucr. 5, 103: also fide, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: *dat.* fide, id. S. 1, 3, 95), *f.* [fido] *trust, faith, confidence, reliance, belief:* si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 52: iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur: bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaeque suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: insanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, id. Div. 2, 59, 122: si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensioni non haberetur, id. Verr. 5, 57, 148: me miseram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20: ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, ib. 1, 19: fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10: et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: constituere fidem, id. Part. or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *produces belief*, id. Brut. 50, 187: aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37. With a depend. clause: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 22: mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10: quum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet. Vesp. 7: quorum rebus gestis fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit, Cic. Fontei. 7, 13: alicui abrogare fidem juris jurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10. 2 Esp. *commercial credit:* quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: fides de foro sublata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: labefacta jam fide, Suet. Vesp. 4: pecunia sua aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11: fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41: nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, id. 23, 48: res fidesque, *money and credit,* Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 18: Sall. J. 73. Fig.: segetis certa fides meae, *return,* Hor. Od. 3, 16, 30: at tibi persolvat nulla semina terra fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Plin. Pan. 32. II. Meton. *trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty,* etc.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: justitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Part. or. 22, 78: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: esse summa probitate ac fide, Cic. Rep. 3, 17: vir aequissimus, singulari fide, ib. 3, 17: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4: mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: Caesar me provinciamque vestrae fidei commisit, id. B. C. 2, 32: sincera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: praestare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: te oro per tuam fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: *Eu.* dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly.* Bona. *Eu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Pl. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33: haecne marita fides? Prop. 4, 3, 11: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59. Of things: quum Gabinii levitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, *trustworthiness, credibility,* Cic. Arch. 5, 9: nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt literae? id. Flacc. 9, 21: non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerere, *truth,* Quint. 10, 1, 32: liber spectatae fidei, Gell. 1, 7: paulum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, *keeping in good condition,* Plin. 36, 8, 13. 2. In law: *good faith, sincerity;* hence, ex fide bona *or* bona fide, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously:* Q. quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur *ex fide bona; fideique bonae* nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis, societatibus, fiduciis, mandatis, rebus emptis, venditis, conductis, locatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: inde tot judicia de fide mala, tutelae, mandati, pro socio, fiduciae; reliqua, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *deception, dishonesty,* id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 *sq.:* Justin. Inst. 4, 1, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 207). III. *a promise, engagement, word:* accipe daque fidem, Enn. Ann. 1, 154: Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: fidem dare, violare, in fide stare, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesari dederat. id. Fam. 1, 9: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.:* obligare fidem alicui, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51: fidem reliquis interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 *fin.:* diffidens, de numero dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, ib. 6, 36: fidem suam liberare, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: fidem exsolvere. Liv. 3 19: fidem frangere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidia decepti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110.

2. Esp. *a promise of protection* or *security;* hence in gen. *protection, guardianship, care:* introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection in the name of the public,* id. Cat. 3, 4, 8: si fides publica data esset, Sall. C. 48: uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. J. 32: also simply fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic. Brut. 23, 89: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv. 38, 33: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9: se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106: aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 31: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, Cic. Fontei. 14, 30: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: in fide alicujus esse, Cic. Planc, 41, 97: ea (jura) fidei suae commissa, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1: recipere aliquid in fidem, ib. 15, 14: Caesar sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, help,* Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 11: fidem vestram oro atque obsecro judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. Verr. 1, 9, 25: and ellipt. in colloq. lang. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *for heaven's sake!* Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 58: Ter. And. 4, 3, 1: tuam fidem, Venus! Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 40: pro deum atque hominum fidem! ib. 5, 3, 16: pro deorum atque hominum fidem! Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, id. Am. 15, 52: pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67.

3. *a promise of obedience in return for protection, allegiance:* Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: obtestatur ut in fide maneant, ib. 7, 4: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, ib. 2, 13: hortatur ut populi R. fidem sequantur, ib. 4, 21.

fĭdes (also fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14), is, and more freq. in *plur.* fides, ium, *f.* [σφίδη] *a gut-string, string* of a musical instrument: Prud. Cath. 3, 81.

II. Meton.: *a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara:* in fidibus aut tibiis, atque ut in cantu ipso ac vocibus concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: *Fi.* Fides non reddis? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibias, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 77: jam nervos in fidibus, aliis pulsis, resonare alios, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: fidibus cantare alicui, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 64: fidibus canere praeclare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: dicere longum melos fidibus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 4: fidibus placare deos, ib. 1, 36, 1: discere, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, *i. e. to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry,* id. Ep. 1, 3, 12. In the *sing.:* sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. H. 15, 23: Teïa, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandius Orpheo moderere fidem, id. Od. 1, 24, 14. Proverb.: vetus adagium est: nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignoramuses have nothing to do with poetry,* Gell. praef. § 19. 2. *a constellation,* i. q. Lyra, *the Lyre:* cedit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic. Arat. 381: Sid. Carm. 16, 5.

fĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [fides cano] *a lute* or *lyre player:* Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: id. N. D. 3, 9, 23. Poet. transf. *a lyric poet:* Latinus fidicen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: Romanae lyrae, id. Od. 4, 3, 23.

fĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [fidicen] *a female lute* or *lyre player:* Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 45 Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4.

fĭdĭcĭnārĭus λυριστής, Gloss. Phil.

fĭdĭcĭno, 1. *v. n.* [fidicen] *to play on the lute* or *lyre:* Mart. Cap. 9, 314.

fĭdĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing:* ludus, Pl. Rud. prol. 43.

fĭdĭcŭla (syncop. fidicla, Prud. στεφ. 10, 481), ae, and more freq. fidiculae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [fides] *a small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithara:* quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22.

2. Meton.: *a constellation,* i. q. Fides or Lyra, *the Lyre:* Col. 11, 2, 37. Plin. 18, 26, 59. II. *a number of strings used as an instrument of torture:* apparatus illi reddendus est suus, eculei et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, Sen. de Ira 3, 3: Suet. Tib. 62: id. Cal. 33.

fĭdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidicula] *twisted like a cord:* Fig.: verba contorta et fidicularia, *entangling, delusive,* Fronto de Eloqu. p. 229.

fidis, is, v. fides.

fīdo, fisus sum (*fut.* fidebo, Nov. in Non. 509, 4), 3. *v. n.* [same root as πείθω] *to trust, confide, put confidence in.* With *dat.:* fidere nocti, Virg. Aen. 9, 378: fugae fidens, ib. 11, 351: taedae non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6. With *abl.:* arcu fisi Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 78: cursu, id. M. 7, 545: ope equina, ib. 9, 125: prudentia consilioque fidens, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81. With *dat.* or *abl.:* nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 20: pictis puppibus, ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112: ingenio, Quint. 10, 7, 18: suis rebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8. With *inf.:* fidis manare poëtica mella te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Lucan. 4, 615: fisus cuncta sibi cessura pericula Caesar, id. 5, 577. *Absol.:* ubi fidentem fraudaveris, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 15.

fīdūcia, ae, *f.* [fido] *trust, confidence, reliance, assurance:* certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv. 45, 8: jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam, Sen. Ep. 16: spes atque fiducia, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic. Am. 15, 52: hoc se colle Galli fiducia loci continebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam id. B. C. 2, 37: arcae nostrae fiduciam conturbare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: falsa est ista tuae, mulier, fiducia formae, Prop. 3, 24, 1: fiducia alicujus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 40: nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, Plin. Ep. 4, 29: tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Virg. Aen. 1, 132: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence,* Liv. 25, 37: mea fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 100: hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa objiciendi, Quint. 7, 2, 30. 2. Also *absol.* for fiducia sui, *self-confidence, boldness, courage:* omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: consul quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, Liv. 34, 46: fiduciam igitur orator prae se ferat, Quint. 5, 13, 51: simplicitate eorum et fiducia motus, Suet. Claud. 25: non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov. H. 17, 37.

II. Meton. *trustiness:* quod meae concreditum est taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, ne enuntiarem cuiquam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 105. 2. In law: property intrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, *a deposit:* si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic. Top. 10, 42: fiduciam committere alicui, id. Flacc. 21, 51: per fiduciae rationem fraudare quempiam, id. Caecin. 3, 7: judicium fiduciae, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: v. Smith's Ant. 536.

fīdūcĭālĭter, *adv.* [fiducia] *confidently:* speramus, Aug. Conf. 9, 13.

fīdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] legal *t. t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary:* heres, Jabol. Dig. 36, 1, 46: tutela, Justin. Inst. 1, 19. ‖. In gen. *intrusted, given,* or *held in trust:* optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv. 32, 38: opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 23: imperium, Curt. 5, 9.

fīdūcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pledge, mortgage:* Inscr.: fiduciat ὑποτίθεται; fiduciatus ὑποτιθέμενος, Gloss. Phil.: sub pignoribus fiduciati, Tert. Idol. 23.

fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [fido] *trusty, faithful, to be depended on, sure:* nihil est stabile quod infidum. Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Am. 18, 65: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 4: amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. S. 2, 1, 30: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: bonus atque fidus judex, id. Od. 4, 9, 40: medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3: regina tui fidissima, Virg. Aen. 12, 659: nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. Am. 26, 97: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor,* Liv. 1, 11: familiaritates fidae, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, *firm, stedfast,* Liv. 25, 15. Poet. *part.* with *gen.:* juvenum fidos, lectissima bello corpora, sollicitat pretio, *the trustiest of the youth,* Stat. Th. 2, 483. ‖. Of things: *sure, certain, safe:* aures, Ov. M. 10, 382: spes fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Aen. 2, 281: ensis, ib. 6, 524: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: pons validus et fidus, Tac. A. 15, 15 *fin.:* oppidum naviganti celerrimum fidissimumque appulsu, ib. 3, 1: statio male fida carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23: montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivibus, Tac. H. 5, 6: camelino genitali arcus intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, *the most relied on,* Plin. 11, 49, 109.

fidusta a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Fest. *s. v.*

figlīna (fĭgŭlīna), ae, *f.* [figulus] *the art* or *trade of a potter:* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** *a potter's workshop, pottery:* id. 3, 6, 12: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 935.

figlīnum (fĭgŭlīnum), i, *n.* [id.] *an earthen vessel, crock:* Plin. 31, 3, 27: opus, id. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces, Arn. 6, 200.

figlīnus, or uncontr. **fĭgŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a potter, potter's-:* creta, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66.

figmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root FIG, fingo] *formation, figure, image:* Prud. Apoth. 798: Mart. Cap. 3, 49.

figmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a forming, formation:* verborum, *the forming of new words,* Gell. 20, 9. **2.** *a figure, image:* animalis, id. 5, 12: figmento deae coelitus lapso, Amm. 22, 9. ‖. Esp. *a fiction:* poëtarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, App. M. 4, p. 155.

fīgo, xi, xum (*part. perf.* ficta, Lucr. 3, 4: Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4), 3. *v. a. to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix:* imbrices medias clavulis, Cato R. R. 21, 3: palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, *to post up,* ib. 1, 1, 3: legem, id. Att. 14, 12: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected,* id. Verr. 5, 6, 12: feraces plantas humo, Virg. G. 4, 115: clavos verticibus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5: frusta verubus trementia figunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 10, 2: arundo in vertice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: cristas vertice, Virg. Aen. 10 701: fumantes taedas sub pectore, ib 7, 457: notas in collo dente, Tib. 1, 8, 38: virus in venas per vulnera, *injects,* Cic. Arat. 432: vestigia, *plants his steps,* Virg. Aen. 6, 159: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, *hung up,* Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Virg. Aen. 4, 495: navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsa sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: aliquem cruci, Quint. 7, 1, 30: corpus lacerum in crucem (*al.* cruce), Just. 21, 4 *fin.:* foribus miser oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1175: oscula dulcia, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode,* Juv. 3, 2: domos, Tac. A. 13, 34. **2.** *to transfix, pierce,* hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Aen. 10, 382: hostes telis, Auct. B. Alex. 30 *fin.:* cervos, Virg. E. 2, 29: cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Virg. Aen. 12, 537. Poet.: puellas (Amor), Tib. 2, 1, 71. ‖. Fig. *to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle:* figit in virgine vultus, Virg. Aen. 12, 70: oculos solo, ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11. Poet.: oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Virg. Aen. 11, 507: obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: beneficium trabali clavo, id. Verr. 5, 21, 53: nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15: nequitiae fige modum tuae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2. **2.** *to taunt, rally:* aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.

fĭgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter, potter's-:* rota, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 35: creta, Col. 8, 2, 3.

fĭgŭlārĭus, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fĭgŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [figulo] *a forming, fashioning:* carnis, Tert. Anim. 25.

fĭgŭlātor, faber, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Vet.

fĭgŭlīnus, a, um, v. figlinus.

fĭgŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [figulus] *to form, fashion:* figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val. 24: corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

fĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [root FIG, fingo] *a potter:* Plin. 35, 12, 43: Col. 11, 1, 9. Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.

fĭgūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shape, figure, form:* corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcerrima sit omnium, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: figuras rettulit antiquas, Ov. M. 1, 436: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 87: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: formae figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: navium figura, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22. **2.** Esp. *the Epicurean atoms* or *molecular parts of bodies:* coelestem fulminis ignem subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385: illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15. **3.** Poet. *a shade* or *phantom of the dead:* in somnis, quum saepe figuras contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 38: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. Aen. 10, 641. ‖. Fig. *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner:* majus et minus et aeque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, ib. 2, 23, 98: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, *kinds,* Ov. H. 10, 81. capiendi figurae, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31. **2.** In Gramm. *the form* of a word, *inflection:* alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Varr. L. L. 9, 36, 139: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget,* Quint. 1, 4, 29. **3.** In rhetor. *a figure of speech,* σχῆμα: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1 *sq.* (ii) Esp. *one which contains covert hints* or *allusions:* Suet. Vesp. 13: id. Dom. 10: Quint. 9, 2, 82.

fĭgūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [figura] *a figurative mode of speaking:* Fulg. de Contin. Virg. *med.* p. 147.

fĭgūrālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *figuratively:* Tert. Test. anim. 2: Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

fĭgūrātē, *adv. figuratively:* Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

fĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [figuro] *forming, fashioning; shape, form:* nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitr. 9, 4: Apollinis figuratio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1. p. 1. ‖. Fig. *imagination, fancy:* si spei figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27: vanae, ib. 6, 4. **2.** *the form* of a word: *diurnare* ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus *perennare,* Gell. 17, 2. **3.** *the figurative mode of speaking:* quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

fĭgūrāto, *adv. figuratively:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14.

fĭgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [figuro] *one who forms* or *fashions:* Arn. 6, 196.

fĭgūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [figuro]. ‖ Adj.: *formed, fashioned, shaped:* boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac. G. 9. Of speech, *figurative:* orationem ἐσχηματισμένην, id est figuratam, Quint. 9, 1, 13: verba, id. 8, 1, 1.

fĭgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [figura] *to form, fashion, shape:* mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. Tim. 6: aes in habitum statuae, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22 45: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. 102. *Absol.:* Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. ‖. Fig.: os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents,* Prud. Psych. 66

2. Esp. *to imagine, fancy, picture:* quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira 2, 35 *med.:* inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.* **3.** *to adorn with rhetorical figures:* tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12. *Absol.:* affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

fīlātim, *adv.* [filum] *thread by thread:* filatim distrahere, Lucr. 2, 831.

fīlĭa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* filiabus and filiis) *f.* [filius] *a daughter:* Numae Pompilii nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: o matre pulcra filia pulcrior, Hor. Od 1, 16, 1. In apposition: quum Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 20. Filia familias, or filiafamilias; v. familia.

2. *female offspring, offshoot* (poet.) Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 12: filiae Picenae porcae, Mart. 13, 35.

fĭlĭcatus, a, um, *adj.* [filix] *adorned with fern:* paterae, *on which fern-leaves are engraved,* Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11.

filicina, ae, *a plant,* also called radiolus: App. Herb. 83.

filicones (*al.* felicones) mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Fest. *s. v.*

fĭlictum, i, *n.* [filix] *a place abounding in ferns:* Col. 2, 2, 8: Pall. 9, 3.

fĭlĭcŭla (fel.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a*

plant, also called polypodion, *oak-fern, polypody*, Polypodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 37: Col. 6, 27, 11.

fīlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [filia] *a little daughter;* educare aliquam pro filiola sua, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 29: L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris, tanquam filiolam osculari tuam, id. Mur. 10, 23. Sarcastically of an effeminate person: duce filiola Curionis, *i. e.* C. Curione C. F., id. Att. 1, 14. Poet.: Cadmi filiolae atricolores, *the letters said to have been introduced by Cadmus*, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

fīlĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [filius] *a little son:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 96: filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2.

fīlĭus, ii, *m.* (*voc.* filie, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 741 P.) *a son:* ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90: Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 68. Filius familias, or filiusfamilias; v. familia. II. Meton.: terrae filius, *a son of mother earth*, i. e. *an obscure, mean person:* huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic. Att. 1, 13: Pers. 6, 59: ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus, Lact. 1, 11: fortunae filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favourite*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 49: called also, gallinae filius albae, Juv. 13, 141. 2. In gen.: *a child:* συνεζευγμένον jungit et diversos sexus, ut quum marem feminamque *filios* dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63. 3. Of animals: Col. 6, 37, 4. [Perh. from the root FU, FI or FE, which occurs in φύ-ω, *fi-o, fe-cundus, etc.* (*q. v.*): the Greek υἱός perh. comes from the same root.] Hence Sp. *hijo.*)

fĭlix (also written felix, Fest. *s. v.*) ĭcis, *f. fern*, πτέρις. 1. "pteris," *male fern*, Aspidium filix mas, Swartz. 2. "thelypteris," *lady fern*, Athyrium filix-foemina, De Cand.: Plin. 27, 9, 55: Virg. G. 2, 189: Hor. S. 1, 3, 37. II. *the hair of the pubes:* Pers. 4, 41. (Hence It. *felce.*)

fīlum, i, *n.* (also filus, i, *m.* acc. to Arn. 1, 36) *a thread:* Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Virg. Aen. 6, 30: Ov. A. A. 3, 445: aranei tenuia fila, *cobwebs*, Lucr. 3, 384: tineae, Ov. M. 15, 372. Poet. *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16: Virg. Aen. 10, 815. Proverb. pendere filo (tenui), *to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35. 2. Esp. *the fillet of wool* round the upper part of a flamen's cap; and in gen. *a priest's fillet: apiculum*, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Fest. *s. v.* apiculum: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est) *Audi, Juppiter*, inquit, Liv. 1, 32: Tib. 1, 5, 15. II. Meton. *a string, cord, filament, fibre:* tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: croci, *the stamen*, id. F. 1, 342: foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16. 2. *outline, contour, form, shape:* forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr. 5, 573: mulieris, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Gell. 1, 9: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46. III. Fig.: of speech, *texture, sort, quality, nature, style:* ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse texture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124: tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: orationis, ib. 3, 26, 103. (Hence It. Sp. *fila;* Fr. *file, défiler* "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way," *profil:* also through middle-age Lat. *filitium*, It. *filza, infilzare:* through a dimin. *filicellum*, Fr. *ficelle*.)

fimbrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [connected with fibra] *the extremity of anything*, esp. if separated into shreds and filaments; *a border, edge, fringe:* antiqui fibrum dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis *fimbriae* et in jecore extremum *fibra*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 24: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels. 2, 6: Plin. 7, 51, 52: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *the extremities of the curls*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25.

fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] *separated into shreds* or *filaments, fringed:* folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55: capillus (milii), id. 18, 7, 10, § 53: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Caes. 45: flagrum, App. M. 8, p. 214.

fĭmētum, i, *n.* [fimus] *a dunghill:* Plin. 10, 54, 75.

fĭmum, i, *n.* for fimus, *dung:* Plin. 28, 17, 70.

fĭmus, i, *m.* (used only in the *sing.:* Diom. p. 314 P.) *dung, ordure, excrement:* Virg. G. 1, 80: Col. 2, 14, 4: Plin. 28, 17, 71. II. Poet. for lutum, *dirt, mire:* Virg. Aen. 5, 333.

fīnālis, e, *adj.* [finis] *relating to boundaries:* horizon, id est, finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: quaestiones, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11: Sid. Ep. 8, 14. II. *pertaining to the end, final:* beatitudo, Aug. Civ. D. 19, 4 *fin.*

findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. a. to cleave, split, part, separate, divide:* hasta fisso transit praecordia ligno, Virg. Aen. 9, 413: arbor agit rimas, et fissa cortice vivum reddit onus, Ov. M. 10, 512: lingua repente in partes est fissa duas, ib. 4, 586: hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: inimicam findite rostris hanc terram, Virg. Aen. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11: terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: Ionium non nostra findimus aequor sponte, *navigate*, id. Tr. 1, 4, 3: mare carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Assaraci tellus, quam findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: hiulca siti findit canis aestifer arva, *causes to crack*, Virg. G. 2, 353: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med. fac. 39: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45: hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg. Aen. 6, 540: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, *are bursting*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 8. II. Fig.: *to divide* (poet. and rare): idus sunt agendae qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 16: fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych. 760. [Root FID same as Sans. *bhid*, "cleave;" Goth. *bit;* Eng. *bite.*]

fingĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fingo] *imaginary, seeming:* prae oculis scintillarum fingibilis visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a.* [stem FIG, whence figura, *etc.*] *to shape, form, fashion, frame, make:* esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: fingere et construere nidos, ib. 2, 6, 23: quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, ib. 1, 28, 127. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts: *to shape* or *form in wax, clay, stone,* etc.; *to mould* or *model:* quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, id. Verr. 4, 13, 30: in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71: similitudines ex argilla, Plin. 35, 12, 43: sarcastically, hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: pocula de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: fingendi ars, *of making statues*, id. de Or. 3, 7, 26: corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21. 3. *to arrange, adorn, dress, trim* (poet.): (mulier) bene quum lauta est, tersa, ornata, ficta est, infecta est tamen, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 4: canas fingere comas, Tib. 1, 2, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10, 14: Ov. A. A. 1, 306: comas auro, Stat. Th. 5, 228: crinem fingens, Virg. Aen. 148: vitem putando, id. G. 2, 407: saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, *gently pressed*, Ov. F. 5, 409. II. Fig. in gen. *to form, fashion, make:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: formam totius rei publicae velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate my acts*, id. Att. 6, 3: ad eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 24: ea (verba) nos sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, *to give their countenances the desired expression*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 54: vitam flectere et fingere, *to shape, direct*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: operosa parvus carmina fingo, *make compose*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32: versus, id. A. P. 382: poëmata, Suet. Tit. 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30.

2. With a double predicate, *to form, make into something* or *in a certain manner:* finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem ad omnes denique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum, Cic. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Virg. Aen. 2, 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli finxerunt animi, id. S. 1, 4, 18. 3. *to instruct, teach, train:* idem mire finxit filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25: voce paterna fingeris ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 367: fingitur artibus, id. Od. 3, 6, 22: fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64. 4. *to form mentally* or *in speech, to represent, to imagine, conceive, sketch out:* fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.:* fingere animo, id. de Sen. 12, 41: animo et cogitatione fingere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of*, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: fingere maleficium, ib. 40, 116: tecum finge triumphos, Prop. 3, 20, 17: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing*, id. Or. 2, 7. With *infin.:* finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117: fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, id. 8, 5, 22. 5. *to contrive, devise, invent, feign*, esp. *what is untrue:* qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, Cic. Am. 14, 51: argento comparando fingere fallaciam, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 2: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 15: fingere qui non visa potest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: finguntur et testamenta, *are forged*, Quint. 7, 4, 39.

fīnĭens, entis, *Part.* [finio]. II. Adj.: finiens orbis *or* circulus, *the horizon:* illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Graecis ὁρίζοντες nominantur, a nobis *finientes* rectissime nominari possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92: circulus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

fīnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [finis] *to limit, bound, inclose within boundaries:* populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: quo (jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Auct. B. Alex. 35: Tmolus Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. M. 11, 152: rem res finire videtur, Lucr. 1, 997: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 222: signum animo, Liv. 1, 18: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. II.

Fig. *to set bounds to, restrain, check:* equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finiendis: an potest cupiditas finiri? id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: deliberativas miror a quibusdam sola utilitate finitas, Quint. 3, 8, 1. 2. For definio, *to prescribe, determine, define, fix, appoint:* sepulcris novis finivit modum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: Hercyniae silvae latitudinem, ib. 6, 25: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *could not be defined, marked out*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: interdum locum finire, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv. 42, 47: ut si finias *equum*, genus est animal, species mortale, Quint. 7, 3, 3: rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1. *Pass. impers.:* de pecunia finitur, ne major causa ludorum consumeretur, *it is decreed*, Liv. 40, 44.

3. *to put an end to, to finish, terminate;* in pass. *to come to an end, to end:* bellum, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 23: labores, id. Od. 3, 4, 39: studia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104: sitim, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: honores aequo animo, Vell. 2, 33: vitam mihi esse, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 49: vitam voluntaria morte, Plin. 6, 19, 23: animam, Ov. M. 7, 591: (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37: ut verbum aucto sono finiant, id. 1, 5, 23: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *close with verbs*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: Latinum (verbum), quod *o* et *n* literis finiretur, non reperiebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60. 4. *Absol.: to end, to cease:* (i) *to finish speaking:* finierat Paean, Ov. M. 1, 566: finiturus eram, id. A. A. 1, 755: ut semel finiam, Quint. 1, 12, 6. (ii) *to die:* sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.* In *pass.:* qui morbo finiuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

fīnis, is (*abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 977: Cato R. R. 21, 3, *etc.*), *m.* and *f.* (*masc.* more usual and class.) *a boundary, limit, border:* ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. 40, 16: quem locum finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. J. 19: quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Veientium obviam fuit, Liv. 4, 58: haud procul Argivorum fine positis castris, id. 28, 5: hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil. 1, 141. In *plur.:* vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: fines proferre, propagare, id. Rep. 3, 14: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. J. 79: inter eos fines quos feci, Liv. 1, 18. *Adverb.:* fine *or* fini, *up to, as far as* = tenus (rare): de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Auct. B. Afr. 85: amphoras nolito implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato R. R. 113, 2.

2. Meton. *the territory itself, inclosed within boundaries:* propere de finibus suis exercitus deducerent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 60: iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, ib. 2, 5: multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri exscindive videas, Liv. 28, 44. 3. Fig. *a limit, bound:* Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis paene, describere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214. certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, id. Quint. 10, 35: finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds*, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: transcendere fines juris, Lucr. 3, 60: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 48, 118: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106: intra naturae fines vivere, ib. 50.

II. Meton. *an end:* in hoc (aequo judicio) uno denique falsae infamiae finis aliquis atque exitus reperiatur, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: dicendi finem facere, id. Sest. 65, 136: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: maledictis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 34: injuriis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: finem habere, id. Rep. 6, 25: finem judiciariae controversiae constituere, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5. *Adv.:* ad eum finem, *until:* amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, id. N. D. 2, 51, 129: mansit in conditione usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16. (ii) quem ad finem, *till when? how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. Verr. 5, 29, 75. 2. Esp. *the end of life, death:* comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, *after death*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: tu ne quaesieris, quem mihi, quem tibi finem di dederint, id. Od. 1, 11, 2: nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. 2, 123: septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. H. 1, 37. 3. *the extremity, summit:* sentis credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum *extremum*, tum *ultimum*, tum *summum:* licebit etiam *finem* pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cujus causa sunt facienda omnia, *the chief good*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: fines bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55: hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog. to the Gr. περὶ τελῶν, id. Att. 13, 21: honorum populi finis est consulatus, id. Planc. 25, 60: duodecim tabulae, finis aequi juris, Tac. A. 3, 27.

4. *an end, purpose, intention, design:* omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22: domus finis est usus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem: finis, persuadere dictione, id. Inv. 1, 5, 6: ad finem vitae utilem (artem), Quint. 2, 17, 41: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, Tac. A. 14, 64. 5. In rhetor. i. q. finitio *and* definitio, *a definition, explanation:* dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. 5, 10, 54: est frequentissimus finis, rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, id. 2, 15, 3. 6. In jurid. Lat. *a measure, amount:* fini legitimae usurae, Papin. Dig. 20, 1, 1: finem pretii deminuere vel excedere, ib. 21, 2, 66: ad finem peculii legata praestare, ib. 49, 17, 17. [Etym. uncertain; Bopp connects it with *findo*, *fi-nis* instead of *fid-nis*.]

fīnītē, *adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions:* avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. II. *in a certain manner, definitely:* referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de republica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7.

fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] *bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring:* with *dat.:* sumus finitimi Atinatibus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Galli Belgis, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: aër mari, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: latus Boreae, *bordering upon the north*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38. *Absol.:* Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 *fin.:* Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: finitimum bellum, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. 2. Subst. finitimi, orum, *m. plu. neighbours:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58: Caes. B. G. 1, 2.

II. Fig. *bordering upon, nearly related, like:* with *dat.:* unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut audacia, quae fidentiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: metus aegritudini, id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: falsa veris, id. Acad 21, 68: deterrimum genus optimo, id. Rep. 1, 42: poëta oratori, id. de Or. 1. 16, 70: Autronii nomen finitimu maxime est hujus periculo et crimin *is very closely connected with*, id. Sul 25, 71. *Absol.:* illa, quae propinqu videntur et finitima esse, id. Inv. 2, 5 165: artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id. Brut. 42, 156.

fīnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [finio] *a limiting, limit, boundary:* Vitr. 2, 1 *fin.* II. *a determining, assigning; a division, part:* Hyg. Astr. 1, 6 *fin.* 2. Fig. *a definition, explanation:* finitio est rei propositae propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio, Quint. 7, 3, 2 *sq.:* Gell. 15, 9. (ii) *a maxim, rule:* illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, Col. 5, 11, 12. III. *end of life, death:* Inscr. Grut. 810, 10.

fīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, *defining, explaining:* status, Quint. 3, 6, 5: causa, id. 7, 3, 26. II. In gram.: modus, *that which indicates or defines, the indicative*, Diom. p. 328 P. 2. litera, *final*, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

fīnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who determines boundaries, a surveyor:* quaestori permittant, finitorem mittant: ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renuntiaverit, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl. Poen. prol. 49. 2. Transf.: circulus, *the horizon*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17. II. *one who ends:* o cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat. Th. 8, 91.

fīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [finio]. II. Adj.: in rhetor. of phrases that terminate well: *well rounded, full:* et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronuntiant, Cic. Or. 51, 170.

fio, eri, v. facio.

fircus, i, v. hircus, *ad init.*

firmāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [firmo] Poet. for firmamentum, *a prop, support:* trunci, Ov. M. 10, 491.

firmāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a strengthening, support, prop:* transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell. 13, 22.

2. *the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament:* Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2. II. Fig. *a support, prop, stay:* eum ordinem, qui excercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis, id. Mur. 28, 58: parum firmamenti et parum virium, id. Cluent. 2, 5: firmamentum rei publicae, id. Planc. 9, 23: firmamentum stabilitatis constantiaeque fides est, id. Am. 18, 65: disciplinae, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 7: potentiae, Tac. H. 5, 8: si ullum firmamentum in illo teste posuisses, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support*, Liv. 29, 2. In *plur.:* Romulus quum haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae peperisset, auspicia et senatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 10.

2. In rhetor. *the chief support* of an argument, *the main point*, τὸ συνέχον: id. Inv. 1, 14, 19: Quint. 3, 11, 1.

firmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a confirmer establisher* (rare): missus tamen Drusus pacis firmator, Tac. A. 2, 46: disciplinae militaris, Plin. Ep. 10, 38.

firmē, *adv. firmly, steadily:* insistere, Suet. Cal. 26: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: satis firme aliquid concipere animo, ib. 2, 2, 6: continere multa, Quint. 11 2, 2: graviter et firme respondere Plin. Ep. 6, 13.

firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [firmus] *stability, firmness, durability, strength:* ea, quae ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem στερέμνια appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: age specta, postes cujusmodi! quanta firmitate facti, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 134: materiae, Caes. B. C 2 11. amphorarum

Plin. 35, 12, 46: Aegyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 5, 12, 46: uvae contra frigora, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: gladiatoria totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: capitis, lateris pectorisve, Quint. 11, 3, 16: firmitas et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3: valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20. In *plur.*: pulvis Puteolanus aedificiis praestat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6. ‖. Fig. *firmness, endurance, constancy, power*: firmitas et constantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 11: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95: sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime, id. Am. 13, 46: si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmĭter, *adv. strongly, solidly, with steadiness*: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77: insistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: promisisse, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 111: meminisse, Gell. 13, 8. *Comp.*: firmius durare, Plin. 35, 12, 46: firmius coire, Ov. H. 19, 67. *Sup.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [firmus] *stability, firmness, durability, strength*: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tanta erat operis (*i. e.* pontis) firmitudo, ib. 4, 17: vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20. ‖. Fig.: *firmness, constancy, strength, stability*: animi, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 54: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: Tac. A. 3, 6: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, ib. 6, 46 *fin.*: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, Cic. Att. 11, 14: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45.

firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm* or *steady, to strengthen, fortify, support*: lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*: vexatos milites quiete, Curt. 9, 10: praegnantes largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10: bitumen aeramentis illinitur firmatque ea contra ignes, Plin. 35, 15, 51: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: turres praesidiis, Sall. J. 23: aditum urbis, Virg. Aen. 11, 466: aciem subsidiis, Liv. 9, 17: vestigia, Virg. Aen. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129: Curt. 4, 9 *med.*: alvum solutam, Cels. 1, 3. ‖. Fig.: *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable*, or *permanent*: (Romulus) urbem auspicato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: urbem colonis firmare, ib. 2, 18: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7: latronum opes firmare atque augere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: firmata jam aetate, Cic. Coel. 18, 43: animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Cluent. 6, 13: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3: memoria praecipue firmatur atque alitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7. **2.** *to strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquio et cura sibique et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum praesenti pignore, Virg. Aen. 3, 611. **3.** *to make sure of, secure in allegiance*: civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. **4.** *to confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare*: quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. Fat. 5, 11: fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4. With *acc.* and *infin.*: seque et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit, et ea facturum, quae imperarit, obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9. In the *pass.* with *infin.*: sata bene provenire firmantur, Pall. 11, 12.

firmus, a, um, *adj. firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful*: nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: quae tulit Aesoniden, firma carina fuit, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 35: robora, Virg. Aen. 2, 481: arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. Fast. 1, 370: solum, Curt. 5, 1: firmioris testae murices, Plin. 9, 33, 52: sunt et Amineae vites, firmissima vina, Virg. G. 2, 97: firmo cibo pasta pecus, *strengthening, nourishing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: firmius est triticum quam milium: id ipsum quam hordeum: ex tritico firmissima siligo, Cels. 2, 18: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 8: mihi placebat, si firmior esses, ib. 16, 5: nondum satis firmo corpore, ib. 11, 27: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84. ‖. Fig.: *firm, fast, constant, steadfast, immoveable, powerful, strong*: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Am. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: civitas imprimis firma, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, ib. 5, 20: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, ib. 1, 3 *fin.*: evocatorum firma manus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: praesidia firmissima, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Coel. 2, 5: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: illud ratum, firmum, fixum fuisse vis, id. Acad. 2, 46, 141: officii praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 30, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Acad. 1, 11, 42: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5: firmior candidatus, *who has stronger hopes of being elected*, id. Att. 1, 1: senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91: vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: non firmus rectum defendis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*: firmissimus ira, Ov. M. 7, 457: nunc opus pectore firmo, Virg. Aen. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. Am. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Fam. 15, 4: firmissimae amicitiae, Quint. 1, 2, 20. Poet. with *inf.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, *able, capable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47.

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus] *pertaining to the public* or *imperial treasury, fiscal*: res fiscales quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4: calumniae, *informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiae, *exactions for the treasury*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: gladiatores, *maintained out of the emperor's revenue*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33. ‖. Subst.: fiscalia, ium, *n. plu.*: *moneys for the treasury*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3351.

fiscārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a debtor to the treasury*: annuae fiscariorum praestationes, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes,* etc.: Tib. 2, 3, 15: Virg. E. 10, 71. **2.** *a muzzle* for cattle: Cato R. R. 54, 5: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. **3.** *a form for cheese*: fiscella forma, ubi casei exprimuntur, Gloss. Isid. (Hence It. *fistella.*)

fiscellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] i. q. fiscella: Col. 12, 38, 6.

fiscĭna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a small basket of wicker-work*: fiscina ficorum, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Virg. G. 1, 266: Col. 12, 39, 3. **2.** *a measure* for milk: Mart. 1, 44, 7: *for leaves, browse*: Ov. F. 4, 754: Plin. 18, 31, 74. **3.** *a muzzle*: id. 34, 8, 19, § 66.

fiscus, i, *m. a basket of wicker-work* used for olives in the oil-press: Col. 12, 52, 22. ‖. *a money-basket, money-bag, purse*: fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 22: mulus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia, Phaedr. 2, 7, 2: aerata multus in arca fiscus, *i. e. much money*, Juv. 14, 259. **2.** Esp. *the state treasury, public revenues*: quaternos HS. quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 197: qui fiscum sustulit, ib. 79, 183: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4. **3.** *the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse* (but distinct from his *private* property), in opp. to aerarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigaliorum residuis, Suet. Aug. 101: id. Ner. 32: Sen. Ben. 7, 6: Tac. A. 1, 37: (in the later period of the empire, however, identical with the aerarium: v. Smith's Ant. 537): Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. Dom. 12.

fissĭcŭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fissus] *to divide the entrails for the purpose of divination*: exta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45: Mart. Cap. 2, 38. (Hence Fr. *fêler* for *fesler.*)

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be cleft* or *split* (rare): robur, Virg. Aen. 6, 181: lignum, Plin. 16, 39, 73: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64: vena lapidis, id. 36, 17, 27. ‖. *cleft, split*: stipes, Col. 9, 1, 3. Comically: ad focum si adesses, non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your head split*, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

fissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.] *cloven-footed*: juvencae, Aus. Ep. 5, 3. ‖. Transf.: *split*: calamus, Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a cleft, fissure* (only used in augury of a divided liver) fissum in extis, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: jecoris, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14.

fissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cleft, chink, fissure*: quorum in digitos pedum fissura divisa est, Plin. 10, 63, 83: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4. In *plur.*: efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, *chapped lips*, Plin. 28, 12, 50 *fin.*

fissus, a, um, *Part.* [findo]. ‖ Adj.: *cloven*: fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr. 4, 684: utebatur equo pedibus prope humanis, et in modum digitorum ungulis fissis, Suet. Caes. 61.

fistūca, ae, *f. a rammer, beetle* Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Plin. 36, 25, 61.

fistūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fistuco] *a ramming down*: Vitr. 7, 1.

fistūco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fistuca] *to ram down* or *in, to level with a rammer* or *beetle*: fundamenta, Cato R. R. 18, 7: solum, Plin. 36, 25, 63: rudus pedali crassitudine fistucari, id. 36, 25, 62. In the *part. perf. absol.*: terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, *by ramming down*, i. q. fistucatione, id. 17, 11, 16 *fin.*

fistŭla, ae, *f.*: *a pipe, tube; a water-pipe* (usually of lead): Cic. Rab. perd. 11, 31: Frontin. Aq. 25 *sq.*: Plin. 2, 103, 106. **2.** *the windpipe and gullet*: id. 11, 37, 66: Gell. 17, 11. **3.** *the tubular vessels in the lungs*. Plin. 11, 37, 72. **4.** *in the teeth*: id. 11, 37, 62. **5.** *the holes of a sponge*: id. 31, 11, 47. ‖. Esp. *a hollow reed-stalk, a reed* id. 12, 22, 48. **2.** Meton.: *a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, the Greek σύριγξ, invented by Pan*: fistula cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo: nam calamus cera jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 31: Virg. E. 2, 32 *sq.*: Ov. M. 1, 688 *sq.*: Plin. 7, 56, 57: eburneola, *pitch-pipe*, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 *sq.*: Quint. 1, 10, 27. Used like our catcalls to express disapprobation: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισημασίας sine ulla pastoricia fistula auferebamus, *without being hissed off*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. **3.** *a writing reed*: Pers. 3, 14. **4.** *a sort of ulcer, a fistula*: Cels. 7, 4: Plin. 20, 9, 33: Nep. Att. 21. **5.** fistula sutoria, *a shoemaker's punch*, Plin. 17, 14, 23. **6.** fistula farraria, *a hand-mill for grinding corn*, Cato R. R. 10, 3: also called serrata, Plin. 18, 10, 23 (Hence It. *fischiare.*)

fistŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fistula] *resembling a shepherd's pipe*: versus, *which gradually increase by a syllable*, Diom. p. 498 P. **‖** *of* or *for a fistula*: medicamentum, Veg. 2, 13.

fistŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a player on the shepherd's pipe*: Inscr.

fistŭlātim, *adv. in the shape of pipes*: App. M. 4, p. 144.

fistŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [fistula] *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper*: fistulatorem domi relinquetis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227.

fistŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fistulator] *pertaining to a player on the pipes*: artes, Arn. 2, 73.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [fistula] *furnished with pipes*: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31. **‖** *pipe-shaped*: venae, Arn. 2, 84: aera, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: Carm. 4.

fistŭlesco, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *to become full of holes*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, porous*: terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa, Plin. 18, 11, 29: telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, id. 11, 2, 1: aculeus, id. 11, 37, 65: lapis, id. 36, 23, 53: densitas spongiae, id. 27, 8, 45: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 5. **‖.** *having fistulas, fistulous*: cancer, Cato R. R. 157, 3.

fīsus, a, um, *Part.* [fido].

fivere item (apud Catonem) pro figere, Fest. *s. v.* ferocit.

fixē, *adv. fixedly*: ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 *fin.*

fixulas, *i. q.* fibulas, Fest. *s. v.*

fixūra, ae, *f* [figo] *a fastening, driving in*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

fixus, a, um, *Part.* [figo]. **‖.** Adj.: *fixed, fast, immoveable*: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25: inque tuis nunc fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, *firmly fixed in*, Lucr. 3, 4: astra, *the fixed stars*, Manil. 2, 35. **2.** Fig.. vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: fixum et statutum, id. Mur. 30, 62: consilium fixum, id. Att. 8, 14: animo fixum immotumque, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 27: illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, id. Balb. 28, 65.

flābellĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [flabellum fero] *a fan-bearer*, a female slave: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

flābello, 1. *v a.* [flabellum] *to fan*: Tert. Pall. 4.

flābellum, i, *n. dim.* [flabrum] *a small fan* or *fly-flap*: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: Mart. 3, 82, 10: for this a peacock's tail was used: Prop. 2, 24, 11. **‖.** Fig.: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *airy*: nihil est in animis, aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66. **‖.** Fig.: *spiritual*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 347.

flābra, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *blasts*, esp. of wind; or meton.: *breezes, winds* (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr. 5, 218: Boreae, Prop. 2, 27, 12: lenia Austri, Val. Fl. 6, 665: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres convellunt, Virg. G. 2, 293.

flābrālis, e, *adj.* [flabro] *breezy, airy*: Prud. Apoth. 845.

flabrarius, custos corporum, Isid. Gloss.

flàccĕo, 2. *v. n.* [flaccus] *to be flabby* or *flaccid*: aures pendulae atque flaccentes, Lact. Opif. D. 8. **‖.** Fig.: *to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop*: *flaccet*, languet, deficit, Non. 110, 10: oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Apol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 4.

flaccesco (also flaccisco), cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flacceo] *to wither, dry up*: foeniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9. **‖.** Fig.: *to become faint* or *feeble, to droop, languish*: flucti flacciscunt, silescunt venti, Pac. in Non. 488, 15: flaccescebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flabby, flaccid*: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2: folium, Plin. 15, 30, 39: vela, App. Flor. p. 365. **‖.** Fig.. *languid, feeble*: flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 631. argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

flaccus, a, um, *adj. flabby*: canes auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. **2.** Of persons: *flap-eared*: ecquos deos paetulos esse arbitramur? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. (Hence It. *fiacco.*)

flăgellātĭcius μαστιγίας, *one who deserves the whip*: Gloss. Philox.

flăgellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagello] *a whipping, scourging, flagellation*: Eccl.

flăgello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flagellum] *to whip, scourge, lash*: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48: leo terga cauda flagellat, id. 8, 16, 19: Ov. M. 3, 94: messem perticis, *to thresh out*, Plin. 18, 30, 72: serpentes sese interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55. *Absol.*: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118. **‖.** Fig.: flagellant ora comae, *beat against his face*, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertaque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, *shakes*, Stat. Th. 10, 169: flagellatus aër, Plin. 2, 45, 45: si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, *charge an exorbitant rate of interest*, Pers. 4, 49: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, *presses down, encloses*, Mart. 2, 30, 4: prout aliquis praevalens manceps annonam flagellet, *keeps back commodities, maintains them at too high a price*, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum] *a whip, scourge*: nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: ille flagellis ad mortem caesus, ib. 1, 2, 41: Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12. **‖.** Meton.: *a riding-whip*: Virg. Aen. 5, 579: Sil. 4, 441: *a whip for driving cattle*: Col. 2, 2, 26. **2.** *the thong of a javelin*: Virg. Aen. 7, 731. **3.** *a young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: Virg. G. 2, 299. **4.** *the arm of a polypus*: Ov. M. 4, 367. **5.** *a threshing-flail*: Hier. Jesai. 28. **‖‖.** *the lash* or *sting of conscience* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 1032: Juv. 13, 195. (Hence Fr. *fléau.*)

flāgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagito] *an earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare): nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, Cic. Top. 1, 5: uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4. In *plur.*: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flāgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an importunate asker, demander, a dun* (rare): ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Pl. Casin. prol. 24: Gell. 17, 6: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18. With *gen.*: triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12: pugnae, id. 2 45.

flāgĭtātrix, ĭcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *importunately demanding* or *dunning* epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep 140.

flāgĭtĭōsē, *adv. shamefully, basely infamously, flagitiously*: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38 turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1 53, 227: judicia male et flagitiose tueri id. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 44: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Font. 11, 24. *Comp.*: Arn. 4, 141. *Sup.*: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71.

flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious*: flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5: at miser (esse videretur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita afflueret voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Am. 13, 47: libidines, id. Verr. 2, 54, 134: flagitiosa emptio, possessio bonorum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32: socordia flagitiosior, ib. 85: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110: flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, ib. 31.

flāgĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [flagito; and therefore orig.: *burning desire, heat of passion*; hence] *a shameful* or *disgraceful act, a sin, shame* (esp. of an obscene or sensual nature): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 32, 71: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus unquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13: flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: quum loquimur *terni*, nihil flagitii dicimus: at quum *bini*, obscoenum est, id. Fam. 9, 22: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42. **‖.** In gen.: *any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing*: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Cluent. 46, 128: nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: ita necesse fuit aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, *disgraceful assertions, absurdities*, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: illa militiae flagitia, *those shameful speeches*, Tac. A. 1, 27. Comically: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 32. **‖‖.** Meton. *shame, disgrace*: id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7: magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, Tac. A. 3, 17: multo facere damni mavolo, quam opprobramentum aut flagitium muliebre efferri domo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60. **2.** as a term of reproach, like scelus: *shame, disgrace*, i. q. *rascal, scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 8: ipsa quae sis stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31 etiam vim opprobras, flagiti flagrantia *burning shame*, i. e. *outrageous villain*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

flāgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [from the root FLAG, whence flagro] *to demand warmly, earnestly*, or *repeatedly; to entreat, solicit; to press. im-*

portune, dun: constr. with *acc.* of the thing; with *acc.* of the pers.; with double *acc.*; with *ab* and *abl.* of the pers.; with *subj.* or *absol.*: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where obs. the climax), Cic. Planc. 19, 48. reliquos non desiderare solum, sed etiam poscere et flagitare, id. Verr. 5, 28, 71: causa postulat, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8: admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. perd. 3, 9: ea, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.* In *pass.*: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, id. Vatin. 11, 26: quum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitaretur, *when the legions demanded their pay*, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi, quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, id. Verr. 5, 49, 128: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: id. Sest. 11, 25: sed flagitat tabellarius. Valebis igitur, *presses*, id. Fam. 15, 18 *fin.*: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61. II. Esp. *to summon before court, to accuse:* compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53. III. *to incite to lewdness:* ancillam alienam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 2: juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato in Prisc. p. 719 P.: cf. Fest. *s. v.* inter cutem.

flagrans, antis, *Part.* [flagro]. II. Adj.: *flaming, blazing, glowing:* telum, Virg. G. 1, 331: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 44, 36: genae, Virg. Aen. 12, 65: oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25. 2. Transf. of colour: *glittering, shining:* (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 167: redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (*i. e.* sol), Sil. 12, 731. 3. Fig.: *glowing with passion, ardent, vehement:* oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quanquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65: flagrans, odiosa, loquacula, λαμπάδιον fit, *flickering, restless*, Lucr. 4, 1161: flagrans cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantior aequo non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi, *in the very act*, Cod. Justin. 9, 13, 1.

flagranter, *adv. ardently, vehemently, eagerly:* Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10: flagrantissime cupere, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flagrantĭa, ae, *f.* [flagro] *a burning, burning heat, ardour:* montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157: aestiva, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 183: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. II. Fig.: omnis pectoris, Prud. στεφ. 10, 734. III. Meton. as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobras, flagiti flagrantia, *thou burning shame!* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

flagratores dicebantur genus hominum, quod mercede flagris caedebantur (*leg.* caedebant), Fest. *s. v.*

flagrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flagrum fero] *whip-bearing:* Automedon, Aus. Ep. 10.

flagrĭōnes dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt: ut verberones a verberibus, Afranius in Vopisco: Non. 28, 27.

flagritrĭba, ae, *m.* [flagrum tero] *a whip-wearer*, i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged:* Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 5.

flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to blaze, flame, burn:* flagrantes onerariae, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: crinem flagrantem excutere, Virg. Aen. 2, 685: flagrabant ignes, Ov. F. 6, 439: intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr. 6, 1168: flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10. II. Fig.: *to be inflamed with passion* (both in a good and in a bad sense), *to glow, burn, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked:* non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11: dicendi studio, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: eximio literarum amore, Quint. prooem. § 6: cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 75: amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: cupidine currus, Ov. M. 2, 104: libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagraturam bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17: bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: domesticis stupris flagitiisque, id. Verr. 4, 32, 71: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Coel. 5, 12: uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14. Poet.: coelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop. 1, 13, 23. 2. Poet. with *act. sign.*: *to inflame with passion:* Elisam, Stat. S. 5, 2, 120. 3. *to be greatly disturbed* or *annoyed at, to suffer from:* consules flagrant infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18: invidia et infamia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: invidia, Suet. Aug. 27: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: ignominia et pudore, Flor. 2, 18. [*Flag-ro* contains the same root as *fulg-eo, flam-ma* (*flag-ma*), also as Sans. *bhrâj* (splendere); Gr. φλέγω; Goth. *bairh*; Eng. *bright*.]

flagrum, i, *n. a whip, scourge:* Pl. Am. 4, 2, 10: Liv. 28, 11: Suet. Oth. 2. II. Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i. e. *to servitude*, Juv. 10, 109. 2. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagri, salve, *school for the scourge*, i. e. *to whom the scourge is often applied*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 31. [Akin to Eng. *flog*; and prob. to *plaga, plango*; πληγή, πλήσσω.]

flāmen (also filamen, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), ĭnis, *m. a priest of one particular deity*, said to have been so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Fest. *s. v.* maximae. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 540): Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Liv. 1, 20: Suet. Tib. 26: flaminem prodere, Cic. Mil. 10, 27: capere, Liv. 27, 8: inaugurare, ib.

flāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [flo] *a blowing, blast:* cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54: venti, Lucr. 1, 291: Cauri, id. 6, 135. II. Meton.: *a gale, wind:* ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg. Aen. 5, 832: flamina conticuere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val. Fl. 3, 732.

flāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a blowing* of the wind: Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

flāmĭna, ae, *f.* [flamen] *the wife of a flamen*, usu. flaminica: Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

flāmĭnālis, is, *m.* [id.] *one who has been a flamen:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3932.

flāmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of flamen:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 328, 1.

flāmĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the dwelling of the* flamen Dialis: Gell. 10, 15. II. *a young priestess who attended on the wife of the* flamen Dialis: Fest. *s. v.* (but perh. we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminius camillus).

flāmĭnĭca, ae, *f.* [id.] *the wife of a flamen*, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov. F. 2, 27: Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16: Fest. *s. v.* flaminia.

flāmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the office of flamen:* Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41: Liv. 26, 23: Tac. A. 4, 16.

flāmĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a flamen:* **flaminia aedes** domus flaminis Dialis, Fest. *s. v.*: **flaminius camillus** puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimes et matrimes, qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat, id. *s. v.*

flamma, ae (old *gen. sing.* flammai, Lucr. 1, 726, *etc.*), *f.* [flagma, from root FLAG; v. flagro] *a blazing fire, blaze, flame:* dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 222: flammam concipere, *to take fire*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flamma torreri, id. B. G. 5, 43: flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustae, id. B. C. 3, 101: effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. 30, 6: flammam sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.* Proverb.: (i) flamma fumo est proxima, *flame is very near to smoke;* i. e. *you run great risk of falling into positive vice, if you yield to the temptation to deviate from strict propriety*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53. (ii) e flamma cibum petere, *to snatch food from the flames*, i. e. to do any disgraceful or degrading act (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (iii) prius undis flamma (*sc.* miscebitur), *sooner will fire mingle with water*, of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49. 2. Meton.: *that which produces light; light, a star*, etc.: solis flammam per coeli coerula pasci, *the blazing light*, Lucr. 1, 1089: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, *among the stars*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: polo fixae flammae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15: deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammas spargit, *lightnings*, id Fast. 3, 285: flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, *a torch*, Virg. Aen. 6 518. 3. Of colour: *flame colour:* reddit flammam excellentis purpurae, Plin. 35, 6, 27: stant lumina (*i. e.* oculi) flamma, Virg. Aen. 6, 300: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368. II. Fig.: *the flame* or *fire of passion*, esp. *the glow of love, flame, passion, ardour*, etc.: amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 92: cuncto concepit pectore flammam, Cat. 64, 92. excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flamma, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic. Brut 24, 93: memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4. 2. *a devouring flame, suffering, danger:* incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: invidiae flamma, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: implacatae flamma gulae, *raging hunger*, Ov. M. 8, 846. III. **flamma** (Jovis), *a flower* a kind of *corn-flower*, Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 27, 7, 27.

flammābundus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *flaming:* Mart. Cap. 1, p. 22.

flammātrix, īcis, *f.* [flammo] *she that inflames:* Mart. Cap. 5, p. 137.

flammĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [flammeum] *a maker of bridal veils:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36: cf. Fest. *s. v.*

flammĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small bridal veil:* Juv. 10, 334.

flammĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [flammeus] *flame-coloured:* Col. 10, 307.

flammesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flamma] *to become inflamed:* Lucr. 6, 670.

flammĕum, i, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* velum) *a (flame-coloured) bridal veil:* Plin 21, 8, 22. Poet.: flammea conterit, *marries repeatedly*, Juv. 6, 225.

flammĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flaming, fiery:* sunt stellae natura flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: halitus, Col. 5, 5, 15: Mart. 10, 62, 6. II. Meton. of colour: *flaming, flame-coloured, fiery red:* lumina flammea, Ov. H. 12, 107: viola alba, purpurea, flammea, Plin. 21, 11, 38: murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361. III. Fig.: *flaming, glowing:* versus, Enn. in Non. 139, 15: acres et flammei viri, Sid Ep. 1, 7.

flammĭcŏmans, antis, *adj.* [flamma como] *having fiery hair, flaming* taedae, Juvenc. 25, 4, 202.

flammĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flam

ma coma] *having fiery hair, flaming:* ignes, Prud. Psych. 775.

flammĭcrĕmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma cremo] *consumed with fire:* ruinae, Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *flaming, burning, fiery:* glacialibus flammida confundit, App. de Mundo, p. 66.

flammĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma fero] *flame-bearing*, i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery:* crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, i. e. *lit up by torches*, Lucan. 5, 402.

flammĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [flamma and GEN root of gigno] *fire-born:* fur, i. e. *Cacus, son of Vulcan*, Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma gero] *flame-bearing, flaming, fiery:* ales, *the eagle*, Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582: Titan, Lucan. 1, 415.

flammĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [flamma ago] *to emit flames:* noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Gell. 17, 10.

flammĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [flamma] *fiery-footed:* Juvenc. 11, 4, 554.

flammĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [flamma potens] *powerful by fire:* Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

flammĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma volo] *flying with flames:* sol, Arator Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammĭvŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma vomo] *vomiting flames:* Juvenc. 23 praef.

flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [flamma]. **I.** Neutr.: *to flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in the *imperf. part.*): feni flammantis acervos, Prop. 4, 4, 77: flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 433. **II.** Act.: *to inflame, set on fire, burn:* in the pass. also *to burn:* quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 44: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568. **2.** Meton. of colour: *to make flame-coloured, to colour red, to redden:* illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297: flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, *fiery red*, Mart. 5, 19, 12. **3.** Fig.: *to inflame the mind* or *passions:* sic donis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammat, Sil. 16, 303: flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, *had inflamed with anger, incensed*, Tac. H. 2, 74: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. Aen. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300.

flammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fiery, burning:* carbones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: febris, ib. 2, 32.

flammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little flame:* Timagoras negat sibi unquam, quum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80: Col. 9, 14, 9. **II.** *a little banner* used at a late period by cavalry: Veg. Mil. 2, 1.

flātĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *produced by blowing, blown:* sonitus, Amm. 30, 1: laminae, i. e. *founded, cast*, Arn. 6, 201.

flāto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to blow:* tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.

flātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blower* of a wind-instrument, *a caster* of metals: flator tibicen, Fest. *s. v.*. flat, flator φυσᾷ, αὐλητής, Gloss. Labb triumviri monetales, aeris, argenti, auri flatores, *melters, casters*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a blowing, casting:* ventos jamdiu non esse, et coeli conquievisse flaturas, Arn. 1, 7: aeris, *a melting, casting*, Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*

flātūrālis, e, *adj.* [flatura] *blowing:* artus, *containing air*, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a metal-caster, coiner:* Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6.

flātus, ūs, *m.* [flo] *a blowing, breathing, snorting:* nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (*sc.* tibiae), Hor. A. P. 205: flatuque secundo carbasa mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418: in *plur.:* ib. 15, 302: Virg. G. 2, 339: ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura, cavet, *of his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 428: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Virg. G. 3, 111: ventris, *a breaking wind*, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66. **II.** Meton.: *the breath of life, the soul:* Prud. στεφ. 3, 168. **III.** Fig.: *a breath, breeze:* quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187. **2.** *inflatedness, haughtiness* (mostly *plur.*): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. Aen. 11, 346: Ov. A. A. 1, 715. (Hence It. *flauto;* Sp. *flauta;* Fr. *flûte.*)

flāvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [flavus] *to be yellow* or *gold coloured* (poet.): quum maturis flavebit messis aristis, poet. Col. 10, 311. In the *imperf. part.:* flaventes cerae, Ov. M. 8, 670: culta, Virg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lanugine malas, id. Aen. 10, 324.

flāvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flaveo] *to become yellow* or *gold coloured, to turn a light yellow:* molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Virg. E. 4, 28: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerrime flavescens, Plin. 16, 6, 7.

flāvĭcŏmans, antis, *adj.* [flavus comans] *yellow* or *flaxen-haired:* Prud. Apoth. 495.

flāvĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flavus coma] *yellow* or *flaxen-haired:* Petr. 110.

flāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flaveo] *of a golden yellow, yellowish:* fel, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

flāvus, a, um, *adj. yellow, flaxen, gold coloured*, ξανθός (chiefly poet.): mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 937: aurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 592: Ceres, id. G. 1, 96: arva, ib. 316: crines, id. Aen. 12, 605: coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307: flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 4: Chloe, ib. 3, 9, 19: pudor, *blushing*, Sen. Hippol. 652. Subst.: an de moneta Caesaris decem flavos, *gold pieces*, Mart. 12, 65, 6. [*Flavus* and *ful-vus* are connected.]

flēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fleo]. **I.** Pass. *to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable:* ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigilias! id. Planc. 42, 101: multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9. **II.** Act. *that causes to weep* (poet. and rare): cepe, Lucil. in Non. 201, 2: ultor, Ov. H. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502. **2.** *weeping, tearful, doleful:* gemitus elamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: moeror (est) aegritudo flebilis, ib. 4, 8, 18: affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint. 11, 3, 162: elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: suavitas, Quint. 11, 3, 170: spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68: sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. Neut. adverb.: exclusus flebile cantet amans, *plaintively, sadly*, Ov. R. Am. 36. (Hence It. *fievole;* Sp. *feble;* Fr. *foible.*)

flēbĭlĭter, *adv. mournfully, dolefully:* vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: lamentari, ib. 2, 21, 49: canere, ib. 1, 35, 85: gemere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: daemones flebilius ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act.: *to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round:* arcus, Ov. M. 4, 303: flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 188: vultus ad illum, ib. 4, 265: geminas acies huc, Virg. Aen. 6, 789: oculos, Ov. M. 8, 696: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25: de foro in Capitolium currum flectere, Cic. Verr. 5, 30, 77: plaustrum, Ov. M. 10, 447: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 64 *fin.:* habenas Ov. M. 2, 169: cursus in orbem, ib. 6, 225: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19: tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 17: flexi crines, *curled*, Mart. 3, 63, 3: flexum mare, *a bay*, Tac. A. 14, 4: flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25. Reflect.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. M. 2, 718: modo flector in anguem, *I bend myself into a snake*, ib. 8, 881: sol ab ea (Cancri) meta incipit flecti, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30. **2.** Naut. *t. t. to double* a cape or promontory: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9. **II.** Fig.: *to bend, turn, direct:* flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1405: vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, ib. 1, 10, 29: vitam flectere fingereque, id. Sull. 28, 79: mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22: id est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunae praebenti se, et oblata casu flectere ad consilium, *to convert what is offered by chance to his own designs*, id. 28, 44: juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, *turn aside, avert*, Lucr. 5, 108. **2.** Esp. *to bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, soften:* quibus rebus flectebar animo atque frangebar, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: oratione aliquem flectere, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: judices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperiis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris ullis, Virg. Aen. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, ib. 7, 312: desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, ib. 6, 376: ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378: hortaturque simul flectitque labores, *soothes*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119. Reflect.: plurimum valet miseratio, quae judicem flecti cogit, *to let himself be moved*, Quint. 6, 1, 23. **3.** *to turn aside from, avoid:* ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18. **4.** In gramm. (i) *to form* a word. verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (*pollex*) de Graeco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 *fin.* (ii) Flectere syllabam, *to give the circumflex accent*, Quint. 1, 5, 23. **B.** Neutr. *to turn, go,* or *march:* quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 372: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H. 2, 70. **2.** Fig.: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, id. A. 13, 3: in ambitionem, ib. 4, 37.

flegma, atis, v. phlegma.

flēmĭna, um, *n. plu. a congestion of blood about the ankles:* bryonia in jumento homineque flemina aut sanguinem, qui se ad talos dejecerit, circumligata sanat, Plin. 23, 1, 17 *fin.*

flĕo, flēvi, flētum (contr. forms flesti Ov. H. 5, 43: flerunt, Virg. G. 4, 461: flesset, Stat. S. 1, 145: flesse, Ov. M. 6, 404: Liv. 30, 44) 2. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr. *to weep, cry:* fleo, quia dijungimur, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 18: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 *fin.:* haec quum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: felix qui potuit praesenti flere puellae, *in the presence of*, Prop. 1, 12, 15: o multa fleturum caput! Hor. Epod. 5, 74: lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari coëgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245. *Pass. impers.:* ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: minus est, quod flendum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. 6

praet. § 8. Of horses: equorum greges comperit ubertim flere, Suet. Caes. 81. **2.** Of things: *to drop, trickle:* uberibus flent omnia guttis, Lucr. 1, 350: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest. 702. **B.** Act. *to weep for, bewail, lament: He.* Ne fle. *Er.* Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam talem adolescentem? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 36: unicum (filium) mater, Cat. 39, 5: parentes Troilon, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: amissas amicitias, Cat. 96, 4: filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10: servitutem tristem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 6: amorem testudine, *to lament in mournful strains,* id. Epod. 14, 11: feralia carmina, poet. Col. 10, 350. In the *part. perf.:* multum fleti ad superos, *wept, lamented,* Virg. Aen. 6, 481. With *acc.* and *infin.:* longe castra tibi, longe miser agmina septem flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ, Prop. 1, 7, 18.

flētĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fletus fero] *weeping, dripping, distilling:* truncus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 74.

flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo]. II. Adj.: *weeping:* mater pueri fleta et lacrimosa, App. M. 7, p. 199. **2.** *dripping:* sanguine fleti, Lucr. 2, 632.

flētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a weeping:* quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret. Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque moerens, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: fletus cum singultu, id. Planc. 31, 76: prae fletu et dolore, id. Att. 11, 7: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.:* clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur, id. B. G. 5, 33: fletum reprimere, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: quum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7: nullis ille movetur fletibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 439.

flexănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [flecto animus] (poet.). I. Act. *that bends* or *sways the soul, moving, affecting:* tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poëta dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: amor, Cat. 64, 331. II. Pass. *touched, moved, affected:* Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80.

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus] *that may be bent, pliant, flexible:* materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92: arcus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29: betulla circulis, Plin. 16, 18, 29: ulmus ad currus, id. 16, 43, 83: vitrum, id. 36, 26, 66. II. Fig.: *pliant, flexible, tractable:* genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: oratio, id. Or. 16, 52: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic. Att. 10, 11. **2.** *fickle, wavering, inconstant:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, id. Am. 25, 93.

flexĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [flexibilis] *flexibility:* cornuum, Sol. 52 *med.*

flexĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus] *pliant, pliable, supple:* cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383: ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79: cervix ad circumspectum, id. 11, 37, 67: lectuli, Amm. 22, 4. II. *bent, curved:* sinus (comarum) *i. e. curled,* Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26: spicae, App. M. 6 *init.*

flexĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [flexus loquor] *ambiguous, equivocal:* oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, partim falsis, partim casu veris, partim flexiloquis et obscuris, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

flexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flecto] *a bending, turning; a bend, turn, curve* (rare): trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. Or. 18, 59. II. Fig.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! *turnings, windings,* id. Pis. 22, 53. **2.** Esp. of the voice: *a modulation, inflection, change:* est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior quem significat Demosthenes et Aeschines, quum alter alteri objicit vocis flexiones, id. Or. 18, 57: delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98.

flexĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [flexus] *with bent feet,* and in gen. *twining:* hederae, Ov. M. 10, 99.

flexĭvĭcē, *adv.* [flexus vicis] *with turnings* or *windings, crookedly:* Pac. in Non. 260, 11.

flexo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [flexus] *to bend, curve:* vineam, Cato R. R. 49 *fin.*

flexumĭnes, *an old name of the Roman knights:* equitum nomen saepe variatum est: Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde Flexumines, postea Trossuli, Plin. 33, 2, 9.

flexŭōsē, *adv. crookedly, tortuously:* si flexuose volitet flamma, Plin. 18, 35, 84.

flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flexus] *full of turns* or *windings, tortuous:* flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons flexuosus, Plin. 5, 27, 27: volatus hirundini, id. 10, 24, 35. *Sup.:* intestina flexuosissimis orbibus, id. 11, 37, 79. II. Fig.: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143.

flexūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, winding, turning* (rare): laterum, Lucr. 4, 313: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38. II. Fig.: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.* **2.** In gram. *inflection, declension:* Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 166.

flexus, a, um, *Part.* [flecto]. II. Adj.: *bent:* zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricornumque flexior, Mart. Cap. 8, 297. Subst.: *n. plu.* collium flexa, Min. Fel. Oct. 17. Fig. of accent *or* tone of voice: *lengthened, circumflexed:* Quint. 11, 3, 172.

flexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, turning, winding:* aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, Quint. 9, 2, 78: in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic. Att. 16, 13 a: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12: implicatae flexibus vallium viae, id. 32, 4: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G. 1: (quo pacto sol) brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 615: metae, Pers. 3, 68: labyrinthei, Cat. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13. II. Fig.: *a turning, transition, change:* id est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paululum haesit ad metas (in allusion to the race-course), id. Coel. 31, 75: si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1. **2.** In rhetor.: *an artful turning, variation:* inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint. 5, 13, 2. **3.** Of the voice: *inflection, modulation, variation:* citharoedi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, id. 1, 12, 3: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12. **4.** In gramm.: *inflection, variation, derivation:* quid vero? quae tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? quum *Alba* faciat *Albanos* et *Albenses; volo, volui* et *volavi,* id. 1, 6, 15.

flictus, ūs, *m.* [fligo] *a striking, dashing together, collision* (poet.): tum scuta cavaeque dant sonitum flictu galeae, Virg. Aen. 9, 667: Sil. 9, 322.

flīgo, 3. *v. a. to strike, strike down:* Liv. Andr. in Non. 110, 29 *sq.*

flo, flavi, flatum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to blow:* belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes, Lucr. 6, 718: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu flabit, *will blow, sound,* Ov. F. 4, 181. **B.** Act.: *to blow, blow at, blow out, blow up,* or *blow away:* Chimaera ore ferox acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr. 5, 904: pulvis vento flatus, Auct. B. Afr. 52: tibia flatur, *is blown,* Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur follibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon,* Plin. 36, 19, 36. II. Transf.: *to cast* or *found metals by blowing, to mint:* quod aes antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: flata signataque pecunia, Gell. 2, 10. Hence *the directors of the mint* were called triumviri auro argento aeri flando feriundo (abbrev. III VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 569. III. Fig.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, *of high-flown, bombastic talk,* Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare rosas, fulva monilia respuere, *to blow away,* i. e. *to despise,* Prud. στεφ 3, 21.

floccōsus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *full of flocks of wool:* App. Herb. 62.

floccus, i, *m. a lock* or *flock of wool* etc.: ne qui flocci intereant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, ib. 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos legere fimbriasve diducere, Cels. 2, 6: nascuntur in eo (robore) et pilulae, nucibus non absimiles, intus habentes floccos molles, Plin. 16, 7, 10. II. Transf.: *anything trifling, insignificant, of no account* (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of*): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 152: neque ego illum maneo, neque flocci facio, id. Men. 2, 3, 69: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Att. 13, 50: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, ib. 4, 15: non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 24: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: and in *pass.:* flocci fiet et cuculator, Titin. in Non. 131, 33. (Hence Sp. *flueco, fleco.*)

floces, um, *f. plu. dregs* or *lees of wine:* floces audierat prisca voce significare vini faecem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti fraces ex oleis, idque apud Caecilium in Polumenis legerat, Gell. 11, 7.

flōrālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [flos] *a flower-garden:* Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

flōrens, entis, *Part.* [floreo]. II. Adj.: *blossoming, florid, splendid,* etc.: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 451: smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, ib. 1, 210: catervae aere, Virg. Aen. 7, 804: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5. **2.** Fig.: *flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent:* with *abl.:* complecti hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13: regina Berenice florens aetate formaque Tac. H. 2, 81: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4. *Absol.:* qui te beatum, qui florentem putas, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35 86: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32. Of things: with *abl.:* florentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226: anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, *joyous,* Gell. 6, 13. *Absol.:* (majores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: civitas (Ubiorum) ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: invidetur praestanti florentique fortunae. Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 210: quod florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sall. J. 83: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: florentissima Samnitium castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: aevo florente puellae, Lucr. 3, 1021: adhuc florente juventa fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: modus nullus est florentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), Cic. de Or. 3 41, 166: oratio florentissima, Gell. 15, 28.

flōrenter, *adv. flourishingly, famously:* florentissime docet, *with great repute,* Hier. Chron. Euseb. A. D. 358.

flōrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [flos] *to bloom, blossom, flower:* per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: imputata floret vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 6: narcisso floreat alnus, id. E. 8 53 Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. F. 5

327. **II. Meton.** of wine: *to froth, ferment*: si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis florent, Ov. F. 5, 270. **2.** *to get the first downy beard*: libat florentes haec tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4. **3.** *to be filled with, to abound with*: tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441. With *gen.*: hinc laetas urbes puerûm florere videmus, id. 1, 256. **III. Fig.**: *to be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.: constr. with the *abl.* and *absol.* With *abl.*: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: florere omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141. *Absol.*: ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica floruisset, id. Coel. 24, 59: in senectute, id. Am. 1, 4: cum multis simul floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: floruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis floret equus, *is in his prime*, Lucr. 5, 882. **2.** Of things: with *abl.*: (Graecia), quae quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliud floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1278. *Absol.*: quae (magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Am. 4, 13: quae familia admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62: aetherii dono cessere parentes aeternum florere genas, *to flourish in perpetual youth*, Stat. Th. 1, 705.

flōresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [floreo] *to begin to blossom* or *flower*: antequam (plantae) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 669: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. **II. Fig.**: *to begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute*: nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem, firmata jam stirpe virtutis tanquam turbine aliquo pervertere, id. Coel. 32, 79: ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11. Of things: patria nostra florescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12: olla senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 73.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.): coronae, *wreaths of flowers*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 15: serta, Tib. 1, 1, 12: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg. Aen. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344. **II. Transf.**: *shining, blooming*: crines, Pac. and Att. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 605: lanugo, Att. ib. (*al.* flora).

flōrĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flos coma] *having the hair adorned with flowers*: Aus. Ep. 4, 49.

flōrĭdē, *adv. with flowers, floridly, bloomingly*: depicta vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269: ecclesia clarius ac floridius enituit, Lact. Mort. persec. 3.

flōrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus] *somewhat blooming*: ore nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [floreo] *blooming, flowery*: hydrauli hortabere ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quae spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 783. **2.** Of colour: *lively, gay, bright*: colores, Plin. 35, 8, 12. **II. Fig.**: *blooming, fresh, beautiful*: puellula, Cat. 61, 57: Galatea floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: aetas, Cat. 68, 16: novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: florida et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20. **3.** Of discourse: *ornate, florid*: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic. Brut. 82, 285: floridius genus, Quint. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos fero] *bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Lucan. 9, 290.

florifertum dictum, quod eo die spicae feruntur ad sacrarium, Fest. *s. v.*: florifertum ἀνθοφορία, Gloss. Labb.

flōrĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [flos and GEN root of gigno] *producing blossoms, blossoming* (poet. of the early beard): Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos gero] *flower-bearing, flowery*: sedes, *the garden of Eden*, Sedul. 2, 2: Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

flōrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [flos lego] *flower-culling*: apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

flōrĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [flos pario] *flower-producing*: ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

flōrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [floreo] *a blossoming, flowering*: Hier. Homil. 2 in Cantic.

flōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *abounding in flowers, flowery*: Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpurae, *i. e.* rosae purpureae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 19. **II. Fig.**: *blooming, youthful*: succuba, Prud. στεφ. 10, 191.

flōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *blooming, bright* (rare): equus flora et comanti juba, Gell. 3, 9.

flōs, ōris, *m. a blossom, flower*: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928: recentes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 44: verni, ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, ib. 17, 59: laetissimi flores, id. Verr. 4, 48, 107: flores rosae, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *the stage strewed with flowers*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, *puts forth*, Plin. 20, 23, 99. **II. Meton.**: *the juice of flowers*: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49: Plin. 11, 6 7. **2.** Like the Gr. ἄνθος, *the prime* or *best part* or *kind*: flos Liberi, *the bouquet* or *perfume of wine*, Pac. in Non. 498, 12: so vini (Bacchi), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: *the best kind of oil*: Plin. 15, 6, 6: *of wax*: id. 21, 14, 49: *of resin*: id. 14, 20, 25: *of salt*: Cato R. R. 88, 2: *of meal*: Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: *of cream*: Vitr. 8, 3: *the finest dish*: coenae, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8. (ii) *the highest part, the top, crown, head*: *the froth of wine*: Col. 12, 30: Plin. 14, 21, 27: *the blisters* or *scales* formed in smelting metals: id. 34, 11, 24: *the upper dust* of marble *or* gypsum: Col. 12, 20, 8. **Poet.** of *the first hairs of the beard*: Virg. Aen. 8, 160: Lucan. 6, 562: *the tip of a flame*: Lucr. 1, 898. **3.** In architect. *the carved flowers on a Corinthian capital*: Vitr. 4, 1: *on a cupola*: id. 4, 8. **III. Fig.**: *the flower, crown, ornament* of anything: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: legatorum, id. Flacc. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12: vitae, *splendour, glory*, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Graeciae flore, *in the very flower, the greatest prosperity*, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos aetatis, *the prime of life*, Lucr. 3, 771: viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14: in flore primo tantae indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15: primus flos animi, *youthful vigour*, Stat. Ach. 1, 625: but also, flos animi, *ripe age*, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quae retulit, flores modo rerum decerpsisse, *the choicest, best*, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7. **2** *maidenly* or *youthful innocence, virginity*: (virgo) quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus Liv. 21, 2: florem aetatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49. **3.** Of speech: *a flower, embellishment, ornament*: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66: nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M Crassi oratione), ib. 66, 233: florem e. colorem defuisse, ib. 87, 298. [*Flos, floreo*, and *folium*, contain the same root, and are connected with the Gr. φλέω, φλόος, φύλλον.]

floscellus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *a floweret*: ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

flosculē, *adv.* [flosculus] *bloomingly*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1.

flosculus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *a little flower, floweret*: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43. **Transf.**: *the part of fruit where the traces of the corolla*, etc. *remain*: Col. 12, 45, 5. **II. Fig.**: *blossom, pride, ornament*: non flosculos sed, jam decimum aetatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9: vitae, *youth*, Juv. 9, 127. **2.** Esp. of style, *flower, ornament*: omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119: juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ut Noctes istae quadam tenus his quoque historiae flosculis, leviter injectis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2. **3.** *a motto, sentence* culled from a writing: Sen. Ep. 33.

fluctĭcŏla, ae, *adj.* [fluctus colo] *living in waves*: nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

fluctĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [fluctus] *sea-coloured*: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

fluctĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little wave, wavelet*: App. Apol. p. 296.

fluctĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus frango] *wave-breaking*: litus, Lucr. 1, 306.

fluctĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [fluctus and GEN root of gigno] *wave-born*: Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

fluctĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wave-born*: monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

fluctĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fluctus gero] *wave-bringing, wave-impelling*, a poet. epithet of a ship: poet. Cic. frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (dub.).

fluctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo: cf. fluctus] for fluxio, *a flowing, flow*: fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127.

fluctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus sonus] *wave-resounding, roaring with waves*: profundum, Sil. 12, 355: litora, Sen. Herc. Oet. 836.

fluctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *driven about by the waves*: nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Theb. 1, 271.

flucto, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to wave, float, flap*: Lucr. 4, 75.

fluctŭātim, *adv.* [fluctuo] *flauntingly*: Afran. in Non. 111, 29 *sq.*

fluctŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a floating hither and thither, fluctuation*: and **Transf.** in gen.: *a tremulous motion, agitation*: tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira 2, 35. **II. Fig.** of the mind *wavering, vacillation*: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25.

fluctuo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* or **fluctuor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [fluctus] *to move like the waves, to undulate, to flow hither and thither*: also, *to float hither and thither, to be tossed* or *driven about by the waves* or *by any other fluctuating body*. **A.** fluctuo: nunc valide fluctuat mare, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 14: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: quaedam insulae semper fluctuant, Plin. 2, 95, 96: agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40: fluctuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *undulates with gleaming brass*, i. e. like the light glancing on the waves, Virg. G. 2, 281. In an obscene sense: Arn. 2, 73: Auct. Priap. 19, 4 **B.** fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, *floats about*, id. 16, 38, 73: lapidem e Scyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26. **II.** Fig.: *to be restless, uncertain: to waver, hesitate, vacillate.* **A.** fluctuo: *Eu.* Potin' ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 49: animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Aen. 10, 680: mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Virg. Aen. 4, 532: inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59: in suo decreto, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20: genus orationis, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16. **B.** fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep. 111: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo.

fluctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *full of waves, billowy* (rare): in mari fluctuoso, *stormy*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5. **II.** Transf.: *with wave-like streaks:* smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

fluctus, ūs, *m.* (*gen. sing.* fluctuis, Varr. and Nigid. in Gell. 4, 16: *nom. plur.* flucti, Pac. and Att. in Non. 488, 12) [fluo] *a flowing, undulating:* jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554. Of the motion of the magnetic fluid: id. 6, 1052. And in an obscene sense: id. 4, 1267. **II.** *a flooding, a flood; a wave, billow, surge:* incursu fluctus mare saevibat, id. 5, 1000: fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, *by the flood-tide*, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: excitatis maximis fluctibus, id. Rep. 1, 6: ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 76: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: in fluctibus consistere, ib. 4, 24: fluctus uti volutus ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. G. 3, 237: indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: sese fluctibus committere, Cic. Verr. 2, 37, 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum mercator metuens, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Virg. Aen. 1, 66. Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, *a puddle in a storm*, i. e. *much ado about nothing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36. **2.** Poet. transf. *a stream of odours:* unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 677: *of fire:* atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572. **III.** Fig.: *turbulence, commotion, disturbance:* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Flacc. 26, 63: contionum, id. Mil. 2, 5: rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 299: Virg. Aen. 12, 831: tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1289. (Hence It. *fiotto, frotto;* Fr. *flot.*)

flŭens, entis, *Part.* [fluo]. **II.** Adj.: *lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate:* inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8: incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 15: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26. **2.** Of style: *flowing, fluent:* in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127. (ii) *diffuse:* ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, ib. 65, 220: and of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

flŭenter, *adv. in a flowing manner* (rare): ubi multa fluenter semina aquarum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 520: capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122.

flŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing, fluency:* Fig.: loquendi, Amm. 30, 4.

flŭentĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum sono] *wave-resounding:* litus, Cat. 64, 52.

flŭento, 1. *v. a.* [fluentum] *to water:* Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

flŭentum, i, *n.* [fluo] *a flow, flood; running water, a stream* (usu. in *plur.*): fluenta lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947: Xanthi, Virg. Aen. 4, 143: rauca Cocyti, ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, ib. 12, 35: quum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, *by the Euripus*, Flor. 2, 8. In *sing.*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 52: Aus. Mos. 10, 59. Of *milk:* fluenta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141. **II.** Transf.: *a stream of fire:* App. de Mundo, p. 73.

flŭesco (also fluisco), 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become fluid, to melt, dissolve:* salem in aqua fluescere, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 5 *fin.*

flŭĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *melting, dissolving.* Fig.: fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, 21 *fin.*

flŭĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [fluidus] *to make fluid, dissolve:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

flŭĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *flowing, fluid:* quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Virg. G. 3, 484: cruor, id. Aen. 3, 663: aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus, Ov. M. 14, 168: alvus, Seren. Sammon. 29 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *soft, slack, lax, languid* · frondes, Lucr. 2, 597: lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231: labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47: caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50: vestis, *flowing, loose*, Just. 41, 2: Sen. Oed. 422. **III.** Act. *relaxing, enfeebling:* calor, Ov. M. 15, 362.

fluisco, v. fluesco.

flŭĭto, avi atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [fluo] *to float, swim, sail:* in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur, Plin. 31, 2, 18: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8. **2.** *to wave, undulate, flap:* fluitantia aplustra, Lucr, 2, 556: pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, *slack*, id. A. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose*, Tac. G. 17: amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering*, Tac. H. 5, 18. **II.** Fig.: *to be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver, vacillate:* animo incerto fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1065: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*: fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247.

flūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a flowing of water; a flood, stream:* Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula in Liv. 5, 16: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: donec me flumine vivo abluero, *in a living stream*, Virg. Aen. 2, 719. In *plur.*: nymphae venas et flumina fontis elicuere sui, *streams*, Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum flumina, Virg. Aen. 9, 585: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima flumina immittere in piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9. **2.** Esp. *a river* (very freq. in Caesar, who uses neither amnis nor fluvius): ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 910: (habet) venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13. In reference to travelling by water the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine mean respectively *down* or *up the river;* but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: *e. g.*: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Caesari iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, id. B. C. 3, 30. **3.** Transf.: of other things which flow: *a stream, flood:* sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flood of tears*. Virg. Aen. 1, 465: rigido concussae flumine nubes exonerabantur, *a torrent of rain*, poet. Petr. Sat. 123: ut picis e coelo demissum flumen, *a stream of pitch*, Lucr 6, 257: magnesia flumina saxi, *the magnetic stream*, id. 6, 1063: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbae, *in a vast stream*, Sil. 12, 185. **II.** Fig.: of discourse or style: *a flow, fluency, stream:* orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Acad. 2, 38, 119: flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: Lysias puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78.

flūmĭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [flumen] *a small stream, rivulet:* Innoc. de Cas. p. 227.

flūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rivers, found in* or *frequenting rivers:* aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46: undae, id. M. 14, 599: ulva, id. F. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9, 266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458. cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67: volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river*, Sil. 4, 494.

fluo, xi, xum (*fut. perf.* flueris, Lucr. 6, 801: *supine*, fluctum, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.), 3. *v. n.* [akin to pluo, and perh. fleo] *to flow:* leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 910: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ea, quae natura fluerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19. fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. M. 9, 173: Virg. Aen. 5, 200: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, id. M. 11, 656: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. M. 2, 251. **2.** Transf.: *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid. With *abl.* of the thing: quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: cruore fluens, Ov. M. 7, 343: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: vilisque rubenti fluxit mulctra mero, *overflowed*, Sil. 7, 190. *Absol.*: madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. Aen. 5, 179: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, *dripping with paint*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Graeculas vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, *yield but little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24. **3.** *to stream like fluids, to flow, pour:* inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow*

Lucr. 5, 514: perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, aestus ab undis aequoris, id. 6, 923: venti, id. 1, 281: ignis, id. 2, 383: fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comae per levia colla fluentes, *flowing, spreading*, Prop. 2, 3, 13: blanditaeque fluant per mea colla rosae, id. 4, 6, 72: vestis fluens, *flowing, loose*, id. 3, 17, 32: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 320: balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, *floats about*, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, *spreading*, Virg. G. 2, 370: omnisque relictis turba fluit castris, *pours forth*, id. Aen. 12, 444. **II.** Fig.: *to fall away* or *off*, *to pass away, to vanish, perish:* excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 68: cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: membra fluunt, *lie loose, are relaxed* (in sleep), Lucr. 4, 920: surae fluxere, Lucan. 9, 770: buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266. Of abstract things: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: qua (voluptate) quum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: fluens mollitiis, Vell. 1, 6: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 *fin.* **2.** *to flow, spring, be derived, arise, come forth; to go, proceed:* ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39: (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: facetiis, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: unde id quoque vitium fluit, Quint. 11, 3, 109: Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, *spread itself*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going*, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: rebus prospere fluentibus, Tac. Or. 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, *proceed*, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: res fluit ad interregnum, id. Att. 4, 16: cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9. **3.** Esp. of style: *to be diffuse* or *rambling:* ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: Quint. 10, 1, 2.

flŭor, ōris, *m.* [fluo] *a flowing, flow:* aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18: in *plur.*: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348. **II.** In medic.: *a flux, diarrhoea:* fluore aeger, Cels. 3, 6 *ad fin.*

flustra, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the sea in its quiet state, a calm:* flustra dicuntur, quum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci μαλακίαν vocant, Fest. *s. v.*: mare de flustris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2.

flūta, ae, *f.* [πλωτή, the floater] *a sort of large muraena:* Varr. in Macr. S. 2, 12: Col. 8, 17, 8.

flūto, 1. *v. n.* [contr. from fluito] *to flow, to float* (rare): aqua flutat, Lucr. 3, 190: quod hae (muraenae flutae) in summa aqua prae pinguetudine flutent, Varr. in Macr. S. 2, 12.

flŭvĭa, ae, *f.* [fluo] for fluvius, *a river:* Sisenn. in Non. 207, 7.

flŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] *pertaining to rivers, river-:* septus fluvialibus undis, Virg. Aen. 9, 70: aqua, Col. 6, 22 *fin.*: arundo, Virg. G. 2, 414: lupus, *a fish*, Col. 8, 16, 4.

flŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river:* arena, Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rivers, river-:* testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: naves, Liv. 10 2: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

flŭvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soaked* or *steeped in a river:* Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

fluvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] poet. for fluidus, *flowing, fluid:* Lucr. 2, 464.

flŭvĭus, ii (*gen. plur.* fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391: flūvyōrum, trisyl. Virg. G. 1, 482), *m.* [id.] *a river* (not in Caes.): rapidus, Pl. Men. prol. 64: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: fluvius Taurus, Liv. 38, 15: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. Aen. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, ib. 7, 36: fluvio quum forte secundo deflueret, *down the river*, ib. 7, 494. Of the Styx: ib. 6, 384. Proverb.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 86. **II.** Transf.: *running water, a stream:* arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Virg. G. 3, 301: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

fluxē, *adv. remissly, negligently* (rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

fluxĭlis, e, *adj.* [fluxus] *fluid:* fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing, flow:* aquarum fluxiones, *deluges*, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111 (*al.* eluviones): sanguinis e naribus, Plin. 24, 19, 119: vulvae et ventris, id. 23, 5, 53: oculorum, id. 28, 7, 21: contra fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, *defluxions*, id. 22, 18, 21.

fluxĭpĕdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo pes] *flowing down to the feet:* vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxūra, ae, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing* (rare): Col. 3, 2, 17, and 32.

fluxus, a, um, *Part.* [fluo]. **II.** Adj.: *flowing, fluid:* sucus, Plin. 9, 38, 62: fluxum pertusumque vas, *leaky*, Lucr. 6, 20. **2.** Transf.: *flowing, loose, slack:* ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29: amictus, Lucan. 2, 362: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 *fin.*: fluxa arma, *hanging slack, loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99. (ii) *weak:* corpora, ib. 2, 32: spadone eviratior fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1: (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22. **B.** Fig.: *lax, loose, dissolute, careless:* animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20. **2.** *frail, fleeting, transient, perishable:* res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, Cic. Att. 4, 2: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. C. 1: instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fluxa et vana fides, Liv. 28, 6: studia inania et fluxa, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.*: fluxa senio mens, ib. 6, 38.

fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing, flow, flux:* (echeneis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, id. 2, 43, 44: resinae, id. 23, 1, 24: Maeandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, *flowing drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* **II.** Fig. of time: *a flowing* or *passing away:* Tac. H. 5, 23 (Hence It. *floscio;* Sp. *floxo.*)

fŏcācĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [focus] *pertaining to the hearth:* panis *baked on the hearth*, Isid. Orig. 10, 2, 15.

fōcāle, is, *n.* [for faucale from fauces] *a neck-cloth, cravat*, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Quint. 11, 3, 144: Mart. 14, 142.

fōcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [for faucaneus, from fauces] *like a throat:* palmes *a sprout growing between two other sprouts*, Col. 4, 24, 10.

fŏcārĭa, ae, *f.* [focus] *a female cook:* Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15. **II.** Transf.: *a housekeeper, concubine:* Cod. Justin. 5, 16, 2.

fŏcārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a kitchen boy:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5.

fŏcātĭus, a, um, v. focacius.

focillationes, foculi a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Fest. *s. v.*

fŏcillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **fŏcillor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [focus] *to revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to cherish* (rare and only fig.): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 *fin.*: societatem, Suet. Aug. 17. *Depon.*: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish*, Varr. in Non. 481, 15.

focula, orum, v. foculus, *ad init.*

foculo, *i. q.* fovere, acc. to Non 10, 1.

fŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (in *plur.* focula, orum, *n.*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 24) [focus] *a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier:* arrepto carbone exstincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2, 12. Comically: jam intus ventris fumant focula, calefieri jussi reliquias, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 24. **II.** Meton.: *fire:* bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

fŏcus, i, *m.* [connected by the ancients with foveo: but etym. uncertain] *a place* or *apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth:* quicquid ignem fovet, focus vocatur, seu ara sit, seu quid aliud, Varr. in Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco large reponens, id. Od. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55. Poet. of a *funeral pile:* Virg. Aen. 11, 212: of an *altar:* Prop. 2, 19, 14: Tib. 1, 2, 82. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16: focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81 *fin.*: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. Epod. 2, 43. Hence focus, like our *hearth*, has the sign. of *house* or *family:* domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2. So esp. in the phrase: pro aris et focis, *in defence of one's religion and family:* cf. ara, *no.* II. **II.** *a fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier:* panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75: Sen. Ep. 78 *fin.*

fŏdĭco, 1. *v. a.* [fodio: cf. vellico, from vello] *to dig, to pierce* (rare): mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum qui fodicet latus et cogat dextram porrigere, *to dig* or *jog in the side*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. **II.** Fig.: animum fodicant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a pit, mine:* argenti, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22: Vitr. 7, (also in one word, argentifodina).

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. n.* and a *imperf. inf. pass.* fodiri, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 21: Col. 11, 2, 35: *imperf. inf. act.* **fodare**, Fest. *s. v.*: Enn. Ann. 7, 115), *to dig, delve, dig up* or *out; to prick, pierce, stab*: nunquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: ut hortum fodiat, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 29: arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: vites, Quint. 9, 4, : murum, *to undermine*, Ov. M. 11, 535: puteos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: scrobes, trium in altitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73: fundamenta, Plin. 28, 2, 4: cubilia (talpae), Virg. G. 1, 183: argentum etiam incolae fodiunt, Liv. 28, 3: gypsum e terra, Plin. 36, 24, 59: ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *will goad*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 48: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. Aen. 6, 882: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10: hostem pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: *La.* Dic jussisse te. *Ph.* Noli fodere: jussi, *don't punch me in the side*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17. **Poet.**: Ausonius mersis celer fodit aequora remis, *digs through*, Sil. 14, 359: aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456. In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 102. **||. Fig.**: num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: cor stimulo foditur, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor. Vel fodiat sane, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

fodo, v. fodio, *ad init.*

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, *v.* fec.

foedē, *adv. foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: aram turparunt sanguine foede, Lucr. 1, 86: foede aliquem distrahere, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 14: laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: caesa manus juvenum, Virg. Aen. 10, 498: ne quod ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223: servire, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1: foedius inde pulsus, id. 2, 51: causa agetur foedissime, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus] *leagued together, confederated, allied*: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182. *Absol.*: ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. Balb. 8, 20. Of things: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id. Verr. 4, 11, 26.

foedĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to establish by treaty* or *league*: quum foederaretur concordia, Amm. 31, 4: pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

foedĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus frango] *league-breaking, perfidious* (rare): Poeni, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: hostes, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

foedĭtas, ātis, *f.* [foedus] *foulness, filthiness, hideousness*: multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: foeditas, qua Sulla obiit, Plin. 11, 33, 39: foeditates cicatricum, id. 35, 6, 35: Hipponacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi oculos, Liv. 1, 28: Alpium foeditas, id. 21, 58 *fin.* **||. Fig.**: si turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: prima barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit, Quint. 1, 5, 4.

foedo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, disfigure, deform*: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: foedare in pulvere crines, ib. 12, 99: Ov. M. 8, 529: per aras sanguine foedantem ignes, Virg. Aen. 2, 502: tellurem calido sanguine, Ov. M. 6, 238: brachia tabo, ib. 14, 190: pectora pugnis, ora unguibus, Virg. Aen. 11, 86: foedant et proterunt hostium copias, *to mar* or *mutilate with wounds*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 91: obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres, Virg. Aen. 3, 241: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*, Liv. 3, 26. Of inanimate subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimae foedavere, Plin 36, 23, 55: aër assiduo noctem foedaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 538. **||. Fig.**: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 30: Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros foedaret, Tac. A. 2, 33: castra pollui foedarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. H. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles foedarunt, ib. 4, 37: foedata per avaritiam victoria, id. A. 4, 19: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv. 3, 32.

foedus, a, um, *adj. foul, filthy, disgusting, ugly, detestable, abominable, horrible*: cimices foedissimum animal, Plin. 29, 4, 17: herba odoris foedi, id. 20, 16, 63: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur foedus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17: immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31: foedaque fit volucris (*sc.* bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: foeda nigro simulacra fumo, id. Od. 3, 6, 4: foeda cicatrix, id. S. 1, 5, 60: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7: incendium, id. 24, 47. With *dat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, id. 2, 32. In *neut. absol.*: foedumque relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167: spoliati vulneratique in agris foediora iis, quae oculis subjiciebantur, nuntiabant, Liv. 3, 69. **||. Fig.**: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, id. Att. 8, 11: luxuria senectuti foedissima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19: scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236: foedissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1154: ministeria, Virg. Aen. 7, 619: conditiones, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50: ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? Cic. Att. 15, 10: versum in oratione fieri multo foedissimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72. [Pott connects *foe-dus* with the Sans. *bhî*, "to fear:" if so, it would have originally meant "dreadful."] (Hence Sp. *feo.*)

foedus, ĕris (fidus, Ennius, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: old form of the *gen. plur.* foedesum, ib. 7, 3, 86), *n. a league, treaty, compact*: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fetiales judicesve sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: pacem foedusque facere, id. Sen. 6, 16: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: societatem foedere confirmare, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (foederibus) etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et foedus petere, Sall. J. 104: foedus facere cum aliquibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 30, 91: foedus ferire, icere, pangere (*vide* the verbs): de foedere decedere, Cato in Gell. 10, 1: foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: rescindere, Vell. 2, 90: solvere, Virg. Aen. 10, 91: turbare, id. 12, 633: contra foedus facere, Cic. Balb. 4, 10: foedus aequum dare, Liv. 23, 5: foedere iniquo alligari, id. 35, 46. **||.** In gen. *a compact, covenant, agreement*: foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: foedus inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Coel. 14, 34: amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7, 3: thalami, *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403: vitae, Stat. Th. 2, 112: communia studii, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 43. **Poet.** of things: *a law*: si omnes foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 922: Virg. Aen. 1, 62.

foedus, i, *m.* v. haedus, *ad init.*

foen. for words so beginning, v fen.

foeteo, 2. *v. n.* [prob. from foedus] *to have a disagreeable smell, to stink*: an foetet anima uxori tuae? Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 44: foetere multo Myrtale solet vino Mart. 5, 4, 1: abstineat a foetentibus acrimoniis allii vel caeparum, Col. 9, 14, 3. **||. Fig**: fi! fi! foetet tuus mihi sermo, Pl. Casin. 3. 6, 7.

foetesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [foeteo] *to become stinking*: foetescit vetusta (aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3.

foetĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a disagreeable smell, stinking, fetid*: anima foetida, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 13: quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: corpus, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces, Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 33. *Comp.*: dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2. **||. Fig.**: *foul, disgusting*: libido, Prud. στεφ, 2, 245.

foetor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offensive smell, a stench*: jacebat in suorum Graecorum foetore atque vino, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: foetores oris emendare, Plin. 28, 8, 27. **||. Fig.**: *foulness, noisomeness*: reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86.

foetŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stinking*: App. Apol. p. 277.

foetus, v. fet.

foetūtīna, ae, *f.* [foeteo] *a stinking place, dirty puddle*: Non. 63, 26. **Fig.**: lingua mendaciorum praeministra semper in foetutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat, App. Apol. p. 278.

fŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *leafy, leaf-shaped*: semen, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

fŏlĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [foliatus] *leafy*: umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.

fŏlĭātum, i, *n.* [folium] (*sc.* unguentum) *an unguent* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard*, and *several other ingredients* (hence also called nardinum; *q. v.*) *nard-oil*: Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15: Juv. 6, 465.

fŏlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [foliatus] *leaf-work, foliage*: cupresseae foliaturae, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

fŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *leaved, leafy*: caulis, Plin. 21, 16, 59: arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.

fŏlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *leafy, full of leaves*: aizoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23.

fŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [v. flos] *a leaf*: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima folia fico, angusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, Plin. 16, 24, 28: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: mobilia, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5: arida folia laureae, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, id. Att. 8, 15: credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, *an oracle* (because the Sibyl wrote her responses on leaves), Juv. 8, 126. **Fig.** *a thing of no consequence, a trifle*: folia sunt artis et nugae merae, App. M. 1 p. 106, 8. **||. Transf.** of paper: chartarum folia, Plin. 37, 7, 29.

follĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [follis] *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows, loose, baggy*: Isid. Orig. 19, 34.

folleo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to bag* or *puff out like bellows*: Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follĭcans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows*: muli senes follicantes nares languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamaeleon oscitans vescitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3.

folliculare, appellatur pars remi, quae folliculo est tecta, a quo vita follicularis, Fest. *s. v.* (the Gr. ἄσκωμα).

follĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus] *full of husks*: papaver, App. Herb. 53.

follĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [follis] *a small bag* or *sack*: folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13: ei statim os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. **2.** Esp. *a ball to play with inflated with wind*: post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transiit, Suet. Aug. 83. **||. Transf.**

a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle: quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124: Plin. 24, 8, 33: follis animalium, id. 30, 12, 37: muliebris, *i. q.* vulva, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136. Poet. *the shell of an egg*: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 801. (Hence Sp. *hollejo.*)

follĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [follis and GEN root of gigno] *produced by a bellows, droning, dull*: bombi, Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd.

follis, is, *m.* [connected with pellis] (orig. *a leathern sack*: hence) *a pair of bellows*: formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: folle fabrili flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7: Virg. G. 4, 171: Hor. S. 1, 4, 19. **2.** *a playing-ball inflated with wind*: ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 74. **3.** *a leathern money-bag*: ut tenso folle reverti inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281. **4.** *a small copper coin*: centum folles aeris, Lampr. Hel. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8. **5.** *a cushion* or *pillow inflated with air, a wind cushion*: Lampr. Hel. 25. **6.** *the stomach*: devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4. Poet.: *puffed cheeks*: tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.

follītim, *adv. by money-bags*: ego follitim ductitabo, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

folus, v. olus, *ad init.*

fōmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fomento] *a fomentation*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70

fōmento, 1, *v. a.* [fomentum] *to foment*: caput, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

fōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fovimentum, from foveo] *a warm lotion* or *poultice, fomentation*: calida, Cels. 2, 17 *med.*: assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52: fomenta vulneribus nulla, Tac. A. 15, 55. Transf. for fomes, *touchwood*: Clod. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 176. **II.** Fig.: *a mitigation, alleviation*: haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: patientiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46: paupertati suae fomenta conquirere, App. M. 2, p. 124: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, *consolations*, Hor. Epod. 11, 17. Poet. *nourishment*: quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, id. Ep 1, 3, 26.

fōmes, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo] *touchwood, tinder*: silici scintillam excudit Achates rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg. Aen. 1, 176: Lucan. 8, 776: Plin. 16, 40, 77. Fig.: fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942. **II.** Transf.: *chips that fly off in the felling of trees*: Fest. *s. v.*: *fomes*, πελέκημα, Gloss. Labb.

fomito, πελεκῶ, Gloss. Labb.

fons, fontis, *m. a spring, fountain*: fons dulcis aquaï, Lucr. 6, 891: Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 851: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: vestris amicum fontibus et choris, ib. 3, 4, 25: vinique fontem lactis et uberes cantare rivos, *the streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus*, ib. 2, 19, 10: quum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. Poet.: *spring-water, water*: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. Aen. 12, 119: Lucan. 5, 337. **II.** Fig. *a fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: meos amicos ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309: Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et capite, Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48: philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: fontes ut adire remotos atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beatae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, Cic. Am. 14, 50: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15: fons vitii et perjuri, *thou source of all iniquity*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 51.

fontāna, ae, *f.* [fons] *a spring, fountain*: Innocent. de Cas. p. 245.

fontānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *from a spring*: scaturigo, Sol. 37 *fin.*

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *from a spring, spring*: aqua, Cels. 2, 18: Col. 12, 9, 2: ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.

fontĭcŏla, ae, *adj.* [fons colo] *dwelling by fountains*: ite igitur Camoenae, fonticolae puellae, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fons] *a little spring* or *fountain*: Hor. S. 1, 1. 56: exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fontĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [fons and GEN root of gigno] *fountain-born*: virginum chorus, *the Muses*, Mart. Cap. 9, 308; and *subst.*: id. 6, 1.

fontĭnālis (also fontan.) e, *adj.* [fons] *of* or *from a spring, or fountain*: aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.

for, fātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. defect.* [akin with φα, stem of φημί] *to speak, say* (mostly poet.; quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut fari, Quint. 8, 3, 27). **I.** Neutr.: fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*: nescios fari pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Virg. Aen. 11, 242: sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, ib. 2, 50: tu meum ingenium fans non edidicisti atque infans, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520: quid fando tua tela manusque demoror? Stat. Th. 1, 655. So fando, for fama, rumore, *by report, hearsay*: neque fando unquam accepit quisquam, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 41: ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegyptio, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: haud mollia fatu, Virg. Aen. 12, 25: lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3. **II.** Act.: (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: qui sapere et fari possit, quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. Aen. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, ib. 6, 46: haec fantem, Prop. 3, 7, 65: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Virg. Aen. 2, 6. With *relative clauses*: fare age, quid venias, ib. 6, 389: sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim attulerint, ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552. **2.** Esp. *to foretell, predict*: fabor quando haec te cura remordet, longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Virg. Aen. 1, 261. **3.** *to sing in verse, to celebrate*: Naev. 1, 2: Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum fabor. Prop. 4, 4, 2. **4.** Pass.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. in Prisc. p. 793 P. Of predicting: neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66. **III.** Fandus, a, um, *Part.* and *Adj.*: *that may be spoken* or *uttered, right*: opp. to nefandus, *wrong*: omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Cat. 64, 406: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543: inexpleto non fanda piacula busto, Lucan. 2, 176.

fŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [foro] *that may be pierced*: contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov. M. 12, 170.

fŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a dividing thread in a web*: forago filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum, Fest. *s. v.*: Symm. Ep. 6, 68.

fŏrāmen, ĭnis *n.* [id.] *an opening* or *hole produced by boring an aperture*: foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX., Caes. B. C. 3, 53: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: alii (scarabei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin. 11, 28, 34: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.

fŏrāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [foramen] *bored* or *pierced through, having holes*: paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

fŏrāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes*: caro, Tert. Pall. 14.

fŏras, *adv.* [connected with foris, *a door*: orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like θύρα], lit. *to the doors*, hence, *out of doors, out of the house, forth, out*: crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 35: exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: sese porta foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: portis se foras erumpunt, ib. 2, 14: quae (urbs) laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: (scripta) foras dare, *to publish*, id. Att. 13, 22: foras locitare agellum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, *leave the house, separate from me*, Mart. 11, 104, 1. Fig.: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt, contemplans, Cic. Rep. 6, 26. Connected with a noun: ite hac simul heri damnigeruli foras gerones, bonorum hamaxagogae *carriers out*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1 With *gen.* (cf. Gr θύραζε): ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, *out of the body*, ἐκτὸς τοῦ σώματος, App. Apol. p. 306. With *acc.*: extra urbem et foras portam, *outside of, without*, Hier. in Matth. 27, 33. (Hence It. *fuora, fuori*; Sp. *fuera*; Fr. *hors.*)

fŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [foro] *a boring* (only in the *abl. sing.*): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: Tert. Pall. 4.

forbeam antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci φορβήν vocant, Fest. *s. v.*

forceps, cĭpis, *m.* and *f. a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps*: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. G. 4, 175. Ov. M. 12. 277: *pincers* for drawing teeth, &c.: Cels. 7, 12: id. 7, 5: compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ferrei, *iron tongs attached to a tackle-fall for raising stone, &c.*, Vitr. 10, 2 (*al.* forfices). **II.** Transf. *a claw* or *forceps* of a beetle: Plin. 11, 28, 34. **2.** *a kind of battle-array*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* serra: Gell. 10, 9: Veg. 3, 18 (*al.* forfex). [*For-ceps* from *foris* and *capio*, the first syllable referring to the "opening" or "door" which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object: cf. *for-fex* and *for-pex*: Donaldson, Varr. 297.]

forctis, e. v. fortis, *ad init.*

forda, ae, v. fordus.

fordicidia (old form **hordicidia**, Fest. *s. v.* horda) orum, *n. plu.* [forda caedo] *the sacrifice of a cow that is with calf*, performed on the 16th of April, in honour of Tellus: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Fest *s. vv.* fordicidiis et horda.

fordus, a, um (old form hordus) *adj* [fero] *with young, pregnant*: fordicidia a fordis bubus: bos forda quae fert in ventre, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: forda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov. F. 4, 631 *sq.* Subst. forda, ae, *f. a cow that is with calf*: Col. 6, 24, 3. (Old form: horda, *q. v.*)

fŏrĕ and **fŏrem**, v. sum.

fŏrensis, e, *adj.* [forum] *pertaining to the market* or *forum, public, forensic*: oratio judicialis et forensis, *delivered in the forum*, Cic. Or. 51, 170: Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, judiciale non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287: genus (dicendi) remotum a judiciis forensibus certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272: in omnibus publicis, privatis, forensibus, domesticis, tuis, amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5 8 *fin.*: Marte forensi florere, *eloquence*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, *in his walking dress* (opposed to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 *fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: also *absol.*: **forensia**, *dress of state*, Suet. Aug. 73: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12, praef. § 4: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction, the rabble*, Liv. 9, 46. Subst.: rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, *one who does business in the market*, Quint. 5, 10, 27.

forfex, ĭcis, *f.* [foris, capio: v. forceps] *a pair of shears* or *scissors*: vitiosa grana (in uva) forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4: Cels. 7, 21: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12. **II.** Transf. *a claw* of a crab: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 148. **2.** Perh. *a kind of battle-array*: v. forceps.

forfĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forfex] *a pair of small shears* or *scissors*: quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23 *fin.*

fori, orum, v. forus.

fŏrĭa, ae, *f. the flux*, a disease of swine: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5.

fŏrĭca, ae, *f.* [forum] *a warehouse* or *custom-house dépôt for goods in transitu* (acc. to others, *a public privy*): Juv. 3, 38 Schol.

fŏrĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [forica] *one who rents a* forica: Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

fŏrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [foris] *a window-shutter*: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

fŏrĭcŭlārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vectigal) [forica] *custom-house duty, transit duty*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3347.

fŏrinsĕcus, *adv.* [foris secus: cf. extrinsecus] *from without, on the outside*: quarundam naturae lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: Sid. Ep. 1, 2. **II.** For foras, *out of doors, out*: plagis castigatum forinsecus abjicit, App. M. 9, p. 230.

fŏrĭŏlus, i, *m.* [foria] *one who has a flux* or *diarrhœa*: Laber. in Non. 114, 13.

fŏris, is, and more freq. *plur.* fŏres, um, *f. a door, gate*: in *plur. folding* or *double doors*: foris crepuit, concrepuit, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 5: constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: forem obdere alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, quum Longarenus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67. *Plur.*: ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum aedium *januae* nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol, haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 4: sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: invisae, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperae, id. Od. 3, 10, 3: durae, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *an opening, entrance*: aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nassarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: apum, id. 21, 14, 48. **II.** Fig.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10: artis fores apertas intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61. [Cf. Sans. *dvâr*; Gr. *θύρα*; Germ. *thur*· Engl. *door.*]

fŏris, *adv.* [ablat. or dative answering to the accus form foras, q. v.] lit. *at the doors*, hence *not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without*; *opp.* intus, domi, *etc.*: foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: ille relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34: quum et intra vallum et foris caederentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris aegre quod sit, satis semper est, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 8: foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad coenam, quum Pomponia foris coenaret, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id. Arch. 7, 16: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: otium foris, foeda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, *i. e. in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6, 12: extrinsecus, quum ea, quae sunt foris neque inhaerent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: nonne id flagitium 'st, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier? *to be wise in matters that do not concern you*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49. As prep. with *acc.*: constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, *beyond*, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes. **II.** *from without, from abroad*: quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 544: quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: ut in ipsa arte insit non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24. With *a*: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

forma, ae, *f.* [fero: v. below] *form*, in its widest meaning (more gen. than facies, figura, species, statura, *etc.*), *contour, figure, shape*, etc.: formam quidem hercle verbis depinxti mihi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: forma ac species liberalis, id. Coel. 3, 6: formaï servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67: quae regio, quae species formae, qui motus hominum non expictus est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: ut excellentem muliebris formae pulcritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: formae literarum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 573: muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: lanceae novae formae, Suet. Dom. 10: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eadem cera aliae atque aliae formae duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricae formae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv. 25, 31: forma dimidia circuli, Plin. 25, 31, 9: clarissimorum virorum formae, *figures, images*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: igneae formae, *fiery bodies*, id. N. D. 2, 40, 101: inque tori formam molles sternentur arenae, *in the shape*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47. Poet.: astra tenent coeleste solum formaeque deorum, *the forms of the gods*, for *gods*, id. M. 1, 73: so, formae ferarum for ferae, ib. 2, 78: and, ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. Aen. 7, 18. **2.** Esp.: *a fine form, beauty*: eximia forma pueri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: virgines forma excellente, Liv. 1, 9: forma praestante puellae, Ov. H. 3, 35: virginem adultam, forma excellentem, Liv. 3, 44: di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, ib. 1, 6, 37: movit Ajacem forma captivae Tecmessae, id. Od. 2, 4, 6. **3.** *a model* or *mould, a pattern, stamp, shoemaker's last, etc.*: ex iis (silicibus) formae fiunt, in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 *fin.*: utendum plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3: denarius formae publicae, Sen. Ben. 5, 29: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor. S. 2, 3, 106: forma calcei, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3. **4.** *a frame, case, enclosure*: opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturae ligneis formis inclusum, Plin. 35, 14, 49: formas rivorum perforare, *the conduits, pipes*, Frontin. Aq. 75: aquaeductus, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 27. Transf. *an aqueduct*: Frontin. Aq. 126. **5.** *a rescript, formulary* (rare for formula): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 20. **6.** forma appellatur puls miliacea ex melle, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Fig.: *shape, form, outline, nature, manner*: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: innumerabiles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id. Or. 3, 9, 34: quum, quae forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quaeratur avari species, seditiosi, gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115: quae sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: forma rei publicae, *a political constitution*, id. Fam. 2, 8: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103· propositi, Vell. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitae inire, ib. 1 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 111: scelerum formae, Virg. Aen. 6, 626: so, forma, ib. 615.

2. Esp. in philosoph. lang., like species, *a sort, kind*: genus et formam definiunt hoc modo: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; forma est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. Top. 7, 31: genus et species, quam eandem formam Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62.

3. In gram. *the quality of a word*, also, its *form, declension, conjugation*, &c.: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, Varr. L. L. 9, 28, 135: Quint. 10, 1, 10. utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba *as* an *is*, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 155 *fin.*: aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10. [*Forma* is usually said to be the same word as *μορφή* by a metathesis; but Pott more correctly derives *for-ma* from *fero*, like *facies* from *facio*, *habitus* from *habeo*: on the change of *e* into *o*, v. letter *e*, IV. 2.]

formābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formo] *that may be formed* or *fashioned*: os, Prud. Apoth. 1034: primordia, Aug. Trin. 11, 2 *fin.*

formācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forma] *made in a form* or *mould*: parietes, quos appellant formaceos, quoniam in forma circumdatis utrimque duabus tabulis inferciuntur verius quam instruuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 48.

formālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for a form* or *mould*: temperatura aeris, *proper for making moulds*, Plin. 34, 9, 20. **II.** *having a set form like a rescript* or *circular, formal*: quum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic coepit, Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 26. **2.** *fixed, normal*: aliquid formali pretio aestimare, Ulp. Dig. 35, 2, 62.

formāmentum, i, *n.* [formo] *a shaping, forming; a shape, form*: omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 819: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

formaster, tri, *m.* [forma] *a beau, coxcomb, dandy*: Tit. in Fest. *s. v.* obstrudant.

formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [formo] *a shaping, forming; a form, design, plan*: oblonga fori, Vitr. 5, 1: formationes columnarum, id. 4 1. **II.** Fig.: morum Sen. Ep. 117.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner*: universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv, 8. **II.** Fig.: praeceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator Quint. 10, 2, 20: morum, Plin. Ep. 23: agricolae Pallad. 1,

formātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who forms:* regina tantae civitatis formatrix, *foundress*, Tert. Monog. 17.

formātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning:* labrorum, Lucr. 4, 552: res formatura varia, Arn. 2, 50.

formella, ae, *f. dim.* [forma] *a little form* or *mould* for baking: in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13.

formīca, ae, *f.* [akin to *μύρμηξ*] *an ant, emmet, pismire:* Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21: Virg. G. 1, 186: Hor. S. 1, 1, 33.

formīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formica] *resembling the creeping of ants:* pulsus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 27.

formīcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] pulsus=formicabilis pulsus: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

formīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants*, produced by pustules: Plin. 28, 7, 20.

formīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *like ants:* gradus, *creeping, crawling*, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formīco, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to creep* or *crawl like ants:* venarum inaequali aut formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52. **II.** *to feel like the creeping of ants*, *μυρμηκίζω*: donec formicet cutis, id. 30, 13, 41. (Hence Fr. *fourmiller.*)

formīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ants:* arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

formīcŭla, ae, *f dim.* [id.] *a little ant:* Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8: App. M. 6, p. 177.

formīdābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [formido] *causing fear, terrible, formidable:* lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: nec formidabilis ulli, ib. 2, 174: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4: sonus, id. 19, 1. *Neut. adv.:* formidabile ridens, Stat. Th. 8, 582.

formīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a fright, a spectre:* bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta, App. Apol. p. 315.

formīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *to dread; to be greatly afraid, to be terrified.* With *acc.:* aliquem, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: malum, id. Amph. prol. 27: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16: quum formidet te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, ib. 1, 1, 77: acumen judicis, id. A. P. 364. *Pass.:* hic classe formidatus, id. Od. 3, 6, 15: formidata Parthis Roma, id. Ep. 2, 1, 256: nautis formidatus Apollo (*i. e.* the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Virg. Aen. 3, 275: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, Cic. Or. 63, 213. With *infin.:* si isti formidas credere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 82: ad haec ego naribus uti formido, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46. With *subj.:* formido miser, ne hic me tibi arbitretur suasisse, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 55. *Absol.:* intus paveo et foris formido, id. Cist. 4, 2, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10.

formīdo, ĭnis, *f. fearfulness, fear, terror, dread:* Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.:* neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 181: subita atque improvisa formido, *panic*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: formidinem suam alicui injicere, id. Verr. 3, 28, 68: formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, ib. 2, 54: facere, ib. 3, 10: mortis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: fustis, ib. 2, 1, 154. In *plur.:* pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: horribiles formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115. **2.** *religious awe, reverence,* (poet.): (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg. Aen. 7, 608: Sil. 1, 83. **II.** Meton.: *that which produces fear, a frightful thing:* alta ostia Ditis et caligantem nigra formidine lucum ingressus, Virg. G. 4, 468. **2.** Esp. *a scarecrow, bugbear:* quum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta formido, Sen. de Ira 2, 12: cervum puniceae septum formidine pennae, Virg. Aen. 12, 750: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.

formīdŏlōsē, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly:* Cic. Sest. 19, 42. **2.** *fearfully, timidly, timorously;* formidolosius, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.

formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [formido] *full of fear, fearful.* **I.** Act. *producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific:* loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidolosum fore putaverunt, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: herbae formidolosae dictu, non esu modo, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Am. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1: formidolosissimum bellum, id. Pis. 24, 58. **II.** Neutr.: *experiencing fear, timid, timorous* (rare): mancipia esse oportet neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14.

formĭdus, a um, *adj.* [formus] *warm:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.* forma.

formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form:* materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Virg. Aen. 9, 80: vultus, Plin. 35, 8, 34. *Absol.:* (individua corpora, *i. e.* atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. **II.** Fig. *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose,* etc.: verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, ib. 2, 9, 36: eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4, praef. § 1: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate, partim ratione formare, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 20: vitam et mores juventutis, Plin. Pan. 47: animum judicum, Quint. 4, 1, 60: mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20: Latine, id. Aug. 89: inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47: personam formare novam, *to invent*, Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos cantat formatque cithara, *embellishes*, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam, etiam quum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: poëtam, id. A. P. 307: format natura prius nos intus ad omnem fortunarum habitum, ib. 108: opus movendi judicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, Quint. 6, 2, 1: se in mores alicujus, Liv. 1, 21: in admirationem formata, *feigning*, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōsē, *adv. beautifully:* saltare, App. M. 6, p. 183: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10: formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] *beauty* (rare): uxor eximia formositate praedita, App. M. 9, p. 224: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *pretty:* uxor, Varr. in Non. 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10.

formōsus, a, um, *adj.* [forma] *finely formed, beautiful, handsome:* at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis (forma) videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virgines formosissimae, ib. 2, 1, 2: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg, E. 2, 1: formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, ib. 5, 44: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 296: arma Sabina, Prop. 4, 4, 32: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg. E. 3, 57: tempus, *i. e.* ver, Ov. F. 4, 129: aestas messibus, id. Rem. Am. 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 9, 4, 5. (Hence Sp. *hermoso.*)

formucales forcipes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, Fest. *s. v.*

formŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forma] *a fine form, beauty:* formula atque aetatula, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 47. **II.** *a small pattern, mould, last:* calcei, Amm. 31, 2. Hence Meton.: *anything made in a mould:* Pall. Mai. 9, 2. **III.** Legal *t. t. an established mode of expression or procedure, a form, formula* in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.): ut stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componam? Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.:* testamentorum formulae, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.:* antiquae formulae, id. Brut. 52, 195: postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 60, 147: angustissima sponsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiduciae, id. Fam. 7, 12: de dolo malo formulae, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: sunt jura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: quod in foro atrocitate formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37. **2.** Meton.: for causa, *a lawsuit, action, process:* formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48 *fin.:* Quint. 3, 6, 69: formula excidere, Suet. Claud. 14. **3.** In gen.: *any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation:* Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditiones eorum, Liv. 26, 24: citaverunt legatos, quaesiveruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10. **4.** *a rule, principle:* erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: certa quaedam disciplinae formula, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, ib. 23, 75: formula consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. gen. 7, 20. **IV.** *a conduit, pipe*, Frontin. Aq. 36.

formulārĭus, ii, *m.* [formula] *a mere technical lawyer, one conversant only with legal forms:* quorum alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

formus, a, um, *adj.* [from root FER "to be hot:" v. furnus] *warm:* Fest. *s. v.*

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax] *pertaining to an oven:* dea, *i. e. the goddess* Fornax, Ov. F. 6, 314.

fornācārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a furnace:* servus, *a furnace-heater*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornācātor (furnacator), ōris, *m* [id.] *the heater of a bath-furnace:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little furnace* or *oven:* Juv. 10, 82: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2. **II.** Fig.: *a kindler, exciter:* hic totius calumniae fornacula, App. Apol. p. 321.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [from root FER, "to be hot:" v. furnus] *a furnace, oven, kiln:* in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato R. R. 38: aeraria, Plin. 11, 36, 42: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: balinei, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 58. Poet. of Aetna: vastae Aetnae fornaces, *craters*, Lucr. 6, 682: Virg. G. 1, 472: Ov. M. 15, 340.

fornĭcārĭa, ae, *f.* [fornix] *a harlot, strumpet:* Tert. Pud. 16: fornicaria *πόρνη ἀπὸ κάμαρας*, Vet. Gloss.

fornĭcārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a whoremonger, fornicator:* Tert. Pud. 9.

fornĭcātim, *adv.* [fornicatus] *in the form of an arch:* Plin. 16, 42, 81.

fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an arching, a vault, arch:* parietum, Vitr. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.* **II.** *whoredom, fornication:* Tert. Pud. 1: 2, *etc.*

fornĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a whoremaster, fornicator:* Tert. Pud. 1, *etc.*

fornĭcātrix, īcis [id.] *a whore:* Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix] *vaulted, arched:* paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Plin. 12, 5, 11.

fornĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to commit whoredom:* Tert. Pud. 22.

fornix, ĭcis. *m. an arch* or *vault:*

Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, ut lapidum curvatura paulatim inclinatorum medio saxo alligaretur, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: Cic. Top. 4, 22: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Plin. 31, 3, 24: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *arched openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 23. ||. Meton.: *a brothel, bagnio, stew*, from their being in subterraneous vaults: Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 *sq.*: Juv. 3, 156. Hence, transf.: of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Caesarem) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornicem dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

fornus, i. v. furnus, *ad init.*

fŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce* (rare): forata arbos, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3: Sid. Ep. 9, 13. Comically: ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias stimulis, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 53. ||. Fig.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

forpex, ĭcis, *f.* [foris and pecto: v. forceps] *curling tongs:* Cato R. R. 10, 3: Sid. Epith. 15, 184.

fors, fortis, *f.* [perh. from fallo] *chance, hap, luck, hazard:* quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. in Non. 425, 13: quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 88: haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: haec fors viderit, ib. 14, 13: figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato, Ov. M. 1, 297: quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4: fors fuit ut, *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8: fors fuat pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4: Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, *it might so happen that, perchance*, = forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39: pretio fors fuat officiove, *perhaps*, Sid. Ep. 9, 7. Ellipt. fors (for fors est), with *infin.*: etsi difficile esse videtur, fors ita quicquam in rebus solido reperiri corpore posse, *it is possible*, Lucr. 1, 486. ||. Adverb. in the *nom.* fors, ellipt. for fors sit: *perchance, perhaps, peradventure:* et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Virg. Aen. 5, 232: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, ib. 12, 183: Val. Fl. 3, 665. Esp. with et = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too;* iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors et in hora hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 11, 50: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, Hor. Od. 1, 28. 31. Also fors etiam: Val. Fl. 4, 620.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an] *perhaps, perchance, peradventure:* aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: forsan miseros meliora sequentur, ib. 12, 153: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 31: pernicies tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierant binae forsan trinaeve Calendae, Mart. 10, 75, 7.

forsit, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit] *perhaps:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.

forsĭtan, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure:* forsitan ea tibi dicta sunt mendacia, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 17: forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorem, Cic. Lig 12, 38: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: neque id facio, ut forsitan quibusdam videar, simulatione, id. Fam. 1, 8: forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv. 9, 11 *fin.*

fortan, *adv.* [contr. from forte an] *perhaps:* Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

fortassĕ (also, though rarely, fortassis) *adv.* [forte an sit] *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly:* nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod natum est novum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 10: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse angustiae, Cic. Rep. 3, 33: fortasse dices: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 40: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8: sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: puerum, inquies, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6: Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocris est animi, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: fortasse se non liberari arbitrati, ib. 60: with *sed tamen:* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 86: with *verumtamen:* Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, id. Or. 62, 210: res fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7. **2.** Ellipt., like fors, with *infin.:* fortasse te illum mirari coquum, quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 42: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33. **3.** Ironically: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. *Ch.* Fortasse, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus: eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. **4.** In designating numbers, *about:* elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, id. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D. millia fortasse, id. Verr. 3, 50, 118.

fortasse-an (also separately fortasse an), *adv. perhaps, perchance:* de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10: fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non Africae bestiae dicerentur, id. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 40: fortassean dixerit, Gell. 11, 9.

fortassis, *adv.* v. fortasse, *ad init.*

fortax, ācis, *m.* = φόρταξ (bearer), *the basis* on which a furnace rests: Cato R. R. 38, 1.

fortĕ, *adv. by chance, casually, accidentally* (freq. with casu, temere, fortuna): quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 16: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: nisi ista casu nonnunquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30: quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, Liv. 23, 3: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblati, id. 9, 31: hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturae corpus, Vell. 2, 66: mihi in incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A. 6, 22: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, id. H. 2, 42: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. 21, 54: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10. ||. To denote uncertainty, like the Gr. ἄν, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* With *si:* irae si quae forte eveniunt hujusmodi, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 60: si forte statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, ib. 3, 12: si quis vestrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: si forte est domi, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 4: si te Latina forte deficient, Cic. Acad. 1, 7 25: si quae te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38. With *nisi:* nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, id. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. Off. 2, 18, 62 is constantiam teneat; nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, ib. 1, 33, 120: nisi forte me animus fallit, Sall. C. 20. In the oratio obliqua with an *inf.*: nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, majora pericula subeunda; delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33. Ironically: *unless indeed, unless forsooth:* immo vero te audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. Am. 9, 32. With *ne:* ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 24: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: ne forte subsistere hostis conaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16. **2.** In gen.: quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio forte, aut coena, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 47: quod si opulentum fortunatumque defenderis, in uno illo aut forte in liberis ejus manet gratia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15 alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than for instance*, Gai. Dig. 20, 1, 15, § 2: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate, *perhaps too*, Cic. Att. 10, 12.

fortesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [fortis] *to become brave:* Gell. 19, 7.

fortĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat bold* or *resolute* (rare): quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus et in stranguria sua praebeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 *fin.*

fortĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fortifico] *a strengthening, fortifying:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

fortĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [fortis facio] *to strengthen, fortify:* corpora, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

fortis (old form forctis, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* sanates: perh. also in the form forctus; v. Fest. *s. v.* horctum; and cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 320, b) e, *adj.* [fero; and therefore lit. that bears or endures; hence] *strong, powerful.* |. Physically: ecquid fortis visa est (mulier), *powerful*, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 13: equus, Lucr. 3, 8: tauri, Virg. G 1, 65: contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortes invenire, *hearty, well*, Plin. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*: antecedebat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, 80: plantae fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortior pons, Auct. B. Alex. 19: humeri, Val. Fl. 1, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: sol, *powerful, hot*, id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23. ||. Mentally: *strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly*, etc.: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Am. 13, 47: fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, id. Mil. 34, 92: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: boni et fortes et magno animo praediti, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 30: cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honourable* or *worthy man*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13: ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, eum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam, *so respectable a family*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 9: vir ad pericula fortis Cic. Font. 15, 33: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. 7, 40 vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, *if you had proceeded resolutely against him*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 3. Poet. with *inf.*: fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26: contem

nere honores fortis, id. S. 2, 7, 86: aurum spernere fortior quam cogere humanos in usus, id. Od. 3, 3, 50. Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 25: fortes non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: and elliptically: sedulo, inquam, faciam. Sed fortuna fortes, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16. **2.** Of things: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, id. de Sen. 20, 72: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id. Att. 15, 11: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*: pectus, Hor. Epod. 1, 14: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14: ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652. (Hence through a noun fortia, It. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Fr. *force*.)

fortĭter, *adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: astringere, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 25: verberare virgis uvas, Pall. Oct. 19: sublatis fortius manibus, Petr. 9 fortius attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 398. *Sup.*: fortissime urgentes, Plin. 9, 8, 9: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77. **II.** *strongly, powerfully, boldly, bravely, valiantly, manfully*: quae (vincla, verbera) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: bellum gerere, id. Flacc. 39, 98: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with*, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27. *Comp.*: pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: evellere spinas animo quam agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: fortius et melius secat res, id. S. 1, 10, 15. *Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: hostibus restitit, Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fortis] *strength*: **I.** Of the body (rare): hircorum, Phaedr. 4, 16, 6: haec feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexi, *firmness, durability*, Hier. Ep. 64, 10. **II.** Of the mind: *firmness, manliness, courage*, both active and passive, *fortitude, resolution, bravery, intrepidity*: fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fortitudo est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: fortitudo est animi affectio, quum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu, ib. 5, 14, 41: cf. id. Off. 3, 33, 117: Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 *sq.*: magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, ib. 3, 27, 100: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52. In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*

fortĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis] *somewhat strong* or *powerful*: Sutrius in Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortŭĭto, *adv. by chance, accidentally, fortuitously*: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20. donata consulto, non fortuito nata, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Tim. 13: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito: scriptum, meditatum, cogitatum attulisti, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: fortuito aliquid concluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortŭĭtu, *adv.* for fortuito: *accidentally, casually*: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 41: Lact. 1, 2.

fortŭĭtus (i *long*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: *short*: Juv. 13, 225: Manil. 1, 182), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *that takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73: concursu quodam fortuito (atomorum), id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremeditated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: praesensiones non fortuitae, id. Div. 2, 53, 109: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46. *Neut. absol.*: etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, id. 6 praef. § 11: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3.

fortūna, ae (old *gen. sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, *etc.*, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.) *f.* [a lengthened form of fors] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): quid est aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: nihil est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, ib. 2, 7, 18 *sq.*: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin.*: plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Am. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*: fortunae rotam pertimescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: prospera adversave fortuna, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: integra fortuna, et afflicta, id. Sull. 31 *fin.*: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae conditio, id. Rep. 1, 4: fortuna optima, ib. 3, 17 *fin.*: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli fortuna, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: commutata fortuna, id. B. G. 3, 6. In *plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, Cic. Sull. 23, 66: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck* or *ill fortune*, according to the context. **1.** for fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. Manil. 16, 47: judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4: a fortuna deseri, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: habendam fortunae gratiam, id. B. C. 3, 73: dum fortuna fuit, Virg. Aen. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, ib. 1, 12, 9. Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake*: Cic. Att. 5, 11. **2.** for fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): in eam fortunam devenimus, ut etiam huic rei nobis serviendum sit, Sulp. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: ut arte emendaturus fortunam, Hor. S. 2, 8, 85. **III.** *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot*: est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: in infimi generis hominum conditione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani conditione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 1, 32, 81: inferiorem esse fortuna, id. Fam. 13, 5: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Am. 16, 59. Gallus utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2. **2.** Meton.: (gen. in *plur.*) *property, possessions, goods, fortune*: tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr. 1, 44, 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122. *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adimi nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris Vell. 2, 60: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Scaev. Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortūnātē, *fortunately, prosperously*: feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26.

fortūnātim, *adv. luckily, fortunately*: Enn. in Non. 112, 2.

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [fortuno] **II.** Adj.: *prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate*: salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Am. 15, 54: mihi vero, Cn. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen 9, 29: fortunate senex! Virg. E. 1. 47. o fortunatam rem publicam! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: fortunatus illius exitus, id. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14. ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3. Poet. with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings*, Virg. Aen. 11, 416. *Comp.*: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse fortunam, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 295. *Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vell. 2, 12 **2.** Esp. *in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B. G. 6, 35.

fortūno, avi, atum (old form of the *perf. subj.* fortunassint, Afran. in Non. 109, 18) 1. *v. a.* [fortuna] *to make prosperous* or *fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless*: Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic. Fam. 2, 2. eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, ib. 15, 7: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22. *Absol.*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. in Non. l. c.

fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. dim.* [forus] *a book-case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31: Juv. 3, 219. **II.** fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores *forulos* dicimus, Fest. *s. v.* forum.

fŏrum, i, *n.* (old form forus, i, *m.* Lucil. in Charis. p. 55 P. and in Non. 206, 15) [akin to foras, foris, forus] *what is out of doors, an outside space* or *place*; hence opposed to the house, *a public place, a market-place.* **I.** *the open space* or *area before a tomb*: quod

(lex XII. Tabularum de sepulcris) forum id est, vestibulum sepulcri, bustumve usucapi vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. II. Esp. *a public place, market-place*, as a place for buying and selling: quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, *forum* appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41, § 145 *sq.*: piscarium, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: suarium, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. Of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market*: L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47. Proverb.: scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, i. e. *how to act for your own advantage*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 29.

2. *the market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also Meton. *affairs of state, administration of justice*, or *banking business*. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, or *absol.* forum, *an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes* (basilicae) *and the shops of money-changers* (argentariae): v. Smith's Ant. 547: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, ib. 6, 2 (frgm. ap. Non. 501, 28): fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14: ut primum forum attigerim, *engaged in public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39: forum putealque Libonis mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, *the grave affairs of state*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8. Of the administration of justice: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr. 4, 54 *fin.*: quod (tempus) in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Virg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. So poet. transf.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg. Aen. 5, 758: civitates quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district*, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district*, ib. 3, 15, 38. Proverb.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 10: in alieno foro litigare, *not to know what to do*, Mart. 12 praef. Of the transaction of business: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quousque negotiabere? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Flacc. 29, 70: sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.*: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: cedere foro, *to quit the market*, i. e. *to become bankrupt*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: Juv. 11, 50. In the time of the emperors justice was administered not only in the forum Romanum, but also in the fora Julii Caesaris and Augusti: hence circumscriptiones, furta, frauda, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira 2, 9: quae (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4.

forum, i, *n. a vessel for pressing wine*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: Col. 11, 2, 71.

fŏrus, i, *m.* (also forum, i, *n.* Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 55 P.) [akin to forum, foras, foris] *a gangway in a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon) laxat foros, Virg. Aen. 6, 412. II. Transf. *a row of seats* in the circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati, Liv. 1, 35: foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56. 2. *a bed* in a garden: angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92. 3. *a cell* of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. G. 4, 250. 4. *a gaming-board, dice-board*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

forus, i, for forum, *q. v.*

fossa, ae, *f.* [fossus, from fodio] *a ditch, trench, fosse*: salso suffodit gurgite fossas, Lucr. 5, 483: fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26: ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto, fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall. J. 23: and, in a different construction, circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: ducere fossam, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: deprimere fossam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28. 2. *a grave*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4794. 3. pudenda muliebria: Auct. Priap. 84: Juv. 2, 10. II. Fig.: *a boundary*: alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Haer. 10.

fossātum, i, *n.* [fosso] *a ditch, fosse*: Pall. Sept. 13: Capitol. Gord. 28.

fossātus, i, *m.* [id.] *a boundary*: Auct. Rei agr. p. 254 and 267 Goes.

fossīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [fossus] *dug out, dug up*: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: sal, ib.: arena, Plin. 36, 23, 54.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *dug out, dug up, fossil*: arena, Plin. 36, 26, 66: ebur, id. 36, 18, 29: flumen, Amm. 24, 6.

fossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fodio] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: Plin. 17, 26, 39. In *plur.*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

fossitius, a, um, v. fossicius.

fosso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [fodio] *to dig, pierce*: corpora telis, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99, § 100.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a digger, delver*: labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor, Virg. G. 2, 264: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15: Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet fossor, *a miner, sapper*, Stat. Th. 2, 419. 2. *a grave-digger*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4925. 3. *a whoremonger, fornicator*: Aus. Ep. 49. 4. In a contemptuous signif. *a labouring fellow, a clown*: Cat. 22, 10: quum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fossa] *a little ditch*: Cato R. R. 161, 4: Col. 11, 3, 54.

fossūra, ae, *f.* [fodio] *a digging*: Col. 4, 14, 2. In *plur.*: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Cal. 37. II. Meton. *a pit*: summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1.

fossus, a, um, *Part.* [fodio].

fostia, v. hostia, *ad init.*

fostis, v. hostis, *ad init.*

fōtus, a, um, *Part.* [foveo].

fōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a warming, fomenting*: (only in *abl.*): decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10. In *plur.*: Mart. Cap. 1, 13: Prud. Ham. 304. II. Fig.: queis gloria fotibus aucta sic cluat, Prud. in Symm. 2, 584.

fŏvĕa, ae, *f.* [euph. form of fodea, from FOD, root of fodio] *a small pit*: (cadavera) donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. G. 3, 558. Transf.: *the womb*: Tert. Anim. 19. II. Esp. *a pitfall*: tetra belua quae in foveam incidit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: Plin. 10, 38, 54: Fig.: *a snare*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59. (Hence It. *foggia.*)

fŏvēla, ae, *f.* [foveo] *a comforting, refreshment*: Tert. Anim. 7.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a.* [perh. akin to ferveo] *to warm, keep warm*: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem, Lucr. 1, 807: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fetus rigentes apprimendo pectori, Plin. 8, 36, 54: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta fovet ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, *keeps up*, Ov. F. 3, 427: fovet ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427. II. Meton.: *to cherish, foster.* 1. Lit.: *to foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foventque, ib. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8: genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37: vulnus lympha, Virg. Aen. 12, 420: ipse aeger, anhelans colla fovet, ib. 10, 838. Poet. in gen.: interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap*, ib. 1, 718: hinc atque hinc Diva lacertis cunctantem amplexu molli fovet, *embraces, enfolds*, ib. 8, 388: castra fovere, *to remain in the camp*, ib. 9, 57: of a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter*, ib. 4, 193.

2. Fig.: *to cherish, caress, love, support, assist*: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inimicum meum fovebant, id. Fam. 1, 9: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv. 38, 6: spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac. H. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas fovendis hominum sensibus, *by pampering*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. voluntatem alicujus, Liv. 3, 65: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8: ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos, Cic. Att. 12, 18.

fracebunt displicebunt, Fest. *s. v.*

frăces, um (*sing.* frax, Gloss. Philox), *m. plur.* [from FRAG, root of frango] lit. *broken bits, fragments*, hence, *grounds* or *dregs of oil*: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*: Col. 6, 13, 3: Plin. 15, 6, 6.

frăcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become soft* or *mellow, to rot, spoil*: olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, caldore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Varr. R. R. 55, 5 *sq.*: oleum, *becomes rancid*, Col. 1, 6, 18: sinito quatriduum fracescat (amurca); ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, *become soft, tractable*, Cato R. R. 128.

frăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fracesco] *soft, mellow*: ut fracida sit (olea), Cato R. R. 64, 1.

fractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [FRAG, root of frango] *a breaking, a breaking in pieces*: Eccl.

fractor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaker*. ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a breach, fracture, cleft*: quo propior fractura (ossis) capiti vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10: Plin. 29, 6, 39. II. *a broken bit, fragment*: silicum, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71.

fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango]. II. Adj.: *weak, feeble, faint*: fracta est aetas effetaque tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: me audis fractiorem esse animo, *more disheartened*, Cic. Att. 11, 12: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id. Am. 16, 59: in compositione fractus, *powerless feeble*, Quint. 12, 10, 12: quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic. Brut. 83, 287. corruptum et omnibus vitiis fractum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125: effeminata et fracta impudicis modis (musice), id. 1, 10, 31

fraeno, **fraenum**, *etc.*, v. fren.

frāga, orum, *n. plu. strawberries*, Fragaria vesca, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 92: Ov. M. 1, 104: Plin. 15, 24, 28.

frăgesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [FRAG, root of frango] *to become broken*; fig. *to be conquered, subdued*: Non. 111, 1 *sq.*

frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily broken, brittle, fragile*: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 243: rami, Virg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16: rates, ib. 1, 3, 10: phaselus, ib. 3, 2, 28: aes malleis, Plin. 34, 8, 20: tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabaeorum, id. 11, 28, 24. Poet.: aquae, *ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus chartarum, *crackling*, Lucr. 6, 112: lauri, Virg. E. 8, 82: pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12. II. In gen.: *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.*: (corpora) fragili natura praedita, Lucr. 1, 582: and *absol.*: fragili quaerens illidere dentem, offendet solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: Julius fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically of an effeminate man in the *gen. fem.* instead of Pediatius), *the delicate Miss Julius Pediatius*, ib. 1, 8, 39: quis confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 *fin.*: nec aliud est aeque fragile in homine (quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24: haud aevi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years* (of old persons), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3. (Hence It. *fraile*; Fr. *frêle.*)

frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis] *brittleness, fragility*: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restingui mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 34, 14, 41 *fin.* II. Fig.: *weakness, frailness, frailty*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: fragilitas mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24: fidei humanae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

frăgĭum, ii, *n.* [FRAG, root of frango] *a fracture* of a part of the body (for fractura): crurum, App. M. 9, p. 227.

fragmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a fracture*: percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477. II. Mostly in *plur.*: fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck*: silvarum, Lucr. 1, 285: remorum, Virg. Aen. 10, 306: mucronis, ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 561: ratis, ib. 14, 563: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, *crumbs*, id. Claud. 18: favorum, quae in sacco remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 *fin.* *Absol.* of *bits of wood, chips*: taedas et fragmina poni imperat, Ov. M. 8, 460. *Sing.*: Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg. Aen. 9, 569.

fragmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (mostly in plur.): inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tegularum, Liv. 34, 39: ramorum, id. 23, 24: avulsarum tabularum remorumque, Curt. 9, 9: crystalli, Plin. 37, 2, 10: panis, *crumbs*, id. 9, 8, 8. Poet.: Emathiae ruinae, *the remains of the army*, Lucan. 9, 33. *Sing.*: fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82.

frăgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaking, breaking to pieces*: pausam stare fragori, Lucr. 1, 748. II. Meton.: *a crashing, crash, noise, din*: dant sonitum frondes ramique fragorem, id. 6, 136: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv. 1, 29: pelagi, Virg. Aen. 1, 154: subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, ib. 2, 692: quem (Periclea) fulminibus et coelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24: Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35: sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem, *those thunders of applause*, Quint. 8, 3, 3: terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3. Poet. for *report, rumour*: Val. Fl. 1, 753.

frăgōsē, *adv. with a crash*: (secures a ligno laricis) respuuntur, et fragosius sidunt, aegrius revelluntur, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 47.

frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor] *apt to be broken, fragile*: Lucr. 2, 860. 2. Transf.: *rough, uneven*: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778: mons, Grat. Cyneg. 527. 3. Fig. of style: *uneven, unequal*: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7: aures fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116: versus, Diom. p. 499 P. II. *crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): medioque fragosus dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 566: vada, Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Maleae, id. 4, 261: lux, *a rattling gleam* (lightning), id. 2, 198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 337.

fragrans, antis, *Part.* [fragro]. II. Adj.: *sweet-scented, fragrant*: fragrantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10, p. 249.

frāgranter, *adv. fragrantly*: Sol. 38.

frāgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [fragro] *scent, odour*: unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*

frāgro, avi, 1. *v. n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek* (esp. freq. in the *imperf. part.*). I. Of pleasant odours: quod semper casiaque cinnamoque fragras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, id. 5, 37, 9: multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol. 37 *fin.* In the *imperf. part.*: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169: cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat. 6, 8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8: Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177: amomum, Sil. 15, 117. II. Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1. (Hence Fr. *flairer.*)

frāgum, i, *n. a strawberry plant*, also called comaron: App. Herb. 37.

frămĕa, ae, *f.* [an old Germ. word] *a spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans: hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo *frameas* gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent, Tac. G. 6: ib. 11: Gell. 10, 25: Juv. 13, 79. II. *a sword*: Aug. Ep. 120, 16.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver*: hastas, Enn. Ann. 17, 21: simulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: anulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id. Verr. 4, 25, 56: compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: Hor. A. P. 20: domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3: janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: patinam, ib. 2, 8, 72: aulas in caput, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 21: corpora ad saxum, Virg. Aen. 3, 625: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall. C. 55: cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: senile guttur parentis impia manu, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: cerebrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 413: brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: crus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: cornu in arbore, Ov. F. 5, 121: non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *to tear in pieces*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10. 2. *to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush*: glebam bidentibus, Virg. G. 2, 400: fruges robore saxi, Lucr. 1, 881: farra saxo, Val. Fl. 2, 448: hordeum molis, Plin. 18, 7, 14: granum dentibus, id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: glandem (sues), Virg. G. 2, 72: testes homini, Plin. 11, 49, 110: toros, *to press, throw oneself upon*, Mart. 2, 59, 3: comam in gradus, *to twist, braid*, Quint. 1, 6, 44: mare montis ad ejus radices frangit fluctus, *breaks*, Lucr. 6, 696: quam (fortunam) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: undam, Ov. F. 4, 282: aquas, Quint. 9, 4, 7: amnem nando Lucan. 8, 374: iter, *turn off from it*, Stat. Th. 12, 232. II. Fig.: *to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch*: quem (Viriathum) C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus repressit, Cic. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*: nationes frangere domareque, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: te ut ulla res frangat? *would shake thy resolution*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: frangi metu, cupiditate, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: flecti animo atque frangi, id. Sull. 6, 18: dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: misericordia, id. Att. 7, 12: pudore, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: aliquem patientia, id. Brut. 25, 95: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: frangitur vox, id. 11, 3, 20: primum divisit ineleganter: duo enim genera quae erant, fecit tria: hoc est non dividere, sed frangere, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26: frangas citius quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12. bellum proeliis frangere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: hunc (pedum dolorem) abstinentia, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: ut equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: non Venus et vinum sublimia pectora fregit, Ov. F. 1, 301: ego unus contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13 *fin.*: consilium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 4: foedus, id. Pis. 12, 28: fidem, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: jura pudicitiae, Prop. 4, 5, 28: mandata, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: fregi saepe diem mero, id. Od. 2, 7, 6: vina, *to dilute*, Mart. 14, 103: quum frangerem jam ipse me, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret, id. Arch. 11, 29: ante quam calores aut frigora se fregerunt, *abated*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18. [The root is FRAG: cf. Sans. *bhang*, "break;" Gr. Ϝραγ in *ῥήγ-νυμι*; Germ. *brechen*; Eng. *break, wreck.*]

frāter, tris, *m. a brother*: frater mi, salve, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 58: mi frater, mi frater, mi frater, tune id veritus es? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: uxores habent inter se communes: et maxime fratres cum fratribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. fratres gemini, *twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: fratres gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: gemini fratres, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: Liv. 1, 5: venimus fratrem quaesitum geminum germanum meum, *my full twin-brother*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 7: spes mihi est, vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, ib. 5, 9, 43: fratres uterini, *brothers by the same mother, uterine brothers*, Cod. Justin. 5, 62, 21. II. Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide:—*Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas*, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155: *frater, pater* adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet fratrumque, *i. e. of dear fellow-citizens*, id. Od. 1, 35, 34. Of lovers: quod facerem, nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. Coel. 13, 32: Tib. 3, 1, 23. 2. As an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Aedui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.* 3. Fratres for *brother and sister* (like the Gr. *ἀδελφοί*): Lucius et Titia fratres emancipati a patre, Paul. Dig. 10, 2, 38: tres fratres, Titius, Naevius et Seia, Modest. ib. 2, 14, 35. 4. Of near relations by blood: (1) frater patruelis *a cousin*: hic illius frater patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. Planc. 11, 27: for which simply frater, Cat. 66, 22: Ov. H. 8 28: Tac. A. 3, 38. (ii). Perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. *beau-frère*), *a brother-in-law, sister's husband:* prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 28, 35. **5.** Fig.: of things of a like kind: aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (*i.e.* libros), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 107: Mart. 12, 3, 6. [Cf. Sans. *bhratri;* Gr. *φράτηρ, φράτρα;* Eng. *brother*, etc.]

frātercŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [frateculus] a word comically formed by Plaut. after the analogy of sororiare: *to swell up alike:* Pl. Frgm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* sororiare.

frātercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater] *a little brother:* unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse Gigantis, *i. e. of unknown parents*, qs. *sprung from the earth*, Juv. 4, 98. **II.** Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide: *Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas*, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155.

frāternē, *adv. in a brotherly manner:* quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. **2.** *heartily, affectionately:* tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fraternus] *brotherhood, fraternity* (rare): Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 16, 2: Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25.

frāternus, a, um, *adj.* [frater] *brotherly, fraternal:* sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, scelusque fraternae necis, *of fratricide*, Hor. Epod. 7, 18: fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri, Lucan. 1, 95: lyra (given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), Hor. Od. 1, 21, 12: mores, *of Zethus, brother of Amphion*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 43: undae, *of Neptune* (as brother of Jupiter), Ov. M. 7, 367: invidia, *against his brother*, Sall. J. 39 *fin.* **II.** Transf.: *pertaining to a relative* or *kinsman:* frater erat, fraterna peto, *the arms of his cousin Achilles*, Ov. M. 13, 31: pectora, Val. Fl. 1, 163: fama, ib. 1, 178. **2.** *brotherly, closely allied, friendly:* propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4: foedus, ib. 1, 3, 35. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tristis arator moerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *of his companion*, Virg. G. 3, 518.

fratilli villi sordidi in tapetis, Fest. *s. v.*

fratrare (*al.* **fratriare**) puerorum mammae dicuntur, quum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur: quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Fest. *s. v.*

fratria, ae, *f. a sister-in-law:* uxor fratris, Fest. *s. v.:* fratriae appellantur fratrum inter se uxores, Non. 557, 9: fratria *εἰνάτηρ*, Gloss. Philox. Also called fratrissa, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17. **2. fratria** est Graecum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 85, Müll.

frātrĭcīda, ae, *m.* [frater caedo] *the murderer of a brother, a fratricide:* Nep. Timol. 1: Auct. Or. pro domo, 10, 26.

frātrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [fratricida] *a brother's murder, fratricide:* Eccl.

fratrissa, ae, v. fratria.

frātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [frater] *a cousin:* Hier. Ep. 22, 26: fratrueles filii materterae sunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15.

fraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo] *a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud* (rare): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut inter bonos bene agier oportet et sine fraudatione, an old legal formula, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 9.

fraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare): fraudator creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia, id. Flacc. 20, 48: beneficiorum fraudator, Sen. Ben. 4, 26.

fraudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to cheating* or *fraud:* Papin. Dig. 46, 3, 96: Valens. ib. 36, 1, 67.

fraudātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who cheats, defrauds:* Eccl.

fraudĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fraus gero] *cheating, fraudulent:* Tert. Genes. 3.

fraudo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old *perf. subj.* fraudassis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 58; and in the depon. form, frausus siet, id. Asin. 2, 2, 20: cf. frausus erit, fraudem commiserit, Fest. *s. v.*) [fraus] *to cheat, beguile, defraud.* Constr. with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: quum Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. Verr. 3, 8, 20: milites praeda, Liv. 2, 42: multos minutis mutuationibus, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debita laude, Quint. 2, 14, 1: nationes sua gloria, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet. Cal. 48: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. M. 14, 715: superos ture, Phaedr. 4, 20, 19: fraudare suo veteri nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: praeclarum factum memoria, Vell. 2, 92: bellum sanguine, Lucan. 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv. 2, 10 *fin.* With *acc.* of *pers.* only: quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: fidentem fraudare, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 15: creditores, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: aliquem in hereditaria societate, id. Quint. 24, 76: ungor olivo, non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: ipso jure rescindi quod fraudandae legis gratia esset ascriptum, *i. e. to violate*, Ter. Dig. 35, 1, 64. *Absol.:* si fraudassis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 58. With *a cognate acc.:* metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, id. Asin. 2, 2, 20. **II.** With *acc.* of thing only: *to embezzle, purloin, steal; to withdraw, diminish:* hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: fraudata restituere, ib. 3, 60 *fin.:* annonam publicam, Mart. Dig. 48, 12: vectigal, Papin. ib. 39, 4, 8: bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniae nuptias fuit, *withdrawn, not granted*, Just. 43, 1: sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitate fraudata, *diminished, weakened*, Plin. 9, 39, 64.

fraudŭlenter, *adv. deceitfully, fraudulently:* fraudulenter atque avariter, Cato in Non. 510, 21: crudeliter aut fraudulenter infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18. *Comp.:* nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

fraudŭlentia, ae, *f.* [fraudulentus] *a disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulence* (rare): Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus] *prone to deceive, cheating, deceitful, fraudulent* Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: venditiones, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: calliditas, Gell. 7, 18: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 83: cum populo et duce fraudulento, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 24. *Comp.:* fraudulentior deus vester, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28. *Sup.:* ex bonis pessimi et fraudulentissimi sunt, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 38: magice fraudulentissima artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1.

fraudŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deceitful, fraudulent:* Paul. Dig. 47, 2 1.

fraus, fraudis, *f.* (old form of the *plur.* frudes, Naev. 1, 1: *gen. plur.* fraudium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75: fraudum, Tac. A. 6, 21, *etc.*) *a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud:* quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, Cic. Off. 1, 13 *fin.:* ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. 1, 53: per summam fraudem et malitiam, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii plenus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 37: legi fraudem facere, *to evade*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 9: in fraudem legis (facit), qui salvis verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29 and 30: quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.:* facio fraudem senatusconsulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12: si quid in fraudem creditorum factum sit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 6, § 8: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honourably*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: sine fraude Punicum emittere praesidium, Liv. 24, 47: audax Iapeti genus ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 28: aliter ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, *by the deceitful pretence*, Just. 24, 2. In *plur.:* exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: qui fons est fraudium, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium, id. Off. 3, 18, 75: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: id. Od. 3, 27, 28. **II.** Meton.: of persons: *a cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131: gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10. **2.** In gen. *a bad action, offence, crime:* est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.:* si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit. id. Rab. perd. 9, 26: scelus frausque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. In *plur.:* re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72. **III.** In a pass. sense: *a being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake:* imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus hic in fraudem homines impulit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 818: quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostri egit? Virg. Aen. 10, 72: in fraudem deducere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: in fraudem incidere, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ne tibi dent in eo flammarum corpora fraudem, Lucr. 2, 187: ne tibi sit fraudi, quod nos inferne videmus, id. 6, 187: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis fraude loci et noctis oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of*, Virg. Aen. 9, 397. **2.** *injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic. Att. 7, 26: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury*, id. Mur. 35, 73: quae res nemini unquam fraudi fuit, id. Cluent. 33, 91: Liv. 30, 19: sine fraude, or se (sed) fraude, *without injury, without damage, without risk:* si plus minusve secuerunt se fraude esto, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: rex respondit: quod sine fraude mea populique Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, Liv. 1, 24: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36.

frausus, v. fraudo, *ad init.*

frax, v. fraces.

fraxare, vigiliam circuire, Fest. *s. v.*

fraxĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus] *of ash-wood, ashen:* sudes, Virg. G. 2, 359: trabes, id. Aen. 6, 181: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: hasta, Ov. M. 5, 9.

fraxĭnus, i, *f. an ash-tree, ash:* Fraxinus excelsior, Linn. et var. ejus, Plin. 16, 13, 24: Virg. E. 7, 65: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 16. **II.** Meton.: *an ashen spear* or *javelin:* Ov. M. 5, 143: Stat Th. 6, 102. (Hence Fr. *frêne.*)

fraxĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus] *of ash-wood, ashen:* for fraxineus: virga, Ov. H. 11, 76.

frĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo] *growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring* (poet.): Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: Sil. 3, 463: (Achilles) cum fremebundus ab alto desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dull roaring sound, a resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, roaring, growling,* etc.: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: terrae, id. Div. 1, 18, 35: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: ex nocturno fremitu, ib. 5, 32: fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, Cic. Fl. 10, 23: si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G. 11: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Virg. Aen. 5, 148: boat coelum fremitu virum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 78: canentum, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 53: equorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 38: fremitus hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64: canis, Col. 7, 12, 3: leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237: tigris, Plin. 8, 18, 25: inconditus vituli marini, id. 9, 13, 15: apum, Virg. G. 4, 216. In *plur.*: rapidi fremitus, Lucr. 5, 1192: Demosthenes consuescebat contionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [same as βρέμω]. **I.** Neutr.: *to emit a hollow, roaring sound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl,* etc.: (ventus ibi) speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr. 6, 581: venti immani turbine fremunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646: Ister tumida aqua, id. 6, 329: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, Virg. Aen. 12, 922: viae laetitia ludisque plausuque, *resound,* ib. 8, 717: agri festis ululatibus, Ov. M. 3, 528: (canum) ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1062: leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 341: equus, ib. 11, 496: lupus ad caulas, ib. 9, 60: tigres, Val. Fl. 2, 260: fremant omnes licet, *mutter, grumble,* Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: quum in basilica Julia omnia clamoribus fremerent, Quint. 12, 5, 6: omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant coelicolae assensu vario, ib. 10, 96: cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, ib. 1, 559: animis fremens, ib. 12, 371: acerba fremens Aeneas, ib. 12, 398: rumor de tibicine fremit in theatro, Phaedr, 5, 7, 21. **II.** Act.: *to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at* or *after.* With *acc.*: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 11, 132: arma amens fremit, ib. 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, *to murmur at,* Cass. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 56. With *acc.* and *infin.*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed proditione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2 44.

frĕmor, ōris, *m.* [fremo] *a low roaring, murmuring* (for fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69, § 67: Virg. Aen 11, 297. In *plur.*: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358.

frēnātor, ōris, *m.* [freno] *a curber, tamer, controller:* (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27. Poet. transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmata conti, *a hurler,* Val. Fl. 6, 162. Fig.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55.

frendo, no *perf.*, frēsum and fressum (v. *no.* II.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to gnash the teeth:* frendebat dentibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Virg. G. 4, 452: tumida frendens Mavortius ira, Ov. M. 8, 437: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20. Poet. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. fur. 693. **II.** Act.: *to crush, bruise,* or *grind to pieces:* porci dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att. in Non. 447, 21: fresi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4: faba fresa, id. 2, 11, 7: for which faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21. **2.** *to lament over with rage:* frendere noctes, misera, quas perpessa sum, Pac. in Non. 447, 17.

frendor, ōris, *m.* [frendo] *a gnashing:* Tert. Res. carn. 35 *ad fin.*

freni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, *ad init.*

frēnĭger (fraen.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frenum gero] *bridle-bearing, bridled:* ala, i. e. *the cavalry,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

frēno (fraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [frenum] *to bridle:* frenati equi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: equos, Virg. Aen. 5, 554: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), ib. 7, 220: vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, i. e. *the cavalry,* Sil. 11, 266. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *to bridle, curb, restrain, check:* (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Virg. Aen. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: quum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Seren. Samon. 29: tussim medicamine, id. 17.

2. Fig.: frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum scribendi, Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, *to shut up,* Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitia (Dido), Virg. Aen. 1, 523: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29.

frēnum (fraen.), i, *n.* (more freq. in *plur.* frena, orum; and *heterocl.* freni, orum, *m.*) [akin to χαλινός: on the interchange of χ and F, see letter F] *a bridle, curb, bit:* aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*: equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36: Virg. Aen. 4, 135: Ov. M. 15, 519: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42: Virg. G. 3, 184: Liv. 1, 48: moderarier hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1297: Virg. Aen. 11, 719: Hor. S. 1, 1, 91. *Sing.*: frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. Proverb.: frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth, to resist:* si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 23: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ib. 11, 24: the same phrase is also used in the opp. sense, *to submit:* subiit leges et frena momordit ille solutus amor, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28. **2.** Meton.: (poet.) *horse, charger:* Prop. 4, 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243. **II.** In gen.: *that which holds things together, a band:* absiliunt pontes tectique trementis saxea frena labant, *the stone bands, ties,* ib. 10, 880.

2. In anatomy: *the ligament which attaches the foreskin to the glans:* Cels. 7, 25, 2. **III.** Fig.: *means of guiding* or *governing, restraint,* etc. (usu. *plu.*): rerum freni, *the reins of dominion,* Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5: freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*: ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, Cic. Brut. 56, 204: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, *allow full scope* Liv. 34, 2: frenos furentibus ira laxat, Lucan. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuae frenos, Curt. 7, 8 *ad fin.*: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr. 2, 42: capere, id. Pont. 4, 13, 27: frena licentiae injicere, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Juv. 8, 88: non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36: hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S. 2, 7, 74. *Sing.*: ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur Virg. Aen. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 *med.*

frĕquens, entis, *adj. that often does* or *experiences something, constant, repeated, frequent* (often to be rendered in Eng. by the *adv.*): erat ille Romae frequens, atque in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 10: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off. 2 13, 46: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53: frequens Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer,* Cic. Or. 4, 15: frequens spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19: conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: frequens contionibus, id H. 4, 69: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243. Poet. with *inf.*: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706. **2.** Of things: *repeated, frequent, common, usual:* (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: frequentes literae, Suet. Tib. 11: verbum *igitur,* quum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios nunquam reperiatur, Quint. 1, 5, 39: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*: honores, id. Phoc. 1: frequentior usus anulorum, Plin. 33, 1, 6: nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 31: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32: sententia, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, Quint. 4, 1, 75: *esse videatur,* jam nimis frequens, octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73. **II.** Transf. of an assembly, *etc.*: *full, crowded, numerous:* videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5: frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12: frequentissimo senatu, id. Phil. 2, 38, 99: ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv 35, 7: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, *came in great numbers,* Caes. B. G. 4, 13: frequenti consessu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Caes. 31: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, *they assemble in the greatest possible numbers,* Caes. B. G. 4, 11: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin. 9, 59, 85. **2.** Of places: *filled, full crowded, populous, frequented, well stocked:* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, and in Tac. also with *gen.* *Absol.*: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. Div. 1, 28 *fin.*: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous,* id. Planc. 8, 21: frequens municipium, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: frequens Numidia, Sall. J. 78 *fin.*: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented,* Liv. 38, 18 via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585: compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 25: ludi, id. Carm. Sec. 24: pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147. With *abl.*: quum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9: loca aedificiis, id. 31, 23: Aegyptus multis urbibus, Plin. 5, 9, 11: terra colubris, Ov M. 4, 620: Sinuessa niveis columbis ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, ib. 8, 329: Nilus feris et beluis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: amnis vorticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106. *Comp.* utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 12. With *gen.*: quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac A. 4, 65.

frĕquentāmentum, i, *n.* [frequento] *a repetition:* Gell. 1, 11.

frequentarium, frequentem, Fest s. v.

frĕquentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frequento] *frequency, frequent use, a crowding together:* matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. 1, 6. ||. Esp. in rhetor.: densa et continens verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et coacervatio universa, Cic. Part. 35, 122: consequentium, ib. 16, 55. **2.** As a fig. of speech: *a condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately:* Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

frĕquentātīvē, *adv.* = frequenter: Fest. *s. v.* verberitare.

frĕquentātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [frequento]. In gram.: *denoting repetition, frequentative:* verba, Gell. 9, 6.

frĕquentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a frequent visitor, frequenter:* prandiorum et coenarum cum publicanis frequentator, Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.* **2.** *who assiduously continues, upholds:* sol totius vivacitatis frequentator et dispensator est, App. Trismeg. p. 94.

frĕquentatus, a, um, *Part.* [frequento]. ||. Adj.: *frequent, common, much used:* pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61: gemma reginis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145. **2.** *full of, rich* or *abounding in:* aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.

frĕquenter, *adv. often, frequently:* frequenter et assidue, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69: ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: habet usum talis allegoriae frequenter oratio, sed raro totius, Quint. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe nimium frequenter, id. 9, 1, 11. *Comp.:* quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, id. 1, 10, 4: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287. *Sup.:* translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36: Suet. Aug. 43. ||. *numerously, by many* (rare): huic frequenter interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv. 1, 11.

frĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [frequens] *an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse:* and meton.: *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng.* With *gen.:* testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima quotidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.:* quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 1, 3: summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: vulgi, Nep. Att. 22. *Absol.:* domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1: non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1: efferri magna frequentia, id. Flacc. 17, 41: frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50. Of things: epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: geniculorum, Plin. 27, 12, 91: coeli, i. e. *the density of the air,* Vitr. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

frĕquento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to visit* or *resort to frequently, to frequent; to do* or *make use of frequently, to repeat:* sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: juventus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall. C. 14: (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp. 2: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 169: si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus), Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17: tu primas quasque partes in animo frequenta, *frequently think over, repeat* Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40.: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. Or. 27, 94: Hymen! clamant, Hymenaee! frequentant, Ov. H. 12, 143: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, *became more frequent,* Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentetur inductio (calcis), *be repeated,* Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio instituta est inopiae causa, frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos, id. Rep. 1, 3. ||. *to fill with a great number* or *multitude, to crowd, people, stock; to assemble* or *bring together in numbers:* urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled,* id. Off. 2, 4, 15: Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 1, 19: templa frequentari nunc decet, *to be crowded,* Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova prole, *to stock,* poet. Col. 10, 213: piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 15, 1: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, *had assembled in great numbers,* Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: acervatim multa frequentans, *crowding together,* id. Or. 25, 85. **2.** Esp. *to assemble in great numbers for a festival,* etc., *to celebrate:* publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, id. Inv. 1, 27, 40: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 37: dies sollennes, Suet. Aug. 53: quorundam exsequias usque ad rogum, id. Tib. 32. **3.** *to wait or attend upon in great numbers:* uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, *attended him* (during his canvass for the consulship) *in great numbers,* Sall. J. 73: juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac. A. 5, 10: ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, ib. 13, 18.

fressus and **frēsus**, a, um, *Part.* [frendo].

frĕtāle, is, *n. a frying-pan:* Apic. 7, 5.

frĕtālis, e, *adj.* [fretum] *pertaining to a strait:* a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, *the English Channel,* Amm. 28, 2.

frĕtensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the straits of Sicily:* mare, Cic. Att. 10, 7. (*v.* fretum.)

frĕtum, i, *n.* (also fretus, us, *m.* q. v.) *a strait, sound, channel:* quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: fretorum angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina,* Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: also called fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: and sometimes *absol.* fretum, *the Straits;* as we say *the Channel* for the *Eng. Channel:* quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 29: Suet. Tib. 2: Hor. Epod. 9, 7: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, *the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar,* Sall. J. 17. ||. Poet.: *the sea:* in freta dum fluvii current, Virg. Aen. 1, 607: pastor quum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, ib. 1, 33, 15: Euxinum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. F. 3, 568. **2.** *the sky:* (pulvis) pervolat coeli fretum, Enn. in Non. 205, 29. **3.** *a raging, swelling, heat, violence:* aetatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1027: fretum adolescentiae, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbitatis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3.

frĕtus, ūs, *m. a strait:* angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 721: ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 169: inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Varr. in Non. 205, 31. **2.** Poet.: *the spring,* as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr. 6, 364.

frētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from same root as fir-mus] *relying* or *depending upon, trusting to, daring:* constr. with *abl.,* rarely with *dat.,* and poet. with *inf.* With *abl.:* omnes mortales diis sunt freti, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 38: vobis fretus, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: fretus intelligentia vestra, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: fretus conscientia officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7: gratia Bruti, id. Att. 5, 21: loci praesidio freti, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: juventa, Virg. Aen. 5, 430: freti amicitia Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: pondere fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1057: malitia sua, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 43. With *dat.:* multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13. With *inf.:* (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae longius, *daring, venturing,* Stat. Th. 6, 23.

frētus, ūs, *m.* [fretus] *reliance, confidence:* Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

frĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frio] *easily broken* or *crumbled, friable:* tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55.

frĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [frico] *a sort of Sicilian stones,* prob. used for polishing: Auct. Aetn. 526.

frĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a rubbing:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

frĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing down, friction:* fricatio omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3: vehemens, Plin. 28, 4, 14: diligens tectoriorum, Vitr. 7, 6.

frĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rubs:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 7.

frĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing, rubbing down:* Vitr. 7, 1.

frĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rubbing, rubbing down:* emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

frĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *tooth-powder:* dentibus fricium, Plin. Valer. 1, 36.

frĭco, cui, catum, and ctum, 1. *v. a.* [frio] *to rub, rub down:* nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Virg. G. 3, 256: medicamento dentes, Scrib. Comp. 58: membra fricata, Seren. Samon. 6, 76: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, Juv. 6, 578: alopecias fricuere tusis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 13, 15, 30: nunquam hercle facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, *rubbed my knees as a suppliant,* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 88. In an obscene sense: Petr. 92: Mart. 11, 29. (Hence It. *frettare;* Fr. *frotter,* dim *frôler.*)

frictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frico] *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction:* frictio vehemens lenis, Cels. 2, 14: frictionem adhibere ib.: frictione uti, ib.: frictionem lenem admovere, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that rubs,* in an obscene sense; *that practises lewdness:* Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

frictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing,* in an obscene sense: App. M. Frgm. p. 717, ed. Oud.

frictus, a, um, *Part.* [frico].

frictus, a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frictus, ūs, *m.* [frico] *a rubbing,* in an obscene sense: Juv. 6, 322 (dub.).

frigdor (contr. from frigidor) *cold:* Theod. Prisc. 2, 16.

frīgēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [frigeo] *cold:* Varr. in Non. 139, 11.

frīgĕ-facto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cold, to cool:* os nunc frigefactas, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 15.

frīgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be stiff with cold, to be cold, chill:* tange: si non totus friget, me eneca, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: summosque pedes attinge manusque: non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: friget aether, Auct. Aetn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt, i.e. *of him who was dead,* Virg. Aen. 6, 219: frigentque effetae in corpore vires, ib. 5, 396. Proverb.: verbum hercle hoc verum est: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. ||. Fig.: *to be inactive* or *at a stand-still, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid:* of things, *to flag, droop:* in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: frigens animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere Caecilius visus est! *to be frigid*, Gell. 2, 23: frigere (*al.* frigida) videntur ista plerisque, *to be dull, frigid*, Quint. 4, 2, 59: ubi friget (*sc.* sermo), *flags, halts*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11. **2.** *to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded:* quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo, id. Fam. 11, 14: nimirum hic homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37: jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14: prima contio Pompeii frigebat, *remained unnoticed*, id. Att. 1, 14: quum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect*, id. Verr. 2, 25, 60. [Akin to *rigeo;* also to Gr. φρίσσω (root φρικ), ῥιγέω, *etc.*] (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *frisson, frissonner.*)

frīgĕro, 1. *v. a.* [frigus] *to make cool, to cool, refresh* (rare): frigerans Aganippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholerici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, *no.* 208.

frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frigeo] *to become* or *grow cold, to be chilled:* eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacito: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 866: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac A. 15, 70: (sanguis) quum metu refugit, abit, omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescens vulnus, Curt. 8, 10. **II.** Fig.: *to become inactive, languid, faint:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus, id. 6, 1, 29. **2.** *to grow cold towards any one:* vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte limina frigescant, Pers. 1, 109.

frīgĭda, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) [frigidus] *cold water* (like calida or calda, ae, *warm water*): frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5: frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigida lavari, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: noxia ut frigidam febri, Quint. 5, 11, 31.

frīgĭdārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the cooling room in a bath:* Vitr. 5, 11. **2.** contracted: frigdaria, orum, *n. plu. a cold larder:* mercem in frigdaria ferre, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

frīgĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for cooling:* (ahenum) frigidarium, *i. e. to hold cold water*, Vitr. 5, 10: balinei cella frigidaria, *the cooling-room*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.

frīgĭdē, *adv. inactively, slowly, feebly:* quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10. **II.** *flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24. With inaniter, id. 7, 3. with exigue, *opp.* graviter, id. 19, 3: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint. 5, 3, 4: si aliquando concitate itur, nunquam non frigide reditur, *i. e. in a trivial manner*, id. 11, 3, 133: tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 39.

frīgĭdē-facto, 1. *v. a.* [frigidus] *to make cold, to cool:* Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39.

frīgĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat frigid:* alia quoque ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid*, Gell. 3, 10.

frīgĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cold, to cool:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

frīgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat cold and stiff:* puella, Virg. Cir. 251: ocelli, ib. 348. **II.** *somewhat feeble* or *faint:* singultus, Cat. 64, 131. (Hence Fr. *frileux.*)

frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo] *cold, cool, chill:* opp. calidus: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3 8 *fin.:* foris luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850. nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6 loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.:* rura, Hor. Ep. 1 15, 9: Praeneste, id. Od. 3, 4, 22: manet sub Jove frigido venator, ib. 1, 1, 25: umbra noctis, Virg. E. 8, 14: coelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep 5, 6: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. G. 3, 336: febris, *an ague*, Plin. 26, 11, 71: quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over*, i. e. *to slander*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. **2.** Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. G. 4, 506: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743: mors, Virg. Aen. 4, 385: pausa vitaï, Lucr. 3, 943: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright*, Val. Fl. 7, 530: miles nec frigidus aspicit hostem, *fearless*, Sil. 9, 49: formidine turpi frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, *fearful*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. **II.** Fig.: *without ardour* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: non frigida virgo, *glowing with love*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5: frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325: (equus) frigidus in Venerem senior, Virg. G. 3, 97: (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidae literae, *cold, frigid*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: solatia, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 45: frigida bello dextera, *feeble*, Virg. Aen. 11, 338: ensis, *inactive, idle*, Lucan. 5, 245: (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *not animated by labour*, Virg. G. 4, 104. **2.** *without force* or *point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid:* cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: haec aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, quum aliud est exspectatum, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas, ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30: verba frigidiora vitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, *dull and far-fetched*, Suet. Claud. 21: illud frigidum et inane, Quint. 10, 2, 17: frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Cal. 26. (Hence Fr. *frayeur, effrayer, effroi.*)

frigilla, ae, *f.* v. fringilla.

frīgo, xi (only acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum or xum, 3. *v. a. to roast, parch, fry:* sesquilibram salis frigito, Cato R. R. 106, 1: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14: triticum frictum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: frictae nuces, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 113: frictum cicer, Hor. A. P. 249: ova fricta ex oleo, Plin. 29, 3, 11. [Same as Sans. *bhrij* (torrere); Gr. φρύγω; Eng. *parch.*] (Hence It. *friggere;* part. *fritto*, whence Eng. *fritter;* Fr. *frire.*)

frĭgo, 3. *v. a.* to denote the noise made by little children: *to squeak, squeal:* Afran. in Non. 308, 16.

frĭgo, 3. *v. a.* i. q. erigo, *to erect:* Att. and Varr. in Non. 308, 7 *sq.*

frīgor, ŏris, *m.* [frigeo] *cold:* molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.

frīgŏrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [frigus facio] *cooling:* acetum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 8.

frīgŏro, 1. *v. a.* [frigus] *to cool down:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.

frĭgŭlo, 1. *v. n.* to express the note of a jackdaw: graculus at frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frīgus, ŏris, *n.* [on the root v. frigeo] *cold, coldness, coolness:* nec calor (mihi obsistet) nec frigus metuo, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 19: calidis torrescere flammis aut rigere frigore. Lucr. 3, 905: vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 87. vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id. Fam. 16, 8: fere matutinis temporibus frigus est, *coolness*, Cels. 2, 1: frigus captabis opacum Virg. E. 1, 53: quae frigore sola dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib. 1, 8, 39: quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, *cool place*, Mart. 4, 14. In *plur.:* ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Virg. E. 10, 47: Peligna, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. S. 2, 6, 45: ficum frigoribus ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, *i. e. the variegated, cold marble floor*, Mart. 1, 56, 5. **2.** Esp. (poet.): *the cold of winter winter* (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22: frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, id. G. 1, 300 **3.** *the coldness of death, death:* gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 402: aeternum leti, id. 4, 925: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. Aen. 12, 951. **4.** *a cold shudder*, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, ib. 1, 92. **II.** Fig.: *coldness in action, inactivity:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Ov. F. 2, 856. **2.** *a cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour:* majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favour*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62: Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37.

frīguscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [frigus] *slight cold:* Tert. de Anim. 25. **II.** Fig.: *coolness, disagreement:* Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12.

frĭgūtio (also friguttio, fringutio, frigultio, and fringultio), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [a lengthened form of frigo] neutr.. *to twitter, chirp:* merulae in remotis tesquis frigutiunt, App. Flor. p. 358. **II.** Transf. *to stammer, stutter:* saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus fringultiat vel omnino obmutescat, id. Apol. p. 296: quid friguttis? Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 49. **2.** Act.: *to stammer forth*. vix singulas syllabas fringutiens, App. Apol. p. 336.

fringilla (also frigilla and fringuilla), ae, *f. a small bird, a finch:* acc. to some *the robin redbreast*, Motacilla rubecula, Linn.; acc. to others, *the chaffinch*, Fringilla coelebs, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104: Mart. 9, 55, 7.

fringultio and **fringutio**, v. frigutio.

frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub, break, crumble:* terra, quae facile frietur, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7: glebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr. 1, 887: ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin. 12, 19, 42: ut gemma in micas frietur, id. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*

frit (*n. indecl.*) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Varr R. R. 1, 48, 3.

fritilla, ae, *f.* [perh. from frit] *gruel* or *porridge used at sacrifices:* hodie sacra prisca atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur, Plin. 18, 8, 19 *fin.*. Sen. Ben. 1, 6 *fin.*

frĭtillus, i, *m. a dice-box:* Mart. 14, 1, 3: Juv. 14, 5: Sen. Apocol. *fin.*

frĭtinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to twitter* or *chirp:* et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Varr. in Non. 7, 15: of the cicada: et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35. **II.** Transf. of the noise made by young children: sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Anthol. Lat. I. p. 603 ed. Burm.

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless:* frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere, Quint. 7, 2, 34: frivola et inanis argutiola, Gell. 2, 7: quaedam

dicit futilia et frivola, id. 16, 12: jocus, Plin. 28, 19, 79: auspicium, Suet. Ner. 41: aura, Phaedr. 5, 8, 1: jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20: opus, Plin. 22, 6, 7: labor, Sen. Ep. 31: cura, Plin. 25, 3, 7: origo superbissimi animalium (*i. e.* hominis), id. 7, 7, 5: fiunt in literarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell. 15, 30: in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnunquam frivolus amentique similis, Suet. Claud. 15: frivolum dictu, Plin. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis millibus traderet, *some worthless thing, trifle*, Suet. Cal. 39 *fin.* **II.** Subst. frivola, orum, *n. plu. wretched furniture, paltry things:* inter frivola mea, Sen. Tranq. 1: Juv. 3, 198.

frixōrĭum, ii, *n.* [frigo] *a frying-pan:* Plin. Val. 2, 7.

frixūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a frying-pan:* Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 13.

frixus, a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frondārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frons] *of* or *for leaves, leaf-:* fiscinae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stripping off of leaves, a pruning:* Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner* of trees, *etc.:* Virg. E. 1, 57: Ov. M. 14, 649: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 31.}.

frondĕo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green:* quom jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: nunc frondent silvae, Virg. E. 3, 57: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbuta, Virg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pependit, id. Aen. 7, 67: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 714.

frondesco, dŭi (Prisc. p. 768 P.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [frondeo] *to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out:* alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: quum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561: simili frondescit virga metallo, Virg. Aen. 6, 144. **II.** Fig.: of style: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frons] *of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy:* nemora, Virg. Aen. 1, 191: corona, Plin. 16, 4, 5: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for *trees in full leaf*, Virg. G. 4, 61: casa, *embowered*, Ov. F. 3, 528: cuspis, *a toothpick cut from a twig*, Mart. 14, 22.

frondĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [frons coma] *leafy:* Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondĭfer (anciently frund.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frons fero] *leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): nemus, Lucr. 2, 359: Sen. Oed. 276: silvae. Lucr. 1, 257: domus avium, id. 1, 19.

frondĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [frons fluo] *leaf-falling*, i. e. *when the leaves fall off:* brumae frigore, Boeth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

frondōsus (anciently frund.), a, um, *adj.* [frons] *full of leaves, leafy:* montes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex collis, Virg. Aen. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 410: vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70: aestas, id. G. 3, 296: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 596.

frons (anciently fruns; Charis. p. 105 P. Also in the *nom.* fros *or* frus, Varr. ib.: Prisc. p. 554 P. And frondis, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 372), dis, *f. a leafy branch, green bough, foliage:* iligneа, quernea, Cato R. R. 37, 2: ne caules alii in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34: perenni frunde corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigrae feraci frondis in Algido, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 58: silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. M. 1, 347: frondem immaturam destringere, Quint. 12, 6, 2. *Plur.:* deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: frondibus teneris non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. **II.** Poet. *a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet:* donec alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, ib. 1, 18, 64: Ov. M. 1, 449. In *plur.:* id. F. 3, 711.

frons, frontis, *f.* (*masc.* Cato in Gell. 15, 9; in Fest. *s. v.* recto, &c.) *the forehead*, whether of men or animals: capillos a fronte retroagere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5. Proverb.: frons occipitio prior est, i. e. *better before the master's face than behind his back*, Cato R. R. 4: Plin. 18, 5, 6. Of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte unum cornu exsistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: tauri torva fronte, Plin. 8, 45, 70: ovis, Ov. F. 4, 102: cui (hoedo) frons turgida cornibus primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, ib. 4, 2, 57. In *plur.:* Lucr. 5, 1033. **II.** *the human brow*, as an index of the mind and feelings: frons et aliis (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiae, hilaritatis, clementiae, severitatis index, Plin. 11, 37, 51: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica tanquam Atlante coelum, niti videretur, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: frontem contrahere, *to knit the brows*, id. Cluent. 26, 72: adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, ib. 6, 7: remittere, *to smooth*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5: so, exporrigere, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: explicare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: solvere, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic. Att. 1, 1: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, ib. 14, 13, B: homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, *expression of countenance*, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 46. si verum tum, quum verissima fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 35: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Am. 18, 65: laeta, Virg. Aen. 6, 863: sollicita, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Plin. Pan. 41: proterva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 16: urbana (*i. e.* impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11. In *plur.:* si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic. Planc. 6, 16. Poet. as the seat of shame: exclamat perisse frontem de rebus, *shame*, Pers. 5, 103. **III.** Transf.: *the forepart* of anything, *the front, façade, van, etc.* (*opp.* tergum and latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aedium, Vitr. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januae, Ov. F. 1, 135: scenae, Virg. G. 3, 24: navium, id. Aen. 5, 157: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: quatuor legionum aquilae per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, *only in front*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44: recta fronte concurrere hosti (*opp.* in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 *med.:* directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right front*, Tac. H. 2, 24 *fin.:* frons laevi cornu haec erat, Curt. 4, 13 *ad fin.* Esp. a fronte, adverbially, *in front, before* (*opp.* a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. **2.** *the outer end of a book-roll* or *volume:* Tib. 3, 1, 13: Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11. **3.** *the circumference of a wheel:* Vitr. 10, 4. **4.** In measuring land, *the breadth* or *frontage:* mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12. **IV.** Fig.: *the outside, exterior, external quality, appearance:* Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2: frons causae non satis honesta, id. 4, 1, 42: decipit frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 6: dura prima fronte quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 55: ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, id. 12, 7, 8. (Hence It. *affrontare* Fr. *affronter.*)

frontālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [frons] *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses: Liv. 37, 40: Plin. 37, 12, 14.

frontāti, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* lapides) [id.]. In architect. *binding-stones, coping-stones:* Vitr. 2. 8: Plin. 35, 12 46.

fronto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *that has a broad forehead:* ecquos naevum habere? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.

frontōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having several foreheads*, said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 4 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *that has a bold forehead, shameless:* Aug. Serm. in Psalm. 1, 68.

fros, v. frons, *ad init.*

fructēta, orum, *n. plu.* a later form for frutecta, *bushes, thickets:* Serv. Virg. E. 1, 40.

fructĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fructus fero] *produce-bearing, fruitful:* arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46: sarmentum, Pall. Febr. 29, 3.

fructĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fructifico] *a bearing of fruit:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [fructus facio] *to produce*. Calpurn. Ecl. 491.

fructŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus] *pertaining to produce, productive:* rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, 15: oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4: pars villae, *that serves as a receptacle for produce*, id. 1, 6, 1: scrofa, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9. **II.** *pertaining to usufruct, usufructuary:* servus, Ulp. Dig 41, 1, 37: stipulatio, Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 4 **2.** Subst. fructuarius, ii, *m.* and fructuaria, ae, *f.* in an act. sense, *one who has the usufruct* of a thing, *a usufructuary:* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 22 *sq.:* Paul ib. 24.

fructŭōsē, *adv. profitably, advantageously:* hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug. Ep. 77.

fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus] *abounding in produce, productive, fruitful, profitable, advantageous:* ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: praedia tam pulcra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus Caes. B. G. 1, 30: fructuosissimae insulae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: palmites Col. 5, 5, 13: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa Cic. Quint. 3, 12: arationes, id. Phil. 2 39, 101. **II.** Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, id. Off. 3, 2, 5: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, id. Am. 21, 79 virtutes generi hominum fructosae, id de Or. 2, 84, 344: est non modo liberale paulum nonnunquam de suo jure decedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum id Off. 2, 18, 64.

fructus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

fructus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* fructuis Varr. in Non. 492, 14: fructi, Cato R R. 4: Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16) [id.] *an enjoying, enjoyment:* *Ol.* Mea est haec *St.* Scio; sed meus fructus est prior *use and enjoyment*, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 16 Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14. **2.** Fig.: hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: alicujus fructum oculis ex casu capere, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. Eum. 11.: divitiarum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47: Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat. Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id. Off. 2, 16, 56

pecuniae fructus maximus, ib. 2, 18, 64: vitae fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28: voluptatum, id. Am. 23, 87: jucunditatis, id. Mur. 19, 40. ||. Meton.: *the means of enjoyment, proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income,* etc.: earum rerum videtur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, incertus dominatus, id. Rep. 1, 17: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere *or* capere, ib. 2, 4, 14: in quos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum? id. Att. 11, 2: (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, ib. 3, 3, 6: quae (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24: ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, ib. 19, 70: comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 83: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, *income, interest,* id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv. 45, 40: in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7: fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36: an partus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12. |||. Fig.: *fruit, consequence, effect:* ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, id. Planc. 38, 92: fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: diligentiae fructum capere, id. Brut. 62, 222: honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 62: modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull. 1, 1: studiorum, Quint. 8 praef. § 26: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79.

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux] *pertaining to produce:* maturitas, App. de Mundo, p. 71. ||. *economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal;* and in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*): villa frugalior, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ut frugalior sim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3: quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71.

frūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frugalis] *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality;* and in gen. *worth, virtue, probity:* ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: ex contrariis: *frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum,* Quint. 5, 10, 73: quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 26. Of style: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure,* id. 12, 10, 21. In a gen. sense: omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam, reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: nonnunquam haec eadem vocabula ad frugalitatis nomen, tanquam ad caput, referre volumus: quod nisi eo nomine virtutes continerentur, nunquam ita pervulgatum illud esset, ut jam proverbii locum obtineret, *hominem frugi omnia recte facere,* ib. 4, 16, 36. ||. for fruges, *fruits of the earth:* App. M. 9, p. 233.

frūgālĭter, *adv. moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally:* rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Pl. Epid. 4, 1 38: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor. S. 1 4, 107: quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: loqui frugaliter, ib. 2, 9, 25. *Comp.:* vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

frugamentum, a frugibus appellata, Fest. *s. v.*

fruges, um, v. frux.

frūgesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [frux] *to begin to produce, be fruitful:* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 913.

frugi, v. frux.

frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *gen. sing. fem.* frugiferaï, Enn. in Charis. p. 7 P: hence, attonitus legis terraï frugiferaï, comically, to denote Ennius himself, Mart. 11, 90, 5), *adj.* [frux fero] *fruit-bearing, productive, fertile:* ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: messes, Ov. M. 5, 656: numen, *i. e. Ceres,* id. Pont. 2, 1, 15. ||. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, Liv. praef. § 10.

frūgĭfĕrens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for frugifer): Lucr. 1, 3.

frūgĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [frux lego] *fruit-gathering:* formicae, Ov. M. 7, 624.

frūgĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [frux pario] *fruit-producing:* Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-producing, fruitful:* fetus, Lucr. 6, 1: Avien. Arat. 1054.

frūgĭperdus, a, um, *adj.* [frux perdo] *that loses its fruit,* a transl. of the Homeric *ὠλεσίκαρπος*: Plin. 16, 26, 46.

frŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

frūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (in later Latin) *a gruel* or *porridge used in sacrifices:* Arn. 7, 230. ||. *the gullet;* acc. to others, *the larynx:* Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 74: Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2.

frūmentācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *of corn* or *grain:* farina, Veg Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to corn, corn-:* in milit. lang. *pertaining to provisions:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: campus, ib. 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions,* Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: Caes. B. G. 1, 23: loca, *abounding in corn,* ib. 1, 10: provinciae, id. B. C. 3, 73: navis, *a corn ship,* ib. 3, 96: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr. 3, 5, 10: lucra, ib. 3, 37, 85: negotiatores. *corn-dealers,* Plin. 8, 44, 69 *fin.*: mensores, *corn-meters,* Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 87. ||. Subst. frumentarius, ii, *m. a corn-dealer:* Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: Liv. 4, 12. **2.** *a purveyor of corn, commissary:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 35. **3.** Under the later emperors: *a spy:* Spart. Hadr. 11: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor] *a providing of corn;* milit. *t. t. a foraging:* Caes. B. G. 6, 39: Suet. Galb. 20. In *plur.*: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. B. G. 7, 16. ||. *a distribution of corn:* Suet. Aug. 40.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a provider of corn, a forager:* Liv. 2, 34.

frūmentor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [frumentum]. |. Neutr.: milit. *t. t. to fetch corn, to forage:* erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36: frumentatum mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: frumentatum ire, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C.: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75: pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B. C. 1, 48. ||. Act.: *to furnish* or *provide with corn:* Tert. ad Natt. 2, 8.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from frugimentum, from root FRUG in fruges: *produce,* esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence] *corn, grain:* sunt prima earum (frugum) genera: frumenta, ut triticum hordeum; et legumina, ut faba, cicer Plin. 18, 7, 9: in segetibus frumentum in quo culmus extulit spicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col. 8, 9, 2: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111: luxuriosa frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72. ||. Transf.: frumenta, *the small seeds* or *grains of figs:* Plin. 15, 19, 21.

frundifer and **frundosus**, v. frond.

fruniscor, frunitus, *3. v. n. dep.* [a lengthened form of fruor] *to enjoy,* with *acc.* and *abl.:* Gell. 17, 2, 5 *sq.:* Fest. *s. v.:* Non. 113, 7: hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 73.

frunītus, a, um, *Part.* [fruniscor].

fruns, ntis, v. frons.

fruor, fructus and frŭĭtus, *3. v. n. dep.* lit. *to feed oneself with,* hence, *to enjoy, delight in.* Constr. with *abl.;* less freq. with *acc.* or *absol.* With *abl.:* tu voluptate frueris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. beat. 10 *fin.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, ib. 2, 60, 152: commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: immortali aevo, Lucr. 2, 647: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: uno amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48: thalamis, Ov. F. 3, 554: recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566: poena, Mart. 8, 30, 3: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104: omnium rerum cognitione fruiti sumus, Sen. Ep. 93 *med.*: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 29: eum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus frueretur confideretque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society,* id. Att. 2, 1: ut sinat sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 68: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24. With *acc.:* pabulum frui, Cato R. R. 149, 1: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21. Esp. *the gerundive:* nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic. Mil. 23, 63: justitiae fruendae causa, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. de Sen. 16, 57: res fruenda oculis, Liv. 22, 14. *Absol.:* satiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7. ||. Esp. legal *t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct:* quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: ut censores agrum Campanum fruendum locarent, Liv. 27, 11: qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, Paul. Dig. 6, 3, 1. [The root is FRUG, whence *fruges, fructus,* etc.: prob. the same as Sans. *bhuj,* "to eat."]

frustātim, *adv.* [frustum] *piecemeal, in pieces:* coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39: Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum] *in small pieces:* ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 20.

frustillum, i, *n. dim.* [frustum] *a small piece, little bit:* Arn. 7, 231

frusto, 1. *v. a.* [frustum] *to break to pieces:* Flor. 2, 2, 32 (dub.).

frustrā, *adv.* [connected with fraudo] *in a state of deception, in error:* iam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse; errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 19: nunc, mulier, ne tu frustra sis: mea non es, ne arbitrere, id. Merc. 3, 1, 30: frustra me luctare non potes: aliam posthac invenito, quam tu habeas frustratui, *to deceive, cheat*, id. Men. 4, 3, 20: frustra habere aliquem, Tac. A. 13, 37. With animi: erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Apol. p. 286. **II.** *without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain:* praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: multum frustraque rogatus, Lucan. 4, 735: frustra telum mittere, Caes. B. G 3 4: frustra tantum laborem sumere, ib. 3, 14: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, *may be disappointed*, ib. 85: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. 2, 31: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, frustra metuemus Austrum; visendus ater Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13. Ellipt.: equites et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit: nec frustra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21. **2.** *without reason* or *cause, groundlessly:* frustra ac sine causa, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: frustra tempus contero, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικὸν vocant, necessariam musicen credidit, Quint. 1, 10, 15: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9. Ellipt.: hanc quidam *aposiopesin* putant. Frustra, Quint. 9, 3, 60.

frustrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frustror] *that may be disappointed, vain, deceitful:* exspectatio, Arn. 2, 58: res, id. 6, 206.

frustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *deception:* Lucr. 4, 818.

frustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration:* in horum familiam frustrationem hodie injiciam maximam, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 15: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. 3, 24: frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, id. 38, 25. In *plur.*: quum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

frustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deceiver, delayer:* judicum, Symm. Ep. 10, 44.

frustrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frustrator] *deceptive, deceitful:* somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Modest. Dig. 22, 1, 41.

frustrātus, ūs, *m.* [frustror] *a deceiving, deception:* aliquam habere frustratui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (also *act.* frustro, are) [frustra] *to deceive, disappoint, trick:* aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 65: ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14: o bone, ne te frustrere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15: Cloelia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13: saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37: sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, id. Ad. 4, 4, 11: exspectationem frustrari et differre, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: spem mercantium, *opp.* explere, Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vincula, i. e. *escaped from them*, Sol. 1. *Absol.*: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18: Lucr. 4, 573. **2.** Act.: ego me frustro, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 9: qui ventrem frustrarunt suum, Pompon. in Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640. *Pass.*: quavissimi quique tenuissima spe frustrantur, Sall. Or. Licin. *med.*: frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. 2, 21: variis dilationibus frustratus, Just. 8, 3. With *gen.*: captionis versutae et excogitatae frustratus, Gell. 5, 10. **II.** Transf.: *to make vain* or *useless, to frustrate* (rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2: laboremque frustrari, id. praef. § 22: in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt. 6, 5.

frustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [frustum] *full of small pieces:* aqua, i. e. *filled with crumbs*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

frustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small piece, bit:* panis, App. M. 1, p. 110.

frustum, i, *n. a piece, bit* (of food): necesse est offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: esculenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: pars in frusta secant, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85. Comically, frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 67. **II.** Fig.: unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27: philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89. [*Frus-tum* comes probably from a root FRUT, "to break," v. Pott, 2, 61.]

frŭtectōsus (also written frutetosus), a, um, *adj.* [frutectum] *full of bushes, shrubby, bushy:* nemorosi frutectosique tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11: frutectosus et rubricosus locus, Plin. 18, 17, 46.

frŭtectum (also written frutetum), i, *n.* [contr. from fruticetum] *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes:* ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessus, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872. **II.** Meton.: *a shrub:* Sol. 30 *med.*

frŭtētum, i, v. frutectum.

frŭtex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.*: Nilotica, Mart. Cap. 3, 34) [prob. kindr. with βρύω, to sprout forth] *a shrub, bush:* ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus; vel frutex, ut violae, rosae, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col. Arb. 1, 2: olerum, id. 11, 3 *fin.*: lupini, id. 2, 14, 5: oleae, Plin. 23, 3, 35: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 954: in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: collect. in *sing.*: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, contexit illum frutice, Phaedr. 1, 11, 4. **II.** Transf. **1.** Perh. *the lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk:* quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (*al.* radíce). **2.** As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes: *blockhead:* nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 12: App. Apol. p. 317. **3.** Esp. *a kind of cedar-tree in Phrygia*, or perh. *a juniper*, *v.* Cedrus: Plin. 13, 5, 11.

frŭtĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fruticor] *a shooting* or *sprouting out* (rare): fruticatio inutilis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

frŭtĭcesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [frutex] *to put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (rare): quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

frŭtĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket:* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: Suet. Ner. 48.

frŭtĭco (ū long, Tert. Judic. dom. 135), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **frŭtĭcor**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy:* excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. Att. 15, 4: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140. **II.** Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15: of a stag's antlers: aspicis, ut fruticat late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

frŭtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shrubs* or *bushes, bushy:* vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: aizoum a radice, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12: rutae rami fruticosiores, id. 20, 13, 51: calamus fruticosissimus, id. 16, 36, 66: litora. Ov. H. 7, 121: mare, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. fruges, um (also in the *nom. sing* frugis: Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 146, § 76), *f* [on root *v.* fruor] *fruits of the earth produce of the fields, pulse, legumes*, and in gen. *fruits, produce* (but the fruits of *trees* are usu. designated by fructus, and *grain* by frumentum): terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic N. D. 2, 62, 156: nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, ib. 60, 152: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque foliis, neque oleo, neque frumento, neque frugibus usurum, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12: ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. Verr. 4, 48, 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14: arboreae, Cornif. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 55: roburneae, Col. 9, 1, 5: adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbos, poet. Col. 10, 39: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. 5, 33: superior pars vitis idonea frugibus, Col. 3, 17, 1. *Sing.*: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici, ordine structam, id. de Sen 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10. **II.** Fig.: like fructus: *result, success, value:* quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some result*, Quint. 6, 2, 3: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3: jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, *maturity of mind, ability*, App. M. 6, p. 177. Poet. centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rail at what is crude, worthless*, Hor. A. P. 341: cultor juvenum purgatas inseris aures fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit*, i. e. *doctrine*, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, *to act with advantage*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 70. **2.** Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. *for food, fit for food:* hence) as an *indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal:* frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut solus *Frugi* nominaretur, id. Fontei. 13. 29: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 3, 27, 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47 Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3: liberti probi et frugi, Plin. Pan. 88: ubi lena bene agat cum quiquam amante, quae frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable*, Pl. Asin 1, 3, 23. Strengthened with bonae: qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 39: (Fabius Luscus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Of things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous*, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur *frugal, temperate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27. atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: coena, ib. 3, 1: jentacula, Mart 13, 31, 1. **3.** Ad frugem *or* ad bonam frugem, *to turn oneself to virtue, to reform oneself:* equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have reformed*, Cic Coel. 12, 28: multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell

23, 27: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: ad frugem applicare animum, ib. 2, 1, 34.

fūcātē, *adv. with paint* or *colour:* Fig.: fucatius concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fūcātus, a, um, *Part.* [fuco]. **II.** Adj.: *painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit:* secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Am. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: puer subdolae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79. *Comp.:* versus fucatior, Gell. 13, 26.

fūcĭlis falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Fest. *s. v.*

fūcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fucus] *coloured with orchil:* si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76.

fūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to colour, paint, dye:* alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465: vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque stercore fucatus crocodili, i. e. *paint made of crocodile's dung*, Hor. Epod. 12, 11. **II.** Esp. of cosmetics, *to paint, rouge:* Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef. § 19. Fig.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) quum fucatur atque praelinitur, fit praestigiosum, Gell. 7, 14.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured, beautified, counterfeit, spurious:* merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18.

fūcus, i, *m.* = φῦκος, *sea weed or rock lichen:* **1.** "prason" = Laminaria saccharina, Linn., *the sugar tangle.* **2.** "altera capill. fol." prob. Cystoseira barbata, Turner, or ericoides, Good. **3.** "(quo) purpuras inficiunt:" = prob. the lichen Roccella tinctoria, and other species from which the dyes called *Orchil* and *Cudbear* are obtained. **4.** "tertium gramini simile," perh. Zostera marina, Linn. **5.** "bryon," *laver*, Ulva lactuca, Linn. **6.** "quercus (marina)," Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 25, 48, 49. "Phycos thalassion," tria genera, **1.** *sugar tangle*, Laminaria saccharina, Linn. **2.** Delessaria sanguinea, Linn. **3.** Gelidium cartilagineum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 26. **II.** Meton. *red* or *purple colour:* infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, id. 22, 2, 3: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: Ov. M. 6, 222. **2.** Esp. *rouge:* vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Prop. 2, 18, 31: Plin. 31, 7, 42. **3.** Fig.: *pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation:* his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, ib. 2, 45, 188: fuco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse, fucum factum mulieri, *deceived*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41. **III.** For propolis (*q. v.*), *the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives, bee-glue:* Virg. G. 4, 39.

fūcus, i, *m. a drone the male of the honey bee*, Apis mellifica, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 244: Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue (also fu, Charis. p. 213 P), *interj.* denoting aversion, *foh! fie!:* Pl. Most. 1, 1. 37.

fŭga, ae (old *gen. sing.* fugaï, Lucr. 1, 1046) *f.* [v. fugio] *a running away, flight:* fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. Att. 7, 21: desperata fuga, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam milites *take to flight*, id. Verr. 4, 43, 95: in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 22: se in fugam conjicere, id. Coel. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: petere, ib. 2, 24: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, ib. 2, 23: but, fugam dant nubila coelo, *hasten away*, Virg. Aen. 12, 367: convertere aciem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: conjicere hostes in fugam, ib. 6, 8: impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, *to cause flight*, Liv. 1, 56: but also *to take to flight, to flee*, Sall. J. 53: Liv. 8, 9: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23: reprimere fugam, *to prevent*, ib. 7, 26. Poet. in *plur.:* celeres fugae, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 15: Sil. 17, 148. **2.** Esp. *flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment:* sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9: Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 68. In *plur.:* quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. A. 14, 64: cf. Smith's Ant. 515. **3.** In gen. *a flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 317: exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *a swift voyage*, ib. 4, 430: (Neptunus) fugam dedit, *gave a quick passage*, ib. 7, 24: fuga temporum, *flight*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: quaere fugam morbi, *seek the disappearance*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 29.

II. Fig.: *a fleeing from, avoiding; disinclination, aversion:* simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: turpitudinis (*opp.* appetentia honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2: culpae, Hor. A. P. 31: leti, id. S. 2, 6, 95: paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pericli, Virg. Aen. 8, 251: quomodo vester *Axilla Ala* factus est, nisi fuga literae vastioris, Cic. Or. 45, 153.

fugacitas φυγή, Gloss. Philox.

fŭgācĭter, *adv. in fleeing:* fugacius bellum gerere, Liv. 28, 8.

fŭgālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [fuga] *a festival at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings:* Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6.

fŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [fugo] *he who puts to flight:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fŭgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that puts to flight:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio] *apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet:* fugaces lyncas et cervos, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: caprea, Virg. Aen. 10, 724: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14: comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: Pholoe, *who flees from wooers, coy*, id. Od. 2, 5, 17: lympha, ib. 2, 3, 12. *Comp.:* ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. M. 13, 807. *Sup.:* ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28. As a term of vituperation, of a slave: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, *runaway*, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16. **II.** Fig.: *fleeting, transitory:* haec omnia contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 1. *Comp.:* non aliud pomum fugacius, *that decays more rapidly*, Plin. 15, 12, 11. *Sup.:* bona, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.* **2.** With *gen.:* *fleeing, shunning, avoiding:* sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38: fugax rerum, ib. 3, 2, 9: fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

fŭgēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *flight* (for fuga): Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P.

fŭgiens, entis, *Part.* [fugio]. **II.** Adj.: *fleeing, fleeting, vanishing:* membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr. 5, 885: vinum fugiens, *growing flat, vapid*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: ocelli fugientes, *dying*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49: portus fugiens ad litora, *retreating*, Prop. 4, 6, 15. **2.** Subst. like the Gr. ὁ φεύγων, *the defendant in a suit:* omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Justin. 2, 58 (59), § 4. **3.** Fig.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, *averse to labour, indolent*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

fŭgĭo, **fūgi**, **fŭgĭtum**, 3 *v. n.* and *a.* *to flee* or *fly, to take flight, run away* **A.** Neutr.: propera igitur fugere hinc, si te dii amant, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 78 senex exit foras: ego fugio, *I'm off* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id. Verr. 4, 33, 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29: ex ipsa caede, *to flee, escape*, id. B. G. 7, 38: e conspectu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu: longe fuge, id. S. 1, 4, 34: nec furtum feci nec fugi, *run away* (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casam, *observe a just medium* (v. casa), Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. (ii) Esp. like the Gr. φεύγειν, *to leave one's country, go into exile:* fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19. **2.** Transf. *to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away:* nunquam Virgilius diem dicit *ire*, sed *fugere*, quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.:* tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id. Od. 1, 12, 30: spernit humum fugiente penna, *hasting away*, ib. 3, 2, 24: nullum sine vulnere fugit missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (*i. e.* navem), Ov. M. 11, 468: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 390. Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aëra cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, *hastens away*, Sil. 16, 335. (ii) Esp. *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish:* e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730: fugiunt de corpore setae, id. M. 1, 739: fugerat ore color, id. H. 11, 27: nisi causa morbi fugerit venis, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: fugiunt cum sanguine vires Ov. M. 7, 859: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284: annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40: hora, id. Od. 3, 29, 48: aetas, ib. 1, 11, 7: amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv. 9, 44: gratissima sunt poma, quum fugiunt, *i. e. when they begin to grow mellow*, Sen. Ep. 12. **II.** Fig.: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33: ad verba magis quae poterant nocere, fugi, *I had recourse to*, Petr. 132. **B.** Act.: *to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun:* quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1: vesanum fugiunt poëtam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455: percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. S. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. Od. 1, 22, 12: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 277: solus data pocula fugit, Ov. M. 14, 287. In *pass.:* sic litora vento incipiente fremunt, fugitur quum portus ubique, *is left*, Stat. Th. 7, 140. (ii) Esp. *to leave one's country:* nos patriam fugimus, Virg. E. 1, 4: Teucer Salamina patremque quum fugeret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: quis exsul se quoque fugit? ib. 2, 16, 20. **2.** Meton.: *to succeed in shunning, to escape* = effugio: hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 16: insidiatorem, id. S. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. Od. 4, 7, 19. **II.** Fig.: conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: nullam molestiam, ib. 3, 5: laborem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 113: recordationes, Cic. Att. 12, 18: majoris opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10: judicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem, id. 8, 5, 32 nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 4, 27: amplexus senis, Tib. 1, 9, 74: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, Hor

Ep. 1, 1, 72. In *pass.*: simili inscitia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, id. Am. 13, 47: fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, ib. 13, 45: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: petenda ac fugienda, Quint. 3, 6, 49. Poet. like the Gr. φεύγειν, with *infin.*: *to avoid doing, to omit, forbear, beware*: o fuge te tenerae puerorum credere turbae, Tib. 1, 4, 9: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: fuge suspicari, ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. Aen. 9, 200. **2.** Meton. *to escape*: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100. (ii) Esp. with *acc.* gen. of person: *to escape one's notice; not to be known to*, etc.: novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedaemonium Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id. Verr. 4, 12, 27: quem res nulla fugeret, *whom nothing escaped, who observed* or *knew everything*, id. Rep. 2, 1: quae (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, ib. 2, 34: neminem haec utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quae me forte fugiunt, hae sunt fere de animo sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, id. Manil. 10, 28. With *infin.* or *clause* as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. Att. 7, 18: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, ib. 12, 42. [Same as Gr. φυγ in φεύγω, φυγή: perh. same as Sans. *bhuj* (flectere).]

fŭgĭtans, antis, *Part.* [fugito]. **||.** Adj.: *fleeing, avoiding*: with *gen.*: fugitans litium, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 18.

fŭgĭtīvārĭus, ii, *m*, [fugitivus] *one employed to catch runaway slaves*: Flor. 3, 19, 7: Ulp. Dig. 19, 5, 18. Meton. Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1. **||.** *a concealer of runaway slaves*: Cod. Theod. 10, 12, 1.

fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio] *fleeing away, fugitive*: dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardaeis esse, *runaway slave*, Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: canis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 85: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11. With *ab*: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112. With *gen.*: polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12. **||.** More freq. subst.: *a runaway slave*: Coelius autem fugitivum esse ait eum, qui ea mente discedit, ne ad dominum redeat, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: Caes. B. C. 3, 19: Hor. S. 2, 5, 16: ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 23. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131: also, *a runaway soldier, a deserter*: tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fŭgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [fugio] *to be in the habit of running away; to flee hastily.* **|.** Neutr.: ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8. **||.** Act.: *to flee, avoid, shun*: herum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 78: patrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 7: amaracinum fugitat sus, Lucr. 6, 974: quid illuc est, quod meos te dicam fugitare oculos? Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 9: tuum conspectum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25: fugitant omnes hanc provinciam, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 53: qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: necem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 26 Poet. with *infin.* *to omit* or *forbear*: non poenitet me famae, solam fecisse id, quod aliae meretrices facere fugitant, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 10: Lucr. 6, 1237.

fŭgĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who flees*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cause to flee, put to flight, drive* or *chase away, to rout, discomfit*: qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: semisomnos fugant funduntque, Sall. J. 21: fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 68: indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *sent me into exile*, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 21: longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24: (flammas) a classe, Ov. M. 13, 8: quaecunque fugant inductas flamina nubes, ib. 1, 263: maculas ore, id. Med. fac. 78: tela sonante fugat nervo, *lets fly, discharges*, Sil. 2, 91: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182: id multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quint. 2, 2, 7.

fulcīmen, inis, *n.* [fulcio] *a prop, support, pillar*: Ov. F. 6, 269.

fulcīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prop, stay, support*: Macr. S. 7, 9.

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum (*perf.* fulcivit, Inscr. ap. Mur. 466, 3. *Part. perf.* fulcitus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1) 4. *v. a. to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support*: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75: aliquid trabibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, coelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. Aen. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras fulciunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48: ille (juvencus) latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Virg. E. 6, 53. *Absol.*: colloco, fulcio, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 10. Poet.: stant fulti pulvere crines, *stiffened*, Stat. Th. 3, 326. **2.** Meton.: *to make strong* or *fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen*: fultosque emuniit objice postes, *fastened, guarded*, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: debet cibus fulcire, *to support, strengthen*, Lucr. 2, 1148: stomachum cibo, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.*: venas cadentes vino, ib. 95. **||.** Fig.: *to support, sustain, uphold*: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem literis fulcire, id. Att. 5, 21: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv. 42, 12: quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, Plin. Ep. 9, 32: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, Cic. Balb. 15, 35: serie fulcite genus, *keep up, preserve*, Prop. 4, 11, 69. Poet.: (Pacuvii) Antiopa aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta, *oppressed*, Pers. 1, 78 (perh. a word quoted from Pacuvius).

fulcītus, a, um, v. fulcio.

fulcrum, i, *n.* [fulcio] *the post* or *foot of a couch, a bed-post*: eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21: Gell. 10, 15: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4: Virg. Aen. 6, 604: Suet. Claud. 32. **||.** Meton.: *a couch, bed*: Prop. 4, 7, 3: Juv. 6, 22.

fulgens, entis, *Part.* [fulgeo]. **||.** Adj.: *shining, glittering*: Fig.: *illustrious*: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell. 2, 71: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et coelesti ore, id. 2, 64.

fulgenter, *adv. glitteringly, resplendently*: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin. 10, 20, 22. Fig.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, id. 22, 2, 3.

fulgeo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucil. in Non. 506, 8: Lucr. 6, 160: fulgĕre, id. 5, 1094: Virg. Aen. 6, 827: Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, *etc.*) 2. *v. n.* [same root as flagro, q. v.] *to lighten* (of electricity): si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de coelo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: quum aestate vehementius tonuit quam fulsit, Plin. 18, 35, 81: Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: coelo fulgente tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. Aen. 4, 167: picei fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622. **2.** Fig.: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur nunquam ab Aristophane poëta fulgere tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. Or. 9, 29 (*v.* Aristoph. Acharn. 530 *sq.*). **||.** In gen. *to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine*: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Parad. 1, 3, 13: fulgentia signis castra, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 19: qui coelum versas stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: coelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1: fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (*i. e.* coelum), id. Od. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25: fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55: fulgentes Cycladae (on account of their marble), Hor. Od. 3, 28, 14: stet Capitolium fulgens, ib. 3, 3, 43. **2.** Fig.: *to shine, to be distinguished*: (virtus) intaminatis fulget honoribus, ib. 3, 2, 18. fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, *shone forth*, Nep. Eum. 1. fulgens imperio fertilis Africae, Hor Od. 3, 16, 31: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac H. 4, 42.

fulgĕrātor, v. fulgurator.

fulgesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [fulgeo] *to flash, to glitter*: solis radiatione fulgescere, Firmic. Astron. 1, 4 *fin.*

fulgetrum, i, *n.* (*fem. acc. plur.* fulgetras, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25), *sheet* or *summer lightning*: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi: si erumpat ardens, fulmina: si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43: Sen. Q. N. 2, 56.

fulgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fulgidus] *somewhat shining* or *bright*: Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo] *flashing, glittering, shining*: Lucr. 3, 364: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351: fulgidior radio, Venant. Carm. 8, 5 *fin.*

fulgo, v. fulgeo.

fulgor, ōris, *m.* [fulgeo] *lightning* mostly poet. for fulgur: fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170: Virg. Aen. 8, 524. In *plur.*: (anhelitus terrae) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. **||.** Transf. *flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendour*: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, id. Verr. 4, 32, 71: armorum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617: purpureae abollae, Suet. Cal. 35: speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13: solis, id. 11, 37, 54: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr 2, 50: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143. In *plur.*: quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, *glittering utensils, plate*, id. S. 2, 2, 5. **2.** Meton.: *a shining star*: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. **3.** Fig.: *brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: gloriae, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vell. 2, 4 *fin.*

fulgur (also fulgus, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* fulgere), ŭris, *n.* [id.] *lightning* (*opp.* fulmen, a thunderbolt): ideo passim fremitus et fulgura fiunt, Lucr. 6, 270: de fulgurum vi dubitare, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: fulgura interpretantes, ib. 1, 6, 12: consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, id. Aug. 90: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem

Ov. M. 14, 817. II. Transf. for fulmen, *a thunderbolt*: feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12: Lucr. 6, 391 2. Esp. in the phrase condere fulgur, *to bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 587: Lucan. 1, 606. 3. for fulgor, *brightness, splendour* (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 163: flammaï, id. 1, 726: clarae coruscis fulguribus tedae, id. 5, 297: galeae, Claud. Cons. Honor. 3, 31. (Hence Fr. *foudre.*)

fulgŭrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *relating to lightning*: Etruscorum et haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *treating of lightnings*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.

fulgŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro] *sheet or summer lightning*: fulguratio est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16. In *plur.*: nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsae fulmina, ib. 1, 1.

fulgŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning*: Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109. Also written fulguriator, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2301. II. *a lightning-hurler*: App. de Mundo, p. 75: also written fulgerator, Inscr. Grut. 3, 4.

fulgŭrātūra, ae, *f.* [fulguro] *the interpretation of lightnings*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 42.

fulgŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur] *full of lightning, charged with lightning*: nubes, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

fulgŭrĭātor, v. fulgurator.

fulgŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fulgur]. Neutr.: *to hurl lightnings, to lighten*: suo sonitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Naev. in Non. 110, 17. II. Act.: *to strike with lightning* (only in the *perf. part.*): fulguritae arbores, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 150.

fulgŭro, 1. *v. impers.* [id.] *to lighten*: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42.

fulgŭro, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 723. II. Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat in nullo unquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

fŭlĭca, ae (also fulix, ĭcis, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14), *f. the common coot*, a water-fowl, Fulica atra, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44: Virg. G. 1, 363.

fūlīgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo] *smeared with soot* or *black paint*: Hier. Ep. 10.

fūlīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like soot, sooty*: color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108.

fūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of soot, sooty*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 261.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f. soot*: prob. also *lampblack*, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23. II. Transf. *black paint*: stibium, Juv. 2, 93. [Perh. connected with fumus.] (Hence Sp. *hollin.*)

fŭlix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m. a fuller, cloth-fuller*: Plin. 28, 6, 18: Mart. 6, 93, 1. In an obscene sense: Nov. in Prisc. p. 879 P. 2. *the name of a pantomime written by Laberius*: Gell. 16, 7. II. *a beetle with white spots*, Melolontha Fullo, Fabricius: Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100. (Hence It. *follare*; Sp. *hollar*; Fr. *fouler*, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullōnĭca, ae, *f.* [fullo] (*sc.* ars) *the fuller's craft, fulling*: si non didicisti fullonicam, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 57. 2. (*sc.* officina) *a fuller's shop*: eum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem instituisse, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: also fullonica, orum, *n. plu.*: ib 7, 1, 13 *ad fin.*

fullōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fullers*: pila, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

fullōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to fullers*: ars, *the art of fulling*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, *fuller's earth*, id. 17, 8, 4: cortinae, id. 24, 13, 68: saltus, *a jumping in fulling*, Sen. Ep. 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 552).

fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from fulgimen, fulgmen, from fulgeo] *lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt*: placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae quum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: non te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopas in Aetna putes, ib. 2, 19, 43: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. Div. 2, 21, 47: fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57: fulmina emittere; fulmen jacere, id. Div. 2, 19, 44 *sq.*: caducum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, ib. 4, 4, 1. II. Fig.: *a thunderbolt, overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity*: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: tanti fulminis (*i. e.* mortis pueri) metus, *such a stroke*, Quint. 6 praef. § 10: duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. 45, 41: quam fulmine justo et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92. Of oratory: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, *destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550: (aper) erectus setis et aduncae fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470: tune illa viri, quae vertice fundit, fulmina pertuleris, *his flashing eyes*, Sil. 11, 342: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1047: duo fulmina belli Scipiades, *the two thunderbolts of war*, Virg. Aen. 6, 843: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] *a prop, support* of a building: Cato R. R. 14, 1. II. Esp. *the heel* of a shoe: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio] *a prop, support*: Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, i. e. *columns*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *in carm.* II. Esp. *a bed-post*: Cels. 2, 15. Proverb.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, of anything preposterous, as, *the cart before the horse*, etc., Varr. in Non. 206, 25.

fulmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino] *a lightning, fulminating*: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

fulmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *lightning-hurler*: Jupiter, Arn. 6, 207.

fulmĭnātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that hurls lightning*, an epithet of the twelfth legion: Inscr. Grut. 547, 6.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr. 2, 382: ictus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501. II. Fig.: *destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg. Aen. 9, 812: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. A. A. 2, 374: dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 367: ensis, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: ira, Sil. 11, 99.

fulmĭno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. I. Neutr.: *to lighten, to hurl lightnings*: aut Boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6: fulminantem pejeravit Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. G. 4, 561: fulminat illa oculis, *darts fire*, Prop. 4, 8, 55. II. Act.: *to strike* or *blast with lightning*: coelestis flamma ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Plin. 2, 54, 55. Fig.: fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidi, *thunder struck*, Petr. 80.

fultor, ōris, *m.* [fulcio] *a supporter, support, prop.* Fig.: ecclesiae fultor, Venant. Carm. 2 15, 19.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a prop, stay, support*: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9. In *plur.*: Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.* Fig.: deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154: Plin. Ep. 1, 9.

fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio].

fulvaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus] *yellowish*: radix, App. Herb. 109.

fulvus, a, um, *adj. deep* or *reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. 5, 899: tegmen lupae, Virg. Aen. 1, 275: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 60: caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642: arena, ib. 12, 741: aurum, ib. 7, 279: cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Virg. Aen. 7, 76: nubes, Lucr. 6, 461: aquila, Virg. Aen. 11, 751: ales Jovis, ib. 12, 247.

fūmārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium] *a smoke-hole*: Vesuvii, *the crater*, Tert Poen. 12.

fūmārĭum, ii, *n.* [fumus] *a chamber for ripening wine in smoke*: Col. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*: Mart. 10, 36, 1.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina taedis, Virg. Aen. 6, 593: flatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliae, *ripened by smoke*, Mart. 13, 123.

fūmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *smoky*: culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: fax, Lucr. 3, 305: piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg. Aen. 9, 75: templa coeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 645: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259: caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42: lux, id. 2, 25, 22: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43. II. Transf.: *smoke-coloured*: cautes, id. 5, 9, 10: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35: chrysolithus, id. 7, 28. 2. *smelling of smoke, smoky*: virus id. 14, 20, 25.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus fero] *producing smoke, smoking, steaming*: ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 522: nox (in antro Caci), ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Lucan. 7, 193.

fūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [fumus facio] *to cause smoke, to burn incense*: Ephesiae Dianae, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing smoke, smoking, steaming*: faces, Prud. στεφ. 3 118: mugitus (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114.

fūmĭgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo] *causing smoke, smoking*: terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fūmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a fumigating, fumigation*: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fūmĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [fumus ago]. I. Act.: *to smoke, to fumigate*: alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: gallinaria, Col. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigentur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Apol. p. 312. II Neutr.: *to produce smoke, to smoke, steam*: coelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, 1. *v. n.* [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume*: acri sulphure montes oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 749: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg. Aen. 2, 698: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: tepidus cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg. Aen. 8, 106: quum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 753: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg. Aen. 11 908: equos fumantes sudore, ib. 12, 338: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked, reeked* (with banquets), Cic. Sest. 10, 24: jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. *evening approaches*, Virg. E. 1, 83. II. Fig.: si nullus terror, non obruta jam nunc semina fumarent belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked*: ligna, Cato R. R. 130: flamma, ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December, Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well-smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135: imagines, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber* (fumarium) *to ripen*, Tib. 2, 1, 27. cadus, Ov. F. 5, 518. II. Transf.: *smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

fūmus, i, *m. smoke, steam, vapour*: in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 872: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: hence poet. fumi Massiliae, *Marseilles wine mellowed in the smoke*, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, Sen. Ep. 64: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143. 2. Proverb.: (i) flamma fumo est proxima: *you run great risk of falling into vice if you yield to the temptation to deviate from propriety*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53. (ii) tendere de fumo ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11. (iii) fumum *or* fumos vendere, *to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36: Mart. 4, 5, 7. For which also, per fumum *or* fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11. II. Fig.: as an image of *destruction*: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i. e. *had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. [*Fumus* is akin to *dhûma*, "smoke," which is derived from root *dhû*, "to agitate, to shake:" cf. Lith. *dûmai*, "smoke;" Slav. *dym*; O. H. Germ. *daum, toum*, "vapour."]

fūnāle, is, v. funalis, *no.* II.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis] *consisting of* or *attached to a rope* or *cord*: equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse*, Suet. Tib. 6: Stat. Th. 6, 462: Aus. Epitaph. 35, 10: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4: called also candela, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 143. II. Subst.: funale, is, *n. a cord* or *thong of a sling*: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65. 2. *a wax-torch*: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: lucida, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667. 3. Transf. *a chandelier, candelabrum*: Ov. M. 12, 247.

fūnambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis ambulo] *a rope-dancer*: Ter. Hec. Prol. 4: Suet. Galb. 6. Called also **funiambulus**, Aug. in Psalm. 39, 9.

fūnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [funis] *pertaining to a rope*: equus, *i. q.* funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.

functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor] *a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution*: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr. 3, 6, 15. Of things: functionem recipere per solutionem, *i. e. perform the part, supply the place of*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2. 2. Esp. *payment of taxes*: Cod. Justin. 8, 54, 4. 3. *death*: inevitabilis functio, Arn. 2, 78.

functus, a, um, *Part.* [fungor].

funda, ae, *f. a sling*: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Liv. 38, 29: Virg. G. 1 309. II. Transf. *a casting-net, drag-net*: ib. 1, 141. 2. *the bezel of a ring*: Plin. 37, 8, 37. 3. *a money-bag, purse*: Macr. S. 2, 4 *fin.* [*Funda* is derived by Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1, from fundo: but is undoubtedly the same word as σ-φενδ-όνη, which orig. signified "a bandage."] (Hence It. *fionda*; Fr. *fronde.*)

fundālis, e, *adj.* [funda] *pertaining to a sling*: stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fundo, 2] *a foundation* (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in *plur.*): ponere fundamina, Virg. G. 4, 161: Siculae terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: rerum, ib. 15, 433. In *sing.*: ib. 14, 808.

fundāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foundation, ground-work, basis* (mostly in *plur.*). *Sing.*: quin cum fundamento (aedes) perierint, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 69: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, ib. 2, 6, 55. *Plur.*: operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. Prooem. § 4: agere fundamenta, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: prima fundamenta urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12: novae domus fundamenta jacere, Suet. Cal. 22: alta fundamenta theatri locare, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: fodere delubro, Plin. 28, 2, 4: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: fundamenta urbis quatit Neptunus, Virg. Aen. 2, 611: saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Caes. 46. II. Fig. *Sing.*: meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc. 12, 29: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Cluent. 10, 30: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1. *Plur.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: jacere pacis fundamenta, ib. 1, 1, 1: defensionis, id. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suae, id. Fam. 10, 29: futuri oratoris, Quint. 1, 4, 5.

fundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a founding, foundation* (rare): fundationes aedium, Vitr. 5, 3.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a founder* (rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg. Aen. 7, 678: imperii Romani, Inscr. Fig.: securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr.

fundātus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo, 2]. II. Adj.: *firm, durable*: Vitr. 7, 3. Fig.: deflevi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auc. Or. pro dom. 36, 96.

fundĭbălum, i, *n.* or **fundĭbălus**, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from funda and βάλλω] *a hurling* or *slinging machine*: Vulg. Macr. 1, 6 *fin.*

fundĭbălārĭi σφενδονῖται, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundĭbăli λιθοβόλοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundĭbŭlum χώνη, *a funnel*, Gloss. Philox [fundo]. (Hence Sp. *fonil*; Eng. *funnel.*)

fundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [funda] *to hurl* or *sling at*: Pl. Poen. 2, 36: spicula, Amm. 24, 4. II. Fig.: tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61.

fundĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slinger*, σφενδονίτης: Caes. B. G. 2, 7: v. Smith's Ant. 553.

fundĭtus, *adv.* [fundus] *from the very bottom, from the foundation*: monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 4, 36, 79: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: evellere, *by the roots*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 10. 2. Fig.: *utterly, entirely, totally, completely*: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr. 5, 1434: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Am. 7, 23: praecepta, quae probas, funditus evertunt amicitiam, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: tollere veritatem et fidem, id. Or. 62, 209: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac. A. 3, 36: perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Pl. Bac. 3 6, 31: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 128 II. *at the bottom, below* (rare): subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498. Spart. Hadr. 12 *fin.*

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour, pour out, shed*: sanguinem e patera, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: novum liquorem (*i. e.* vinum) de patera, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 3: vina patera in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160: vinum inter cornua, ib. 7, 594: carchesia (meri) humi, Virg. Aen. 5, 78: laticem urnis, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas Virg. Aen. 3, 348: fundit Anigros aquas, *pours out*, Ov. M. 15, 282: parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, spilt*, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: sanguinem de regno (*i. e.* propter regnum), Curt. 10, 5. Reflect.: in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring*, Liv. 6, 8: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310. 2. Esp. of metals: *to melt, cast, found*: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3: aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24: vitrum fundere, id. 34, 14, 42: glandes, Auct. B. Afr. 20: Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statuam quidem inchoari, quum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12: olim quaerere amabam, quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22. 3. In medic. *to relax the bowels* (*opp.* comprimere): si compresserit aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. praef. *med.* 4. Poet.: *to wet, moisten, bathe* (rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50. II. Transf. of things non-fluid: *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl*: desectam cum stramento segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Sil. 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr. 2, 114: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor. A. P. 352: fundunt se carcere laeti Thraces equi, *rush out*, Val. Fl. 1, 611: litera fundens se in charta, Plin. 13, 12, 25: luna se fundebat per fenestras, Virg. Aen. 3, 152. Reflect.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, id. Sest. 42, 91. 2. Esp. *to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance*: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156: flores aut fruges aut bacas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, Plin. 18, 10, 21: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: (terra) animans prope certo tempore fudit omne, Lucr. 5, 821: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Virg. G 1, 13: Africa asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit Plin. 8, 30, 46. 3. *to throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate*: (victi hostes de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv 9, 43: corpora (cervorum) humi, Virg Aen. 1, 193: aliquem arcu, Val. Fl. 1 446. Esp. milit. *t. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout*: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: exercitus caesus fususque, ib. 14 1, 1: aliquos caedere, fundere atque fugare, Sall. J. 58: si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv 35, 1: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi, id. B C

1, 22: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. **III.** Fig. *to pour out* or *forth, to spread out, extend, display*: animam moribundo corpore fudit, Lucr. 3, 1046: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg. Aen. 2, 532: quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint. 11, 2, 14: quum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit expromi, tum se latius fundet orator, *will display himself*, Cic. Or. 36, 125: neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fudisset ubertas, Quint. 12, 2, 23. Reflect.: quanquam negent, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48. **2.** Esp. of speech: *to pour forth, utter*: e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: inanes sonos fundere, ib. 5, 26, 73: versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: grave plenumque carmen fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: physicorum oracula, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: has ore loquelas, Virg. Aen. 5, 842: preces pectore ab imo, ib. 6, 55: mera mendacia, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 33: opprobria rustica, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: iras inanes, Val. Fl. 3, 597: vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni fundet opes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121. [Root FUD, same as Gr. χυ in χέω, χεύσω: on interchange of χ and F, see letter F: also akin to Germ. *giess-en*; Eng. *gush*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 206.]

fundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fundus] *to lay the bottom, keel, foundation*, etc.; *to found*: facile esse navem facere, ubi fundata et constituta est: nunc haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 43: dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 5: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded*, Virg. Aen. 5, 759: arces, ib. 4, 260. **2.** *to fasten, secure, make firm*: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, ib. 6, 4: (genus humanum) et majoribus et solidis magis ossibus intus fundatum, Lucr. 5, 926. **II.** Fig.: *to found, establish*: illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19: accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: res publica praeclare fundata, id. Parad. 1, 2, 10: qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg. Aen. 6, 812: libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Plin. Pan. 8. jus civile, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 39: vacuos Penates prole, Stat. S. 4, 7, 30: thalamos Tritonide nympha, Sil. 2, 65: partis et fundatis amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 25: fundatae atque optime constitutae opes, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *laid out*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46.

fundŭlae a fundo, quod exitum non habeat ac pervium non est (*a cul de sac*), Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40, § 145.

fundŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fundus] *a kind of sausage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111. **II.** In mechanics: *a kind of sucker* or *piston*: ambulatiles, Vitr. 10, 13.

fundus, i, *m. the bottom of any thing*: armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of the chest*, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: ollae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: scyphi, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 26: (Aetna) fundo exaestuat imo, Virg. Aen. 3, 577. imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, ib. 2, 419: amnis fundo carens, Plin. 3, 16, 20. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55. **2.** Meton.: *a cup*: hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi, Mart. 8, 6, 9. **3.** Esp. *a piece of land, farm, estate*: locus sine aedificio in urbe *area*, rure autem *ager* appellatur: idemque ager cum aedificio *fundus* dicitur, Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: euge, funde et aedes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 84: nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: quasi non fundis exornatae multae incedant per vias, *with the price of a whole farm on their backs*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 42. In an obscene sense: fundum alienum arat, id. Asin. 5, 2, 24. **II.** Fig.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, *from its foundation*, Virg. Aen. 10, 88: coenae, *the principal dish*, Gell. 17, 8. **2.** *that has the principal part in approving, deciding,* or *sanctioning any thing* = auctor: *fundus* dicitur populus esse rei quam alienat, hoc est auctor, Fest. *s. v.*: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic. Balb. 8, 19: neque ulla populi Romani lege astricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est, Gell. 16, 13: ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 7: non ut hujus sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque fierem, Gell. 19, 8: cf. Smith's Ant. 554. [The root of *fundus* is FUD, the same as the Gr. βυθ-ός, πυθ-μήν.]

fūnebris, e, *adj.* [funus] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal*: epulum, Cic. Vat. 12, 30: vestimentum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59: lectus, Petr. 114: cupressi, Hor. Epod. 5, 18: pompa, Tac. H. 3, 67: contio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341: laudationes, Quint. 3, 7, 2: carmen, id. 8, 2, 8. **2.** Subst.: funebria, ium, *n. plu. funeral rites*: Plin. 7, 52, 52, § 177. **II.** Meton.: *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel*: sacra, i. e. *human offerings*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 85: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84: malum populis (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5: difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7.

fūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a funeral*: actio, *brought for the expenses of a funeral*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 6. **II.** Subst.: funerarius, ii, *m. an undertaker*: Firmic. 3, 6 *med.*

fūnĕrātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a funeral*: actio, Pomp. Dig. 11, 7, 30 (*al.* funeraria). **II.** Subst.: funeraticium, ii, *n. funeral expenses*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2417.

fūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [funero] *a burial, funeral*: Mart. Cap. 6, 224.

fūnĕrātor κηδευτὴς νεκροῦ, Gloss. Philox.

funerĕpus, i, v. funirepus.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [funus] *pertaining to a funeral, funeral-* (poet. for funebris): faces, *funeral torches*, Virg. Aen. 11, 143: fronde coronat funerea pyram, ib. 4, 507. **II.** Meton.: *deadly, destructive, fatal*: torris, Ov. M. 8, 512: dextra (Discordiae), Val. Fl. 7, 468: bubo, *ill-boding, dismal*, Ov. M. 10, 453.

fūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form funeratus est, Capitol. Pert. 14) [id.] *to bury with funeral rites, to inter*: qui funerari se jussit sestertiis undecim millibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47: Suet. Claud. 45: id. Tib. 51: (apes) defunctas progerunt funerantiumque more comitantur exsequias, Plin. 11, 18, 20. **II.** Meton.: *to kill, destroy*: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 129.

fūnĕror, v. funero, *ad init.*

fūnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [funestus] *to pollute* or *contaminate with blood*: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. Font. 10, 21: aram sociorum, id. Mil. 33, 90: contionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 11: gentem, Juv. 8, 18. **II.** In gen.: *to pollute, dishonour*: sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 3.

fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* [funus]. **I.** Act.: *causing death, destruction, calamity, grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous*: ad ejus funestam securem servati, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 123: deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: arma, Ov. F. 1, 521: venenum, id. M. 3, 49: morsus, ib. 11, 373: munus, ib. 2, 88: taeda, Virg. Aen. 7, 322: scelus, Phaedr. 3, 10, 50. *Comp.*: funestior dies, Cic. Att. 9, 5. *Sup.*: Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. 7, 12. With *dat.*: aquilam argenteam quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. Sest. 12, 27: nox funesta nobis, id. Flacc. 41, 103. **II.** Neutr.: *filled with misfortune* or *grief, fatal, mournful, sad, ominous*, etc.: agros funestos reddere, Lucr. 6, 1138: utque manus funestas arceat aris, i. e. *polluted with blood*, Ov. M. 11, 584: familia, *in mourning*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55: annales velut funesti, *full of sad events*, Liv. 4, 20: epistolae, *announcing sad tidings*, Vell. 2, 117: funestior advolat alter nuntius, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 474: nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop. 2, 20, 5. omen, id. 2, 28, 38: litera, *predicting death*, Ov. M. 10, 216.

fūnētum, i, *n.* [funis] *a vine trained so as to form an arbour*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

fungidus σομφός, Gloss. Philox.

fungĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *of a mushroom*: comic.: fungino genere esse, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 9.

fungor, functus, 3. *v. dep.* [prob. connected with fugio] *to get rid of, discharge, perform, execute, do*, etc.: constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* With *abl.*: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Am. 6, 22: populari munere fungi, id. Rep. 3, 35: magnificentissima aedilitate, id. Off. 2, 16, 57: consulatu, Suet. Caes. 23: praetura, id. Tib. 4: quaestura, id. Aug. 36: magisterio, id. Dom. 4: officio, Cic. Coel. 9, 21. officio rhetoris, Quint. 2, 1, 6: legationibus, id. 3, 2, 4: militia, Suet. Gramm. 9: oppugnationibus et acie feliciter, Vell. 2, 95: sacris, Hor. A. P. 224: laboribus, id. Od. 2, 18, 38: periculis, Just. 7, 4: dapibus, *to take food*, Ov. F. 2, 791: caede, *to murder*, id. H. 14, 19. morte, *to die*, id. M. 11, 583: Vell. 2, 49: fato, *to die*, Ov. M. 11, 559: Suet. Cal. 6: vita, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11 *fin.*: voto, *to discharge a vow*, Just. 9, 2. fungar vice cotis, *perform the office of*, Hor. A. P. 304: indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), *who had lived through, enjoyed*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: functo longissima statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131: virtute functi duces, *who have exhibited*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 29. Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71: aliquae (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint. 1, 4, 10: res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id. 4, 3, 11. With *acc.*: ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. in Non. 497, 12: sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 45: Mago diem fungitur, relictis duobus filiis, *dies*, Just. 19, 1: mala cuncta animus contagi fungitur ejus, *suffers*, Lucr. 3, 734. In the *gerundive*: muneris fungendi gratia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, Liv. 24, 21 *Absol.*: facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, *to suffer*, Lucr. 1, 442: pro fultura et subtractione fungentur fundamenta, *will serve*, Col. 1, 5, 9: nec livida tabes invidiae functis quanquam et jam lumine cassis defuit, *to the dead*, Stat. Th. 2, 15: omnia functa aut moritura vides, id. Silv. 2, 1, 209. **II.** Esp. *to perform, discharge, pay* any duty, obligation, *etc.*: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 3, 86, 199: duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15: quum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimonii intributionibus fungi debent, Paul. Dig 50, 1, 22 *fin.* **III.** With pass. sign.: pretia rerum non ex affectione nec utilitate singulorum sed communiter fungi *are not taken*, ib. 9, 2, 33.

fungōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *fu of holes, spongy, fungous* medulla, Col

4, 29, 6: raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: caro, id. 16, 6, 8: lingua, id. 23, 1, 24. *Comp.*: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

fungŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small mushroom*: Apic. 5, 2.

fungus, i, *m.* [akin to σ-φόγγος, σ-πόγγος] *a mushroom, fungus*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 20. Pliny mentions various kinds: **1.** "fungi qui rubent callo," Plin. 22, 23, 47, supposed by some to be the *common mushroom*, Agaricus campestris, Linn. **2.** "candidus insignibus pediculis," ib.; perh. Agaricus procerus, Schoeffer. **3.** "suilli," ib.; prob. Boletus edulis, Bulliard. The edible fungi were esteemed as great delicacies by the Roman epicures. **II.** "Fungos (in mari Rubro) qui sole tacti mutantur in pumicem," id. 13, 25, 50, evidently refers to some kind of madrepore, brainstone or fungiform polypidom, or coral, the gelatinous animals of which sink down when the structure is taken up in the hand and removed from the water; so that a hasty observer might imagine there was nothing left but the stony nucleus. The idea of the change into stone probably arose from the fact that some of the polypi have no stony nucleus, and the two kinds were confounded. **III.** Transf.: *a dolt*: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2. **2.** *a fungous excrescence* on the human body, Tertull. Spect. 23: fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 6, 18, 11: on the olive-tree: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223. **3.** *a mushroom-like growth on the wick of a candle* or *lamp*: Virg. G. 1, 392.

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis] *a slender rope, a cord*: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66: Gell. 5, 3.

fūnĭrĕpus (also funerep.), i, *m.* [funus repo, that *creeps* on a rope] *a rope-dancer*: App. Flor. p. 342, 18.

fūnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 2, 1153) [akin to σ-χοῖνος: on the interchange of χ and F, see F] *a rope, line, cord*: Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Plin. 16, 1, 1: Virg. Aen. 2, 262: patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, *i. e. of the rope-dancers*, Quint. 2, 14, 16. **2.** Proverb.: (i) funem ducere *or* sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope*, i. e. *to command* or *serve*: tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48. (ii) funem reducere, *to pull back the rope*, i. e. *to change one's mind*, Pers. 5, 118. (iii) funem in diversa distendere, *to dispute pro and con*, Tert. Pudic. 2. (iv) ut, quod aiunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenae funis effici non possit (Gr. ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν), *to make a rope of sand*, Col. 10 praef. § 4 *fin.*

fūnus, ĕris, *n. a burial, funeral*: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Cluent. 71, 201: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 5, 51, 134: moeror funeris, id. Am. 3, 11: cui acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50: funus triumphali porta ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100: facere filio, Cic. Cluent. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10: ornare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2: paterno funeri omnia justa solvere, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B: venire in funus, ib.: prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88: funere efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: praetereunte funere Suet. Tib. 57: nec te in tua funera mater produxi, Virg. Aen. 9, 486: funus imagines ducant triumphales tuum, *head the procession*, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. Od. 2, 18, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85. Comic.: fecisti funus me absente prandio, *have buried*, i. e. *devoured* it, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 27. In *plur.*: nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera fletu faxit, Enn. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: tristia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tria si concurrant foro, id. S. 1, 6, 43: justa reddere alicui, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4. **II.** Meton.: *a dead body, corpse* (poet.): haeccine parva meum funus arena teget? Prop. 1, 17, 8: lacerum, Virg. Aen. 9, 491. In *plur.*: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19. **2.** *death*, esp. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): maturo propior funeri, ib. 3, 15, 4: exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin flebant, Virg. E. 5, 20: (quos) abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo, id. Aen. 6, 429: qui patrios foedasti funere vultus, *with murder*, ib. 2, 539: quae funera Turnus ediderit, ib. 9, 526: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic. Rep. 2, 41. **III.** Fig.: *destruction, ruin, fall*: casum illum meum funus esse reipublicae, sed funus justum et indictum, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio regina dementes ruinas funus et imperio parabat, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 8. In *plur.*: sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, ib. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Lucan. 4, 231. Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2. [Perh. from the root which appears in φόνος.]

fuo, v. sum.

fūr, fūris, *comm. a thief*: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: fures privatorum furtorum, *opp.* fures publici, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. *an extortioner*, id. Fam. 9, 21: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque maxima formido, ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gramm. 15. *Fem.*: fures estis ambae, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 67. As a term of vituperation towards slaves: *thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: tun' trium literarum homo me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, id. Aul. 2. 4, 47: non fur, sed trifur? ib. 4, 4, 6: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6. **2.** *a robber-bee, drone*, usually called fucus: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19. [Cf. Sans. *chur*, "to steal;" Gr. φώρ.]

fūrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [furax] *inclination to steal, thievishness* (rare): furacitas auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

fūrācĭter, *adv. thievishly*: quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves, furacissime scrutarere, Cic. Vat. 5, 12.

fūrātor, ōris, *m.* [fūror] *a thief*: veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*

fūrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a stealing, theft*: App. M. 6, p. 178. Fig.: conjugalis, *adultery*, ib. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *given to stealing, thievish*: servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, [illegible], 3: tam furax a mento volsella, *i. e. removing the beard*, Tert. Pall. 4.

furca, ae, *f. a two pronged fork*: exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: valentes, ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3. Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, *the natural disposition cannot be entirely changed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24. **II.** Transf.: *a fork-shaped prop, pole,* or *stake, a notch*: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35: for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9: for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 700. **2.** *an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or Π), *which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends*: canem et furcam ferre, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 37: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36: sub furca vinctus inter verbera et cruciatus, id. 1, 26: cervicem inserere furcae, Suet. Ner. 49. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66. **3.** *a fork-shaped gallows*: furcae subjicere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9. in furcam tollere, Paul. ib. 38: suspendere, Ulp. ib. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, Modest. ib. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. 29, 4, 14. **4.** *a yoke in which young bullocks were tamed*: Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2. **5.** Furcae cancrorum, *the claws of a crab*: App. Apol. p. 297. **6.** *a narrow pass* or *defile*: Furcae Caudinae (usu. furculae, *q. v.*), Val. Max 5, 1, 5 *ext.*: Lucan. 2, 138. (Hence It *forcone*; Sp. *hurgon*; Fr. *fourgon.*)

furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [furca fero] *bearing the* furca, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal*: impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 127: Ter And. 3, 5, 12: Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: Hor. S. 2, 7, 22. Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic. Vat. 6, 15.

furcĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the penis*: Petr. Sat. 132, 8.

furcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca] *a little fork*: herba subsecari falcibus debet et quoad perarescat, furcillis versari, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2: musae furcillis praecipitem ejiciunt, Cat. 105, 2. Also, furcilles, sive furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant, Fest. *s. v.*

furcillātus, a, um, *adj.* [furcilla] *pointed like a fork, forked*: bacilla furcillata, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34, § 117.

furcillo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to support*: Fig.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

furcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furca] *full of forks* or *points*: thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9. **II.** Furculae Caudinae, *two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 2 (v. Smith's Geogr. 1, 573, 574).

fŭrenter, *adv. furiously*: pueri autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

furfur, ŭris, *m. bran*: qui alunt furfure sues, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73, § 304. In *plur.*: hordeacei, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1. **II.** Transf.: *scurf* or *scales* on the skin, head, *etc.*: foedo cutis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2. In *plur.*: capitis, id. 20, 9, 39: faciei, id. 22, 21, 30.

furfŭrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [furfur] *like bran*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

furfŭrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to bran*: Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

furfŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of bran, made of bran*: panis, Gell. 11, 7.

furfŭrĭcŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [id.] *fine bran*: Marc. Empir. 5 *fin.*

furfŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like bran, brownish*: color, Plin. 12, 25, 55.

furia, ae, v. furiae.

fŭrĭae, arum (rarely *sing.*) *f. plu* [furo] *violent passion, rage, madness, fury*: (as an appellative only poet. for furor *or* rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. Aen. 1, 41: ubi concepit furias, *became furious*, ib. 4, 474: tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 5: in furias agitantur equae, *ardent desire*, Ov. A. A. 2, 487: auri, *fierce greediness of gold*, Sil. 2, 500: ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *just wrath*, Virg. Aen. 8, 494: honestae (Sagunti), Stat. S. 4, 6, 84. Of things: tranare sonoras torrentum furias, *the wild raging, roaring*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 45. **II.** Esp. *avenging*, or *tormenting spirits*: (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone) *Plur.*: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: *sceleratum vicum* vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furiis sororis ac

viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv. 1, 48: his muliebribus instinctus furiis, *urged on by this fury of a woman*, id. 1, 47. *Sing.*: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: illa furia muliebrium religionum, id. Fam. 1, 9: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv. 21, 10. (Hence It. *foja.*)

fŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [furia] *furious, raging, dreadful, fearful*: caput Cerberi, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17: incessus, Liv. 7, 17: arma, *i. e. of the Bacchantes*, Ov. M. 6, 591: furialis illa vox nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen, Liv. 10, 41: caedes, Ov. M. 6, 657: ausa, ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensae Atrei, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39: tollitur in coelum furiali turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil. 16, 320. Neut. adverbially: aurigae furiale minatur efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429.

II. Act. *making mad, infuriating* (poet. and rare): haec me irretivit veste furiali inscium, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.

fŭrĭālĭter, *adv. furiously, madly, franticly*: furialiter odit, Ov. F. 3, 637.

fŭrĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [furiae] *raging, furious*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

fŭrĭbundē, *adv. furiously*: omnes furibunde concutiens, Hier. in Jesai 5, 14, 5.

fŭrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] *raging, mad, furious*: homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: Catilina furibundus, Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: taurus, Ov. M. 13 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896.

II. *filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired*: hariolorum et vatum furibundae praedictiones, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.

fūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fur] *pertaining to thieves*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 2.

fŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [furiae] *to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): libido, quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14: pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (*i. e.* Bacchantes), Stat. Th. 11, 487: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294: furiata mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 407: furiata juventus, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), *fierce wild*, Ov. F. 2, 761.

fŭrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be mad, to rage*: ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

fŭrĭōsē, *adv. furiously, madly*: solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. *Comp.*: servo in se cum gladio furiosius irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12.

fŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furia] *full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious*: non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus escit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Cluent. 65, 182. Of things: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr. 6, 1183: quod si delira haec furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985: exululant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, *inciting to phrensy, maddening*, Ov. F. 4, 341: bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241: dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 10, 8: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370. *Comp.*: furiosior amor, ib. 9, 737: quanto hoc furiosius atque majus peccatum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83. *Sup.*: contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

furnācārius, ii, v. fornacarius.

furnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [furnus] *pertaining to an oven, baked*: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

furnārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the trade of a baker*: furnariam exercere, Suet. Vit. 2.

furnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a baker*: Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 7.

furnus (fornus, Varr. in Non. 531, 32), i, *m. an oven*: in furnum calidum condito, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 1: Plin. 13, 4, 9: Hor. S. 1, 4, 37. [*Fur-nus, for-nus*, and *for-nax* come from the root signifying "to be hot," which is found in *fer-veo, θερ-μός.*] (Hence It. *fornire*; Sp. *fornir*; Fr. *fournir*: v. Diez. Lex. 152.)

fŭro, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to rage, rave, to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 38, 81: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80, 276: recepto dulce mihi furere est amico, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 28: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427: ex quo destiti Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in celeres iambos misit (me) furentem, id. Od. 1, 16, 25. With *acc.* and *infin.*: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: sed furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 27. With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. Aen. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5. **II.** Of things: nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg. G. 3, 150: ventus, Lucr. 6, 688: impetus Aetnae, id. 2, 594: flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Virg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18: atra tempestas, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia tantum argenti furuit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53. With *acc.* and *infin.*: fama furit, versos hostes Poenumque salutem invenisse fuga, Sil. 7, 504.

fūror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*supin.* furatum, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 23: furatus, in pass. signif., App. M. 10, p. 245) [fur] *to steal, purloin, pilfer*: solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41. *Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 61: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. **II.** In gen.: *to take away by stealth, withdraw*: pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, Virg. Aen. 5, 845: membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, *to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4, 2, 31.

fŭror, ōris, *m.* [furo] *a raging, raving, rage, madness, fury*: furorem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod quum majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: fera ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenas patriae furore atque insania penderet, ausus esset educere exercitum? Cic. Pis. 21, 50: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22: rabidus, Cat. 63, 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: of *excitement respecting public affairs*: Caes. B. G. 2, 3: Liv. 2, 29: Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: of the *fierce passion* of love: Prop. 1, 13, 20: Virg. Aen. 4, 101: Ov. H. 9, 145: also in *plur.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 325. Of the *inspired phrensy* of prophets and poets: ea (praesagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, ib. 1, 37, 80: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13, 65. In *plur.*: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31. Poet. in a good sense: vidi animos mortesque virum decorisque furorem, Sil. 2, 324: in *plur.*: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, id. 3, 146. Poet. of things: coeli furor aequinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Cat. 46, 2. With *inf.*: quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. A. 3, 172: furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasse atque prodere ausos: furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, Plin. 2, 1, 1: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596.

furtĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum facio] *that commits theft, thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 97.

furtim, *adv. by stealth, secretly, privily*: hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 49: ut furtim tota (Aegyptus) decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: (janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.* Poet. with a noun: concubitusque tuos furtim, *clandestine intercourse*, Tib. 1, 5, 53.

furtīvē, *adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively* (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] *stolen purloined, pilfered*: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 22: lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 strigilis, id. S 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20: vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69: res, Quint. 5, 13, 49. **II.** In gen. *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: expeditiones, Vell. 2, 31: victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 265: scriptum, *in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9: nox, *favourable to secresy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *clandestine lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640.

furtum, i, *n.* [fur] *theft, robbery*: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato in Gell. 11, 18: furtum facere (alicui), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 15: Cic. Clu. 64, 179: furti se et illum astringere, *to cause to be guilty of*, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 34: furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti teneri, Pomp. Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51: furtum erat apertum: cujus rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocoso condere furto, id. Od. 1, 10, 8. **II.** Meton.: *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79. **2.** *a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quaesivisse videaris, *a device, pre*

sent, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. Aen. 10, 735: furto, non proelio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13: furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Virg. Aen 4, 337: furto laetatus inani, ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? *to eat in secret* Mart. 5, 50, 5. In *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem; Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 515. Hence, furto, adverbially, *i. q.* furtim, *by stealth, secretly*: (hyaenae) gravidae latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46. **3.** Esp. *stolen* or *secret love, intrigue*: plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136. Tib. 1, 2, 34: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423: Virg. Aen. 6, 24.

fūruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a petty thief, pilferer*: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66. **II.** Transf.: *a sore on the human body, a boil*: Cels. 5, 28, 8: Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130. **2.** *an excrescence on a vine*: Col. 4, 22, 4.

furvescens, entis, *Part.* [furvus] *growing dark, dusky*: Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fuscus and ὀρφνός] *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: veteres Romani *furvum* atrum appellaverunt, Gell. 1, 18: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagae leti, id. Silv. 5, 1, 155: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: hostiae, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: furva gente (*i. e.* Maurorum, Indorum) petita belua, Juv. 12, 104. **2.** Fig.: audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*: culpa, Prud. Cath 1, 74.

fuscātor, ōris, *m.* [fusco] *a darkener, obscurer*: coeli (Corus), Lucan. 4, 66.

fuscĭna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with furca] *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet. Cal. 52: as a weapon of the retiarii: ib. 30: Juv. 2, 143.

fuscĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fuscina] *a small three-pronged fork*: Vulg. Exod 27, 3.

fuscĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fuscus] *darkness, obscurity* (rare): App. de Mundo *ad fin.*

fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.): fuscentur corpora campo, Ov. A. A. 1, 513: cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae), id. Achil. 1, 307: malas (lanugo), Lucan. 10, 135: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396. **2.** Fig.: quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34. **II.** Neutr.: *to become dark* or *swarthy*: Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to furvus] *dark, swarthy, dusky*: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55: Andromede, Ov. H. 15, 36: Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14: Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286: alae noctis, Virg. Aen. 8, 369: amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6. *Comp.*: altera (fraxinus) brevis, durior fusciorque, Plin. 16, 13, 24: laterna, *dark*, Mart. 14, 62. As foreboding misfortune: fuscis avibus Larissam accessi, App. M. 2, 124. **2.** Transf.: of the voice: *indistinct, husky, hoarse* (*opp.* candidus): vocis genera permulta: candidum (*al.* canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis Quint. 11, 3, 15: fusca illa vox, Plin. 28, 6, 171.

fūsē, *adv. spread out, extended*: (manus) fusius paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97. **II.** *copiously, at length, diffusely*: quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: multa dicere fuse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: fuse et copiose augere et ornare aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26. *Comp.*: haec uberius disputantur et fusius, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: brevius et ornatius rem exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

fūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *molten, fluid, liquid* (rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, *of softened clay*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: numen (*i. e.* signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40.

fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pouring out* (rare): tenuis stellarum, Vitr. 9, 7: Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39. **II.** *a melting, founding, casting* of metals: si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3. (Hence Fr. *foison.*)

fūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a metal-founder*: Cod. Justin. 10, 64.

fūsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sink, drain*: Pall. 1, 17, 1.

fūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *molten, cast* or *founded*: *fusorius* χωνευτικός, Gloss. Philox.: Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, ae, *f.* [contr. from fusterina, *sc.* pars, from fustis] *the upper* or *knotty part of a fir-tree*: Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

fustĭbălātor, ōris, *m.* [fustibalus] *a combatant armed with the sling-staff*: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

fustĭbălus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from fustis and βάλλω] *a sling-staff*, a weapon consisting of a staff, with a sling attached: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

fustĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fustis] *a small piece of wood, a little stick*: App. M. 6, p. 415, Oud.: allii, *a stalk, stem*, Pall. 1. 35, 6.

fustigo ξυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ, Gloss. Philox.: fustigatus βακλισθείς, ib.

fustis, is (*abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134, *etc.*) *m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 21: severae matris ad arbitrium recisos portare fustes, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 41: for *threshing*: ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4. Esp. for *cudgelling*: si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: quos tu nisi fuste coerces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: formidine fustis ad bene dicendum redacti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154: fustium admonitio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. And for *beating to death*, as a milit. punishment: primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell. 2, 78 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 21. (Hence It. dim. *fuscello*; Sp. *hostigan*, "to punish;" Fr. *fouteau.*)

fustĭtŭdīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustis tundo] *cudgel-banging*, a comic word: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

fustŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [fustis] *a cudgelling to death*, a military punishment: fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Liv. 5, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 564).

fūsūra, ae. *f.* [fundo] *a founding* or *casting of metals*: plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

fūsus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo]. **II.** Adj.: *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: aër tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, *more relaxed* (*opp.* astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: toga fusa (*opp.* restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21: nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem lugentes campi, *extended*, Virg. Aen. 6, 440: fusior terra, *a larger kingdom*, Lucan. 4, 670. **2.** Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: constricta in latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5: ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fusum sit, appareat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 128: fusiores liberioresque numeri, ib. 130: lingua Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra Gell. 2, 26: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: plenior Aeschines et magis fusus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. 10, 1, 33. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

fūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pouring, outpouring*: fons, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut fistula, a qua fusus aquae, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 123.

fūsus, i, *m. a spindle*: Plin. 8, 48, 74: Tib. 2, 1, 64: Ov. M. 4, 221. **II.** Transf.: in mechanics, *a cross-bar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference: Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

futare arguere est, unde et confutare. Sed Cato hoc pro saepius fuisse posuit, Fest. *s. v.*

fūtātim, *adv. abundantly, frequently*: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

fūtĭle, is, *n. a water-vessel, broad above, and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta*: Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 3.

fūtĭlĕ, *adv. in vain, idly, uselessly*. factum futile, Enn. in Non. 514, 14: provenisti, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 73.

fūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *that easily pours out*: hence in gen. *that cannot contain* (rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr. 4, 18, 33: glacies, *brittle*, Virg. Aen. 12, 740. **2** Fig.: *that cannot be depended upon vain, worthless, futile*: servus, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3: irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. Div 1, 19, 36: quis non odit sordidos, vanos leves, futiles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15: auctor, Virg. Aen. 11, 339: competitores, Gell. 4, 8: futiles commenticiaeque sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 alacritas, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: laetitiae ib. 5, 6, 16: futile et caducum tempus. Plin. Ep. 3, 7: lingua, Phaedr. 5, 2, 10 causa, Plin. 33, 2, 8: nec futilis ictus Sil. 15, 797.

fūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [futilis] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: haec plena sunt futilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

fūtĭlĭter, *adv. in vain, uselessly* blaterata, App. Apol. p. 275: Non. 514, 13.

fūtio, ōnis, *f.* [fundo] *a pouring out*: acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.

fūtis, is, *f.* [id.] *a water-vessel, a pitcher*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119.

fŭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to have sexual intercourse*: act. of the male with *acc.*: Mart. 11, 21: Cat. 97, 9. *Absol.*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 127. Pass. of the female: Mart. 9, 5: id. 11, 62.

fŭtūrus, a, um, *Part.* [sum].

fŭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [futuo] *copulation*: Cat. 32, 8: Mart. 1, 107, 6.

fŭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that has sexual intercourse*: Mart. 1, 91, 6: id. 7, 30, 3.

fŭtūtrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that has sexual intercourse*: manus, Mart. 11, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo].

fuvi, v. sum, *ad init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl. n.* or (litera *subaud.*) *f.* **I.** This letter represents the sound of the medial guttural, but was not originally included in the Latin alphabet, its place being supplied by C, which, as stated under that letter, had in early times the sound of the Greek γ (for examples *vide* C.). The pronunciation of C having subsequently undergone a change, a new symbol, slightly differing from it, was introduced about the beginning of the second Punic war, its inventor (acc. to Plut. Qu. Rom. p. 277 D and 278 E) being a freedman of Sp. Carvilius Ruga: hence it appears in the S. C. de Bacch., which is considered to be the oldest inscription in which it occurs; but in this case it must be assumed that the first epitaph of the Scipios is either later than its nominal date, or was incorrectly engraved. **II.** As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only; hence in roots which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period; *e. g.* gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, gnarus, gnavus, gnomen, became nascor natus, nosco, narus, navus, nomen; but in the compounds the *g* reappears, *e. g.*: cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus, cognomen. **III.** Interchanges of G with other letters. As a guttural, *g* is most closely connected with the other gutturals, *c*, *k*, *q*, *j*, and *h*. **1.** For the interchanges of *c* and *g*, vide C. **2.** G in Lat. corresponds to *k* in Gothic, to *ch* in O. H. Germ., *k* or *ch* in Germ., and *k* or *c* in Eng.: *gelu, gelidus*, Goth. *kalds*, O. H. G. *chalt*, Germ. *kalt*, Eng. *cold*; *genu*, Goth. *knê*, O. H. G. *chnio*, Germ. *knie*, Eng. *knee*; *mulgeo*, O. H. G. *mëlchan*, Germ. *milchen*, Eng. *milk*; *frango*, Goth. *brikan*, O. H. G. *prëchan*, Germ. *brechen*, Eng. *break*. **3.** With *s*, *g* combines to form *x*; *e. g.* the stem *reg-* has N. S. *rex*; so *greg- grex*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, *tego, texi*; *rego, rexi*. But sometimes the *g* is elided: *e. g. mulgeo, mulsi*. **IV.** Changes of G in the Romance languages. **1.** into *j*: *e. g.* Lat. *galbinus, gaudium*; Fr. *jaune, joie*; Port. and Sp. *jalde, joya*. **2.** into *v*: *e. g.* Lat. *gyrare*; Sp. and Port. *vivar*; Fr. *virer*. **3.** into *y* or *i*: *e. g.* Lat. *reg-, leg-*; Sp. *rey, ley*; Port. *rei, lei*; Fr. *roi, loi*: Lat. *regalis, legalis, paganus, plaga*; Fr. *royal, loyal, payen, playe*. **4.** into *c*: *e. g.* Lat. *largus, longus*; Port. *larc, lonc*. **5.** GM into *m* or *mm*: *e. g.* Lat. *augmentare, fragmentum, auripigmentum*; It. *aumentare, frammento, orpimmento*; Sp. *aumentar, fragmento, pimiento*. **6.** G followed by D, into *l*, *n*, or *d*, or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *smaragdus, amygdala, Magdalena*; It. *smeraldo, mandola, Maddalena*; Sp. *esmeralda, almendra, Madalena*; Fr. *émeraude, amande, Madelaine*. **7.** GN into *n* with a modification of the connected vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *magnus, pugnus, regnum, signum, cognitus*; Sp. *maño, puño, reyno, seña*; Port. *manho, reino, cunhado*; Pr. *manh, ponh, renh, senh, coinde*. **8.** Omission of G: (i) between two vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *regalis, legalis*; It. *reale, leale*; Sp. *leal*; Prov. *reial, leial*: Lat. *ligare, Augustus*; Fr. *lier, août*; Sp. *liar*, Prov. *liar*; It. *aosta*: Lat. *legumen*; Prov. *luime*: Lat. *exauguratus*; It. *sciaurato*: Lat. *augurare*; Prov. *aurar*: Lat. *cogitare, digitus, fragilis, frigidus, magister*; It. *coitare, dito, fraile, freddo, maestro*; Sp. *cuidar, dedo, frio, maestro*; Prov. *cuidar, det, freit*; Fr. *frêle, froid, maître*. (ii) At the end of words: *e. g.* Lat. *reg- (rex)*; It. *rè*. **V.** As an abbreviation G denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, *etc.*: and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual C); v. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 467: 1660: 4680: GPRF, genio populi Romani feliciter, ib. *no.* 4957.

găbălĭum, ii, *n. an aromatic substance produced in Arabia*, known only by name in Europe. Some have supposed it to be benzoin, others camphor, but it does not appear with what reason. Pliny says it was consumed at home by the Arabs, and not exported like cinnamon, *etc.*: Plin. 12, 21, 45.

gābălus, i, *m.* [prob. the same as Germ. gabel (fork); hence like furca, as an instrument of punishment] *a kind of gallows*: in gabalum aliquem suffigere, Varr. in Non. 117, 15. **II.** Transf.: as a term of reproach, *gallows-bird, hang-dog*: Macrin. ap. Capit. Macrin. 11.

găbătae, arum, *f. plu.* [perh. from cavus] *a kind of dish* or *platter* Mart. 7, 48 3.

gaesāti, orum, *m. plu.* [gaesum] *Gallic mercenaries armed with the* gaesum: Oros. 4, 13.

gaesum, i, *n.* [a Celtic word] *a long heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Gr. γαισὸς or γαῖσον: Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Liv. 8, 8. In poets the weapon of the Africans: Sil. 2, 444: of the Greeks: Stat. Th. 4, 64.

găgātes, ae, *m.* = γαγάτης (λίθος), *lignite* (brown coal), *bituminous wood, jet*: Plin. 36, 19, 34: Veg. 1, 20, 2.

gălactītes, ae, *m.* and **galactītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = γαλακτίτης and γαλακτῖτις, *an unknown precious stone of a milk-white colour, milk-stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 59. Called also **galaxias**, ae, *m.* = γαλαξίας: ib.

gălătĭcor, 1. *v. dep. to mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the Galatians*: Tert. adv. Psych. 14.

gălaxĭas, ae, *m.* = γαλαξίας, **I.** *milk-stone*: v. galactites. **II.** *the Milky Way*, called in pure Lat. *via lactea*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4.

galba, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)] *a small worm, the ash-borer*, or *the larva of the ash-spinner* (Bombyx aesculi, Linn.): Suet. Galb. 3. **II.** In the Gallic i. q. praepinguis, *fat paunch, big belly*: ib.

galbănātus (or galbinatus), a, um, *adj.* [galbanus] *delicately clothed, effeminate*: Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *of galbanum*: odores, Virg. G. 4, 264: nidor, ib. 3, 415.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *galbanum*, the origin of which is still disputed; the substance (still used in medicine) being supposed by some authors to be a product of Ferula ferulago, Linn. a native of N. Africa and Asia Minor; by others of Bubon Galbaniferum, which, however, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Again, Don found some unknown seeds adhering to Galbanum resin, and named them Galbanum officinale; but it is not certain that they belonged to the same plant. Lindley named a plant from Khorassan, which he believed to be the true source, Opoidia Galbanifera, but the question is still undecided: *the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria*: Plin. 12, 25, 56: id. 24, 5, 13: Suet. Galb. 3. Also **galbanus**, i, *m.*: Vulg. Sirac. 14, 21. And **chalbănē**, answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, *f.*: Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

galbănus (or galbinus), a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from galbus] *greenish-yellow, yellowish*: (sc. vestimenta), to designate female garments, Juv. 2, 97. **II.** Transf.: *effeminate*: mores, Mart. 1, 97, 9. (Hence It. *giallo*; Sp. *jalde*; Fr. *jaune*; Eng. *yellow*.)

galbănus, i, v. galbanum.

galbĕum, i, *n.* or **galbeus** (anciently written calbeus) i, *m.* [galbus] *a kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Fest. *s. v.*: alii (cognomen *Galbae* inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine *galbeo*, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbĭnātus, a, um, v. galbanatus.

galbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbus] *yellowish*: color, Veg. 3, 2, 22.

galbĭnus, a, um, v. 1. galbanus.

galbŭla, ae, *f. a yellow bird*, supposed to be the female of chlorion, *the golden oriole*, Oriolus Galbula, Linn. (v. Chlorion): Mart. 13, 68: Plin. 10, 33, 50 (*al.* galgulum).

galbŭlus, i, *m. the nut of the cypress-tree*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1.

galbus, χλωρός, Gloss. Philox. [Same as Germ. *gelb*, "yellow."]

galbus, a, um, *smooth*: v. calvus.

gălĕa, ae, *f. a helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece, morion* (the cassis, on the contrary, was made of metal): vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Virg. G. 2, 142. Furnished with a visor: Sil. 14, 636: Stat. Th. 4, 20 Also, *a brazen helmet* (Gr. κυνέη): tinnit hastilibus umbo, aerato sonitu galeae, Enn. Ann. 17, 19: loricae galeaeque aeneae, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97: aerea, Virg. Aen 5, 490: leves, Hor. Od. 1, 2 38. **II.** Transf.: *the crest of the Guinea-fowl*: Col. 8, 2, 2.

galearia a galearum similitudine dicta, Fest. *s. v.*

gălĕārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [galea] *a kind of soldiers' servants*: Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

gălĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a helmet*: reticula, Quadrig. in Non 222, 2.

gălēna, ae, *f. lead-ore*: Plin. 34, 18, 53. **II.** *the dross of melted lead*: id. 34, 16, 47.

gălĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [galea] *to cover with a helmet*: milites in campo jubet galeari, Auct. B. Afr. 12 *fin.*: barbati quidem Jovis galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: galeati et discincti centuriones, Frontin. Strat. 11, 1, 27. Subst. galeatus, i, *m. a helmed warrior*: Juv. 1, 169. **II.** Fig.: galeatus prologus, *composed by way of defence*, Hier. praef. S. Script.

gălĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a hollow vessel shaped like a helmet*: Varr. in Non. 547, 23.

gălĕopsis, is, *fem.* = γαλίοψις, also **galeobdolon**, or **galion**, = γαλεόβδολον, and γάλιον, *a plant of the nettle kind, blind nettle*, Lamium, Linn.: supposed to be the common species, purpureum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 57.

gălĕos, i, *m.* = γαλεός *a kind of shark* or *dog-fish*, Squalus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 2, 12.

gălĕōtes, ae, *m.* = γαλεώτης, *a sort of lizard*, prob. the Gecko, Gecko fascicularis, Dand.: Plin. 29, 4, 28.

gălērĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum] *a small covering for the head, a cap*: Mart. 14, 50 *in lemm.*: Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 29: *a kind of peruke*: Suet. Oth. 12.

gălērītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that wears a hood*: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, *i. e. a peasant, rustic*, Prop. 4, 1, 29. **II.** Transf.: galerita avis, *the crested lark*, Alauda cristata, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44: id. 30, 7, 20. Also, subst. galeritus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ales): Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 23, § 76.

gălērum, i, *n.* (also **gălērus**, i, *m.*, Virg. Aen. 7, 688: galera, ae, *f.*, C. Gracch. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [galea] *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather*, the Gr. κυνέη; *a cap, bonnet, hat*: flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 15: fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros tegmen habent capiti, Virg. Aen. 7, 688: Suet. Ner. 26: Juv. 8, 208. **II.** Transf.: *a kind of peruke*: Juv. 6, 120: Smith's Ant. 566. **2.** *a rose-bud*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

galgŭlus, i, *m.*, another reading for galbula, *q. v.*: Plin. 30, 11, 28.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

galla, ae, *f. oak-apple, gall-nut*: Plin. 16, 6, 9: Col. 6, 7, 2. **II.** Transf.: *a rough inferior kind of wine*: Lucil in Non. 445, 18.

gallans, antis, *Part.* [Gallus: v. Smith's Ant. 566] *raving* or *revelling like a priest of Cybele* (rare): Varr. in Non. 119, 5

gallĭca, ae, *f. a Gallic shoe*: Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: Gell. 13, 21.

gallĭcē, *adv. in Gallic*: a Gallo et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dicimus, Varr. in Gell. 2, 25.

galliambus, i, v. galliiambus

gallĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [gallus cano] *cock-crowing*, used to denote *the last watch of the night, the break of day*: noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 *init.*: Amm. 22, 14.

gallĭcrus, ūris, *n.* [gallus crus] *the plant crow-foot, ranunculus*: App. Herb. 44.

gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gallus] *pertaining to the priests of Cybele*; hence transf. *pertaining to the priests of Isis, Gallic:* turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis,* Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

gallidraga, ae, *f. the hairy teasel,* Dipsacus pilosus, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 62.

gallĭ-iambus (also written gallĭamb.), i, *m.* [Gallus] *a song of the priests of Cybele:* Mart. 2, 86, 5: Quint. 9, 4, 6

gallīna, ae, *f.* [gallus] *a hen:* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1: Col. 8, 2, 1: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Hor. S. 2, 2, 24. As a term of endearment: dic igitur me tuum passerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 76. Proverb.: gallinae albae filius, *fortune's favourite,* Juv. 13, 141.

gallīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gallina, gallus] *pertaining to domestic fowls* or *poultry:* gallus, *a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock,* Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: id. Mur. 29, 61: for which also *absol.* gallinaceus, i, *m.*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: gallinacei mares salacissimi, Col. 8, 2, 9: pulli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: genus, Col. 8, 5, 10. Proverb.: ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, i. e. *something unusual,* Plin. praef. § 23.

gallīnārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a hen-house, hen-coop:* Col. 8, 3, 1.

gallīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to poultry:* scala, *a poultry-roost, hen-roost,* Cels. 8, 15: vasa, *for the poultry to drink out of,* Col. 8, 8, 5. Subst.: gallinarius, ii, *m. one who has the care of poultry:* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86.

gallīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gallina] *a pullet, chicken:* App. M. 2, p. 119.

gallŭlasco, 3. *v. n. incep* [gallus] of the voice of youths, *to begin to sound manly:* Naev. in Non. 116, 26.

gallus, i, *m. a cock, dunghill-cock,* Phasianus Gallus, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4: Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 *sq.*: Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: Plin. 10, 21, 24 *sq.* Proverb.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *cock on his own dunghill,* Sen. Apocol. [*Gallus* would appear to be a diminutive, perhaps from a form *ganus,* corresponding to the Germ. *hahn,* ' a cock:" Key, Alph. 64.]

gălumma, ătis, *n.* [prob. a corruption of *κάλυμμα*] *a covering:* Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

gamba, ae, *f.* [perh. from *κάμπη*, a bending] *a hoof:* Veg. 1, 56 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *jambe.*)

gambōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gamba] *having a swelling at the hoof:* Veg. 3, 20.

gamma, ae, *f.* = *γάμμα, the Greek letter* Γ, *gamma:* Aus. Idyll. de liter. 12, 21. ||. Transf. in the agrimensores, *the gamma-shape of a field:* Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammarus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, *adj.* [gamma] *shaped like a gamma:* limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228 Goes.

gānĕa, ae, *f.*, and **gānĕum**, i, *n. an eating-house, cook-shop, a brothel:* and meton.: *a debauched, luxurious way of life:* paulisper stetimus in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13: in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum, Liv. 26, 2: Tac. A. 3, 52. Form *ganeum* (more ancient): immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 3: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. [*Ga-nea* is perh. connected with Sans. *ghas,* "to eat."]

gānĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ganea] *pertaining to an eating-house* or *brothel:* triclinium, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18. ||. Subst.: *Ganearius* ἄσωτος, Gloss. Philox.

gānĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a glutton, debauchee:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 7: Tac. A. 16, 18: Juv. 11, 58.

gānĕum, i, v. ganea.

gangaba, ae, *m.* [a Persian word] *a porter:* Curt. 3, 13.

ganglĭon, ii, *n.* = *γάγγλιον, a sort of swelling* or *excrescence:* Veg. 2, 30.

gangraena, ae, *f.* = *γάγγραινα, a cancerous, eating ulcer, a gangrene:* Cels. 5, 26, 34. Fig.: mali gangraena, Varr. in Non. 117, 28.

gannator χλευαστής, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gannĭo, 4. *v. n. to yelp, bark:* gannire quum sit proprie canum, Varro asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare dixit, Non. 450, 11. ||. Transf. of persons: *to snarl, whine, grumble* (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17: Cat. 83, 4: Juv. 6, 64. **2.** *to talk loud, to gabble, chatter:* sic nobis gannientibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

gannītĭo, canum querula murmuratio, Fest. *s. v.*

gannītus, ūs, *m.* [gannio] *a yelping* or *barking of dogs:* Lucr. 5, 1069. ||. Transf. of sparrows: *chirping, twittering:* App. M. 6, p. 175. Of persons: *a snarling, grumbling:* gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 2: *a chattering, tattling:* App. M. 6, p. 185: *a whining, moaning:* Nereidis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ganta, ae, *f.* [an old Germ. word; the mod. *gans*] *a goose:* (anseres) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, gantae vocantur, Plin. 10, 22, 27: Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 6.

gărămantītes, ae, *m. a sort of precious stone,* also called sandaresus, supposed by some to be *avanturine:* Plin. 37, 7, 28.

gargaridio, v. gargarizo.

gargărisma, ătis, *n.* = *γαργάρισμα, a gargle:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 15.

gargărismătĭum, ii, *n.* = *γαργαρισμάτιον, a gargle:* Marc. Emp. 14.

gargărīzātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gargarizo] *a gargling:* Cels. 5, 22 *fin.*: lactis, Plin. 30, 4, 11.

gargărīzātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gargling:* Plin. 28, 12, 51.

gargărīzo (also gargaridio, Varr. in Non. 117, 7: gargarisso, id. L. L. 6, 10, 77, § 96), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* = *γαργαρίζω, to gargle, take a gargle:* gargarizare iis, quae salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1: ex aliqua re, id. 6, 6, 26: aliquid, Plin. 20, 9, 34. ||. Transf.: poëmata ejus gargaridians, dices: O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Varr. l. c.

garrĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to chatter, prate, chat, talk:* quum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1: cupiebam etiam nunc plura garrire, ib. 5, 2: nugas, Pl. Aul. 5, 21: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, ib. 1, 10, 41: aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3. *Absol.*: garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86: garri modo, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 11: seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic de Or. 2, 5, 21. ||. Transf. of frogs: meliusque ranae garriunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: lusciniae canticum adolescentiae garriunt, App. Flor. p. 358. [Cf. Sans. *gû,* "to shout out;" Gr. *γηρύω*; Eng. *cry.*]

garrītor, ōris, *m.* [garrio] *a prater, babbler:* periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a chattering, chat, talk:* Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *med.*

garrŭlans, antis, *Part.* [garrulus] *chattering, prating:* Fulg. Myth. praef.

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity:* nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: illa neminem satiatura garrulitas, Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 *ad fin.*: (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: ingens, Plin. 29, 1, 3. ||. Transf.: cornix inauspicatae garrulitatis, id. 10, 12, 14.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio] *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous:* ne quid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, ac fieret palam, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 16: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep 1, 18, 69: (Lucilius) garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. S. 1, 4, 12: ut hujus infantiae garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: bella verbosi fori, id. Trist. 3, 12, 18: vadimonia, id. Am. 1, 12, 23: hora, *time for chatting,* Prop. 3, 23, 18. ||. Transf. of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 22: perdix, id. M. 8, 237: hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: cicada, Phaedr. 3, 16, 10: noctua in imbre, Plin. 18, 39, 87: cantus lusciniae, id. 10, 29, 43: rivus, *babbling, murmuring,* Ov. F. 2, 316: pinus vento, *rustling,* Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30: fistula, *vocal,* Tib. 2, 5, 30: lyra, id. 3, 4, 38: plectra, Mart. 14, 167: sistra, ib. 54: anulus in orbe (trochi) ib 169.

gărum or **găron**, i, *n.* = *γάρον, a fish-sauce,* made of the fish garus: Plin. 31, 7, 43: Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: Mart. 13, 102: 7, 27, 8: Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

gărus, i, *m.* = *γάρος, a fish from which* garum *was prepared:* Plin. 31, 7, 43.

gărўŏphyllon, i, *n.* = *καρυόφυλλον, a kind of Indian spice;* acc. to Sprengel the Vitex trifolia, Linn.; acc. to others, Piper cubeba, Linn., or Myrtus caryophyllata, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 15.

gaster, tĕris, and tri, *f.* = *γαστήρ, the belly* (pure Lat. *venter*): inflatio secundum gastera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. ||. Transf.: *a big-bellied vessel:* Petr. 70.

gau, v. gaudium.

gaudebundus, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, *Part.* [gaudeo]. ||. Adj.: *cheerful, joyful* (rare): interea cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4: Prop. 3, 14, 9: huic tu dic, gaudentem numo te addicere, *with pleasure, gladly,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum (old *perf.*, gavisi, Liv. Andr.: Prisc. p. 868 P.), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in:* gaudere decet, laetari non decet, quoniam docendi causa a gaudio laetitiam distinguimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66. Constr. usu. with *acc.* and *infin., infin., quod,* the *abl.*, or *absol.*: less freq. with the *acc.*, etc. With *acc.* and *infin.*: quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et haec civitas dum erit laetabitur, id. Am. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 52: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.* With *infin.*: laudari in bonis gaudent, Quint. 5, 12, 22: motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21. With *quod*: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis, te a Caesare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. With *abl.*: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus. omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: hoc scientiae genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: equis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26: rure, id. S. 1, 10, 45: pictis tabellis, ib. 1, 1, 72: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15: hero gaude, *at your master's return,* Cat. 31, 12. *Absol.*: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 6: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 5: gaudeat an doleat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Att. 9, 7. With *acc.*: hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: puto ut suum gaudium gauderemus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25: hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11: nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: gaudent natorum fata parentes, Stat. Th. 4, 231: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, ib. 9, 724. In *pass.*: ista pars gaudenda mihi, Symm. Ep. 3, 29. With other constructions: quum te gravidam et quum pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 49: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi, ib. *3*, *3*, *3*: gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, Hor. S. 2, *3*, 27*3*: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. *3*, 72: in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 18: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *as for myself*, Cic. Fam. 6, 15: de Bursa te gaudere certo scio, ib. 7, 2. **2.** Esp. in the phrase, in sinu *or* in se gaudere, *to rejoice within oneself* or *in quiet, to feel a quiet joy*: ut in sinu gaudeant, id. Tusc. *3*, 21, 51: qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 1*3*, 8: tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Cat. 22, 17. **3.** Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1. **II.** Fig. of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to rejoice in, delight in:* nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg. E. 6, 29: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin. 19, 8, *3*9: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: (paeon) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, Quint. 9, 4, 111: solum gaudet aquari, Plin. 18, 17, 45: id (*sc.* consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit et sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. *3*, 146. [Cf. Sans. *hlâd*, "to rejoice;" Eng. *glad*; Erse, *gairdim*, "I rejoice;" Gr. γῆθος, γηθέω: in Gr. and Lat. the liquid is dropped.] (Hence It. *godere, gioire*; Fr. *jouir*.)

gaudĭālis, e, *adj.* [gaudium] *glad, joyful:* gaudiales instruunt dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215: animus, ib. 11, p. 272.

gaudĭbundus (also gaudeb.), a, um, *adj.* [gaudeo] *rejoicing:* saluti praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 *init.*

gaudifico χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [gaudeo] *joy:* gaudimonio dissilio, Petr. 61.

gaudĭvĭgens, entis, *adj.* [gaudium vigeo] *full of joy:* Inscr. Or. *no.* 119*3*.

gaudĭum, ii, *n.* (apoc. form gau, like coel for coelum, do for domum: Aus. Idyll. 12, *3*) [gaudeo] *joy, gladness:* quum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur: quum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa laetitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest, quam ita definiunt, sine ratione animi elationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 1*3*: voluptas dicitur etiam in animo: non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore, id. Fin. 2, 4, 1*3* (but *v. no.* 2): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, id. Fam. 9, 14: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 *sq.*: tuis literis perlectis exsilui gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16: incredibili gaudio sum elatus, ib. 10, 12: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, *3*, 86: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *express their joy*, Tac. H. 2, 55: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, *3*, 67: nimio gaudio paene desipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: gaudio ero vobis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7. With *gen. object:* gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. 42, 55. *Plur.*: me tantis affecistis gaudiis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 105: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 *fin.*: o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 4*3*: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, *3*0: hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8. **2.** Esp. *sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (rare; usually in *plur.*): dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2: mutua gaudia, Lucr. 5, 852: communia, id. 4, 1192: Tib. 1, 5, *3*9: Hor. Od. *3*, 6, 28. In *sing.*: S. Tarquinius pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv 1, 58. **II.** Meton.: *the object which produces joy:* cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, *i. e.* conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. H. 15, 109. **2.** Of things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: flos est gaudium arborum, ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2. (Hence It. *gioja*; Sp. *joya*; Fr. *joie*; also Sp. *gozo*.)

gaulus, i, *m.* = γαῦλος, *a bucket:* Pl. Rud. 5, 2, *3*2. **2.** genus navigii paene rotundum, Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 10, 25. [a Phoen. word; Gr. γαυλός, a round merchant vessel, Herod. *3*, 1*3*6.]

gaunăcārĭus, ii, *m.* [gaunacum] *a dresser of furs, furrier:* Inscr.

gaunăcum, i = καυνάκη, *a Persian* or *Babylonian fur, prepared from weazel* or *mouse skins:* Varr. L. L. 5, *3*5, 46, § 167 Müll.

gausăpa, ae, *f.* or **gausăpes**, is, *m.*, also **gausăpe**, is, and **gausăpum**, i, *n.* = γαυσάπης, *a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, *etc.*: *a garment* or *cover of frieze:* involutus coccina gausapa, Petr. 28: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausapo purpureo salutatus, Cass. Sever. in Prisc. p. 759. *Plur.*: gausapa patris mei memoria coepere, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 7*3* *fin.*: gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, *3*00: lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapes, lodices purpureas et coloreas meas, Aug. in Charis. p. 80. **II.** Transf. *a shaggy beard:* tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, *3*7.

gausăpātus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa] *covered with a* gausapa, *clothed in frieze:* mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 5*3*. **II.** Transf. *covered over:* apri opera pistoria, Petr. *3*8.

gausăpĭna, ae [id.], *f.* (*sc.* vestis), *a frieze coat:* Mart. 6, 59, 8: Petr. 21.

gausăpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of frieze* or *felt:* paenula, Mart. 14, 145 *in lemm.*

gausape, gausapes, and **gausapum,** v. gausapa.

gāvĭa, ae, *f.* [καύαξ] *a bird*, perh. *the gull* or *sea-mew*, Larus, Linn. (sp. var.?): Plin. 10, *3*2, 48: ib. 74, 95.

gāvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [gaudeo].

gāza, ae, *f.* [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] *the royal treasure*, in Persia: regia, Nep. Dat. 5: gaza (sic Persae aerarium vocant), Mel. 1, 11, *3*: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. *3*, 1*3*. **2.** In gen.: *treasure, riches, wealth:* qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, Cic. Manil. 2*3*, 66: Liv. 45, 41: Suet. Aug. 41: Tac. A. 6, *3*7: Troïa gaza, Virg. Aen. 1, 119. In *plur.*: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae proficiunt, Lucr. 2, *3*7: Hor. Od. 1, 29, 2.

gĕhenna, ae, *f.* = γέεννα (a Hebrew word, the name of a valley near Jerusalem where children were burnt alive as offerings to Moloch; hence) *hell:* Vulg. Matth. 5, 22 *sq.*: Tert. Apol. 47: Prud. Cath. 6, 111: Aus. Ephem. in orat. 56. (Hence Fr. *gêne*.)

gĕlasco, *3*. *v. n. incep.* [gelo] *to turn to ice, to freeze:* vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

gĕlāsĭānus, i, *m.* [γελασῖνος, a laugher, from γελάω, to laugh] *a buffoon:* Sid. Carm. 2*3*, *3*01.

gĕlăsīnus, i, *m.* = γελασῖνος, *a dimple produced by smiling:* Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gelo] *a freezing, frost:* Plin. 17, 24, *3*7, § 2*33*.

gĕlĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [gelu cado] *frost*, κρυμός (mostly *plur.*): si gelicidia erunt, quum oleam coges, Cato R. R. 65, 2: Col. 2, 8, *3*: nocturna, *night frosts*, id. 11, 2, 6. In *sing.*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gĕlĭdē, *adv. coldly faintly, indolently:* quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

gĕlĭdus, a, um (old *gen. fem. sing* gelidaï aquaï, Lucr. *3*, 69*3*) *adj.* [gelu] *icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (stronger than frigidus): (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic. Leg. 2, *3*, 6: coelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: gelidissimae aquae, Plin. *3*1, 2 6: fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, *3*9, 98: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. *3*8, 27: nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, *3*0: valles, Virg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. Aen. 8, *343*: Haemus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, ib. 1, 21, 6: saxum, Lucr. *3*, 905: nox, Virg. G. 1, 287: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, *3*: foci, *i. e. never kindled*, id. F. *3*, 728: tyrannus (*i. e.* Boreas), id. M. 6, 711. Subst. gelida, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *water cold as ice:* foribusque repulsum perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90. **II.** *icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (poet.): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277: artus, ib. 4, 247: vultus, ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg. Aen. 5, *3*95: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98: pavidus gelidusque, id. M. *3*, 688. Meton.: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. *3*, 529: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11: metus, Ov. H. 11, 82: formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: tremor, Virg. Aen. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.

gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *to cause to freeze, to congeal:* si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12. *Pass.: to be frozen, to freeze:* quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aestatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus, Col. 9, 6, 2: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 8, 28, 42: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, *3*. **2.** Esp. fig.: *to freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror: *pass. to be frozen, chilled:* gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. 6, 95: gelatis vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Lucan. 7, *33*9: gelati orbes (*i. e.* oculi emortui), id. 6, 541. **II.** Neutr. *to freeze:* pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, *3*7, § 222: venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Perseos, *to be petrified*, Lucan. 9, 681. *Impers.*: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, *3*, 4, § *3*9.

gĕlōtŏphўē, ēs, *f.* = γελωτοφυή, *a plant, called also* batrachion (prob. the same as the next): App. Herb. 8.

gĕlōtŏphyllis, ĭdis, *f.* = γελωτόφυλλις, *a plant that causes risibility*, supposed by some to be *hemp*, Cannabis sativa, Linn., the resin of which is still used in India for producing intoxication. Others consider it *a sort of crow-foot*, Ranunculus Philonotis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

gĕlu, ūs, *n.* (also masc. in the *nom. sing.* gelus, Cato R. R. 40, 4: *acc.* gelum, Cato in Non. 208, 5. Neut. in the *nom.* gelum, Lucr. 6, 878: *gen.* geli, id. 5, 206: *abl.* gelo, Varr. in Non. 492, 6) *ice, frost, cold:* nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce 106: altitudo gelus, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 10*3*: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. Od. 1, 9, *3*: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, *3*17. **II.** Esp. *coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.* (poet.): pectora pigro stricta gelu, Lucan. 4, 65*3*: sed mihi tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, Virg. Aen. 8, 508. [Cf. Sans. *jala* "cold;" Ger. *kalt*; Eng. *cold*.]

gĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *groaning, sighing:* Ov. M. 14, 188 (*al.* fremebundus).

gĕmellar, āris, *n.* [gemellus] *a vessel for holding oil* (rare): Col. 12, 52, 10. Also **gĕmellārĭa**, ae, *f.*: Aug. in Psalm. 1*3*6 *med.*

gemellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus pario] *twin-bearing:* gemellipara dea (*i. e.* Latona), Ov. F. 5, 542: divae, id. M. 6, *3*15.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] *born with another and of the same mother, twin* (mostly poet.): flebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: proles, ib. 6, 121: partus, id. M. 6, 712. **2.** Subst. gemellus, i, *m. a twin:* gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316: cetera paene gemelli fraternis animis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3. **II.** Transf.: *paired, double:* poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vites, *that have two clusters on one stalk*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gemella legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. **2.** *resembling* or *like*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12. (Hence Sp. *mellizo;* Fr. *jumeau.*)

gĕmĭnātim, *adv. doubly*, acc. to Diomed. p. 402 P.

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gemino] *a doubling:* et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: vocalium, Quint. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10: in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12.

gĕmĭnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [geminus] *the difference between twins:* habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, *i. e. mark*, Pac. in Non. 116, 18.

gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act.: *to double:* favos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: semi-vocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, *i. e. had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. M. 5, 586: pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, *to repeat*, Ov. M. 10, 471. *Absol.:* geminabit (*sc.* pugnum *or* plagam) nisi caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19. In *part. perf.:* tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: verba, id. Part. 6, 21: litera, Quint. 1, 7, 29: victoria, Liv. 1, 25: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Virg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. A. 1, 3: honor, *augmented*, Plin. Pan. 92. Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, *i. e. feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514. **2.** Transf. *to pair, join*, or *unite:* non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *the encamping of two legions together*, Suet. Dom. 7: non acuta si geminant Corybantes aera, *strike together*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8. In *part. perf.:* prope geminata cacumina montium, *nearly of the same height*, Liv. 36, 24. **II.** Neutr.: *to exist* or *be double:* Lucr. 4, 452.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. born with another and of the same mother, twin:* C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, *twin brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774: soror gemina germana, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 30: proles, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: Castor, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. A. 1, 746: so, Pollux, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i. e. *from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147. Comically in the *Sup.: To.* Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hiccine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 49. **2.** Subst.: gemini, orum, *m. plu. twins:* mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57: geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90: Liv. 1, 6. Of beasts: (asina) raro geminos parit, Plin. 8, 48, 68. (ii) Esp. Gemini, as a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules): Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281. Called also geminum astrum, poet. Col. 10, 312. (iii) *the testicles:* Sol. 13: Amm. 16, 7. **II.** Transf. *paired, double, two-fold, both, two:* gemina lucernae lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 120: ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51: tripodas geminos, Virg. Aen. 9, 265: quum quaererent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintius), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae Somni portae, Virg. Aen. 6, 894: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, *both eyes*, ib. 6, 789: tempora, ib. 5, 416: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154: pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: aliae (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminae, *double*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14: gemini tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630: corpus Tritonis (half man, half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35. Poet.: gemina et mammosa, Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, *double-sized, thick-set*, Lucr. 4, 1161.
2. *resembling, similar, like*, as twins: volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 *fin.:* illud vero geminum consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulistis, *like, similar*, id. Pis. 7, 16: ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 99.

gĕmisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [gemo] *to begin to sigh:* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemites, ae, *m. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

gĕmĭtus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* gemiti, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 11), *m.* [gemo] *a sighing, sigh, groan:* ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore; gemitus elamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: lacrimabilis, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, ib. 11, 37: ingentem dare pectore ab imo, ib. 1, 485. In *plur.:* gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1012: extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517. **II.** Poet. of inanimate subjects: *a groaning, roaring, roar:* insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, id. Aen. 2, 53: dat tellus gemitum, ib. 9, 709: dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa audimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 555. In *plur.:* plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, ae, *f. a bud, eye*, or *gem* on a plant: ineunte vere exsistit tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Virg. G. 2, 335. **II.** *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem:* nego in Sicilia tota ullam gemmam aut margaritam fuisse, quin conquisierit, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, ib. 4, 27, 62: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, ib.: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: non gemmis venale, id. Od. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, *a false gem*, Plin. 35, 6, 30: also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26. **III.** Meton.: *things made of precious stones.* (i) *a goblet:* nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5, 4: ut gemma bibat, Virg. G. 2, 506: gemma ministrare, Sen. Provid. 3 *fin.:* in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572. (ii) *a seal-ring, signet:* protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, ib. 9, 566: Plin. 37, 1, 2. **2.** *a pearl* (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12: Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.
3. *the eyes* of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723. **IV.** Fig.: like *gem* in English: *ornament, beauty:* multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22. [From root GEN, "produce, cause to grow," whence *gen-ima*, shortened into *gemma:* v. Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 241, 1851.]

gemmārĭus, ii, *m.* [gemma] *a jeweller:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4302.

gemmasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [gemmo] *to begin to bud:* Col. 5, 10, 12: Plin. 17, 15, 25.

gemmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [gemma] *to become a gem:* Plin. 37, 10, 57.

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones:* mittit trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 63: supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.:* juga, Ov. F. 2, 74. **II.** Transf.: *adorned with what resembles jewels:* pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8: gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13. **2.** *jewel-shaped:* radix gemmeae rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 17, 13. **3.** *glittering, sparkling:* Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: prata florida et gemmea, ib. 5, 6: quos rumor alba gemmeus vehit penna, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma fero] *bearing* or *containing gems:* gemmiferi amnes sunt Acesinus et Ganges, Plin. 37, 13, 76: mare (*i. e.* Erythraeum), Prop. 3, 4, 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma]. **I.** Neutr.: *to put forth buds, to bud* or *gem:* id fit antequam gemmare aut florere quid incipit, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155. In the *imperf. part.:* gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16: vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: in the *perf. part.:* melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, id. Mart. 10, 2. **II.** Neutr.: *to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems* (only in the *imperf. part.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.
2. Transf.: *to be adorned with what resembles jewels:* miraris, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70: pinnae caudae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8. (ii) *to glitter, sparkle:* invitant herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11. **3.** Act.: *to set* or *adorn with jewels:* only in the *part. perf.:* gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113: gemmati anuli, Liv. 1, 11: gemmata potoria, Plin. 37, 2, 6: paenula, Suet. Cal. 52.

gemmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *richly set with jewels:* gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162.

gemmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bud:* floridae, App. M. 10, p. 253. **II.** *a small gem:* alii autem caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3. **2.** Transf.: *the pupil of the eye:* App. 'Ανεχ. 9.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to sigh, groan:* quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21: neque gementem neque plorantem, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 47: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicujus, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, *let him groan in the lower world*, Prop. 2, 6, 31. Of animals: (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 298: gemuit noctua, Prop. 4, 3, 59: turtur ab ulmo, Virg. E. 1, 59. **2.** Poet. of inanimate subjects: *to groan, creak:* visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 14: et malus celeri saucius Africo antennaeque gemant, ib. 1, 14, 6: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 413: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Virg. G. 3, 183. **3.** Of animals: *to speak:* feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. praef. *fin.* **II.** Act.: *to sigh over, bemoan, bewail.* With *acc.:* haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. Sest. 30, 66 *fin.:* talia voce, Val. Fl. 5, 37: flebiliter Ityn, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Virg. G. 3, 226. In

pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18. With *inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

gĕmōnĭae scalae, or (more freq.), *absol.* **gemoniae**, arum, *f. plu. steps on the Capitoline Hill, near the Mamertine prison, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber*: nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: id. Vit. 17: id. Tib. 53: Tac. A. 3, 14: ib. 5, 9: id. H. 3, 74: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3: gradus Gemitorii, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: cf. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma, p. 783.

gĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *moaning, complaining*: bubones occinunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349.

gemursa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a small swelling between the toes*: morbus, quem gemursam appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem, Plin. 26, 1, 5.

gĕna, ae, *f. a cheek*: and more freq. **gĕnae**, arum, *f. plu. the cheeks*: genua comprimit arta gena, i. e. *presses the cheek close to his knees*, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109: Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*: gena inferior, superior, Plin. 11, 37, 57. *Plur.*: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 98: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34: ora genasque lacrimis humectent, Lucr. 1, 919: pulcrae, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8: pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: crasae, Prop. 4, 8, 26: leves, Quint. 12, 10, 8. **II.** Transf.: in Ennius for palpebra, *an eyelid, the eyelids*: genas Ennius palpebras putat, quum dicit hoc versu. pandite, sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, Fest. *s. v.* **2.** *the eyes* (poet.): exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. 3, 12, 26: cornicum immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4, 5, 16: Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 66. [Sans. *hanu*, "the jaw;" Gr. γένυς, γνάθος; Germ. *kinn*; Eng. *chin*. Consequently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganascia*; Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gĕnĕālŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = γενεαλογία, *a genealogy*: majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22.

gĕnĕālŏgus, i, *m.* = γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist*: qui (dii) a genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

gĕner, ĕri (old *dat. plur.* generibus, Att. in Non. 487, 29), *m.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *a daughter's husband, son-in-law*: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: mei viri gener, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 87: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laelii, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 13. Also, *a daughter's bridegroom*: Hor. Epod. 6, 13: Virg. Aen. 2, 344: generi et nurus appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur, Ulp. Dig. 38, 10, 6. Transf.: *the husband of a grand-daughter* or *great-grand-daughter*, for progener: Tac. A. 5, 6: 6, 8: generi appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 136. (ii) *a sister's husband, brother-in-law*: Just. 18, 4: Nep. Paus. 1. Comically: *a daughter's paramour*: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. S. 1, 2, 64. (Hence Sp. *yerno*; Fr. *gendre*.)

gĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [genero]. **I.** Act.: *capable of generating, generative, creative*: hic est ille generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45. **II.** Pass.: *that may be generated or produced*: opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus] *pertaining to a kind* or *species, generic* (rare): variae volucres ut, in ordine cunctae, ostendant maculas generales corpore inesse, *of their species*, Lucr. 1, 591: quum qualis sit res quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, *constitutio generalis* vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10. **II.** *relating to all, general, universal* (*opp.* singuli and specialis): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, id. Off. 1, 27, 96: quum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18: illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 40.

gĕnĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generalis] *generality*: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21: Mart. Cap. 4, 100.

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv. in general, generally*: tempus est id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus generaliter et specialiter accipitur, Quint. 5, 10, 42 *sq.*

gĕnĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [genero] *to be generated, produced*: Lucr. 3, 745.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus] *by kinds, species, classes*, or *nations*: ut cupide generatim secla propagent, Lucr. 1, 21: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: aut publice civitates istos honores habent; aut generatim homines, ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, ib. 2, 55, 137: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomannos, Triboccos, *by nations*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Galli generatim distributi in civitates, ib. 7, 19: id. B. C. 2, 21: generatim exponere argumenta, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 47: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52: proprios generatim discite cultus agricolae, Virg. G. 2, 35. **II.** *generally, in general* (opp. to *specially, in particular*): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6.

gĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [genero] *a begetting, generating, generation*: piscium, Plin. 9, 50, 74. In *plur.*: id. 20, 13, 51.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an engenderer, generator, producer* (rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Tim. 11: Acragas magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, Virg. Aen. 3, 704.

gĕnĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [generator] *relating to generation*: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

gĕnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [genero] *she that generates* or *brings forth*: (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1.

gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [genus] *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*; in *pass. to spring* or *descend from*: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha fertur, Virg. Aen. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. Od. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ib. 1, 29, 103: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: Troja generatus Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 *fin.*: aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Virg. G. 3, 65: semina, unde essent omnia orta generata, concreta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: terra generandis alendisque seminibus fecundior, Quint. 10, 3, 2: e gramine quod in eo loco generatum esset, Gell. 5, 6: generandi gloria mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1. *Absol.*: asina generare coepit, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172. **II.** Fig.: cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angustae ingenii vena generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2. **2.** Esp. of intellectual productions: *to bring forth, produce*: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, id. 1, 1, 36: quum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12: similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114.

gĕnĕrōsē, *adv. nobly*: generosius perire quaerens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.

gĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generosus] *nobility, excellence, goodness*: in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, *noble breed* or *race*, Plin. 8, 48, 75: caprarum, ib. 50, 76: taurorum, ib. 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8: Col. Arb. 1, 3.

gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus] *of good* or *noble birth, noble, eminent*: generosa ac nobilis virgo, *opp.* mulier ignota, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49: viderat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum Sall. J. 85: nominibus generosus avitis Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maeonia generose domo, Virg. Aen. 10, 141: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 29. **2.** Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: *of a good* or *noble species, superior, excellent*: sues generosae, *of a good stock*, Plin. 11, 40, 95: pecus, Virg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24: testa (*i. e.* concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 11: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211: insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Virg. Aen. 10, 174. **II.** Fig.: *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous*: quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61: quaedam generosa virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: emerui generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honour* (as a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61.

gĕnĕsis, is, *f.* = γένεσις, *generation, birth, creation*: in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, *Pandoras genesin* appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4. **II.** Transf. *the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth*: Juv. 6, 579: Suet. Vesp. 14.

genesta, ae, v. genista.

gĕnethlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = γενεθλιακός, *pertaining to one's natal hour*, or *nativity, genethliacal*: ratio, *the art of calculating nativities*, Arn. 2, 116. **II.** Subst.: genethliacus, i, *m. a calculator of nativities*: Gell. 14, 1. **2.** genethliacē, ēs, *f. the art of calculating nativities*: Mart. Cap. 3, 50. **3.** genethliacon, i, *n. a birth-day poem*: the title of a poem by Statius: Sta. S. 2, 7.

gĕnethlĭŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = γενεθλιολογία, *the art of calculating nativities*, or *casting horoscopes:* Vitr. 9, 6, 2.

gĕnētrix (less freq. genitrix) īcis, *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *she that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother:* Aeneadum genetrix, *i. e.* Venus, ancestress of the Romans, Lucr. 1, 1: pro aede Veneris genetricis, *i. e.* of Caesar, Suet. Caes. 61: me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris, *i. e. Cybele* (also called Magna Mater), Virg. Aen. 2, 788: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta est mihi, ib. 9, 284: nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiae) genetricum senectam invicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32. II. Fig.: (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genetrix, Lucr. 2, 600: patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea genetrix! Cat. 63, 50: frugum, *i. e. Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genetrix, *mother-city*, Plin. 5, 29, 31: Aegyptus vitiorum genetrix, id. 26, 1, 3: genetrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [genius] *pertaining to generation* or *birth*, *nuptial:* lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, *the bridal bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic. Clu. 5, 14: torus, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: Liv. 30, 12: pulvinar divae, Cat. 64, 47: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 125: bella, *at a wedding*, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, *productive*, Plin. 18, 24, 54 *fin.*: in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53. 2. Subst. genialia, ium, *n. plu. the marriage-bed*, *marriage:* genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144. II. *pertaining to enjoyment*, *jovial*, *pleasant*, *delightful*, *joyous*, *genial:* festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiems, Virg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: serta, ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 51: Musa, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, *i. e. Ceres and Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 12, 618: vultus, *friendly*, App. M. 11, p. 263.

gĕnĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [genialis] *joviality*, *festivity:* mensae, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv. jovially*, *merrily*, *genially:* festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95: App. M. 10, p. 246.

gĕnĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [Genius] *one who makes images of genii:* Inscr.

gĕnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *jovial*, *joyous*, *cheerful* (for genialis): fuit vultu geniatus, Capitol. Ver. 10.

gĕnĭcŭlātim, *adv. by knots:* Plin. 21, 11, 39.

gĕnĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [geniculatus] *a kneeling:* Tert. ad Scap. 4.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] *with bended knee.* So subst. Geniculatus, i, *m. the Kneeler*, a constellation: Vitr. 9, 6 *med.* 2. Transf. in gen. *bent*, *curved:* meatus Tigridis, Amm. 18, 7. II. *having knots*, *knotted*, *jointed*, *geniculated:* culmus, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64: herba totidem nodis, id. 24, 16, 93.

gĕnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *knotty* (for geniculatus): virgulta, App. Herb. 77.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu] *a little knee*, *a knee:* pueris in geniculis alligare serperastra, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129, § 11: de geniculis adorare, Tert. Cor. mil. 3. II. Transf. *a knot* or *joint* on the stalk of a plant: Plin. 26, 11, 71. (Hence It. *ginocchio; Sp. hinojo;* Fr. *genou.*)

gĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] In architect. *an angular bend in water pipes*, *a knee:* Vitr. 8, 7.

gĕnĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [GEN, root of gigno] *offspring*, *fruit*, *progeny:* vitis, Vulg. Matth. 26, 29. In *plur.:* viperarum, *brood of vipers*, Tert. Anim. 39.

gĕnista (also genesta), ae, *f. the broom-plant*, *broom:* usu. *the Spanish broom*, Spartium junceum, Linn.; also, *the dyer's broom*, Genista tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 24, 9, 40: id. 21, 12, 42: Virg. G. 2, 12. (Hence It. *ginestra;* Sp. *hiniesta.*)

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *pertaining to generation* or *birth*, *productive*, *generative:* aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: partes, *i. e.* genitalia, Arn. 4, 146.

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to generation* or *birth*, *causing generation* or *birth*, *fruitful*, *generative:* genitalia materiaï corpora, *generative principles*, *elements*, Lucr. 2, 61: corpora quatuor, Ov. M. 15, 239: semina, Lucr. 5, 849: Virg. G. 2, 324: partes (corporis), *organs of generation*, Lucr. 4, 1041: membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: loca, Col. 6, 36, 2: and of plants: membra, id. 3, 10, 12: locus, id. § 14: profluvium, *seminal emission*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143: also *menstruation*, id. 7, 14, 12: foedera, *matrimony*, Stat. Th. 3, 300: menses, *the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born*, Gell. 3, 16: ros, *fertilizing*, Plin. 2, 8, 6: hora anni, *i. e. the spring*, id. 9, 35, 54: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac. A. 16, 14: lux, Stat. S. 2, 3, 62: solum, *birth-place*, *natal soil*, Vell. 2, 15: terra, Amm. 27, 5 *fin.*: dii, *the gods that produce every thing:* Romulus in caelo cum dis genitalibus aevum degit, Enn. Ann. 1, 175. II. Subst. genitale, is, *n.* (*sc.* membrum) *the organs of generation:* Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 28, 8, 27: in *plur.:* id. 11, 49, 110.

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv. in a generative*, or *fertilizing manner:* Lucr. 4, 1254.

gĕnĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *pertaining to generation* or *birth:* forma prior rediit genitivaque rursus imago, *native*, *original*, Ov. M. 3, 331: notae, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, *i. e. belonging to a family* or gens, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 107. II. Esp. in gram.: genitivus casus, *the genitive case:* si ut *Maecenas*, *Suffenas*, *Asprenas* dicerentur, genitivo casu non *e* litera, sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: Suet. Aug. 87: also *absol.* genitivus, i, *m. the genitive:* Quint. 1, 5, 63: Gell. 4, 16.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter*, *parent*, *father*, *creator:* quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic. Tim. 8: imitantes genitorem et effectorem sui, ib. 13: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. M. 5, 145: Pelopis, *Tantalus*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: deum, *Jupiter*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 45: of *Neptune*, as ruler of the sea, Ov. M. 11, 202: bellorum, *Mars*, Sil. 3, 126: of the deified *Romulus:* o Romule, Romule die! O pater, o genitor, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: genitorque Quirine urbis, Ov. M. 15, 862. II. Fig.: qua rapitur praeceps Rhodanus genitore Lemanno, Aus. Urb. 13, 7: asciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: o fraudum genitor, Sil. 13, 738: Graeci vitiorum omnium genitores, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

gĕnĭtrix, icis, v. genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, ae, *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *a begetting*, *bearing*, *birth*, *generation:* in alitum quadrupedumque genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin. 18, 24, 56: origo atque genitura conchae, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107. II. Meton.: *seed of generation*, *semen:* profluvia geniturae (virorum), id. 22, 22, 40. 2. *that which is generated* or *created*, *a creature:* spirantes (*i. e.* serpentes), Arn. 1, 8: incredula, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23. 3. In astrology, *one's natal star* or *constellation*, *nativity:* reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat, Suet. Aug. 94: Eutr. 7, 20: Amm. 29, 1.

gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [gigno].

gĕnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a begetting*, *bearing*, *generation* (rare): libri de animalium genitu, App. Apol. p. 297.

gĕnĭus, i, *m.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *the tutelar deity* or *genius of a person*, *place*, etc.: v. Smith's Biog. and Mythol. II. 241. II. *the spirit of social enjoyment*, *fondness for good living*, *taste*, *appetite*, *inclination:* isti qui cum geniis suis belligerant, parcipromi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81: suum defrudans genium, Ter. Ph 1, 1, 10: nunc et amico meo prosperabo et genio meo multa bona faciam, Pl Pers. 2, 3, 11: indulge genio: carpamus dulcia, ib. 5, 151. Used by parasites for *entertainer*, *patron:* ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedromum genium meum? id. Curc. 2, 3, 22. III. *wit*, *talent*, *genius* (rare): nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit, Juv. 6, 562: victurus genium debet habere liber, Mart. 6, 60, 10.

gĕno, v. gigno.

gens, gentis, *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] orig. *a number of persons* or *families descended* (or *supposed to be descended*) *from a common ancestor; a race* or *clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites:* Sulla gentis patriciae (*sc.* Corneliae) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95: L. Tarquitius patriciae gentis, Liv. 3, 27: quum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem gente ad se rediisse dicerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: gens Tarquiniorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.* Julia gens, Liv. 1, 3: L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat; a se ascitos minorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: patricii minorum gentium, id. Fam. 9, 21: anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C. Canuleius tribunus plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1: uti Fecceniae Hispalae gentis enuptio, tutoris optio esset, *the right of marrying out of her* gens, id. 39, 19: perjurus, sine gente, *of no family*, *of vulgar birth*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 567.) II. Transf. of the gods, *etc.:* ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in coelum reperientur, *the superior deities* (the consentes), Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126. 2. Poet. like genus and stirps: *a single descendant*, *offspring* of an entire race: vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Virg. Aen. 10, 228: Tirynthia gens est (*i. e.* Fabius), Sil. 7, 35: gens extrema viri, *the last descendant*, id. 2, 185. 3. In a contemptuous sense, like our *tribe*, *brood:* si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 81. 4. In a more extended sense: *a nation*, *people* (sometimes more restricted than natio and populus, and sometimes equivalent to them): (Deus) non curat singulos homines, ne civitates quidem, ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, Cic. Manil. 11, 31: per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: aut gentes aut populos, id. 11, 1, 86: postquam bello subegit Aequorum magnam gentem et ferocem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: gens Sabīna aut Volsca, ib. 3, 4: Transalpinae gentes, ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: Suevorum gens longe maxima Germanorum omnium, ib. 4, 1: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quaerimus gentem, ingenia quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: gladio pugnacissima gens Roma[illegible] Quint. 9, 3, 8: Segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32. in illa incorrupta maxime gente Aegyptiorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, ib. 1, 17: jus gentium, ib. 1, 2. Also for civitas, *the inhabitants of a city* or *town:* Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. 5. Gentes, opp. to Romani: *foreign nations*, *foreigners* (rare): maneat, quaeso, duretque gen tibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: Auct. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.* 6. In the fathers, gentes, like ἔθνη, opp. to Jews and Christians: *pagans, heathens, gentiles*: Lact. 2, 13 *fin.* 7. Of beasts: *a race, herd, brood, swarm*: intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur, Col. 9, 9, 6: quos (equos) in spem statues summittere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Virg. G. 3, 73: utque luat poenas gens haec (*i. e.* vulpes), *breed, race*, Ov. F. 4, 711. 8. Meton.: *a region, country* (rare): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4. 9. Esp. as a partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum with an *adv.* for the sake of emphasis: *in the world, on earth*: ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde haec gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubivis gentium agere aetatem, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? ib. 13: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, id. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo quovis gentium, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44.

gentĭāna, ae, *f. the herb gentian*, Gentiana lutea, Linn. (so called after the Illyrian king, Gentius): Plin. 25, 7, 34.

gentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens] *pertaining to a nation, national*: quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. A. 3, 43: Tert. de Anim. 39.

gentīlĭcĭus or **-tius**, a, um. *adj.* [gentilis] *pertaining to a particular clan* (gens): an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: gentilicia (nota), *opp.* publica, id. 6, 20: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell. 2, 119: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Seranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8. ‖. *pertaining to a nation, national*: vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9.

gentīlis, e, *adj.* [gens] *of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race*; and subst. *a person belonging to the same family* or gens, *a relative bearing the same name*. Subst.: gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti, Cic. Top. 6, 29: tuus gentilis, Brute, M. Pennus, id. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Tim. 11: tuus paene gentilis, *thy namesake*, id. Verr. 2, 77, 190: jestingly, fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (*i. e.* Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus (acc. to the lex XII. Tab. respecting the insane), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8. Adj.: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. Ner. 50: copia, *out of a single* gens, id. Vit. 1: odia, *family enmity*, Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68.

‖. Transf.: of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

2. In a more extended sense: *pertaining to the same people* or *nation, national*: and Subst. *a fellow-countryman*: multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*: solum, ib. 3, 59: imperium, ib. 6, 32: religio, ib. 12, 34: levitas, ib. 12, 14: utilitas, ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223: metallum, id. 16, 465: gurges, Stat. Th. 3, 297. Poet. of plants: non gentilia poma, *i. e. foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41. Subst.: Gell. 17, 17. 3. Esp. gentiles, *foreigners* (opp. to Romans): nulli gentilium provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Theod. 3, 14, 1: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7.

4. *heathen, pagan, gentile* (opp. to Jewish or Christian): and Subst. *a heathen, a pagan*: vulgus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 464: nugae, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentilium literarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30. *Sup.*: Sextus Pythagoreus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.

gentīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis] *the relationship of those who belong to the same* gens: gentilitatum, agnationum jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, ib. 1, 39, 176: Plin. Pan. 37. ‖. Meton.: *relatives bearing the same name, kin*: omnes Tarquinios ejicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr. in Non. 222, 17: gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 24. In *plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39. 2. Of plants: *bearing the same name*: Plin. 23, 7, 65.

3. *heathenism, paganism*: gentilitas (*opp.* Dei religionem), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.* And meton.: *the heathens, pagans*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1086: Tert. Virg. vel. 2.

gentīlĭter, *adv. after the manner* or *language of a country*: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Sol. 11. ‖. *heathenishly*: Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4.

gentilitius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (also masc.: *nom. sing.* genus, Lucil. in Non. 207, 28. And in the neutr. *nom.* and *acc. sing.* genus, Cic. Arat. 45: *plur.* gēnua, as a dissyllable, Virg. Aen. 5, 432: *gen. plur.* genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6, dub.: *dat. plur.* genubus, Sen. Hippol. 667) *the knee*: genu ad quemque jecero, ad terram dabo, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40: in ipsa genus utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, quum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, *be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80: genua advolvi, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*: ib. 6, 49: for which, genibus se advolvere *or* advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*: Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 93: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, *i. e. kneeling, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28. ‖. Transf. of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42. [Sans. *jânu*; Gr. γόνυ; Eng. *knee*.]

gĕnŭālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* [genu] *garters*: Ov. M. 10, 593.

gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *innate, native, natural* (rare): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2: pietas, Ulp. Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230. ‖. Transf *genuine*: comoedia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3.

gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [genae, which originally meant *jaw*] *pertaining to the jaw*: dentes, *jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: Plin. 11, 37, 63: genuini dentes, quod a genis dependent, Fest. *s. v.*: *absol.*: genuini, orum, *m. plu.*: Virg. Cat. 5, 36: and *sing* genuinus, i, *m.*: Juv. 5, 69. Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to criticise, backbite*, Pers. 1, 115.

gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *birth, descent, origin*: ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: genere regio natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: C. Laelius, quum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, *At hercule*, inquit, *tu tuis dignus*, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2. 2. Esp. *birth*, for *high* or *noble birth*: quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, ib. 3, 14: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. Od. 1, 14, 13: cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. Aen. 5, 621. ‖. Meton.: *race, stock*: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. 3, 11, 12: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Virg. Aen. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6. In *plur.*: summis gnati generibus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 20. 2. *a descendant, offspring, child*; and collect. *descendants, posterity, race, family* (poet.): credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 12: Uraniae genus, Hymen, i. e. *her son*, Cat. 61, 2: audax Iapeti genus, i. e. *his son Prometheus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27. genus Jovis, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov. M. 4, 609 genus Adrasti, i. e. *Diomede, grandson of Adrastus*, id. F. 6, 433: nepotum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 4: Tantali genus, ib. 2, 18, 37: ab alto demissum genus Aenea i. e. *Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Caesar*, id. S. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicis auctor, i. e *the Romans*, id. Od. 1, 2, 35.

3. Of an assemblage of objects having a common origin, *or* possessing some common quality *or* qualities: *a race class, sort, species, kind.* Of men: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, *of the human race*, Cic. Am. 5, 20: o deorum quicquid in coelo regit terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod 5, 2: virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13: Ubii, paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, *race of men*, ib. 7, 42: so of *nations, peoples, tribes*: implacidum genus (Genauni), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: genus durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12 genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id 13, 44: Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47: est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic. Am. 17, 62: genus aliud tyrannorum, id. Rep. 1, 44: judicum genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: omnium ejus generis poëtarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic. Planc. 6, 15. In *plur.*: eorum hominum genera sunt duo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, id. B. C. 2, 36: duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt, Cic. Sest. 45, 96. (ii) Of other animals: genus altivolantum, *the race of birds*, Enn. Ann. 1, 98: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 163: piscium, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1410: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17: animantum propagare genus, *to propagate the race*, Lucr 1, 196. In *plur.*: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21. (iii) Of things genus ullum materiaī, Lucr. 2, 304 quum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreant et in suo quaeque genere pu-

bescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: cibi genus, ib. 4, 1: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: dulce orationis genus, id. Or. 13, 42: genus hoc erat pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: dicendi, id. Off. 1, 1, 3. In *plur.:* Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. The *acc. sing.* is sometimes used in apposition with neut. pron. and adj. instead of the *gen.:* scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, id. Att. 13, 12: Lucr. 6, 918 *etc.* **4.** In a still more general sign. = res, aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in everything*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. *Adverb.:* in genus, *in general, generally:* sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 *fin.* **5.** Esp. in philos. (opp. to species *or* partes, and comprising them) *a general term, logical genus:* genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut *animal; pars* est, quae subest generi, ut *equus.* Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam *homo* animalis *pars* est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 22, 32: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, id. Or. 4, 16. **6.** In gramm.: *gender:* transversi sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut *albus, albi, albo:* directi sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut *albus, alba, album.* Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur *casus*, directorum *genera:* utrisque inter se implicatis forma, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165, § 22: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5, 16.

gĕnus, ūs, *the knee:* v. genu.

gĕōdes, is, *m.* = γεώδης (earth-like, earthy), *a precious stone*, apparently a kind of quartz: Plin. 36, 19, 32.

gĕōgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = γεωγραφία, *geography:* de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4.

gĕōgrăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωγραφικός, *geographical:* stili, Amm. 23, 6: perplexitas, id. 31, 2.

gĕōmetres, ae (also **gĕōmetra**, ae: **gĕōmĕter**, tri, Sen. Ep. 88: *al.* geometres: gĕōmētrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv. 3, 76), *m.* = γεωμέτρης. *a geometer, a mathematician:* quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: Juv. 3, 76: *dat.* geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6: *acc.* geometren, id. 1, 10, 4: *plur.* geometrae, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33: *dat.* geometris, Quint. 1, 10, 18: *acc.* geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

gĕōmetria, ae, *f.* = γεωμετρία, *geometry:* in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: Quint. 1, 10, 34 *sq.*

gĕōmetrĭcē, ēs, *f.* = γεωμετρική, *geometry:* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

gĕōmetrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωμετρικός, *pertaining to geometry, geometrical:* geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: quaedam de dimensione, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formae, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117. **II.** Subst. geometricus, i, *m. a geometer, geometrician:* reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40. **2.** geometrica, orum, *n. plu. geometry:* geometrica discere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

gĕorgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωργικός, *pertaining to husbandry, agricultural, georgic:* carmen, *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. 7, 5, 10. *Absol.* georgica, orum, *n. plu.:* Virgilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5. And in a Greek form of *gen.:* in primo Georgicon, id. 13, 20.

gĕrănĭon or **-um**, ii, *n.* = γεράνιον, a group of plants, of which Pliny mentions three: **1.** "Myrrhis," prob. Myrrhis odorata. **2.** "Foliis candid." = Erodium malacoides, Willd. **3.** "Anemones fol." = Geranium tuberosum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 11, 68.

gĕrănītis, ĭdis, *f.* = γερανῖτις, *a precious stone, now unknown:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

gerdĭus, ii, *m.* = γέρδιος, *a weaver:* Lucil. in Non. 118, 10: Firmic. 8, 25 *med.*

gĕrens, entis, *Part.* [gero]. **II.** Adj.: *carrying on, managing* (with *gen.*): rei male gerentes, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

germānē, *adv. like a brother, sincerely:* germane fraterneque rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.

germānĭcĭānus, a, um [Germania] *adj. stationed* or *serving in Germany:* exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8: Eutr. 7, 11. Also *absol.* Germaniciani, orum, *m. plu.:* Suet. Tib. 25.

germānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the Germans, Germanic, German:* saltus, Liv. 9, 36: mare, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28: sermo, Suet. Cal. 47: bellum, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22: Calendae, *i. e. the 1st of September* (named Germanicus on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day), Mart. 9, 2, 4: Suet. Cal. 15: persona, *a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children*, Mart. 14, 176. **II.** Subst.: germanicus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) *a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian:* Juv. 6, 205.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [germanus] *relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood:* moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: subituram vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius, as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8: nexus germanitatis, *the bond of sisterhood*, App. M. 2, p. 115. **II.** Transf.: *the relationship of the various colonists of one mother-city:* ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56. **2.** Of things: *union, resemblance, similarity:* unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59.

germānĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *in a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly:* germanitus, fideliter, dictum a germanitate, Non. 118, 14: Aug. Ep. 120, 34.

germānus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN, prob. through germen, q. v.] *an appellation of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father:* spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 43: frater, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, id. Mil. 27, 73: bimembres (*i. e.* Centauri), Ov. M. 12, 240. Poet. as an appellation of intimate friends: soror, of a nurse, Enn. Ann. 1, 46: also *absol.* germana, ib. 52. **2.** Subst. germanus, i, *m.*, and germana, ae, *f. full brother, full sister:* nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Virg. Aen. 5, 412: germanae justa dat ante suae, Ov. F. 3, 560. Poet. of animals: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. In a pun on the word Germanus, *a German:* Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: *Germanum Cimber occidit*, Quint. 6, 3 29. In *plur.:* Vell. 2, 67 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *pertaining to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 25: casus (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 *fin.* **2.** *genuine real, actual, true:* illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 38: haec germana ironia est, Cic. Brut. 86, 296: gerrae germanae, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. *Sup.:* germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132. (Hence Sp. *hermano.*)

germen, ĭnis, *n. sprig, offshoot* huc aliena ex arbore germen includunt, Virg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Plin. 16, 25, 41. In *plur.:* inque novos soles audent se germina tuto credere, Virg. G. 2, 332. **2.** Transf.: *an embryo* or *foetus:* impleratque uterum generoso germine, Ov. M. 9, 280: celsa Tonantis germina, *i. e. daughter*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: servile, Just. 18, 3 *fin.:* and of *puppies, whelps*, Nemes. Cyneg. 155. (ii) of other things: rubri germina cara maris, *sprigs of coral*, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 14: frontis, *i. e. a horn*, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129. **II.** Fig.: *a germ:* Lucr. 4 1079: germen ab aethere trahere, Prud. Cath. 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στεφ. 3, 1. [*Ger-men* derived by Bopp and others from GEN root of *gigno:* from *germen* would come the adj. *germin-anus* shortened into *germanus.*]

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino] *a sprouting forth, budding, germination:* palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: surculi, Plin. 17, 14, 24. In *plur.:* id. 7, 2, 2. **II.** Meton. *a sprout, shoot:* accumuletur germinatio terra, donec robur planta capiat, id. 17, 17, 28.

germĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sprouting forth, putting forth, germination* oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilescere, auctor est Marcus Varro, Plin. 15, 8, 8: serotino quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter id. 16, 25, 41 *fin.*

germĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a* [germen]. **I.** Neutr.: *to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate:* asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42: id. 13, 24, 46. **II.** Act.: *to put forth.* pennas, id. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum id. 7, 6, 5.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to wear, carry about* (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem ferinam qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1419: vestem, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum laeva gerebat, ib. 4, 782: galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: vincla, ib. 4, 681: Vulcanum (*i. e.* ignem) in cornu conclusum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26: onera, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77. (ii) of parts of the body: *to have:* (poet.) centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg. Aen. 1, 315: qua modo brachia gessit, crura gerit, Ov. M. 5, 455: Coae cornua matres gesserunt, *i. e. were turned into cows*, ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1144: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 772: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines gerens, ib. 2, 278: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110. So of childbearing: gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72 uterum, id. 8, 40, 62. (iii) Of inanimate subjects: terram multosque lacus multasque lacunas in gremio gerere et rupes diruptaque saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122. **2.** *to bear, carry, bring* to a place (rare): feminae puerique saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19: id. 37, 5. *Absol.*: si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Cato R. R. 151, 4: Liv. 7, 6. Proverb.: non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100. **3.** *to bear, bring forth, produce:* quae (terra) quod gerit fruges, *Ceres* (appellata est), Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 64: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6: arbores quas ardua gesserat Oete, id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Virg. G. 2, 70: messis aristas, silva gerit frondes, Ov. M. 11, 615. **II.** Fig.: *to bear, have, entertain, cherish:* fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107: animum invictum advorsum divitias, ib. 43: animum super fortunam, ib. 64: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11: personam, *to support a character, play a part,* Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115: est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, ib. 1, 34, 124: mores, quos ante gerebant, nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 2: plumbeas iras gerere, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 18: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: inimicitias hominum more, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: de amicitia gerenda praeclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24: utrique imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.* *Absol.*: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72. **2.** Esp. with *pron. reflect.*, and with an *adv.* or *abl.*: *to bear, deport, behave,* or *conduct oneself, to act:* in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10: se valde honeste, Cic. Att. 6, 1: se perdite, ib. 9, 2, A: se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 26: nunc ita nos gerimus, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11. (ii) So with *acc.* of person: *to conduct oneself as any one, to play the part of:* (cf. ago, *no.* VIII.): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 44: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293: aedilem, App M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714. (iii) the two preceding constructions are sometimes combined: interim Romae gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55: meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, ib. 85. **3.** With *prae* and *pron. reflect.*, and *acc.* (for prae se *ferre*): *to show, exhibit, manifest:* affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30: prae se quandam gerere utilitatem, ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 *fin.* **4.** Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: *to sustain a charge, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform;* and in the pass. *to take place, be done:* imperator quod dicitur res gerere, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatum ab his qui onera gerunt quod hi sustinent, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romae, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes, Cic. Att. 16, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: magistratum, id. Sest. 37, 79: potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25: tutelam alicujus, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 2, 68: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris belli domique gerebantur, *great deeds were done,* Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15: res gestas audire et legere, *public events* or *occurrences,* id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit, et sua re gesta laetatur, *in their deed,* id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, ib. 2, 32: haec dum Romae geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: susceptum negotium gerere, id. Fam. 13, 5: quid negotii geritur? id. Quint. 13, 42: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, id. Rep. 1, 16: pacem an bellum gerens, Sall. J. 46 *fin.*: bella multa felicissime gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4: Caes. B. G. 1, 1: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43: gladiis geri res coepta est, id. 28, 2: ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39. *Absol.*: quum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestae nullae invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102: sive caesi ab Romanis forent Bastarnae, sive prospere gessissent, Liv. 40, 58 *fin.* **5.** Gerere morem alicui, *to comply with, obey, gratify, humour:* mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, *complied with my wishes,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 87: sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74: geram tibi morem et ea quae vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: without *dat.*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 36. In *pass.*: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16: mos gerundus est Thaidi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6. **6.** Of time: *to pass, spend:* ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: vitam, Petr. 63: annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24.

gĕro, ōnis, *m.* [gero] *a carrier, porter:* ite, ite hac, simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, bonorum hamaxagogae, *that carry off, ravishers,* Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

gĕrontēa, ae, *f.* = γεροντεία, *the plant groundsel, called also* senecio *and* erigeron, Senecio vulgaris, vel S. Jacoboea, Linn.: App. Herb. 75.

gĕrontŏcŏmīum, ii, *n.* = γεροντοκομεῖον, *a hospital* or *almshouse for poor old people:* Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19.

gerrae, arum, *f. plu.* = γέῤῥα, *wicker-work,* hence, *trifles, stuff, nonsense:* Fest. *s. v.*: tuae blanditiae mihi sunt, quod dici solet, gerrae germanae atque edepol liroe liroe, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. As an interject.: gerrae! nae tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, id. Trin. 3, 3, 31.

gerres, is, *m. an inferior salted sea-fish,* very likely *the shad,* a large kind of herring (Clupea, Linn.) found in the Mediterranean: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Mart. 12, 32, 15: "gerres μαινίδες," Gloss. Philox. Proverb.: addere garo gerrem, = *to pour water into one's wine,* Arn. 5, 188.

gerro (old orthogr.: cerrones leves et inepti, Fest. *s. v.*), ōnis, *m.* [gerrae] *a trifler, idle fellow:* gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gĕrŭla, ae, *f.* [gero] *she that bears, carries:* Tert. Anim. 19 *fin.*: Sol. 1 *fin.*: *a working bee:* Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [gero fingo] *a helper, abettor:* flagiti, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 14.

gĕrŭlo, ōnis, i. q. gerulus: App. M. 3 *sub fin.* (dub.)

gĕrŭlum, i, *n.* [gero] *a bearer:* cornua potuum gerula, Sol. 20.

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier:* nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 79: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: Suet. Cal. 40. **2.** *one who does something, a doer:* gerulus ὁ πράττων, ὁ πρακτήρ, Gloss. Philox.: cf. gerulifigulus.

gĕrundĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] In gram *a gerund:* Diom. p. 350 P.

gĕrundīvus modus, in Gram. *a gerund:* Serv. p. 1788 P.

gĕrūsĭa, ae, *f.* = γερουσία, *a hospital* or *retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country:* Vitr. 4, 8: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

geseorētae, arum, *f. plu. a sort of boat,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25 dub.

gestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gesto] *portable* Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *that which is carried* or *worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements,* etc.: clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. Aen. 3, 286: hoc Priami gestamen erat, ib. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (*sc.* margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: asini gestamen, *a burden, load,* App. M. 7, p. 197. In *plur.*: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, ib. 1, 457: sua virgo deae gestamina reddit, *i. e. a necklace,* Val. Fl. 6, 671. **II.** *that with* or *in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan:* segni equorum cura, quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2: Agrippina gestamine sellae Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair,* ib. 14, 4: without *gen.*: in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, ib. 11, 33. **III.** *a carrying* or *conveyance:* lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Act. *a bearing, carrying:* infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.* **II.** Pass. *a being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *a riding, driving,* or *sailing for pleasure:* genera gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi, vel lectica, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15: Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33: id. Vesp. 21. **2.** Meton.: *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade,* etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: ib. 2, 17.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer carrier:* delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. **II.** *one who rides out to take the air:* Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair,* Suet. Ner. 26: id. Vit. 16.

gestātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that bears* or *carries:* Val. Fl. 4, 605.

gestātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bearing, carrying:* adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

gestĭcŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [gesticulus] *a female mime:* Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a mime:* Amm. 24, 4.

gestĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor] *pantomimic action, gesticulation:* nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: inaffectata, App. M. 10, p. 254.

gestĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a posture master, mime:* Col. 1 praef. § 3.

gestĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n* and *a. dep.* [gesticulus] *to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate:* scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 36 gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet Dom. 8: jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quae vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, *he acted in pantomime,* id. Ner. 42. *Perf. part. pass.*: Sol 27 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [gestus] *a mimic gesture, gesticulation:* digitorum, Tert. Apol 19.

gestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gero] *a doing, performing* (rare): in gestione negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38. **II.** *a behaving, acting:* Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

gestĭo, ivi *or* ii, itum (old *imperf.* gestibant, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 49), 4. *v. n.* [gestus] *to use passionate gestures, to throw oneself about* (esp. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful.* With *abl.*: quorum alter laetitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: voluptate nimia gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: inani laetitia exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. 6, 36: cur non gestiret taurus equae contrectatione, equus vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19. *Absol.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hac (eloquentia) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, quum sese Martia tigris abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: quum laetitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12. **2.** Fig. of rhetoric: *to enlarge at will, to digress:* quapropter historiae nonnunquam ubertas in aliqua exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15. **II.** Meton.: *to desire eagerly* or *passionately, to long for:* constr. usually with the *inf.*, rarely with the *abl.* or *absol.* With *inf.*: roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 114: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica, Cic. Att. 2, 7. With *pass. infin.*: equidem illam moveri gestio, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 43: ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 30. With *abl.*: (cygnos) nunc currere in undas et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. G. 1, 387. *Absol.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 167: dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, *were longing for the whip*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 49.

gestĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [gesto] *to carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear:* mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 83: anulum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17: poma, Sol. 45.

gesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [gero]. **I.** Act.: *to bear, to carry, to have:* quae nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem (*i. e.* scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347: clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: gemmam digito, Plin. 2, 63, 63: coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567: neque jam livida gestat armis brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. S. 1, 2, 83: quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: post cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2: arma humeris, Liv. 27, 48: ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulae gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62. *Absol.*: (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *to go with young*, Plin. 8, 10, 10. **2.** Esp. in *pass.*: *to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *for pleasure:* nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*: gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, Mart. 1, 13, 8. **3.** Fig.: hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? *to be dearly loved*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: tu quidem meum animum gestas; scis, quid acturus siem, *know my mind*, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11. **4.** *to carry about, blab, tell:* homines qui gestant, quique auscultant crimina, id. Ps. 1, 5, 12: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen. Ep. 123. **II.** Neutr.: *to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *to take the air* (rare): gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, inquit, Suet. Dom. 11: ne ad gestandum quidem unquam iter ingressus, id. Galb. 8.

gestor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tale-bearer, tattler:* Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 12. **II.** *a manager, performer:* negotiorum, Scaev. Dig. 49, 1, 24.

gestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gestus] *full of gestures* or *action:* manus argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5: puelli incessu, App. M. 10, p. 253.

gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero].

gestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture:* gestum imitari, Lucr. 4, 320: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gustuque, *motion*, Suet. Aug. 7. In *plur.*: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov. M. 6, 308. **2.** Esp. *the artificial gesture of an actor* or *orator, gesticulation:* nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1: convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque, Quint. 11, 3, 14: comicus magis quam oratorius, ib. 125. In *plur.*: histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65: breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quae (concinnitas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quae Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Or. 25, 83. **II.** *a management, administration:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9.

gesum, i, v. gaesum.

gēthȳum, yi, *n.* = γήθυον, *a kind of onion;* acc. to some *the chive*, Allium schoenoprasum, Linn.; acc. to others *the shallot*, Allium ascalonicum, Linn.; perh. the former: Plin. 19, 6, 32: id. 19, 7, 35.

gēum, i, *n. the herb bennet, avens*, Geum urbanum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 21.

gibba, ae, *f. a hump on the back, hunch:* Suet. Dom. 23. **II.** Transf.: *a hump-like protuberance:* axes duo quernei curvantur mediocriter, ut prominere videantur in gibbas, Amm. 23, 4.

gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed:* (boves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: gallinae, ib. 3, 9, 18: Clesippus fullo, gibber praeterea et alio foedus aspectu, Plin. 34, 3, 6: Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Maecen. poet. ap. Sen. Ep. 101 *ad fin.* **II.** Transf.: *protuberant:* cum capite gibbero, Varr. in Non. 452, 5. [Sans. *kubja*, gibbosus; Gr. κυφός, κύπτω.]

gibber, ĕris, *m.* [gibber] = gibba, *a hunch* or *hump on the back:* Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat aucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350.

gibbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hump* or *hunch-backed:* Orbil. in Suet. Gramm. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 3 (*al.* gibbosi). **II.** Fig.: sermones, *crooked, twisted*, Front. Eloqu. p. 231.

gibbosus, a, um, v. gibberosus.

gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [cognate with gibber] *hunched, humped, gibbous:* calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1. **II.** Subst. gibbus, i, *m.* = gibba, *a hunch, hump:* Juv. 10, 309. (Hence It. *gobbo;* Fr. *gobin.*)

gĭgantēus, a, um, *pertaining to giants:* Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: Ov. Trist. 2, 71.

gĭgas, antis, *m.* (*acc.* often giganta, gigantas), *a giant* (see Dict. Biogr. 1. 267): Ov. Met. 1, 152: ib. 5, 319.

gĭgerĭa, orum, *n. plu. the cooked entrails of poultry:* gigeria optime facta, Petr. 66: Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

gignentĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [gigno] *organic bodies, things that grow and produce*, as plants, trees, *etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, ib. 93: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6.

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum (old form of the *pres.* gĕno, ĕre: genunt, Varr. in Prisc. p. 898 P.: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122: genuntur, Lucr. 3, 434 *inf.* geni, id. 3, 798: *gen. gerund.* genendi, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1. *Perf.* genuvit, Enn. Ann. 1, 28. *Imperf. inf pass.* gignier, Lucr. 3, 623), 3. *v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce;* in *pass. to be born, to spring, arise, proceed:* sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec Hecubam causam interitus fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, id. Fat. 15, 34: quaecumque animal pariunt, in capita gignunt, *bring forth their young with the head foremost*, Plin. 10, 64, 84: pisces ova quum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: omnia quae terra gignat, ib. 1, 2, 4: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Plin. 33, 4, 21 *fin.*: India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20: ad majora quaedam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. Tim. 8. In *pass.*: meri bellatores gignuntur, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 85: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense geniti, Plin. 11, 37, 59: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9: de quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617: (vacca) e terra genita, ib. 1, 615: dis genite et geniture deos, Virg. Aen. 9, 642: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116: quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec id esset principium, quod gigneretur aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 89. Poet. with *inf.*: omne potens animal leti genitumque nocere, Lucan. 6, 485. *Absol.*: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hae (mulieres), quae gignunt, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 *med.* **II.** Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Am. 6, 20: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 45: allium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23. In *pass.*: quum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannus gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44: Plato eas (ἰδέας gigni negat et ait semper esse, id. Or 3, 10: odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Am. 10, 35: in animorum permotione gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8. [Root GEN: Sans. *jan*, to be born; Gr. γεν in γίγνομαι.]

gillo, ōnis, *m. a cooling-vessel, cooler* for liquids: Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 369 ed. Burm.: βαυκάλιον gillo, Gloss. Philox.

gilvus (gilbus), a, um, *adj. pale yellow:* equi, Varr. in Non. 80, 2: Virg. G. 3, 83. [Sans. *gaur;* Germ. *gelb.*]

gingĭdĭon, ii, *n.* = γιγγίδιον, *a small Syrian plant;* acc. to Sprengel *the French carrot*, Daucus gingidium Linn.; acc. to others D. visnaga, Linn. Plin. 20, 5, 16.

gingĭlismus, i, *m.* = γιγγλισμός, *loud laughter:* Petr. 73, 4 (*al.* gingiliphos.)

gingīva, ae, *f. a gum* · inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13: Plin. 20, 3, 8 *fin.*: Juv. 10, 200.

gingīvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gingiva] *a small gum* (rare): App. Apol. p. 277.

gingriator, tibicen, Fest. *s. v.*

gingrīna, ae, *f.* [gingrire] *a kind of small flute*: Sol. 5: Fest. *s. v.* gingrio.

gingrīre, anserum vocis proprium est, Fest. *s. v.*

gingrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [gingrire] *the cackling of geese*: Arn. 6, 205.

gingrum φωνὴ χηνός, Gloss. Phil.

ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

git (also gith, giti, and githi, acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.) *indecl. n. a plant, called also* melanthion *and* melanospermon, *the devil-in-a-bush*, Nigella sativa, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 71: id. 19, 8, 52: Cels. 2, 33: Col. 6, 34, 1.

glăbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber] *without hair, smooth*: corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168: Apollo corpore glabellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [same root as glubo, *q. v.*] *without hair, smooth, bald*: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, ib. 2, 2, 6: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4. *Comp.*: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163. **II.** Subst. glaber, bri, *m. a young (beardless) slave, favourite slave*: Cat. 61, 142: Phaedr. 4, 5, 22: Sen. Ep. 47.

glabrārĭa, ae, *f.* [glaber] *she who loves smooth-skinned slaves*: Mart. 4, 28, 7.

glabresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow smooth, bare,* or *bald*: Col. 2, 19, 2.

glabrēta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *places where nothing grows*: Col. 2, 9, 9.

glabrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *smoothness of the skin, baldness*: calvitiis et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

glabro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bald, to deprive of hair* or *bristles*: Col. 12, 55, 4.

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *icy, frozen, full of ice*: hiems, Virg. Aen. 3 285: frigus, Ov. M. 9, 582: polus, ib. 2, 173: regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1: pontus, Lucan. 1, 18.

glăcĭes, ēi, *f. ice*: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 964: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: Plin. 8, 28, 42 *fin.*: lubrica, Liv. 21, 36. In *plur.*: glacies, Virg. G. 4, 517: glacierum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 494.

glăcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [glacies]. **1.** Act.: *to make* or *turn into ice*: in *pass.*: *to freeze, congeal*: positas ut glaciet nives puro numine Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescitve in gemmas, Plin. 8, 38, 57: ruptis vasis (vini) stetere glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27. **2.** Transf. *to render hard* or *solid*: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2. **3.** Fig.: stupet anxius alto corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622. **II.** Neutr.: *to become hard, to harden*: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciat nisi accepta cera, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

glădĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladius] *pertaining to swords*: negotiator, *a sword-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4247. Subst. gladiarius, ii, *m. a sword-cutler*: ib. *no.* 4197.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator*: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74. As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (*i. e.* Antonii) futura sit? ib. 7, 6, 17: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7. **2.** Meton.: in *plur.*: *a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition*: gladiatores dare, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: Cic. Sest. 64, 133: edere, Suet. Aug. 45: Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic. Att. 2, 1: *abl. absol.*: gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators*, ib. 2, 19. **II.** *a sword-cutler*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glădĭātōrĭē, *adv. in the manner of gladiators*: quae gladiatorie, quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Comm. 15.

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial*: ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band of gladiators*, id. Sest. 64, 134: Caes. B. C. 3, 21: munus, Suet. Caes. 10: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: locus, *a place for gladiatorial combats*, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: gladiatoria Venus, *i. e.* clinopale, App. M. 2, p. 121. **II.** Subst. gladiatorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire* or *pay of gladiators*: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*

glădĭātūra, ae, *f.* [gladius, gladiator] *a gladiatorial combat;* also *the profession of a gladiator* (rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43: ut requiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105.

glădĭŏlum, i, v. gladiolus.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [gladius] *a small sword*: lingulam veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122. In *plur.*: heterocl.: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint. 1, 6, 42. **II.** *a plant, the gladiolus* or *sword-lily*: Plin. 24, 11, 38: id. 25, 11, 89.

glădium, i, v. gladius.

glădĭus, ĭi, *m.* (old form gladium, ii, *n.*: Lucil. in Non. 208, 13: Quint. 1, 5, 16), *a sword*: occursat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, id. B. C. 3, 93: destringere, id. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 27, 13: educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cic. Att. 4, 3: educere e vagina, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: condere, Quint. 8, praef. § 15. Proverb.: suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, *I despatch him with his own weapon*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: Cic. Caecin. 29, 82. (ii) quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), *with very little trouble*, id. Att. 1, 16. **II.** Meton. *murder, death*: quum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: Vell. 2, 3: gladiorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, *i. e. the power of life and death*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8. **2.** *a gladiatorial combat*: qui quum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 25. **3.** gladius vomeris, *a ploughshare*: Plin. 18, 18, 48. **4.** *the sword-fish*, also called xiphias (ξιφίας), Xiphias Gladius, Linn.: Plin. 9, 2, 1: id. 9, 15, 21. (Hence Fr. *glaive.*)

glaeba and its deriv. v. gleba, *etc.*

glandārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [glans] *producing acorns* or *mast*: silva, Cato R. R. 1, 7: Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans fero] *acorn-bearing* (rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 937: Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

glandĭŏnĭda, ae, *f.* [glandium] *a savoury, glandulous morsel*: glandionidam suillam (obsonari), Pl. Men. 1, 3, 27.

glandĭum, ii, *n.* [glans] *a delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat, esp, in pork: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: id. Capt. 4, 4, 7: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

glando, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *an acorn*: Avien. Perieg. 285.

glandŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [id.] (lit. *a little acorn;* hence) *the glands of the throat*, tonsillae: in ipsis cervicibus glandulae positae sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 1. Hence, **2.** *swelled glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils*: id. 2, 1 *fin.*: id. 8, 4. **II.** i. q. glandium, *delicate glandulous bits of pork*: Mart. 3, 82, 21.

glandŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glandulae] *full of kernels, glandulous*: cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

glanis, ĭdis, and **glanus**, i, *m.* = γλάνις and γλάνος, regarded by Cuvier as identical with the *silurus* of Pliny *viz.* Silurus Glanis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 43 67: id. 32, 10, 45.

glans, glandis, *f.* [same as βάλανος] *the nut-like fruit of forest-trees: an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut,* etc.: Plin. 16, 5, 6 *sq.*: Cic. Or. 9, 31: Virg. G. 1, 148: glandis appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. **II.** Transf.: *an acorn-shaped ball* of lead or *clay* which was hurled at the enemy: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Liv. 38, 20: Virg. Aen. 7, 686. **2.** *the nut* or *glans* of the penis: Cels. 7, 25. (Hence Sp. *lande*: cf. *liron* from glis.)

glārĕa, ae, *f. gravel*: eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Liv. 41, 27: Tib. 1, 7, 59.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea] *full of gravel, gravelly*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: glareosa sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56: flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31.

glastum, i, *n. the herb woad, used in dyeing blue*, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 1, 2.

glaucēum, i, *n.* = γλαύκειον, *a plant*, usually called glaucion, *q. v.*: poet. Col. 10, 104.

glaucĕus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion] *of the plant glauceum*: Scrib. Comp. 22.

glaucĭcŏmans, antis, *adj.* [glaucus como] *with bluish-gray hair, bluish-gray*: oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

glaucĭna, orum, *n. plu.* = γλαύκινα *ointment of glaucium*: Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21

glaucĭon, ii, *n.* = γλαύκιον, *the* (bluish) *plant Glaucium* or *horned poppy*, the foliage of which has a bluish gray bloom, Glaucium luteum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 59: *plur.* Mart. 9, 27. **2.** "Ceratitis," Plin. 20, 78 Glaucium corniculatum, Persoon.

glauciscus, i, *m.* = γλαυκίσκος, *a bluish-coloured fish now unknown*, but perh. the same as glaucus: Plin. 32, 10, 46.

glaucĭto, 1. *v. n. to yelp*: glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 60.

glaucōma, ătis, *n.* (also ae, *f.*: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70) = γλαύκωμα, *an opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract*: Plin. 29, 6, 38. Comically: alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere, *to throw dust into his eyes*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

glaucōpis, ĭdis, *f.* (γλαυκῶπις, gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva) *an owl*: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87.

glaucus, a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός, *bluish gray*: undae, Lucr. 1, 720: amictus (Nymphae), Virg. Aen. 12, 885: sorores, *the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351: ulva, Virg. Aen. 6, 416: salix, id. G. 4, 182: equus, ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

glaucus, i, *m.* = γλαῦκος, *a bluish-coloured fish*, supposed by Cuvier to be the umber, Sciaena umbra, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 25.

glaux, cis, *f.* = γλαύξ, *a plant*, called also eugalacton, Astragalus Glaux, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 58.

glēba (glaeba), ae, *f. a lump of earth, a clod*: ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glebis terrarum saepe friatis, id. 1, 887: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 39: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: nec ulli gleba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11: priusquam in os injecta gleba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57. **II.** Meton.: *land, soil*: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glebae, Virg Aen. 1, 531. **2.** Of other things: *a piece, lump, mass*: sevi ac picis glebae Caes. B. G. 7, 25: turis, Lucr. 3, 328 marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8: salis, id. 31, 7, 39: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50: lactis, *a clot,* Nemes. Ecl. 3 *fin.* [Same as Eng. *clod.*] (Hence Sp. *ghiova.*)

glēbālis (glaeb.), e, *adj.* [gleba]: *consisting of clods:* agger, Amm. 23, 5. ‖. In law: *relating to lands:* collatio, *a tax paid from lands, land-tax,* Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 3.

glēbārĭus (glaeb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to clods.* Subst.: *a plough-ox:* e quis (bubus) ut dicti valentes glebarii, qui facile proscindunt glebas, *clod-breakers:* Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glēbātim (glaeb.), *adv. by clods:* agros glebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. pers. 23.

glēbātĭo (glaeb.), ōnis, *f.* [gleba] *a land-tax:* Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 12.

glēbōsus (glaeb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of clods:* App. M. 1, p. 103: terra glebosior, Plin. 35, 16, 53.

glēbŭla (glaeb.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small clod* or *lump of earth:* frumenta lapillisque carent et glebulis, quas per trituram ferre terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23: Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.* ‖. Meton.: *a little farm, small piece of land:* Juv. 14, 166: App. M. 9, p. 233. **2.** Of other things: *a small piece, little lump:* myrrhae, Vitr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

glēbŭlentus (glaeb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of earth:* animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

glēchon, ōnis, *m.* = γλήχων, *penny-royal,* pulegium, Mentha Pulegium, Linn.: App. Herb. 92.

glēchōnītes, is, *m.* = γληχωνίτης, *wine flavoured with pennyroyal:* Col. 12, 35.

glēsum (also glessum and glaesum), i, *n. amber:* Tac. G. 45: Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.

gleucīnus, a, um, *adj.* = γλεύκινος, *of must, made from must:* oleum, Col. 12, 53: Plin. 15, 7, 7.

glīnon, i, *n.* = γλῖνος, *a kind of maple-tree,* Acce monspessulanus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 15, 26.

glīrārĭum, ii, *n.* [glis] *a place for keeping dormice:* Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, glīris, *m. the fat dormouse, dormouse,* Myoxus glis, Gmelin: Glis esculentus, Blumenb.: a delicacy with the Romans: Varr. R. R. 3, 15: Plin. 8, 57, 82: Mart. 13, 59: Apic. 8, 9. (Hence It. *ghiro;* Fr. *loir;* also Sp. and Fr. *liron.*)

gliscerae mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Fest. *s. v.*

glisco, 3. *v. n.* [prob. akin to cresco, Fest. *s. v.*] *to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out:* ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling,* Lucr. 1, 475: suffusa veneno tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, *swells,* Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, *grows fat,* Col. 7, 1, 1: turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 19. ‖. Fig.: *to swell, grow, increase, spread:* spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro dux videt, i. e. *ardently long for,* ib. 12, 639: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Hortens. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 22: gaudium, Pac. ib. 18: furor in dies, Lucr. 4, 1065: rabies, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. Asin. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: gloria et pericula, ib. 15, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, *grows, increases,* ib. 4, 27: postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, *grow in wealth,* ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo praetores additi, ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6. *Pass.:* ut major invidia Lepido glisceretur, *may grow, increase,* Sempron. Asellio in Non. 481, 5.

glŏbātim, *adv. in bands* or *troops:* Amm. 27, 9.

glŏbo, avi atum, 1. *v. a.* [globus] *to make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical:* dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2. ‖. Transf.: *to form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together:* si ante exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78: coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 *med.*

glŏbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [globosus] *rotundity, sphericity:* terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

glŏbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [globus] *round as a ball, spherical:* (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant, Cic. Tim. 6: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15: terra, id. N. D. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Liv. 38, 29.

glŏbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little ball, globule* (rare): chrysocollae globulis sudore resolutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27. Fig. of style: *a rounding, rotundity:* melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glŏbus, i, *m.* [akin to glomus] *a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe:* quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15: terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16: solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 473: quum coelum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, *fire-balls,* Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: cordis, *poet.* for cor, Lucr. 4, 118. **2.** *a dumpling:* a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti globi, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107. ‖. Fig.: *a globular mass, ball; globe of* things collected together: flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame,* Virg. G. 1, 473: sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Lucan. 4, 74: Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381. **2.** Esp. *a troop, crowd, body,* or *mass* of people, soldiers, *etc.:* extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: emissi militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. A. 14, 61: ib. 4, 50: Sil. 7, 53: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* serra: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, sarcastically, *from that noble clique,* Sall. J. 85: conjurationis, Vell. 2, 58: consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

glocidare et **gluttire** gallinarum proprium est, quum ovis incubiturae sunt, Fest. *s. v.*

glōcĭo, 4. *v. n. to cluck like a hen:* Col. 8, 5, 4.

gloctŏro, 1. *v. n. to cry like a stork:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glŏmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [glomero] *rounded, round* (rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a rounding; a round body, ball:* lunae, Lucr. 5, 725. In *plur.:* nec retinentur inter se glomeramina quaeque, *the round atoms,* id. 2, 454: dilue praeterea glomeramina, *pills,* Seren. Sammon. 55.

glŏmĕrātē, *adv. in a condensed manner:* Aus. Grat. Act. 29.

glŏmĕrātim, *adv. in heaps* or *crowds:* glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4.

glŏmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glomero]. Of horses: *a rounded, ambling pace, an amble:* Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67.

glŏmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [glomus] *to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate:* lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, ib. 1, 35: ubi venae inter se implicatae glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22: atra favilla volat glomerataque corpus in unum densatur, Ov. M. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, ib. 14, 212: glomeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523: glomeratus pulvis, Lucan. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, *to amble,* Virg. G. 3, 117 (cf. glomeratio). **2.** Transf.: *to gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together:* agmina cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerant, id. Aen. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, ib. 2, 315: dum se glomerant retroque residunt, ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Virg. Aen. 9, 689: plebs tristi murmure glomeratur circa corpus regis (of bees), Plin. 11, 18, 20: ad terram gurgite ab alto quam multae glomerantur aves, Virg. Aen. 6, 311: foedam tempestatem, id. G. 1, 323. ‖. Fig.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, *revolving,* poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 19: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.

glŏmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like a ball, round* (rare): Col. 9, 3, 1.

glŏmus, ĕris, *n.* [akin to globus] *a ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, *etc.* (rare): lanae, Lucr. 1, 361: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142.

glōrĭa, ae, *f. glory, fame, renown. Absol.:* hiccine est ille Telamo, modo quem gloria ad coelum extulit? Cato ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellente virtute, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, id. Arch. 11, 26: bello quaeritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Am. 7, 23: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11: sit in aeterna gloria Marius, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2. With *subj. gen.:* candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. *ornament, pride,* Ov. A. A. 1, 290: Tib. 4, 1, 203. In *plur.:* memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, *glorious deeds,* Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 36. With *gen. obj.:* nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitia, laudem est adeptus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.:* gloria rei militaris, ib. 5, 29: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloria florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis gloria, id. Rep. 2, 10: imperii gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: dicendi gloria, id. Brut. 68, 239. ‖. Transf.: *thirst for glory, ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting. Absol.:* moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id. Fam. 7, 13: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: caecus amor sui et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, id. Od. 1, 18, 15. In *plur.:* perjuriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit aut gloriarum pleniorem, quam illic est, *vain boastings,* Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 22. With *gen. obj.:* generandi mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: lautae mensae, Lucan. 4, 376. [Root CLU (*clu-eo,* Gr. κλύω) whence a noun *cluor* (like *honor*): from *cluor* came *cluoria,* like *uxorius* from *uxor: cluoria* contr. into *cloria, gloria:* Corssen, 40.]

glōrĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [glorior] *glorying, exulting* (rare): Gell. 5, 5.

glōrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a glorying, boasting, vaunting:* ex quo efficitur, gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28.

glōrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, braggart:* App. Flor. p. 357.

glōrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glorifico] *glorification:* Eccl.

glōrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [glorificus] *to glorify:* deum, Tert. Idol. 22.

glōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria facio] *glorious:* Cod. Justin. 2, 8, 6.

glōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [gloria] *a small glory, a little glory:* nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perfruamur, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

glōrĭor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [id.] *to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself:* constr. with the *acc., acc.* and *infin., a relat. clause,* the *abl., de, in,* or *absol.* With *acc.* or *pass.* (*gerundive*): vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier, ib. 23, 82: in eum hacc gloriantem impetum facit, Liv. 27, 12: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: est in aliqua vita praedicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib. § 49. With *acc.* and *infin.:* is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? id. Pis. 1, 2: omnes provincias se peragrasse, id. de Or. 2, 64, 258: seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: se tenebras offudisse judicibus gloriatus est, Quint. 2, 17, 21. With *relat. clause:* gloriatus est expergefactae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38. With *abl.:* nominibus veterum gloriantur, Cic. Or. 50, 169: quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, id. Lig. 7, 20: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint. 3, 6, 93. With *de:* de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12, 29: de misera vita gloriari, id. Fin. 3, 8, 28. With *in:* non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87. *Absol.:* licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriae pertinet, id. Off. 1, 22, 78: tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: dicitur co tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: defendendi haec causa non gloriandi loquor, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet. Tit. 10 *fin.*

glōrĭōsē, *adv. gloriously:* res magnas manu gerere, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8: triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. *Comp.:* quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27. *Sup.:* quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 4. II. *boastfully, vauntingly, pompously:* exorsus es non gloriose, id. de Or. 2, 8, 31: mentiri, id. Mil. 27, 72: proloqui, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 4: amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6.

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned:* de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa, ib. 1, 28, 59: consilia, id. Att. 8, 12: princeps, Suet. Cal. 8: gloriosissimae victoriae, id. Tib. 52: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. H. 5, 17: mihi gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: bene de re publica mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33. II. *vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious:* ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? id. Flacc. 22, 52: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. 10, 20, 22 *fin.:* esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet. Claud. 1: deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, et cum irrisione audentium imitari militem gloriosum, in allusion to Plautus' play of that name, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.

glos, **glōris**, *f.* [γάλοως, Att. γάλως] *a husband's sister, sister-in-law:* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6. II. Acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example.

glossa, ae, *f.* =γλῶσσα, *an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation,* usually *glossema:* Aus. Ep. 127. Hence Glossae, *a term applied to collections of such words with explanations:* tesca aiunt sancta esse, qui glossas scripserunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10.

glossārĭum, ii, *n.* [glossa] *a vocabulary* or *glossary of antiquated* or *foreign words:* vos philosophi meri estis, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria; namque colligitis lexidia, res tetras et inanes, Gell. 18, 7.

glossēma, atis, *n.*=γλώσσημα, *an antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation:* circa glossemata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia, Quint. 1, 8, 15: camillam (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt administram, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88, § 34. Hence Glossemata, orum, *n. plu. a name given to collections of such words with explanations:* Glossematorum scriptores, Fest. *s. v.* naucum.

glossēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=γλωσσηματικός, *pertaining to obsolete* or *foreign words:* genus locutionum, Diom. p. 434 P.

glossŏpetra, ae, *f.*=γλωσσόπετρα, *a precious stone in shape resembling the human tongue:* Plin. 37, 10, 59: Sol. 37 *med.*

glottis, Idis, *f.*=γλωττίς, *a little bird,* not hitherto identified: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

glūbo, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to deprive of bark, to bark, peel:* salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato R. R. 33, 5: ramos, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2. In an obscene sense: (Lesbia) glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5. II. Neutr.: *to cast off the shell* or *bark:* Cato R. R. 31, 2. [Same root as *glaber,* and as *s-calpo, s-culpo;* γλάφω, γλύφω, κολάπτω.]

glucidatum suave et jucundum. Graeci enim γλυκὺν dulcem dicunt, Fest. *s. v.*

glūma, ae, *f.* [glubo] *a hull* or *husk,* esp. of corn: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 *sq.*

gluo συστύφω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. [same root as in glutio].

glus, ūtis, *f.* [same root as glutio] *glue,* usually gluten; Aus. Idyl. monos. per interr. 12, 10.

glut glut, a word intended to imitate the sound of liquids flowing through a narrow aperture: Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 ed. Burm.

glūten, inis, *n.* (*masc.* acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, 75) and **glūtĭnum**, i, *n.* [same root as glutio] *glue:* collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg. G. 4, 40: Plin. 16, 40, 79: glutinum ferunt Daedalum invenisse, Varr. in Charis. p. 67: glutinum, Cels. 5, 5: Plin. 11, 39, 94. 2. Transf.: *a connecting-tie, band:* ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102. II. Fig.: εἱμαρμένη et necessitas ambae sibi invicem individuo connexae sunt glutino (*al.* glutinio), App. Trismeg. p. 100: glutino caritatis haerens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3.

glūtĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [glutino] *that which is glued together, a glued* or *pasted place* in paper: Plin. 13, 12, 25.

glūtĭnārĭus, ii, *n.* [gluten] *a glue-boiler:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4198.

glūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glutino]. In medic. *a drawing together, closing* of wounds: vulneris, Cels. 7, 27.

glūtĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In medic. *that glues* or *draws together:* virtus, App. Herb. 72.

glūtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder:* Cic. Att. 4, 4 b: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2925.

glūtĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In medic. *that glues* or *draws together:* Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

glūtĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gluten] *gluey, glutinous:* Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glūtinium, ii, v. gluten.

glūtĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gluten] *to glue, glue together:* chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60: fragmenta vitri id. 20, 3, 11. II. Transf. in medic. *to close up* an opening, esp. a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, Cels. 7, 4: cicatricibus glutinandis, Plin. 23, 6, 35: praecisos nervos, id. 25, 5, 19: si orae vulneris se glutinarunt, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious:* terra, Col. 1. praef. § 24: caro, Cels. 2, 22. *Comp.:* pus et sanguine et sanie, id. 5, 26, 20. *Sup.:* terra, Col. 3, 11, 10: resina, Cels. 6, 7, 5.

glūtĭnum, i, v. gluten.

glūtĭo (also **gluttio**), īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to swallow* or *gulp down:* epulas, Juv. 4, 28: micularum minimum cum vino destillatum glutivi, Front. Ep. 5, 40 ed. Mai. 2. Transf. of sound, *to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing:* quum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. 10, 12, 15 *fin.* II. Fig.: Christus clamans glutitam mortem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 267. [Root GLU; cf. Sans. *grî,* "devorare;" whence Sans. *gala,* "collum" and Lat. *gula;* also by reduplic. Lat. *gur-gul-io.*] (Hence It. *inghiottire;* Fr. *engloutir.*)

glutio, *to cluck;* *v.* glocidare.

glūto (also **glutto**), ōnis, *m.* [glutio] *a glutton, gormandizer:* Is. Orig. 10, 114: Anth. Lat. 2, 405: Fest. *s. v.* ingluvies. (Hence It. *ghiottone;* Sp. *gloton;* Fr. *glouton;* Eng. *glutton*).

glūtus (also **gluttus**), a, um, *adj.* [from root GLU: v. glutio] *tenacious, well-tempered, soft:* locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet beneque glutus siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1: Plin. 17, 18, 29. Also glittus in Fest.: glittis subactis, levibus, teneris, *s. v.*

glūtus (also gluttus), i, *m., a gulp:* Pers. 5, 112.

glўcўmĕris, idis, *f*=γλυκυμερίς, *a kind of cockle,* or similar *bivalve mollusk:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

glўcyrrhiza, ae, *f.*=γλυκύῤῥιζα, *liquorice-root:* Plin. 22, 9, 11.

glўcyrrhizon, i, *n.*=γλυκύῤῥιζον, *liquorice-root:* Plin. 11, 54, 119: called in Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix (Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linn.; vel. Gl. glandulifer, Willdenow).

glўcўsīdē, ēs, *f.*=γλυκυσίδη, *a peony:* Plin. 25, 4, 10.

glyssomarga, ae, *f. a kind of white marl:* Plin. 17, 18, 4 (*al.* glissomarga).

gnaphălĭon, ii, *n.*=γναφάλιον, *the herb cotton-weed,* Diotis maritima, Poir: Plin. 27, 10, 61.

gnarigavit significat apud Livium narravit, Fest. *s. v.* [gnarus].

gnārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gnarus] *knowledge* (rare): locorum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 116, 22: Amm. 16, 2.

gnarivisse narrasse, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss. Philox.

gnarurat γνωρίζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also **gnaruris**, e, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 17: id. Poen. prol. 47: Aus. Ep. 22, 19: Arn. 3, 113: gnaruris γνώριμος, Gloss. Philox. Another form is narus, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic. Or. 47, 158), *adj.* [root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] *knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practised, expert:* constr. with *gen., a relat. clause, acc.* and *infin.,* or *acc.* With *gen.:* nec loci gnara sum, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 28: rei publicae, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: armorum et militiae, Col. 1 praef. § 4: artis, Just. 11, 7: temporis, Plin. 9, 8, 9: Tac. Agr. 6: si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi Col. 4, 25, 1. With *relat. clause:* Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic. Or. 4, 15: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Cal. 46. With *acc.* and *infin.:* Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. 23, 29: Tac. H. 2, 29: concha quum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti, Plin. 9, 35, 55. With *acc.:* simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 17. II. Pass.: *known* (rare, perh only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vin centibus, Tac. A. 1, 63: idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, ib. 15, 61: gnarum id Caesari, ib. 1, 5.

gnātus, a, um, v. natus.

gnāve, gnavitas, gnaviter, gnavus, v. under nav.

gnĭdĭus (cn.) a, um, *adj. pertaining to Gnidus, Gnidian:* granum, *the seed of the mezereon*, Plin. 13, 21, 35: arundo, *a Gnidian writing-reed*, Aus. Ep. 7, 50; also called nodi, ib. 4, 74.

gnitus, et **gnixus** a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. *s. v.*

gnōbĭlis, e, v. nobilis.

gnōmē, ēs, *f.*=γνώμη, *a sentence, maxim;* pure Lat. *sententia:* Front. Ep. 3, 11.

gnōmon, ŏnis, *m.*=γνώμων, *the pin* or *gnomon of a sun-dial:* Plin. 2, 72, 74: Vitr. 1, 6: Mart. Cap. 6, 194. (Hence Sp. *nemon.*)

gnōmŏnĭca, ae, and **gnōmŏnĭcē**, ēs, *f.*=γνωμονική, *the art of making* or *judging of sun-dials, the art of dialling, gnomonics:* Gell. 1, 9: Vitr. 1, 3: Plin. 2, 76, 78.

gnōmŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=γνωμονικός, *pertaining to a gnomon*, and in gen., *pertaining to a dial, gnomonic:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 3 *fin:* res, id. 1, 1 *fin.:* Subst.: gnomonici, orum, *m. plu.*=γνωμονικοί, *persons skilled in gnomonics, diallists:* Sol. 37.

gnosco, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gnōsis (Gnoss.), idis, *f. adj. pertaining to the Gnosian*, i. e. Ariadne: corona, *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov. F. 3, 460.

gnostĭci, orum, *m. plu.*=γνωστικοί, *the Gnostics, a religious sect in the first centuries of the Christian era:* Aug. de Haeres. 6.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gōbĭus (also cob.), ii, and **gōbio**, ōnis, *m.*=κωβιός, *a fish of small value*, prob. *the gudgeon*, Gobio fluviatilis, Rondeletius: Ov. Hal. 128: Plin. 9, 57, 53: id. 32, 11, 53: Mart. 13, 88: Juv. 11, 37: Aus. Idyll. 10, 131. (Hence Fr. *goujon;* Eng. *gudgeon.*)

gomphus, i, *m.*=γόμφος, *a nail, peg:* Tert. Apol. 12: Stat. S. 4, 3, 48.

gongȳlis, idis, *f.*=γογγυλίς, *a rape, turnip:* poet. Col. 10, 421.

goniaea, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 59 *fin.*

gonorrhoea, ae, *f.* = γόνοῤῥοια, *a urethral flux, gonorrhoea:* Firm. Math. 3, 7, 8.

gorgŏnĭa, ae, *f. a kind of coral with a rigid frame-work:* respecting the idea of its hardening in the air, see *fungus* (*in mari*): Plin. 37, 10, 59.

gossympĭnus, i, *f. the cotton-tree*, Gossypium arboreum, Linn., or *cotton-shrub*, G. herbaceus, Linn. var. frutescens: Plin. 12, 10, 21. Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion**, ii, *n.:* Plin. 9, 1, § 2, 14.

grăbātārius κλινοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

grăbātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grabatus] *a little couch, pallet:* App. M. 1, p. 107.

grăbātus, i, *m.*=κράβατος, *a low couch, a mean bed, a pallet, camp-bed:* Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: Sen. Ep. 18: Mart. 6, 39, 4. (Hence Fr. *grabat.*)

grăcĭlens, entis, *adj.* [gracilis] *slender, thin* (for gracilis): Naev. in Non. 116, 8.

grăcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *slender, thin* (for gracilis): filum, Enn. in Non. 116, 8: equus, *lean, bony*, Gell. 4, 12.

grăcĭlesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become slender, small:* obeliscus gracilescens, Amm. 17, 4.

grăcĭlĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [gracilis pes] *slender-footed:* ciconia, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

grăcĭlis, e (*nom. fem.* gracila. Lucil. in Non. 489, 21: *plur.* gracilae virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22), *adj. thin, slender; meagre, lean:* in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov. R. Am. 328: gracilis puer, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1: capella, Ov. M. 1, 299: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv. 35, 11: arbores graciles succinctioresque, Plin. 16, 10, 17: resina (*opp.* pinguis), id. 24, 6, 22: gracilis et ejuncida vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 173: folium, id. 19, 8, 54: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: stamen, id. M. 6, 54: catena, ib. 4, 176: cacumen, ib. 10, 140: viae petauri, Mart. 2, 86, 7: rima, App. M. 4, p. 149: libellus, Mart. 8, 24, 1: umbra, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 86. *Comp.:* glans brevior et gracilior, Plin. 16, 6, 8. *Sup.:* fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51. **2.** Transf.: *meagre, scanty, poor:* ager, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11: vindemiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 20: gracili Lare vivere, App. Apol. p. 287: pauperies, id. M. 9, p. 219. **II.** Fig. of style. *simple, plain, unadorned:* materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 26: uberi (characteri dicendi) dignitas atque amplitudo est: gracili venustas et subtilitas: medius in confinio est utriusque modi particeps, Gell. 7, 14: inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est, Quint. 12, 10, 66: praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. 12, 10, 36. [Cf. *crac-ens;* Sans. *kriça*, "attenuare"; Gr. κολέκ-ανος.] (Hence Fr. *grêle.*)

grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis] *slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness:* erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: cervicis et crurum, Suet. Cal. 50: digitalis (vitis), Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: papyrum in gracilitatem fastigatum, id. 13, 11, 22. **II.** Fig. of style: *simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament:* quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24: exempla in Latina lingua M. Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, gracilitatis Lucilium, mediocritatis Terentium, Gell. 7, 14: pressa illa narrationis gracilitas, Quint. 4, 3, 2. In *plur.:* habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consectentur, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

grăcĭlĭter, *adv. slenderly:* App. M. 3, p. 130. Fig.: alia ornatius, alia gracilius esse dicenda, *more simply*, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

grăcĭlĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [gracilis] *slenderness* (for gracilitas): Att. in Non. 116, 6.

gracillo, 1. *v. n. to cackle or cluck like a hen:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

grăcĭla, v. gracilis.

grācŭlus (gracc.), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, Quint. 1, 6, 37: Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 45, akin to κόραξ]: in Pliny, *a jay*, Corvus glandarius, Linn.: and prob. also *a jackdaw*, Corvus monedula, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 79: id. 47, 107: id. 8, 27, 41: Phaedr. 1, 3, 4. Proverb.: (i) vetus adagium est: nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignorant persons have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. praef. § 19. (ii) Graculus Aesopi, *one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes*, Tert. adv. Val. 12. (Hence It. *gracchia;* Sp. *grajo;* old Fr. *graille.*)

grădālis, e, *adj.* [gradus] *step by step:* pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.

grădārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *going* or *proceeding step by step* (rare): equus gradarius, *a pacer, ambler*, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25. Fig. of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*

grădātim, *adv. step by step, by degrees, gradually:* nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: gradatim ad pauciores deducere, id. N. D. 2, 65, 164: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, quum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Acad. 2, 16, 49: quos non una ut dicitur pertica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Plin. Ep. 8, 2: gradatim amicos habere, *by gradations*, i. e. *of different grades*, ib. 2, 6.

grădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gradus] *a structure consisting of a succession of parts at different heights*, like the steps composing a staircase: lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, *the seats ascending by gradations*, Vitr. 5, 3. **II.** Fig. in rhetor. *a gradation* or *climax*,=κλῖμαξ: Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

grădātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with steps:* densis gradatisque corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.

grădĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to steps:* templum Genii, *having steps*, Amm. 23, 1: panis, *from the steps*, i. e. *distributed to the poor from an elevated place*, Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 3 *sq.*

grădĭor, gressus, *3. v. n. dep. to take steps, to step, walk:* jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si gradere tantum, quantum loquere, jam esses ad forum, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 138: longe gradientem et dira frementem ut videre, Virg. Aen. 10, 572: gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 776: induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli, ib. 11, 179: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per opaca viarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 633. With *acc.:* uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. 6, 37, 11. **II.** Poet. of things: radit vox fauces saepe facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor, Lucr. 4, 530.

grādīvĭcŏla, ae, *m. a worshipper of Mars* (Gradivus): Sil. 4, 222.

grădus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* graduis, Varr. in Non. 494, 17), *m.* [gradior] *a step, pace:* ad hanc conversionem, quae pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic. Tim. 6: gradum facere, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: ad forum suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6: celeri gradu eunt uterque, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 22: citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv. 28, 14: gradum celerare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: corripere, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9 sistere, Virg. Aen. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, *at a quick march*, Liv. 4, 32: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, Vell. 2, 1. **2.** Fig.: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38 majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3: Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, *but one step*, Liv. 27, 6: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step towards my return*, Cic. Att. 7, 23: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59. quum consuleretur, quid sentiret, non possum, inquit, tibi dicere: nescio enim quid de gradu faciat: tanquam de essedario interrogaretur, *i. e. of the peripatetics*, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, *march*, Cic. Or. 64, 216. **II.** Meton.: *station, position, ground* taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: de gradu libero ac stabili conari, id. 34, 39: in suo quisque gradu obnixi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, id. 8, 38: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32. Fig.: *a firm position* or *stand:* corda virum mansere gradu, *i. e. firm, steadfast*, Sil. 16, 21: fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, *to let oneself be disconcerted*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: motus gradu, Sen. Const. Sap. 19: gradu depulsus, Nep. Them. 5, 1. **2.** *that on which one steps, a step* or *round of a ladder, a stair* (usually *plur.*): scalarum gradus, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic. Att. 4, 1: templi tetigere gradus, Ov. M. 1, 375: aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Virg. Aen. 1, 448: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8: praeceps per gradus ire, id. Cal. 35. *Sing.*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitr. 3, 3. **3.** Of things resembling steps: (i) *a braid of hair*: caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6 44: coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51. (ii) *a spit of earth; what can be dug at once with the spade*: Col. 3, 13, 19. (iii) *a degree* of a circle: Manil. 1, 579. (iv) *the wrinkles on a horse's palate*: Veg. 1, 2. **III.** Fig. of abstract things: *a step, degree*: ille princeps variabit et mutabit; omnes sonorum, tum intendens tum remittens, persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59: ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, *notes*, Quint. 11, 3, 15: aetatis, Vell. 2, 36: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143: a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28. In *sing.*: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc. 13, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. Manil. 21, 61: ascendens gradibus magistratuum, id. Brut. 81, 281: and *absol.*: omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10: gradus officiorum, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, ib. 1, 18, 59: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, ib. 1, 17, 53: oratorum aetates et gradus, id. Brut. 32, 122: gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, ib. 82, 285: accendendi judicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166: quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. (Hence It. *grado*; Fr. *dégré*.)

graecānĭcē, *adv. in Greek*: dicere, Varr. L. L. 9, 50, 150, § 89.

graecānĭcus, a, um, *adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek*: alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, *i. e. borrowed from the Greeks*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 178, § 70: torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63: color, id. 34, 9, 20: toga, *i. e.* pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously*, Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5.

graecātim, *adv. in the Greek manner* or *fashion*: depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4.

graecātus, a, um, *Part.* [graecor]. **II.** Adj.: *made* or *composed in the Greek manner*: graecatior epistola, App. Apol. p. 329.

graecē, *adv. in the Greek language, in Greek*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Graece scripsit historiam, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265.

graecĭensis, e, *adj. Grecian* (rare): mare, Plin. 4, 21, 18: scimpodium, Gell. 19, 10.

graecĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graecus, and GEN, root of gigno] *a Greek by birth*: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18 *fin.*

graecisso, 1. *v. n.* = γραικίζω, *to imitate the Greeks*: atque adeo hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissat, Pl. Men. prol. 11.

graecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Graecus] *the Greek language*: facundia Graecitatis, Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

graecor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: si Romana fatigat militia assuetum graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: Tert. Pall. 4.

graecŭlio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a paltry Greek*: Petr. 76 *fin.*

graecŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *thorough Greek*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, id. Flacc. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, *i. e. not to be relied upon*, id. Fam. 7, 18. Subst. Graeculus, i, *m. a paltry Greek*: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: Juv. 3, 78.

graecus, a, um, *adj.* = γραικός, *pertaining to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: literae, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: *neut. absol.*: Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, id. Arch. 10, 23: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, *in Greek characters*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: more bibere, *i. e. to drink healths*, id. Verr. 1, 26, 66: fide mercari, *i. e. without credit, with ready money*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 47: nux, *i. e. an almond*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 44: pantherae, *from Asiatic Greece*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: rosa, *a kind of rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10: ovis, perh. *Tarentine*, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, perh. *to Magna Graecia*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas, *i. e. never* (the Greeks having no Calends), August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

grājŭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graius and GEN, root of gigno] *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 478: Grajugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Virg. Aen. 3, 550. *Adj.*: Grajugenae reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

grallae, arum, *f. plu.* [contr. from an obsolete dimin., gradula, from gradus; cf. rallum, from rado] *stilts*: Varr. in Non. 115, 21 *sq.*

grallātor, ōris, *m.* [grallae] *one who goes on stilts*: Fest. *s. v.*: Arn. 2, 88.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n. grass*: prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29: cervus graminis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Virg. E. 5, 26: Liv. 1, 24: floreum, *flowery turf*, Mart. 9, 91, 1. *Plur.*: tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: Virg. E. 10, 29. **II.** Transf. *a plant, herb*: ignobile cerinthae, id. G. 4, 63: Indum, *Indian aromatic herbs*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 187: Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17: non illa feris incognita capris gramina (*i. e.* dictamnus), Virg. Aen. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 137. **2.** Esp. *dog's grass, couch-grass*, Triticum repens, Linn., vel Cynodon Dactylon, Pers.: Plin. 24, 19, 118. [*Gra-men* prob. derived either from *cre-sco*, or from GEN (root of *gigno*), "cause to grow," the *n* being changed into *r*, as in *ger-men*: but Bopp and Pott derive it from Sans. *gras*, "devorare."]

grāmĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [γλάμη] *a viscous humour that collects in the corners of the eyes*: Plin. 25, 13, 96.

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen] *of grass, covered with grass, grassy*: campus, Virg. Aen. 5, 287: palaestrae, ib. 6, 642: sedile, ib. 8, 176: arae, ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer*, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. 7, 37: Plin. 22, 3, 4: Gell. 5, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 359). **II.** Esp.: *of Indian reed, bamboo*: hasta (Minervae), Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 125.

grāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass, grassy*: ager, Col. 1 praef. § 25.

grāmĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gramiae] *full of pus* or *matter*: Non. 119, 19.

gramma, ae, *f.* = γραμμή. *a line*: Macr. S. Scip. 1, 5: App. Herb 106.

gramma, ătis, *n.* = γράμμα, *a weight of two* oboli: Fann. de Pond. 8: id. 25.

grammătеus, eos, *m.* = γραμματεύς, *a scribe, secretary*: quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, App. M. p. 265.

grammătĭas, ae, *m.* = γραμματίας, *jasper striped with white lines*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

grammătĭca, ae, and **grammătĭcē**, es, *f.* = γραμματική, *grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology*: ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5: grammatice (quam in Latinum transferentes *literaturam* vocaverunt) fines suos norit, Quint. 2, 1, 4: Suet. Gramm. 1.

grammătĭca, orum, *n. plu.* [γραμματικός] *grammar, philology*: in grammaticis poëtarum pertractatio, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronuntiandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or 1, 42, 187.

grammătĭcālis, e, *adj.* [grammatica] *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: figurae, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palaestra, id. Carm. 23, 212.

grammătĭcālĭter, *adv. grammatically*: declinare, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 10.

grammătĭcē, *adv. according to the rules of grammar, grammatically*: aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

grammătĭcŏmastix, īgis, *m.* = γραμματικομάστιξ, *a scourge* (*i. e.* reviler, persecutor) *of grammarians*: Aus. Idyll. 12 *in lemm.*

grammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμματικός, *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, Quint. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. **II.** Subst.: grammaticus, i, *m. a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist*: appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio literati vocabantur, Suet. Gramm. 4: veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant, ib.: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: grammatici poëtarum explanatores sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93

grammătista, ae, *m.* = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar* or *language*: sunt qui literatum a literatore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatista: et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment, Suet. Gramm. 4.

grammătŏdĭdascălus, i, *m.* = γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, i. q. grammatista, *a teacher of language*: Mart. Cap. 3 51.

grammătŏphylăcĭum, ii, *n.* = γραμματοφυλάκιον, *a place for keeping state-papers*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμμικός, *pertaining to geometrical lines, geometrical*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 1: deformationes, *draught, sketch*, id. 3 praef.

grānārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [granum] *a place where corn is kept, a granary*: triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perflentur vento, Varr. R. R 1, 57, 1 *sq.*: Plin. 18, 30, 73: Cic. Fin 2, 26, 84: Hor. S. 1, 1, 53. (Hence Fr *grénier.*)

grānātim, *adv. grain by grain, by single grains*: App. M. 6, p. 177.

grānātum, i, *n.* (sc. malum) *a pomegranate*: Plin. 15, 28, 34: Col. 12 46, 2.

grānātus, a, um, *adj.* [granum] *having many grains* or *seeds*: mala, quae Punica vocantur, i. e. *a pomegranate*, Col. 12, 42, 1.

grandaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandaevus] *great age, longevity*: Pac. in Non. 116 12 *sq.*

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis aevum] *of great age, old, aged*: Nereus, Virg. G. 4, 392: pater, Ov. M. 8 520 senes, Tac. H. 3, 33: manus, i. e. *the Senate*, Sil. 16, 653: alios (deos) esse grandaevos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Virg. G. 4, 178: consilia, *of an aged man*, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [grandis] *to become great, to grow*: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3.

grandĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather large*: globi, Pl. Poen. 2, 35.

grandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [grandis fero] *bearing* or *producing great things*: facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis facio] *acting greatly* or *nobly*: Amm. 18, 6.

grandĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis loquor] *speaking grandly* or *loftily*: et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. Or, 5, 20: Quint. 10, 1, 66. In a bad sense, *grandiloquent*: isti grandiloqui (*i. e.* Stoici), *boasters*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers.* [grando] *it hails*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

grandĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hail*: nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329.

grandĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hail*: qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandĭo, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis]. I. Act.: *to make great, increase, enlarge*: grandire est grandem facere, Varr. Rer. divin. lib. I.: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10. Reflect.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, *to become great, to grow*, Pac. in Non. 115, 11. II. Neut.: *to become great, to grow*: Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, *adj. full-grown, large, great, full, abundant*: ita, quicquid (olerum) erat, grande erat, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 35: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: frumenta, Virg. Aen. 4, 405: hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, ib. 10, 25: ilex, Sall. J. 93: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15: literae, *opp.* minutae, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 68: epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21: sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tumulus terrenus satis grandis, ib. 1, 43: vas, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 47: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545: ossa, ib. 9, 169: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95: opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Suet. Aug. 12: fenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: aes alienum, Sall. C. 14: donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: coenae, Quint. 10, 1, 58: grande pondus argenti, Cic. Caecin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625. *Neut. adv.*: grandia ingrediens, *advancing with great strides*, Gell. 9, 11: grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14. 2. Of persons: *grown up, tall*; also, *advanced in years, aged, old*; often with natu or aevo. *Absol.*: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno (*i. e.* Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, quum plane grandis esset, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: legibus annalibus quum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, *a more advanced age*, id. Phil. 5, 17, 47: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defit, Lucr. 2, 1142. With *natu* or *aevo*: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: Suet. Ner. 34: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 37: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.*: jam grandior aevo genitor Ov. M. 6, 321. II. Fig.: *great, strong, powerful*: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: Maecenas, mearum grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7: munus, ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: malum, id. S. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, ib. 2, 3, 145. *Absol.*: si metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179. *Neut. adv.*: grande fremens, *strongly, aloud*, Stat. Th. 12, 684. 2. Esp. of style: *great, grand, lofty, sublime*: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: grande atque robustum genus dicendi, *opp.* subtile, Quint. 12, 10, 58: antiqua comoedia, id. 10, 1, 65: grandia et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6. Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. Or. 9, 30: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16. [Same as Germ. *gross*; Eng. *great*: *cre-sco* and *grow* prob. belong to the same root.]

grandiscāpĭus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis scapus] *having a large stem* or *trunk*: arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae, Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

grandĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis sonus] *high-sounding*: modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] *greatness*: aetatis granditas, Sisenn. in Non. 115, 13. II. Fig. of style: *grandeur, sublimity*: idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

grandĭter, *adv. greatly, strongly, very*: quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, Ov. H. 15. 30: illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

grandĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis] *pretty well grown up*: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grando, ĭnis, *f.* (*masc.* Varr. in Non. 208, 11) *hail, a hail-storm*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 58: Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Liv. 28, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hail-stones*, Auct. B. Afr. 47. In *plur.*: terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38. 2. Transf. (poet.) *a shower*, i. e. *great quantity, multitude*: et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38: grando aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578. II. Fig. of copious speech: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13.

grānĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* puls) [granum] *a sort of frumenty* or *pap made of pounded corn*: Cato R. R. 86.

grānĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum fero] *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grains*: folliculi, Plin. 21, 31, 105: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10.

grānum, i, *n. a grain, seed, small kernel*: tritici, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 52: uvae, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10: turis, Pl. Poen. 2, 3: fici, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: piperis, Plin. 12, 7, 15: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24: salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: cerae milii magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55: marmoreum, *marble granules, pounded marble*, Pall. 1, 15. [Same as Eng. *corn.*] (Hence It. *grano*, Fr. *grain.*)

grăphĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *pertaining to writing-styles*: theca, *a style-case*, Suet. Claud. 35. Also subst. graphiarium, ii, *n.*: Mart. 14, 21.

grăphĭcē, *adv. finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly*: obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214: tum hanc hospitam autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 3: nunc ego huic graphice facetus fiam, ib. 2, 2, 5.

grăphĭcē, ēs, *f.* (*sc.* ars) = γραφική, *the art of drawing*: Plin. 35, 10 36. § 77.

grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραφικός, lit. *pertaining to painting* or *drawing, graphic*: but found only in fig. sign., *picturesque*; of persons, *exquisite, skilful* (rare): eminentes expressiones graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. compar. γραφικωτέραν), Vitr. 4, 4: graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 64: nugator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, ib. 4, 3, 17: servus, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29.

grăphis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.* = γραφὶς, *a drawing-pencil, sketching-pen*: pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Seren. in Diom. p. 516 P. II. Meton. *drawing; a draught, design*: architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr. 1, 1: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

grăphĭum, ĭi, *n.* = γραφίον, *a writing style*: Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23. Sen. Clem. 1, 14: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Suet. Caes. 82. (Hence Fr. *greffe.*)

grassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [grassor] *a rioting* (rare): nocturnae, Plin. 13, 22, 44.

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a vagabond, idler*: poëticae artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, grassator vocabatur, Cato in Gell. 11, 2. II. *a waylayer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin*: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32: grassatores et sicarii, id. Caes. 72: nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1.

grassātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a waylaying*: in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrociniis seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37.

grassor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. freq.* [gradior] *to be in the habit of walking about, to go about*: hoc grassari gradu, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 11: siccine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31: Ov. Tr. 2, 477. Of things: (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2. 2 *to go loitering about*: hence of parasites, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon*: Liv. 3, 13: grassari antiqui ponebant pro adulari, Fest. *s. v.* 3. *to go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait*: grassari dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes, id. *s. v.*: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. 9, 15, 17. With *acc.*: *to fall upon, assault, attack*: Stat. Th. 8, 571. II. Fig.: *to advance, proceed; to act*: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1: grassandum ad clara periclis, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 3, 44: mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56: obsequio, *to act obsequiously*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93 dolo, *to act cunningly*, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23: superbe avareque in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67. 2. Esp. *to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against*: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12: in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5: in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id. Cal. 34: qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9: ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Cal. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6: placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39: dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin. 26, 11, 67: haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3 *fin.* With *acc.*: simulque Roman

pestilentia grassabatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33.

grātanter, *adv. with rejoicing, with joy:* Capitol. Max. 14: Amm. 17, 12.

grātātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [grator] *gratulatory:* Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

grātē, *adv. with pleasure, willingly:* praeterita grate meminit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: insignis haec munificentia, nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2. **II.** *thankfully, gratefully:* aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic. Planc. 41, 98: quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31: aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22: id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

grātēs (usually only in the *nom.* and *acc.*: in the *abl.* gratibus, Tac. A. 12, 37), *f. plu.* [gratus] *thanks, thanksgiving* (esp. to the gods), usu. with ago: ut Ephesiae Dianae lauta laudes gratesque agam, *may give thanks*, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36: grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, id. 23, 11 *fin.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui coelites, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac. A. 1, 69: Agrippinam iisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, ib. 12, 37: vobis, o fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9, 6 *med.*: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, Tac. A. 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg. Aen. 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, Dido, ib. 1, 600.

grātĭa, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *favour experienced by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship:* Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. Manil. 24, 70: aliquem restituere in gratiam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19: cum Luceio in gratiam redi, id. Att. 1, 14: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, 113: quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic. Att. 6, 6: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17: plerique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10: and without bona: quum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *credit, influence*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, *popularity*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: gratia plurimum posse, ib. 1, 9. In *plur.*: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, *tokens of favour*, Cic. Mur 20, 42: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7. **2.** Meton.: (objectively) like the Gr. χάρις, *agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace:* gratia formae, Ov. M. 7, 44: corporis, Suet. Vit. 3: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 prooem. § 7: unica nec desit jucundis gratia verbis, *charm*, Prop. 1, 2, 29: neque abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127: plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96: sermonis Attici, ib. 65: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, *a pleasant flavour*, Plin. 14, 1, 3. **II.** *favour towards another, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation, pardon:* ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 63: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 189: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 59: alicui delicti gratiam facere, *to grant a pardon*, Sall. J. 104 *fin.*: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. C. 52: alii ipsi professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *for the sake of*, Liv. 28, 21: deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39: data visceratio in praeteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favour shown him on the trial*, id. 8, 22. **2.** Esp. *thanks, thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (with agere, *to give* or *return thanks*, only in *plur.*: otherwise mostly in *sing.*): gratia est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam: nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11: renuntiate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam nunc non posse, Liv. 37, 37: Lentulo nostro egi per literas tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, id. Fam. 10, 19: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin.*: praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39: nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest, *if he cannot requite an obligation, he can at least be grateful for it*, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: dum carmine nostro redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36: curo et est dis gratia, quum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58: *Er.* Eamus intro, ut prandeamus. *Me.* Bene vocas: tam gratia est, *no, I'm much obliged to you*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 36. Ellipt.: fores effregit? restituentur: discidit vestem? resarcietur: est, dis gratia, et unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *thank heaven*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41. **III.** In the *abl. sing.*: *in favour of, for the sake of, on account of.* With *gen.* (and usu. placed after it): tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: honoris gratia nomino, id. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9: brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 36: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47: amplificandi gratia vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: ejus generis hae sunt quaestiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, *for example, for instance*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: pauca exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6. Before the *gen.* (rare): gratia decoris, id. 8 praef. § 18: compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58: lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2. With *pronouns:* mea gratia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 64: abire istac gratia, id. Ps. 1, 5, 138: ea gratia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8: sed huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, id. Eun. 1, 2, 19. **2.** In the *abl. plur.*: gratiis, and contr. gratis, *out of kindness, without recompense* or *reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*, προῖκα: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 38: educite quam introduxistis fidicinam; atque etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 38: quae Romae magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixeras, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui pretio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede proposita? id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: gratis rei publicae servire, id. Cluent. 26, 71: Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 83: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, id. Verr. Act. 1. 39, 101.

grātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] *a showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance* (rare): conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr 3, 2, 6: id. Mur. 20, 42.

grātĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus facio] *to do a favour, to oblige, gratify;* also *to do something as a favour, to make a present of, surrender:* gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1: Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: nuntios ad principes factionis Barcinae praemittit, ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, Liv. 21, 9 *fin.*: audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3 *fin.*

grātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kind, obliging:* pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S Mart. 2, 716.

grātĭīs (gratis), v. gratia, III. 2.

grātilla, ae, *f. a kind of cake:* Arn. 7, 230.

grātĭōsē, *adv. graciously, gratuitously* (rare): neque sordide neque gratiose, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7: gratiosius, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 4 *fin.*

grātĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gratiosus] *agreeableness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia]. **I.** Pass.: *enjoying favour, in favour popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable:* ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic. Planc. 19, 46 homini honesto, sed non gratiosior quam Cn. Calidius est, id. Verr. 4, 20, 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, diserti, id. Coel. 9, 21 splendidi homines et aliis praetoribus gratiosi, id Verr. 3, 14, 37: liberta aulica gratiosa, Suet. Oth. 2: Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: is quum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, id. Fam. 1, 3. Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, id. Lig. 11, 31: gratiosa missio, *through favour*, Liv. 43, 14: Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, *favoured*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1: cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiosa, materie rara, Plin. 16, 33, 60 **II.** Act.: *that shows favour, obliging, complaisant* (rare) gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.

grātīs, *adv.* v. gratia, III. 2.

grātor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [gratus] *to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate:* inveni, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg. Aen. 4, 478: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem, Ov. M. 1, 578: Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13 *fin.*: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: ad gratandum sese expedire, id. A. 14, 8: gratatur reduces, *congratulates them on their return*, Virg. Aen. 5, 40: Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Ov. M. 9, 244.

grātŭīto, *adv. without pay* or *profit, gratuitously:* hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, gratuito (pinxit), quum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin. 35, 9, 35 *fin.*: eloquentiam gratuito contingere, *without cost*, Tac. A. 11, 7: multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: quum mediocribus multis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, *for no particular reason*, id. Arch. 5, 10: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16: *v.* Hand. Turs. II. pp. 757 *sq.*

grātŭītus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia] *done for favour* or *friendship, without pay* or *profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous:* quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: probitas gratuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99: hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122. ne gratuita quidem suffragia, id. Plan. 22, 54: comitia gratuita, *i. e. without purchased votes*, id. Att. 4, 15: pecunia gratuita, *i. e. without interest*, Plin. Ep. 3, 11: usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: millies sestertio proposito, id. Tib. 48: universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendioque operam (obtulerunt), id. Caes. 68: gratuita in Circo loca, *free places*, id. Cal. 26: subsellia, *free benches*, id. Ner. 17: navis, *a free ship* or *boat*, Sen. Ben. 6, 19: gratuitus furor, *innate, spontaneous*, Liv. 2, 42: gratuita praeterita parricidia, *unrewarded, unprofitable*, id. 1, 47: ne gratuita crudelitas esset, id. 3, 37.

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *congratulating:* quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33: Suet. Galb. 19: velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8 *fin.*

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy:* nuntiatur mihi, isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 21: gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98: laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17: quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in sua gratulatione conspexit, *during the congratulations made to him*, id. Mur. 41, 88: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6: (signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74.

II. *a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving:* gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, id. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.*: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7.

grātŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a congratulator:* Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108.

grātŭlātōrĭē, *adv. in a congratulatory manner:* Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

grātŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *congratulatory:* epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17.

grātŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus] *to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice:* constr.: with *dat.* of the pers., with or without *abl.* of the thing with *de* (more rarely with *in, pro*, or simple *abl.*): also with *acc.* of the thing, with *quod, acc.* and *infin.*, or *absol.*: unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, ib. 6, 12: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, ib. 3, 11: quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, ib. 1, 7: quod mihi de nostro statu gratularis minime miramur, ib. 1, 7: ego vero vehementer gratulor de judicio ambitus, ib. 3, 12: Caesare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor quod te summa laus prosecuta est, id. Fam. 15, 14: tamen, quod abes, gratulor, ib. 2, 5: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id. Planc. 37, 91: temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediusfidius optimi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: tota mihi mente tibique gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 54: ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122: inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: neque regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis. 22, 51: laeto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9: quum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint. 3, 4, 3: gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8, 5, 1: gratulanti inter poenam, *congratulating himself*, Suet. Tib. 60.

II. *to give thanks, render thanks, to thank:* eamus Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 4, 18: gratulabatur divis, Naev. 3, 12: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6: quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 praef. § 8.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to χαίρω, carus: hence, lit. *joyful*, i. e. either object. *causing joy*, or subject. *feeling joy*]. **I.** Object. *causing joy; hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable* (in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: illud dicam, mihi id, quod fecisti, esse gratissimum. Tale enim tuum judicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum. Quod quum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est, ib. 13, 18: ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24: cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, nunquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam. 4, 6: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatius esse possit? id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7: mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 49: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7: grata tibi esse mea officia non miror: cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et pium et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! id Rep. 3, 9: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, ib. 1, 35, 1: grato sub antro, ib 1, 5, 3: locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 46: tempus, ib. 198: hora, ib. 1, 4, 14: dies, id. Od. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. Od. 1, 15, 14: artes, ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140: protervitas, id. Od. 1, 19, 7: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favour*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21 *fin.*: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *no greater favour*, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: quid mortem congemis ac fles? Nam gratum fuerit tibi vita ante acta priorque, *something pleasant*, Lucr. 3, 948: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. **2.** Of persons with *dat.*: Herophile Phoebo grata Tib. 2, 5, 68: vates diis gratissima, Ov F. 1, 585: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 20 donec gratus eram tibi, ib. 3, 9, 1 gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 232: Suet. Caes 27: cui (Maecenati) quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. M. 12, 586: quaestor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. *Absol.*: olim gratus eram, Prop. 1 12, 7: gratus conviva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119 comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221 juvenum gratissime Crantor, ib. 12, 367 Subst.: gratus, i, *m. a favourite, darling:* quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 *fin.* **II.** Subject. *feeling joy; hence, thankful, grateful;* also, *deserving* or *procuring thanks:* cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, quum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, ib. 10, 19: si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, id. Planc. 38, 91: ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: Hegesaratus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu meo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 25: ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer, ib. 1, 5: si quod adest gratum juvat. Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: laudo vos, Quirites quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil 4, 1, 3: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 23: quod tamen nunc faciam, tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, *might have procured me thanks*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: est istuc datum profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6. didicisse, quam sit re pulcrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117. (Hence It. *grado, mal grado;* Fr. *gré, malgré*, etc.)

grăvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gravo] *oppressive, troublesome:* cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard 3, 17: odor, id. Acut. 1, 15.

grăvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *trouble, physical inconvenience:* Cassiod. Var 9, 2.

grāvastellus, i, *m. dim. a grayheaded fellow:* quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 14: Fest. *s. v.* [From an obsolete word *gravaster*, which comes from *ravus*, the *g* being dropped: the *g* is preserved in Germ. *grau;* Eng. *gray.*]

grăvātē, *adv. with difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208: *opp.* gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66: *opp.* benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59.

grăvātim, *adv. with difficulty, unwillingly* (rare for gravate): cadere, Lucr. 3, 388: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2.

grăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gravo] *heaviness, oppression:* post cibum, Coel. Aur Acut. 2, 32 *ad fin.*

grăvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo] *subject to colds* or *catarrhs:* itaque dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

II. Act.: *that produces colds:* ervum, Plin. 18, 15, 38.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh:* Cels. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Att. 10, 16: Cat. 44, 13. In *plur.*: Cels. 1, 2: ad crapulae gravedines, *headaches from intoxication*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136. **II.** *pregnancy:* Nemes. Cyneg. 132.

grăvĕŏlens (also separately grave olens), entis, *adj.* [gravis oleo] *strong-smelling:* graveolentia centaurea, Virg

3. 4, 270. **II.** *ill-smelling, noisome, rank:* fauces graveolentis Averni, id. Aen. 6, 201: App. de Mundo, p. 74.

grăvĕŏlentia, ae, *f.* [graveolens] *an offensive or rank smell:* alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43: id. 20, 9, 36.

grăvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [gravis] *to become burdened* or *heavy:* fetu nemus omne gravescit, *becomes loaded, filled,* Virg. G. 2, 429. **2.** Esp. *to become pregnant:* cameli lac habent donec iterum gravescant, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

II. Fig.: *to become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse:* aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065: haec ne in morte gravescant, id. 3, 1035: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, ib. 14, 51.

grăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus] *pregnancy* (very rare): ab eo (sole) luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grăvĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to burden, load:* Caecil. in Non. 118, 12 *sq.* **II.** Esp. *to impregnate:* gravidari ex aliquo, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 14. Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex seso, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis] lit. *loaded:* hence esp. *pregnant, with child, with young:* puero gravida, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 87: gravida esse ex aliquo viro, ib. prol. 111: et quod gravida est viro, et me quod gravid'st, pariat, ib. 3, 1, 18: de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260: facere gravidam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: quum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: gravida pecus, Virg. G. 2, 150: muraena, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balaenae, Plin. 9, 5, 6. **2.** Subst.: gravida, ae, *f. a pregnant woman:* Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 22: Plin. 23, 6, 57. **II.** Transf.: *laden, filled, full* (mostly poet.). *Absol.:* neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 4: nubes, Lucr. 6, 440: cornu lunae, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full,* Virg. G. 1, 111: olivae, Ov. M. 7, 281: fetus, ib. 8, 294: (caprae) gravido superant vix ubere limen, *distended,* Virg. G. 3, 317. With *abl.:* gravidae nunc semine terrae, Ov. F. 4, 633: ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 5: tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 259: (alvus serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Virg. Aen. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Virg. Aen. 10, 87: Italia imperiis, ib. 4, 229: anus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus noxa, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Lucan. 5, 735. With *gen.:* mellis apes gravidae, Sil. 2, 120.

grăvis, e, *adj. heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome;* or pass.: *loaded, laden, burdened* (*opp.* levis, *light;* in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς): corpora, Lucr. 2, 225: tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: tot ora navium gravi rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: quum gravius dorso (aselli) subiit onus, id. S. 1, 9, 21: inflexi grave robur aratri, Virg. G. 1, 162: cujus (tibicinae) ad strepitum salias terrae gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden,* Liv. 29, 35: agmen grave praeda, id. 21, 5: and *absol.:* grave agmen, id. 31, 39: gravis aere dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36: fatalis equus armatum militem gravis attulit alvo, *filled, full,* id. Aen. 6, 516: graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: gravis vinculis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

2. Esp. with respect to value or number, *heavy, great:* aes grave, *heavy money,* money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound: Fest. s. v.: Liv. 4, 60: populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare aeris gravis poena dicta, Plin. 33, 3, 13: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, *uncoined silver,* i. e. *the sterling but inartificial goodness,* Sen. Tranq. 1: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate,* Suet. Aug. 39: in graviore annona, ib. 25: grave pretium, *a high price,* Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 314, 25. With respect to number: graves pavonum greges, *great* or *numerous flocks* Varr. in Non. 314, 31. **3.** For gravidus, *with young, pregnant:* regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: uterus, Ov. M. 10, 495: balaenae utero graves, Plin. 9, 5, 6. **II.** Transf. of sound: *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp. to acutus, *treble*): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: qui (sonus) acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17: sonus, 2, 8, 15: tenor, id. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, i. e. *unaccented,* id. 1, 5, 22 *sq.*

2. Of smell or flavour: *strong, unpleasant, offensive:* an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, *rank,* Hor. Epod. 12, 5: chelydri, Virg. G. 3, 415: ellebori, ib. 3, 451: odor calthae, *strong,* Plin. 21, 6, 15: herba odore suaviter gravi, id. 25, 9, 70: abrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34: absinthium ut bibam gravem, i. e. *bitter,* Varr. in Non. 190, 27. **3.** Of things affecting the body: *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe:* and of the person affected: *sick:* Cleanthes negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: genera cibi graviora, Cels. 2, 18: gravissima bubula (caro), ib.: neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id. 1, 3: solum coelumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg. E. 10, 75: anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.:* gravius vulnus, id. B. G. 1, 48: grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6: aestas, Virg. G. 2, 377. Of persons: morbo gravis, *sick,* ib. 3, 95: gravis vulnere, Liv. 21, 48: aetate et viribus gravior, *less active,* id. 2, 19: gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65: non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick, feeble,* Virg. E. 1, 50. *Absol.:* aut abit in somnum gravis, *heavy, languid,* Lucr. 3, 1079. **III.** Fig.: in a bad sense: *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant:* quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis aetas gravis est, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: grave onus officii, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: et facilior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosorum, id. Off. 1, 21, 70: miserior graviorque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius aestimare debere, liberos in servitutem abstrahi, ib. 7, 14: velim si tibi grave non erit me certiorem facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 73: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id. Fam. 2, 6: verbum gravius, id. Verr. 3, 58, 134: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: gravissimum supplicium, ib. 1, 31: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: edictum, Liv. 29, 21: gravioribus bellis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: gravis adversarius imperii, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: gravis popularibus esse coepit, Liv. 44, 30. **2.** In a good sense: *weighty, important, grave:* with respect to character, *of weight* or *authority, influential, eminent, venerable, great:* quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, Cic. Rosc. Com 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8. 35: quum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id. Fam. 5, 12: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 107: potentia senatus atque auctoritas gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95, 325: gravior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: inceptis gravibus et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus, ib. 2, 56, 228: gravis auctor, id. Pis. 6, 14: gravis testis, id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores decet, Quint. 11, 1, 45: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem conspexere, Virg. Aen. 1, 151: gravissima civitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, *an important city,* Liv. 34, 17. [Cf. Sans. *guru,* "gravis;" Goth. *kauriths,* "gravatus."] (Hence It. *greve:* Fr. *grave, grief.*)

grăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis] *weight, heaviness:* tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24: gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 83: gravitatem armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, id. B. C. 1, 58: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit gravitas, ib. 9, 39. **2.** Esp. *dearness:* annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13. **3.** *pregnancy,* and poet. of the foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, *my burden,* Ov. M 9, 287. **II.** Transf. of smell: *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness:* quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18: a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris, id. 22, 18, 21 *fin.:* animae, id. 20, 9, 35: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15: oris, id. 28, 12, 51.

2. Of the body and things affecting it: *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dullness, faintness, sickness:* corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus coeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22: coeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34: loci, id. 25, 26: morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21: an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: gravitas membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44: auditus, id. 23, 4, 42: audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48. **III.** Fig.: in a bad sense: *heaviness, slowness, severity:* gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7. **2.** In a good sense: *weight, dignity, importance, influence seriousness, gravity:* hos Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance, power,* Caes. B. G. 4, 3: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight,* Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. Am. 25, 96: erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, id. de Sen. 4, 10: gravitate mixtus lepos, id Rep. 2, 1: illud me praeclare admones, quum illum videro, ne nimis indulgenter et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att. 9, 9: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: personae gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: illam gravitatis severitatisque per sonam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6: (senarius) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis amittit, Quint. 9, 4, 140

grăvĭter, *adv. weightily, heavily, ponderously* (rare): aëra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 328 Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 49. **2.** Transf. of sounds: *deeply:* natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: Lucr. 4, 545. **3.** In gen.: *vehemently, strongly, violently:* graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52: spirantibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428: pertentat tremor terras, id. 6, 287: ferire aliquem, Virg. Aen. 12, 295: conquassari omnia, Lucr. 5, 106: quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31. **II.** Fig.: *vehemently, violently, deeply, severely, seriously; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably:* graviter aegrotare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: se habere, id. Att. 7, 2: neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: gravissime dolere, ib. 5, 54 *fin.:* quem ego amarem graviter, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 87: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27: graviter angi, id. Am. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation,* id. Cluent. 6, 16: graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. Verr. 1, 58, 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly,* id. Ad. 1, 2, 60: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. **2.** *in an impressive* or *dignified manner, impressively, with propriety* or *dignity, gravely:* (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, *with dignity,* Cic. Am. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30: locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5: gravissime judicare de aliquo, *in a manner the most honourable towards,* Caes. B. C. 2, 32.

grăvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *a cold in the head, catarrh* (rare): Apic. 3, 6.

grăvĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]. Of sounds: *rather deep:* Gell. 1, 11.

grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to load, burden, weigh down, oppress:* praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac. A. 1, 20: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3, 22: aegraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. H. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 254: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissior ibis, unda gravet pennas, ib. 8, 205: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Plin. 21, 19, 75. In *pass.:* alia die febre commotus est: tertia quum se gravari videret, *weighed down, oppressed,* Capitol. Anton. 12. **II.** Fig.: *to burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate:* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28: tu fortunam parce gravare meam, ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12. **2.** In *pass.: to be incommoded, vexed, wearied, annoyed; to take amiss, to bear with reluctance,* etc.: constr. *absol.* or with *infin. Absol.:* primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: ego vero non gravarer, id. Am. 5, 17: gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 5, 8: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 15. With *infin.:* rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164: id. Fam. 7, 14. **3.** As a *depon.* with *acc.:* Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear,* Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 12 *fin.:* matrem, Suet. Ner. 34.

grĕgālis, e, *adj.* [grex] *of* or *belonging to a herd* or *flock:* equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83: pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182. **II.** In gen.: *belonging to* or *forming part of the same body.* In a good sense, subst.: gregales, ium, *m. plu. comrades, companions:* nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: id. de Or. 2, 62. **2.** In a bad sense: *of the common sort, common:* gregali sagulo amictus, *a common soldier's,* Liv. 7, 34: habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69: poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.:* siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grĕgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd:* gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col. 6, praef. § 1. **II.** In gen.: *of the common sort, common:* id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, *common soldiers, privates,* Cic. Planc. 30, 72: and in *sing.:* miles, Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, ib. 3, 51: gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1: poëta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grĕgātim, *adv.* [id.] *in flocks, herds,* or *swarms:* haec facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. 6, 5 *fin.:* apes rem publicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4: elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5. **II.** Transf. of men: *in troops* or *crowds:* videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 148: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, *i. e. among the common people,* Plin. 26, 1, 3.

grĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to gather into a flock* or *herd, to collect, assemble* (poet.): Idaliae volucres coeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill. 1, 373: totidem totidemque gregati ferte manus, *all together,* id. Theb. 8, 667 (*al.* gregatim): Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 200.

grĕmĭum, ii, *n. the lap, bosom:* in gremium imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: Cat. 45, 2: Virg. Aen. 11, 744: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium, *i. e. has dishonoured his son's wife,* Cat. 67, 30. **II.** Transf.: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, *i. e. in the heart, centre,* id. Pis. 37, 91: in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuae, id. 12, 204: Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, *from the bowels,* Plin. 3, 16, 20: fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in mediam curiam togae gremio, Flor. 2, 6: haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24, 59: in fratris gremio, id. Cluent. 5, 13: fingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, *i. e. under our guidance,* Quint. 1, 1, 24. (Hence It. *grembio;* Sp. *grembo.*)

gressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gradior] *a stepping, step, pace:* Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5.

gressus, a, um, *Part.* [gradior].

gressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a stepping, going, step, course, way* (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Aen. 1, 410: ib. 6, 389: in *plur.:* gressus glomerare superbos, id. G. 3, 117: Val. Fl. 1, 183. Poet. transf. of the *course* of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, Virg. Aen. 5, 162.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.* Lucil. in Charis. p. 72 P.: Lucr. 2, 662) *a flock, herd, drove, swarm:* pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimarum equarum, id. Verr. 2, 7, 20: asinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Virg. G. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. E. 7, 7: dux gregis, *i. e. a bull,* Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Plin. 5, 1, 1: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. M. 1. 513: Tib. 1, 5, 28. **II.** Transf.: of persons: *a company, society, troop, band, crowd:* in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus rejicietis? Cic. Sull. 28, 77: amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18: scribe tui gregis hunc, *i. e. receive him into the number of your friends,* Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: Cethegus libertos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum telis ad se irrumperent, *i. e. in a body,* Sall. C. 50: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, *i. e. all together,* Curt. 10, 2: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 67: indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37. **2.** Esp. of players or charioteers: *a company, troop, band:* Pl. Cas. prol. 22: Ter. Heaut. prol. 45. **3.** Of things (very rare): virgarum, *a bundle of rods,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 99. (Hence It. *gregge.*)

grīphus, i, *m.* = γρῖφος (a net; hence transf.) *an intricate* or *puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (rare): griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 2: Aus. Idyll. 11.

grōma (also grūma), ae, *f. a surveyor's pole* or *measuring-rod,* acc. to Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf. *the centre of a camp,* where the measuring-rod was planted: Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 251.)

grōmātĭcus (grum.), a, um, *adj.* [groma] *pertaining to field-surveying* or *castrametation:* disciplina, Cassiod Var. 3, 52. **II.** Subst.: gromatica (grum.), ae, *f. the art of field-surveying* or *castrametation:* Hyg.

gromphaena, ae, *f. a kind of amaranth,* acc. to Sprengel, Amaranthus tricolor, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 23.

gromphēna, ae, *f. a Sardinian bird of the crane species,* not identified · Plin. 30, 15, 52.

grosphus, i, *m.*=γρόσφος, *the point of a javelin:* Arn. 6, 200.

grossĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. grossus] *thickness,* crassitudo: Vulg. Jerem. 52, 21: Sol. 43.

grossŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. grossus] *a small unripe fig:* Col. 5, 10, 10.

grossus, i, *m.* and *f. an unripe fig* Cels. 5, 12: Plin. 23, 7, 63.

grossus, a, um, *adj. thick,* for crassus: vestis grossior, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 21: grossus παχύς, Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. *grosso;* Fr. *gros.*)

gruis, is, v. grus.

grullus εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

grūma, ae, and **grumaticus**, v grom.

grūmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grumus] *a little hillock:* Plin. 19, 6, 34.

grūmus, i, *m. a little heap, hillock:* Fest. *s. v.:* Col. 2, 17, 4: Vitr. 2, 1: Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

grunda, *στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλεῶνα ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον,* Gloss. Philox.

grunnĭo (also **grundio**) īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. n. to grunt,* of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr. in Non. 114 27: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum: grunnire eum, quum capiatur, Plin. 32, 2, 9: Juv. 15, 22. **II.** Transf.: agni grundibant, Quadrig. in Non. 465, 1: cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil. ib. (Hence It. *grugnire* Sp. *gruñir;* Fr. *grogner.*)

grunnītus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio] *a grunting* of swine: nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

grŭo, 3. *v. n. to cry like a crane, crunk:* grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.

grus, grŭis (*nom. sing.* gruis, Phaedr 1, 8, 7), *f.* and *m. a crane.* **1.** *the common crane,* Grus cinerea, Bechstein. **2** ("G. Balearica," Plin. 11, 37, 44)=Grus Virgo, Temminck, *the Numidian crane:* id. 10, 25, 30: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy Hor. S. 2, 8, 87: Gell. 7, 16. **II.** Meton.: *a besieging-machine, battering* *ram*, called also corvus: Vitr. 10, 19. (Hence It. *gru*; Sp. *grulla* through a form *gruicula*.)

gryllo, 1. *v. n.* [gryllus] *to chirp like a cricket*: gryllus gryllat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

gryllus (grillus), i, *m. a cricket*, Gryllus domesticus, Linn. or *grasshopper*, Gryllus campestris, Linn.: Plin. 29, 6, 39. ‖. Transf. in painting: *a comic figure, caricature*: id. 35, 10, 37. [Onomatop.: cf. Sans. *jhilli* "cricket;" Gr. γρύλλος; Germ. *grille*.] (Hence Fr. *grillon*; and also, on account of the noise, Sp. *grillo*; Fr. *grillet, grésillon*.)

gryps, gryphis (also **gryphus**, i. Mel. 2, 1), *m.*=γρύψ, *a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin*: pegasos equino capite volucres et gryphas auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 69: Virg. E. 8, 27.

grȳpus, i, *m.*=γρυπός, *hook-nosed*: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just. 39, 1 *fin.*

guber *κυβερνήτης*, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gŭbernācŭlum (poet. contr. gubernaclum, Lucr. 4, 905: Virg. Aen. 5, 176) i, *n.* [guberno] *a helm, rudder*: additis a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illuc cursum navigii torqueant, Sen. Ep. 90: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, Virg. Aen. 5, 176. ‖. Fig.: *guidance, direction* (esp. of the state), *government* (usually plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27: abjicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. In *sing.*: Vell. 2, 113. (Hence It. *governale, governaglio*.)

gŭbernātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a steering, piloting of a ship*: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76. ‖. Fig.: *direction, management, government*: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, id. de Or. 3, 32, 131: civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum gubernatio, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii gubernatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gŭbernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a steersman, pilot*: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: Virg. Aen. 3, 269. Proverb.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *sub fin.* ‖. Fig.: *a director, ruler, governor*: aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore: gubernator magna contorsit equum vi, Quint. 8, 6, 9: poli, *i. e. God*, Sen. Hippol. 903: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae: sic enim appelletur quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 29.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a conductress, directress*: an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gŭbernĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a steersman, pilot*, for gubernator: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

gŭberno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*=κυβερνῶ, *to steer* or *pilot a ship*: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, *i. e. to pretend to direct others without sharing their risks*, Liv. 44, 22. ‖. Fig.: *to direct, manage, conduct, govern*: quid miramur L. Sullam, quum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: melius gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7: illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem gubernare, id. Mil. 9, 25: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. Att. 14, 11: haec deus aliquis gubernabit, ib. 6, 3: fortunae motum, ib. 8, 4: iter meum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14.

gŭbernum, i, *n.* [guberno] *a helm, rudder* (for gubernaculum): Lucr. 4, 440.

gŭla, ae, *f.* [v. glutio] *the gullet, throat*: gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66: quum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24: laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. C. 55. ‖. Meton.: *the palate*, i. e. *gluttony, gormandizing*: o gulam insulsam, Cic. Att. 13, 31: Numidae neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89: nil servile, gulae parens, habet? *a belly-god*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, *i. e. palate, taste*, Mart. 6, 11, 6. In *plur.*: proceres gulae narrant, *gourmands, epicures*, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

gulliocae nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Fest. *s. v.*

gŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [gula] *a gormandizer, epicure*: App. Apol. p. 295: Macr. S. 7, 12.

gŭlōsē, *adv. gluttonously*: gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5: nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit. Tert. Res. carn. 1.

gŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gula] *gluttonous, luxurious, dainty*: oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 *fin.*: nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1: gulosum fictile, *i. e. containing dainty food*, Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia gulosa, *i. e. an abstinence that enhances enjoyment*, Hier. Ep. 107, 10. Fig.: nimium lector gulosus, *i. e. a too voracious* (or *fastidious*) *reader*, Mart. 10, 59, 5.

gūmen, ĭnis, *n.*=gummi, *gum*: Pall. 12, 7, 15.

gŭmĭa, ae, *com. a glutton, gourmand*: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.

gummātus, a, um, *adj.* [gummi] *containing gum, gummy*: in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6.

gummĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing gum, gummy*: Aus. Idyll. 6, 79.

gummi, *indecl. n.*, or **gummis**, is, *f.* (*gen.* gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, 3, 49) =κόμμι, *gum*: Plin. 3, 11, 20: Col. 12, 52, 16.

gummĭno, 1. *v. n. to distil gum*: gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 *fin.* (*al.* germinet).

gummītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gummi] *a besmearing with gum*: Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of gum, gummy*: folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11.

gurdōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gurdus] *doltish, stupid*: Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26.

gurdus, i, *m.* [a Spanish word] *a dolt, jolterhead, numskull*: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. 1, 5, 57: cf. gurdus lentus, inutilis, Gloss. Isid.: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7. (Hence Sp. *gordo*; Fr. *gourd, engourdir*.)

gurges, ĭtis, *m. a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf*: non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges aestuat, Virg. Aen. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Virg. Aen. 11, 624. ‖. Meton. in gen.: *waters, stream, sea* (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phoebus Ibero tingit equos, ib. 11, 913: Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Virg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223. ‖‖. Fig.: *an abyss of prodigality*; and of persons, *a spendthrift, prodigal*: qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sest. 43, 93: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, ib. 52, 111: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [v. glutio] *the gullet, weasand, windpipe*: hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgulione longiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2: Cic. Frgm. Or. pro Tullio, § 21. ‖. *the penis*: Pers. 4, 38.

gurgŭlĭo, onis, v. curculio.

gurgustĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [gurgustium] *a small, mean dwelling, a hut*: App. M. 1, p. 112.

gurgustĭum, ii, *n.* [akin to gurgulio, perhaps with reference to its straitness] *a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut*: nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: Suet. Gramm. 11.

gustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gusto: lit. a first tasting of food; hence] *the first dish, foretaste, whet*: jussi discubuimus, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21.

gustātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a first course, collation, whet*, also, *the trays* or *vessels in which it is served*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Mart. 14, 88 *in lemm.*

gustātus, ūs, *m.* [id.: lit. a tasting of food; hence] *the sense of taste*: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91. ‖. *the taste* or *flavour* of anything: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53. Fig.: verae laudis gustatum non habent, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gustus] *to taste, to take a little of any thing*: quum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19: celerius panis mandendus quam vinum gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2: herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7. Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, *to study superficially*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. **2.** Esp. *to take a slight meal, luncheon*, or *whet*; *to eat a little*: Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubans, id. Mur. 35, 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. ‖. Fig.: *to taste, partake of, enjoy*: gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: summatim rerum causas et genera ipsa, ib. 2, 36, 153: gustavi Metrodorum, *i. e. heard, attended for a while*, ib. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 23: sermonem alicujus, *listen to, overhear*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 15: amorem vitae, Lucr. 5, 180: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small dish of food, a snack, relish*: App. M. 9, p. 232. ‖. Transf. *a kiss*: dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, ib. 2, p. 119.

gustum, i, *n. whet, relish*: Apic. 4, 5.

gustus, ūs, *m. a tasting, a partaking slightly* or *eating a little of*: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: gustu libata potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: quum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner. 33: salis, Plin. 31, 6, 32. **2.** Esp. *a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish*: Mart. 11, 31, 4. (ii) *a draught of water*: profer ex illa amphora gustum, Petr. 77 *fin.*

II. Meton.: *taste, flavour.* attrahatur spiritu is succus, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels. 6, 8: Plin. 14, 1, 3. **III.** Fig.: *a foretaste, specimen:* ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: expetens versificationis nostrae gustum, Col. 11, 1, 2: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. Ep. 114. **2.** *taste:* urbanitas significat sermonem praeferentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17. [*Gus-tus* prob. from an obsolete verb *gus-o*, same root as Sans. *ghas* "to eat," and Gr. *γεύω*, *γασ-τήρ*.] (Hence It. *gusto;* Fr. *goût.*)

gutta, ae (old *gen. sing.* guttaï, Lucr. 6, 615) *f. a drop:* numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (prae metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, *tears,* Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 90: succina, *amber,* Mart. 6, 15, 2: Arabicae, perh. *myrrh* or *gum arabic?:* App. M. 2, p. 118. **II.** Meton.: guttae, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones,* etc.: nigraque caeruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. G. 4, 99: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63. **2.** In architect. *a small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops:* Vitr. 4, 3. **III.** Fig.: *a little bit, a little* (rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1056: gutta certi consilii, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 4. (Hence It. *gotta;* Sp. *gota;* Fr. *goutte.*)

guttātim, *adv. drop by drop:* pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84: cor guttatim contabescit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttātus, a, um, *adj.* [gutta] *spotted, speckled:* gallinae, Mart. 3, 58, 15: equus, *dappled, piebald,* Pall. 4, 13.

guttŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little drop:* ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (also *m.* in *acc. sing.* gutturem, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 22) *the gullet, throat:* guttur homini tantum et suibus intumescit, Plin. 11, 37, 68: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. 13, 162: liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: parentis olim si quis impia manu senile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1. In *plur.:* fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314: laqueo ligare guttura, ib. 6, 135. **II.** Fig.: *gluttony:* vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. Coel. 19, 44: memorabile magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114. Comically. inferior, *i. e.* anus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

gutturnium vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Fest. *s. v.*

guttŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [guttur] *that has a tumour in the throat, goitred:* si quis natura gutturosus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

guttus, i, *m.* [gutta] *a narrow-necked vessel:* qui vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis guttum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Gell. 17, 8, 5: Juv. 3, 263. (Hence It. *gotto;* Fr. *godet.*)

gymnas, ădis, *f.* = *γυμνάς*, *wrestling, the exercise of wrestling:* Herculea turpatus gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106. In *plur.:* exercere protervas gymnadas, id. Ach. 1, 358.

gymnăsiarcha, ae, *m.* = *γυμνασιάρχης*, *the director of a gymnasium:* Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 *ext.*

gymnăsiarchus, i, *m.* = *γυμνασίαρχος*, *the master of a gymnasium:* Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

gymnăsium, ii, *n.* = *γυμνάσιον*, *a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium:* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 21: Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21 Comically: gymnasium flagri, *a whipping-post,* a term of reproach for one who is often flogged, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 31: totus doleo, ita me iste habuit senex gymnasium, *he has belaboured me so,* id. Aul. 3, 1, 5. **II.** Transf.: *a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college:* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: quae vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, id. Parad. prooem. 1. Of a school or college on Cicero's Tusculan estate: quum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), id. Div. 1, 5, 8.

gymnastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *γυμναστικός*, *pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72.

gymnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *γυμνικός*, *of* or *for bodily exercise, gymnastic:* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

gynaecanthe, the same as Bryonia, *q. v.:* Plin. 23, 1, 17.

gynaecēum or **gynaecīum**, i, *n.* = *γυναικεῖον*, among the Greeks, *the inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 72: Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 22. **II.** among the Romans, *the emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments:* matresfamilias ingenuae ac nobiles in gynaeceum rapiebantur, Lact. de Mort. pers. 21: Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5.

gynaecĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [gynaeceum] *the overseer of a seraglio:* Cod. Justin. 11, 7, 3.

gynaecĭus, ii, *m.*, *i. q.* gynaeciarius: Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 2.

gynaecōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *γυναικωνῖτις*, *i. q.* gynaeceum, *the women's apartments* in a Grecian house: Nep. praef.: Vitr. 6, 7, (10).

gypsātus, a, um, *Part.* [gypso]. **II.** Adj.: *covered* or *coated with gypsum:* quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, ne sibi illae vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *with hands covered all over with gypsum* (as was the case with actors who played women's parts), Cic. Fam. 7, 6. Poet.: gypsatus pes, *the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale,* Tib. 2, 3, 60: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 64.

gypsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gypsum] *of gypsum:* Spart. Sever. 22. **II.** *covered* or *plastered with gypsum* = gypsatus: facies (mulierum), Hier. Ep. 38, 3.

gypso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover with gypsum, to plaster:* vas cum impleveris statim gypsabis, Col. 12, 39, 43.

gypsoplastes, ae, *m.* = *γυψοπλάστης*, *a worker in gypsum* or *stucco:* Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

gypsum, i, *n.* = *γύψος*, *plaster of Paris, gypsum:* Plin. 36, 24, 59: id. 14, 19, 24: id. 20, 9, 39. **II.** Meton.: *a plaster image:* Juv. 2, 4. (Hence It. *gesso;* Sp. *geso, algéz.*)

gyrīnus, i, *m.* = *γυρῖνος*, *a tadpole:* ranae pariunt minimas carnes nigras, quas gyrinos vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74. (The gyrinus of modern naturalists is a water-beetle.)

gȳro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gyrus] *to turn round in a circle, wheel round* (rare): animal difficile se gyrabit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5. **II.** Meton.: *to make of a circular form, to round:* chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11. (Hence It. *girare.*)

gȳrus, i, *m.* = *γῦρος*, *a circle,* esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. G. 6: (anguis) septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Virg. Aen. 5, 85: ducensque per aëra gyros miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30: Virg. Aen. 7, 379. **2.** Meton.: *a place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14, 11. **II.** Fig.: *a circle, circuit, career, course:* mensis artiore (quam annus) praecingitur circulo; angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12: sed bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: simili gyro venient aliorum vices, *circuit, course.* Phaedr. 4, 26, 25: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: attrahe lora fortius et gyro curre, poeta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 398: in dialecticas gyris consenescere, Gell. 16, 8. (Hence It. Sp. *giro.*)

H.

H, h, is the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the guttural aspirate. It was doubted among the ancients whether H was properly a letter or not: si H litera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19: H literam, sive illam spiritum magis quam literam dici oportet, Gell. 2, 3. H enters into combination with all the vowels, and generally *precedes* them; but it was frequently not pronounced: hence *harena* for *arena*, *harundo* for *arundo*, and even *hac* for *ac* (Inscr. Orell. *no.* 23); and on the other hand, *aruspex* for *haruspex*, *erus* for *herus*, *ercisco* and *erctum* for *hercisco* and *herctum*, *aheneus* and *aëneus*, *Annibal* and *Hannibal*, *Adria* and *Hadria*, etc. v. Gell. 2, 3. As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants *c*, *p*, *t*, and *r* (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, and θ were originally designated by KH, ΠΗ, and TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and see the letter C, p. 136. As a final, *h* occurs only at the end of the interjections *ah* and *vah*. **II.** Interchanges of H with other letters. **1.** With C in the perf. part. formed by the suffix *tus*, e. g. *traho*, *tractus*, *veho*, *vectus*. **2.** With the Greek χ: *e. g. hamus* χαμός; *hirundo*, χελιδών; *hiems*, χειμών; *hortus*, χόρτος; *hio*, χάος, χαίνω, *humi*, χαμάι, χθών; *heri*, *hesternus* χθές; in the two last cases θ is inserted. **3.** With F. *see* F. **4.** With Gr. φ: *e. g. herba*, φορβή. **5.** With G in Gothic and K in Old High German: *e. g. heri*, Goth. *gistra* (mod. Germ. *gestern*), O. H. G. *kestar; hostis*, Goth. *gasts* (Eng. *guest*), O. H. G. *kast*. **6.** In combination with *s* it forms *x*: *e. g. traho, traxi* = *trah-si; veho, vexi* = *veh-si.* **III.** The Romance languages display the same uncertainty in the use of H as is manifest in the parent tongue, sometimes retaining it, but far more frequently omitting it: *e. g.* Lat. *hebes, heres, hirundo;* Wal. *hebét, heredie, hirundineá;* Lat. *halitare, hara, harpago:* Fr. *haleter, haras, harpon;* Lat. *habere* It. *avere*, Fr. *avoir;* Lat. *hibernus:* Sp. *invierno;* Lat. *historia;* It. *istoria;* Lat. *honor;* It. *onore;* Lat. *habitator;* It. *abitatóre;* Lat. *hordeum;* Fr. *orge;* Lat. *homo;* Fr. *on.* In some cases double forms occur, one with, the other without *h*: *e. g.* Lat. *hasta, hora, homo, honor;* Sp. *hasta* and *asta*, *hora* and *ora*, *home* and *ome*, *honor* and *onor*. **2.** Initial *ho* is sometimes changed into *vue*, *ve*, or *güe*: *e. g.* Lat. *hodie, hostis;* Sp. *vuedia, vueste;* Lat. *hortus;* old Sp. *veste, verta;* mod. Sp. *güerto.* **3.** *h* in the middle of words is in a few instances changed into another guttural: *e. g.* Lat. *annihilare:* It. *annichilare*, Sp. *aniquilar.* **4.** *h* initial into *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *harpa;* p. *farpa*, Port. *farpa;* Lat. *harpago;* Port. *farpão.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, H denotes the cases of hic; habet, heres, honor, *etc.* HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citerior *or* hic condiderunt. **2.** In the abbreviation HS. for sestertium H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius, *ad init.*

ha! *interj.* an exclamation of warning, checking, *hold!:* ha, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixis! Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 45: ha nimium, Stasime, saeviter! id. Trin. 4, 3, 53. **II.** ha ha he! an exclamation of laughter *or* derision! *Ha! ha! ha!: Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Me.* Quid risisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13: ha, ha, he! jam teneo, quid sit, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 23.

hăbēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; lit. that by which a thing is held; hence] *a thong, a rein:* exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404: omnes effundit habenas, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: turbo actus habena, ib. 7, 380: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan. 6, 221: Balearis tortor habenae, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, *of the whip,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: molles galeae habenae, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *shoestrings,* Gell. 13, 21. **Poet.:** pedes aequat habenas, *the riders,* Val. Fl. 6, 95. **II. Transf.:** *a strip of diseased flesh:* tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 *fin.* **III. Fig.:** *a rein;* also *direction, management, government:* fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to,* Ov. M. 1, 280: (ventis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Virg. Aen. 1, 63: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, ib. 5, 662: classi immittit habenas, ib. 6, 1: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel adducas quum velis vel remittas, Cic. Am. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481: rerum reliquit habenas, Virg. Aen. 7, 600: irarum omnes effundit habenas, ib. 12, 499. In *sing.:* Latiae diffisus habenae, *i. e. the Roman dominion,* Sil. 13, 34.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *possessions, property, substance:* animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. in Non. 119, 32: Pl. Truc. prol. 21.

hăbēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habena] *a small strip of diseased flesh:* tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tanquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28.

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (*pres. subj.* habessit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19), 2. *v. a.* and *n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish,* etc.: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: fundum habere, Cic. Tull. 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet, nescit quid faciat auro, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 99: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: denique sit finis quaerendi, quumque habeas plus, pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. 8: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.:* quae quum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91: Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: foenum habet in cornu, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: hostis habet muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 290: ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: magnum numerum equitatus circum se, ib. 18: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. **2. Esp.:** *to have* or *possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum est, habuisse et nihil habere, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 34: habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic. Verr. 3, 86, 199: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Virg. Aen 8, 327: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85. **3.** With abstract objects: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26: virtutem, id. Rep. 1, 2: in populum vitae necisque potestatem, ib. 3, 14. summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 20, 89: quem usum belli haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.:* invidiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283. spem in fide alicujus, id. Inv. 1, 39, 71 · summam spem de aliquo. id. Am. 3. 11. odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Cluent. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11, 6. consolationem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, id. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds,* Sall. C. 11. So with *infin.* as well as *acc.:* de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *I have nothing to write to you about politics,* Cic. Att. 2, 22. With a *relat. clause:* haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, ib. 1, 6: nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, ib. 7, 19: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: nil habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 19. With *infin.* as direct object: plerique caedem in vos fecisse pro munimento habent, Sall. J. 31. **4.** With the *inf.* or *gerund: to have* or *be obliged* (to do what is expressed by the *infin.* or *ger.*): rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. mul. 1: de spatiis ordinum eatenus praecipiendum habemus, Col. 5, 5, 3: praesertim quum enitendum haberemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44. **5.** Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, ib. 4, 6: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, quum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.:* animalia somnus habebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 147: me somno gravatum infelix habuit thalamus, ib. 6, 521: habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18: habet mortalia casus, Lucan. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549. **II.** With *infin.* or *relat. clause: to have means, ability,* or *knowledge,* i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how:* with *infin.:* de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. 44, 22: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23. With *a relat. clause* (usually with a negative): de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam; non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26. **III.** *to have in use, make use of, use* (rare): anulus in digito subtertenuatur habendo, *by wearing,* Lucr. 1, 312: aera nitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13: magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44. **IV.** *to have, hold,* or *keep in any condition, to treat, use,* etc.: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47: in custodiam habitus, *i. e. put into prison and kept there,* Liv. 22, 25: quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 (*al.* in potestate): familiam in potestate habere, Liv. 8, 15: quum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.:* quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, ib. 79: aegros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam coelestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2: legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem. Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: quod (cognomen) habes haereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 3, 62, 144: exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11: eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. J. 103. **2.** Esp. with *a part. perf.* as a circumlocution for and with the sign. of an *act. perf.* tense, but gen. conveying an idea of duration (only in the *act.*): me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof,* Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 26: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17: equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, ib. 18: compertum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, Sall. C. 58: domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194: in adversariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dictum habeo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14. **V.** With *pron. reflect.* and sometimes *reflect.* or *neutr.: to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health,* etc.; *to be situated, find oneself, be* (almost equivalent to sum: cf. the use of Gr. ἔχω with adverbs: *e. g.* καλῶς ἔχει, *it is well* or *favourable*). (i) With *pron. reflect.:* videbatur se non graviter habere, *not to be very ill,* id. Att. 7, 2: praeclare te habes, id. Verr. 2, 61, 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, id. Att. 11, 7: bene habemus nos, ib. 2, 8: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51: male se res habet, quum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: ita se mores habent, Sall. C. 52: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, Cic. Att. 13, 35: ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1. (ii) **Reflect.:** virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself,* Sall. C. 1: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as is the case with most mortal affairs,* ib. 6. (iii) **Neutr.:** Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself,* Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup, id. Mil. 3, 1, 130: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well,* Cic. Mur. 6, 14: Liv. 8, 6: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui, sic habet, *it is even so,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 53. **VI.** *to hold* or *regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider; to think* or *believe so and so:* aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 87: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.:* quum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33: cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: moneo obtestorque uti hos caros habeas, Sall. J. 10: nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29 · sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56 · istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic

Att. 13, 1: Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, ib. 10, 6 *fin.*: quarum rerum ego maxuma documenta haec habeo, Sall. C. 9: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: aliquem suorum in numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41: numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in metu, *I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to be scrupled*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: despicatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19: ludibrio, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: ita aegre habuit, filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5. Hence, sic habeto *or* sic habeas, with *acc.*, or *acc.* and *infin.*: *be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know*: illud velim sic habeas, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. Rep. 6, 24. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, id. Fam. 13, 29: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, ib. 2, 8. **VII.** *to have possession of, to inhabit*; and *neut. to dwell, live* (for habito): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Pl. Men. prol. 69: ubi nunc adolescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aeditumus habere solet, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16, § 50. **VIII.** *to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with* (gen. in second person): siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21: habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361: habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.* **IX.** *to have as a habit, peculiarity*, or *characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar: quem plane perditum aere alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: id. Pis, 32, 81. **X.** *to hold, make, do, perform, prepare, deliver, produce, cause*, etc.: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35: ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: vias, Lucan. 2, 439: C. Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: senatum, ib. 2, 13: concilia, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1: censum, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: Caes. B. G. 6, 1. ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: orationem, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: Sall. C. 22: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: disputationem, ib. 1, 7: dialogum, id. Att. 2, 9: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. **XI.** habere in animo *or* animo: with *infin.*: *to intend, to be disposed, inclined*: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: neque eum bello invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25 dub. (*al.* in animo). **XII.** With *acc.* and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *cum*: *to keep to oneself*: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 47. So in the formula of divorce: res tuas tibi habe: illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69. Fig.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, id. Fam. 7, 25: verum haec tu tecum habeto, id. Att. 4, 15. **XIII.** Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy*: postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 31: Prop. 3, 8, 22: duxi, habui scortum, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 6: quum esset objectum, habere eum Laida, habeo, inquit, non habeor a Laide, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. **XIV.** gladiatorial *t. t.* of a wounded combatant, hoc habet *or* habet, *he has it, he is hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: hoc habet, Virg. Aen. 12, 296: Prud. Psych. 53 (v. Smith's Ant. 575). **2.** Fig.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56. (Hence It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*.)

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo]. Of things, *that may be easily handled* or *managed, handy, manageable, suitable, fit, proper*: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: natura homini figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46: ensis, Virg. Aen. 9, 305: arcus, ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 2, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: naves velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing, treating*, Cels. 2, 1: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: habilis membris venit vigor, *making supple*, Virg. G. 4, 418: bos nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris, *fit, proper for*, ib. 3, 62: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira 3, 7: terra frumentis habilis, Col. 2, 2, 20: Aegyptum ut feraciorem habilioremque annonae urbicae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, Virg. G. 2, 92. **II.** Of persons or abstract things: *apt, expert, skilful*, etc.: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48: ducenta fere millia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vell. 2, 110: sunt quidam in iisdem rebus habiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad inveniendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *not easy to govern*, Vell. 2, 113: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchi, *uncivilized, rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231. Poet., with inf.: plaudentique habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

hăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [habilis] *aptitude, ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

hăbĭlĭter, *adv. handily, aptly, expertly, easily* (rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito] *habitable*: regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: coelum, id. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Trist. 3, 4, 51. **II.** Poet. *inhabited*; Tarpeiae rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

hăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a dwelling-place, habitation*: leonis, Gell. 5, 14: avium, Pallad. 1, 23. Fig.: of the human body: Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling, habitation*: impia habitatio, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 73: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Coel. 7, 17: in *plur.*: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21. **II.** Meton.: *house-rent*: annuam habitationem Romae usque ad bina millia numum remisit, Suet. Caes. 38

hăbĭtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habitatio] *a little dwelling*: Hier. in Obad med.

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [habito] *a dweller, inhabitant*: tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiae conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: incolae atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, ib. 2, 35, 90.

hăbĭtātrix, īcis, *f. she that inhabits*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

hăbĭtĭo, ōnis. *f.* [habeo] *a having*: debitio gratiae, non habitio, cum pecunia confertur, Gell. 1, 4.

hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [id.] *to have frequently, to be wont to have*: epicrocum, Varr. in Non. 318, 25: comas, ib. 27. **II.** Esp. *to have possession of, to inhabit*; and *neut. to dwell, abide, reside, live.* Act.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. Aen. 3, 106: silvas, id. E. 6, 2: humiles casas, ib. 2, 29: terras, Ov. H. 1, 66. In *pass.*: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119: arx procul iis, quae habitabantur, Liv. 24, 3: nobis habitabitur orbis ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: nec patria est habitata tibi, ib. 5, 3, 21. raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340: (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: habitandaque fana apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19. Neutr.: in illisce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Pl. Am. prol. 97: cujus hic in aediculis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: in via, *on the high-road*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: in Sicilia, id. Verr. 3, 41, 95: in arboribus (aves), Plin. 18, 35, 87: Lilybaei, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38: lucis opacis, Virg. Aen. 6, 673: casa straminea, Prop. 2, 16, 20: sub terra habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: apud aliquem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 115: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 1, 25, 64. *Absol.*: triginta millibus dixistis eum habitare, id. Coel. 7, 17: nunc si quis tanti (*i. e.* sex millibus) habitet, Vell. 2, 10: bene, Nep. Att. 13. avecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 37: rus habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: habitandi causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: nunquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6. *Pass. impers.*: vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur Liv. 2, 62.

III. Fig.: *to dwell, have one's abode*: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (*i. e.* studiis), id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 11, 37, 54: mens in corde habitat, ib. 69: quid tibi (Amori) jucundum, siccis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 11, 17: peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitia, non habitavit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *ext.*

2. *to stay, remain*, or *keep* in any place: *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing: cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? Cic. Mur. 9, 21: habitare in rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305: in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitarunt in hac una ratione tractanda, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id. Or. 15, 49: tecum habita, *i. e. retire within thyself, examine thyself*, Pers. 4, 52.

hăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habitus] *condition, plight, habit, figure* of the body (for habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! Ter Eun. 2, 2, 11: habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App. M. 9, p. 235 ancillae, ib. 2, p. 118.

hăbĭtŭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bring into a condition* or *habit* of body; in pass. *to be constituted* or *conditioned, to be i* *any condition* or *habit* of body: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: ib. 4, 8.

hăbĭtŭrĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for:* si arationes habituris, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 47.

hăbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [habeo]. II. Adj.: *held* or *kept in a certain condition* or *state:* equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20. Fig.: at patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22. 2. Esp. of the body: *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent:* corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

hăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance:* quum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus, eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313: qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consectentur, ib. 16, 64: habitus oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor.: corporum, Tac. G. 4: positio coeli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati aequabilesque habitus, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance,* id. Verr. 4, 3, 5: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, ib. 2, 35, 87: diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium: qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora; qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture,* Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet Claud. 4. 2. Of things, esp. of places: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52: longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Liv. 9, 17: maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 *ext.*: domicilii, Col. 9, 15, 8: armorum, Liv. 9, 36: pecuniarum, id. 1, 42: temporum, id. 10, 46: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3 *ext.* 3. Esp. *dress, attire:* Theopompus permutatato cum uxore habitu, e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20: Romanus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54: Graeco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallicus, id. Caes. 58: pastorum, Liv. 9, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3: triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 13: scenicus, ib. 38: quadrigarius, id. Cal. 19: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, ib. 52. II. Fig.: *quality, nature, character:* justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 13. 2. Esp. *a state of feeling, disposition:* quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, Vell. 2, 99: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1. 4: hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, ib. 1, 8: Liv. 32, 14. 3. In philos. *an acquired perfect state* or *condition:* habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: habitus in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit, quo in genere est virtus, scientia et quae contraria sunt ib. 2, 9, 30. (Hence It. *abito*; Fr. *habit.*)

hāc [hic], *adv. by, on,* or *along this way* or *side: Ar.* Hac quidem non venit. *Li.* Angiporto illac per hortum circuit clam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 151: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac: reducam te ubi fuisti, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 106: sequere hacme intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graii, hac Phryges, Virg. Aen. 1, 467.

hāc-tĕnus (an old emphatic form, *haccetenus*, acc. to Mar. Victor. p. 2457 P: separated *per tmesin*, Virg. Aen. 5, 603: ib. 6, 62: Ov. M. 5, 642), *adv.* lit. *as far as this* (place or time).

I. Of space: *to this place, thus far:* Ov. M. 13, 700: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. Aen. 6, 62.

2. Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, *etc.*: *thus far:* hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Am. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4: externae arbores hactenus fere sunt, Plin. 14, 1, 1: sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to-day,* Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: ergo haec quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13: id. Div. 2, 24, 53: hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610: hactenus Aeacides, ib. 12, 82. II. Of time: *up to this time, till now, hitherto:* hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere, Liv. 7, 26: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Virg. Aen. 5, 603: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10.

III. In gen.: *to this extent, so much, only so much. Absol.* (rare): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, id. A. 14, 51. So ellipt. dum exulceratam in fronte verrucam vehementius scalpsit (Domitianus), profluente sanguine, Utinam, inquit, hactenus, *so much, not more,* Suet. Dom. 16. 2. With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet, *so much as,* Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

3. With *si, ut,* or *ne:* meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 88: haec artem quidem et praecepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119: Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum consule, Cic. Att. 5, 4: Tac. A. 14, 7.

hadrŏbōlon, i, *n.* = ἁδρόβωλον (in big lumps), *a kind of black gum,* from the plant Bdellium, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

hadrosphaerum, i, *n.* = ἁδρόσφαιρον, *a kind of spikenard with large leaves,* by some supposed to be the grass Andropogon Nardus, Linn.; but more probably referred to Valeriana Jatamansi, Roxburgh: Plin. 12, 12, 26.

haedillus (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [haedus] *a little kid, kidling,* as a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 77.

haedīnus (hoed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a kid, kid's:* coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculae, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.

haedŭlĕa (hoed.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little kid:* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9.

haedŭlus (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little kid:* pinguissimus, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (hoedus, and anciently aedus or oedus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19: in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus for hircus: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97. and see letter F), i, *m. a young goat, a kid:* Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Virg. G. 4, 10: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791. Fig. of weakness: Lucr. 3, 7. II. Transf. Haedi, *a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Auriga): poet. Cic. N. D 2, 43, 110: pluviales Haedi, Virg. Aen. 9, 668: nimbosi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13: in *sing.*: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26, 56.

haemăchātes, ae, *m.* = αἱμαγάτης, *red-veined agate,* a precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

haemătĭcon, i, *n.* = αιματικόν (bloody), *a sort of shrub:* App. Herb. 77.

haemătĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = αἱμάτινος, *blood-red, blood-coloured:* vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

haemătītes, ae, *m.* = αἱματιτης, *haematite, bloodstone, a kind of red iron-ore:* Plin. 36, 16, 25: ib. 20, 37. In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3. II. *a red-coloured precious stone,* a form of haematite, esteemed as a gem by the ancients: Plin. 37, 10, 60. (Hence Sp. *amatita, matita*; Fr. *hématite.*)

haemătŏpus, pŏdis, *m.* = αἱματόπους (blood-foot), *a red-footed Egyptian bird.* Pliny's description (10, 47, 64) would apply to two species, *the black-winged Longshanks,* Haematopus melanopterus, Meyer, and the *oyster-catcher,* Haematopus Ostralegus, Linn.; but neither feeds on muscae: *qy.* whether it would not be more correct to read myiscae, a kind of *muscle?* since the Gr. μύες signifies either muscae or myiscae.

haemŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Haemonia] *Thesssalian:* haemonius arcus, *the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov. M. 2 81.

haemophthĭsĭcus, i, *m.* = αἱμοφθισικός, *having corrupted blood:* Aemil. Macer. de Beton.

haemoptŏĭcus, i, *m.* = αἱμοπτυϊκός, *spitting blood:* Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*

haemorrhăgĭa, ae, *f.* = αἱμοῤῥαγία *violent bleeding, bleeding at the nose* etc., *hemorrhage:* Plin. 23, 6, 67.

haemorrhŏĭcus, i, *m.* = αἱμοῤῥοϊκός, *that has the hemorrhoids* or *piles:* Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7: id. 3, 15, 2.

haemorrhŏis, ĭdis, *f.* = αἱμοῤῥοΐς (discharging blood). In medic. *the piles, hemorrhoids:* Plin. 23, 7, 71. II. *a kind of unknown poisonous serpent:* id. 23, 1, 23: Lucan. 9, 806.

haemorrhousa, ae, *f.* = αἱμοῤῥοῦσα, *she that has a hemorrhage:* Vulg. Math. 9, 20.

haemostăsis, is, *f.* = αἱμόστασις, *a plant that stops the flow of blood:* App. Herb. 59.

haereditas, *etc.* v. hereditas, *etc.*

haerĕo, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesit, Lucr. 6, 1016, with Lachmann's note), 2. *v. n. to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firmly:* constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *dat.*, *ad*, *sub*, *ex*, etc.: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 45: os devoratum fauce quum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4: classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding, adhering,* id. Fam. 6, 7: haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. Aen. 2, 442: haerere in equo, *to sit fast, keep one's seat,* Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nescit equo rudis haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, id. S. 1, 3

32: haeret nonnunquam telum illud occultum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: haesit in corpore ferrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 864: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, ib. 12, 415: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor. S. 1, 10, 49: (fames) utero haeret meo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Virg. Aen. 10, 361. gremio in Jasonis haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66: haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42: cupide in Veneris compagibus haerent, Lucr. 4, 1109: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 326: foliis sub omnibus haerent (somnia), Virg. Aen. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15. Proverb.: (i) haerere in luto, *etc.*, *to stick in the mud, to be in trouble, difficulty:* tali in luto haerere, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 66: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *runs aground*, i. e. *is at a stand*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: (ii) aqua haeret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops:* v. aqua, II. 6. II. Fig.: *to hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere:* improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: infixus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg. Aen. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2: quae mihi in visceribus haerent, *are firmly impressed upon my heart*, id. Att. 6, 1: mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, *will be ever present*, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in te omnis haeret culpa, *adheres, cleaves*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32: ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperarit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30: potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: neque (possit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5: quum ante illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *must have hit*, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: haesit in poenis, *fell into, incurred*, id. Mil. 21, 56: nec dubie repetundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, *hung back, was stopped*, Cic. Coel. 31, 75: ne quid medios intercinat actus, quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, *fits, suits*, Hor. A. P. 195. **2.** Esp. *to keep near* or *close to* a person, *to join* or *attach oneself to* him, *to follow* him: perfice hoc precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, *may keep about her*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25: ego illum audivi in amorem haerere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6: Herculis Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, Virg. Aen. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. Poet.: haeremus cuncti superis, *depend on*, Lucan. 9, 573. Hence, in tergis, tergis, or in terga, *to hang upon one's rear, to pursue closely:* haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 *fin.* se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: haerens in terga Romanus, Liv. 1, 14. **3.** *to remain fixed, to abide* or *continue* anywhere, *to keep at, stick to:* metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3: circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribulibus, *to go loitering* or *dangling about*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173 siccis vultus in nubibus haerent, *remain long looking at*, Lucan. 4, 331: haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, ibi habitem, ibi haeream, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: quonam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? id. Or. 15, 49: equidem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40. **4.** *to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended* or *retarded:* haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74: haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 5, 9, 23: in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70: isti physici raro admodum, quum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? haereo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 17: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas literarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21: haeret haec res, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 28: nec unquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium haesit, *was retarded*, Virg. Aen. 11, 290: constitit hic bellum fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Lucan. 7, 547.

haeres, edis, v. heres.

haeresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [haereo] *to stick, adhere:* Lucr. 2, 477.

haerĕsĭarcha, ae, *m.*=αἱρεσιάρχης, *a leader of a sect, heresiarch:* Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

haerĕsis (hĕrĕsis, Prud. Psych. 725: Ham. 64), is and ĕos, *f.*=αἵρεσις, *a philosophical sect:* Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 2: id. Fam. 15, 16: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vitr. 5 praef. Comically: joca tua plena facetiarum de haeresi Vestoriana, Cic. Att. 14, 14. **2.** *heretical religious doctrine, heresy:* Tert. adv. Haer. 1 *sq.* II. *a calling, profession:* navalis, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9 *sq.*

haerĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=αἱρετικός, *pertaining to heretical religious doctrines, heretical:* comissatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41. Subst. haereticus, i, *m. a heretic:* id. adv. Hermog. 27.

haesĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [haesito] *stammering, faltering, hesitating:* expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit, Plin. 1, 5, 13.

haesĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a stammering:* haesitantia linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hesitating* (rare). Of speech: *a stammering:* qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis haesitatio, Quint. 11, 2, 48. II. *indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation:* si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: non mediocris haesitatio est, hinc justitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39.

haesĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hesitates, is undecided:* sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

haesĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [haereo] *to stick fast, remain fixed in a place:* ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5: Lucr. 5, 696. Proverb.: haesitare in eodem luto, *to be exposed to the same danger*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15. II. Fig. of speech: *to hesitate, stammer:* lingua haesitantes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. **2.** Of the mind: *to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate:* dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, id. Acad. 2, 17, 52: in novis rebus haesitare, ib. 2, 5, 15: Carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40. haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, ib. 51, 220: itaque non haesitans respondebo id. Acad. 1, 2, 4: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22. *Impers. pass.:* de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

hālātus, ūs, *m.* [halo] *an odour fragrance:* florum, Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

halcyon, halcedo, halcedonia, v. alc.

halec and **halex,** v. alex.

hălĭaeĕtos, i, *m.*=ἁλιαίετος, *the sea-eagle*, or *sea-osprey*, Falco albicilla, Latham, of which F. ossifragus, Linn., is the young: prob. also the *osprey eagle*, F. haliaëtos, Linn., which frequents large rivers and lakes: Plin. 10, 3, 3: Ov. M. 8, 146.

halica, ae, v. alica.

hălĭcācăbus, i, *f.* (*sc.* herba)=ἁλικάκαβος, *a plant called in pure Latin* vesicaria, *the winter cherry,* Physalis Alkekengi, Linn.: Plin. 21, 31. 105: Cels. 5, 20, 3.

hălĭeutĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἁλιευτικός, *pertaining to fishing:* boletar, Gallien. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17. Subst.: Halieutica, orum, *n. pl. title of a poem on fishing by Ovid.* cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5.

halimon, v. alimon.

hălĭphloeos, i, *f.*=ἁλίφλοιος (sea-bark), *a species of oak*, supposed by some to be the *false Cork oak*, Quercus Fontainesii, Gussone. Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

hălĭpleumon, ŏnis, *m.*=ἁλιπλεύμων (sea-lungs), *a kind of jelly-fish*, supposed to be Medusa Pulmo, Gmelin Plin. 32, 11, 53.

hālĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [halo] *to breathe out:* flammam halitantes, Enn. in Diom. p. 336 P.

hālĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *breath, exhalation, steam, vapour:* Nemeaeus leo frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, *his last breath*, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: a pulmone halitus graveolentia, *stinking breath*, Plin. 28, 12, 53: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, *fumes of wine*, id. 14, 22, 28: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, *exhalation, fumes*, id. 34, 18, 50: carbonum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12: maris, id. 17, 4, 2: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, i. e. *heat*, Col. 2, 5, 2. II. Transf.: *the spirit, soul:* Prud. Cath. 10, 11.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hallucinor, and its derivat., v. aluc

hallus, v. allus.

halmўrĭdĭon, ii, *n.*=ἁλμυρίδιον (saltish), *a kind of kale*, prob. *sea kale*, Crambe maritima, Linn.: Plin. 19 8, 41, § 142.

halmyrrhax, ăgis, *m.*=ἁλμυῤῥαξ. *a kind of saltpetre* efflorescing from the soil in Media: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.) I. Neutr. *to breathe, to emit vapour, fragrance*, etc.: invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, Virg. G. 4, 109: ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. Aen. 1, 417. II. Act. *to breathe out, exhale:* et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848: Mart. 10, 48.

halonem id est hesterno vino languentem, Fest. *s. v.* elucum.

hălŏphanta, ae, *m.*=ἁλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), *a salt-informer*, i. q. *a rascal, scoundrel:* Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 2.

hălōs, ō, *f.*=ἅλως (a round threshing-floor), *a circle round the sun* or *moon, a halo*, pure Lat. corona: circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in arcu solet. Hunc Graeci halo vocant: nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. Called also halysis: App. de Mundo p. 64, 16.

hălōsis, is, *f.*=ἅλωσις, *a taking by storm, capture:* Petr. 89, 1.

haltēr, ēris, *m.*=ἁλτήρ *leaden weights for the hands*, used in gymnastic exercises, *dumb-bells:* Mart. 14 49.

hālūcĭnātĭo, hālūcĭnor, v. aluc.

halum, i, v. alum.

halysis, is, v. halos

hăma (also ama), ae, *f.* = ἅμη, *a water-bucket*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 42: esp. for extinguishing fires: Plin. Ep. 10, 42: Juv. 14, 305.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamatus] *performed by* or *furnished with hooks*: piscatus, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 10· spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] *furnished with a hook, hooked*: ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: arundo, ib. 5, 384. **2.** Meton.: *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked*: hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: ensis, *i. q.* harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80. **||.** Fig.: hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, *catching, alluring*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30: Mart. 6, 63, 5.

hămaxăgōga, ae, *m.* = ἁμαξαγωγός, *one who carries off anything in a waggon*: bonorum, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

hămaxo, 1. *v. a.* [ἅμαξα, a waggon] *to yoke to a waggon*: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

hāmĭōta, ae, *m.* [hamus] *an angler*: conchitae atque hamiotae, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

hammītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀμμῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hammochrȳsus, i, v. ammochrysus.

hāmotrăhōnes alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt, Fest. *s. v.*

hămŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [hama] *a small water-bucket*: habilem lymphis hamulam, poet. Col. 10, 387.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] *a small hook*: piscarius, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 17. As a surgical instrument: Cels. 7, 7, 4.

hāmus, i, *m.* [akin to χαμός] *a hook*: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, Plin. 19, 1, 3: loricam consertam hamis, *little hooks*, Virg. Aen. 3, 467. **2.** Esp. *a fish-hook*: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: Ov. M. 3, 586. Fig.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Pl. Curc. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5: munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 43. **3.** *a hook* as a surgical instrument: Cels. 7, 7, 15. **||.** Meton. of hooked or crooked things: *the talons* of a hawk: Ov. M. 11, 342: *thorns*: id. de Nuce 115: *a kind of pastry*: App. M. 10, p. 245.

hapala, orum, v. apala.

hăphē (also aphe), ēs, *f.* = ἁφή (a touching, handling; hence) *the yellow sand* with which wrestlers were sprinkled after being anointed: flavescit haphe, Mart. 7, 67, 5. Transf.: *the dust of a road*: Sen. Ep. 57.

hapsus, i, *m.* = ἅψος (a binding together; hence) *a piece of wool formed into a bandage*: Cels. 4, 6.

hăra, ae, *f. a pen* or *coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 *sq.*: *a hog-sty*: ib. 2, 4, 14· confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, Cic. Pis. 16, 37: hara suis, as a term of abuse, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 39. (Hence Fr. *haras.*)

hărēna, ae, v. arena.

hărĭŏla, ae, v. hariolus.

hărĭŏlātĭo (ar.), onis, *f.* [hariolor] *a soothsaying, prophesying*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

hărĭŏlor (ar.), 1. *v. n. dep.* [hariolus] *to foretell, prophesy, divine*: προθεσπίζω igitur, non hariolans, ut illa, cui nemo credidit, sed conjectura prospiciens, Cic. Att. 8, 11: quaestus causa hariolari, id. Div. 1, 58, 132. **||.** Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticinor)· *to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 80: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8.

hărĭŏlus (ar.), i, *m. a soothsayer, prophet*: hariolos, haruspices mitte omnes: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 2: ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 4: id. Men. prol. 76: id. Poen. 3, 5, 46: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27. **2.** *Fem.*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99: id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 *sq.* [Prob. contains the same root as haruspex; the two words are often found together: v. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99: id. Amph. 5, 2, 2: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27.]

harmŏgē, es, *f.* = ἁρμογή, *a proper combination* or *mingling of colours*: Plin. 35, 5, 11.

harmŏnĭa, ae (old *gen. sing.* harmoniaï, Lucr. 3, 132), *f.* = ἁρμονία, *an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony*: pure Lat. *concentus*: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, ib. 1, 18, 41: ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27. **||.** Transf. *concord, harmony*, in gen.: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr. 3, 119: nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1244. **2.** *singing, a song*: te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.

harmŏnĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἁρμονική, *the science of sounds, harmonics*: Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*

harmŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἁρμονικός, *pertaining to agreement* or *harmony, harmonious* (rare): Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 176, § 64: harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin. 2, 109, 113.

harpa, ae, *f.* = αρπη (a sickle) transf. *a harp*: Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 63. (Hence Fr. *harpon.*)

harpactĭcon, i, *n.* = ἁρπακτικόν, *that must be quickly withdrawn*, the name of a species of sulphur: harpacticon vocatur a celeritate avellendi; avelli enim subinde debet, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

harpăga, ae, *f.* = ἁρπαγη, *a hook*, for *harpago*: Sisenn. in Non. 556, 20.

harpăginetŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [harpago] *a small hook*: Vitr. 7, 5 dub.

harpăgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ἁρπάζω] *to rob, plunder*: aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 24.

harpăgo, ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη] *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag*: Caes. B. G. 7, 81: Liv. 30, 10: Curt. 4, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **||.** Fig.: *a rapacious person*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

harpastum, i, *n.* = ἁρπαστόν, *a hand-ball*: Mart. 4, 19, 6.

harpax, ăgis, *adj.* = ἅρπαξ, *drawing to itself, rapacious*: in Syria feminas verticillos inde (*i. e.* ex electro) facere et vocare harpaga, quia folia et paleas vestiumque fimbrias rapiat (amber, like resin and similar substances, when rubbed becomes electrical, and attracts light bodies; hence the word *electricity* was derived from ἤλεκτρον, the Greek name of *amber*), Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37.

harpē, ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη: *a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar*: Ov. M. 5, 69: Lucan. 9, 663. **||.** *the bearded vulture* or *Lammergeyer*, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuvier: Plin. 10, 74, 95.

haruga and **harviga**, v. arviga and haruspex.

harundo, v. arundo.

hăruspex (ar.), ĭcis, *m. a soothsayer, diviner* (among the Etruscans) *who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims*; (*v.* Smith's Ant. 586): quid habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: Etrusci haruspices, ib. 2, 35, 75: quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Tyrrhenae gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. Jug. 63: dum sacra secundus haruspex nuntiet, Virg. Aen. 11, 739: signaque ferre jubent: retinet longaevus haruspex fata canens, ib. 8, 498. **||.** Poet. *a prophet* in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. 3, 13, 59: Armenius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550. [The latter half of the word contains the root SPEC "behold;" the former half is prob. the same as the Lat. *hira* and Sans. *hirâ* "the intestines;" the Gr χολάς and χόλιξ; and the old Norse *gar-nir*, f. pl. "entrails:" the Lat. *haruga, harviga* or *arviga*, prob. contains the same root; v. Arviga; Aufrecht in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, pt. 3, 1853.]

hăruspĭca (ar.), ae, *f.* [haruspex] *a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

hăruspĭcīnus (ar.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to the inspection of victims*: quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspicini et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. **||.** Subst. haruspicina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *the art of divining by the inspecting of victims*: oratio, qua haruspicinae disciplina continetur, ib. 2, 23, 50.

hăruspĭcĭum (ar.), ii, *n.* [id.] *inspection of victims, divination*: Cat. 90, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

hasta, ae, *f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin*: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatas hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: hastas vibrare, ib. 2, 80, 325: jactare, ib. 2, 78, 316: dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66: contendere, *to hurl*, Virg. Aen. 10, 521: protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21: sent in making a declaration of war: Gell. 10, 27: and thrown by the general into the enemy's territory: Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 53: pura, *i. e. without iron*, given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction, Plin. 7, 28, 29: Suet. Claud. 28. Fig.: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, *i. e. has lost his courage*, Cic. Mur. 21, 45. **2.** *a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): est ausus (Sulla) dicere, hasta posita, quum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium, praedam se suam vendere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere praeconis, ib. 2, 23, 83: quos non illa infinita hasta satiavit, id. Phil. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 23, 38: municipia Italiae splendidissima sub hasta venierunt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastae, Tac. A. 13, 28: quum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastae hujus generis assueverant Liv. 24, 18: hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7: hence, meton.: *the centumviral court*: ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consuerant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. Aug. 36 *fin.* **3.** *a little spear* with which a bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov. F. 2, 560. **4.** *a spear*, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 38: id. Most. 1, 2, 73. **||.** Transf.: *a spear-shaped comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22 *fin.* **2.** *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 45, 1. [Possibly *has-ta* from the root which appears in Sans. *han* "occidere, ferire;" Gr. φεν, φόνος; Lat. *fendo.*]

hastārĭum, ii, *n.* [hasta] *an auction-catalogue*: Tert. Apol. 13.

hastārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to auctions, auction-*: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a spear*: Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem millia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3 *med.* **||.** Subst. hastati, orum, *m. plu. the first line of o*

Roman army drawn up in order of battle (v. Smith's Ant. 494, *sqq.*): hastati dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 89: hastati spargunt hastas, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: Liv. 8, 8. Veg. Mil. 1, 20: Ov. F. 3, 128. **2.** with ordinal numerals in agreement with *ordo;* or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the *companies* of hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company*, Liv. 42, 34: quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis XIV., Caes. B. C. 1, 46: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 *fin.* **3.** with ordinal numerals, to designate the *captains* of the various companies of hastati: Veg. Mil. 2, 8. *Absol.* hastatus, i, *m. the captain of the first company:* Flor. 1, 18.

hastīle, is, *n.* [id.] *the shaft of a spear* or *javelin*: ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21. **II.** Meton. *a spear, javelin* (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28: Virg. Aen. 1, 313. **2.** *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft: a branch:* ib. 3, 23: *a pole, prop:* id. G. 2, 358: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212.

hastŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little spear:* Front. de Or. 1 *med.* **II.** Transf.: *a little branch:* Sen. Q. N. 2, 31. **2.** hastula regia, *a plant, called also* asphodelus, *asphodel*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109: App. Herb. 32.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *oh! ah!:* hau mihi, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 47: hau, nulla tibi lingua est, quae quidem dicat *dabo?* id. Stich. 2, 1, 104: Ter. And. 4, 4, 12.

haud (haut) *adv.* An emphatic negative particle: *not at all, by no means:* most freq. connected with adverbs: haud longe abesse oportet, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166: haud sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago*, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44: haud sane intelligo, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: facio quod manifesto deprensi moechi haud ferme solent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 40: haud ita jussi, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52: eia, haud sic decet, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 65: ego haud diu apud hunc servitutem servio, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 17: scies haud multo post, id. Bac. 4, 8, 12: haud paulo plus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: haud minus aegre patior, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5: Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant, Tac. A. 11, 33: haud facile dixerim, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: haud temere est visum, Virg. Aen. 9, 375: familiaris accipiere faxo haud familiariter, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 199: haud stulte sapis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: haud commode, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: consul haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102: mihi haud saepe eveniunt tales hereditates, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 33: haud cunctanter, Suet. Tit. 6. **2.** With adjectives: haud sordidae videntur ambae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 6: conveni hodie hominem haud impurum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5: haud mediocris vir, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: haud consimili ingenio, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 50: compendium haud aetati optabile, ib. 1, 2, 51: haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall. C. 3: haud ignotae belli artes, Liv. 21, 1: annus haud dubiis consulibus, id. 4, 8: certe extrema linea amare haud nihil est, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13. **3.** With pronouns: haud quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *not a single person*, Pl. Am. prol. 130: eum salutat magis haud quisquam quam canem, ib. 2, 2, 48: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: haud pol me quidem, id. Hec. 2, 3, 5. **4.** With verbs: non edepol scio: verum haud opinor, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 88: haud scio, quid eo opus sit, ib. 5, 2, 15: ingenium avidi haud pernoram hospitis, ib. 2, 3, 42: haud muto factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: haud moror, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 30: pol me haud poenitet, id. Am. 5, 1, 72: tum ille haud dubitavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: quod somno supererit, haud deerit, Quint. 10, 3, 26: haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, *it cannot be*, Lucr. 3, 715: quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, *not so much . . . as*, Tac. A. 3, 8. For the phrase haud scio an, see an, II. 2: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: *Am.* exspectatusne advenio? *So.* Haud vidi magis exspectatum, *I never saw any one more welcome* (ironically), Pl. Am. 2, 2, 47. Pleonastic with another negative: neque ego haud committam, ut, si peccatum siet, id. Bac. 4, 9, 114: neque ille haud objiciet mihi, pedibus sese provocatum, id. Epid. 5, 1, 57.

5. Haud dum, or, hauddum, an emphatic *nondum, not at all as yet, not yet:* quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, in multa temperarunt tribuni, Liv. 2, 52: Sil. 2, 332. **6.** Haud quaquam, or, haudquaquam, *by no means whatever, not at all:* haudquaquam etiam cessant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum velle dissolvere, id. Tim. 11: homo prudens et gravis, haudquaquam eloquens, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: id. Am. 18, 66: haudquaquam par gloria, Sall. C. 3: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv. 7, 26: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus, haudquaquam ob meritum, poenas, ni fata resistant, suscitat, Virg. G. 4, 455.

hauddum and **haudquaquam**, v. haud, *nos.* 5 and 6.

haurĭo, hausi, haustum (old *past imperf.* hauribant, Lucr. 5, 1323: *perf. subj.* haurierint, Varr. in Prisc. p. 905 P.: *part. perf.* haurītus, App. M. 3, p. 139: *supin.* hauritu, ib. 2, p. 121: *part. fut.* hauritura, Juvenc. in Joh. 2, 253: hausurus, Virg. Aen. 4, 383. *Dep.:* foramen fama est lucem hausum, Sol. 5 *med.*) 4. *v. a. to draw, to draw up* or *out* (prop. of liquids): quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov. F. 2, 294: is limo turbatam haurit aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda, Ov. M. 4, 740: me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolaverunt, *to drain*, i. e. *to spill, shed*, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cruorem, Ov. M. 7, 333. Poet.: imoque a gurgite pontus vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in*, id. F. 3, 591. *Absol.:* num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic. Brut. 83, 288. Proverb.: de faece haurire, *to draw from the dregs*, i. e. *to choose the worst:* tu quidem de faece hauris, *speak of the worst orators*, ib. 69, 244. **2.** Of other fluids, abstract things, *etc.:* animam recipere auramque communem haurire, *to inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 praef. § 12: coelum, Virg. Aen. 10, 899: suspiratus, *drawing a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: lucem (primae pecudes), *see the light, are born*, Virg. G. 2, 340. **3.** Meton.: *to drain, empty, drink up:* ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebrietas, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, *emptied, drunk off*, Ov. M. 14, 277: cratera, ib. 8, 679: spumantem pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 738. **II.** Of non-liquids: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust:* (ventus) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, *tore open*, Ov. M. 8, 371: pectora ferro, ib. 8, 439: latus alicui, Lucr. 5, 1323: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10: lumen, *to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, *collected*, ib. 8, 538: ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, ib. 9, 35: sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes*, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *swallow them whole*, Col. 8, 17, 11: solidos haurire cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14: hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, *hast swallowed up, squandered*, Mart. 9, 83, 4: sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, *to be swallowed up*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119: quum praealtis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 15: altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, ib. 1, 79: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7: miratur et haurit pectore ignes, *imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 253: coelo medium Sol igneus orbem hauserat, *had rapidly passed through, finished*, Virg. G. 4, 427: vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts*, Virg. G. 3, 105: pariter pallorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 538. **III.** Fig.: *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive* sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6: reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10: quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (*i. e.* Athenis), id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10: libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43: voluptates undique haurire, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: haurire dolorem, id. Coel. 24, 59: supplicia, *to suffer*, Virg. Aen. 4, 383: unde laboris plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in delusive hope*, Virg. Aen. 10, 648: expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: oculis auribusque haurire tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51: hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, Virg. Aen. 4, 661: vocemque his auribus hausi, ib. 4, 359: faciem ignotam oculis mirantibus, Sil. 11, 284: dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787.

haurītus, a, um, v. haurio, *ad init.*

haustor, ōris, *m.* [haurio] *a drawer* (rare): aquarum, *water-drawer*, Firm. Math. 8, 29. Poet.: ultimus aquae, *drinker*, Lucan. 9, 591.

haustrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a machine for drawing water:* Lucr. 5, 517.

haustus, a. um, *Part.* [haurio].

haustus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing:* aqua, quae non sit haustus profundi, Col. 1, 5, 1: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre, sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, *the right of drawing*, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1. **II.** Meton.: *a drinking, swallowing; a drink, draught* (mostly *plur.*): largos haustus e fontibu' magnis lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 413: saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde bibi, *in small draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove, Virg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, Ov. M. 6, 356: undarum, Lucan. 3, 345: Bacchi, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, *i. e. the stream, current*, ib. 4, 118: Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit, *swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetherios dixere *breath, soul*, Virg. G. 4, 220: alium domi esse coeli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: canes suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, *i. e. gentle snappings*, Lucr. 5, 1068: peregrinae haustus arenae, *a handful*, Ov. M. 13 526. **III.** Fig: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *to drink from, to imitate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: justitiae haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2 31. [Akin to ἀρύω, ἐρύω, ῥύω.] (Hence prob. Fr. *ôter*).

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo**, v. aveo.

heautontīmōrūmenos, i, *m.* = ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *a self-tormentor*: the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens*, Tusc. 3, 27, 65.

hebdŏmăda, ae, v. hebdomas.

hebdŏmădālis, e, *adj.* [hebdomas] *pertaining to a week, weekly*: festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

hebdŏmas, ădis (also *acc. sing.*, hebdomadam, Gell. 3, 10), *f.* = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days*: libri, qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades*, Gell. 3, 10: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ib.: hebdomadibus lunae, *on every seventh day of the moon*, Gell. 15, 2. Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic. Fam. 16, 9

hebdŏmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑβδοματικός, *relating to the number seven, hebdomadal*: septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Graecis atque enneatici appellantur, *critical, decisive of one's fate*, Firm. Math. 4, 14 *med.*

hĕbĕnus, i, v. ebenus.

hĕbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [hebes] *to be blunt* or *dull*: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45. **II.** Fig.: *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg. Aen. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: jam Plias hebet, Lucan. 2, 722: ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturae, quum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, *lounge about*, Tac. G. 15: quid stolidi ad speciem notae novitatis hebetis? *are stupified, amazed*, Aus. Epigr. 69: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48: olim annis ille ardor hebet, Val. Fl. 1, 53: hebent irae, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hĕbes, ĕtis (also *acc. sing.* hebem, Enn. in Charis. p. 107 P.), *adj. blunt, dull*: cujus (lunae) et nascentis et insenescentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 122, 1: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. A. 3, 589: machaera, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 53: ictus, *which does not pierce*, Ov. M. 12, 85: angulus, *obtuse*, Frontin. de Form. agr. p. 32 Goes. **II.** Transf. of sight, hearing, smell, taste: *dull, dim, faint*: utroque oculo natura hebete, Plin. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365: (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289. carbunculi hebetiores, Plin. 37, 7, 26: postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: uva gustu hebes, Col 3, 2, 4: hebes genus croci (*opp.* odoratum), Plin. 21, 11, 39: os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7: caro, *without feeling, dead*, Cels. 7, 6. **III.** Fig.: *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31: puer incessu tardus, sensu hebes, Plin 7, 16, 17: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17: nisi forte hebes futurus est judex, Quint. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *undisciplined*, Sall. J. 54: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, *sluggish*, Tac. H. 2, 99: spondeus quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, Cic. Or. 64, 216: sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, quam necesse est, quum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, *less acute* or *refined*, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: hebetiora hominum ingenia, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 47: quaedam hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 49.

hĕbesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [hebeo] *to grow blunt, dull, dim*, or *faint*: hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68: berylli hebescunt, Plin. 37, 5, 20: hebescere sidera, Tac. A. 1, 30. **II.** Fig.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, Tac. H. 2, 77: hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi coepit, Sall. C. 12.

hĕbĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hebeto] *dullness, dimness*: oculorum, Plin. 28, 6, 16.

hĕbĕtātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that makes dull* or *dim*: umbra, *darkening*, Plin. 2, 13, 10.

hĕbĕtesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [hebes] *to grow dull, dim*, or *faint* (rare): aciem in cultris tonsorum hebetescere, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 79: acies oculi hebetescit ac paene caligat, Cels. 6, 6, 37: dolor hebetescit, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hĕbĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make blunt* or *dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken*: hastas, Liv. 8, 10: tela, Sil. 16, 105: aciem oculorum, Plin. 20, 6, 21: visus alicui, Virg. Aen. 2, 605: dies hebetarat sidera, *had dimmed*, Ov. M. 5, 444: umbra terrae lunam hebetari, Plin. 2, 13, 10: smaragdos in sole hebetari, id. 37, 5, 18: auster aures hebetat, Cels. 2, 1: primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: gummium genera amaritudines hebetant, *moderate, lessen*, id. 24, 11, 64: venena omnia (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40: faba hebetare sensus existimata, id. 18, 12, 30: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath*, Ov. M. 7, 210. **II.** Fig.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 17: hebetatum ingenium, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: rei publicae vires hebetatae sunt, Just. 6, 8: vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22.

hĕbĕtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *bluntness, dullness*: sensuum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14.

hĕcătombē, ēs, *f.* = ἑκατόμβη, *a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb*: facere hecatomben, Varr. in Non. 131, 19. In *plur.*: celebratis hecatombis, Trebell. Gallien. 9.

hĕcătombĭon, ii, *n. i. q.* hecatombe: Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

hĕcătompy̆los, *m.* and *f.* on, *n. adj.* = ἑκατόμπυλος, *having a hundred gates*: hecatompylos Thebas nemo non novit, Amm. 22, 16.

hĕcy̆ra, ae, *f.* = ἑκυρά, *a mother-in-law*, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hĕdĕra (also edera), ae, *f. ivy*, Hedera helix, Linn.: sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Several authors speak of white ivy, as Virg. E. 7, 38, *etc.*, which some have imagined might mean *the white hedge convolvulus*, Convolvulus sepium, Linn., but this is unlikely. They may have meant the variety with white spotted leaves: Plin. 16, 34, 62: Ov. F. 3, 767: Virg. E. 7, 38: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29. In *plur.*: Virg. E. 4, 19: id. G. 4, 124. (Hence It. *ellera*; Sp. *hiedra*; Fr. *lierre*.)

hĕdĕrācĕus (ed.), or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [hedera] *of ivy, ivy-*: materia, Cato R. R. 111: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38. **II.** Transf.: *ivy-coloured*: calcei, Vop Aurel. 49.

hĕdĕrātus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *adorned* or *crowned with ivy*: putina argentea, Gallien. in Treb. Claud. frons, Nemes. E. 3, 18: pompae, *Bacchic* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 278.

hĕdĕrĭger (ed.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *ivy-bearing*: Maenades, Cat. 63, 23.

hĕdĕrōsus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ivy*: antrum, Prop. 4, 4, 3.

hēdy̆chrum, i, *n.* = ἡδύχρουν, *a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin*: psaltriam adducamus, hedychrum intendamus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

hēdy̆osmos, i, *m.* = ἡδύοσμος, *the herb wild mint*, Mentha sativa, Linn.: Plin. 35, 15, 51.

hēdypnŏis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡδυπνοῒς, *a species of dandelion*, Leontodon palustre, Linn.: Plinn. 20, 8, 31.

hēdysma, ătis, *n.* = ἥδυσμα (perfume), *a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments*: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!* hei, perii miser! Pl. Am. 2, 2, 36: hei, occidi! id. Aul 2, 1, 28: hei, non placet convivium! id. Am. 2, 2, 173: hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: hei mihi, quantum praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Virg. Aen. 11, 57: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227.

heja, *interj.* v. eja.

heic, *adv. v.* hic.

helcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [helcium] *one who draws small vessels against the stream*: Mart. 4, 64, 22.

helcium, ii, *n.* = ἕλκιον, *that with which a load is drawn, a yoke, horse-collar*: App. M. 8, p. 222 and 227.

helcysma, ătis, *n.* = ἕλκυσμα, *the dross of molten silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

hĕlĕna, ae, or **hĕlĕnē**, ēs, *f.* [Ἑλένη, *daughter of Jupiter and Leda*] *a single light appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavourable prognostic: while a double light, which was thought to be favourable, was called Castor and Pollux*: Plin. 2, 37, 37: cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792.

hĕlĕnĭum, ii, *n.* = ἑλένιον. **1.** *a plant*, perh. *elecampane*: Inula Helenium, Linn: Plin. 14, 19: id. 15, 7, 7. **2.** Another plant (e lacrymis Helenae natum), Teucrium creticum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 10, 33: ib. 21, 91.

hĕlēŏsĕlīnon or **hĕlĭŏsĕlīnum**, i, *n.* = ἑλειοσέλινον, *celery*: Ăpium graveolens, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

hĕlĕpŏlis, is, *f.* = ἑλέπολις (city-taking) *a besieging-engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes*: Vitr. 10, 22: Amm. 23, 4.

hēlĭanthes, is, *n.* = ἡλιανθές, *a fabulous magical herb*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hĕlĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἑλίκη (a winding): *a kind of slender, flexible willow*, Salix Helix, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 69. **II.** *the constellation of the Great Bear*: Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: Ov. F. 3, 108. Hence, transf. *the north*: Grat. Cyneg. 55: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1539.

hēlĭŏcallis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡλιοκαλλίς, *a fabulous herb*, also called helianthes: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hēlĭŏcămīnus, i, *m.* = ἡλιοκάμινος, *an apartment exposed to the sun, used as a winter abode*: Plin. 2, 17, 20.

hēlĭochry̆sos, i, *m.* and **-um**, i, *n.* = ἡλιόχρυσος, a yellow kind of *everlasting flower*, Gnaphalium Stoechas, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38: ib. 25, 96.

helion, *the dwarf elder*, Sambucus Ebulus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 8, 35.

hēlĭoscŏpĭon, ii, *n.* = ἡλιοσκόπιον, *the common heliotrope*, Heliotropium europeum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 29 Called, also, helioscopum: App. Herb 108.

hēlĭoscŏpĭos, ii, *m.* = ἡλιοσκόπιος, *a kind of* tithymalus or *spurge*, Euphorbia helioscopia, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8 42.

helioselinum, i, v. heleoselinon

hēlĭŏtrŏpĭum, ii, *n.* = ἡλιοτρόπιον: *the plant heliotrope*, H. europeum, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 46: Plin. 2, 41, 41: id. 22, 21, 29. **II.** the plant *turnsole*, Croton tinctorium, Linn.: Plin. ib. **III** *a precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper*: id. 37, 10, 60. Called also heliotropios: Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

hĕlix, ĭcis, *f.* = ἕλιξ (wound, twisted): *ivy*, Hedera Helix, Linn.: Plin. 16, 34, 62. **II.** in architect.: *a small ornament on the capitals of Corinthian columns*: Vitr. 4, 1 *fin.*

hellĕbŏrīnē (ell.), es, *f.* = ἑλλεβορίνη, acc. to Sprengel the orchis called *Ladies' tresses*, Spiranthes autumnalis: Plin. 13, 20, 35: id. 27, 9, 52.

hellĕbŏrītes (ell.), ae, *m.* = ἑλλεβορίτης, *hellebore-wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

hellĕbŏro (ell.), 1. *v. a.* [helleborus] *to purify with hellebore*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

hellĕbŏrōsus (ell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses*: *Gr.* Quaeso, sanus es? *Tr.* Helleborosus sum, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

hellĕbŏrus (ell.), i, *m.* and **hellĕbŏrum** (ell.), i, *n. hellebore*, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases. **1.** "Veratrum," "Helleborus candidus," = Veratrum album, Linn. **2.** "H. niger," *Black Hellebore*, H. officinalis, Linn., and prob. other species: Plin. 25, 5, 21: ib. 13, 94: Gell. 17, 15: Virg. G. 3, 451: Hor. S. 2, 3, 82.

helluo, **helluer**, and **helluatio**, v. heluo, *etc.*

hĕlops (also ĕlops and ellops), ŏpis, *m.* = ἔλλοψ, *a very savoury fish*, the name of which seems to have been used generically by some writers, and specifically by others. In the latter case they probably referred to the *sterlet*, Acipenser Rutheno, Linn.; the others included the *sturgeon*, Acipenser Sturio, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 96: Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: Plin. 9, 17, 27: id. 32, 11, 54.

hēlŭātĭo (hell.) ōnis, *f.* [heluor] *a gormandizing, gluttony*: Cic. Or. post redit. in sen. 6, 13.

hēlŭo (hell.), ōnis, *m. a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer*: fraus, heluo, ganeo! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: impurus, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: me ipsum ut contempsit heluo patriae! id. Sest. 11, 26. [Perh. akin to χεῖλος.]

hēluor (hell.), atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [heluo]. **I.** Neutr.: *to be a glutton*: cum Graecis jam in exostra heluabatur. Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. Fig.: erat in eo (M. Catone) aviditas legendi nec satiari poterat; quo magis tum in summo otio maximaque copia quasi heluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7. **II.** Act.: *to squander, lavish*: ille gurges heluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem, id. Dom. 47, 124.

helus, v. olus.

helvăcea genus ornamenti Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque helvus, Fest. *s. v.*

helvella (also helvela, Fest. *s. v.*), ae, *f. dim.* [helus, i. q. olus] prob. *some edible fungus*: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: helvela olera minuta, Fest. *s. v.*

helvĕnācĭus, a, um, *adj.* [helvus] *of a pale yellow*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 25.

helvĕnācus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pale yellow, yellowish*: vitis, *a particular kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: genus palmitum, Col. 5, 5, 16: vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.

helvĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pale yellow, yellowish*: vinum, *a particular kind of wine*: Cato R. R. 6, 4.

helvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pale yellow*: vinum, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

helvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pale yellow*: uvae, Col. 3, 2 23: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

helvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to gilvus, yellow] *light bay, dun*: color vaccarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur helvus, Fest. *s. v.* helvacea.

helxīnē, ēs, *f.* = ἑλξίνη, *a prickly plant*, supposed to be *the thistle* called Carlina gummifera, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 56. **II.** *a plant, otherwise called* perdicium, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 22. 17, 19.

hem, *interj.* An expression of surprise, admiration, joy, grief, indignation, *etc.*: *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack!*: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 86: hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers, Ter. And. 4, 2, 3: *Er.* Itane, Chrysis? hem! *My.* Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit, ib. 4, 5, 8: miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45: hem, quid ais, scelus? Ter. And. 4, 1, 42.

hēmĕrēsĭos, on, *adj.* = ἡμερήσιος, *of a day*: (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quae vocata est *Hemeresios*, puero picto, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

hēmĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡμερίς, *a species of oak*, acc. to some Quercus racemosa, var. Lamarck: acc. to others Q. Ballota, Desfont.: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

hēmĕrŏbĭon, ii, *n.* = ἡμερόβιον, *an insect that lives only one day*, prob. a species of Phryganeae (*May-fly*): Plin. 11, 36, 43.

hēmĕrŏcalles, is, *n.* = ἡμεροκαλλές, (*beautiful for one day*), *a sort of lily*, referred by some to Pancratium maritimum, Linn.; by others to Lilium Martagon, Linn., or Lilium Chalcedonicum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 10, 33: ib. 21, 90.

hēmĕrŏdrŏmus, i, *m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (who runs all day), *a courier* (pure Lat. cursor, Plin. 2, 71, 73): speculator (*hemorodromos* vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, Liv. 31, 24.

hēmĭcillus, i, *m.* = ἡμίκιλλος, *half an ass* (as a term of reproach): Cic. Att. 13, 51.

hēmĭcrānĭum, ii, *n.* = ἡμικράνιον, *a pain on one side of the head, megrim*: Marc. Emp. 2: Plin. Val. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. *migraine.*)

hēmĭcyclĭum, ii, *n.* = ἡμικύκλιον, *a half-circle, semicircle*: Vitr. 9, 8. **II.** *a semicircular settee*: Cic. Am. 1, 2: Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **2.** *a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions*: Suet. Gram. 17. **3.** *a semicircular kind of sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

hēmĭcyclus, i, *m.* = ἡμίκυκλος, *a half-circle, semicircle*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

hēmĭcy̆lindrus, i, *m.* = ἡμικύλινδρος, *a half-cylinder*: Vitr. 9, 3.

hēmīna, ae, *f.* = ἡμίνα, *a measure, the half of a* sextarius: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 67: for liquids: Cato R. R. 57, 1: Sen. de Ira 2, 33: for salt: Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*: for corn: id. 4, 10 *fin.*: as a *measure*, in gen.: Pers. 1, 130. (Hence Fr. *mine* (six bushels), not from medimnus.)

hēmīnārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [hemina] *presents of the measure of a* hemina: Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quae amicis dabantur exiguitatem, heminaria esse dixit, Quint. 6, 3, 52.

hēmĭŏlĭos, on, *adj.* = ἡμιόλιος, *one and a half*, pure Lat. sesquialter: Gell. 18, 14: Vitr. 3, 1.

hēmĭŏnĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμιόνιον, *the fern* called *ceterach*, Ceterach officinarum, Willdenow: Plin. 27, 5, 17: App. Herb. 56.

hēmisphaerĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμισφαίριον, *a half-globe, hemisphere*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. **II.** *a cupola*: Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

hēmistĭchĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμιστίχιον, *a half-verse, hemistich*: Enniano hemistichio usus est, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

hēmĭthĕus, i, *m.* = ἡμίθεος, *a demi god*: Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

hēmĭtŏnĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμιτόνιον, *a half-tone, semitone*: intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr. 5, 4.

hēmĭtrīgly̆phus, i, *m.* = ἡμιτρίγλυφος, in architect. *a half-triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3.

hēmĭtrĭtaeus, i, *m.* = ἡμιτριταῖος, *a semi-tertian ague*: Mart. 12, 91, 2 **II.** *one who has the semi-tertian ague*: id. 4, 81, 3.

hēmĭtrĭtăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡμιτριταϊκός, *pertaining to the semi-tertian ague*: febres, Marc. Emp. 30.

hemo, onis, v. homo.

hendĕcăsyllăbi, orum, *m. plu.* = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *verses of eleven syllables*: Cat. 12, 10: Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

hēnĭŏchus, i, *m.* = ἡνίοχος (reinholder), *the Waggoner*, a constellation · pure Lat. Auriga: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 312: Manil. 1, 361.

hĕnōsis, is, *f.* = ἕνωσις (union), *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Val. 37.

hĕnŏtes, ētis, *f.* = ἑνότης (unity) *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Val. 37.

hēpar (epar), ătis, *n.* = ἧπαρ, *the liver*, pure Lat. jecur: Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.* **II.** *m.* = ἥπατος, *an unknown kind of fish, hepatus*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

hēpătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hepar] *pertaining to the liver*: morbus, *the liver-complaint* (comically for love): Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

hēpătĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ἡπάτια, *a little liver*: Lucil. in Non. 119, 22: Petr. 66.

hēpătĭcus, i, *m.* = ἡπατικός, *diseased in the liver*: Plin. 20, 14, 55: id. 27, 12, 105.

hēpătītis, ĭdis, *m.* = ἡπατῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11 71.

hēpătīzon, ontis, *n.* = ἡπατίζον, *like liver, liver-coloured*: aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3 *fin.*

hēphaestītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡφαιστῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37 10, 60.

hepsēma, ătis, *n.* = ἕψημα, *must boiled down to a thick consistence*, pure Lat. sapa: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

heptăphōnos, on, *adj.* = ἑπτάφωνος, *seven times sounding, that gives a sevenfold echo*: porticus (Olympiae), Plin. 36, 15, 23.

heptăphyllon, i, *n.* = ἑπτάφυλλον (seven-leaf), *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 116.

heptăpleuros, i, *f.* = ἑπτάπλευρος (seven-sided), *the larger kind of the plant* plantago, *the tall plantain*, Plantago altissima, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 39.

heptăpy̆los, *m.* and *f.* on, *n. adj.* = ἑπτάπυλος, *seven-gated*, an epithet of the city of Thebes: Thebas heptapylos accessimus, App. M. 4, p. 146. Also in the Latinized form: Cadmus Thebas heptapylas condidit, Hyg. Fab. 275.

heptas, ădis, *f.* = ἑπτάς, *the number seven*: Marc. Cap. 7, 241.

heptăsēmos, on, *adj.* = ἑπτάσημος in prosody, *of seven times*, pure Lat. septenarius: basis, Diom. p. 505 P.

heptēris, is, *f.* = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *a galley with seven banks of oars*: Liv 37, 23.

hĕra, ae (old *gen. sing.* herāī, Aus Idyll. 7, 5), *f.* [herus] *the mistress of a house, lady*: servus dat (puellam) hera suae, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: Ter. And. 4, 2, 4. So, hera major and hera minor *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 22. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *a mistress, female ruler* or *governor*: Fortuna, hera, id. Merc. 3, 4, 12: rapidi Tritonis hera, i. e. *Minerva*, Cat. 64, 396: hilarate herae (*i. e.* Cybeles) citatis erroribus animum, id. 63, 18: tergeminam tunc placat heram, Val. Fl. 1, 780. Of sweethearts: Cat. 68, 136: Ov. H. 9, 78.

hĕrăclēon, *a plant*, also called siderion, acc. to Sprengel, Meum Mutel lina, Gaertner: acc. to Sibthorp, Scrophularia lucida, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 15.

hērăclēus, or **-clĭus**, or **-cleos**, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Heraclea* (in Lydia), *Heraclean.* **I.** lapis, also called Lydius, *magnetic iron ore, loadstone*, Plin. 33, 8, 43: of the *magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25. **2.** a plant, also called nymphaea, *the white water-lily*, Nymphaea alba, Linn.: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

herba, ae, *f. grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage, an herb* or *plant*; and with qualifying *adj.* as a proper name: herba cubile praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 814: in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: abjicere se in herba, ib. 1, 7, 28: fusus per herbam (agricola), Virg. G. 2, 527: invitant (pecudes) herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: quas herbas pecudes non edunt, homines edunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 23: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: fallax herba veneni, *a poisonous plant*, Virg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, *a blade*, ib. 5, 26: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, *young crop*, id. G. 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, *in the young blades*, Ov. M. 5, 482: sed nimium properas et adhuc tua messis in herba est, *in the stalk*, id. H. 17, 263. Herba alba occupans arva, etc., *a plant poisonous to cattle*, supposed by some to be a kind of *spurge*, Plin. 18, 17, 44. Proverb.: herbam dare, *to own oneself beaten*: qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendebant, quum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam herbam adversario tradebant, Fest. *s. v.*: Plin. 22, 4, 4. [Akin to φέρβω, φορβή.]

herbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *grassy, grass-coloured*: Plin. 19, 6, 33: folia herbacei coloris, id. 20, 13, 51: flos, id. 21, 19, 75: oleum, id. 23, 49, 27: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27.

herbans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *producing grass* or *herbage, full of grass*: prata, App. M. 7, p. 194 (*al.* herbentia).

herbārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [id.] *the knowledge of plants, botany*: herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

herbārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one skilled in plants, a botanist*: Plin. 20, 17, 73.

herbātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *living on grass* or *herbs*: Vop. Prob. 19.

herbens, entis, v. herbans.

herbesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [herba] *to grow into green stalks* or *blades*: elicere herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

herbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *grass-coloured, grass-green*: oculi, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass* or *herbs, grassy*: campi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: Liv. 9, 2: Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, *full of weeds*, Col. 1, 6, 22: lac, *produced from herbs*, Plin. 24, 6, 19. **II.** *like grass, grassy, grass-coloured*: color, id. 12, 14, 31: lux, Prud. Psych. 863.

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba fero] *producing grass* or *herbs*: colles, Ov. M. 14, 9: Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

herbĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [herba gradior] *that walks* or *moves in the grass*: Poet. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

herbĭlis, e, *adj.* [herba] *fed on grass*: anser, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 129.

herbĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [herba potens] *skilled in herbs* (poet.): manus (Circes), Boëth. Cons. 4, 3, 9.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *full of grass* or *herbs*: campus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 9: flumen, Virg. G. 2, 199: pascua, Ov. M. 2, 689: moretum, id. F. 4, 367: herbosissima stramenta, Cato R. R. 54, 2. **II.** *grass-coloured, grass-green*: marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: calcei smaragdineae fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little herb*: cervae perpurgant se quadam herbula, quae seselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Sen. Vit. beat. 9.

herbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little herb, little plant*: quaedam, Mart. Cap. 2, 25.

hercēus, i, *m.* = ἑρκεῖος (pertaining to the court-yard), *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure* (pure Lat. penetralis): Herceus Juppiter intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant, Fest. *s. v.*: ara hercei Jovis, Ov. Ib. 286: herceae arae, Lucan. 9, 979.

hercisco (ercisco), *3. v. a.* [herctum] in law: *to divide an inheritance*: idcirco qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19: Dig. 10, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 520. **II.** Transf.: viae herciscundae contendentes, App. M. 6, p. 186. [The etym. of *herc-isco* is uncertain; but the root HERC must mean division.]

herclĕ, *voc.* of Hercules, an oath or exclamation: *by Hercules!*: obsecro, hercle, quantus et quam validus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 143: perii, hercle, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: minime, hercle, Cic. Am. 9, 30.

herctum (erctum), i, *n.* [root HERC: *v.* hercisco: horctum et forctum pro bono dicebant, Fest. p. 102 Müll.] in law: *an inheritance, estate, patrimony*: only used in connection with ciere: *to divide an inheritance*: qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: herctum non citum, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*

hercŭlĕ, *voc.* of Hercules, an exclamation *or* oath: *by Hercules!*: dixi hercule vero omnia, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 18: cape, obsecro hercule, ib. 30: et hercule ita fecit, Cic. Am. 11, 37: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, id. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito, ib. 1, 23.

hercŭles, an oath *or* asseveration: *by Hercules!*: et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: Vell. 2, 52. All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with *me* prefixed; the first, however, very rarely: si mehercules hoc, quod agit, nunquam ante cogitasset, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 16: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8: non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: pulcre, mehercle, dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26.

hercŭlānĕus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Hercules*: used to denote things *large* of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30, 4, 10: urtica, id 21, 15, 55: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: machaera, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

hercŭlānus, a, um = herculaneus: pes, *i. e. long, large*, Gell. 1, 1.

hĕrĕ, *adv.* v. heri.

hērēdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [heredium] *a small inheritance*: Col. Praef. § 13: Gell. 19, 7.

hērēdĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [heredium peto] *a legacy-hunter*: Petr. S. 124.

hērēdĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary*: auctio, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: imperium, Curt. 10, 7 *fin.*: jus, Flor. 3, 13 *fin.*: bellum, id. 3, 17: paupertas, Val. Max. 4, 3, 8.

hērēdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [heres] *heirship, the act of inheriting, inheritance*: hereditas est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 24: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84. **II.** Meton.: *the thing inherited, an inheritance*: hereditas est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, id. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 23: quum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem concedere, id. Flacc. 36, 89: adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Caecin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 *fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Modest. Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, *i. e. that fall to heirs who have children*, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11: v. caducus. Proverb. hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. a great advantage without trouble* or *expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8. **III.** Fig.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: hereditas hujus gloriae, ib. 1, 22, 78: optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*: paternae scientiae, Just. 36, 2.

hērēdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an hereditary estate*: bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quae heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

herem marteam antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

hēres, ēdis (old *acc. sing.* herem, Naev. in Non. 486, 33: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4379), *m.* and *f. an heir, heiress*: testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: aliquem palam heredem semper factitare, ib. 41: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 1, 43, 111: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecedebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14: relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 35, 59: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic. Clu. 7, 22: per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, Quint. 9, 2, 74: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: ex asse heres, *sole heir*, Quint. 7, 1, 20: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id. Rep. 3, 10: quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin. 4, 12: repentinus heres, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9: heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir* when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: possessio heredum secundorum, *a reversionary estate*, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62: also used of a female Marcus ait: *heres ipsius secundus* de muliere loquens, Charis. p. 79 P.: heres suus, heres necessarius, *the natural* *heir, who was in the* potestas *of the deceased*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 153: *opp.* heres extraneus, ib. § 161. **II.** Transf.: *owner, possessor, master:* pro herede gerere est pro domino gerere. Veteres enim heredes pro dominis appellabant, Justin. Inst. 2, 19 *fin.*: Pl. Men. 3, 2, 12. **2.** *after-growth:* Ov. M. 9, 72: alni caesae densius innumero herede prosunt, Plin. 16, 37, 67. **III.** Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: artis heres, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: laudis, Ov. H. 9, 110: fraudis, ib. 2, 78: criminis, id. A. A. 3, 459.

hĕrī or **hĕrĕ** (in here neque *e* plane neque *i* auditur, Quint. 1, 4, 7: here nunc *e* litera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: heri ad me venit, quod idem in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22), *adv. yesterday:* (i) heri: hoc heri effecit: hodie autem in Aenariam transire constituit, Cic. Att. 10, 13 (*al.* here): ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 1. (ii) here: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, *etc.*, Juv. 3, 23: here venisti media nocte, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 16: mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic de medio potare die, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixeae vellera pressit ovis, Ov. F. 3, 852. **II.** Meton.: *a short time ago, lately* (rare): vanissimas Papias leges heri Severus exclusit, Tert. Apol. 4: sordebant tibi villicae, Concubine, hodie atque heri, *the other day* (an imitation of the Gr. χθὲς καὶ πρώην), Cat. 61, 137. [Root HES: Sans. *hyas;* Gr. χθές; Germ. *gestern;* Eng. *yesterday;* hence Lat. *hes-ternus.*] (Hence It. *ieri;* Sp. *ayer;* Fr. *hier.*)

hĕrĭfŭga (er), ae, *m.* [herus fugio] *who runs away from his master:* herifugae famuli, Cat. 63, 51.

hĕrīlis (er), e, *adj.* [herus] *of the master* or *mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.): herum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23: filia, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 35: amica, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37: concubina, ib. 2, 3, 66: gressumque canes comitantur herilem, Virg. Aen. 8, 462: mensaeque assuetus herili, ib. 7, 490: nutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6: herile carpere pensum, id. Od. 3, 27, 63: nomen herile tenet, Ov. M. 10, 502: turpi clausus in arca, quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

hermăphrŏdītus, i, *m.* = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, *an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes* (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person): gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Ov. M. 4, 383. **II.** Transf. *adj.*: hermaphroditae equae, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

hermēneuma, ătis, *n.* = ἑρμήνευμα, *explanation, exposition, interpretation:* Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3.

hermūbŏtănē, es, *f.* = Ἑρμοῦ βοτάνη, *the herb Mercury*, also called hermubasilion: App. Herb. 82.

hermūpŏa, ae, *f.* = Ἑρμοῦ πόα, *the herb Mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 18.

hernĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. from ἔρνος, sprout, like ramex from ramus] *a rupture, hernia:* Cels. 7, 18: Mart. 3, 24, 10.

hernĭōsus, i, *m.* [hernia] *a ruptured person:* Lampr. Heliog. 25.

hērōĭcē, *adv. heroically:* hos quoque (versus Homeri) tanquam heroice incomptos adamavit (Virgilius), Macr. S. 5, 14.

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρωϊκός, *of* or *relating to heroes, heroic:* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: aetates, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7. Medea et Atreus, heroicae personae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem*, Quint. 1, 8, 5: heroici carminis sonus, Tac. Or. 10: versus, usually herous versus (v. herous), Prisc. p. 1256 P.

hērōīna, ae, *f.* = ἡρωΐνη, *a demigoddess, heroine:* illic formosae veniant chorus heroinae, Prop. 1, 19, 13.

hērōĭon, ii, *n.* = ἡρώειον, *a plant, called also* asphodelus, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 32.

hērōis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡρωΐς, *a demi-goddess, heroine:* heroidum ac dearum personis effictis, Suet. Ner. 21: veteres heroidas aequare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33. In the Gr. *dat. plur.*: heroisin, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43. **II.** Heroides, *the title of the Epistles of Ovid*, acc. to Prisc. p. 908 P.

hērōs, ōis, *m.* = ἥρως, *a demigod, hero:* heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit permixtos heroas, Virg. E. 4, 16: incipit Aeneas heros, id. Aen. 6, 103: Laertius heros, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1: Ajax heros, id. S. 2, 3, 193: intererit multum, divusne loquatur an heros, id. A. P. 114. Adj.: ecce modo heroas sensus efferre videmus nugari solitos Graece, for heroicos or heroos, *heroic thoughts* or *deeds*, Pers. 1, 69. **II.** Transf. of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris (*i. e.* Bruto et Cassio), ib. 14, 6: illorum fuit heroum (*i. e.* Platonis et Aristotelis), id. Rep. 3, 8. And ironically of Clodius: ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, id. Att. 4, 3.

hērōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρῷος, *of* or *relating to a hero, heroic:* labores, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: chelys, ib. 1, 3, 102: carmen, Prop. 3, 3, 16: versus, *heroic* or *epic verse*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: *absol.*: apte jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22: Quint. 10, 1, 88: pes, *an heroic* or *epic foot*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: also *absol.*: herous, qui est idem dactylus, Quint. 9, 4, 88. **II.** Subst. heroum, i, *n. a monument to the memory of a hero:* Plin. 10, 5, 6.

herpes, ētis, *m.* = ἕρπης, *a spreading cutaneous eruption:* Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 145. **II.** Herpes quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt, id. 30, 13, 39.

herpestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑρπηστικός, *spreading, eating:* gangraena herpestica, Lucil. in Non. 117, 22 (*al.* herpes ita).

herpyllum, i, *n.* = ἕρπυλλον, *a climbing evergreen plant*, also called sisymbrium, *creeping thyme:* App. Herb. 105. Also called herpyllus: ib. 99.

hĕrus (erus), i, *m. the master of a house* or *family, the master* in respect to the servants: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id. Rep. 1, 41: nonne herae meae nuntiare, quod herus meus jussit, licet? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 296: nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile, Virg. Aen. 3, 324: o here, Hor. S. 2, 3, 265: *Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, *our old master is at the forum, our young one at home.* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): agellulum hunc herique villulam hortulumque pauperis tuor, Cat. 20, 4: propriae telluris herus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129: fundus meus arvo pascat herum, id. Ep. 1, 16, 2: destinata aula divitem manet herum, id. Od. 2, 18, 32. Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76: quae tuo veniunt hero, quanta gaudia! *wedded lord, husband*, id. 61, 116.

hervum, i, v. ervum.

hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.* [Hesperus] *of evening* or *the west, western, Hesperian:* corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), *i. e. Italian*, Virg. Aen. 8, 77. **2.** Subst. *the queen's gilliflower*, Hesperis tristis, Linn.: hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento, Plin. 21, 7, 18 *fin.*

hespĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *situated towards the west, western, Hesperian:* hesperium fretum, *the western ocean*, Ov. M. 11, 258: litus, ib. 2, 142: undae, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20: axis, Ov. M. 4, 214: constitit hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, ib. 4, 628: imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16: hesperios amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque *western*, Ov. M. 2, 258: terram Hesperiam venies, *to the land of the west*, i. e. *Italy*, Virg. Aen. 2, 781: fluctus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 26: ruina, ib. 2, 1, 32: duces, Lucan. 5, 703.

hespĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the evening star:* Sen. Med. 877.

hespĕrus or **-os**, i, *m.* = Ἕσπερος (the evening; pure Lat. with the digamma, vesper), *the evening star, Hesperus:* Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: Virg. E. 10, 77. Hence transf. like vesper, *the west:* Achaia et ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [HES: v. heri] *of yesterday, yesterday's:* disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hesterno die, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: hesterno sermone, id. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.*: nocte, Ov. H. 19, 72: panis, Cels. 1, 3: reliquiae, *of yesterday*, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 25: jus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: fercula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: vitia, ib. 2, 2, 78: Iaccho (*i. e.* vino), Virg. E. 6, 15: mero, Just. 24, 8: corollae, Prop. 2, 34, 59: crines, *i. e. not yet arranged*, id. 1, 15, 5: coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: Lar, *to whom sacrifice was made yesterday*, Virg. Aen. 8, 542 Serv. *Satirically:* Quirites, *Romans of yesterday*, i. e. *slaves recently made free*, Pers. 3, 106. *Absol.*: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6. In the *abl.* adverb. hesterno (*sc.* die), *yesterday:* Sisenn. in Charis. p. 180 P. Aus. Epigr. 74.

hestĭātoris, ĭdis, *f.* also called protomedia, *a fabulous herb:* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hĕtaerĭa, ae, *f.* = ἑταιρία, *a* (religious) *brotherhood, fraternity:* Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 43: ib. 10, 97.

hĕtĕroclĭtus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑτερόκλιτος. In gram. *varying in declension, heteroclite:* Charis. p. 23 P.

hĕtĕrocrānĕa or **-ĭa**, ae, *f.* = ἑτεροκρανία, *headache on one side of the head, i. q.* hemicrania, *q. v.*: Plin. 31, 9, 45: Marc. Emp. 2.

hetta res minimi pretii, quasi hieta id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio. Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, quum dicimus: *non hettae te facio*, Fest. *s. v.* [perhaps kindred with the Gr. ἥττων, ἥσσων, less, meaner.]

hettēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡττηματικός, *poor of its kind:* Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! *interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!*: heu heu! quam ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 26: *Ba.* Heu heu heu! *Ps.* Desine. *Ba.* Doleo ib. 5, 2, 21: quatenus—heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: palam captis gravis, heu nefas! heu! ib. 4, 6, 17: heu me miserum! Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 10: heu me infelicem! Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: heu edepol hominem nihili! Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 27: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41: heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7. **II.** In Plautus two or three times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!*: heu edepol specie lepida mulier! Rud. 2, 4, 2: heu hercle mortalem catum! Poen. 5, 2, 147.

heurĕtes, ae, *m.* = εὑρετής *an inventor, inventive person:* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* used to call attention: *ho! ho there! hark! holloa!*: heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 28: Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Virg. Aen. 7, 116: heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 2.

hexăchordos, on, *adj.* = ἑξάχορδος, *having six musical strings* or *stops*: machina, *a water-organ with six stops*, Vitr. 10, 13.

hexaclīnon, i, *n.* = ἑξάκλινον, *a couch to hold six persons*: Mart. 9, 60, 9.

hexagōnum, i, *n.* = ἑξάγωνον, *a six-sided figure, hexagon*: Col. 5, 2, 10.

hexămĕter (also hexametrus, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P), tri, *m.* = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter*: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 222: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85: initium hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78: iambicus, *whose sixth foot is an iambus*, Diom. p. 516 P.

hexăphŏros, on, *adj.* = ἑξαφόρος, *one of six porters* or *bearers*: phalangarii, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*

hexăphŏrum, i, *n.* = ἑξάφορον, *a litter borne by six men*: Mart. 2, 81, 1.

hexaptōta, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* nomina) = ἑξάπτωτα, in gram. *nouns that have six cases*: Prisc. p. 673 P.

hexas, ădis, *f.* = ἑξάς, *the number six*: Mart. Cap. 7, 240.

hexastĭchus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑξάστιχος, *of six lines* or *rows*: hordeum, perh. our *six-rowed barley*, Hordeum vulgare, Linn.: var. hexastichon, Linn.: Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Plin. 15, 29, 37.

hexastȳlos, on, *adj.* = ἑξάστυλος, *having six columns*: Vitr. 3, 2.

hexēcontălĭthos, i, *m.* = ἑξηκοντάλιθος (sixty-coloured stone), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.

hexēris, is, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *a vessel with six banks of oars*: Liv. 37, 23.

hĭantĭa, ae, *f.* [hio] *an opening*: oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hĭasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to split open, gape*: ubi primum nuces pineae incipiunt hiascere, Cato R. R. 17, 2.

hĭātus, ūs, *m.* [hio: lit. a gaping; hence] *an opening, aperture, cleft*: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9: extremus exspirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeaeus magnus hiatus ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu persolidat Boreas, *with a dry throat, dry breath*, Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentini terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119: qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: quantum coeli patet altus hiatus, Lucr. 4, 418: fit et coeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26, 26: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? lit. *of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such pompous language*, Hor. A. P. 138: Juv. 6, 636. ‖. Fig. *an eager desire, longing*: libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42. **2.** Esp. in gram. *an hiatus*: habet ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77: (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homerici suavitatem, *ebriosa* dixit propter insequentis literae (a) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

hībĕrna, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* castra) *winter-quarters*: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, ib. 1, 54 *fin.*: quo (tempore) neque frumenta in hibernis erant, neque multum a maturitate aberant, *in the winter-camp, winter-magazines*, id. B. C. 1, 48: pabulum convexit in Claudiana castra, ibique hiberna aedificavit, Liv. 23, 48.

hībernācŭlum, i, *n.* [hiberno] *a winter-residence, winter-apartment*: Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. ‖. Esp. *plu.* milit. *t. t. tents* or *huts for winter-quarters*: hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3: Tac. A. 2, 23: Nep. Eum. 8.

hīberno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [hibernus] *to pass the winter, to winter*: furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thynni) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51. ‖. Esp. milit. *t. t. to keep in winter-quarters*: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literae perferuntur, Cic. Manil. 13, 39: Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.*: Liv. 22. 16. **2.** Poet. transf. *to rest, repose*: Pers. 6, 7.

hībernus, a, um, *adj.* [hiems] *pertaining to winter, wintry*: hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 698: in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: temporibus hibernis, id. Verr. 5, 10, 26: annus, *winter-time*, Hor. Epod. 2, 29: hibernus exortus solis, Plin. 6, 17, 21: occasus, id. 5, 5, 5: navigatio, Cic. Att. 15, 25: ignis, id. de Sen. 14, 46: grando, Ov. M. 5, 158: nix, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 4: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: tunica, *winter-dress*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 94: calceatus feminarum, Plin. 16, 8, 13: pira, id. 16, 26, 43: agni, id. 8, 47, 72: Alpes, *wintry, cold*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 612: Cori, *stormy*, Virg. Aen. 5, 126: flumen, Hor. S. 1, 7, 27: mare, id. Epod. 15, 8· aequor, id. S. 2, 3, 235: Neptunus, id. Epod. 17, 55: noctes, Virg. Aen. 6, 355: pulvis, *a dry winter*, id. G. 1, 101: Lycia, *cold*, id. Aen. 4, 143: legiones, *lying in winter-quarters*, Suet. Cal. 8. In *neut. adv.*: increpui (*sc.* Arcturus) hibernum, et fluctus movi maritimos, *stormily*, Pl. Rud. prol. 69. (Hence It. *inverno*, *verno*; Sp. *invierno*; Fr. *hiver*.)

hĭbiscum (ibiscum), i, *n.* = ἱβίσκος, supposed by some to be *the wild parsnep*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn. (esp. in Plin.); by others *the common mallow*, Malva silvestris, Linn.: haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg. E. 2, 30: in this passage some think that Virg. means only *a wand* made of hibiscum (driving cattle with a slender hibiscum, not *to feed* on it): if so, it is doubtful what it could be. Some have suggested the Abutilon, which is a tree. Wands could scarcely be made of either the mallow or the parsnep, although they might certainly be used for a temporary purpose: Plin. 20, 4, 14: id. 19, 5, 27.

hibrĭda (also written hybrida and ibrida), ae, *comm.* of animals produced from two different species, *a mongrel, hybrid*: in nullo genere aeque facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in suibus), qualiter natos antiqui hibridas vocabant ceu semiferos, Plin. 8, 53, 79. ‖. Transf. of persons, *one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave*: ibique postea ex hibridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Auct. B. Afr. 19: hibrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2: Q. Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis *Hibrida* cognominatus, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4.

hic, haec, hoc (*dat. sing. fem.* hae rei, Cato R. R. 14, 3), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *I* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] the demon. pron. of the *first* person, and hence it refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being, near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this*: (i) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est Pl. Am. 1, 1, 246: quid praeclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: genus hoc. ib. 1, 25: hoc avunculo, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, ib. 1, 19: quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, ib. 1, 1: hae feriae, ib. 1, 9. (ii) *Absol.*: hi domum me ad se auferent, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 94: non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esse quaerendus, sed agendum accuratius, et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hoc Amphitruo herus conspicatus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 87: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: haec Scipio quum dixisset, ib. 1, 11 **2.** Strengthened with *ce*; hicce haecce, hocce (written in the *gen. sing.* hujusque; and apocopated in the *nom. plur. fem.* haec for haece, and in the *gen. plur.* horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce: and, with the interrogative particle, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine): hocce haud dubium est, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: eum hinc profugiens vendidit in Alide patri hujusce, Pl. Capt. prol. 10. hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. Div. in Caecil 14, 47: tu deum huncce saturitate facias tranquillum tibi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 85: ad hancce rem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 209: emit hosce de praeda ambos de quaestoribus, hice autem inter sese hunc confinxerunt dolum, id. Capt. prol. 35: haece aedes, id. Most. 3, 1, 117: haec (puellae), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: aliud posticum harunce aedium, Pl. Stich, 3, 1, 41: sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt, id. Cist. 1, 1, 53: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruxit, id. Eun. 4, 7, 11: apud hasce aedes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194. With the interrog. particle: concrepuit foris hiccine percussit? id. Most. 2, 2, 76: hiccine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic. Mil. 38, 104. hunccine hominem! hanccine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! id. Verr. 5, 25, 62: o Juppiter, hoscine mores! Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40. So, fortuna hujusce diei, as a particular deity, Cic. Leg. 2 11, 28: in inscrr. also written hujusque diei, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5: hujusq. loci, ib. *no.* 1580; 2300. **3.** With other pronouns: hos eosdem motus perturbationes dixerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ad hunc eum ipsum, id. Acad. 1 1, 2: idem hoc ipsum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26. hunc illum fatis portendi generum, Virg. Aen. 7, 255: hic est ille vultus semper idem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: hujus istius facti stultitia, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: hunc talem virum, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: callidum quendam hunc, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: tu haec scis, tractari ita solere hasce hujusmodi merces, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 32. **4.** Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, *etc.* to indicate the nearer object (that is, to the speaker's mind, and not always the nearer noun in the sentence; so that though it generally means *this* or *the latter*, it must sometimes be rendered by *that*, or *the former*): ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 50: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: si deerunt haec remedia, ad illa declinandum est, Quint. 7, 2, 30: quum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, id. 3, 6, 95: in his judicem sibi in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 33: quum tu ista coelestia de Scipione quaesieris, ego autem haec, quae videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quaerenda Cic. Rep. 1, 19: alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: occupat hic collem, cymba sedet alter adunca, Ov. M. 1, 293. Sometimes hic is used in both the contrasted clauses: has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, haec nunc videamus, quae diu multumque defensa sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 42, 130: Servius facile diceret: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, id. Fam. 9, 16: ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc, Quint. 4, 4, 8: vendidit hic auro patriam: hic thalamum invasit natae, Virg. Aen. 6, 621 *sq.*: hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8: interim quaeritur: hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium? Quint. 7, 3, 9. (ii) referring to the remoter noun: quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (*i. e.* Socratem): hujus enim facta, illius dicta laudantur, *the deeds of the former, the sayings of the latter*, Cic. Am. 2, 10: hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (*i. e.* Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (*i. e.* Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods*, Liv. 30, 30: quocumque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër: fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24. **5.** In the *neutr. sing. absol.* with *gen.*: quid hoc sit hominis? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 26: quid hoc est negoti? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 73: hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, ib. 5, 4, 16: hoc commodi est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: hoc copiarum in Hispanias portatum est, Liv. 42, 18: hoc noctis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 2. **6.** Hoc with *verbs impers.* pleonast. as a subject: eamus, Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, *it will soon be day*, ib. 1, 3, 45: luciscit hoc jam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1. **7.** Emphatic (δεικτικῶς), most freq. of the speaker himself, like the Gr. ὅδε, for *ego*: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, *i. e.* mihi, ib. 2, 3, 115: hic homo, *i. e.* ego, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, *i. e.* me, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8: tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra, *my life*, Virg. Aen. 1, 98: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, *by my right hand*, ib. 2, 291: per quem haec non orba senectus, *my old age*, Ov. M. 5, 27: hanc animam concede mihi, ib. 222. In the *neut.*: tu quod te posterius purges, hanc injuriam mihi nolle factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not this snap of the fingers* (or something equivalent), i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9. **8.** Of time, *now present, actual, this*: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 83: nondum haec, quae nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 138. **II.** Referring to something that follows in a relative sentence, or in a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed *second*). (i) With relative sentences: neque his contentus sum, quae de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. Rep. 1, 22: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 136: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium dii nobis dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 88: servi, qui, quum culpa carint, tamen malum metuunt, hi solent esse heris utibiles, id. Most. 4, 2, 2 *sq.*: de Bruti amore hoc audio libentius, quo saepius, Cic. Att. 13, 36 *fin.*: mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quae facturus fuerit Clodius, si praeturam invasisset, Quint. 9, 2, 41. (ii) With *acc.* and *infin* (in *oratio obliqua*), or *indic.* (in *oratio recta*): erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus, ib. 2, 3: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, ib, 1, 1: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo advenimus, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 47: ut hoc: non debes alienam uxorem optare, Quint. 7, 1, 25. (iii) With a clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: hoc sese excruciat animi, quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia studia abditis e fontibus hauriuntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12. (iv) With a clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: atque hoc evenit in labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepat interim, Pl. Pseud. 2, 3, 19: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conquiescat, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, Quint. 8 praef. § 6: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.* **2.** Hoc est, serves to annex an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely*: in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus veniit, id. Caecin. 7, 19: primum quaero, qua ratione Naevius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, id. Mil. 9, 24. **3.** Hoc est *or* erat, quod, conveying an indignant or reproachful meaning: *is* or *was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg. Aen. 2, 664: Petr. S. 93.

hīc (anciently heic; and with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, hiccine), *adv.* [hic] *in this place, here.* **I.** Of space: ego jam dudum hic assum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: non modo hic, sed ubicumque, id. Verr. 5, 55, 143: hic ubi Deucalion, parva rate vectus, adhaesit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (*sc.* Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, hic currus fuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: *Pa.* Philocomasium hiccine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quum exibam, hic erat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 25: *Ch.* Ubi ego sum? hiccine an apud mortuos? *Eut.* Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54: hic clune, alibi pectore tantum laudatae (gallinae), Plin. 10, 50, 71. With *gen.*: hic proxumae viciniae, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 1: modo vidi virginem hic viciniae miseram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 45. **II.** *in this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: hic tu tabellas desideras Heracliensium publicas, Cic. Arch. 4, 8: hic vos dubitabitis, judices, id. Verr. 2, 44, 109: hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? id. Manil. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, ib. 9, 24. To introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), id. Rep. 1, 13: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur. illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter And. 4, 1, 14. Referring to the remoter noun: alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell. 2, 49. **III.** Of time: *hereupon, here* (rare): Ter. And. 2, 3, 15 hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit implevitque mero pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 728.

hicce, haecce, hocce, hiccine haeccine, hoccine, v. hic.

hiccine, *adv.* v. hīc.

hĭĕmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems] *pertaining to winter, wintry*: arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: circulus, *the tropic of Capricorn*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 26. hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter*, Sall. J. 37: faba, *winter bean*, Plin. 18, 23, 52: loca, *winter apartments*, Pall. 1, 9: totis hoc Alpibus notum et hiemalibus provinciis *cold*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, *stormy*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: luna, *bringing cold*, Plin. 18, 35, 79.
II. Subst. hiemalia, ium, *n. plur.* for hiberna, *winter-quarters* (rare). hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

hĭĕmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hiemo] *passing the winter, wintering*: reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. R. R 3, 16, 34.

hĭĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [hiems]. **I.** Neutr. of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter*; of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters*: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic. Verr. 4, 47, 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in urbe, Suet. Aug. 72: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: legionem hiemandi causa collocare, ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: facies me certiorem, quomodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.* **2.** Of things: *to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy*: atrum defendens pisces hiemat mare, *rages*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17: totus hiemavit annus, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae Plin. 18, 26, 64. Hence, **3.** *Impers.* hiemat, *it is wintry, cold, frosty*: decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4: hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, ib. 78. **II.** Act.: *to congeal, freeze, turn to ice*: decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55: hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38.

hĭems (hiemps), ĕmis, *f. the winter, winter-time, rainy season*: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, auctumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: hiems summa, *the depth of winter*, id. Verr. 4, 40, 86: hiemis magnitudo id. Planc. 40, 96: gravissima hieme, *in a very severe winter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: inita hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7: jam prope hieme confecta, ib. 7, 32: ante exactam hiemem, *before the end of the winter*, ib. 6, 1: hiems jam praecipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter-time*, Suet. Caes. 35: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, *winter and summer*, i. e. *in all seasons*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94. In *plur.*: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 4: hic quoque confligunt hiemes aestatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informes hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem summovet, id. Od. 2, 10, 15. Personified: hiems sequitur crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746: Ov. M. 2, 30: Virg. Aen. 3, 120. **2.** Meton.: *rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest, cold, chill*, etc.: imber noctem hiememque ferens, ib. 5, 11: creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo, id. G. 3, 470: Hor. Epod. 2, 52: Ov. M. 11, 490: Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*: sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill*, Ov. M. 2, 827: Vesuvinus apex et flammea diri montis hiems, *the fiery tempest*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72: instamus jactu telorum et ferrea nimbis certat hiems, *the iron sleet, shower of weapons*, id. Th. 5, 386. In *plur.*: Val. Fl. 2, 22. II. Fig.: ab illa pessima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, Ov. H. 5, 34: hiems rerum, *the storm of war, disturbance of war*, Claud. B. Get. 151. [Cf. Sans. *hima*, "[illegible]" Gr. χιών, χεῖμα, χειμών; on the change of *h* and χ see H.]

hĭēra, ae, *f.* (*sc.* antidotus) = ἱερά (sacred) *a sort of antidote against poison*: Scribon. Comp. 99.

hĭēra, ae, *f.* = ἱερά: quod raro cursoribus evenit, hieram fecimus (meaning unknown), Sen. Ep. 83.

hĭĕrābŏtănē (also separat. hiera botane), ēs, *f.* = ἱερὰ βοτάνη (sacred plant), *a plant, also called* verbenaca, *vervain*, Verbena officinalis, Linn. acc. to Sprengel; others think that Pliny also included V. supina, Linn., and Salvia verbenaca, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59: id. 22, 2, 3: Scrib. Comp. 163.

hĭĕrācĭa, ae, *f.* = ἱερακία, *hawk's-beard*, Crepus virens, Linn.: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

hĭĕrācītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἱερακῖτις (hawk-stone), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hĭĕrācĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἱεράκιον, *a sort of eye-salve*: Plin. 34, 11, 27.

hĭĕrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱερατικός, *pertaining to sacred uses, hieratic*: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

hĭĕrŏdūlus, i, *m.* = ἱερόδουλος, *a servant in a temple*: Firm. Math. 8, 21.

hĭĕroglўphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱερογλυφικός, *hieroglyphic*: literae, Macr. S. 1, 21: notae, Amm. 17, 4.

hĭĕrŏgrăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἱερογραφικός, i. q. hieroglyphicus, *hierographic*: hierographicae literae, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.* dub. (*al.* hieroglyphicas).

hĭĕromnēmon, *an unknown precious stone*, also called erotylus: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

hĭĕrŏnīca, ae, *m.* = ἱερονίκης, *a conqueror in the sacred games*: Neapolin albis equis introiit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est, Suet. Ner. 25.

hĭĕrŏphanta or **-tes**, ae, *m.* = ἱεροφάντης, *a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant*: Nep. Pelop. 3: Arn. 5, 174.

hĭĕrŏphantrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἱεροφαντρία, *a priestess*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2361.

hĭĕrŏphўlax, ăcis, *m.* = ἱεροφύλαξ, *the keeper of a temple*, pure Lat. aedituus: Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 20.

hĭēto, 1. *v. a.* [for hiato from hio; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.] *to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn*: ego dum hieto, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 4. II. Transf. in gen.: *to open wide, throw open*: hietantur fores, Laber. in Diom. p. 336 P.

hĭlărē, *adv. cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily*: hilare vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30: Tac. A. 11, 3: Suet. Ner. 34: si hilarius locuti sunt (*opp.* in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64.

hĭlăresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [hilaris] *to grow cheerful* or *merry*: quum amicorum domus fumat, hilaresco, Varr. in Non. 121, 12.

hĭlăris, e, and **hĭlărus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἱλαρός, *cheerful, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial*: (i) form *hilaris*: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q Fr. 2, 13: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut nunc festum diem habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilaris fluit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: adolescentia, id. 8, 6. 17: in convictibus lasciva humilibus hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27. (ii) Form *hilarus*: tristis sit (servus frugi), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Pl. Am 3, 3, 6: credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. Asin. 5, 1, 10: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas, hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: fronte hilaro, corde tristi. Caecil. in Gell. 15, 9: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20. *Comp.*: fac nos hilaros hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 56: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te literas hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. *Sup.*: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Pl. Men. 1, 2, 40.

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris] *cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity*: hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40: tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11: erat in M. Druso adolescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75. Of things: quum diei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18: arboris, *a fresh* or *lively appearance*, Plin. 17, 16, 26.

hĭlărĭter, *adv. gaily, cheerfully, joyfully*, etc.: deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, moeste, hilariter, in omnes partes commutabimus, Auc. Her. 3, 14, 24.

hĭlărĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [hilaris] *cheerfulness, merriment*: nunquam ego te tristiorem vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 56.

hĭlăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Graece ἡδονὴν, Latine *voluptatem* vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44: picas mirum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, *rejoice*, Plin. 10, 42, 59: ut cum coelo hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13: festaque pallentes hilarent altaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24.

hilarodos, lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Fest. *s. v.*

hĭlărŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [hilaris] *cheerful, contented*: Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.*

hĭlărus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hillae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [hira] *the smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward*: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris hillae, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum, Plin. 11, 37, 79. II. Transf. in gen.: *intestines, entrails*: hillas intestina veteres esse dixerunt, Non. 122, 7. In an obscene sense: ib. 12. 2. *a kind of smoked sausage*: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

hīlum, i, *n.* [the root of nihilum, *i. e.* ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus, *s. v.*, hilum putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum: cf. hilum breve quoddam, Non. 121, 3. Acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111, kindr. with hillae, *q. v.*] *a little thing, a trifle*; usually with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all*: quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam, Varr. L. L. 9, 37, 139, § 54: Sisyphu' versat saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221: neque hilo majore interea capiunt dulcedine fructum, id. 5, 1408. Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum, id. 3, 513.

hinc, *adv.* [hic] *from this place, hence*: I. Of space: abiit hinc in exercitum, Pl. Am. prol. 125: in ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: hinc (ex Sicilia) homines maxime illustres, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. 2. Transf.: *from this side, on this side, here*: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere Pl. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: quum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Tim. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *on both sides*, Liv. 32, 10: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13: Cassandrea hinc Toronaico, hinc Macedonico septa mari, id. 44, 11: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur in coelum scopuli, *on both sides*, Virg. Aen. 1, 162. II. Of time: *from this time, after this, hereupon*: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67. 2. For abhinc, *ago, since* (rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, § 43. III. Denoting origin or cause: *from this source, from this cause, hence*: hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: videret hinc (*i. e.* ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99: hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quaestiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet, *from him*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7: hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 5: jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

hinnībĭlis, e, *adj.* [hinnio] *capable of neighing*: quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

hinnībundē, *adv.* [id.] *with neighing*: Quadrig. in Non. 122, 15.

hinnĭenter, *adv. with neighing*: hinnibunde pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

hinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to neigh*: ut si finias equum, genus est *animal*, species *mortale*, differentia *irrationale* (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium *hinniens*, Quint. 7, 3, 3: Lucr. 5, 1076. Poet. of the centaur Chiron: Sid. Carm. 14, 29

hinnitat χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox.

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio] *a neighing*: subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic Div. 1, 33, 73: Virg. G. 3, 94: Hor. Od 2, 16, 34. In *plur.*: Ov. M. 2, 154: Suet. Ner. 46.

hinnŭlĕa, ae, *f.* [hinnuleus] *a young hind*: Arn. 5, 185.

hinnŭlĕus, i, *m.* [hinnulus] *a young stag* or *roebuck*: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hinnus] *a young mule*: tu tuum sodalem hinnulo videas strigosiorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. 2. *a fawn*: νεβροὶ, hinnuli, Gloss. Philox.

hinnus, i, *m.* = ἶννος, *a mule* (from a stallion and a she-ass; *opp.* mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): equo et asma genitos mares hinnos antiqui vocabant, contraque mulos, quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: Col. 6, 37, 5. **II.** In the form ginnus, i, *m.*=γίννος, *a little stunted mule:* non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7: in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa muli coitu natum, quem vocaverint ginnum, id est parvum mulum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to open, be open, to gape:* (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Virg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41: Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45: hiantia lilia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16: oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52: quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123. **2.** Esp. *to open the mouth, to gape, yawn.* inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 493: perdices hiantes, exserta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 51: trochilos crocodilum invitat ad hiandum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37: leo immane hians, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16. **3.** Fig.: Of speech, *to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus:* qui (vocalium concursus) quum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33: qui (poetae), ut versum facerent, saepe hiabant: ut Naevius: vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Cic. Or. 45, 152: crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, Cic. Or. 9, 32. (ii) *to gape,* with longing; *to be eager, to long for,* and (poet.) *to be amazed:* huic homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur? id. Verr. 3, 4, 8: canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 *med.:* corvum deludet hiantem, *i. e. the legacy-hunter,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, ib. 1, 2, 88: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritia hiante esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134: hunc plausus hiantem per cuneos corripuit, Virg. G. 2, 508: luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35. **II.** Act. *to spew out, to bawl out, utter, sing* (poet.): subitos ex ore cruores saucia tigris hiat, *spits, emits,* Val. Fl. 6, 706: carmen lyra, *plays,* Prop. 2, 31, 6. [Akin to χάος, χαίνω; Eng. *yawn.*]

hippacare est celeriter animam ducere, ab equi halitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Fest. *s. v.*

hippăcē, ēs, *f.*=ἱππάκη: *cheese made of mare's milk:* Plin. 28, 9, 34. **II** also described as *a plant, now unknown,* prob. by an error, and referable to *no.* I.: id. 25, 8, 44.

hippagines, naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci ἱππαγωγοὺς dicunt, Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 10, 25.

hippăgōgi, orum, *f. plu.*=ἱππαγωγοί, *vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transports:* quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogos vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 23.

hippăgus, i, *f.*=ἱππαγός, *a vessel for transporting horses:* hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis, Plin. 7, 56, 57 *fin.*

hippeus (dissyl.) ĕī, *m.*=ἱππεύς (horseman), *a kind of comet:* hippeus equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

hippŏcămēlus, i, *m.*=ἱπποκάμηλος, *a fabulous animal, half horse, half camel:* Aus. Epigr. 70.

hippŏcampus or **-os**, i, *m.*=ἱππόκαμπος, *a sea-horse, a kind of fish,* Syngnathus hippocampus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: ib. 7, 23: id. 36, 5, 4, § 26.

hippŏcentaurus, i, *m.*=ἱπποκένταυρος, *a fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur:* Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5. Plin. 7, 3, 3.

hippŏcŏmus, i, *m.*=ἱπποκόμος, *a groom:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 37.

hippocoum vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Fest. *s. v.*

hippŏdămantĭum vinum, *an unknown sort of wine:* Plin. 14, 7, 9.

hippodrŏmos, i, *m.*=ἱππόδρομος, *a race-course for horses, hippodrome:* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 27: Mart. 12, 50, 5.

hippŏlăpăthon, i, *n.*=ἱππολάπαθον, *horse-dock,* Rumex Patientia, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

hippŏmănes, is, *n.*=ἱππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): *a slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire:* Virg. G. 3, 281 *sq.* **II.** *a plant that has the effect of putting mares in heat:* Serv. Virg. G. 3, 281. (This seems to have been a misconception of Virgil's meaning.) **III.** *a small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions:* Plin. 8, 42, 66: id. 28, 11, 49: Juv. 6, 133. This is really a concretion formed in the amnios of the foetus, which is eaten by mares directly after parturition; its supposed virtue is of course fabulous.

hĭppŏmărathrum or **-on**, i, *n.*=ἱππομάραθρον, *a plant,* of two kinds: **1.** called also myrsineum (Qy. smyrnium) is referred by Sprengel to Cachrys Morisoni, Linn. or C. siculus, Linn. **2.** "genus semine coriandri," is referred to Seseli tortuosum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

hippōnactēus, i, *m.* (*sc.* versus) [Hipponax] *the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax:* senarios et hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

hippŏpērae, arum, *f. plu.*=ἱπποπῆραι, *saddle-bags:* Sen. Ep. 87.

hippŏphaeston, i, *n.*=ἱππόφαιστον, *a prickly plant,* perhaps Carduus stellatus, Linn. or Calcitrapa Hippophaeston, Gaertner: Plin. 27, 10, 66.

hippophlomos, i, *m. the mandrake,* Atropa Mandragora, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 94.

hippŏphŏbas, adis, *f.*=ἱπποφοβάς, *a fabulous herb,* also called achaemenis, which some have supposed to be the Datura Stramonium, Linn., others Atropa Mandragora, Linn., and others again Euphorbia antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hippŏphўes, is, *n.*=ἱπποφυές, *a species of Euphorbia,* perh. Euphorbia spinosa, Linn., but referred by some to *the sea-buckthorn,* Hippophae rhamnoides, Linn.: Plin. 22, 12, 14.

hippŏpŏdes, um, *m. plu.*=ἱπποπόδες, *a fabulous race of men with horses' feet:* Plin. 4, 13, 27.

hippŏpŏtămus, i, *m.*=ἱπποπόταμος, *a river-horse, hippopotamus,* Hippopotamus amphibius, Linn., respecting which many false statements were current through confusion with the Gnu, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Plin. 8, 25, 39: Mel. 1, 9, 3.

hippŏsĕlīnum, i, *n.*=ἱπποσέλινον, lit. *horse-parsley,* prob. the plant called *Alexander's* Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

hippŏtoxŏtae, arum, *m. plu.*=ἱπποτοξόται, *mounted archers:* Caes. B. C. 3, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 19.

hippūris, ĭdis, *f.*=ἵππουρις, *horsetail:* pure Lat., equisetum, Equisetum arvense v. pratense, Linn.: Plin. 26, 13, 83: App. Herb. 39.

hippūrus, i, *m.*=ἵππουρος, *a fish,* perh. *golden carp, gold-fish,* Coryphaena hippurus, Linn., acc. to many, but considered a doubtful reference by Cuvier: Ov. Hal. 95: Plin. 9, 16, 24.

hippus, i, *m.*=ἵππος, *a sea-fish,* supposed by some to be a *small crab* of the genera Macropodia and Leptopodia, Leach: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir (ir), *indecl. n.* [akin to χείρ] *a hand:* quibu' vinum defusum e pleno siet, hir siphove, cui nil dempsit, *i. e the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine,* Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: cf. Charis. p. 12 P.: Prisc. p. 648 ib.

hīra, ae. *f. the empty gut:* called also, intestinum jejunum, Gr. νῆστις. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *fin.:* Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 23. [On the etym. v. haruspex.]

hircīnus (also hirquinus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *of a goat, goat's:* barba Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 12: pelles, Plin. 12, 17, 40: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, *the constellation Capricorn,* Prud. Apoth. 621. Comically: alae, *that have a goatish smell,* Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that smells like a goat, goatish:* senex, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 14: gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little goat:* Cat. 19, 16. **II.** *a plant,* referred by Clusius to Valeriana celtica, var.: Plin. 12, 12, 26 *fin.*

hircus (also hirquus and ircus: Quint. 1, 5, 20: Sabine form, fircus, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97), i, *m. a he-goat,* Capra Hircus, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 8: Hor. Epod. 16, 34: Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60. **II.** Transf.: like caper, *a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits:* alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 27. **2.** an epithet applied to a filthy person: propter operam illius hirqui improbi edentuli, Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 20. Of voluptuous persons. id. Merc. 2, 2, 1: Cat. 37, 5.

hirnĕa (also irnea), ae, *f. a jug* for holding liquids: Cato R. R. 81: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 273.

hirnŭla (irnela, Fest. *s. v.*), ae, *f. dim.* [hirnea] *a small jug* or *pitcher:* fictiles, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: irnela vasis genus in sacris, Fest. *s. v.*

hirpex, icis, v. irpex.

hirquinus, a, um, v. hircinus.

hirquitallĭo, 4. *v. n.* [hircus] Of new born children: *to acquire a strong voice:* Censor. de Die nat. 14.

hirquitallus, i, *m.:* hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti, Fest. *s. v.*

hirquus, i, v. hircus.

hirrio (also irrio), 4. *v. n.* Of dogs *to snarl:* hirrire, garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae, Fest. *s. v.:* hirrit, ὅταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὑλακτῶν, Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

hirrītus (irr), ūs, *m.* [hirrio] *a snarling* of dogs: Sid. Ep, 9, 16 *in carm.*

hirsūtĭa, ae. *f.* [hirsutus] *roughness, shagginess:* Sol. 25.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [hirtus] *rough; shaggy, bristly, prickly:* quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4, 9, 49: crura genaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Virg. E. 8, 34: glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: barba, ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63: juba (galeae), Prop. 4, 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Virg. E. 7, 53: frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4, 4, 28: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 16. Poet. of the people of the olden time (when the hair was left untrimmed), like *intonsus* and *incomptus:* Sil. 13, 812: Mart. 9, 48, 2. **II.** Fig.: *rude, unpolished:* sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

hirticulus δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil

hirtipili duorum pilorum homines, Fest. *s. v.*

hirtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hirtus] *very hairy, shaggy:* Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169.

hirtus, a, um, *adj. rough, hairy, shaggy:* oves, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19: hirto corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70: ora (Scythis) Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga Lucan. 2, 386: tunica, Nep. Dat. 3: a tae in corpore, Ov. M. 13, 850: saxa dumis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13: sepes, poet. Col. 10, 27: hirtiora folia, App. Herb. 71: aequor, *rough*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 53. **II.** Fig. of character: *rough, rude, unpolished:* non tibi parvum ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11. [Perh. akin to Gr. χήρ, "a hedgehog:" Pott connects it with *horreo*]. (Hence It. *irto*; Sp. *yerto.*)

hĭrūdo, ĭnis, *f.* (also called *sanguisuga*), *a leech, bloodsucker*, Hirudo medicinalis, Linn., or perh. also H. sanguisuga, Linn., *the horseleech:* Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4. Fig.: aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hĭrundĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo] *pertaining to swallows:* adventus, *of the swallows*, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

hĭrundĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to swallows:* sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46: nidus, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

hĭrundo, ĭnis, *f.* [akin to χελιδών] *a swallow:* Virg. G. 1, 377: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13. Pliny describes several kinds: **1.** "nidum luto construens," *the chimney swallow*, Hirundo rustica, Linn.: Plin. 10, 33, 49. **2.** "alterum genus," *the martin*, Hirundo urbica, Linn., or the *swift*, Cypselus murarius, Temminck: Plin. ib. **3.** "tertium genus," *the sand martin*, H. riparia, Linn.: Plin. ib. As a term of endearment: dic me anaticulum, columbam vel catellum, hirundinem, monedulam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 104. Proverb.: quid contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 6. **II.** Transf.: *a flying sea-fish, sea-swallow*, not *the flying-fish*, but the *dactyloptera*, Trigla volitans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 26, 43. (Hence It. *rondine, rondinella*; Fr. *hirondelle.*)

hisco, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to open slightly, to gape:* ut vitio venae tabularum saepius hiscant, Lucr. 6, 1069: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. M. 1, 546: rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: st, tace, aedes hiscunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 42. **2.** Esp. *to open the mouth, to mutter:* respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: Liv. 6, 16: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, Virg, Aen. 3, 314. **II.** Act.: *to mutter:* nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov. M. 13, 231: tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop. 3, 3, 4. [*Hisco* is usually regarded as an incept. of *hio*, but the incept. of *hio* is *hiasco*, q. v. Moreover the meanings of *hio* and *hisco* differ; *hio* meaning "to open wide," *hisco*, "barely to open:" hence it has been supposed that *hisco* may be an onomatop. word, the sound *hiss:* Key, Phil. Soc. 5, 89.]

hispĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [hispidus] *to make bristly, prickly:* spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol. 26 dub.

hispĭdus, a, um, *adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly:* facies, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5: frons, Virg. Aen. 10, 210: corpus Nereïdum hispidum squamis, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mater (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: herba, Plin. 22, 6, 7: agri, *overgrown with brambles*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1: Eurus procellis, Val. Fl. 1, 612. Poet. *per hypallagen:* sic hispida turpes proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat. Th. 6, 868. **II.** Fig.: agrestis auris ac hispida, *rude, insensible*, Gell. 10, 3.

hister, v. histrio.

histon, ōnis, *m.*=ἱστών, *a weaving-room:* habere institutos histonas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

histŏrĭa, ae, *f.*=ἱστορία, *a narrative of past events, history:* erat historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: Plin. Ep. 5, 8: quis nescit, primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 62: huic generi historia finitima est, in qua et narratur ornate et regio saepe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam contiones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, id. Or. 20, 66: nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5: hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor, Quint. 2, 5, 19: obscura est historia Romana, Cic. Rep. 2, 18. In *plur.:* simiae Dodoneae improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatam esse demiror, id. Div. 2, 32: nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7: historiarum scriptor, id. 3, 8, 49: tu pedestribus dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 10. Proverb.: historiam scribere, *to inform oneself accurately of any thing:* in scirpo nodum quaeris: quin nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. Men. 2, 1, 23. **II.** Meton.: *any narrative, account, tale, story:* si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8: maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop. 1, 1, 16: hactenus historiae: nunc ad tua devehor astra, id. 4, 1, 119: satis historiarum est, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 50: amarae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89. Hence, naturalis historia, *the title of the work of Pliny the Elder.* **2.** *a subject of discourse:* Prop. 1, 15, 24. (Hence It. *storia*; Fr. *histoire*; Eng. *story.*)

histŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [historia] *pertaining to history, historical* (very rare): venerabilis patriarchae Joseph historialis diligentia, *i. e. related in sacred history*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

histŏrĭcē, *adv. historically:* descriptiones locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poetice prosequi fas est, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

histŏrĭcē, ēs, *f.*=ἱστορική, *explanation, interpretation* of an author: finitae quidem sunt partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

histŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἱστορικός, *pertaining to history, historical:* earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: sermo, id. Or. 36, 124: fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: nitor, Quint. 10, 1, 33: prosopopoeïae, id. 3, 8, 53: homines literati et historici, *versed in history*, Cic. Mur. 7, 16. **II.** Subst.: historicus, i, *m. one versed in history* or *who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian:* oratores et philosophi et poëtae et historici, id. Top. 20, 78: Quint. 1, 6, 2.

histŏrĭŏgrăphus, i, *m.*=ἱσταριογράφος, *a writer of history, historiographer:* Capitol. Gord. 11, 21.

histriculus λογοποιός, Gloss. Philox. [*dim.* from histrio].

histrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hister, histrio] *pertaining to stage-players:* imperator histricus, *the manager*, Pl. Poen. prol. 4: imperium, *the management*, ib. 44.

histrio, ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. prim. form hister, Liv. 7, 2: whence histricus and histriculus] *a stage-player, actor* either of tragedy or comedy: Liv. 7, 2: Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: Pl. Am. prol. 69: ex pessimo histrione bonum comoedum fieri, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: vidi ego saepe histriones atque comoedos, Quint. 6, 2, 35: patina Aesopi tragoediarum histrionis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 163: M. Ofilius Hilarus comoediarum histrio, id. 7, 53, 54. (v. Smith's Ant. 612.) **II.** Transf. *a boaster:* histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

histrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [histrio] *pertaining to a stage-player, like an actor:* studium, Tac. A. 1 16: modi, id Or. 26: favor, ib. 29.

histrĭōnĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [id] *the art of acting, dramatic art:* facere histrioniam, Pl. Am. prol. 90.

histrĭōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a player, histrionic:* Ulp Dig. 32, 1, 73.

histrix, ĭcis, v. hystrix.

hĭulcē, *adv.* Of speech: *in a gaping manner:* non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3 12, 45.

hĭulco, no *perf.*, atum, 1 *v. a.* [hiulcus] *to cause to gape* or *split open:* quum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros, Cat. 68, 62.

hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hio] *gaping, split, cleft, opened, open:* ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 353: Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 *fin.:* nimbi, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ictus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 113. **2.** Poet. act. *cleaving, destroying:* fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26. **II.** Fig. Of speech: *gaping, not well connected, forming an hiatus:* struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: hiulcae voces, id. Or. 44, 150: nonnunquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36. **2.** In gen.: *eager, longing:* hiulca gens, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9.

ho! *interj.* an expression of astonishment: ho! tune is erat? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 52.

hŏdĭē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die, *on this day*] *to-day:* quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30: hodie mane, ib. 9: hodie cum diluculo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie nunquam ad vesperum vivam! id. Asin. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69. Of the night-time: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, dicet: ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76. **II.** In gen.: *at the present day, at this time, now:* qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.:* mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Am. 12, 43: hodie omnes sic habent, id. Verr. 5, 25, 64: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122: hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, *to this day, still:* Vell. 1, 4: Tac. G. 3: Suet. Claud. 19. (Hence It. *oggi*; Sp. *hoy.*)

hŏdĭernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie] *of this day, to-day's:* quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi? Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17. Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodierne, Tib. 1, 7, 53. **II.** *of the present time, present, actual* (rare): Servio Tullio regnante multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39. *Neut. absol.:* servatumque in hodiernum est, *to this day*, Plin. 33, 1, 7: in hodiernum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22 *fin.*

hodoedocos=ὁδοιδόκος, latro atque obsessor viarum, Fest. *s. v.*

hŏdoepŏrĭcon, i, *n.*=ὁδοιπορικόν, *an itinerary:* Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hoedus, i and its derivv.: v. haed.

holcē, ēs, *f.*=ὁλκή, *a drachma:* holceque a drachma non re sed nomine differt, Fann. de Pond. 19.

holcus, i, *m.*=ὁλκός, *a sort of grass*, also called aristida, *mouse-barley*, Hordeum murinum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 63.

hŏlŏcaustōma, ătis, *n.*=ὁλοκαύστωμα, *a victim* or *offering that was burnt entire, a holocaust:* Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

hŏlŏcaustum, i, *n.*=ὁλόκαυστον *a victim that was burnt entire, a holocaust:* Prud. Apoth. 537.

hŏlŏchrȳsus, i, *f.*=ὁλόχρυσος, *an unknown plant*, perh. the same as heleochrysus, *q. v.*: Plin. 21, 8, 24.

hŏlŏcȳron, i, *n.*=ὁλόκυρον, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground-pine*: App. Herb. 26.

hŏlŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁλόγραφος, *entirely written with one's own hand, holograph*: epistola, Hier. adv. Ruf. *3*, *5*: membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

hŏlŏporphȳrus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁλοπόρφυρος, *entirely purple*: stola, Varr. in Non. 537, 30.

hŏloschoenos, i, *m.*=ὁλόσχοινος, *a sort of sedge*, supposed to be Cladium Mariscus: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

hŏlŏsērĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁλοσηρικός, *all of silk*: vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 20: Vop. Aur. 45.

hŏlŏsĭdērus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁλοσίδηρος, *all iron*: spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

hŏlosphȳrātus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁλοσφύρατος (Doric for ὁλοσφύρητος, all hammered), *beaten, solid*: aes, Plin. *33*, 4, 24.

hŏlostĕon, i, *n.*=ὁλόστεον, *a whitish plantain*: Plantago holostea, Lamarck: Plin. 27, 10, 65.

hŏlŏthūrĭa, orum, *n. plu.*=ὁλοθούρια, *a sort of water-polype*, supposed by Cuvier to be a zoophyte, perh. of the genus Alcyonium: Plin. 9, 47, 71.

hŏlŏvērus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from ὅλος, verus] *quite real, entirely of purple*: vestimenta, Cod. Theod. 11, 8, 4.

holus, eris, v. olus.

homeltium pilei genus, Fest. *s. v.*

hŏmērista, ae, *m.*=Ὁμηριστής, *a Homeric rhapsodist*: Petr. 29: Diom. p. 481 P.

hŏmērŏcento, ōnis, *m.* [Homerus cento] *a poem made up of verses from Homer*: legere Homerocentonas et Virgiliocentonas, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

hŏmērŏmastix, īgis, *m.*=Ὁμηρομαστιξ (Homer's scourge), *the censurer of Homer*, an epithet given to the critic Zoilus: Vitr. 7 praef. ‖. In gen., *a censorious person*: ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas, Plin. H. N. Praef. § 28

hŏmērŏnĭdes, ae, *m. an imitator of Homer*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hŏmĭcīda, ae, *comm.* [homo caedo] *a manslayer, homicide, a murderer, murderess*: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: an, qui se interficit, homicida sit, Quint. 7, *3*, 7. Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2. ‖. In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer. ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men*: Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hŏmĭcīdārĭus or **hŏmŏcīdĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [homocida and homocidium] *relating to manslaying, homicidal*: sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hŏmĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [homicida] *manslaughter, homicide, murder*: si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. *3*, 10, 1: Tac. G. 21.

hŏmo, ĭnis (old form, hemonem hominem dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. humanus, and nēmo, from nĕ-hĕmo: homōnem, Enn. Ann. 2, *33*: hŏmōnes, Naev. 1, 1), *comm. a human being, man, woman*, or *child*: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. An. 8, 27: bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: consulere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind*, id. Rep. *3*, 12: homines Romani, id. Manil. 14, 41: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Pl. Curc. 5, *3*, 16: taces, monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: quid illic hominis est? ib. 5, 1, 17. In addresses: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. Ad. 1, 2, *31*. In apposition: mares homines, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, *32*: amanti homini adolescenti, id. Trin. 1, 2, 94: filius homo adolescens, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52: servum hominem, ib. 2, 1, 62: oculi hominis histrionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 19*3*: nemo homo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78. Of females: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, *a rational being*, id. Clu. 70, 199: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620: Juv. 6, 284: dulcissimum ad hominis camelinum lac, Plin. 28, 9, *33*. Of a new-born child: jam viventem, jam hominem, jam matris officia implorantem, Gell. 12, 1. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*, i. e. *every one has his own opinion*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15: ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, *adapt yourself to men's humours*, Pl. Most. *3*, 2, *36*: ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. *3*, *3*, 77. **2.** In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: in a good sense: *a man*, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, id. Att. 4, 15: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs te habere, id. Fam. 7, 29: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: quum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was of no particular merit as a man*, Cic. Tusc. *3*, *32*, 77: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet. Ner. *31*. (ii) In a bad sense: *a man*, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition, *etc.*: te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. *that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude*, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25. In *fem.*: quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Of servants (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, *Quintus's man*, i. e. *his slave, servant*, id. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiae Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato R. R. 57, 2. **3.** *a man*, as opp. to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 57: Lact. 2, 12. **4.** In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, *foot-soldiers, infantry*: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, *39*. **5.** Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company*: Maecenas paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. *3*, 1, 19. Hence, comically, of the favourite but rare fish acipenser: Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), *to be among the living, to be alive*: Hercules nunquam abiisset ad deos, nisi quum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, *32*: inter homines esse desinere, *to die*, Papin. Dig. *31*, 1, *59*: so, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 *fin.*: ab hominibus ereptus est, Gai. Dig. *31*, 1, 58. ‖. Transf.: *the man, the fellow*, for the pron. *he, his, him*: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, *30*: ita est homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 6*3*: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. *34*, 8*3*: id. Verr. 4, 27, 62. [The root is prob. HOM, akin to Gr. Ϝαν-ήρ; Eng. *man*: Judging from the Italian *uomo*, we may infer that *homo* was pronounced with an initial *w*: cf. Key, Phil. Soc. 4, 27.] (Hence It. *uomo*; Sp. *hombre*; Fr. *homme, on.*)

hŏmoeŏmĕrīa, ae, *f.*=ὁμοιομέρεια, in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, *the homogeneousness of the elements* or *first principles*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 625.

hŏmoeŏprŏphĕron, i, *n.*=ὁμοιοπρόφερον, the fault of *assonance* or *alliteration*, as in Ennius (Ann. 1, 151): o Tite, tute Tati, tibi tanta tyranne tulisti: Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

hŏmoeoptōtos, on, *adj.*=ὁμοιόπτωτος, *in a like case*: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

hŏmoeŏtĕleuton, i, *n.*=ὁμοιοτέλευτον, *like ending, rhyme*: Mart. Cap 5, 174.

hŏmōnȳmus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁμώνυμος, *of the same name, homonym*: sicut in his, quae homonyma vocantur: ut, taurus animal sit, an mons, an signum in coelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur Quint. 8, 2, 13.

hŏmŏtŏnus, a, um, *adj.*=ὁμότονος, *stretched alike* or *in unison*: nervi, funes, *etc.*, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

hŏmŏūsius, a, um, *adj.*=ὁμοούσιος *of like substance, consubstantial*; pure Lat. consubstantialis: Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

hŏmullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [homullus] *a manikin*: Prisc. p. 614 P.

hŏmullus, i, *m. dim.* [homo] *a little man, manikin*: Lucr. *3*, 928: quid cessat hic homullus ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

hŏmuncĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little man, manikin*: homuncio, hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 4*3*, 1*34*. Augustus Horatium inter alios jocos homuncionem lepidissimum appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.: Sen. Ep. 116.

hŏmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little* or *weakly man, a manikin*: hui, homunculi quanti estis! Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 66: neque tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculis similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 12*3*: ut homunculus unus e multis, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17.

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [honesto] *an ornament, grace* (rare): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66. In *plur.*: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: orationis, Gell. 10, 26.

hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus] *honourableness, honourable consideration, reputation, character, respectability, credit*, opp. to turpitudo: quid est honestas nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus, Lact. *3*, 8 *fin.*: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep 1, 2: fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, id. Arch. 6, 14 quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, Cic. Rosc. Am. *39*, 114. In *plur.* ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, id. Mur. 40, 87. **2.** Meton.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *respectable persons*, id. Sest. 51, 109. ‖. *honourableness* of character, *honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue*: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id. Att. 7, 11: tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, id. Rab. perd. 8, 2*3*: honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2: et in laude justitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, Quint. *3*, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant eum (Staberium Erotem) honestate praeditum, *an honourable, noble character*, Suet. Gramm. 1*3*. **2.** Transf. of things: *beauty, grace* (rare): testudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. *3*, 1: si est honestas in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, exsistit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. *3*, *31*, 125.

hŏnestē, *adv. honourably, nobly:* honeste natus, *of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43. **II.** *decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously:* neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 69: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: vestiti, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1: honestius hic quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Am. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, ib. 4, 3: honeste facere ac dicere, *opp.* turpiter, Quint. 11, 1, 14: iste quidem veteres inter poetas honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43: fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [honestus] *to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish:* quum me tanto honore honestas, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 106: non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35: tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestastis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honoured by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: caput (avis) plumeo apice honestante, Plin. 10, 2, 2: formam pudor honestabat, Curt. 6, 2: exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

hŏnestūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *honourableness, virtue:* tua honestudo Danaos decipit diu. Att. in Non. 121, 1.

hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [honos] *regarded with honour, enjoying respect* or *consideration, honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble:* quum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, *illustrious and honourable families*, ib. 7, 15: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, *in a respectable station*, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: Polla, Nursiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1: equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: erant complures honesti adolescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: milites honestissimi sui generis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9: deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: dies honestissimus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3, 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 129, 3: omnium honestarum rerum egens, *not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14. **II.** *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming:* ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13: aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 71: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: honesta certatio, Cic. Am. 9, 32: res, causa (*opp.* turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 128: honesta soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24: honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: honestum id intelligimus, quod tale est ut detracta omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45. (ii) Subst. honestum, i, *n.* = honestas, *no.* II. 1: honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, ib. 5, 23, 66: sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id summum bonum est, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, ib. 1, 5, 14: omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1: quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intelligi? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5: honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44. **2.** Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance: *noble, fine, handsome:* ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15: facies, Suet. Tib. 68: caput, Virg. Aen. 10, 133: nec, si quid honesti est, jactat habetque palam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84: asini, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: equi, Virg. G. 3, 81: ager honestior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2: tunc ora rigantur honestis imbribus (*i. e.* lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234.

hŏnor or **hŏnos**, ōris (old *gen.* honorus, like venerus, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2), *m.* [akin to onus: lit. *a burden, a charge:* hence] *public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment:* the high offices of the Roman state were called honores, v. Smith's Ant. 613: quaestura, primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: habet honorem quem petimus, i. e. *the aedileship*, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: honoris jacturam sui, reipublicae causa, aequo animo tulisse, *the loss of his appointment* (as proconsul of Gaul), ib. 1, 9: honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26: deposito honore, ib. 36. In *plur.*: populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15: ascendere ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id. Fam. 1, 8: magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26. **2.** *honour, repute, esteem:* honos est praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: is qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, ib. 28, 77: (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A: quod (*i. e.* medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. J. 11: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg. G. 2, 393: tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honour*, i. e. *greater dishonour* or *disgrace*, Q. Metell. in Gell. 12, 9: exsilii honor, *i. e. honourable exile*, Tac. H. 1 21. Of things: *honour, esteem, value:* physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73: ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Plin. 9, 17, 27: vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 5. **3.** Particular phrases: honoris causa, *out of respect:* C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18. (ii) praefari *or* dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase = *by your leave*, or *saving your presence:* si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. Fam. 9, 22: haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin. 28, 8, 24: honos auribus sit, Curt. 5, 1 *med.* **II.** Meton.: *any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy*, etc.: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: nil victor honoris ex opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Neaera, Tib. 3, 1, 5: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216: arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33: divum templis indicit honorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 632: nullos aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 740: meritos aris mactavit honores, Virg. Aen. 3, 118: cernit ibi moestos et mortis honore carentes, ib. 6, 333: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357: nec quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *the honorary legacy*, Julian. Dig. 37, 5, 3. **2.** *an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg. G. 2, 404: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 6 296: notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18. In *plur.*: laetos oculis afflarat honores, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: hinc tibi copia manabit ad plenum benigno ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores, Sil. 3, 487. (Hence It. *onore;* Fr. *honneur.*)

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [honoro] *that procures honour* or *esteem, honourable* (rare): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.

hŏnōrābĭlĭter, *adv. honourably:* honorabiliter colebatur, Amm. 29, 2: sepelire, Capitol. Macr. 5.

hŏnōrārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* donum) [honos] *a present made on being admitted to a post of honour, a douceur, honorary:* decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114: carae cognationis, Tert. Idol. 10: advocatorum, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary:* quum esset in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant: nunquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato in Isid. Orig. 20, 3: frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: tumulus, *a cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 120: arbitria (*opp.* judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: opera (*opp.* severitas judicis), id. Caecin. 2, 6: tutor, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 61: vacca, *i. e. an honorary offering* (opp. to a sin offering), Inscr.: ludi, given by the ma gistrates to the people, Suet. Aug. 32: munus, *a post of honour*, Gell. 16, 13: codicilli, *honorary letters patent*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 3. II. In law: *pertaining to the praetorian law*, or *law of custom, the common law* (in opp. to written laws): (jus) honorarium dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10: actio, Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 28: obligatio, Marcian. ib. 20, 1, 5: successor, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 13 *fin.*

hŏnōrātē, *adv. with honour, honourably:* quam illum ut honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63. *Comp.:* utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4. *Sup.:* aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [honoro] *a mark of respect, honour:* Arn. 7, 221: Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [honoro]. II. Adj. *honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished:* qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40: clari et honorati viri, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8, 19: amici, *i. e. courtiers*, Liv. 40, 54: rus, *granted as a mark of honour*, Ov. M. 15, 617: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63. *Comp.:* Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. 32, 23. *Sup.:* genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76: honoratissimae imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58: decretum, id. 27, 10: genus assensus, Tac. G. 11. 2. Esp. *honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable:* honoratus praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. Pont. 4, 5, 2: honoratior, Vell. 2, 54 *fin.*: familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18: si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, Cod. Theod. 9, 27, 6: honoratae comae, *i. e. of a high magistrate*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 92.

hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. in an honourable* or *respectful manner:* aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: respondere alicui, ib. 7, 8, 23: consurgitur, id. Verr. 4, 62, 138: promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 44. *Comp.:* ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27. *Sup.:* aliquem honorificentissime appellare, ib. 6, 6: literae tuae quum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id. Att. 14, 13 B.

hŏnōrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [honorificus] *a doing of honour, honour:* imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36: Vop. Aur. 25.

hŏnōrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to do honour to, to honour:* Lact. 7, 24 *fin.*

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor facio] *that does* or *confers honour, honourable:* nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: quum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id. Fam. 5, 2: orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse, ib.: honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: docebat quae senatus consulta, quamque honorifica in eos facta essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: seria partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 108: P. Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vell. 2, 45. *Comp.:* Nep. Eum. 1.

hŏnōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [honor gero] *that brings honour, honourable:* nota virginitatis, Tert. Virg. vel. 10.

hŏnōrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [honor peto] *striving for honours, ambitious:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2. p. 20.

hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*depon.* honoratus est, Sol. 1 *fin.*) [honor] *to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate:* mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, ib. 5, 17, 45: honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi, Quint. 3, 6, 74: Amphiaraum sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: populum congiariis honoravit, *presented*, Vell. 2, 129: nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor; cf. decorus from decor] *worthy of honour, honourable:* Stat. Th. 5, 40. II. *that confers honour, honourable:* carmen, *glorifying*, Val. Fl. 4, 342: fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mors, ib. 4, 230: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac. A. 3, 5.

honōs, oris, v. honor.

honus and **honustus**, v. onus.

hoplītītes, ae, *m.* [ὁπλίτης] *a heavy-armed man:* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.* = ὁπλομάχος, *a heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator: Suet. Cal. 35: Mart. 8, 74.

hōra, ae (old *gen. sing.* horāī, Lucr. 1, 1015: *abl. plur.* horabus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4601), *f.* = ὥρα (lit. *a definite space of time*, fixed by natural laws, as in Greek), *an hour* (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora hiberna, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 11: aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4: viginti millia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: iidem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: primum dormiit ad horas tres, Cic. Att. 10, 13: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 *fin.*: quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* id. S. 2, 6, 44: quum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: ea res acta est, quum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: hora prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Cal. 50: id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, *i. e. towards the place of the sun in the heavens at the fifth* or *eighth hour*, Plin. 17, 11, 16: hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25: hora partus, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet. Aug. 94: hora natalis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19: hora mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: coenae, id. Claud. 8: pugnae, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21: ad horam venire, *at the hour, punctually*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16: clavum mutatur in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: in horas, id. Od. 2, 13, 14. 2. Proverb.: in horam vivere, *to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth:* Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), *ready, active, well disposed at all times*, Quint. 6, 3, 110: Suet. Tib. 42. 3. Meton. in *plur.*: *a dial, clock:* quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *sending to see the time*, id. Brut. 54, 200. II. Poet. in gen.: *time, time of year, season:* quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, id. Od 2, 16, 31: ne fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, ib. 1, 2, 41: extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28, 16: nunquam te crastina fallet hora, Virg. G. 1, 426: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: genitalis anni hora, Plin. 9, 35, 54: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: hae latebrae incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, *at all seasons, all the year round*, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15 (Hence It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Eng. *hour.*)

hōraeum, i, *n.* = ὡραῖον (*sc.* τάριχος), *a pickle made of young fishes:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōrālis, e, *adj.* [hora] *pertaining to an hour:* spatium, *an hour's time*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a dial, clock:* Censorin. de Die nat. 23 *med.*

horconia, ae, *f. a species of Campanian vine:* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

horctum et **forctum** pro bono dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

horda, ae, *f.* (old form of forda), *a cow that is with calf:* quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellata; quae praegnans, horda: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6.

hordĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] *pertaining to* or *made of barley:* farina, Cato R. R. 157, 5: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 26: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *ripe at the barley-harvest*, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordĕārĭus (ordearius and hordiarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to barley:* pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16: pruna, id. 15, 13, 12: hordiarium aes, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur, Fest. *s. v.*: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui hordearii vocabantur, Plin 18, 7, 14: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

hordēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to barley;* lolligiunculae, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 58.

hordĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a sty in the eye:* Marc. Empir. 8.

hordĕum (ordeum), i, *n.* [perh. connected with horridus, on acc. of the stiff beards attached to its ears] *barley:* Plin. 18, 7, 10 and 13: Cato R. R. 35, 2: Col. 2, 9, 3 *sq.*: Liv. 27, 13. Pliny (18, 7, 18) mentions various kinds which appear to be: (i) *two-rowed barley*, H. distichum; (ii) *six-rowed barley*, H. hexastichum, the latter of which is now cultivated in many varieties, chiefly in the mountains of Italy. The "hordeum murinum," Plin. 22, 25, 65, is our *wall-barley*, H murinum, Linn. In *plur.* Virg. E. 5, 36: id. G. 1, 317: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56. Though Quint. (1, 5, 16) says hordea et mulsa non alio vitiosa sunt quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur. (Hence It. *orzo*; Sp. *orzuelo* Fr. *orge.*)

hordicālĭa, v horda and fordus.

hordicidia, v. fordicidia.

hordus, v. fordus.

hŏrĭa (also oria) ae, *f. a small vessel, a fishing-smack:* Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5 Gell. 10, 25.

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [horia] *a skiff, fishing-boat:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 100.

hŏrĭor, 3. *v. dep. to urge, incite, encourage:* hortatur quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli horitur dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29): prandere jubet horiturque. Idem in X. (28): horitur induperator, Diom. p. 378 P. [root HOR or OR, also seen in *hortor, orior*, and in Gr. ὄρ-νυμι, ὁρ-μή, ὁρ-μάω, *etc.*]

hŏrīzon, ontis, *m.* = ὁρίζων (κύκλος or ἀήρ) *the circular line which bounds* our view, the horizon (pure Lat. finiens and finitor): Macr. S. Scip. 1, 15 *fin.*: id. Sat. 7, 14 *fin.*: Hyg. Astr. 1, 4. ‖. *a line drawn through the centre of a sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 8.

horměnos, i, *m.*=ὅρμενος, the Greek name of *wild asparagus*, Asparagus tenuifolius, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 42 *fin.*

horměsĭon, ii, *n.*=ὁρμήσιον, *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *yellow onyx*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hormīnōdes, is, *m.*=ὁρμινώδης, *a hormin-stone*, i. e. *a precious stone resembling* horminum *in colour*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hormīnum, i, *n.*=ὅρμινον, *the herb clary, a kind of sage*, Salvia horminum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 76.

horno, *adv. during this year*: horno messis magna fuit, Pl. Most. 1, 8, 3.

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus] *of this year, this year's*: nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: frumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 45: virgae, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα] *of this year, this year's*: agni, Prop. 4, 3, 61: fruge, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 3: vina, id. Epod. 2, 47: palea, id. S. 2, 6, 88.

hōrŏlŏgĭāris, e, *adj.* [horologium] *pertaining to a clock*: templum, i. e *provided with a clock*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1276.

hōrŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ὡρολογικός, *pertaining to a clock*: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

hōrŏlŏgĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ὡρολόγιον, *a clock*, either a *sun-dial*, or a *water-clock*: Plin. 2, 76, 78: id. 7, 60, 60: Cic. Fam. 16, 18. (Hence It. *oriuolo*; Sp. *relox.*)

hōroscŏpĭum, ii, *n.*=ὡροσκοπεῖον, *an instrument used in the casting of nativities*: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

hōroscŏpo, 1. *v. n.* = ὡροσκοπέω, *to take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope*: Manil. 3, 296: Firm. Math. 5, 1.

hōroscŏpus a, um, *adj.*=ὡροσκόπος, *that shows the hour*: vasa, Plin. 2, 72, 74: Mart. Cap. 6. 194. ‖. Subst. horoscopus, i, *m. a nativity, horoscope*: Pers. 6, 18: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 2 *sq.*

horrĕārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [horreum] *the superintendent of a storehouse* or *magazine*: Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9.

horrĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a storehouse*: species, *i. e. the corn stored up in a magazine*, Cod. Theod. 11, 14, 3.

horrendus, a, um, *Part.* [horreo]. ‖. Adj. *dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible*: horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg. Aen. 3, 26: truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan. 52: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: rabies, id. S. 2, 3, 323: diluvies, id. Od. 4, 4, 27: tempestas, Vell. 2, 100: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210: lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utrasque fecerat horrendas aspectu, ib. 1, 8, 26: res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 15, 298: horrendum dictu! Virg. Aen. 4, 454. *Neut.* adverb.: belua Lernae horrendum stridens, ib. 6, 288: arma horrendum sonuere, ib. 9, 732. ‖. In a good sense: *wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), ib. 11, 507: horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens, horrendum silvis et religione parentum, ib. 7, 172.

horrens, entis, *Part.* [horreo]. ‖. Adj. *terrible, fearful, horrid* (poet. and rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 25: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Virg. Aen. 1, 165: horrentes Marte Latinos, ib. 10, 237: horrensque feris altaribus Esus, Lucan. 1, 440.

horrentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shuddering, horror*: Tert. adv. Marc. 24 *med.*

horrĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle*: in corpore pili, ut arista in spica hordei, horrent, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 64, § 49: setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. M. 8, 285 saepe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23: horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin. 8, 40, 61 *fin.*: horrentes barbae, Petr. 99: horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Plin. Pan. 81: horrentes rubi, Virg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, id. Aen. 10, 178: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus aut currens aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 27: draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov. H. 12, 101: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: Liv. 44, 41: mare quum horret fluctibus, *is rough*, Att. in Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. Aen. 4, 366. ‖. Meton.: *to shake, tremble* (rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. H. 10, 139. **2.** Esp. *to shake* or *shiver with cold* (poet. and rare): saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, id. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr. 83. **3.** *to tremble, shudder, quake* with *fright*: and more freq. *act.*: *to shudder* or *be frightened at.* *Absol.*: totus, Parmeno, tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: *Ph.* Extimuit tum illa? *Me.* Horret corpus, cor salit, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent quadrupedes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 516. With *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: ingrati animi crimen, id. Att. 9, 2, A.: ipsam victoriam, id. Fam. 7, 3: Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: pauperiem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 39: iratum mare, id. Epod. 2, 6: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695: te negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64: quem dives amicus odit et horret, ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 16. With *infin.* or *relative clause*: ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40: dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, Cic. Att. 2, 21: quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8. With *subj.*: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4. **4.** *to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188. **5.** *to look rough* or *frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare): possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere terra, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: quaedam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9: nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495. Fig.: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, id. R. Am. 664.

horrĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [horreum] *a small barn* or *granary*: Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

horresco, horrŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [horreo] *to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough*: rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altae campique natantes lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg. G. 3, 199: brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14. 13: ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare coepit horrescere, *to become rough*, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 423, 7. ‖. Meton. *to begin to shake* or *tremble*: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. A. A. 1, 553. **2.** Esp. *to begin to shake, shudder*, or *tremble* for fear, *to become frightened, terrified.* *Absol.*: horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partitionis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 93: quin etiam ferae, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, ib. 6, 710. With *acc.*: dum procellas cautus horrescis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3 morsus futuros, Virg. Aen. 3, 394. nullos visus, Val. Fl. 6, 453. **3.** *to grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis tempestas, Sil. 1 134.

horrĕum, i, *n. a storehouse*; esp for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine*: illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si proprio condidit horreo, quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. G. 1, 49: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 27. For other things: parcis deripere horreo amphoram? ib. 3, 28, 7: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33. Poet. of a *beehive*: Virg. G. 4, 250: of *ant-burrows*: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

horrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo] *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible*: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: spectaculum, Sall. J. 101: sonitus, ib. 99: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95. ‖. In colloquial lang. sometimes in a good sense: *astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: sed hoc τέρας (*i. e.* Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos periturum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21.

horrĭbĭlĭter, *adv. amazingly*: horbiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6.

horrĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [horreo coma] *with hair on end, bristly, shaggy*: canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, ib. 7, p. 192.

horrĭdē, *adv. roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28. ornamentis utetur horridius, ib. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus] *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, ragged, rude*: papillae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 66: Mart. 10, 98, 9: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, *shabby, poor*, Pers. 1, 54. ‖. Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo] *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: non hac barbula, qua isto delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33 caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19: sus, Virg. G. 4, 407: videar tibi amarior herbis, horridior rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. Aen. 3, 23: arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34. ‖. Transf. *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*: horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558: membra videres horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1268: pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75: pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47: Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Virg. Aen. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 22: Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus erat deformis atque horridus, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 7 *fin.*: horridior locus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 4: silva fuit, late dumis atque illice nigra horrida, Virg. Aen. 9, 381: se

Taenari, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 10: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212: quum Juppiter horridus austris torquet aquosam hiemem, Virg. Aen. 9, 670: December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Virg. G. 3, 366: grando, ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: fluctus, ib. 10, 3. Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, *shuddering*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: spodos si tangatur lingua, saporem horridum praestat, *horrid*, Plin. 34, 13, 33: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 61: literae tristes et horridae, Quint. 12, 10, 28. **III.** Fig.: *rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: non ille, quanquam Socraticis madet sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida brachiis, ib. 3, 4, 50: Germania, ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 746: horridus ira (Boreas), Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20: horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51. **2.** *causing horror, terrible, frightful, horrid*: (for horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Lucan. 3, 347: turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida teli, Lucr. 3, 171: acies, Virg. Aen. 10, 408: castra, id. E. 10, 23: proelia, id. G. 2, 282: arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 16: fata, Virg. Aen. 11, 96: jussa, ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1281.

horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155), *adj.* [horror fero] *that brings shuddering, trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): unde horrifer Aquiloni' stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155: aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1025: Erinnys, Ov. M. 1, 725: genus ferarum, Lucr. 5, 519: voces, id. 5, 994.

horrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [horrificus] *causing terror, horrific*: Att. in Non. 226, 4.

horrĭfĭcē, *adv. in a manner to cause dread, with affright*: Lucr. 2, 610.

horrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [horrificus] *to make rough* or *terrible; to cause terror*: flatu placidum mare matutino horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum et rictu horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389: carcer, catenae, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible*, Flor. 3, 21, 10. *Absol.*: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Virg. Aen. 4, 465.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horror facio] *that causes shuddering* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific*: bustum, Lucr. 3, 919: letum, Virg. Aen. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), ib. 3, 571: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: caesaries, Lucan. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*

horrĭpĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [horripilo] *a bristling of the hair*: Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horrĭpĭlo, 1. *v. n.* [horreo pilus] *to bristle with hairs, be shaggy*: aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140.

horrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo sonus] *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: flatus, Lucan. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 110: fremitus, Virg. Aen. 9, 55: cardo, ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo] *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling* (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan. 5, 154: pontus non horrore tremit, *was not ruffled, agitated*, id. 5, 446. **2.** Fig. of speech: *roughness, rudeness*: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34. **II.** Transf. *a shaking, trembling*: tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soli, Flor. 2, 6. **2.** Esp. *a shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit*: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: frigus voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt: horrorem, ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuere, Plin. 22, 25, 72 *fin.* **3.** *a shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright; dread, terror, horror*: est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, qua ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus, Lucr. 3, 292: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6: me luridus occupat horror spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, dum loquor, horror habet, ib. 9. 291: spectare in eadem arena feras horror est, Plin. 28, 1, 2. **4.** *dread, veneration, religious awe*: his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suus horror inest, Lucan. 3, 411: animos horrore imbuere, Liv. 39, 8: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16. **5.** *that which causes dread, a terror* (poet.): serrae stridentis horror, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri naturae frigidus horror, id. 6, 1010: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1047: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *hitherwards, hither, this way*: horsum pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 83.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor] *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: non est hortamine longo nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29. In *plur.*: viris hortamina, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, encouragement*: ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24. In *plur.*: magna hortamenta animi, Liv. 7, 11: hortamenta victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18.

hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an encouragement, exhortation*: jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall. J. 60: remigum, Liv. 40, 4: Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 85.

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for encouragement* or *exhortation, hortative*: genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83: adverbia, *i. e.* eja, age, *etc.*, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, encourager, exhorter*: quum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: scelerum, Virg. Aen. 6, 529: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: quasi in mari solet hortator remiges hortarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 5: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

hortātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *inciting, encouraging*, or *exhorting*: gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46. In *plur.* id. M. 3, 242: Val. Fl. 3, 550.

hortensis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *pertaining to a garden*: lira, Col. 9, 4, 4.

hortensĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a garden*: bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40: batis, id. 26, 8, 50. **II.** Subst. hortensia, orum, *n. plu. garden-herbs*: Plin. 19, 6, 31: ib. 8, 42.

hortor, atus (horto, Prisc. p. 797 P. So *pass.*: Varr. ib. p. 793 P.: Gell. 15, 13: Auct. B. Hisp. 1), 1. *v. a. dep* [root HOR: v. horior] *to urge strongly to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort*: constr. with *acc.* either alone or followed by *acc.* denoting the purpose with or without *ad* or *in*: with simple *acc.* of the object: with *acc.* of the pers. and *abl.* of the object with *de*: with *subj.*: with *inf.* or *absol.* With *acc.* only: haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 466: celeres canes, id. H. 4, 42: terribiles hortatus equos, id. M. 5, 421: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: quin agitis hodie? Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 6: hortari coepit eundem verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1: paribus Messapum in proelia dictis hortatur, Virg. Aen. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19. With *de*: iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, ib. 16, 19: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. With *subj.*: Pompeium et hortari et orare ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: petit atque hortatur, ut de eo statuat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Am. 5, 17: te sedulo et moneo et hortor, ne cujusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: Labienum Treboniumque hortatur ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15: hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.* With *acc.* of the object: sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: equidem pacem hortari non desino, id. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. H. 19, 187. With *acc. pers.* and *inf.*: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. M. 8, 215: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72. *Absol.*: Sigambri, hortantibus iis quos apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, ib. 7, 26. **2.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 60: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, ib. 1, 33: Cic. Sest. 3, 7. **3.** Proverb.: hortari currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: id. Att. 13, 45. **4.** Esp. *to exhort* soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49: suos hortando ad virtutem arrigere, ib. 23.

hortŭālis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *pertaining to a garden*: species strychni, App. Herb. 74: pastinaca, ib. 8.

hortŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [hortulus] *pertaining to a garden*: hortulanus mari simusque secessus, Tert. Poen. 11: porcellus, *i. e. stuffed with garden-herbs*, Apic. 8, 7 *med.* ‖. Subst. hortulanus, i, *m. a gardener*: Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*: App. 4, p. 143. (Hence It. *ortolano.*)

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus] *a little garden*: Cat. 61, 92: Juv. 3, 226: Plin 15, 10, 36, § 105: as *part of a vineyard*: Col. 4, 18, 2. In *plur.*: hortuli, *garden-grounds*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. 2. Transf.: Cupidinis, i. e. *pudenda muliebria*, App. Ἀνεχ. 17. ‖. Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120.

hortus, i, *m. an inclosed place* for plants, hence, *a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*. Col. 10, 11, 3: Plin. 19, 4, 19 *sq.*: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: horti Epicuri, in *which Epicurus taught*, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3. ‖. Transf.: *a villa, country-seat*: In XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam dominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50. 2. For olera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens*: Cato R. R. 8, 2: Hor. S. 2, 4, 16. 3. like the Gr. κῆπος, *pudenda muliebria*: Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 686: also the *posteriors* of a boy: Auct. Priap. 5. [From the same root come *cohors*; Gr. χόρτος; Eng. *garden, yard.*] (Hence It. *giardino*; Sp. and Fr. *jardin.*)

hospes, itis, *m.* (*fem.* hospita: cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdota from sacerdos, *etc.*) [akin to hostis, *q. v.*] *a visitor, guest, friend*, ξένος: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: libri inter Cratippi commentarios tanquam hospites recipiendi, ib. 3, 33, 121: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 *fin.*: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: si suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B. C. 1, 74: hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Am. 11, 37: homo multorum hospitum, id. Cluent. 59, 163: mihi longum post tempus venerat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, ib. 2, 4, 17. *Fem.*: meamne hic in via hospitam, quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 8: Cic. Att. 5, 1. ‖. Transf. like the Gr. ξένος: *he who treats another as his guest, a host*: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, id. Div. 1, 27, 57: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: succinctus, ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2. 2, 132. Hence used at once of *host* and *guest*: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144. *Fem.*: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 24: figura et lineamenta hospitae, ib. 2, 36, 89: Helene, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2 In late Lat. of *a concubine*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2669.

2. Opp. to a native, *a stranger, foreigner*: adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9. So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένε, *stranger*: quum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, *Hospes, non pote minoris*: tulisse eum moleste, se non effugere hospitis speciem, quum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: Quint 8, 1, 2: Prop. 4, 1 1. 3. Of things adjectively, *hospitable; strange foreign*: (i) hospes: hospes gemma, Pall. Insit. *init.*: tecta, Stat. Th. 12 479: cymba, id. Silv. 5, 1, 252: quo tutior hospita lustres aequora, Virg. Aen. 3, 377: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. Silv. 3, 5, 75: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650. (ii) hospita: hospita navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: terra hospita, Virg. Aen. 3, 539: unda plaustris, *bearing waggons on its frozen surface*, id. G. 3, 362. (Hence It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte.*)

hospita, v. hospes.

hospĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [hospitor] *an inn*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 dub.

hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [hospes] *of or relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable*: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46. deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 *fin.*: cubiculum, *guest-chamber, a spare room*, id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: aves, *set before a guest*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: coena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24: umbra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: tessera, *which guests gave to the host*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87 *sq.*: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, id. Verr. 4, 22, 48: fulmina, *of Jupiter hospitalis*, Sen. Q. N. 249: caedes, *the murder of a guest*, Liv. 25, 18: Theophrastus scribit, Cimonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: homo hospitalissimus amicissimusque, id. Verr. 1, 26, 65: tua illa Venus, id. Coel. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49. ‖. Subst.: hospitalis, is, *m. a guest*: injuriae potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26. 2. hospitalia, ium, *n. plu. apartments for guests*: Vitr. 6, 10. (ii) On the stage, *two entrances on the right and left for persons supposed to come from abroad*: ib. 5, 7. ‖‖. Transf. of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum millium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *foreign*, i. e. *that flow through without mingling*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta, Misenus, Flor. 1, 16: appulsus hospitalium litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45. (Hence It. *ospitale*; Fr. *hôtel.*)

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis] *hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic. Off. 2. 18, 64: Mart. 4, 64, 28. ‖. *a living as a guest in a foreign country, a sojourning*: animorum origo coelestis est, sed lege temporalis hospitalitatis hic exsulat, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21 *fin.*

hospĭtālĭter, *adv. hospitably, as a guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: vocare (*opp.* hostiliter), id. 6, 26: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 *med.*: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospiticida ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospĭtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [hospitium] *a small inn*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

hospĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [hospes] *hospitality*: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, id. Deiot. 14, 39: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 8, 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: jungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. Aen. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renuntiare, Liv. 25, 18: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: decernunt, ut cum fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr 4, 65, 145: publice privatimque hospitia jungere, Liv. 1, 45 clientelae hospitiaque provincialia, Cic Cat. 4, 11, 23. ‖. *a hospitable reception*; or, meton. *a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging chambers for guests, an inn*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, id. Att. 2, 16: quum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 93: ex vita ita discedo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38 publicum, Liv. 5, 28: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae, *billeted in the inns*, id. Tib. 37: hospitio prohibemur arenae, *from landing*, Virg. Aen. 1, 540. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitiis, id. G. 3, 343: Plin. 10, 23, 33. Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? ita peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 8: hospitio pugnae accipere, ib. 140: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8. (Hence It. *ospizio*; Fr. *hospice.*)

hospĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [hospes] *pertaining to a host*: viridaria, *his host's*, Spart. Hadr. 12.

hospĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n dep.* [id.] *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn*: mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4. 2. Transf.: Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari; inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34. ‖. Fig.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31.

hostĭa, ae, *f.* [hostio, *to strike*, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*] *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice*: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1: majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere id. 31, 5: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium praebere, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: hostiae omnibus locis immolabantur Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: C. Mario per hostias diis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76. ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5 13: ruminales hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77 (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Font. 10, 21: humanis hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9. ‖. Transf. Hostia, *a group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus*: Hyg. Astr 3, 37.

hostĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [hostia] *provided with victims*: Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

hosticapas, hostium captor, Fest *s. v.*

hostĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 65: moenia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 49: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. Praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17. Subst.: hosticum, i, *n. the enemy's territory*: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv 8, 38: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin Pan. 29. Also *enmity*: hosticum spirare, Tert. Apol. 35.

hostĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hostis fero] *hostile*: Manil. 1, 420.

hostĭfĭcē, *adv. hostilely*: Att. in Non. 224, 11.

hostĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis facio] *hostile:* o dirum hostificumque diem! Att. in Non. 485, 24.

hostīlis, e, *adj.* [hostis] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile:* amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 68: terra, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. Od. 1, 16, 21: manus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61: vis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 52: condictiones pactionesque, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac. A. 13, 57: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. J. 41. *Neut. absol.:* prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili epulatus est, Vell. 2, 101 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in divination: hostilis pars, opp. to pars familiaris, *the part of the entrails that related to the enemy*, Lucan. 1, 622. **II.** *like an enemy, hostile:* hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Cluent. 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 88: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, ib. 3: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15: facere, Sall. J. 107: loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: inducere adversus aliquem, id. A. 12, 40: apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

hostīlĭter, *adv. like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely:* quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25: Liv. 2, 14: Tac. H. 2, 85.

hostīmentum, i, *n.* [hostio] *a recompense, requital:* hostimentum beneficii pensatio, Fest. *s. v.:* par pari datum hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 20.

hostio, 4. *v. a. to return like for like, to recompense, requite:* hostire (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequare, Fest. *s. v.* status dies: quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 110.

hostio, 4. *v. a. to strike.* hostia dicta est ab eo, quod est hostire ferire, Fest. *s. v.:* quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* redhostire.

hostis, is, *comm.* orig. *a stranger, foreigner;* afterwards transf. *an enemy:* equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. Hostis enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. **II.** *a foreign enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp. to inimicus, a private enemy, or one inimically disposed; though sometimes used of any adversary): qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3: debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Pl. Am. prol. 136: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, ib. 1, 3: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos nunquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Am. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: vetus hostis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 27: inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, Cic. Verr. 2, 24, 58: sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis praedoque, id. Verr. 2, 6, 17: tam diis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: acer Bupalo hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum! Virg. G. 3, 513. In *fem.:* hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14: quum certa videbitur hostis, Ov. A. A. 2, 461. **2.** Transf. of animals or things: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Plin. 8, 20, 29: of a *piece in some game:* unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. A. 3, 358: fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, ib. 2, 208: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2. [*Hostis* and *hospes* contain the same root, which also appears in the Germ. *gast*, Eng. *guest.* Bopp and Pott derive them from the Sans. *ghas*, "to eat," and suppose that the latter part of *hos-pes, hos-pit-is*, contains the root *peto:* hence *hos-tis* would mean, 1. one who is entertained; 2. a stranger; 3. an enemy; and *hos-pes* one who seeks food.]

hostōrĭum, ii, *n.* [hostio] an instrument used in levelling a measure of corn, *etc., a strickle:* Prisc. p. 688 P.

hostus, i, *m.* [perh. a rustic corruption of haustus] *the crop from an olive-tree:* Cato R. R. 6, 2.

hūc (hōc, Virg. Aen. 8, 423 Serv.: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4471: Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 49), *adv.* [hic] *to this place, hither:* huc illinc venire, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Am. prol. 20: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic. Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti, huc revertuntur, ib. 6, 13 *fin.:* huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19. **2.** With *gen.:* mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43. **3.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.:* also, huc et illo, huc et huc, *hither and thither:* ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9: velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 53, 120: huc illucque, Plin. 37, 6, 22: huc illucve, Cels. 6, 6, 36: sed jam ista sidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.:* ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9. **4.** Huc usque, or in one word, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far* (rare): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174. **II.** Transf.: *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far:* ut haec multo ante meditere, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, id. Am. 18, 66: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX. Huc Dardanos adjecerat, ib. 3, 4 *fin.:* accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat sibi regnum deferri, id. B. G. 5, 6: huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin. 7, 52, 53: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20, 47: rem huc deduxi, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4. **2.** With *gen.:* huc arrogantiae venerat, Tac. A. 3, 73.

3. Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86. **4.** Huc usque *or* hucusque: mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: simulatio hucusque procedit, Quint. 5, 13, 22.

5. With the demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, huccine: *hitherto? to this? so far?:* huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic Verr. 5, 63, 163. With *gen.:* huccine rerum venimus? Pers. 3, 15.

huccĭne, *adv.* v. huc.

hucusque, *adv.* v. huc

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *Hah! ho oh!:* hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 25: hui, dixti pulcre! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 72: triginta! hui, percara est! ib. 3, 3 25: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit! Cic. Att. 6, 6: hui quam diu de nugis! ib. 13, 21.

hūjuscĕmŏdi and **hujusmŏdi**, v. modus.

hūmānē, *adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly:* vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, *a good step for a man*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70. **II.** *humanely, kindly, courteously, politely:* Hirtium aliquid ad te συμπαθῶς de me scripsisse, facile patior; fecit enim humane, Cic. Att. 12, 44: humanissime locutus esses, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

hūmānĭtās, ātis, *f.* [humanus] *human nature, humanity; the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind as a race:* magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26: communis humanitatis jus, id. Flacc. 11, 24: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65. **2.** Meton. i. q. humanum genus, *the human race, mankind* (rare): timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11. **II.** Esp. *humane conduct, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness:* quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24: ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, ib. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14: omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.:* fiebat humanitate Trebonii, qui his temporibus clementer et moderate jus dicendum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 3 20: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus, quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16 A: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.:* jam ad ista obdurui mus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2: nisi ex ejus animo exstirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Am. 13, 48: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.:* humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, Plin. Ep. 9, 5: illa vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, invicem qualiacumque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10. **III.** *mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners* or *language, refinement:* homo non communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, ib. 1, 1: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256. doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Coel. 10, 24: propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: orator inops quidam hu-

manitatis atque inurbanus, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: Socratem opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longe lepore et humanitate omnibus praestitisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13.

hūmānĭter, *adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly:* sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2. **II.** *humanely, courteously, politely, like a gentleman:* docebo profecto quid sit humaniter vivere, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.*

hūmānĭtus, *adv.* [humanus: cf. divinitus from divinus] *humanly, after the manner of men:* si quid me fuerit humanitus, *i. e. if I should die.* Enn. Ann. 2, 13: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10: Plin. 10, 63, 83. **II.** Esp. for humane and humaniter, *humanely, kindly, tenderly:* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmānus (old form, hemona humana et hemonem hominem dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* cf. homo), a, um, *adj.* [homo] *pertaining to man, human:* esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, Hor. A. P. 1: humana qui dape pavit equas, Ov. H. 9, 68: Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Font. 10, 21: Tac. G. 9: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: societas generis humani, Cic. Am. 5, 20: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Am. 6, 20: amor, ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, ib. 1, 7 *fin.:* casus, id. Am. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127: ignes, *i. e. which men daily use*, Plin. 2, 107, 111: dapes, *i. e. human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: humanum sacrificium dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat, Fest. *s. v.:* scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.:* qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17: haec coelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, id. Rep. 6, 19: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if anything should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26: persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia: humanum'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117. *Absol.:* humani, *i. e. men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80: of. *sing.:* pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25. **II.** Esp. *humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite:* Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16: humani ingeni mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86: quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit sensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44. **III.** *well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined:* gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quae non significari futura posse censeat, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 4, 44, 98: homines periti et humani, ib. 5, 28, 71: haec ego non possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Varr. in Gell. 13, 16: humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

hŭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *a burying* (very rare): de humatione et sepultura dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.

hŭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who buries* or *inters:* consulis, Lucan. 7, 799.

hūmecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [humectus]. **I.** Act. *to moisten, wet:* qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Virg. G. 4, 126: sacer humectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque humectata Vomano Adria, id. 8, 439: lacrimis salsis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919: Ov. M. 9, 656: dum meus humectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore), *bedews*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis humectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17. Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190. **II.** Neutr. of the eyes, *to be moist, tearful, to weep:* ardent (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, connivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

hūmectus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, damp, wet* (for humidus): locus humectus, Cato R. R. 6, 3: ventres humectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* mulier humectissimo est corpore, ib. 7, 6 *med.* (Hence Fr. *moite;* old Fr. *moiste;* Eng. *moist.*)

hūmĕfăcĭo, no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a.* [humeo facio] *to make moist, to moisten, wet:* de halitu terrae aut maris nebula exsistit, quae dispersa humefacit quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira D. 10: spongia crebro humefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48.

hūmĕo, 2. *v. n. to be moist, damp, wet:* locus humet aqua, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus hument, id. M. 15, 269: hument incultae fonte perenne genae, id. H. 8, 64. Most freq. in *imperf. part.:* frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, id. M. 1, 19: humentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30: litora, Virg. Aen. 7, 763: exprimere humentes spongias, Suet. Vesp. 16: humens coelum, Flor. 2, 4: fluvius, Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38: oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. Aen. 3, 589. [Connected with ὕω, "to wet," and *uvus, uvidus.*]

hŭmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *a covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape:* si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.

hŭmĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little shoulder:* Vulg. Reg. 1, 7, 30.

hŭmĕrus (also umerus), i, *m. the upper bone of the arm:* Cels. 8, 1. **II.** Meton. *the upper part of the arm* (poet. for lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens humero, Prop. 1, 20, 44: humeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439. **2.** *the shoulder* (of a man; *opp.* armus, of a quadruped): meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74: humerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: Chloris albo sic humero nitens, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 18. In *plur.:* scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut brachia modo atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98. But humerus is also used of animals (as armi is of men; *v.* armus): of oxen: Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: of cocks: Col. 8, 2, 9. Fig.: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. Flacc. 37, 94: quum expertus esset, quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 40. **III.** Transf. of things: *the middle part, back, ridge:* certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24: Col. 3, 10, 5: montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflexa cubito aut confracta in humeros juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44: Stat. Th. 6, 714: Rhegium oppidum in humero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43: duo haec oppida sita sunt utraque ex parte velut in humeris Helladis, id. 4 7, 11 [From the same root as ὦμος.]

hūmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [humeo] *to grow moist* or *wet:* (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg. G. 3, 111: cortex non humescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: terra humescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73.

hŭmi, *adv. on the ground* or *to the ground:* jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: humi requiescere, Sall. J. 85: humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. Aen. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105: tremens procumbit humi bos, Virg. Aen. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, ib. 11, 640: projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64.

hūmĭdē, *adv. moistly, wetly:* haec tigna humide putrent, Pl. Most. 1, 2 67.

hūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and rare): Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet:* simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: tellus, Luc. 2, 873: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45 (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948: humida linguaï templa, id. 4, 626: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor Epod. 12, 10: quanto humidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus humidissimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 11, § 24: humidissimum cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: nox, Virg. Aen. 2, 8: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100. regna, *i. e. of a river*, ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus humida vina, *formerly liquid* (now frozen), ib. 3, 364: maria, id. Aen. 5, 594: mella, ib. 4, 486 *Neut. absol.:* castra in humido locare *in a damp place*, Curt. 8, 4: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in humidis nascens, Plin. 24, 11, 64. **II.** Fig.: *watery weak:* verba, Gell. 1, 15.

hūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humor fero] *containing moisture, moist:* succus, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.

hūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [humificus] *to make moist, to moisten:* sementem Notus humificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

hūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [humor facio] *that renders moist, moistening:* spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 101, 1.

hŭmĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humilio] *an humbling, humiliation:* Tert. Virg. vel. 13.

hŭmĭlĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [humilis facio] *to make humble, to humble:* Tert. Poen. 9.

hŭmĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [humilis] *to abase, humble:* frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possimus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13: ad humiliandam celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4.

hŭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [humus; like χαμαλός from χαμαί: lit. *on the ground*] *low, lowly, small, slight:* arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: humilior munitio, ib. 3, 63: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1: humiles habitare casas, Virg. E. 2, 29: domus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22: postes, Ov M. 8, 638: arcus, ib. 3, 30: arae, Val. Fl 3, 426: arvum pingue tenent humilis Forenti, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor Od. 3, 4, 16: Myconos Ov. M. 7, 463: Italia, Virg. Aen. 3, 522: humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata,

Just. 2, 1 *med.*: avi similis, quae circum litora, circum piscosos scopulos, humilis volat aequora juxta, *flies low*, Virg. Aen. 4, 255: decisis humilis pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *small, diminutive*, Sen. Ep. 66: brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 19, 13: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov. M. 6, 417: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, *slight, shallow*, Virg. Aen. 7, 157: Tac. A. 1, 61. **II.** Fig.: with regard to condition in life, *etc.*: *low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, insignificant, weak*: ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Am. 19, 70: humiles nati, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: humiles et obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19: ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: ex humili potens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12: humiliores, *opp.* opulentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3 *fin.*: junge tuis humiles, ambitiose, manus, *of the servants*, Ov. A. A. 2, 254: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 29: Caesar Viridomarum ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: qui cogitationes suas abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Am. 9, 32: nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57: aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id. Arch. 5, 10: humiles et sordidae curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: rei pictor, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8: agna, *poor, humble*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32. Of *low, mean language* or *style*: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, Cic. Or. 58, 196: sermo, Hor. A. P 229: neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. Or. 57, 192: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10, 1, 9: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60: humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id. 11, 1, 6: nil parvum aut humili modo, nil mortale loquar, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 17. **2.** With regard to mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject*: quis unquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id. Att. 2, 21: humillimus assentator, Vell. 2, 83: neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, Quint. 11, 1, 13: privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 32: succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22: fracto animo, atque humili alicui supplicare, id. Planc. 20, 50: humillimae preces, Suet. Vit. Luc.: pavor Virg. G. 1, 331.

hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] *lowness* as opp. to height: naves omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: arborum, Sall. J. 49: aliorum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sidera multum inter se aut altitudine aut humilitate distantia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div. 2, 43, 91. **II.** Fig.: of condition in life: *lowness, meanness, insignificance*: malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: humilitatem alicujus despicere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: objicere humilitatem alicui, Liv. 26, 31: infima natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 7. **2.** *littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness*: habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 69: saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52: asinorum, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180. (ii) In a good sense, opp. to pride, *lowliness, humility*: Lact. 5, 15.

hŭmĭlĭter, *adv. low, deeply*: in loco clivoso humilius rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *very deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24. **II.** Fig.: *basely, meanly, abjectly*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: servire humiliter, *opp.* superbe dominari, Liv. 24, 25: audacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*

hŭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [humus] *to cover with earth, to inter, bury*: in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: quum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: caesorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Cal. 3: humatus et conditus est, id. Vit. Hor.: Prop. 3, 16, 29: corpus humandum, Virg. Aen. 6, 161. **2.** In gen., like Gr. θάπτειν *to perform the funeral rites*: militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep. Eum. 13.

hūmor (old form humos, Lucr. 6, 1186), ōris, *m.* [same root as humeo] *a liquid, fluid, moisture*: aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: sidera marinis terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, ib. 2, 16, 43: humor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: nares humorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellanda non inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: ranarum et in terra et in humore vita, Plin. 8, 31, 48: humor aquaï, Lucr. 1, 308: pluvius, *rain*, id. 6, 496: roscidus, *dew*, Cat. 61, 25: circumfluus, *the ocean*, Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, *milk*, Lucr. 1, 259: Massicus Bacchi, *wine*, Virg. G. 2, 143: dulcis humor musti, ib. 1, 295: humor et in genas furtim labitur, *tears*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6: caret os humore loquentis, *saliva*, Ov. M. 6, 354: saccatus humor corporis, *urine*, Lucr. 4, 1025: praefandi humoris e corpore effluvium, Plin. 7, 51, 52: lyncum humor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57. Transf.: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi penicillus novus exurgeri solet, ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid humoris tibi'st, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantulum habeo humorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

hūmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [humor] *moist, wet* (for humidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 *med.*

hŭmus, i (old form of the *abl. sing.* humu, Varr. in Non. 488, 6), *f.* (anc. *masc.* Laev. and Gracch. in Prisc. p. 719 P.) *the earth, the ground, the soil*: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: humus subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died*, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: calcibus atram tundit humum exspirans, ib. 10, 731: pede candido in morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 28: Acestes aequaevum ab humo attollit amicum Virg. Aen. 5, 452: sedit humo, Ov. M 4, 261: ipse feraces figat humo plantas, Virg. G. 4, 115: semina spargere humo, Ov. M. 5, 647: humi atque ipsius stirpis laetitia, Col. 4, 24, 4: quîs cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum uti pecoribus, Sall. J. 18: ii, quos humus injecta contegeret, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quae (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48. Poet. *anything low, mean, common*: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, ib. 110: affigit humo divinae particulam aurae, id. S. 2, 2, 79. **II.** Meton. *land, country, region*: Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. H. 7, 140: Aonia, id. F. 1, 490: Illyrica, id. Med. fac. 74: Pontica, id. Pont. 3, 5, 56 [Akin to χαμαί, χαμαλός, and χθών, χθαμαλός, where the θ is an inserted letter: on the change of *h* and χ see the letter H.]

hy̆ăcinthaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθαιος, *pertaining to the hyacinth* (for hyacinthinus): Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 20.

hy̆ăcinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθινος, *pertaining to the hyacinth, hyacinthine*: flos, i. e. *the hyacinth*, Cat. 61, 93: lena, *hyacinth-coloured*, v. Hyacinthus, Pers. 1, 32.

hy̆ăcinthīzontes, um, *m. plu.* = ὑακινθίζοντες, *hyacinth-coloured*: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 20: Sol. 55 *fin.*

hy̆ăcinthus or **-os**, i, *m. the hyacinth*: not, however, our hyacinth, and there is considerable difficulty in clearing up this point. Some authors consider that the hyacinth of the poets was a *Gladiolus* or *Corn-flag*, G. communis, Linn., or G. segetum, Gawler. From the manner in which it is spoken of, it is prob. that the colour was red; but mention being made of markings resembling the letters AI, there seems to be good ground for the opinion of those who refer the hyacinth to the *Red Lily*, Lilium Martagon, Linn., which is curiously spotted. Then again, Dioscorides gives it as a synonyme of delphinion, *the Larkspur*, Delphinium peregrinum, Linn., v. D. Ajacis, Linn. Lastly, hyacinthus is confounded by the Rom. writers (Virg. E. 10, 39, where he translates from Theocritus ὑάκινθος by vaccinium) with vaccinium, prob. from the similarity of the word ὑακίνθιον to vaccinium, when read as Rom. letters. Hence some have referred hyacinthus to Vaccinium Myrtillus, Linn., but without doubt erroneously: Plin. 21, 11, 28: Virg. E. 3, 63: ib. 6, 53: id. G. 4, 183: id. Aen. 11, 69. **II.** *a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth*, which also it is difficult to identify. Most think it different from the modern hyacinth or jacinth, and that it was a *sapphire* or a kind of *amethyst*; but if the supposition that the plant was Lilium Martagon be correct, the colour of the hyacinth of the moderns, reddish orange, would agree; and Pliny says that the blue colour is not so evident as in amethyst: Plin 37, 9, 41.

hy̆ădes, um, *f.* = Ὑάδες (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. suculae: Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Plin. 2, 39, 39: Ov. F. 5, 165 *sq.* In *sing.*, hyas, adis, *the Hyad*, collect.: Stat. S. 1, 6 22.

hy̆aena, ae, *f.* = ὕαινα, *an hyena*, Hyaena vulgaris, Desmaret, *the striped hyaena*: Plin. 8, 30, 44: Ov. M. 15, 410. **II.** *a sea-fish*, now unknown: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

hy̆aenĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hyaena] *of* or *named from the hyena*: gemma, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hy̆ălĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑάλινος, *of glass, glass-*: sphaera, Fulg. Myth praef.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189. **II** *glass-green, green*: pennae, Mart. Cap 8, 273.

hўălus, i, *m.* = ὕαλος, *glass:* Milesia vellera carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, *with glass-green colour*, Virg. G. 4, 335. ‖. Transf.. *glass-green colour:* Prud. στεφ. 12, 53: Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

hybrida, ae, v. hibrida.

hўdătis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὑδατίς, *an unknown water-coloured gem:* Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

hydra, ae, *f.* = Ὕδρα, *the constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis: Cic. Arat. 214: Hyg. Astr. 2, 40.

hydrăgōgĭa, ae, *f.* = ὑδραγωγία, *an aqueduct, canal:* Varr. in Non. 209, 20.

hydrăgōgus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραγωγός, *that carries off water:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.* ‖. Subst.: hydragogos, i, *f. a plant, called also* chamaedaphne *and* daphnites: App. Herb. 27.

hydrălĕtes, ae, *m.* = ὑδραλέτης, *a water-mill:* Vitr. 10, 10 (*al.* hydraulae).

hydrargўrus, i, *m.* = ὑδράργυρος, *quicksilver artificially reduced into a solid form:* Plin. 33, 8, 41.

hydraula, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, *m.* = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ:* Suet. Ner. 54.

hydraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραυλικός, *pertaining to the water-organ, hydraulic:* machinae, *water-organs*, Vitr. 9, 9: called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38: Suet. Ner. 41.

hydraulus, i, *m.* = ὕδραυλος, *a water-organ:* Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: Plin. 9, 8, 8.

hydreuma, ătis, *n.* = ὕδρευμα, *a resting-place for caravans where they obtained water, a watering-place:* Plin. 6, 23, 26 (*al.* hydreum).

hydrĭa, ae, *f.* = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn:* argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 47: in hydriam sortes conjicere, ib. 2, 51, 127: *a cinerary urn:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4546 *sq.*

hydrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus] *of or from a water-snake:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 884.

hydrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ὕδωρ] *pertaining to water, water-:* puer, *the constellation Aquarius:* Prud. Apoth. 622.

hydrŏcēlē, ēs, *f.* = ὑδροκήλη, *a watery rupture, hydrocele:* Mart. 12, 84, 3.

hydrŏcēlĭcus, i, *m.* = ὑδροκηλικός, *afflicted with a hydrocele:* Plin. 30, 8, 22

hydrŏchŏus, i, *m.* = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation* Aquarius: Cat. 66, 94.

hydrŏgărātus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrogarum] *seasoned with hydrogarum:* isicia, Apic. 2, 2.

hydrŏgărum, i, *n.* = ὑδρόγαρον, *garum mixed with water:* Lampr. Heliog. 29.

hydrŏgĕron, ontis, *m.* = ὑδρογέρων, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. senecio, *groundsel:* App. Herb. 75.

hydrŏlăpăthum, i, *n.* = ὑδρολάπαθον, *water-dock*, Rumex aquaticus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

hydrŏmantĭa, ae, *f.* = ὑδρομαντεία, *divination by water, hydromancy:* Aug. Civ. D. 7, 35: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

hydrŏmĕli, ĭtis, *n.* = ὑδρόμελι, *a fermented drink made of honey and water, mead, hydromel:* Plin. 14, 17, 20.

hydrŏphŏbĭa, ae, *f.* = ὑδροφοβία, *dread of water, hydrophobia:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hydrŏphŏbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδροφοβικός, *pertaining to hydrophobia, hydrophobic:* passio, *hydrophobia*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hydrŏphŏbus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδροφόβος, *affected with hydrophobia:* (limus salivae) datus in potu fieri hydrophobos non patitur, Plin. 29, 5, 32: jumenta Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

hydrŏphўlax, ăcis, *m.* = ὑδροφύλαξ, *one who has the care of the water, a water-inspector:* Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

hydrōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδρωπικός, *dropsical:* si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34.

hydrōpĭsis, is, *f.* = ὑδρώπισις, *the dropsy:* Plin. 20, 1, 3.

hydrōpismus, i, *m.* = ὑδρωπισμός, *the dropsy:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

hydrops, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ, *the dropsy:* Cels. 3, 21: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13.

hydrŏsĕlīnum, i, *n.* = ὑδροσέλινον, *a water-plant*, not identified: App. Herb. 79.

hydrus or **-os**, i, *m.* = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent* (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper, either the *common viper*, Viperus Berus, Cuvier, or the V. ammodytes, Cuvier, of the S. of Europe): Plin. 29, 4, 22: Virg. G. 4, 458: id. Aen. 7, 753: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26: si Virgilio puer et tolerabile deesset hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, i. e. *all his poetic fire would have disappeared* (referring to his description of the Furies, Aen. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70. ‖. Meton.: *the poison of a serpent:* Sil. 1, 322. **2.** *the constellation of the Water-serpent*, called also Anguis and Hydra · German. Arat. 429.

hyemalis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, *etc.*

hygra, ae, *f.* = ὑγρά (liquid), *a kind of eye-salve:* Scrib. Comp. 37.

hygremplastrum, i, *n.* = ὑγρέμπλαστρον, *a wet plaster* · Plin. 34, 15, 46.

hygrŏphŏbĭa, ae, *f.* = ὑγροφοβία, *a dread of liquids:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hȳlē, ēs, *f.* = ὕλη (wood; hence), *stuff, materials, matter:* Attei. Philol. in Suet. Gramm. 10: Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*

hymen, ĕnis, and **hўmĕnaeus** or **-os**, i, *m.* [Ὑμήν, Ὑμεναῖος, *the god of marriage, Hymen*] *nuptials, a wedding:* hymen funestus, illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861: connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. Aen. 4, 127. In the *plur.*: (Helena) Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, ib. 1, 651: Lucr. 4, 1247. **2.** Of animals: *copulation:* Virg. G. 3, 60. ‖. *a nuptial song:* et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov. H. 12, 137: hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7.

hymnio, 4. *v. a.* [hymnus] *to sing hymns:* hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 118.

hymnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus sonus] *singing hymns, singing praises:* chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230.

hymnōdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑμνωδικός, *singing hymns:* Firm. Math. 8, 25.

hymnŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = ὑμνολόγος, *a singer of hymns:* Firm. Math. 3, 6.

hymnus, i, *m.* = ὕμνος, *a song of praise, a hymn:* Lucil. in Non. 330, 9.

hўophthalmos, i, *m.* = ὑόφθαλμος (swine's eye), *a plant, called also* aster atticus: App. Herb. 60.

hўoscўămīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑοσκυάμινος, *of henbane:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

hўoscўămus, i, *m.* = ὑοσκύαμος, *the herb henbane, called also* apollinaris *and* altercum. Pliny describes 4 species: **1.** H. sem. nigro, Hyoscyamus reticulatus, Linn. **2.** vulg. candidus, H. niger, Linn. **3.** semirion sem. simil., H. aureus, Linn. **4.** genus molle, H. albus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 17: Cels. 5, 27, 14. In a corrupted form, jusquiamus, i, *m.*: Pall. 1, 35, 5: Veg. Vet. 2, 12. (Hence Fr. *jusquiame.*)

hўŏsĭris, is, *f.* = ὑοσερίς, *a plant resembling endive;* acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 64.

hypaethrus or **-os**, a, um, *adj.* = ὕπαιθρος, *that is in the open air, uncovered:* ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*: loca, ib. Subst. **hypaethros**, i, *m. a temple without a roof:* id. 3, 2, 1. **2.** hypaethra, orum, *n. plu. uncovered, open walks:* id. 1, 2.

hўpallăgē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπαλλαγή, *a rhetorical figure, by which things are represented in inverted relations* (as dare classibus austros instead of classes austris): Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 61.

hўpătē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπάτη, *a term applied to the second and third of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* hypate hypaton, **hypate meson**, Vitr. 5, 4, 5

hўpēcŏon, i, *n.* = ὑπήκοον, *a plant*, Hypecoum procumbens, Linn.: Plin. 27 11, 67.

hўpĕlătē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπελάτη, *a plant, called also* hypoglottion, danaë, *and* carpophyllon, also laurus alexandrina, *a kind of butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30 39 § 131.

hўpēnĕmĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπηνέμιος, *containing wind, windy:* ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

hўperbăton, i, *n.* = ὑπέρβατον, a rhetorical fig.: *transposition of words:* pure Lat., transgressio: Quint. 9, 3, 91.

hўperbŏlaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπερβόλαιος, *extreme:* soni, Vitr. 5, 4 *sq.*

hўperbŏlē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπερβολή, a rhetorical fig.: *exaggeration, hyperbole:* pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint. 8, 6, 67 *sq.*: Sen. Ben. 7, 23.

hўperbŏlĭcē, *adv. hyperbolically:* dictum, Hier. in Jesaj. 2, 6, 25.

hўperbŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπερβολικός, *excessive, overstrained, hyperbolical:* instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

hўpercătălectus or **hўpercătălectĭcus**, versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, *a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic:* Serv. p. 1817 P.: Prisc. p. 1216 ib.

hўpĕrĭcon, i, *n.* = ὑπερικόν, *a name applied to two plants, called also* chamaepitys *and* corion, *q. v.*: *ground-pine* Plin. 26, 8, 53.

hўpĕrŏcha, ae, *f.* = ὑπεροχή, *excess, superabundance:* Tryphon. Dig. 20, 4, 20.

hўperthўrum, i, *n.* = ὑπέρθυρον, *ornaments over a lintel:* Vitr. 4, 6.

hўphĕar, ăris, *n.* = ὕφεαρ, *the mistletoe:* Viscum album, Linn. **2** "dryos hyphear," an allied plant, Loranthus europaeus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 93: ib. 30, 52.

hypnălē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπναλή, *a kind of adder:* Sol. 27 *med.*

hўpŏbăsis, is, *f.* = ὑπόβασις, *the pedestal, base* of a monument: Inscr

hўpobrўchĭum, ii, *n.* = ὑποβρύχιον, *a whirlpool:* irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

hўpŏcausis, is, *f.* = ὑπόκαυσις, *a furnace that heats from below:* Vitr. 5, 10.

hўpŏcaustum or **-on**, i, *n.* = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber:* pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr. 5, 10: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Adj.: diaetae hypocaustae, *sweating rooms*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

hўpŏchaeris, idis, *f.* = ὑπόχαιρις, *a plant*, Hyoseris lucida, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

hўpŏchondrĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ὑποχόνδρια, *the part of the abdomen partially covered by the cartilages of the floating ribs*, between the hips and the waist on each side · Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

hўpŏchўma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόχυμα, *a cataract in the eye:* Marc. Empir. 8 *med.*

hўpŏchўsis, is, *f.* = ὑπόχυσις, *a cataract in the eye:* Plin. 25, 12, 91.

hўpŏcisthis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὑποκισθίς, *a parasitic plant that grows on the cistus*, Cytinus hypocistis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 10, 31: id. 26, 8, 48.

hўpŏcŏrĭăsis, is, *f.* = ὑποκορίασις, *a disease of the eye in cattle:* Veg. 2, 16.

hўpŏcŏrisma, ătis, *n.* = ὑποκόρισμα, in gram.: *a diminutive:* Charis. p. 24 P.

hўpocrĭsis, is, *f.* = ὑπόκρισις, *an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry:* Don. Vit. Virg. 11.

hўpocrĭta or **-es**, ae, *m.* = ὑποκριτής, *a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures:* Suet. Ner. 24: Quint. 2, 17, 12.

hўpŏdĭācŏnus, i, *m.* = ὑποδιάκονος, *a sub-deacon:* Cod. Theod. 16. 2, 7.

hўpŏdĭdascălus, i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher:* Cic. Fam. 9, 18.

hўpŏgaeum, v. hypogeum.

hўpŏgēson, i, *n.* = ὑπόγεισον, *a kind of houseleek that grows in the gutters of roofs*, prob. *common houseleek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

hўpŏgēum (hypogaeum), i, *n.* = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιον), *a vault* or *cellar under ground:* Vitr. 6, 11: *a sepulchre*, Petr. 11.

hўpoglossa, ae, *f.* = ὑπόγλωσσον, *a kind of butcher's broom* or *ruscus*, Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 67.

hўpoglottĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ὑπογλώττιον, *a plant, called also* daphne *and* hypelate, *broad-leaved butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

hўpogrăphum, i, *n.* = ὑπόγραφον, *a rough draught, sketch:* Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. 12.

hўpŏlўsos, i, *f.* = ὑπόλυσος, *a plant, also called* artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

hўpŏmēlis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὑπομηλίς, *a kind of sourish fruit:* Pall. Dec. 4.

hўpomnēma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note:* in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

hўpomnēmătŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = ὑπομνηματογράφος, *a registrar:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 192.

hўpŏmochlĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ὑπομόχλιον, *the support of a lever, a fulcrum:* Vitr. 10, 8.

hўpŏphŏra, ae, *f.* = ὑποφορά, a rhetor. fig.: *an objection* made by an opponent: Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

hўpostăsis, is, *f.* = ὑπόστασις, *a substance, personality, hypostasy:* Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6: Hier. Ep. ad Damas. 15.

hўpŏthēca, ae, *f.* = ὑποθήκη, *a pledge, security* (especially of immoveable things, whereas pignus is used of moveable things), *a mortgage:* Justin. Inst. 4, 6, § 7: Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9.

hўpŏthēcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hypotheca] *of* or *relating to a mortgage:* actio, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 1 *fin.*: creditor, Ulp. ib. 42, 7, 1.

hўpŏthĕtĭcus, i, *m.* = ὑποθετικός, *a mathematician who proceeds hypothetically:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *fin.* p. 40.

hўpŏtrăchēlĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ὑποτραχήλιον, in architect. *the neck of a column below the capital:* Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*

hўpotrimma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπότριμμα, *a sauce made of all sorts of condiments:* Apic. 1, 33.

hypsōma, ătis, *n.* = ὕψωμα, *height:* Tert. ad Scap. 3.

hysgĭnum, i, *n.* = ὕσγινον, *the dark red colour obtained from the plant* ὕσγη: Plin. 9, 41, 65: id. 21, 26, 97.

hyssōpītes, ae, *m.* = ὑσσωπίτης (οἶνος) *hyssop-wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

hyssōpum, i, *n.* = ὕσσωπος, *hyssop*, Hyssopus officinalis, or perh. Teucrium pseudo-hyssopus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 97: id. 26, 11, 70: ib. 12, 76. Also, hyssopus, i, *f.*: Cels. 4, 8: Col. 7, 5, *fin.* (scanned hўsŏpum, Aemil. Mac. de Hyssopo).

hystĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑστερικός, *hysterical:* Mart. 11, 71, 1.

hystrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hystrix] *prickly, thorny.* Fig.: hystricosae et lividae mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prickly, hairy, bearded:* puer, Tert. Pall. 4.

hystrix (histrix), ĭcis, *f.* = ὕστριξ, *a porcupine*, Hystrix cristata, Linn.: Plin. 8, 35, 53: Calp. Ecl. 6, 14.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the *third* vowel; but in the natural series it stands *first*, representing the least emphatic of the pure vocables. Hence there is a great tendency to substitute it for the other vowels; and it is very much employed in the inflection and derivation of words, both as a mere connecting vowel and as an euphonic representative of the other vowels. **II.** Interchanges of *I* with the other vowels. **1.** For those with *a* and *e* vide those letters. **2.** With *o:* this occurs chiefly in derived words: *e. g. multo-, multi-tudo; alto-, alti-sonus:* there are a few instances in compounds: *e. g.* from *notus* come *agnitus, cognitus;* from *loco, illico:* so the orig. forms *ollus, ollic*, became *ille, illic.* In inflection, the final *o* of the stem of words belonging to the second declension is in several cases changed or absorbed into *i: e. g. horto-, horti, hortis.* **3.** With *u:* in derived words: *e. g. arcu-, arci-tenens; aestu-, aesti-fer; famul, familia.* Many words which orig. were spelt with *u* subsequently had *i: e. g.* all superlatives, as *maxumus* for *maximus;* so *finitumus, finitimus; lacruma, lacrima; lubido, libido; caputalis, capitalis.* In inflection the *dat.* and *abl. plu.* of the 4th decl. orig. had *u*, as fructubus; but afterwards gen. *i*, fructibus: *caput* has *i* for *u* in all the cases except the *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, as *capitis.* Old genitives, *Cererus, Venerus, honorus*, are found for *Cereris, Veneris, honoris*, etc. **4.** On the connection of *i* with *j* and *y*, vide those letters. **III.** Changes of *I* in the Romance languages: **1.** *i long* generally remains unchanged, but it is sometimes changed into *e: e. g.* Lat. *frigidus, ilex;* It. *freddo, elce;* Lat. *pica, stiva:* Sp. and Port. *pega, esteva:* sometimes into *ë: e. g.* Lat. *ripa, risus, rivus;* Wall. *rëpë, rës, rëu:* sometimes into *ei: e. g.* Lat. *frigidus;* Port. *freit;* and sometimes into *oi: e. g.* Lat. *frigidus;* Fr. *froid.* **2.** *i short* is generally changed into *e*, except in French: *e. g.* Lat. *bibere;* It. *bevere;* Sp. *bebo;* Lat. *frico;* It. *frego;* Wall. *frec;* Sp. *frego;* Port. *freg.* In French the usual change is into *oi: e. g.* Lat. *bibere, digitus, fides, minus, niger;* Fr. *boire, doigt, foi, moins, noir.* There are very many instances, however, of *i short* remaining unchanged in all the Romance languages. **3.** *i long by position* is subject to nearly the same changes as *i short*, being usually changed into *e: e. g.* Lat. *virga;* It. Sp. and Port. *verga;* Fr. *verge.* But *i* followed by *ng* generally becomes *ei*, and sometimes *ai* and *a* in French: *e. g.* Lat. *pingere, dignari, lingua;* Fr. *peindre, daigner, langue.* As with *i short*, so *i long by position* frequently remains unchanged.

IV. As an abbreviation the vowel *I* denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, *etc.* I et (Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1122), IDQ iidemque, I. H. F. C. ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM. immunis, IMP. imperium, imperator, *etc.* As a numeral, I = 1 (unus and primus).

ĭacchus, i, *m.* = Ἴακχος, *a poetic appellation of Bacchus:* Virg. E. 7, 61: Ov. M. 4, 15. Transf.: like Bacchus, *wine:* (Silenum) inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15.

ĭambēus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος, *iambic:* trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

ĭambĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = [iambus] *iambic:* numerus, Marc. Cap. 9, 355.

ĭambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰαμβικός, *iambic:* pes, Diom. p. 473 P: versus, id. p. 516 *sq.*

ĭambus, i, *m.* = ἴαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus*, ◡ —: Hor. A. P. 251: Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182. **II.** Meton.: *an iambic poem, iambic poetry:* quem Hipponactis iambus laeserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Hor. A. P. 79. In *plur.*: id. Od. 1, 16, 3: Quint. 10, 1, 9.

ĭanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰάνθινος, *violet blue, violet-:* color, Plin. 21, 8, 22: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14. Subst.: ianthina, orum, *n. plu. violet-coloured garments:* Mart. 2, 39.

Ianthis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἰανθίς, *a violet coloured flower:* Marc. Empir 17.

ĭāpўgēus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *the wind usually called* Iapyx, *q. v.:* App. de Mundo, p. 63 (*al.* Iapyx).

iāpyx, ўgis, *m.* [Ἰάπυξ, *a son of Daedalus*] *a wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks:* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: Virg. Aen. 8, 710.

ĭăsĭōnē, ēs, *f.* = ἰασιώνη, *a plant bearing a white flower*, perhaps *bindweed*, Convolvulus sepium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 65: id. 22, 22, 39.

ĭaspăchātes, ae, *m.* = ἰασπαχάτης, *a sort of agate, jasper-agate:* Plin. 37, 10, 54 (*al.* antachates).

ĭaspĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *of the jasper kind, jasper-like:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

ĭaspis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἴασπις, *a green-coloured precious stone, jasper:* Plin. 37, 8, 37 *sq.*: fulva, Virg. Aen. 4, 261. (Hence It. *diaspro;* Sp. *diaspero.*)

ĭaspĭus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *of jasper:* lapilli, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 413.

ĭaspŏnyx, ўchis, *f.* = ἰασπόνυξ, *a sort of jasper, jasper-onyx:* Plin. 37, 9, 37.

ĭātrălipta or **-es**, ae, *m.* = ἰατραλείπτης, *a physician who cured by anointing:* Cels. 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 10, 4.

ĭātrălīptĭcē or **ĭātrăleptĭcē**, ēs, *f.* = ἰατραλειπτική, *the art of healing with ointments:* Plin. 29, 1, 2.

iātrŏmēa, ae, *f.* = ἰατρόμαια, *a midwife:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4232.

ĭātrŏnīcēs, ae, *m.* = ἰατρονίκης, *the conqueror of physicians:* Plin. 29, 1, 5.

ĭbēris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἰβηρίς, *a kind of cress*, perh. Lepidium Iberis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 49: App. Herb. 20.

ibex, ĭcis, *m. a kind of goat, the ibex*, Capra Ibex, Linn.: Plin. 8, 53, 79.

ĭbi, *adv.* [prob. orig. the dat. sing. of the pron. *i* (*is*), bi having been the old suffix of that case: cf. *ti-bi, si-bi;* and *plu. no-bis, vo-bis:* this suffix is the same as the Gr. φι] *in that place, there* Of space: in Italiam contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: aedificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7: ut illa, quae dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi protinus sumpsisse videamur, *there, on the spot*, Quint. 11, 2, 46. Sometimes of persons: se dictatorem L. Quinctum dicturum: ibi animum parem tantae potestati esse, Liv. 4, 13. With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, *etc.:* in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16. With *gen.:* ibi loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin. 6, 11, 12. With verbs of motion (rare and post-class.): quum ibi venerimus, *there, thither*, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin.* **II.** Of time: *then, thereupon:* invocat deos immortales: ibi continuo contonat sonitu maximo, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 39: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 2, 792: ibi plurimum profectum est, Liv. 3, 14: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: ibi demum aegre tulit, *then for the first time*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53. With corresp. ubi: ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 25. Pleonastically with tum: quum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27. **III.** Of other relations *there, in that matter, on that occasion:* ibi ira est suppressa, Liv. 2, 35: numquid ego ibi peccavi? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 23: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: huic ab adolescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem suam exercuit, *in such matters*, Sall. C. 5: non poterat ibi esse quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 5: subsensi illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 63.

ĭbīdem (ībidem, Juvenc. 3, 80: Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 48), *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, *etc.*] *in the same place, in that very place, just there.* Of space: coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cujus merces erant, in gladium ibidem incumberet, ib. 2, 51, 154: navem ter fluctus ibidem torquet, agens circum, Virg. Aen. 1, 116: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutae, ibidem discerpserunt, *on the spot, immediately*, Suet. Caes. 81: literas ibidem statim subjicit, id. Aug. 87: id. Tib. 44. With a corresp. ubi: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just. 2, 2. With *gen.*: si redierit illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 53. With a verb of motion: *St.* Quid, quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, *to that very account*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 10: uxore ibidem ducta, Suet. Vesp. 1. **II.** Of other relations: *added to that, moreover*: laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: pede terram crebra ferit: demissae aures, incertus ibidem sudor, Virg. G. 3, 500.

ībis, is, and īdis, *f.*=ἶβις, *a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis*, Numenius ibis *or* Ibis religiosa, Temminck. This is the *white kind* (native of Egypt) of Plin. 10, 30, 45. The black kind, found only about Pelusium (*l. c.*) but mentioned at 10, 48, 68 as seen in the Alps, is the *glossy ibis*, Ibis falcinellus, Temminck, common in Europe and Asia: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: Plin. 8, 27, 41. **II.** *the title of a satirical poem by Ovid* (in imitation of Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ibiscum, i. v. hibiscum.

ibus, v. is, *ad init.*

Īcărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Icărus] *pertaining to Icarus, Icarian*: palmes, *i. e. the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147: umbra, *i. e. of the vine*, id. Theb. 4, 655: boves, *the constellation* Bootes, Prop. 2, 24, 33: Icarii stella canis, *the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4: astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777.

īcas, ădis, *f.*=εἰκάς (twenty), *the twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honour of Epicurus* (because he was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion): Plin. 35, 2, 2.

iccirco or **idcirco**, *adv.* [id circa] *on that account, for that reason, therefore.* **I.** Referring to a clause which states the *cause* or *reason*, connected by the *conj.* quod, quia, *or* si, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua* or hypotheses: iccirco arcessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant, sapientem iccirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: iccirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma esset quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45: quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: non, si Opimium defendisti, iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. de Or. 2, 40, 170: nec si pugnent inter se, iccirco ars non erit, Quint. 2, 17, 33: nec, si te validus jactaverit auster in alto, iccirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16. **2.** The conjunctions are sometimes (*si* very rarely) omitted: ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus est: iccirco huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 5: id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et iccirco alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11: data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Iccircone vager scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265: non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen iccirco contemnas lippus inungi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 29. **II.** Referring to a clause which states the *purpose*, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: iccirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, Cic. Verr. 4, 4, 7: quum prooemium iccirco comparatum sit, ut judex fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret. Caes. B. G. 5, 3: vos suspicarier, me iccirco haec tanta facinora promittere, qui vos oblectem, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 150: iccirco capite et superciliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

ichneumon, ŏnis, *m.*=ἰχνεύμων, *an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat* or *ichneumon*, Viverra Ichneumon, Linn.: Plin. 8, 24, 35: ib. 25, 37: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. **II.** *an insect, the ichneumon-fly*, Sphex sp. var. Linn. These insects lay their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars, *etc.*: Plin. 10, 74, 95: id. 11, 21, 24.

ichnogrăphĭa, ae, *f.*=ἰχνογραφία, *a ground-plot, plan*: Vitr. 1, 2.

ichthyŏcolla, ae, *f.*=ἰχθυοκόλλα, *a kind of sturgeon, the huso*, Acipenser huso, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 24. **II.** *the glue made from its swimming-bladder, isinglass, sturgeon-bladder*: Cels. 5, 2. Plin. 7, 56, 57.

īco, īci, ictum, 3. *v. a. to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting*: exin corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 161: femur, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 42: caput telis (musca), Cat. 116, 4: quum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. 1, 7: quum Summanus e coelo ictus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, *affected with wine, tipsy*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25. With a homogeneous object hei, colaphum icit, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 65. **2.** Esp. icere foedus, like ferire foedus, *to make a covenant* or *league*: foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis. 12, 28: cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34. **II.** Fig.: desideriis icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *smitten, tormented*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15: nova re consules icti, *disturbed*, Liv. 27, 9. conscientia ictus, id. 33, 28: metu icta, id. 1, 16: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non icturi appetant, *reach, attain*, Sen. Const. Sap. 3 *med.*

īcon, ŏnis, *f.*=εἰκών, *an image, figure*: fictae cera icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

īcŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=εἰκονικός, *pertaining to an image, copied from life*: duces, *of the size of life*, Plin. 35, 8, 34: simulacrum aureum, Suet. Cal. 22.

īcŏsăprōti, orum, *m. plu.*=εἰκοσάπρωτοι, *the twenty chief councilmen* in the municipia and colonies: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

īcŏsăprōtia, ae, *f.*=εἰκοσαπρωτία, *the dignity of the* icosaproti: Acad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

ictĕrĭas, ădis, *f.* (*sc.* gemma)=ἰκτέριας, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 61.

ictĕrĭcus, i, *m.*=ἰκτερικός, *jaundiced*: Juv. 6, 565: Plin. 20, 9, 34.

ictĕrus, i, *m.*=ἴκτερος, *a yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice* (ἴκτερος), apparently the same as galgulus, *q. v.*: Plin. 30, 11, 29.

ictis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἰκτίς, *the common weasel*, Mustela vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 29, 4, 16.

ictus, a, um, *Part.* [ico].

ictus, ūs (*gen. sing.* icti, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13), *m.* [id.] *a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting*: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes. B. G 1, 25: non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, Liv. 34, 14. ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 8: ictus moenium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 38, 5: apri, Ov. M. 8, 362: serpentum, Plin. 23, 1, 11: Lesbium servate pedem meique pollicis ictum, *a striking, playing on the lyre*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 36: citharae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: alae, *the stroke of a wing*, id. 10, 3, 3: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, *a stroke of lightning*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: fulmineus Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11. Poet. of the *piercing rays* of the sun, *etc.*: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus, ib. 2, 15, 10: solis, Ov. M. 3, 183: Phoebei, ib. 5, 389 (*al.* ignes): Phoebi, Lucan. 7, 214: longe ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus aëra rumpit, *with jets of water*, Ov. M. 4, 124: ib. 15, 348. **2.** Esp. in prosody or music, *a beating time, a beat*: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51: modulantium pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253. **II.** Fig.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspicione, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: sub ictu nostro positum, *in our power*, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: stare sub ictu Fortunae, Lucan. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, *i. e in imminent danger*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 *fin.*: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, *beyond the reach of danger*, id. Ben. 1, 7: eodem ictu temporis, *moment*, Gell. 14, 1: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *by separate attacks*, Tac. H. 2, 38: quae (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabantur, *would come to close quarters*, id. A. 13, 39 *fin.*: laetis ostentat ad urbem per campos superesse viam, Romamque sub ictu, *near at hand, before the eyes*, Sil. 4, 42.

īcuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [icon] *a small image* or *figure*: puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

idcirco, *adv.* v. iccirco.

ĭdĕa, ae, *f.*=ἰδέα, *a* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype*: Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

ĭdĕālis, e, *adj.* [idea] *existing in idea, ideal*: forma, Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

īdem, **ĕădem**, **ĭdem**, *pron.* [from the pronom. root *I* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem.*: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usu. be rendered] *the same*: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14: id, quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Cluent. 29, 80: ad causas simillimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, *which was at the same time*, id. Brut. 79, 273: avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id Div. 2, 36, 77: amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second self*, id. Am. 21, 80: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20: quos omnes eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coëgit, id. J. 31 **II.** With otner pronouns: idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari) idem inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, Cic. Att. 1, 16: de me eodem, id. Sest. 51, 109: quin tu igitur concedis idem, id. Rep. 1, 39: huic eidem Sopatro iidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 28, 68: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: ab hisce iisdem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15: idem iste Mithridates, id. Manil. 7, 19: musici qui erant quondam iidem poëtae, *who were likewise*, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 *fin.*: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14. **III.** In comparisons, with various conjunctions and pronouns, which may all be translated by *as*, or poet. with the *dat.*: si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, *the same as*, id. Top. 23, 87: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: iidem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. Verr. 3, 25, 62: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: sensu amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id Am. 4, 14: hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum, in possessionem Armeniae deduxi, Tac. A. 15, 2: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467. Neut. with *gen.*: si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, id. Fam. 9, 2. **IV.** Adverbially ĕādem: *by the same way* or *road:* ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: eadem revertens, Liv. 5, 46: hic te opperiar: eadem illi insidias dabo, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 32.

ĭdentĭdem, *adv.* [idem repeated, which gives the notion of universality; hence lit. *ever the same:* cf. quisquis, quotquot, *etc*] *repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon:* ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 51: haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.*: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? id. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque providit ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, ib. 2, 57, 142: L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, *cui bono* fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49: revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium ilia rumpens, Cat. 11, 19.

ĭdĕo, *adv.* [id eo, lit. *this for this*] *for that reason, on that account, therefore.*

I. Referring to a clause which states the *cause* or *reason*, connected by the *conj. quod, quia, quoniam*, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua:* re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 6: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, quod timui, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercere potest utrimque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131: oravit ut apud me perhiberem sibi locum ideo, quia uxor ruri est, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 46: ut mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia justa sint, prae vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22: atque ideo nondum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in alio magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, Quint. 12, 10, 2: ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. Praef. *med.*: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76. **2.** With a *negative*, and referring to a clause stating an *assumed* cause or reason, and connected by the *conj. si*: non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4, § 5: vestrae sapientiae est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Coelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, Cic. Coel. 9, 21: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24: id. 5, 11, 34. **3.** The conjunctions are sometimes omitted: te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum εὐθυμίαν appellat, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: ideo dictus εἴρων, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16: Vibullius necessarium esse existimavit de adventu Caesaris Pompeium fieri certiorem, atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2: nec ideo iram ejus lenient, Tac. A. 1, 12. **II.** Referring to a clause which states the *purpose*, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 4, 4, 7: hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut hoc causae genus cognosceretur, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31: an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne totum edictum ad Chelidonis arbitrium scriptum videretur? Cic. Verr. 1, 41, 106: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73: quom id ideo facerent, quo facilius deminuerent hostes, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 90.

ĭdĭŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph:* liber Virgilii, Gell. 9, 14.

ĭdĭōma, ătis, *n.* = ἰδίωμα, *a peculiarity in language, idiom:* Charis. p. 255 P.

ĭdĭōta, ae, *m.* = ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person:* quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4: ludos nobis idiotis relinquet, id. Pis. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2.

ĭdĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιωτικός, *uneducated, ignorant, unskilful:* rudem, impolitam et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. an. 1.

ĭdĭōtismus, i, *m.* = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common* or *vulgar manner of speaking:* Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

īdōlēum or **-īum** (idŏlium, Prud.), ii, *n.* = εἰδωλεῖον, *an idol-temple:* Tert. Cor. mil. 10.

īdōlĭcus, a, um (idŏlicus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61), *adj.* = εἰδωλικός, *pertaining to idols, idolatrous:* res, Tert. Idol. 13.

idolium, ii, v. idoleum.

īdōlŏlatres, ae, *m.* = εἰδωλολάτρης, *an idolater:* Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*

īdōlŏlatrīa, ae, *f.* = εἰδωλολατρεία, *idol-worship, idolatry:* Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*

īdōlŏthytus, a, um, *adj.* = εἰδωλόθυτος, *pertaining to sacrifices to idols*, sollennia, Tert. Idol. 13.

īdōlum or **-on** (idŏlum, Prud.), i, *n.* = εἴδωλον, *an image, form*, esp. *a spectre, apparition ghost:* mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. **II.** *an idol:* Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*

ĭdōnĕē, *adv. fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est idonee. Quid est idonee? Satisdato utique aut pignoribus datis, *enough*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 4. magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely, solidly*, Pompon. ib. 39, 2, 41. *Comp.*: idonius, Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

ĭdōnĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [idoneus] *fitness, usefulness:* Aug. Serm. de div. 106, 3.

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. fit* [=ideoneus, perh. from ideo: v. Donaldson, Varr. 291], *proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things) constr. with *ad, a relative*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*; sometimes with *in* and an *acc.*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* With *ad:* tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: est (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. Att. 5, 6. With a *relative:* video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum quem senecta aetate ludos facias, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 74: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, Cic. Verr. 3, 16, 41: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia dissereret, id. Am. 1, 4: nequeo mearum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum unde exordiar narrare, Ter. Hec. 3, 3 1. With *dat.*: erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7: idoneus arti cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. Od. 3, 26, 1: quum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: in pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. *Absol.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio affecisset, *deserving, worthy*, id. Balb. 3, 7: idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46: debitor, *safe, able to pay* (*opp.* inops), Gai. Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.*: servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: lex promulgata idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: minus idoneis (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154: vox actoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: cautio, Papin. Dig. 40, 4, 50: paries, *safe, sound*, Paul. ib. 39, 2, 36: navis, Ulp. ib. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient, satisfactory*, ib. 22, 1, 33. *Comp.*: si persona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, ib 18, 2, 4: Tert. adv. Herm. 18 (*al.* idonior *or* idoneor). Subst.: in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum idoneis collocutus, Liv. 34, 25: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2 39: apud idonea provinciarum, *at proper stations*, ib. 4, 5. With *in* and *acc.*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, Quint. 6, 3, 15. With *abl.*: res idoneae dignitate alicujus, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5. With *inf.* (poet.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum, id. Od. 4, 1, 12.

īdos, *n.* = εἶδος, *form, shape*. Sen Ep. 58 *med.*

īdūlis *ovis* dicebatur, quae omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

īdŭo, are, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, an Etruscan word=dividere, from the root VID; whence viduus and divido.

īdus (eidus, v. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 42), uum, *f. plu.* [from the Etrusc. iduo, to divide; hence lit. the divided or half month] *the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the other months, the ides:* Idus ab eo quod Tusci Itus, vel potius quod Sabini Idus dicunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59, § 28: res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: duas epistolas accepi postridie idus alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17: haec S. C. perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januarias, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: omnia licet concurrant: idus Martiae consolantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: si quid vellent, a. d. idus Apr. reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac. A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. H. 1, 26. Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius jam jam futurus rusticus omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, quaerit calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69: diem pecuniae idus Novembres esse, Cic. Att. 10, 5: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis idibus senties, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14. Also school-fees: (pueri) ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75.

ĭgĭtur, *adv.* [etym. uncertain] *then, thereupon, thereafter:* mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 39: quando habebo, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo, id. Mil. 3, 1, 177: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, invenies igitur multarum semina rerum corpore celare, Lucr. 2, 677. Pleonastically with *tum* and *deinde:* unum tibi emeritum est stipendium, igitur tum specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 51: post id agam igitur deinde, id. Stich. 1, 2, 29. **II.** Esp. in drawing a logical conclusion: *therefore, accordingly, consequently:* atqui res coelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: quid ergo haec ab illa conclusione differt? Si mentiris, mentiris; mentiris autem, mentiris igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: quodsi melius geruntur, quae consilio, quam quae sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur: consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint. 5, 14, 9: aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat. Rationem igitur pontis hanc instituit, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. **2.** In consecutive interrogations: *then:* qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equidem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70. In ironical or sarcastic questions: igitur hoccine est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, *forsooth,* Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis: haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17, 39: id indigne ferens ille: hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7. **3.** Resumptive: *I say then, as I was saying, then, in short:* ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque coeli; tum vicissitudines dierum atque noctium; tum globum terrae eminentem e mari; atque hominis utilitati agros omnes et maria parentia: haec igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, id. Balb. 5, 11: id. Off. 1, 2, 6: quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non equidem in omnes eam particulas secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam. Est igitur unum genus, Quint. 8, 3, 63: sit igitur (ut supra significavi) divisio rerum plurium in singulas, partitio singularum in partes discretus ordo, id. 7, 1, 1: igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, Sall. C. 54: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladium erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, Tac. A. 15, 72. Esp. after parentheses: recta effectio (κατόρθωσιν enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum κατόρθωμα) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, id. Fam. 1, 9. (Igitur is rarely found at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and when so used is more emphatic than when in its ordinary enclitic position. (Key, § 1474.) It commonly follows either one or two words, but is sometimes found after several, as in Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 63: Cic. Fl. 10, 23: id. N. D. 3, 17, 43: id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82, *etc.*)

ignārus, a, um (*plu.* ignarures ἀγνοοῦντες, Gloss. Philox.: v. gnarus), *adj.* [in gnarus, from root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] *ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware:* constr. usu. with *gen.*; rarely with a *relative clause, acc.* and *infin.*, or *absol.* With *gen.:* ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 43: imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: ignara artis meretriciae, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic. Or. 34, 119: ignarus si sit facundiae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: magna pars Pisonis ignari, *not acquainted with his person,* Tac. H. 4, 50: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 132: formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. S. 1, 1, 35. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris ignara belli, id. Od. 2, 1, 34: non ignara philosophiae grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 4. With a *relative clause:* ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: quidque agat ignarus, stupet, Ov. M. 2, 191: quum quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: quo essent in loco ignari, Quint. 8, 3, 4. With *acc.* and *infin.:* quanquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. M. 6, 263. *Absol.:* tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: *Ba.* An nescis, quae sit haec res? *Si.* Juxta cum ignarissimis, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 62: si quis laudat Arelli ignarus opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Virg. Aen. 3, 338. **II.** In a passive sense: *not known, unknown:* ignarus aeque (ac nescius) utroqueversum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur, Gell. 9, 12: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18: quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen. de Ira 3, 2: quem (amorem) non fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira, *unknown, obscure,* Ov. M. 1, 453. With *dat.:* pauci interiere: plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tutata sunt, Sall. J. 52: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov. M. 7, 404: non quidem sibi ignara, quae de Silano vulgabantur, Tac. A. 3, 69: non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui, *he well knew,* ib. 4, 8.

ignāvē, *adv. sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere multa, *flatly, tamely,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67. *Comp.:* carpere ignavius herbas, Virg. G. 3, 465.

ignāvesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [ignavus] *to grow inactive* or *slothful:* anima nec quiescit nec ignavescit, Tert. Anim. 43 *fin.*

ignāvĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice:* contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversariorum) proferre, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall. C. 52: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agere, id. J. 2: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Virg. Aen. 11, 733: copia cibi ignaviam affert, Plin. 11, 14, 14: fumo crebriore etiam ignavia earum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id. 11, 16, 15 *fin.:* ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels. 1, 1. **II.** Transf. of things: odoris, *weakness,* Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

ignāvĭo, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to render inactive, slothful,* or *dispirited:* Att. in Non. 123, 13.

ignāvĭter, *adv. lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* ignaviter quaerere, Lucil. in Non. 513, 14: Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6.

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* [in gnavus root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] *inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly:* si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 27: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192: ignavus miles ac timidus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: compertum habeo, milites, neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall. C. 58: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2: ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor. Epod. 6, 2: (apes) ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae, Virg. G. 4, 259: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, id. Aen. 1, 435. With *gen.:* legiones operum et laboris ignavae, populationibus laetantes, Tac. A. 11, 18. Subst.: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.:* favimus ignavo, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 73. **II.** Of things: quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: nemora ignava, *unfruitful,* Virg. G. 2, 208: globus, *immoveable,* Plin. 2, 8, 6: gravitas, Ov. M. 2, 821: stagna jacentis aquae, Lucan. 5, 442: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, *speechless,* Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47: mora, id. A. A. 1, 186 anni, *spent in idleness,* id. Am. 1, 15, 1: otia, id. Trist. 1, 7, 25: septima lux, *the Jewish Sabbath,* Juv. 14, 106: ignavum conferunt stipendium, *money, not soldiers,* Vell. 2, 39: succus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *weaker, less efficacious,* Plin. 20, 18, 76: quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquae partes ignavae, ut violae, rosae, *without smell,* id. 21, 7, 18: cornicula ante oculos ignava, *of no use,* id. 11, 28, 34: ignavum est rediturae parcere vitae, Lucan. 1, 492. **2.** Meton.: of what produces inactivity or indolence: nec nos impediet illa ignava ratio, quae dicitur: appellatur enim quidam a philosophis ἀργὸς λόγος, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: frigus, Ov. M. 2, 763: aestus, ib. 7, 529. dolor, Plin. 11, 18, 20.

ignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [igneus] *fiery:* vigor, Prud. Cath. 3, 186.

ignesco, *3. v. n. incep.* (in *pass.* ignescitur, Laber. in Non. 481, 7) [ignis] *to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle:* ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov. M. 15, 847. **2.** Transf. of colour: purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, *kindling, breaking into a flame,* Plin. 37, 2, 8. **II.** Fig.: *to burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): furiis ignescit opertis, Val. Fl. 5, 520: pectora Claud.

in Eutr. 2, 45: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 66: amor menti, poet. Col. 10, 211: odia, Stat. Th. 11, 525. With *inf.*: ardore pari nisuque incurrere muris ignescunt animi, Sil. 13, 180.

ignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot*: sidera tota esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: sol, Virg. G. 4, 426: arces (*i. e.* coelum), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: ignea vis coeli, *aether*, Ov. M. 1, 26: ignea vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 13: aestas, ib. 1, 17, 2: celeritas, motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. **2.** Transf. of colour: *fiery, flaming, resplendent*: gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. 8, 38, 57: purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427: cingula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527. **II.** Fig.: *fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. M. 9, 541: vigor, Virg. Aen. 6, 730: virtus, Lucan. 9, 7: volat igneus aequore Tarchon, Virg. Aen. 11, 746: in pugnas, et Martem et proelia et hostem igneus, *burning for the strife*, Sil. 6, 208.

ignia vitium vasorum fictilium, Fest. *s. v.* [perh. = ἴκνιον, *i. e.* κόνιον, τμῆμα, Hesych.]

ignĭārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ignis] *an implement for producing fire*: Plin. 16, 40, 76.

ignĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fire*: lapis, *flint*, Marc. Empir. 33 *med.*

ignĭcŏlor or **-ōrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignis color] *flame-coloured*: nubes, Juvenc. 4, 560.

ignĭcŏmans, antis, *adj.* [ignis coma] *fiery-haired* (poet.): stellae, *comets*, Avien. Arat. 8.

ignĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fiery-haired*: sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9: leo, Nemes. Cyneg. 214.

ignĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ignis] a *small fire, a little flame, a spark*: quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76: Juv. 3, 102. **2.** Transf. of colour, *a glittering, sparkling*: onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24. **II.** Fig.: quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, *vehemence*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20: (natura) parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, *sparks*, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26: ingenii igniculos ostendere, Quint. 6 praef. § 7.

ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis fero] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.): aether, Lucr. 5, 460: fulmen, id. 6, 379: lampades, id. 2, 25: axis, Ov. M. 2, 59: sidus, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1027: tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342. **II.** Fig.: ignifero mentes furiabat in iram hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

ignĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis fluo] *flowing with fire, emitting fire*: cavernae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

ignĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [ignis and GEN root of gigno] *fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus: Ov. M. 4, 12.

ignĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *producing fire*: asinus, *whose pack was on fire*, App. M. 7, p. 197.

ignĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [ignis] *to ignite, set on fire, make red-hot*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1077.

ignĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov. M. 2, 392: tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

ignĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Aen. 12, 90. Also, *absol.* Ignipotens, ib. 8, 710.

ignis, is, *m. fire*: both as an element, and as a collection of matter in combustion: in the former sense usu. *sing.*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: subditis ignibus aquae fervescunt, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: quum omnes naturae numini divino, coelum, ignes, terrae, maria parerent, ib. 1, 9, 22: hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod pluribus simul locis ignes coörti essent, Liv. 26, 27: ignem accendere, Virg. Aen. 5, 4: ignem comprehendere, *to catch fire*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, Virg. Aen. 4, 167: Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: jam per moenia clarior ignis auditur, *the crackling of fire*, Virg. Aen. 2, 705. **2.** Esp.: (i) Sacer ignis, a disease, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Cels. 5, 28, 4: Virg. G. 3, 566. (ii) Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life: v. aqua. I *no.* 5. (iii) *the heavenly bodies*: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46. **II.** Transf. *brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness*: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), ib. 4, 2, 57: jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater ostendit ignem, ib. 3, 29, 17: Ov. M. 4, 81: of the sun: ib. 1, 778: of Aurora: ib. 4, 629: arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276: acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. Tim. 14. **III.** Fig.: *the fire* or *glow of passion*, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of *love*: quum odium non restinguereti, huic ordini ignem novum subjici non sivistis, id. Rab. Post. 6. 13: exarsere ignes animo, Virg. Aen. 2, 575: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509: (Dido) caeco carpitur igni, *the secret fire of love*, Virg. Aen. 4, 2: Ov. M. 3, 490: in *plur.*: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 8: Ov. M. 2, 410: socii ignes, *nuptials*, ib. 9, 796. **2.** Meton.: *a beloved object, a flame* (poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66: Hor. Epod. 14, 13. **3.** Of that which brings destruction, *fire, flame*: quem ille obrutum ignem (*i. e.* bellum) reliquerit, Liv 10, 24: ne parvus hic ignis (*i. e.* Hannibal) incendium ingens exsuscitet, id. 21, 3. [Cf. Sans. *agni*; Slav. *ognj.*]

ignispĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ignis specio] *a divining from fire, divination by fire*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

ignītābŭlum, i, *n.* [ignio] *an implement for producing fire*: Sol. 11: ignitabulum ignis receptaculum, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Fig.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8.

ignītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus, from ignio] *somewhat fiery*: Mercurius, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, *Part.* [ignio] *fiery, glowing.* **II.** Adj.: aether, App. de Mundo, p. 57: tela, ib. p. 61: quod vinum natura esset ignitius, Gell. 17, 8. Fig.: ingenium, Prud. Ham. 546.

ignĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis vagor] *spreading like fire*: denunciatio, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

ignĭvŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis vomo] *vomiting fire*: sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de resurr. Dom. 3.

ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in and gnobilis, the orig. form of nobilis, from root GNO] *unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure*: quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36: non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis aevum exigere, Virg. Aen. 7, 776: maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: facies, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20: M. Fulcinius Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10. **II.** *of low birth, base born, ignoble*: ex aliqua familia non ignobili, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28: virgo, Ter Ph. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149 agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor S. 1, 6, 9. As a term of reproach: vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis] *want of fame, obscurity*: num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 69. **II.** *low birth, mean origin*: multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis objiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17. **2** Transf. of things, *inferior quality badness*: vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbĭlĭter, *adv. meanly*: sepultum, Eutr. 7, 23: aedes fastigiata, Sol 70.

ignōmĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [in and gnomen, the orig. form of nomen, from root GNO hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] *disgrace, dishonour, ignominy.* **I.** As the result of civil or military punishment: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa ignominia dicta est, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 9 *sq.*: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. Clu. 46, 129 ignominiae causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5: sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85. In *plur.*: variis ignominiis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19. **II.** In gen.: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 3, 97, 226: injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: ignominia mortuum affecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ad depellendam ignominiam, Quint. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3. In *plur.*: ut homines castigationibus reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici se in delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 5, 11. With *gen.*: hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaque mortis, id. Rab. perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 3, 100 *fin.*: cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4.

ignōmĭnĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [ignominia] *disgraced*: Gell. 8, 15 *in lemm*

ignōmĭnĭōsē, *adv. ignominiously, disgracefully*: pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24, 26. *Comp.*: tractare aliquem, Arn. 4, 147. *Sup.*: fugere, Oros. 7, 7 *fin.*

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.* Of persons: exsul eras ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy*, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Macer. Dig. 48, 5, 24. Subst.: nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6: Quint. 3, 6, 75: in *plur.*: ignominiosis notas dempsit, Suet. Vit. 8. **II.** Of things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23: dicta, Hor. A. P. 247: missio, *disgraceful dismissal* (of a soldier), Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *unknown* (rare): quis hic est, qui oculis meis obviam ignorabilis objicitur? Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 18: separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99.

libri literis ignorabilibus praenotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilius obscuriusque est, Gell. 9, 12.

ignōrābĭlĭter, *adv.* laminae ignorabiliter literatae, *i. e. covered with unknown characters*, App. M. 3, p. 137.

ignōrans, antis, *Part.* [ignoro]. **II.** Adj. *not knowing, unaware, ignorant of* (rare): eventus belli non ignorans, Caes. B. G. 6, 42.

ignōranter, *adv. ignorantly:* ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, *ignorantly*, Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignōrantĭa, ae, *f.* [ignorans] *want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance.* With *gen. obj.:* ignorantia loci, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: locorum, Suet. Galb. 20: imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturae, Suet. Calig. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: praeteritae culpae, Ov. H. 20, 187: veri, id. M. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1. *Absol.:* errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opiniationem et suspicionem a virtute sapientiaque removebat, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum, Quint. 12, 3, 3: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, id. G. 40.

ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro] *want of knowledge* or *acquaintance, ignorance.* With *gen. obj.:* timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.:* nunquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12: sui, Cic. Clu. 39, 109: stirpis et generis, id. Am. 19, 70: dialecticae, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 49: virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Or. 21, 70: facti, Papin. Dig. 16, 1, 7. With *de:* cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 *fin.*

ignōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ignarus] *not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of.* With *acc.:* siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53: qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Pl. Am. prol. 37: si haec ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.* In *pass.:* ignoratur parens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 10: fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? ib. 5, 7, 38: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. J. 54: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cn. Octavii eloquentia, quae fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut. 47, 176: aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi, Hor. A. P. 262. With *acc.* and *infin.:* quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus, eadem in causa esse Mancinum? Cic. Rep. 3, 18: neque illud ignoro, in iisdem fere esse et ornatum, Quint. 8, 6, 3: laetitiae causas ignorat dicere miles, laetaturque tamen, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186. With *a relative clause:* quum id quam vere fiat ignores, Cic. Am. 26, 97: ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, ib. 7, 24: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33. With *de:* ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14. With *quin:* id. Fl. 27, 64. *Absol.:* an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? id. Mil. 12, 33: cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poëta salutor? Hor. A. P. 87.

ignoscens, entis, *Part.* [ignosco]. **II.** Adj.: *forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable:* te obsecro, animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

ignoscentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *pardon, forgiveness* (very rare): Gell. 7, 3.

ignoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pardonable* (rare): Castrit. in Gell. 13, 21.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum (*past perf. subj.* ignosset, Sil. 8, 619: *part. fut.* ignosciturus, Piso Frugi in Prisc. p. 887: also ignoturus, Cic. ib. p. 886), 3. *v. a.* [in and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] *to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook.* Constr. the person forgiven in *dat.*; the offence in *acc.* or *dep. clause*; sometimes in *dat.:* hoc ignoscant dii immortales velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 68: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att. 7, 12: mihi, quaeso, ignoscite, si appello talem virum saepius, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49. adeo familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell. 2, 30: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: inscitiae meae et stultitiae, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 62: delictis, id. Merc. 5, 4, 37: vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131. *Pass. impers.:* ignosci nobis postulabimus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: ea jam aetate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci aequum, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 11: tabellam dedit, qua ignosceretur iis, Suet. Aug. 33: mihi profecto poterit ignosci, Quint. 4 praef. § 5: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. Att. 11, 14: exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum: et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100. With *acc.* only, denoting the offence (rare): orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101: equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34: parvum si Tartara nossent peccatum ignovisse, Virg. Cul. 293. In *pass.* with word denoting the offence in *nom.:* ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 25: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6. *Absol.* (rare): ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? id. Ph. 5, 8, 46: quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo), Quint. 6, 2, 14: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131. *Pass. impers.:* ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.

ignōtus, a, um, *Part.* [ignosco].

ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* [in and gnotus, orig. form of notus]. **I.** Pass.: *unknown:* quanquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis: si adhibebit fidem, etsi est ignotus, notus: si non, notus ignotissimus est, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: dubitabitis, judices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic. Fl. 17, 40: ignoti homines et repentini quaestores celeriter facti sunt, id. Brut. 69, 242: homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep. 1, 1: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv. 5, 32: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 27: jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum atque illustratum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint. 7, 3, 13: alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, Cic. Att. 9, 5: ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, ib. 5, 15: terrae, *unknown, distant*, Tib. 1, 3, 3: nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, *of unknown date*, i. e. *very old*, Lucan. 4, 379.

2. For ignobilis, *of low birth* or *condition, low-born, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: naso suspendis adunco ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum, ib. 5: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov. M. 12, 600: progenuit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, ib. 9, 670: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 108. **II.** Act. (cf. the Gr. ἄγνωστος), *unacquainted with, ignorant of* (rare for ignarus): simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2: Nep. Ages. 8.

īlĕos, i, *m.* = εἰλεός, *a severe kind of colic, the iliac passion:* Plin. 30, 7, 20.

īlex, ĭcis, *f. a kind of oak, the holm-oak* or *evergreen-oak.* Pliny speaks of two kinds; one as called smilax by the Greeks, which some have referred to the *yew;* and another called aquifolia, which has been referred to the *holly:* but this seems erroneous, as he speaks of its having acorns. In 16, 8, 12, he mentions an ilex aquifolia producing coccus, and this is evidently the *kermes-oak*, Quercus coccifera, Linn. Hence it seems probable that the two kinds are the *kermes oak* and the *holm oak*, Quercus ilex, Linn.: Plin. 16, 6, 8: ib. 8, 12: ib. 18, 30: Virg. E. 7, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 13, 14. Poet.: porcus ilice pastus, i. e. *with acorns*, Mart. 14, 70. (Hence It. *elce;* Fr. *yeuse.*)

īlĭa, ĭum, *n. plu.* (heterocl. *dat. sing.* ilio, Poet. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 499: *dat. plur.* iliis, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*), *the flank:* Ov. M. 3, 216: Virg. G. 3, 507: Plin. 20, 5, 15: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: trahere, Plin 26, 6, 15: rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Virg E. 7, 26. **II.** Transf.: *the entrails of animals:* Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: Juv. 5, 136.

īlĭcet, *adv.* [i, imperat. of ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; lit. *go, it is permitted;* hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: *you may go, it is over:* semper ilicet finem rei significat, ut actum est. Sic judices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta quum praeco pronuntiasset ilicet, quod significat ire licet, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 31. **II.** Transf.: *let us go, let us be gone:* ilicet: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 30: ilicet parasiticae arti maximam in malam crucem, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 9. **2.** *all is over* or *lost:* ilicet, mandata heri perierunt, id. Am. 1, 1, 182: actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 17: ilicet, desine, jam conclamatum est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56. **III.** *i. q.* illico, *immediately, instantly, forthwith:* fugit ilicet ocior Euro speluncamque petit, Virg. Aen. 8, 223: ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento volvitur, ib. 2, 758: ilicet obruimur numero, ib. 2, 424: Tib. 2, 6, 15.

īlĭcētum, i, *n.* [ilex] *a grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks:* Mart. 12, 18, 20. (Hence It. *lecceto.*)

īlĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of holm-oak, oaken:* trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101.

īlignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of holm-oak, oaken:* subscudes, Cato R. A. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1.

īlignus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of holm-oak, oaken:* pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (*al.* iligneis): canalibus, Virg. G. 3, 330.

īlĭōsus, i, *m.* [ilia] *one who has the colic:* Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

illā, *adv. by that way, in that direction* (rare): nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 27: ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obsepserat, Tac. H. 3, 8: ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id. G. 34.

il-lābĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (poet.): vincula, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 10: concordia, ib. 4, 12, 30.

il-lābor (inl.), psus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall,* or *flow into; to fall down, sink down:* quo (*i. e.* in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall in, go to ruin*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7: tepet illabentibus astris pontus, Stat. Ach. 1 138: conjugis illabi lacrimis, *to sink down dying*, Lucan. 5, 281. **II.** Fig si ea sola voluptas esset, quae quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim pernicies illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, Virg. Aen. 3, 89.

il-lābōrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not laboured, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labour, spontaneous:* terra, Sen. Ep 90 *fin.:* fructus, Quint

12, 10, 79: oratio, id. 4, 1, 60: virtus, id. 12, 2, 2.

il-lăbōro (inl.), 1. *v. n. to work upon, labour at:* illaborare domibus (*i. e.* aedificandis), *to work at building houses*, Tac. G. 46 *fin.*

illāc, *adv.* = illa, with suffix c = ce: *by that way, in that direction, on that side:* angiporto illac per hortum circuit clam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 152: ita nunc hac an illac eam, incerta sum consilii, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31: forte revertebar festis Vestalibus illac, Ov. F. 6, 395: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac facere, *stand on that side. belong to that party*, Cic. Att. 7, 3.

il-lăcĕrābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. that cannot be torn:* Sil. 5, 138.

il-lăcessītus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unprovoked, unattacked:* marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36: id. Agr. 20.

il-lăcrĭmābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. unwept, unlamented:* omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26. || *that is not* or *cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable:* Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6.

il-lăcrĭmo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **illăcrĭmor** (inl.), atus, 1. *v. dep. to weep at* or *over, to bewail, lament.* With *dat.:* quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56: Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6: Suet. Vesp. 15. With *acc.:* ejus mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12. *Absol.:* qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: si paulum potes illacrimare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25, 24. || **Poet.** of things: *to weep*, i. e. *to drip, distil:* et moestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant, Virg. G. 1, 480.

illactenus, *adv.* v. illatenus.

illaesē, *adv. without hurt:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

illaesĭbĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [illido] *that cannot be hurt, invulnerable:* Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.:* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

il-laesus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired:* illaeso corpore, Ov. H. 15, 168: partes, id. M. 2, 826: illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.:* valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68.

il-laetābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): illaetabilis ora, Virg. Aen. 3, 707: murmur, ib. 12, 619: hymen, Sen. Troad. 861: onus, *a dead child*, Stat. Th. 5, 633.

illaevigatus, a, um, v. illevig.

il-lāmentātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unmourned, unlamented:* illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. Macc. 2, 5, 10.

illapsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illabor].

illapsus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gliding, falling,* or *flowing into:* humoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11.

illaqueatum (inl.), alii pro vincto utuntur, alii pro soluto, Fest. *s. v.*

il-lăquĕo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ensnare, entrap, entangle:* volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41. || **Fig.:** munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis, irretitus odio bonorum omnium, Auct. Harusp. resp. 4.

il-largĭo (inl.), 4. *v. a. to give to, bestow upon:* pecuniam illargibo tibi, Cato in Non. 470, 27.

illātābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [lātus] *without breadth:* Gell. 1, 20.

illātebro (inl.), 1. *v. a.* [latebra] *to hide in a corner* or *lurking-place:* Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

illātĕnus or **illactĕnus**, *adv.* [ille tenus] *to that extent* (rare): precum ejus commiseritum esse illactenus, Gell. 16, 19: literas illatenus, qua dixi, legendas praebebat App. Apol. p. 326.

illātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [infero] *a carrying* or *bringing in:* mortui, i. e. *burying interment.* Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 2. 2. Esp. *an impost, duty:* auctae, Cassiod. Var. 2, 16. || **Fig.:** stupri, i. e. *a causing, committing*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4. 2. Esp. *a logical inference, conclusion:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34.

illātīvus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *inferring, concluding, illative:* particulae (as *quanquam, quamvis, etsi,* etc.), Plin. in Diom. p. 410 P.

il-latro (inl.), 1. *v. n. to bark at* (poet.): manibus, Lucan. 6, 729: illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, Sil. 13, 845

illātus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [infero].

il-laudābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. not worthy of praise:* carmen, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: Gell. 2, 6, 17.

il-laudandus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not worthy of praise:* facta plebis, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

il-laudātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unpraised, without fame, obscure:* gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: Stat. Th. 11, 10. || **Poet.** for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blameable, detestable:* Busiris, Virg. G. 3, 5.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently olle, and ollus, a, um, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42: Virg. Aen. 5, 197: *gen. sing. m.* illi, Cato in Prisc. p. 694: *fem.* illae *or* ollae, Lucr. 4, 1079), *pron. demonstr. of the 3rd pers.* designating what is *not* close to (either in space or time) or nearly connected with the speaker or the person addressed: the distinction between *hic, iste,* and *ille* is of great importance in epistolary composition, many passages of Cicero's letters, for instance, being unintelligible unless it is attended to: in them *ille*, when emphatic, almost invariably refers to some person spoken about or alluded to, and not to the writer or to his correspondent: *that yonder, he, she, it:* as *adj.* it may often be translated *yonder.* With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet; nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.:* in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: in illa vita, ib. 1, 3. *Absol.:* ergo ille, cives qui id cogit, ib. 1, 2: tum ille, non sum, inquit, nescius, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: illum ab Alexandria discessisse nemo nuntiat, id. Att. 11, 17: de illius Alexandria discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, ib. 11, 18: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. C. 52. In *neut.* with *gen.:* Galba erat negligentior quam conveniret principi electo atque illud aetatis, Suet. Galb. 14: illud horae, id. Ner. 26. 2. With other pronouns: itaque quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels. 1, 3: huic illi legato, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: hunc illum fatis portendi generum, Virg. Aen. 7, 255: hic est ille vultus semper idem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. Rep. 1, 14: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.:* illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Pl. Men. prol. 26. 3. Opp. to hic, to indicate the remoter object: v. hic. No. I. 4. || Emphatic, *that*, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous:* si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: Xenophon, Socraticus ille, ib. 2, 14, 58: auditor Panaetii illius, ib. 1, 11, 45: a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculem Xenophontium illum a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Manil. 9, 22: magno illi Alexandro simillimus, Vell. 2, 41: honestum illud Solonis est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 50: illa verba, Quint. 10, 7, 2. |||. **Particular phrases:** (i) hic . . . ille, *this . . . that, the one . . . the other*, of single objects, as opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 53. (ii) ille aut (*or* et) ille, *that or that, such and such:* quaesisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. Caes. 41. (iii ille quidem . . . sed (autem, *etc.*), *to be sure, indeed*, etc.: philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed sicut somno, ib. 1, 29, 103: Q. Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem vi atque copia, id. Brut. 30, 115: alter bellum comparat, non injustum ille quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile, id. Att. 10, 4. (iv) ex illo, *from that time, since then* (poet. and rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri spes Danaum, Virg. Aen. 2, 169: solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov. M. 3, 394: scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id. H. 14, 85.

illĕcĕbra (inl.), ae, *f.* [illicio] lit. *a drawing gently on;* hence *an enticement, inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure.* With *gen.:* quae tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Mil. 16, 43: voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: fallax illecebra admirationum, Gell. 10, 12. In *plur.:* habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: voluptatis, id. de Sen. 12, 40: vitiorum, id. Sest. 66, 138: corruptelarum, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13. With *dat.:* munditia illecebra animo est amantum, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 4. *Absol.:* ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv. 10, 4. In *plur.:* suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: jocum tentavit, eo quod illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus spectator, Hor. A. P. 223. || **Meton.:** of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy-bird:* Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 25: id. Truc. 1, 2. 82. 2. *a plant*, called also andrachne agria, a kind of *stonecrop*, Sedum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 103.

illĕcĕbro (inl.), 1. *v. a.* [illecebra] *to entice:* Aug. Serm. 113,

illĕcĕbrōsē, *adv. alluringly, enticingly:* Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 36 dub. *Comp.:* agi, Amm. 30, 5.

illĕcĕbrōsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra] *full of allurement, enticing, attractive, seductive:* istoc illecebrosius fieri nihil potest, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 54: sapor, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 144: insidiae, Amm. 30, 1.

illectāmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illecto] *means of allurement, an allurement, charm:* lenonis, App. Apol. p. 335.

illectātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an attraction, charm* (rare for illecebra): jucundae sermonum, Gell. 18, 2.

illecto (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [illicio] *to allure, attract, invite:* Eccl

illectus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illicio].

illectus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an allurement, enticement:* Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 21.

il-lectus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [lĕgo] *not collected, not gathered together* stipula illecta sunt spicae in messe dejectae necdum lectae, Gai. Dig. 55, 16, 30. || *not read, unread* (rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet, Ov. A. A. 1, 469.

il-lēgĭtĭmē (inl.), *adv. unlawfully, illegitimately:* Gai. Inst. 1, § 89.

il-lĕpĭdē, *adv. impolitely, rudely, inelegantly:* qui istoc pacto tam lepidam illepide appelles, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 50: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

il-lĕpĭdus (inl.), a, um, *adj. impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable:* inamabilis, illepidus vivo, malevolente ingenio natus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3: parens avarus, illepidus, in beros difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: homines, Gell. 18, 4: deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, Cat. 6, 2: verba durae et illepidae novitatis, Gell. 11, 7.

il-lēvĭgātus (illaev. or inl.), a, um, *adj. not smooth, rough, harsh:* sonus, Diom. p. 499 P.

il-lex (inl.), ēgis, *adj. without law, contrary to law, lawless:* impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4.

illex (inl.), ĭcis, *adj.* [illicio] *alluring, enticing, seductive:* oculi, App. Apol. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 6: halitus, id. Psych. 328. **II.** Subst. *a decoy, lure:* aedis nobis area est, auceps sum ego, esca est meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 67 (*al.* illix). **2.** *a seducer, a seductress:* malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 35: illex animi Venus, App. Apol. p. 295.

illībābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [libo] *incapable of diminution:* Lact. 2, 7.

illībātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed:* veteres illibataeque divitiae, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: vires, Liv. 42, 30: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 61: magnitudo, Vell. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: versus, *complete, unabridged,* Diom. p. 497 P.: foedera prisci tori, *unviolated,* Lucan. 2, 342: virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

il-lībĕrālis (inl.), e, *adj. unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging:* illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum; alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146 mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: cibus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging,* Cic. Fam. 13, 1.

illībĕrālĭtas (inl.), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis] *conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble* or *ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess* (rare): habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: id. Att. 8, 6.

illībĕrālĭter (inl.), *adv. ignobly, ungenerously, meanly:* factum a vobis, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audiatis ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, *meanly, stingily,* id. Att. 4, 2.

illībĕris (inl.), e, *adj.* [liberi] *without children, childless:* frater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

illic, illaec, illuc, or **illoc,** *pron.* [ille and ce] *he, she,* or *it yonder, that:* sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl. Am. prol. 148: ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis demiror, Sosia, qui illaec (*i. e.* Alcumena) illic me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: illuc est sapere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel,* id. And. 3, 5, 1. **II.** With suffixed *ce* and the interrogative part. *ne: Si.* Illiccine est? *Ps.* Illic est, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illanccine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 3.

illīc, *adv. in that place, there, yonder* (most freq ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: multo melius, hic quae fiunt, quam illic, ubi sum assidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. **II.** Transf. *with that person* or *thing* (rare): non isto vivitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, *i. e. with Maecenas,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 48: civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et initium illic fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.

illiccĭne, v. *pron.* illic, *no.* II.

illĭcet, v. ilicet.

il-lĭcĭo (inl.), lexi, lectum (*inf. perf. sync.* illexe, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] lit. *to draw gently in* or *on; to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (usu. in a bad sense, whereas allicere is gen. employed in a good sense): is me ad illam illexit, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 7: homines mente alienatos ad se (hyaena illicit), Plin. 28, 8, 27: aliquem in fraudem, Pl. Mil. 5, 42: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 57: aliquem ad proditionem, id. J. 47 *fin.*: illectus praemio, ib. 97: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misled, led astray,* Cic. Att. 9, 13: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1141: inescandae illiciendaeque multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint. 12, 2, 13. Poet.: saltus, *to surround with nets,* Naev. in Non. 6, 18. In a good sense: ut populus illiciatur ad magistratus conspectum, *be summoned,* Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

illĭcĭtātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [licito] *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder:* non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2.

illĭcĭtē, *adv. in a forbidden* or *unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally:* aedificare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, Papin. ib. 48, 5, 38.

il-lĭcĭtus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit:* amor, Tac. A. 12, 5: flammae, Lucan. 6, 454: exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51: viae, *by which it is forbidden to go,* Val. Fl. 1, 97: illicitas temerare rudentibus undas, ib. 1, 627: ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas illicita coeli, *lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470. *Sup.*: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*

illĭcĭum (inl.), ĭi, *n.* [illicio] *that which entices, an allurement, inducement:* si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22. **II.** *a calling together of the people:* id. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

il-lĭco, *adv.* [in loco] *in that very place, on the spot, there:* manete illico, Caecil. in Non. 325, 12: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: sta illico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18. **II.** Transf.: illico illo, *to that place, thither,* Non. 325, 5. **2.** *on the spot,* i. q. *instantly, immediately, directly:* haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo castris illico producit omnem exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 61: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: sequitur illico, id. Fat. 12, 28: illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

il-līdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike* or *dash against, beat against* or *upon* (poet.): libravit cestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg. Aen. 5, 480: naves vadis, ib. 1, 112: repagula ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: funale fronti, ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52: linum illisum in silice, Plin. 19, 1, 3: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30: quos rex suus illisit pelago, *drove to the sea,* i. e. *forced to navigate the sea,* Val. Fl. 1, 52: avidos illidit in aegrum cornipedem cursus, *i. e. guides,* Stat. Th. 11, 517. **II.** Transf. *to strike* or *dash to pieces* (rare): illisis cruribus Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 10: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Auct. Harusp Resp. 25 *fin.*

illĭgātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illigo] *a binding, joining, fastening:* nodorum, Arn. 5, 156.

il-lĭgo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie on, to fasten:* emblemata scite in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54: literae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illigabant, Cic. Tim. 13: quum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illigavit, *represented by fixed lines upon the celestial globe,* id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63: in currus distentum illigat Metium, Liv. 1, 28: illigata aratra juvencis, Hor. Epod. 1, 25: juga tauris, ib. 3, 11: illigata tigna tenere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv. 5, 27: faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Plin. 33, 7, 40. **2.** *to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede:* inutilis inque ligatus cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Virg. Aen. 10, 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres viscatis illigatae viminibus, Petr. 109: illigatus praeda, Tac. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, ib. 6, 32.

II. Fig.: *to attach, connect, combine:* (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. Or. 64, 215: orationis genus, in quo omnes verborum illigantur lepores, ib. 27, 96: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12.

2. Esp.: *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede:* magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22: nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut sociali foedere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv. 45, 25: illigari bello, id. 32, 21: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientia, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23.

illim, *adv.* for illinc, *from that place, thence:* sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon. in Non. 18, 21: illim equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14 (*al.* illinc): omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transfudisse, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illīmātus (inl.), i, a, um, *adj.* [limus] *fastened* or *attached by means of rich earth:* frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4.

illīmis (inl.), e, *adj.* [id.] *without mud* or *slime:* fons, *pure,* Ov. M. 3, 407.

illinc, *adv.* [ille] *from that* or *yonder place, thence:* jube illos illinc abscedere, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: illinc equidem Cnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1 74. **II.** Transf.: *from that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from that side:* si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic. Att. 9, 7: omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc (*al.* illim), id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illĭnīmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illinio] *a besmearing, anointing:* medicamentorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*

illinio, v. illino.

il-lĭno (inl.), lēvi. lĭtum (also illinire, Col. 12, 46, 5: illiniri, Plin. 32, 10, 51: illinivit, id. 20, 17, 73), 3. *v. a. to smear over, spread* or *lay on:* collyria oculis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31: papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. fac. 100: psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91: anisum recens phreneticis, id. 20, 17, 73: solani folia, Cels. 5, 26, 33: aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14: aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 *fin.*: aurum marmori, Plin. 33, 3, 20. *Poet.*: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, *has written*, id. S. 1, 4, 36. II. Transf.: with *acc.* and *abl.*: *to besmear, bedaub, anoint*: ventrem sanguine, Plin. 28, 14, 58: adustas gingivas melle, Cels. 7, 12, 1: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov. H. 9, 163: pocula ceris, id. M. 8, 670: faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64: faces galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: tela dolis, Lucan. 8, 382. 2. Fig.: venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: donum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2: vita illita macula, Sil. 11, 43.

il-lĭquĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *Part. melted, liquefied, liquid*: Fig.: tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

il-līquor (inl.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flow into*: Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

illīsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illido] *a striking* or *dashing against*: Hier. Ep. 43, 3.

illīsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illido].

illīsus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking* or *dashing against* (only in the *abl. sing.*): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246: illisu repercussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49.

il-lĭtĕrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illiteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illiteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad literas altiores non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13 (but also of one who cannot read, Col. 1, 8, 4). Of things: incidunt in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis cum dixi nec illiterata nec insulsa esse videantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17: scribo plurimas sed illiteratissimas literas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. II. *unwritten*, i. e. *not drawn up in writing*, ἄγραφος (rare): tacito illiteratoque Atheniensium consensu, Gell. 11, 18.

illĭtus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illino].

illĭtus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bedaubing, besmearing, anointing* (only in the *abl. sing.*): Plin. 26, 15, 90.

illix, icis, v. illex.

illō, *adv. to that place, thither*: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 48: neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit, Tac. A. 15, 69: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147: positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1. II. Transf.: *to that point*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, *to that same point*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: spectat, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7. 2. for ibi, *there*: ib. 48, 5, 23

illoc, *Neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illōc, *adv. thither*: post illoc veni quam advenit, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 3: quum illoc advenio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25.

illŏcābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [locus] *that cannot be disposed of in marriage*: virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 14.

illorsum et aliorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, Fest. *s. v.* aliorsum.

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus and illutus), a, um, *adj. unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty*: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, ib. 2, 8, 52: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 16: faex vini, id. 23, 2, 31: sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443. (ii) illautus: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 23. (iii) illutus: vinacei, Cato R. R. 147. Proverb.: illotis manibus *or* pedibus facere aliquid, *to undertake a thing without due preparation*, Gell. 1, 9. II. Fig.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. *init.*

illūbrĭcans (inl.), antis, *Part.* [lubrico] *moving in a slippery manner*: membra sua leniter, App. M. 2, p. 117.

illuc, *neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illūc, *adv.* [ille] *to that place yonder, thither*: clam illuc redeundum est mihi, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 29: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. J. 60: salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: huc et illuc cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9. II. Transf.: *to that person* or *thing, thereto* (rare): *Pe.* Illuc redi. *Me.* Quo ego redeam? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res haec pertinet? illuc: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23: illuc, unde abii, redeo: nemon' ut avarus, *etc.* ib. 1, 1, 108.

il-lūcĕo (inl.), 2. *v. n. to shine in* or *on, to light up, illuminate* (very rare): atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 65.

il-lūcesco or **illucisco** (inl.), luxi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* A. Neutr. of the day or of the sun, *to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn*: illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: dies (alicui), id. Pis. 15, 34: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, Suet. Caes. 81: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96. 2. *Impers.* illuxit, *it was light, day had dawned* (very rare): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. 2, 65. II. Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell. 1, 5. *Impers.*: apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, *shall be made clear, apparent*, Cod. Justin. 5, 71, 10. B. Act. *to shine upon, give light to*: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49.

il-luctans (inl.), antis, *Part.* [luctor] *struggling in* or *with* (poet.): meditans verba illuctantia labris, *struggling against*, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

il-lūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not composed by night*, i. e. *not studied*: illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

illūcŭlasco (inl.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [luceo] of the day, *to break, dawn*: quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

illūdĭa (inl.), orum, *n. plu.* [illudo] *illusions*: Tert. Resurr. carn. 16.

illudio (inl.), v. illudo.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (illudiabant, Gell. 1, 7). I. Neutr.: *to play upon, at* or *with*: *to sport with, amuse oneself with*: illudo chartis, *amuse myself with writing*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35. 2. Esp. *to make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock*, or *jeer at, to ridicule.* With *dat.*: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Virg. Aen. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2. With *in* and *acc.* or *abl.*: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20: quae quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19. *Absol.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. 3. *to sport* or *fool away, to destroy* or *waste in sport*; of sexual intercourse, *to violate, abuse.* With *dat.*: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudunt, Virg. G. 2, 375: pecuniae illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 *fin.*: C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illusit, id. A. 15, 72: pueritiae Britannici, ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45. *Absol.*: tum variae illudant pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181. II. Act.: *to play at* or *with* (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, *i. e. lightly interwoven*, as if with a sportive needle, ib. 2, 464: illusa pictae vestis inania, Prud. στεφ. 14, 104. 2. Esp. *to scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule*: satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 22: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic. Am. 26, 99: miseros illudere, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: facetiis illusus, Tac. A. 15, 68: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: virtutem verbis superbis, Virg. Aen. 9, 634. 3. *to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (rare): vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illusique pedes (*i. e.* crapula) vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, *ruined*, i. e. *staggering*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūmĭnātē, *adv. clearly, luminously*: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūmĭnātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illumino] *a lighting up, enlightening*: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18. II. Fig.: bonorum, Tert. adv. Herm. 15.

illūmĭnātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlightener.* Fig.: religionis Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

il-lūmĭno (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575. 2. Transf.: *to make splendid, embellish*: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60. II. Fig.: *to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous*: translatum, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: claritas orationis pulcritudinem rerum illuminat, id. 2, 16, 10: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2 18: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, *made illustrious*, id. 1, 18: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213.

illūmĭnus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [lumen] *without light, dark*: nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174.

illūnis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luna] *moonless, without moonlight*: nox, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: Sil. 15, 619.

illūnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *without moonlight*: noctis tempore, App. M. 4, p. 278, Oud.

il-luo, 3. *v. a. to wash against, to wash*: mare Hispanas, Plin. 3, 5, 10: id, quod amnis fundo illuit, *adds to by washing*, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 16 (*al.* alluit).

illūsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo] *a mocking, jeering*: also *irony*, as a figure of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: Quint. 8, 6, 54.

illūsor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mocker, scoffer*: legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *med.*

illustrāmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illustro] *an embellishment, ornament* of speech: pronunciationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

illustrātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] in rhetoric, *vivid representation*: insequetur ἐνάργεια, quae a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere, Quint 6, 2, 32.

illustrātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlightener*: Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9.

illustris (inl.), e (*nom. sing. masc.* illuster, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5), *adj.* [prob. contr. of illucestris, from luc (lux)] *lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous*: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pellucida stella, Cic. Div 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23: coelum, Val. Fl. 6 528. *Comp.*: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 6. II. Fig.: *clear* *plain, distinct, evident, manifest:* praeter haec, quae testata sunt et illustria, habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, id. Rep. 1, 3: de re tam illustri tamque nota disserere, ib. 1, 24: (factum) illustre notumque omnibus, id. Verr. 5, 13, 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12 *fin.:* illustris oratio, quae rem constituat paene ante oculos, id. Part. or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus: non semper confugiamus ad vetera, Sen. Ep. 83. **2.** *distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious:* homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. pet. cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi, Cic. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.:* illustris orator, id. Brut. 32, 122: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7: feminae, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45: cum illustrioribus provinciarum, id. Caes. 48: quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32: paterfamiliae illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3: sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, ib. 3, 12: major atque illustrior res, *more remarkable*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. **3.** Illustres, *the title conferred by Constantine the Great upon the members of the highest class of public officers:* Cod. Theod. 6, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 628).

illustrius, *comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (very rare): illustrius, Cic. Fam. 10, 19. *Sup.:* illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13.

il-lustro (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate:* sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (*al.* collustret): qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, maxime principum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: *to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain:* ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, ib. 1, 3: jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, id. Acad. 1, 1, 3: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam, translata verba atque immutata, *set off, adorn*, id. Or. 27, 92: de illustranda oratione, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144. **2.** *to render famous, renowned, illustrious:* aliquem laudibus, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam illustrare, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6: humilius genus illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122: Padus poena Phaëthontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20: vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6, 17.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illudo].

illūtĭbarbus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illutus barba] *having an unwashed beard:* Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341.

illūtĭbĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luo] *that cannot be washed out:* odor, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 57 dub.

illūtus (inl.), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvĭes (inl.), ēi, *f.* [luo; lit. that which is washed on, esp. by the overflowing of water: hence] *dirt, filth:* hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbalnitie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2: pectus illuvie scabrum, poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie deformis, id. H. 4, 46: vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Virg. G. 3, 561: oris, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12. As a term of reproach: Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, *you perfect beast*, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 39. **II.** *an overflowing, inundation:* aquarum, Just. 2, 1: placida, *i. e. the water that has overflowed*, Tac. A. 12, 51.

im, i. q. eum, v. is.

ĭmāgĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [imaginor] *that pictures to himself:* carnificem imaginabundus, App. M. 3 *init.*

ĭmāgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [imago] *figurative:* descriptio Judaeorum, Vet. interpr. Iren. 5, 11.

ĭmāgĭnālĭter, *adv. figuratively:* Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 5.

ĭmāgĭnārĭē, *adv. according to imagination:* effingere epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ĭmāgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *of* or *pertaining to images:* pictor, plastes, Edict. Diocl. p. 22. **2.** Subst. imaginarius, ii, *m.* i. q. imaginifer, *the bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard): Veg. Mil. 2, 7. **II.** *that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary:* fasces, Liv. 3, 41: nuptiarum titulum falsum et imaginarium, App. Apol. p. 323: venditio, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 55: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15.

ĭmāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor] *a mental image, fancy, imagination:* libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.:* Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 36.

ĭmāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *of* or *pertaining to an image:* figurae, *image-figures*, i. e. *that serve as likenesses*, Venant. Fortun. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: poenae, *i. e. for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul. 1, 187.

ĭmāgĭnĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [imago fero] *he who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard): Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

ĭmāgĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [imago] *to form* or *reflect an image, to represent, fashion* (rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorsum translatum facit imagines, Gell. 16, 18: terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 *fin.*

ĭmāgĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine:* ipse etiam M. Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21: fercula triumphi, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quae facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quae futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41. Of dreams: Venerem per somnia imaginari, Plin. 20, 13, 51: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81.

ĭmāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root IM *or* SIM, whence im-itor and sim-ilis; same as Gr. ὁμ-ός] *an imitation, copy: an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, *etc.*): imago ab imitatione dicta, Fest. *s. v.:* imago dicitur quasi imitago, Porphyr. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4: Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri imago in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Plin. 35, 12, 44: depictam in tabula sipariove imaginem rei, Quint. 6, 1, 32: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, *the signet*, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 35. (ii) *a phantom, shade, apparition:* infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 773: nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, ib. 4, 654: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15: (somnus) vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 56: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? Virg. Aen. 1, 408: ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, ib. 2, 369: varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28: supremorum (*i. e.* funeris) imago, ib. 4, 45. **2.** Esp. imagines, *the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz.* of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 798): obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, *no distinguished ancestors*, id. Agr. 2, 36, 100: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85: qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85: majorum imagines, ib. 4: senatoriae imagines, *images of ancestors who had been senators*, Suet. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. S. 1, 6, 17. In *sing.:* jus imaginis, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: imaginis ornandae causa, id. Sest. 8, 19: vir honestissimae imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv. 3, 58. **3.** Transf.: *a reverberation of sound an echo* (mostly poet.): mellaria facere oportet potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: alternae deceptus imagine vocis; *huc coëamus*, ait: *coëamus*, retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4. **II.** Fig.: *an image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea:* Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Am. 27, 102: magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin. Ep. 7, 5: imagines, quae εἴδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21: imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, id. Div. 2, 67, 137: unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae diceres intueri, *an image of the olden time*, id. Sest. 8, 19: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: justitiae, Quint. 2, 20, 6: virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72. **2.** In rhetor.: *a figurative representation, similitude, comparison:* imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: imago est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: Quint. 6, 1, 28: Hor. S. 2, 3, 320. **3.** *a mere image, semblance, appearance, shadow:* consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: imago judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id. Sest. 13, 30: imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquissent, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or. 34.

ĭmāguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [imago] *a little image:* aerea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7

imbalnĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [balneum] *an unwashed condition, filthiness:* hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnitie, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2

imbarbescĕre, barbatum fieri, Fest. s. v.

imbēcillē, *adv. weakly, feebly, faintly* (rare; perh. only in the *Comp.*): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbēcillis (inb.), e. v. imbecillus.

imbēcillĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f.* [imbecillus] *weakness, feebleness* of the body, *etc.:* Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6: virium, id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis, id. Fam. 7, 1: senium cujusque et imbecillitas, Suet. Cal. 44: imbecillitate Augusti nuntiata, *indisposition,* id. Tib. 11: imbecillitas materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. II. *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility:* utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Am. 8, 26: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillus (inb.), a, um (*abl. sing.* imbecilli, Plin. Pan. 79; but only in this passage), *adj. weak, feeble.* Of the body: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, id. Am. 7, 23: imbecilliores, *opp.* firmiores, Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *indisposed,* Vell. 2, 114. Subst.: Lucr. 5, 1022. **2.** Of other things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum, Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: imbecilla natura (generis humani), Sall. J. 1: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 3, 3: vina (*opp.* valida), id. 14, 21, 27: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *the least nourishing,* Cels. 2, 18. In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *very easy of digestion,* ib.: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10. **3.** In relation to abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12: imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Am. 19, 70: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: Sen. Ep. 85.

imbellĭa (inb.), ae, *f.* [bellum] *unfitness for war:* ignavia imbelliaque militum, Gell. 5, 5: hominem imbellia cingit, *want of arms* or *weapons,* Sen. Ben. 4, 18 (*al.* imbecillitas): imbelliam belli inscientiam, Fest. *s. v.*

imbellis (inb.), e, *adj.* [id.] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace:* ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2: timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, Sall. J. 20: strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, ib. 67: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (*i. e. women and children*), Liv. 32, 13: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8: juventa, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Virg. G. 3, 265: columba, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: dei, *i. e. Venus and Amor,* Ov. Am. 1, 10, 20. II. Of things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic. Am. 13, 47: sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu conjecit, *powerless,* Virg. Aen. 2, 544: lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Asia, Liv. 9, 19: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: lyra, ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *calm, tranquil,* Stat. S. 3, 5, 84.

imber, bris, *m. rain, a shower of rain, a pelting* or *pouring rain:* erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16: maximo imbri Capuam veni, ib. 7, 20: in imbri, in frigore, id. Verr. 4, 40, 87: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: quae opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: quid quum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? ib. 1, 43, 98: imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13. **2.** Proverb.: (i) imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to attempt an impossibility,* Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100. (ii) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *i. e. exceedingly easy,* id. Capt. 2, 2, 86. II. Meton.: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, *a rain-cloud,* Virg. Aen. 3, 194: grandinis imbres, *hailstorms,* Lucr. 6, 107. **2.** *rain-water:* piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12. **3.** *water* or *liquid* in gen. (poet.): ex igni, terra atque anima procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: ut ferrum stridit, ubi in gelidum propter demisimus imbrem, id. 6, 149: calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23: ratibus fremebat imber Neptuni, Enn. Ann. 7, 78: (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *admit the sea-water,* Virg. Aen. 1, 123: Ov. H. 18, 104: amicos irriget imbres, Virg. G. 4, 115: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *tears,* Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: sanguineus, *stream of blood,* Stat. Th. 1, 437: cruentus, Lucan. 6, 224: nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101. **4.** Like the Eng. word *shower,* of things that fall fast like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284. [Cf. Gr. ὄμβρος; Sans. *abhra,* "nubes."]

imberbis (inb.), e, *adj.* [barba] *without a beard, beardless:* non convenire barbatum esse filium (Aesculapium), quum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161: quae imberbes didicere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 85.

imberbus, a, um, *adj. i. q.* imberbis: androgyni, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27.

im-bĭbo (inb.), bi, *3. v. a. to drink in, imbibe:* is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85. **2.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *become darkened, blind,* Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13. II. Fig.: *to imbibe mentally, to conceive:* de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13. **2.** Esp. *to determine, resolve* (usually with *infin.*): quod si facere nolit atque imbiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47.

im-bīto (inb.), *3. v. a. to go into, enter:* meam domum ne imbitas, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

im-bŏnĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f. inconvenience:* duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. ad Marty. 3.

imbractĕo (inb.), no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [bractea] *to coat with leaf-metal:* statuas auro imbracteari, *be gilded over,* Amm. 14, 6: aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4.

imbrex, icis, *f.* (*m.* Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.:* Arn. 3, 107) [imber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile:* tegulae vocatae quod tegant aedes; et imbrices quod accipiant imbres, Isid. Orig. 19, 10. meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 24: Virg. G. 2, 296. II. Meton.: *a gutter:* Col. 9, 13, 6: Plin 17, 14, 24 *fin.* **2.** *some part of a pig:* imbrex porci, Mart. 2, 37, 2. **3.** Imbrex narium, *the partition* (septum) *between the nostrils:* Arn. 3, 107. **4.** *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero.* Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rain:* aqua, quam vulgo cisterninam vocant, *rain-water,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

imbrĭcātim, *adv. in the form of a gutter-tile* (rare): imbricatim undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

imbrĭcĭtor, ōris, *m.* [imber cieo] *the shower-sender* (poet.): spiritus Austri imbricitor, Enn. Ann. 17, 15: Apollo deus imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*

imbricitur ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrĭco, no *perf.,* atum, 1. *v. a.* [imbrex] *to cover with gutter-tiles:* tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. II. *to form like a gutter-tile:* caementa inter se, Vitr. 2, 8: laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 30: in the *part. perf.:* ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [imber] *rainy:* Auster, *rain-bringing,* Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 35: solstitium (*opp.* hiems serena), Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.*

imbrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rainy:* coelum, Sol. 4: solum, Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy:* Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: coelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, *overflowing,* Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [imber facio] *to rain upon, moisten:* Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

imbrumari dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Edacitas enim Graece βρῶμα appellatur, Isid. Orig. 5, 35.

im-bubino, 1. *v. a. to befoul, defile:* bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare. Lucilius: Haec, inquit, te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex fimo, quod Graeci appellant βόλβιτον, Fest. *s. v.* bubinare.

imbulbito, v. imbubino.

im-bŭo (inb.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [root BU of which bi-bo is a redupl.: v. bibo] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate:* liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: cados amurca, Plin. 15, 8, 8: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 231: imbuti (sanguine) gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet* or *rather dripping with blood,* Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbuit arma, Virg. Aen. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vell. 2, 20: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16: odore imbuta testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: quo sunt imbuta colore, *dyed,* Lucr. 2, 734. Poet.: pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore, *adorned with the smiling charms,* Lucr. 2, 502: but Lachmann reads imitata. II. Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue:* gladium scelere, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: promissis aures militum imbuere, Curt. 4, 10. Esp. in the *part. perf.:* aliqua humanitate imbuti, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 4: religione imbuti, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: imbutus admiratione, Liv. 21, 39: legiones favore Othonis, Tac. H. 2, 85: miles longo Caesarum sacramento, ib. 1, 5: imbuti et infecti Romanis delenimentis, Liv. 40, 11: imbutus alicujus consiliis, id. 42, 26: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 4: superstitione, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: imbutae praeda manus, Tac. A. 1, 36. **2.** *to inspire* or *impress with; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue:* quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: animum tenerum opinionibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B: adolescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2: nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, Liv. 1, 21: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H. 5, 5: optime cum domito juvencus imbuitur, *is trained to labour*, Plin. 8, 45, 70. In the *part. perf.*: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: imbutus rudimentis militiae, Vell. 2, 129: imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeiis, Liv. 5, 2: literis saltem leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: quasi non perfectum literis sed imbutum, Suet. Gramm. 4: (verna) literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7. III. Poet.: *to use or do a thing for the first time, to handsel*: infelix imbuit auctor opus, *the ill-fated artificer handselled his own work*, Ov. A. A. 1, 654: id. Trist. 3, 11, 52: illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *was the first to navigate*, Cat. 64, 11: phialam nectare, *to fill for the first time*, Mart. 8, 51, 17: bellum sanguine, *give a beginning to, shed the first blood*, Virg. Aen. 7, 542: juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjux), Sil. 3, 65: imbuis exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae, *begin, set the example*, Prop. 4, 10, 5.

imburvum, fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum vorsus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36, § 127.

imbūtāmentum, i, *n.* [imbuo] *instruction, teaching*: Fulg. Myth. 1 prooem.

imbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [imbuo].

ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imitor] *that may be imitated*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse, Cic. Or. 23, 76: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. Aen. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33.

ĭmĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *imitation*, and Meton. *a resemblance, likeness, image*: somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 626. In *plur.*: ib. 4, 445.

ĭmĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *imitation, simulation, pretence*: peractis tristitiae imitamentis, Tac. A. 13, 4: opplevit omnia non simulacris, neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris et spirantibus, Gell. 7, 5. II. Meton.: *a likeness, portrait, statue, etc.*: simulacrum Olympiaci Jovis imitamenti aequiparans magnitudinem, Amm. 22, 13.

ĭmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *imitation*: imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantam ingenii praestantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli imitatio, id. Flacc. 11, 24: antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a copy*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. 2. *simulation, pretence*: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 215: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, ib. 3, 12, 45. II. In rhetor.: *the imitation of an orator*: imitatio est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse, Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3. 2. *imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia*: id. 4, 31, 42.

ĭmĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an imitator*. With *gen.*: permulti imitatores principum exsistunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydidis, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, ib. 115: veterum facinorum, Cic. Vat. 9, 22: Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. F. 2, 717: fulminis, id. M. 14, 618. *Absol.*: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

ĭmĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that imitates*: boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

ĭmĭto, 1. *v. a.* (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.*: si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. in Non. 473, 22: imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic. Tim. 3: quum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481.

ĭmĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [root IM: *v.* imago] *to imitate, represent, express, hit off, copy, pourtray*: summum illum luctum penicillo, Cic. Or. 22, 74: oris (Coae Veneris) pulcritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferebat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: chirographum, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: faber ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33: argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: populi speciem et nomen, Cic. Rep. 3, 33: antiquitatem, id. Brut. 36, 137: heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 47, 194: imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19: carmina, *to represent by gesticulation*, Liv. 7, 2. Poet.: putre solum imitamur arando, *to make loose* or *friable*, Virg. G. 2, 204: robore duro stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis, *supply the place of* id. Aen. 11, 894: pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. G. 3, 380. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend*: gaudia falsa, Tib. 3, 6, 33: moestitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24. II. *to imitate in conduct*, etc., *to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit*: imitabor nepam, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: Platonem, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic. Or. 53, 177: noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, id. Rep. 1, 18: populi consuetudinem, ib. 2, 20: non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8: in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83.

īmĭtus, *adv.* [imus] *at* or *from the bottom*: fontes imitus ignis eructare, Gell. 17, 10.

immăcŭlābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [maculo] *that cannot be stained*: conscientia, Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 27.

immăcŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unstained*: Lucan. 2, 736.

im-măcŭlo (inm.), 1. *v. a. to stain*: Firm. Math. 4, 16.

im-mădesco, dŭi (only in the *perf.*), 3. *v. n. incep. to become wet* or *moist*: credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34: quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

immānĕ, *adv. frightfully, fiercely*: leo hians immane, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: rapta spirans immane securi, ib. 7, 510.

im-măneo (inm.), 2. *v. n. to remain near*: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

immānis (inm.), e, *adj. huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous*: immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 3, 46, 110: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23: pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: immania ponti aequora, Lucr. 4, 412: templa coeli, id. 5, 522: antrum, Virg. Aen. 6, 11: immanis spelunca vasto hiatu, ib. 6, 237: numerus annorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: exercitus, Vell. 2, 51: frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere cestus, Virg. Aen. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: ambitus redit immanis: nunquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.: dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: avaritia Sall. J. 31: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: soloecismus, Gell. 15, 9. *Neut absol.*: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, *how exceedingly*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6: Civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit Tac. H. 4, 34: quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App Apol.: and in full, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1. II. Fig.: *monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 51: nulla gen. tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: nihil ista immanius belua est, id. Rep. 3, 33: janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7 immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21 coeptis immanibus effera Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 642: Rhaeti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 15. *Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 347. *Sup.*: voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. or. 25, 90 [Etym. doubtful: Bopp connects it with the Sans. *mâ*, "to measure," and with the Lat. *metior*: but in Festus, s. v. *Manuos*, it is supposed with some probability to come from the adj. *manis* "good," which occurs in Dii Manes and under the form *manuos* in the saecular hymns.]

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: serpens inusitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3: vitiorum, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1. II. Of character, *etc.*: *enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: immanitate efferatas, id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: asperitas et immanitas naturae, id. Am. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, id. Fam. 10, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1 6, 14: parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47: immanitas ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.*

immānĭter, *adv. immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26. II. *dreadfully, fiercely, savagely*: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdite et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37. *Comp.* immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

im-mansuētus (inm.), a, um, *adj. untamed, wild, savage*: ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, ib. 14, 249: tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. H. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira 1, 15: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85. quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv 6.

immarcescĭbĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [marcesco] *unfading*: flos, Tert. Cor. mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immātūrē, *adv. untimely, immaturely*: Col. 11, 2, 3: Vell. 2, 116 *Comp.*: App. M. 6, p. 180.

immātūrĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immaturus] *unripeness, immaturity* sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34. II. *untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

im-mātūrus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unripe, immature, untimely, before the* *season:* of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomum, Plin. 12, 13, 28. **II.** Transf. of other things: vomica, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, *not yet marriageable,* id. Tib. 61: sponsa, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, *untimely, premature,* Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Cal. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6, praef. § 3: filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, *early dead,* Prop. 4, 11, 17: ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29: Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38.

im-mĕdĭcābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. incurable* (poet.): vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190: telum, *the wound inflicted with which is incurable,* Virg. Aen. 12, 858. Fig.: ira, Sil. 1, 147.

immĕdĭcātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [medicor] *painted:* os, App. Apol. p. 323.

immĕdĭtātē, *adv. artlessly, unpremeditatedly:* Gell. praef. § 10.

im-mĕdĭtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural:* sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357: incessus, id. M. 2, p. 115.

im-mēio (inm.), 3. *v. n. to make water into;* transf. of copulation: vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

im-mĕmor (inm.), ŏris (*nom. sing.* immemoris, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 and 772 P), *adj. unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless:* constr. usually with the *gen.:* less freq. *absol.* or with *a clause.* With *gen.:* adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares, Cic Att. 5, 16: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanarum rerum immemor, *ignorant of,* id. Brut. 47, 174: venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26: omnium immemor difficultatum, Liv. 9, 31: praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9. *Absol.:* magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling,* Cat. 64, 123: mente, ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173. With *clause:* suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 3: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, *not considering,* Suet. Cal. 57. **II.** Transf.: *that causes forgetfulness,* a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96: Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

im-mĕmŏrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* **I.** Pass.: *unworthy of mention:* spurcidici versus immemorabiles, Pl. Capt. prol. 56. **2.** *that cannot be described, inexpressible:* spatium, Lucr. 6, 488. **II.** Act. *that will not tell, speechless, silent:* Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

im-mĕmŏrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmentioned, not related* juvat immemorata ferentem ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *things not yet related, new,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *unsung,* Aus. Parent. 20.

im-mĕmŏrĭa (inm.), ae, *f. unmindfulness, forgetfulness:* quum reversus locum thesauri immemoria non repeteret, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immĕmŏris, e. v. immemor.

immensĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] *immeasurableness, immensity:* latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum, ib. 2, 39, 98.

im-mensus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* lit. *not measured:* hence, *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense:* si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27: via, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum immensus, *of immense size,* Virg. Aen 3, 632: omnis eorum juventus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106: pondus auri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: pretiis vendere, Suet. Cal. 39: observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25: morae, id. H. 1, 82: fletus, id. M. 10, 136: immensa vorago aut gurges vitiorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: immensae, infinitae, immoderatae cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Plin. 28, 1, 2: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: immensum est, erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: quod persequi immensum est, Plin. 8, 28, 42. **II.** Subst.: immensum, i, *n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity:* extra processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75: loci, Liv. 5, 37: per immensum ventis discordibus actus fertur, Ov. M. 4, 620: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent,* Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *at an enormous price,* Plin. 9, 40, 64: mons saxeus in immensum editus, *to an immense height,* Sall. J. 92: ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, Ov. M. 2, 220: Atlas partes auctus in omnes crevit in immensum, ib. 4, 660: ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25. **2.** *adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely:* creverat immensum, Ov. F. 5, 537: immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, ib. 3, 30: luxus immensum proruperat, ib. 3, 52: immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Iberico mari comprimentibus, *exceedingly,* Plin. 4, 20, 34: aliquid immenso plus laudare, *immoderately,* id. 20, 9, 36.

im-mĕo (inm.), 1. *v. n. to go into, to enter:* delphini immeantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38: cisternis (aqua), Pall. 1, 17: immeans spiritus, Plin. 11, 39, 92.

im-mĕrens (inm.), entis (*in tmesi:* inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), *adj. undeserving, not meriting, innocent:* triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11: Suet. Tit. 10: quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things,* Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.

immĕrenter, *adv. undeservedly:* a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1 *ext.*

im-mergo (inm.), si, sum (*perf. sync.* immersti, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 26: *imperf. inf. pass.* immergeri, Col. 5, 9, 3), 3. *v. a. to dip, plunge, sink* or *stick into, to immerse:* manus in aquam ferventem, Plin. 28, 6, 15: immersus in flumen, Cic. Tim. 13: ferrum candens aquae immergere, Plin. 34, 14, 41: nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris deflexam terrae, Col. 5, 6, 30: aliquem spumosa unda Virg. Aen. 6, 174: immergi melle cotonea, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: manus, Ov. M. 13, 563: se in aquas, Plin. 11, 25, 30. Reflect.: ubi Ister amnis immergitur, *pours itself into the sea,* id. 4, 11, 18. **2.** Transf. with *pron. reflect.: to throw* or *plunge oneself into, to betake oneself:* immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in contionem mediam, ib. 3, 1, 3: inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2. **II.** Fig.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37: se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 *fin.*

im-mĕrĭto, *adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause:* jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio immerito, et me omnium horunc immeritissimo, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 60: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine vatis cautum, Lucan. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice,* Quint. 4, praef. § 3: Suet. Caes. 55: neque immerito, Quint. 7, praef. § 2: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1: Sen. Ep. 11 *fin.*

im-mĕrĭtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *undeserving, guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Quint. 6, praef. § 4: gens, Virg. Aen. 3, 2 agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211: locus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 12: paries, id. S. 2, 3, 7: vestis, id. Od. 1, 17, 28: arbor, Prop. 4, 3, 3. ungues, id. 2, 4, 3. With *inf.* virtus recludens immeritis mori coelum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21. Subst.: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine,* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 18. **II.** Pass.: *undeserved, unmerited:* laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 *fin.:* credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 42: opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querelae, Val. Fl. 8, 158.

immersābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [merso] *that cannot be sunk:* fig.: *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immergo] *a plunging into, immersion:* Arn. 2, 47.

immersus, a, um, *Part.* [immergo]

immētātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [meto] *unmeasured:* jugera, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 12.

immĕtŭens, ἄφοβος, ἀμέριμνος. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

im-migro (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go* or *remove into:* et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: ubi illo (*i. e.* in aedes) immigrat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23. **II.** Fig.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. Procem.: posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, i. e. *gave myself up to it,* Pl. Most. 1, 2, 55.

immĭnentĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immineo] *imminence, nearness:* ab instantia atque imminentia fraudis, Nigid. in Gell. 9, 12.

im-mĭnĕo (inm.), 2. *v. n. to project over* or *towards, to bend* or *lean towards, to overhang.* With *dat.* or *absol.:* collis plurimus urbi imminet, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35: imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro imminet, Virg. E. 9, 41: coelum imminet orbi, Ov. M. 2, 7: scopulus aequoribus, ib. 4, 525: apex collis subjectis arvis, ib. 7, 779: nemus desuper, Virg. Aen. 1, 165: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: imminet e celsis audentius improba muris virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead,* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5: gestu omni imminenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225. **2.** Fig.: *to be intent upon, to strive eagerly after, to long* or *be eager for:* hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, Liv. 25, 20: huc imminet: omnes dirigit huc sensus, Virg. Cul. 89. alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.:* quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51: spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146: Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134. **II.** Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on border upon:* imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 785: tergo fugacis, ib. 1, 542: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining,* Liv. 1, 33: imminentia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33. **2** Fig.: *to be near at hand, to impend:* sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent non videant, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: mors, quae propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91. **III.** (like impendere and instare) *to threaten by proximity*: nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeeo, id. Off. 3, 11, 46: Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: certior sum factus, Parthos Ciliciae magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20: Parthi Latio, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 53: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 80 *fin.*: imbrium divina avis imminentum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. **2.** Fig.: *to threaten by proximity, to be imminent*: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet. Claud. 29: periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9: imminentes undique insidiae, id. Caes. 86: summum discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: taedio praesentium et imminentium metu, Suet. Vit. 14.

im-mĭnŭo (inm.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to lessen, diminish*: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: imminutum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13: imminuto pretio, id. 37, 1, 3. **2.** *to weaken, impair*: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93: vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1016. **3.** *to deflower*: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350: Lact. 1, 10 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to lessen, diminish, abate*: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44: imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidiae, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. H. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, *contracted*, Cic. Or. 47, 157. **2.** Esp.: *to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19. nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. Manil. 11, 30: pudicitiam, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, Cic. Att. 1, 18: jus legationis, id. Verr. 1, 33, 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A: libertatem, id. Caecin. 12, 35: pacem Bocchi, Sall. J. 81: mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell. 15, 2: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2, 86: quanquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, ib. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, ib. 14, 57.

immĭnūtĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo] *a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring*: pravitas imminutioque corporis, *mutilation*, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47. **2.** = devirginatio, *a deflowering*: Aus. Cent. nupt. Idyll. 13. **II.** Fig.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33. **2.** as a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

imminūtus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [imminuo]. **II.** Adj.: *diminished, smaller*: modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1 *med.*

im-mĭnūtus (inm.), a, um, *adj. undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated*: jus suum habere imminutum, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6.

im-miscĕo (inm.), scŭi, xtum, *or* stum, 2. *v. a. to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend*: vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3: manus manibus, Virg. Aen. 5, 429: summis ima, Ov. M. 7, 278: sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Virg. G. 1, 454. immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 394: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv. 3, 50: vadimus immixti Danais, Virg. Aen. 2, 396: mediis se immiscuit armis, ib. 11, 815: equites immiscentes se peditibus, Liv. 31, 35: se pavonum gregi (graculus), Phaedr. 1, 3, 7: se nubi atrae, Virg. Aen. 10, 662. **II.** Fig.: non fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 76: Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: immixtaque vota timori, Ov. H. 6, 73: nec parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur cavent, Liv. 4, 4: quum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum, id. 21, 32: Falisci Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8.

im-mĭsĕrābĭlis (inm), e, *adj. unpitied*: captiva pubes, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17.

im-mĭsĕrĭcordĭa (inm.), ae, *f. pitilessness, unmercifulness*: Tert. Spect. 20.

immĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv. unmercifully*: factum a vobis duriter immisericorditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.

im-mĭsĕrĭcors (inm.), ordis, *adj. pitiless, merciless* (rare): Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108: judex immisericors atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4.

im-mĭsĕror (inm.), 1. *v. a. dep. to pity, commiserate*: boni immiserantur illum, Pl. Frgm. ap. Non. 138, 30 dub. (*al.* miserantur).

immissārĭum (inm.), ĭi, *n.* [immitto] *a cistern* or *reservoir*: Vitr. 8, 7.

immissĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting in, admission* (rare): fumi aut aquae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: sarmentorum, *an engrafting*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

immissus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [immitto].

immissus (inm.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a letting in, admission*: sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S. 1, 18.

immītĭgābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [mitigo] *that cannot be softened* or *allayed, immitigable*: ardor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 33.

im-mītis (inm.), e, *adj. not soft* or *mellow, harsh, rough, sour.* Of fruits: uva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: fructus (*opp.* dulcis), Plin. 13, 4, 6. **II.** Fig.: *rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable*: natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv. 23, 5: asper et immitis, Suet. Tib. 59: arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner. 4: tyrannus (*i. e.* Pluto), Virg. G. 4, 492: immitis Achilles, id. Aen. 1, 30: immitibus et desertis locis, Plin. 17, 16, 26: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. A. 1, 69: immite et turbidum coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: venti, Tib. 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 621: nidi (*i. e.* hirundinum apibus infestarum), Virg. G. 4, 17: ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am. 1, 6, 17: fata, id. M. 13, 260: mandata, Tac. A. 15, 27: rescriptum, ib. 6, 9: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 55: caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59. *Comp.*: Tac. A. 1, 20: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M. 13, 804. *Sup.*: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74, 96. Adverb.: stridor immite rudentum sibilat, Sil. 17, 257.

im-mitto (inm.), mīsi, missum (*perf. sync.* immisti, Sil. 17, 354), 3. *v. a. to let* or *send into, to introduce, admit, to send* or *despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast* or *throw into*: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 101: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immittes? *you will put into possession of my property?* id. Verr. 1, 54, 142: magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv. 2, 5: equitatu immisso (in agmen hostium), Caes. B. G. 7, 40: armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. 40, 48: corpus in undas, Ov. H. 2, 133: artificem mediis flammis, id. M. 6, 615: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let drive against*, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25: repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *urged, spurred*, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30: si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: tela, id. B. C. 3, 92: aquam ex fullonicis in fundum vicini, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: haec (tigna) quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: coronam immisit coelo, *he placed it in the sky* (as the constellation called Ariadne's crown), Ov. M. 8, 179: lentum filis immittitur aurum, *is inserted, interwoven*, ib. 6, 68: circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam, *put on*, Petr. 32: dexteraque immissis da mihi signa rotis, *swiftly driven*, Prop. 3, 9, 58: immissis pars caeca et concita frenis arietat in portas, *with slackened reins*, Virg. Aen. 11, 889: habenas, *to give the rein*, ib. 5, 662: immitte rudentes, pande vela, *let loose*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: se in hostium manum multitudinemque, id. Font. 17, 38. **2.** Esp.: *to send against* (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn*: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immisso tribuno militum interemit, Suet. Cal. 23: immissis qui monerent, Tac. A. 4, 54: Suilium accusandis utrisque immittit, ib. 11, 1: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2. **3.** *to let grow unrestrained* or *wild*: ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: cupressus immittitur in perticas asseresve, Plin. 16, 33, 60: pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv. 40, 22: penitus immissis radicibus niti, *deeply sunk in*, Quint. 1, 3, 5: barba immissa, for promissa, *unshorn*, Virg. Aen. 3, 593: Quint. 12, 3, 12: immissi capilli, Ov. F. 1, 503: Phleias immissus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl. 1, 412. **II.** Fig.: aliquid in aures, *to listen to*, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 14: jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 28: hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, *lets escape him*, id. Or. 56, 190: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled*, Virg. Aen. 9, 719: vires alicui, Val. Fl. 7, 353: amorem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554.

immixtus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [immisceo].

im-mixtus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmixed*: vinum, Aus. Ep. 20 *fin.*

immo (īmo), *adv.* (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers: **1.** to introduce a contradiction of the question or preceding statement: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means*; after sentences containing or implying a negative, by, *yes indeed, by all means*; or in gen. by, *on the contrary* (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, *etc.*, and frequently elliptical): *Tr.* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th.* Immo pernegat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 19: *An.* Ubi? domin'? *Ch.* Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60: *De.* Juben' hanc hinc abscedere? *Ph.* Immo intus potius, Pl. As. 5, 2, 89: *Si.* Quid? hoc intellextin'? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? *Da.* Immo callide, Ter. And. 1, 2, 30: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, *yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand*, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7: quem hominem? levem? immo gravissimum. Mobilem? immo constantissimum. Familiarem immo alienissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: quid? si tyrannidem occupare, si patriam prodere conabitur pater, silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora, *yes, I have faults, but they are of a different kind, and perhaps of less consequence*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 20: *Ph.* Perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Immo servo, et servatum volo, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 56: *Cl.* scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare ut celet senem vostrum. *Sy.* Immo, ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, *nay, just the contrary*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 27: quum Proculeius quereretur de filio quod is mortem suam exspectaret, et ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare: Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68: *Si.* Paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur recte haec. *Si.* Immo aliud, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2. Hence sometimes found (in Livy and the Jurists) with *contra:* an infirmissimi omnium tanquam, quos nuper subegit, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, vel viribus nostris, Deum benignitate, vel regionis intervallo tuti, Liv. 41, 24. **2.** to retort a question: *Me.* Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? *nay, rather*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194. **3.** After questions implying doubt or uncertainty to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of the doubt: *not only . . . but even: Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 19: *Ch.* Ecquidnam meminit Mnesilochi? *Pis.* Rogas? immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *she not only remembers him, but*, etc., id. Bac. 2, 3, 28: *Tr.* Ecquid placent? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id. Most. 4, 1, 4: *Ca.* Numquid peccatum'st, Simo? *Si.* Immo maxume, id. Ps. 1, 5, 80. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, *lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but*, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: sed ferendus tibi in hoc meus error: ferendus? immo vero etiam adjuvandus, id. Att. 12, 43. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more class. vel potius: *nay rather, nay, I should rather say:* simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. 38, 43: ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint. 2, 2, 8: qui pauculis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum adjiciebant per edictum, Plin. Pan. 65. In forming a climax: quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, Sen. Ep. 58: Agrippam nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorem, Suet. Aug. 65. **II.** In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by *yes, yes truly, so be it:* though in the opinion of the best critics it will always be found, on a close examination, to have more or less of an adversative meaning: immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto res, ait, *may it be so (for it is not so now)*, Ov. M. 7, 512: quaesivi tamen viveretne ipse et Paullus pater et alii, quos nos exstinctos arbitraremur. Immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolarunt, Cic. de Rep. 6, 14. (v. Hand. Tursell. III. 218 *sqq.*, and Long in Class. Mus. vol. iii. pp. 291-297, who supposes *immo* to be a contraction of *in modo:* more correctly regarded as an adverb of *imus.*)

im-mōbĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. immoveable:* terra immobilis manens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14: balaenae ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5: rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101: immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801. **2.** Esp. *immoveable property, real estate:* Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23. **II.** *Immoveable, unshaken, unalterable:* ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. Aen. 7, 623: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10: adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, id. H. 4, 2: isti apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12: statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione: pietatis immobilis erga principem, Suet. Vit. 3.

immōbĭlĭtās (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immobilis] *immoveableness:* aquae (maris mortui), Just. 36, 3. **II. Fig.:** animi, Lact. 6, 17 *med.:* in *plur.:* Arn. 1, 26.

immŏdĕrantĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [moderor] *want of moderation, intemperance:* ventris, Tert. Bapt. 20 *fin.*

immŏdĕrātē, *adv. without measure or rule:* moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. Tim. 13: vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 63. **2.** Fig.: *immoderately, extravagantly:* immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Tim. 12: jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1. *Comp.:* immoderatius ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, ib. 5, 16. *Sup.:* immoderatissime laetari, Spart. Sev. 20.

im-mŏdĕrātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f. want of moderation, excess:* efferri immoderatione verborum, *exaggerated expressions*, Cic. Sull. 10, 30.

im-mŏdĕrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. without measure, measureless, immeasurable:* (lit. only poet): vides sublime, fusum, immoderatum aethera, *unbounded*, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: Lucr. 1, 1012. **II.** Fig. *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate:* ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 13, 28: homo immoderatus et turbulentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23: mulier, id. Coel. 21, 53: intemperantia, id. Acad. 1, 10, 39: res immoderata cupido est, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 31: motus animi quum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12: immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet. Ner. 51: immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id. Or. 58, 198: vox immoderatior, Coel. in Quint. 11, 1, 51: immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled*, Suet. Vit. Luc.: tempestates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

immŏdestē, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently:* amare, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 25: gloriari, Liv. 22, 27: immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32: postulare missionem, Suet. Aug. 24. *Comp.:* procedere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.

im-mŏdestĭa (inm.), ae, *f. intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (rare): haec heri immodestia coegit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 9: publicanorum, *avarice, extortion*, Tac. A. 13, 50: histrionum, ib. 4, 14.

im-mŏdestus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare): in vino immodestus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: mores, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 44: largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1: fautores histrionum, Tac. A. 13, 28: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.

immŏdĭcē, *adv. beyond measure, excessively, immoderately:* si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin. 30, 13, 38: frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportunae positae (figurae) quum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, id. 11, 1, 19: ferocire, Gell. 1, 11: capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2.

im-mŏdĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate:* prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673: tuber, ib. 8, 808: fluctus, id. H. 18, 137: frigus, id. Pont. 3, 1, 14: continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47. **II.** Fig.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *prone in excess to exaggerating numbers*, Liv. 38, 23: in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell. 2, 33: immodicus lingua, Liv. 22, 12: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet. Dom. 12: Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Lucan. 6, 796: assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia immodica, Liv. 21, 3: licentia crudelitatis, Vell. 2, 28: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45: libido possidendi, Col. 1, 3, 11: fastus, Ov. A. A. 3, 511 immodicae ac novae populi acclamationes, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *too long*, Plin. Ep. 9, 4: periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125. With *gen.:* immodicus gloriae, Vell. 2, 11: irae, Stat. Th. 1, 41: libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3: laetitiae et maeroris, Tac. A. 15, 23: fugae, Sil. 12, 268: animi immodicus, Tac. H. 1, 53.

im-mŏdŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unrhythmical, inharmonious:* poëmata, Hor. A. P. 263.

immŏlātīcĭus (inm.) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [immolo] *of* or *for a sacrifice:* caro, Aug. Ep. 154.

immŏlātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: in ipsa, ib. 2, 16, 37: Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 13, 13. In *plur.:* immolationes nefandae, Tac. A. 3, 13.

immŏlātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare) Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: nati immolator unici. Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

immōlītus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [molior] *built up, erected* (rare): quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant demoliti sunt, Liv. 39, 44.

immŏlo (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mola] Orig. *to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa): olim hostiae immolatae dicebantur mola salsa tactae, quum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatae dicebantur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 57. **II.** Transf.: *to offer, sacrifice, immolate:* Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: bovem Dianae, Liv. 1, 45 hostias, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: animalia capta, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: agnum, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6: puerum, Plin. 8, 22, 34. *Absol.* quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: quum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet. Caes. 59. *Pass. impers.:* quum pluribus diis immolatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38. And with *abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29. Poet. in a more general sense, *to sacrifice, slay:* Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat, Virg. Aen. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, ib. 10, 519: Phaedr. 4, 6, 10.

im-mordĕo (inm.), di, sum, 2. *v. a. to bite into* (poet. and rare): labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628: immorso aequales videant mea vulnera collo, Prop. 3, 8, 21: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici, *enfeebled*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.

im-mŏrĭor (inm.), mortuus, 3. *v. n. dep. to die in* or *upon:* illa sorori immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 296: hastae, Val. Fl. 6, 570: fortiter Euxinis aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 40: stellio immortuus vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22: apes immortuae in melle, id. 29, 6, 38: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73. Of things: manus immortua, *dying, withering*, Lucan. 3, 613: aura superstes immoritur velis, *i. e. dies away*, Stat. Th. 1, 481. **II.** Fig.: immoritur studiis, *he works himself to death*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

im-mŏror (inm.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to stay in, upon* or *at, to linger near:* ut saturae studiosius nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14: puer meridiano immorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8. **II.** Fig.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6: honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73: non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, id. 11, 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.* [immordeo].

im-mortālis (inm.), e, *adj. not subject to death, immortal:* si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29 credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, id. de Sen. 21, 77 animi, ib. 23, 82: natura, id. Off. 1, 33

120. Subst.: dictum est quod ad immortales attinet: deinceps quod ad mortales, *to the gods*, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75: Lucr. 5, 166. **II.** Meton.: *imperishable, eternal, endless:* memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40: memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: immortalem fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: immortalia opera edere, Liv. 1, 16: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: illa Sallustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102: nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sall. J. 85: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7. **2.** Poet.: *like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy:* immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2, 14, 10.

immortālĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality:* quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153. In *plur.:* vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures*, ib. 3, 18, 46. **II.** Meton.: *imperishableness, undying renown, immortality*: non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, id. de Sen. 20, 73: emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aliquid immortalitati tradere, ib. 3, 16, 60. **2.** *blessedness, the height of happiness:* mihi immortalitas parta est, Ter. And. 5, 5, 4.

immortālĭter (inm.), *adv. infinitely:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

immortālĭtus (inm.), *adv.* [immortalis; cf. divinitus] *from heaven, by the gift of the gods:* immortalitus se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turpil. in Non. 514, 28.

immortuus (inm.), *Part.* [immorior].

im-mōtus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmoved, immoveable, motionless*. (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 293: (Ceres) sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505: supercilia (*opp.* mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: sceptrum, ib. 158: aquae, *frozen*, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 38: serenus et immotus dies, *calm*, Tac. H. 1, 86. **II.** Fig.: *unmoved, unshaken, stedfast, undisturbed:* mens immota manet, Virg. Aen. 4, 449: manent immota tuorum fata tibi, ib. 1, 257: immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, ib. 7, 314: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, Ov. M. 15, 465: nympha procis, Val. Fl. 5, 112: immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice lacessita pax, ib. 4, 32: fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598. In the *neut.:* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, *immoveable, unchangeable*, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

im-mūgio (inm.), īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n. to bellow, roar, resound in* or *at* (poet.): curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis, Virg. Aen. 3, 674: procella antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 257: moestoque immugit regia luctu, Virg. Aen. 11, 38.

im-mulgĕo (inm.), 2. *v. a. to milk into:* teneris immulgens ubera labris, Virg. Aen. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21.

immundābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [mundo] *that cannot be cleansed:* vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immundē, *adv. impurely, uncleanly:* Jul. Obseq. Prod. 115.

immundĭtĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immundus] *uncleanness, impurity, filth:* Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 6: usu. in the *plur.:* Col. 1, 6, 11.

immundĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *uncleanness, filth:* Tert. Mon. 7.

im-mundus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul:* humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: homo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 24: canis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Virg. Aen. 3, 228: popinae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: ager, *full of weeds*, Pall. 2, 10: pauperies immunda domo procul absit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199. *Comp.:* superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23. *Sup.:* liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86 *med.* **II.** Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.

im-mūnĭfĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj. not liberal, stingy:* civis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 69: so in old editt., but the true reading is immunis.

im-mūnĭo (inm.), īvi, 4. *v. a. to fortify:* praesidium, Tac. A. 11, 19.

immūnis (inm.), e, *adj.* [munus] lit. *without office* or *duty; free* or *exempt from a public service, untaxed:* melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr. 5, 21, 53: sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, ib. 3, 6, 13: immunis militia, Liv. 1, 43: Ilienses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet. Claud. 25: qui agros immunes liberosque arant, *free from taxes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 166: duo millia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5. With *gen.:* immunes portoriorum, Liv. 38, 14: ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *free* or *exempt from, that does* or *gives nothing:* non est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, *inactive*, Cic. Am. 14, 50: quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, *without making presents to her*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33: immunis sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *idle*, Virg. G. 4, 244: terra immunis rastroque intacta, *not compelled to produce*, Ov. M. 1, 101. With *gen.:* bos curvi immunis aratri, ib. 3, 11: immunes operum dominae, *released from labour*, ib. 4, 5. **II.** Fig.: *not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, destitute of:* constr. with the *gen.*, *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.* With *gen.:* aspicit urbem immunem tanti belli, Virg. Aen. 12, 559: tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62: mali, id. M. 8, 691: necis, *exempt from*, ib. 9, 253: caedis manus, *unstained with*, id. H. 14, 8: immunis delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7: immunis aequoris Arctos, *not setting in*, Ov. M. 13, 293. With *abl.:* animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis immunis, Vell. 2, 35: exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120. With *ab:* immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, id. 2, 14 *fin.:* dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14. *Absol.:* immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, immune est facinus, *a thankless office*, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 1.

immūnĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immunis] *freedom* or *exemption from public services* or *taxes, immunity:* (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic. Font. 8, 17: immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40: Tac. A. 12, 61. In *plur.:* Cic. Fam. 12, 1: id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Suet. Tib. 49: id. Galb. 15: Tac. H. 3, 55. **II.** Fig. in gen.: *freedom, exemption, immunity:* qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: immunitates malorum, Lampr. Comm. 14.

im-mūnītus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unfortified, undefended* (rare): oppida castellaque, Liv. 22, 11: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169: via, *not paved, impassable*, Cic. Caecin 19, 54.

im-murmŭro (inm.), 1. *v. n. to murmur in, at*, or *against:* lingua ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov. M. 6, 558: undis, ib. 11, 567: silvis (Auster), Virg. G. 4, 261: hastae, Sil. 5, 332: sibi introrsum et sub lingua ers. 2, 9: increpor a cunctis totumqu immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 646: ipse publicato nobis, quod immurmurat, *whispers*, Macr. S. 6, 7: quum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm 12, 16.

im-mūsĭcus (inm.), a, um, *adj unmusical:* Tert. Apol. 1.

immussŭlus (immusŭlus), i, *m. the young of the sea-eagle*, Falco albicilla, Linn., in which the tail has not yet acquired the white plumage. It was formerly imagined to be a distinct species, and called Falco ossifraga or melanaetus, Gmelin: Plin. 10, 7, 8 Arn. 2, 84.

im-mūtābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj. unchangeable, unalterable:* esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: immutabilis et aeterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2: comprehensio (with stabilis), id. Acad. 2, 8, 23: spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: necessitas, Quint. 2, 13, 1: pondus verborum, Stat. Th. 1, 212. *Comp.:* concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32.

immūtābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [immuto] *changed, altered:* vestitus atque ornatus, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 8.

im-mūtābĭlĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f. unchangeableness, immutability:* in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābĭlĭter, *adv. unchangeably* Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99: App. de Mundo p. 74.

immūtātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immuto]. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another:* verborum, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176: si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τρόπους, id. Brut. 17, 69: immutationes nusquam crebriores, *metonymies*, id. Or. 27, 94: Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, quum *c* pro *g* uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12.

immūtātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a changer:* Oros. 7, 43.

im-mūtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj unchanged, unaltered* (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerun aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2 53, 162.

immūtātus, *Part.* [immuto].

im-mūtesco (inm.), tŭi, 3. *v. n incep. to become dumb* or *speechless* immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16.

immŭtĭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj* [mutilo] *maimed, mutilated:* immutilato corpore, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366 13.

im-mŭtĭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj unmutilated, entire:* Cod. Theod. 4 22, 1.

im-mūto (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a to change, alter:* ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 300: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Am. 15, 54: me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28: ut ejus orbis (*i. e.* signiferi) unaquaeque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetque coelum, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: temeritas filii comprobavit; verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic: comprobavit filii temeritas, id Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: quum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Fl. 14, 33. **II.** Esp. in rhetor.: *to put, by metonymy, one word for another:* immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet: Ennius horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu, quum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, id. Or. 27, 92.

imo, *adv.* v. immo.

im-pācātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not peaceable, unquiet:* aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, *warlike*, Virg. G 3, 408: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 137: quies alti pelagi, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 70: vita

Sen. de Ira 3, 27 *fin.*: odia, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 212.

impactĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] *a striking against, concussion, impact*: nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *fin.*

impactus, *Part.* [impingo].

impāges (inp.), is, *f.* [PAG, root of pango: cf. compages] *the border* or *frame which surrounds the pannel of a door*: Vitr. 4, 6.

im-pallesco (inp.), lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow* or *turn pale at*: nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

impalpebrātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [palpebrae] *loss of motion in the eyelids*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

im-par (inp.), ăris, *adj. uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality: stellarum numerus par an impar sit, (nescitur), Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, *with a larger number*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: numero deus impare gaudet, Virg. E. 8, 75: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar: testa parem fecit, *shorter* (than the other two), Ov. M. 8, 662: cui (Veneri) placet impares formas atque animos sub juga ahenea mittere, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 11: formae, id. S. 2, 2, 30: si toga dissidet impar, rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 96: acer coloribus impar, *party-coloured*, Ov. M. 10, 95: quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: impares leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10. With *dat.*: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, *so inconsistent*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19. **II.** Esp. *unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker*. With *dat.*: Phthius Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id. Od. 4, 6, 5: derepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23: muliebre corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57: senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, ib. 14, 54: optimatium conspirationi, Suet. Caes. 15: militum ardori, id. Oth. 9: bello, Tac. H. 1, 74. With *abl.*: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306. *Absol.* with or without a limiting *abl.*: viribus impar, id. M. 5, 610: par audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1: omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15: Batavi impares numero, Tac. H. 4, 20: obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34: pater consularis, avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50: Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, ib. 1, 53. **2.** Poet. transf.: *beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to*: judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156: pugna, Virg. Aen. 12, 216: imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18. With *inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.

im-părātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f. indigestion*: Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

im-părātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*: ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 84: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed erat paratus, Cic. Brut. 37, 139: paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat, id. Mil. 21, 55: inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15: breve tempus longum est imparatis, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2: istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 8. *Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 *fin.*

impārens, *disobedient*: Fest. *s. v.*

impārentĭa or **impārĭentĭa**, ae, *f.* [pareo] *disobedience*: Gell. 1, 13 (*al.* impatientia).

im-părĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. unequal, unlike*: aevum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

im-părĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. inequality, difference* (rare): soloecismus Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, Gell. 5, 20.

impărĭter, *adv. unequally*: versibus impariter junctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

impartio, v. impertio.

impascor (inp.), sci, 3. *v. n. dep.* [pasco] *to feed* or *be pastured in*: loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

im-passĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. incapable of passion, passionless*: deus, Lact. 1, 3: Tert. Apol. 10.

im-passĭbĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. incapability of suffering* = ἀπάθεια: Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

im-pastus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 339: volucres, Lucan. 6, 628.

im-pătĭbĭlis (inp. and impetib.), e, *adj.* **I.** Pass.: *insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolorem vos, quum improbis poenam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57: cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24: valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76: scelus, App. Apol. p. 328: chamaeleon coraci, Sol. 40 *fin.*: turpe atque impatibile est, attonito animo et fronte moesta laetos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103. **II.** Act.: *incapable of suffering*: sapiens ex bruto, impatibile de patibili nunquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

im-pătĭens (inp.), entis, *adj. that cannot bear, will not endure* or *suffer, impatient*: constr. usu. with *gen.*; rarely with *inf.* or *absol.* With *gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: impatiens viae, id. M. 6, 322: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99: vulneris, Virg. Aen. 11, 639: morbi, Suet. Gramm. 3: morae, Sil. 8, 4: aeger mora et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: maeroris, Suet. Cal. 24: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2: impatiens expersque viri, *not enduring, avoiding*, Ov. M. 1, 479: Nympharum, ib. 4, 260: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296: irae, *incapable of restraining his wrath*, Ov. M. 13, 3: Galli flagrantes ira, cujus impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38. *Sup.*: sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23. With *inf.*: cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35. *Absol.*: nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1. **2.** Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. A. A. 2, 60: esculus humoris, Plin. 16, 40, 79: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4: terra hominum, Lucan. 7, 866: solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammae lactis, *that cannot keep in the milk*, Plin. 23, 2, 32. **II.** *that does not feel* or *suffer, insensible, apathetic* (rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9: Lact. 5, 22.

impătĭenter (inp.), *adv. impatiently, unwillingly*: amavi juvenem tam ardenter quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: Tac. A. 4, 17. *Comp.*: Plin. Ep. 6, 1: Just. 12, 15. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 9, 22.

im-pătĭentĭa (inp.), ae, *f. unwillingness* or *inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience.* With *gen.*: impatientia nauseae, Suet. Cal. 23 *fin.*: frigorum, Plin. 11, 23, 27: silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52: Veneris, *impatience for*, App. M. 2, p. 121. *Absol.*: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 63. **II.** *insensibility, impassibility, apathy* = ἀπάθεια: Sen. Ep. 9

impausābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [pausa] *unceasing, incessant*: Ἀληκτὼ Graece impausabilis dicitur, Fulg. Myth. 1, 6.

impausābĭlĭter (inp.), *adv. incessantly*: sumere cibum, Coel. Aur. Tard 3, 2 *med.*

impăvĭdē (inp.), *adv. fearlessly, intrepidly*: exhausto poculo, Liv. 39 50.

im-păvĭdus (inp.), a, um, *adj. fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): ludere pendentes pueri et lambere matrem impavidi, Enn. Ann. 1, 74; imitated by Virg. Aen. 8, 633: si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7 Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: leo, Virg. Aen. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.

impeccābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [pecco] *faultless, sinless, impeccable*. Gell. 17, 19.

impeccantĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *faultlessness, sinlessness*: Eccl.

impĕdātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedo] *a propping, supporting*: Col. 4, 13, 1.

impĕdĭco (inp.), 1. *v. a.* [pedica] *to catch, entangle*: cassibus, Amm. 30, 4. (Hence Fr. *empêcher.*)

impĕdīmentum (inp.), i, *n.* (old form, impelimenta, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. letter D, *no.* 1. 5) [impedio] *that which entangles* or *impedes, a hinderance, impediment*: compeditos primo aegre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum impedimentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve impedimentum, id. Rep. 1, 3: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: Ter. And. 4, 2, 24: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. **II.** Meton. *plur.* impedimenta, *luggage*, and esp. milit. *t. t. the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burthen and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: impedimentis direptis, ib. 2, 17: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci, eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack-horses*, ib. 7, 45 interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit Front. Strat. 2, 1.

impĕdĭo (inp.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum (*in tmesi*: inque peditur, inque peditus, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 394, *etc.*), 4. *v. a.* [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio: lit. to entangle the feet] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410: ipsus illic sese jam impedivit in plagas, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 11. sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28: reti impedit pisces, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 17. equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. F. 2, 736 **2.** Transf. in gen.: *to clasp, encircle, embrace*: narrare parantem impedit amplexu, id. M. 2, 433: viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9: crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67: cornua sertis novis, Ov. M. 2, 868: medium crus nigris pellibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 27: ingentem clipeum informant, septenosque orbibus orbes impediunt, *surround, encircle*, Virg. Aen. 8, 447. **II.** Fig.: *to entangle, embarrass*: impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expedivi animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 18, 44: qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 2: dum alios servat, se impedivit interim, Pl. Rud. prol. 37: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5 25: mentem dolore, Cic. Coel. 24, 60

III. Meton.: *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: constr. with *acc.*, *abl.* with or without *ab* or *in*, *subj.*, *inf.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. Fam. 9, 19: discendi studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr. 3, 25, 63: ne forte qua re impediar atque alliger, id. Att. 8, 16: mea dubitatio aut impedire profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, id. Fam. 7, 5: iter, id. Am. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7: belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 *fin.*: quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59. With *ab*, *in*, or simple *abl.*: sibi non fuisse dubium, quin a re publica bene gerenda impediretur, id. Balb. 20, 47: ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur, id. Mur. 19, 39: aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5. 3: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, Tac. A. 1, 39. With *subj.*: id in hac disputatione *de fato* casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1: ut nulla re impedirer quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, id. Att. 4, 2: nec aetas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, id. de Sen. 17, 60. With *inf.*: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi? id. Off. 2, 2, 8: id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: ne qua mora ignaros pubemque educere castris impediat, Virg. Aen. 11, 21. With *dat.*: novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hinderance*, Varr. L. L. 9, 14, 131, § 20. *Absol.*: omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19: ut omnia quae impediant, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28: de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.

impĕdītĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio] *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare): animus in somniis liber est sensibus et omni impeditione curarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: Arn. 2, 52.

impĕdīto (inp.), 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to hinder, impede*: Stat. Th. 2, 590.

impĕdītor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hinderer, obstructer*: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

impĕdītus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impedio]. II. Adj.: *hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, impeded.* Of persons: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 8: impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: agmen, Liv. 43, 23: itinere impediti, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: malis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97. *Comp.*: si durior accidisset casus, impeditiores fore videbantur, Auct. B. Alex. 14 *fin.* 2. Of things: vineae nexu traducum impeditae, Tac. H. 2, 25: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *attended with difficulty*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: impedito animo, *engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: dies tristi omine infames et impediti, Gell. 4, 9: disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54: oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 42: bellum, Tac. A. 4, 46: quum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. *Sup.*: itinera, id. B. C. 3, 77. quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? *a great encumbrance*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54. Esp. of places: *blocked up, difficult to pass, full of obstacles*: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: silvae impeditae, ib. 5, 21. *Comp.*: longius impeditioribus locis secuti, ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2. *Sup.*: silvae undique impeditissimae, *exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.

impĕdo (inp.), 1. *v. a.* [pedo] *to prop, support*: vineam, Col. 4, 15, 2.

impēlīmenta, v. impedimentum.

im-pello (inp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to push, drive,* or *strike against*: cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib. 2, 5, 3: aequora remis, Ov. M. 3, 657: impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Cal. 57: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2. Poet.: auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21: maternas aures (luctus), Virg. G. 4, 349: sensus, Lucr. 1, 304: colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175: cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia coelum, Sil. 11, 217: quum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not discharge its waters into*, Lucan. 5, 437. 2. Esp.: *to drive on, set in motion, urge on, impel*: biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: navem triplici versu (remorum), Virg. Aen. 5, 119: puppim remis velisque, Sil. 1, 568: ratem (levis aura), Ov. M. 15, 697: currum, Val. Fl. 6, 6: equum calce, Sil. 7, 697: Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Virg. G. 4, 305: aequor velis, Tac. A. 2, 23: utque impulit arma, *brandished*, Virg. Aen. 8, 3: remos, ib. 4, 594: sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov. M. 11, 325: semen vehementius urinam impellit, *promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118: praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic. Clu. 26, 70: impellere ruentem, Tac. H. 2, 63 procumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur ilex, *is thrown down*, Lucan. 3, 440: impulit aciem, *broke*, Liv. 9, 40: hostem primo impetu impulit, id. 9, 27: in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22: se in vulnus, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.*: inque meos ferrum flammasque Penates impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552: ferrum capulo tenus, Sil. 9, 382: (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id. 7, 482. II. Fig.: *to impel, incite, urge*; esp. *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: constr. usually with *acc.* of the pers., and *acc.* of the thing with *ad* or *in*, or with *subj.*: less freq. with an *adverb*, the *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, or *absol.* With *in*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: in sermonem, id. de Or. 2, 89, 363: in plurimas animum audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43. With *ad*: ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19: aliquos ad omne facinus, id. Rep. 6, 1: ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36: ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85. With *subj.*: quae causa nos impulerit ut haec tam sero literis mandaremus, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51. With an *adverb*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30. With *inf.*: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi telis? Virg. Aen. 2, 520: Tac. A. 14, 60: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14. With simple *acc.*: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, id. S. 1, 3, 65: solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem impulit, *has aroused my feelings*, Virg. Aen. 4, 23: Val. Fl. 4, 486. In *pass.*: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: immenso Achaicae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, *for giving an impulse to*, i. e. *for changing manners*, Plin. 33, 11, 53: praemia impulsi tantum belli, *only just begun*, Lucan. 5, 330. *Absol.*: cui (δαιμονίῳ) semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic. Div 1, 54, 122: qui nullo impellente fallebant, id. Flacc. 9 20 uno ictu frequenter impellunt (sententiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48.

im-pendĕo (inp.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* t *hang over, to overhang.* A. Neutr. arbor in aedes illius impendet, Ulp Dig. 43, 26, 1: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 62: poëtae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, ib. 4, 16, 35. mons altissimus (itineri) impendebat Caes. B. G. 1, 6. II. Fig.: *to hang* or *hover over, to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Pl. Epid. 1 2, 32: omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: quid sibi impenderet, coepit suspicari, id Cluent. 24, 66: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea depellere potuissetis? id. Mil. 28, 76: ut ea, quae partim jam assunt, partim impendent, moderate feramus, id. Fam. 4, 14: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, ib. 8, 11: belli magni timor impendet, id. Fam. 2, 11: vento impendente, Virg. G. 1, 365: pluvia impendente, ib. 4, 191: magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2. B. Act.: mare quae impendent vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 327. Fig.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 2.

impendĭa, ae, v. impendium.

impendĭo, *adv. by a great deal greatly, very much*: with comparatives. impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, Gell. 18, 12: impendio probabilius, id. 19, 13: leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18. 2. With verbs: impendio infit, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7: quum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App. M. 2, p. 122.

impendĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impendium] *that spends too much, extravagant*: Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 12.

impendĭum (inp.), ĭi, *n.* (also *fem* impendia, Inscr.) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic Quint. 3, 12: reposcere rationem impendiorum, quae in educationem contulerit, Quint. 1, 10, 18: Suet. Caes. 54: Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 38. Esp. in *abl.*: *at* or *with an expense, with a loss*: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, id. 18, 3, 3: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin. 34, 11, 25: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturos, Curt. 9, 4 *med.*: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin.* 2. Transf.: nulla fodiendi impendia, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203. II. Esp.: *interest paid on a loan*: usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50, § 183: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34. 2. Transf.: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, id. Brut. 4, 16: magni impendia mundi, *tribute*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 88.

im-pendo (inp.), di, sum, 3. *v. a* lit. *to weigh upon*; hence *to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, Cic Verr. 4, 30, 68: numos in navem, Ulp Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9: pecuniam in opsonio Paul. ib. 24, 1, 31 *fin.*: HS. octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: istuc, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum, Cic. Verr. 5, 19, 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint. 3, 12: certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227. II. Fig. *to expend, devote, employ, apply*: impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus Vell. 2. 89: vitam usui alicujus Tac. A.

12, 65: vitam patriae, Lucan. 2, 382: biennium libris componendis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint 3, 6, 21: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov. M. 13, 266: hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr. 1: quae (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint. Prooem. § 1: aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 33.

im-pĕnĕtrābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable:* silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 *med.:* tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 30: cruppellarii accipiendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quae impenetrabilia quaeque pervia, ib. 12, 35. ‖. Fig.: *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* patet impenetrabilis ille luctibus, Sil. 6, 413: blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: mens irae, Sil. 7, 561: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac. A. 4, 12.

impenetrale, cujus ultimum penetrale intrare non licet, Fest. *s. v.*

impensa (inp.), ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense:* impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att. 13, 25: arationes magna impensa tueri, id. Verr. 3, 21, 53: columnae nulla impensa dejectae, ib. 1, 55, 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18. In *plur.:* impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: ludorum ac munerum, Suet. Tib. 34: publicae, Tac. H. 4, 40. **2.** Fig.: cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63: operum, Virg. Aen. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53. ‖. Meton.: *materials, ingredients:* for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, *etc.*): Front. Aq. 124: of the stuffing for sausages, *etc.:* Arn. 7, 231: of sacrifices: Petr. 137: of masonry: Pall. 1, 13.

impensē (inp.), *adv. at great cost, expensively:* bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20. **2.** Transf. *exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously.* With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36: Liv. 40, 35: petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18: demirari, Gell. 9, 9. *Comp.:* eo facio id impensius, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56: consulere, Virg. Aen. 12, 20: venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314: accendi certamina in castris, Liv. 4, 46. With adjectives: impense improbus, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10.

impensus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impendo]. ‖. Adj.: *ample, considerable, great:* impenso pretio, *at a high price*, Cic. Att. 14, 13: Caes. B. G. 4, 2: also *absol.* impenso, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245. **2.** Transf. *large, great, strong, vehement; dear, expensive:* in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44: libido, Lucr. 5, 962: opera, Gell. 9, 14. *Comp.:* impensior cura, Ov. M. 2, 405: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1 *ext.:* damnum, Gell. 20, 1: vae misero illi, cujus cibo iste factu'st impensior, *stouter, fatter*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 26: ingrato homine nihil impensiu'st, *more expensive*, id. Bac. 3, 2, 10. *Sup.:* preces, Suet. Tib. 13.

impensus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *outlay, expense* (for impensa): majore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

impĕrātīvē (inp.), *adv. imperatively:* Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

impĕrātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impero] *of* or *proceeding from a command, commanded:* feriae, *extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate*, Macr. S. 1, 16: in gramm., modus, *the imperative.*

impĕrātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* (old form endoperator *or* induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100: Lucr. 4, 968) [id.] *one who exercises the imperium:* Orig. a milit. term, *a commander-in-chief, general*, στρατηγός: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: bonus ac fortis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. Manil. 10, 28: quum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, id. B. C. 2, 26: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus, ib. 3, 71: Cic. Phil. 14, 4, 11: Liv. 27, 19. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Fam. 5, 5: Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori, ib. 5, 7. Hence also, **3.** *the title of the Roman emperors*, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 630): Suet. Caes. 76: id. Claud. 12. Hence *absol.* Imperator, *a Roman emperor:* velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, id. Galb. 6: id. Claud. 13. ‖. Transf. in gen. *any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:* (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, *i. e. consuls*, Sall. C. 6: (vis venti) induperatorem classis super aequora verrit, *admiral*, Lucr. 5, 1226: imperator histricus, *director, manager*, Pl. Poen. prol. 4: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Rep. 4, 7: dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1: vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5: *an epithet of Jupiter:* Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 129. **2.** *the winner in some game of skill:* Vop. Proc. 13.

impĕrātōrĭē (inp.), *adv. like a general:* dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.

impĕrātōrĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] *pertaining to a general:* quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: jus, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57: partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: nomen, Cic. Fam. 11, 4: consilium, id. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque, Plin. Pan. 13: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. 19, 1, 5. ‖. *imperial:* genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Cal. 42.

impĕrātrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [impero] *she who commands, a mistress* (rare): fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e.* Clodia) in insidiis locatos, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8. (Hence It. *imperatrice;* Fr. *impératrice.*)

impĕrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is commanded, a command, order:* jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: more freq. *plur.:* imperata facere, ib. 2, 3: id. B. C. 1, 60: imperata detrectare, Suet. Caes. 54: Senones ad imperatum non venire, *according to orders, as ordered*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

impĕrātus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a command, order* (rare): imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7.

im-perceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unperceived, unknown* (rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *more incomprehensible*, Gell. 14, 1.

imperco (inp., also imparco), 3. *v. n.* [parco] *to spare:* huic impercito, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 12.

im-percussus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not struck, unstruck:* pedes, *noiseless*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

im-perdĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not destroyed, not slain* (poet.): vos, o Grajis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg. Aen. 10, 430: pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84.

imperfectē, *adv. imperfectly, incompletely:* Gell. 2, 8.

im-perfectĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f. imperfection:* Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

im-perfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* sunt omnia in quaedam genera partita aut inchoata nulla ex parte perfecta: imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulcrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Tim. 4: quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 427: pars imperfecta manebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: cibus, *undigested*, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Caes. 26: qui imperfectum librum suppleverit, ib. 56: opera imperfecta reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: vita, Lucr. 3, 971.

im-perfossus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpierced, unstabbed:* Ov. M. 12, 496.

imperfundĭes (inp.), ēi, *f.* [perfundo] *filth:* Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

impĕrĭābĭlĭter (inp.), *adv.* [imperium] *commandingly, imperiously:* Cato in Charis. p. 181 P.

impĕrĭālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [id.] *of the empire* or *emperor, imperial:* statuta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3: praeceptum, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: culmen, Amm. 21, 16.

impĕrĭālĭter (inp.), *adv. imperially:* existimantes, Cod. Justin. 6, 51, 1. *f.*

impĕrĭōsē (inp.), *adv. imperiously, tyrannically:* non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29: imperiosius, Varr. in Non. 287, 20.

impĕrĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] *possessed of command, farruling, mighty, powerful:* urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: populi, id. Or. 34, 120: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 19: dictatura, Liv. 7, 40: virga, *the fasces*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), Plin. 30, 1, 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8. ‖. Esp. in a bad sense, *imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.:* Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: inedia, Plin. 29, 1, 8: imperiosius aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34.

impĕrītē (inp.), *adv. unskilfully ignorantly, awkwardly:* imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24. Ellipt.: hoc imperite (*suppl.* factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81. *Comp.:* quid potuit dici imperitius? id. Balb. 8, 20. *Sup.:* quum est illud imperitissime dictum, ib. 11, 27.

im-pĕrītĭa (inp.), ae, *f. inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness:* Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. praef. § 12. In *plur.:* id. 7, 17 *in lemm.*

impĕrĭto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [impero] *to command, govern, rule:* with *acc.* (rare): quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 47: aequam rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189. With *dat.:* magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1041: magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, ib. 2, 7, 81: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Virg. Aen. 12, 719: naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat

Sall. J. 76. *Pass. impers.:* quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. 21, 1. *Absol.:* Veleda late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, ib. 79. *Pass. impers.:* quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4 *fin.*

im-pĕrītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. inexperienced in, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience:* constr. usually with the *gen.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *in.* With *gen.:* summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus foederis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, *with no experience of life*, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: poëmatum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89. *Absol.:* quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. Rep. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49: imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: contio quae ex imperitissimis constat, Cic. Am. 25, 95. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poëma imperito quodam initio fusum, Quint. 9, 4, 114. With *in:* in his non imperitus, Vitr. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27.

impĕrium (inp.), ii, *n.* [impero] lit. *that which is put* or *conferred upon any one*, espec. *delegated power*, and in partic. *an authority conferred by the Roman people:* it was of two kinds, imperium merum, *military command*, which was specially conferred by a lex curiata, which was exercised only out of the city, and without which no military operation could be considered as done on behalf of the state: and imperium mixtum, *a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil* (not criminal) *part of the law* (v. Smith's Ant. 629): imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 45: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, id. Rep. 2, 13: in provincias praetores mittuntur, neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40: de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Caes. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explere, id. Caes. 26. Hence often opposed to magistratus: cum imperio aut magistratu, *in a military* or *civil command*, id. Tib. 12: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, *military and civil commands*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: magistratus, imperia, amicitiae anteponere, id. Am. 17, 63. **2.** Meton. for imperator, *a commanding officer, commander, general:* imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 31. (ii) *any public officer* (rare): erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praefectis atque exactoribus, ib. 3, 32. **3.** *the imperial government, the government:* tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: id. Cal. 12. **II.** *the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty* in general: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2: Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. Manil. 12, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id. Am. 8, 28: de imperio dimicare, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3: sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, ib. 2, 5 *fin.:* quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, ib. 1, 17: qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, ib. 2, 1. **2.** *dominion, realm, empire:* duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic. Am. 3, 11: jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri poeniteret, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.:* finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg. Aen. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 14: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: breviarium totius imperii, ib. 101. **III.** *command, order* in general: si quid opus est, impera, imperium exsequar, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 1: nunc pergam heri imperium exsequi, ib. 1, 1, 106: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, id. Bac. 3, 3, 55: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium heri sui servus facit, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 1: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.:* imperium negligere, ib. 5, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, ib. 2, 22 *fin.:* imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, Sall. C. 19: imperio Jovis huc venio, Virg. Aen. 5, 726: et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis edocet, ib. 5, 747: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: neglecto medentium imperio, Plin. Pan. 22: elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1. **2.** *the right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control:* *Mes.* Nempe jubes? *Me.* Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 41: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 6: eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: *An.* Sta illico. *Ge.* Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, *authoritatively, imperiously*, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: imperium domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 48: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

im-perjūrātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. that is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov. Ib. 78.

im-permissus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unlawful, forbidden:* gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27.

im-permixtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unmixed:* lymphorem, Lucil. in Non. 212, 3.

im-pĕro (inp.), avi, atum (old form imperassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6), 1. *v. a.* [paro] lit. *to put upon* (cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder"), used in fig. sign. only: constr. with *acc.* of direct object, and *dat.* of indirect: noli obsecro lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *do not bring trouble upon me*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 60. Hence, *to impose as a burthen, tax*, etc. commonly translated, *to order to furnish* or *supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for:* quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30: negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remiges imperasse, id. Flacc. 14, 33: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta millia imperat, Sall. J. 62: arma, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.:* equites civitatibus, id. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.:* quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti imperat, ib. 1, 7: obsides reliquis civitatibus, ib. 7, 64: Suet. Caes. 25: nonnunquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui coenam imperaret, *ordered to get him his supper*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14. **II.** Hence in gen. *to command, order, enjoin:* faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Poen. 5, 3, 29: quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7: certum modum, Quint. 11, 2, 27: moram et sollicitudinem initiis impero, id. 10, 3, 9: utque imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51. In *pass.:* quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43. With *inf.:* animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat horis, Ov. M. 2, 118: has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Cal. 25: haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non invitus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21. With a *relative clause* (rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 46. With *subj.:* his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: letoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670. With *dat.* only: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 14. *Absol.:* *Pa.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 1. **2.** Polit. *t. t. to order the citizens to assemble, to summon:* dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum: *impero qua convenit ad comitia centuriata*, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75, § 88: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 52. **3.** In medic. *to order, prescribe:* non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen. de Ira 1, 16: si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels. 7, 20. **4.** In gram.: imperandi declinatus, *inflections of the imperative*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 168, § 32. **III.** *to command, govern, rule over* (of nations, public officers, *etc.*): with *dat.* or *absol.:* qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40: nulla est tam stulta civitas, quae non injuste imperare malit, quam servire juste, ib. 3, 18: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare, id. Manil. 19, 56: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall J. 13: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51: recusabat imperare, *i. e. to be emperor.* Plin. Pan. 5: ipsum quandoque imperaturum, Suet. Claud. 3. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, *to receive orders* or *instructions:* nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. quum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62. **2.** In gen. *to command, master, govern, rule, control:* imperare liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.:* ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Am. 22, 82: accensae irae, Ov. M. 9, 28: dolori, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: imperat arvis, *forces to be productive*, Virg. G. 1, 99: sola terrae seges imperatur, Tac. G. 26: fertilibus

agris non est imperandum, Sen. Tranq. 15: sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, Col. 3, 3, 6: alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre possit, Sen. Tranq. 4: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19. *Absol.*: animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint. 7, 7, 7.

im-perpĕtŭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not perpetual*: Sen. Ep. 72.

im-persōnālis (inp.), e, *adj. impersonal*: verba, in grammar, Charis. 2: Diom. 1.

impersōnālĭter, *adv. impersonally*: sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, *without naming the person*, Flor. Dig. 45, 3, 15.

impersōnātīvus (inp.), i, *m.* (*sc.* modus) [persona] *the impersonal mood, i. e. the infinitive*: Diom. p. 331 P.

im-perspĭcŭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not clear, obscure*: judicum ingenia, Plin. Ep. 1, 20 *fin.*

im-perterrĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undaunted, unterrified* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 10, 770: Sil. 14, 187.

im-pertīlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [partilis] *indivisible*: Aug. de Mus. 6 *fin.*

im-pertĭnens (inp.), entis, *adj. not pertaining to*: dii (*i. e.* Seditio, Discordia, *etc.*), Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

im-pertio (inp.; also impart.), īvi *or* ii, ītum (also in the depon. form impertiri, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22), 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart*: constr. usu. with *acc.* of direct object; *dat.* of indirect: si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Am. 19, 70: oneris mei partem nemini impertio, id. Sull. 3, 9: te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuae suavitatis aliquid impertias, id. de Or. 2, 4, 16: imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id. Rep. 2, 28: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, *salutes thee heartily*, id. Att. 2, 12: hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: talem te et nobis impertias, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: a te peto, ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, id. Att. 9, 11, A: aures studiis honestis, Tac. A. 14, 21: nihil tuae prudentiae ad salutem meam, Cic. Att. 3, 15: (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27. In *pass.*: viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, *in return for these benefits*, Liv. 21, 41. *Absol.*: quibus potest, impertit, Lucil. in Non. 37, 22: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 68. II. With *acc.* of person and *abl.* of thing: *to make one a sharer* or *partaker in, to present with*: advenientem peregre herum suum Stratippoclem salva impertit salute Epidicus, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 23: Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: obsecret, se ut nuntio hoc impertiam, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 27: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37: solos nunquam donis impertiendos putavit, id. Aug. 25.

impertior, v. impertio.

impertītĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impertio] *an imparting*: honoris, Arn. 2, 43.

impertītus, a, um, *Part.* [impertio].

im-perturbābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be disturbed, imperturbable*: locus quietis imperturbabilis, Aug. Conf. 4, 11.

im-perturbātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f. freedom from disturbance, tranquillity*, ἀπάθεια: Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

im-perturbātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (rare): imperturbato ore, Ov. Ib. 562: imperturbata publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*

im-pervĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious*: amnis, Ov. M. 9, 106: iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11: itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: tellus, *inaccessible*, Val. Fl. 2, 643. Transf.: lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 43.

impĕte (inp.), v. impetus.

impĕtĭbĭlis (inp.), e, v. impatibilis.

impĕtīgĭnōsus (inp.), i, *m.* [impetigo] *one who has the impetigo*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 6.

impĕtīgo (inp.), ĭnis, *f.* [impeto] *a scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo*: Cels. 5, 28, 17: Col. 6, 31, 2: *a disease of plants*: Plin. 17, 24, 37.

im-pĕto (inp.), 3. *v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack*: cedentem Acheloius heros impetit, Stat. Th. 8, 523: aliquem arcu, Lucan. 6, 394: os hasta, Sil. 5, 273. *Absol.*: (apes) impetentes a se ejiciunt fucos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8. II. Transf.: *to accuse*: aliquem edacitatis, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

impetrābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [impetro]. I. Pass.: *easy to be obtained, attainable*: cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29: venia, id. 36, 33: omnia impetrabilia et tuta apud Romanos, id. 25, 29: impetrabile votum facite Junoni, Prop. 4, 1, 101: quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv. 30, 16. II. Act.: *that easily obtains* or *effects, successful*: non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 40: impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, id. Merc. 3, 4, 20: Nicator Seleucus efficaciae impetrabilis rex, Amm. 14, 8: dies, *on which a wish is gained, favourable, propitious*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 6.

impetrābĭlius, *comp. adv. with greater facility of attainment*: impetrabilius cuncta nunc petitis quam aliquando jussistis, Symm. Or. pro patr. 4.

impetrātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impetro] *an obtaining by request*: istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic. Att. 11, 22.

impetrātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *obtained by entreaty* or *vows*: augurium, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 190.

impetrātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who obtains*: Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 3.

impetrio (inp.), ītum, 4. *v. a.* (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. *t. t. to obtain by favourable omens*: ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28: in impetriendis consulendisque rebus, ib. 1, 2, 3: qui impetrire velit, ib. 2, 15, 35: impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 11.

impetrītum, i, *n.* [impetrio] *a favourable auspice* or *omen*: Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: Plin. 28, 2, 3.

im-petro (inp.), avi, atum (old *inf. fut.* impetrassere, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 6), 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure* (esp. by asking or entreating). With *acc.*: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 1: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Caesare impetravit, id. Fam. 13, 36: in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, id. Am. 20, 76: quum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratia, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 (chorus) impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: impetravit restitutionem patris, Quint. 7, 1, 42: provinciam, id. 6, 3, 68: impetrato fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 42. With *subj.*: *Cl.* Quid, si ego impetro atque exoro a villico, causa mea ut eam illi permittat? *St.* Quid si ego autem ab armigero impetro, eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassere, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 51: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9 *fin.*: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr. 52: tandem impetravi abiret, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 190. *Pass. impers.*: aegre ab iis impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (literae); ut vero ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30: Vell. 2, 107. *Absol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 14: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, Cic. Am. 11, 39: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: sperare, ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrare posse, ib. 5, 36. 2. *to obtain by favourable omens*: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, Plin. 2, 53, 54.

im-pĕtŭlans (inp.), antis, *adj. very petulant*: proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.* dub. (*al.* petulans).

impĕtŭōsē (inp.), *adv.* [impetus] *violently, impetuously*: Auct. de Prog Aug. 5.

impĕtus (inp.), ūs, *m.* (old and poet. *gen. sing.* impetis, Lucr. 6, 327: *abl.* impete, id. 2, 330: Ov. M. 3, 79, *etc.*) [impeto] lit. *a going against*: hence, *an attack, assault, onset*: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 44: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: in agros, Liv. 1, 5: ad regem, ib.: dare impetum in aliquem, id. 4, 28: capere impetum in aliquem, Plin. 9, 30, 48: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare Caes. B. G. 2, 6: impetus gladiorum excipere, ib. 1, 52: impetum sustinere, ib. 3, 2: ferre impetum, ib. 3, 19: fracto impetu levissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 1 5 b: impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2: coërcere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31. Poet.: non biformato impetu Centaurus, *with double-shaped attack*, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.* 2 Esp. in medic.: *an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm*: febris, Cels. 2, 15: pituitae, Plin. 28, 12, 50. coeliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53: oculorum, *inflammation*, id. 20, 3, 8: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21. 21, 89. 3. In mechanics, *the pressure* of a load: Vitr. 6, 3. II. In gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent* or *rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force*. Physical: (navem) manus una regit quantovis impete euntem, Lucr. 4, 904: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: impetus coeli, *rapid motion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: quieti corpus nocturno impetu dedi, *in the nocturnal revolution*, i. e. *in the night*, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: (venti flamina) ruunt impetibus crebris, Lucr. 1, 294: tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. 2. Mental *internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion*, etc.: *Sing.*: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5: impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229: actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: adolescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55: est prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Am. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.* *Plur.*: animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire coeperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 5.

im-pexus (inp.), a, um, *adj. uncombed*: stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Virg. G. 3, 366: caput impexa porrigine foedum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pr

crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen immane leonis terribili impexum seta, Virg. Aen. 7, 666. II. Fig.: antiquitas tristis et impexa, Tac. Or. 20.

impĭāmentum (inp.), i, *n.* [impio] *contamination, defilement* · Cypr. Ep. 63.

im-pĭco (inp.), 1. *v. a. to cover with pitch:* amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29.

impĭē (inp.), *adv. irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly:* quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: impie commissum, id. Leg. 2, 9, 21: impie ingratus esse, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53: loqui, *treasonably*, Suet. Dom. 10: deserere regem, Curt. 5, 12. *Sup.:* impiissime, Salvian. de Avar. 3.

im-pĭĕtas (inp.), ātis, *f. want of reverence* or *respect, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty:* nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66: impietatis duces, *of disloyalty, treason to one's country*, id. Am. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), *undutifulness to parents*, Quint. 7, 1, 52: Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem, *of high treason*, Tac. A. 6, 47.

im-pĭger (inp.), gra, grum, *adj. not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic:* se praebebat patientem atque impigrum, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: in scribendo impiger, id. Fam. 2, 1: vir ad labores belli impiger, id. Font. 15, 33: ceciditque in strage suorum, impiger ad letum, Lucan. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: Hercules, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Lucr. 5, 881: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1451: militia, Liv. 3, 5. With a partitive *gen.:* impiger fluminum Rhodanus, *the swiftest*, Flor. 3, 2, 4. With a limiting *gen.:* Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. A. 3, 48. With *inf.:* impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22. *Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

impigrē (inp.), *adv. actively, quickly, readily:* de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8.

impigrĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impiger] *activity, indefatigableness:* viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiae, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 125, 22.

im-pigrĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f. activity, indefatigableness:* impigritas pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

impĭlĭa (inp.), ĭum, *n. plu.* [pĭlus] *felt shoes:* Plin. 19, 2, 10.

im-pingo (inp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to drive into* or *at; to thrust, strike,* or *dash against:* pugnum in os impinge, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 5: a paucioribus Othonianis in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven to*, Tac. H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 13: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76: fustem alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: lapidem Aesopo, Phaedr. 3, 5, 4: agmina muris, Virg. Aen. 5, 805: impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 2: pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impegit, Quint. 4, 1, 61: clitellas ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8: nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: impingere se in columnas, *to dash oneself against*, id. de Ira 1, 16 *med.* Proverb.: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to kick aside, to abandon*, Petr. 46. 2. In gen.: *to hand, give to:* huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: alicui epistolam, id. Att. 6, 1: Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidinose, *to cast upon*, Tert. Idol. 2. II. Fig.: illum libido in contraria impinget, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.:* aliquem in litem ac molestiam, ib. 117: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will bring against you*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: naturae munus suum, Sen. Provid. 6 *ad fin.:* egestas Catilinam patriae suae impegit, *incited him against*, Flor. 3, 12, 12. beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id. de Ira 2, 8.

impinguo (inp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pinguis]. I. Act.: *to make fat:* impinguo πιαίνω, Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Jejun. 6. II. Neutr.: *to become fat:* porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lenis fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7.

impĭo (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [impius] *to render impious* or *sinful, to stain* or *defile with sin, to pollute:* si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 8: cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110: thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185: oculos, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43. *Pass. impers.:* toties Romanis impiatum est, quoties triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25.

impite, for impete (impeto), Fest. *s. v.*

im-pĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj. irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic, abandoned, wicked, impious:* me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scelerosus atque impius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15: impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum, ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt impium pro parricida, Quint. 8, 6, 30: impius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, qui affinem fortunis spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: (Danaides) impiae sponsos potuere duro perdere ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: Saturnus, ib. 2, 17, 22: Carthago, id. Od. 4, 8, 17: gens, Virg. G. 2, 537: dii, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac. A. 16, 31: poëtae, *accursed*, Cat. 14, 7. *Sup.:* impiissimus filius, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46. II. Of things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis, id. Od. 1, 3, 23: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802: bellum injustum atque impium, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: caedes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: proelia, ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Virg. Aen. 1, 294: facta, Ov. H. 10, 100: verba, Tib. 1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 46: fama, Virg. Aen. 4, 298: vivacitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 3. III. impia herba, *a plant*, perh. the *narrow-leaved Cudweed*, Filago gallica: Plin. 24, 19, 113.

im-plācābĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj. unappeasable, implacable:* seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: Liv. 8, 35: in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: grave et implacabile numen, Ov. M. 4, 452: Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 3: adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, ib. 12, 816: coelum, Sil. 17, 253: iracundiae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13.

im-plācābĭlĭtas (inpl.), ātis, *f. implacability:* Amm. 14, 1.

implācābĭlĭter (inpl.), *adv. implacably:* cui implacabilius irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13.

im-plācātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed:* (poet.): Charybdis Virg. Aen. 3, 420: gula, Ov. M. 8, 845.

im-plăcĭdus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.): Genauni, implacidum genus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat. Th. 9, 4: implacido letalis Sirius igni, id. S. 2, 1, 216: fores, Prop. 4, 9, 14.

implăgo (inpl.), 1. *v. a.* [plăga] *to bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare:* Fig.: Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

im-plānus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. uneven:* inter implana urbis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27.

implēbĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [impleo] *filling up:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

implectĭcus (inpl.), a, um, *adj* [implecto] *that turns with difficulty* Veg. Vet. 3, 29 dub.

im-plecto (inpl.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to plait, wind,* or *twist into, to wind* or *twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (usually in the *part. perf.*): multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App. Apol. p. 278: dracones quaternos quinosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 13, 13 capillus horrore implexus atque impeditus, App. Apol. p. 276: caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. G. 4, 482: manibus implexis, Sen. Ben. 1, 3. II. Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac. A. 16, 10.

implēmentum (inpl.), i, *n.* [impleo] *repletion*, as a diseased condition: capitis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

im-plĕo (inpl.), ēvi, ētum (syncop. forms, implerunt, implessem, *etc.* are not uncommon), 2. *v. a. to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill.* With *acc.* and *abl.:* is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevit mero pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 729: foros flammis, ib. 4, 605: herbarum succo expresso caput impleatur, *i. e. be moistened all over with*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.:* manum pinu flagranti, *fills his hand with*, i. e. *grasps*, Virg. Aen. 9, 72: fustibus istorum caput, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 6: quae (dolia) nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, id. Casin. 1, 35: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115: Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, *filled, swelled*, Virg. Aen. 7, 23. With *acc.* and *gen.:* ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. With *acc.* only: Col. 12, 36: alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 2. Esp. *to fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate.* praeparata nos implevimus coena, Petr. 16: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. 3. *to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout:* si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.:* implet corpus modica exercitatio, *makes stout*, id. 1, 3 *med.:* nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanae vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2, 14. 4. *to impregnate:* (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M. 11, 265: sues implentur uno coitu, Plin. 8, 51, 77. 5. *to fill up, amount to* a certain measure: mensuraque roboris ulnas quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748: arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202. II. Fig. in gen. *to fill, make full, satisfy.* With *acc.* and *abl.:* impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26: voce deos, Val. Fl. 2, 167: pectus falsis terroribus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Virg. Aen. 11, 274: multitudinem exspectatione vana, Liv. 36, 29: vacua causarum conviciis, Quint. 12, 9, 8: rem alioqui levem sententiarum pondere implere, id. 9, 3, 74: quum sese sociorum, quum regum sanguine implerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: se caedibus, Sil. 9, 528. With *acc.* and *gen.:* celeriter adolescentem suae temeritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46: aliquem spei animorumque, id. 7, 7: hostes fugae et formidinis, id. 10, 14. With *acc.* only: acta magni Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novercae, Ov. M. 9, 135· quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris, *hast filled with thy presence, thy greatness*, Plin. Pan. 15: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, Cic. Or. 29, 104: implere ceterorum rudes animos, Tac. A 1, 31: urbs deinde impletur (*sc.* contagione morbi), Liv. 4, 30: vestigia alicujus, *to follow after, imitate*, Plin

Ep. 8, 13. 2. Esp. *to fill up a* portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end:* puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338: octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 3, 1, 14: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitae cursum, Plin. 7, 16, 16 *fin.:* finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin.:* impleta ut essent sex millia, Liv. 33, 14: cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell. 2, 20.

3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content:* ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: promissum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: munia sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: inchoatas delationes, Ulp. Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: fata, Liv. 1, 7: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, impleverim! Plin. Ep. 1, 10: implere censorem, *to discharge the office of censor,* Vell. 2, 95 *fin.* (Hence It. *empiere;* Sp. *henchir.*)

implētus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [impleo].

implexĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [implecto] *an entwining, entangling:* serpentis gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

implexus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [implecto].

implexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an entwining, infolding, embrace* (only in the *abl. sing.*): polypus cavernam cancellato brachiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74: ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66.

implĭcāmentum (inpl.), i, *n.* [implico] *an involvement, entanglement.* Fig.: miseriarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 3 *med.*

implĭcātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement:* nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, *an interweaving, intermixing,* id. Inv. 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment,* id. Sest. 46, 99.

implĭcātrix ἐμπλεκτρία, Gloss. Philox.

implĭcātūra (inpl.), ae, *f.* [implico] *an entangling:* Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implĭcātus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [implico]. **II.** Adj.: *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate:* nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, id. de Or. 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. *med.* *Comp.:* implicatior ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6 *fin.* *Sup.:* obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell. 6, 2.

implĭciscor (inpl.), sci, 3. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to become confused, disordered:* *Am.* Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, impliciscier? *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95. In the *act.* form: ne quid tibi ex frigore impliciscat, Poet. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 13.

implĭcĭtē (inpl.), *adv. intricately:* non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

implĭcĭto (inpl.), 1. *v. a. freq.* [implico] *to entwine, interweave:* delphinus exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

implĭcĭtus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [implico].

im-plĭco (inpl.), avi, atum, *or* (esp. after the Aug. per.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* [lit. to fold into; hence] *to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp:* ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans, Cat. 61, 35: et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Virg. Aen. 12, 743: dextrae se parvus Iulus implicuit, ib. 2, 724: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: implicuitque comam laeva, *grasped,* Virg. Aen. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64: crinem auro, Virg. Aen. 4, 148: tempora frondenti ramo, ib. 7, 136: (aquila) implicuit pedes atque unguibus haesit, ib. 11, 752: effusumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus implicat, ib. 10, 894: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. J. 59: (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Virg. Aen. 7, 355. In the *part. perf.:* quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: folium implicatum, Plin. 21, 17, 65: impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: implicitis angue minante comis, id. H. 9, 94: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms,* Val. Fl. 1, 264. **II.** Fig.: *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage:* dii immortales vim suam tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Am. 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 18, 44: multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: bello, Virg. Aen. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv. 27, 43: nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded,* id. 40, 46: paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up,* Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21. In *part. perf.:* Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: graviore morbo implicitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. Manil. 7, 19.

2. Esp. *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated,* or *related:* (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60: (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174. In *part. perf.:* aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 12: implicatus amicitiis, id. Att. 1, 19: familiaritate, id. Pis. 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Am. 22, 85. (Hence Fr. *employer.*)

im-plōrābĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [imploro] *prayed to for help:* Val. Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba imploratio, id. Verr. 5, 63, 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

im-plōro (inpl.), avi, atum (old form, endoplorato implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: implorare namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis, Fest. *s. v.* endoplorato), 1. *v. a. to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore.* **I.** With personal objects: quem alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4: deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. Verr. 5, 72, 188: mulieres milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se Romanis traderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.:* imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3: a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt, Liv. 9, 4. **II.** With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore:* qui deus appellandus est? cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94 *fin.:* misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86: vestram fidem dignitatem, religionem in judicando non imploro, id. Verr. 3, 62, 146: implorarem sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23 64: Heracliti memoriam implorans, id. Acad. 2, 4 11: implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. Verr. 1, 3, 7: mater filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud,* ib. 5, 49, 129: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: unius opem, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: coelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135.

im-plumbo (inpl.), avi, 1. *v. a. to solder with lead:* ferreos cnodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr. 10, 6.

implūmis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [pluma] *without feathers, unfledged, callow:* assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64: coni (galearum), Sil. 8, 421. **II.** Transf.: *without hair, bald:* Plin. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

im-plŭo (inpl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to rain into* or *upon:* deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistunt, superjectae asperginis fragor impluat, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, *will rain,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 6. **II.** Act.: *to cause to rain upon, to wet:* Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573: in the *part. perf.:* impluviatus color quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18. Fig.: malum quum impluat ceteros, non impluat mihi, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 15.

implūtus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [impluo].

implŭvĭātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] *shaped like an* impluvium, *i. e. four-sided, having a square border:* vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women,* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

implŭvĭum (inpl.), ĭi, *n.* [impluo] *a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the* compluvium, q. v.: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: Cic. Verr. 1, 23, 61: Liv. 43, 13. **II.** Meton.: *the uncovered space in the atrium, including the* compluvium: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41 Vitr. 6, 4 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 427).

impoenĭtendus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [poenitet] *not to be repented of:* pauperies, App. M. 11, p. 271.

im-poenĭtens (inp.), entis, *adj. not repenting, impenitent:* cor, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 40, 27.

im-poenĭtentĭa (inp.), ae, *f. impenitence:* Hier. in Jesai. 18, 65, 23.

impoenītus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impŏlītē (inp.), *adv. without ornament:* tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

impŏlītĭa, ae, *f.* [impolitus] *want of neatness, carelessness, negligence:* si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, impolitiae notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas incuriae, Gell. 4, 12: impolitias censores facere dicebantur, quum equiti aes abnegabant ob equum male curatum, Fest. *s. v.*

im-pŏlītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpolished, rough:* structurae lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63. **II.** Fig.: *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined:* orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 133: Timaeus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, ib. 2, 14, 58: grammaticus, Quint. 1, 5, 7: impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictae, efferent se aliquando, *unfinished,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34.

im-pollūtus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unstained, unpolluted:* fides, Sil. 13, 679

virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, impollutus, ib. 16, 26.

impomenta quasi imponimenta, quae post coenam mensis imponebant, Fest. *s. v.*

im-pōno, sŭi, sĭtum (old forms of the *perf.* imposivit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposisse, id. Most. 2, 2, 4. Syncop. form of the *part. perf.* impostus, Lucr. 5, 544: Virg. Aen. 9, 716), 3. *v. a. to place, put, set* or *lay into, upon* or *in*: constr. usually with *acc.* and *dat.*, or another *acc.* with *in*; rarely with *in* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposivit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 27: pedem in undam, id. Most. 2, 2, 4. aliquem in rogum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: in ignem imposita'st: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: aliquid in foco Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16: coronam auream literis, Cic. Fl. 31, 76: collegae diadema, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: operi inchoato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 544: clitellas bovi, Cic. Att. 5, 15: juvenes rogis, Virg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: Pelion Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52: arces montibus impositae, *built upon*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: impositum saxis Anxur, id. S. 1, 5, 26: celeri raptos per inania vento imposuit coelo, *placed them in the sky as constellations* (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. M. 2, 507: molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 62: pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.*: quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togae, quae postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140. Sometimes with an *adv.* instead of *dat.*: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: eo milites imponere, ib. 42. **2.** Esp.: naut. *t. t. to put on board ship, to embark*: in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi, Caes. B. C. 3, 14: deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. B. G. 7, 58: vetustissima nave impositi, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 66. *Absol.*: ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. **3.** Medic. *t. t. to apply* (an external remedy): allium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 20, 6, 23: porrum vulneribus, ib.: raphanos super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id. 20, 4, 13: imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71. **4.** *to put* the male *to* the female: asinum equae, Col. 6, 36, 4. **II.** Fig. *to lay* or *impose upon; to throw* or *inflict upon; to put, set*, or *give to*: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Att. 13, 11: plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38: graviores labores sibi, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut illius dignitatem tuerer, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49: rei publicae vulnera, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17: belli invidiam consuli, Sall. C. 43: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: nimis duras leges huic aetati, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256: huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, *assign, give*, id. Verr. 3, 85, 197: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: finem spei, Liv. 5, 4: clausulam disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponerent, *gave the last touch to*, Quint. Prooem. § 4: summam manum operi, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 16: extremam manum bello, Virg. Aen. 7, 573: modum alicui, *to set bounds to, to restrain*, Liv. 4, 24: modum divortiis, Suet. Aug. 34. **2.** Esp. *to set over*, as overseer, commander, *etc.* si emimus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: consul est impositus nobis, id. Att. 1, 18: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. C. 51: Macedoniae regem, Liv. 40, 12: Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25: Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8: imposuistis (in) cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. **3.** *to lay* or *impose a tax, burthen*, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 4, 10: vectigal fructibus, id. Font. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12: tributum in capita singula, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: frumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 *fin.*

4. With *dat.* of pers.: *to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick*: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20. *Pass. impers.*: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr. 102.

imporco (inp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [porca] *to put into furrows*: semen imporcatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

im-portābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be borne, insupportable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *med.*

importātīcius (inp.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [importo] *brought in from abroad, imported*: Auct. B. Afr. 20.

im-porto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring, carry*, or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import*: qui (D. Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, id. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: aere utuntur importato, ib. 5, 12: importatum instrumentum balinei, Vell. 2, 114. **II.** Fig. *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause*: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, ib. 2, 15: calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: odium libellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: (perturbationes animi) important aegritudines anxias atque acerbas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: fraudem aut periculum, Liv. 39, 14: ignominiam (crimen), Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 5: Graecam linguam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113: grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, id. 2, 47, 48.

importūnē (inp.), *adv. unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently*: confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80: repetere, Paul. Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere versum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1. *Comp.*: insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2. *Sup.*: facere, Gell. 20, 6.

importūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [importunus] *unsuitableness, unfitness* (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, *dangerousness*, Gell. 3, 7. **II.** Esp. of character: *want of consideration* or *respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness, insolence*: importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. Verr. 3, 16, 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro hero, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21: Sall. J. 31.

importūnus (inp), a, um, *adj.* [portus] *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (in this sense rare): importunum, in quo nullum est auxilium, velut esse solet portus navigantibus, Fest. *s. v.*: aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall. J. 92: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540: Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12. **II.** *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3: importuna pauperies Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: Caphareus, *stormy*, Ov. M. 14, 481. **III.** Of character *wanting in consideration* or *respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, morose, churlish, cynical, cruel*: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Cluent. 63, 177: crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 47: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2: locutores, Gell. 1, 15: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: importunae volucres, id. S. 1, 8, 6. **2.** Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: libidines, ib. 4, 50, 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332: mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1.

im-portŭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj without a harbour*: mare, Sall. J. 17: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impos (inp.), ŏtis, *adj.* [POT, root of potis; cf. compos] *not master of, without power over, not possessed of*: homo, animi impos, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 94: impos sui amore coeco, Sen. Agam. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impŏsĭtīcius (inp.) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [impono] *laid on, applied*: canthari, *only laid on, not fastened*, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11. **II.** Fig.: nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis and publica), Ulp. Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impŏsĭtio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a laying on, application* (rare): succus vel semen impositione spicula e corpore ejicit, *by being laid on*, Plin. 27, 13, 115. **II.** Fig. in gramm. *the application of a name*: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5.

impŏsĭtīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] = impositicius, *applied*: nomina, *i. e. primitive names*, Plin. 28, 4, 6.

impŏsĭtor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who applies names*: Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 79, § 2.

impŏsĭtus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impono].

im-possĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. impossible*: impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, Just. 2, 4.

impossĭbĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis] *impossibility*: App. M. 6, p 179.

impostor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [impono] *a deceiver, impostor*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4: Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*

impostūra (inp.), ae, *f.* [id.] *deceit, imposture*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono.

im-pŏtens (inp.), entis, *adj. powerless, impotent, weak, feeble*: *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28 59: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 26. With *gen.*: *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14: equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7: impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious*: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: militibus impotens, *violent, despotic towards the soldiers*, Just. 26, 3.

Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10. 2. Of things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Partit. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, *etc.*), Quint. 12, 1, 6: superstitio, Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41: jussa mulierum, Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: freta, Cat. 4, 18.

impŏtenter (inp.), *adv. powerlessly, weakly:* elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48. **II.** *passionately, violently, intemperately:* aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13: dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33. *Sup.*: quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impŏtentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impotens] *inability, want of wealth, poverty:* magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16. **II.** *want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury:* impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: nunquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: muliebris, Tac. A. 1, 4: militum, ib. 14, 31: libidinis, Plin. 34, 3, 6: nullius astri gregem aestuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence*, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraepĕdītē (inpraep.), and **-to**, *adv. without hinderance:* impraepedite abduxit, Amm. 27, 10: impraepedito pergere, id. 26, 6.

im-praepĕdītus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. unhindered:* impraepedito cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5.

ĭm-praepūtĭātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. having the prepuce, uncircumcised:* Eccl.

im-praescĭentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f. a want of foreknowledge:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentĭārum (inpr.), *adv.* [in-praesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] *at present, for the present, now:* impraesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11 16 (*al.* in praesenti): Tac. A. 4, 59: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48: id ego quum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. Flor. p. 359: cui Varrones vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticabuntur, *at the present time*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. (*v.* Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 234 *sq.*)

im-praestābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj. useless:* Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*

im-pransus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. that has not breakfasted, fasting:* quia illo die impransus fui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse:* exsecraris illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: Plin. 5, 8, 8.

im-prĕcor (inpr.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to invoke* (good or evil) *on, to call down upon, to imprecate:* solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene, Petr. 78: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg. Aen. 4, 629: diras Pompeio, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, Mart. 7, 24, 7. **II.** *to pray to, call upon, invoke:* App. M. 2, p. 127: Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

imprensĭbĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [prehendo] *incomprehensible:* Gell. 11, 5.

impressē (inpr.), *adv. strongly, forcibly, impressively:* dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *med.* 2. Fig.: alte et impresse recogitare, Tert. Exhort. cast. 3: ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

impressĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprimo] *a pressing into* or *upon, an impressing, impression:* quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: impressiones numorum, *stamping, coining*, Auct. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25. 2. Esp. *an irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: Liv. 4, 28. 3. *a squeezing, pressure* of a multitude: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 30. **II.** Fig. of style: *a division:* si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, *division of time, beats*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185. 2. *a marked expression, emphasis:* in lingua explanata vocum impressio, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

impressus (inpr.), a, um, *Part.* [imprimo].

impressus (inpr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing upon, impression:* sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

imprīmis (inpr. and separately in primis), *adv. in the first place, chiefly, especially:* ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: multae res eum hortabantur: imprimis quod Aeduos in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: civitas in primis firma, ib. 5, 54: in primis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3.

im-prĭmo (inpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp,* or *dig into, to impress, imprint.* **I.** Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86: locus, ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin. 27, 76: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: notam labris dente, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12: dentes alicui, Lucan. 9, 806: aratrum muris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr. 105: Dido os impressa toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 659: impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21: sulcus altius impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: puteum, *to sink, dig*, Pall. 1, 34: ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, *pressed down*, Col. 3, 13, 1: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, Petr. 80: morsum, Col. 6, 17, 33: vulnus, id. 7, 11, 2: basia, Mart. 10, 42, 5: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. M. 8, 453: impressoque genu nitens, Virg. Aen. 12, 303: exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, Plin. 17, 16, 26: num levior cippus non imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37: transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, *pressed down, bended*, Stat. Th. 5, 403. 2. *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark:* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: hoc munus habebis, cratera impressum signis, Virg. Aen. 5, 536: impressas auro quas gesserat olim exuvias, *embroidered*, Lucan. 9, 176. **II.** Fig.: quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: quaeque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: visa in animis, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58 nisi omnes li motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21: menti impressa, ib. 2, 11, 34: impressa animo rudi memoria, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas impressit, ib. 2, 24, 58. (Hence Fr. *empreindre.*)

im-prŏbābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj. not deserving of approbation, objectionable. exceptionable:* rationes, Cels. Praef. *med.*: motus animi, Sen. Ep. 75 *med.*: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27: non improbabilis mos, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

imprŏbābĭlĭter (inp.), *adv. objectionably:* si objecta non improbabiliter cassaverimus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

imprŏbātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [improbo] *disapprobation, blame* (rare): haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

imprŏbātor (inpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disapprover, condemner:* malorum improbator, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

imprŏbē (inpr.), *adv. badly, wrongly, improperly:* multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quae non intelligunt, *i. e. incorrectly*, Gell. 15, 5. *Comp.*: estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 3, 60, 140: decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126. *Sup.*: quas (res) improbissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13. 2. *beyond measure, immoderately* (rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Empir. 31 *med.*: de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chilones improbius labrati, Charis. p. 78 P.

imprŏbĭtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improbus] *badness, bad quality* (rare in this sense): malorum silvestrium, Plin. 15, 14, 15 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity:* quum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84: quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: improbitas judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Plin. 2, 23, 21. 2. Of animals: *audacity, avidity:* simiae Dodoneae, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscae, Plin. 29, 1, 8 *fin.*: alitum semina depascentium, id. 19, 6, 34 *fin.*

imprŏbĭter (inpr.), *adv., i. q.* improbe: Petr. Fr. 66.

imprŏbĭto (inpr.), avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [improbo] *to disapprove strongly, condemn:* Gell. 20, 1.

im-prŏbo (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject:* hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div. 1, 33, 72: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156: Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: per improbaturum haec Jovem, Hor. Epod. 5, 8: judicium, *to reject, rescind*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque aspexi: mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *of rejecting*, ib. 3, 76, 175: Virgilius terram, quae filicem ferat, non improbat vitibus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbabatur *was censured*, id. 9, 39, 63: improbat has (Nymphas) pastor, *derides*, Ov. M 14, 521. *Absol.*: qui si improbasset cur ferri passus esset? Caes. B. C. 1, 32 inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni. Quint. 11, 1, 17

imprŏbŭlus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [improbus] *somewhat wicked:* Juv. 5, 73.

im-prŏbus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. of bad quality, bad, poor:* merces, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 43: panis, Mart. 10, 5, 5: improbiores postes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139. **2.** Fig.: *morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context): qui improbi essent et scelesti, id. Mil. 3, 1, 137: nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, ib. 1, 46, 202: longe post natos homines improbissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224: ab ingenio est improbus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: negat improbus et te negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63: anus, id. S. 2, 5, 84: quum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1. With *gen.:* improba connubii, Stat. Th. 7, 300. **3.** Of things: improbo iracundior Hadria, *violent, stormy,* Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22: divitiae, ib. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2: satureia, *exciting lust,* id. 3, 75, 4: ingenio improbo, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, Ov. F. 5, 686: carmina, *licentious,* id. Trist. 2, 441: legis improbissimae poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: testamentum, *illegal,* id. Verr. 1, 42, 107: mala et improba defensio, ib. 2, 41, 101. **II.** *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous:* Chilones a labris improbioribus, Charis. p. 78 P.: immutilato corpore improbo patibulo eminens affigebatur, *enormously high,* Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 13: mons, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: tegmina plantae, Val. Fl. 6, 702: villus barbarum in capris, Plin. 12, 17, 37: reptatus (vitium), id. 14, 1, 3: Stat. Th. 6, 838: imber improbior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4 *fin.* **2.** *immoderate, excessive, voracious, insatiable, obstinate:* (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus implet, Virg. G. 3, 430: labor omnia vincit improbus, *persevering,* ib. 1, 145: ingenti fruor improboque somno, Mart. 12, 18, 13: lacernae coloris improbi, *of too high* or *luxurious a colour,* Sen. Ep. 114 *med.:* lavit improba teter ora (leonis) cruor, Virg. Aen. 10, 727: amor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Virg. Aen. 2, 356. **III.** *bold, audacious, shameless, impudent:* quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef. med.:* improbus annis, atque mero fervens, Juv. 3, 282: perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 11, 512.

im-prŏcērus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not tall, undersized:* corpora, Gell. 4, 19: pecora, Tac. G. 5.

im-prŏcrĕābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj. that cannot be procreated:* materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

im-prŏfessus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *that has not professed* or *declared himself:* deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12: servus, Mart. Dig. 34, 4, 16. **II.** Pass.: *that is not professed* or *declared:* Quint. Decl. 341 *in lemm.*

imprōlus vel **imprōlis**, qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Fest. *s. v.*

im-prōmiscŭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. unmixed, unmingled:* suavitas impromiscua, Gell. 12, 4: verbum neque numeris neque generibus praeserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscuum, id. 1, 7.

im-promptus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not ready, not quick* (rare): lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

im-prŏpĕ (inpr.), *adv. near:* coelo, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 10.

im-prŏpĕranter (inpr.), *adv. without haste, gradually:* Aus. Epit. 35.

im-prŏpĕrātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not hastened, not hasty, lingering:* vestigia, Virg. Aen. 9, 798.

imprŏpĕrĭum (inpr.), ii, *n.* [impropero] *a reproach, taunt:* Eccl.

im-prŏpĕro (inpr.), 1. *v. n. to hasten into, enter hastily:* quo si quis improperet, Varr. in Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

imprŏpĕro (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [probrum] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (rare): impropero ὀνειδίζω, Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: improperia improperantium, Vulg. Paul. ad Rom. 15, 3.

im-prŏpĕrus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not hasting, slow:* sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

imprŏprĭē (inpr.), *adv. improperly:* Plin. 8, 10, 10: Gell. 6, 6.

imprŏprĭĕtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improprius] *impropriety, improper use:* verbi, Gell. 1, 22 *fin.*

im-proprĭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not befitting, unsuitable, improper:* nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16: improprium cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37. In rhetor.: *neut. absol.:* ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos improprium, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur, quale est: *tantum sperare dolorem,* id. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15.

im-prōpugnātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. undefended:* civitas, Amm. 29, 6.

improspectē (inpr.), *adv. improvidently:* Jephte improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23: satis improspecte, Tert. Anim. 24.

im-prospectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not seen from afar, unseen:* Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339.

im-prosper (inpr.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. unfortunate, unprosperous:* fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspera, ib. 4, 44.

improspĕrē (inpr.), *adv. unfortunately:* cessit improspere, Col. 1, 1, 16: Tac. A. 1, 8.

improspicuus ἀπερίβλεπτος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

im-prōtectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. uncovered, undefended, unprotected:* ne improtectum Mesopotamiae relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*

imprōvĭdē (inpr.), *adv. improvidently:* se in praeceps dare, Liv. 27, 27: Col. 6, 17, 35.

im-prōvĭdentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f. want of foresight, improvidence:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

im-prōvĭdus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident. Absol.:* improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: improvidi et creduli senes, id. Am. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19: improvidas hominum mentes occupare, Cic. Lig. 6, 17: pectora, Virg. Aen. 2, 200: adolescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.:* aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 938. With *gen.:* improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3: (Vitellius) ignarus militiae, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56. With *inf.:* hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286. **II.** Pass.: *unforeseen:* tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22.

imprōvīsē, *adv. unexpectedly:* poet. Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

im-prōvīsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. unforeseen, unexpected:* sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, id. Font. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: vis leti, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11: pelagoque remenso improvisi aderunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 182: dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, Tac. H. 5, 16. **II.** De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, *unexpectedly:* quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6: de improviso in milites incidere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: Caes. B. C. 2, 6: ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Pl. Rud. 4, 5, 2: Cic. Verr. 1, 43, 112: improviso filiam inveni, Pl. Rud. 4, 5, 6: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: scalae improviso subitusque apparuit ignis, Virg. Aen. 12, 576.

im-prūdens (inpr.), entis, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious:* equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36. haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, *without my knowledge and against my will,* id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, *unconsciously,* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40: probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, Virg. G. 1, 373. **II.** *not knowing, ignorant:* with *gen.:* imprudentes legis, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14: maris, id. 34, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced,* Virg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1. With *acc.* and *infin.:* non imprudens usurum eum rabie, Curt. 8, 8. **III.** *without prudence* or *wisdom, rash, imprudent:* quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8. *Comp.:* quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), negligendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19. *Sup.:* multa facit (sapiens), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aeque fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatius, id. Ep. 90 *med.* Of things: non imprudens consilium, Petr. 102.

imprūdenter (inpr.), *adv. without foresight, unknowingly:* illud imprudenter, si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitrantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 6, 22: (Codrus) imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Vell. 1, 2. **II** *imprudently, inconsiderately:* te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, B: non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris, Nep. Han. 2. *Comp.:* ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103.

im-prūdentĭa (inpr.), ae, *f. want of foresight* or *of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence:* propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: imprudentia est, quum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: locorum, Petr. 79: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 57: inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id. Or. 56, 189. **II.** *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness:* imprudentia teli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, id. de Or. 3, 39, 158: quo modo prudentia esset nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell. 6, 1: totum exercitum propter praetorum imprudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum, Nep. Ep. 7.

im-pūbes (inp.), (impubis, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130), ĕris and is, *adj. a male or female who has not attained the age of puberty:* the Romans used the word to signify a male under fourteen, and a female under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 631): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic Cat. 4, 6, 13: qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, Caes. B. C. 3, 14 *fin.*: per impubes, Ov. F. 2, 239: comitemque impubis Iuli, Virg. Aen. 5, 546: impubem pubescere, Lucr. 5, 672: nec impubem parentes Troilon flevere semper, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 15: capillus impubium impositus, Plin. 28, 4, 9. Of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malae, Virg. Aen. 9, 751: anni, Ov. M. 9, 417. **II.** *that has not yet known a woman, in a state of celibacy:* qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21.

impūbescens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [pubesco] *growing to maturity:* cortex (caprifici) impubescens, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130.

im-pŭdens (inp.), entis, *adj. without shame, shameless, impudent:* qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 6: ut quum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 191: impudens liqui patrios Penates, impudens Orcum moror, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49 *sq.* Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! Pl. Men. 5, 1, 13: os impudens, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: impudens mendacium! Cic. Clu. 60, 168: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 4, 1, 10: ante Bibuli impudentissimas literas, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

impŭdenter (inp.), *adv. shamelessly, impudently:* nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 69: Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134. *Comp.:* batuit, impudenter (dicitur); depsit, multo impudentius, id. Fam. 9, 22. *Sup.:* ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, id. Verr. 4, 7, 16.

impŭdentĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence:* Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 52: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35: volitare in foro, quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

impŭdīcātus stupratus, impudicus factus, Fest. *s. v.*

impŭdīcē (inp.), *adv. unchastely:* Tert. Idol. 2: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impŭdīcĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impudicus] *unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness* (esp. of unnatural lust, whilst libido signifies natural but unchaste love): Pl. Am. 2, 2, 159: Tac. A. 5, 3: Suet. Caes. 52: Aug. 71.

im-pŭdīcus (inp.), a, um, *adj. shameless, impudent:* o facinus impudicum! Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 62. **II.** *unchaste, immodest, lewd:* omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: et consul et impudicissimus, ib. 2, 28, 70: mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: osculando impudicior, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51. Of things: impudicus digitus, *the middle finger* (δι᾽ ὁμοιότητα σὺν ἰθυφάλλῳ), Mart. 6, 70, 5: odor impudicus urcei, *disgusting, filthy,* id. 12, 32. **2.** for stupratus: si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, *violated,* Auct. Priap. 60.

impugnātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impugno] *an attack, assault* (extremely rare): Cic. Att. 4, 3.

impugnātus (inp.), a, um. *Part.* [impugno].

im-pugnātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not attacked, unassailed:* turpe est rhetori, si quid in mala causa destitutum atque impugnatum relinquat, Gell. 1, 6.

im-pugno (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fight against, to attack, assail:* terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70: Syracusae a cive impugnatae sunt, Just. 22, 2. *Absol.:* nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: Just. 38, 4. **II.** In gen. *to attack, assail, oppose impugn:* qui acerrime regem impugnaverat, Sall. J. 29: cujus vel praecipua opera Bibulum impugnaverat, Suet. Caes. 21: veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari, id. Cal. 3: morbum, Plin. 26, 12, 76: saepe quae in aliis litibus impugnarunt actores causarum, eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 40: Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 151: finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89. *Absol.:* quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impello] *a pushing against, external pressure, influence:* omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic. Tim. 5. **II.** Fig.: *incitement, instigation, impulse:* impulsio est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo, id. Inv. 2, 5, 17. **2.** ad hilaritatem impulsio, a figure of speech, = χαριεντισμός, id. de Or. 3, 53, 205: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

impulsor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator:* quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7: se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, id. Vatin. 10, 24: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21: pravi, Tac. H. 4, 68.

impulstrix (inp.), īcis, *f.* [id.: analog. with defenstrix, assestrix, possestrix, tonstrix, *etc.*] *she who instigates,* acc. to Non. 150, 29.

impulsus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impello].

impulsus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting in motion against, a pushing* or *striking against, an outward pressure* or *shock, an impulse* (most freq. in the *abl. sing.*): sonus, qui impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium conficitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: impulsu scutorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id. Rep. 6, 25 *fin.*: is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62. **II.** Fig. *incitement, instigation, influence:* ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45: ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19: oratio pondere, modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20: temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.

im-pulvĕrĕus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without dust:* impulverea incruentaque victoria, *easy,* Gell. 5, 6.

im-punctus (inp.), a, um, *adj. without points* or *specks:* crystallum, *clear,* App. M. 2, p. 123.

impūnĕ (inp.), *adv.* (old orthogr. impoene, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.*), *without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity:* optimum est facere (injuriam) impune si possis, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: quum multos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *would not escape unpunished,* id. Fam. 13, 77: non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus, Ov. M. 11, 67: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 18: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished,* Tac. A. 3, 70: majorum nostrum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9: mercator ter et quater anno revisens aequor Atlanticum impune, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 15: (capellae) impune per nemus quaerunt thyma, ib. 1, 17, 5. *Comp.:* crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 11. *Sup.:* impunissime tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 2.

impūnis (inp.), e, *adj.* [poena] *without punishment, unpunished* (rare): impunem me fore, App. M. 3, p. 132: mulier impunis rediit, Sol. 27 *med.* (*al.* immunis).

impūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impunis] *freedom* or *safety from punishment, impunity:* quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32: consuesse deos hominibus interdum diuturniorem impunitatem concedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: superfluens juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316: crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnītē (inp.), *adv. with impunity:* alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. *s. v.* non omnibus.

im-pūnītus (inp.; also impoenitus; cf. impune), a, um, *adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure:* injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic Verr. 5, 58, 149: tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (*al.* impoenita), Gell. 11, 18. *Comp.:* qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: quo impunitior sit (libido), Liv. 3, 50.

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impuro]. **II.** Adj.: *infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile:* impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch,* Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 64: belua, Pl. Rud, 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 9, p. 221.

impūrē (inp.), *adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely:* impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure atque tetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12.

im-purgābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be cleansed.* Fig.: *inexcusable* crimen, Amm. 22, 3.

im-pūrĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity:* quum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic Phil. 2, 3, 6.

impūrĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [impurus] *uncleanness, vileness, impurity:* trecentis versibus tuas impuritias traloqui nemo potest, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

impūro (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make unclean, to defile.* Fig.: utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

im-pūrus (inp.), a, um, *adj unclean, filthy, foul:* impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223. **II.** Fig.: *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29: impurus et sceleratus, Cic. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *tolerably decent,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16. *Comp.:* quis illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15. *Sup.:* omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48. Of things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: animus, Sall. C. 15: mores, Cat. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medica

mina, *i. e.* venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80.

impŭtātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [imputo] *an account, a charge:* ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Callistr. Dig. 35, 1, 80.

impŭtātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *charging.* Fig.: *imputative, accusatory:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

impŭtātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner.* Fig.: beneficii, *one who reckons his benefits highly:* Sen. Ben. 2, 16 *med.*

impŭtātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [imputo].

im-pŭtātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpruned, untrimmed:* vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

im-pŭto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge:* villici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.*: sumptus alicui viatica et vecturas, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: haec in numerum trium tutelarum, Paul. ib. 23, 2, 61. Fig.: fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira 3, 42: soles effugere atque abire sentit, qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, *do not reckon as payment,* Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.* II. *to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac. G. 21: noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phaedr. 1, 22, 8: huic (Masinissae) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21: ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it,* Suet. Ner. 36: saevit, natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them* (*his son's fate*), Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, ib. 15, 470: an ei caedes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium coepit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicae imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, ib. 34: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1. III. *to give, assign:* imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, Mart, 12, 48, 13: otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

im-putresco (inp.), trui, 3. *v. n. incep. to rot, putrefy in:* imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

imputrĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [putresco] *not liable to decay, incorruptible:* ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 7.

imputrĭbĭlĭter (inp.), *adv. incorruptibly:* Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

īmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus] *the lowest:* imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2.

īmus, a, um (contr. of inimus from in; but usu. said to be a contr. of infimus), *adj. inmost, deepest, undermost:* terra ima sede semper haeret, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom,* Virg. Aen. 6, 581: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak,* Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear,* Plin. 11, 45, 103. Subst.: imum, i, *n.*: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, ib. 4, 17: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Ov. A. A. 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at their roots,* id. M. 11, 177: aquae perspicuae imo, *down to the bottom,* ib. 5, 588: ima summis mutare, *to turn the lowest into the highest,* Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: Vell. 2, 2: ima maris, *the bottom of the sea,* Plin. 32, 6, 21: ima montis, *the foot of a mountain,* id. 4, 11, 18. **2.** Of persons: conviva, *that occupies the lowest seat at table,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 40: Mart. 6, 74: superis imisque deorum, Ov. F. 5, 665. II. Of time: *the last* (poet.): mensis, ib. 2, 52. Subst.: servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end,* Hor. A. P. 126: ad imum Threx erit, *at last,* id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4: Lucr. 2, 1095, *etc.*) *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [Sans. *ina*; Gr. *ἐν*; Eng. *in*, etc.]. **A.** With *abl. in* denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time, and analogously in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. I. Of space: *in, within, on, upon, over, at, among:* alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22: quae in foro palam Syracusis, in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: copias in castris continent, *in, within,* Caes. B. C. 1, 66: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on his head, on his neck,* Cic. Verr. 5, 11: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40: sedere in equo, *on horseback,* Cic. Verr. 5, 10: equitare in arundine longa, *on,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: in eo flumine pons erat, *over,* Caes. B. G. 2, 5: in digitis, *on tiptoe,* Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart,* Tac. A. 1, 50: qui in Brutiis praeerat, Liv. 25, 16. With names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coiimus in Piraeeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Caieta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: caesos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75. II. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period or season, more or less extended, but without the idea of progress from that period into another: *in, during, in the course of:* feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth,* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 6: in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47: in tali tempore, Sall. C. 48: in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: in ea aetate, Liv. 1, 57: in omni aetate, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr. 3, 91: in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. **2.** Particular phrases: in tempore, *at the right* or *proper time, in time:* eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24: ne pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52. (ii) in praesentia and in praesenti, *at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances:* vestrae quidem coenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, *for the present,* Cic. Fam. 2, 10. III. In other relations it denotes the being *in* a certain fixed or present condition or situation: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, *deeply in debt,* id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id. Cluent. 8, 25: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: num Diogenem Stoicum coëgit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies,* Cic. de Sen. 7, 23: in summis tuis occupationibus, *even in,* id. Fam. 3, 11: in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, id. Brut. 43, 160: in vitio esse, *to be in the wrong,* id. Off. 1, 7, 23: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantae commoditates corporis, ib. 4, 12, 29: quum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, *in what situation,* Caes. B. G. 2, 26: in summa, *on the whole,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, ib. 3, 5: quod mihi in parte verum videtur, *in part, partially,* Quint. 2, 8, 6. **2.** To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: *in, among:* omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopilo P. Sextio Baculo, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78: qui sunt cives in eadem republica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: in perditis et desperatis, id. Fam. 13, 56: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: Liv. 27, 12. **3.** With *gerunds* and *gerundives,* to indicate the being employed or busy upon some *present* act: *in:* fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26: quod in literis dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis, *in laying waste,* ib. 5, 19: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: quum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.

B. With *acc.:* to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, *or* object: (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex). I. Of space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to:* influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: ibo in Piraeeum, visamque, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2: se contulisse Tarquinios in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: tanquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *to the altar,* id. N. D. 3, 10, 25: nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, *to have come into their sight,* Suet. Aug. 16: posteaquam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes terga verterunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: in Ubios legatos mittere, ib. 11. Motion in an upward direction, *up to:* sursum in coelum conspicere, *to heaven* Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 78: in coelum ascendere, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.* Sometimes with *versus:* castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*: in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56: in Italiam versus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 11. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, *etc.* (for *in* with *abl.*): ut liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: chorus virtutum in equuleum impositus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19: prius me collocavi in arborem, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 6: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. **2.** Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: *towards:* si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels. 2, 3: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Tac. Agr. 10: in laevum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction: *in:* castra amplius millibus passuum VIII. in latitudinem patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: sex pedes in altitudi

nem, ib. 7, 73. **II.** Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: *into, till, for, towards:* dormiet in lucem, *till broad day*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: in multam noctem luxit, *far into the night, till late at night*, Suet. Tib. 74: si febris in noctem augetur, *towards*, Cels. 7, 27: dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: inducias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv. 9, 37: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *for ever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id Agr. 1, 2, 4: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, *for many years to come*, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31, 31. With *usque:* neque illi didicerunt haec usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392. **2.** Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) *or* in futurum, *in future, for the future:* (ii) in praesens, *for the present:* (iii) in perpetuum *or* in aeternum, *for ever:* res dilata est in posterum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17: oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: quae (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6. (iv) In diem vivere, *to live only for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33 (v. dies). Also, *from day to day, daily:* in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39: so also, in horam, *every hour:* per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: clavum ut mutaret in horas, ib. 2, 7, 10. (v) In tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion:* sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, ib. 6, 11: scena in tempus structa, ib. 14, 20.

III. In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, *etc.: on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into;* id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84: quum coenaret Simonides apud Scopam cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejusmodi patriam, *towards*, ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, ib. 2, 40, 168: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam, id. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.:* num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6: Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42: multis fortuna parcit in poenam, *by way of punishment*, Plin. 15, 1, 1: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia eant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, haec in collum, haec in crines, id. Verr. 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28: hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, *to this effect*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, Liv. 22, 20: in utramque partem disputat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.:* facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, *of use, useful*, Liv. 26, 44: in duas res magnas id usui fore, *for two important purposes*, id. 37, 15: cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 13: senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: senatusconsultum in haec verba factum, Liv. 30, 43: pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30. **2.** Esp. with verbs of partitioning and dividing: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. or. 9, 33: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, id. Verr. 2, 53: itaque Titurium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: Macedonibus treceni numi in capita statutum est pretium, *a head, for each person*, Liv. 32, 17. **3.** to denote mutation, or change into something: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1: dicitur (Jupiter) in nitidum procubuisse bovem, Albinov. 2, 88: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236. **4.** In adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, *in general*, Liv. 9, 26: Tac. G. 5: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (Venere), *wholly, entirely*, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.:* in plenum dici potest, Plin. 16, 40, 79: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, *more and more*, Sall. J. 73: aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, Cels. 2, 2: in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43: in mollius, ib. 14, 39: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2, 11: civitas septa muris neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42: id. H. 5, 2: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, *while the matter was uncertain*, Liv. 43, 12: nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos in tantum spe tollet avos, *so much*, Virg. Aen. 6, 876: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27: viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicius intelligi potest, Vell. 2, 43: meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, *in all respects*, ib. 13: in antecessum dare, *beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 118.

C. *In* is frequently found with an *acc.* where an *abl.* might be expected, and *vice versa*, with an *abl.* instead of an *acc.* **1.** With *acc.* for *abl.:* ut portus in potestatem Locrensium esset, Liv. 24, 1: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quae in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque essent, injurias propulsare, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *kept in prison*, Liv. 22, 25: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87. **2.** With *abl.* for *acc.:* introrumpam in aedibus, Pl. Amph. 4, 3, 14: in conspectu meo audet venire, Phaedr. 5, 1, 15: si fortes fueritis in eo (for in eum), Cic. Verr. 1, 1: talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. Aen. 2, 541.

D. In composition, *n* is assimilated to a follg. *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m:* illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello. **2.** As a prefix, it generally has the sign. *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolo, *dwell in;* impono, *put upon;* insideo, *sit upon;* and the meaning *into, against, towards*, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, *lead into;* impello, *push against.* (*v.* Hand. Turs III. pp. 243-356.)

in (before *b* and *p*, im; *n* assimilated before *l*, *m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix (identical with Sans. *an-;* Gr. ἀν-: Eng. *un-*) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. *un-, in-, not:* impar, *unequal;* intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable;* immitis, *not mild, rude.* This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is perhaps the only example of the latter, at least in classical Latin.

īna, ae, *f. a thin fibre* in paper (extremely rare): exiles et ilia a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Fest. *s. v.* exiles.

ĭn-abruptus, a, um, *adj.* [ruptus] *not broken off, unbroken:* catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

inabscondibile ἄκρυπτον, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-absŏlūtus, a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

ĭn-accensus, a, um, *adj. unkindled, not inflamed* (poet.): ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pectus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225

ĭn-accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unapproachable, inaccessible:* loca, Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. 9.

ĭn-accessus, a, um, *adj. unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible:* mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin. 12, 14, 30: montes, id. 6, 28, 32: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Virg. Aen. 7, 11: Fig.: Pindarus imitationi inaccessus, Macr. S. 5, 17 *med.*

ĭn-accresco, 3. *v. n. to increase:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

inaccusabilis ἀνέγκλητος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-accūsātus, a, um, *adj. not accused:* Tert. Apol. 49.

inacerbo δεινοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become sour in, to turn sour:* Plin. 28, 9, 36: quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib. Comp. 104. **II.** Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour*, i. e. *vex you*, Ov. R. Am. 307: si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163.

ĭn-actŭōsus, a, um, *adj. inactive* homo, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

inactus, a, um, *Part.* [inigo].

inadc., v. inacc.

inadf., v. inaff.

ĭnădĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [adeo] *unapproachable, inaccessible:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

inadp., v. inapp.

inads., v. inass.

inadt., v. inatt.

ĭn-ădūlābĭlis, e, *adj. that will not be flattered:* judex (with incorruptus), Gell. 14, 4.

ĭn-ădustus, a, um, *adj. unburned, unsinged* (rare): corpus, Ov. H. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 131.

ĭnaedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico] *a building up:* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

in-aedĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build in, on,* or *at; to build up, erect:* inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. 39, 44: tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis aëtites, Plin. 10, 3, 4. Poet.: inaedificata superne nubila, *towered up*, Lucr. 6, 264. **II.** Meton.: *to build up, wall up:* portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant, Liv. 44, 45. **2.** *to build upon, to cover with buildings:* aliquem locum Scaev. Dig. 13, 7, 43. **III.** Fig.: adolescens patiens laboris, quantumcunque imponere avunculus et inaedificare voluisset laturus, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

ĭn-aequābĭlis, e. *adj. uneven, unequal* (rare): campester locus, Varr R. R. 1, 6, 6: venarum inaequabili au formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52: haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic. Part. or. 4, 12.

ĭn-aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. inequality:* elementorum, Arn. 2, 81. **II.** In gramm. *t. t.*=ἀνωμαλία, *irregularity, anomaly:* Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126.

ĭnaequābĭlĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally:* maturescunt ova, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8: rexit provinciam, Suet. Galb. 9: gessit censuram, id. Claud. 16.

ĭn-aequālis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal, unlike:* loca, Tac. Agr. 36: mensae, Mart. 1, 56, 11: inaequalia et confragosa, Quint. 8, 5, 29: portus, *of different sizes*, Ov. M. 5, 408: triangula inaequalibus lateribus (*opp.* aequa), Quint. 1, 10, 41: siccat inaequales calices conviva, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: auctumni, *changeable, variable,* Ov. M. 1, 117. **Fig.**: of persons: *mutable, inconsistent:* vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: stulti et inaequales, Sen. Vit. beat. 12. *Comp.*: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. *Sup.*: inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet. Aug. 75. **II.** **Act.**: *that makes uneven:* tonsor, *that cuts unevenly,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94: procellae, *that roughen the sea,* id. Od. 2, 9, 3.

ĭn-aequālĭtas, ātis, *f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality:* Varr. L. L. 8, 13, 110, § 28: inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: coloris, id. 12, 9, 17. In *plur.*: Col. 3, 12, 3: Plin. 2, 70, 70. **II.** In gramm.: *irregularity, anomaly:* Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 1: Gell. 2, 25.

ĭnaequālĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally:* findi, Col. Arbor. 7: dispergere brachia, Cels. 2, 6: deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53.

ĭn-aequātus, a, um, *adj unequal:* onus, Tib. 4, 1, 42.

in-aequo, 1. *v. a. to make even* or *level:* haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27.

ĭn-aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless:* Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20. **II.** *that cannot be estimated* or *judged of:* nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, Liv. 31, 34. **III.** *beyond all price, inestimable, invaluable, incalculable:* quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaestimabilem, secrevisset, id. 35, 14: gaudium, id. 29, 32: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.

ĭn-aestĭmātus, a, um, *adj. not rated, untaxed:* fundus, Tryph. Dig. 25, 3, 75: pretia, Ulp. ib. 10.

ĭn-aestŭo, 1. *v. n. to boil* or *rage in:* si meis inaestuet praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15.

ĭn-affectātus, a, um, *adj. unaffected, natural:* Ἀφέλεια simplex et inaffectata, Quint. 8, 3, 87: color, id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93: veritas verborum, Plin. Pan. 67.

ĭn-aggĕrātus, a, um, *adj. heaped up:* poet. Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

ĭn-ăgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. immoveable:* aër, Sen. Q. N. 5, 5.

ĭn-ăgĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unmoved:* inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1. **II.** **Fig.**: inagitati terroribus, id. Ep. 75 *fin.*

ĭn-albĕo, 2. *v. n. to be white* or *light:* dies inalbebat, App. M. 7 *init.*

ĭn-albesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white* or *pale:* venae inalbescunt, Cels. 2, 7 *fin.*

in-albo, 1. *v. a. to make white* or *light, to whiten, brighten:* ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat dies, Enn. Ann. 6, 22: cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant, App. M. 10, p. 248.

ĭn-algesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become cold:* ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt, Cels. 3, 3.

ĭn-ălĭēnātus, a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uncorrupted:* propolis, Scrib. Comp. 114.

in-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. living on the Alps, Alpine:* populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.

ĭn-altĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to include one in an other:* quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. virg. vel. 4.

ĭn-alto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to raise, exalt:* inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 85. **Fig.**: humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 738. (Hence It. *inalzare.*)

ĭn-ămābĭlis, e, *adj. not amiable* or *worthy of love, revolting, hateful, odious:* inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3: genus ipsum inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10: tristique palus inamabilis unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477: feritas, id. Pont. 1, 6, 5: illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamabile stridet, id. A. A. 3, 289. *Comp.*: nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *med.*

in-ămāresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become bitter:* inamarescunt epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

ĭn-ămātus, a, um, *adj. not loved, disliked:* Allifanus Iaccho haud inamatus ager, Sil. 12, 526.

ĭn-ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

ĭn-ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. a walking up and down* on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): inambulatione uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Cic. Brut. 43, 158. Poet.: lecti argutatio inambulatioque, Cat. 6, 11. **II.** **Meton.** *a place to walk in, a promenade:* Vitr. 1, 3: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

ĭn-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk up and down:* paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: in viridi opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2: per muros. Liv. 23, 43.

ĭn-āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be lost:* voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 30 *med.*

ĭn-ămoenus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15: Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89: feritas viae, id. Silv. 2, 2, 33.

ĭnānesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [inanis] *to become empty:* conchulae inanescunt, Amm. 23 *fin.*

ĭnānĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *emptiness:* inaniis sunt oppletae atque araneis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

ĭnānĭlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] *that talks vainly* or *emptily:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 24.

ĭn-ănĭmālis, e, *adj. lifeless, inanimate:* omnia (*opp.* animalia), App. Trism. p. 88: Macr. S. 4, 6.

ĭn-ănĭmans, antis, *adj. inanimate* (rare): aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58 (*al.* inanimata).

ĭn-ănĭmātus, a, um, *adj. lifeless, inanimate:* ut anteponantur animata inanimatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: res, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40.

ĭnānĭmentum, i, *n.* [inanio] *emptiness:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

ĭnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [anima] *without breath, breathless, lifeless, inanimate:* ventus, *that does not blow,* App. M. 1, p. 103: humi projectus, inanimis, ib. p. 108.

ĭnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lifeless, inanimate:* inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: res, id. Div. 2, 47, 98: muta atque inanimata, id. Verr. 5, 67, 171: ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23.

ĭnānĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, itum, 4. *v. a.* [inanis] *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate:* hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr. 6, 1004. locus inanitus ac vacuatus, id. 6, 1023: herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8: vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84: corpora (luna, *opp.* implet), id. 2, 99, 99.

ĭnānis, e, *adj. empty, void:* opp. to plenus: quum vas inane dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus, Cic. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis in anis, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 41: domum ejus ex ornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, *without troops on board,* Caes. B. G. 5, 23: inde navigia inania et vacua, hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Plin. Pan. 31: mensa, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, *without a burthen,* id. Am. 1, 1, 174: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. Asin 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis, surdus, *empty-handed, without presents,* Prop. 4, 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *without money, without fortune,* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 44: misera in civitate et inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 66, 160: egentes inanesque discedere, ib. 2, 9, 25 *fin.*: structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3: equus inanis, *without a rider,* id. Verr. 2, 66, 160: absint inani funere neniae, *without a corpse,* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: venter, *empty, hungry,* id. S. 1, 6, 127: siccus, inanis sperne cibum vilem, ib. 2, 2, 14: laeva, *without rings,* ib. 2, 7, 9: literae, *containing nothing of interest,* Cic. Fam. 6, 22: paleae, *empty, light,* Virg. G. 3, 134: nubila, ib. 4, 196: venti, id. Aen. 6, 740. tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum, *lifeless, dead,* Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: Ov. H. 15, 116: vulgus, *the shades,* Stat. Th. 1 93: umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Virg. Aen. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, *a lion's hide,* Stat. Th. 1, 483: vultus, *eyeless,* Sen. Phoen. 43. With *abl.*: nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2 8: Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 3, 52, 121. With *gen.*: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. M. 13, 488: Prop. 3, 18, 32. With *ab* (rare): inanis a marsupio, Prud. στεφ. 2, 104. **2.** **Meton.**: *poor, deficient in population, produce, etc.*: Apulia pars inanissima Italiae, Cic. Att. 8, 3. **3.** **Subst.**: inane, is, *n. an empty space, a void:* scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 440: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 331: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4. Esp. *the air, atmosphere:* magnum per inane, Virg. E. 6, 31: id. Aen. 12, 906: ab inani, Lucr. 1, 432: in inani, id. 1, 1077: sine inani, id. 1, 511. *Plu.*: per inania, id. 1, 224: Ov. M. 2, 506. **II.** **Fig.** *empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable:* aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: honesti inane nomen esse, id. Acad. 2, 22, 71: vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42: inanis elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20: verba, Quint. 8, 2, 17: inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94: inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: religio, id. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.*: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloria. id. Am. 14, 49: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, *vacant, leisure,* Virg. Aen. 4, 433: homo inanis et regiae superbiae, *vain,* Sall. J. 64: inanes hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16. With *gen.*: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26. In prosody, tempus inane=κενὸς χρόνος, *the using of a short syllable for a long one;* Quint. 9, 4, 51. **2.** **Subst.** *n. that which is empty* or *vain, emptiness, vanity:* o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1 ir

ene abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captat, id. A. P. 230: inania famae, *idle reports*, Tac. A. 2, 76.

ĭnānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] *emptiness, empty space* (rare): mihi inanitate iamdudum intestina murmurant, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 5: per inanitatem ferri, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6. **II.** Fig.: *emptiness, uselessness, inanity:* amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: inanitates verborum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8.

ĭnānĭter, *adv. vainly, idly, uselessly:* exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri, id. Acad. 2, 15, 47: pectus angere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

ĭnānītus, a, um, *Part.* [inanio].

ĭn-ăpertus, a, um, *adj. not open:* fraudique inaperta senectus, *not exposed*, Sil. 7, 26.

in-appărātĭo, ōnis, *f. want of preparation:* Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

ĭn-apprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj. incomprehensible:* Tert. adv. Val. 11.

ĭn-ăquo, 1. *v. a. to turn into water:* nutrimenta corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 14.

ĭn-ăquōsus, a, um, *adj. lacking water:* serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert. Bapt. 1.

ĭn-ărātus, a, um, *adj. unploughed, fallow* (poet.): terra, Virg. G. 1, 83: tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43.

inarculum virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans in capite gestabat, Fest. *s. v.* [arcus].

ĭn-ardesco, rsi, 3. *v. n. incep. to kindle, take fire, burn*, or *glow in* or *upon:* nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg. Aen. 8, 623: arbusculae in igne ut ferrum inardescentes, Plin. 13, 25, 51: nec munus (*i. e.* vestis) humeris Herculis inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18: inardescunt genae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 251. **II.** Fig.: *to kindle* or *glow with love, anger*, etc.: affectus omnis languescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov. M. 7, 83.

ĭn-ārĕfactus, a, um, *adj. dried up:* sanguis ranarum, Plin. 32, 10, 43.

ĭn-āresco, rui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up:* ut non taedia animalium capiti inarescant, Plin. 27, 11, 46: in sole, id. 26, 8, 40: opus, Vitr. 7, 3: medicamenta, Cels. 5, 17 *fin.:* fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3: nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint. 6, 1, 27. Fig.: ne (liberalitas) nimia profusione inarescat, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.

ĭn-argentātus, a, um, *Part. silvered over, plated:* lamina aerea tenuis inaurata aut inargentata, Plin. 21, 2, 3: lecti, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

ĭnargūtē, *adv. not acutely:* non mehercule inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13.

ĭn-argūtus, a, um, *adj. not acute, without acuteness:* sententia non inarguta, Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.

ĭn-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough in, cover by ploughing:* sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 3: fabalia pro stercore, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: disjectum fimum, Col. 2, 5, 2: semina abjecta, Plin. 18, 18, 47. **II.** In gen.: *to plough, till, cultivate:* solum, Plin. 18, 14, 36: agrum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 9.

ĭn-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj. indistinct, inarticulate:* Arn. 2, 59.

ĭn-artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj. inartificial, not according to the rules of art:* illas (probationes) ἀτέχνους, id est inartificiales; has ἐντέχνους, id est artificiales vocaverunt, Quint. 5, 1, 1: probationes, id. 5, 5, 2: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, 183.

ĭnartĭfĭcĭālĭter, *adv. inartificially:* qua in re alius se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerat, in ea esse artem, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

ĭn-ascensus, a, um, *adj. not mounted or ascended:* rostra, Plin. Pan. 65.

ĭn-aspectus, a, um, *adj. unseen:* Stat. Th. 1, 50.

ĭnaspĭcābĭlis ἀόρατος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnaspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [aspicio] *invisible:* notae, Aus. Ep. 23, 22.

ĭn-assātus, a, um, *Part. roasted:* pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

inassero, 1. *v. a.* [asser] *to cover with beams:* Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

ĭn-assignātus, a, um, *adj. unassigned:* modus agrorum, Aggen. Contr. agr. p. 70 Goes.

ĭn-assŭētus, a, um, *adj. unaccustomed:* equi, Ov. F. 4, 450: manus, id. A. A. 1, 300: vestigia nuda sinusque cingere, inassuetum, *unusual*, Sil. 3, 236.

ĭnattāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj* [attamino] *uninjured, unhurt:* Tert. de Cor. Mil. c. ult.

ĭn-attĕnŭātus, a, um, *adj. undiminished, unweakened:* fames, *unappeased*, Ov. M. 8, 844.

ĭn-attrītus, a, um, *adj. not rubbed away, not worn:* aurum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 254.

ĭn-audax, ācis, *adj. not daring, timorous:* raptor, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3.

ĭn-audībĭlis, e, *adj. inaudible:* melodia nobis, Censor. de Die nat. 13.

ĭnaudĭentĭa, ae, *f. disobedience:* Cyprian, Ep. 28 (*al.* inobedientia).

ĭn-audĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear, learn*, esp. something secret: numquid de quo inaudisti? Cic. Att. 6, 1: os columnatum poëtae esse inaudivi barbaro, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: et Aquini et Fabrateriae consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24. re denique multo ante Gadibus inaudita, fore huic ut ab illo periculum crearetur, id. Balb. 18, 41.

ĭn-audītĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim. a little lecture* or *lesson:* disciplinae grammaticae, Gell. 5, 21.

ĭnaudītus, a, um, *Part.* [inaudio].

ĭn-audītus, a, um, *adj. unheard of, unusual, strange, new:* nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137: quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9: novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Lig. 1, 1: insignis quaedam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id. Sest. 39, 85: incredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13. **II.** *unheard, without a hearing:* inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: inauditos et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38: id. Galb. 14.

ĭn-augŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a beginning:* Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

ĭn-augŭrāto, *adv. after consulting the auguries:* id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36: consecrare locum, id. 1, 44.

ĭn-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to take the omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine:* per sacram viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 47: impetritum, inauguratum 'st: quovis admittunt aves, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6: agedum, divine, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, id. 1, 36. **II.** Act.: *to consecrate by augury, to inaugurate, install:* locum, id. 3, 20: cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inauguret, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv. 30, 26: aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8. **2.** Transf.: coena et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App. M. 7, p. 191.

ĭnaurātor, ōris, *m.* [inauro] *a gilder:* Firmic. 4, 15.

ĭnaurātus, a, um, *Part.* [inauro]. **II.** Adj.: *gilded, gilt:* inauratam statuam ponere alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 21: columna extrinsecus inaurata, id. Div. 1, 24: Romulus (*i. e.* statua Romuli) inauratus id Cat. 3, 8, 19: vestis, *embroidered with gold*, Ov. Med. Fac. 18 **2.** Transf.: omni patagio inauratior pavo, Tert. Pall. 3 *init.*

ĭn-aurātus, a, um, *adj. not gilded not ornamented with gold:* inauratae atque illautae mulieris, Titin. in Charis p. 181 P.

ĭnaures, ĭum, *f. plu.* [auris] *eardrops, ear-rings:* Pl. Men. 3, 3, 17: Plin. 9, 55, 81.

ĭnaurĭo, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to give hearing to, to cause to hear:* Christus surdos inauribat, Lact. Epit. 45.

ĭn-aurītus, a, um, *adj. without ears:* animalia aut inora inauritave, Gell. 7, 6 (*al.* inauditave).

ĭn-auro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild:* tegulas aereas, Plin. 33, 3, 18: Vitr. 7, 8. **II.** Fig.: *to gild*, i. e. *to make rich:* puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: ut te confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

ĭn-auspĭcāto, *adv. without consulting the auspices:* quod inauspicato pomoerium transgressus esset (Ti. Gracchus), Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.

ĭn-auspĭcātus, a, um, *adj. at which no auspices were taken, without auspices:* lex, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton. *of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious:* inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin. 18, 1, 1: nomen, id. 3, 23, 26: garrulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14: bibente conviva mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, id. 28, 2, 5.

ĭn-ausus, a, um, *adj. not ventured, unattempted:* ne quid inausum aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Virg. Aen. 8, 205: nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807: quid per hosce dies inausum intemeratumve vobis? Tac. A. 1, 42: sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*

ĭnāversĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversus] *that cannot be turned aside, unalterable:* aeternitas (with immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trism. p. 100 (*al.* inaversabilis and inversibilis).

inb., v. imb.

in-caedŭus (incīduus, Stat. Th. 6, 90), a, um, *adj. not cut* or *felled, unhewn:* lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1: intonsi montes, silvosi, incaedui, Serv. Virg. E. 5, 63.

incaelatus, ἀτόρνευτος, ἄγλυφος, Gloss. Philox.

incalanto, invocanto, Fest. *s. v* [calo].

incalationes, invocationes, Fest. *s. v.*

incalative, vocative, Fest. *s. v.*

in-calcātus, a, um, *adj. untrodden:* humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

in-călesco, lui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow warm* or *hot, to glow:* incalescente sole, Liv. 22, 6: anni tempore jam incalescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: incaluerant vino, Liv. 1, 57: incaluit vis illa mali (*i. e.* veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nostro curvum te funere vidit? Atram quis lacrimis incaluisse togam? *to grow warm with burning tears*, Prop. 4, 7, 28. **II.** Fig.: *to glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): ergo ubi vaticinos concepit mente furores incaluitque deo, Ov. M. 2, 641: acres incaluere animi (equorum), ib. 2, 87.

in-calfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. M. 15, 735.

in-callĭdē, *adv. unskilfully, awkwardly:* in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118: Gell. 12, 13.

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj. unskilful incapable, simple, stupid:* servus non incallidus, *shrewd, knowing*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: non incallidi homines, id. Inv 1, 3, 4: incallidus alioqui et facilis juventa, Tac. A. 3, 8: judex formae, *incompetent*, Sabin. Her. 3, 55: fuit in jure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.

incallo, 1. *v. a.* [callum] *to render callous:* carnem indurat et incallat, Veg Vet. 2, 27.

in-candesco, dŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle:* volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, ib. 12, 12: (tempestas) toto auctumni incanduit aestu, Virg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30. **II.** Fig.: aetas suo tempore incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.

in-candĭdo, 1. *v. a. to make white, to cleanse:* maculas, Firm. de Err. relig. 28.

incandidus ἀλεύκαντος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, nui, *3. v. n. incep. to become white, to turn gray* or *hoary* (poet.): tortaque remigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Virg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611.

incantāmentum, i, *n.* [incanto] *a charm, incantation:* valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3.

incantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an enchanting, enchantment:* magicae, Firm. Math. 5 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. mul. 2.

incantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enchanter, wizard:* Tert. Idol. 9.

in-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Neutr.: *to sing in:* passer incantans sepiculae (*i. e.* in sepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210. **II.** Act.: *to say over, mutter*, or *chant a magic formula:* qui malum carmen incantasset, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17. **2.** Meton.: *to consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 49. **3.** *to bewitch, enchant:* quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (*sc.* illam), App. Apol. p. 305: incantata mulier, ib. p. 305.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj. quite gray, hoary:* homo crispus incanus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Virg. G. 3, 311: barba, Col. 8, 2, 9: caput, Suet. Dom. 20. Poet.: secula, *hoary centuries*, Cat. 95, 6.

incăpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [capio] *incomprehensible:* deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174.

in-căpax, ācis, *adj. incapable:* sacramenti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 588: acies incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible*, ib. 348.

in-căpistro, avi, 1. *v. a. to halter* or *muzzle.* Fig.: *to fetter, entangle:* aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266.

incassum, v. cassus, *no.* III.

in-castē, *adv.* for inceste: *unchastely:* Sen. Contr. 2, 13 *init.*

in-castīgātus, a, um, *adj. unpunished, unreproved:* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

in-cautē, *adv. incautiously, inconsiderately:* adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: incaute atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15: quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: potes apparatius coenare apud multos: nusquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, *more at ease*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. *fin.*

in-cautēla, ae, *f. want of foresight, incautiousness:* Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj. incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate:* ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246: incautus ad credendum pavor, Liv. 9, 12. *Comp.:* incautior fuissem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24. *Sup.:* incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. With *ab* or the *gen.:* incautus a fraude, Liv. 40, 5: (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: incautus sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766. **II.** Pass.: *that is not* or *cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous:* quibus incautum scelus aversabile quomque est, Lucr. 6, 390: sic est incautum quicquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14: quod neglexeris incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38: iter hostibus incautum, *unguarded by*, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu incauto, Sil. 2, 99: tenebrae, Lucan. 5, 500.

incavillatĭo per despectum irrisio, Fest. *s. v.*

in-căvo, 1. *v. a. to hollow out, make hollow:* aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to go, step*, or *march along*, esp. *with a majestic* or *measured pace:* tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: incedere per vias, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 71: socios incedens per ipsos, Virg. Aen. 5, 188: caute ut incedas via, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 32: tota in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653: incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36: etiam si pedes incedat, memorabilem fore, id. 28, 9: servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt, *the slaves walk, the freemen go on horseback*, Just. 41, 3: incedunt pueri pariterque ante ora parentum frenatis lucent in equis, Virg. Aen. 5, 553: undique nuntii incedunt, Tac. A. 11, 32: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 146: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am*, Virg. Aen. 1, 46: meo nunc superbus incedis malo, *strut about*, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, id. Od. 2, 1, 7: matrona incedit census induta nepotum, Prop. 3, 13, 11: utque per urbem incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52. With *acc.:* incedunt moestos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61. **2.** Esp. milit.: *to move forwards, advance, march:* barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall. J. 101: in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21: cohortes paulatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60: segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, Liv. 28, 14: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere, id. 2, 63: propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47: incessit itineri et proelio, *went forwards prepared to march* or *fight*, ib. 1, 51. **II.** Fig.: malitiae lenonis contra incedam, *will advance to encounter*, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, *will proceed to*, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45. **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize; to approach, arrive, appear, occur.* With *in* and *acc.* (rare): nova nunc religio in te istaec incessit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 15. With *dat.:* exercitui omni incessit ex incommodo dolor, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, Sall. C. 31: gravior cura patribus incessit, Liv. 4, 57: incedebat deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36: cupido incessit animo, Curt. 7, 11: si sterilitas annorum incessit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1. With *acc.:* ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13: timor patres incessit, id. 1, 17: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 22, 6. *Absol.:* postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac. A. 15, 37: ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col. 11, 1, 18: siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11: lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41: ubi Romam legati venere, commutatio incessit, ib. 13: religio deinde incessit, vitio eos creatos, Liv. 8, 17: ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A. 3, 26: haud invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, *went abroad*, ib. 2, 55 *fin.*

incelatus ἄκρυπτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj. not celebrated, not known to fame:* vallis, Sil. 8, 379: advocatus, Gell. 1, 22: libri, id. 5, 14.

in-cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj. not made known, not spread abroad:* Tac. A. 6, 7 *fin.*

incendĕfăcĭo, fēci, *3. v. a.* [incendi facio] *to set on fire:* Treb. Claud. 8.

incendĭālis, e, *adj.* [incendium] *pertaining to fires, fire-:* tunica, Tert ad Nat. 1, 18.

incendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-:* avis, *fire-bird*, Plin. 10, 13, 17: some have supposed that this is *the Cornish chough*, or *red-legged crow*, Pyrrhocorax Graculus, which is attracted by bright lights, and might cause conflagrations by carrying embers and letting them fall when glowing: oleum, Veg Mil. 4, 8: tela, Amm. 20, 11. **II.** Subst.: incendiarius, ii, *m. an incendiary:* Tac. A. 15, 67: Suet. Vit. 17.

incendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *burning, hot:* App. Herb. 58: solis fervo incendiosior, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

incendĭum, ii, *n.* [incendo] *a burning, fire, conflagration:* incendium facere, Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 31: excitare restinguere, id. Mur. 25, 51: in ipso urbis incendio, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, id. B. G. 7, 55: omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: si janua tenebitur incendio, Quint. 2, 13, 16: cunctos qui proelio superfuerant, incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60 *fin.:* neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1 18, 85: mons Aetna nocturnis miri incendiis, Plin 3, 8, 14. **2.** Transf. *burning, heat:* siderum, id. 2, 68, 68 Auster Africae incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 33, 76: stomachi, Lucr. 4 873. **3.** Meton.: *a firebrand, torch* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 9, 71: Ov. M. 14 539. **II.** Fig.: *fire of passion, heat glow, vehemence:* ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 3: cupiditatum incendii inflammatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or 8, 27: incendium oratione concitare, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: abstruso pectus ejus flagravit incendio (*i. e.* dolore), Vell. 2 130: militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125 aliae Satyris incendia mitia praeben *enkindle, inflame*, Ov. F. 1, 411: movere id. A. A. 2, 301. **2.** *danger, destruction, ruin:* si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excitatum, id se non aqua sed ruina restincturum, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 *fin.:* miseriarum, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv. 39, 6: populare, id. 22, 40. **3.** incendium annonae, *a raising of the price of corn*, Manil. 4, 168: Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.

incendo, di, sum (incensit for incenderit, Fest. *s. v.*), 3 *v. a.* [root CAN: v. accendo] *to set fire to, to kindle, burn:* cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: tus et odores, Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77: lychnos, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: classem inflammari incendique jussit, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 10: agros, *to burn the stubble*, Virg. G. 1, 84: aras votis, id. Aen. 3, 279: quum ipse circumsessus paene incenderere, *wast consumed*, Cic. Verr. 1, 33, 85: diem, *to make hot*, Lucan. 4, 68: profuit incensos aestus avertere, i. e. *burning hot, glowing*, Virg. G. 3, 459: igne et tenuibus lignis fornacem incendemus, *will heat, warm*, Col. 12, 19, 3. *Absol.:* nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28. **2.** Transf.: *to make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine:* ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: maculosus et auro squamam incendebat fulgor, Virg. Aen. 5, 88: vivis digitos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant, adorn*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 134. **II.** Fig.: *to kindle, inflame; to fire, rouse, excite; to irritate, incense.* ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: iidem hominem perustum etiamnum gloria volunt incendere, id. Fam. 13, 15: aliquem morando, Sall J. 25: aliquem querelis, Virg. Aen. 4

360: Tyndariden incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 707: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38: juventutem ad facinora, ib. 13: animum cupidum inopia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126. cupiditatem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, *rouses*, Virg. Aen. 5, 455: clamore incendunt coelum, *set on fire with*, i. e. *fill with*, ib. 10, 895: regiam repentino luctu, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*: nimis sermone hujus ira incendor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 67: incendor ira, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, Cic. Cluent. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non desiderio solum sed etiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33: incensus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9: nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam vim oratoris parata, quae possit incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 *fin.*: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48. *Absol.*: loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9: dumque petit petitur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 426. **2.** *to enhance, raise*: annonam (*the price of corn*), *to produce a dearness* or *scarcity*: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16. **3.** *to destroy, ruin*: si istuc conare tuum incendes genus, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 49.

incensē, *adv. hotly, vehemently*: odium in Verrem incense atque acriter atque inflammanter facit, Gell. 10, 3 (*al.* impense).

incensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] *a setting on fire, burning* (rare): Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turis, Arn. 7, 234.

incensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sets fire to, an incendiary*: messium, Claud. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9: specularum, *who kindles beacons*, App. de Mundo, p. 69. **II.** Fig.: *an inciter, instigator*: turbarum, Amm. 31, 9.

incensum, i, *n.* [id.] *incense*: incenso imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639: Isid. Orig. 4, 12.

incensus, a, um, *Part.* [incendo].

incensus, a, um, *adj.* [census] *not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor*: hominem incensum vendere, Cic. Caecin. 34, 99: populus, Liv. 4, 8: lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44.

incentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incino] *the playing upon an instrument*: incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13. **II.** *a charm, enchantment*: id. 16, 11.

incentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that strikes up, that leads the melody*: tibia, *the treble flute* (*opp.* succentiva that plays the accompaniment), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15. **2.** Transf. *superior, leading*: vita pastorum (*opp.* succentiva vita agricolarum), ib. 1, 2, 16. **II.** Fig.: *that provokes* or *incites*: lues, Prud. Hamart. 250. Subst. incentivum, i, *n. an incentive*: peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929: vitiorum, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

incentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads the melody, a precentor, singer*: carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32: incentore canam Phoebo Musisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895. **II.** Fig. *an inciter, exciter*: igneus incentor turbarum, Amm. 15, 1: civilis belli, Oros. 5, 19: rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

inceps, deinceps, Fest. *s. v.*

inceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] *a beginning* (rare): tam praeclari operis, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 119. **II.** *an undertaking, attempt*: inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to begin*: facinus facere, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 23: loqui, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: canere, Gell. 1, 11. **II.** *to undertake, attempt*: quo iter inceptas? Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 28: quid inceptas? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1 (Hence Sp. *encentar.*)

inceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beginner or originator*: o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4.

inceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a beginning, attempt, undertaking*: cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: servetur ad imum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 *fin.*: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *from our subject*, ib. 7 *fin.*: absistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26: desistere incepto, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 *fin.*: piget incepti, Virg. Aen. 5, 678: nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4 *fin.* In *plur.*: cupidus incepta patrandi, ib. 70: juventus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. C. 17: inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56.

inceptus, a, um, *Part.* [incipio].

inceptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, undertaking* (extremely rare): inceptus heriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incernĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [incerno] *a sieve*: Cato R. R. 13, 1. **II.** = τηλία, *a square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers exposed their goods for sale*: Plin. 8, 44, 69.

in-cerno, 3. *v. a. to sift upon, bestrew with sifting; to scatter with a sieve*: eo terram cribro incernito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: cribro terram, Col. 5, 6, 6: super fricaturam incernatur marmor. Vitr. 7, 1.

in-cēro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to smear* or *cover over with wax*: canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8. Poet.: genua deorum, *to make vows to the gods* (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv. 10, 55: lapides (religio), Prud. Ham. 404.

incertē, *adv. irresolutely, dubiously*: incerte errat animus, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: vagat exsul, Pac. in Non. 467, 25.

incerto, *adv. not certainly*: ubi habitet dum, incerto scio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 69: incerto scio, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 7: incerto autumo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

incerto, 1. *v. a.* [incertus] *to render doubtful* or *uncertain*: longa dies meum incertat animum, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, *making indistinct, inaudible*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

incertum, i, *n.* [id.] *anything not settled* or *resolved upon, an uncertainty*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2: bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv. 4, 13: postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 *fin.*: *abl. absol.* (= cum incertum esset): multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36.

in-certus, a, um (old *gen. plur.* incertum, Pac. in Non. 495, 27), *adj.* **I.** Object.: *uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed*: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17, 64: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9: nuptiae, id. And. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 5, 52, 137: nihil est incertius vulgo, id. Mur. 17, 36: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6: comarum anulus incerta non bene fixus acu, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines *not arranged*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *not clearly visible, dim*, Virg. Aen. 6, 270: soles, ib. 3, 203: securis, *that did not strike with a sure blow*, ib. 2, 224: vultus, *varying in expression*, Sall. J. 106: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50. *Neut. absol.*: Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, *without its being known*, Liv. 8, 17: incertum sua an suorum manu peremti, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. *Neut.* adverbially (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. H. 10, 9: Stat. Th. 5, 212. **II.** Subject. **1.** Pass. prop. *that about which one's mind is not made up*: hence, *not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain*: casus, Cic. Or. 28, 98: ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68: incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1 *fin.*: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41. With *relative clause*: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74: (Gallus avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, Quint. 7, 9, 2: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49: Italicos incertos socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35. **2.** Act. Of persons: prop. *who have not made up their minds*: hence *irresolute, undetermined, hesitating doubtful*: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74: ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 60. With *relative clause*: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67: incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, ib. 101: faber incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2. With *gen.*: incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57: sui, Stat. Th. 5. 525: incertus animi, Tac. A. 6, 46. (ii) *without certain knowledge, not sure*: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7: incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis esse putet, ib. 5, 95. With *gen.*: incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4: veri, Liv. 4, 23: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75. Of things: naves incertae locorum, Auc. B. Afr. 7.

incessābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cesso] *unceasing, incessant*: labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

incessābĭlĭter, *adv. incessantly*: Mart. Cap. 9, 303: Hier. Ep. 64.

incessanter, *adv. incessantly*: inhaerere, Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10 *fin.*: incessanter legebat auctores antiquos Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*

incesso, cessīvi *or* cessi, 3. *v. a.* [incedo] *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack*: vagos lapidibus incessebant, Liv. 26, 10: quae (pars corporis) quum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, id. 8, 24: infestis digitis ora et oculos incessere, Suet. Cal. 25: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxii, Plin. 33, 3, 16: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: jaculis et voce superba tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361: stercore et coeno, Suet. Vit. 17. **II.** Fig *to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse*: reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232: aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209: aliquem conviciis, Suet. Tib. 11: adversarios maledictis, id. Ner. 23: senatum diris exsecrationibus, id. Claud. 12: nomen hominis acerba cavillatione, id. Tib. 57: aliquem poenis, Stat. Theb. 1, 245: aliquem criminibus, *to accuse*, Tac. H. 2, 23: aliquem occultis suspicionibus, ib. 3, 65: aliquem ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10 12: aliquem tanquam superbe saeveque egisset, Tac. H. 3, 77: sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3. 21.

incessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait:* status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14: in incessu mollior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et uniusmodi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54: vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. Aen. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77. In *plur.*: Ov. M. 11, 636. **II.** *a hostile attack, invasion* (rare): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, ib. 4, 24. **III.** Meton.: *an entrance, approach:* incessus claudere, ib. 6, 33.

incestē, *adv. impurely, sinfully:* Lucr. 1, 99: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. **2.** *unchastely:* ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic. Coel. 14, 34: libidinatum, Suet. Ner. 28: agit incestius res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

incestĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [incestus facio] *that defiles himself, that commits a bad action:* nefandus, incestificus, exsecrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incesto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [incestus] *to pollute, defile:* totam incestat funere classem, Virg. Aen. 6, 150: aras, Stat. S. 5, 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Theb. 11, 120. **II.** Esp. *to dishonour:* puellam, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 136: filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43.

incestum, i, *n.* [id.] *unchastity, lewdness,* esp. *incest:* concubuit cum viro, fecit igitur incestum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet. Cal. 23: incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5: incesto liberatus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3. In *plur.*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Cal. 36.

in-cestus, a, um, *adj.* [castus] lit. *unclean:* hence, *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal:* quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *has punished the innocent along with the sinner*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30: catervae incestarum avium, *that feed on corpses*, Stat. Th. 9, 27: profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos incesta, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental moverit incestus, *an impious man*, Hor. A. P. 472. **II.** Esp. *unchaste, lewd:* fatalis incestusque judex, *i. e. Paris*, id. Od. 3, 3, 19: praedo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Plin. Pan. 52: amores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 23: nuptiae, Tac. A. 11, 25 *fin.*: conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Plin. Pan. 63: voces, Ov. Tr. 2, 503: pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv. 8, 28.

incestus, ūs, *m.* [incestus] *unchastity, incest:* quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: id. Brut. 32, 122.

in-chăraxo, 1. *v. a. to open by scratching:* avem, Apic. 6, 5.

inchŏāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [inchoo] *rudiments, elements:* Mart. Cap. 3, 93.

inchŏātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a beginning:* Aug. Ep. 120.

inchŏātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *beginning, denoting a beginning:* in gram.: verba, Charis. p. 223 P.: Diom. p. 333 ib.

inchŏātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beginner:* mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 *praef.*

inchŏātus, a, um, *Part.* [inchoo]. **II.** Adj.: *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* nam quo tempore legit inchoatam Dindymi dominam, *the unfinished poem on Cybele*, Cat. 33 (35), 13: quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris inchoata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: cognitio manca atque inchoata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: inchoatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 3, 2: rem tam praeclaram inchoatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56: perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, id. Top. 18, 69.

inchŏo (in old MSS. also incoho: cf. Mai. Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ib. 3, 2; Front. p. 154 ed. Rom.; Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 363), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to begin, commence institute:* ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: statuam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: res in animis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis inchoasti, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9: quod hic liber inchoat, Quint. 3, 1, 2: ubi prima initia inchoastis libertatis vestrae, Liv. 3, 54: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus inchoandum et eloquentia informandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: Favonius ver inchoans, Plin. 16, 25, 39: pulcerrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice*, Virg. Aen. 6, 252. *Pass.*: reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, *are chosen*, Plin. 11, 16, 16. With *inf.*: quam si mens fieri proponit et inchoat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 184: Lucan. 10, 174: fodere, Pall. 13, 2. **II.** Neutr. *to begin, commence, take a beginning:* moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus inchoat, Symm. Ep. 7, 75: inchoante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20. **2.** Esp. like infit, *to begin to speak:* post longa silentia rursus inchoat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

in-cĭbo, 1. *v. a. to provide with food, to feed:* Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

in-cĭcur, ŏris, *adj. not tame, wild:* incicorem, immansuetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam, Fest. *s. v.*

in-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum (*perf.* incidĕrunt, Lucr. 6, 1174: *fut. part.* incasurus, Plin. 2, 27, 27), 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall into* or *upon, to fall, light upon:* constr. with *in* and *acc.*; less freq. with *other prepp.*, with the *dat.* or *absol.* With *in* and *acc.*: in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: saxum in crura ejus incidit, id. Fat. 3, 6: in segetem flamma, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*: ut incideret luna tum in eam metam, *entered*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.* With *other prepositions:* incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 926: (turris) super agmina late incidit, ib. 2, 467. With *dat.*: incidere portis, *to rush into*, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.*: lymphis putealibus, Lucr. 6, 1174: caput incidit arae, Ov. M. 5, 104: capitibus, Liv. 21, 10: jacenti, Stat. Th. 5, 233: modo serius incidis (sol) undis, *sink*, Ov. M. 4, 198.

2. Esp. *to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with:* in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, aliae in equites incidunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: in manus alicujus, Cic. Cluent. 7, 21: in insidias, id. Fam. 7, 3: inter catervas armatorum, Liv. 25, 39: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, id. Verr. 2, 74, 182. **3.** *to fall upon, assail, attack:* in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: incidere in hostem, Liv. 8, 8. With *dat.*: ultimis Romanis, id. 28, 13. **II.** Fig.: *to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen:* in morbum, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: in furorem et insaniam, id. Pis. 20, 46: si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, id. Am. 12, 42: si quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14: in honoris contentionem incidere, Cic. Am. 10, 34: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, *i. e. should fall in with, coincide* or *agree with*, id. Fat. 8, 15: tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, *happened*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26. **2.** *to fall upon accidentally; to come* or *occur to one's mind*, or *in conversation:* quae cogitatio si non incidisset mihi, id. Att. 13, 32: non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50: fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: quum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, id. Brut. 2, 9: sapiens appeteret aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tanquam occurreret, *might come into his mind*, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 22: tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. 1, 57. **3.** Of time: *to fall upon, happen in:* quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidit, Cic. Or. 12, 39: facies me, in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, certiorem, id. Att. 6, 1: quum in Calendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16. **4.** *to fall out, happen, occur:* quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: incidunt saepe tempora, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, ib. 1, 43, 152: potest incidere quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15: ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror: verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27, 27: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 1, 46: incidit per id tempus, ut tempestates idoneas non haberet, Auct. B. Afr. 1.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim,* etc.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, *cut into,* i. e. *partly cut through,* Caes. B. G. 2, 17: palmes inciditur in medullam, Plin. 14, 9, 11: venam, *to open*, id. 29, 6, 58: Cels. 2, 8: non incisa notis marmora publicis, *i. e. engraved*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13: tabula his ferme incisa literis fuit, Liv. 6, 29 *fin.*: incisi nervi, Plin. 11, 37, 88: pinnas, *to clip*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: vites falce, Virg. E. 3, 11: eupatoria foliis per ambitum incisis, *i. e. notched, indented*, Plin. 5, 6, 29: nos linum incidimus, legimus, *cut through, cut*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: funem, Virg. Aen. 3, 667: corpora mortuorum, *to dissect*, Cels. Praef.: nocentes homines vivos, ib.: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, *have interrupted*, Quint. 2, 13, 16. **2.** *to carve, engrave, inscribe:* constr. with *in* and *abl.*; less freq. with *in* and *acc.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 65: foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. de Sen. 17, 61: incidens literas in fago recenti, Plin. 16, 9, 14: lex erit, et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26: leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*: verba ceris, Ov. M. 9, 529: amores arboribus, Virg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabibus aut saxis, Plin. Pan. 54: incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, *inscribed, registered*, Sen. Ben. 4, 28. **3.** *to form by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Virg. E. 8, 29.

II. Fig. *to break off, interrupt, put an end to:* poëma ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: sermonem, Liv. 32 37: tandem haec singultu verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, *to avoid*, Virg

E.ç 14: ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis genus crebro incidens, *i. e. broken, interrupted*, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217. **2.** *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: media, *to cut short*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: Tarquinius spe omni reditus incisa exsulatum Tusculum abiit, Liv. 2, 15 *fin.*: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promimus horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Marc. Dig. 28, 4, 3.

incīdŭus, a, um, v. incaeduus.

incĭens, entis, *adj.* [akin to ἔγκυος, εγκύμων] *pregnant, with young*: incientes oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 16. (Hence It. *incinta*; Fr. *enceinte*.)

incīle, is, *n.* [incilis] *a ditch, trench*: incilia aperire, Cato R. R. 155, 1: ducere incile, Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 1. Fig.: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3.

incīlis, e, *adj.* [incīdo, *l* being interchanged with *d*: v. ancile] *cut in*: fossae, *ditches, trenches*, Cato R. R. 155, 1. Subst.=incile: inciles διώρυγες, Gloss. Philox.

incīlo, 1. *v. a. to rebuke, blame*: jure increpet inciletque, Lucr. 3, 976: si quis hac me oratione incilet, Pac. in Non. 125, 5.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.* [incingo].

incinĕrārium muliebre ministerium, *a dressing* or *curling of the hair*: Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. ciniflo).

in-cingo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to gird in, gird about, surround*: (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: incingi zona, id. H. 9, 66: urbes turritis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47. Fig.: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259. Reflect.: (Tisiphone) induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidaque incingere lauro, *crown thyself*, ib. 14, 720. *Part. perf.*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9: (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Poet. ap. Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro pictisque incinctae pellibus ambae, *girded*, Virg. G. 4, 342: Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incinctus tunicas mercator, ib. 5, 675: (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *inclosed*, id. M. 3, 162.

incingŭlum, i, *n.* [incingo] *a girdle*: Non. 47, 25.

in-cĭno, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cano] *to sing* or *play upon, to sound* (rare): **I.** Act.: varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22, 6: frequentamenta varia, Gell. 1, 11. **II.** Neutr.: si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, id. 4, 13.

incĭpesso, v. incipisso.

in-cĭpĭo, cepi, ceptum (incepsit for inceperit, Fest. *s. v.* incensit), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by coepio. The *perf. part.* however is common. [Capio; lit. *to seize upon, lay hold of*: opp. to desinere, *to put down, to leave off*, or desistere, *to desist from*: hence]

I. Act.: *to begin, to take in hand*: constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab*, or *adv.* of place. With *inf.*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: bella gerere, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, ib. 6, 29: ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255: male quod mulier facere incepit, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12. *Absol.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.*: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Hor. A. P. 136: sapere aude, incipe, *make a beginning*, id. Ep 1, 2, 41: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), *who are beginning to learn*, Quint. 1, 2, 26. With *acc.*: facinus audax incipit, P. Aul. 3, 4, 1: bellum (*opp.* deponere), Sall. J. 83: opus, Liv. 7, 34: sementem, Virg. G. 1, 230: si id facere non potueris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: iter incepi, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 16: tantum incepi operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80. *Pass.*: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: quia die extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21: iter inceptum celerant, Virg. Aen. 8, 90: deus me vetat inceptos iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48. With *ab* or an *adv. of place*: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: incipiamus ab iis, Quint. 9, 2, 6: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: unde nexus inciperet percipi non poterat, Curt. 3, 1 *med.* *Pass. impers.*: optime incipitur a longis, recte aliquando a brevibus, Quint. 9, 4, 92.

II. Neutr.: *to begin to be, to begin, commence*: quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg. Aen. 2, 269: mox Idumea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14: epistola, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventae, Plin. 8, 5, 5: incipiente aestate, id. 27, 13, 109.

incĭpisso (also incipesso), 3. *v. a.* [incipio] *to begin*: quid hic homo tantum incipisset facere cum tantis minis? Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 22: maximas nugas ineptiasque, ib. 3, 3, 17.

in-circumcīsus, a, um, *adj. uncircumcised*: Eccl.

in-circumscriptus, a, um, *adj. unlimited, infinite*: dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incīsē, *adv. in short clauses*: quo pacto deceat incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212.

incīsim, *adv. in short clauses* (rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; dein membratim, Cic. Or. 63, 213.

incīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incīdo] rhetor. *t. t. an incision*, i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence=κόμμα: de eorum (circuituum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, ib. 64, 216. **II.** Gramm. *t. t. a caesura*: Diom. p. 496 P. **III.** *a griping*: interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incīsum, i, *n.* [id.] rhetor. *t. t.*=κόμμα, *a section* or *division of a sentence, a clause*: quae nescio, cur, quum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominent, nos non recte incisa et membra dicamus, Cic. Or. 62, 211: incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122.

incīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting into, incision*: Col. 12, 54, 1: Plin. 11, 39, 94. **II.** Esp. *a natural incision, indentation*: as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, *etc.*: id. 11, 52, 114: id. 11, 1, 1, etc. **III.** In painting, *a division between the light and shade*: id. 33, 13, 57.

incīsus, a, um, *Part.* [incīdo].

incīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an incision*: Plin. 16, 12, 23.

incĭtābĭlis παροξυντικός, Gloss. Philox.

incĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [incito] *an incentive, stimulus*: incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2.

incĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, inducement, incentive*: et periculorum et laborum, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: educandi, Plin. Pan. 27: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5. In *plur.*: incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55.

incĭtātē, *adv.* Of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently*: fluit incitatius, Cic. Or. 63 212: quod incitatius feratur (locutio), ib. 20, 67.

incĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incito]. **I.** Act. *an inciting, rousing instigating*; languentis populi, Cic. de Or. 2 9, 35 acris et vehemens, ib. 2, 43, 183. **II.** Pass. *violent motion, rapidity vehemence, ardour, energy*: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, id. Acad. 2, 26, 82. **2.** Fig.: est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

incĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter instigator*: Fauni vaticinantium incitatores, Front. Eloq. *med.*: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that incites* or *instigates*: incitatrix ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23.

incĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [incito] **II.** Adj.: *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying*, etc.; in gen. *rapid, swift*: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: lintres magno sonitu remorum incitatae, ib. 7, 60: mundi incitatissima conversio, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. Fig.: cursus in oratione incitatior, id. Or. 59, 201: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitatior fertur, ib. 12, 39.

incĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *rapid motion*: assiduo mundi incitatu, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

incitega machinula, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina, Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 633.)

in-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: pavor incitat artus, Lucr. 3, 744: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: amnis hibernis incitatus pluviis, *made more rapid*, Liv. 44, 8: frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, *may be made to grow more rapidly*, Col. 4, 22, 3. Proverb.: incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19.

2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to move rapidly, to rush, hasten*: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B. G. 3, 12: quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, ib. 4, 17: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. B. C. 2, 6.

II. Fig. *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, ib. 2, 35, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, id. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*: juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id de Or. 1, 61, 262: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: milites nostri pristini diei perfidia incitati, ib. 4, 14: civitas ob eam rem incitata, ib. 1, 4: aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Caes. 7: cujus voluptatis avidae libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic. de Sen. 12 39. **2.** Esp. *to inspire*: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, id Div. 1, 36, 79: mente incitati, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: Cat. 63, 93.

3. In a bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up*: neque desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl. 28, 66: et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv. 4, 2: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic. Acad. 2 47, 144: judices, Quint. 6, 4, 1[illegible].

in-cĭtus, a, um, *adj. set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.)

venti vis incita, Lucr. 1, 272: inciti atque alacres Delphini, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: hasta, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: silex, Sil. 1, 491.

in-cĭtus, a, um, *adj. not moved*: hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, *etc.* that cannot be moved, *immoveable*: (calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, incitos dicunt. Unde et egentes homines inciti vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat, Isid. Orig. 18, 67. Hence, ad incita *or* ad incitas (*i. e.* calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, *etc.*, *to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity*: *Sy.* Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi.* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85: villicum corrupit, ad incita redegit, Lucil. in Non. 123, 27: ad extremas incitas deducti, App. M. 3, p. 229, Oud.

in-cīvīlis, e, *adj. unmannerly, impolite, uncivil*· also, *unreasonable, unjust*: homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Eutr. 9, 27: saevi atque inciviles animi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 22: verba, Gell. 10, 6: poenae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9: factum, ib. 50, 13, 3.

in-cīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f. uncourteousness, incivility* (rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2.

incīvīlĭter, *adv. without civility, uncourteously*: aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 199: extorta (bona), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, ib. 50, 13, 2. *Comp.*: praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6: Flor. 1, 26.

inclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inclamo] *a calling out, exclaiming against*: imprecationis et comminationis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

inclāmĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to call out* or *exclaim against*; *to abuse, scold*: inclamitor quasi servus, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 46.

in-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense; *to invoke aid*; *to call out* or *exclaim against, to abuse, scold*. **I.** In a good sense: comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Fulvium Taurea nomine inclamavit, Liv. 26, 15: Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis uti opem ferant fratri, id. 1, 25: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8, 8: nomen alicujus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124. *Absol.*: ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles, *call out*, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172. **II.** In a bad sense: inclamare conviciis et maledictis insectari, Fest. *s. v.*: nolito acriter eum inclamare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 111: timidae puellae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 45: in aliquem, *to cry out aloud*, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.*: contra aliquem voce quam maxima, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 *fin.*: quo tu turpissime, magna inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.

in-clāresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become famous* or *celebrated*: docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55: quae artes pluribus inclaruere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38.

in-clārus, a, um, *adj. obscure*: fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj. unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (rare): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: signifer, Sil. 8, 440: verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34: inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.

inclēmenter, *adv. rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely*: in aliquem dicere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 110: loqui alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 44: censuit, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4: Liv. ?, 48.

in-clēmentĭa, ae, *f. unmercifulness rigour, harshness, roughness, severity*: divum inclementia, divum has evertit opes, Virg. Aen. 2, 602: durae mortis, id. G. 3, 68: gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B. G. 210: coeli, Just. 9, 2: dirae formae (Plutonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

inclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inclino] *that readily leans to, prone.* Fig.: in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

inclīnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] in gramm. *a suffix*: inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut *vinosus, mulierosus, numosus*, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9.

inclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leaning, bending, inclining to*: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: fortis ac virilis laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: incumbentis in mulierculam Verris, id. 11, 3, 90: alterna inclinatione egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77. In *plur.*: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35: Plin. 37, 10, 58. **2.** Esp. coeli = κλίμα, *the inclination* or *slope* of the earth from the equator to the pole, *a parallel of latitude, clime*: Vitr. 1, 1: Gell. 14, 1: mundi, Vitr. 6, 1. **II.** Fig.: *an inclination, tendency*: inclinatio ad meliorem spem, Cic. Sest. 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 *med.*: alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57. **2.** *inclination, bias, favour*: voluntatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129: judicum ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, ib. 1, 28: senatus, ib. 2, 38: animorum, Liv. 44, 31: in aliquem, Tac. H. 2, 92. **3.** *an alteration, change*: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic. Brut. 43, 158: communium temporum, id. Balb. 26, 58: hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11. **4.** In gramm. *the formation* or *derivation of a word*: Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 1.

inclīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inclino]. **II.** Adj.: *bent down, sunken*: of the voice, *low, deep*: vox, Cic. Or. 17, 56: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, ib. 8, 27. **2.** Of colour: *inclined to*: colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10: coloris in luteum inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86. **B.** Fig.: *inclined, disposed, prone to*: plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatior erat, id. 34, 33: Tac. H. 1, 81. **2.** *sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. Subst. *neut. plur.*: rerum inclinata ferre, *troubles, misfortunes*, Sil. 6, 119.

inclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] in gramm. *the formation* or *derivation of a word*: Gell. 3, 12.

inclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *bending, bowing* (rare): Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3 *fin.*

inclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *unbending, unalterable*: Manil. 1, 596.

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino]. **A.** Act. *to bend in* or *on, to bend down, bow*: genua arenis, Ov. M. 11, 355: rector maris omnes inclinavit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, ib. 11, 208: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 3, 119: arbor inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8: sic super Actaeas agilis Cyllenius arces inclinat cursus, Ov. M. 2, 721: mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes, *closed my dying eyes*, Prop. 4, 7, 23. **II.** With *pron. reflect.* or *reflectively*: *to bend* or *lie down, sink*: sol meridie se inclinavit, Liv. 9, 32: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: inclinari ad judicem (*opp.* reclinari ad suos), Quint. 11, 3, 132: terra inclinatur retroque recellit, *bends down*, Lucr. 6, 572: jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 7: Juv. 10, 224. ipsos maritos, id. ?, 26. **2.** Esp. in milit. lang. *to fall back* or *give way*: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33. **3.** Of a disease: *to abate, diminish*: morbus inclinatur, Cels. 3, 2: febris se inclinat, ib.: Plin. 23, 4, 40. **III.** Fig.: *to turn* or *incline*: culpam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 8. judicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint. 4, 1, 14: haec animum inclinant, ut credam, Liv. 29, 33: inclinare rem, id. 3, 61. *Reflect.*: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 *fin.*: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 1, 18. **2.** *to change, alter*, esp. for the worse; *to bring down, abase, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. Att. 3, 13: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80. **3.** In gramm.: *to derive* or *inflect a word*: *vinosus, vitiosus*, a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12: *partim* hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13. **B.** Neut. *to bend, incline, decline, sink*: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5. **2** Esp. in milit. lang. *to yield, give way*: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33: in fugam, id. 34, 28 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to incline to, be favourably disposed towards*: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: inclinare ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10: in stirpem regiam inclinavere studiis, Curt. 10, 7: amicus dulcis, quum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce inclinet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 71: quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem et foedus faciendum cum Pyrrho, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, Liv. 27, 46: inclinavit sententia suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere id. 32, 13: ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, id. 7, 9. **2.** Esp. *to change, alter* (rare): inclinant jam fata ducum, *change*, Lucan. 3, 752.

inclĭtus (also inclŭtus and inclȳtus), a, um, *adj.* [clueo; cf. the Gr. κλυτός, from κλύω; much heard of, talked of, praised; hence] *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious*: *inclitus* dicimus brevi prima littera, Cic. Or. 48, 159. Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: inclute Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: dux inclitissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2: augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma 'st, Enn. Ann. 1, 116: inclutissima claritudo, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: justitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18: Palamedis incluta fama gloria, Virg. Aen. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclitis, Plin. 6, 1, 1. Poet. with the *gen.*: inclita leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821. *Comp.* and *adv.* do not occur.

in-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to shut in confine, keep in*: constr. with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, rarely with the simple *abl.*, *acc.*, or *dat.*: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1: Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clipeo Minervae, *inserted*, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: aliquem in custodias, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144 aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*: inclusi parietibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60: inclusus cavea, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: grandes smaragdos auro, *to set*, Lucr. 4, 1123 suras auro *to sheathe*, Virg. Aen. 11 488: corpora furtim includunt caeco lateri, ib. 2, 19: pars Heracleae incluserunt sese, Liv. 36, 17: Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, id. 36, 16. Poet. huc aliena ex arbore germen includunt, *ingraft*, Virg. G. 2, 76. **2.** Transf.: *to obstruct, hinder, stop up:* dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: circuiere, qui a tergo includerent viam, Liv. 27, 26: spiritum, Plin. 11, 37, 84: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui inserta spongia, Sen. de Ira 3, 10. **3.** *to bound, limit:* Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia, Plin. 5, 27, 28 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to include, inclose, insert:* illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. Brut. 79, 275: in hujus me tu consilii societatem tanquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (opinationem) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volucris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 16: verba versu includere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68: antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3: intus inclusum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11. **2.** Esp. *to restrain, limit:* nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, Liv. 24, 8. **3.** Of time: *to close, finish, end:* forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15, 54: hujus actionem (vespera), Plin. Ep. 2, 11: mellationem idibus Nov. fere, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

inclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [includo] *a shutting up, confinement:* Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24.

inclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who incloses, enchases:* inclusores auri atque gemmarum, *setters*, Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24.

inclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [includo].

inclŭtus and **inclўtus**, a, um, v. inclitus.

in-cŏactus, a, um, *adj. not compelled, voluntary* (rare): omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*: voluntas, Val. Max. 4, 7.

in-coctĭlis, e, *adj. cooked in:* incoctile ἐνεψημένον, Gloss. Philox. **II.** Transf. Subst. incoctilia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa), *vessels overlaid* or *washed with metal, tinned vessels:* Plin. 34, 17, 48.

incoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incoquo] *a boiling in, an incoction:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

incoctus, a, um, *Part.* [incoquo].

in-coctus, a, um, *adj. uncooked, raw* (rare): incoctum non expromit, bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 27, 2, 53: caro, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15.

in-coenātus, a, um, *adj. that has not dined* or *eaten, hungry, fasting:* cubet incoenatus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: superi incoenati sunt et coenati inferi, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Casin. 4, 2, 9.

incoenis, e, *adj.* [coena] *that has not dined, fasting:* senex, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 18.

in-coeno, 1. *v. n. to dine in some place:* incoenante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (*al.* coenante eo).

incoeptum and **incoepto**, v. incept.

in-cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *thoughtless, inconsiderate:* nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 63: Lact. 1, 8. **II.** Pass.: *inconceivable, incomprehensible:* immensitas efficientiae, Mart. Cap. 9, 312: dementia, Amm. 15, 3.

in-cōgĭtans, antis, *adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate:* ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3: ib. 3, 2, 14.

incōgĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [incogitans] *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness:* amori accedunt temeritas, incogitantia, excors immodestia, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

in-cōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Pass.: *unconsidered, unstudied:* opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23 *med.*: alacritas, id. Ep. 57. **II.** Act. *thoughtless, inconsiderate:* animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitati dicere cogerentur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 16.

in-cōgĭto, 1. *v. a. to think of, contrive, design:* fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj. not examined, untried:* vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Caec. 10, 29. **II.** *not known, unknown.* With *dat.* of pers.: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta veniere, *unclaimed*, Liv. 5, 16: palus oculis incognita nostris, *unseen*, Ov. M. 2, 46: quum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know*, Suet. Aug. 94: nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic. Acad. 2, 35, 113.

in-cognosco, 3. *v. n. incep. to learn, find out:* ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Fl. p. 362 (dub. *al.* cognosceret).

in-cŏhĭbeo, 2. *v. a. to hold together:* corpore qui nostro rarus magis incohibisset, Lucr. 3, 445.

in-cŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be held* or *kept together:* eo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili (*al.* incoibili), Gell. 5, 3. **II.** *that cannot be restrained:* cursus, Amm. 24, 1 *med.*

incŏĭbĭlis [coëo] v. incohibilis.

in-cŏinquĭnātus, a, um, *adj. undefiled, unpolluted;* corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20.

incŏla, ae, *comm.* [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident:* incola est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Græci πάροικον appellant, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: sunt e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108. Poet. in apposition: Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor arat, Ov. H. 1, 52: Phryx, Lucan. 9, 976: Cameren incola turba vocat, *the natives*, Ov. F. 3, 582. **2.** Transf. of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolæ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana stagni incola, Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29: quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, *indigenous*, id. 12, 3, 7: Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padi incolæ, *flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23: me porrectum ante fores objicere incolis plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 4. **II.** *a foreign resident*, as opp. to *a citizen:* incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Gai. Dig. 50, 1, 29: peregrini atque incolae, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id. de Sen. 21, 78: quid Halicyenses, quorum incolae decumas dant, ipsi agros immunes habent, id. Verr. 3, 40: incolis vestris civibus Romanis, i. e. *Roman citizens resident at Rhegium*, ib. 4, 11: cives atque incolae Syracusani, ib. 4, 58.

incŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a residing, dwelling in:* Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 34: per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

in-cŏlo, lŭi (incolare, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *fin.*) 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to dwell in, inhabit:* qui incolunt eas urbes, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: illam urbem, id. Verr. 4, 10, 21: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: ea loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: Alpes, ib. 4, 10: secessum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: indulgens templa vetustis incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 672. *Pass.*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93. **II.** Neutr. *to dwell* or *reside in:* Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes B. G. 1 1: cis Rhenum, ib. 2, 3: erat oppidum Vaga ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall. J. 47.

incŏlo, are, v. preced. Art.

incŏlor ἄχροος, Gloss. Philox

incŏlōrāte, *adv.* [lit. *without colouring* or *palliation*, i. e.] *without alleging a cause:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 18.

in-cŏlŭmis, e (*abl. sing.* incolumi; incolume, Pomp. and Cic. in Charis. p. 108 P.), *adj. unimpaired, uninjured, safe, sound, entire, whole:* urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61: omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.*: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv. 5, 14: aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13. With *ab:* qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate judicii retinere potuisset, Cic. Planc. 5, 12. *Comp.*: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur. [*In-columis* prob. compounded of an obsolete adj. *calamis* (from *cado*), whence *calamitas:* for details v. *calamitas.*]

incŏlŭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis] *good condition, soundness, safety:* incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: concordi populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32: incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: mundi incolumitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: salutem et incolumitatem alicujus commendare, Tac. H. 1, 66: alicui quaerere, ib. 3, 60. In *plur.*: Arn. 2, 52.

in-cŏmes, ĭtis, *adj.*: incomitem sine comite, Fest. *s. v.*

in-cōmis, e, *adj. unpleasant:* vita Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*

in-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unaccompanied, unattended* (rare): virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Lucr. 6 1224: externis virtus incomitata bonis Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36: vestigia ferre, *to go without company*, Sil. 9, 101.

in-cŏmĭtĭo, 1. *v. a.* prob. *to insult* or *reproach in public:* incomitiare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum venire. Plautus (Curc. 3, 30): quaeso ne me incomities, Fest. *s. v.*

incomĭum, ii, *n. an ingredient of an ointment now unknown:* Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18.

incomma (encomma), ătis, *n.* [ἔγκομμα, an incision, mark; hence] *the standard height of soldiers:* Veg. Mil. 1, 5: Hier. in Jovin. 2, 34.

in-commĕābĭlis, e, *adj.*: *impassable:* viae incommeabiles, Amm. 16, 11 (dub.).

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj. unrecommended;* poet. *given up, abandoned:* tellus, *sc.* ventis, Ov. M. 11, 434

in-commĭnātus, a, um, *Part threatened:* incomminata nece, App. M. 10, p. 241.

in-commiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be mixed:* animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

in-com-mŏbĭlĭtas, ātis. *f. immoveableness, insensibility:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

incommŏdē, *adv. unseasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately:* fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram objiciunt incommode, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 8: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8: incommode accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. *Comp.*: cum illo quidem actum optime est: mecum incommodius, Cic. Am. 4, 15. *Sup.*: incommodissime navigare, id. Att 5, 9.

incommŏdistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* comically for incommodus: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

in-commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f. unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiousness:* in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, Cic. Att. 1, 17: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. 10, 11: incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commode, *impropriety*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 49. In *plur.*: id. Aul. 3, 5, 59: Arn. 2, 54. II. *damage, disadvantage:* incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter. And. 3, 3, 35.

in-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut. *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare): alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135: alicui nihil, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: App. M. 8, p. 202. II. Act. *to render inconvenient* or *troublesome, to incommode:* si quid aliud fiat quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediat, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: si incommodatur ad usum manus, ib. 21, 1, 14. *Pass. impers.*: obnoxium eum dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 7, 17.

incommŏdum, i, *n.* [incommodus] *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, misfortune, disaster:* nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam in quaestu sunt versati, id. Verr. 3, 46, 109: timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: accidit repentinum incommodum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Am. 2, 8: quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, id. B. C. 3, 73. Of the health: with *gen.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. Att. 7, 7: morbi, id. Mur. 23, 47: corporum, *diseases*, Plin. 24, 17, 102: pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21 *fin.*: vesicae, id. 27, 21, 101. In *plur.*: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: id. N. D. 1, 9 *fin.*: tot incommodis conflictati, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: tot continuis incommodis acceptis, ib. 7, 14.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable:* iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1: res, ib. 4, 2, 27: valetudo, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. 3, 14: severitas morum, id. 27, 31: conflictatio turbae, Quint. 3, 8, 29: eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utrorumque ratione exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57. *Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 11. *Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Clu. 59, 161. Of persons: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 189: idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

incommōtē, *adv. immoveably, unchangeably, firmly:* permanere, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 7.

in-commūnĭcābĭlis, e, *adj. incommunicable:* nomen, Vulg Sap. 14, 21.

in-commūnis, e, *adj. not common:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

in-commūtābĭlis, e, *adj. unchangeable, immutable* (rare): omnia verbi principia incommutabilia viderentur, Varr. L. L. 9, 56, 153, § 99: status rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9.

incommūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommutabilis] *unchangeableness, immutability:* aeternitas et incommutabilitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābĭlĭter, *adv. unchangeably:* Aug. Ep. 3, 3: id. Trin. 7, 1.

in-compărābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be equalled, incomparable:* sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11.

incompărābĭlĭter, *adv. incomparably:* Aug. Civ. D. 21, 9: id. ap. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

in-compărātus, a, um, *adj. unequalled, incomparable*, for incomparabilis, in epitaphs: Inscr.

in-compassĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot suffer with another:* Eccl.

in-compertus, a, um, *adj. of which one has no information, unknown:* inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23: origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin. 34, 13, 38: qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know*, id. 12, 8, 16.

in-compĕtens, entis, *adj. insufficient:* Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.

incompĕtenter, *adv. insufficiently:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

incomplebilis ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-complētus, a, um, *adj. not completed, incomplete:* Firm. Math. 5, 2.

incomplexus ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompŏsĭtē, *adv. without order, disorderly:* veniens, Liv. 25, 37. II. Of discourse: *harshly, inelegantly:* qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed:* agmen, Liv. 5, 28: hostes (*opp.* compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.*: det motus incompositos, Virg. G. 1, 350. II. Fig.: of style: pes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6: oratio, ib. 32: rudibus et incompositis similia, ib. 17. Meton. of the author: (Æschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66. 2. Of character: moribus incompositus, id. 4, 5, 10.

in-comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be seized* or *held:* parvitas arenae, Col. 10 praef. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, *that cannot be overtaken*, Sol. 20. II. Fig.: *that cannot be caught* or *refuted:* in disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. 2. *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible:* quum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, Cels. praef. *med.*: praecepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12. 3. *that cannot be grasped, endless:* vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: opus, id. Ep. 94.

incomprehensĭbĭlĭter, *adv. incomprehensibly*, Hier. Ep. 87.

in-comprĕhensus, a, um, *adj. not comprehended, incomprehensible:* incomprehensa manet virtus, Prud. Apoth. 821.

incomptē (incomte), *adv. roughly, inelegantly* (rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2: laudare, Stat. S. 5, 5, 34.

in-comptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude:* incomptis Curium capillis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41: caput, id. Epod. 5, 16: incomptiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: apparatus, Tac. G. 14. II. Fig.: of style: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum deceat: sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, Cic. Or. 23, 78: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda sit et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg. G. 2, 386: versus, Hor. A. P. 446.

inconcessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [concedo] *inadmissible:* Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden* (rare): hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. II. *not granted, impossible:* quum totum exprimere paene sit homini inconcessum, Quint 10, 2, 26.

in-concĭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to win over to one's side, to conciliate:* inconciliasti, comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti, Fest. *s. v.*: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 99. II. With negat. *in: to make an enemy of, to turn against:* ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 85: ille accuratum habuit in me inconciliare copias omnes meas, id. Bac. 3, 6, 22.

inconcinnē, *adv. awkwardly, absurdly:* causificare, App. M. 10, p. 242.

in-concinnĭtas, ātis, *f. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety:* genus eloquendi secutus est elegans et temperatum, vitatis sententiarum ineptiis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86: App Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

inconcinnĭter, *adv. awkwardly, absurdly:* vertere in aliquam rem, Gell 10, 17.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj. inelegant: awkward, absurd:* qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, ib. 1, 18, 6.

in-concĭtus, a, um, *adj. not quick:* leni et inconcito gradu, Amm. 24, 6 (dub.).

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj. bodiless, incorporeal:* Eccl.

in-concupiscendus, a, um, *much to be desired:* App. Flor. p. 357.

inconcussē, *adv. firmly, resolutely:* Cod. Theod. 11, 61, 6: Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged:* coelestia sidera, Lucan. 2, 268: vestigia, id. 2, 248. II. Fig.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Plin. Pan. 82: inconcussus injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 25: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac. A. 2, 44: florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*: pax, Tac. H. 2, 6: gaudium, Sen. Vit. beat. 3.

in-condemnātus, a, um, *adj. uncondemned:* Cato in Gell. 13, 24 (dub. al. leg. indemnatus).

incondĭtē, *adv. confusedly:* Cic. de Or. 3, 44: Gell 12, 14.

in-condĭtus, a, um, *adj. not made, uncreated:* ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18. II. *not stored up:* fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6. 2. *unburied:* corpora, Lucan. 6, 101. III Fig.: *without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude:* acies incondita et inordinata, Liv. 44, 39: ordo ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53: clamor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv. 4, 20: si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam aliquam sententiam, Cic. Or. 70, 233: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107: Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv. 30, 28: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24.

in-confectus, a, um, *adj. not wrought out, undigested:* Hier. Ep. 119, *no.* 1.

inconfūsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [confusus] *that cannot be embarrassed* or *confused:* operarius, Vulg. Timoth. 2, 2, 15.

inconfūsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. not confusedly:* misceri, Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 15.

in-confūsus, a, um, *adj. unconfused:* ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: recursus, Claud. VI Cons. Hon. 622. II. Fig.: *unembarrassed, not disconcerted:* animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. *fin.*: id. de Ira 1, 12.

incongĕlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [congelo] *that cannot be frozen:* mare omne (al. ingelabile), Gell. 17, 8.

incongressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [congredior] *unapproachable, inaccessible:* in visibilis, et incongressibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27.

incongrŭē, *adv. unsuitably:* Macr. S. 5, 13: Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 17.

in-congrŭens, tis, *adj. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable:* Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Stoica disciplina pleraque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell. 12, 5.

in-congrŭentĭa, ae, *f. unsuitableness:* definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6.

incongrŭenter, *adv. unsuitably:* Tert. de baptism. 19.

in-congrŭus, a, um, *adj. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable:* quam incongruo ambitu amplectar (*al.* quam angusto), Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: Veg. Mil. 2, 19.

inconjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [CONJUG, root of conjungo] verba, *that cannot be joined to every person* (as, *e. g.* fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

in-connexus, a, um, *adj. not joined, unconnected:* res, Aus. Idyll. ad Paul. 12.

inconnīvens, entis, *adj.* [conniveo] *that does not close the eyes:* Gell. 2, 1. **II.** Fig.: justitiae oculus, Amm. 29, 2.

inconnīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does not close the eyes, sleepless:* vigiliae, App. M. 6, p. 179. **II.** Of the eyes, *not closing:* oculi, ib. 2, p. 124.

in-conscĭus, a, um, *adj. unaware, unconscious:* Alcon inconsciis Saguntinis cum ad Hannibalem noctu transiisset, *without the knowledge of the Saguntines*, Liv. 21, 12 (the best MSS. have *insciis*).

in-conscriptus, a, um, *adj. not written:* incondita, id est inconscripta, Serv. ad Virg. E. 2, 4.

in-consentānĕus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, unfit:* Mart. Cap. 5.

in-consĕquens, tis, *adj. not logically consequent, inconclusive:* locutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 9: per inconsequens, Gell. 14, 1.

in-consĕquentĭa, ae, *f. want of logical connection, inconsequence:* rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.

in-consīdĕrans, tis, *adj. inconsiderate. Sup.:* Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

inconsīdĕranter, *adv. inconsiderately:* tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.

in-consīdĕrantĭa, ae, *f. want of reflection, inconsiderateness:* alicujus inconsiderantiam sustinere (*al.* considerantiam), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: mirari inconsiderantiam (*al.* inconsiderationem), Suet. Claud. 39.

inconsīdĕrātē, *adv. inconsiderately, rashly:* temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: inconsideratius proeliando, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

inconsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. inconsiderateness:* mentis, Salv. de gub. Dei 1.

in-consīdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate:* nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5. **II.** Pass.: *unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate:* cupiditas, Cic. Quint. 25: inconsideratissima temeritas, id. Har. resp. 26.

in-consĭlĭum, ii, *n. ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness, ἀβουλία*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

in-consĭtus, a, um, *adj. unsown, untilled:* ager, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

in-consōlābĭlis, e, *adj. inconsolable.* Fig.: *incurable:* vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426.

in-consŏnans, antis, *adj. discordant:* inconsonans et incongruum, Pompei. apud Donat. de Barb. 6.

inconsŏnanter, *adv. unsuitably:* dispersum, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

in-conspectus, a, um, *adj. indiscreet, imprudent:* inconspectum aliquid temere dicere, Gell. 17, 21.

in-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj. not conspicuous, not remarkable:* mors, Flor. 4, 2.

in-con-sprētus, a, um, *adj. not despised* or *slighted:* non improbatus, Fest. *s. v.*

in-constans, antis, *adj. changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent:* mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep. 99: litterae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80: medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1: si falsa quoque somnia divina quid inconstantius Deo? Cic. Div. 2, 62: vultus, Gell. 13, 30.

inconstanter, *adv. inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently:* jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: loqui, id. Acad. 2, 17, 53: haec dicuntur inconstantissime, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: prodire, Hirt. B. Afr. 82.

in-constantĭa, ae, *f. inconstancy, fickleness, inconsistency:* quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: inconstantia levitate implicata, id. Vat. 1, 3: fama inconstantiae, id. Fam. 1, 9: inconstantiae notam habere, Plin. 11, 52, 114: nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Att. 16, 7. Of things: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 13, 76: artis, id. 7, 49, 50: mensurae, id. 6, 26, 30: frontis ac hominum, Quint. 9, 3: inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

in-consuētus, a, um, *adj. unusual:* sermo, Vitr. praef. 5: salsitudo, id. 1, 4. **II.** *unused, unaccustomed:* opimae Sidonius mensae miles, Sil. 11, 282.

inconsultē, *adv. unadvisedly, inconsiderately:* inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv. 4, 37: inconsulte temereque vivere, Sen. Ben. 1: processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

inconsulto, *adv. unadvisedly:* se in periculum mittere, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 8: deleta et inducta, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

in-consultum, i, *n. want of consideration, inadvertence, thoughtlessness:* multitudinis inconsulto, J. Valer. res. g. Alex. m. 1, 52: senatus ex inconsulto, Sil. 8, 217.

in-consultus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *not consulted, unasked:* inscio atque inconsulto domino, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: ludos inconsulto senatu vovere, Liv. 36, 36. **II.** *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 3, 452. **III.** *inconsiderate, indiscreet:* homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. Of things: bene consultum inconsultum est, si inimicis sit usui, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 6: ratio, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: largitio, Liv. 5, 20: aures turbae, Sen. Ep. 40: motus, Gell. 19, 1.

in-consultus, ūs, *m. the not advising with another* (only in the *abl. sing.*): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

in-consummātĭo, ōnis, *f. incompleteness, imperfection:* generationis, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-consummātus, a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* inconsummatus et rudis, Amm. 31, 14: inconsummatus et subagrestis, id. 21, 10 *fin.*

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj. unconsumed, undiminished:* turis pars, Ov. M. 7, 592: jecur, id. Pont. 1, 2, 41: juventas, id. M. 4, 17.

inconsūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [consuo] *not sewed together, without seam:* tunica, Vulg. Interpr. Joh. 19, 23.

in-consūtus, a, um, *adj. not sewed together, without seam:* tunica, Hier Ep. 22.

in-contāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be defiled:* Eccl.

incontāmĭnābĭlĭter, *adv. without defilement:* Aug. de Genes. ad litt. c. ult.

in-contāmĭnătus, a, um, *adj. uncontaminated, undefiled, pure:* ne qui incontaminati sit, Liv. 4, 2: facies, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16.

incontanter, v. incunctanter.

in-contemplābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be looked upon* or *contemplated:* Eccl.

in-contemptĭbĭlis, e, *adj. not contemptible, not to be despised:* Tert. Apol. 45.

in-contentus, a, um, *adj. unstretched:* fides, *out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

in-contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. that cannot be touched:* Deus omni est incontiguus tactu, Arn. 7.

in-contĭnens, tis, *adj. not containing, not retaining:* uterus, Plin. 8, 43, 68. **II.** Fig.: *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate:* homo, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77: manus, ib. 1, 17, 26. With *gen.:* incontinens sui, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.

incontĭnenter, *adv. immoderately, intemperately:* cibum assumit, Cels. 1, 3. **II.** Fig.: *incontinently:* nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37.

in-contĭnentĭa, ae, *f. inability to contain* or *hold:* urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57. **II.** Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, greediness, intemperance* multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: cupiditas et incontinentia, id. Verr. 4, 15, 34.

in-contingĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contingo] *that cannot be touched:* cardo mundi (*al.* immobilis), App. de Mundo, p. 57.

in-contrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be contradicted. Comp.:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

in-contrōversus, a, um, *adj. undisputed, uncontroverted:* jus, Cic. Or. 1, 57, 241 (the best editt., however, have in controversiis).

in-convĕnĭens, entis, *adj. not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar:* facta, Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13: inconvenientia jungere, Sen. Vit. beat. 12: corpus, Phaedr. 3, 13, 6. **II.** Fig.: *unbefitting, improper:* App. de Mundo p. 70.

inconvĕnĭenter, *adv. unsuitably* Aug. de Trin. 2, 9.

in-convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f. inconsistency, incongruity:* voluntatis et facti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

in-conversus, a, um, *adj. unmoved:* oculis inconversis, *with fixed looks* (*al.* inconnivis), App. M. 2, p. 124.

in-convertĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unchangeable:* Eccl.

in-convŏlūtus, a, um, *adj. unconcealed, open:* casus, Amm. 29, 2.

in-convulsus, a, um, *adj. undestroyed:* inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, i. e. *while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes* Fragm. Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 14.

in-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not furnished with provisions:* solitudo, Tert. de Jejun. 5.

incoprĭo, 1. *v. a.* = ἐγκοπρέω, *to defile, abuse, revile:* Commod. Instruct. 19.

in-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil in* or *with, to boil down, to boil, seethe:* constr. with *acc.* and *dat.* or *abl.:* radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg. G. 4, 279: cotonea melle, Plin. 15, 17, 18: glessum adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id. 37, 3, 11: cruorem herbis, Hor. Epod. 3, 7: succum incoqui sole, Plin. 12, 17, 37: succum cum melle, Cels. 3, 22. **2.** Transf.: *to dip in, to dye:* incocti corpora Mauri, *coloured by the sun*, Sil. 17, 637: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307. **3.** *to plate* or *cover with metal:* stannum aereis operibus, Plin. 39, 17, 48: incoquere argentum, ib. **II.** Fig. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers. 2 74.

in-cōram, or, separately, in coram, *adv.* for coram: *in the presence of* with a *gen.:* omnium, *in the presence of* *all, before all* App. M. 7, p. 197: sui, ib. 10, p. 241. **II.** *Absol.: openly, publicly:* id. 10, p. 155.

in-cŏrōnātus, a, um, *adj. uncrowned:* simulacra, App. M. 4, p. 302.

incorpŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [corpus] *incorporeal:* habitus (*al.* in corporali), Tert. adv. Marcion. 3, 17.

in-corpŏrālis, e, *adj. bodiless, incorporeal:* Sen. Ep. 90: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 116: nomina, *that denote something incorporeal* or *abstract, e. g.* virtus, Prisc. 2.

in-corpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f. immateriality:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

incorpŏrālĭter, *adv. incorporeally:* Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 3, 14.

in-corpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f. bodily constitution:* ne incorporatione, Col. 6, 2, 13 (*al* melius, in comparatione, *i. e.* conjunctione).

incorpŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [incorporo].

in-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. incorporeal:* de incorporeis disputat, Macr. S. 7, 15.

in-corpŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unite to* or *ingraft upon a body:* variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 22 *fin.* **II.** *to provide with a body, to embody, incorporate:* Prud. Cath. 12, 80: Aug. ep. 34, 5.

in-correctus, a, um, *adj. uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

incorruptē, *adv. uncorruptly, purely, justly:* judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: loqui, Gell. 13, 21. *Comp.:* judicare, Cic. Marc. 9 *fin.*

in-corruptēla (inconrupt.), ae, *f. imperishableness, incorruptibility:* Eccl.

in-corruptĭbĭlis (inconrupt.), e, *adj. imperishable, incorruptible:* Eccl.

in-corruptĭbĭlĭtas (inconrupt.), ātis, *f. imperishableness, incorruptibility:* Eccl.

incorruptĭbĭlĭter (inconrupt.), *adv. imperishably:* misereris, quia nullo dolore sauciaris, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

in-corruptĭo (inconrupt.), ōnis, *f. imperishableness, incorruptibility:* Eccl.

in-corruptīvus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. imperishable:* Hier. Ep. 152.

in-corruptōrĭus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. imperishable:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 16.

in-corruptus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted:* succus et sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 106: templa, *undestroyed,* Liv. 32, 33: lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8: materia, id. 13, 16, 30. **II.** Fig.: *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure:* testis, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: virgo, id. Orat. 19: judex, Gell. 14, 4: custos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers,* Tac. H. 1, 35. Of things: sensus, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19: fides, Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35: aquilarum genus incorruptae originis, *genuine,* Plin. 10, 3, 3: judicium, *true, upright,* Liv. 4, 6: mens, App. doctr. Plat. 2, p. 19: praeda, *undiminished,* Tac. A. 1, 68: quonam id modo incorruptum foret, agitabat, *could be done most surely,* id. 2, 12.

incoxo, 1. *v. n.* [coxa] *to cower* or *squat down:* Pomp. apud Non. 39, 9.

in-crasso, avi, atum. **I.** *v. a. to make thick* or *stout:* Tert. adv. Psych. 6: id. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

in-crebresco, brui (increbesco, increbui: v. Long's Cic. 1. p. i. 179), 3. *v. n. to become frequent* or *strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread:* mores deteriores, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9 ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: fama belli, Liv 7, 12: numerus, Cic. Orat. 20: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbruit, id. Opt. gen. Or. 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb,* Liv. 8, 8: disciplina, quae nunc increbruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3: lucernae lumen hilaratum, *became stronger,* App. M. 5, p. 168.

in-crebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [creber] *to do anything frequently:* sin increbravit, *has often visited his mistress,* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

incrēdendus or **incredundus**, a, um, *adj.* [credo] *not to be believed, incredible:* fabula, App. M. 2, p. 120: incredundas frugum illecebras, id. Apol. p. 304.

in-crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* **1.** Pass.: *that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary:* fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible,* id. Att. 13, 23: lenitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: celeritas, ib. 2, 19: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 9: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, Cic. Att. 5, 16: incredibile quantum coaluere, Just. 36, 2 *fin.* With *Supine:* incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6: incredibile dictu, Nep. Han. 6. **2.** *unworthy of belief,* or *that is not believed:* Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3. **II.** Act.: *unbelieving, incredulous:* incredibiles cogentur credere, App. ad Asclep. p. 93 Elm.

incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredibilis]. **I.** *incredibility:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. **II.** *incredulity:* App. Trism. p. 93.

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv. incredibly, extraordinarily:* quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pertimuit, id. Att. 8, 7.

in-crēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. disbelieved, discredited* (rare): inertia, Sen. Contr. 5, 30: vaticinia Cassandrae, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52.

in-crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f. disbelief, incredulity:* App. M. 1, p. 111: poenas incredulitate meretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 6, 95.

in-crēdŭlus, a, um. **I.** Act.: *unbelieving, incredulous:* odi, Hor. A. P. 188: patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11. **II.** Pass.: *incredible:* res, Gell. 9, 4.

incrēdundus, v. incredendus.

incrēmento, 1. *v. a. to increase:* Aug. c. lit. Pet. 3, 54.

incrēmentŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [incrementum] *a small increase:* App. Met. 5, p. 164.

incrēmentum, i, *n.* [incresco] *growth, increase.* Lit. of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15. **2.** Meton.=suboles: *progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.): Jovis, Virg. E. 4, 49. **3.** *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase:* alitudo (est) incrementum corporis. alimentum incrementum infantis, Front. p. 2198 P.: so Fig.: incremento novare exercitum, Curt. 5, 8: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, ib. 5, 1. **4.** *interest of money:* (summa) cujus ex incremento eos alere te volo, Pap. Dig. 34, 1, 9. **II.** Fig. *increase, augmentation:* summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis) fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax* (Gr. αὔξησις): Quint. 8, 4, 28.

in-crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn, consume by burning:* viginti centurionibus crematis, Flor. 4, 12, 24.

incrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [increpo] *a chiding, rebuking:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

incrĕpātīvē, *adv. chidingly:* Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

incrĕpātor, ōris, *m.* [increpo] *a chider, abuser:* ἐπιτιμητής: Gloss.

incrĕpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *chiding, objurgatory:* Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrĕpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to call* or *cry out to, to challenge:* tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Virg. Aen. 1, 738. **II.** *to chide, blame, rebuke:* increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, ib. 2, 30: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7: hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Virg. Aen. 10, 900. aestatem seram, id. G. 4, 138: aliquem segnitiae, *to accuse,* Sil. 9, 6: ignaviam alicui, *to reproach with,* Val. Max. 3, 3 2 *fin.* **III.** Transf. *to beat, strike* (rare): languentia pectora dextra, Stat Th. 10, 132.

incrĕpĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [increpo]

incrĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a chiding, rebuking:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 52. increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

in-crĕpo (avi, atum), ui, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz:* simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. G. 1, 382 manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12; increpuere arma, Liv. 1, 25. **2.** *to make a noise, be noised abroad:* quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. 4, 40. **II.** Act.: *to utter aloud* (poet.): saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. Aen. 9, 504. **2.** Meton.. *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, Ov Tr. 1, 4, 24: digitis lyram, id. H. 3, 118 sonitus aures increpat, Enn. ap. Non 255, 26. **3.** *to urge on, encourage:* stimulo boves, Tib. 1, 1, 10: animos increpat ultro, Virg. Aen. 9, 127. **4.** *to shake, disturb, frighten:* pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 28. **5.** *to sound, resound with, sing of:* sua mater Ityn, Prop. 3, 8, 9. **6.** *to sound through* or *in:* argutae nemus increpuere cicadae, Calp. Ec. 5, 56. **7.** *to exclaim loudly against, to blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove:* numquid increpavit filium? Pl. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45. (ii) With an abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against:* illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: perfidiam id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48 **8.** Also, *to upbraid* or *scoff at by an action:* cujus dum irridet angustias Remus, idque increpat saltu, Flor. 1, 1 **9.** *to accuse:* avaritiae singulos Suet. Cal. 39: saevitiae populum, id Galb. 15.

in-cresco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. to grow in* or *upon:* taedia animalium capillis non increscunt, *do not grow in the hair,* Plin. 28, 11, 46: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov M. 4, 577. **2.** In gen. *to grow, increase:* maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21. **II.** Fig.: *to grow* or *increase in:* animis discordibus irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 688. **2.** In gen.: *to increase augment:* morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. In rhetor. *to advance from weaker to stronger expressions:* hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

in-crēto, 1. *v. a.* [creta] *to chalk whiten with chalk:* increta facies, Petr. 102.

in-crētus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *unsifted* (rare): furfures, App. M. 7, p. 194. **II.** *not separated, mixed, mingled:* piper album cum sale nigro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 74: minium candido pingui, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

in-crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f. blamelessness:* Tert. Res. carn. 23.

incrispātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrispo] *a crisping* or *curling of the hair:* Eccl.

in-crispo, 1. *v. a. to crisp* or *curl:* Tert. Idol. 8: (*al.* incrustare).

in-crŭcĭo, 1. *v. a to torture greatly* Not. Tir. p. 109

in-crūdesco, *3. v. n. to become very raw:* Not. Tir. p. 81.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj. not covered with blood:* inque cruentatus Coeneus (*per tmesin* for incruentatusque), Ov. M. 12, 497.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj. made bloody, bloody:* panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

incrŭentē, *adv. without bloodshed:* vivere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1094.

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj. bloodless,* i. e. *in which little* or *no blood has been shed*; or, Act. *that has shed no blood:* haud incruento proelio, Liv. 2, 56: victoria, id. 7, 8: miles, id. 8, 29: Darium devicit, id. 9, 17: exercitus, *that has not lost any men,* Sall. J. 92.

incrustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrusto] *an incrusting with plaster, lime, marble,* etc.: parietis, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12 *fin.*

in-crusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to cover with a coat* or *rind, to incrust:* ollam sapa et farre, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, ib. 15, 1: sincerum vas, *i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12,

in-cŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f. a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation:* incubationi datur initium post novam lunam (*al.* incubitioni), Plin. 10, 54, 75: ovis noxia, id. 10, 56, 77: derelinquere, id. 10, 60, 80. ‖. Fig. *an unlawful possession:* diuturna, Imp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 7, 38, 3.

in-cŭbātor, ōris, *m. one who lies in:* fani, *one who sleeps in a temple,* Tert. Anim. 49. ‖. *an oppressive* or *unlawful possessor:* inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: incubator imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Aen. 7, 266.

incŭbātus, ūs, *m.* [incubo] *a brooding, incubation,* i. q. incubatio: si incubatu tonuerit (*al.* incubitu), Plin. 10, 54, 75.

incŭbĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [incubito]

incŭbĭtĭo, v. incubatio.

in-cŭbĭto, 1. *v. freq. to lie in* or *upon:* asini incubitant non nisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 8, 43, 68. 2. Esp. *to sit on eggs, brood:* cellae, in quibus incubitant, Col. 8, 14, 9. 3. In *Part. perf.:* of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus es, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

incŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [incubo].

incŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying upon:* dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side,* Plin. 28, 4, 14. ‖. Esp. *a brooding, incubation:* id. 10, 54, 75.

in-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of to brood), 1. *v. n. to lie in* or *upon:* stramentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: super tomentum, Sen. de V. B. 25: humero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon her shoulder,* Ov. M. 6, 593. Poet.: ferro, *to fall upon one's sword,* Sen. Hippol. 259. With *acc.:* tabernulam quandam, App. M. 7, p. 190: Palladios haustus, Stat. Theb. 6, 575: caespitem ut torum, Front. 2. Esp. *to lie down* or *pass the night in a temple,* for the cure of some disease, or to receive communications from the deity: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 61: incubare satius te fuerat Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter,* ib. 2, 2, 16: incubare in Pasiphaae fano (*al.* excubare), Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. 3. *to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch:* gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subjicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11. 4. *to abide* or *dwell in:* rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et colles, *to inhabit,* App. M. 4, p. 150: Erymantho, Ov. H. 9, 87. 5. *to be near* or *contiguous to:* jugum incubans mari, Plin. 6, 17. 20. ‖. Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealously:* qui illi pecuniae, quam condiderat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Virg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. Aen. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of,* Liv. 6, 15: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6.

incŭbo, ōnis, *m.* [incubo] *one who lies upon.* I. *a spirit that watches over buried treasures:* cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. fragm. Trag. 38. ‖. *the nightmare, incubus:* ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cŭbus, i, *m.* [id.] *the nightmare, incubus:* Aug. C. D. 15, 23.

in-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (poet. and only in *part. perf.*): incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a hand-mill,* Virg. G. 1, 275.

in-culcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inculco] *an inculcating:* Tert. Apol. 39.

inculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who tramples upon:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

inculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [inculco].

in-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread in, tread down, ram down:* aream, Col. 2, 20, 1: semen obrutum pavicula, id. 11, 3, 34. 2. *to stuff, press* or *cram in:* lana morsibus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: lapides, Col. 8, 15, 13. ‖. Fig.: inania verba, Cic. Or. 69, 230: ἀρχέτυπον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, id. Att. 16, 3: Graeca verba, id. Off. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50. 2. *to force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on:* id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: firmissima quaeque memoriae judicis, Quint. 6, 4, 5: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. beat. 24: Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, *obtrude themselves,* Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19.

in-culpābĭlis, e, *adj. unblameable, blameless:* numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapis, *faultless, without a flaw,* Sol. 30.

inculpātim, *adv. without blame:* inculpatim ad calcem militiae pervenire, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 20.

inculpātus, a, um, *adj. blameless:* vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 673: tutela, Impp. Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 8, 41.

in-cultē, *adv. in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly:* inculte atque horride vivere, Cic. Quint. 18: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 19. ‖. Of style: inculte horrideque dicere, Cic. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

in-cultus, a, um, *adj. untilled, uncultivated, neglected:* ager, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: inculta et silvestris via, id. Brut. 74, 259: incultae atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16. ‖. Transf. *undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude:* coma, *uncombed, disordered,* Ov. F. 3, 470: genae, *disfigured,* id. H. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, *without education,* Sall. C. 2: versus, *unpolished, rude,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, *uncultivated,* ib. 1, 3, 22: Laestrygones, *savage, wild,* Tib. 4, 1, 59.

in-cultus, ūs, *m. want of cultivation* or *refinement:* incultu, tenebris (*al.* inculta tenebris), Sall. C. 55: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12.

incumba, ae, *f.* [incumbo] Architect. *t. t. the impost* or *chaptrel* of a pillar, from which an arch springs: Vitr. 6, 11.

in-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* [cubo] *to lay oneself upon, to lean* or *recline upon:* constr. with *in, ad, super,* or *dat.*; also with *acc.:* olivae, Virg. E. 8, 16: in parietem, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28: toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 650: super praedam, *to lie upon,* Petr. 80: in eum, Curt. 6, 9: ad vos, Ov. M. 9, 385: cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incumbit (of the heavens), Plin. 2, 64, 64. 2. *to lean* or *incline towards, to overhang; to rush towards:* silex prona jugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem, Virg. Aen. 8, 236: laurus incumbens arae, ib. 2, 514: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword,* Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, facetiously, *that his* (*tragedy of*) *Ajax had thrown himself upon the sponge,* i. e., *had been blotted out,* Aug. in Suet. Aug. 85: gladio, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phaedr. 3, 10, 33: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy,* Liv. 30, 34: impetum deinde sumit Hellespontus, et mare incumbit, *flows violently* or *with a downward course,* Plin. 5, 32, 40: tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit, Virg. G. 2, 311: venti incubuere mari, id. Aen. 1, 84. 3. *to come upon, supervene:* saevior armis luxuria incubuit, Juv. 6, 293: nova febrium terris incubuit cohors, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30. ‖. Fig.: *to bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote oneself to, to exert oneself* or *take pains with, pay attention to:* constr. with *in, ad,* or *dat.:* rogandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16: ceris et stilo, Plin. 7, 27, 9: labori, Sil. 4, 820: toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: in causam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: acrius graviusque ad ulciscendas reipublicae injurias, ib. 6, 1, 2: in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3: toto pectore ad laudem, ib. 10, 10, 2: omni cura in remp., ib. 10, 1, 2. With *subj.:* suis viribus, ut se consulem dicerent, Liv. 10, 15. With *inf.:* sarcire ruinas, Virg. G. 4, 249: delatorem pervertere, Tac. H. 2, 10. *Absol.:* nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657. With *adverbs:* ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose,* Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: eodem incumbunt municipia, *are inclined the same way,* id. Phil. 6, 7, 18. 2. *to be incumbent upon:* accusandi necessitas domino, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, Paul. ib. 22, 3, 2: judici omnium rerum officium, Ulp. ib. 21, 1, 25.

in-cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu. swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands:* fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl. Truc. 5, 5, 13: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from childhood,* Liv. 4, 36. 2. Transf. *a birthplace:* ego vero in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Cic. Att. 2, 15: Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: majorum, Just. 31, 8. ‖. Fig. *an origin, beginning:* de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Or. 13, 42: nostrae doctrinae, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Quint. prooem. 1.

incunctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cunctor] *that admits of no delay:* Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

in-cunctans, antis, *adj. not delaying, unhesitating:* fides, Paul. Petron. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 233.

in-cunctanter, *adv. without delay, unhesitatingly:* incunctanter ac fortiter mortem subire, Lact. 6, 12: App M. 9, p. 234.

in-cunctātus (incont.), a, um, *adj undelayed:* incontatae domum penetrant, App. M. 5, p. 346 (*al.* incontanter)

in-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very desirous:* Afran. apud Non. 496, 5.

in-cūrābĭlis, e, *adj. incurable:* incurabilis, ἀθεράπευτος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cūrātus, a, um. *adj. uncared for:* Vop. Aurel. 28. ‖. *uncured:* stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24,

in-cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [cura] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect:* milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3: magistratuum, Tac. A. 3, 31: incuria comperta, ib. 4, 48: incuria vel tolerantia id. Agr. 20: rei maxime necessariae, Cic. Am. 23, 86: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor. A. P. 352.

incūrĭōsē, *adv. carelessly, negligently:* castra in hostico incuriose po sita, Liv. 8, 38: Tac. H. 1, 13. *Comp.*: cohortes incuriosius agentes, ib. 4, 28.

in-cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f. carelessness, negligence, inattention*: sub incuriositate transmittere, Cassiod. Var. 7, 4.

in-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act. *careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent.* With *in*: in capite comendo incuriosus, Suet. Aug. 79. With *gen.*: proximorum incuriosi, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famae, id. H. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, id. A. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5. With *abl.*: serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38. *Absol.*: quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef. **II.** Pass. *neglected, not made* or *done with care*: finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: historia, Suet. Galb. 3.

in-curro, curri (cŭcurri), cursum, 3. *v. n. to run into* or *towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade*, etc. With *in*: incurristi amens in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224: qui in me ipsum incurrit atque incidit, id. Planc. 7: in Romanos, Liv. 5, 49: in Macedoniam, id. 36, 25: exercitus in agrum suum, id. 29, 5. With *dat.*: armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov. M. 7, 546: proeliantibus Romanis, *to rush upon*, Tac. A. 2, 16: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. 22, 17. With *acc.*: eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall. fragm. ap. Rufin. de schem. lex: tota vi novissimos, *to attack*, Tac. A. 1, 51. *Absol.* suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep. Chab. 1. **2.** *to extend* or *project into*: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82. **3.** *to have carnal intercourse with*: servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: App. M. 10, p. 250. **II.** Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight*, Cic. Att. 12, 21: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5: non solum in oculos, sed etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into*, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, id. Top. 21, 79: in memoriam aequalem, id. Brut. 69, 244. **2.** *to run against, strike against*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? id. Fam. 9, 2. **3.** *to commit a fault*: nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 12. **4.** *to happen, occur at a certain time*: in ipsos etesias, Cic. Fam. 15, 11: tua λῆψις in quem diem incurrat, nescio, id. Att. 7, 7: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26. **5.** *to inveigh against, jeer at*, etc.: in quos tanta verborum libertate incurreret, Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: in tribunos incurrere, Liv. 5, 11.

incursātio, ōnis, *f.* [incurso] *an attack*: Non. 44, 27.

incursax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *that makes frequent inroads*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

incursim, *adv. rapidly, quickly*: Caecil. ap. Non. 127, 20.

in-cursĭo, ōnis, *f. a running to* or *against*: atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. **2.** *a hostile attack, assault, incursion*: incursio atque impetus armatorum, id. Caec. 15, 44: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv. 1, 11: injuriis incursionibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: subitas incursiones hostium sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: moliri, Plin. 6, 28, 32. Fig.: incursio seditionis, Cic. Clu. 37.

in-cursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to rush upon, assault, attack*: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugans, id. de Ira 2, 35: in multos, ib. 3, 6. **II.** Fig.: *to dash against, clash with*: tota vita incursitamus, id. Ep. 110.

in-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to run to* or *against, to dash* or *strike against, to assault, attack.* With *in*: jam in vos incursabimus, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 29: in agmen Romanum, Liv. 36, 14. With *acc.*: aliquem pugnis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incursent cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: agros Romanos, *to make an incursion into*, Liv. 5, 31: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, Tac. H. 3, 18. *Absol.*: febris incursat, Cels. 3, 22. In *pass.*: agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41. With *dat.*: silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incursant ramis, *move rapidly among*, Ov. M. 1, 303: rupibus incursat, *runs against the rocks*, ib. 14, 190. **2.** Esp. *to assault a woman carnally*: nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4. **II.** Fig.: ea, quae oculis, vel auribus incursant, *that strike, meet them*, Quint. 10, 3, 28: lana ovis nigrae, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, *is intermixed*, Plin. 28, 8, 28: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic. Att. 12, 41: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

incursus, a, um, *Part.* [incurro].

incursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running against, an assault, attack*: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic. Caec. 8, 22: incursus equitum sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: primo incursu, *at the first onset*, Liv. 2, 25. **II.** Fig.: morborum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 8, 9: tempestatis perferre, ib. 9, 4: propter fluminis incursum, *the inroad*, Plin. Ep. 10, 73: sanguinis, Lucan. 7, 700.

in-curvātĭo, ōnis, *f. a bending, curving*: materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

in-curvesco or **-visco**, 3. *v. n. incep.* [curvus] *to bend down*: baccarum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154.

incurvĭ-cervīcus, a, um, *adj.* [incurvus cervix] *having a crooked* or *wry neck*: pecus, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

in-curvisco, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bend, bow, crook, curve*: flexos arcus, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 183. *Pass.*: robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81. In the *part. perf.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. **II.** Fig. *to bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 5 *fin.* Poet.: querela, *to move to commiseration*, Pers. 1, 91.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent, bowed, crooked, curved.* Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi humeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114. Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 35, 87: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 494: folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41: carina, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

incus, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] *an anvil*: sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 540: positis incudibus, *i. e. having established smithies*, id. Aen. 7, 629: nova incude defingere ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39 (v. Smith's Ant. 634). **II.** Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *still occupied with their education*, Tac. Or. 20: incudi reddere versus, *to put upon the anvil again*, i. e. *to revise, retouch*, Hor. A. P. 441. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.

incūsābĭlior, *comp. adj.* [incuso] *more blameworthy*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

incūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blaming, accusing, accusation*: vitiorum et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

incūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *accusing*, for accusativus: casus, and *absol.* incusativus, *the accusative*, Diom. p. 296 P.

incūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser*: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 36, 18, 8.

incūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame*: constr. with *acc.* of pers. and *gen.* of thing: qui alterum incusat probri, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 58: quemquam immeritis querelis, Val. Fl. 8, 158: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: aliquem luxus et superbiae, Tac. A. 2, 78: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, *to complain of*, ib. 1, 35: sterilitas cacuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3: Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, *charged upon, attributed to*, Plin. 7, 45, 46. With *a relative clause*: multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit, Virg. Aen. 11, 471: vehementer eos incusavit, quo sibi cogitandum putarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

incussor, ōris, *m.* [incutio] *one who strikes*: Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

incussus, a, um, *Part.* [incutio].

incussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*). armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Pass.: *not watched, unguarded, not attended to*: ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1: cum per noctem huc illuc incursaret incustoditus, *without a guard*, Tac. A. 15, 50: dierum observatione, ib. 15, 55: amor, *unconcealed*, ib. 12, 4. **II.** Act.: *heedless, imprudent*: incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

incūsus, a, um, *Part.* [incudo]. **II.** Adj. *not wrought, rough*: Aus. Epig. 131, 4.

in-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike upon* or *against*: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41: pedem terrae, Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54: incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9: collaphum servo, *to box the ears*, Juv. 9, 5. **2.** *to throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: imber grandinem incutiens, Curt. 8, 4. **3.** *to injure by striking*: incussi articuli, Plin. 30, 9, 23. **II.** Fig.: *to strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce.* With *dat.*: multis magnum metum, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4: terrorem, Cic. Tim. 10: religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42: alicui foedum nuntium, *to suddenly bring bad news*, id. 2, 8: formidinem, Curt. 4, 10: tremorem, Lucr. 6, 593: desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum, *should occasion trouble*, id. S. 2, 1, 80: minas, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 42. *Absol.*: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209. **2.** *to shake, cause to tremble*: crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

indāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indago] *a searching into, investigation* (rare): initiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: indagatio atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who searches into, an investigator, explorer*: celati, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 15: sed indagatorem conveniet matutina tempora vestigandi eligere, Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, id. 2, 2.

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who searches into, investigates, explores*: virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: virorum, Non. 23, 1.

indāgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *an exploring; encircling, surrounding*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

indāges, is, *f.* [id.] *a searching into investigation*: Claud. Mamert Stat. Anim. 2, 2.

indāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* form, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27, § 94) *to trace out, track*, as dogs in hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: feras, App. M. 8, p. 512, Oud. **II.** Fig. *to search into, investigate, explore*: indagare et odorari quid cuique esset necesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: inusitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de republica, id. Att. 2, 4.

indāgo, ĭnis, *f. an encircling, inclosing with nets*: velut indagine huninsidiis circumdederunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 121: densos indagine colles claudere, Tib. 4, 3, 7: rates captae quasi per indaginem, Flor. 4, 2. II. Fig.: delatores in illa poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Pan. 35: testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42. 2. *a searching into, examining after, investigation:* multis persuasisse doctrinae indaginibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16: ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14.

indāgus, a, um, *adj.* [indago] *that traces* or *searches out:* indaga veri cura (*al.* indiga veri), Mart. Cap. 1, 9.

indĕ, *adv.* [is: cf. unde]. I. Of place: *from that place, thence:* inde e promptuaria cella, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39: Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22: si legiones sese recepissent inde quo temere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. II. Of things, to express the source, or origin: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: si unde necesse est inde initium sumeret, id. Inv. 1, 20: inde tibi quod imitere capias, Liv. praef. Sometimes also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them,* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21. III. Of time: *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then:* ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhinc Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. 2. *from that time forth, ever since:* quanquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est: inde adeo quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: inde usque repetens, Cic. Arch. 1. So with more definite specifications: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36. With *gen.:* inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon,* Lucr. 5, 789.

indēbĭtē and **indēbĭto**, *advv. without just cause, unduly:* Paul. Dig. 22, 325: Ulp. ib. 12, 6, 25.

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj. that is not owed, not due:* non indebita posco, Virg. Aen. 6, 66: praemia, Ov. H. 16, 19. Subst.: indebitum, i, *n. that which is not due:* solvere, Paul. Dig. leg. 65.

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly:* numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128: Mart. 5, 14, 7. Of things: nasus, id. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 158.

in-dĕcenter, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully:* non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1. *Comp.:* nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27. *Sup.:* intersistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

in-dĕcentĭa, ae, *f. uncomeliness, indecency:* indecentiae vitium, Vitr. 7, 5.

in-dĕcĕo, 2. *v. impers. to misbecome:* with *acc. pers.* (rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

indēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [declino] *inflexible, unchangeable:* virtus animum rectum et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2. Of persons: judex, Amm. 25, 4. II. In grammar: nomen, *indeclinable,* Diom. p. 288, 289 P.

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, *adj. unchanged, constant:* qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 83. Of things: amicitia, id. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

in-dĕcor, ŏris, or **indĕcŏris**, e, *adj. unbecoming, inglorious, shameful* (rare): indecoris (*al.* indecorus), Tac. Agr. 16: non erimus regno indecores, Virg. Aen. 7, 231: nec genus indecores, ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810.

in-dĕcŏrābĭlĭter, *adv. unbecomingly:* alienos alunt, Attius ap. Charis. 182 P.

in-dĕcōrē, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently:* ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: facere, ib. 1, 31, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

in-dĕcŏris, v. indecor.

in-dĕcŏro, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): me sermone indecorans, Attius ap. Non. 125, 1: indecorant bene nata culpae (*al.* dedecorant), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36.

in-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. unsightly, ugly:* visu uva, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 28: charta indecora visu, id. 13, 12, 24. II. *unbecoming, indecorous, inappropriate, disgraceful:* quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: saeculo studia, Plin. Pan. 46: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35.

indēfătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [defatigo] *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable:* vigilia, Sen. de Ira 2, 12.

in-dēfătīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unwearied:* intrare urbem indefatigata coelestium officia volventem, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 18.

in-dēfectus, a, um, *adj. undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted:* indefecta et aeterna vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 4.: indefectus et jejunus Chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indēfensē, *adv. without defence:* Cod. Justin. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj. unprotected, undefended:* Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, ib. 11, 34.

indēfessē, *adv. unweariedly:* indefesse et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Gratiar. act. 35.

indēfessim, *adv. unweariedly:* expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

indēfessus, a, um, *adj. unwearied, indefatigable:* dextra, Virg. Aen. 11, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: indefessus et assiduus, Tac. A. 16, 22.

in-dēfĭcĭens, entis, *adj. unfailing:* decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

indēfĭcĭenter, *adv. continually, incessantly:* Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfīnītē, *adv. indefinitely:* largiri, Gell. 2, 24.

in-dēfīnītus, a, um, *adj. indefinite:* sermo, Gell. 16, 4.

in-dēflēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [defleo] *not to be lamented:* Gloss. Phil.

in-dēflētus, a, um, *adj. unwept, unlamented:* animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-dēflexus, a, um, *adj. not bent down, unchanged* (rare): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42.

in-dējectus, a, um, *adj. not thrown down:* domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.

in-dēlassātus, a, um, *adj. unwearied:* labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj. indelible, imperishable:* nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. Pont. 2, 8, 25.

in-dēlectātus, a, um, *adj. not delighted, displeased:* with *abl.:* aliqua re, Petr. 87.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured* (poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

in-dēlictus, a, um, *adj. not criminal, blameless:* Att. ap. Fest. *s. v.* probrum.

in-demnātus, a, um, *adj.* [damnatus] *uncondemned, unsentenced:* indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 17: ut quam damnatis servis crucem fixeras, hanc indemnatis civibus Romanis reservares, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: indemnatus et innoxius, App. M. 10, p. 256.

indemnis, e, *adj.* [damnum] *unhurt, uninjured:* illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9: socios praestare Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 23.

indemnĭtas, ātis, *f* [indemnis] *security from damage* or *loss, indemnity* alicujus indemnitati consulere, Papin. Dig. 3, 5, 31: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16.

in-dēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be proved, undemonstrable:* modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

in-dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj. unchangeable, immutable:* indemutabilis et inconvertibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.

in-dēnuncĭātus, a, um, *adj. not declared* or *announced:* arma, Sen. Suas. 5: sors, ib. 2.

indĕpisci assequi, adipisci, Fest. *s. v.:* Non. 128, 33.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, *adj. unwept, undeplored:* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-dēprāvātus, a, um, *adj. uncorrupted, undepraved:* virtus, Sen. Ep. 76.

in-dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be averted by prayer:* poena, Gell. 1, 13.

in-dēprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [deprehendo] *undiscoverable:* error, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 4, 15.

in-dēprĕhensus and *per sync.* **indēprensus**, a, um, *adj. unobserved undiscovered* (poet.): error, Virg. Aen. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 563.

indeptāre consequi, Fest. *s. v.*

indeptus, a, um, *Part.* [indipiscor]

in-descriptus, a, um, *adj. not divided* (rare): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

in-dēsertus, a, um, *adj. not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

in-dēses, ĭdis, *adj. not inactive:* homo, Gell. 7, 22.

in-dēsĭnenter, *adv. incessantly:* affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69.

in-despectus, a, um, *adj. that one cannot look down into, unfathomable:* Tartara, Lucan. 6, 748.

in-destrictus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured:* abibo (*al.* indistrictus) Ov. M. 12, 92.

in-dētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be defined, indeterminable* quaestiones, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

in-dētermĭnātus, a, um, *adj. undefined, unlimited:* genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

in-dētonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn:* Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

in-dētrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [detero] *that cannot be rubbed* or *worn out:* soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

in-dētrītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not worn out:* vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

in-dēvītātus, a, um, *adj. unavoided:* telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

in-dēvŏrātus, a, um, *adj. eaten up, devoured:* indevorato capite (*al.* et devorato), Mart. 7, 20, 15.

in-dēvōtē, *adv. impiously, unconscientiously:* hereditates percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

in-dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f. irreligion, impiety:* Imp. Justin. Cod. 7, 2, 15: ib. 4, 17 *fin.*

in-dēvōtus, a, um, *adj. irreligious, impious, unconscientious:* donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 35.

index, ĭcis, *c.* [root DIC, *point out:* v. dīco] lit. *the pointer,* hence *the forefinger* as the pointing finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46: indice monstraret digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26. II. Fig. *an informer, a discoverer, discloser:* haec omnia indices detulerunt rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5: Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 *fin.:* index idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28. 2. Esp. *an informer, betrayer, spy:* Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: septus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95. III. Transf. of things: *that which discloses, betrays,* etc.; *a sign, mark, index:* complexus summae benevolentiae falsi indices exstiterunt in amore simu ato, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. perd. 6, 18: auctoris anulus index. Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 3: herbae horarum indices, heliotropium ac lupinum, Plin. 18, 27, 67: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60. **2.** *a title, superscription*: deceptus indicibus librorum, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: orationis, Liv. 38, 56. Of paintings or statues, *an inscription*: nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, Liv. 41, 28. **3.** Of a touchstone: pectora vertit in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

indĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [indĭco] *that indicates, indicative*: signum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

indĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an indicating, setting*, or *rating, a valuation*; hence *value, price, rate*: tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 37: mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50: temeraria, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.

indĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *indicative*: gramm. *t. t.* modus, Diom. p. 329: Prisc. 819 P.

indĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that points out*: naturae (*al.* indagator), Sol. 40.

indĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an indicating* or *rating*; hence *value, price, rate*: neque est hodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7: dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases*, id. 29, 1, 8.

in-dīcendus ἄλεκτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-dīcens, entis, *adj. that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62: duo boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e republica faceretis, Liv. 22, 39.

indĭcīna, ae, *f.* [index] *a notice, information*: indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 199.

indĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure*: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, id. Dom. 52: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: indicium glande scriptum misit, Auct. B. Hisp. 18: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52. **2.** *evidence given before a court*: si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11. Hence, indicium profiteri or offerre, *to turn evidence for the sake of escaping punishment*: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35: indicium offerentem Vectium Valentem, Tac. A. 11, 35. Also, indicium postulare: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus: quod si impetrasset, judicia fore videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 24. **3.** *a reward for giving evidence* or *informing*: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque judicio, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: indicii partem capere, id. Rosc. Am. 37: Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 5, 4. **II.** In gen. *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof*: indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. resp. 12: parricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: animi, Auct. Cic. in Senat. 4: insigne indicium meae erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam 7, 6: dare, i. q. ostendere, Varr. L. L 9, 13, 131: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 557: indicio de se ipse erit, *will serve as a proof*, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistolarum, Nep. Att. 16. With *relative clauses*: mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3: postquam indicium est factum, dempto auro, *after applying the touchstone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

indĭcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indĭco] *indicating, indicative*: Not. Tir. p. 90.

indĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (indicasso, for indicavero, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 66: id. Rud. 4, 3, 89) [index] *to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray*: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 22: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Tim. 2. Of things: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, id. Leg. 1, 9: lacrimis dolorem, Nep. Att. 4 *fin.*: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51. *Pass.*: aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, ib. 64. **2.** Esp. *to depose* or *inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice*: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: conscios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: de conjuratione, Sall. C. 48: indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197. **II.** In gen.: *to intimate, give a hint of, to briefly state, mention*: indicare conveuit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26: aliquid obiter, id. 33, 1, 5: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15. **III.** *to value, put a price on*: hanc eme. *Do.* Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, ib. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.

in-dīco, xi, ctum (*imper.* indice, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 133: indixti for indixisti, apud Front. de Cels. Ep. 3), 3. *v. a. to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, enjoin*: totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Romae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, ib. 90: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv. 6, 12: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: justitium, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: inimicitias, id. Verr. 5, 71: familiaribus coenas, *to invite oneself as their guest*, Suet. Ner. 27: iter, Virg. Aen. 7, 468: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Suet. Caes. 84: multam, *to impose a penalty*, Plin. 18, 3, 3: tributum, Liv. 4, 60: Tac. H. 3, 58: populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26: sibi, *to enjoin upon oneself*, Sen. Ep. 123.

indictīcius, a, um, *adj.* [indīco] *declared, proclaimed*: onera, Cassiod. Variar. 5, 14.

indictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a declaration* or *imposition of a tax; an impost*: nec novis indictionibus pressi, ad vetera tributa deficiunt, Plin. Pan. 29: Paul. Dig. 33, 2, 28. **II.** *a period of fifteen years, an indiction*, began Sept. 1, A.D. 312: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3: v. Gibbon, 2, 333, ed. Smith.

indictĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [indictio] *pertaining to an impost* or *tax*: augmentum, Amm. 12, 3.

indictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indīco] *declared, proclaimed*: funus, Fest. *s. v.*

indictus, a, um, *Part.* [indīco].

in-dictus, a, um, *adj. not said, unsaid*: quod dictum, indictum 'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg. Aen. 7, 733: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc indictum ore alio, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. Esp. indicta causa, *without a hearing, unheard*: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2. **2.** *unspeakable, ineffable*: Deum coelestem, indictum, innominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

indĭcŭlum, i, *n.* and **indĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [index] *a short list or catalogue* (rare): Symm. Ep. 6, 49.

indĭcum, i, *n. a blue pigment for dyeing and painting*, which appears to be the same as the modern *indigo*, from the plant Indigofera tinctoria, Linn., deriving its name from India, whence it was obtained. Some, however, have imagined it might be *Indian ink*, since it is enumerated among the atramenta; but Pliny distinctly says it was blue when diluted: Plin. 33, 13, 67: id. 35, 6, 26.

indĭdem, *adv.* [inde idem] *from the same place*: indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 5: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12. **II.** *from the same matter* or *thing*: unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: venena, Liv. 39, 8.

in-dies, *adv.* for in dies, *from day to day* (v. dies, *no.* II. 2.).

in-diffĕrens, entis, *adj. in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent*: quod illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: quod mortem inter indifferentia, quae ἀδιάφορα Graeci vocant, Sen. Ep. 82 *med.* Of persons: *indifferent, careless*: circa victum indifferens, Suet. Caes. 53. In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*: Quint. 9, 4, 93.

indiffĕrenter, *adv. without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently*: indifferenter uti utraque appellatione Quint. 11, 3, 1: uti his literis, Gell. 10, 24: ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, *to eat of everything without distinction*, Scrib. Comp. 122.

in-diffĕrentĭa, ae, *f. want of distinction* or *difference, similarity, equivalence*: utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3.

indĭgĕna, ae, *adj. c.* [indu, old form of in, and GEN, root of gigno] *born in a country, native, indigenous*: Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3: bos, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4: apri, id. M. 14, 343: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 72. **II.** Subst. *a native*: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv. 21, 30.

indĭgens, entis, *Part.* [indigeo]. **II.** Adj. *in want of, needy, indigent*: with *gen.*: quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle: at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Am. 9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: praesidii, Auct. B. Hisp. 17. With *abl.*: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. 36, 22, 47: disceptatio multa cura indigens, Gell. 14, 2. **II.** Subst. *a needy* or *indigent person*: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52.

indĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *need, want, indigence*: a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Am. 8, 27. **II.** *insatiableness, insatiable desire*: indigentia est libido inexplebilis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, ib. 4, 7, 16.

indĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [indigena] *native, vernacular*: sermo, App. M. 1, p. 102.

ind-ĭgĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [ind, old form of in, and egeo] *to need, want, to stand in need of, require.* With *gen.*: ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35: alterius, id. Am. 14, 51: artis, id. de Or. 1, 34. With *abl.*: bona existimatione, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecunia, Nep. Ages. 7: medicina, id. Att. 21: iis rebus indigebant, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. With *acc.*: nihil, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27: qui nos tantopere indigent, Afran. in Non. 9, 19, Goth. With *inf.*: hoc plane indigeo addiscere, Gell. 4, 1. *Pass. impers.*: cum praesidio earum indigetur, Plin. 10, 27, 39. **II.** *to long for, desire*: with *gen.*: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.

indĭges, ĕtis, *m.* [indu and GEN, root of gigno] lit. *native, indigenous*: with deus, or a proper name: *a native deified hero*; also *a tutelary deity*: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen Jovem indigetem appellant, Liv indigetem Aeneam deberi coelo, Virg. Aen. 12, 794: Gell. 2, 16. Esp. *in plu.*: patrii dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: indigetes autem proprie sunt dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in diis agentes, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 498: dii indigetes, Liv. 8, 9: indigetes dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet, Fest. *s. v*

indĭges, is, *adj.* [indigeo] *needy, indigent*: quem aetate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

indīgestē, *adv. without arrangement, immethodically*: Gell. praef. 3.

in-dīgestĭbĭlis, e, *adj. indigestible*: Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 6.

in-dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f. indigestion*: Hier. Ep. 22, 17.

in-dīgestus, a, um, *adj. unarranged, without order, confused*: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30: turba, id. 17, 10, 12. II. Esp. of food: *undigested*: Macr. S. 7, 7.

indĭgĕto or **indĭgĭto**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* relig. *t. t. to call upon, invoke a deity*: virgines Vestales ita indigetant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Paean, Macr. S. 1, 17: deam, Varr. in Non. 352, 33. II. indigitare precem, *to pray, utter a prayer*: Tert. de Jejun. 16.

indĭgĭtāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [indigito] *religious books* or *rituals, containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshipping them*: Censor. 3, (2): Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95.

indĭgĭto, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57: indignabundus et clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, Gell. 19, 9.

indignandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned*: vilisque vetusque vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 659: Val. Fl. 1, 547.

indignans, antis, *Part.* [indignor]. II. Adj. *that cannot endure* or *suffer, impatient, indignant*: venti indignantes, Virg. Aen. 1, 55: genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896: bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, id. M. 11, 491.

indignanter, *adv. indignantly, with indignation*: mussitare, Arn. 3, 103: ferre, Amm. 15, 1.

indignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indignor] *displeasure, indignation, disdain*: liberrima, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell. 2, 66: senatus indignatione exarsit, Plin. 33, 1, 6: indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48: movere, Liv. 4, 50: in *plur.*: id. 3, 48. 2. Esp. *an exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100. II. Transf. *a hurt, injury to a limb*: Veg. 1, 63: id. 2, 13, et al.

indignātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [indignatio] *slight indignation*: indignatiunculam capere; per epistolam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

indignātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *passionate, irascible*: indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignātus, a, um, *Part.* [indignor].

indignē, *adv. unworthily, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully*: indigne dotem quaerere, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bac. 3, 3, 66: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: interierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38. II. *indignantly, with reluctance*: Macedones, eum sibi anteponi, indigne ferebant, *took it ill*, Nep. Eum 1: pati, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31.

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus] *unworthiness, vileness*: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 138: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Caecil. 19, 63: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2. 2. Of things: *heinousness, enormity*, etc.: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: calamitatis, id. Verr. 5, 46, 123. II. Esp. *unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness*: alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, id. Fam. 6, 14: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52: rei, foedissimae per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48. 2. *indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45.

indignĭter, *adv. in an unworthy manner*: Anthol. Lat. II. p. 176.

in-dignor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant.* With *acc.*: ea, quae indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24: Sen. Tranq. 10: imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 4. With *quod*: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. With *si*: nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *infin.*: cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604: aerarium expilari, Sall. J. 31: queri atque indignari coepit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17. With *dat.*: quique contaminationi non indignatur, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear*, Virg. Aen. 8, 728: indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, id. G. 2, 162.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj. unworthy, undeserving. Absol.*: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46. With *abl.*: te omni honore indignissimum judicat, id. Vat. 16, 39. With *gen.*: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 649. 2. Of things: *unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh*: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, ib. 5, 35: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9: indignis modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. Andr. 1, 1, 118: hiemes, *severe*, Virg. G. 2, 373: exempla, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 4: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28. With *Supine*: digna atque indigna relatu vociferans, Virg. Aen. 9, 595. With *inf.*: fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681. *Neut. absol.*: indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignius ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *improper*, Sall. J. 79: indignum, as an exclamation, *shame!* Ov. M. 5, 36. II. In a good sense: *who has not deserved* some evil: ad calamitates hominum indignorum sublevandas Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite? Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: saepe nocentes praeterit, exanimat indignos atque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1101. 2. Of things: *what is undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30: mors, Virg. Aen. 6, 163.

indĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] *needing, in want.* With *gen.*: ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri, Lucr. 1, 61: nostrae opis, Virg. G. 2, 428: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22: externae opis, ib. 48. With *abl.*: auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: refectione virium, App. M. 9, p. 222. II. Meton.: *desirous of*: with *gen.*: indiga servitii fervebat litore plebes, Lucan. 9, 254.

indĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. indigus, *needing, in want*: with *gen.*: opis, Paul. Nol. carm. 27, 4. With *abl.*: App. M. 9, p. 222.

in-dīligens, tis, *adj.* I. Act. *careless, heedless, negligent*: ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 23: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 71 With *gen.*: rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28. II. Pass. *neglected*: hortus, Plin. 19, 14, 19, 57.

indīlĭgenter, *adv. carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*: at indiligenter iceram, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 28: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *Comp.*: nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

in-dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indiligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: praedia per indiligentiam neglecta, Plin. 14, 4, 5: veri, *neglect of examining into the truth*, Tac. H. 4, 49.

in-dīlūcesco, *3. v. n. incep. to begin to grow light*: cum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dīmensus, a, um, *adj. immeasurable, innumerable*: populi, Amm. 19, 2.

in-dīmissus, a, um, *adj. not sent away, not divorced*: uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indĭpisco, for indipiscor: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 13 partem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

ind-ĭpiscor, eptus, *3. v. a. dep.* [ind apiscor] *to attain, reach*: navem, Liv. 26, 39. 2. *to get, obtain, acquire*: largiter mercedis indipiscar, Pl. Rud. 5 2, 28: divitias magnas, id. Epid. 3, 4, 15: multum dolorem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 2: animo, *i. e. to retain*, Gell. 17, 2. II Transf. *to begin, commence*: pugnam, id. 1, 11.

in-dīrectus, a, um, *adj. not direct, indirect*: actio, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

in-dīreptus, a, um, *adj. unplundered*: Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 *fin.*

in-disciplīna, ae, *f. want of education*: Gloss. Philox.

indisciplīnātē, *adv. in an undisciplined manner, disorderly*: loqueris, Commodian. Instruct. 16.

in-disciplīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disciplina] *want of discipline*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplīnātus, a, um, *adj. without discipline, undisciplined*: Eccl.

in-disciplīnōsus, a, um, *adj. without discipline, undisciplined*: Vulg. Interpr. Siracid. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, *adj. not cut to pieces, undivided*: tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-discrētē, *adv. without distinction, alike, indiscriminately*: editur imitatio avium et animalium vocis, Plin. 11, 37, 65: repleta subsellia Circi, Spartian. Nigr. 3.

indiscrētim, *adv. without distinction*: epulae, quibus indiscretim omnes vescuntur, Sol. 30.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj. unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: cum agricultura, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Plin. 11, 37, 46: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, Tac. H. 4, 52. II. Fig.: *undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate*: multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3. 2. *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: imagines similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: proles suis, Virg. Aen. 10, 392: dignitas, *alike equal*, Cod. Theod. 6, 7, 1.

in-discrīmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

in-discrīmĭnātim, *adv. without distinction*: Varr. L. L. apud Non. 127 23.

in-discussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [discutio] *that is not to be discussed*: auctoritas (*al.* discussibilis), Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 2, 12.

in-discussus, a, um, *adj. not discussed:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 11.

indĭsertē, *aav. ineloquently* (rare): orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

in-dĭsertus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent:* Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1. Of things: prudentia, *at a loss for words*, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142.

indisjectus, v. indejectus.

indisjunctim, *adv. immediately:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 12.

in-dispensātus, a, um, *adj.* [dispenso] *not properly distributed, immoderate:* nisus, Sil. 16, 342.

in-dispŏsĭtē, *adv. without order, confusedly:* moveri, Sen. Ep. 124.

in-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. without order, confused:* apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68.

in-dissĭmĭlis, e, *adj. not unlike:* formae vocum, Varr. L. L. 9, 29, 136.

in-dissĭmŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissimulo] *that cannot be dissembled:* veritas, Gell. 10, 22.

in-dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj. inseparable:* Eccl.

indissŏcĭābĭlĭter, *adv. inseparably:* Auct. Brev. Fid. adv. Arian. p. 95.

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be dissolved* or *loosed, indissoluble:* nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28. II. Transf.: sed quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Tim. 11.

in-dissŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv. indissolubly:* nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 2, 2.

in-distanter, *adv. uninterruptedly:* syllaba est vox litteralis, quae sub uno accentu, et uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P. II. *without distinction, without exception:* Amm. 27, 9.

in-distinctē, *adv. without distinction, indiscriminately:* indistincte atque promiscue adnotabam, Gell. 2 praef.: legatis numis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.

in-distinctus, a, um, *aay. not properly distinguished, confused:* neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint. 8, 2, 23: indistincta defensio et promiscua, Tac. A. 6, 8. II. *indistinct, obscure:* vocabulum, Gell. 10, 20: non indistinctus M. Tullius, *clear* or *logical*, Quint. 12, 10, 39.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

indĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [indo].

in-dīvĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f. indivisibility:* Eccl.

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj. indivisible:* ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17. Subst.: ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, *indivisible corpuscles, atoms*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 55. II. Fig. *inseparable, not separated:* Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, *inseparable companions*, Tac. A. 6, 10: pietas, *undivided, impartial*, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 5, 3.

in-dīvīsē, *adv. undividedly:* Ascon. in Verr. 1, 55.

in-dīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj. indivisible:* materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 51.

in-dīvīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. indivisibly:* Tert. Anim. 51.

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj. undivided:* ungulae indivisae equorum, *not cloven:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2. II. Transf. *not distinguished, indiscriminate:* pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common*, Cato R. R. 137: pro indiviso possessa a feris, Plin. 17, 1, 1: pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner*, id. 16, 32, 59: pectus, in quod omnes curae pro indiviso transferuntur, *indiscriminately*, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17.

in-dīvulsus, a, um, *adj. not separated:* comes, Macr. S. 1, 11.

in-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, set,* or *place into, upon* or *over:* ignem in aram, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 1: salem in aquam, id. Merc. 1, 2, 92: fenestras, id. Rud. 1, 6: custodes, Tac. A. 3, 28. With *dat.*: compedes servis, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 3: utrum deus extrinsecus (operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen. Ot. sap. 31: potioni venenum, Curt. 10, 10: vinclo fasciae indidit cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 57: lecticae, *laid upon*, ib. 3, 14. II Fig. *to introduce:* novos ritus, id. H. 5, 4. **2.** *to impart* or *give to:* pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, ib. 4, 34: alicui vocabulum, id. A. 2, 56: huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 37: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv. 1, 34.

in-dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unteachable:* Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4, 28.

in-dŏcĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indocibilis] *unteachableness, indocility:* prudentiam indocibilitas impugnat, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj. unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile:* quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: hirundines, Plin. 10, 45, 62. With *gen.* (poet.): pacis, Sil. 12, 726. With *dat.:* indocilis quieti, id. 11, 11. With *inf.:* pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18: teneri, Stat. Th. 6, 313. Of the thing to be taught: sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2. II. Transf. *untaught, unlearned, ignorant:* genus indocile, Virg. Aen. 8, 321: coeli agricola, Plin. 18, 25, 60. **2.** Of things, *untaught, rude:* indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6. **3.** *unapt, unfit:* arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin. 14 prooem. III. *untaught, not shown:* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

in-doctē, *adv. unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully:* verba haud indocte fecit, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 14: non indocte solum, verum etiam impie facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44. *Comp.:* dicere indoctius, Gell. 12, 5.

in-doctor, ōris, *m. an overseer of slaves:* indoctores acerrimi, gnarique nostri tergi (*al.* inductores), Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

in-doctus, a, um, *adj. untaught, unlearned, ignorant, unskilful:* homo, Auct. Her. 2, 46, 59: Juventius nec indoctus, et magna cum juris civilis intelligentia, Cic. Brut. 48, 178. With *inf.* (poet.): Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2. With *gen.* (poet.): pilae discive trochive quiescit, id. A. P. 380. With *acc.:* homo pleraque alia non indoctus, Gell. 9, 10. Of things: indoctae rusticaeve manus, Quint. 1, 11, 16: moribus indoctis, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 3.

in-dŏlātĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be hewn:* Fig. *that cannot be formed*, or *cultivated:* corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (*al.* indociles), Sid. Ep. 5, 5.

in-dŏlātus, a, um, *adj. not hewn, uncut:* indolatus et asper lapis, Arn. 7, 253: lignum, id. 6, 196.

in-dŏlentĭa, ae, *f. freedom from pain* (rare): Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11: Sen. Ep. 66.

ind-ŏles, is, *f.* [ind and OL "grow;" cf. ad-olesco] *an inborn* or *native quality:* quae indoles in savio est! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 10: frugum, pecudum, Liv. 38, 17: arborum, Gell. 12, 1. II. Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition:* adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: virtutis, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: ad virtutem major indoles, id. Or. 13, 41: segnis, Tac. A. 12, 26: praeclara, id. H. 1, 15: adolescens laetae indolis, Gell. 19, 9: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 4. In *plur.*: bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12.

in-dŏlesco, dolui, no *supine*, 3. *v. n. incep.* [doleo] *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache:* locus tactu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9: oculi indolescunt, Plin. 31, 3, 27. With *acc. to feel pain at:* tactum hominum, Just. 12, 13. II. Fig. *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled at:* constr. with the *acc.* and *inf.* or *quod;* poet. also with the *acc.:* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic. Phil. 2, 25. indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 3. With *acc.:* id ipsum indoluit Juno, id. M. 2, 469: successurumque Minervae indoluit, ib. 2, 789.

in-dŏlōrĭa, ae, *f.* [dolor] i. q. indolentia, *absence of pain:* Sid. Ep. 14.

in-dŏlōris, e, *adj.* [id.] *free from pain:* Gloss. Philox.

in-dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untameable:* Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 12.

in-dŏmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dominus] *that cannot be mastered:* Gloss. Philox.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj. not broken in, untamed, wild:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59. II. Fig.: *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce:* mulier, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 1: adolescens, id. Trin. 3, 3, 22: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: indomiti et praeferoces nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27. Of things: oculi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 92: dextra *unconquered*, Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. H. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Falernum *indigestible*, Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: animi cupiditates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: indomita et effrenata libido, id. Cluent. 6, 15: tarditas, *invincible, that cannot be overcome* or *got rid of*, Plin. 8, 44, 69: argentum, *uncoined*, Arn. 6, 200.

in-dōnātus, a, um, *adj. without a present:* Lampr. Heliog. 28.

in-dormĭo, ivi, itum, 4. *v. n. to sleep* or *fall asleep at, on,* or *over:* constr. with *dat., in,* or *abl.:* congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71 alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79. **2.** Transf.: *to be asleep,* i. e. *to be numb, torpid,* of a limb: Veg. Vet. 3, 24. II. Fig.: *to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about:* quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: tantae causae indormire, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longae desidiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 2: malis, *heedless, regardless of*, Curt. 6, 10.

indormis, e, *adj.* [dormio] *i. q.* insomnis, *sleepless:* Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj. unportioned, portionless:* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46. Transf.: corpora, *that have not received the usual funeral honours*, Ov. M. 7, 609. II. Fig.: *unadorned, poor:* cujus artem cum indotatam esse, et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.

indu, v. in, *ad init.*

in-dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable:* genus causae, Quint. 4, 1, 55: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9.

in-dŭbĭtābĭlĭter, *adv. indubitably, without doubt:* Arn. 5, 183.

in-dŭbĭtandus, a, um, *adj. not to be doubted, indubitable:* veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dŭbĭtanter, *adv. indubitably, without doubt:* Plin. 18, 11, 29 (*al.* indubitata): probatur, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de vera relig. 46.

indŭbĭtātē, *adv. undoubtedly:* quae indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv. 33, 40: corrupti commentarii, Vell. 2, 60.

indŭbĭtāto, *adv. without doubt.* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dŭbĭtātus, a, um, *adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure:* in iis ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, ib. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21: juris est, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 49.

in-dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to doubt of* (poet.): with *dat.:* absiste precando viribus indubitare tuis, Virg. Aen. 8, 404: tuis moribus, Stat. S. 3, 5, 110.

in-dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj. not doubtful, certain:* innocentia plurimorum, Tac. A 14, 45.

induciae, v. indutiae.

in-dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.* induce for induc, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18: induxti for induxisti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 12), 3. *v. a. to lead, bring,* or *conduct into; to lead* or *bring in:* constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.* With *in* and *acc.:* oves et armenta in rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 12: aquam in privatas domos, Auct. B. Alex. 5: aliquem in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28: cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60. With *dat.:* age, moenibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossa mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16: filiae novercam, *to bring home a stepmother* (by marrying again) Plin. Ep. 6, 33. *Absol.:* princeps turmas inducit Asylas, Virg. Aen. 11, 620: inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **2.** Esp. *to bring forwards, exhibit, represent:* a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. gen. orat. 6, 17: elephantas in circum, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: inducta est et Afranii togata, quae *Incendium* inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11. **3.** *to bring into* or *before a court:* inducta teste in senatu, id. Claud. 40: majestatis reos in curiam, id. Dom. 11. **4.** *to put on* articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, id. Aug. 92: humeros albenti amictu, Stat. S. 8, 2, 67: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. Aen. 8, 457.

5. *to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread:* postes pice, Pl. Most 3, 2, 142: colorem picturae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: parieti ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642: quaecunque fugant inductas flamina nubes, ib. 1, 263: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to darken, obscure,* Vell. 2, 36: pontem, *to throw a bridge across,* Curt. 5, 5: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover,* Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super lateres, id. B. C. 2, 10. **6.** *to level, fill up:* ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exstent, Plin. 2, 80, 82. **7.** *to strike out, erase, i. e.* what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14: senatus consultum, ib. 1, 20. **8.** *to make an entry in an account book, to bring to account:* inducere in rationibus, id. Fam. 3, 10: pecuniam in rationem, id. Verr. 1, 41: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge,* id. Agr. 2, 26, 70. **II.** Fig.: *to bring into, introduce:* seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. Phil. 13, 19, 43: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7. **2.** Esp. with animum *or* in animum, *to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine:* with *inf.:* id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3: animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id. Div. 1, 13, 22: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined,* Sall. C. 54: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30. With *subj.:* inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese, oblivisceretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum, quo minus illi indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9. **3.** *to bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: Tiresiam deplorantem caecitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115. Of conversation: *to introduce:* hic sermo inducitur, id. Att. 13, 19: hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, id. Fat. 10. **4.** *to lead to* or *into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce:* constr. with *in* or *ad,* and *acc.:* amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, id. Am. 16, 59: in errorem, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad parricidium), Cic. Rosc. Am 28 76: multos in peccatum, *to seduce,* Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite,* Cic. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 8: vide, quo me inducas, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) inducendus est judex, Quint. 11, 3, 58. With *subj.:* aliquem ut mentiatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46. With *inf.:* consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9. Hence *absol.: to delude, cajole, deceive:* hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper ut inducas, blandos affers mihi vultus (*al.* inducar), Tib. 1, 6, 1. **5.** *to do* (an injury, etc.) *to:* injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento inducere, Gai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

inductĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [induco] *that may be drawn* or *smeared over:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

inductīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *introduced:* Gloss. Philox.

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leading* or *bringing into, introducing:* nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition,* Liv. 44, 9: so on the stage: ficta personarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

2. *an overlaying, plastering,* etc.: prima trullis frequentetur inductio, quum siccari coeperit, iterum inducatur, Pall. 1, 15. **3.** *a striking out, erasing:* lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. **4.** Meton.: *an awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun: Vitr. 10 *praef.* **II.** Fig.: *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention:* animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: inductio animi apud me valet, id. Fam. 1, 8. **2.** inductio erroris, *a misleading,* id. de Or. 3, 53, 205. **3.** In rhetor.: *induction,* a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: inductio, qua plurimum Socrates est usus, hanc habuit viam: cum plura interrogasset, quae fateri adversario necesse esset, novissime id, de quo quaerebatur, inferebat, cui simile concessisset, Quint. 5, 11, 3.

inductīvē, *adv. by yielding:* indulgere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

in-ductor, ōris, *m. one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger:* inductores acerrimi (*al.* indoctores), Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

inductōrĭum, i, *n.* [induco] *a covering:* facere inductorium, Plin. Val. 1, 3.

in-ductrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that misleads* or *deceives:* App. Flor. p. 366.

in-ductūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a covering, coating:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

inductus, a, um, *Part.* [induco]. **II.** Adj.: *imported from a foreign country, foreign, strange:* sermo, Plin. Ep. 4, 3. **2.** *not pertaining to a given place* or *subject:* si nihil inductum et quasi devium loquimur, ib. 5, 6 *fin.*

in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inducement, persuasion* (rare): alicujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid, *at another's persuasion,* Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26.

indūcŭla, ae, *f.* [induo] *a kind of under-garment worn by females:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredior, v. ingredior.

in-dulceo, 2. *v. n.* [dulcis] *to become very sweet:* Gloss. Philox.

in-dulcĭtas, ātis, *f. want of sweetness, bitterness:* Caecil. ap. Non. 96, 29, dub.

in-dulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make sweet, to sweeten:* aquam amaram, Tert. adv. Jud. 13. **II.** Fig.: *to speak sweetly:* ib. 12, 15.

in-dulcōro, 1. *v. a. to make very sweet:* Gloss. Philox.

in-dulgens, tis, *Part.* [indulgeo]. **II.** Adj.: *indulgent, kind* or *tender, fond.* With *dat.:* obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic. Am. 24, 89. With *in* and *acc.:* civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. 22, 61. With *gen.:* non ferme desunt irarum indulgentes ministri, id. 24, 25. *Absol.:* quo ipsum nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus majore odio dignum esse ducetis, Cic. Clu. 5, 12. **2.** *addicted to:* aleae indulgens, Suet. Aug. 70. **3.** Pass. *fondly loved:* fili, indulgentissime adolescens, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 10, 13.

in-dulgenter, *adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly:* nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9: bestiae multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109. *Comp.:* dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32. *Sup.:* id. Consol. ad Helv. 5.

indulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness:* freq. constr. with *in* and *acc.:* in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiaque discedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60: indulgentia et benevolentia, ib. 13, 35: Aedui Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. **2.** Esp. *tender love* or *affection for one's relations:* indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. Verr. 1, 44: pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb et Opp. ad Cic. Att. 9, 7, A. **II.** Transf. of things: coeli, *mild weather* Plin. 17, 2, 2: fortunae, Vell. 2, 80. **2.** *a remission of punishment* or *of taxes:* Capit. Anton. 6: Amm. 16, 5.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to be kind* or *indulgent to; to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in:* constr. with the *dat.:* huic legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sic sibi indulsit, *indulged himself so, took such liberties,* Nep. Lys. 1: irae, Liv. 3, 53: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43: odio, id. 40, 5: animo, *to give way to passion,* Ov. M. 12, 598: regno, *to delight in,* Lucan. 7, 54: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart,* Virg. G. 2, 277: veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic. Am. 15, 54: labori, Virg. Aen. 6, 135: theatris, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiae, Quint. 10, 1: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19. *Pass. impers.:* nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. 45, 35. With *acc.* of person (poet.): heri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11: te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 35: so *pass.:* animus eorum laxari indulgerique potuisset, *to be pleased, amused,* Gell. praef. 1. **II.** Act.: *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give:* with *acc.* and *dat.:* alicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11: nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint. 2, 17: patientiam flagello, *to submit to patiently,* Mart. 1, 105, 3. With *inf.* (only poet.): Sil. 14, 672. *Pass.:* abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur, *is granted,* Modest. Dig. 48, 16, 17.

2. With *acc.* of *pron. reflect.* and *dat.: to give oneself up to, to comply with:* seseque videndum indulsit, Lysippe, tibi, Stat. S. 4, 6, 36: ardenti sese indulsisse tribuno, Juv. 2, 165. [Usu. derived from *dulcis:* but Pott and others connect it with Sans. *dîrgha,* "long;" Gr. δολιχός; Slav. *dolgŭi.*]

indulgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indulgeo] *indulgence,* for indulgentia: indulgitate victus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 126, 9.

indultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a favourer:* legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

indultum, i, *n.* [id.] *indulgence, permission, grace, favour:* legis, Cod. Theod. 4, 15, 1: principis, ib. 3, 10, 1.

indultus, a, um, *Part.* [indulgeo].

indultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *leave, permission:* indultu clementiae tuae scribere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

indūmentum, i, *n.* [induo] *a garment:* indumenta induere, Gell 16, 19: oris, *a mask,* Bassus in Gell

5, 7. II. Transf.: *a covering, clothing:* carnis indumenta, i. e. *bodies,* Prud. Cath. 9, 99.

in-dŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [ΔΥ, "put" = da: cf. ex-uo] *to put on,* esp. of dress: Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: galeam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: smaragdos et sardonychas, Plin. 37, 6, 23: anulum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598: scalas, *to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head between the rounds,* ib. 14, 650. Reflect.: *to put on oneself, to dress oneself in:* with *acc.* or *abl.:* indui vestem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: quidlibet indutus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28: indutus galea, Virg. Aen. 5, 674: soccis, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: Androgei galeam, clipeique insigne decorum induitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. 2. *to surround* or *cover with, to put on, assume,* etc.: dii induti specie humana, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: pomis se induit arbos, *decks itself with,* Virg. G. 4, 143: vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12: cinis induit urbes, *covers, envelopes,* Val. Fl. 4, 509. 3. With *pron. reflect.: to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in:* se in laqueum, Pl. Cas. 1, 25: cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: se vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: se hastis, Liv. 44, 41. II. Fig.: *to put on, assume:* habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit personam amici, cum induit judicis, *assumes the part of a judge,* id. Off. 3, 10, 43: indutus duabus quasi personis, *having two characters to perform,* ib. 1, 30: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56: sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. H. 4, 38: seditionem, *to engage in,* id. A. 2, 15: proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of traitor and enemy,* ib. 16, 28: personis fictam orationem, *to attribute,* Quint. 4, 1, 28: sua confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *entangle himself,* Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 166: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, ib. 2, 42, 102: non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

indŭpĕdĭo and **indŭpĕdītus**, a, um, v. impedio, *etc.*

indŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* v. imperans.

indŭpĕro, **indŭpĕrātor**, *etc.* v. impero, *etc.*

indūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [induro]. II. Adj.: *hardened:* robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64. II. Fig.: praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18: Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira 1, 11.

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become hard, to harden:* si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2: corpus induruit usu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 5. II. Fig.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius,* Tac. H. 3, 61: in pravum, *to become hardened in vice,* Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make hard, to harden:* nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 14: sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78. II. Fig.: *to harden, steel:* indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: adversus omnia quae accidere possunt, ib. 4: frontem, *to render shameless,* id. Ben. 7, 28: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, *had assumed an expression of firmness,* Tac. H. 2, 46.

indus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἰνδός, *pertaining to India, Indian:* dens, *ivory,* Cat. 64, 48: conchae, *pearls,* Prop. 1, 8, 39.

indūsĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [indusium] *a maker of women's under-garments:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

indūsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has on an under-garment:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47 pueri, App. M. 2, p. 123.

indūsĭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to clothe:* aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

indūsĭum, ii, *n.* [induo] *a woman's under-garment:* Non. 539, 32.

industrĭa, ae, *f.* [industrius] *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry:* Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: Cassio industria Domitii, Favonio Scipionis celeritas salutem attulit, ib. 3, 36: ingenium industria alitur, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: in agendo, id. Manil. 11, 29: qui in scribendo tantum industriae ponam, *spend so much pains on writing,* id. Fam. 3, 9: itineris, *assiduity on the journey,* Suet. Aug. 8: de *or* ex industria, *on purpose, purposely, intentionally:* ex industria, Liv. 26, 51: de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151. Also simply, industria: Plin. 16, 1, 2. And, ob industriam: Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 6. Rarely in *plur.:* summis opibus atque industriis, id. Most. 2, 1, 1.

industrĭē, *adv. diligently, industriously:* rempublicam curare industrie, Cato ap Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: causas actitare, Suet. Galb. 3. *Comp.:* quis de illius dignitate industrius dixit, Auc. Or. pro dom. 11.

industrĭōsē, *adv. very industriously:* Suet. Vit. Juven. *Sup.:* Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria] *very active, diligent,* or *industrious:* cui non industrioso otium poena est? Sen. Prov. 2.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious:* homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. *Comp.:* industrior *or* industriior: quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 71: imperator exercitum industriiorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P. [Etym. uncertain: perh. from *industruo,* same as *instruo:* Pott. 1, 225.]

indūtĭae (or **-ciae**), arum, *f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice:* cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5: indutias facere, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: inire aequis conditionibus, Plin. Pan. 11: dies induciis erat ab hostibus petitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: Caesar respondit eos neque colloquii neque induciarum jura servasse, id. B. C. 1, 85: tollere, *to break off,* Liv. 30, 4: agitare, *to keep,* Sall. J 29: per indutias, *during a truce,* Liv. 30, 37. II. In gen.: *a cessation, pause, delay:* imo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 233: in amore inimicitiae, indutiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: Plin. Ep. 8, 14: noctis indutiae, *the stillness of night,* App. M. 2, p. 126. [The correct orthography seems to be *indutiae,* which, like *indutilis,* is probably derived from *induo.*]

indūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [induo] *that can be put in:* vomis (*al.* in Rutilis), Cato R. R. 135, 2.

indūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that can be put on:* pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

indūtus, a, um, *Part.* [induo].

indūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting on* (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4. Meton.: *apparel, raiment:* indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7.

indŭvĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *clothes, garments:* tuae, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578.

indŭvĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *the bark* that clothes a tree: arboris, Plin. 13, 4.

inebrae, aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia inebra appellantur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem, Fest. *s. v.*

ĭnēbrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [inebrio] *one who makes drunk:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ĭn-ēbrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make drunk, inebriate:* palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12 22 47. 2 Transf.: *to saturate, fill full:* uvae vino suc inebriantur, id. 14, 1, 3: and of colours amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, id. 9, 41, 65. II. Fig.: aurem, *to fill full of talk,* Juv. 9, 113.

ĭn-ĕdax, ācis, *adj. not voracious, that eats little:* Gloss. Philox

ĭn-ĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [ĕdo] *an abstaining from food, fasting:* vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic. Fin 5, 27, 82: sustinere, Cels. 1, 3: inedia vitam finire *to starve oneself to death,* Plin. Ep. 3, 7. In *plur.:* inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

ĭn-ēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. not made known, unknown.* cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39.

ĭn-effābĭlis, e, *adj. unutterable, unpronounceable:* nomina, Plin. 5 *praef.:* verba, id. 28, 2, 4.

ĭn-effābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [effabilis] *unutterableness, ineffableness:* visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ĭneffābĭlĭter, *adv. unutterably, ineffably:* Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

ĭn-effĭcācĭa, ae, *f. inefficacy:* libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

ĭneffĭcācĭter, *adv. ineffectually, in vain:* Paul. Dig. 49, 8, 2.

ĭn-effĭcax, ācis, *adj. ineffectual, inefficient.* With *gen.:* vox inefficax verborum, *unable to produce,* Sen. Ira 1, 3. *Absol.:* dii, id. Ben. 4, 4: ratio id. Ira 1, 10.

ĭn-effĭgĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [effigio] *that cannot be portrayed* or *delineated:* anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-effĭgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *without form, shapeless:* fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

ĭn-effrēnātus, a, um, *adj. unbridled.* Fig.: cupiditates, Auct. Coll. Mosaic. et Rom. leg. tit. 6, 4.

ĭn-effŭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [effugio] *unavoidable, inevitable:* necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

ĭn-effūsus, a, um, *adj. not spread out:* ineffusum laxa (*al.* in effusum) crinem, App. M. 2, p. 122.

ĭn-ēlābōrātus, a, um, *adj. unlaboured.* Fig.: oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1.

ĭn-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. not choice* or *neat; tasteless, inelegant:* ineratque orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: odor non inelegans, *a not unpleasant smell,* Plin. 21, 25, 98.

ĭnēlĕganter, *adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly:* scribere, Cic. Brut 26, 101: dividere, *without discrimination, without judgment,* id. Fin. 2, 9, 26.

ĭn-ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f. tastelessness, inelegance:* inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84.

ĭn-ēlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [eloquor] *unutterable:* gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novatian. de Trin. 29.

ĭn-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj. ineloquent:* indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20.

ĭn-ēlŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [eloquor] *unutterable,* for ineffabilis: Eccl.

ĭn-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj. from which one cannot extricate oneself:* coenum, Stat. Th. 9, 502. II. Fig.: *unavoidable, inevitable:* tempus Dardaniae, Virg. Aen. 2, 324: fatum, Vell. 2, 57.

ĭn-ēlŭĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [eluo] *that cannot be washed out, indelible:* Eccl.

ĭn-ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be amended, incorrigible:* pravitas, Quint. 1, 1: affectus, Sen. Ira 3, 41.

ĭn-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj. unamended, incorrect:* Eccl.

ĭn-ēmensus, a, um, *adj. unmeasured:* Not. Tir. p. 18.

ĭn-ēmĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [emereor] *that cannot be merited:* Tert. Res. carn. 18.

ĭn-ēmŏrĭor, tuus, 3. *v. dep. to die in* or *at:* with *dat.:* spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

ĭn-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj. unbought, unpurchased:* dapes, Virg. G. 4, 133: consulatus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

ĭn-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be related* or *described indescribable:*

labor, Liv. 44, 5: natura fluminum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 22: habitus, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

ĭn-ēnarrābĭlĭter, *adv. in an indescribable manner:* jecur omne absumptum, Liv. 41, 15.

ĭn-ēnarrātus, a, um, *adj. unexplained:* quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell. 12, 6: verba, id. 19, 14.

ĭn-ēnătābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enato] *from which one cannot swim out:* profundum, Tert. Idol. 24.

ĭn-ēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enodo] *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled:* capillus, App. Apol. p. 276. **II.** Fig.: *that cannot be explained, inexplicable:* Att. ap. Non. 15, 10: res, Cic. Fat. 9, 18.

ĭn-ēnormis, e, *adj. not irregular, not immoderate:* proceritas, App. M. 2, p. 155.

ĭn-ēnuntĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enuntio] *unspeakable:* quiddam, Censorin. de Die nat. 19.

ĭn-ĕo, īvi and freq. ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act.: *to go into, to enter:* constr. with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: with *acc.:* illius domum, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8 Argolicas acies non ignarus ini (*i. e.* inii), Stat. Th. 8, 107: convivia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, id. Mur. 14, 26: triumphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, Liv. 3, 24. *Absol.*: ut ovans iniret, *should enter with an ovation*, Tac. A. 3, 11. *Pass.:* nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. F. 3, 266. *Pass. impers.:* inibitur tecum, *sc.* domum, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 26. With *in* and *acc.:* in urbem, Liv. 24, 9. **2.** Esp. *to cover, to copulate with:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9: Plin. 10, 63, 83. **II.** Fig.: *to enter upon, begin* a business, office, state of life, *etc.; to undertake, obtain*, etc.: magistratum, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: formam vitae, *to enter upon a course of life:* Tac. A. 1, 74: imperium, Suet. Tib. 67: societatem cum aliquo, *to form an association with*, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 8: plures ineuntur gratiae, *the favour of many is gained*, Cic. Brut. 57, 209: gratiam ab aliquo inire, *to get into the good graces of*, Nep. Alcib. 9 *fin.:* apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. 36, 5: summam gratiam a bonis omnibus inire, Cic. Att. 7, 9: inire proelium, Cic. Off. 1, 11. Poet.: somnum, *to fall asleep*, Virg. E. 1, 56: munus alicujus, *to undertake*, id. Aen. 5, 846. **2.** *to calculate, consider, find out, contrive, make, agree upon:* rogo, ut adjuves ineasque rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, Cic. Fam. 13, 28: cui rei ferretur auxilium vix ratio iniri poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem, Nep. Hann. 10: aestimationem, *to estimate, value*, Sen. Ben. 3, 8 *fin.:* mensuram agrorum, *to take the measure of, to survey*, Col. 5, 3, 1: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, *could not easily be stated*, Liv. 38, 23: rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, *to make an estimate*, Cato R. R. 2, 2: inire et subducere rationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: indutias, *to conclude, make*, Plin. Pan. 11: consilium, *to form a plan*, Ov. F. 3, 380: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, *form plans*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: hoc inito consilio, *this plan having been adopted*, ib. 6, 5: si quid ab Aeduis iniretur consilii, ib. 7, 9: consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni posset, *let us find out some way*, Liv. 1, 23. **B.** Neutr.: *to make a beginning, to begin:* ab ineunte aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg. E. 4, 11.

in eopte eo ipso, Fest. *s. v.*

ĭneptē, *adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly:* disserere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: dicere, id. Brut. 82, 284: nil molitur inepte, Hor. A. P. 140: inepte et frigide uti verbis, Gell. 13, 24. *Comp.:* delirare, Lact. Inst. 3, 17. *Sup.:* ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 3, 31

ĭneptĭa, ae, *f.* [ineptus] *silly behaviour, absurdity, folly:* ineptia, stultitiaque adeo, et temeritas, Pl. Merc. Prol. 26: Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 31. Most freq. **II.** Meton.: *plu.* ineptiae, *sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities:* omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: paene aniles, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: quid ad istas ineptias abis? id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 86.

ĭneptĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: desinas ineptire, Cat. 8, 1.

ĭneptĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ineptiae] *an absurdity, folly:* Aus. Idyll. 11.

ĭneptĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ineptus], for ineptia, *absurdity:* homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. ap. Non. 128, 15.

ĭn-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [aptus] *unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact:* qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: ineptus pastillos Rufillus olet, ib. 4, 91: inepta, quid rides? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat. 39, 16: nihil insolens aut ineptum, Cic. Or. 9, 29: negotium, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.

ĭn-ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in:* campi, Curt. 8, 14.

ĭn-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride in* or *over:* with the *dat.:* Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor. 4, 12. **2.** Transf. with an *acc.:* Aurora coelum inequitabat, *traversed the sky*, i. e. *the day broke*, App. M. 3, p. 172, Oud. **II.** Fig.: medicina audet inequitare philosophiae, i. e. *to insult*, Macr. S. 7, 15: frustra inequitas nobis, Arn. 7, p. 295.

ĭnermat armis spoliat, Fest. *s. v.*

ĭn-ermis, e, and (very rarely) **inermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless:* inermes armati judicarentur, Cic. Caec. 22: milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: manus peditum inermium, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10: ne eam civitatem, quam servassem inermis, armatus in discrimen adducerem, Cic. Dom. 29. **2.** Transf.: inermis ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv. 29, 4: gingiva, *toothless*, Juv. 10, 200: virus, *weak*, Prud. Cath. 3, 154. **II.** Fig.: carmen, *that offends no one*, Ov. Ib. 2: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22. **III.** *inermus:* cum paucis inermis (*al.* inermibus), id. Fam. 11, 12: magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34.

ĭn-errābĭlis, e, *adj.* [erro] *unerring:* meatus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7.

ĭn-errans, tis, *adj. not wandering, immoveable, fixed:* stellae eae, quae inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54.

ĭn-erro, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to wander* or *ramble about in.* **I.** Neutr.: montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6. **2.** Fig.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *swam before the eyes*, ib. 7, 27: quod tibi si versus noster totusve, minusve, vel bene sit notus, summo vel inerret in ore, Tib. 4, 1, 201. **II.** Act.: of those engaged in dancing: decoros ambitus, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19.

ĭn-ers, ertis, *adj.* [ars] *without skill, unskilful:* ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 158: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115. **II.** In gen.: *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert:* lingua factiosi, inertes opera, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: homo inertior, ignavior proferri non potest, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192. **2.** Of things: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33: inertissima segnitia, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ignavum et iners genus interrogationis, *empty, idle*, id. Fat. 13, 29: aqua, *stagnant water*, Ov. H. 18, 122: stomachus, *dyspeptic* id. Pont. 1, 10, 14: glebae, *uncultivated, that bear nothing*, Virg. G. 1, 94: terra, *motionless, immoveable*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: horae, *hours of leisure*, id. S. 2, 6, 61: tempus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 44: vita, *inactive, quiet*, Tib. 1, 1, 5: iners censoria nota, *inflicted on those who refused military service*, Liv. 24, 18. (ii) Of food: *without flavour, insipid:* caro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: blitum iners videtur ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Plin. 20, 22, 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 39. (iii) Poet. in an act. sense: *rendering idle* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov. M. 8, 790: somni, id. Am. 2, 10, 19.

ĭnersitudo, ĭnis, *f.* [iners] for inertia, *inactivity, idleness:* Gloss. Philox.

ĭnertĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance* (rare) animi spectantur, quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, Cic. Part. 10, 35. **II.** In gen.: *inactivity, idleness, laziness:* inertia atque torpedo, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, ib. 1, 41, 185: laboris, *aversion to labour*, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45.

ĭnertĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a kind of grape*, yielding a good but not intoxicating wine: Col. 3, 2, 24: Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 4.

ĭnērŭdītē, *adv. unlearnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly:* non inerudite ad declamandum ficta materia, Quint. 1, 10, 33.

ĭn-ērŭdītĭo, ōnis, *f. want of learning:* Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30.

ĭn-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward:* non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed ii indocti, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, id. Acad. 2, 43, 132: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint. 1, 12 *fin.*

ĭnescātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inesco] *an alluring, a satiating:* Eccl.

ĭn-esco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allure with bait, to entice:* sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140. **2.** Fig: *to entice, deceive:* specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23: inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12. **II.** *to fill with food, to satiate:* gravi odore sulphuris inescatus, App. M. 9, p. 228.

ĭn-ēsus, a, um, *adj. uneaten:* Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ēvectus, a, um, *adj. borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): inevectus coelum super, Virg. Cul. 339: tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor, ib. 100.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj. unavoidable, inevitable:* mala inevitabilia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlĭter, *adv. unavoidably, inevitably:* nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

ĭn-ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *adj. not rolled out, unopened:* liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

ĭn-ēvulsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [evulsus] *that cannot be torn away, inseparable:* Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

ĭn-exāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. unexamined:* mulieres, Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

ĭn-excĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. from which one cannot be aroused:* somnus, Sen. Ep. 83.

ĭn-excītus, a, um, *adj. unmoved, quiet, calm:* Ausonia, Virg. Aen. 7, 623.

ĭn-excoctus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted:* gleba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

ĭn-excōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excogito] *inconceivable, incomprehensible:* Lact. Inst. 1, 8.

ĭn-excōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj. not thought of, not invented:* remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 107.

ĭn-excultus, a, um, *adj. unadorned:* villae inexcultae et rudes, Gell. 13, 23, dub.

ĭn-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot* be *excused, inexcusable:* ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera, *that cannot be refused,* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 50.

ĭn-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful:* rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: homo non hebes neque inexercitatus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5. **II.** *unemployed, not busy* (rare): homo, Cels. praef.

ĭn-exercĭtus, a, um, *adj. unemployed,* for inexercitatus: Macr. S. 7, 8.

ĭn-exēsus, a, um, *adj. unconsumed* · Minuc. Fel. Octav. 35.

ĭn-exhaustus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted:* metalla, Virg. Aen. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered,* Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not enfeebled,* Tac. G. 20.

ĭnexoptābĭlis, e, *adj. not desirable:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

ĭn-exōrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable;* constr. with *in, adversus, contra,* or the *dat.:* qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4: contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4: delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18. Of things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous,* Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Virg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2. **II.** *that cannot be obtained by entreaty:* neque inexorabile certe, quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

ĭn-exōrātus, a, um, *adj. not entreated, not prayed for, unasked:* inexorata beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

ĭn-exortus, a, um, *adj. that has not originated, without a beginning, ἄναρτον,* Gloss.

ĭnexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

ĭn-expĕdībĭlis, e, *adj.* [expedio] *unavoidable, inevitable:* morae, Amm. 31, 13.

ĭn-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj. not ready, not quick:* in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247. **II.** Of things: *not easy, difficult:* inexpeditissimum est traducere, id. 5, 182.

ĭn-expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f. inexperience:* Tert. Anim. 20.

ĭn-experrectus, a, um, *adj. unawakened:* jacebat sopitus vinis et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

ĭn-expertus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act. *that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to.* With *gen.:* lasciviae, Tac. A. 16, 5. With *dat.:* exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18. With *ad:* animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. 6, 18. *Absol.:* dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86. **II.** Pass. *untried, unproved:* legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75: fides, Liv. 28, 18: inexpertum genus quaestionis, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: carmen, *new,* Stat. S. 4, 5, 11.

ĭn-expĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expio] *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable:* religio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Har. resp. 27. **II.** Transf.: *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate:* sese implacabilem inexpiabilemque praebere alicui, Cic. Pis. 33: bellum, Liv 4, 35: invidia, Suet. Caes. 78.

ĭn-expĭābĭlĭter, *adv inexpiably, irremediably:* corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 11, 13.

ĭn-expĭātus, a, um, *adj. not atoned for, unexpiated:* dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Dioscor. 56.

ĭn-explācābĭlis, e, *adj. implacable, irreconcilable:* explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106,

ĭn-explānābĭlis, e, *adj. inexplicable:* Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

ĭn-explānātus, a, um, *adj. indistinct, inarticulate:* linguae inexplanatae esse, *to speak indistinctly,* Plin. 11, 37, 65.

ĭn-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [expleo] *that cannot be filled, insatiable:* inexplebilis potu, Plin. 11, 25, 30: stomachus, Sen. Ep. 89 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 · vir inexplebilis virtutis, Liv. 28, 17. With *gen.:* colloquiorum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15.

ĭn-explētus, a, um, *adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.): alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518. **2.** Fig.: lumen, Ov. M. 3, 439: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Th. 7, 703: caedes, ib. 8, 667.

ĭn-explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be unfolded* or *loosened, inextricable, intricate:* vinculum, Curt. 3, 1: laquei, Quint. 5, 10, 101. **2.** Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, *impassable,* Liv. 40, 33. **II.** Fig.: *intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable,* etc.: bellum, *endless,* Tac. A. 3, 73: error viarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, *no.* 2. **2.** *inexplicable:* haec quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic. Ac. 2, 29: o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, id. Att. 8, 3: facilitas, *that leads to no result,* Liv. 37, 52: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2: multitudo, *innumerable,* Plin. 34, 7, 17: de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, *impossible,* id. 23, 1, 19.

ĭnexplĭcābĭlĭter, *adv. inextricably, inexplicably:* implicare, Aug. Ep. 255.

ĭn-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unexplained:* partes, Arn. 7, 219.

ĭn-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj. unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48.

ĭnexplōrātē, *adv. without examining:* non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19.

ĭn-explōrāto, *abl. without examination:* ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25: id. 22, 4.

ĭn-explōrātus, a, um, *adj. unexplored, not examined, unknown:* vada, Liv. 26, 48: inexplorata inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

ĭn-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable:* arx, Liv. 2, 7. **II.** Fig.: homo, *unconquerable, firm,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable,* Plin. 33, 4, 21: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out,* Ov. M. 5, 486: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

ĭn-expugnātus, a, um, *adj. unconquered.* Fig.: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

ĭn-expŭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exputo] *incalculable, incomputable:* numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

ĭn-exsătŭrābĭlis (inexaturabilis), e, *adj. insatiable:* appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

ĭn-exsecrābĭlis, e, *adj. not execrable, not accursed:* Not. Tir. p. 152

ĭn-exsĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f. pursuit, prosecution:* inefficax, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

ĭn-exspectātus (inexp.), a, um, *adj unexpected:* in armis hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum, nihil inexspectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107.

ĭn-exstinctus (in-ext.), a, um, *adj. unextinguished, unextinguishable:* ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297. **II.** Fig.: fames, *unappeasable,* id. Ib. 428: nomen, *imperishable,* id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable,* id. F. 1, 413.

ĭn-exstinguĭbĭlis (inext.), e, *adj. unextinguishable:* flamma, Lact. 7, 19. **II.** Fig.: mala consuetudo, *indelible,* Varr. ap. Non. 131, 6.

ĭn-exstirpābĭlis (inext.), e, *adj.* [exstirpo] *that cannot be rooted out:* radices, Plin. 15, 20, 22.

ĭn-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (inexup.), e, *adj. that cannot be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable:* Alpes, Liv. 5, 34: ripa, id. 44, 35. **II.** Fig.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible,* id. 8, 7: bonum, *unsurpassable,* Sen. Ep. 85.

ĭn-extermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [extermino] *that cannot be exterminated, immortal:* Deus creavit hominem inexterminabilem, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

ĭn-extrīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [extrico] *that cannot be disengaged* or *disentangled, inextricable:* error (of the Labyrinth), Virg. Aen. 6, 27: cortex, *that cannot be separated,* Plin. 16, 39, 74 **II.** Fig.: stomachi inextricabilia vitia, *incurable,* id. 20, 21, 86: perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable,* id. 11 2, 1.

ĭn-extrīcābĭlĭter, *adv. inextricably:* App. M. 11, p. 269.

ĭnextrīcātus, a, um, *adj. undeveloped,* Gloss. Philox.

in-fabrē, *adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely:* vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

in-fabrĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unwrought, unfashioned:* robora, Virg. Aen. 4, 400.

in-făcētē (inficete), *adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly:* quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.* *Sup.:* pictus inficetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8.

in-făcētĭae, arum, *f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns:* pleni ruris et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

in-făcētus (infic.), a, um, *adj coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid:* inficetus (homo), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. Of things: non inficetum mendacium, id. Coel. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23.

in-fācundĭa, ae, *f. want of eloquence:* Gell. 11, 16.

in-fācundus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent:* vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49. *Comp.:* infacundior, id. 7, 4.

in-faeco, 1. *v. a.* [faex] *to pollute:* animam concretione carnis, Tert. Anim. 53.

in-falsātus, a, um, *adj. falsified:* codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13.

infāmĭa, ae, *f.* [infamis] *ill fame, ill report; disgrace, infamy, loss of civil rights:* hominum immortalis est infamia, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 27: infamia, atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 · haec res est mihi infamiae, Ter. Andr 2, 6, 13: illa judicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: flagrare infamia, id. Att. 4 18: notari, Jul. Dig. 3, 2, 1: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, ib. 3, 60. 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: irrogare alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 43, 25: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, *to repair,* Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam cujusquam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing,* Tac. A. 12, 4: pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice,* Vell. 2, 33. *Plur.:* si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 19: infamias subire, Tac. A. 4, 33. **2.** Meton. *that which brings into bad repute:* Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: secli *disgrace of the age,* id. M. 8, 97.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [fama] *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous:* homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Valens ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79. Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adolescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. Rem. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18: Alpes frigoribus, id. 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20. **II.** Meton. *that causes an ill report, disreputable:* materia, Gell. 17, 12: digitus, *the middle finger* (cf. impudicus), Pers. 2, 33.

infāmĭter, *adv. infamously:* alicui infamissime adhaerere, Capit. Pert. 13 *fin.*

in-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infamis] *to bring into ill repute, to brand* *with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, defame:* ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Juppiter infamat seque suamque domum, Prop. 3, 11, 28. II. Transf. *to blame, accuse, charge:* with *gen.:* aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj. unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable:* res crudelis, infanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: infandum atque impurum corpus, id. Sest. 55: epulae, *of human flesh*, Liv. 23, 5 *fin.*. amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 85: labores, ib. 1, 597: mors, ib. 10, 673: dies, ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, ib. 3, 644. *Neutr. plur. absol.:* infanda furens, ib. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varius ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45. *Neutr. adverb.:* navibus (infandum!) amissis, Virg. Aen. 1, 251.

in-fans, ntis, *adj.* [FA stem of for] *that cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb:* scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium quum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: infantes statuae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40. 2. Of young children: infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: infantium puerorum incunabula, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: infans pupilla, id. Verr. 1, 58, 153: pectora exsorbent avidis infantia linguis, *of infants*, Ov. F. 6, 145: umbrae, id. H. 11, 119. Of young animals: infantes pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32. Of things: *young, new, fresh:* boletus, id. 22, 22, 46. Hence, Subst. *a little child, an infant:* nec vero, ut voluptatem expetat, natura movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: ab infante, *from infancy*, Col. 1, 8, 2. In law, infans is a child under 7 years of age: v. Smith's Ant. 636, a. Of a child unborn: infantem in utero matris clamasse, Liv. 24, 10. II. Fig. *childish, silly:* illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18. 2. *without eloquence* or *rhetorical talent:* infans homo, Cic. Inv. 1, 3: ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, *ineloquent*, id. Cluent. 18, 51. *Comp.:* infantior, quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11. Of things: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic. Brut. 26: infans pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57. 3. For infandus, *unutterable, unheard of:* facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12. (Hence It. *fante;* Sp. *infante;* also It. *fanciullo.*)

infantārĭa, ae, *f.* [infans] *a woman fond of infants:* Mart. 4, 88, 3.

infantārii, orum, *m. plur.* [id.] *sacrificers of infants*, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *inability to speak:* linguae, Lucr. 5, 1030. II. Meton. *infancy, early childhood:* quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19. Of animals: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83. Of things: pomi, id. 15, 19, 21: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7: ab infantia, *from infancy*, Tac. A. 1, 4. 2. *infants, children:* surculi curalii, infantiae adalligati, tutelam habere creduntur, Plin. 32, 2, 11. III. Fig. *want of eloquence:* infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16.

infantĭcīda, ae, *m.* and *f.* [infans caedo] *a child murderer, an infanticide:* Tert. Apol. 4.

infantĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [infanticida] *child murder, infanticide:* Tert. Apol. 2.

infantīlis, e, *adj.* [infans] *pertaining to infants* or *little children:* vestis, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3: uterus, *little, young*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

infanto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to nourish* or *feed as an infant:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14

infantŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girl:* App. M. 10, p. 252.

infantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little infant:* App. M. 8, p. 207.

in-farcĭo (infercio), si, sum, *and* tum, 4. *v. a. to stuff into:* in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2. Fig.: inferciens verba, Cic. Or. 69, 231. II. With *acc.* and *abl. to stuff with:* bracteas leviore materia, Plin. 33, 1, 6.

infarsus and **infersus**, a, um, *Part.* [infarcio].

infascĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fascino] *that cannot be bewitched:* Gloss. Philox.

infascĭnātē, *adv. without being bewitched:* Gloss. Philox.

in-fastīdītus, a, um, *adj. not loathed, not loathsome:* cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124.

in-fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj. indefatigable:* cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78: virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66.

in-fătīgābĭlĭter, *adv. indefatigably:* gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

in-fătīgātus, a, um, *adj. unwearied:* viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

in-fătīgo, 1. *v. a. not to weary:* Not. Tir. p. 118.

in-fătŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fatuor] *to make a fool of, to infatuate:* aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: id. Flacc. 20.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj. unlucky, unfortunate:* infaustas exurite puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 635: nomen, ib. 7, 717: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. A. 1, 30: homo infaustus bellis, ib. 12, 10. Subst.: infaustum, i, *n. a misfortune:* Plin. 16, 36, 66.

in-făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj. unfavourable:* sententia, Cels. Dig. 37, 6, 6.

in-făvōrābĭlĭter, *adv. unfavourably:* respondere, Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2.

in-fectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [factio] *a non-performance, a doing nothing:* fortunae (*al.* effectione), Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. Caes. 18.

infectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inficio] *a dyeing:* capillorum, Theod. Pris. 1, 1.

infectīva, orum, *n. plur.* [id.] *dyestuffs, dyes:* Vitr. 7, 14.

infector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dyer:* Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. *Adject.:* infector ille succus, *dyeing*, Plin. 11, 3, 3.

infectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for dyeing:* alumen, Marc. Emp. 4. Subst. infectorium, ii, *n. a dyehouse:* Gloss. Philox.

in-fectus, a, um, *adj.* [factus] *not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, unperformed, unfinished:* ubi cognovit, opera quae facta infectaque sient, Cato R. R. 2, 1: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 3: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone*, Liv. 9, 11: infecta pace, *without having concluded a peace*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8: damnum infectum, *a loss which has not yet happened, but is anticipated*, Gai. Dig. 39, 2, 3: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, Cic. Top. 4, 22: infectis iis quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: re infecta abire, *without accomplishing the matter*, Liv. 9, 32: victoria, *without having gained the victory*, id. 9, 23: argentum, *uncoined*, id. 34, 10: infecta dona facere, *to revoke*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum reddere, *to make void, of no effect*, ib. 4, 3, 23: facta, infecta loqui, *things done and not done*, i. e. *true and false*, Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, *unwrought*, Petr. 114: telasque et calathos infectaque pensa reponunt, *unfinished*, Ov. M. 4, 10. 2. *not feasible, impossible:* rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall. J. 76.

infectus, a, um, *Part.* [inficio].

infectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dyeing:* lanarum, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

in-fēcundē, *adv. unfruitfully, meagrely, sparingly:* infecunde atque jejune laudare, Gell. 19, 3.

in-fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f. unfruitfulness:* agrorum, Col. prooem. 1, 1: terrarum, Tac A. 4, 6: apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16.

in-fēcundus, a, um, *adj. unfruitful* (rare): ager arbore infecundus, Sall. J. 17. *Comp.:* infecundior materia Col. 2, 4.

in-fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f. ill luck, misfortune* (rare). Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5. *Plur* miseriae et infelicitates, *calamities*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17. II. *poverty:* Quint. 10, 2, 8.

in-fēlīcĭter, *adv. unhappily, unfortunately:* fit mihi obviam infeliciter Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tentata res, Liv. 1 45. *Comp.:* infelicius, Sen. Contr. 5, 33. *Sup.:* infelicissime, Eccl.

infēlīcĭto, 1. *v. a.* [infelix] *to render unhappy, to plague:* ut te Dii omnes infelicitent, Caecil. apud Non. 126, 27.

infēlīco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render unhappy:* dii me et te infelicent, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 30.

in-fēlix, īcis, *adj. unfruitful, not fertile:* vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41: tellus frugibus infelix, Virg. G. 2, 239. II. Transf.: *unfortunate, unhappy, miserable:* crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 162: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119. With *gen.:* animi Phoenissa, Virg. Aen. 4, 529. III. Act.: *causing misfortune* or *calamity, unlucky, calamitous:* reipublicae infelix, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: thalamus, Virg. Aen. 6, 521: arbori infelici suspendito, *i. e. on the gallows*, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13.

infenditor σύνδικος, Gloss. Philox.

infendere ἐπιτεῖναι, ἐγκληματίσαι, Gloss. Philox.

infensē, *adv. hostilely, bitterly:* quis Isocrati est adversatus infensius? Cic. Or. 51, 172: invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.

infenso, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [infensus] I. Act. *to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy:* bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, ib. 6, 34. II. Neutr. *to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed:* quasi infensantibus Diis, ib. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [FEND, root of de-fendo, of-fendo, etc.] *hostile, inimical, enraged:* infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 149. With *dat.:* Drances infensus Turno, Virg. Aen. 11, 122: opes principibus infensae, *dangerous*, Tac. A. 11, 1: infensius servitium, *hard, oppressive*, ib. 1, 81. valetudo, *illness, sickness*, ib. 14, 56.

infer, a, um, v. inferus, *ad init.*

in-fĕrax, ācis, *adj. unfruitful:* silvae, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infĕri, orum, v. inferus.

infĕrĭae, arum, *f. plur.* [inferi] *sacrifices in honour of the dead:* alicui inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: alicui inferias dare, Ov. F. 5, 422: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Cal. 15.

infĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [inferiae] *pertaining to a funeral:* officia, App. M. 8, p. 204. Hence inferialia, orum, *n. plu.*=inferiae, *sacrifices to the dead.* Gloss. Philox.

inferior, v. inferus, II.

inferius, *adv.* v. infra.

infĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [infero] *that is offered* or *sacrificed:* vinum, *sacrificial wine*, Cato R. R. 132, 2: Arn 4, 138.

in-fermentātus, a, um, *adj. unleavened* panes, Paul. Nol. carm. 23. 47

in-fermentum, i, *n. unleavened bread:* Gloss. Philox.

infernālis, e, *adj.* [infernus] *nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal:* nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290: Juppiter, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *from the lower country, lowland* (rare): abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76: Vitr. 2, 10.

infernē, *adv. below, beneath: opp.* superne: Lucr. 6, 597.

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [strengthened form of inferus] *lower, that which lies beneath:* hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, poet. Cic. N. D 2, 44, 114 stagna, Liv. 8, 24: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: mare, *the Tuscan sea*, Lucan. 2, 400. Subst. inferna orum, *n. plu. the lower parts of the body, the abdomen:* helleborum nigrum purgat per inferna, Plin. 25, 5, 21. **II.** Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal:* superi infernique Dii, Liv. 24, 38: rex, *Pluto*, Virg. Aen. 6, 106: Juno, *Proserpine*, ib. 138: sedes, ib. 8, 244: tenebrae, ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations*, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, *the Styx*, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, *Charon's boat*, Prop. 3, 5, 14: rota, *Ixion's wheel*, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, *the Furies*, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 27: aspectus, Tac. G. 43. **2.** Subst.: (i) inferni, orum, *m. plu. the shades below:* Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37. (ii) inferna, orum, *n. plu. the infernal regions:* Tac. H. 5, 5. (Hence Fr. *enfer.*)

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, 3. *v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, put,* or *throw into, to, in, upon* or *against:* constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.* or *dat.:* tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, *to set fire to*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: manus alicui, *to lay hands upon*, ib. 1, 8: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: in equum, *to bring* or *set upon a horse*, ib. 6, 30: aggeri ignem inferre, ib. 7, 22: ignes aggeri et turribus inferebantur, id. B. C. 2, 2: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, ib. 11, 13: scalas ad moenia, *to set against the walls*, Liv. 32, 24: spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20: inferri secundam mensam jussit, *to be served up*, Plin. 9, 35, 58: lancem, id. 33, 11, 52. **2.** Esp. *to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter:* ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15. **3.** *to furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39: septingenta millia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11. **4.** *to give in an account;* also, *to enter* or *charge in an account:* sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, ib. 9, 20: rationibus, *to bring into account*, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12. **5.** In milit. lang. with various substantives: conversa signa in hostes inferre, *to face about and charge*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv. 3, 18: pedem, *to advance, attack*, id. 10, 33: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1. **6.** inferre pedem means also simply, *to enter, set foot in:* pedem quum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic. Caec. 14: inferre pedem in aedes, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 67: qua juvenis gressus inferret, Virg. G. 4, 360 **7.** With *pron. reflect.* or reflect. *to betake oneself to, repair to, rush* or *throw oneself into:* lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21. se foribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *obtruded himself, came unbidden*, Cic. Caecin. 5: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, *to rush upon*, id. Balb. 10, 25: in urbem inferri, *to rush into*, Liv. 6, 6: flumen mari infertur, id. 44, 31: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscitanda, *present, offer themselves*, Gell. 19, 1: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! *how he struts!* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice infert sese, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7. **II.** Fig: *to bring upon, to introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict:* in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, *to make mention, to mention*, Liv. 4, 1: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quam maximum hostibus terrorem, ib. 7, 8: proelii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat, ib. 5, 16: populo R. bellum inferre, *to make war upon, to wage war against*, ib. 4, 7: belli inferendi causa, ib. 4, 30: bellum Italiae, Cic. Att. 9, 1: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities*, Liv. 1, 30: alicui injuriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: calamitatem, ib. 1, 12: turpitudines, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Coel. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17: vim vitae suae, *to lay violent hands upon oneself*, Vell. 2, 45: vulnera hostibus, *to give wounds to, to wound*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Am. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41, 116: alicui crimen proditionis, id. Verr. 5, 41, 106: judicium, *to judge*, Maxim. Dig. 5, 2, 4. **2.** Esp. *to conclude, infer, draw an inference:* Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87: Quint. 5, 11, 27.

infersus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

in-fertĭlis, e, *adj. unfruitful*, ἄγονος: Gloss. Philox.

in-fertĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. unfruitfulness*, ἀγονία: Gloss. Philox.

infertor, ōris, *m.* [infero] *one who serves up dishes*, παραθέτης: Gloss. Philox.

infertus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

infĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (old form of the *nom. sing.* infer: ubi super inferque vicinis permittet, Cato R. R. 149) [on the etym. *v.* infra] *below, underneath, lower;* opp. to superus. **I.** *Posit.:* limen superum inferumque salve, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: loca, *the lower parts*, Cic. Arat. 474: fulmina, *that come out of the ground*, Plin. 2, 52, 53: aqua, *that falls down, rain-water*, Varr. in Non. 46, 4: mare inferum, *the Lower*, i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (*opp.* to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4: Plin. 3, 5, 10: Cic. Att. 9, 3. **2.** Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower world:* Di Deaeque superi atque inferi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 36: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Am. 3, 12. Subst.: inferi, orum, *m. plu.* (*gen.* inferum for inferorum, Varr. in Macr. S. 1, 16: Sen. de Ira 2, 35) *the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead:* triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead*, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, *to be raised from the dead*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas elicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14: ad inferos poenas parricidii luere, *in the infernal regions*, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ab inferis excitare aliquem, *i. e. to quote the words of one deceased*, id. Or. 25, 85. **II.** *Comp.* **infĕrĭor -ius**, *lower* in situation or place: spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: locus, ib. 2, 25: pars, ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (*opp.* to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, *downwards*, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117. **2.** Of time: *subsequent, later, latter:* erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, *lived later, were younger*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: aetate inferiores paulo quam Julius, id. Brut. 49, 182: inferioris aetatis esse, ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, *the latter*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55. **3.** *inferior* in quality, rank, or number. With *abl.:* voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui unquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. With *in* and *abl.:* in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut. 48, 179. *Absol.:* inferiores extollere, id. Am. 20, 72: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her 40: non inferiora secutus, *nought inferior*, Virg Aen. 6, 170. **III.** *Sup.* **infĭmus**, *lowest, last:* stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ab infima ara, *from the bottom of the altar*, id. Div. 1, 33: terram esse infimam, id. N. D. 2, 6: sub infimo colle, *at the foot*, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. *Neutr. absol.:* collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, *from the bottom*, ib. 7, 19: stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, ib. 7, 73: ad infimum, *at the bottom*, ib.: collis passus circiter CC. infima apertus, *at the bottom*, ib. 2, 18. **2.** Fig.: *lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q Fr. 2, 6: conditio servorum, id. Off. 1 13: infimo loco natus, id. Flacc. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7: preces, *the most humble*, Liv. 8, 2.

in-fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* fīo, factus, fieri, *to cause to boil in;* or, simply, *to cause to boil, to boil:* infervefacito paulisper, Cato R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: quum infervefiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271. omnia infervefacta, Col. 9, 13, 5.

infervefio, v. infervefacio.

in-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to boil in, to boil, seethe:* facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cato R. R. 108: Cels. 5, 25, 4.

in-fervesco, ferbŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to boil down, to boil, to grow hot, be heated:* fabae tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato R. R. 90: mulsum quod inferbuit, Cels. 2, 30: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: ne infervescat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin. 19, 12, 60. Poet.: solem infervescere fronti arcet, *to burn on the forehead*, Sil. 13, 341.

infestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infesto] *a disturbing, troubling:* Tert. Apol. 1.

infestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disturber, troubler* (rare): Plin. 6, 28, 32 § 143.

infestē, *adv. hostilely, violently, outrageously:* quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13. *Comp.:* id. 2, 55 *Sup.:* inimicissime atque infestissim contendere, Cic. Quint. 21: Quint. 11, 8, 10.

infestīvĭter, *adv. inelegantly:* cetera vertit non infestiviter, *elegantly*, Gell. 9, 9.

in-festīvus, a, um, *adj. not agreeable, not pleasant, not witty, inelegant:* subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5.

infesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infestus] *to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest:* Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37: mari infestato latrociniis, Vell. 2, 73. **II.** In gen. *to attack, destroy, injure, impair:* vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22: aloë non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5: fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106: rem familiarem, *to impair*, Col. 1, 5. 7: animos, *to destroy*, id. 11, 1, 22.

in-festus, a, um, *adj.* [old partic. of infero] *carried against, presented at* (of weapons): infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Cic. Font. 16: Liv. 2, 30: infestis pilis procurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Virg. Aen. 5, 582. Hence, **2.** *hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous:* irrupit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriae maxime infesta, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae Cic. Cat. 1, 5: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 2: scelus, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: infestus atque inimicus clamor, id. Verr. 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, ib. 5, 55: bellum

Liv. 9, 12. ‖. Meton. *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe:* via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: civitas, Liv. 3, 24: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium, Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. Att. 16, 1: infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24. *Comp.:* infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1: infestior senectus, Liv. 1, 47. *Sup.:* infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

infībŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fibula] *to clasp, buckle,* or *button together* (rare): adolescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, Cels. 7, 25, 3: infibulati sacrificabant flamines propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis, Fest. *s. v.*

infĭcēte and **infĭcētus**, v. infac.

inficiae, v. infitiae.

infĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [facio] *that does nothing, inactive:* homo, Varr. L. L. 6, 8: apes, with inertes, id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to mix with:* pocula veneno, Just. 21, 4: hoc amnem inficit, Virg. Aen. 12, 418. 2. *to put* or *dip into; to stain, dye, colour, tinge:* omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25: arma infecta sanguine, Virg. Aen. 5, 413: diem, *to discolour, darken,* Ov. M. 13, 602: ora pallor albus inficit, *covers*, Hor. Epod 7, 15: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32. 3. *to taint, infect, spoil:* pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: mel infectum fronde, *that has a taste of leaves*, Plin. 11, 13, 13. ‖. Fig.: *to instruct in, imbue with:* jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberet, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.:* animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.* 2. *to tinge, give a colouring:* sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep. 59. 3. *to spoil, corrupt:* nos umbris, deliciis, otio, desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: inficimur opinionum pravitate, ib. 3, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fĭdēlis, e, *adj. unfaithful, faithless:* si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50: obsecro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmissimos redderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Of things: silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49: infidelis recti magister est metus, Plin. Pan. 45. ‖. *unbelieving, infidel* (with regard to the Christian faith): Christiani, Salvian. de Gub. D. 5 *init.*

in-fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f. unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity:* amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Caes. B. C. 2, 33. In *plur.:* quantae infidelitates in amicitiis, Cic. Mil. 26.

infĭdēlĭter, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously:* Salvian. contra Avar. 3.

infidibŭlum, v. infundibulum.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj. not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Am. 15, 53: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 51: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2 557. *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

in-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fix, thrust, drive* or *fasten in:* gladium hosti in pectus Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.:* hastam portae, Virg. Aen. 9, 746: signum, Cic. Div. 2, 31: infigitur sagitta arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Virg. Aen. 5, 504: vulnus infixum, *made by a thrust*, ib. 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere, *things stuck in the body*, Plin. 26, 12, 79. ‖. Fig.: *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. in *part. perf.*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: quicquid infixum et ingenitum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, ib.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, *was thoroughly resolved*, Tac. A. 15, 5: with *inf.:* Sil. 4, 332.

infĭgūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [figura] *shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed:* fornix, Amm. 24, 14.

infĭmātis, is, *adj.* [infimus] *one of the lowest* (in rank, *etc.*), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimus, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

infĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *lowness, humility:* sortis, Amm. 29, 11: id. 17, 30.

infĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make low, to lower:* deos, App. M. 1, p. 106: ingenia ad miserias infimata, id. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus, *no.* III.

in-findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. *v. a. to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg. E. 4, 33: sulcos mari, *to plough the waves, navigate*, id. Aen 5, 142: volat cava pinus infinditque salum, *cuts through*, Val. Fl. 1, 687.

infīnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [finio] *endless:* materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

infīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [finis] *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* locorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: mundorum, Amm. 15, 1. *Absol.:* in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

infīnītē, *adv. without bounds, without end, infinitely:* concupiscere, *excessively*, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: dividere, id. Acad. 1, 7: perorare, *without cessation, constantly*, id. Or. 36 *fin.* 2. *indefinitely, in general:* referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7.

infīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infinitus] *boundlessness, infinity:* infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6 *fin.*

infīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unlimited, indefinite:* modus, or *absol.*, infinitivus, i, *m.* in gramm. *the infinitive*, Prisc. 8.

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj. not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited:* spatium, Lucr. 5, 371: imperium, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13: Liv. 3, 9. ‖. Transf.: *without end, endless, countless, infinite:* multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 16: altitudo, id. Verr. 4, 48: spes, id. Deiot. 5: odium, id. Balb. 27: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1: pretium, *immoderate*, Jabol. Dig. 35, 2, 61: si cui nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15. Subst.: infinitum, i, *n. an infinitude, an endless quantity* or *number:* infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9. Adverbially: ad *or* in infinitum, *to infinity, without end:* haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin. 34, 7, 16: crescere, id. 34, 2, 3: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 *fin.:* ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin. 17, 25, 38: infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, id. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3: infinito plus *or* magis, *infinitely more, far more*, Quint. 3, 4, 25: in infinito, *without limit, at pleasure*, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 24. 2. *undefined, indefinite:* infinitior distributio, *where no person* or *time is mentioned* or *implied*, Cic. Top. 8: quaestio, id Part. or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: connexa, *indefinite conclusions*, id. Fat. 8. (ii) In grammar: verbum, *i. e. the infinitive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9; also, *absol.:* id. 1, 6, 7 and 8: pronomen, *an indefinite pronoun*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2

infirmātĭo ōnis, *f.* [infirmo] *a weakening, invalidating:* infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8. ‖ Transf. *a refuting, disproving:* judicatio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia id. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

infirmē, *adv. not strongly, weakly faintly:* infirme animatus, Cic. Fam 15, 1. Of style: *feebly, without vigour of expression:* jejune et infirme, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. 2. *weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 90.

infirmis, e, *adj.* for infirmus, *weak:* Amm. 2, 6.

in-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness:* puerorum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id. Brut. 91: oculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 21. 2. Meton.: *infirmity, indisposition, sickness:* suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 28, 3: Plin. Ep. 10, 6: infirmitate impeditus, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 38. (ii) *the weaker sex, women:* Liv. 34, 7 *fin.* 3. Transf.: of things: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin. 18, 7, 18: aedificii, Alphen. Dig. 39, 2, 43: nimia vini, Col. 12, 20, 7. ‖. Fig.: animi, *want of spirit, imbecillity*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11: memoriae, *weakness*, Pap. Dig. 41, 2, 44. 2. Esp. *fickleness, inconstancy:* infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmĭter, *adv. weakly, feebly, without energy:* infirmiter invalideque dicere, Am. 7, 250.

infirmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infirmus] *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble:* legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10: munimenta, Sall. fr. ap. Non. 138, 6: hominem, Cels. 2, 12. ‖. Fig. *to weaken, diminish:* fidem testis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26: robur imperii, Amm. 17, 5 2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute:* res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: with tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147: with frangere, id. de Or. 1, 31. 3. *to annul, make void:* legem, Liv. 34, 3: Quint. 7, 1: contractum Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46: graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2.

in-firmus, a, um, *adj. not strong, weak, feeble:* prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmis, Cic Verr. 4, 43, 95: valetudo, id. Brut. 48, 180: sum admodum infirmus, id. Acad. 1, 4: valetudo infirmissima, id. de Or. 1, 45: pecus infirmum, *i. e.* sheep, Ov. Ib. 44. 2. *not powerful, possessed of little ability* or *strength:* civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: infirmi ad resistendum, id. B. C. 3, 9. Of things: classis inops et infirma, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, 86: lumen solis, *weak, feeble*, Lucan. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: infirmissimus cibarius panis, ib.: saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimae arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37: nervi, *weak*, id. 23, 2, 28: infirmior ad omnia haec est quem schiston appellant, id. 36, 20, 37. fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14. Subst.: infirma lineae, *the weak parts of the line*, Plin. 9, 43, 67. ‖. Fig.: *weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: terrentur infirmiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on*, Col. 3, 10, 6. Of things: *of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive:* omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: cautiones, id. Fam. 7, 18.

in-fit, *v. defect.* (infiunt, Mart. Cap. 2 *fin.:* infie ἄρξαι, Gloss.: infio, Varr. in Prisc. 8) *he* (*she* or *it*) *begins:* infit ib

postulare, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 38: me percontarier, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: ita farier, Virg. Aen. 11. 242. ‖. Esp *he* (or *she*) *begins to speak:* talibus infit, ib. 10, 860: ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv. 3, 71. **2.** In gen. *he* (or *she*) *speaks:* Prud. Apoth. 805.

infĭtens, entis, *Part.* [infiteor] *that does not confess:* Gloss. Philox.

infiteri non fateri, Fest. *s. v.*

in-fĭtĭae (also inficiae), arum, *f. plu.* [fateor] *denial;* only in the *acc.* with ire: infitias ire, *to deny:* ille infitias ibit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: omnia infitias ire, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 9: neque nego, neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv. 6, 40: nec eo infitias, quin, *etc.* Front. Aquaed. 72.

in-fĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* (infic.) [infitiae] *negative, consisting in denial:* quaestio, Cic. Top. 24, 92: status, Quint. 3, 6, 31.

infĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (infic.) [infitior] *a denying:* causam infitiatione defendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105. ‖. Esp. *a denying* or *disowning of a debt:* Sen. de Ira 2, 9: circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

infĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* (infic.) [id.] *a denier*, esp. *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit:* ille infitiator, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: infitiator ac fraudulentus, Sen. Ben. 3, 27: lentus, *a bad debtor*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

infĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* (infic.) [id.] *she that denies* or *disowns:* Prud. Psych. 680.

infĭtĭor (infic.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [infitiae] *to deny, disown:* quum id posset infitiari, repente confessus est, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: verum, id. Part. 14: resistere aut infitiando aut definiendo, ib. 29, 102: infitiabatur de aliis rebus, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49: notitiam alicujus, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 42. *Gerundive* in pass. sign.: fama factis infitianda tuis, *to be refuted by your deeds*, id. H. 9, 4: Varro Sophocleo non infitiande cothurno, *whom the tragic Muse needs not disown*, Mart. 5, 30, 1: progenies haud infitianda parenti, Ov. M. 2, 34. ‖. *to deny anything promised* or *received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement*, etc.: infitiari creditum, fraudare, Fest. *s. v.:* quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: depositum, Juv. 13, 60: praedas, *to withhold the promised booty*, Flor. 1, 22: vitia, *not to be responsible for the defects of an article sold, not to warrant*, Cic. Off. 3, 16.

infixus, a, um, *Part.* [infigo].

in-flābellātus, a, um, *Part.* [flabello] *breathed into:* his corporibus ignis inflabellatus, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

in-flābĭlis, e, *adj. that may be inflated:* pulmonem vocat viscus inflabile, Lact. Opif. D. 11.

in-flaccĕo, 2. *v. n. to become flaccid or weak;* hence fig. *to become useless:* inflaccebunt conditiones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14.

in-flāgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to kindle:* nullo inflagrante halitu, Sol. 5 *fin.*

inflammanter, *adv. in an inflammatory manner:* acriter et inflammanter facit comploratlonem, Gell. 10, 3.

inflammātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo] *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration:* inflammationem tectis inferre, Auc. de Harusp. res 2: portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliquid corripere, Flor. 4, 2, 3. **2.** Transf. of the body, *an inflammation:* oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Plin. 22, 25, 64: inflammationem discutere, id. 21, 20, 86: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74: refrigerare, id. 24, 8, 35: mitigare, id. 23 prooem. ‖. Fig. *a kindling, inflaming:* animorum (poëtarum), Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that kindles* or *inflames:* Amm. 14, 1.

in-flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set on fire, light up, kindle:* taedas ignibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: patriam inflammandam relinquere, id. Att. 8, 2: classem, id. Verr. 5, 35: tecta, Liv. 10, 2: horrea, Suet. Ner. 38. **2.** Transf. of the body: *to inflame:* laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. 22, 23, 49: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5: equi pasti inflammantur rabie, id. 25, 8, 53. ‖. Fig. *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* contionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: sensus animorum atque motus, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: inflammari ad cupiditates, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Am. 23, 86: animum amore, Virg. Aen. 4, 54. In the *part. perf.: inflamed, kindled, excited:* a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: amore in patriam, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: pretio inflammata manus, *i. e. bribed*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293.

inflātĭus, *comp. adv. too pompously:* aliquid latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17. **2.** *with exaggeration:* inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, ib. 3, 79.

inflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflo] *a blowing* or *swelling up* of boiling water: Vitr. 8, 3. Of the body, *a swelling* or *puffing up, inflation, flatulence:* habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: Cels. 2, 26: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Plin. 23, 6, 57: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 40: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40: ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4. ‖. *an inflammation*, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81.

inflātus, a, um, *Part.* [inflo]. ‖. Adj. *swollen, puffed up, inflated:* serpens inflato collo, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: bucca inflatior, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15: inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33: capilli, *blown about, dishevelled*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Virg. Cat. 7, 2. *Comp.:* vestis inflatior, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* **2.** *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37: assensionibus, id. 24, 6: errore, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37. *Comp.:* juvenis inflatior, Liv. 39, 53. **3.** Of style: *inflated, turgid:* Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34, 32: Suet. Rhet. 2.

inflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing into, a blast:* eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibicinis, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20. ‖. Fig. *a breathing into, inspiration:* divinus, id. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3. *v. a. to bend, bow, curve.* quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes. B G. 1, 25: bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: capillum leniter, Suet. Aug. 79. *Reflect.:* sinus ad urbem inflectitur, *bends itself, curves round*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: montes inflexi theatrali modo, Plin. 4, 8, 15. **2.** Esp. *to change, alter by bending or turning:* inflectere vestigium sui cursus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: oculos, id. ad Quir. 3. **3.** inflectere vocem, *to modulate:* voces cantu, Prop. 4, 8, 77: vox inflexa, *a plaintive tone*, Cic. Or. 17. **4.** In gramm. *to mark with a circumflex accent:* Arr. 1, p. 44. ‖. Fig. *to change, alter, lessen:* jus civile gratia, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73: orationem, id. Brut. 9, 38: magnitudinem animi, id. Fam. 1, 7. **2.** *to touch, move* solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg. Aen. 4, 22: aliquem lacrimis, Stat Th. 8, 716.

in-flētus, a, um, *adj. unwept unlamented* (poet.): animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba, Virg. Aen. 11, 372: Val. Fl. 6, 651.

in-flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be bent, inflexible:* dolor (cervicum), Plin. 28, 12, 52. Fig.: judicium, *unchangeable*, Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

in-flexĭo, ōnis, *f a bending, swaying:* laterum inflexione forti ac virili, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.

inflexus, a, um, *Part.* [inflecto].

inflexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, curving, inflecting:* vicorum, Juv. 3, 237: adire inflexibus flexuosis, Arn. 2, 57. ‖. Fig.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.

inflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infligo] *a laying on, inflicting:* multae, Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 2.

inflictus, a, um, *Part.* [infligo].

inflictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking on* or *against:* labiorum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

in-flīgo, ixi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to strike on* or *against:* alicui securim, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: caput suum parietibus, Lact. de mort. pers. 49: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against*, Virg. Aen. 10, 303: inflicta terga, *struck, beaten*, Val. Fl. 4, 281. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is turned against himself*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255. ‖. Transf. *to inflict a wound*, etc.: mortiferam plagam infligere, id. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32. **2.** In gen. *to inflict impose upon:* infligere alicui turpitudinem, ib. 26, 63: detrimenta civitati, Just. 3, 5: graviores usuras, *to lay upon, impose*, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11: alicui pretium rei emptae, Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 30.

in-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow into* or *upon, blow out, inflate:* ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato R. R. 90: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg. Aen. 3, 357: merito quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, *should in a rage puff up both his cheeks*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: inflant (corpus) omnia fere legumina, Cels. 2, 26. **2.** Esp. *to play upon a wind instrument:* inflare cavas cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1382: calamos leves, Virg. E. 5, 2: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: buccina cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. *Absol.: to blow:* simul inflavit tibicen, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 86: sonum, id. de Or. 3, 60, 225. And of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, *filled his cheeks a little too much*, id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, *with a too great expenditure of breath*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41. ‖. Fig. *to puff up, inflate:* spe falsa animos, id. Pis. 36, 89: regis spem, Liv. 35, 42: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31. crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloria inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 *med.*

in-flōresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to blossom, put forth blossoms:* pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

in-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run into:* Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: palus influit in Sequanam flumen, ib. 7, 57. With *acc.:* Plin. 6, 24, 28. With *adv.* of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 48. ‖. Transf. of things not fluid, *to flow, stream, rush,* or *press into:* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: influxisse eo Scythas, Plin. 6, 7, 7. Fig.: influens atque effluens divinus animus, Cic. Tim 13: in universorum animos, *steal into insinuate oneself into*, id. Off. 2, 9, 31: in aures, id. Am. 25: sermone Graeco in proximas Asiae civitates influente Quint. 12 10, 16: influentes capilli

falling off, Cels. 6, 1: negotia influentia, *a press of business*, Plin. Pan. 81: fortuna influens, *propitious*, Sen. Thyest. 536.

influus, a, um, *adj.* [influo] *flowing into*: Paul. Nol. carm. 15, 107.

in-fluxio, ōnis, *f. a flowing into*: materialis influxio in corpus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

in-fluxus, ūs, *m. a flowing in*: stellarum, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter*: sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 3: squalentes conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: corpora terrae, id. Aen. 11, 205: taleas in terram, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5. **2.** *to excavate, make by digging*: locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 5: sulcum, ib. **3.** Transf.: *to cause to penetrate*: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, *inflicted deeply*, Stat. Th. 8, 534: saxum perfractae cassidis aera ossibus infodiens, Sil. 10, 238: nisi infoderentur etiam corpori, *of precious stones in earrings*, Plin prooem. 12.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

in-foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj. not leagued together, not allied*: reges, Tert. Praescr. 12.

in-formābĭlis, e, *adj. not susceptible of form, that does not assume a form*: Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

in-formātĭo, ōnis, *f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft*: aedium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *an idea, conception*: anticipatio, quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: dei, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100: unius verbi imagine totius sententiae informatio, *the idea of a whole sentence from the symbol of a single word*, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: verbi, *its meaning*, id. Part. Or. 29, 102.

in-formātor, ōris, *m. one who fashions, an instructor*: populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

in-formīdābĭlis, e, *adj. not to be feared, not formidable*: judex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

in-formīdātus, a, um, *adj. not feared*: Sil. 15, 241.

informis, e, *adj.* [forma] *that has no form or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless*: cum res muta aut informis fit loquens et formata, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26: caro, Plin. 7, 15, 13. **II.** Transf.: *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid*: cadaver, Virg. Aen. 8, 264: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: toris informibus artus, Val. Fl. 4, 245: informes sanguine peltae, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Lucan. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, ib. 12, 37: letum, Virg. Aen. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informius, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

informĭtas, atis, *f.* [informis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*: informitatis proditio, Sol. in Ep. prior. ad Advent.: materiae, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42.

informĭter, *adv. hideously, horridly*: sonare, Aug. Conf. 12, 29.

in-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give form to, to shape, form, mould, fashion*: clipeum, Virg Aen. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 13: effigiem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cera, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 9, 7: taedas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331. **II.** Fig.: *to mould* or *train the mind*: artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: animus a natura bene informatus, id. Off. 1, 4, 13. **2.** *to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate*: dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, id. N. D. 1, 15: inanium visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51: virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 16: in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id. Or. 2, 7: inchoare et informare oratorem, ib. 9, 33: informat adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52.

in-fŏro, 1. *v. n. to bore into*: mox ausi inforare medio trunco (*al.* imperare), Plin. 17, 14, 24.

infŏro, 1. *v. a.* [forum] *to accuse in a court of justice*: Pl. Curc. 3, 30.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj. unfortunate*: o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7: nihil me infortunatius, Cic. Att. 2, 24: infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 297

infortūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fortuna] *misfortune*: felicitas et infortunitas, Gell. 6, 1.

infortūnĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *misfortune, punishment*: ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, Liv. 1, 50: invenire, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquem mactare, ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, *to guard against*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48: vitare infortunia, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19.

infossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infodio] *a digging in*: Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *Part.* [infodio].

infrā [infer, infera, *sc.* parte], *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** Adv.: *on the under side, below, underneath*: infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: infra scripsi, *have written below*, id. Fam. 6, 8: in occipitio et infra, qua summa vertebra, Cels. 3, 23 *fin.* With *quam*: si infra, quam rami fuere, praecidatur, Plin. 16, 30, 53. *Absol.* of the Lower World: non seges est infra, Tib. 1, 10, 35. *Comp.* inferius: *lower, farther down*: altius egressus coelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, ib. 12, 420. **2.** Fig.: *below, beneath*, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43. *Comp.*: persequi, Ov. Tr. 2. 263: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79: quae praeterire, quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2 *med.* **II.** Prep. with *acc.*: *below, under*: ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 51: infra coelum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12. Of time: *later than*: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10, 40. Of size: *smaller than*: uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. Of number: *less than*: non infra novena (ova), Plin. 18, 26, 62. **2.** Fig.: *below, beneath*, in rank or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse judicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Caesarem videret et rempublicam, *he despised them*, Vell. 2, 76: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 *fin.*: infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: est tibi non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: id quidem infra grammatici officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1. [*Inf-ra, inf-erus, inf-erior, inf-imus, inf-ernus*, may be compared with *sup-ra, sup-erus, sup-erior, sum-mus* (= *sub-imus*), *sup-ernus*; and as the latter words come from *sub*, so the former come from a root INF, which is probably a lengthened form of *in*, just as in Gr. ἔνεροι, ἔνερθε come from ἐν.]

in-fractĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking to pieces*: hence, Fig.: *a weakening*: animi, *despondency*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

infractus, a, um, *Part.* [infringo]. **II.** Adj.: *broken, bent*: mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **2.** Fig.: *broken, exhausted, weakened*: infractos animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31: oratio submissa et infracta, id. 38, 14: infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. Aen. 9, 499: veritas, *falsified*, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, *shaken*, ib. 3, 42: tributa, *diminished*, ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. A. 13, 12: fama, *injured reputation*, id. H, 2, 22: Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 1. **3** Esp. of speech: *broken off*: infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected*, Cic. Or. 51 170: infracta loquela, *babbling talk*, Lucr. 5, 231: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, *effeminate*, Gell. 3, 5: vocibus delinitus infractis, Arn. 4, 141.

in-fractus, a, um, *adj. unbroken unweakened*: animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infraeno, v. infreno.

infrā-fŏrānus, a, um, *adj.* [forum] *that is under the Forum*: collegium, Inscr.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken*: adamas, Plin. H. N. 20 prooem. **II.** Fig.: *strong, that cannot be weakened*: vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n. to make* or *utter a noise* (poet.): *to growl, bellow*: infremuitque ferox (aper), Virg. Aen. 10, 711. **II.** Transf. of things: *to roar, rage*: bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

in-frēnātĭo (infraen.), ōnis, *f.* [infreno] *a taming*: libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

in-frēnātus (infraen.), a, um, *adj without a bridle*: equites, *on unbridled horses*, Liv. 21, 44.

infrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [infreno].

in-frendĕo, 2. and **infrendo**, 3. *v. n. to gnash* the teeth: dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg. Aen. 3, 664: alicui, *to gnash at one*, Stat. Th. 5, 663: infrendite, inspumate, Tert. Apol. 12.

infrendis, e, *adj.* [frendo] *that cannot gnash*: infrendere est dentes dentibus quatere; infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus**, a, um (infraen.), *adj.* [frenum] *without a bridle, unbridled*: infrenis equus, Virg. Aen. 10, 750: Numidae infreni, *on unbridled horses*, ib. 4, 41. **II.** Fig. *untamed, unchecked*: infreno volitare cursu, poët. Col. 10, 215: lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Seren. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (infraen.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to furnish with a bridle, to bridle*: equos, Liv. 37, 20: currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. Aen. 12, 287: infrenati manipli, *on bridled horses*, Sil. 4, 316. **II.** Fig.: *to curb, restrain*: sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51: infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiem, id. 32, 1, 1.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frĕquens, tis, *adj.* Of persons: *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, unfrequent, not numerous*: sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, *unfrequent*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: miles, *that does not appear regularly at his standard*, Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 16, 4. Hence, facetiously, of a lover, *who makes few presents*: Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 19: quum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, *not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: eae copiae ipsae hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. **II.** Of things: *that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual*: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12: vocabulum, id. 2, 22: infrequentissima urbis, *the parts least inhabited*, Liv. 31, 23: causa, *which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320. **2.** *not filled with, not well provided with.* With *abl.*: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv. 37, 32: signa infrequentia armatis, *to which but few soldiers belong*, id. 10, 20: also *absol.*: infrequentia signa, id. 7, 8. **III.** *inexperienced, unacquainted with*: with *gen.*: te tribuni rei militaris infrequentem tradiderunt, *inexperienced*, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24.

in-frĕquentātus, a, um, *adj. not much used*: metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

in-frĕquentĭa, ae, *f. a small num*

ber *thinness, scantiness:* summa infrequentia senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: senatus, Liv. 2, 23: prodita infrequentia (*sc.* legionum), *the fewness of his troops,* Tac. A. 15, 10. ‖. *solitariness, loneliness:* locorum, ib. 14, 27.

in-frĭco, cui, ctum, *and* catum, 1. *v. a. to rub in:* aliquid alicui rei, Col. 12, 30, 2: cinerem ex aceto infricare, Plin. 30, 3, 8: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45: muscae infricatae, id. 30, 12, 34.

infrĭcŏlo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [infrico] *to rub in repeatedly:* oculum infricolato. Pelag. Veter. 31 *fin.*

in-frictĭo, ōnis, *f. a rubbing, friction:* infrictionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 *fin* (*al.* frictionem).

infrictus, *Part.* [infrico].

in-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become cold:* Veg. Vet. 3, 28: quum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrīgĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infrigido] *a cooling:* sudoris, Veg. Vet. 1, 29.

in-frīgĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make cold* or *cool, to cool:* caput, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1 *med.:* infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off, to break, bruise, crack:* ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto liliaque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412: infringere manus, *to snap* or *crack one's fingers,* Petr. 17: articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158: latus liminibus, *to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold,* Hor. Epod. 11, 22: infractus remus, *appearing broken,* from refraction of the rays of light, Cic. Acad. 2, 25: infracti radii resiliunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38: infracta extrahere, id. 8, 36, 54. **2.** Transf.: *to strike one thing against another:* digitos citharae, *to strike* or *play upon the lute,* Stat. Ach. 1, 575: alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: linguam (metu), *to stammer,* Lucr. 3, 156. ‖. Fig.: *to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage:* ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: conatus adversariorum, ib. 2, 21: florem dignitatis, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: (militum) gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, Cic. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: continuam laudem humanitatis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: res Samnitium, Liv. 8, 39: difficultatem, *to overcome,* Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5 *fin.:* deos precatu, *to appease by entreaties,* Stat. Ach. 1, 144: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: infringendis concidendisque numeris, id. Or. 69, 230 vocem de industria, *to purposely make plaintive,* Sen. Contr. 3, 19.

in-frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub into, crumble into, strew upon:* farinam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156: papaver, ib 79: Cels. 7, 12: infrias seni papaverem, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11: ruta infriata, Plin. 20, 13, 51.

in-frons, ondis, *adj. without foliage, treeless:* Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 31.

infrontātē, *adv. impudently:* Fulg. de prisc. serm *no* 22

infructŭōsē, *adv. fruitlessly, uselessly:* Hier. Ep. 12, *no.* 16: Aug. Ep. 67, *no.* 6. *Comp.:* Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

infructŭōsĭtas, atis, *f.* [infructuosus] *unfruitfulness, want of merit:* Judaica, Tert. Resurr. carn. 33.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um. *adj. unfruitful:* vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32. ‖. Fig.: *fruitless, useless:* preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: epistola, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *fin.:* militia, Tac. H. 1, 51.

infrūnītus, a, um, *adj.* [fruniscor] *unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly:* animus, Sen. Vit. b. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copia, Macr. S. 5, 1 *med.*

in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj. painted.* Fig.: in scriptis et in dictis non aurium solum, sed animi judicio etiam magis infucata vitia noscuntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.* ‖. *not painted:* Arn. 2, 75.

infudĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infŭla, ae, *f. a band, bandage:* in infulis tantam rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81. **2.** Esp. *a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes; a priest's fillet:* sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, id. Verr. 4, 50, 110: Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta, Virg. Aen. 10, 538. Meton.: *a priest:* Prud. Apoth. 486. Of the *victim's fillet:* stans hostia ad aram lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta, Virg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdata comptus (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 88. Of *the fillet worn by a suppliant:* inermes cum infulis sese porta foras universi proripiunt, ad exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Tac. H. 1, 66. **3.** Transf.: *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour:* his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6: *the insignia of an office:* honorum, Cod. Justin. 7, 63, 1: infulae imperiales, id. tit. 37 *fin.* Hence for *the office* itself: Spart. Hadr. 6: *ornaments of houses and temples,* as *carved work,* etc.: Lucan. 2, 355: infularum loco esse, *to be held in great honour,* Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*

in-fulcĭo, si, tum. 4. *v. a. to cram in:* alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53. ‖. Transf. *to put in, foist in:* verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliud, ib. 106: aliquid epistolae, ib. 24: infulsit praeterea nomen Severi, *he added to his own names,* Capitol. Macrin. 5.

infulgĕrat, 1. *v. impers. it lightens:* Not. Tir. p. 118.

infullōnĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fullo] *not fulled,* ἄκναφος: Gloss. Philox.

infŭlātus, a, um [infula] *adorned with the* infula: cunctantem pueris tradidit verbenatum infulatumque, *adorned as a victim,* Suet. Cal. 27: rex infulatus, *King David adorned with the diadem,* Prud. Cath. 9, 5.

in-fūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to smoke, dry in the smoke:* asini cerebrum infumatum, *smoked, smoke-dried,* Plin. 28, 16, 63.

infūmĭbŭlum, v. infurnibulum.

infŭmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

infundĭbŭlum (infud., infīd.), i, *n.* [infundo] *a funnel:* Col. 3, 18, 6: Vitr. 10, 10, 12. ‖. *the funnel* in a mill for receiving the grain, *the hopper:* id. 10, 10.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour in, into,* or *upon:* in vas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: vinum reticulo aut cribro, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: aliquid in nares, Plin. 20, 17, 69: aliquid clystere, id. 24, 9, 40: aloe dysenteriae infunditur, id. 27, 4, 5: animas formatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 364: nimbum desuper alicui, Virg. Aen. 4, 122: sibi resinam et nardum, *to anoint oneself with,* Auct. Bell. Hisp. 33: infuso lympharum rore superne, Lucr. 1, 479: succus infusus auribus, Plin. 20, 8, 27: cinis in aurem, id. 30, 3, 8: succus per nares, id. 25, 13, 92: vino, *drunk with wine,* Macr. S. 7, 5. **2.** With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.: *to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before:* alicui venenum, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: alicui poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 77: jumentis hordea, Juv. 8, 154. **3.** *to wet, moisten:* olivam aceto non acerrimo, Col. 12, 47: si uvam nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9. **4.** *to pour out, discharge, spread, diffuse,* etc.: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9: vim sagittarum ratibus, id. 9, 7: agmen urbi, Flor. 3, 21: nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov. M. 7, 183: canitiem infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: sole infuso (terris), Virg. Aen. 9, 461: conjugis gremio, ib. 8, 406: collo infusa amantis, Ov. H. 2, 93: populus circo infusus, Virg. Aen. 5, 552. **5.** *to mix,* or *mingle with:* quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: id. Fam. 9, 15. ‖. Fig.: *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart:* orationem in aures alicujus, id de Or. 2, 87, 355: vitia in civitatem, id Leg. 3, 14, 32: nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: civitati detrimenta (*al.* infligere), Just. 3, 5: opprobrium alicui, Auct. declam. quae inscribitur Tribun. Mar. 3: totamque infusa per artus mens agitat molem, Virg. Aen. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per aethera pace, Sil. 7, 258: imago senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.

infurnĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [furnus] *a funnel for inhaling smoke, a pipe:* is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85. (*Al.* infundibulum, aut infumibulum: infumabulum, καπνοδόχη, Gloss. Philox.)

in-fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure:* humida fulmina non urunt sed infuscant, Plin. 2, 57, 52: aquam atramento, id. 9, 29, 45: vellera, Virg. G. 3, 389: arenam sanie, ib. 439: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26. **2.** Transf. *to dilute, lower,* etc.: vinum, *to dilute wine,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 21: saporem, *to spoil the taste,* Col. 12, 19, 2: sonum, *to obscure* or *lower the voice,* Plin. 10, 29, 43: vox non infuscata, Sen. praef. Controv. 1 *med.* ‖. Fig.: *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish:* metuo ne quid infuscaverit, *lest he do some mischief,* Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriae gloriam saevitiae macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Calp. Declam. 24.

in-fuscus, a, um, *adj. dusky, dark brown, blackish:* apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1.

in-fūsĭo, ōnis, *f. a pouring in* or *into, a watering, wetting:* infusio in oleo, *a clyster,* Plin. 20, 21, 84: coelestis, *rain,* Pall. 3, 25 *med.:* Theriacae, id. 3, 28.

in-fūsor, ōris, *m. one who pours in:* fig.: fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infūsōrĭum, v. suffusorium.

infūsus, a, um, *Part.* [infundo].

infūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pouring in, an injection* (only in *abl.*): sonitus auris emendat infusu, Plin. 24, 6, 15.

ingĕlābĭlis, e, v. incongelabilis.

in-gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to redouble, repeat, reiterate:* ‖. Act.: nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, Virg. Aen. 5, 457: terrorem, ib. 7, 578: liquidas voces, id. G. 1, 411: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, ib. 3, 45: me miserum ingeminat, Ov. M. 1, 653. ‖. Neutr.: *to increase:* ingeminant austri, Virg. G. 1, 333: ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id. Aen. 1, 747: ingeminat clamor, ib. 5, 227: ingeminant curae, ib. 4, 531.

in-gĕmisco, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to groan* or *sigh over* a thing: ‖. Act.: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: suos casus, App. M. 9, p. 235: ingemiscenda clades, *lamentable,* Amm. 30, 7. ‖. Neutr.: with *dat.:* ulli malo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ingemiscamus illis, quae patiebamur, Plin. Pan. 53: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: in quo tu ingemiscis, id. Att. 7, 23. ad aliquid, Suet. Aug. 65 *extr.* **2.** Transf. of things: ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1732.

in-gĕmĭtus, ūs, *m. a groan:* ingemitus, ἐπιστεναγμός, Gloss. Philox.

in-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to groan* or *sigh over; to mourn over, lament, bewail:* ‖. Act.: alicujus interitum, Virg. E. 5, 27: caesos ingemunt nati patres, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1758: jacentem, Stat. Th. 9, 2. ‖. Neutr.: with *dat.:* exsiliis alicujus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 8: ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31 conditioni suae, Liv. 36, 28: Suet. Vesp 15: agris, Tac. G. 46. With *in:* in illa re, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64. With *inf.:* ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart 9, 60 10. **2.** Transf. of things inge

muit solum, Ov. M. 14, 407: ingemuit limen, ib. 4, 450.

ingĕnĕrasco, v. generasco.

in-gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to implant, ingenerate:* natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, *are not innate*, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21: haec astro ingenerata, id. Div. 2, 46, 96. ‖. Transf.: *to generate, create:* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27. 2. Meton.: *to plant* the ground: tellurem, Col. 10, 196.

ingĕnĭātus (ingĕnŭātus), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed* or *apt by nature:* lepide ingeniatus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135: Gell. 12, 1: ingeniatus ad astutiam, App. Flor. p. 360.

ingĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [geniculo]. ‖. Adj.: *kneeling:* Hercules, *a constellation*, also called ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gĕnĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [geniculum] *to cause one to bend the knee;* hence, ingeniculare se, *to bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel:* Hyg. Astr. 2, 6 *fin.* Also without se: Lampr. Elag. 5.

in-gĕnĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kneeling:* ingeniculus, *sc.* Hercules, *a constellation:* in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis *ἐν γόνασιν* dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17.

ingĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ingenium] *moderate genius, talent:* Arn. 5, 157: Hier. adv. Ruf. 4, *extr.*

ingĕnĭōsē, *adv. acutely, wittily, ingeniously:* tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: electas res collocare, id. Inv. 1, 6, 8. *Comp.:* Plin. 15, 13, 12. *Sup.:* homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48.

ingĕnĭōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium]. |. Of things: *possessed of natural qualities* or *dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for:* vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. H. 6, 117: ad segetes ager, id. F. 4, 684. ‖. Of persons and mental qualities: *of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents* or *abilities, clever, ingenious:* Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: homo ingeniosissimus, id. Mur. 30, 62: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Am. 1, 11, 4: esse ingeniosum in aliqua re, Mart. praef. 1: in poenas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342: res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense*, id. Am. 1, 8, 62: argumentum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 69.

in-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj. unbegotten:* deus, Arn. 1, 1.

ingĕnĭtus, *Part.* [ingigno] *inborn:* vites natali et ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3: ingenita nobilitas, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 92: vitia ingenita, Suet. Ner. 1.

in-gĕnĭum, i, *n.* [GEN root of gigno] *innate* or *natural quality, nature:* |. Of things: arvorum, Virg. G. 2, 177: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: campi suopte ingenio humentes, Tac. H. 5, 14: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1: ingenium velox igni, Sever. Aetn. 214: pugna ingenio loci prohibebatur, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 323, 5: portus, Sil. 14, 283: crines ingenio suo flexi, *curling naturally*, Petr. 126. ‖. Of persons: *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination:* ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: pium ac pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 12: inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: lene in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: mobile, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: cicur et mansuetum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 91: inverecundum animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: vera loqui etsi meum ingenium non moneret, Liv. 3, 68: ingenio suo vivere, id. 3, 36: redire ad ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: ingenium ingenii, *peculiarity of disposition*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 69. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius:* docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac singulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: tardum, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: praestantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: pulcerrimum et maximum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, ib. 8, 14: celeres ingenii motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii vis, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingeni vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1: ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, Cic. Fam. 4, 8: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117: ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: colere et imbuere ingenium artibus, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuere, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10: Tac. H. 1, 90. 3. Meton.: *a genius*, i. e. *a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person:* ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18: Sen. Ep. 2. (ii) Of things: *an invention, a clever thought:* exquisita ingenia coenarum, Plin. Pan. 49: Tac. H. 3, 28. (Hence It. *ingegno;* Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

in-gĕno, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [old form for ingigno] *to implant by birth:* inque genuntur, Lucr. 3, 745: his etiam ingenitur visendi nota cupido, Manil. 5, 137 (dub. *al.* ingenium).

ingens, tis, *adj.* [in "*not*" and root GEN, hence] *monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous:* magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? *Gn.* Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit: semper auget assentator, Cic. Am. 26, 98: ingens immanisque praeda, id. Verr. 3, 46, 110: ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, id. Prov. cons. 3, 5: aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32: pinus, ib. 2, 3, 9: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185: clamor, Liv. 2, 23. ‖. Fig. *great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.:* gloria, id. 2, 22: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441. With *abl.:* vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 124: gloria, Tac. A. 11, 16: viribus opibusque, id. H. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71. With *gen.:* femina ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. H. 4, 66. With *inf.:* ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216. 2. *great, strong, powerful:* senatus, id. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1: cui genus a proavis ingens, Virg. Aen. 12, 225. *Sup.:* ingentissimus, Veg. Mil. 4, 8.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingĕnŭē, *adv. in a manner befitting a person of free* or *noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously:* educatus ingenue, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2: id. Att. 13, 27: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3.

ingĕnŭīlis, e, *adj.* [ingenuus] *sincere, ingenuous:* Aurelius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an* ingenuus: Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the condition of a free-born man* or *gentleman, good birth:* ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 113: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74. ‖ Fig. *a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness:* prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 33: Plin. 35, 10, 36, 66: praestare ingenuitatem et ruborem, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ĭngĕnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN root of gigno] *inborn, innate, natural:* inest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 38: color, *natural colour*, Prop. 1, 4, 13. 2. *native, indigenous, not foreign:* fontes, Lucr. 1, 231: tophus, Juv. 3, 20. ‖. Transf. *free-born, born of free parents:* ingenuus homo, meant formerly *one born of a certain father, who could name* or *cite his father:* en unquam fando audistis, patricios primo esse factos, non de coelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8. The word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman; but the son of a freedman was ingenuus (v. Smith's Ant. 637): ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 16: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91. 2. Esp. *worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous:* nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ingenuae et humanae artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, *and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves*, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186. 3. *weakly, delicate, tender:* invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a.* (inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2) *to carry, pour, throw,* or *put into, to,* or *upon:* aquam ingere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 5. pugnos alicui in ventrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: verbera, Curt. 6, 11: osculum, Suet. Gram. 23 *extr.:* manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.:* ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6 230: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65: sagittas et jacula, id, 36, 18: facies ingesta sopori, *appearing in sleep*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81. 2. With *pron. reflect. to betake oneself* or *rush to:* ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032: sese periclis, Sil. 10, 5. 3. *to bring, give,* or *present to:* ocimum equis asinisque (as physic), Plin. 20, 12, 48: saginandis anseribus polentae duas partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall 1, 30: Nemes. Cyneg. 5. ‖. Fig. *to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say:* convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39: probra, Liv. 2, 45: auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben. 1, 12: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: ingerebat lentissima voce, carpe, carpe, Petr. 36: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 78. 2. *to obtrude, press,* or *force upon:* ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet. Hor.: nomina liberis, Auct. dial. de Or. 7: filium filiamque ingerebat orbis senibus, Petr. 140: Just. 6, 8: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac. A. 1, 72. 3. *to heap up:* scelus sceleri, Sen. Thyest. 731.

in-gestābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be borne, insupportable:* onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ingestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingero] *an uttering:* primae vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, 148.

in-gesto, 1. *v. a. to bear:* votum, App. M. 11, p. 264 dub.

ingestus, a, um, *Part.* [ingero].

in-gestus, ūs, *m. a presenting with, bestowment:* immortalitatis, Tert. Res. carn. 42.

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, *3. v. a.* (used only in the *perf.*) *to instil by birth* or *nature, to implant, engender:* herbasque nocentes rupibus ingenuit tellus, Lucan. 6, 439. **II.** Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124.

in-glŏmĕro, 1. *v. a. to heap together, accumulate:* noctem, Stat. Th. 1, 350.

inglōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *without glory* or *fame, inglorious:* beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Virg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81. With *gen.:* militiae, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39. **II.** Transf.: ingloria cassis, *unadorned, without a crest*, Stat. Th. 9, 108.

in-glūtĭnātus, a, um, *adj. not glued* or *fastened:* Gloss. Philox.

inglŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [root GLU: v. glutio] *the maw, crop*, of animals: vacua, Col. 8, 5 *med.:* hic piscibus atram improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus explet, Virg. G. 3, 431. Of persons: App. M. 1, p. 109: turgida, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12. **II.** Meton. *voraciousness, gluttony:* harum videre ingluviem (*al.* illuviem), Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 15: praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: Gell. 7, 16: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18. Fig.: of interest: fenoris, Petr. 119.

inglŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ingluvies] *voracious, gluttonous:* Fest. *s. v.*

in-grandesco, dui, *3. v. n. incep. to grow big, increase:* ne difficulter asinus ingrandescat, Col. 3, 6, 3: licet porrum, si jam ingranduit, transferre, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrātē, *adv. unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly:* ingrate virens gemma, Plin. 37, 5, 19: sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit, Ov. A. A. 2, 435: non ingrate nominando Varrone, *not unwillingly*, Plin. 18, 3, 5. **II.** *unthankfully, ungratefully:* ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic. Fam. 12, 1: deorum munera intelligere, Plin. 27, 2, 2: aliquid ferre, Tac. H. 1, 52. **2.** Transf. of things: ut succus qui ingrate his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi ad meliora vertatur, Pall. 7, 5.

in-grātĭa, ae, *f. thanklessness, ingratitude:* in ingratiam incidere, Tert. Poen. 1: hominum, id. 2. Hence, in *abl. plur.* **II.** ingrātĭīs (contr. ingratīs), adverbially, *without one's thanks, against one's will.* With *gen.:* vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 7. **2.** *Absol. unwillingly, against one's will:* extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic. Quint. 14: ad depugnandum omnes cogere, Nep. Them. 4: dormire, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: effugere haud potis est, ingratis haeret et angit, Lucr. 3, 1082.

ingrātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ingratus facio] *unthankful, ungrateful:* Argivi, Acc. in Cic. Sest. 57, 122.

ingrātĭīs and **ingrātīs**, v. ingratia.

ingrātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ingratus] *unthankfulness, ingratitude:* ingratitudinis vitio inquinati, Firm. Math. 5, 1 *med.:* sine ingratitudinis naevo, Cassiod. Var. 5, 8. **II.** *displeasure:* alicujus ingratitudinis pericula subire, ib. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable:* sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ingratam Veneri pone superbiam, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9: labor, Virg. G. 3, 97: jocus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7. **II.** *unthankful, ungrateful:* ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat, ingratus qui non reddit: ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: nihil cognovi ingratius, Cic. Att. 8, 4: ingrati animi crimen, ib. 9, 2: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50: contra aliquem, Paul. Dig. 4, 2, 21: vir adversus merita Caesaris ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69. With *gen.:* salutis, *not thankful for his preservation*, Virg. Aen. 10, 666. **2.** Transf. of things: ager, *that bears nothing*, Mart. 10, 47, 4: amicitiae, id. 5, 19, 8: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, *that makes no return, sterile, insatiable*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: ingrato vocem prostituisse foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6: ingrati (*al.* incerti) oculi, *that quickly forget what they have beheld*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188. **III.** Objective: *receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged:* ignosces tamen post et id erit tibi ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: humeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.

in-grăvātē, *adv. not grudgingly, willingly:* Amm. 17, 10 extr.

in-grăvātĭo, ōnis, *f. a load, burden:* Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 7.

in-grăvesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow heavy, become heavier:* sal vix incredibili pondere ingravescit, Plin. 31, 7, 39. Poet. (in tmesi) *to become pregnant:* suscipiunt aliae pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr. 4, 1246. **II.** Fig. *to increase, grow larger*, etc.: ingravescens aetas, Cic. Sen. 2, 6: hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, id. Fam. 4, 4. **2.** Esp. *to grow worse, more oppressive*, etc.: ingravescit in dies malum, id. ad Brut. 1, 10: annona ingravescit, *provisions grow dearer*, id. Dom. 5: ingravescens morbus, id. Div. 2, 6, 16: alter in dies ingravescit, id. Att. 10, 4: corpora exercitatione ingravescunt, *are inconvenienced*, id. Sen. 11, 36: falsis ingravescebat, *by his falsehoods he sank deeper and deeper into ruin*, Tac. H. 3, 54.

in-grăvĭdo, 1. *v. a. to make pregnant, impregnate:* ingravidat coëuntes, Paul. Nol. carm. 24, 352. **II.** *to weigh down, burthen, oppress:* pectus meum ingravidatum curis mordacissimis, Aug. Conf. 7.

in-grăvis, e, *adj. heavy, severe:* ingravi (*al.* ingravescente) valetudine affectus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3.

in-grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh down:* puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402. Fig.: ingravatus morbo, Spart. in Sever. 21. *Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest:* saevitia hiemis ingravat, Plin. 19, 8, 51: annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. 5, 10, 3. **II.** *to render worse, to aggravate:* ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg. Aen. 11, 220: illa meos casus ingravat, illa levat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60.

in-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go into, to enter:* ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr. 4, 888: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pontem Milvium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: via quam (*al.* qua) nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id. Sen. 2, 6: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, id. Caec. 8, 22: ingredi intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 9. **2.** For the simple verb, *to go along, walk, proceed:* tardius ingredi, *to walk rather slowly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre, id. Att. 2, 23: rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi coepit, Curt. 5, 6: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. F. 4, 481: ingreditur solo, Virg. Aen. 4, 177: elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur, Plin. 8, 5, 5. **II.** Fig. *to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to:* in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: iter, id. Sen. 10: in spem libertatis, id. Fam. 12, 25: in orationem, id. Phil. 7, 3: in bellum, id. Cat. 2, 6: in causam, id. Planc. 3: ad discendum, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: disputationem, id. Caec. 28: in sermonem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Caesar decimum nonum annum ingressus, Quint. prooem. 6: Vell. 2, 61: in rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Auct. B. Afr. 22: consulatum, Quint. 6, 1 *med.* **2.** *to begin, commence:* with *inf.:* posteaquam sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: dicere, id. Att. 15, 11: sic contra est ingressa Venus, *began to speak*, Virg. Aen. 4, 107 Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis, ib. 6, 868. With *acc.:* tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, id. G. 2, 175: longinquam profectionem, Suet. Aug. 92: qui eadem pericula ingrediantur, *are entering upon*, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: fluvius ingresso vere tumescit, Lucan. 10, 224. **3.** *to tread in, imitate, follow:* vestigiis ingredi patris, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: vestigia patris, Liv. 37, 53: per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov. F. 2, 16: sublimia debent ingredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere, *to march majestically*, Quint. 9, 4 *fin.*

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior] *a going into, entering:* ab ingressione fori, *entrance*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9. **II.** Fig. *a gait, pace:* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, id. Or. 59, 201. **2.** *a beginning:* prima ingressio mea, ib. 3, 11.

ingressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going into, entering:* prohiberi ingressu, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. **2.** Esp. *a marching in, inroad:* ingressus hostiles, Tac. A. 15, 3. **3.** Meton. *an entrance:* Prud. Psych. 843. **4.** *a going, walking, gait:* ingressus, cursus, accubitio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. 24, 34: quaedam terrae ad ingressus tremunt, Plin. 2, 94, 96: celsior, id. 11, 16, 16 *extr.* **II.** Fig. *a beginning, commencement:* in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4 *med.:* in ingressu causae et fine, id. prooem. 8: in ingressu operis, id. 10, 1, 48: ingressus capere, Virg. G. 4, 316: operum ingressus, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*

in-grŭo, ui, *3. v. n.* [GRU orig. form of RU: v. congruo] *to rush* or *break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack:* hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt vicinius, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 81: ingruit Aeneas Italis, Virg. Aen. 12, 628: simul ingruunt, saxa jaciunt, Tac. A. 1, 27: ingruentes accusatores, ib. 6, 38. **II.** Fig.: ingruere morbi in remigos coeperunt, Liv. 37, 23: universis gentibus ingruunt morbi, Plin. 7, 50, 51: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: si bellum ingrueret, ib. 8, 535: si nullus ingruat metus, Plin. 9, 30, 50: si quid subitum ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 2: tela ingruunt, ib. 1, 65: ingruit damnatio, ib. 4, 35.

inguen, ĭnis, *n. the groin:* often *plur.:* inguina, Cels. 7, 20. **2.** *the organs of generation:* Ov. F. 2, 346: Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: tumores inguinum, Plin. 28, 4, 9. **3.** *a swelling in the groin:* Cels. 3, 5. Also *a swelling on the knee:* Front. ad Marc. Caes. 5 ep. 44. **4.** *the abdomen:* legenti suffodit inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: Stat. Th. 6, 900. **II.** Transf. of plants: *the place where a branch joins the stem:* Plin. 16, 36, 65.

inguĭnālis, e, *adj.* [inguen] *pertaining to the groin* or *organs of generation:* herba, App. de herb. 60. As *subst.:* Plin. 26, 9, 59.

ingurgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingurgito *immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling:* Firm. Math. 5, 8

ingurgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [ingurgito].

ingurgĭto, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* and *n* [gurges] **1.** Act. *to dip, throw, or plunge into:* sus se ingurgitat coeno Lact. 4, 17 *extr.:* ingurgitat se in merum (*al.* ingurgitat merum in se), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 35. **2.** *to glut* or *gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle:* crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: ingenium crebris et ingentibus poculis Gell. 15, 2: merum ventri suo, App. M. 4, p. 145. Hence ingurgitari, *to make oneself drunk, get drunk:* anus ingurgitata, Petr. 79: temeto ingurgitatus

Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. 3. Fig. *to engage deeply in, to addict* or *devote oneself to:* se in flagitia, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: se in alicujus copias, id. Phil. 2, 27, 65: in philosophiam, Gell. 5, 16. ||. Neutr. *to overflow:* humor ex nivibus non universus ingurgitans diluensque, sed distillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

ingustābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gusto] *that cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten* or *drunk:* fons, Plin. 2, 106, 110: baccae ingustabiles omnibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43.

in-gustātus, a, um, *adj. untasted, not tasted before:* ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give to taste:* Jovi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

ĭn-hăbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, id. 24, 34: telum inhabile pondere oneratur, Curt. 8, 9 *med.*: inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (of elephants), id. 9, 2: quod et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, *awkward*, Tac. Agr. 36: iter, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 4. ||. Meton. *unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* alicui rei, Cic. fragm. Oecon. 4 ed. Orell.: reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col. 2, 1, 2: boves labori et culturae non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 46. With *ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 26, 16. With *inf.:* inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Callistr. Dig. 50, 2, 11.

ĭn-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. uninhabitable:* regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi ostia inhabitabilia, Mela, 3, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 16, 17, 20.

ĭnhăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inhabito] *inhabitable:* per inhabitabiles oras terrae, Arn. 1, 3.

ĭnhăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a dwelling-place:* Not. Tir. p. 11.

ĭnhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling, habitation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24 ex Gen. 27, 40.

ĭnhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inhabitant:* aedium, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

ĭn-hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dwell in, inhabit:* inhabitatur illa regio, Plin. 6, 17, 20: in asini corio, App. M. 8, p. 213: nobile solum, Petr. 116. *Part.* as *Subst.:* inhabitantes, *inhabitants:* densa inhabitantium aedificia, App. M. 1, p. 107: Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ||. Transf. of garments: *to wear:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

ĭnhaerēdĭto, 1. *v. q.* [heres] *to appoint as heir:* Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 67 B. A.

ĭnhaerēdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to appoint as heir:* Salv. contr. avar. 2, p. 384 B. A.

ĭn-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. *v. n. to stick in, to stick, hang,* or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in:* sidera . . . . sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic. Tim. 10: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: occupati regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129: prioribus vestigiis, Col. 9, 8, 10. With *ad* and *acc.:* ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100. With *in* and *abl.:* in visceribus, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163. *Absol.:* linguae inhaererent, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg. Aen. 8, 124. ||. Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, ib. 4, 11, 26: virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are always connected with*, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, *she fixes her gaze upon your features*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: pectoribus tu nostris inhaeres, ib. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14: paene stulta inhaerentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, *that are before the eyes, plainly to be seen*, id. 2, 36: studiis, *to apply oneself to*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11: semper alicui, *to be always about one.* id. A. Am. 3, 561: Lysippum statuae unius lineamentis inhaerentem, inopia exstinxit, *constantly intent upon*, Petr. 88. With *acc.:* pejores inhaesimus laqueos, App. M. 8, p. 209.

ĭn-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. *v. n. incep. to stick fast,* or *adhere to:* in sordibus aurium tanquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: succum villis, Plin. 12, 17, 37. ||. Fig.: poëtae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

ĭnhaesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhaereo] *a hanging* or *adhering to:* Augustin.

ĭn-hālātus, ūs, *m. a breathing at, breath:* oris, App. M. 2, p. 119.

ĭn-hālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to breathe at* or *upon:* cerae, Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*: alicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13 ||. Transf. *to breathe upon*, as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 116.

ĭnhĭanter, *adv. with open mouth, eagerly:* aliquid inhianter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 8: ardescere, id. ep. 112, 8.

ĭnhĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhio] *an opening of the mouth, gaping:* e. g. in astonishment: Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

ĭn-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold* or *keep in, restrain, curb, check:* tela inhibete, Virg. Aen. 12, 693: Liv. 30, 10: inhibete crudelissimas manus, Petr. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48: equos, Ov. M. 2, 128: cruorem, ib. 7, 849: lacrimas, Curt. 10, 6: alvum, Plin. 19, 8, 40, 2: remos, *to cease rowing*, Quint. praef. 12: inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere remis puppim, *or* inhibere retro navem, means *to row the ship backwards* or *stern foremost:* inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri, non enim sustinent sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἐποχῇ remotissimum est, Cic. ad Att. 13, 21. (Cicero himself in the following passage had used the term in this incorrect. signif.: ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, de Or. 1, 33, 153): cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30: ite cessim; inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39: postquam inhibent remis puppes et rostra educunt (*al.* remi), Lucan. 3, 659. 2. Transf. *to restrain, hinder, prevent:* impetum victoris inhibere, Liv. 39, 21: facinus, Petr. 108. With *ab:* a turpi mentem inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4. With *quominus:* nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque ponerentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14. With *inf.:* inhibentur rectum agere cursum, id. 2, 16, 13: inhibenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030. ||. *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ:* istoccine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 43: ut eadem inhiberet supplicia nobis, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28: neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38: inhibito salubriter modo nimiae potestatis, id. 3, 59.

ĭnhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo] *a restraining:* remigum, *a rowing backwards:* inhibitio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21 (v. inhibeo).

ĭnhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [inhibeo].

inhibrae, v. inebrae.

ĭn-hinnio, ivi, 4. *v. n. to neigh at:* puellis, Prud. in Symm. 1, 57.

ĭn-hĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neut. *to stand open, to gape, to stand with open mouth:* ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626: inhians Cerberus, Virg. G. 4, 483. 2. Fig.: *to gape with astonishment, desire, etc.:* Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: gazis inhians, Sen. Herc. fur. 166: praedae, Val. Fl. 2, 531: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Virg. Aen. 4, 64: attonitis inhians animis, ib. 7, 814: dictis, Val. Fl. 5, 469. ||. Act. *to long for:* homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 25: inhiat aurum, ut devoret, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17: mortem alicujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23.

ĭn-hisco, 3. *v. n.* = inhio: inhisco ἐπιχαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-hŏnestāmentum, i, *n. dishonour, disgrace, shame:* pueritia tua adolescentiae tuae inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

ĭn-hŏnestas, ātis, *f. dishonour, disgrace:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5.

ĭnhŏnestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonesto] *a dishonouring:* Hier.

ĭn-hŏnestē, *adv. dishonourably, disgracefully:* Cic. Att. 2, 1. *Comp.:* Capitol. Ver. 8.

ĭnhŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inhonestus] *to dishonour, disgrace:* palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

ĭn-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20: exitus nobis non inhonestus, *inglorious*, Prop. 2, 20, 58: mors, id. 2, 7, 89: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: hostes inhonesta vulnera tergo accipiunt, Ov. F. 2, 211: nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Cic. Dom. 41: quid hoc joco inhonestius, *more indecent*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *extr.* ||. *unseemly, ugly, filthy, nasty:* homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65.

ĭn-hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj. unhonoured:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

ĭn-hŏnōrātus, a, um, *adj. unhonoured, disregarded:* vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81: inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. 33, 23: inhonorata dea, *to whom no offerings are brought*, Ov. M. 8, 280. 2. *unrewarded:* aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54: omnium Graeciae gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12: societas, Flor. 2, 8.

ĭn-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. not honourable, dishonourable:* factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10.

ĭnhŏnōris, e, *adj.* [inhonorus] *unhonoured, without honour:* ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. res gestae Alex. M. 1, 35.

ĭn-hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dishonour:* Tert. Res. carn. 10.

ĭn-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj. without honour, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33: pomum, id. 15, 24, 28: Hercules *to whom no divine honours are paid*, id. 36, 5, no. 12. ||. *unsightly, ugly:* facies, Sil. 10, 391: signa, Tac. H. 4, 62.

ĭn-horrĕo, 2. *v. n. to stand on end, stand erect, bristle:* hastas, haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, tenentes, Liv. 8, 8. ||. *to raise its points, bristle:* aper pilis inhorrentibus corio squalidus, App. Met. 8, p. 202.

ĭn-horresco, horrui, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo excutiuntque sese, Plin. 10, 41, 57: inhorrescit mare, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1 14, 24: frigorum impatientia papiliones villis inhorrescunt, Plin. 11, 23, 27: inhorrescens mare paulatim, Curt. 4, 3 *med.*: trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, Plin. 18, 35, 89: Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Sol. 24: spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg. G. 1, 314: aper inhorruit armos, id. Aen. 10, 711. 2. *to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake:* pennis agitatus inhorruit aër, Ov. Pont 2, 3, 9: inhorruit aether, luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348: unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. Aen. 3, 195. ||. Transf. *to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.:* frigida potio inutilis est iis qui facile inhorrescunt, Cels. 1, 3: aër nivibus et glacie inhorrescit, App. de Mund. p. 58:

sum primum aliquis inhorruit et ex horrore incaluit, Cels. 3, 12: inhorrui frigore, Petr. 17: domus principis inhorruit, Tac. A. 11, 28: tenui exceptus inhorruit aura, Stat. Th. 1, 309: inhorrescit vacuis, Tac. H. 3, 85. With *acc.*: vim, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 24.

Inhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [inhortor]. With *pass.* signif. *instigated, set on:* canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9, p. 234.

ĭn-hortor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. to incite, instigate:* alicui canes, App. M. 8, p. 209.

ĭn-hospĭtālis, e, *adj. inhospitable:* Caucasus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6: litus, Plin. Pan. 34 extr.: regnum, Sen. Troad. 215: Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Axenos appellatus, Plin. praef. 6. **2.** Meton.: of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting: inhospitalis duritia, id. 17, 14, 24.

ĭn-hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f. inhospitality:* ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

ĭnhospĭtālĭter, *adv. inhospitably:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ĭn-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj. inhospitable:* tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Syrtis, Virg. Aen. 4, 41: saxa, ib. 5, 627: deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: terra inhospita Baccho, *that does not bear the vine*, Sil. 1, 237. Subst. inhospita, orum, *n. plur. inhospitable regions:* tanta inter inhospita, id. 4, 753: per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

ĭnhūmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humanus] *a being made man, incarnation:* unigeniti Dei Filii, Just. Cod. 1, 5 and 6 *fin.*

ĭnhūmānātus, a, um, *part.* [id.] *made man, incarnate:* Christus inhumanatus sive homo factus est, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

ĭn-hūmānē, *adv. inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* inhumane feceris, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: muta (oratio), Naz. Pan. ad Const. 16. *Comp.:* inhumanius dicere, Cic. Am. 13, 46.

ĭn-hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity:* crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115: id. Deiot. 12, 32. **II.** *want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness:* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: id. Phil. 2, 4, 8. **2.** *surliness, churlishness:* importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, id. Sen. 3: id. Mur. 4, 9. **3.** *niggardliness:* non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id. Mur. 36, 76.

ĭn-hūmānĭter, *adv. uncivilly, discourteously:* me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

ĭn-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous:* quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121: vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: scelus, Liv. 1, 48: crudelitas, id. 21, 4: via, *covered with corpses*, Tac. H. 2, 70: securitas, *that enjoyed itself during slaughter*, ib. 3, 83: testamentum, *cruel, unjust*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107. **II.** *unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous:* quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, ib. 2, 78 *fin.*: moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id. Sen. 3, 7: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: agrestis et inhumana negligentia, ib. 36, 130: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 25 inhumanae aures *uncultivated*, Cic. Or. 51: inhumanum negotium, id. ad Sen. p. Red 6. **II.** *superhuman, god-like:* mensa, App. M. 5. ante med. p. 162.

ĭn-hŭmātus, a, um, *not interred, unburied:* is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Virg. Aen. 11, 22: funus, Lucan. 7, 820.

ĭn-hūmectus, a, um, *adj. not moist:* corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*

Inhūmĭgo, 1. *v. a.* [humeo] *to moisten, wet:* campum totum, Liv Andr. ap. Non. 62, 22.

ĭn-hŭmo, 1. *v. a. to bury in the ground, cover with earth, inhume:* taleas, Plin. 17, 18, 30, 130.

ĭn-ĭbi, *adv. therein, there, in that place, in that matter:* superbia nata inibi esse videtur, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20: marsupium habeat inibi paulum praesidii, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 45: inibi iisdem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12. **II.** Transf. of time: *nearly, almost, on the point of:* cum eum inibi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, id. 1, 3 *init.* **2.** Inibi est, for in eo est, *it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place:* quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse aut jam confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: liberne es? non sum: verum inibi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23.

ĭn-ĭdōnĕē, *adv. fitly, suitably:* App. M. 4, p. 155. Prob. a false reading for idonee.

ĭn-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive into* or *to:* apud alios exteritur seges grege jumentorum inacto, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: in stabula, ib. 2, 2, 15: navem Roman, Front. B. Parth. p. 203 ed. Mai.: anus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praeceps inegit, *pushed him down*, App. M. 4 ante med. p. 148. **II.** Fig. *to incite, urge;* nunquam feras ad nocendum nisi necessitas inigit, Sen. Ep. 103.

ĭnĭmīcālis, e, *adj.* [inimicus] *inimical, hostile:* stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

ĭnĭmīcē, *adv. in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5. *Comp.:* infestius aut inimicius consulere (*al.* iniquius), Liv. 28, 29. *Sup.:* inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.

ĭnĭmīcĭter, *adv. hostilely, inimically:* inimiciter accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8.

ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [inimicus] *unfriendliness, hostility, enmity:* inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 8. Usu. *plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities;* capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: suscipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Coel. 13, 32: inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23: inimicitias subire, id. Verr. 5, 71: denuntiare alicui, id. Flacc. 1, 2: inimicitias suas donare reipublicae, id. Fam. 5, 4: inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, *well-known enmities*, Liv. 27, 35: id. 39, 4: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1 *med*: inimicitias privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: inimicitias fovere, ib. 11, 6.

ĭnĭmīco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make enemies, to set at variance:* et miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20: hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419.

ĭn-ĭmīcus, a, um, *adj.* [amicus] *unfriendly, hostile, inimical:* quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 149: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39: Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic Att. 2, 21. **2.** Of things: *hurtful, injurious:* raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: odor nervis inimicus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos, nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35. *Comp.:* nec quidquam inimicius [quam oratio] versibus, Cic. Or. 57, 194. *Sup.:* brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38. **3.** For hostilis, of belligerents: nomina, Virg. Aen. 11, 84: tela, ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, ib. 12, 944. **II.** Subst.: inimicus, i, *m. an enemy, foe:* Cic. Verr. 2, 24, 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. prov. Cons. 8, 19: aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28. Inimica, ae, *f. a female enemy:* cujusquam inimica, Cic. Coel. 13, 32. *Sup.:* ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, *his greatest enemy*, id. Mil 9, 25. **2.** In law, *a husband* in respect to a divorced wife: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3 78 *med.*

ĭn-ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that canno be imitated, inimitable:* quaedam sunt inimitabilia, Quint. 10, 2, 19: auctor tas, id. 8, 3 *med.*: mellis inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7 morum dulcedo, Vell. 2, 97.

ĭn-ĭnĭtĭātus, a, um, *adj. not begun:* ininitiato substantiarum cardine (*al.* in initiato), Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 23.

ĭn-intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unintelligible, incomprehensible:* dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

ĭn-interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj. inexplicable:* nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14 sermo, Vulg. Hebr. 5, 11.

ĭn-interprĕtātus, a, um, *adj. uninterpreted, unexplained:* ininterpretatum (*al.* non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

ĭn-inventĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [invenio] *not to be found out, inscrutable:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

ĭn-investīgābĭlis, e, *adj. unsearchable:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

ĭn-invĭcem, *adv. not by turns, continually:* Not. Tir. p. 84.

ĭnīquē, *adv. unequally:* praedam dividere, Aur. Vict. vir. illustr. 23: quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7: nunquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam, *i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched*, id. Ad. 2, 2, 3. **II.** Fig. *unfairly, unjustly:* expulsi inique, Cic. Dom. 33 inique causari locum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14 12: inique an jure accepissent, Liv. 39, 48. **2.** *unfitly, unsuitably:* etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. Deiot. 11, 31: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, id. Cluent. 21, 57. **3.** *not patiently, indignantly.* aliquid inique ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.*. aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

ĭnīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [iniquus]. Of place: *unevenness, inequality:* iniquitas loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22. **2.** Of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7 *med.* p. 195. **3.** *excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength:* operis, Col. 2, 4, 6. **II.** Fig. *unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness:* in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35 16: temporis, Curt. 7, 7: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1 1. **2.** *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris iniquitas, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2: iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitii, id. A. 16, 17: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the greatest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208.

ĭnīquo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render unfavourable:* aequum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31.

ĭn-īquus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus] *unequal, uneven, not level, steep:* puppis inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg. Aen. 10, 303: utrimque ad hostem iniqua via erat, Liv. 9, 27: ascensus, id. 28, 16: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis) passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own*, Val. Fl. 3, 486. **2.** *not of the right measure, too great* or *too small:* iniquae heminae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large*, Seren. Sammon. 37: iniquo pondere rastri, *too heavy*, Virg. G 1, 164: sol iniquus, *too hot*, id. Aen. 7, 227: merum, *taken immoderately*, Val. Fl. 3, 66. **II.** Fig. *unfair, unjust* quam iniqui sunt patres omnes i adolescentes judices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: cui praeripere destinatam gloriam valde est iniquum, Cic. Har. resp. 3, extr.: pacem vel iniqua conditione retinere, id. Att. 8, 11, D: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: Parcae iniquae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9. **2.** *inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous:* iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: sermones, id. Fam. 1, 9: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look,* Ov. A. Am. 1, 313: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: hostes iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt, ib. 5, 32: tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23: vina iniqua capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9: casus, Virg. Aen. 6, 475. Subst.: tui iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: nonnulli nostri iniqui, ib. 23, 57: mei, id. Fam. 11, 27. **3.** *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining:* iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: coelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind,* Ov. H. 8, 87. **4.** *unsuitable:* hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy,* Pl. Capt. prol. 61.

ĭnĭtālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [initium] *opening* or *initial ceremonies:* initalia Cereris adiit (*al.* initialia *and* inter alia Cereris templum), Capit. Marc. Aurel 27.

ĭnĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *initial, incipient, original:* elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, post med. p. 156: saeculorum progenies, ib. 11, p. init. p. 259. **‖.** Subst.: initiales, ium, *m. plu. those who first assembled together in a* collegium: Inscr.

ĭnĭtĭāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [initio] *an initiation* into secret rites: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

ĭnĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an initiation* or *admission* to sacred mysteries: App. M. 11. **‖.** *a participation* in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

ĭnĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an originator, founder:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

ĭnĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who originates, a foundress:* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.*

ĭnĭtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [initium] *to begin, originate:* brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluvia initiante madefacto, *which begins again after the dog-days,* Pall. 7, 4: Tert. adv. Val. 15. **‖.** *to initiate, consecrate,* or *admit* to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37. Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchicis, Liv. 39, 14: magicis coenis aliquem, Plin. 31, 2: quum primo cibo et potione initiarent pueros, sacrificabatur, namely, to the goddesses Edulia, Potine, and Cuba, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 21. (Acc. to Donatus, ad Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15: *to inscribe on the roll of citizens.*) **2.** In gen. *to initiate into, consecrate to:* studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2 *med.*: Graecis litteris initiari, Symmach. ep. 4, 20: Quint. Decl. 1, 13. **3.** *to baptize:* Tert. Monog. 8 de Jo. Bapt.

ĭn-ĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [IT root of eo: cf. ex-itium] *a going in, entrance:* hence, *a beginning, commencement:* bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium confligendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis initium ab aliquo facere, ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18: ducere ab aliqua re, ib. 9, 9. The *abl. sing.* is used adverbially, *in the beginning, at first:* quemadmodum Senatus initio censuit, id. Fam. 1, 7: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, ib. **2.** Esp. in *plu. elements:* inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tanquam seminum unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69. Hence, *first principles, the axioms* of a science: illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116. **3.** *origin, parentage:* natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 76. **4.** *auspices,* because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign:* novis initiis et ominibus opus est, *i. e. of a new king,* Curt. 5, 9: initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac. A. 1, 16. **‖.** *sacred rites* or *mysteries,* to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1. **2.** *things used in celebrating these mysteries:* tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat. 63, 9.

ĭnĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [ineo] *to go into, to enter:* loca horrida initas, Pac. ap. Diom. 1, 336: inito, ἐμβατεύω, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ineo] *entered into;* hence esp. in designations of time, *begun, commenced:* inita aestate, *at the beginning of summer,* Caes. B. G. 2, 2: inita proxima aestate, *at the beginning of the next summer,* ib. 35: inita hieme, ib. 3, 7.

ĭnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival:* Lucr. 1, 13. **2.** *a beginning, commencement:* movendi, id. 1, 384: motus, id. 2, 269. **‖.** *copulation:* Ov. F. 4, 94: sues initum matutinum appetere, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

injectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [injicio] *a laying on:* manus, *a laying on of the hand,* an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7 *fin.*: aeris confessi debitique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1. **‖.** Fig.: habebat secum vera bona, in quae non est manus injectio, Sen. Const. sap. 5. **2.** *an instigation, suggestion:* Satanae, Tert. de pudic. 13 *in.* **3.** *an objection:* id. ad Hermog. 10.

injectĭōnāle, is, *n.* [injectio] *a clyster, injection:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 8.

injectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [injicio] leg. *t. t. pertaining to taking possession,* or *to trespass:* injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque injicitur, Aggen. in Frontin. de limit. agr. p. 63 Goes.

injecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lay on, apply:* dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133.

injectus, a, um, *Part.* [injicio].

injectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *casting on* or *over:* aliquem opprimere injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 56: pulveris, Plin. 11, 17, 18. **2.** *a laying on:* secutus, qua trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, id. 8, 17, 21. **‖.** Transf. *a putting in:* animi in corpora, Lucr. 2, 740.

in-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] (inicit for injicit, Sil. 10, 571: inici for injici, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 65 ed Mai.: endojacito for injicito, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* struere; injexit for injecerit, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18) *to throw, cast,* or *put in* or *into:* quum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31: semen, Plin. 18, 18, 48. Hence with *pron. reflect. to throw* or *fling oneself:* se in medios hostes, Cic. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 113: se morti, Virg. Aen. 9, 552: se flammae, Plin. 8, 40, 61. **2.** *to throw* or *put on, upon, at,* or *over:* pallium injice in me huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 26: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: brachia collo, Ov. M. 3, 389: securim alicui, Cic. Mur. 24, 48: pontem, Liv. 26, 6 injecti humeris capilli, *falling over,* Ov. M. 11, 770: eo super tigna sesquipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: taedas ad fastigia tectorum, Val. Fl. 2, 235. manicas alicui, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1: frenos alicui, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: injicere manum alicui, *to lay one's hand on, to take hold of,* Petr. 145. Esp. legal *t. t. to seize, take possession of,* as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri libidinis manum injecit, serva sua natam esse, Liv. 3, 44. So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit manum, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18. **‖.** Fig. *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* injicere tumultum civitati, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 7: alicui formidinem, id. Verr. 3, 28, 68: spem, id. Att. 3, 22: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: cuipiam cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: metum alicui in pectus, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 26: certamen, *to give occasion for,* Liv. 34, 4: cunctationem, *to cause delay,* id. 35, 25: arma regnis, Stat. Th. 1, 241: frustrationem, *to produce deception, confusion,* Pl. Am. 3, 1, 15: se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, *to furnish,* Cic. Caec. 2, 4: plaga injecta petitioni tuae, *given,* id. Mur. 23, 48 periculum mortis injectum, id. Caec. 2, 83. **2.** Of the mind, with *pron. reflect. to dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam se injiciens animus, id. N. D. 1, 20. **3.** With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over;* animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possunt injici manus, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 11 extr.: quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose,* Plin. Ep. 10, 19: injecere manum Parcae, Virg. Aen. 10, 419. **4.** *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest:* Cic. Quint. 21, 68: Bruto quum saepe injecissem de ὁμοπλοίᾳ, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui nomen cujuspiam, id. Dom. 6, 14.

in-jūcundē, *adv. unpleasantly:* res injucundius actae, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

in-jūcundĭtas, ātis, *f. unpleasantness:* ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant:* minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: rumor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36: vocis sonus, Gell. 13, 20: auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124. **‖.** *harsh, severe:* adversus malos injucundus, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-jūdĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge:* decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, indemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24. **‖.** *undecided:* si injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1 *med.*

in-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj. not yoked, unyoked:* taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.

in-jŭgis, e, *adj. not yoked, that has borne no yoke:* hostia, Macr. S. 3, 5: boves, Fulg. Planc. de prisco serm. n. 10. **‖.** Injuges versus, *in which no connecting particle occurs* (*e. g.* tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 170), Diom. 3, 489.

injunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [injungo] *an injunction, command:* Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

injunctus, a, um, *Part.* [injungo].

in-junctus, a, um, *adj. not joined, not united:* fideles injuncti, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to join* or *fasten into:* tignos in asseres, Liv. 44, 5: arborem scrobi, *to set* or *plant into,* Pall. Febr. 10, 1. **2.** *to join with, to join, unite,* or *attach to:* vineas et aggerem muro injunxit, Liv. 37, 26: vineas moenibus, id. 5, 7: area injuncta domui, Jabol. Dig. 2, 57: pondus, *to*

hang on, Col. 6, 2, 7: nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, *fastens on,* i. e. *does not cut off,* Pall. 1, 6 *med.* Transf.: injungere marem feminae, *to put a male to a female,* Col. 6, 37, 2. **||.** Fig.: *to inflict, occasion, bring upon:* civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 5, 4: alicui onus, id. 26, 35: alicui leges, id. 39, 37: injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis injungere, id. 3, 65: delectus, Tac. Agr. 15: tributum, id. G. 25: sibi tormentum, *to torment oneself* Plin. Pan. 86. **2**, *to lay* or *impose upon* as a burthen; *to charge, enjoin:* alicui munus comitiorum habendorum, Liv. 3, 35: injuncta militia, id. 32, 3: quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin. Ep. 2, 18 · mihi Bassus injunxerat ut defensionis fundamenta jacerem, ib. 4, 9: injungo mihi, *I have determined,* ib. 10, 55: alicui superlationem injungere, Val Max. 6, 9 n. 12.

n-jūrātus, a, um, *that has not sworn, unsworn:* injurato, scio, plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caec. 1.

injūrĭa, ae, *f.* [injurius] *an unjust* or *illegal act, a wrong, an injury:* injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat, Ulp. Dig. 47 tit. 10: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35: alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: injuriam inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. Verr. 4, 9, 20: injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Parad. 4, 1: injuriam accipere ab aliquo, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60: injuriam propulsare, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: injuriam defendere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: condonare, id. B. G. 1, 20: ulcisci, ib. 1, 12: injuriis onerare, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: per injuriam, *in an unjust manner, unjustly,* Cic. Verr. 3, 97, 226: quocunque aspexisti, ut furiae, sic tuae tibi occurrunt injuriae, id. Parad. 2, 18: ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id. Caec. 11, 32: pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 13. So of *dishonouring, deflowering* a virgin: ego me injuriam fecisse filiae fateor tuae, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 64: id. Cist. 1, 3, 32. The *abl.* is used adverb.: *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause:* id. Poen. prol. 37. si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hoc horret Milo, neque injuria, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 8. **2.** *an injury, insult, affront:* injuriarum multam dicere, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 57: injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront,* Cic. Caec. 12, 35: agere injuriarum, Paul. Dig. 47 tit. 10: teneri injuriarum, Ulp. ib. 11: injuriarum experiri, ib. *fin.:* injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, ib. 13. **3.** *unjust severity, harshness, rigour:* (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: paterna injuria, ib. 5, 2, 39. **4.** *revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted:* injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv. 42, 1: injuria caedis nostrae, Virg. Aen. 3, 256. **5.** *an unjust acquisition:* injuriam obtinere, Liv. 29, 1. **6.** *damage, harm, injury,* proceeding from inanimate things: ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: pluviarum, Col. 11, 3, 7: ignis, ib.: frigorum, grandinum aut nivis, Plin. 13, 24, 47: puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, Just. 43, 2 · comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet. Aug. 14: haerens injuria lumbis, *pain, disease,* Seren. Samm. 38, 452.

injūrĭē, *adv. unjustly, unlawfully:* injurie facere, Naev. ap Non. 124, 31. *Sup.:* aliquem injuriissime nominare, Amm. 16, 2 *fin.* (*al.* irrisive.)

injūrĭor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [injuria] *to do an injury, to injure:* omne fortuitum citra nos saevit atque injuriatur, Sen. Const. 9 (dub.): plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

injūrĭōsē, *adv. unjustly, unlawfully:* qui in magistratus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. *Comp.:* mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, id. Manil. 5, 11. *Sup.:* aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de quaest. 83 n 82.

injūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria] *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal:* injuriosi in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: injuriosa et facinorosa vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Contr. 2. 12 *med.:* genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp. ep. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8. **2.** *hurtful, noxious:* injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Plin. 17, 24, 37: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. Od. 1, 35, 13.

injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust:* si id succenseat, ipsus sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. And. 2, 3, 2: injurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89.

injūrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious:* impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4 (*al.* injurie): injurum, perjurum, Fest. *s. v.*

in-jussus, a, um, *adj. unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord:* ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, injussi nunquam desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Lucan. 7, 38: injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49. **||.** Transf. of things: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will,* Lucan. 6, 78: injussa virescunt gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55.

in-jussus, ūs, *m.* only in the *abl.:* *without command:* populus Romanus, injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: injussu suo et civitatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: Liv. 3, 63.

in-justē, *adv. unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully:* imperare alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem dicere, id. Bac. 3, 3, 59: alicui loqui, id. Poen. 5, 2, 77: facis injuste, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7: morbus non injuste terret, *not without cause,* Cels. 7, 3. *Sup.:* injustissime, Sall. J. 85.

in-justĭtĭa, ae, *f. injustice, an unjust proceeding:* injustitiam inferre, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23. **||.** *severity, a harsh proceeding:* ego eum hinc ejeci injustitia mea, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 82.

in-justus, a, um, *adj. unjust, wrongful:* vir maleficus natura et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: noverca, *harsh, severe,* Virg. E. 3, 33: homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma quum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29 laedere vivos livor et injusto carpere dente solet, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Am. 2, 11, 12: est quidem injustus dolor rerum aestimator, Sen. Troad. 545: iracundia, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: quam injustum in patriam esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, id. Fam. 5, 17: injustaque regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten,* Ov. M. 5, 277. Subst.: injustum, i, *n. injustice:* jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111. **2.** *unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, unsuitable:* onus, Cic. Or. 10, 35: foenus, Liv. 42, 5: injustis collatum viribus hostem, *unequal,* Stat. Th. 6, 774.

in-lăquĕātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largio, 4. *v. a. to bestow, grant:* pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

in-lĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m. a buyer, purchaser:* Fest. *s. v.*

inlĭcĭum, v. illicium.

inlittĕrātus, v. illiteratus.

inlŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [loquor] *unspeakable:* Vet. Interpr. Iren. Locum V. in Semivocalibus

inlūdĭa, v. illudia.

inlūtus, v. illotus.

in-nābĭlis, e, *adj.* [no] *that cannot be swum in:* unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be related, indescribable:* soni, Lact. carm. de Phoenic. 54 ex Ms. Voss. Not. Tir. p. 72.

in-nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be born:* virtus, Tert. Praescript. adv. Haer. 46.

in-nascor, atus sum, 3. *v. dep. to be born in, to grow* or *spring up in:* neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: innataque rupibus altis robora, Ov. H. 7, 37: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50: calvitium uni tantum animalium homini, praeterquam innatum, *excepting those that have it naturally,* id. 11, 37, 47. **||.** Fig.: *to be produced, have its origin:* non mihi avaritia unquam innata est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 71: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.

in-năto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swim* or *float in* or *upon:* homines flumin innatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38: dulce vinum stomacho innatat, id. 23, 22: lactuca innatat acri post vinum stomacho, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59. With *acc.:* undam innatat alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451. **2.** *to swim* or *float into:* cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. **3.** *to flow* or *float upon:* Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9, 9: innatat unda freto dulcis, *the fresh water floats upon the salt,* Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 63. **4.** Transf. of the hair: *to float* or *flow:* tenui vagus innatat unda crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525. **||.** Fig.: innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial,* Quint. 10, 7, 28.

in-nātūrālis, e, *adj. unnatural:* amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4, B. A.

in-nātus, a, um, *adj. not born, unborn:* innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18.

innātus, a, um, *Part.* [innascor]. **||.** Adj.: *innate, natural:* insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae habere, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: innata atque insita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata, Plin. Pan. 20.

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj. unnavigable:* Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13.

in-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. n. to sail towards.* Mela, 2, 1 *in.*

in-necto, nexui, nexum, 3. *v. a. to tie, join,* or *fasten to, together,* or *about:* paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Virg. Aen. 5, 425: tempora sertis, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3: fauces laqueo, id. M. 10, 378: colla lacertis, ib. 11, 240: brachia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26: ambos innectens manibus, ib. 1, 511: innecti cervicibus, *to embrace the neck,* Tac. H. 4, 46. With limiting *acc.:* nodos et vincula rupit, queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Virg. Aen. 5, 511: vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis, ib. 6, 281. **||.** Fig.: causas innecte morandi, ib. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 743. **2.** *to be entangled, implicated:* innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10. **3.** *to join, connect:* Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, ib. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicatique vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2: mentem, *i. e.* veneficio illigare, Sen. Hipp. 416.

innervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *enervated:* marcidus et innervis animus Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *Part.* [innecto].

in-nexus, ūs, *m. a band, tie:* innexu germanitatis (*al.* in nexu), App. M. 2, p. 115.

innīdĭfĭco, al. leg. inaedifico, *q. v.*

innīsus, a, um, *Part.* [innitor].

in-nītor, nixus (innisus, Tac. A 2, 29). 3. *v. dep. to lean* or *rest upon*

to support oneself by: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Plin. 17, 22, 35. With *dat.* and *abl.:* innititur hastae, Ov. M. 14, 819: scutis innixi, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixae, Plin. 16, 31, 56: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726. With *in* and *acc.:* in Pansam fratrem innixus, Plin. 7, 53, 54. **2.** *to press or bear upon:* quum elephantus lixam genu innixus, pondere suo premeret atque enecaret, Hirt. B. Afr. 84. **II.** Fig.: vix haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic. Har. resp. 27, 60: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis inniti, ib. 15, 60: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Plin. Pan. 66. **2.** *to end, terminate:* syllabae nostrae in *b* literam et *d* innituntur, Quint. 12, 10, 32. **3.** Innixum sidus, *i. q.* en gonasi, Avien. Arat. 205.

innixus, *Part.* [innitor].

in-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swim* or *float in* or *upon:* innabant pariter fluctusque secabant, Virg. Aen. 10, 222. With *dat.:* innare aquae, Liv. 21, 26. With *acc.:* fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Virg. Aen. 8, 651. With *abl.:* marina aqua innantes beluae, Suet. Ner. 12. **2.** *to flow upon, to wash:* innantem Maricae littoribus Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7. **II.** Transf.: *to sail upon, navigate:* quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. A. 1, 70. Poet. with *acc.:* innare Stygios lacus, Virg. Aen. 6, 134.

in-nōbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [nobilito] *not ennobled, ignoble:* Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj. harmless, inoffensive, innoxious:* epistola, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: innocentior cibus, Plin. 23, 7, 67: innocentes contentiones, *carried on without bitterness,* Vell. 1, 11. **II.** Transf.: *blameless, guiltless, innocent:* innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: parricidii, Flor. 4, 1: factorum innocens sum, Tac. A. 4, 34: innocentissimo patre privatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 33, 80. **2.** Esp. *disinterested, upright:* praetores, ib. Act. 1, 4, 12: cum innocente abstinentia certabat, Sall. C. 54: vir innocens et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2: Plin. Pan. 28.

innŏcenter, *adv. harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently:* innocenter vivere, Quint. 7, 4 *med.:* opes innocenter paratae, Tac. A. 4, 44. *Comp.:* omnia quae caeduntur, carpuntur, conduntur, innocentius decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, *more safely, better,* Plin. 18, 32, 75: agere, Tac. H. 1, 9. *Sup.:* vita innocentissime acta, Auct. decl. in Sall. 2.

in-nŏcentĭa, ae, *f. harmlessness:* ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13 *extr.:* fumi graveolentis, Pall. 1, 35 *med.* **II.** Transf.: *blamelessness, innocence:* est innocentia affectio talis animi, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. 39, 40: mutua innocentia tutum esse, *from no one seeking to injure another,* Plin. 12, 41, 32. **2.** Esp. *uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness:* quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, Cic. Manil. 13, 36: suam innocentiam (*opp.* avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

innocia, ae, *f. innocence:* Gloss.

innŏcŭē, *adv. harmlessly:* sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocue evaderent, Suet. Dom. 19. **II.** *innocently:* innocue vivere, Ov. A. Am. 1, 640.

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *harmless, innocuous:* luporum genus innocuum homini, Plin. 8, 34, 52: imber leguminibus innocuus, id. 18, 17, 44: iter, Ov. F. 4, 800: litus, *safe,* Virg. Aen. 7, 230. **II.** Pass. (poet.): *unharmed, uninjured:* sedere carinae omnes innocuae, ib. 10, 302: fida per innocuas errent incendia turres, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 330. **III.** Transf.: *inoffensive, innocent:* viximus innocuae, Ov. M. 9, 373: agere causas innocuas, *to defend the innocent,* id. Trist. 2, 273: innocuum perforat ense latus, ib. 3, 9, 26.

in-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fasten with a knot:* innodato gutture laquei nexibus, Amm. 28, 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to entangle, implicate:* spiris categoricis lubricas quaestiones innodare, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.:* causa non multis ambagibus innodata, Cod. Just. 5, 31, 14.

in-nōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be named, nameless:* indictus, innominabilis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

in-nōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. unnamed:* Sarisb. 2, 27.

innōtescentĭa, ae, *f.* [innotesco] *a becoming known:* Sarisb. in Ep.

in-nōtesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become known* or *noted.* With *abl.:* turpi fraude, Phaedr. 1, 10, 1: nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7: petulanti pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40: sceleribus, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3 *extr.* *Absol.:* carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt, Suet. Ner. 42. **II.** For cognoscere, *to learn:* ex quo innotuit tutor, se esse tutorem (*al.* tutori), Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 4 *fin.*

innōtĭtĭa (ignotitia), ae, *f. ignorance:* Gell. 16, 13 *fin.* (vulgo, ignorantia).

in-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark, take notice of:* Hyg. Astr. 4, 1 (dub.).

in-nōtus, a, um, *adj. unknown:* sanguinis (*al.* ignoti), Amm. 29, 2.

in-nŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f. an alteration, innovation:* innovationis ejus occasio aliquid adjicere persuasit, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: rerum, Arn. 1, 7.

in-nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to renew, alter:* plurima innovare instituit, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 *fin.:* vellem sciscitari corporibus quibus, ipsisne an innovatis resurgatur, Min. Fel. Octav. 11 *fin.:* Lact. 7, 22 *med.* **II.** Transf.: with *pron. reflect.: to return to, recommence:* se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic. Pis. 36.

innox, *harmless, innocent:* Inscr.

innoxĭē, *adv. harmlessly, without harm:* emollire alvum, Plin. 31, 9, 45. **II.** Transf.: *blamelessly, innocently:* Min. Fel. Oct. 33.

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act.: *harmless, innoxious:* quaedam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin. 8, 59, 84: vitis viribus (bibentium) innoxia, id. 14, 2, 4, 31: vulnera, *not mortal, curable,* id. 10, 37, 52: saltus, *free from noxious animals,* id. 3, 5, 6: iter, *secure,* Tac. H. 4, 20. **2.** Transf.: *not guilty, blameless, innocent:* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 7: non possum innoxia dici, Ov. M. 9, 628: animus innoxior (*al.* innoxiior), Cato ap. Prisc. 3, 601: paupertas innoxia, *undeserved poverty,* Tac. A. 14, 34. With *gen.:* fax innoxia rapti (dub.), Sev. Aetn. 354. **II.** Pass.: *unharmed, unhurt, uninjured:* innoxius volvitur in flammis, Lucr. 6, 394: hi magistratus provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall. C. 39: sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63. With *a* and *abl.:* gens a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu, Lucan. 9, 892: faba a curculionibus innoxia, Col. 2, 10, 12.

in-nūbĭlo, 1. *v. a. to cloud over, to overcast, make gloomy:* Sol. 53 *med.* Fig.: serenitatem gaudii, Aug. Ep. 238.

in-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. unclouded, cloudless:* aether, Lucr. 3, 21.

innūbis, e, *adj.* [nubes] *cloudless:* dies, Sen. Herc. Oet. 2, 238.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to marry into:* quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea quae innupsisset, *into which she had married,* Liv. 1, 34: nostris thalamis, Ov. M. 7, 856. **II.** Transf.: *to pass over:* Lucil. Sat. 6, ap. Non. 125, 10.

innŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] *unmarried:* Sibylla, Ov. M. 14, 142. Poet. of the laurel, because the virgin Daphne was changed into it: innuba laurus, id. M. 10, 92.

in-nuclĕātus, a, um, *adj. not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out:* uvae passae, Plin. Val. 1, 7.

in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. countless, innumerable:* multitudo bonorum, Cic. in Senat. 5, 12: pecunia, id. Quint. 11, 37: annorum series, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1.

innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [innumerabilis] *countless number, innumerableness:* mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: atomorum, ib. 1, 39, 109.

innŭmĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. innumerably:* Lucr. 5, 275: Cic. Div. 1, 14.

in-nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj. numberless, innumerable:* numerus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

in-nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unnumbered:* miracula, Tert. adv. Marc. carm. 2, 17.

in-nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj. countless:* manus, Coripp. Joann. 5, 662.

in-nŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj. countless, numberless:* numerus, Lucr. 2, 1054: scena est deserta, dein risus, ludu' jocusque et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, *verses without number,* Gell. 1, 24: principes (dub.), Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: gentes populique, Virg. Aen. 6, 706: miles, Ov. H. 16, 366: multitudo populorum, Plin. 6, 17, 21. **II.** *without metre, prosaic:* innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll. 4, 47.

in-nŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. n. to give a nod, to nod to:* ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9. **2.** Without *dat.:* *to give a sign, to intimate, hint:* ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala haereat, id. Ad. 2, 1, 17: respondeamusque Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv. 8, 4: aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr. 8, 5 *extr.*

in-nupta, ae, *fem. adj. unmarried:* pueri, innuptaeque puellae, Virg. G. 4, 476: Minerva, id. Aen. 2, 31: manus, *the Amazons,* Sil. 2, 75. Also of animals: innupta bos, Sen. Oed. 373 (dub.). **2.** Transf.: innuptae nuptiae (γάμος ἄγαμος), *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage,* Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219. **II.** Subst.: innupta, ae, *f. an unmarried female, a virgin:* electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, Cat. 64, 78.

in-nūtrībĭlis, e, *adj. not nourishing:* Juscellum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 9 *fin.*

in-nūtrĭo, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a. to nourish* or *bring up in:* ne castris in nutriretur et armis, Sil. 2, 286: mam innutritus, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: amplis opibus, Suet. Aug. 3. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin. Pan. 16: coelestium praeceptorum disciplinis, Vell. 2, 94: liberalibus disciplinis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 21 *fin.:* certis ingeniis innutriri oportet, Sen. Ep. 2.

innūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [innutrio].

in-nūtrītus, a, um, *adj. not nourished, without nourishment:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 17, 1, 17 *med.*

ĭn-ŏbaudĭentĭa, ae, *f. disobedience:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*

ĭn-ŏbaudĭo, 4. *v. a. to disobey:* Tert. adv. Marc. 16 ex Exod. 23, 21.

ĭnŏbēdĭenter, *adv. disobediently:* Aug. C. D. 14, 17.

ĭn-ŏbēdĭentĭa, ae, *f. disobedience:* Aug. C. D. 14, 17.

ĭn-ŏbēdĭo, 4. *v. a. to disobey, be disobedient:* Ambros. Serm. Epiph. 1 Vulg. Interp. Deut. 8, 20.

ĭnŏbēdus, a, um, *adj.* [inobedio] *disobedient:* inobeda cessatio, Arn. 7, 248.

ĭn-objurgātus, a, um, *adj. not scolded, not blamed:* Charis. 1, 41.

ĭn-oblector, 1. *v. dep. to take delight in:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

ĭn-oblĭtĕrātus, a, um, *adj. not obliterated, unforgotten:* scientia, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-oblītus, a, um, *adj. not forgetful, mindful:* Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 37.

ĭn-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj. not overwhelmed:* Ov. M. 7, 356

ĭn-obscūrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be obscured:* regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

ĭn-obseptus, a, um, *adj. not hedged in, not inclosed, open:* aurium foramina, Lact. Opif. D. 8.

ĭn-obsĕquens, entis, *adj. not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient:* Sen. praef. Q. N. *fin.*: equi inobsequentes frenis, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

ĭn-obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f. disobedience:* J. Valer. res. g. Alex. M. 2, 21.

ĭn-observābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be observed, inobservable:* cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15: error, Cat. 64, 115.

ĭn-observans, antis, *adj. unobservant:* homines, Pall. 1, 25 *med.*

ĭn-observantĭa, ae, *f. inattention, negligence:* quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107: Suet. Aug. 76.

ĭn-observātus, a, um, *adj. unobserved, unperceived:* tempus inobservatum et incertum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*: sidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

ĭn-obsŏlētus, a, um, *adj. not grown old:* vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

ĭn-occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj. never setting:* axis, *the north pole,* Lucan. 8, 175. **II.** Transf.: visus, *ever open eyes,* Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, *inextinguishable,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et inoccidua, Arn. 2, 68.

ĭn-occo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to harrow in:* semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4: pastinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1

ĭn-occultus, a, um, *adj. not secret:* Quint. 7, 9, 5 (dub.).

ĭnŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo] *an inoculating, ingrafting:* Cato R. R. 42: Col. 5, 11, 1: Plin. 17, 14, 23.

ĭnŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inoculator, ingrafter:* Plin. 18, 33, 76.

ĭnŏcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [inoculo].

ĭn-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *to inoculate, to ingraft an eye* or *bud of one tree into another:* arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59. **II.** Transf.: *to implant:* justitiae affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. **2.** *to adorn:* bullis aureis inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 185.

ĭnŏdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *not hated:* odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

ĭn-ŏdōro, 1. *v. a. to give a smell to:* mandentium halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

ĭn-ŏdōror, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. to smell out, trace out:* mirabiliter inodoratus est (Orell. moratus), Cic. Att. 2, 25.

ĭn-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj. without smell, inodorous:* ossa inodora (*al.* inhonora), *unperfumed,* Pers. 6, 35: flos, App. M. 4, p. 143. **II.** *without the sense of smell:* animalia, Gell. 7, 6 in Non.

ĭnoffensē, *adv. without stumbling, without hindrance. Comp.:* inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2.

ĭn-offensus, a, um, *adj. not stumbling against* or *striking:* inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. 1, 7, 62: cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, *not touched,* Lucan. 8, 201. **II.** Transf.: *free from hindrance, uninterrupted:* via, Mart. 14, 209, 2: oratio, Sen. Ep. 52: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: litterarum inter se conjunctio, Quint. 1, 1, 31: copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23: voluptates regionisque abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres, Plin. Ep. 6, 4: lumen oculorum, Pall. 1, 3: vita, *quiet,* Ov. Tr 1, 9, 1.

ĭn-offĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f. disobligingness:* Salvi. Ep. 3.

ĭn-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious:* humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40: libertus inofficiosus patrono, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1. **2.** *contrary to one's duty:* testamentum inofficiosum, a will made in legal form, "sed non ex officio pietatis," *i. e.* one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, *etc.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 1117. **II.** Esp. *not obliging disobliging:* in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 27.

ĭn-ŏlens, entis, *adj. without smell, inodorous:* olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

ĭn-ŏlesco, ēvi, ŏlĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* **I.** Neutr. *to grow in, on,* or *to:* udo (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77: multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id. Aen. 6, 738: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14. **2.** Fig.: assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, *had remained fixed in his mind,* Gell. 5, 21: meditando inolescere menti, Aus. Ep. 141. **II.** Act. *to implant:* natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5: alicui semina amoris, Aus. Gratiar. act. ad Grat. 36: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 1, 33: in moribus inolescendis, Gell. 12, 1.

ĭn-ōmĭnālis, e, *adj. unlucky, ill-omened, inauspicious:* dies, Gell. 5, 17: Macr. S. 1, 16 *med.*

ĭn-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. ill-omened, inauspicious:* cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

ĭn-ŏpāco, 1. *v. a. to overshadow:* Col. 8, 15, 4.

ĭn-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. not shady:* inopacus, ἄσκιος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unoccupied, inactive:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

ĭn-ŏpĕror, 1. *v. dep. to effect, operate, produce:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

ĭn-ŏpertus, a, um, *adj. uncovered, bare:* capite inoperto, Sen. de V. B. 13. Fig.: veritas, id. Ot. sap. 30.

ĭnŏpĭa, ae, *f.* [inops] *want, lack, scarcity:* inopia argenti, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 55: tecti, Cic. Dom. 30: summa rerum omnium, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: criminum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: consilii, id. Att. 6, 3: frumenti, Sall. J. 91: inopia frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: occasionis, Suet. Cal. 56: remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. H. 1, 35: advocatorum, id. A. 11, 7. **II.** *Absol.: a state of want, need, indigence:* inopiae opem ferre, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 3: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88: amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. Am. 9, 29: in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, summaque annonae caritate, id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiae subsidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: inopiam vitare, ib. 3, 17: ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac. A. 2, 38: inopiam alicui facere, *to bring one to want,* id. H. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: vixit in summa paupertate ac paene inopia, Suet. Gram. 11: animum cupidum inopia accendere, *by want of fruition,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126. **2.** Meton.: praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, *to those who have no protectors,* Cic. Quint. 1, 5: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, locorumque inopia, *and the want of necessaries in these regions,* Vell. 2, 54. **3.** Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas,* Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

ĭn-ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj. not to be supposed* or *expected, inconceivable:* latebra, Gell. 17, 9: res, Aurel. Vict. Caesar. 39. **II.** *not celebrated* or *well spoken of:* infames materias, sive quis mavult dicere, inopinabiles, quas Graeci ἀδόξους ὑποθέσεις appellant, Gell. 17, 12.

ĭn-ŏpīnans, ntis, *adj. not expecting, unaware:* inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3.

ĭnŏpīnanter, *adv. unexpectedly:* Suet. Tib. 60.

ĭnŏpīnātē, *adv. unexpectedly:* aliquem inopinate occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5.

ĭnŏpīnāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* in castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6.

ĭn-ŏpīnātus, a, um, *adj. not expected, unexpected:* cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, id Par. 5, 1, 35: malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133: nihil inopinati accidit, Cic. Tusc 3, 31, 76. *Neut. plu. absol.:* plura inopinata, Plin. Pan. 33. Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, *unexpectedly:* aliae ut ex inopinato observant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10. *Sup.:* inopinatissimus sensus, Aug Trin. 7, 1.

ĭn-ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj. unexpected:* quies, Virg. Aen. 5, 857: laborum facies ib. 6, 104: fors, ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30.

ĭnŏpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inops] *in want of:* res inopiosae consilii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

ĭn-oppĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *that has no town, not dwelling in a town:* Gabalitani sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

ĭn-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, inconvenient:* sedes huic nostro non inopportuna sermoni, Cic. de Or. 3 5, 18.

ĭn-ops, ŏpis, *adj.* (ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27, § 92) *destitute, needy, indigent:* res pauperes inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 164. With *gen.:* humanitatis, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: amicorum, id. Am. 15: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7: terra inops pacis, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 96: somni cibique, id. M. 14, 424: provinciae virorum inopes, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis inops, *that never fights,* Sil. 9, 334. **II.** Absol.: of persons: *helpless:* inopes relicti a duce, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1: solare inopem et succurre relictae, Virg. Aen. 9, 290. With *ab:* sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1. With *abl.:* non inops verbis, id. Brut. 70, 247: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8. With *inf.:* inopes laudis conscendere carmen, *unable,* Prop. 2, 10, 23. **III.** Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluit esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: advorsus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1138: versus inopes rerum, Hor. A. P. 322. Of speech: *poor* in words or ideas, *meagre:* non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

ĭn-optābĭlis, e, *adj. undesirable unpleasant:* officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 222.

ĭn-optātus, a, um, *adj. undesired, unpleasant:* res, Sen. exc. contr. 8, 6.

ĭn-ōrābĭlis, e, *adj. inexorable:* animus (*al.* immemorabilis), Acc. ap. Non. 487, 15.

ĭn-ōrātus, a, um, *adj. not pleaded:* quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum regredere conare? i. e. *without obtaining a hearing,* Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23: legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ĭnordĭnālĭter, *adv. irregularly:* scarificandum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 *med.*

ĭnordĭnātē, *adv. irregularly:* febres inordinate redire, Cels. 3, 3.

ĭnordĭnātim, *adv. irregularly:* acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7.

ĭn-ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f. disorder:* App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1.

ĭn-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj. not arranged, disordered, irregular:* inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. 22, 50: ordo, App. Mund. p. 57. *Sup.:* inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 22, 45. **II.** Subst. inordinatum, i, *n. disorder:* idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic. Tim. 3

ĭn-ordĭno, 1. *v. a. to arrange, bring into order:* inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora (*al.* ordinandi), Col. 11, 3, 9.

ĭn-ŏrĭor, 4. *v. dep. to rise up in, appear:* quid si memoria eorum inorietur (*al.* veterum moreretur), Tac. A. 11, 23.

ĭn-ōris, e, *adj.* [os] *without a mouth:* inori inores (*al.* minores), Fest. *s. v.*

ĭnormis, e, *adj.* [norma] *immoderate, enormous:* Spart. Ael. Ver. 1. extr. acc. to Salmas. *Al.* enormis.

ĭnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inormis] for enormitas, *immoderate size:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 30.

ĭn-ornātē, *adv. without ornament, inelegantly:* dicere, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42. *Comp.:* inornatius scribere, Front. ad Verum Imp. ep. 1 *med.*

ĭn-ornātus, a, um, *adj. unadorned:* mulieres, Cic. Or. 23, 78: comae, Ov. H. 8, 10. **II.** Fig.: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic. Or. 9, 29: nomina et verba, *plain, common,* Hor. A. P. 234. **III.** Transf. *uncelebrated:* non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, id. Od. 4, 9, 31.

ĭn-orno, 1. *v. a. to adorn:* flosculi inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19.

ĭn-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to crown the brim* of a drinking-vessel: calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (*al.* inornabitur), Tert. Res. carn. 16.

ĭn-ōrus, a, um, *adj.* [os] *without a mouth, speechless:* animalia, Gell. 7, 6.

ĭn-ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not idle, busy:* actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

ĭn-ŏvans, antis, *adj. very exulting:* inovanti gradu (*al.* melius: in ovanti), App. M. 11, p. 264.

inp, v. imp.

ĭn-quaesītus, a, um, *adj. sought for:* inquaesita ergo, sed non erepta probatur, Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam, v. inquio.

in-quassātus, a, um, *adj. unbroken:* inquassatus, ἄθραυστος, Gloss. Philox.

in-quĭes, ētis, *f. restlessness, unquietness:* nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

in-quĭes, ētis, *adj. restless, unquiet:* vir, Vell. 2, 68: animus, Plin. prooem.: inquies Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, ib. 16, 14: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 121.

inquĭescens, entis = quiescens: inquiescente saevitia (*al.* increscente), App. M 9, p. 218.

inquĭētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto] *disturbance, agitation:* Sen. Suasor. 2.

inquĭētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disturber:* animarum, Tert. Spectac. 23.

inquĭētē, *adv. restlessly, unquietly, without intermission:* jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30. *Comp.:* inquietius agitans multa, Amm. 27, 3.

inquĭēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inquietus] *to disquiet, disturb:* mentem, Sen. V. B. 12: nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34: matrimonium quiescens, *by an accusation of adultery,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 26: inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Cal. 26.

in-quĭētūdo, ĭnis, *f. restlessness, disquietude:* inquietudinem effugere, Sen. Ben. 2, 8: inquietudinem de aliqua re sustinere, Cod. 7, 14, 5: capitis inquietudo, Sol. 1.

in-quĭētus, a, um, *adj. restless, unquiet:* animus, Liv. 1, 46: ingenia, id. 22, 21: Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. *Comp.:* inquietiorea, Amm. 22, 5. *Sup.:* inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quaeris, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

inquĭlīna, ae, *f.* v. inquilinus.

inquĭlīnātus, ūs, *m.* [inquilinus] *a renting* or *tenanting, a sojourning:* inquilinatus tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*: Sid. Ep. 5, 19.

inquĭlīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to be an inhabitant* or *sojourner:* inquilino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

inquĭlīnus, i, *m.* ae, *f.* [for incolinus, from incolo] *a dweller in a house which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger:* te inquilino (non enim domino) personabant omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: inquilini privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44: inquilinus, qui eundem colit focum, Fest. *s. v.*: Mart. 1, 87, 12: Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4. **2.** *an inhabitant of a place:* Padi, Plin. 21, 12, 43: carcerum, Amm. 30, 5. **II.** Fig.: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 28: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108: anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 46 *fin.*

inquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj. of foreign birth:* inquilinus civis, Sall. C. 31.

inquĭnābŭlum, i, *n.* [inquino] *filth:* inquinabulum, μόλυμμα, Gloss. Philox.

inquĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *filth:* (locus) inquinatus ab aliquo inquinamento, Vitr. 8, 5: Gell. 2, 6.

inquĭnātē, *adv. filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: ib. 74, 258.

inquĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inquino]. **II.** Adj.: *polluted, defiled:* aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. **2.** Esp.: *stained, dyed:* bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6. **3.** Fig.: *filthy, impure, contaminated, base,* etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic. Coel. 32: omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: nihil hoc homine inquinatius, id. Flacc. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: comitia largitione inquinata, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. *fin.*: dextra inquinatior, Cat. 33, 3: sermo inquinatissimus, *most filthy,* Cic. Verr. 3, 26. (ii) Of speech: *low, base:* est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum, si abjectum, id. Opt. gen. Or. 3, 7: versus inquinatus, insuavissima littera finitus, id. Or. 49, 163. (iii) *tinctured, slightly imbued with:* litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. fr. Trag. 46 Burm.: non inquinati sumus (istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.*

inquĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cunire, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*] *to bedaub:* parietem luto, Vitr. **2.** *to befoul, stain, pollute, defile:* vestem, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: aquas venenis, id. M. 14, 56: segetem injecto lolio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 **II.** Fig.: *to defile, pollute, corrupt,* etc.: saepe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum Varr. ap. Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot. 12, 32: senatum, Liv. 9, 46: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 *med.*: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 18. **2.** *to adulterate, deteriorate:* Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64.

inquĭo, usually **inquam**, 3. *v. def.* (Prisc. 10, and 4, 4: Diom. 1, 375. The follg. forms are in use: inquimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquitis, Arn. 2, 44: inquiunt, Cic. Verr 4, 14, 32: inquibat (*al.* inquiebat), id. Top. 12, 51: inquisti, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inquies, Cat. 24, 7: inquiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 45: inque, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 58) *I say,* placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say* (*said*) *I, says* (*said*) *he,* etc. **I.** In citing the words of a person: cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Am. 1, 3: Romulus, Juppiter, tuis, inquit, jussus avibus, Liv. 1, 12: Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriae repugnas, Nep. Alc. 8. With *dat.*: tum Quintus en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1. **2.** In emphatically repeating one's own words: libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, unde est haec, inquam, fatis avulsa voluntas, Lucr. 2, 257: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per inquam, gratum feceris, id. Att. 1, 20. **II.** In stating objections to one's own arguments: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini inquit (*sc.* lex) mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat id. Leg. 2, 24, 60: non magis quisquam eodem tempore et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hoc hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 12. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, en, hic declarat quales sitis judices, Phaedr. 5, 5, 38: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73. And sometimes inserted pleonastically: excepit Demochares: te inquit suspendere, Sen. Ira 3, 23: hoc adjunxit: pater, inquit, meus, Nep. Hann. 2. [Cf. Sans. *khyâ,* "to speak;" Eng *quoth.*]

in-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek after, search for:* omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, *searched for,* ib.: sedes, Just. 3, 4. Fig.: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. **II.** Transf.: *to institute an inquiry, to examine, inquire into, pry into:* inquirere in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11 *med.*: vitia alicujus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, ib. 2, 3, 41: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: patrios inquirit in annos, *endeavours to discover how long his father has to live,* Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34. **2.** Legal *t. t. to search for evidence in support of an accusation:* cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8: inquisitum missi de iis, Liv. 40, 20.

inquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro] *a seeking* or *searching for:* sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *don't let me have to look for you,* Pl. Casin. 3, 1 *fin.*: novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6: corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44. **II.** *a searching* or *inquiring into, an examination:* veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. a seeking for evidence in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition:* id. Verr. 2, 4, 11: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 44: annua, *for which a year is allowed,* Tac. A. 13, 43 postulare inquisitionem in aliquem Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin 29, 1, 8.

inquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher examiner, investigator:* rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. fr Acad. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13. **2.** Esp. in law, *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation:* Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Sen. Ben. 5, 25. **II.** Under the emperors: *a secret spy, police agent:* se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1: Juv. 4, 49. **III.** *a hunter of wild beasts:* (canis) comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, Plin. 8, 40, 61.

in-quīsītus, a, um, *adj.* [quaero] *not searched* or *inquired into:* res, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 217: quaestio, ib. 4, 1, 9.

inr, see irr.

inrādo, v. irrado.

in-rectus, a, um, *adj. not straight, crooked:* vulpinari dictum est ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non 46, 25.

in-sălūbris, e, *adj. unhealthy, insalubrious:* fundus, Plin. 18, 5, 6. *Comp.:* insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5. *Sup.:* vinum insaluberrimum, Plin. 23, 1, 22 **II.** Transf. *unserviceable, unpro* *fitable, useless:* meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, id. 17, 2, 2.

insălūbrĭter, *adv. unwholesomely, unserviceably, unprofitably:* Salv. in avar. 3.

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj. ungreeted, unsaluted:* annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: inque salutatam linquo, *without taking leave*, Virg. Aen. 9, 288.

in-sānābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable:* morbus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300. II. Fig.: contumeliae, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28: nihil insanabilius, id. 28, 25: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 10.

insānābĭlĭter, *adv. incurably:* aeger, Marcell. et Faust. in libr. Prec. ad Imp. p. 19.

in-sanctus, a, um, *adj. unholy:* insanctus, ὁ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insānē, *adv. madly, insanely:* amare, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20. *Comp.:* in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34. *Sup.:* insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238. II. Transf.: *outrageously, excessively:* esuriens insane bene, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 24: cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97, § 86.

insānĭa, ae, *f.* [insanus] *madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness:* nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuam appellarunt insaniam, ib. 3, 4, 9: furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, ib. 3, 5, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness*, id. Verr. 2, 35, 87: incidere in insaniam, id. Pis. 20: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: scelerata insania belli, Virg. Aen. 7, 461. *Plur.:* Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 15: incideram in hominum pugnandi cupidorum insanias, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. As a subject for medical treatment: Cels. 3, 18. II. Fig.: *madness* as displayed in *excess, extravagance*, etc.: villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70: ut appareret, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284. 2. *poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration:* auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6.

insānībĭlis, e, *adj.* [insanio] *insane, raging:* furor, Lact. 4, 19 (dub.).

insānĭo, ivi *and* ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* [insanus] as medic. *t. t. to be mad, insane:* of men, Cels. 3, 18: of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76. 2. *to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* insanire ex amore, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibat, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: insanire ex injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43: Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271. Transf. of things: insaniens Bosporus, id. Od. 3, 4, 30. II. *to act like a madman, to rage, rave:* quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumtu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 160: amavi equidem olim in adolescentia: verum ad hoc exemplum nunquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg. E. 3, 36: manu, *i. e. in battle*, Stat. Th. 3, 668. Of speech: dicendi genus, quod specie libertatis insanit, Quint. 12, 10, 73. With *acc.:* errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63. solemnia, id. Ep. 1, 1, 101: stultitiam, id. S. 2, 3, 302: amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one*, Prop. 2, 34, 25: hilarem insaniam insanire, Sen. V B. 12. With *in* and *acc.:* in libertinas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 49. *Pass. impers.:* insanitur a patre, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

in-sānĭtas, ātis, *f. unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease:* sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Varr. ap. Non. 49, 27.

insānĭter, *adv. madly, violently, excessively:* ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp. ap. Non. 509, 31.

in-sānus, a, um, *adj. unsound in mind, mad, insane:* quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. Acad. 2. 17, 52. II. *acting like a madman, raving, frantic:* ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: homo insanissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. 2. Of things: *violent, vehement, extravagant, excessive*, etc.: acrior et insanior cupiditas, id. Verr. 4, 18, 39: insanissima contio, id. Mil. 17, 45: caedis insana cupido, Virg. Aen. 9, 760: amor duri Martis, id. E. 10, 44: insano verba tonare foro, *i. e. where there is a great bustle*, Prop. 4, 1, 134. omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *i. e. of women raving about*, id. 4, 8, 60: insani enses, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 59: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: venti, Tib. 2, 4, 9: insana caprae sidera, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: vites, *that bear three times*, Plin. 16, 27, 50: montes, *excessively high*, Liv. 3, 39: substructionum insanae moles, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Plin. 36, 24, 2: labor, Virg. Aen. 6, 135: trepidatio, Liv. 32, 17: cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5. Neut. adverb. *outrageously, vehemently, excessively:* insanum bona, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 5: magnum, id. Bac. 4, 5, 1. 3. *enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired:* vates, Virg. Aen. 3, 443. III. Act.: *causing madness:* laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abjiciatur, Plin. 16, 44, 89: herba, Seren. Samm. 20: fames, Lucan. 7, 413.

in-sătĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [satio]. I. Pass.: *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable:* cupiditas, Cic. Tusc, 1, 19, 44. crudelitas, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8: humanus animus, Liv. 4, 13. With *gen.:* sanguinis, Just. 1, 8: laudis, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3. II. Act.: *that cannot cloy* or *sate, that never produces satiety:* varietas, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: gaudium, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: nulla est insatiabilior species, id. N. D. 2, 62, 155.

insătĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insatiabilis] *insatiableness:* Amm. 31, 4.

insătĭābĭlĭter, *adv. insatiably:* deflere, Lucr. 3, 920: in re inani desidere, Plin. Ep. 9, 6 parare memoriam sui, Tac. A. 4, 38: opes congerere, Lact. Ep. 4.

in-sătĭātus, a, um, *adj. unsatisfied, insatiate:* ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305.

in-sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f. insatiateness, insatiety: plur.:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

in-sătŭrābĭlis, e, *adj. insatiable:* abdomen, Cic. Sest. 51, 110. With *gen.:* sanguinis humani, Oros. 3, 18.

insătŭrābĭlĭter, *adv. insatiably:* annis praeteritis expleri, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.

in-sătŭrātus, a, um, *adj. unsatisfied, insatiate:* noverca insaturata odiis, Avien. Phaen. Arat 183.

in-sătŭrus, a, um, *adj. insatiable:* Coripp. Joann. 3, 368.

in-scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to etch in, engrave:* Plin 36, 5.

in-scendo, endi, ensum, 3. *v. a.* [scando] *to climb into* or *upon, to climb up, mount, ascend:* supra pilam inscendat, Cato R. R. 127, 2: quadrigas Jovis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 294: in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12: in currum, id. Men. 5, 2, 10: equum, Suet. Ner. 48: haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell. 5, 2. *Absol.:* ubi amicam avectam scio, inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 37. II. Of copulation: mulierem, App. M. 7, p. 197.

inscensio, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo] *a mounting, ascending:* in navem inscensio, *an embarking*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

inscensus, a, um, *Part.* [inscendo].

inscensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mounting*, i. e. *covering:* equarum, App. M. 7, p. 194.

inscĭē, *adv. ignorantly:* App. de Deo Soc. p. 43, 7

in-scĭens, entis, *adj. not knowing without knowledge, unaware:* si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19: nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowledge*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: utrum inscientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an scientem? id. Balb. 5, 13: inscientibus ipsis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. II. *ignorant, stupid, silly:* abi, sis, insciens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9.

inscĭenter, *adv. unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly:* facere, Cic. Top. 8, 33: tuba inflata, Liv. 25, 10. *Sup.:* inscientissime interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

in-scĭentĭa, ae, *f. want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience:* in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203. With *gen. subjective:* vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: *objective:* locorum, ib. 3, 9: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 54. In a philosophical sense, as opp. to certain knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam esse inscientiam, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1.

inscītē, *adv. unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly:* comparari, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscite nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43. *Sup.:* inscitissime petit, Gell. 10, 16.

inscītĭa, ae, *f.* [inscitus] *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness.* Usu. with *gen.* I. *Subjective:* per inscitiam ceterorum, *without the knowledge of their comrades*, Tac. H. 1, 54. II. *Objective:* rerum, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: reipublicae, Tac. H. 1, 1: artis, Suet. Ner. 41. temporum, Plin. 7, 48, 49: aedificandi, Tac. G. 16. With erga: inscitia erga domum suam, *ignorance of household affairs*, id. A. 11, 25 *fin.* *Absol.: ignorance, stupidity:* male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 29. In *plu.:* Pannoniorum inscitiae, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.

inscītŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [id.] *somewhat ignorant, awkward:* ancillula, Afran. apud Non. 12, 21.

in-scītus, a, um, *adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid:* inscita atque stulta mulier, Pl. Most. 2, 3, 85. Of things: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 5. *Comp.:* quid est inscitius, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36. *Sup.:* inscitissimus, Pl. Most. 5, 2 14. II. Pass.: *unknown:* nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22.

in-scĭus, a, um, *adj. not knowing, ignorant of:* constr. *absol.* or with *gen.*; rarely with *de*, *acc.*, or *inf.* *Absol.:* distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly*, id. Phil. 9, 5, 10. inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, ib. 4, 4: omnibus insciis, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37. With *gen.:* omnium rerum inscius, Cic. Brut. 85, 292: laborum, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 6. With *de:* de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Pl. Trin 1, 2, 178: de malitia, Tryphon. Dig. 16, 3, 31. With *acc.:* scies, ea, quae fuisti inscius, Turpil. ap. Non. 501, 18. With *inf.:* sutrinas facere inscius, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 17. With *a depend. clause:* nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: unde vitam sumeret inscius, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 37. II. Pass. *unknown:* trames, App. M. 5, p. 170.

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write in* or *upon, to inscribe.* I. With *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of what is written that which is written upon in *dat.*, or with *in* and *abl.:* aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: in statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam. 12, 3: nomen suum monumentis, id. Har. resp. 27: ut si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, id. Dom. 53. Fig.: sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de republ sentiat, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: orationes in animo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355. **2.** Meton. *to assign a name or pretext to:* vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom,* Sen. V. B. 12: Epicurus, quia tantummodo induit personam philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: ipsos inscripsere deos sceleri, *have assigned the names of the gods to human crimes,* i. e. *have made the gods the pretext of man's wickedness,* Ov. M. 15, 128. **II.** With *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of that which is written upon; and *abl.* of what is written: *to furnish with an inscription, title,* etc.: statuae, quas tu inscribi jussisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, *writes on it that it is for sale,* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 131: aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, id. Off. 2, 24, 87. **2.** Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, *thy death is to be ascribed to my hand,* Ov. M. 10, 199. **III.** *to subscribe an accusation:* Cod. 9, 35, 11. **IV.** *to write over an old writing:* de his, quae in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

in-scriptĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be written:* Diom. 2, p. 413.

in-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f. a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title:* nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20: quod de inscriptione quaeris non dubito, quin καθῆκον officium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, *de officiis,* id. Att. 16, 11: hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum periisse, Plin. 29, 1, 5. **2.** frontis, *a branding on the forehead,* Petr. 106. **3.** *an accusation:* libellos inscriptionis deponere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2.

in-scriptum, i, *n. an inscription, title:* alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 9.

in-scriptūra, ae, *f. an inscription* (*al.* in scriptura): Tert. adv. Val. 30.

inscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [inscribo].

in-scriptus, a, um, *adj. unwritten:* unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36. **2.** *not reported to the tax-collector:* inscriptum pecus, *cattle, the pasturage of which on the public lands was not reported to the proper officer* (v. Smith's Ant. 1012), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16. **3.** *concerning which there is no written law:* maleficium, Sen. praef. 3 Exc. Controv.

in-scrūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [scrutor] *inscrutable:* Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106.

in-scrūtor, 1. *v. dep. to search* or *examine into:* si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (*al.* scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *carve in* or *upon, to engrave:* sortes in robore insculptae, Cic. Div. 2, 41: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1. **II.** *to imprint, impress upon:* natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut Deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: res habere insculptas in animo, id. Acad. 2, 1.

in-sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be cut up* or *divided, inseparable, indivisible:* Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, *atoms,* Quint. 2, 17, 38.

in-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut into, cut up:* aliquid dentibus, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acuta arundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, *to dissect,* Plin. 19, 5, 26, 86: insecandi sunt favi, Col. 9, 15, 9.

inseco or **insequo,** 3. *v. a.* [old form of insequor] *to proceed to say* or *relate:* virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9: scelera nefaria, quae neque insecendo neque legendo audivimus, Cato ib.

insectanter, *adv. harshly, bitterly:* vituperari, Gell. 19, 3.

in-sectātĭo, ōnis, *f. a pursuing, pursuit:* hostis, Liv. 21, 47 **II.** Fig. *a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting:* tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: principum, Liv. 22, 34: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m. a persecutor, censurer* (rare): plebis, Liv. 3, 33: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

insectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insequo] *a narration:* Gell. 18, 9.

insecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare for insector) *to pursue;* nos insectabit lapidibus, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 61: hostes, Just. 15, 3: miles ab his insectatus, Auct. B. Afr. 71.

insector, atus sum, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* [insequor] *to pursue, attack:* impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: verberibus, *to pursue with blows,* Tac. A. 1, 20. Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *extirpate with the hoe,* Virg. G. 1, 155. **II.** Fig. *to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of:* vitia, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: contumaciam, Tac. A. 4, 12: audaciam improborum, Cic. Att. 10, 1: injuriam alicujus, ib. 5, 17: quempiam maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, id. Am. 16, 57: inimice insectari quempiam, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: damnum amissi corporis, *to reproach, upbraid with,* Phaedr. 3, 11, 3.

insectum, i, *n.* [inseco] *an insect:* jure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quae nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum, atque alvi, praecincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula cohaerentia, Plin. 11, 1, 1.

in-sectūra, ae, *f. an incision:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

in-sectus, a, um, *not cut:* Fest. s. v.

insectus, a, um, *Part.* [inseco].

in-sĕcundus, a, um, *adj. not following, uncomplying:* secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

in-sĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f. a pursuing:* incerta, App. M. 8, p. 208.

in-sĕcūtor, ōris, *m. a pursuer, persecutor:* frustratis insecutoribus, App. M. 7 *init.:* Tert. Apol. 5.

in-sēdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedo] *that cannot be stopped, incessant:* insedabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēdābĭlĭter, *adv. unquenchably, incessantly:* Lucr. 6, 1175.

in-sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj. not zealous:* insedulus, ἀσπούδαστος, Gloss. Philox.

in-segnis, e, *adj. inactive, indolent:* insegnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmĭno, 1. *v. a. to sow* or *plant in, to implant:* ex conventu Jovis inseminati et nati sunt, Arn. 2, p. 93. Transf.: tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** *to fertilize, render productive:* terra ex coelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata, Vitr. 8 proem.

in-sēmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [semita] *pathlessness, impassableness:* insemitatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕnescĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [senesco] *not growing old, undecaying:* insenescibilis, ἀγήραος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Phil.

in-sĕnesco, nui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old in* or *at.* With *dat.:* libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, *adj. irrational:* Eccl.

in-sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Pass. *that cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible:* morbus, Seren. Samn. 3, de por. Fig.: *incomprehensible:* inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10. **II.** Act. *that cannot feel, insensible, senseless:* simulacra, Lact. 6, 13.

insensĭbĭlĭter, *adv. insensibly:* Cassiod.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be felt, imperceptible* principia, Lucr. 2, 864.

in-sensŭālis, e, *adj. insensible:* res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

in-sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj. that canno be separated, inseparable:* Sen. Ep. 118 societas, Gell. 1, 9. *Comp.:* trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23.

in-sēpărābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inseparabilis] *inseparablenesss:* Eccl.

insēpărābĭlĭter, *adv. inseparably.* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: connexa, Lact 3, 11.

in-sēpărātus, a, um, *adj. not separated:* Eccl.

inseptus, a, um, *adj. hedged in* inseptus ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19.

inseptus, a, um, *adj. not hedged in:* Fest. s. v.

insĕpultus, a, um, *adj. buried.* Fig.: *hidden:* virtus oblivione insepulta, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33.

in-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj. unburied:* insepulti acervi civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9: mors, *i. e. without burial,* Sen. Tranq. 14: sepultura, *a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undeserving the name,* Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.

insĕquo, 3. *v. a. v.* inseco.

insĕquenter, *adv. thereupon, immediately:* Nonius, 376, 19.

in-sĕquenter, *adv. not in the proper order, unconnectedly:* particula posita Gell. 10, 29.

insĕquentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [insequor] *belonging to what follows:* Flavia insequentina, Inscr. ap. Grut. 389, 1.

in-sĕquor, cūtus (quutus) sum, 3 *v. a. dep. to follow after* or *upon, to follow:* proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo insequitur Salius, Virg. Aen. 5, 321: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum, *follows with her eyes,* Ov. M. 11, 468. Fig.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: nec vero te, frater, rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor ut erudiam, id. de Or. 2, 3, 10: itaque insequebatur, *and thus he pressed* or *plied them* (with questions), id. N. D. 3, 17, 44. **2.** *to come next in order* or *time:* postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur, id. Or. 48, 161: hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, id. Brut. 10, 41: insequens annus, Liv. 2, 18. **3.** With *inf. to proceed:* rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen insequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 32. **4.** *to pursue hostilely, harass:* aliquem gladio stricto, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: agmen, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: ora alicujus protervis manibus, Ov. M. 12, 234: bello, Virg. Aen. 8, 146. **5.** *to overtake:* mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. Div. 2, 29. **II.** Fig.: *to pursue with words, to censure, reproach:* turpitudinem vitae, id. Sull. 29, 81: dissimiles, Plin. Pan. 53. With *abl.* of the mode: homines benevolos contumelia, Cic. Att. 14, 14 irridendo, id. Sest. 11, 25: clamore ac minis, id. Cluent. 8, 24. **2.** *to pursue a narration, to relate:* alicujus laudes (*al.* sequi), T. Liv. ap. Sen. Suasor. 7. **3.** *to strive after, endeavour:* pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 51.

in-sĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [sera] *so as not to be unlocked, hermetically:* inserabiliter obstruere, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 100.

in-sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj. not cloudless. overcast:* Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.

in-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant in:* si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3. **2.** *to graft, ingraft:* pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr R. R. 1, 40, 5: vitem, Col. Arbor. 8, 2 arbor, ib. 20, 2: mala, Virg. G. 2, 33: nucibus arbutus, Plin. 15, 15, 7. Transf. *to put in, insert:* stirps insita alieni generis (utero), Col. 6, 36, 6. **II.** Fig. *to implant:* num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35 animos corporibus, *to unite,* Cic. Tim 12.

in-sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put, bring,* or *introduce into, to insert:* constr. with *in* and *acc.,* or with *dat.*, collum in laqueum, Cic. Verr 4, 17, 37: oculos in pectora, Ov. M. 2, 94: caput in tentoria, Liv 8, 36: caput astris, Sen. Herc. Oet. 493: meretrici manum in sinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: insertus familiae, Suet. Tib. 3: contiones directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3: historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: haec libello, Suet. Dom. 18: manus, *to lay one's hand on*, Lucan. 8, 552: aliquem vitae, *to preserve alive:* Stat. S. 5, 5, 72: gemmas aureis soleis, Curt. 9, 1. **2.** With *pron. reflect. to mingle with, join:* se turbae, Ov. A. A. 1, 605: inserit se tantis viris mulier, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext.: inserentibus se centurionibus, Tac. H. 2, 19. **3.** *to ingraft:* quidquid inserueris, vimine diligenter ligato, Col. arbor. 8, 2: surculus insertus, ib. 3. **II.** Fig. *to bring into, introduce, to mix* or *mingle with:* amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quaedam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: querelas, Tac. H. 1, 23: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv. 27, 23: liberos sceleri, *to draw into, involve in crime,* Sen. Thyest. 322: ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2: nomen famae, *to attach to fame,* i. e. *to render celebrated,* Auct. dial. de Or. 10.

in-serpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep on* or *over:* with *dat.:* ei lanugo malis inserpebat, *spread over his cheeks,* App. M. 7, p. 189. Fig.: jam somnus avaris inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340.

in-serta, ae, *f. an ornament* (rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

insertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inserto] *an inserting:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

insertātus, a, um, *Part.* [inserto]

insertīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insero] *that can be inserted:* inserticius, ἐγκεντρήσιμος, ἐντάξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

insertim, *adv. by insertion:* fundere, *to pour in* Lucr. 2, 114.

insertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insero] *a putting in, ingrafting, grafting:* oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *inserted, ingrafted* (only fig. and rare): stirps, *i. e. an illegitimate posterity,* Calpurn. decl. 24: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.

inserto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to put into, insert:* with *dat.:* clipeoque sinistram insertabam aptans, Virg. Aen. 2, 672: insertans commissuris secures, Petr. 97.

insertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a thong attached to a shield for inserting the left hand:* Coel. Rodig. 10, 4.

insertus, a, um, *Part.* [insero].

in-servĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to be a slave* or *vassal:* Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. H. 2, 81. With *acc.:* si illum inservibis solum, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 59. **II.** Transf. *to be serviceable, devoted* or *attached to, to be submissive to, to serve:* with *dat.:* rarely with *acc.:* alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: legibus definitionis, Gell. 1, 25. *Pass. impers.:* plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference,* Liv. 2, 21: nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. Of things, *to attend to, take care of:* suis commodis, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: temporibus, Nep. Alc. 1: honoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 4: famae, Tac. A. 13, 8.

in-servo, 1. *v. a. to attend to, observe:* gemit, inservante noverca, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, ib. 8, 194.

in-sessor, ōris, *m. a besetter* (rare): viarum, *a waylayer,* Symm. Ep. 2, 48.

insessus, a, um, *Part.* [insideo].

in-sessus, a, um, *adj. unsettled, without a permanent dwelling:* gentes, Sicul. Fl. de cond. agr. p. 3.

insexit, an old form, *he said, related:* cf. inseco.

in-sībĭlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to hiss, whistle,* or *rustle in* (poet): ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis fiunt, Ov. M. 15, 603: (Erinnys) atros insibilat ore tumores, *breathes in with a hissing noise,* Sil. 2, 626

in-siccābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be dried:* Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

in-siccātus, a, um, *adj. undried, not dried up:* vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, ib. 8, 246.

insĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, and **insĭcĭum**, ii, *n.* (insitia, isicium) [inseco] *stuffing, force-meat, minced meat* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: Macr. S. 7, 8.

insĭcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [insicia] *a force-meat maker:* Briss. de Formul, 7, 57.

insĭcĭātus or **isĭcĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stuffed with force-meat:* pullus, Apic. 8, 7.

insĭcĭŏlum or **isĭcĭolum**, i, *n. dim.* [insicium] *a little force-meat:* porcina, Apic. 5, 4.

insĭcĭum, v. insicia.

in-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit in* or *upon.* With *dat.* rarely with *acc.:* equo, Liv. 7, 6: toro, Ov. H. 20, 134. **2.** *to settle:* ubi Lydia quondam gens bello praeclara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 479. **3.** With *acc.: to sit in* or *upon;* and of places, *to be situated on, to occupy:* currum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 22: saxum, Sen. Phoen. 122: Joppe insidet collem, *is situated on a hill,* Plin. 5, 13, 14: insidere vias examina infantium solebant, *swarms of children occupied the roads,* Plin. Pan. 26: locum, Liv. 21, 54: juga, Tac. A. 2, 16: militibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44. *Pass.:* viaeque omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, id. 25, 13. **4.** *to be seated, fixed in, to adhere to:* cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: longus morbus cum penitus insedit, *when it has become inveterate,* Cels. 3, 1: insidens capulo manus, *i. e. keeping firm hold of the handle,* Tac. A. 2, 21.

II. Fig.: nihil quisquam unquam, me audiente, egit orator, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, *remained thoroughly fixed in my mind,* Cic. de Or. 2, 28: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, *was firmly stamped on his mind,* id. Or. 5, 18: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, *has firmly seated itself,* id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

insĭdĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* insidia prima, Sall. frgm. ap. Charis. 1, 75) [insideo] *an ambush, ambuscade.* Of persons: qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24. Of place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38. **II.** Fig.: *any plot, device,* or *artifice:* insidias dare alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitae alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: ponere vitae alicujus, id. Sest. 18, 41: insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: insidias caedis atque incendiorum deposcere, *to seek the office of stealthily effecting,* id. Cat. 2, 3: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Cluent. 16, 47: struere, ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32, 19: componere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: disponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48: afferre ovilibus, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Virg. G. 1, 271: nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic. Or. 51, 170: compositae orationis insidiis fidem alicujus attentare, ib. 61, 208: noctis, Virg. G. 1, 426: so insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, *by artifice* or *stratagem, craftily, insidiously:*. Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic. Att. 13, 10: per insidias quempiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaborare, Cic. Or. 12, 38.

insĭdĭanter, *adv. craftily, artfully, insidiously:* insidianter speculati (*al.* insidiantes), Just. 6, 6.

insĭdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [insidior] *a soldier lying in ambush:* Hirt B. G. 8 18. **II.** Transf. *one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer* (rare): viae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19: imperii, Nep. Reg. 2.

insĭdĭātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that lies in wait:* manus, Amm. 24, 4.

insĭdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [insidiae] for insidior, *to lie in wait:* servi, qui saluti dominorum suorum insidiaverint (*al.* insidiati erunt), Callist. Dig. 48, 19, 28.

insĭdĭor, atus sum, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to lie in ambush, lie in wait for.* With *dat.:* quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10. *Absol.:* neque precibus, ne insidiando, nec speculando, Cic. de Or. 1, 30. Fig. of things: somno maritorum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori *to watch for the favourable moment,* Liv. 23, 35: temporibus, *to watch the changes of the times, to turn them to one's own advantage,* Vell. 2, 21.

insĭdĭōsē, *adv. cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously:* in gratiam rediit cum illo, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

insĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae] *cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious:* quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. Fig. of things: Capraria insidiosa naufragiis, Plin. 3, 5, 11: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. H. 20, 210: clementia, Cic. Att. 8, 16: conditio insidiosissima, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to sit down in* or *on, to settle on;* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.:* apes floribus insidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 708: inscia Dido, insidat quantus miserae deus, ib. 1 719: locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151: apex insiditur astris, ib. 2, 36: insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *birds have alighted upon it,* Tac. A. 12, 43: littera sibi insidit, Quint. 1, 4, 11: digitos membris, *sink into,* Ov. M. 10 257. **2.** Esp. *to settle in a place in order to dwell there:* jugis Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 479: cineres patriae, ib. 10, 59. **3.** *to occupy, keep possession of a place:* iniquis silvis, ib. 11, 531: tumulos, Liv. 8, 24: Aventinum, id. 9, 34: ad itinera insedenda, id. 24, 31: saltus ab hoste insessus, id. 7, 34 montes insessi, Tac. A. 13, 39: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insidat, *may sit more closely on,* Col. 2, 22, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to:* insedit in animo oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi insedisset suspicio, id. Mil. 25: macula insedit in nomine, id. Manil. 3: dum illa verba memoriae insidant, *settle,* i. e. *remain fixed* or *rooted in the memory,* Quint. 10, 7, 2.

insigne, is, *n.* [insignis] *a mark* or *token:* bos in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. Insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Plin. 8, 46, 71: quod erat insigne eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 33: Minerva singulare est insigne ejus gymnasii, id. Att. 1, 4: insigne veri, id. Ac. 2, 11: navalis corona, trajecti et quasi domiti oceani insigne, Suet. Claud. 17. **2.** Esp. *a badge of honour* or *distinction, a decoration:* bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 1, 58, 152: insigne vestis, *i. e.* latus clavus, Suet. Aug. 35. More freq. in *plur.* insignia: sedebat cum purpura, et sceptro, et insignibus illis regiis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 39: pontificalia, id. 10, 7: regia, Cic. Sest. 26: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *arms and decorations,* Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ad insignia accommodanda, ib. 2, 21: Pompeius, detractis insignibus imperatoriis, se ex castris ejecit, id. B. C. 3, 96: insignia magistratuum, Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.* **3.** *an ensign, flag:* navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, *i. e. the flag* of the admiral's ship, Caes. B. C 2, 6. **4.** *a signal:* vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oporteret, id. B. G. 2, 20. **‖.** Fig.: insignia virtutis, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26: id. Or. 39, 134. (Hence It. *insegna; Fr. enseigne;* Eng. *ensign.*)

insigniarĭus, ii, *m.* [insignis] *a keeper of insignia:* insigniarius ὁπλοπάροχος, Gloss. Philox.

in-signĭfĭcātīvus, i, *m.* (*sc.* modus), *the insignificative,* a name given by some grammarians to the infinitive. Diom. 1, 331

insignĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [insignis] *to put a mark upon, to mark:* pueri insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 127: mulli insigniuntur barba gemina inferiori labro, Plin. 9, 17, 30. **2.** *to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn,* etc.: laevem clipeum sublatis cornibus Io auro insignibat, Virg. Aen. 7, 790: oratorem fucatis et meretriciis vestibus, Auct. dial. de Or. 26: nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, *to distinguish oneself,* Sen. Ep. 18: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by, remarkable for,* Tac. Agr. 41: tot facinoribus foedum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, id. A. 16, 13. **3.** *to make known, to name:* quisquis ille est, qualiscumque, sileatur: quem insignire, exempli nonnihil, non insignire, humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22.

insignis, e, *adj.* [signum] *that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking:* (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: Caesaris adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni in proeliis uti consueverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: insignis ad deformitatem puer, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: debilitate aliqua corporis, *remarkable,* Suet. Cal. 26. **‖.** Fig.: *remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent:* virtus, Cic. Am. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80: perjurium, id. Har. resp. 17: homo omnibus insignis notis turpitudinis, id. Rabir. perd. 9, 24: insignis tota cantabitur urbe, Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: cujus studium insigne fuit erga me, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. Att. 14, 13 B.: impudentia, id. Verr. 4, 29, 66: insignis calamitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, *i. e. of punishing them severely,* Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31. With *gen.:* libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4. *Sup.:* Tert. Spect. 12.

insignīta, orum, *n. plu. bruises, black and blue marks:* Plin. 27, 4, 4.

insignītē, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 31: insignite improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349. *Comp.:* Liv. 8, 13.

insignĭter, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* amicos diligere, Cic. Part. 23, 80: pullus insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 29: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7. *Comp.:* insignius ornare, Nep. Ag. 3.

insignītor, ōris, *m.* [insignio] *an engraver:* Aug. C. D. 21, 4.

insignītus, *Part.* [insignio]. **‖.** Adj.: *clear, plain:* utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notae veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64. **2.** *distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable:* injuriae, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ignominia (*al.* insignior), Liv. 7, 15: flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: infamia, ib. 3, 70.

in-signo, 1. *v. a.* [signo] *to engrave:* insigno, ἐγχαράσσω, Gloss. Philox.

insĭlĭa, um, *n. plu.* [insilio] *the treadle* of a weaver's loom (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1352 (*al.* ensilia *or* insubula, insubla).

in-sĭlĭo, ui (insilii in Lucan. and Claud.), 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap into* or *upon, to spring at:* constr. with *in* and *acc., acc., dat.,* or *absol.* With *in* and *acc.:* e navi in scapham, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 36: in equum, Liv. 6, 7: in phalangas, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. With *acc.:* undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Aetnam, Hor. A. P. 466: tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: aliquem, *to spring upon one, to attack him,* App. M. 8, p. 203. With *dat.:* prorae puppique, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. M. 8, 367: tergo centauri, ib. 12, 345. *Absol.:* leo insilit saltu, *leaps,* Plin. 8, 16, 19. **‖.** Fig.: palmes in jugum insilit, id. 17, 35, *no.* 11.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall be crucified,* Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insĭmĭlo, v. insimulo.

in-sĭmul, *adv. at the same time:* Stat. S. 1, 6, 36: Flor. 2, 20 (Hence It. *insembre;* Fr. *ensemble.*)

in-sĭmŭlātĭo (insimil.), ōnis, *f. a charge, an accusation:* in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocabatur, Cic. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. Verr. 5, 9, 23.

in-sĭmŭlātor (insimil.), ōris, *m. an accuser:* Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.

insĭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [insimulo].

in-sĭmŭlo (insimil.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allege* or *maintain* anything *against* a person; *to charge, blame, accuse:* constr. with *gen.* of the thing, rarely with *acc.:* si non facit, tu male facis, quae insontem insimules, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 54: aliquem falso, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 107. With *gen.:* Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 15: peccati se insimulant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: aliquem proditionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 20. With *acc.:* id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caec. 1, 3: insimulare aliquem falsum facinus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 229. *Pass.:* neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv. 29, 20: proditionis crimine insimulari, id. 44, 16.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated:* cruor, Virg. G. 4, 285: insincera acies, *imperfect vision,* Prud. Ham. 4. **‖.** Fig.: *not honest* or *candid, insincere:* philosophus, Gell. 5, 3.

in-sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f. an entrance through a narrow* or *crooked way:* Ponti, Avien. Perieg. 397. **‖.** Fig. as rhetor. *t. t. an insinuating* or *ingratiating oneself into favour:* exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem. Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: Quint. 4, 1 *med.* **2.** *a notification, publication:* Cod. Just. 8, 54, 32.

insĭnŭātor, ōris, *m.* [insinuo] *an introducer:* deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1.

insĭnŭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that introduces* or *makes known:* rei novae, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

insĭnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [insinuo].

in-sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*

A. Act.: *to put gently in:* manum in sinum, Tert. Res. carn. 28. **2.** *to introduce by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate;* and, in gen. *to cause to arrive at* or *get to:* ratem terris, *to land,* Avien. Arat. 312: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr. 6, 861: Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy,* Liv. 44, 41. *Pass.:* insinuentur opes, *may be smuggled in,* Prop. 3, 9, 28. **3.** With *pron. reflect.: to wind* or *gently work one's way into:* se inter equitum turmas, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2: qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along,* id. 32, 31: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. 5, 3. **‖.** Fig.: futura mala explores, ne se insinuent, Brut. in Ep. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16: his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam, *will make our way to, get to,* Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. Tusc. 5 12, 34. **2.** *to ingratiate* or *insinuate oneself:* se ad aliquam, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 27: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Caec. 5, 13: se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 94: se in consuetudinem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21: se in eorum sermonem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12. (ii) Without *pron. reflect.:* aliquem alicui, *to make another favourably known, to recommend, introduce:* aliquem animo alicujus, Plin. Pan. 62. And *pass.:* sacris, *i. e.* initiari, App. M. 11, p. 268. Augusto insinuatus est, *was recommended to,* Suet. Gramm. 21. **3.** *to make known, publish:* voluntatem suam heredibus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

B. Neutr.: *to wind* or *steal into, to make one's way* or *get into, to reach, arrive at:* constr. with *in, acc.,* or *dat.:* caecasque latebras insinuare omnes, Lucr. 1, 408: penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of,* Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149: alicui, ib. 1, 20, 90: novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, Virg. Aen. 2, 229: Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, Manil. 4, 602. (Hence Sp. *ensenar, ensenada.*)

in-sĭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapidus] *tasteless, insipid:* Firm. Math. 2, 12.

in-sĭpĭens, entis, *adj.* [sapiens] *unwise, senseless, foolish:* insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Am. 15, 54: sermo insipientium, id. Fin. 2, 15. *Comp.:* ego insipientior quam illi ipsi, id. Div. 2, 23, 51. *Sup.:* insipientissimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

insĭpĭenter, *adv. unwisely, foolishly:* a me factum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 78: sperat, Cic. Sen. 19, 68.

insĭpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [insipiens] *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly:* Pl. Am. prol. 36: ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10.

insĭpo, ui, 3. *v. a. to throw in:* Cato R. R. 85: ligna, Pompon. in Non. 504, 27. [On the etym. v. dissipo.]

in-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to stand* or *tread upon; to be seated* or *placed on; to stand at* or *by; to halt, stop:* constr. usu. with *dat.,* also with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.,* the *acc.,* or *inf.* With *dat.:* villae (fluminis) margini insistunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them,* Caes. B. G. 2, 27. With *in* and *abl.:* insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr. 4, 49, 110: in jugo, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. With *in* and *acc.:* in sinistrum pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125. With *acc.:* plantam, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563. *Absol.:* stellarum motus insistunt, *stop,* Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: dissolutus membris, insistere nequibat, *to stand up,* Tac. A. 15, 57. **2.** With iter, viam, *etc.: to enter upon a journey* or *course:* insistere iter, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 11: quam insistam viam? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3: iter, quod insistis, Liv. 37, 7. **3.** With *dat.: to pursue, press upon:* hostibus, Nep. Eum. 4: effusis, Liv. 26, 44. **‖.** Fig.: *to stop, pause,* etc.: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75: saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistendum sit, aut longius procedendum, id. Or. 66, 221. **2.** *to dwell upon:* ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, id. Verr. 3, 74: insistendum ei (arbori) paulum videtur, *to pause a while by it,* i. e. *in order to describe it,* Plin. 13, 16, 30. **3.** *to persevere, persist in:* with *infin.:* credere, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 53: tueri, Nep Att. 11: flagitare, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: importune insistere, id. Ac. 2, 25. With *dat.:* orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomandae Campaniae, *to stay, continue at,* id. H. 3, 77. **4.** *to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to,* etc.: omnes vestigiis laudum suarum, Liv. 5, 30: laetaris quod honoribus ejus insistam, quem aemulari in studiis cupio, *I am following in the footsteps of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: studiis, Quint. 1, 12, 10: curae rerum, Plin. 28, 1, 12: funeri, *to accelerate*, id. 7, 52, 53. in dolos, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 4: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: insistite hoc negotium sapienter, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 54: munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugnae insisterent, *what plan they should follow*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. *Pass. impers.*: ut usque in exitium insisteretur, Tac. A. 2, 62. 5. *to withhold one's assent, to doubt*: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 33. 6. *to solicit, importune*: institit quantum potuit, ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, Aug. in Psalm. 63, 4.

insĭtīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insitio] *inserted, ingrafted*: transf.: muli, *produced from two species of animals*, qs. *ingrafted*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1. II. Fig.: insiticius et inductus sermo, *foreign*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3: somnus, *a noon-day nap, siesta*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.

insĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insero] *an ingrafting, grafting*: nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic. Sen. 15, 54. II. Meton.: *that which is ingrafted*: insitionem nutrire, Pall. 5, 2. 2. *the time of grafting*: Ov. R. Am. 195.

insĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a putting in, insertion*: insitium, ἔνθεσις, Gloss. Philox.

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ingrafted, grafted*: pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19. II. Fig.: *substituted, spurious*: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10: heres, *adopted*, Sen. Controv. 2, 9: alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother*, Gell. 2, 1.

insĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who ingrafts*: Propert. 4, 2, 17: Plin. 18, 33, 86.

insĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [insero]. II. Adj.: *implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural*: tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, Cic. Brut. 58, 213: Deorum cognitiones, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tam penitus insita opinio, id. Cluent. 1, 4: notio quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: menti cognitionis amor, ib. 4, 7, 18: hoc natura est insitum, id. Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20. 2. In gen. *taken in, admitted, adopted*: ex deserto Gavii horreo in Calatinos Atilios insitus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: insitus et adoptivus, Tac. A. 13, 14. III. Subst. insitum, i, *n. a graft, scion*: Col. 5, 11, 8.

insĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an ingrafting*: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible*: gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin. 17, 19, 30: anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 12.

in-sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* for insociabilis, *unsociable*: inconcinna, insocialis, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

in-sōlābĭlĭter, *adv. inconsolably*: dolere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8.

insōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insolo] *a setting* or *placing in the sun*: cerae, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

in-sŏlens, tis, *adj. contrary to custom*: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 4. 2. *unaccustomed to.* With *gen.*: infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3: audiendi quae faceret, Tac. A. 15, 67. With *in* and *abl.*: non sum tam ignarus causarum, non tam insolens in dicendo, Cic. Sest. 56. *Absol.*: emirabitur insolens, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. 3. Of things: *unusual, not in use*: verbum, Cic. Or. 8: principium, Gell. 7, 3. (ii) *immoderate, excessive*: insolenti alacritate gestire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3. 4. Of persons *or* things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent*: nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se praedicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: nihil unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Timol. 4. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. 5. *extravagant, prodigal*: insolens in aliena re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23. 6. Of places: *unfrequented, lonely*: regio, Pall. 12, 4.

insŏlenter, *adv. unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently*: evenire insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, id. Or. 52, 176: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: irridere aliquem, Flor. 1, 26. *Sup.*: insolentissime obequitare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

in-sŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [insolens] *a want of custom* or *use, a being unaccustomed*: with *gen.*: fori judiciorumque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94: loci, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Coel. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insanire, Liv. 30, 42. II. In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness*: Cic. Brut. 82: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13: peregrina, ib. 12. III. *excess, want of moderation*: mirifice Sulpicius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13. IV. *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence*: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 4, 41, 89: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40: insolentiam alicui objicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriae, id. Ag. 5. In *plur.*: insolentias verborum respuere, Gell. 13, 20.

in-sŏleo, 2. *v. n. to be wont*: Caecil. ap. Gell. 3, 16.

insŏlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [insoleo] *to grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated*: ad superbiam insolescere, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall. C. 6: rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7. Fig. uterus insolescens, *i. e. swelling up*, Hier. in Helv. 18.

in-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. not solid, soft, tender*: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.

insŏlĭtē, *adv. contrary to custom' unusually*: Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

in-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* I. Act. *unaccustomed to*: constr. *absol.*, with *ad*, or *gen.*: cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasque prodire cogis? Cic. Verr. 1, 37: insolitus ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39. II. Pass. *unusual, uncommon*: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: adolescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37. With *subj.*: in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60. With *inf.*: id insolitum esse fieri, Callistrat. Dig. 48, 19, 27. Subst.: insolitum, i, *n. a strange* or *unusual thing*: insolitum audere, Tac. H. 4, 23.

in-sollĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj. unconcerned, careless*: insollicitus dies, ἀμνήμονος ἡμέρα, ubi legend. videtur ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sol] *to expose to the sun*: uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2: insolati dies, *sunny days*, id. 11, 3, 51: humus insolatur, *becomes warmed*, id. 4, 17, 8.

in-sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be loosed, indissoluble*: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. II. Fig.: *that cannot be paid*: beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12. 2. *that cannot be refuted, incontestable*: signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3

in-sŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insolubilis], *insolubility*: quaestionum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

insŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv. indissolubly*: vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

insomnĭa, ae, *f.* [insomnis] *sleeplessness, want of sleep*: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50. In *plur.*: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C 27: insomniis carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.

insomnĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] for insomnia, *sleeplessness*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

insomnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insomnia] *sleepless, without sleep*: Cato R. R. 157, 8.

insomnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless*: insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65. Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328: nox, Virg. Aen. 9, 167: cura, Lucan. 2, 239.

in-somnĭum, ii. *n. a dream*: per insomnium, *in a dream*, Arn. 7, 244. In *plur.*: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 897: Atlantes insomnia non visunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

insomnĭum, ii. *n.* [insomnis] *sleeplessness*: (brassicam) insomnia etiam vigiliasque tollere decoctam, Plin. 20 9, 33.

in-sŏno, ui, 1. *v. n. to make a noise in* or *on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea* Virg. Aen. 12, 365: insonuere cavernae, ib. 2, 53: calamis, *to play upon*, Ov. M. 11, 161: insonuit flagello, *cracked his whip*, Virg. Aen. 5, 579: quasi faucibus aliquid obstiterit, insonare, *to clear one's throat, to hawk*, Quint. 11, 3, 121. With *acc.*: verbera insonuit, Virg. Aen. 7, 451.

in-sons, tis, *adj. guiltless, innocent*: with *gen.*: insontem probri accusare, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insontem arguere, id. Bac. 3, 3, 10: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32: culpae, id. 22, 49. *Absol.*: insontes, sicuti sontes, circumvenire, Sall. C. 16. II. *harmless* (poet.): Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29: oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682: casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. without sound. noiseless, silent*: suspenso et insono vestigio, App. M. 3, p. 138: passus, Amm. 27, 12, 8. Fig.: litterae, *i. e.* mutae, App. de Mundo, p. 335.

in-sōpībĭlis, e, *adj.* [sopio] *that cannot be lulled to sleep*: flamma, *inextinguishable*, Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj. not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): draco Ov. M. 7, 36. Transf.: ignis, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dirty* or *foul*: Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

in-sortītus, a, um, *adj. not allotted* spicula etiam insortita sunt mihi (*al.* etiam specula in sortitu est mihi), Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, v. inspergo.

insparsus, v. inspergo.

in-spătĭor, 1. *v. n. dep. to walk about in*: inspatiantem (*al.* expatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spĕcĭātus, a, um, *adj. unshapen*: substantia informis et inspeciata, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj. unshapely, ugly*: puer, Petr. fragm, Trag. 74 Burm.

in-spectātĭo, ōnis, *f. a looking into, considering*: quorum est adeo mihi dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 3. II. *the polished and refractive faces of a prism*, etc.: totidem redderet soles, quot habuisset inspectationes, ib. 1, 7.

inspectātor, ōris, *m.* for inspector, *an overseer*: Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

inspectātus, v. indespectus.

in-spectĭo, ōnis, *f. a looking into, inspection*: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1. 2. *a looking through. examination*: tabularum, Quint. 5, 5: rationum, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 57. II. Fig. *consideration, investigation, contemplation*: hence *theory, in opposition to practice*, Quint. 2, 18, 1: Tryphon. Dig. 41, 1, 63.

inspectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio] *considering, reflecting, contemplative:* pars rationis philosophiae (*opp.* actualis), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

in-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look at, observe, view:* aliquid, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 69: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, id. Mil. 2, 2, 18: adstante et inspectante ipso, *in his presence and before his eyes,* Caes. B. C. 2, 20: Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

inspector, ōris, *m.* [inspicio] *a viewer, observer:* Plin. 37, 7, 28. **II.** *an inspector, examiner:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 10.

inspectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that inspects* or *examines:* Ambros. Ep. 5.

inspectus, a, um, *Part.* [inspicio].

inspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, inspection, contemplation:* inspectu jecoris, Amm. 22, 1: oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 254: universi, Sen. Ep. 92.

in-spērābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be hoped for:* pax, Gell. 4, 18.

in-spērans, tis, *adj.* (rare in *nom.*) *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes* or *expectations:* insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id. Marc. 7: insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24.

inspērātĭus, *comp. adv. more unexpectedly:* Val. Max. 3, 8, 2. *ext.*

inspērāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* abiit, Lucil. in Non. 35, 10: aulam invenit, Pl. Aul. 1 arg. 14: insperato et contra opinionem, App. M. 9, p. 235.

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj. unhoped for, unexpected.* Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 72: Hanno, insperatissime mihi, salve, id. Poen. 5, 3, 8. **2.** Of things: insperata accidunt magis saepe, quam quae speres, id. Most. 1, 3, 40: insperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen:* insperatum et necopinatum malum, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: nihil tam necopinatum, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26. *Adverb.:* ex insperato, *unexpectedly,* Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 32: Liv. 2, 35.

in-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (also inspargo, Plin. 18, 11, 29, 115: insparsum, id. 26, 14, 87) [spargo] *to sprinkle* or *scatter into* or *upon:* oleam sale inspergito, Cato R. R. 65: molam et vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: farinam potioni, Plin. 36, 8, 46: papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, id. 19, 8, 53. Fig.: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.

inspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspergo] *a sprinkling* or *scattering upon, inspersion:* cineris, Pall. 4, 9.

inspersus, a, um, *Part.* [inspergo].

inspersus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] for inspersio, *a sprinkling upon, inspersion:* cineris inspersu, App. M. 7, p. 197.

in-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine:* intro inspice, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 72: inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: inspice quid portem, id. Trist. 3, 1, 9: libros, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 1: leges, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 65: candelabrum, Cic. Verr. 4, 28, 64: morbum, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 15: rationes, Plin. Ep. 10, 57: arma militis, Cic. Caec. 21, 61. **II.** Fig. *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive:* res sociorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct,* Liv. 21, 6: aliquem a puero, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: est aliquis, qui se inspici, aestimari, fastidiat, Liv. 6, 41: sententiam mulieris, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 51: querelam, Petr. 15: an possit fieri, Mart. 1, 55, 6.

inspĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [inspicio], for inspectio, *a looking into, inspection:* extorum, Tert. carm. adv. Marc 1, 12.

in-spīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen:* faces, Virg. G. 1, 292.

in-spīrāmentum, i, *n.* for inspiratio, *an inspiration:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

in-spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f. inspiration:* litteraria, Sol. 7: divina, Tert. de Patient. 1.

inspīrātĭus, *comp. adv. more inspiredly, abundantly:* Val. Max. 3, 8, 2.

inspīrātor, ōris, *m.* [inspiro] *an inspirer:* furoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

inspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [inspiro].

in-spīrĭtālis, e, *adj. unspiritual:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

in-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow into* or *upon; to breathe into, inspire:* with *dat.:* inspirantes ramis arborum aurae, Quint. 10, 3, 24. With *acc.:* foramen, Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Pass.:* si gravitati aurium per fistulas aliquid inspiretur, id. 34, 12, 32. With *abl.:* fistula sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, *to produce by blowing on the flute,* Gell. 1, 11. **2.** Gramm. *t. t. to aspirate:* Atticos ἰχθὺν, ἵρον inspirantis primae litterae dixisse (*al.* inspirantes primae litterae), id. 2, 3. **II.** Fig. *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame:* occultum ignem, Virg. Aen. 1, 688: magnam mentem animumque, ib. 6, 12: amorem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 194: fortitudinem, Curt. 4, 13: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 63: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1: quibus viribus inspiret (orator), *animate, inflame,* Quint. 2, 5, 8.

in-spissātus, a, um. *adj. thickened:* caro, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

in-splendesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to shine into, illuminate:* insplendesco, ἐνλάμπω, Gloss. Philox.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj. not plundered:* occisus est non praedae gratia, quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33. Of things: arma, Virg. Aen. 11, 594.

in-spūmo, 1 *v. a. to foam:* Tert. Apol. 12.

in-spŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to spit into* or *upon.* With *dat.:* oculis jumentorum inspuitur, Plin. 31, 9, 45. With *in* and *acc.:* alicui in frontem mediam, Sen. Ira 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13. *Pass.:* si inspuatur (serpens), Plin. 22, 21, 25.

in-spūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to spit upon:* ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 21.

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Act. *that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering:* instabilis ac lubricus gradus, Curt. 8, 11: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34: vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22: volutatio, Plin. 31, 6, 33. **2.** Meton. *unsteady, that does not keep its ground:* instabilis et fluctuans acies, Liv. 9, 35: hostis, id. 27, 18. **3.** Fig. *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle:* maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: animus, Virg. G. 4, 105. **II.** Pass. *which cannot be trodden* or *stood upon:* sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64.

in-stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. unsteadiness, instability:* mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

instăbĭlĭter, *adv. unsteadily:* Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

in-stagno, 1. *v. n. to overflow:* Not. Tir. p. 183.

instans, *Part.* [insto]. **II.** Adj.: *present:* quae venientia metuuntur, eadem efficiunt aegritudinem instantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ex controversia futuri, raro etiam ex instantis aut facti, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tempus, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24. **2.** In gramm.: tempus. i. q. praesens tempus, *the present tense, the present,* Charis. p. 147, et saep. **3.** *pressing, urgent, importunate:* species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 83: gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3 *med.:* argumentatio acrior et instantior, ib. *fin.:* admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24.

instanter, *adv. vehemently, earnestly, pressingly;* intente instanterque pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: petere, ib. 7, 22: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126. *Comp.:* instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently,* Tac. A. 6, 35. *Sup.:* instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.

instantĭa, ae, *f.* [insto] *a standing upon* or *near;* hence, *a being present:* Cic. Fat. 12, 27. **II.** Fig. *constancy, perseverance:* quid est quod haec instantia non possit efficere? Plin. Ep. 3, 5. **2.** *vehemence, force, in speaking:* oratio maxime vi, amaritudine, instantia placet, ib. 5, 8. **3.** *importunity, urgency:* repetendi debiti instantia, Papin. Dig. 32, 1, 32: sed instantia Byrrhaenae perfecit ut vellet, App. M. 2, p. 123.

instar, *n. indecl. resemblance, image, likeness, manner; a form, figure, appearance:* quod primum operis instar fuit, Plin. 34, 7, 18: parvum instar eorum, *a slight sketch,* Liv. 28, 17: est tanquam animi instar in corpore, *is like the soul to the body,* Cic. Or. 14: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: quantum instar in ipso! Virg. Aen. 6, 866: terra ad universi coeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, *looks almost like a point,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. Hence, instar, or ad instar, *according to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like:* with *gen.:* Erana, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, id. Fam. 15, 4: instar muri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: triremis instar, Cic. Verr. 5, 17: instar montis equus, Virg. Aen. 2, 15: vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum clauditur, Just. 36, 3: ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7: **2.** *about:* instar cohortium trium in terram exposuit, B. Alex. 19: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistolarum), Cic. Att. 16, 5: librorum octo, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10. **II.** *worth, value, amount:* omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me,* id. Pis. 22, 52: unus is innumeri militis instar habet, *is equivalent to,* Ov. H. 16, 366: Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, *is to me worth them all,* Cic. Brut. 51, 191: clientes appellari, mortis instar putant, *is as bad as death to them,* id. Off. 2, 20, 69. [*In-star*, prob. contains the root STA or STAT "place," and is thus equivalent to our *in-stead* and the Germ. *an-statt:* v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 210.]

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instauro] *a renewing, repetition:* ludorum, Cic. Har. resp. 11: Liv. 2, 36: templorum, *restoration,* Eumen. Pan. ad Const. 20.

instaurātĭcĭus (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *renewed, repeated:* dies, *the day when the games are repeated,* Macr. S. 1, 11.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *renewed, repeated:* ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55.

instaurātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a renewer restorer:* veterum, Amm. 27, 3, 5.

instauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair restore* [root STA "place"]: Latinas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: sacrum diis loci, Tac. H. 2, 70: caedem, Cic. Dom. 3: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 11: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19: societatem, Suet. Ner. 57: omne genus operis, auspicandi causa, Col. 11, 2, 98: cinere aut gypso instaurare vina, Plin. 14, 20, 25. **2.** *to erect, make:* sibi monumenta, id. 31, 2, 3: sibi tunicas, id. 11, 23, 27. **3.** *to repay requite:* dii, talia Graiis instaurate, Virg. Aen. 6, 530.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to spread* or *strew upon; to cover, cover over:* instrati ostro alipedes, Virg. A. 7, 277: terraque insternar avita, *i. e. shall be buried,* Stat. Th. 2, 313: si palo adacto caverna palea insternatur, Plin. 19, 5, 26: equus tuus speciosius instratus erit, quam uxor vestita? *caparisoned,* Liv. 34, 7. **II.** *to lay upon* or *over:*

modicis instravit pulpita tignis, *laid the stage on*, Hor. A. P. 279. **III.** *to cast* or *throw into*: sese ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.

instīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instigo] *an urging, instigation* (rare): auditorum, Auct. Her. 2, 30: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Gai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

instīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a stimulator, instigator*: sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38: accusationis, Papin. Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates*: acerrima instigatrix adversus Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instīgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an instigation, setting on*: si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

instīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root STIG "prick;" Gr. *στιγ* (*στίζω*): cf. ex-stinguo, stigma, stimulus, etc.] lit. *to prick* or *goad on*; hence *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr. 95: intellexit Senones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: milites contra rempublicam instigasti, Auct. B. Afr. 54: si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11: Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47: in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10: mentes instigat furor, Sen. Thy. 27. With *inf.*: laedere, Lucr. 4, 1075.

in-stillātĭo, ōnis, *f. a dropping in, instillation*: lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39: Pall. Nov. 10.

in-stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pour in by drops, to instil*: oleum lumini, Cic. Sen. 11: oleum caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: auribus succum brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33. **2.** *to drop into* or *upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10. **II.** Fig.: uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt (*al.* restillarunt), Cic. Att. 9, 7: praeceptum auriculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16: aliqua instillavit ac tradidit, Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

in-stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m. one who incites, an instigator*: seditionis, Cic. Dom. 5 (*al.* stimulator).

in-stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to urge on, stimulate*: aliquem, Ov. F. 6, 508: Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, *m.* [instinguo] *an instigator*: sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22: belli, ib. 4, 68.

instinctus, a, um, *Part.* [instinguo].

instinctus, ūs, *m.* (mostly in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *instigation, impulse*: oracula, quae instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 18: instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70: sequi classici vocantis instinctum, Quint. Decl. 4, 19: instinctibus daemonum, Lact. 4, 30.

in-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to instigate, incite, impel*: haec admonitio instinxit nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20. Esp. in *part. perf.*: furore et audacia, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: his vocibus, *animated*, Liv. 9, 40: furiis, id. 1, 47: injuria, Suet. Caes. 19: amore, Lucr. 1, 924: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12.

in-stīpo, 1. *v. a. to stuff into*: vinum in culeum Cato R. R. 113: Marc. Emp. 10.

in-stĭpŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to bargain, stipulate for*: minas viginti, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 7: dolo malo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 25.

instĭta, ae, *f.* [insisto] *the plaited border* or *flounce of a Roman lady's tunic*: quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. A. A. 1, 32. Meton. nulla, *i. e. no lady*, ib. 2, 600. **II.** *any bandage*: duas institas ancilla protulit de sinu (*al.* de suris) alteraque pedes nostros alligavit, altera manus, Petr. 20. **2.** *a girth of a bedstead* or *sofa*: id. 97: Scrib. Larg. 133.

instĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing still* (rare): errantium stellarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

instĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] = institio, *a standing still*: vet Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

instĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a factor, broker, agent, a huckster, hawker, peddler*: amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor. Epod. 17, 20: mercis, Liv. 22, 25. Fig.: eloquentiae, *who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 50.

instĭtōrĭum, i, *n.* [institor] *the trade of a huckster*, etc.: matronae institorio copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 27.

instĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* institores: artes, Hier. in Helv. 21: actio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3. Also, *absol.* institoria, ae, *f.*: id. ib. leg. 5.

in-stĭtŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] Lit.: *to cause to stand up in*; hence, *to set up in, to erect, found, make, construct*: institutas turres, testudines, munitionesque hostium admiratur, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: officinam, id. Verr. 4, 24: bibliothecam, Plin. 35, 2, 2: magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: naves, *to build*, ib. 5, 11: pontem, ib. 4, 18. So fig.: argumenta in pectus multa institui, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 2: quemquamne hominem in animum (*al.* in animo) instituere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13. **2.** *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: mercatum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id. Font. 5: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7: longiorem sermonem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: delectum, id. B. C. 1, 16: triremem Thucydides Aminoclem Corinthum, quadriremem Aristoteles Carthaginienses ferunt instituisse, Plin. 7, 56, 57: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: ferias diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 63: sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446: primum eo tempore Galli castra munire instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 30. **3.** *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 26: rationem pontis hanc instituit, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: instituta ratio, et consuetudo exercitus Romani, ib. 6, 34: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Acad. 1, 12: id negotium institutum est, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 103: si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, Cic. Fam. 16, 20: perge tenere istam viam, quam instituisti, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, id. Mur. 9: codicem instituere et conscribere, id. Rosc. Com. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to draw up in battle-array* (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: acie triplici instituta, ib. 4, 14. **4.** *to resolve, determine*: discedens ab hibernis in Italiam, ut quotannis facere instituerat, ib. 5, 1: Arcesilas instituit, ut ipsi dicerent quid sentirent, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: instituit, quotannis subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41: longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: ut primum Velia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. Fam. 7, 19. **5.** *to institute, appoint*: esp. an heir: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, ib. 13, 61: Populum R. tutorem, id. de Or. 1, 53: magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1. **6.** *to instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu instituis adolescentes? id. Coel. 17: aliquem ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 39: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10: filios instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint. 1, 1, 12: lyra, id. 1, 10, 13. With *inf.*: Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1. **7.** *to procure, gain*: remiges ex provincia, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: quaestum, Cic. Quint. 3: aliquos sibi amicos, id. Verr. 4, 9.

instĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instituo] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: institutionem suam conservare, id. Att. 1, 17. **II.** *instruction, education*: puerilis, id. de Or. 2, 1: complures Graecis institutionibus eruditi, id. N. D. 1. 4

instĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a founder, erector*: veteres urbium, Amm. 14, 8. **II.** *an instructor, teacher*: Lampr. Comm. 1.

instĭtūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution*: me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, Cic. Att. 4, 18: meretricium, id. Coel. 20 majorum, id. Agr. 2, 1: vitae capere *to form a plan of life*, id. Fin. 4, 15: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. **II.** *a purpose, intention, design, resolution*: postero die, instituto suo Caesar ex castris copias eduxit, *in pursuance of his design*, ib. 1, 50: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic. Top. 6. **III.** *an agreement, stipulation*: militem ex instituto dare, Liv. 6, 10 **IV.** *instruction, inculcated principles*: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1: optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16.

instĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [instituo].

in-sto, stiti, 1. *v. n. to stand in* or *upon*: constr. with *dat.*, *in* with *abl.* or *acc.* With *dat.*: jugis, Virg. Aen. 11, 529. With *in* and *abl.*: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. With *acc.* (fig.): rectam instas viam, *you are in the right path*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 39. **II.** *to draw nigh, approach, impend threaten*, etc.: (lit. and fig.) quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id. Pis. 27: cum illi iter instaret, id. Att. 13, 23. Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: tantum eum instat exitii, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 96. *Absol. to be at hand, be present*: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 11. **III.** *to urge, press upon, harass, attack*, etc.: hostes acrius instabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, ib. 1, 80: cedenti, Liv. 10, 36: si me instabunt (*al.* mi), Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 6: quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic. Att. 13, 32: accusatori, id. Font. 1. *Pass. impers.*: profecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv. 2, 44. **IV.** *to follow up, pursue*: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18. **V.** With *acc.*: *to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal* or *diligence*: instat mercaturam, Nov. apud Non. 212, 30: parte alia Marti currumque, rotasque volucres instabant, *were hastening forwards, working hard at*, Virg. Aen. 8, 433. **VI.** *to demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon*: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3 2: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id. Att. 3, 15: ille instat factum (esse), *he insists upon the fact*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120. With *inf.*: instat Scandilium poscere recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. With *subj.*: tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, id. Quint. 10: uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 33.

in-strāgŭlum, i, *n. a covering, coverlet*: Cato R. R. 10.

in-strātum, i, *n. a covering*: instrata asinis tria, Cato R. R. 10: instrato omne vestimentum contineri, quod injiciatur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45.

instrātus, a, um, *Part.* [insterno].

in-strātus, a, um, *adj. not strewn* or *covered*: instrato saxa cubili, Virg. G. 3, 230.

instrēnuē, *adv. without spirit*: non instrenue moriens, Just. 17, 2.

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless*: homo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.

in-strĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to make a noise in* or *upon*: floribus instrepitans (apis), *humming over the flowers*, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 26.

in-strĕpo, ui, itum, 3. *v. n. to make a noise in* or *upon; to sound, resound rattle, clatter, creak*: sub pondere fag nus axis instrepat, Virg. G. 3, 172: si quid instrepat terroris (*al.* increpet), Liv. 4, 43: dentibus, *to gnash*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222. With *acc. to utter:* lamentabiles questus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

instrictus, a, um, *Part.* [instringo].

in-strīdo, 3. *v. n. to hiss in* or *on:* pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind:* captivum vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16. II. Fig. *to stimulate, incite:* dolore pellicatus uxor ejus instricta, App. M. 8, p. 211.

in-structĭlis, e, *adj. not compound:* anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structĭo, ōnis, *f. a constructing, erecting, building:* novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35: tubulorum in cloacas, *i. e. a sinking into, insertion,* Vitr. 5, 9. 2. *an arranging, planting, setting in array:* signorum, Cic. Caec. 15. II. Fig. *instruction:* futuri temporis pro instructione (*al.* per structionem), Arn. 5, 167.

instructĭus, *comp. adv. with greater preparation:* ludos instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): conditores instructoresque convivii, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6.

in-structūra, ae, *f. array, order of battle:* Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2 3. II. *arrangement, construction* of discourse: Front. ad M. Caes. 2, Ep. 1.

instructus, a, um, *Part.* [instruo]. II. Adj.: *taught, instructed, versed in,* etc.: ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 8: in jure civili, ib. 1, 58: omnibus ingenuis artibus, ib.: a jure civili, ab historia instructior, id. Brut. 43: vitiis instructior, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.

instructus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare): oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an implement, utensil, tool, instrument:* in instrumento ac supellectili C. Verris, *household utensils,* Cic Verr. 4, 44: villae, *implements of husbandry,* id. Dom. 24: rusticum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24: and simply instrumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21: militare, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: hibernorum, ib. 5, 31: belli, Cic. Acad. 4, 1: venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: instrumenta necis, Ov. M. 3, 698: anilia, *attire,* ib. 14, 767: piscatorium, Marc. in Dig. 33, 7, 17: imperii, *instruments, documents, records,* etc., Suet. Vesp. 8. *Absol.: luggage,* etc., for a journey: quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, Cic. Att. 12, 32. (ii) *ornaments, embellishments:* felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9. II. Fig. *means, instrument, intellectual endowment:* oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 36. 2. *means of conducting* or *promoting:* causarum, ib. 2, 34: instrumenta ad obtinendam virtutem, id. Leg. 1, 22: virtutis, id. Cat. 2, 5: graviorum artium, id. Brut. 97: dicendi, Quint. 12, 11, 24. 3. *a legal* or *other instrument, document:* opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, id. 12, 8, 12: emtionis, Scaev. Dig. 24, 1, 58.

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile upon, put in order upon; to build, erect, construct:* contabulationem in parietes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: tubulos in parietibus, Vitr. 5, 9: muros, Nep. Them. 6: aggerem, Tac. H. 2, 22. 2. Milit. *t. t. to set in due order* or *array, to draw up,* etc. (very freq. in Caesar): in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: hostes aciem sub castris instruunt, id. B. C. 1, 82: exercitus instructus, Liv. 4, 18: legiones, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 66: aciem, Cic. Mur. 9: praesidia, exercitus, id. Cat. 2, 11: insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush,* id. Cluent. 66. 3. *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish:* domum, id. Verr. 4, 5: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, ib. 27: instructa et ornata domus, ib. 2, 34: agrum, Liv. 6, 5: frumento et stipendio victorem, Just. 6, 6: instruere et dotare filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: mulieri aurum atque ornamenta, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 35. II. Fig.: fraudem, Liv. 23, 35: accusationem, Cic. Clu. 6: causam, Plin. Ep. 10, 85: in instruendo (orationem) dissipatus, *in arranging,* Cic. Brut. 59: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, *had prepared himself,* id. Verr. 4, 19. 2. Esp. *to teach, instruct:* disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Coel. 30: dei ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 592: notitia rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr. 140: aliquem scientia alicujus rei, Quint. prooem. 1.

in-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not studious of, regardless of:* with *gen.:* medicinae, App. Apol. p. 299.

in-stŭpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be torpid, numb:* membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

insuāsum, i, *n. a kind of dark colour:* quia tibi insuaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam (*al.* quia tibin' suaso), Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

in-suāvis, e, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable:* herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 99: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11: quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her. 3, 12: insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49. Of persons: Hor. S. 1, 3, 85.

in-suāvĭtas, ātis, *f. unpleasantness, disagreeableness:* dictionis, Gell. 1, 21: Tert. Poen. 10.

insŭbĭdē, *adv. stupidly, foolishly:* aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14.

in-sŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj. stupid, foolish:* Gell. 19, 9: vultus, Lampr. Commod. 17.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj. unsubjected, unsubdued:* insubjecte, potens, rerum arbiter (*al.* in subjecta potens), Prud. Hamart. 699.

insubsĭdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [subsidior] *unsupported:* Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

insubstantīvus, a, um, *adj. unsubstantial:* Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtīlis, e, *adj. not fine, not subtle:* ratio, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 11.

insubtīlĭter, *adv. without subtlety:* dicere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7.

insŭbŭlum, i, *n.* for insile: v. insilia: Isid. Or. 19, 29, 1.

insucco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [succus] *to soak, steep:* lana vino et oleo insuccanda, Col. 7, 4; id. 9, 13, 5.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sweat in, on,* or *at:* queis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: labori, Calp. II. In gen. *to sweat:* si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 2, 2.

in-sūdus, a, um, *adj. dry:* insudus ἄνυδρος, ἄβροχος, Gloss. Phil.

in-suēfactus, a, um, *adj. accustomed, trained* (rare): equi, *trained to go into the water,* Caes. B. G. 4, 24.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* I. Neutr.: *to accustom* or *habituate oneself, to become accustomed to:* constr. with *dat., ad,* or *inf.:* corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6: mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8. II. Act.: *to accustom* or *habituate any one:* constr. with double *acc.,* or with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105: aqua pecus, Col. 6, 4. *Pass.:* sic insuesci debent, id. 11, 3: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48.

insuētē, *adv. contrary to custom:* immorari, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: insuetius perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insuētūdo, inis, *f.* [insuetus] *a being unaccustomed to:* cibi, Spart. Sever. 16.

in-suētus, a, um, *adj.* I. Act.: *not accustomed to, unused to:* constr. with *gen., dat., ad,* or *inf.:* insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: navigandi, ib. 5, 6: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7: rerum majorum, *inexperienced in,* Auct. Her. 4, 4: insuetu. moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18: insuetas operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48: eques insuetus ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35: ad tale spectaculum, id. 41, 51: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: vinci, id. 4, 31. II. Pass.: *to which one is not accustomed, unusual:* limen Olympi, Virg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. Aen. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: foetus, id. 28, 21. *Neut. plu. adverb.:* insueta rudentem, *unusually,* Virg. Aen. 8, 248.

insuētus, a, um, *Part.* [insuesco]

in-suffĭcĭens, entis, *adj. insufficient:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

in-suffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f. insufficiency.* Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

in-sufflātĭo, ōnis, *f. a blowing up into:* aceti insufflatio naribus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

in-sufflo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow* or *breathe up into:* Eccl.

insŭla, ae, *f. an island, isle:* insula Britannia, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. II. Transf.: *a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall:* Fest. *s. v.* An insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family: ut insulam venderet, id. Mil. 27: id. Off. 3, 16: parietes insularum exesi, ruinosi, Sen. Ira 3, 35: exsolutis domuum et insularum pretiis, Tac. A. 6, 45: Suet. Ner. 38. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and the property of one proprietor: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: Suet. Caes. 41. 2. *a temple,* from its being isolated: Eccl. (Hence It. *isola;* Fr. *île.*)

insŭlānus, i, *m.* [insula] *an islander:* Astypalaeenses insulani, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an island, insular:* insulari poena multavit, *with banishment to an island,* Amm. 15, 7. Subst.: insulares, *m plu. keepers of a temple,* Just. 32, 2.

insŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a tenant of an* insula: Petr. 95. 2. *a slave who had charge of an* insula, *and collected the rents:* insularius urbanorum servorum numero est, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 166.

insŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made into an island, insulated:* App. de Mundo, p. 73.

insulcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insulco] *a furrowing, making of furrows:* Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

in-sulco, 1. *v. a. to furrow:* sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insŭlensis, e, *adj.* [insula] *pertaining to an island, insular:* Sol. 54 dub.

insŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of islands:* mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6.

insulsē, *adv. tastelessly, insipidly foolishly, absurdly:* aliquid facere, Cic Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly,* id. de Or. 2, 54. *Comp.:* Gell. 16, 12. *Sup.:* id. 12, 2.

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus] *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity:* villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, ib. 5, 11 *ad init.:* Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis, id. Brut. 82.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *unsalted, insipid:* amurca insulsa perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, *that longs for tasteless things,* Cic. Att. 13, 31: cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 40. II. Transf.: *tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd:* est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) nec illiterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9 16: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8: insulsissimus homo, Cat. 17, 12. (Hence Portug. *insosso;* Sp *soso, zonzo.*)

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto] *insulting, full of scorn:* Aug Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing* or *leaping over:* Sol. 52. II

Transf.: *a scoffing, reviling, insulting:* Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum insolentius, Flor. 4, 12.

insultātōrĭē, *adv. scornfully, insultingly:* Sidon. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto] *scornful, mocking, insulting:* verbum, Tert. adv. Marc 5, 10.

insultātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that scoffs at, reviles, insults:* Eccl.

insulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [insilio] *to spring* or *leap at* or *upon:* fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: floribus, Virg. G. 4, 11: sub armis insultare solo, ib. 3, 116: busto, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultavere carinae, Ov. M. 1, 134: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: rogis, Prop. 2, 8, 20. With *acc.:* nemora avia matres insultant, Virg. Aen. 7, 580. *Absol.:* juvenum coetus Bacchico insultans modo, Enn. ap. Charis. 2, p. 214 P.: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes, Virg. Aen. 11, 599. II. Fig.: *to behave insolently, to scoff at, revile, insult:* alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 5, 50: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus alicujus, ib. 5, 8, 4. With *acc.:* multos bonos, Sall. frag. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: patientiam et segnitiam cujuspiam, Tac. A. 4, 59. With *in* and *acc.:* in rempublicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29. With *abl.:* morte mea, *at my death,* Prop. 3, 4, 24. *Absol.:* Liv. 2, 45.

insultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a springing* or *leaping at* or *upon:* Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a scoffing, reviling, insult:* Lact. de pass. Chr. 30.

in-sum, fui, esse, *v. n. irreg. to be in* or *upon.* With *dat.* or *in* and *abl.:* meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Pl. Am. prol. 144: numi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: insumus usque, Lucr. 3, 1094: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. F. 4, 658: comae insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, 32: inerant lunaria fronti cornua, id. M. 9, 688. II. *to be contained in, dwell in, to belong* or *appertain to:* tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum, ib. 1, 43: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 134. With *dat.:* quibus artibus prudentia major inest, ib. 1, 42: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20: huic homini non minor vanitas inerat, ib. 23: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. H. 17, 130. *Absol.:* praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64: inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take for* any purpose; hence, *to apply to, expend* or *bestow upon,* etc.: constr. with *acc.* of direct object; with *in* and *acc., dat., in* and *abl., ad* and *acc.* of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 38: sestertios tricenos in coenam, Gell. 2, 24: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac. A. 2, 53: operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, Auct. Dial. de Or. 9: nec in evolvenda antiquitate satis operae insumitur, ib. 29: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70. II. *to take to oneself, to take, assume:* medium montis latus, *to take as an abode,* Stat. Th. 2, 38: interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: dignas insumite mentes coeptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 643.

insumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insumo] *expense:* sportularum, Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3.

insumptum, i, *n.* [id.] *expense:* sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-sŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew in* or *into, to sew up in:* intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: liquem in culeum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. With *dat.:* aliquem culeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23: pilos vulneri, Plin. 29, 5, 32: patrio tener (infans) insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 312: insutum vestibus aurum, id. A. Am. 3, 131. *Absol.:* Tert. Hab. mulier. 1. II. Fig.: *to tack* or *add to:* ingratum opus, quod praedia habebat ibi, privatamque publicae rei impensam insuerat (*al.* imposuerat), *i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense,* Liv. 40, 51.

in-sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv.: *above, on the top, overhead:* cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 190: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55. 2. *from above:* sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus amputat, Lucan. 3, 610. II. Fig.: *over and above, moreover, besides:* satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret insuper, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est, insuper etiam poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67: insuper quam, *besides that,* id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: haec insuper addidit, Virg. Aen. 2, 593: insuper habere, *to regard as superfluous* or *needless, to slight,* Gell. 1, 19: meis amoribus insuper habitis (*al.* subterhabitis), App. M. 1, p. 107. B. Prep. with *acc.* and *abl.: over, above.* 1. With *acc.:* insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato R. R. 18: insuper eam exaequationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12. 2. With *abl.:* quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, ib. 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be passed over, insurmountable:* Alpium transitus, Liv. 21, 23. II. Fig.: *unconquerable:* genus insuperabile bello, Virg. Aen. 4, 40: Ov. M. 12, 613. Hence of a disease, *incurable:* valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2. 2. *unavoidable, inevitable:* fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807.

insŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. unconquerably:* Aug. C. D. 5, 8.

in-sŭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unconquered, unconquerable:* Com. Gall. 1, 34.

in-sŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to pass over;* hence, *to conquer:* Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 3.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise upon, to rise up* or *to:* insurgite remis, *rise on your oars,* i. e. *ply your oars vigorously,* Virg. Aen. 3, 560: remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis, Virg. Aen. 9, 33: sibilat insurgens capiti, *of a snake,* Sil. 10, 546. With *acc.:* jugum, App. M. 1, p. 103. 2. *to raise oneself, to rise, mount:* insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. Aen. 12, 902: acuta silex speluncae dorso insurgens, ib. 8, 233: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16: insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82. II. Fig. of persons, *etc.: to rise, grow in power:* Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, ib. 11, 16. 2. *to rise against:* insurgere regnis alicujus, *to aim at seizing one's kingdom,* Ov. M. 9, 445. 3. *to rouse* or *bestir oneself:* invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66. 4. Of style: *to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime:* Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiae et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23. haec sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28.

insurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insurgo] *a rising up, insurrection:* insurrectio, ἐπανάστασις, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, *adj. not taken upon oneself:* vota, Albinov. 1, 197.

in-sustentābĭlis, e, *adj. unbearable, intolerable:* Lact. 7, 16.

insŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f* [insusurro] *a whispering to, a suggesting:* insusurratione moveri, Capit. Marc. Aur. 19.

in-sŭsurro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a to whisper in, into,* or *to; to insinuate, suggest.* I. Neutr.: ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 II. Act.: Demosthenes illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae insusurrantisque alteri: hic est ille Demosthenes, id. Tusc. 5, 36 alicui cantilenam, id. Att. 1, 19: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen id. Brev. vit. 14. Fig.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us,* Cic. Acad. 2, 48.

in-suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be suspected:* Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.

insūtīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insuo] *into which something is sewed:* asinus, *in whose hide the robbers proposed to sew up a girl,* App. M. 6, p. 187.

insūtus, a, um, *Part.* [insuo].

insūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sewing in:* quo insutu (*al.* insutos), App. M. 7, p. 474, Oud.

in-tābesco, bui, 3. *v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away:* diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: quum semel fixae cibo intabuissent pupulae, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relicta, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 24. 2. *to melt away, dissolve:* ut intabescere flavae igne levi cerae, matutinaeve pruinae sole tepente solent, Ov. M. 3, 487.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be touched, intangible:* Lucr. 1, 435.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured, intact:* cervix juvencae, Virg. G. 4, 540: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, id. 2, 12: intactus profugit Sall. J. 54: Britannus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: Scythae perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: vires, *unimpaired,* Curt. 9, 7. II. *untried, unattempted:* prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 66: nova intactaque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 6: silvas saltusque intactos, Virg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: esurit intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87. III. Fig. of moral qualities: *unstained, uninfected:* fides, Stat. S. 5, 1, 57: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition,* Curt. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamia, *of spotless integrity,* id. 38, 51. Esp of female chastity: *undefiled, chaste:* Pallas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Virg Aen. 1, 345: intactior omni Sabina, Juv 6, 163.

in-tactus, ūs, *m. intangibility:* Lucr. 1, 448.

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [tamino] *unsullied, undefiled:* virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18: virgo, Inscr.

in-tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stay, abide:* intardans atque perseverans, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4: intardata corporibus emovere, ib. 2, 3.

intectāmentum, i, *n.* [intego] *the covering of a roof, roofing:* intectamentum, σκέπασμα στέγης, Gloss. Philox.

intectus, a, um, *Part.* [intego].

in-tectus, a, um, *adj. uncovered, unclad:* dux prope intectus, Tac. H. 5, 22: pedes, *having sandals only,* id. A. 2, 59: nudum et intectum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 254. II. Fig.: *open, frank:* aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, Tac. A. 4, 1.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer] *pretty safe:* συμβιώτης, Cic. Fam. 9, 10: Cat. 15, 4.

in-tĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] *untouched, undiminished, whole, entire:* integer et plenus thesaurus, Pl. Truc. 4, 12, 13: exercitus, id. Bac. 4, 9, 148: annus, Cic. Prov. cons. 8: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. [illegible], 35.

integris bonis exularo, Suet. Caes. 42: superstes, integer, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7: puer malasque comamque integer, *with beard, and hair on his head*, Stat. Th. 8, 487: ad integrum, *wholly, entirely*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5. **2.** *unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous:* quum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: integris viribus repugnare, id. B. G. 3, 4: ad quietem integer ire, *opp.* onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29: integram famem ad ovum affero, *a keen* or *unimpaired appetite*, id. Fam. 9, 20: integra valetudo, id. Fin. 2, 20: integrum se salvumque velle, ib. 2, 11: omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35: opes, *opp.* accisae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 41: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: tantum capite integro (*opp.* transfigurato), *unchanged*, Suet. Ner. 46: quum integerrimis corporibus cibum offerre, *free from fever*, Cels. 3, 4: in integrum restituere, *to restore to his former condition*, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: Caes. B. C. 3, 1. With *gen.:* integer aevi Ascanius, Virg. Aen. 9, 255: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. prooem. 1, 8. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh:* ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic. Att. 13, 27: acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8: columnam efficere ab integro novam, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20. **3.** *untainted, fresh, sweet:* ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top, 18: fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: sapor, id. S. 2, 4, 54: aper, *opp.* vitiatum, ib. 2, 2, 91. **II.** Fig. of moral and intellectual qualities: *blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous:* quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: homines integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr. 4, 4: integerrima vita, id. Planc. 1: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21: vitae, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1: integer urbis, *untainted with city vices*, Val. Fl. 2, 374. Of female chastity: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: liberos conjugesque integras ab alicujus petulantia conservare, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5. **2.** *free from passion* or *prejudice, unbiassed, impartial:* integrum se servare, *to keep oneself neutral*, id. Att. 7, 26: scopulis surdior Icari voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: brachia et vultum teretesque suras integer laudo, ib. 2, 4, 21: animi, id. S. 2, 3 220: mentis, ib. 2, 3, 65: integra mens, id. Od. 1, 31, 18: a conjuratione, Tac. A. 15, 22. **3.** *raw, ignorant, inexperienced:* rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: suffragiis integer, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 902. **4.** Of things: *in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined:* integram rem et causam relinquere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23: integram omnem causam reservare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 4: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: offensiones, *not yet cancelled*, Tac. A. 3, 24: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty*, Cic. Att. 15, 23: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, id. Phil. 1, 10. So, integrum dare, *to grant full power, to leave at liberty*, id. Part. 38. (Hence It. *intero;* Sp. *entero;* Fr. *entier.*)

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to cover:* villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 13: turres coriis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, ib. 7, 73: casside crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: Clitumnus flumina luco integit, Prop. 2, 15, 25: statuas auro, Plin. 34, 4, 9: viam, *to arch over*, Inscr. Grut. 150, 1.

integrasco, *3. v. n. incep.* [integro] *to begin afresh:* hoc malum integrascit Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

integrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, restoring:* amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23.

integrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a renewer, restorer:* veritatis, Tert. Ap. 46.

integrē, *adv. wholly, entirely:* mutare, Tac. H. 1, 52. **II.** Fig.: *irreproachably, honestly, justly:* incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: in amicorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. Manil. 1. *Comp.:* quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, id. Mil. 22. *Sup.:* Africam integerrime administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4: procuratione integerrime functus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25. **2.** Of style: *purely, correctly:* integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 4: proprie atque integre loqui, Gell. 7, 11.

integrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [integer] *an undiminished* or *unimpaired condition.* **1.** *the whole:* cum pars movetur quiescente integritate, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14. **2.** *completeness, soundness, vigour:* quod cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34: integritatis testes mihi desunt, *i. e.* testiculi, Phaedr. 3, 11: integritas, *freedom from fever*, Cels. 3, 5: saporis, Vitr. 8, 7. **II.** Fig.: integritas mentis, *soundness of mind*, Labeo Dig. 28, 1, 2. **2.** *blamelessness, innocence, integrity;* integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. Caecil. 9: sic provinciae praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Lig. 1: ut omnes aequitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1. **3.** Esp. *female chastity:* mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. Verr. 1, 25: virginitatis, Flor. 2, 6. **4.** Of style: *purity, correctness:* Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35.

integrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *soundness, integrity:* Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1.

integro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] lit. *to make whole* or *sound:* amnes integrant mare, *keep it full*, Lucr. 1, 1029: id. 2, 1145. **2.** *to restore, heal, repair:* huc venio ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem, Accius ap. Non. 127, 2: elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81. **3.** *to renew, begin again:* inimicitiam, Pac. ap. Non. 127, 4: pugnam, Liv. 1, 29: lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657: carmen, Virg. G. 4, 514: immania vulnera, i. e. *by relating them*, Stat. Th. 5, 29. **II.** Fig.: *to recreate, refresh:* animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos, Gell. 15, 2.

in-tĕgŭmentum, i, *n. a covering:* Liv. 40, 59: id. 10, 38. **2.** Meton. *a protection:* corporis alicujus, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 19. **II.** Fig.: dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, ib. 1, 35: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6: flagitiorum, id. Coel. 20.

intellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intelligo] in rhet. *synecdoche:* intellectio est cum res tota parva de parte cognoscitur, aut de toto pars, Auct. Her. 4, 33.

intellector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who understands:* Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 13.

intellectŭālis, e, *adj.* [intellectus] *pertaining to the understanding, intellectual:* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 3.

intellectŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intellectualis] *understanding:* Tert. Anim. 38.

intellectus, a, um, *Part.* [intelligo].

intellectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a perceiving, discerning* by the senses: saporum, Plin. 11, 37, 65: acrimoniae, id. 19, 8, 54: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, *the poison cannot be perceived either by the taste or smell*, id. 11, 53, 166. **II.** Fig. *a perceiving* or *discerning* by the intellect; *an understanding, comprehension:* queis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: alicujus rei intellectum amittere, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: capere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 15: elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii, Plin. 8, 1, 1: intellectus in cortice protinus poritis, *good judges know a tree by its bark*, id. 16, 39, 76: dissimulare intellectum insidiarum, Tac. A. 13, 38: intellectu carere, *to be unintelligible*, Quint. 1, 1, 28: intellectum habere, *to be understood:* hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, Tac. G. 26. **III.** Meton. *the meaning* or *signification* of a word. verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus, id. 8, 3, 44. **2.** *the faculty of understanding, intellect:* per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen. Ep. 120: in errorem intellectum inducere, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3: intellectu carere, *to be without understanding*, Paul. Dig. 29, 2, 92.

intellĭgens, entis, *Part.* [intelligo]. **II.** Adj. *sensible, intelligent, acquainted with:* intelligens dicendi existimator, Cic. Brut. 54: judicium, id. opt. gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 3, 5. With *gen.:* cujusvis generis ejus intelligens ib. 2, 20: intelligens principis nostri, *that rightly understands his character*, Plin. Ep. 6, 27. **2.** *well skilled in matters of taste:* subst. *a connoisseur:* signa pulcerrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: intelligentium judicium, id. Brut. 49.

intellĭgenter, *adv. intelligently:* ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic Part. 8: lectitare, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

intellĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [intelligo] *perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, Cic. Acad. 2, 7. **II.** *perception* or *discernment by the intellect, an understanding, knowing:* quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 22: quae nos magis ad cognitionem intelligentiamque convertant, ib. 5, 24: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5: somniorum, *the art of interpreting dreams*, Just. 36, 2. *Plur.:* rerum quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. **2.** Esp. *art, skill, taste, connoisseurship:* intelligentia in rusticis rebus, id. Rosc. Am. 17: pecuniae quaerendae, id. Inv. 1, 49. **III.** *the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence:* Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit, id. Tim. 3: intelligentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt, id. Inv. 2, 53: pars animi, rationis atque intelligentiae particeps, id. Div. 1, 32: ratione et intelligentia tenere aliquid, id. Off. 3, 17.

intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *perceptible* to the senses, *sensible:* in corporis intelligibilis lineam (*dyas*) prima defluxit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II.** *pertaining to the intellect, intellectual:* quicunque voluptatem in summo ponunt, sensibile judicant bonum; nos contra intelligibile, qui illud animo damus, Sen. Ep. 124.

intellĭgĭbĭlĭter, *adv. intelligibly:* Aug. Ep. 218.

intel-lĭgo (intellego), lexi, lectum, *3. v. a.* [inter lego] (intellexti for intellexisti, Cic. Att. 13, 32: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 81) lit. *to choose between*, i. e. *to exercise knowledge* or *judgment in selecting:* but the word is used in a fig. sense only, to denote conscious mental operations in general. **I.** *to perceive, discern* by the senses: illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, Ov. M. 9, 457: frigus, Col. arbor, 13: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, Plin. 8, 16, 2 **II.** *to perceive* or *discern* by the mind, *to be sensible of:* quam sis audax hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt, Cic.

Rosc. Am. 31: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: vehementer nunc mihi est irata, sentio atque intelligo, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intelligo, quid loquar, Cic. Lig. 5: quidam bonorum caesi postquam, intellecto in quos saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49. **III.** *to perceive* or *discern* by an effort of the intellect, *to understand, comprehend*: haec duntaxat in Graecis intelligo, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: puderet me dicere non intelligere, si vos ipsi intelligeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intelligam quum cognovero, ib. 3, 24. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, very well*: Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 63: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93. **2.** Esp. *to have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in something, to be a connoisseur*: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: ego nugatorium sciebam ista intelligere, ib. 4, 14. **3.** *to distinguish*: oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intelligere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16. **4.** Of persons: *to understand, comprehend rightly*: quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10: Vell. 2, 114: Tac. A. 3, 3.

intĕmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [temero] *inviolable*: divinitas, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

in-tĕmĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not to be profaned* or *violated*: Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intĕmĕrātē, *adv. incorruptly*: popularibus plausibus servire (*al.* intemperanter). Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3.

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. undefiled, inviolate*: Camilla virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, Virg. Aen. 11, 583: fides, ib. 2. 143: munera, *pure gifts*, ib. 3, 177: quid per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. H. 4, 58: veritas, App. Met. 2, p. 127: intemerata conjugum et liberorum corpora, Tac. A. 12, 34. *Comp.*: M. Cap. 1, 3.

in-tempĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. not to be moderated*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 (*al.* intemporalis).

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj. not self-governing, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, id. Vat. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: in voluptates, Sen. Ira 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 6: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: avidi atque intemperantes animi, Liv. 24, 25: lingua, App. M. 1, p. 105. **2.** Esp. *incontinent, profligate, debauched*: inter impudicas mulieres et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. Sen. 9: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29. **II.** Of material things: *excessive, immoderate*: aequalitas ista sicci, humidi, ferventis ac frigidi sanitatem largitur: sicut illa intemperans atque immoderata permixtio animal celeri exitio corrumpit, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *in.*

intempĕranter, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37. *Sup.*: intemperantissime gloriari, App. Apol. p. 321.

in-tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency*: coeli, Sen. Const. sap. 9: intemperantias prohibessis (*al.* intemperias), Cato R. R. 141. **II.** Fig. *want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, ib. 4, 9, 22: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: intemperantia vini, Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. Tib. 62: literarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguae, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus eligatur multos destinantis, id. H. 2, 1. **2.** Esp. of conduct: *want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence*: intemperantia Pausaniae, Nep. Arist. 2: periculum est ne faciant sua intemperantia nimiaque licentia, ut omnia perdant, id. Eum. 8.

intempĕrātē, *adv. intemperately*: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic Tim. 12.

in-tempĕrātus, a, um, *adj. untempered, inclement*: quid ad coeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6: intemperatum vinum, *unmixed*, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 17. **II.** Fig. *immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic. Am. 20: intemperantissimae perpotationes, id. Pis. 10.

intempĕrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [intemperies] *intemperateness, inclemency* of weather: calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis (*al.* intemperantias), Cato R. R. 141. **II.** Fig. *unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour*: quae te intemperiae tenent? *what are you raving about?* Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvae hunc atque intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32: intemperiarum pleni, Gell. praef.

in-tempĕrĭes, ei, *f. inclemency* (of weather): coeli, Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, *immoderate rains*, id. 3, 31. In gen. *a tempest, storm.* Fig.: intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 3. **II.** Fig. *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: amici, Cic. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: mulierum, Gell. 1, 23. **2.** In gen. *intemperance*: ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13.

intempestīvē, *adv. out of season, unseasonably*: intempestive accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16: Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.

in-tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f. unseasonableness*: Gell. 3, 16.

intempestīvĭter, *adv. unseasonably*: dicere, Gell. 4, 20 in lem.

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient*: postes intempestivos excisos credo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbres, Lucr. 2, 873: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, Cic. Am. 6: epistola, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intempestiva turbantes festa Minerva, *by their unseasonable industry*, ib. 4, 33: immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell. 2, 68: quid hoc joco intempestivius, Val. Max. 7, 8. **2.** *misplaced, improper*: gula, Suet. Vit. 13: honor, Tac. H. 2, 52. **II.** Transf.: *acting unseasonably*: anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

in-tempestus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas] *unseasonable*: intempesta nox, *the dead of night*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: id. Pis. 38. Personified: *dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Virg. G. 1, 247. **II.** Transf.: *unwholesome, unhealthy*: intempestae Graviscae, id. Aen. 10, 184. **2.** *stormy, tempestuous*: tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

in-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.*: *without time, eternal*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 248. **II.** *untimely, unseasonable*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

in-tempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f. unseasonableness*: somni, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intempŏrālĭter, *adv. unseasonably*: uti cataplasmatibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intendĭtus, v. intendo, *ad init.*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. *v. a.* (*Part.* intenditus. Front. Fer. Als. 3) *to stretch towards* or *against, to draw ou extend*: dextram ad statuam, Cic. Att. 16, 15: alicui manus, Sen. Clem. 1, 25: nervos intendere aut remittere, Plin. 20, 10, 62: cutem, id. 8, 35, 53: ballistam in aliquem, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 58: arcum, Virg. Aen. 8, 704. Hence, **2.** *to aim* or *direct* a weapon: tela in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 9: tela intenta jugulis civitatis id. Pis. 2: sagittam, Virg. Aen. 9, 590: telum in jugulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. **3.** *to stretch* or *put upon, to spread out*, etc.: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: sella intenta loris. Quint. 6, 3, 25: stupea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 237: duro brachia tergo, *to bind with the caestus*, ib. 5, 403: locum sertis, *encircles*, ib. 4, 506. **II.** Fig.: *to strain* or *stretch towards*: aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side*, Cic Tusc. 4, 17, 38: quo intendisset oculos, Tac. A. 4, 70: aures ad verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36. **2.** Of motion to a place: *to direct one's course, to turn*, etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic. Mur. 9: ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33: coeptum iter in Italiam, id. 21, 29. *Absol.*: quo nunc primum intendam? *whither shall I turn?* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6: and fig.: libellum tibi maxime intendere, *is chiefly addressed to you*, Stat. S. 3. *pref.* Hence, **3.** of the mind: *to direct one's thoughts* or *attention to*: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, Cic. Acad. 2, 15: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3: intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, id. Phil. 11, 9: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 36: considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 33: intendere consilium, *to form a plan*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: ingenium, Sall. C. 51: omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv. 9, 31: vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 22. So *absol.*: quid sit Deus; totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, *is absorbed in self-contemplation*, Sen. Q. N. praef. 1. **4.** *to urge on, incite*: intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditae proditiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiae curam, id. 21, 49. **5.** *to purpose, endeavour, intend*: quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. J. 25: genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intendentibus ut oratores fiant, Quint. 10, 1, 45: ad nuptias, Just. 13, 6. So with animo: si C. Antonius quod animo intenderat perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. With *inf.*: quo ire intenderant, perventum est, Sall. J. 107: altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44. **6.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to exert oneself, prepare for*: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39. Hence, intendi animo, *to be intent upon*, Liv. 1, 25. **7.** *to maintain, assert*: pergin', sceleste, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 47: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19. **8** *to threaten with, to seek to bring upon* or *afflict with*: alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui litem, id. de Or. 1, 10: periculum in omnes, id. Rosc. Am. 3: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 26. injuriarum formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: probra et minas alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: metum intendere, ib. 1, 28. **9.** *to extend, increase, raise, augment*: primis se intendentibus tenebris, *the dusk increasing*, Liv. 1, 57: alimentorum pretium, Tac. H. 1, 89: formidinem, ib. 2, 54 odium, id. A. 13, 15: gloriam, ib. 4, 6 leges, *to increase their rigour*, Plin. Ep 4, 9. **10.** In rhetor. *to state the subject of a syllogism*: Quint. 5, 14, 10. **11.** In gram. *to make long*: primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell. 13, 22.

intensĭus, *comp. adv. more violently*: Fronto de Fer. Als. 3.

intensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out:* aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2.

intensus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo]. **II.** Adj.: *stretched, tightened, tight:* per intensos funes ire, Sen. Ira 2, 13. **2.** Fig.: *violent:* intensior impetus, ib. 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 23.

intentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tento] *that cannot be tried:* intentabilis ἀπείρασος, Gloss. Philox.

intentālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that cannot be tried:* intentalis ἀπείρασος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intento] *a stretching out* or *extending towards:* oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimuntur, Sen. Ira 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *a reproaching:* intentatio (*al.* intentio) criminum, Tert. Apol. 46.

intentātus, a, um, *Part.* [intento].

in-tentātus, a, um, *adj. untouched:* vacca intentata jugo, Sen. Med. 62. **II.** Fig.: *untried, unattempted:* miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, id. A. P. 285: Virg. Aen. 10, 39: iter intentatum, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intentē, *adv. with earnestness, attentively, intently:* pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13. *Comp.:* cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv. 8, 17: se excusare, Tac. A. 3, 35: premere obsessos, ib. 15, 13: adesse alicui rei, ib. 11, 11. *Sup.:* exspectans intentissime, Lampr. Elag. 14.

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out, straining, tension:* corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: nervorum, Col. 6, 6: vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 15: aëris, Gell. 5, 16: intentio et remissio motus, id. 18, 10: vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34. **2.** *increase, augmentation:* doloris, Sen. Ep. 78: *ve* particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5. **II** Fig.: of the mind: *exertion, effort:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, *opp.* remissio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: animi, ib. 2, 27: cogitationum, ib. 4, 2. **2.** *attention, application, care:* intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. Ep. 113: rei familiaris obeundae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: avocare ab intentione operis destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23. With *gen.* of object: lusus, *to play,* Liv. 4, 17. **3.** *a design, purpose, intention:* haec intentio tua ut libertatem revoces, Plin. Pan. 78: Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 10. **4.** *a charge, accusation:* judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11. **5.** *the first* or *major premiss* in a syllogism: ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia connexio, id. 5, 14, 6.

intentĭōsē, *adv. eagerly:* intentiose emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intento] *intensive:* adverbia, Prisc. 15, 1022. P.

intento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [intendo] *to stretch out, extend* or *direct towards,* esp. in a threatening manner: manus ad sidera, Petr. 112: oculos in proeliantes, id. fr. Trag. 70 Burm.: haec sica intentata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: Virginius intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47: dolor ardentes faces intentat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: arma Latinis, Liv. 6, 27. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium intentantes, id. 42, 12: praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: terror omnibus intentatur, *all were struck with terror,* Tac. A. 3, 28. **2.** Esp. *to threaten* or *bring an action at law:* invicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4. *Absol.:* quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

intentus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo]. **II.** Adj.: *attentive to, intent upon, waiting for:* intentaque tuis precibus se praebuit aure, Tib. 4, 1, 132: aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. C. 2. **2.** *eager, intent:* Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, Sall. C. 6: senatus nihil sane intentus, ib. 16: intenti exspectant signum, Virg. Aen. 5, 137: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod aiunt, oculis contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11: intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39, 19: cum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum confecisset, id. 29, 35. **3.** *strict:* intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem scias, Tac. A. 12, 42: intentiorem fore disciplinam, ib.: intentissima cura, Liv. 25, 22.

intentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a stretching out, extending:* palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55.

in-tĕpĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be lukewarm, to be warm:* lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop. 4, 1, 124: variae radiis intepuere comae, Ov. F. 5, 216: intepuit mucro, Virg. Aen. 10, 570.

in-tĕpesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become lukewarm:* ne quis intepescat cibus, Sen. Ep. 78: intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2. Fig.: paulatim intepescente saevitia, Petr. 94.

inter, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.* **I.** Adv. *in the midst, between* (poet. and rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220. **II.** Prep. with *acc. between, betwixt, among, amid.* **A.** Of space: qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quum inter me et Brundisium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. A. 14, 33: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus, Suet. Vesp. 24: media inter longas brevis faciet amphimacrum, Quint. 9, 4, 81: vox vel inter dentes expressa non dedecet, id. 12, 3, 104. Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. 22, 3: extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116. Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem nuda leones, id. Od. 3, 27, 51. **2.** With words denoting persons, to designate their place of abode: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Leccae domum, *into the street of the scythe-makers,* Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8: inter lignarios, Liv. 35, 41.

B. Of time: **1.** denoting two points between which an action takes place: *between:* dies quadraginta inter binos ludos tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: inter horam tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. 38, 36.

2. denoting a period: *during, in the course of, within:* quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus cernant oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4. And with substantives to denote the precise time at which an action was performed: haec inter coenam Tironi dictavi, *while I was at supper,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: inter hunc tumultum, Liv. 1, 41: promptior inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 1, 82: inter initia, Cels. 3, 25. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg. E. 9, 24: Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptandum, id. 12, 7, 6: inter res agendas, Suet. Caes. 45. **C.** Of other relations: **I.** Difference: *between:* discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, Cic. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, *from one another,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quid intersit inter popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem, Cic. Am. 25. **2.** Discrimination, choice: *between, among:* judicium inter deas tres, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: inter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23. **3.** With pers. pronouns: *between* or *among, with,* etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: inter nos natura ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, *love one another,* id. Att. 6, 1: se colent inter se ac diligent, id. Am. 22, 82: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: complecti inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42: ita effici complexiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit. Sall. J. 79. Esp. inter nos, *among ourselves, confidentially,* like the Fr *entre nous:* nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intelligis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod inter nos sit, *but let that be between ourselves,* Sen. Ep. 12. Placed after the pron.: quae si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit, Cic. Am. 22, 83. **4.** To denote attending circumstances: *among, amidst during:* inter has turbas, id. Fam. 16, 11: quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, Tac. H. 3, 40: verbera inter ac contumelias, id. Agr. 31. **5.** To denote an order, class or number: *among:* homines inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: in oratoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6: ille Croesus inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: Borysthenes inter Scythiae amnes amoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6: pingunt et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11: inter viginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege Julia divisit, *as one of,* Suet. Aug. 4: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. 22, 7: inter paucos familiarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac. A. 16, 18. Hence legal *t. t.* inter sicarios, *on a charge of assassination:* quum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: si ostenderis, quomodo sis eos inter sicarios defensurus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8. **6.** Distribution: *among:* inter participes praedam dividam, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 5: Poenorum arma inter suos distribuit, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 12. **7.** Denoting a mean or mixture between two qualities or conditions: *between:* colorem inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79: inter iram et metum cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66. **8.** Denoting friendly or hostile relations: pacem inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit, Nep. Cim. 3: inter quos est contentio, id. Milt. 4: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13. **9.** In various adverbial phrases: inter manus auferri, *on* or *with the hands,* Cic. Verr. 5, 11: haec villa inter manus meas crevit, *under my hands,* Sen. Ep. 12: inter vias, *on the road,* Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1: Cic. Att. 4, 3: inter cuncta or omnia, *before all,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 96: Curt 3, 3: inter cetera, *especially,* Liv. 37, 12: inter haec, or quae, *in the mean time* id. 2, 24: id. 1, 29: Tac. A. 1, 15: Cels. 4, 2: inter moras, *meanwhile,* Plin. Ep. 9, 13. **D.** In composition: (i) *between:* intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium. (ii) *at intervals, from time to time:* interaestuare, intervisere. (iii) *destruction:* interire, interficere. [Prob. from in: but cf. Sans. *antar;* Oscan, *anter;* Eng. *under,* etc.]

intĕr-aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f. valuation:* Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 65.

intĕr-aestŭo, 1. *v. n. to bubble up at intervals:* stomachus frequenter interaestuans erat, *producing frequent eructations,* Plin. Ep. 6, 16 *fin.*

intĕrāmenta, orum, *n. plu. timber for the lower part of a ship of war* Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt (acc. to others, inceramenta, *resin and pitch for calking*), Liv. 28 45.

interamnanus, for interamnus, *q. v.*

intĕr-amnus, a, um, *adj.* [amnis] *that is between two rivers:* terras interamnas (*al.* interamnanas) recepimus (viz. *Mesopotamia*), Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulae faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, Sol. 32

intĕrānĕum, i, *n. a gut, intestine.* procedentis interanei morbus, Plin. 32, 9, 33. In *plur.:* Col. 9, 14: Plin. 30, 7, 20. (Hence Fr. *entrailles.*)

intĕrānĕus, a, um, *adj. inward, interior, internal:* vomica, Scrib. Comp. 76

intĕr-ăpĕrĭo, *διανοίγω*, Gloss. Phil.

intĕr-āresco, *3. v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up:* Vitr. 7, 8: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, *will die off*. id. 8 praef. **II.** Fig.: *to dry up, decay:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.

inter-bĭbo, *3. v. n. to drink in, drink up:* Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

inter-bīto, *3. v. n.* [bito] i. q. intereo, *to perish, come to nought:* ne interbitat quaestio, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 47.

inter-blandĭens, entis, *Part. flattering:* Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo] *that is to be* or *is inserted, intercalary:* dies, *an intercalary day*, Plin. 2, 8, 6: Censor. de Die nat. 20: mensis, *an intercalary month*, Macr. S. 1, 13: intercalares Calendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv. 45, 44: intercalares Calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14: intercalaris annus, *leap year*, Plin. 2, 47, 48. **II.** Transf.: versus, *having a repetition* or *burden* (as in Virg. E. 8: incipe Maenalios versus, and, ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris] *of* or *for insertion, intercalary:* mensis, *an intercalary month:* Cephaloeditani decreverunt intercalarium (mensem) quadraginta dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: Liv. 37, 59: Plin. 18, 25, 57.

intercălātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo] *an insertion, intercalation* of a month, day, *etc.:* Plin. 2, 47, 47: Macr. S. 1, 13.

intercălātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an intercalator;* as an adj *that intercalates:* dies intercalatores, *intercalary days*, Macr. S. 1, 14 (*al.* intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-călo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate* a day or month,: usu. *pass.:* si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato R. R. 159: ut unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9: dies intercalantes, for intercalares, Macr. S. 1, 13 (*al. leg.* intercalatores). (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 229 *sqq.*) **II.** Fig.: *to put off, defer:* poena intercalata, Liv. 9, 9.

inter-căpēdĭno, 1. *v. a. to interrupt:* Fulgent. Mythol. 1 *in.:* intercapedinatae exacerbationes, *opp.* continuae, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.

inter-căpēdo, ĭnis, *f. an interruption, intermission, interval, pause:* intercapedo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum, Fest. *s. v.:* intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10: with remissio, *opp.* continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. The word is said to have had an obscene signif.: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-căpĭo, *3. v. a. to take away:* Prisc. 4, 624.

inter-cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj. mortised, let in:* trabes (*al. leg.* interordinatae), Vitr. 10, 20.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n. to go* or *come between, to intervene:* si quis intercedat tertius, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 56: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. Brut. 47. si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 5: intercedente luna, Plin. 2, 11, 8. **2.** *to be, stand,* or *lie between:* palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, ib. 2, 17: Plin. 2, 83, 84. **3.** Of time: *to intervene, pass:* vix annus intercesserat, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: nox nulla intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to occur, happen, come to pass:* saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. **2.** *to be* or *exist between* persons: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro, id. Coel. 13: huic cum reliquis bella intercesserant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11. **3.** *to interpose one's credit, become surety:* promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 18: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by becoming surety for him*, id. Att. 6, 1. **4.** In political affairs: *to oppose, protest against;* said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id. de Or. 2, 47: nisi mihi levissimus tribunus plebis intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8: ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. cons. 8: ea auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id. Fam. 1, 7: se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc. Liv. 38, 60. *Absol.:* quemquam intercessurum putet, Cic. Agr. 2, 12. The right of intercession was possessed by other magistrates also: v. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7: Liv. 5, 9. **5.** In gen.: *to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder:* intercessit et quominus in acta sua juraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26: de cognomine intercessit Augustus, ib. 17: non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Plin. Pan. 4.

interceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio] *a taking away:* poculi, Cic. Clu. 60.

interceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who intercepts, a usurper, embezzler:* praedae, Liv. 4, 50: litis alienae, id. 3, 72: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10.

interceptus, a, um, *Part.* [intercipio].

interceptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taking away:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

inter-cessĭo, ōnis, *f. a coming between, intervention:* testium, Gell. 14, 2. **II.** Fig.: *an intervention, mediation:* mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4. **2.** *an interposition, a becoming surety:* intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. Par. 6, 2. **3.** *a fulfilment, performance:* Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1. **4.** *an intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: intercessionem remittere, Liv. 38, 54: intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.

intercessor, ōris, *m.* [intercedo] *one who intervenes, a mediator:* isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, ad Sullam legati non adierunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110. Esp. in money matters, *a surety:* nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119. **2.** *a fulfiller, performer:* Cod. Just. 1, 42, 8. **II.** *one who interposes, enters a protest:* said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: Cic. Agr. 2, 12: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23: legis, Liv. 4, 53. **2.** In gen.: *a hinderer, preventer:* rei malae, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, and 19.

intercessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an intervention* (only in *abl. sing.*): aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.

inter-cīdo, cīdi, císum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces:* arundinetum, Col. 4, 32: commentarios, *to cut out the leaves* in order to falsify, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: venas, Plin. 11, 37, 65: radices, id. 18, 19, 49, 2: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 36, 6: sententias, *to cut up, mangle.* Gell. 13, 30: lux intercisa, Stat. Th. 2, 184: jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, *cut off, separated*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: dies intercisi, *half-holidays, on which no business was transacted in the morning and evening:* intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59. cf. Ov. F. 1, 49.

inter-cĭdo, cĭdi, *3. v. n.* [cado] *to fall between:* ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. 26, 39: id. 21, 8. **II.** Fig.: *to fall out, happen, come to pass:* si qua (*al.* quae) interciderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. **2.** *to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish:* intercidunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74: inimici intercidunt, poet. Cic. Deiot. 9: utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 443: sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34: cum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, *become obsolete*, Quint. 10, 2, 13: Atheniensium virtus intercidit, Just. 6, 9: si interciderit tibi aliquid, *if you should have forgotten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.

inter-cĭlĭum, ii, *n. the space between the eyebrows:* intercilium, *μεσόφρυον* Gloss. Philox.: Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

intercinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-cĭno, *3. v. a.* [cano] *to sing between:* neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor. A. P. 194.

inter-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a.* [capio] lit. *to take between, i. e.* while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, *to intercept:* si me hostes interceperint, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 93: litteras, Cic. Att. 1, 13: magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: commeatus, Liv. 36, 3: aliquem ab suis interceptum, *cut off*, id. 29, 9: hostes discretos, Tac. H. 4, 75: in sublime jactari sagoque intercipi ne tellurem attingat. Plin. 29, 3, 12: terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, *to have been taken away from between* (the back and the head) Ov. M. 6, 379: venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic. Clu. 60: hastam, *to intercept* or *be struck by the spear aimed at another*, Virg. Aen. 10, 401. **II.** *to deprive of, embezzle, rob, steal:* honorem, Cic. Agr. 2, 2. aliquid ab aliquo, Liv. 3, 71: aliquid alicui, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 25: Plin. Pan. 75: interceptae e publico pecuniae, *embezzled*, Tac. A. 4, 45: veram laudem, Phaedr. 4, 12, 2: commentarios, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, *plagiarised*, Suet. Gr. 5. **III.** *to snatch away, carry off;* esp. of death: Cererem, Ov. M. 8, 292: si me fata intercepissent, Quint. prooem. 1, 6: apes saepe morbis intercipiuntur, Col. 9, 3: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: interceptus veneno, Tac. A. 3, 12. **IV.** *to interrupt, hinder:* iter, Liv. 25, 39: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11.

intercīsē, *adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly:* dicere intercise atque permixte, Cic. Part. 7: aliquid sparsim et intercise commeminisse, Gell. 11, 2.

intercīsīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [intercīdo] *a cutting through, intersection:* intercisimen, *διακοπή*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting through:* Varr. ap. Aug. C. D. 6, 9.

intercīsīvus, v. intersecivus.

intercīsus, a, um, *Part.* [intercīdo].

inter-clāmo, 1. *v. n. to cry between:* multis interclamantibus, Amm. 31, 13.

inter-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, *3. v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *block up, to cut off, hinder:* inimicis commeatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 20: aditus ad aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 38: seditionum vias, id. Rab. perd. 1: animam, Liv. 23, 7. **2.** Of persons: *to cut off, separate from:* nostros commeatibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: re frumentaria aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 72: itinere aut transjectu intercludi, ib. 2, 20. With *ab:* adversarios ab oppido et ponte et commeatu omni, ib. 1, 43: exercitum a mutuo inter se auxilio, Liv. 8, 24. Fig.: intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, *am prevented*, Cic. Att. 8, 8. ‖. *to shut in, blockade:* angustiis intercludi, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: aliquem in insidiis, Cic. Caec. 29: via inculta atque interclusa frondibus et virgultis, id. Coel. 18. Poet.: *to cover, guard:* Amazonia latus pelta, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.

interclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo] *a stopping* or *shutting up:* animae, Cic. de Or. 3, 46. ‖. *a parenthesis:* Quint. 8, 3, 23.

interclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [intercludo].

inter-cŏlumnĭum, i, *n.* [columna] *the space between two columns, intercolumniation:* ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. Verr. 1, 19: Vitr. 3, 1.

inter-concĭlĭo, 1. *v. a. to gain the favour of, conciliate:* Quint. 12, 10, 59 dub.

inter-crĕātus, a, um, *adj. inwardly created:* humor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

inter-culco, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread between:* ita distantes ut interculcari possint vinacea (*al.* intercalcari), Col. 12, 43.

inter-curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*tmesis*, inter plaga currere, Lucr. 5, 1373.) **A.** Neutr. *to run between:* latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 3, 11. **2.** *to hasten in the mean time to:* indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19. **3.** *to run through, mingle with, be between:* intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (=intercedit), Lucr. 2, 373: gemma candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin. 10, 59: folium intercurrentibus spinis, id. 12, 3, 7. ‖. Fig. *to step between, to intercede:* qui intercurrerent misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. Phil. 8, 6. **2.** *to come between, be intermingled with:* ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 15: alterum genus intercurrit nonnunquam, Auct. Her. 1, 8. **B.** Act. *to run through:* intercurso spatio maris, Amm. 15, 10, 26.

inter-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* (*tmesis:* inter enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 263) *to run between:* intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. 21, 25. ‖. Meton. *to lie* or *be between, to intersect:* intercursant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae, Plin. 5, 18, 16: acinos foliis intercursantibus, id. 14, 3, 4, 9.

intercursus, *Part.* [intercurro].

inter-cursus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a running between, intervention, interposition:* impeditus intercursu suorum, Liv. 37, 42: consulum intercursu rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29.

inter-cus, ŭtis, *adj* [cutis] *under the skin, intercutaneous:* aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Subst.: tumens morbi intercutis (*al.* aquae intercutis), Hier. Vita Hilar. 37. ‖. Fig.: *inward, internal:* aquam te habere in animo intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 4 intercutibus vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8.

intercussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [inter quatio] *a striking between:* intercussu luminis, *a flashing between*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.

intercŭtītus, vehementer cutitus, id est, valde stupratus, Fest. *s. v.*

interdătus, a, um, *Part.* [interdo].

interdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [interdiu] *during the day, daily:* cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

interdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a thief who steals by day:* interdiarius, ἡμεροκλέπτης, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (interdixem for interdixissem, Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 9) *to say among other things, to remark at the same time:* in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11. ‖. *to forbid, prohibit, interdict:* constr. with *acc.* of pers. (or *nom.* in *pass.*) and *abl.* of thing; *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; or with *subj.:* aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: qui etiam meretriciis amoribus interdictum juventuti putet, Cic. Coel. 20, 48: feminis duntaxat purpurae usum (*al.* usu.), Liv. 34, 7: histrionibus scenam, Suet. Dom. 7: feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just. 16, 4: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv. 8, 14: interdicitur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27: quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat socero gener, Nep. Ham. 3: philosophi urbe et Italia interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11: interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: neque est interdictum ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48. **2.** Esp. interdicere aqua et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. *to banish:* tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Phil. 6, 4: futurum puto, ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam. 11, 1: quibus cum aqua et igni interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 44. Hence, ‖‖. Of the praetor, legal *t. t. to forbid, interdict;* esp. *to make a provisional* or *interlocutory decree:* praetor interdixit de vi, Cic. Caec. 8: praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, ib. 28. adversus eum velis interdicere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 1: alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap. Charis. 2, 178.

interdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] *a prohibiting, interdicting:* tecti et aquae et ignis interdictione, *banishment*, Cic. Dom. 30: finium, Liv. 41, 24.

interdictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who forbids:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interdictor] *prohibitory, interdictory:* Salv. contr. avar. 3, med.

interdictum, i, *n.* [interdico] *a prohibition:* Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 1: deorum, Cic. Pis. 21. ‖. Legal *t. t. a provisional decree of the praetor*, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tollentur, id. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caec. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [interdico].

inter-dĭgĭtālĭa, um, *n. plu.* [digitus] *excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers:* Plin. Val. 2, 52.

interdĭgĭtĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers and toes:* Marc. Emp. 34.

inter-dĭu, *adv. during the day, by day:* nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nocte et interdiu, Liv. 8, 34: interdiu nocte, id. 21, 32.

interdĭus, *adv.* for interdiu: interdius domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 33: id. Most. 2, 2, 14.

inter-do, dătum, 1. *v. a. to distribute:* cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr. 4, 866.

interdŭātim, *adv.* for interdum· *now and then:* Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m. interpunctuation:* Cic. Or. 68.

inter-dum, *adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then:* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. Or. 59: modo … interdum, Suet. Cal. 43. ‖. *meanwhile, in the meantime:* laeti interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, etc. Tac. A. 1, 5: occulere interdum et terrae mandare parabat, Sil. 6, 30: ideoque nec vendere eum interdum alii potest, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 15.

inter-dŭo, 3. *v. a.* [for interdo: *v.* in-duo] *to give for:* nihil interduo, *I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 36: ciccum non interduim, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

intĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [prob. contr. for inter eam, sc. partem, diem, etc.] *meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim:* haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6: interea Oppianicus quum jam convalesceret, id. Cluen. 62, 175: interea … dum, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: interea … donec, Liv. 9, 9. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 1: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24. ‖. *meanwhile, nevertheless, however* = tamen: Cic. Cluen. 30, 82: tamdiu bella geritis, quum interea non universa Etruria bello vobis par est, Liv. 5, 54: non vis interea laudari, nec fortasse laudanda sint, Plin. Pan. 42: nunc tamen interea munera accipe, Cat. 101, 7. ‖‖. For interdum, *sometimes* (poet.): interea aegris nil movisse salus rebus, Sil. 7, 395.

intĕremptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interimo] *that can be destroyed* or *killed:* Eccl.

intĕremptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer:* fratris, Vell. 2, 129: heri, Sen Ep. 70.

intĕremptrix (-emt-), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that destroys* or *kills, a murderess:* fratris, Lact. 1, 10. Fig.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

intĕremptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.* [interimo].

intĕr-ĕo, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die:* ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: saxa intereunt venis, *become lost among them, mingle with them*, Sever. Aetn. 450: non intelligo quomodo, calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 152: salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 3, 55: litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira mora, Ov. A. Am. 1, 374: possessio, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44. **2.** Of persons: fame aut ferro interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: multis utrinque interitis, Cl. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. 9, 869. Hence, as an exclamation: interii! *I am ruined, undone:* interii, perii, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 36: interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42. So also, intercam, *may I perish!* Hor. S. 1, 9, 38.

intĕr-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride between:* Liv. 35, 5: with *acc.:* ordines, id. 6, 7: agmina, Curt. 4, 13.

intĕr-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander between* or *among, to come, go,* or *be between:* Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Min. Fel. Oct. 10: Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

inter-fāris, v. interfor.

interfātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare): Cic. Sest. 37: interim expediet expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2, 50.

interfectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interficio] *deadly:* App. Herb. 89.

interfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 2, 3: Ascon. in arg. Milon.

interfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deadly:* morbus, Coel. Aur. praef.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer:* alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27. Fig. *a destroyer:* veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a murderess:* nepotis, Tac. A. 3, 17.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interficio].

inter-fĕmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [femen] i. e. cunnus: App. Apol. p. 296.

inter-fĕmus, ŏris, *n. the space between the thighs:* interfemus, μεσομήριον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume:* terrae natura medicatas aquas interficit, Plin. 2, 100, 104: messes, Virg. G. 4. 330: herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. fr. ap. Non. 450, 1: usum, fructum, victum, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 4 With *abl.:* aliquem et vita et lumine id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: virum et filium vita Gell. 12, 7. **2.** Esp. *to kill, slay, murder* (very freq. in Caesar): hos latrones interficiamus, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 per cruciatum interfici, ib. 2, 31. annum siti fameque atque algu Pl. Most. 1, 3, 35: aliquem per insidias, Cic. Dom. 23: insidiis, Nep. Dat. 9: feras, Lucr. 5, 1248: exercitum, *to cut to pieces*, Nep. Arist. 2. ‖. *to interrupt*: singultu crebro sermonem, App. M. 11, p. 269.

inter-fīo, ĕri, *v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away* (poet.): Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136: flammis, Lucr. 3, 886.

inter-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (*in tmesi*, Lucr. 4, 228) *to flow between* (rare): augusto freto interfluente, Plin. 3, 5, 11. With *acc.*: fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29. *Pass.*: insulae interfluuntur, *i. e.* mari, App. de Mundo, p. 59. ‖. Fig. of time, *to pass away* or *elapse between*: cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent (*al.* interfuissent), Cic. Sen. 6.

inter-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfluo] *flowing between* (rare): Plin. 6, 26, 30.

inter-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig* or *pierce to pieces* (poet.): pupillas, Lucr. 4, 720.

inter-foemĭnĭus, a, um, v. interfem.

inter-for, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking*: priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: id. 32, 34.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.* [interfodio].

inter-frīgesco, 3. *v. n. to grow cold*: Fig.: *to become out of date*, or *obsolete*: Fragm. Jur. civ. antejustin. p. 45.

inter-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break to pieces*: si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato R. R. 44: Plin. 17, 18, 30.

inter-fŭgĭo, 3. *v. a. to flee between* or *into* (poet.): *in tmesi*: Lucr. 6, 331.

inter-fulgeo, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter between*: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour between*; and pass. *to flow between* (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14. ‖. Meton.. maculis interfusa genas, *stained with spots of blood*, Virg. Aen. 4, 643: nox, *intervening*, Stat. Th. 3, 677.

inter-fŭro, 3. *v. n. to rage between* or *through* (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

inter-fūsĭo, ōnis, *f. a flowing between* or *down*: Lact. 7, 3.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [interfundo].

interfŭtūrus, v. intersum.

inter-garrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to prate* or *prattle between*: pauculis verbis intergarritis (*al.* intergannitis), App. Apol. p. 284.

inter-gĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [gero] *a partition, party-wall*: intergeries, paries, τοῖχος ὁ δύο κτήσεις διορίζων, Gloss. Philox.

intergĕrīnus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

intergĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [intergero] *that which is placed between*: Plin. 13, 12, 26.

intergĕrīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *placed between*: subst. intergerivus *i. e.* paries, *a partition, party-wall*: Plin. 35, 14, 49. Of bees: id. 11, 10, 10 (dub. al. leg. intergerinus).

inter-gĕro, 3. *v. a. to place between, interpose, insert* walls: Fest. *s. v.*

inter-gressus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a coming between, intervention*: Min. Fel. Oct. 15.

inter-hĭo, 1. *v. n. to be open between*: Tert. Apol. 48.

intĕr-ĭbī, *adv. in the meantime*, for interea, interim: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 85: interibi, dum ea pugna fit, Gell. 3, 7.

intĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intereo] *perishable, mortal*: Tert. adv. Herm. 34: Arn. 2, 65.

intĕrim, *adv.* [inter im for eum] = interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime* (the usu. sign.): interim ad me venit Munatius noster, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. ‖. *sometimes*: Sen. Ira 1, 16: interim . . . interim, *sometimes . . . sometimes, at one time . . . at another*: Quint. 5, 10, 34. |||. *for the present, first of all*: interim admonere illud satis est, id. 2, 4, 3: mox, inquit, de ceteris: interim a sole mihi velim ne obstes, Val. Max. 4, 3, *ext.* 4. IV. *however, nevertheless*: interim velim mihi ignoscas, Cic. Att. 7, 12: ad tacita suffragia, quasi ad remedium, decucurrerunt. Quod interim plane remedium fuit, Plin. Ep. 3, 20.

intĕr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take out of the midst, do away with, abolish, destroy*: vitam, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. Mur. 12: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288. 2. Esp. of persons: *to slay, kill*: si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: Phrygia de gente Dolona interimo, Ov. M. 13, 244: se, *to commit suicide*, Pl. Cist. 3, 13: ipse (Cato) animo praesenti se interemit, Auct. B. Afr. 88. Fig.: illaec interemit me modo oratio, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, judices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, *distress me*, Cic. Mil. 34.

intĕrĭor, ĭus, ōris [intra] *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* intĭmus, a, um, q. v.) *inner, interior*: in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spatium, Ov. M. 7, 670: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, *i. e. in the women's apartment*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: quid autem interius mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: nationes, *living farther in the interior*, id. Manil. 22: so, subst. *n. plu.* interiora regni, *the interior of the kingdom*, Liv. 42, 39: also, *the intestines, bowels*: interiorum morbi, Cels. 1, 1: interior homo, *i. e. the life and soul*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 66: epistola, *the middle of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: rota, *the inner* or *near wheel*, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta, id. A. Am. 2, 426: gyrus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, *too near to be in danger of a wound*, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, id. 24, 34: torus, *nearer to the wall*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49. ‖. *more hidden, secret*, or *unknown*: sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, Cic. Div. 2, 60: interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2: nota Falerni, *more carefully preserved*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8. |||. *deeper, more intimate*: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: societas, id. Off. 3, 17: amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17: potentia, *greater*, Tac. H. 1, 2: cura, Sil. 16, 339.

intĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intereo] for interitus, *destruction, ruin* (rare): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 54: Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

intĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intereo].

intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *destruction, ruin, annihilation, death*: interitus est quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptio earum rerum quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9: Gracchi immaturus interitus, id. Brut. 33: vitae, Gell. 15, 1: voluntarius, Cic. Marc. 5.

intĕrĭus, *adj. comp.* from interior. ‖. *adv. comp.* from intra.

inter-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie between*; constr. with *dat.*, *acc.* or *inter*: interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41: campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4: interjacet haec inter eam et Rhodum, id. 4, 12, 20.

interjacio, v. interjicio.

interjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio] *a throwing* or *placing between, insertion*: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6. 2. In gramm. *an interjection*: Quint. 1, 4, 19. 3. In rhetor. *a parenthesis*: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, id. 8, 2, 15.

interjectīvē, *adv in the manner of an interjection*: Prisc. 15 *extr.*

interjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interjicio] *placed between*: rigor, Simplic. de re agrar. p. 78.

interjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an insertion*: Frontin. de colon. p 135.

interjectus, a, um, *Part.* [interjicio].

interjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *placing between, interposition*. lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App Flor. p 365. ‖. *a coming between, intervention*: interpositu interjectuque terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51: noctis, *after a night*, ib. 6, 39: interjectibus capere fructum, *at intervals*, Col. 3, 21.

inter-jĭcĭo (interjacio), jēci, jectum 3. *v. a.* (*in tmesi*: inter enim jecta est Lucr. 3, 873) [jacio] *to throw* or *cast between*; *to set, place*, or *put between*; *to join* or *add to, to intermix*: constr. with *dat.* or *inter*: nasus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: pleraque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id interjecit inter individuum, Cic. Tim. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: moram, id. H. 3, 81: interjecti inter philosophos et eos qui, *etc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 26: quasi longo intervallo interjecto, *as it were a great way off*, ib. 1, 9: anno interjecto, *after a year*, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjectis diebus, *after a few days*, Liv. 1, 58: regio interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, id. 9, 13. ‖. *to disperse, scatter*: erat interjecta comas, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to join together, join, unite*: dextrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30. ‖. *to unyoke*: lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67. 2. Fig. (*absol.*) *to rest*: quidam medio die interjunxerunt, Sen. Tranq. 15: interjungere quaeris ad Camenas, Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-lābor, psus sum, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall, slip, slide, glide* or *flow between* (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: *in tmesi*: inter enim labentur aquae, Virg. G. 2, 349.

inter-lătĕo, 2. *v. n. to lurk* or *lie hid between* (rare): Sen. Q. N. 6, 616.

inter-latro, 1. *v. n. to bark between*: Fig.: Paul. Nol. Ep. 4.

inter-lectĭo, ōnis, *f a reading between, a reading*: Eccl.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a. to cull* or *pluck off here and there*: *in tmesi*: uncis carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Virg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. 3, 25.

inter-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike out*: literis interlisis, Macr. S 2, 14. ‖. *to strike against*: dentem, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-lĭgo, 1. *v. a. to bind together* (poet.): Stat. Th. 7, 571.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear between, besmear*: caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34: Liv. 21, 11: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1. ‖. *to falsify by smearing out* or *erasing*: testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44: tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere, id. Verr. 2, 42.

interlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [interlido].

interlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interlino].

inter-lŏco, 1. *v. a. to place between*: Mela, 2, 1.

inter-lŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f. a speaking between, interlocution*: brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 36. ‖. In law, *an interlocutory sentence*: severa interlocutione comminatus, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

inter-lŏquor, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, 3. *v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking*: with *dat.*: siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13. *Absol.*: Gell. 14, 2. ‖. In law, *to pronounce an interlocutory sentence*: si judex ita interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 32.

interlūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interluco] *a lopping* or *pruning of trees*, etc.: Plin. 17, 27, 45.

interlūcātus, a, um, *Part.* [interluco].

inter-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine or glitter forth:* duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14. **II.** Fig. *to appear, be visible:* loci interlucent, Auct. Her. 3, 19: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *a difference is perceptible*, Liv. 1, 42. **2.** *to be capable of being seen through, to be transparent:* interlucet corona (militum), Virg. Aen. 9, 508: acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3.

inter-lūcesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to shine through:* interlucesco, *διαφαίνω*, Gloss. Philox.

interlūco, 1. *v. a.* [lux] *to let the light through* a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; *to lop* or *thin* a tree: interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, 28: arbores, id. 12, 19.

inter-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to play between:* Aus. Idyll. 10, 76.

inter-lūnis, e, *adj.* [luna] *at new moon, interlunar:* nox, Amm. 19, 6.

interlūnĭum, ii, *n.* [interlunis] *the time of new moon:* in coitu vero (quod interlunium vocant) cum luna apparere desierit, Plin. 18, 32, 75.

inter-lŭo, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to wash while doing anything:* manus, i. e. *during the performance of a sacrifice*, Cato R. R. 132. **II.** Neutr. *to flow between:* quantum interluit fretum (*al.* interfluit), Liv. 41, 23. With *acc.:* quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac. A. 6, 1.

interlŭvĭes, ei, *f.* [interluo] *water that flows between, a strait:* angusta, Sol. 22.

inter-mănĕo, 2. *v. n. to remain between* (poet.): mediis agris, Lucan. 6, 47.

inter-mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj. that is between, intermediate:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (Hence It. *intermezzo.*)

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj. between two months:* luna intermenstrua, *i. e. at the time of new moon*, Plin. 18, 32, 75. Subst.: intermenstruum, i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *the time of new moon:* Cic. Rep. 1, 16.

inter-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go between, pass* or *flow through:* with *acc.:* Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin. 5, 30, 33.

inter-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis] *between two months:* luna, *the new moon*, Plin. 16, 39, 75.

inter-mētĭum, ii, *n.* [meta] *the space between the goals:* intermetium, *τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων*, Gloss. Philox.

inter-mĭco, ui, 1. *v. n. to glitter among, to gleam forth* or *through* (poet.): squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183. With *acc.:* tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662: *absol.:* ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

in-termĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [terminalis] *endless, interminable:* aetas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3: jurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

inter-mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a threatening:* Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 18.

in-termĭnātus, a, um, *adj. unbounded, endless:* immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33.

intermĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [intermino].

in-termĭnis, e, *adj.* [terminus] *boundless, endless:* Jul. Val. r. g. Alex. M. 1, 30.

inter-mĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* i. q. interminor, *to threaten, menace* (poet.): quis homo interminat? Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 42. **II.** *to forbid with threats:* interminatus cibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

inter-mĭnor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep. to threaten, menace* (poet.): mihi tibique interminatus est, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: alicui vitam, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28. **II.** *to forbid with threats:* eminor interminorque, ne quis mi obstiterit, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.

in-termĭnus, a, um, *adj. boundless, endless:* oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74: felicitas, Aus. Ep. 16, 38.

inter-miscĕo, scui, xtum, *or* stum, 2. *v. a. to mix among, intermix:* with *dat.:* aliquid alicui, Col. 11, 3: Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, Virg. E. 10, 5: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv. 4, 56.

inter-missĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance:* forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68: sine ulla intermissione, id. N. D. 1, 41: a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id. Off. 1, 6: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv. 5, 5: febris, Cels. 2, 10: epistolarum, *interruption of a correspondence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: consuetudinis, ib. 5, 17: intermissionem officii facere, id. Am. 2: si furiosus habet intermissionem, *a lucid interval*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20: verborum, *formed in short clauses*, Cic. Part. 6.

intermissus, a, um, *Part.* [intermitto].

inter-missus, ūs, *m.* for intermissio (only in *abl. sing.*) *an intermission, interruption:* sine intermissu cantus, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* lit. *to let go between;* hence *to break the continuity of anything; to cease for an interval, pause* (whereas omittere means to leave off altogether, to stop: cf. Sen. Ep. 72). **I.** Act. *to leave off, intermit, neglect;* constr. with *acc.*, *ab*, *ad*, or *inf.:* studia, Cic. Or. 10: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: proelium, id. B. G. 3, 5: opus, ib. 29: curam rerum, Tac. A. 4, 13: laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: tempus ab opere, id. B. G. 7, 24: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, ib. 5, 40: literas mittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 12: obsides dare, Caes. B. G. 4, 31. **2.** *to let pass, suffer to elapse:* tempus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 31: diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16: brevi tempore intermisso, *after a short time*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. **3.** *to interrupt, discontinue, break off*, etc. (in *part. perf.*): planities intermissa collibus, ib. 7, 70: pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a palude aditum angustum habebat, ib. 7, 17: custodiis loca, *to leave without*, Liv. 24, 35: trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, *given up, abandoned*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: ordo, Plin. 7, 12, 10: mos, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: per intermissa moenia urbem intrarunt, *where the wall was discontinued*, Liv. 34, 37. **4.** *to leave out, omit:* nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier. praef. ad Chron. Euseb. **II.** Neutr. *to leave off, leave a space* or *interval, cease, pause:* gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic. Div. 1, 34: aves intermittentes bibunt, *drink by separate draughts*, Plin. 10, 46, 63: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Plin. 17, 22, 35, 9: febris intermittit, *is intermittent*, Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, *an intermitting fever*, ib. 13.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *Part.* [intermisceo].

inter-mŏrĭor, tuus sum, 3. *v. dep. to die off, fall to decay:* radices intermoriuntur, Plin. 21, 18, 69: ignis, Curt. 6, 6. **2.** *to faint away, to swoon:* ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25: in ipsa contione intermortuus, haud multo post exspiravit, Liv. 37, 53: diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42. **II.** Fig.: anthracitides gemmae jactatae in ignem, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur, *lose their lustre*, Plin. 37, 7, 27: contiones, Cic. Mil. 5: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 7: Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 7: memoria generis, id. Mur. 7: civitas, Liv. 34, 49.

intermortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [intermorior].

inter-mŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to move or pass between:* Symm. Ep. 3, 69.

inter-mundĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [mundus] *spaces between the worlds*, in which Epicurus supposed the gods resided. Cic. Fin. 2, 23: tanquam modo ex Epicuri intermundiis descendisset, id. N. D. 1, 8.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj. between two walls:* amnis, Liv. 44, 46.

inter-mūto, atum, 1. *v. a. to interchange:* Eccl.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, 3. *v. dep. to grow between* or *among:* internascentes herbae, Plin. 18, 16, 43: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: Plin. 17, 27, 42.

internātus, a, um, *Part.* [internascor].

internē, *adv. inwardly, internally:* Aus. Ep. 5, 21.

internĕcātus, a, um, *Part.* [interneco].

internĕcīda, ae, *m.* [id.] *one who falsely swears away another's life:* Isid. Orig. 10.

internĕcĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] for internecio, *slaughter, death, destruction:* internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internĕcīnus, a, um, v. internecivus, a, um.

internĕcĭo (-nicio), ōnis, *f.* [interneco] *a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination:* improborum, Cic. Dom. 24: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: bella, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3: Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, *to a man*, Liv. 9, 26: ad internecionem deleri, *to be utterly destroyed*, ib. 45: gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: internecio exercitus, ib. 1, 13: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they dispatched one another*, Suet. Oth. 12. Fig.: memoriae, *an utter loss*, Plin. 14, 1.

internĕcĭum, ii, *n.* for internecio: Not. Tir. p. 123.

internĕcīvē, *adv. with utter destruction:* cuncta disperdere, Amm. 27, 9.

internĕcīvus (internecinus), a, um, *adj.* [internecio] *deadly, murderous, destructive:* bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: odia, Just. 6, 6: internecivi actio, *for poisoning*, Cod. Theod. 9, 1, 14: internecivi judicium, *of one who has committed perjury*, Isid. Orig. 5, 26.

inter-nĕco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to kill, destroy:* internecatis hostibus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 34: culmum, Prud. prooem. Apoth. 61.

internectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [internecio] *a slaughtering, killing:* Fest. *s. v.*

inter-necto, 3. *v. a. to bind together, bind up* (poet.): ut fibula crinem auro internectat, Virg. Aen. 7, 816: plagas, Stat. Th. 8, 168.

internicio, v. internecio.

inter-nīdĭfĭco, 1. *v. n. to make a nest:* Plin. 10, 33, 49.

inter-nigro, 1. *v. n. to be black here and there* (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-nĭtĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine among, shine forth:* etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4: internitent smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 17. **II.** *to glitter in spots* or *dispersedly:* gemmae internitentes, Curt. 3, 3.

inter-noctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nox] *night-watching:* pernoctatio, excubiae, *παννυχίδες*, Gloss. Philox.

inter-nōdĭum, ii, *n.* [nodus] *the space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint.* **1.** Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2. **2.** Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256. (ii) Meton. *the leg* itself: longa internodia, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a. to distinguish from one another, to discern, distinguish:* fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Am. 25: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Acad. 2, 7: ut internoscat visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, ib. 15.

internucŭlus, i, *m. one who abandons himself to lewdness:* Petr. 7. dub.

inter-nuntĭa, ae, *f. adj. serving as a messenger between:* aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbae internuntiae fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53.

inter-nuntĭum, i, *n. a medium, means:* ea quae sunt internuntia sentiendi, *the organs of sense,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

inter-nuntĭus (internunc.), i, *m. a mediator, messenger, go-between:* egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntiis ultro citroque missis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: totius rei internuntius et minister, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2: Jovis interpretes internuntiique, *of the augurs,* Cic. Phil. 13, 5.

inter-nundĭnĭum, i, *n.* [nundinae] *the time between two* nundinae: Mar. Vict. Artis. Gr. 1, 2469.

internus, a, um, *adj. inward, internal:* discordiae, Tac. A. 2, 26: certamina, ib. 54: internum simul externumque bellum, id. H. 2, 69. **II.** Subst. *n. plu.* interna, orum, *interior parts:* mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1. **2.** *entrails, intestines:* boum, Veg. Vet. 3, 2. **3.** Fig. *internal* or *domestic affairs:* si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, *3. v. a. to rub into, to rub, bruise,* or *crumble into, to pound:* infundito in catinum: eo interito, Cato R. R. 156. aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 80. Esp. in *part. perf.:* glans intrita, id. 24, 3, 3: panis triticeus intritus in aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. **II.** Fig.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, *you have made the mess and must eat it up,* i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4. (Hence It. *intridere.*)

intĕr-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [ordino] *fitted among themselves:* interordinatae trabes, *fitted into each other,* Vitr. 10, 14.

intĕr-ordĭnĭum, i, *n.* [ordo] *the space between two rows:* Col. 3, 13.

inter-pătĕo, 2. *v. n. to be open between* or *among:* cujus (aedis) medium interpatet tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18.

inter-pĕdĭo, 4. *v. a.* i. q. impedio, *to hinder, impede:* Macr. S. 7, 12.

interpellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpello] *a speaking between, an interruption in speaking:* cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. de Or. 2, 10. **II.** *an interruption, hindrance:* sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18. **III.** In law, *a prosecution, suit:* Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 23.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter:* Auct. Her. 2, 11. **II.** *a disturber:* ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: matrimoniorum, *a seducer,* Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1.

interpellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that disturbs:* Hier. Ep. 60, 11.

interpellatus, a, um, *Part.* [interpello].

interpellātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] i. q. interpellatio, *a disturbance:* Auct. Itiner. Alex. M. 31.

inter-pello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. appello] *to interrupt in speaking:* nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8: tu vero, ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10. **2.** In gen.: *to interrupt, disturb:* si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellet, Curt. 9, 4: Suet. Tib. 34. **3.** *to solicit, try to seduce:* qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1. **4.** *to dun* a debtor: ib. 26, 7, 44. **5.** *to address, accost,* i. q. compellare: verum tu quid agis? interpella me ut sciam, Lucil. ap. Non. 331, 1. **6.** *to beset* or *disturb with demands,* etc.: ne ream quidem interpellare desiit, ecquid poeniteret? Suet. Tib. 45. **II.** In gen.: *to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest:* constr. with *acc., quin, quominus, ne,* or *inf* (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: partam jam victoriam interpellare, id. B. C. 3, 73: otium bello, Curt. 6, 6: lex Julia non interpellat eam possessionem, *does not forbid,* Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 16: Caesar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, Brut. in Cic. ib. 10: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv. 4, 43: pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.

interpendium, v. interpondium.

interpensīva, orum, *n. plu.* [pendeo] *cross-beams:* Vitr. 6, 3.

inter-plĭco, 1. *v. a. to fold* or *plait between, to interweave:* Stat. Th. 2, 282. **II.** *to surround:* albaque puniceas interplicat infula cristas, ib. 4, 218.

interpŏlāmentum, i, *n.* [interpolo] *an intermixture, admixture:* Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. praef.

interpŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an alteration made here and there:* Plin. 13, 12, 23.

interpŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who inserts* or *alters* (for the worse); *a corrupter, spoiler:* multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: saeculi, id. Testim. anim. 3.

interpŏlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that alters, a falsifier, corrupter:* veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haeret. 7.

inter-pŏlis, e, and **inter-pŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [polio] *that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, vamped up, repaired;* esp. *falsified, painted, not genuine:* Plin. 19, 2, 8: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Mart. Dig. 18, 1, 45. **II.** Fig.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

interpŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [interpolus] *to give a new form* or *appearance: to polish, furbish,* or *dress up:* togam praetextam, *to dye anew,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: tura, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Fig.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, i. e. *will bang me into another shape,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 161. **II.** *to spoil, corrupt, falsify:* semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 1, 61: satietatem epularum ludis, Curt. 6, 2.

inter-pondĭum (interpendium), i, *n.* [pondus] *equipoise, equilibrium:* interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, place, lay* or *set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose:* Numidas inter eos, Auct. B. Afr. 13: equitatui interponit auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17: ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, *should be introduced,* Cic. Am. 1: querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: cibis frigidam, *to drink while eating,* Plin. 28, 4, 14: exceptionem actioni, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, Cic. Div. in Caec. 19: postulata, id. Att. 7, 15: judicium suum, id. Div. 2, 72: verbum ullum, id. Quint. 4: aliquid precibus, Quint. 6, 3, 64: nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: spatio interposito, *i. e. some time after,* id. Clu. 2: nox, id. Mur. 17: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *to be left,* Caes. B. C. 3, 74. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* and *dat., in* and *acc.,* or *absol.: to interfere* or *intermeddle with* (either to hinder or forward), *to mediate, mix oneself up with,* etc.: quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? Cic. Phil. 2, 4: id. Fam. 10, 27: si vero, quod voles, facies, nihil me interpono, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quo minus? id. Vat. 15: semper se interposuit, Nep. Att. 2: se in pacificationem, Cic. Fam. 10, 27. **3.** interponere fidem, jusjurandum, *etc., to pledge one's word,* etc.: jusjurandum, Liv. 34, 25: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: fidem reliquis interponere, ib. 6: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63. **4.** In law: *to order, decree:* decreta, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: edicta, ib. 3, 19: poenas, ib. 2, 27. **5.** *to interpolate, falsify:* interponere rationes, ib. 3, 75, 175.

inter-pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f. a putting between, insertion:* columnarum, Vitr. 6, 5: personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. **2.** *an inserting of words in a manuscript,* etc.: id. Fam. 16, 22. **3.** In rhetor. *a parenthesis:* Quint. 9, 3, 23.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interpono].

inter-pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a putting between, interposition* (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: solis radios luna interpositu suo auferens terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7.

interpres, ĕtis, *c. an agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, translator, go-between:* quod te praesente istic egi, teque interprete, *through your agency,* Pl. Curc. 3, 64: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: Divum, i. e. *Mercury, as the messenger of the gods* Virg. Aen. 4, 378: harum curarum, i. e. *Juno, the conciliator of marriages,* ib 608: juris, Cic. Top. 1: grammatici interpretes poetarum, id. Div. 1, 18: coeli, *an astronomer,* ib. 2, 44: interpres mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10: Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, i. e. *the Haruspices,* who determined whether the comitia were properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, *a soothsayer,* id. Div. 2, 28: nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, id. Opt. gen. Or. 5: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, *the regular* or *paid interpreters,* Caes. B. G. 1, 19: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litterae lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43. [Etym. uncertain: but the root PRET in *inter-pres, inter-pret-is* is perhaps the same as in *pret-ium:* cf. interpretium.]

interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [interpretor] *that can be explained* or *translated:* Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interprĕtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation:* obscurius, Gell. 6, 2 Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9: somniorum, Petr. 10.

interprĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an explanation, exposition, interpretation* juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: interpretatio est facilis, Liv 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57: Suet. Caes. 14. **2.** Meton.: *signification, meaning:* foederis, Cic. Balb. 6: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21. **II.** In rhet.: *an explanation of one expression by another:* Auct. Her. 4, 28: Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interprĕtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interpretatio] *a brief explanation* Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interprĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [interpretor] *an explainer, interpreter:* Eccl.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *Part.* [interpretor].

inter-prĕtĭum, i, *n. factorage, profit:* Amm. 28, 1.

interprĕtor, atus sum (*in tmesi.* inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 830), 1. *v. dep.* [interpres] *to explain, expound, interpret, translate:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2: jus, id. Leg. 1, 4: monstra aut fulgura, id. Div. 1, 6: nomen, id. Leg. 2, 12: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv. 23, 11. Fig.: memoriae alicujus, *to assist one's memory,* Pl. Epid

4, 1, 25: diabolo, *to ascribe to the devil*, Tert. virg. vel. 15. **II.** *to put an interpretation* or *construction upon, to conceive* or *understand in a certain manner:* aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic. Mur. 31: felicitatem alicujus grato animo, id. Brut. 1: bene dicta male interpretari, id. N. D. 3, 31: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47: epistolam, id. Att. 15, 28: victoriam ut suam, *claimed as his own*, Vell. 2, 80: plerique, viso adspectoque Agricola, quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. Agr. 40: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, *to infer*, Cic. Rab. Post. 11: and in *pass.* flumen Naarmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6. With *acc.* and *inf.:* reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off. 3, 32: pomoerium postmoerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44. **III.** *to decide, determine:* recte, an perperam interpretor, Liv. 1, 23.

inter-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze to pieces, to crush:* alicui fauces, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 46. **II.** *to suppress, conceal:* Minuc. Fel. Oct. 10.

inter-punctĭo, ōnis, *f. a placing of points between words, interpunctuation:* interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11.

inter-punctum, i, *n.* i. q. interpunctio, *interpunctuation:* interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46.

interpunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to place points between words, to punctuate:* cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, *well divided*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: intervalla, id. Or. 16.

inter-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse here and there:* ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, 3.

inter-pŭto, 1. *v. a. to prune here and there:* ficos, Cato R. R. 50: oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. arbor. 30.

inter-quĕror, estus sum, 3. *v. dep. to interrupt* or *mix with complaints* (rare): Aetolorum principes interquesti sunt quod (*al.* leniter questi sunt), Liv. 33, 35.

inter-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. incep. to rest between whiles, pause:* bibe, interquiesce, Cato R. R. 159: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic. Brut. 23. Fig. of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape here and there, to emboss* or *work in low relief:* latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49. **II.** *to prune here and there:* oleae interradi gaudent, id. 15, 1, 2: arbores, Col. arbor. 19.

inter-rāsĭlis, e, *adj. scraped here and there, worked in low relief:* aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

interrāsor, ōris, *m.* [interrado] *a filigree-worker:* interrasor, διακρινητής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [interrado].

inter-regnum, i, *n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum.* During the Roman republic the term was also applied to *the time between the death, retirement*, or *absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones:* id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17: res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9: rem adduci ad interregnum, ib. 7, 9: interregnum inire, *to become* interrex, Liv. 3, 8.

inter-rex, ēgis, *m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex:* Liv. 1, 17. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id. 1, 32: creare, id. 5, 31: L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: prodere, *to nominate, appoint*, id. Dom. 14 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 644).

interrĭtē, *adv undauntedly:* Mart. Cap. 1, 7.

in-terrĭtus, a, um, *adj. undaunted, undismayed, unterrified:* spectatque interrita pugnas, Virg. Aen. 11, 837: vultus, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrita fertur, *without apprehension*, Virg. Aen. 5, 863: Tac. A. 1, 64. With *gen.:* mens interrita leti, *unterrified at death*, Ov. M. 10, 616.

inter-rīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rivo] *a drawing off of water between two places:* Mart. Cap. 6, 213.

inter-rīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. Of water, *drawn off between two places:* Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

inter-rŏgāmentum, i, *n. i. q.* interrogatio, *a question, interrogation:* interrogamentum, πεῦσις, Gloss. Philox.

inter-rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f. a questioning, inquiry, examination:* sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatione, id. 6, 3, 38: testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: litteris inclusae, Mart. Dig. 48, 3, 6. **II.** In rhetor.: *an interrogation:* Quint. 9, 2, 15. **III.** In dialectics: *an argument, syllogism:* recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 13: Sen. Ben. 3, 15.

interrŏgātīvē, *adv. interrogatively:* Ascon. in Verr. 1, 56.

interrŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interrogatio] *a short argument* or *syllogism:* minutae, Cic. prooem. Par.: nectere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogo] *pertaining to a question, interrogative:* adverbia quo, ubi, unde, qua, et quando possunt et interrogativa, et relativa, et infinita esse, Prisc. 17, 1059.

interrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a questioner:* Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11.

interrŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogator] *consisting of questions, interrogatory:* actiones, Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1.

interrŏgātum, i, *n. that which is asked, a question:* ad interrogata respondere, Cic. Or. 40.

inter-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask, question, inquire, interrogate:* hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 70: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Part. 1: sententias, *to ask opinions*, Liv. 45, 25. **II.** In law: *to examine:* testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, *to cross-examine, perplex, entangle*, Cic. Fl. 10. **2.** Meton.: *to bring an action against, sue:* legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 29: pepigerat Pallas, ne cujus facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repetundarum, Bithynis interrogantibus, ib. 14, 46. **III.** In dialectics: *to argue, reason syllogistically:* Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: quae neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiae nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87. **IV.** In gramm.: interrogandi casus, *the genitive*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum (*in tmesi:* inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 288), 3. *v. a. to break asunder, break to pieces, break up:* interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: contingere idem terrae necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. **2.** *to separate, divide:* venae, *cut*, Tac. A. 16, 15: hos interruptos esse, *separated*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: ignes, *scattered about*, Virg. Aen. 9, 239: acies, Liv. 40, 40. **II.** Fig.: *to interrupt, break off:* orationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Gai. in Dig. 41, 3, 5: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14: officium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: consuetudo, ib. 15, 14: voces, id. Coel. 24: silentio dictio, Quint. 9, 2, 71. **2.** Of persons: *to interrupt, disturb:* ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1.

interruptē, *adv. interruptedly:* narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

inter-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f. an interrupting:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. **II.** In rhetor.: *a breaking off abruptly*, for the sake of effect: ἀποσιώπησις, quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 14.

interruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an interrupter, spoiler:* interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, *Part.* [interrumpo].

interscalmĭum, i, *n.* [scalmus] *the space between two oars:* Vitr. 1, 2, 4

inter-scalptus, a, um, *adj. engraved* or *carved in the middle:* Jul Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

interscăpĭlĭum, i, *n.* [scapula] *the space between the shoulders:* App. Flor. p. 350.

inter-scindo, ĭdi, issum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *tear asunder, break down:* pontem, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: venas, *to open*, Tac. A. 15, 35. **2.** *to cut off, separate:* Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv. 28, 7. ruina (terrae) interscindit aquas, Sen Q. N. 3, 11. **II.** Fig.: *to interrupt, disturb:* vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1: laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 72.

inter-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write between:* alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. **II.** Fig.: in cauda roseis pennis caeruleus interscribitur nitor, *is intermingled* (of the phoenix), Sol. 33: interscribentes eum venae, *running between* (of the agate), id. 5.

intersĕcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interseco] *separated, cut off:* (*al.* intercisivus), Front. de colon. 112.

inter-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder:* lateres, Vitr. **2.** *to cut through, divide:* Tiberis media intersecans moenia, Amm. 29, sub fin. **II.** Fig.: *to engrave on, impress upon:* res inserere, aut intersecare in animis auditorum, Auct. Her. 3, 14.

inter-sectĭo, ōnis, *f. an intersection:* in architect., *the part cut out between two teeth in indented work:* intersectio, quae Graece μετόπη dicitur, Vitr 3, 5, 11.

inter-sēmĭno, 1. *v. a. to sow between* or *at intervals:* remedia in omnibus rebus interspersa atque interseminata, App. Apol. p. 299.

inter-sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure:* foramina, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: quaedam operibus, Liv. 34, 40: legio densis arbustis intersepta, *defended*, Tac. H. 3, 21. **II.** *to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent:* interseptum iter, Cic. Balb. 18: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27: intersepta Germanorum auxilia, *arrested in their march*, Tac. H. 3, 53.

inter-septum, i, *n. the midriff, diaphragm:* interseptum, διάφραγμα, Gloss. Philox.

interseptus, a, um, *Part.* [intersepio].

inter-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to sow, plant*, or *set between:* malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 9: pomis intersita, Lucr 5, 1376.

inter-sĕro, serui, sertum, 3. *v. a to put* or *place between, to interpose add:* causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 1: mediis oscula verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.

inter-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n. to stand still in the middle.* Fig. of a speaker: *to stop in the midst, to make a pause:* Quint. 8, 3, 45: of a speech: oratio, id 9, 4, 33. *Pass. impers.:* quasi intersistatur, ib. 36 and 106.

inter-sĭtus, a, um, *adj. put between, interposed:* nullis ossibus intersitis Plin. 9, 15, 17: quatuor venti, Gell 2, 22

intersĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intersero].

inter-sŏno, 1. *v. n. to sound among* poet.): remigiis, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

inter-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to strew* or *sprinkle between, to intersperse:* interspersus rara canitie, App. M. 5, p. 165: sunt multa naturae munere interspersa, id. Apol. p. 299.

inter-spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a fetching of breath between:* Cic. de Or 3, 44: *plur.:* ib. 51.

inter-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fetch breath between;* hence, *to admit air:* Cato R. R. 112, 1.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *lay between* or *among:* bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2: assulis interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

interstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [intersto] *that stands* or *is between* or *among:* Eccl.

interstinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interstinguo] *a distinction* Arn. 6, 191 (*al.* interstitio).

interstinctus, a, um, *Part.* [root STIG: cf. instigare] *variegated, chequered:* spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3. 5, 90: facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. A. 4, 57: candor interstinctus coloribus, Plin. 37, 10, 54: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis (*al.* intertinctus *or* intercinctus), id. 36, 8, 36, 2.

inter-stinguo, 3. *v. a. to put out, extinguish:* quae faciunt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 760. **II.** Fig.: *to kill:* aliquem, App. M. 4, p. 147.

interstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intersisto] *a pause, respite:* negotiorum, Gell. praef. **II.** *difference, dissimilarity:* Arn. 6, 198.

interstĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a space between, interstice.* Of place: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. Of time, *an interval:* interstitium poenae, Tac. A. 5, 4 (dub.): quantum interstitii dies habet, Capell. 6, 195.

inter-sto, stĕti, 1. *v. n. to stand* or *be between:* tempus interstat, Amm. 22, 11. With *acc.:* Avien. Perieg. 849.

interstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intersterno].

inter-strĕpo, 3. *v. n. to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet.): anser olores, Virg. E. 9, 36: Nereus undis, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 303.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to squeeze tight* (poet.): alicui gulam, *to strangle*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 31.

inter-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to join together:* qua spina interstruit artus, Sil. 10, 147. **II.** *to add:* distinctionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n. irreg.* (*in tmesi:* interque esse desiderat pugnis, Arn. 7, 255), *to be* or *lie between.* Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: via interest perangusta, Liv. 22, 4. Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, Cic. Sen. 17. **II.** *to be apart:* clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato R. R. 4. **2.** Fig.: *to be different, to differ:* ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem intersit, *there is not the slightest difference*, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, id. Off. 1, 4: vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, *how great a difference there will be*, id Div. in Caecil. 11: in his rebus nihil omnino interest, id. Acad. 2, 15: hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51. With *ab:* negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. Acad. 2, 9. With *dat.:* intererit Satyris paulum, Hor. A. P. 233. With *gen.:* quoniam τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest τοῦ φθονεῖν, i. e. *anger differs from envy*, Cic. Att. 5, 19. **III.** *to be present at, take part in, attend:* with *dat.* or *in* and *abl.:* consiliis, ib. 14, 22: crudelitati, ib. 9, 6: negotiis, id. Fam. 1, 6: rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: proelio, ib. 7, 87: bello, Liv. 36, 4: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell. 2, 114. With *dat. pers.:* sacrificanti interfuit, *attended him*, Suet. Oth. 6. With *in* and *abl.:* in convivio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: in testamento faciendo, id. Cluent. 59. *Absol.:* si ipse interfuerit ac praesens viderit, id. Inv. 1, 54.

IV. interest, *impers.* a contraction of inter rem est, *i. e.* lit. *it is connected with the affair:* hence it is constructed with a *gen.* of subst. or pronouns dependent on *rem;* and with what was orig. the *acc.* of the possessive pronouns, agreeing with *rem:* but the latter have lost the final *m*, and hence are usually regarded as *ablatives* (*v.* Key's Gr. § 910, and cf. rēfert): *it concerns, imports; is of interest, importance:* often with a qualifying *neut. adj.* (multum, plurimum, *etc.*) or *adv.:* also with *acc.* and *inf.*, a *subj.*, or *relat. clause*, as its subject: semper ille, quantum interesset P. Clodii, se perire, cogitabat, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: quid illius interest, ubi sis? id. Att. 10, 4: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id. Fam. 16, 4: docet quantopere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Cic. Fam. 13, 10 *fin.:* ea vos rata habeatis, nae magis reipublicae interest quam mea, Liv. 26, 31 *fin.* With *ad* and *acc.:* interest ad laudem civitatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. With a *gen.* expressing the degree: illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, id Att. 11, 22 *fin.:* quod meus familiaris tanti sua interesse arbitraretur, id. Fam. 13, 10.

inter-tālĕo, 1. *v. a.* [talea] *to cut out between:* Non. 414, 27.

inter-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to intertwine:* flores hederis, Ov. M. 6, 128. **II.** *to interweave, intersperse:* vestis intertexa notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28: chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. Aen. 8, 167. **III.** *to combine, construct:* fabricator mundanae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari intertexuit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.* [intertexo].

inter-tignĭum, i, *n.* [tignum] *the space between two beams:* Vitr. 4, 2.

intertinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-tòrtus, a, um, *adj. wound between:* intertorto pectore, Petr. 124 (dub.).

inter-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to withdraw from, take away:* alicui aliquid, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [intertrigo] *chafed, galled:* Not. Tir. 180.

inter-trīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [tero] *a chafing, fretting*, or *galling of the skin:* intertrimentum ab eo, quod duo, quae inter se trita, etiam deminuta sunt: a quo etiam intertrigo, Varr. L. L. 5, 36: intertrigines, Plin. 20, 14, 53. **2.** *a disease in sheep:* Col. 7, 5.

inter-trīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *loss by attrition, waste* of gold or silver in melting or working: purpura teritur absumiturque: in auro praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: argenti suppleverunt, id. 32, 2: culleorum, *wear and tear*, Scaevola Dig. 13, 7, 43. **II.** Fig.: *loss, damage* (esp. on both sides): sine ullo intertrimento, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: sine magno intertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

intertrītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *loss by attrition, wear and tear*, *i. q.* intertrimentum: culleorum, Scaevola Dig. 13, 7, 43.

inter-turbātĭo, ōnis, *f. disquietude, confusion:* patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8.

inter-turbo, 1. *v. a. to cause a disturbance* or *confusion* (poet.): ne interturba, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 81: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 39.

inter-turrĭum, i, *n.* [turris] *a wall between two towers:* Inscr.

interŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inter] *inward, inner:* nexus, Marc. Cap. 9: tunica, *under-garment, shirt*, App. Flor. p. 346: *absol.:* interula, ae, *f.:* id. M 8, p. 205.

inter-undātus, a, um, *adj. waved, watered:* Sol. 17.

intĕr-ūsūrĭum, i, *n.* [usura] *interest accruing during an interval:* medii temporis, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 9.

inter-văco, 1. *v. n. to be empty between:* intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4, 32.

intervallātus, a, um, *adj.* [intervallum] *having intervals:* febris, *intermittent fever*, Gell. 1, 12: intervallato brevi tempore, *after a short time*, Amm. 26, 1.

inter-vallum, i, *n.* lit. *the space between two palisades:* hence, in gen. *space between, interval, distance:* trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance*, ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: unius signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7. Of time: *intermission, pause:* Pl. Men. 1, 1, 28: annuum intervallum regni, *an interregnum*, Liv. 1, 17: sine intervallis loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: dolor si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, *has intermissions*, id. Fin. 2, 29: literarum, id. Fam. 7, 18: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, id. Or. 57. ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so long a time*, id. Fam. 15, 14: ex tanto intervallo, Liv. 3, 38: intervallo dicere, *after a pause*, Cic. Or. 66: sine intervallo cibum dare, *without loss of time* Varr. R. R. 2, 1: dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *from time to time*, Plin. 8, 42, 66: per intervallum adventantes, Tac. A. 4, 73. **II.** Fig.: *difference, dissimilitude:* videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: id. Rab. perd. 5.

inter-vectus, a, um, *adj.* [veho] *carried up:* arbores coelum proceritudine intervectae, J. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune.* Of the beard: isti, qui aut vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114. Of fruit and trees: poma intervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint, grandescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47: arbores, Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3. **II.** In gen.: *to tear out, take away:* num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt:* constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.:* verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48: Statius intervenit nonnullorum querulis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18: continuationi sermonis, Quint. 9, 3, 23. *Pass. impers.:* ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40. Also, *to be* or *lie between:* medius paries, qui utrasque aedes distinguat, intervenit, Jab. Dig. 33, 3, 4. With *acc.:* ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant. Tac. A. 3, 23. **II.** *to happen, occur:* nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: Epicurus exiguam dicit fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place*, id. Fam. 7, 5. **III.** *to stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb.* villicum intervenientem flagellasset Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus intervenit amori? Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 23 **IV.** *to interpose, become surety:* si filiusfamilias vel servus pro aliquo fidejusserint, vel alias intervenerint, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. **V.** *to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority* (esp. of magistrates): neque senatu interveniente, Suet. Caes. 30: sine dubio praetor interveniet, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 23.

inter-vēnĭum, i, *n.* [vena] *the space between the veins* (of minerals, *etc.*): Vitr. 2, 6: id. 8, 1.

interventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intervenio] *an interposition, a giving security:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who comes in, a visitor:* vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1. II. *a bondsman, surety:* si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. 2. *an intercessor:* Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming between, intervention:* interventus Caleni et Calvenae, Cic. Att. 16, 11: Of things: amnis alicujus interventu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12: solem interventu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. II. Fig.: *interposition, mediation, assistance:* principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: judicis, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsorum, Suet. Caes. 18.

interversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interverto] *an overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting:* praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20. II. *a purloining, embezzling:* de interversione convictus, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 12.

interverso, *v. freq.* [id.] *to turn hither and thither:* interversando (*sc.* se) (*al.* inter se versando), Plin. 9, 50, 74.

interversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pilferer, embezzler:* Cod. Just. 10, 1, 8.

interversūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, turning:* Hyg. de limit. 178.

interversus, a, um, *Part.* [interverto].

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction:* in extremis partibus triglyphi semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3. II. Fig.: *to alter, change:* ingenia, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 22. 2. *to purloin, pilfer, embezzle:* donum regale, Cic. Verr. 4, 30: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7: cujuspiam rei possessionem alicui intervertere, Marc. Dig. 41, 2, 20. 3. With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to cheat, defraud:* ut me muliere intervorteret, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 110: dominum possessione (fundi), Gell. 11, 18. 4. *to intercept, deprive of:* promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32: interversa aedilitate, id. Dom. 43. 5. *to waste, squander:* Vitellius novies millies sestertium paucissimis mensibus intervertisse creditur, Tac. H. 2, 95: Ful. Myth. 2, 15.

inter-vibro, 1. *v. n. to glitter among:* aethra intervibrans, Capell. 6, 191.

inter-vĭgĭlĭum, i, *n. watching between whiles:* Sarisb. 2, 15.

inter-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to watch between whiles, to awake now and then:* quasi intervigilo (*al.* interjungo), Sen. Ep. 83: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-vĭrĕo, 2. *v. n. to be green here and there,* or *among* (poet.): Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2. Of a snake: laetisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th. 4, 98.

inter-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to come* or *go to look after, inspect secretly:* intervisam, quid faciant coci, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1: ipse crebro interviso, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. II. *to visit from time to time:* aliquem, id. Fam. 7, 1.

inter-vŏcālĭter, *adv. loudly:* clamare, App. M. 9, p. 231.

inter-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly about between* or *among* (rare): quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolitando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10.

inter-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly between* or *among:* ille recens oculis intervolat Idmon, *flits before,* Val. Fl. 5, 27: medias intervolat urbes, id. 2, 614: Col. 8, 10.

inter-vŏmo, ui, itum, 3. *v. n. to throw up among* (poet.): dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr. 6, 894.

intervulsus, a, um, *Part.* [intervello].

intestābĭlis, e, *adj. disqualified from being a witness to* or *of making a will,* in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 6, 7: Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 18. Hence, II. Meton.: *infamous, dishonourable:* Pl. Curc 1, 1, 30. 2. *execrable, detestable, abominable:* intestabilior, Sall. in or. Lepidi: homo, id. J. 67: Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: Tac. A. 6, 40. Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 51.

in-testātus, a, um, *adj. that has made no will, intestate:* si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 22: cives, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 88: intestato, or ab intestato, adverbially, *without a will, intestate:* paterfamilias cum mortuus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: ab intestato heres, Ulp. Dig. 37, 7, 1. II. *unconvicted by witnesses:* indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 17: servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 323, 28.

in-testātus, a, um [testis, testicle] *castrated:* si intestatus non abeo hinc, Pl. Mil. 5, 24.

intestīna, orum, v. intestinus.

intestīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [intestinus] *that does inlaid* or *fine joiner's work:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 929, 6. Subst. intestinarius, i, *m. a joiner:* Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus] *inward, internal:* intestinum opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work:* villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: opera, Plin. 16, 42, 82. II. Meton. *intestine, domestic, civil:* occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, Cic. Verr. 1, 15: bellum, id. Cat. 2, 13: discordia, Just. 20, 5. III. Subst.: intestinum, i, *n.,* and intestina, orum, *a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal:* Lucr. 4, 114: reliquiae cibi depelluntur, tum adstringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus, *by the peristaltic movements of the intestines,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55: laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels,* id. Fam. 7, 26: intestinum medium, *i. e.* μεσεντέριον, *the mesentery,* id. N. D. 2, 55: intestinum tenuius, crassius, jejunum, caecum, rectum, Cels. 4, 1. 2. intestinus, i, *m.* (*sc.* canalis): sanguine carentibus intestinus ab ore incipit, Plin. 11, 37, 78.

in-testis, e, *adj.* [testis] *without testicles, castrated:* Arn. 5, 160.

in-texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave into, to inweave, embroider, interlace, etc.:* purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov. M. 6, 577: diversos colores picturae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: hastas foliis, Virg. E. 5, 31: chlamys intexta coloribus, Auc. Her. 4, 47: stragula alba auro intexta, Suet. Ner. 50: nidum ex lino intexens, Plin. 10, 33, 50: intexit vitibus ulmos, Virg. G. 2, 221. II. Fig.: *to interweave, intermingle, join* or *add to:* venae toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: facta chartis, *to interweave on paper,* i. e. *to describe,* Tib. 4, 1, 5: parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic. Part. 4: aliquid in causa prudenter, id. de Or. 2, 16.

intextus, a, um, *Part.* [intexo].

intextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an interweaving, inserting, adding* of words: Quint. 8, 4, 8. II. *a joining together:* Plin. 2, 8, 50.

in-thrŏnizo, 1. *v. a.* [thronus] *to enthrone:* Sarisb. Ep. 299.

intĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intimo] *an announcement, intimation:* Capell. 9, 304.

intĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who announces:* Capitol. Pert. 10.

intĭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [intimo].

intĭmē, *adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally:* uri intime, App. M. 2, p. 118. II. Fig. *most intimately:* utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with him,* Nep. Att. 5: arto contubernio intime junctus, App. Apol. p. 320. 2. *heartily, cordially:* intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

in-tĭmĭdē, *adv. fearlessly:* intimidius, Amm. 26, 6.

intĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [intimus] *to put* or *bring into; to drive* or *press into:* partem gurgiti, Sol. 5: Nilus mari intimatur, *flows into,* id. 32: Tert. Hab Mul. 5. II. Fig.: of abstract things imaginem aliquam inbibere et sibi intimare, id. adv. Valent. 17: Symm. Ep. 10, 33. 2. *to announce, publish, make known, intimate:* cunctis pistoribus intimari oportet, Cod. Just. 14, 3, 1.

in-tĭmŏrātē, *adv. fearlessly:* Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

intĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* (*comp.* interior, q. v.) *inmost, innermost:* traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the deepest part,* Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, id. Fam. 13 29. II. Fig. *most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc.:* ex intima philosophia, id. Leg. 1, 5: consilia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6: disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 21: amicitia, Nep. Alcib. 5: familiaritas, id. Att. 12. III. Subst. intimus, i, *m. a most intimate friend:* facere se intimum apud aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 30: intimus Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: unus ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis, id. Fam. 13, 27. 2. intima, orum, *n. plu. the inward parts, intestines:* Pers. 1, 21.

intinctio, ōnis, *f.* [intingo] *a dipping in, a baptizing:* Eccl.

intinctus, a, um, *Part.* [intingo].

intinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dipping in.* Meton. *a sauce* or *pickle:* Plin. 20, 7, 26.

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to dip in:* faces sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 260: aliquid in aqua, Vitr. 1, 5: calamum, Quint. 10, 3, 31. II. Esp. *to dip in sauce* or *pickle, to pickle, preserve:* brassicam in acetum, Cato R. R. 156: omnibus, quae condiuntur, quaeque intinguntur, Plin. 20, 17, 72. III. *to baptize:* Tert. Poenit. 6.

in-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable:* sumptus, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 59: odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45: dolor, id. Acad. 2, 8: vitium, id. Or. 65: verba, ib. 8: intolerabilior homo, id. Fam. 4, 3: intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 460. II. *impatient:* didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 435.

intŏlĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intolerabilis] *insupportableness:* intolerabilitas, ἀνυποιστότης, Gloss. Philox.

intŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. insupportably, intolerably:* Col. 1, 4.

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj. insupportable, intolerable:* tyrannus, Cic. Vat. 9: res, id. Verr. 4, 35: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio, id. A. 12, 10. *Neutr. adv. insupportably, intolerably:* olla intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8.

in-tŏlĕrans, antis, *adj.* I. Act. *that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant:* with *gen.:* secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequalium, id. H. 4, 80. II. Pass. *insufferable, intolerable:* vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id. A. 11, 10: Flor. 4, 12.

intŏlĕranter, *adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively:* dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vat. 12.

in-tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f. impatience:* Gell. 17, 19. II. *insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence:* regis Cic. Agr. 2, 13: morum, Suet. Tib. 51.

in-tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *adj. not nourished* or *refreshed by food:* aeger, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

in-tŏlero, 1. *v. a. not to bear, to take ill,* tolerat, intolerat, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, 3. *v. a. to raise:* clamores absonos, App. M. 8, p. 213.

in-tondĕo, tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a. to clip off:* fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3.

in-tŏno, ui (avi), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to thunder:* partibus intonuit coeli Pater ipse sinistris, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47: intonuere poli, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: fragor ingens, ib. 8 527. Fig. of an orator: hesterna contione intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic. Mur. 38. **2.** In gen. *to make a noise, resound*: canis ingenti latratu intonat, Plin. 8, 40, 61: contremuit nemus et silvae intonuere profundae, Virg. Aen. 7, 515: Eurus intonat Aegaeo, Val. Fl. 2, 365. **II.** Act. *to thunder forth something*: cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. 3, 48: rigidas minas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 46: Phlegraeos Jovis Enceladique tumultus, Prop. 2, 1, 39. **2.** *to thunder at* or *upon*: Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor. Epod. 2, 51.

intonsus, a, um, *Part.* [intondeo].

in-tonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn* (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, Virg. Aen. 9, 181: oves, Col. 7, 3. **II.** Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsores in Italiam venere post R. C. anno CCCCLIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59: avi, *bearded*, Ov. F. 2, 30: Cato, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 11. **2.** Fig. *unpolished, rude*: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32: Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 2. **3.** *leafy, covered with grass, herbs*, or *bushes*: montes, Virg. E. 5, 63: quercus intonsa coelo attollunt capita, id. Aen. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.

in-torpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very stiff* or *numb*: torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ĭn-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain*: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Virg. G. 4, 451: caulem, Plin. 19, 6, 34: paludamentum circum brachium, *to wrap round*, Liv. 25, 16: capilli, *curled*, Mart. 8, 33: talum, *to sprain*, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35. **2.** Meton. of the voice: *to shake* or *trill*: sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: noctuae intorto carmine occinunt, App. Flor. p. 349. **II.** *to brandish, hurl*: hastam tergo, Virg. Aen. 2, 231: jaculum alicui, ib. 10, 322: telum in hostem, Sen. Ep. 45. **III.** Fig.: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: vereor ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, μή μοι Γοργείην κεφαλήν δεινοῖο πελώρου intorqueat, id. Att. 9, 7: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342: oratio intorta, *perplexed, involved*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 63: mores intorti, *distorted, corrupted*, Pers. 5, 38.

intortĭus, *comp. adv. more windingly*, or *crookedly*: Plin. 16, 16, 27.

intortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo] *a curling, crisping*: capillorum, Arn. 3, 108.

intortus, a, um, *Part.* [intorqueo].

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [from in, inter]. **I.** Adv. *on the inside, within*: pars quae intra, longior esse debet quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: vasa extrinsecus et intra diligenter picata, *outside and in*, Col. 12, 43. Esp. of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines, magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4. Of the Mediterranean Sea: id. prooem. 2: abunde orbe terrarum extra intraque indicato (where extra means *the Atlantic*), Plin. 6, 32. *Comp.* intĕrĭus: Ov. M. 6, 306: Plin. 3, 26, 29. Fig.: interius si attendas, *more carefully*, Juv. 11, 15: ne insistat interius (oratio), *be too brief*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: in spatiis vitae interius flectere, *to take the shorter way*, Sen. Tran. 9. *Sup.* intime, *q. v.* **II.** Prep. with *acc.* **A.** Of space: without motion: *within*: intra navim, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10: muros, id. ad Brut. 1, 18: jactum teli, *within a javelin's throw*, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: oceanum, id. Verr. 3, 89: Apenninum, Liv. 5, 35. **2.** With motion: *into, within*: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 23: nosse regiones, intra quas venias, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33. **B.** Of time: (i) *within*: intra viginti dies, Pl. Curc. 3, 77: calendas, i. e. *before the expiration of that day*, Gell. 12, 13. With *quam*: intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. 36, 10. (ii) *during*: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: juventam, Tac. A. 2, 71: **C.** Of number: *under, fewer than*: intra centum, Liv. 1, 43. **D.** Fig.: of other relations: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra aquam manere, *to drink nothing but water*, Cels. 3, 24: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, *among themselves*, Plin. 12, 21, 45: intra se meditari, *within oneself*, id. 10, 42, 59: intra vos futura, *among yourselves*, i. e. *secret*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: intra verba desipere, *in words only*, Cels. 3, 18: so, intra verba peccare, Curt. 7, 1: quae intra nosmet ipsos componimus, *among ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra gloriam fuit facinus, *was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, *to keep silence*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16. **E.** Placed after its case: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, Tac. A. 4, 48. (Hence It. *tra.*)

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [intro] *that can be entered*: os amnis, Liv. 22, 19.

intra-clūsus, a, um, *adj.* (also written intra clusus) *shut in, inclosed*: Aggen. Urb. de limit. 49.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj. not to be handled* or *meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce.* Of persons: genus intractabile bello, Virg. Aen. 1, 339: homo natura intractabilior, Gell. 18, 7. Of things: pastinacae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 25: frigore loca, *uninhabitable*, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25: bruma, Virg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cyneg. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj. not handled* or *managed, untamed*: equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Am. 19. Fig.: decor, *wild, natural*, Grat. Cyn. 134: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, *unattempted*, Virg. Aen. 8, 205.

intractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intraho] *a drawing in*: intractionem linguae (*al.* contractionem), Plin. 7, 12, 10.

in-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *drag in* or *along, to trail*: gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167. Fig.: vesperam, ib. 11, p. 268.

intrā-mĕātus (intromeatus), ūs, *m. a going between* or *within*: meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *that is within the walls* (rare): magistratus, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 6.

in-transĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [transeo] *impassable*: Eccl.

intransĭtīvē, *adv. intransitively*: Prisc. 18, 1134.

in-transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* grammat. *t. t. intransitive*: per intransitivam elocutionem, id est non transeuntem ab alia ad aliam personam, ut, *percurrit homo excelsus*, Prisc. 14, 982.

intrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intro].

intrĕmisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [intremo] *to begin to tremble* or *quake*: intremiscere insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5: terrae, id. 2, 19, 81.

in-trĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n. to tremble, shake, quake*: totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg. Aen. 3, 581. **2.** *to tremble at* or *before*: with *acc.* or *dat.*: regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem (*al.* Hannibali), id. 16, 664.

intrĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [intremo] *shaking, tremulous*: Aus. Epit. 34.

in-trĕpĭdans, antis, *adj. not shaking, firm, strong*: Inscr.

intrĕpĭdanter, *adv. without trembling, intrepidly*: adscendere Non. 530, 5.

intrĕpĭdē, *adv. undauntedly, intrepidly*: Liv. 26, 4.

in-trĕpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to perform tremblingly*, i. e. *rapidly*: Symmach. ap. Jornand. de reb. Get. 15.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid*: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35: tranquillus, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12: vultum Lucan. 5, 317. Of things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio Gell. 1, 11 verba, Sen. Hipp. 593: hiems, *spent without disturbance*, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-trĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj. pressed, pressed out*: Cato R. R. 127 (dub.).

in-trĭbŭo, 3. *v. a. to contribute, to pay tribute* or *taxes*: modo ne quid ideo intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep 10, 33.

in-trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f. a contribution*: Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.

intrīcātus, a, um, *Part.* [intrico].

in-trīco, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [tricae] *to entangle, perplex, embarrass*: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic. fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will embarrass him*, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 9. Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 8, 27: peculium, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 21.

intrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* for intertrigo, *a fretting* or *galling of the skin*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

intrīmentum, i, *n.* [intero] *what is rubbed in, a seasoning rubbed in*: App M. 10, p. 244.

intrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [intrinde secus, from intra] *on the inside, inwardly*: eam intrinsecus eadem re perungunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: intrinsecus et exterius vasa picare, Col. 12, 43. **II.** *towards the inside, inwards*: Suet. Aug. 95.

intrīta, ae, *f.* [intero] *a paste, mash*, of lime, clay, *etc.*: Plin. 36, 33, 35: Col. 12, 55: intrita panis e vino, *cold caudle*, Cels. 3, 19.

intrītum, i, *n.* [id.] *a mash*: intritum lacte confectum, App. M. 11, p. 265.

intrītus, a, um, *Part.* [intero].

in-trītus, a, um, *adj. not rubbed* or *worn away, whole, entire, sound*: oliva, Col. 12, 49. **II.** Fig. *unexhausted*: cohortes intritae ab labore (*al.* integrae), Caes. B. G. 3, 26.

intrō, *adv. into the inside, within*: sequere intro me, *into the house*, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 19: intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 1, 26. **II.** *on the inside, inwardly*: omnia sana faciet, intro quae dolitabunt, Cato R. R. 157. [*Intrō*, like *eō, quō*, etc., was prob. orig. *introm*, signifying "motion inwards."]

intro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to go into to enter*; constr. with *acc.*, sometimes with *in*: tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic. Phil. 2, 27: pomoerium, id. N. D. 2, 4: regnum, id. Rab. Post. 8: januam, Petr. 139: portus, Virg. Aen. 5, 57 amnis intrans aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 11 intrata Superis domus, Ov. Pont 2, 8, 56: silvae intratae, Liv. 21, 25: intravit in hortos, Ov. M. 14, 656: in portus, ib. 7, 492: in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3. Poet. with *dat.*: montibus undae, Val. Fl. 1, 590: ponto, Sil. 11, 473. **2.** *to penetrate into*: quo qui intraverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: intravere eo arma Romana, Plin. 6, 29, 35: intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: si mare intretur, Tac. A. 2, 5. *Pass. impers.*: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Caes. B. G. 2, 17. **3.** *to appear before a court*: alio senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 4. **4.** *to attack* (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 774. **5.** *to pierce, transfix* (poet.): aprum, Mart. 7, 27. **II.** Fig. *to penetrate* or *pierce into*: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Acad. 2, 39: in rerum naturam, id. Fin. 5, 16: in sensum et in mentem judicis, id. de Or. 2, 25: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: vatem Deus intrat, *inspires him*, Sil. 3, 697: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Agr. 5: medullas intravit calor Virg. Aen. 8, 390.

intrō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n to go* or *come into, to enter*: App. M. 5 p. 160.

intrō-clūdo, 3. *v. a.* for intracludo *to shut up in*: introcludo ἐγκατακλείω Gloss. Philox

intrō-curro, *3. v. n. to run in* (rare): per fretum, Naev. ap. Non. 205, 27.

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to lead* or *bring within* or *in*: gregem venalium, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 4: noctu milites introducit, i. e. *into the house,* Sall. J. 12: copias in fines hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: naves eo introduxerunt, i. e. *into the harbour,* id. B. C. 3, 26: ad regem, Curt. 6, 7. **II.** Fig. *to introduce, bring into vogue* or *practice*: philosophiam in domos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: ambitionem in senatum, id. Phil. 11, 8: Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 26: senatusconsulta, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1. **2.** *to bring forwards, maintain* (an argument, *etc.*): non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam paene manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: introducebat summum bonum esse, frui, id. Acad. 2, 42.

intrō-ductĭo, ōnis, *f. a leading in introduction*: mulierum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

intrō-ductor, ōris, *m. an introducer*: Ruf. in Hier. 2, 7.

intrōductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introductor] *introductory*: Cassiod. Inst. div. litt. 24.

introductus, a, um, *Part.* [introduco].

intrŏ-ĕo (intreiet, for introibit, Dial. Hier. in Lucifer. 5), ivi, ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. to go into, to enter*; constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, with simple *acc.*, and with *inf.*: in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7: in Thraciam, Nep. Alcib. 7: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 71: ad aliquem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28: curiam, Suet. Caes. 81: urbem, ib. 18: tuus filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see,* Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 10. *Absol.*: intrare Coelimontana porta, *through the gate,* Cic. Pis. 23. Rarely with *in* and *abl.*: in naso, Cato R. R. 157. *Pass. impers.*: cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 63. **II.** Fig.: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *3. v. a. irreg. to carry* or *bring in*: lectica in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: Liv. 43, 7.

intrō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go into, to enter* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 520.

intrŏĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introitus] *pertaining to entry*: introitorius, εἰσόδιος, Gloss. Philox.

intrŏĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [introeo].

intrŏĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going into, an entering, entrance*: nocturnus introitus Smyrnam, quasi in hostium urbem, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: sol in Geminos introitum facit, *enters Gemini,* Col. 11, 2: primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance,* Tac. H. 1, 31: introitum alicujus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from entering,* Plin. 20, 9, 39. **2.** Meton. *a place of entrance, passage*: omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: clandestinus, Suet. Ner. 48: aures duros et quasi corneolos habere introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. **II.** Fig. *an entering upon an office, into a society,* etc.: certum aliquid pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep. 10, 113: sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, i. e. *entrance-money,* Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102. **2.** *a beginning, introduction, prelude*: fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18: defensionis, id. Coel. 2: in introitu hujus operis, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

intrō-jŭgus, a, um, *adj. that is under the yoke*: Inscr.

intrōlātus, a, um, *Part.* [introfero].

intrōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [intromitto].

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, *3. v. a. to let* or *send into*: lepores in leporarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 12: legiones [in oppidum], Caes. B. G. 7, 11: in aedes, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 20: aliquem comissatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52. **II.** Fig. *to introduce*: verba in usum linguae Latinae, Gell. 19, 13: exemplum, id. 1, 13

intrō-pōno, *3. v. a. to put in*: Not. Tir. p. 38.

intrō-porto, *1. v. a. to bring in*: Not. Tir. p. 11.

intrō-rēpo, *3. v. n. to creep in*: introrepens mustela, App. M. 2, p. 125.

introrsum and **introrsus,** *adv.* (contr. from intro versum) *towards the inside, inwards, into*: hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv. 10, 33: ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: reducere aliquid, ib. 7, 22: pergit, Tac. A. 2, 25. **II.** *inwardly, within*: sed videt hunc omnis domus, et vicinia tota introrsus turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: Liv. 25, 21: foris nitent, introrsum misera sunt, Sen. V. B. 3.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. n. to break* or *burst into, to break in, enter by force*: in aedes, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 50: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur (*al.* eas), Caes. B. G. 5, 51.

intrō-specto, *1. v. a. to look into*: quid introspectant? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 27.

intrō-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, *3. v. a.* [specio] *to look into*: domum, Auc. Har. resp. 15. **2.** *to look at, behold*: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20. **II.** Fig. *to inspect, examine, observe attentively*: with *in* and *acc.* or simple *acc.*: introspicite penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic. Font. 15: in mentem, id. Fin. 2, 35: penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull. 27: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, *3. v. a. to thrust in*: turundam introtrudito, Cato R. R. 157.

intrō-vĕnĭo, 4. *v. n. to come in*: fig.: Jul. Obseq. de Prod. 127.

intrō-versus (and separately intro versus), *adv.* for introrsus: *towards the inside, inwards*: introversus et ad te spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7: spectantia genua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

intrō-vŏcātus, ūs, *m. a calling in*: Amm. 29, 1.

intrō-vŏco, *1. v. a. to call in*: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: tribus ad suffragium, Liv. 10, 24.

in-trūdo, ūsi, *3. v. a. to thrust in*: intrudebat se, *obtruded himself,* Cic. Caec. 5.

intŭbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [intubus] *pertaining to endive, endive-*: folia, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

intŭbus (intybus), i, *m.* or *f.*, or **intŭbum** (intybum), i, *n.* (intiba, Edict. Dioclet. p. 16) [ἔντυβον] *chicory* or *succory,* Cichorium Intybus, Linn.; Virg. G. 1, 120: intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, Plin. 20, 8, 29: intuba, Virg. G. 4, 120: edere acres intybos, Pomp. ap. Non. 209, 6: torpenti grata palato intyba, poet. Col. 10, 110. [Hence It. Sp. *endivia*; Fr. *endive.*]

intŭĕor, ĭtus sum, 2. *v. dep.* (*in tmesi*: inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 713), *to look at, upon,* or *towards*: with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: solem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: aliquid oculis, id. Fam. 5, 17: cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc. 1: huc atque illuc, id. de Or. 1, 40: in speciem rerum intuens, id. Tim. 10: in te intuens, id. Brut. 97. *Pass.* hoc modo contacta loca nec intueri nec calcari debere, Amm. 23, 5. **2.** Meton. of situation: *to look towards, have a certain aspect*: cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** Fig.: *to regard, observe, contemplate, consider*: mentis acies seipsam intuens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: quo intuens, *keeping which in view,* id. de Or. 1, 32: oratores, ib. 1, 34: potius, quid se facere par esset intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, *he regarded more,* Nep. Att. 9. **2.** *to look up to, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment*: Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de coelo delapsum, intuentur, Cic. Manil. 14: genus humanum vestrum nomen imperiumque juxta ac deos immortales intuetur, Liv. 37, 54.

intŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intueor].

intŭĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *respect, consideration* (only in *abl. sing.*): pietatis intuitu, Modest. Dig. 34, 1, 14.

in-tŭmesco, mŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to swell up, to rise,* fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin. 2, 81, 83: Ov. F. 6, 700: intumuit venter, ib. 1, 215: si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin. 20, 6, 23: loco tamen ipso paululum intumescente, *being rather elevated,* Col. 1, 4. **II.** Fig. *to increase, grow*: irae intumuere, Stat. Th. 1, 412: vox intumescit, Tac. G. 3: intumescente motu, id. A. 1, 38. **2.** *to be puffed up, elated*: jure quodam potestatis intumescere, Quint. 1, 1, 8: intumuere statim superbia ferociaque, Tac. H. 4, 19. **3.** *to become angry*: Juppiter intumuit, Ov. F. 2, 607.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj. unburied* (poet.): Ov. H. 2, 136.

in-tundo, *3. v. a. to bruise, pound*: Scrib. Comp. 71.

in-tŭor, *3. v. a. dep.* (old form for intueor), *to look at* or *upon, to behold*: qui intuitur nos, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23: cornicem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 150: monstrum, Sen. Hippol. 898.

in-turbātus, a, um, *adj. undisturbed, calm*: inturbatus, interritus, Plin. Pan. 64.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm*: inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juventa, ib. 14, 22: vir sanctus, inturbidus, id. H. 3, 39.

in-turgesco, *3. v. n. incep. to swell up*: Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

intus, *adv.* [in; cf. ἐντός] *in the inside, within*: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: estne frater intus? *at home,* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: intus domique, Cic. Sen. 4: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69. With *in*: intus in corpore esse, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Poet. with *abl.*: templo tali intus, Virg. Aen. 7, 192. With *gen.*: aedium, *in the house,* App. M. 8, p. 215. With *acc.*: domum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 55. **2.** Of motion: *to the inside, into*: intus novam nuptam deduxi via recta, *into the house,* id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. agere equos, *to drive inwards, towards the goal,* Ov. F. 6. 586. (ii) *from within*: tu intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 134: evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 144. **II.** Fig. *in the inmost soul*: nec hae (cupiditates) sese foris solum jactant, sed intus etiam in animis inclusae inter se dissident, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30: intus te ipse considera, Sen. Ep. 80. Prov. quem omnia intus canere dicebant, *to be feeling one's own music, though nobody else could hear it,* Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

intŭsĭum, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj. unguarded, defenceless*: castra, Liv. 5, 45. *Plur neutr.* subst.: intuta moenium firmare, *the insecure parts,* Tac. H. 3, 76. **II.** *unsafe*: amicitia, id. A. 2, 42 Plin. 34, 14, 39: latebrae, Tac. A. 1, 38. *Comp.*: intutior, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 26.

intȳbus, intȳbum, v. intubus.

ĭn-ūber, eris, *adj. ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor*: ostreae, Gell. 20, 8.

ĭn-ūdo, *1. v. a. to moisten*: manus labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 418.

ĭnŭla, ae, *f.* [ἑλένιον] *elecampane,* a plant, Inula Helenium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 29: Hor. S. 2, 8, 51. (Hence It. *enola ella, lella*; Sp. *enula, ala*; Fr. *aunée.*)

ĭn-ulcĕro, *1. v. a. to ulcerate*: pellem jumenti, Veg. Vet. 2, 59.

ĭnultē, *adv. without revenge*: Curt. 4, 4 (*al.* inulti).

ĭn-ultus, a, um, *adj. unrevenged*: ne inultus esset, Cic. Sest. 22: imperatores, Liv. 25, 37: preces, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33. **II.** *unpunished*: cur hunc Asellium esse inultum tamdiu sinis? Cic. Clu. 62. Of things: injuriae impunitae atque inultae, id. Div. in Caecil. 16: scelus inultum habuit, *left unpunished,* Val. Max. 9, 7, 2. **III.** *safe, unhurt*: jugum unde inultus subeuntem prohibere potuisset, Curt. 7, 4: inultae ferae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41.

Ĭnumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inumbro] *an overshadowing, darkness:* Capell. 1, 20.

ĭn-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast a shadow upon, to shade:* toros obtentu frondis, Virg. Aen. 11, 66: quietis temporibus existimaverat vitem eousque crevisse donec cunctas domi nationis suae partes inumbraret, Val. Max. 7, 1, 5 ex. **II.** Meton.: *to cause darkness:* inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 5, 19. **2.** *to cover:* ōra coronis, Lucr. 3, 927: pubem pallio, App. M. 10, p. 254. **3.** *to mark* or *sketch out by shadowing:* solarium, Varr. L. L. 6, 2. **III.** Fig.: imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, *is obscured*, Plin. Pan. 19: inumbrata quies, *apparent, feigned*, Cels. Dig. 41, 2, 18.

ĭn-unco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [uncus] *to hook, catch with hooks:* aquila unguibus agnum, App. Flor. 2: lana rubis velut hamis inuncata, Col. 7, 3, 10. Fig.: nummos, Lucil. in Non. 124, 16.

ĭn-unctĭo, ōnis, *f. an anointing, besmearing, applying:* tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29: medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14.

ĭnunctus, a, um, *Part.* [inungo].

ĭnundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] *a flowing upon* or *over, an inundation:* fluminum, Col. 3, 11: coërcere, Suet. Aug. 30. With *gen. obj.:* terrarum, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

ĭn-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to flow upon* or *over, to inundate:* terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24. **2.** Fig.: inundant Troes, Virg. Aen. 12, 280: vestro, aut Ennensium, sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. 24, 38: Cilicia inundata cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113. **II.** Neutr.: *to be deluged* or *inundated:* in quiete viderat urina ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5 *ex.* **2.** *to be full, abound:* inundant sanguine fossae, Virg. Aen. 10, 24.

ĭnungĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inungo] *to besmear:* capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. 1, 78.

ĭn-ungo (inunguo] nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to anoint:* oculos, Varr. L. L. 6, 8: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2: inungendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3. **II.** In gen.: *to besmear:* lentem siccatam oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

ĭn-ūnĭo, 4. *v. a. to unite:* Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ĭnurbānē, *adv. rudely, inelegantly, without wit:* non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19: Quint. 8, 3.

ĭn-urbānus, a, um, *adj. rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly:* habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63: inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.

ĭn-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a. to push* or *thrust into, to obtrude:* petit atque inurget vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1034: linguae sauciantis susurros improbos, *to be always whispering*, App. M. 8, p. 205.

ĭn-ūrīno, 1. *v. n. to plunge into the water, to dive:* piscinis, Col. 8, 14.

ĭn-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn in:* notas et nomina gentis, Virg. G. 3, 158: foramen, *to make an uneven hole, as by burning*, Col. 4, 29. Of encaustic painting: picturas, Plin. 35, 4, 10. **2.** *to burn, scorch, parch, dry up:* inurens sol, Cels. 1, 3: (solum) brumae frigoribus et pruinis inurendum, Col. 11, 3: ros inustus sole acri, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3: axis inustus solis equis, Lucan. 9, 852. **3.** *to consume by burning:* vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. M. 12, 275: calcaria ferro candenti, Col. 8, 2, 3. **II.** Fig.: *to brand, to imprint* or *attach indelibly:* ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inusturus? id. Mil. 12: censoriae severitatis nota inuri, id. Cluent. 46: acerbissimum alicui dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15: plurima mala reipublicae, ib. 2, 46: eam maculam Claudiae genti, Liv. 3, 58.

ĭnūsĭtātē, *adv. in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75. *Comp.:* poëta inusitatius contraxerat, id. Or. 46. *Sup.:* inusitatissime *nox* pro *noctu* dixerunt (*al.* inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4.

ĭn-ūsĭtāto, *adv. in an unusual manner:* enituit (*al.* inusitato indicio enituit), Plin. Pan. 5.

ĭn-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unusual, uncommon, extraordinary:* nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23. *Comp.:* species navium inusitatior, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.

ĭn-usque (separately, in usque), *adv.* for usque in, *unto, to* (poet.): Stat. Th. 1, 439.

ĭnustus, a, um, *Part.* [inuro]. **II.** Subst.: inusta, orum, *n. plu. burns:* Plin. 22, 14, 16.

ĭn-ustus, a, um, *unburnt:* Lucan. 8, 786.

ĭn-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. useless, unserviceable, unprofitable:* with *ad* or *dat.:* homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6: per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: aetate inutiles bello, ib. 7, 78. Of things: rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, ib. 7, 27. *Sup.:* inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10. **II.** *hurtful, injurious:* seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 38: aquae inutiles pestilentesque, Sen. N. Q. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14.

ĭn-ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. uselessness, unprofitableness:* Lucr. 5, 1272. **II.** *hurtfulness, injuriousness:* Cic. Inv. 2, 52: facti, ib. 26.

ĭnūtĭlĭter, *adv. uselessly, unprofitably:* non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18. Liv. 3, 51. **II.** *hurtfully, injuriously:* late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: administrare, Auct. B. Alex. 65.

ĭn-uxōrus, a, um, *adj.* [uxor] *unmarried:* Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 9.

in-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to go, come,* or *get into, enter upon, penetrate into:* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, simple *acc.* or *adv.:* ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: si in eas urbes vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 1, 20: vicinos portus, Virg. Aen. 3, 382: urbem, ib. 2, 265: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, *accomplished a distance*, Tac. A. 11, 8: invade viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 260: invasae comae, *i. e.* rami, *ingrafted*, Pall. de Insit. 120. **2.** *to fall* or *rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade:* in collum (mulieris) invasit, *fell upon her neck*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31: alicujus pectus amplexibus, *to embrace*, Petr. 91: aliquem basiolis, id. 85: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: Europam, Nep. Them. 2: cum ferro in aliquem, Cic. Caec. 9: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12: castra, Liv. 10, 35. *Pass.:* in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 58: sperans mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87. **II.** Fig.: *to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.:* in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in nomen Marii, ib. 1, 2: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9: dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9: eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 40: negat ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invasisse, Cic. Off. 3, 7: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 35. tantus repente terror invasit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: dolor in oculos invadit, Lucr. 6, 658: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, *to attempt*, Virg. Aen. 9, 186. Rarely with *dat.:* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: Gell. 19, 4. **2.** *to address, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg. Aen. 4, 265. (Hence Fr *envahir.*)

in-vălentĭa, ae, *f. weakness, inability, indisposition*, for invaletudo: Gell. 20, 1.

in-vălĕo, 2. *v. n. to be strong:* *in tmesi:* inque valebunt, Lucr. 2, 300.

in-vălesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful* (only fig.): tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15: prout invaluissent, Tac. H. 2, 98. **II.** *to increase, prevail, predominate:* libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11: appellatio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gram. 4: amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: consuetudo quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1 *in.* **III.** *to come into use:* verba intercidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, id. 10, 2, 13.

in-vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj. indisposed.* Subst.: *a sick person, valetudinarian:* qui robustior est invaletudinario (*al.* in valetudinario), Sen. praef. Q. N. 1 *praef.*

in-vălētūdo, ĭnis, *f. infirmity, illness, indisposition:* invaletudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

in-vălĭdē, *adv. weakly, feebly:* Arn. 7, 250.

in-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj. not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient:* senecta invalidus, Liv. 6, 8: milites, id. 23, 16: pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24: invalidus et inermis, Tac. A. 1, 46: invalida moenia adversus irrumpentes, ib. 12, 16: venenum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170. *Comp.:* invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6. *Sup.:* invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. 8, 36, 54. **II.** Fig.: causa, Lucan. 7, 67: argumentum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

invalitudo, v. invaletudo.

in-vānum, *adv. in vain:* laborare, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

invāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invado] *an attack, invasion:* Symm. Ep. 10, 41.

invāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an invader:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

invāsus, a, um, *Part.* [invado].

invāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *an attack:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 82.

invectīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [inveho] *imported, not indigenous:* columbae, Plin. 10, 29, 44. Fig.: gaudium, *feigned, not hearty*, Sen. Ep. 23.

invectĭo, onis, *f.* [id.] *a bringing in, importing:* Cic. Off. 2, 3. **II.** *an inveighing against, invective:* id. Inv. 2, 54.

invectīvālĭter, *adv. with invectives:* carpere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

invectīvus, a um, *adj.* [inveho] *scolding, abusive, reproachful:* oratio acer et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10: volumen, id. 22, 14.

invector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an importer:* lanati pecoris, Symm. 10, 27.

invectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that brings in* or *introduces:* Ambros. Ep. 63, 3.

invectus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] **II.** In the jurists: Subst.: invecta, orum, *n. plu.* lit. *things brought in*, i. e. *household furniture, moveables:* placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta illata, pignori esse locatori, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 4: invecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, Mart. ib. 20, 2, 2.

invectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing in, importing* (only in the *abl. sing.*). With *gen. obj.:* terrae invectu, Plin. 4, 1, 2. With *gen. subj.:* terrae nascuntur fluminum invectu, id. 2, 85, 87.

in-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to carry, bear,* or *bring into* or *to, to import:* tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, Cic. Off. 2, 22: frumenta, *into the barns*, Plin. 18, 30, 33: peregrinas merces, id. 29, 1, 8. **II.** Reflect., or with *pron. reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, fly into* or *to:* dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 31: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, id. 1, 59: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 54: curru, Virg. Aen. 6, 786: Triton pingitur, natantibus invehens beluis *riding upon*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. **2.** Esp. *to enter, penetrate:* quum utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, Liv. 5, 8: cum eo ipso acrius victores se undique inveherent, Curt. 8, 14. **III.** Fig.: vitia, quae tecum invehis, Sen. Oedip. 79: divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. praef.: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. **2.** *to attack with words, inveigh against:* (often *reflect.*): aperte in te invehens, id. Phil. 2, 29: in homines caros invehi, id. de Or. 2, 75, 304: cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep. Tim. 5: multa in Thebanos, id. Ep. 6: si quid inclementius in te sum invectus, Liv. 3, 48.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj. unveiled, uncovered:* Cap. 1, 3.

in-vēnālis, *ἄπρατος, not for sale:* Gloss. Philox.

in-vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unsaleable:* merx, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

in-vendĭtus, a, um, *adj. unsold:* praedia, Scaev. Dig. 18, 5, 10.

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (*fut.* invenibit for inveniet, Pomp. ap. Non. 479, 28), 4. *v. a.* lit. *to come* or *light upon;* hence, *to find, meet with:* neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 2: naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: tolerabiles oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2. **II.** *to find out, discover, learn:* scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6: inveniebat ex captivis, Sabin flumen ab suis castris non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: conjurationem, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. **2.** Esp. *to find by reading:* apud auctores invenio, Liv. 3, 23. *Pass.:* invenitur in Annalibus, Plin. 10, 21, 25. **III.** *to find out, invent, devise, contrive:* inveni quandam nuper fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35: Venus inveniet puero succumbere furtim, Tib. 1, 9, 35: inveniendi copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69: multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic. Dom. 1: ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non inveniebat, id. Rosc. Am. 15. **IV.** *to procure, effect, obtain, get:* perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac. A. 1, 74: qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: pecuniam magnam, Plin. 7, 43, 45. **V.** Non invenire se, *to be at a loss:* minusque se inveniunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: nec medici se inveniunt, Petron. Trag. frag. 47. Affirmatively: dolor se invenit, *appeared*, Ov. H. 15, 113.

inventārĭum, ii, *n.* [invenio] *a list, inventory:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an inventing, invention:* Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alia tristium inventio, alia gaudentium, Plin. Pan. 72: ut nec ornatui facilitas, nec facilitati inventionum deesset ornatus, Just. 9, 8. **II.** *the faculty of invention:* illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2: rerum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [inventio] *a trifling invention:* minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [invenio] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor:* o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: veritatis, id. Fin. 1, 10: omnium artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: scelerum, Virg. Aen. 2, 164.

inventrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that finds out* or *invents:* omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: belli, id. N. D. 3, 21.

inventum, i, *n.* [id.] *a device, contrivance, invention:* ut te omnes Dii cum istoc invento atque incepto perduint, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: Cic. Mur. 29. Inventum medicina meum est, Ov. M. 1, 521.

inventus, a, um, *Part.* [invenio].

inventus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] for inventio, *an invention:* Plin. 21, 35, 5.

in-vĕnustē, *adv. not elegantly, ungracefully:* non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

in-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj. not elegant* or *graceful, ungraceful:* non invenustus actor, Cic. Brut. 67: scortillum, Cat. 10, 3: arbustum, Col. 5, 6. **II.** (without Venus, *i. e.*) *unfortunate in love:* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 10.

in-vĕrēcundē, *adv. shamelessly:* aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis jure uteretur inverecunde, Sen. Ep. 114: dicere, Quint. 7, 4. *Comp.:* Hier. Ep. 128, 2.

in-vĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f. shamelessness, immodesty:* Arn. 4, 150.

in-vĕrēcundus, a, um (inverĕcundus, Venant. de Vit. S. Mart. 1, 393), *adj. without shame, shameless, immodest:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 43. Of things: frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45: quid illis inverecundius, Val. Max. 7, 7 *no.* 1: inverecundum est, *it is shameful*, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.

in-vergo, 3. *v. a. to incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): liquores in me, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 12: fronti vina, Virg. Aen. 6, 244.

inversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inverto] *a turning about, inversion of words.* **I.** *irony:* Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **II.** *an allegory:* Quint. 8, 6, 44. **III.** *mere transposition* (as quoque ego for ego quoque): id. 1, 5, 40.

in-versor, 1. *v. dep. to be among, to be occupied about:* Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5.

inversum, *adv. upside down, bottom upwards:* surculis inversum superpositis, Sol. 8.

inversūra, ae, *f.* [inverto] *a turn, curve:* Vitr. 5, 3.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* [inverto].

in-verto, verti, versum, 3. *v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert:* pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, *turn up*, Virg. G. 1, 64: Boreas invertit ornos, *upturns, overthrows*, Lucan. 6, 390: nox invertit coelum, Virg. Aen. 11, 202: vinaria, *to upset, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: inverso mari, *disturbed, rough*, id. Epod. 10, 5: inversus annus, *brought round, completed*, id. S. 1, 1, 36: vomer inversus, id. Epod. 2, 63: alveus navis, Sall. J. 18: inversa manus (*opp.* to supina), Plin. 12, 25, 54: inversa charta, Mart. 4, 87. **II.** Fig.: *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert:* ut cum semel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form*, Tac. A. 15, 63: virtutes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: pro curia, inversique mores! *perverted, corrupt*, id. Od. 3, 5, 7: consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9 *fin.:* verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: verba, *dark, obscure*, Lucr. 1, 642: Vertumnus Deus invertendarum rerum est, i. e. *of barter, trade*, Ascon. in Verr. 1, 69.

in-vespĕrascit, 3. *v. impers. it becomes evening, evening is approaching:* jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50.

investīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [investigo] *that may be searched into, investigable:* Tert. in Herm. 43.

investīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a searching* or *inquiring into, investigation:* investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: veri, id. Off. 1, 4.

investīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator:* rerum, Cic. Tim. 1: conjurationis, id. Sull. 30.

investīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that investigates:* M. Cap. 5, 141.

in-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *to track* or *trace out*, as a dog: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. **II.** Fig.: *to search into, investigate, find out, discover:* Cibyratici canes investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 4, 21: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 4: ubi Lentulus sit investigare non possum, Cic. Att. 9, 1: conatus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16: homines, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 8: literas per notas scriptas, *to decipher*, Suet. Caes. 56.

in-vestĭo, ivi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to clothe, cover; to surround:* publicas porticus pictura, Plin. 35, 7, 33: focum, Sen. Ep. 114.

in-vestis, e, *adj. unclothed:* homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3. **II.** Meton.: *without a beard, beardless:* puer, App. M. 5, p. 171: Macr. S. 3, 8. Hence, *unmarried:* vir, Tert. de Vel. virg. 8. **2.** *deprived of:* investis dotalibus, Tert. ad Ux. 2, 9.

in-vĕtĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old, to become fixed* or *inveterate:* populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, *to settle, establish itself*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: aes alienum inveterascit, Nep Att. 2: res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: ulcus, Lucr. 4, 1060: si malum inveteravit, Cels. 3, 13. *Impers.:* inveteravit, *it has become a custom, grown into use:* intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. Off. 2, 16 *fin.* **II.** *to grow obsolete:* si (res) inveterarit, id. Fam. 14, 3.

invĕtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invetero] *inveterateness* (of a disease): Cic. Tusc. 4, 37

in-vĕtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to render old, to give age* or *duration:* aquam, Col. 12, 12: allium, cepamque Plin. 19, 6, 34. In *pass.: to become old to acquire age* or *durability:* ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, id. 31, 10, 36, 3: vina, id. 19, 4, 19, 2: inveterata amicitia, *old*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: malum, id. Phil. 5, 11: conglutinatio, id. Sen. 20: licentia, Nep. Eum. 8. **II.** Fig.: *to cause to fail, abolish:* notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 16.

in-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *adj. unforbidden, unrestrained* (poet.): Sil. 2, 441.

in-vĭcem, *adv.* (*in tmesi:* inque vicem dextras junxere, Stat. Th. 2, 149 Virg. G. 4, 166) [vicis] *in turn, by turns, one after another, alternately:* defatigatis invicem integri succedunt Caes. B. G. 7, 85: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: invicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: habes res urbanas; invicem rusticas scribe, *in your turn*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.:* propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10 *fin.* **II.** *among one another, mutually, reciprocally:* haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: permutatae O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, *i. e. on both sides*, Tac. H. 3, 46. **III.** ad invicem, *instead of:* Veg. Vet. 2, 7.

invictissimē, *sup. adv. most invincibly,* or *irrefutably:* Aug. Ep. 28.

in-victrix, īcis, *f. adj. unconquerable:* invictricis Fortunæ filius, Inscr. ap Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj. unconquered* hence *unconquerable, invincible;* constr. with *ab, in* and *abl.* or *acc., ad, contra, adversum,* and simple *abl.:* invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26: spartum in aquis marique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 7: in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167: crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Cantaber hiemisque aestusque famisque invictus palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326. **II.** Fig.: *irrefutable:* defensio, Cic. post red. 12: *Comp.:* invictior ratio, Aug. de Immort anim. 8.

invĭdens, *Part.* [invideo]. II. Subst.: *an envious person:* nocere invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

invĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *an envying, envy:* invidentiam esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil noceant invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: ib. 3, 10.

in-vĭdĕo, vidi, visum, 2. *v. a.* Lit. *to look askance at, to look maliciously* or *spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon:* ut est in Menalippo: *florem quisnam liberûm invidit meûm?* Male Latine videtur. Sed praeclare Attius. Ut enim videre, sic invidere florem rectius, quam flori, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. *Absol.:* ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye,* Cat. 5, 12. II. Meton. *to envy, grudge:* constr. usual with *dat.* of direct object: that which excites the feeling is expressed by *in* and *abl.*, *gen.*, *abl.*, etc.: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: honori, id. Agr. 2, 37: alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50: in qua tibi invideo, Cic. Fl. 29: in hoc Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56: neque ille sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84: invidere igne rogi miseris, *not to grant a burning and burial,* Lucan. 7, 798. In the *pass.:* ego cur, acquirere pauca si possum, invideor? Hor. A. P. 56: invidenda aula, id. Od. 2, 10, 7: ib. 3, 1, 45. *Pass. impers.:* invidetur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51. 2. *to be loth, unwilling:* with *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30: his te quoque jungere, Caesar, invideo, *am not willing,* Lucan. 2, 550. 3. *to hinder, prevent; refuse, deny:* plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: Africae solo oleum et vinum natura invidit, Plin. 15, 2, 3.

in-vĭdĕo, vīdi, 2. *v. a. not to see, to overlook:* invidit profecto, id mihi secum esse commune, App. Apol. p. 276.

in-vĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [invidus]. I. Act. *envy, jealousy, ill-will:* invidia ducum perfidiaque militum Antigono est deditus, Nep. Eum. 10: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic Phil. 14, 6. Phrases: sine invidia, *willingly, with pleasure,* Mart. 3, 65: absit verbo invidia, *without boasting,* Liv. 36, 7. II. Pass. *odium, unpopularity:* in invidia esse, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: invidiam quaerere in aliquem, Plin. 18, 6, 8: habere, *to be hated,* Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 284: extinguere, id. Balb. 6, 16: invidia onerare quemquam, Suet. Oth. 6: id. Ner. 34: cumulare alicui invidiam, Liv. 3, 12: conflare, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: invidiae alicui esse, Liv. 4, 49: invidia rumpi, Virg. E. 7, 26: sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. H. 20, 67. Proverb.: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35. In *plur.:* vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56. (Hence It. *inveggia;* Fr. *envie.*)

invĭdĭōsē, *adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously:* dicere, Cic. Acad. 2, 17. *Comp.:* expulsus, Vell. 2, 45: vivere, Auct. Her. 4, 20.

invĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. I. Act.: *full of envy, envious:* formosis invidiosa Dea est, Prop. 2, 21, 12: vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234. II. Pass.: *envied, hateful, odious:* possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pecunia, id. Balb. 25: etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, id. Clu. 58: damnatio, id. Verr. 2, 17: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. Att. 8, 3: in eos, id. Coel. 9. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juventae, *envied,* Prop. 2, 1, 83.

invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo] *envious:* jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. With *dat.:* o Fortuna viris invida fortibus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: potentiae, Nep. Tim. 3. 2. Subst.: invidus, i, *m. one that envies, an envier.* persuaserat invidis meis, Cic. Fam. 7, 2. With *gen.:* laudis invidus, id. Fl. 1. 3. Of things: noxque fuit praeceps, et coeptis invida nostris, *unfavourable,* Ov. M. 9, 486: fatum, Phaedr. 5, 6, 5: cura, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18: aetas, id. Od. 1, 11, 7: paupertas, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 156.

in-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to watch* or *be awake in, at, over,* or *on account of:* with *dat.* (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. F. 4, 530: rati, Val. Fl. 2, 374: mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331. 2. *to be intent upon, pay attention to:* aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Virg. G. 4, 158: venatu (for venatui), id. Aen. 9, 605. *Absol.: to be watchful:* invigilate, viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, poet. Col. 10, 151. With *pro:* invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43. With *inf.:* prohibere minas, Val. Fl. 5, 257. *Part. perf.:* invigilata lucernis carmina, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

in-vīlesco, lui, 1. *v. n. incep. not to become bad:* Not. Tir. p. 66.

in-vīlito, 1. *v. a. to account very bad:* invilitat, εὐτελίζει, Gloss. Philox.

in-vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unconquerable, invincible:* invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert. adv. Herm. 11. II. *irrefutable:* gravia et invincibilia dicere, App. Apol. p. 297.

in-vincĭbĭlĭter, *adv. irrefutably:* App. Flor. 18.

in-vinctus, a, um, *adj. fettered:* aliquem invinctum habere (*al.* in vinculis), Callistrat. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

in-vīnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *that abstains from wine:* App. M. 11, p. 268.

invĭo, *adv. where there is no way:* per viam potius quam invio progrediamur, Front. de Or. Ep. 1 *fin.*

in-vĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tread upon, set foot upon:* Sol. 2.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj. inviolable:* Lucr. 5, 62: caput inviolabile telis, Sil. 16, 16.

invĭŏlātē, *adv. inviolately:* servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. Sen. 22. servare jusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18.

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj. unhurt, inviolate:* invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67: amicitia, id. Sull. 17: Liv. 28, 28: vita, *happy, pleasant,* Sil. 13, 875: terra, *unploughed,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1: aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic. Coel. 5. II. *inviolable:* tribunus plebis, Liv. 3, 55: templum, id. 2, 1.

in-vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj. not violent:* Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-vĭŏlo, 1. *v. a. not to violate:* Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-viscĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put into the entrails:* aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214. II. Fig.: caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, *deeply rooted,* Aug. serm. 24.

in-visco, 1. *v. a.* [viscum] *to besmear with birdlime:* Not. Tir. p. 160.

invīsē, *adv. without being seen:* invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

in-vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj. invisible:* foramina, Cels. praef.

in-vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. invisibility:* Tert. adv. Prax 14.

invīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. invisibly:* Tert. adv. Valent. 14.

in-vīsĭtātus, a, um, *adj. that has not been seen, unseen:* omnia visitata et invisitata, Vitr. 9, 4. II. *unvisited, unfrequented:* Galli invisitati ante alienigenis, Liv. 27, 39: civitas, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to look after, look into:* domum nostram invisas, *look after the building of,* Cic. Att. 4, 6 *fin.:* res rusticas, id. de Or. 1, 58. II. *to go to see, to visit:* ut jam invisas nos, id. Att. 1, 20: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Virg. Aen. 4, 144: speculum, *to look at inquiringly, to consult,* App. Apol. p. 284. With *ad:* ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 9.

invīsor, ōris, *m.* [invideo] *an envier:* App. Flor. 9.

invīsus, a, um, *Part.* [invideo]. II. Adj.: *hateful, detested:* genus invisum, Virg. Aen. 1, 28: persona lutulenta, impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com 7. *Comp.:* quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, id Off. 2, 9. *Sup.:* ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Of things: cupressus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: oratio, Cic. Manil. 16.

in-vīsus, a, um, *adj. unseen:* sacra maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita. Auct. Har. resp. 27: res, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: morbus, *unknown,* Cato R. R. 141. II. *invisible:* cantavit invisus, App. M. 5, p. 160.

invītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [invito] *inviting, attractive, alluring:* sermones, Gell. 13, 11.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an invitation:* filia invitamento matris suae circumlata, App. Apol. p. 322. II. *an allurement, incitement, inducement:* invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: ad res necessarias, id. in Non. 321, 16.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an invitation:* in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic. Att. 9, 12: fit invitatio, ut Graeco more biberetur, id. Verr. 1, 26: invitatio benigna, *to a large feast,* Liv. 40, 7. With the *gen.:* largior vini invitatio, Gell. 15, 2. II. *a working upon the feelings,* etc., *a calling upon to do something:* aegritudo non natura exoritur, sed invitatione quadam ad dolendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34.

invītātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [invitatio] *a little invitation:* largiores laetioresque in conviviis invitatiunculae vini, *little drinking matches,* Gell. 15, 2.

invītātor, ōris, *m.* [invito] *one who invites, an inviter:* Mart. 9, 92: Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

invītātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [invitator] *pertaining to invitation, inviting:* Eccl.

invītātrix, īcis, *f.* [invito] *she that invites:* Symm. Ep. 1, 59.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inviting, invitation* (rare); invitatu tuo, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

invītē, *adv. against one's will, unwillingly:* invite cepi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3. *Comp.:* invitius, id. de Or. 2, 89.

in-vītĭābĭlis, e, *adj. incorruptible:* aevum, Prud. Psych. 626.

invīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 31), *to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain:* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with *acc.*, *abl.*, or *subj.:* aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: aliquem in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: aliquem tecto ac domo, ib. 4, 11: invito eum, ut apud me deversetur, id. Att. 13, 2. *Absol.: to entertain:* alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: aliquem poculis, *to challenge to drink,* Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 31. With *pron. reflect.: to treat* or *regale oneself, to carouse:* sese in coena plusculum, id. Am. 1, 1, 26. se cibo vinoque largius, Sall. fr. ap. Non 321, 26. Comic.: gladio, *to treat to the sword,* i. e. *to want to kill,* Pl. Cas. 3, 6 21: aliquem clava, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31. II. Fig.: *to invite, summon, challenge:* a Caesare liberaliter invitor in legationem illam, Cic. Att. 2, 18: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Cal. 53: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. Lig. 4: in libidinem, Suet. Cal. 41. 2. *to incite, allure, attract:* hiems invitat, Virg. G. 1, 302: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16: assentationem, *to encourage,* id. Am. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: culpam, *to allure to transgression,* Ov. H. 17, 183 invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: fossis invitavit mare, *conducted,* Sol. 2.

in-vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. unblamable:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

invītus, a, um, *adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant:* ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium e senatu ejicerem, id. de Sen. 12: ego eum a me invitissimus

[illegible], *very much against my will,* id. Fam. 13, 63. Esp. freq. in *abl. absol.* with *pers. pron.:* si se invito transire conarentur, *against his will, without his consent,* Caes. B. G. 1, 8: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, Cic. Att. 5, 21: diis hominibusque invitis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2. With *gen.:* credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *would not be ill pleased with this payment,* Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 11. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: verba non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: ope, i. e. *furnished unwillingly,* Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 16. Proverb.: invita Minerva, *contrary to one's natural endowments,* Hor. A. P. 385. [*In-vi-tus,* from VEL or VOL, root of *volo,* by a contraction similar to that which takes place in the 2nd. pers. sing. of the pres. indic. vīs for vŏlĭs.]

in-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *without a road, impassable:* lustra, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: maria Teucris, Virg. Aen. 9, 130: rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30: invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113: nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27. With *inf.:* Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 715. Subst.: invia, orum, *n. plu. impassable places:* Liv. 21, 35. **II.** Meton.: *inaccessible, impenetrable:* tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639: Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.

in-vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f. a calling upon, invocation:* dearum, Quint. 10, 1, 48: id. 6, 1, 33.

invŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [invoco].

in-vŏcātus, a, um, *adj. uncalled:* imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38. **II.** *uninvited:* Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 1: quotidie sic coena ei coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Cim. 4.

in-vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a non-summoning:* si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, Front. ad Verum Ep. 1.

in-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call upon, invoke,* esp. as a witness or for aid: invoco vos, Lares viales, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 23: sibi deos, id. Am. 5, 1, 9: in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: deos in auxilium, Quint. 4, prooem.: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: leges, ib. 2, 71: auxilia libertati, ib. 15, 56: arma alicujus adversus alium, ib. 2, 46: fidem suorum militum, id. H. 2, 9: justae preces invocantium, antequam . . . ad ultionem accingerentur, ib. 4, 79. **II.** *to call by name, to name:* quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2 (*al.* vocant): aliquem dominum, Curt. 10, 5.

invŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [involo] *a robber:* κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

in-vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a flying, flight:* ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

in-vŏlentĭa, ae, *f. unwillingness:* Salvian. de gub. Dei 7.

involgo, v. invulgo.

in-vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly frequently in* or *to:* with *dat.:* nec minus involitat terris, Prud. στεφ. 13 100. **II.** Meton. of inanim. things: *to flow* or *float upon:* (comae) numeris involitant, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.

in-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly into* or *to fly at, rush upon; to attack, seize.* With *in* and *acc.:* in villam columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: in possessionem, *to pounce on, take forcibly,* Cic. de Or. 3, 31. With *ad:* involare ad aliquem, eumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 52. With *acc.:* piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 85: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33. Of abstract things: animos involat cupido eundi, id. A. 1, 49. **II.** *to carry off, steal:* remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti, Cat. 25, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam illi relictum est, Petr. 43: ancorae involantur de mari, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 6.

in-vŏlŭcer, cris, cre, *adj. unable to fly, unfledged:* pulli, Gell. 2, 29.

invŏlucre, is, *n.* [involvo] *a cloth* or *napkin to wrap round one,* as in shaving: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 17.

invŏlucrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, case, envelope:* clipei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14: candelabri, id. Verr. 4, 28: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21. **II.** Fig.: ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: simulationum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

invŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, cover:* involumen, ἐνείλημα, Gloss. Phil.

invŏlūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, envelope,* for involucrum: Eccl.

invŏluntārĭē, *adv. involuntarily:* Marc. Dig. 1, 3, 2.

in-vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj. involuntary:* emissio urinae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 3.

in-vŏluntas, ātis, *f. unwillingness:* Eccl.

invŏlūtē, *adv. obscurely:* queri, Spart. Carac. 2.

invŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [involvo] *a wrapping up.* Meton.: *that which is wrapped up:* Vitr. 10, 11.

invŏlūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to inwrap, infold:* Apic. 2, 1.

invŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [involvo]. **II.** Adj.: *involved, intricate, obscure:* res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperire, id. Fin. 1, 9: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5.

in-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll to* or *upon* (poet.): Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 282: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: mons silvas involvens secum, *sweeping away with it,* Virg. Aen. 12, 687: miser involvitur in caput, ib. 292. **2.** *to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve:* aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27: sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: caput flammeolo, Petr. 26: se farina, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23: involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17. **II.** Fig.: se litteris, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: se sua virtute, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: se laqueis insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve* or *entangle themselves,* ib. 1, 5: ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 63: homo involutus fraudibus, *full of deceit,* ib. 16, 32.

involvŭlus (involvolus), i, *m.* [involvo] *a worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves:* Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

invulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [invulgo]. **II.** Adj.: *known, common:* verba (*opp.* nova), Gell. 11, 7.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to publish, make known:* disciplinas ἀκροατικὰς, libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5. **II.** *Absol.: to give evidence, make a deposition:* quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

in-vulnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be wounded, invulnerable:* hostis, Sen. Ben. 5. Fig.: animus, id. Helv. 13.

in-vulnĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unwounded:* invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67.

ĭō, *interj.* = ἰώ, expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurrah!:* io hymen hymenaee, io hymen, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 3: miles, io magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: io, io, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. **2.** expressing pain, *oh! ah!:* uror! io, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6.

iŏhĭa, *interj.* an exclamation of denial. *Do.* Quae illa est? *Ly.* Illa. *Do.* Iohia, illa! Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

ĭon, ii, *n.* = ἴον, *a kind of violet,* Viola odorata, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 14. **II.** *a precious stone of the same colour,* supposed by some to be a purple ruby, id. 37, 10, 61.

ĭōta, *n. ind.* (iota, ae, *f.* Aus. Id. 7.) *the name of the Greek* ι, *iota* = ἰῶτα (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12.

ĭōtăcismus, i, *m.* = ἰωτακισμός, *iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter* **i**: Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

ipse, a, um (*nom. m.* ipsus, Cato R. R. 70, 71: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 43: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 5, et al.: *neutr.* ipsud, Gloss. Philox. *Gen.* ipsi for ipsius, Afran. ap. Prisc 694: ipsĭus, Virg. G. 1, 452: id. Aen. 1 114. *Sup.* ipsissimus, like αὐτότατος *the very same,* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 146), [is and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the *is* is declined and the -pse remains undeclined: ea-pse, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 65: id. Cist. 1, 2, 17: eam-pse, id. Mil. 4, 2, 78: id. Aul. 5, 1, 7: eo-pse, id. Curc. 4, 3, 6: reapse = re ea-pse, Fest. *s. v.:* the -pse is the same as -pte occurring in *suo-pte, meo-pte, eo-pte,* etc.: and hence the orig. form of ipse was perh. is-pte] *pron.* (of all three persons: it is employed with other pronouns and with substantives to give them greater emphasis: when used alone, it is gen. of the third person, and invariably stands in opposition to some other word) *self, very, the identical:* lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 91: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: tute ipse praescripsti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: agam per me ipse, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: mihi ipse assentor, ib. 3, 11: medici ipsi se curare non possunt, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: cum miserorum fidelem defensorem negasset inveniri posse, nisi eum, qui ipse miser esset, id. Mur. 25: dominam sibi ipsos dedisse, Sen. Ben. 3, 23: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very cause,* Liv. 1, 57: in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23. With substantives: neque ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, ib. 6, 10: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, *of themselves, spontaneously,* Cic. Div. 1, 34: delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22. **II.** To add precision to a specification of number or time: *just, exactly:* triginta dies erant ipsi, cum has dabam litteras, id. Att. 3, 21: in tempore ipso mihi advenis, *at the very nick of time,* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10. **III.** Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, *my mistress,* Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 10. So, ipse dixit, αὐτὸς ἔφα, *he,* i. e. *the master, teacher, has said,* a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. **IV.** *by himself, alone* (like αὐτὸς for μόνος in Gr.): aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg. Aen. 12, 843: causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis plena ipso, Juv. 1, 32. Hence, ipse per se (αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτὸν) *in* or *of himself, itself,* etc.: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg. 2, 17: hoc quid sit per se ipsum non facile interpretor, Auc. Har. res. 17.

ipsiplices, αὐτόπτυκτα φύλλα, Gloss. Philox.

ipsippe, ipsi neque alii, Fest. *s. v* = ipsipte.

ipsullices, bracteae in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Fest *s. v.*

ipsus, a, um, *v.* ipse.

ir, v. hir.

īra, ae, *f.* (*gen.* iraï, Lucr. 3, 304) *anger, wrath, rage, ire:* ira est libido puniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse injuria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: facere aliquid per iram, *in anger,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: ira et dolore incensus, Nep. Lys. 2: ira commotus, Sall. C. 31: excitare iras, Virg Aen. 2, 594: concitare, Ov. Pont. 4, 14 41: evomere in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2 14: vertere in aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5 54: indulgere irae, Liv. 23, 3: frangere Quint. 6, 3, 9: ponere, Hor. A. P. 160 moderari irae, id. Ep. 1, 2, 59: ira defervescit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: deflagrat, Liv. 40, 8: decedit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: ira inter eas intercessit, ib. 3, 1, 25: irae esse alicui, *to be the object of one's anger,* Virg. Aen. 10, 716. With *inf.:* subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, ib. 2, 575. With objective *gen.* (*on account of*): ob iram fugae, Liv. 27, 7. Fig.: of things: belli, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 887: flagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 149: maris, id. 1, 37.

īrācundē, *adv. angrily, passionately:* iracunde agere cum aliquo, Cic

Phil. 8, 5. *Comp.* iracundius docere, id. Rosc. Com. 11.

īrācundĭa, ae, *f.* [iracundus] *proneness to anger, irascibility of temper:* iracundia ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: Sen. de ira 1, 4. II. *violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion:* prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3: remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: cohibere, id. Marc. 3: suam reipubl. dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: esse summa iracundia, ib. 3, 16: iracundia efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: iracundia exardescere et stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 20. *Plur.:* iracundias domitas habere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

īrācundĭter, *adv. angrily, passionately:* iracunditer rem agere, Caecil. ap. Non. 515, 1.

īrācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira] *irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry:* sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic. de Sen. 18: iracundum esse in aliquem, id. Planc. 26: iracundior adversus hostes, Just. 7 *fin.*: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 40. *Comp.:* iracundior est paulo, id. S. 1, 3, 29. *Sup.:* iracundissimus, Sen. Ira 2, 6.

īrascentĭa, ae, *f.* [irascor] *anger,* for iracundia: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

īrascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *choleric, irascible:* irascibilem effici, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

īrascĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *angry, choleric:* Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

īrascor, 3. *v. dep.* (*act.* irasco, Pomp. and Nigid. in Non. 127, 8) [ira] *to be angry, to be in a rage:* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.:* noli irascier, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: de nihilo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 56: nunquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9: irasci amicis, id. Phil. 8, 5: taurus irasci in cornua tentat, *to butt with his horns*, Virg. Aen. 12, 104: idne irascimini, si quis superbior est, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: nihil, Gell. 19, 12: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv. 34, 32. Of an inanim. subject: cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. 104: irascens mare, Plin. 9, 36, 60.

īrātē, *adv. angrily:* Phaedr. 4, 24. *Comp.:* iratius, Col. 7, 12.

īrātus, a, um, *Part.* [irascor]. II. Adj.: *enraged, angry:* numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 30: habere aliquem iratum, *as one's enemy*, Cic. Att. 14, 19: iratum adversario judicem facere, id. de Or. 1, 51: qua ex re iratus, Nep. Cat. 2. *Comp.:* Archytas cum villico factus esset iratior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. *Sup.:* Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. Phil. 8, 6. Of things: mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: venter, id. S. 2, 8, 5: sitis, *violent*, Prop. 4, 9, 62: venti, ib. 6, 28.

ircei, genus farciminis in sacrificiis, Fest. *s. v.*

ircus, i, v. hircus.

īrēnarcha or **irenarches**, ae, *m.* [εἰρηνάρχος] *a provincial justice of the peace:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18.

iri and **irier**, v. eo, is.

īrĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [iris color] *coloured like the rainbow:* pluma columbae, Aus. Ep. 3, 15.

īrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἴρινος, *pertaining to the plant Iris:* succus, Plin. 30, 14, 43. Usu. Subst.: irinum, i, *n.:* id. 20, 17, 71.

īrĭo, ōnis, *m. a siliquose plant*, called by the Greeks Erysimum. The plant of Theophrastus is supposed to be Camelina sativa, which is confounded by Pliny with that of Dioscorides, regarded by different authors as Sisymbrium Irio, Linn., and Erysimum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 75.

īris, ĭdis, *f.* (*acc.* irim, Virg. Aen. 5, 606) = ἶρις, *the rainbow:* Plin. 2, 59, 60: Sen. Q. N. 1, 3. II. *a sweet smelling plant*, a species of *Iris* or *sword lily*, of which Pliny mentions several; the Iris florentina, yielding the *orris root*, is the most remarkable: Plin. 21, 7, 19: Col 12, 27. Iris silvestris, xyris, Plin. 21, 20, 83, is perh. the Iris foetidissima, Linn. III. *a precious stone*, prob. *a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal:* Plin. 37, 9, 52.

irnea and **irnula**, v. hirn.

īrōnīa, ae, *f.* = εἰρωνεία, *irony:* Cic. de Or. 2, 67: sine ulla ironia loquor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

īrōnĭcē, *adv. ironically:* Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 12.

irpex, ĭcis, *m.* = ἅρπαξ (urpex, Cat.) *a large rake with iron teeth*, used like our *harrow:* Cato R. R. 10: Varr. L. L. 5, 31. (Hence It. *erpice;* Fr. *herse.*)

ir-rădĭo (inr.), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to illumine, irradiate:* Stat. Th. 6, 64. Fig.: Graiorum obscuras Romanis floribus artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 84. II. Neutr. *to beam forth, shine:* coeperat felix irradiare dies, *to dawn, break*, Sedul. 5, 315 in Math. c. 28.

ir-rādo (inr.), rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. a. to scrape into:* eodem silphium irradito, Cato R. R. 157. II. *to scrape, shave, make smooth:* caput irrasum, *shaved, bald*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 16.

irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrado].

ir-rāsus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unshaved, unpolished, not smooth* (poet.): clava, Sil. 8, 584.

ir-rătĭōnābĭlĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f. irrationality:* App. Trism. p. 92

ir-rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv. irrationally:* Tert. Poen. 1.

ir-rătĭōnālis (inr.), e, *adj. without reason, irrational:* de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13: Sen. Ep. 22. II. *without exercising the reason:* usus, *mechanical exercises*, id. 10, 7, 11.

irrătĭōnālĭter, *adv. irrationally:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ir-raucesco (inr.), rausi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [raucus] *to become hoarse:* si irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61.

ir-raucus, a, um, *adj.* [raucus] *hoarse:* vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ir-rĕcĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [recito] *unspeakably:* Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

ir-rĕcōgĭtātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness:* Tert. Exhortat. ad cast. 4.

ir-rĕcordābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. not to be remembered:* Arn. 2, 62.

irrĕcŭpĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [recupero] *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable:* Tert. Pud. 14.

ir-rĕcūsābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. not to be refused:* occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

ir-rĕdĭvīvus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreparable, that cannot be restored:* Cat. 17, 2.

ir-rĕdux (inr.), ŭcis, *adj. that does not bring back:* via, Lucan. 9, 408.

ir-rĕformābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [reformo] *unalterable:* Tert. Virg. vel. 1.

ir-rĕfūtābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [refuto] *irrefutable:* Arn. 4, 139.

ir-rĕfūtātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unrefuted:* Lact. 5, 16.

ir-rĕgĭbĭlis (inreg.), e, *adj. ungovernable, unmanageable:* Veg. Vet. 2, 3: laxitas corporis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

ir-regressĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [regressio] *from which there is no return:* transgressio, Aug. C. D. 8, 22.

ir-rĕlĭgātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbound* (poet.): croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 530: ratis, *not moored*, Albinov. 2, 5.

ir-rĕlĭgĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. irreligion, impiety:* Auct. Her. 2, 21 (dub.): App. Trismeg. p. 91.

irrĕlĭgĭōsē (inr.), *adv. impiously:* si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50. *Comp.:* Arn. 1, 13.

irrelĭgĭōsĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irreligiosus] *irreligion, impiety:* Eccl.

ir-rĕlĭgĭōsus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreligious, impious:* Liv. 5, 4. *Comp.:* irreligiosius, Arn. 5, 185. *Sup.:* irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12.

ir-rĕmĕābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. from which one cannot return* (poet.): error, Virg. Aen. 5, 590: unda, ib. 6, 425: vis, Sen. Herc. F 5 8

ir-rĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. incurable, irremediable:* cicuta, Plin. 25 13, 95. II. Fig. *implacable:* factio, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 114.

ir-rĕmissē (inr.), *adv. unpardonably, inexorably:* Amm. 29, 2.

ir-rĕmissĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. unpardonable:* Eccl.

ir-rĕmōtus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unremoved:* Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

ir-rĕmūnĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [remuneror] *that cannot be compensated:* beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 139.

ir-rĕmūnĕrātus (inr.), a, um, *adj unrewarded, unremunerated:* soboles, Cassiod. Var. 2, 11.

ir-rĕpărābĭlis (inr.), *adj. irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284. vita, Sen. Ep. 123.

ir-rĕpercussus (inrep.), a, um, *adj. not retorted, not refuted:* Tert. Apol. 16.

ir-rĕpertus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not found, undiscovered:* aurum, Hor. Od 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

ir-rĕplētus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not filled:* Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 60.

ir-rēpo (inr.), psi, 3. *v. n. to creep in, into, upon,* or *to:* draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94: salamandra si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23: irrepentibus aquis, Col. 4, 1, 1. With *acc.:* cubiculum, App. M. 3, p 319. II. Fig. *to creep* or *steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself:* eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19: irrepsit haec lues in Italiam, Plin. 26, 1, With *dat.:* dolor animo irrepet, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 26. 2. Esp. *absol. to insinuate oneself as a friend:* adolescentuli penitus irrepserant per luxum et ambigua secreta, Tac. A. 13, 12: id H. 2, 63.

ir-rĕposcĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. that cannot be demanded back:* App. Apol. p. 332: Sid. 8, 15.

ir-rĕprĕhensĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. unblameable, irreprehensible:* Arn. 2 53: Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

ir-rĕprĕhensus (inr.), a, um, *adj. blameless, without blame* (poet.): Ov Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, i. e. *true*, id. M 3, 340.

ir-reptĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrepo] *a creeping in:* Aug. Ep. 107.

ir-repto (inr.), 1. *v. n. freq. to creep into* or *to* (poet.): with *dat.:* pampineumque jubes nemus irreptare Lycurgo, Stat. Th. 4, 386: id. S. 3, 1, 178. With *acc.:* Mycenas, id. Th. 11, 731.

irreptor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [inrepo] *one who creeps in, an encroacher:* agrorum, Cod. Theod. 2, 26, 2.

ir-rĕquĭēbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [requiesco] *that cannot be stilled, restless:* sitis, Scrib. Comp. 105: Marc. Emp. 20.

ir-rĕquĭes (inr.), ētis, *adj. restless*. Aus. Idyll. de membr. 12, 5.

ir-rĕquĭētus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unquiet, restless:* sors mea, Ov. M. 2, 386: Enipeus, ib. 1, 579: Charybdis, ib. 13, 730. circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

ir-rĕquīsītus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unsought for:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

ir-rĕsectus (inr.), a, um, *adj. uncut, unpared:* pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

ir-rĕsŏlūbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. indissoluble:* nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19.

ir-rĕsŏlūtus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unloosed:* vincula, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 22.

ir-respīrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [respiro] *in which one cannot breathe:* hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

ir-restinctus (inr.), a um, *adj. unextinguished:* Sil. 3, 29.

ir-rētĭo (inr.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle:* quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29: solum pluribus radicibus impeditum, et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11: festinandi studio aliis irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 9

II. Fig.: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6: homines judiciis iniquissimis, id. Vat. 5: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10.

irrētītus, *Part.* [irretio].

ir-rĕtortus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not turned back:* oculo irretorto spectare aliquid, *without looking back*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

ir-rĕtractābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [retracto] *irrevocable:* Aug. Conf. 10, 33.

ir-rĕvĕrens (inr.), entis, *adj. disrespectful, irreverent:* with *gen.:* operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21. With *dat.:* matri, Spart. Carac. 2. With *in* and *acc.:* in aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

ir-rĕvĕrenter, *adv. disrespectfully, irreverently:* irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

ir-rĕvĕrentĭa (inr.), ae, *f. want of due respect* or *reverence, irreverence:* juventutis, Tac. A. 3, 31: adversus fas nefasque irreverentia, id. H. 3, 51: id. A. 13, 26.

ir-rĕvŏcābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable:* aetas praeterita, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, Liv. 42, 62: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. **2.** Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevocabili jactae, *which cannot be drawn up on account of their great weight*, Plin. 32, 1, 1: hamus, id. 16, 35, 65. **II.** Fig.: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et quo obscurior eo irrevocabilior, *the more implacable*, Tac. Agr. 42.

irrĕvŏcābĭlĭter, *adv. irrevocably, incessantly:* progredi, Aug. Ep. 120, 24.

ir-rĕvŏcandus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not to be recalled, irrevocable:* error, Claud. B. G. 122.

ir-rĕvŏcātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not called back; not encored:* cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. **II.** *that cannot be called* or *kept back:* ab acri caede lupus, Ov. M. 11, 401.

irrīdenter (inr.), *adv. jeeringly, scoffingly:* petit, Laber. in Charis. p. 181 P.: admonere, Aug. Ep. 5 *med.*

ir-rīdĕo (inr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (irrido, M. Brutus in Diom. p. 378 P.) **I.** Neutr. *to laugh at, to joke, jeer:* irrides in re tanta, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. Att. 12, 6: Tac. A. 1, 8. **II.** Act. *to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn:* venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 40: per jocum deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Romam irridere atque contemnere, id. Agr. 2, 35: vos ab illo irridemini, id. Acad. 2, 39: perpessus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63: irrisum habere aliquem, *to make sport of*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81.

ir-rīdĭcŭlē (inr.), *adv. without humour* or *wit:* non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

ir-rīdĭcŭlum, i, *n. a laughing-stock:* irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 8: irridiculo esse, *to be a laughing-stock:* id. Cas. 5, 2, 3 (*al.* ridiculo).

ir-rĭgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a watering, irrigating:* Varr. R. R. 1, 35: agrorum irrigationes, Cic. Off. 2, 4. With *gen. subj.:* irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36, 12, 17.

ir-rĭgātor (inr.), ōris, *m. a waterer:* Aug. Ep. 95.

ir-rĭgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lead* or *conduct* water or other fluids: amurcam ad arbores, Cato R. R. 36: aquam in areas, ib. 151: imbres plantis, Virg. G. 4, 115. **II.** Meton. *to water, irrigate:* Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: hortulos fontibus, ib. 1, 43. **2.** *to overflow, inundate:* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3. **3.** *to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse,* etc. (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44: fletu genas, id. Phoen. 441: vino aetatem, *to nourish, strengthen*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 86: sol irrigat assidue coelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 282: per membra quietem, id. 4, 905: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 511. irrigatus plagis, i. e. *beaten soundly*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

ir-rĭgŭus (inr.), a, um, *adj. well watered, wet, swampy:* herba, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9: hortus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15. Subst.: irriguum, i, *n. a swampy place:* Plin. 5, 4, 3. Poet. in an act. sense: *that waters* or *moistens:* fons, Virg. G. 4, 32: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2. **II.** Meton. poet. *moistening, soaking;* or, pass. *moistened, soaked:* somnus, *nourishing, strengthening*, Pers. 5, 56: corpus mero, *soaked*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9: carmen, *music produced by the water-organ*, Auct. Aetnae, 295.

ir-rīmor (inr.), 1. *v. dep. to explore:* Pac. ap. Non. 382, 9.

irrio, v. hirrio.

ir-rīsībĭlis (inr.), e, *adj. laughable, ridiculous:* Aug. Serm. 87, 9.

ir-rīsĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a deriding, mocking, mockery:* Cic. Ac. 2, 39: cum irrisione audientium, id. de Off. 1, 38.

ir-rīsor (inr.), ōris, *m. a mocker, scoffer:* hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par. 1, 3: Prop. 1, 9, 1.

irrīsōrĭus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [irrisor] *scornful:* versutia, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

irrīsus, a, um, *Part.* [irrideo].

ir-rīsus (inr.), ūs, *m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision:* irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin. 28, 8, 29: Tac. A. 13, 15: suam virtutem irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: ab irrisu, *out of mockery*, Liv. 7, 10: irrisui haberi, *to be made a laughing-stock*, App. M. 5, p. 172.

irrītābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] *easily excited* or *enraged, irritable:* irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17: genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102. **II.** Act. *easily exciting:* formae, Lact. 6, 23.

irrītābĭlĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irritabilis] *irritability:* App. Doc. Plat. 1, p. 11.

irrītāmen (inr.), ĭnis, *n.* [irrito] *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (poet.): opes animi irritamen avari, Ov. M. 13, 434. In *plur.:* ib. 12, 103.

irrītāmentum (inr.), i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (mostly in *plur.*): irritamentis iras militum acuere, Liv. 40, 27: certaminum equestrium, id. 30, 11: gulae, Sall. J. 89: invidiae, Tac. A. 3, 9: pacis, id. Agr. 20: opes, irritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140. Of things: fluminis, *a hindrance, obstruction*, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

irrītātius, *comp. adv. with greater irritation*, in a physical sense: Amm. 22, 15 *mid.*

irrītātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrito] *an incitement, incentive, provocative:* animorum, Liv. 31, 14: ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9: irritationes edendi, Gell. 7, 16: conviviorum, Tac. G. 19.

irrītātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator:* Sen. Ep. 108.

irrītātus, a, um, *Part.* [irrito].

irrīto (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* irritassis for irritaveris, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 298) *to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite:* irritari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: ducitur verbum a canibus, qui restrictis dentibus hanc literam, R, imitantur, id. Ter. And. 3, 4, 18: ne canem quidem irritatam voluit quisquam imitarier, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 25: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic. Mil. 31: animos ad bellum, Liv. 31, 5: iracundiam, Sen. Ira 3, 8: sibi simultates, Liv. 33, 46: aliquem ad necem alicujus, Vell. 2, 66. Poet.: cum fera diluvies quietos irritat amnes, *enrages*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: infantiam ad discendum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: vitia, ib. 3, 4, 11: cupiditatem, Sen. Ep. 7: suspiciones, Tac. H. 3, 4: animos, Hor. A. P. 180: naturam per se pronam ac humanitatem, Sen. Ben. 6, 29: in aliquid, id. Ep. 97. [Etym. uncertain; some connect it with ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, but others, with more probability, suppose that it is a frequentative from *ringor, rictus;* hence *in-ri(c)-to* meant originally "to keep snarling at," which is in accordance with the explanation of Donatus; v. Engl. Journ. Educat. No. 45, p. 310.]

irrĭto (inr.), 1. *v. a.* [irritus] *to make void, invalidate:* Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2.

ir-rĭtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [ratus] *invalid, of no effect:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58. testamentum irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: testamentum pro irrito habere, Suet. Tib. 51: injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: Remus aves irritas habuit, Gell. 13, 14. **2.** *vain, useless, ineffectual:* ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 10: inceptum, Liv. 29, 35: dona, Virg. G. 4, 519: tela, id. Aen. 2, 459 remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: preces, Plin Pan. 26: ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79. Subst. irritum, i, *n.:* spes ac irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6. Irrito, *adv. fruitlessly:* Eumen. Grat. act. 11. **II.** Meton. of persons: *that undertakes in vain* or *without effect:* with *gen.:* irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32: consilii, Vell. 2, 63: spei, *vainly hoping*, Curt. 5, 6: incepti, Sil. 7, 131. *Absol.:* variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: venit et e templis irrita turba domum, *without a response*, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11: irritus homo, *useless, good for nothing*, Cato in Gell. 11, 2.

ir-rōbŏrasco (inr.), avi, 3. *v. n incep. to acquire strength, become confirmed:* verbi significatio irroboravit, Gell. 1, 22.

ir-rŏgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. an imposing, adjudicating* (of a penalty, *etc.*). multae, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40.

ir-rŏgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) *to propose anything against any one* multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14: privilegia tyrannica, Auc. Or. Dom. 42. **2.** In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict:* alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Tac. A. 13, 28: sibi mortem, ib. 4, 10. labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperium in aliquem, *to exercise*, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew:* noctibus vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24: interdum Auster irrorat, *brings dew*, id. 11, 2. **II.** In gen. *to moisten, besprinkle, wet:* crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 189: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47: aceto, Cels. 7, 19. With *dat.:* lacrimae irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369: liquores vestibus et capiti, ib. 1, 371. Transf.: of things not fluid: irrorare patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: Zephyrus assiduis irrorat flatibus annum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: oculis quietem, *of sleep*, Sil. 10, 355.

ir-rŏto (inr.), 1. *v. a. to roll* or *trundle along:* testam super undas, *to make it skim over*, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3.

ir-rŭbesco (inr.), bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow red;* nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 230: Sol. 5.

ir-ructo (inr.), 1. *v. a. to belch into:* alicui in os, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

ir-rŭdis, e, *adj. not raw:* Not. Tir p. 123.

ir-rūfo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make red:* Eccl.

irrūgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrugo] a *wrinkling:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 652.

ir-rūgo (inr.), 1. *v. a. to wrinkle, make rough:* aequor ventis, Gell. 12, 1 **II.** Meton. *to fold:* sinum, Stat Th. 4, 266.

irrŭmātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrum actus irrumandi: Cat. 21, 8.

irrŭmātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who practises a kind of obscenity:* Firm. Math. 8, 20. **II.** Transf. *a deceiver:* Cat. 10, 12.

ir-rŭmo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ruma] *to extend the breast to, to give suck;* hence, *to practise a kind of filthy obscenity:* Cat. 16, 1: Auct. Priap. 36, 5: irrumata unda, *polluted,* Mart. 2, 70. **II.** Meton. *to abuse, deceive:* Cat. 29, 9.

irrumpibĭlis, ἄῤῥηκτος, Gloss. Philox.

ir-rumpo (inr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to break, burst,* or *rush in* or *into:* cesso huc intro irrumpere? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24: in eam partem hostium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: telis ad aliquem, Sall. C. 50: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732: tellurem irrumpentem in sidera, Sil. 15, 167: irrumpit se in curiam, Varr. in Non. 263, 21. With *acc.:* domum alicujus, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: portam, Sall. J. 58: Italiam, Tac. H. 4, 13. With *dat.:* thalamo, Virg. Aen. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 178. **2.** Meton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off:* irrumpere pontem inchoatum, Tac. H. 5, 20: quietem alicujus, id. A. 4, 67. **II.** Fig. *to break* or *rush in:* atrocitas ista quo modo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44: imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, ib. 2, 40: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. de Or. 3, 42: calamitates, quae ad me irruperunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrumpet adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopopoeias usque irrumpunt, *venture upon,* Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, *boldly inquire their will,* Stat. Ach. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumpere mentem, *to enter, inspire,* id. Th. 10, 341.

ir-rŭo (inr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into:* quam mox irruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Virg. Aen. 3, 222: in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19: in aliquem, Auct. Dom. 45. With *acc.:* vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11. With *dat.:* irruere flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 194. **II.** Fig.: in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur (translatio), ib. 3, 41: in odium alicujus et offensionem, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12. With *dat.:* cladibus, Lucan. 7, 60. **2.** *to run* or *hit against:* multa in causis in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, Cic. de Or. 2, 74.

ir-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking* or *bursting in, an irruption:* irruptionem facere in popinam, Pl. Poen. prol. 42: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. Manil. 6: ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12: luminis, Pall. 10, 17.

irruptus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrumpo].

ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbroken, unsevered:* copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18.

irtĭŏla (irciola), ae, *f.* (*sc.* vitis) *a sort of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 28: Plin. 14, 3, 4.

is, ĕa, id (*gen.* eiius, acc. to Prisc. 545 P.: *dat.* eii, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 12: Lucr. 2, 1134: ei, monosyllable, Cat. 82, 3. In the *fem.* eae, Cato R. R. 46: *masc.* eo, Inscr. *Plur.* ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and inscrr.: hi and his are also common: Caes. B. G. 1, 39: ib. 2, 4; et pass.: *gen.* eum, for eorum, acc. to Fest. p. 77 Müll.: *dat.* and *abl.* iibus and ibus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20 et al. In the *fem.* eabus, for iis, Cato R. R. 152. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *pse:* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 15: ib. 4, 3, 6) *pron.* (prop. used only with reference to some *word* or *clause,* not, like the demonstratives, to direct attention to a *thing:* hence it is sometimes called a *logical* pronoun). **I.** in connection with substantives: *this* or *that:* is locus, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: ea res, ib. 1, 4: id flumen, ib. 1, 12. **II.** As a pronoun, it is usu. of the third person: *he, she, it:* venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Myris ab ea (*i. e.* Glycerio) egreditur, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. When rendered emphatic by *et,* the enclitic *que,* or by its position, it sometimes enhances a preceding statement: a te vero bis terve summum, et eas perbreves litteras accepi, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: Antonius cum una legione et ea vacillante, id. Phil. 3, 12: inprimis nobis sermo isque multus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1: vincula et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18. (ii) Of the *first* pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, id. Fam. 12, 14: Sen. Ep. 63 et al.

(iii) Of the *second* pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.

2. It is very freq. used without reference to any expressed substantive, being defined by a relative clause: si quis est qui illud judicium fuisse arbitretur, is tamen hanc causam ab illa debet sejungere, id. Cluent. 35, 96: a me tu id quaeris, quid opus sit eo, quo semper usi sumus? id. Mur. 34, 70: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. **3.** When *is* would be in the same case as the relative it is usually omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui ipsorum lingua Celtae appellantur, ib. But when the relative clause comes first, *is* is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6. Sometimes also it is used along with a relative pronoun for the same purpose: quorum eorum unus surripuit currenti cursori solum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 16: quorum eorum ope, Liv. 8, 37. Esp. with *quod:* sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, ib. 44: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17: ib. 13. So, too, after a participle: urbem novam conditam vi et armis, jure eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19. **III.** In the *neut.* freq. used as a subst.; and hence sometimes with *gen.:* quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now,* id. 9, 45: ad id (*sc.* tempus), id. 3, 22: ad id diei, Gell. 17, 8: id temporis, Cic. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age,* id. de Or. 1, 47: hence, id, *therefore, on that account:* id ego gaudeo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: id misera moesta est, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 66: id genus, for ejus generis: Gell. 9, 12: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12: in id, *to that end:* in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17. In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass:* quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that,* Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17. In eo est also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that:* totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sic velim enitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, id. Fam. 15, 14. Ex eo, *from that, hence:* sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, id. Fin. 2, 9. Cum eo, *with the condition* or *stipulation:* Liv. 8, 14. **IV.** Sometimes *is* refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to that which precedes: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. 7, 35.

V. *such, of such a sort, character,* or *quality:* in eum res rediit jam locum, ut sit necessum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8: nec tamen eas coenas quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, id. Fam. 9, 16: est credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Flacc. 15.

īsăgōgē, es, and **īsăgōga,** ae, *f.* =εἰσαγωγή, *an introduction:* Gell. 1, 2.

īsăgōgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [isagoge] *introductory:* Gell. 14, 7.

īsătis, is, and ĭdis, *f.*=ἰσατις, *an herb used in healing wounds,* Isatis tinctoria, Linn.?: Plin. 20, 7, 25.

ischaemon, ŏnis, *n.*=ἰσχαῖμον, *a kind of styptic herb* (acc. to Sprengel, *a grass,* Andropogon Ischoemum, Linn.) Plin. 25, 8, 45: id. 26, 12, 82.

ischĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἰσχιακός, *that has the gout in the hip:* Cato R. R. 123. Subst.: ischiacus, i, *m.:* ischiaci cum maxime doleant, Gell. 4, 13.

ischĭădĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἰσχιαδικός, *that has the gout in the hip:* dolores, *pains in the hip,* Plin. 26, 7, 27. **II.** Subst.: *one who has the hip-gout:* Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ischĭas, ădis, *f.*=ἰσχιάς, *the hip-gout, sciatica:* Plin. 27, 5, 16. **II.** Meton.: *an herb said to be good for the hip-gout:* also called leucacantha, Carduus leucographus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 16, 28.

ischūrĭa, ae, *f.*=ἰσχουρία, *a stoppage of urine, strangury:* Veg. Vet. 3, 15.

īsĕlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=εἰσελαστικός, *pertaining to a public entrance:* certamen *or* agon, *a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession,* Plin. Ep. 10, 119. **II.** Subst. iselasticum, i, *n. the reward presented to such a victor by the emperor:* Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 120. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 167.)

īsĭdis crinis, [Isis] described as a shrub, but probably *a coral,* perh. *the black coral,* Gorgonia Antipathe, Linn.: Juba in Plin. 13, 25, 52. **2.** Isidis sidus, *the planet Venus:* Plin. 2, 8, 6.

īsŏcinnămon, i, *n.*=ἰσοκίνναμον, *an odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon,* supposed to be the *Cassia,* Laurus Cassia, Linn.: Plin. 12, 20, 43.

īsŏdŏmos, on, *adj.*=ἰσόδομος, *equally* or *evenly built:* genus isodomon, *a mode of building with stones* or *bricks of equal size:* Plin. 36, 22, 51: Vitr 2, 8.

īsŏëtes, is, *n.*=ἰσοετές, *small houseleek* or *aye-green:* Plin. 25, 13, 102. Variously referred to Sedum altissimum or Sempervivum sediforme, Jacq. by others to Sempervivum ochroleucum, Sibth

īsŏpleuros, on, *adj.*=ἰσοπλευρος, *equilateral:* Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

īsŏpȳron, i, *n.*=ἰσοπυρόν, *an unknown plant,* perh. Corydalis claviculata, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 70.

īsoscĕles, is, *m.*=ἰσοσκελής, *having equal legs, isosceles:* Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

issulus and,

issus, a, um, *adj. a corrupt form of* ipse *in the pronunciation of children, and hence used in addressing little children as a term of endearment:* Inscr

istāc, *adv. by that way:* abi sane istac, istorsum, quovis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istac-tĕnus, *adv. thus far:* Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. istic.

iste, a, ud (*gen.* istīus; in the poets sometimes short, istĭus, Virg. Aen. 12, 648. An old form of the *gen.* isti, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.: Pl. Truc. 5, 38: *dat. fem.* istae, ib. 4, 3, 16), *pron. demonstr.* of the second person [is tu]: *that of yours, that near you:* hence in letters it refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; and in speeches, it frequently stands for the person against whom the orator is speaking; hence when that person is represented by an advocate, iste may often be translated by *your client:* and in gen. *that, this:* quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting,* Cic. Cat. 1, 7: id. de Sen. 17, 59: iste vir optimus (ironically of Quintius' opponent), id. Quint. 5: ut jam ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3: nec ab isto officio abduci debui, id. Am. 2, 8. With other pronouns: scio ista haec facta, proinde ut proloquor, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 125: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: transeat idem iste sapiens ad rempublicam tuendam, id. Tusc. 5, 25. With the relative: necesse est eam, quae suum corpus addixerit turpissimae cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? Auct. Her. 4, 16. **2.** *such, of such a kind:* quum ista sis auctoritate, Cic. Mur. 6: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53. **3.** from its frequent use in speeches to designate those opposed to the orator, it sometimes conveys an accessory dyslogistic notion: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, id. N. D. 1, 44: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9. **4.** O isti, an urgent form of address, Arn. 1, 23, 36. **5.** With the particle *ce* affixed: argentum pro istisce ambabus dedi, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 40. (Hence It. *questo;* Fr. *ce, cet.*)

isthmus, i, *m.* = ἰσθμός, *a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus,* esp. the Isthmus of Corinth: Ov. Met. 7, 405.

istic (isthic), aec, oc, and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix ce] *this same, this:* isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 10: istic labor, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: istaec miseria, id. Am. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bac. 3, 1, 15: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus es, vapulabis, *so much the more,* id. Am. 1, 1, 222: istaec res, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1: quid istuc est verbi? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 32: istuc aetatis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58. With the suffix *ce* repeated, and in interrogations with *cine:* istuccine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? id. Eun. 5, 1, 14: istaccine causa tibi hodie nummum dabo? Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istoccine pacto me adjutas? ib. 1, 1, 81: istaecce ridicularia, id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.

istīc (isthic), *adv.* of place, *there, in the place where you are:* ibi malis esse quam istic ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: quid istic tibi negotii est? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70. **‖.** Meton. *herein, in this affair, on this occasion:* neque istic, neque alibi, id. Andr. 2, 5, 9. ausculta. *Phi.* Istic sum, *I am attending,* id. Hec. 5, 2, 39: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, Cic. Fin. 5, 26.

istim, *adv. from the place where you are:* Cic. Att. 1, 14.

istīmŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* of place: *from the place where you are, thence:* istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 71: qui istinc veniunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. **‖.** Meton. *thereof, of that thing:* memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istīus-mŏdi (also separately istius modi, istimŏdi, or istimodo, Pl. Truc. 5, 38): *of that kind, such:* istiusmodi amicos, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 16: cum istiusmodi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 2, 15: vos esse istiusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: nihil istiusmodi, ib. 4, 5.

istō, *adv. to the place where you are:* isto venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: isto usque penetrasse, Plin. Ep. 4, 12. **‖.** Meton. *thereinto, into that thing:* Trebatium meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **‖‖.** *for this reason:* isto tu pauper es, cum minus sancte pius, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

istōc, *adv.* = isto: *thither:* istoc intromittere, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 6: accede illuc nimium istoc abisti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15.

istorsum, *adv.* [iste versum] *thitherwards:* concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14: id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istūc (isthuc), *adv.* = isto: *to the place where you are:* jam istuc ego revortar, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 1: dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. **2.** In gen *thither:* concedite istuc, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 56. **‖.** Meton. *thither.* i. e. *to that matter:* post istuc veniam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 33: scio; istuc ibam, *I was going to speak of that,* id. Ad. 5, 3, 35.

istuccĭne, v. istic.

ĭtă, *adv.* [is] *in this* or *that manner, so, thus:* it differs from *sic* (which comes from hic) in the same way as *is* differs from *hic;* but the two adverbs, like the two pronouns, are sometimes interchanged: ita est homo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63: est, judices, ita ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52: non est ita, id. Off. 1, 44: me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 1: Just. 12, 2. **2.** Ita —ut, or ut—ita, *as—so also, as well—as:* in morbis corporis ut quisque est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21: ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus, id. N. D. 2, 28: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. **3.** Frequently before an *acc.* and *inf.:* velim ita statutum habeas, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, id. Fam. 6, 2: collegi me aliquando et ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Cluent. 19. **4.** Followed by a *subj.* clause: ita se meritos esse ut in servitutem abduci non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit, ib. 12: ita elatus, ut nullum ferox verbum excidat, Liv. 26, 19. **5.** In interrogations: itane censes ante coronam herbae extitisse quam semen? Cic. Div. 2, 32: quid ita passus est Eretriam capi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? quid Locridem? Liv. 32, 21. **6.** In replies, *ay, yes:* Menaechmum, opinor, te vocari, dixeras. *Me.* Ita vero, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 37: quidnam? inquit Catulus, an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 11. **7.** In asseverations and oaths: *as truly as, so:* ita me Dii bene ament, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1: ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15: atque, ita sim felix, primo contendis Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3. **8.** Non ita, *not particularly, not so very:* non ita lato interjecto mari, Cic. Or. 8: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: non ita probabilis, id. Fin. 2, 13: simulacra non ita antiqua, id. Verr. 4, 49: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3: haud ita multum frumenti, Liv. 4, 12: nec ita multo post, id. 10, 12. **9.** In reference to what follows: *in the following manner, as follows:* is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: quum ita dicis, et ita constituis: si Caecina, cum in fundo esset, etc., Cic. Caec. 12, 35. **10.** With reference to certain circumstances before alluded to: *thus, in this manner:* dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum, id. Cluen. 60: Caes. B. G. 1, 12. **11.** In stating a logical inference: *consequently:* virtus autem actiosa est, et deus vester nihil agens: expers igitur virtutis; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. **12.** To denote a restriction: *on this condition* or *understanding:* tibi imponam (onus), ita, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, id. Fam. 13, 56. **13.** To denote degree: *to such a point,* or *extent:* ne non habeas quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata, ib. 2, 5. Ita fit; *such is the custom, so do matters go:* ita fit, inquit, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89.

itaeomēlis, *a kind of made wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

ĭtă-quĕ, *conj. and so, and thus:* ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic. Cluent. 19: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. **‖.** Transf. *therefore, for that reason, consequently, accordingly:* itaque ipse mea legens, sic afficior interdum, Cic. Am. 1: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Nep. Milt. 7: est itaque id genus totum situm in commutatione verborum, Cic. Part. 7: omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Plin. 18, 6, 8. **2.** Itaque ergo, *hence therefore, and so for that reason:* tam etsi bona natura est, reddunt curatura junceas. Itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24: itaque ergo perpauci effugium patuit, Liv. 9, 31.

ĭtă-tĕnus, *adv. so far, to such a degree:* Claud. Mam. stat. Anim. 10.

ĭtem, *adv.* [is] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also:* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48: placuit Scaevolae et Corruncanio, itemque ceteris, id. Leg. 2, 21. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, id. Att. 2, 21. In comparisons, with *ut, quemadmodum quasi,* etc.: ita fit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id. Verr. 4, 9: item . . . quemadmodum, ib. 2, 22: item . . . quasi, Liv. 39, 19. **2.** For iterum, *a second time, again:* parentes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ubere; item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6. So in enumerations: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17.

ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (anomalous forms: *nom.* ĭtiner, Varr. Plaut. Att. in Non. 482, 20: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 72, etc.: *gen.* iteris Naev. in Prisc. p. 695 P.: *abl.* itere, Lucr 5, 652) [root IT: v. eo] *a going, a walk, way:* dicam in itinere, *on the way,* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28. **2.** Esp. *a going to a distant place, a journey, march:* cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulenta via, id. Att. 5, 14: facere in Apuliam, ib. 8, 11: contendere iter, *to hasten,* id. Rosc. Am. 34: intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. A. 15, 2: urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520: convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct to a certain place,* Caes. B. G. 7, 56: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 715: flectere, *to change one's course,* Virg. Aen. 7, 35: comparare, *to prepare for,* Nep. Alcib 10: iter coeptum pergere, coepisse, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ferre per medium mare, Virg. Aen. 7, 810: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night,* Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coeptum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24: tutum alicui praestare, id. Planc. 41: tutum iter dare, *to give a safe passage,* Caes. B. G. 5, 27. **3.** As a measure: *the distance travelled, a journey, a march:* cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey,* Cic Fam. 15, 4: cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight,* Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: justum iter diei, *a day's march of the proper* or *usual length:* confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76. **4.** Meton. *a way, passage, path, road:* qua ibant ab itu iter appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 4: itineribus deviis proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, ib. 3, 9: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 58: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere, *to make a road,* Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10 Of the *corridors* in houses: Vitr. 6, 9. Of any *passage:* iter urinae, *the urethra* Cels. 7, 25: vocis, Virg. Aen. 7, 534 itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17. **5.** *a right of way:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter actus a patre sumitur, Cic. Caec. 26: jumentum vero ducere non potest, qui iter tantum habet, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 7

‖. Fig. *a way, course, custom, method:* patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: iter amoris nostr et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2: salutis, Virg

Aen. 2, 387: pronum ad honores, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103.

ĭtĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [itero] *that may be repeated:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a repeating, repetition:* verborum iterationes, Cic. Or. 25: et reditus ad propositum, et iteratio (dictorum), id. de Or. 3, 53: arationis, Col. 11, 2: and *absol. a second ploughing:* compluribus iterationibus resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, id. 2, 12.

ĭtĕrātīvum verbum, *i. e.* verbum frequentativum, Diom. p. 335.

ĭtĕrāto, *adv. again, once more:* Just. 16, 3.

ĭtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [itero].

ĭtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [iterum] *to do anything a second time, to repeat:* quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 99: pleonastically: bis iterare, id. Ps. 1, 3, 154: iterum iterare, id. Rud. 4, 8, 1: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv. 6, 32: mane ubi bis fuerit Phoebusque iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov. F. 6, 199: cursus relictos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4: aequor, *to embark again upon*, ib. 1, 7, 32: truncis lapsa cavis iterare mella, *to celebrate again*, ib. 2, 19, 11: vitam morte, *to be restored to life*, Plin. 7, 55, 56: multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, *to wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, ib. 24. **2.** Esp. in agriculture, *to plough a second time:* siccitatibus censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4: locus diligenter fossione iterandus, id. 2, 2: sarrituram, Plin. 18, 27, 67. **II.** *to repeat, rehearse, relate:* haec ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Sempr. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18.

ĭtĕro, *adv.* for iterum, Inscr.

ĭtĕrum, *adv. again, a second time, anew:* Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18. C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est: iterum, stultum: tertio, turpe, id. Inv. 1, 39: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Venerium jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59: semel iterumque, ib. 1, 25: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39. [From *is* with the compar. suffix: cf. Sans. *itara;* Germ. *wieder:* v. Bopp, Vergl. Gramm. § 292.]

ĭthy̆phallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ithyphallus] *ithyphallic:* carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. *a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus* (viz. 3 *trochees*), Serv. Centim. 1018 P. **2.** The metrum Phalaecium is also sometimes called ithyphallicum, Mar. Victor, p. 2566 P.

ĭthy̆phallus, i, *m.* = ἰθύφαλλος, *the ithyphallus, a piece of wood shaped like the erect penis, which was carried about in the festivals of Bacchus:* Arn. 5, 176.

ĭtĭdem, *adv.* [ita and idem] *in the same way, just as, likewise, also:* itidem olent, quasi cum una multa jura confudit cocus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 119: itidem duplex, Cic. Part. 22: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 12: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22.

ĭtĭner, v. iter, *ad init.*

ĭtĭnĕrans, antis, *adj.* [iter] *travelling:* Salv. de Gubern. Dei 1, p. 33.

ĭtĭnĕrārĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *an account of a journey, an itinerary:* Veg. Mil. 3, 6. **2.** *a signal for marching*: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1.

ĭtĭnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a journey* or *march, itinerary:* sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, *the motion of travelling*, Amm. 21, 15.

ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [i, stem of eo] *a going, walking, travelling:* itiones crebrae, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16: reditum ac domum itionem, id. Div. 1, 32.

ĭtĭto, *v. n. freq.* [ito] *to go frequently:* exsequias ititant, Naev. in Calp. Pis.

ĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [i, stem of eo] *to go:* ad legionem cum itant, Pl. Most. 1, 2 48: ad coenas itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, gait:* nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis sentimus, Lucr. 3, 389. **II.** Esp. *a going away, departure* (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic. Att. 15, 5: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38. *Plur.:* per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2. **2.** *the right of passage:* Inscr.

iulis, idis, prob. some kind of *milleped:* Plin. 32, 9, 31.

iūlus, i, *m.* = ἴουλος, *a catkin:* Plin. 16, 29, 52.

ixia, ae, *f.* another name of the plant called *chamaeleon*, *q. v.*

ĭynx, iyngis, *f.* = ἴυγξ, *the wry-neck*, Iynx or Yunx torquilla, Linn. supposed to procure a return of affection for slighted lovers: Plin. 11, 47, 107: App. Apol. p. 294.

J.

J, j, represents a sound respecting which grammarians have maintained widely different opinions. There is no doubt, however, that it was originally represented by the same symbol as the vowel *i:* and hence some writers hold that *j* formed no part of the Latin alphabet. But this is a point of no importance; since even they admit that *i* represented two distinct *sounds*, and these, not the mere forms of the letters, are the proper subjects of philological investigation.

In modern languages J represents several sounds, the precise relation of which to one another it is by no means easy to define; hence it is not surprising that there should be much difficulty in ascertaining what was its pronunciation in Latin. That it was a *consonant* is proved by the fact that when a word ending in a single consonant is followed by one beginning with *j*, the last syllable of the preceding word is always long by position. As to its sound, the most probable opinion is that it closely resembled the German *j* or English *y* (before a vowel). But in England the Latin *j* is usually pronounced like the same letter in English. The ancient grammarians state that *j* between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence some authors (as Cicero) repeated it in writing, *e. g.* ajjo (ajo), Majja (Maia), pejjus (pejus), *etc.:* cf. Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vell. Long. p. 2219 P.

J occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and is invariably followed by a vowel. **II.** Changes of J in Latin. **1.** The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i;* hence, in the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into the latter: *e. g.* Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. On the other hand, *i* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes: *e. g.* abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 ib. **2.** J is more nearly allied to the gutturals than to any other class of consonants; hence it is sometimes interchanged with *g:* *e. g.* from the root *mag-* (in *magnus, magis*) comes *major*. **3.** In the compounds of jacio *j* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets: *e. g.* abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit; so, eicit, reicit (dissyl.), for ejicit, rejicit: cf. Gell. 4, 17. **4.** On the change of *di* into *j*, vide letter D, no. i. 3. **III.** Changes of J in the Romance languages. **1.** into *g, gi,* or *gg:* *e. g* Lat. *Januarius, jam, judex, juvenis, majus, pejus:* It. *gennajo, già, giudice, giovane, maggio, peggio* (on the *gg*, v. supra no. 1). **2.** into *i:* *e. g.* Lat. *Januarius, Julius;* Wall. *ianuarie, iulic;* Lat. *major, bajulare;* Fr. *maire, bailler.* **3.** into *y:* *e. g.* Lat. *jam, jugum, adjutare, major;* Sp. *ya, yugo, ayudar, mayor.* **4.** into *z:* *e. g.* Lat. *jacere;* Wall. *ziacere;* Lat. *juniperus;* Sp. *zinabro.* **5.** into *l:* *e. g.* Lat. *Julius;* Sp *luglio:* Lat. *Juliobonum* (proper name), Fr. *Lillebonne.* **6.** Omission of *j:* *e. g.* Lat. *adjutare;* It. *aitare;* Pr. *aidar:* Fr. *aider:* Lat. *jejunare;* It. *di-giunare;* Pr. *jeonar;* Fr. *dé-jeûner:* Lat. *Januarius;* Sp. *enero.* **IV.** As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

jacea, ae, *f. a hay-rack:* cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veget. 1, 56.

jăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* (lit. to be thrown or cast down, hence) *to lie:* jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: in limine, id. Verr. 5, 45: stratum ad pedes alicujus, id. Quint. 31: in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18: saxo, Ov. M. 6, 100: in aversa ora, id. H. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. F. 2, 836. **2.** Esp. *to lie ill, to be sick:* cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: graviter, Plin. Ep. 5, 9. **3.** *to lie dead, to have fallen:* spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. [illegible] 45: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. H. 3, 106: fratri jacet, *killed by his brother*, Sil. 15, 650. **4.** *to be* or *stay long:* Brundusii, Cic. Att. 11, 6. **5.** Of geogr. position: *to lie, be situate:* quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 64: ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57. **6.** *to be low, flat, level:* jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86. And of the sea when calm: servatum bello jacuit mare, Lucan. 3, 523: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62. **7.** *to hang loose:* vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M. 2, 673: jacentia lora, *lying loose on the horse's neck*, ib. 2, 201. **8.** *to be broad* or *spread out:* summo despexit ab aethere terras infelix Phaëton penitus penitusque jacentes, ib. 2, 178: jacentes pisces, elsewhere called plani, Col. 8, 17. **9.** Of the countenance: *to be cast down:* vultus attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: jacentes vix oculos tollens, ib. 11, 618. **II.** Fig. *to be indolent* or *inactive, not to come forwards:* in pa jacere, quam in bello vigere malu: Quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit Cic. Phil. 10, 7: C. Marius quum a sp consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, id. Off. 3, 20: ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, si non sit in aequore fluctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 77. **2.** *to be cast down, dejected:* Gnaeus noster ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21: animum amici jacentem excitare, id. Am. 16: jacet in moerore meus frater, id. Att. 10, 4: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35. **3.** *to lie prostrate:* victa jacet pietas, Ov. M. 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id. H. 4, 161: Africani, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebant, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. **4.** *to lie dormant, be disused* or *neglected, to be of no avail* or *effect:* quum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic. Par. 4, 1: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jaceant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic. Off. 3, 33: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35. **5.** *to fall to the ground, be refuted:* jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, ib. 5, 28: jacet tota conclusio, id. Div. 2, 51. **6.** *to be low in price:* quum jacerent pretia praediorum, id. Rosc. Com. 12: omnia ista jacere puto propter numorum caritatem, id. Att. 9, 9. **7.** *to be despised, in no esteem:* pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218: id. R. Am. 140. **8.** *to lie idle* or *unemployed:* quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaris jacet? Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: quae (pecu-

niae) vereor, ne otiosae jaceant, **Plin.** Ep. 10, 62: ne bona jaceant *be not without an owner*, Papin. Dig. 37, 3, 1.

9. *to be sunk in any state*, jacere in oblivione, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. **10.** *to lie open, be obvious, be at hand*. neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum quotidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jacentia sustulimus e medio, id. de Or. 3, 45.

jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, *3. v. a. to throw, cast, hurl*: lapides, Cic. Mil. 15: fulmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 4, 10: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest. 20: plumbum funda, Ov. M. 2, 727: saxeam pilam ponto, Virg. Aen. 9, 712: ensem mediis fluctibus, ib. 10, 683: talos, Pl. Asin. 4 1, 35. **2.** *to lay, set, construct, erect*: urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes. B. G. 2 12. **3.** *to send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce*: de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 845: igniculos, Cic. Att. 15, 26: jacturas poma myricas, *that they will bear* Ov. A. Am. 1, 747. **4.** *to throw away*. scuta, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 27. **‖.** Fig. *to throw, cast; to throw out* (in speaking) *to utter, mention, intimate*: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par. 4, 1: adulteria, *to charge with*, id. Planc. 12: ridiculum, id. Or. 26: id, quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis jacit ad extremum, id. Part. 13: suspicionem, id. Flacc. 3: vera an vana jaceret, Liv. 6, 14: quaedam de institutis ejus jecerat, Tac. A. 1, 10: fortuitos sermones, ib. 4, 68: aliquid per vaniloquentiam ac minas, ib. 6, 31: probra in feminas illustres, ib. 11, 13. With *acc.* and *infin.*: jacit, oportere rescindi, Sall. J. 11. **2.** *to lay, set*: fundamenta pacis, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow*, Tac. A. 1, 69.

jactābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jacto] *tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy*: mare, Gell. 19, 1. **‖.** Fig. *boasting, vaunting*: homo in Graecae facundiae gloria, id. 15, 2.

jactans, antis, *Part.* [jacto]. **‖.** Adj.: *bragging, boastful, vain-glorious*: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 322, 13. epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: neque vereor ne jactantior videar, ib. 9, 23: Hor. S. 1, 3, 50: plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. Hadrian. 17. **2.** *proud, noble, splendid*: et septemgemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma jugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6: jactantior aula, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 1.

jactanter, *adv. boastfully, ostentatiously*: minae jactanter sonantes, Amm. 27, 2: Prud. Hamart. 170. *Comp.*: jactantius moerere, Tac. A. 2, 77.

jactantĭa, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a boasting, bragging, ostentation*: jactantia sui, Tac. A. 2, 46: militaris, id. Agr. 25: frivola in parvis jactantia, Quint. 1, 6, 20.

jactantĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj dim.* [jactans] *somewhat boastful*: Aug. adv. Acad. 3, 8.

jactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jacto] *a throwing* or *tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation*: ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, Liv. 29, 32: ex magna jactatione terram videre, *the tossing of a ship*, Cic. Mur. 2. **2.** Esp. *the motion of the body in speaking, gestures*: corporis, id. Or. 25: manus, Quint. 10, 7, 26. **‖.** Fig. *a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity*: Jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se efferens insolentius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: verborum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: nulla cultus jactatio, Tac. G. 6: extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 15: eruditionis, id. 1, 5, 9.

2. Esp. jactatio popularis, *a striving after popular applause*, Cic. Clu. 35: id. Or. 3.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: jactator rerum a se gestarum, Quint. 11, 1, 17: civilitatis, Suet. Claud 35: Stat. Th. 6, 837. With *inf.*: ille sub hiberno somnos educere coelo jactator, *he boasts*, Sil. 11, 405.

jactātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that boasts*: Sidon.

jactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing to and fro, a tossing*: pennarum, Ov. M. 6, 703: maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

jactĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jactito] *boasting, bragging*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

jactĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacto] *to bring forwards in public, to utter*: ridicula intexta versibus, Liv. 7, 2: Phaedr. 2, 5, 16.

jacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacio] *to throw, cast, hurl, scatter*: semen, Varr. R. R. 1, 42: hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. G. 1, 62: cinerem per agros, ib. 1, 81: se muris in praeceps, Curt. 5, 6. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 79: cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 203. **2.** *to throw* or *toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about*, etc.: crura, Lucr. 4, 989: cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: exsultare immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29: corpus in suo sanguine, Ov. M. 10, 721: Virg. G. 2, 355: a facie manus, *to throw kisses*, Juv. 3, 106: cum adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: Virg. Aen. 1, 668: si quando jactor in turba, Cic. Planc. 7: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13. Esp. *to make gestures*, as an orator, *etc.*: brachia in numerum, Lucr. 4, 770: nisi se suo more jactavisset, Cic. Brut. 60. **3.** *to throw away, cast off, resign*: merces, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 43: arma, Liv. 1, 27: se suaque omnia, Sen. Clem. 1, 3. **4.** *to throw out, emit, spread*: de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: voces per umbram, Virg. Aen. 2, 768. **5.** With *pron. reflect. to move, stir*: te jactare non audebis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. **‖.** Fig. *to torment, disquiet, disturb*: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: jactari morbis, Lucr. 3, 508: jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 14. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* or *reflect. to totter, waver, fluctuate*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, id. Tusc. 4, 10: jactabatur temporibus illis nummus sic ut nemo posset scire quid haberet, *fluctuated in value*, id. Off. 3, 20. **3.** *to consider, examine, discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose*: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: jactare rem in contione, Cic. Cluent. 47: rem jactare sermonibus, Liv. 8, 29: ultro citroque, id. 7, 9: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: talia jactanti, Virg. Aen. 1, 102: jactatum est in conditionibus, Liv. 2, 13. Also, *to consider by oneself, to revolve*: pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 1, 227. **4.** *to throw* or *fling out* threats, *etc.*: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. Sest. 23: minas, id. Quint. 14: probra in quempiam, Liv. 29, 9. **5.** *to extol, boast of, vaunt*: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: genus et nomen, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 13: regna et virtutem, Ov. H. 16, 81. And with *pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, make an ostentatious display*: intolerantius se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: Iliae dum se nimium querenti jactat ultorem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 17: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. Aen. 1, 140: jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic. Verr. 4, 21: Curt. 8, 1: stultae dum te jactare maritae quaeris, Ov. H. 12, 175. With *in* or simple *abl.*: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg. E. 6, 73: qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, Cic. Att. 2, 21. **6.** *to be officious* or *active in, to give oneself up to, to devote oneself to*: jactare se in causis centumviralibus, id. de Or. 1, 38: nostrum hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore jactari id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: in qua (republica) tu non valde te jactas, id. Fam. 2, 15: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 3, 1. **7.** se in pecuniis, *to be prodigal of one's money*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9. (Hence It. *gettare, gittare*; Sp. *jitar*; Fr. *jeter.*)

jactūra, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a throwing, a throwing away*, esp. *a throwing overboard*: si in mari jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? Cic. Off. 3, 23. **‖.** Fig.: *loss, damage, detriment, sacrifice*: jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id. Fin. 2, 24: jacturas afferre, Col. 1, 1: jacturam pati, id. praef. 1, 1: provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Aurium non magna jactura facta interficiendum curavit, id. Cluent. 8: magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos conciliare, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: eos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, id. B. G. 6, 12 jacturam criminum facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: honoris jacturam aequo animo ferre, ib. 1, 9: temporis, Liv. 39, 4: parva jactura accepta, id. 4, 32: nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

jactūrālis, ἐπιζήμιος, Gloss. Phil.

jactūrārĭus, qui frequenter jacturam patitur, Gloss. Isid.

jactus, a, um, *Part.* [jacio].

jactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast*: jactus fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: intra teli jactum progressus, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv. 4, 17: talorum ducere jactus, Ov. A. A. 3, 353: truces in sublime jactus (of the bull), Plin. 11, 2, 2: jactus radiorum, id. 2, 45, 45. **2.** Meton.: *a cast* (of the net), *a haul of fishes*: jactum retis emere, Cels. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18: Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 7. **3.** *a throwing overboard* (for jactura): jactum mercium facere levandae navis causa, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1: facere jactum medio in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1037. **‖.** Fig.: *a throwing out, uttering*: fortuitus jactus vocis, *an assertion casually thrown out*, Val. Max. 1, 5, n. 9.

jăcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jaculor] *that may be thrown* or *hurled*: telum, Ov M. 7, 680: pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658.

jăcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a missive weapon*: ansatae, jaculamenta cum ansis, Non. 556, 24.

jăcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling*: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: equestris, Plin. 8, 42, 45. **‖.** Fig.: *an uttering*: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thrower, caster, hurler*: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th. 12, 562. **2.** Esp. *a soldier armed only with a dart* or *javelin*: jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18. **3.** *a caster of the net, a fisherman*: Plaut. in Isid. Orig. 19, 5.

jăcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jaculator] *pertaining to throwing* or *shooting*: campus, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

jăcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [jaculor] *she that hurls*: Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375.

jăcŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing, hurling*: Tert. Spect. 18.

jăcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [jaculum] *to throw the javelin*: laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13. totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 59.

2. *to throw* or *hurl at, to strike, hit*: jaculari cervos, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov. Ib. 49 aëra disco, ib. 589. **3.** In gen.: *to throw, cast, hurl*: duros jaculator Juppiter imbres, poët. Col. 10, 329: se in hostium tela, Flor. 1, 14: in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, Plin. 2, 25, 23: puppibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 2, 276

4. *to throw out, emit, spread*: oculi lupo splendent, lucemque jaculantur, Plin. 11, 37, 55: umbram, id. 36, 10, 15. **‖.** Fig.: *to aim at, strive after* quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17. **2.** *to attack with words, gibe at, revile:* probris procacibus jaculari (*al.* joculari) in aliquem, Liv. 42, 54: in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint. 9, 2, 79: dicta in calvos, Petr. 109.

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* [jaculus] *a dart, javelin:* solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: murum jaculo trajicere, id. Fin. 4, 9: has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas effert, Caes. B. G. 5, 45.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio] *what is thrown* (mostly subst.): rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 14: hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763. Also of the *net* of the gladiator retiarius, Isid. Orig. 18, 54. **II.** Subst. jaculus, i, *m.* (*sc.* serpens) *a serpent that darts from a tree on its prey*, perh. Coluber ahaetulla, Linn.: jaculi volucres, Lucan. 7, 720: Plin. 8, 23, 35. **2.** jaculus, *sc.* funis, *or* laqueus, *a sling* or *noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen:* Col. 6, 2, 4 (*al.* laquei).

jam, *adv.* of time [is]: lit. *at this* or *at that time.* **I.** denoting earliness: *now, already, so soon:* scio jam quid vis dicere, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 36: omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: sententiam meam perspicere potuisti, jam ab illo tempore, ib. 2, 16: jam a prima adolescentia, ib. 1, 9: jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: Tib. 1, 4, 49. **II.** denoting lateness: *now at last, at length, only now:* putamus utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4: oro ut redeat jam in viam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Aen. 6, 61. **III.** of future time: *presently, immediately, soon:* ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 72: jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 27: id tu, Brute, jam intelliges, cum in Galliam veneris, Cic. Brut. 46: jam neminem antepones Catoni, ib. 17: jam te premet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. **IV.** in enumerations and transitions: *again, besides, lastly:* jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic. Manil. 14, 42: jam illud quam accusatorie, quod noctis hujus crimen miscuit cum cetera insectatione vitae meae, Liv. 40, 12: testudines autem et crocodilos dicunt obruere ova; jam gallinae avesque reliquae quietum requirunt ad pariendum locum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129. **V.** to introduce a consequence or conclusion: *now, so now, therefore:* his Fabriciis semper usus est Oppianicus familiarissime. Jam hoc fere scitis omnes, quantam vim habeat ad conjungendas amicitias studiorum ac naturae similitudo, id. Cluen. 16, 46: jam illud cujus est, non dico audaciae sed stultitiae? id. Phil. 2, 8. **VI.** in commands or exhortations: *come, now:* jam parce sepulto, Virg. Aen. 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, ib. 6, 629. **VII.** with comparatives: *still, yet:* hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, Quint. 8, 3, 75. **VIII.** jam repeated: jam jam, *or* jam jamque, *instantly:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 7: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor. Epod. 2, 68: jam . . . jam, like modo . . . modo, *now—now, at one time—at another:* gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu jam praeterit illos, Virg. Aen. 4, 157: itaque per partes jam huc jam illuc missi duces, Flor. 2, 17. **IX.** with other particles: jam non, *not yet:* Nep. Eum. 12: jam tum, *just then, already:* Cic. Arch. 12, 30: jam nunc, jam fere, *even now, at this moment:* id. Att. 1, 8: ut jam, *if even:* si jam, *if just*, etc. (Hence It. *già;* Prov. and old Fr *ja;* from It. *di già*, Fr. *déjà:* jam magis, It. *giammai;* Fr. *jamais.*)

jamdūdum (and separ. jam dudum), *adv.* prop. *at this* (*or that*) *time and for a long time previously:* hence it is gen. employed with imperfect tenses, which in this connection may be translated by those forms of the Eng. verb which denote an action begun at a past time, and still continued: jam dudum flebam, *I had been weeping for a long time* (and was still doing so), Ov. M. 3, 656: ardua, jam dudum demittite cornua, rector clamat, *the captain has been shouting for a long time* (and is still doing so), ib. 11, 482: talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo spectat, ib. 9. 27. jamdudum est intus, *he has been in doors for a long time* (and is so now), Pl. As. 3, 3, 150: Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26. **II.** With perfect tenses: **1.** *long ago:* anne abiit jam a milite? jamdudum: aetatem (or here we may give to the compound the exact meaning of the two simple words: *has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age*), Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8. **2.** *for a long time past:* nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 867.

jamprīdem (and separ. jam pridem), prop. *at this* (or *that*) *time and for some* or *a long time previously* = jamdudum, and used in a similar manner (v. jamdudum). **I.** With imperfect tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio Alexandriam visere, Cic. Att. 2, 5: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. E. 2, 43: jampridem invisus divis, et inutilis, annos demoror, id. Aen. 2, 647. **II.** With perfect tenses: *long ago:* ista jampridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis, id. E. 5, 55: jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 22. **III.** With adjectives, *etc.: for a long time past:* vivo tentat praevertere amore jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 722: ib. 7, 693: arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivae omnia confudit, Ov. M. 7, 277.

janeus, janitor, Fest. *s. v.*

jānĭtor (janitos, Varr. L. L 7, 3, 86, § 27, Müll.) ōris, *m.* [janua] *a door-keeper, porter:* heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110: carceris, Cic. Verr. 5, 45: janitor (indignum!) dura religate catena, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1: coeli janitor, *Janus*, id. F. 1, 125: (inferorum) janitor, *Cerberus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 400.

jānĭtrīces, corrupted from εἰνατέρες, *the wives of two brothers:* Mod. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

jānĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [janua] *a female door-keeper, portress:* Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 76. Fig.: laurus janitrix Caesarum, *planted in front of the palace*, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

jānŭa, ae, *f. a door, house-door:* principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, jani; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: januam occludere, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 11: pultare januam, id. Poen. 3, 4, 30: reserare januam, Ov. H. 4, 141: frangere januam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128. **2.** Meton.: *any entrance:* inferni janua regis, Virg. Aen. 6, 106: atra janua Ditis, ib. 6, 127. **II.** Fig.: *an entrance, approach:* qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Planc. 3: facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47: Plin. Ep. 1, 18.

jānŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Janus] *pertaining to Janus:* Januarius mensis, or subst. Januarius, i, *m. January:* auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2: a. d. VII. Idus Januariae, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. (Hence It. *gennaio;* Fr. *janvier.*)

jānus, i, *m.* another form of Dianus, lit. *the god of light* or *the sun*, whence the feminine Diana, but the word was connected by the ancients with janua (q. v.), because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Biogr. ii. 550), hence in gen. *a covered passage, arcade:* janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. 41, 27: id. 2, 40: Cic. N. D. 2, 27: Suet. Aug 31. **2.** In partic.: jani, *four arched passages in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand:* qui puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. R. Am 561: haec Janus summus ab imo prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: postquam omnis res mea Janum ad medium fracta est, id. S. 2, 3, 18. **II.** Poet.: *a year:* vive, vale et totidem venturos congere Janos, Aus. Ep. 20 *fin.*

jĕcĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur] *that has the liver complaint:* Marc. Empir. 22.

jĕcŏrālis, ἡπατικός, Gloss. Philox.

jĕcŏrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur] *that has the liver complaint:* Marc. Empir. 22.

jĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has the liver complaint:* Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectūra, ae, *f.* [jacio] *a throwing, casting:* Veg. Vet. 2, 45 dub. (*al.* ejectura).

jĕcur, jecŏris, also jĕcĭnŏris, and jŏcĭnŏris, *n. the liver:* cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec sunt domicilia vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus, id est jocinoris, Cels. 2, 8. As the seat of the passions: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. Od. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45. (Cf. Sans. *yakrit;* Gr. ἧπαρ.)

jĕcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [jecur] *a little liver:* Cic. Div. 2, 14: Plin. 11 37, 76.

jējūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jejuno] *a fasting:* Tert. Jejun. 13.

jējūnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a faster:* Eccl.

jējūnē, *adv. meagrely, dryly, jejunely:* jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: agere, id. Acad. 2, 35. *Comp.:* dicere jejunius, id. Fin. 3, 5: id. Att. 12, 21.

jējūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jejunus] *fasting, hungry:* jejuniosior, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a fasting, emptiness of stomach:* jejunitatis plenus, anima foetida, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 13. **2.** Meton.: *dryness:* calida humoris jejunitas, Vitr. 2, 6. **II.** Fig. of style: *dryness, poverty, meagreness, jejuneness:* inopia et jejunitas, Cic. Brut. 55: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82. **2.** *ignorance:* jejunitas bonarum artium, id. de Or. 2, 3.

jējūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a fasting, fast:* jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv. 36, 37: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: solvere, ib. 5, 534: ponere, id. F. 4, 535: indicere jejunia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: jejunio aegrum vexare, Cels. 3, 18. **II.** Meton.: *hunger:* in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, Ov. M. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, ib. 4, 263: sedare, ib. 15, 83. Poet.: jejunia undae, *thirst*, Lucan. 4, 332. **2.** *leanness, poorness:* Virg. G. 3, 128. **3.** *barrenness, unproductiveness:* macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12.

jējūno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to fast:* Hier. Ep. 66 *no.* 11. **II.** with *dat.: to abstain from any thing:* Tert. Jejun. 3. (Hence It. *giunare, digiunare;* Prov. *jeonar, dejunar;* Fr. *jeûner, déjeûner.*)

jējūnus, a, um, *adj. that has not eaten* or *drunk, fasting, hungry:* ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: sic expletur jejuna cupido, *hunger*, Lucr. 4, 876: jejuna aviditas, Plin. 10, 3, 3: misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: Cerberus jejuno sono, *with hungry howlings*, Prop. 4, 5, 4: saliva, *fasting spittle*, Plin. 28, 4, 7: vilem jejunae saepe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 13, 18. **II.** Meton.: *dry, barren, unproductive:* corpora succo jejuna, Lucr. 2, 844: ager Cic. Verr. 3, 37: glarea, Virg. G 2, 212 pars jejunior humi, Col. 2, 4. **2.** *scanty, insignificant:* summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, Virg. G. 3, 493. **III.** Fig.: *in want, wanting, desiring:* aures jejunae hujus orationis, Cic. Or. 30, 106: divitiarum avidi ac jejuni, Just. 38, 6. **2.** *poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean,* etc.: nimis jejuno animo et angusto, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: pusillus animus atque ipsa malevolentia jejunus atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17: solivaga cognitio et jejuna, id. Off. 1, 44: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Caec. 21: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 4. **3.** Of style: *meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless:* si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, id. de Or. 3, 4: jejuna concertatio verborum, ib. 2, 16: Quint. 1, 4, 5.

jentācŭlum, i, *n.* [jento] *an early meal, breakfast:* epulas interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et coenas comessationesque, Suet. Vit. 13: Mart. 14, 243: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 72.

jentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breakfasting, breakfast:* Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to breakfast:* Varr. ap. Non. 126, 14: Suet. Vit. 7. Mart. 8, 67.

jŏcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jocor] *jocular:* juventus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.

jŏcālĭter, *adv.* for jocnlariter, *jestingly:* Amm. 15, 12 (*al.* joculariter, *al.* localiter).

jŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor] *a joking, joke:* nihil praeter jocationem, Cic. Att. 2, 8: in *plur.* id. Fam. 9, 16.

jŏcĭnor, ŏris, *the liver:* v. jecur.

jŏco, for jocor: Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 10.

jŏcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [jocus] *to jest, joke.* **I.** Neutr.: tu hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29: jocari cum aliquo de re gravissima, id. Fam. 7, 11: quoties voluit Fortuna jocari, Juv. 3, 39. **II.** Act.: *to say in jest:* haec jocatus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: in faciem permulta jocatus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62.

jŏcōsē, *adv. jestingly, jocosely:* eumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. *Comp.:* scribere aliquid jocosius, id. Fam. 9, 24: Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jŏcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *jocose, humorous, facetious, droll:* homo humanus et jocosus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20. Of things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354: Nilus, *the merry Nile,* with reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, ib. 1, 2, 80.

jŏcŭlanter, *adv. jestingly, jokingly* compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus] *facetious, jocular, laughable, droll:* audacia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 84: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8. Subst.: jocularia, ium, *n. plu. jests, jokes:* ut qui jocularia ridens percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.

jŏcŭlārĭter, *adv. jocosely, in a jocular* or *comical manner:* objicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38. canere carmina, Suet Caes. 49.

jŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculus] *ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 43. (Hence It. *giocolaro, giullaro.*)

jŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [joculor] *a jest, joke:* Firm. Math. 5, 5.

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a jester, joker:* huic joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (Hence It. *giocolatore;* Fr. *jongleur;* Germ. *Gaukler;* Eng. *juggler.*)

jŏcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculator] *jesting:* Cic. Att. 4, 16 (alii leg. joculatorem: v. joculator). Subst.: joculatoria, *n. plu. jests, jokes:* Diomed. p. 486 P.

jŏcŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [joculus] *to jest, joke:* incondita quaedam joculantes, Liv. 7, 10.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus] *a little joke:* per joculum et ludum oblectare aliquem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 11: joculo dicere aliquid, *to say in jest,* id. Merc. 5, 4, 33. **II.** Meton.: joculi, orum, *m. plu. playthings, toys:* Vitr. 4, 1.

jōcundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jŏcus, i, *m.* (in the *plur.,* also joca, orum, *n.*) *a jest, joke:* joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke,* Cic. Phil. 2, 17: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 320: per jocum, *in jest,* Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3: movere alicui jocum, *to divert,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: extra jocum, remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking:* extra jocum, bellus est, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: remoto joco, tibi praecipio, ib. 11. **II.** Meton.: *game, pastime, sport:* propter lasciviorem cum marito jocum, Plin. 8, 40, 61. **2.** Ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle:* hic vero si occeperit ludum jocumque dices fuisse illum alterum, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8: Liv. 28, 42. (Hence It. *giuoco;* Prov. *jocs;* Fr. *jeu.*)

johia! *interj. oh!:* Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

jŭba, ae, *f. the mane of a horse,* etc.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33: luduntque jubae per colla, per armos, Virg. Aen. 11, 497. **II.** Meton.: *the hair of the head:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2. **2.** *the hairy neck of dogs:* Val. Fl. 6, 111. **3.** *the crest of serpents:* id. 8, 88. **4.** *the crest of a helmet:* Virg. Aen. 7, 785. **5.** *the comb* or *tuft on the head of birds:* Col. 8, 2. **6.** *the tail of a comet:* Plin. 2, 25, 22. **7.** *the foliage of trees:* id. 6, 22, 24. **III.** Fig. of style: illam (orationem) tori quidam et quasi jubae decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

jŭbar, ăris, *n.* (*m.:* Enn. in Prisc. 5) [juba] *the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine:* quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149: Lucr. 5, 696: Tithonia sustulit jubar suum, Ov. F. 4, 944. **II.** Meton.: *a heavenly body, luminary:* it portis jubare exorto, delecta juventus, Virg. Aen. 4, 130: hanc animam interea, caeso de corpore raptam, fac jubar, *make into a constellation,* Ov. M. 15, 840. **III.** Fig. of human majesty: non ille vultus flammeum intendens jubar, sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65.

jŭbātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a mane* or *crest:* angues, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Liv. 41, 21: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, 2: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20: cervix, ib. 34, 52.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *v. a.* (jusso for jussero, Virg. Aen. 11, 467: justi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15: jussitur for jubetur, Cato R. R. 14) *to order, to bid, tell, command:* jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97. With *inf.:* jubete, istos foras exire, ib. 3, 2, 16: eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: lex recte facere jubet, vetat delinquere, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19. With *subj.:* jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 50: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16: jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19: quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. With *dat. pers.:* hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13: Britannico jussit, exsurgeret, Tac. A. 13, 15. With *acc.* of pers. or thing: jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 71: literae non quae te aliquid juberent, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45. With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.: tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, id. A. 4, 72: pacem jubebo omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32. *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11. **II.** Esp. *to bid, entreat:* jubeto habere bonum animum, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 2: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: valde jubeo gaudere te, ib. 7, 2: Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6: Dionysium jube salvere, *salute him for me,* ib. 4, 14: and with salvere understood. jubeo Chremetem, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1: illum salutavi, postea jussi valere, *bade him farewell,* ib. 5, 2. **III.** In politics: *to order, decree, ratify, approve:* legem populus R. jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17: dicere apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, id. de Or. 1, 14: Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall. J. 84: senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 67. *Absol.* with *de:* populus jussit de bello, Liv 38, 45. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, *etc.:* rogationem promulgavit: vellent, juberent Philippo regi bellum indici, id. 31, 6: sed plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem jusserit, decreverit, voluerit, Sall. J. 40. Fig.: si volucres habuissem regna jubentes, in populo poteram maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

jŭbĭlaeus (jubel), i, *m. the year of jubilee among the Jews:* Arat. Act Apost. 2, 677.

jūbĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubilo] *a shouting:* App. M. 8, p. 209.

jūbĭlātus, ὀλολυγμός, κραυγή ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jubilum]. **I.** Neutr.: *to shout:* Varr. L. L. 6, 7. **II.** Act.: *to call out to:* aliquem, Att. in Varr. ib.

jūbĭlum, i, *n.* [prob. from juvo] *a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song:* audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475: Calp. Ecl. 1, 80.

jūcundē, *adv. agreeably, pleasantly:* vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: cantare et psallere, Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69. *Comp.:* bibere jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. *Sup.:* jucundissime vivere, id. Fin. 2, 22.

jūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus] *agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment:* corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: agri id. Agr. 2, 29: epistola plena jucunditatis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: delectatio et jucunditas, id. de Or. 3, 38: dare se jucunditati, *to give oneself up to enjoyment* id. Off. 1, 34: jucunditate perfundi, id Fin. 2, 3: est in homine jucunditas, *cheerfulness, liveliness,* id. de Or. 1, 7 *Plur.:* nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, *good offices, favours,* id. Att. 10, 8.

jūcundo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to please, delight;* reflect. *to feel delighted, take delight:* Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 34.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, *adj.* [juvo] *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing:* est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1: comes, ib. 6: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: aqua potui jucunda, Plin. 6, 32, 37. *Comp.:* officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. *Sup.:* conspectus jucundissimus, id. Manil. 1.

jūdex, ĭcis, *c.* [jus dico] *one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge* (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman judex partaking of the character of an *arbitrator,* and sometimes of a *juryman:* v. Smith's Ant. 646 *seqq.*): judex, quod jus dicat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7: verissimus judex, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: nequam et levis, id. Verr. 2, 12: apud judicem causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48: habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam, id. Caecin. 17: sedere judicem in aliquem, id. Cluent. 38: aequum se judicem rei alicui praebere, id. Fam. 5, 2: judici litem committere, Petr. 80: judicem ferre alicui, *to propose a judge,* which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: judicem dicere, *to name a judge,* which was done by the defendant: Juv

3, 55: dare judicem, *to grant a judge*, which was done by the praetor, Cic. Verr. 2, 12: judices petere, *to solicit judges, i. e.* to ask that the cause be tried before the ordinary judges: Plin. Ep. 2, 11. Sometimes judex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, 9: Liv. 3, 55. **||.** In gen.: *a judge* in any matter whatever, *an umpire*: aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: salve numen, me judice, dixit, audiat ipse licet, majus Jove, Ov. M. 2, 428: grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78.

jūdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [judico] *that may be judged of*: Capell. 5, 149.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a judging, a judicial investigation*: longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: id. Inv. 1, 13. **||.** In gen.: *a judgment, opinion*: haec opinatio est judicatio, se scire quod nesciat, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitralis, Macr. S. 7, 1.

jūdĭcāto, *adv. deliberately*: Gell. 14, 1.

jūdĭcātōrĭum, δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

jūdĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judico] *pertaining to a judge, judicial*: Aug. Ep. 54.

jūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that judges* or *decides*: Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thing decided*: Auc. Her. 2, 13: Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [judico].

jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a judge* (rare): Cic. Phil. 1, 8: Gell. 14, 2.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial*: jus, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: annus, *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials*, id. Brut. 69: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6: genus, *the forensic kind of speaking*, id. Inv. 1, 5.

jūdĭcĭālĭter, *adv. judicially*: Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts, judiciary*: lex, Cic. Pis. 39: quaestus, id. Cluent. 26: controversia, id. Verr. 1, 2: leges, Suet. Aug. 56.

jūdĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a weak* or *humble judgment*: Amm. 27, 11.

jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [judex] *a judicial investigation, trial*, esp. respecting *facts*, as distinguished from *law* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 646 *seqq.*): judicium facere, Cic. Flacc. 38: inter sicarios, *for assassination*, id. Rosc. Am. 5: deducere causam aliquam in judicium, id. Opt. gen. or. 7: judicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20: agere, *to conduct a legal trial*, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ferre, *to give his vote*, said of a judge, Cic. Tog. cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before the judex*, id. Balb. 28: judicio quempiam arcessere, *to sue*, id. Flacc. 6: sistere in judicium, *to set before the court*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 4: dare, *to allow, grant a trial*, said of the praetor who appointed the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35: judicium accipere, suscipere, *to undertake the office of* judex, id. Quint. 20: pati, *to submit to*, ib. **||.** Meton.: **1.** *a court of justice*: ille in judicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25. **2.** *the body of judges*: judicium sortiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 18. **3.** *the sentence* or *decision of a court*: multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse, id. Fam. 5, 17: judicium senatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. **|||.** In gen. *any judgment, decision, opinion*: meum semper judicium fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: meo judicio, *in my judgment* or *opinion*, Cic. Brut. 8: Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex alicujus judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37. **IV.** *the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment*: studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, id. Or. 7: intelligens, id. Opt. gen. or. 4: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83. **2.** Esp. *discretion, good judgment*: judicio aliquid facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) [jus dico] *to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge*: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Flacc. 20: judicare falsum, *to decide unjustly*, ib. 21: judicare, deberi viro dotem, id. Caecin. 25 *fin.*: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. **2.** With *gen.* of thing: *to prosecute*, also, *to condemn*: anquireret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato. Tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio, Liv. 26, 3: quantae pecuniae judicati essent, Gell. 20, 1 *ad fin.* Hence, in *part. perf.*: judicatus, of persons: *condemned, sentenced*: and of things, *decided*: judicatum duci, Cic. de Or. 2, 63: judicata causa, id. Rab. P. 4. **3.** *to adjudge, make over* (for adjudicare): ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo, cui jam diu sum judicatus (*al.* quo), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 20. **||.** In gen. *to judge, judge of*: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 43. **2.** *to deem, be of opinion*: sic statuo et judico, id. de Or. 2, 28: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicaram, id. Fam. 3, 4. **3.** *to declare, proclaim*: judicare aliquem hostem, Nep. Con. 4: ipsum exulem judicarunt, id. Han. 7: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. (Hence It. *giudicare*; Fr. *juger.*)

jŭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jugo] *that may be joined together*: Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6.

jŭgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *pertaining to a yoke, yoked together*: equi jumentaque, Curt. 9, 10. Subst. jugales, *a team*: gemini, Virg. Aen. 7, 280. **||.** Meton.: *fastened to the loom*: tela, Cato R. R. 10. **2.** jugale os, *a bone of the head near the temples*: Cels. 8, 1. **|||.** Fig.: *matrimonial, nuptial*: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: lectus, ib. 496: foedus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agam. 239: anni, Mart. 10, 38. Subst. jugalis, *a husband, spouse*: Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jŭgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jugalis] *union*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jugamento, jŭgamentum, v. jugumento, *etc.*

jŭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *yoked together*: Hyg. Fab. 183. **||.** Subst. jugarius, ii, *m. an ox-herd*: Col. 1, 6.

jŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugo] *a binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to rails*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8: Cic. de Sen. 15. **||.** *a kind of land measure*: Cod. Theod. 10, 48, 1.

jŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who yokes*: boum, Arn. 5, 174.

jūgĕ, *adv. always, ever*: juge durans (anima), Prud. στεφ. 10, 472.

jūgĕrālis, e, *adj.* [jugerum] *pertaining to an acre, acre-*: Pall. 3, 9, 9.

jŭgĕrātim, *adv. by the acre*: Col. 3, 3, 3.

jūgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugerum] *a dividing of land into acres*: Front. Col. p. 146. **||.** *a measure of land*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1.

jūgĕrum, i, *n.* (also esp. in *plur.* acc. to 3d. decl. from old *nom.* juger *or* jugus) [rt. jug: v. Smith's Ant 651] *an acre*, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about $^{5}/_{8}$ of an English acre): in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33: donare clientem jugeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60: Plin. 36, 12, 17 uses it as a transl. of πλέθρον, with which, however, it does not correspond

jūgĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [jūgis fluo] *ever-flowing*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 439.

jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jungo] *joined together*: auspicium, *marred auspices*, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic. Div. 2, 36: cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 537.

jūgis, e (jŭgis, Sedul. 1, 18: *gen. plur.* jugerum for jugium, Lucil. in Charis. 1, 40), *adj. continual, perpetual, perennial*, esp. of water, *always flowing*: thesaurus jugis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: aqua, Sall. J. 89: concordia, Gell. 12, 8.

jūgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jugis] *continuance, duration*: lacrimarum, Marc. Empir. 8: temporis, Cod. Justin. 5, 17, 7.

jūgĭter, *adv. continually, perpetually*: jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 3. **||.** *immediately*: Aus. Ep. 19, 9.

jūglans, dis, *f.* [i. q. Jovis glans] *a walnut*: haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande juglans appellata est, Varr. L. L. 5, 21: nuces juglandes, Plin. 15, 22, 24: juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. **||.** *a walnut-tree*, Juglans regia, Linn.: juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

jŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugum] *to bind to laths* or *rails*: furcas vel palos perticis jugare, Col. 12, 39: vineam, id. 4, 26. **||.** Meton. *to marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat ominibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 345. **2.** In gen. *to join, connect*: sol vagus igneas habenas immittit propius jugatque terrae, Naev. in Macr. S. 1, 18: virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: jugata verba, *derived from one another* (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66.

jugo, 3. *v. n.* of the note of the kite (milvus): Varr. in Non. 179, 2: jugit ἰκτὶν βοᾷ, Gloss. Philox.

jŭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *mountainous* (poet.): silvae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9.

jŭgŭla, ae, and **jŭgŭlae**, arum, *f.* [jugulus] *the three stars which form Orion's belt*; and meton. *the whole constellation*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3: Pl. Am 1, 1, 122. **||.** *two stars in Cancer*, also called aselli: Manil. 5, 175.

jŭgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugulo] *a cutting of one's throat, a killing*: Auct. B. Hisp. 16.

jŭgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cutthroat, murderer*: Salv. ad Eccl. 3.

jŭgŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugulum] *to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder*: cum jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40. cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2: se alicui tradere jugulandum, id. Mil. 11. Meton.: quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15. **||.** Fig.: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. **2.** *to refute, silence, convict*: pulcre dictum: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: jugulari sua confessione, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: gladio plumbeo, *to overcome without difficulty*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. **3.** *to spoil, adulterate*: Falernum, Mart. 1, 19. **4.** *to put an end to, banish*: curas, id. 8, 51.

jŭgŭlum, i, *n.* and **jŭgŭlus**, i, *m.* [JUG, root of jungo] *the collar-bone*; also, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone*; and lastly, *the throat itself*: Cels. 8, 1: jugula concava, Cic. Fat. 5: uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: jugulum perfodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: dare *or* praebere, *to present the throat, i. e.* to be cut, Cic. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89: petere, *to aim at the throat*, i. e. *to attack the main argument*, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

jŭgum, i, *n.* [on root JUG, v. jungo] *a yoke* for oxen, *a collar*, etc.: nos onera quibusdam bestiis, nos juga imponimus

Cic. N. D. 2, 60: leones jugo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Plin. 8, 16, 20: bos juga detrectans, Virg. G. 3, 57: demere juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: jugum excutere, Curt. 4, 15. **II.** Meton. *a yoke* or *pair*, esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic. Verr. 3, 51: aquilarum, Plin. 10, 4, 5: *a pair of horses:* Virg. Aen. 5, 147: *the chariot itself:* ib. 10, 594. **2.** *a juger* of land: jugum vocabatur, quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Plin. 18, 3, 3. **3.** *the transverse rail of a trellis* for supporting vines, *etc.:* palmes in jugum insilit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 11: vineam ad jugum perducere, id. 17, 22: vineam sub jugum mittere, Col. 4, 22. **4.** *the beam of a pair of scales;* and hence *the constellation Libra:* Romam, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 47. **5.** *the beam of a weaver's loom:* tela jugo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55. **6.** *a rower's bench:* Virg. Aen. 6, 411. **7.** *the ridge* or *peak of a mountain;* also, *a chain of mountains:* in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: montis, Virg. E. 5, 76: ut mutato itinere, jugis Octogesam perveniret, Caes. B. C. 1, 70. **III.** Fig. *the yoke* as the bond or badge of slavery: cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: accipere, Just. 44, 5: exuere, *to shake off,* Tac. Agr. 31: excutere, Plin. Pan. 11. Of a conquered army: sub jugum *or* jugo mittere, *to make them pass under the yoke* (consisting of two upright and one transverse spear), as a mark of subjection: cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, Cic. Off. 3, 30: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. 3, 28. Hence of abstract things: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to overcome,* Sen. de Prov. 4. **2.** Of the yoke of love or affection: ferre jugum, *the yoke of marriage,* Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: Venus diductos jugo cogit aëneo, ib. 3, 9, 18: jugum fraternum, Val. Max. 5, 5, 3. **3.** Of the yoke of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28: Juv. 13, 21. **4.** With reference to a mountain top: ut ex Apennino fluminum, sic ex communi sapientum jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, Cic. de Or. 3, 19. **5.** pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts,* Plin. Ep. 3, 9. (Hence It. *giogo;* Fr. *joug.*)

jŭgūmento (jŭgāmento), 1. *v. a.* [jugo] *to fasten together:* Vitr. 2, 1.

jŭgūmentum (jŭgam.), i, *n.* [id.] *a cross-beam, lintel, threshold:* Cato R. R. 14.

jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging together:* vasa, Cato R. R. 10.

jūlis, ĭdis, *f.* v. iulis.

jūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jumentum] *pertaining to draught-cattle:* mola, *worked by draught-cattle,* Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 27: contubernium, App. M. 9, p. 222.

jūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from jugumentum, from JUG, stem of jungo] *a beast used for drawing* or *carrying, a beast of burthen* (but not an ox, to which it is freq. opp. as, jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: jumento nihil opus est, *i. e.* equo, id. Att. 12, 32: sarcinaria, *beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephanti, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Timol. 4. **II.** Meton. *a carriage, vehicle:* XII. Tab. ap. Gell.

juncētum, i, *n.* [juncus] *a bed of rushes:* Varr. R. R. 1, 8.

juncĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of rushes, rush-:* sporta juncea, Col. 12, 6: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49. **II.** *like a rush* or *reed:* herba caule junceo pedali, id. 25, 8, 47: puella, *slender,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.

juncĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made from rushes, rush-:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

juncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rushes:* ager, Plin. 18, 6, 8, no. 3: litora, Ov. M. 7, 231.

junctim, *adv. together:* Gell. 12, 8. **II.** *successively:* junctim gerere duos consulatus, Suet. Claud. 14.

junctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jungo] *a joining, union:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

junctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a harnesser:* Alfen. Dig. 50, 16, 203.

junctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint:* boum, Col. 2, 2: genuum, Ov. M. 2, 823: ut humor teneat juncturas, *i. e. the commissures, joints,* Plin. 16, 40, 79: quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, Vitr. 5, 12: laterum juncturae, *the two ends of the girdle which meet,* Virg. Aen. 12, 274. **II.** Meton.: *traces, harness:* cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5. **2.** *a team:* carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. de legat. **III.** Fig.: *relationship, consanguinity:* generis, Ov. H. 4, 135. **2.** In rhet. *combination, putting together:* in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 22: dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.

junctus, a, um, *Part.* [jungo]. **II.** Adj.: *united, connected:* causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, Cic. Fat. 16. *Sup.:* junctissimus illi comes, Ov. M. 5, 60: principum prosperis et alii fruuntur: adversa ad junctissimos pertinent, *to their nearest relations,* Tac. H. 4, 52.

junctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a joining:* carinarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.

juncus, i, *m. a rush:* murteta juncis circumvincire, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27: palustres, Ov. M. 8, 336: acuta cuspide junci, ib. 4, 299. Pliny distinguishes various kinds, which appear to be various sedges, rushes, and grasses, viz. **1.** Juncus odoratus = Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn.: Plin. 12, 22, 48: id. 21, 18, 72. **2.** mariscos = Cladium Mariscus. **3.** oxys = Schoenus mucronatus, Linn. **4.** melanacris = Sch. nigricans, Linn.: triangulos = Cyperus longus or rotundus, Linn. (*galingale*): or Cyp. comosus, Sibth.: id. 21, 18, 69. Also **5.** euripice, id. 21, 18, 71, prob. a Juncus: and **6.** Juncus, id. 16, 1, 1, may be a sedge, such as Scirpus palustris, Linn. **II.** *a twig resembling a rush:* id. 26, 8, 46. (Hence It. *giunco;* Sp. *junquero;* Fr. *jonc.*)

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke, harness:* equos, Virg. G. 3, 114: equos curru, id. Aen. 7, 724: juncta vehicula mille capiuntur, Liv. 42, 65: reges ad currum, Plin. 33, 3, 15. **2.** In gen. *to bind together, join, unite:* tigna bina inter se jungebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: rates jungebat, id. B. C. 1, 25: robora (for building a ship), Claud. B. G. 17: gradus, *to walk together,* Sil. 4, 374: ostia, *to shut the doors,* Juv. 9, 105: quaedam inter se jungere et copulare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51. With *ad:* id. Fin. 5, 14: se ad aliquem, *to associate oneself with,* id. Rosc. Am. 47. With *cum:* id. Brut. 97. With *dat.:* cervicem alicujus amplexui, Petr. 86. *Absol.:* oscula, *to kiss, exchange kisses,* Ov. M. 2, 357: junctoque ponte, milites transmittit, *having built a bridge,* Tac. A. 1, 49: also, amnem ponte jungere, *to throw a bridge over a river,* Plin. 5, 24, 21: fossas saltu, *to leap over,* Stat. Ach. 2, 423: vulnera, *to close up, heal, cure,* id. Th. 10, 732. **3.** Esp. *to join, unite* in matrimony: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 192: connubio, ib. 1, 73: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3: in matrimonio, id. 10, 3. **II.** Fig.: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9: sapientia juncta eloquentiae, id. de Or. 3, 35: conquestioni indignatio, id. Inv. 2, 11: natura cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11. insignis improbitas, et scelere juncta, id. de Or. 2, 58: affinitatem, Liv. 1, 1: foedera, id. 7, 30: foedere jungi alicui, id. 26, 24. **2.** *to connect* (in point of time), *to continue:* laborem, *to continue without interruption,* Plin. Ep. 4, 9: cum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13: junge, puer, cyathos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10. **3.** In gram.: verba, *to compound:* junguntur autem aut ex duobus Latinis integris, ut *superfui;* aut ex corrupto, et integro, ut *malevolus,* Quint. 1, 5, 68. Of the rhetor. collocation of words: id. 9, 4: verba, *to speak,* Mart. 6, 54. [Root JUG, which occurs in most of the cognate languages: Sans. *yuj;* Gr. *ζεύγνυμι, ζύγον;* Lat. *jugum, conjux,* etc.: Germ. *joch;* Eng. *yoke.*] (Hence It. *giugnere;* Fr. *joindre;* Sp. *uncir,* "to yoke oxen.")

jūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. an old vine-branch:* Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 14.

jūnĭor, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj. of juniper:* Sic. Fl.

jūnĭpĕrus, i, *f. the juniper;* various kinds of which are to be distinguished. **1.** major et minor, Plin. 24, 8, 36 = Juniperus communis, Lamk. et var. humilior. **2.** Vasta haec in Hispania, Plin. 16, 39, 76 = Jun. hispanica, Lamk. Virg. E. 7, 53. (Hence It. *ginepro;* Sp. *enebro;* Fr. *genièvre.*)

jūnĭus, a, um, *adj.* mensis, *the sixth month, June:* Cic. Att. 6, 2: also Subst.: Junius, ii, *m.:* Ov. F. 6, 88.

jūnix, īcis, *f.* [contr. from juvenix] *a young cow, calf, heifer:* Pers. 2, 47: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 33. (Hence Fr. *génisse.*)

jūrāmentum, i, *n.* [juro] *an oath* (for jusjurandum): Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: praestare, *to take an oath,* Cod. Justin. 2, 56, 4.

jūrandum, i, *n.* [id.] *an oath* (for jusjurandum): Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 26.

jūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a swearing, an oath:* Macr. S. 1, 6.

jūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an oath:* adverbia, *used in swearing:* Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrāto, *adv. with an oath:* Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [juro] *a swearer:* falsus jurator, Macr. S. 5, 19. **II.** *a sworn judge:* Pl. Poen. prol. 58. **III.** *a sworn witness:* Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.

jūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurator] *confirmed by an oath:* cautio, Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 12.

jūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [juro]. **II.** Adj.: *under an oath, bound by an oath:* haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic. Sull. 11: juratus, se eum interemturum, Liv. 32, 22. *Sup.:* juratissimi auctores, *the most trustworthy,* Plin. H. N. *praef.*

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrĕ-jūro, 1. *v. a.* [jusjuro] *to swear:* praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 15.

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

jūrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *of broth.* Subst.: jurea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* placenta) Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

jurgātĭo, juris actio, Fest. *s. v.*

jurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgo] *quarrelsome:* Amm. 27, 1.

jurgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a quarrelsome woman:* Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgium], *quarrelsome:* mulier, Gell. 1, 17: facundia, id. 19, 9.

jurgĭum, i, *n.* [jurgo] *a quarrel, dispute, altercation:* jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 18: ex inimicitiis jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21: optimum quemque jurgio lacessere, Tac. A. 14, 49: jurgio quempiam invadere, id. H. 2, 53: petulantibus jurgiis illudere, ib. 3, 32: jurgia jactare, *to quarrel,* Virg. Aen. 10, 95: nectere cum aliquo, *to pick a quarrel,* Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: erumpere in jurgia, *to break out into railing,* Just. 10, 2: jurgio aliquem corripere, Suet. Galb. 5. **II.** Esp. *a lawsuit:* Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 45.

jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to quarrel, brawl, scold.*

cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15. 2. *to sue at law*: apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare (*al.* jurgari), Just. 21, 5: in proprio foro, Cod. Theod. 2, 1, 6. II. Act. *to utter reproaches, blame*: haec jurgans, Liv. 8, 33: istis jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100: liberius, Suet. Ner. 5.

jurgor, v. jurgo, 1. 2.

jūrĭdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [juridicus] *a judgeship, jurisdiction*: Inscr.

jūrĭdĭciālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *relating to right* or *justice*: juridicialis constitutio est, cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur, Auct. Her. 1, 14: Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

jūrĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *the administration of justice*: Tert. Pall. 3.

jūrĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [jus dico] *relating to the administration of justice, judiciary*: conventus, *assize towns*, Plin. 3, 1, 3. dies, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 7. Subst.: juridicus, i, *m. one who administers justice, a judge*: Dig. 1, tit. 20.

jūris-consultus or **jure-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [jus consulo] *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: jurisconsultus vere nominatur qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: Quint. 5, 14, 34: ea jureconsultorum ingeniis corrupta sunt, Cic. Mur. 12.

jūris-dictĭo, ōnis (*in tmesi*: jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: juris dictio), *f. administration of justice, jurisdiction*: jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. Fam. 2, 13 *fin.*: jurisdictionem absolvere, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12. II. Meton.: *legal authority* or *power*: ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: libera, Suet. Cal. 16. 2. *an assize town*: mediterraneae jurisdictiones, Plin. 5, 28, 29.

jūrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [jus sono] *resounding with justice*: lingua, Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrĕ-pĕrītus**, (freq. also written separately), i, *m. adj. versed* or *learned in the law*: Fabius Pictor et juris et literarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21 libri jurisperitorum, Gell. 4, 2. *Comp.*: quis jure peritior? Cic. Cluent. 38. *Sup.*: eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, id. Brut. 39.

jūris-prūdentia (also separately), ae, *f. the science of law, jurisprudence*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.

jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jus] I. Neutr. *to swear, take an oath*: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36: vere, *to swear truly*, id. Fam. 5, 2: jurarem per Jovem, *by Jupiter*, id. Acad. 2, 20: in verba, *to take a prescribed form of oath*: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in litem, *to make oath respecting the matter in dispute*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to*, Suet. Claud. 10: in legem, *to swear to observe*, Cic. Sest. 16. 2. Esp. *to conspire*: jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. H. 10, 117: in facinus, id. M. 1, 242. II. Act. *to swear something*: verissimum pulcerrimumque jusjurandum, *to take an oath*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: jurare falsum, id. Off. 3, 29. *Pass. Impers.*: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26. 2. *to declare something on oath*: jurare morbum, *that one is sick*, Cic. Att. 1, 1: jurat, se eum non deserturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: idem omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, Liv. 2, 45. *Pass.*: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. 3. *to swear by somebody*: quomodo tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, cum scias? id. Fam. 7, 12: quaevis numina, Ov. H. 16, 319: sidera, Virg. Aen. 12, 197. *Pass.*: dis juranda palus, *the Styx, by which the gods swear*, Ov. M. 2, 46. 4. *to vow* or *promise by an oath*: Stat. Th. 4, 396. 5. *to renounce by oath, abjure*: jurare calumniam, *to swear that one is not guilty of it*, Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Liv. 33, 47. Also with prep., de calumnia jurare, Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 8 § 5: Ulp. ib. 12, 2, 16. [The root appears in the form *jer* as well as *jur* in ejero, ejuro; perjero (pejero), perjuro: with ĕ.]

jūror, 1. *v. dep.* for juro: Pl. Pers. 3, 2, 2: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 *fin.*: ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, ib. 45.

jūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [jurulentus] *broth*: Tert. Jejun. 1.

jūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *having broth* or *gravy*: res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18.

jūs, jūris, *n. broth, soup*: cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. As a pun: Verrinum, *hog-broth*, or *the justice of Verres*, id. Verr. 1, 46. II. Meton. *any juice* or *liquid*: addita creta in jus idem, *the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 35, 6, 26. [Cf. Sans. *yûsha*, "broth."]

jūs, jūris, *n.* (*gen. plur.* jurum for jurium, Cato in Charis. p. 109 P.) *law* or *equity, as established by public authority* or *custom* (it differs from *lex* as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; whereas *lex* signifies a specific enactment, such as those of the twelve tables): omnium legum atque jurium fictor, conditor cluet, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 90: urbem jure legibusque ac moribus de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19: tenere, Cic. Caecin. 11: obtinere, *to maintain*, id. Quint. 9: de jure alicui respondere, *to lay down the law*, id. de Or. 2, 33: jus ratumque esto, *let it be legally valid* (an old formula), id. Leg. 3, 3: quodcumque populus jussisset, id jus ratumque esset, Liv. 7, 17: dicere, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11: dare jura, *to give laws*: his dantem jura Catonem, Virg. Aen. 8, 670: Liv. 1, 8: fas jusque, *divine and human law*, id. 7, 31: jus fasque est, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 22: divina ac humana jura, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: belli, id. Off. 1, 11: gentium, *the law of nations*, id. Off. 3, 5: civile, *the civil law*, id. Verr. 1, 42: pontificium, id. Dom. 14: praediatorium, id. Balb. 20: jus publicum, *political* or *constitutional law*, Liv. 41, 18: jus privatum, *the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, id. 25, 18: conjugialia, Ov. M. 6, 536: summum, *the strict letter of the law*: non agam summo jure tecum, Cic. Verr. 5, 2: summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10. 2. *legal right, power, authority*: cum plebe agendi, id. Leg. 2, 12: materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55: patrium, *the father's power of life and death over his children*, id. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus ditionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, *his own master, independent*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: jus ad mulieres, *over the women*, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 22: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. 3. *the legal forms* of the old jurists: jus Flavianum, Pomp. in Dig. 1, 2, 2, 7. 4. Meton.: *a court of justice*: in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6: in jus vocare, Cic. Quint. 19. II. In gen. and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature, natural right* or *justice, justness*: jus publicum, *common right*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, *rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic. Div. 1, 5: jus est pugnare, id. Off. 1, 11: absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam jure causae, *the justness*, Liv. 1, 26 Hence, *abl.*: jure, adverbially, *with justice, justly*: jure in eum animadvert retur, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: jure ac merito id. Cat. 3, 6: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, *with perfect justic* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 24: opp. to injuria: no quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 61. 2. *prerogative, privilege, faculty*, etc.: Zephyrus arbores serendi jus dabit, Plin. 18, 34, 77 *no.* 3. With *gen. obj.*: currus rogat ille paternos, inque diem alipedum jus, Ov. M. 2, 47. [The Indo-Eur. rt. is *yu*, *to join, bind together*: cf. Gr. (with vowe change), ζώννυμι, ζώνη; in strengthened form, *yug*, cf. Gr. ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν; Lat. equiv. jungo. jugum. Hence fig. of justice or law as a *uniting and binding force*.

juscellārĭus, ζωμετής, Gloss. Philox.

juscellum, i, *n. dim.* [jusculum] *broth, soup*: Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 18.

juscŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a soup-maker*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

juscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [jus] *broth, soup*: Cato R. R. 156.

jus-jūrandum, i, *n.* (*in tmesi*: jurisque jurandi, Cic. Coel. 22. In an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 63) *an oath*: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36: est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 (*v.* adigere *no.* III.): accipere, *to take an oath*, ib 3, 28: deferre alicui, *to tender to one* Quint. 5, 6, 4: offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, ib.: exigere ab aliquo, *to require*, ib.: jurejurando stare, *to keep one's oath*, ib.: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27: violare *to break*, ib. 29: negligere, id. Inv. 1, 29: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *to bind by an oath*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic. Off. 3, 27.

jusquĭămus, for hyoscyamus: Pall 1, 35, 5: Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubeo] *an order command*: Modest. Dig. 40, 4, 44.

jussĭtur and **jusso**, v. jubeo.

jussor, κελευτής, Gloss. Philox.

jussŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *having broth* or *sauce*: App. Apol. p. 299

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo] *an order, command* (mostly *plur.*): deorum immortalium jussa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: efficere *to execute*, Sall. J. 24: alicujus detrectare, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, ib. 11, 19 capessere, *to obey*, Virg. Aen. 1, 77 II. Esp. *a decree of the people*: jussa ac scita, Cic. Balb. 18. *Sing.*: putasne si populus jusserit, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? id. Caecin. 33.

jussus, a, um, *Part.* [jubeo].

jussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.* [id.] *an order, command*: tuo jussu profectus sum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 50: vestro jussu coactus, Cic. Manil. 9: populi Nep. Tim. 4.

justē, *adv. rightly, justly equitably, duly*: juste et legitime imperare Cic. Off. 1, 4: aestimare, Curt. 10, 5 timere, Ov. H. 17, 168. *Comp.*: justius Phaedr. 4, 25, 8: reprehendi, Hor. S. 2 4, 86. *Sup.*: justissime, Quint. 10, 1, 82

justĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [justifico] *justification*: Salvian. Avar. 3, 2.

justĭfĭcātrīx, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she wh justifies*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

justĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [justifico] II. Adj.: *justified*: baptismate justificatus, Prud. Apoth. 881. *Comp.* Tert. Or. 13.

justĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [justificus] *to ac justly towards, do justice to*: justificat viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 19. II. *t justify*: malos, Corip. Laud. Justini jun 2 *fin.*

justĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [justus facio] *that acts justly* (poet.): Cat. 64, 407.

justĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [justus] *justice* animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quam dico, societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aequ tuens, justitia dicitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 2

II. As a moral quality: *love of justice, equity*; also, *moderation, clemency*: pro ejus justitia, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: justitia vires temperat ille suas, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 24: intemperantia Pausaniae et justitia Aristidis, Nep. Arist. 2. III. Meton. *the whole body of laws*: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, Flor. 1, 24.

justĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [jus sisto] *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: justitium edicere or indicere, *to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: remittere, *to cause the courts to resume business*, Liv. 10, 21. II. In gen. *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8: sumpto justitio, Tac. A. 2, 82.

justum, i, *n.* [justus] *that which is right* or *just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: plus justo, *more than is right, too much*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470: gravius justo dolere, ib. 3, 333: justo longius, *too long*, Quint. 9, 4, 125: praeter justum, Lucr. 4, 1234. II. In *plur. rights, privileges*: servis justa praebere, Cic. Off. 1, 13: Col. 4, 3. 2. *due ceremonies* or *formalities*: omnia justa perficere, Liv. 9, 8: justis omnibus hospitalibus fungi, id. 9, 6: justa militaria, id. 24, 48. Esp. of *funeral rites, obsequies*: more regio justa facere, Sall. J. 11: paterno funeri justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: Ov. M. 2, 627: praestare, Curt. 10, 8.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12: in socios, id. Planc. 26: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67: supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8: querela, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 22. II. Meton. *lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: justa matrefamilias ortus, *opp.* pellice, Liv. 39, 53: justissima causa, *the most influential reason*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: imperium, ib. 1, 45. 2. *just, well grounded*: justus timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: justa fiducia formae, Ov. M. 2, 732. 3. *in proper form* or *order*: justum bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: justum proelium, Liv. 39, 2: justa acies, id. 10, 14. 4. *proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: vidulus, *full*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 23: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: justum iter conficere, *a regular day's march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: muri altitudo, id. B. G. 7, 23: justus exercitus, *a full consular army*, *i. e.* in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. 9, 43: justa arma, *i. e. of the regular, legionary soldiers*, id. 38, 22: volumina, Vell. 2, 119: magnitudo navium non satis justa ad proeliandum, Auct. B. Alex. 44: praebebat avido non justa alimenta parenti, Ov. M. 8, 874: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90: loca, i. q. aequa, *even, level*, opp. to iniquus, *uneven*, Tac. A. 2, 5. 5. *moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: ut justioribus utamur iis, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9.

jūtus, a, um, *Part.* [juvo].

jŭvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *help, aid*: Aemil. Macer. in cap. de betonica.

jŭvāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *help, aid, assistance*: Veg. 4, 25, 3.

jŭvĕnālis, e, *adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people*: corpus, Virg. Aen. 5, 475: fama, Plin. 33, 2, 8: pubertas, App. de Mundo, p. 67: juvenales ludi, or *Subst.* juvenalia, ium, *n. games introduced by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 11: Tac. A. 14, 15. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 663.)

jŭvenca, ae, *f.* [juvencus] (*sc.* bos) *a young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna silva formosa juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 219. 2. Transf. (poet.) *a girl*: Graia, *i. e. Helen*, Ov. H. 5, 117.

jŭvencŭlus, a, um, *adj., dim.* [id.] *young*: Tert. Monog. 13.

jŭvencus, a, um, *adj.* [juvenis] *young* (mostly poet.): equus, Lucr. 5, 1073: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74. II. Subst. juvencus, i. *m.* (*sc.* bos) *a young bullock*: aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Virg. E. 2, 66: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6. Poet. *neat's leather*: clipeum vestisse juvenco, Stat. Th. 3, 591. 2. (*sc.* homo) *a young man*: te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.

jŭvĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: vitulus juvenescit, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: ex quo juvenuit, Tert. Exh. ad cast. 6 *fin.* II. *to grow young again*: Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41: glires aestate juvenescunt, Plin. 8, 57, 82: rosa recisa juvenescit, id. 21, 11, 40. 2. Meton.: gladii juvenescunt, Stat. Th. 3, 583: corpus regni juvenescit, *recovers itself*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 20.

jŭvĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *youthful, young*: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91: redundantia, id. Or. 30: anni, Ov. M. 8, 632: caput, ib. 1, 564: sidus juvenile nepotes, *a youthful constellation*, id. Tr. 2, 167. II. Meton. *violent, strong*: praeceps juvenile pericli, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50.

jŭvĕnīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [juvenilis] *youth, youthful age*: Varr. in Non. 123, 18.

jŭvĕnīlĭter, *adv. youthfully, after the manner of youth*: juveniliter exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4: venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam, Ov. M. 7, 805: ingenio videor nimium juveniliter usus, *inconsiderately*, id. Tr. 2, 117.

jŭvĕnis, is, *adj.* (*comp.* juvenior, for the usual junior, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: App. M. 8, p. 210) *young, youthful*: juvenes anni, Ov. M. 7, 295: ovis juvenis, Col. 7, 3: deus, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 6. *Comp.*: juniores patrum, Liv. 3, 4 toto junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44. II. Subst.: *a young man* or *woman*: infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 10: simul ac juvenes esse coeperunt, id. Off. 2, 13: Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36: pulcra, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5. *Comp.*: edicitur delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41. 2. Meton.: juvenis for juventus, *the youth, the young men*: lectus juvenis, Sil. 4, 219. [cf. Sans. *yewan*; Lith. *jauna-s*; Eng. *young*.] (Hence It. *giovine* or *giovane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

jŭvĕnor, 1. *v. dep.* [juvenis] *to act like a youth, to wanton*: aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam, Hor. A. P. 246.

jŭventa, ae, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth*: non ita se a juventa eum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42: Livia, prima sua juventa ex Nerone gravida, Plin. 10, 55, 76: elephantorum juventa a sexagesimo anno incipit, id. 8, 10, 10: nitidus juventa (of the snake), Virg. G. 3, 437. Of plants: Plin. 16, 23, 25. II. Meton. *the youth, young people*: moderator juventae, Mart. 2, 90.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth*: Lucr. 5, 886: Virg. Aen. 5, 398: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6.

jŭventus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth* (from the 20th to the 40th year), *youth*: an iis, quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. de Sen. 6. II. Meton. *the youth, young persons*, esp. *the men of military age*: id. de Or. 3, 24: omnis juventus convenerat, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Trojana, Virg. Aen. 1, 467: robur in juventute, Liv. 35, 38. Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic *the first among the knights*, Cic. Vatin. 10: under the Emperors, *a title of the imperial princes*: Tac. A. 1, 3.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (juerint for juverint, Cat. 66, 18: juvaturus, Sall. J. 47: Plin. Ep. 4, 15) *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit*: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: aliquem omni suo studio in petitione, id. Fam. 11, 17: aliquem auxilio laboris, id. Balb. 9: hostes frumento, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: juvit facundia causam, Ov. M. 7, 505: imbres arva juvantes, id. A. A. 1, 647: aliquem portuque locoque, id. H. 2, 55: pectora alloquio, id. Pont. 1, 6, 18: quempiam in re aliqua, Cat. 68, 41. Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. Carm. Saec. 63: Plin. 23, 1, 10: diis juvantibus *or* deo juvante, *with God's help*: meque Diis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: id. N. D. 2, 66. In *pass.*: lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. Verr. 1, 47: viatico a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 22: precor, quaeras, qua sim tibi parte juvandus, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 49. *Impers.*: juvat, *it is of use*: with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. G. 2, 37. II. Esp. *to delight, gratify, please* (rare as *verb. pers.*): juvare in utroque (in sensu et in animo) dicitur: ex eoque jucundum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4: nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: si nec fabellae te juvant nec fabulae, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: multos castra juvant, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: aurem juvantia verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 159. *Pass.*: refer ad aures, probabunt: quaere, cur? ita se dicent juvari, Cic. Or. 48. *Impers.* with *infin.* or *acc.* and *infin.* as subject: *it delights, pleases; I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in*: juvit me, tibi tuas literas profuisse, id. Fam. 5, 21: sin me astutum juvat fingere, *if you please*, ib. 3, 10: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.

juxtā, *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv.: Of place. *nigh, near to, by, close to, by the side of*: legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Aen. 6, 605: theatra duo juxta fecit, Plin. 36, 15, 24: With motion: accedere juxta, Ov. M. 8, 809. 2. Of order: *next*: quae deinde Cato juxta dicit, Gell. 7, 3. II. Transf. *in like manner, equally, alike*: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall. C. 2: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae juxta pepercerant, ib. 61: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5: juxta periculosum seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6. With *dat.*: rem juxta magnis difficilem censebat, Liv. 24, 19. With *ac, atque, et, quam cum*: juxta eam curo cum mea, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 160: qui me omnibus rebus, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, Auct. de Red. Sen. 8: juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. C. 58: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. 1, 54: juxta bonos et malos interficere, Sall. C. 51. B. Prep. with *acc.*: Of place: *near to, hard by*: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 16: totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac. G. 17. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. Aen. 3, 506: cubiculum Caesaris juxta, Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.* II. Transf. Of succession: *next to, immediately after*: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, id. H. 2, 76: homo, juxta M. Varronem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, Tac. A. 6, 13. 2. *along with, together with*: cum interea lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 322, 1: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, *among a free people*, Tac. G. 21. 3. Denoting likeness: *near, approaching to, just as*: velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, ib. 30: juxta se conjuges vexari, Liv. 41, 6. 4. *according to*: juxta praeceptum, Just. 2, 12: Nazar. Pan. Const. 23. [*Juxta* prob. compound. of JUG root of *jungo*, and STA root of *sto*: the termination was perhaps orig. *tim*, *jug-sta-tim*, which was shortened into *juxtim* and *juxta*.]

juxtim, *adv.* and *prep.* [v. juxta] I. Adv.: *next to, close by*: in sedes collocat se regias; Clytemnestra juxtim, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 127 32: assidebat juxtim, Suet. Tib. 33. 2. Esp. *near to, in the neighbourhood*. Lucr. 4, 503. II. Prep. *with acc. near, next to*: juxtim Numicium flumen, Sisenna ap. Non. 2, 451.

K.

K, k, a guttural corresponding to the Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 9: id. 1, 7, 10: Diom. p. 417 P.: Zumpt's Gramm. § 5. In inscriptions KA. stands for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kalendae, v. calendae.

kalo, v. calo.

koppa, *n. indecl.* = κόππα, *the obsolete Greek letter:* Quint. 1, 4, 9.

L.

L, l, *indecl. n* or (*subaud.* litera) *f.* the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. It represents a liquid or semivocal sound, and acc. to Prisc. p. 555 P., was pronounced in three ways. **II.** Interchanges of L with other letters. **1.** With D: *v.* letter D, *no.* I. 5. **2.** With N: *e. g.* νύμφη, *lympha;* πνεύμων, pulmo, λίτρον, nitrum. **3.** With R.: *e. g.* λείριον, *lilium; Parilia, Palilia; Remuria, Lemuria:* so the suffixes *ali* and *ari* are merely variations of each other. **4.** In the composition and derivation of words, *l* exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: *e. g. alligo* for *adligo; colligo* for *conligo:* similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber; ullus* from *unus; corolla* from *corona; puella* from *puera; labellum* from *labrum; villum* from *vinum.* **III.** Changes of L in the Romance languages. **1.** into *i: e. g.* Lat. *plus, flos, glacies, copula, apicula;* It. *più, fiore, ghiaccio, coppia, pecchia:* Lat. *lepus, libertus, levare, allium;* Wall. *iepure, iertare, ieau, aiu.* **2.** into *r: e. g.* Lat. *lusciniolus;* It. *rossignuolo;* Sp. *ruiseñor;* Port. *roxinol;* Prov. *rossinhol;* Fr. *rossignol:* Lat. *ulmus,* Fr. *orme:* Lat. *apostolus,* Fr. *apôtre:* Lat. *gula, pilus;* Wall. *gurë, për:* Lat. *lilium;* Sp. and Port. *lirio.* **3.** into *n: e. g.* Lat. *lutra,* Sp. *nutria:* Lat. *lamella,* Prov. *namela:* Lat. *mortalitas,* Sp. *mortandad;* Lat. *libella,* Fr. *niveau;* Lat. *fuligo,* Wall. *funingine.* **4.** into *d: e. g.* Lat. *scala,* Port. *escada;* Lat. *amylum,* It. *amido,* Sp., Port., Fr. *amidon.* **5.** into *ll, gl, ch, lh,* or *g: e. g.* Lat. *pilare,* Fr. *piller;* Lat. *legare,* Sp. *llegar,* Port. *chegar;* Lat. *levare,* Sp. *llevar;* Lat. *luridus,* Port. *churdo;* Lat. *leopardus,* Port. *lhaupart;* Lat. *librare,* Port. *lhiurar;* Lat. *camelus,* Sp. *camelho;* Lat. *pilare,* It. *pigliare;* Lat. *lilium,* It. *giglio;* Lat. *lolium,* It. *gioglio.* **6.** *ll* undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in *no.* 5: *e. g.* Lat. *argilla, ille;* It. *argiglia, egli;* Lat. *caballus, tollere, pulla;* Port. *cavalho, tolher, polha.* In French, however, *ll* is seldom changed. **7.** When *ll* of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one *l* is usually omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *caballus,* Fr. *cheval;* Lat. *vallis, capillus, aucella, collum,* old Fr. *val, chevel, oisel, col;* mod. Fr. *cheveu, oiseau, cou.* **8.** The change of *l* into *u,* seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: *e. g.* Lat. *talpa, albus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis;* Fr. *taupe, aube, dauphin, haut, autre, doux.* **9.** *l* is omitted (i) at the beginning of words (rare): *e. g.* Lat. *labyrinthus, lauri bacca,* It. *arbinto, orbacca;* Lat. *lynx,* Sp. *ouza,* Fr. *once.* (ii) between two vowels (rare, except in Port. in which it is very frequent): *e. g.* Lat. *aquila, candela, color, debiles, pelagus, tabula, tales, velum, mulier, mola;* Port. *aguia, candêa, côr, débeis, pêgo, taboa, taes, veô, moyér, mô.* **IV.** As an abbreviation L. usu. denotes the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locus. **2.** As a numeral L. stands for 50.

lăbărum, i, *n.* = λαβαρόν, *the labarum, a Roman military standard,* introduced by the emp. Constantine after his conversion to Christianity: Prud. in Symmach. 1, 487: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1045.

lăbasco, *3. v. n. incep.* [labo] *to totter, be ready to fall:* Lucr. 4, 1281. **II.** Fig.: *to waver, give way, yield:* leno labascit, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 38: labascit victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

lăbascor, *dep.* for labasco: Att. and Varr. ap. Non. 473, 9 and 11.

labda, ae, *m.* = λάβδα, *a voluptuary,* i. q. irrumator: Varr. in Non. 70, 11: Aus. Epigr. 126.

labdăcismus, i, *m.* = λαβδακισμός, *a too freq. repetition of l,* as, sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea, Mart. Cap. 5, 167. **II.** *an erroneous pronunciation of l,* by doubling it, *etc.:* Isid. Orig. 1, 32.

lăbĕae, arum, v. labia.

lābēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [labes] *a slight stain* or *disgrace:* alicui aspergere labeculam, Cic. Vat. 17, 41.

lăbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* (*pass.* labefīo, factus, fieri) *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall:* dentes alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: partem muri, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: labefactae aedes, Tac. A. 1, 75: labefacta ictibus arbor corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776: charta (*i. e.* epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, *loosened, opened,* id. Pont. 3, 7, 6. Poet.: ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened,* Lucr. 5, 652. **II.** Fig. of the mind: *to cause to waver, to shake:* quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: primores classiariorum, *to shake their fidelity,* Tac. A. 15, 51: magno animum labefactus amore, *shaken, disquieted,* Virg. Aen. 4, 395. **2.** *to weaken, overthrow, destroy:* aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 60: ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5: fidem, *to destroy one's credit:* ut qui, labefacta jam fide, omnia praedia fratri obligarit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

lăbĕfactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [labefacio] *a shaking, loosening, weakening:* dentium, *looseness,* Plin. 23, 1, 27. **II.** Fig.: mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur, Quint. 8, 4, 14.

lăbĕfacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow:* signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. Ner. 38: phalangii morsus genua labefactat, Plin. 29, 4, 27. **2.** Meton. in gen. *to injure, weaken, ruin:* sensus, Lucr. 1, 694: onus gravidi ventris, *to procure an abortion,* Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: colla boum, *to hurt, gall,* Col. 2, 2, 22. **II.** Fig. *to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, weaken:* animam, Lucr. 6, 799: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. Rep. 2, 4: labefactarat vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 3, 18: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25: alicujus consulatum, id. Mil. 13, 34: alicujus dignitatem, id. Rab. Post. 16: conspirationem, id. Cat. 4, 10: causam ad judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 13: fidem, Liv. 24, 20: non illam rarae labefactes munere vestis, *corrupt, seduce,* Cat. 69, 3.

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [labefacio].

lăbĕfīo, *pass.* of labefacio.

lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [1. labrum] *a little lip:* Platoni quum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Virg. E. 2, 34: compara labella cum labellis *kiss,* Pl Asin. 3, 3, 78. As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum mea salus, meum savium, id. Poen. 1 2, 153.

lābellum, i, *n. dim.* [2. labrum] *a small water-vessel, bathing-tub:* Cic. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.:* labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 43. (Hence It *avello.*)

lăbĕo, ōnis, *m.* [labium] *one who has large lips:* esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108.

lābes, is (*abl.* labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 928), *f.* [lābor] *a sinking, falling, sinking in:* dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1146: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 *fin.* labes agri Privernatis, ib. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv. 42, 15: Just. 30, 4: labes imbris e coelo, Arn. 5, 185. **II.** Fig. *a fall, ruin, destruction:* quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labes ac ruina. Cic. Fl. 10 *fin.:* labes in tabella, id. Am 12, 41: regnorum labes, Val. Fl. 5, 237 **2.** Meton. of persons: (Verres) labes atque pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *the ruin,* Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2: labes popli, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4. **3.** *a disease, pestilence,* Seren. Samm. 57, 1018: Grat. Cyneg. 468. **III.** *a spot, blot, stain, blemish:* tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: labem eximere, Virg. Aen. 6, 746: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38. **2.** Fig. *a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit:* animi labes nec diurnitate vanescere, nec amnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: seculi labes atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, id. Vat. 6, 15: labem alicui inferre, id. Coel. 18: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24. In *plur.:* conscientiae labes habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21 *fin.* Meton. of persons: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, *that shameful fellow,* id. Sest. 8, 20: coenum illud ac labes, ib. 11, 26.

lăbĭa (also labea), ae, *f.* and **lăbĭum,** ii, *n. a lip:* App. M. 3, p. 140 age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4. In *neut.:* salivosa labia, App. Apol. p. 313: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 29, 3, 11: Quint. 11, 3, 160. Proverb.: labiis ductare aliquem, *to make game of one,* Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 15. **II.** Meton. *some part of an oil-press:* labiam bifariam facito, Cato R. R. 20, 2. [Cf. Lith. *lupa* (labium); Pers. *leb;* Germ. *lippe;* Eng. *lip;* the Lat. *lambo* prob. contains the same root.]

lābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lābor] *slippery:* iter, Vitr. 6 *prooem.*

lābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *slippery:* limus, Amm. 27, 10. **II.** Fig. *perishable, transient:* Arn. 7, 213.

lăbĭo, ōnis, *m.* [labium] *big lipped:* Verr. Fl. in Charis. p. 79 P.

lăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having large lips:* labiosa φίλημα, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lăbĭum, ii. v. labia.

lăbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [akin to lābor] *to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink* or *give way:* signum labat, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: labant dentes, Cels. 7, 1, 1: labat ariete crebro janua, Virg. Aen. 2, 492: labant curvae justo sine pondere naves, *roll from side to side,* Ov. M. 2, 163: litera labat, *is written with a trembling hand,* id. H. 10, 140: labare sermone, *to speak indistinctly, stutter,* of drunken persons, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Poet.: omnia tum vero vitaï claustra lababant, Lucr. 6. 1152. **II.** Fig.: of the mind: *to waver, be undecided, hesitate:* scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14: labamus mutamusque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32: quum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: socii labant, *waver in fidelity,* Liv. 22, 61: fides so ciorum, id. 32, 20. 2. *to sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin:* quid non sic aliud ex alio nectitur, ut non, si unam literam moveris, labent omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: memoria labat, *becomes weak,* id. 5, 18: quum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 437.

lābor, psus, *3. v. n. dep. to slide, slip,* or *glide down, to fall down:* naufragum filium in rivo esse lapsum, Cic. Fat. 3: humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7: stellas praecipites coelo labi, Virg. G. 1, 366: folia lapsa cadunt, id. Aen. 6, 310: lapsae lacertis sponte sua catenae, Ov. M. 3, 699: lapsuram domum subire, *about to tumble down,* id. Ib. 509. 2. *to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion:* sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, Cic. Tim. 10: labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg. Aen. 8, 91: pigraque labatur circa donaria serpens, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 13. 3. *to slip away, escape:* lapsus custodia, Tac. A. 5, 10: e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 13. II. Fig. in gen.: *to glide, proceed gently* or *insensibly, pass, pass away, die away:* illico res foras labitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 21: brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic. Or. 57: sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id. Div. 2, 37: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49: antequam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg. E. 1, 64: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. 2. *to fall, fall from, sink, go to ruin, perish:* cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, id. Or. 3: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv. 3, 33: mores lapsi sunt, id. praef.: Tac. A. 6, 50: fides lapsa, Ov. H. 2, 102: hac spe lapsus, *disappointed in this hope,* Caes. B. G. 5, 55: facultatibus, *to lose one's property,* Ulp. Dig. 27, 8. 3. *fall into, to come* or *turn to, incline oneself to:* labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Acad. 2, 45: in adulationem, Tac. A. 4, 6: in gaudia, Val. Fl. 6, 662. in vitium, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94. 4. *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault:* labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off. 1, 6: in aliqua re labi et cadere, id. Brut. 49: lapsus est per errorem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: consilio, id. Agr. 2, 3: casu, ib. 2, 3. propter imprudentiam, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: in officio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: in verbo, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 7: labi mente, *to go mad,* Cels. 5, 26, 13. [Cf. Sans. *lambh* (labi); Eng. *slip, slide, glide.*]

lăbor, ōris (old *nom.* labos, like arbos, honos, *etc.*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 35: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6: Cat. 55, 13, etc.), *m. labour, toil, exertion,* whether of body or mind: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: res est magni laboris, id. de Or. 1, 33: laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur. 18: sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv. 2, 38: laborem sustinere, id. Att. 1, 17: exantlare, id. Acad. 2, 34: suscipere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5: subire, id. Att. 3, 15: capere, id. Rosc. Com. 16.: labores magnos excipere, id. Brut. 69: laborem levare alicui, id. Or. 34: detrahere, id. Fam. 3, 6: ex labore se reficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. 2. Meton. *work, workmanship* (poet.): operum, Virg. Aen. 1, 455: hic labor ille domus, ib. 6, 27. II. Esp. *drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble:* in labore meo, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: Iliacos audire labores, Virg. Aen. 4, 78: mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos esset rubigo, id. G. 1, 150: belli labores, id. Aen. 11, 126: Lucinae labores, id. G. 4, 340. Poet.: labores uteri, *children,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 193: valetudo crescit, accrescit labor, *sickness,* Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 4: sulphurosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr. 8, 3: maximus autem earum (apium) labor est initio veris, *danger,* Col. 9, 13. Poet.: labores solis, *eclipses,* Virg. Aen. 1, 742. (Hence It. *lavoro*· Fr. *labeur.*)

lăbōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laboro] *labour, toil:* Front. Hist. *init.*

lăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [laboro]. II. Adj.: *troublesome, difficult:* laboratior continentia, Tert. Virg. vel. 10. 2. *wretched, full of hardship:* aevum, Val. Fl. 5, 255: vita, Stat. Th. 1, 341.

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [labor fero] *toil-enduring* (poet): Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285: currus, Stat. Th. 6, 25.

lăbōrĭōsē, *adv. wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously:* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 9: Cels. 5, 17, 2: Cat. 38, 1. *Comp.*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. *Sup.*: id. Div. in Caecil. 21.

lăbōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lăbor] *toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious:* deambulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: nihil laboriosius, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19 *fin.* II. *inclined to work, industrious* = Gr. φιλόπονος: homines, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col. 6 *pref.* III. *that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed:* quid nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: id. Phil. 11, 4.

lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. I. Neutr. *to labour, take pains, exert oneself, strive:* ne labora, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37: sese (aratores) sibi laborare, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: ne familiares, si scuta ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id. Phil. 5, 6: frustra laboret ausus idem, Hor. A. P. 241: circa memoriam et pronunciationem, Quint. 6, 4, 1: in aliquid, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41. With *inf.*: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Poet.: Jovi cui tertia regna laborant, *serve, obey,* Sil. 8, 116. 2. *to care* or *trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious:* animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: de quibus ego antea laborabam, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3. So, non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not:* cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, id. Rosc. Am. 34: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9: nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4. 3. Esp. *to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted,* or *troubled with, to be in difficulty* or *danger.* *Absol.*: invaletudo tua me valde conturbat: significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2: quum sine febri laborassem, ib. 5, 8: eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6. *Impers. pass.*: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, id. B. G. 7, 85. With *ex*: ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ex pedibus, ib. 9, 23: ex invidia, id. Cluent. 71: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11: ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22. With *ab*; a re frumentaria, ib. 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26. With *abl.*: laborantes utero puellae, id. Od. 3, 22, 2: domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14. Of inanim. and abstract subjects: luna laborat, *is eclipsed,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4: ut utraeque (triremes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: Aquilonibus laborant querceta, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratem deserere, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 22. II. Act. *to work out, elaborate; to form, make, prepare:* noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius meae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 60: arte laboratae vestes, Virg. Aen. 1, 639: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, *preparest,* Sil. 16, 411.

2. *to labour at, to cultivate:* frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

lăbos, v. lăbor, *ad init.*

lăbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labos] *laborious, troublesome:* Lucil. in Non. 489, 11.

labratum, ἀσπαστικὸν βασιλέως labratum, φίλημα βασιλικόν (perh. fo osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

lābros or **-us** = λάβρος (greedy), *an unknown fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 54.

labrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labrum] *with large lips.* Meton.: ferramentum. *with a large rim,* Cels. 7, 26, 2.

labrum, i, *n.* [labium] *a lip:* apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri, Cic. Div. 2, 31: labrum superius, *the upper lip,* Caes. B. G. 5, 14: poculo labra admovere, Virg. E. 3, 43: haec ego mecum compressis agito labris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 137: labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra labris conserere. *to kiss,* Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: labra labellis ferruminare, *to kiss,* Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25: labra ad labella adjungere, id Pseud. 5, 1, 14. Proverb.: (i) linere alicui labra, *to deceive,* Mart. 3, 42.

(ii) primis *or* primoribus labris gustare, *or* attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of,* Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. (iii) non a summis labris venire, *not to be lightly spoken,* Sen. Ep. 10. II. Meton. *an edge, margin* (of a vessel, a ditch, *etc.*): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: labra doliorum, Cato R. R. 107: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19. 2. Poet. *a trench:* Aus. de Clar. Urb. 5, 9. 3. Labrum Venerium, *a plant growing by rivers,* Plin. 25, 13, 108: called also Labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038. (Hence It. *labbro*; Fr. *lèvre.*)

lābrum, i, *n.* [lavo] *a basin, a tub, a vat:* labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: splendentia, Virg. Aen. 12, 417: eluacrum, Cato R. R. 11: olearium, ib. 13: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. G. 2, 6. II. Meton. (poet.) *a bath:* nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761. (Hence Sp. *lebrillo.*)

lābrus, i. v. labros.

lābrusca (ae) **vitis** or **uva**, also *absol.* **labrusca**, ae, *f. the wild vine:* that mentioned by Pliny is referred by some to *the true vine,* Vitis vitifera, Linn. var. silvestris; by others to *the bryony,* Tamus communis, Linn.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 *fin.*: vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28: silvestris, Virg. E. 5, 7. (Hence Fr. *lambruche.*)

lābruscum, i, *n* [labrusca] *the wild grape:* Virg. Cul. 52.

lābundus, a, um, *adj.* [lābor] *falling:* unda, Att. in Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, i, *n. the Laburnum tree:* Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31: id. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

lăbyrinthus, i, *m.* = λαβύρινθος, *a labyrinth, maze:* Sen. Ep. 44.

lăbyrinthēus, a, um, *adj.* [Labyrinthus] *pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine:* flexus, Cat. 64, 114.

lăbyrinthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a labyrinth:* viae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (*nom.* lacte, Enn. in Non 483, 2 Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85), *n.* (*masc. acc.* lactem, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 16: Gell. 12, 1) [γαλακτ, stem of γάλα] *milk:* dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 812: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1 *fin.*: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G 4, 1: a lacte cunisque, *from the cradle, from infancy,* Quint. 1, 1, 21. Fig.: satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte, id. 2, 4, 5. Proverb.: (i) tam similem quam lacte lacti est, *as like as one egg is to another,* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85.

(ii) lac gallinaceum, *hen's milk,* of something non-existent, Plin. N. H. praef. II. Meton. *the milky juice of plants:* herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606 ficulneum, Col. 7, 8: caprifici, Cels. 5, 7

2. *a milk-white colour* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 1, 292.

lacca, ae, *f. a swelling on the shin bone of draught-cattle:* Veg. Vet. 1, 2

II. *an unknown plant:* App. Her 3 *fin.*

lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. mangled, lacerated, torn to pixes·* homo, Lucr

404: corpus, Liv. 1, 28: Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora, *mutilated,* Virg. Aen. 6, 495: vestis, Tac. H. 3, 10: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, id. A. 15, 40: puppis, Ov. H. 2, 45. Poet.: castra, *an army that has lost its general,* Sil. 15, 9. Fig.: gentilitates, Plin. Pan. 39: lacerae domus artus componere, Sen. Thyest. 432. II. Act.: *rending, lacerating:* morsus, Ov. M. 8, 877. Root LAC, same as Gr. λακίς, "a rent," λακίζω, akin to ῥάκος.]

lăcĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lacero] *that can be easily torn to pieces:* corpus, Aus. Idyll. 15, 17.

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rending, mangling, laceration* (rare): corporis, Cic. Pis. 18, 42. In *plur.:* muliebres lacerationes genarum, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.

lăcĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mangler:* Aug. de mor. eccl. cath. 1.

lăcĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that lacerates:* Macer. Carm. 2, 6.

lăcerna, ae, *f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in damp and cold weather:* Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: Suet. Aug. 40: Gell. 13, 21: Ov. F. 2, 746. Respecting it, v. Smith's Ant. 665.

lăcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacerna] *wearing a* lacerna: Vell. 2, 80: lacernata amica, prob. *the eunuch Sporus,* Juv. 1, 62.

lăcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small* lacerna, *a little cloak:* Arn. 2, 56.

lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lacer] *to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate:* corpus uti volucres lacerent in morte feraeque, Lucr. 3, 893: morsu viscera, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov. M. 11, 726: genas id. Tr. 3, 3, 51: verbere terga, id. F. 2, 695: ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46. II. Fig. *to censure, asperse, rail at:* obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156: optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id. Phil. 11, 2: aliquem probris, Liv. 31, 6: famam sepulti, *to slander, calumniate,* id. 38, 54: carmina, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac. A. 15, 73. **2.** *to ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander:* meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8: patriam omni scelere, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: bonorum emptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, id. Quint. 15 *fin.:* pecuniam, id. Verr. 3, 70: manu, ventre, bona patria, Sall. C. 14: diem, *to waste,* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 25.

lăcerta, ae, *f. a lizard:* Plin. 8, 39, 60: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, *to get a little place of one's own,* Juv. 3, 231. II. *an unknown sea-fish:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3. (Hence Fr. *lézard.*)

lăcertōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacertus] *muscular, brawny, powerful:* equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: centuriones, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: colonus, Ov. M. 11, 33.

lăcertus, i, *m. the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow:* Lucr. 4, 830: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov. M. 14, 304: Curt. 8, 9. II. Meton. in gen.: *the arm:* Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. de Sen. 9: excusso lacerto telum torquere, Sen. Ben. 2, 6: lacertos collo imponere, Ov. H. 16, 219: lacerto jaculari, id. Am. 3, 12, 27. Of bees. Virg. G. 4, 74. **2.** *a blow* or *cast:* Sil. 16, 562: id. 1, 262. III. Fig. *muscle, strength:* in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic. Brut. 16 *fin.:* hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242.

lăcertus, i, *m. a lizard:* Virg. G. 4, 13. II. *an unknown sea-fish:* Cic. Att. 2, 6: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

lăcessītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lacesso] *a provoking, challenging:* Amm. 19, 3.

lăcessītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a provoker, challenger:* Isid. Orig. 10 in litt. L.

lăcessītus, a, um, *Part.* [lacesso].

lăcesso, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. pass.* lacessiri, Col. 9, 8, 3: id. 9, 15, 4) [lacio; cf. arcesso] *to excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate:* aliquem ferro, Cic. Mil. 31: sponsione me homo promtissimus lacessivit, id. Pis. 23: me amabis et scripto aliquo lacesses, *by writing, force me to write in return,* id. Fam. 12, 20: proelio hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: aliquem bello, ib. 6, 5: aliquem injuria, it 1, 35: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. 21, 11: aliquos lacessiturus bello, id. 28, 28: aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon one,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5: quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lacessunt, *strike, meet,* Lucr. 4, 693. II. *to urge, excite, shake, move:* manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, *pat the horses on their breasts,* Virg. Aen. 12, 85 his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit, Lucan. 2, 42: Nilus spuma astra lacessit, id. 10, 320. taurus lacessit campum, Stat. Th. 12, 604: clamore sidera, Sil. 17, 387: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune,* Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: pelagus carina, *to tempt,* ib. 1, 35, 7. **2.** *to call forth, arouse, produce, invite:* sermones. Cic. Fam. 3. 8: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 10, 10.

lăchănisso or **-nizo**, 1. *v. n.* (λάχανον, olus) = λαχανίζω, *to be weak, languid:* ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lachanissare dicitur, Suet. Aug. 87.

lachrima, old form for lacrima: Gell. 2, 3.

lăcĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [root LAC: v. lacer] *the lappet* or *flap* of a garment: sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 16: in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: togae, Suet. Claud. 15. Prov.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, *by the lappet,* i. e. *hardly, without a firm hold,* Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. II. Meton. *a garment:* App. M. 3, p. 138. **2.** *the dewlap of cattle:* laciniae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **3.** *a small piece* or *part:* porrum et allium serunt in laciniis colligatum, id. 19, 7, 36: gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3. Also, *a small strip of land:* quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin. 5, 32, 43.

lăcĭnĭātim, *adv. piece-meal, in small divisions:* App. M. 8, p. 208.

lăcĭnĭōsē, *adv. like lappets, after the manner of fringe:* staminea vena, laciniose crispa, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

lăcĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacinia] *full of folds* or *lappets, indented, jagged:* ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris lacinioso, Plin. 32, 6, 21: folia, id. 25, 10, 21. II. Fig. *overloaded, redundant:* animi imbecillitas, App. Apol. p. 287: vita et implicita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29: sermo, id. Virg. vel. 4. *Sup.:* Hier. in Daniel. 11, 22.

lăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to draw gently:* lacit, in fraudem inducit, Fest. *s. v.* [The root itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. *allicio, elicio,* etc.]

lăcŏtŏmus, v. laeotomus.

lăcrĭma, ae, *f.* (also written lacruma, lacryma, and lachryma: old form dacrima, freq. in Liv. Andronicus, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* dacrimas: v. D, *no.* 1. 5) *a tear:* lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 126: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17: lacrimam dare ignoto, *to weep for,* Ov. M. 11, 720: homini lacrimae cadunt gaudio, *he sheds tears of joy,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: neque prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, Cic. Mil. 38: lacrimas non tenere, *not to refrain from,* id. Verr. 5, 67: tradere se lacrimis et tristitiae, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, ib. 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fatiscere in lacrimas, *to dissolve in tears,* Val. Fl. 3, 395: lacrimas profundere, Cic. Font. 17: mittere, *to let flow,* Sen. Ep. 76: dare, Virg. Aen. 4, 370: ciere, *to cause to flow,* ib. 6, 468: movere, Quint. 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5. II. Meton. *a tear* or *gum-drop* which exudes from plants: arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: vitium, id. 23 praef. § 3. [Cf. Sans. *aṣru;* Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον; Germ. *zähre, thräne;* Eng. *tear.*] (Hence It. *lagrima;* Fr *larme.*)

lăcrĭmābĭlis (lacrym.), e, *adj.* [lacrima] *worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful:* vixque tenet lacrimas, quis nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. M. 2, 79: gemitus, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: bellum, id. 7, 604. II. *tear-like:* destillatio, App. 7, 233.

lăcrĭmābĭlĭter, *adv. with tears mournfully:* Hier. Ep. 140, 15.

lăcrĭmābundus (lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrimo] *with tears, weeping:* Liv. 3, 46 *fin.*

lăcrĭmātĭo (lacrym.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weeping,* esp. as a disease: oculorum, Plin. 23 praef.: id. 11, 37, 53.

lăcrĭmo (lacrymo and lacrumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* and lacrimor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lacrima] *to shed tears, to weep.* **1.** Neutr.: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec. 3, 2, 20: ecquis fuit, quin lacrimaretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: oculis lacrimantibus, id. Sest. 69: lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep. 63. **2.** Act. *to bewail, lament* something (rare) num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: casum alicujus, Nep. Alc. 6. II. Meton. of plants: *to weep, drop, distil:* lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24 § 107: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dropped, distilled,* Ov. F. 1, 339.

lăcrĭmōsē, *adv. with tears:* Gell. 10, 3.

lăcrĭmōsus (lacrum. lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrima] *full of tears, tearful, weeping:* lumina, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111. **2.** Meton. of plants: *dropping, distilling:* vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47. II. Act. *exciting* or *causing tears:* fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6: caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin. 19, 6, 32: Trojae funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14: bellum, ib. 21, 13: carmen, *plaintive,* Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 35.

lacrĭmŭla (lacrym.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little tear* (rare): Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76.

lăcrŭma and **lăcry̆ma**, with their derivv. v. lacrim. *etc.*

lacta, ae, *f. a kind of cassia* (*v.* casia): Plin. 12, 19, 43.

lactānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac] *milk-like, milky:* color, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

lactāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *suckling:* capra, Marc. Empir. 23.

lactārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to milk, milky, made of milk:* herba, *milk-weed,* a species of Euphorbia, *v.* Tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 39: opus lactarium, *food prepared with milk,* Lampr. Heliog. 32. Subst. lactarium, ii, *n. milk-food:* and lactarius, ii, *m. a preparer of milk-food:* ib. 27. II. Esp *suckling, giving suck:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17.

lacte, v. lac, *ad init.*

lactens, *Part.* [lacteo] II. Subst.: *a sucking animal, suckling:* lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3. **2.** lactentia, ium, *n. plu. milk-food, milk-diet:* Cels. 2, 28.

lactĕo, 2. *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in the *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to suck milk, to be a suckling:* Romulus parvus atque lactens, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: lactens Juppiter puer, id. Div. 2, 41: lactens hostia, id. Leg. 2, 12. Poet.: viscera lactentia, *i. e. sucking children,* Ov. F. 6, 137. Of the spring: tener et lactens, id. M. 15, 201. II. *to contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy:* verno tempore, quum lactent novella virentia, Pall. 3, 26: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

lactĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lacteus] *white as milk, milk-white* (poet.): puellae, Cat. 55, 17: viscus, Aus. Ep. 7.

lactesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lacteo] *to turn to milk:* omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. II. *to get milk, to become capable of givin* *suck:* asinae praegnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

lactĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac] *milky, full of milk* (mostly poet.): humor, Ov. M. 15, 79: ubera, Virg. G. 2, 525. **2.** Esp. *sucking:* vernae, Mart. 3, 58: porcus, id. 3, 47. **II.** Meton. *milk-coloured, milk-white:* colla, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: cervix, ib. 10, 137: gemma, Mart. 8, 45: circulus, *the Milky Way,* Cic. Rep. 6, 16: also, via, Ov. M. 1, 169.

lactĭcīnĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *a dish prepared with milk and eggs:* ὠόγαλα, Gloss. Philox.

lactĭcĭnĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *food prepared with milk:* Apic. 7, 11.

lactĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. milk-coloured:* Aus. Ep. 7, 54.

lactĭcŭlārĭus, lactĭculōsus, *deprived of milk:* λιπογάλακτος, Gloss. Philox.

lactĭdĭăcus, *that kicks* or *that has been wounded by kicking:* λελακτισμένος, Gloss. Philox.

lactĭ-fer, ĕri, *m.* [lac fero] *milk-bearer:* Inscr.

lactĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lac] *a plant, called also* chamaedaphne, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 27.

lactĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *milk-coloured, white:* Venant. Carm. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, *f. a gut:* agnina, Tit. in Prisc. 6. Usu. *plu.* lactes, ium, *the guts;* esp. *the small guts, chitterlings:* ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ita cibi vacuitate venio laxis lactibus, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 40: Pers. 2, 30.

lactĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [1. lacto] *to suckle* (poet.): Mart. 7, 102.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in the *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to contain milk, to suckle:* ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342. **II.** *to suck milk, to suck:* infans lactavit, Aus. Epitaph. 32: anni lactantes, *the suckling years* (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacio] *to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole:* ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, lactat, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 9: animos, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 9: amantem, ib. 4, 1, 24

lactŏris, *f.* [lac] *a kind of unknown milky plant:* Plin. 24, 18, 104.

lactōsus, *milk-like, milky:* γαλακτώδης, Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, ae, *f.* [lac] *lettuce,* Lactuca sativa, Linn.: various kinds are enumerated by Pliny, viz. **1.** meconida, prob. = Lactuca virosa. **2.** picrida = either Helminthia echioides, Linn., *or* Picris asplenoides, Linn. **3.** Isatis, *v.* isatis: Plin. 19, 8, 38: poet. Col. 10, 179. **II.** lactuca marina: Cels. 5, 7: Col. 6, 15, 2. **III.** lactuca caprina, Plin. 20, 6, 24, is a Euphorbia or *spurge, v.* Tithymalus.

lactūcārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [lactuca] *a dealer in lettuces:* Diom. p. 313 P.

lactūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of lettuces:* Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a young lettuce:* poet. Col. 10, 111: Suet. Aug. 77.

lăcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacus] *four-cornered, checkered:* vestis, *woven in checks,* Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lăcūna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond:* vastae, Lucr. 6, 552: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. G. 1, 117. Poet.: salsae, *i. e. the sea,* Lucr. 3, 1045: Neptuniae, Auct. Her. 4, 10 *fin.:* caecas lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431. **2.** In gen.: *any hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft:* supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Lucr. 5, 1260: genae teretes ac medio mento lacuna, *a dimple,* App. Flor. 15. **II.** Fig. *a gap, void, defect, loss* (rare): ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, id. Att. 12, 6: illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 1, 3. (Hence It. *laguna;* Fr. *lagune, lacune.*)

lăcūnar, āris, *n.* (*gen. plur.* lacunariorum for lacunarium, Vitr. 4, 3: *dat. plur.* lacunariis, id. 5, 2) [lacuna] *a panel-ceiling, a carved and gilded ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces): Vitr. 7, 2: non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. **II.** In *plur.* lacunaria, *panels of the under surface of a cornice:* Vitr. 4, 3.

lăcūnārĭum, ii. v. lacunar.

lăcūnārĭus, ii, *m.* [lacuna] *a grave-digger:* Firm. Math. 8, 21.

lăcūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to hollow out, to fret:* lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9. **II.** *to panel like a* lacunar: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, ponds,* or *sloughs:* convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105: via lacunosis incilibus voraginosa, ib. 9, p. 221. **II.** In gen. *full of hollows* or *gaps:* nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

lăcus, ūs, *m.* orig. *any hollow;* hence, *a basin, tank, tub;* esp. *a wine-vat:* Cato R. R. 25: Col. 12, 18, 3: Tib. 2, 3, 36. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, *still fermenting,* Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.* **II.** *a lake, pond:* agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalant lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: Deae, quae illos Hennenses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: Averni, Lucr. 6, 747: lacus Lemannus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: Albanus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. Poet. of a river, Virg. Aen. 8, 74: so of the Styx, ib. 6, 134. **III.** *a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir:* Front. Aquaed. 3, 78: Liv. 39, 44: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37 Proverb.: siccus lacus, *i. e. a useless thing,* Prop. 2, 11, 11. **IV.** Meton. *a hole in which lime is slaked:* Vitr. 7, 2. **2.** *a receptacle for pulse:* Col. 1, 6, 14. **3.** *a place to keep lions in:* Prudent. Cath. 4, 65. **4.** *a panel in a ceiling* (for lacunar): resultant aedesque lacusque, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 726. [Root LAC: cf. Gr. λάκος, λάκκος.] (Hence It. *lago;* Fr. *lac.*)

lăcuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lacus] *a little lake:* Col. 4, 8, 2. **II.** *a receptacle* or *bin for olives:* id. 12, 50, 3 *sq.*

lăcŭturris, is, *m.* (*sc.* caulis) [lacus turris] *a kind of cabbage:* Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

lāda or **lēda,** ae, *f.* and **lēdon,** i, *n.* = λῆδον, *a Cyprian shrub, from which a resin was obtained,* the Cistus creticus, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 50.

lādănum or **lēdănum,** i, *n.* = λήδανον, *the resinous juice obtained from the shrub* lada, *ladanum:* Plin. 26, 8, 30.

laedo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to strike, dash violently against:* naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 999. **II.** Meton. *to injure, damage, hurt:* lora laedunt brachia, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 9: colla, Ov. R. Am. 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. F. 6, 150: thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31: aliquem vulnere, Ov. M. 4, 602: dente, Phaedr. 4, 7. Poet.: collum, *to hang oneself,* Hor. Od. 3, 27, 60: laesus nube dies, *darkened,* Lucan. 5, 456. **III.** Fig. *to trouble, vex, offend, injure:* dicto, facto, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 53: si injuste neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitia illius sublevat, quam laedit improbitas, id. Caecin. 9: aliquem perjurio suo, *to attack,* ib. 10, 28: Pisonem, *to rail at,* id. de Or. 2, 70: nulli os, *to offend no one to his face,* Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem laeseris. *have injured,* Tac. Agr. 52: quenquam, Nep. Att. 10: fidem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: famam alicujus gravi opprobrio, Suet. Caes. 49: res laesae, *disaster, misfortune,* Sil. 11, 6. **2.** *to afflict, hurt:* tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor. A. P. 103. (Hence Sp. *lisiar.*)

laena, ae, *f.* [akin to χλαίνα] *a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle,* worn by the flamens and by persons of distinction: Cic. Brut. 14: Virg. Aen. 4, 262: Juv. 5, 131 (v. Smith's Ant. 665).

laeŏtŏmos, i, *f.* = λαιότομος, lit *the cutter on the left; a line in a sun dial:* ducatur linea parallelos axoni ad sinistrum hemicyclium: haec autem parallelos linea vocatur laeotomos, Vitr. 9, 7 (8), 6 (old. edd. have lacotomos).

laesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laedo] *a hurting, injuring:* irritat laesio dolorem, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.* **II.** Rhetor. *t. t. an oratorical attack:* purgatio, conciliatio, laesio, optatio atque exsecratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*

laesūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a hurting, injuring:* divitiarum, *loss,* Tert. Patient. 7.

laesus, a, um, *Part.* [laedo].

laeta, orum, v. laetus, i, *m.*

laetābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laetor] *joyful, glad:* quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: factum, Ov. M. 9, 255. *Comp.:* Mamert. Genethl. 18.

laetābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of joy, joyful:* laetabundus is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell. 11, 15.

laetāmen, ĭnis, *m.* [id.] *dung, manure:* Plin. 18, 16, 40. (Hence It. *letame.*)

laetans, antis, *Part.* [laetor]. **II.** Adj.: *joyful, glad:* aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Stich. 3, 1. 6: nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.* Poet. of inanimate things: loca, *joyous, cheerful, agreeable,* Lucr. 2, 344.

laetanter, *adv. joyfully:* Lampr. Comm. 5.

laetātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laetor] *rejoicing, joy:* diutina, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*

laetē, *adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully:* auctorem senatus exstinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40. *Comp.:* Vell. 2, 45: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14. *Sup.:* laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15. **II.** Meton. *fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly:* seges laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27. *Comp.:* truncus laetius frondet, *more luxuriantly,* Col. 5 9, 10.

laetĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [laetor] *over joyful:* tu laeticulosus (*al.* lacticulosus), Petr. fr. Trag. 57 Burm.

laetĭcus, a, um, *adj.* v. laetus, i, *m.*

laetĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laetificus] *to cheer, gladden, delight:* with *abl.* (rare): non illum gloria pulsi laetificat Magni, Lucan. 3, 48: sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. **2.** Reflect. *to rejoice, be glad:* nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 15. **II.** In agriculture, *to fertilize, manure:* Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *fin.:* faba solum laetificat, Plin. 18, 13, 30: laetificata seges, Sedul. 1, 41.

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus facio] *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful* (poet.): fetus, Lucr. 1, 194: vites, Poet Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: tumultus, Stat. Th. 8, 261. *Neutr. plur.:* laetifica referre alicui, *joyful news,* Sen. Troad. 597.

laetisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [laetus] *to rejoice:* Sisenn. in Non. 133, 2.

laetĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *joy,* esp. *unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight:* laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo efferri rectum esse videatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum Gell. 2, 27: percipere laetitiam ex re quapiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrimae praesiliunt mihi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend joyfully,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: exsultare laetitia, Cic. Att. 14, 6: perfrui, id. Cat. 1, 10: maxima omnes laetitia afficit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: omnium animi ad laetitiam excitantur, ib. 7, 79: comitia me laetitia extulerunt, *have rejoiced me exceedingly,* Cic. Fam. 2, 10: laetitiam capere oculis, *to enjoy,* id. Att. 14, 14: dare alicui, *to give delight to,* id. Planc. 42: victoria fuit Atticis laetitiae, Nep. Timoth. 2

Poet. of success in love: Prop. 1, 11, 12. **II.** **Meton.** *a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace:* membrorum, Stat. Th. 6, 571: laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac. Or. 20. **2.** *luxuriance, fertility,* of plants, *etc.:* trunci, Col. 4, 24. pabuli, *plenty, abundance,* Just. 44, 4: loci, Col. 4, 21.

laetĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] for laetitia, *joy:* me excitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att. in Non. 132, 12.

laeto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make joyful, to delight, gladden:* oculos specie laetavisti optabili, Liv. Andr. in Non. 132, 32: frontem alicujus serena venustate, App. M. 3, p. 134. **II.** Esp. *to fertilize, manure:* in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6: loca sterilia, ib.

laetor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [prop. reflect. of laeto] *to rejoice, be joyful* or *glad:* constr. with *abl.*, with *in* and *abl.*, with *neutr. acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.:* et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Am. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42: laetor tum praesenti, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9: Asturco, quo laetabatur, Suet. Ner. 46: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: in hoc est laetatus, id. Phil. 11, 4: illud mihi laetandum video, id. Manil. 1: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor, id. Rosc. Am. 47: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1. **Poet.** with *gen.* in conn. with memini: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, Virg. Aen. 11, 280. **2.** **Meton.** of inanimate subjects: omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tepore potius, quam frigore, *is fonder of warmth than of cold,* Col. 3, 9 *fin.:* frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patenti campo, *delight in,* Pall. 1, 6.

laetus, a, um, *adj. joyful, cheerful, glad:* constr. *absol.*, with *de, gen., acc.* and *inf.*, and poet. with simple *inf.:* laeti atque erecti, Cic. Font. 11: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9: laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93: laborum, Virg. Aen. 11, 73: laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod vult, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1: laetus uterque spectari superis, Sil. 9, 453. **II.** **Meton.** *doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing:* senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 84: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396. **2.** *delighting* or *taking pleasure in:* with *abl.* or *inf.:* laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33: ferro vivere laetum vulgus, Sil. 9, 223. **3.** *pleased, satisfied with:* with *abl.:* contentus modicis meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77. **4.** *pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable:* omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26: virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68: dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17. **5.** *favourable, propitious:* venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: bellum, Sil. 10, 552. **6.** *fortunate, auspicious:* prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62. **7.** *joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful:* vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulcrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 1: indoles, Quint. **8.** *fertile, rich,* of soil: ager, R. R. 1, 23. Of cattle, *fat:* glande laeti redeunt, Virg. G. 2, 520. **9.** *copious, abundant:* laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, ib. 3, 310. And of style: laetum genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 18. **10.** *Neutr. sing.* adverbially: laetumque rubet, *with joy, with pleasure,* Stat. Ach. 1, 323. (Hence It. *lieto;* and Fr. *lie,* in the expression *faire chère lie.*)

laetus, i, *m.* under the later empire, *a foreign bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf:* Amm. 20, 8. **Subst.** laeta, orum, *n. plu. land so cultivated:* Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 10. Also, laeticae terrae, ib. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, ae, *f.* [laevus] *sc.* manus, *the left hand:* Ilionea petit dextra, laevaque Serestum, Virg. Aen. 1, 611: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163: laevam pete, *go to the left,* ib. 3, 642: ante et pone; ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Tim. 13: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27. Esp. freq. *abl. adv.* laeva, *on the left side, on the left:* dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, *on the left,* Liv. 4, 32: dextra laevaque duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 43.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv. wrongly, awkwardly:* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

laevĭgātio, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevorsum and **laevorsus,** *adv.* [laevus versum] *on the left hand, towards the left:* laevorsum vel dextrorsum. App. Flor. 1, p. 340: Amm. 31, 10.

laevus, a, um. *adj.* [akin to λαιός] *left, on the left side: opp.* dexter: Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: latus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris, ib. 336: Pontus, *lying to the left,* id. Pont. 4, 9, 119: iter, Virg. Aen. 5, 170. **Adv.** in laevum, *to the left:* fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17. **Subst.** laeva, orum, *n. plur. places lying on the left:* Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, id. F. 5, 257. **II.** **Fig.** *awkward, stupid, foolish, silly* (like Fr. *gauche*): si mens non laeva fuisset, Virg. E. 1, 16: o ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301. **2.** *unfavourable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad:* peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo interpellarim, id. S. 2, 4, 4: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: si fata deum non laeva fuissent, Virg. Aen. 2, 54: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, *i. e. a pestilence,* Stat. Th. 1, 634. **3.** In augury, *lucky, propitious:* laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laeva parte mundi ortus est (since the augurs turned their faces to the south), Plin. 2, 54, 55: cf. Liv. 1, 18: numina, *favourable, propitious,* Virg. G. 4, 7: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. F. 4, 833.

lăgănum, i, *n.* = λάγανον, *a kind of cake made of flour and oil:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: Cels. 8, 7 *fin.* (Hence Sp. *launa.*)

lăgēna (lăgoena and lăgōna), ae, *f.* = λάγηνος, *a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon:* Cic. Fam. 16, 26: Quint. 6, 3, 10: Hor. S. 2, 8, 41. Also made of other materials: Plin. 16, 31, 56: Syra nigri defruti, *of glass,* Mart. 4, 46.

lăgēos, i, *f.* = λάγειος, *a Greek species of vine:* et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Virg. G. 2, 93. **Adj.:** vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

lago, ĭnis, *f. a plant,* also called echite: also, scammonia tenuis, Asclepias nigra, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 89.

lăgoena, v. lăgēna.

lăgōis, ĭdis, *f.* = λαγωΐς, *a kind of bird,* perh. *heathcock, grouse:* peregrina, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

lăgōna, v. lagena.

lăgŏnōpŏnos, i, *m.* = λαγόνων πόνος, *a pain in the bowels, the gripes, colic:* Plin. 20, 4, 13.

lăgophthalmos, i, *m.* = λαγωφθαλμός (hare-eye), *a disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye:* Cels. 7, 7, 9.

lăgōpus, ŏdis, *f.* = λαγώπους, *hare's foot.* **I.** *an Alpine bird,* perh. *white grouse,* Tetrao Lagopus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 28, 68. **II.** *the herb hare's foot,* Trifolium arvense, Linn.: id. 26, 8, 34, § 53.

lăguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lagena] *a small flask* or *bottle:* Col. 12, 38 *fin.:* Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

lăguncŭlāris, e, *adj.* [laguncula] *pertaining to a small bottle:* pix, Marc. Empir. 36.

lăguncŭlus, i, *m. a kind of pastry* (*al.* lucunculus): Stat. S. 1, 6, 17.

lāĭcus, i, *m.* = λαϊκός, *a layman, not a priest:* Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 7.

lālīsĭo, ōnis *m.* [African word] *the foal of a wild ass:* Plin. 8, 44, 69: Mart. 13, 97.

lallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sing, lullaby, as a nurse to a child:* iratus mammae, lallare recusas, *will not let yourself be sung to sleep,* Pers. 3, 18.

lallum, i, *n.*, or **lallus,** i, *m.* [lallo] *a singing lullaby:* Aus. Ep. 16, 91.

lāma, ae, *f.* = λάμος, *a slough, bog, fen:* lacuna, id est aquae collectio, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum, dicunt, Fest. *s. v.* lacuna: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10. **II.** *a kind of mastich,* Pistacia lentiscus Linn.: Plin. 12, 17, 36.

lambdacismus, i, v. labdacismus.

lambĕro, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces* lamberat scindit ac laniat, Fest. *s. v.* **Proverb.:** lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game,* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 53. (Hence Fr. *délabrer, lambeau.*)

lambĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lambo] *to lick:* Sol. 15.

lambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a licking.* Aurel. Vict. Orig. gentis R. 20.

lambo, bi, 3. *v. a.* [root LAB: v. labia] *to lick, lap:* hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr 3, 11: vidit serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. M. 3, 57: lambendo mater in artus fingit (of bears), ib. 15, 380: sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora, Virg. Aen. 2, 211. **II.** **Meton.** of a river: *to flow by, to wash:* vel quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, *washes,* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7. Of fire: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, id. S. 1, 5, 73: lambere flamma comas, Virg. Aen. 2, 684: quorum imagines lambunt hederae sequaces, *encircle,* Pers. prol. 5. In an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 120.

lāmella, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] *a small plate of metal:* Vitr. 7, 3: paucae lamellae argenti, *a few small silver coins,* Sen. Brev. vit. 21 *med.*

lāmellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lamella] *a small plate of metal:* Petr. 57, 6.

lāmenta, ae, *f.* [lamentor] *a wailing:* lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. in Non. 132, 28.

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *doleful, lamenting:* afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. **II.** *lamentable, deplorable:* funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64: regnum, Virg. Aen. 2, 4: tributum, Ov. M. 8, 263.

lāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lamentum] *mournful, causing tears:* aedes, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

lāmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation:* lamentatio (est) aegritudo, cum ejulatu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aegritudo, lacrimae, lamentatio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 29: lugubris fletusque moerens, Cic. Tusc 1, 13 *fin.:* Plin. 8, 7, 7.

lāmentātor, θρηνητής, Gloss. Phil

lāmentor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep* **I.** **Neutr.** *to wail, moan, weep, lament:* lamentari, cruciari, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 40: flere ac lamentari, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.:* flebiliter lamentari, id. Tusc. 2, 21: lamentari ac plangere, Suet. Ner. 49. **II.** **Act.:** *to weep over, to bewail:* vitam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: caecitatem, ib. 5, 38, 112: se ipsum, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 7: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 46: ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic Cat. 4, 2 *fin.* With *acc.* and *infin.:* quum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 224. *Part. perf. pass.* (poet.): fata per urbem lamentata, Sil. 13, 711: Dindyma, *resounding with lamentations,* Stat. Th. 12, 224. *Pass. impers.:* moeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus pluscul̈is, App. M. 4, p. 157.

lāmentum, i, *n. a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation* (usu. *plur.*): negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. G. 27: lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu tecta frenunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 667. Transf. of hens: Plin. 10, 55, 76. [The term. is evidently *-mentum*, and the root is prob. CLA, akin to *cla-mo: c* disappears before *l*, like *g* before *n*: cf. *nosco* = *gnosco:* see Corssen, 79.]

lămia, ae, *f.*=λαμια, *a witch, a sorceress, enchantress:* neu pransae lamiae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: App. M. 1. p. 110. II. *an unknown sort of flat-fish:* Plin. 9, 24, 40.

lāmĭna and syncop. **lamna** (Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2: Val. Fl. 1, 123, *etc.*), ae, *f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble,* etc., *a plate, leaf, veneer,* etc.: quum lamina esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: cataphractarum tegimen ferreis laminis consertum, Tac. H. 1, 79: plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50: ex argento laminas ducere, id. 33, 9, 45: ossa in laminas secare, id. 8, 3, 4: tenuem nimium laminam ducere, Quint. 2, 4, 7: argutae lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Virg. G. 1, 143: doliorum, *staves,* Plin. 18, 26, 64: laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates,* as instruments of torture, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: et levis argenti lamina crimen erat, *a trifling or thin plate of silver*, Ov. F. 1, 208: fulva, *a gold piece,* id. M. 11, 124: inimicus lamnae, *foe to money*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. **2.** *a saw:* Sen. Ben. 4, 6. II. Meton.: aurium, *the flap of the ear:* Arn. 2, 72. (Hence It. *lama;* Fr. *lame.*)

lāmĭum, ii, *n. dead-nettle*, Lamium, Linn. perh. maculatum: Plin. 21, 15, 55: id. 22, 14, 16.

lamna, ae, v. lamina.

lamnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] for lamella, *a little plate of metal:* Eccl.

lampădārĭus, ii, *m.* [lampas] *a torch-bearer:* Cod. Justin. 12, 60, 10.

lampădĭas, ae, *m.*=λαμπαδίας, *a comet resembling a blazing torch:* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

lampădo, ōnis, *m.* i. q. bulbus: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 9.

lampas, ădis, *f.*=λαμπάς, *a torch, flambeau:* lampadas igniferas, Lucr. 2, 25: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: pinguis, Ov. M. 4, 403: ardens, Virg. Aen. 9, 535: lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, Ov. M. 12, 247: *a wedding-torch:* Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9: hence poet.: lampade prima, *at her wedding,* Stat. S. 4, 8, 59. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (*v.* Smith's Ant. 666), are borrowed the following expressions: lampada tradere alicui, *to resign one's occupation to another:* nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, *now it is your turn,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9: quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, *they finish their course, die,* Lucr. 2, 78: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? *wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive,* Pers. 6, 61. II. Meton. in gen. *splendour, brightness, lustre:* rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: Phoebeae lampadis instar, *the light of the sun,* Virg. Aen. 3, 637: postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras orta dies, *first rays of dawn,* ib. 7, 148. Hence poet. like lumen, for *day:* nona reddebant lampade vitam, *on the ninth day,* Lucr. 5, 1197: quum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, *after two moons,* Nemes. Cyn. 130. **2.** *a meteor resembling a torch:* Plin. 2, 26, 25: Sen. N. Q. 1, 15.

lampetra, *μύραινα, the lamprey:* Gloss. Philox.

lampsăna, v. lapsana.

lampy̆ris, ĭdis, *f.*=λαμπυρίς, *a glow-worm,* Lampyris noctiluca, Linn. or L. italica, Linn: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

lămy̆rus, i, *m.*=λάμυρος, *a sea-fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 53 (dub.).

lāna, ae, *f.* [= lacna, Gr. λάχνη; cf Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33] *wool:* ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic. de Or. 2, 68 *fin.:* lanam carere, *to card,* Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46: lanam ducere *to spin,* Ov. M. 4, 34: lanam expediendam conducere, *for carding and spinning,* Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12: lanam tingere murice, *to dye,* Ov. M. 6, 9: lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Virg. G. 2, 465: medicata fuco, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: aurea, *the golden fleece,* Ov. F. 3, 876: Prop. 3, 9 (11), 12. II. Meton. *a working in wool:* lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: Lucretia lanae dedita, Liv. 1, 57: lanam facere, Ov. M. 6, 31. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work,* i. e. *to be unconcerned,* id. A. A. 2, 686. **2.** Of things resembling wool: *soft hair* or *feathers, down:* lana leporina et anserina et caprina, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70: Mart. 14, 161: celantur simili ventura Cydonia lana, id. 10, 42: Plin. 12, 10, 21. Of *thin clouds:* vellera tenuia lanae, Virg. G. 1, 397. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, *to dispute about trifles,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.

lānāris, e, *adj.* [lana] *woolly, wool-bearing:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1.

lānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wool:* herba, *fuller's weed,* Gypsophila Struthium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 18: radix, Col. 11, 2, 35. II. Subst.: lanarius, ii, *m. a worker in wool:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34: lanarius coactiliarius, *a maker of fulled stuffs, a fuller,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4206: lanarius pectinarius, *a wool-carder,* ib. 4207. **2.** lanaria, ae, *f. a wool-factory,* ib. *no.* 3303.

lānātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with wool, woolly:* lanatae oves, *unshorn,* Col. 7, 3: pelles, id. 6, 2. *Absol.* lanatae, arum, *f. plu. sheep,* Juv. 8, 155. II. Meton.: vitis, *downy, covered with down,* Col. 3, 2: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 14: lupus, *a kind of fish with white and soft flesh,* id. 9, 17, 28. *Comp.:* folia lanatiore canitie, id. 21, 20, 84. Proverb.: dii lanatos pedes habent, *the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived,* Petr. 44 *fin.*

lancĕa, ae, *f.* [λόγχη, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* Acc. to Varr. in Gell. 15, 30 *fin.*, of Spanish origin] *a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac. H. 1, 79: Virg. Aen. 12, 375: Suet. Claud. 35.

lancĕārĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* miles) [lancea] *a lancer:* Amm. 21, 13.

lancĕo, 1. *v. a* [id.] *to wield* or *handle a lance:* Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

lancĕŏla (lanciola), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small lance:* Capitol. Max. jun. 4.

lancĕŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lanceola] *having a little lance* or *point, lanceolated:* plantago, Macer de plantagine, 5.

lances, v. lanx.

lancĭārĭus, v. lancearius.

lancĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lanx] *a small dish* or *platter:* Arn. 2, 59.

lancĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [lancino] *one that tears to pieces, a lacerator:* gregum, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1057.

lancĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate:* aliquem, Sen. de Ira 1, 2: morsu aliquem, Plin. 9, 6, 5. II. Fig. *to destroy, consume:* lancinata bona, *squandered,* Cat. 29, 18: vitam (*al.* lanciniare), *to fritter away,* Sen. Ep. 32.

lancĭŏla, v. lanceola.

lancŭla (langula, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34), ae, *f. dim.* [lanx] *a small balance* or *scale:* Vitr. 10, 8.

landica, ἐσχαράδιν, Gloss. Philox.

lanerum, vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Fest. *s. v.*

lānestris, e, *adj.* [lana] *woollen, of wool:* pallium, Vop. Aur. 29.

lānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *woollen, of wool:* pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: culcita, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42: infula, Virg. G. 3, 487: thorax subuculae, Suet. Aug. 82: coma flaminis, *i. e. his woollen fillet,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 183. Proverb.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, *i. e. the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived,* Macr. S. 1, 8. II. Meton. *covered with a woolly substance, downy:* pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16. **2.** *soft* *wool, woolly:* lupus, *a kind of fish* (cf lanatus, *no.* II.), Mart. 13, 89: latusculum, Cat. 25, 10. (Hence Fr. *lange.*)

langa, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *an animal from whose urine the stone called* langurium (lyncurium) *was said to be produced:* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

languĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make faint, weary, languid:* incitare languentes et languefacere excitatos Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, *Part.* [langueo]. II. Adj.: *faint, weak, inactive, languid:* incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: languentes atque animo remissi, Caes B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Cat. 64, 97: hyacinthus, Virg. Aen. 11, 69: ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languĕo, 2. *v. n. to be faint, weary, languid:* quum de via languerem, *was fatigued with my journey,* Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, *to be wearied,* Ov. H. 18, 161. Poet.: flos languet, Prop. 4, 2, 46: languet aequor, *the sea is calm,* Mart. 10, 30: lunae languet jubar, *is obscured,* Stat Th. 12, 305. **2.** Esp. *to be weak, faint, languid* from disease: languent mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28: tristi languebunt corpora morbo, Virg. G. 4, 252: Suet. Aug. 81. II. Fig. *to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless:* languet juventus, Cic. Pis. 33 *fin.:* otio, id. N. D. 1, 4: in otio hebescere et languere, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, Sall. C. 52. Of things: languet vox, Cic. Off. 1, 37: solitudo languet, ib. 3, 1, 3: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361. [In *langueo* the *n* is probably no part of the root: *lassus* appears to be connected with it.]

languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [langueo] *to become faint, weak, languid.* corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65 senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: legio, id Phil. 12, 3, 8. Of things: vites languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 27: Bacchus languescit in amphora, *becomes mild or mellow,* Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, *becomes obscured,* Tac. A. 1, 28 color in luteum languescens, *inclining to,* Plin. 27, 13, 109. **2.** Esp. *to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish:* nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 51. II. Fig.: *to grow languid, listless,* or *inactive, to decline, decrease:* consensus populi, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: quare non est, cur eorum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, *should relax,* id. Or. 2, 6: militaria studia, *are on the decline,* Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18.

languĭdē, *adv. faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly:* procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, *slightly,* Plin. 13, 4, 7. *Comp.:* languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, *with less spirit,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [languidus] *somewhat languid:* somnus, *proceeding from faintness,* Cat. 64, 332. II. *withered, faded:* coronae, Cic Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo] *faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid:* homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: vino vigiliisque languidus, id. Verr. 3, 12: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: boves collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64. Meton.: of things: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, *dull,* Quint. 11, 3, 76: flumen, *sluggish,* Hor Od. 2, 14, 17: aqua, Liv. 1, 4: aura, *gentle, mild,* Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 2: carbasa, *hanging loose,* Lucan. 5, 421: color, Plin 12, 12, 26: ignis, id. 34, 8, 19, 17: ictus venarum, id. 11, 37, 88. *Comp.:* folia languidiora, id. 22, 20, 24: vina, *more* *mellow*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 8. **2.** Esp. *languid* from sickness, *languishing, ill:* lumina, poet. Plin. 31, 2, 3: homo, Mart. 9, 36. **II.** Of the mind: *feeble, powerless, inactive, listless:* philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 *fin.*: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, *more sluggish*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus, id. Phil. 8, [illegible], 21: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. Of things: languidiore credo studio in causa fuistis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: oratio languidior, Quint. 4, 1, 67: auctoritas patrum, *weak*, Plin. 15, 29, 36. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

languĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo facio] *that makes faint* or *feeble:* Leo, Aus. Ecl. in versib. Q. Cic. 6.

langŭla, v. lancula.

languor, ōris, *m.* [langueo] *faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor:* haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, *has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (animus) quum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128. Meton. *the faintness of colours:* Plin. 37, 9, 46. Poet. *the calmness of the sea:* et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agam. 161. **2.** Esp. *weakness, languor*, proceeding from disease: aquosus, *dropsy*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: languor faucium, Suet. Ner. 41: in languorem incidit, id. Tib. 72. **II.** Of the mind: *dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness:* languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: languorem afferre alicui, *opp.* acuere, ib. 3, 1: militum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in languorem vertere, Tac. H. 2, 42.

langūrĭa, ae, *f. the same as* langa: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

langūrĭum, ii, *n. a name applied to amber*, which was supposed by some to be the product of the animal called langa or languria: Plin. 37, 2 11, § 34; cf. langa and lyncurium.

lănĭārĭum, i, *n.* [lanius] *a butcher's stall:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3.

lănĭārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a butcher:* Inscr.

lănĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lanio] *a mangling, lacerating:* caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

lănĭātor [1. lanio] μακελλάριος, *a butcher*, Gloss. Philox.

lănĭātōrĭum, μακελλεῖον, κρεωπωλεῖον, *a butcher's stall*, Gloss. Philox.

lănĭātus, ūs, *m.* [lanio] *a mangling, lacerating* (rare): ferarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104. In *plur.*: avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11. **II.** Fig.: *anguish of mind:* Tac. A. 6, 6

lanicia, -cium, etc. *v.* lanitia, etc.

lānĭcŭtis, e, *adj.* [lana cutis] *woolly-skinned:* aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

lănĭēna, ae, *f.* [lanius] *a butcher's stall:* per myropolia et lanienas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15: Liv. 44, 16 *fin.* **II.** *a mangling, dissecting:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 497.

lānĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lana fero] *wool-bearing:* arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28: perh. Gossypium arboreum, Linn. *the cotton-tree.*

lānĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanificus] *the working of wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving*, etc.: lanificii curam suscipere, Col. 12 *praef.* § 9: usum lanificii docere, Just. 2, 6.

lānĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana facio] *that works in wool*, i. e. *by spinning, weaving*, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10: sorores, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart. 6, 58. **II.** Subst.: lanifica, ae, *f. a female spinner:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

lānĭger, a, um, *adj.* [lana gero] *wool-bearing, fleecy:* pecus, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: greges, Virg. G. 3, 287: arbores, *cotton-trees*, Plin. 12, 10, 26: species of Gossypium, and some suppose also of Bombax. **II.** Subst.: laniger, i, *m. a ram:* Ov. M. 7, 312: *a lamb:* timens, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6. **2.** *the Ram*, a constellation, for Aries, Manil. 1, 672

lānĭlūtor, ἐριοπλύτης, *wool-washer:* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate:* hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: corpora a feris laniata, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: Liv. 9, 1: foede crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398: laniata genas, Virg. Aen. 12, 606: comas, Ov. M. 4, 139. Poet.: venti mundum laniant, ib. 1, 60. **II.** Fig.: et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, id. R. Am. 367: vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51.

lănĭo, ōnis, *m. a butcher:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18.

lănĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [lanius] *a little butcher's stall:* Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef.*

lănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a butcher:* mensa, *a butcher's stall*, Suet. Claud. 15.

lānĭpeadens, σταθμοῦχος, Gloss. Philox.

lānĭpendĭa, ae, *f.* [lana pendo] *a female overseer in a woollen factory:* Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 38.

lānĭpendĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a woollen factory:* Inscr.

lānĭpendĭus, i, *m.* (lanipendus, Inscr.) [id.] lanipendius, σταθμοῦχος ἐριδιων, Gloss. Philox.

lānĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [lana pes] *having wool on the feet, woolly-footed:* senex, Cass. in Quint. 5, 11, 25.

lănista, ae, *m. a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master:* clemens, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Juv. 6, 216. **II.** Meton. *a cock-fighter:* Col. 8, 2. **2.** *an agitator, promoter of disturbance:* populum Rom. cum Antiocho, lanistis Aetolis, dimicare, Liv. 35, 33. **3.** *an assassin:* num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiis recessisse videtur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*

lănistātūra, ae, *f.* [lanista] *the profession of a* lanista: Inscr.

lănistĭtĭus (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a trainer of gladiators:* familia, Petr. fr. Trag. 45.

lānĭtĭa, ae, and **lānĭtĭes**, ei, v. lanitium, *ad init.*

lānĭtĭum (cium), ii, *n.* (lanitia, cia, ae, *f.* Laber. in Non. 212, 22: lanities (cies), ei, *f.* Tert. adv. Marc. in carm. 2, 24) [lana] *wool:* si tibi lanitium curae, Virg. G. 3, 384: Seres lanitio silvarum nobiles, Plin. 6, 17, 20: id. 8, 47, 72. **II.** Meton. *wool-bearing* or *fleecy cattle:* Arn. 1, 8.

lānĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *woolly, fleecy:* grex, Arn. 5, 174.

lănĭus, ii, *m.* [lanio] *a butcher:* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: Liv. 3, 48: Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Phaedr. 3, 4, 1: Cic. Off. 1, 42. **2.** Meton. *an executioner:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 98.

lannae, λοβοί, *ear-flaps*, Gloss. Philox [syncop. for laminae, v. lamina].

lāno, ἐριοφορέω, *to wear wool*, Gloss. Philox.

lānŏcŭlus, qui lana tegit oculi vitium, Fest. *s. v.*

lānōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lanosus] *woolliness:* Tert. Pall. 3.

lānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *full of wool, woolly:* uterus, Col. 7, 3, 7: vellus, App. M. 8, p. 214.

lanterna, v. laterna.

lānūgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo] *woolly, downy:* folia, App. Herb. 62.

lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *woolly, downy:* araneus, Plin. 29, 4, 27: lanuginosa et aspera folia, id. 25, 8, 45. *Comp.*: id. 22, 20, 24.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lana] *woolliness, down*, of plants, of the cheeks, *etc.*: flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytium, Virg. Aen. 10, 324: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: folia araneosa lanugine obducta, Plin. 24, 12, 66: cana legam tenera lanugine mala, Virg. E. 2, 51: lanugo linea, *lint*, Plin. 32, 10, 44. **II.** Meton. *scrapings, saw-dust:* Col. 4, 29, 16.

lānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wool, a small lock of wool:* Cels. 6, 9 *fin.*

lanx, lancis, *f. a plate, platter, dish:* in filicatis lancibus, Cic. Att. 6, 1: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. Pont 3, 5, 20. Often used in sacrifices: Virg G. 2, 194: id. Aen. 8, 284: lanx satura (*v.* satur): qui furtum quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens (a mode of searching for stolen goods), Gai. Inst. 3, 192: cf. Fest. *s. v.* lance: Gell. 11, 18. **II.** Esp. *the scale of a balance:* necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 38. Fig.: Critolaus quum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, id. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*: vitam aequa lance pensitare, Plin. 7, 7, 5: aequa lance servari, *i. e. in like manner*, Modest. Dig. 42, 1, 20.

lăpăthĭum, ii, *n.* i. q. lapathum Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

lăpăthum, i, *n.* and **lăpăthus**, i, *f.* (*m.* Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24)= λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *sorrel*, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85: poet. Col. 10, 373: lapathi brevis herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29.

lăpĭcīda (lapidicida), ae, *m.* [lapis caedo] *a stone-cutter:* Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119, § 62: Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lăpĭcīdīnae (lapicaedinae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1243: lapidicinae, Fest. *s. v.*) [id.] *stone quarries:* in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 1, 13: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

lăpĭcīdīnārĭus (lapidicinarius), ii, *m.* [id.] *a superintendent of stone quarries:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3246.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *pertaining to stones, stone-:* latomiae, *stone quarries*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 65: navis, *that carries stone*, Petr. 117: opifices, *stone-cutters*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4208. Subst. lapidarius, ii, *m. a stone-cutter:* Dig. 13, 6, 5. **II.** *full of stones, stony:* campi, Sol. 2.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapido] *a throwing of stones:* fit magna lapidatio, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 73. In *plur.*: lapidationes persaepe vidimus, Cic. Sest. 36. **II.** *a shower of stones:* non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor. 3, 8. Meton. *a hail-storm:* Cod. Just. 9, 18, 4.

lăpĭdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thrower of stones:* percussor, lapidator, Auct. orat. pro domo, 5, 13.

lăpĭdesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lapis] *to turn to stone, to petrify:* spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 13, 73.

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of stone, consisting of stone:* flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: imber, *a shower of stones*, id. Div. 2, 28, 60: murus, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: in lapideo mortario terere Plin. 34, 18, 50. Fig.: lapideus sum, *I am petrified*, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 44. **II.** *full of stones, stony:* campus, Mel. 2, 5.

lăpĭdĭcaesor, λατόμος, *a stone-cutter:* Gloss. Philox.

lăpĭdĭcīda, v. lapicida.

lăpĭdĭcīnae, v. lapicidinae.

lăpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lapis] *to throw stones at:* exercitus imperatorem lapidavit, Flor. 1, 22: eum lapidare coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. Cal. 5. **II.** *Impers.*: lapidat, *it rains stones:* quia Veiis de coelo lapidaverat, Liv. 27, 37: Reate imbri lapidavit, id. 43, 13. *Pass. impers.*: quod de coelo lapidatum esset, id. 29, 14.

lăpĭdōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lapidosus] *stony hardness:* Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *full of stones, stony:* lapidosa terra, Varr R. R. 1, 9: montes, Ov. M. 1, 44: ager ib. 8, 799: undae, ib. 15, 23. **II.** Meton. *hard as stone, stony:* panis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: genus pirorum, Pall. 3, 25: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 54. *Comp.*: est lapidosius, id. 34, 12, 30.

lăpillisco (lapillesco), 3. *v. n. incep.* [lapillus] *to turn to stone.* Fig.: *to become hard:* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

lăpillŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a very little stone, gravel-stone:* Sol. 10.

lăpillus, i, *m. dim.* [lapis] *a little stone, a pebble:* invitat somnos crepi tantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604: Plin. 10, 23, 30: mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque lapillis, his damnare reos, illis absolvere culpae, Ov. M. 15, 41. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones (cf. calculus, *no.* VI.); hence, diesque nobis signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. 9, 53: Pers. 2, 1. **II.** Esp. *stone in the bladder, gravel*: Plin. 28, 4, 9. **2.** *a precious stone, gem, jewel*: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, *pearls and emeralds*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80: caris aures onerare lapillis, Ov. A. A. 3, 129. **3.** *marble*: Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19. **4.** *a tombstone*: Inscr.

lăpĭo, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to turn into stone, to petrify, harden*: lapit cor cura, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 7 *sq.*

lăpis, ĭdis (*abl.* lapi, Enn. in Prisc. 708 P.: *gen. plur.* lapiderum, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.), *m.* (*f.*: Enn. in Non. 211, 9), *a stone, stone*: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: Cic. Mil. 15 *fin.*: lapide percussus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 33: e lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51: lapis redivivus, *old stone used for new buildings*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: bibulus, *sand-stone, pumice-stone*, Virg. G. 2, 348: molaris, *a mill-stone*, Quint. 2, 19, 3: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? i. e. *into the mill*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 16: Parius, *Parian marble*, Virg. Aen. 1, 593: lapide candidiore diem notare, *to mark with a white stone as a luckier one*, Cat. 68, 148 (cf. lapillus). Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: tu es lapide silice stultior, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 78: lapides mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coëgisses, *the very stones*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.* Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. *to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 18. (ii) verberare lapidem, *to do oneself more harm than good*, id. Curc. 1, 3, 41. (iii) lapides loqui, *to speak hard words*, id. Aul. 2, 1, 29. **II.** Meton.: *a stone statue*: Jovem lapidem jurare, for Jovem lapideum, *the stone statue of Jupiter Capitolinus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12: Gell. 1, 21. **2.** *a mile-stone*, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: effoditur ad vigesimum ab urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv. 5, 4 *fin.*: duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac. A. 3, 45. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, id. H. 2, 24: ad quartum, ib. 39. **3.** *the stone on which the praeco stood at slave-sales*: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 17. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *bought, servile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35. **4.** *a landmark, boundary-stone*: Liv. 41, 13: Tib. 1, 3, 43. **5.** *a tombstone*: ib. 54: hence, ultimus, Prop. 1, 17, 20. **6.** *a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl*: Cat. 69, 3: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 48: Ov. A. A. 1, 432: Tac. A. 3, 53. **7.** albus, *a table of white marble*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. [Cf. Gr. λᾶας, λεύς.]

lappa, ae, *f. a bur.* Under this name are comprised several plants with fruits beset with little hooks: viz. Galium aparine, Linn. *common cleavers*: Arctium Lappa, Linn., the *bur-weed*; and Caucalis daucoides, Linn., an umbelliferous plant: Virg. G. 1, 153: Plin. 18, 17, 44: id. 21, 17, 64.

lappācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lappa] *bur-shaped, bur-like*: capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19.

lappāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a plant resembling a bur*, Galium Mollugo, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 65.

lapsāna (lampsana), ae, *f.* (also lapsanium, ii, *n.*: Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52)=λαψάνη and λαμψάνη, *an edible plant*, var. referred to *the charlock*, Sinapis incana, Linn.: *the sea radish*, Raphanus raphanistrum, Linn., or *the kale*, Crambe tatarica, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 9, 37: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 25: Cels. 2, 25. Proverb. lapsana vivere, *to live very sparingly*, Plin. 19, 8, 41 *fin.*

lapsĭlis, γλίσχρος, *slippery*, Gloss. Philox.

lapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lābor] *a sliding.* Fig.: *a falling, failure*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 *fin.*

lapso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to slip, slide, stumble, fall*: (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. Aen. 2, 551: Tac. A. 1, 65: Gyan vidi lapsare cruentae vulnere Myrmidonis, *fall*, Stat. Th. 5, 223. **II.** Fig.: verba lapsantia, *babbled forth*, Gell. 1, 15.

lapsus, a, um, *Part.* [lābor]. **II.** Adj.: *ruined, unfortunate*: vos, qui sero lapsum revocatis, amici, Prop. 1, 1, 25: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11.

lapsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slipping, falling, a fall*: celeri ferme pergunt tibi fulmina lapsu, Lucr. 6, 324: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Virg. Aen. 10, 750: lapsu scalarum exanimatus, *by falling down stairs*, Plin. 7, 37, 37: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.* In *plur.*: contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, *bruises received in falling*, Plin. 22, 17, 20. **2.** *a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying*, etc.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: stellae certo lapsu spatioque feruntur, *course*, ib. 11, 17: medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Virg. Aen. 4, 524: volucrum lapsus, *flight*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id. de Sen. 15, 52: rotarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 235. **II.** Fig.: *a falling from, a failing, error, fault*: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quum sint populares multi variique lapsus, *many ways of losing popularity*, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: haud alius fidei pronior lapsus, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

lăquĕar, āris, *n.* (laqueare, Virg. Cul. 63: laquearium, ii, Isid. Orig. 19, 12) [akin to lacunar] *a paneled or fretted ceiling* (usu. *plur.*): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18: dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg. Aen. 1, 726.

lăquĕārĭum, ii, v. laquear.

lăquĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [laquear] *one that makes paneled ceilings*: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

lăquĕātor, ōris, *m.* [laqueus] *an ensnarer*, a kind of gladiator who endeavoured to catch his adversary with a noose: Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (*al.* laquearius).

lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [laqueo].

lăquĕātus, a, um [laquear] *furnished with a paneled ceiling*: tecta, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 11: videt undique tectum pulcerrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: coenationes laqueatae, Suet. Ner. 31.

lăquĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laqueus] *to noose, ensnare, entangle*: cassem per senos circum usque simis laqueabis, *to plait*, Grat. Cyn. 40: corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3. **II.** Fig.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juvenc. 1, 537.

lăquĕus, i, *m. a noose, snare*: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139: injicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam frangere, *to strangle*, Sall. C. 55: quempiam ad laqueum compellere, *compel to hang himself*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, 2. **II.** Fig.: *a snare, gin, trap*: judicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40: interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: laquei Stoicorum, *subtleties*, id. Tusc. 5, 27: legum et conditionum, id. Cluent. 55: verbi laqueo capere, id. Caecin. 29, 83: in hos inexplicabiles laqueos inciderunt, Quint. 5, 10, 101. [Perh. from same root as *lacio.*] (Hence It. *laccio*; Sp. *lazo*; Fr. *lacs.*)

lar, lăris, *m.* [Lar, lares, *household deities*: v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. ii. 721] *a hearth, dwelling, home*: relinquem larem familiarem suum? Cic. Verr. 3 11: mensa, lare recipere, Liv. 26, 25 nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse, Sall. C. 20: paternus, Hor. Ep. 2 2, 51: avitus apto cum lare fundus, id Od. 1, 12, 43: parvo sub lare, ib. 3, 29 14: conductus, Mart. 11, 82: deserere larem, *to remove from a house*, Ov. F. 1 478: pelli lare, *to be driven from one's home*, ib. 6, 362: alumnus laris Antenorei, i. e. *of the city of Padua*, Mart 1, 77. *Plur.*: Ov. R. Am. 302: jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Carm. Sec. 39. Poet. *a bird's nest*: nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov. F. 3, 242.

lărārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a shrine in which the* Lares or *tutelar deities of a house were placed*: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 29.

larbăson, i, *n. antimony*: Plin. 33, 6, 33.

lardārĭus, ii, *m.* [lardum for laridum] *a pork-butcher*: Inscr.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

largē, *adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally*: large dare, Cic. Mur. 4, 10: large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: large liberaliterque aestimare, id. Verr. 3, 88: senatus consultum large factum, *prolix*, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florescens, Plin. 21, 10, 31: large frequentare, *in great numbers*, id. 5, 17, 15: large amplecti, *widely*, id. 2, 11, 8. *Comp.*: dare largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 48: potum largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: pronuntiare largius, *too broadly*, Gell. 4, 17. *Sup.*: copiam quam largissime factam, Cic. Verr. 1, 61: Plin. 7, 50, 51.

largĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [largus facio] *bountiful*: Lucr. 2, 628.

largĭ-flŭus, a, um, *adj. flowing copiously*: imber, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: fons, Lucr. 5, 597.

largĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj. talking copiously talkative*: largiloquae extemplo sumus: plus loquimur, quam sat est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

largīmentum, i, *n.* [largior], for largitas, *bounty*: Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

largĭo, 4. *v. a.* for largior: Att. in Non. 470, 26: *part. perf.*: largitus, Tib. 4, 1, 29.

largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* (*past imperf.* largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 25: *fut.* largibere, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 30) [largus] *to give bountifully, to bestow, distribute, impart*: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 13: coenam esurientibus id. Am. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: pecuniam in servos, ib. 16, 11. Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. **2.** Esp. *to give largesses to bribe*: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, ib. 1, 18: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1. **II.** Fig.: *to bestow, confer, grant, yield*: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, id. Balb. 22, 50: plusculum amori, id. Fam. 5, 12: occasionem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 2: laetitiam alicui, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 49: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, *resign*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: rei publicae injurias, *to forgive*, Tac. A. 3, 70. With *subj.*: si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, *would grant*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare): largitas nimia, *opp.* parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156.

largĭter, *adv. abundantly, largely*: peccavisti largiter, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 9 apud finitimas civitates largiter posse *to be very powerful*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 Substantively, with *gen.*: *plentifully* *much*: credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 144: largiter aquae superest mihi, App. Apol.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior] *a giving freely, a granting, dispensing*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: aequitatis, id. Mur. 20, 41. 2. Esp. *a liberal giving* or *distribution of money*: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, id. Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: maximas largitiones fecit, ib. 3, 31: gratia et largitione plurimum poterat, id. B. G. 1, 9. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55. 3. *bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione sejungere, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus largitione devinctas habere, ib.: profusissima largitio, Suet. Caes. 13: nullum largitionis genus omisit, ib. 26. 4. *profusion, prodigality*: nullius rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2. ||. Meton.: largitiones, *the imperial treasury*, from which distributions were made: Cod. Just. 7, 62, 21: ib. 10, 23, 2.

largītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [largitio] *pertaining to the imperial treasury*: officiales, *masters of the treasury*, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 13: also, *absol.*: largitionalis, is, *m.* *a treasury-officer*: Vopisc. Carin. 19.

largītor, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [largior] *to give* or *bestow liberally*: ex ea (dote) largitari te illi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 14.

largītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributer*: multarum rerum ac maxume pecuniae largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16: minime largitore duce, *liberal*, id. 6, 2: Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, *dispenser*, Sil. 7, 164. 2. *a squanderer, spendthrift*: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10. ||. Esp. *a briber*: exsistunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: cujuscumque tribus largitor esset, id. Planc. 15, 37.

largĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [largus] *liberality* (for largitas): Charis. p. 78 P.

largĭtus, *adv. copiously, freely*: Afran. in Non. 514, 31.

largītus, a, um, *Part.* [largior].

largĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [largus] *rather copious*: haustus, Sol. 7.

largus, a, um, *adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much*: larga pabula, Lucr. 5, 867: haustus, id. 1, 413: undae fluminis, id. 1, 1030: lux, id. 2, 806: (sol) quum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: odores, Ov. M. 4, 759. *Comp.*: largior ignis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40, 14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31: nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13. *Sup.*: munus largissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 7: vena largissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43. With *gen.*: *abounding in*: largus opum, Virg. Aen. 11, 338: fons largus aquae, Lucan. 9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601. With *abl.*: folia larga succo, Plin. 25, 13, 102. ||. Of persons: *giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal*: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus esse, id. Verr. 3, 50: largus animo, *of a generous disposition*, Tac. H. 2, 59: promissis, *liberal in promises*, ib. 3, 58. Poet.: largus animae, *prodigal of life*, Stat. Th. 3, 603. With *inf.*: spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19.

lārĭdum, and syncop. **lardum**, i, *n.* (also lārĭda, ae, *f.* sc. caro, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 17) [akin to λάρος, λαρινός, "fattened," "fat"] *the fat of bacon, lard*: quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta labes larido! Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: lardum ossa fracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16, 65: Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: Juv. 11, 84. In *plur.*: larda, Ov F. 6, 169. (Hence It. *lardo*; Fr *lard.*)

lărĭfŭga, ae, *m.* [lar fugio] *a vagabond*: Petr. fragm. Trag. 57.

lărignus, a, um, *adj.* [larix] *of the larch-tree, larch-*: materies, Vitr. 2, 9.

lărix, ĭcis, *c.*=λάριξ, *a larch, larch-tree*, Larix europaea, Di.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

laros, i, v. larus.

lărus (laros), i, *m.*=λάρος, *a sea-bird*, perh. *the gull*: Vulg. Levit. 11, 16.

larva (trisyl. lărŭa), ae, *f.* [lar] *a ghost, spectre*: larvae stimulant virum, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 66: Plin. praef. H. N. As a term of reproach: etiam loquere larva? Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 20. ||. *a mask*: nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64. |||. *a skeleton*: Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis, e, *adj.* [larva] *like a ghost*: habitus, Sen. Ep. 25.

larvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bewitch, enchant*: Firm. Math. 3, 14. Usu. in *part. perf.*: Pl. Men. 5, 4, 1: hunc denique qui larvam putat, ipse est larvatus, App. Apol. p. 315.

lăsănum, i, *n.*=λάσανον, *a cooking utensil*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 109. ||. *a chamber-utensil, close-stool*: Petr. 41, 9.

lascīvē, *adv. lasciviously, licentiously*: loqui, Mart. 8, 1. *Comp.*: Avien. Arat. 514.

lascīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lascivus] *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity*: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: laeta (agrestium), Lucr. 5, 1397: per lusum atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5: piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14 *fin.* Of things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Comically: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime!* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 32. ||. *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness*: quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. J. 39 *fin.*: maledicendi lascivia, Quint. 9, 2, 76: theatralis populi lascivia, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasciviae notae, *of lewdness*, Suet. Cal. 36: Caesonia luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, ib. 25. 2. Meton. of style: *meretriciousness*: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint. 2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia deliciaeque et omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae composita delectant, id. 10, 1, 43.

lascīvībundus, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio] *wanton, petulant*: Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

lascīvĭo, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lascivus] *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic*: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29: licentiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet. Caes. 67: Ovidius lascivire in metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77: exsilit agnus lascivitque fuga, *frisks*, Ov. M. 7, 321. Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa Tegeatide capra (of the Luperci, who wantonly struck at passers by), Sil. 13, 329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 145. ||. Fig. of style: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lasciviunt, Quint. 4, 2, 39: puerilibus sententiolis lascivire, id. 12, 10, 73.

lascīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wantonness*: Asiana lascivitas, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

lascīvĭter, *adv. wantonly, petulantly*: ludere, Laev. in Charis. p. 183 P.

lascīvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lascivus] *somewhat wanton*: Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome*: hederae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20: nova proles, Lucr. 1, 261: capella, Virg. E. 2, 64: puella, ib. 3, 64: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: verba, *sportive, playful*, id. A. P. 107: lascivum et hilare, Quint. 6, 3, 27. ||. *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*: Siculi, ut sunt lascivi et dicaces, Coel. in Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 523. Of things: femur, id. Am. 3, 7, 10: libelli, *lewd*, Mart. 5, 2: tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43. 2. Meton.: of style: *meretricious overloaded with ornament*: oratio, Gell 12, 2. [*Lasc-ivus* prob. contains the same root as *laxus*, q. v.]

lăser, ĕris, *n.* *the juice of the plant* laserpitium, *assafoetida*: laser e silphio profluens, Plin. 20, 23, 49: laser Cyrenaicum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23. ||. Meton.: *the plant* laserpitium *itself*: laseris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43.

lăsĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [laser] *flavoured with* laser: acetum, Plin. Val. 1, 21. ||. Subst.: laseratum, i, *n.* *a condiment made from* laser: Apic. 1, 30 *in lemm.*

lăserpītĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [laserpitium] *prepared* or *flavoured with* laserpitium: acetum, Cato R. R. 116: Plin. 18, 30, 73.

lăserpītĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *producing* laserpitium: Cyrenae, Cat. 7, 4.

lăserpītĭum (laserpicium), ĭi, *n.* *a plant, also called* silphium, *from which the* laser *was obtained*, referred by Kaempfer to Ferula assafoetida, Linn.; by Sprengel to Ferula tingitana, Linn. and by others to Thapsia Silphium, Vivian. Pliny (19, 3, 16) mentions a smaller kind, which Sprengel referred to Laserpitium ferulaceum, Linn.: id. 20, 13, 51: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 16.

lassesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lassus] *to grow weary*: ne lassescat fortuna metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41: Hier. Ep. 22, 39.

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude*: exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 12: artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impedire officium et fidem debet, id. Fam. 12, 25 A: lassitudine confici, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, ib. 4, 15: in lassitudine homines proniores sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51: citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, *not to weary*, Sen. Ira 3, 9. With *gen. subj.*: lassitudo armorum equitandive Plin. 23, 1, 26.

lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] |. Act. *to render faint* or *languid, to tire, weary, fatigue*: aliquem, Cels. 1, 3, 1: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. H. 20, 241: brachia plagis, Prop. 4, 8, 67: numina, *to weary with petitions*, Lucan. 5, 695. Poet.: sidus Hyperborei Bootae, *to bear steadfastly*, Mart. 4, 3: lassatum fluctibus aequor, *i. e. become calm*, Lucan 5, 703: lassata triumphis fortuna, id. 2, 727. ||. Neutr. *to give way, yield, sink*: (aedificii) fundamenta lassarunt, Sen. Ep. 52.

lassŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat wearied*: lassulae nimio e labore, Cat. 63, 35.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo, q. v.] *faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted*: lassus de via, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 66: opere faciundo, id. Asin. 5, 2, 23: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: assiduo gaudio, Plin. 37, 1, 1: ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10. Proverb.: a lasso rixam quaeri (because tired persons are easily vexed), Sen. Ira 3, 10. With *gen.*: lassus animi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 8: lassus maris et viarum militiaeque, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 7. With *acc.*: lassus pondus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1599. With *inf.*: nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. 2, 10, 28. ||. Meton of things: fructibus assiduis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 14: lassa et effeta natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: stomachus, Hor S. 2, 8, 8: collum, *drooping*, Virg. Aen 9, 436: undae, *become calm again*, Lucan 2, 618: mons, *gently sloping*, Stat. Th. 1, 330. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

lastaurus, i, *m.*=λάσταυρος, *a lewd person*: Suet. Gramm. 15.

latăcē, ēs, *f.* *a magic herb*: Plin. 26, 4, 9.

lātē, *adv. broadly, widely, extensively*, often with longe, *far and wide*: late longeque diffusus, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: minus late vagari, ib. 1, 2: regnare, Just. 13, 7: populus late rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 21: cladem inferre, Tac. H. 3, 23. *Comp.*: possidere agros, Ov. M. 5, 130: metui, Tac. A. 12, 43. *Sup.*: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70. **II.** Fig.: ars late patet, *widely*, id. de Or. 1, 55: Phrygiae late refer primordia gentis, Ov. H. 17, 57. *Comp.*: latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius, *more diffusely*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: latius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, *more lavishly*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113. *Sup.*: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3, 17.

lătebra, ae, *f.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat*: (aurum) in latebris situm est, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 2: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, Virg. Aen. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, *the eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. 5, 750: extractus e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17: bellorum, *a place of refuge from war*, Lucan. 5, 743: teli, *that part of the body in which the head of the arrow was hidden*, Virg. Aen. 12, 389. **II.** Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, id. Div. 2, 54, 111: scribendi, *a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9. **2.** Esp. *a subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitiis, Ov. A. A. 3, 754.

lătebrĭ-cŏla, ae, *c.* [latebra] *that dwells in lurking-places* or *brothels*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

lătebrōsē, *adv. in a hiding place*: se occultare, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 2.

lătebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra] *full of lurking-holes* or *coverts, hidden, secret*: loca, *lurking-places, brothels*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 26: via, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: flumina, Virg. Aen. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Lucan. 6, 120. Poet.: pumex, *i. e. full of holes, porous*, Virg. Aen. 12, 587. **II.** Fig. *intricate, obscure*: latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.

lătens, entis, *Part.* [lateo]. **II.** Adj. *hidden, secret, unknown*: saxa latentia, Virg. Aen. 1, 108: rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic. Brut. 41, 152. *Absol.*: in latenti, *secretly*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 *Comp.*: latentior origo, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 18.

lătenter, *adv. in secret, privately*: efficere, Cic. Top. 17: amare, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 60: intelligere ex aliqua re, Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*

lătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] *to lie hid* or *concealed, lurk*: ubi sunt, ubi latent? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 72: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: abdite latere, Cic. Verr. 2, 73: in tenebris, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7: scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep. 2, 21: naves latent portu, Hor. Epod. 9, 19. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 93. **2.** Esp. *to skulk, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. Quint. 23, 74. **3.** *to live retired*: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25. **II.** Fig. *to be sheltered, safe*: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 34, 9: Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. **2.** Esp. with a non-personal subj.: with *acc.* (rarely with *dat.*) *to be concealed from, unknown to*: latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, Plin. 2, 20, 18: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. Aen. 1, 130: nil illum latet, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 126: res Eumenem non latuit, Just. 13, 8. With *dat.*: quae et oculis et auribus latere soleant, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151: hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil. 17, 614. *Absol.*: quae tantum accenderit ignem, causa latet, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. Lys. 1.

lăter, ĕris, *m. a brick, tile*: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 99: paries crudo latere ac luto constructus Col. 9, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: lateres de terra ducere, *to get the materials for*, Vitr. 2, 3: lateres coquere, *to burn*, id. 1, 5. Proverb.: laterem lavare, *to labour in vain*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9. **II.** Meton.: lateres aurei, argentei, *bars* or *ingots, of gold, of silver*, Plin. 33, 3, 17.

lătĕrālis, e, *adj.* [lătus] *pertaining to the side, lateral*: lateralis dolor, Lucil. in Max. Victor. p. 2963 P.: cingula, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 40. **II.** Subst.: lateralia, ium, *n. plu. saddle-bags*: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

lătĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [later] *earthenware*: lateramina vasi, Lucr. 6, 233.

lătĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to bricks, brick-*: terra lateraria, *brick-clay*, Plin. 19, 8, 45. **II.** Subst.. laterarius, ii, *m. a brickmaker*: Non. 445, 22. **2.** lateraria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* officina), *a brick-kiln*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

lătĕrārĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [lătus] (*sc.* tigna), *side-beams*: Vitr. 10, 20.

lătercŭlensis, is, *m.* [laterculum] *the registrar of the* laterculum: Cod. Justin. 12, 34, 5.

lătercŭlum, i, *n.* [laterculus] *a register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire* (so called from its shape resembling that of a laterculus), Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 7.

lătercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [later] *a small brick* or *tile*: hanc contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sacellum factum crudis laterculis, Plin. 30, 7, 20. **II.** Meton. *a sort of cake* or *biscuit*: Cato, R. R. 109: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 112. **2.** In the agrimensores, *a tile-shaped piece of land*: Sic. Fl. de Cond. agr. p. 2 Goes. (Hence Sp. *ladrillo.*)

lătĕrensis, is, *m.* [lătus] prop. *one pertaining to the side*; hence, *an attendant, body-guard, satellite*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lătĕrĭāna, um, v. lateritana.

lătĕrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [later] *made of bricks*: turris, Caes. B. C. 2. 14: muri, ib. 2, 15: urbs, Suet. Aug. 28: opus, or *absol.* latericium, *brick-work*: Col. 9, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

lătĕrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *brick-making*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lătĕrĭtāna or **lătĕrĭtĭāna**, orum, *n. plu.* (pira) *a good sort of pear*: Col. 5, 10, 18: also, lateriana: Plin. 15, 15, 16: and, laterisiana: Macr. S. 2, 15.

lătĕrĭtĭus, v. latericius.

lāterna (lanterna), ae, *f.* [λαμπτήρ] *a lantern, lamp*: pauci pannosi linea laterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3: Val. Max. 6, 8, 1.

lāternārĭus (lant.), ĭi, *m.* [laterna] *a lantern bearer*: Catilinae laternarius, i. e. Gabinius, who accompanied Catiline in his nocturnal revels, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

lătesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lateo] *to lie hid*: Cic. Arat. 385.

lātesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lātus] *to become broad*: napi non in ventrem latescunt, Col. 2, 10, 24: ossa paulatim latescentia, Cels. 8, 1.

lătex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*: Att. in Prisc. p. 658 P.) *any liquid*, esp. *water* (poet.): latices simulatos fontis Averni, Virg. Aen. 4, 512: desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 353: fontes laticis, id. Pont. 3 1, 17: laticum frugumque cupido, *thirst and hunger*, Lucr. 4, 1086. Of *wine*: Lyaeus, Virg. Aen. 1, 686: meri, Ov. M. 13. 653. Of other liquids: absinthii latex, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr. 4, 16. Palladii latices, *oil*, Ov. M. 8, 275. nivei latices, *milk*, Prud. Cath. 3, 67.

lăthy̆ris, ĭdis, *f.* (lāthyr. Seren. Sammon. 1099)=λαθυρις, *a plant, a kind of Spurge*, Euphorbia lathyris, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 71.

lăthy̆ros, i, *f.* = λάθυρος, *a plan also called* leontopodion: App. Herb. 7

lătĭbŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [latibulum] *to lie hid, to lurk*: nocte ut opertus amictu latibuletur, Naev. in Non. 133, 9. **2.** In act. form.: Non. ib.: Varr. ap. Forcellin. s. v.

lătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*: quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic. Rab Post. 15, 42: serpens e latibulis, id Vatin. 2: furibunda ferarum, Cat. 63, 54: latibulis occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 13 *fin.* Fig.: latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, id. Att. 12, 13 *fin.*

lātĭclāvĭālis, e, *adj.* for laticlavius: Inscr.

lātĭclāvĭum, ii, *n.* [laticlavus] *a broad purple stripe on the tunic* (v. laticlavius): Gai. Dig. 24, 1, 42: per laticlavii honorem, Lampr. Commod. 4.

lātĭclāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a broad purple stripe*: tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families; *v.* clavus, *no.* II. 3), Val. Max. 5, 1, *n.* 7: tribunus, Suet. Dom. 10 **II.** Subst.: laticlavius, ii, *m. one entitled to wear the* latus clavus, *a senator, patrician*: a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, id. Ner. 26: id. Aug. 38.

lātĭclāvus, i, *m.* [lātus clavus] *a broad stripe on the toga* of senators, etc. (v. clavus, *no.* II. 3. and laticlavius): Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 17.

lātĭfĭco, *πλατύνω, to make broad* Gloss. Philox.

lātĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lātus folium] *broad-leaved*: laurus, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

lātĭfundĭum, ii, *n.* [lātus fundus] *a large estate* or *farm*: Plin. 18, 6, 7 § 35: Sen. Ep. 88.

lātĭlŏquens, πλατυλόγος, qui late s. multum loquitur, Gloss. Philox.

lătīnē, *adv. in Latin*: Cumanis petentibus ut publice Latine loquerentur, Liv. 40, 42: scire, *to understand Latin*, Cic. Caec. 19: reddere, *to translate into Latin*, id. de Or. 1, 34. Esp. Latine loqui, *to speak with purity*: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Opt. gen. Or. 2: id. de Or. 1, 32. Also, *to speak plainly, to speak out*: (gladiator) ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id. Phil. 7, 6. *Comp.* latinius: Hier. in Jesai. 8, 10.

lătīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latinus] *pure Latin style, Latinity*: Latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio remotum, Auct. Her. 4, 12. secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. Att. 7, 3. **II.** *the Latin rights and privileges*, also called jus Latii (*v.* Smith's Ant. 291, and 669): ib. 14, 12: urbium quasdam foederatas, latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet. Aug. 47.

lătīnizo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to translate into Latin*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

lătīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to translate into Latin*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [latus: *v.* fero] *a bearing, bringing* (only fig.): auxilii latio, *a rendering of assistance*, Liv. 2 33. **II.** Esp.: suffragii latio, *a votin or right of voting*, id. 9, 43: id. 38, 36 legis latio, *a proposing of a law, a bil* Cic. Att. 3, 26. **III.** expensi latio, *a debiting of money paid*: Gell. 14, 2.

lātĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lātus pes] *broad-footed*: anas, Avien. Prog. Arat. 358.

lătĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [latito] *lying hid, skulking*: Sid. Ep. 1, 6 *fin.*

lătĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hiding, lurking*: Quint. 7, 2, 46: Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7.

lātĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [lātus] *breadth, latitude*: fines in latitia breviores, Auct. rei agrar. p. 222 Goes.

lătĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [lateo] *to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk*: ille ignavissimus mihi latitabat, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 83: latitans Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 13, 9: latitans aper, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11. Of things: t lie *concealed:* invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. With *acc.* of pers. *to hide oneself from:* patronum, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 8. **2.** Esp. *to keep out of the way,* in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Cic. Quint. 19: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, ib. 17, 54.

lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lātus] *breadth, width:* in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: fossae, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: patere in latitudinem, ib. 2, 8: vires humerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. **2.** Meton. in gen. *extent, size, compass:* possessionum, id. Agr. 2, 26, 68. **||.** Fig.: verborum, *a broad pronunciation,* id. de Or. 2, 22, 91: Platonica, *richness* or *copiousness of expression,* Plin. Ep. 1, 10 (for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας).

lātor, ōris, *m.* [latus: *v.* fero] *a bringer* or *bearer:* only Fig.: *a mover* or *proposer of a law:* lator legis Semproniae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: legis ambitus lator, id. Mur. 2: rogationis, Liv. 3, 9. *Absol.:* latorum audacia, *of the proposers of laws,* Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

latrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [latro] *barking:* vox, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 11.

latrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a barker:* poet. *for a dog:* Molossi, Mart. 12, 1: Anubis, Virg. Aen. 8, 698. **||.** Meton. *a bawler, brawler:* a viro bono in rabulam latratoremque converti, Quint. 12, 9, 12.

latrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a barking:* Plin. 8, 40, 61: apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. G. 3, 411. In *plur.:* venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. Aen. 12, 751: latratus edere, Ov. M. 4, 451.

latrīa, ae, *f.* = λατρεία, *service, worship:* Cassiod.

lātrīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from lavatrina, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 118 Müll.: id. 9, 41, 144, § 68] *a bath:* Lucil. in Non. 212, 9. **||.** *a privy:* Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 24: Suet. Tib. 58. **|||.** *a brothel:* latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall. 4.

lātrīnum, i, *n.* i. q. latrina: Laber. in Non. 212, 10.

latro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to bark.* **A.** Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ne latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128. Poet. in the *Imperf. Part. absol.* latrans, *a barker,* i. e. *a dog:* Ov. M. 8, 412. *Pass. impers.:* scit cui latretur quum solus obambulet ipse, id. Tr. 2, 459. **2.** Meton. *to roar, rumble,* etc.: latrantes undae, Sil. 5, 396: (amnis) Alpibus ortus fertur latrantibus undis, id. 3, 470: latrans stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18. Esp. *to rant, roar, bluster:* latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. Brut. 15, 58: rumperis et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136. **||.** Fig.: animus cum pectore latrat, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 103: admoto latrant praecordia tactu, *rage,* Stat. S. 2, 1, 13: curae latrantes, Petr. 119. **B.** Act. for allatrare, *to bark at, bay:* senem adulterum latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: cervinam pellem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 66: nubila, Stat. Th. 1, 551. *Pass.:* latrari a canibus, Plin. 25, 10, 78. **||.** Fig. *to bark at, assail:* si quis opprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 85: magnas latrantia pectora curas, Stat. Th. 2, 338. **2.** Esp. *to demand vehemently:* nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. 2, 17.

latro, ōnis, *m.* [λάτρις] *a hired servant, mercenary:* haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65. **2.** Esp. *a mercenary soldier, body guard:* latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 3. **||.** *a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand:* latrones eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, ἀπὸ τῆς λατρείας. At nunc viarum obsessores dicuntur, Fest. *s. v.:* Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 118: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: non semper viator a latrone, nonnunquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur, Cic. Mil. 21: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22: neu quis fur esset, neu latro, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106. Of an assassin: Val. Max. 5, 9, *n.* 4. Poet. of a hunter: Virg. Aen. 12, 7: of a wolf: Phaedr. 1, 1, 4. **2.** for latrunculus, *a piece in the game of draughts:* Ov. A. A. 3, 357: Mart. 14, 20. (Hence It. *ladrone;* Fr. *larron.*)

latrōcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [latrocinium] *pertaining to robbers, robber-:* manus, *a band of robbers,* App. M. 2, p. 121: castra, Amm. 27, 2.

latrōcĭnālĭter, *adv. like a robber:* aliquem interimere, Mart. Cap. 6, 206.

latrōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [latrocinor] *a highway robbery:* Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

latrōcĭnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *the military service* of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut. in Non. 134, 28. **||.** *highway robbery, piracy:* quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: pugna latrocinio magis, quam proelio similis, Sall. J. 97: latrociniis ac praedationibus infestatum mare, Vell. 2, 73: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.* **2.** Fig. in gen.: *villainy, roguery, fraud:* furtim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, Sall. J. 4: quod putares hic latrocinium non judicium futurum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61. **3.** Meton. *a band of robbers:* si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, id. Cat. 1, 13. (ii) *the game of draughts:* Ov. A. A. 2, 207. (Hence Fr. *larcin;* Eng. *larceny.*)

latrōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [latro] *to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier:* ibit aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 198: id. Mil. 2, 6, 19. **||.** *to act as a freebooter* or *pirate, to rob on the highway:* Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7 *fin.:* vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. Rep. 3, 9: ib. 2, 4. Of a beast of prey, *to hunt:* pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42, 57. **2.** Transf. Of anatomical dissection: Cels. 1 *praef.*

latruncŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus] *pertaining to draughts:* tabula, *a draught-board,* Sen. Ep. 117.

latruncŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who tries cases of robbery:* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 61 *fin.*

latruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [latro] *a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand:* mastrucati latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: latrunculi vel praedones, Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 24: a latrunculis vel hostibus, Paul. ib. 9, 5, 35. Of the usurper of a throne: Vop. Firm. 2. **||.** *a piece in the game of draughts:* latrunculis ludimus, Sen. Ep. 106 *fin.*

lātŭmĭa, ae, v. lautumiae.

lātūra, ae, *f.* [latus, *v.* fero] *a bearing, carrying* of burdens: Aug. Serm. 345, 3.

lātūrārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [latura] *a carrier, porter:* Aug. Serm. 18, 4.

lātus, a, um, *adj. broad, wide:* fossa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: mare, id. Verr. 4, 46: via, ib. 4, 53: agri, id. Rep. 5, 2: clavus, Quint. 11, 3, 138 (v. clavus): humeri, Virg. Aen. 9, 725: artus barbarorum, Tac. A. 2, 21: lati et lacertosi viri, *broad-shouldered,* Col. 1, 9, 4: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: latissimae solitudines, ib. 6, 23: with *acc.*. fossae xv pedes latae, ib. 7, 72. *Neut. absol.:* crescere in latum, *to increase in width,* Ov. M. 1, 336. **||.** Fig. *wide-spread, extended:* gloria, Plin. Ep. 4, 12: interpretatio, *not strict, lenient,* Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1: culpa, *great,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 213: fuga, *a kind of banishment, in which all places are forbidden to the exile but one,* Mart. Dig. 48, 22, 5. **2.** Of pronunciation: *broad:* cujus tu lata (verba) imitaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46. **3.** Of style: *diffuse, copious, prolix:* oratio Academicorum liberior et latior, id. Brut. 31, 120: latum atque fusum, Quint. 11, 3, 50: latiore varioque tractatu, id. 7, 3, 16: genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac. H. 1, 90: Aeschines his latior et audentior, Quint. 12, 10, 23. **4.** Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spatiere, *that you may stalk proudly along,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 183. [Same root as πλατύς; Germ. *platt;* Eng. *flat.*]

lătus, ĕris, *n. the side* or *flank* of men: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, Cic. Lig. 3: dolor lateris, id. de Or. 3, 2: laterique accommodat ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393: laterum inclinatione forti ac virili, Quint. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* in order to attract attention, Ov. A. A. 1, 606: artifices lateris, *those who make skilful side movements* or *evolutions, ballet-dancers,* ib. 3, 351: tegere latus alicui, *to walk by the side of,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: so also claudere, Juv. 3, 131: dare latus alicui, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32. Of other animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 1323: cujus (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9. **2.** *the lungs:* esp. with ref. to oratory; and in gen. *physical strength:* latera intendere, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8: dum vox ac latus praeparetur, id. 10, 7, 2: neque ex te unquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: quum legem Voconiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasissem, ib. 5 *fin.* **||.** Meton. *the side, flank, lateral surface* of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum). collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus latior, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, ib. 5, 13: tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, *the ship's side,* Virg Aen. 1, 105: mundi, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19 crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, Plin. 37, 2, 9. Milit. *t. t.* of an army, *the flank:* Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, *i. e. on the right flank,* the shield being carried on the left arm, ib. 1, 25. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: *on* or *at the side, on* or *at the sides* (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, *i. e. on every side,* Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.:* disjectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. J. 50 *fin.* Less. freq. with *ex:* latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60. With *de:* de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117. **2.** Poet. *the body:* penna latus vestit, Ov. M. 2, 376: fessum longa militia, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 18: liminis aut aquae coelestis patiens latus, ib. 3, 10, 20. **|||.** Fig.. of companionship and intimate friendship: ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, *never left his side,* Cic. Am. 1, 1: aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere, *to place him as a companion,* Quint. 1, 2, 5: insontes ab latere tyranni, *his confidants* (οἱ περὶ αὐτόν), Liv. 24, 5 *fin.:* ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, *companion,* Mart. 6, 68. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, *encompass on every side,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 34: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, *hung about them, threatened them,* Liv. 39, 25. **2.** Latus dare or praebere, in fencing: *to expose oneself to a thrust:* hence Fig.: saepe dabis nudum, vincat u illa, latus, Tib. 1, 4, 46: nec adulatoribus latus praebeas, *lay yourself open to* Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef.:* so, latere tecto abscedere, *safe, unarmed,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59. **3.** *relationship, kindred,* esp. *collateral relationship:* Plin Ep. 8, 10: sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10: Stat. S. 5 *praef.*

lātus, a, um, *Part.* [fero].

lătuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [lătus] *a little side* (poet. and rare): laneum, Cat. 25, 10: speculorum Lucr 4, 312.

laudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laudo] *praiseworthy, laudable:* honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur natura esse laudabile, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*. vita, id. Am. 7, 23: orationes, id. Brut. 95: oratores, ib. 97: civis, Quint. 12, 1, 41: carmen, Hor. A. P. 408: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35. *Comp.:* vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic. Rep. 3, 3. *Sup.* seems not to occur. II. Meton. *valuable, precious, excellent:* mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15: terra, id. 17, 4, 3: laudabilius vinum, id. 14, 3, 4.

laudābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f* [laudabilis] *laudability:* a title of the Comes Metallorum: laudabilitas tua, Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3.

laudābĭlĭter, *adv. praiseworthily, laudably:* ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi judices, *by flattering expressions*, Gell. 7, 3. *Comp.:* laudabilius, Val. Max. 5, 1 *n.* 2 *ext.*

laudātē, *adv. laudably, admirably:* regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5.

laudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laudo] *a praising commendation; a eulogy, panegyric:* quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with the eulogy pronounced by you*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat paene turpis, id. Pis. 29, 72. With *obj. gen.:* laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. Fin. 2, 35: legis laudatio, Quint. 7, 1, 47. 2. Esp. *a funeral oration* or *panegyric:* funebris, Cic. Mil. 13: Quint. 3, 7, 2: Cic. de Sen. 4, 12. With *obj. gen.:* matronarum, Liv. 5, 50. II. *a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice:* lectissimos viros cum legatione ad hoc judicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Coel. 2: id. Flacc. 15, 36: judicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetor. *laudatory:* Quint. 3, 4, 12. Subst.: laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, id. 2, 15, 20.

laudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist:* laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id. Sest. 10, 23: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173. 2. *one who pronounces a funeral oration:* Liv. 2, 47: Plin. Ep. 2, 1. II. Esp. *one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice:* excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc judicium deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18· id. Verr. 5, 22.

laudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to praise, laudatory:* Fulg. Myth. *init.*

laudātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who praises* (rare): vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. H. 17, 126.

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* [laudo]. II. Adj.: *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent:* artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic. de Or 1, 3· olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33. *Comp.:* saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, id. 12, 8, 17. *Sup.:* laudatissimus caseus, id. 11, 42, 97: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.

laudĭcoenus (laudicen.), i, *m.* [laudo coena] *a dinner-praiser*, i. e. *a seeker of invitations to dinner:* Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

laudĭdignus, ἐπαίνου ἄξιος, Gloss. Philox.

laudĭfĭco, ὑμνῶ, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laus] *to praise, commend, extol, eulogize:* laetus sum laudari me abs te, pater, laudato viro, Naev. Cic. Fam. 15, 6: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: rationem, id. Fam. 5, 20: legem ipsam, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnifice laudare, id. Brut. 73: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *extols his happiness*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: diversa sequentes, ib. 1, 1, 3. *Pass.* with *dat.:* Cic Fam. 1, 9: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, *by all*, Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.:* herba laudata Eratostheni, Plin. 22, 22, 43. With *gen.:* laudabat leti juvenem, *on account of his death*, Sil. 4, 260. 2. Esp. *to pronounce a funeral oration* or *panegyric:* quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. Mur. 36. 3. *to recommend as a remedy:* apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur, Plin. 28, 10, 42: id. 28, 3, 12. II. *to adduce, name, quote, cite:* laudare ponebatur apud antiquos pro nominare, Fest. *s. v.:* id ut scias, Jovem supremum testem laudo, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: auctores, id. de Or. 3, 18 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *louer.*)

laurāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [laurus] *a plant of the laurel kind:* App. Herb. 58.

laurĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* arbor) [laureus] *the laurel-tree* or *bay-tree*, Laurus nobilis, Linn.: Liv. 32, 1: spissa ramis laurea, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9. 2. (sc. corona) *a laurel wreath, laurel branch*, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov. R. Am. 75: laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: de Cattis Dacisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6. II. Meton. *a victory, triumph:* quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. Fam. 15, 6: salve primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite (of Cicero), Plin. 7, 30, 31 *fin.*

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *crowned* or *decked with laurel, laureate:* imago, Cic. Mur. 41: lictores, id. Att. 7, 10: fasces, id. Div. 1, 28: litterae, *a letter announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv. 45, 1: also *absol.:* ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*

laurĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] prop. *a laurel crown;* hence, Meton. *a triumph:* Cic. Fam. 2, 10. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to seek fame in trifles*, id. Att. 5, 20.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-:* corona, Liv. 23, 11: serta, Ov. Tr. 2, 172: oleum, *laurel-oil*, Plin. 20, 13, 51: pira, *that smell like laurel*, Col. 12, 10: cerasa, *grafted on laurel*, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

laurex (laurix), ĭcis, *m.* [a Balearic word] *a young rabbit cut out of the mother*, or *taken from her teats:* Plin. 8, 55, 81.

laurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus como] *laurel-haired, covered with laurels:* Lucr. 6, 152.

laurĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [laurus fero] *laurel-bearing:* tellus, Plin. 15, 30, 40. II. *laurel-crowned:* juventa, Lucan. 8, 25.

laurĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus gero] *crowned* or *decked with laurel:* Phoebus, Ov. A. A. 3, 389: cuspis, *wound round with laurel*, Mart. 7, 6.

laurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-:* folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18.

laurĭōtis, is, *f.* = Λαυριῶτις, *the ashes which remain in smelting silver, dross, scoria:* Plin. 34, 13, 34.

laurĭpŏtens, tis, *m.* [laurus potens] *lord of laurels:* Marc. Cap. 1, p. 10.

laurus, i (*gen.* laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: *abl.* lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: *nom. plur.* laurus, Tib. 2, 5, 63: *gen. plur.* lauruum, acc. to Charis. p. 110 P.), *f. a bay-tree*, Laurus nobilis, Linn., sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses *v.* laurea, *no.* 2): Virg. A. 7, 59: Ov. M. 1, 559. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Tib. 2, 5, 63: Juv. 7, 19. Pliny, 15, 30, 39, enumerates many kinds, most of which are varieties of L. nobilis; but "silvestris tinus" appears to be the *laurestinus*, Viburnum Tinus, Linn.; "taxa" to be Ruscus Hypoglossum, Linn., "Alexandrina carpophyllon," *etc.*, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn. II. Meton. for laurea, *a laurel crown*, and hence *a triumph:* incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: Parthica Plin. Pan. 14: Indica, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4.

laus, laudis (*gen. plur.* laudium, Sid. Carm. 23, 32), *f. praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem:* in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: esse in laude et in gratia cum populo Rom., id. Verr. Act. 1 17: summis aliquem laudibus ad coelum efferre, id. Fam. 9, 14: divinis laudibus ornare aliquid, ib. 2, 15: habere laudes quotidianas et assiduas de aliquo, id. Att. 13, 38: laude afficere aliquem, id. Off. 2, 13: illustri laude celebrari, id. Mur. 7: maximam laudem ex re aliqua sibi parere, id. Off. 2, 13: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id. Phil. 2, 11: neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, id. Verr. 3, 91: Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, id. Tusc. 1, 2: dicere alicujus laudes, *to sing anybody's praise*, Virg. E. 6, 6· supremae laudes, *a funeral oration*, Plin. 7, 43, 45. II. Meton. *a praiseworthy thing, a merit, desert:* abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic. Off. 1, 22: nostras laudes in astra sustulit, id. Att. 2, 25: Pericles hac laude (dicendi) clarissimus fuit, id. Brut. 7. 2. Of things: *estimation, worth, value:* Cois amphoris laus est maxima, Plin. 35, 12, 46: coccum Galatiae in maxima laude est, id. 9, 41, 65: Creticae cotes diu maximam laudem habuere, id. 36, 22, 47.

lautē, *adv. elegantly, splendidly sumptuously:* laute exornatus, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10: parum laute deversari, Cic. Verr. 1, 25: vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3: res domesticas lautius tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: lautius accipi, Suet. Cal. 55. II. Fig. *excellently, beautifully, finely:* loquitur laute, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 25. *Comp.:* si quis putet nos lautius fecisse, quam orationis severitas exigat, *have made more use of ornament*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. *Sup.:* me emunxeris lautissime, *most cleverly*, poet. Cic. Am. 26, 99.

lautĭa (in Plut. λαύτεια, Q. Rom. 45. Old form, dautia, Fest. *s. v.* dacrymas), orum, *n. plu. the public entertainment given at Rome to foreign ambassadors* or *distinguished guests:* locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 38: id. 30, 17, *etc.* Transf.: equum illum hospitium, loca ac lautia mihi praebiturum, App. M. 3, p. 140.

lautitas, πολυτέλεια, Gloss. Philox.

lautĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [lautus] *splendour, magnificence of living:* fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.:* esse in lautitiis, Petr. 32: lautitiae causa, Plin. 36, 6, 5: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46. II. lautitia farina appellabatur ex tritico aqua consperso, Fest. *s. v.*

lautĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat splendid:* App. M. 7, p. 191.

lautŭmĭae (lātŏmĭae and lātŭmĭae), arum, *f. plu.* [λατομία] *a stone-quarry:* vel in lautumiis vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: latomiae lapidariae, id. Capt. 3, 5, 65. II. Esp. *a prison cut out of the rock*, at Syracuse: lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. 2. *a prison at Rome*, on the north side of the forum: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 151: Liv. 37, 3.

lautŭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lautumiae] *pertaining to a stone-quarry:* carcer, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17.

lautus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo]. II Adj.: lit. *washed, well-washed;* hence, *neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious:* nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.:* lauta supellex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: magnificum et lautum, id. Fam. 9, 16: lautiora opera, Plin. 16, 15, 26: epulae lautiores, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: lautissima vina, Plin. 14, 13, 15: lautissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. 2. *rich, opulent, grand:* lautum et copiosum patrimonium, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: civitas Halaesina tam lauta, quam nobilis, *wealthy*, id. Fam. 13, 32: valde jam lautus es, qui gravere litteras ad me dare, *you are now very grand*, ib. 7, 14: lautum negotium, *honourable*, id. Att. 6, 1: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, *the most exact care*, Plin. 19, 8, 42. **3.** *sharp, clever:* homines lauti et urbani, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: cf. emunxeris lautissime, id. Am. 26, 99.

lăvācrum (lăvăcrum, Venant. Carm. 5, 5, 96), i, *n.* [id.] *a bath:* Gell. 1, 2: Spart. Hadr. 18.

lăvandrĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *things to be washed:* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

lăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a washing, bathing, bath:* quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 4: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. Fam. 9, 5: boves lavatione calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin. 8, 45, 70. **II.** Meton. *a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath:* argentea, Phaedr. 4, 5, 22: in versura porticus frigida lavatio, quam Graeci λουτρὸν vocitant, Vitr. 5, 11.

lăvātor, πλύτης, *a clothes-washer:* Gloss. Philox.

lăvātōrĭum, πλυσιμόν, locus ad lavandum: Gloss. Philox.

lăvātrīna, ae, *f.* [lavo] *a bath:* Varr. L. L. 9, 41, 68. **II.** *a privy:* ib. 5, 25, 34, § 118.

laver, ĕris, *n. a water-plant, called also* sion, Sium angustifolium, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 41: id. 26, 8, 32.

lăvernĭones, fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela deae Lavernae essent, Fest. *s. v.*

lăvĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lavo] *to wash, bathe:* Pompon. ap. Merul. Fragm. Ennii, p. 308.

lăvo, lāvi and lăvāvi, lautum, lăvātum and lōtum, 1. and 3. *v. a.* and *n. to wash, bathe, lave:* **A.** Act.: manus lava, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: lautis manibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 282: lotis pedibus, Plin. 24, 11, 62: vestimenta lota, Petr. 30 *fin.*: qui it lavatum in balineas, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 51. Reflect.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, *do not bathe*, Cic. Off. 1, 35: lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cur te lautum voluit occidere? Cic. Deiot. 7. **2.** Meton. *to wet, moisten, bedew:* eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 8: arma cerebro, Val. Fl. 4, 153. **II.** Fig. *to wash away:* venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 80: dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. Od. 3. 12, 2. **B.** Neutr.: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 1: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, Liv. 44. 6. [Akin to λούω and to *luo*, "to wash," *q. v.*]

lax, *fraud, deception*. lacit decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, Fest. *s. v.*

laxāmentum, i, *n.* [laxo] *an extending, widening:* ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18: cellae, Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.*: ventris, *an evacuating, purging*, Macr. S. 7, 11. **2.** Meton. *a wide space, room:* choragia laxamentum habeant, ad chorum parandum, Vitr. 5, 9. **II.** Fig. *a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite:* si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: dare laxamentum cogitationibus, id. 7, 38: laxamentum daret alicui ad aliquid, id. 22, 37: dare laxamentum legi, *a liberal interpretation*, Cic. Clu. 13.

laxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a widening, width:* duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitr. 7. **II.** *a mitigation:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

laxātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a mitigating, assuaging:* cataplasmata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

laxātus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo]. **II.** Adj.: *extended, wide:* custodiae, *detached*, Liv. 21, 32 *fin.*: membrana laxatior, Plin. 19, 1, 3: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac *H.* 3, 25: corpore laxati, *released from the body*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.* **2.** Fig.: libidinum vinculis laxati *released, free*, id. de Sen. 3, 7: laxatus curis, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, *broken off*, Liv. 21, 59: nox, *clear*, Sil. 13, 550.

laxē, *adv. widely, spaciously, loosely:* vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97, 99: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13: laxe fluitare, *loosely, freely*, Lucan. 4, 450. Of time: laxius proferre diem, *to appoint a later day*, Cic. Att. 13, 14: volo laxius (*sc.* rem curari), *by degrees*, ib. 15, 20 *ad fin.* Of number: de numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, *fewer* or *more*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10. **II.** Fig. *unrestrictedly, freely:* in hostico laxius rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, Liv. 28, 24: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, *be more relaxed in discipline*, Sall. J 87.

laxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laxus] *roominess, spaciousness, extent:* in domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: maris, Plin. 4, 12, 24: mundi, id. 14 *prooem.*: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68: hae semitae opportunam laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18: aëris laxitas, *a free current of air*, Pallad. 1, 5. **II.** Fig. *laxity, languor:* Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **A.** Act.: *to make wide* or *roomy, to expand, extend:* forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: manipulos, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: lilium ab angustiis in latitudinem paulatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11. Fig.: laxavit rapinarum fores, Amm. 30, 4, 2. **2.** *to render thin* or *sparse* (poet.): nigrantes laxabant astra tenebras, Stat. Th. 12, 254: laxata nox, ib. 13, 550. **3.** *to open, undo, unloose:* vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Lucan. 4, 632: claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 259. **4.** *to slacken, relax:* laxare arcum, *to unbend*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Virg. Aen. 3, 267: laxantur corpora rugis, *become flabby with wrinkles*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 73: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80: intestina, id. 8, 36, 54: ferrum, *to smelt*, Stat. Ach. 1, 429. **5.** *to lighten, ease:* pharetra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. Herc. Oet. 787. **6.** Of time: *to prolong, extend:* longiore dierum spatio laxabit dicendi necessitatem, Quint. 10, 5, 22: laxare tempus fugae, Sen. Med. 420. **II.** Fig. *to lighten, relieve, recreate:* a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: laxare judicum animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: se molestiis, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. **2.** *to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken:* sibi laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: subtile examen justitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: paulatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2. **3.** *to manifest, reveal* (poet.): irrumpe deos et fata latentia laxa, Stat. Ach. 1, 508. **B.** Neutr. *to abate, lessen, fall:* annona laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20. (Hence It. *lasciare;* Prov. *laissar;* Fr. *laisser.*)

laxus, a, um, *adj. wide, loose, open, roomy:* opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg. G. 4, 247: circli, ib. 3, 166: toga, Tib. 1, 7, 46: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nuces ferre sinu laxo, ib. 2, 3, 171: spatium, *roomy*, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: laxior domus, Vell. 2, 81: janua, *open*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 122: habenae, Cic. Am. 13: frena, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, Virg. Aen. 11, 874: opes, *large, great*, Mart. 2, 30. **2.** Meton.: vox, *pronounced broad*, Gell. 13, 20: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, *prolix, diffuse*, id. 16, 1. Of time: diem statuo satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *med.* **II.** Fig.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic. Am. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, *greater latitude* or *scope*, Liv. 24, 2: laxius imperium, *not sufficiently strict*, Sall. J. 64: annona *reduced, cheap*, Liv. 2, 52: caput, *relaxed, disordered from drinking*, Pers 3, 58. [Akin to λύω, *luo;* Germ. *lassen;* Eng. *loose:* from *laxus* prob comes *lascivus.*] (Hence Sp. *lasca, lexos.*)

lĕa, ae, *f.* [leo] *a lioness* (poet. for leaena): Lucr. 5, 1317: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. F. 5, 176: id. M. 14, 255: saeva, ib. 4, 102.

leaena, ae, *f.* = λέαινα, *a lioness*. statuerunt aeream leaenam, Cic. in Philarg. ad Virg. E. 2, 63: Plin. 8, 16, 17: Virg. E. 2, 63: id. G. 3, 245: ib. 4, 408: Ov. M. 4, 97: ib. 9, 615.

leber for liber, *q. v.*

lĕbes, ētis, *m.* = λέβης, *a bronze basin, kettle,* or *caldron*, frequently given as a prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. Aen. 5, 266: Ov. H. 3, 31. **2.** *a wash-hand basin:* id. M. 12, 243.

lectārĭus, κλινοποιός, *a couch-maker:* Gloss. Philox.

lectē, *adv. choicely, selectly:* Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61, § 36. *Comp.*: id. R. R. 1, 54.

lectīca, ae, *f. a litter, sedan*, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards, in the city also: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: lectica gestare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: comparare homines ad lecticam, *litter-bearers*, Cat. 10, 15. **2.** *a bier* or *hearse:* Suet. Caes. 82 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 671). **II.** Meton.: arboris, *that part of a tree from which the branches spring*, Plin. 17, 14, 22.

lectīcārĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [lecticarius] *a chairman's mistress:* Mart. 12, 58.

lectīcārĭus, i, *m.* [lectica] *a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman:* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: lecticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accucurrerunt, *with their poles*, Suet. Cal. 58.

lectīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small litter* or *sedan:* lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55. Scipio lecticula in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42. **2.** *a bier:* elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 22. **3.** *a couch* or *settee:* lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78. **II.** Meton. *a hen's nest:* App. M. 9, p. 232

lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] *a gathering, collecting:* lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: florum, Arn. 5, 173. **2.** Esp. *a picking out, selecting:* judicum, Cic Phil. 5, 6, 16. **II.** *a reading, perusal; a reading aloud:* delectabatur lectione librorum, id. Acad. 2, 2, 4: versuum, Quint. 1, 8, 2: neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum coenatum est, Nep. Att. 14. Hence, lectio senatus, *a reading* or *calling over the names of the senators:* this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29: Suet. Aug. 35. **2.** Meton. *that which is read, reading, text:* lectio docet, Macr. S. 7, 7. juris lectiones, *passages of the laws*, Cod. Justin. 6, 61, 5: pervulgati juris lectio vana Amm. 30, 4, 18.

lectisternĭātor, ōris, *m.* [lectisternium] *a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table:* Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 29.

lectisternĭum, ii, *n.* [lectus sterno] *a feast offered to the gods*, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with viands: Liv. 5, 13: id. 7, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 673). **II.** In the Christian period: *a feast held in memory of a deceased person:* Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

lectĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lĕgo] *to gather often* or *eagerly:* conchulas et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, *n.* 1: flores, Arn. 5, 183. **II.** *to read often* or *with eagerness:* Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam 9, 25.

Platonem studiose, id. Brut. 31 *fin.*: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *med.*: libros conquisitos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51.

lectĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lectio] *light reading:* matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

lector, ōris, *m.* [lĕgo] *a reader:* nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4. **2.** Esp. *a slave who read aloud to his master:* unum aliquem constituere lectorem, id. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. **II.** *a minister in the Christian Church:* itaque hodie diaconus, qui cras lector, Tert. adv. haeretic. 41.

lectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female reader:* Inscr.

lectŭālis, e, *adj.* [lectus] *pertaining to a bed:* morbus, *which confines one to his bed*, Spart. Hadrian. 23 dub. (*al.* letalis).

lectŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a bed, bed-:* lectuaria (lecticaria) sindon, Non. 537, 21.

lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bed, couch:* qui sese illa ipsa nocte me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse jucundius, *single*, id. Att. 14, 13. **II.** Esp. *a couch for reclining on at meals:* statuite hic lectulos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Punicani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75. **2.** *a funeral-bed, bed of state:* Tac. A. 16, 11. **3.** *a reading-couch, settee, sofa:* Plin. Ep. 5, 5: Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 38. **4.** *a bridal-bed:* Mart. 10, 38.

lecturĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [lĕgo] *to desire to read:* Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

lectus, a, um, *Part.* [lĕgo]. **II.** Adj. *picked, select:* lecti pueri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Virg. Aen. 9, 48. **2.** *choice, excellent:* urgenti lectae numeratae minae, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 50: ut neque vir melior neque lectior femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id. Verr. 1, 6: verba lecta, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: juvenum lectissime, Stat. S. 5, 1, 247.

lectus, i, *m.* (lectum, i, *n.*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50: lectus, ūs, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 15) [root LEG, "lay:" v. lĕgo] *a couch, bed:* in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed*, id. Verr. 5, 7: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18, 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19. **II.** Esp. *a bridal-bed:* lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: Prop. 4, 11, 85: Jugalis, Virg. Aen. 4, 496. **2.** *a couch for reclining on at meals:* Cic. Verr. 2, 74: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto assidere, Suet. Aug. 64. **3.** *a couch* or *settee on which it was customary to read or write:* Sen. Ep. 72. **4.** *a funeral-bed, bier:* flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto, Tib. 1, 1, 61: Quint. 6, 1, 31.

lēcȳthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [λήκυθος] *pertaining to an oil-flask:* oleum lecythinum, *oil from the flask* (*al.* legitimo; *al.* lecythi), Petr. 21.

lēda, ae, **ledon**, i, and **ledanum**, v. lada.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex] *pertaining to the law, legal:* genus quaestionis, Quint. 3, 5, 4: tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, *according to the* (divine) *law, pious*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25. (Hence It. *leale;* Fr. *loyal.*)

lēgālĭter, *adv. according to law, legally:* Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37.

lĕgārĭum, ĭi, *n. pulse, legumes:* Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

lēgātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatum] *enjoined by a last will* or *testament:* legatariae editiones, Tert. Spect. 6. **II.** Subst.: legatarius, ii, *m. a legatee:* Suet. Galb. 5: Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 14. **2.** legataria, ae, *f. a female legatee:* Ulp. Dig. 19, 11, 43.

lēgātĭcius, v. legativus.

lēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo] *the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation:* cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic Verr. 4, 5: legationem obire, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. B. C. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: per legationes aliquid petere, Tac. A. 2, 45. **2.** libera legatio, *a free legation*, *i. e.* a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: id. Flacc. 34: Ulp. Dig. 50, 7, 14. **3.** legatio votiva, *a free embassy procured for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *the duties of an ambassador, the subject of his mission:* legationem renuntiare, *to give an account of one's embassy*, id. Phil. 9, 1: Liv. 9, 4: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 7. **2.** *the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy:* communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, ib. 1, 13: ab Eumene legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13. **III.** *the office of a* legatus, or *lieutenant:* legationem ejus praeclaram cognoscite, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 43: id. Mur. 9, 20.

lēgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to an embassy:* viaticum, or *absol.* legativum, i, *n. an ambassador's expenses:* viaticum, quod legativum dicitur, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12: his legativum ex forma restituitur, ib. 7, 2 (*al.* legaticium). **II.** *left by will:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3817.

lēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who bequeaths, a testator:* Suet. Tib. 31.

lēgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] *pertaining to a* legatus: legatoria provincia, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

lēgātum, i, *n.* [lēgo] *a bequest, legacy:* Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3: reliqua legata varie dedit, Suet. Aug. 101: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: jus capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8.

lēgātus, i, *m.* [id.] *an ambassador, legate:* ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155: legati uterque missi magnis de rebus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8. **II.** *a deputy, a lieutenant, lieutenant-general:* qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic. Cluent. 36, 99: Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Lucullo fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, id. Mur. 9, 20: quaestorius, id. Verr. 1, 21: T. Labienus, legatus pro praetore, *the principal lieutenant-general*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. **2.** Under the empire, *a governor sent into a province by the emperor:* Tac. A. 12, 40: Suet. Vesp. 4: Spart. Hadr. 3.

lĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [lĕgo] *that may be read, legible:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

lēgĭcrepa, νομοδίφας, Gloss. Philox.

lēgĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] *lawgiving* (poet.): Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg. Aen. 4, 58. **II.** Subst. legifer, eri, *m. a lawgiver:* Prud. στεφ. 3, 363.

lĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] prop. *a selecting;* but always meton. *a chosen body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion*, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, *etc.* v. Smith's Ant. 490 *sqq.*): legio, quod leguntur milites in delectu, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 25, § 87: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: decima legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Adjutrix, ib. 2, 43. **II.** Meton. of the troops of other nations: *legions, soldiers:* Teleboae ex oppido legiones educunt suas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 62: Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24: Latinae, id. 6, 32: of the Gauls, id. 22, 14: of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6.

2. In gen. *an army:* Pl. Epid 1, 1, 56: cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur, Virg. Aen. 9, 368. **III.** Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his forces, expedients*, Pl. Casin. prol. 50.

lĕgĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *pertaining to a legion, legionary:* legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, ib. 3, 11: equites, Liv. 35, 5.

lēgĭrŭpa, ae, *m.* [lex and RUP, stem of rumpo] *a lawbreaker:* perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130: Prud. Hamart. 239.

lēgĭrŭpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a lawbreaker:* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately; v. lator), ōris, *m. a lawgiver, legislator:* noster legumlator Liv. 34, 31: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 3 *ext.*

lēgĭtĭmē, *adv. according to law, legally, legitimately:* is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caec. 20, 57: juste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338. **II.** Transf. *duly, properly:* faex legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 3: studere, Tac. Or. 32.

lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *fixed or allowed by the law*, that is, some law, some special enactment: the word *legal* is properly a more comprehensive term than "legitimus" (Long's Cic. i. p. 63): si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, *all the time which the law allowed*, that is, the lex de repetundis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis, ib. 2, 52: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by laws*, id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary*, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29 *fin.*: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, *allowed by law* (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 1, 9: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, *defined by law*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (*opp.* nothus), *legitimate*, Quint. 3, 6, 96: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 437. **2.** Subst.: legitima, orum, *n. plu. usages prescribed by law* (rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4: custodite legitima mea, Vulg. Levit. 18, 26. **3.** = legalis, *pertaining to the law, legal:* quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72: verba, Gell. 11, 1: scientia, Justin. Inst. *prooem.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *right, just, proper, appropriate, real, genuine:* numerus, Cic. Verr. 5, 22: legitima accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6: legitimum poëma facere, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insania, Plin. 21, 31, 105: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, *right, regular*, Plin. 8, 43, 63: spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimos et ordinarios modo, sed et catervarios, Suet. Aug. 45: legitimum est, *it is right, proper, suitable:* fistulas denum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 30: seruntur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, *the proper way*, id. 19, 8, 39.

lĕgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lĕgo] *to read often:* Prisc. p. 825 P.

lĕgĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [legio] *a small legion:* Liv. 35, 49.

lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send as ambassador:* ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatin. 15: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 3, 48: quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant, Gell. 7, 14. **2.** *to transact as ambassador, to announce*, etc.: quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hostium ducem, *what they told him through their envoys*, id. 15, 31 *in lemm.* And in gen.: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, id curas? *committed, intrusted*, Pl. Casin. 1, 12. **II.** *to appoint* or *choose as deputy* or *lieutenant:* Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his* *lieutenant*, Cic. Att. 15, 11: Calpurnius parato exercitu legat sibi homines nobiles, Sall. J. 28: ne legaretur Gabinius Pompeio expetenti, Cic. Manil. 19. **III.** In law: *to appoint by will, to leave* or *bequeath as a legacy:* usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. Caecin. 4, 11: Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14: in argento legato, Quint. 7, 2, 11. **2.** With *dat.* of recipient and *abl.* of payer: *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir:* uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 33. Quint. 7, 9, 5.

lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* orig. *to lay;* hence, *to lay in order, arrange,* and thus, *to gather, pick:* oleam, Cato R. R. 144: nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: herbas collibus, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga, Virg. E. 3, 92: spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39: ossa, Ov. H. 10, 150: ficus non erat apta legi, id. F. 2, 254. Poet.: legere fila, *to wind up:* extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, *spin the last thread of life*, Virg. Aen. 10, 815: quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462: vela, *to furl*, Virg. G. 1, 373: prora funem legit Argus ab alta, *draws in*, Val. Fl. 1, 312: ancoras classis legit, *is weighing anchor*, Sen. Troad. 759. **2.** *to pick out, choose, select, elect:* judices, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: omnia, quae leget quaeque rejiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, *to elect, appoint*, id. Cluent. 45, 126: conditiones [nubendi], id. Coel. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: geminasque legit de classe biremes, Virg. Aen. 8, 79: legitque virum vir, *each one singles out his man* (of the combatants in a battle), ib. 11, 632: senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35: Tac. H. 1, 18. With *inf.*: Stat. Th. 1, 530. **3.** *to go, pass,* or *wander through* (poet.): nec me studiosius altera saltus legit, Ov. M. 5, 578: pars cetera pontum pone legit, *sails through*, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: Ioniumque rapax Icariumque legit, Ov. F. 4, 566: vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him:* subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, id. M. 3, 17: vestigia retro observata legit, Virg. Aen. 9, 392. **4.** Esp. *to sail by, to coast along:* Inarimen Prochytenque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. 21, 51 *fin.*: oram Campaniae, Suet. Tib. 11. Fig. *not to launch out*, i. e. *not to enter into details:* primi lege litoris oram, Virg. G. 2, 44. **5.** Esp. *to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal:* omnia viscatis manibus leget, omnia sumet, Lucil. in Non. 396, 4: sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30 *fin.*: sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117. **II.** Fig. *to pick up, collect*, news, etc.: alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 21. **2.** *to observe, survey:* tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit adversos legere, Virg. Aen. 6, 755. **3.** Esp. *to read* or *peruse* a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: defensionem causae, id. Verr. 5, 43: philosophorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: orationem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: sepulcra legens, *when reading epitaphs*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: opus nescio an minimae legentibus futurum voluptati, *to my readers*, Quint. 3, 1, 2. With a personal object: antiquos et novos, id. 2, 5, 23: poëtas, id. 1, 4, 4: Horatius fere solus legi dignus, id. 10, 1, 96: dumque legar, mecum pariter tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5. **4.** *to read out* or *aloud, to recite:* convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic. Brut. 51: orationes et historias et carmina, Plin. Ep. 5, 29: obturem impune legentibus aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, *with recitation*, id. A. P. 475. Hence, legere senatum, *to read* or *call over* the names of senators (v. lectio, *no.* II.): censores fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. 40, 51: id. 9, 29 et al. [The orig. meaning of the root was "to lay;" as in Gr. λέγω; Germ. *legen;* Eng. *lay:* hence *lec-tus.*] (Hence It. *leggere;* Prov. *legir;* Fr. *lire.*)

lĕgŭla, ae, *f. a flap:* auris, *the ear-flap:* aurium legulae, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

lēgŭlējus, i, *m.* [lex] *a pettifogging lawyer:* legulejus quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*

lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [lĕgo] *a gatherer, collector;* esp. *one who picked up the fallen olives* (opp. to strictor, who plucked them from the tree): legulos quot opus erunt, praebeto et strictores, Cato R. R. 144: Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 49.

lĕgūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *pulse, any leguminous plant:* Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 32: Plin. 18, 17, 46: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. Esp. *the bean:* laetum siliqua quassante legumen, Virg. G. 1, 74.

lĕgūmentum, i, *n.* [legumen] *pulse* (for legumen): Gell. 4, 11.

lĕgūmĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pulse:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3093. Subst.: leguminarius, ὀσπριοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

leiostrĕa (līostrea), ae, *f.* = λειόστρεον, *an oyster with a smooth shell:* Lampr. Heliog. 19.

lēma, ae, *f.* = λήμη, *a humour* or *rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye* (also called gramiae): Plin. 23, 1, 4.

lembŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lembus] *a small boat, a wherry:* Prud. στεφ. 5, 455.

lembuncŭlus, i. v. lenunculus, 2.

lembus, i, *m.* = λέμβος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter:* lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 81: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10: qui adverso vix flumine lembum remigiis subigit, Virg. G. 1, 201.

lemma, ătis, *n.* = λῆμμα, *a theme, matter, subject:* lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. **2.** *the argument* or *title* of a poem, *etc.*: lemmata si quaeris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2. **3.** *the poem* or *epigram itself:* si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: Mart. 10, 59. **4.** *a story, tale:* nutricis lemmata, *nursery-tales*, Aus. Ep. 16, 90. **5.** *the assumption* or *lemma* of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] *adorned with pendent ribbons:* palma, lit. *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons*, the highest reward of a victor: ironically: multas esse infames palmas: hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quae Romae deferatur, Cic. Rosc Am. 35, 100: Tert. Anim. 1.

lemniscus, i, *m.* = λημνίσκος, *a ribbon which hung down from a crown* or *diadem*, at the back of the head, the highest reward of a victor: lemnisci, id est fascicolae coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propterea dicuntur, quod antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum lanearum, Fest. *s. v.*: Plin. 21, 3, 4: turba coronas lemniscosque jacientium, Liv. 33, 33: Suet. Ner. 25 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 680). **II.** *a tent* or *roll of lint dipped in a medicament:* Veg. Vet. 2, 14.

lēmōnĭum and **līmōnĭum**, ii, *n.* = λειμώνιον, *a sea-side plant*, Statice Limonium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 61.

lemuncŭlus, πίτυλος, σκαφίδιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [lembus].

lĕmŭres, um, *m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres:* lemures animas dixere silentum, Ov. F. 5, 483: nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209.

lēna, ae. *f.* [leno] *a bawd, procuress:* lenas eas dicimus, quae mulieres quaestuarias prostituunt. Lenam accipiemus et eam, quae alterius nomine hoc vitae genus exercet, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43: Pl. Asin. 1. 3, 23: callida, Tib. 1, 6, 11: improba, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17: obscena Mart. 11, 6: lena anus, *an old go-between*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40. **II.** Fig. *she that entices, a seductress:* non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 3 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor et Mar. 24.

lēnĕ, *adv.* (poet.) *softly, mildly, gently:* sectus humum rivo, lene sonantis aquae, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lene jacentes, *gently rising*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 25.

lēnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lenio] *a soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (poet.): testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: sollicitae lenimen dulce senectae, Ov. M. 6, 500.

lēnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a softening* or *soothing remedy:* Plin. 25, 5, 24 **II.** Fig.: *an alleviation, mitigation:* addito honestae missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lēnĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* (*past imperf.* lenibant, Virg. Aen. 4, 528 *Fut.* lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20, 32) [lenis]. **I.** Act. *to make soft* or *mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe:* lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37: nuces leniunt saporem caeparum, id. 23, 8, 77: tumores, id. 33, 6, 35: stomachum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: vulnera, *to assuage, heal*, Prop. 3, 20, 32: clamorem, *to soften, moderate*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7. **2.** Fig.: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2: temperantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14: te ipsum dies leniet, aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45: se multa consolatione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: seditionem, Liv. 6, 16: animum ferocem, Sall. J. 11. **II.** Neut. *to become soft* or *mild, to be softened, mitigated:* dum irae leniunt, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 100.

lēnis, e, *adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm:* sensus judicat dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12 vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit Plin. 28, 4, 14: vinum hoc asperum est aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3 1, 50: lene venenum, Cic. Att. 2, 21 lenissimus ventus, ib. 7, 2: motus laterum, *moderate, gentle*, Quint. 11, 3 92: leni igni coquere, Plin. 5, 9 10: somnus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, *more gradual* Caes. B. C. 2, 24. **II.** Fig.: servitutem lenem reddere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 5: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15: lenior sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: lene consilium dare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41. With *inf.*: Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, ib. 1, 24, 17. **2.** Esp. of style: *mild, gentle:* oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: lenis et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50. **3.** In gramm.: spiritus, *the spiritus lenis, the smooth* or *soft breathing*, opp. to the spiritus asper, Prisc. p. 572 P.

lenis, is, *m. a kind of utensil:* Afran. and Laber. in Non. 544, 31.

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness:* vini, *opp.* asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24: lini, id. 13, 12, 26: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, *mildness*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: smaragdi viridis lenitas, *delicate green*, Plin. 37, 5, 16. **II.** Fig. *mildness, gentleness, lenity:* non est jam lenitati locus, severitatem res ipsa flagitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1: qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate, id. Sull. 6: legum, id. Rab. perd. 3: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18 **2.** Esp. of style: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16: lenitas ejus sine nervis perspici potest, id. Brut. 48.

lēnĭter, *adv. softly, mildly, gently* leniter arridens, Cic. Rep. 6. 12 *fin.*

ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77: leniter ire per excubias custodum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7: collis leniter acclivis, *gently rising*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. *Comp.*: torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 3, 569. II. Fig.: *quietly, calmly, moderately*: tentem leniter an minaciter? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 20: ferre aliquid, Ov. H. 5, 7: traducere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: si cunctetur atque agat lenius, *without sufficient resolution*, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. *Sup.*: lenissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2. 2. Esp. of style: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, id. Brut. 44: agit versum Roscius quam leniter? quam remisse? quam non actuose? id. de Or. 3, 26, 102. *Comp.*: qui jamdiu multo dicis remissius et lenius quam solebas, ib. 1, 60, 255.

lēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness* (rare): mira lenitudine ac suavitate abundat, Turpil. in Non. 132, 3: nimia in aliquem lenitudo, Cic. Verr. 4, 61.

lēno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to pimp, pander* (poet.): lenandi callidus arte, Poet. in Anth. Lat. i. p. 611.

lēno, ōnis, *m.* [lenio] *a pimp, pander, procurer*: perjurus leno, Pl. Capt. prol. 57: improbissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: id. Verr. 1, 12: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172. II. Fig. *a seducer, allurer*: lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: puella me lenone placet, *through my intervention*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10. Adjectively: se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, *alluring, seductive*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1. p. 102.

lēnōcĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [lenocinor] *an allurement*: Sid. Ep. in conc. 7, 9.

lēnōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who obtains by flattery*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

lēnōcĭnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [leno] *the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering*: lenocinium facit, qui quaestuaria mancipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio sustentavit, Auc. red. in Sen. 5: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 11: profiteri, *to profess to be a bawd*, Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, *to be a pander to*, Scaev. Dig. 24, 3, 47. II. Transf.: *an allurement, enticement*: Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatum, id. Sest. 66, 138: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, *coaxing, cajoling*, Tac. H. 1, 18: lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, *adds a charm to the benefit*, Sen. Ben. 1, 11. 2. *excessive* or *artificial ornament, finery* or *nicety in dress*: corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79. 3. Esp. of style: *meretricious ornament* or *allurement*: nos qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: caret lenociniis expositio, id. 4, 2, 118.

lēnōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] lit. *to be a pimp, to pander*: hence *to flatter, wheedle, cajole*: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, *he will be your slave, your pimp*, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: gloriae alicujus, Sen. contr. 1: alicui captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57. II. *to forward, serve, promote*: ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17: insitae feritati arte ac tempore, Tac. G. 43.

lēnōnĭcē, *adv.* [id.] *like a pimp*: Lamprid. Commod. 15.

lēnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pimping* or *procuring*: aedes, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13: lutum lenonium, as a term of reproach, *filthy pander*, id. Pers. 3, 3, 2.

lens, dis, *f. a louse's egg, a nit*: lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 35.

lens, tis (*nom.* lentis, Prisc. p. 764 P. *Acc.* lentim, Cato R. R. 35: lentem, Col. 2, 10, 15. *Abl.* lenti, Titin. in Non. 210 5. *Plur.* lentes, Scrib. Comp. 114), *f.* (*masc.* Titin. in Non. 210, 5), *a lentil* Ervum Lens, Linn.: lens amat solum tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 31: Pelusiaca, Virg. G. 1, 228.

lentē, *adv. slowly*: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: currere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47. *Comp.*: ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40. *Sup.*: asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 15. 2. *pliantly, readily*: arida ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83. II. Fig. *calmly, dispassionately, indifferently*: aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, *coolly, phlegmatically*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71. *Comp.*. quum haec lentius disputantur, id. Par. 1, 2: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1. 2. *with consideration, attentively*: nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiose probavissem, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

lentĕo, 2. *v. n.* [lentus] *to proceed slowly*: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become pliant, soft*: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. G. 2, 250: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70. II. Fig. *to slacken, relax*: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.

lentĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lens] *a lentil*: v. lens: faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc mense lenticulam seres, Pall. 3, 4. II. Meton. *the shape of a lentil*: Plin. 37, 12, 75. 2. *a vessel shaped like a lentil*: Cels. 2, 17. 3. *an eruption on the skin, freckles*: Plin. 26, 1, 5: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5.

lentĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [lenticula] *like a lentil*: App. Flor. *n.* 9.

lentīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lentigo] *full of freckles, freckled*: vir lentiginosi oris, Val. Max. 1, 7, *n.* 6 *ext.*

lentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lens] *a lentil-shaped spot*: stellio plenus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28: chartae, id. 13, 12, 25. II. Esp. *a freckly eruption, freckles*: lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 5: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 23.

lentĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lentus pes] *slow-footed, slow-paced*: Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

lentiscĭfer, era, erum, *adj.* [lentiscus fero] *bearing mastich-trees*: lentisciferum Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lentiscĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [lentiscus] *of* or *from the mastich-tree*: oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32: resina, id. 24, 6, 22.

lentiscus, i, *f.* and **lentiscum**, i, *n. the mastich-tree*, Pistacia Lentiscus, Linn.: viridis semperque gravata lentiscus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9. II. Meton.: *mastich-oil*: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 6, 6 2. *a toothpick of mastich-wood*: Mart. 14, 22.

lentĭtĭa, ae (**lentĭtĭes**, ēi, Auct. Aetn. 540), *f.* [lentus] *pliancy, flexibility*: virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68. II. *viscosity, toughness*: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26.

lentĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51: Vell. 2, 11. II. Fig. *dullness, apathy, insensibility*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnunquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, *dullness, heaviness*, Tac. Or. 21.

lento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make flexible, to bend*: arcus lentare, Stat. Ach. 1, 436: Gortynia cornua, id. Th. 3, 587: remum, *to ply*, Virg. Aen. 3, 384. II. Fig. *to lengthen, protract*: lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Trebell. Claud. 6. 2. *to moderate*: lentatus vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 191.

lentor, oris, *m.* [id.] *pliancy, flexibility*: ad rotarum axes lentore fraxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84. II. *viscosity, tenacity*: lentor resinosus, id. 13, 6, 12 picis, id. 6, 11, 22.

lentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id. *rather slow*: lentulus aut restrictus Cic. Att. 10, 11.

lentus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contraction of lenitus from lenio] *pliant flexible, twining, tenacious*: lenta viburna, Virg. E. 1, 26: vitis, ib. 3, 38: rami, id. G. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, *i. e. produced with a flexible whip*, Virg. G. 3, 208: lentis adhaerens brachiis, *twining*, Hor. Epod. 15, 6: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800: gluten visco et pice lentius, *more tenacious*, Virg. G. 4, 41: tellus lenta gelu, Prop. 4, 3, 39. Meton.: vincula, *tenacious*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18. 2. *slow, sluggish, immoveable*: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: asinus, Phaedr. 1, 15, 7. Meton.: pondera, *immoveable, heavy*, Prop. 4, 1, 96: herba durior et in coquendo lentior, *slower, longer*, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143. II. Fig. *lasting* or *continuing long, protracted*: duellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 98: militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. H 2, 9: lentissimum taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus abesto, *remain long away*, Ov. R. Am. 243. 2. *slow, lingering, lazy, backward*: infitiatores, *backward in their payments*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: negotium, *tedious*, id. Att. 1, 12: lentus in dicendo, *drawling*, id. Brut. 48. With *gen.*: lentus coepti, Sil 3, 176. With *inf.*: nympha lenta incaluisse, id. 5, 19. 3. Of character, *easy, calm, indifferent, phlegmatic*, etc.: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70: tu Tityre lentus in umbra, *at ease*, Virg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, *insensible, cold*, Ov. H. 15, 169. (ii) *ready, willing*: Lucil. in Non. 22, 32.

lēnullus, i, *m. dim.* [leno] *a little pimp*: Pl. Poen. 2, 25.

lēnuncŭlārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [lenunculus, for lembunculus] *one who sails in a small vessel*: Inscr.

lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [leno] *a young pimp*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 7.

lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [a corruption of lembunculus, from lembus] *a small sailing vessel, a skiff*: pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43. occursu lenunculorum Tac. A. 14, 5.

lĕo, 2. *v. a.* acc. to Prisc. 1, 9 *fin.* the root of deleo.

lĕo, ōnis, *m.* [λέων] *a lion*, Felis Leo, Linn.: leo validus, Lucr. 5, 983. fulvus, Ov. H. 10, 85: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17: leo femina, *a she-lion* (for leaena), Plaut. fragm. ap. Phil. arg. Virg. E. 2, 63. II. Meton. *a lion's skin*: Val. Fl. 8, 126. 2. *the constellation* Leo: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102. 3. *a kind of crab*: id. 9, 31, 51 4. *a plant*, perh. *lion's foot* (v. Leontopodium): poet. Col. 10, 260. 5. In *plur.* leones, *the priests of the Persian god Mithras*: Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13. III. Fig. *a courageous person*: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 *med.*: domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44.

leocrocota, v. leucrocota.

lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [leo] *pertaining to a lion, lion's*: species, *a lion-like appearance*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54. II. leonina societas, *a lion's partnership*, i. e. *in which one party gets all the profit*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 29 (v. Phaedr. 1, 5).

lĕontĭcē, es, *f.* = λεοντική, *a plant, called also* cacalia, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 11, 85.

lĕontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λεοντικός, *pertaining to a lion*: sacra, *the offerings made to Mithras*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2345.

lĕontĭos, ĭi, *m.* = λεόντιος, *an unknown precious stone of the colour of a lion*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

lĕontŏcăron, i, *n.* = λεοντόκαρον, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 57.

lĕontŏpĕtălon, i, *n.* = λεοντοπέταλον, *a plant, lion's leaf*, Leontice leontopetalum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 72.

lĕontŏphŏnos, i, *m.* = λεοντοφόνος (lion-killer), *a fabulous animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions*: Plin. 8, 38, 57.

lĕontŏpŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = λεοντοπόδιον, i. q. leontopetalon. *a plant, lion's-foot*: Plin. 26, 8, 34.

lĕŏpardīnus, a, um, *adj.* [leopardus] *of a leopard*: adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

lĕŏpardus, i, *m.* [λεοπάρδαλος] *a leopard*, Felis Leopardus, Linn.: leopardi Libyci, Vop. Prob. 19.

lĕpas (also lōpas, acc. to Non. 551, 5), ădis, *f.* = λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a limpet*: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

lĕpĭdē, *adv. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: lepide ornata, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 87: lepide ludificatus, id. Casin. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepide prospereque evenire, id. Pseud. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, *when you want to enjoy yourself*, id. Bac. 1, 1, 50. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? *Bacch.* lepide licet, *by all means*, ib. 1, 1, 1. As a term of applause: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37. *Comp.*: eo potuerit lepidius pol fieri, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 52. *Sup.*: lepidissime et comissime, ib. 3, 3, 66. **II.** *smartly, wittily, humorously*: lepide in soceri mei persona lusit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: id. Or. 44, 149.

lĕpĭdĭum, i, *n.* = λεπίδιον, *a plant, garden-cress, pepper-wort*, Lepidium sativum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 57.

lĕpĭdōtis, is, *f.* [λεπιδωτός, "scaly"] *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lepidus] *rather pleasant, rather witty*: Mart. Cap. 7, 235.

lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root LEP: *v.* lepor] *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3: ego usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39 forma lepida et liberalis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 41: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4. *Comp.*: non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, id. Mil. 3, 1, 65. *Sup.*: o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25. In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23. **II.** Esp. of speech: *smart, witty, facetious*: lepida et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273: versus, Cat. 6, 17.

lĕpis, ĭdis, *f.* = λεπίς, *a scale* (pure Lat. squama): similiter ex eis (*sc.* panibus aeris) fit, quam vocant lepida, Plin. 34, 11, 24 *fin.*

lĕpista (lĕpesta and lĕpasta), ae, *f.* [λεπαστή] *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: lepista genus vasis aquarii, Fest. *s. v.*: lepistae aut fictiles aut aëneae, Varr. in Non. 547, 26.

lĕpor and **lĕpos**, ōris, *m. pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore saecla, Lucr. 2, 501: ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41. **2.** Of behaviour: *pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability*: affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 5, 54 *fin.*: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55. **3.** Esp. of speech: *pleasantry, wit, humour*: tantus in jocando lepos, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27. urbanitatis oratorius, non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38 *fin.*: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16. [*Lep-or* and *lep-idus* come from a root LEP which Pott connects with λέπω, "to peel," and hence in Lat. "to polish;" but the Lat. root may perh. be akin to *lib-et*, *lub-et*.]

lĕpŏrārĭum, ii, *n.* [lepus] *a place where hares*, etc., *are kept; a preserve, warren*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: Gell. 2, 20.

lĕpŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a hare*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 93.

lĕpŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hare, hare-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46.

lepos, v. lepor

leprae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* lepra, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250: Juvenc. 1) = λέπρα, *the leprosy*: lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33: curare, id. 20, 21, 86.

leprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lepra] *leprous*: viri, Sedul. 4, 191. **II.** Fig.: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 285.

leptŏmĕres, is, *n.* = λεπτομερές, *anything consisting of fine particles*: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

leptŏmĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λεπτομερικός, *consisting of fine particles*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lepton centaurĭum (-ĭon), *n.* = λεπτὸν κενταύριον, *the lesser centaury*, Erythrea Centaurium, Pers.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

leptŏphyllon, i, *n.* = λεπτόφυλλον, *a species of spurge* or tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 45 (*v.* tithymalus).

leptopsēphos, i, *m.* = λεπτόψηφος, *a kind of porphyry having white spots*: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

leptŏrax, ăgis, *f.* = λεπτόραξ, *a kind of vine bearing very small grapes* (like Levant currants): Plin. 14, 1, 2.

leptyntĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λεπτυντικός, *making thin*: caeparum virtus leptyntica, Th. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m.* (*comm.* Varr. R. R. 3, 12: Plin. 8, 55, 81) [Aeol. and Sicil. λέπορις, collat. form of λαγώς, Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29, § 101 Müll.: id. R. R. 3, 12] *a hare*: Plin. 8, 55, 81: auritos sequi lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: pavidus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35. Proverb.: aliis leporem exagitare, *to start the hare for others*, i. e. *to do something of which others reap the advantage*, Petr. 131. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Cas. 1, 50. **II.** Meton. *a poisonous sea-fish, of the colour of a hare*, the Aplysia depilans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 48, 72. **2.** *the constellation* Lepus: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Hyg. Astr. 3, 22. (Hence It. *lepore, lepre*; Fr. *lièvre.*)

lĕpuscŭlus (*sync. acc. plur.* lepusclos, Poet. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), i, *m. dim.* [lepus] *a young hare, leveret*: in qua (insula) lepusculos velpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88. Fig.: id. Verr. 4, 21.

lerĭa, ornamenta tunicarum aurea, Fest. *s. v.*

lesbĭas, ădis, *f. a precious stone found in Lesbos*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lessus, *m.* (only in *acc. sing.*) *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: Thetis quoque etiam in lamentando lessum fecit filio, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

lētābĭlis, e, *adj.* [letum] *deadly, fatal*: lues, Amm. 19, 4.

lētālis (lethal.), e, *adj.* [id.] *deadly, fatal, mortal*: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 580: Suet. Caes. 82: ensis, Ov. M. 13, 392: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41: lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96. *Neutr.* adverbially: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84.

lētālĭter, *adv. in a deadly manner, mortally*: Plin. 11, 37, 81.

lēthālis, v. letalis.

lēthargĭa, ae, *f.* = ληθαργία, *drowsiness, lethargy*: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

lēthargĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ληθαργικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6. **II.** Subst. lethargicus, i, *m. a lethargic person*: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30: Plin. 24, 6, 16.

lēthargus, i, *m.* = λήθαργος, *drowsiness, lethargy*: lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor S. 2, 3, 145. in lethargum vergere, Plin. 32, 10, 38. In *plur.*: ocimum facit lethargos, id. 0, 12, 48.

lēthūsa, ae, *f. the white poppy* App. Herb. 35.

lētĭfer (leth.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [letum] *death-bringing, deadly* (mostly poet.): letifer arcus, Virg. Aen. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: annus, Virg Aen. 3, 139: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 *fin.*: locus (corporis), *a mortal part*, Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (letho), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to kill, slay*: Paris hunc letat, Virg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55.

lētum, i, *n. death*: emortuus leto malo, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 1: letum sibi consciscere, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: leto offerre caput, Lucr. 3, 1054: turpi leto perire, Cic. Att. 10, 10: ferre (alicui), Virg. Aen. 11, 872: sibi parere manu, ib. 6, 434: ostentant omnia letum, Cat. 64, 187: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3: leto dare aliquem, *to kill*, Pac. in Non. 355, 18: Virg. Aen. 5, 806: leto datus, *dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.* **II.** Meton. of inanimate subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto Virg. Aen. 5, 690. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain: acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42 Müll., and Fest. *s. v.* from λήθη; acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from a root LE, whence also deleo; acc. to Död. Syn. 3, 173 *sqq.*, from lĕvare; acc. to Pott. from Sans. *lî*, "to melt, dissolve," which is akin to *lino.*]

leuca (also leuga), ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces, a league*; quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum, Amm. 16, 12. (Hence It. *lega*; Sp. *legua*; Fr. *lieue.*)

leucăcantha, ae, *f.*, and **leucăcanthos**, i, *m.* = λευκάκανθα: a kind of *thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn. or perh. Centaurea delmatica: Plin. 22, 16, 18: id. 21, 16, 56. **II.** *another plant*, Phalangium liliastrum, Pers.: *called also* phalangites *and* leucanthemon: Plin. 27, 12, 98.

leucăchātēs, ae, *m.* = λευκαχάτης, *the white agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

leucanthĕmis, ĭdis, *f.* = λευκάνθεμις, *the chamomile plant* (*v.* Anthemis): Plin. 22, 21, 6.

leucanthĕmon or **-mum**, i, *n.* = λευκανθέμον, *the name of various plants*: **I.** a species of *chamomile whose scent resembles that of southernwood* (abrotonum) (*v.* Anthemis): Plin. 21, 10, 34: id. 22, 21, 26. **II.** *a plant, called also* phalangites *and* leucacantha (*v.* Leucantha): id. 27, 12, 98.

leucanthes, is, *n.* = λευκανθές, *the herb pellitory*: Plin. 21, 30, 104.

leucanthus, i, *m.* = λευκάνθος, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 92.

leucargillos, i, *f.* = λευκάργιλλος *white clay*: Plin. 17, 7, 4.

leucaspis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = λεύκασπις *having a white shield*: phalanx, Liv 44, 41.

leucē, es, *f.* = λεύκη: **I.** *the spotted dead-nettle*, Lamium maculatum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 77. **II.** *the white poplar*: Serv. Virg. E. 7, 61. **III.** *a kind of wild radish*, prob. *horse-radish*, Armoracia rusticana: Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82. **IV.** *a kind of white spot on the skin*: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

leucēŏron, i, *n.* = λευκήορον, *a plant, called also* leontopodion, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 34: App. Herb. 7.

leucochrȳsos, i, *m.* = λευκόχρυσος· *a precious stone, a species of chrysolite*: Plin. 37, 9, 44. **II.** *a white precious stone, clear as crystal*: id. 37, 10, 62.

leucŏcŏmos or **-us**, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόκομος (white-haired; hence), *having white leaves or blossoms*: (mala) erythrocomis et leucocomis, *a white-flowered variety of the pomegranate*: Plin. 13, 19, 34

leucŏcōum, i, *n.* = λευκοκῷον, *white Coan wine*: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

leucŏgaea, ae, *f.* = λευκογαια (of white earth), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

leucŏgaeus, a, um, *adj.* = λευκογαῖος, *of white earth*: colles, *a chain* *of chalk hills in Campania*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114: leucogaei fontes, id. 31, 2, 8.

leucogrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = λευκογραφία, *a precious stone, called also* leucogaea: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

leucogrăphĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = λευκόγραφις, *a kind of plant*, referred doubtfully to the *thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn. and to Cerinthe major, Linn., *which was used as a remedy for spitting blood*: Plin. 27, 11, 78.

leucŏĭon (trisyl., leucoja, poet. Col. 10, 97), ĭi, *n.* = λευκόϊον, *the white violet*, Viola odorata, Linn. var. acc. to some; acc. to others, *the hoary stock*, Matthiola incana, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 4.

leucŏnĭcum, i, *n.* [Leucones] *Leuconic wool*: Mart. 11, 21, 8.

leucŏnŏtus, i, *m.* = λευκόνοτος, *the* (*white*, i. e. *clear*) *south wind*, more precisely, *the south-southwest wind*: Aus. Technop. de Deis, 12.

leucŏphaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [leucophaeus] *clothed in dark gray* or *ash-coloured garments*: Mart. 1, 97, 5.

leucŏphaeus, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόφαιος, *ash-coloured, dun-coloured*: pannus, Plin. 32, 10, 38: Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

leucŏphŏron, i, *n.* = λευκόφορον, *gold size*: Plin. 35, 6, 17.

leucophthalmos, i, *m.* = λευκόφθαλμος (white eye), *a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

leucōpis, ĭdis, *f.* = λευκῶπις, *a plant, called also* artemisia, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 10.

leucŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.* = λευκοποίκιλος (white-spotted), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

leucos, on, *adj.* = λευκός, *white*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

leucŏzōmus, a, um, *adj.* = λευκόζωμος, *with white sauce*: pullus, Apic. 6, 9 *fin.*

leucrĭon, ii, *n. a plant, called also* cynoglossa, *hound's tongue, q. v.*: App. Herb. 96.

leucrŏcŏta (also written leocrocota and leucrocuta), ae, *f. an Indian wild beast*, supposed to be *the Gnu*, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

leuga, ae, v. leuca.

lēus, a, um, *adj.* = λεῖος, *smooth*: brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

lĕvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lĕvo] *that can be lightened*: motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 7.

lĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an alleviation, mitigation, solace*: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. Att. 12, 16: dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, Cat. 68, 61: curae casusque levamen, Virg. Aen. 3, 709.

lĕvāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [levamentum], *of* or *for lightening*: Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 1.

lĕvāmentum, i, *n.* [lĕvo] *a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation*: tributi, Tac. H. 1, 8: miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: doloris, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 43.

lĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lifting up, raising, elevating*: onerum levationes facere, Vitr. 10, 8. **II.** Fig. *an alleviation, mitigation, relief*: alicui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*: ea, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, *may alleviate*, id. Tusc. 1, 49 *fin.*: levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, ib. 5, 41. **2.** *a diminishing* (rare): vitiorum, id. Fin. 4, 24, 67: periculi, Vell. 2, 130 *fin.*

lĕvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lifter, a thief*: Petr. 140 dub.

lĕvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lĕvo] *lifted up.*

lēvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo] *smoothed.*

lĕvenna, ae, *m.* for lĕvis: homo levenna, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

lĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lĕvis] *trivial, insignificant*: res, Gell. 13, 39 *fin.* **II.** *somewhat light-minded, vain*: leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103.

lĕvĭdensis, e, *adj.* [lĕvis densus] *slightly wrought, thin*: levidensis vestis dicta, quod raro filo sit leviterque densata, Isid. Orig. 19, 22. **II.** Transf. *slight, poor*: munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

lĕvĭfēcit, ἐξουθένησεν (*he made light of*), Gloss. Philox.

lĕvĭ-fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [lĕvis] *of slight credit, untrustworthy*: omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

lēvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [levigo] *a smoothing*: Vitr. 7, 1.

lēvĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [levigo]. **II.** Adj.: *smooth, slippery*: oleum levigatius et spissius est, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

lēvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth*: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: ad levigandam cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10: alvum, *to open*, Gell. 4, 11. **II.** Meton. *to bruise small, pulverize, levigate*: quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 *fin.*: semina, id. 6, 17, 3.

lĕvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v a.* [lĕvis ago] *to make light, lighten*: Cassiod.

lĕvĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lĕvis pes] *light-footed* (rare): lepus, Cic. Arat. 121.

lēvir, ĭri, *m. a husband's brother, brother-in-law*: viri frater levir est: apud Graecos δαὴρ appellatur, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Non. 557, 8: Fest. *s. v.* [Cf. Sans. *dêvri*: Gr. δαϝήρ; on the change of D and L, see D, *no.* I. 5.]

lĕvis, e, *adj. light* in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr. 5, 460: stipulae, Virg. G. 1, 289: armatura, *light armour*: levis armaturae Numidae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: also, meton. *light-armed troops* (v. armatura): levis miles, *a light-armed soldier*, Liv. 8, 8: terraque securae sit super ossa levis, Tib. 2, 4, 50: esp. freq. on tombstones: sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S. T. T. L.). Also, levis terra, *light, poor soil*, Virg. G. 2, 92. **II.** Meton. *light* of digestion, *easy to digest*: quae in aqua degunt, leviorem cibum praestant. Inter domesticas quadrupedes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *lightest of digestion*, Cels. 1, 18: leves malvae, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. Of places: *having a lighter* or *better air*: leviora loca, *healthier* (opp. to graviora), Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4. **2.** *light in motion, swift, nimble, quick*: ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flamine currum (*i. e.* Argo), *a quick, favourable wind*, Cat. 64, 9: currus, *swift*, Ov. M. 2, 150: levi deducens pollice filum, *nimble*, ib. 4, 36: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. Iph. 1: Messapus cursu levis, Virg. Aen. 12, 489: hora, *fleeting*, Ov. M. 15, 181. With *inf.* (poet.): omnes ire leves, Sil. 16, 488. **3.** *slight, trifling, small* (mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. M. 3, 488: tactus, *a slight touch*, ib. 4, 180: strepitus, ib. 7, 840. **III.** Fig. *light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight*: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic. Planc. 26: auditio, *a light, unfounded report*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: cui et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, *very insignificant*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: periculum, id. B. C. 3, 26: levius nomen, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: leviore de causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.* With *gen.* (poet.): opum levior, Sil. 2, 102. Subst.: leve, *n. a trifle*; in levi habitum, *regarded as a trifle*, Tac. H. 2, 21. **2.** Of character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 23: vitium levium hominum atque fallacium, Cic. Am. 25, 91: leves ac numarii judices, id. Cluent. 28: quid esse levius aut turpius quam, auctore hoste, de summis rebus consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.*: auctor, Liv. 5, 15: leves amicitiae, Cic. Am. 26: spes, *vain, empty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. **3.** *mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 58: levior reprehensio, Cic. Ac. 2, 32. **4.** *easy to be done*: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv. 5, 23. [*Lev-is* contains the same root as Sans. *lagh-u*· Gr. ἐ-λαχ-ύς; Eng. *light*, etc.: on the changes of v with a guttural, see the letters V and C.] (Hence It. *leggiadro.*)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), e, *adj. smooth, not rough* (opp. to asper): corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: Deus levem eum (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Tim. 6: levissima corpora, Lucr. 4, 660: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. M. 13, 792: ut sit coma pectine levis, ib. 12, 409. Poet.: sanguis, *slippery*, Virg. Aen. 5, 328: levis Juventas, *smooth, beardless*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: ora, Tib. 1, 9, 31: hence, *youthful, delicate, beautiful*: pectus, Virg. Aen. 11, 40: frons, id. E. 6, 51: colla, Ov. M. 10, 698. Also, *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate*: vir, id. A. A. 3, 437: Pers. 1, 82. *Neut. absol.*: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: Pers. 1, 64. **2.** *ground down, softened, soft* (rare): Scrib. Comp. 228: Cels. 2, 8. **II.** Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. Or 5 *fin.*: levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: (aures) fragosis offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116. [Akin to Gr. λεῖος, which prob. once had the digamma λεῖϝος.]

lĕvĭsomnus, a, um, *adj.* [lĕvis somnus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr. 5, 862.

lĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lĕvis] *lightness* (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 388: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fruticum levitas major, Plin. 13, 22, 42. **2.** *agility, velocity*: ubi tam volucri haec levitate feruntur, Lucr. 4, 203. **II.** Fig. *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: temere assentientium, id. Acad. 2, 38: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: amatoriis levitatibus dediti, *frivolities*, id. Fin. 1, 18: manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17. **2.** *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

lēvĭtas (laev.), ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculorum, Cic. Tim. 14: id. de Or. 3, 25: Plin. 2, 3, 3. Meton.: intestinorum, *lubricity*, Cels. 4, 16. **II.** Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: levitas verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata levitas, id. 8, 3, 6.

lĕvĭter, *adv. lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. 4, 13. **II.** Fig. *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr. 6, 248: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: saucius, id. Inv. 2, 51: non leviter lucra liguriens, id. Verr. 3, 76: eruditus, id. de Or. 3, 6 *Comp.*: quanto constantior idem in vitiis tanto levius miser, *so much less* Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: levius dolere, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 30. *Sup.*: ut levissime dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 *fin.* **2.** *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id levius ferendum est, id. Fam. 4, 3: levissime feram, id. Prov. Cons. 20.

lēvītōnārĭum, ii, *n. an Egyptian monk's garment*: Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lēvĭtūdo (laev.), ĭnis, *f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: Lact. Ira D. 10.

lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* levasso, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1) [lĕvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: serpentum colla levavit, *i. e. alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. M. 8, 798. dentes, *to clean the teeth*, Mart. 14, 22: vesicam, Spart. Carac. 7. **2.** Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: membra gramine, Ov. F. 6, 328: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Virg. Aen. 4, 690: se de cespite, Ov. M. 2, 427: se saxo, id. F. 4, 528: apis se confestim levat sublimius, Col. 9, 12: Plin. 2, 16, 13. **3.** *to take away, take*: alicui manicas atque arcta vincla, Virg. Aen. 2, 146: tributum, *to raise, levy,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4. **II.** Fig. *to lighten, relieve, console:* curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 18: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3: fonte sitim, *to slake,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: arida ora aqua, *to refresh,* id. R. Am. 230. **2.** *to lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate:* morbum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6: levavitque apertis horreis pretia frugum, Tac. A. 2, 59: fenus, Liv. 6, 27: viam vario sermone, Virg. Aen. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. **3.** *to relieve, release, discharge, free from.* With *abl.*: leva me hoc onere, id. Fam. 3, 12: aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: animum religione, id. 21 62: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Am. 20, 72: se aere alieno, id. Att. 6, 2: se infamia, id. Verr. 3, 61. With *gen.*: ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 27. **4.** *to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair:* inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.

lēvo (laevo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth, polish:* levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1266: corpus, Cic. in Clod. et Cur. 5: Cels. 8, 3: mensas, Stat. Th. 1, 519. **II.** Fig. of style: *to polish: soften,* nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *smoothness:* spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24: levorem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43. Meton.: vocis, Lucr. 4, 554.

lex, lēgis, *f.* [prob. same root as licet] *a law:* lex est quod populus jubet atque constituit, Gaius, 1, 3 (cf. Smith's Ant. 681): legem ferre; rogare, *to propose,* Cic. Phil. 2, 29: legem promulgavit pertulitque, *gave notice of, and carried,* Liv. 33, 46: antiquare, *to reject,* Cic. Off. 2, 21: legem sciscere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, *approved, ratified,* id. Balb. 17: legem sancire, id. Am. 12: repudiare, ib. 25: legem constituere alicui, id. Caecin. 14: leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, id. Fin. 4, 22, 61: legem negligere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7: leges ac jura labefactare, id. Caecin. 25: lex Porcia vetat, Sall. C. 51: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34: Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, *the legal forms,* Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws composed by the decemvirs,* the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 *sq.* So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Caesar jura legesque (Atrebatibus) reddiderat, ib. 7, 76. Lege *and* legibus, *according to law, legally:* ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 4: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3. **2.** Esp. lege agere, *to proceed according to law:* (i) of the lictor, *to execute a sentence:* Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15. (ii) *to bring an action according to law:* una injuria est tecum. *Chr.* Lege agito ergo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 90: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38. **II.** In gen. *any rule* or *law, precept, regulation, mode, manner:* hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, ib. 3, 49, 190: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Or. 58: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 20. Of things: qua sidera lege mearent, Ov. M. 15, 71. Hence, sine lege, *without control* or *restraint:* exspatiantur equi, quaque impetus egit, hac sine lege ruunt, ib. 2, 202: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. H. 15, 73: haec ex lege loci commoda Circus habet, *quality, nature,* id. Am. 3, 2, 20. **III.** *a contract, agreement, covenant:* oleam faciundam hac lege oportet locare, Cato R. R. 145: in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale,* Cic. de Or. 1 39, 178. Hence of *conditions* of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 30: pacemque his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Timoth. 2. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, *on that condition,* Cic. Fam. 5, 16. (Hence It. *legge;* Prov. *lei;* Fr. *loi.*)

lexĭdĭum, i, *n.*=λεξίδιον, *a little word:* lexidia colligere, Gell. 18, 7.

lexĭpy̆rĕtos (-us), on *and* a, um, *adj.*=ληξιπύρετος, *that allays fever:* Plin. 20, 18, 76.

lexĭpŭrexĭa, ae, *f.*=ληξιπυρεξία, *a cessation of fever:* Marc. Emp. 20.

lexis, is=λέξις, *a word:* Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 *praef.*

līăcŭlum, λειαντήρ (*an instrument for polishing*): Gloss. Philox.

lībăcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [libum] *a little cake:* Tert. Spect. 27.

lībădĭon, ĭi, *n.*=λιβάδιον, *the herb centaury,* Erythrea Centaurium, Pers.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

lībāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libo] *an offering to the gods,* esp. *of some liquid,* and particularly *wine, a libation* (poet. for libamentum): summas carpens media inter cornua setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Virg. Aen. 6, 246: Ov. F. 3, 733. **2.** Transf. *that which is thrown upon a funeral pile:* Stat. Th. 6, 224. **II.** Fig. *what is first taken, a specimen, sample:* libamina famae, Ov. H. 4, 27.

lībāmentum, i. *n.* [id.] *an offering to the gods,* esp. *a drink-offering, libation:* ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: libamenta Veneri solvere, Just. 12, 10: ferre ad aras, Stat. S. 3, 1, 163: Tar. Superbus dona magnifica, quasi libamenta praedarum, Delphos misit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24. **II.** Fig. *a trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen:* primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dedimus, Gell. Epil. § 13: id. 16, 8 *fin.*

lībănĭos, ĭi, *f.*=λιβάνιος, *a kind of Thasian vine, having the odour of frankincense:* Plin. 14, 18, 22.

lībănītis, ĭdis, *f.*=λιβανῖτις, *a plant called also* polion, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 57.

lībănŏchrūs, i, *f.*=λιβανόχρους (frankincense-coloured), *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lībănōtis, ĭdis, *f.*=λιβανωτίς, *rosemary,* Rosmarinus officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 19, 12, 61.

lībănus, i, *c. frankincense* (pure Lat., tus): Vulg. Syr. 24, 21.

lībārĭus, i, *m.* [libum] *a pastrycook, confectioner:* Sen. Ep. 56.

lībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libo] *a drink-offering, libation:* Auct. Harusp. r. 10, 21.

lībātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a libation:* Front. de Fer. Als. ep. 3.

lībātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *the vessel in which a libation was offered:* Vulg. 1 Maccab. 1, 23.

lībella, ae, *f. dim.* [libra] *an* as, *a small silver coin, the tenth part of a* denarius: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48, § 174: Plin. 33, 3, 13. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, *heir to one-tenth of the estate:* Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 702). **2.** *a very small sum:* tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Pseud. 2, 2, 34: et quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 10. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, *to a farthing, exactly,* id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11. **II.** *a level, water-level, plummet-line:* collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. 1, 6: structuram (parietis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. (Hence It. *libello;* Sp. *nivel;* Fr. *niveau.*)

lĭbellāris, e, *adj.* [libellus] *pertaining to books, book-:* opus, *a written work, writing,* Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

lĭbellātĭci, orum, *m. plu.* [id.] *a term applied to those Christians, who, to avoid persecution, purchased from a magistrate a false certificate, that they had sacrificed in the heathen manner:* Cyprian. Ep. 55.

lĭbellensis, is, *m.* [id.] *an officer who presented petitions to the emperor and registered them:* Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 32.

lĭbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a notary* Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28. **II.** *a poor book seller:* Stat. S. 4, 9, 21.

lĭbellŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a very little book:* poet. Mart. Cap. 3, 71.

lĭbellus, i, *m. dim.* [liber] *the inner bark of a tree,* used for writing-tablets: Cinna in Isid. Orig. 6, 12. **II.** Transf. *a little book, pamphlet:* scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: in quodam joculari libello, Quint. 8, 6, 73: quoi dono lepidum novum libellum, Cat. 1, 1: libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, *to books,* Liv. 29, 19 *fin.* **2.** In plur. *a bookseller's shop:* (poet.) te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 55, 4: Mart. 5, 20. **3.** *a memorandum-book, journal, diary:* si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis, ib. 1, 7: Quint. 12, 8, 5. **4.** *a memorial:* non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, Cic. Clu. 69, 197: Suet. Caes. 56. **5.** *a petition:* Atticus libellum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: libellum alicui porrigere, Suet. Aug. 53: supplices libelli, Mart. 8, 31: libellos signare, Suet. Aug. 50: libellos subnotare, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: libellos agere, *to have the charge of answering petitions,* Tryph. Dig. 20, 5, 12: a libellis, *the officer charged with receiving petitions,* Suet. Dom. 14. **6.** *a note of invitation, a notice, programme:* gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: domum mutuatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or. 9: munerarius, *the programme of a festival,* Trebell. Claud. 5. **7.** *a placard, hand-bill:* edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quincti, dejicit, *tears down the bills announcing the auction,* Cic. Quint. 6, 27: Sen. Ben. 4, 12. **8.** *a letter:* libellum ipsius habeo, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11. **9.** *a libel, lampoon, pasquinade:* libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: sparsos de se in curia famosos libellos, ib. **10.** *a written accusation* or *complaint:* componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv. 6, 244: Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3.

lĭbens (lub.), entis, *Part.* [libet] **II.** Adj.: *acting willingly* or *with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure:* studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto lubens, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 108: ego illud vero illud feci, ac lubens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43: quum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. Mil. 14 *fin.* Freq. in the *abl. absol.*: edepol me lubente facies, *with my good will,* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 218: me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id. Att. 1, 14: illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, ib. 4, 2: libentissimis Graecis, id. Fam. 13, 65: lubentissimo corde atque animo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 22: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25. **2.** Esp. libens *or* libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: ex voto l. m., inscr. Orell *no.* 1412: v. s. l. m., *i. e.* votum solvit libens merito, *or* v. l. s., *i. e.* votum libens solvit. Inscrr. *passim.* **3.** Meton. *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry:* uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia ’st, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 2: hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38.

lĭbenter (lub.), *adv. willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure:* ut homines te libenter studioseque audiant, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39: libenter verbo utor Catonis, id. Rep. 2, 1: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. *Comp.*: ille adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentius (coenavisse) *with a better appetite*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: nihil libentius audiunt, Quint. 7, 1, 63. *Sup.:* cui ego quibuscunque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 275, 18.

lĭbentĭa (lub.), ae, *f.* [libens] *delight, pleasure:* onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: libentiae gratiaeque conviviorum, Gell. 15, 2.

līber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave:* in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: si neque censu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est (servus), non est liber, id. Top. 2, 10: quae (assentatio) non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, *of a freeman*, id. Am. 24, 89: Quint. 11, 1, 43. **2.** In a political sense: *free, not under monarchical rule;* also *not in subjection to another people:* hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: liber populus, ib. 3, 34: (Demaratus) vir liber ac fortis, *democratic, fond of liberty*, ib. 2, 19. (ii) *free from service, imposts*, etc.: Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, id. Verr. 4, 10: agri immunes ac liberi, ib. 2, 69: civitates liberae atque immunes, Liv. 37, 55: provinciae civitatesque liberae, Suet. Vesp. 8: libera ac foederata oppida, id. Cal. 3. **II.** Transf.: In gen.: *free* or *exempt from; not subject to, not amenable to:* constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, the *abl.*, and poet. with *gen.:* (consul) solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: liber a tali irrisione Socrates, liber Aristo Chius, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: omni liber metu, Liv. 7, 34: liber invidia, Quint. 12, 11, 7: liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212: gens Lydia fati, Virg. Aen. 10, 154: curarum, Lucan. 4, 384. **2.** *that acts as he pleases, is his own master, free, independent;* also *frank, bold, free-spoken:* dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem. Quid est enim libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 33: an ille mihi liber, cui mulier imperat, cui leges imponit, praescribit, jubet, vetat? ib. 5, 2, 36: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. N. D. 1, 44. *Comp.:* hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, id. Acad. 2, 3, 8. est finitimus oratori poëta, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. *Sup.:* liberrimum hominum genus, comici veteres tradunt, *the frankest, most free-spoken*, Quint. 12, 2, 22: liberrime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1. **3.** In a bad sense: *unbridled, unchecked, licentious:* quam liber harum rerum multarum siet (Juppiter), Pl. Am. prol. 105: adolescens imprudens et liber, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: sit adolescentia liberior, *somewhat freer*, Cic. Coel. 18: amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4: consuetudo peccandi, id. Verr. 3, 76. **4.** Of things: *free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiassed, undisturbed*, etc.: animus omni liber cura et angore, id. Fin. 1, 15: animus religione, Liv. 2, 36: mens omnibus vitiis, Quint. 12, 1, 4: integro animo ac libero causam defendere, *unprejudiced*, Cic. Sull. 31, 86: libera lingua, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 9: cor liberum, id. Epid. 1, 2, 43: vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem, Liv. 35, 32: judicium audientium relinquere integrum ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, 72 *fin.:* libero tempore quum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.:* mandata, *full powers*, id. 37, 56: fenus, *unlimited*, id. 35, 7: custodia, *free custody*, i. e. confinement to a house or to a town, id. 24, 45: libera legatio, v. legatio: locus, *free from intruders, undisturbed*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 49: aedes, *a free dwelling* (assigned to ambassadors during their stay in Rome), Liv. 30, 17 *fin.:* lectulus, *i. e. not shared with a wife* Cic. Att. 14, 13: toga (poet. for virilis toga) *a free* (*man's*), Ov. F. 3, 771: vestis, ib. 777: tantum abest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit *free from debt*, Cic. Fam. 11, 10: libera omnia sibi servare, *to reserve to oneself full liberty*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: liberiores literae, Cic. Att. 1, 13: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, *freer, more unrestrained*, id. Am. 18 *fin.:* liberior in utramque partem disputatio, Quint. 7, 2, 14: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 9, 4, 130: officia liberiora plenioraque, id. 6, 1, 9: aqua, *less obstructed by land*, Ov. M. 1, 42: liberiore frui coelo, *freer, opener*, ib. 15, 301: liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 10. **5.** liberum est, with a subject-clause: quam (opinionem) sequi magis probantibus liberum est, *it is free, permitted, allowable*, Quint. 6, 3 *fin.:* Plin. Ep. 1, 8: dies eligere certos liberum erat, Plin. 30, 2, 6. [*Līb-er* comes from the root LIB, which occurs in *lib-et*, q. v.: the Greek *ἐ-λεύθ-ερος* contains the same root; and there was in Latin an old form *loebesus;* Fest. *s. v.* loebesum.]

līber, ĕri, *m.* [Liber, an Ital. *deity*, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus, hence] Meton. *wine:* illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant: ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum: ex quo illud Terentii (Eun. 4, 5, 6): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane, Quint. 8, 6, 24: pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 14.

lĭber, bri, *m. the inner bark* or *rind* of a tree: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: udoque docent (germen) inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77. **II.** Meton. (from the ancient use of the bark of trees for writing on: Plin. 13, 11, 21) *any writing consisting of several leaves:* **1.** Most freq. *a book, work, treatise:* Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, id. de Sen. 15 *fin.:* libros pervolutare, id. Att. 5, 12: evolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 11: volvere, id. Brut. 87: legere, id. Fam. 6, 5: edere, id. Fat. 1: libri confectio, id. de Sen. 1. *Absol.:* for a well-known book, as, *a code of civil* or *religious laws;* and esp. *the Sibylline books:* decemviris adire libros jussis, *the Sibylline books*, Liv. 34, 55: Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ut in libris est Etruscorum, id. Div. 2, 23. **2.** Esp. *a division of a work. a book:* tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, ib. 2, 1, 3. sermo in novem libros distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: sicut superiore libro continetur, Quint. 11, 1, 1: versus de libro Ennii annali sexto, id. 6, 3, 86: liber primus, secundus, tertius, *etc.*, id. 8 1, 2. With liber omitted: in T. Livii primo, id. 9, 2, 37: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11. **3.** *a list, catalogue, register:* id. Verr. 3, 71, 167. **4.** *a letter, epistle:* Nep. Lys. 4. **5.** *a rescript, decree:* liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (Hence It. *libro;* Fr. *livre.*)

lībĕrālis, e, *adj.* [līber] *pertaining to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man:* liberalis causa *or* liberale judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom:* ego liberali illam assero causa manu, *I formally assert that she is freeborn*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: judicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: liberale conjugium, *a marriage between persons of free condition*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29. **II.** Meton. *befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind:* artes liberales, *befitting a freeman*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: hae artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometria, musica, literarum cognitio et poetarum, id. de Or. 3, 32, 127: de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, id. Off. 1, 42: liberalissima studia, id. Arch. 3: spes liberalioris fortunae, *of a higher, more respectable station*, Liv 33 26· responsum, *kind, gracious*, Cic. Att. 3, 15. **2.** Esp. *bountiful generous, liberal:* benefici liberalesque id. Am. 9, 31: liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id. Rosc. Com. 8: virtus munifica et liberalis, id. Rep. 3, 8: largus, beneficus, liberalis, id. Deiot. 9 With *gen.:* laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. C. 7. With *in* and *acc.:* in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 17. **3.** Of things *plentiful, copious, abundant:* largum et liberale viaticum, Cic. Fl. 6. potio, Cels. 3, 6: liberalius alimentum, id. 8, 10, 7. **4.** Of personal appearance: *open, engaging:* pulcer et liberalis visus, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 64: quam liberali facie, quam aetate integra! Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20.

lībĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [liberalis] *a way of thinking* or *acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability:* liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 32: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, *kindness*, Cic. Am. 5, 19: (L Cassius) homo, non liberalitate, ut alii, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97. **II.** Esp. *generosity, liberality:* beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7: magnificentia liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: ut ea liberalitate utamur, quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini, id. Off. 1, 14: quid dicam de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores? id. Am. 3, 11. **2.** Meton.: *a gift, present:* decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac. H. 1, 20: unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit, Suet. Vit. Hor. In *plur.:* liberalitates Neronis revocandas curavit, id. Galb. 15.

lībĕrālĭter, *adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, gentlemanly, graciously:* homo liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17: vivere, id. Am. 23, 86: servire, i. e. *properly*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11: respondere, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: oratione aliquem prosequi, ib. 2, 5. **2** Esp. *bountifully, generously, liberally:* benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. Verr. 3, 85 large et liberaliter, ib. 3, 88: instructus, Caes. B. C. 3, 61. *Comp.:* vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: ille (sal) in cibis paulo liberalius aspersus, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ubi liberalius malos odimus, *more heartily*, Plin. Pan. 68. *Sup.:* dotem largiri liberalissime, App. M. 10, p. 250: liberalissime polliceri, Cic. Att. 5, 13.

lībĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libero] *a freeing* or *becoming free, a delivering, release, liberation:* ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: culpae, Cic. Lig. 1: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, *of setting it at liberty*, Just. 5, 8 *fin.* **II.** Esp. in law, *an acquittal, discharge:* libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36. **2.** *a discharge* or *release* from debt, *a payment:* liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 47: liberationem debitori legare i. e. *remission*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3.

lībĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who frees, a deliverer, liberator:* patriae liberatores, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: urbis, Liv. 1, 60: nostri liberatores, Cic. Att. 14, 12 liberator suus, Liv. 6, 14. In apposition: liberator populus, id. 35, 18 *fin.* As an epithet of Jupiter (like *Ζεὺς ἐλευθέριος*): libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. A. 15, 64. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv. 1, 56.

lībĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that releases:* Eckhel. D. N. V. T. 6, p. 288.

lībĕrē, *adv. freely, unrestrictedly, without let* or *hinderance.* animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48: respirare libere, id. Quint. 11: omnia libere fingimus et impune, Quint. 6, 1, 43: ut ingredi libere (oratio), non ut licenter videatur errare, Cic. Or. 23, 77. *Comp.:* liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25: longius et liberius exseritur digitus, Quint. 11, 3, 92: ipsaque tellus omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, *freely, spontaneously*, Virg. G. 1, 127. ‖. Esp. *frankly, freely, boldly, openly:* constanter et libere (me gessi), Cic. Att. 4, 16: aliquid magis accusatorie quam libere dixisse, id. Verr. 2, 72: liberius loqui, id. Planc. 13: fortius liberiusque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: liberius si dixero quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: maledicere, ib. 2, 8, 37.

lībĕri, orum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* very rare; v. infra: *gen. plur.* liberum, Cic. Verr. 1, 15: Tac. A. 2, 38, et saep.) [līber] *children* (as opp. to the domestics, servi): cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: eum ex C. Fadii filia liberos habuisse, ib. 16, 11: liberos procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 37 *fin.:* suscipere liberos, id. Verr. 3, 69: dulces, Hor. Epod. 2, 40: parvuli, Quint. 2, 15, 8: jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens), *v.* Smith's Ant. 692. In the *sing.:* si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 33. In *plur.* of *one child:* non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 148: Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2. **2.** *grandchildren* and *great-grandchildren:* liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 16, 220: habitus sis in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. **3.** Of *sons*, as opp. to daughters: procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg. Fab. 9. ‖. Transf. of animals: liberis orbas oves, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 38.

lībĕro, avi, atum (*fut. perf.* liberasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 66), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to release from slavery, to free, manumit:* amicas emite, liberate, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 22: servos, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: sese, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: aliquem vindicta liberare, Plin. Ep. 7, 16. ‖. in gen. *to free, release, extricate, deliver,* etc.: constr. with *acc.* of pers. or thing delivered, and *abl.*, either with or without *ab*, of that from which they are delivered; less freq. with *gen.:* teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se a Venere, *to release oneself from one's duty to Venus*, id. Div. in Caecil. 17: eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, id. Tim. 6: divinus animus liberatus a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 22: defensionum laboribus senatoriisque muneribus liberatus, ib. 1, 1: aliquem culpa, id. Att. 13, 22: aliquem invidia, id. N. D. 1, 6: populum metu, id. Rep. 1, 16: aliquem periculo, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: obsidione, id. B. G. 4, 19: se aere alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. With *gen.:* aliquem culpae, Liv. 41, 19: voti liberari, id. 5, 28. With *ex:* multos ex incommodis, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. With *acc.* or *pass. only:* Buthrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. *from a division of their lands*, id. Att. 16, 16, C.: quorum linguae sic inhaererent, ut loqui non possent, eae scalpello resectae liberarentur, *would be set free*, id. Div. 2, 46: templa liberata, *freed from buildings that obstructed the view*, hence, *having a free prospect*, id. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.* **2.** *to exempt from taxes*, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. Prov. Cons. 5: liberare agros, id. Agr. 1, 4: publica liberare, ib. 2, 21: liberari omnia Asiae emporia portusque, Liv. 32, 33. *Pass.:* liberata vectigalia, id. 41, 28. **3.** *to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation,* etc.: fundum alii obligatum liberare, Jul. Dig. 18, 1, 41: liberare fidem, *to keep one's word*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, make them void*, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 7, 21: impensam, *to clear* or *repay expenses*, Col. 3, 3. **4.** In law: *to absolve* or *acquit:* aliquem, *opp.* condemnare, Cic. Clu. 22: aliquem crimine aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 29: liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse *is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with that design*, id. Mil. 18. **5.** *to pass, traverse, cross over* a place *without hinderance:* flumen liberare, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: angustias freti, ib. 1, 4, 13: limen, Petr. 136. (Hence It. *liverare, livrare;* Fr. *livrer.*)

līberta, ae, v. libertus.

lībertas (old form, loebertas; Fest. *s. v.* loebesum), ātis, *f.* [līber] *civil freedom, the condition of a freeman*, as opp. to *that of a slave:* Scaevae, servo Q. Crotonis, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. perd. 11, 31: omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odisse, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: patriam et libertatem perdidi, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 50: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1. In *plur.:* tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 70: in libertatibus dandis, Gai. Inst. 2, § 228. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33 *fin.:* in libertatem vindicati, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56. **2.** *political freedom, liberty* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. to servitus and dominatus): aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, id. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.:* aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.:* in optimatium dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27: et a regum et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, ib. 1, 32: in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: libertatem accipere, recuperare, ib. 7, 1 *fin.* ‖. In gen. *the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation,* etc.: quid est libertas? potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. Acad. 2, 10: libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. Planc. 14, 33. With *gen.:* feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin.:* testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum, id. 10, 1, 28: dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15: coeli, *the open air*, id. 10, 3, 22: aedium, *freedom from taxes*, Paul. Dig. 8, 6, 18. Poet. with *inf.:* sit modo libertas, quae volet ira, loqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28: nec mihi libertas imis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 601. **2.** *permission:* praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, Cic. Verr. 3, 1: tabella dat populo eam libertatem ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6. **3.** Esp. *freedom of speech* or *thought, frankness, boldness, candour:* hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. H. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vell. 2, 71: quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores libertatis, id. 6, 2, 16: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimae libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37: libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30.

lībertīna, ae, v. libertinus, *no.* II. 2.

lībertīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [libertinus]. In law: *the condition of a freedman:* Ulp. Dig. 22, 3, 14.

lībertīnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron:* Calp. Decl. 14 *fin.* dub.

lībertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus] *pertaining to the condition of a freedman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): in classem mille socii navales cives Romani libertini ordinis scribi jussi, Liv. 43, 12: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62: libertinus homo, *a freedman*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28: mulieris libertinae sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv. 39, 13: libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13. ‖. Subst.: lībertīnus, i, *m. a freedman:* a freedman (or woman) was *libertinus* with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and *libertus* with ref. to his master. Acc. to Suet. Claud. 24, libertinus in the earlier times of the rep. was the son of a libertus; but this meaning of the word is not found in Latin authors. The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights; *v.* Smith's Ant. 705: qui servus est, si manumittatur, fit libertinus, Quint. 5, 10, 60: Gai. Inst 1, § 10 and 11: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu libertinos dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos, Suet. Claud. 24. **2.** lībertīna, ae, *f. a freedwoman:* ingenuamne an libertinam? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2: tutior merx est libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48.

lībertus, i, *m.* [contr. of liberatus, from libero] *a manumitted slave, a freedman:* tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 47: feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9. **2.** līberta, ae, *f. a freedwoman:* jam liberta auctus es? Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 15: matris meae liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: libertis libertabusque meis, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 105. ‖. In late writers for libertinus, *a freedman* (without reference to the manumitter): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7.

lĭbet (or lŭbet), libuit *and* libitum est, 2. *v. n. impers.* (libeo, as *pers. verb* acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 922 P.) *it pleases, is agreeable;* libet mihi, tibi, etc. *I (thou,* etc.) *am disposed, I like, I please I will:* constr. with *dat.* of pers. or *absol.:* quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 138: facite, quod vobis lubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: mihi id ne licere quidem non modo non libere, id. Att. 14, 19: ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 77. *Plur.:* cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est Suet. Caes. 20. *Absol.:* rogita quod lubet, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 31: quae (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: *Ch.* quid in urbe reptas, villice? *Ol.* lubet, Pl. Cas. 1, 11. **2.** With *infin. clause* as subject: with or without *dat.:* concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro lubet, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari, id. Am. 12, 41: inchoare haec studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12. **3.** si libet, *if you please;* ut libet, *as you please:* adi, si libet, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 13: Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ut libet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16 [Cf. Sans. *lubh,* "cupere."]

lĭbīdĭnĭtas (lŭbid.), ātis, *f.* [libido] *desire:* Laber. in Non. 491, 5.

lĭbīdĭnor (lŭbid.), 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to indulge* or *gratify lust:* quum libidinatur, Mart. 7, 67: inceste libidinari, Suet. Ner. 28 *fin.*

lĭbīdĭnōsē, *adv. according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully:* quae ille libidinose, quae nefarie, quae crudeliter fecerit, Cic. Div. in Caec. 12: ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: libidinose crudeliterque consulere in aliquem, Liv 3, 63. *Comp.:* Tert. Monog. 16 *fin.*

lĭbīdĭnōsus (lŭbīd.), a, um, *adj.* [libido] *full of desire* or *passion, self-willed, licentious, sensual, lustful libidinous:* homo libidinosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 78: nihil (isto) luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: libidi nosior es quam ullus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64: caper, Hor. Epod. 10, 23. Of things: libidinosissimae liberationes, *self-willed, arbitrary*, Cic. Pis. 36: libidinosae voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortuna varia et libidinosa, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: pretia, *extravagant*, Col. 10 praef. § 2. **2.** Of style: *licentious, wanton*: eloquentia, Quint. 5, 12, 20. **II.** In a good sense: *eager, longing for*: libidinosus eloquentiae et gloriae, Tert. Apol. 48.

lĭbīdo (lŭbido), ĭnis, *f.* [libet] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: ubi lubido veniet nauseae, Cato R. R. 156, 4: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitiam, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: ipsa iracundia libidinis est pars: sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, ib. 3, 5, 11: juventus magis ... decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in*, Sall. C. 7: urinae lacessit, Gell. 19, 4: ex libidine, Tac. A. 4, 46. **II.** Esp. *unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49: fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8: quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium; deinde per libidinem aut metum deserentium locum, Liv. 2*, 21. **2.** *sensual desire, lust*: of animals, *heat, rut*: libido procreandi, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: libidine accendi, Sall. C. 25: Suet. Aug. 69. **3.** Meton. in *plur.*: *voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture: Cic. Leg. 3, 13: in poculis libidines caelare juvit, Plin. 33 praef. § 5.

lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f.* [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker*: libitinam exercere, Val. Max. 5, 2, *no.* 10. **2.** *a bier, a funeral pile*: dum levis arsura struitur libitina papyro, Mart. 10, 97: Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45. **3.** *death* (poet.): multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6: Juv. 12, 122.

lĭbĭtīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [libitina] *an undertaker*: designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38.

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [libet]. **II.** Subst. lĭbĭta, orum, *n. plu. the things that please one*; hence, *pleasure, will, liking, humour*: sua libita exercebant, Tac. A. 6, 1: ad libita Caesarum, ib. 12, 6: ad libita Pallantis, ib. 14, 2.

lībo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [λείβω] *to take a little from*: libas ex omnibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29: libare gramina dentibus, *to crop*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 51. **2.** Esp. *to take a taste of, to taste*: jecur, Liv. 25, 16: pocula Bacchi, Virg. Aen. 3, 354: flumina libant summa leves, *sip*, id. G. 4, 54. **3.** Poet. *to touch lightly*: cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 577: summam celeri pede libat arenam, id. M. 10, 653: cellulae limen, Petr. 136: oscula alicui, *to kiss*, Virg. Aen. 1, 256. **4.** *to pour out* in honour of a deity, *to make a libation*: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, ib. 5, 77: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, ib. 1, 736: pateris altaria libant, ib. 12, 174. Poet. Transf.: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 41: rorem in tempora nati, *to sprinkle on*, Val. Fl. 4, 15. (ii) And of things not fluid: *to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate*: certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: diis dapes, Liv. 39, 43: uvam, Tib. 1, 11, 21: frugem Cereri, Ov. M. 8, 274: cum solemni die Jovi libaretur, Gell. 12, 8. Poet.: carmina aris, Prop. 4, 6, 8. **5.** *to lessen, diminish, impair*: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 261: virginitatem, Ov. H. 2, 115: vires, Liv. 21 29. **II.** Fig. *to take out, cull, extract*: ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: a qua (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: qui tuo nomini velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5.

lĭbŏnŏtus or **tos**, i, *n.* = λιβόνοτος, *a wind between south and southwest*, pure Lat. austroafricus: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 47, 46

lībra, ae, *f.* [λίτρα] *the Roman pound*, of 12 ounces: as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47, § 169 Müll.: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit, Liv. 4, 20: mulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin. 9, 17, 30. **II.** Transf. *a measure for liquids*: frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. Caes. 38. **2.** *a balance, pair of scales*: in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.* Hence the phrases, per aes et libram, *v.* mancipium: libra et aere, *for ready money*, Liv. 6, 14. **3.** *a water-poise, plummet-level, level*: sin autem locus pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col. 8, 17. Hence, ad libram, *on a level*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. Also, *counterpoise*: contra flatus quoque pervicax libra Bononiensibus calamis, Plin. 16, 36, 65. **4.** *the constellation* Libra, *the balance*: Manil. 4, 545. **III.** Fig.: *a balance* (poet.): Pers. 4, 10: animi cunctantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 75. (Hence It. *livra, lira*; Fr. *livre*.)

lībrālis, e, *adj.* [libra] *of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight*: pondus, Plin. 19, 12, 11: offae, Col. 6, 2, 7.

lībrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libro] *a balance, poise*: huic ad libramen pinnae tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv. 42, 65. **II.** Fig. judicii, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 13.

lībrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a weight*: plumbi, Liv. 42, 63: vincla ac libramenta tormentorum, Tac. H. 3, 23. **2.** *gravity, downward tendency*: libramentum aquae, *fall*, Plin. 31, 6, 31: Plin. Ep. 4, 30. **II.** Transf.: *a level surface, horizontal plane*: extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. **2.** *evenness, equality*: ventorum hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5: si recto libramento inter solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

lībrārĭa, ae, *f.* [libra] *she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head spinster*, called also lanipendia: Juv. 6, 476.

librārĭa, ae, *f.* [līber] *a female scribe*: Mart. Cap. 1, 17. **II.** *a bookseller's shop*: in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus poëta consederamus, Gell. 5, 4.

librārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [librarius] *a copyist, transcriber; a scribe*: Cic. Att. 4, 4: id. Balb. 6, 14. **II.** *a bookseller*: ex librariolis Latinis, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

librārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest*: exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: Amm. 29, 2.

lībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [libra] *of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight*: frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell. 20, 1.

librārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [līber] *pertaining to books*: scriba librarius, *a copyist, transcriber*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14: libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. A. P. 354: atramentum, Plin. 27, 7, 28. **II.** Subst.: librarius, i, *m. a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary*: Cic. Agr. 2, 5: librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55: legionis, *the secretary of the legion*, Inscr. **2.** *a bookseller*: Sen. Ben. 7, 6: Gell. 5, 4.

lībrātē, *adv. deliberately*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 773.

lībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libro] *a weighing, weighing out*: Vitr. 8, 6. **II.** *a horizontal position, level*: id. 6, 1. **III.** *a hurling, slinging*: Diom. p. 473 P.

lībrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leveller, a surveyor*: Cato R. R. 22, 1: superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50. **II.** *one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an engineer*: funditores libratoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet, Tac. A. 2 20 (*al.* libritores).

lībrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making even*: cutis, Veg. 2, 22.

lībrātus, a, um, *Part.* [libro]. **II.** Adj.: *level, horizontal*: aquam non esse libratam, sed sphaeroides habere schema, Vitr. 8, 6. **2.** *poised, hurled*: librato magis et certo ictu, Tac. H. 2, 22. *Comp.*: libratior ictus, Liv. 30, 10.

librĭger, ĕri, *m.* [līber gero] *a book carrier*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

lībrīlis, e, *adj.* [libra] *of a pound weighing a pound.* Subst. librilia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* saxa), *stones of a pound weight*: fundis, librilibus sudibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: cf. librilla. **II.** *pertaining to weighing.* Subst. lībrīle, is, *n. a balance, pair of scales*: in librili perpendere, Gell. 20, 1. **2.** *a scale-beam*: librile scapus librae, Fest. *s. v.*

librilla, appellantur instrumenta bellica, saxa scilicet ad brachii crassitudinem in modum flagellorum loris revincta, Fest. *s. v.* (Scalig. reads librilia.)

lībrĭpens, endis, *m.* [libra pendo] *one who weighed* or *counted out the pay to soldiers, a paymaster*: Plin. 33, 3, 13. **II.** *one who held the balance at nominal sales*: Gai. Inst. 1, § 3.

lībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libra] *to weigh, weigh out.* Fig.: crimina in antithetis, Pers. 1, 85. **2.** *to make even* or *level*: pavimenta, Cato R. R. 18: aquam, *to level water*, i. e. *to ascertain the fall of water by means of a level*, Vitr. 8, 6. **3.** *to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance*: terra librata ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov. M. 1, 13: columnarum turbines ita librati perpenderunt, ut puero circumagente tornarentur, Plin. 36, 13, 19: per nubes aquila librata volatu, Sil. 15, 429. librati pondera coeli orbe tene medio, Lucan. 1, 58. Fig.: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari, Tac. H. 1, 16. **4.** *to cause to hang* or *swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place*: vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro*, Ov. F. 3, 585: fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit, Sil. 17, 274: aëris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5, 4. **5.** *to cause to swing, to swing, hurl, launch, throw*: summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg. Aen. 9, 417: caestus, ib. 5, 479: librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: malleus dextra libratus ab aure, Ov. M. 2, 624: librare se, *to balance* or *poise oneself, to fly*: cursum in aëre, id. Am. 2, 6, 11: saepe lapillos tollunt, his sese per inania nubila librant, Virg. G. 4, 196: haliaeetos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, 3: corpus in herba, *to stretch oneself out on the grass*, Ov. F. 1, 429: incidentis manus libratur artifici temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54: librare iter, *to take one's way*, Sen. Oed. 899. **II.** Fig. *to weigh, ponder, consider*: librabat metus, Stat. Th. 9, 165: quae omnia meritorum momenta perpendit, librat, examinat, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 7.

libs, lĭbis, *m.* = Λίψ, *the west-south-west wind*: ab occasu brumali Africus. Noton et Liba nominant, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

lībum, i, *n.* (libus, i, *m.*, Nigid. in Non. 211, 31) *a cake, pancake*: Cato R. R. 75: rustica liba, Ov. F. 3, 670: adorea liba per herbam subiciunt epulis, Virg. Aen. 7, 109. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv. 16, 39. Hence quinquagesima liba, *a cake offered to the gods on one's fiftieth birthday*, Mart. 10, 24.

līburna, ae, *f.* [Liburni, an Illyrian people] *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine*: Caes. B

J. 3, 9: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30: Tac. G. 9. Also called **lĭburnĭca**: Suet. Aug. 17. Plin. 10, 23, 32.

libus, i, v. libum.

lĭcens, entis, *Part.* [licet]. **II.** Adj.: *free, unrestrained, forward, presumptuous, licentious:* quam audaces et quam licentes sumus, Gell. 15, 9: Prop. 4, 1, 26: turba licens, Naides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777. **2.** Of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: joci, Stat. S. 1, 6, 93: licentior epistola, Plin. N. H. prooem. § 1: imperium, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2.

lĭcenter, *adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy*; and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously:* at quam licenter! Cic. N. D. 1, 39: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6: aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10. *Comp.:* (servos) licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall. J. 87 *fin.:* ausi aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14: si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id. 8, 6, 24.

lĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [licet] *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license: Dae.* Licet . . . licet . . . licet. *Tr.* Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 41: dare alicui licentiam infinitam pecuniarum eripiendarum, Cic. Verr. 3, 94: tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id. de Sen. 13: absolvendi, Tac. A. 14, 49: lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet. Caes. 67. **II.** Esp. *the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license:* homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Cic. N. D. 1, 44: per intercalandi licentiam, *by arbitrary intercalation*, Suet. Caes. 40. Freq. of style: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. Brut. 91: figurarum, Quint. 10, 1, 28. **2.** In rhet. *a figure of speech* = παῤῥησία: Auct. Her. 4, 36. **3.** *unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness:* deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: licentia libidoque, id. Verr. 3, 33: cupiditatum, id. Att. 10, 4: Sullani temporis, *lawlessness*, Suet. Gramm. 11: Licentiam indomitam refrenare, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: licentiam coërcere, Tac. H. 1, 35. Of things: magna gladiorum est licentia, *the license of the sword is great*, i. e. *daring murders are prevalent*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: immensa licentia ponti, Ov. M. 1, 309.

lĭcentĭātus, ūs, *m.* [licentia] *freedom, license:* Laber. in Non. 212, 6.

lĭcentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *over-free, wanton, licentious:* Quint. 1, 6, 23: temeritas, App. M. 5, p. 165. *Comp.:* conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 6, 8. *Sup.:* Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 7.

lĭcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to be for sale, to be valued at* (rare): quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), *how much they were valued at*, Cic. Att. 12, 23: unius assis non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. S. 1, 6, 14. **II.** Act. of the seller: *to fix a price:* percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat, *how much he asked for them*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 83.

lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus, 2. *v. dep. to bid at an auction. Absol.:* licetur Aebutius, Cic. Caecin. 6: digito liceri, *by raising the finger* (the usual method), id. Verr. 3, 11: omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redemta habere, propterea quod, illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: immoderatius liceri, Suet. Caes. 20. With *acc.:* heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, *to bid for the gardens*, Cic. Att. 12, 38: centum Graecos curto centusse licetur, Pers. 5, 191. **II.** Meton. *to appraise, value:* tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, *reckon the price of her honour*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 41.

lĭcet, cuit *and* cĭtum est (licessit for licuerit, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 13), 2. *v. n. impers. it is lawful, allowed*, or *permitted*; *one may* or *can, one is at liberty:* constr. with *neutr. pron.* or *inf.* or *subj. clause* as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; and with *dat.* of person: licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur. Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: si hominibus tantum licere judicas, quantum possunt, id. Phil. 13, 7: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: neque idem ubique aut licet aut decorum est, Quint. 5, 10, 40: licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1: licetne scire ex te? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 33: si facere omnino non licebit, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14. With *inf. pass.:* intelligi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, id. Rep. 1, 38: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: in eum ordinem cooptari licet, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. Rarely with *plu.* subject: quum in servum omnia liceant, Sen. Clem. 1, 18. **2.** When the *infin.* has an expressed subject, it is regularly in the *acc.:* licet me id scire quid sit? Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 14: hoccine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui! Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21: liceat esse miseros, Cic. Lig. 6, 18: ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 26 *fin.* So even when the *dat.* of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. Balb. 12, 29: is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. But in this case, and esp. with *esse* and *fieri*, the subject of the *infin.* is freq. put in the *dat.* by attraction: licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17: quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: illis timidis et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44: ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin.:* ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. 38, 44 *fin.* In this constr. the *dat.* of the *pers.* is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (*sc.* iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19: sibi vitam filiae sua cariorem fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset, Liv. 3, 50 (*v.* Zumpt, Gramm. § 601). **3.** With *subj. clause* as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: ludas licet, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33: fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: sequatur Hermagoram licebit, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97: sis pecore e multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 15, 19: detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3. **4.** Particular phrases: (i) to express assent; *be it so, yes: Dae.* eum rogato ut huc veniat. *Tr.* licet. *Dae.* dicito, daturum meam illi filiam uxorem. *Tr.* licet (see the whole scene), Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 8. Hence (ii) in asking permission: Here, licetne? *Chrem.* loquere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20. Esp. in legal formulas: *a.* in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic. de Or. 2, 60: *β.* in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? id. Mur. 13: *γ.* in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (*v.* antestor). (iii) With *per*, or *dum:* si per vos licet, *if you have no objection*, Pl. Asin. prol. 12: id quod postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperietur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 127: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: dum licet, loquimini mecum, id. Ph. 3, 3, 16. (iv) In prayers and wishes: sis licet felix, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 13: sic amet iste licet, sic non potiatur amato, Ov. M. 3, 405. **II.** As a conjunction: *granting supposing, even if, although, notwithstanding.* With *subj.:* quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6: licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut ne Salutem culpem, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 28: licet saepius tibi hujus generis literas mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic. Fam. 13, 27: licet ergo non sint confirmati testamento, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observabuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16: licet haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 102. **2.** In late Lat. with *indic.:* licet inter gesta et facta videtur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 58: Ulp. ib. 2, 15, 8, § 25: obduxi licet arma, sum Priapus, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 5, 218: Macr. S. 1, 11. [*Lic-et* prob. belongs to the same root as δίκ-η.] (Hence It. *lecere*; Fr. *loisir.*)

lĭchănos, i, *m.* = λιχανός (the fore-finger), *the highest note but one in the scale of the tetrachord*, so called because produced by the fore-finger: it is classed by Vitruvius among the notes which he calls *mobiles*, or *vagantes*, as contrasted with those designated *immoti* or *perpetui* et *stantes:* Vitr. 5, 4 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 775).

līchen, ēnis, *m.* = λειχήν, *a cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on rocks and trees, lichen:* Plin. 26, 4, 10 The second kind mentioned by Pliny comprises the true lichens; the first kind seems to have been of a different nature, but it can scarcely be Marchantia polymorpha, Linn., as some have supposed. **II.** Transf. *an eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ring-worm:* in fricando lichene, id. 23, 7, 63: id. 28, 11, 49.

līcĭātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [licium] *a weaver's beam:* liciatorium texentium, Vulg. 1 Sam. 17, 7.

līcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] lit. *laid* or *thrummed* like a web; hence fig *begun, commenced:* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 14.

līcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *lint* for dressing wounds: Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 48. (Hence Sp. *lechino.*)

lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj. bent* or *turned upwards:* licini boves (*i. e.* qui sursum versum reflexa cornua habent), Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 55.

lĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [licitor] *a bidding at sales:* exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: praedam ad licitationem dividere, *to the highest bidders*, Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Cal. 22: penes quem licitatio remansit, *to whom the lot was knocked down*, Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 19.

lĭcĭtē, *adv. lawfully, rightfully:* Mart. Dig. 30, 114, § 5.

lĭcĭto, *adv. lawfully:* Sol. 11.

lĭcĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [liceor] *to bid for:* Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 104: licitamini hostium capita, *set a price on their heads*, Curt. 4, 1. **II.** Transf. *to contend, fight:* inter se licitantur, Enn. in Non. 134, 14: licitari machaera adversum aliquem, Caecil. ib. 16.

lĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [licet]. **II.** Adj.: *permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful:* sermo, Virg. Aen. 8, 468: torus, Petr. 34, 8: acies, Stat. Th. 11, 123: negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 2. *Neutr plur. absol. things allowed* or *lawful:* ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37.

līcium, ĭi, *n. the thrum* or *ends of a weaver's thread:* licia telae addere Virg. G. 1, 285: plurimis liciis texere Plin. 8, 48, 74. **II.** Meton.: *a thread of the web:* Aus. Ep. 23, 14. **2.** *a thread* of anything woven: Plin. 23, 7, 63. Often used in charms and spells tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov. F. 2, 575. As an ornament for the head: licia crinibus addunt, Prud in Symm. 2, 1104. **3.** *a small girdle or belt:* per lancem et licium furta concipere, *i. e. to search in a house for stolen property*, Gell. 11, 18 (*v.* lanx).

lictor, ōris, *m.* [ligo] *a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate*, whose duty it was to walk before him and clear the way; also to execute the sentence of the law by scourging criminals, by putting them to death, *etc.*: hence the lictors bore a bundle of rods, (*fasces*) from which an axe projected: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors walked in a line before the consuls, *etc.*, whence the lictor who immediately preceded the magistrate was called *proximus* or *primus* (as the chief), though the latter term has been sometimes erroneously supposed to refer to the lictor who headed the line: apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: Liv. 24, 44 *fin.* (On the origin and office of the lictors, *v.* Smith's Ant. 707.) **II.** Fig.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse, *a lady's mark of distinction*, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

lictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lictor] *pertaining to a lictor:* Flor. 1, 26.

lĭen, ēnis, and **liēnis**, is, *m.* [σπλήν, σπλάγχνον] *the milt* or *spleen:* at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9. In *plur.*: lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157: equisetum lienes cursorum exstinguit (the ancients supposed that running caused the spleen to swell), Plin. 26, 13, 83. **II.** Fig. *vexation:* quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5.

lĭēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lien] *splenetic:* cor lienosum, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 62: tactu lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

lĭentĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [λειεντερία; cf. Cels. 2, 1] *troubled with looseness* or *diarrhoea:* Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

lĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n* [ligo] *a band, tie, bandage:* Sidoniae nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15: papyri ligamen, *a bandage, ligature*, Col. 6, 6, 4. (Hence It. *legame;* Fr. *lien.*)

lĭgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a band, bandage:* aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144: vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

lĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a binding:* Scrib. Comp. 255. (Hence Fr. *liaison.*)

lĭgātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a band, ligature:* ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11. **II.** *an amulet:* Aug. in Joann. 7. **III.** *a twisting* or *twining* of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Enarrat. in psalm. 36.

lignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum] *pertaining to wood:* negotiatio, *timber-trade*, Capitol. Pert. 1. **II.** Subst. lignarius, i, *m.* *a carpenter, joiner:* Pall. 1, 6, 2. Hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. *the timber-market*, Liv. 35, 41 *fin.* **2.** *a slave attached to a temple, whose office it was to carry wood:* Hier. Ep. 108, 8. **3.** *a wood-cutter, woodman:* lignarius ξυλοκόπος, ὁ κόπτων ξύλα, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lignor] *a felling or procuring of wood:* qui lignationis munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. **II.** Meton. *a place where wood is cut:* Col. 1, 5, 1.

lignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood:* oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: Liv. 10, 25.

lignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ligneus] *wooden*, of small objects: ligneolus lychnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: figurae, App. de Mundo, p. 70.

lignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum] *of wood, wooden:* ligneus ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: turres, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: materia, *wood*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: deus, Tib. 1, 11, 20: supellex, Plin. 34, 12, 32: custodia, *the stocks*, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 28. **II.** *like wood:* putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24: semen (arboris), id. 16, 26, 46. **2.** *wooden, dry:* nervosa et lignea (appellatur) Δορκάς, Lucr. 4, 1156: lignea conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

lignĭcīda, ae, *m.* [lignum caedo] *one who cuts wood:* not used, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119 § 62.

lignĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [lignum fero] *one who carries wood:* Inscr.

lignor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lignum] *to fetch* or *procure wood:* equites, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 27: lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignatum ire, Liv. 10, 25.

lignōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of woody fibres, woody:* lignosus fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42: caules, id. 25, 6, 29. *Comp.*: lignosiora sunt reliqua, id. 19, 5, 27.

lignum, i, *n. wood;* in *plur.* ligna, *firewood* (opp. to materia, timber for building, Ulp. Dig. 32, 58): ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, id. S. 1, 10, 34. **II.** Meton. **1.** *a writing-tablet:* Juv. 16, 41. **2.** *the shell, stone,* or *kernel of fruit:* Plin. 15, 28, 34: *grape-stones:* id. 17, 21, 35, § 162. **3.** *a fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight:* id. 13, 15, 30. [Prob. from *lig-o*, "to tie."] (Hence It. *legno, legna;* old Fr. *laigne.*)

lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind* or *tie round*, etc.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov. M. 3, 575: ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell. 12, 3: crus fascia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 36: laqueo guttura, *to tie up*, Ov. M. 6, 134: vulnera veste, *to bind up, bandage*, ib. 7, 849: dum mula ligatur, *is harnessed*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 13: funem litoribus, Lucan. 8, 61: sudarium circum collum, *to bind around*, Suet. Ner. 51: balteus loricam ligat, Val. Fl. 4, 94: digitosque ligat junctura, Ov. M. 2, 375: caementa in tectis, Plin. 36, 27, 68. **2.** Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, *i. e. frozen fast*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 49: nimbi ligati, *i. e. hail*, Petr. 123. **II.** Fig.: *to bind together, unite, combine:* dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: vinclo tecum propiore ligari, ib. 9, 550: pacta, Prop. 4, 4, 80: conjugia artibus magicis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 452. argumenta in catenas, Quint. 5, 14, 32. [*Ligo* is prob. connected with *dĭco*, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *lier.*)

lĭgo, ōnis, *m. a mattock, hoe:* longis purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: ligonibus versare glebas, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38: centeno ligone domare arva, Mart. 4, 64. **II.** Meton. (poet.): *agriculture:* Juv. 7, 33.

lĭgŭla and **lingŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lingua: quamvis me *ligulam* dicant Equitesque Patresque, dicor ab indoctis *lingula* grammaticis, Mart. 14, 120] *a little tongue;* hence transf. **1.** *a tongue of land:* oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. **2.** *a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:* Juv. 5, 20: Mart. 2, 29, 7. As a term of reproach: ligula, i in malam crucem, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 30. **3.** *a spoon* or *ladle, a skimmer:* isque (musteus fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col. 9, 5 *fin.*: inde ligulis eligunt florem, Plin. 21, 14, 49. As a measure: *a spoonful:* duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, id. 20, 5, 18. **4.** *a small sword:* Naev. in Gell. 10, 25. **5.** *the tongue* or *reed of a flute:* Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 171. **6.** *the pointed end of a stake, a tongue, tenon:* lingulae edolatae, Col. 8, 11, 4. **7.** *the short arm of a lever:* si sub onus vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitr. 10, 8. **8.** *the tongue-shaped extremity of a water-pipe*, by which it is fitted into another: id. 8, 7. **9.** *the tongue of a scale-beam:* Schol. ad Pers. 1, 6. **10.** *a tongue-shaped member of the cuttle-fish:* loliginum ligulas, App. Apol. p. 297.

lĭgūrĭo and **lĭgurrĭo**, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [LIG, root of lingo]. **I.** Act.: *to lick:* apes non, u muscae, (eum) liguriunt, Varr. R. R. 3 16, 6: semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81. **2.** Transf.: dum ruri rurant homines, quos (parasiti) liguriant, *whom they feed upon*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 15: furta, *to lick up stolen morsels*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79. Also in an obscene sense, as in Gr. λείχειν and λειχάζειν: Suet. Tib. 45 *fin.*: Mart. 11, 58. **3.** Fig. *to long for, lust after:* improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: agrariam curationem, id. Fam. 11, 21. **II.** Neutr.: *to be dainty:* quae (meretrices) cum amatore quum coenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4. 14.

lĭgūrītio (ligurr.), ōnis, *f.* [ligurio] *lickerishness, daintiness:* liguritio, vinolentia, cupedia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11. 26.

lĭgūrītor (ligurr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lickerish fellow, epicure, gourmand:* eumque quasi liguritorem catillonem appellat, Macr. S. 2, 12. **II.** In an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 128 in lemmate.

lĭgūrĭus, gulosus, catillo, λίχνος, Gloss.

lĭgustĭcum, i, *n.* [Liguria] *a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage:* Col. 12, 57, 5: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

lĭgustrum, i, *n.* *a plant, privet*. alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. E. 2, 18: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. M. 13, 789: Plin. 12, 24, 35: id. 24, 10, 45. There is an uncertainty about this plant, some authors thinking that Virgil's ligustrum was the white hedge Convolvulus, but Pliny distinctly calls this plant a tree, and the privet is now called *guistrico* in Italy. Pliny was prob. in error in supposing this and the Egyptian *cypros* to be the same. To this may perh. be referred ligustrum nigrum, poet. Col. 10, 300.

līlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lilium] *of* or *from lilies:* oleum, *oil of lilies*, Pall. 6, 14 *in lemm.*

līlĭētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a bed of lilies:* Pall. Febr. 21, 3.

līlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [λείριον] *a lily*, Lilium candidum, Linn. *the white lily:* Plin. 21, 5, 11: id. 21, 19, 74: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Pall. Febr. 21, 3: candida, Virg. Aen. 6, 709: breve, *short-lived*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16. **2.** rubens, *the orange lily*, L. chalcedonicum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 11. **II.** Meton. *a sort of fortification consisting of several rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, rising only four inches above the ground:* Caes. B. G. 7, 73. (Hence It. *giglio;* Sp. *lirio;* Fr. *lis.*)

līma, ae, *f. a file:* lima proterere aliquid, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: lima aliquid polire, Plin. 28, 9, 41: vipera limam momordit, Phaedr. 4, 8, 5. **II.** Fig. of literary compositions, *a polishing, revision:* defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 30: limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: carmina rasa lima recenti, Mart. 10, 2: Vell. 2, 9.

līmācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [limus] *of mud, slime,* or *earth:* Tert. Res. carn. 49.

līmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to slime:* limaria piscina, *where the water deposits slime*, Front. Aq. 15.

līmātĭŭs, *comp. adv. in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly*. scriptum, Cic. Fin. 5, 5: Amm. 15, 13.

līmātor, ῥινητής (*a filer*), Gloss. Philox.

līmātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus] *somewhat filed* or *polished:* opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo judicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 33.

līmātūra, ῥίνημα (*filings*) Gloss vet.

līmātus, a, um, *Part.* [limo]. **II** Adj.: *polished, refined, elegant:* vi oratione maxime limatus, Cic. de Or. 1 39: limatius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 24: comis et urbanus fuerit limatio idem Hor. S. 1, 10, 65: limatius ingenium, Plin. Ep. 1, 20.

līmax, ācis, *c.* [akin to limus: limax a limo quod ibi vivit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93 § 64: limaces cochleas a limo appellatae, Fest. *s. v.*] *a slug, snail:* implicitus conchae limax, poet. Col. 10, 323: lactucis innascuntur limaces et cochleae, Plin. 19, 10, 57. **||.** Fig.: limaces lividae, of courtesans, Plaut. fragm. in Varr. l. c.

lĭmbātus, a, um, *adj* [limbus] *edged, bordered:* chlamydes, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

limbŏlārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a fringe-maker:* textores limbolarii, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

limbus, i, *m. a border, hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe:* Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg. Aen. 4, 137: indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: Stat. Ach. 1, 330. **||.** *a fillet, band, belt, girdle:* frontem limbo velata pudicam, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 118: picto discingit pectora limbo, Stat. Th. 6, 367. **|||.** Meton. *the zodiac:* extra limbum XII. signorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 7. **2.** *a noose, snare:* Grat. Cyn. 25.

līmen, ĭnis, *n. the lintel of a doorway* (limen superum), *the threshold* (limen inferum): limen superum, quod mihi misero saepe confregit caput: inferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos defregi meos, Novius in Non. 336, 14: Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 1: imponere foribus, Plin. 36, 14, 21. Proverb.: salutare a limine, *to touch upon anything slightly*, Sen. Ep. 49 *med.* **||.** Meton. *a door, entrance:* ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, Pl. Cist. 3, 19: intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: penetrare aulas et limina regum, Virg. G. 2, 504: famuli ad limina, *doorkeepers, porters*, Sil. 1, 66. **2.** *a house, dwelling, abode:* matronae nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, *in the house, at home*, Liv. 43, 1: ad limen consulis adesse, id. 2, 48: limine pelli, Virg. Aen. 7, 579. **3.** Poet. *the barrier in a race-course:* limen relinquunt, ib. 5, 316. **|||.** Fig. *a beginning, commencement:* leti limine ab ipso ad vitam reverti, Lucr. 2, 258: in limine belli, Tac. A. 3, 74: in limine vitae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1132. **2.** *an end, termination:* in ipso finitae lucis limine, App. M. 11, p. 267: Justin. Inst. 1, 12, § 5. [*Li-men* comes from the root LIG in *ligo*, for the *limen* was a "tie," i. e., a horizontal piece of timber employed to keep the other timbers, more particularly those which are vertical, from falling or bulging out: v. Key. Phil. Soc. 3, 255.]

lĭmĕnarcha, ae, *m.* = λιμενάρχης, *a harbour-master:* Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4.

līmes, ĭtis, *m.* [akin to limen; cf. Justin. Inst. 1, 12. 5] *a cross-path, balk between fields.* The Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths. The principal balk running from east to west was called limes decumanus; that from north to south cardo; that from east to west prorus; and that from north to south, transversus: Hyg. de limit. const. 18, 33 and 34: Col. 1, 8, 7: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8. **||.** Meton. *any boundary* or *limit between two fields:* partiri limite campum, Virg. G. 1, 126: saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte jacebat, limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis, id. Aen. 12, 897. **2.** *a fortified boundary-line, a boundary-wall:* cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. A. 2, 7: limite acto promotisque praesidiis, id. G. 29: penetrat interius, aperit limites, Vell. 2, 120. **3.** In gen. *any path, passage, road, way:* eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. 31, 39: lato te limite ducam, Virg. Aen. 9, 323: acclivis, Ov. M. 2, 19: limite recto fugere, ib. 7, 782. **4.** *a channel:* solito dum flumina currant limite, ib. 8, 558: Prop. 1, 9, 60. **5.** *The track* or *path* of a comet, meteor, torch, *etc*: flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem, stella micat, Ov. M. 15, 849: longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg. Aen. 2, 697: Plin. 2, 26, 25: sectus in obliquo est lato curvamine limes, *the zodiac*, Ov. M. 2, 130. **6.** *a line* or *vein* in stone, etc.: nigram materiam distinguente limite albo, Plin. 37, 10, 69. **|||.** Fig. *a boundary limit:* limes carminis, Stat. Th. 1, 16. **2.** *a distinction, difference:* judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. R. Am. 326. **3.** *a way, path:* si maledicitis vostro gradiar limite, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 18: bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad coeli aditum patet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: eundem limitem agere, *to go the same way, employ the same means*, Ov. A. A. 3, 558.

limĕum, i, *n. a kind of herb, into the poisonous juice of which the Gauls dipped the arrows used in hunting:* Plin. 27, 11, 76. Supposed by some to be Ranunculus Thora, Linn.: by others Doronicum Pardalianches, *Leopard's-bane.*

līmĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [limus colo] *one who dwells in the mud:* ostreae, Aus. Ep. 7, 36.

līmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [limus and GEN root of gigno] *produced in mud* or *slime, mud-born:* ulvae, Aus. Mosell. 45.

līmĭnāris, e, *adj.* [limen] *pertaining to a threshold* or *lintel:* trabes, Vitr. 6, 4. **||.** Meton.: pagina, *the first*, Aug. Ep. 67, *n.* 2.

līmis, e, v. limus.

līmĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [limes] *that is on the borders:* agri limitanei, *situated on the borders:* milites, *frontier-troops:* Cod. Just. 11, 59, 3.

līmĭtāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a boundary:* iter, *a path that runs between two fields*, Varr. L. L. 5, 4.

līmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [limito] *a fixing, determination:* limitatio terrae vinealis, Col. 3, 12: Vitr. 10, 22.

līmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limes] *to inclose within boundaries* or *limits, to bound:* vineas limitari decumano XVIII. pedum latitudinis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7. **||.** Fig. *to fix, settle, determine:* limitata est pecuaria quaestio, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1.

līmĭtotrŏphus (līmĭtrŏphus), a, um, *adj.* [limes τροφέω]: agri, *lands set apart for the subsistence of the troops stationed on the frontiers* (limitanei), Cod. Just. 11, 59, 3.

limma, ătis, *n.* = λεῖμμα (a remainder), *a semi-tone:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

limnē, es, *f.* = λίμνη, *a lake:* lacus qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vitr. 8, 3.

limnestis (limnetis), ĭdis, *f.* = λιμνῆστις, *a plant, called also* centaurea major, App. Herb. 34. (*v.* Centaurium.)

limnicē, es, *f. a small sword:* App. Herb. 78.

līmo, *adv. sideways, askance:* leones nunquam limo vident, Sol. 27.

līmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lima] *to file:* gemmis scalpendis atque limandis, Plin. 36, 7, 10. **2.** *to file off:* plumbum limatum, *lead filings*, id. 34, 18, 50: limata scobs, ib. **||.** Meton. *to rub, whet:* cornu ad saxa limato, id. 8, 20, 29. Hence limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss*, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 40. **|||.** Fig. in gen. *to file, polish, finish:* quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: stilus hoc maxime ornat ac limat, id. de Or. 3, 49: ut ars aliquid limare non possit, ib. 1, 25: vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus, id. N. D. 2, 29. **2.** Esp. *to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities:* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id. Off. 2, 10: subtiliter mendacium, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49. **3.** limare se ad aliquid, *to prepare oneself thoroughly:* Cic. Opt. gen. or. 3. **4.** *to file off, take away from, diminish:* tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9: de tua prolixa beneficaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus, id. Fam. 3, 8: commoda alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37.

līmo, 1. *v. a.* [limus] *to bespatter with mud:* caput alicui, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 80.

līmŏcinctus, i, *m.* [limus cingo girt with an apron] *a kind of public attendant on magistrates:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3219.

līmŏdōron, i, *n.* = λιμόδωρον, *plant*, perh. Polygonum Convolvulus, Linn.: Plin. 19, 10, 57.

līmōnĭa, ae, *f.* = λειμωνία: *a plant, also called* scolymos, *q. v.:* Plin. 22, 22, 43. **||.** *a kind of anemone* (v. Anemone): id. 21, 11, 38.

līmōnĭātis, ĭdis, *f.* = λειμωνιάτις, *a precious stone of a green colour*, perh. *the emerald:* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

līmōnĭon, ii, *n.* = λειμώνιον, *the same as* lemonion, *q. v.:* Plin. 20, 8, 28.

līmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [limus] *full of mud* or *slime, miry, muddy:* limosoque palus obducit omnia junco, Virg. E. 1, 49: ripae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 1: radix, Plin. 27, 5, 17. Subst. limosa, orum, *n. plu. muddy* or *miry places:* id. 9, 42, 66.

limpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [limpidus] *to make clear, to cleanse:* Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

limpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [another form of liquidus] *clear, limpid:* limpidus lacus, Cat. 4, 24: limpidior aqua fiet, Vitr. 8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3: limpidae chrysolithi, Plin. 37, 9, 42. (Hence It. and Sp. *lindo.*)

limpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [limpidus] *clearness, transparency:* maris, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

līmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lima] *a little file:* Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

līmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limus] *somewhat askance:* limulis (oculis) intueri, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 12.

līmus, a, um, and **līmis**, e, *adj sidelong, aslant, askance:* limis oculis aspicere, *to look askance*, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: (leones) nec limis intuentur oculis aspicique simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8, 16, 19: limibus oculis eos contuens, Amm. 20, 9: limi, et ut sic dicam venerei (*sc.* oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76. **||.** Transf. of persons, *looking sideways:* neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, sed limus intra limites culinae, Varr. in Non. 133, 31.

līmus, i, *m. slime, mud:* silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. M. 1, 347: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, Liv. 31, 27: amnis abundans exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Virg. G. 1, 115: aqua limo turbata, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. **2.** *excrement:* Pall. 3, 31. **3.** *dirt* of any kind: linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760: gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 80. **||.** Fig.: malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 19.

līmus, i, *m. a girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple*, worn by the sacrificing priests: velati limo, Virg. Aen. 12, 120 et ibi Serv.: licio transverso, quod limum appellatur, cincti erant, Tiro in Gell. 12, 3.

līnāmentum, i, *n.* [linum] *linen-stuff, linen:* Plin. 32, 10, 46. **||.** Esp. *lint:* linamentum indere, Cels. 5, 6, 23: siccis linamentis vulnus implere, id. 5, 6, 21.

līnārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [linum] *a linen-weaver:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4214.

linctor, λίκτης (*one who licks*), Gloss. Philox.

linctus, a, um, *Part.* [lingo].

linctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl.*) *a licking:* Plin. 31, 9, 45.

līnĕa, ae, *f.* [linum] *a linen thread a string, line:* linea longinqua per os religata, Plin. 9, 17, 26: ligato pede longa linea gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15: linea margaritarum triginta quinque, Scaev. Dig. 35, 2, 26: linea dives (of the strings of pearls thrown among the people at the public games), Mart. 8, 78. **2.** Esp. *the threads of a net* or *web:* licia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24, 28. **||.** Meton. *a net:* id. 9, 43, 67: si feras lineis et pinna clusas contineas, en. Clem. 12. 2. *a fishing-line*: tremulave captum linea trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, try to catch a person* Pl. Most. 5, 1, 22. 3. *a plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ad regulam et lineam, Vitr. 7, 3. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly*: solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 19, 8, 42: (ignis) rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem, *that region lies directly under the Lion*, Lucan. 10, 306. 4. *a thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, *etc., a line*: Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (viz. nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76: candida per medium folium transcurrens, id. 27, 11, 77: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sun-dial), id. 7, 60, 60. Of a geometrical *line*: linea est longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65: linea circumcurrens, *a circle*, Quint. 1, 10, 41. 5. Esp. *a boundary-line*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 151 ed. Goes. Hence in gen. *a way, path*. Prud. Cath. 7, 48. 6. *a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator*: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19: Quint. 11, 3, 133. 7. *a feature, lineament*: adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179. III. Fig. *a line* of descent or kindred, *lineage*: στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9: clara gentis linea, Stat. S. 3, 3, 43. 2. *an outline, sketch, design*: quidam materias latius dicendo prosequebantur alii, quum primas modo lineas duxissent, etc., Quint. 2, 6, 2: ea quae in Platonis oratione demiramur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere quaesivimus, Gell. 17, 20. 3. *a boundary-line, limit, end, goal*: quum poëtae transilire lineas impune possint, Varr. L. L. 9, 1: si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas, *to go beyond the mark*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: admoveri lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49. Hence, proverb.: extrema linea amare, *to love at a distance*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

līnĕālis, e, *adj.* [linea] *consisting of lines, lineal*: Amm. 22, 16.

līnĕālĭter, *adv. by means of lines*: linealiter facere, Mart. Cap. 8, 28.

līnĕāmentum, i, *n.* [linea] *a line* or *stroke* made with a pen, *etc., a geometrical line*: in geometria lineamenta, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: lineamentum, longitudinem latitudine carentem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116. II. Meton. *a feature, lineament*: quae conformatio lineamentorum, id. N. D. 1, 18: lineamenta oris effingere, id. Div. 1, 13: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41. 2. In *plur. designs, drawings, delineations*: adumbratorum Deorum lineamenta. Cic. N. D. 1, 27: operum lineamenta, id. Verr. 4, 44. 3. Fig. *a feature, lineament*: animi lineamenta sunt pulcriora quam corporis, id. Fin. 3, 22: numerus quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, id. Brut. 87, 298.

līnĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *consisting of lines, linear*: linearis pictura, *an outline*, Plin. 35, 3, 5: ratio, *the science of lines, geometry*, Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, *a geometrical demonstration*, ib. 49.

līnĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lines, line-*: limes, *a narrow pathway between fields*, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

līnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f* [lineo] *the drawing of a line, a line*: solis radii paribus lateribus lineationibus extenduntur, Vitr. 9, 4. II. *a feature, lineament*: corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

līnĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [linea] *to fashion to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular*: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.* II. Fig. *decked out*: inter comatos lineatosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, *n.* 6.

līnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little line*: Gell. 10, 1 *fin.*

līnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum] *of flax* or *lint, flaxen, linen-*: linea vincula, Virg. Aen. 5, 510: terga, *the linen lining of a shield*, ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13: amictus, Tac. G. 17: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.

lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to lick, lick up*: mel mihi videor lingere, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Cat. 98, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: sal pecoribus datur lingendus, id. 31, 9, 45. Sensu obscoeno: Mart. 12, 35. [Root LIG: cf. Sans. *lih*, "lingere;" Gr. λείχω; Eng. *lick*: hence *lig-urio*.]

lingua (old form dingua, like dagrima for lacrima, acc. to Mar. Victorin. p. 2547 and 2470 P.: cf. the letter D, 1. 5), ae, *f. the tongue*: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: lingua haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25: lingua titubante loqui, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 21: linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue*, in token of derision or contempt, Liv. 7, 10: so, lingua ejecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66. II. Meton. *speech, language*: beare Latium divite lingua, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: linguam continere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 82: linguae solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25: linguam solvere ad jurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261: quidam operarii lingua celeri et exercitata, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2: Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to silence*, Liv. 33, 3: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Virg. E. 7, 28. (ii) *the tongue* or *language of a people*: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: Gallicae linguae scientia, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: utraque lingua, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23: Mithridates, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50. Also, *dialect, idiom*: id. 12, 10, 34. 3. Poet. *the sounds made by animals*: volucrum linguae, Virg. Aen. 3, 361: canis, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5. 4. Of tongue-shaped things: (i) *a plant, also called* lingulaca, *q. v.*: Plin. 24, 19, 104. (ii) Lingua bubula, *a plant, ox-tongue, bugloss, v.* buglossus, Cato R. R. 40: Plin. 17, 14, 24. (iii) Lingua canina, Cels. 3, 27, 13, and lingua canis, App. Herb. 96, *the plant hound's tongue, also called* cynoglossos: *q. v.* (iv) *a tongue of land*: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11: Lucan. 2, 614. (v) *a spoonful*, as a measure: Plin. 26, 11, 73. (vi) *the tongue* or *reed* of a flute: id. 10, 29, 43. (vii) *the short arm* of a lever: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitr. 10, 8. [*Dingua* must have been the orig. form, as the grammarians state: cf. Germ. *zunge*; Engl. *tongue*.] (Hence Fr. *langue*.)

linguārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [lingua] *tongue-money; i. e.* a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gifted with a tongue, eloquent*: Tert. Anim. 3.

linguax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *loquacious*. linguaces (*al.* lingulacas), Gell. 1, 15.

lingŭla, v. ligula.

lingŭlāca, ae, *c.* [lingula] *a gossip, chatter-box*: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: nunquam tacet, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 63: Gell. 1, 15. II. Lingulāca, ae, *f. a kind of fish, a sole*: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23, § 77. 2. *a plant, the Hart's tongue fern*, Scolopendrium officinale, Willd.: Plin. 25, 11, 84.

lingŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tongue-shaped*: tubi, Vitr. 8, 7.

lingŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, quarrelsome*: Poet. Lat. min. 2, p. 237, Wernsd.

linguōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lingua] *talkative, loquacious*: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43: Hier. Ep. 108. *n.* 20. II. Fig.: orchestarum linguosi digiti, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

lĭnĭatūra, χρίσις (*an anointing*), Gloss. Philox.

līnĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [linum fero] *a surname of* Silvanus: Inscr.

līnĭfĭcus, i, *m.* [linum facio] *a linen-weaver*: Cod. Theod. 8, 16.

līnĭfĭārius, līnĭfĭo, v. linyphiarius.

līnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [linum gero] *linen-wearing, clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: linigera turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 533.

lĭnīmen, īnis, *n.* [linio] *grease*: pro linimine adhibere, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

lĭnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *ointment, liniment*: dolii, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.*

lĭnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to bedaub, besmear*: liquida pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17: Plin. 17, 28, 47: tectoria luto quum liniuntur, Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*

līnĭphĭārĭus, ii, v. linyphiarius.

līnĭphĭo, onis, v. linyphio.

lĭnitĕus, v. linteus.

lĭnītus, a, um, *Part.* [linio].

lĭnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a smearing, anointing*: potu et linitu, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

lĭno, līvi *and* lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (contr. form of the *inf. perf.* lisse for livisse, Spartian. Hadr. 4. *Perf.* lini for livi, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.) *to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over*: spiramenta cera, Virg. G. 4, 39: spicula vipereo felle, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 18: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (*sc.* pice), *which I myself have pitched*, id. Od. 1, 20, 1: quis plura livit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16: faciem, Juv. 6, 481: succis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711: linere medicamenta per corpora, Ov. Medic. fac. 81: plurima cerno, me quoque qui feci judice, digna lini, *that deserve to be rubbed out* (*i. e.* by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style), id. Pont. 1, 5, 15. II. Transf. *to overlay, cover*: tecta auro, id. Medic. fac. 7: Mart. 9, 62. 2. *to bedaub, bemire*: linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760: Mart. 9, 23. III. Fig.: *to befoul*: splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236.

lĭnostema, est vestis ex lana linoque contexta: et dicta linostema, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lĭnostrŏphon, i, *n.* = λινόστροφον, *a plant, called also* marrubium, *q. v.* Plin. 20, 22, 89.

lĭnŏzostis, is *and* ĭdis, *f.* = λινόζωστις, *a plant, called also* mercurialis, *the herb Mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn. mas. et fem.: Plin. 25, 5, 18: id 26, 12, 76.

linquo, līqui, 3. *v. a.* (*Part.* lictus, Capit. M. Aurel. 7: dub.) *to leave, quit, forsake, depart from*: urbem exsul linquat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, id. Od. 2, 14, 21: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38: linqui animo, and simply linqui, *to swoon, faint*: Suet. Caes. 45: linquor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov. H. 2, 130: so, *act.*: me liquit animus, Sen. Troad. 623: Ov. M. 8, 364: linquere lumen, animam, vitam, *to die*: lumen linque, Pl. Cist. 3, 12: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. Aen. 3, 140. II. *to leave* or *let alone, to resign, abandon*: linquamus naturam artesque videamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46 linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28: spem, Val. Fl. 1, 560. III. *to leave* in any place or condition, *to leave in the lurch*: herum in obsidione linquet, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: lupos apud oves, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 8. **IV.** *to leave behind:* linquere vacuos cultoribus agros, Lucan. 9, 162. **V.** *Pass. impers.* linquitur, *it is left, it remains:* Lucr. 2, 914: et vix cernere linquitur undas, Sil. 4, 626.

lintĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [linteum] *a linen cloth:* candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261.

lintĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to linen, linen-:* negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5. **II.** Subst.: lintearius, ii, *m. a linen-weaver:* linteariorum corpus, Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16.

lintĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in linen:* senex, Sen. de Vit. beat. 27: legio, *a legion raised among the Samnite patricians,* so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with canvas, Liv. 10, 38.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a linen-weaver:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

lintĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small linen cloth:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: rosae folia tusa in linteolo, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

lintĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [linteus] *linen-:* palliolum, Prud. στεφ. 3, 180.

linter, tris (*nom.* lintris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), *f.* (*m.* Tib. 2, 5, 34) *a boat, skiff, wherry:* lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas lintres cavare, Liv. 21, 26. Proverb.: (i) loqui e lintre, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro, Julius in Cic. Brut. 60: (ii) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. *let me now turn to something else,* Ov. F. 2, 864: (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, *you have a favourable opportunity,* Tib. 1, 7, 37. **II.** Meton. *a trough, vat,* for wine: Cato R. R. 11, 5: cavat arbore lintres, Virg. G. 1, 262.

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum] *a linen cloth:* linteum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109: merces linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: succinctus linteo, Suet. Cal. 26. **II.** Meton. *linen:* Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) lintea in vela, Liv. 28, 45. **2.** *a sail:* certum est dare lintea retro, Virg. Aen. 3, 686: Zephyri veniant in lintea pleni, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 41. **3.** *a girdle:* Gai. Inst. 3, § 192. **4.** *any stuff, cloth:* Plin. 12, 11, 22.

lintĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *linen-:* lintea vestis, Cic. Verr. 5, 56: tunica, Liv. 9, 4: lintei libri, *an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen,* id. 4, 7: Plin. 13, 11, 21: thorax, *a linen breast-plate,* Nep. Iphicr. 1: Plin. 19, 1, 2, *n.* 2.

lintrārĭus, ii, *m.* [linter] *a boatman, waterman:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

lintrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small boat* or *wherry:* Cic. Att. 10, 10.

lintris, v. linter.

līnum, i, *n.* = λίνον, *a plant, flax:* Linum usitatissimum, Linn.: urit lini campum seges, Virg. G. 1, 77: Plin. 19 prooem.: ib. 1, 1. **II.** Meton. *linen, lint:* reticulum tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: Ov. F. 5, 519: velati lino et verbena tempora cincti, Virg. Aen. 12, 120: linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in tela est, Ulp. Dig. 32, 68. **2.** *a thread:* Cels. 7, 14. Esp. *the thread with which letters were bound:* effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 64: linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5. **3.** *a fishing-line:* nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. M. 13, 923. **4.** *a sail:* lina sinu tendere toto, Sen. Med. 320. **5.** *a rope, line:* subducere carbasa lino, Ov. F. 3, 587. **6.** *a hunter's* or *fisher's net, casting-net:* id. M. 7, 768: Virg. G. 1, 142: cymbae linique magister, *a fisherman,* Juv. 4, 45. **7.** *a linen corselet:* fugit hasta per oras multiplicis lini, Sil. 4, 292: tempora multiplici mos est defendere lino, id. 3, 272. **III.** "linum granum Gnidium," Plin. 13, 21, 35, v. Chamelaea. (Hence It. *lino*· Fr. linge.)

līnȳphus (linif.), i, **līnȳphĭo** (linif.), ōnis, and **līnȳphĭārĭus** (linif.), ĭi, *m.* = λινόϋφος, λινοῦφος, *a linen-weaver:* Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 8 and 16.

lĭo, 1. *v. a.* = λειῶ, *to make smooth, to plaster over:* Tert. Idol. 5.

līostrĕa, v. leiostrea.

līŏthăsĭus (leiŏthăsĭus), a, um, *adj.* = λεῖος Θάσιος, *a kind of turnip,* perh. grown in Thasus: Plin. 19, 3, 25.

lĭpăra, ae, *f.* [λιπαρός] *an emollient plaster:* Plin. 23, 9, 81. **II.** *an unknown precious stone:* id. 37, 10, 62.

lĭpăris, ĭdis, *f. an unknown fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

lĭpĭo, 4. *v. n. to croak,* of the kite: Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

lippidus, γλαμώδης (= lippus), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

lippĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lippus] *to have watery* or *inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed:* quum leviter lippirem, has literas dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 14: ne omnino lippiatur, Plin. 28, 8, 27: calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels. 1, 9: Plin. 29, 6, 37. **II.** Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, *burn,* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

lippĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *blearedness, rheum* or *inflammation of the eyes:* diuturna lippitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: molestior, id. Att. 8, 12: sicca, Plin. 28, 11, 47: arida, *i. q.* ξηροφθαλμία, Cels. 6, 6, 29.

lĭppŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat blear-eyed:* Arn. 7, 240.

lippus, a, um, *adj. blear-eyed:* lippa mulier, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 15: oculus, id. Bac. 4, 8, 72: hic oculis ego nigra meis collyria lippus illinere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 30. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, *to every body,* ib. 1, 7, 3. **II.** Meton. *dim-sighted, purblind:* fuligine lippus, Juv. 10, 130: patres, Pers. 1, 79. **2.** *dropping, running:* lippa lacuna, of a one-eyed person, Mart. 8, 59: ficus, *an over-ripe and dripping fig,* id. 7, 20. **III.** Fig. *blind to one's own faults:* vappa et lippus, Pers. 5, 77.

lĭquābĭlis, e, *adj.* [liquo] *that may be melted* or *dissolved:* cera, App. Apol. p. 293.

lĭquāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a liquid mixture:* eo liquamine tonsa ovis imbuitur, Col. 7, 4, 7. **II.** Esp. *a sauce* made of fish-fat: id. 6, 2, 7.

lĭquāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a sauce, broth:* Veg. Vet. 3, 66.

lĭquāmĭnārĭus, γαροπώλης, *one who prepares* or *sells fish-sauce:* Gloss. Philox.

lĭquāminātus, a, um, *adj.* [liquamen] *having gravy:* Apic. 8, 7.

lĭquāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of gravy:* res, Marc. Empir. 5.

lĭquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [liquo] *pertaining to liquids:* mensurae, *measures for liquids,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4344.

lĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a melting:* Vop. Aurel. 46.

lĭquātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a filterer, strainer:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

lĭquĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. Pass.:* lĭquĕfīo, factus, fieri (*e* long, Sil. 1, 178): *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: legum aera liquefacta, id. Cat. 3, 8: liquefactum plumbum, Virg. Aen. 9, 588: ceram, Plin. 21, 14, 49: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Cal. 37. **2.** Meton. *to disorganize:* caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, Ov. M. 9, 175: Virg. G. 4, 555. **II.** Fig. *to weaken, enervate:* quos nullae futiles laetitiae exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 57. **2.** *to soften, melt:* Bacchi dona volunt epulasque et carmina rursus Pieria liquefacta lyra, Sil. 11, 416

lĭquĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [liquefacio].

lĭquĕfīo, v. liquefacio.

lĭquĕo, licui or liqui, 2. *v. n.* [cf. liquo] *to be fluid* or *liquid* (in lit. signif. only in *imperf. part.*): lac est omnium rerum liquentium maxime alibile, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: coelum ac terras camposque liquentes, Virg Aen. 6, 724. **2.** *to be bright, clear.* polus liquet, Prud. στεφ. 1, 88. **II.** Fig. *to be clear, apparent, evident* (usu. only in *3d pers. sing.*)· quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ut liqueant omnia, id. Most. 2, 1, 69: Protagoras sese negat omnino de diis habere, quod liqueat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: cui neutrum licuerit, ib. 42: te liquet esse meum, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 62: si liquerit eum vivere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2: fides liquens Gell. 18, 5. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t.* non liquet, *it doth not appear,* a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, *non-proven*): non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic. Clu. 28, 76: juravi, mihi non liquere, Gell. 14, 2 *fin.* So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Caecin. 10: quid maxime liquere judici velit, Quint. 3, 6, 12.

lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [liqueo] *to become fluid* or *liquid, to melt:* tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. 21, 36: haec ut cera liquescit, Virg. E. 8, 80: Plin. 37, 10, 59. **II.** Meton. *to become disorganized* or *putrid:* (corpora) dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. M. 7, 550. **2.** *to become clear, limpid:* quae (aqua) paulatim spatio temporis liquescit ac subsidit, Auct. B. Alex. 5. **3.** Of the liquid letters: Val. Prob. p. 1389 P. **III.** Fig. *to grow soft, effeminate:* qua (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. **2.** *to melt* or *waste away:* fortuna liquescit, Ov. Ib. 425: Sen. Ep. 26.

liquet, v. liqueo.

lĭquĭdē, *adv. clearly, purely:* coelum liquide serenum, Gell. 2, 21. *Comp.:* liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin. 10, 69, 88. **II.** Fig. *clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* consistere, Gell. 14, 1, 17. *Comp.:* liquidius judicare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: liquidius facere, id. Fin. 2, 12 *fin.*: aliquid liquidius absolvere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20. *Sup.:* liquidissime atque invictissime defendere, Aug. Ep. 28 *fin.*

lĭquĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [liquidus] *liquidity:* App. de Mundo, p. 57.

lĭquĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat more fluid* or *soft:* liquidiusculusque ero quam ventus est Favonius, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 70.

lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liqueo] *flowing, fluid, liquid:* aqua bona et liquida, Cato R. R. 73: crassaque conveniant liquidis, et liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1252: liquida moles, *the sea,* id. 6, 404: iter, *a voyage,* Prop. 3, 20, 14: palaestra (from the unguents used), Lucan. 9, 661: odores, *perfumes,* Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: Nymphae, *fountain-nymphs,* Ov. M. 1, 704: venter, Cels. 2, 8: alvus, id. 2, 6. Subst. liquidum, i, *n. a liquid, water:* tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: Ov. M. 5, 454. **II.** Meton. *clear, transparent, limpid:* liquidum lumen, Lucr. 5, 282: ignis, Virg. E. 6, 33: aër, id. G. 1, 404: aether, id. Aen. 7, 65: color, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 7: liquida nox, Virg. Aen. 10, 272: iter, *through the air,* ib. 5, 217: vox, *a clear voice,* Lucr. 2, 145: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: carmen citharae, Lucr. 4, 978. **2.** Esp. in gramm.: liquidae consonantes, *the liquids,* i. e. *the letters* l, m, n, r: Diom. *lib.* 2. **III.** Fig *flowing, uninterrupted:* genus sermonis Cic. de Or. 2, 38. **2.** *clear, calm, serene:* animo liquido et tranquillo es, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 36: mens, Cat. 63, 46· somnus, Val. Fl. 4, 16. **3.** *unmixed, unadulterated:* ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27: voluptas liquida et pura, Lucr. 3, 40: Cic. Fin. 1, 18 **4.** *clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 72. Subst. liquidum, i, *n. clearness, certainty:* redigere aliquid ad liquidum, Sen. Ep. 71: ad li quidum confessumque perducere aliquid, Quint. 5, 14, 28: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell. 1, 16. Hence, adverbially, in *abl.*: aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: negare, id. Fam. 11, 27: si liquido appareat, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1.

lĭquĭrītĭa, ae, *f.* [corrupted fr. γλυκύῤῥιζα (*v.* glycyrrhiza)] *liquorice*: Theod. de diaet. 9: Veg. Vet. 4, 9.

lĭquis, e, *adj*, [the root of obliquus] *oblique*: Front. Expos. form. p. 32.

lĭquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy*: tela liquavit, Lucan. 7, 158: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66: lapis liquatur igni, id. 36, 8, 13: liquatum aes, id. 34, 13, 36. **II.** Meton. *to strain, filter, clarify*: vina liques, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: liquatae aquae, Plin. 31, 3, 22: saccus, quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 15: voces liquatae, *clear*, Auct. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3. **III.** Fig. *to purify*: liquata dicta, Quint. 12, 6, 4.

lĭquor, 3. *v. n. dep.* [liqueo] *to be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve*: tum toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg. Aen. 9, 813: huic (arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, ib. 3, 28: liquentia flumina, ib. 9, 679: mella, ib. 1, 432: ut fraces et amurca liquentur, Plin. 15, 6, 6. **II.** Fig. *to melt* or *waste away*: illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17: in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr. 2, 1130.

lĭquor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fluidity, liquidity*: liquor aquai, Lucr. 1, 453: causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. Tim. 14: vomica liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appellatur, Plin. 33, 6, 32. **II.** Meton. *a fluid, liquid*: liquoris vitigeni latex, Lucr. 5, 14: mellis, id. 1, 936: liquores amnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: Stygius, Ov. Ib. 594: aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45: fluidus, *i. e.* tabes, Virg. G. 3, 484: (teritur) parvo saepe liquore silex, Prop. 2, 25, 16: Assyrius, *i. e.* amomum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 212: niveus liquor lactis, Sen. Oed. 565: oleaceus, Plin. 35, 15, 51. Of *the sea*: qua medius liquor secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 46.

līra, ae, *f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge*: Col. 2, 4, 8. **II.** Meton. *a furrow*: patentes liras facere, id. 2, 8, 3: Non. 17, 32.

līrātim, *adv. by furrows*: liratim serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

līrĭnon, i, *n.*=λείρινον, *oil of lilies*: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

līrĭon, i, *n.*=λείριον, *a lily* (v. lilium): App. Herb. 107.

līro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lira] *to plough* or *harrow in the seed*: tertio quum arant jacto semine, lirare dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: Plin. 18, 20, 49. **II.** Meton. *to scratch*: alicui labias: Pomp. in Non. 18, 5. **III.** Fig.: for delirare: *to be mad, to rave*: Aus. Ep. 10, 8.

līroe=λῆροι, *trifles, bagatelles*: liroe, liroe, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9.

līs, litis (old form stlis, stlitis; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16), *f. a strife, dispute, quarrel*: philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78: morsus litibus alternis datos, Prop. 4, 5, 39. Fig. of things: lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae, Ov. H. 16, 288: id. F. 1, 107. **II.** Esp. *a lawsuit*: repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio aliquid, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: litem alicui intendere, id. de Or. 1, 10: litem inferre in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41: contestari, id. Att. 16, 15: obtinere aut amittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4: orare, id. Off. 3, 10: sedare, id. Verr. 3, 57: secare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305. Also of a corrupt or partial judge: si judex litem suam fecerit, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 4, § 4: so Fig.: ego adversus eum, qui doctus esse dicebatur, litem meam facere absens nolui, Gell. 10, 1. Also of a judge who does not appear on the day appointed: inde ad comitium vadunt, ne litem suam faciant, C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. **2.** *the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute*: quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 93: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituant, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: illud mihi mirum videri solet, tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12: lites severe aestimatae, ib. 20: in suam rem litem vertere, Liv. 3, 72: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103. [The old form *stlis* is prob. connected with Germ. *streit.*]

lĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lito] *fit for sacrifice*: victima, Lact. 1, 21.

lĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a sacrifice*: divum, Stat. Th. 10, 610.

lĭtănīa, ae, *f.* = λιτανεία, *a public form of prayer, a litany*: litanias facere, Sid. Ep. 5, 7: Cod. Just. 1, 5, 3.

lĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lito], *a favourable sacrifice*: per dies aliquot hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum, Liv. 27, 23: id. 41, 15.

lĭtĕra (littera), ae, *f.* [lino], *a letter*: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13: priscarum literarum notae, ib. 2, 41: maximis literis incisum, id. Verr. 2, 63: literarum ordine, *in alphabetical order*, Plin. 37, 9, 54: digerere in literam, *to arrange alphabetically*, Sen. Ep. 68: nescire literas, *to be unable to read and write*, id. Clem. 2, 1: Suet. Ner. 10: facere literam *or* literas, *to write*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 22: Cic. Acad. 2, 2: homo trium literarum, *i. e.* fur, *a thief*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 46: literam ex se longam facere, *to hang oneself*, ib. 1, 1, 37: litera salutaris, *i. e.* A. (absolvo) and tristis, *i. e.* C. (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic. Mil. 6. **II.** Meton. *a word, a line*: ad me literam nunquam misit, id. Fam. 2, 17: ad literam, *word for word, literally*, Quint. 9, 1, 15. **2.** *a handwriting*: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae literae, Cic. Att. 7, 2. **3.** Esp. *plu. a letter, epistle*: literas resignare, *to unseal a letter*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 65: dare alicui literas ad aliquem, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: literas mittere, id. Att. 5, 21: reddere alicui, ib. 5, 21: accipere, ib.: remittere, ib. 11, 16: exarare, ib. 12, 1: unis literis totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscribere, id. Fam. 2, 7: queri apud aliquem per literas, id. Att. 5, 21: literae missae, *letters sent*: litterae allatae, *letters received*; hence, liber literarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter-book*: L. M. (*i. e.* literae missae): L. A. (*i. e.* literae allatae): id. Font. 4, 8: id. Verr. 3, 71. Poet. in *sing.*: quam legis a rapta Briseide litera venit, Ov. H. 3, 1: Mart. 10, 73. (ii) *a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma*, etc.: literae publicae, Cic. Verr. 4, 63: Caes. B. G. 5, 47: literae publicanorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 71: literas revocavit, *letter of appointment, commission*, Suet. Vesp. 8. (iii) *an account-book*: ratio omnis et literae, Cic. Quint. 11: id. Verr. 4, 12. (iv) *an edict, ordinance*: praetoris literae, ib. 5, 22. (v) *written monuments, literature*: abest historia literis nostris, *is wanting in our literature*, id. Leg. 1, 2: Graecae de philosophia literae, *philosophical literature*, id. Div. 2, 2: genus hoc scriptionis nondum satis Latinis literis illustratum, id. Brut. 64: artem literis sine interprete percipere, *merely from books*, id. Fam. 7, 19: quod literis exstet, Pherecydes primum dixit animos hominum esse sempiternos, id. Tusc. 1, 16. (vi) *history*, as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus literarum fuit, Nep. Cat. 3: Liv. 6. 1. (vii) *literary composition*: non nihil temporis tribuit literis, Nep. Hann. 13. (viii) *learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters*: sit mihi orator tinctus literis: audierit aliquid legerit, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: erant in eo plurimae literae, id. Brut. 76: mihi nihil libri, nihil literae, nihil doctrina prodest, id. Att. 9, 10: literarum scientia, id. Brut. 42: literarum cognitio, id. de Or. 3, 32: nescire literas, *to be without a liberal education*, id. Brut. 74: altiores literae, *magic*, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

lītĕrālis (litt.), e, *adj.* [litera] *pertaining to letters* or *writing*: literale commercium, *epistolary correspondence*, Symm. Ep. 4, 52: lectio, *the reading of books*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

lītĕrārĭus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to reading and writing*: literarius ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint. 1, 4, 27: Tac. A. 3, 66: magister, *a schoolmaster*, Vopisc. Pertin. 8.

lītĕrātē (litt.), *adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand*: rationes perscriptae scite et literate, Cic. Pis. 25. **2.** *to the letter, literally*: literate respondere, Auct. Harusp. resp. 8. **3.** *learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly*: scriptorum veterum literate peritus, *critically skilled*, Cic. Brut. 56: belle et literate dicta, *clever sayings*, id. de Or. 2, 62. *Comp.*: literatius Latine loqui, id. Brut. 28.

lītĕrātĭo (litt.), ōnis, *f.* [litera] *instruction in reading and writing*: Varr. ap. Aug. de Ordin. 2, 12.

lītĕrātor (litt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor*: literator ruditatem eximit, grammaticus doctrina instruit, App. Flor. p. 363. **II.** *a grammarian, critic, philologist*: Cat. 14, 9. In opp. to literatus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, sciolist*: alter literator fuit, alter literas sciens, Gell. 18, 9: Suet Gramm. 4.

lītĕrātōrĭus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [literator] *grammatical*: eruditio literatoria, Tert. Idol. 10: grammatice literatura est, non literatrix, quemadmodum oratrix: nec literatoria, quemadmodum oratoria, Quint. 2, 14, 3.

lītĕrātrix, v. literatorius.

lītĕrātŭlus (litt.), a, um, *adj. dim* [literatus] *somewhat learned*: Hier. ad Ruf. 1, *n.* 31.

lītĕrātūra (litt.), ae, *f.* [litera] *a writing* formed of letters, *the letters*, or *alphabet*: literatura constat ex notis literarum et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, Cic. Part. 7: literatura Graeca, *the Greek alphabet*, Tac. A. 11, 13. **II.** *the science of language, grammar, philology*: grammatice, quam in Latinum transferentes literaturam vocaverunt, Quint. 2, 1, 4: prima illa literatura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. Ep. 88. **III.** *learning, erudition, scholarship*: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literatura, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 (prob. f. l.: litterae long).

lītĕrātus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lettered, marked with letters, branded*: ensiculus, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 112: urna, ib 2, 5, 21: laciniae auro literatae, App. M. 6, p. 174: servus, *a branded slave*, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 49: homunculi frontes literati, App. M. 9, p. 222. **II.** *learned, liberally educated*: Canius nec infacetus et satis literatus, Cic. Off. 3, 14: et literatus et disertus, id. Brut. 21 quibus ineptiis nec literatior fit quisquam nec melior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13. Esp. of critics and expounders: quem literatissimum fuisse judico, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: Suet. Gramm. 4. **2.** *pertaining to learning, learned*: otium, *learned leisure*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*

lītĕrĭo (litt.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a language-master*: Amm. 17, 11.

lītĕrōsus (litt.), a, um. *adj.* [id.] *literary, learned*: homo mere literosus Cassius Hemina in Non. 133, 6.

lītĕrŭla (litt.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little letter*: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. **II.** *Plur.*: *a short letter, a note*: hoc literularum exaravi, id. Att. 12, 1. **2.** *grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies*: quem propter literularum nescio quid libenter vidi, ib. 7

2: literulae meae oblanguerunt, id. Fam. 16, 10: literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7.

lĭthānĭcus, i, *m.* [λιθιάω] *suffering from the stone:* Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

lĭthargy̆rus (-os), i, *m.*=λιθάργυρος, *litharge, the oxide of lead, removed in refining silver:* Plin. 26, 10, 64.

lĭthizon, ontis, *m.* = λιθίζων (stone-like): lithizontes, *Indian carbuncles,* of a faint brilliancy and a brownish yellow colour, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

lĭthospermon, i, *n.* = λιθόσπερμον, *a plant, gromwell,* Lithospermum officinale, Linn. Another kind is referred to by Pliny, which some have supposed to be the grass Coix lachryma, Linn., the stony seeds of which are called *Job's tears:* Plin. 27, 11, 74.

lĭthostrōtus, a, um, *adj.* = λιθόστρωτος, *inlaid with stones, mosaic:* pavimentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. ‖. Subst. lĭthostrōtum, i, *n. mosaic work:* ib. 3, 2 4: Plin. 36, 25, 60.

lĭtĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lituus cano] *a clarion-blower, trumpeter:* liticines et tubicines, Cato in Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, i. e. *Misenus,* Stat. S. 4, 7, 19.

lītĭgans, ntis, *Part.* [litigo]. ‖. Subst. *a disputant:* Gell. 2, 12. **2.** *a party to a lawsuit, a litigant:* Plin. 19, 1, 16.

lītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dispute, quarrel:* omissis litigationibus (*al.* litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8.

lītĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one engaged in a dispute, a disputant:* litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 (*al.* litigationes). ‖. Esp. *a party in a lawsuit, a litigant:* litigator rusticus illiteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit quid in lite sit, dicet, Quint. 2, 21, 16: Tac. A. 13, 42.

lītĭgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lawsuit, process:* Auct. Decl. Quint. 6, 19.

lītĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium] *full of disputes, quarrelsome:* fora litigiosa, Ov. F. 4, 188: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26. **2.** *fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* homo minime litigiosus, id. Verr. 2, 14: duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3: homines pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68. ‖. Meton. of the object, *disputed:* praediolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 108.

lītĭgĭum, i, *n.* [litigo] *a dispute, quarrel:* Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 31.

lītĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [lis, litis, ago] *to dispute, quarrel:* qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hirtium cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 37. Proverb.: litigare cum ventis, *to give oneself useless trouble,* Petr. 83: Mart. 11, 35. ‖. Esp. *to dispute at law, litigate:* Cic. Fam. 9, 25: id. Coel. 11. *Pass. impers.* litigatur, *there is a lawsuit,* Gell. 14, 2.

lĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens.* **A.** Neutr.: si istuc unquam factum est, tum me Juppiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec unquam litem, Pl. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, *without favourable omens,* Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9. Proverb.: mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, i. e. *a man can give no more than he has,* Plin. praef. With *dat.:* cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. Div. 2, 17: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 10, 28, 40. With *abl.* of the thing: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrime, Cic. Div. 2, 15: Plin. 8, 45, 70. **2.** Meton. of the victim itself: *to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event:* victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8: non quacunque manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73. **B.** Act.: exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4, 1, 24: sacra, Ov. F. 4, 630: sacris litatis, Virg. Aen. 4, 50: sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3 4. ‖. Fig. *to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy:* litemus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic. Fl. 38: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52: aliquid poena, Auct. B. Hisp. 24: postquam litatum est Ilio Phoebus redit, Sen. Agam. 577. **2.** *to devote, consecrate:* plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, id. Med. *fin.:* honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10.

lītŏrālis, e, *adj.* [lītus] *pertaining to the sea-shore:* dii litorales, *that guard the shore,* Cat. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30: Indi, Just. 12, 10.

lītŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the shore:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

lītŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-:* arena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, ib. 10, 127: aves, Virg. Aen. 12, 248.

lītŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the shore, on the shore:* callais litoroso mari similis. Plin. 37, 10, 56

littĕra and its derivv. v. liter

littus, v. litus.

lĭtūra, ae, *f.* [lino] *a smearing anointing:* solem etiam et pluviam arcet ejusmodi litura, Col. 4, 24, 6. ‖. Esp. *a smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet,* in order to erase something written; *an erasure, correction:* also meton. *a passage erased, an erasure:* unius nominis litura, Cic. Arch. 5: videtis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id. Verr. 2, 78: carmen multa litura coërcere, Hor. A. P. 292. **2.** *a blot, smear:* haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. 4, 3, 4: litera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15. ‖‖. Fig. in gen. *an alteration:* nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen. Vit. B. 8.

lĭtūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [litura] *of* or *for rubbing out.* Subst. liturarii, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* libri), *books for the first rough draft of writings* (so called from the erasures made in them), Aus. praef. Idyll. 13.

lĭturgus, i, *m.* = λειτουργός, *one who fills a public office, a servant of the state:* Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

lĭtūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [litura] *to rub out, erase:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

lĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [lino].

lĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a smearing, besmearing, anointing:* Plin. 33, 6, 35.

lītus (littus), ŏris, *n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand:* solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Top. 7 *fin.:* adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, ut ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, Virg. Aen. 7, 10: petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: sinuosum legere, Val. Fl. 2, 451. Proverb.: litus arare, *to labour in vain, take useless pains,* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 48. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, *to send coals to Newcastle,* ib. 5, 6, 44. ‖. Meton. *a landing-place:* Suet. Tib. 40. **2.** *the shore of a lake:* Trasimeni litora, Sil. 15, 818: Larium litus, Cat. 35, 4. **3.** *the bank of a river:* Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: viridique in litore conspicitur sus, Virg. Aen. 8, 83. **4.** *land situated on the sea-side:* cui litus arandum dedimus, ib. 4, 212: Tac. H. 3, 63.

lĭtŭus, i, *m.* [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 211: Smith's Ant. 709] *the crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand:* dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: Cic. Div. 1, 17: Quirinalis, Virg. Aen. 7, 187: lituo pulcer trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375. ‖. *a curved trumpet, clarion:* jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, ib. 3, 216: lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum, Lucan. 1, 237. **2.** Fig. *an instigator, author:* lituus meae profectionis, Cic. Att. 11, 12.

līvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [liveo] *blueness, lividness,* produced by blows, *etc.:* homunculi vibicibus livedinis totam cutem depicti, App. M. 9, p. 222.

līvens, entis, *Part.* [liveo]. ‖. Adj. *black and blue, bluish, livid:* livens plumbum, Virg. Aen. 7, 687 pruna, Ov. M. 13, 817: crura compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47.

līventer, *adv. lividly:* Paul Petroc 4, 192.

līvĕo, 2. *v. n. to be black and blue livid:* livent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: livere catenis, Prop. 4, 7, 65. ‖. Fig. *to be envious:* livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61: Stat. Th. 11, 211: quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61. **2.** With *dat. to envy:* livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 68.

līvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [liveo] *to turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 529. ‖. Fig. *to envy, be envious:* nec livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

līvĭdē, *adv. lividly:* Plin. 37, 7, 25.

līvĭdinans, antis, *adj.* [lividus] *envious:* ipse Paris dearum lividinantium judex, Petr. 138 dub.

līvĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render livid:* Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 619.

līvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat envious:* Juv. 11, 110.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo] *bluish, blue:* vada, Virg. Aen. 6, 320: lividissima vorago, Cat. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10. **2.** Esp. *black and blue, livid:* livida armis brachia, ib. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. H. 20, 82. ‖. Fig. *envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious:* invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones, *that rob of merited praise,* Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33: sententia, *spiteful, malicious,* Sen. Contr. 2, 14.

līvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot:* livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auc. Her. 2, 5, 8: illinitur livoribus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: tum succos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13. ‖. Fig. *envy, spite, malice, ill-will:* summa malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor: post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Cal. 34.

lix, līcis, *m. ashes:* lix cinis est, inquit M. Varro, foci, Plin. 36, 27, 69: lix est cinis vel humor cineri admixtus· nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur, Non. 62, 11. (Hence Sp. *lia;* Fr. *lie.*)

lixa, ae, *m. a sutler:* Liv. 39, 1. In *plur. camp-followers,* consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, *etc.:* lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, *n.* 2: agmini totidem lixas habenti quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42. ‖. Transf. *an attendant on a magistrate:* App. M. 1, p. 113.

lixabundus, iter libere ac prolixe faciens, Fest. *s. v.*

lixio, ōnis, *m. a sutler, camp-follower:* lixiones aquarum portitores, Gloss. Isid.

lixīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lixivius] *lye:* lixivia cineris, Col. 12, 16: id. 12, 50.

lixīvĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *lye:* Pall. 12, 7.

lixīvĭus, a, um [lix] *made into lye:* uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, *lye-ashes,* Plin. 15, 17, 18, *n.* 4: cinere lixivio abluere, id. 28, 18, 75. (Hence It. *lisciva;* Sp. *lexia;* Fr. *lessive.*)

lixīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made into lye:* cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216: id. 230. mustum lixivum, *the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed,* Cato R. R. 23. ‖. Subst. lixivum, i, *n. lye:* Pall. 2, 15.

lixo ἑψέω (*to boil*), Gloss. Philox.

lixulae, arum, *f.* [a Sabine word] *a round cake made of flour, cheese, and water:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107.

lŏba, ae, *f. the haulm* or *straw of Indian millet:* Plin. 11, 7, 10, § 55. ‖. *nightshade,* also called strychnos, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 74.

lŏcālis, e, *adj.* [locus] *pertaining to a place, local:* determinatio Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34: aerumnae, Amm. 14, 7. adverbia, *adverbs of place* Charis. p. 182 P.

lŏcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *locality:* Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. *3, 3:* 4.

lŏcālĭter, *adv. locally:* Besae dei localiter appellati oraculum, i. e. *by the inhabitants*, Amm. 19, 12.

lŏcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *pertaining to letting.* Subst. locarius, ii, *m. one who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later:* Hermes, divitiae locariorum, Mart. 5, 24. **2.** locarium, ii, *n. rent paid for a stall:* Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 15.

lŏcātārĭus, ὁ μισθούμενος (*a contractor*), Gloss. Philox.

lŏcātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *let, hired out:* locaticia fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 6, 8.

lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a placing, a disposition, arrangement:* locatio verborum, Quint. 9, 4, 32. ||. Esp. *a letting out, leasing:* quae (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, *3:* fundi, Col. 1, 7: locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands*, Liv. 45, 18: locatio et conductio similibus regulis constituuntur, Gai. *3,* 142. **2.** Meton. *a contract of letting* or *hiring, a lease:* Cic. Att. 1, 17.

lŏcātītĭus, v. locaticius.

lŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [loco] *one who lets* or *hires out:* locator funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53: domus, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60: operis, Flor. ib. 36.

lŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to letting* or *hiring out:* locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out*, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

lŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [loco]. ||. Subst. locatum, i, *n. a letting* or *hiring out:* judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic. N. D. *3, 30.*

lŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [loculus] *a compartment in a locker* or *chest:* Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: Mart. 10, 88. ||. *a chest, casket:* anulos in locellum repositos heredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 9. (Hence Sp. *lucillo.*)

lŏcito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [loco] *to let* or *hire out:* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

lŏco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 51: locassint, Cic. Leg. *3,* 4, 11) 1. *v. a.* [locus] *to place, put, lay, set:* locare insidias alicui, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 17: castra ad Cybistra locavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, *3:* crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. *3,* 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 100: fundamenta urbis, Virg. Aen. 4, 266: vicos, Tac. G. 16. **2.** Esp. locare in matrimonium *or* matrimonio, or simply locare, *to give in marriage:* virginem locare alicui, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 24: in matrimonium, id. Trin. *3, 3,* 52: nuptum virginem adolescenti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. **3.** *to let, lease, hire* or *farm out:* vectigalia locare, id. Agr. 1, *3:* portorium, id. Inv. 1, *30:* tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. *37.* With *abl.* of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, *3:* praedia non numo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, *37.* **4.** *to contract* or *bargain for:* tu idem optimum est loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl. Aul. *3,* 6, *30:* statuam faciendam locare, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: funera, id. Verr. 5, 45: statuas demoliendas, ib. 2, 67: Junoni templum (*sc.* extruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta exercitui (*sc.* facienda), id. 27, 10. **5.** locare se *or* locare operam suam, *to hire oneself out, hire out one's services:* quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 57: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1: vocem, *to become a public crier*, Juv. 8, 185: locare noctes, of courtesans, Ov. Am. 1, 10, *30:* disciplina (histrionis) quae erat ab hoc tradita, locabat se non minus HS. CCCIↃↃↃ, *produced a rental* or *profit*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28. **6.** *to put* or *lend out* money on interest: argentum, Pl. Most. *3,* 1, 4. ||. Fig. in gen. *to place, put, set:* vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr 5, 11: inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: aliquem in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14: civitas in Catonis et Bruti fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Am. 27 *fin.:* res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 1, *31:* prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, *consists in*, id. Off. *3,* 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon*, Liv. 7, 20. **2.** Esp. locare nomen, *to become surety:* Phaedr, 1, 16, 1. (Hence Fr. *louer.*)

lŏcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [loculus] *a case, box, receptacle:* for doves: Col. 8, 8, *3:* for books: Sen. Tranq. 9: loculamenta dentium, *the sockets*, Veg. Vet. 2, *32.*

lŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *kept in boxes:* resina, Pall. *3,* 25, 23.

lŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with compartments* or *divisions:* arculae, piscinae, Varr. R. R. *3,* 17, 4.

lŏcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of compartments* or *cells:* Plin. 15, 22, 24.

lŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [locus] *a little place:* in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Pl. Mil. *3,* 2, 38. ||. Esp. *a coffin:* equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16. **2.** *a bier:* Fulg. Planc. Exposit. serm. p. 558. **3.** *a compartment, stall:* Veg. Vet. 1, 56. **4.** *Plur.* loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer* or *casket:* gestit numum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket*, Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Hence facete of a slave; stimulorum loculi, *you whip-case*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 11.

lŏcŭples, ētis (*gen. plu.* locupletium *and* locupletum), *adj.* [derived by the ancients from locus plenus; but etym. unknown], *rich, opulent:* quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: locupletes dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos, Plin. 18, *3, 3,* § 11: Cic. Cat. 2, 8: egebat? immo locuples erat, id. Rosc. Com. 8: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. Div. in Caecil. 17: locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, *35:* locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv. 14, 197. With *abl.:* praeda locuples, Sall. J. 86: annus locuples frugibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137. *Comp.:* locupletior negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17. *Sup.:* locupletissimae urbes, Caes. B. C. *3, 31.* ||. Fig. *well stored* or *provided, richly supplied, rich:* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, Cic. Fin. 5, 5: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, ib. 1, *3 fin.* **2.** Transf. *responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure:* locuples reus, *that can fulfill his engagements*, Liv. 9, 6: locuples auctor, or testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness:* Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores, Cic. Div. 2, 58: locuples auctor Thucydides, id. Brut. 12, 47: accedit etiam testis locuples, Posidonius, id. Off. *3,* 2: locuples tabellarius, *a trusty letter-carrier*, id. Q. Fr. *3,* 9.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, *m.* [locupleto] *an enricher:* familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15.

lŏcŭplētē, *adv. richly:* *Sup.:* locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. *3:* dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9. Fig. in the *Comp.:* Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, *3.*

lŏcŭplēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [locuples] *to make rich, enrich:* homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24: Africam equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Ham. 4: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: celeriter locupletari, Col. 6 praef. § 4. ||. Fig.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin, 2, 28: templum picturis, id. Inv. 2, 1

lŏcus (old form stlocus like stlis for lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16), i, *m.* (locum, i, *n.* Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14) (in *plur.* loci, *single places;* loca, *places connected with one another, regions*) *a place:* omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 6: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situm, naturam regionis nosse, Liv. 22, *38:* Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. *30:* facere alicui locum in turba, *to give place, make room*, Ov. A. A. 2, 210: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 42: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, id. Fam. *3,* 8: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id. de Or. *3,* 6: primus locus aedium, *the ground-floor*, Nep. praef. 6: loco movere, *to drive from a place* or *post*, Ter. Phorm. prol. *32:* so, loco dejicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, *30:* locum dare *or* cedere, *to give way, yield:* Sall. C. 9. **2.** Esp. *a place* or *seat* in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 35: Liv. *30,* 17. **3.** *a piece* or *part of an estate:* stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 60. **4.** *a place, spot, locality:* magis reprehendendus sum, quod Piraea scripserim, quam quod *in* addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, *3.* Esp. *the site*, of a city which no longer exists: locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6: loca, Buprasium, Hyrmine: ib.: Ov. F. 2, 280. **5.** Loci *and* loca, *pudenda muliebria:* si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato R. R. 157: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 11, *37,* 84. **6.** *a burial-place, grave:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 8, etc. ||. Fig. *a topic* of discussion, *a matter, subject, point:* quum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1: hic locus, de natura usuque verborum id. Or. 48: loca recitata revolvere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. Esp. *the grounds of proof* (usu. *plu.*): quum pervestigare argumentum aliquod volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2, 7: itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, ib. 2, 8. **2.** *room, occasion, place, situation, time*, etc. for doing anything: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 44 · avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16: dare suspicioni locum, id. Coel. 4: dare locum dubitationi, id. Balb. 6: cui loco consulite, *point*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15: locum habere or locus est, with *dat.*: *to find a place:* qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? id. Off. *3, 33:* quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54: legi Aquiliae locus est adversus te, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27: in poëtis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, *there is room for*, Cic. Or. 1: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5 *fin.:* vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, *leaves no room for, excludes the possibility of*, id. Quint. 15: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, *if I were in your position*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 116: is si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: nactus locum resecandae libidinis, *having met with an opportunity*, id. Att. 1, 18: valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, ib. 9, 7: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, *he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Hence, loco *or* in loco, *in the right place, seasonably:* posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: epistolae non in loco redditae, ib. 11, 16: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: in *plur.*: non insurgit locis? non figuris gaudet? Quint. 12, 10, 23. *As a partitive genitive:* quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Att. 8, 10: eo loci for eo loco, id. Sest. 31: Tac. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Suet. Cal 53 noi loci, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 26: ibidem loci, id. Cist. 3, 1, 53. Also, of time: interea loci for interea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46: postea loci, Sall. J. 102: adhuc locorum, *hitherto*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 25: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then*, Liv. 22, 38: post id locorum, *after that, thereupon*, Pl. Casin. 1, 32: inde loci, *since then*, Lucr. 5, 438. **3.** *position, degree, rank:* summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9: esse ex equestri loco, id. Planc. 15: huic Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 25. So esp. of *birth:* infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv 1, 34: Caes. B. G. 5, 25. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, Cic. Fin. 2, 28. **4.** Loco, adverbially: *in the place of, instead of, for:* criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. Fam. 7, 3: haec filium suum sibi praemii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49. (Hence It. *luogo;* Fr. *lieu.*)

lōcusta (lŏcusta, Juvenc. in Matth. 3, 1, 339), ae, *f. a locust,* a species of Gryllus, Linn. The Gryllus migratorius v. aegyptius v. tataricus, is the destroying locust that becomes a pest at certain periods: Plin. 11, 29, 35: id. 7, 2, 2. Proverb.: prius locusta pariet lucam bovem, of something impossible, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39. **II.** Transf. *a marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster,* Palinurus locusta, Oliv.: Plin. 9, 30, 50: marina, Petr. 35, 4.

lŏcūtĭo (loquutio), ōnis, *f.* [loquor] *a speaking, speech, discourse:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quanquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or. 19, 64. **2.** Esp. *pronunciation:* locutio emendata et Latina, id. Brut. 74: recta locutio, Quint. 1, 6, 20. **3.** *a mode of expression, phrase, idiom:* quidam dicere maluerunt locutiones (quam verba), Quint. 1, 5, 2: copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

lŏcūtor (loquutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who speaks, a speaker:* rudis locutor exotici sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 102. **2.** Esp. *a talker, prater, babbler:* leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15.

lŏcūtŭlēius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a prater, babbler:* Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

lŏcūtŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prating, loquacious:* ranae, Alcim. 5, 160.

lŏcūtus (loqu.), a, um, *Part.* [loquor].

lŏcūtus (loquūtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a speaking, speech:* App. Flor. p. 352.

lōdīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lodix] *a small coverlet, blanket:* segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

lōdix, īcis, *f. a blanket, counterpane:* Juv. 6, 195: Mart. 14, 152. (Hence Fr. *lodier.*)

loebertas, loebesum, v. liber.

loedŏrĭa, ae, *f.*=λοιδορία, *open reviling, gross abuse:* Macr. S. 7, 3.

lŏgărĭon (-um) ĭi, *n.*=λογάριον, *a book for small accounts:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3.

lŏgēum, i, and **lŏgĭum,** ĭi, *n.*=λογεῖον and λόγιον, *that part of the stage whence the actors spoke, the pulpitum:* Vitr. 5, 8, 3. **II.** *archives:* Cic. Fam. 5, 20 dub.

lŏgĭca, ae, *or* **lŏgĭcē,** es, *f.*=λογική (*sc.* τέχνη), *logic:* in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi ac disserendi, quae λογική dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7.

lŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=λογικός, *logical:* habes ea, quae de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quae *logica* appellant, quia disseruntur subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. Subst. logicum, i, *n.:* Sid. Carm. 15, 100.

lōgista, ae, *m.*=λογιστής, *an accountant:* under the later emperors, *a high civic functionary:* curator reipublicae, qui Graeco vocabulo *logista* nuncupatur, Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3.

lŏgŏdaedălĭa, ae, *f.*=λογοδαιδαλία, *an excessive nicety in the choice of words:* Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

lŏgŏgrăphus, i, *m.*=λογογράφος, *an accountant:* Cod. Just. 10, 69.

lŏgos (-us), i, *m.*=λόγος, *a word:* non longos logos, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 29: Petr. 126. **II.** Esp. *mere words, empty talk:* dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 9. **2.** *a witty saying, bon-mot, jest:* logos ridiculos vendo, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18. **3.** *a fable:* fabellae et Aesopei logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27. **4.** *reason:* loges aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67: Marc. Carm. de Medic. 6.

lŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lolium] *of darnel, darnel-:* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lŏlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to darnel:* Col. 8, 5, 16.

lōlĭgĭuncŭla (lollig.), or **loliguncula** (loll.), *f. dim.* [loligo] *a little cuttle-fish:* Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

lōlĭgo (loll.), ĭnis, *f. the cuttle-fish,* Sepia Loligo, Linn.: Plin. 9, 28, 44 *sq.:* Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigrae succus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

lŏlĭum, ii, *n. darnel, cockle, tares:* Lolium temulentum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154: lolio victitare, *to have bad eyes* (because the ancients thought that the use of tares for food injured the sight), Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 50: careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691. (Hence It. *gioglio, loglio;* Sp. *joyo.*)

lōmentārĭus σμηγματοπώλης (*a dealer in* lomentum), Gloss. Phil.

lōmentum, i, *n.* [lavo] *a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin:* lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42: ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9. **2.** *a kind of blue colour, azure:* lomentum est caeruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 13, 57. **II.** Fig.: *a means of cleansing:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

lonchītis, ĭdis, *f.*=λογχῖτις, *a plant,* referred by Sprengel to the orchis Serapias lingua, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 88: id. 26, 8, 48.

lonchus (lunch.), i, *m.*=λόγχος, *a lance:* Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

longăbo, ōnis, *m.* v. longanon.

longaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longaevus] *long life, longevity:* Macr. S. 7, 5.

longaevus, a, um, *adj.* [longus aevum] *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.): longaevus parens, Virg. Aen. 3, 169: caput, Prop. 4, 1, 52: pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864: senectus, Prop. 2, 10, 47: vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5. *Absol.:* longaeva, *f. an old woman:* Ov. M. 10, 462.

longănon, i, *n.* (also -găno *and* -găbo, or -găvo, -găo, ōnis, *m.*) *the straight gut:* Veg. Vet. 1, 42: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 22. **II.** Transf. *a sausage:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. (Hence Sp. *longaniza.*)

longē, *adv. long, lengthwise:* longe lateque, *in length and breadth, far and wide,* Cic. N. D. 2, 15. **2.** *a long way off, far off, at a distance:* longe absum, audio sero, id. Fam. 2, 7: quam longe est hinc in sinum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 27: Santonum fines non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes B. G. 1, 10: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3. *Comp.:* longius non discedam, id. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.* **II.** Fig. of time: *long, for a long period:* longe prospicere futuros casus, id. Am. 12. *Comp.:* Varro vitam Naevii producit longius, id. Brut. 15: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. *Sup.:* quid longissime meministi in patria tua, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 52. **2.** Of speech: *long, at length, diffusely, tediously:* haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48: longius aliquid circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17. **3.** Longe esse, abesse, with *dat.: to be far away,* i. e. *to be of no assistance, of no avail:* longe iis fraternum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Virg. Aen. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. H. 12, 53. (ii) with *ab: to be far from,* i. e. *destitute of:* ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3. **4.** *greatly very much, by far;* esp with *Comp* and *Sup.:* errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: longe melior, Virg. Aen. 9, 556: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe princeps, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: longe praestare, id. Brut. 64: dissentire, id. Am. 9: longe secus, ib.: longe aliter, id. Acad. 2, 31: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9: a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13: plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, id. Fin. 2, 21: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illis, Ov. M. 4, 325: par studiis aevique modis sed robore longe, *far different, far inferior,* Stat. Ach. 1, 176.

longĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [longus loqui] *a long speech:* Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.

longinquē, *adv. a long way off, far away:* longinque a domo, Att. in Non. 515, 14. *Comp.:* longinquius diutiusque abesse, Gell. 1, 22 *med.* **2.** *of ancient times:* historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus] *length, extent:* viae, Flor. 4, 12: itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33. **2.** Esp. *distance:* quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19. **II.** Transf. of time: *length, long continuance* or *duration:* aetatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: temporum, Cic. Div. 1, 7: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53. **2.** *Absol.: long duration, length of time:* dolores longinquitate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: Liv. 9, 33.

longinquo, *adv.* v. longinquus.

longinquo, 1. *v. a.* [longinquus] *to remove to a distance:* Claud. Mam. 1, 1.

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *long, extensive:* linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26: aequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363. **2.** Esp. *far removed, far off, remote, distant:* nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13: longinqua Lacedaemon, id. Att. 15, 9: nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: cura, *respecting things that are far off,* Liv. 22, 23: longinqua imperii adire, Tac. A. 3, 34: longinquiores loci, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: vulnera, *inflicted from afar,* Lucan. 3, 568. *Neutr. absol.:* ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance:* e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36: Tac A. 1, 47. **3.** *living far off, foreign, strange:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: Clodius aequaliter in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, id. Mil. 28: piscis, Ov. Ib. 150. **II.** Transf. of time: *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious:* vita, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 136: observatio, Cic. Div. 1, 49: oppugnatio, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv 4, 18. *Comp.:* longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. Them. 4. **2.** Esp. *long deferred, distant:* cum spe perrumpendi periculi vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. or. 32, 112: spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37. **3.** *old, ancient:* monumenta, Plin. 13, 12, 26. **4.** *Neutr. abl.* adv.: *long, a long while:* servus longinquo absens, Paul. Dig. 30, 3.

longĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [longus pes] *long-footed:* simillimum scarabeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 40, 10.

longisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [longus] *to become long:* Enn. in Non. 134, 19.

longĭter, *adv. far:* ab leto jam longiter errat, Lucr. 3, 676.

longĭtĭa (longĭcĭa), ae, *f.* [longus] *length:* Auct. de Limit. p. 271.

longĭtrorsus sic dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Fest. *s. v.*

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [longus] *length:* in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: itineris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: agminis, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: longitudines et brevitates in sonis, Cic. Or. 51: diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise,* id. Tim. 7: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, Plin. 3, 1, 2. **II.** Transf. of time: *length, long duration* (rare): noctis, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: orationis, id. Part. 17: consulere in longitudinem, *take thought for the future,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longiturnus] *duration:* vitae, Cassiod.

longĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *of long duration:* Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

longĭ-vīvax, ācis, *adj. long-lived:* Schol. in Juv. S. 14, 251.

longĭuscŭlē, *adv. rather too far:* progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

longĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longius] *rather too long* (rare): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.

longŭlē, *adv. rather far:* haud longule ex hoc loco, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 8: Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10.

longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longus] *rather long:* iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.

longum, *adv. long, a long while* (poet.): et longum, formose, vale, Virg. E. 3, 79: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459: Stat. Th. 7, 300.

longŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [longus] *a tall fellow, long-shanks:* Varr. ap. Non. 131, 29.

longŭrĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a long pole:* Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

longus, a, um, *adj. long, tall:* sesquipede est quam tu longior, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9: longissima epistola, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: proficisci longissimo agmine, ib. 5, 31: stant longis annixi hastis, Virg. Aen. 9, 229: longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war,* Caes. B. G. 4, 25, et alibi: longus versus, *the heroic hexameter,* Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27: Diom. p. 493 P.: longus homo, *a tall fellow,* Cat. 67, 47: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, *have far-reaching* or *powerful hands,* Ov. H. 17, 166: attulimus longas in freta vestra manus, *unmutilated, uninjured* (i. e. *I have broken no vows* or *oaths,* the ancients believing that the perjured were usually mutilated), Prop. 3, 5, 14. **2.** Esp. *far off, remote, distant* = longinquus (rare): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragrare, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320. **3.** *great, vast, spacious* (poet.) longus pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37: Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223: classemque ex aethere longo prospexit, id. Aen. 7, 288. **II.** Transf. of time: *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious:* spe longus, Hor. A. P. 172: horae quibus exspectabam longae videbantur, Cic. Att. 12, 5: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 52: nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, id. Fin. 5, 6: longa interjecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: longae pretium virtutis, Lucan. 2, 258: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769. Hence, longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious:* longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, Cic. Sest. 5: experire: non est longum, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 11: arcessere tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 71. Ellipt. without *inf.:* Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly:* ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, id. Cat. 3, 5: ac ne longe fiat, videte, id. Leg. 2, 10: ne longum faciam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: nihil est mihi longius, *nothing seems more tedious to me,* i. e. *I am full of impatience:* respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me viderit, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: in longum, *long, for a long time:* causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27: in longum sufficere, id. H. 4, 22: odia in longum jaciens, id. A. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. H. 2, 95: per longum celata fames, *for a long time,* Sil. 2, 464: collecta fatigat edendi ex longo rabies, *for a long time back,* Virg. Aen. 9, 64: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, *that looks far into the future,* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15. **2.** Of persons: *prolix, tedious:* nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: in verbis nimius et compositione nonnunquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118. **3.** Of pronunciation: inclitus dicimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, inhumanus brevi, infelix longa, Cic. Or. 48 · longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47.

lŏpas, v. lepas.

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax] *talkativeness, loquacity:* Cic. Fam. 6, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91. Of birds: expressior loquacitas picarum generi, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

lŏquācĭter, *adv. talkatively, loquaciously:* loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 12: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, *at large, with all the particulars,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4. *Comp.:* loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lŏquācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [loquax] *somewhat loquacious:* Lucr. 4, 1162.

lŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [loquor] *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious:* quae (ars) in excogitandis argumentis muta nimium est, in judicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: senectus est natura loquacior, id. de Sen. 16: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Flacc. 20: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop. 3, 23, 22. **II.** Transf.: ranae loquaces, Virg. G. 3, 431: nidus, *in which the young birds chirp,* id. Aen. 12, 475: stagna (on account of the frogs), ib. 11, 458: oculi, *expressive,* Tib. 2, 7, 25: vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: lymphae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 15. *Comp.:* avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

lŏquēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *speech, discourse:* commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Virg. Aen. 5, 842. **II.** Transf.: *a word:* hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66, § 57. **2.** *a language:* Graia loquela, Ov. Tr 5, 2, 68.

lŏquēlāris, e, *adj.* [loquela] *pertaining to speech:* praepositiones loquelares, in gramm. *the inseparable prepositions,* as re, se, di, *etc.,* Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.

lŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [loquor] *a talking, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech:* Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20.

lŏquĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. freq.* [id.] *to speak often, chatter:* alicui, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 5: loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 352.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **A.** Neutr. *to speak, talk, say* (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak oratorically): Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1: vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48: cum loquimur *terni,* nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22: pure et Latine loqui, id. de Or. 1, 32: alia lingua loqui, ib. 2, 14: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one,* id. Fin. 2, 22: adversum aliquem, *before any one,* Ter. Andr. 1 5, 30: ut consuetudo loquitur, *as the saying goes,* Cic. Fin. 2, 15. With *dat.:* male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one,* Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 10: Stat Th. 12, 26: vento et fluctibus loqui, *to express vain wishes,* Lucan. 4, 491. **II.** Fig. *to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate:* oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: res ipsa loquitur, id. Mil. 20 ut fama loquitur, Vell. 2, 93: cum charta dextra locuta est, *has written upon it,* Ov. H. 18, 20: rescriptum divi Marci sic loquitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 10. **2.** Poet. *to rustle, murmur:* pinos loquentes, Virg. E. 8, 22: mollia discordi strepitu virgulta loquuntur, poët. Petr. Sat. 120, 73. **B.** Act. *to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name:* loquere tuum mihi nomen, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 7: deliramenta, id. Am. 2, 2, 64: horribile est, quae loquantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: mera scelera, ib. 9, 12: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 7: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention,* Liv. 5, 54: quid loquar marmora, Sen. Ep. 90: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17: hence, loquuntur, *they say, it is said:* Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Virg. Aen. 1, 731: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, Cic. Att. 16 10. **2.** *to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips:* nil nisi classes loquens et exercitus, ib. 9, 2: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquem famae loquendum, Mart. 5, 25 [Cf. Sans. *lap,* "loqui."]

lŏra, ae, *f. a thin wine made of grapes that have been already pressed* Varr. R. R. 1, 54 *fin.:* cf. Plin. 14, 1, 12.

lōra, v. lura.

lōrāmentum, i, *n.* [lorum] *a thong:* capita loramentorum, Just. 11, 7 *fin.*

lōrārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] *a harness-maker:* Inscr. **II.** *a flogger, chastiser:* qui dicebantur lorarii, et, quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant, Gell. 10, 3 *fin.*

lōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bound with thongs:* juga, Virg. Mor. 122.

lŏrĕa, ae, *f. i. q.* lora, *wine of the second press:* Cato R. R. 25.

lōrētum, v. lauretum.

lōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lorum] *of thongs, made of thongs:* lorei funes, Cato R. R. 3, 5: ego vestra faciam latera lorea, *will cut them into thongs,* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lōrīca, ae, *f.* [id.] *a leather cuirass a corselet of thongs:* lata insignisque lorica, Cic. Mur. 26: graves loricis, Liv. 5, 38: Virg. Aen. 3, 467. Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19. **II.** Meton. *any defence.* **1.** *a breast-work, parapet:* turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: huic vallo loricam pinnasque adjecit, ib. 7, 72: Tac. H. 4, 37. **2.** *a fence, hedge, inclosure:* App. M. 6, p. 443: Amm. 24, 5. **3.** *a plastering, plaster:* lorica testacea, Vitr. 2, 8: stellionis cubile est in loricis ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27. **III.** Fig.: libros mutare loricis, *to exchange arts for arms,* Hor. Od. 1, 29, 15.

lōrīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lorica] *pertaining to cuirasses:* loricaria fabrica, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. **II.** Subst. loricarius, θωρακοποιός (*a cuirass-maker*): Gloss. Philox.

lōrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lorico] *a clothing in armour, an arming:* hence, transf.: duplex, *a double flooring, double pavement,* Vitr. 7, 1.

lōrīcĭfer, θωρακοφόρος (*a cuirassier*), Gloss. Philox.

lōrīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lorica] *to clothe in a cuirass:* statua loricata, Liv. 23, 19: equites loricati, id. 37, 40: ubi pluribus coriis se loricavit, Plin. 8, 24, 36. **II.** Transf. *to cover with plastering, to plaster:* Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

lōrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small breast-plate:* meton.: *a small breast-work:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

lŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [lŏra] *wine of the second press:* Varr. in Non. 551 30.

lōrĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lorum pes] *crook-footed, bandy-legged:* proci loripedes, tardissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv. 2, 23: gentem inter Nomadas Indos, anguium modo loripedem, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

lōrum, i, *n.* (lorus, i, *m.*: Petr. 57, 8: App. M. 3, 135) *a thong:* vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 18: Liv. 2, 10. **II.** Meton. *a bridle, reins:* loris ducere equos, id. 35, 34: lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses*, Virg. G. 3, 107: lora tendere, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. M. 2, 127: lora remittere, ib. 2, 200. **2.** *a whip, lash, scourge:* loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 46: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: loris rumpere aliquem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. **3.** *the girdle of Venus:* dixit et arcano percussit pectora loro, Mart. 6, 21, 9. **4.** *the leathern* bulla, *worn by children of the poorer sort:* Juv. 5, 165. **5.** *the penis:* Petr. 13: Mart. 7, 58. **6.** *a slender vine branch:* Plin. 14, 1, 3. **7.** Lorum vomitorium, *a kind of emetic:* Scrib. Comp. 180.

lōtaster, tri, *m.* [lotos] *the wild lotus, of which javelins were made:* Grat. Cyn. 131.

lōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lavo] *a washing, bathing, swimming:* Vitr. 7, 9.

lōtĭōlentē, *adv.* [lotium] *foully, impurely:* Titin. in Non. 131, 32.

lōtĭum, ĭi, *n. urine:* brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato R. R. 156: Suet. Vesp. 23. Proverb.: non valet lotium suum, of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

lōtŏmētra, ae, *f.* = λωτομήτρα, *a species of lotus*, Nymphaea Lotus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 28.

lōtos and **lōtus**, i, *f.* = λωτός: *the name of several plants.* **1.** *the Egyptian water-lily*, Nymphaea Nelumbo, Linn., v. Nelumbium speciosum, Willd.: Plin. 13, 17, 32. **2.** A tree on the northern coast of Africa, *the lotus-tree*, Zizyphus Lotus, Willd.: Plin. 13, 17, 32. **3.** A tree of Italy, *the nettle-tree*, Celtis australis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 30, 53: id. 24, 2, 2. **4.** Melilotos, Melilotus officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 13, 17, 32: id. 21, 16, 59: id. 22, 21, 27. **II.** Meton. *a flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190: Sil. 11, 432: *masc.*: Mart. 8, 51.

lōtūra, ae, *f.* [lavo] *a washing, bathing:* pompholyx lotura paratur, Plin. 34, 13, 33: Mart. 2, 52.

lōtus, i, v. lotos.

lōtus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo].

lōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a washing, bathing:* Cels. 1, 3.

lŭbens, lŭbenter, v. libens, *etc.*

lŭbet, v. libet.

lŭbīdo, inis, v. libido.

lūbrĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lubricus] *to make smooth* or *slippery, to lubricate:* Juv. 11, 175: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22: Prud. στεφ. 11, 35. **II.** Fig.: id. Psych. 571.

lūbrĭcus, a, um, *adj. slippery:* loculi lubrici, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38: fastigium, Liv. 44, 9: assiduo lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 18. Subst.: lubricum, i, *n. a slippery place:* Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamento, Plin. 36, 14, 21. With *gen.*: equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, *on the slippery morass*, Tac. A. 1, 65. **II.** Meton. *smooth:* Mart. 9, 58: Sphinx saxo naturali elaborata et lubrica, Plin. 36, 12, 17. **2.** *that easily slips* or *glides, slippery, slimy, lubricous:* natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: anguis, Virg. Aen. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37: conchylia, *slimy*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 81. **III.** Fig. *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical:* via vitae praeceps et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 105: viae lubricae adolescentiae, id. Coel. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 5, 52: cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, id. Phil. 5, 18: lubrica defensionis ratio, id. Planc. 2: locus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. Poet. with the *inf.*: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 8. Subst.: lubricum, i, *n.*: in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: lubricum linguae, Modest. Dig. 48, 4, 7. **2.** *gliding, fleeting:* historia lubrica est ac fluit, *gliding*, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364. **3.** *slippery, deceitful:* nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Virg. Aen. 11, 716.

lūca, ae, *m.* a kind of beetle, *the stag-beetle:* Lucanus cervus, Linn.: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

lūcānĭca, ae, *f.* [Lucania] *a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians:* solebam antea delectari oleis et lucanicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: Mart. 13, 35. So lucanicum *and* lucanicus, Charis. p. 73 P.: also lucana, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111.

lūca bos, *Lucanian ox*, for *elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39: Lucr. 5, 1301.

lūcar, ăris, *n.* [lucus] *the pay of actors:* Tac. A. 1, 77: Tert. adv. Gnost. 8: it is erroneously explained by the grammarians, as a forest-tax, expended in the support of players: lucar appellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur, Fest. *s. v.*: lucar θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φίσκου, Gloss. Philox.: but perh. it signified orig. fees paid to those who took part in the religious services performed in groves, and hence the pay of actors (lucăris, accord. to Char. 1, 65, P.).

lūcāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove:* lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, Fest. *s. v.* Subst.: lucaria, ium, *n. plu. the grove-festival:* id. *s. v.*

lŭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [lucrum] *a small gain, slight profit:* lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 3, 30: facere aliquid lucelli, ib. 3, 44: tecum partita lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

lūcens, entis, *Part.* [luceo]. **II.** Adj.: *shining, bright, conspicuous:* lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de metr. 9, 7.

lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n.* [root ʟᴜᴄ: v. lux] *to be light* or *clear, to shine, beam, glitter:* (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: lucet igne rogus, Ov. H. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383: interior coeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641: virgatis lucent sagulis, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, Val. Fl. 6, 492: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: globus lunae, Virg. Aen. 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270: sedebat in solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis, id. M. 2, 24. Poet. with *acc.*: huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, *will light her home with a torch*, Pl. Casin. 1, 30. *Impers.*: lucet, *it is light, it is day:* priusquam lucet, adsunt, id. Mil. 3, 1, 115: nondum lucebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ubi lucere coepisset, id. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: expergiscere: lucet hoc, *it is light*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 63. **II.** Meton. *to shine* or *show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25: femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68: vitalia lucent, *are uncovered*, Stat. Th. 8, 525. **III.** Fig. *to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident:* nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. Manil. 14: mea officia et studia, quae parum ante luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15: quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 23: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29. (Hence It. *lucere;* old Fr. *luisir;* Fr. *luire* and *lueur.*)

lūcĕres, ium, *m. plu. one of the three tribes into which Romulus* (or *one of his successors*) *divided the Roman patricians:* Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 13: Ov. F. 3, 132 (v. Smith's Ant. 875.)

lŭcerna, ae, *f.* [luceo] *a lamp, oil lamp:* in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: lucerna me deserit, *my light goes out*, id. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, i. e. *evening entertainments*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: accedit numerus lucernis, *the lights begin to seem double*, id. S. 2, 1, 25: pereundum est ante lucernas, *before candle-light*, Juv. 10, 339. **II.** Meton. *a nocturnal labour, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? id. 1, 51. **2.** *a fish that shines in calm nights:* Plin. 9, 27, 43. Doubtfully referred to various marine animals, many of which are luminous.

lŭcernārĭa, ae, *f. the plant* verbascum, acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale (called in English, *high-taper*): Marc. Emp. 20.

lŭcernārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [lucerna] *dusk, candle-light:* Aug. in Reg. Cleric.

lŭcernārĭus, λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand*, Gloss. Philox.

lŭcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lucerna] *lighted with a lamp:* Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lŭcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small lamp:* Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, 3. *v. n. incep.* [luceo] *to begin to shine:* sol lucescit, Virg. E. 6, 37: nonae lucescunt, Ov. F 5, 417. **2.** *Impers.*: lucescit *or* luciscit, *the day is breaking:* eamus Amphitruo: luciscit hoc jam, *it is already getting light*, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 45: quum lucisceret, *as soon as it was light, at break of day*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: jam lucescebat, Liv. 4, 28. **II.** Fig.: luciscens amor, *bright*, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5.

lūci, *adv.* = luce, *by day:* Cic. Phil. 12, 10.

lūcibĭlis, φωτεινός, *bright, clear*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcĭdē, *adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly:* lucide verbum definire, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentes, Quint. 8, 3, 1. *Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 71. *Sup.*: sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining:* lucidus aër, Lucr. 4, 340: sidera, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. H. 15, 74: amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94: lucidissima stella, Vitr. 9, 6. **II.** Meton.: *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: lucida puella, Ov H. 19, 133: saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 22: ovis Tib. 2, 1, 62: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35 **III.** Fig. *clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid:* neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuam dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: propositio aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41. *Comp.*: res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21: causa, id. 4, 4, 4. Of persons: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.

lūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lux fero] *light-bringing:* itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque luciferam, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: lucifera pars Lunae, Lucr. 5, 725: luciferi equi, *the horses of Luna*, Ov. H. 11, 46. **II.** Subst. Lucifer, eri, *m. the morning star, the planet Venus:* stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 8, 6. Hence, Poet. *day:* memento venturum paucis me tibi Luciferis, Prop. 2, 15, 28: Ov F. 1, 46.

lūcĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [lux facio] *to make bright, to brighten:* Lab. in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

lūcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *light-making, light-giving:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 2, 9.

lūcĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fluo] *light-streaming, brilliant:* lucifluus solis ortus, Juvenc. 3, 294. Fig. *glorious:* id. 4, 120.

lūcĭfŭga, ae, *comm.* [lux fugio] *light-fleeing, light-shunning:* lucifuga maritus, *Cupid* (who visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 167. II. Meton. *one who turns night into day*. turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.*

lūcĭfŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [lux fugax] *light-shunning*: noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fugio] *light-shunning*: blattae, Virg. G. 4, 243. Fig.: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61.

lūcīna [lucinus], *the goddess of childbirth*, and Meton. *childbirth*: Lucinam pati, Virg. G. 3, 60: Ov. A. A. 3, 785.

lūcĭnĭum, cicindela, *q. v. a glow-worm*, Gloss. Vet.

lūcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *light-bringing*, or, *bringing to the light*: hora, *one's natal hour*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.

lūcĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [lux parens] *light-bearing*, *light-producing*: nox, Avien. Phaen. 853.

lūcĭsător, ōris, *m.* [lux sator] *light-producer*, *author of light*: Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

lūcĭus, ii, *m. a fish*, perhaps *the pike* or *luce*: Aus. Mosell. 123.

lucrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucror] *a gaining*, *gain*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7.

lucrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *attended with gain*, *gainful*, *profitable*, *lucrative*: opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27: lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2. II. In law, res lucrativae, *things bequeathed* or *given*: ex causa lucrativa acquirere aliquid, *to receive something by bequest* or *as a gift*, Paul. Dig. 31, 89.

lucrĭ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* and *pass.* lucrifio, factus, fieri (written separately: licet lucri dotem faciat, Gai. Dig. 11, 7, 29: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 26) [lucrum facio] *to gain*, *win*, *acquire*, *get*, *make*: pallium lucrifacere, Petr. 15: quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucrifieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 3, 46: pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, ib. 3, 75. II. Fig.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4: suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, *would escape with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, *to inflict with impunity*, Plin. 7, 39, 40: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, *esteem yourself fortunate that you have escaped it*, Val. Max. 4, 1, *n.* 10.

lucrĭfactus, a, um, *Part.* [lucrifacio].

lucrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lucrifico] *gainful*, *profitable*: dies, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lucrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [lucrum facio] *to gain*, *win*: Tert. Praescr. 24.

lucrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful*, *profitable*: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

lucrĭfīo, v. lucrifacio, *ad init.*

lucrĭfŭga, ae, *comm.* [lucrum fugio] *gain-fleeing*, *gain-shunning*: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

lucrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [lucrum] *one fond of gain*: Fest. *s. v.* cercopa.

lucrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [lucrum peto] *a gain-seeker*, *one fond of lucre*: lucripeta foenerator, Pl. Most. Argum. 6. *Plur.*: lucripetes, Cassiod. Var. 12, 11.

lucrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *of* or *pertaining to gain*: dii lucrii, *gods of gain*, Arn. 4, 132.

lucror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to gain*, *win*, *acquire*, *get*, *make*: quum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: stipendium, *put into one's own pocket*, id. Verr. 5, 24: Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perdendive temeritas, Tac. G. 24. 2. Esp. *to economize*, *to save*: Plin. 18, 7, 12, *n.* 2. II. Fig.: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, *i. e. I will make him a present of them*, *I will not mention them*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: Stat. Th. 9, 779.

lucrōsē, *adv. profitably*, *advantageously*: *Comp.*: lucrosius perire, Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 13.

lucrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *gainful*, *profitable*, *lucrative*: voluptas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 35: Tac. Agr. 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 57: id peraeque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74.

lucrum, i, *n. gain*, *profit*, *advantage*: rem gero et facio lucrum, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 34: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 3, 38: frumentaria lucra exigere, ib. 3, 37: dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo: minus igitur lucri facit, id. Flacc. 37: nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 40: ponere *or* deputare in lucro, *to count as gain*: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: id ego in lucris pono, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14: quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, *got the credit of*, Nep. Thras. 1: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, *at the mercy of another*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: Liv. 40, 8: Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 9. II. Meton. *love of gain*, *avarice*: proh lucri pallida tabes! Lucan. 4, 96: impius lucri furor, Sen. Hipp. 4, 540. 2. *wealth*, *riches*: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr. 5, 4, 8.

lucta, ae, *f. a wrestling*, *wrestling-match*: exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim. 6: certamen luctae, Aus. Ep. 93. Fig.: Aug. Ep. 606.

luctāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [luctor] *a wrestling*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30. II. Meton. *a struggling*, *striving*, *toil*, *exertion*, *contest*, *fight*: remo luctamen abest, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct. Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T. II., p. 636: lento luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B. G. 138. 2. *a mixing*, *mixture*: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9. III. Fig.: emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 4.

luctans, ntis, *Part.* [id.] II. Adj.: *reluctant*: luctantia oscula carpere, Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina, Sil. 7, 204.

luctātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wrestling*: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 13. 2. Transf. *a struggle*, *contest*: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. II. Fig. of abstract things: *a struggle*, *contest*: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, id. Fin. 2, 14: Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler*: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 5.

luctātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wrestling*: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

luctĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [luctus fero] *grief-bringing*, *mournful*: illic luctifer bubo gemit, *ill-boding*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl. 3, 454.

luctĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [luctus facio] *sorrowful*, *afflicted*: Pac. in Pers. 1, 78.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing sorrow* or *lamentation*, *doleful*, *woeful*: clades, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: Alecto, Virg. Aen. 7, 324: pavor, Sil. 6, 557: jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292.

luctĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus sonus] *sad-sounding*, *mournful*, *doleful*: luctisono mugitu, Ov. M. 1, 733.

luctĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [lucto] *to wrestle violently*: Prisc. p. 797 P.

lucto, 1. *v. a.* = luctor, *to wrestle*: plurimum luctavimus, Pl. in Non. 468, 32: dum luctat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31.

luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lucta] *to wrestle*: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fat. 13: fulva luctantur arena, Virg. Aen. 6, 643. II. Transf. *to wrestle*, *struggle*, *strive*, *contend*: in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 48, *n.* 2: luctandum in turba, Hor. S. 2, 6, 28. With *inf.* (poet.): infracta luctatur arundine telum eripere, Virg. Aen. 12, 387. Of things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, ib. 7, 28: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74. 2. Of copulation: Prop. 2, 1, 13. III. Fig. *to struggle*, *strive*, *contend*: cum aliquo luctari, Cic. Sull. 16: Plancus diu, quarum esset partium secum luctatus, Vell. 2, 63: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69: Plin. 18, 5, 6. With *dat.* (poet.): luctataeque diu tenebris hiemique sibique, Stat. Th. 11, 522: morti, Sil. 10, 296. With *abl.*: ignis viridi luctetur robore, Lucan. 3, 503: Vell. 2, 86. With *inf.*: deducere versum, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: compescere risum, id. H. 17, 161.

luctŭōsē, *adv. dolefully*, *mournfully*: luctuose canere, Varr. L. L. 5, 11. *Comp.*: imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus] *causing sorrow*, *doleful*, *mournful*: o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic. Sest. 12: fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2: misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14: luctuosum est tradi alteri, luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31: luctuosissimum exitium, id. Sull. 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19. II. *feeling sorrow*, *sorrowful*, *sad*: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 8.

luctus, ūs (*gen.* lucti, Att. in Non. 485, 30 and 32), *m.* [lugeo] *sorrow*, *mourning*, *lamentation*: filius luctu perditus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Flacc. 42: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall. J. 92: in maximos luctus incidere, Cic. Off. 1, 10: luctum ex aliqua re percipere, id. Fam. 14, 1: haurire, id. Sest. 29 *fin.*: luctum alicui importare, Phaedr 1, 27, 6: dare animum in luctus, Ov. M. 2, 384. II. Meton. *mourning apparel*, *mourning* (worn for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: senatusconsulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv. 22, 56: Plancina luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac. A. 2, 75. 2. *a source of grief*: tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 654.

lūcubrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro] *a working by lamp-light*, *nocturnal study*, *lucubration*: per hiemem lucubratione haec facito, Cato R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68 *fin.*: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *the evening's gossip*, id. N. D. 1, 34. II. Meton. *what is done* or *composed at night*, *a lucubration*: perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id. Fam. 9, 2.

lūcubrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lucubratio] *a working by night*, *sitting up at night*: Marc. Aur. in Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, 3. II. Meton. *what is done at night*, *a lucubration*: Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

lūcubrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lucubro] *for working in at night*: lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.

lūcubro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [lux] I. Neutr.: *to work by lamp-light*, *work at night*: ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. 1, 57: sin lucubrandum est non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Ep. 3, 5. II. Act.: *to make by lamp-light*, *to compose at night*: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem.: nox lucubrata, *spent in work*, Mart. 4, 90: viam, *to travel by night*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

lūcŭlentē, *adv. splendidly*, *excellently*, *well*: luculente diem habere, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 54: vendere, *to advantage*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19: id. Att. 14, 21: calefacere aliquem, *to give one a sound drubbing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2.

lūcŭlenter, *adv.* i. q. luculente, *splendidly, well.* hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic. Off. 3, 14 (*al.* luculente): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5.

lūcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [luculentus] *brilliancy, beauty:* Arn. 3, 103.

lūcŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *excellence:* luculentitate captus, Laber. in Non. 135, 2: Caecil. ib.

lūcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *full of light, bright:* vestibulum et ambulacrum, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, *brightly burning*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. **II.** Fig.: *distinguished, excellent, beautiful:* luculenta et festiva femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 2: facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32: navigia, Cic. Att. 16, 4. **2.** *respectable, considerable, rich:* luculentae divitiae, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 33: familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17: lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76: patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8: plaga, *great, serious*, ib. 7, 6. **3.** *luminous, clear:* verba luculentiora, id. Att. 12, 21: scriptor, ib. 7, 17: oratio, Sall. C. 31. **4.** *lucky, fortunate:* dies, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 5. **5.** *trustworthy:* auctores, Cic. Att. 10, 14: homo, ib. 2, 12.

lūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucus] *a small grove:* Suet. Vit. Hor.

lŭcŭmo (lŭcŏmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, *m.* [an Etrusc. word] said by Festus to have signified orig. *an insane* or *inspired person:* lucumones quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf. *an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests:* Tuscia duodecim Lucumones habuit, *i. e.* reges, quibus unus praeerat, Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 475: Cic. Rep. 2, 9: Lucumo Samius, *Pythagoras*, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.

lŭcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucuns] *a kind of pastry:* Afran. in Non. 131, 28: molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17: Petr. 66.

lŭcuns, untis, *f. a kind of pastry:* Varr. in Non. 131, 24.

lūcus, i, *m. a wood* or *thicket of trees sacred to a deity:* Albani tumuli atque luci, Cic. Mil. 31: lucus frequenti silva septus, Liv. 24, 3: nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: virtutem verba putas et lucum ligna, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a wood* (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122: id. Aen. 11, 456. **III.** Meton. *wood:* nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Pl. fragm. in Charis. p. 179 P.

lūcus, ūs, *m.* i. q. lux, *light:* only in *abl. sing.:* cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55.

lūdĭa, ae, *f.* [ludius] *an actress, a female dancer:* Mart. 5, 25, 10. **II.** *a gladiator's wife:* Juv. 6, 266.

lūdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ludius, ludus] *pertaining to plays:* pecunia, *money appropriated by the state to the getting up of plays*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2601.

lūdibrĭōsē, *adv. scornfully:* Amm. 26, 6: Tert. Res. carn. 61.

lūdibrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ludibrium] *full of mockery* or *scorn, mocking, scornful:* probra ludibriosa, Gell. 7, 11: auspicia, Amm. 15, 5.

lūdibrĭum, ii, *n.* [ludo] *a mockery, derision, a jest, scoff, sport, trick:* quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr. 2, 46: Liv. 25 36: nova ludibria subinde cogitante fortuna, *tricks, pranks*, Curt. 5, 12: ludibrio aliquem habere, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 19: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: nec dubie ludibrio esse miserias suas, id. 2, 23: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Cal. 23: adusque ludibria ebriosus, *such a drunkard as to be a standing jest*, Gell. 15, 2. With *gen. subj.:* ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, *worldly goods*, Cic. Parad. 1, 1: hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, Liv. 30, 30. With *gen. obj.:* ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, id. 22, 16: Curt. 4, 15: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7. **2.** *abuse, violence* done to a woman: in corporum ludibria deflere, Curt. 10, 1. **II.** Meton. *a laughing-stock, butt:* is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv. 1, 56: in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, id 2, 36: ludibrium soceri, Lucan. 7, 379: ludibrium ventis debere, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Just. 9, 6.

lūdibundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton:* milites ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv. 24, 16: Suet. Ner. 26. **II.** Transf. *playing*, i. e. *at one's ease, free from danger:* coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus conficies, id. Verr. 3, 67.

lūdĭcer or **lūdicrus** (the *nom. sing. m.* is not used), cra, crum, *adj.* [ludus] *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* exercitatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: sermones, id. Ac. 2, 2: ludicrae artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen. Ep. 88: versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quibus (juvenibus) id ludicrum est, Tac. G. 24: nox solemnibus epulis ludicra, id. A. 1, 50. **II.** Esp. *pertaining to stage-plays:* ludicra ars, *the histrionic art*, Liv. 7, 2: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet. Ner. 11: tibiae, *which were played in the theatre*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14. Subst. ludicrum, i, *n. a show, public games; a stage-play:* Olympiorum solemne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, id. 33, 32: indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 54: coronae ludicro quaesitae, *won in the public games*, Plin. 16, 8, 5.

lūdicrē, *adv. in sport, playfully:* pars ludicre jactant saxa, Enn. in Non. 134, 14: App. M. 9, p. 220.

lūdicror, 1. *v. dep.* [ludicrum] *to joke, jest:* Front. ad amic. 1, 15.

lūdicrus, v. ludicer.

lūdĭ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [ludus facio] *to make game of:* aliquem de aliqua re, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 41.

lūdĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ludifico] *employed as means of ridiculing:* ludi, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 2.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* quum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic. Sest. 35: exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv. 22, 18: ludificatio veri, id. 26, 6.

lūdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes game, a mocker:* ludificator meus, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 18.

lūdĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ludificator] *that makes game of, mocking, deceptive:* Aug. Civ. D. 11, 26

lūdĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [ludifico] *a mocking, mockery, derision:* habere aliquem ludificatui, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 2.

lūdĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ludus facio] *to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive:* herum meum ut ego hodie lusi lepide! ut ludificatus est! Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 3: postquam vidi me sic ludificarier, id. Capt. 3, 1, 27: Lucr. 1, 938. *Absol.:* si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic. Quint. 17, 54.

lūdĭfĭcor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to make game of, mock, turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive:* lepide ludificari aliquem, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3: nugas ludificabitur, *he will play tricks and make game of you*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 80: patres et plebem cunctatione ficta ludificari, Tac. A. 1, 46: aliena mala, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. *Absol.:* aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. **II.** Meton. *to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances:* locationem, Liv. 39, 44: ea quae hostes agerent, id. 24, 34: rostra fuga, Flor. 2, 2: hostis impune Romanum ludificabatur, Tac. A. 3, 21.

lūdī-măgister, tri, *m. a schoolmaster:* cum agellus eum non satis aleret ut opinor, ludimagister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: Mart. 10, 62.

lūdimentum, παίγνιον, *a plaything.* Gloss. Philox.

lūdĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ludus] *a stage-player, pantomimist:* ludiones ex Etruria acciti, Liv. 7, 2.

lūditor, διαπαίζω, Gloss. Philox.

lūdĭus, ĭi, *m.* [ludus] *a stage-player pantomimist:* ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54, 116: ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 112: triviales ex Circo, Suet. Aug. 74: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6. **II.** *a gladiator:* Juv. 6, 82.

lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to play; to play at some game:* with *abl.* of the game: ludere alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: pila et duodecim scriptis, id. de Or. 1, 50: trocho, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 56: pila, id. S. 1, 5, 49: nucibus, Mart. 14, 1: eburnis quadrigis quotidie in abaco, Suet. Ner. 22: in pecuniam, *to play for money*, Paul. Dig. 11, 5, 1. With *acc.:* aleam, Suet. Aug. 70: par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: ducatus et imperia, Suet. Ner. 35: Trojam, id. Caes. 39: proelia latronum, Ov. A. A. 3, 357. *Absol.:* lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. Aug. 71. **2.** *to play, sport, frisk, frolic:* ludere catenas, Lucr. 2, 630: suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic. Off. 1, 29: in numerum ludere, *dance*, Virg. E. 6, 27: hic juvenum series teneris immixta puellis ludit, Tib. 1, 3, 63: cumque marinae in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg. G. 1, 363. **3.** *to sport*, as a lover with his mistress: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 214: Prop. 2, 5, 4: Cat. 61, 211: Suet. Tib. 44. **II.** Fig. *to sport* or *play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with:* videant ad ludendum ne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: illa ipsa ludens conjeci in communes locos, id. Parad. prooem.: ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. E. 1, 10: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, id. G. 2, 386: Suet. Ner. 7. **2.** with *acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic:* civem bonum ludit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: magistratum fascibus purpuraque, App. M. 11, p. 260. **3.** *to spend in play* or *amusement, to sport away:* otium, Mart. 3, 67. Hence, ludere operam, *to throw away one's labour*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 135. **4.** *to make sport* or *game of, to ridicule, rally, banter:* Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: satis jocose aliquem ludere, ib. 2, 12: omnium irrisione ludi, id. de Or. 1, 12. **5.** *to delude, deceive:* ludere aliquem dolis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94: hoc civili bello, quam multa (haruspicum responsa) luserunt? Cic. Div. 2, 24: auditis an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5: custodes, Tib. 1, 6, 9.

lūdor, ōris, *m.* [ludo] *a player:* Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 6, 105.

lūdus, i, *m.* [id.] *a play, game, diversion, pastime:* ad pilam se aut ad talos, aut ad tessaras conferunt, aut etiam novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, id. Coel. 12: campestris, ib. 5: nec lusisse pudet sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36. **2.** Esp. in *plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions:* hoc praetore ludos Apollini faciente, Cic. Brut. 20: ludos committere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: ludos apparatissimos magnificentissimosque facere, id. Sest. 54: ludos aspicere, Ov. F. 6, 238: ludos persolvere alicui deo, ib 5, 330: ludis, *during the games*, Pl. Cas. prol. 27. Freq. with an *adj.* in *neutr. plur.:* ludi Taurilia, Liv. 39, 22: ludi Consualia, id. 1, 9: ludi Cerealia, id. 30, 39. Sometimes for *stage-plays*, in opp. to the games of the Circus: venationes autem ludosque et cum collega et separatim edidit, Suet. Caes. 10. **3.** *a school of any kind:* in ludum ire, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 6: ludus literarum, Liv. 3, 44: ludus literarius, Quint. 1, 4, 27: ludus discendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, id. Fam. 9, 18: Isocrates, cujus e ludo, tanquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, id. de Or. 2, 22: gladiatores, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: militaris, Liv. 7, 33: magister ludi, *v.* ludimagister. **II.** Meton. of something easy or trifling: *mere sport, child's play:* oratio ludus est homini non hebeti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quum illa perdiscere ludus esset, id. Fin. 1, 8: quibus (Graecis) jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus, id. Flacc. 5. **2.** *sport, jest, joke, fun:* per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, id. Verr. 5, 70: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: nil ibi per ludum simulabitur, Juv. 6, 324: aliquem per ludum et jocum fortunis omnibus evertere, Cic. Verr. 1, 60: ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of, banter,* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 47. With *dat.*: miris modis Dii ludos faciunt hominibus, id. Most. 2, 1, 80. *Pass.*: ludos fieri, id. Ps. 4, 7, 72: ludos aliquem dimittere, *to send one away with scorn and derision,* id. Rud. 3, 5, 11: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, *he labours at in vain, loses,* ib. 4, 1, 9: ludos praebere, *to make oneself ridiculous,* Ter. Eun. 5, (6), 7, 9: ludos alicui reddere, *to play tricks on one,* id. Andr. 3, 1 *fin.*: dare ludum alicui, *to humour, indulge,* Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 7. **3.** *the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance:* amori dare ludum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1: si frui liceret ludo aetatis, praesertim recto et legitimo amore, Liv. 26, 50.

lŭēla, ae, *f.* [luo] *an expiation, a punishment:* scelerisque luela carcer, Lucr. 3, 1028.

lŭes, is, *f.* (*nom.* luis, Prud. Hamart. 250: old *acc.* luervem, *i. e.* luerem for luem, Carm. Fratr. Arv.) *a spreading fluid:* Lic. Macer. in Non. 52, 10: Esp. *melted snow* or *ice:* Petr. 123. **II.** Meton. *a spreading* or *contagious disease, a plague, pestilence:* dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: lues et pestifer annus, Virg. Aen. 3, 139: Mart. 1, 79. **III.** Fig. *any spreading evil, common calamity* or *misfortune:* of war, Tac. H. 3, 15: of a storm at sea, id. A. 2, 47: of a conflagration, Sen. Hippol. 1117. Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence: *a plague, pest:* Auct. Har. resp. 12: saeva Thebarum lues, *i. e. the Sphinx,* Sen. Phoeniss. 131: morum, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

lūgĕo, xi, ctum (luxti for luxisti, Cat. 66, 21) 2. *v. n.* and *a. to mourn, lament:* **I.** Neutr.: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, Cic. Mil. 8: hos pro me lugere, id. Planc. 42. **2.** *to wear mourning, be in mourning:* annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. Ep. 63: qui luget, abstinere debet a conviviis, ornamentis et alba veste, Paul. Recept. sentent. 1 *fin.*: pullo lugentes vellere lanae, *fit for mourning,* Mart. 14, 157. **II.** Act.: lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: occasum atque interitum reipublicae, id. Pis. 8: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, id. Verr. 3, 18. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quam (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, id. Cat. 2, 1. With *gen.*: lugere formae, Sil. 3, 424. In *pass.*: lugebere nobis, Ov. M. 10, 141. *Pass. impers.*: seu pii ad rogum filii lugetur, Cat. 39, 4. **2.** *to mourn, be in mourning for* (v. luctus): matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7: id. 22, 56.

lūgubris, e, *adj.* [lugeo] *pertaining to mourning, mourning-:* lamentatio, *over the dead,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: vestis, *mourning, apparel,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45: cultus, Tac. A. 13, 32: cantus, *a dirge.* Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: domus, *a house of mourning,* Liv. 3, 32: genitor, *mourning, sorrowing,* Ov. M. 4, 691: pectora, id. H. 10, 145. Subst. lugubria, ium, *n. plu. mourning garments, sable weeds:* lugubria induere, id. M. 11, 669: imposita lugubria nunquam exuerunt, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16. *Neutr. adv.*: cometae sanguinei lugubre rubent, Virg. Aen. 10, 273: Sil. 12, 140. **II.** Meton. *that causes mourning, disastrous:* lugubre bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: Troja renascens alite lugubri, ib. 3, 3, 61. **2.** *doleful, plaintive:* vox, Lucr. 4, 547: vagitus, id. 5, 227: verba, Ov. Ib. 99. (Hence Sp. *lobrego.*)

lūgubrĭter, *adv. mournfully, dolefully, plaintively:* lugubriter ejulare, App. M. 3, p. 132.

lŭis, v. lues, *ad init.*

lŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luo] *a paying, payment:* Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 15: luitio pignoris, *the redemption of a pledge* by paying the money lent, Cod. Justin. 8, 31.

lūma, ae, *f. a kind of thorn:* Fest. *s. v.* **II.** *a kind of cloak:* Gloss. Isid.

lūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luma] *of* or *for thorns:* falces, *for cutting down thorns,* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 137.

lumbāgo, ĭnis, *f. lumbago:* vitium et debilitas lumborum, Fest. *s. v.*

lumbāre, is, *n.* [lumbus] *an apron for the loins:* Hier. in Jerem. 13, 1.

lumbellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little loin:* Apic. 7, 1.

lumbifrăgĭum, i, *n.* [lumbus frango] *a breaking of the loins:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 298.

lumbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj. full of intestinal worms:* Coel. Aurel.

lumbrīcus, i, *m. an intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm,* Taenia lumbricoides, Linn.: si teniae et lumbrici molesti erunt, Cato R. R. 126: Col. 6, 25: Plin. 11, 37, 52. **II.** *an earthworm:* Lumbricus terrestris, Linn.: effodere lumbricos, Col. 7, 9: foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

lumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lumbus] *a little loin:* Plin. 28, 11, 47.

lumbus, i, *m. the loin:* lumborum tenus, Cic. Arat. 82: usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131: nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno fuste dolat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: aprugnus, Plin. 8, 57, 78. Euphem.: *the organs of generation:* Pers. 1, 20: Juv. 9, 59. **II.** Transf.: *that part of a vine from which the branches spring:* Col. Arbor. 3: Plin. 17, 23, 35, *n.* 26. [Same as Germ. *lende;* Eng. *loins.*]

lūmectum, i, *n.* [luma] *a thicket of thorns:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

lūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for lucmen, from LUC root of luceo] *light:* solis, Cic. Div. 2, 42: tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, id. Brut. 75: solare, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: lumina solis, *the sunbeams,* Lucr. 2, 161. **II.** Meton. *a light, a lamp, torch,* etc.: lumine apposito, Cic. Div. 1, 36: lumina in navibus, Liv. 29, 25: lumini oleum instillare, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: luminibus accensis, Plin. 11, 19, 21: multa lumina nocte tuli, Tib. 1, 10, 42. **2.** *brightness, splendour, gleam* (poet.): lumen ferri, Stat. Th. 9, 802. **3.** *a bright colour* (poet.): flaventia lumina calthae, poët. Col. 10, 97: lumen juventae purpureum, Virg. Aen. 1, 590. **4.** *daylight, a day* (poet.): si te secundo lumine hic offendero, moriere, Enn. in Cic. Rab. Post. 11: lumine quarto, Virg. Aen. 6, 356. **5.** *the light of life, life* (poet.): lumen linque, Pl. Cist. 3, 12: lumen ademptum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 45. **6.** *the light of the eye, the eye* (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. Aen. 3, 677: lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov. H. 21, 113: lumina flectere, id. M. 5, 232: parcere luminibus, *to close* or *turn away the eyes,* Tib. 1, 2, 33: lumina sera dextra componere, *to close one's dying eyes,* Val. Fl. 3, 279. **7.** *the pupil of the eye:* Veg. Vet. 2, 16. **8.** *an opening for the light, a light:* Val. Fl. 1, 168: Vitr. 4, 6: *an air-hole, air-shaft:* Plin. 31, 6, 31. Esp. *a window:* stabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: obserare lumina, App M. 2, p. 125: immittere lumina, *to put in windows,* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: cum M. Buculeius aedes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. de Or. 1, 39. Hence, luminibus obstruere et officere *to obstruct the light by building,* Auct. Or. pro Dom. 44. **9.** *the light* in pictures: invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5, 11: Plin. Ep. 3, 13. **III.** Fig. *an excellent* or *distinguished person* or *thing, an ornament, glory, luminary:* illos ego praestantissimos viros, lumina reipublicae, vivere volebam, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37: certa dicendi lumina, id. de Or. 2, 27: verborum lumina, id. Or. 27: lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12: probitatis et virtutis, id. Am. 8: luminibus alicujus obstruere *or* officere, *to obscure one's glory* or *reputation,* id. Brut. 17. **2.** *a guide, preserver:* hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 1, 39. **3.** *light, clearness:* ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: oratio adhibere lumen rebus debet, ib. 3, 13.

lūmĭnārĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [lumen] *a window-shutter, a window:* luminaria lata, Cato R. R. 14: Cic. Att. 15, 26. **II.** *the lights,* which were lighted in the churches in honour of the martyrs: Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

lūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to light up, light, illumine:* tu luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 807, Oud.: locus fenestris luminatus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9. **II.** Meton.: male luminatus, *short-sighted,* App. M 9, p. 617, Oud.

lūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of light, light, luminous:* aedificia, Vitr. 6, 9: oleum luminosius, Aug. Ep. 137 **II.** Fig. *bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* luminosae partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36: luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

lūna, ae, *f.* (*old gen.* lunāi, Lucr. 5, 70) [for lucna from luceo], *the moon:* solis annuos cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: luna bicornis regina siderum, Hor. Carm. S. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448: nivea, ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 31: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75: plena, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: nova, Plin. 8, 54, 54: intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75: lunae coitus, id. 16, 39, 74: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: luna tertia, quarta, quinta, *etc., the third, fourth, fifth,* etc., *day after the new moon,* id. 2, 10: laborans, *eclipsed,* Juv. 6, 443. **II.** Meton. *a month:* centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57: Ov. M. 7, 531. **2.** *a night:* roscida luna, Virg. G. 3, 337: Stat. Th. 6, 289. **3.** *the figure of a crescent* or *half-moon,* which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv. 7, 192: patricia luna, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27. **4.** *the semicircular cartilages in the throat:* Sid. carm. 7, 191.

lūnāris, e, *adj.* [luna] *pertaining to the moon, lunar:* dies, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74. **II.** *moonlike, crescent-shaped:* cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *insane, but with lucid intervals:* mancipium, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 43. **II.** Transf.: oculus, *that is blind at certain times,* Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

lūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [luno]. **II.** Adj.: *crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated:* lunatae peltae Amazonidum, Virg. Aen. 1, 490: hence, lunatum agmen, *an army of Amazons,* Stat. Th. 5, 145: lunata fronte juvenci, ib. 6, 265 pellis, *a shoe ornamented with the* lunula, Mart. 1, 50: lunata cornua, Plin. 6, 13, 15: ferramentum, Col. 12, 54.

lunchus, v. lonchus.

lūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luna] *to bend like a half-moon* or *crescent, to crook like a sickle:* arcum, Ov. Am. 1 1, 23: acies geminos in arcus, Prop. 4 6, 25.

lūnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little moon*, an ornament worn by women: aurea lunula, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 33.

lŭo, lui, *3. v. a. to wash, lave:* Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22: amnis moenia luit, Prud. στεφ. 3, 190. **2.** *to cleanse, purge:* insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407. [Akin to *lavo*, λούω, but rarely used except in compounds: *v. diluo, eluo.*]

lŭo, lui, *3. v. a. to pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2: debitum, Cod. Theod. 2, 4, 3: fundum a testatore obligatum, *to pay the debts for which it is liable*, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78: cautum est ut lueret in singulas (arbores caesas) aeris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1. **2.** *to atone for, expiate:* stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22: libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, id. Verr. 1, 30: noxam pecunia, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjuria, Virg. G. 1, 502. **3.** *to avert by expiation* or *punishment:* pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28: responsa, *to render void, of no effect*, Val. Fl. 2, 569. **4.** luere poenas *or* poenam, *to suffer, undergo:* itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9: ad luendas reipublicae poenas, id. Sull. 27: poenam pro caede, Ov. M. 3, 625: augurium malis, *to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted*, Plin. 7, 8, 6. [This root has prob. no connection with the preceding, but is akin to Gr. λύω; Germ. *lassen*; Eng. *loose:* whence prob. *laxus, lascivus*, etc.]

lŭpa, ae, *f.* [lupus] *a she-wolf:* rabidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A. Am. 3, 8: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3. **II.** Fig. *a prostitute:* Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21: Liv. 1, 4.

lŭpānar, āris, *n.* [lupa, *no.* II.] *a brothel, house of ill fame:* deprehensus in lupanari cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: Juv. 6, 121. As a term of reproach: o lutum lupanar, Cat. 42, 13.

lŭpānāris, e, *adj.* [lupanar] *whorish:* infamia, App. M. 9, p. 644, Oud.

lŭpānārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a brothel:* Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27.

lŭpārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [lupus] *a wolf-hunter:* Serv. Virg. G. 1, 139.

lŭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with wolf's teeth*, i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth. Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, *with curbs so armed*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6. **II.** Subst. lupati, orum, *m.*, and lupata, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* freni *or* frena) *a bit armed with sharp teeth:* equus adeo sprevit lupatos, Sol. 45: duris parere lupatis, Virg. G. 3, 208.

lŭpillus, i, *m. dim.* [lupinus] *a small lupine:* Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lŭpīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *made of lupines:* App. Herb. 21.

lŭpīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for lupines:* labrum, Cato R. R. 10. **II.** Subst.: lupinarii, orum, *m. plu. dealers in lupines:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

lŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *pertaining to a wolf, wolf's:* ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: juba, Prop. 4, 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 28, 19, 78.

lŭpīnus, i, *m.*, and **lŭpīnum**, i, *n. a lupine:* Lupinus albus or hirsutus, Linn.: ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato R. R. 34, 2: Plin. 18, 14, 36. On the stage, lupines were used as substitutes for money: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23.

lŭpor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [lupa] *to wench:* cum meretrices per vias lupantur, Atta in Non. 133, 11:

lŭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little she-wolf:* transf. *a witch, hag:* App. M. 5 p. 342, Oud.

lŭpus, i, *m. a wolf:* Canis Lupus, Linn.: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg. E. 2, 63. Plin. 10, 63, 68: lupus Martialis, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: Martius, Virg. Aen. 9, 566: lupus femina for lupa, *a she-wolf*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 385: cf. Quint. 1, 6, 12: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. E. 9, 53: cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34. Proverb.: lupus in fabula *or* sermone, like, *talk of the devil:* atque eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 71: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33: (ii) lupum auribus tenere, *to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty:* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 21: Suet. Tib. 25: (iii) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *to be between two fires*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 64: (iv) ovem lupo committere, *to set the fox to keep the geese:* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11: (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, *to bell the cat:* Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31: (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unprecedented, Virg. E. 8, 52: (vii) lupus (ovium) non curat numerum, *the wolf does not care for the number of the sheep, will attack any number*, ib. 7, 51. **2.** An African and Egyptian wolf mentioned by Pliny, prob. *the jackal*, Canis aureus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 22, 34. Also another called cervarius, prob. *the Lynx*, Felis Lynx, Linn.: ib. **II.** Meton. *a voracious fish*, Percus Labrax, Linn.: Hor. S. 2, 2, 31: Plin. 9, 54, 58. **2.** *a kind of spider*, v. Araneus: id. 29, 4, 27: id. 11, 24, 28. **3.** *a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata): et placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 4. **4.** *a hook* with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. 28, 3. **5.** *a small handsaw:* Pall. 1, 43, 2. **6.** *the hop, a plant*, Humulus lupulus, Plin. 21, 15, 50. [Cf. Gr. λύκος: perh. the Latin *vulpes* and Eng. *wolf* are connected with this word.]

lūra (lora), ae, *f. the mouth of a leathern bag:* Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Meton. *a skin, leathern sack:* Aus. perioch. Odyss. 10. **2.** *the entrails:* Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48 dub.

lurchĭnābundus (also lurcinabundus *and* lurchabundus), a, um, *adj.* [lurco] *voracious:* Quint. 1, 6, 42.

lurco and **lurcor**, 1. *v. n.* and *dep. to eat voraciously, to devour:* Pomp. in Non. 11, 6.

lurco (lurcho, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 4), ōnis, *m.* [lura] *a gormandizer, glutton:* lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16: Suet. Gramm. 15. **II.** *a voluptuary, debauchee:* App. M. 8, p. 574, Oud.

lūrĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [luridus] *besmeared, defiled:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

lūrĭdŭs, a, um, *adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid:* luridi supra modum pallidi, Fest. *s. v.*: maculari maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: luridus Orcus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: luna, Sen. Med. 790. **II.** Meton. *that renders pale* or *ghastly:* horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: aconita, ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560. (Hence It. *lordo.*)

lūror, ōris, *m. a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness:* Lucr. 4, 332: lurore buxeo foedata, App. M. 9, p. 231.

luscĭnĭa, ae, *f.* (*masc.* luscinius, ii, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2: and, luscīnus, ἀηδών, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) *the nightingale*, Motacilla Luscinia, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 43: luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox lusciniae, Sen. Ep. 76. [Hence through dim. lusciniolus; It. *rossignuolo*· Sp. *ruiseñor;* Fr. *rossignol.*]

luscĭnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [luscinia] *a little nightingale:* aves cantrices, ut lusciniolae ac merulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14. Proverb.: metuo lusciniolae ne defuerit cantio, of something highly improbable, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 4.

luscĭnĭus, ii, *m.* v. luscinia.

luscĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luscus] *blinded, one-eyed:* Lampr. Commod. 10

luscĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has lost one eye by violence:* Plin. 11, 37, 55 **II.** *a nightingale*, v. luscinia.

lusciōsus and **luscĭtĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dim-sighted, purblind:* vesperi non videre, quos appellant lusciosos, Varr. in Non. 135, 13: lusciosos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitiosus, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 50.

luscĭtĭo, vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit, Fest *s. v.*

luscĭtĭōsus, a, um, v. lusciosus.

luscus, a, um, *adj. one-eyed:* Appius coenabo, inquit, apud te, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: uni enim locum esse video, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: cum Gaetula ducem portaret bellua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 158. **II.** Transf. *hollow-eyed, purblind:* statua lusca, id. 7, 128.

lūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ludo] *a playing, play:* pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: pilae lusio, id. de Or. 1, 16: pilaris lusio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

lūsĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to play:* aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lusitent, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6: alea festiva et honesta lusitabamus, Gell. 18, 13.

lūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who plays, a player:* sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451: Sen. Ben. 2, 17. **II.** Fig. *a playful* or *wanton writer:* tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 1. **2.** *a banterer, mocker:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsōrĭē, *adv. collusively:* lusorie (causam) agens, Ulp Dig. 30, 50.

lūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lusor] *pertaining to play:* lusoria pila, *a playing-ball*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: alveus cum tesseris, id. 37, 2, 6. Subst.: lusorium, ii, *n. a place where the shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given:* Lampr. Heliog. 25. **II.** Meton. *moving swiftly to and fro:* lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, *with cruisers*, Amm. 17, 2. Hence, Subst.: lusoriae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* naves), *swift-sailing cruisers, cutters:* Vop. Bonos. 15. **III.** Fig. *that serves for amusement, sportive:* quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54: arma, Sen. Ep. 117. **2.** *empty, ineffectual, invalid:* nomen, id. Ben. 5, 8: lusorias minas alicui facere, Paul. Dig. 35, 3, 4: lusorium imperium, ib. 43, 8, 1.

lustrābĭlis, περίβλεπτος = spectabilis, Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant, also called* verbenaca and hierabotane, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [lustrum] *relating to purification from guilt, expiatory* lustrale sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification*, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, *lustral water holy water*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73: exta Virg. Aen. 8, 183: vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414 caput, *atoning* (of Iphigenia), Sen Agam. 163. **II.** Meton. *of* or *belonging to a period of five years* (from the quinquennial general sacrifice of purification): certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: collatio or aurum, *a tax paid every five years by petty shopkeepers, usurers*, etc. Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 1. Subst.: lustralis, is, *m. the collector of this tax:* Inscr.

lustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lustro] *a means of purification:* Val. Fl. 3, 442.

lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [lustror] *an incentive to lust:* si quis lustramenti causa dederit cantharides, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.

lustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lustro] *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration:* lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6: Col. 2, 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 719). **II.** Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified) *a going or wandering about:* lustrationes (ferarum), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: lustratio municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

lustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wanderer through, a traverser:* App. Apol. p. 288.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum] *pertaining to purification:* dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day, after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name:* Suet. Ner. 6: Macr. S. 1, 16.

lustrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum facio] *purifying:* cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luceo] *to make light, illumine:* delphinus haud nimio lustratus nitore, Cic. Arat. 92: postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, Virg. Aen. 4, 6: ib. 7, 148.

lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lustrum, *no.* 1.] *to purify by means of a propitiatory offering:* agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab ec, qui eam deduceret. Cic. Div. 1, 45: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25: aliquem taedis, id. 2, 61: terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261. *Pass.:* lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras, Virg Aen. 3, 279. **II.** Meton. (*v.* lustratio, *no.* II.) *to go round, wander over, traverse:* Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: id. N. D. 2, 20: salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 385: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 11: lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31. **2.** *to review an army* (because accompanied with a sacrifice): exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20: Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. **3.** In gen. *to review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. Aen. 8, 153: respicio et quae sit me circum copia, lustro, ib. 2, 564: alicujus vestigia, ib. 11, 763. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

lustror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [lustrum, *no.* 2.] *to frequent brothels, to wench:* lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 6.

lustrum, i, *n.* [luo, *no.* 2.] *a purificatory sacrifice, lustration,* made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and an ox were offered (suovetaurilia): censu perfecto edixit, ut omnes cives R. in campo prima luce adessent. Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia is censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: sub lustrum censeri, *at the close of the census, when the* lustrum *should begin:* sub lustrum censeri, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *any expiatory offering:* quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41. **2.** *a period of five years, a lustrum:* hoc ipso lustro, Cic. Att. 6, 2: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78.

3. In gen. *a period of several years.* Of *four years* (of the Julian calendar): Ov. F. 3, 165: cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47: ingens lustrum, *a hundred years,* at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, 1. **4.** *the Capitoline games,* recurring every fifth year, Suet. Dom. 4: Censor. de die nat. 18 (v. Smith's Ant. 719).

lustrum [luo, *no.* 1.] *a slough, bog, morass:* prodigunt in lutosos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. **II.** Transf. *a haunt* or *den of wild beasts:* lustra ferarum, Virg. G. 2, 471: id. Aen. 3, 646: lustra horrida monstris, Val. Fl. 4, 370. **2.** *a wood, forest:* postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: inter horrentia lustra, ib. 11, 570. **3.** *a brothel:* jacere in lustra, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 26: in lustris tempus aetatis consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. Hence, Meton. *debauchery:* studere lustris, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire, Lucr. 4, 1129: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3.

lūsus, a, um, *Part.* [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a playing, a play, game:* virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naides, Ov. M. 14, 556: aleae, Suet. Cal. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: eburneas literarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26: in lusu duodecim scriptorum, id. 4, 2, 38: regnum lusu sortiri, *by throwing dice,* Tac. A. 13, 15. **II.** Meton. *anything done by way of sport* or *amusement; a joking, trifling,* etc.: fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, *make themselves ridiculous,* Quint. 5, 13, 46: lusum ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13. **2.** *amorous sportive dalliance, toying:* sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13. **3.** *a school:* ut magister dimittat lusum, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 19.

lŭtāmentum, i, *n.* [luto] *that which is made of mud* or *clay, a mud* or *clay wall:* Cato R. R. 128.

lŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lŭtum] *pertaining to, living in* or *on mud:* testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14: mullus, id. 9, 17, 30.

lūtĕa, ae, *f.* [lūtum] *mountain-green, chrysocolla:* Plin. 33, 5, 26.

lŭtensis, e, *adj.* [lŭtum] *found* or *living in the mud:* genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [luteus] *yellowish:* mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50: Col. 9, 4, 4.

lūter, ēris, *m.* = λουτήρ, *a wash-basin, laver:* Hier. in Jov. 1, *n.* 20.

lŭtesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lŭtum] *to turn to mud, become muddy:* litora, quae limo coenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9.

lūtĕum, v. luteus.

lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lūtum] *dyed with the herb* lutum: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. 33, 5, 26. **II.** Meton. *golden-yellow, suffron-yellow, orange-yellow:* pallor, Hor. Epod. 10, 16: palla, Tib. 1, 8, 46. Of the *flame-coloured* veil of a bride (v. flammeus): Lucan. 2, 361: cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22. **2.** *rose-coloured:* id. 21, 4, 10: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, Virg. Aen. 7, 26. Subst.: color in luteum inclinatus, *towards yellow,* Plin. 24, 15, 86. **3.** Esp. *the yolk of an egg:* lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, id. 30, 15, 49.

lŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lŭtum] *of mud* or *clay:* defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: luteum opus, of *a swallow's nest,* Ov. F. 1, 158: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** *bemired, muddy, bedaubed:* gallina si sit luteis pedibus, id. 30, 11, 28: luteum ceromate corpus, Mart. 11, 48: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132. **II.** Fig. *dirty, vile, worthless:* blitea et lutea meretrix, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 3, 14: luteum negotium, *a sorry affair,* ib. 4, 14.

lŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with mud* or *clay:* granaria, Cato R. R. 92: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14. **II.** In gen. *to bedaub, besmear:* ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

lūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [luo] *to pay:* Varr. in Non. 131, 21.

lūtor, ōris, *m.* [lavo] *a washer, fuller:* lutor, πλύτης ἡλιαστής, Gloss. Philox.

lŭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lŭtum] *full of mud* or *loam:* terra, Cato in Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: ager, Col. 2, 4.

lutra (lytra), ae, *f. an otter,* Lutra vulgaris, Desm.: Plin. 8, 30, 47: id. 32, 11, 53.

lŭtŭlentē, *adv. impurely:* lotiolente dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 32.

lŭtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lŭtum] *muddy:* sus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 434

2. Meton. *besmeared:* putri lutulenta de palaestra, Mart. 7, 67, 7

II. Fig. *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile:* lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 29: lutulente Caesonine, Cic. Pis. 12: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7. **2.** Of style: *turbid, impure:* (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11.

lŭtŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bespatter with mud:* Fig. *to asperse:* Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 15.

lūtum, i, *n. a plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld,* Reseda luteola, Linn.: Plin. 33, 5, 26: jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. E. 4, 44. **II.** Meton. *a yellow colour, yellow:* id. Cir. 316: Tib. 1, 9, 52.

lŭtum, i, *n.* (lutus, i, *m.*: Quadrig. in Non. 212, 17) *mud, mire:* volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: crates luto contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: luto perfusa porticus, Juv. 14, 66: luto opplere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5. In *plur.*: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. fragm. in Non. 212, 16. Proverb.: (i) in luto esse *or* haerere, *to stick in the mud,* i. e. *to be unable to proceed:* nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen nescit, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27: Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15: (ii) pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt:* pro luto erat annona, Petr. 44. As a term of reproach: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: Cic. Pis. 26. **II.** Transf. *loam, clay, potter's earth:* pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 31: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay,* i. e. *of better materials,* Juv 14, 34. **2.** *the dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves:* Sen. Ep. 88.

lŭtus, i, *m.* v. lŭtum, *ad init.*

lux, lūcis, *f. light, the light of the sun, stars,* etc.: quum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3: stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 2, 694. **2.** Esp. *daylight, day:* Metellus cum prima luce in campum currebat, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ante lucem, id. de Or. 2, 64: luce palam in foro saltare, id. Off. 3, 24: prima luce adesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: luce sub ipsa, Virg. G. 4, 490. Hence *abl.* adverbially, luce, luci, *by daylight, in the daytime:* ut veniamus luci, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: luce, Ov. H. 13, 104: Auct. Her. 4, 36. **3.** *the reflected light, splendour, brightness* of polished bodies: viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1119: luce coruscus ahena, Virg. Aen. 2, 470: lucem non emittentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25: ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124. **II.** Meton. *the heavenly bodies:* illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. Arat. 96. **2.** *a day:* centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35: crastina lux, Virg. Aen. 10, 244. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer,* id. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter,* Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39. **3.** *life:* corpora luce carentum, Virg. G. 4, 255: Sil. 13, 473. **4.** *an eye, the eyesight:* effossae squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis ademtae, Ov. M. 14, 197. **III.** Fig. *the public view, the public, the world:* nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, Cic. de Sen. 4: Isocrates forensi luce caruit, id. Brut. 8: familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Deiot. 11: res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre, id. Acad. 2, 19.

2. *encouragement, help, succour:* lux quaedam videbatur oblata, non modo regno, sed etiam regni timore sublato, id. Phil. 1, 2: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 1, 40: lucem afferre rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 33.

3. *a light, an ornament:* hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. Cat 4, 6: genus sine luce, *undistinguished obscure,* Sil. 8, 248. **4.** *light, illustration, elucidation:* historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9 sententiae auctoris lucem desiderant, id. N. D. 1, 5: ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae, id. Acad. 2, 8. [Root LUC, which appears in *luc-eo, luc-erna*, etc.; also in Sans. *ruch*, "lucere;" Gr. λύχνος, λεύσσω, λευκός; Germ. *leucht-en*; Eng. *light, lighten.*]

lŭxātĭo, στέμμα = luxatura, Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, *f.* [luxo] *a dislocation, luxation:* Marc. Empir. 36.

luxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [luxus] *to put out of joint, to dislocate:* luxata in locum reponere, Sen. Ep. 104: articulis luxatis praesentaneum est sevum, Plin. 30, 9, 23. ‖. Transf.: *to put out of place, displace:* luxare vitium radices, id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: luxatae machinae, *fallen apart*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119.

luxor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to riot, revel, live luxuriously:* luxantur a luxu dictum, id est luxuriantur, Fest. *s. v.:* luxantur, lustrantur, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 6 (*al.* luxuriantur).

luxŭrĭa, ae, and **luxŭrĭēs**, ēi (*gen.* luxurii, Gracch. in Gell. 9, 14), *f.* [id.] *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba, Virg. G. 1, 112: si vitis luxuria se consumpserit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181. **2.** Poet. transf.: *wantonness, friskiness* of animals: Val. Fl. 7, 65. ‖. Fig. *riotous living, luxury, extravagance:* animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffluit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27: odit populus R. privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36: diffluere luxuria, id. Off. 1, 30: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: haec victoria tribunorum plebisque prope in haud salubrem luxuriam vertit, Liv. 3, 64. Of style: in oratione, ut in herbis, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

lŭxŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **luxŭrĭor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 7) [luxuria] *to be rank, luxuriant* (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. F. 4, 644: luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. H. 1, 54: cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, Col. Arbor. 11: ne (caules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, 20. **2.** *to have in abundance* or *excess:* luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov. H. 16, 191. **3.** *to swell, increase:* membra luxuriant, id. M. 7, 292: (homo) cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset, Gell. [illegible], 22. ‖. Fig. *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot:* luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122: luxuriantia astringere (stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1: luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas, Plin. 17, 2, 2. **2.** *to wanton, sport, skip, frisk:* equus luxurians, Virg. Aen. 11, 497: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: leo luxurians, Val. Fl. 6, 613. **3.** *to be wanton* or *licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute:* ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id. 23, 2: libertate luxuriare, Curt. 10, 7: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriet, Liv. 23, 12.

luxŭrĭōsē, *adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively:* ne haec laetitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. **2.** *luxuriously, voluptuously:* cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, Sall. C. 11. *Comp.:* luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Paus. 3. *Sup.:* luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 34.

luxŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria] *rank, luxuriant, exuberant:* frumenta, Cic. Or. 24: seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis valida et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *immoderate, excessive:* luxurioso otio esse, Sall. J. 95: laetitia, Liv. 2, 21. **2.** *immoderate, extravagant, wanton:* luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. 8, 16: amor, Ov. R. Am. 746. **3.** *excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous:* reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7: multa et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, id. Phil. 2, 27: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27.

luxus, a, um, *adj. dislocated:* luxum si quod est, Cato R. R. 160. Subst. luxum, i, *n. a dislocation:* emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Empir. 36. [Akin to Gr. λοξός, "slanting."]

luxus, ūs, *m. a dislocation, luxation:* ad luxum aut fracturam alliga: sanum fiet, Cato R. R. 160: App. Flor. p. 354. ‖. Fig. *excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery:* in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13: luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas, ib. 57: luxu et sagina mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. J. 2. In *plur.:* nondum translatos Romana in saecula luxus, Lucan. 10, 109. **2.** *splendour, pomp, magnificence:* at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg. Aen. 1, 637: epulaeque ante ora paratae regifico luxu, ib. 6, 604: eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.* = λυκάων, *an animal of the wolf kind*, or perh. *the hunting leopard*, Felis jubata, Linn.: Mela, 3, 9, 2: Plin. 8, 34, 52.

lycapsos, v. lycopsis.

lychnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λυχνικός, *luminous, shining:* lapis, *a kind of white marble*, also called lychnites, Hyg. Fab. 223.

lychnis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = λυχνίς, *light-giving, shining:* lychnides puellae, *girls with lamps*, Fulg. Myth. prooem. 1. ‖. Subst. lychnis, ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *a plant*, Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39. **2.** *a kind of fiery red rose*, perh. the same as the preceding: id. 21, 4, 10. **3.** lychnis agria, also called antirrhinon, a kind of *toad flax*, Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: id. 25, 10, 8. **4.** *a gem of a fiery colour:* id. 37, 7, 29.

lychnītēs, ae, *m.* = λυχνίτης, *a kind of white marble*, quarried in the isle of Paros by lamp-light: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lychnītis, ītĭdis, *f.* = λυχνῖτις, *a plant from which lamp-wicks were made* (v. Phlomis): Plin. 25, 10, 74.

lychnŏbĭus, ii, *m.* = λυχνόβιος, *one who lives by lamp-light:* Sen. Ep. 122.

lychnūchus, i, *m.* = λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand, candlestick:* ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8: Suet. Dom. 4.

lychnus, i, *m.* = λυχνός, *a light, a lamp:* pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 296: lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Coel. 28: Virg. Aen. 1, 726.

lўciscus, i, *m.* = λυκίσκος, *a wolf-dog:* lycisci dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte miscentur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2.

lўcŏphon, *a plant, also called* scelerata: App. Herb. 8.

lўcŏphōs, ŏtis, *n.* = λυκόφως, *the morning twilight:* Macr. S. 1, 17.

lўcophthalmos, i, *m.* = λυκόφθαλμος (wolf's eye), *a precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

lўcopsis, is, *f.* = λύκοψις, a kind of *alkanet*, Echium italicum, Linn.: var. monspeliaca, acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 27, 11, 73.

lўcos, i, *m.* = λύκος, *a kind of spider*, v. Araneus: Plin. 30, 6, 17.

lўdĭon, i, *n.* [Lydia] *a kind of brick:* Plin. 35, 14, 49.

lўdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Lydian:* lapis, *a touchstone* (at first found only on the Tmolus), Plin. 33, 8, 43.

lygdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = λύγδινος, *white:* lygdinus lapis, *a dazzling white marble, found in Paros*, Plin. 36, 8, 13.

lygdos, i, *f.* = λύγδος, *a white stone:* candida, Mart. 6, 13. *Adj.:* marmor lygdon, id. 6, 13.

lўgos, i, *f.* = λύγος, *a plant, the chaste tree, agnus castus*, Vitex Agnus castus, Linn. (in late Latin, vitex): Plin. 24, 9, 38.

lympha, ae, *f. water;* esp. *pure* or *spring water* (poet.): lymphae putealesz Lucr. 6, 1172: fluvialis, Virg. Aen. 4, 635: vulnera lymphis abluere, Ov. M. 13, 531: lympha intercus, *dropsy*, Seren. Samm. 27, 501. [Same word as Nympha.]

lymphācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha] *clear like water:* Mart. Cap. 6.

lymphātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; perh orig., one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] *distracted, frantic panic-struck:* lymphaticus pavor, *a panic*, Liv. 10, 28: metus, Sen. Ep. 13: somnia, Plin. 26, 8, 34. Comically, lymphatici numi, *that keep jumping out of one's purse like mad*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 132. ‖. Subst.: lymphaticum, i, *n. the disease of a* lymphaticus: ib. 133.

lymphātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lympho] *distraction, phrensy:* Plin. 37, 4, 15.

lymphātus, a, um, *Part.* [lympho] ‖. Adj.: *distracted, crazy, beside oneself:* lymphati et attoniti, Liv. 7, 17: sine more furit lymphata, Virg. Aen. 7, 377: pectora, Ov. M. 11, 3: mens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14: urbs, Stat. Th. 10, 557.

lymphātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *madness:* Pl. 37, 10, 54.

lympho, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [lympha] *to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad:* urbem, Val. Fl. 3, 47: urbes incursibus, Stat. Th. 7, 113: hac herba pota lymphari homines, Plin. 24, 17, 102. ‖. Neutr.: lymphantes animi, *driven crazy, mad*, id. 27, 12, 83.

lymphor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *water:* Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 4.

lyncēus, a, um, *adj.* [lynx] *relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight.* Transf. *sharp-sighted:* quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

lyncūrĭon or **-ĭum**, ii, *n.* = λυγκούριον, *a name for amber*, which was supposed by some of the ancients to be formed from the urine of the lynx. Other writers appear to speak of a different substance supposed to have a similar origin, and this is referred by certain authors to the *tourmaline*, which likewise possesses electrical qualities: Plin. 8, 38, 57: id. 37, 2, 12.

lynx, lyncis, *com.* = λύγξ, *a lynx* Felis Lynx, Linn.: lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg. G. 3, 264: maculosae tegmine lyncis, id. Aen. 1, 323: lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin. 28, 8, 32: dejectus lyncis, *a lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lўo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = λύω, *to make liquid, to liquefy:* ptisanam, Apic. 4, 4.

lўra, ae, *f.* = λύρα, *a lute, lyre*, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 720): curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6: Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. H. 3, 118: lyra canere laudes alicujus, id. A. A. 3, 50. ‖. Meton. *lyric poetry, song:* imbellis lyra, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10 Aeoliae Lesbis amica lyrae, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26. **2.** In gen. *poetic talent:* inferior lyra, Stat. Th. 10, 445. **3.** *a constellation, the Lyre:* exoriente Lyra, Ov. F. 1, 316: cf. Hyg. Astron. 3, 6.

lўrĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lyra cano] *a luteplayer, lyrist:* fidicen, lyricen, cornicen, liticen, Aug. de gramm. p. 1977 P.

lўrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lyra] *pertaining to the lute* or *lyre, lyric:* lyrici soni, Ov. F. 2, 94: vates, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: senex, *i. e. Anacreon*, Ov. Tr. 2, 364: regnator lyricae cohortis, *i. e. Pindar*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 5. ‖. Subst. lyrica, orum, *n. plu. lyric poems:* Plin. Ep. 7, 17. **2.** lyrici, orum, *m. plu. lyric poets:* Quint. 9, 4, 53: id. 1, 8, 6.

lўristēs, ae, *m.* = λυριστής, *a lute-player, lyrist:* audisses lectorem, vel lyristen, Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

lyron, i, *n.* = λύρον, *a plant, also called* alisma, *q. v.:* Plin. 25, 10, 77.

lȳsas, antis, *f. a plant, also called* artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

lȳsĭmăchĭa, ae, *f.* = λυσιμαχία, *a plant*, acc. to Sibthorp, *the loose-strife*, Lysimachia vulgaris, Linn.; but acc. to Sprengel, Lythrum Salicaria, Linn.: Plin. 25, 7, 35: id. 26, 12, 83.

lȳsĭmăchus, i, *m.* = Λυσίμαχος, *a precious stone with golden veins:* Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lȳsis, is, *f.* = λύσις, *a loosening, rupture:* trabes frangunt sua lysi structuras, Vitr. 6, 11. II. *a talon, ogee:* id. 3, 3: id. 5, 7.

lytra, v. lutra.

lytrōtēs, ae, *m.* = λυτρώτης, *one of the aeons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 9.

lytrum (-on), i, *n.* = λύτρον, *a ransom:* Hectoris Lytra, *a tragedy of Ennius*, Fest. *s. v.* redhostire: Non. 111, 14.

lytta, ae, *f.* = λύττα, *a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness:* Plin. 29, 5, 32. (This superstition still exists among the vulgar.)

M.

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, resembling in form and sound the Greek *M;* it belongs to the class of liquids or semivowels, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m;* but its sound was faint, Prisc. p. 555 P. (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 31), and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard, on which account Verrius Flaccus proposed to represent it by an M half obliterated, thus Ʌ. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m:* Quint. 9, 4, 40: id. 11, 3, 34: Diom. p. 488 P.: Prisc. p. 555 *sq.* ib.: Val. Prob. 1392 ib.: id. 1440 ib. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; v. the letter E, VII. 3; and the forms donec for donicum, coëo, coërceo, for con-eo, con-erceo; circueo, circuitus, for circum-eo, circum-itus; veneo for venum eo; vendo for venum do; animadverto for animum adverto, *etc.* Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence μνâ became *mĭna* in Latin. II. Interchange of *m* with other letters: 1. With *n:* e. g. *eundem* for *eumdem; quorundam* for *quorumdam; imbellis* for *inbellis; imprimo* for *inprimo; immanis* for *inmanis*, etc. So the Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. 2. With *b:* e. g. *hiems* and *hibernus; tumeo* and *tuber; glomus* and *globus.* 3. With *v:* e. g. *promulgo* is prob. another form of *provulgo; humidus* = *uvidus; mare.* Sans. *vari*, Eng. *water*, etc. III. The only change of M in the Romance languages is into *n:* e. g. Lat. *mespilum* It. *nespolo*, Sp. *nespera*, Fr. *nèfle;* Lat. *dama*, It. *daino*, Fr. *daine;* Lat. *cum*, It. *con;* Lat. *sum*, It. *sono.* So with the omission of a vowel: e. g. Lat. *comitem*, It. *conte*, Sp. *conde;* Lat. *computare*, It. *contare*, Sp. *condar*, Fr. *conter;* Lat. *semita*, Sp. *senda*, Fr. *sentier.* So when followed by *n:* e. g. Lat. *autumnus, columna, domina, somnus;* It. *autunno, colonna, donna, sonno;* Fr. *colonne.* 2. Omission of *m* before *n:* e. g. Lat. *autumnus, damnum, domina, somnus;* Sp. *otoño, daño, doña, sueño;* Port. *otono, dano, dono, sono.* IV. As an abbreviation, *M.* usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; see the Index Notar. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 464 *sq.* M' denotes the praenomen Manius. 2. As a numeral, M, standing for CIƆ, denotes the number 1000.

macaerinthē, ēs, *f.* [μάκαιρα] *another name for* rosmarinus: App. Herb. 79.

măcărĭŏtēs, ētis, *f.* = μακαριότης (happiness), *one of the aeons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

maccus, i, *m. a buffoon, punchinello, zany*, in the Atellane plays: Diom. p. 488 P. 2. Transf. *a simpleton, blockhead:* macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325.

măcellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [macellum] *pertaining to the meat-market* or *provision-market:* taberna, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4. II. Subst. macellarius, ĭi, *m. a dealer in meat or other provisions:* vendere apros macellario, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11: Suet. Caes. 26.

măcellum, i, *n.* (macellus, i, *m.:* Mart. 10, 96, 9) *a provision market* (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall, whence its name: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 146, Müll.: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27 *fin.:* barathrum macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: Juv. 11, 10: cetariorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7. II. Meton. *meat, provisions:* arcessitur inde macellum, Manil. 5, 370.

măcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [macer; ut in his macer, macriculus, macellus; niger, nigriculus, nigellus, Varr. L. L. 8, 40, 123, § 79: cf. Fest. *s. v.* altellus] *somewhat lean, meagre:* homo, Lucil. in Non. 136, 32.

măcellus, i, *m.* v. macellum.

măcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [macer] *to be lean, meagre:* qui ossa atque pellis totus est: ita cura macet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 28.

măcer, cra, crum, *adj. lean, meagre:* taurus, *opp.* pinguis, Virg. E. 3, 100: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: ostreae inuberes et macrae, Gell. 20, 8: Quint. 6, 3, 58: in macerrimis corporis partibus, Sen. Ep. 78 *med.* 2. Of things: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager macrior, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2: macerrimi agri, Col. 11, 2: vineae, id. 8, 1, 2: libellus, *thin*, Mart. 2, 6. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *meagre from disappointment*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180.

mācĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [macero] *a steeping, soaking, maceration:* diuturna, Vitr. 6, 2. 2. *a making soft* or *tender:* Arn. 4, 152.

mācĕresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become soft* or *tender:* Cato R. R. 92.

mācĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [akin to μάκελος, μάκελλος] *an inclosure, a wall:* maceriam sine calce ex caementis et silice altam pedes quinque facito, Cato R. R. 15: hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: herba in maceriis nascens, Plin. 25, 5, 19: nulla maceria, nulla casa, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69.

mācĕrĭātĭo, θρίγκωσις, *an inclosing:* Gloss. Philox.

mācĕrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [maceria] *inclosed, walled in:* Inscr.

măcĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [macer] *distress, affliction:* Afran. in Non. 138, 13.

mācĕrĭes, ēi, for maceria: Prud. Hamart. 227.

mācĕrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [maceria] *a small inclosure, wall:* Inscr.

mācĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. another form of marceo] *to make soft* or *tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate:* brassicam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: salsamenta, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27: in piscina macerare lupinum, Col. 1, 6, 21: semen lacte, id. 11, 3, 51: intestina piscium sale, Plin. 31, 7, 43. II. Meton. *to weaken, to emaciate, enervate:* multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 22: Liv. 26, 13: Macedo siti maceratus, Curt. 5, 13: muscus crura vitium situ et veterno macerat, Col. 4, 22, 6: cor solum viscerum vitiis non maceratur, Plin. 11, 37, 69. III. Fig. *to fret, vex, torment:* egomet me concoquo et macero et defatigo, *fret myself*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 2. cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 15: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Epod. 14, 16: si infelix sollicitudo persequitur ac oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quae vos macerent desiderio, Liv. 3, 54: macerat invidia ante oculos illum esse potentem, Lucr. 3, 72. Reflect. maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov. H. 20, 125: unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deesse, Terenti, C. Caes. in Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.*

măcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [maceo] *to grow lean* or *thin, to become meagre:* (apes) propter laborem asperantur et macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: constat, arva segetibus ejus (hordei) macescere, Col. 2, 9, 14: tuo moerore maceror, macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

măchaera, ae, *f.* = μάχαιρα, *a sword:* ni hebes machaera foret, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 53: machaera Hispana, Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.:* Suet. Claud. 15. In an obscene sense: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 85.

măchaerĭum, ii, *n. dim.* = μαχαίριον, *a small sword:* Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 9.

măchaerŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = μαχαιροφόρος, *a sword-bearer, a satellite:* machaerophoris centum sequentibus, *soldiers armed in the Greek manner* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

măchaerŏphyllon, i, *n.* = μαχαιροφύλλον (sword-leaf), *a plant* (*al.* macrophyllon): App. Herb. 78.

măchāŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Machaon] *pertaining to Machaon, Machaonian, surgical:* Sid. Ep. 2, 12.

măchāŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *i. q.* machaonicus: Ov. R. Am. 546.

māchilla, ae, *f. dim.* [machina] *a little machine:* e machilla sustuli, Petr. 74, 13 dub.

māchĭna, ae, *f.* = μηχανή, *a machine*, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, *an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine*, etc.: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: omnes illae columnae machina apposita dejectae sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 55: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, id. Od. 1, 4, 2: frumentaria, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: amicam de machinis emere, *from the platform*, on which slaves were exposed, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 2. Of a painter's *easel:* Plin. 35, 10, 37. Of a *scaffold* for building: id. 19, 2, 8. Of *warlike engines* machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. J. 21: aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 46: murales, Plin. 7, 56, 57: arietaria, Vitr. 10, 19. II. Fig. *a device, contrivance;* esp. *a trick, artifice, stratagem:* totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: omnes ad amplificandam orationem quasi machinae, Quint. 11, 1, 44: dolum aut machinam commoliar, Caecil. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 1: aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam, id. Bac. 2, 2, 54. (Hence It. *macina.*)

māchĭnālis, e, *adj.* [machina] *pertaining to machines, machinal:* machinalis scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

māchĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [machinor] *a machine; an instrument, organ:* machinamenta alia quatiendis muris portabant, Liv. 24, 34: nihil tam ignarum barbaris, quam machinamenta et astus oppugnationum, Tac. A. 12, 45: tot genera machinamentorum ad extendendum femur, Cels. 8, 20. 2. Transf *the organs of sense:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1 II. Fig. *a trick, device, stratagem:* callida machinamenta commeantium, Cod. Theod. 6, 28, 6.

māchĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [machina] *pertaining to machines, machine-.* machinaria mola, *worked by an animal by means of a machine*, App. M. 7, p. 194: asinus, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: mensor, *a surveyor*, ib. 11, 6, 7: commentator *a machinist, machine-builder*, Sol. 5. II. Subst. machinarius, ii, *m. one who works on a scaffold:* Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 31.

măchĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [machinor] *artificial contrivance, mechanism:* quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam, ib. 48. **2.** Meton. *a machine:* tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. B G. 2, 31: Liv. 37, 5. ‖. Fig. *a trick, device, machination:* judex tanquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, fraud*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 36.

māchĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [machina] *a machine-maker, machinist, engineer:* inventor, ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.:* deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator*, Lact. 2, 11. ‖. Fig *a contriver, inventor:* omnium architectus et machinator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45 *fin.:* horum omnium scelerum improbissimus machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Apol. p. 274.

māchĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an inventress:* Sen. Med. 266.

māchĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [machinor] *a contrivance, artifice, device:* App. Apol. p. 321: Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

măchĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [machina] *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent:* incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44: Lucr. 3, 957. ‖. Esp. in a bad sense, *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot:* aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam amanti herili, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 54: aliud quiddam machinari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitium, Auct. Her. 2, 19: sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26: necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51: perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2. *Absol.:* adversus hostem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1, 3. *Perf. part.* in *pass. sign.:* quae (sol, luna, *etc.*) ni machinata versarentur, *skilfully adjusted*, Vitr. 10, 1: cum machinato strepitu, *artificial*, Sall. in Macr. S. 2, 9: indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *contrived, invented*, Sall. C. 48.

māchĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilfully constructed:* navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

māchĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little machine:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458.

māchĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one who works on a scaffold, a mason:* Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2. (Hence Fr. *maçon*; Eng. *mason.*)

macĭa, ae, *f. a plant, called by the Greeks ἀναγαλλίς, pimpernel*, Anagallis arvensis, Linn.: Marc. Emp. 1.

măcĭes, ei, *f.* [maceo] *leanness, meagreness:* profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate? qua macie? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12: reducere ad maciem, Plin. 24, 8, 30: equi macie corrupti, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: turpis macies decentes occupet malas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53. Of things: macies soli, Col. 1, 4, 3: lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21: seges macie deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689: aquarum, *diminution of the water*, e. g. at the ebb, Solin. 23. ‖. Fig. of style: *meagreness, poverty:* qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac. Or. 21.

măcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies] *lean, meagre:* macilento ore, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 114. Of things: solum, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.

măcĭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make lean* or *meagre:* Caspii maris fauces mirum in modum maciantur imbribus, crescunt aestibus, Sol. 15.

macir, *indecl.* = μάκερ, *a kind of red spicy bark brought from India:* Plin. 12, 8, 16. Referred by Sprengel to *mace*, the spicy arillus of the *nutmeg*, but the description does not suit. Jussieu supposed it might be the bark of the tree *Polycardia*, Commerson.

măcis, ĭdis, *f. a fictitious spice:* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43 (perh. *mace*).

măcor, ōris, *m.* [maceo] *leanness, meagreness*, for macies: Pac. in Non. 137, 1 (*al.* macrore).

macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [macer] *to grow lean, meagre:* algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: macrescit pecus, Col. 6, 3, 1. Fig.: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *pines away at*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57.

macrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *leanness, poorness* (for macies): arenae, Vitr. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

macrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *leanness, meagreness* (for macies): ossa atque pellis sum, misera macritudine, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32.

macrŏchēra, ae, *f.* = μακρόχειρα, *having long sleeves* (pure Lat. manicata): tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

macrŏcōlum and **macrŏcollum**, i, *n.* = μακρόκωλον, *large-sized paper, royal paper:* Cic. Att. 16, 3: Plin. 13, 12, 24.

macror, v. macor.

mactābĭlis, e, *adj.* [macto] *deadly:* plaga, Lucr. 6, 806.

mactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a slaying, killing:* animantium, Arn. 7, 213.

mactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer:* mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002. (Hence Sp. *matador.*)

mactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slaying, killing:* mactatu parentis, Lucr. 1, 100.

macte and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* (*subj. perf.* mactassint, Enn. Afran. and Pompon. in Non. 342, 12 *sq.*) [root MAG, "to be great:" v. mag-nus] *to magnify.* Fig. *to extol, glorify, honour:* eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 43. **2.** Esp. *to glorify* or *worship* a deity: Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, Arn. 1, 24: puerorum extis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14. Poet.: lacte Latinas, *to give them splendour*, id. Div. 1, 11, 18. ‖. Meton. *to offer up* or *sacrifice* in honour of the gods: ferctum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato R. R. 134, 2: nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52: lectas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: mactatus vitulus propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyxena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15: hostium legiones Telluri ac diis manibus mactandas dabo, Liv. 10, 28. **2.** In gen. *to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. in Non. 342, 15: Cic. Vatin. 15, 36: dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 61: aliquem infortunio, id. Poen. 3, 1, 14: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.:* aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35: quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, id. Verr. 4, 11 *fin.:* mactantur comminus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500. Without ablative: quorum ego furori nisi cessissem, in Catilinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed*, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate*, Tac. A. 2, 13. (Hence Sp. Port. *matar.*)

mactus, a, um, *Part.* [*v.* macto], lit. *magnified:* hence, *glorified, honoured, adored* (most freq. in the *masc. voc.* macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato R. R. 134, 2 and 3: macte hac dape esto, ib. 132. ‖. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, *etc.*; and simply macte, *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.: in responses, *bravo! well done! go on!:* tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas Macte virtute! Cic. Att. 12, 6: macte virtute esto, sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.:* macte esto virtute, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: macte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Virg. Aen. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiaque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte hac gloria, Plin. Pan. 46. In *plur.:* macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9. With *acc.:* macte fortissimam et meo judicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18 *ad fin.* With *gen.* (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6. *Absol.:* Macte! *that's right! well done!:* Cic. Att. 15, 29 *fin.* In obliqua oratio: juberem [te] macte virtute esse, Liv. 2, 12. **2.** For mactatus: *hit, wounded:* boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. 5, 1338.

măcŭla, ae, *f. a spot:* bos maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: equus albis maculis, id. Aen. 9, 49: in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, *in those spots*, i. e. *small places*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole*, etc.: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23: lentigines ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4. **3.** Meton. *a mesh in a net:* rete grandibus maculis, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr 5, 11: retia maculis distincta, Ov. H. 5, 19: Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖. Fig. *a blot, stain, blemish, fault:* inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 70: nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: est hujus seculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. Balb. 6: vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Planc. 12: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 5, 46: in oratione nitida notabile humilius verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18 (Hence It. *macchia, maglia*; Sp. *mancha*; Fr. *maille.*)

măcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maculo] *a spotting; a spot, stain:* cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Apol. p. 306 ‖. Fig.: aliqua infamiae maculatione pollutus, Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [macula] *to make spotted, to spot, speckle:* (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368: multo maculatam murice tigrim, id. 6, 704. **2.** Esp. *to spot, stain, defile, pollute:* maculari corpus maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Cat. 63, 7: terram tabo, Virg. Aen. 3, 29. ‖. Fig. *to defile, dishonour, disgrace*, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85. tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Virg. Aen. 10, 851: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidiore vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated:* corium, *variegated, particoloured*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30: maculosae tegmine lyncis, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5. **2.** Esp. *spotted, blotted, stained, defiled:* vestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: luna, Plin. 2, 9, 6: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395. ‖. Fig. *defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16: vir omni dedecore maculosus, Tac. H. 3, 38: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *unnatural, abominable*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22. *Comp.:* Front. de Or. 3.

mădĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*, *pass.* mădĕfīo, factus, fieri [madeo facio] *to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak:* lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25: amarantus madefactus aqua reviresc it, id. 21, 8, 23: radix in vino madefacto id. 26, 6, 15: spongiam (*opp.* exprimere), Suet. Vesp. 16: ne libelli made-

ferent, id. Caes. 64: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: caules, *to soak*, *steep*, Plin. 25, 6, 31. Poet.: vellera fucis bis madefacta, i. e. *dyed*, Tib. 4, 2, 15: terram suo madefecit odore, *steeped*, *filled*, Ov. M. 4, 253. II. Esp. *to drench* with wine, *to intoxicate*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, poet. Col. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacti, Amm. 15, 3 *med.*

mădĕfacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [madefacio] *to moisten, water, irrigate*: humum, Venant. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

mădĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [madefacio].

mădĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

mădens, entis, *Part.* [madeo]. II. Adj.: *wet, moist*: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69: campi, *wet, marshy* (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, *dripping*, Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, *melting*, Ov. H. 13, 52: humor sudoris per collum, *flowing*, Lucr. 6, 1186: crinis, *dripping*, Virg. Aen. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. *rainy*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 71: bruma, Mart. 10, 5: deus, i. e. *Neptune*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 8. **2.** Esp. *drunk, intoxicated*: mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83. *Absol.*: distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33. **3.** *full, filled with*: intercutibus ipsi vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8 *fin.* Fig. jure madens, *full of*, i. e. *skilled in law*, Mart. 7, 51: cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens, Aus. Profess. *no.* 15.

mădĕo, 2. *v. n.* [akin to μαδάω] *to be wet* or *moist, to become wet, to drip* or *flow with*: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1: plurima fuso sanguine terra madet, Virg. Aen. 12, 690: radix succo madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14: lacrimis madent genae, Ov. A. A. 3, 378: metu, *to sweat* or *melt with fear*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 48. Absol. *to be full of moisture* or *juice*: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3. **2.** Esp. *to be drenched* with wine, *to be drunk, intoxicated*: membra vino madent, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: festa luce madere, Tib. 2, 1, 29. Poet.: tardescit lingua, madet mens, nant oculi (of a drunken man), *his senses melt, are dissolved*, Lucr. 3, 478. **3.** *to boil soft* or *thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden*: jam ergo haec madebunt, faxo, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 51: collyrae facite ut madeant et colliphia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12: Virg. G. 1, 196. II. Fig. *to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in*: madent fercula deliciis, Prop. 4, 4, 74: arte madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 793: Socraticis madet sermonibus, *is full of, familiar with*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9: cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, i. e. *is perfectly versed in the Greek language*, Mart. 7, 69.

mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [madeo] *to become moist* or *wet*: semiusta madescunt robora, Virg. Aen. 5, 697: tellus nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, num tempora paulum madescant, *become moist, perspire*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.* Poet.: quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextrae, *have killed*, Val. Fl. 3, 391: nati maduere paterno sanguine, Lucan. 2, 149. **2.** Esp. *to get drunk, become intoxicated*: quem (Chrysippum) quotidie ferunt madescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3. II. Meton. *to become soft*: ne humore madescant ungulae, Col. 6, 30: triticum madescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

mădĭdē, *adv. moistly*: non vides me ut madide madeam? *how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am*, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

mădĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [madidus] *to make wet* or *moist, to wet, moisten*: proluvie linerent et madidarent se sua, Arn. 2, 70: madidatae spongiae, App. Met. 8, p. 210. II. Esp. *to make drunk, intoxicate*: mero multo madidari, Arn. 5, 163.

mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo] *moist, wet, drenched*: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: spiritus, Plin. 31, 7, 39: capilli madidi myrrha, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, ib. 1, 264: genae, *bedewed with tears*, id. A. A. 1, 660: fossae, id. Tr. 5, 6, 37: lacus, Mart. 4, 44: Juppiter, i. e. *Pluvius*, id. 7, 36. With *gen.*: rosas madidas divini roris et nectaris video, App. M. 4, p. 143. Poet. *dyed*: vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23. **2.** Esp. *drunk, intoxicated*, madidus vino, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 36: quum peteret matellam madidus, Mart. 6, 89: illum madidum, *a drunkard, sot*, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: dies, i. e. *in which a great quantity is drunk*, Mart. 14, 1. II. Meton. *soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked*: madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: cicer, Mart. 1, 42: tabe jecur madidum, *putrid, corrupt*, Lucan. 1, 621. III. Fig. *soft, weak*: madida memoria, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P. **2.** *saturated, filled with*: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.

mădon, i, v. mados.

mădor, ōris, *m.* [madeo] *moisture, wetness* (rare): terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerent, App. M. 1, p. 108.

mădos, i, *f.*, or **mădon**, i, *n.* = μαδὸς, *a kind of wild vine*, the same as vitis alba, ampeloleuce, *q. v.*: Plin. 23, 1, 16. II. Among the Boeotians, *the plant* nymphaea, *the water-lily*, two kinds of which are described; the white lily, Nymphaea alba, Linn., and the yellow one, Nuphar lutea, Linn.: id. 25, 7, 37.

mădulsa, ae, *m.* [madeo] *drunk, a drunken man*: nunc probe abeo madulsa, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 7.

maeander, dri, *m.* [Μαίανδρος, the river Maeander] *a crooked* or *roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering*: quos tu maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53: in illis dialecticae gyris atque maeandris, Gell. 16, 8 *fin.* **2.** Meton. *an involuted* or *winding border*: victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum purpura maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 5, 251.

maeles, v. meles.

maelĭum, ii, v. mellum.

maena (mēna), ae, *f.* = μαίνη, *a kind of small sea-fish*, eaten salted by the poor, Sparus Maena, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Ov. Hal. 120: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91. As a term of reproach: deglupta maena, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33.

maenĭānum, i, *n. a projecting gallery, balcony* of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. *plur.*: maeniana appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula, Fest. *s. v.*: Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: Suet. Cal. 18. In *sing.*: maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

maenŏmĕnon mel, *n.* = μαινόμενον μέλι, *a kind of honey* found in Pontus, said to cause madness: Plin. 21, 13, 45.

maerĕo (moer.), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (deponent form dub.: Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95: where, for maerebar *and* mirabar of the MSS., Müller reads maerebat; and Cic. Sest. 39, 84, where, for maerebamini, the better MSS. have maerebatis) [like maestus, akin to miser].

I. Neutr. *to be sad* or *mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament*: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaus, Cic. Or. 22, 74: quum omnes boni abditi inclusique maererent, id. Pis. 9 *fin.*: homines alienis bonis maerentes, id. Balb. 25: maereat haec genero, maereat illa viro, Tib. 3, 2, 14: sedatio maerendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum, afflictumque vidit? id. Sull. 26, 7: inter maerentes amicos egregius properaret exsul, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 47: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Virg. Aen. 1, 197: fletus maerens, *mournful lamentation*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 *fin.* II. Act. *to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail*: filii mortem, ib. 1, 48, 115: calamitatem rei publicae, id. Sest. 14: casum ejusmodi, id. Fam. 14, 2: talia maerens, *thus lamenting*, Ov. M. 1, 664. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95. *Pass. impers.*: maeretur fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157. [The Eng. *mourn* contains the same root.]

maereor (moer.), v. maereo.

maeror (moer.), ōris, *m.* [maereo] *mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation*: maeror est aegritudo flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: maerorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem, id. Att. 12, 28: maeror funeris, id. Am. 3, 11: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 47, 196: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14: esse in maerore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10: jacere in maerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4: maerore macerari, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 30: deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: a maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14. In *plur.*: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59.

maesius, lingua Osca, mensis Maius, Fest. *s. v.*

maestē (moeste), *adv. sadly, mournfully*: Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

maestĭfĭco (moest.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [maestus facio] *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to sadden*: si paupertas angit, si luctus maestificat, Aug. Ep. 121.

maestĭter (moest.), *adv. mournfully*: vestitae, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 6.

maestĭtĭa (moest.), ae, *f.* [maestus] *sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy*: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: sapientia est una quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43. Of things: *gloominess, severity*: orationis, id. Or. 16 *fin.*: frigorum, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestĭtūdo (moest.), inis, *f.* [id.] *sadness* (for maestitia): ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitudo obtigit, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 1: Pall. 1, 26, 2.

maesto (moest.), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make sad, to grieve, afflict*: Laber. in Non. 137, 27.

maestus (moest.), a, um, *adj.* [like maereo, kindr. with miser] *sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy*: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 18: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, Cic. Or. 22, 74: maestus ac sordidatus senex, id. de Or. 2, 47: maestus ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: maestissimus Hector, Virg. Aen. 2, 270. Of things: maesto et conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7: maestae manus, Ov. F. 4, 454: timor, Virg. Aen. 1, 202. Poet. with the *inf.*: animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th. 10, 775. II. Meton. *gloomy, severe* by nature: ille neci maestum mittit Onytem, Virg. Aen. 12, 514: tacita maestissimus ira, Val. Fl. 5, 568: oratores maesti et inculti, *gloomy*, Tac. Or. 24. **2.** In gen.: *connected with mourning, causing,* or *showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky*: vestis, *a mourning garment*, Prop. 3, 4, 13: tubae, id. 4, 11, 9: funera, Ov. F. 6, 660: a laeva maesta volavit avis, *the bird of ill omen*, id. Ib. 128: venter, *exhausted with hunger*, Lucil. in Non 350, 33.

măga, ae, *f.* [μάγος], *an enchantress witch*: cantus artesque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195: Aug. C. D. 18, 17.

māgālĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [a Punic word] *little dwellings, huts, tents*: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam.

Virg. Aen. 1, 421. Hence of *the suburbs of Carthage:* Pl. Poen. prol. 86. (*al.* magaria.)

magdālĭa, orum, *n. plu. cylindrical figures:* Marc. Emp. 20: Plin. Val. 1, 6.

magdālĭdes, um, for magdalia: Scrib. Comp. 201.

măgĕ, *adv.* for magis: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 51: Virg. Aen. 10, 481, *etc.*

măgester, v. magister.

măgīa, ae. *f.* = μαγεία, *the science of the* Magi, *sorcery, magic:* App. Apol. p. 290: Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 89.

măgĭcē, es, *f.* = μαγικὴ (*sc.* τέχνη), *the magic art, magic, sorcery:* pariter utrasque artes effloruisse, medicinam dico magicenque, Plin. 30, 1, 3.

măgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαγικὸς, *pertaining to sorcery* or *magic, magical:* magicae artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493: arma movere, Ov. M. 5, 197: superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: vanitates, Plin. 30, 1, 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 79: aquae, Prop. 4, 1, 102: dii, *that were invoked by incantations* (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib. 1, 2, 62: linguae, *i. e. hieroglyphics*, Lucan. 3, 222: different from lingua, *skilled in incantations*, Ov. M. 7, 330.

măgĭda, ae, *f. a dish, plate:* Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 120.

măgīra, ae, *f.* [μάγειρος, a cook] *the art of cooking, cookery:* Front. de Fer. Als. 2.

măgīriscĭum, ii, *n.* = μαγειρίσκος, *a little cook:* Plin. 38, 12, 57.

măgīrus, i, *m.* = μάγειρος, *a cook*, in an obscene sense: concide, magire, Heliog in Lampr. Heliog. 10.

măgis, *adv.* (apocop. form măge, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 51: Virg. Aen. 10, 481, etc.) *in a higher degree, more completely, more, rather.* **1.** With verbs: quae (facinora) istaec aetas fugere magis quam sectari solet, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 28: se ita a patribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod vos non vestra hoc sponte faciatis, petam, Cic. Cluent. 32, 89. So magis est quod *or* ut, *there is greater reason, there is more cause that:* magis est quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, id. Att. 16, 5: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat, errasse se, quam ut istius amicitiae crimen reformidet, id. Coel. 6, 14: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 31: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quam mage amo quam matrem meam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 17. With *abl.* instead of quam: Albanum sive Falernum te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17. With utrum, followed by an, instead of quam: jam scibo, utrum haec me mage amet, an marsupium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 35. **2.** With adjectives and adverbs, esp. those which have no *comp.:* nunquam potuisti mihi magis opportunus advenire quam advenis, id. Most. 3, 1, 47: quis homo sit magis meus quam tu es? id. Mil. 3, 1, 20: ars magis magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, *rather*, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: corpora magna magis quam firma, Liv. 5, 44: vultu pulcro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. With *abl.* instead of quam: neque ego hoc homine quemquam vidi magis malum, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 27: nec magis hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro, Lucr. 3, 275: ab secundis rebus magis etiam solito incauti, Liv. 5, 44. Rarely with *atque* for *quam*, in the second clause of the comparison: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15. **II.** *Absol.* or without the second clause: sapiunt magis, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 4: quum Pompeius ita contendisset, ut nihil unquam magis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: magis aedilis fieri non potuisset, id. Planc. 24, 60: ut quadam magis necessaria ratione recte sit vivendum, id. Verr. 3, 1: nemo fuit magis severus nec magis continens, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 21: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: magis aperte, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30. Magis velle, for malle: quod magis vellem evenire, id. Eun. 5, 7, 1. **2.** With comparatives: magis est dulcius, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22: magis majores nugae, id. Men. prol. 55: contentiores mage erunt, id. Poen. 2, 15. **3.** Strengthened with various particles: qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandeus, magis etiam Menecles, frater ejus, fuit, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: illud ad me, ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: tanto magis dic, quis est? Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 28: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: eo magis, id. Am. 2: immo vero etiam hoc magis, quam illi veteres, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.:* quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6: quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. B. G. 7, 53.

4. By reduplication, magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, *more and more:* quum quotidie magis magisque perditi homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: de Graecia quotidie magis et magis cogito, id. Att. 14, 18 *fin.:* magis deinde ac magis, Suet. Vit. 11: magisque ac magis deinceps, id. Tit. 3: post, vento crescente, magis magis increbescunt, Cat. 64, 275. **III.** Non (neque, nec) magis quam: *no more .... than* or *just as much .... as;* or neg. *no more .... than* or *just as little .... as:* domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, *just as much to the city as to its owner*, Cic. Verr, 4, 3: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. 22, 27: conficior maerore, mea Terentia, nec me meae miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: si aliqua in re Verris similis fuero, non magis mihi deerit inimicus quam Verri defuit, id. Verr. 3, 69: non nascitur itaque ex malo bonum, non magis quam ficus ex olea, Sen. Ep. 87: non magis Gaium imperaturum, quam per Baianum sinum equis discursurum, Suet. Cal. 19: deinde credas mihi affirmanti velim, me hoc non pro Lysone magis quam pro omnibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. **2.** Magis minusve, or magis ac minus, for plus minusve, *more or less:* sed istud magis minusve vitiosum est pro personis dicentium, Quint. 11, 1, 27: Plin. 17, 24, 37. (Hence It. *mai;* Fr. *mais;* and from jam magis, It. *giammai;* Fr. *jamais.*)

măgis, idis, *f.* = μαγὶς: *a dish, platter, plate:* magidem commodare, Paul. Dig. 12, 6, 36. **II.** *a kneading-trough:* in magide, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

măgister, tri, *m.* (old orthog. magester, like leber, Menerva, for liber, Minerva, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17) [from MAG, whence magnus; correl. to minister, from minus] *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor*, etc.: quibus praecipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus praesunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 57. Thus the *Dictator* in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people:* (sapiens) rectius appellabitur magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui trium pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (*sc.* auguralibus) vides eum magistrum populi appellari, id. Rep. 1, 40: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv. 2, 18. *The chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, id. 3, 27: id. 7, 21 *fin.* Another title, analogous to that of magister equitum, is magister peditum, *chief of the infantry*, Amm. 21, 12: magister morum, *of the censor*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: magister sacrorum, *the chief-priest* Liv. 39, 18 *fin.:* curiae, *the overseer of a curia*, Pl Aul. 1, 2, 29: vici, *the overseer of a quarter* or *ward*, Suet. Aug. 30: chori canentium, *a head chorister, leader of a choir*, Col. 12, 2: officiorum *and* operarum, *a superintendent, bailiff*, id. 1 18: scripturae *and* in scriptura, *a director of a company of farmers general*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, *was deputy-director*, ib. 11, 10: societatis, id. Verr. 2, 74: pecoris, *a chief herdsman*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: asini, *owner, master, driver*, App. M. 10, p. 256: elephanti, *conductor*, Sil. 4, 616: auctionis, *the conductor of an auction*, Cic. Quint. 15: convivii, *the master* or *president of a feast*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 122: navis, *the master* or *captain of a ship*, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv 29, 25: also *steersman, pilot*, Virg. Aen. 5, 176: gladiatorum, *a fencing-master*, Cic. de Or. 3, 23. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 723.) **2.** Esp. *a teacher, instructor:* pueri apud magistros exercentur, ib 1, 57: artium liberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25: virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31. Of things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. de Or. 1, 33: timor, non diuturnus magister officii, id. Phil. 2, 36. **3.** *a guardian, tutor, pedagogue:* senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 21. **II.** Fig. *an adviser, instigator, author* (rare): si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum, id. And. 1, 2, 21: magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro;* Fr. *maître.*)

măgistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [magister] *the office of a* magister, *of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc.: dictatura ac magisterio equitum honorata familia Suet. Tib. 3: morum, *the censorship* Cic. Prov. Cons. 19: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (*sc.* conviviorum), *the custom of having presidents at feasts*, id. de Sen. 14, 46: collegii Suet. Dom. 4: sacerdotii, id. Cal. 22: pedestre, *the office of a general of infantry*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. Transf.: of dogs: inter se exercent etiam magisteria, *the post of leader* (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61

2. Esp. *the office of a governor tutor*, or *instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship* (rare): jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40.

II. Fig. *teaching, instruction, advice:* virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id. Most. 1, 1, 32: vana, Tib. 1, 4, 84: novum, *method*, Cels. 5, 27, 2. (Hence It. *maestría.*)

măgistĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *magisterial:* potestas, Cod. Theod. 3, 13, 6

măgistĕro, and, syncop. **magistro**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to perform the office of a director* or *chief, to rule, direct:* inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart. Hadr. 10.

măgistra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: ludo magistra, *mistress, instructress*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. **II.** Fig.: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.:* philosophia magistra morum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. N. D. 1, 15. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, *with the aid of art*, Virg. Aen. 8, 442: artes magistrae, Ov. H. 15, 83. (Hence It. *maestra;* and through the low Latin magistrissa, It. *maestressa;* Fr. *maîtresse;* Eng. *mistress.*)

măgistrālis, e, *adj.* [magister] *pertaining to a master* or *teacher:* pergulae, Vop. Saturn. 10: manus, id. Tac. 6.

magistras, ātis, v. magistratus, *ad init.*

măgistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [magistro] *instruction, schooling:* quae magistratione discuntur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15 dub. (*al.* magistra ratione). **II.** Meton. *a school:* in publicis magistrationibus, Cod. Theod 14, 9, 3

măgistrātus, ūs (contr. form, magistras, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3798), *m.* [magister] *the office* or *rank of a* magister, *a magisterial office, magistracy:* honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic. Am. 17: magistratum petere, id. Phil. 5, 19: magistratus mandare, id. Mur. 35: dare, id. Agr. 2, 10: committere, id. Planc. 25: magistratum habere, id. Verr. 4, 61 *fin.*: obtinere, *to hold, administer*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall. J. 43: inire, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: magistratu abire, *to resign*, id. Leg. 3, 20: se abdicare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: deponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: in magistratu manere, *to remain in office*, Liv. 5, 11: esse, ib. 28: aliquid gerere in magistratu, Cic. Leg. 3, 20. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 723.)

As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples *vide* imperium, *no.* I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to *military commands:* erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, Nep. Chabr. 4. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet. Claud. 23. **||.** Meton. *a magistrate, public functionary:* est proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34: seditiosi, Sall. J. 73: creare magistratus, Liv. 5, 17: his magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, *in their consulate*, Nep. Hann. 7: inter filium magistratum et patrem privatum, Gell. 2, 2.

magistro, v. magistero.

magma, ătis, *n.*=μάγμα, *the dregs of an unguent:* faecem unguenti magma appellant, Plin. 13, 2, 3.

magmătārĭus, *μυρεψός, one who prepares unguents:* Gloss. Philox.

magmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [magmentum] *pertaining to an addition made to a sacrifice:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 112.

magmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from magimentum, from MAG; cf. mactare and mactus] *an addition to an offering:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 112.

magnaevus, ἀρχαιογέρων, *of a great age:* Gloss. Philox.

magnālĭa, ĭum, *n. plu. great things:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 54.

magnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus] *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare): omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis, Cic. Off. 1, 43: Plin. Pan. 58.

magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus animus] *great-souled, magnanimous:* viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic. Off. 1, 19: Juba, Ov. F. 4, 380: heroës, Virg. Aen. 6, 649: Acragas, magnanimum quondam generator equorum, *high-spirited, mettlesome*, ib. 3, 704: liberale atque magnanimum factum, Gell. 7, 19.

magnārĭus, ii, *m.* [magnus] *pertaining to what is great, in the gross:* negotiator magnarius, *a wholesale dealer*, App. M. 1, p. 104.

magnēs, ētis, *m.*=μάγνης, with or without lapis, *a magnet*, the magnetic iron ore, of which several varieties exist: lapis, quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graii, Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909: cf. Plin. 36, 16, 25: Cic. Div. 1, 39. *Absol.:* Sil. 3, 265. Pliny also describes a white kind which did not attract iron, found in Magnesia. This seems to indicate a totally different substance, prob. a *steatite* or *soap-stone;* or it might have been a still purer form of magnesian earth, since Hippocrates prescribes it as a cathartic; perh. it was carbonate of magnesia.

magnicies, v. magnities.

magnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus dico] *that talks big, boastful, bragging:* homo, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 48: Persae, Amm. 23, 6. Of abstr. things: mendacia, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 31.

magnĭ-făcĭo (and separately, magni facio), 3. *v. a. to make* or *think much of:* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 1.

magnĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [magnifico] *a magnifying:* personarum, Macr. S. 5, 13.

magnĭfĭcē, *adv. nobly, magnificently, splendidly, excellently:* magnifice laudare, Cic. Brut. 73: ornare convivium, id. Quint. 30: vivere, id. Off. 1, 26 *fin.*: vincere, *splendidly, gloriously*, id. Cat. 2, 1: radicula ex melle prodest magnifice ad tussim, *admirably, excellently*, Plin. 24, 11, 58. **||.** In a bad sense: *pompously, proudly:* se circumspicere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: se jactare, Auct. Her. 4, 21: incedere, Liv. 2, 6.

magnĭfĭcenter, *adv. nobly, magnificently:* oppidum magnificenter aedificatum et eleganter, Vitr. 1, 6. *Comp.:* magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. Or. 34. *Sup.:* consulatum magnificentissime gerere, id. Fam. 4, 7: gloriosissime et magnificentissime aliquid conficere, id. Att. 14, 4. **||.** *considerably, much:* magnificentius virtutes appetere et ardentius, id. Fin. 4, 2.

magnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [magnificus] *greatness* in action or feeling, *nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity:* magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum cum animi ampla quadam et splendida propositione agitatio atque administratio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: et magnificentia et despicientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, id. Off. 1, 21, 72. **2.** Transf. of things: *grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness:* epularum, id. Or. 25: villarum, id. Off. 1, 39: funerum et sepulcrorum, id. Leg. 2, 26: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39: exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. 1, 57: publica magnificentia, Vell. 2, 1 In a bad sense: verborum magnificentia, *pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic. Am. 6: i hinc in malam crucem cum istac magnificentia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37. **3.** Esp. *greatness of talent, great artistic skill:* Plin. 36, 5, 4, 4.

magnĭfĭcĭum, μεγαλοεργία, Gloss. Philox.

magnĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [magnificus] *to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly:* aliquem, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 44: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18. **||.** *to magnify, extol, praise highly:* Arcesilaum quoque magnificat Varro, Plin. 35, 12, 45: id. 17, 9, 6.

magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* magnificentior; *Sup.* magnificentissimus (old forms, *Comp.* magnificior, Fest. *s. v. Sup.* magnificissimus, id. *s. v.*) [magnus facio] *great* in action or feeling; *noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded:* vir factis magnificus, Liv. 1, 10: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. Off. 1, 23: cives in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, *magnificent, fond of splendour*, Sall. C. 9: elegans non magnificus, Nep. Att. 13: magnificus in publicum, Plin. Pan. 51. **2.** In a bad sense, *haughty, bragging, boastful:* cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermus capit, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 42: id. Asin. 2, 2, 84. Of things: verba, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3: literae, Suet. Cal. 44. **||.** Transf.: of things: *splendid, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc.: magnificae villae, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: oppidum, Plin. 6, 19, 22: apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8: ornatus, id. Verr. 1, 22: funera, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: venationes, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Of style: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, id. de Or. 2, 21: oratio, Plin. 35, 4, 9: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatius, Cic. Brut. 32: Crassus magnificentissima aedilitate functus, id. Off. 2, 16. **2.** *estimable, valuable:* laser magnificum in usu medicamentisque, Plin. 19, 3, 15: myriophyllon magnifici usus ad vulnera, id. 24, 16, 95.

magnĭlŏquax, μεγαλολάλος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

magnĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [magniloquus] *sublime* or *elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain:* hexametrorum, Cic. Or. 57: Homeri, id. Fam. 13, 15. **||.** In a bad sense: *pompous language, magniloquence, brag, rodomontade:* qua audita re, principem legationis, cujus magniloquentiam vix curia paulo ante ceperat, corruisse, Liv. 44, 15: Gell. 1 2.

magnĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus loquor] *that speaks in a lofty style; sublime:* Homerus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 62. **||.** In a bad sense: *that speaks in a pompous style; magniloquent, vaunting:* atque illi modo cauti ac sapientes, prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: os, Ov. M. 8, 396.

magnĭpendo (also separately, magni pendo), 3. *v. a.* [magnus pendo] *to esteem greatly, prize, think much of:* aliquem, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 78: magnipendi et amari, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25.

magnĭsŏnans, antis, *adj.* [magnus sonare] *loud-sounding:* saxa, Att. in Non. 463, 15.

magnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnus] *greatness*, for magnitudo: Att. in Non. 136, 27.

magnĭtĭes (-cĭes), ei, *f.* [id.] *greatness*, for magnitudo: of the ostrich, Auct. Carm. de Phoenic. 145.

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *greatness, bulk, magnitude:* silvestres apes minores sunt magnitudine, *in size*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43: maris Aegaei, id. Fin. 3, 14: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 50: corporum, id. B. G. 1, 39: vocis, Auc. Her. 3, 11: ad fabae magnitudinem, *of the size of*, Cels. 5, 25, 4. In *plur.:* magnitudines regionum, Cic. Phil. 13, 3. Of *number* and *quantity:* copiarum, Nep. Dat. 1: fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: quaestus, id. Verr. 5, 9. Of *time:* dierum ac noctium magnitudines, *length*, Plin. 26, 10, 25. **||** Fig. of abstract things: magnitudo et vis amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: acerbitatis et odii, id. Deiot. 11: beneficii, id. Fam. 1, 7: periculi, id. Quint. 2: poenae, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ingenii, Plin. 25, 2, 3: animi, *greatness of soul*, Cic. Part. 23. **2.** Esp. *rank, dignity:* imperatoria magnitudo, Tac. A. 16, 23: infra tuam magnitudinem, *beneath your dignity*, ib. 14, 54. Hence **3.** as a title of honour: *highness, excellency:* magnitudo tua, Cassiod. Var. 9, 13.

magnŏpĕrĕ (also separately, magno opere: magnŏpĕrē, Paul. Nol. 27; 73), *adv. very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly*, etc.: edictum est magnopere mihi, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 59: ego tibi Romam properandum, magnopere censeo, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: desidero, id. de Sen. 13: nulla magnopere exspectatio est, *no very great*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8 1: nulla magnopere clade accepta, Liv. 3, 26. Separately: magnoque opere abs te peto, Cic. Fam. 13, 34. In reversed order: opere magno edicite, Att. in Non. 357, 13. *Comp.:* quo majore opere dico suadeoque, *the more*, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. *Sup.:* meministin' mihi te maximopere dicere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 13: a te maximopere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, *most particularly*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: maximopere indigne ferens, Liv. 42, 57. Separately: Thais maximo te orabat opere, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 26. Reversed: rogare jussit te opere maximo Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 94: nos ambo opere maximo dabamus operam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 33.

magnus, a, um (old *fem. gen.* magnai for magnae, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 25), *adj. Comp.* mājor, us; *Sup.* maxĭmus, a, um, *great, large, tall, broad, full*, etc.: nequam et magnus homo, *a great, tall fellow*, Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87, § 32: endo mari magno, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: magna et pulcra domus, Cic. N. D. 2, 6: montes, Cat. 64, 280: magnae quercus, Enn. Ann. 7, 29: aquae, *great floods, inundations*, Liv. 24, 9: oppidum maximum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 72: magna pecunia mutua id. Att. 11, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: multitudo peditatus, ib. 4, 34: populus, Virg. Aen. 1, 148: morbus major, *the epilepsy*, Cels. 3, 23. Of the voice: *loud*: magna voce confiteri, Cic. Caecin. 32: Caes. B. G. 4, 25. **II.** Of mental or abstract qualities and things: *great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous*: Saturnia magna, Enn. Ann. 8, 61: vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6: amicus, Juv. 6, 313: (equi) magni animi, *of high courage*, Enn. Ann. 5, 9: virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, ib.: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, *great. important*, Cic. Dom. 1: opus magnum et arduum, id. Or. 10. *Absol. neut.*: quanquam id magnum et amplum est, *something great*, id. Fam. 6, 7: magna Dii curant, parva negligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66: magna loqui, *to say great things, speak boastfully*, Tib. 2, 6, 11: magnum est efficere, ut quis intelligat, quid sit illud, *it is a great* or *difficult thing*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2: probitatem vel in eis, quos nunquam vidimus, vel quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, id. Am. 9. **III.** Esp. of age, in *Comp.* and *Sup.* with or without natu *or* annis: *older, the elder, the oldest* or *eldest*: qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, id. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Virg. Aen. 5, 644: annos natus major quadraginta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, *above the age of fifteen*, Liv. 45, 32. *Absol.*: senis nostri frater major, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stoloni erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23, 30: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. F. 4, 639: major herus, *the master of the house, the old man*, opp. to minor herus, *the young master*: *Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum 'st, minor hic est intus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63. In law, major, in opposition to minor, *one who has attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age*: si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24. In *plur. absol.* majores, um, *m. ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: more majorum, id. Att. 1, 1. Also, majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1: majores natu, of *the Senate*: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. 1, 32. In designating relationship, magnus denotes the fourth, major the fifth, and maximus the sixth degree; thus avunculus magnus, amita magna; avunculus and amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, *etc.* (v. the subst., and cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10). **IV.** Of rank and dignity: *chief, head, most important*, etc.: Juppiter optimus maximus, *most* or *all-powerful*, Liv. 4, 2: praetor maximus, in ancient times, *the dictator*, id. 7, 3: major consul (*v.* consul). Hence prob. magna vina for optima, Pall. 11, 14. **V.** Of value or price, in the *neutr. absol.* magni and magno: *high, dear, at a high price*, etc.: majoris and maximi, *higher, highest, very high*: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: magno vendere, id. Verr. 3, 30: conducere aliquid nimium magno, *too high, too dear*, id. Att. 1, 17: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *cost him dear*, Liv. 2, 36. *Comp.*: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *at a much higher price*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25. Hence, **2.** Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great importance* Cic. N. D. 1, 4: te haec solum semper fecit maximi, *most highly prized*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 58: in majus extollere, *more highly than is deserved*, Tac. A. 15, 30: so in majus credere, *to believe a thing to be worse than it is*, id. H. 1, 18: in majus aliquid accipere, *to take a thing to be greater than it is*, ib. 3, 7: innotescere, *in an exaggerated manner*, ib. 4, 50. **VI.** Magnum and maximum, adverbially: *greatly, excessively*: magnum clamat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10: inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.*: exclamat derepente maximum, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 57. *Adv.* only in the *Comp.*, in the anomalous form magis; and in the *Sup.* maxime maxume, *q. v.* [Root MAG, same as Sans. *mah* "crescere;" the verbal root has disappeared in Lat.: cf. Sans. *mahat*; Gr. μέγ-ας, μέγ-εθος; Germ. *macht*; Eng. *mickle, much, might*, also Lat. *mactus, macto.*] (Hence, from major, It. *maggiore*; old Fr. *majeur*; Fr. *maire.*)

măgūdăris and **măgȳdăris** (also, maguderis), is, *f.*=μαγύδαρις, *the stalk*, acc. to others, *the root* or *the juice of the plant* laserpitium, *q. v.*: Plin. 19, 3, 15 *sq.*

măgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [magus] *a little magician*: Schol. in Juv. 2, 16.

măgus, i, *m.*=μάγος, *a Magian, a learned man* or *philosopher* among the Persians: ei magos dixisse, quod genus sapientum et doctorum habebatur in Persis, Cic. Div. 1, 23. **II.** *a magician, sorcerer*: App. Apol. p. 290.

măgus, a, um, *adj.* [magus] *magical* (poet.): artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5: manus, id. Med. fac. 36.

măgȳdăris, v. magudaris.

maia, ae, *f.*=μαῖα, *a kind of large crab*, referred by Cuvier to Cancer Pagurus, Linn.: Plin, 9, 31, 51.

mājālis, is, *m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. As a term of reproach: in hoc majali, Cic. Pis. 9, 19 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 2, 39).

mājestas, ātis, *f.* [mag-nus] *the magnitude* or *greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty*, esp. of the gods: dii non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus quae sunt futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82 *sq.*: primus est deorum cultus deos credere, deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: divinam majestatem asserere sibi coepit, *divine majesty*, Suet. Cal. 22. Of men: consulis, Cic. Pis. 11: regia, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: senatus, Liv. 8, 34: patria, *the paternal authority*, id. 8, 7. **2.** Esp.: *the sovereign power of the Roman people*: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic. Phil. 3, 5: Sall. J. 17: majestatem minuere *or* laedere, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: Tac. A. 1, 72: populi R. majestatem laedere, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: hence crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, and majestas alone, *high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority* (Smith's Ant. 724): est (crimen) majestatis, quod imperii nostri gloriae, rerumque gestarum monumenta evertere atque asportare ausus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: legionem sollicitare, res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, *by the law against treason*, id. Cluent. 35: condemnatus majestatis, ib.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: majestatis causa damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 24, 1: majestatis judicium, Callistr. ib. 2, 20. In later times as a title of honour of the Roman emperors: *Majesty*: Symm. Ep. 19, 16. **II.** In gen. *honour, dignity, excellence, splendour*: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv. 34, 2: rex apum nullum habeat aculeum, majestate sola armatus, Plin. 11, 17, 17: boum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Am. 25: loci, Liv. 1, 53.

mājor, mājōrēs, v. magnus, *no.* III.

mājōrĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [major] *a great farmer of the revenue* (opp. to minuscularius, a petty farmer): Inscr.

mājōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the larger sort*: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4: pecunia, Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 2.

mājūma, ae, *f.* [Majus] *a mock sea fight on the Tiber in the month of May* Cod. Theod. 5, 6, 1.

mājus, a, um, *adj.* [root MAG, v. magnus] for magnus, *great*, e. g. Majus Deus, *i. e. Jupiter*, Dea Maia, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

mājus, i, *m.* (usually mensis Maius), *the month of May*: Cic. Phil. 2, 39: Ov. F. 5, 490: also simply, Maius, ib. 5, 185. Adjectively: Calendae Majae, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: Idus Maiae, Prop. 4, 5, 36. (Hence It. *Maggio*; Fr. *Mai*; Germ. *Mai.*)

mājuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major] *somewhat greater* or *larger*; *somewhat great* (rare): folia sunt majuscula, quam hederae, Plin. 26, 6, 15: cura, Cic. Fam. 9, 10. **II.** Meton.: *somewhat older*: Thaïs, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 21.

māla, ae, *f.* [mando, cf. scala, from scando] *the cheek-bone, jaw*: maxilla est mobile os. Malae cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipit, immobiles sunt, Cels. 8, 1: ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 3, 257. Of the dog; ib. 12, 755; of the horse: id. G. 3, 268; of the lion: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 23. **II.** Meton. *the cheek* (in *plur.*): infra oculos malae homini tantum, quas prisci genas vocabant, Plin. 11, 37, 58 (juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 887: impubes, Virg. Aen. 9, 751.

mālăbathron, i, v. malobathron.

malacha, ae, *f.* v. maldacon.

mălăchē and **mŏlŏchē**, ēs, *f.*= μαλάχη and μολόχη, *a kind of mallow* (v. malva): poet. Col. 10, 247: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

mălăcĭa, ae, *f.*=μαλακία, *a calm at sea, dead calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. Fig.: Sen. Ep. 67. **II.** Transf. *a total want of appetite, nausea*: semen citreorum edendum praecipiunt in malacia praegnantibus, Plin. 23, 6, 56: absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi, id. 27, 7, 28.

mălăcisso, 1. *v. a.*=μαλακίζω, *to render soft* or *supple, to soften*: malacissandus es, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 31: articulos Sen. Ep. 66.

mălactĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=μαλακτικός, *mollifying*: Theod. Pr. de diaeta 15.

mălăcus, a, um, *adj.*=μαλακός, *soft, supple, pliant*: pallium malacum et calidum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 93: ad saltandum malacus, ib. 3, 1, 74. **II.** *delicate, luxurious*: in malacum modum, id. Bac. 2, 3, 121.

malagĭnum, i, *n. a plaster made without fire*: Plin. Valer. 3, 12.

mălagma, ătis, *n.* (malagma, ae, *f.* Veg. Vet. 2, 48)=μάλαγμα, *an emollient poultice*: malagmata contusa abunde mollescunt, Cels. 5, 17, 2: Plin. 22, 24, 56.: *dat. plu.*: malagmatis, id. 31, 6, 33.

mălandrĭa, orum, *n. plu.* (malandria, ae, *f.*: Marc. Emp. 34) *blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, esp. in horses: Veg. Vet. 2, 42.

mălandrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malandria] *having blisters* or *pustules on the neck*: Marc. Emp. 19.

mălaxātio, ōnis, *f.* [malaxo] *a softening, mollifying*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mălaxo, 1. *v. a.*=μαλάσσω, *to soften, mollify*: Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

maldăcon, i, *n. the gum of the tree called* bdellium, *q. v.*: vicina est Bactriana, in qua bdellium nominatissimum. Arbor nigra est; gummi alii brochon appellant, alii malacham, alii maldacon, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

mălē, *adv. comp.* pējus, *sup.* pessĭmē. *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately*, etc.: male olere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61: dum male optatos nondum premis inscius axes, *foolishly wished for*, Ov M. 2, 148: si iste Italiam relinquet faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo, ἀλογίστως, *will act altogether unwisely* Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: male facere with *dat.* of pers. *to do harm to, punish, injure*: dubitas quin lubenter tuo hero meus, quod possiet facere, faciat male? Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 66: dii isti Segulio male faciant, *punish him*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21: o factum male de Alexione! id. Att. 15, 1: male velle alicui, *to wish ill*, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 13: male loqui alicui for maledicere, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 25: accipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: male audire, *v.* audio, *no.* IV.: male emere, *to give too much*, Cic. Att. 2, 4: male consulere patriae, Nep. Ep. 10: so, pejus consulere, ib.: pessime consulere in aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, *to harass, annoy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5: male se habere, *to feel ill* or *low-spirited*, id. Eun. 4, 2, 6: male est animo, *it vexes me*, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21: male est animo, *I feel unwell*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 33: male fit animo, *I am getting unwell*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26: L. Antonio male sit, *evil betide him!* (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att. 15, 15: quae res tibi vertat male, *much harm may it do you!* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: male tibi esse malo quam molliter, *I would rather you should be unfortunate, than effeminate*, Sen. Ep. 82: proelium male pugnatum, Sall. J. 54: male vivere, *to lead an unhappy life*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 109: male cadere, *to turn out unluckily*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. **2.** *very much, violently*: non dubito, quin me male oderit, id. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: male metuo, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: rauci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66. **3.** *very little, scarcely*: male viva, Ov. A. A. 2, 660: duae male plenae legiunculae, Liv. 35, 49. **4.** When connected with an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male haerentes, *insecurely attached*, Ov. M. 3, 730: male fortes undae, *enervating*, ib. 4, 285: male sanus for insanus, *not sane, deranged*, Cic. Att. 9, 15: gratus, *i. e. ungrateful*, Ov. H. 7, 27: statio male fida carinis, *unsafe*, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. (From male aptus, Prov. *malant*; Fr. *malade*.)

mălĕbarbis, mălĭbarbis, σπανιοπώγων, *having a thin beard*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mălĕ-dĭcax (and separately, male dicax), ācis, *adj. foul mouthed, abusive, slanderous*; Subst.: *a slanderer*: maledicax es, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26: Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*

mălĕdĭcē, *adv. slanderously, abusively*: maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*

mălĕdīcens, entis, *Part.* [maledico]. ‖. Adj.: *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: maledicentes homines, Pl. Merc. 2, 3. 75. *Comp.*: maledicentior, ib. 1, 2, 31. *Sup.*: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic. Fl. 3: carmina, Suet. Caes. 75.

mălĕdīcentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *evil speaking, abuse, scurrilousness*: ob assiduam maledicentiam et probra in principes civitatis, Gell. 3, 3.

mălĕ-dīco (and separately, male dico), xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse*: constr.: *absol.* or with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Coel. 3: optimo viro maledicere, id. Deiot. 10: turpissime alicui, id. N. D. 1, 33: Hor. S. 2, 3, 140. *Pass. impers.*: indignis si maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 14. With *acc.*: si me amas, maledic illam, Petr. 96.

mălĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledico] *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse* (rare): maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic. Coel. 3: Arn. 4, 147.

mălĕdictĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to revile* or *abuse often* or *much*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62.

mălĕdictōres dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Fest. *s. v.*

mălĕ-dictum, i, *n. a foul* or *abusive word*: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in vitam alicujus conjicere, id. Planc. 12: maledictis figere aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 34: maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8. ‖. Esp. *a curse, imprecation*: esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem, convenit, Plin. 11, 39, 95.

mălĕdictus, a, um, *Part.* [maledico]. ‖. Adj.: *accursed*: maledicte parricida, Spart. Get. 3.

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: conviciator maledicus, Cic. Mur. 6: homines, Auct. Her. 2, 8: maledicum esse in aliquem, Quint. 4, 1, 10. Transf. of things: civitas, Cic. Fl. 28: lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: sermo, id. 7, 2, 6.

mălĕ-făber, bra, brum, *adj. ill-contrived*; also *cunning, crafty, sly*: suadelae, Prud. Ham. 716.

mălĕ-făcĭo (and separately, male facio), fēci, factum, 3. *v. n. to do evil, harm, to injure*: alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 11: alicui re, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.

mălĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [malefacio] *a fainting, swooning*: Macer. de Herb. Carm. 2, 4.

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an evil-doer, malefactor*: malefactorem amitti satius, quam relinqui beneficum, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 11.

mălĕ-factum (and separately, male factum), i, *n. an evil deed, injury*: benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18: augere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36.

mălĕfĭcē, *adv. mischievously*: aliquid agere, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

mălĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maleficus] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury*: (tursiones) maxime rostris canicularum maleficentiae assimulati, Plin. 9, 9, 11: neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni perveniat ad nos, neque ex maleficentia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira D. 1.

mălĕfĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct*: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, ib. 1, 7: Liv. 5, 20. **2.** *an evil deed, offence, crime*: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: committere, admittere, *to commit*, id. Rosc. Am. 22: exsilio multare, id. Caecin. 34 *med.*: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.* **3.** *fraud, deception*: Quint. 7, 4, 36: Plin. 12, 25, 54. **4.** *enchantment, sorcery*: Tac. A. 2, 69 (*al.* malefica): App. M. 9, 230. ‖. Meton. *a noxious insect, vermin*: ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

mălĕfĭcus (in MSS. also malificus), a, um, *adj.* [malefacio] *that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal*: Subst.: *an evil-doer, criminal*: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 5, 55: mores malefici, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 4: malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21. *Sup.* maleficentissimus (cf. magnificus): Suet. Galb. 15. **2.** Esp. *pertaining to sorcery, magical*: Subst. *a magician, enchanter*: de maleficis et mathematicis, Cod. Just. 9, tit. 18: carmina et devotiones aliaque malefica, *enchantments, charms*, Tac. A. 2, 69 (*al.* maleficia). ‖. Meton. *hurtful, noxious, mischievous*: superstitio, Suet. Ner. 16: sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50: bestia piscibus malefica, id. 9, 15, 20: natura malefica, *inimical, unpropitious*, Nep. Ages. 8.

mălĕ-fīdus, v. male, 4.

mălĕ-sānus, v. male, 4.

mălĕ-suādus, a, um, *adj.* [male suadeo] *ill-advising, seductive* (poet.): vitilena, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 56: interpres, Sid. Ep. 7, 5: fames, Virg. Aen. 6, 276.

mălĕ-tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maletracto] *ill-treatment*: Arn. 4, 178

mălĕ-vŏlens (malivol.), entis, *adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent* (rare): ingenium, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 4. *Sup.*: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (maliv.), ae, *f.* [malevolens] *ill-will, dislike, hatred spite, malevolence*: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: malevolentia in ceteros, id. Fam. 1, 9: obtrectatio et malevolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. C. 3.

mălĕvŏlus (maliv.), a, um, *adj* [male volo] *ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent*: constr. with *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2. Of things: sermones, id. Fam. 3, 10. Subst.: malevolus, i, *m. an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy*: id. Balb. 25. Malevola, ae, *f. a female hater, enemy*: mea inimica et malevola, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

mălĭcordis, πονηροκάρδιος, *bad-hearted*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mālĭcŏrĭum, ii, *n.* [malum corium] *the rind of a pomegranate*: Plin. 23, 6, 57: Petr. 47.

mālĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [malum fero] *apple-bearing* (poet.): Abella, Virg. Aen. 7, 740.

mălĭfĭcus, v. maleficus.

mălignē, *adv. ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly*: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39. *Comp.*: Curt. 8, 1. ‖. Meton. *stingily, grudgingly*: ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: famem extinguere, *sparingly*, Sen. Ep. 18: non mihi fuit tam maligne, *it has not gone so poorly with me*, Cat. 10, 18: dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16: quippiam laudare Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209. *Comp.*: dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44. **2.** *little, scantily*: terra eorum, quae seruntur maligne admodum patiens, *a very little*, Mel. 2, 2: apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus] *ill will, spite, malice, envy, malignity*: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitatis auctores, Liv. 5, 22: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: interpretantium, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: humana, Tac. Or. 18. In *plur.*: malignitatum vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 2, 259. ‖. Meton. *stinginess, niggardliness*: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 4: Liv. 34, 34. **2.** *barrenness, unfruitfulness*: of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

măligno, 1. *v. a.* and **mălignor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to do* or *make maliciously, to malign*: venena malignantes, *i. e. maliciously mixing*, Amm. 22, 15: Vulg. Psalm. 73, 3.

mălignōsus, κακεντρεχής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for maligenus; cf. benignus] *of an evil nature* or *disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant*: maligni caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: vulgus, id. Od. 2, 16, 40. Of things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: litus, Lucan. 8, 565: portus, id. 5, 651. leges, Ov. M. 10, 329: votum, Cat. 67, 5: mens, id. 68, 37: studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: oculi, Virg. Aen. 5, 654. ‖. Meton. *stingy, niggardly*: malignus, largus, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 17. Fig.: fama, Ov H. 16, 144: in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6. **2.** *barren, unfruitful*: terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. colles, Virg. G. 2, 179. **3.** *scanty, petty, small*: ostium, *too narrow*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: aditus, Virg. Aen. 11, 525: ignis, Mart. 10, 96: lux, Virg. Aen. 6, 270: munus, Plin. 7, 50, 51. (Hence Fr *maligne, malin.*)

mălĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj. evil-speaking, slanderous*: lingua, P. Syrus in Mim.

mălĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [male loquor] *evil-speaking slander*: Tert. Spect. 2.

mālīnus, a, um, *adj.*=μήλινος, Dor μάλινος, *pertaining to an apple-tree*, pruna, *grafted on an apple-tree*, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

mălĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mălus] *evil, harm*: timor majoris malitatis (*al.* majoris mali), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 5.

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *bad quality, badness*: terrae malitia, Pall. 1, 6: arboris, *unfruitfulness*, id. 11, 8. ‖ Fig. *wickedness, vice*: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. J. 25 quicquid facinoris, aut malitiae, aut vir antis gerimus imperio, Sen. Ep. 106: inoffensa tot imperatorum malitia, for inoffensi tot mali imperatores, Tac. A. 13, 30. **2.** Esp. *craft, cunning, malice:* virtutis contraria est vitiositas: sic enim malo, quam malitiam, appellare eam quam Graeci *κακίαν* appellant: nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est: vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 18. Sometimes in a joking sense, like our *roguery:* tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your roguery*, id. Fam. 9, 19. In *plur.:* collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66: everriculum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

mălĭtĭōsē, *adv. wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15: facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 53. *Comp.:* rem mandatam malitiosius gerere, id. Rosc. Am. 38.

mălĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malitiosus] *wickedness, knavishness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15.

mălĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia] *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious:* homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3. Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10.

mălĭvŏlens, mălĭvŏlentĭa, and **mălĭvŏlus,** v. malevolens, *etc.*

mallĕātor, ōris, *m.* [malleus] *a hammerer, hammer-man:* ballucis, Mart. 12, 57.

mallĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wrought or beaten with a hammer, hammered:* spartum, Col. 12, 19, 4.

mallĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [malleolus] *pertaining to vine-shoots* or *to young vines:* virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus] *a small hammer* or *mallet:* Cels. 8, 3 *med.* **II.** Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: Col. 3, 6, 3, malleolos pangere, *to set in, plant*, id. 3, 3: serere sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 8. **2.** *a kind of fire-dart* used in sieges: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: faces taedamque et malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64: Amm. 23, 4 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 726).

mallĕus, i, *m. a hammer, mallet, maul:* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52: Plin. 34, 14, 41: stuparius, *a swingle-staff*, id. 19, 1, 3 Of the *maul* or *axe* for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. M. 2, 625: elato alte malleo, cultrarium mactavit, Suet. Cal. 32. Proverb.: malleum sapientiorem vidi excusso manubrio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 87. **II.** Meton.: *a disease among animals:* Veg. Vet. 1, 2. (Hence It. and Sp. *maglio;* Fr. *mail;* and the verbs, It. *magliare;* Sp. *majar;* Fr. *mailler.*)

mallo, ōnis, *m.* = *μαλλὸς*: *the stem* of onions: Veg. Vet. 2, 60. **II.** *a kind of tumour on the knees* in animals: ib. 2, 4 8.

mallus, i, *m.* = *μαλλὸς, a lock of wool:* Cato R. R. 157.

mallŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [manus lavo] *a wash-hand basin:* malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavantur; malluviae quibus manus sunt lautae (*i. e. water to wash the hands in*), perinde ut quibus pedes pelluviae, Fest. *s. v.*

mālo, mālui, malle, *irreg. v. a.* (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 18: mavolunt for malunt, Naev. in Fest. s. v. stuprum: mavelim for malim, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 27: mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 20: mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: mavellem for mallem, id. Am. 1, 3, 14: mavolet for malet, id. Asin. 1, 1, 108) [magis volo] *to wish* or *choose rather, to prefer:* constr. with *acc.*, with *subj.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* or with simple *inf.:* bonos et senatum malet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 2, 86: quin omnia malit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61: quod mallem, *which I should prefer*, Ov. Tr. 2, 239: scripta nostra nusquam malo esse quam apud te, Cic. Att. 13, 22 Cato jam servire quam pugnare mavult, ib. 7, 15: qui magis vere vincere quam diu imperare malit, Liv. 22, 34: maluit illam esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 3: maluit se diligi quam metui, Nep. Tim. 3: judicium prius de probro quam de re maluit fieri, Cic. Quint. 2. With *acc.* of the subject and *inf.:* vera autem et sapiens animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam videri, id. Off. 1, 19, 65 (v. Zumpt. § 610). With *subj.:* mallem cognoscerem, id. Fam. 7, 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Cat. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 31. With *comp. abl.* for quam: nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, *rather than these*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 79: ne dubitaret armis incruentas conditiones malle, *to prefer to arms*, Tac. A. 12, 46.

2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis:* ab omnibus se desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic. Div. in Caec. 6: an ille Uticae potius quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id. Lig. 2: strengthened by multo *or* haud paulo: meo judicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, *much rather*, id. Att. 12, 21 *fin.:* haud paulo hunc animum malim, id. Tusc. 1, 42. **II.** Esp. with *dat.* of person: *to be more favourable to:* quanquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id. Planc. 24: id. Att. 2, 16.

mālŏbathrātus, a, um, *adj.* [malobathron] *anointed with* malobathron: satrapae pumicati, molobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

mālŏbathron (malobathrum), i, *n.* = *μαλόβαθρον, an Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared:* some refer it to the Laurus Cassia, Linn., or the Laurus Malobathrum, Lamk., but this is doubtful: Plin. 12, 26, 59. **II.** Meton. *the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum:* coronatus nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: also used in medicine: Cels. 5, 23: Plin. 23, 4, 48.

mālŏgrānātum, i, *n.* [mālum granatum] *a pomegranate:* Plin. 26, 8, 31. Malogranata, ae, *f. a pomegranate-tree:* Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mālŏpē, ēs, *f. mallows:* majorem (malvam) Graeci malopem vocant in sativis, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (v. malva).

maltha, ae, *f.* = *μάλθα, a kind of thick, fatty petroleum* from Samosata, *mineral tar:* Plin. 2, 104, 108. **2.** Meton. *a kind of varnish* or *cement* made of slaked lime and hog's fat: maltha e calce fit recenti; gleba vino restinguitur: mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et ficu, id. 36, 24, 38. **II.** Fig. *an effeminate person:* Lucil. in Non. 37, 9.

maltho, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cement, to varnish:* Plin. 36, 24, 58.

maluginōsus, *μακεντρεχής, cunning, crafty:* Gloss. Philox.

mălum, i, *n. an evil, misfortune, calamity,* etc.: orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 26: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Am. 3: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, *i. e.* bellum, Nep. Ham. 2: ne in quotidianam id malum vertat, *i. e.* febris, Cels. 3, 15. **II.** Esp. *punishment, torture:* malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54: malo exercitum coërcere, Sall. J. 100: sine malo fateri, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: vi, malo, plagis adductus est, ut frumentum daret, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. **2.** *hurt, injury, detriment:* amanti amoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 5: clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate*, Cic. Att. 14, 22: male merenti bona es: at malo cum tuo, *to your own hurt*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3. 3. **III.** As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? id. Casin. 1, 3: quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

mālum, i, *n.* = *μῆλον* (Doric *μᾶλον*), *an apple;* also, *any tree-fruit having a kernel within* (opp. to nux); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, *etc.:* Plin. 15, 14, 14: Col. 5, 10. Proverb.: ab ovo usque ad mala, *i. e. from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. **II.** Malum terrae, a kind of *birthwort*, Aristolochia rotunda Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 54: also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

malundrum, i, *n. an unknown plant:* Plin. 26, 7, 24.

mălus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* pējor, pējus; *Sup.* pessimus, a, um: *bad*, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus) *evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked:* malus et nequam homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 1: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 3, 24: consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: conscientia, Quint. 12, 1, 3: mens, ib. 7: mores, Sall. C. 18: malum arbitrium, Liv. 6, 34: fures, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77: virus, Virg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor S. 2, 1, 56: libido, Liv. 1, 57: falx, Virg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. Aen. 2, 471: carmen, *i. e. an incantation*, Leg. XII. Tab. in Plin. 28, 2, 4: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17. **2.** *unfortunate, unsuccessful:* pugna, Cic. Div. 2, 25: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20: avis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: aetas, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 4. **3.** *ugly, ill-looking:* haud mala est mulier, id. Bac. 5, 2, 42: facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32. **4.** *sly, roguish, wanton:* delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: pessimae puellae, Cat. 55, 10. **5.** Of weight: *light:* pondus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156. In *neutr. sing.* for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18. (Hence Prov. *mau;* Fr. *mauvais: malheur*, from Lat. mala hora, like *bonheur*, from bona hora.)

mālus, i, *f.* = *μηλέα, an apple-tree* malus bifera, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Virg. G. 2, 70. **II.** Meton. *m. a mast of a ship:* quum alii malos scandant, Cic. de Sen. 6: malum erigi, vela fieri imperavit, id. Verr. 5, 34: malos attollere, Virg. Aen 5, 829: saucius, *injured*, Hor. Od. 1, 14 5. **2.** *a mast* or *pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv. 39, 7. **3.** *a beam in the middle of a wine-press:* Plin. 18 31, 74.

malva, ae, *f.* [*μαλάχη*] *the mallow* **1.** quae caulem habet = Malva Alcea, Linn., *the hollyhock*, or else the *common mallow*, Malva silvestris, Linn. **2.** malache = the other *road-side mallow*, Malva rotundifolia, Linn. **3.** althaea = *the marsh mallow*, Althaea officinalis, Linn. **4.** arbor in Mauritania, *an unknown tree:* Plin. 19, 4, 22. **5.** malva arborescens septimo mense. *the tree mallow*, Lavatera arborea: Plin. 20, 21, 84: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: Mart. 10, 48.

malvācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [malva] *pertaining to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped:* caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

mămilla (mamm.), ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *a breast, pap, teat:* Vell. 2, 70: Juv. 6, 401: scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id. 12, 74. As a term of endearment: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 47. **II.** Meton. *a little pipe* inserted into a larger one: Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2.

mămillānus, a, um, *adj.* [mamilla] *swelling, protuberant:* ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

mămillāre, is, *n.* [id.] *a breast-cloth, stomacher:* Mart. 14, 66 *in lem.*

mamma, ae, *f.* [same root as mater] *a breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals: puero isti date mammam, *give him the breast*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 1: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic Div. 2, 41: ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 883: mammas homo solus e maribus habet, Plin. 11, 39, 95: Cic. Fin. 3, 5 Of animals: id. N. D. 2, 51: mammam sugere, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: mammas premere, *to press out by sucking*, Plin. 11, 40, 95. **II.** Transf. *a protuberance* on the bark of a tree: id. 17, 16,

2. *mother, mamma:* quum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem *mammam*, patrem *tatam*, Varr. in Non. 81, 4: Mart. 1, 101.

mammālis, e, *adj.* [mamma] *of* or *for the breasts:* herba, *good for diseases of the breasts*, App. Herb. 26.

mammātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with little pipes:* Plin. 35, 12, 46.

mammĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for mammosus, *having large breasts:* amica, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

mammilla, v. mamilla.

mammōnas or **mammōna**, ae, *m.* = μαμμῶνας, *riches, mammon:* Aug. Serm. Dom. 2, 14.

mammōnĕus (ŏn, in Prud. Ham. 429), a, um, *adj.* [mammonas] *greedy of gain:* Prud. *l. c.*

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted:* non mammosa, non annosa, non bibosa, Laber. in Gell. 3, 12. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 5. **II.** Meton. *full, protuberant:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: genus panici, id. 18, 7, 10, 3: tus, *cluster-shaped*, id. 12, 14, 32.

mammothreptus, i, *m.* = μαμμόθρεπτος, *brought up by a nurse:* Aug. in Psalm. Conc. 30.

mammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *a little breast* or *teat:* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2. **II.** Meton. *a little mamma:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4849.

mamphūla, ae, *f. a kind of Syrian bread:* Fest. *s. v.*

mamphur, appellatur loro circumvolutum mediocris longitudinis lignum rotundum, quod circumagunt fabri in operibus tornandis, Fest. *s. v.*

mānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mano] *flowing, running:* Fig. *penetrating:* frigus, Lucr. 1, 535.

mānăchus and **mānăcus**, i, *m.* = μήναχος, Dor. μάναχος, *the ecliptic* on a sun-dial: Vitr. 9, 8 (*Schn.* menaeus).

mānālis, e, *adj.* [mano] *flowing:* manalem fontem dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet, Fest. *s. v.:* manalis lapis, qui tunc movetur, quum pluviae exoptantur, Varr. in Non. 547, 10.

mānālis, e *adj.* [Manes] *pertaining to the Manes:* manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur *manes*, Fest. *s. v.*

mānāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [mano] *a flowing:* bivio refluus manamine pontus, *in ebb and flood*, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing, flowing out:* Frontin. Aq. 65.

manceps, ĭpis, *m.* [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state*, or *agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm* or *the like* (Long's Cic. 1, 21): *a renter, farmer, contractor*, etc.: manceps dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conducitve, quia manu sublata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem praes dicitur, Fest. *s. v.:* v. Müll. *ad loc.:* si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, *contractor for building*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, id. Rosc. Am. 8: nullius rei neque praes neque manceps, Nep. Att. 6: aliquis praevalens annonam flagellet, *i. e. a forestaller, speculator*, Plin. 33, 13, 57: sutrinae, *a keeper of a stall*, id. 10, 43, 60: operarum, *one who hires labourers to let them out again*, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *of the contractors for repairing the roads*, Tac. A. 3, 31. **II.** Transf. *a surety, bondsman* i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 29. **2.** *one who hires people to applaud:* conducti et redempti mancipes, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. **3.** *an owner, proprietor*, or *possessor:* deus et manceps divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 11.

mancĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand;* Naev. in Gell. 17, 7.

mancĭpātĭo (mancup.), ōnis, *f.* [mancipo] *a legal making over, delivery, transfer:* among the Romans, in the presence of not fewer than five witnesses, Gai. Inst. 1, 121 (v. Smith's Ant. 727). Hence *purchase:* mancipationem tabulis probare, Plin. 6, 35, 58.

mancĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sale:* in mancipatum venire, Plin. 9, 35, 60. **II.** In law: *the office* or *business of a public farmer:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 36.

mancipi, v. mancipium, *ad init.*

mancĭpĭum (mancupium), ii, *n.* (the contr. form of the *gen.* mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, *etc.*, predominates in jurid. lang.) [manceps] *a formal mode of purchase* among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: *a legal, formal purchase* (mancipatio) per aes et libram: v. Gai. Dig. 119 *sq.:* and Smith's Ant. 727: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16 *fin.:* quum M. Marius Graditianus aedes Auratae vendidisset, neque servire quandam partem in mancipii lege dixisset, *in the contract of sale*, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178. **II.** Meton. *a possession, property, right of ownership*, acquired by such purchase: mancipio (*dat.*), dare, or accipere, *to give* or *take possession of:* *Ca.* Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. *Cu.* Egon' ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 8: finge mancipio aliquem dedisse id quod mancipio dari non potest, Cic. Top. 10, 45: res mancipi (for mancipii, also res mancupi for mancupii), *property, that of which we can dispose:* in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. Mur. 2: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, id. Top. 5: esse in mancipio alicujus, *to be the property of any one*, Gell. 18, 6: sui mancipii esse, *to be one's own master*, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16. Fig.: fortuna nihil dat mancipio, *bestows nothing as a property* or *constant possession*, Sen. Ep. 72. **2.** Esp. *a slave obtained by* mancipium, *a slave* in general: mancipia, quae dominorum sunt facta nexu aut aliquo jure civili, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv. 41, 6: id. 3, 48: jurat se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 40: omnis Musae, Petr. 68: Christi, Prud. Apoth. 476. (Hence Sp. *mancebo.*)

mancĭpo (mancupo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell:* alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30: Gai. Dig. 2, 33: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159. **2.** Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus mero et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223. **II.** i. q. manu capere, *to seize, catch:* ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.

mancŭpātĭo, **mancŭpĭum**, and **mancŭpo**, v. mancip.

mancus, a, um, *adj. maimed, infirm* in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7: ad mandata claudus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debilium dux, Liv. 7, 13. **II.** Fig. *infirm, defective, imperfect:* virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9: manca contemplatio naturae, id. Off. 1, 43: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 88. In *neut.* adv.: error mancum claudicat, Prud. στεφ. 2, 23. (Hence It. *mancare;* Fr. *manquer.*)

mandātārĭus, ii, *m.* [mandatum] *one to whom a charge* or *commission is given, an attorney, agent:* Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 11 dub. (*al.* mandatores).

mandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mando] *a charge, commission:* Julian. Dig. 41, 1, 37.

mandātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a charge or command:* modus, a name given by some grammarians *to the future used imperatively* (e. g. leges for lege), Diomed. p. 330 P.

mandātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives a charge* or *commission:* Gai. Inst. 17 *fin.:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2. **II.** Transf. *one who instigates* or *suborns accusers* or *informers:* delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet. Tit. 8: Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2. **2.** *one by whose authority money is lent:* Scaev. Dig. 17, 1, 59 *sq.*

mandātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mandator] *pertaining to an attorney* or *agent, mandatory:* Cod. Just. 8, 41, 19, et al.

mandātrix, īcis, *f.* [mando] *she that charges* or *commands:* operum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.

mandātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a charge, order, commission, injunction:* ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. Att. 5, 7. More freq. *plur.:* his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi a me voles, mandata des, velim, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: dare mandata alicui in aliquem, ib. 3, 11 *fin.:* accipere ab aliquo, id. Phil. 8, 8: persequi, *to perform, execute*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: alicujus exhaurire, id. Att. 5, 1: exsequi, id. Phil. 9, 4: deferre, *to deliver*, id. Att. 7, 14: perferre, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: negligere, *to neglect*, Ov. H. 16, 303: fallere, id. M. 9, 697: frangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19. Poet. with *inf.:* producetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov. H. 13, 143. **2.** Actio mandati, *an action for the non-performance of a commission*, Dig. 17, 1: itaque mandati constitutum est judicium non minus turpe quam furti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38. **II.** Esp. *an imperial command, mandate:* principum, Frontin. Aq. 3.

mandātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *a command, mandate:* mandatu Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7: agitur mandatu meo, id. Fam. 2, 11: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7.

mandĭbŭla, ae, *f.*, or **mandibulum**, i, *n.* [mandĕre] *a jaw:* cibaria confecta mandibulis, Macr. S. 7, 4 *med.* (Hence Sp. *bandibula.*)

mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manus do] lit. *to put into one's hand;* hence, *to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command:* constr. with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers., with *subj.*, or *acc.* and *inf.:* tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: praeterea typos tibi mando, id. Att. 1, 10: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6: Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur, id. B. C. 2, 13: huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, id. B. G. 3, 11: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 89. **II.** Meton. in gen. *to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust:* aliquid alicujus fidei, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 61: aliquem alicui alendum, Virg. Aen. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 32: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: se fugae, *to betake oneself to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: fugae et solitudini vitam suam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: semen terrae, Col. 1, 7: hordea sulcis, Virg. E. 5, 36: corpus humo, id. Aen. 9, 214: aliquid memoriae, Cic. Quint. 6: litteris, *to commit to writing*, id. de Or. 2, 12: historiae, id. Div. 2, 32: fruges conditas vetustati, *to suffer to grow old*, id. N. D. 2, 60. **2.** *to send word to, announce, inform:* mandare ad aliquem, *noli*, Suet. Cal. 25: mandabat in urbem, nullum proelio finem exspectarent, Tac. A. 14, 38: senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr. 5, 5.

mando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* (depon. mandor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to chew, masticate:* animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: asini lentissime mandunt

Plin. 17, 9, 6 Col. 6, 2 *fin.* Poet.: equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *champ*, Virg. Aen. 7, 279: tristia vulnera saevo dente, *i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. M. 15, 92. In the *part. perf.*: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19: and *absol.* mansa, orum, *n. plu.*: omnia minima mansa in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. II. Meton. in gen. *to eat, devour*: Enn. in Prisc. 6, 683: lora mandere, Liv. 23, 19: apros, Plin. 8, 51, 78: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus objectare advenas, *to throw to them for food*, Mel. 2, . Poet.: humum, like mordere humum, *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. Aen. 11, 669: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, *to be consumed*, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95. [Root MAD, same as Gr. μασ-άομαι.]

mando, ōnis, *m.* [mandĕre] *a glutton, gormandizer*: Lucil. in Non. 17, 16.

mandra, ae, *f.* = μάνδρα, *a stall*: mulorum, Mart. 5, 22. II. Meton. *a herd of cattle*: Juv. 3, 237. 2. *a draught-board, gaming-table*: Mart. 7, 72.

mandrăgŏras, ae, *m.* = μανδραγόρας, *a plant, mandrake*: Pliny describes two kinds, a masculine white, and a feminine black: the first is prob. the *mandrake*, Atropa Mandragora, Linn., the second *the deadly nightshade*, Atropa Belladonna, Linn.: mandragoras illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110: ib. 94.

mandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manduco] *a chewing*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27.

mandūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chewer*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27.

mandūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. manducor, Lucil., Afran. and Pomp. in Non. 477, 8 *sq.*) [a lengthened form of mando] *to chew, masticate*: manducato candido pane, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Sen. Ep. 95. II. Meton. *to eat*: bucceas, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4. (Hence It. *mangiare*; Fr. *manger.*)

mandūco, ōnis, *m.* [manduco] *a glutton, gormandizer*: App. M. 6, p. 186.

mandūcus, i, *m.* [id.] *a glutton*: Pompon. in Non. 17, 15. II. *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions, etc.: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 51: Fest. *s. v.*

mānĕ, *neutr. indecl.* (old *abl.* mani, like luci, vesperi: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 37) *the morning, morn*: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: a primo mane opus aggredi, *at the earliest dawn*, Col. 11, 1, 14: dum mane novum, Virg. G. 3, 325: (literas) multo mane mihi dedit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 5, 4: totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cal. 18: a mane diei, Auct. Bell. Afr. 42. II. As *adv. in the morning, early in the morning*: postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 47: hodierno die mane, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. With other adverbs: nimis paene mane est, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 33: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 4, 9: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, *quite early in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (Hence It. *dimani, domani*; Fr. *demain.*)

mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (contr. *perf.* mansti for mansisti, Lucil. in Gell. 18, 8) [akin to μένω]. I. Neutr. *to stay, remain*: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: domi, ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. *Pass. impers.*: omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, ib. 5, 31: in Italia fortasse manebitur, Cic. Att. 8, 3 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to stay, tarry, pass the night*: apud aliquem, ib. 4, 18: eo die mansit Venafri, ib. 7, 13: in tabernaculo, ib. 5, 16: sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris, Liv. 3, 45. 3. *to wait*: haud mansisti, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 69. 4. Fig. *to remain, last, endure, continue*: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, fulfil*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id. Cluent. 63: in conditione, *to fulfil a condition*, id. Att. 7, 15: in sententia, *to adhere to*, ib. 9, 2: in voluntate, id Fam. 5, 2: in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27: in officio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: in pactione, *to abide by*, Nep. Ages. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: monumenta, Nep. Them. 10: regna, Virg. Aen. 2, 22: affinitas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 101: memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 12. With *dat.*: manent ingenia senibus, id. de Sen. 7: his bellum, *to continue*, Liv. 1, 53. *Absol.*: maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: quamobrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. Rab. Post. 9. II. Act.: *to wait for, await*: aliquem, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 42, 66. 2. Esp. *to await one* (as his fate): mors sua quemque manet, Prop. 2, 21, 58: quis me manet exitus? Ov. M. 8, 60: quos funera maneant, ib. 11, 540: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv. 26, 13 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 14.

mānes, ĭum, *m. plu.* (*fem.*, Inscr. ap. Fea, Var. di notiz. p. 174) [mānus; lit. the good, benevolent] with or without dii, *the infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: manibus divis macta, Lucr. 6, 760: Cic. Pis. 7, 16. 2. *the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades*: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg. Aen. 4, 427: conjugis, ib. 6, 119: manes Virginiae, Liv. 3, 58: Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7. In *sing.*: nomine manem deum nuncupant, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50. II. Meton. *the Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243: haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, id. Aen. 4, 387. And in apposition: fabulae manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16. 2. *punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 743 (id est supplicia, Serv.): Stat. Th. 8, 84. 3. *a corpse*: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32: Liv. 31, 30: ea causa est, ut pleraeque alitum e manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant, Plin. 11, 37, 55.

mango, ōnis, *m.* [μάγγανον] *a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares*: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76. 2. Esp. *a dealer in slaves*: non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, Mart. 9, 7: Plin. 24, 6, 22: mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *pertaining to a dealer*: venalicii, Plin. 21, 26, 97: quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4.

mangōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a setting off, trimming up* of wares: Plin. 10, 50, 71.

mangōnizo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to set off, trim up* for sale: ita pueros mangonizavit saepe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10, 47: mangonizatae villae, id. 9, 54, 79.

māni, *abl.* v. mane, *ad init.*

mānĭa, ae, *f. a bugbear* for children: Arn. 6 *fin.*

mănĭa, ae, *f.* = μανία: *madness*, a disease of cattle: Veg. Vet. 3, 2 (Schneid. insania). (Hence It. *smania.*)

mănĭbŭla, v. manicula.

mănĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [manus] *the long sleeve of a tunic*, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as a *glove*: et tunicae manicas (habent), Virg. Aen. 9, 616: partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac. G. 17: notarius, cujus manus hieme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves, muffs*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11. Worn by soldiers as a protection: *an armlet, gauntlet*: Juv. 6, 256. II. Meton. *a handcuff, manacle*: quid si manus manicis restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Fl. 17: manicas alicui injicere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. G. 4. 439. Fig.: sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. in Non. 350, 25. 2. *a grappling-iron*, for seizing an enemy's vessel: Lucan. 3, 565. (Hence Prov. *manega*; Fr. *manche.*)

mănĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [manicae] *a manacler*, a gladiator, who sought to manacle his opponent: Inscr. Orell. *no* 2566.

mănĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves*: tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: pelles, Col. 1, 8, 9.

mănĭclĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves*, for manicatus tunica, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

mānĭco, 1. *v. n.* [mane] *to come in the morning*: Vulg. Lucr. 21, 38.

mănĭcon, i, *n.* = μανικόν, *a plant, the juice of which was supposed to produce madness*: v. Trychnon, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

mănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

mănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manica] *the handle of a plough*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 135. (*al.* manibula).

mănĭfestārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *plain, clear, evident, manifest* (for manifestus): fur, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 10: res, id. Mil. 2, 5, 34: soloecismus, Gell. 1, 7

mănĭfestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manifesto] *a manifesting, manifestation*: suae praesentiae, Aug. C. D. 20, 30.

mănĭfestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a discoverer, manifester*: Non. 14, 6.

mănĭfestē, *adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly*: manifeste comperire, App. M. 6, p. 180. *Comp.*: manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg. Aen. 8, 17: Tac. H. 4, 23. *Sup.*: ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App. Apol. p. 316.

mănĭfesto, *adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly*: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: compertum facinus, id. Cluent. 14: apparet, Plin. 36, 22, 45.

mănĭfesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manifestus] *to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest*: aliquem latentem, Ov. M. 13, 106: gratam voluntatem, Just. 24, 6. In *pass.*: quod ex eo manifestari, *was plain*, id. 11, 3: per se ipsa manifestata delectant, *revelations*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 12 *fin.*

mănĭfestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus and root FAS to bind: v. fas: hence lit. *bound* or *grasped by the hand*] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest*: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg. Aen. 3, 151: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, id. Cat. 3, 5: peccatum, id. Verr. 2, 78: manifestus ex opere labor, Quint. 10, 3, 8. *Comp.*: manifestior fraus, Plin. 12, 25, 54. *Sup.*: manifestissimum exemplum, id. 37, 10, 60. In *neutr. sing.* with a subject clause: *it is manifest that*: manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, id. 2, 16 13. II. Esp. *convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying* constr. *absol.*, with *gen.* or *inf.*: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 29: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 41. With *gen.*: mendacii, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 30: sceleris, Sall. J. 35: rerum capitalium, id. C. 52: ambitionis, Tac. A. 14, 29: offensionis, ib 4, 53: doloris, Ov. F. 5, 313: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. A. 12 51: magnae cogitationis, ib. 15, 54: novarum virium, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. With *inf.* dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57.

mănĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n. a kind of burdock*, also called persolata, q. v.: App. Herb. 36.

mānĭolae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [maniae] *little bugbears* for children: Fest. *s. v.*

mănĭŏpoeos, i, *m.* = *μανιοποιός* (making mad), *an epithet applied to henbane:* App. Herb. 4.

mănĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mania] *mad:* Amm. 28, 4, 16 dub. (*al.* famosus).

mănĭplāris, mănīplus, v. manipularis, *etc.*

mănĭprĕtĭum, v. manupretium.

mănĭpŭlāris (syncop., maniplaris, Ov. F. 3, 118), e, *adj.* [manipulus] *pertaining to a maniple* or *company:* pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: unde maniplaris nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117: manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: imperator, *who rose from the ranks* (of C. Marius), Plin. 32, 11, 53. **II.** Subst. manipularis, is, *m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private:* L. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: Pompeium tanquam unus manipularis, secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox praefectus, Tac. A. 1, 20.

mănĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maniple* or *to a common soldier:* manipulario habitu, *in the dress of a private*, Suet. Cal. 9.

mănĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by handfuls, in bundles:* Plin. 12, 13, 28. **II.** *by maniples:* manipulatim structa acies, Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 82. Comically: manipulatim mihi munerigeruli facite ante aedes hic assint, *i. e. in troops*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mănĭpŭlus (syncop. mănīplus, in poets), i, *m.* (manipulum, i, *n.:* inter manipula, Spart. Hadrian. 10) [manus and PLE root of plenus] *a handful, a bundle of hay*, etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr. R. R. 1, 49: manipulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40: vincire, id. 2, 19, 2: alligari, Plin. 18, 28, 67: Virg. G. 3, 297. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers* (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: *v.* Smith's Ant. 500): Ov. F. 3, 117: adeo ut iidem ordines manipulique constarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: manipulos laxare, id. B. G. 2, 25: continere ad signa manipulos, ib. 6, 34. Rarely of cavalry: infrenati manipli, Sil. 4, 316: App. M. 9, p. 221. Comically: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6. (Hence Sp. *manojo.*)

manna, ae, *f.*=*μάννα*, a name applied by Pliny to a kind of *frankincense* separated *into grains:* v. thus: Plin. 12, 14, 32: manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 17.

manna, *neutr. indecl.* [a Hebr. word] *the manna* of the Jews: Tert. Carn. Chr. 6.

mannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mannus] *a Gallic pony:* Plin. Ep. 4, 2: Mart. 12, 14.

mannus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob:* agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7. id. Ep. 1, 7, 77: rapientibus esseda mannis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49: detonsi, *with thorn manes*, Prop. 4, 8, 15: obesi manni, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

māno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil*, etc.: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: fons manat, ib. 9, 664: lacrima, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: sanies, id. Od. 3, 11, 19: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34: cultrum manantem cruore prae se tenens, Liv. 1, 59. **II.** Meton. of things not liquid: *to diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread:* aër, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: sonitus per aures, Lucr. 6, 927: multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: manat dies ab oriente, Varr. L. L. 6, 2: alvei manantes per latera, *leaky ships*, Tac. A. 2, 23. **III.** Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spread farther*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: malum manavit per Italiam, id. Cat. 4, 3: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2, 49: manat et funditur disserendi ratio per omnes partes sapientiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25: nomen usque ad Pythagorae manavit aetatem, ib. 5, 3: fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off. 3, 17: oratio manatura, *to be published*, id. Att. 3, 12. **2.** Esp. *to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from:* peccata ex vitiis manant, id. Parad. 3, 1 *fin.:* omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, id. Off. 1, 43: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. de Or. 3, 17. **3.** *to slip* or *escape from:* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337. **B.** Act.: *to cause to flow, to give out:* Indica gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat, *gives out*, Plin. 37, 10, 61: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. M. 6, 312. Poet.: poëtica mella, *to distil poetic honey*, i. e. *to be a poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.

mānon, i, *n.*=*μανόν*, *a kind of soft sponge:* Plin. 9, 45, 69 (called also, mana, ae, *f.:* ib.).

mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maneo] *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance:* is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: mansio Formiis, id. Att. 9, 5: excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Fin. 3, 18: diutinae Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23. **II.** Meton. *a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation:* pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 23, 53: aestivae, hibernae, vernae, auctumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5. **2.** Esp. *night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn;* hence also *a day's-journey:* deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tit. 10: a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, Plin. 12, 14, 32: aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23, 26. **3.** Mala mansio, lit. *bad quarters*, a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. (Hence It. *magione;* Fr. *maison.*)

mansĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mansio] *pertaining to lodgings, lodging-:* conjugium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

mansĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [maneo] *to stay, tarry, abide, dwell:* pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3: sub eodem tecto, Tac. A. 14, 42.

mansiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mansio] *a little dwelling:* Vulg. Gen. 6, 14.

mansor, ōris, *m.* [maneo] *a sojourner, guest:* Sedul. 4, 294.

manstūtor, ōris, *m.* [manus tutor] *a protector:* Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 6 dub. (*al.* amans tutorem).

mansŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* mansŭefīo, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] *to make tame, to tame:* mansuefacimus animalia, Quint. 9, 4, 5: uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: arietes feri mansuefacti, Col. 7, 2, 4: grues mansuefactae, Plin. 10, 23, 30. Transf.: aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, id. 34, 9, 20. **II.** Fig. *to make gentle, to pacify:* plebem, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.:* ferum ingenium, Suet. Cal. 11. **2.** *to civilise:* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just. 43, 5.

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuefacio].

mansŭēfīo, *pass.* v. mansuefacio.

mansues, uis, and ētis, *adj. tame, mild*, etc.: reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19: vidi et ursam mansuem, App. M. 11. p. 261.

mansŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. incep.* [manus suesco; lit. *to accustom to the hand;* hence] **I.** Act. *to tame, to make tame:* silvestria animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4. Fig.: gentes, Coripp. Johann. 6. 484. **II.** Neutr. (qs. mansuetum fieri) *to become* or *grow tame:* buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col. 6, 2: ferae, Lucan. 4, 237. Fig. *to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft:* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 470: humor, Lucr. 2, 473: fructus, id. 5, 1367: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 239: radii, Petr. 122.

mansuētārĭus, ii, *m.* [mansuetus] *a tamer of wild beasts:* Lampr. Heliog. 21.

mansuētē, *adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly*, etc.: clementer, mansuete factum, Cic. Marcell. 3: ferre fortunam, Auct. Her. 4, 52. *Comp.:* mansuetius versari, App. M. 9, p. 236.

mansŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuesco]. **II.** Adj.: *tame:* juvenci diebus paucis erunt mansueti, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: sus, Liv. 35, 49: stabula, *i. e.* mansuetarum pecudum, Grat. Cyn. 164. **2.** Fig. *mild, soft, gentle, quiet*, etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9: amor, Prop. 1, 9, 12: manus, id. 3, 14, 10: malum, Liv. 3, 16: litora, *tranquil, not stormy*, Prop. 1, 17, 28. *Comp.:* mansuetiores Musae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23. *Sup.:* ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: ingenium Val. Max. 2, 7, 11. (Hence It. *manso.*)

mansŭēto, 1. *v. a.* [mansuetus] *to make tame, to tame* (for mansuefacio): Vulg. Sapient. 16, 18.

mansŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *tameness.* elephanti, Just. 15, 31. **II.** Fig., *mildness, gentleness, clemency:* clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: imperii, Cic. Verr. 5, 44: morum, id. Off. 2, 9: animorum, ib. 4: in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72. **2.** Esp. a title of the emperors: mansuetudo tua, *your clemency* or *your grace*, Eutr. praef. ad Valent. Imp.

mansus, a, um, *Part.* [mando]. **II.** *Part.* [maneo].

mantēĭum (trisyl.) and **mantēum**, i, *n.*=*μαντεῖον*, *a place where responses are delivered, an oracle:* Plin. 5, 29, 31.

mantēle (mantīle), is, *n.*, and **mantēlĭum** (mantīlĭum), ii, *n.* [manus] *a towel, napkin:* Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 85: tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Virg. Aen. 1, 702. **II.** *a table-cloth:* Isid. Orig. 19, 26: Trebell. Galb. 16.

mantēlum and **mantellum**, i, *n. a cloak, mantle:* Fig.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 5. (Hence It. and Sp. *manto;* It. *ammanto;* Fr. *manteau.*)

mantēum, v. manteium.

mantīā, ae, *f.*=*μαντεία*, *the name of the blackberry-bush* among the Dacians: App. Herb. 87.

mantĭca, ae, *f.* [manus] *a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau:* mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106: humero exuere, App. M. 1, p. 110. **II.** Fig.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not learn to know ourselves*, Cat. 22, 21. (Hence It. *mantaco.*)

mantĭchōra, ae, *f.* = *μαντιχώρας* and *μαντιχόρας*, *a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail:* Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75. Calp. Ecl. 7, 58.

mantĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mantica] *a small wallet, pouch:* Fest. *s. v.*

mantĭcŭlārĭa dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur. Frequens enim antiquis ad manus tergendas usus fuit mantelorum, unde haec trahitur similitudo, Fest. *s. v.*

mantĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [manticula] *a cut-purse:* Tert. Apol. 44.

mantĭcŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.; lit. *to follow the occupation of a cut-purse;* hence] *to steal* and transf. *to act slyly:* utrem, App. Apol. p. 309: Fest. *s. v.*

mantīle and **mantīlĭum**, v. mantele.

mantīsa (mantissa), ae, *f.* [a Tuscan word] *an addition, make-weight:* Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Meton.: *gain:* Petr. 65 dub.

mantiscĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [μαν ns] *to prophesy, divine*: nisi mantiscinatus probe ero, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

manto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [maneo] I. Neutr. *to stay, remain, wait*: in eadem mantat malitia, Caecil. in Non. 505, 27: manta, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 49. **II.** Act. *to wait for*: aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 52.

mantŭēlis, e, *adj.* [mantelum] *cloak-shaped, mantle-like*: Trebell. Claud. 17.

mantum, i, *n. a Spanish cloak*: Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

mănŭālis, e, *adj.* [manus] *pertaining to the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand*: manualia saxa, *that can be thrown with the hand*, Tac. A. 4, 51: fasciculi, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pecten, id. 28, 30, 72: aqua, *for washing hands*, Tert. Apol. 39. **II.** Subst. manuale, is, *n.* (*sc.* involucrum), *the case* or *covering of a book*: Mart. 14, 84. (Hence Sp. *mangual.*)

mănŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the hand, that fills the hand*: mola, *a hand-mill*, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26: vas, Charis. p. 95 P.: aes, *won with the hand, i. e. at dice*, Gell. 18, 13. **II.** Subst. manuarius, ii, *m. a thief*: Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

mănŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with hands*: Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

mănŭ-ballista and **balista**, ae, *f. a hand-ballista*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

mănŭballistārĭus, ii, *m.* [manu ballista] *one who carries* or *uses a hand-ballista*: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

mănŭbĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [manus] *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. to praeda, the booty itself, v. Favor. in Gell. 13, 24.): qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic. Verr. 3, 80: (Tullus Hostilius) sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. Rep. 2, 17: aedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46: delubrum Minervae ex manubiis dicavit, Plin. 7, 26, 27: sacratas ab Augusto manubias, *i. e. the temple of Apollo, near Actium*, Tac. A, 2, 53. **2.** In gen. *the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy*: partiri manubias, Petr. 79 *fin.*: contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 2, 18, 6. **3.** Transf. *unlawful gain, plunder*: ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet. Vesp. 16: id. Cal. 41. **II.** In augury: tres manubiae, *three kinds of flashes of lightning, thunder-bolts*: Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: and in *sing.*: prima, secunda, tertia manubia, ib.

mănŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae] *pertaining to booty*: pecunia, *derived from the sale of booty*, Suet. Aug. 30.

mănŭbĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booty*: transf.: amicus manubiarius, *that brings one profit*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 27.

mănŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *taken from the enemy*: manubia machaera, Pl. Truc. 5, 35 (dub.).

mănubrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [manubrium] *furnished with a handle*: serulae, Pall. 1, 43: cultri, Amm. 25, 7.

mănubrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little handle* or *haft*: Cels. 7, 6.

mănubrĭum, ii, *n.* [manus] *a handle, hilt, haft*: trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: bidentis, Col. 5, 10: cultellorum, Juv. 11, 133: epistomiorum, Vitr. 10, 13. Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to deprive one of an opportunity*, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

mănŭcĭŏlum (mănĭc.), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small bundle*: Petr. 63, 8.

mănŭcĭum (mănĭc.), χειρίς, *a glove, muff*: Gloss. Philox.

mănucla and **mănŭcŭla**, v. manulea.

mănŭcŭlātus, v. manuleatus.

mănufactus, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.

mănuinspex, χειροσκόπος, *skilled in palmistry*: Gloss. Vet.

mănŭlĕa (also written mănŭcŭla and mănucla), ae, *f.* [manus] *a long sleeve reaching to the hand*, = manica: Plaut. fragm. ap. Fulg. Contin. Virg. **II.** *the trigger of a catapult*: Vitr. 10, 15.

mănŭlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [manulea] *a maker of sleeves* or *muffs*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 37.

mănŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves*: homo, Suet. Cal. 52: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 48.

mănŭlĕus, ii, *m.* [manus] *the long sleeve of a tunic* (for manica). Att. in Non. 194, 19: laxiores, Front. Ep. 4, 3.

mănūmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto] *the freeing of a slave, manumission*: (Respecting the various forms of manumission, *v.* Smith's Ant. 730: and cf. Cic. Top. 2 *fin.*): scire cupio, quid habeat argumenti ista manumissio, id. Coel. 29.

mănūmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives a slave his freedom, an emancipator, manumitter*: Marc. Dig. 37, 153.

mănūmissus, a, um, *Part.* [manumitto].

mănū-mitto (also separated), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to let go from the hand*; hence, *to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave*: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 11: at sunt servi de cognatorum sententia manumissi, Cic. Coel. 29: testamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32: Liv. 41, 9: orabo ut manu me mittat, Pl. Aul. 5, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic. Mil. 22, 57.

manuor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [manus] *to steal*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

mănuprĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [manupretium] *precious, valuable, costly*: vestimentum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23.

mănŭ-prĕtĭum (manipr.), ii, *n.* (and separate, manus pretium) *a workman's* or *artist's pay, wages*: manupretium dabo, Pl. Men. 3, 13, 17: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: manipretium, Plin. 34, 3, 17. **2.** Fig. in gen. *pay, reward*: manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis. 24: castrensium laborum tarda manupretia, Sen. Ep. 101. **II.** Meton. *the value of work as regards workmanship*: (opp. to the material): Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 56: plerumque plus est in manus pretio, quam in re, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 13.

mănus, ūs, *f. a hand*: quam vero aptas, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic. N. D. 2, 60: vas in manus sumere, id. Verr. 4, 27: Epicurum in manus sumere, *i. e. to read his writings*, id. Tusc. 2, 3: pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Coel. 26: de manibus deponere, *to lay down*, id. Acad. 1, 1: ponere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: extorquere, *to wrest from one's hands*, id. Cat. 1, 6: manum ad os apponere, *i. e. to lay the finger on the lips* in token of secrecy, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: est in manibus oratio, *is in everybody's hands, is well known*, Cic. Am. 25: in manibus nostris hostes videbantur, *seemed to be close to us*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: attendere, quae in manibus sunt, *to the matter in hand*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: ea, quae in manibus habebam, abjeci, *I was engaged upon*, Cic. Att. 13, 47: manu tenere, *to know for certain*, id. Brut. 80: manibus teneri, *to be certain, evident*, id. Sest. 32: sic in manibus (inimicum meum) habebant, sic fovebant, *made much of him*, id. Fam. 1, 9: in manus venire, *to come to hand*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: proelium in manibus facere, *near at hand*, Sall. J. 57: ad manum habere, *to have at hand, have in readiness*, Quint. 12, 5, 1: ad manum esse, *at hand, in hand, near*, Liv. 9, 19: adire manum alicui, v. adeo, *no.* IV. 2: ad manum intueri aliquid, *to inspect closely*, Plin. 35, 10, 18: prae manu *or* manibus, *at hand, in readiness*, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 10: quem servum ille habuit ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60: servus a manu, *a scribe, secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74: de manu dare, *to give with one's own hand*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: de manu in manum quippiam tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand*, i. e. *with great care*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: manum ferulae subducere, i. e. *to be too old for the rod*, Juv. 1, 15: e manu, for eminus, opp. to cominus, *from a distance*, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* redhostire: quam plena manu nostras laudes in astra sustulit! *how liberally*, Cic. Att. 2, 25: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere (Greek πὺξ καὶ λάξ), *with hands and feet*, i. e. *with might and main*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: per manus tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, to hand down from father to son*: traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51: per manus libertatem retinere, *by force*, Sall. J. 31: ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, *are evident*, Virg. Aen. 11, 311: abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, *in your arms*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 38: Vocontii sub manu ut essent, *at hand, near*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: quo celerius ac sub manum annuntiari cognoscique posset, quid in provincia quaque gereretur *immediately*, Suet. Aug. 49: sub manus succedere, *according to one's wish*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2: manu, *by hand*, i. e. *artificially*, opp. to natura: oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes. B. G 3, 23: urbs manu munitissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 2: morbi, quos manu fecimus, *which we produce by our own fault*, Sen. Brev. V. 3: oratio manu facta, *artificial, elaborate*, opp. to natural, simple, id. Ep. 115: manu mederi, *to be a surgeon*, Cels. praef. 1: manibus aequis abscessum est, *without a decisive result*, Tac. A. 1, 63: aequa manu discedere, Sall. C. 39: qui diutius torqueri patitur quem protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo manus affert, *destroys, weakens*, Sen. Ben. 2, 5: manum injicere alicui, *to lay the hand on one, to arrest him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: manum dare, *to give* or *lend a hand, to help, assist*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: fateor, manus vobis do, *I yield*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Ham. 1: dat Cotta manus, *gives way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: brevi manu, *immediately, without delay*, Ulp. in Pand. 23, 3, 43, 1: longa manu, *slowly, tediously*, id. 46, 3, 79: totas artis manus, *all arts* or *stratagems*, App. M. 3, p. 136: manum tollere, *to raise the hand* in token of yielding, *to submit*: cedo et tollo manum, Cic. fragm. in Lact. 3, 28: manus tollere, *to raise the hands* in token of admiration or astonishment, id. Acad. 2, 19: manu sternere aliquem, *with the sword*, Virg. Aen. 9, 702: utraque manu, *with both hands*, i. e. *willingly, readily*, Mart. 1, 16, 9: manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one helps the other*, Sen. Apocol. *med.*: manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand*, proverb. for, *not to take the least pains*: qui se fatentur virtutis causa ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31. **II.** Meton. *the fist, the armed hand, personal valour*: Caes. B. C. 3, 86: manu fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu fortis, Nep. Dat. 1: manu vincere, Ov. M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, Sall. J. 5: committere manum Teucris, *to fight*, Virg. Aen. 12, 60: conserere manum, Liv. 21, 39: conferre manum, id. 10, 43: manum ferre in proelia, Virg. Aen. 5, 403. **2.** *force, violence, fighting, close combat*: res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: venire ad manum, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum, Nep. Eum. 5: in manus venire, Sall. J. 89: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46. **3.** *power, might*: haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: in manu tua est, *it rests with you*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: victoria in manu nobis est, Sall. C. 20: Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 43. (ii) Esp. *the legal power of a husband over his wife*: Cic. Fl. 34: in potestate quidem et masculi et feminae esse solent: in manum autem feminae tantum conveniunt, Gai. Inst. 1, 108 *sq.* (v. Smith's Ant. 740, 742). **4.** manus extrema *or* ultima, *the last hand, the finishing touch*: manus extrema non accessit ejus operibus Cic. Brut. 33: aptius a summa conspiciare manu, *when you have given yourself the finishing touch*, i. e. *have com-*

pleted your toilet, Ov. A. A. 3, 226: carmen nondum recepit ultimam manum, *the last polish*, Petr. 118: bello extremam manum imponere, *to put the finishing hand to, fairly set it afoot*, Virg. Aen. 7, 572. **5.** *handwriting;* in gen. *style* of artist, *workmanship:* librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13: propter emissam ab eis manum, *their signature*, Modest. Dig. 22, 3, 15: Praxitelis manus Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39: artificum, Virg. Aen. 1, 455. **6.** For pars, *a side:* est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31. **7.** In gambling, *a stake:* quas manus remisi, *I have thrown up*, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. **8.** In fencing, *a thrust, hit:* rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, *the prime, second, tierce, quart*, id. 5, 13, 54. **9.** *the trunk* of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.:* Curt. 8, 14. **10.** *the fore-paws* of bears: Plin. 8, 36, 54. **11.** *the branches* on a tree: (platanus) cui innumerae manus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39. **12.** manus ferreae, *grappling-irons:* manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: Liv. 36, 44 *fin.:* Lucan. 3, 635. **13.** *a band* or *corps* of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copiis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, ib, 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 *fin.* (ii) In gen. *any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang*, etc.: Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4: manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *med.:* Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28: conjuratorum, id. Cat. 1, 5: bicorpor, i. e. *the Centaurs*, id. Tusc. 2, 9: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51: magna manus clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Virg. Aen. 6, 5.

manus = bonus, v. cerus manus.

mănutergĭum, ii, *n.* [manus tergeo] *a towel:* Isid. Orig. 19, 26.

mănūtĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [manus and TAG, stem of tango] *a touching* or *feeling with the hand:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

manzer, ĕris, *adj. com.* [a Hebrew word] *illegitimate, bastard:* Sedul. 5, 256.

măpāle, is, *n.* [a Punic word] *an African hut, cottage* (gen. in *plur.*): aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt, Sall. J. 18. In *sing.:* coit e sparso concita mapali agrestum manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460. **2.** *a village:* ex oppidis et mapalibus, Sall. J. 46: Liv. 29, 31: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340.

mappa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57, a Punic word] *a napkin, table-napkin:* Varius mappa compescere risum vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlavia, Petr. 32. **II.** Transf. *a cloth* with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, *a signal-cloth:* mappam usitatum Circo nomen, Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29: Juv. 11, 193: Suet. Ner. 22. (Hence Fr. *nappe.*)

mappŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mappa] *a small napkin:* Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (*al.* matulam).

mărăthrītes, ae, *m.* = μαραθρίτης (*sc.* οἶνος) *fennel-wine:* Col. 12, 35.

mărathrus, i, *m.* or **mărathrum**, i, *n.* = μάραθρον, *fennel*, in pure Lat. feniculum, q. v.: Plin. 8, 27, 41.

marcĕo, 2. *v. n. to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel:* marcebant coronae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: marcentes uvae, Mart. 5, 78. **II.** Fig. and meton. *to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy:* annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr. 3, 960: marcent luxuria, vino et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: pavore, Curt. 4, 13: si marcet animus, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 2: senex marcentibus annis, Sil. 15, 746: visus, Sen. Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Cal. 58: pocula, i. e. *enfeebling*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36. *Absol.:* tostis marcentem squillis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marcens, Tac. H. 3, 36.

marcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [marceo] *to wither, pine away, decay:* fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 77: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, 1: senio vires, id. 22, 22, 38: vino, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 45: alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1. **II.** Fig. *to become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish:* marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, *fading*, Plin. 37, 9, 41: equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 35.

marcĭdat, τήκει, τήκεται, Gloss. Vet.

marcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [marcidus] *somewhat drooping, faint* or *languid:* marcidulis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 7, 236.

marcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [marceo] *withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten:* lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 192: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50: stagna, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280: asseres vetustate marcidi fiunt, Vitr. 2, 8. **II.** Fig. *weak, feeble, languid, enervated:* huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69: Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63: somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 4: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4: oculi libidine marcidi, *languishing, voluptuous*, App. M. 3, p. 199, Oud.

marcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *decay, rottenness:* panni marcor, *a rotten clout*, Plin. 22, 22, 46. **II.** Fig. *faintness, languor, indolence:* marcor, et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, *i. e.* somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269: ducis, Vell. 2, 119.

marcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [marcor] *withered, feeble, faint:* Fulg. Myth. 2, 8.

marcŭlus or **martŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [marcus] *a small hammer, a hammer:* *malleus* vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit: *marcus*, malleus major: et dictus *marcus*, quod major sit ad caedendum, et fortior: *marcellus* mediocris: *marculus* malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2: tegulas invenit Cinyra, et metalla aeris, item forcipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7. 56, 57, § 195: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

măre, is, *n.* (*abl. sing.* mare, Varr. in Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.: Lucr. 1, 162: Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20, *etc.:* *gen. plur.* marum, Naev. in Prisc. p. 770 P.) *the sea:* endo mari magno, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: mare infidum, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: ventosum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: tumultuosum, ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Virg. Aen. 8, 671: placidum, id. E. 2, 26: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: conclusum, ib. 9: profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6: ire mari, Virg. Aen. 3, 144: imperator fuit summus mari et terra, Nep. Alc. 1: so, terra marique, Cic. Manil. 19. In *plur.:* id. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.:* in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Poet. as a figure for hard-heartedness: te saevae progenuere ferae aut mare, Ov. H. 7, 39. In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Tac. H. 4, 12: cf. ecce maris magna claudit nos objice pontus, *the depths of the sea*, Virg. Aen. 10, 377. Proverb.: (i) clames licet, et mare coelo confundas, homo sum, i. e. *make a great bluster*, Juv. 6, 283. (ii) terra marique aliquid quaerere *or* conquirere, *to search for a thing by sea and land*, i. e. *everywhere:* ego tamen terra marique ut conquireretur, praemandavi, Vatin. Cic. Fam. 5, 9: vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13. (iii) maria et montes polliceri, i. e. *to promise more than one can perform*, ib. 23. (iv) in mare fundere aquas, i. e. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44. **2.** Esp. of some particular sea: mare nostrum, *the Mediterranean*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Sall. J. 17: Lucan. 8, 293: superum, *the Adriatic*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: Mel. 2, 4: inferum, *the Etruscan Sea*, Cic. Att. 8, 3: Plin. 3, 5, 6. **II.** Meton. *sea-water, salt-water:* Chium maris expers, *unmixed Chian wine*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9. **2.** *the colour of the sea sea-green:* smaragdi virens mare, id. 37, 6, 21. **3.** Of the air: id omne aëris in magnum fertur mare, *into the expanse of air, the atmosphere*, Lucr. 5, 277. [Same as Sans. *vari*, "water;" Eng. *water*, etc.: v. letter *m.*] (Hence Fr. *mer.*)

marga, ae, *f.* (a Gallic word) prob. *chalk:* Plin. 17, 6, 4: v. calx.

margărĭdes, um, *f.* = μαργαρίδης, *a round kind of date:* Plin. 13, 4, 9.

margărīta, ae, *f. a pearl:* nego ullam gemmam fuisse aut margaritam, quin abstulerit, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: ornatus margaritarum, id. Or. 23, 78: Plin. 9, 35, 53. [Arrian, Ind. 8, says that μαργαρίτης is an Indian word: it occurs in Sans. in the form *manjarî.*]

margărītārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [margarita] *pertaining to pearls, pearl-:* porticus, *where pearls were sold*, Auct. de Region. Urb. Rom. reg. 8. **II.** Subst. margaritarius, ii, *m. a dealer in pearls, a pearl-fisher:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602. **2.** margaritaria, ae, *f. a female dealer in pearls:* ib. *no.* 4148.

margărītātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *adorned with pearls:* sinus, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 266.

margărītĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [margarita fero] *pearl-bearing, containing* or *producing pearls:* concha, *a kind of muscle*, Mytilus margaritiferus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

margărītĭon, ōnis, *m. dim.* [margaritum] *a little pearl;* transf. of a beloved child: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2681.

margărītum, i, *n.* (for margarita) *a pearl:* gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12: Tert. ad ux. 2, 5. As a term of endearment: Tiberinum margaritum, of *Maecenas*, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4.

margella, κοράλλιον, *red coral:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

margĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [margo] *to furnish with a border* or *margin:* viae marginandae, Liv. 41, 27: tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45: saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

margo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f. an edge, brink, border, margin:* flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: conchae, Plin. 9, 36, 61: ulceris, id. 30, 13, 39: calicis, id. 37, 2, 7: gemmae, id. 8, 37: fontis, Ov. M. 3, 162: ripae, ib. 5, 598: puppis, Sil. 3, 360: terrarum, *shore*, Ov. M. 1, 14: margo, quae sustinet arenam, Vitr. 5, 12: libri, Juv. 1, 5: comae, Stat. S. 2, 1, 44: oculorum, ib. 3, 2, 53: rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12: templi, *threshold*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 54. **II.** Meton. *a boundary, frontier:* agri, Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: imperii, Ov. Tr. 2, 200: Plin. 12, 20, 43. (Hence It. *margine;* Fr. *marge.*)

mărīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine:* marini terrenique humores, Cic. N. D. 2, 16: aestus, id. Div. 2, 14: fremitus, Virg. G. 2, 160: naves, *sea-ships*, Scaev. Dig. 50, 5, 3: Nympha, Cat. 64, 16: Venus, *sea-born*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 5: ros, *rosemary*, ib. 3, 23, 15: morsus, *brackishness of sea-water*, Plin. 36, 26, 65. *Neutr. absol.:* terrenum differt a marino, Quint. 5, 10, 61. (Hence Fr. *marin.*)

mărisca, ae, *f. a large inferior kind of fig:* pingues mariscae, poet. Col. 10, 415: fatua, Mart. 7, 25. In apposition with ficus: mariscae fici, Varr. in Non. 550, 31. **II.** Meton. *the piles:* tumidae mariscae, Juv. 2, 13.

măriscos or **-ūs**, i, *m. a kind of rush:* de junco, quem mariscon appellat, Plin. 21, 18, 69 (v. juncus).

mărīta, ae [maritus] *a married*

woman, wife: Hor. Epod. 8, 13: castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139.

mărītālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial:* vestis, Ov. A. A. 2, 258: conjugium, Col. 12 *praef.* 1: fax, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: supercilium, ib. 6, 3, 10: capistrum, *the marriage-halter,* Juv. 6, 43.

mărītātus, a, um, *Part.* [marito] *married:* dos non maritata, perh. *which is at a wife's disposal,* Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 11. **II.** Subst.: maritata, ae, *f.* = marita, *a wife:* laudavimus saepe virgines, viduas, ac maritatas, Hieron. Ep. 77 *no.* 12.

mărĭtĭmus (also written mărĭtŭmus), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime:* homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners,* Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69: also, *absol.:* e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id. Rep. 2, 4: maritimus et navalis hostis, ib. 2, 3: loci maritimi, an remoti a mari, id. Part. 10: urbes, id. Rep. 2, 3: civitates, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: portus, Plin. 6, 27, 31: ora, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: res, *maritime affairs,* ib. 4, 23: naves, Liv. 21, 63: officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: imperium, *the chief command at sea,* Cic. Verr. 5, 32: sal, *sea-salt,* Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: silvae, *on the sea-coast,* Cic. Rep. 2, 18: nuptiae, i. e. *those of Peleus with Thetis* (opp. to terrenae nuptiae, i. e. *with Musa*), id. N. D. 3, 18, 45: usurae, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 6. **II.** Subst.: maritima, orum, *n. plu. maritime parts* or *places, the sea-coast:* in maritimis sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: maritima Africae, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Tarraconis, Flor. 4, 12. **III.** Fig. *changeable, inconstant,* like the sea: mores, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 11. (Hence from fem. It. *maremma.*)

mărīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [maritus] *to marry, give in marriage:* maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. A. 12, 6: Vitellii filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus, id. Aug. 34: matrimonia, *to conclude, make,* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 26. **II.** Transf. Of animals: Reflect.: *to couple:* tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere se velle maritari, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11. *Pass. to be impregnated:* quae (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur, Col. 8, 2, 12: Plin. 16, 25, 39. **2.** Of plants: *to wed,* i. e. *to fasten to another tree:* adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col. 11, 2, 79: maritandae arbores, id. 4, 1, 6. **3.** *to fertilize:* (Zephyrus) glebas fecundo rore maritat, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 89: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

mărītus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial:* facibus cessit maritis, *to the nuptial torches, to wedlock,* Prop. 4, 11, 33: foedus, *the conjugal tie,* Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 73: tori, id. H. 2, 41: sacra, Prop. 3, 20, 26: Venus, *wedded love,* Ov. H. 16, 283: fides, *conjugal fidelity,* Prop. 4, 3, 11: lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law* (de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34), Hor. Carm. Sec. 20. Rarely in prose: vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. *the houses of married people,* Liv. 27, 31. **2.** Transf. of plants: *wedded,* i. e. *tied up:* arbores, Cato R. R. 32, 2: ulmus, Cat. 62, 54: Quint. 8, 3, 8: olivetum, Col. 3, 11, 3. **3.** *impregnating, fertilizing:* fluctus (Nili), Avien. Perieg. 339: imbres, Pervigil. Ven. 4, 11. **II.** Subst.: maritus, i, *m. a married man, husband:* ut maritus sis quam optimae mulieris), Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: sororis, id. Rabir. perd. 3, 8: patrius, Virg. Aen. 3, 297: unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5: novus, *a newly-married man,* Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6. **2.** Transf. *a lover, suitor, bridegroom* (poet.): aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, Virg. Aen. 4, 35: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31. **3.** In *plur.:* mariti, orum, *m. married people, man and wife:* Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52 *fin.:* novi mariti, *a young couple:* App. M. 8, p. 201. **4.** Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. *a he-goat,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: quem pecori dixere maritum, Virg. G. 3, 125: gregum, Col. 7, 6, 4.

marmărītis, ĭdis, *f.* = μαρμαρῖτις, *a plant that grows in marble quarries,* the same as aglaophotis *the peony,* Poeonia officinalis, Linn.: Plin, 24, 17, 17.

marmor, ŏris, *n.* (also marmur, *plur.* marmura, acc. to Ant. Gripho in Quint. 1, 6, 23: *acc. m.* marmorem: Plin. Valer. 3, 14) = μάρμαρος, *marble:* Plin. 36, 7, 11: in omni marmore, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Parium marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: tu secanda marmora locas, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17: templum de marmore ponam, Virg. G. 3, 13: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, id Aen. 6, 849. **II.** Meton. *pulverized marble, marble-dust:* Cato R. R. 2, 3: Plin. 14, 19, 24. **2.** *a piece of wrought marble, marble statue,* etc.: Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiaque Venere, id. 7, 38, 39: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov. H. 7, 194: and in *plu.* marmora, *public monuments:* incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. **3.** *a milestone* of marble: rus marmore tertio notatum, i. e. *three miles from town,* Mart. 7, 31. **4.** Poet. *the white foaming surface of the sea:* lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: Libycum, ib. 718: spumant vada marmore verso, ib. 10, 208: marmora pelagi, Cat. 63, 88: infidum, Sil. 14, 464: medium, *the frozen surface of the sea,* Val. Fl. 6, 568. (Hence Fr. *marbre.*)

marmŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *pertaining to marble, marble-:* faber, Sen. Ep. 90. Subst.: marmorarius, i, *m. a worker in marble, marble-mason:* Vitr. 7, 6: Sen. Ep. 88.

marmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [marmoro] *an overlaying* or *incrusting with marble:* pavimenti, App. Flor. p. 359.

marmŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [marmoro]. **II.** Subst. marmoratum, i, *n. a covering for walls* or *floors made of pounded marble and lime:* Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 9: Plin. 36, 23, 55.

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *made* or *consisting of marble, marble-:* signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: columnae, id. Dom. 24: solum, *a floor,* id. Parad. 6, 3: facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, *to make a marble statue of,* Virg. E. 7, 35: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20. **II.** Transf. *pertaining to marble, marble-:* ars, Vitr. 4, 1. **2.** *resembling marble, marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): cervix, Virg. G. 4, 523: pollex, Ov. M. 13, 746: pedes, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: manus, Mart. 8, 56: candor, Lucr. 2, 763: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov. M. 7, 465: gelu, id. F. 4, 918: aequor, Virg. Aen. 6, 729.

marmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to overlay with marble:* palatio exornato hoc genere marmorandi, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 25: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77, 4: ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, i. e. *paved with stones,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 96. **II.** *to cover with a plaster* or *pargeting of marble:* tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.

marmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *like marble, hard as marble:* sil marmorosum, Plin. 33, 12, 56.

maron, v. marum.

maronĭon, i, *n. a plant,* called also centaurea major, *the greater centaury* (v. Centaurium): App. Herb. 34.

marra, ae, *f. a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook:* tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris ne dubita, poet. Col. 10, 72: Plin. 17, 21, 35: Juv. 15, 167. **II.** *a hook:* (Silurus) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17.

marrŭbĭum, ii, *n. the plant horehound:* marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopaeda, aut philochares, Plin. 20, 22, 89: id. 14, 16, 19. Two kinds are referred to by Pliny. **1.** nigrum = Ballota nigra, Linn. **2.** candidum Marrubium vulgare, Linn., *the true horehound.*

mars, tis, *m.* [Mars, anc. Mavors *the god of war;* hence, Meton.] *war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest,* etc.; also, *the art of war:* Martem accendere cantu, *to incite to battle,* Virg. Aen. 6, 165: apertus, *fighting in the open field,* Ov. M. 13, 208: equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare, i. e. *to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv. 3, 62: terribili marte ululare, *with eagerness for battle,* Plin. 26, 4, 9. Poet.: mars forensis, *a legal contest,* Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: fora marte suo litigiosa vacent, id. F. 4, 188. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) marte *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others:* rex ipse suo marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: quum vos vestro marte his rebus omnibus abundetis, id. Verr. 3, 4: civili mavorte, *civil war,* Aus. Idyll. 4, 65. **2.** *military resources* or *circumstances:* parati prope aequo marte ad dimicandum, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. **3.** *the issue of a war* or *a battle, the fortune of war:* omnis belli mars communis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: pari marte, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aequato marte, Liv. 1, 25: vario marte pugnatum est, Quint. 8, 6, 24: incerto marte, Tac. H. 4, 35: anceps, Liv. 21, 1: dubius, Vell. 2, 55. **4.** *the planet Mars:* Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: Plin. 2, 8, 6. (Hence from Martis dies, It. *martedì;* Fr. *mardi.*)

marsūpĭum, ii, *n.* = μαρσύπιον, *a pouch, purse:* curam marsupii habere, Varr. in Non. 142, 1: numi aurei in marsupio, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 26.

martes, is, *f. a marten:* capta marte, Mart. 10, 37, 18 dub (*al.* mele).

martĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Mars:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 84: lupus, *sacred to Mars,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: ludi, *in honour of Mars,* Suet. Claud. 4: campus, *on* Mons Coelius, *where the games in honour of Mars were held when the* Campus Martius *was overflowed,* Ov. F. 3, 519. Subst.: Martiales, *the priests of Mars:* Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15. The term Martiales was applied also to *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

martĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Mars colo] *a worshipper of Mars:* Getes, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22.

martĭcultor, ōris, *m.* [Mars cultor] *a worshipper of Mars:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2397.

martĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [Mars, and GEN, root of gigno] *begotten by Mars* (poet.): Martigena Quirinus, Ov. F. 1 199: vulgus, i. e. *martial,* Sil. 16, 533.

martĭobarbŭlus, i, *m.* [Mars] *a soldier provided with leaden balls:* Veg. Mil. 1, 17 dub.

martĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Mars] *pertaining to Mars:* lupus, *sacred to Mars,* Virg. Aen. 9, 566: legio, Cic. Phil. 3, 3: miles, Ov. M. 14, 798: proles, *i. e.* Romulus and Remus, id. F. 3, 59: anguis *sacred to Mars,* id. 3, 37: judicium, i. e *of the Areopagus at Athens,* App. M. 10 p. 241: arena, *a place in the circus where the gladiators fought,* Ov. Tr. 2, 282: gramen, i. e. *the Campus Martius* Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: mensis, *the month of March,* formerly the first month of the year, Plin. 15, 3, 4: Martiis Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. **2.** Meton. *warlike, martial:* martia Penthesilea, Virg. Aen. 11, 661: martia saeculi voluptas, Mart. 5, 24: martius aeris rauci canor, Virg. G. 4, 71: vulnera, id. Aen. 7, 182.

martŭlus, v. marculus.

martyr, y̆ris, *c.* = μάρτυρ, *a witness;* esp. *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr:* Prud. Cath. 12, 125.

Fem.: Perpetua, fortissima martyr, Tert. Anim. 55.

martўrĭum, ii, *n.* = μαρτύριον, *a testimony, sealed with one's blood, to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom*: Tert. Spect. 29. **II.** Meton. *the place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave*: martyria negat esse facienda, id. adv. Haer. 46. **2.** *a church* dedicated to a saint: martyrium fabricare, Hier. Vita Hilar. 31.

mărum and **măron**, i, *n.* = μάρον, *a plant*, perh. Teucrium Marum, Linn., *cat-thyme*: Plin. 12, 24, 53.

mas, măris, *m. a male* (opp. to femina), of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: congressio maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: bestiarum aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, ib. 2, 51, 128: marium expers, Suet. Claud. 33: stuprum in maribus, Quint. 11, 1, 84: vos tollite laudibus, mares, Delon Apollinis, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10. Of plants: in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo, Plin. 16, 14, 25. **II.** Adj. *male*: mares homines, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: emissio maris anguis (*opp.* emissio feminae anguis), Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: mas vitellus, *a male yolk*, *i. e.* which would produce a male chick, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: mare et femineum secus, App. de Mundo, p. 66. Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741. **2.** Meton. *masculine, manly* (poet.): maribus Curiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: animi, id. A. P. 402: male mas, *unmanly, effeminate*, Cat. 16, 13: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, *a vigorous, noble strain*, Pers. 6, 4.

mascarpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [mas carpo] = masturbator: Petr. 134, 5.

masculātus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *male*: Mercurialis masculata, App. Herb. 82.

mascŭlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [masculus] *to become male*: densiore satu (rapa) masculescere, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

mascŭlētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place where male plants*, esp. *vines, are planted*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

mascŭlīnē, *adv. in the masculine gender*: Arn. 1, 36: Gramm.

mascŭlīnĭter, *adv. in the masculine gender*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

mascŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] *male, masculine*; of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, *the male organs of generation*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: facies, App. M. 7, p. 190: genus masculinum femininumve, Plin. 10, 68, 87: rapa rotunda masculini sexus, id. 19, 5, 25. **II.** Meton. in gramm. of gender, *masculine*: ut si quaeratur, *funis* masculinum sit an femininum, Quint. 1, 6, 3.

mascŭlŏ-fēmĭna, ae, *f. a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

mascŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas] *male, masculine.* Subst. *a male*: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 39: incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12: genus, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: tura, Virg. E. 8, 65: Plin. 12, 14, 32: nomina dare rebus, Mart. 11, 44: libido, *i. e.* tribadum, Hor. Epod. 5, 41. **II.** Meton. of things: cardo, *which is inserted into another*; opp. to cardo femina, into which another is inserted, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*: of gems: Plin. 37, 7, 25. **2.** *worthy of* or *befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold*: proles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 37: Sappho, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28: animus, App. M. 6, p. 184: ingenium, ib. 7, p. 190: indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20. (Hence It. *maschio*; Fr. *mâle.*)

maspĕtum, i, *n.* = μάσπετον, *the leaf of the* laserpitium, *q. v.*: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

massa, ae, *f.* = μάζα, *that which adheres together like dough a lump, mass*: massa picis, Virg. G. 1, 275: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 31: lactis coacti, *cheese*, Ov. M. 8, 666: lactis alligati, Mart. 8, 64. Of metals: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, Virg. Aen. 8, 453: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20: contactu gleba potenti massa fit, *a mass of gold, nugget*, Ov. M. 11, 112. Of marble: *a block*: marmor, non in columnis crustisve, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8. Of chaos: Ov. M. 1, 70. Of an indeterminate quantity of land: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4360.

massālis, e, *adj.* [massa] *pertaining to a mass, that constitutes a mass*: massalis moles, *chaos*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 30: summa, *the All-embracer*, i. e. *Christ*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

massālĭter, *adv. in a mass, all together*: Tert. adv. Val. 16.

massăris, is, *f. the flower of the* labrusca, prob. the *bryony*, Tamus communis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 28, 61.

masso, 1. *v. a.* = μάσσω, *to chew*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

massŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [massa] *a little lump* or *mass*: Col. 12, 38, 2.

mastĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mastico] *a chewing, mastication*: cibum masticatione exercere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

mastĭchātus (masticatus), a, um, *adj.* [mastiche] *furnished* or *seasoned with mastich*: Lampr. Heliog. 10.

mastĭchē (mastĭce), ēs, *f.* (*gen.* mastichis, Seren. Samm. 447; *abl.* mastichĕ, ib. 423) = μαστίχη, *mastich, a gum* or *similar exudation* from various trees.

1. Mastiche acanthice, apparently from the thistle, Acarna gummifera, Willd. v. helxine: Plin. 12, 17, 36: id. 21, 16, 56. **2.** Chia, *true gum mastich*, from the Pistachia Lentiscus, Linn.: id. 24, 17, 74. **3.** Quae a spina fit in India atque in Arabia: perh. a gum from a species of Acacia: id. 12, 17, 36: id. 14, 20, 25.

mastĭchĭnus (mastĭcĭnus), a, um, *adj.* = μαστίχινος, *pertaining to mastich, mastich-*: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 3.

mastĭchum (masticum), i, *n.* for mastiche: Pall. Oct. 14, 3.

mastĭco (mastuco), 1. *v. a. to chew*: App. Herb. 79: portulaca mastucata, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 10. (Hence Fr. *mâcher.*)

mastīgĭa, ae, *m.* = μαστιγίας, *one that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue*: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 11: non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6. **II.** Meton. *f. a whip, scourge*: Sulp. Sever. dial. 2, 3.

mastīgo, 1. *v. a.* = μαστιγόω, *to whip, scourge*: Cyprian. Serm. de rat. circumcis. p. 489.

mastīgŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = μαστιγοφόρος, *a whip-bearer*, i. e. *a beadle, policeman*: Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 516.

mastix, ichis, v. mastiche.

mastos, i, *m.* = μαστὸς, *an unknown plant*, good for affections of the skin: Plin. 26, 15, 52.

mastrūca (mastrūga), ae, *f.* [a Sardin. word] *a sheepskin, a skin*: mastrucam, quod Sardum est, illudens Cicero ex industria dixit, Quint. 1, 5, 8: mastruca vestis Sardonica ex pelliculis ferarum, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 5. As a term of abuse: *a sheepskin, a ninny*: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 4.

mastrūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca] *clothed in a sheepskin*: latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15.

masturbātor, ōris, *m.* [masturbor] *an Onanist*: Mart. 14, 203.

masturbor, 1. *v. dep.* [perh. from manus stupro] *to practise Onanism*: Mart. 11, 104, 13: id. 9, 42, 7. *Act.*: masturbat, δέφει δέφεται, Vet. Gloss.

masucĭum edacem, a mandendo scilicet, Fest. *s. v.*

matăra, ae, *f.* v. materis.

matăris, v. materis.

mataxa, v. metaxa.

mătella, ae, *f. dim.* [matula] *a pot, a vessel* for liquids: Cato R. R. 10. Proverb.: mus in matella, of a person who has got into a difficulty, Petr. 58, 9. **II.** Esp. *a chamber-pot*: Mart. 12, 32. Hence, proverb.: matellam praebere alicui, i. e. *to perform the most menial offices*, id. 10, 11. Transf. of a prostitute: Petr. 45, 8.

mătellĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *a pot, vessel*: Varr. in Non. 547, 7: Corinthius Cic. Parad. 5, 2 38.

matĕŏla, ae, *f.* perh. *a kind of mallet* or *beetle*: si (talea) parum descendet, malleola aut mateola adigito, Cato R. R. 45, 2: Plin. 17, 18, 29.

māter, tris, *f. a mother*: si quidem istius regis matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: de pietate in matrem, id. Am. 3, 11: Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who has Asteria for her mother*, id. N. D. 3, 18: matrem esse de aliquo, *to be a mother*, i. e. *to be pregnant by any one*, Ov. H. 9, 48: facere aliquam matrem, id. M. 9, 492: mater familias *or* familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v. familia, II. 2). Of animals: porci cum matribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: excretos prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. G. 3, 398: ova assunt ipsis cum matribus, *i. e.* cum gallinis, Juv. 11, 71. **II.** Meton. *a nurse*: Pl. Men. prol. 19: lambere matrem, Virg. Aen. 8, 632. Applied to priestesses and old women: jubemus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* Salvete puellae, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 5. To goddesses: Vesta mater, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 4, 2: Virg. G. 1, 498: Flora mater, Lucr. 5, 738: mater magna, or *absol.* mater, *i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods*: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Sest. 26: matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Diis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv. 8, 6: florum, *Flora*, Ov. F. 5, 183: amorum, *Venus*, id. H. 16, 201: cupidinum, *Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 1. Of the trunks of trees, *etc.*: plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum Virg. G. 2, 23: Plin. 12, 5, 11. **2** *the mother*, i. e. *maternal love*: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: mater redit, Sen. Med. 928. **3.** *motherhood, maternity*: id. Her. Oet. 389. **4.** *a producing cause, origin, source*, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: justitiae imbecillitas mater est, id. Rep. 3, 14: mater avaritiae (luxuries), id. de Or. 2, 40: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. Comically: hirneam ego, ut matre fuerat natum, vini eduxi mari, *i. e. as it came from the grape, without the addition of water*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 274. [The same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mâtri*; Gr μήτηρ; Germ. *mutter*; Eng. *mother.*]

mātercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mater] *a little mother, a poor mother*: Cic. Fl. 36 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

māterfămĭlĭas and **māter fămilĭas**, v. familia, II. 2.

mātĕrĭa, ae, and **mātĕrĭes**, ēi, *f.* [prob. from mater, *the mother-stuff*], *the materials, stuff, matter*, of which any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39: materiam superabat opus, Ov. M. 2, 5: materiae apparatio, Vitr. 2, 8: rudis, *i. e. chaos*, Lucan. 2, 8. **2.** *the wood of a tree, timber* for building (opp. to ligna, *fire-wood*): omni materia et culta et silvestri partim ad calefaciendum corpus utimur, partim ad aedificandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: arbor inter librum et materiam, Col. 5, 11: crispa, Plin. 16, 28, 51: materiae longitudo, Col. 4, 24: vitis in materiam frondemque effunditur, id. 4, 21: caesa, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: cornus non potest videri materies propter exilitatem, sed lignum. Plin. 16, 40, 76, 3: materiae, lignorum aggestus, Tac. A. 1, 35. **3.** Of food: imbecillissimam materiam esse omnem caulem oleris, Cels. 2, 18. **4.** *the pus* or *matter of a sore*: id. 3, 27. **II.** Meton. *a stock, race, breed*: quod ex vetere materia nascitur, plerumque congeneratum parentis senium refert, Col. 7, 3: generosa (equorum), id. 6. 27.

III. Fig. *matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme*: materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: sapientiae, id. Off. 1, 5: materia ad jocandum, id. de Or. 2, 59: sermonum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: materres crescit mihi, *my matter* (for writing about) *increases*, id. Att. 2, 12: rei, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: materia aequa viribus, *a subject suited to your powers*, Hor. A. P. 38: infames, Gell. 17, 12. **2.** *a cause, occasion, source*, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39: omnium malorum, Sall. C. 10: materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 9: materiam bonitati dare, id. de Or. 2, 84: scelerum, Just. 3, 2: laudis, Lucan. 8, 16: benefaciendi, Plin. Pan. 38: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, *occasion of jealousy*, Suet. Galb. 9. With *inf.*: materia dicere, for dicendi, Cic. Phil. 2, 17. **3.** *natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition*: fac, fuisse in isto C. Laelii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, id. Verr. 3, 68: in animis humanis, id. Inv. 1, 2: ad cupiditatem, Liv. 1, 46: non sum materia digna perire tua, *thy unfeeling disposition*, Ov. H. 4, 86.

mātĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [materia] *pertaining to matter, material*: influxio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

mātĕrĭālĭter, *adv. according to the occasion*: in pectore viri iracundia materialiter regnans, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mātĕrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *pertaining to stuff, wood, timber*: fabrica, *carpentry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57: faber, *a carpenter*, Inscr. Grut. 642, 6: negociator, *a timber-merchant*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4248. **2.** *material*: haeretici materiarii, *those who believed in the eternity of matter*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 25. **II.** Subst.: materiarius, ii, *m. a timber-merchant*: Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 45.

mātĕrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [materio] *wood-work*, as *beams, rafters*, etc.: Vitr. 4, 2.

mātĕrĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a working in wood*: materiatura fabrilis, *carpenter's work*, Vitr. 4, 2.

mātĕrĭes, ēi, v. materia.

mātĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *hard, solid*: terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2.

mātĕrĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to build of wood* (rare): Vitr. 5, 12: aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

mātĕrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small matter*: Tert. Baptism. 17.

mātĕrĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to fell* or *procure timber*: erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

mātĕrĭōsus, πολύϋλος, *abounding in timber*: Gloss. Philox.

matĕris or **matăris** (madaris), is, and **matăra**, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *a Celtic javelin, pike*: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: humero materi trajecto, Liv. 7, 24.

māternus, a, um, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal*: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 24: nomen, Cic. Clu. 5: tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov. M. 3, 312: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, *i. e. of Venus*, the mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars, Virg. G. 1, 28: arma (Aeneae), *i. e. which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan*, id. Aen. 12, 107: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, *i. e. where his mother Latona had borne him*, ib. 4, 144: aequora, *i. e. from which Venus was born*, Ov. F. 4, 131: Numa, *related* (*i. e.* to Cotta) *by the mother's side*, id. Pont. 3, 2, 106: nobilitas, *by the mother's side*, Virg. Aen. 11, 340: Idus, *i. e. of May* (Mercury's birth-day), Mart. 7, 74. Of animals: ut agnus condiscat maternum trahere alimentum, Col. 7, 3: perdix materna vacans cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51.

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mother's sister, an aunt* by the mother's side: amita est patris soror: matertera est matris soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, 4: Cic. Div. 1, 46: Ov. M. 2, 746: magna, *i. e.* aviae soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 15: major, *i. e.* soror proaviae, ib. § 16: maxima, *i. e.* abaviae soror, ib. § 17.

măthēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός, *pertaining to mathematics, mathematical*: mathematica nota, Vitr. 1, 1: artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1: disciplinae, *i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics*, Gell. 1, 9. **II.** Subst.: mathematica, ae, *f. the mathematics*: Sen. Ep. 88. (ii) *astrology*: addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.

2. mathematicus, i, *m. a mathematician*: Cic. de Or. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 88. (ii) *an astrologer*: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22: Juv. 14, 248: Suet. Ner. 40.

măthēsis, is (măthĕsis, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 893) *f.* = μάθησις (lit. *learning*; hence) *the mathematics, mathesis*: quadrifariae mathesis januae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 45. **II.** *astrology*: mathesin scire, Spart. Hadr. 16.

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother*: matralia festa, Ov. F. 6, 533, or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, *i. e.* Ino, *celebrated annually on the* 11*th of June*: ite, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, ib. 6, 475.

mātresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become a mother, to become like one's mother*: Pac. Non. 137, 7.

mātrīcālis, e, *adj.* [matrix] *pertaining to the womb* or *matrix*: herba, App. Herb. 65. **2.** *pertaining to the belly*: vena, Veg. Vet. 1, 10.

mātrĭcīda, ae, *c.* [mater caedo] *a mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21.

mātrĭcīdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [matricida] *the murder of one's mother, matricide*: Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

mātrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [matrix] *a public register, list, roll*: Veg. Mil. 1, 26.

matricŭlus, i, *m. an unknown kind of fish*: App. Apol. 1, p. 162.

matrimes, v. matrimus, *ad init.*

mātrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [matrimonium] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial*: tabulae, Firm. Math. 7, 17.

mātrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mater] *wedlock, marriage, matrimony*: ire in matrimonium, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 4: alicujus (viri) tenere, *to be one's wife*, Cic. Coel. 14: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, *to give in marriage*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: alicujus filiam in matrimonium ducere, *to marry*, Cic. Clu. 44: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquam, *to ask in marriage*, Suet. Caes. 27: in matrimonium collocare, *to give in marriage*, Cic. Div. 1, 46: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, id. Phil. 2, 18: matrimonio uxorem exigere, *to put her away, repudiate her*, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 6: matrimonio exturbare, Tac. A. 11, 12: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, *to repudiate, divorce*, Suet. Tib. 49. **II.** Meton. matrimonia, orum, *n. plu. wives*: matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 *fin.*: matrimoniis provincialibus abstinuit, Suet. Caes. 51: severius matrimonia sua viri coercerent, Just. 3, 3.

mātrimus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um (collat. form: matrimes ac patrimes dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Fest. *s. v.*) *adj.* [id.] *that has a mother still alive*: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3: Tac. H. 4, 53.

mātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female animal kept for breeding*: of *breeding-cows*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: of *breeding-ewes*: Col. 7, 3, 12: of *laying-hens*: id. 8, 2, 6. **II.** Meton. of plants: *the parent stem*: Suet. Aug. 94. **2.** *the womb, matrix*: matricis dolor, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 5. **3.** *the belly*: venae matricis, ib. 4 (6), 4: ib. 7, 4: sanguinem de matrice detrahere, ib. 1, 25. **4.** *a public register, list, roll*: Tert. Fug. in persec. 12. **III.** Fig.: *a source, origin, cause* (cf. mater, *no.* II. 2): Tert. Virg. vel. 5. As *an appellation of Venus*: Orell Inscr. *no.* 1373.

mātrōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a married woman, wife, matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: Gell. 18, 6: cf. Smith's Ant. 741). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies*: matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: ubi istas videas summo genere natas summates matronas, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 26: Cic. Rep. 2, 7: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3. Hence, *an appellation of Juno*: hinc matrona Juno (stetit), id. Od. 3, 4, 59: and *of other protecting goddesses of places*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2081 *sq.* Only rarely of *a married woman, woman* in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: cum prole matronisque nostris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 27: tum muros varia cinxere corona matronae, Virg. Aen. 11, 476: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, Pl. Poen. prol. 32: Caii principis matrona, *the wife, spouse*, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

mātrōnālis, e, *adj.* [matrona] *pertaining to a married woman* or *matron womanly, matronly*: oblitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honour*, Liv. 29, 49 *fin.*: jam illi anilis prudentia, matronalis gravitas erat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: dignitas, Suet. Tib. 35: habitus, *i. e. the stola*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: genae, *the matron's cheeks*, Ov. F. 2, 828: labor, Col. 12 *praef.* § 7. Subst. matronalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March*, Ov. F. 3, 229: called also Matronales feriae, Tert. Idol. 14.

mātrōnālĭter, *adv. like a matron*: Inscr.

mātrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [matrona] *the dress of a matron* or *lady of rank*: App. M. 4, p. 153.

mātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [mater] *a mother's brother's son* (like patruelis, a father's brother's son): Marc. Dig. 48 9, 1.

matta, ae, *f. a mat* made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov. F. 6, 679.

mattārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [matta] *one who sleeps on a mat*: Aug. contra Faust. 5, 5.

mattĕa (also written mattўa *and* mactĕa), ae, *f.* = ματτύα, *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy*: Suet. Cal. 38: Sen. Contr. 4, 27: inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, Mart. 13, 92.

mattĕŏla (matĕŏla, mactĕola), ae, *f. dim.* [mattea] *a little delicacy, dainty*
Arn. 7, 231.

mattus or **matus**, a, um, *adj. drunk, tipsy*: Petr. 41 *fin.* [Either from same root as Sans. *mad*, "to be drunk;" or perh. a contraction of *madidus.*]

mattўa, ae, v. mattea.

mătŭla, ae, *f. a vessel, pot* for liquids: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, 10. As a term of abuse, *a simpleton, noodle*: nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 64. Proverb.: est modus matulae, *we should observe moderation*, the title of a satire of Varro's. **II.** Esp. *a chamber-pot, urinal*: Pl. Most. 2, 1, 39: Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

mātūrātē, *adv. betimes, quickly* (rare): jube maturate illam exire huc, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 101: sequi, Liv. 32, 16.

mātūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maturo] *a hastening, accelerating*: Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

mātūrē, *adv. betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon*: satis mature occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1 *fin.*: proficisci, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: Romam venire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Comp.*: maturius proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: maturius pervenire, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 60. *Sup.*: maturissime and maturrime: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as early as possible*, id. Caec. 2 *fin.*: quippe qui omnium maturrime ad publicas causas accesserim, id. de Or. 3, 20: quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.* **2.** *prematurely* *too soon*: mature fieri senem, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: pater mature decessit, Nep. Att. 2. **3.** Fig. *seasonably, at the proper time*: custodes mature sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

mātūrĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make ripe, to ripen, mature*: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 14.

mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [maturus] *to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity.* Lit. of fruits: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: fructus maturescens, Plin. 16, 26, 44. **II.** Fig.: partus maturescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: nubilibus maturuit annis, *ripened to marriageable years*, i. e. *reached a marriageable age*, Ov. M 14, 335: libros opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint. Inst. ep. ad Tryph. 1: si virtutes ejus maturuissent, *had come to maturity, to perfection*, Plin. Ep. 5, 9.

mātūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ripeness, maturity*: frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. B. C. 1, 48: celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, *an accelerated, precocious maturity*. Quint. 6 *praef.* § 10. **2.** Meton. *ripe fruit*: Pall. Febr. 9, 12. **II.** Fig. *the full* or *proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity*: maturitates gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 5: pervenire, id. 13, 4, 7: maturitatem adipisci, id. 19, 5, 23: muriae, *i. e. its proper strength*, Col. 12, 6: aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: habere maturitatem suam, id. Brut. 92: maturitas Galli, *mental maturity, ripe understanding*, Tac. H. 1, 87: imperatoris, Vell. 2, 125: indeflexa aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4. In *plur.*: maturitates temporum, *the maturing of the seasons*, i. e. *the development of their distinctive characters*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: but, maturitas temporum, *the ripening of the corn in due season*, Liv. 22, 40 *fin.* **2.** *promptness, expedition*: poenae, Suet. Tib. 61: maturitatem beneficio praestare, *to hasten*, Frontin. Aquaed. 105.

mātūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **A.** Act. *to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity*: uvas, Tib. 1, 4, 15: pomum, Plin. 16, 25, 41. Reflect.: *to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity*: frumenta maturantur, id. 18, 7, 10, § 60: omnia maturata, *ripened*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: uva maturata dulcescit, *ripe*, id. de Sen. 15, 53. **2.** Meton. *to make soft, to soften, bring to maturity*: vitis alba suppurationes veteres maturat, Plin. 23, 1, 16: partus conceptos, id. 30, 14, 43: olivas muria, *to make ripe, soft, eatable*, Pall. 12, 22. Reflect. *to become soft, to come to maturity*: ova in sicco maturari, Plin. 9, 57, 83: alumen aestivis solibus maturatur, id. 35, 15, 52. **II.** Fig. *to hasten, accelerate.* With *acc.*: domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv. 24, 13: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: mortem alicui, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: necem alicui, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16: insidias consuli, Sall. C. 32: fugam, Virg. Aen. 1, 137: negotia, Suet. Caes. 80: maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43. With *inf.*: *to make haste, to hasten*: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: ab urbe proficisci, ib. 1, 7: venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*: iter pergere, Sall. J. 79. **2.** *to hurry too much, precipitate*: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon*, id. C. 18. Poet.: multa maturare datur, *i. e. to do betimes*, Virg. G. 1, 260. **B.** Neutr. *to grow ripe, ripen*: ficus, quae sero maturant, Pall. Mart. 10, 27. **2.** Transf. *to make haste, hasten*: successor tuus non potest maturare, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, Sall. J. 22: maturavit Romanus, Liv. 2, 22: facto maturatoque opus esse, id. 1 58

mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup.* usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac. A. 16, 65) *ripe, mature*: lit. of fruits: poma matura et cocta, *opp.* cruda, Cic. de Sen. 19: uva, Virg. E. 10, 36: fruges, ib. 3, 81: maturissimae ficus, Col. 12, 17, 2. With *dat.*: seges matura messi, id. 2, 5. **II.** Transf. in gen. *ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely*, etc.: soles, *powerful*, Virg. G. 1, 66. With *dat.*: filia matura viro, *marriageable*, id. Aen. 7, 53: virgo, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 22: ovis, *fit for bearing*, Col. 7, 3: venter, *ready to bring forth*, Ov. M. 11, 311: aetas, *mature, fit for action*, Virg. Aen. 12, 438: progenies matura militiae, Liv. 42, 52: L. Caesar viris maturus, *of the proper age for assuming the* toga virilis, Vell. 2, 99. With *ad*: ad arma, Sil. 16, 657. Of mental qualities: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment*, Virg. Aen. 9, 246: aevi, *ripe in years*, ib. 5, 73: centuriones, *who had served their time*, Suet. Cal. 44: imperia, *old, antiquated*, Just. 11, 5: scribendi tempus maturius, *more seasonable, more favourable*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, *just at the right time*, id. Fam. 9, 3: mors, *in good old age*, id. Div. 1, 18. **2.** *early, speedy, quick*: matura faba, *the early bean*, opp. to the late bean, Col. 2, 10: satio, opp. to late sowing, ib.: fenum, *hay*, opp. to aftermath, id. 7, 3: hiemes, *early*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: honores, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 59: judicium, *quick*, Cic. Caecin. 3: robur aetatis quam maturrimum precari, Tac. A. 12, 65: aetas maturissima, *early life*, Auct. Her. 4, 17: si mora pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, *I preceded him*, Ov. M. 13, 300. [*Ma-turus*, perh. orig. *mac-turus*, from an obsol. verbal root MAG, same as Sans. *mah*, "crescere:" v. *magnus*.] (Hence old Fr. *meür*; Fr. *mûr*; also Sp. Port. *madrugar*, "to rise early," through a verb *maturicare*.)

matus, v. mattus.

mātūtīnālis, e, *adj.* [matutinus] *pertaining to the morning, morning-*: tempus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

mātūtīnē, *adv. in the morning, early in the morning*: Prisc. p. 635 P.

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the morning, morning-*: tempora, *the morning hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: frigora, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: dies, *the morning*, Col. 6, 2: equi, *i. e.* Aurorae, Ov. F. 5, 160: radii, *the morning sun*, id. M. 1, 62: somni, Mart. 14, 125: arena, *the morning-hunt in the circus*, Ov. M. 11, 26: cliens, *who comes early in the morning*, Mart. 12, 68: Juppiter, *who is saluted early in the morning*, id. 4, 8: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was early a-foot*, Virg. Aen. 8, 465: pater, *i. e.* Janus, *who* (as the god of time) *was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: frons, *serious*, Mart. 13, 2. Subst.: matutinum, i, *n. the morning, morning*: serere matutinis, meridie metere, Plin. 4, 12, 26. Hence, *abl.* matutino, adverbially, *early in the morning*: id. 7, 53, 54. (Hence It. *mattino* and *mattinata*; Fr. *matin, matinée*.)

maurella, ae, *f. an unknown plant*: Macer. Cam. 2, 34.

mausōlēus, a, um, *adj.* [Mausolus] *pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean*: sepulcrum, or *absol.* mausoleum, i, *n.* = Μαυσωλεῖον, *the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia*: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: Mel. 1, 16. Hence transf. in gen. *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum*: Mart. 5, 64: Caesarum, Suet. Vesp. 23: id. Vit. 10.

māvŏlo, v. malo, *ad init.*

māvortius, a, um, *adj.* [Mavors, old form of Mars] *pertaining to Mars*: meton. *martial, warlike*: Amazon, Val. Fl. 5, 90: facta, Sil. 1, 55. **2.** *pertaining to the planet Mars*: fulgor, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

maxilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mala] *the jawbone, jaw*: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60: quum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *you comb the anointed beard on your jaws*, Pers. 4, 37. Fig.: miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *under such slow-grinding teeth*, i. e. *subject to such protracted cruelty*, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21.

maxillāris, e, *adj.* [maxilla] *pertaining to the jaw, maxillary*: dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders*, Cels. 6 9: Plin. 11, 37, 63.

maxillo, στομοκοπῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

maxĭmē (maxŭme), *adv. in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very*, etc.: haec una res in omni libero populo maximeque in pacatis tranquillisque civitatibus praecipue semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially*, id. Off. 1, 11, 34: huic legioni Caesar propter virtutem confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Homero maxime accedere, *to come nearest to*, Quint. 10, 1, 86: pugnare, *most violently*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 271: jubere, *most positively*, id. Bac. 4, 9, 80: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: elegans maxime auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 93. **2.** Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, and other particles: quum sua modestia unus omnium maxime floreret, Nep. Milt. 1: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv. 23, 49: ea res multo maxime disjunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 85: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, *of the longest possible duration*, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108. With an adverb: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149. In the phrases, quam qui maxime, and ut qui maxime: tam sum amicus rei publicae, quam qui maxime *as any one whosoever*, id. Fam. 5, 2. grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui unquam fuit, Liv. 5, 25. **3.** With ut quisque .... ita (maxime, potissimum *or* minime), *the more .... the more* (or *less*): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime his virtutibus lenioribus erit ornatus, ib. 1, 15, 46. **4.** In gradations: *first of all, in the first place*: hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ii, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in quo genere sunt maxime oves, deinde caprae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1: post Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, Plin. 18, 7, 17. **5.** Si maxime, *if ever so much*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: id. Quint. 10, 35: id. Verr. 2, 68, 174: id. ib. 4, 42, 91; id. ib. 5, 8, 20: id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 79: Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 65: Eun. 5, 2, 26. **II.** *especially, particularly, principally*: quae ratio poëtas, maximeque Homerum impulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. Att. 7, 12. So in the phrases, quum ... tum maxime, tum ... tum maxime, ut .. tum maxime: *but more especially*: scio et perspexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 56: hanc similitudinem tum exercitationibus crebris, atque magnis, tum scribendo maxime persequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum: *just, precisely, exactly*: cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumsistunt valentissimi, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. Quum maxime, without the verb, *just at the very time, just now, now*: nunc quam maxime abs te postulo, *now at this very time*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4: nunc quum maxime operis aliquid facere credo, id. Ad. 4, 1, 2: quem (tyrannum) armis oppressa pertulit civitas paretque quum maxime mortuo, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: ut qui adversas res expertus quum maxime discam ne secundas quidem minus dis criminis habere, *at this very moment* Tac. H. 1, 29. **2.** In colloq. lang to denote emphatic assent: *certainly, by all means, very well, yes*; and with immo, to express emphatic dissent, *certainly not*: *Ar.* Jace, pater, talos, at porro nos faciamus. *De.* Maxime, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 54: *Th.* Nisi quid magis es occupatus, operam mihi da. *Si.* Maxime, id. Most. 4, 3, 17: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall. C. 52 (v. immo). (v. Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 586-607.)

măxĭmĭtas (maxumitas), ātis, *f.* [maximus] *greatness, magnitude*: immanis, Lucr. 2, 497: Arn. 6, 204.

maxĭmŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maxĭmus (maxum.), a, um, v. magnus.

māza, ae, *f.* = μάζα, *frumenty*, for feeding dogs: Grat. Cyn. 307.

māzŏnŏmus, i, *m.* (acc. to others, mazonomon, i, *n.*) = μαζονόμος (*sc.* κύκλος), *a dish, charger*: Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3: deinde secuti mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86.

mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [meo]. **I.** Pass. *passable, that can be passed through*: transitus vel bubus meabilis, Plin. 6, [illegible] 1. **II.** Act. *passing through, penetrating*: aër per cuncta rerum meabilis, id. 2, 5, 4.

mĕācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a course, passage* = meatus: Mart. Cap. 8, 274.

mĕāmet, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37.

mĕapte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

meatim, *adv.* [meus] *in my manner*, analog. to tuatim, after thy manner: Prisc. p. 949 P.

mĕātor, ōris, *m.* [meo] *a passenger, traveller, wanderer*: Inscr.

mĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, passing, motion, course*: solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 1, 128: coeli, Virg. Aen. 6, 850: aquilae, *flight*, Tac. H. 1, 62: spiritus, *breathing, respiration*, Quint. 7, 10, 10: animae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. **II.** Meton. *a way, path, passage*: meatum vomitionibus praeparare, Plin. 19, 5, 26: spirandi, id. 28, 13, 55: cur signa meatus deseruere suos, *left their paths*, i. e. *become invisible*, Lucan. 1, 664: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *discharges itself through six channels* or *mouths*, Tac. G. 1: bifido meatu divisus Rhenus, Claud. B. G. 336.

mecastor, v. ecastor.

mēchănēma, ătis, *n.* = μηχάνημα, *a piece of mechanism, a trick*: Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

mēchănĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μηχανικός, *pertaining to mechanics, mechanical*: disciplina, Gell. 10, 12: opera, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 2, 2: ars, Firm. Math. 6, 31. **II.** Subst. mechanicus, i, *m.* *a mechanician*: sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2: Suet. Vesp. 18. **2.** mechanica, ae, *f.* *mechanics*: Cyriades mechanicae professor Symm. Ep. 10, 38.

mēchănisma, ătis, *n.* *mechanical contrivance, mechanism*, for mechanema: Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

mechir, iris, *m.* *the name of an Egyptian month, answering nearly to the Roman January and a part of February*: Plin. 6, 23, 26.

mēcōn, ōnis, *f.* = μήκων, *a plant with a milky juice*, also called tithymalon, *a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Paralias, Linn.: Plin. 20, 19, 18: App. Herb. 53.

mēcōnis, ĭdis, *f.* = μηκωνίς, *a kind of black lettuce, possessing soporiferous qualities*, perh. Lactuca virosa, Linn., v. Lactuca: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

mēcōnītēs, ae, *m.* = μηκωνίτης, *a precious stone resembling a poppy*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēcōnĭum, ii, *n.* = μηκώνιον: **I.** *the inspissated juice of the opium poppy*, Papaver somniferum, Linn., obtained by boiling down the heads, and inferior to opium obtained by collecting the exuding milky juice of the plant: Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 25, 12, 91. **II.** *a plant, called also* peplis, *a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Peplis, Linn id. 27, 12, 93, **III.** *the excrements of new-born children*: id. 28, 4, 13.

med, for me: Pl. Am. 1, 11, 278: v. ego.

meddix (medix), icis, *m.* *a magistrate among the Oscans*: Fest. *s. v.* With the epithet tuticus in one word, meddixtuticus *or* medixtuticus: Liv. 24, 19: id. 26, 6.

mēdēa nigra, ae, *f.* [Μήδεια] *a precious stone, so named after Medea*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēdēis, ĭdis, *f.* [id.] *Medean, magical* (poet.): medeides herbae, Ov. A. A. 2, 101.

mĕdēla, ae, *f.* [medeor] *a healing, cure, remedy*: facere medelam, Gell. 12, 5: vulneribus medelas adhibere, App. M. 8, p. 210. **II.** Fig. *a remedy, means of redress*: legum, Gell. 20, 1: Aus. Prof. 15.

mĕdens, entis, *Part.* [medeor]. **II.** Subst. *a physician*: Lucr. 1, 934: Ov. H. 21, 14: Democrates e primis medentium, Plin. 25, 8, 49.

mĕdĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for* or *against*: constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *contra* or with *acc.*: morbo, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: contra serpentium ictus mederi, Plin. 9, 31, 51: oculis, id. 8, 27, 41: dolori dentium, id. 20, 1, 2: capitis vulneribus, id. 24, 6, 22. *Absol.*: aegrescit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy*, Virg. Aen. 12, 46: medendi ars, *the art of medicine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 735. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. *to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44. **II.** Fig. *to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore*, etc.: huic malo, id. Agr. 1, 9: dies stultis quoque mederi solet, id. Fam. 7, 28: afflictae et perditae reipublicae, id. Sest. 13: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: tum satietati, tum ignorantiae lectorum, *to provide against*, Nep. Pel. 1: rei alicui lege aut decreto senatus, Tac. A. 4, 16. With *acc.*: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 2. *Pass.*: aquae medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25: medendae valetudini, Suet. Tit. 8. *Pass. impers.*: ut huic vitio medeatur, Vitr. 6, 11.

mĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [medius] *middle.* Subst. mediale, is, *n. the middle*: Sol. 20.

medialem, appellabant hostiam atram, quam meridie immolabant, Fest. *s. v.*

mĕdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [medius] *that is in the middle, middle*: columnae, Vitr. 3, 1: digitus, Veg. Vet. 2, 40. Subst. medianum, i, *n. the middle part, the middle*: ex mediano coenaculi, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5. (Hence Fr. *moyen, moyenner.*)

mĕdĭastīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *a helper, common servant, drudge*: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis mediastinis, decoctoribus, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14: Prodicus instituens quam vocant iatralepticen, reunctoribus quoque medicorum ac mediastinis vectigal invenit, i. e. *medical assistants*, Plin. 29, 1, 2.

mĕdĭā-tĕnus, *adv* [cf. hactenus] *as far as the middle half way*: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 220.

mĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [medio] *a mediator*: App. M. 9, p. 234 dub.: mediator advenit, id est Deus in carne, Lact. 4, 25.

mĕdĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female mediator*: as *adj.*, *intervening*: Alcim. Avit. 5, 565.

mĕdĭbĭle, medicabile, Fest. *s. v.*

mēdĭca, ae, *f.* = Μηδική, *an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy clover, lucern*, Medicago sativa, Linn.: Virg. G. 1, 215: Plin. 18, 16, 43. **2.** helenion, *a plant from which a kind of wine was made, elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 14, 18, 19. (Hence Sp. *mielga.*)

mĕdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [medicor] Pass. *that can be healed or cured, curable* (poet.). With *dat.*: ergo ub visus eris nostrae medicabilis arti, Ov R. 4, 135: hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, id. M. 1, 523: vulnus, Sil. 10, 416. **II.** Act. *healing, curative, medicinal*: succus, Col. 7, 10, 8: mel, Pall. Jan. 15, 19: carmen, *soothing*, Val. Fl. 4, 87.

mĕdĭcābĭlĭter, *adv. medicinally*: Pall. Febr. 31, 2.

mĕdĭcābŭlum, i, *n.* [medicor] *a healthy place*: App. Flor. p. 353.

mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a drug, medicament, remedy, medicine*: violentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. Pis. 6 agrestia medicamina adhibent, Tac. A 12, 51: facies medicaminibus interstincta, *plasters*, ib. 4, 57: medicaminis datio vel impositio, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 28. **2.** Fig. *a remedy, antidote* (poet.): iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. A. A. 2, 489: quasso medicamina imperio circumspectare, Sil. 15, 7. (ii) In gen. *any artificial means of improving a thing*: qui (caseus) ex iguum medicaminis habet, i. e. *rennet*, Col. 7, 8: vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. 14, 20, 25: seminum, i. e. *manure*, id. 17, 14, 22. **II.** Transf. *a poisonous drug, poison*: infusum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. A. 12, 67: noxium, ib. 14, 51: impura, Flor. 2, 20. **2.** *a colouring-matter, tincture, dye*: Plin. 9, 38, 62: croceum, Lucan. 3, 238. Esp. *a paint, wash, cosmetic*: Ov. A. A. 3, 205: facies medicamine attrita, Petr. 126.

mĕdĭcāmentārĭa, ae, *f.* [medicamentum] *the art of preparing drugs, pharmacy*: medicamentaria a Chirone (reperta), Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** *a female mixer of poisons*: moecha vel medicamentaria, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mĕdĭcāmentārĭus, i, *m.* [id.] *a druggist, apothecary*: Plin. 19, 6, 33 **2.** *a preparer of poisons*: homicida vel medicamentarius, Cod. Theod. 3 16, 1.

mĕdĭcāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a healing power, medicinal* (very rare): aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.

mĕdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [medicor] *a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament*: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: haurire, Plin. 24, 19, 113: sumere, *to take*, Curt. 3, 6: componere, *to compound*, Plin. 32, 9, 34: somnificum, id. 37, 10, 57: medicamenta salubria, Liv. 8, 18: salutaria, Cic. N. D. 2, 53. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. Brut. 60. **II.** Transf. like the Gr. φάρμακον, of every artificial means for producing physical effects: *a hurtful drug, poison*: coquere medicamenta, Liv. 8, 18: medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Clu. 11: medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 27, 11, 76: amatorium, *a love-potion, philter*, Suet. Cal. 50: of *an enchanted potion*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 80. **2.** *a tincture for dyeing, a dye*: crassius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: rudia, Plin. 35, 6, 26. **3.** *a seasoning, condiment*: Col. 12, 20. **4.** *a paint, wash, cosmetic*: Sen Ben. 7, 9. **5.** *a plastering*: Vopisc Firm. 3. **III.** Fig. *a remedy, relief antidote*: multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. Clu. 71: doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22 panchrestum medicamentum (*sc.* pecunia), id. Verr. 3, 65. **2.** *an embellishment*: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id. Or. 23 *fin.*

mĕdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a healing, cure*; hence, *a besprinkling with vegetable juices*, e. g., of lentils, to preserve them from the corn-worm: Col 2, 10, 16.

mĕdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a physician*: Tert. Adv. Marc. 3, 17.

mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [medico] **II.** Adj.: *healing, medicinal*: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. *Comp.* lac bubulum medicatius, Plin. 28, 9, 33 *Sup.*: res medicatissimae, id. 28, 7, 23.

mĕdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a charm* (poet.): Ov. H. 12, 165.

mĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [medicus] *the healing* or *medical art, medicine, surgery:* ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: medicina, quae ex observatione salubrium atque his contrariorum reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 9: tertiam esse partem medicinae, quae manu curet, *i. e. surgery*, Cels. prooem. 7: exercere, Cic. Clu. 63: facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2: factitare, *to practise*, Quint. 7, 2, 26: clarus medicina, Plin. 25, 2, 5. **2.** (*sc.* taberna) *the shop of an apothecary* or *surgeon:* per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 6: Don. Ter Ad. 4, 2, 45. **3.** (*sc.* res) *a remedy, medicine:* si medicus veniat, qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest, *i. e. heal, cure*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 76: facere alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: adhibere, *to employ a remedy*, id. Att. 16, 15: accipere medicinam, ib. 12, 21 *fin.* **4.** Like medicamentum: *poison:* Att. in Non. 20, 31. **5.** *the pruning* of vines: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191. **||.** Fig. *a remedy, relief, antidote:* singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae afferam, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor, id. Am. 3: periculorum, id. Sest. 23: malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 33: curae, id. Pont. 1, 2, 43. In *plur.:* his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

mĕdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina] *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal:* ars, Cels. praef.: cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses*, Plin. 32, 10, 42: mortarium, id. 36, 22, 43: scalprum, Scrib. Comp. 53: digitus, *the next to the little finger*, Macr. S. 7, 13.

mĕdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [medicus] *pertaining to physic* or *surgery, medical:* ars, *the healing art, medicine*, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27, § 93: Hyg. Fab. 274. (Hence Fr. *médecin.*)

mĕdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to heal, cure* (for mederi). With *acc.:* (apes) odore galbani, Col. 9, 13: vulneris aestus, Sil. 6, 98: furores, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 28. With *dat.:* tremulis membris, Seren. Samm. 48, 902. **||.** Transf.: *to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate:* semina, Virg. G. 1, 193: aquam thymo, Col. 11, 3: ficus, Plin. 16, 27, 51: medicatae sedes, *places sprinkled with the juice of herbs*, Virg. G. 4, 65: vina, *artificially prepared*, Col. 1, 6: somnus, *produced by a juice* or *a charm*, Ov. H. 12, 107. **2.** *to colour, dye:* capillos, id. Am. 1, 14, 1: lana medicata fuco, *stained, dyed*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: Amyclaeis medicatum vellus ahenis, Ov. R. Am. 707. **3.** *to poison, render poisonous:* boletum medicatum, Suet. Claud. 44: medicata veneno tela, Sil. 7, 453.

mĕdĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to heal, cure.* With *dat.:* senibus medicantur anhelis, Virg. G. 2, 135. With *acc.:* cuspidis ictum, id. Aen. 7, 756: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41. **||.** Fig.: *to cure, relieve:* cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 41: ego istum lepide medicabor metum, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 40.

mĕdĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *healing:* fomentationes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

mēdĭcum mālum, i, *n.* [Media] *the citron*, Citrus medica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 14, 14.

mĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [medeor] *pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical:* medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: ars, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 12: vis, Plin. 36, 27, 67: salubritas, id. 5, 16, 15: digitus, *the next to the little finger*, id. 30, 12, 34. **2.** Transf. *magical:* Marmaridae, medicum vulgus, Sil. 3, 300. **||.** Subst. medicus, i, *m. a medical man, physician, surgeon:* medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. [illegible]: medicum arcessere, Pl. Men. 5, 2 *fin.*: admovere aegro, Suet. Ner. 37: vulnerum, *a surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 8: Pl. Men. 5, 3, 9: medici pecorum, *cattle-doctors*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *fin.* **2.** medica, ae, *f. a female physician:* App. M. 5, p. 163. Also *a midwife:* Ambros. Ep. 5.

mĕdĭē, *adv. in the middle, middlingly, moderately:* medie, ut plurimi, obvio obsequio privatas spes agitantes, Tac. H. 1, 19: nec optimi nec deterrimi, sed quasi medie morati, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

mĕdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius] *the middle, place in the middle, midst:* vix audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci *μεσότητας* appellant, Cic. Tim. 7: narium, Lact. 10, 19: totius loci, App. M. 2, p. 116: locus medietatis, *the middle*, id. D. Socr. p. 47. **2.** Transf. *a half, moiety:* decoquere aliquid usque ad medietatem, Pall. Mart. 10, 10 and 30: debiti, Cod. Theod. 4, 19, 1. **||.** Fig. *a middle course, medium:* medietatem quandam sequi, Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3 *fin.*: ejusmodi medietates inter virtutes et vitia intercedere, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 14.

mĕdĭlūnĭa, ae, *f.* [medius luna] *a half-moon:* Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

mĕdimnum, i, *n.*, and **medimnus**, i, *m.* = *μέδιμνος*, *a Greek bushel* (containing 6 modii): medimnus, Nep. Att. 2 *fin.*: medimnum tritici seritur, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: ut quot jugera sunt sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, ib.: *gen. plur.:* medimnûm, ib.

mĕdĭo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [medius].
|. Act. *to halve, divide in the middle:* Apic. 3, 9. **||.** Neutr. *to be halved:* Junio mediante, *in the middle of June*, Pall. Mart. 1, 32.

mĕdĭocrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mediocris] *rather middling:* exercitus, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

mĕdĭocris, e, *adj.* [medius] *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre:* orator, Cic. Brut. 36: non mediocres viri, sed maximi et docti, id. Rep. 3, 11: poeta, Hor. A. P. 372: castellum, Sall. J. 92: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: spatium, id. B. G. 5, 44: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: amicitia, id. Am. 6 *fin.*: malum, id. Tusc. 3, 10: artes, id. de Or. 1, 2: eloquentia, ib. 1, 29: ingenium, ib. 2, 27: animus, *moderate*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. Freq. with a neg. *not insignificant, not common* or *trivial:* non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: haud mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intelligo, vir fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas, id. Am. 17, 61: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: praemium non mediocre, Suet. Vesp. 18. **||.** Esp. mediocris syllaba, *common:* syllabarum longarum et brevium et mediocrium junctura, Gell. 16, 18.

mĕdĭocrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocris] *a middle state* between too much and too little, *a medium, mean; moderation:* mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 25: dicendi, id. Brut. 66: vultus, *i. e. a medium between excessive gaiety and over-seriousness*, Auct. Her. 3, 15: auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit, *the golden mean*, i. e. between poverty and great wealth, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5. Of style: mediocritatis (exemplum esse) Terentium, Varr. in Gell. 7, 14. In *plur.:* mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135. **||.** *meanness, insignificance, mediocrity:* hominum, Vell. 2, 130: mea, *my insignificance*, Gell. 14, 2: ingenii, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 39.

mĕdĭocrĭter, *adv. moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly:* ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: corpus mediocriter aegrum, id. Tusc. 3, 10: flagitium et damnum fecisse haud mediocriter, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 13: ne mediocriter quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: non mediocriter animos perturbare, *in no slight degree*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. **||.** *with moderation, calmly, tranquilly* (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. Verr. 3, 41. *Comp.:* hoc vellem mediocrius, id. Att. 1, 20.

mēdĭon, ii, *n.* = *μήδιον*, *a medicinal plant:* Plin. 37, 12, 79.

mĕdĭoxĭmē (medioxume) *adv. moderately, tolerably:* Varr. in Non. 141, 7.

mĕdĭoxĭmus (medioxumus), a, um, *adj.* [medius] *that is in the middle middlemost:* medioximus, *μέσος*, Gloss. Philox.: ita me dii deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, *i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 35: tertium habent (deorum genus), quos medioximos Romani veteres appellant, quod et sui ratione et loco et potestate diis summis sunt minores, hominum natura profecto majores, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8. **||.** *middling, moderate:* medioximum mediocre, Fest. *s. v.*

medipontus, i, *m. a kind of thick rope:* medipontos privos loreos (*al.* melipontos), Cato R. R. 3, 5.

mĕdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor] *earnestly meditating, designing:* with *acc.:* Romanum meditabundus bellum, Just. 38, 3.

mĕdĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a thinking on, a preparation* (poet.): meditamina belli, Sil. 8, 326: Prud. Psych. 234.

mĕdĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thinking upon, a preparation:* belli, Tac. H. 4, 26: id. A. 15, 35. **||.** Esp. *rudiments* taught to children at school: Gell. 8, 10.

mĕdĭtātē, *adv. thoughtfully, designedly:* illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 16: effundere probra, Sen. Const. Sap. 11.

mĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meditor] *a thinking over, contemplation, meditation:* stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15. **||.** Meton. *preparation:* multa commentatio atque meditatio, id. de Or. 2, 27: obeundi sui muneris, id. Phil. 9, 1: meditatio atque exercitatio, id. Div. 2, 46: mortis, Sen. Ep. 54: campestris, Plin. Pan. 13: dicendi Quint. 2, 10, 2: rhetoricae, Gell. 20, 5 **2.** Of things: *exercise, custom:* ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin. 17, 19, 30.

mĕdĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *meditative:* meditativa verba, *denoting a desire to do* = desiderativa (as lecturio *etc.*): Diom. p. 336 P.

mĕdĭtātor, ōris *m.* [id.] *one who thinks* or *plans, a meditator:* meditator (*al.* meditatus), Prud. *στεφ.* 5, 265.

mĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a preparation:* Hier. Ep. 78. **||.** *a place of preparation:* id. in Jovin. 2, 12.

mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [meditor].

mĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a thinking, meditating upon* = meditatio: App. M. 3, p. 135.

mĕdĭ-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj. midland, inland, remote from the sea* (opp. to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: Enna mediterranea est maxime, ib. 3, 83: commercium, Plin. 5, 10, 11. In late Lat.: mare, *the Mediterranean Sea*, for Mare magnum, Isid. Orig. 13, 16. **||.** Subst. mediterraneum, i, *n. the interior:* in mediterraneo est Segeda, Plin. 3, 1, 3: in mediterraneis Hispaniae, *the inland districts*, id. 33, 12, 51.

mĕdĭterrĕam melius quam mediterraneam Sisenna dici putat, Fest *s. v.*

mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [same as *μελετάω*; cf. letter D, *no.* 5] constr. with *acc.*, *ad*, *de*, *inf.*, *a relative clause*, or *absol.*: *to practise, exercise oneself in, meditate, study:* silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: quid Crassus ageret meditandi aut dicendi causa, ib. 1, 30, 136: aut in foro dicere aut meditari extra forum, id. Brut. 88 302: ea para, meditare, cogita, id. Fam

3, 5: nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare, id. Rep. 1, 22: forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or. 1, 8: ne ad eam rem meditere, id. Fam. 2, 3: ut de tua ratione meditere, ib. 1, 8: nugis, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 107: jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. Att. 9, 17: quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditabar, id. N. D. 3, 1: multis modis meditatus egomet mecum sum, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 1. Of animals: cervi editos partus exercent cursu, et fugam meditari docent, *to practise flight*, Plin. 8, 32, 50. Of things: semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, id. 11, 25, 30: semina meditantur aristas, Prud. Cath. 10, 132. **II.** *to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend*, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib. 65: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep. Agr. 4. **III.** In *pass. signif.*: adulteria meditantur, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25. More freq. in *part. perf.*: *thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied*: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, id. Phil. 2, 34: meditatum cogitatumque verbum, ib. 10, 2: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id. de Or. 1, 60: oratio, Plin. 36, 3, 7: doli, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 31.

mĕdĭtullĭum, ii, *n.* [medius] *the middle*: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254: virtutes in meditullio quodam vitiorum sunt sitae, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the middle*: in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57: medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45: medio montium porrigitur planities, Tac. A. 1, 64: medio stans hostia ad aram, Virg. G. 3, 486: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: in medium geminos immani pondere cestus projecit, Virg. Aen. 5, 401: tanquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to cut through the middle*, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: diei, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Tac. A. 13, 28. **II.** Transf. *the public, the community, the world*; also, *the presence of the public, publicity*, etc.: in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, *lies open to all*, Ter. Ph. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 42: rem in medio proponere, ib. 1, 11: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6: rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known*, id. Fam. 15, 2: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, *before a public tribunal*, id. Cluent. 28: pellere e medio, *to expel, reject*, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14: Cic. Off. 3, 8: quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words*, id. de Or. 3, 45: munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae scribite, *words in general use*, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: removere litteras de medio, *to do away with, abolish*, Cic. Verr. 2, 71: tollere hominem de medio, *to put out of the way*, id. Rosc. Am. 7: e medio excessit, *she is dead*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, ib. 5, 8, 30: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, *get out of the way*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: in medio esse, *to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 33: in medium venire *or* procedere, *come forwards, show oneself in public*, Cic. Verr. 2, 71. Esp. in medium, *for* or *on behalf of the public*: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7: consulere in medium, Virg. Aen. 11, 335: quaerere, *for the use of all*, id. G. 1, 127: cedere, *to fall* or *devolve to the community*, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, *i. e. so that all may have a share of it*, Liv. 6, 6: dare, *to communicate for the use of all*, Ov. M. 15, 66: conferre, in gaming, *to put down, put in the pool*, Suet. Aug. 71. **2.** in medio, *in the open air*: scorpios fugari posse, si aliqui ex eis urantur in medio, Pall. 1, 35. **3.** *a half*: scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arbor. 4. **4.** In medio relinquere, *to leave undecided*: mulierem nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Coel. 20: nos eam rem in medio relinquemus, Sall. C. 19: Vell. 2, 48.

mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle*: versus aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18: in foro medio, *in the middle of the forum*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the middle*, Ov. F. 3, 359: ignes, Virg. Aen. 12, 201: medio tempore, *in the meanwhile*, Suet. Caes. 76: in media potione, *in the midst of the drinking bout*, Cic. Clu. 10: aetatis mediae vir, *of middle age*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3: vinum novum, vetus, medium, *neither old nor new*, Varr. in Gell. 13, 30: medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, around the body*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: Alcides medium tenuit, *held him fast by the middle*, Lucan. 4, 652. With *abl.*: si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 13: loco medius, id. M. 2, 31: Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem, condidere, *midway between Corinth and Athens*, Vell. 1, 2. With inter: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1. With *gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. **2.** Transf. *half*: hieme demunt cibum medium, *half their food*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18. **II.** Fig.: *middling, common, ordinary*: media bella, Liv. 5, 37: medium officium, *common to all*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: eloquentia medius, *middling, tolerable*, Vell. 2, 29: **2.** *moderate, temperate*: media oratio, Liv. 10, 26: nihil medium, sed immensa omnia volventes animo, id. 2, 49. **3.** *undetermined, undecided, neutral*: medios esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 14: se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vell. 2, 21: responsum, *indefinite, ambiguous*, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, *that can be taken in a good or bad sense, ambiguous*, Gell. 12, 9: artes, *which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Quint. 2, 20, 1: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, *of a middle kind*, Liv. 1, 32: medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49. **4.** *that acts between, mediates*; also, *that inclines neither way*: medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Virg. Aen. 7, 536: nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis, *oaths in which the gods were called upon to be mediators*, Ov. R. Am. 678: pacis eras mediusque belli, *equally fit*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28. [Sans. *madhya*; Gr. μέσος; Germ. *mitte, mit*; Eng. *mid.*: the Lat. *met-ior* belongs to another root.] (Hence It. *mèzzo*, and from medius dies, *mezzodì*; Fr. *midi*: from medius locus, Fr. *milieu*, and from media nox, Fr. *minuit.*)

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus and **mĕdĭusfĭdĭus** [Fidius, a surname of Jupiter] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): *by Heaven! most certainly!*: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: non medius fidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutĭcus, v. meddix.

mĕdulla, ae, *f. dim.* [medius] *marrow*: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: cum albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: per media foramina a cerebro medulla descendente, *the spinal marrow*, Plin. 11, 37, 67. **2.** Transf. *the pith of plants, the inside, kernel*: vitis medulla, Col. 3, 18: Plin. 16, 25, 42: frumenta quae salsa aqua sparsa moluntur, candidiorem medullam reddunt, i. e. *meal flour*, id. 18, 9, 20, 1: medulla ventris *the inside*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 17. **II.** Fig *the marrow, kernel, innermost part best part, quintessence*: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, *who are at the bottom of my heart*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: communes loci, qui in mediis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, Gell. 18, 4. Poet.: suadae, *the marrow* or *quintessence of eloquence*, said of Cethegus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 15, 59. (Hence It. *midolla*; Fr. *moëlle.*)

mĕdullāris, e, *adj.* [medulla] *seated in the marrow* or *inmost part*: dolor App. M. 7, p. 195.

mĕdullĭtus, *adv. in the marrow, to the very marrow*: medullitus aquiloniam intus servat frigedinem, Varr. in Non. 139, 9. **II.** Fig.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 86: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 250.

mĕdullo, 1. *v. a.* [medulla] *to fill with marrow*: quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5: Venant. Carm. 3, 7.

mĕdullōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of marrow, marrowy*: Cels. 8, 1.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *marrow*: anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

mĕgălīum (megallium), ii, *n.* = μεγαλεῖον, *a kind of ointment*: successit propter gloriam appellatum megalium, ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

mĕgălŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = μεγαλογραφία, *the painting of large* or *grand subjects*: Vitr. 7, 4.

mĕgistānes, um, *m. plu.* = μεγιστᾶνες, *the grandees* in a king's suite: Sen. Ep. 21: Tac. A. 15, 27.

mehercle, **mehercŭle**, and **mehercŭles**, v. hercules.

mēio, 3. *v. n. to make water*: sacer est locus, extra meiite, Pers. 1, 114: hospes ad hunc tumulum ne meias, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4781. Transf.: of a chamber-pot: Mart. 12, 32: ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem (*i. e.* concumbat cum eadem), Hor. S. 2, 7, 52. Proverb.: caldum meiere et frigidum potare, i. e. *to give more than one receives*, Petr. 67, 10.

mĕl, **mellis** (*abl. sing.* melli, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 20. *Gen.* and *dat. plur.* obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), *n. honey*: villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. de Sen. 16: Plin. 11, 14, 14: roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30. **II.** Fig. *sweetness, pleasantness*: poëtica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: hoc juvat et melli est, *is pleasant*, id. S. 2, 6, 32: Homerici senis mella, *agreeable style*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3. Proverb.: (i) mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 21: (ii) mella petere e medio flumine, i. e. *to seek for what is not to be found*, Ov. A. A. 1, 748. As a term of endearment: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8 [Cf. Sans. *madhu*, "honey;" Gr. μέλι.] (Hence It. *miele*; Fr. *miel.*)

mĕlamphyllon, i, *n.* = μελάμφυλλον, *a plant, also called* acanthus *and* paederos, Acanthus mollis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 34.

mĕlampŏdĭon, ii, *n.* = μελαμπόδιον, *a kind of hellebore*, Helleborus orientalis, Lamk.: Plin. 25, 5, 21

mĕlampsythĭum, ii, *n.* = μελαμψύθιον, *black raisin-wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

mĕlānăĕtos, i, *f.* = μελαναετός supposed by Cuvier to be *the spotted eagle*, Falco naevius, Linn., the female of which is almost black when old: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

mĕlanchŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελαγχολικός, *having black bile, atrabilious, melancholy*: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse Cic. Tusc. 1, 33: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 61.

mĕlancŏrȳphos, i, *m.* = μελαγκόρυφος (having a black crown) (pure Lat., acc. to Fest. *s. v.*, atricapilla, *q. v.*) *the pied fly-catcher*, Muscicapa albicollis, Temm.: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

mĕlancrānis, is, *f.* = μελάγκρανις (black-head), *a kind of sedge with black seeds*, Scirpus nigricans, Linn.: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

mĕlandrȳum, i, *n.* = μελάνδρυον, *a piece of salted tunny-fish*: cetera parte plenis pulpamentis sale asservantur: melandrya vocantur, caesis quercus assulis simillima, i. e. *like the black heart of oak*, Plin. 9, 15, 18: Mart. 3, 77.

mĕlănĭa, ae, *f.* = μελανία, *blackness, black spots*, of the skin: Plin. 24, 8, 29: id. 26, 14, 88.

mĕlanspermon, i, *n.* = μελάνσπερμον, *the plant* gith, Nigella sativa, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 71.

mĕlantērĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* melanterias) = μελαντηρία, *blacking*: Scrib. Comp. 208.

mĕlanthĕmum, i, *n.* = μαλάνθεμον, *the plant* anthemis, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 21, 26.

mĕlanthĭum (-on), ii, *n.* = μελάνθιον, *the plant* gith, Nigella sativa, Linn.: gith e Graecis alii melanthion, alii melanspermon, vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71.

mĕlanthum, i, *n.* = melanthium: Seren. Samm. 30.

mĕlănūrus, i, *m.* = μελάνουρος (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish*, Sparus melanurus, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 113: Plin. 32, 2, 8: id. 32, 11, 53.

mēlăpĭum, ii, *n.* = μηλάπιον, *an apple-pear*, a kind of apple resembling a pear (*al.* melapia, melappia): Plin. 15, 14, 15.

mĕlas, ănos = μέλας, *a black spot on the skin*: Cels. 5, 28, 18.

melcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **melcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [mel]. A term of endearment, *little honey, darling, sweetheart, pet*: meum corculum, melculum, verculum, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 14: vale mel gentium, melcule, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4 *med.*

mĕlē, Gr. *plur.* of melos, *q. v.*

mĕlĕāgris, ĭdis, *f. a Guinea fowl*, Numida Meleagris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 26, 38.

mēles (maeles) and **mēlis** (maelis), is, *f. the badger*, Ursus Meles, Linn.: Plin. 8, 38, 58: Grat. Cyneg. 340.

mĕlĕtē, es, *f.* = Μελέτη, *a plant, called also* chamaeleon, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 25.

mēlĭca, ae, *f.* perh. *a kind of vessel*: Varr. in Non. 545, 4.

mĕlĭcēra, ae, *f. a sort of matter like honey*, which runs from sores: Cels. 5, 26, 20.

mĕlĭcēris, ĭdis, *f.* = μελικηρὶς, *a kind of tumour, meliceris* (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): melilotos contra meliceridas efficax, Plin. 21, 20, 87: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

mĕlichlōros, i, *m.* = μελίχλωρος, *a precious stone of the colour of honey*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mĕlichros, ōtos, *m.* = μελιχρώς, *a precious stone of the colour of honey*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mĕlichrȳsos, i, *m.* = μελίχρυσος, *honey-coloured chrysolite*: Plin. 37, 9, 45.

mĕlicrātum, i, *n.* = μελίκρατον, *water-mead*: Veg. Vet. 3, 13 *fin.*

mĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελικός, *musical, tuneful, melodious*: sonores, Lucr. 5, 335. **2.** Esp. *lyric, lyrical*: poëma, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1. ‖. Subst. melicus, i, *m. a lyric poet*: Simonides melicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24. **2.** Melica, ae, *f.*: *a lyric poem, ode*: Petr. 64.

mĕlĭlōtos, i, *f.* = μελίλωτος, *a kind of clover, melilot*, Melilotus officinalis, Dec. or M. italica, v. cretica, Pers.: also called sertula Campana: pars meliloton amant, Ov. F. 4, 440: cf. Plin. 21, 11, 37.

mĕlĭmēla, orum, *n. plu.* = μελίμηλα, *honey-apples*, previously called *must-apples* (mustea mala): mustea a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc melimela dicuntur a sapore melleo, Plin. 15, 14, 15: Hor. S. 2, 8, 31. In *sing.*: Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mēlĭmĕli, v. melomeli.

mēlīna, ae, *f.* [meles] *a purse* or *wallet of badger-skin*: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 20.

mĕlĭna, ae, *f.* [mel] *mead*: melinam promere (*al.* mellinam), Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 51.

mēlĭnum, i, v. melinus.

mēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = μήλινος, *pertaining to quinces, quince-*: oleum, *quince-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2. ‖. Subst. melinum, i, *n. quince-ointment*: id. 13, 1, 2. **2.** *an eye-salve*: Inscr. **3.** *a quince-yellow garment*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 51.

mĕlĭor, ius, *better*; *comp.* of bonus, *q. v.* (Hence It. *megliore, migliore*; Fr. *meilleur*; from *adv.* melius, It. *meglio*; old Fr. *mels*; Fr. *mieux.*)

mĕlĭōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [melioro] *a bettering, improvement*: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2.

mĕlĭōresco, βελτιοῦμαι, Gloss. Phil.

mĕlĭōro, atum, 1. *v. a.* [melior] *to make better, to improve*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. (Hence It. *migliorare*; Fr. *améliorer.*)

mēlis, v. meles, is.

mĕlisphyllum and **mĕlissophyllon**, i, *n.* = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm*, Melissa officinalis, Linn., also called apiastrum: Virg. G. 4, 63: Plin. 20, 11, 45.

mĕlĭtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = μελίτινος, *pertaining to honey, mixed with honey*: cera, Plin. Val. 3, 26.

mēlītis, ĭdis, *f.* = μηλῖτις, *a quince-coloured precious stone* (*al.* melites): Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mĕlĭtītēs, ae, *m.* = μελιτίτης, *a drink made of honey and must*: Plin. 14, 9, 11. ‖. *an unknown gem*: id. 36, 19, 33.

melĭton, i, *n. a kind of wine*: Vitr. 8, 3.

mĕlittaena (melitaena), ae, *f.* = μελίτταινα: *a plant, also called* marrubium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 45. ‖. *a plant, also called* melisphyllum, *q. v.*: Plin. 21, 20, 86.

mĕlitturgus, i, *m.* = μελιττουργός, *a bee-keeper*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mēlĭum, ii, *n.* v. mellum.

mĕlĭus, *comp. adj.* and *adv.* v. bonus and bene.

mĕlĭuscŭlē, *adv. rather better, pretty well*: cum meliuscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), Cic. Fam. 16, 5. ‖. *rather more*: meliuscule bibere, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 51.

mĕlĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melius] *somewhat better, rather better*: of a convalescent: qui meliusculus esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22: Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19. Of things: apes colores meliusculi (*al.* melleusculi), Col. 9, 3: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, Varr. in Non. 394, 10: meliusculum est monere, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 3.

mĕlizōmum, i, *n.* = μελίζωμον, *honey-sauce*: Apic. 1, 2.

mella, ae, *f.* [mel] perh. for mellea, *sc.* aqua, *honey-water*: Col. 12, 11.

mellăcĕum, i, *n.* [id.] *must* (for sapa): Non. 551, 21.

mellārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a bee-hive, apiary*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

mellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to honey, honey-*: vasa mellaria, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

mellārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a bee-keeper*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

mellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mello] *the taking of honey from the hive*: Col. 11, 2: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

mellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *pertaining to honey, honey-*: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15: color, id. 11, 16, 16: crustum, *made of honey*, Aus. Eph. parecb. 12. ‖. Fig. *sweet, delightful, charming*: voculae melleus modulator, App. Flor. p. 342: adulatio, Aus. Epist. 19.

mellĕuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melleus] *somewhat like honey*: v. meliusculus.

mellĭculum, i, *n. dim.* [mel] *honey*: v. melculum.

mellĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [mel fero] *honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.) apis, Ov. M. 15, 383: Claud. R. Pros. 2, 127.

mellĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [mel facio] *i. q.* mellarius, *q. v.*

mellĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the making of honey*: ad mellificium aptissimum est thymum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 9, 13 *fin.*

mellĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mellificus] *to make honey*: Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mellĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mel facio] *honey-making, fit for making honey*: opus, Col. 9, 13: saltus, ib. 8.

mellĭflŭens, tis, *adj.* [mel fluo] *honey-dropping*: Fig. *mellifluous*, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing with honey, honey-dropping*: antra, Avien. Perieg. 468. ‖. Fig. of style: *mellifluous*: Homerus melliflui oris, Boeth. Metr. 5, 2.

mellĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [mel genus] *honey-like*: succus, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

mellĭgo, ĭnis, *f.* [mel] *a honey-like juice*, sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey: *bee-glue, hive-dross*: Plin. 11, 6, 5. ‖. *the juice of unripe grapes*: uvae, id. 12, 27, 60.

mellilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mĕlĭna] a term of endearment, *a little honey, little sweetheart*: mea vita, mea mellilla, Pl. Casin. 1, 47.

mellīnĭa, ae, *f.* [mel] *sweetness, deliciousness, delight*: hoc nimio magnae melliniae est mihi, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 6 (*al.* mellinae).

mellītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mellitus] *honey-sweet, darling*: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6. Subst.: mellitula, ae, *f. a little honey*: mea mellitula, App. M. 3, p. 139.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *of honey, honey-*: melliti favi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. **2.** *sweetened with honey*: placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11: succus, Plin. 36, 19, 33. ‖. Fig. *honey-sweet, darling, lovely*: Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 18 *in.*: oculi, Cat. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1: dulcedo cantus, App. M. 5, p. 165: mi mellite, mi marite, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ap. Caes. 4, 5: mellitissimum suavium, ib. 2.

mello, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make* or *collect honey*: Pall. 7, 7 dub.

melloproxĭmus, i, *m.* [μελλω proximus] *one who comes next in rank to the Proximus*: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5.

mellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mel] *of* or *from honey, honey-, honey-like*: mellosa dulcedo, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

mellum, i, *n. a dog's collar*: Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 (*al.* melium and maelium). Also, millus, i: Fest. *s. v.*

mēlo, ōnis, *m.* = μῆλον, *an apple-shaped melon*, for melopepo: Pall. 4, 9.

mēlōcarpon, i, *n. a plant also called* aristolochia, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 19.

mĕlōdēs, is, *m.* = μελῳδης, *a pleasing, charming singer*: Proculus melodes insonare pulsibus (*al.* melodis), Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

mĕlōdĭa, ae, *f.* = μελῳδία, *a pleasant song, melody*: Mart. Cap. 9, 306.

mĕlōdĭna, orum, *n. plu.* [melodia] *a melody*: Varr. in Non. 49, 33 dub.

mĕlōdus, a, um, *adj.* = μελῳδός, *pleasantly singing, melodious*: Aus. Prof. 15, 8: Prud. Cath. 9, 2.

mēlŏfōlĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [μῆλον folium] *apples with a leaf on the side*: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

mēlŏmĕli (melimeli), *n.* = μηλόμελι, *the sirup of quinces preserved in honey*: Col. 12, 47, 3.

mēlŏpĕpo, ōnis, *m.* = μηλοπέπων, *an apple-shaped melon*, Cucumis Melo, Linn., not eaten till fully ripe: Plin. 19, 5, 23.

mēlŏphyllon, i, *n. a plant, also called* millefolium, *q. v.*: App. [illegible]

mĕlŏpoeĭa, ae, *f.* = *μελοποιΐα, musical composition:* Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

mĕlos, i, *n.* (Greek *plur.* mele, mela, Lucr. 2, 412. In *masc.:* quosdam melos, Cato in Non. 213, 17) = *μέλος, a tune, air, strain, song, lay:* Silvani melo consimilis cantus, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35: longum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2: cui brevia mela modifica recino, Aus. Parental. 27.

melosmos, i, *m. a plant, also called* polion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 57.

mēlōta, ae, or **mēlōtē**, ēs, *f.* = *μηλωτὴ, a sheepskin with the wool on:* Vulg. Hebr. 11, 37.

mēlōthron, i, *n.* = *μήλωθρον, a plant, the white bryony,* in pure Lat., vitis alba, Bryonia dioica, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29.

meltom, v. bonus, *ad init.*

membrāna, ae, *f.* [membrum] *a membrane, skin:* natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: cerebri, *the membrane of the brain, meninges,* Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33. Of the *skin* or *slough* of snakes: Ov. M. 7, 272: Lucan. 6, 679. **II.** Meton. *the thin skin* of plants and other things: Plin. 15, 22, 24: tenuissimis membranis velatur allium, id. 19, 6, 34: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. 15, 28, 34: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11. **2.** *a skin* prepared for writing, *parchment:* Homeri carmen in membrana scriptum, id. 7, 21, 21: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. *Plur.:* Quint. 10, 3, 31. **3.** *the surface, outside* (poet.): Lucr. 4, 93.

membrānācĕus and **-cĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [membrana] *of membrane* or *skin, membranous:* vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81. **II.** Meton. *like a skin* or *membrane:* quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, id. 16, 31, 55.

membrānārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a parchment-maker:* Edict. Dioclet. p. 20: membranarius, *διφθεροποιός,* Gloss. Philox.

membrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of parchment:* pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7 *in lemm.:* codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

membrānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little membrane* or *skin:* membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit, Cels. 8, 4: oculi, *membrane of the eye,* id. 7, 7, 13. **II.** Meton. *a parchment, a document* written on parchment: Cic. Att. 4, 4: Scaev. Dig. 32, 104.

membrānŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] for membranula, *a little skin* or *membrane:* App. M. 6, p. 184.

membrātim, *adv. by limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb:* membratim vitatem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: mala quae membratim sentiuntur, *in single limbs,* Plin. 26, 11, 67: caedere, *in pieces,* id. 9, 15, 18. **II.** Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally:* membratim enumerare, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. 12 *praef.:* gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35. **2.** Esp. of style: *in short sentences:* dicere, id. Or. 63: membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: narrare, ib. 127.

membrātūra, ae, *f.* [membro] *the formation of the limbs, constitution of the body:* Vitr. 8, 5.

membro, 1. *v. a.* [membrum] *to form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs:* quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de die nat. 11.

membrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *large-membered:* hortorum custos membrosior aequo, *i. e.* majori mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. *prooem.*

membrum, i, *n. a limb, member of the body:* membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: defessa, Virg. G. 4, 438: Suet. Vesp. 20. **2.** Esp. *the virile member:* Auct. Priap. 70, 19. **II.** Transf. of things: *a part, portion, division:* nec habere poterat adjuncta cubicula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. **2.** Esp. of style: *a member, clause:* quae Graeci *κόμματα* et *κῶλα* nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, id. Or. 62: Auct. Her. 4, 19. [*Mem-brum* comes apparently from the same root as *men-sor, men-sura,* etc.: this root MEN, with which *metior* is connected, prob. signified "to divide," "to measure," and hence *mem-brum* signified "a part, member, or limb:" v. Key, Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 285, 1851.]

mēmĕcȳlon, i, *n.* = *μημέκυλον, μιμαίκυλον, the edible fruit of the arbutus,* Arbutus Unedo, Linn.: Plin. 15, 24, 28.

mēmet, *acc.* of ego with *met.*

mĕmĭnens, *Part.* [memini].

mĕmĭni, isse, *v. n. defect.* [a reduplicated perf. of the root MEN, but with imperf. sign.] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind:* constr. with *gen., acc.* of person and thing, with *de, a relative clause, the subj., acc.* and *inf.* (usually the *imperf. inf.; v.* Zumpt's Gramm. § 589): vivorum memini, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: constantiae, id. Fam. 13, 75: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 51: omnia meminit, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: numeros, Virg. E. 9, 45: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id. Am. 1: meministin', olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 46: memini, quum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: memini Catonem mecum disserere, id. Am. 3: memini Pamphylum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 4, 14. meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 122. Poet. of things: Lucr. 4, 152: Lucan. 5, 109. The *inf.* as *subject:* meminisse jacet languetque sopore, *the remembrance is faint,* Lucr. 4, 767. *Imperf. part.* (incorrectly formed from a *perfect* stem): aevi, quod periit, meminens, Aus. Prof. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 4, 12. **II.** Transf. *to be mindful,* i. e. *to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in imperat.): mementote hos esse pertimescendos, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16. **2.** *to hold in remembrance,* i. e. *be grateful for:* patriae beneficia meminisse, Cic. Planc. 33: also, *to harbour revenge:* leti paterni, Val. Fl. 1, 773. **3.** *to make mention of, to mention:* meministi ipse de exsulibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 36: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16: Suet. Caes. 9. [Root MEN appears in Sans. *man,* "to think;" Gr. *μι-μνή-σκω:* the Lat. *mon-eo* belongs to the same root: the Latin root prob. signified orig. "to think, to notice carefully:" hence memini, "I have noticed carefully, I remember."]

mĕmor, ŏris (anciently memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P. *Comp.* memorior, id. p. 699 P.), *adj.* [mem-or instead of men-or from root MEN: v. memini] *mindful of, remembering:* hence also, *careful, revengeful, grateful,* etc.: constr. with *gen., acc.* and *inf., a relative clause,* and *absol.:* se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: officii, Nep. Att. 16: generis, Sall. C. 60: memor Lucullum periisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7: memor, quo ordine quisque discubuerat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25. Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *i. e. made during the Marsian war,* Hor. Od. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: auris, id. H. 20, 98: cura, id. Pont. 4, 2, 7: manus, ib. 1, 4, 56: ira, *vindictive,* Virg. Aen. 1, 4: supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, *unmindful of the dictates of humanity, inhuman,* Liv. 1, 28. **2.** Esp. *possessed of a good memory:* homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory,* Quint 4, 2, 91. **II.** Poet. transf. *that reminds:* nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 51: impressi memorem dente labris notam, ib. 1, 13, 12: indicii memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190 tabellae, ib. 8, 744.

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro] *heard, of, conceivable:* hoccine credibile est aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1. **2.** *worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable:* vir, Liv. 38, 53: auctores, Col. 1, 1: familiaritas, Cic. Am. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19: nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 8. *Comp.:* memorabilior, Liv. 38, 53.

mĕmŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a monument:* App. Apol. p. 311.

mĕmŏrālĭter, *adv. serving to make mention:* Fortun. Carm. 4, 20.

mĕmŏrālĭus, ii, *m.* [memoro] *a recorder, notary:* Ὑπομνηματογράφος, actuarius, memoralius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *Part.* [memoro]. **II.** Adj.: *worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated:* juvenis memorande, Virg. Aen. 10, 793: pugnae memorandae meae, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 52: locus, Flor. 2, 8: exitus, id. 4, 2.

mĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a mentioning:* Corn. Gall. 1, 291.

mĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who mentions* or *recounts, a relater* (poet.): tui casus memorator, Prop. 3, 1, 33.

mĕmŏrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who mentions* or *relates:* Val. Fl. 6, 142.

mĕmŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [memoro]. **II.** Adj. *memorable, renowned, celebrated:* sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18.

mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mentioning, relating; a relation:* istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 28: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A 4, 32: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15.

mĕmŏrē, *adv. by heart, readily:* cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. in Non. 514, 23.

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* [memor] *the faculty of remembering, memory:* ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 2: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: in memoriam redigere, *to recall to mind, recollect,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52: memoria comprehendere, *to commit to memory,* id. de Or. 1, 34: tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: memoriam agitare, *to exercise,* Quint. 1, 8, 14: habere in memoria, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13: fuisse Cassio in memoria, *in his recollection,* Cic. Sull. 13: deponere aliquid ex memoria, *to forget,* ib. 6: si memoria fefellerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam meam, *has escaped my recollection,* id. 4, 5, 3: ex memoria exponam, *from memory,* Cic. Cat. 3, 6. **II.** Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) *memory, remembrance:* rei memoriam deponere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: verterunt sese memoriae, *remembrances are altered,* Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoria digni viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: amicitiae, id. Fam. 8, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, *to hand down to posterity, to record,* id. de Or. 3, 4: memoriam prodere, *to perpetuate the recollection of,* Caes. B. G. 1, 13: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, *it is related,* Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vell. 2, 66. **III.** Meton. *the time of remembrance, period of recollection,* and in gen. *time, lifetime:* multi superiore memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times,* Cic. Balb. 11: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, *in our time,* id. Off. 3, 2: quod persaepe et nostra et patrum memoria accidit, id. Font. 7: patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man,* Cic. Cat. 1, 7. **2.** *an historical account, relation, narra-*

tion: liber, quo iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id. Brut. 3: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8: in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, Gell. 4, 6: sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. Dom. 5: vitae memoriam composuit, id. Claud. 1. **3.** Of something future: *a thought, design:* ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv. 4, 21.

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria] *pertaining to memory* or *remembrance:* libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet. Caes. 56. ‖. Subst. memorialis, is, *m. an historiographer:* Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 1. **2.** memorialia, ium, *n. plu. memoirs:* Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 44.

mēmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a weak memory:* memoriola vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1. ‖ *a monument, tomb:* Inscr.

mĕmŏrĭōsē, *adv. with a good memory:* facere, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2194 P.

mĕmŏrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [memoria] *that has a good memory:* Fest. *s. v.:* memoriosus, *μνημονικός*, Gloss. Philox.

mĕmŏrĭter, *adv. with a good memory:* orationem memoriter habere, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: tenere, Plin. Ep. 6, 33: meminisse, *to remember well*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 53: salutare, Suet. Ner. 10.

mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [memor] *to call to remembrance, remind of:* memorare amicitiam ac foedus, Tac. A. 2, 58. ‖. *to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of.* With *acc.:* memorare mores mulierum, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 50: haec, Virg. Aen. 5, 641: superbiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. With *de:* de natura nimis obscure memoravit, id. Fin. 2, 5. With *acc.* and *inf.:* quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 65. (Hence It. *membrare;* old Fr. *membrer.*)

mēna, ae, v. maena.

mēnaeus, i, *m.* = *μηναῖος, monthly:* Subst. (*sc.* circulus), *a monthly circle* (*al.* manacus): Vitr. 9, 8.

menceps [contr. from mente captus] *mad:* Prisc. p. 668 P.

menda, ae, *f. a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 18. ‖. Transf. of style, *etc.: a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen:* Suet. Aug. 87: Gell. 1, 7.

mendācĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [mendaciloquus] for mendacium, *falsehood, mendacity:* mendaciloquium, *ψευδολογία*, Gloss. Philox.

mendācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] *false-speaking, lying, mendacious:* nihil est stolidius, neque mendaciloquius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 163. Subst. *a liar:* mendaciloquorum doctrinae, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

mendācĭŏlum, i, *n.* v. mendaciunculum.

mendācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendax] *falsehood, mendacity:* Tert. Praescr. 31.

mendācĭter, *adv. falsely, mendaciously:* praedicare, Sol. 1. *Sup.:* mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 17.

mendācĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax] *a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit:* dicere alicui mendacium de re aliqua, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 33: mendacium impudens, Cic. Clu. 60: mendacio fallere, id. Mur. 30: mendacia vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: Titiae meae, cum qua sine mendacio vixi, i. e. *honestly, without hypocrisy*, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 36. ‖. Meton. of things: famae mendacia, Ov. F. 4, 311: neque est imitabilior alia mendacio vitri, *counterfeit*, Plin. 37, 8, 33: chrysocollam mentitur, ceu parum multa sint mendacia ejus, id. 35, 6, 29.

mendācĭuncŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [mendacium] *a little lie, little fiction:* quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum (*al.* mendaciolis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59.

mendax, ācis, *adj.* [mentior] *given to lying, false, mendacious:* subst. *a liar:* mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl. Poen. 1. 2, 188: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. Div. 2, 71: Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35. With *gen.:* rei, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 4. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91. *Comp.:* Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. *Sup.:* mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48. ‖. Meton. of things: *false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit*, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic. Div. 2, 62: speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 38: fundus, *that does not yield the expected produce*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30: damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 431: infamia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: os, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pennae, Ov. M. 10, 159.

mendīcābŭlum, i, *n.* [mendico] *a beggar, mendicant:* hominum mendicabula, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 2: App. M. 9, p. 218.

mendīcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *begging, mendicant:* Aug. Ep. 140.

mendīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a begging, obtaining by begging:* foeda vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101.

mendīcē, *adv. in a beggarly manner, meanly:* non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plena manu, Sen. Ep. 33. *Comp.:* ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendīcĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mendicus] *beggary, indigence:* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

mendīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *beggary, pauperism, indigence:* in summa mendicitate esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: mendicitatem perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11: paupertatem nova mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **mendīcor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to beg, ask for alms, go a begging:* mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 73: a me mendicas malum, id. Am. 4, 2, 12: aliquid mendicare, App. Apol. p. 287: panis mendicatus, Juv. 10, 277. (Hence Fr. *mendier, mendiant.*)

mendīcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a beggar's garment:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 32.

mendicum, velum quod in prora ponitur, Fest. *s. v.*

mendīcus, a, um, *adj. beggarly, needy, in want, indigent:* subst. *a beggar, mendicant:* mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 16: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, id. Mur. 29: mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33: prandia, Mart. 14, 81. As a term of abuse: *a beggar, ragamuffin:* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21. ‖. Meton. in gen. *poor, paltry, pitiful:* instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92.

mendōsē, *adv. faultily, falsely:* libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85. *Sup.:* ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 6.

mendōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendosus] *faultiness:* Aug. Ep. 71, 5.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] *full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect:* mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1. *Comp.* historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16. ‖. Act. *that commits faults, makes mistakes:* servus mendosus, id. Verr. 2, 77. **2.** *false, deceptive:* risus, App. M. 9, p. 221: mendosum for mendose, adverbially, *falsely:* mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.

mendum, i, *n. a blemish, fault*, rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261. ‖. *an error, blunder:* quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 42: librariorum, id. Att. 13, 23. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, ib. 14, 22.

mēnĭon, ii, *n. the name of a plant, also called* menogenion, q. v.: App. Herb. 64.

mēnis, idis, *f.* = *μηνίς, a little half-moon, crescent*, placed as an ornament at the beginning of books: a prima menide libri, *i. e. from the beginning*, Am Prof. 25.

mennonĭa, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēnŏgĕnion, ii, *n.* = *μήνη* (moon) and *γένειον* (chin), *an unknown plant good for the cure of somnambulism:* App. Herb. 64.

mēnŏīdēs = *μηνοειδής, the new moon:* Firm. Math. 4 *praef. fin.*

mens, mentis, *f.* (*nom. sing.* mentis. Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18, § 59) [from the root MEN: v. memini] lit. *the faculty* or *power of recollection*, or *of association of ideas;* and this being the foundation of the reasoning or logical faculties, hence, *the pure intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc. (Hence sometimes found with animus, as being only *a part*, or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic. Brut. 61: nubilam mentem animi habeo, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 6: mens animi, Cat. 65, 3: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, id. Fin. 5, 12: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2: mente complecti aliquid, *to comprehend, understand*, id. Tusc. 1, 16: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mentis suae esse, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. Pis. 21: mentis compotem esse, ib. 20: captus mente, *out of his senses, beside himself, mad*, id. Acad. 2, 17: mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139: quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? *what are you thinking of?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 34: miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, id. Rud. 3, 3, 23: Cic. Att. 12, 37. With *gen.:* non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *he bethought himself of*, id. Quint. 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3. ‖. Transf. *the heart, disposition, feelings:* mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, *feelings, sentiments*, Suet. Cal. 60: bona mens, *a kind disposition*, Liv. 39, 16 quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. **2.** *courage, resolution:* vobis dent mentem oportet (dii), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, Liv. 6, 18: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: addere mentem, *to give courage to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Virg. Aen. 12, 609. **3.** *opinion, thoughts, determination:* qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, ib. 1, 676: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus, Nep. Hann. 2: his ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29. **4.** *plan, design, intention:* Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, id. Fam. 12, 14: mentes Deorum scrutari in fibris, Ov. M. 15, 137: in mente est mihi dormire, *I have a mind to*, Petr. 21.

mensa, ae, *f. a table:* cibos in mensam alicui apponere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29 surgunt a mensa saturi, poti, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 62: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: apud mensam, *at table*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77. ‖ Meton. of food: communicabo te semper mensa mea, id. Mil. 1, 1, 51: mittere alicui de mensa, Cic. Att. 5, 1: parciore mensa uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusiaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35 prior, proxima mensa, *the first, the second rank at table; the first* or *second in esteem:* Rhaeticis uvis prior mensa erat, Plin. 14, 1, 3: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert:* haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, *during the dessert*, Cic. Att. 14, 6: dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis, Ov. M. 8, 673. **2.** *the guests at table*, quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. Aug. 70. **3.** *a butcher's block:* mensa lanionia, id. Claud. 15.

4. *a money-changer's counter:* mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148: publica, *a public bank*, Cic. Fl. 19. **5.** *a sacrificial table:* mensae deorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59. **6.** *the long flat part of a catapult:* Vitr. 10, 16. **7.** *a stand* or *platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: servus de mensa paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213.

mensālis, e, *adj.* [mensa] *pertaining to the table, table-:* argentum mensale, *silver table-service*, Vop. Tac. 10.

mensārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] collarium, quod in collo est: mensarium, quod in mensa est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a money-changer, banker:* mensarii numularii, Fest. *s. v.:* Cass. Parm. in Suet. Aug. 4. **2.** Esp. *a state banker:* Cic. Fl. 19: quinqueviris creatis, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellarunt, Liv. 7, 21: mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21.

mensātim, *adv. by tables, from table to table:* Juvenc. 3, 214.

mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure:* vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, is, *m.* (*gen. plur.* sometimes mensum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Ov. M. 8, 500), *a month:* lunae cursus qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. Aen. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Am. 12, 40: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6. **II.** Meton. esp in *plur.: the monthly courses* of women, *the menses:* prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89: in *sing.:* a muliere incitati mensis, id. 17, 28, 47: id. 28, 7, 23. Transf. of *the yearly flux* of she-animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *med.* [Cf. Gr. μήν, Pers. *mâh*, Eng. *moon, month*, all of which perh. come from Sans. *mâ* "to measure."] (Hence It. *mese;* Prov. *mes;* Fr. *mois.*)

mensor, ōris, *m.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measurer:* te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae mensorem cohibent, Archyta, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, *a corn-meter*, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26. **II.** Esp. *a surveyor:* Col. 6, 1: Ov. M. 1, 136. **2.** *an architect:* Plin. Ep. 10, 28. **3.** Milit. *t. t. one who measures out the ground for an encampment, a quarter-master:* Veg. Mil. 2, 7: Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4.

menstrŭa, orum, v. menstruus.

menstrŭālis, e, *adj.* [menstruus] *monthly, every month, for a month:* menstruales epulae, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 22.

II. *pertaining to the monthly courses* of women, *menstrual:* solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15, 13: mulier menstrualis, id. 19, 10, 57: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35.

menstrŭo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to have a monthly term:* mulier menstruans, Pall. 1, 35. Fig. (*act.*) *to pollute:* Vulg. Iesai. 64, 6.

menstrŭum, i, v. menstruus.

menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis] *pertaining to a month, that happens every month, monthly:* ferias menstruas edicere, Varr. L. L. 6, 3: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48. **2.** Subst. menstruum, i, *n. the period of a month:* menstruum meum Calend. Septembr. finitur, *a monthly term of office, monthly service*, Plin. Ep. 10, 24. **II.** Esp. *pertaining to menstruation, menstruous:* menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94. **2.** Subst. menstrua, orum, *n. plu. monthly purgations, menses:* Cels. 6, 6, 38: ciere, Plin. 22, 21, 30: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54. Also *sing.:* id. 8, 7, 23. Of she-animals: canis, *menstruating*, id. 29, 5, 32. **III.** *that lasts a month, for the space of a month:* vita menstrua, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31: menstrua cibaria, id. Verr. 3, 30. Subst. menstruum, i, *n. a month's provisions:* Liv. 44, 2.

mensŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mensa] *a little table:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: Petr. 136.

mensŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [mensula] *a money-changer:* Sen. Controv. 4, 24.

mensūra, ae, *f.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure:* mensuram facere alicujus, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, *to measure, survey*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28: inire, Col. 5, 3. **II.** Meton. *that by which any thing is measured, a measure:* majore mensura reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure*, Nep. Att. 2: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57: ex aqua, *i. e.* clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: nosse mensuras itinerum, ib. 6, 25.

2. *rhythm:* quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Or. 20. **3.** In painting, *perspective:* Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80. **III.** Fig.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much he should drink*, Ov. A. A. 1, 589: beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12: qui tanti mensuram nominis imples, *i. e. art worthy of it*, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 1: mensura ficti crescit, *size*, id. M. 12, 57: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence*, Juv. 11, 34: nuribus Argolicis fui mensura voti, *I was the measure of their wishes*, i. e. *they desired to have as much as I possessed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400: submittere se ad mensuram discentis, *to the capacity of the learner*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: legati, *character, standing*, Tac. H. 1, 52.

mensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mensura] *that can be measured, measurable:* spatium, Prud. Apoth. 881.

mensūrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to measuring, measuring-:* mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19.

mensūrālĭter, *adv. by measure:* Hyg. de limit. p. 167 Goes.

mensūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mensuro] *a measuring, mensuration:* jugeri, Auct. de limit. p. 264 Goes.

mensūro, 1. *v. a.* [mensura] *to measure:* fossa mensuratur, Veg. Mil. 1, 25. (Hence It. *misurare.*)

mensus, a, um, *Part.* [metior].

mensus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a measuring, measure:* App. de Mundo, p. 58.

menta (mentha), ae, *f.* = μίνθη, *mint*, various species of Mentha, Linn.: Ov. M. 10, 729: Plin. 19, 8, 47: ructatrix, Mart. 10, 48: serpens, poët. Col. 10, 119.

mentāgra, ae, *f.* [mentum ἄγρα, cf. podagra; lit. chin-disease] *an eruption, tetter on the chin:* Plin. 26, 1, 2.

mentastrum, i, *n.* [menta] *wild mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn.?: Plin. 19, 8, 47: silvestre, Col. 11, 3.

mentha, v. menta.

mentĭens, entis, *Part.* [mentior]. **II.** Subst. *a fallacy, sophism*, a transl. of the Gr. ψευδόμενον: Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11.

mentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [mentum] *an eruption* or *scab* on lambs: Col. 7, 5, 21.

mentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root MEN: v. memini] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention:* civitatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: tui, *mention of you*, id. Att. 5, 9: mentionem facere alicujus rei, id. Rosc. Am. 2: noli facere mentionem, te has emisse, *do not mention*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 126: in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: mentionem de aliqua re, id. Agr. 3, 2: mentionem movere alicujus rei, Liv. 28, 11: mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of*, id. 38, 56: mentionem conditionum jacere, Vell. 2, 65: mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 27. With *subj.:* mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, id. Cist. 1, 2, 15: mentione illata a tribunis ut liceret, Liv. 4, 1. In *plur.:* secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *to throw out hints*, id. 3, 43.

mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep* (old *fut.* mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 101). **A.** Neutr. *to speak falsely, to lie, deceive:* mentiri palam, id. Truc. 1, 2, 89: adversus aliquem, id. Aul. 4, 7, 9: apud aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: aperte, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: in re aliqua, id. Att. 12, 21: de re aliqua, id. N. D. 3, 6: adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3: mentior nisi *or* si mentior, a form of asseveration: mentior, nisi et quae alunt illud, corpora sunt, Sen. Ep. 106 si mentior, inquit, ultima, quam fallam, sit Venus illa mihi, Ov. F. 4, 227. With *acc.* and *inf.:* certam me sum mentitus habere horam, id. Tr. 1, 3, 53 Plin. 12, 15, 34. **II.** Fig. of things: *to beguile, deceive:* frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: id. N. D. 2, 5, 15. **B.** Act. *to pretend, feign*, etc tantam rem, Sall. C. 48: originem alicujus, Just. 35, 2: auspicium, Liv. 10, 40. **2.** *to promise falsely:* noctem, Prop. 2, 13, 57: semel fac illud, mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, *do what your cough keeps falsely promising, but never performs*, i. e. *die*, Mart. 5, 31.

3. *to assume an appearance, imitate, counterfeit:* mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, id. 3, 43: color, qui chrysocollam mentitur, Plin. 35, 6, 29: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42: sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu, Col. praef. 1. *Perf. Part. pass.:* mentita tela, Virg. Aen. 2, 422: figurae, Ov. M. 5, 326: mentiti fictique errores, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. [*Mentior* from root MEN, of me-min-i, prob. signified orig. "to invent:" Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 243, 1851.]

mentītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mentior] *a lying, deception:* Auct. Her. 3, 2. (Hence It. *menzogna;* Pr. *mensonga;* Fr. *mensonge.*)

mentītus, a, um *Part.* [mentior].

mento, ōnis, *m.* [mentum] *one who has a long chin:* Arn. 3, 108.

mentŭla, ae, *f. the penis:* Cat. 20, 18.

mentŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [mentula] *that has a large penis:* Priapo mentulatior, Auct. Priap. 37.

mentum, i, *n. the chin* of men and animals: Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: attingere, Plin. 11, 45, 103. **2.** Meton. *the beard:* nosco crines incanaque menta regis Romani, Virg. Aen. 6, 810: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **II.** Transf. in architect.: *the projecting part of a cornice, the coping:* Vitr. 4, 3. [Perh. same as Eng. *mouth.*] (Hence Prov. *mento;* Fr. *menton.*)

mentum dicebant, quod nos commentum, Fest. *s. v.*

menui, *the Indian name of a precious stone, which the Greeks called* xanthos: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go, to pass:* quo simul mearis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17: in orientem meavisse, Tac. A. 3, 34. Of things: ita ut vix singula meent plaustra, Plin. 6, 14, 17: triremes, Tac. A. 4, 5: sidera, Ov. M. 15, 71: sol, Quint. 11, 2, 22: vapor per inane vacuum, Lucr. 2, 150: spiritus, Curt. 3, 5: anima diversa in membra, Lucan. 3 640.

meopte, *i. e.* meo ipsius, v. meus.

mĕphītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mephitis] *mephitic, pestilential:* odor, Sid. Ep 3, 13.

mĕphītis, is, *f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis:* saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim, Virg. Aen. 7, 84: sulphureae Pers. 3, 99.

mepte, *i. e.* me ipsum: Pl. Men. 5, 8, 10.

mĕrācē, *adv. purely, without mixture:* minus, sed meracius bibere, Cels 1, 3: rubere, Sol. 33

mĕrācŭlus, (also syncop. meraclus)

a, um, *adj. dim.* [meracus] *tolerably pure, with very little mixture*: meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (*al.* meraco), Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 15: vinum, Cels. 3, 19: Plin. 20, 19, 80.

mĕrācus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed*, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. N. D. 3, 31: uva, Prop. 2, 24, 27. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137. **II.** Fig.: libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: meracissimus scientiae fons, Sid. Ep. 3, 10.

mĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pure, unmixed*: calix, Marc. Emp. 27.

mercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mercor] *that can be bought*: meretrix, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] for mercabilis, *that can be bought, purchaseable*: uxor, Cod. Justin. 4, 7, 6.

mercans, antis, *Part.* [mercor]. **II.** Subst.: *a buyer, purchaser*: spem mercantium frustrari, Suet. Aug. 75. (Hence It. *mercante*; Fr. *marchand.*)

mercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dealing in wares, mercantile dealing*: pecunia in mercationibus perdita, Gell. 3, 3.

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, merchant*, esp. *a wholesale dealer*, opp. to caupo (a retailer): venalicii mercatoresque, Cic. Or. 70: multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, *dealers in*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 4.

mercātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *mercantile*: navis mercatoria, *a merchant-vessel*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor] *trade, traffic, commerce*: mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42: mercaturas facere, *to trade*, id. Verr. 5, 28. **2.** Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, *to the purchase of*, id. Off. 3, 2: utilitatum, id. N. D. 1, 44. **II.** Meton.: *goods, wares, merchandize*: Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 51.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *trade, traffic, buying and selling*: turpissimus mercatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: domesticus, ib. 3, 12. **II.** Meton. *a place for trade, market, mart*: frequens mercatus, Liv. 1, 30: mercatus conventusque Graeciae, Suet. Ner. 28: mercatu indicto, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: habere mercatum, *to hold a market* or *fair*, id. Tusc. 5, 3: (Numa Pompilius) mercatus, ludos, omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, id. Rep. 2, 14. **2.** *any public assembly*: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5.

mercedārĭus, v. mercedonius.

merceditŭum, mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Fest. *s. v.*

mercēdōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [merces do] *pertaining to the payment of wages*: mercedonios (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvenda, *pay-days*, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Subst. mercedonius, ii, *m. a payer of wages, paymaster*: Gloss. Isid.

mercēdōnĭus or **mercedīnus** = μερκηδόνιος, μερκεδῖνος, mensis, *an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa*: Vet. Kalend. Rom. ap. Grut. 133.

mercēdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [merces] *small wages, poor pay*: infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. de Or. 1, 45. **II.** *hire, rent, income*: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id. Att. 13, 11.

mercēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does any thing for wages* or *pay*; *paid, hired, mercenary*: comes, Cic. Pis. 21: miles, Liv. 24, 49: testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: praetor, id. Verr. 5, 21. **2.** Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv. 30, 8: liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. Leg. 1, 18: ancilla mercenariae stipis, Plin. 10, 63, 63: vincla, *his hireling fetters*, i. e. *his salaried office of* praeco *which kept him confined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57. **II.** Subst. mercenarius, ii, *m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer*: tuus mercenarius, Pl. Poen. 2, 155: non male praecipiunt, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13.

merces, ēdis, *f.* [merx] *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe*, etc.: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41: operae, id. Verr. 1, 56: uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: haec merces erat dialecticorum, *fee*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30: mercedibus scenicorum recisis, *the players' salaries*, Suet. Tib. 34: pretio atque mercede minuere majestatem reipublicae, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 25, 33: lingua adstricta mercede, *tied with a bribe*, Cic. Pis. 13. **2.** Transf. *rent, revenue, income, interest*: mercedes Argileti et Aventini, id. Att. 12, 32: dotalium praediorum, ib. 15, 20: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: publicanos tertia mercedum parte relevavit, *farm-rent*, Suet. Caes. 20: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest on capital*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. **II.** Fig. *reward, wages*: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: exigere ab aliquo, id. Am. 21: non alia bibam mercede, *on any other terms*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13. **2.** *punishment, cost, injury*: temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv. 39, 55: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, *price, cost*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: non sine magna mercede, *not except at great cost*, id. Tusc. 3, 6: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, *to my great disadvantage*, Sen. Tranq. 11. (Hence It. *mercè*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. *merci.*)

merces, *plu.* v. **merx.**

mercĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [merx] *goods, wares, merchandise*: in vostris mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, Pl. Am. prol. 1: per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. A. 15, 38.

mercor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (old form, mercassitur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr. Grut. 512, 20) [id.] **I.** Neutr. *to trade, traffic*: dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. Merc. *prol.* 82. **II.** Act. *to buy, purchase*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *abl.* of *pers.* with *ab* or *de*, and with *abl.* or *gen.* of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 42: fundum de pupillo, id. Flacc. 20: aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 46: hortos egregiasque domos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24: quanti mercatura mullum luxuria? Plin. 9, 18, 31. In pass. signif.: jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, id. 34, 11, 25: sestertiis centum quinquaginta millibus trullam unam mercatam a matrefamilias, id. 37, 2, 10: Prop. 1, 2, 5. **2.** Fig.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, *to be purchased with life*, Cic. Att. 9, 5: amorem muneribus, Prop. 2, 16, 15.

mercŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [Mercurius] *pertaining to Mercury*: herba mercurialis: *a plant, dog's mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn.: Cato R. R. 158: Plin. 25, 5, 18.

mercŭrĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *the withers* of draught-cattle, between the neck and the back: Veg. Vet. 2, 59. **2.** dies Mercurii, or Mercuris, *Wednesday*, Inscr (Hence, It. *mercoledì*; Fr. *mercredi.*)

merda, ae, *f. dung, ordure, excrement*: corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37.

merdācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [merda] *defiled with excrement*: Poët. in Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 607.

mĕrē, *adv. purely, wholly, entirely*: si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Pl. Tr. 1, 1, 22: mere ferreum id erat, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

mĕrenda, ae, *f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal*: merendam antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur, Fest. *s. v.*: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 49: serae hora merendae, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 60. Also of a beast's *feed*: Cyprio bovi merendam, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* Cyprio.

mĕrendārĭus, ii, *m.* [merenda] *one who takes a luncheon*: Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*

mĕrendo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to take a lunch*: merenda est cibus, qui declinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda. hinc merendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

mĕrens, entis, *Part.* [mereo]. **II.** Adj. *that deserves* or *merits*, whether *well* or *ill*: constr. with *de*, rarely with *dat.*: consul laudare, increpare merentes, Sall. J. 105: laurea decreta merenti, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 91: quem periisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo, Cic. fragm. in Non. 344, 23: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19. *Sup.*: Inscr.

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, and **mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to earn, gain, get, acquire*: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. Cal. 40: aera, Hor. A. P. 345. Fig.: gloriam, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: quid Minyae meruere queri? *have cause*, Val. Fl. 1, 519. Esp. Milit. *t. t.*: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit. *to earn pay*), *to serve as a soldier, serve in the army*: mereri stipendia, Cic. Coel. 5: meruit stipendia in eo bello, id. Mur. 5: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, ib. merere equo, *to serve in the cavalry*, id Phil. 1, 8: merere pedibus, *to serve in the infantry*, Liv. 24, 18. **2.** *to buy purchase*: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 124: quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? *what price do you think they would take?* Cic. Verr. 4, 60: legatum a creditore, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 21. **II.** Meton. *to deserve, merit*: constr. with *acc., subj., inf.* and *absol.*: mereri praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: laudem, ib. 1, 40: amorem, Quint. 6 *prooem.*: fidem, id. 9, 2: favorem aut odium, id. 4, 1: mereri supplicium, Ov. M. 5, 666: respondit, sese meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54: mereri ne quis imagines expeteret, Plin. 35, 2, 2: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 16: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, *if I deserve it*, Cic. Fam. 10, 17. **2.** *to do, commit*: noxam, Petr. 139: culpam, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 25. **B.** Neutr. *to deserve* or *merit* either praise or blame, etc.: constr. with *de*; in Plaut. also with *erga*: te ego, ut digna es, perdam, atque ut de me meres, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 22: ut ut erga me est merita, id. Am. 5, 1, 49. Esp. with bene, male, optime, *etc.*: de republ. bene mereri, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: de populo R., Caes. B. G. 1, 11: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos qui dulces videantur, Cic. Am. 24: de republica meruisse optime, id. Att. 10, 4: perniciosius de republica merentur vitiosi principes, id. Leg. 3, 14: stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. Mil 34.

mĕrĕor, itus, v mereo.

mĕretrīcĭē, *adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously*: ornata meretricie, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 58.

mĕretrīcĭus, a, um. *adj.* [meretrix] *pertaining to harlots, meretricious*: meretricia ornamenta, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 63: quaestus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: disciplina, id. Verr. 3, 3, 6: domus, *a courtesan's house*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: amores, Cic. Coel. 20. **II.** Subst.: meretricium, ii, *n. the trade of a harlot*: meretricium facere, Suet. Cal. 40.

mĕretrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a courtesan*: meretricula Leontium, Cic. N. D. 1, 33: Hor. S. 2, 7, 46.

mĕretrix, īcis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* meretricium for meretricum, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 22) [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] *a prostitute, courtesan*: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic. Coel. 20, 49: stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21: Augusta, *i. e.* Messalina, Juv. 6, 117: regina, *i. e.* Cleopatra, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

mergae, arum, *f. plu.* [merges] *a two-pronged pitchfork*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 58: multi mergis, alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, Col. 2, 21, 3.

merges, ĭtis, *f. a sheaf* of corn: cerealis mergite culmi, Virg. G. 2, 517. II. i. q. mergae: Plin. 18, 30, 72.

mergĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mergo] *to dip in, immerse:* ter mergitamur (*al.* mersitamur), Tert. de Cor. milit. 3.

mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse;* absol. *to plunge into water, to sink:* eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: aves, quae se in mari mergunt, ib. 49: prodigia, indomitis merge sub aequoribus, Tib. 2, 5, 80: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. Aen. 6, 348: partem classis, Vell. 2, 42. *Absol.:* ut dejectus ad caput aquae Ferentinae, crate superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. 1 51. Poet. of overwhelming waters: sic te mersuras adjuvet ignis aquas, Ov. Ib. 343. II. Transf. *to sink down, sink in, to plunge* or *drive in, to fix in,* etc.: mergere in effossam terram capita, Liv. 22, 51: mergere lumina, *to shut the eyes,* Quint. Decl. 19: palmitem per jugum mergere et alligare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 1. 3: manum in ora (ursae), *to thrust into,* Mart. 3, 19: canes mersis in corpore rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. M. 3, 249: visceribus ferrum, *to thrust into,* Claud. in Eutr. 1, 447. Reflect.: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *flows into,* Plin. 6, 27, 31: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into, sets in,* Cat. 66, 68. 2. Esp. *to hide, conceal:* mersit suos in cortice vultus, Ov. M. 10, 498: diem *or* lucem, of the setting of the sun, Sen. Thyest. 771: sidera coelum mergens, *the western sky,* Lucan. 4, 54: mergere Pelion et templum, *to sail from until they sink below the horizon,* Val. Fl. 2, 6. III. Fig. *to sink, overwhelm:* aliquem malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 511: funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful death,* ib. 11, 28: mergi in voluptates, *to be plunged in sensual delights,* Curt. 10, 3: se in voluptates, Liv. 23, 18. Esp. in *part. perf.:* Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity,* id. 9, 18: vino somnoque mersi jacent, *drunk and drowsy,* id. 41, 3: mersus foro, *bankrupt,* Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 16: aere paterno ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: censum domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31: mergentibus sortem usuris, *devouring his capital,* Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, *be robbed of their fortune, ruined,* Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 3. Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12. [Prob. connected with *mare,* which signified orig. "water:" the *g* in *mergo,* as in *spargo, tergo, vergo,* being no part of the root: Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 4, 1851.]

mergŭlus, i, *m. dim.* of mergus: Vulg. Levitic. 11, 19.

mergus, i, *m.* [mergo] *a diver,* a kind of sea-bird: Varr. L. L. 5, 13, § 78: praesagiunt pluviam mergi, Plin. 18, 94, 87: Ov. M. 8, 625: Hor. Epod. 10, 22. Mergi soliti sunt devorare quod ceterae reddunt, Plin. 10, 65: this is erroneously believed of the *parasitic Gull,* Lestris parasiticus, Temm. Jestingly, mergus agrarius, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9. II. *a vine-layer:* Col. 4, 15.

mĕrĭbĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [merum bibulus] *vine-bibbing:* Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (moer.), *sc.* vitis or uva, *an unknown kind of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 27: Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 6, § 35.

mĕrīdĭālis, e, *adj.* [meridies] *of mid-day, southern:* ventus (*al.* meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mid-day* or *noon:* tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42: somnus, Plin. Ep. 9, 40: hence, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *gladiators, who fought at mid-day,* Suet. Claud. 34. In the *abl.* adverb. meridiano (*sc.* tempore) *at mid-day:* Plin. 2, 26, 25. II. Meton. *southern, southerly:* ager spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: pars orbis, *opp.* septentrionalis, ib. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8: orbis, id. 13, 4, 9: circulus, *the equator,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 17. Subst. **meridianum**, i, *n. the south:* Vell. 2, 126: meridiana, orum *n. plu. southern places* or *parts:* in meridianis Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

mĕrīdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meridio] *a mid-day nap, siesta:* et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68.

mĕrīdĭes, ēi, *m.* [merus dies, lit. *pure, unmixed day,* or perh. as derived by Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52, § 4 from medius dies] *mid-day, noon:* circiter meridiem, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3: diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5. 2. Transf. of the night: noctis circiter meridiem, id. in Non. 451, 9. 3. Fig. *the middle point:* aetatis, Non. ib. 14. II. Meton. *the south:* inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.

mĕrīdĭo, 1. *v. n.* and **mĕrīdĭor**, 1. *v. dep.* [meridies] *to take a mid-day nap* or *siesta:* jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Cat. 32, 3: meridiari ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38.

mĕrīdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *southern* for meridialis: plaga, Lact. 2, 9: signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

mĕrīdĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for meridianus, *pertaining to mid-day:* Tit. in App. de Orthogr. p. 130.

mĕrĭtissĭmē (-mo), v. merito.

mĕrĭto, *adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly:* quanquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: merito ac jure laudantur, id. Cat. 3, 6: te ipse jure optimo, merito incuses, licet, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 23: recte ac merito commovebamur, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. *Sup.:* meritissimo, id. de Or. 1, 55: meritissime, Sol. 7.

mĕrĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mereo] *to earn, gain:* villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 50, 119: Roscius histrio HSD. annua meritasse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40. II. *to serve as a soldier, be a soldier:* Fest. *s. v.:* Siculas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money:* vehicula, *hackney coaches,* Suet. Cal. 39: balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: coenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7: artificia, Sen. Ep. 88: salutatio, *by which one hopes to obtain money, interested,* id. Brev. Vit. 14. 2. Subst. meritoria, orum, *n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings:* Juv. 3, 234: facere, *to let rooms for a short time,* opp. to locare, to rent by the year, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. II. Esp. *that earns money by prostitution:* pueri, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15. 2. Subst. meritorium, ii, *n. a bawdy-house, brothel:* Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

mĕrĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which one deserves, desert;* either *reward* or *punishment:* nihil suave meritum est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 75: specta denique, quale coelesti providentia meritum reportaverit, App. M. 8, p. 214: delictorum, Tert. Apol. 21. II. *that by which one deserves, a merit;* esp. in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit:* propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 1: et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved,* id. Att. 5, 11: merita dare et recipere, id. Am. 8: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, id. Fam. 11, 17. Also *demerit, blame, fault:* Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine,* id. Sest. 17: nullo meo in se merito, *although guilty of no offence against him,* Liv. 40, 15: leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est. Ov. H. 5, 7. 2. *worth, value, importance:* quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, id. F. 1, 8: negotiorum, Cod. Just. 8, 5, 2: aedificia majoris meriti, *of greater value,* Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 30: loci, Mart. 8, 65: primi saporis mella thymi succus effundit, secundi meriti thymbra, tertii meriti rosmarinus, Pall. 1, 37.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [mereo]. I. Adj.: *deserving,* esp. with bene, optime Caesarem imperatorem bene de republ meritum, *deserving well,* Caes. B. C. 1 13: milites mirifice de republ. meriti, Cic. Fam. 12, 12: homines de me divinitus meriti, id. Red. in Sen. 12. 2. Pass.: *deserved, due, fit, just, right:* ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv. 8, 7: iracundia, *just,* Cic. de Or. 2, 50: mors, Virg. Aen. 11, 849: noxia, *committed, perpetrated,* Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 1: meritis de causis, *for just reasons,* Paul. Dig. 48, 20. *Sup.:* fama optima et meritissima frui, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

mĕrŏbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [merum bibo] *that drinks unmixed wine* (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

mĕrŏis, ĭdis, *f.* = μεροΐς, *a plant growing in Meroe,* also called Aethiopis, q. v.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

mĕrops, ŏpis, *f.* = μέροψ, *a bird that devours bees;* hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater,* Merops Apiaster, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 14: cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51.

mĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed:* vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

mersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mergo] *a dipping in, immersion:* mersio, βύθισις, Gloss. Phil.

mersĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dip in, immerse:* nares in bibendo, Sol. 45 *fin.*

merso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dip in, immerse:* balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69. II. Fig. *to overwhelm:* rerum copia mersat, Lucr. 5, 1005: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge myself into,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.

mersus, a, um, *Part.* [mergo].

merthryx, ygis, *f.* = μερθρύξ, *a plant, called also* geranion: Plin. 26, 11, 68.

merto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mergo] *to immerse, to overwhelm:* mertat pro mersat dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* Att. in Non. 138, 33.

mĕrŭla, ae, *f. a blackbird, ousel, merle,* Turdus Merula, Linn.: evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42. II. Transf. *a fish, the sea-carp:* merulae virentes, Ov. Hal. 114: cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53. 2. *a kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird:* Vitr. 10, 12. (Hence It. *smerlo, smeriglione;* Sp. *esmeril, esmerejon;* Fr. *émérillon.*)

mĕrŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [mero] *a wine-drinker:* Inscr.

mĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [merum] *drunken, intoxicated:* Fulg. Myth. praef.

mĕrŭlus, i, *m. a blackbird:* Auc. Carm. Philom. 13.

mĕrum, i, *n.* [merus] *pure, unmixed wine:* ingurgitare se in merum, Pl. Curc 1, 2, 35: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: ad merum pronior, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj. pure, unmixed, unadulterated,* esp. of wine not mixed with water: vinum merum, Varr. in Non. 344, 12: vina, Ov. M. 15, 331. Hence, Fig.: velut ex diutino siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, Liv. 39, 26. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. F. 4, 369: gustus, Col 3, 21: claror, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 108: mero meridie, *at broad noon,* Petr. 37. II. Meton. *bare, naked, uncovered:* pes, Juv. 6, 159: stabat calce mera, Prud. στεφ. 6, 91. 2. In gen. *bare, nothing but, only, mere:* nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95: mera fide accepta pecunia, *on his bare word of honour,* App. Apol. p. 320: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7: mera scelera loquuntur, ib. 9, 13. III. Fig. *pure, real, genuine, unadulterated:* libertas Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: Achaia, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24.

merx, cis, *f.* (also *nom. sing.* merces, Sall. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.) *goods, wares, commodities, merchandise:* invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: femineae, *for women*, Ov. M. 13, 165: esculenta, *eatables, victuals*, Col. 11, 3: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are an article of merchandise*, Plin. 12, 25, 54: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2. **||.** Fig.: in gen. *a thing:* ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, *a bad piece of goods*, id. Cist. 4, 2, 61.

meryx, ȳcis, *m. a sea-fish*, supposed by some to be the Scarus cretensis, Bloch: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mĕsa, ae, *f.*=μέση, *middle*, pure Lat. media. Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae mesa vocatur, *the middle sort*, Plin. 19, 9, 56.

mĕsancŭlon, i, *n.*=μεσάγκυλον, *a javelin, with a thong* (acc. to others, *a handle*) *attached to the middle:* Gell. 19, 25.

mĕsaulae, arum, *f. plu.*=μέσαυλα. In architect., *a narrow passage between two rooms* or *walls:* Vitr. 6, 10.

mĕsē, ēs, *f.*=μέση, *the fourth of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

mĕsēs, ae, *m.*=μέσης, *the north-northeast wind, between* boreas *and* caecias: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

mĕsŏbrăchys, *m.*=μεσόβραχυς (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is short* (e. g. pulcerrĭmarum), opp. to mesomacros: Diom. p. 479 P.

mĕsŏchŏrus, i, *m.*=μεσόχορος, *one who stands in the middle of a chorus* (of dancers or singers) *to lead it, a chorus-leader, coryphaeus:* Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

mĕsŏīdēs, is, *f.*=μεσοειδής, *a musical modulation:* Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

mĕsŏlăbĭum, ii, *n.*=μεσολάβιον, *a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe:* Vitr. 9, 3.

mĕsŏleucos, i, *m.*=μεσόλευκος, *a black precious stone with a white stripe:* Plin. 37, 10, 63. **||.** *a plant, the dead nettle*, Lamium maculatum, Linn.: id. 27, 11, 73.

mĕsŏmacros, i, *m.*=μεσόμακρος (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is long* (e. g. avidissimus), opp. to mesobrachys: Diom. p. 478 P.

mĕsŏmĕlas, ănos, *f.*=μεσόμελας, *a white precious stone with a black stripe:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mĕsŏnauta, ae, *m.*=μεσοναύτης, *a seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers:* Pomp. in Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

mĕsŏnyctĭum, ii, *n.*=μεσονύκτιον, *midnight:* Inscr.

mĕsŏpy̆lus, a, um, *adj.*=μέσος πύλη, *that is at the middle door:* Inscr.

mĕsosphaerum, i, *n.*=μεσόσφαιρον, *a kind of nard with middle-sized leaves:* (v. nardus): Plin. 12, 12, 26.

mespĭlum, i, n.=μέσπιλον, *a medlar:* Plin. 15, 20, 22. **||.** *a medlar-tree:* Pall. de Insit. 69.

mespĭlus, i, *f.*=μεσπίλη, *a medlar-tree.* Three kinds are mentioned: **1.** Anthedon: Plin. 15, 20, 22: Azarolus or Sorbus torminalis, Lank. **2.** setamia, is Mespilus Cotoneaster, Linn.: Pall. 3, 25. **3.** gallicum, is perh. *the hawthorn*, Crataegus Oxyacantha, Linn.. Plin. 23, 7, 23. **||.** *a medlar:* Pall. de Insit. 91. (Hence It. *néspola;* Sp. *nespera;* Fr. *nèfle.*)

messĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mĕto] *a reaping* frumenti tria genera sunt messionis, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (Hence Fr. *moisson.*)

messis, is, *f.* (*acc. sing.* messim, Cato R. R. 134: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 5: *masc.* in Lucil. in Non. 213 *fin.*) [id.] *a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest:* messis proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. Cic. de Or. 1, 58: messem facere, *to get in the harvest*, Plin. 18, 30, 72. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. G. 4, 231. **||.** Meton. *the harvested crops, the harvest:* illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, ib. 1, 49: Just. 24, 7: Cilicum et Arabum, *the harvest of the Arabians*, i. e. *saffron and frankincense*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 34: bellatura, *the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321. **2.** *the outstanding* or *unharvested crop:* adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e. *you are premature in your expectations*, Ov. H. 17, 263. Proverb.: messes suas urere, like vineta sua caedere, i. e. *to destroy one's own work* (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 100. **3.** *the time of harvest, harvest-time:* si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. E. 5, 70: per messes, *during harvest-time*, Plin. 24, 14, 74. Poet. transf. for *year:* sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79. **|||.** Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude*, Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 53: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. *the slaughter which was caused by his proscriptions*, Cic. Parad. 6, 2.

messor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reaper:* Cic. de Or. 3, 12: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: foeniseca, *a mower*, Col. 2, 18: deus messor, *the god of the harvest*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 21. **||.** Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxume, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

messōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *pertaining to a reaper:* messoria corbis, *a reaper's basket*, Cic. Sest. 38: falces, Pall. 1, 43: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

messŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messura] for messorius, *pertaining to reapers:* corbis, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, *f.* [mĕto] *a reaping:* messuram dicimus, non metitionem, Diom. p. 374 P.

messus, a. um, *Part.* [mĕto].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. *self:* v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [metior] *the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal*, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 284): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta fervidis evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: an prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu, septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 2, 19, 65. Fig.: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis haesit ad metas notitia mulieris, *i. e. he was unfortunate*, Cic. Coel. 31. **2.** Transf.: *any turning point:* praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. Aen. 3, 429: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19. (ii) *a goal, end, extremity, limit* (poet.): jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant, *and were reaching the goal*, Virg. Aen. 5, 159: viarum, ib. 3, 714: mortis, ib. 12, 546: aevi, ib. 10, 472: vitae metam tangere, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: optata, Hor. A. P. 412: sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque, i. e. *it was midday*, Ov. M. 3, 145. **||.** *any thing of a conical* or *pyramidal form:* ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: umbra terrae est meta noctis, Cic. Div. 2, 6: cf. Plin. 2, 10, 7: buxus in metas emittitur, *shoots up into a conical form*, id. 16, 16, 28: fenum in metas exstruere, *ricks, haycocks*, Col. 2, 19: lactantes, *cheese*, Mart. 1, 44: lactis, id. 3, 58: sudans, *a fountain out of which the water flowed through a conical-shaped stone*, Sen. Ep. 56.

mĕtăcismus, i, *m.*=μετακισμός, *a frequent repetition of the letter* M; also, *a using of an* M *at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacism:* Mart. Cap. 5, 167: Diom. p. 448 P.

mĕtălepsis, is, *f.*=μετάληψις, *a rhetorical figure, in which one word is used instead of another, and esp. when that other word has itself a fig. sign.;* as, *e. g.* aristae for messis in the sense of annus: nos quis ferat si Verrem *suem*, aut Laelium *doctum* nominemus? Quint 8, 6, 38: id. 6, 3, 52.

mētālis, e, *adj.* [meta] *conical* forma, Fest. *s. v.* tutulum.

mētālĭter, *adv. conically:* Mart Cap. 8, 294.

mĕtallārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **mĕtallārĭa**, ae, *f.* [metallum] *a* (male or female) *miner:* Cod. Justin. 11, 6, 7.

mĕtallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to metal, metallic:* natura aloes metallica, Plin. 27, 4, 5: molybdaenam metallicam vocant, id. 34, 18, 53. **||.** Subst. metallicus, i, *m. a worker in mines, miner:* lavant eas arenas metallici, id. 34, 16, 47 **2.** *a person condemned to the mines:* Marc. Dig. 48, 19, 10.

mĕtallĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [metallum fero] *yielding* or *abounding in metal.* terra, Sil. 15, 500: luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

mĕtallum, i, *n.*=μέταλλον, *a metal.* gold, silver, iron, *etc.:* ubicumque una (argenti) inventa vena est, non procul invenitur alia. Hoc quidem et in omni fere materia: unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31: auri, Virg. Aen. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, *i. e. than gold and silver*, Hor Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Virg. G. 2, 165. **||.** Transf. of other things dug out of the earth: *marble:* Stat. S. 4, 3, 98: *precious stones:* radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4: *chalk:* admiscetur creta. Campani negant alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 5, 29, 2: *sulphur:* utque est ingenium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 9, p. 228 *salt:* metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744. **2.** *a mine:* metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitr. 7, 7: aurifera, *gold mines*, Lucan. 3, 209: silicum, *a stone-quarry*, id. 4, 304: damnatus in metallum, *condemned to labour in the mines* or *quarries*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Cal. 27: dare aliquem in metallum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, ib. 47, 11, 7: puniri, ib. 48, 13, 6: saliunca herba tantae suavitatis ut metallum esse coeperit, *to be taxed as a mine*, Plin. 21, 7, 20. **|||.** Fig. *metal, stuff, material:* secula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

mĕtămĕlos, i, *m.*=μετάμελος, *repentance:* Varr. in Non. 79, 23.

mĕtămorphōsis, is, *f.*=μεταμόρφωσις, *a transformation, metamorphosis;* in *plur.* Metamorphoses, -ĕōn, *the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems.* In the Gr. *dat. plur.:* ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

mĕtănoea, ae, *f.*=μετάνοια, *repentance:* Aus. Epigr. 12.

mĕtăphŏra, ae, *f.*=μεταφορά, *a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another* (in pure Lat. translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 38): Quint. 8, 6, 4.

mĕtaphŏrĭcē, *adv. metaphorically, figuratively:* Acron. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.

mĕtaplasmus, i, *m.*=μεταπλασμός, *a grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasm*, e. g. in declension: metaplasmus, et schematismos et schemata vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

mĕtaplastĭcōs, *adv.*=μεταπλαστικῶς, *metaplastically:* metaplasticos dicitur apud poëtas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consueverunt: quod idem barbarismus dicitur in soluta oratione, Fest. *s. v.*

mētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meta] *pertaining to limits* or *boundaries:* metaria circumscriptio, *a limiting by boundaries*, Arn. 2, 70.

mĕtăthĕsis, is, *f.*=μετάθεσις, *a*

transposing of the letters of a word: Diom. 2.

mētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [metor] *a measuring out, a marking off:* vinearum metatio, Col. 7, 15.

mētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who metes out* or *marks off boundaries:* castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: oliveti, Plin. 18, 33, 76: templi, Lact. 4, 11. **II.** Fig.: tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

mētātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [metator] *pertaining to measuring out:* transf. metatoria pagina, *a letter relative to the providing of quarters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mētātūra, ae, *f.* [metor] *a measuring out, marking off:* Lact. 4, 11.

mĕtaxa (mătaxa), ae, *f.* = μέταξα and μάταξα, *raw silk:* Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16. **II.** Transf. *a cord* or *line:* lini metaxa, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* rodus: Vitr. 7, 3.

mĕtaxārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [metaxa] *silk-dealers:* Cod. Justin. 8, 14, 27.

mĕtella, ae, *f.* (prob. *adj. sc.* machina) *a basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers* (*al.* metilas, medullas, metulas): Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

mĕtellus, i, *m. a mercenary soldier:* Fest. *s. v.*

mĕtensōmătōsis, is, *f.* = μετενσωμάτωσις, *a removing from one body into another, a change of body:* Tert. An. 31.

mĕtĕōrĭa, ae, *f.* = μετεωρία, *forgetfulness:* M. Aurel. in Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7.

mĕthŏdĭcē, es, *f.* = μεθοδική, *the methodical part of grammar:* grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 15.

mĕthŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μεθοδικός, *methodical:* methodici medici, *physicians who depart from the practice of others*, Cels. *praef.*

mĕthŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = μεθόδιον, *a witty conceit, a jest, joke* (*al.* metōdīum, *i. e.* μετωδεῖον, *an inserted song*): Petr. 36, 5.

mĕthŏdus and **methŏdos**, i, *f.* = μέθοδος, *a way of teaching, mode of proceeding, method:* Aus. Idyll. 11, 67.

mĕtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus] *full of fear.* **I.** Pass. *fearful, timid:* nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 137: lepus, App. Flor. p. 341. **II.** Act. *frightful, terrible:* res, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 52.

mētĭor, mensus (metītus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 52), 4. *v. a. dep. to measure, mete* (lands, corn, *etc.*): metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: frumentum, id. Verr. 3, 83: numos, *to measure one's money*, i. e. *to have a great abundance of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: pedes syllabis, *to measure by syllables*, Cic. Or. 57. **2.** with *dat.*: *to measure out, distribute by measure:* frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: metire nobis Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 36. **3.** Poet. transf. *to measure by passing through, to walk* or *sail through, traverse:* sacram metiente te viam, *strutting with a measured pace*, ib. 4, 7: aequor curru, *to sail through*, Virg. G. 4, 388: aquas carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: iter annuum, *to go through, complete*, Cat. 34, 17. *Absol.:* quin hic metimur gradibus militariis, *walk*, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 11. **4.** In *pass. signif.:* agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. persec. 23: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86. In *part. perf.:* mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. **II.** Trop. *to measure, estimate, judge, consider:* with *abl.:* sonantia metiri auribus, id. Or. 68: oculo latus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaestu, *by profit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: omnia voluptate, id. Fam. 7, 12: odium aliorum suo odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula metu, Sall. C. 31: peccata vitiis, Cic. Par. 3. With *ex* (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. Fam. 10, 4. *Absol.:* metiri ac diligenter aestimare vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: sua regna, Lucan. 8, 527. [The root MET also appears in Lat. in the form MEN, whence comes the part *men-sus*, and *men-sor*, *men-sura*, *men-sis*, and prob. *membrum: mod-us* and *mod-ius* belong to the same root. The Sans. root is *mâ:* but the final dental letter appears also in Gr. and the Germanic languages: cf. Gr. μέτ-ρον, μέδ-ιμνος; Goth. *mat*, "to measure;" Eng. *meas-ure.*]

mētītor, ōris, *m.* [metior] *a measurer:* Front. Aquaed. 79.

mētītus, a, um, v. metior, *ad init.*

mēto, atum, 1. *v. a.* [meta] *to measure, mark out*, etc.: loca, Virg. Cul. 172: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

mĕto, messŭi (Cato in Prisc. p. 903 P.), messum, 3. *v. a. to reap, mow, crop:* quum est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 50: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falce, Ov. H. 6, 84: arva, Prop. 4, 10, 30. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65: (ii) mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, *i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 80: (iii) sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one looks out for himself*, id. Most. 3, 2, 112. Of the vintage: postremus metito, Virg. G. 2, 410: vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, Virg. G. 4, 54. **II.** Meton. In gen. *to cut off, pluck off, crop* (poet.): virga lilia summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam forfice, Mart. 7, 95: capillos, id. 10, 83: olus, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 74: ferus in silva farra metebat aper, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40. **2.** Esp. *to mow down* in battle, *cut down:* proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. Aen. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo stravit humum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 31. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 178. **3.** *to inhabit:* qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566. (Hence It. *mietere;* Sp. *mesar.*)

mĕtŏchē, es, *f.* = μετοχή, *a participle:* Aus. Epigr. 6.

mĕtōdīum, v. methodium.

mĕtoecus, i, *m.* = μέτοικος, *a denizen, resident, alien* (pure Lat. inquilinus): Eumen. Grat. act. Flaviens. nom. dict. 4 *fin.*

mĕtōnўmĭa, ae, *f.* = μετωνυμία, in rhet. *the substitution of one name for another, metonymy* (pure Lat. denominatio): Fest. *s. v.*

mĕtŏpa, ae, *f.* = μετόπη, in architect. *the space between two dentils* or *two triglyphs, a metope:* inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, metopae nominantur, Vitr. 4, 2.

mĕtōpĭon or **-um**, ii, *n.* (also mĕtops, ŏpis, Sol. 40) = μετώπιον: **I.** *the gum of an African tree, also called* ammoniacum, q. v.: Plin. 12, 23, 49. **II.** *oil of bitter almonds, almond oil:* id. 13, 1, 2: id. 15, 7, 7.

mĕtōposcŏpus or **-os**, i, *m.* = μετωποσκόπος, *one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist:* Suet. Tit. 2: cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

mĕtops, ŏpis, for metopion, q. v.

mētor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [meta] *to measure, measure off, mete out:* stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1: coelum, Ov. F. 1, 309: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 20. **II.** Meton. *to measure by passing through, to traverse* (poet.): nunc nemoris alti densa metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58. **2.** Esp. *to define by boundaries, lay out:* castra metati signa statuunt, Coel. in Non. 137, 18: castra, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Virg. G. 2, 274: Alexandriam, Plin. 5, 10, 11: regiones (for a temple), Liv. 1, 10. Hence, transf. (ii) *to erect, pitch, set up:* tabernacula ciliciis, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

metrēta, ae, *f.* = μετρητής, *an Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 congii (χόες) *and* 144 κοτύλαι (*about 9 gallons English*): picis liquidae metreta, Col. 12, 22: navis metretarum quae trecentas tolleret, *of the burthen of 300 metretae*, Pl. Merc. prol. 74. **II.** Meton. *a large vessel, cask:* oleum si in metretam novam inditurus eris, Cato R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16: olivariae, Col. 12, 47: hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam, Juv. 3, 246.

metrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μετρικός, *pertaining to measuring* or *measure:* leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. **II.** Esp. *relating to metre, metrical:* metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48. **2.** Subst. metricus, i, *m. a prosodian:* Gell. 18, 15.

mētrŏcōmĭa, ae, *f.* = μητροκωμία, *a village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village:* Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.* = μητρόπολις, *a city from which other cities have been colonised, a mother-city*, also *a chief city, metropolis:* Cod. Justin. 11, 21: Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 11. **II.** Fig.: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

mētrŏpŏlīta, ae, *m.* = μητροπολίτης, *a bishop in a chief city, a metropolitan:* Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [metropolis] *pertaining to a metropolis, metropolitan:* Cod. Just. 11, 21.

metrum, i. *n.* = μέτρον, *a measure;* esp. *a poetical measure, metre:* rhythmi, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatis, Quint. 9, 4, 46: id. 8, 6, 17: Tibulli, i. e. *elegiac metre*, Mart. 4, 6. **II.** Meton. *a verse:* exceptis metris Virgilii, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

mĕtŭens, *Part.* [metuo]. **II.** Adj. *fearing, afraid of, anxious for:* with *gen.* or *absol.:* contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210. *Comp.:* non fuit illa metuentior ulla deorum, Ov. M. 1, 323: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [meta] *a small pyramid, obelisk:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139: metuiri for metutum iri, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [metus]. **I.** Act. *to fear, be afraid of:* nec pol istae metuunt Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: metuere aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 11: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, id. Rosc. Am 3. With *inf.:* nil metuunt jurare, Cat 64, 146: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv. 32, 31: reddere soldum, *not to wish, be averse to*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65. With *ne, ut, ne non: to fear* or *apprehend lest, lest not:* nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 8: metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo ut possim recipere, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 3: id. Pers. 4, 6, 4. Of inanim. subjects: quae res quotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: illum aget penna metuente solvi fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 7. **2.** *to reverence:* patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 69. **3.** *to beware of, guard against:* nocentem corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 15. **II.** Neutr. *to fear, be in fear, be afraid:* with *de:* neque tam de sua vita, quam de mea metuit, *fears not so much for his own life as for mine*, Cic. Att. 10, 4. With *ab:* metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 36. With *pro:* metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123. With *dat.:* *to be anxious about* or *for:* metuens pueris, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 60: senectae, Virg. G. 1, 186. With *depend. sentence:* metuo, patres quot fuerint, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8: non metuo, quin meae uxori latae suppetiae sint, *I doubt not but*, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 54.

mĕtus, ūs, *m.* (*fem.* Enn. in Fest *s. v.:* id. ap. Non. 214, 11) *fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety:* in metu esse *to be in fear, be fearful*, Cic. Cat 1, 7 mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, *a subject of fear*, id. Att. 3, 9: metum habere, *to be afraid*, id. Fam. 8, 10: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 33, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: facere metum alicui, *to put in fear, frighten*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28: injicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: incutere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: inferre, Liv. 26, 20: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: offerre, id. Fam. 15, 1: metum pati, Quint. 6, 2, 21: alicui adimere, *to remove*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: metu exonerare, Liv. 2, 2: levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: alicui dejicere, id. Verr. 5, 49: solvere, *to dismiss*, Virg. Aen. 1, 463: deponere, Auct. B. Alex. 65. With *gen. subject.*: metus hostium recte dicitur et cum timent et cum timentur, Gell. 9, 12. With *gen. object.*: est metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: vulnerum metus, ib. 2, 24, 59: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35. With *ab*: metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. 2, 24. With *subj.*: ne lassescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 18. **2.** Poet. of *religious awe*: laurus sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Virg. Aen. 7, 60. Of *poetic awe*: evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5. **II.** Meton. *a cause of dread, a terror* (poet.): metus Libyci, i. e. *the head of Medusa*, Stat. Th. 12, 606.

mĕtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [metuo].

mēum, i, *n.* = μῆον, *an umbelliferous plant*, Athamanta Matthioli, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 23, 94.

mĕus, a, um (*vocat.* meus for mi: projice tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg. Aen. 6, 836: *gen. plur.* meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 66: meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: meopte, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 77: meamet, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37), *pronom. adj.* [me] *my, mine, belonging to me*: haec hero dicam meo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 304: descriptio, *made by me*, Cic. de Sen. 17: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: pavidum gelidumque trementi corpore, vixque meum firmat Deus, *scarcely in my senses*, Ov. M. 3, 688: quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, *quite independent*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7: vindicta postquam meus a praetore recessi, *my own master, free*, Pers. 5, 88: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *I have him*, Pl. Curc. 3, 61: vicimus: en meus est, exclamat Nais, *he is in my power*, Ov. M. 4, 356: Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, *my dear Nero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: homo meus se in pulpito totum prosternit, *this silly fellow of mine*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32: meus stupor, *this blockhead of mine*, Cat. 17, 21: mea Pythias, *my love*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, *my darling*, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761. In *voc.* mi, *my dear! my beloved!*: o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 4: mi conjux, App. M. 8, p. 205: mi domina, Hier. Ep. 22, 1. With *a neutr. subst.*: mi sidus, App. Apol. p. 407, Oud. In *plur.*: mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people, good spectators*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 8. *Objective*: crimina mea, *accusations brought against me*, Liv. 35, 19. In appos. with *gen.*: meum factum dictumve consulis, id. 7, 40: meo unius funere elata populi R. esset respublica, id. 28, 28. **II.** Subst. mei, orum, *m. plu. my friends* or *relatives, my adherents, my followers*: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 431. **2.** meum, i, *n. my own, mine*: nihil addo de meo, Auct. Har. R. 19: obsonat, potat de meo, *at my expense*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: non est mentiri meum, *it is not my business*, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, *it is my duty*, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. (Hence It. *mio* Fr. *mien, mon.*)

mi: *dat.* v. ego. **II.** *voc.* v. meus.

mīca, ae, *f. a crumb, little bit, morsel*: mica panis, Petr. 42: auri, Lucr. 1, 838: marmoris, Plin. 33, 4, 21: salis, *a grain of salt*, id. 22, 14, 16: saliens, *salt-cake crackling*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: tus in micas friatur, Plin. 12, 14, 32. **II.** Transf. *a small dining-room*: Mart. 2, 59. **III.** Fig. *a little bit, a grain*: nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, *a grain of sense*, Cat. 86, 3.

mĭcans, antis, *Part.* [mico]. **II.** Adj. *twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming*: micantes stellae, Ov. M. 7, 100: Liv. 6, 13. *Comp.*: radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath. 5, 44.

mīcārĭus, ii, *m.* [mica] *pertaining to crumbs* or *little bits*: homo frugi, et micarius, *a crumb-gatherer*, i. e. *frugal, economical*, Petr. 73.

´mĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mico] *a quick motion*: micatio λαχμός, Gloss. Philox.

mĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a quick motion*: linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

mīcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [mica] *thin, poor*: Innocent. Agrar. p. 231 Goes.

mĭcō, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating* or *quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate*: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg. G. 3, 439: corda timore micant, Ov. F. 3, 36: metu micuere sinus, id. H. 1, 45: noctuarum genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin. 29, 6, 38: digiti (of a hand cut off), Virg. Aen. 10, 396: equus micat auribus, id. G. 3, 84: micuere fontes, *gushed forth*, Lucan. 4, 300. **2.** micare (*sc.* digitis) *to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them*, as in the modern Italian game of *mora*: freq. resorted to, like our *toss*, to decide some matter: quid enim sors est? idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41: patrem et filium, pro vita rogantes, sortiri vel micare jussit, Suet. Aug. 13. Proverb.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, i. e. *he is a thoroughly honest man*, Cic. Off. 3, 19. **II.** Meton. *to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle*: micant gladii, Liv. 2, 30: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46: micat ignibus aether, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: micat oculis ignis, *fire flashes from his eyes*, ib. 12, 102.

mīcrŏcosmus, i, *m.* = μικρόκοσμος, *a little world, microcosm*: Isid. Orig. 3, 22.

mīcrŏpsȳchus, a, um, *adj.* = μικρόψυχος, *little-minded*: Plin. 22, 24, 51.

mīcrosphaerum, i, *n.* = μικρόσφαιρον, *small-leaved nard* (v. Nardus): Plin. 12, 12, 26.

mictĭlis, e, *adj.* [mingo] *that deserves to be defiled*; hence, *despicable, worthless*: merx, Lucil. in Non. 137, 31.

mictĭo, v. minctio.

mictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mingo] *that promotes the secretion* or *discharge of urine, diuretic*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

mictŭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that promotes the secretion* or *discharge of urine, diuretic*: App. Herb. 117.

mictŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desider.* [id.] *to desire to make water, to make water*: micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 309.

mictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a making water*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

mīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mica] *a little crumb, little grain, little bit*: Cels. 2, 5: exiguae, Arn. 2, 77.

migma, ătis, *n.* = μίγμα, *a mixture, mixed provender*: Vulg. Jesaj. 30, 24.

migrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [migro] *a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration*: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vita excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41. **II.** Fig. of speech: *a transferred meaning, figure*: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, *metaphorical uses*, id. Fam. 16, 17.

migrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wanderer*: migrator μετανάστης, Gloss. Gr Lat.

migro, avi, atum (migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4) 1. *v. n.* and a

I. Neutr. *to change one's abode, remove, migrate*: migrate e fano foras, Pl Curc. 2, 1, 1: itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic Att. 14, 9: ad integra omnia, Liv. 5, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 229: finibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Verres domo ejus (Sthenii) emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrarat, *he quits the man's house, for he had already removed* (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 36. *Pass. impers.*: in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migratur, id. Tusc. 1, 41 Romam inde migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11. **2.** Fig. *to go away, depart*: mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vita, *to die*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: de vita, id. Fin. 1, 19: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: haec medicina migrabat in Graeciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6. (ii) *to change, pass into*: omnia migrant, Lucr. 5, 828: cornua in mucronem migrantia, *running out into*, Plin. 11, 37, 45: ad aliud matrimonium, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6. **II.** Act. *to carry away, transport, transfer* (rare): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29: relicta quae migratu difficila essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhoeteia regna in Libyam Superis? *are transferred*, Sil. 7, 431. **2.** Fig. *to transgress, break, violate*, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (*opp.* conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1 10, 31.

mihipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

mīle, mīlesimus, *etc.*, v. mille.

milĕon, i, *n. a plant, also called* scelerata: App. Herb. 8.

mīles (meiles, Inscr. ap. Mur. 582) ĭtis, *c. a soldier*; esp. *a foot-soldier*: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46: legere milites, *to levy, raise*, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12: scribere, *to enroll*, Sall. J. 43: deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, *to form into companies*, ib.: mercede conducere, *to take into one's pay* ib. 5: dimittere, *to disband*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. Of *foot-soldiers, infantry*, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10. Opp. to the general: *a common soldier private*: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. C. 60: Caes. B. G. 5, 33: Vell. 2, 18. **II.** Meton. *the soldiery, the army*: hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 22, 57 *fin.*: loca milite complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 495. Tac. A. 1, 2. **2.** *an armed servant of the emperor, court-official*: Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 34. **3.** In fig. sense, with ref. to other kinds of service or endurance: e.g. *of a woman in childbirth*: nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48. **4.** *a retainer, follower*: miles erat Phoebes, id. M. 2, 415. **5.** *a common-soldier or pawn in chess, or some such game*: id. Tr 2, 477. [From mile or mille, *thousand*, and root IT, *to go*: v. eo: lit. *thousand-walker*, because each of the thousand Roman households furnished a foot-soldier.

mĭlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [milium] *of millet*: puls, Fest. *s. v.* forma.

mĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id. from its likeness to millet] *a short and thick pillar which stood in the centre of the basin of an oil-mill to support the* cupa: Cato R. R. 20. **2.** in baths, *a tall and narrow vessel for drawing and warming water*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 24. **3.** *a cooking-vessel*: miliarium argenteum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12.

mĭlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to millet, millet-*: aves miliariae, *ortolans*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: herba, *a plant injurious to millet*, supposed by some to be the *dodder*, Cuscuta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 78.

mĭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* for milvus, *a kite* Marc. Emp. 33.

mīlĭtārĭē *adv. in a soldier-like* o *military manner:* militarie caesus, Trebell. Trig. tyrann. 22 dub.

mīlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [miles] *pertaining to soldiers, war,* or *military service, soldier-like, warlike, military:* militares pueri, *soldiers' children, officers' sons,* Pl. Truc. 5, 16: tribuni, Cic. Clu. 36: vir, Tac. H. 2, 75: homines, Sall. C. 45. Of things: panis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, 2: institutum, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: usus, ib. 103: res, id. B. G. 1, 21: disciplina, Liv. 8, 34: labor, Cic. Mur. 5: signa, *military ensigns, standards,* Caes. B. G. 4, 15: ornatus, Cic. Off. 1, 18: leges, id. Flacc. 32: animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv. 25, 5: via, *a military road,* id. 36, 15: herba, *an herb good for wounds, also called* millefolium, Plin. 24, 18, 104. Subst. militaris, is, *m. a military man, soldier, warrior:* cur neque militaris inter aequales equitat? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 5: praesidia militarium, Tac. A. 14, 33.

mīlĭtārĭter, *adv. in a soldierly* or *military manner* (rare): Liv. 4, 41: Tac. H. 2, 80.

mīlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [miles] *soldier-like, military:* gradus, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 11.

mīlĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *military service, warfare, war:* in militiae disciplinam profectus est, Cic. Manil. 10: militiam subterfugere, id. Off. 3, 26: ferre, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: tolerare, Virg. Aen 8, 516: munus militiae sustinere, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: militiae vacatio, *exemption from military service,* ib. 14: militiae magna scientia, Sall. J. 63: militiam discere, id. C. 7: praeclara, Vell. 2, 5: adversus Graecos, Just. 20, 1. In *plur.:* Moesici auxiliares, quos militiae legionariis aequabant, *long military service,* Tac. H. 3, 18: lentas militias, Tib. 1, 3, 82. **2.** Militiae, *in war, on the field of battle:* usu. opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, *at home and in the field,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 19: et domi et militiae, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134: militiae domique, Liv. 7, 32: militiae et domi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 49. **II.** Meton. *the soldiery, military:* cum omni militia interficitur, Just. 32, 2: Plin. 4, 27. **2.** *military spirit, courage, bravery:* virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 4, 5. **3.** *a civil service, office, profession, employment,* esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic. Mur. 9: haec mea militia est, Ov. F. 2, 9. Of swallows building their nests: eaque militia illis cum anno redit semper, Plin. 10, 33, 49. **4.** Under the emperors (like miles), *an office* or *employment at court:* Prud. Cath. 19: Cod. Justin. 3, 25.

mīlĭtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [militia] *a short, insignificant term of military service:* semestribus militiolis tumens, Suet. Vit. Juv.

mīlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [miles] *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier,* or simply *to serve:* in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic. Off. 1, 11. sub signis alicujus, Liv. 23, 42: adversus aliquem, Suet. Caes. 68: apud aliquem, Curt. 6, 5: cum aliquo, id. 8, 8. *Pass.* with a homogeneous subject: libenter hoc et omne militabitur bellum, Hor. Epod. 1, 23. **II.** Fig. of other than military service, and esp. of love-affairs: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, id. Od. 3, 26, 1: prima stipendia Veneri militabant, App. M. 9, p. 226: militat in silvis catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67: pro utilitate cunctorum, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 26. Of an inanimate subject: aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, *serves.* Tert. Pall. 1.

mĭlĭum, ii, *n. millet,* Panicum italicum, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 57: Virg. G. 1, 216: Plin. 18, 30, 73.

mille (also written mile), *plu.* millia (milia) (old *abl. sing.* milli, Lucil. in Gell. 1, 16) *card. num. a thousand, thousands,* sometimes in the *sing.* subst. with *gen.;* in the *plur.* always subst.: equites mille via breviore praemissi, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. With *gen.:* mille hominum, Cic. Mil. 20: mille annorum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 87: passuum, Cato in Gell. 1, 1. *Plur.:* Thracum mille aut duo millia occidere, Cic. Phil. 14, 5: sexcenta millia mundorum, id. N. D. 1, 34. Rarely without a *gen.:* censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia septinginta quatuor, Liv. 35, 9: sagittarios tria millia numero habebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. Distributively: in millia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand,* Liv. 29, 15. **2.** Esp.: mille passuum *or* simply mille, *a thousand paces,* i. e. *a Roman mile* (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ultra quadringenta millia, ib. 3, 4. **II.** Meton. *innumerable, countless* (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: tentat mille modis, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 12. (Hence It. *miglio;* Fr. *mille.*)

millĕfŏlĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *a plant, milfoil, yarrow,* Achillea Millefolium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 19.

millĕfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [mille folium] *a plant, milfoil, yarrow:* Plin. 24, 16, 95.

millĕformis (millĭformis), e, *adj.* [mille forma] *of a thousand forms:* pestis, Prud. Cath. 9, 55.

millēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [milleni] *containing a thousand, millenary:* numerus, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millēni, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [mille] *a thousand each, a thousand:* millenûm navium, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 4.

millĕpĕda, ae, *f.* [mille pes] *thousand-feet,* an insect, perh. *the woodlouse,* species of Oniscus, or the *milliped,* species of Geophilus, etc.: Plin. 20, 2, 6.

millēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [mille] *the thousandth:* millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic. Att. 2, 4: inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis, *i. e.* ultima, Ov. H. 13, 97: usura, *one for every thousand monthly,* Sen. Ira 3 33. **II.** Subst. millesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *a thousandth:* armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam, *the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury,* Petr. 67.

millĭārensis (miliarensis), e, *adj.* [id.] *that contains a thousand:* porticus, either *containing a thousand colums,* or *measuring a thousand paces,* Vopisc. Aurel. 49.

millĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a milestone:* quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14. Esp.: milliarium *or* milliarium aureum, *a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum:* mille passus non a milliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt, Macer. Dig. 50, 16, 154: Plin. 3, 5, 9: Tac. H. 1, 27. Hence Meton. *a Roman mile:* Suet. Ner. 31. **2.** *the number one thousand, a thousand:* annorum, *a space of a thousand years,* Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millĭārĭus (miliarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing* or *comprising a thousand:* decuriae, Varr. L. L. 9, 49: greges, id. R. R. 2, 10: clivus, *of a thousand paces,* ib. 3. 1: apri, *weighing a thousand pounds,* Sen. Ep. 110: oleae, Plin. 17, 12, 19: ala, *of a thousand men,* Plin. Ep. 7, 31: porticus, *a thousand feet in length,* Suet. Ner. 31. **II.** Subst. milliarii, orum, *m. plu. a Christian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts:* Aug. Haeres. 8: id. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millĭes (milliens), *adv. a thousand times:* quinquies millies, Plin. 2, 23, 21: semel et tricies millies mille, Vitr. 1, 6. **II.** Meton. *innumerable times:* moreretur prius millies, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: id. Sest. 58: plus millies audivi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.

millĭformis, e, v. milleformis.

millĭ-modus, a, um, *adj. thousand-fold, innumerable:* irae, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 3, 303.

millĭo, ōnis, *m. a kind of hawk:* Marc. Empir. 35.

millus, i, *m.* v. mellum.

miltītes lapis = μιλτίτης λίθος, *kind of blood-stone* or *haematite:* Plin. 36, 20, 38.

miltos, i, *f.* = μίλτος, *either red-lead, minium,* or *vermilion, native cinnabar:* Trojanis temporibus rubrica honore erat; milton vocant Graeci: minium quidam, cinnabari, Plin. 33, 7, 38 Vitr. 9, 3.

milva, ae, *f.* [milvus] *a she-kite,* as a term of abuse: Petr. 75, 6.

milvāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a kind of fish, a gurnard:* Plin. 32, 2, 6.

milvīnus (also miluinus, quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the kite:* milvinae plumae, Plin. 37, 10, 60: pes, *kite's-foot,* an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite, id. 27, 8, 35: milvina tibia, *a kind of flute of a very clear tone,* Sol. 5 *med.* **II.** Subst. milvina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fames) *a kite's,* i. e. *a ravenous appetite:* Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29. **III.** Fig. *rapacious, insatiable:* milvinae ungulae, *i. e. a thief's clutches,* id. Ps. 3, 2, 62: Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

milvus (poet. also, mīlŭus, trisyl.), i, *m.* a bird of prey, *a kite, glede,* Falco Milvus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 10, 12: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: adulteretur et columba miluo, of something impossible, Hor. Epod. 16, 32. Fig. *a rapacious person:* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 13. Proverb.: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive possessions, Pers. 4, 26: Juv. 9, 55. **II.** Meton. a fish of prey, *a gurnard,* Trygla hirundo, Linn.: (metuit) opertum miluus hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: Ov. Hal. 95. **2.** *a constellation:* id. F. 3, 794. (Hence It. *nibbio.*)

mīma, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* mimabus, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.) [mimus] *a female mimic* or *mime:* Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Hor. S. 1, 2, 56. In apposition: a mima uxore, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

mīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for mimicus, *pertaining to a mime, mimic:* mimarii scurrae, Cap. Ver. 8.

mīmĭambi, orum, *m. plu. a mimic poem in iambics, mimic iambics:* Terent. de Metr. p. 2437 P.: Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

mīmĭcē, *adv. like a mime:* Cat. 42 8: Tert. Apol. 46.

mīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μιμικός, *pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical:* ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mimicus, *farcical, extravagant,* Cic. de Or. 2, 59 res mimicae et ineptae, Plin. Ep. 7, 29. **II.** Fig.: *feigned, fictitious, unreal:* mimici currus (triumphales), id. Pan. 16: mors, Petr. 94.

mimmŭlus, i, *m. a noxious herb in meadows, bearing pods,* unknown: Plin. 18, 28, 67.

mīmŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = μιμογράφος *a writer of mimes:* Suet. Gramm. 18.

mīmŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = μιμολόγος, *an actor in mimic plays* or *farces, a mime:* Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mima] *a female mime, actress:* Cic. Phil. 2, 25.

mīmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mimus] *a mime:* Arn. 2, 69 *fin.*

mīmus, i, *m.* = μῖμος, *a mimic actor, mime:* Cic. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.:* oratori minime convenit distortus vultus gestusque, quae in mimis rideri solent, Quint. 6, 3, 29: Ov. A. A. 1, 501. **II.** Meton. *a mimic play, mime, farce:* mimi exitus, Cic. Coel. 27: Tutor, mimus vetus, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: mimos scribere, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: mimos commentari, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39. **III.** Fig. *any thing farcical, pretended, unreal:* of the sham triumph of Caligula, id. Cal. 45: commendationis, Plin. 7, 12, 10. humanae vitae, Sen. Ep. 80: mimus et simulatio, ib. 26.

min, for minium, q. v

min', for mihine, v. ego.

mĭna (mna, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 107

ae, *f.* = μνᾶ, *a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina:* the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 1236): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a *coin*), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: Plin. 21, 34, 109: argenti, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 16: also *absol.* mina, id. Trin. 2, 4, 2: Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: auri, Pl. Mil. 5, 27.

mĭna, ae, *a threat:* v. minae.

mĭnābĭlĭter, *adv. threateningly:* minabiliter, ἀπειλητικῶς, Gloss. Philox.

mĭnācĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [minax] *threats, menaces:* minacias ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 16: id. Truc. 5, 56. (Hence It. *minaccia;* Prov. *menassa;* Fr. *ménace.*)

mĭnācĭter, *adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats* or *menaces:* adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9. *Comp.*: minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8.

mĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* mina, ae, Cato in Fest., acc. to Scaliger's conjecture, for which mille is now read; v. Fest. *s. v.*) [mineo] lit. *the projecting points* or *pinnacles of walls:* minae murorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 88. **II.** Fig. *threats, menaces:* virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: minis insequi aliquem, id. Clu. 8: minas jactare, *to throw out threats,* id. Quint. 14: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: et discam Getici quae norint verba juvenci adsuetas illis adjiciamque minas, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 55. Poet. of a bull: nullae in fronte minae, id. M. 2, 857: of a snake: tollentem minas, Virg. G. 3, 421.

2. Of things: aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 6, 28: frigoris, Ov. F. 4, 700: coelestes minae territabant, Flor. 2, 8, 3.

mĭnanter, *adv. threateningly, with threats:* multa minanter agant, Ov. A. A. 3, 582.

mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minor] *a threatening, threat, menace:* minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71: imperiosis minationibus confutare, Tullius Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

mĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives cattle with threats, a drover:* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 3.

mĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minator] *threatening:* sonitu minatorio (*al.* minaci), Amm. 17, 7.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [minor] lit. *jutting out, projecting:* minaci pendentem scopulo, *overhanging, projecting,* Virg. Aen. 8, 668: robur saxi, *overlying, incumbent,* Lucr. 1, 880. **II.** Fig. *threatening, menacing, full of threats* or *menaces:* Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12: Quint. 11, 3, 72: vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15. *Sup.*: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Cal. 51. **2.** Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov. H. 19, 85: fluvii, Virg. G. 3, 77: pestilentia minacior, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: vox, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3.

minctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mingo] *a making water:* Veg. Vet. 1, 50.

minctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making water:* Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (*al.* mictura).

mĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [MIN, root of minae, emineo, promineo] *to jut, project:* Lucr. 6, 561.

minerrĭmus, pro minimo dixerunt, Fest. *s. v.*

mĭnerva, ae, *f.* [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; hence, meton.] *genius, learning, skill, art:* pingui or crassa Minerva aliquid facere, *without art, rudely,* Col. 1 *praef.* § 33: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius,* id. A. P. 385: quia nihil decet invita, ut aiunt, Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31. **II.** Transf. *a working in wool, spinning and weaving* tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, Virg. Aen. 8, 409: Ov. M. 4, 33.

mĭnerval, ālis, *n.* [id.] *a fee given by a scholar to his teacher, entrance money:* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18: Tert. Idol. 10.

mĭnervalicĭum, ii, *n.* perh. for Minerval: minervalicium, συστατικόν, Gloss. Philox.

mingo, minxi, minctum, and mictum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to make water:* in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38. Of sexual intercourse: Cat. 67, 30. **II.** Act.: urina mingitur, Cels. 4, 20: ut quantum bibisset, tantum mingeret, Vop. in Bon. 14.

mĭnĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *of cinnabar* or *minium, vermilion:* expolitio, Vitr. 7, 9: cunei, ib. 4 *med.*

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted with vermilion:* minianus Juppiter (*i. e.* statua Iovis), Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

mĭnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to minium* or *cinnabar:* miniarium metallum, *a mine of cinnabar,* Plin. 37, 7, 40. **II.** Subst.: miniaria, ae, *f.* or miniarium, ii, *n. a cinnabar mine:* id. 37, 7, 40.

mĭnĭātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miniatus] *coloured with red lead* or *cinnabar:* cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [minio].

mĭnĭcŭlārĭus, ii, v. minuscularius.

mĭnĭmē (mĭnŭme), *sup. adv. least, very little:* quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41: quum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *extremely seldom,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Strengthened with *omnium* and *gentium:* ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: illa exclamat, minime gentium, *not for anything in the world,* Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11. **2.** *at least:* is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.*: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6.

3. In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all: Ba.* Sed cessas? *Pa.* Minime equidem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16: *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6: num igitur peccamus? Minime vos quidem, id. Att. 8, 9. Strengthened with *gentium: Nau.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 44.

mĭnĭmŏpĕre, *i. e.* minimo opere, *not at all:* Licin. in Prisc. 6.

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. parvus, *ad fin.*

mĭnĭo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minium] *to colour with red-lead* or *cinnabar, to paint red:* Jovem, Plin. 33, 7, 39: quae quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, *with your red-lead pencil,* Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.* Of the parrot: avis torque miniato in vertice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58.

mĭniscĭtur, pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Fest. *s. v.*

mĭnister, tra, trum, *adj.* and *subs.* [minus; like magister from magis] *an inferior, one subject to another, a servant:* centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 705: Phrygius, *the cup-bearer Ganymede,* Val. Fl. 5, 691: Falerni, *a cup-bearer,* Cat. 27, 1: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 470. **2.** *an attendant priest, minister:* ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15: hostia inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Virg. G. 3, 486. Among the Christians: ex duabus ancillis, quae ministrae dicebantur, *deaconesses,* Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, *under-officials,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, *an assistant in the regal government, a minister,* Just. 16, 1: pacis bellique ministras, *assistants, advisers,* Virg. Aen. 11, 658. **4.** In gen. *a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor* (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, i. e. *inform the oraters what the law is,* Cic. de Or. 1, 4 cupiditatum, id. Verr. 3, 8: libidinis, id. Am. 10: sermonum, *a mediator, negotiator,* Tac. H. 2, 99: consiliorum suorum, Vell. 2, 129: regis ministri, *the supporters, friends,* Sall. J. 27: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ministri atque socii scelerum, Lucr. 3, 61: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas,* Virg. Aen. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. Clu. 22: ales minister fulminis, i. e. *the eagle,* Hor. Od 4, 4, 1. **5.** Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), *the executors,* Cic. Clu. 53: huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, id. Coel. 21: artes comites et ministrae oratoris, id. de Or. 1, 17: ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, id. Tusc. 1, 31: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff,* Ov. Ib. 261: taedae ardore ministro suppeditant novum lumen, Lucr. 5, 298.

mĭnistĕrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ministerium] *pertaining to service, serviceable:* ministeriarius, ὑπηρετικός, Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [minister] *the office* or *functions of a* minister, *attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration,* etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv. 1, 34: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: officium esse filii, uxoris: ministerium esse servi, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: facere alicui, *to wait* or *attend upon,* Just. 32, 3: praestare alicui, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 15: exhibere, Papin. ib. 50, 1, 17: assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 51: ministerium consilii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5: fabrilia, Plin. 16, 43, 84: diurna, Ov. M. 4, 216: navis, Petr. 108: triste, Virg. Aen. 6, 223: Quirinus acribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: belli, *military service,* ib. 2, 78: Vell. 2, 38. **II.** Meton. *a suite of attendants:* quindecim convivarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 1, 5: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, *i. e.* lictores, viatores, *etc.,* Tac. A. 13, 27: aulicum, *court-servants,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games,* Suet. Ner. 12.

2. *a service of dishes, table-service:* ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34 (Hence It. *mestiero;* Sp. *menester;* Fr. *métier.*)

mĭnistra, ae, *f. v.* minister.

mĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ministro] *service, assistance:* commoda, Vitr. 6, 9.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an attendant, waiter, servant:* transeo turbam ministratorum, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam coenam discurritur, Sen. Ep. 95: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, *cup-bearer,* Petr. 31.

II. Transf. in gen. *one who helps, advises, serves,* etc.: ministratorem exhibere, *to play the assistant, the instructor,* Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: quasi ministrator, aderat, subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53.

mĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ministrator] *pertaining to service:* urceoli, Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

mĭnistrātrix, īcis, *f.* [ministro] for ministra, *a female attendant, handmaid:* ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub.

ministrix, īcis, *f.* [ministra] for ministra, *a maid-servant, handmaid:* ministrix, ὑπηρέτις, Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minister] *to attend, wait upon, serve,* esp. at table: constr. with *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of the pers. and *acc.* of the thing; or *absol.*: servi ministrant, Cic. Pis. 27: Ganymedes pocula ministrans, id. N. D. 1, 40: coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116: ministrare alicui fictilibus, *to serve up,* Tac. H. 1 48. *Pass* *impers.*: Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 14. With *acc.*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 7. ‖. Transf. *to manage, direct, execute, supply, furnish*, etc.: ministrare (naves) velis, Virg. Aen. 6, 302: naves velis ministrantur, Tac. G. 44: viros et arma alicui, id. H. 4, 12: prolem, *to give, present*, Tib. 1, 2, 2[illegible]: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic. Pis. 11: equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl. 6, 216: jussa medicorum, *to execute*, Ov. H. 20, 133. Also of inanimate subjects: sarmentum colibus succum ministrat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: furor arma ministrat, Virg. Aen. 1, 150: vinum verba ministrat, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 20: luna ministrat equis, *serves them, lights them on their way*, Prop. 3, 14, 15.

mĭnĭtābĭlĭter, *adv. threateningly*: increpare, Pac. in Non. 139, 22.

mĭnĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [minitor] *threatening*: tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv. 39, 41.

mĭnĭto, 1. *v. a.* for minitor, *to threaten*: quae minitas mihi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. in Non. 473, 32.

mĭnĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [minor] *to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* or *abl.* of thing; with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, and *absol.*: mihin' malum minitare? Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: fratri mortem, id. Phil. 6, 4: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, ib. 11, 14 *fin.*: Caesari gladio, Sall. C. 49: with *abl.* only: qui ferro minitere, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* ningulus: with *acc.* only: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 19: with *dat.* only: alicui, Cic. Att. 2, 19: with *inf.*: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 13: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 2. *Absol.*: etiamne, carnifex, minitare? id. Bac. 4, 6, 16.

mĭnĭum, ii, *n.* (apoc. form, min, Virg. in Quint. 8, 3, 28) [a Spanish word] *native cinnabar, vermilion*, or *sulphuret of mercury*: Prop. 2, 2, 21. ‖. *minium, red oxide of lead*: Plin. 33, 7, 40: Virg. E. 10, 27: Vitr. 7, 8.

mĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *of cinnabar* or *minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion*: rosarum minius color, App. M. 4, p. 143: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 348.

mīno, 1. *v. a.* [minae] *to drive with threats*: used only by the earlier (Prisc. p. 799) and later writers: asinos et equum minantes baculis exigunt, App. M. 3, p. 141: asinum, ib. 8, p. 589, Oud.: Aus. Epigr. 67. **2.** *to drive* animals: agasones equos agentes, id est minantes, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* Agasones, p. 25, ed. Müll. (Hence It. *menare*; Fr. *mener.*)

mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] lit. *to jut, project*: geminique minantur in coelum scopuli, Virg. Aen. 1, 162: saxa minantia coelo, Sil. 4, 2. ‖. Transf. *to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: crucem minari alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 43: ab hac minatus sese abire, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 14. Of things: quum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem urbi minabatur, Cic. Planc. 40: ornus minatur, *threatens to fall*, Virg. Aen. 2, 626: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, *threatens to strike, is aimed at*, Hor. A. P. 350. **2.** Esp. like the Gr. ἀπειλεῖν, *to promise boastfully* (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, id. S. 2, 3, 9: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr. 4, 21, 4.

mĭnor, us, *Comp.* of parvus, *q. v.* (Hence It. *minore, meno*; Fr. *moindre, moins.*)

mĭnōro, atum, 1. *v. a.* [minor] *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish*: Tert. Anim. 43: minorato pretio vendere, Scaev. Dig. 18, 7, 10 (*al.* numerato).

mintha, ae, and **minthē**, ēs, *f.* = μίνθη, *the Greek name for* menta, *mint*: mentae nomen suavitas odoris apud Graecos mutavit, cum alioqui mintha vocaretur, Plin. 19, 8, 47.

mintrĭo, 4. or **mintro**, 1. *v. n. to squeak like a mouse*: mus avidus mintrit (*al.* mintrat), Auct. Carm. Philom. 61.

mĭnŭisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [minuo] *to grow less, diminish*: Aus. Ephem. *fin.* dub.

mĭnŭmē, for minime, *q. v.*

mĭnŭmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [minus]. **A.** Act. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish*; hence, *to break in pieces, chop, grind*, etc.: sumptus civitatum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: rem familiarem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint. 2, 3, 7: minuuntur corporis artus, *diminish in size*, Ov. M. 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin. 11, 54, 118: ramaliaque arida tecto detulit, et minuit, *broke in pieces*, Ov. M. 8, 645: ligna, id. F. 2, 647: portarum objectus, *to dash in pieces*, Stat. Th. 10, 526: dentes in limine, ib. 47: sanguinem, *to let blood*, Veg. Vet. 1, 16: and *absol.* in the same signif.: ib. 23. ‖. Fig. *to impair, detract from, diminish*: gloriam alicujus, Cic. Fl. 12: molestias vitae, id. Fin. 1, 16: spem, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: auctoritatem, id. B. C. 3, 43: suspicionem profectionis, Cic. Att. 10, 16: controversias, *to settle, put an end to*, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: majestatem populi R. per vim, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: matris imperium, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 6: religionem, Nep. Ag. 4. **2.** *to refute, destroy*: minuenda est haec opinio, Cic. Off. 1, 22. **3.** *to restrict, restrain*: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4, 24. **4.** *to alter, modify*: nec tu ea causa minueris haec quae facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 19: consilium, id. Hec. 4, 3, 10. Poet. with *inf.*: *to cease, leave off*: mirari, Lucr. 2, 1026. **B.** Neutr.: minuente aestu, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: minuente luna, *waning*, Pall. 3, 24.

mĭnūrĭo or **mĭnurrio**, 4. *v. n.* [μινυρίζω] *to twitter, chirp, coo*, of birds: palumbes minurriunt (*al.* minarriunt), Spart. Get. 5: prognem inter asseres minurientem, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

mĭnurritĭōnes appellantur avium minorum cantus, Fest. *s. v.*

mĭnus, a, um. *adj. smooth*: mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly*: mina, id est, ventre glabro, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: minae oves, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9. ‖. Subst. mina, ae, *f.*: minam Aelius vocitatam ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem factam, Fest. *s. v.*

mĭnŭs, *comp. adv. less*: minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good, not so good*, Sall. C. 2: quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosi, id. J. 18 *fin.*: minus diligenter, *not carefully enough*, Nep. Con. 5: minus late, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: minus diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Rarely with a *comp.*: minus admirabilior, Flor. 4, 2, 46. With *quam*: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. Planc. 30. With *atque*: qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. S. 2, 7, 96. Elliptically: madefactum iri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 32: cecidere duo millia haud minus peditum, Liv. 42, 6: quum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, ib. 28. **2.** Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque) *not less, no less, quite as much*: patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet quam liberi, Cic. Fam. 4, 5: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id. Cat. 3, 1: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 561. (ii) Nihil minus, *by no means*: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 46. (iii) Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less*: mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 33: minus et minus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 73. (iv) Also alone, as an emphatic negation, *not at all, not*: quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14. (v) Si minus, sin minus, *if not, but if not, otherwise*: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, ac custodiri oportebat, id. Verr. 5, 27: quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.* (vi) Quo minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. *by which the less*; used as a conjunction to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, ib.: hiemem credo probibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, ib. 12, 5: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.* Reversed, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeas domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.

mĭnuscŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minusculus] *small, petty, paltry, trifling*: minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10: res, ib. 1, 55, 1. ‖. Subst. minuscularii, orum, *m. plu. receivers of small single sums*, opp. to the receiver-general: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3: minuscularii vectigalium conductores (*al.* minutularii), Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4.

mĭnuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minus] *rather less, rather small*: aviarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: cupae, Cato R. R. 12: nomen, *i. e. very short*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 46: villa, Cic. Att. 14, 13: epistola, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Also of persons: meretrix, Pl. Poen. 2, 50.

mĭnūtal, ālis, *n.* [minutus] *a dish of minced meat*: Juv. 14, 129: Mart. 11, 31. ‖. minutalia, ium, *n. plu. petty* or *paltry things, trifles*: culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, Tert. Anim. 32.

mĭnūtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *small, petty, paltry*: regna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4.

mĭnūtātim, *adv.* [id.] *piecemeal, in little bits*: nasturtium consectum minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10: cribrare terram, *to sift small*, Plin. 17, 11, 15. **2.** *bit by bit, gradually*: interrogare, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: aliquid addere, ib. 16: assuefaciant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: discere, Lucr. 5, 1383: se recipere, Auct. B. Afr. 31: cedere, ib. 78. **3.** *singly, one by one*: singulos convenire, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

mĭnūtē, *adv. into small* or *fine pieces, finely, minutely*: sal minute tritus, Col. 6, 17: minutissime commolere, id. 12, 28. ‖. Fig. *in a petty, paltry manner*: res minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3. **2.** *minutely, closely, accurately*: minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28.

mĭnūtĭa, ae, *f.* [minutus] *smallness, fineness, minuteness*: ad minutiam redigere, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen. Ep. 70: pulveris minutiae, *little particles*, Lact. Ira D. 10.

mĭnūtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *i. q.* minutia: ad summam minutiem conterere, App. M. 9, p. 229: humana, ib. 11, p. 263.

mĭnūtĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [minutus loquor] *brevity of speech*: Tert. Anim. 6.

mĭnūtim, *adv. into small pieces finely, minutely*: concidere, Cato R. R. 123: scoria minutim fracta, Plin. 34, 18, 51.

mĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minuo] *a lessening, diminishing*: sanguinis, *blood-letting, bleeding*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17. ‖. Fig.: *opp.* incrementum: Quint. 8, 4, 28: capitis, *i. e.* deminutio, Gell. 1, 12.

mĭnūtŭlārĭus, v. minuscularius.

mĭnūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minutus] *very little, very paltry*: pueri, Pl. Poen. prol. 28: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 3.

mĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.* [minuo] ‖. Adj. *little, small, minute*: pueri minuti, *opp.* majores, Varr. in Non. 141, 18: dii omnes magni minutique, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 45. Of things: litterae, id. Bac. 4, 9, 68: minuta ac brevia folia, Plin. 12, 24, 53: ossa, Lucr. 1, 834: opuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: itinera, Suet.

Aug. 82: minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus, id. Vit. 17: res, *little things, trifles*, Cic. Clu. 64. **2.** Fig. *petty, paltry, insignificant:* alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18: philosophi, id. Div. 1, 30: id. Sen. 23, 85: imperatores, id. Brut. 73: plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. Of things: canto carmina versibus minutis, Poet. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27: genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38. (Hence Fr. *menu.*)

minyanthes, is, *n.* = μινυανθές, *a kind of large-leaved clover*, Psoralea bituminosa, Linn., also called Asphaltion: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

minyas, ădis, *f. a fabulous herb*, with magical properties: idem (Pythagoras) minyada appellat, nomine alio corysidiam, Plin. 24, 17, 100.

mĭo, 1. *v. a. to commit a nuisance, to make water:* Inscr.

mīrābĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [mirabilis] *a worker of miracles:* Eccl.

mīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miror] *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular:* nec hoc est tam re, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: mirabilem in modum Ephesi praesto fuit, id. Att. 5, 13: pugnandi cupiditas, Nep. Milt. 5: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 23. *Comp.:* quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 18. *Sup.:* mirabilissima soboles, Col. 6, 36. With *acc.* and *inf.:* vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7. With *relat. clause:* mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: esset mirabile quomodo, id. Div. 2, 19: mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil. 6, 620. With *abl. supine:* mirabile dictu! Virg. G. 2, 30. (Hence It. *miraviglia;* Fr. *merveille.*)

mīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mirabilis] *wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality:* Eccl.

mīrābĭlĭter, *adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly:* mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep. Dion. 10: cupere, Cic. Fam. 13, 16: laetari, ib. 11, 14: moratus est, *is strangely constituted, is a strange fellow*, id. Att. 2, 25. *Comp.:* mirabilius augere, id. de Or. 1, 21.

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [miror] *astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment:* nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, Liv. 3, 38: id. 25, 37.

miracidĭon, primae adolescentiae, Fest. *s. v.*

mīrācŭla, ae, *f.* [miror] *a marvellously ugly prostitute:* diobolares, schoeniculae, miraculae, Plaut. fragm. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*

mīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wonderful, strange,* or *marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle; wonderfulness, marvellousness:* portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, *strange and wonderful opinions*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, Liv. 2, 7: esse miraculo, *to be wonderful, to excite wonder*, id. 25, 8: arbor digna miraculo, *curious*, Plin. 12, 1, 5: in quae miracula, dixit, verteris? Ov. M. 3, 673: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441: miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv. 25, 9. (Hence It. *miraglio;* Sp. *milagro.*)

mīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [miror]. ‖. Adj.: *wonderful, admirable, strange, singular:* in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, id. Att. 9, 7: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.

mīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wonder, admiration:* mirationem facere, Cic. Div. 2, 22.

mīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer:* mirator rerum, Ov. M. 4, 640: sui, Sen. Vit. B. 8: inanium, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

mīrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wonders* or *admires* (poet.): miratrix turba, Juv. 4, 62: fama, Sen. Hipp. 742.

mīrē, *adv. wonderfully, marvellously, admirably, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly, very:* puero municipia mire favent, Cic. Att. 16, 11: mire factus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 20: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12: gratus, ib. 1, 6: mire quam, *extraordinarily, exceedingly*, Cic. Att. 1, 11 *fin.* (*al.* mire quantum).

mīrĭfĭcē, *adv. wonderfully, marvellously, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly:* delectari, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11: prodesse, Plin. 31, 8, 44.

mīrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [mirificus] *wonder, admiration:* mirabilium mirificentia, Chrysolog. Serm. 63.

mīrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus facio] *causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable; singular, strange:* homo mirificus, Cic. Att. 4, 11: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16: convicium, ib. 1, 14: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11: studium, ib. 14, 3: fructus, id. Sen. 3: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13. *Sup.:* mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 31: mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 42.

mīrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [mirus] *a singularly, or defectively-formed person:* Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.* § 64. ‖. *a wonderer, admirer:* Tert. Praescr. 3.

mirmillo (murmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος] *a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), or *a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): Fest. *s. v.* retiario: cf. Smith's Ant. 575: ille ex mirmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: Quint. 6, 3, 61.

mirmillōnĭcus (myrm.), a, um, *adj.* [mirmillo] *pertaining to a mirmillo:* Fest. *s. v.* retiario.

mīro, 1. *v. a.* for miror, *to wonder:* quid miras? Varr. in Non. 480, 30. *Part. perf.:* mirata virginis arte, Juvenc. 3, 58.

mīror, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to wonder* or *marvel at, to be astonished* or *amazed at:* constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, with *relat. clause*, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5: illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id. Div. in Caecil. 1: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24: idne tu miraris, si patrissat filius? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27: miror, in illa superbia et importunitate si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic. Am. 15: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum potuerit, id. Verr. 2, 54: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59. ‖. *to look on with wonder, to admire:* cum puerorum formas et corpora magno hic opere miraretur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11: Virg. G. 3, 49: patrem, *to honour admiringly*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, *of admiring wonder*, Sen. Ep. 94: se, *to admire oneself, be vain*, Cat. 22, 17. Poet. with the *gen.:* justitiaene prius mirer belline laborum? Virg. Aen. 11, 126. Of inanimate subjects: miraturque (arbos), novas frondes et non sua poma, id. G. 2, 81.

mīrus, a, um, *adj. wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary:* mirum et magnum facinus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 97: nimia mira memoras! *wonders, marvels*, id. Amph. 5, 1, 53: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104: mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? Cic. de Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, id. Att. 13, 40: id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1: mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79: mirum ni, nisi, *or* quin, *it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken if not*, i. e. *most probably, undoubtedly*: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plusculum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 127: quid ploras pater? Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing*, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: mirum, quin ab avo ejus aut proavo acciperem, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 125: socer et medicus me insanire aiebant: quid sit, mira sunt, *I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me*, id. Men. 5, 7, 56: quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov. A. A. 3, 110. *Comp.:* mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.:* quid hoc mirius? Varr. in Non. 135, 29.

mis, old form for mei, *of me:* ingens cura mis, Enn. in Prisc. p. 955 P.: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 25.

miscellānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [miscellus] *mixed, miscellaneous:* turba miscellanea, *of all sorts*, App. M. 3, p. 129. ‖. Subst. miscellanea, orum, *n. plu. a hash of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodge-podge*, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv. 11, 20. **2.** *writings on miscellaneous subjects:* Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

miscellĭōnes appellantur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Fest. *s. v.*

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, 309), a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed:* uvae miscellae, Cato R. R. 23. Of pigeons: miscellum genus (*i. e.* of tame and wild pigeons), Varr. R. R. 3, 7: ludi, *of several kinds*, Suet. Cal. 20: aes, *a bronze tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served their time, and to whom lands were assigned, as also of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased*, Sicul. Flacc. de condit. agror. p. 23 Goes.

miscĕo, miscui, mistum, *or* mixtum, 2. *v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend:* constr. with *abl.*, *dat.*, *cum*, and *absol.:* (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: rubor mistus candore, id. N. D. 1, 27: dulce et amarum, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 61: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8: mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina faece Falerna, ib. 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: aquas nectare, Ov. H. 16, 198: fletum cruori, id. M. 4, 140: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. Pont. 1, 9, 20. **2.** Esp. *to have carnal intercourse with:* corpus cum aliqua, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 13, 866: cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 228: sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 1, 9. **3.** *to mix, prepare* a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5 *fin.:* Veientana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, ib. 1, 147. **4.** Reflect. or with *pron. reflect.:* *to mingle* with others, *to unite, assemble:* miscet (se) viris, Virg. Aen. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, *assemble*, Virg. G. 4, 75. **5.** Miscere manus *or* proelia, *to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28: vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Virg. Aen. 12, 720. **6.** Of storms: *to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): coelum terramque miscere, ib. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, ib. 124: miscent se maria, ib 9, 714. Hence, Prov.: coelum ac terras *and* mare coelo miscere, *to disturb heaven and earth, raise a great commotion*, Liv. 4, 3: cf. mare coelo confundere, Juv. 6, 282. ‖. Fig. *to mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. Am. 21 *fin.:* gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1: ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari, *to mingle and adjust*, id. Off. 3, 33, 119: ha[illegible]ta mixta fuerunt, ut tem perata nullo fuerint modo, id. Rep. 2, 23. **2.** Esp. *to share with, impart to; to take part in:* cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, *share,* Sen. Ep. 3: miscere se partibus alicujus, *to mix oneself up with,* Vell. 2, 86: se negotiis, *to engage in,* Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: paternae hereditati, Ulp. ib. 29, 2. 42 *fin.* **3.** *to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb; to stir up, occasion, excite:* omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: rem publicam malis contionibus, id. Agr. 2, 33: coetus, Tac. A. 1, 16: animorum motus dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, *stirred up, devised,* id. Cat. 4, 3: seditiones, Tac. H. 4, 68 *fin.* [Cf. Sans. *miṣ;* Gr. *μίσγω, μίγνυμι;* Germ. *mischen;* Eng. *mix.*] (Hence It. *mischiare;* Sp. *mezclar, mesclar;* Fr. *mêler, mélange.*)

miscillus, a, um, v. miscellus.

miscipulo, 1. *v. n. to smack:* miscipulat, *ποππύζει,* Gloss. Philox.

miscix, icis, *adj.* [misceo] *changeable, inconstant:* Petr. 45, 6 dub. (*al.* mittix).

mĭsellus, a, um. *adj. dim.* [miser] *poor, wretched, unfortunate:* homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23: id. Fam. 14, 4: o factum male! o miselle passer, Cat. 3, 16. Esp. of the dead: cum alicujus defuncti recordaris, misellum vocas eum, *poor,* Tert. Test. Anim. 4. Of things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 65: spes, Lucr. 4, 1089.

mĭser, a, um, *adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable,* etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: homo miser et infortunatus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 20: miser atque infelix, Cic. Quint. 30: o multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserrimum esse voluisti, id. Phil. 11, 4: miser infelix, aerumnosus, id. Parad. 2, 1: miserrimum habere aliquem, *to torment,* id. Fam. 14, 7: miserrimus fui fugitando, *am completely tired out,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7. With *gen.:* miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan. 58: cultus miser, *anxious about,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 66. Of things: misera ambitione laborare, ib. 1, 4, 26: curae, Lucr. 3, 1065: orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: voluptates, Plin. 33, 3: amor, Virg. Aen. 5, 655. Often inserted parenthetically: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32: foribus, miser, oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1172: miserum! *what a misfortune! how sad!:* tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi, miserum! septena quotannis corpora, Virg. Aen. 6, 20. **2.** *sick, ill:* quo morbo misera sum, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 39: homini misero non invideo medicinam, Petr. 129: homo animo suo miser, *sick at heart,* Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 36: miserum esse ex animo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 1. **3.** *bad, worthless:* hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28: carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27: remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34.

mĭsĕrābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [miseror] *pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad:* nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: fiet ultro miserabilis, Quint. 11, 1, 64: sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117. *Comp.:* miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. 1, 59. *Neut.* for miserabiliter: miserabile caesis insultare, Virg. Aen. 12, 338. **II.** *mournful, plaintive:* voces, Liv. 1, 29: aspectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: caedes, Liv. 1, 59: elegi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2.

mĭsĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. pitiably, sadly, miserably:* emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: perire, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11. **II.** *mournfully, plaintively:* scripta epistola, Cic. Att. 10, 9: laudare, *to pronounce one's funeral oration in a mournful manner, so as to excite pity,* ib. 14, 10: dicere tristia, Quint. 4, 2, 120. *Comp.:* miserabilius dicere, Sen. Exc. controv. praef. 4.

mĭsĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [miseror] *pity, commiseration:* parvi miseramina panis (*al.* mihi fragmina), Juvenc. 4, 285.

mĭsĕranter, *adv. pitifully, pathetically:* Gell. 10, 3.

mĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [miseror] *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration:* cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: miserationem commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46: miseratione mens judicum permovenda, Cic. Or. 38: miserationem petere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: infantis, Just. 7, 2. **II.** In rhetor. *a pathetic speech:* miserationibus uti, Cic. Brut. 21: judicem inclinat miseratio, Quint. 4, 1, 14.

mĭsĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pities:* Juvenc. 2, 295.

mĭsĕrē, *adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably:* est misere scriptum, Pseudole! *Ps.* O miserrime, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 72: vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15: Bassus misere noluit mihi legionem tradere, *unhappily,* Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12. **II.** *vehemently, violently:* misere amare, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 32: deperire, id. Cist. 1, 2, 12: invidere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: orare aliquid, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 124.

mĭsĕrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [miser] *to pity, compassionate, commiserate:* miserete annis, Enn. in Non. 474, 30: cogebant hostes, ut misererent, id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894. **II.** Impers. miseret, *it excites pity* or *compassion:* constr. with *acc.* of person who experiences, and *gen.* of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 30: eorum nos miseret, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: neque te mei tergi misereret, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 25. With *acc.* instead of *gen.:* Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2.

mĭsĕrĕor, ĭtus (*part. perf.* misertus for miseritus, Scip. Afr. in Macr. S. 2, 10) 2. *v. dep.* [id.] *to have pity, to pity, compassionate.* With *gen.:* misereminі sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28 *fin.:* postulat, ut sui misereantur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: miserere temporis, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. 27, 33 *fin.:* quum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5: laborum tantorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: miserere mei, miserere meorum, Ov. H. 12, 81. With *dat.:* cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg. Fab. 58: cf. Diom. p. 294 P. With *acc.* (dub.): tot miserere animas, Grat. Cyneg. 440 (*al.* miserare). **II.** Impers. miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est, etc. *it excites pity* or *compassion:* (on constr. *v.* misereo): quando te nostrum et rei publicae miserebitur? Quadrig. in Gell. 6, 20: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: me ejus miseritum'st, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 29: quo me rei publicae maxime misertum est, Scip. Afr. in Macr. S. 2, 10. With the *gen.* only: miseretur tui, Pacuv. in Non. 477, 16: ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants,* Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.

mĭsĕresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [misereo] *to feel pity, have compassion* (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. Aen. 2, 145: miserescite regis, ib 8, 573: generis miseresce tui, Stat. Th. 1, 280. **II.** Impers.: *it excites pity* or *compassion* (on constr. *v.* misereo): inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3. **III.** *to become wretched, miserable:* Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 1.

mĭsĕrĕt, v. misereo, *no.* II.

mĭsĕrētur, v. misereor, *no.* II.

mĭsĕrĕvīvĭum, ii, *n. a plant also called* proserpinaca: App. Herb. 18.

mĭsĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress,* etc.: miserias voluptate sedare, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 93: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32: oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. C. 10. **II.** *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue:* miseriam capere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22: nimiae miseriae est, *is too irksome,* Quint. 1, 8, 18. **III.** *anxiety:* Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. Div. 2, 41. **IV.** Esp. *poverty:* in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaeque plebis crescebant, Liv. 6, 34: comitem aeris alieni atque litis esse miseriae, Plin. 7, 32, 32.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion mercy:* misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: mentes hominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare, Cic. de Or. 1, 12: adhibere, *to show,* id. Rab. perd. 2: aliena misericordia vivo, *on the compassion of others,* id. Rosc. Am. 50: puerorum, *for the children,* id. Att. 7, 12: misericordia vulgi, *for the common people,* Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ad misericordiam inducere, *to move,* Cic. Brut. 50: misericordiam magnam habere, *to have, entertain,* id. Mur. 40. misericordias habere, Pl. Most. 2, 3, 115. **II.** Meton. *plaintiveness, pathos:* haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.* **2.** *a pitiful state* or *condition, unhappiness:* timeo ne quum intelligant homines quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, oppugnent te vehementius, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv. pitifully, compassionately, mercifully:* crudeliter ille, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. in Non. 510 20: Lact. 6, 18. *Comp.:* misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16.

mĭsĕrĭcors, dis, *adj.* [misereo cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful:* misericors et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52: animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55. Of things: honesto et misericordi mendacio, id. Lig. 5, 16. *Comp.:* misericordior, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 23. *Sup.:* misericordissimus, Aug. Ep. 48.

mĭsĕrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [miser] *wretchedness, misery:* Laber. in Non. 214, 20.

mĭsĕrĭter, *adv. sadly, wretchedly, lamentably:* alloqui, Cat. 63, 49.

mĭsĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misery:* Att. in Non. 136, 18. **II.** *pity, compassion,* id. ib. 136, 20.

mĭsĕrĭtus and **mĭsertus,** *Part* [misereor].

mĭsĕro, for miseror: ut miserarent mala, Att. in Non. 470, 23.

mĭsĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [miser] *to lament, bewail, deplore:* quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 6: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: communem conditionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, id. de Or. 1, 37: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, id. Cat. 4, 6: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Virg. Aen. 5, 451: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23. **II.** *to pity, commiserate:* juvenem animi miserata, Virg. Aen. 10, 686. sortem animo miseratus iniquam, ib. 6, 332: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner,* Cic. Prov. cons. 3: casum alicujus miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17. With *gen.:* eorum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 381. With *dat.:* servis miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 402.

mĭsertor, ōris, *m.* [a contr. of miserator, from miseror] *one who pities.* miserande misertor, Venant. Vit. S Mart. 2, 478.

mĭsĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser] *wretched, unfortunate:* animula miserula, Catullus in Non. 517, 4.

misisŭla, ae, *f. a crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon,* misisula, *μυστίλη,* Gloss. Philox.

missĭbĭlia, ium, for missilia: Sid Ep. 4, 20.

missĭcĭus, or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mitto] *discharged from military service.* praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48.

missĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to send often:* ad me litteras missiculabas, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may b* *thrown, that is thrown* or *hurled, missile:* lapides missiles, *sling-stones,* Liv. 1, 43: ferrum, *a javelin,* Virg. Aen. 10, 421: uni sibi missile ferrum, *which he alone can launch,* Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), *capable of being shot forth,* Plin. 8, 35, 53. **II.** Subst. missile, is, *n. a missile weapon, missile, a javelin:* missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39: Virg. Aen. 10, 718: in *sing.:* Lucan. 7, 485. **2.** **missilia,** ium, *n. plu.* or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people:* sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11: id. Aug. 98. Hence, Fig.: ad haec, quae a fortuna spargunter, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74.

missĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting go, a sending, dispatching:* litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5: legatorum, id. Phil. 7, 1. **2.** *a throwing, hurling:* extra telorum missionem, *beyond the range of missiles,* Vitr. 2, 9. **3.** *a letting* (blood): missio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.* **4.** In law: *a delivering up, giving possession:* missio in aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15. **5.** *a release* from captivity, *liberation:* munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. **6.** *a discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, *etc.*), *a dismissal:* praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, *a discharge obtained by favour,* id. 43, 14: nondum justa, ib. 15. (Of the various kinds of military discharge v. Smith's Ant. 499 and cf. Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Caes. 7. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29: Sen. Ben. 2, 20 *fin.* Hence, spectaculum sine missione, *in which the gladiators fought to the death,* Liv. 41, 20. Fig.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur, Sen. Ep. 37: sine missione pugnatum est, *for life or death,* Flor. 3, 20 *fin.* **7.** *a cessation, termination:* ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. **8.** missionem dare, *to remit* a punishment, *to leave untouched:* missionem puero dedit, *let him go,* Petr. 52.

missitĭus, a, um, v. missicius.

missĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mitto] *to send repeatedly:* auxilia, Liv. 9, 45: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

missor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sends, throws,* or *shoots, an archer* (rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (*al.* hic misso revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.

missōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a dish, charger:* aurata missoria, Venant. Vit. S. Germ. 13.

missum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prize:* ἆθλον, missum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: also missarium, i, *n.:* Schol. in Juv. 8, 227.

missus, a, um, *Part.* [mitto].

missus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending away, a sending, despatching:* missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Virg. Aen. 7, 752. **2.** *a throwing, hurling:* pili, Liv. 9, 19. Meton. *a shot:* vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *two thousand bow-shots,* Lucr. 4, 409. **3.** *a course, round, heat* in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22: id. Dom. 4. **4.** *a course at table:* novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. Pert. 12: Lampr. Heliog. 30.

mistārĭus or **mixtārĭus,** ii, *m.* [misceo] *a mixing-vessel:* Lucil. in Non. 546, 30.

mistīcĭus (mixtīcĭus) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of mixed race, mongrel* = σύμμικτος: Hier. in Jerem. 25, 19. (Hence Sp. *mestizo;* Fr. *métis.*)

mistim (mix.), *adv. mixedly:* Lucr. 1, 565.

mistĭo (mix.) ōnis *f.* [misceo] *a mixing:* aliam mixtionem habet genus avium, Vitr. 1, 4. Meton. *a mixture:* Pall. 1, 32.

mistūra (mix.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a mixing, mingling:* mistura immoderata, Varr. in Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 976: unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2. **2.** Meton. *a mixture, compound:* ea mistura os perfricatur, Col. 7, 5. **3.** Esp. *carnal intercourse, copulation:* externae Veneris mistura, Lucan. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79. **II.** Fig. *a mixing, mingling:* vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientia forma, Petr. 94: mira figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 40: translationum, id. 5, 11, 22.

mistūrātus (mix.), a, um [mistura] *mixed, mingled:* Pelag. Veter. 6.

mistus (mix.), a, um, *Part.* [misceo].

mistus (mix.), ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a mixing, mingling:* seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

mĭsy, ÿos, *n.* (gen. misys, Scrib. Comp. 34; and, misý, Cels. 6, 7, 2) = μίσυ: **I.** *a kind of mushroom* or *truffle:* perh. Tuber niveum, Desf.: Plin. 19, 3, 12. **II.** *a mineral,* perh. *a vitriolic ore, blue copperas, sulphate of copper:* Plin. 34, 12, 29: Cels. 5, 19, 8.

mītĕ, *adv. mildly, softly, gently* (rare): mite connivere, App. M. 10, p. 255. *Comp.:* mitius ille perit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 27. *Sup.:* quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

mĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra] *a headband, a kind of turban:* nobiles adolescentes Neapoli cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: Virg. Cop. 1. **II.** *a bandage for the arm:* Cels. 8, 10, 3.

mĭtellīta or **mĭtellĭca,** Suet. Ner. 27; the meaning is doubtful; some read mellita, q. v.

mītesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [mitis] *to become mild* or *mellow, to ripen:* uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. Oecon. in Gell. 15, 5: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, mollirique queant, Ov. M. 15, 78. **2.** In gen. *to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm:* coelum mitescere, arbores frondescere, Poët. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: hiems, Liv. 23, 19: annus, Sil. 15, 505: frigora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9: Alpium juga, Plin. 3, 25, 28: ferae quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45. **II.** Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39. **2.** *to moderate, abate:* discordiae mitescunt, Liv. 5, 17: seditio mitescit, Tac. H. 2, 18.

mithrax or **mitrax,** ācis, *m.* = μίθραξ, *a Persian precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 63. *also called* mithridax: Sol. 37.

mithridatia, ae, *f. a plant, the dog's tooth,* Erythraeum Dens Canis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 26.

mītĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitificus] *to make mild* or *mellow:* mitificatus cibus, *well digested and changed into chyle* (*al.* modificatus), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50. **II.** Fig. *to tame, make gentle:* elephantos, id. 8, 7, 7: homines, Gell. 2, 12.

mītĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mitis facio] *mild, soft, gentle:* vapores, Prud. Hamart. 963: mens, Sil. 12, 474.

mītĭgābĭlĭter, *adv. mildly, gently:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

mītĭganter, *adv. in a softening manner:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo] *a soothing, mitigating, mitigation* (rare): Cic. de Or. 3, 30: multis mitigationibus lenire, Auct. Her. 4, 37.

mītĭgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soothing, mitigating:* curatio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 5.

mītĭgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soothing, alleviating:* Plin. 28, 6, 17.

mītĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitis ago] *to make mild, mellow, soft* or *tender:* mitiget auctumnus, quod maturaverit aestas, Aus. Idyll. 8: cibum, *to make soft* or *tender* by boiling or roasting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Comically: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, *broke,* Turpil. in Non. 343, 15. hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone mitigat, Mart. 9, 44: agros, *to cultivate, make fruitful,* Cic. N. D. 2, 52: vina diluendo, Plin. 14, 22, 29: silvestres arbores, id. 17, 10, 12: amaritudinem frugum, *to soften, mitigate,* id. 18, 16, 40: cervicum duritias, id. 20, 22, 92: pilos, *to thin,* id. 35, 6, 19. **II.** Fig. *to make gentle, to tame, soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate,* etc.: rabiem suam, id. 10, 63, 83: animal, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: morbum temperantia, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: animum, Cic. Balb. 26: aliquem, id. Mur. 31: iras, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: querimonias, Col. praef.: tristitiam ac severitatem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: leges, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dolores, Cic. Att. 3, 15: labores, id. de Or. 3, 4: aliquem pecunia, Tac. H. 1, 66: temporum atrocitatem, Suet. Tib. 48: aures, *to soothe* by explanations, Quint. 12, 1, 14: metus, id. 12, 2, 28: feritatem animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

mĭtĭlo, 1. *v. a. to cry like the* acredula: acredula tunc mitilans (*al.* trutilans, truculans), Auct. Carm. Philom. 16.

mītis, e, *adj. mild, mellow;* of the soil, *kindly, fruitful;* of a river, *gentle, placid:* sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg. E. 1, 81: uva, id. G. 1, 448: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), ib. 344: succi, Ov. M. 14, 690: mite solum Tiburis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2: mitis fluvius in morem stagni, Virg. Aen. 8, 88: flamma, *harmless, innoxious,* Sil. 16 120. Comically, *made soft, mellow* with beating: Pl. Mil. 5, 31: Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12. **II.** Fig. *mild, soft, gentle:* nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic. Att. 5, 1: mitis tranquillusque homo, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 2: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: mites et mansueti, id. Inv. 1, 2: mitis et misericors animus, ib. 55: consilium, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29: mitius exsilium, Ov. Tr. 2, 185: servitium, Prop. 2, 16, 20: opes, *acquired through a long peace,* Sil. 14, 653: affectus mitiores, Quint. 5, 13, 2. With *dat.:* mites hostibus, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 48: poenitentiae mitior, *towards the penitent,* Tac. Agr. 16. Of style: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower, more palatable,* Cic. Brut. 83: mitis et compta oratio, id. de Sen. 9. (Hence It. *mezzo.*)

mītĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mitior] *rather mild:* Coel. Aur. Acut. praef.

mitra, ae, *f.* = μίτρα, *an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, turban;* in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: P. Clodius a crocota, a mitra, est factus repente popularis, Auct. Har. resp. 21: Plin. 35, 9, 35. **II.** *a rope:* Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42.

mitrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mitra] *wearing a turban, turbaned:* mitrati chori, Prop. 4, 7, 42: Arabes, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

mitrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little headband* or *turban:* Sol. 27.

mittendārĭus, ii, *m.* [mitto] *a public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes:* e numero mittendariorum, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 2.

mittix, v. miscix.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (misti for misisti, Cat. 14, 14) *to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch:* filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pabulatum mittebat, id. B. C. 1, 40: scitatum oracula, Virg. Aen. 2, 114: missus sum, te ut requirerem, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 41: ego huc missa sum ludere, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 48: equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: qualis esset natura montis qui cognoscerent mis ib. 21: misi qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: ut cohortes ad me missum facias, *you would send*, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 B: quando te morti misero, *shall have put to death*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 34: ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41: in possessionem, *to put*, id. Quint. 26: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to, to greet*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1: lares sub titulum, *to put a bill on one's house*, i. e. *to offer it for sale* or *letting*, id. R. Am. 302: judices in consilium, *to send the jurymen to deliberate on their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9: vota faceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, *he would attack*, id. Mil. 28: se in foedera, *to enter into, conclude*, Virg. Aen. 12, 190. Of things: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. **2.** With the ellipsis of a clause containing nuntiare, dicere, *etc.*: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent ambassadors to inform me*, id. Fam. 15, 4: Caesar ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento juvarent, *sent messengers directing them*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hodie Spintherem exspecto: misit enim Brutus ad me, id. Att. 13, 10. **II.** *to send, yield, furnish, export*: India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: Padus electra mittit nuribus gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366. **III.** *to let* or *bring out, to put forth, emit*: sanguinem incisa vena, *to let blood*, Cels. 2, 10: so Fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: florem, *to blossom*, id. 24, 9, 38: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: vocem pro me ac pro republica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranianos sui timoris signa misisse, *have displayed signs of fear*, ib. 71: signa, Virg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 2, 881. **IV.** *to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch*: hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, Petr. 90: panem alicui, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: missos Jupiter ignes excusat, Ov. M. 2, 396: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to precipitate*, Cat. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce mittere, Ov. M. 8, 250: se saxo mittere ab alto, ib. 11, 340: se in medium, Quint. 11, 1, 54: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25. Of throwing dice: talis jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: talos in pyrgum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17. **V.** *to let go, let loose, to release, dismiss*: unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, 32: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66: mittin' me intro? *will you let me in?* Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5. Esp. in the connection, missum facere: nos missos face, id. Andr. 5, 1, 14: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 11: eum missum feci, Caes. in Cic. ad Att. 9, 7 C: missos faciant honores, *renounce*, Cic. Sest. 66: vos missos facio, et quantum potest, abesse ex Africa jubeo, Auct. B. Afr. 54: missam facere legionem, *to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: Lolliam Paullinam conjunxit sibi, brevique missam fecit, *divorced*, id. Cal. 25. **VI.** *to dismiss from the mind*: moestum timorem mittite, Virg. Aen. 1, 202: mittere ac finire odium, Liv. 40, 46: leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: missam iram facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14. **2.** Esp. of speech, *to pass over, omit, cease, forbear*: mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. Mur. 15: maledicta omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9. With *inf.*: mitte male loqui, id. Andr. 5, 3, 2. With *quod*: mitto, quod omnes meas tempestates subire paratissimus fueris, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. With *de*: mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus (*sc.* dicere), id. Pis. 20: ut haec missa faciam, id. Rosc. Am. 45: missos facere quaestus triennii, id. Verr. 3, 44. (Hence It. *mettere*; Fr. *mettre*.)

mītŭlus and **mytŭlus** (mytilus), ii, *m.* = μύτυλος, *a kind of muscle, sea-muscle*, Mytilus edulis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 51 71: also mutulus, in Cato R. R. 158: Hor. S. 2, 4, 27.

mīūrus versus = μείουρος, *an hexameter ending with an iambus instead of a spondee*: Terent. de Metr. p. 2425 P.

mius, a, um, *adj.*: an old form of meus, *my, mine*: veteres mius dicebant, ut mi sit vocativus secundum regulam, Diom. p. 319 P.

mixtārĭus, mixtĭo, *etc.* v. mist.

mna, ae, v. mina.

mnēmŏsy̆non, i, *n.* = μνημόσυνον, *a memorial*: mnemosynon mei sodalis, Cat. 12, 13.

mnester, ēris, *m.* = μνηστήρ, *a wooer, suitor*, pure Lat. procus: ad mnesteras, Hyg. Fab. 126.

mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contr. from movibilis, from moveo] *easy to be moved, moveable*: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobiles res and mobilia bona, in law, *moveable things, moveables, chattels*, opp to lands, houses, fixtures, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1. **2.** *loose, not firm*: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, Plin. 21. 31, 105. **3.** *nimble, active, fleet*, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, *nimble of foot*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: mobile et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14: venti, *the fleet winds*, Ov. H. 5, 110: transitus, Vell. 1, 17. **II.** Fig. *pliable, pliant, excitable*: mobilis aetas, Virg. G. 3, 165: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 6, 6: ingenium, *versatility of talent*, Vitr. 5, 7. **2.** *changeable, inconstant, fickle*: nec in te animo fui mobili, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3: mobilium turba Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: ingenium, Sall. J. 46: favor, Sen. V. B. 1: mobiles et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis] *moveableness, mobility*: animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: linguae, *volubility*, id. de Or. 1, 28: mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum praestant, *the rapid movement*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, *quickness*, Lucr. 6, 323. **2.** *looseness*: sanare mobilitates dentium, Plin. 20, 21, 84. **II.** Fig. *inconstancy, fickleness*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: fortunae, Nep. Dion. 6: ingenii, *inconstancy of character*, Sall. J. 93: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv. with easy* or *rapid motion*: mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 747: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. *Comp.*: reverti mobilius, Lucr. 5, 635. **II.** Fig.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *easily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10.

mōbĭlĭto, 1. *v. a.* [mobilis] *to make moveable, to make quick*: omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. in Non. 346, 14.

mŏdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moderor] *that can be restrained, moderate*: nihil moderabile suadere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 59.

mŏdĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of managing* or *governing*, e. g. *a rudder*; hence, *management*: innixus moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726: equorum, ib. 2, 48. **2.** Fig.: rerum, *the management of affairs, the government of the state*, ib. 6, 677. **II.** *a means of moderating*: verum serenitas nostra certum moderamen invenit, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 64.

mŏdĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of guidance, a guide*: accentus moderamenta vocum, Gell. 13, 6.

mŏdĕranter, *adv. with moderation* Lucr. 2, 1095.

mŏdĕrātē, *adv. with moderation moderately*: moderate dolorem ferre, Cic. Am. 2, 8: moderate dictum, id. Font. 10: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, id. Fam. 6, 1: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. *Comp.*: moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. *Sup.*: res moderatissime constituta, id. Leg. 3, 5.

mŏdĕrātim, *adv. moderately, gradually*: crescere, Lucr. 1, 323.

mŏdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moderor] *a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation*: effrenati populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublata, id. N. D. 2, 36: moderatio animi et aequitas, id. Sen. 1, 1: dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, id. Coel. 18: moderatio et continentia, id. Att. 6, 2: dicendi, id. Agr. 2, 1: moderatio modestiaque in dicendo, id. Phil. 2, 5: in cibo, Cels. 3, 18. **II.** *regularity, arrangement*: moderatio numerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 60. **2.** *guidance, government*: mundi, id. N. D. 3, 35.

mŏdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, governor, director*: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: sol moderator dierum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245: arundinis, *an angler*, ib. 8, 856: pectinis unci, *a woolcomber*, Claudian. in Eutr. 2, 381: juventae, *a tutor*, Mart. 2, 90.

mŏdĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who restrains* or *controls, a directress, governess*: sibi, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 3: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: materiae, id. N. D. 3, 39: factorum, id. Phil. 5, 18: officii, id. Flacc. 24.

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [modero]. **II.** Adj. *restrained, controlled; moderate*: moderati senes, Cic. de Sen. 3: in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14. Of things: convivium moderatum atque honestum, id. Mur. 6: ventus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 57: mores, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: otium, id. Brut. 2: doctrina, id. Mur. 29: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 8. *Comp.*: quando annona moderatior? Vell. 2, 126. *Sup.*: moderatissimus sensus, Planc. in Cic Fam. 10, 24.

mŏdernus, a, um, *adj.* [modo, just now; cf. hodiernus from hodie] *modern*; opp. to antiquus: Cassiod. Var 4, 51. (Hence Fr. *moderne*.)

mŏdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [modus, q. v. infra] *to keep within bounds, restrain, control*: with *acc.*: neque tuum te ingenium moderat, Pac. in Non. 471, 7. With *dat.*: ego voci moderabo meae, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 115. **II.** Meton. *to regulate*: moderatum aequabile aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: ita res moderatur, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 39. [There must have been a neuter noun *modus, moderis*, otherwise we could not account for *modero* and *modestus*: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 149, 1851.]

mŏdĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to set a measure, set bounds*: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 57. **2.** Fig. *to restrain, control, moderate, mitigate*: with *dat.*: moderari linguae, id. Curc. 4, 1, 25: moderari uxoribus, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: irae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: fortunae suae, Liv. 37, 35: animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: cursui, *to sail slowly*, Tac. A. 2, 70. With *acc.*: gaudium moderans, ib. 2, 75: duritiam legum, Suet. Claud. 14: pretia, id. Dom. 7. **II.** Meton. *to manage, regulate, govern, direct*: with *acc.*: deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: navim, id. Inv. 2, 51: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: habenas, Ov. M. 6, 223: hoccine fieri, ut immodestis te hic moderere moribus; Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 44: res rusticas, Cic. Verr 3, 98: mens quae omnia moderatur, id Acad. 2, 37: cantus numerosque, id Tusc. 5, 36.

mŏdestē, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* modeste insolentiam continere, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti, Liv. 31, 42: hosti intrepide modesteque obviam ire, *without blustering*, Gell. 9 11: modestissime vivere, Varr. in Non. 55, 31. **II.** *modestly, humbly:* qui modeste paret, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: intueri, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: parcius et modestius praetentare misericordiam judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus] lit. *the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind:* hiemis, *mildness*, Tac. A. 12, 43: aquarum modestia, *gentle course*, Plin. 6, 20, 23. **II.** Of the intellect: *mediocrity:* ille varie disserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, Tac. A. 1, 11. **III.** Of moral conduct or behaviour: *moderateness, moderation, sobriety:* eam virtutem Graeci *σωφροσύνην* vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Auct. Her. 3, 2. **2.** Esp. *unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety* of behaviour: modestia est, per quam pudor honestus claram et stabilem comparat auctoritatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: in dicendo, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: neque modum, neque modestiam victores habere, Sall. C. 11. **3.** *Shamefacedness, modesty:* vultus, Quint. 4, 1, 55: virginalis, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31: vacui modestia lecti, i. e. *celibacy*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 162. **4.** *honour, chastity:* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. C. 14. **5.** = *εὐταξία* of the Stoics: *correctness, propriety:* sic fit, ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus: v. modero] *keeping due measure* or *limits, moderate, not excessive:* rari per Italiam Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos libertos domus, Tac. A. 4, 7: modesta irrigatio, Pall. Feb. 25, 14. **II.** *moderate, unassuming, modest:* vir modestus et frugi, Cic. Att. 13, 29: adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11: plebs, opp. to seditiosa, id. Agr. 2, 31: epistola modestior, id. Fam. 3, 13. **2.** *mild, gentle, kind:* o modestum ordinem, id. Verr. 1, 47: modestior non ero, id. Att. 10, 5: mendicis modesti, Pl. Trin. 4, 1. 12. **3.** *chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced:* mulier proba et modesta, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: videas, dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Am. 13: modestissimi mores, id. Planc. 1: oculi, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: lingua, id. H. 19, 63: verba, id. Am. 3, 14, 16: ingenui parum modesti, Quint. 1, 2, 4.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius] *containing a* modius or *Roman peck:* aulae calicesque, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: figura, Tert. ad nat. 2, 8.

mŏdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a measuring by* modii: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 2.

mŏdĭcē, *adv. with proper measure* or *restraint, moderately; modestly:* modice hoc faciam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ferre, *calmly*, id. Phil. 11, 3: se recipere, *in good order*, Liv. 28, 15: modice et modeste vitam vivere, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 18: dicere, Cic. Sull. 29: modice et scienter uti re aliqua, id. de Or. 1, 29. **II.** *slightly, not much:* minae Clodii modice me tangunt, id. Att. 2, 19: modice vinosus, Liv. 41, 4: locuples, id. 38, 14. **III.** *meanly:* modice instratus torus, Suet. Aug. 73.

mŏdĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus] *very moderate, very little:* modicella culcita, Suet. Ner. 48 dub. (*al.* modica).

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *observing a proper measure* or *limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling:* modico gradu ire, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 19: potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51: convivia, id. de Sen. 13: Andromache, *of a moderate size, not too large*, Ov. A. A. 2, 646: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 53: modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), *a book of tolerable size*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. **II.** *moderate, temperate, modest*, etc.: modica severitas, id. Sen. 18: domi modicus, Sall. J. 63. **2.** In gen. *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty*, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic. Or. 21: ea, valde et modica et illustria sunt, *few in number*, id. de Or. 2, 32: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent*, id. Fin. 2, 19: pecunia, id. Parad. 6, 2: acervus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 190: tempus, Quint. 1, 2, 12. With *gen.:* Sabinus modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39: virium, Vell. 1, 12: pecuniae, Tac. A. 3, 72: voluptatum, ib. 2, 73. *Neut. adv.:* modicum progredi, *a little*, App. M. 6, p. 180. Also modico: modico deinde regressa, i. e. *after a short time*, ib. 1, p. 112: modico secus progredi, *to go a little farther*, ib. p. 112.

mŏdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modifico] *a measuring, measure:* versuum, Sen. Ep. 88: verborum, Gell. 10, 3 *med.*

mŏdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who gives the proper measure, a manager:* tibicen omnis modi peritus modificator, App. Flor. p. 342.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [modificor].

mŏdĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [modificus] *to measure, moderate*, etc.: verba modificata, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17: membra modificata, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.:* corpora modificata utriusque rei participatione, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

mŏdĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [id.] *to measure off, to measure:* comprehensa mensura Herculanei pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1. **II.** Fig. with *dat.: to set bounds to, to moderate:* liberorum desideriis, App. M. 11, p. 267: orationi, id. Flor. p. 365. Reflect.: *to observe due measure, to be moderate:* modificari in sumptibus, id. Dogm. Plat. p. 18.

mŏdĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj* [modus facio] *measured:* mela modifica, Aus. Parent. 27.

mŏdimpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [modi imperator] *the chairman of a convivial party*, who prescribed the quantity to be drunk: potandi modimperatores, Varr. in Non. 142, 7.

mŏdĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [modius] lit. *a small measure;* hence, **I.** *a kind of drinking-vessel:* Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 37. **II.** *a bucket* on a water-wheel: Vitr. 10, 9: modioli gemelli, *the boxes* or *cylinders* of a forcing-pump, id. 10, 13. **III.** *the nave* of a wheel: Plin. 9, 4, 3: Vitr. 10, 4. **IV.** *the box* to receive the axletree of an oil-mill: Cato R. R. 20. **V.** A surgical instrument, *a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan, χοινίκιον:* Cels. 8, 3. (Hence It. *mozzo.*)

mŏdĭum, ĭi, *n.* for modius, *a peck:* Cato R. R. 58: modia vicena, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* (*gen. plur.* modium, Cic. Verr. 3, 46: modiorum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 72) [prob. same root as metior] *the Roman corn-measure, a peck*, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1·92 Eng. gallons: tritici modius, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: siligneae farinae modius, Plin. 18, 9, 10: modium populo dare asse, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Of other things besides corn: metiri modio oleario, Cato R. R. 144: ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. 23, 12. Proverb.: (i) verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic. Am. 19, 67: (ii) modio numos metiri, *to measure one's money by the peck*, said of a rich man, Petr. 3, 7: (iii) pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **II.** Among surveyors, *the third part of a* jugerum: Auct. de limit. p. 264 and 312 Goes. **2.** *the socket* or *step* in which the mast of a ship stands: Isid. Orig. 19, 2.

mŏdŏ, *adv.* (mŏdō, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 107) [modus] lit. *by measure, with a limit:* hence it serves to express restriction; *only, but:* semel modo, *only once*, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 30: uni modo gessi morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 43: nec audiendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt, Quint. 3, 3, 4: paulum modo, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b: perpauxillum modo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 74: manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ea pacisci modo scies, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 88: ad ornandam modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur, Quint. 8, 6, 39: doctrina ac literae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.:* circi modo spectaculum fuerat, Liv. 7, 2: modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 59: modo fac, ne quid aliud cures, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: concede, ut impune emerit, modo ut bona ratione emerit, *provided that*, id. Verr. 4, 5. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. **2.** Negatively: non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *not only ... but also:* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.:* non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Coel. 19, 45: non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44. **3.** Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: *any how, at all, only, provided:* servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, *who is in any tolerable condition*, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: quanquam quis ignorat, qui modo unquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, id. Flacc. 27, 64: nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, id. Div. 1, 39, 86: Liv. 22, 2: de certe, modo recte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: itaque veniam, quo vocas, modo adjutore te, id. Att. 16, 13: atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, *if only*, id. Verr. 3, 97. (ii) So freq., si modo, *if only:* tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. Att. 12, 18: fortasse vici, si modo permansero, ib. 12, 44. Poet. with *subj.:* si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem, Prop. 1, 18, 4. (iii) modo si for dummodo: *if only, provided that:* persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: modo si ejus nomine opus fiat, Papin. Dig. 39, 1, 18. (iv) also without *si*, for dummodo, with *subj.: if only, provided that:* quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, id. de Sen. 7, 22. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: *if only not, provided that not:* quae de Sicinio audisti ea mihi probantur: modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum, id. Att. 5, 4: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id. Off. 1, 30, 105. **4.** Modo non, like *μόνον οὐχί* *all but, almost, nearly:* modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 17: modo non vivus, Val. Max. 8, 45 ext. 7: modo non reclamante publico vigore, Amm. 14, 7. **5.** With imperatives, *just, now:* sequere hac modo, Pl. Men. 4, 1, 4: propera modo, id. Men. 1, 4, 32: vide modo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: ignem scrutare modo, inquam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, *begone now*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 182: tace modo, *be still now*, id. Asin. 5, 2, 19: tu modo, dum licet, hunc fructum ne desere vitae, Prop. 2, 15, 49: vos modo, inquit, parcite, Phaedr. 2, 8, 8: Curt. 9, 6. **II.** Of time: *just now, just:* (i) Of present time: quid? ego modo huic frater factus, dum intro eo atque exeo? *just now?* Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 43: advenis modo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8: jam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25. (ii) Of time just past: *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately:* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: quaeras putemne talem esse deorum naturam, qualis modo a te sit exposita, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, *out of so many thousands lately existing,* Ov. M. 1, 325. Opp. to *nunc:* qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 63: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria floruimus, in ea nunc iis quidem omnibus caremus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. (iii) Of time just to come: *immediately, directly, in a moment:* domum modo ibo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: Liv. 26, 15. **2.** Modo … modo … *now … now, at one moment … at another, sometimes … sometimes:* modo ait, modo negat, *sometimes he says Yes, sometimes No,* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! id. Att. 13, 25 *fin.*: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. C. 15: nebulonem modo, modo nugatorem appellat, Liv. 38, 56. With another *adv.* instead of the second modo: modo … nunc, Ov. M. 13, 922: Liv. 8, 32: modo … aliquando, Tac. A. 1, 81: modo … interdum, Sall. J. 62: Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: modo … nonnunquam, Suet. Tib. 66: modo … saepe, Sall. J. 45: Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: modo … rursus, Prop. 1, 3, 41. Sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribis anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9. **3.** modo … tum (deinde, postea, *etc.*) *at first … then, at one time … at another:* sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: modo (Theophrastus) menti divinum tribuit principatum, modo coelo, tum autem signis sideribusque coelestibus, ib. 1, 13, 35: forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, Sall. J. 93: modo … paulo post, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5: modo … modo … postremum, Tac. H. 4, 46: quid agerent, modo timentes, vicissim contemnentes religiones, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43. *v.* Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 627-652. (Hence It. *mo.*)

mŏdŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [modulor] *that can be sung* or *played* (poet.): carmen, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 63.

mŏdŭlāmen, ĭnis [id.] *melody, euphony:* (Cicero) in secunda (Verr. 2, 78) simili usus modulamine, *manifesto peccatu* inquit, non *peccato,* Gell. 13, 20: coeli ac siderum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.

mŏdŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *melody, euphony:* orationis, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

mŏdŭlātē, *adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously:* modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. *Comp.:* ars modulatius incedendi, Amm. 16, 5: verba modulatius collocata, Gell. 11, 13.

mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modulor] *a regular measure:* operis modulationes, Vitr. 5, 9: incedendi, *a measured step,* Gell. 1, 11. **II.** Esp. *a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody:* Quint. 9, 4, 139: modulatione produci aut corripi (verba), ib. 89: modulatio pedum, id. 1, 6, 2: scenica, id. 11, 3, 57: vocis, *melody,* ib. 59: musica, Aus. Ep. 25, 13.

mŏdŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who measures rhythmically, a director* of music, *a musician:* optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: vocis et cantus, Col. 1 prooem. § 3.

mŏdŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that regulates:* Tert. Bapt. 3.

mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor]. **II.** Adj.: *properly measured, in time, melodious, musical:* ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, Ov. M 14, 428: sonus, Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Comp.:* orationem modulatiorem aptioremque edidit, Gell. 13, 24.

mŏdŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a modulating* (poet.): canoro saxa modulatu trahens, *by his playing,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.

mŏdŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [modulus] *to measure off properly, to measure:* in modulanda status longitudinisque ejus praestantia, Gell. 1, 1. **2.** *to regulate, arrange:* ita modulante natura, Plin. 2, 54, 55. *Pass.:* cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata, Quint. 9, 2, 35. **II.** Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: *to measure rhythmically, to modulate:* ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58: hominum aures vocem natura modulantur, *modulate,* id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: insulae, saltuares dictae, quoniam in symphoniae cantu ad ictus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. 2, 95, 96. Hence **2.** Meton. *to sing, play, dance,* etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance,* Liv. 27, 37 *fin.*: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. E. 10, 51: carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi, ib. 5, 14: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143: lyram, Tib. 3, 4, 39. *Pass.:* carmina modulata, *sung,* Suet. Aug. 57: barbitos Lesbio modulatus civi, *played by,* Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5.

mŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [modus] *a small measure, a measure:* dimensus ad corporis sui modulum, Suet. Ner. 49: ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 309. Proverb.: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, id. Ep. 1, 7, 98. Fig.: ganeones, quibus modulus est vitae culina, *measure,* Varr. in Non. 119, 11. **2.** In architect.: *modules:* Vitr. 5, 9. **3.** In aqueducts: *the water-meter:* est autem calix modulus aeneus, qui rivo vel castello induitur: huic fistulae applicantur, Front. Aquaed. 36. **II.** *rhythmical measure, metre, mode, melody:* moduli Lydii, Dorii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57: verborum, Gell. 5, 1.

mŏdus, i, *m.* [same root as metior] *a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure:* modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: collis modum jugeri continens, Col. Arbor. 1: ut omnium par modus sit, Cels. 3, 27: falsus, *false measure,* Dig. 11, 6. **2.** *the measure* or *size of any thing:* de modo agri scripsit, Cic. Att. 13, 33: modus altitudinis et latitudinis (sulcorum), Col. 11, 3, 4. **3.** Esp. *proper measure, due measure:* suus cuique (rei) modus est, Cic. Or. 22: modus et ordo, id. Off. 1, 5: modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation,* id. Verr. 2, 59: vox quasi extra modum absona, *immoderately,* id. de Or. 3, 11: quum lacus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44. Hence, Fig. *moderation:* sine modo modestiaque, Sall. J. 41: tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, nullo modo praeterire possum, Cic. Marc. 1, 1. **4.** In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode:* vocum, id. Div. 2, 3: musici, Quint. 1, 10, 14: lyrici, Ov. H. 15, 6: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: saltare ad tibicinis modos, *to the music of the flute,* Liv. 7, 2. **II.** Meton. *a bound, limit, end, restriction,* etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to,* Cic. Verr. 2, 48: modum retinere, id. Off. 1, 29: imponere alicui, Liv. 4, 24: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106. With the *gen. gerund:* modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. Poet. with the *inf.*: quis erit saevire modus? Stat. Th. 12, 573. **2.** *a way, manner, mode:* constantia atque modus vitae, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: in modum venti, *according to the direction of the wind,* Liv. 28, 6: nec semper (hae partes) tractantur uno modo, Cic. Or. 35: nullo modo, *in nowise, by no means,* id. Verr. 2, 76: omni modo egi cum rege et ago quotidie, *in every way, urgently,* id. Att. 6, 2: omnibus modis miser sum, *in every way, completely,* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 79: majorem in modum, *very much, greatly,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: filium multis modis jam exspecto, ut redeat domum, *very much* Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7: bono modo, *moderately,* Cato R. R. 5: bono modo desiderare aliquid, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Virg. G. 2, 73 Hence modo, in modum, *or* ad modum with *gen.* or *adj.*: *in the manner of, like:* servorum modo, *slavishly,* Liv. 39 26: pecorum modo trahi, Tac. A. 4, 25: in nostrum modum, *in our manner,* Tac. H. 3, 25: servilem in modum cruciari, *like slaves,* Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: mirum in modum, *in a wonderful manner, wonderfully,* Caes. B. G. 1, 41: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner,* ib. 5, 24: si humano modo, si usitato more peccasset, *after the manner of men,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3: tali modo, *in such a manner,* Nep. Att. 21. **3.** In grammar: *the voice* or *mode of a verb:* in verbo fiunt soloecismi per genera tempora, personas, modos, Quint. 1, 5, 41: patiendi modus, faciendi modus *the passive, the active, voice,* id. 9, 3, 7. (Hence It. *moda;* Fr. *mode.*)

moecha, ae, *f.* = μοιχή, *an adulteress:* ne sequerer moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113. In apposition: uxor moecha, Aus. Ep. 10.

moechīa, ae, *f.* = μοιχεία, *adultery:* Tert. Pud. 5.

moechīle, is, *n.* [moechus] *a place where adultery is committed:* Petr. 113

moechĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *adultery:* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

moechisso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to commit adultery with:* aliquam, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 6.

moechŏ-cĭnaedus, i, *m. an adulterer and catamite:* Lucil. in Non. 493, 26.

moechor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [moechus] *to commit adultery* (poet.): Cat. 94, 1: Hor. S. 1, 2, 49.

moechus, i, *m.* = μοιχός, *a fornicator, an adulterer* (pure Lat. adulter) moechus mulierum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 180 Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 16: Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.

moene, is, *n.* [moenio, munio] *a town wall, rampart:* Ennius in Fest. *s. v.*

moenĭa, ium, *n. plu.* (*gen.* moeniorum, like anciliorum for ancilium, acc. to Cledon. p. 1898 P. *Abl.* moeniis for moenibus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 408, 1, 34, [id.] *town walls, ramparts:* uti haberent tuta oppida quod operis muniebant, moenia dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 39, § 141: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepserunt, Cic. Sest. 42: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, id. N. D. 3, 40: altissima, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: cum paene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, *bulwarks, fortifications,* ib. 2, 16: dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. Aen. 2, 234. **2.** Poet. in gen. *walls* or *inclosures* of any kind: moenia navis, Ov. 11, 532: theatri, Lucr. 4, 80: mundi, id. 1, 73: coeli, Ov. M. 2, 401. **II.** Meton. *a city inclosed by walls:* nulla jam pernicies moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls,* i. e. *our city,* Cic. Cat. 2, 1: moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro, Virg. Aen. 6, 549: moenia circumdare muro, Flor. 1, 4: Vitr. 8, 4. Poet.: Ditis magni sub moenia, *the citadel, realm of Pluto,* Virg. Aen. 6, 541.

moenera, for munera, *v.* munus.

moenĭa, for munia, *q. v.*

moenĭo, for munio, *q. v.*

moenītus, *Part.* [moenio] v. munio

moera, ae, *f.* = μοῖρα, *fate* (pure Lat. fatum): Sid. Carm. 15, 69.

moereo, moereor, moeror, v. maereo and maeror.

moerica (merica), vitis, *an unknown sort of grape-vine:* Plin. 14, 2, 6: Col. 3 2, 7.

moerus, i, for murus, *q. v.*

moesilēum, i, *n.* [corruption of mausoleum] *a tomb, mausoleum:* Front. de Limit. agror. p. 43 Goes.

moeste, moestifico, moestiter, moestitia, moestitudo, moesto, moestus, v. maeste, *etc.*

moeta, for meta: Front. de Colon. p. 141.

moirus, i, v. murus.

mŏla, ae, *f.* [molo] *a mill* of any kind: molae oleariae duro et aspero lapide, Varr. R. R. 1, 55: trusatiles, Gell. 3, 3: pumiceae, Ov. F. 6, 318: aquariae, *water-mills*, Pall. 1, 42: versatiles, Plin. 36, 18, 20. **II.** *grits* or *grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence called mola salsa), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 743, 999): sparge molam, Virg. E. 8, 82: molam et vinum inspergere, Cic. Div. 2, 16: aut mola salsa aut ture comprecari, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 109: mola salsa supplicare, Plin. 18, 2, 2: litare, id. *praef. med.*: consumpsi salsasque molas et turis acervos, Mart. 7, 5, 4. **III.** *a false conception, mooncalf, mole:* Plin. 7, 15, 13: id. 10, 64, 84.

mŏlāris, e, *adj.* [mola] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* molaris lapis, *a mill-stone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30. **II.** Subst. molaris, is, *m. a mill-stone;* poet. for any large stone: ramis vastisque molaribus instat, Virg. Aen. 8, 250: Ov. M. 3, 59. **2.** (*sc.* dens) *a grinder, molar tooth:* Juv. 13, 212.

mŏlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* asinus molarius, *an ass that turns a mill*, Cato R. R. 11.

mŏlaxo, 1. *v. a.* for malaxo: Pelag. Vet. 5.

molemonĭum, ii, *n. a plant that promotes vomiting:* Plin. 26, 7, 25.

mŏlendārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [molo] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* asina molendaria, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2.

mŏlendīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a mill* or *to milling:* mol- riae metae, Amm. 17, 4. Subst.: m arius, ii, *m. a miller:* Inscr.

mŏlendīnum, i, *n.* [id.] *a milling-place, mill-house:* Aug. in Psal. 132, 4.

mōles, is, *f. a shapeless, huge, heavy mass.* In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum, Virg. Aen. 3, 656: stetit aequore moles pinea, i. e. *a fleet of large ships*, Prop. 4, 6, 19. **2.** Esp. *a huge, massive structure*, part. of stone; *a dam, pier, mole; a foundation*, etc.: molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: moles oppositae fluctibus, *moles*, Cic. Off. 2, 4: fons mole lapidum a mari disjunctus, id. Verr. 4, 53: exstructa moles opere magnifico, incisaeque litterae, *a monument*, id. Phil. 14, 12: moles propinqua nubibus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 10: insanae substructionum moles, *huge buildings, piles*, Cic. Mil. 31: sepulcri moles, *a tomb*, Lucan. 8, 865. **3.** *warlike apparatus, machines, munitions of war:* refectis vineis, aliaque mole belli, Liv. 2, 17: Tac. H. 1, 61: non alias majore mole concursum, *with a greater mass*, id. A. 2, 46. **II.** Fig. *greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap*, etc.: moles pugnae, Liv. 26, 6: molem invidiae sustinere, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: moles mali, ib. 3, 7: vis consili expers mole ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: rerum, Suet. Aug. 84: fortunae, Tac. A. 15, 52: Herculea, Sil. 12, 143: densa ad muros mole feruntur, Virg. Aen. 12, 575: curarum, *multitude, crowd*, Tac. A. 12, 66. **2.** *a burthen, difficulty, labour, trouble:* transveham naves haud magna mole, *without great difficulty*, Liv. 25, 11: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *so much labour did it cost*, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: plus molis adversus ignaviam militum, Tac. A. 13, 35. **3.** *distress, calamity:* major exorta domi moles, Liv. 6, 14 — quam molem excierit (Juno), *storm*, Virg. Aen. 5, 790. (Hence It. *molo;* Sp. *muelle;* Fr. *mole.*)

mŏlestē, *adv. with trouble* or *difficulty:* moleste fero, *I take it ill, it annoys me*, Cic. Att. 13, 22: exercitum in Gallia hiemare moleste ferebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: molestissime fero, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: molestius ferre, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: fero, *I lament*, Sen. Ep. 67. **2.** *in a troublesome* or *offensive manner;* of style, *in a laboured manner, affectedly:* mimice ac moleste, Cat. 42, 7: scribere, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86: moleste uti distinctionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

mŏlestĭa, ae, *f.* [molestus] *trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike*, etc.: sine molestia, Cato R. R. 154: maxima, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 2: sine molestia tua, *without trouble to yourself*, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: molestiam exhibere, *to cause*, ib. 12, 30: fasces habent molestiam, *are attended with*, id. Att. 8, 3: ex pernicie reip. molestiam trahere, *to feel troubled*, id. Fam. 4, 3: capere, *to become vexed*, id. Sull. 1: alicui aspergere, *to give, occasion*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: demere, id. Ad. 5, 3, 33: molestiis se laxare, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: navigandi, Suet. Cal. 23. Of style: *stiffness, affectation:* diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. Brut. 38. **II.** Meton. *that which causes trouble, an annoyance;* of spots or blotches on the face: molestiae in facie, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

mŏlesto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to trouble, annoy, molest:* aliquem, Petr. 58: App. Herb. 71: neminem molestari volo nomine debiti, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20.

mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.* [moles] *troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 63: provincia molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: operosus ac molestus labor, id. N. D. 2, 23: alicui odiosum, molestum esse, id. de Sen. 14: nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provincia, id. Leg. 3, 8: arrogantia ingenii atque eloquentiae est molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil 11: tunica, *a kind of strait-jacket*, of combustible materials, for those condemned to be burned, Juv. 8, 235: Mart. 10, 25. **2.** Esp. of style: *laboured, affected:* simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, Cic. Brut. 30: verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 464: pronunciatio gesticulationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 183: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56. **II.** Meton. *difficult:* molesta separatio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27. **2.** *dangerous, injurious:* otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat. 51, 12.

mŏletrīna, ae, *f.* [molo] *a mill:* Cato in Non. 63, 26.

mŏlīle, is, *n.* [mola] prob. *the traces* of an ass in a mill: Cato R. R. 10 and 11.

mōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [molior] *a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking:* ventus trudit agens magnam magno molimine navim, Lucr. 4, 900: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: sceleris, Ov. M. 6, 473: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56: rerum, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 75.

mōlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a great exertion, effort, undertaking:* motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, *by machines of little power*, Liv. 5, 22: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labour*, id. 37, 14: rex magni molimenti est, *has a great spirit of enterprise*, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 11.

mŏlīna, ae, *f.* [mola] *a mill:* Amm. 18, 8. (Hence It. *mulino;* Sp. *molino;* Fr. *moulin.*)

mŏlīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [molina] *a miller:* molinarius, ὑδραλέτης, Gloss. Philox.

mŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mola] *pertaining to a mill, mill-:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

mōlĭo, for molior: neque quis quid molit, *erects, builds*, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129. In *pass. signif.:* App. M. 11, p. 261.

mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [moles]. **A.** Neutr. *to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil*, etc. (rare): agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: nosti mores mulierum: dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. **2.** Esp. *to set sail, sail* (either of persons or ships): molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. 28, 44: dum naves moliuntur a terra, id. 37, 11: erat insula in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando, praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35. **B.** Act. *to set in motion* (with exertion and effort) *to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace*, etc.: validam in vites molire bipennem, *wield*, Virg. G. 4, 331: ancoras, *to weigh anchor*, Liv. 28, 17: terram, *to till the ground*, Virg. G. 1, 494: fores, *to break open*, Tac. A. 1, 39: ib. 2, 82: corpora ex somno, *to rouse from sleep*, Liv. 36, 24: habenas, *to guide*, Virg. Aen. 12, 327: fulmina molitur dextra, *hurls*, id. G. 1, 329: ignem, id. Aen. 10, 131: montes sua sede, *removes, displaces*, Liv. 9, 3: onera objecta, id. 25, 36. **2.** *to construct, erect, build*, etc.: muros, Virg. Aen. 3, 132: classem, ib. 6: aedem, Flor. 1, 7: locum, Virg. Aen. 7, 158: pocula de capitibus hominum, *to make*, Sol. 15. **II.** Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design, esp. when accompanied with labour and difficulty: fidem moliri coepit, *he endeavoured to impair public credit*, Liv. 6, 11: nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, *performing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: hasta viam clipei molita per oras, *having forced its way*, Virg. Aen. 10, 477: animum, *to form* or *acquire for oneself*, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: laborem, *to undertake*, Virg. Aen. 4, 233: iter, *to continue, pursue*, ib. 6, 477: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon*, Cic. Clu. 64: alicui insidias, *to lay snares*, Virg. G. 1, 271: crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about, find out*, Tac. A. 12, 22: fugam, *to begin, undertake*, Virg. Aen. 2, 109: triumphos, Ov. M. 14, 719: opem extremam alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 431: dolos apertos, id. 5, 249: bellum in animo, *to meditate*, Vell. 2, 46: mundum efficere moliens Deus, Cic. Tim. 4: fallere, Val. Fl. 3, 491: de occupando regno moliens, *striving to usurp the government*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35: moliri regnum, Liv. 1, 47: nuptias, *to bring about*, Tac. A. 12, 3: apud judices oratione molienda sunt amor, odium, *are to be excited*, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: tumorem, Col. 6, 17: vorandi facultatem, Cels. 1, 3.

mōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molior] *a putting in motion; a laborious undertaking, contrivance:* molitio agrorum, *cultivation*, Col. prooem.: terrena, id. 11, 2: quae molitio (of the creation of the world), Cic. N. D. 1, 8. **2.** For demolitio: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *a tearing out, demolishing*, Liv. 33, 5.

mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver:* effector mundi molitorque Deus, Cic. Tim. 5: ratis, Ov. M. 8, 302: caedis, Tac. A. 11, 24: rerum novarum, Suet. Dom. 10: scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7.

mŏlĭtor, ōris, *m.* [molo] *a miller:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, 15. **II.** Transf. in an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 90, 3.

mōlītrix, īcis, *f.* [molior] *she who attempts, contrives:* rerum novarum, Suet. Ner. 35.

mŏlĭtūra, ae, *f.* [molo] *a grinding:* Plin. 15, 23, 25.

mŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [molo].

mōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [molior].

mollĕo, 2. *v. n.* [mollis] *to be soft:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mollesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [molleo] *to become soft:* rura colit nemo: mollescunt colla juvencis, Cat. 64, 38: ebur Ov. M. 10, 283: tactu, Plin. 12, 17, 37. **II.** Fig. *to become soft, mild, gentle* also, *to become effeminate, unmanly:* tum genus humanum primum mollesscere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1013: pectora, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 8: mollescat in undis, id. M. 4, 386.

mollestra, ae, *f. sheep's felt, for wiping out helmets*: Fest. *s. v.*

mollicellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis] *soft, tender, delicate* (poet.): nates, Cat. 25, 10.

mollicina, ae, *f.* [id.] *a kind of soft garment*: Nov. in Non. 540, 22.

mollicŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis coma] *soft-haired*: herbae, Avien. Perieg. 1082.

mollicŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis] *soft, tender, delicate*: escae, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 58. ‖. Fig. *voluptuous*: versiculis, Cat. 16, 4.

mollifico, 1. *v. a.* [mollis facio] *to make soft, soften, mollify*: ventrem, Macer. de herbis Carm. 4, 14.

mollificus, a, um, *adj.* [mollifico] *making soft, softening*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

molligo, inis, v. mollugo.

mollimentum, i, *n.* [mollio] *a means of softening* or *mitigating*: calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10.

mollio, ivi and ii, itum (mollibat for molliebat, Att. in Non. 347, 16), 4. *v. a.* [mollis] *to make soft* or *supple, to soften*: frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: mollire lanam trahendo, *to spin*, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, ib. 7, 123: glebas, ib. 6, 220: alvum, *to relax, purge moderately*, Plin. 20, 5, 20: duritias, id. 28, 17, 70: agri molliti, *softened, loosened*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. **2.** *to castrate*: ferro mollita juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 133: puerum mollire, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68. ‖. Fig. *to soften, mitigate; to tame, check; to render easier, lighter*, or *less disagreeable*: Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. de Sen. 4: iram, Liv. 1, 9: impetum, id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6: poenam, ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, *to make the ascent easier*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41: fructusque feros mollite colendo, Virg. G. 2, 36: ventos, Plin. 2, 47, 47. **2.** *to soften, render effeminate*: legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: animos, id. Tusc. 2, 11: vocem, *to make soft* or *womanish*, Quint. 11, 3, 24. (Hence Fr. *mouiller.*)

molli-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [mollis pes] *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 9.

mollis, e, *adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple*: Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: arena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, id. M. 13, 816: castaneae, Virg. E. 1, 82: alvus, *relaxed, open bowels*, Cels. 3, 12: cibus, *mild*, id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, *soft*, ib. 5: prata, Virg. G. 2, 384: gramen, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, id. F. 2, 742: torus, id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, *unbent, unstrung*, id. H. 4, 92: feretrum, *made soft by a layer of leaves*, Virg. Aen. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: molles genae, *soft, delicate*, Ov. H. 10, 44: capilli, id. Pont. 3, 3, 17: manus, id. Am. 1, 4, 24: latus, id. M. 14, 71: molles Zephyri, *soft, gentle*, id. A. A. 3, 728: hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 312: coelum, Flor. 16, 4: iter amoenum et molle, Quint. 4, 2, 46: Euphrates mollior undis, *gentler, calmer*, Virg. Aen. 8, 726: aditus, *easy*, Sil. 4, 491: fastigium, *gentle, not steep*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Virg. E. 9, 8: trames, Ov. F. 3, 13: mollia signa, *graceful, easy statues, not stiff* (opp. to dura), Cic. Brut. 18: molliora adhuc signa Myron fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7: mollis juncus, Virg. E. 2, 72: acanthus, id. G. 4, 137: aurum, id. Aen. 10, 818: tiliae, Ov. M. 10, 92: crura, Virg. G. 3, 76: colla, id. Aen. 11, 622: brachia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50. Proverb.: molli brachio objurgare aliquem, i. e. *in a gentle, forbearing manner*, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Subst.: mollia, ium, *n. plu. a kind of animals, mollusks*: Plin. 11, 51, 112: mollia panis, *the soft part of bread, the crumb*, id. 13, 12, 26. ‖. Fig. *tender, delicate, susceptible*: qui mollibus annis In patrias artes erudiendus erat, *in tender youth*, Ov. H. 1, 111: os molle, *easily blushing*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: mollissimae aures, *modest, unwilling to listen to praise*, Plin. Pan. 68. **2.** *pliant, supple, yielding*: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17: in inimicitiis auricula infima mollior, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15. **3.** *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak*: philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52: Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, *i. e.* pathici, Liv. 33, 28: disciplina, *effeminate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: ratio, ib. 5, 5: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: mollis teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128: Gallorum mens est mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententia, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. **4.** *soft, pleasant, mild, easy*: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, *soft, pleasant*, id. Brut. 9: mollis ac jucunda senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: molle nomen, *mild*, id. Off. 1, 12, 3 verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: mollia jussa, *easy*, Virg. G. 3, 41: vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, *soft, tender*, Tib. 3, 4, 76: mollis versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem*, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: molliores flexiones in cantu, *more agreeable*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: ridere mollia, *to smile gently*, Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, *in a more favourable light*, Tac. A. 14, 39: pilenta, *having a gentle motion*, Virg. Aen. 8, 666: mollissima fandi tempora, ib. 4, 293: hora mollior, *more favourable*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 84. **5.** *touching, affecting*: querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17. **6.** *changeable, fickle*: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16. [*Mollis* is usu. derived from *mobilis*: but it is prob. the same word as Germ. and Engl. *mild*; the Sans. *mridu*, "tener, mollis," is also perh. the same.] (Hence old Fr. *mol*; Fr. *mou, molle.*)

mollĭter, *adv. softly, gently, agreeably*: aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 76: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *more gracefully*, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7: colles ad orientem molliter devexi, *gently, gradually*, Col. 1, 2. ‖. Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently*, Cic. de Sen. 2: abnuere, Liv. 30, 3: delicate et molliter vivere, *voluptuously*, Cic. Off. 1, 30: aegritudinem pati, *sensitively, weakly*, Sall. J. 82: ne quid per metum mollius consuleretur, *too compliantly*, Liv. 30, 7: interpretari mollius aliquid, *rather mildly, favourably*, Tac. H. 2, 96.

mollĭtĭa (mollicia), ae, *f.*, and **mollĭtĭes** (mollicies), ēi, *f.* [mollis] *moveableness, pliability, flexibility, softness*: mollitia cervicum, Cic. Or. 18: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28: teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. ‖. Fig. *tenderness, susceptibility*: qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate nunquam mehercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restitissem, id. Sull. 6: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition*, id. Att. 1, 17: frontis, *bashfulness*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. **2.** *weakness, irresolution*: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Niciae, Cic. Att. 12, 26: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall. C. 52: mollitiem socordiamque viri accusare, id. J. 70. **3.** *voluptuousness, effeminacy*: in munditiis, mollitiis, deliciisque aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: mollities luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7: vocis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 441. **4.** *unchastity*: Plin. 28, 8, 27: corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *suppleness, flexibility, softness*: mollitudo vocis, *flexibility of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11: manuum, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26: mollitudo assimilis spongiis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: viarum, Vitr. 10, 6. ‖. *softness, susceptibility*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40. **2.** *weakness, effeminacy*: corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollītus, a, um, *Part.* [mollio].

mollūgo, ĭnis, *f. a variety of the plant* lappago, Galium Malugo, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 65: which is also called molligo: Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis] *soft*: mollusca nux, and *absol.* mollusca, ae, *f. a kind of soft nut with a thin shell*: Pl. in Macr. S. 2, 14: Plin. 15, 22, 24. ‖. Subst.: molluscum i, *n. a fungus that grows on the maple tree*: id. 16, 16, 27.

mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, *3. v. a. to grind* in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: hordeum in subtilem farinam, *to grind into fine flour*, Plin. 18, 7, 14: molita cibaria, *ground corn*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5. ‖. Transf. in an obscene sense: Aus. Epigr. 71, 7. (Hence Fr. *moudre.*)

mŏlŏche, v. malache.

mŏlŏchĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [moloche] *one who dyes with the colour of mallows*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40. ‖. *a seller of mallow-coloured garments*: Inscr.

mŏlŏchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mallow-coloured*: Caecil. in Non. 548, 14.

mŏlŏchītes, ae, *m.* = *μολοχίτης, an Arabian gem of the colour of mallows*: *malachite*, native green carbonate of copper: Plin. 37, 8, 36.

mōlon, ōnis, *m. a plant, also called* moly, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 7, 19.

mŏlorthus, i, *m. a sounding-lead*: gravis molorthus (*al.* molybdus, *al.* molybdis): Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

mŏlossĭambos, i, *m.* [molossus iambus] *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus* (*e. g* ādmīrābĭlēs): Diom. p. 478 P.

mŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Molossus] *Molossian*: carmen, *consisting wholly of* molossi (*e. g.* Romani victores Germanis devictis): Diom. p. 513 P.

mŏlossŏpyrrhĭchĭus, ii, *m.* [molossus pyrrhichius] *a metrical foot consisting of a* molossus *and a* pyrrhichius (*e. g.* ādmīrābĭlĭs): Diom. p. 478 P,

mŏlossospondēus, i, *m.* [molossus spondeus] *a metre consisting of a* molossus *and a* spondee (*e. g.* cōntūrbātōrēs): Diom. p. 479 P.

mŏlossus, a, um, *adj.* Μολοσσός, *Molossian.* In prosody, pes, *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables* (*e. g.* Arpinas, evertunt): Quint. 9, 4, 82: Diom. p. 475 P.

mŏlucrum, i. q. mola, *a mooncalf, mole*: Afran. in Fest. *s. v.* ‖. molucrum esse aiunt lignum quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur, Cloatius in Fest. *s. v.*

mōly, ўos, *n.* = *μῶλυ, a plant with a white flower and a black root, a kind of onion*, Allium magicum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 8.

mŏlybdaena, ae, *f.* = *μολύβδαινα.* |. *sulphuret of lead, galena*: Plin. 34, 18, 53. ‖. *the plant leadwort*, pure Lat., plumbago, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: id. 25, 13, 97.

mŏlybdītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *μολυβδῖτις the spume of lead, litharge*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

mŏlybdus, i, *m.*, and **molybdis**, ĭdis, *f.* = *μόλυβδος* and *μολυβδὶς, lead*, pure Lat. plumbum: Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

momar Siculi stultum appellant, Fest. *s. v.*

mōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo] *movement, motion*: e salso consurgere momine ponti, i. e. *from the salt billows*, Lucr. 6, 474. ‖. *weight momentum; importance, moment*: id. 3, 189: nullius mominis, Arn. 2, 29

III. *a moment* of time: Manil. 3, 6[illegible]5.

mōmentālĭter, *adv. in a moment*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

mōmentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [momentum] *of brief duration, momentary*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 (dub.).

mōmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of brief duration, momentary; quick*: maritus, i. e. *who stays but a short time*, App. M. 5, p. 164: vita, ib. 2, p. 127: cura, Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 8: venenum, *that operates quickly*, App. M. 10, p. 251.

mōmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a short time, momentary*: rapina (apis), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 13, 12.

mōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] *a balancing* or *oscillating motion; a balance, equipoise*: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, *their balance, equilibrium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen. Ep. 90. **II.** Meton. *an alteration*: nullum momentum annonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn*, Liv. 4, 12. **2.** *a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales*, hence *a particle, a part, a point*: myrrhae momentum, Plin. 30, 10, 27: quibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, *a make-weight*, Just. 7, 3: coeli, *a point, part*, Plin. 18, 34, 67: corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere, Quint. 3, 11, 23: officiorum, *parts*, Cic. Mur 2. **3.** Esp. of time: *a short time, brief space, moment*: parvis momentis multa natura affingit, *instants, moments*, id. Div. 1, 52: momenta certa dimensa, *certain fixed times*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30: parvo momento, *in a short time*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: momento temporis, *in a moment*, Liv. 21, 33: momento horae, *in the brief space of an hour*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7: Maecenati nullo horae momento contigit somnus, *could not sleep a single hour*, Plin. 7, 51, 52: brevi horarum momento, *in a few hours*, Just. 2, 14: momento fit cinis, *in a moment*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: pruna stomacho non utilissima, sed brevi momento, *are hurtful, but only for a short time*, Plin. 23, 7, 60. **III.** Fig.: *a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment*: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes*, Cic. Phil. 5, 10: momenta omnia observare, *all the circumstances*, id. Fam. 6, 10: unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, *according to its importance*, id. Font. 6: ut omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, id. Rep. 3, 8: parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence*, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut Scipio abscederet inde, Liv. 29, 35: cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, Cic. Mur. 30: momenta potentia, *motives*, Ov. M. 11, 285: Leonis (sideris), *influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: praebet momenta saluti, *what influences*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 49: levi momento aestimare, *to consider of little moment*, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, *of the greatest moment*, Cic. Vatin. 4.

mŏnăcha, ae, *f.* = μοναχή, *a nun*: Hier. Ep. 39, 4.

mŏnăchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μοναχικός, *monkish*: certamen, Justin. Novell. 133, 5.

mŏnăchīum, ii, *n.* = μοναχεῖον, *a monastery*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 13.

mŏnăchus, i, *m.* = μοναχός (that lives alone), *a monk*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mŏnālĭter, v. monauliter.

mŏnarcha, ae, *m.* = μονάρχης, *an absolute ruler, a monarch*: old poet in Mar. Victor. p. 2551 P.

mŏnarchĭa, ae, *f.* = μοναρχία, *absolute rule, monarchy*: Capitol. Max. and Balb. 14.

mŏnas, ădis, *f.* = μονάς, *unity; a unit, monad*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: Tert. adv. Val. 37.

mŏnastērĭālis, e, *adj.* [monasterium] *monastic, monasterial*: disciplina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

mŏnastērĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little monastery*: Not. Tir. p. 192.

mŏnastērĭum, ii, *n.* = μοναστήριον, *a monastery*: Sid. Ep. 4, 25: Aug.: ad Casul. Ep. 86. (Hence Fr. *moutier*.)

mŏnastrĭae, arum, *f. plu.* = μονάστριαι, *nuns*: Justin. Novell. 123, 27.

mŏnaules, ae, *m.* = μοναύλης, *a player on the single flute*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mŏnaulĭter, *adv. on a single flute*: sonare (*al.* monaliter, alone), Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

mŏnaulos or **mŏnaulus**, i, *m.* = μόναυλος, *a single flute, a flute with a single pipe*: fistulam et monaulum (invenit) Pan Mercurii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: Mart. 14, 64.

mŏnazontes, ium, *m. plu.* = μονάζοντες (who live alone) *monks*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 63.

mŏnēdŭla, ae, *f. a jackdaw, daw*: Corvus monedula, Linn.: examina graculorum monedularumque, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41. Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. Fl. 31. As a term of endearment: Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 103.

mŏnēla, ae, *f.* [moneo] *a reminding, admonition*: Tert. Pat. 8.

mŏnēmĕron, i, *n.* = μονήμερον, *a kind of eye-salve*: Marc. Emp. 8.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (old *perf. subj.* moneris pro monueris, Pac. in Non. 507, 24 *sq.*), 2. *v. a.* [from the root MEN; cf. memini; lit. *to cause to think, cause to remember*; hence] *to remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach*. Constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the indirect in *acc.* when expressed by a *neut. pron.* or *adj.*, in *gen.*, with *de*, and by *a clause*; sometimes *absol.*: ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Am. 13, 44: oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, id. Att. 11, 16: Fabius ea me ex tuis mandatis monuit, id. Fam. 3, 3: id ipsum, quod me mones, id. Att. 14, 19: nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, id. Am. 24, 88: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac. A. 1, 67: Plancinam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, ib. 2, 43: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant manus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, id. Cat. 2, 9: Macedonas monebat, ne multitudine hostium morerentur, Just. 11, 13: monet rationem frumenti esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: moneo, quid facto usus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 75. **2.** Of things as subjects: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, Virg. G. 1, 464: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7: natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60. **II.** Meton. *to teach, instruct, tell*: monente et denuntiante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: tu vatem tu, Diva, mone, *instruct thy bard*, Virg. Aen. 7, 41: velut divinitus mente monita, Liv. 26, 19: hoc moneas precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91: reddebant parvuli quae monebantur, *what they were taught*, Plin. Pan. 26. **2.** *to announce, foretell*: vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. Aen. 3, 712: ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix, id. E. 9, 15: Amm. 28, 1. **3.** *to punish, chastise*: puerili verbere moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

mŏnēris, is, *f.* = μονήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley*: Liv. 38, 38.

mŏnēta, ae, *f.* [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] *the place for coining money, the mint*: ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppiis, i. e. *taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppii*, Cic. Att. 8, 7: de moneta referre, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: Sid. Carm. 23, 41. **2.** *coin, money*: victaque concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: falsa, Plin. 23, 9, 46: monetam cudere, *to coin*, Treb. Gallien. 12: percutere, Lampr. Diad. 2: nigrae, i. e. aereae, Mart. 1, 100. **3.** *a stamp or die for coining money*: a nova moneta, *of a new stamp*, Mart. 12, 55, 8. Hence, Fig.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. 7, 55: nomina Graeca Latina moneta percussa, *of the Latin stamp*, App. Apol. p. 292: jam tempus est quaedam ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta proferri, *of the Stoic stamp*, Sen. Ben. 3, 35: formandi hominis moneta, *the womb*, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 6.

mŏnētālis, e, *adj.* [moneta] *pertaining to the mint; minted, coined*: triumviri monetales, *the directors of the mint*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: in jest of one who asks for money: monetali ascripsi, quod ille ad me pro consule, Cic. Att. 10, 11 *fin.* **II.** *coined*: aurum, App. M. 7, p. 190.

mŏnētārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a master of the mint*: Inscr.: monetarii, *minters, coiners*, Aurel. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35.

mŏnīle, is, *n. a necklace, collar*: quum (Eriphyla) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: colloque monile baccatum, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: Plin. 37, 3, 11. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. H. 9, 57. By horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Virg. Aen. 7, 278. By a stag, Ov. M. 10, 113. [Cf. Sans. *mani*, "gemma;" Gr. μάννος, μόννος.] (Hence [illegible] *smaniglia*; Sp. *manilla*; Fr. *manille*.)

mŏnĭmentārĭus, **mŏnĭmentum**, v. [illegible]

mŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moneo] *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition* (rare): objurgatio post turpe factum castigatio: monitio vero est ante commissum, Fest. *s. v.* objurgatio: monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. Am. 24, 89: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenoscere, Suet. Ner. 56. In *plur.*: Col. 11, 1, 6.

mŏnĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to remind, admonish*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id] *one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor*: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, ib. 5, 1, 2: officii, Sall. J. 85: monitoris [illegible], Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67. **2.** [illegible] *brancer, prompter, assistant*: video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16. (ii) *a nomenclator*: per monitorem appellandi sunt, id. Mur. 36: Plin. Pan. 23. (iii) *an overseer, superintendent*, e. g. of youth: Stat. S. 5, 3, 147: of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4. (iv) *a prompter* in a theatre: monitores qui monent histriones in scena, Fest. *s. v.* (v) *one who leads in praying*: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes sumus, Tert. Apol. 30. **II.** *one who reminds another* of his duty; *a preceptor, tutor*, etc.: praeceptum monitoris non fatui, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: virginei custos monitorque pudoris, Stat. Th. 12, 205.

mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [monitor] *that serves to remind or admonish, monitory*: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

mŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [moneo] *an admonition*: meis consiliis, monitis, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: tuis monitis praeceptisque, ib. 5, 13: meas aures omnium praeceptis monitisque [illegible], id. Fam. 14, [illegible] **II.** [illegible] monita, [illegible] Har. Resp. 25: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg. Aen. 8, 336.

mŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [moneo]

mŏnĭtus, [illegible] [id.] *a reminding* [illegible] (poet.): [illegible] matris, Ov. H. 12, 115: [illegible] nitus, id. M. 2, 103: monitus acres tradere, Val. Fl. 1, 475. **II.** Esp. *an admonition from the gods* by omens, *etc.*, *a warning* by oracles, lightning, *etc.*: fortunae monitu, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5: pecudum. *sacrificial signs* or *prognostics*, Val. Fl. 1, 29.

monnŭla, ae, *f. a darling*, a term of endearment: Inscr.

mŏnŏbĕlus, i, *m.* = μονόβελος (all shaft), a term denoting *a man with a very large penis*: Heliog. in Lampr. Heliog. 8 *fin.*

mŏnŏbŏlon, i, *n.* = μόνος βόλος, *a single throw*, i. e. *leaping alone* or *without a pole;* a sort of game: Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

mŏnŏcĕros, ōtis, *m.* = μονόκερως, *a unicorn*: Plin. 8, 21, 31. Evidently a fabulous animal. Pliny says it had not been taken alive. See also unicornis.

mŏnŏchŏrĭus, ii, *m.* = μόνος χόρος, *one who dances alone, who executes a pas seul*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mŏnochrōmăta, orum, *n. plu.* = μονοχρώματα, *paintings of but one colour*: pinxit (Zeuxis) et monochromata ex albo, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

mŏnochrōmătēus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοχρωμάτειος, *of a single colour*: monochromatea genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

mŏnochrōmătos, on, *adj.* = μονοχρώματος, *one-coloured, of a single colour*: picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5.

mŏnochrŏnos, on, *adj.* = μονόχρονος, *of one time, of the same time* or *measure*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331.

mŏnoclōnos, on, *adj.* = μονόκλωνος, *having a single branch* or *shoot*: herba monoclonos, App. Herb. 10.

mŏnocnēmos, i, *m.* = μονόκνημος, *one-legged, a one-legged man*: Petr. 83 dub.

mŏnŏcōlus, i, *m.* = μονόκωλος, *he that has but one limb* or *leg*: hominum genus, qui monocoli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: cf. Gell. 9, 4.

mŏnocrēpis, ĭdis, *m.* = μονοκρηπίς, *that has but one shoe*: Hyg. Fab. 12.

mŏnŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [vox hybrida, from μόνος and oculus] *one-eyed, a one-eyed man*: Firm. Math. 8, 19.

mŏnōdĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [μονῳδία] *a female solo-singer*: Inscr.

mŏnōdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a male solo-singer*: Not. Tir. p 173.

mŏnŏgămĭa, ae, *f.* = μονογαμία, *a marrying of but one wife, monogamy;* Tert. de Monog. 2 *sq.*

mŏnŏgămus, i, *m.* = μονόγαμος, *he who has had but one wife*: Hier. Ep. 69, 3.

mŏnogramma, ătis, *n.* = μονόγραμμα, *a character consisting of several letters, a monogram*, e. g. ☧ = Christus: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 618.

mŏnogrammus or **-os**, i, *m.* = μονόγραμμος, lit. of pictures, *that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch;* hence, transf. *shadowy*: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. **2.** *lean, skeleton-like*: Lucil. in Non. 37, 11 *sq.*

mŏnŏlīnum, i, *n.* = μονόλινον, *a necklace consisting of a string of pearls*: Capitol. Max. jun. 1 (*al.* monolium).

mŏnŏlĭthus, a, um, *adj.* = μονόλιθος, *consisting of a single stone, monolith*: columnae, Laber. in Non. 544, 33.

monolium, v. monolinum.

mŏnŏlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hybr. μόνος lorum] *with one thong*: vestes, *having a single stripe of purple*, Vop. Aur. 46.

mŏnŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.* = μονομαχία, *a single combat, duel*: cur ad monomachiam recurritis? Cassiod. Var. 3, 24.

mŏnŏpŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = μονοπόδιον, *a table* or *stand with one foot*: Liv. 39, 6 *fin.*

mŏnŏpŏdĭus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοπόδιος, *one-footed* homo Lampr. Comm. 10.

mŏnŏpōla, ae, *m.* = μονοπώλης, *one who has an exclusive right of selling, a monopolist*: Mart. Cap. 3, p. 55.

mŏnŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = μονοπώλιον, *the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly*: Suet. Tib. 71: Plin. 8, 37, 56.

mŏnoptĕros, on, *adj.* = μονόπτερος, of buildings, *with one wing*: aedes, Vitr. 4, 7.

mŏnoptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = μονόπτωτα, in the grammarians, *nouns which have only one case*: Diom. p. 288 P.

mŏnŏsŏlis, e, *adj.* [vox hybr., from μόνος solea] *single-soled*: Edict. Diocl.

mŏnostĭchĭum, ii, *n.* = μονοστίχιον, *a poem consisting of a single verse*: Aus. Ecl. 7, 8.

mŏnostĭchum, i, *n.* = μονόστιχον, *a poem consisting of a single verse*: Aus. Ecl. 8, 2.

mŏnŏsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοσύλλαβος, *monosyllabic*: vox, Mart. Cap.: monosyllaba, *sc.* verba, Quint. 9, 4, 42.

mŏnotrĭglȳphus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοτρίγλυφος, *that has only one triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3.

mŏnotrŏphe, v. monotrophus.

mŏnotrŏphus, i, *m.* = μονότροφος, *one who eats by himself*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotrophe, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 7 (acc. to some, monotrophe, *adv. like those who eat alone;* others read, monostrophe hoc convivium est, *a single row of cups*).

mŏnoxȳlus, a, um, *adj.* = μονόξυλος, *that consists of a single piece of wood*: linter, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

mons, tis, *m. a mountain, mount*: montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: altissimi, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: avii, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: inaccessus, Plin. 6, 28, 32: lapidosi, Ov. M. 1, 44. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is expected, but little happens, Hor. A. P. 139. **II.** Transf. *a large mass, quantity, heap*: argenti montes, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 73: montes mali ardentes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 32: mons Tusculanus, *a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum*, Cic. Pis. 21: aquae, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: armorum, Sil. 10, 549. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to make extravagant promises*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: maria montesque polliceri, Sall. C. 23: magnos montes promittere, Pers. 3, 65. **2.** *a rock* in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: Graii, *Greek marble*, Stat. Th. 1, 145. **3.** *a mountain, as the resort of wild beasts* (poet.): consumant totos spectacula montes, *exhaust whole mountains of their beasts*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 310.

monstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstro] *worthy to be shown* or *noticed, conspicuous, remarkable*: probitate morum monstrabilis, Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

monstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing*: defessus sum ambulando: ut, Syre, te cum tua monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, *direction*, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1: solers et expedita monstratio, *indication, hint*, Vitr. 6, 1.

monstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pointer out, inventor, teacher*: aratri, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Virg. G. 1, 19: sacri iniqui, *of human sacrifices*, Ov. Ib. 399: hospitii, Tac. G. 21.

monstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [monstro]. **II.** Adj. *conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable*: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac. G. 31: propinquitate Galbae monstratus, id. H. 1, 88.

monstrātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [id.] *a showing*: App. M. 1, p. 112: Aus. Perich. Iliad. 3.

monstrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum fero] *monster-bearing, that produces monsters*: campi, Val. Fl. 5, 222: novercae, i. e. *Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules*, ib. 5, 43: sinus (*i. e.* mare), ib. 2, 498. **II.** *monstrous, misshapen*: effigies, Plin. 6, 30, 35: id. 36, 13, 19.

monstrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstrificus] *monstrous, strange*: mirum, ac monstrificabile, Lucil. in Non 138, 26

monstrĭfĭcē, *adv. in a monstrou or strange manner*: Plin. 28, 11, 49.

monstrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum facio] *monstrous, strange*: artes *magical*, Val. Fl. 6, 152: naturae hyaenae, Plin. 28, 8, 27: hominum ingenia, id. 21, 5, 13: effigies, id. 2, 3, 3.

monstrĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [monstrum and GEN, root of gigno] *monster-bearing*: monstrigenis fluctibus, Avien. Perieg. 799.

monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [monstrum] *to show, point out, inform, teach*: alicui viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: iter, Curt. 5, 13: palmam, Cic. Leg 1, 1, 2: digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: monstra quod bibam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 42: tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73. *Pass. impers.*: si voles advertere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97, § 89 **II.** Esp. *to ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg G. 4, 549: piacula, id. Aen. 4, 636: ignis Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 53. **2.** *to denounce, inform against*: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. H. 4, 1. **3.** *to advise*: alicui bene, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 24. **4.** *to demonstrate, prove*: Erasistratus calculos per urinam pelli eo monstrat, Plin. 22, 22, 44. **5.** *to describe, represent*: pueritia ac juventa qualem monstravimus, Tac. H. 2, 50. **6.** *to incite*: ira monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. (Hence It. *mostrare;* Fr. *montrer.*)

monstrōse, monstrōsus, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, *n.* [moneo] lit. *that which teaches* or *points out;* hence *any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent*: quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 42: in fundamentis (templi) humanum repertum est caput; nec dubitavere cuncti, monstrum pulcerrimum imperii sedem caputque terrarum promittere, Flor. 1, 7. **2.** Esp. of something foreboding evil: *an evil portent, unlucky omen*: monstra Deûm, Virg. Aen. 3, 59. **II.** Transf. *any ugly, misshapen,* or *unnatural person* or *thing, a monster monstrosity*: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 658. Also with respect to character. en monstrum mulieris, *that monster of a woman*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: tune etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14: hominum, *monsters of men*, Gell. 17, 1. Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, *i. e.* canibus, Virg. E. 6, 75. Of things: of the sea, id. Aen. 5, 849. infelix, of the Trojan horse, ib. 2, 245. **2.** In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: *a prodigy, marvel*: of the ship Argo: Cat. 64, 15: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: mera monstra nuntiarat, id. Att. 4, 7: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24: monstra ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 4, 591.

monstrŭōsē and **monstrōsē**, *adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.

monstrŭōsus or **monstrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum] *strange, preternatural, monstrous*: monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. Div. 2, 32: hominum partus, Lucan. 1, 562: ferculum longe monstruosius, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gramm. 15: libidines, *unnatural*, id. Cal. 16.

montānĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mons] for montanus, *mountainous*: locus, Auct. rei agrar. p. 239 Goes.

montānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a mountain, mountain-*: locus montanus an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6: flumen *taking its rise in a mountain*, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: cacumina, Ov. M 1, 310: oppida, Plin. 5, 27, 28: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. **2.** Subst. montani, orum, *m. plu. mountaineers:* ib. 1, 39. **II.** *full of mountains, mountainous:* montana Dalmatia, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78. **2.** Subst. montana, orum. *n. plu. mountainous regions:* inter montana, Liv. 21, 34.

montensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mountains, mountain-:* Inscr.

montĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small mountain, a mount:* Auct. rei agrar. p. 231 Goes. (Hence Fr. *monceau.*)

montĭcŏla, ae, *c.* [mons colo] *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

montĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mons] *a small mountain:* monticulus, ὄριον, βουνός, Gloss. Philox.

montĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [mons fero] *mountain-bearing:* montiferum Titana (*al.* monstriferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

montĭgĕna, ae, *c.* [mons and GEN, root of gigno] *mountain-born:* montigena, ὀρεσιγενής, Gloss. Philox.

montīnus, i, *m.* [mons] *a mountain-god, god of the Mountains:* Arn. 4, 132.

montĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains:* Diana montivaga, Stat. Ach. 1, 450: fera, Lucr. 1, 405: montivagus cursus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montŭōsus or **montōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [mons] *mountainous, full of mountains:* regio, Cic. Planc. 9: loci, id. Part. 10. Subst. montuosa, orum, *n. plu. mountain regions, mountainous parts:* montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 11, 53, 116.

mŏnŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [moneo] *reminding, admonishing:* columnae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

mŏnŭmentālis, e, *adj.* [monumentum] *pertaining to a monument, monumental:* lapis, Auct. de limit. p. 305 Goes.

mŏnŭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a monument* or *tomb:* ceraula, *who played at tombs*, App. Flor. p. 342.

mŏnŭmentum (mŏnĭm.), i, *n.* [moneo] *that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument:* sed ego, quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis, quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings*, Caes. B. C. 2, 21. **2.** *buildings, statues*, etc. erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. *a tomb, sepulchral monument:* monimenta, quae in sepulcris: et ideo secundum viam, quo praetereuntes admoneant, et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales, Varr. L. L. 6, 6: regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic. Div. 1, 28: majorum (Clodii), *the Appian Way*, id. Mil. 7: senatus, *the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10: militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. (ii) Meton. *a sepulchre, tomb:* sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, Nep. Att. 22. **3.** *a written monument* or *record:* monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: annalium, id. Rab. Post. 16: commendare aliquid monumentis, *memoirs*, id. Fam. 5, 12. **4.** *a token* or *means of recognition:* cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16. **II.** Fig.: monumentum laudis, *a memorial*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: clementiae, id. Deiot. 14: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 72: amoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 538.

mŏra, ae, *f.* [prob. connected with maneo] *a delay, hindrance:* tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22: moram rei alicui inferre, *to delay, put off, hinder*, id. Inv. 1, 9: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes B. C. 3, 75: facere delectui, Liv. 6, 31 facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment*, Cic. Sull. 20: moras nectere, Sen. Ira 3, 39: objicere, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: trahere, *to delay*, Virg. Aen. 10, 888: moliri, *to cause*, ib. 1, 414: rumpere, ib. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: Caesar nihil in mora habuit, quominus perveniret, *delayed not*, Vell. 2, 51: saltus Castulonensis nequaquam tanta in mora est, *does not hinder*, Asin. Pall. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7: so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora: Prop. 4, 4, 82: Ov. M. 1, 717: Virg. G. 4, 548: ne in mora illi sis, *hinder, keep waiting*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9: si alia memorem, mora est, *it will detain us too long*, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 6: inter moras consul mittit senatum, *meanwhile*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13. **2.** Esp. *a stop* or *pause in speaking:* morae respirationesque, Cic. Or. 16, 53. **II.** Meton. *anything that delays, a hindrance:* restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 23, 9. **2.** *a space, space of time:* dolor finitus est mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 14: temporaria mora, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7. **3.** *a staying, sojourning:* segnis mora, Liv. 34, 9.

mŏra, ae, *f.* = μόρα, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five,* or *seven hundred men:* moram Lacedaemoniorum intercepit, Nep. Iphicr. 2: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

moracĭus, a, um, *adj. hard:* nuces, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

moracillum, *dim.* from moracius, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

mōrālis, e, *adj.* [mos] *pertaining to manners* or *morals, moral:* quia pertinet ad mores, quos ἤθη Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus. Sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. Fat. 1: pars illa philosophiae ἠθική moralis est dicta, Quint. 6, 2, 8: epistolae, Gell. 12, 2.

mōrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [moralis] *manner, characteristics, character:* Macr. S. 5, 1.

mōrālĭter, *adv. in a characteristic manner, characteristically:* Don. ad Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: id. Ph. 1, 1, 2.

mŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [mŏror] *that which causes a delay, a hindrance:* App. Flor. p. 363.

mŏrārĭa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* statioron *or* chamaeleon: App. Herb 25.

mŏrātim, *adv. slowly:* Sol. 3.

mŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mŏror] *a delaying, tarrying, a delay:* Vitr. 9, 4.

mŏrātius, *comp. adv. more slowly:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 14.

mŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [mŏror] *a delayer, loiterer:* Liv. 2, 4: id. 21, 47. **2.** *an advocate who spoke only to gain time:* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15.

mŏrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [morator] *delaying, dilatory:* moratoria cunctatio, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6: ambages, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14.

mŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [mŏror].

mōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mos] *mannered, having certain manners:* nequicquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 132: viri bene morati, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr. 2, 31: melius, id. Fin. 1, 19. **II.** *adapted to manners* or *character, characteristic:* poëma, id. Div. 1, 31: recte morata fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn*, Hor. A. P. 319. **III.** In gen. *conditioned, constituted, circumstanced:* ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature*, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 10: male moratus venter, Ov. M. 15, 95: bene morata disciplina, Col. 1, 8.

mŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [mŏror] *fond of delay, dilatory:* cogitationes, Varr. in Non. 451, 13.

morbĭdē, *adv. in a sickly manner:* Hier.

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *sickly diseased* (rare): apes morbidae, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: corpus, Plin. 8 26, 40. **II.** *causing sickness, unwholesome:* vis, Lucr. 6, 1223: aër, ib. 1095

morbĭfer or **morbĭfĕrus**, a, um *adj.* [morbus fero] *that brings disease* labes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 238.

morbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morbosus] *sickliness, unhealthiness:* si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est Pall. 1, 16 (*al.* morbis aestate).

morbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *sickly, ailing, diseased:* servus, Cato R. R. 2: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21. **II.** Esp. *diseased* or *worn out by lustful indulgence:* Cat. 57, 6: morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct. Priap. 47.

morbōvĭa, ae, *f.* [prob. morbus and via] *sick-man's-land:* in imprec.: abire morboviam *to go to Bath*, or *hell*, Suet. Vesp. 14.

morbus, i, *m.* [perh. from same root as morior] *a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady*, of body or mind. **I.** Bodily: morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: gravis, id. Cat. 1, 13: in morbo esse, *to be sick*, id. Tusc. 3, 4: morbo affectum esse, id. Div. 1, 30: in morbum cadere, *to fall sick*, id. Tusc. 1, 32: incidere, id. Cluent. 62: delabi, id. Att. 7, 5: corripi, Suet. Caes. 45: confici, Sall. J. 9: morbus ingravescit, *grows worse*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: ex morbo convalescere, *to recover*, id. Fam. 13, 29: a morbo valere, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26: morbum depellere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: amplior fit, *becomes more violent*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: comitialis or major, *epilepsy*, Cels. 3, 23: regius, *the jaundice*, ib. 24: in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, *may he spend the money in sickness*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39. Of plants: infestantur et arbores morbis, Plin. 17, 24. **II.** Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes, Cic Fin. 1, 18: morbus et cupiditas, id. Verr. 1, 36: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30. **2.** *distress, affliction:* quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, id illi morbo, id illi senio est, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12. (Hence Port. *mormo;* Sp. *muermo;* Fr. *morve.*)

mordācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mordax] *the power of biting* or *stinging:* urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15, 54. **II.** Meton. *a harsh* or *pungent taste:* vinosa, *sharp, like sour wine*, ib. 18, 72.

mordācĭter, *adv. bitingly:* lima mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 19: scribere, Lact. 5, 2.

mordax, ācis, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, given to biting, snappish:* mordax canis, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 27: equus, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2: Memmius, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240. Poet.: fibula, Sid. Carm. 5, 18. **2.** Meton. *stinging, sharp, biting* urtica mordax, *stinging*, Ov. A. A. 2, 417: arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 7: mordacissima marga, id. 17, 8, 4: mordaci ferro icta pinus, *deep-cutting*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9: pumex, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: pulvis, *corrosive*, Plin. 15, 29, 37: fel, *biting, sharp*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 106. (ii) Of taste: *pungent, tart:* acetum, *sharp flavoured*, Pers. 5, 86: succus, Plin. 25, 8, 50. **II.** Fig. *biting, disposed to bite, virulent, satirical:* Cynicus, *snarling*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: mordax et lividus, id. S. 1, 4, 93. Of things: carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8: veram, Pers. 1, 107. **2.** *wearing, corroding:* sollicitudo, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4.

mordĕo, mŏmordi (old form memordi), morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite, to bite into:* si me canis memorderit, Enn. in Gell. 7 9: canes mordere possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: pulex mordet, Mart. 14, 83: (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, Ov M. 3, 66: terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust*, of those slain in battle. procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: Ov. M. 9, 61. **2.** Esp. *to eat, devour, consume* (poet.): tunicatum cum sale mordens caepe, Pers. 4, 30: ostrea, Juv. 6

102. Fig. *to spend, lavish:* de integro patrimonio meo centum millia numum memordi, Laber. in Gell. 7, 9. **II.** Transf. *to bite into, take fast hold of; to press* or *cut into:* laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *clasps,* Virg. Aen. 12, 274: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318: id quod a lino mordetur, *where the thread presses in,* Cels. 7, 4, 4: locus (corporis), qui mucronem momordit, ib. 5, 4: arbor mordet humum, *takes root,* Stat. Th. 9, 499: in arando mordet vomer, Plin. 18, 18, 48: rura quae Liris quieta mordet aqua, *wears away, indents,* Hor. Od. 1, 31, 7. **2.** *to nip, bite, sting:* matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *nip, pinch,* id. S. 2, 6, 45: oleam momorderit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14. Of flavours, etc.: radix gustu acri mordet, Plin. 27, 13, 109: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9: oculos, id. 21, 6, 17: urtica foliis non mordentibus, *stinging,* id. 22, 14, 10. **III.** Fig. *to bite, backbite, sting, pain, hurt:* invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20: morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: jocus mordens, *a biting jest,* Juv. 9, 10: mordear opprobriis falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38. **2.** *to vex, mortify, grieve:* par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12: occulto dolore morderi, *to be attacked, tormented,* Ov. M. 2, 805: morderi conscientia, *to feel some pricks of conscience,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: mordet paupertas, ib. 3, 34, 82. **3.** *to digest, ruminate on:* hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. Ep. 78. [Cf. Sans. *mrid* "conterere;" Gr. ἀ-μαλδύνω.]

mordĭcans, ntis, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, sharp:* est acerrimae atque mordicantis qualitatis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

mordĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id] *a griping:* ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

mordĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *biting, sharp:* acetum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mordĭces, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcitus, *adv. with bites, with the teeth:* asini me mordicitus scindant, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub: Non. 139, 30: App. M. 3, p. 140. (In all these three passages, some read mordicibus, from mordices.)

mordĭcus, *adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth:* mordicus arripere, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7: os denasabit tibi mordicus, *will bite your nose off,* id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: premere capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, *would have bitten off,* id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: cauda mordicus apprehensa, Plin. 8, 37, 55. **II.** Fig.: rem mordicus tenere, *to hold fast to, not give up,* Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: verba tenent mordicus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: nomen illi principes optimatum mordicus tenent, id. Rep. 1, 34.

mordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, snappish:* quem equi mordici distraxerunt (*al.* mordicus, *al.* mordicibus), Hyg. Fab. 273.

mordōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *biting:* mordosus, δηκτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mōrē, *adv. foolishly:* more hoc fit atque stulte, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

mŏrētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [moretum] *pertaining to the dish* moretum: moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4. Subst. moretarium, ii, *n.* i. q. moretum: Don. ad Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4.

mŏrētum, i, *n. a country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil,* etc.: Ov. F. 4, 367.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior] *dying:* minus valet, moribundus est, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 15: jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. Sest. 39: Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643: membra, *mortal,* Virg. Aen. 6, 732. **II.** Act. *causing death, deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat. 81, 3.

mōrĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [morigeror] *compliance:* Afran. in Non. 2, 6.

mōrĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who complies:* Sid.

mōrĭgĕro, atus, 1. *v. a.* for morigeror, *to comply with, gratify:* dum mihi morigero, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mōrĭgĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [mos gero] *to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please:* nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, *to accommodate yourself to it,* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adolescenti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic. Or. 48. Obscenely: ore, *i. q.* fellare, Suet. Tib. 44.

mōrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *complying, obsequious, obedient:* meo me aequum est morigerum patri, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 21: male morigerus mihi est danista, id. Epid. 5, 1, 1. Esp. *that admits carnal intercourse:* id. Casin. 5, 2, 20: Lucr. 4, 1277.

mōrĭo, ōnis, *m.* = μωρός, *an arrant fool:* quidam tantae sunt fatuitatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant: quos moriones vulgo vocant, Aug. Ep. 26: Plin. Ep. 9, 17: Mart. 8, 13.

mŏrĭo or **mŏrĭon,** ōnis, *m. a dark brown gem,* perh. *smoky topaz:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mōrĭon ii, *n.* = μώριον. **I.** *a narcotic plant,* Physelis somnifera, Linn.: also called strychnus: alterum genus (strychni), quod halicacabon vocant, ab aliis morion, ab aliis moly appellatum, Plin. 21, 31. 105. **II.** *the male mandrake,* Atropa Mandragora, Linn.: album hoc (genus) alii arsena, alii morion vocant, id. 25, 13, 94.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus (*fut. part.* moriturus, Virg. Aen. 4, 308: ib. 2, 511. *Inf.* moriri for mori, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 108: Ov. M. 14, 215: morīmur, Enn. in Prisc. p. 830 P.) 3. *v. dep. to die:* ego quum genui, tum moriturum scivi, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: moriendum certe est, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, *of desire,* id. Att. 1, 3: ex vulnere, *of a wound,* Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: in tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33: inedia, Plin. 14, 13, 14: significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, *dying accents,* Cic. Coel. 24: mori videbamus in studio dimetiundi paene coeli atque terrae C. Gallum, *spend his whole life in,* id. de Sen. 14: moriar, si, *may I die, if,* id. Att. 8, 6. Poet. *to be dying for love:* quum te complexa morientem, Galle, puella vidimus, Prop. 1, 10, 5. **II.** Transf. of things, *to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, vanish, lose strength,* etc.: unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength,* Plin. 13, 3, 4: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 45. Of parts of the body: id quod supra vinculum est, moritur, Cels. 7, 14. Of plants: rutam et hederas illico mori, Plin. 28, 7, 23: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528. Of fire: flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out,* Ov. Am. 1, 2, 11. Of comets: donec in exiguum moriens, vanesceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248. Comically: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, *will be destroyed, broken,* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 117. **III.** Fig.: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desidiaeque moreretur, Cic. Coel. 31: ne suavissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id. Pis. 38, 93: quum multa quotidie ab antiquis ficta moriantur, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 27. [Cf. Sans. *mri;* Gr. βρο-τός.] (Hence It. *morire;* Fr. *mourir.*)

mŏrĭtŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [morior] *to desire to die:* Cic. in Aug. de Gramm. p. 2006 P.

mormyr, yris, *f.* = μορμύρος, *an unknown fish in Pontus:* pictae mormyres, Ov. Hal. 110: cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54.

mŏro, for moror, *to delay,* etc.: quid moras? Naev. in Diom. p. 395 P. *Pass. impers.:* ita diu, ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur, *time may be lost,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5.

mŏrŏchītes, ae *f. a precious stone of the colour of a leek:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mōrŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος, *that talks foolishly, foolish:* sermones, Pl. Pseud. 5, 1, 20. Subst. *a fool:* tibi morologus fio, id. Pers. 1, 1, 50

mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep* [mora]. **A.** Neutr. *to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter:* eamus ergo ad coenam: quid stas? *Thr.* Ubi vis: non moror, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: in provincia, id. Att. 7, 1: rosa quo locorum sera moretur, *may linger,* Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: profecto non plus biduum aut—*Ph.* Aut? nihil moror, *I will wait no longer, will bear no delay,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104: nihil ego quidem moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately,* Liv. 3, 54. quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6: quid multis moror? *why do I linger long? why make a long story of it?* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87: ne multis morer, *to be brief, in short,* Cic. Verr. 4, 46. With *cum:* ubi, et cum quibus moreris, *stay,* Sen. Ep. 32. **B.** Act. *to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder:* ne affinem morer, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 5: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: eum, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 7, 40 naves, Plin. 9, 25, 41: nihil amplius vos moramur, *I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed* (the formula employed by the consul in dismissing the senate), Capitol. M. Aurel. 10. **II.** Fig. with nihil, *to let a thing go,* i. e. *to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it,* etc.: constr. with *acc., inf.,* and *acc.* and *inf.:* C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv. 4, 42: magistrum equitum, id. 8, 35: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. 43, 16: nam vina nihil moror illius orae, *am not fond of it,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: officium, ib. 2, 1, 264: alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want to,* Pl. Capt. prol. 16: nihil moror, eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, *am not opposed to it,* Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17. **2.** *to detain the attention, amuse:* morata recte fabula valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur, Hor. A. P. 321: carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari Caesaris, id. Ep. 1, 13, 17.

mōror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [μωρός] *to be foolish, be a fool:* morari eum (Claudium) inter homines desiisse, producta prima syllaba, jocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

mōrōsē, *adv. peevishly, morosely:* morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67. **II.** *scrupulously, carefully.* terram non morose eligit, Plin. 18, 13, 34. *Comp.:* pallium morosius ordinatum, Tert. Pall. 4. *Sup.:* morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66.

mōrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morosus] *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness* (rare): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: morositas et ea vitia quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id. de Sen. 18, 65. **II.** *over-scrupulousness, pedantry:* affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70.

mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mos; cf. Cic Tusc. 4, 24 *fin.*] *wayward, capriciou peevish, fretful, captious, morose:* usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic Or. 29: sunt morosi et anxii, et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. de Sen. 18: canities, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. **2.** *over nice* or *scrupulous, fastidious:* circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45. **II.** Transf. Of things: cupressus natu morosa, *that grows with difficulty,* Plin. 16, 33, 60: morbus, *stubborn,* Ov. A. A. 2, 323: morosa caelandi subtilitas, *painstaking,* Plin. 35, 1. **2.** *annoying, vexatious:* si tibi morosa prurigine verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23.

morphnos, i, *m.* = μορφνός, *a kind of eagle that dwells chiefly about lakes* gen. thought to be *the spotted eagle* Falco Naevius, Gmel., but this feeds chiefly on fish, not on aquatic birds Plin. 10, 3, 3.

mors, tis, *f.* [morior] *death:* omnium rerum mors est extremum, C

Fam. 6, 21: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: obire, *to die*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: aliquem ad mortem dare, *to put to death, kill*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 177: morti dare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: mortem alicui inferre, Cic. Mil. 7: multare aliquem usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: morte cadere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: morte acerbissima affici, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: multare, Cic. de Or. 1, 43: cui legatio ipsa morti fuit, *brought death*, id. Phil. 9, 1: imperfecta, of *blindness*, Stat. Th. 11, 582: morte sua mori, *to die a natural death*, Sen. Ep. 69. In *plur.* when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: meorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 16: perdere mortes, *to throw away lives, to die in vain*, Stat. Th. 9, 58. Fig.: fere rerum omnium oblivio morsque memoriae, *total loss*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142. **II.** Meton. *a dead body, corpse*: morte campos contegi, Att. in Non. 110, 31: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: Prop. 2, 10, 22: vitis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit, Plin. 14, 19, 23. Hence, jestingly, of an old man: odiosum est mortem amplexari, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 33. **2.** *that which brings death, a deadly weapon* (poet): Stat. Th. 6, 792: per pectora saevas exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

morsicātim, *adv. by biting the lips*: labellis morsicatim lusitant, Naev. in Non. 139, 25.

morsico, 1. *v. a.* [mordeo] *to bite, to press the lips together* as in kissing: ore improbo compulsat, et morsicat, App. M. 7, p. 197: limis et morsicantibus oculis, *winking, ogling*, ib. 2, p. 119.

morsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [morsus] *a biting, bite*: formicarum, App. M. 8, p. 211. **2.** *a biting with the lips, a kissing*: teneris labellis molles morsiunculae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

morsum, i, *n.* [mordeo] *a bit, little piece* (poet.): lanea morsa, Cat. 64, 316.

morsus, a, um, *Part.* [mordeo].

morsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a biting, a bite*: contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: serpentis, id. Fat. 16: morsu apprehendere, *to bite*, Plin. 11, 24, 28: morsibus insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, *i. e. the eating of your tables*, Virg. Aen. 3, 394: vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, *their bites, their teeth*, ib. 7, 112. **2.** Transf. *a catching hold*; and, Meton. *that which catches hold, as a prong, anchor*, etc. (poet.): qua fibula morsus loricae crebro laxata resolverat ictu, Sil. 7, 624: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg. Aen. 12, 782: unco non alligat ancora morsu, ib. 1, 169. **2.** *sharpness of flavour, sharp taste, pungency*: nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti, Mart. 7, 25: marinus, *acrid quality*, Plin. 36, 26, 65. **3.** *a corroding*: scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Lucan. 1, 243. **II.** Fig. *a malicious attack*: mea commoda venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37. **2.** *vexation, grief, pain*, etc.: sic mea perpetuos curarum pectora morsus habent, *gnawings, pains*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73: doloris, *a bite, sting*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: libertatis intermissae, id. Off. 2, 7.

mortālis, e, *adj.* [mors] *subject to death, mortal*: quid in iis mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23: sic habeto, non te esse mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. Rep. 6, 24. **II.** Transf. *mortal, perishable, transient*: neque me vero poenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. Rab. Post. 12: Liv. 34, 6. **2.** *human, mortal*: mortalis mucro, *of human workmanship*, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: conditio vitae, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: opera, Liv. 1, 2: acta, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 97: vulnus, *from the hand of a mortal*, Virg. Aen. 12, 797: nec mortale sonans, *like a human voice*, ib. 6, 50. *Comp.*: aliquid ipso homine mortalius, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 4. Subst. mortalis, *a man, a mortal*: Pl. Truc. 5, 57. Esp. *in plur.* mortales, *mortals, men, mankind*: quod ad immortales attinet haec: deinceps quod ad mortales attinet, videamus, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75: omnes mortales omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum, Cic. Pis. 40: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall. C 1. (ii) mortalia, ium, *n. plu. human affairs*: Virg. Aen. 1, 462: Tac. A. 14, 54. **3.** *that causes death, fatal*: mortale crimen, Cypr. de Bon. Pat. *med.*

mortālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mortalis] *the being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death*: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. N. D. 1, 10 *fin.*: metu meae mortalitatis, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 2: mortalitatem explere, *i. e. to die*, Tac. A. 6, 50: rex mortalitate interceptus, *by death*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: mariti, Ulp. Dig. 23, 4, 2. Of things: tofus aedificiis inutilis est mortalitate mollitiae, *perishableness*, Plin. 36, 22, 48. **II.** Meton. *mortals, mankind*: id. 2, 7, 5: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt. 8, 4.

mortālĭter, *adv. mortally, in the manner of mortals*: Aug. Enchir. 64.

mortārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [mortarium] *a small mortar*: Aemil. Macer. 1, 8.

mortārĭum, ii, *n. a mortar*: mortarium, in quo teruntur quae solvenda sunt, Non. 543, 22: aerea, Plin. 33, 8, 41: plumbea, id. 34, 18, 50. **II.** Transf. *a large basin* or *trough in which mortar is made*: Vitr. 7, 3: Plin. 36, 23, 55. Hence **2.** Meton. *mortar*: mortario caementum addatur, Vitr. 8, 7. **3.** *a hollow resembling a mortar*, dug round a tree: arbori mortarium statim faciunt, Pall. 4, 8. [Prob. from *mordeo*: the root in Sans. signifies "to pound."]

mortĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mors] *dead* (only of animals); hence, *pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion*: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: volucres aut pisces, ib. 3, 2: soleae, *made from the hide of an animal that has died*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 518. As a term of abuse: morticine, *you carrion*, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 12. **II.** Transf.: morticini clavi, *corns* on the feet, Plin. 22, 23, 49: caro, Sen. Ep. 122: urnas reorum morticinas, *i. e.* sepulcra reorum, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 384.

mortĭfer or **mortĭfĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [mors fero] *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly*: multa mortifera, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: poculum, id. Tusc. 1, 29: morbus, id. Div. 1, 30: vulnus, id. Sull. 26: bellum, Virg. Aen. 6, 279.

mortĭfĕrē, *adv. mortally, fatally*: mortifere aegrotare, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: vulnerare, Marc. Dig. 9, 2, 36.

mortĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [mortifico] *a killing, death*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

mortĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mortificus] *to kill, destroy*: Tert. Resur. 37.

mortĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mors facio] *deadly, fatal*: Tert. Car. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

mortŭālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [mortuus] **I.** *sc.* vestimenta, *grave-clothes* or *mourning-weeds*: Naev. in Non. 548, 28. **II.** *sc.* carmina, *funeral songs, dirges*: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 63.

mortŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the dead*: mortuaria glossaria, *vocabularies of the dead*, a term applied by Cato to philosophers who deal in words only, Gell. 18, 7.

mortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deathlike*: vultus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

mortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [morior] **II.** Adj.: *dead, deceased*: sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Brut. 11. Proverb.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Pl. Cist. 3, 15. Subst. mortuus, i, *m. a dead person, dead man*: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Mil. 27: a mortuis excitare, *to awake from the dead*, id. de Or. 1, 57: amandare aliquem infra mortuos, *even below the dead*, id. Quint. 15, 49. Proverb.: mortuo verba facere, *to talk in vain*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 18. **2.** Transf. of things: *dead, decayed, withered passed away*, etc.: lacerti mortui, Cic. de Sen. 9: flores, Plin. 11, 8, 8: mortuae et antiquae leges, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. plausus, id. Att. 2, 19: mortua re verba nunc facis. Stultus es, rem actam agis *dead, done with*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 27. **b.** Mare mortuum: (i) *the North Sea* of Europe, Plin. 4, 13, 27. (ii) *the Dead Sea* of Judea, Just. 36, 3.

mŏrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mora] *a brief delay*: tempus nulla morula extenditur, Aug. Confess. 11, 15.

mōrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [morus] *black, dark-coloured*: jam pol ego illam pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

mōrum, i, *n.* = *μῶρον* and *μόρον*. several plants seem to be confounded under this name: mora in Aegypto et Cypro, Plin. 23, 3, 70, are prob. *the fig*, Ficus Sycamorus, Linn.: nigra mora, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22, may be either *the mulberry* or *the blackberry*: mora Ostiensia et Tusculana, nascuntur et in rubis, Plin. 15, 24, 27, are prob. *blackberries*, though part of species of Rubus, Linn.; as also, in duris haerentia mora rubetis. Ov. M. 1, 105: vide also morus.

mōrus, a, um, *adj.* = *μωρός*, *foolish, silly*: amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 43. **II.** Subst. **1.** morus, i, *m. a fool, simpleton*: morus es, id. Mil. 3, 1, 78. **2.** mora, ae, *f. a foolish woman*: ib. 2, 4, 17. (Hence Sp. *murrio.*)

mōrus, i, *f.* = *μορέα*, *a mulberry-tree*, Morus nigra et alba, Linn.: arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov. M. 4, 89. Also, *the fruit of the mulberry*: trini colores, candidus primo, nox rubens, maturis niger, *black mulberries* in various stages of growth, Plin. 15, 24, 27.

mōs, mōris, *m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: more et exemplo Populi R., Caes. B. G 1, 8: de natura moribusque Nerviorum quaerere, ib. 2, 15: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29: alieno more vivere, *according to the will* or *humour of another*, id. Andr. 1, 1, 125: morem alicui gerere, *v.* gero, *no.* II. 5: leges mori serviunt, *usage*, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 36: legi morique parendum est, Cic. Tim 11: ibam forte via sacra, sicut meus est mos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: mos consuetudoque, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quae more aguntur institutisque civilibus, *according to custom*, ib.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere id. Brut. 21: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the fashion with, they are accustomed*, Virg. Aen. 1, 336: ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, Cic Verr. 5, 11: negavit, moris esse Graecorum, ib. 1, 26: Vell. 2, 37: praeter civium morem, *contrary to custom*, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 9: facinus sine more, *unparalleled*, Stat. Th. 1, 238: nullo more, ib. 7, 135: terra supra morem densa, *unusually*, Virg. G. 2, 227: perducere aliquid in morem, *to make into a custom, make customary*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: quod jam in morem venerat, *had become customary*, Liv. 42, 21. **2.** Esp. in a moral point of view, *conduct, behaviour*; in *plur.*: *manners, morals, character*: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: suavissimi mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: justi, id. de Or. 2, 43: severi et pudici, Plin. 28, 8, 23: sanctissimi, Plin. Ep. 10, 20: feri mores immanisque natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character*, ib. 38: perditi, id. Fam. 2, 5: praefectura morum, *the supervision of the public morals*, Suet. Caes. 76: moribus et coelum patuit, *to good morals*, Prop. 4, 11, 101: amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpura, *complaisance*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128: propitiis, si per mores nostros liceret, Diis, *i. e. our evil way of life*, Tac. H. 3, 72. ‖. Transf. of things: *quality, nature, manner:* mores siderum, Plin. 18, 24, 56: coeli, Virg. G. 1, 51: ad morem actionum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: in morem fluminis, *like*, Virg. G. 1, 245: morem vestis tenere, *mode, fashion*, Just. 1, 2. 2. *precept, law, rule:* moresque viris et moenia ponet, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: pacis imponere morem, ib. 6, 853: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, *submits to laws, is tamed*, Plin. 36, 16, 25: ut leo mores accepit, Stat. Ach. 2, 183. (Hence Fr. *moeurs.*)

moscilli or **moscŭli**, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [mos] *little customs* or *usages:* Fest. *s. v.*

mōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moto] *moving, that moves:* anima, Vulg. Genes. 1, 21.

mōtăcilla, ae, *f. the water wagtail:* species of Motacilla, Linn.; prob. alba, Linn., or flava, Linn.: motacilla quod semper movet caudam, Varr. L. L. 5, 11: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

mōtārĭum, ii, *n. lint:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

mōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moto] *frequent motion, motion:* Tert. Anim. 5.

mōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover:* Arn. 3, 118.

mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moveo] *a moving, motion:* principium motionis, Cic. Fat. 19: corporum, id. N. D. 2, 58. 2. *a removing:* ab ordine motio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3. 3. In medicine, *an ague-fit:* Cels. 3, 5. ‖. Fig.: motiones animi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul:* Cic. Acad. 1, 8: id. Tusc. 1, 10, 22.

mōtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moto] *to move often, move about:* Gell. 9, 6.

mōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio] *a slight motion, shaking;* in medicine, *a slight attack of fever:* Sen. Ep. 53: tentatus in Campania motiunculis levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24.

mōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moveo] *to keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg. E. 5, 5: lacertos, Ov. M. 11, 674.

mōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover* (poet.): cunarum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum, *i. e. hadst rocked me*, Mart. 11, 39.

mōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [motor] *moving, that has motion:* modus agendi, *a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing*, opp. to statarius, Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24. ‖. Subst. motorium, ii, *n. the power of motion:* Tert. Anim. 14.

mōtus, a, um, *Part.* [moveo].

mōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, motion:* orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: corporis motus et status, id. Off. 1, 35, 126: Deus motum dedit coelo, id. Tim. 6: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N. D. 3, 11: Italiae magnificentissimus motus, *a stir, coming together*, id. Dom. 56: crebri motus terrae, *earthquakes*, Curt. 4, 4. Poet.: *a stir, preparation for departure:* motus praesensit futuros, Virg. Aen. 4, 297. 2. Esp. *artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing:* haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv. 7, 2: Ionici, *dances*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: dare motus Cereri, *to perform dances, dance*, Virg. G. 1, 350: palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers*, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Of the *gestures* of an orator: id. Brut. 30, 116. Of military *movements, evolutions:* Nep. Iph. 1. 3. Meton. *a stage* in the growth of a plant: Col. 4, 28. ‖. Fig. *a movement of the mind, mental operation, thinking, emotion, affection, passion:* quum semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic. de Sen. 21: motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus, id. Off. 1, 36: motus ingenii, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: motus animi nimii, *i. e.* perturbationes, id. Off. 1, 38: res quae dulcem motum afferunt sensibus, *sensation*, id. Fin. 2, 3: Manto, divino concita motu, *impulse, inspiration*, Ov. M. 6, 158. 2. Esp. *a political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion:* omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: motum afferre reipublicae, ib. 2: populi, id. de Or. 2, 48: servilis, *a rising of the slaves*, Liv. 39, 29. 3. *a change, revolution:* motum in republica impendere, Cic. Att. 3, 8. 4. In rhetoric. *a figure of speech:* Quint. 9, 1, 2. 5. *a motive, impulse:* audisti consilii mei motus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

mŏvens, entis, *part.* [moveo]. ‖. Adj.: *moveable:* ex ea praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, *moveable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25: voluptas, *that consists in motion*, Cic. Fin. 2, 10.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (syncop. mostis for movistis, Mart. 3, 67; morunt for moverunt, Sil. 14, 141), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to move, stir, set in motion:* ita fit ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: fila sonantia movit, Ov. M. 10, 89: citharam cum voce, ib. 5, 112: gradum, *to go forwards, advance*, Sen. Thyest. 420: se, *to move* or *bestir oneself*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 16. 2. movere membra or reflect. moveri, *to dance:* movit et ad certos nescia membra modos, Tib. 1, 8, 38: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor. A. P. 232: moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclops by dancing* or *gesticulating*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 125. 3. *to move* (from a place), *remove:* movere signa e castris, Liv. 1, 14: signum movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35: sua omnia quae moveri poterant, *their moveable property*, Nep. Them. 2: postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. Esp. with *pron. reflect.* or reflect. in an intransitive sign. *to move*, i. e. *to change one's place* or *position:* praecepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv. 34, 20: Caes. B. G. 3, 15: glebae coepere moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: solet aër purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur, ib. 6, 47: saltum datura, moveri haud usquam potuit, ib. 4, 552. 4. *to drive out, dislodge, eject, expel, etc.:* hostem statu, *to drive from his position*, Liv. 30, 18: aliquem possessione, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: heredes, id. Off. 3, 19: tribu centurionem, id. de Or. 2, 67: aliquem senatu, id. Cluent. 43: senatorio loco, *to degrade*, Liv. 39, 42: ex agro, Cic. Fam. 13, 5: move abs te moram, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 10: literam, *to take away*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22. ‖. Transf. *to excite, promote, act upon:* exercitatione sudor movetur, Cels. 2, 17: alvum, Cato R. R. 115. 2. *to present, offer* an oblation: ferctum Jovi moveto, ib. 134. 3. *to trouble, torment:* intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26. 4. Of plants: *to put forth:* si se gemmae nondum moveant, *do not yet appear*, Col. 11, 2: de palmite gemma movetur, *is produced*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13. |||. Fig. *to excite, occasion, cause:* dolorem, Cato R. R. 7, 4: lacrimas, Quint. 6, 1, 26: fletum populo, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: risum, ib. 2, 62: alicui exspectationem de re quapiam, id. Att. 2, 14: indignationem, Liv. 4, 5. 2. *to begin, commence, undertake, etc.:* multa movens animo, *meditating*, Virg. Aen. 3, 34: ego istaec moveo, aut curo? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 18: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: cantus, Virg. Aen. 10, 163: controversiam, Julian. Dig. 37, 10, 4: litem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 33: actionem, ib. 19, 1, 10: mentionem cujuspiam rei, *to make mention*, Liv. 28, 11: sacra, Val. Fl. 3, 540: movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv. 23, 39: ne quid moveretur, id. 35, 13. 3. *to shake, to cause to waver, to alter:* alicujus sententiam, Cic. Att. 7, 3: consulem de sententia, *to cause to recede, to dissuade*, Liv. 3, 21. 4. *to move, influence, excite, inspire.* ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, *charms*, Cic. Off. 1, 28: movetur benevolentia, ib. 2, 9, 32: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5: multum consuetudine moveri, *to be much influenced*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquem ad bellum, *to stir up, excite*, Liv. 35, 12: numina Dianae, *to irrita provoke*, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: quos sectis Bellona lacertis saeva movet, *inspires*, Lucan. 1, 565 (*al.* monet). 5. *to affect the feelings, touch, melt, make an impression on:* moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20: animos judicum, Quint. 6, 2, 1: neque illud me movet, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16: quae me moverunt, movissent eadem te profecto, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: flectere si nequeo Superos Acheronta movebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 312: implebo silvas et conscia saxa movebo, Ov. M. 6, 547. B. Neutr. *to move itself, move* (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, of an earthquake, Liv. 35, 40: Hannibalem castris non movisse, id. 25, 9: primis tenebris movit, *moved away, set sail*, id. 31, 23: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1. (Hence It. *muovere;* Fr. *mouvoir.*)

mox, *adv.* Of time: *soon, directly immediately:* mox ego huc revertor, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 5: jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quam mox coctum est prandium? *how soon*, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 12: Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: mox ubi, *as soon as*, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut caluere pugna, *as soon as*, Flor. 2, 4: mox quam, *as soon as*, Paul. Dig. 7, 4, 13. 2. Relatively: *soon afterwards, thereupon:* nam extemplo fusi fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi postremo exuuntur castris, Liv. 40, 48. 3. *some time afterwards, at a later period:* a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6. 4. Of time just past: *just now, a little while ago:* de altero, quod mox proposueram nihil dubito, Col. 3, 20. ‖. Transf. Of place and situation: *in the next place, then:* ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35. 2. Of value, esteem: post amylum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, *then*, id. 18, 7, 17.

mu, *interj.* = μῦ, expressing dissatisfaction or sorrow: neque, ut aiunt, mu (al. μῦ) facere audent, *to mutter, make a muttering*, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 101: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 217 P. Jestingly, *a trifle:* negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

muccēdo, muccĭdus, muccĭnĭum, muccōsus, muccŭlentus, muccus, v. mucedo, *etc.*

mucēdo (muccedo), ĭnis, *f.* [mucus] *mucus:* App. Apol. p. 508, Oud. (*al.* dulcedo).

mūcĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be mouldy, musty:* vinum quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.

mūcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [muceo] *to become mouldy* or *musty:* proprium est vino mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26.

muchula, ae, *f. the Persian name of the precious stone* telicardios: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

mūcĭdus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *mouldy, musty:* mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6. ‖. *snotty:* homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mūcĭnĭum (mucc.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a pocket-handkerchief:* Arn. 1, p. 74 Her.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo] *mould, mouldiness*, in bread: mucorem contrahere, *to become mouldy*, Col. 12, 4. 2. *mustiness*, in wine or vinegar: mucor (vini), Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. 3. *a moisture* which flows from vines and is injurious to them: mucor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25.

mūcōsus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *slimy, mucous:* cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvies, Col. 1, 7: exulceratio Cels. 5, 28, 15.

mucro, ōnis, *m. a sharp point* or *edge:* mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4: folii, id. 16, 10, 16: crystalli, id. 37, 2, 9: cultri, *edge*, Juv. 14, 217: mucro (ensis) est hebes, *sword's point*, Ov. M. 12, 485: coruscus, Virg Aen. 2, 333. ‖. Meton. *a sword:* nisi mucrone; militum tremere vultis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: mortalis, Virg. Aen. 12, 740. **2.** *a point, extremity, end:* Lucr. 2, 520: faucium (of narrow straits), Plin. 6, 13, 11. **III.** Fig. *edge, point, sharpness:* censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44: tribunicius, id. Leg. 3, 9: defensionis tuae, id. Caecin. 29: ingenii, *sharpness,* Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [mucro] *pointed:* piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6: folia, id. 25, 13, 104.

mūcŭlentus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *snotty, snivelling:* nares, Prud. στεφ. 2, 284: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (mucc.), i, *m.* [MUG, root of mungo] *mucus* of the nose: mucusque et mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: Cels. 4, 18.

muger dici solet a Castrensium hominibus, quasi mucosus, is qui talis male ludit, Fest. *s. v.*

mūgĭens, ntis, *Part.* [mugio]. **II.** Subst.: *that which bellows, an ox,* etc.: mugientium prospectat errantes greges, Hor. Epod. 2, 11.

mūgil and **mūgĭlis,** is, *m. a sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet,* Mugil Cephalus, Linn.: mugilum natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26: id. 9, 42, 67. An instrument in the form of this fish was used in punishing adulterers: quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317: cf. Cat. 15, 19. (Hence It. *muggine;* Sp. *mujol;* Fr. *muge.*)

mūgĭnor, 1. *v. dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare): muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari, Fest. *s. v.:* dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12.

mūgĭo, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n. to low, bellow:* inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. 1, 7. **II.** Transf.: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, *to bray,* Virg. Aen. 8, 526: sub pedibus mugire solum, *rumbles,* ib. 6, 256: si mugiat Africis malus procellis, *groans,* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57: mugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5: quasi mugiente litera M, Quint. 12, 10, 31: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *will bellow* or *cry out to you,* σοφῶς, *well done! bravo!* Mart. 3, 46. [Formed from the sound like Gr. μυκάομαι.] (Hence It. *mugghiare;* Fr. *mugir.*)

mūgītor, ōris, *m.* [mugio] *a bellower* (poet.): mugitor Vesvius, Val. Fl. 3, 208.

mūgītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lowing, bellowing:* mugitusque boum, Virg. G. 2, 470: edere, *to utter lowings, to low,* Ov. M. 7, 597: dare, id. F. 1, 560: tollere, Virg. Aen. 2, 223. **II.** Transf.: *a bellowing, roaring, loud noise:* mugitus terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18: nemorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86: portae, Stat. Th. 10, 263.

mūla, ae, *f.* (*abl. plur.* mulabus, Capitol. Ver. 5: Tert. Uxor. 2, 8) [mulus] *a she-mule;* also, in gen. *a mule:* ex asino et equa mula gignitur, Plin. 8, 44, 69: Juv. 7, 181: mulae partus a te prolatus est: res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit (referring to the fact that she-mules do not bear young), Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49. Hence proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals,* i. e. *never,* Suet. Galb. 4.

mūlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mules:* materies, *the race of mules,* Col. 6, 27: mularis herba, also called exedum, *an unknown plant,* Plin. 24, 19, 115.

mulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mulceo] *pleasantness, agreeableness:* Veneris atque Musae, Gell. 19, 9: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. *v. a. to stroke, to touch* or *move lightly:* manu mulcens barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: caput, Quint. 11, 3, 158: vitulum, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: colla, id. M. 10, 118: Zephyri mulcebant flores, ib. 1, 108: aura mulcet rosas, Prop. 4, 7, 60: virga mulcere capillos, Ov. M. 14, 295: aristas, id. F. 5, 161: aëra motu, Lucr. 4, 138: aethera pennis, *to move,* Cic. Arat. 88. **2.** Transf. *to make sweet or pleasant:* pocula succis Lyaei, Sil. 7, 169. **II.** Fig. *to soothe, soften, appease, allay:* mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Virg. G. 4, 510: aliquem dictis, id. Aen. 5, 464: fluctus, ib. 1, 66: iras, ib. 7, 755: jure, Vell. 2, 117. **2.** *to alleviate, mitigate:* varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. F. 5, 401: dolores nervorum, Plin. 22, 24, 50: ebrietatem, id. 21, 20, 81. **3.** *to flatter, delight:* puellas carmine, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 24: animos admiratione, Quint. 1, 10, 9: aures figmentis verborum novis, Gell. 20, 9. [Another form of *mulgeo,* q. v.] (Hence It. *molcere*).

mulcētra, ae, *f. a plant,* called also heliotropium: App. Herb. 9.

mulcĭber, ĕris, and ĕri, *m.* [a surname of Vulcan; hence,] Transf. *fire:* Ov. M. 14, 533: poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

mulco (mulcto, Inscr.) avi, atum, (mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 8) 1. *v. a. to beat, cudgel:* ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9: aliquem, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 23: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: legatis prius indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 24, 9: mulcato corpore, *with bodies badly bruised,* Tac. A. 1, 70: prostratos verberibus, ib. 32. Of things: naves, Liv. 28, 30. **II.** Fig.: Cic. Brut. 22 *fin.* [*Mulco* is prob. merely another form of *mulcto* or *multo.*]

mulcta, mulctātĭcĭus, mulctātĭo, mulcto, v. multa, *etc.*

mulctra, ae, *f.* [mulgeo] *a milk-pail:* bis venit ad mulctram, Virg. E. 3, 30: e mulctra recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13. Cf. mulctrum. **II.** Meton. *the milk in the pail:* id. 7, 8, 1.

mulctrāle, is, v. mulctrarium.

mulctrārĭum, ii, *n.* [mulgeo] *a milking-pail:* nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Virg. G. 3, 177 (*al.* multraria, *al.* mulctralia, *al.* mulgaria).

mulctrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a milking-pail:* illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

mulctus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a milking:* Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

mulgāria, ium, *n. plu.* [id.; prob. a softened form from mulctraria] *a milking-pail:* tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg. in Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 177.

mulgĕo, si (mulxit, Lucr. 4, 1206), sum *or* ctum, 2. *v. a. to milk:* oves, Virg. E. 3, 5: capras, Plin. 10, 40, 56. Proverb.: hircos = *to milk the bull,* of something impossible, Virg. E. 3, 91. [Cf. Gr. ἀμέλγω; Engl. *milk.*] (Hence It. *mungere*).

mūlĭcūrĭus, ii, *m.* [vox hybrid. from mulus κουρευς] *a mule-clipper:* mulicurius, ἡμιονόκουρος, Gloss. Philox.

mŭlĭebris, e, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine:* loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 2: facinus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 35: comitatus, Cic. Mil. 10: vox, id. de Or. 3, 11: vestis, Nep. Alc. 10: venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 36: fraus, Tac. A. 2, 71: impotentia, ib. 1, 4: certamen, *i. e.* de mulieribus, Liv. 1, 57: jura, id. 34, 3. **2.** *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18: muliebris enervataque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6. **II.** Subst. muliebria, ium, *n. plu. the female organs of generation:* Tac. A. 14, 60: muliebria pati, *to let oneself be used as a woman,* ib. 11, 36. **2.** *womanish things:* muliebria omnia, Plin. 37, 2, 6.

mŭlĭebrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [muliebris] *womanhood,* opp. to virginity: Tert. Virg. vel. 14.

mŭlĭebrĭter, *adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately:* nec muliebriter expavit ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22: ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11, 44: Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes, *in the manner of women,* Amm. 31, 2: si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, *womanishly,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, ib. 23.

mŭlĭebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier *fond of women:* genus muliebrosum (*al* mulierosum), Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, *f. a woman,* whether married or not: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 30: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12: of a virgin, id. Verr. 1, 25: mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexus feminini sunt, Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 26. Of animals. *a female:* Plin. 10, 63, 33. **2.** Esp. *a wife,* opp. to a maiden: pudica mulier, Hor. Epod. 2, 39: Suet. Vit. 2. **II.** Transf. as a term of reproach, *a woman,* i. e. *a coward, poltroon:* non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 4. (Hence It. *moglie.*)

mŭlĭĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman:* mulieraria manus, *the band sent by Clodia,* Cic. Coel. 28: voluptas, Auct. ap. Trebell trig. Tyrann. 6. **II.** Subst. mulierarius, ii, *m. a lover of women:* Capitol. Albin. 11.

mŭlĭercŭla, ae, *f dim.* [id.] *a little woman:* qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: id. Am. 13, 46: id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: mulierculam vincere mollitia, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.

mŭlĭercŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [muliercula *a lover of women:* Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mŭlĭĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulier] *womanhood,* opp. to maidenhood: Tert. Virg. vel. 12.

mŭlĭĕro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make womanish* or *effeminate:* Varr. in Non. 140, 16.

mŭlĭĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulierosus *a fondness for women:* similiter ceteri morbi, ut gloriae cupiditas, ut mulierositas—ut ita appellem eam, quae Graece φιλογύνεια dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

mŭlĭĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women:* Cic. Fat. 5.

mūlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus] *pertaining to a mule:* ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: nares, Plin. 30, 4, 11: cor, *i. e.* stolidum, fatuum (*al.* Mutinensis), Juv. 16, 23.

mūlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a mule-keeper* or *dealer:* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18. A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading: Suet. Vesp. 4. **2.** *a mule-driver, muleteer:* Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Canusinatis mulionibus, Suet. Ner. 30. Proverb.: infantior quam meus est mulio, Varr. in Non. 56, 12. **II.** *a kind of gnat,* an enemy to bees: Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mulio] *pertaining to a mule-driver* mulioniam poenulam arripuit (*al.* mulionicam), Cic. Sest. 38: tectus cucullione mulionico, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

mullĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mulleus] *reddish:* Tert. Pall. 4.

mullĕus calceus, or, *absol.* mulleus, i, *m. a reddish* or *purple-coloured shoe,* worn only by consuls, praetors and curule ediles: Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fenestella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

mullo, 1. *v. a. to sew:* Fest. *s. v.*

mullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mullus] *a little sur-mullet:* barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38 dub. (*Orell.* mullos).

mullus, i, *m. a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red sur-mullet,* Mullus barbatus, Block.: Varr. R. R. 3, 17: Plin. 9, 17, 30: Cic. Att. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. *mulet.*)

mūlŏcīsĭārĭus, i, *m.* [mulus cisium] *one who rides in a carriage drawn by mules:* καρουχάριος, mulocisiarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūlŏmĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mulus medicina] *the art of curing the diseases of mules:* Veg. Vet. praef. 1 and 2.

mūlŏmĕdĭcus, i, *m.* [mulus medicus] *a mule-doctor:* Veg. Vet. praef. 1

mulsa, ae, *f.* v. mulsus.

mulsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mulsum] *sweetened with honey, sweet as honey:* mulsea aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 8, 7: Plin. 21, 19, 75: liquor mulsei saporis, *sweet as honey*, Col. 12, 45.

mulsum, i, *n.* v. mulsus.

mulsūra, ae, *f.* [mulgeo] *a milking;* Meton. *milk:* Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, *Part.* [mulceo].

mulsus, a, um, *adj. mixed with honey, sweet as honey:* mulsa aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 12, 12: acetum, *vinegar and honey mixed together, honey-vinegar*, Cato R. R. 157: lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27: mulsa pira, Col. 5, 10. **2.** Fig.: *sweet as honey, honeyed:* ut mulsa dicta dicis! Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 34: loqui, id. Poen. 1, 2, 112. **II.** Subst. mulsa, ae, *f.* a term of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey:* age, mulsa mea, id. Stich. 5, 5, 14: id. Casin. 2, 6, 20. **2.** mulsum, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: commisce mulsum, id. Pers. 1, 3, 7: frigidum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: aceti, for mulsum acetum, *honey-vinegar*, Seren. Samm. 49, 714. [Usu. regarded as identical with *perf. part.* of mulceo; but this is very doubtful: it is prob. connected with *mel: v.* letter E. *no.* V.]

multa (mulcta), ae, *f.* [a Sabine word, acc. to Varr. in Gell. 11, 1; Oscan, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*] *a penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct;* anciently, *a fine in cattle;* (the highest being 30 oxen, the lowest, one sheep): in later times, *a pecuniary fine:* quum pecore diceretur multa, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 95: ego ei unum ovem multam dico, *I condemn him to pay, fine him*, legal formula in Gell. 11, 1: multa praesens quingentum millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv. 10, 37: multam alicui dicere, *to decree, award*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: indicere, Plin. 18, 3, 3: subire, Ov. F. 5, 289: committere, *to deserve, incur*, Cic. Clu. 37: irrogare (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), *to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum*, id. Mil. 14: aliquem multa et poena multare, id. Balb. 18: multam alicui facere, Gell. 7, 14: duo tribuni plebis ducentum millium aeris multam M. Postumio dixerunt: cui certandae quum dies advenisset, *for debating whether it was to be paid*, Liv. 25, 3: multae certatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: multa erat Veneri, *for the benefit of Venus*, id. Verr. 2, 9, 25: multa gravis praedibus Valerianis, *a heavy loss, great damage*, id. Fam. 5, 20. **II.** In gen. *a penalty:* haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 55.

multangŭlus (multiang.), a, um, *adj.* [multus angulus] *having many angles, multangular:* Lucr. 4, 655: forma, Mart. Cap. p. 35.

multănĭmis, e, *adj.* [multus animus] *spirited, courageous:* Inscr.

multannus, a, um, *adj.* [multus annus] *of many years, ancient:* πολυχρόνιος, multannus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multātĭcĭus (mulct.), a, um, *adj.* [multa] *pertaining to fines:* pecunia, *fine-money*, Liv. 10, 23: argentum, id. 30, 39.

multātĭcus or **moltaticus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fines:* Inscr.

multātĭo (mulct.), ōnis, *f.* [multo] *a penalty, amercement, fine:* misera est multatio bonorum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

multātĭtĭus (mulct.), v. multaticius.

multēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *multesimal*, i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr. 6, 659.

multĭbarbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus barba] *strong-bearded:* App. Flor. p. 341 (*al.* illutibarbus).

multĭbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus bibo] *much-drinking:* lena Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 77: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1. heros, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multĭcaulis, e, *adj.* [multus caulis] *many-stalked:* Plin. 21, 16, 56.

multĭcăvātus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cavatus] *with many hollows* or *cavities:* favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

multĭcăvus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cavus] *many-holed:* pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multĭcĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj. soft, transparent:* dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias viriles decem (*al.* multilicias), Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. 12: synthesis, Tert. de Pall. 4. **II.** Subst. multicia, orum, *n. plu. sc.* vestimenta, *soft, transparent garments:* an deceant multicia testem? Juv. 2, 76: id. 11, 188.

multĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [multus colo] *one who worships many:* Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [multus color] *many-coloured:* hexecontalithos, Plin. 37, 10, 60: Iris, App. de mundo, p. 64. *Absol.:* multicolor, *a many-coloured garment*, App. M. 11, p. 258.

multĭcŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *many-coloured:* Gell. 11, 16: prata, Prud. Cath. 3, 104.

multĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus coma] *having much hair:* (poet.) of radiant light: flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418.

multĭcŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cupidus] *that desires much:* juvenilitas, Varr. in Non. 123, 7.

multĭ-făcĭo, fēci, *3. v. a.* for magnifacio, *to make much of, to esteem* or *value highly:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.:* multifecit (*al.* multi fecit separately), Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 50.

multĭfārĭam, *adv. on many sides, in many places:* saucius multifariam factus, *in many places*, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: multifariam defossum aurum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: hodie multifariam nulla (judicia) sunt, id. Leg. 1, 14: multifariam in castris visae togae, Liv. 3, 50: nasci, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

multĭfārĭē, *adv. in many places:* panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 3. **2.** *in many ways, variously:* eadem est Ortygia, quae multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria, nunc Lagia, vel Cynetho: Pyrpile etiam, Sol. 11.

multĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *manifold, various, multifarious:* militares coronae multifariae sunt, Gell. 5, 6.

multĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [multus fero] *bearing much, fruitful:* robora, Plin. 16, 8, 11.

multĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus findo] *many cleft*, i. e. *cleft* or *divided into many parts:* faces, Ov. M. 8, 644: pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45: dens, *i. e. a comb*, Mart. 14, 25. **2.** Transf.: illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idalia divisus acu, *many parted, parted into many locks*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15. Of rivers: *many-armed, divided into many streams:* Ister, Mart. 8, 28. **II.** Fig. *diverse, various, manifold:* horror, Val. Fl. 4, 661.

multĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus fluo] *flowing copiously:* Fig. of style: verba, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multĭfŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus forabilis] *perforated with many holes:* tibiae, App. M. 10, p. 254.

multĭfŏrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus foro] *perforated with many holes:* App. Flor. p. 341.

multĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [multus foris] *having many doors, openings*, or *holes:* specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

multĭformis, e, *adj.* [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform:* nuces, Col. 7, 9: qualitates, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: multiformes sumus, *have a fickle character*, Sen. Ep. 120. **II.** *various, diverse, manifold:* artes multiformes et variae, Gell. 19, 14.

multĭformĭter, *adv. in many ways, variously:* varie et multiformiter disserere, Gell. 9, 5: Plin. 36, 27, 61.

multĭfŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus foris] for multiforis, *having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): non illos multifori delectat tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 157.

multĭgĕnĕrĭs, e, *adj.* [multus genus] *of many kinds:* multis et multi generibus opus est tibi militibus, Pl Capt. 1, 2, 56. *Absol.:* unguenta multigenerum, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multigenerus, a, um, v. multigenus.

multĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus genus] *of many kinds, various.* multigenis variata figuris, Lucr. 2, 335: vita (*al.* multigenera), Plin. 11, 1, 1.

multigrūmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus grumus] *much heaped up;* of waters, *greatly swollen:* fluctus, Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

multĭjŭgus, a, um, and **multĭjŭgis**, e, *adj.* [multus jugum] *yoked many together*, multijugi equi, Liv. 28, 9: quadrigae multijugae, Gell. 19, 8. **II.** Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various:* literae multijuges, Cic. Att. 14, 9: spolia multijuga, Gell. 2, 11: multijuga et sinuosa quaestio, id. 14, 2: volumina Aristotelis, App. Apol. p. 297.

multĭlaudus, a, um, *adj.* [multus laus] *much praised:* vir (*al.* aemulandus), Amm. 21, 10.

multĭlīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus licium] *consisting of many threads:* tunica, Valerian. Aug. in Vop. Aurel 12 (*al.* multicia).

multĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious:* multiloquaces mulieres (*al.* multum loquaces), Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 5.

multĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [multus loquor] *talkativeness:* Pl. Merc. prol. 31.

multĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, loquacious:* coquus, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 5: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1.

multĭmĕter, tri, *m.* [multus metrum] *many-metred, consisting of many feet* or *kinds of verse:* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

multĭmŏdis, *adv.* (from multi' modis, for multis modis, e. g. Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218), *in many ways* or *modes, variously:* multimodis sapis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 53: multimodis injurius es, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: Nep. Them. 10.

multĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus modus] *manifold, various:* ars, Liv. 21, 8.

multĭnōdus, a, um, and **multĭnōdis**, e, *adj.* [multus nodus] *having many knots:* multinodis voluminibus serpens coluber, App. M. 5, p. 166: flagellis multinodi genere, Prud. Cath. 7. 139. **II.** Fig.: multinodes ambages, *very complicated*, App. M. 10, p. 253 dub. (*al.* multimodas).

multĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [multus nomen] *many-named:* dea, App. M. 11, p 268.

multĭnūbentĭa, ae, *f.* [multus nubo] *a marrying several persons, polygamy:* Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multĭnūbus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *married to several:* Hier. Ep. 123, 10.

multĭnūmus (multinummus), a, um, *adj.* [multus numus] *that costs much money, dear, expensive:* asini, Varr. R. R. 3, 17.

multĭpartītus, a, um, *adj.* [multus partitus] *much divided, divided into many classes:* vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

multĭpătens, v. multipotens.

multĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [multus pes] *a multipede*, an insect: Plin. 29, 6, 39: v. millepeda.

multĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [id.] *many-footed, multipede:* Plin. 11, 45, 103. **II.** Subst. multipes, ĕdis, *m. a multipede, millipede*, an insect: (v. millipeda) multipes vermis terrenus a multitudine pedum vocatus, Isid. Orig. 12, 5.

multiplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [multus plica] *that has many folds:* alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. **II.** Transf. *that has many windings* or *concealed places:* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, id. de Sen. 15: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 158. **2.** *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various:* lorica multiplex, Virg. Aen. 5, 264: cortex, Plin. 16, 31, 55: fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: spatium loci, *extensive*, Lucr. 2, 162: domus, Sen. Hippol. 523 **III.** Fig.: aerumna, Pl. Epid. 4, 1

3: potestates verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 54: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31: multiplices variique sermones, id. Or. 3: vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell. 2, 105. **2.** *inconstant, changeable, fickle:* animus, Cic. Am. 25: natura, id. Coel. 6. **3.** *sly, cunning* (opp. simplex): multiplex ingenium pueri, id. Att. 6, 2: multiplex et tortuosum ingenium, id. Am. 18. **4.** *much, great, possessing much* or *many:* multiplex quam pro numero damnum est (for multiplicius), *greater than the number would warrant,* Liv. 7, 8 jurisdictio multiplex ad suspiciones, *affording many causes of suspicion,* Cic. Flacc. 3: vir multiplex proavis, *having numerous distinguished ancestors,* Sil. 5, 544.

multiplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multiplico] *manifold:* tortu multiplicabili draconem, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

multiplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying:* frugum, Col. 3, 2: temporum, Sen. Ep. 12. **||.** Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication:* Col. 5, 2: Vitr. 9, 1.

multiplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a multiplier:* herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44.

multiplĭcĭter, *adv. in manifold* or *various ways:* multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22: varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6, 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1.

multiplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multiplex] *to multiply, increase, augment:* aes alienum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: auxiliis multiplicatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: usuras, Nep. Att. 2: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23: regnum Eumenis, Liv. 37, 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: domus multiplicata, *enlarged,* id. Off. 1, 39: Liv. 42, 61. **||.** Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply:* multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1: has duas summas in se multiplicato, ib. 6.

multiplĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *variously compounded* (for multiplex): Gell. 19, 7 *fin.*

multĭpŏtens, tis, *adj. c.* [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty:* multipotens pectus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 9 (*al.* multipatens): Venus, id. Casin. 4, 4, 17.

multirādix, īcis, *adj. c.* [multus radix] *many-rooted, having many roots:* centaurea minor multiradix, App. Herb. 35.

multĭrāmis, e, *adj.* [multus ramus] *many-branched:* thyrsus, App. Herb. 4.

multiscĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multum scius] *knowing much, of great knowledge:* App. M. 9, p. 223.

multĭsŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multum sonorus] *loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

multĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus sonus] *loud-sounding* (poet.): atthis, Mart. 1, 54: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multītius *v.* multicius.

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [multus] *a great number, multitude:* nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: hominum, ib. 2, 6: hostilium sagittarum, Suet. Caes. 68: scriptorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: minimarum partium, Gell. 19, 8. **||.** Esp. *a great number of people, a crowd, multitude:* tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep. Hann. 12. In *plur.:* partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C. 50. **2.** Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude, populace:* ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19: multitudinis judicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26: credula, Just. 2, 8. **3.** In grammar, numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo: *the plural number, the plural:* quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut *cicer,* alia multitudinis solum ut *scalae,* Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 63: cur mel et vinum, atque id genus cetera numerum multitudinis capiunt, lac non capit? Gell. 19, 8. In *plur.:* Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 65.

multĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [multum vagus] *that wanders about much:* avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multum video] *much-seeing:* Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

multĭvĭra, ae, *f.* [multus vir] *she that has had many husbands:* alia sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 24.

multĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus via] *having many ways:* circuitus, App. M. 9, p. 221.

multĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus volo] *wishing* or *longing for much* (poet.): mulier, Cat. 68, 128.

multĭvŏrantĭa, ae, *f.* [multus voro] *gluttony:* Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multo, *adv. by much, much, a great deal, by far:* with comparatives: multo tanto carior, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: multo facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. With verbs: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, Cic. Fin. 4, 18: multo ceteros anteibant, Tac. H. 4, 13: multo praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31: multo mavolo, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 88. **2.** With *Sup.* (rare): multo maxima pars, Cic. Manil. 18: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, ib. 26: maxime, Auct. Her. 4, 44. **3.** With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter. Andr. prol. 4: multo aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than,* Nep. Hamilc. 2: non multo secus, *not far otherwise, not very differently,* Cic. Fam. 4, 9: multo infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 3, 15. **4.** In specifications of time, before *ante* and *post:* non multo ante, *not long before,* Nep. Eumen. 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: non multo post, *not long after,* id. Att. 12, 49. **5.** Very rarely with the positive for *multum:* maligna multo, *very,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83.

multo or **mulcto,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multa] *to punish;* mostly of judicial punishment. With *abl.* of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic. Balb. 18: multare vitia hominum damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte, id. de Or. 1, 43: imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay,* id. Balb. 18: exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37: aliquem pecunia, *to fine in a sum of money,* Nep. Pel. 1: agris, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: Antiochum Asia, *by taking Asia Minor from him,* id. Sest. 27: sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1: poculo multabitur, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis, like damnare votis, lit. *to fine him in the amount of his vows,* i. e. *to grant the object of them,* Nov. in Non. 462, 33: quum ab ipsa fortuna videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab. Post. 1. With the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, id. Verr. 2, 8. **||.** Meton. *to torment, distress:* boves iniquitate operis (*al.* mulcare), Col. 2, 4. **2.** *to suffer, endure,* as punishment: miserias, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 19.

multŏtĭes and **multŏtĭens,** *adv. many times, often:* Justin. Nov. 29 *praef.*

multum, *adv. much, very much, greatly, very, often, far,* etc.: salve multum, gnate mi, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 56: multum vale, *farewell,* id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: opinor, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much,* Cic. Fam. 7, 23: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often,* id. Att. 8, 13: non multum confidere, *not very much,* Caes. B. G. 3, 25: multum sunt in venationibus, *much engaged in,* ib. 4, 1: gratia valere, *to be in great favour,* Nep. Con. 2: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 5, 44: multum et diu cogitans, id. Div. 2, 1: diu multumque scriptitare, id. de Or. 1, 33. With adjectives: multum loquaces *very talkative,* Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 5: multum inepti labores, *very,* Plin. Ep. 1, 9. With *Comp.* (poet.): multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *much, far,* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139: multum robustior illo, Juv. 10, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708: ut multum, *at most,* Mart. 10, 11.

multus (old form, moltus), a, um, *adj. Comp.* plus; *Sup.* plurimus: in sing. *much, great;* in plu. *many:* multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with great exertion,* Cic. Sull. 26: aurum, Sall. J. 13 sol, *much sun,* Plin. 31, 7, 39: sermo, *much conversation,* Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily,* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 194: multa opinio, for multorum, *the general opinion,* Gell. 3, 16: velut multa pace, *as in a general peace,* Tac. H. 4, 35: multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many,* Cat. 112: multum est, *it is of importance,* Virg. G. 2, 272. multi fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51: tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length,* id. Fam. 3, 8: multi alii, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 28 insulae non ita multae, *not so very many,* Plin. 5, 7, 7: parum multa scire, *too few,* Auct. Her. 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many,* Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible,* Nep. Timol. 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few,* Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others:* nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50. Multi = οἱ πολλοὶ, *the many, the common mass, the multitude:* numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators,* Cic. Brut. 97. Esp. unus e *or* de multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction:* tenuis L. Virginius unusque e multis, id. Fin. 2, 20: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis; potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79: una e multis sit tibi, *no better than others,* Ov. R. Am. 682. The *sing.* also, is used poet. for the *plur.:* trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs,* Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi, id. Od. 4, 5, 33: multa victima, Virg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28. Even of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi affixit moriens, *many a one,* Lucan. 3, 707. With partitive *gen.:* multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: multae silvestrium arborum, ib. 31, 56. *Neutr. plur.* multa, *many things, much:* nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18. Of time: jam multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day,* Sall. J. 51: ad multum diem, *till late in the day,* Cic. Att. 13, 9: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining,* Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent,* Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ad multam noctem, *till late in the night,* ib. 26: multa nocte, *late at night,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: multo mane, *very early,* id. Att. 5, 4. *Neutr. plu. absol.:* ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short:* ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus, id. Clu. 64: ne multis: Diogenes emitur, ib. 16: quid multis moror? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: *much, greatly, very:* multa reluctari, Virg. G. 4, 301: gemens, id. Aen. 5, 869: invehi, Nep. Epam. 6. **2.** Esp. *too much, overmuch, excessive:* supellex modica, non multa, id. Att. 13. **3.** *speaking much, diffuse, prolix:* qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: ne in re nota et pervulgata multus et insolens sim, ib 87. **4.** *frequent, frequently present:* in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. J. 96: multus in eo proelio Caesar fuit, *was in many places,* Flor. 4, 2: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! Pl. Men 2, 2, 41: in

stare, Sall. J. 84. **II.** *Comp.* plūs, plūris; *plur.* plūres, plūra (*sing.* anciently plous, S. C. de Bacchan.: *plur* pleores and pleoris for plures, in the song of the Arval Brothers, acc. to Marini; acc. to Lanzi it is for flores: *neut. plur.* pluria, acc. to Gell. 5, 21) [from the root PLE, whence plenus, compleo, *etc.*: hence, orig. ple-us, ple-uris; cf. *Sup.*] *more.* In the sing. (seldom strictly an *adj.*): pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4. **2.** In statements of value the *gen.* pluris is used with the ellipsis of pretii: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: pluris emere, *dearer*, id. Fam. 7, 2: vendere, id. Off. 3, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 300: aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7: pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, ib. 8, 2: facere aliquem pluris, id. Fam. 3, 4: pluris habere, id. Phil. 6, 4: aestimare, id. Parad. 6, 2: ducere, id. Att. 7, 3: putare, id. Off. 3, 4. **3.** Similarly, but rarely in the *abl.*: plure vendunt, Lucil. in Charis. 2: plure altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plaut. ib.: plure venit, Cic. ib. **4.** Usually as *a neut. subst.*: eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequum fuit! Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 18: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too much . . . too little*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, *and what is more*, Liv. 9, 24. With a partitive *gen.*: vultis pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv. 1, 47 *fin.*: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep. 1, 4: plus hostium, Liv. 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, *as little courage as fidelity*, Liv. 1, 27. With *quam*: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31: ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Am. 16, 58. With *abl.*: de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44 ex his alius alio plus habet virium, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, *too much by a finger*, i. e. *a finger too much*, id. N. D 1, 35, 99: uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one man more*, Liv. 2, 7. In the plur.: **1.** Comparatively: *more*: omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. Att. 7, 3: nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini unquam oblata quam mihi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1: ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. **2.** Positively: *many, several*: qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, ib. 1, 35: quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si justitia est in pluribus? ib. 1, 39: non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id. Manil. 7, 19: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: plura castella Pompeius tentaverat, id. B. C. 3, 52: pluribus diebus, Quint. Prooem. § 7: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Clu. 41, 115. Elliptically: quid ego plura dicam? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18: pluribus haec exsecutus sum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 59: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, *what need of many words? in short*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: id. Fam. 13, 1. (ii) Euphemistically, plures, οἱ πλείονες, *the dead*: quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 14. **III.** *Sup.* plūrĭmus, a, um (old forms, plisima plurima, Fest. *s. v.*: ploirume (i), Epit. Scip.) [from PLE; whence, pleisimus and ploisimus, from which are formed the preceding plisimus, ploirumus, the latter for ploisumus; and, lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, pluris, the form plurimus] *most, very much* or *many* (usu. *plur.*): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: plurimae et maximae partes, ib. 1, 4. plurimorum seculorum memoria, ib. 3, 9: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, ib. 1, 7. In *sing.*: me plurima praeda onustum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 4: sermo, Quint. 2, 2, 5: risus, id. 6, 3, 85: res, id. 6, 1, 51: plurima mortis imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 369. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil. in Non. 472, 16: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. M. 14, 53: plurima qua silva est, *thickest*, ib. 14, 361: coma plurima, *very thick*, ib. 13, 844: sed plurima nantis in ore Alcyone conjux, *mostly, chiefly*, ib. 11, 562. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicet equis Argos, *very many*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8: qua plurima mittitur ales, Mart. 9, 56, 1: plurima lecta rosa est, Ov. F. 4, 441. **2.** Esp. in statements of value, the *gen.* plurimi is used with the ellipsis of pretii: *of the greatest value* or *importance; at a very high price*: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. Parad. 6, 2 *fin.* In the *neutr. absol.* (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. Rab. Post. 14, 39: caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150. In the *neutr.* with partitive *gen.*: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. Inv. 1, 18: artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3: ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id. 10, 3, 1.

mūlŭs, i, *m. a mule*: muli pretio qui superant equos, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 21: rhedarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: clitellarius, Cic. Top. 8. As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass*: mule, nihil sentis, Cat. 83, 3. Proverb.: mutuum muli scabunt = *you claw me, I'll claw you*, Aus. Idyll. 12. **II.** Animal sui generis (in Cappadocia), Plin. 8, 44, 69, is supposed by some to be *the dziggetai*, Equus Hemionus, Desm.

munctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mungo] *a blowing of the nose*: Arn. 3, 107.

mundānus a, um, *adj.* [mundus] *pertaining to the world, mundane*: anima mundana, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16: annus, *a year of the world, mundane year*, consisting of fifteen thousand years, ib. 11. **2.** Subst. mundanus, i, *m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. **II.** *heavenly*: ora, Avien. Arat. 216.

mundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mundo] *a cleansing*: Aug. Con. 1, 11.

mundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cleanser*: cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 19.

mundātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mundator] *pertaining to cleansing*: medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 25.

mundātus, a, um, *Part.* [mundo]. **II.** Adj. *cleansed, clean*: quam sim ab illa peste mundatior, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.

mundē, *adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily*: Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: parum munde et parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70: munde facti versus, Gell. 10, 17: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato R. R. 66.

mundĭālis, e, *adj.* [mundus] *worldly, mundane*: Tert. Spect. 9.

mundĭālĭter, *adv. in a worldly manner*: Tert. res. carn. 46.

mundĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mundus] *a means of cleansing*: App. Apol. p. 277.

mundĭcors, dis, *adj.* [mundus cor] *clean-hearted*: Aug. Serm. 53.

mundĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [mundus facio] *to make clean, to cleanse*: stomachum, Macer. 3, 12.

mundĭger, a, um, *adj.* [mundus gero] *world-bearing*: Poet. in Anth Lat. t. 1, p. 16 Burm.

mundĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj. that rules the world*: Tert. Anim. 23.

mundĭ-tĕnens tis, *adj. that holds* or *rules the world*: Tert. adv. Val. 22.

mundĭter, *adv. cleanly, neatly*: cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 26. **II.** Fig. *decently with propriety*: dicere, App. Apol. p 296.

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes**, ēi *f.* [mundus] *cleanness, cleanliness* munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 4: munditias facere, *to make a clearance*, Cato R. R. 39. **2.** In gen. *neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness*, in furniture, dress, *etc.*: in munditiis aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: per cultum et munditias, Tac. A. 3, 30. **II.** Fig. of style: *neatness, terseness*: Cic. Or. 23: verborum, Gell. 1, 23: venustas et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3: Quint. 8, 3, 87. **2.** *politeness of manner, urbanity*: munditiae urbanae, Sall. J. 63.

mundo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make clean, to clean, cleanse*: mundatur nitro, Plin. 33, 6, 34: praesepia mundanda curare, Col. 12, 3: perlui et mundari, Mamert. Grat. act. 9 *fin.* [Cf. Sans. *mand*, "ornare."]

mundŭlē, *adv. neatly, trimly, nicely*: mundule amicta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mundus] *cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce*: amasii, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 13.

mundum, i, *n.* for mundus: *female ornaments, toilet apparatus*: Lucil. in Gell. 4, 1.

mundus, a, um, *adj. clean neat, elegant*: supellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: coena, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: ager, Gell. 19, 12: mundissimum cubile, ib. 9. **2.** Transf. of mode of living: *neat, elegant*: homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. 8, 15. (ii) Of quality: *not coarse, fine*: annonae, of wheat, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42: panis, ib. **II.** Fig. of style: *neat, fine, elegant*: verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: versus, quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell. 19, 9: *in Gallos* mundius subtiliusque est, quam *cum Gallis* aut *contra Gallos*, id. 17, 2 *med.*

mundus, i, *m.* [mundus, *adj.*] *toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman): mundus muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit: continentur eo specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria et si qua similia dici possunt, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7: quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique ceter mundo exornata mulier incedat, App. M. 2, p. 118. **2.** Transf. in gen. *an implement*: operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. M. 6 *init.*: Cereris, *the mystical casket of Ceres*, id. Apol. p. 282. Hence, in mundo, *in readiness*: seu ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est, Enn. in Charis. p. 180 P.: nempe habeo in mundo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 46. **II.** = κόσμος, *the order of the universe, the world*, esp. *the heavens and the heavenly bodies*: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic. Tim. 10. aetherius, Tib. 3, 4, 17: arduus, Virg G. 1, 240: mundus coeli, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: mundus quasi communis Deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque (est), *the world*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62: innumerabiles, id. Acad. 2 17 **2.** Meton. like our *world*, for *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 53: spes miseri mundi, Lucan. 5, 469: Stat. S. 3, 1, 87: fastos evolvere mundi, Hor. S.

3, 112. **3.** *a pit dug in the centre of a newly founded town,* and regarded as the entrance to the infernal regions, through which the souls of the dead might pass. At Rome it was in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone, lapis manalis. Three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, this pit was opened for the purpose of throwing all sorts of fruits into it as offerings: Varr. in Macr. S. 1, 16: Fest. *s. v.* mundus. (Hence It. *mondo;* Fr. *monde.*)

mūnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [muneror] *that makes presents:* App. M. 11, p. 265.

mūnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [munus] *pertaining to presents:* lex, *by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents* (the Cincian law): Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

mūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to gladiatorial exhibitions* (a word first used by Augustus, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34): libellus, Trebell. Claud. 5. ‖. Subst.: munerarius, ii, *m. an exhibitor of gladiators:* Thracem mirmilloni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet. Dom. 10: Sen. Controv. 4 *praef.*

mūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [munero] *a giving, presenting:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1.

mūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] for munerarius, *an exhibitor of gladiators:* Flor. 3, 20, 9.

mūnĕrĭgĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [munus gero] *a bearer of presents:* Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [munus] *to give, bestow, present; to present with:* beneficium alicui, *to render*, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 15: ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: inani me, inquis, lance muneras, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.:* a Trojano locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: mulier munerata, Amm. 14, 7.

mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to give, present to, bestow,* etc.: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59: Alexis me opipare muneratus est, Cic. Att. 7, 2: aliquem aliqua re, Hor. Epod. 2, 21.

mungo, ĕre, *to blow the nose:* mungo, μύσσω, Gloss. Philox.

mūnĭa (old form of moenia; moenia praeter aedificia significant etiam et munia, hoc est officia, Fest. *s. v.*) orum, *n. plu.* (in class. per. only in *nom.* and *acc.*) [munis] *duties, functions,* esp. *official* or *professional duties:* munia candidatorum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinet, id. Sest. 66, 138: belli pacisque munia facere, Liv. 1, 42: munia consulatus obire, Tac. A. 2, 26: munia ducis implere, id. H. 1, 62: munia vitae servare, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131: ob haec insignia genera muniorum, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiqu. p. 36 (A.D. 394). [On the etym. v. *munio.*]

munica, pro communicas dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

mūnĭceps, ĭpis, *c.* (*gen. plur.* municipium, Tab. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. lin. 71) [munia capio] *an inhabitant of a* municipium or *free town, a burgher, citizen:* municipes sunt cives R. ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes, Gell. 16, 13: municeps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa*, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. Respecting the civil status of the Municipes, *v.* Smith's Ant. 318 *seq.* ‖. Transf. *a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman:* municeps noster, id. Brut. 70: amavit Glyceram municipem suam, *his fellow-countrywoman*, Plin. 35, 11, 40: dii municipes, *a term applied in contempt to those deities whose worship was confined to particular localities:* videmus gentiles deos colere municipes, ut Eleusinios Cererem, Phrygas Matrem, Epidaurios Aesculapium, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 6. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove,* i. e. *Cretan bottles*, Juv. 14, 271. **2.** *a freedman in a* municipium: Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: Hermog. ib. 23.

mūnĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [municipium] *pertaining to a* municipium, *municipal:* est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. Sull. 8: homines, id. Att. 8, 13: adulter, Tac. A. 4, 3: dolor, *i. e.* municipum, Cic. Att. 7, 11. As a term of contempt, like our *provincial:* municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv. 8, 238: municipales et cathedrarii oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: poëtae, id. Carm. 9, 310.

mūnĭcĭpālĭter, *adv. in a* municipium: municipaliter natus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv. by* municipia: municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet. Caes. 14.

mūnĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [municeps] *citizenship:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24.

mūnĭcĭpĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [municipium] *a small municipal town:* Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

mūnĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [municeps] *a town,* esp. *in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town* (cf. municeps): Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: Italiae municipium, id. Sest. 14: milites in proxima municipia deducit, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 13. Respecting the various kinds of municipia, their rights, *etc., v.* Smith's Ant. 318, *seq.*

mūnĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [munia facio] *one who performs service* or *is on duty:* munifices, milites qui munera facere coguntur, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: cf. Fest. *s. v.* beneficiarii. ‖. Transf. of things: munifex mamma, i. e. *suckling*, Plin. 11, 40, 95.

mūnĭfĭcē, *adv. bountifully, munificently:* dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 27: adjuvare, Liv. 22, 37.

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [munificus] *bountifulness, munificence:* Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall. C. 54: Caesaris, Suet. Caes. 10: naturae, Plin. 27, 1, 1: liberalitatem et munificentiam exercere, Julian. Dig. 39, 5, 1.

mūnĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [munus facio] *that which is liable to public burthens:* Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4 (*al.* munificum).

mūnĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [munificus] *to present with:* aliquem aliqua re, Lucr. 2, 626.

mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munus facio] *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent:* ut munifica sim bonis, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 212: in dando munificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18: munificentissimus, id. Rosc. Com. 8. ‖. Of things: opes, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 24: arca, Mart. 8, 38. *Comp.:* munificior a munifico identidem Cato dixit, quum nunc munificentior dicamus, quamvis munificens non sit in usu, Fest. *s. v.*

mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munia facio] *doing duty, on duty:* munifici milites (*al.* munifices), Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 18.

mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [munio] for munimentum, *a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure:* munimen ad imbres, *a defence against the rains*, Virg. G. 2, 352: munimine cingere fossas, Ov. M. 13, 212: horti, *a fence, hedge*, Pall. 3, 24.

mūnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment:* ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv. 1, 33: sepulcri, Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37: tenere se munimentis, Tac. A. 13, 36: coërcere intra munimenta militem, id. H. 2, 18: regni, *i. e.* flumina Euphratis, Curt. 4, 5. Of a *defence* or *covering* for the body: munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just. 41, 2: munimenta togae, Juv. 9, 30. ‖. Fig. *defence, protection, shelter:* id munimentum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. 2, 10: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall. J. 97: legiones firma imperii munimenta, Tac. H. 4, 52: legum, Val. Max. 6, 3.

mūnĭo (anciently moenio), īvi or ĭi, ītum (*fut.* munibis, Veg. Vet. 1, 10), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to raise a wall, to fortify:* undique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep. Them. 6: milites, qui muniendi gratia vallum petierant, Auct. B. Afr. 31. **B.** Act. *to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, secure, put in a state of defence:* arcem ad urbem obsidendam, Nep. Timol. 3: palatium, Liv. 1, 7: locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. With *abl.:* Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: domum praesidiis, id. Cat. 1, 4: castra vallo fossaque, *with palisades and a trench*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: locum muro, ib. 29. With cogn. *acc.:* magna munis moenia, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 73. **2.** Transf.: in gen. *to defend, protect, shelter:* Pergamum divina moenitum manu, id. Bac. 4, 9, 2: hortum ab incursu hominum, Col. 11, 3: spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniebatur, *he protected, covered himself*, Suet. Aug. 82. **3.** *to make a road, to make passable:* quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: rupem, Liv. 21, 37: itinera, Nep. Hann. 3. ‖. Fig. *to defend, secure, protect, shelter:* meretriculis muniendis rem cogere, *to maintain, support*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 54: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: imperium, *to secure*, Nep. Reg. 2: muniri adversus fraudes, *to secure oneself*, Plin. 37, 13, 76: se contra pudorem, Tac. Agr. 46: se multorum benevolentia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: se contra perfidiam, id. Fam. 4, 14: domum terrore, Plin. Pan. 48. **2.** Munire viam, *to make* or *open a way:* haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, *prepared the way for your accusation*, Cic. Mur 23: sibi viam ad stuprum, id. Verr. 1 25. [According to Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 205, *munio, munia, moenia, murus,* and *munus,* all proceed from a common root, signifying "to distribute, to divide," which appears in the Gr. μείρομαι, μοῖρα: but this is doubtful.]

munĭo, ōnis, perh. *a kind of verse:* paeanem aut munionem, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 (dub. al. leg. nomium, nomionem, munionem, or minuritionem), v Orell. *ad loc.*

mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *ready to be of service, obliging:* Pl. Merc. pro. 104: munifici munesque viri, Lucil. in Non. 23, 15.

mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [munio] *a defending, fortifying, protecting:* milites munitione prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: oppidi, Suet. Galb. 10: operis, *a fortifying, erecting of fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fluminum, *a bridging over*, Tac. A. 1, 56: munitionis multa sunt genera, *inclosure, fencing, hedging*, Pall. 1, 34. **2.** Meton. *a means of fortification* or *defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls:* nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: munitiones multiplices Piraei portus, Vell. 2, 23: urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: incendere, Nep. Eum. 5: per munitionem introire, Sall. J. 38: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: munitiones et castella, Tac. A. 3, 74: multum munitionis, *of the walls*, Nep. Them. 7. ‖. *a making, paving,* or *repairing a road:* ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. Font. 4: multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. **2.** Fig.: aditum ad causam et munitionem (*sc.* viae), Cic. de Or. 2, 79. |||. munitio est morsificatio ciborum, Fest. *s. v.*

mūnītĭŭs *comp. adv. more securely,* or *safely:* Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141.

mūnīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [munio] *to make passable, to open* (a road): viam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 140.

mūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner*, etc.: Tac. A. 1, 64: qui pro munitoribus armati steterant (*al.* munitionibus), Liv. 7, 23: munitorum numerus, *miners*, id. 5, 19. Poet.: Trojae, *i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov. H. 5, 139.

mūnītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a protection, inclosure:* sarcophagi, Inscr. II. Transf. *an apron, leathern apron:* περιζώματα, quas vulgus etiam munituras vocat, Aug. in Jul. Pelag. 2, 6.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part.* [munio]. II. Adj.: *defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe:* nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 15. *Comp.:* se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. *Sup.:* munitissima castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 57. 2. Subst. munita, orum, *n. plu. roads that have been repaired, rendered passable:* per munita pleraque, quae antea invia fuerunt, Liv. 27, 39.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militiai, Lucr. 1, 30), ŏris, *n. a service, office, charge, function, duty:* munus significat officium, quum dicitur quis munere fungi. Item donum, quod officii causa datur, Fest. *s. v.:* munus curare, *to discharge an office*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 76: administrare, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: senectutis munere fungi, Cic. Leg. 1, 3: munus atque officium, id. Font. 7: reipublicae, *a public office*, id. de Or. 1, 45: belli, Liv. 24, 35: munus de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30: reipublicae explere, id. Prov. Cons. 14: vigiliarum obire, *to perform*, Liv. 3, 6: officii, *the performance of a duty*, Cic. de Sen. 9: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes: a te hoc civitas exspectat, id. Fam. 11, 5: principum munus esse ducebat resistere levitati multitudinis, id. Mil. 8. II. Meton. *a work:* majorum vigiliarum munus, id. Parad. *prooem.:* solitudinis, *a book written in solitude*, id. Off. 3, 1. 2. *a service, favour:* huc ire licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum, Sall. Orat. Licin.: munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 20: totum muneris hoc tui est, quod monstror digito praetereuntium, *it is entirely owing to your favour*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 21: si quid ego adhuc sum muneris omne tui est, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 6. (ii) Esp. *the last service to the dead, burial:* pro hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep. Eum. 3: suprema munera, Virg. Aen. 11, 25: postremum munus mortis, Cat. 100, 3: debita, Val. Fl. 3, 312: munere inani fungi, Virg. Aen. 6, 886. 3. *a present, gift:* bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Tim. 14: mittere alicui, id. Verr. 4, 27: mittere aliquid alicui munere, *to send one something as a present*, Plin. 37, 5, 19: quasi totam regionem muneri accepissent, *had received as a present*, Tac. A. 14, 31: munere aliquem donare, *to present one with a gift*, Virg. Aen. 5, 282: dare muneri aliquid alicui, Nep. Thras. 4: munera Liberi, *wine*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 26: terrae, ib. 2, 14, 10: Cereris, *bread*, Ov. M. 10, 74. (ii) Esp. *a public show, entertainment, exhibition*, in partic. *a show of gladiators* (as being provided gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic. Sest. 58: munus magnificum dare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: praebere, id. Sull. 19: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, *i. e. gave a splendid exhibition*, id. Off. 2, 16: edere, Suet. Tit. 7: venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact. 6, 20. (iii) *a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual:* Pompeii munera, *the theatre*, Vell. 2, 130: ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater addidit, *i. e.* theatro Marcelli porticum Octaviam, Ov. A. A. 1, 69. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

mūnuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [munus] *a small present:* amico munusculum levidense mittere, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

mūraena, ae, *f.* = μύραινα, *the murena, a kind of eel*, Muraena Helena, Linn.: Plin. 9, 55, 81: muraenam exdorsua, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 2. II. Transf. *a black stripe in the shape of an eel, a black vein in tables of citron-wood:* Plin. 13, 15, 30.

mūraenŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [muraena] *a small murena:* muraenulam strictis manibus tenere, Hier. praef. in Job. II. Transf. *a small necklace resembling a murena:* id. Ep. 24, 3.

mūrālis, e, *adj.* [murus] *pertaining to a wall, mural:* muralis herba, *wall-pellitory, parietary*, Plin. 21, 30, 104: pila, *used in fighting from walls*, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tormentum, *for battering walls*, Virg. Aen. 12, 921: fossa, *under the walls*, Sil. 8, 555: falces, *hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corona, *a mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. 23, 18: also, *the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr. 2, 606. (Hence It. *muraglia*, Fr. *muraille*.)

mūrālĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plant, also called* muralis herba, parthenium, *and* perdicium: Plin. 21, 30, 104 (v. parthenium).

mūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *walled, surrounded with walls:* civitas, Veg. Mil. 1, 21.

murcĕus, a, um, *adj. slow, sluggish, inactive:* murcei, νωθεις, Vet. Gloss.

murcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [murcus] *slothful:* Pompon. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

murcĭŏlus and **murcŏŏlus**, v. myrteolus.

murcus, i, *m. a man who cut off his thumb to escape military service:* Amm. 15, 12: cf. Gibbon, Decline and Fall, c. 17, note 139.

mūrex, ĭcis, *m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk.* The species from which the Tyrian purple is supposed to have been obtained is the Purpura patula, Lam., found in the Mediterranean. A purple dye may also be obtained from the European Purpura Lapillus, Lam. This latter kind is sometimes very scabrous. It is not unlikely that the shells of other allied univalves were confounded with these: Plin. 9, 36, 60: Baianus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32. The Tritons are represented as using the shell as a tuba: Val. Fl. 3, 726. The shells were also used for holding liquids: Mart. 3, 82. And for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563. II. Meton. *the purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of this mollusk. The colouring matter is contained in a vesicular reservoir near the stomach: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. 2. Of bodies shaped like a mollusk. (i) *a pointed rock* or *stone:* acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, ib. 5, 205: Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, *with small pointed stones*, Plin. 19, 1, 6. (ii) *a sharp bridle-bit:* acuto murice frenat Delphinas bijuges, Stat. Ach. 1, 221. (iii) *a caltrop:* murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, qua hostem equites emissurum esse credebat, Curt. 4, 13. (iv) *an iron spike:* armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4.

murgiso, ōnis, *m. a crafty advocate:* Fest. *s. v.*

mŭrĭa, ae, *f. salt liquor, brine, pickle:* oleae conduntur vel virides in muria, Cato R. R. 7: oleae ex muria dura, Cels. 4, 9: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53.

mŭrĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [muria] *pickled* or *lying in brine:* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32.

mūrĭcātim, *adv. in the shape of a* murex: vertice muricatim intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

mūrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [murex] *shaped like a* murex, *pointed:* folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23, 99. II. Transf. *fearful timid*, as if walking over caltrops gressus, Fulg. Myth. 1.

mūrĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like a* murex, *pointed, full of points, rough* lacunae, Aus. Ep. 9, 4.

mūrĭcīdus (murric), i, *m.* [perh. mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, *a coward, poltroon:* vae tibi muricide homo, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

mūrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [murex] *a small* murex: Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299.

mŭrĭes, ēi, *f.* for muria, *brine, pickle:* Cato R. R. 88.

mūrĭ-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [murex legulus] *one who gathers* or *fishes for the* murex: Cod. Theod. 10, 20: Cod. Just. 11, 7.

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus] *of mice, mouse-:* sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23: fimus, id. 30, 13, 38: pellis, id. 29, 6, 36: pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines*, and the like, Just. 2, 2: hordeum, *a kind of wild barley*, Plin. 22, 25, 65.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ŭris, *n.* (*m.* Varr. in Non. 214, 14) *a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling*, etc.: murmur populi, Liv. 45, 1: serpit per agmina murmur, Virg. Aen. 12, 239. Of indistinct speech: Ov. M. 7, 251. Of the *humming* of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Virg. Aen. 6, 709. Of the *roar* of a lion: Mart. 8, 55: so of the tiger: tigridis Hircanae jejunum murmur, Stat. Th. 12, 170. Of things *a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling:* et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: dare, *to roar*, Lucr. 6, 141: magno misceri murmure coelum, Virg. Aen. 4, 160: ventosum, *the rushing wind*, id. E. 9, 58. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Cal. 51. Of an earthquake: *a roaring, rumbling:* praecedit murmur similius mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin. 2, 80, 82. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, *the sound*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 17: inflati buxi, Ov. M. 14, 537: aurium, *a singing in the ears*, Plin. 28, 7, 31: contemnere murmura famae, Prop. 2, 4, 29. (Hence It. *mormorio*.)

murmŭrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [murmuro] *murmuring:* App. M. 2, p. 123.

murmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a murmuring:* aquilarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3. II. *a muttering, grumbling:* sine murmuratione, Sen. Ep. 107: id. Ben. 5, 15.

murmŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a murmurer:* summussi murmuratores, Fest. *s. v.* summussi. II. *a mutterer, grumbler:* adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug. Retract. 2, 20.

murmŭrillo, 1. *v. n. dim.* [id.] *to murmur, mutter:* quid murmurillas tecum? Pl. fragm. in Non. 143, 2.

murmŭrillum, i, *n. dim.* [murmur] *a murmuring:* Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 48 (*al.* murmur ullum).

murmŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *murmuring, grumbling:* murmuriosus, γογγυστής, Gloss. Philox.

murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to murmur, mutter:* secum murmurat, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 13. Of discontented persons: *to mutter, grumble:* servi murmurant, id. Mil. 3, 1, 149: secum ipse murmurat, of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43: magia carminibus murmurata, *muttered*, App. Apol. p. 304. II. Of things: *to murmur, roar, rumble:* murmurantia litora, Varr. L. L. 6, 7: murmurans mare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 212: ignis, *crackles*, Plin. 18, 35, 84: intestina, *to rumble*, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 6.

murmuror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* for murmuro. I. Neutr. *to murmur:* murmurari coepimus, Varr. in Non. 478: populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig. ib. 7. II. Act. *to mutter* or *grumble at:* quidam tarditatem poëtas murmurari, App. Flor. p 354.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, *f.* = μύῤῥα, *a material of which costly vessels* (v. murrhinus and murrheus) *were made*, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin

33, 2. **II.** Meton. and poet. *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases:* Mart. 4, 86.

murrhātus, v. myrrhatus.

murrhĕus (murrĕus, myrrhĕus), a, um, *adj.* [murrha] *pertaining to murrha, murrhean:* pocula, *made of murrha,* Prop. 4, 5, 26: Sen. Ep. 119.

murrhĭnus (murrĭnus, myrrhĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to murrha, murrhine:* trulla, *made of murrha,* Plin. 37, 2, 7: vitrum, *painted in a manner resembling murrhine vases,* id. 36, 26, 67. **II.** Subst. myrrhina, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa), *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases:* murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas, id. 33, 2: id. 37, 2, 7. (v. Smith's Ant. 769.)

murrhĭnus for myrrhinus, q. v.

murrhŏbathrārĭus (murrob., murob.), ii, *m.* [μυῤῥα βάθρον, shoe] *a balsam-shoemaker* (dub. *al.* myrobathrarius, *al.* malobathrarius, *al.* myrobrecharius), Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 37.

murrĭcīdus, v. muricidus.

murrĭnus, a, um, v. myrrh.

murrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [mus] *to squeak like a mouse:* Gloss. Isid.

murta, ae, v. myrtus.

murtātus and **murtĕus**, a, um, v. myrt.

murtus, i, *f.* for myrtus, *a myrtle:* murti nigrae baccae, Sid. Comp. 109.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141: moirus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 566), i, *m. a wall,* esp. *a city-wall:* muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: instruere, Nep. Th. 6: murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204: marmoreus, *a balcony,* Calp. Ecl. 7, 48. *The wall of a house:* Cic. Att. 2, 4. Poet.: muri = urbs: Ov. M. 9, 103. **II.** Transf. *a bank, mound, dam:* Varr. R. R. 1, 14. **2.** *the rim* of a pot, *etc.:* Juv. 4, 132. **3.** *the wooden tower* carried by an elephant: Sil. 9, 601. **4.** *the head-dress* of Cybele, ornamented with towers: crinalis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 284. **III.** Fig. *a wall, safeguard, protection, defence:* cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69: lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4: audacia pro muro habetur, Sall. C. 58: hic murus aheneus esto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60. Also of persons: Graium murus Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 281. [*Murus* belongs to the same root as *munio* and *moenia,* the *n* and *r* being interchangeable.]

mūs, mūris, *c.* = μῦς, *a mouse:* non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: rusticus urbanum murem mus fertur accepisse, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80. The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, ermine, *etc.* In Pliny the following may perh. be determined: (i) incola domuum, *the common mouse,* Mus musculus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 57, 82. (ii) agrestis, *the field mouse,* Mus silvaticus, Linn., and Arvicola vulgaris, Linn.: id. 10, 65, 85. (iii) alpinus, *the marmot,* Arctomys Marmotta, Desm.: id. 8, 37, 55: id. 10, 65, 85. (iv) Aegyptius, *the Egyptian rat,* Mus cahirinus, Geoff.: id. 10, 65, 85. (v) bipes ambulans, *the jerboa?* Dipus jaculus et Gerboa, Desm.: ib. (vi) ponticus albus, perh. *the ermine,* Mustela erminea, Linn., or Arctomys citillus, Desm.: id. 8, 37, 55. (vii) araneus, *the shrew-mouse,* Sorex araneus, Linn.: id. 8, 58, 83: pelles silvestrium murium, perh. *ermine,* Amm. 31, 2, 5: odorati, *musks,* Hier. Ep. 127, 3. **2.** Fig. of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 6. As a term of abuse, *you rat:* videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber, Petr. 58. As a term of endearment, *my little mouse:* Mart. 11, 29. **II.** mus marinus, *a kind of crustaceous sea-animal:* Plin. 9, 19, 35. [This word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mûsh;* Gr. *μῦς;* Eng. *mouse,* etc.]

mūsa, ae, *f.* = Μοῦσα, *a muse:* hence, meton. *genius, wit, talent, taste:* crassiore musa, *in a plain* or *rude manner, without much refinement,* Quint. 1, 10, 28: sine ulla musa, Varr. in Non. 448, 16. **2.** *a song, a poem:* musa procax, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, *a style of poetry bordering on prose,* id. S. 2, 6, 17. In *plur. sciences, studies:* musae agrestiores, Cic. Or. 3: mansuetiores, *philosophical studies,* id. Fam. 1, 9.

mūsăgĕtes, ae, *m.* = Μουσαγέτης, *leader of the Muses,* an epithet of Apollo and Hercules: Eumen. Restaur. Schol. 7.

musca, ae, *f. a fly:* Varr. R. R. 3, 16: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60 *fin.*: muscas fugare, Mart. 3, 82. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 26: id. Poen. 3, 3, 76. [Sans. *makçika;* Gr. *μυῖα;* Germ. *mücke.*]

muscārĭum, ii, *n.* [musca] *a fly-flap, fly-brush,* used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails: Mart. 14, 65 *in lemm.*; or hairy ox-tails, ib. 69 *in lemm.*; or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1. **2.** Transf. *an umbel,* or *umbrellus-shaped bunch of flower-stalks:* semine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57.

muscārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to flies, fly-:* aranei muscarii tela, i. e. *fly-hunting,* Plin. 29, 6, 38: clavus, *a broad-headed nail,* Vitr. 7, 3.

muscellārĭum, ii, *n.* [mus] *a mousetrap:* muscellarium, viverrarium, γαλεάγρα, Gloss. Philox.

muscerda, ae, *f.* [id.] *mouse-dung:* Plin. 29, 6, 34.

muscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *full of moss, mossy:* pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscĭpŭla, ae, *f.* and **muscĭpŭlum**, i, *n.* [mus capio] *a mousetrap:* qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: verendum est, ne quando in muscipula syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

muscĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [muscipula] *a mouse-catcher.* Fig. *a deceiver:* muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex, Gloss. Isid.

muscĭpŭlum, i, v. muscipula.

muscōsē, *adv. mossily:* Sid. Carm. 2.

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *full of moss, mossy:* prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45. *Comp.*: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

muscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [musca] *a little fly:* Aug. Trin. 3, 7.

muscŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus] *muscular, fleshy:* cor natura musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.

muscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mus] *a little mouse,* Mus musculus, *the common mouse:* Cic. Div. 2, 14: Plin. 27, 7, 28. **II.** Transf. *a kind of fish,* by some referred to *the rorqual,* Balaena musculus, Linn.; but more prob. the fish which was supposed to guide the whales, *the pilot fish,* centronotus ductor, Lacep.: Plin. 11, 37, 62: id. 9, 62, 88. **2.** *a sea-muscle:* Cels. 3, 6: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (*al.* mytilus). **3.** *a muscle* of the body: Cels. 5, 56, 3: id. 8, 1: femorum, Lucan. 9, 771. Fig.: hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 *med.* **4.** In milit. lang. *a shed, mantelet:* Caes. B. C. 2, 10: id. B. G. 7, 84: Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16. **5.** *a kind of small sailing vessel:* Isid. Orig. 19, 1. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle.*)

muscus, i, *m. moss:* Cato R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 562. **II.** *musk:* Hier. in Jov. 2, *n.* 8. (Hence **Fr.** *mousse.*)

mūseiārĭus and **mūsaeārĭus**, ii, *m.* = musivarius, *a worker in mosaic:* marmorarius, musaearius, albarius, Edit. Diocl. p. 19: Inscr.

mūsēum, i, and **mūsīum**, ii, *n.* = Μουσεῖον, *a seat of the Muses, a museum; a library, academy, study:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: Suet. Claud. 42: Spartian. Hadr. 20: Plin. 36, 21, 42 (in the last passage considered by some to mean *a grotto*).

mūsēus, a, um, *adj.* = Μουσεῖος *pertaining to the Muses, poetical* or *musical* (poet.): musea mele, Lucr. 2, 412 lepos, id. 1, 932: vates, i. e. *Orpheus,* App. M. 2, p. 126 (dub.) **II.** For musivus, *mosaic:* Inscr.

mūsĭca, ae, and **mūsĭcē**, ēs, *f.* = μουσική, *the art of music, music;* also *poetry,* and every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit:* musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? Cic. de Or. 3, 33: socci et cothurni, i. e. *comic and tragic poetry,* Aus. Epist. 10, 43: musice antiquis temporibus tantum venerationis habuit, Quint. 1, 10, 9. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *a concealed talent brings no reputation,* Suet. Ner. 20: so, verbum illud vetus, egregiam musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nulli rei, Gell. 13, 30.

mūsĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [musicus] *a musical instrument maker:* Inscr.

mūsĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [musica] *set to music:* cantilenae, App. Trismeg p. 81 Elm.

mūsĭcē, *adv. pleasantly:* musice hercle aetatem agitis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 40.

mūsĭcē, es, v. musica.

mūsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μουσικός, *pertaining to music, musical:* also *pertaining to poetry,* or *to the higher pursuits of science, poetical, scientific:* leges musicae, *the rules of music,* Cic. Leg. 2, 15: musica ratio, *the principles of music,* Vitr. 5, 3: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5: applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry.* Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: ludus, *scientific occupation,* Gell. epilog.: musicus pes, *a metrical foot of five syllables,* —◡—◡◡ (*e. g.* temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P. **II.** Subst. musicus, i, *m. a musician:* musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41. **2.** musica, orum, *n. plu. music:* in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id. de Or. 1, 42: dedere se musicis, ib. 3, 10.

mūsĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [musa and GEN, root of gigno] *muse-born, son of a Muse:* Rufin. de compos. et metr. orat.

mūsĭmo or **musmo**, ōnis, *m.* = μούσμων, *an animal of Sardinia,* prob. *the muflone,* Ovis Musimon, Pall., the orig. stock of the tame sheep: Plin. 8, 49, 75. **II.** Transf.: musimones asini, muli, aut equi breves: Non. 137, 22 *sq.*: cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 446.

mūsĭnor, 1. *v. dep.* i. q. muginor, *to delay, trifle, dawdle:* dum ista, ut ait M. Varro, musinamur, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 18.

mūsīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [musivum] *a worker in mosaic:* Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

mūsīum, ii, v. museum.

mūsīvum, i, *n.* = μουσεῖον, *mosaic work, mosaic:* pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. D. 16, 8. (Hence It. *musaico;* Sp. *mosaico;* Fr. *mosaïque.*)

mūsīvus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to mosaic work:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3323.

musmo, v. musimo.

mussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [musso] *a suppression of the voice, silence:* Amm. 20, 8, 8 (*al.* simulatione).

mussitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [mussito] *suppressing the voice, silent:* Vet. Gloss.

mussĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a suppression of the voice:* App. M. 8 *init.*

mussĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a silent person, a mutterer:* mussitator, ὀπογογγυστής, Vet. Gloss.

mussĭto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [musso]. **I.** Neutr. *to be silent, not to let oneself be heard;* also *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble:* si sapis, mussitabis, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 65: id. Cas. 3, 5, 33: ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. 1, 50. **II.** Act. *to say in a low tone, to mutter; to be silent respecting:* ego haec mecum mussito, Pl. Mil 3, 1, 119: accipienda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, *is to be borne in silence,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: timorem, App. Apol. p. 544.

musso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a* mutio] *to say in an under tone, to mutter, murmur:* soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31. Poet. of the *murmuring* sound of bees: Virg. G. 4, 188. **2.** *to keep silence:* aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to bear* or *brook in silence*, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12. **II.** Meton. *to be in fear* or *uncertainty:* mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg. Aen. 12, 657: medici, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: juvencae, Virg. Aen. 12, 718.

mussor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* for musso, *to mutter, murmur*, etc.: Varr. in Non. 249, 10.

mustācē, es, *f. a kind of laurel:* Plin. 15, 30, 39.

mustācĕus, i, *m.*, and **mustācĕum**, i, *n. a must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: mustaceos sic facito, Cato R. R. 121: Juv. 6, 202. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. *to look for fame in trifles*, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

mustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *pertaining to must:* urceus, Cato R. R. 11.

mustēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mustela] *a small weasel:* velox mustecula dintrit (*al.* velox mustelaque dintrit), Auct. Carm. Phil. 61.

mustēla or **mustella**, ae, *f.* [mus] *a weasel*, Mustela vulgaris, Linn.: certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 43: cf. Plin. 29, 4, 16. **II.** *a fish; the Burbot*, Lota fluviatilis, called the *motille* in some parts of France: Plin. 9, 17, 29.

mustēlātus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [mustela] *weasel-coloured:* peplum, App. M. 2, p. 126 (dub.).

mustēlīnus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a weasel, weasel-:* color, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43.

mustellāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant:* mustellago eadem ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 58.

mustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *pertaining to new wine* or *must, like must:* mala, quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, *must-apples*, Cato R. R. 7: mala Plin. 15, 14, 15: fructus, Col. 9, 15. **II.** Transf. *young, new, fresh:* musteus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97: piper, id. 12, 7, 14: liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

mustĭcus, v. mysticus.

mustrĭcŏla (mustricula), ae, *f. a shoemaker's last:* mustricula est machinula ex regulis, in qua calceus novus suitur, Fest. *s. v.*

mustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *abounding in new wine* or *must:* mustulentus auctumnus, App. M. 2, p. 116. **II.** Transf.: mustulentus aestus (or ventus), Pl. fragm. in Non. 63 *fin.*

mustum, i, *n. new* or *unfermented wine, must:* Cato R. R. 120: dulce, Virg. G. 1, 295: novum, Plin. Ep. 9, 16. Poet. in *plur.:* musta, orum, for *Autumn:* tercentum musta videre, Ov. M. 14, 146. Fig.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of oil: olei musta, *new oil* (*al.* olei, quam musta), Plin. 15, 1, 2.

mustus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum] *young, new, fresh:* agna, Cato in Prisc. 711 P.: vinum, id. R. R. 115. (Hence Sp. *mozo.*)

mūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [muto] *changeable, mutable:* omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (ratione) labuntur, id. Tim. 10: forma civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 23: varium et mutabile semper femina, *an inconstant thing*, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: animus vulgi, Liv. 2, 7. *Comp.:* quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val. Max. 6, 19, 14. *Sup.:* mutabilissimae voluntates, Porcius Latro decl. in Catil. 16.

mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability:* mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

mūtābĭlĭter, *adv. changeably:* mutabiliter avet, Varr. in Non. 139, 26.

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [muto] *a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation:* consilii mutatio optimus est portus poenitenti, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: mutationem facere, *to change*, id. Off. 1, 33: rerum, *a change in the state, a revolution*, id. Att. 8, 3. *Absol.:* cupido mutationis, *of a revolution*, Tac. A. 3, 44. **II.** *an exchanging, exchange, barter:* mutatio vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: officiorum, *interchange, mutual exercise*, Cic. Off. 1, 7. **2.** Esp. *a change of horses:* Amm. 21, 9: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 53.

mūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a changer:* mutator circulus anni, *i. e.* Zodiacus, Lucan. 10, 202. **II.** *an exchanger, barterer:* mercis mutator Eoae, id. 8, 854: equorum, *i. e.* desultor, Val. Fl. 6, 161: mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn. 3, 119.

mūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutator] *pertaining to changing* or *exchanging:* mutatorium indumentum, Tert. Res. Carn. 56. **II.** Subst. mutatorium, i, *n. a cape, tippet:* mutatoria, ornamenta sunt vestium muliebrium, quibus humeri et pectora proteguntur, Hieron. in Isai. 3, 22. **2.** Mutatorium Caesaris, perh. *a house of accommodation* or *a pleasure-house:* Inscr.

mūtātus, ūs, *m.* [muto] *a change, alteration:* Tert. Pall. 4.

mūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [mutus] *to become dumb:* Cod. Theod. 9, 40, 17: cuncta, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

mŭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=mutilus, *curtailed, docked:* Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

mŭtĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant, also called* tithymalus: App. Herb. 108.

mŭtĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutilo] *a maiming, mutilating, mutilation:* mutilatio, ἀκρωτηρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

mŭtĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mutilus] *to cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate:* naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9: corpora, Curt. 9, 2: caudam colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559: ramos, id. de Nuce 37: dentem, Plin. 8, 5, 5. **II.** Transf. *to mutilate:* in pronunciation: verba, id. 7, 16, 15. **2.** *to make shorter, to shorten, to diminish:* aliquem, i. e. *to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8: exercitum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: patrimonium, Cod. Justin. 11, 33, 1: commoda urbis, id. 11, 42, 2: jura libertatis, id. 7, 22, 2.

mŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj. maimed, mutilated:* homo, *who has cut off a thumb to escape military service*, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 10: grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App. M. 1, p. 107: naves (*al.* mutilatae), Liv. 37, 24: literae, Gell. 17, 9. Of animals which have lost a horn or horns: bos, Varr. L. L. 9, 26: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: capella, Col. 7, 6. **II.** Fig.: mutila sentire, Cic. Or. 53: loqui, *too briefly*, ib. 9.

mūtĭo or **muttĭo**, īvi, 4. *v. n. to mutter, mumble, speak in an under tone* (poet.): etiam muttis? *So.* Jam tacebo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 225: nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25: neque opus est adeo mutito, *nor should it even be muttered, be hinted at*, id. Hec. 5, 4, 26. **II.** Transf. *to bleat*, as a he-goat: Auct. Carm. Philom. 58. [*Mutio, musso, mutus*, Gr. *μύζω*, come from *mu*, a sound produced by closing the lips.]

mūtĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutus] *dumbness:* ἀφωνία, mutitas, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūtĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutito] *a mutual invitation:* nobilium mutitationes cenarum, Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 388 et 89.

mūtītĭo or **muttītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling:* quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, verbero, aut mutitio? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 21

mūtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [muto] *to interchange, to appoint by turns:* hence, *to invite by turns, give mutual invitations:* principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu mutitarent, id est, mutua inter se convivia agitarent, Gell. 2, 24

mūtītus, a, um, *Part.* [mutio].

mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to move:* neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 117: illa tamen se non habitu mutatve loco, *does not quit her dress* or *her dwelling*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic. Balb. 13: hinc dum muter, *if I can only get away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 73. **II.** Meton. *to alter, change:* mutare sententiam, Cic. Mur. 29: consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: mentem et voluntatem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10: testamentum, id. Cluent. 11: fortuna mutatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: propositum, Petr. 116: fidem cum aliquo, *not to keep one's word*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 36: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 28: facilis mutatu gens, *changeable, fickle*, Tac. A. 14, 23: ex feminis mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3: bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5: negat, quicquam ex Latina ratione mutandum, id. 1, 5, 59: solum, *to leave one's country, go into exile*, Cic. Parad. 4: jumenta, *to change horses*, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: orationem, *to vary one's expressions*, Cic. Or. 31: mutata verba, *figurative*, ib. 27. vestimenta, Suet. Tib. 14: nec mutat, confestim, an interjecto tempore fidem suam adstrinxerint, *it alters nothing, it makes no difference*, Papin. Dig. 46, 1 52. **2.** Esp. *to colour, dye:* aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, *dye yellow*, Virg. E. 4, 43. **3.** *to make better, to improve:* placet tibi factum, Micio *Mi.* Non, si queam mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19. **4.** *to make worse, to spoil;* in the *pass.* of wine, *to turn:* vinum mutatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: balsamum melle mutatum, *adulterated*, Plin. 12, 25, 54. **III.** *to exchange, interchange barter:* pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, *for wine*, Sall. J. 44: porcos aere, *to sell*, Col. 7, 9: res inter se, Sall. J. 18: merces, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: uvam strigili, ib. 2, 7, 109: vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: locum ex loco, *to pass from one place to another*, Plin. 2, 48, 49: quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? *why do we exchange our own for other countries?* Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18. **IV.** *to desert, forsake:* mutare principem, Tac. H. 3, 44: mutata sidera, *forsaken by the gods*, Petron. S. 124. **B.** Neutr. for mutari, *to alter, change:* quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. 39, 51: annona ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit, id. 5, 13: adeo animi mutaverant, id. 9, 12. (ii) *to differ, be different:* pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, *differ in this*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est! Gell. 2, 23. (Hence Fr. *muer.*)

mūto, ōnis, *m. the penis:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 68.

mŭtōnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [muto] *having a large penis:* Mart. 3, 73.

mutonium, ii, *n.* i. q. muto, ōnis.

muttĭo, **muttītĭo**, *etc.*, v. mutio, *etc.*

muttum, i, *n. a mutter, a grunt*. muttum, γρῦ, Gloss. Vet.

mūtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutuus] *mutual:* operae, App. Apol. p. 284.

mūtŭātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [mutuor] *borrowed:* in pecuniae mutuaticiae usu (*al.* mutuaticae), Gell. 20, 1.

mūtŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a borrowing:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: quum multos minutis mutuationibus defraudasset, id. Flacc. 20: translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38 *fin.*

mūtŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [mutuo].

mūtŭē, *adv. mutually, in return:* respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7 (*al.* mutuo).

mūtŭĭter, *adv. mutually, in return:* vive, meque ama mutuiter, Varr. in Non. 513, 16.

mūtŭĭto, 1. *v. a.* [mutuo *or* mutuor] *to wish to borrow:* mutuitanti credere, Pl. Merc. prol. 52.

mŭtŭlus, i, *m.* architecture; *a mutule, modillion:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Vitr. 4, 2. **II.** *a fish:* v. mytilus.

mūtŭō, *adv. in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually:* me mutuo diligas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: exercere officia cum multis, Suet. Aug. 53: cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, *that it was disposed towards him as he was towards it*, Auct. B. Alex. 48.

mūtŭo, 1. *v. a. to borrow:* ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. in Non. 474, 4: regem e finitimis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 2: luna mutuata a sole luce fulget, *with borrowed light*, Plin. 2, 9, 6: calor App. M. 6, p. 178.

mūtŭor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [mutuus] *to borrow:* mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: a Coelio mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3: mutuari cogor, ib. 15, 15: domum, *to obtain the use of*, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21. ‖. Fig. *to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive from:* orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 2: verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically*, id. Or. 62: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: praesidium ab innocentia, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.

mūtus, a, um, *adj.* [on etym. v. mutio] *that does not speak, silent, dumb, mute:* vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: papae! jugularas hominem: quid ille? *Thr.* Mutus illico, *he was struck speechless, was silent*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: mutum dices, *you shall call me dumb*, i. e. *I will not say a word*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: quin taces? *Eu.* muto imperas, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 26. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: bestiae, id. Fin. 1, 21: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334. ‖. Of things: *dumb, mute, silent:* tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, *which cannot be pronounced alone, mutes*, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: also, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg. Aen. 12, 397: scientia, *i. e. which does not impart the power of speaking*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, *i. e. waggons, carts*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, *i. e. books*, Gell. 14, 2: lapides, *that have no inscriptions on them*, Hygin. de Lim. p. 156 Goes.: omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *has not spoken a word*, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 52: mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: lyra dolore muta est, id. H. 15, 198: exta, *which give no omens*, Fest. *s. v.* Of places, *silent, still:* mutum forum, elinguem curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. Red. in Sen. 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239. Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a literis, *in which nothing should have been written*, Cic. Att. 8, 14: silentia noctis, *the deep silence of night*, Ov. M. 7, 184. Of things of which nothing is said: mutum aevum, *not celebrated, unsung*, Sil. 3, 579. (Hence Fr. *muet.*)

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. borrowed, lent:* nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, *to lend you money*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 60: mutuum talentum dare, *to advance*, id. Trin. 4, 3, 48: mutuum argentum quaerere, *to seek to borrow money*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 5: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow money*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11: mutuam pecuniam dare, *to lend*, id. Att. 11, 3. Subst.: mutuum, i, *n. a loan:* mutui datio, *a lending*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2. **2.** Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: ego eum illa facere nolo mutuum, *I do not want to borrow her love, but to possess it as my own*, id. Curc. 1, 1, 47. ‖. Transf. *reciprocal, mutual:* olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, *eat one another*, Plin. 10, 23, 32: funera Virg. Aen. 10, 755: vulnera, *wounds inflicted by each on the other*, Just. 13, 8: officia, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: aemulatio virtutis, Just. 22, 4: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv. 4, 41: odia, Tac. A. 14, 3: accusatio, ib. 6, 4. Subst. mutuum, i, *n. reciprocity, exchange of good offices*, etc.: quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum, nescio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 37: ut amore perdita est haec misera! *Pyr.* Mutuum fit (*sc.* a me), *I do the same, return like for like*, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: pedibus per mutua nexis, *fastened on each other*, Virg. Aen. 7, 66: inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr. 2, 75: et e laevo sit mutua dexter, *again, on the other hand*, id. 4, 301.

mўa, ae, *f.* = μύα, *a kind of muscle* found on the shores of the Thracian Bosporus: Plin. 9, 35, 56.

mўăcanthos, i, *f.*, or **mўăcanthon**, i, *n.* = ὁ μυάκανθος, τὸ μυάκανθον, *a plant, also called* corruda, *and, by the Greeks*, hormenos *or* myacanthos, *the wild asparagus*, Asparagus tenuifolius, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 42.

mўăces, um, *m. plu.* = μυάκες, *a kind of sea-muscle:* Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mўagros, i, *m.* = μύαγρος, *a plant*, supposed to be *the gold of pleasure*, Camelina sativa, Pers.: Plin. 27, 12, 81.

mȳcēmătĭas, ae, *m.* = μυκηματίας, *an earthquake accompanied with a rumbling noise:* Amm. 17, 7.

mȳcētĭas, ae, *m.* = μυκητίας, for mycematias, *an earthquake attended with a rumbling noise:* App. de Mundo, p. 65.

mydrĭăsis, is, *f.* = μυδρίασις, *a preternatural dilatation of the pupil of the eye, mydriasis:* Cels. 6, 6, 37.

mўiscae, arum, *f. plu.* = μυΐσκαι, *small sea-muscles:* Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mўiscus, i, *m.* = μυΐσκος, *a small sea-muscle:* Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mylasĭa (-ĕa), ae. *f. a kind of hemp:* Plin. 19, 9, 56.

mўloecus or **-os**, i, *m.* = μύλοικος, *a kind of beetle*, which breeds in mills, Tenebrio molitor, Linn.: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

mўŏbarbum, i, *n.* [vox hybr. from μῦς barba] (mouse-beard) *a rather long drinking-vessel terminating in a point:* Aus. Epigr. 30 *in lemm.*

mўoctŏnos, i, *m.* = μυοκτόνος, (mouse-killer), *a kind of* aconitum, *the smell of which is said to kill mice:* Plin. 27, 3, 2

mўŏpăro, ōnis, *m.* = μυοπάρων, *a kind of light piratical vessel:* Cic. Verr. 3, 80: ib. 1, 34.

mўŏphŏnos or **-on**, i, *n.* = μυόφονος (mouse-killer), *a plant*, perh. i. q. myoctonos: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

mўops, ōpis, *adj.* = μύωψ, *near-sighted:* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

mўŏsōta, ae, and **mўŏsōtis**, ĭdis, *f.* = μυοσώτη, μυοσωτίς, *mouse-ear, a plant*, Myosotis scorpioides, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 80.

mўŏsōton, i, *n. the plant* alsine, q. v.: Plin. 27, 4, 8.

mўrăpĭa (myrrhapia) pira, = μυράπια, *a kind of sweet-smelling pear:* Cels. 4, 19: Plin. 15, 15, 16.

mўrīcē, ēs, or **mўrīca**, ae, *f.* = μυρίκη, *the tamarisk, a kind of shrub*, Tamarix Gallica, Linn.: myricen fert et Italia, quam alii tamaricen vocant: Achaia autem bryam silvestrem (this may be the same species as T. africana, Desf.), Plin. 13, 21, 37. Proverb.: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, Virg. E. 8, 54.

mȳrĭŏ-phyllon, ii, *n.* = μυριόφυλλον, *a plant*, supposed by some to be the same as millefolium, q. v.; by others to be different and prob. Hottonia palustris, Linn., or Phellandrium aquaticum. The two words are not well distinguished: Plin. 24, 16, 95.

myrmēcĭas, ae, *m.* = μυρμηκίας, *a black precious stone, with prominences resembling warts:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

myrmēcītis, ĭdis, *f.* = μυρμηκῖτις *a precious stone, having in it the figure of a creeping ant:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

myrmēcĭum, ii, *n.* = μυρμηκίον, *a kind of wart:* Cels. 5, 20, 14. **2.** *a kind of spider:* Plin. 29, 4, 29.

myrmillo, v. mirmillo.

myrmillōnĭca scuta, v. mirmillonicus.

mўrŏbălănum, i, *n.* = μυροβάλανον, *the fruit of a certain tree from which a balsam was made, the behen-nut;* also, *the balsam itself:* Plin. 12, 21, 46. The balsam seems to be the *oil of ben*, from the tree Moringa oleifera, Lamk.

myrŏbrechārĭus, v. murrhobatharius.

mўron or **mўrum**, i, *n.* = μύρον, *an ointment, unguent*, pure Latin, unguentum: Hier. praef. in libr. Reg. *fin.*

mўrŏpōla, ae, *m.* = μυροπώλης, *a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams* etc., *a perfumer:* Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 10.

mўrŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = μυροπώλιον, *a perfumer's shop:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15.

myrrha (murrha, murra), ae, *f.* = μύῤῥα, *the myrrh-tree*, Balsamodendron Myrrha, Nees: Plin. 12, 15, 33. **2.** Meton. *the gum which exudes from the tree, myrrh:* lautissima apud priscos vina erant, myrrhae odore condita, id. 14, 13, 15: crines myrrha madidi, Ov. M. 5, 53.

myrrha, ae, and myrrhis, ĭdis, *f.* = μύῤῥα and μυῤῥίς, *a plant, called also* smyrrhiza, Myrrhis odorata, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 97.

myrrha, v. murrha.

myrrhacŏpum, i, *n.* = μύῤῥα ἄκοπον, *a medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing weariness:* acopum myrrhacopum, Not. Tir. p. 160.

myrrhāpĭa, v. myrapia.

myrrhātus (murrhātus, murrātus), a, um, *adj.* [myrrha] *spiced* or *mixed with myrrh, anointed with balsam of myrrh:* murrata potio, Fest. *s. v.:* Satrapae, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

myrrhĕus (murrhĕus, murrĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *anointed* or *perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (poet.): crinis, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22. ‖. *myrrh-coloured, yellowish:* onyx, Prop. 3, 10, 20.

myrrhĭnus (murrhĭnus, murrĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh, myrrh-:* murrhinus odor, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 6. ‖. Subst. myrrhina *or* myrrina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* potio) *a drink made of good wine flavoured with myrrh and other spices:* Plin. 14, 13, 15: murrina genus potionis, quae Graece dicitur νέκταρ. Hanc mulieres vocabant murriolam: quidam murratum vinum: quidam id dici putant ex uvae genere murrinae nomine, Fest. *s. v.*

myrrhĭnus, for murrhinus, q. v.

myrrhis, v. myrrha, *no.* 2.

myrrhītēs, ae, *m.* = μυῤῥίτης, *a precious stone of the colour of myrrh* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

myrsinĕum, i, *n. a plant, also called* hippomarathrum, referred by Sprengel to Cachrys Morisonii, or C. sicula, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

myrsīnītēs, ae, *m.* = μυρσινίτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, q. v.. Plin. 26, 8, 40. **2.** *a precious stone that smells like myrrh:* id. 37, 10, 63.

myrta and **murta**, ae, *f.* v. myrtus.

myrtācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *of myrtle, myrtle-:* folium, Cels. 7, 17.

myrtātum or **murtātum**, i, *n.* [myrtus] *a kind of pudding seasoned with myrtle* or *myrtle-berries:* murtatum a murta, quod ea large fartum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtea, v. murcia.

myrtĕŏlus (murtĕŏlus, myrtĭŏlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [myrteus] *of the colour of myrtle blossoms:* myrteolo modo crine viret (*al.* murceolo, *al.* murciolo), poët. Col. 10, 237.

myrtēta, ae, *f.* i. q. myrtetum Plaut. frag. ap. Prisc. p. 625 P.

myrtētum (murtētum), i, *n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-*

grove: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27: collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall. J. 48: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg. G. 2, 112: in the neighbourhood of Baiae there was a myrtle-grove, where a warm, sudorific vapour rose from the earth: Cels. 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 21: so, sane murteta relinqui, dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum sulfura contemni, vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

myrteus (murtĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-*: myrtea silva, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: corona, Val. Max. 3, 6, 5: vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74: oleum, id. 28, 14, 56: also, Subst. myrteum, i, *n. myrtle-oil*: Cels. 2, 33. **II.** Transf. *furnished* or *adorned with myrtle*: coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. **2.** *myrtle-coloured, chestnut-brown*: gausapila Petr. 21. **3.** olea murtea, *a kind of olive-tree*: Col. 5, 8.

myrtĭdānum, i, *n.* (sc. vinum) [id.] *a wine made of wild myrtle-berries*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, 3.

myrtīnus (murtīnus), a, um. *adj.* = *μύρτινος, pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-*: oleum, App. Herb. 121.

myrtiŏlus, v. myrteolus.

myrtītēs, ae, *m.* = *μυρτίτης οἶνος, myrtle-wine*: myrtiten Cato quomodo fieri docuerit indicabimus, Plin. 14, 13, 19. Also in apposition or agreement with vinum: vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col. 12, 38: vinum myrtite sic facies, Pall. 2, 18.

myrtŏpĕtălon, i, *n.* = *μύρτος πέταλον, myrtle-leaf, a plant, also called* polygonon, supposed by some to be the Polygonum maritimum, by others, P. aviculare, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

myrtum, i, *n.* = *μύρτον, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry*: cruenta myrta, Virg. G. 1, 306: cf. Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus] *like myrtles*: frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

myrtus (also, myrta *or* murta, ae, *f.*: murta nigra, Cato R. R. 125) i, *f.* (*gen.* myrtus, Virg. G. 2, 64: *masc.* Cato R. R. 8) = *μύρτος, a myrtle, myrtle-tree*, Myrtus communis, Linn. et var. ej.: Plin. 15, 29, 37: viridi caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. Poet. *a spear of myrtle-wood*: pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum, Virg. Aen. 7, 817. **II.** silvestris, oxymirsini is perh. Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 29, 37.

mȳrus, i, *m.* = *μῦρος, the male of the* muraena: this is supposed to be the Muraena Christini, Risso: Plin. 9, 23, 39. Also called smyrus = *σμίρος*: id. 32, 11, 53.

mys, mўos, *m.* = *μῦς, a sea-muscle*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mysta or **mystēs**, ae, *m.* = *μύστης, a priest of the mysteries of Ceres*: Ov. F. 4, 536: Aus. Idyll. 1, 2.

mystăgōgus, i, *m.* = *μυσταγωγός, one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue*: Cic. Verr. 4, 59. Fig.: amicitiae, *the founder*, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

mystērĭālĭter, *adv.* [mysterium] *mysteriously*: Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

mystērĭarchēs, ae, *m.* = *μυστηριάρχης, the chief presider over secret sacred rites*: Prud. στεφ, 2, 349.

mystērĭum, ii, *n.* = *μυστήριον, the secret worship of a deity, divine mystery*: of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep. Alcib. 3. Also, *the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated*: in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, *the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *a secret thing, secret, mystery*: rhetorum mysteria, id. Tusc. 4, 25: epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum, id. Att. 4, 18.

mystes, ae, v. mysta.

mystĭcē, *adv. mystically*: Sol. 32.

mystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυστικός, pertaining to secret rites* or *mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): mystica sacra Dindymenes, Mart. 8, 81: vannus Iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166: vitis, Tib. 3, 6, 1: lampas, Stat. Th. 8, 765. Subst. mystica, orum, *n. plu. things pertaining to secret rites*: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 26.

mystrum, i, *n.* = *μύστρον, the fourth part of a* cyathus: Rhemn. Fann. de pond. et mens. 77.

mystus, i, *m. an unknown species of fish*: Plin. 32, 11.

mўtăcismus, v. metacismus.

mўthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυθικός, pertaining to fables* or *myths, fabulous, mythical*: pantomimus mythicus, *containing myths*, Plin. 7, 53, 54. **II.** Subst. mythicus, i, *m. a writer of fables* or *myths, a mythographer*: Macr. S. 1, 8.

mȳthistŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = *μυθιστορία, a fabulous narrative*: Capitol. Macr. 1.

mȳthistŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυθιστορικός, fabulous, mixed with fable*: volumina, Vop. Firm. 1.

mȳthŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *μυθολογία, mythology*: Mythologiarum liber, *a work of Fulgentius.*

mȳthŏlŏgĭca, orum, *n. plu.* = *μυθολογικά, mythological matters*: mythologicôn liber, *the title of a work of Fulgentius.*

mȳthos, i, *m.* = *μῦθος, a fable, myth*: callentes mython plasmata, Aus. in prof. Carm. 21.

mȳtĭlus and **mȳtŭlus**, v. mitulus.

myxa, ae, *f.* = *τὰ μύξα, a kind of tree, the sebesten*, or *smooth-leaved Cordia*, Cordia Myxa, Linn.: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

myxa, ae, *f.* = *μυξά, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozzle*: cum tot geram myxas (*al.* myxos), Mart. 14, 41. (Hence It. *miccia*; Sp. *mecha*; Fr. *mèche.*)

myxo or **myxon**, ōnis, *m.* = *μύξων, a fish, also called* bacchus, supposed by Cuvier to be the Mustela tricirrhatus, Bl. or the *burbot*, Gadus Lota, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 25: id. 35, 12, 46.

myxos or **myxus**, i, *m. v.* myxa, *no.* 2.

myxum i, *n.* [myxa] *the fruit of the* myxa: Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*

N.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek N. It is one of the liquids or semi-vowels, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. According to Priscian (p. 556 P.) it had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable; in the middle of a word, as in amnis, damnum, it was weakened. Before the gutturals *n* was pronounced like γ similarly placed; hence in early authors, as Attius, *g* was written for *n*: *e. g.* Agchises, agceps, aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt, *etc.*; Varr. in Prisc. p. 556 P. (L. L. ed. Müll. p. 264); cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2462 and 2465 P.; hence called n adulterinum by Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14. There appears to have been a general tendency in Latin to get rid of the sound of *n* before *s*; hence we find *Megalesia* for *Megalensia*; *frus* for *frons*; *quoties* for *quotiens*; *mesa* for *mensa* (Varr. L. L. 5, 118); *mesis* for *mensis*, etc. This occurs also, but less frequently, before other consonants; *e. g. laterna* for *lanterna*; *ligula* for *lingula*. So, too, at the end of words, where, indeed, it is very rare; *alioqui* for *alioquin*; *ceteroqui* for *ceteroquin*, etc. On the other hand, *n* is sometimes (as in Greek) inserted before the final gutturals of roots, to make a strengthened form from which the imperfect tenses are derived: *e. g. tag-, ta-n-g-,* "touch;" *liqu-, li-n-qu-,* "leave."

II. Interchanges of *n* with other letters. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. **1.** For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters. **2.** Before *r* it is assimilated: *e. g. ir-ruo; cor-rumpo.* **III.** Changes of *n* in the Romance languages These, for the most part, are similar to those which occur in Latin itself. **1.** Initial *n* undergoes no change. **2** Medial *n* is changed (i) into *l*: *e. g* Lat. *venenum*, It. *veleno*; Lat. *canonicus, communicare*, Sp. *calonge, comulgar*; Lat. *orphanus*, Fr. *orphelin.* (ii) into *r*: *e. g.* Lat. *amassent*, It. *amassero*; Lat. *fenestra*, Wall. *fereastĕ*; Lat. *sanare*, Port. *sarar.* (iii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *alienus, arena, catena, cuniculus, generalis, luna*, Port. *alhêo, arêa, cadêa, coelho, geral, lua*: Lat. *canis, manus, panis*, Port. *cão, mão, pão*; Prov. *mâ, pâ*: Lat. *tenet, venit, asinus, juvenis*; Prov. *tê, vê, ase, jove*: Lat. *diurnum, furnus, hibernum, infernum*; Fr. *jour, four, hiver, enfer.* This takes place especially when *n* is followed by *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*: Lat. *mensis*, It. Sp. Port. *mesa*, Fr. *mois*: Lat. *insula*, It. *isola*, Sp. *isla*, Fr *isle.* (iv) *nn* becomes *gn, ñ*, or *nh*: *e. g.* Lat. *grunnire*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*. Lat. *stannum*, It. *stagno*: Lat. *pinna*, Fr. *pignon*, Sp. *peña*, Port. *penha.* (v) *ng* is changed into *gn, ñ, nh*, or *nd*: *e. g.* Lat. *jungere, plangere*, It. *giugnere, piagnere*; Lat. *cingere*, Sp. *ceñir*; Lat. *pingere, ungere*, Prov. *penher, unher*, Fr. *peindre, oindre.* (vi) into *m* (only in Portuguese and as a final): *e. g.* Lat. *finis, unus, bonus, jejunium, tenet, venit*, Port. *fim, hum, bom, jejum, tem, vem.* **3.** *n* final is sometimes changed into *m* in Portuguese: *e. g.* Lat. *con, in*, Port. *com, em.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, *etc.*

$\overline{\text{N}}$ = natione, natus, nostri, nostro, *etc.*, numerus, numero, *etc.* N. D. N. = numini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liqueo). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN. BB. = nobilissimi.

NP. = nefastus prior. $\overline{\text{NVM}}$. = numum.

nabis or **nabun** [an Ethiopic word] *a camelopard* or *giraffe*, Camelopardalis Giraffa, Gmel.: Plin. 8, 18, 27: Sol. 30.

nablĭum, ii, v. naulĭum.

nablĭo, ōnis, *m. one who plays the* nablium (naulium): nablio, *ψάλτης*, Gloss. Philox.

nablizo, 1. *v. a. to play the* nablium (naulium): nablizo, *ψάλλω*, Gloss. Philox.

nabun, v. nabis.

nacca (nacta, natta), ae, *m.* = *νάκτης, a fuller*: Fest. *s. v.*: App. M. 9, p 227.

naccīnus (nactīnus), a, um, *adj.* [nacca] *pertaining to a fuller*: naccina truculentia, *i. e.* fullonis, App. M. 9, p 229.

nactus, a, um, *Part.* [nanciscor]. **II.** In a *pass.* sign. *obtained*: ea occasione nacta, fugae se mandavit, Hyg. Fab. 8.

nae, ne (cf. Don. Ter. Andr. prol.), *adv.* = *ναὶ, νή, truly, verily, really, indeed*: nae hodie malo cum auspicio nomen commutaveris, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 106: nae perperam monitiones nostras exaudit, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: nae tu, si id fecisses, melius famae tuae consuluisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 2: nae illi vehementer errant, id. Cat. 2, 3. Esp. in oaths: nae ista edepol examussim est optima, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 123: nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, id. Men. 4, 2, 40: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

naenĭa, v. nenia.

naevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naevus] *that has a mole on his body*: Arn. 3, 108.

naevŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little mole*: Gell. 12, 1. Fig.: minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 59.

naevus, i, *m. a mole on the body*: est corporis macula naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14. **II.** Fig. *a spot, blemish, fault:* naevi instar est, ut frater meus, Symm. 3, 34.

nāĭas, ădis, and **nāĭs**, ĭdis and ĭdos (*voc.* Nai, Prop. 2, 32, 40), *f.* = Ναϊάς and Ναΐς (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water-nymph, Naiad:* illuc fontana petebant numina, Naiades, Ov. M. 14, 327: Aegle Naiadum pulcerrima, Virg. E. 6, 21: Naida Bacchus amat, Tib. 3, 6, 57. Adj.: puellae Naides, Virg. E. 10, 10. **II.** Transt. in gen. *a nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Naida vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov. F. 4, 231: inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Naias, id. M. 1, 690: Naides aequoreae, ib. 14, 557.

nāĭs, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. naias.

nam, causal or explanatory *conj.* placed in prose at the beginning of a sentence, *for, for example, thus:* quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores nunquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. Poet. after another word: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 302: his nam plebecula plaudit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 186. **II.** In transitions or to anticipate an objection relating to something which has been omitted (Key § 1452, *b.*): una domus erat, idem victus isque communis. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? Cic. Am. 27, 104: nam quod negas te dubitare, quin in magna offensa sim apud Pompeium, non video causam cur ita sit, id. Att. 9, 2 A: nam de Appio quod scribis, id. Fam. 1, 9. **III.** In emphatic interrogations, like the Gr. γάρ (in good prose, usually subjoined to a pron. or placed after a word): cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? id. Div. 1, 22: ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint, id. Coel. 28, 67: quando istaec innata est nam tibi? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 31. Placed first: perdidisti omnem operam? *Ep.* Nam qui perdidi? *but why? why so?* id. Epid. 1, 2, 29: nam quid ita? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: nam quid ago? aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? Virg. Aen. 12, 637. [Cf. Gr. νῦν; Germ. *noch;* Eng. *now.*]

nama, ătis, *n.* = νᾶμα, *a fluid, liquid:* dedicavit nama cunctis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1914.

namque (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [nam que] an emphatic nam = Gr. καὶ γάρ, *for indeed, for truly, for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: namque illud quare, Scaevola, negasti? id. de Or. 1, 16, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, id. Am. 5, 19: namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 41. After a word: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis literarum ludi erant), Liv. 3, 44: omnia namque ista, Quint. 9, 4, 32: mire namque, id. 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

nāna, ae, v. nanus.

nancĭo, 4. *v. a.* and **nancĭor**, 4. *v. a. dep.* [root NAC] *to get, gain, obtain:* si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. in Prisc. p. 888 P.: in foedere Latino: pecuniam quis nancitor (*i. e.* nancitur), habeto, Fest. *s. v.*

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also freq. nanctus), 3. *v. a. dep.* [root NAC: cf. Sans. *naksh,* "obtinere"] *to get, obtain, receive; to meet with, light on, find:* unde anulum istum nactus? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te inquit sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, id. Or. 9: cum plus otii nactus ero, id. Fam. 3, 7: immanes beluas nanciscimur venando, id. N. D. 2, 64: eum Philolai commentarios esse nanctum, id. Rep. 1, 10: Cato sic abiit a vita, ut causam moriendi nactum se esse gauderet, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: naviculam nactus, ib. 1, 53: nactus est morbum, *caught, contracted,* Nep. Att. 21: febrim, id. Ages. 8. Of things: meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 46: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

nancītor, v. nancio.

nanctus, *Part.* [nanciscor].

nanque, v. namque.

nans, ntis, *Part.* [no]. **II.** Subst. *a swimmer;* and hence, nantes, ium, *f. plu. geese, ducks,* etc.: greges nantium, Col. 8, 14.

nānus, i, *m.* = νάννος and νᾶνος (cf. Gell. 19, 13), *a dwarf:* Prop. 4, 8, 41: Juv. 8, 32. **2.** *f.* nana, ae, *a female dwarf:* nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 34. **II.** Transf. *a small horse:* Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell. 19, 13. **2.** *a low, shallow water-vessel:* Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119: nanum Graeci vas aquarium dicunt humile et concavum, quod vulgo vocant situlum barbatum, unde nani pumiliones appellantur, Fest. *s. v.* (Hence Fr. *nain.*)

năpaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ναπαῖος, *pertaining to a wooded vale* or *dell:* nymphae napaeae, *dell-nymphs,* poet. Col. 10, 264. Hence **II.** Subst. Napaeae, arum, *f. plu. the dell-nymphs:* faciles venerare Napaeas, Virg. G. 4, 535: Stat. Th. 4, 255.

naphtha, ae, *f.* = νάφθα, *naphtha* or *petroleum:* similis (malthae) est natura naphthae: ita appellatur circa Babyloniam et in Astacenis Parthiae profluens bituminis liquidi modo, Plin. 2, 105, 109: Amm. 23, 6.

nāpīna, ae, *f.* [napus] *a turnip-bed:* Col. 11, 2, 71.

napurae, arum, *f. plu. straw-ropes:* pontifex minor ex stramentis napuras nectito, id est funiculos facito, Fest. *s. v.* nectere.

nāpus, i, *m. a kind of turnip, a navew,* Brassica Napus, Linn., et var. ej.: napus devexam amat et siccam terram, Col. 2, 10: Plin. 18, 43, 35. (Hence It. *navone;* Fr. *navet.*)

nāpy, ȳos, *n.* = νᾶπυ (an old form for σίναπι). **1.** *mustard,* v. Sinapis: sinapi Athenienses napy appellaverunt, Plin. 19, 8, 54. **2.** alterum thlaspi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt (Lunaria annua, Linn.), id. 27, 13, 113.

narcē, es, *f.* = νάρκη, *a numbness, torpor:* a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin. 21, 19, 75.

narcissĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ναρκίσσινος, *of* or *from the narcissus:* oleum, Plin. 21, 19, 75: ungentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

narcissītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ναρκισσῖτις, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

narcissus, i, *m.* = νάρκισσος, *the narcissus,* of which there are several kinds. **1.** Narcissus poëticus, Linn. **2.** Herbaceus vomitorius, N. pseudo narcissus, *the daffodil.* **3.** Serotinus = Narcissus serotinus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 12: id. 21, 19, 75.

nardĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nardus fero] *nard-bearing:* Ganges, Grat. Cyn. 314.

nardĭ-fŏlĭum, ii, *n. a nard-leaf:* Plin. 12, 12, 25.

nardĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = νάρδινος, *of* or *made of nard:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: vinum, *flavoured with nard-oil,* Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 11. **II.** *resembling nard:* pira, *that smell like nard,* Plin. 15, 15, 16.

nardostăchȳon, ii, *n.* = ναρδόσταχυς, *spikenard,* v. nardus: Apic. 7, 6.

nardostatĭus, i, *m.* i. q. nardostachyon: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 15.

nardus, i, *f.,* and **nardum**, i, *n.* = νάρδος, *nard:* various aromatic plants are included under this name: **1.** Nardus agrium, creticum, phu, is Valeriana italica, Lamk., or V. Dioscoridis, Sibth.: Plin. 12, 12, 26: id. 21, 30, 80. **2.** gallicum, is Valer. celtica, Linn. id. 12, 12, 26: id. 21, 30, 79. **3.** indicum is referred by some to the grass Andropogon Nardus, Linn., by others to Valeriana Jatamansi, Roxb.: id. 12, 12, 26. **4.** rusticum, also pallid bacchar is prob. the same as *no.* 1.: id. 21, 6, 16. **5.** silvestre is the *asarabacca,* Asarum europaeum, Linn.: id. 12, 12, 27. **II.** Meton. *nard-balsam, nard-oil:* Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16: Syrio madefactus tempora nardo, Tib. 3, 6, 63.

nārĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [naris] *broad-nosed:* cum diis suis narinosis, Lact. 5, 12 dub. (*al.* varicosis, cariosis, curiosis).

nāris, is, *f.* [another form of nasus] *a nostril,* usu. *plu.* nares, ium, *the nostrils, the nose. Sing.:* et late rictus et panda loquenti naris erat, Ov. M. 3, 675: id. A. A. 1, 520: Pers. 1, 33: App. M. 8, p. 213: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13. *Plur.:* nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: nares contractiores habent introitus, ib. 2, 57: patulis captavit naribus auras, Virg. G. 1, 376: ducere naribus tura, *to smell,* Hor. Od. 4, 1, 21: omnis copia narium, *sweet-smelling flowers,* id. Od. 2. 15, 6.—De nare loqui, *to speak through the nose,* Pers. 1, 33. **2.** *the nose,* as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: nares corrugare, *to turn up the nose, to sneer,* Quint. 11, 3, 80: ne sordida mappa nares corruget, *cause you to turn up your nose,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, i. e. *keen, acute,* Phaedr. 3, 3, 14: (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: acutae nares, ib. 1, 3, 30: homo naris obesae, *of a thick nose,* i. e. *slow of apprehension,* id. Epod. 12, 3: naribus uti, *to turn up the nose,* i. e. *to banter, ridicule,* id. Ep. 1, 19, 45: rides et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41: Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni' reprendi, eduxique animam in prioribu' naribus, Lucil. in Non. 427, 32. **II.** Transf. *an opening, air-hole,* of a canal, *etc.:* inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patentem, Vitr. 7, 4: Vop. Prob. 21.

nārītă, ae, *f.* = νηρίτης, *a kind of sea-snail:* Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

nārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [narus for gnarus] *knowledge, discernment:* nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don. in Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43.

narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [narro] *that can be narrated:* Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 61.

narrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a relating narrating, a narration, narrative:* narrationes credibiles, Cic. Or. 36: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id. de Or. 2, 19: narrationem explicare, id. Or. 36: Phaedr. 4, 5, 2. **II.** Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, Cic. Inv. 1, 19: Auct. Her. 1, 8: Quint. 4, 2, 1 *sq.*

narrātīvē, *adv. in the way of narration:* Don. ad Ter. arg. Andr.

narrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [narratio] *a short narrative:* Quint. 1, 9, 6: Plin. Ep. 6, 33.

narrātor, ōris, *m.* [narro] *a relater narrator:* narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: rerum, ib. 2, 12 *fin.*

narrātus, a, um, *Part.* [narro]. **II.** Subst. narratum, i, *n. that which is told* or *narrated:* hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti responde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.

narrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a narration, narrative:* veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499. App. M. 9, p. 230.

narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gnarus] lit. *to make known,* hence, *to tell, relate, narrate:* ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic. Fam. 9, 6: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: narrabimus homini cibos suos, *set forth, explain,* Plin 20 1 · male, bene narrare, *to tell bad* or *good news:* male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.:* mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, id. Fam. 6, 1 *fin.* With *subj.:* narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70. With *de:* qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Att. 3, 15: mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241. Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant? Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 29: si respublica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1. *Impers.* narratur and narrant, *it is said, they say:* propter Paridis narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6: Ov. H. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9: narrant et in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48. Also, *pass. it is told of me, I am said:* rideor ubique, narror, ostendor, *I am the universal topic,* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 14: dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campo, Mart. 12, 52. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to say, speak, tell:* narra, quid est, quid ait? Pl. Poen 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, *talks,* Prop. 2, 1, 43. Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously,* a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11: narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, ib. 15, 16, B.

narthēcĭa or **narthēcўa**, ae, *f.* = *ναρθηκία* or *ναρθηκύα, a low species of* ferula, *q. v.:* Plin. 13, 22, 42.

narthēcĭum, ii, *n.* = *ναρθήκιον* (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest:* Mart. 14, 78: jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tanquam de narthecio proment, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*

narthex, ēcis, *f.* = *νάρθηξ, the shrub* ferula, Ferula communis, and F. meoides, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 42.

nārus, a, um, v. gnarus, *ad init.*

nascens, entis, *Part.* [nascor]. ‖. Adj. *arising, beginning, nascent:* ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, litera nulla est, Cic. Brut. 7, 27. 2. Subst.: nascentia, ium, *n. plu. organic bodies,* esp. *plants:* Vitr. 5, 1, 3: id. 5, 8, 1.

nascentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *birth:* Vitr. 9, 7.

nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that can be born:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19.

nasco, for nascor, *to be born:* ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato R. R. 151.

nascor, nātus (and gnātus) *3. v. n. dep. to be born:* quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, iccirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D 2, 24: patre certo nasci, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: post homines natos, *since men have lived,* id. Phil. 11, 1: post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10: amplissima familia nati adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 639: matre musa natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: de tigride natus, Ov. M. 9, 613: de stirpe alicujus nasci, ib. 11, 312: in miseriam nascimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg. Aen. 1, 284: generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *with the feet foremost,* Plin. 10, 53, 74: ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri pertinere, *to the formation of man in the womb,* Gell. 3, 10: nasciturus, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8. ‖. Transf. of inanimate and abstract things: *to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed:* nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12: ex palude nascitur amnis, id. 36, 26, 65: nascere praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum, *rise,* Virg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster nascitur, id. G. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 2: nascentia templa, *in process of building,* Mart. 6, 4: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit, id. Quint. 28: profectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Cat. 64, 188. 2. *to rise, mount up, ascend:* ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: Sil. 3, 530. [Root of *gna-scor* is GNA, which is only another form of the root GEN: v. *gigno.*] (Hence Fr *naître.*)

nāsīca, ae, *com. adj.* [nasus] *who has a large* or *pointed nose:* Arn. 6, 196.

nāsĭterna (nassit.), ae, *f.* [nasus ternus] *a watering-pot with three spouts:* nassiterna est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi perfundi solent, Fest. *s. v.:* Cato R. R. 11: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 28.

nāsĭternātus, i, *m.* [nasiterna] *one who carries a watering-pot with three spouts:* Calpurn. ap. Fulg. in Expos. serm. antiq. p. 563, 31.

nassa (naxa), ae, *f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel:* nassa est piscatorii vasi genus, quo cum intravit piscis, exire non potest, Fest. *s. v.:* Sil. 5, 47: Plin. 9, 37, 94: junci usus ad nassas marinas, id. 21, 18, 59: scarus inclusus nassis, id. 32, 2, 5. ‖. Fig. of a dangerous place: *a snare, net:* nunquam ex ista nassa escam petam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 98: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic. Att. 15, 20.

nassiterna, v. nasiterna.

nasturtĭum, ii, *n.* [nasi tortium, *from* nasus torqueo] *a kind of cress,* prob. the *garden cress,* Lepidium sativum, Linn.: nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8, 44: Persas negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. (Hence It. *nasturcio;* Sp. *mastuerzo.*)

nāsus, i, *m.* (nasum, i, *n.* Lucil. in Non. 215, 4: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 288, *etc.*) *a nose:* nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: abripere alicui nasum mordicus, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 12: naso exhibere molestiam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: naso clamare magnum, *to snore,* id. Mil. 3, 2, 9: acutus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: collisus nasus, Sen. Ira 3, 22: pravus, Hor. A. P. 36: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7: ingeminat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87. 2. Meton. *the sense of smelling* (poet.): cf. naris: rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. (ii) *the nozzle* or *spout of a vessel* (cf. nasiterna): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 47: Mart. 14, 96. ‖. Fig. as expressive of *sagacity, taste,* etc.: non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, id. 1, 42. Of *anger:* disce! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. 5, 91: Mart. 6, 64. Of *scorn, derision, satirical wit:* naso adunco aliquem suspendere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, ib. 2, 8, 64: Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, Plin. H. N. *praef.:* tacito ridere naso, Mart. 5, 19. [Cf. Sans. *nâsâ;* Eng. *nose,* etc.] (Hence Fr. *nez.*)

nāsūtē, *adv. pertly, satirically, scornfully:* tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: nasute negare (*al.* vafre), Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nasus] *that has a large nose, large-nosed:* depygis, nasuta, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93. ‖. Fig. *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious:* nasutus nimium cupis videri: nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37: nil nasutius est, id. 2, 54: homo nasutissimus, Sen. Suas. 7 *med.*

nāta (gnata) ae, *f.* [natus] (*dat.* and *abl.* natabus, only to avoid ambiguity: Prisc. p. 733 P.) *a daughter* (poet.): si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: maxima natarum Priami, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: Ov. M. 13, 661.

nătābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nato] *that can swim* or *float:* robur, Coripp. Laud Just. 4, 43.

nătābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place for swimming, a swimming-place:* App Flor. p. 353.

nătābundus, a, um, *adj. swimming:* Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 2, 31

nātālĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj* [natalis] *pertaining to the hour* or *day of one's birth, natal:* qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities,* Cic. Div. 2, 42 sidera, ib. 2, 43: dapes, Mart. 7, 86: lardum, Juv. 11, 84: sinciput, Petr. 136: Pers. 1, 16. ‖. Subst. natalicium (-tium), ii, *n. a birth-day present:* aliquid natalicii titulo tibi mittere Censor. de Die natali, 1. 2. natalicia (-tia), orum, *n. plu. a birth-day entertainment:* hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat natalicia in hortis, Cic Phil. 2, 6, 15.

nātālis, e, *adj.* [natus, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal:* natali die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic. Att. 9, 5: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 797: lux, id. Ib. 219: hora Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19: humus, Ov. Pont. 2 9, 78: domus, Val. Fl. 3, 321. Fig. dies natalis hujus urbis, Cic. Fl. 40 *fin.*: natalis dies reditus mei, id. Att. 3, 20: sterilitas, *native,* Col. 3, 7: natale decus, Val. Fl. 6, 61. ‖. Subst natalis, is, *m.* (*sc.* dies) *a birth-day:* ad urbem (veni) tertio Non. natali meo, Cic Att. 7, 5: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: meus est natalis, Virg. E. 3, 76: sex mihi natales ierant, Ov H. 15, 61: Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 37. Of *the day of the foundation of Rome:* natali Urbis DCXXXII., Plin. 14, 4, 6. Poet.: natalem alicui eripere, *to prevent one's being born,* Lucan. 7, 390. 2. In *plur.: birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family:* natalium periti, *the casters of nativities,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 32 *med.:* Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth,* Tac. H. 2, 86: natalium claritas, ib. 1, 49: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: Juv. 8, 231: natalibus suis restitui or reddi, *to be restored to one's birthright,* i. e. *to be freed from slavery:* libertus natalibus redditus, Ulp. ib. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 77. (ii) Transf. of things: *birth, origin:* ceteris (adamantibus) pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo, natales, Plin. 37, 4, 15: arborum, *the seed,* id. 17, 10, 14: natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Pentateucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10. (Hence Fr. *noël.*)

nātālĭtĭus, a, um, v. natalicius.

nătans, antis, *Part.* [nato]. ‖. Subst. natantes, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* bestiae), *fishes:* genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541.

nătātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *able to swim:* natalicius, *νηκτικός,* Gloss Philox.

nătātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *able to swim* animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33.

nătātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a swimming, natation:* habeant igitur sibi arma, sibi equos, sibi pilam, sibi natationes atque cursus, Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.:* frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 *fin.* ‖. Meton. *a place for swimming, swimming-bath:* id. 3, 27, 1.

nătātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swimmer:* Varr. L. L. 5, 18, § 94: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am 122.

nătātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to swimming, that serves to swim with, natatory:* cortex, Isid. Orig 17, 7, 27. ‖. Subst. natatoria, ae, *f. a place for swimming, a swimming-bath:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

nătātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a place for swimming:* natatura, κολυμβήθρα, Gloss Philox.

nătātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a swimming:* Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17: fluvios natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347.

nātes, ĭum, v. natis.

nātĭcīdĭum or **gnatĭcīdĭum**, ii, *n. the murdering of one's child, child-murder:* gnaticidium, τεκνοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

nătīnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a being busy, business:* natinatio dicebatur negotiatio, Fest. *s. v.*

nătīnātor, ōris, *m. a rebel:* natinatores seditiosa negotia gerentes, Fest. *s. v.* natinatio.

nătīnor, 1. *v. dep. to be busy:* audito tumultu Macedoniae Samnites, Lucanos inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* natinatio.

nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nascor] *a being born, birth:* praegnantes opere levant: venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4. Personif. *the goddess of birth:* natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18 *fin.* (*al.* Nascio). **II.** Meton. *a species, race* of men: in hominibus emendis si natione alter est melior, emimus pluris, Varr L. L. 9, 52, § 93: natio optimatium, Cic. Sest. 44: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23. Also in a contemptuous sense: salvete, fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicureorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 29: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1. (ii) Of animals: *a breed, stock, kind:* in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae bona natio dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* (iii) Transf. of things: nationes in apium natura diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50: cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 41. **2.** *a nation, people:* omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, id. Font. 11: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevi majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, Tac. G. 28: patre natione Care, matre Scythissa natus, Nep. Dat. 1. (ii) In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. ἔθνος, opp. to Christians, *the heathen, the Gentiles:* per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nătis, is, more freq. *plur.* **nates**, ium, *f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.:* diffissa nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Fest. *s. v.* pullus. *Plur.:* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 66: solea pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 612: Mart. 14, 18. **2.** *the rump of animals:* nates turturum donare alicui, id. 3, 82. (Hence through Middle Age Latin, *natica;* It. *natica;* Sp. *nalga;* old Fr. *nache.*)

nātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [natio] *a small nation:* natio, natiuncula, Not. Tir. p. 79.

nātīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nativus] *birth, nativity:* municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: janua nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39. *Plur.:* id. Spect. 30.

nātīvĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *from birth, by birth:* Tert. Anim. 39.

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor] *that has arisen by being born, created:* mundus, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 418: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. **II.** Transf. *imparted by birth, inborn, innate:* ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4: mulier si nativa sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2: malum, *hunger* (*opp.* delatum), Auct. or. pro domo 5. **2.** *produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native:* beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6: nativae oves, *whose wool is used in its natural colour*, Plin. 8, 48, 73: montes nativi salis, id. 31, 7, 39: color, id. 32, 7, 24: specus, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 160: coma, id. Am. 1, 14, 56. **3.** Esp. in gramm.: nativa verba, *primitive words, primitives:* simplicia verba partim nativa sunt, partim reperta: nativa ea quae significata sunt sensu; reperta, quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. or. 5: Quint. 8, 3, 36. (Hence Fr. *natif, naïf.*)

năto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [no] *to swim:* qui in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: natant aequore pisces, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 28: natat uncta carina, Virg. Aen. 4, 398. Of shipwrecked persons: *to float about:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: natat Graecia, Prop. 4, 1, 115: cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 19, 64. Poet. with *acc.:* nocte natat caeca serus freta, *swims across*, Virg. G. 3, 260: aquas, Mart. 14, 196. Hence *pass.:* quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25. **II.** Transf. *to swim* or *spread about* (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, id. F. 4, 291: natantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6: ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Ach. 1, 161 **2.** *to swim* or *overflow with* anything; *to be overflowed:* with *abl.:* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: plenis rura natant fossis, Virg. G. 1, 372: sanieque aspersa natarent limina, id. Aen. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337. *Absol.:* exspectant imbres, quorum modo cuncta natabant impulsu, Lucan. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751. **3.** Of the eyes, *to swim, to be feeble, glassy* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673: moriens oculis natantibus circumspexit Athin, id. M. 5, 72: Sil. 2, 122. **4.** *to move to and fro, be restless:* nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (*i. e.* calceo) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516: Calp. Ecl. 6, 43. **5.** Of the *flying* of birds: ardea sublimis pennae confisa natanti, Lucan. 5, 554. **III.** Fig. *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain:* in quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.:* pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 7: Sil. 7, 726.

natrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *a water-snake;* prob. the Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38. Fig. of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Cal. 11. **2.** Transf. *a whip, scourge,* made of a water-snake's skin: natibu' natricem impressit crassam et capitatam, Lucil. in Non. 65, 30. **II.** *a plant, rest-harrow,* Ononis natrix, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 83.

natta, v. nacca.

nātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nata] *a little daughter:* Inscr.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor] *blood-relationship, natural affinity:* natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46: natura filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. 42, 52. **II.** Transf. *the nature,* i. e. *the natural constitution* or *quality of a thing:* quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: natura rerum et locorum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, ib. 1, 2: naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse addidit expediam, Virg. G. 4, 149: bona natura est, *of a good figure*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. Also, *a proper nature:* ego facilius crediderim naturam margaritis deesse quam nobis avaritiam, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.* **2.** Of character: *nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, habit:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: prolixa beneficaque natura, ib. 3, 8: homo varia multiplicique natura, id. Coel. 6: mihi benefacere ex consuetudine jam in naturam vertit, Sall. J. 85: naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to acquire a habit*, Quint. 2, 4, 17. **3.** *natural propensity, instinct:* natura victus, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: societatem ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27. **4.** *the nature, course,* or *order of things:* quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10: naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. Off. 3, 28: mundum natura administrari, id. N. D. 2, 34: naturae satisfacere, *or,* cedere, *i. e. to die*, id. Clu. 10: Sall. J. 14. **5.** *nature,* i. e. *the world, the universe:* Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. **6.** *an element, thing, substance:* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. Tusc. 1, 10: dubitat quae sit ea natura, *what thing it was*, id. N. D. 2, 35: natura tenuis aëris, Lucr. 2, 232. **7.** *the organs of generation:* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id. Div. 2, 70.

nātūrābĭlis, e, *i. q.* naturalis: App. Dogm. Plat. 2. p. 19, 6.

nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [natura] *natural,* i. e. *by birth, one's own:* naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: filius, Liv. 42, 52: id. 44, 44: also, *illegitimate*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 40: avus, ib. 37, 8, 1. **II.** *produced by* or *agreeable to nature, natural:* motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: societas, id. Off. 1, 16: lex, id. N. D. 1, 14: notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9: dies, *a natural day,* i. e. *from sunrise to sunset*, opp. to dies civilis, v. civilis: mors, *a natural, not a violent death*, Plin. 7, 53, 54: naturales exitus, *the excrements*, Col. 6, 30: naturalia desideria, *the sexual impulse*, id. 6, 24: loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, *the sexual organs*, Cels. 7, 21: Just. 4, 2: and *sing.:* naturale, Cels. 7, 26, 1: naturale est alicui, *it is natural to one, it is his character*, Plin. 11, 37, 54. **III.** *pertaining to nature, natural:* naturales quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18: historia, Plin. H. N. *praef.:* philosophia Isid. Orig. 2, 24. **IV.** Opp. to fictitious, *natural, real.* philosophi duos Joves fecerunt, unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum, Lact. 1, 11.

nātūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [naturalis] *naturalness:* somni naturalitas, Tert. Anim. 43.

nātūrālĭter, *adv. naturally, conformably to nature, by nature:* quod homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti decet, Cic. de Sen. 9: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: naturaliter dissimillimi, Vell. 2, 60: est aliquid in omni materia naturaliter primum, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

nātūrālĭtus, *adv. by nature:* Sid Ep. 9, 11.

nātūrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [natura facio] *brought into being:* animae naturificatae, Tert. adv. Valent. 23.

nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor] *born.* hence, **II.** Subst. natus (gnatus), i, *m. a son;* in *plur.* nati (gnati), *children:* confiteor solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem, Ov. M. 2, 52: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 115 et trepide matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518. **III.** Adj. *born, made, destined by nature.* With *dat.:* me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14: gurges natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, id. Pis. 17: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5 With *ad:* natus ad haec tempora, id Phil. 12, 4: ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic ho mo ad intelligendum et agendum natus est, id. Fin. 2, 13· natus ad sacra Cithaeron, Ov. M. 2, 223. With *inf.* (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, ib. 15, 120: sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce, 113. With *in* and *acc.* (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: Ov. M. 14, 99. **2.** *formed* or *constituted in any way:* alius ager bene natus, alius male, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1: ita natus locus est, Liv. 9, 2: inculti versus et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233. **3.** pro (e) re nata, *under the present circumstances, as matters are:* ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, Cic. Att. 7, 14: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: App. M. 4, p. 143. **4.** With a specification of time: *so old, of the age of,* etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20: Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, id. Brut. 20 *fin.* Sometimes with major *or* minor, without or with quam: homo annos natus major quadraginta, *more than forty years old,* id. Rosc. Am. 14: Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep. Reg. 2: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.

nātus, ūs (only in *abl.*) *m.* [id.] lit. *birth;* hence, **I.** Of plants, *a growing, growth;* cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth,* Plin. 16, 33, 60. **II.** Esp. *age, years, time of life:* non admodum grandis natu, *not very old,* Cic. de Sen. 4: tantus natu, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: qui fuit major natu quam Plautus, *older,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.:* maximus natu ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest,* Liv. 21, 19: ex his omnibus natu minimus Q. Saturius est, *the youngest,* Cic. Clu. 38: consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe, magno natu, *of great age,* Liv. 3, 71: Scismas maximo natu filius, for maximus natu, *his eldest son,* Nep. Dat. 7.

nauci, v. naucum.

nauclērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* ornatus ornatu nauclerico, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41.

nauclērĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκλήριος, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* nauclerio ornatu, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 54.

nauclērus, i, *m.* = ναύκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper:* Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 16. (Hence It. *nocchiere;* Fr. *nocher.*)

naucŭla, ae, *f.* for navicula, *a little ship:* Paul. Carm. 21, 247.

naucŭlor, v. naviculor.

naucum, i, *n.,* or **naucus,** i, *m. something slight* or *trivial, a trifle:* ejus noctem nauco ducere, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* (nauci, Bothe). Usu. in *gen.* with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *of no value, good for nothing:* non nauci habeo Marsum augurem, *esteem lightly, value not a straw,* Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 1: homo non nauci, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50.

naufrăgālis, e, *adj.* [naufragium] *where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships:* Capraria naufragalis, Mart. Cap. 2, 206.

naufrăgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships:* pelagus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

naufrăgĭum, ii, *n.* [for navifragium, from navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *a shipwreck:* multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: naufragio perire, id. Deiot. 9: naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: naufragio interceptus, Tac. A. 14, 3: pati, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118. Proverb.: naufragia alicujus ex terra intueri, *to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety,* Cic. Att. 2, 7. (ii) tabula ex naufragio, *a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself;* hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace,* ib. 4, 18. (iii) naufragium in portu facere, *i. e. to fail when on the point of succeeding,* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23. **2.** Meton. and poet. *a storm:* naufragiis magnis multisque coörtis, Lucr. 2, 552. (ii) *the remains of a shipwreck, a wreck:* Eurus naufragium spargens operit freta, Sil. 10, 323. **II.** Fig. *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9: rei familiaris, id. Fam. 1, 9. **2.** *shattered remains, wreck:* quum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius traheret, Flor. 1, 13 *fin.:* naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: colligere naufragium reipublicae, id. Sest. 6: Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 62.

naufrăgo, 1. *v. n.* [naufragus] *to suffer shipwreck, be wrecked:* omnes naves naufragarunt, Petr. 76: Sid. Ep. 4, 21.

naufrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *shipwrecked, wrecked:* Marium Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19: naufraga corpora, Virg. G. 3, 542: naufraga puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: mulier naufraga, Tac. A. 14, 11. Subst. *a shipwrecked person:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: dare naufrago tabulam, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: Juv. 14, 301. **2.** Meton. and poet. *that causes shipwreck:* mare naufragum, Hor. Od. 1. 16, 10: unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10: monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635. **II.** Fig. *ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14.

naulĭa (also nablia), orum, *n. plu.* = ναῦλα, νάβλα, *a kind of stringed instrument:* Ov. A. A. 3, 327.

naulum, i, *n.* = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare:* perdere naulum, Juv. 8, 97: in naulis navium, Paul. Dig. 30, 39, 1. (Hence It. *nolo, naulo;* Fr. *nolis.*)

naumăchĭa, ae, *f.* = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight:* naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12. **II.** Meton. *a place where such exhibitions were given:* dedit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, id. Tit. 7: id. Dom. 5. v. Smith's Ant. 792.

naumăchĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia] *pertaining to a mock sea-fight:* pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74. **II.** Subst. ii, *m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight:* Suet. Claud. 21.

naumăchus, i, *m.* = ναύμαχος, *a naval combatant:* nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia, Not. Tir. p. 77.

naupēgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [naupegus] *a ship-carpenter:* Inscr.

naupēgus, i, *m.* = ναυπηγός, *a ship-builder, shipwright:* naupego in navi maritima diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19: Firm. Math. 4, 7.

nauphȳlax (naufylax, naufulax, năŏfylax), ăcis, *m.* = ναυφύλαξ, *one who kept watch over the luggage on shipboard:* Inscr.

nauplĭus, ii, *m.* = ναύπλιος, *a kind of mollusk which sails in its shell,* evidently the same as *the Nautilus, q. v.:* Plin. 9, 30, 49.

nauscit (qs. naviscit), said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship: Fest. *s. v.*

nausĕa, ae, *f.* = ναυσία, *sea-sickness:* ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: navigavimus sine timore et nausea, id. Att. 5, 13: nausea pressus, Cels. 1, 3. **2.** In gen. *sickness, nausea, vomiting:* nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69: elaeomeli non sine nausea alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato R. R. 156. **II.** Fig. *a qualm, nausea:* quotidianam refice nauseam numis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37. (Hence Prov. *nausa;* Fr. *noise.*)

nausĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nauseo] *that causes nausea* or *vomiting:* Coel. Aur Tard. 3, 2.

nausĕābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *inclined to vomit:* Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*

nausĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one apt to feel nausea, inclined to vomit:* Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53.

nausĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [nausea] *to be sea-sick:* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3. **2.** In gen. *to be squeamish, to vomit:* quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25. **II.** Fig. *to feel disgust* or *loathing:* ista effutientem nauseare, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84: hoc illis dictum est, si qui stulti nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

nausĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight squeamishness:* Cic. Att. 14, 8.

nausĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that produces nausea, nauseous:* radix, Plin 26, 20, 38.

naustibŭlum, i, *n.* [navis] *a vessel shaped like a ship:* Fest. *s. v.*

nausum, i, *n. a kind of Gallic ship:* nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22.

nauta, ae, *m.* [contr. from navita] *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Acad. 2, 48. Of a merchant at sea · Hor. Od. 1, 1, 14.

nautālis, e, *adj.* [nauta] *sailor-like.* forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

nautĕa, ae, *f.* = ναυτία (another form of ναυσία): *a qualm, nausea:* nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Fest. *s. v.* **II.** *a stinking liquid,* perh. *bilge-water:* nauteam bibere malim, si necessum est, quam illanc oscularier, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 44: hircus unctus nautea, id. Casin. grex *fin.* **III.** *a plant used by tanners:* nauteam ait Opilius Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, qua coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S, Fest. *s. v.*

nautĭcārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [nauta] *a ship-master:* Inscr.

nautĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυτικός, *pertaining to ships* or *sailors, nautical:* inhibere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21: exuviae nauticae, id. Manil. 18: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: clamor, Virg. Aen. 3, 128: panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68: castra, *a station for ships,* Nep. Alc. 8.: pecunia, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122. **II.** Subst. nautici, orum, *m. plu. sailors, seamen:* Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28: Plin. 16, 37, 70.

nautĭlus, i, *m.* = ναύτιλος, *a mollusk that sails like a ship, the nautilus:* Argonauta Argo, Linn., which was long supposed to raise the mantle like a sail, and row itself by the arms; but it is now known that this notion is fabulous and that the broad mantle is spread over the sides of the shell, which it serves to secrete, as in other mollusca: Plin 9, 29, 47 (cf. nauplius).

nāvācŭlum, i, *n.* [navis] *a harbour:* navaculum, ναύσταθμον, Gloss Philox.

nāvāle, is, v. navalis, *no.* II.

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis] *pertaining to ships, naval:* pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: bellum, id. Manil. 10: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. Manil. 18: fuga, *by sea,* Plin. 7, 45, 46: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22: forma, *the shape of a ship,* Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, *a naval crown,* as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. Aen. 8, 684 (v. Smith's Ant. 360). navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships,* Virg. G. 3, 29: arbor, *fit for ship-building,* Plin. 13, 9, 17: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights,* Tac. A. 4, 15: navalis Phoebus, so called in reference to the victory at Actium, Prop. 4, 1, [illegible] navales socii *sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. 26, 48: id. 26, 17, *etc.* Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen: id. 37, 10: navales pedes, contemptuously, *galley-slaves*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75: (others understand by this expression *ship-servants, cabin-boys.* Non. 381, 12, calls the *oars* themselves navales pedes): duumviri navales, *two commissioners charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet*, Liv. 9, 30: id. 40, 18: navalis scriba, *a ship's scribe* or *secretary*, Fest. *s. v.* ||. Subst. navalia, ium, *n. plu.* (poet. also *sing.* navale, is: *gen. plur.* navaliorum, Vitr. 5, 12) *a dockyard, naval arsenal;* and in gen. *a dock, port, haven:* navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Off. 2, 17: de navalium opere, id. de Or. 1, 14: diripient rates alii navalibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 593. *Sing.:* stetit aequore puppis haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret, Ov. M. 3, 661: id. H. 18, 207. **2.** *materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging:* Liv. 45, 23: Virg. Aen. 11, 329: Plin. 16, 11, 21.

nāvarchus, i, *m.* = *ναύαρχος, the captain of a ship:* Cic. Verr. 5, 24: Veg. Mil. 5, 2.

nāvē, *adv.* = naviter, *actively, zealously:* Plaut. in Fest. *s. v.*

nāvĭa, ae, *f.* [navis] a corruption of navis, *a ship*, in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut navim (v. caput): Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 3: Paul. Nol. 38, 73. **2.** *a canoe:* arundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quaedam ternos etiam vehunt, Mel. 3, 7. ||. Transf. *a wooden trough:* Fest. *s. v.*

nāvĭcella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff:* navicellae, quae piscium capiendorum causa paratae sunt, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17 (*al.* naucellae). (Hence Fr. *nacelle.*)

nāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff:* nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48: Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

nāvĭcŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [navicularius, *sc.* res] *the letting out for hire of small vessels, the shipping business:* naviculariam facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18.

nāvĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [navicula] *pertaining to the shipping business:* res, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

nāvĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* navicularii oneris munus, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 12: functio, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3. ||. Subst. *m. a ship-owner, ship-master:* audita naviculariis hominis liberalitas est, Cic. Att. 9, 3: id. Fam. 16 9: mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis, id. Manil. 5: mercatores, navicularii, id. Verr. 2, 55: Tac. A. 12, 55.

nāvĭcŭlor or **nauculor**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to sail in a small vessel:* Lucrino nauculatur in stagno, Mart. 3, 20.

nāvifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *causing shipwreck* (poet.): navifragum Scylaceum, Virg. Aen. 3, 553: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 6: saxa, Stat. Th. 5, 415.

nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [navigo] *navigable:* amnis, Liv. 38, 3: mare, id. 35, 44: fossa, Tac. A. 15, 42: litora, ib. 13, 53: fontes magnorum fluminum, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 76.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sailing, a voyage:* ex tuis literis cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: in portum ex longa navigatione venire, id. de Sen. 19 *fin.:* celeri navigatione properare, Tac. H. 2, 81: diei navigatione abesse, Plin. 37, 8, 32.

nāvĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sailor, mariner:* Quint. 5, 10, 27.

nāvĭger, a, um, *adj* [navis gero] *ship-bearing, navigable:* mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3: iter, Mart. 12, 99. ||. *pertaining to sailing:* navigera similitudo, *the likeness of a vessel under sail*, Plin 9, 30, 49

nāvĭgĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [navigium] *a small vessel, a skiff, boat:* Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: Auct. Bell. Afr. 63.

nāvĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [navigo] *a sailing, voyage:* navigii ratio jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: in omnes navigii dies, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122. ||. Meton. *a vessel, a ship:* navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: speculatoria navigia, *reconnoitring vessels*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: vectoria graviaque navigia, ib. 5, 8. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv. 44, 22. **2.** *a float, raft:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1.

nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [navis ago] *to sail, navigate.* **A.** Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: in Asiam, id. Flacc. 14: Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34: in alto, id. Inv. 2, 51: nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: e portu, *to set sail*, Quint. 4, 2, 42: quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, *to go by sea*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, id. Fl. 14: Ov. A. A. 2, 9. Of goods or freight: interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, Ulp Dig. 22, 2, 1. Proverb.: navigare in portu, *i. e. to be in safety*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. Manil. 12: in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor. 2, 2. **2.** *to swim:* Ov. H. 19, 47. **3.** *to flow:* Manil. 5, 583. **B.** Act. *to sail over, navigate:* quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 67: aequor Ionium, Ov. M. 15, 50: Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet. Claud. 1. Hence *Pass.:* totus hodie navigatur occidens: septentrionalis vero Oceanus magna ex parte navigatus est, Plin. 2, 67, 67: Tac. G. 34. *Pass. impers.:* iis ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Plin. 6, 26, 30. **2.** *to gain by navigation:* quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall. C. 2.

nāvis, is, *f.* (acc. navem, or navim; the latter freq. in Cic. v. Inv. 2, 51, 153, *etc.*) *a ship:* navis longa, *a ship of war*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: oneraria, *a transport*, ib.: praetoria, *the admiral's ship*, Liv. 29, 25: tecta, *having a deck, decked*, id. 22, 21: so, constrata, id. 35, 46: aperta, *without a deck*, id. 32, 21: navis auri, paleae, *laden with gold, chaff*, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: navem construere, id. de Sen. 20: triremis instar aedificata, id. Verr. 5, 17: navem adornare, *to fit out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv. 28, 17: or simply, deducere, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: moliri ab terra, Liv. 28, 7: ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: subducere in aridum, id. B. G. 4, 29: agere, *to work a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: solvere, *to weigh anchor, set sail*, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: navem appellere ad aliquem locum, *to bring to land*, Cic. Att. 13, 21: applicare terrae, Liv. 28, 17: appellere litori, Curt. 4, 2: frangere, *to be shipwrecked, cast away*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 17: deprimere, *to sink*, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: in nave vehi, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: e nave egredi, *to disembark*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: ex navibus milites exponere, *to land*, ib. 37: navibus rem gerere, *by naval expeditions*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 3: navem ascendere, *to embark*, Phaedr. 4, 21: navem statuere, *to heave to*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 57: navium tutela, *the image of the tutelary deity on the stern of a vessel*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1: Val. Fl. 1, 301. But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow (v. Smith's Ant. 786). Proverb.: (i) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, *i. e. with might and main*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28. (ii) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, *to do an injury to oneself*, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: (iii) navem mortuo applicare, *to bring assistance too late*, Pseudo Quint. decl. 12, 23. **2.** Transf.: *pudenda muliebria:* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 51: Macr. S. 2, 5. **3.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *the constellation* Argo: Cic. Arat. 277. ||. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, id. Fam. 12, 25: navis reipublicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id. Sest. 20. [Cf. Sans. *nau;* Gr. *ναῦς* Anglo-Sax. *naca*, etc.]

nāvĭta, ae, *m.* [navis] *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* timidi navitae, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. M. 1, 132: non saxa nudis surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: (v. nauta.)

nāvĭtas (gnav.), ātis, *f.* [navus] *promptness, assiduity, zeal:* istam operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rempublicam, Cic. Fam. 10, 25: gnavitas studiosa, Arn. 1, p. 3.

nāvĭter, *adv. diligently, actively, zealously:* pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: expedire, id. 24, 23: bellum gerere, id. 30, 4: naviter versari in provincia, Gell. 15, 4. ||. *wholly, completely:* bene et naviter impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 plenum, Lucr. 1, 525.

nāvĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [navus] *diligence, zeal:* navities, *ἀρετή*, Gloss. Philox.

nāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [navus] *to do, conduct*, or *accomplish with zeal, and diligence:* nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: utinam potuissem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, *render you effectual assistance*, ib. 15, 12: operam reipublicae navare, ib 10, 25: jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, *to have succeeded in my endeavours*, id. de Or. 2, 7: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously*, Liv. 7, 16: quisque operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: navandae operae avidior, Tac. A. 3, 42: opus navare, Val. Fl. 3, 144: bellum, *to prosecute vigorously*, Tac. H. 3, 25: flagitium, *to commit, perpetrate*, ib. 4, 59: rem publicam, *to serve the state*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2 *fin.* ||. *to show, exhibit:* quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! id. Att. 15, 4 *fin.:* si suffragandi studia non navant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5: benevolentiam, Cic. Fam 3, 10.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, *adj. active diligent, assiduous:* homo navus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21: aratores, ib. 51: filius, ib. 69: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105: rudimenta, Sil. 1, 549: timor, *that renders industrious*, id. 7, 349. [The orig. form was *gnavus;* cf. *i-gnavus;* prob. from root GNA or GEN (nascor, gigno), like the Gr. *γενναῖος:* others derive it from root GNO, "to know."]

naxĭum, ii, *n. a stone used for polishing marble, prepared at Naxos, in Crete:* Plin. 36, 7, 10.

nē (old forms nei and ni), *adv.* and *conj.* the primitive Latin negative particle, the Eng. *no;* whereas non is a derivative (v. non, *ad init.*); cf. Anglo-Sax. *na* and *ne* (Eng. no), whence *naht* (Eng. not) is derived. |. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: ne minus trinum noundinum, *not less than*, SC. de Bacch.: dum ni minus viginti adsient, Inscr. ap. Grut. 207, 3: dum ne ampliorem modum pratorum habeant, Inscr. ap. Orell. *no.* 3121: ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. **2** This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) In connection with *quidem* to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even:* ne in oppidis quidem; ne in fanis quidem, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non modo frumenta matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in neque, nequicquam; nescio, nevolo; nefas, nepus (for non purus), nequeo; nemo, nihil, nullus, nunquam *etc.:* and with a paragogic *c* before *o* necopinans and negligo; negotium (*i. e.* nec-lego; nec-otium). ‖. But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, *etc.* (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. *μή*, and *non* to *οὐ*. Hence it is used, **1.** With the imperative in prohibitions: hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mulieres genas ne radunto neve lessum funeris ergo habento, id.: abi, ne jura: satis credo, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg. Aen. 6, 833. So in prohibitions expressed by the *subj.*: si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.

2. In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, *may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv. 4, 2: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17: ne vivam, si scio, *may I die if I know*, id. Att. 4, 16: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, ib. 16, 13. **3.** In conditional clauses: ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum; Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 7: nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus jaceas, aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? *though you be not crushed; supposing you are not crushed*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. **4.** In provisional or restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *only let them not*, Sall. C. 52. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne (v. dum and modo): me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 174. **5.** In clauses denoting a purpose, with *ut*, *in order that not*, *lest*: pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquiescere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui mea longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 19: excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103. Separated from *ut*: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, id. Att. 3, 10: lata lex est, ne auspicia valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id. Sest. 15. We sometimes find qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne: ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 35: moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum persentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret. 4, 11: quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis (Gr. *ὡς μή*), Rutil. Lup. 1, 9. (ii) Much more freq. without *ut*: id egi ne interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: omitto innumerabiles viros quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, id. Rep. 1, 1: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ne dicam, *that I may not say, not to say*: non esse me tam imbecillo animo, ne dicam inhumano, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: ah! nimium simplex, Helene, ne rustica dicam, Ov. H. 16, 285. So ne multis, ne pluribus, *etc.*

6. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place; *that*: metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, *that it will be discovered*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: vereor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 46: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21: nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 24, 42. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will *not* take place: *that not*: vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. Att. 7, 12: unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere, ib. 5, 18: timeo ne non impetrem, ib. 9, 6: veritus ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut*. With the negative before the verb: non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. Verr. 5, 67. **7.** After verbs denoting precaution: *that not, lest*: qui cavet, ne decipiatur, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 5: cavete, judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: ne quam occasionem rei bene gerendae dimitteret, cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadet adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: dent operam consules ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

8. After verbs of hindering, refusing, *etc.*, and to denote a cause of negation: Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, Liv. 8, 10: unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, id. 34, 39.

nĕ, *interrog. part.* (and apocopated n') is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: meministine me in senatu dicere? Cic. Cat. 1, 3: potestne rerum major esse dissensio? id. Fin. 3, 13: tune id veritus es? *you of all men*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3. jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis? id. Pis. 1: quid si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista jam absurda defendes? id. N. D. 1, 29: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538: tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217. After an elided *s*: satin' habes si feminarum null 'st quam aeque diligam? ib. 1, 3, 11: pergin' autem? ib, 1, 3, 41. **2.** In indirect interrogations, *whether*: ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 12: Publilius iturusne sit in Africam, et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris, id. Att. 12, 24: quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio, Varr. L. L. 7, 1, § 4. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? ib. 2, 2, 107. With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. an, *no.* 1. 4. With necne, v. **necne**. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorane fama? id. Ep. 1, 11, 3: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv. 5, 28: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. Iphicr. 3 *fin.*

nē, *interj.* for nae, v. nae.

nebrīdae, arum, *m. plu.* [nebris] *the priests of Ceres clothed in fawnskins at the Eleusinian mysteries, the nebris-wearers*: nebridarum familia, Arn. 5, 185.

nebris, ĭdis, *f.* = *νεβρίς*, *a fawn-skin*: nebridas et fragiles thyrsos portare, of Bacchanals, Stat. Th. 2, 664: id. Ach. 1 609.

nebrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *νεβρῖτις*, *a precious stone sacred to Bacchus*: Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nebrundines, v. nefrens.

nĕbŭla, ae, *f.* [akin to nubes, q. v.] *mist, vapour, fog, smoke*: fluviis ex omnibus et simul ipsa surgere de terra nebulas aestumque videmus, Lucr. 6, 475: tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. G. 2, 217. Poet. of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 56: Virg Aen. 1, 412. Of smoke: Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31 Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula haud est mollis atque cutis hujus est Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 21. Of any thing dark: (desine) inter ludere virgines et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor Od. 3, 15, 6. Proverb.: nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 62. **2.** *a foggy mist, a vapour, cloud*: pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 253: nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. F. 5, 270: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181. **3.** Of any thing thin and transparent: aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, Laber. in Petr. 55: Ov. M. 6, 21. ‖. Fig. *darkness, obscurity*: erroris nebula, Juv. 10, 4: nebulae quaestionum, *obscure, puzzling questions*, Gell. 8, 10 *in lemm.*: per nebulam audire aut scire aliquid, *to hear* or *know a thing indistinctly*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47. Of something empty, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers. 5, 7. (Hence It. *nebbia.*)

nĕbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula] *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28: vappa ac nebulo, id. S. 1, 1. 104. In apposition with homo: vulgus nebulonum hominum, Gell. 1, 2. ‖. *a man of low birth*: Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 12: hence slaves were also called nebulones.

nĕbŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [nebulo] *to be a worthless fellow*: nebulor *ἀχρηστῶ*, Gloss. Philox.

nĕbŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nebulosus *mistiness, cloudiness, darkness* (rare) vaporum, Arn. 7, 234.

nĕbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nebula] *full of mist* or *vapour, misty, foggy cloudy, dark*: ager si nebulosus est, Cato R. R. 6: nebulosum et caliginosum coelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: nebulosus et roscidus aër, Plin. 21, 7, 18: exhalatio id. 31, 3, 27: dies nebulosi nubilive, Cels. 2, 1. ‖. Fig. *dark, difficult to understand*: nomen, Gell. 20, 3.

nec, *conj.* v. neque.

nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans necopinus; also in negotium for nec-otium, and in negligo for nec-lego.

nĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [neco] *a slayer, a murderer*: hominum, Macr. S. 1, 12: civium, Lamp. Commod. 18.

nĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who slays*: August. de cons. Evang. 13.

necdum, v. neque, II. 4.

necerim, nec eum, Fest. *s. v.* (acc. to Müll. p. 386, erim is accus. for esim from es = is).

nĕcessārĭē, *adv.* (very rare): *unavoidably, necessarily*: necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, *n.* 3.

nĕcessārĭo, *adv. by necessity, unavoidably*: necessario reviviscere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: quibuscum vivo necessario, ib. 5, 21: quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J. 21: haec interim necessario fiunt, interim plerumque, sed non necessario, Quint. 5, 10, 80.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable*: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Tim. 12: necessaria re coactus, Caes. B. C. 1, 40. **2.** *indispensable, needful, requisite*: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic. Off. 1, 4 senatori necessarium est, nosse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18: quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: res maxime necessaria id. Fam. 2, 6. *Comp.*: necessarior medela, Tert. Patient. 11. **3.** Esp.: necessariae partes, *the sexual organs*: Gai Inst. 3, § 193. ‖. Transf. *connected by blood, friendship, etc., related* *closely connected, bound:* quum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: mors hominis necessarii, *of an intimate friend*, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: homo, of a *father-in-law*, Nep Dat. 6: ut a latronibus redimeret necessarias mulieri personas, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 21: necessarius heres, i. q. suus heres, *the natural heir*, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp. to heres extraneus), Gai. Inst. 3, § 153, 156. **2.** Usu. Subst. necessarius, i, *m.* and necessaria, ae, *f. a relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron:* L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic. Sull. 1: in iis necessariis, qui tibi a patre relicti sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum, id. Fam. 13, 29: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: necessarius angustus, *a very near relative*, Fragm. jur. civ. p. 86 ed. Mai.

nĕcesse, *indecl. adj. n.* (like abunde; old form, necessum) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary;* only with esse and habere: emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic. Fat. 9: homini necesse est mori, ib. 9: neque necesse est uti vos auferam, Gell. 2, 29: non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic. Part. 13: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, id. Att. 10, 1. Form *necessum:* foras necessum est quicquid habeo vendere, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 66: dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, id. Mil. 4, 3, 25: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. 34, 5. With *subj.:* unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. 4, 120. **II.** *needful, requisite:* id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. Sull. 7. [Prob. from root NEC "to bind," which occurs in *necto.*]

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, *f.* [necesse] *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity; fate, destiny:* hinc existit illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, ut quicquid accidat, id ex aeterna veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9: necessitas mihi obvenit alicujus rei, id. Off. 2, 21: ex necessitate aliquid facere, Tac. H. 3, 62: nescio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: fatum affert vim necessitatis, Cic. Fat. 17: extrema, ultima, suprema necessitas, *i. e. death*, Tac. A. 15, 61: id. H. 1, 72. Proverb.: facere de necessitate virtutem, *to make a virtue of necessity*, Hier. in Ruf. 3. *n.* 2. **II.** Meton. *plu. necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses:* reliquis autem tribus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic. Off. 1, 5: suarum necessitatum causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: publicae necessitates, Liv. 23, 48: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac. A. 1, 11. **2.** *necessity, need, want:* famem et ceteras necessitates tantopere tolerabant, Suet. Caes. 68: id. Tib. 47. **3.** For necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship:* si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. Sull. 1: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, id. Rosc. Am. 24: equidem mihi videor pro nostra necessitate non labore defuisse, C. Caes. in Gell. 13, 3.

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *necessity, inevitableness:* puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, Sall. C. 33 *fin.:* non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendet, ib. 58: necessitudinem alicui facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: miserrima, Vell. 2, 50. **2.** *need, want:* in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo, et plurimum audaciae, Sall. C. 17: nobiles, quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur quam inopia, aut alia necessitudo, ib.: necessitudo reipublicae, Tac. A. 1, 9. **II.** Transf.: *social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy:* nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic. Clu. 70: liberorum necessitudo, id. Fam. 13, 10: etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80 *fin.:* necessitudo et affinitas, Cic. Quint. 4: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. Verr. 4, 65: habere cum aliquo aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem, id. Or. 56: familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id. Mur. 3: necessitudinibus et propinquitatibus mixti, Tac. H. 2, 80. **2.** Meton. *relatives, connections, friends:* petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet. Tib. 11 *fin.:* remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes, id. Aug. 17: Tac. H. 3, 59 *fin.:* crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines flere, Curt. 4, 10 *med.*

nĕcesso, 1. *v. a.* [necesse] *to render necessary:* quod natura necessat, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 412.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

neceunt, non eunt. Fest. *s. v.*

nechon, i, *n. a kind of spice used to preserve sweet things:* Apic. 1, 14.

necnĕ, *adv. or not:* answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently understood. In such interrogations both the *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, necne, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris, necne, id. Verr. 4, 16: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nunc habeam, necne, incertum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 43: posset agi lege, necne, pauci quondam sciebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: iccirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma esset, quaesivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12: fiat, necne fiat, id quaeritur, id. Div. 1, 39: quaeritur sintne dii, necne sint, id. N. D. 1, 22. **II.** In a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba necne? id. Tusc. 3, 18.

necnon, also nec non or neque non, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: *v.* neque, II. 3.

nĕco, avi, atum (nectus, Seren. Samm. 33, 627; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: Prisc. p. 861, ib.) 1. *v. a. to kill, slay, put to death, destroy:* necare aliquem odore tetro, Lucr. 6, 787: plebem fame, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus, id. Manil. 5: aliquem igni necare, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquem ferro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: Virg. Aen. 8, 488: veneno, Suet. Ner. 43: homines in ventre necare, Juv. 6, 596. Of impersonal subjects: lien necat, renes dolent, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 21: salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin 31, 21, 29. **II.** Fig.: quid te coërces et necas rectam indolem, Sen. Hippol. 454. So *to worry* or *bore to death* with talking: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 43. [Root NEC, which also appears in *nex, necis, per-nic-ies* and perh. *noceo:* cf. Sans. *naṣ*, "perire;" and Gr. νεκ-ρός.]

nĕcŏpīnans, antis, *adj. not expecting, unaware* (rare): Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit, Lucr. 3, 972: Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

nĕcŏpīnanter, *adv. unexpectedly, unawares:* necopinanter, ἀπροσδοκήτως, Gloss. Philox.

nĕcŏpīnāto, *adv. unexpectedly:* si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: aliquem necopinato videre, id. Fin. 3, 2, 8: aliud novum malum necopinato exortum, Liv. 3, 15.

nĕc-ŏpīnātus (also separately nec opinatus), a, um, *adj. unexpected;* necopinata bona perspicere, Cic. Off. 3, 10: nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. 26, 51: in necopinatam fraudem labi, id. 27, 33: necopinatum gaudium, id. 39, 49. Adverbially: locum secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly, unawares*, id. 4, 27.

nĕcŏpīnus, a, um, *adj.* (poet.): I. Pass. *unexpected:* necopina mors, Ov. M. 1, 224: ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 778: pericula, Sil. 14, 789. **II.** Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless:* ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 6.

necrŏmantīa, ae, *f.* = νεκρομαντεία, *a foretelling of the future by evoking the dead, necromancy:* Lact. 2, 16. **II.** Necromantia Homeri, *that part of the Odyssey which describes the descent of Ulysses into the infernal regions:* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

necrŏmantĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [necromantia] *necromancers:* necromantii sunt, quorum praecantationibus videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 11 (*al.* necromantici).

necrŏthȳtus, a, um, *adj.* = νεκρόθυτος, *pertaining to sacrifices to the dead:* voluptates, Tert. Spect. 13.

nectar, ăris, *n.* = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods:* non ambrosia deos aut nectare laetari, arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lyaeum, Prud. in Symm. 1, 276. **II.** Poet. transf.: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious.* Of honey: aliae (apes) purissima mella stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. G. 4, 164. Of milk: quid meruistis oves pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. M. 15, 116: of bread and milk: Picentina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit, Mart. 13, 47. Of wine: Baccheum nectar, Stat. S. 2, 2, 99. Of a pleasant smell: nardi florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848. Fig.: of poetry: cantare credas Pegaseïum nectar, Pers. prol. 14.

nectărĕa, ae, v. nectareus, *no.* II.

nectărĕus (nectārius), a, um, *adj.* [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared:* nectareis quod alatur aquis, Ov. M. 7, 707. **II.** Transf. *sweet* or *delicious as nectar:* Falernum, Mart. 13, 108 fontes, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 209. **2.** Subst. nectarea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *the plant elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn., used to flavour wine, which was hence called nectarites: Plin 14, 16, 19, § 108.

nectărītes, v. nectareus, II. 2.

necto, xŭi, and xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect:* necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77: catenas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 5: coronas, ib. 4, 11, 3: laqueum alicui, id. Ep. 1, 19, 31: talaria pedibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 239: flavaque caput nectentur oliva, ib. 5, 309: retia, Prop. 3, 6, 37: alicui compedes, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, Prop. 4, 3, 48. **2.** Esp. *to bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv. 8, 28.

Hence, Fig. *to bind, oblige:* sacramento quodam nexi, Just. 20, 4: res pignori nexas distrahere, *pawned*, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3. **II.** Fig. *to affix, attach, join, connect, unite:* ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top. 15: rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id. Tusc. 5, 25: omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, ib. 3, 8: nectere dolum, Liv. 27, 28: causas inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: numeris verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: jurgia cum aliquo, id. Am. 2, 2, 35: mores, Tac. A. 12, 14: insidias Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: talia nectebant, *they were speaking to each other*, Stat. Th. 8, 537. [Root NEC: cf. Sans. *nah*, "nectere;" Germ. *nähen:* the root also appears without the final guttural in Lat. *neo;* Gr. νέω.]

nectus, a, um, *Part.* [neco].

nē-cŭbi, *adv.* [cubi, old form of ubi] *that no where, lest any where:* itaque faciunt lapide strata, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: Liv. 22, 2: Lucan. 9, 1059.

nē-cundĕ, *adv.* [cunde, old form of unde] *that from no place, lest from any place:* circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv. 22, 23: id. 28, 1.

necunquem, necumquam quemquam, Fest. *s. v.*

necŭter, tra, trum, *adj.* = neuter, *neither:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859.

nĕcȳdălus, i, *m.* = νεκύδαλος (deathlike), *the larva of the silk-worm* before it becomes a bombyx: primum eruca fit, deinde quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo necydalus, ex hoc in sex mensibus bombyx, Plin. 11, 22, 26.

nē-dum, *conj. much less, still less.* After an expressed negation: satrapes si siet amator nunquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat: nedum tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius, nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, Cic. Clu. 35: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. Fam. 16, 8. **2.** After an implied negation: erat multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, ib. 7, 28: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, Sall. C. 11 *fin.* **II.** Affirmatively, *not to say, not only, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors*, Liv. 9, 18: Quintius, quem armorum etiam pro patria satietas teneret, nedum adversus patriam, id. 7, 40: satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere, etiam adversus solida mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, Sen. Ep. 99: Quint. 12, 1, 39: ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val. Max. 3, 2, 26. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only*, Cic. Att. 10, 16: nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A.

nĕfandārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefandus] *that commits a crime, criminal:* nefas, nefandus, nefandarius, Not. Tir. p. 74.

nĕfandē, *adv. impiously:* multa nefande ausi, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 993 P.

nĕfandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne fari, lit. not to be mentioned; hence] *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable:* nefandum adulterium, Cic. Mil. 27, 72 nefandum vehiculum, Liv. 1, 59: nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just. 16, 4. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1, 2: nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17: ausune es, nefandissimum caput? Just. 18, 7. *Absol.*: sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543.

nĕfans, antis, *adj.* [nefas] *impious, heinous:* nefantia pro nefanda: Lucil. (Satyr. lib. IV.), Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit, Non. 489, 14 *sq.*

nĕfārĭē, *adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably:* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: impie nefarieque committere aliquid, ib. 1, 2 *fin.*: nefarie moliri pestem patriae, id. Cat. 2, 1: nefarie occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11.

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious:* homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off. 2, 14: nefarius Atreus, Hor. A. P. 186: voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9: cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, Cic. Off. 2, 8: nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. **II.** Subst. nefarium, ii, *n. a heinous act, a crime:* rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv. 9, 34.

nĕ-fas, *n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime, wickedness, abomination:* quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 25: officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*: Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22: nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem, id. de Sen. 5: eum, cui nihil unquam nefas fuit, *in whose estimation nothing was ever unlawful*, id. Mil. 27: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. Aen. 6, 391: fas et nefas, *right and wrong*, id. G. 1, 505: Hor. Epod. 5, 87: Ov. M. 6, 585: per fas et nefas, *in every way*, Liv. 6, 14: nefas triste piare, Virg. Aen. 2, 184: lex maculosum edomuit nefas, i. e. *adultery*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: in omne nefas se parare, Ov. M. 6, 613: belli, *civil war*, Lucan. 2, 507. **2.** As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!*: quatenus, heu nefas, virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: quosne, nefas, omnes infanda in morte reliqui? Virg. Aen. 10, 673: sequiturque, nefas, Aegyptia conjux, ib. 8, 688: Lavinia virgo visa, nefas, longis comprendere crinibus ignem, *O horrible!* ib. 7, 73. **II.** Meton. *a horrible* or *monstrous person* or *thing* (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, i. e. *Helen*, as the destroyer of Troy, ib. 2, 585: Eumenides Stygiumque nefas, Lucan. 6, 195: Stat. Th. 6, 942. **2.** *an impossibility:* levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20.

nĕ-fastus, a, um, *adj.*: dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced* nor *assemblies of the people be held:* nefasti dies notantur N litera, quod iis nefas est praetori, apud quem lege agitur, fari tria verba: do, dico, addico, Fest. *s. v.*: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat, Liv. 1, 19. **II.** Transf. *contrary to the sacred rites* or *to religion:* in gen. *irreligious, impious:* quae augur, injusta, nefasta, defixerit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: prolibare diis nefastum habetur, Plin. 14, 19, 23. **2.** In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious:* quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35: crimen, Plin. 4, 11, 18. **3.** *unlucky, inauspicious:* ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1: dies, Suet. Tib. 53: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. 6, 28: Acheron, Stat. Th. 4, 456: loca, ib. 1, 273.

nefrendĭtĭum, annuale tributum, quod certo tempore rustici dominis, vel discipuli doctoribus afferre solent, duntaxat sit carneum, ut porcellus, Gloss. Isid.

nefrens, dis, *adj.* [frendo] *that cannot yet bite, that has no teeth:* Fest. *s. v.*: porci amisso nomine lactentis dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17.

nefrones = testiculi: Fest. *s. v.* nefrendes.

nĕgantĭa, ae, *f.* [nego] *a denying, a negation:* deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: non et hoc est et illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14, 57.

nĕgantinūmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nego numus] *refusing money:* basiola, App. M. 10, p. 248 (dub.).

nĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nego] *a denying, denial, negation:* Cic. Sull. 13 *fin.*: negatio inficiatioque facti, id. Part. 29. **II.** Esp. *a word that denies, a negative:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32.

nĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that denies, negative:* negativa actio, Gai. Inst. 4, 3: particula, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32.

nĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that denies:* Tert. adv. haer. 11: Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

nĕgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negator] *negatory:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 7, 6, 5.

nĕgātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [nego] *denying:* literae negatrices, Tert. Idol. 23 *fin.*

nĕgĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *denying:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

nĕgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to deny often* or *steadfastly* (rare): Lucr. 4, 914: rex primo negitare, Sall. J. 111: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49.

neglectē, *adv. carelessly, negligently:* Hier. Ep. 39.

neglectim, *adv. negligently:* Poët in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 637, ed. Burm.

neglectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [negligo] *a neglecting, neglect:* amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

neglector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a neglecter slighter:* Aug. Serm. de divers. 45, 9.

neglectus, a, um, *Part.* [negligo]. **II.** Adj. *neglected, slighted:* quum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: castra soluta neglectaque, Liv. 28, 1: religio, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: di neglecti, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 7: forma viros neglecta decet, Ov. A. A. 1, 509: non neglecte deis, Lucan. 10, 176. *Sup.*: neglectissima progenies, Stat. Th. 7, 146.

neglectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a neglecting, neglect* (rare): haec res neutiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116 Plin. 7, 51, 52.

neglĭgens, entis, *Part.* [negligo]. **II.** Adj. *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent:* improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: socors negligensque natura, id. Brut. 68: in amicis eligendis negligentes, id. Am. 17: in aliquem, id. Fam. 13, 1: in sumptu negligens, *improvident*, ib. 3, 8: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. 27, 8. With *gen.*: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: lenocinii, Suet. Aug. 79: domus tuae negligentissimus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 31. With *circa*: circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet. Tib. 69 With *inf.*: post illa obtegere eam negligens fui, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 61. With *subj.*: negligens ne qua populus laboret, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 25. Of things: alarum negligens sudor, *that proceeds from neglect*, Petr. 128: negligentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 147: sermo, id. 10, 7, 28.

neglĭgenter, *adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently:* scribere, *opp.* diligenter, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae negligenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17: audientes, Quint. 8, 2, 23. *Comp.*: negligentius asservare aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 26. *Sup.*: negligentissime amicos habere, Sen. Ep. 63.

neglĭgentĭa (neglegentia), ae, *f.* [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic. Off. 1, 9: in accusando, id. Rosc. Am. 21: munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam negligentiam, id. Off. 1, 36: accusare aliquem de epistolarum negligentia, *of neglecting to write*, id Att. 1, 6: neque negligentia tua, neque odio id fecit tuo, *neither out of disrespect nor hatred towards you*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 27: caerimóniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect*, Liv. 22, 9: deorum, id. 5, 51.

neg-lĭgo (also neglĕgo and neclĕgo), lexi, lectum (*perf. subj.* neglegerit, like the simple verb: Aemil. Macer. in Diom. 366 P.) 3. *v. a.* [nec lego] (lit. not to sweep up, *i. e.*) *not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect:* constr. with *acc.* or *inf.*; rarely with *de* or *absol.*: si mandatum neg, lecturus es, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112. maculam judiciorum, id. Cluent. 47 130: rem familiarem, id. de Sen. 7, 22: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: herus quod imperavit neglexisti persequi, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 39 diem edicti obire neglexit, Cic. Phil. 3

8: de Theopompo neglexîmus, ib. 13, 16, 33. **II.** Esp. *to slight, despise, disregard, neglect:* qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id. Fam. 14, 4: legem, id. Vatin. 2: imperium alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: iram alicujus, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 97: deos, Sall. C. 10: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30. *Absol.:* bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31 *fin.* **III.** *to overlook, pass over:* negligere pecuniam captam, Cic. Verr. 3, 94: se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36.

nĕgo, avi, atum (*perf. subj.* negassim for negaverim, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 96. Form, negumo: negumate in carmine Cn. Marci vatis significat negate, Fest. *s. v.*) **1.** *v. n.* and *a.* [ne aio] *to say no, to deny:* vel tu mihi aias vel neges, *say yes* or *no*, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: factum est: non nego, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 12: pro certo negare, Cic. Att. 5, 21: negaturum aut me pro M. Fulvio, aut ipsum M. Fulvium censetis? Liv. 38, 43: negando minuendove, Suet. Caes. 66. With *acc.* and *inf.: to say not, deny:* Demosthenes negat, in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, Cic. Or. 8: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id. Fin. 2, 21: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, *says that he will not go, refuses to go*, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, *and affirm that these demands*, Cic. Att. 7, 15: negabat cessandum et utique prius confligendum, Liv. 35, 1: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 6. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. F. 4, 321: saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart. 2, 5: ex eo negantur ibi ranae coaxare, Suet. Aug. 94. **II.** *to refuse, decline:* nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic Att. 8, 4: postquam id obstinate sibi negari videt, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: impune negare alicui, Ov. M. 13, 741: opem patriae, id. H. 3, 96: civitatem alicui, Suet. Aug. 40: non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib. 2, 3, 79. (ii) with *pron. reflect.: to refuse:* obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 63. **2.** Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73: nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, ib. 2, 321: saxa negantia ferro, *opposing*, Stat. S. 3, 1: illi membra negant, *his limbs fail him*, id. Theb. 2, 668. (Hence It. *niego;* Fr. *nier.*)

nĕgōtĭālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] *pertaining to affairs* (rare): negotialis (pars constitutionis) est, in qua quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Quint. 3, 6, 37: epistolae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul. Val. ars rhet. 27 ed. Maj.

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *Part.* [negotior]. **II.** Subst. *a wholesale dealer, trader, banker:* negavi me cuipiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic. Att. 5, 21. **2.** In gen. *a dealer, tradesman:* negotiantes vini Ariminenses, Inscr.

nĕgōtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *banking business* (v. negotiator): reliquiae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet. Vesp. 16: pecuaria, Col. 8, 1: sagaria et lintearia, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5.

nĕgōtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a money-lender, banker:* the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money lending and a banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 794): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus, Cic. Planc. 26: malo negotiatoribus satisfacere, quam publicanis, id. Att. 2, 16: mercator an negotiator, id. Verr. 2, 77: Caes. B. C. 3, 103. **II.** In gen. *a trader, tradesman:* mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17: Suet. Ner. 32: vestiarius, Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45: frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50, 5, 9. **2.** *a factor, agent:* Labeo ap. Mart. Dig. 32, 63.

nĕgōtĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negotiator] *pertaining to trade* or *tradespeople:* naves, *trading vessels*, Vop. Firm. 3: aurum, *that tradespeople had to pay*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32 *fin.*

nĕgōtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [negotior] *she that carries on a business, a female trader:* cum testatrix negotiatrix fuerit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4: frumentaria, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3093. **II.** Fig. *she that brings about:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

nĕgōtĭnūmĭus, a, um, v. negantinumius.

nĕgōtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium] *a little business, small matter:* erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

nĕgōtĭor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to carry on a banking business* in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: Curius qui Patris negotiatur, id. Fam. 13, 17: cives Romanos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: ib. 7, 42. **2.** In gen. *to trade, traffic:* negotiandi causa, Liv. 32, 29. **II.** Fig. *to deal, traffic:* anima statim nostra negotiari, *to traffic with our lives*, Plin. 29, 2 5.

nĕgōtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [negotiosus] *a multitude of business*, as a transl. of the Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη: Gell. 11, 16.

nĕgōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [negotium] *full of business, busy:* negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 79: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, *the busiest, most occupied*, Sall. C. 8: quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. Ira 2, 13: vir negotiosissimus, Aug. Ep. 54: cogitatio, *a thinking on business*, Cels. 4, 32: negotiosi dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.* Comically: tergum, *a back on which business is performed*, i. e. *which receives a drubbing*, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 37.

nĕg-ōtĭum, ii, *n.* [nec otium] lit. *want of leisure;* hence, *a business, employment, occupation, affair:* qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extrema parte muneris ac negotii tui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 36: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6: negotium municipii administrare, id. Fam. 13, 11: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10: transigere negotium, id. Phil. 2, 9: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: dat negotium Senonibus uti ea cognoscant, ib. 2, 2: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important*, Suet. Caes. 23: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, *what you had to do here*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1. Of military operations: conclamant occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: ad spem conficiendi negotii, id. B. C. 1, 29. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Am. 23, 86: praeclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id. Fam. 1, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. Of a law-suit: Quint. 3, 5, 11: Suet. Cal. 40. **II.** Transf. *difficulty, pains, trouble, labour:* satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, *to give one trouble*, id. Fam. 3, 10: neque esse quidquam negotii, *and that it was no trouble*, Caes. B. G. 2, 17 nihil esse negotii legionem interfici, ib. 5, 38: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, *without trouble*, Cic. Att. 10, 16. **2.** Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *a matter, thing:* quid est negotii? Pl. Most. 3, 2, 53: quid negotii est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, id. Att. 1, 12: elingue, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. in Sen. p. red. 6.

negritu, an expression in augury for aegritudo: Fest. *s. v.*

negumate, v. nego, *ad init.*

nēma, ătis, *n.* = νῆμα, *yarn, thread:* nema Sericum, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

nēmen, ĭnis, *n.* = νῆμα, *a yarn, thread:* trino de nemine fati, Inscr.

nĕmĕŏnīcēs, ae, *m. a victor in the Nemean games:* Not. Tir. p. 174.

nĕmĕsĭăci, orum, *m. plu.* [Nemesis] *a sort of superstitious people who practised fortune-telling:* Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

nēmo, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* [ne and hemo old form of homo, *q. v. ad init.*] *no man, no one, nobody:* facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, id. Fam. 1, 5: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sana mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10: sed me moverat nemo magis, quam is quem tu neminem putas, *whom you regard as a worthless person*, id. Att. 7, 3: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem carum esse vultis, id. N. D. 1, 43: nemo unquam neque orator, neque poëta fuit, id. Att. 14, 20. Nemo non, *every one:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Am. 26: nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet, id. Planc. 9 nemo potest non beatissimus esse, id Parad. 2. Non nemo, *many a one*. video de istis abesse non neminem, id. Cat. 4, 5: nemo unus, *no one*, Liv. 28, 35: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45: nemo quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2: Gell. 2, 6: nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23: alium cui illum commendem habeo neminem, *no one else*, Cic. Att. 11, 9, *fin. Fem.:* vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 12. Ter. And. 3, 2, 26. **II.** Adj.: nemo homo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55: se adhuc reperire discipulum potuisse neminem, id. de Or. 1, 28: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16: Nep. Att. 19. **2.** Of things, for nullus: neminem excepit diem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 744.

nĕmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *of groves* or *woods, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov. A. A. 1, 259: umbrae, id. Am. 3, 1, 5. antrum, id. M. 3, 157.

nĕmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove* or *wood:* mel, Col. 9, 4 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia:* Prop. 3 21, 25: Ov. F. 3, 261: Plin. 35, 7, 33. Hence, rex nemorensis, *the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet. Cal. 35.

nĕmŏrĭ-cultrix, īcis, *f. she that dwells in the woods:* sus nemoricultrix, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

nĕmŏrĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. that wanders in the woods:* aper nemorivagus, Cat. 63, 72.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] *full of woods, woody:* nemorosa Zacynthos, Virg. Aen. 3, 270: montibus errant nemorosis, Ov. A. A. 3, 427: convallis, Plin. 4, 8, 15: hospitium, id. 35, 11, 38. **II.** *full of foliage, bushy:* cupressus nemorosa vertice, Plin. 12, 1, 5: brachia, Sil. 13, 595.

nempĕ, *conj.* [nampe; cf. quippe; a collat. form of namque] *certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely:* scio jam quid velis · nempe hinc me abire vis, Pl Merc. 4, 4, 36

Ter Andr. 1, 1, 3: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: id. Phil. 4, 4, 8: id. Cluent. 22, 61: quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaereretur, id Mil. 6: nempe negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? Prorsus nego, id. Tusc. 5, 5: nempe haec assidue? Pers. 3, 1.

nĕmus, ŏris, *n.*=*νέμος*, *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove;* poet. *a wood* in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic. Div. 1, 50: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. Od. 3, 22, 1: gelidum, ib. 1, 1, 30: nemorum saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: nemus densum arboribus, Ov. F. 6, 9: nemorum avia, id. M. 1, 479: Tib. 3, 3, 15. **2.** Esp. *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*, where Caesar had a villa: Cic. Att. 15, 4. **II.** Poet. transf. *a tree; wood:* nemora alta, Lucan. 1, 453: Mart. 9, 62, 9: strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. fur. 1216.

nemut, nisi etiam vel nempe, Cato ap. Fest. *s. v.*

nēnĭa (naenĭa), ae, *f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead:* honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: Suet. Aug. 100. Fig.: huic homini amanti mea hera dixit neniam de bonis, *has sung the death-dirge over his property*, i. e. *has consumed it*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 3. **II.** Transf. *a mournful ditty* of any kind: Ceae retractes munera neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. Proverb.: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, Pl. Pseud. 5, 1, 32. **2.** *a magic song, incantation:* Marsa, Hor. Epod. 17, 29. **3.** *a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, lullaby; a song* in gen.: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, id. Ep. 1, 1, 62: dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia, id. Od. 3, 28, 16: legesne potius viles nenias? Phaedr. 3 prol. 10: lenes neniae, *lullabies*, Arn. 7, 237.

nĕnŭ and **nĕnum**, v. non, *ad init.*

nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. *v. a. to spin:* subtemen tenue nere, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20: Ov. M. fac. 14: sic stamina nevit, id. F. 2, 771: nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. Pont. 1, 8, 64. **II.** Transf. *to weave; to interlace, entwine:* tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 818: inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17, 20, 33. [Same root as *necto*, q. v.]

nĕōcŏrus, i, *m.*=*νεωκόρος*, *a person having charge of a temple to keep it clean:* hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocororum turba custodit, Firm. Math. de err. prof. relig. *med.* **II.** *the overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2354.

nĕŏmēnĭa, ae, *f.* = *νεομηνία*, *the new moon:* Tert. Idol. 14.

nĕŏphy̆tus (in inscrr. neofit.), a, um, *adj.*=*νεόφυτος*, lit. *newly planted:* of newly-converted Christians, *a neophyte:* Tert. Praescr. haeret. 4.

nĕōtĕrĭcē, *adv. after a modern fashion:* dicere, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4 *fin.*

nĕōtĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=*νεωτερικός*, *new, modern:* scriptor, Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 3. **II.** Subst. neoterici, orum, *m. plu. modern writers:* Aur. Vict. de orig. gent. Rom. *init.*

nĕpa, ae, *f.* [an African word: Afrorum lingua est animal venenatum, cauda feriens, alio nomine scorpius, Fest. *s. v.*] *a scorpion:* Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. **2.** *a constellation, the Scorpion:* pectus Nepai, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: poet. Col. 10, 56. Collat. form, nepas, ae, *m.*: id. 11, 2, 39. **II.** Transf. *a crab:* recessim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 7.

nĕpas, ae, v. nepa.

nēpenthĕs, *n. indecl.* = *νηπενθές* (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect:* Plin. 21, 21, 91: id. 25, 2, 5. Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was *opium* (from the Papaver somniferum, Linn.).

nĕpĕta, ae, *f. a plant*, variously referred to the *wild mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn., and the *balm*, Melissa altissima, Sibth.: Cels. 2, 21: Plin. 14, 16, 19.

nĕphĕla (nefela), ae, *f.*=*νεφέλη*, *a kind of thin cake:* nefela, nucunculus, favus, subitillum, Not. Tir. p. 176.

nĕphĕlĭon, i, *n.*=*νεφέλιον*, *a plant, called also* personata, v. persolata: App. Herb. 36.

nephrītis, idis, *f.*=*νεφρῖτις*, *a disease of the kidneys, nephritis:* Isid. Orig. 4, 7.

nĕpos, ōtis, *m. a son's* or *daughter's son, a grandson:* nepos quoque dupliciter intelligitur, ex filio vel filia natus, Paul. Dig. 16, 38, 10, 10, § 13: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, id. Brut. 76: M. Catonis censorii ex filio nepos, Gell. 13, 19. **2.** *fem.* for neptis, *a granddaughter:* Ilia dia nepos, Enn. Ann. 1, 59: Inscr. Grut. 477, 5. **3.** *a brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew:* tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. Caes. 83: Hier. Ep. 60, *n.* 9. **4.** In gen. *a descendant* (poet.): filius, an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg. Aen. 6, 865: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 3: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5. **5.** Of animals: Col. 6, 37. **6.** Of plants: *a sucker:* id. 4, 10. **II.** Transf. *a spendthrift, prodigal:* quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193. [*Nepos* and *Neptis* occur in the cognate languages: Sans. *naptri;* Germ. *neffe*, etc.; also Gr. *ἀ-νεψιός*.]

nĕpōtālis, e, *adj.* [nepos] *extravagant, prodigal, profuse:* mensa, Amm. 31, 5: luxus, App. M. 2, p. 115.

nĕpōtātus, ūs, *m.* [nepotor] *extravagance, prodigality, profusion:* Plin. 14, 4, 6: Suet. Cal. 37 (*al.* nepotinis).

nĕpōtilla, ae, *f. dim.* [nepos] *a little granddaughter:* Inscr.

nĕpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *extravagant, profuse:* sumptus, Suet. Cal. 37 (*al.* nepotatus).

nĕpōtor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be prodigal, profuse, extravagant:* Aristippus in purpura nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46. **II.** Fig. *to throw away, squander:* veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15.

nĕpōtŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a little granddaughter:* Inscr.

nĕpōtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little grandson:* Pl. Mil. 5, 20.

neptĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [neptis] *a little granddaughter:* Symm. Ep. 6, 33.

neptis, is, *f.* [v. nepos] *a granddaughter:* filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: neptes Licinias, id. Brut. 58: vestis ab uxore et filia neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov. M. 4, 530: neptes Cybeles, i. e. *the Muses*, id. F. 4, 191. **II.** *a niece:* Spartian. Hadr. 2. (Hence Fr. *nièce*.)

neptūnĭa, ae, *f. an unknown plant:* App. Herb. 57.

neptūnĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Neptunus colo] *a worshipper of Neptune:* Sil. 14, 443.

neptūnus, i, *m.* [Neptunus] *the sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 2: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 471: Virg. G. 4, 29: hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55. **2.** *a fish:* Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* coquum.

nepus [contr. from nepurus] *unclean, impure:* nepus non purus, Fest. *s. v.*

nequalĭa, detrimenta, Fest. *s. v.*

nēquam, *adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile*, etc.: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: enthymema nequam, *faulty, defective*, Gell. 7, 3. **II.** Esp. of character, *worthless, vile, bad: opp.* frugi: malus et nequam es, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39: nequam homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17: homo nequissimus, id. Verr. 2, 78. **2.** *licentious, dissolute:* juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69: vin' tu illi nequam dare? *an injury, a mischief*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 31: facere, ib. 3, 3, 44.

nēquāquam, *adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all:* ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Am. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Cluent. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re una consumere curam, id. S. 2, 4, 48.

nĕquĕ or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants) *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (and esp. the latter) like ne = non, *not*, in which way they are sometimes used by later writers. **I.** *Adv.:* si intestato moritur, cui suus heres nec sit, Lex XII. Tab.: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: ib. 3, 4, 11: res nec mancipi, Gaius, 2, 43: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1, 4: id. 1, 7: Enn. Ann. 17, 20: tu dis nec recte dicis, non aequum facis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 11: nec recte, id. Asin. 2, 4, 65: id. Most. 1, 3, 83: Cat. 30, 4: alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25: si quid tibi in illisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, Cato R. R. 141, 4. **II.** *Conj.* = et non, *and not, also not:* illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17: quae mei testes non viderunt nec sciunt, id. Tull. § 24: non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, sed patres et deos. Nec sine causa, id. Rep. 1, 41. Connected with *vero, enim, autem, tamen:* neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, id. de Or. 1, 53: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3: neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nescias, id. Fam. 5, 12: nec tamen didici, id. Rep. 2, 38: neque autem ego sum ita demens, id. Fam. 5, 12. **2.** Esp. repeated, neque (nec) ... neque (nec), *neither ... nor:* virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. Parad. 6: neque ego neque Caesar, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediusfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12: ut omnes intelligant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id. Cluent. 1: nemo unquam neque poëta neque orator fuit, id. Att. 14, 20. **3.** Neque (nec) ... et (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: *on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also;* or the contrary: *on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not:* (i) Neque (nec) ... et (que): id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiae judico, ib. 1, 20: animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. N. D. 3, 13: ex quo intelligitur nec intemperantiam propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, id. Fin. 1, 14: perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, id. Cat. 2, 13: sed nec illa exstincta sunt, aluntur que potius et augentur cogitatione et memoria, id. Am. 27. (ii) Et ... neque (nec): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4 *ad fin.*: patebat via et certa neque longa, id. Phil. 11, 2: intelligitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, ib. 13, 6. **4.** Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides, and indeed, and*: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. Cat. 4, 2: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, id. Mil. 32: neque tamen illa non ornant, id. de Or. 2, 85: neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: *and likewise, and so too, and also*: ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, necnon glirium, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 707: nec non etiam poëmata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gramm. 23: necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum Eventum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: tunc mihi praecipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas, Ov. H. 4, 69: granum letale animalibus: nec non et in folio eadem vis, Plin. 13, 22, 38. **5.** Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, *and not yet, not yet*: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: necdum tamen ego Quintum conveneram, ib. 6, 3: necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 539. **6.** Nec ... quidem, v. quidem. **7.** *but not*: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, *but none of these has happened*, Cic. Top. 2. (Hence It. *nè*; Fr. *ni*; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. *nessuno*; from Lat. nec ens, It. *niente*, Prov. *nien*; Fr. *néant.*)

nĕquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, *no.* II. 5.

nĕ-quĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, nequinont for nequeunt: partim errant, nequinont Graeciam redire, Liv. in Odyss. ap. Fest. *s. v.* *Imperf. part.* nequiens, euntis: Sall. fragm. p. 254 ed. Gerl.: App. M. 8, p. 546: nequeuntes, Sall. fragm. p. 236 ed. Gerl.: Arn. 1, 13) 4. *v. n.* [queo: libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, Cic. Or. 45] *not to be able, to be unable*: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 51: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr. 3, 673: ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65: cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, id. Div. 2, 46: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall. C. 59: Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: Virg. Aen. 6, 507. *Pass.* (followed by an *inf. pass.*): ut nequitur comprimi, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 20: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequīquam), *adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic. Quint. 25: causas nequicquam nectis inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. **2.** *without ground, without reason*: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, id. B. G. 2, 27. **3.** *with impunity*: nequicquam dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Pl. As. 3, 3, 108.

nequinont, v. nequeo, *ad init.*

nēquĭor, ius, v. nequam.

nēquīquam, v. nequicquam, *ad init.*

nequis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissĭmus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquĭter, *adv. worthlessly, licentiously, badly, miserably,* etc.: nequiter fricare genua, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 88: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1. *Comp.*: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7: Mart. 10, 77. *Sup.*: nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

nēquĭtĭa, ae, and **nēquĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [nequam] *badness*: aceti nequitia, Plin. 14, 20, 25. **II.** Fig. *moral badness.* **1.** *idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence*: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: inertissimi homines, nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, id. Fin. 5, 20. **2.** *lightness, levity, inconsiderateness*: omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia. Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11: Auct. ad Her. 3, 6. **3.** *prodigality, profusion*: quod filii nequitiam videret, Cic. Clu. 51: illum aut nequities expellet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131. **4.** *profligacy, wantonness, lewdness*: uxor pauperis Ibyci tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. Od. 3, 15, 1: ib. 4, 78: Ov. F. 1, 414. **5.** *worthlessness, vileness, villainy*: si domus haec habenda est potius quam officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id. Pis. 6.

nēquo, better separately, ne quo, *adv. not to any place*: villica ad coenam nequo eat, neque ambulatrix siet, Cato R. R. 143.

nēreis, ĭdos, *f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid*: virides Nereides, Ov. H. 5, 57: Nereida colligit orbam, id. M. 11, 380: aequoreae Nereides, Cat. 64, 15.

nērĭon, ii, *n.* = νήριον, *the oleander* or *rose-bay*, Nerium Oleander, Linn.: Plin. 16, 20, 33: id. 24, 11, 53.

nērīta, ae, *m.* = νηρίτης, *a sea-muscle resembling the nautilus*: Plin. 9, 33, 52 dub. (*al.* Veneriae).

nervālis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *pertaining to the nerves*: herba, Scrib. Larg. 12.

nervĭae, arum, *f. plu.* and **nervĭa**, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *strings* or *chords* of a musical instrument, *gut-strings*: Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15: Gell. 9, 7. **II.** Transf. *nerves*: Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16: Petr. 45.

nervĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of sinews*: nervicei funes = nerviae, Vulg. Jud. 16, 7.

nervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a nervous disorder, nervous*: (*al.* neuricos): Vitr. 8, 3.

nervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of sinews*: nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9.

nervĭum, ii, v. nerviae.

nervōsē, *adv. strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically*: vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23. *Comp.*: nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 29.

nervōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nervosus] *strength, thickness*: Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous*: nervosa et lignea Δορκάς, Lucr. 4, 1157: nervosus poples, Ov. M. 6, 256: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86: partes, 23, 3, 34: nervosius illud, *the penis*, Cat. 67, 27. **2.** Transf. of plants: cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30. **II.** Fig.: *nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.* **2.** *vigorous, bold*: vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, *n.* 4: juventus, Prud. in Sym. 2, 320.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *nerve, vigour*: si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C.

nervus, i, *m.* [νεῦρον] *sinew, tendon, nerve*: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: nervus qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66: nervi quos τένοντας Graeci appellant, Cels. 8, 1: condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, *let us embrace*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 99. **II.** Transf. *the penis*: Hor. Epod. 12, 19: Petr. 131. **2.** *the strings of a musical instrument*: nervi in fidibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 57: quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, id. Rosc. Am. 46: Virg. Aen. 9, 776: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 4. **3.** *a bow-string*: nervoque obversus equino intendit telum, Virg. Aen. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. G. 4, 313: Val. Fl. 6, 376: Lucan. 7, 141. Meton. *a bow*: aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182. **4.** *the leather with which shields were covered*: Tac. A. 2, 14: Sil. 4, 293. **5.** *a thong with which a person was bound*: Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 11: Veg. Mil. 4, 9. **6.** *a fetter*: nervum appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur, Fest. *s. v.*: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5. Hence, **7.** *a prison*: in nervum aliquem rapere, id. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *will bring you into durance*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 11: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15. **III.** Fig. *nerve, vigour, force, strength*: digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: onus dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: opibus ac nervis uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nervi belli pecunia, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: vectiga nervos esse reipublicae, id. Manil. 7: legionum nervos incidere, id. Phil. 12, 3: poëtae molliunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11: loci inhaerentes in nervis causarum, *intimately connected with them*, id. de Or. 3, 27: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders*, Liv. 7, 39. **2.** Esp. of style: *force, energy*: horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Hor. A. P. 26. (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf.*)

nĕsăpĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ne sapio] *unwise, foolish*: Petr. 50.

nescĭens, entis, *Part.* [nescio] **II.** Adj.: *ignorant, unaware*: ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 59: nesciens sui, App. Apol. p. 496.

nescĭenter, *adv. unknowingly, ignorantly*: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 40.

nescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [nescio] *ignorance*: Cl. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 21.

ne-scĭo, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a*, *not to know, to be ignorant*: hunc nescire sat scio de illa amica, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 48: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, ib. 7, 12: anima sit animus ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25: nescis quanta cum exspectatione sim te auditurus, *you cannot think*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis temeraria, nescis, quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: quod scies, nescis, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 8. *Pass.*: utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4: lis antea nescita, Sid. Ep. 8, 6. **2.** Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, *etc.*, to denote uncertainty: nescio quis, *I know not who, somebody, a certain person*: nescio quid, *I know not what, something*: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 9: nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: in affected ignorance, to denote *insignificance, meanness*, etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id. Fam. 15, 4: quia nescio quid in philosophia dis sentiret, *a little*, id. N. D. 1, 33: nescio quid literularum, *a short letter*, id. Att. 15, 4: causidicum nescio quem, id. de Or. 1, 46: sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or. 24: nescio quid praeclarum, *remarkable* or *extraordinary excellence*, id. Arch. 7: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, *I know not how*, id. Sest. 47: sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, id. Fam. 15, 13: nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps*: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id. Cat. 4, 5 9: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16 (v. an, *no.* II.). ||. *not to know, to be unacquainted with*: illa illum nescit, Pl. Aul. prol. 30: non nescire hiemem, Virg. G. 1, 391: deos, Lucan. 1, 453: literas, Sen. Clem. 2, 1: vinum toto nescire Decembri, Juv. 7, 97. **2.** *not to understand; to be unable*: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37: Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, *cannot*, id. de Or. 3, 18: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg. G. 3, 84: Hor. A. P. 390

nescītus, a, um, *Part.* [nescio].

nescĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware.* With *gen.*: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: impendentis mali nescius, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. With *de*: Ov. H. 16, 140. With *relative clause*: nescia, quae faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, ib. 11, 47: arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. M. 14, 2. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: non eram nescius, fore, id. Fin. 1, 1. **2.** *not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable.* With *inf.*: pueri fari nescii, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: cedere nescius, ib. 1, 6, 6: nescia fallere vita, Virg. G. 2, 467: vinci nescius, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 470. ||. Pass. *not known, unknown* (rare): locus, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 17: nescia tributa, Tac. A. 1, 59: neque nescium habebat, Anteium invisum Neroni, *nor was he ignorant*, ib. 16, 14.

nesi, pro sine positum est in lege dedicationis arae Dianae Aventinensis, Fest. *s. v.*

nessĭon, ii, *n. a plant, the* centaurium majus, *v.* centaurium: App. Herb. 24

nessotrŏphīum and **nessotrŏphēum**, i, *n.* = νεσσοτροφεῖον, *a place where ducks are reared, a duck-yard*: Varr. R. R. 3, 11: Col. 8, 15.

nētē, es, *f.* = νήτη, *the name of the fifth, seventh, and eighth of the immoveable* (stantes) *notes in the tetrachordal system of music, which are distinguished from one another by the distinctive epithets*, synemmenon, diezeugmenon, and hyperbolaeon: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

nētŏīdes, is, *m.* = νητοειδής, *a musical key*: netoides, quae et νομικὸς consuevit vocari, Capell. 9, 326.

nētus, a, um, *Part.* [neo].

nētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a thread, yarn*: Mart. Cap. 2, 28.

neu, *adv.* v. neve.

neuras (nevras), ădis, *f.* = νευράς, *the plant* manicon, *which excites the nerves*: either Solanum insanum or S. villosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 31, 105. ||. *a plant, called also* poterion: Astragalus creticus, Lamk.: poterion, aut ut alii vocant, phrynion, vel nevrada, id. 27, 12, 97.

neurĭcus, v. nervicus.

neurŏbăta or **-es**, ae, *m.* = νευροβάτης, *one who dances on a thin cord, a cord-dancer* (diff. from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope): neurobaten exhibuit, Vop. Car. 19: Firm. Math. 8.

neurŏīdes, *n.* = νευροειδές, *a kind of wild beet*, v. Limonium: Plin. 20, 8, 28.

neurospaston, i, *n.* = νευρόσπαστον, *a figure set in motion by strings, a puppet, marionette*: Gell. 14, 1.

neurospastos, i, *f.* = νευρόσπαστος, *the black currant*, Ribes nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 74.

neuter, tra, trum (*gen.* neutri, for neutrius, Varr. L. L. 9, 38: Aus. Ep. 50: *fem. dat. sing.* neutrae, acc. to Prisc. p. 678. Collat. form, necuter, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859), *adj.* [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither* of two: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1: in neutram partem moveri, id. Acad. 2, 42: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, id. Div. 2, 4: Ov. M. 4, 379. With *plur. verb*: ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 34. In the *plur.*: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 21: ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac. H. 1, 1: in neutris partibus esse, Sen. Ira 2, 23. ||. Esp. *of neither sex*: neuter anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: Ov. M. 4, 378: Varr. L. L. 9, 38, § 57. Hence **2.** in gramm. *of neither gender*: neutra nomina, or usu. *absol.* neutra, *neuter nouns*: Cic. Or. 46: Varr. L. L. 8, 41, § 80.

neutĭquam (in Ennius, Plaut., and Ter. to be read nŭtĭquam), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise*: id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic. Tim. 11: eos contemnunt quidem neutiquam, id. Off. 2, 10, 36.

neutĭquĕ, *adv.* [ne utique] *by no means*: Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 3.

neutrālis, e, *adj.* [neuter] in gram. of the gender of substantives: *neuter*: positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24: nomen, id. 1, 5, 54.

neutrālĭter, *adv. as a neuter*: Gellius fora navium neutraliter dixit, Charis. p. 55 P.

neutrē, *adv. neutrally; in neither way*: neutre, οὐδετέρως, Gloss. Phil.

neutro, *adv. to neither side, neither way*: neutro inclinata spe, Liv. 5, 26 *fin.*: neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 23: si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, Quint. 7, 2, 39.

neutrŭbi, *adv.* [neuter ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56. **2.** *neither one way nor the other, neither way*: neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm. 19, 2.

nēve (neu), *adv.* [ne ve] *and not, nor*: caveto ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato R. R. 37: ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, *neither . . . nor*, Cic. Leg. 2, 27: cohortatus est uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50.

nēvŏlo, nēvis, *etc.* v. nolo.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [on root v. neco] *death: violent death, murder, slaughter*: insidiatori et latroni, quae potest inferri injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Virg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. Aen. 2, 85: neci mittere, ib. 12, 513: neci dare, ib. 12, 341: neci occumbere, Ov. M. 15, 499: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, *to murder*, Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, *doomed to death*, id. Thyest. 693. With *gen. obj.*: post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. With *gen. subj.*: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2. **2.** *a natural death* (rare): post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 20. ||. Transf. *the blood of the slain*: manus nece Phrygia imbutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 714. **2.** In gen. *destruction, ruin* (jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1: ib. 36, 4, 5.

nexābundē, *adv.* [nexo] *in a straitened* or *scanty manner*: victitare nexabundius, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex M. 1, 2.

nexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto] *tied* or *bound together*: membra, Lact. 7, 5 ||. Fig.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *tied* or *bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5 1349: hederae, Ov. M. 6, 128.

nexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a tying* or *binding together*: vinculorum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156: Mart. Cap. 1, 12.

nexo, 1 v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine*: Lucr. 2, 98.

nexo, xŭi and xi, 3. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine*: nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p 366 P.

nexum, i, v. nexus, *no.* II.

nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto].

nexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tying* or *binding together, an interlacing, entwining*: jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. M. 15, 659: Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69. ||. Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i, *n.*) *the state* or *condition of a* nexus, *a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt* (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 795): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.*: qui se nexu obligavit, id. Mur. 2: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19: nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexo, id. Fam. 7, 30: quum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum, id. Rep. 2, 34: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102. **2.** In gen. *a legal obligation* of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuam interrogationem, qua utriusque contingit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Modest. Dig. 46, 4, 1. Fig.: Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*

nexus, i, *m.* [id.] *a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (*v.* preced. art.): liber, qui suas operas in servitute, pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv. 8, 28: nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2.

nī (anciently nei), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne: veteres ni pro ne ponebant, et ne pro non, Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 3, 686] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) *why not?*: quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego ni fleam? ib. 4, 8, 1: quidni, inquit, meminerim? Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273. **2.** In the combination nimirum (v. nimirum). ||. Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, *not, that not, unless*: ni mala, ni stulta sis, ni indomita imposque animi, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 1 (but some think ni = nisi): Numa constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, ni pollucerent, ni qui ad polluctum emerent, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: monent ni teneant cursus, Virg. Aen. 3, 686. **2.** As a conditional negative *ni* has the same force as *nisi*, which indeed is formed from it by the addition of si: *if not, unless.* In this constr. it is found, like *si*, with the *indic.* in purely conditional clauses, and with the *subj.* in hypothetical sentences: With *indic.*: ni offerumentas habebis plures in tergo tuo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48 moriar ni puto, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 392 With *subj.*: dicerem, quae ante futura dixissem, ni

vererer, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ni ita se res haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: ni faciat, Virg. Aen. 1, 58: omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant, ib. 2, 178. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, *etc.*: quum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: judicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur sive nive irrident, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: cedo qui cum habeam judicem, ni dolo malo instipulatus sis, nive etiam dum siem quinque et viginti annos natus, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 25. **3.** For nisi quod: poterant miserandi homines Christianorum auxilio defendi, ni Georgii odio omnes indiscrete flagrabant, Amm. 22, 11 *fin.*

nīca=*νίκαε, νίκα, conquer!*=vincas; a cry with which each party in the circus encouraged its favourite combatant: Inscr. Grut. 338, 2 (cf. Ov. Am. 3, 2, 1, and v. Procop. Bell. Pers. c. 24).

nīcētērĭum, ii, *n.*=*νικητήριον, the prize of victory*: Juv. 3, 68.

nīco, ci, 3. *v. a. to beckon*: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

nīcŏphŏros, i, *m.*=*νικόφορος, a kind of climbing plant*, v. Smilax: smilax quoque, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49.

nictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nicto] *a winking with the eyes*: Plin. 11, 37, 57.

nicto (nicto, ĕre, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **nictor**, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nico] *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink*: plerisque naturale ut nictari (*al.* nictare) non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54: id. 11, 37, 57. **2.** *to wink* as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39: id. Men. 4, 2, 49. **3.** Transf. of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, Lucr. 6, 182. **II.** Fig. *to exert oneself, to strive*: hic ubi nictari nequeant (*al.* nixari), id. 6, 836: Fest. *s. v.*

nictus, ūs, *m.* [nicto] *a winking, blinking*: Caecil. in Fest. *s. v.*: nictu quoque signa remittis, Ov. M. 3, 460.

nīdāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus] *materials for a nest*: in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, i. e. *he will get himself a drubbing*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 51. **II.** Meton. *a nest*: blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

nīdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a nest*: usque ad limina nidica esca vilis, Varr. in Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

nīdĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [nidifico] *a nest*: App. M. 8 p. 566.

nīdĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [nidificus] *to build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15: nidificare ex alga, Plin. 9, 26, 42: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 53, 74. (Hence Fr. *nicher.*)

nīdĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [nidus facio] *nest-making*: ver, *when birds make their nests*, Sen. Med. 714.

nidipantis, a mutilated epithet of cassia: Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nīdor, ōris, *m. a vapour, steam, smell*, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, *etc.*: galbaneus nidor, Virg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 26: Plin. 24, 15, 85: nocturnumque recens exstinctum lumen ubi acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 791: ganearum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6: foedus quidam nidor ex adusta pluma, Liv. 38, 7: nidor e culina, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 5.

nīdōro, 1. *v. n.* [nidor] *to give out steam, to steam*: Not. Tir. p. 167.

nīdōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *steaming, reeking*: holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*

nīdŭlor, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [nidus]. **I.** Neutr.: *to build a nest*: halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur, Varr. in Non. 145, 7: Gell. 2, 29. **II.** Act.: *to make a nest for any one*: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

nīdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little nest*: Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: Gell. 2, 29. **II.** Fig. *a place of retirement*: senectutis nidulus, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

nīdus, i, *m. a nest*: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28: intexere, Plin. 10, 33, 49: confingere, ib. Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, *i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21. **2.** Meton. *the young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. Aen. 12, 475: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148. **II.** Transf. *a litter of pigs in a sty*: Col. 7, 9. **2.** *a receptacle, case*, for books, *etc.*: Mart. 1, 118. **3.** *a dwelling, residence, house*: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. Od. 3, 4, 14. **4.** *a vessel in the shape of a nest, a bowl, goblet*: nidus potilis, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 3. (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*; Germ. *nische.*)

nĭgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [niger] *rather black, dark*: oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupulis, Varr. in Non. 456, 8: vina, Pall. 3, 25: Cadmi nigellae filiae, *i. e. the letters of the alphabet*, Aus. Ep. 4, 74. (Hence It. *niello*; Sp. *niel.*)

nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. black, sable, dark, dusky*: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg. E. 2, 16: nigrae hederae, id. G. 2, 258: silvae, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 7: coelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7: nigerrimus Auster, Virg. G. 3, 278: nigros efferre maritos, *i. e. killed by poison*, Juv. 1, 72: pocula nigra, *poisoned*, Prop. 2, 20, 68. Subst. nigrum, i, *n. a black spot*: Ov. A. A. 1, 291. **II.** Fig. *pertaining to death*: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, *of the funeral pile*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, *the day of death*, Prop. 2, 19, 19: Juppiter niger, *i. e. Pluto*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705. **2.** *sad, mournful*: domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18: Val. Fl. 3, 404. **3.** *unlucky, ill-omened*: hunccinè solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72: Prop. 2, 21, 38: lapis, *the spot in the Comitium where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain*, Fest. s. v. **4.** Of character, *black, bad, wicked*: Cic. Caecin. 10: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: nigra in candida vertere, *to turn black into white*, Juv. 3, 30: so, facere candida de nigris, Ov. M. 11, 314. (Hence It. *nero*; Prov. *negre* and *ner*; Fr. *noir, nègre*; Eng. *negro.*)

nīgīna, ae, *f. a plant now unknown*: Plin. 27, 12, 82.

nigrans, antis, *Part.* [nigro]. **II.** Adj.: *black, dusky*: nigrantia boum cornua, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: color, Lucr. 2, 792: nigrantes terga juvenci, Virg. Aen. 5, 97: nigrantes alae, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrasse silentum, Prop. 3, 10, 33: nigrante profundo, *the sea*, Sil. 17, 258: litora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, *i. e. that produces clouds*, Virg. Aen. 8, 353.

nigrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [niger] *blackness, black colour*: capilli corvina nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 109: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

nigrĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a.* [niger facio] *to make black, to blacken*: nigrefacio, *μελανοποιῶ*, Vet. Gloss.

nigrĕo, 2. *v. n.* [niger] *to be black*: solis occasu nigret, Pac. in Non. 144, 11: nimbis nigret, *opp.* splendet, Att. ib. 13.

nigresco, grŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become black, grow dark*: latices nigrescere sacros, Virg. Aen. 4, 454: tenebris nigrescere, ib. 11, 824: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: bacca incipiens nigrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2: nigrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5: nigrescentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, *n.* 4. (Hence Fr. *noircir.*)

nigrĭcans, antis, *Part.* [nigrico]. **II.** Adj.: *blackish, swarthy*: Tyrius color nigricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62: id. 36, 26, 66.

nigrĭco, 1. *v. n.* [niger] *to be blackish*; epimelas fit, quum candida gemma superne nigricat colos Plin. 37, 10, 58.

nigrĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj. of a black color*: facies, Sol. 2.

nigridĭus, a, um, *adj.* [niger] *blackish*: Not. Tir. p. 128.

nigrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [niger facio] *to make black, to blacken*: dentes, Marc. Empir. 35.

nigrĭtĭa, ae, and **nigrĭtĭes**, ēi, *f* [niger] *black colour, blackness*: Plin. 29, 6, 34: Cels. 8, 2.

nigritūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *black colour, blackness*: Plin. 10, 36, 52.

nigro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neutr.: *to be black*: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. 2, 733. **II.** Act. *to make black, to blacken*: nigrasset planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83. **2.** Fig. *to make dark, to darken*: nigrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

nigror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *blackness*: noctis, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: rubidus est rufus, atrore et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26 *med.*

nĭhil, *n. indecl.* [by apocope, from nihilum, *i. e.* ne hilum] *nothing*: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? Cic. de Sen. 6: nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, id. Off. 1, 42: de republica nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8. With *gen.*: nihil mali, id. Att. 8, 4: nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14: nihil rerum humanarum, *nothing of* or *none of*, id. Red. Quir. 5. With an *adj.*: nihil exspectatione vestra dignum dico, id. de Or. 1, 31. Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, id. Fam. 4, 4: ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil fuisse, ib. 14, 3: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17: Sall. C. 47: Tac. H. 1, 79: Nep. Alcib. 1. (ii) nihil agere, *to accomplish nothing*: nihil agis dolor! quamvis is molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: Lucan. 7, 809: Vell. 2, 66. (iii) nihil, nec . . . nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1; v. neque, II. 2. (iv) nihil non, *everything*: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. Brut. 37: Hor. A. P. 122: Nep. Att. 19. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, *something, somewhat*: non nihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: non nihil me consolatur quum recordor, ib. 4, 14: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13: Liv. 1, 3. (vi) nihil quicquam *or* nihil unum, *nothing whatever, nothing at all*: sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo unquam assequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20: si nihil aliud, *if there were nothing else*, id. 3, 19. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, *etc.*, *nothing else than, nothing but*: tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Am. 27: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, id. Fam. 4, 7: qui nihil praeterquam de vita cogitarent, Auct. B. Alex. 8. (viii) nihil . . . quin *or* quominus: nihil praetermisi quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: nihil moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv. 3, 54. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, *etc.*, *there is no reason why*: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: nihil est, cur advenientibus te offerre gestias, ib. 6, 20: nihil excogitem, quamobrem Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Cluent. 26. (x) nihil est, ut, *there is nothing that*: nihil fuit in Catulis, ut eos exquisito judicio putares uti literarum, id. Off. 1, 37. (xi) nihil est, *it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain*: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam luseris, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 94: Hor. S. 2. 3, 6 (xii) nihil ad me (*sc.* pertinet): rect an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 28: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 16. Also, nihil ad, *nothing in comparison with:* nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: id. Leg. 1, 2. (xiii) nihil minus, *nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all:* cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. Off. 3, 20: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Font. 11. (xiv) nihil dum, *nothing as yet:* id. Fam. 12, 7: id. Att. 7, 12. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him:* tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74: Ov. F. 2, 308. (xvi) nihil esse, *to be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use:* sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14: id aliquid nihil est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, Cic. Sest. 53: nihil hominis est, *a worthless fellow*, id. Tusc. 3, 32. **II.** Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. *in nothing, not at all:* nihil opus est, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14. 1: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46. **2.** *to no purpose, in vain:* hercle hanc quidem nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 16. **3.** *for no reason:* quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? *M.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, Cic. Leg. 1, 1.

nĭhildum, v. nihil (xiv).

nĭhĭli, v. nihilum.

nĭhĭlo, v. nihilum.

nĭhĭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nihilum] *a good-for-nothing fellow:* οὐδαμινός, nihilo, nugatorius, gerra, Vet. Gloss.

nĭhĭlōmĭnus, v. nihilum (iv).

nĭhĭlum, i, *n.* [ne hilum] *nothing:* docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 265: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. Div. 2, 16: interire in nihilum, id. Acad. 1, 7: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 9: quam mihi ista pro nihilo! id. Att. 14, 9: aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 7. (ii) Nihili, *of no value, worthless:* quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus nihili, Varr. L. L. 10, 5, § 81: nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Pseud. 4, 7, 2: homo nihili factus, *castrated*, id. Mil. 5, 16. Hence, nihili pendere *or* facere, *to esteem as nothing*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 6. (iii) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause* or *reason:* Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 17: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. 34, 61. (iv) Nihilo with comparatives, *by nothing, no:* nihilo minus, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 49: nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: nihilo major, ib. 6, 3: nihilo tamen secius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: nihilo segnius, Liv. 6, 38. So, nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, *no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilominus, Cic. Mil. 7: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, id. Fam. 10, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4: Caes. B. C. 3, 17. With minus omitted: nihilo ego quam tu nunc amata sum, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 43. (v) Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise:* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 46. **II.** Adverbially, for non, *not:* nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 54.

nīl (contracted form of nihil) *nothing, no* (rare, and mostly poet.): nil opus est verbis, Lucr. 5, 264: si nil sit durius, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: id. Od. 1, 14, 14: hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, Pers. 1, 122.

nīlĭos, ii, *f.* = νείλιος, *a precious stone, of the colour of a dark topaz:* supposed to be *the Egyptian pebble* or *jasper:* Plin. 37, 8, 25.

nīlum, i. q. nihilum, *nothing:* ad nilum revorti, Lucr. 1, 238: nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 206.

nīlus, i, *m.* [Νεῖλος, the river Nile] *a canal, conduit, aqueduct:* piscina et nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.:* ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. Leg. 2, 1.

nimbātus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] perh. *light, trifling, frivolous:* femina, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 135.

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus fero] *storm-bringing, stormy:* inter nimbiferas nubes, Avien. in Arat 858: ignis, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 60 (*al.* nubifer).

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] *full of storms, stormy, rainy:* nimbosus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535: ventus, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 27: aër, Lucan. 5, 631: montes, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

nimbus, i, *m. a violent* or *pouring rain, a rain-storm:* nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: nigrans grandine nimbus, Virg. Aen. 4, 120. **II.** Meton. *a black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:* noctisque et nimbûm occaecat nigror, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14: involvere diem nimbi, Virg. Aen. 3, 198: Stat. Th. 1, 97. (ii) *rain-water:* silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta, Plin. 31, 4, 30: nimbi legati, *frozen rain-water*, Petron. 123. (iii) *a cloud* or *mist* in gen.: tempestas tam denso regem operuit nimbo, ut conspectum ejus contioni abstulerit, Liv. 1, 16. So the *bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendour* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. Aen. 10, 634: Pallas nimbo effulgens, ib. 2, 615. (iv) *a cloud* of smoke, dust, *etc.:* respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, ib. 5, 666: fulvae nimbus arenae, id. G. 3, 110: pulveris, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 176. **2.** *a head-band, frontlet,* worn by *women:* Isid. Orig. 19, 31. **3.** Like the Eng. *cloud*, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus peditum, Virg. Aen. 7, 793: pilorum, Sil. 5, 215: telorum, Lucan. 4, 776: lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8: Corycius, *i. e. of saffron*, Mart. 9, 39: purpureus, *a great quantity of flowers*, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298. **4.** *a perforated vessel used for sprinkling liquid perfumes:* nimbus vitreus, Mart. 14, 112 *in lemm.* **II.** Fig. *a storm*, i. e. *sudden misfortune:* hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. Att. 15, 9. [*Nimbus* perh. comes from the same root as *nubes:* others connect it with the root νιβ, in Greek, which appears in νίπτω and χέρνιψ, χέρνιβ-ος.]

nĭmĭē, *adv. too much, excessively:* nimie aliquid facere, Capit. Gord. 6: non nimie sed pulcre dictum, Macr. S. 6, 6. **2.** Transf. *very much, very:* in locis nimie frigidis, Pall. 4, 10.

nĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [nimius] *a too great number* or *quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess:* sanguinis, Pall. 6, 7: prunarum, Eutr. 10, 9: gaudii, App. M. 3, p. 190. In *plur.:* Pall. 2, 13 *med.*

nĭmĭo, v. nimius, *ad fin.*

nĭmĭŏpĕrĕ, more correctly separate, nimio opere: *too much*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

nīmīrum, *adv.* [ni, i. q. ne and mirum, lit. not wonderful; no wonder; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly:* nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: non parva res, sed nimirum omnium maxima, id. Mur. 22, 45: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 63: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, *truly*, Liv. 22, 51. **II.** Freq. in an ironical sense: *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:* nimirum contra dici nihil potest, Cic. Verr. 4, 57: aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, Liv. 40, 9: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor. S. 2, 2, 106: Tac. H. 1, 33.

nĭmis, *adv. too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure:* Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum nimisque inhumane, *too severely, too inhumanly*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: nimis dixi, Plin. Pan. 45. With *gen.:* nimis insidiarum, Cic. Or. 51: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. F. 6, 115. **2.** With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very:* Philotimi literae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic. Att 7, 24: Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: haud nimis amplum, Liv. 8, 4. **II.** Transf. *very much, very, exceedingly:* nimis velim lapidem, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109: nimis id genus ego odi male, id. Rud. 4, 2, 15: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16. So nimis quam, *very much:* nimis quam formido, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 79.

nĭmĭum, *adv. too much, too:* nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 19: nimium diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nimium longum tempus, id. Att. 12, 18: nimium dicere, *opp.* parum, id. Cluent. 58: nimium multi, ib. 46. **2.** Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly:* illud non nimium probo, id. Fam. 12, 30. **II.** Transf. *very much, greatly, exceedingly:* homo nimium lepidus, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 8: loci nimium mirabiles, id. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nimium vellem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 458: felix et nimium felix! Stat. S. 3, 3 25. **2.** Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very:* differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Fin. 4, 25. sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id. Or. 26: ille nimium quantum audacter inquit, Gell. 16, 6. Also, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, o Lyde, es barbarus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 13.

nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nimis] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much* vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia (for nimis) fundatur, Cic. de Sen. 15 nimiae celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Prometheus assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem, *that grew again too fast*, Mart. Spect. 7. (ii) with *abl.: immoderate, intemperate:* rebus secundis nimii, Tac. H. 4, 23: nimius mero, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 5. With *gen.:* impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. 6, 11: imperii, id. 3, 26: sermonis, Tac. H. 3, 75: pugnae, Sil. 5, 232. Subst. nimium, ii, *n. too much, superabundance, excess:* mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25: juris, Sil. 14, 670: auri argentique nimium fuit, Plin. 33, 2. **2.** Esp. *too mighty, too powerful:* Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. 2, 32: legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac. Agr. 7 Flor. 3, 15. **II.** Transf. *very great very much:* homo nimia pulcritudine Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimia memoras mira id. Am. 2, 1, 69: Mart. 5, 64. Subst. nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune* (a transl. of Eurip. Hec. 627: κεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος), Enn. in Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41. Hence, adverbially in the *abl.* nimio, *exceedingly, by far much:* nimio mavolo, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 90 quia te nimio plus diligo, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1: nimio minus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 21: nimio melius, id. Pers. 1, 3, 31.

ningo (ninguo), nxit, 3. *v. n.* (mostly *impers.*) *it snows:* ningit, Col. 11, 2 *med.:* Virg. G. 3, 367. *Pass.:* totum illud spatium, qua pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. 1, p. 8. **II.** Fig. *to shower down, scatter:* ningunt rosarum floribus. Lucr. 2, 628. [The root is NIG or NIV hence *nix* (*nig-s*), *nivis.*]

ningor, ōris, *m.* [ningo] *a fall of snow:* App. de Mundo, p. 309.

ninguĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ninguis] *full of snow, snowy:* juga ninguida, Aus Ep. 24, 68: Boreas, Prud. Apopth. 720. **II.** Transf *that falls from the* *ky like snow:* cibus, *i. e. manna,* id. Cath. 5, 97

ninguis, is, *f.* [root NIG; v. ningo] *snow:* albas decedere ningues, Lucr. 6, 736.

ninguit and **ninguo,** v. ningo.

ningŭlus, a, um, *adj. nobody:* ningulus, nullus, ut Ennius, libro secundo: qui ferro minitere atque in te ningulus, Fest. *s. v.*

nis, pro nobis, Fest. *s. v.* callim.

nisi, *conj.* [ni si] *if not, unless:* its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the *indic.* sometimes by the *subj.*: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. Clu. 66. (ii) With negatives, *except, save only, only:* ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Am. 5: etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, id. Brut. 6, 23: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. Sometimes the negative is omitted: Liv. 34, 16: Sall. J. 54. (iii) After interrogatives, nihil aliud, *etc., save, but, than:* quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? qui sunt boni cives nisi qui patriae beneficia meminerunt? Cic. Planc. 33: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12. (iv) Nisi si, *except if, unless:* noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, id. Fam. 14, 2: nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nisi si manifesta negamus, Ov. H. 4, 111. (v) Nisi ut, *except that, unless:* neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. Claud. 35. (vi) Nisi quod, *except that:* praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall. J. 95: Tac. A. 14, 14. (vii) Nisi quia, *except, because,* i. e. *until that:* at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia correxit miles, quod intellexi minis, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10. 2. In transitions, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic. Fat. 16: nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, id. Mil. 3.

nīsus, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing* or *resting upon* or *against, a pressure:* pinnarum nisus inanis, *a flight,* Lucr. 6, 834: insolitos docuere nisus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8: hic dea se primum rapido pulcerrima nisu sistit, Virg. Aen. 11, 852: stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem, *in the same posture,* ib. 5, 437: uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J. 94: quae dubia nisu videbantur, ib. II. Transf. *a striving, endeavour, effort, labour:* ad summum non pervenit nisu, sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9. 2. *the throes of childbirth, labour:* hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra edidit, Ov. F. 5, 171.

nītēdŭla, ae, *f. a kind of small mouse, a dormouse* (v. nītela): Cic. Sest. 33: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29.

nĭtĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make shining:* ventus mare crispicans nitefacit, Gell. 18, 11: grato crinem nitefactus olivo, Juvenc. 1. 607.

nĭtēla, ae, *f.* [niteo] *brightness, splendour:* armorum nitela, Sol. 22. II. Meton. *that which shines* or *glitters, a glittering particle:* nitelae pulveris, *gold-dust,* id. 23. 2. *that which causes to shine, a polish:* nitelae oris, *i. e. tooth-powder,* Cat. in App. Apol. p. 393.

nītēla (nitella, Not. Tir. p. 176), ae, *f.* [contr. from nitedula] *a kind of small mouse, the garden-dormouse:* Myoxus nitela, Desm.: Plin. 8, 57, 72: aurea nitela, Mart. 5, 37.

nītēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [nītēla] *pertaining to a dormouse:* salix, *dormouse-coloured,* Plin. 16, 37, 69.

nĭtens, entis, *Part.* [niteo]. II. Adj.: *shining, glittering, brilliant, bright:* arma nitentia, Liv. 9, 40: capilli malobathro, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: oculi, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: astra, Ov. F. 5, 543: Lucifer, Tib. 1, 3, 93: nitentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413: Tyrioque nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 211. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, fat:* nitens taurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 20. (ii) Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful:* uxor ore floridolo nitens, Cat. 61, 193: desiderio meo nitenti, *to my beautiful mistress,* id. 2, 5: nitentior femina, Ov. M. 12, 405. (iii) Of plants, *blooming:* nitentia culta, Virg. G. 1, 153: arbor laeta et nitens, Gell. 12, 1. II. Fig.: *illustrious:* recenti gloria nitens, Liv. 3, 12: non patre nitens linguave, Sil. 6, 19. 2. Of speech, *brilliant, elegant:* oratio, Cic. Brut. 67. 3. Of the mind, *bright, clear:* macte, oro, nitenti ingenio, Stat. S. 1, 5, 63.

nĭtentius, *comp. adv. more brightly, brilliantly:* Mart. Cap.

nĭtĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten:* placatum nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere, id. 5, 703: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov. M. 6, 65: vere nitent terrae, id. F. 4, 126: aera nitent usu, id. Am. 1, 8, 51. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition:* Plin. 18, 5, 6: unde sic quaeso nites? Phaedr. 3, 7, 4. (ii) Of persons, *to look bright* or *beautiful:* miseri quibus intentata nites! Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: ore nitet, Mart. 10, 89: nitet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat. Ach. 2, 148: murice tincta veste nites, Mart. 5, 23. (iii) Of fields and plants: *to look flourishing, thriving:* campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg. Aen. 6, 677: tellus nitet, Petr. 99: herba nitens, Ov. M. 15, 202: arbores nitent, Plin. 17, 4, 3. (iv) Of wealth, *etc. to flourish, abound:* vectigal in pace niteat, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: res ubi magna nitet domino sene, Hor. S. 2, 5, 12. II. Fig. *to shine, be brilliant, look beautiful:* illorum vides quam niteat oratio, Cic. Fin. 4, 3: homo nitens gloria recenti, Liv. 3, 12: verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, Hor. A. P. 351: omnia nobilibus oppidis nitent, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

nĭtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [niteo] *to begin to shine, to shine out* or *forth:* exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic. Arat. 174: juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Aen. 5, 134: nitescente nova luna, Plin. 8, 1, 1: ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 58. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat:* armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (ii) Of persons, *to become blooming;* in *perf. tenses, to be blooming:* o pueri, nituistis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128. (iii) Of plants, *to grow luxuriously, to bloom:* Plin. 12, 25, 54. II. Fig. *to become illustrious* or *celebrated:* ut ingenio, doctrina, praeceptione natura nitescat, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: quid non cultu nitescit? Quint. 9, 4, 5: studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria nitescere, Tac. A. 12, 58.

nītĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [nītor] *pressing, straining, striving:* mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundi, Gell. 1, 11: pondus nitibundum, *oppressive weight, weighty pressure,* Sol. 25.

nĭtĭdē, *adv. splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently:* ut nitide nitet, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 3: coenare nitide, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19.

nĭtĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nitidus] *splendour, beauty:* formae, Att. in Non. 143, 29.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlē, *dim. adv. somewhat finely, sprucely:* Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 8.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus] *somewhat shining:* caput, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 84.

nĭtĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bright* or *shining, to polish, smoothe:* ferramenta detersa nitidentur, Col. 12, 3: post serraturam, plagam ferramentis acutis nitidemus, Pall. 3, 17. II. Esp. *to wash, bathe:* sunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Enn. in Non. 144, 16: and reflect.: nitidantur vulgo, Att. ib. 17. (Hence It. *nettare;* Fr. *nettoyer.*)

nĭtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim* [id.] *somewhat spruce, rather trim:* vidua nitidula, Sulp. Sev. dial. 2, 8.

nĭtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear:* facite sultis, nitidae ut aedes meae sint, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 8: in picturis alios horrida, inculta, contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic. Or. 11: nitidus juventa (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 437: nitida caesaries, ib. 4, 337: caput solis, ib. 1, 467 ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: aries nitidissimus auro, id. F. 3, 867: aether, Val. Fl. 3, 467. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek plump, fat:* jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5. (ii) Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking:* nitidius robur, Liv. 28, 35: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. So, nitidis sensibus haurire aliquid, *with fresh, unblunted senses,* Claud Cons. Mall. Theod. 193. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim:* nimis nitida femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 12: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: villae, ib. 1, 15, 46: nitidioris vitae instrumenta, Plin. 13, 15, 30. (iv) Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant:* nitidae fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr. 2, 594: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: nitidissima arboris pars, Plin. 17, 14, 16. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, *rich, fertile,* Ov. F. 5, 265. II. Fig. *cultivated, polished, refined:* nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: verba nitidiora, id. Part. 5: Isocrates nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79: nitida et curata vox, id. 11, 3, 26. (Hence Fr. *net.*)

nītor, nīsus and nixus (old *part. perf.* gnitus et gnixus a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. *s. v.*) 3. *v. n. dep. to bear, lean,* or *rest upon.* With *abl.*: ambae te obsecramus genibus nixae, *we implore thee upon our knees,* i. e. *kneeling,* Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: stirpibus suis niti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: herbescens viriditas, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15: hastili nixus, id Rab. perd. 7: juvenis, qui nititur hasta, Virg. Aen. 6, 760: nixus baculo, Ov Pont. 1, 8, 52. With *in* and *acc.*: nixus in hastam, Virg. Aen. 12, 398. With *de:* de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov. H. 21, 100. *Absol.*: Sisiphu' versat saxum sudans nitendo, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: partes aequaliter nituntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. 2. Transf. *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly* etc.: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, ib. 2, 48: nituntur gradibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 443: in altas rupes, Lucan. 4, 37: ad sidera, Virg. G. 2, 427: in aëra, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 27: in adversum, id. M. 2, 72: sursum nitier, Lucr. 1, 1056. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth:* nitenti est similis, Ov. M. 10, 508: Plin. 9, 35, 54. (iii) *to strain for a stool:* Suet. Vesp. 20. II. Fig. *to strain* or *strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour:* moderatio modo virium assit et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic. de Sen. 10: nihil contra se regem nisurum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: pro aliquo, Liv. 35, 10: pro libertate summa ope niti, Sall. J. 31. nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, id. J. 13. With *inf.*: perrumpere nituntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25: ingenio nitor non periisse meo, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 34. With *ad:* ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. (ii) *to strive after:* ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic de Sen. 23 82 ad summa

Quint. Prooem. § 20: in vetitum, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17. **2.** *to rest, rely, depend upon:* with *in* and *abl.:* nixus in nomine inani, Lucr. 5, 907: conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Coel. 10: cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis, id. Mil. 7. With simple *abl.:* spe niti, id. Att. 3, 9: auctoritate, Caes. B. C. 3, [illegible]: ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur, id. B. G. 1, 13. With *ubi:* quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 64.

nĭtor, ōris, *m.* [niteo] *brightness, splendour, lustre:* nitor exoriens aurorae, Lucr. 4, 539: diurnus, *the daylight*, Ov. H. 18, 78: herbarum viridis, Lucr. 5, 781: argenti et auri, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 23: eboris, Plin. 7, 15, 13: gladii, id. 2, 25, 22: nigerrimus nitor gemmae, id. 37, 10, 69: nitorem cutis facit sal, id. 31, 7, 41. **2.** Transf. *sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty:* nitor corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2. 10: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: Liparei nitor Hebri, ib. 3, 12, 6. (ii) *neatness, elegance, brilliancy:* Cic. Coel. 31: oppidum praecipui nitoris, Plin. 4, 12, 26. (iii) In gen. *colour:* Lucr. 2, 817: ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 14, 26. **II.** Fig. of speech, *splendour, elegance, grace* of style: orationis nitor, Cic. Or. 32: nitor domesticus eloquii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 51: nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20: translationum nitor, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

nitrārĭa, ae, *f.* [nitrum] *a place where natron (salt-petre) was dug* or *prepared:* Plin. 31, 10, 46.

nitrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mixed with natron:* aqua, Col. 12, 55: Mart. 13, 17.

nitrĭon, ii, *n. a plant, also called* daphnoides, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 58.

nitrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nitrum] *full of natron:* aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, Vitr. 8, 3: lacus, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

nitrum, i, *n.*=*νίτρον*, also called sal nitrum, *natron, native nitre* or *saltpetre:* found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace and Macedonia: Plin. 31, 10, 46. **II.** Fig. (from its use as a soap, Isid. Or. 16, 2): censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

nivālis, e, *adj.* [nix] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-:* nivalis dies, *a snowy day*, Liv. 21, 54: loca, Plin. 26, 8, 29: venti, id. 2, 47, 48: axis, *the region of snow*, Val. Fl. 5, 225: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3: undae, *water filled with snow*, Mart. 14, 48: aqua nivalis, *snow-water*, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** Transf. *cold:* dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste coelum est, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4: Flor. 2, 6: osculum, *cold, frigid*, Mart. 7, 95, 2. **2.** *snow-like, snowy:* equi candore nivali, Virg. Aen. 3, 538: Fig.: nivalis Pietas, Prud. in Symm. 2, 249.

nĭvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to snow:* nivarium colum, *a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered*, Mart. 14, 103 *in lemm.:* nivarius saccus, *a bag through which snow was pressed to obtain water for drinking* (or acc. to others, the same as nivarium colum), id. 14, 104 *in lemm.*

nĭvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooled with snow:* potiones, Sen. Q. N. 4 *fin.:* aqua, Petr. 31: Suet. Ner. 27.

nīve, v. ni.

nīvens, entis, *closing, closed:* niventibus oculis (*al.* uventibus), Petr. 115.

nĭvesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [nix] *to become snow-white:* Poët. in Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 406 Burm.: Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

nĭvĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *from snow, snowy, snow-* (poet.): aggeribus niveis informis, Virg. G. 3, 354: aqua, *cooled with snow*, Mart. 12, 17: mons, *covered with snow*, Cat. 64, 240. **II.** Transf. *snow-white, snowy:* lacerti, Virg. Aen. 8, 387: Briseis niveo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: vestis, Ov. M. 10, 432: candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, ib. 13, 789: dens, id. H. 18, 18: flumen, *clear, pellucid*, Sen. Hippol. 504: undae, Mart. 7, 32: tribuni, *clothed in white togas*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 29: Quirites, Juv. 10, 45.

nĭvĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nix fero] *snow-bearing, covered with snow:* niviferae valles, Salvian. G. D. 6, 2.

nĭvo, *3. v. n.* [nix] *to snow;* poet. transf. of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. in Non. 507, 27.

nĭvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of snow, snowy:* hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13: grando, id. 21, 53: Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21: Scythia, id. H. 12, 29: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 96: Pliadum nivosum sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.

nix, nĭvis, *f. snow:* Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: pars terrarum obriguit nive pruinaque, id. N. D. 1, 10: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2: nives duratae solo, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: alta, ib. 1, 9, 1: mons Cebenna altissima nive iter impediebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93. **II.** Transf. *white hair, hoary locks:* capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12: Prud. praef. Cath. 25: Quint. 8, 6, 17. **2.** In gen. *white colour, whiteness:* eboris, App. de Mundo, p. 346. [Root NIG or NIV: cf. *ningit, ninguis:* Gr. *νίφω*, etc.] (Hence It. *neve;* Fr. *neige.*)

nixor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nītor] *to lean* or *rest upon, to strive, endeavour* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 836 (*al.* nictari): id. 3, 1014. pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpentem), Virg. Aen. 5, 279 (*al.* nexantem). **II.** Fig. *to depend upon:* fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. 4, 507.

nixŭrĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [nixus] *to wish to lean* or *rest upon:* nixurit qui niti vult et in conatu saepius aliqua re perpellitur, Nigid. in Non. 144, 20. **II.** Transf. for parturio, *to wish to bring forth:* nixurio, *φιλοτοκέω*, Gloss. Philox.

nixus and **nīsus**, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nixus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressure;* astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. **II.** Transf. *a striving, exertion, effort:* hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (*al.* nisu), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9: id. 1, 12, 10. **2.** Esp. *pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg. G. 4, 199: Ov. H. 4, 126: laboriosi nixus, Gell. 12, 1.

no, navi, 1. *v. n. to swim:* pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas, Cat. 64, 1: nat lupus inter oves, Ov. M. 1, 304: nantem delphina per undas, id. H. 19, 199: piger ad nandum, ib. 18, 210: ars nandi, id. Trist. 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib. 1, 7, 38. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to be able to do without a guardian*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120. **II.** Poet. transf. *to sail, flow, fly*, etc.: cum juventus per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Cat. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg. G. 4, 59. Of the eyes of drunken persons. *to swim:* nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 479. [Root NA: cf. Gr. *νέω*.]

nōbĭlis, e (old form, gnobilis: Livius in Virgo: ornamento incedunt gnobili ignobiles, Fest. *s. v.*), *adj.* [root GNO: v. nosco] *that can be* or *is known, knowable:* neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 9: addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac. H. 3, 39. **2.** Esp. *well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned:* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* or *ad:* die festo celebri nobilique, Aphrodisiis, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: illustre et nobile municipium, id. Verr. 5, 16: oppidum clarum et nobile, ib. 1, 24: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. gen. or. 6: ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5: nobilis aere Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416: puerosque Ledae, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, ib. 1, 1, 5: aquae salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. 11, 37, 75: emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels. 5, 19. (ii) In a bad sense *notorious:* scelere nobiles, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 5: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 33: scortum nobile, Liv. 39, 9. **II.** *high-born, of noble birth, noble*, i. e. *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *of which a member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the* jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Coel. 13: nobili genere nati, id. Verr. 5, 70: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Flacc. 22: Liv. 22, 58. Subst. nobilis, is, *m. a nobleman:* nobiles nostri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Nobilis and nobilissimus, *most noble*, under the later emperors, *a title of the Caesars and of the members of the imperial family*, Cod. Theod. 10, 25, 1. **2.** *of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior:* tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, Ov. M. 2, 690.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare): praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere Cic. Arch. 11. **II.** *high* or *noble birth nobility:* ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. Brut. 16: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6 utrumque avum procuratorem Caesarum habuit; quae equestris nobilitas est Tac. Agr. 4: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 43: Juv 8, 20. **2.** Meton. *the nobility, the nobles:* nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: omnis nostra nobilitas interiit, id. 7, 38: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. 26, 12: superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall. J. 64. With *plur.* verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, ib. 41. *Plur.:* Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, Tac. A. 12, 20. **III.** *noble* or *excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority:* quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret Cic. de Or. 3, 35: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 56: prima croco Cilicio, Plin. 5, 6, 17: locorum, id 3, 5, 6: columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53 obstetricum nobilitas (*i. e.* nobilissimae obstetrices), id. 28, 6, 18.

nōbĭlĭter, *adv. famously, excellently splendidly, nobly:* nobiliter caelare argentum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 34. *Comp.:* nobilius philosophari, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *Sup.:* ab exercitu nobilissime tumulatus, Liv. epit. 54.

nōbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nobilis] *to make known, to render famous* or *renowned:* poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Flacc. 26: famam, Liv. 1, 17. Also in an unfavourable sense, *to render notorious:* aliquem flagitiis, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. Off 2, 7: adulterio nobilitatus, Plin. 29, 1 5. **II.** *to render excellent, to ennoble improve:* qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. 2, 96: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall. 1, 6.

nobiscum, v. ego.

nŏcens, entis, *Part.* [noceo]. **II** Adj. *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *Comp.:* edat cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3. **2.** Esp *that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal:* nocens et nefarius, Cic. Off. 2, 14: homines nocentissimi, id. Div. in Caecil. 3: nocentissima victoria, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14: nocentissimi mores, Quint. 2, 15, 32: merita caede nocentum, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 19.

nŏcenter, *adv. hurtfully, injuriously:* nocenter armata, Col. 8, 2: abscessus nocenter adolescit, Cels. 5, 28 11: Tert. Apol. 14.

nŏcentĭa, ae, *f.* [nocens] *guilt*

transgression: Deus innocentiae magister, nocentiae judex, Tert. Apol. 40.

nŏcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum (*Perf. subj.* noxit: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* fama) 2. *v. n. to harm, hurt, injure:* with *dat.* or *absol.:* declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21: nihil nocet, *it does no harm*, id. Att. 12, 47: nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5: prospiciendum ne quid sibi ac reipublicae nocere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35 *fin.* In *pass.:* (rare) *to be harmed, injured:* larix ab carie aut a tinea non nocetur, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.:* noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus quidem locis nefas ducunt, Sol. 40 *fin.* *Pass. impers.:* ut ne cui noceatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id. Cat. 2, 12: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. [*Noceo* is perh. of same root as *neco*, q. v.] (Hence It. *nuocere;* Fr. *nuire.*)

nŏcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Phaedr. 1, 28, 3: pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

noctesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [nox] *to draw towards night, to grow dark:* omnia noctescunt, Furius in Non. 145, 11: censured by Gell. 18, 11.

noctĭcŏla, ae, *com.* [nox colo] *fond of the night:* nocticola Indus, Prud. Ham. 636.

noctĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. night-coloured, black:* nocticolor Memnon, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7: Styx, Aus. Monos. de Diis, 11.

noctĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [nox fero, the night-bringer] *the evening-star:* Cat. 62, 7: Calp. Ecl. 5 *fin.*

noctĭlūca, ae, *f.* [nox luceo] *that shines by night;* hence, *the moon:* Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 68: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38. **II.** *a lantern:* Varr. in Non. 234, 4.

noctĭsurgĭum, ii, *n.* [nox surgo] *a getting up in the night:* nyctegresia, quasi noctisurgium, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* egretus.

noctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. night-wandering; that wanders about by night* (poet.): noctivagae faces coeli, Lucr. 5, 1190: currus (*sc.* Phoebes), Virg. Aen. 10, 216: deus, *i. e. sleep,* Stat. Th. 10, 158: iter, Val. Fl. 2, 44.

noctĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [nox video] *night-seeing, that sees by night:* of the night-owl, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.* in carm.

noctĭvĭgŭlus (noctŭvĭgĭlus), a, um, *adj.* [nox vigilo] *night-watching:* Venus noctuvigila, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 40.

noctu, v. noctus.

noctŭa, ae, *f.* [nox] *the short-eared owl,* Strix brachyotos, Gm., a bird sacred to Minerva: noctua, quod noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 76 ed. Müll.: noctuarum dimicatio, Plin. 10, 17, 19: garrula, id. 18, 35, 87: seros exercet noctua cantus, Virg. G. 1, 403.

noctŭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [noctu] *in the night-time, by night:* noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistola tua tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1.

noctŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [noctua] *pertaining to owls:* noctuini oculi, *owls' eyes,* Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 35.

nocturnālis, e, *adj.* [nox] *nocturnal:* cucullus, Sid. Ep. 7, 16.

nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the night, nocturnal:* labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. de Sen. 23: nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id. Cat. 1, 1: sacra, id. Leg. 2, 15: decem horis nocturnis, id. Rosc. Am. 7: nocturno certare mero, putere diurno, Hor. Ep 1 19, 11: bella, Virg. Aen. 11, 736: ora, *i. e. dark, ugly faces,* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 107. Nocturnus seems to be sometimes used adverb.: lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *by night,* Virg. G. 3, 538: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, id. A. P. 269: advocati jam paene nocturni, *summoned almost in the night-time,* Petr. 15

noctus, ūs, *f.* [id.] only in *abl.* noctu, *by night, in the night-time:* somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 28: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: continuum diu (*al.* die) noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12.

noctŭvĭgĭlus, v. noctivigilus.

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* Ov. Hal. 128: Scrib. Comp. 114.

nōdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nodo] *a knotting, knot:* lori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 593.

nōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *knottiness, nodosity:* propter nodationis duritiem, Vitr. 2, 9.

nōdātus, a, um, *Part.* [nodo].

nodĭa, ae, *f. an unknown plant, also called* herba mularis: Plin. 24, 19, 115.

nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nodus] *to furnish* or *fill with knots, to make knotty:* ferula nodata, Plin. 13, 22, 43: cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73. Fig. of a stream: *full of eddies:* rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat. Th. 9, 276. **II.** Transf. *to tie in a knot, to knot:* crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. Aen. 4, 138: collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov. R. Am. 17. (Hence Fr. *nouer.*)

nōdōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nodosus] *knottiness, nodosity:* tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10.

nōdōsĭus, *comp. adv. more intricately, obscurely:* Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

nōdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nodus] *full of knots, knotty:* stipes, Ov. H. 10, 101: robur, Val. Fl. 8, 298: lina, *nets,* Ov. M. 3, 153: plagae, id. F. 6, 110: ossa, *the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebrae,* Lucan. 8, 672: rami, Sen. Ep. 12: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 31: Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23. **II.** Fig. *knotty, intricate, difficult:* quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 1 *med.:* nodosissimi libri enodati, Aug. Conf. 4, 16: Cicuta, *a usurer skilful in drawing up valid bonds,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 69: nodosam exsolvite stipem, Val. Max. 2, 9, *n.* 1.

nōdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little knot:* Plin. 21, 5, 13: capilli, App. M. 3, p. 217.

nōdus, i, *m. a knot:* nodus vinculumque, Cic. Tim. 4: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77: Cacum corripit in nodum complexus, *clasping him as in a knot,* id. Aen. 8, 260: nodos manu diducere, Ov. M. 2, 560: crinem nodo substringere, Tac. G. 38: Rheni nodos, *the hair of the Germans gathered into a knot,* Mart. 5, 37: nodus Herculis *or* Herculaneus, *a kind of tight knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor,* Plin. 28, 6, 17: unus tibi nodus, sed Herculaneus, restat, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.:* cingulum (novae nuptae) Herculaneo nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Fest. *s. v.* cingulo. **2.** Transf. *a girdle* (poet.): ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. 6, 13. Hence, nodus anni, *the circle of the equator,* Lucr. 5, 687. (ii) *a fishing-net:* Manil. 5, 664. (iii) *a knot, knob, node* on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37, 67: dirae nodus hyaenae, *a back-bone, dorsal vertebra,* Lucan. 6, 672. Hence, nodi articulorum, *tumours of the joints,* Plin. 24, 5, 13. (iv) *a knot* or *knob* in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. 1, 18: stipes gravidus nodis, Virg. Aen. 7, 507: gracilitas arundinis, distincta nodis, Plin. 16, 36, 64: Col. Arb. 3. Hence, *the knotty club of Hercules:* Sen. Herc. Oet. 1661. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush,* i. e. *to anticipate difficulties where there are none,* Pl. Men. 2, 1, 22. (v) *a knot, hard part* of metals: Plin. 34, 13, 37. Of precious stones: baroptenus nigra, sanguineis et albis nodis, id. 37, 10, 55. (vi) *a star in the constellation* Pisces: Cic. Arat. 14: Caes. Germ. Arat. 243. (vii) In astronom., nodi, *the four points in the heavens, the entrance of the sun into which marks the beginning of the seasons, the nodes:* Manil. 5, 618. **II.** Fig. *a band, bond:* his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic. Or. 66: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Am. 14, 51. **2.** Esp. *a bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 4, 7: imponere nodos, *i. e.* jusjurandum, Ov. H. 20, 39. **3.** *a knotty point, difficulty, impediment:* dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: incideramus in difficilem nodum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Abantem, pugnae moramque nodumque, Virg. Aen. 10, 428: quis juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot) Juv. 8, 50. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus, Hor. A. P. 191. (Hence Fr. *noeud.*)

noegēum, ii, *n. a garment trimmed with purple;* acc. to others, *a white upper garment:* Fest. *s. v.*

nŏērus, a, um. *adj.* = νοερός, *gifted with understanding:* Tert. adv. Val. 20.

nŏla, ae, *f. a little bell:* jusserat (canem) in rabido gutture ferre nolam, Avien. fab. 7 dub. (*al.* notam).

nōlentĭa, ae, *f.* [nolo] *unwillingness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle, *v. irreg.* (old forms: nevis for non vis: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 32: nevolt *or* nevult, for non vult: ib. 2, 2, 80: noltis for non vultis, Lucil. in Diom. p. 381 P.) [ne volo] *to wish not, to be unwilling:* novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: etiamsi nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: idem velle, atque idem nolle, Sall. C. 20. With *acc.* and *inf.:* nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Rep. 4, 7: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nollet carmine quemquam describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte qui moechis non vultis, id. S. 1, 2, 38. Esp. freq. in the imperat. with the infin. of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative with a neg.: noli irascier, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: ib. 65: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33: nolite, judices, existimare, id. Fl. 42, 105. Sometimes pleonastically with velle: nolite judices hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, id. Coel. 32: Nep. Att. 4: Ov. H. 21, 58. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tuae, Cic. Top. 1: Liv. 2, 45: nollem factum, *I wish it had not been done,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, *which heaven forbid,* id. Att. 7, 18: Ov. H. 20, 100: cum se non nolle dixisset, *that he had no objection,* Cic. de Or. 2, 18: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, id. Sull. 26: me nolente, *without my consent, against my will,* Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Lucan. 1, 274: nolentibus umbris, id. 2, 175. **II.** Esp. *to wish ill, be adverse to* (rare): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.

nōluntas, ātis, *f.* [nolo] *unwillingness:* tua noluntas, Enn. ap. Calp. Pison. (dub.).

nŏmae, arum, *f. plu.* v. nome.

nŏmas, ădis, *c.* = νομάς (pasturing flocks), *plur.* nŏmădes, *pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads:* Plin. 5, 3, 2. Hence esp. *a Numidian:* Sil. 5, 194: nomas versuta, *a Numidian fortune-teller,* Prop. 4, 7, 45. *Plur.:* Virg. Aen. 4, 320.

nŏmē, ēs, *f.* = νομή, *a corroding sore eating ulcer:* nome intestina, Plin. 31, 8, 44. Usu. *plu.* nomae: id. 20,

9, 36: cohibere nomas, id. 26, 14, 87: curare, id. 24, 19, 115.

nōmen, ĭnis (old *gen. sing.* nominus, S. C. de Bacch.), *n.* [root GNO: v. nosco] *a name:* nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appelletur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin. 3, 1: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56: indere alicui nomen, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 20: lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, Cic. Div. 1, 17: ut is locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: clari nominis viri, Vell. 2, 34: nominis minoris viri, id. 2, 100: cui saltationi Titius nomen est, Cic. Brut. 62: eique morbo nomen est avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: puero ab inopia nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34. Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, *to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll:* ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, ib.: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, ib.: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4. Also, dare nomen in conjurationem, Tac. A. 15, 48. **2.** Esp. *the middle name of a free-born Roman,* viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (*v.* Smith's Ant. 800 *seqq.*). But sometimes nomen is used for praenomen: Cic. Mur. 12: and for cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, id. Caecin. 10. **3.** In gramm. *a noun:* Quint. 1, 4, 18. **II.** Transf. *an accusation:* nomen recipere, *to receive an accusation:* Cic. Verr. 2, 38: nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, *to accuse of paricide,* id. Rosc. Am. 10. **2.** *a bond, note, claim, debt:* tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 10: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 1, 39: qui tibi, ut ais certis nominibus grandem pecuniam, debuit, *on good bonds, good security,* id. Quint. 11: volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40: solvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2: nomina sua exigere, *to get in one's debts,* id. Verr. 1, 10: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur dissolvere, id. Planc. 28: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7. (ii) nomen facere, *to enter* or *book the items of a debt:* nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vitam debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1. (iii) nomen locare, *to borrow money:* Phaedr. 1, 16, 1. (iv) Meton. *a debtor:* hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *i. e. a good payer,* Cic. Fam. 5, 6: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22. **3.** *a family, race, stock:* C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83. Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascivit, Tac. A. 3, 30: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: ubi deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6: Aeolio regnatas nomine terras, Sil. 14, 70. **4.** With ref. to the *thing spoken of* rather than the mere name: popularia nomina Drusos, Lucan. 6, 759: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, *i. e. the love of a mother and of a sister,* Ov. M. 8, 464. **III.** Fig. *name, fame, reputation, renown:* hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67: nomen habere, ib. 69: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. 1 prooem.: nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: multi Lydia nominis Romana vigui clarior Ilia, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7: nomen alicujus stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnullius in literis nominis, Plin. Ep. 7, 20. Of things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg. G. 2, 240. **2.** *a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason:* an alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id. Agr. 2, 6: classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id. Flacc. 12: nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id. Verr. 5, 5: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account,* id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac. A. 14, 59. **3.** *a name,* as opposed to a reality: Cic. Att. 5, 15: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires quum attulissent, Liv. 7, 29: nomen amicitia est, nomen inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740. (Hence It. *nome;* Sp. *nombre;* Fr. *nom.*)

nōmenclātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nomen calo] *a calling by name* (rare): Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11. Of things: vitium, *a list, catalogue,* Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

nōmenclātor (nomenculator, Mart. 10, 30, 23: Suet. Aug. 19), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls* a person or thing *by name;* hence, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing* for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 77): Cic. Att. 4, 1: id. Mur. 36, 77: nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben. 1, 3 *fin.:* id. Ep. 19 *fin.* Under the emperors, also, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves; a nomenclator:* servorum causa nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature:* Plin. H. N. 3 prooem.: id. 21, 9, 28.

nōmencŭlātor, v. nomenclator.

nōmĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = νόμιμος, *lawful, legitimate:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5059.

nōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nomen] *that may be named:* Amm. 28, 4.

nōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a name, nominal:* gentilitas, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, § 4. **II.** Subst. nominalia, ium, *n. plu. the day on which a child received its name, the name-day:* Tert. Idol. 16.

nōmĭnālĭter, *adv. by name, expressly:* annuere, Arn. 2, 80.

nōmĭnātim, *adv. by name, expressly:* aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7: non nominatim, sed generatim, ib. 11, 6: fortissimum quemque nominatim evocare, Caes. B. C. 1, 39.

nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nomino] *a naming:* consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. 6, 7. **2.** Transf. *a noun:* Varr. L. L. 9, 52 *fin.* **3.** Esp. in rhetor. *a giving of an appropriate name to what before had either an inappropriate one, or none at all:* Auct. Her. 4, 31. **II.** *a nomination to an office* (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione coöptabo, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv. 26, 23: consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to naming, nominative;* in gramm.: casus nominativus, *the nominative case,* Varr. L. L. 10, 2, § 23: Quint. 1, 7, 3.

nōmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a nominator:* nominatores magistratuum, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1.

nōmĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nominator] *pertaining to naming, containing names:* nominatorii breves, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3.

nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [nomino]. **II.** Adj. *famed, renowned, celebrated:* illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic. Verr. 4, 12: nominatiora pericula, Tert. Anim. 13: bdellium nominatissimum, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

nōmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a naming, a name;* in gramm. *a noun:* Varr. L. L. 8, 29, § 52

nōmĭnĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq* [id.] *to name:* suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominitamus, Lucr. 3, 353.

nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nomen] *to call by name, to name:* amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Am. 8: L. Sulla, quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2: id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18. **II.** Esp. *to render famous, renowned, celebrated:* praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. Arch. 11: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 94. **2.** *to nominate* or *appoint to an office:* patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 1, 32: me augurem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. **3.** *to accuse, arraign:* qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, Liv. 39, 17: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet. Caes. 17. **4.** In gramm.: nominandi casus, *the nominative case,* Varr. L. L. 8, 22, § 42: Gell. 13, 22.

nŏmisma (num.), ătis, *n.* (numisma, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 338) = νόμισμα, *a piece of money, a coin:* acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234: quum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, Mart. 1, 12: immensa nomismata, Seren. Samm. 28, 525. **2.** Esp. *a medal:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *the stamp* or *impression on a coin:* en Caesar agnoscit suum nomisma numis inditum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 95.

nŏmos and **nŏmus**, i, *m.* = νομός, *a district, province, nome:* Thebais dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quos nomos vocant, duodecim, Plin. 5, 9, 9 substituunt alios nomos, ut Heroopoliten, ib. **II.** In music, *a tune, air:* Suet. Ner. 20.

nōn (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu: noenum pro non, Lucilius lib. XXX.: si hodie noenum venis, Varr. Ep. ad Fusium, ap. Non. 143, 33 *sq.:* nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 200), *adv.* [contr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything] *not:* hoccine agis an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15. non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, id. Flacc. 22: eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quonam? Cum illo non, id. Att. 8, 3. (ii) emphatic, *by no means, not at all:* Cethegus homo non probatissimus, id. Par. 5, 3: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17: tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9. (iii) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: moveo nonnullis suspicionem, velle me navigare. quod tamen fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, ib. 2, 16: so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus. (iv) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. Brut. 37 *fin.:* v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (v) Followed by nec ... nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. Att. 9, 12: id. Fam. 5, 17. (vi) Unus non = ne unus quidem: unus vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor. 2, 18. (vii) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if:* non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. Or. 39: me non sane movet respublica; non quo sit mihi quicquam carius, id. Att. 16, 15. (viii) Non nisi, *only;* nonnisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36. (ix) Non vero, *truly not:* non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27 (x) Non modo, non solum ... sed or sed etiam, *not only ... but also:* non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44. (xi) Non modo (solum) non ... sed or sed etiam, sed ne ... quidem: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id

Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbabas, id. Att. 16, 7. Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, ib. 11, 24: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. 5, 42. (xii) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly:* simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: quae nunc quidem non tam est in plerisque, ib. 15, 58. So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly:* non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 5, 71. (xiii) Non si, *not even if:* injussu tuo, imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. (xiv) For nedum: vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22. (xv) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. Quint. 26. (xvi) For ne (denounced by Quint. as a solecism: qui tamen dicat pro illo *Ne feceris, Non feceris*, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi, 1, 5, 50): non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: non etiam sileas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3. (xvii) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 39: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17. (xviii) In answers: *no:* aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.

nōnae, arum, *f. plu.* [nonus] *the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 28: o Nonae illae Decembres, Cic. Fl. 40: Nonis Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18: a. d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2.

nōnāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonageni] *that contains ninety:* nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, *ninety degrees distant from the sun*, Plin. 2, 15, 12: fistula, *made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide*, Front. Aq. 60. ‖. Esp. *a commander of ninety men:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3628: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8.

nōnāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num.* [nonaginta] *ninety each:* porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19: Front. Aq. 61.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ord. num.* [id.] *the ninetieth:* Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13.

nōnāgĭes, *num. adv. ninety times:* nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

nōnāginta, *card. num. ninety:* nonaginta annos natus, Cic. de Sen. 10: Aus. Ep. 5, 5. (Hence Fr. *nonante.*)

nōnālis, e, *adj.* [nonae] *pertaining to the Nones:* nonalia sacra, *offerings made in the Capitol on the nones:* Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 28.

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, *sc.* legio] *belonging to the ninth legion:* miles nonanus, Tac. A. 1, 23. Subst. nonanus, i, *m. a soldier of the ninth legion*, ib. 14, 38.

nōnārĭa, ae, *f.* [nonus] *a public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to appear in public before the ninth hour of the day): Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, *adv. not yet:* nondum sex menses, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 21. nondum Voconia lege lata, id. Rep. 3, 10.

noneolae vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendent, Fest. *s. v.*

nongentēsĭmus, a, um, v. noningentesimus.

nongenti (noningenti, Col. 5, 2), ae, a, *card. num. nine hundred:* a mille ad nongenta millia, Varr. R. R. 3, 49: Falcidius emerat sestertiis nongentis millibus, Cic. Fl. 37. ‖. In *sing.* nongentus, i, *m. one of nine hundred:* Plin. 33, 2, 7.

nongentĭes, v. noningenties.

nongēsĭmus, v. nonigesimus.

nōnĭes, *adv. nine times:* Not. Tir. p. 100.

nōnĭgēsĭmus or **nongēsĭmus**, a, um, *ord. num. the nine hundredth:* Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsĭmus or **nongentēsĭmus**, a, um, *ord. num. the nine hundredth:* Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningenti, v. nongenti.

nōningentĭes (nongenties), *adv. nine hundred times:* noningenties trigesies septies mille, Vitr. 1, 6.

nonna, ae, *f. a nun:* Hier. Ep. 22, 16. (Hence Fr. *nonnain.*)

non-nĕ, *adv. not*, in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiamsi tactus non fueris: nonne? Cic. Caec. 13, 37. **2.** In indirect questions: *if not, whether not:* quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, id. Tusc. 5, 12.

non-nēmo, ĭnis, *m. some, several, many a one:* Cic. Mur. 39: id. Pis. 5. ‖. *some one, a certain person:* id. Cat. 4, 5. [viii.

nonnĭhil, v. nihil **nonnisi**, v. non,

non-nullus, a, um, *adj. some, several:* nonnullum periculum, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 23: nonnulla in re, Cic. Mur. 29: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: nonnulla pars militum, id. B. C. 1, 13: nonnulla communia, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: nonnulli, *some persons*, id. B. G. 1, 26.

non-nunquam, *adv. sometimes:* Cic. Vatin. 2: nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. With aliquando, Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

nonnus, i, *m. a monk:* Hier. Ep. 117, *n.* 6. ‖. *a tutor:* Inscr.

non-nusquam, *adv. in some places:* silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

nōnuncĭum et sescunciam quod magistri ludi appellant, significat dodrantem et dimidium teruncium, quod singula sescuncia uncia et dimidium sit, Fest. *s. v.*

nōnus, a, um, *ord. num.* [for novenus, from novem] *the ninth:* terra nona, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. ‖. Subst.: nona, ae, *f.* (*sc.* hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, id. Ep. 1, 7, 71: Mart. 4, 8.

nōnus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the nineteenth:* nonodecimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 13, 16: id. Or. 34.

nōnussis, is, *m.* [novem as] *nine asses:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 169.

norma, ae, *f. a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, *etc.:* anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. 7, 3: structuram ad normam et libellam fieri et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. ‖. Fig. *a rule, pattern, precept:* nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere, id. Mur. 2: nunquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Coruncanium ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id. Am. 5: natura norma legis est, id. Leg. 2, 24: juris, id. de Or. 2, 42: loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: norma et regula oratoris, Plin. Ep. 9, 26 *med.*

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma] *made according to the square:* normalis angulus, *a right angle*, Quint. 11, 3, 141: virgula, *a square*, Manil. 2, 289.

normālĭter, *adv. according to the square:* Hyg. de limit. p. 168 and 176. ‖. *in a straight line, directly:* Amm. 20, 3

normātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [norma] *a fashioning or adjusting by the square* Auct de limit. p. 217.

normātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fashioning or adjusting by the square:* Innocent. de cas. lit. p. 221.

normātus, a, um [id.] *adjusted by the square:* normatus ad perpendiculum, *rectangular*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

normŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small square:* norma, normula, Not. Tir. p 119.

nōs, nostrum, etc. the *plur. first pers. pron.* (*v.* ego) (*gen.* nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum: nem nostrorum, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 39: nostrarum quisquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11) *we:* nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. It is sometimes used instead of ego: nos habemus, id. Fam. 1, 1: absente nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. The *gen.* nostri is used objectively, *towards us:* amor nostri: nostrum is used partitively, *of us:* Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, Cic. Att. 8, 12. Nos often takes the suffix *met.* (Hence It. *noi;* old Fr. *nos, nus;* Fr. *nous.*)

noscentĭa, ae, *f.* [nosco] *knowledge:* Symm. Ep. 4, 9.

noscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *knowable:* Tert. ad Scapul. 2 *fin.*

noscĭtābundus, a, um, *adj. knowing, recognizing:* Gell. 5, 14.

noscĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [nosco] *to know, to recognise:* aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12: aliquem vocibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. **2.** *to perceive, observe:* circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38. ‖ Transf. *to examine, explore:* aedes noscitat, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 21: nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id. Cist. 4, 2, 14.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnovi, gnotum, acc. to Prisc. p. 569 P.: *inf. pass.* gnoscier, S. C. de Bacch.: gnotu, cognitu, Fest. *s. v.*. gnot (contrac. for gnovit) οἶδεν, ἐπιγινώσκει. gnotu, γνῶσιν, διάγνωσιν, Gloss. Labb. The contracted forms in class Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse nomus for novimus, Enn. in Diom. p 382 P.), 3. *v. a. incep. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider;* hence, in the perf. tenses, *to be acquainted with, to know:* quum igitur, nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: *Me.* Sauream non novi. *Li.* At nosce sane, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 58: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 14 *fin.* *Pass.:* forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57 *sq.:* omnes philosophiae partes facile noscuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. M. 14, 153: nec noscitur ulli, *by any one*, id. Tr. 1, 5, 29: nosci exercitui, *by the army*, Tac. Agr. 5. (ii *perf. tenses:* si me novisti minus, Pl Aul. 4, 10, 47: Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id. Men. 2, 2, 20: novi rem omnem, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 50 qui non leges, non instituta, non jura noritis, Cic. Pis. 13, 30: quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, ib 32 *fin.:* si ego hos bene novi, *if I know them well*, id. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.:* si tuos digitos novi, id. Att. 5, 21: ut suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. ‖. Transf. *to know, recognise* (rare): hau! nosco tuum, *I perceive your drift*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 44: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. S. 2, 7, 89: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 15. **2.** Esp. *to acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: quod te excusas. ego tuas causas nosco, id. Att. 11, 7: vereor, ne istam causam nemo noscat, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11. [Root GNO or GNA: cf. *co-gno-sco, i-gno-ro, gna-rus*, etc.: cf. Sans. *jnâ;* Gr. γιγνώ-σκω: Germ. *kennen;* Eng. *know* *ken.* The participles, *co-g(e)n-itus* and *i-g(e)n-itus* show that the root also occurred in the form of GEN in Latin, corresponding to the Germ. *kennen* and Eng. *ken.*]

nŏsŏcŏmīum, ii, *n.*=νοσοκομεῖον, *an hospital, infirmary:* Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19; 22.

nŏsŏcŏmus, i, *m.*=νοσοκόμος, *an attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse:* Jul. ep. nov. c. 111, § 410.

noster, stra, strum (*gen. sing.* nostrai, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P. *Gen. pl.* nostrum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 25) *pronom. adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours:* nostra omnis lis est, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 75: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoria, ib. 1, 12. Strengthened by the suffix *pte:* nostrapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1. **II.** Esp. *pertaining to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours:* certe tu me alienabis nunquam quin noster siem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 243: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3 10: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors, quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: noster esto, an expression of assent, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 25: minime istuc faciet noster Daemones, *our good friend Daemones,* i. e. *I,* id. Rud. 4, 7, 19: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae noster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48. **2.** In addresses: *dear, good:* o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2. **3.** *convenient for us, favourable to us:* nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 193. **III.** Objective: amor noster, *love towards us,* Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (Hence It. *nostro;* old Fr. *nostres;* Fr. *nôtre.*)

nostras, ātis (old *nom. sing.* nostratis: Cass. Hemina in Prisc. p. 943 P.), *adj. of our country, native:* verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, ib. 9, 15: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32. tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28: nostrates gallinae, Col. 8, 2 *fin.*

nostrātim, *adv. in our manner:* Sisenna, ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, v. nostras, *ad init.*

nŏta, ae, *f.* [(G)NO, root of nosco] lit. *that by which a thing is known;* hence, *a mark, sign, note:* reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41: Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Virg. Aen. 5, 87. **2.** Notae literarum, *written characters, letters:* qui primus sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum literarum notis, id. Div. 2, 41. (ii) Meton.: notae, *a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. H. 4, 6: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor Od. 4, 8, 13. **3.** *secret characters, secret writing, cipher:* in quibus (epistolis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56: id. Aug. 88. **4.** *short-hand characters, stenographic signs:* quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90: Suet. Tit. 3: Paul. Dig. 37, 1, 6. **5.** *a critical mark,* made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Pis. 30: Sen. Ep. 6. (ii) *a critical remark, a note,* on a writing: ex nota Marcelli constat, Pomp. Dig. 49, 17, 10. (iii) *a mark of punctuation:* notae librariorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 44. **6.** *a mark on a wine-cask* nota Falerni, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8: id. S. 1, 10, 24. (ii) Transf. *a sort, kind, quality:* ex hac nota corporum est aër, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9. **7.** *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. Or. 23: Phaedr. 4, 22, 22. **8.** *a nod, beck, sign:* innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514: id. M. 11, 466. **9.** *a brand* on a slave: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. Also of *tattoo-marks:* barbarus compunctus notis Thraciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. **10.** *a mark, spot, mole* on the body: corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genitivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 59. **11.** *a stamp, impression* on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75: ib. 94. **II.** Fig. *a mark, sign, token:* notae ac vestigia scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: quam scite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. Div. 2, 21: nomina et notae morti destinatorum, Suet. Cal. 49: pro re publica cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. perd. 13, 36. **2.** Esp. *a characteristic quality, character:* patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. Tib. 54. **3.** *a condemnation* pronounced by the censor (v. Smith's Ant. 263): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46: Liv. 4, 24: Gell. 4, 20. (ii) Transf. *a mark of ignominy* or *infamy, a reproach, disgrace:* quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6: Gabinii literas insigni quadam nota atque ignominia nova condemnastis, id. Prov. Cons. 10: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id. Off. 3, 18: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. perd. 9: notae aliquem eximere, Gell. 4, 20: nota laborare, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2.

nŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nota] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable:* exitus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: id est notabilius, Quint. 8, 3, 22: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, id. Or. 40. **2.** *notorious, infamous:* si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: notabilior caedes, Tac. H. 3, 25. **3.** *discernible, perceptible:* aspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. Ira 1, 2.

nŏtābĭlĭter, *adv. remarkably, notably; perceptibly:* quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.:* notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55.

nŏtācŭlum, i, *n.* [noto] *a mark, sign:* notaculum corporis, Minuc. Fel. 31.

nŏtārĭa, ae, *f.* [nota] *the art of short-hand writing, stenography:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 10. **2.** *a written information, indictment:* Aug. Ep. 169.

nŏtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to writing in cipher* or *short-hand writing:* in puerilibus literis prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10. **II.** Subst. notarius, ii, *m. a short-hand writer, stenographer:* Plin. Ep. 9, 36: Quint. 7, 2, 24. (ii) Transf. *a writer, secretary, clerk, amanuensis:* Valer. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14: Amm. 17, 5.

nŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [noto] *a marking, noting:* notatio tabellarum, *i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours,* Cic. Clu. 47, 130. **II.** Esp. *a remark, animadversion* of the censor: censoria, ib. 46. **2.** *a designation, choice:* delectus et notatio judicum, id. Phil. 5, 5. **3.** *a noticing, observing, observation:* notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. Or. 55: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17: notatio temporum, *distinguishing,* ib. 19. **4.** *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument:* notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id. Top 2: multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur: quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, ib. 8. **5.** Rhetor. *t. t. a describing, depicting, characterizing:* notatio est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae, Auct. Her. 4, 50.

nŏtātus, a, um, *Part.* [noto]. **II.** Adj.: *marked, distinguished:* notatior similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37: homo teterrimus, omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic. Dom. 9.

nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [nōtus] *to become known:* notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat. 68, 47: malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. A. 12, 8: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulibus, ib. 1, 73.

nŏthus, a, um, *adj.*=νόθος, *spurious, not genuine.* Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): nothum qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant. Latinum rei nomen non habemus, Quint. 3, 6, 97: Antiphaten Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. Aen. 9, 697. **2.** Of animals: *mongrel:* ib. 7, 283: Plin. 8, 1, 1. **II.** Transf. *not genuine, false, counterfeit:* lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, sive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, *i. e. borrowed, not its own,* Lucr. 5, 575: lumen, Cat. 34, 15: Attis notha mulier, *false, counterfeit,* id. 63, 27: nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn. 5, 182.

nŏtĭa, ae, *f.*=νοτία, *a precious stone, said to fall with rain, also called* ombria: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

nŏtĭālis, e, *adj.* [nŏtus] *southern:* nubila, Avien. Arat. 550.

nōtĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nōtus facio] *to make known:* genus alicui, Pompon. in Non. 144, 24: res est notificata satis, Poet. Lat. min. t. 6, p. 383 ed. Wernsd. (Hence Fr. *notifier.*)

nōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with:* quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 62. **2.** *a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investigation:* notio populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: notionem ejus deferre, id. Att. 11, 20: censoria notio, id. Sest. 25: notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31. ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25: notioni quindecimvirum is liber subjicitur, Tac. A. 6, 12: quid denique ad jus civile aut ad actoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? *the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff,* Cic. Caecin. 12, 35. **II.** Transf. *an idea, conception, notion:* notio rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 39: quum rerum notiones in animis fiant, id. Fin 3, 10: notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id Top. 7: in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N. D. 1, 16 neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, id. Tusc. 5, 10.

nŏtĭon, ii, *n. a plant, also called* cucumis silvaticus, v. cucumis: App. Herb. 113.

nōtĭtĭa, ae (old *gen. sing.* notitiāī, Lucr. 2, 123), also **nōtĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [nōtus] *a being known, celebrity, note:* hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion. 9: tanta notitia te invasit, Sen. Ep. 19: Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 50. **II.** Tranf. *acquaintance with a person:* quanquam haec inter nos nupera notitia admodum 'st, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. Coel. 31. **2.** Esp. notitiam feminae habere, *to know* or *have carnal knowledge of a woman,* Caes. B. G. 6, 21. **3.** In gen. *a knowing, knowledge; an idea, conception, notion:* notitiam praebere, Lucr. 5, 125: notitiam habere dei, Cic. Leg. 1, 8: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id. Fin. 5, 21: hoc venit mihi in notitiam, Plin. 7, 1, 1: tradere

aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9: virtus notitiam serae posteritatis habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48

nōtĭtĭes, ēi, v. notitia.

nŏtĭus, a, um, *adj.*=νότιος, *southern*: notia sidera, Manil. 1, 436: piscis, *the constellation Piscis Australis*, id. 1, 427.

nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nota] *to mark, to distinguish by a mark*: notare tabellam cera, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: notare et significare dies, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: ungue genas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 50: pueri rubor ora notavit, id. M. 4, 329: rugis uterum, id. A. A. 3, 785: ova atramento, Col. 8, 11: corpus nulla litura notat, *not a wrinkle*, Mart. 7, 18. ||. Transf. *to write*: scribit damnatque tabellas, et notat et delet, Ov. M. 9, 523. (ii) Esp. *to write in cipher* or *with contractions*: notando consequi, Quint. 1 prooem.: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. **2.** *to make remarks* or *notes*: idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat, non semper debere dari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 9.

||. Fig. *to signify, indicate, denote*: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: notare res nominibus novis, id. Fin. 3, 2: illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id. Part. 11. **2.** Esp. *to allude to, hint at*: Suet. Ner. 39. **3.** *to mark, note, observe*: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: animadvertere et notare sidera, id. Div. 2, 43: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: veris initium iste non a Favonio notabat, id. Verr. 5, 10: Plin. 2, 8, 6.

4. Esp. of the censors, *to mark* or *brand with a censure* (nota), *to censure, reprimand*: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Clu. 42: ita senatus rem, non hominem notavit, id. Mil. 11: aliquem ignominia, id. Phil. 7, 9: cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: aliquem joco, Suet. Ner. 5: aliquem scriptis famosis, id. Dom. 8. As one of the effects of the censoria nota was exclusion from the senate, hence (ii) in gen. *to deprive of political influence*: novum in republica introductum exemplum, ut tribunitia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

nōtor (and **notos**), ōris, *m.* [nosco] *one who knows, a voucher, witness*: qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 39: Petr. 92 notos hic advenisti, Inscr Orell. *no.* 4957.

nōtōrĭa, ae, *f.* [noto] *a pointing out, making known*: hence *notice, advice, intelligence*: quod notoria tua intimasti, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17: qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, *information, indictment* (for notorium), App. M. 7, p. 189. **2.** Notoria, ἀναφορά, Gloss.: cf. Μήνυσις, notoria, indicium, Gloss.

nōtōrĭum, ii, *n. an information, indictment*: nuntiatores, qui per notoria indicia produnt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 6: Symm. 10, 4.

nŏtos, i, for nŏtus, q. v.

notos, for notor, q. v.

notrix, v. nutrix, *ad init.*

nŏtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nota] *a little mark*: Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

nōtus, a, um, *Part.* [nosco]. ||. Adj.: *known*: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 58: ejusmodi res ita notas, ita testatas, ita manifestas proferam, ib. Act. 1, 16: noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil. 11, 5: habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33: facere aliquid alicui notum, id. Fam. 5, 12. *Comp.*: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin ad statutum diem conveniret, Caes. B. C. 2, 19. *Sup.*: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. Sull. 26: notissima fabula, Ov. M. 4, 189. With *gen.* (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: noti operum Telchines, Stat. Th. 2, 274. With *inf* (also poet.): Delius, Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331. Esp. (ii) Subst. noti, *acquaintances, friends*: Cic. Coel. 2: Hor. S. 1, 1, 85. **2.** In a bad sense, *notorious*: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Coel. 13: id. Verr. Act. 1, 6. **3.** Act. *knowing, that knows*: notis praedicas, *to those that know*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 39: non solum notis sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. **4.** *usual, customary*: nota sedes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10.

nŏtus and **nŏtos**, i, *m.*=νότος, *the south wind*: tres notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes vexit me violentus aqua, Virg. Aen. 6, 355: madidis notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264: udus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: procellosus, Ov. H. 2, 12: tepidus, id. Am. 1, 4, 12.

||. Poet. transf. *wind* in gen.: tendunt vela noti, Virg. Aen. 3, 268: ib. 1, 575.

nŏvācŭla, ae, *f. a sharp knife, a razor*: ut ex novacula comperistis, tonsor est, Petr. 103: secandas novacula fauces, Suet. Cal. 23: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse cotem novacula posse praecidi, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32.

2. *a dagger*: Mart. 7, 61. ||. Transf. *the name of a fish*, supposed to be *the razor-fish*, Novacula Rondeletii, Cuv.: Plin. 32, 2, 5. (Hence Sp. *navaja.*)

nŏvālis, e, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, *that is ploughed afresh* or *for the first time*: ager restibilis qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis: contra qui intermittitur, a novando novalis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 39. ||. Subst. novalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* terra), and novale, is, *n.* (*sc.* solum): *fallow-land*: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71: novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin. 18, 19, 49. **2.** *a field ploughed for the first time*: talis fere est in novalibus, caesa vetere silva, id. 17, 5, 3: Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 3.

3. Transf. *unploughed land, meadow-land*: pastor novali graminosoque solo gaudet, Col. 6, *praef.* 1. **4.** *a cultivated field* (poet.): impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Virg. E. 1, 71: Stat. Th. 3, 644.

nŏvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [novo] *an innovation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

nŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, renovation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1: pudendorum, *i. e. shaving*, Arn. 5, 182.

||. *a transferring of a debt to another*: de novationibus et delegationibus, Dig. 46, 2: Ulp. ib. 1.

nŏvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a renewer, restorer*: novator verborum, *i. e. who brings obsolete words again into use*, Gell. 1, 15: stirpis Anniae, Aus. Ep. 16, 32.

nŏvātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who renews* or *changes*: rerum, Ov. M. 15, 252.

nŏvātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a renewing, changing, change*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 39.

nŏvē, *adv. newly, in a new* or *unusual manner*: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 38: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7. ||. *Superl.*: of time: *recently, lately, a short time ago*: novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33: liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin. Ep. 8, 3: eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint. 12 *praef.* § 3.

2. Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally*: dicam primum . . . deinde . . . novissime, Sen. de Ira 3, 5: primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24: vel . . . vel . . . vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37: et . . . et . . . et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10.

nŏvella, ae, *f. dim.* [novus] (*sc.* vitis), *a vine newly planted*: Coripp. Johann. 3, 327. **2.** Novellae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* constitutiones), *the Novels*, a collection of Roman laws published after the Codex.

nŏvellaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [novellus] *rather new*: vinum novellastrum, Marc.

nŏvellē, *adv.* i. q. nove.: in supposit Pl. Poen. 8.

nŏvellētum, i, *n.* [novellus] *a place planted with young trees* or *vines, a nursery*: Paul. Dig. 25, 1, 6: novelletum νεόφυτον, νεοφυτεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

nŏvellĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *newness, novelty*: Tert. Anim. 28.

nŏvello, avi, atum 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to till new fields, to set out new vines*: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet. Dom. 7. ||. Fig.: vitam novellantes Deo, *dedicating*, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 659.

nŏvellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novus] *young, new*: capra, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: juvenci, Col. 6, 1: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: vineae, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: vites, Virg. E. 3, 11: novellae gallinae, *which have hatched for the first time*, Col. 8, 5. Poet.: turba, *young brood*, for *children*, Tib. 2, 2, 22. **2.** *recent, fresh*: Cn. et L. Gavilii, novelli Aquileienses, *new colonists of Aquileia*, Liv. 41, 5. **3.** *inexperienced, unaccustomed*: cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 24: subtrahere jugo colla novella, ib. 3, 7, 16 novellum imperium, Vop. Tacit. 1 (Hence It. *novello*; Fr. *nouveau, nouvelle.*)

nŏvem, *card. num. nine*: novem orbibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: sermo in novem et libros et dies distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: milia passuum decem novem, *nineteen*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. [Sans. *navam*; Gr. ἐν-νέϝα; Germ. *neun*; Eng. *nine.*] (Hence It. *nove*; Fr. *neuf.*)

nŏvember and **nŏvembris**, is, *adj.* [novem] *pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): Calendis Novembribus, Col. 11, 2. **2.** Usu. subst. *m. the month of November*: post Novembres, Mart. 3, 58: implent tricenas per singula menstrua luces Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November, Aus. Eccl. de dieb. sing. mens.

nŏvēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of nine*: numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, 49, § 86: natura, ib.: sulcus, *three feet in breadth and three in depth*, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

nŏven-dĕcim and **nŏvemdĕcim**, *card. num.* [novem decem] *nineteen*: centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim, Liv. 3, 24: quum annos novendecim haberet, id. Epit. 19 *fin.* (dub.).

nŏvendĭal, v. novendialis.

nŏvendĭālis, e, *adj.* [novem dies] *of nine days, that lasts nine days*: novendiale sacrum, Liv. 1, 31: id. 21, 62, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 807: novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. ||. *that takes place on the ninth day*; of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: novendialis coena, Tac. A. 6, 5: novendiales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of the art required that they should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment), Hor Epod. 17, 48. Proverb.: exstincto populo etiam novendialis tarde venit, of one who brings assistance too late, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23. **2.** Subst. novendiale or noviendial, is, *n. a sacrifice and banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral*: novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nona die qua sepultus est, Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 17, 48: novendialia, ἔννατα ἐπὶ νεκροῦ ἀγόμενα, Gloss. Philox.: nescio utrum inveniatur, alicui Sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse luctum novem dies, quod apud Latinos novendial appellant, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 1 quaest. 172. (v. Smith's Ant. 562.)

nŏvennis, e, *adj.* [novem annus] *of nine years*: filius, Lact. Mort. persec. 20.

nŏvensĭdes or **nŏvensĭles** (dil), ium, *m. plu.* [novus insideo] *the new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): Feronia

Minerva, Novensides a Sabinis, Varr. L. L. 5 10, § 74: Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, a form of prayer, Liv. 8, 9.

nŏvēnus, a, um, *num. distrib.* [novem] *nine each, nine*: ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv. 27, 37: terga novena boum, Ov. M. 12, 97: novenorum conceptu dierum, Plin. 3, 5, 9. *Sing*.: Stat. S. 1, 2, 4.

nŏverca, ae, *f.* [prob. from novus] *a step-mother*: uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quum is (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de noverca, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: saeviores tragicis novercas, Quint. 2, 10, 5: injusta, Virg. E. 3, 33: scelerata, Ov. F. 3, 853. Proverb.: apud novercam queri, *i. e. in vain*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 80. 2. Fig.: rerum ipsa natura in eo non parens sed noverca fuerit, Quint. 12, 1, 2: quorum noverca est Italia, i. e. *who are not natives*, Vell. 2, 4. II. Transf. novercae, arum, *f. plu. ditches which do not completely drain off the water from the fields*: Agrim. ap. Goes. 119.

nŏvercālis, e, *adj.* [noverca] *of* or *like a step-mother*: novercales ibat venator in agros Ascanius, *of Dido*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 118: novercali sedes praelata Lavino, *Lavinium, so called after Ascanius's step-mother*, Juv. 12, 71: Mycenae, *i. e. sacred to Juno, the step-mother of Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 7, 177. II. Transf. *hostile, malevolent*: novercalia odia, Tac. A. 12, 2: novercales Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, ib. 1, 33: novercalibus oculis aliquem intueri, Sen. Contr. 4, 6.

nŏvercor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to act the step-mother to, to treat with harshness*: alicui, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 *med.*

nŏvīcĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novicius] *rather new*: Tert. Apol. 47.

nŏvīcĭus or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [novus] *new* (mostly technical): novum novicium dicimus et proprium propicium augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem, Alfen. in Gell. 6, 5: novicius quaestus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 92: vinum novitium, Plin. 23, 1, 23. 2. *fresh, recent*: recens captus homo, nuperus et novitius, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: novicii servi, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, § 6: de grege noviciorum, Cic. Pis. 1: venales novicios accepimus, Quint. 8, 2, 8: novicia turba grammaticorum, Gell. 11, 1: statuae Lupercorum, Plin. 34, 5, 10: colores, id. 35, 6, 29: jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novitius horret porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. 3, 265. (Hence Fr. *novice.*)

nŏvĭes, *num. adv. nine times*: ter novies, Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.*: novies Styx interfusa, Virg. G. 4, 480: novem novies, Sen. Ep. 58.

nŏvissĭmālis, e, *adj.* [novissimus] *pertaining to the last, final*: particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales, Mar. Victorin. p. 2519 P.

nŏvissĭmē, *adv.* v. nove.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [novus] *a being new, newness, novelty*: rei novitas, Cic. Div. 2, 28: gratiam novitati similem parant, Quint. 1, 6, 39: (figura) ipsa novitate ac varietate magis delectat, id. 9, 2, 66. In *plur.*: novitates, si spem afferunt, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae, vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic. Am. 19, 68. Poet.: anni, *i. e. the spring*, Ov. F. 1, 160. Adverb.: ad novitatem, *anew, newly*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3278. 2. *the condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank, upstart condition*: novitas mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, Sall. J. 85: novitas familiae, Vell. 2, 127 II. Esp. *rareness, strangeness, unusualness*: sceleris atque periculi novitas, Sall. C. 4: adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 24.

nŏvĭter, *adv. newly*: amor noviter venit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

nŏvītĭŏlus, nŏvītĭus, v. novic.

nŏvo, avi atum, 1. *v. a.* [novus] *to make new, to renew, renovate*: ipsi transtra novant, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: nulla prole novare viros, Ov. F. 1, 622: gregem, Stat. Th. 10, 229: fessa membra, Ov. H. 4, 90: ardorem, Liv. 26, 19: vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: ager novatus, *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: verba, ib. 3, 37: multa novantur in omni genere materiae, Quint. 5, 10, 106: ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 346. II. Transf. *to change, alter*: novare aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5: nomen faciemque, Ov. M. 4, 541. 2. Esp. *to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution*: res, Liv. 1, 52: novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24, 23: omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34. Also *absol.* novare: ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. C. 39. *Pass. impers.*: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, ib. 55.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, ib. 1, 8: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv. 7, 7: miles, Sall. J. 87: novum de integro proelium, Liv. 24, 16: Camillus, id. 22, 14: consules, Suet. Caes. 15: serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov. M. 9, 266. 2. Particular phrases: (i) novae tabulae, *new account-books, i. e.* the remission of outstanding debts: Cic. Off. 2, 23: id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall. C. 21. Hence, fig.: beneficiorum novae tabulae, *i. e. forgetfulness of benefits*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4. (ii) novus homo *or* homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart*: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: in Q. Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Muren. 7, 16: M. Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id. Rep. 1, 1. (iii) novae res, *new things, novelties*: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.* So subst. novum, i, *n. news*: novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Pl. Casin. prol. 70: num quidnam, inquit, novi? Cic. de Or. 2, 3: nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum, id. Rep. 1, 14. But in general, novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution*: Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit, id. Cat. 1, 1: rerum novarum causam quaerere, id. Agr. 2, 33: Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Dumnorix novis rebus studebat, ib. 9: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28: novarum rerum avidi, id. J. 19. In a double sense: Segulium negligamus, qui res novas quaerit: non quo veterem comederit—nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devorarit, *innovations* and *new wealth*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. 3. *new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of*: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 3: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic. Lig. 1: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr. 2, 8: novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv. 2, 13: nova monstra, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6. 4. *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced*: et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48. With *dat.*: novus dolori, Sil. 6, 254: Tac. Agr. 16. With *inf.*: nova ferre jugum cervix, Sil. 16, 332. II. Transf. in *superl.* novissimus, a, um, *latest, last*: histriones, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: qui ex iis novissimus venit, necatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, ib. 1, 15: so *absol.*: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, *the rearmost*, ib. 2, 11: dixit novissima verba, Virg. Aen. 4, 650: novissima cauda, *the end of the tail* Ov. M. 3, 681: luna, Plin. 2, 13, 10 2. *extreme, severest*: exempla, *the penalty of death*, Tac. A. 12, 20: ib. 15, 44: and *absol.*: novissima exspectabat, ib. 6, 50: novissimum casum experitur, ib. 12, 33. [Sans. *nava*; Gr. *νέϝος*; Germ. *neu*; Eng. *new.*]

nox, noctis, *f.* (once *m.* in Cato R. R. 156, 3) *night, a night*: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a day and a night, in twenty-four hours*, ib. 2, 9, 24: quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15: dinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, ib. 3, 2 *fin.*: Milo media nocte in campum venit, id. Att. 4, 3: de nocte, *by night*, id. Mur. 33: multa de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id. Att. 7, 4: multa nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: and simply nocte, adverbially: luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*: ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sub noctem naves solvit, id. B. C. 1, 28: noctes et dies urgeri, *day and night*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: concubia nocte, id. Div. 1, 27, 57; v. concubius. II. Transf. *that which is done at night, night-doings*: omnis et insana semita nocte (al. leg. voce) sonat, Prop. 4, 8, 60: Noctes Atticae, *the title of Gellius' work, so called because written in Attica by night*, Gell. Epil. 2. *sleep, a dream* (poet.): pectore noctem accipit, Virg. Aen. 4, 530: talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abrupere oculi noctem, ib. 9, 599. 3. *sexual intercourse*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 42 Cic. Att. 1, 16: Hor. Epod. 15, 13: Stat. Th. 1, 69. 4. *death* (poet.): omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, ib. 1, 4, 16: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. Aen. 10, 746. 5. *darkness, obscurity*: quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82: Val. Fl. 7, 598. 6. *a storm, tempest* (poet.): tetra nimborum nocte coörta, Lucr. 4, 172: imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 3, 9, 5. Hence, *clouds* of missiles: Lucan. 7, 520. 7. *blindness*: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2: Pseudo-Quint. decl. 1, 6. 8. *the shades, the infernal regions*: descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbiter, *i. e. Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55. III. Fig. *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition*: doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut. 96: rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nox ingens scelerum, Lucan. 7, 571. 2. *mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472. [Sans. *naktam*, "noctu;" Gr. *νύξ νυκτός*; Germ. *nacht*; Eng. *night.*] (Hence It. *notte*; Fr. *nuit.*)

nox, *adv.* [perh. a contr. of noctis, nocts, nox, corresp. to the Gr. *νυκτός*] *by night*: si nox furtum factum sit, Fragm. XII, Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.* Enn. in Prisc. p. 724 P.

noxa, ae, *f.* [noceo] *hurt, harm, injury*: servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, *injurious*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov. F. 6, 129: ab noxa curculionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6 nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19: veram noxam concipere, *i.e. sickness*, Col. 12, 3, 7. II. Meton. *a fault, offence, crime*: noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxa, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxa est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 36: Liv. 32, 26: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa sint comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: graviorem noxam fateri

Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 72. (ii) in law: *that which occasions injury, an offender, criminal:* noxa est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, *the guilty thing,* Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11. **2.** *punishment:* noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, id. 23, 14: mergi freto satius illi insulae (Siciliae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, id. 8, 35: noxae dedere aliquem, *to deliver one up for punishment,* Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 9: noxae accipere aliquem, *to receive one for the purpose of punishing him,* id. ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2.

noxālis, e, *adj.* [noxa] in law, *pertaining to an injury:* noxalis actio, *an action on account of an injury committed,* Gai. Dig. 9, 4, 1: causa, Paul. ib. 4 *fin.:* judicium, Ulp. ib. 2. Subst. noxale, is, *n.* = noxalis actio: si noxali velit actor experiri, id. ib. 9, 4, 21, § 6.

noxĭa, ae, *f.* [noxius] *hurt, damage, injury:* noxia, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, damnum significat, apud poëtas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpa, Fest. *s. v.:* in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68: vini, id. 14, 16, 19. **II.** Meton. *that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass:* noxia est ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Justin. Inst. 4, 8, 1: Tranioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causa mea, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 47: noxia carere, id. Bac. 4, 9, 87: in noxia esse, id. Merc. 4, 3, 30: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxia fore, *the blame would fall on,* Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi, *fear and a guilty conscience served them as a league,* Tac. A. 6, 4.

noxĭālis, e, *adj.* [noxia] *injurious, noxious:* lex noxialis, Prud. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, ib. 14, 1107.

noxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [noxius] *guilt, crime:* Tert. Apol. 2.

noxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [noxia] *very hurtful, injurious,* or *noxious:* res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10: noxiosissimo animali (*al.* noxissimo s. noxiissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26. **II.** *full of guilt, vicious, sinful:* animi perditi noxiosique, id. Ep. 70: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130.

noxĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [noxius] *guilt, offence, crime:* Pelopidarum, Acc. in Non. 143, 22.

noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; *al.* obnoxior. *Sup.* noxissimus *or* noxiissimus, ib. 1, 26, also dub.; *al.* noxiosissimus) [noxa] *hurtful, injurious, noxious:* magistratus necobedientem et noxium civem multa coerceto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: araneus aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72: afflatus maris (*opp.* utiles), id. 17, 4, 2: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: lingua, Mart. 2, 61: aves, *rapacious,* id. 10, 5: crimina, Virg. Aen. 7, 326. **II.** *guilty, culpable, criminal:* nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerant, noxios judicavit, Liv. 39, 41: noxia corda, Ov. M. 10, 351: reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17: id. Cal. 27. With *abl.:* Falisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20. With *gen.:* noxius conjurationis, Tac. A. 5, 11: facinoris, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.

nūbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes] *a little cloud:* Plin. 18, 35, 82. **2.** Transf. *something cloudy* or *dark, a dark spot:* mala urina, in qua veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, id. 28, 6, 19: smaragdi varia nubecula improbati, id. 37, 5, 18: nubeculae et caligationes suffusionesque oculorum, id. 19, 6, 38. **II.** Fig. *a gloomy expression of countenance:* frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis. 9.

nūbes, is, *f.* (nubis, is, *m.* Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 38: nubs for nubes, Liv. Andr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 636) *a cloud:* aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: effusus aestivis nubibus imber, Virg. G. 4, 312: venti nubes abigunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48: nube deprendere volucrem jaculis, *to bring down a bird from the sky,* Sil. 16, 566. **II.** Transf. *a cloud of dust* or *smoke:* nubes pulveris, Liv. 22, 43: Sabaeae nubes, *the smoke of frankincense,* Stat. S. 4, 8, 2. **2.** *a dark spot:* crystalla infestantur plurimis vitiis, maculosa nube, Plin. 37, 2, 10. **3.** *a dense multitude, swarm:* nubes locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: levium telorum, id. 38, 26: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: volucrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 254. **III.** Fig. *anything unreal* or *unsubstantial, a phantom:* nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230. **2.** *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 94: meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65: soporis, Stat. Ach. 1, 646: mortis, id. Silv. 4, 6, 72. **3.** *a gloomy* or *mournful condition:* pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22: omni detersus pectora nube, Stat. S. 1, 3, 109. **4.** *a veil* or *cloak:* fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62. **5.** *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune, war, *etc.:* nubem belli dum detonet, omnem sustinere, Virg. Aen. 10, 809: consurgens in Italia nubes trucis et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3. [Root NUB, which appears in *nubo,* "to veil:" cf. Sans. *nabhas,* "aer, coelum;" Gr. *νέφος*; Germ. *nebel;* the Lat. *nebula* belongs to the same root, and perh. *nimbus.*] (Hence It. *nube;* Fr. *nue, nuage, nuer, nuance.*)

nūbĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nubes fero] *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): nubifer Apenninus, Ov. M. 2, 226: rupes, Val. Fl. 4, 599. **II.** *cloud-bringing:* notus, Ov. H. 3, 58: eurus, Sil. 10, 323: ver, Lucan. 5, 415.

nūbĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes fugo] *cloud-chasing:* nubifugus Boreas, poët. Col. 10, 288.

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [nubes and GEN, root of gigno] *cloud-born* (poet.): amnes nubigenae, Stat. Th. 1, 365: nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486: nubigenae clipei, *the Ancilia,* Stat. S. 5, 2, 131. **II.** Esp. *the Centaurs,* whom Ixion begot on a cloud: id. Th. 5, 263: Ov. M. 12, 211.

nūbĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes] *full of clouds, cloudy:* aër, Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. 1, 7 (dub.).

nūbĭlārĭum, ĭi, *n.* (nubilare, is, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4369), [id.] *a shed* or *barn,* in which corn was kept from the rain: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: Col. 1, 6, 24.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nubo] *marriageable:* filia, Cic. Clu. 5: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: nubiles anni, Ov. M. 14, 335.

nūbĭlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [nubilum] *to be cloudy* or *overcast; to make cloudy, to overcast:* si nubilare coeperit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5. *Pass. impers.:* ubi nubilabitur, Cato R. R. 88. **2.** Transf. *to be cloudy, dull:* nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25. **II.** Fig. *to cloud over, obscure:* lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 37.

nūbĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubilus] *cloudy:* caligo, App. M. 11, p. 260.

nūbĭlum, i, *n.* [nubes] *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather:* venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. Ner. 13: aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, Plin. 11, 24, 28. In *plur.* nubila, orum, *the clouds:* Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5: caput inter nubila condit, Virg. Aen. 4, 177: disjicere nubila, Ov. M. 1, 328: nubila inducere et pellere, ib. 7, 202: vitandos soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates, Quint. 11, 3, 27.

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cloudy overcast, lowering:* nubilum coelum Plin. 16, 26, 45: dies, id. 2, 2, 35 annus, Tib. 2, 5, 76. **II.** Transf. *cloud-bringing, cloudy:* nubilus Auster, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 26: Plin. 2, 47, 48. **2.** *dark, gloomy:* nubila Styx, Ov. F. 3 322: via nubila taxo, id. M. 4, 432: Tibris, ib. 14, 447: Arcas, *dwelling in the infernal regions,* Stat. Th. 4, 483. **3.** *dark,* of colour: nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54: Mart. 8, 51. **III.** Fig. *beclouded, troubled:* ita nubilam mentem animi habeo, Pl. Cist 2, 1, 5: Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Th. 3 230. **2.** *gloomy, sad, melancholy.* toto nubila vultu, Ov. M. 5, 512: oculi hilaritate nitescunt et tristitia quoddam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 3, 27: nubila tempora, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 40: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavourable adverse,* ib. 5, 3, 14. (Hence It. *nuvolo, nugola.*)

nūbĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. wandering among the clouds:* meatus, Sil. 12, 102

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 789 P., the ancients also used the construction, nubere aliquem) [root NUB; *v.* nubes] *to cover, veil:* tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, poet. Col. 10, 158: jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 22: quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118 **II.** Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women, *to be married to:* constr. with the *dat., absol.,* and with *cum:* in late Lat. also with *apud:* quo illae nubent divites dotatae? Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 15: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46: regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, id. Fam. 15, 3: quum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, id. Coel. 14: ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell. 1, 23: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, Tac. A. 4, 40. *Accus. supine:* quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nuptum locare virginem, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *Impers. pass.:* cujusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 58: praestruxit, hic quidem nubi, ubi sit et mori, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38. **2.** Transf. of a man, *to marry, be married:* pontificem Max. rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7: viri nupti, Varr. in Non. 480, 3. Comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife: uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, quaeritis? uxori nubere nolo meae, Mart. 8, 12. Also of pederasty: nubit amicus, nec multos adhibet, Juv. 2, 134: Mart. 12, 42: Lampr. Heliog. 10. **3.** *to lie with a man:* haec cotidie viro nubit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 45. **4.** Of vines, etc. *to be trained* or *tied to other trees:* vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3: et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil. 5, 238: populus alba vitibus nupta, Plin. 18, 28, 68.

nubs, is, *f.* v. nubes, *ad init.*

nŭcālis, e, *adj.* [nux] *like a nut:* palmulae nucales, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

nŭcāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *catkins, fir-cones,* etc.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

nŭcella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little nut:* Apic. in Barth. Adv. 34, 18.

nŭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wood where nut-trees grow:* Stat. S. 1, 6, 12.

nŭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a nut, of a nut-tree:* fibulae unde fiant, aridae iligneae, ulmeae, nuceae, ficulneae, Cato R. R. 31: virga nucea, Hier. Ep. 53, *n.* 8.

nŭcifrangĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [nux frango] *a nut-cracker,* comically for *a tooth:* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 16.

nŭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [nux] *of a nut-tree,* late Lat. for nuceus: mensae, Vet. Schol. Juv. 11, 117.

nŭcĭpersĭcum, i, *n.* [nux persicum] *a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach* (evidently fabulous or erroneous) persica nucipersica, Mart. 13, 46 *in lemm.*

nŭcĭprūnum, i, *n.* [nux prunus] *a plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum:* Plin. 15, 13, 12.

nuclĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [nucleus] *deprived of the kernel* or *stone, stoned:* uva passa, nucleata, Scrib. Comp. 223 (dub. *al.* enucleata).

nuclĕo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to become kernelly, hard:* nucleantibus mamillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nuclĕus, i, *m.* [for nuculeus, from nux] *a kernel, a nut:* applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, Plin. 15, 13, 10: avellanae, id. 37, 4, 15: pinearum nucum, id. 15, 10, 9. Proverb.: qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem = *there's no fishing without wading,* Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 55. (ii) nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell,* id. Capt. 3, 4, 122. **2.** *the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone* of fruits: nuclei olivarum, Plin. 37, 11, 73: persicorum, id. 23, 7, 67: cerasorum, id. 23, 7, 72: acini, id. 23, 1, 9. **II.** Transf. *the inner part, inside* of anything: nucleus gallae, id. 24, 4, 5: myrrhae, id. 12, 16, 35: allii, id. 19, 6, 34: conchae, *pearls,* id. 9, 35, 55. **2.** *the hardest, firmest, most solid part* of anything: pinguitudinis (terrae), id. 17, 6, 4: ferri, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144: insuper ex testa nucleus inducatur, Vitr. 7, 1. (Hence It. *nocchio; Prov. nogalh;* Fr. *noyau.*)

nŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nux] *a small nut:* Plin. 15, 22, 24.

nŭcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] perh. *a kind of nut-cake:* Not. Tir. p. 176.

nūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nudo] *a stripping naked, nakedness:* Plin. 28, 6, 19.

nūdē, *adv. nakedly, simply:* breviter ac nude aliquid tradere, Lact. 3, 1 *med.*

nūdĭpĕdālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [nudipes] *a religious procession of persons with bare feet,* performed in seasons of great drought to procure a fall of rain: Tert. de Jejun. 16: cf. Petr. 44: Sil. 3, 28. **II.** *a going barefoot:* nudipedalia exercere, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 4, 8.

nūdĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [nudus pes] *barefoot, barefooted:* Tert. Pall. 5.

nūdĭtas, ātis, *f. nakedness, barrenness:* Quint. 10, 2, 23 (dub. *al.* jucunditas): Paul. Nol. 13, 348.

nūdĭus [nunc dies] *it is now the ... day since,* always in connection with ordinal numbers, and usu. with tertius: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday,* Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 74: heri et nudius tertius, quartus, quintus, sextusque, id. Most. 4, 2, 40: nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, id. Phil. 5, 1, 2.

nūdĭus-tertĭānus, a, um, *adj. made three days ago,* or *the day before yesterday:* M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 59: nudius tertianus, *τριθημερινός,* Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nudus] *to make naked* or *bare; to strip, bare, uncover.* Of persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: nudatum caput, Virg. Aen. 12, 312. Of things: ricta duros nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063: gladios, Liv. 1, 27: telum nudatum vagina, Nep. Dat. 11: viscera nudant, Virg. Aen. 1, 211: ventus nudaverat vada, Liv. 36, 45: nudata cacumina silvae ostendunt, Ov. M. 1, 346. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to leave uncovered, to expose:* latera sua, Liv. 1, 27: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: collis nudatus hominibus, ib. 7, 44: ne castra nudentur, ib. 70: praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J. 88: terga fuga nudant, Virg. Aen. 5, 586. **3.** *to strip, spoil, plunder:* spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: agros nudare populando, Liv. 44, 27: quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: moveat cornicula risum furtivis nudata coloribus, ib. 1, 3, 19: ne nuder ab illis, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 7. **II.** Fig. *to lay bare, expose:* te evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, ib. 1, 38: nudatos opere censorio aut sententia judicum de ambitu condemnatos restituit, *those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges,* Suet. Caes. 41 (*al.* notatos). **2.** *to lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose:* defectionem, Liv. 35, 32: fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id. 42, 63: ingenium res adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: alicui amorem, Tib. 4, 7, 2. **3.** *to divest of, bereave:* nudare omnibus rebus tribunitiam potestatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

nūdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *naked, bare:* animula nudula, Hadr. carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

nūdus, a, um, *adj. naked, bare, unclothed:* tanquam nudus nuces legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: nudus membra Pyracmon, Virg. Aen. 8, 425: capite nudo, *bareheaded,* Sall. J. 94: nudis pedibus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24: costae nudae tegmine, Sil. 5, 449. Esp. *without the toga, in one's tunic:* nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. G. 1, 299: Petr. 92: Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 17. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. *to squeeze blood from a stone,* Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 79. **2.** Of things: *bare, uncovered, exposed:* nuda subsellia, *empty, deserted benches,* Cic. Cat. 1, 7: silex nuda, *not covered with turf,* Virg. E. 1, 15: ensis, id. Aen. 12, 306: sedit humo nuda, Ov. M. 4, 261: quodcumque jacet nuda tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground,* Lucan. 6, 550: manes nudi, *unburied bodies,* Stat. Th. 8, 73: nudum nemus, *leafless,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 281. With *gen.:* loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation,* Sall. J. 79: nudus arboris Othrys, Ov. M. 12, 512. **3.** *unarmed:* in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, *his defenceless back,* Sall. J. 107: Liv. 5, 45. **4.** *stripped, spoiled, deprived,* or *destitute of.* With *abl.:* urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13: nudus agris, nudus numis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 184: navis latus nudum remigio, id. Od. 1, 14, 4: Sil. 16, 46. With *ab:* Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. With *gen.:* mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608. **5.** *poor, needy, destitute, forlorn:* quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Flacc. 21: nuda senecta, Ov. H. 9, 154: Juv. 7, 35. **II.** Transf. *bare, mere, pure, simple, only:* nuda ista, si ponas, judicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: nuda ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 17: locorum nuda nomina, Plin. H. Nat. 3 praef.: virtus nudo homine contenta est, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: nuda virtus, Petr. 88: nuda manu captare fontem, i. e. *without a cup,* Sen. Hippol. alt. 519: etiam nudus consensus sufficit obligationi, Modest. Dig. 44, 7, 51. **III.** Fig. *simple, unadorned:* Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tanquam veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75: Ov. A. A. 3, 747: nudi capilli, id. M. 4, 261. **2.** *unveiled,* i. e. *immodest:* verba, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: obscoena nudis nominibus enuntiare, Quint. 8, 3, 38. (Hence Fr. *nu.*)

nūgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nugae] *a trifling, playfulness, drollery:* Aug. Ep. 67: id. de Musica 6 *init.*

nūgae, arum, *f. plu. jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense:* aufer nugas, *away with your jesting,* Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 7: nugas agere, *to trifle, play the fool:* nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, id. Men. prol. 54: maximas nugas agis, id. Asin. 1, 1, 78: and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense!* id. Pers. 4, 7, 7: hunccine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. Div. 2, 13. Of verses, *trifles:* nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: Cat. 1, 4: Mart. 9, 1, 5. So of the *songs* of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 63. **II.** Meton. *good for nothing fellows:* amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3: ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

nūgālis, e, *adj.* [nugae] *frivolous, trifling, worthless:* theoremata, Gell. 1, 2: scholica quaedam nugalia, id. 4, 1.

nūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nugalis] *foolery, nonsense:* nugalitas, *σαπρότης,* Gloss. Philox.: nugalitas, *φλυαρότης,* Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [nugae] *trifles, trash:* App. M. 1, p 113: nugamenta, *ὑθλήματα,* Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgas, for nugax: nugas, *σαπρός,* Gloss. Philox.

nūgātor, ōris, *m.* [nugor] *a jester, trifler;* also, *a braggart, a swaggerer:* vae tibi nugator! Pl. Mil 4, 2, 86: non vero tam isti (lacerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9: neque in istum nugatorem, tanquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Flacc. 16: homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 1: cessas nugator; Pers. 5, 127. **II.** Perh. *a debauchee:* Prud. Cath. 2, 29.

nūgātōrĭē, *adv. triflingly, frivolously:* tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct. Her. 4, 36.

nūgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [nugator] *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory:* nugatoriae artes, i. e. *lies,* Pl. Trin 4, 2, 2: nugatorii boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: unguentum, id. L. L. 7, 3, § 64: ad probandum res infirma nugatoria, Cic. Caecin. 23: in mala nugatoriaque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am. 15: genus argumentationis nugatorium, *not to the point,* Auct. Her. 2, 20.

nūgātrix, īcis, *adj.* [nugor] *trifling, frivolous:* nugatrix acies, i. e. *luxurious,* Prud. Psych. 433.

nūgax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *jesting, trifling, frivolous:* qui tam nugax esset Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: nugax es, Petr 52.

nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i, v. nugivendus.

nūgĭpŏlўlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [nugae *πολύς* loqui] *a great talker of nonsense:* Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (*al.* Nugidoliloquides, Nugipalamloquides).

nūgĭvendus, i, *m.* [nugae vendo] *a dealer in female finery:* ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Pl. Aul. 13, 5, 51, in Non. 144, 29 *sq.* (Others read nugigerulis.)

nūgo, ōnis, *m.* [nugae] *a buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow:* nugo et corruptor, App. M. 5, p. 172.

nūgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to jest, play the fool, talk nonsense:* Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. Div. 2, 13: cum aliquo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73. **II.** *to trick, cheat:* nugatur sciens, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 11: non mihi nugari potes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 42.

nullā-tĕnus, *adv. in nowise, by no means:* immortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart. Cap. 2, 35: Cod. Justin 8, 10, 12, § 3.

nullĭbi, *adv.* [nullus ibi] *nowhere:* Vitruv. 7, 1, 4.

nullĭfĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nullifico] *a despising, contempt:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

nullĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a despising, contempt:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

nullĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [nullus facio] *to despise, contemn:* Hier. Ep. 135.

nullus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. m.* nulli, for nullius, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2: *gen. fem.* nullae, for nullius, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 207: Prop. 1, 20, 35) [ne ullus] *not any, none, no:* nulla videbatur aptior persona, Cic. Am. 1, 4: nullae lites, id. de Or. 1, 26: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id. N. D. 1, 35: nullo certo ordine, Caes B. G. 2, 11: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum Consuli jus est, *no consul has the right,* Sall. C. 29 *fin.:* nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing:* nequam hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugis bonae, Gell. 7, 11. With *dum* affixed: nulladum via, *no way as yet,* Liv. 5, 34: id. 29, 11. Nullus non, *every* nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id. 8, 26: nullo non se die extulit, Sen. Ep. 12: Suet. Caes. 76: non nullus, v. nonnullus. **2.** for non, *not, not at all:* at tu edepol nullus creduas, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 5: Philotimus nullus venit. Cic. Att. 11, 24: Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, ib. 15, 22: **II.** Subst. for nemo, *no one, nobody: Pi.* Qui scire possum? *Chry.* Nullus plus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 12: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37: aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus, Sall. J. 109: nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum, Tac. G. 43: a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin. 18, 28, 69: ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, *no two*, id. 3, 1, 3: scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 22. **2.** *Fem.:* talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20: nulla amissum conjugem flevit, Just. 28, 4. **3.** *Neutr. nothing:* Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. A. P. 324: nullo magis Caesaris amicitiam demeruit Furnius, Sen. Ben. 2, 25: nullo magis studia, quam spe gaudent, Quint, 2, 4, 43. **4.** *Adverbially,* nullo, *never:* nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur hostium castra esse, Liv. 22, 53. **III.** Esp. *of no account* or *moment, insignificant, trifling:* igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6: nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5: sed vides nullam esse rempubl., nullum senatum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Nep. Phoc. 1: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2. **2.** *not proper, not as it ought to be:* ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Lucan. 1, 589. **3.** *not existing, dead:* nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. Sen. 22: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, Ov. M. 11, 579: nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait; occidit una cum Ceyce suo, ib. 684. **4.** *lost, undone:* si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 26: id. Most. 2, 1, 41: nullus es, Geta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1: nullus repente fui, Liv. 6, 18. (Hence Fr. *nul.*)

num, *adv.* an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: in direct interrogations it has no English equivalent: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. Div. 1, 14: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id. Rep. 1, 37: num furis, an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posset? Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (ii) With *nam* and *ne,* numnam, numne: eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55: numne vis me ire ad coenam? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 65: Deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. N. D. 1, 31. (iii) num quid (*or* numquid) vis? *do you wish anything further? is there anything else?* a common form of leave-taking: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 44: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49: Cic. Att. 6, 3: Liv. 6, 34: numquid me vis? Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 119: and elliptically, numquid me? id. Poen. 3, 6, 6. (iv) numquid = num: numquid meministi? *do you remember?* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 40: numquid Pomponius istis audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79. **II.** In indirect interrogations, *whether:* quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic. Fat. 3: jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. 42, 19: exsistit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdifficilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Am. 19: videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, *whether this exposition should not be a little longer still,* Quint. 4, 2, 79: consultus, num vellet, *whether he did not wish,* Suet. Aug. 18. (ii) numquid = num (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coeperit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2.

nūmārĭus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *pertaining to money, money-:* difficultas numaria, *pecuniary difficulty,* Cic. Verr. 2, 28: difficultas rei numariae, ib. 4, 6: numaria theca, *a money-box, coffer,* id. Att. 4, 7: res numaria, *the coinage,* id. Off. 3, 20: lex Cornelia numaria, *passed by Sulla against forgery,* id. Verr. 1, 42: poena, *a fine,* Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 11. **II.** Transf. *bribed, venal, mercenary:* numarii judices, Cic. Att. 1, 16: judicium, id. Verr. 3, 57: numarium tribunal, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *fin.*

nūmātus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with money, rich:* homo bene numatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: ac bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: numatior revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105.

numella, ae, *f. a kind of shackle* or *fetter,* for cattle and criminals: nervos, catenas, carceres, numellas, pedicas, bojas, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5: ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, Col. 6, 19, 2 (*al.* numelli; *al.* numellae).

numellus, i, *m.* v. numella, *ad fin.*

nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nuo] *a nodding with the head, a nod:* terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. 2, 633. **2.** Transf. *the inclination* of a thing towards a place: in quem quaeque locum divorso numine tendunt, id. 4, 180. **II.** Fig. *a nod,* i. e. *command, will:* ad numen mentis momenque moveri, id. 3, 145. **2.** Esp. *the divine will, the will* or *power of the gods:* numen dicunt esse imperium, dictum ab nutu; numina sunt, quojus imperium maximum esse videatur, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 85: deo, cujus numini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53: multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant, id. Verr. 4, 49: dii immortales suo numine atque auxilio urbis tecta defendunt, id. Cat. 2, 13: Nox et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. Of the *will* or *authority* of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 45: annuite P. C. nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. Hence, **3.** Meton. *deity, divine majesty, a divinity, god, goddess:* numina Palladis, Virg. Aen. 3, 543: per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44: deorum immortalium numen, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. nos magna precati numina, Virg. Aen. 3, 634: promissaque numine firmat, *i. e. by calling a god to witness, by an oath,* Ov. M. 10, 430: vadimus immixti haud numine nostro, *not with Heaven on our side,* Virg. Aen. 2, 396. Of the manes of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10.

nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [numerus] *that can be numbered* or *counted* (poet. and rare): numerabilis calculus, Ov. M. 5, 588: populus numerabilis utpote parvus, *easily numbered,* Hor. A. P. 206.

nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to number, numeral:* numerale nomen, in gramm. *a numeral,* Prisc. p. 579.

nŭmĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *an arithmetician;* Aug. in Psalm. 146, sect. 11. **II.** *an accountant:* numerarii vocati sunt, qui publicum numum aerariis inferunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Amm. 19, 9.

nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [numero] *a counting out, paying, payment:* ubi numeratio exigetur, Col. 1, 8, 13: ab iste fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18.

nŭmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a counter, numberer:* numerator siderum, Aug. Confess. 5, 4.

nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [numero]. **II.** Adj. *counted out, paid down;* hence, *in ready money, in cash:* hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. Asin. 1, 3, 41: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Caecin. 4. Hence, subst. numeratum, i, *n. ready money, cash:* quae tua est suavitas nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non erat, id. Fam. 5, 20: Liv. 36, 21 *fin.:* Hor. E. 2, 2, 166: testamento edixit relinquere in numerato HSDC, Plin. 33, 10, 47. Fig. In numerato habere, *to have in readiness* (a phrase of Augustus): dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, ingenium eum in numerato habere. Quint. 6, 3, 111.

nŭmĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] *pertaining to number, numeral:* numeria aestimatio, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex M. 3, 58.

nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to count, reckon, number:* si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic. Rep. 3, 4: ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt; si ex rebus, modica, id. de Or. 2, 32: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: votaque pro domina vix numeranda facit, *almost innumerable,* Tib. 4, 4, 18: aureos voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud. 21: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, *you reckon, derive,* Juv. 8, 131: numera senatum, *count the house,* a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "*consule!*" aut "*numera,*" Cic Att. 5, 4: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11. Poet.: numerare pectine chordas, *to run over the strings,* i. e. *to play,* Juv. 6, 382. **2.** Esp. of money, *to count out, pay:* stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36: pecuniam de suo, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. **II.** Fig. *to reckon* as one's own, *i. e. to have, possess:* donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: veterani tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35. **2** *to account, reckon, esteem, consider.* Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic. Mur. 24: numerare aliquem in primis, id. Verr. 3, 73: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et numerari volo, id. Fam. 1, 9: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr. 2, 70: numerare aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam. 2, 6: mors in beneficii parte (*al.* partem) numeretur, id. Phil. 11, 1: ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id Rosc. Am. 6: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id. Or. 9, 31. **3.** *to enumerate, mention:* dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evenerit, id. N. D. 3, 32.

nŭmĕro, *adv. precisely, exactly, just now:* numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 25. **2.** *quickly, rapidly, soon:* (apes) si quando displicatae sunt, cymbalis et plausibus numero reducunt in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. With nimis: perfalsum et abs te creditum numero nimis, *too quickly too soon,* Afran. in Fest. *s. v.* So without nimis: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? *why have you died too soon?* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 102.

nŭmĕrōsē, *adv. numerously, multifariously:* numerosius onerare, Col. 4, 21: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19. *Sup.:* familias numerosissime comparant, App. de deo Socrat. p. 54: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9: numerose loqui, *to speak in the plural number,* Tert. adv. Prax. 12. **II.** *rhythmically. harmoniously, melodiously:* fidiculae numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.:* (sententia) cadit numerose, id. Brut. 8, 34: numerose dicere, id. Or. 66: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*

nŭmĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [numerosus] *a great number, multitude:* numerositas innumera, Macr. S. 5, 20: filiarum, Tert. Monog. 4: curialium, Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 3: scriptorum, Sid. Carm. 23, 150.

nŭmĕrōsĭter, *adv. rhythmically, harmoniously:* Arn. 2, 73.

nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] *consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold:* numerosa pubes, Val. Fl. 5 40. partus Plin. 11, 40, 95: herba radice magna, numerosa, id. 21, 24, 95: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous*, Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima suffragia, Plin. 7, 28, 29: copiosa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: debitor arcae, Mart. 3, 31: pullus equinus lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, Col. 6, 29: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: Myron, numerosior in arte quam Polycletus, *more versatile*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 58: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, *more extensive, with more wings*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: numerosa tabula, *a painting with many figures*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 32: numerosum opus, *of various contents*, Quint. 5, 10, 10. **II.** *measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious:* numerosa brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (*al.* gestus), id. Pont. 4, 2, 33: numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: apta et numerosa oratio, id. Or. 50: ib. 52: numerosus Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48.

nŭmĕrus, i, *m.* [from the same root as numus, νόμος: that which is measured off, dealt out, distributed] *the measure of discrete quantity, number:* illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*: caesorum numerum subtiliter exsequi, Liv. 3, 5: metiri numerum, Stat. Th. 6, 263: numerum inire, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: capere, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 68: subducere, Cat. 61, 208: haec sunt tria numero, *in number, altogether*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: classis mille numero navium, id. Verr. 1. 18: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ad duorum millium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B. C. 3, 53. **2.** Esp. *a certain collective quantity, a number* of persons or things: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora literae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: cum maximus piratarum numerus deesset, id. Verr. 5, 28: si naves suum numerum haberent, *their full* or *proper number*, ib. 5, 51: magnus numerus frumenti, *a great quantity*, ib. 2, 72. So *absol.* like the Eng. *number*, for *a great number:* est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, id. Font. 1 *fin.*: plures numero tuti, Tac. A. 14, 49 *fin.*: illos defendit numerus, Juv. 2, 46. **3.** In *plur.* numeri, *the mathematics, astronomy:* ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et coelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: Thales hoc etiam numeris inquirit et astris, Sid. 15, 79: numerisque sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411. Rarely in the *sing.*: Claud. Cons. Mall. 130. **II.** Transf. *an order, class, body*, etc.: in proscriptorum numerum relatus, Nep. Att. 12: me adscribe talem (*i. e.* talium) in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr. 3, 90: in numero deorum esse, id. N. D. 3, 19: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18. **2.** In milit. lang. *a division, a troop, band:* sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. Agr. 18: plena urbs exercitu insolito: multi ad hoc numeri e Germania ac Britannia, id. H. 1, 6: Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 86. **3.** Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, *a mere number*, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere ciphers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27. **4.** In gramm. *a number* (singular, plural, dual): Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 65 *sq.*: Quint. 1, 4, 27. **5.** Meton. poet. *dice* (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203: modo tres jactet numeros, ib. 3, 355. **III.** Fig. *rank, place, position, estimation:* si quo in numero illud, quod per similitudinem affertur, et quo in loco illud, cujus causa affertur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, *in the place of*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: homo nullo numero, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47: Q. Aelius Tubero fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, *was no orator*, ib. 31. **2.** *a part* of a whole, *a member:* omnes numeros virtutis continet, id. Fin. 3, 7: varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma, id. Acad. 1, 3: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, id. N. D. 2, 13: animalia imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427: liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38. Hence, puer omnium numerûm, *complete, perfect*, Petr. 63. And, on the contrary, deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 18. **3.** *order:* quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. Aen. 3, 445. **4.** *musical measure, time, rhythm of motion* or *sound, harmony, numbers:* in numerum exsultant, Lucr. 2, 630: in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: histrio si paulum se movet extra numerum, id. Parad. 3 *fin.*: (Cyclopes) magna vi brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. G. 4, 174: sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, Cic. Or. 56 *fin.*: multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, ib. 65 *fin.*: redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, ib. 61. Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59. (ii) *a measure, metrical foot:* quum sunt numeri plures, iambum et trochaeum frequenter segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: nectere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. E. 9, 45: numerisque fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. (iii) *a verse*, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam edere, *i. e. verses in heroic metre*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1: impares, *i. e. elegiac verses*, ib. 3, 1, 37. (Hence It. *numero, novero;* Fr. *nombre.*)

nŭmĭda, ae, *m.* = νομάς, *one of a wandering, pastoral race, a nomad:* Arabia numidarum, Vitr. 8, 3: numidas dicimus quos Graeci Νομάδας, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur, sive quod herbis, ut pecora, aluntur, Fest. *s. v.*

nŭmisma and **nummisma**, atis, v. nomisma.

nummārĭus, nummātĭo, *etc.* v. numarius, *etc.*

numnam and **numne**, v. num.

Nūmōrum-expalpōnĭdes, (Nummor.), ae, *m.* [numus expalpor] *a flatterer for money*, a fictitious comic name: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

nūmōsus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numus] *well furnished with money, wealthy, rich* (for numatus): hoc inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, numosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super qua dicitur, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9.

numquam, v. nunquam.

Numquampostĕāērĭpĭdes, ae, *m.* [nunquam postea eripio] from whom one can never wrest what he has once seized, *Nevergetagainides*, a comically-formed name: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (nunqu.), v. num.

numquis, more correctly written separate, num quis; v. num

nūmŭlārĭŏlus (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numularius] *a petty money-changer:* Sen. Apocol. *med.*

nūmŭlārĭus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [numulus] *pertaining to money-changing:* mensa numularia, Scaev. Dig. 14, 3, 20. More freq. **II.** Subst. numularius (numm.), ii, *m. a money-changer, money-broker:* numulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7. **2.** *an officer of the mint, who tested the silver before it was coined:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3226.

nūmŭlus (numm.), i, *m. dim.* [numus] *a sum of money, money:* numulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: numulorum aliquid, ib. 1, 19 *fin.*: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi numulos suos, ib. 8, 13.

nūmus (also written nummus), i, *m.* [from νόμος, also written νοῦμμος, the chief silver coin of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 173; cf. Smith's Ant. 809] *a piece of money, a coin, money:* jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, Cic. Off. 3, 20: adulterini numi, *counterfeit money*, ib. 3, 23: putat suos numos vos comedisse, id. Att. 6, 1: habere in numis, *in ready money*, ib. 8, 10: (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, id. Verr. 4, 6. **2** Esp. *a Roman silver coin, called also* numus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius (v. sestertius), *a sesterce:* cogit Scandilium quinque illa millia numum dare atque annumerare Apronio, ib. 3, 60 binis millibus numum, Plin. 17, 1, 1 numorum Philippeum ad tria millia Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 115: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5 Suet. Aug. 46 *fin.* With sestertius numo sestertio, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: percipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9. **3.** As a Greek coin, *two drachmae:* illi drachmis issent miseri; me nemo potest minoris quisquam numo, ut surgam, subigere, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 19. **II.** Fig. like our *farthing*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle low price*, etc.: assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit, *to a farthing*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt Sen. Ep. 95 (v. Smith's Ant. 808 *seqq.*).

nunc, *adv.* (= novumce) *now, at present, at this time:* alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5 opp. to tum, id. Quint. 28, 87: quum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim, tum vero nunc multo videbam similiorem, id. Brut. 71, 250: nunc deinceps ratiocinationis naturam consideremus, id. Inv. 1, 33: nunc denique est perfectum, id. Prov. Cons. 13: ut nunc est, *as matters stand*, id. Att. 12 29: Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: qui nunc sunt, *the men of the present day*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 57: nunc ipsum, *just now*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nunc Saliaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep. Timol. 5. Less freq. with the *fut.*: quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. 8, 16. With the suffix *ce* and the interrog. particle *ne*, nunccine: hem, nunccine demum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 60.

2. Nunc ... nunc, *now ... now, at one time ... at another time:* tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illa, id. 34, 13: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque pererrat arte locum, Virg. Aen. 5, 441 nunc huc, nunc illuc curro, Ov. H. 10, 19. Thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3: and even five times, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg Aen. 5, 830. (ii) Nunc ... mox · Vell

63. (iii) Nunc ... postremo: Liv. 1, 49. ‖. As a particle of transition: *but now:* quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29: si haec non ad cives R., si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri vellem, tamen tanta rerum atrocitate commoverentur. Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi R., id. Verr. 5, 67; quum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id negligi dolebam; nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus, id. Fam. 6, 21. 2. *in that case, now, then:* abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Sen. Ben. 5, 12.

nunccĭne, v. nunc.

nuncĭa (nunt.), *etc.*, v. nuntius.

nuncŭbi, *adv.* [from num alicubi] *any where? whether any where?:* nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. ‖. Transf. *at any time? ever?:* nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

nuncŭpātim, *adv.* [nuncupo] *by name:* Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9 *fin.*

nuncŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a naming, calling; a name, appellation:* justitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15. ‖. Esp. *a naming* or *appointing as heir:* cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. Cal. 38: Gai. Inst. 2, § 104: v. Smith's Ant. 1116. 2. *the dedication of a book:* mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8. 3. *a solemn and public pronouncing of vows:* votorum nuncupationes, Tac. A. 16, 22: Suet. Ner. 46: sollennium verborum, Val. Max. 5, 10, *n.* 1.

nuncŭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who gives name to:* Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 352.

nuncŭpo, avi, atum (nuncupassit for nuncupaverit; Frag. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*) 1. *v. a.* [nomen capio?] *to call by name, to call, name:* nuncupare nominare valere apparet, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 60: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Sextilem mensem e suo cognomine nuncupavit, Suet. Aug. 31. 2. *to mention by name, enumerate:* Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, Plin. 7, 26, 27. Poet.: alicujus fidem, *to invoke*, Enn. in Non. 90, 11. 3. *to proclaim, pronounce, appoint:* qua (voce) laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv. 1, 10: nuncupare adoptionem, Tac. H. 1, 17: aliquam reginam, Just. 24, 2. ‖. Esp. nuncupare heredem, *to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir:* heredes palam, ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: voce nuncupatus heres, Just. 12, 15 *fin.:* magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. A. 16, 11: nuncupatum testamentum, *a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator names his heirs*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Hence, 2. *absol. to constitute* or *appoint as one's heir:* ignotos et aliis infensos, eoque Principem nuncupantes, procul arcebat, Tac. A. 2, 48: Suet. Claud. 4: nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, sed quia ipse meruisti, Plin. Pan. 43. 3. *to pronounce* or *offer public vows, to vow:* vota nuncupata dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt, Fest. *s. v.:* quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. 41, 10: vota pro incolumitate principis consules et sacerdotes nuncupabant, Tac. A. 12, 68: Val. Max. 1, 1 *fin.*

nunc-usque, *adv. until now, hitherto:* Amm. 14, 2.

nundĭnae, arum, *f. plur.* (*sing.* Sid. Ep. 7, 5) [novem dies] *the ninth day*, i. e. *the market-day, the weekly market:* erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic. Att. 1, 14: farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit, Plin. 18, 3, 4 2. Meton. *a market-place* or *town:* illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33. 3. Fig. *trade, traffic, sale:* totius reipublicae nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, ib. 2, 14, 35.

nundĭnālis, e, *adj.* [nundinae] *pertaining to the* nundinae *or markets:* nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook* (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 45.

nundĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a market* or *fair, market:* nundinarium forum, Plin. 8, 51, 57: oppidum, id. 12, 17, 40: epulae, *given to those who attended the market*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 69.

nundĭnātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nundinor] *for sale:* capita nundinaticia, i. e. *the unveiled faces of girls*, Tert. Virg. veland. 3.

nundĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the holding of a market* or *fair;* hence, *a trading, trafficking, buying and selling:* fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 5: quae libido in jure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, ib. 1, 46: juris et fortunarum, id. Agr. 1, 3. ‖. *the market-price:* Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32.

nundĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, trafficker:* Fest. *s. v.* nundinae. Fig.: nundinator salutis publicae, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 3.

nundĭno, 1. *v. a.* [nundinae] *to sell:* nundinare pudorem, Firm. Math. 6, 31 *fin.:* so in *part. perf.:* nundinatus, *traded away, sold*, id. 6, 31 *med.:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 969.

nundĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to attend* or *hold a market; to trade, traffic:* in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, *chaffering*, Liv. 22, 56. 2. Transf. *to meet in large numbers:* in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66. ‖. Fig. *to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy:* nundinari senatorium nomen, id. Verr. 2, 49: jus ab aliquo, ib. 1, 46: totum imperium populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 4. 2. *to trade away, to sell:* constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7: judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App. M. 10, p. 255.

nundĭnum, i, *n.* [novem dies: cf. nundinae] *the market-time:* inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr. S. 1, 16: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market-day*, Liv. 3, 35: rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Auct. or. pro domo, 16: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28: v. Smith's Ant. 816.

nunquam (numquam), *adv.* [ne unquam] *at no time, never:* quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit, id. Att. 7, 1: illum nunquam, dum haec natio viveret sine cura futurum, id. Sest. 63: nunquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nunquam donec, Liv. 34, 23. With a follg. negative affirmatively: nunquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 *fin.:* probi mores nunquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 23: nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, *never otherwise than, always*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. ‖. For non emphatic, *certainly not:* qui hodie nunquam ad vesperam vivam! Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 40.

nuntĭātĭo (nunc.), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio] *a declaring, announcing; a declaration announcement*, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81. ib. 5, 3 *fin.* ‖. In law: *an announcement, notice, declaration, information.* So of an information respecting ownerless goods which fall to the fiscus · Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 1: novi operis, *an information against a work undertaken to one's injury*, Cod. Justin. 8, tit. 11.

nuntĭātor (nunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reporter, declarer, announcer:* apparuit Christus rei maximae nuntiator, Arn. 1 *fin.* ‖. *an informer:* Ulp. Dig. 39 1, 20.

nuntĭātrix (nunc.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that announces:* Cassiod. Var. 2, 14.

nuntĭo (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nuntius] *to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform*, etc.: nuntiare nuntium exoptabilem, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum literae nuntiarint, Cic. Att. 1, 15: quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant? id. Acad. 2, 25: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: nuntiare horas, *to announce the hours, tell the time of day*, Mart. 8, 67. *Pass.:* hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni, ib. 2, 37: Plin. Ep. 3, 7. *Pass. impers.:* nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: cum paulo esset de hoc incommodo nuntiatum, id. Verr. 5, 16. And in *abl. absol.:* nuntiato, regem Artaxiam Armeniis a Germanico datum, Tac. A. 2, 64. 2. With *subj.* or *inf.: to intimate, command:* paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: delegit centurionem, qui nuntiaret regibus, ne armis disceptarent, Tac. A. 2, 65: jubet nuntiari miserae, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, ib. 11, 37: nuntiat patri abjicere spem et uti necessitate, ib. 16, 11. ‖. Esp. in law: *to denounce, inform against:* causam pecuniae fisco, Papin. Dig. 49, 14, 39: opus novum, *to inform against a work undertaken to one's injury*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 3.

nuntĭus (nunc.), a, um, *adj.* [a contr. of novi-ventius; hence lit. *newly come* or *arrived*] *that announces, signifies, makes known* (poet.): nuntia fibra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32: simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Lucr. 6, 77: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. H. 16, 10: exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5. ‖. Subst. nuntius, ii, *m. a bearer of intelligence*, etc., *a messenger, courier:* Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasos habet, Cic. Quint. 25: literis, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14, 7: facere aliquem certiorem per nuntium, id. Att. 11, 24: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id. Fam. 12, 10: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Poet. of a female huic dea: utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem, Val. Fl. 2, 141. 2. Meton. *a message, news, tidings:* nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28: de Q. Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17: nuntium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19: nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41. Also *neutr.* nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message*, Cat 63, 75: nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiatur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 896. (ii) Esp. *a command, order injunction:* quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: Nep. Chabr. 3. (iii) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce:* Cic. de Or. 1, 40: id.

Att. 1, 13: Ulp. Dig. 24, 2, 4. Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4. And of the annulling of a betrothment: si invito patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remiserit, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 45. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 6. **3.** nuntia, ae, *f. a female messenger*: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: vox nuntia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuntia veri, Virg. Aen. 4, 188.

nūper, *adv.* [novumper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago*: nuper et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 19: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1. *Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25. **II.** Transf. *recently, in modern times*: neque ante philosophiam patefactam. quae nuper inventa est, id. Div. 1, 39: id. N. D. 2, 50.

nūpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *late, fresh, recent*: recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium te perdocere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephanti nuperi a silva (*al.* nuper), Flor. 4, 2: nuperrimus etiam proferebant antiquissimi, Prisc. p. 606 P.

nupta, ae, *f.* v. nuptus.

nuptālĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nupta] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: donum, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 194.

nuptĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *marriageable*: Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptĭae, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials*: exornatis nuptiis, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 54: nuptias adornare, ib. 2, 1, 35: facere, ib. 2, 4, 9: in nuptias aliquem conjicere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: nuptias alicui efficere, id. Ph. 2, 1, 28: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, id. Clu. 12: Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att. 13, 29. **II.** Transf. of *sexual intercourse*: cujus mater quotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34: Just. 31, 6. (Hence It. *nozze*; Fr. *noces*.)

nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: nuptiales ludi, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 2: coena, id. Curc. 5, 2, 61: Suet. Cal. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9: faces, ib. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: carmina, Cat. 61, 12.

nuptĭālĭter, *adv. as at a wedding*: Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

nuptĭātor, ōris, *m.* [nuptiae] *one who marries*: Hier. ad Jov. 1, 38: secundus, id. Ep. 11: nuptiatores, *γαμοστόλοι*, Gloss. Philox.

nupto, 1. *v. n.* [nubo] *to marry, wed*: Tert. Sodom. 45.

nuptŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nupta] *a young wife*: Varr. in Non. 357, 2 (*al.* nuptae).

nuptŭrĭo, ivi, 4. *v. n. desid.* [nubo] *to desire to marry*: Mart. 3, 93: App. Apol. p. 319.

nuptus, a, um, *Part.* [nubo]. **II.** Adj. *married, wedded*: nupta filia, Cic. Sest. 3. Transf. nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by unmarried girls, immodest expressions*, Fest. *s. v.* **III.** Subst. nupta, ae, *f. a married woman, bride, wife*: nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33: pudica, Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, id. A. A. 3, 613. Comically, in the *masc.*: novus nuptus, of a man married in jest as a woman to another man, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6.

nuptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *marriage, wedlock*: nuptum passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: dies nuptus, *a wedding-day*, Gell. 2, 24: solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 59.

nŭrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nurus] *a daughter-in-law*: Inscr.

nŭrus, ūs, *f. a daughter-in-law*: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4: Cic. Phil. 2, 24: jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i. e. *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon*, Ov. F. 6, 729: matrum nuruumque caterva, id. M. 12, 216. **II.** Transf. *a son's bride*: Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 12. **2.** *a wife of a grandson* or *great-grandson*: Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 14. **3.** *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 248: nurus Latinae, id. M. 2, 366. [Sans. *snuça*; Gr. *νυός*; Angl.-Sax. *snom*; old Germ. *schnur*.] (Hence It. *nuora*.)

nūs, *m.* = *νοῦς*, *the understanding*: Mart. Cap. 2, 26. **II.** Esp. *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Valent. 7; 9.

nusciciōsum (more correctly nuscitiōsum) Ateius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret, Fest. *s. v.*

nusquam, *adv.* [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place*: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15: nolite arbitrari me cum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22. **2.** nusquam non, *everywhere*: Plin. 24, 1, 5. **3.** *towards no place*: nusquam moturos, Liv. 44, 26: nusquam abeo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50. **II.** Transf. *on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing*: nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **2.** *to* or *for nothing*: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, id. Fin. 1, 9: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18. **3.** nusquam esse: *not to exist, not to be*: ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 38.

nūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuto] *tottering*: App. de Deo Socrat. p. 128.

nūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tottering, staggering*: miles nutabundus, App. M. 9, p. 237: Salvian. Gub. D. 6, 13. **II.** Fig. *vacillating, uncertain*: Lact. 6, 3.

nūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a nodding, waving*: Sil. 2, 399.

nūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a nodding*: capitis nutatio, Plin. 1, 37, 49. **II.** *a swaying*: in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3, 129. Fig.: nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5.

nutĭquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [root ɴᴜ: v. abnuo] *to nod*: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39: capite nutat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Cal. 38: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64. **2.** *to sway to and fro*: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 4, 37: Virg. Aen. 2, 629: percutiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 620: nutans machinimentum, Tac. H. 4, 30. **II.** Fig. *to waver in opinion* or *judgment; to doubt, hesitate*: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375. **2.** *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless*: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 98. **3.** *to be in peril; to totter, to waver*: urbs nutabat, ib. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, ib. 3, 18: nutantem Caecinam praevenire, ib. 3, 40.

nūtrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [nutrio] *nourishing, nutritious*: cibi nutribiles, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: nutribiliores succi, ib. 5, 10.

nūtrībĭlĭter, *adv. so as to be nourished* or *reared*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nūtrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nutrio] *a suckling*: munus nutricationis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1: puerorum nutricationes, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27. **II.** Transf. *a nourishing, supporting*: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nūtrīcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a suckling, nursing*: plane eductus in nutricatu Venereo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 55: pecoris Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. **II.** *a growing*: herba non evellenda in nutricatu, ib. 1, 47.

nūtrīcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a nurse*: Inscr.

nūtrīcĭus and **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes, nurses*: quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutriciae curae, Arn. 2, 58: humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13, 7. **II.** Subst.: nutricius, ii, *m. a bringer up, a tutor*: erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108. **2.** nutricia, ae, *f. a nurse, governess, tutoress*: Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 30. **3.** nutricium, ii, *n. a nursing; nourishment*: illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convalui, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 17: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163. Transf. Favonius afflatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337. (ii) *Plur.* nutricia, orum, *a nurse's wages, τὰ θρεπτήρια*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1 *fin.*

nūtrīco, 1. *v. a.* and **nūtrīcor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: pueros nutricare. Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13. **II.** Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: eum paupertas nutricata est, App. Apol. p. 285.

nūtrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a nurse*: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8: Suet. Aug. 94. fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. **II.** Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, id. Vatin. 2: nutricula causidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 148.

nūtrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nutrio] *nourishment*: Ov. M. 15, 354. (Hence Fr. *nourrain*.)

nūtrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, nutriment*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Cal. 9. **2.** Transf.: pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin. 17, 23, 36, n. 28: suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. Aen. 1, 176. **II.** Fig.: eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 13: favoris, Val. Max. 2, 1: truculentiae, App. M. 9, p. 234. **2.** In *plur. a bringing up, rearing*: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6.

nūtrĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (contr. form, nutrimus for nutrivimus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26: nutribam for nutriebam, Virg. Aen. 7, 485: nutribo for nutriam, Rhemn. Palaem. 1383) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear*: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus lacte ferino, id. Trist. 3, 11, 3: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40: balaenae mammis nutriunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95: serpente ciconia pullos nutrit, Juv. 14, 75: taurus nutritus in herba, id. 12, 12. **II.** Transf. of plants: terra herbas nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtum roscido humore nutrire, Cat. 61, 25: nutriri cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. 8, 10. Poet.: Edonis nutritum missile ventis, *with a shaft taken from a tree made tough by storms*, Val. Fl. 6, 340. Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643. **2.** *to nurse, take care of, attend to*: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, Cels. 3, 23: vires, ib.: ulcus, *to heal*, id. 5, 26: capillum, Plin. 22, 22, 39. **3.** Nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices, to make it keep*: Col. 12, 30: nutritum vinum, id. 12, 21. **4.** In gen. *to preserve*: nutriuntur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: Cat. 19, 1. **III.** Fig. *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain*: indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: pascere ac nutrire furorem, Sil. 7, 497: impetus ille sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 25: carmen, ib. 3, 4, 26: numi, quos hic quincunce modesto nutrieras, Pers. 5, 149. (Hence Fr. *nourrir.*)

nūtrĭor, 4. dep. for nutrio, *to nourish:* nutritor olivam, Virg. G. 2, 425.

nūtrītĭus, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrītor, ōris, *m.* [nutrio] *a bringer up, rearer, breeder:* volucrum nutritor equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gramm. 7.

nūtrītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nutritor] *nourishing, nutritive:* lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 3. **II.** *pertaining to bringing up, rearing:* cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nūtrītūra, ae, *f.* [nutrio] = nutricatus, *a nursing, suckling:* Cassiod.

nūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [nutrio].

nūtrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *nourishment:* mulsi nutritu senectam tolerare, Plin. 22, 24, 53.

nūtrix (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), īcis, *f.* [id.: a contr. of nutri-trix] *a wet-nurse, nurse:* omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc. 3, 1: capra nutrix Jovis, Ov. F. 5, 127: gallina nutrix, *a hen that has chickens*, Col. 8, 11: mater nutrix, *a mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell. 12, 1: nutricis pallium, of anything soiled, dirty, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30. **II.** Transf. *she that nourishes* or *maintains:* virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15. **2.** Nutrices, *the breasts, paps:* Cat. 64, 18. **3.** *a nursery-garden:* omnia ea non statim moris est in sua locari, sed prius nutrici dari, atque in seminariis adolescere, iterumque migrare, Plin. 17, 10, 12. **4.** *the land that supports a family:* Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 111. **III.** Fig.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. Or. 11: curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: nutrix discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *a nodding, a nod:* nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21. **2.** Meton. *an expression of will, opinion,* or *command:* nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. Hence **3.** *will, command, pleasure:* ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9: auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 1, 31: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg. Aen. 7, 592. **4.** *inclination towards, favour:* annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. **II.** Transf. *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity:* terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45.

nux, nŭcis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* nucerum for nucum, Coel. in Charis. p. 40 P.) *a nut:* nux juglans, *a walnut*, Plin. 25, 22, 24: sparge, marite, nuces (a custom at weddings), Virg. E. 8, 30: nux cassa, *an empty nut*, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. Proverb.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. 1, 10: Suet. Aug. 83. **2.** *a nut-tree:* inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41. **II.** Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell* or *rind:* nux amara, *a bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10: Plin. 15, 7, 7: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Virg. E. 2, 52: *the fruit of the tithymalus or* Euphorbia: Plin. 26, 8, 40. Poet. *an almond-tree:* Virg. G. 1, 187. (Hence It. *noce;* Prov. *notz;* Fr. *noix.*)

nyctălōpa, ae, *f.* [nyctalops] *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy:* Marc. Emp. 8.

nyctălōpĭa, ae, *f.* = νυκταλωπία, *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy:* Isid. Orig. 4, 8.

nyctălops, ōpis, *adj.* = νυκτάλωψ, *that cannot see in the twilight:* Plin. 28, 11, 47: ubi homo neque matutino tempore videt neque vespertino: quod genus Graeci νυκτάλωπας vocant, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. **II.** *that sees only at night:* nyctalopas, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

nyctegrĕtos, i, *f.*, or **-on**, i, *n.* = νυκτέγρετον, *a plant said to shine at night after being dried for thirty days in the moonlight, and to be used by magicians*, Caesalpina pulcherrima, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 11, 36.

nyctĭcŏrax, ăcis, *m.* = νυκτικόραξ, *the night raven?:* Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86: Isid. Orig. 12, 7.

nyctostrătēgus, i, *m.* = νυκτοστράτηγος, *the Greek name of the* praefectus vigilum: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, *f. an unknown plant* (a doubtful reading): Plin. 27, 12, 82 (v. Nigina).

nympha, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, *f.* (*dat. plur.* nymphabus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1629: nymfabus, ib. *no.* 1630, and nymphis, ib. *no.* 1627) = νύμφη: *a bride, a mistress:* Ov. H. 1, 27: Tib. 3, 1, 21 (*al.* merita). **2.** Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains; nymphs:* Nymphae genus amnibus unde est, Virg. Aen. 8, 71: Ov. M. 5, 540: Nymphae Libethrides, *the Muses*, Virg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphe, *Echo*, Ov. M. 3, 357. **II.** Transf. *water* (poet.): cadit in patulos nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. 3, 16, 4: Mart. 6, 43. **2.** *the pupa* or *nymph* of an insect. alius evolat, alius in nympha est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24: id. 11, 16, 16. (Hence It. *ninfa, sninfia.*)

nymphaea, ae, *f.* = νυμφαία, *the water-lily.* **1.** heracleos, *the white water-lily*, Nymphaea alba, Linn. **2.** alia, capite luteo, *the yellow water-lily*, Nuphar lutea, Linn. **3.** Pteris, v. Pteris: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

nymphaeum, i, v. nympheum,

nymphālis, is, *adj. pertaining to a fountain:* in aqua nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

nympharēna, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nymphēum, i, *n.* (nymfeum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 57: nymphaeum, ib. *no.* 3317) = νυμφεῖον, *a fountain* consecrated to the Nymphs: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Capitol. Gord. 32: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 5

nymphĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [nympha and GEN, root of gigno] *nymph-born:* Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. i., p. 84 ed. Burm.

nymphōn, ōnis, *m.* = νυμφών, *a bridal-chamber:* Tert. adv. Val. 32.

nȳsĭon, ii, *n. ivy:* App. Herb. 98.

O.

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series, of which the Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the *o*, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a late period. **II.** Interchanges of *o* with the other vowels. **1.** for those with *a*, *e*, and *i*, vide those letters. **2.** with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. rostr., macestratos (*acc. pl.*) exfociont, consol, primos (*nom. sing.*), captom; in the Epitaphs of the Scipios honc oino, cosentiont, duonoro optumo viro (bonorum optumum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch., in oquoltod. And even in the later inscrr. and MSS. we sometimes find *o* for *u:* poplico, popolum, taboleis, in the tab. Bantina; faciondam dederont, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1585; fondus, fornacatibus, solitodo, *etc.*, in good MSS. And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for frons, fontes; rubustis for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 642: numenclator, Inscr. ap. Grut. 630, 5: consubrinus, ib. 1107, 1: sacerdus, ib. 34, 5. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v: e. g.* quom and quum, avos and avus, servos and servus. **3.** *O* is substituted for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, *etc.* **III.** Changes of *o* in the Romance languages. **1.** *ō* is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes *u*, *uo*, *oa*, *ue*, *ou*, *eu*, and *oeu: e. g.* Lat. *totus;* It. *tutto;* Port. *tudo;* Lat. *corona, morus, non;* Lat. *ovum*, It. *uovo;* Lat. *coda*, Wall. *coadë;* Lat. *consolor*, Wall. *consuelo;* Lat. *totus*, Fr. *tout;* Lat. *hora*, Fr. *heure;* Lat. *nodus*, Fr. *noeud* **2.** *ŏ* is generally changed, in It. into *uó;* in Wall. into *oá;* in Sp. and Prov. into *ué;* and in Fr. into *eu* (*oeu*): *e. g.* Lat. *bonus*, It. *buono;* Lat. *schola*, Wall. *scoalë;* Lat. *jocus*, Sp. *juego;* Lat. *forum*, Pr. *fuer;* Lat. *populus*, Fr. *peuple;* Lat. *cor*, Fr. *coeur.* (ii) *ŏ* is sometimes changed into *u: e.g.* Lat. *bonus*, Wall. *bun;* Lat. *coluber*, Sp. *culebro*, Port. *cubro.* (iii) *ŏ* frequently remains unchanged. **3.** *o* long by position is sometimes changed in Wall. into *oa* or *u*, in Sp. into *ue* and *u*, in It. and Port. into *u;* and in Fr. into *ou* or *ui: e. g.* Lat. *porta*, wall. *poartè;* Lat. *frontem*, Wall. *frunt*, Lat. *fons*, Sp. *fuente;* Lat. *compleo*, Sp. *cumplo;* Lat. *ostium*, It. *uscio;* Lat. *percontor*, Port. *pergunto;* Lat. *cohors*, Fr. *cour;* Lat. *post*, Fr. *puis.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo; O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4489; O. N. F. omnium nomine faciundae, ib 4415: O. V. optimo viro, ib. 4135: also, optimi viri, ib. 5037.

ō, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, *etc.; O! oh!* constr. usu. with *voc.* or *acc.:* o Romule, Romule die, Enn. Ann. 1, 178: o mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 26: o me perditum, o me afflictum! ib. 14, 4: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. Phil. 3, 11. With *nom.:* o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 10: o qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157. With *utinam:* o utinam obrutus esset! Ov. H. 1, 5: id. M. 1, 363. With *si:* quanquam, o, si, solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, Virg. Aen. 11, 415 With *gen.:* o nuntii beati, Cat. 9, 5. Poet. after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Aen 2, 281: quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov. M. 2, 279. Long before another vowel: o ego laevus, Hor. A. P. 301: though sometimes short: te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65.

ŏb, *prep.* with *acc.* (in late Lat. also with *abl.:* ob perpetuo ejus erga se amore, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 106) [Gr. ἐπί: in composition sometimes obs, like abs. e. g. obs-tinent, os-tendo = obs-tendo]. **I.** indicating motion, *towards, to* (this use of it is ancient and rare): ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. Ann. 8, 70: cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic. Tim. 14 **2.** indicating mere position: *at, about, before.* follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: lanam ob oculum habere, id. Mil. 5, 37: experior prius ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse

before my eyes, ib. 2, 4, 51: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39: id. Sest. 21, 47. **II.** Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to*, etc.: etiam ob stultitiam tuam te tueris? *do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly?* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 82: pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4: civitas ob eam rem incitata, *on that account*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quam ob causam venerant, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: ob malefacta haec, id. Ad. 2, 1, 45: ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ob aliquod emolumentum suum, id. Font. 8, 17: ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, id. Verr. 2, 32: nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, *on account of*, id. Rep. 1, 19 *fin.*: ob eam (amicitiam) summa fide servatam, id. Am. 7 *fin.*: unius ob iram prodimur, Virg. Aen. 1, 251: saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, ib. 1, 4: aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: non noxa neque ob metum, Tac. H. 2, 49: Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam obiisse, *on behalf of the state*, id. A. 2, 83: cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, ib. 6, 5: ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 6. (ii) So, ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, etc., *on that account, therefore*, etc.: ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv. 25, 35: Tac. A. 2, 66: ob hoc quum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv. 25, 37: ob hoc miserior, Sen. Ep. 98: ob haec quum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv. 8, 23: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. J. 39: ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A. 2, 30 *fin.* **2.** Esp. to indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for* or *in consideration of* (ancient): ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 80: quin arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem? id. Rud. 3, 6, 23: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56: talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10 *fin.* **3.** Ob rem, like ex re, opp. to frustra, *to the purpose, with advantage* (rare): *An.* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. J. 31. **4.** Quam ob rem, and in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore*: quam ob rem id primum videamus, Cic. Am. 11: quam ob rem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, ib. 4, 16. **III.** In composition, ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p, f, c, g* the final *b* is usu. assimilated: *e. g.*: oppeto, offero, occido, ogganio. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *to, towards*: *oppetere*, to go towards; *obvenire*, to come towards. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or incumbrance: *opponere*, to put before, to oppose; *obesse*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to: *obstruere*, to build in the way of, to block up. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: *oppugnare*, to fight against; *offendere*, to strike against; *obnuntiare*, to report against or unfavourably. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *occidere*, to cut down; *opprimere*, to press down. (v) *over* denoting covering: *obruere*, to fall or rush over; *obtendere*, to stretch over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ŏbăcerbat, exacerbat, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏbăcĕro, 1. *v. a. to contradict, interrupt*: Fest. *s. v.*

ŏb-aemŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep. to stir up, irritate, provoke*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

ŏbaerārĭus, ii, *m.* [ob aes] *a debtor who must work out his debt*: (agros colunt) ii quos obaerarios nostri vocitarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt*: liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46. *Comp.*: quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. A. 6, 17. **II.** Subst. obaeratus, i, *m. a person involved in debt, a debtor*: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Liv. 26, 40: obaeratos liberare, Cic. Rep. 2, 21.

ŏb-ăgĭto, 1. *v. a. to disturb*: Enn. in Non. 147, 11.

ŏb-ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f. a going* or *walking about*: hominum, Auct. Her. 3, 19.

ŏb-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to walk before* or *near, to go past*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obambulare muris, Liv. 36, 34: gymnasio, Suet. Tib. 11: gregibus, Virg. G. 3, 538: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. M. 14, 188. **2.** *to go* or *walk about*: ante vallum portasque, Liv. 25, 39: in herbis, Ov. M. 2, 851 praeter os, Pl. Poen. prol. 19: cum solus obambulet, Ov. Tr. 2, 459.

ŏb-ardesco, arsi, 3. *v. n. incep. to burn before, to blaze out* Stat. Th. 9, 856.

ŏb-āresco, 3. *v n. incep. to grow dry, to dry up* membrana quam siccari et obarescere non oportet, Lact. Op. D. 10 (*al.* arescere).

ŏb-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to arm*: securi dextras, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: manus impias contra aliquem, App. M. 9 *init.* **II.** Fig. perfrictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, ib. 2, p. 125.

ŏb-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to plough around* or *up*: quum hostes obarassent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv. 23, 19.

ŏb-āter, tra, trum, *adj. obscured, black, blackish*: nascens luna si cornu superiore obatro surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Plin. 18, 35, 77, § 349.

ŏb-ātresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [obater] *to become black*: Firm. Math. *praef*

ŏb-audĭens, entis, *Part.* [obaudio] **II.** Adj. *obedient*: obaudientius, Ambros. Ep. 21.

ŏb-audĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *obedience*: Tert. Exh. ad cast. 2.

ŏb-audĭo, ii, 4. *v. a.* (for obedio) *to obey*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: alicui, App. M. 3, p. 136: Adam non obaudiit, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

ŏbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obaudio] *obedience*: obauditio, ὑπακοή, Gloss. Philox.

ŏb-aurātus, a, um, *adj. gilded*: socci obaurati, App. M. 11, p. 260.

obba, ae, *f. a kind of cup*: obba poculi genus, quod nunc ubba dicitur, Varro ap. Non. 146, 8 *sq.*: Pers. 5, 148. **II.** Transf. *the grain called* panicum: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53 dub. (Salmas. conjectures offa).

obbātus, a, um, *adj.* [obba] *shaped like the vessel called* obba: cassides obbatae, App. M. 10, p. 254 (al. ovatae).

ob-blătĕrātus, a, um, *adj. prattled, babbled, chattered*: his affaniis frustra obblateratis, App. M. 9, p. 221 (*al.* abblatterantes; *al.* blatteratis).

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become brutish, stupid*: obbrutuit obstupuit, Fest. *s. v.*: Lucr. 3, 546: claude meatus obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc., v. occ.

ob-densātĭo, ōnis, *f. a thickening*: cutis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

obdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obdo].

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, place*, or *set before* or *against*; *to shut, fasten, bolt*, etc.: pessulum ostio obdo, *slip the bolt*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, *shut*, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 15: obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam obseravit, *placed opposite*, Flor. 3, 6 *med.*: auribus ceram obdere, Sen. Ep. 31. **2.** *to put over, clothe, arrange*, etc.: feralibus amiculis instrictus atque obditus, App. M. 10, p. 244: capillos in mutuos nexus obdere, ib. 3, p. 137. **II.** Fig. *to put in the way of, to expose*: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59. **2.** *to oppose*: rigidam vocibus obdere forem. Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 42.

ob-dormĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 4. *v. n. to fall asleep*: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56: omnem obdormivi crapulam, *have slept off all my debauch*, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [obdormio] *to fall asleep*: quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Suet. Claud. 33: testudines summa in aqua obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12.

obdormĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to be prone to fall asleep*: Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw before, to draw* or *bring over*: ad oppidum exercitum, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: vestem, *to draw on* or *over*, Tac. A. 4, 70: seram, *to draw, close, fasten*, Prop. 4, 5, 47: callum, *to draw over*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. **II.** Transf. *to cover by drawing over; to cover over, surround, envelope*: trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, id. N. D. 2, 47: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36: obducta cicatrix, *a closed, healed scar*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: obducta nocte, *overcast, cloudy, dark*, Nep. Hann. 5. **2.** *to close, shut up* (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebi, Lucan. 5, 67. **3.** *to draw in, drink down, swallow*: venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: potionem Sen. Prov. 3: pultarium mulsi, *to drink up*, Petr. 42. **4.** *to contract, wrinkle, knit the features*: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: vultum, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1. **III.** Fig. *to draw* or *spread over*: clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36. **2.** *to cover, conceal*: obductus dolor, Virg. Aen. 10, 64: obductos luctus rescindere, Ov. M. 12, 543. **3.** of time, *to pass, spend*: itaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco] *a drawing over, a covering, veiling*: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7. **II.** Esp. *a veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: capitum, Amm. 14, 7 *fin.*

obducto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lead* or *bring often to*: nec pol ego patiar meas in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 46.

obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco].

ob-dulcesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become sweet*: obdulcesco, περιγλυκύνομαι, Gloss. Philox.

ob-dulco, 1. *v. a. to sweeten, make sweet*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1. 1.

obdūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduro] *a hardening, obduracy*: Aug. Ep. 105.

ob-dūrĕ-făcĭo, 3. *v. a. to make hard, to harden*: Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow hard, to harden*: Cato R. R. 50: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Varr R. R. 3, 14: ita miser cubando in lecto hic exspectando obdurui, *have grown stiff*, Pl. Truc. 5, 24. **II.** Fig. *to become hardened, insensible, obdurate*: ad ista obduruimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2: usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, id. Mil. 28: contra fortunam, id. Tusc. 3, 28: dociliora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 9.

ob-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to harden, render hard*. fig.: obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 13; obdurata nequitia

Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pertin. 9. II. Neutr. *to be hard* or *hardened*; only fig. *to hold out, persist, endure:* pernegabo atque obdurabo, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 56: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7. *Pass. impers.:* quare obduretur hoc triduum, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

ŏbēdĭens, entis, *Part.* [obedio]. II. Adj.: *obedient:* nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: natio semper obediens huic imperio, id. Pis. 34 *med.:* vivere obedientem alicui, Sall. J. 31: ad nova consilia gentem obedientem habere, Liv. 28, 16: dicto obedientem esse alicui, for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command:* magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 38. *Comp.:* imperiis nemo obedientior, Liv. 25, 35. *Sup.:* imperiis obedientissimus miles, id. 7, 13. 2. of things, *yielding, compliant:* omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *according to your wishes*, Sall. J. 14: obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, *i. e. easily wrought*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

ŏbēdĭenter, *adv. obediently, willingly, readily:* conferre tributum, Liv. 5, 12: facere imperata, id. 21, 34: facere adversus aliquem, id. 39, 53. *Comp:* nihil obedientius fecerunt, id. 38, 34. *Sup.:* obedientissime paruit, Aug. Civ. D. 22.

ŏbēdĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obediens] *obedience:* servitus est obedientia fracti animi, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: abjicere obedientiam, id. Off. 1, 29. Of bees: mira plebi circa regem obedientia, Plin. 11, 17, 17. Of elephants: intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum obedientia, id. 8, 1, 1. (Hence It. *ubbidienza;* Fr. *obéissance.*)

ŏbēdĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum (oboedire, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: Front. Ep. ad Ver. 7: oboedire, obaudire, Fest. *s. v.:* old *fut.* obedibo tibi, Afran. in Non. 507, 30), 4. *v. n.* [ob audio] *to give ear, hearken, listen to* (in this sense rare): alicui, Nep. Dat. 5. II. Esp. *to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to, serve:* parere et obedire praecepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obtemperare et obedire magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2 *fin.:* impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obedientium, id. Rep. 6, 26: pecora ventri obedientia, Sall. C. 1. *Pass. impers.:* utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. 4, 26. With *acc.: to be obedient in* anything: atque haec omnia perfacile obediebam, App. M. 10, p. 247. Of things: ramus oleae quam maxime sequax atque obediturus, *yielding, flexible*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, 6. 2. *to comply with, accommodate oneself to:* obedire tempori multorum, Cic. Brut. 69. (Hence It. *ubbidire, obbedire;* Fr. *obéir.*)

ŏbĕliscus, i, *m.* = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence) *an obelisk:* trabes ex Syenite marmore fecere reges; obeliscos vocantes solis numini sacratos, Plin. 36, 8, 14: Amm. 17, 4. II. *a rose-bud:* Aus. Idyll. 14, 27. III. *a mark in books placed against suspected passages, an obelisk* (cf. obelus): Aug. Ep. 10.

ŏbĕlus, i, *m.* = ὀβελός (a spit), *a critical mark* placed against suspected passages in books, *an obelus:* Hier. Ep. 112: Aus. Sap. 13 prooem.

ŏb-ĕo, ivi *or* ii, itum (obinunt, obeunt, Fest. *s. v.*), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Constr. *absol.* or with *acc.* which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: *to go* or *come to, to go to meet, go against:* donec vis obiit, *until force intervene*, Lucr. 1, 222: in infera loca, Cic. Arat. 474: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv. 31, 21: Acheruntem obibo, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* ob (*al.* adibo): tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: diem obiit supremum, *he encountered his last day*, i. e. *died*, Nep. Milt. 7: diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: diem obire, *to die* Suet. Vesp. 1: mortem, Pl. Aul. prol. 15: Cic. Phil. 5, 1. In *pass.:* morte obita, *after death*, id. Sest. 38. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, *absol. to die:* malo cruciatu ut pereas atque obeas cito, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 76: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obituros, Liv. 5, 39: gaudio, *to die of joy*, Plin. 7, 53, 54: morbo, *of a disease*, id. 11, 37, 71: obitis libatione profunditur, *for the dead*, App. de Mundo, p. 74. 3. Of constellations, *etc., to go down, to set:* abditur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbra, Cic. Arat. 467: an sidera obirent, nascerenturve, Plin. 2, 26, 24: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. 4. *to fall, perish:* et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39. 5. Esp. *to go over* or *through; to wander through, traverse, visit:* tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: villas, *to visit*, id. Fam. 7, 1: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4: coenas, ib. 9, 13. 6. *to go over* with the eyes or in speaking; *to survey; to mention:* oculis exercitum, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: omnia visu, Virg. Aen. 10, 447: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 51. 7. *to go round, envelope* (poet.): chlamyden limbus obibat aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clipeum pellis obeat, Virg. Aen. 10, 482. 8. *to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish:* obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic. Manil. 12: hereditatem, *to enter upon*, id. Agr. 1, 3: facinus, id. Cat. 1, 10: consularia munera, Liv. 2, 8: minus facile per se omnia obire possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: publica ac privata officia, Just. 41, 3: rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3: bella, Liv. 4, 7: imperia, *to perform, execute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 149: vadimonium, *to appear at the appointed time*, Cic. Quint. 17: diem, *to appear on the day appointed*, id. Am. 2: so, annum petitionis suae, id. Fam. 10, 25.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride towards, ride up to:* with *dat.:* obequitando castris, Liv. 2, 45: portis, id. 21, 54: moenibus, Curt. 8, 10. With *acc.:* obequitans moenia, Amm. 24, 2. II. Fig.: Quint. 10, 9, 3.

ŏb-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander, rove,* or *ramble about:* oberrare tentoriis, Tac. A. 1, 65: ignotis locis, Curt. 4, 6: mustela quae in domibus nostris oberrat, Plin. 29, 4, 16: dives arat Curibus quantum non milvus oberret, Pers. 4, 26. 2. Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4. II. Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1280: imago oculis oberrat, Curt. 8, 2. 2. *to err, blunder:* ut citharoedus ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor. A. P. 356.

ŏbescet, v. obsum, *ad init.*

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obesus] *fatness, corpulence, obesity:* obesitas ventris, Suet. Dom. 18: id. Claud. 41: Col. 6, 24. Of trees: (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin. 17, 24, 27, 2.

ŏbēso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fatten:* madefacto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col. 8, 7, 4 (*al.* obescant).

ŏbēsus, a, um, *adj.* [ĕdo] *eaten away:* nec obesa cavamine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 434. 2. *wasted away, lean, meagre:* corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Naev. (Laev.) in Gell. 19, 7. II. *fat, stout, plump:* obesus pinguis quasi ob edendum factus, Fest. *s. v.:* corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1: turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: terga, Virg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51: obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79. Poet.: fauces obesae, *swollen*, Virg. G. 3, 497. 2. Fig. *gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesae? *nor to one that has a dull nose, that is not nice* or *delicate*, Hor. Epod. 12, 2: aures, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 147: mens, Aus. Epigr. 7, 20. 3. *lazy:* obeso somno mori, Sulpic. Sat. 56.

ŏbex, obĭcis and obĭ̆cis, *m.* and *f.* [objicio, lit. *that which is cast* or *placed before:* hence] *a bolt, bar, barrier, wall:* obices pessuli, serae, Fest. *s. v.* fultosque emuniit objice postes, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: Ov. M. 14, 780: ferrati portarum obices, Tac. H. 3, 30: saxi, Virg. G. 4, 422: ecce maris magna claudit nos objice pontus, id. Aen. 10, 377: qua vi maria alta tumescant objicibus ruptis, *their barriers*, i. e. *their rocky shores*, id. G. 2, 480. II. Meton. *a hinderance, impediment, obstacle:* Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 21: obices viarum, Liv. 9, 3: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *obstacles to admission*, Plin. Pan. 47.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ŏb-haerĕo, 2. *v. n. to stick fast to:* navis obhaerens vado, Suet. Tib. 2.

ob-haeresco, haesi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become fixed to:* in the *perf. tenses, to cleave* or *adhere to:* lanosum aurum reperies quod passim stirpibus connexum obhaerescit, App. M. 6, p. 178: in medio nobis equus acer obhaesit flumine, Lucr. 4, 421: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet. Ner. 19. II. Fig.: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, *cleaves, clings to them*, Sen. Tranq. 8.

ŏb-herbescĕre, herbam increscere, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏb-horrĕo, 2. *v. n. to bristle with:* prasii alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin. 37, 8, 34 dub. (*al.* abhorret).

ŏbĭgĭtat antiqui dicebant pro ante agitat, ut obambulare, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏbinductus, παρείσακτος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏbinunt, v. obeo, *ad init.*

ob-īrascor, īratus, 3. *v. n. dep. to be angry at:* obirascens fortunae animus, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.:* quum male audiunt, obirascuntur, App. Apol. p. 275.

ŏbīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obirascor] *a becoming* or *being angry, anger:* hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3 dub v. Orell. *ad loc.*

ŏbīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [obirascor]. II. Adj.: *angry:* fortunae obirati, Liv. 1, 31: Sen. Ep. 56 *med.*

ŏb-ĭter, *adv. on the way, in going* or *passing along:* obiter leget aut scribet, *on the way*, Juv. 3, 241: rotae, quas aqua verset obiter et molat, *as it flows along*, Plin. 18, 10, 23. II. Fig. *by the way, in passing, incidentally:* interrogo ego: quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit, Petr. 92: licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37: obiter dictum sit, id. 29, 5, 30. 2. *forthwith, straightway, immediately* (rare): ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ inibi, obiter, Gloss. Philox.: obiter reverti, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 16 *fin.*

ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obeo].

ŏbĭtus, ūs (*gen.* obiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24), *m.* [id.] *a going to, approaching; an approach, visit:* ecquis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obitu suo? Turpil. in Non. 357, 21 *sq.:* ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque adveneris, semper siet, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19. 2. *a going down, setting* of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Cat. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Virg. G. 1, 257. II. Fig. *downfall, destruction, death, ruin*, etc.: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: post optimi regis obitum, ib. 1, 41: post eorum obitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: immaturus, Suet. Cal. 8: longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, *her painful death*, Virg. Aen. 4, 694: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34. III. *an entering upon, undertaking:* Tert. Fug. in. persec. 1. (Hence Fr. *obit.*)

ob-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie before* or *over against:* saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv. 2, 65: si qua objacent falcibus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17: Graecia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, Tac. H. 5, 6.

objectācŭlum, i, *n.* [objecto] *a barrier, dam:* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

objectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an objection, reproach:* objectamen, ἔγκλημα, Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a reproach:* objectamenta jurgio prolata, App. Apol. p. 273.

objectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reproach:* ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objicio] *a throwing* or *putting before:* saxorum objectione tutari, Arn. 6, 191. **II.** Fig. *an upbraiding, reproach:* objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, 142.

objecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose* (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, *i. e. to dive down*, Virg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum objectans, *opposing, presenting*, Stat. Th. 2, 662. **II.** Fig. *to expose to, abandon:* statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall. J. 7: caput periclis, Virg. Aen. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. G. 4, 218: aliquem dolo simul et casibus, Tac. A. 2, 5: animam pro aliquo, Virg. Aen. 12, 229: moras, *to cause delays*, Ov. Hal. 91. **2.** *to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of:* objectare alicui inopiam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 28: probrum alicui, Tac. H. 2, 30: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4, 52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. H. 1, 60: natum (*i. e.* filii mortem), Ov. M. 2, 400. With *inf.:* mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 76. **3.** *to throw out, let fall, say:* cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, te has emisse, id. Most. 3, 2, 123.

objector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser:* falsi criminis objectores, Non. 130, 25.

objectus, a, um, *Part.* [objicio]. **II.** Adj.: *lying in the way, before* or *opposite:* complures objectae insulae existimantur, *to be situated between* (Britain and Ireland), Caes. B. G. 5, 13: insula objecta Alexandriae, id. B. C. 3, 112: Cyprus Syriae objecta, Plin. 5, 31, 35. **2.** *exposed:* constr. with *dat.* or *ad:* objectus fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: invidiae, Plin. 29, 1, 8: ad omnes casus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. **III.** Subst. objecta, orum, *n. plu. charges, accusations:* de objectis non confiteri, Auct. or. pro domo 35: objecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuere, Quint. 7, 2, 29: objecta diluere, id. 4, 2, 26.

objectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting before, a putting against, in the way,* or *opposite;* also, *a lying before* or *opposite:* dare objectum parmai, *the opposing of the shield,* Lucr. 4, 848: insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg. Aen. 1, 160: quum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: regiones, quae Tauri montis objectu separantur, Gel. 12, 13 *fin.:* solem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae objectu, *the interposition,* Plin. 2, 10, 7: hi molium objectus (*i. e.* moles objectas) scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8. **II.** Transf. *an object, appearance, sight, spectacle:* Nep. Hann. 5. (Hence It. *oggetto;* Fr. *objet.*)

objex, v. obex.

ob-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum (obĭcis for objicis, Lucan. 8, 796: obĭcit for objecit, id. 9, 188. *Perf. subj.* objexim, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: objexis, id. Casin. 2, 6, 52), 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw before, in the way of,* or *towards; to hold before, to offer, expose:* constr. with *acc.* of the direct object; the indirect is expressed by *dat.* or by *acc.* with *contra, ad, in,* etc.: ei nos Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70: cibum porcis aut canibus objicere, Plin. 8, 40, 61: parricidae corpus feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: offam Cerbero, Virg. Aen. 6, 420: argentum, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 4: florem veteris vini naribus, *to present to,* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: si tale visum objectum est a deo dormienti, *brought before,* Cic. Ac. 2, 16: huic (sicae) ego vos objici pro me non sum passus, *to be exposed,* id. Mil. 14, 37: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: objecit sese ad currum, Virg. Aen. 12, 372. **2.** Esp. *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33: carros pro vallo, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ericium portis, id. B. C. 3, 67: navem submersam faucibus portus, ib. 3, 39: maximo aggere objecto, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, *oppose,* Virg. Aen. 2, 444. **II.** Fig. *to throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present; to expose to;* and, in gen. *to bring upon, to cause,* etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: aliquem morti, Cic. Vatin. 9 *fin.:* objicitur (consulatus) contionibus seditiosorum, ad omne denique periculum, id. Mur. 40, 87: nunquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes objecissem, id. Arch. 6, 14: se unico consule objecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse, Liv. 2, 58: qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *has brought on,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: moram alicui, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus objicerem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest,* Liv. 5, 15: alicui lucrum, *to put in his way,* Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 45: sollicitudinem, *to cause,* id. Mil. 3, 1, 29: terrorem hosti, Liv. 27, 1: furorem alicui objecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: rabiem canibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 479. Pass. *to be occasioned, to befal, happen, occur to:* mihi mala res objicitur aliqua, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 5: malum mihi objicitur, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1: objicitur animo metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. **2.** Esp. *to taunt, reproach,* or *upbraid with:* alicui multa probra, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: ignobilitatem alicui, id. Phil. 3, 6: objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, id. Att. 1, 16: Cato objecit ut probrum M. Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poëtas duxisset, id. Tusc. 1, 2: de Cispio mihi igitur objicies, id. Planc. 31: objectum est de pudicitia, id. Coel. 3.

objurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] *a chiding, reproof, reprehension:* ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. Am. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: aut castigatione aut objurgatione dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10: deliciarum, id. Coel. 11: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rebuker, blamer:* hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: *opp.* accusator, id. Verr. 3, 2: benevoli, id. N. D. 1, 3.

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator] *reproving, reproachful:* objurgatoria epistola, Cic. Att. 13, 6: verba, Gell. 1, 26: clamor, Amm. 16, 12.

objurgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly:* aliquem verbis multis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 30.

ob-jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (the *part. perf.* with act. sign.: Hirrius Curionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9) *to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove:* quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 97: objurgavit M. Coelium, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic. Coel. 11: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Am. 24, 88: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *moderately,* id. Att. 2, 1: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si objurgaret populi segnitiem, Quint. 6, 5, 8. *Absol.:* sic objurgant, quasi oderint, id. 2, 2, 7: quum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3. With *dat.:* objurgo filium veteres dicebant; nos objurgo filio, ut Graeci (*sc.* ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι), Diom. p. 305 P. **II.** Transf. *to dissuade* or *deter by reproof:* objurgans me a peccatis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 54. **2.** *to punish, chastise, correct:* colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira 3, 12: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: solea rubra, Pers. 5, 169: sestertio centies objurgandus, *be punished,* i. e. *fined,* Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

ob-jūro, 1. *v. n. to bind by an oath* Fest. *s. v.*

ob-languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* t *become feeble* or *languid, to languish* literulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam 16, 10.

oblăquĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oblaqueo] *a digging around trees:* Kalend. in Orell Inscr., II., p. 381.

ob-lăquĕo, 1. *v. a. to dig about th roots of trees, etc.* (cf. ablaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3 **II.** *to surround, encircle, set:* Tert Res. carn. 7.

ob-lātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [offero] *freely offered* or *presented:* impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, *a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor,* i. q. oblatio, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 5.

ob-lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an offering, presenting, a giving* or *bestowing gratuitously:* honorum oblationibus, Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10. **2.** Esp. *a bid at an auction:* qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 18. **II.** Meton. *a gift, present:* oblatio amplissimi ordinis, ib. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12.

oblātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *freely given, voluntarily presented:* auguria, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 43.

ob-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offerer:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26.

ob-latrātor, ōris, *m.* [oblatro] *a barker, railer:* Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

ob-latrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female barker, railer:* oblatratricem in aedes intromittere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 86.

ob-latro, 1. *v. n. to bark at;* Fig. *to rail* or *carp at:* With *dat.:* alicui, Sen. de Ira 3, 43. With *acc.:* aliquem, Sil. 8, 251.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.* [offero].

oblectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [oblecto] *delightful, pleasant:* negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

oblectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum; usu. *plur.*): Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95.

oblectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a delight, pleasure, amusement:* requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Parad. 5, 2: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 4, 60: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39: esse in oblectamentis, Suet. Tib. 72.

oblectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delightful, pleasant:* Inscr.

oblectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight:* indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: animi, id. de Or. 1, 26: vitae, id. Fin. 5, 19: requies plena oblectationis fuit, id. Am. 27, 103.

oblectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that delights, a charmer:* beluarum, App. Flor. *n.* 17: hominis, Tert. Cor. mil. 8 *fin.*

oblectātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *delighting, pleasing:* aenigmata, Gell. 18, 2, *in lemm.*

ob-lecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacto] *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (most freq. *reflect.*): constr. usu. with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of instrum., either simple or with a *prep.:* ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep. 1, 17: se agri cultione, id. de Sen. 16, 56: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 115: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: ludis oblectamur, id. Mur. 19, 39: legentium animos fictis, Tac. H. 2, 50: vitam sordido pane (ironic.), Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 16. With *cum:* oblecta te cum Cicerone quam bellissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *fin.:* cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or. 2, 14: and elliptically, ego me interea cum libellis, id. Att. 12, 3. With *in;*

in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 24. And with *abl.* or *adv.* of *place* where: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, *in Cumanum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, id. Off. 3, 14: ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9. With *acc.* only: ut te oblectes scire cupio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, id. Arch. 7 *fin.*: animos, Ov. R. Am. 169. ‖. Transf. *to spend* or *pass agreeably*: lacrimabile tempus studio, id. Tr. 5, 12, 1: iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49.

ob-lēnio, 4. *v. a. to soften, soothe*: lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen. de Ira 3, 9.

ob-līdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to squeeze together*: collum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. § 10: oblisis faucibus, *strangled*, Tac. A. 5, 9: obliso gutture, Prud. Psych. 589. ‖. *to squeeze* or *crush to pieces*: fetus, Col. 7, 3, 8: oblisus pondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

ob-lĭgāmentum, i, *n. a band*: caput obligamento obnoxium, Tert. Cor. mil. 14. ‖. Fig. *an obligation*: legis obligamenta, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 22.

ob-lĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f. a binding*, or, pass. *a being bound*: propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just. 13, 7. 2. Fig. *an ensnaring, entangling*: obligatio innocentium, Mart. Dig. 48, 10, 1. ‖. Esp. in law: *an engaging* or *pledging, an obligation*, pecuniae obligatio, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: obligationis onere levari, Papin. Dig. 3, 3, 67: contrahere, *to contract an obligation*, Gai. ib. 44, 7. 1. 2. *the mutual relation between debtor and creditor* (*i. e.* the *right* of the creditor and the *duty* of the debtor): obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid, vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 3: ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, Gai. ib. 44, 7, 4: obligatio et constituitur et solvitur, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 8: exstinguitur, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 140: submovetur, id. ib. 2, 14, 27. 3. *the document which defines this relation, a bond, obligation*: pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 23. *v.* Smith's Ant. 817-821, and esp. 819 b.

oblĭgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [obligo] *binding, obligatory*: Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6.

ob-lĭgātūra, ae, *f. a band, bandage*: obligatura, κατάδεσμος, Gloss. Philox.

oblĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [obligo]. ‖. Adj.: *bound, obliged*: Cic. Fam. 6, 11. *Comp.*: quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. 8, 2 *fin.*

ob-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie around, to bind* or *fasten to*: obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack*, Auct. Her. 1, 13: muscus articulis obligatus, *bound upon*, Plin. 26, 11, 66: Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor. Epod. 17, 67. 2. *to bind up, close, bandage, swathe*: age obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up the letter*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 96: manipulos, Col. 11, 2, 40: oculos, Sen. de Ira 3, 11 *fin.*: ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin. 3. 5, 9: crus fractum, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 9: vulnus, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: medicum requirens, a quo obligetur, *to bind up his wounds*, id. Tusc. 2, 16: venas, Tac. A. 6, 9. 3. In cookery, *to beat up together*: obligare cibum ovis, Apic. 4, 2. ‖. Fig. *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc.: aliquem obligare militiae secundo sacramento, *swear in again*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: vadem tribus millibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv. 3, 13: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.*: se nexu, id. Mur. 2: se in acta cujusquam, Tib. in Suet. Tib. 67: se chirographo ad aliquid, Modest. Dig. 30, 2, 100: aliquem sibi liberalitate, *to bind to oneself*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: obligabis me, *will lay me under an obligation*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4: obligari foedere, Liv. 38, 33: pro amicis alicui obligari, *to lay oneself under obligation*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Fam. 6, 11. Poet.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: obligor, ut, *am compelled*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 83. 2. Esp. *to render liable through guilt, to make guilty*; hence, *pass. to be guilty of, to commit an offence*: quum populum Romanum scelere obligasses, Auct. or. pro domo, 8: caput suum votis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 5: se scelere, Suet. Caes. 42: se furti, Scaev. in Gell. 7, 15: est periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.* 3. In law, *to bind, engage one*: obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6, § 3: se obligare, ib. 4, 2, 7, § 1. (ii) *to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitr. 10 *praef.*: omnia praedia fratri, Suet. Vesp. 4: omnia bona sua pignori, Scaev. Dig. 20, 4, 21. obligatae aedes, *that has a mortgage on it*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 4: obligata praedia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2. Fig.: fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, id. Phil. 5, 18. 4. *to impede, restrain, embarrass*: judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 24.

ob-lĭgūrĭo (ligurrio) 4. *v. a. to devour, consume, squander* (rare): dum alterius obligurrias bona (*al.* abligurias), Enn. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 26.

oblĭgūrītor (rr.), ōris, *m.* [obligurio] *one who consumes his property in feasting, a spendthrift*: Firm. Math. 5, 5.

oblīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limus] *to cover with mud* or *slime*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros relinquit, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: fossae oblimatae, Suet. Aug. 18: sulcos, Virg. G. 3, 136. ‖. Fig. *to lavish, squander, dissipate*: rem patris oblimare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62. 2. *to darken, obscure, confuse*: humanas oblimat copia mentes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 29: universa, Sol. 11.

ob-lĭnĭo, v. oblino, *ad init.*

ob-lĭno, lēvi, rarely lĭni (Varr. in Prisc. p. 898 P.), lĭtum (oblinire, Col. 5, 9, 3: obliniverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: oblinitus, Scrib. Comp. 245), 3. *v. a. to daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear*: cerussa malas oblinere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 101: se visco, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: obliti unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: oblitus coeno, id. Att. 2, 21: oblitus faciem suo cruore, Tac. A. 2, 17. 2. Esp. *to smear over, rub out any thing written*: vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt, Gell. 20, 6 *fin.* 3. *to befoul, defile*: quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque voluter? Lucil. in Non. 420, 22: catulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13. 4. *to stop up by smearing, to plaster over*: dolia oblinito, Cato R. R. 36: amphoram, ib. 127: oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, *is stopped up*, Mart. 11, 45: gypso oblitus cadus, Plin. 20, 9, 39. ‖. Fig. *to befoul, defile*: se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13: oblitus parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12: sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr. 3, 4: aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30. 2. *to fill to excess, to overload*: villa oblita tabulis pictis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5: facetiae oblitae Latio, *Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: actor oblitus divitiis, *covered, decked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: oblita oratio, *overloaded*, Auct. Her. 4, 11: Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gr. 10.

oblīquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliquo] *a bending, winding, oblique direction*: Macr. S. 7, 1.

oblīquē, *adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely*: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublicae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50: situs Signifer, id. 2, 15 13. ‖. Fig. *indirectly, covertly*: aliquem castigare, Tac A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, ib. 5, 2 admonere, Gell. 3, 2: agere, id. 7, 17.

oblīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obliquus] *a side-long* or *slanting direction, obliqueness*: signiferi, Plin. 2, 19, 17.

oblīquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to turn, bend*, or *twist aside, awry*, or *in an oblique direction*: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 412: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: equos, id. Th. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121: crinem, *to draw back*, Tac. G. 38: ensem in latus, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg. Aen. 5, 16: Q, cujus similis effectu specieque, nisi quod paullum a nostris obliquatur, Koppa apud Graecos nunc tantum in numero manet, *is formed with slanting tail* (cf. Gr. Ϙ, Lat. Q), Quint. 1, 4, 9. ‖. Fig. *to speak indirectly*: preces, Stat. Th. 3, 381.

oblīquolŏquus, i, *m.* [obliquus loqui] *who speaks indirectly*, i. e. *ambiguously*, an epithet of Apollo, = λοξίας: obliquoloquus, Λοξίας, Gloss. Phil.

oblīquus, a, um, *adj.* [liquis] *side-long, slanting, awry, oblique*: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53: hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, *on one side of you, sideways*, id. Rep. 6, 19: pes, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: obliquam facere imaginem, *a profile*, Plin. 35, 10, 36: obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *its winding channel*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 11: amnis cursibus obliquis fluens, Ov. M. 9, 18: obliquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, *with an envious look*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: obliquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102 Adverbial expressions: (i) ab obliquo, *from the side*, Ov. R. Am. 121: (ii) ex obliquo, Plin. 2, 31, 31: (iii) serpens per obliquum similis sagittae terruit mannos, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6: (iv) cancri in obliquum aspiciunt, Plin. 21, 37, 55: (v) oculis obliquum respiciens, *askance*, App. M. 3, p. 140. ‖. Fig. of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet.): obliquum a patre genus, *not born of the same mother*, Stat. Th. 5, 221: obliquo maculat qui sanguine regnum, *by collateral consanguinity*, Lucan. 8, 286. 2. Of speech: *indirect, covert*: obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9. (ii) *envious, hostile*: Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor 4, 2, 9. (iii) In gramm., obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (not the *nom.* or *voc.*), opp. to rectus: alia casus habent et rectos et obliquos, Varr. L. L. 8, 26, § 49. b. obliqua oratio, *indirect speech*: apud historicos reperiuntur obliquae allocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim libro, Quint. 9, 2, 37: oratio, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*

oblīsus, a, um, *Part.* [oblido].

oblītĕrātĭo (oblitt.), ōnis, *f.* [oblitero] *a blotting out, erasing, effacing*; esp. Fig. *a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness*: aeris obliteratio, Plin. 34, 7, 18 vetustatis Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6

oblītĕrātor (oblitt.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blotter out, obliterator*: fig. commemorator, non obliterator vetustatum, Tert adv. Marc. 4, 26.

oblītĕro (oblitt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a* [litera] lit. *to cover* or *conceal any thing written*, hence *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate*: nomina (*al.* monimenta), Tac. A. 13, 23. ‖. Fig. *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten*: quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, obliterandum esset, Cic. Vat. 6 *fin.*: famam rei, Liv. 39, 20: memoriam, id. 21, 29 rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ritus sacrorum obliterarentur, Tac. A. 11, 15. obliterari in animo, *to become forgotten*, Liv. 26, 41.

oblītĕrus (oblitt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] for obliteratus, *forgotten*: Naevius obliteram gentem pro obliteratam dixit Gell. 19

ob-lītesco, **tŭi**, *3. v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide* or *conceal oneself* (rare): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Tim. 10: ne in rimis (areae) grana oblitescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: qui velut timidum atque iners animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55 *med.*

oblĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [oblino].

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [obliviscor].

oblīvĭālis, e, *adj.* [oblivio] *that causes forgetfulness:* poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblīvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. **I.** Pass. or objectively: *a being forgotten, oblivion:* oblivio veteris belli, Cic. Manil. 4: laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, *to rescue from oblivion*, id. de Or. 2, 2: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.:* dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. 1, 31: omnium factorum dictorumque in eo veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sanxit, *amnesty*, Suet. Claud. 11: omnes ejus injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, *had consigned to oblivion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13: capit me oblivio alicujus rei, *I forget something*, Cic. Off. 1, 8. *Plur.:* carpere lividas obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 34. **II.** Act. or subjectively: *a forgetting, forgetfulness:* in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*, id. Caes. 28.

oblīvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious:* hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. de Sen. 11. *Sup.:* homo obliviosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24. **II.** *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.): Massicum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 21.

oblīviscor, lītus, *3. v. dep. to forget:* constr. with *gen.* of pers. and *gen.* or *acc.* of thing; less freq. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *relat. clause:* vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1 *fin.:* prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have completely forgotten myself*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: dum tu ades, sunt oblitae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: sui, *to know nothing of one's former self, i. e.* after death, Sen. Herc. fur. 292: nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, Cic. Planc. 42: veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: injurias, Cic. Coel. 20: res praeclarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17: in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Brut. 60. Poet. of things: seclis obliviscentibus, Cat. 68, 43: oblito pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59. Proverb.: nomen suum, *to forget one's own name, to have a bad memory*, Petr. 66. **2.** In pass. signif.: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 9: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 49: post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae obliviscuntur, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Virg. E. 9, 53: Val. Fl. 2, 388. **II.** Fig. *to be unmindful of, to forget* or *act out of one's character:* nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg. Aen. 3, 629: ut nostrae dignitatis simus obliti, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: consuetudinis suae, id. Att. 4, 18: quid deceat, quid non, obliti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62: feritatis ingenitae, Liv. 41, 18. [Etym. dub.: some connect *obliviscor* with *lino*, others with the root LIV (*livor, liveo*) and interpret the word to mean "I make a black mark for myself," "I obliterate," "I forget," Donaldson, Varr. 396.]

oblīvĭum, ii, *n.* [obliviscor] *forgetfulness, oblivion:* eam sententiam modestissimus quisque silentio, deinde oblivio transmisit, Tac. H. 4, 9. More freq. *plur.:* oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840: longa oblivia potant, Virg. Aen. 6, 715: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: agere oblivia laudis, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 539.

oblīvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *sunk into oblivion, forgotten:* verba, i. e. *obsolete*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 10.

ob-lŏco, *1. v. a. to let on hire:* quae ad epulum pertinebant, macellariis oblocata (*al.* ablocata), Suet. Caes. 26: operam, Just. 11, 10.

oblŏcūtor, v. obloquutor.

ob-longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. rather long:* Gell. 17, 9.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj. rather long, oblong:* missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75: folia, id. 25, 3, 6: scutula, Tac. Agr. 10. *Comp.:* foramen oblongius, Vitr. 21, 8 *fin.*

oblŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [obloquor] *a contradiction:* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ob-lŏquor, quūtus or cūtus, *3. v. dep. to speak against; to join in speaking; to interrupt, contradict:* constr. with *dat.* or *absol.:* alicui, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 46: vestra exspectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. Clu. 23: ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: ferocissime, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to join in singing, to accompany* (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 21: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *accompanies on his lute*, Virg. Aen. 6, 646. **II.** Transf. *to blame, condemn:* cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quicquid obloquimur, Sen. Ep. 121. **2.** *to rail at, abuse:* nunc gannit, et obloquitur, Cat. 83, 3.

oblŏquūtor or **oblŏcūtor**, ōris, *m.* [obloquor] *one that contradicts:* neque ego unquam oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

oblucinasse, v. oblucuviasse.

obluctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obluctor] *a striving* or *struggling against, vehement opposition:* Arn. 2, 77.

ob-luctor, atus, *1. v. dep. to strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose:* soli obluctandum Fabio, Sil. 8, 10: fruticibus, Col. 18, 14: flumini, Curt. 4, 8. *Absol.:* Virg. Aen. 3, 38: obluctantia saxa submovit nitens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 20. **II.** Fig.: ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus, Curt. 6, 6: oblivioni, id. 7, 1.

oblucuviasse dicebant antiqui mente errasse, quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisse, Fest. *s. v.* (*al.* oblucinasse).

ob-lūdo, si, sum, *3. v. n. to play off jokes:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 10. **II.** *to make sport of, mock:* with *dat.:* Prud. Hamart. 6.

ob-lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj. pale, sallow:* spadones obluridi, Amm. 14, 6.

obmănens pro diu manens, ut permanens, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-marcesco, *3. v. n. incep. to fall away, grow lean:* Lucil. in Non. 2, 30.

obmento, v. ommento.

ob-mōlĭor, ītus, *4. v. a. dep. to push* or *throw up one thing before another* (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6, *med.* **II.** Transf. *to block up, obstruct:* ad munienda et obmoliendа, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv. 37, 32.

ob-mordĕo, *2. v. a. to bite around:* Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1.

ob-mŏvĕo, *2. v. a. to move towards* or *in the way of, to produce, offer:* Juppiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor, a form of prayer, Cato R. R. 134: obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-murmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a murmuring against, a murmuring:* Amm. 26, 6.

ob-murmŭro, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to murmur against, at,* or *to:* precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. H. 18, 47: identidem obmurmurasse: Τί γάρ μοι καὶ μακροῖς αὐλοῖς; Suet. Oth. 7.

ob-mussĭto, *1. v. a. freq. to whisper* or *mutter against:* Tert. Pall. 4.

ob-musso, *1. v. a. to whisper against, to mutter:* Tert. Anim. 18.

ob-mūtesco, **tŭi**, *3. v. n. incep. to become dumb, to lose one's speech:* qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, 6: quum obmutuerint, Plin. 27, 12, 104: umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, *lose their voice, their bark*, id. 8, 30, 44. **2.** *to become mute, silent:* ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: de me nulla unquam obmutescat vetustas, id. Mil. 35 *fin.:* Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Virg. Aen. 4, 279. **II.** Fig.: studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic. Brut. 94: animi dolor id. Tusc. 2, 21.

ob-nātus, a, um, *adj. growing on* or *about:* obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19.

obnectĕre, obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-nexus, ūs, *m. a connecting, connection:* Tert. adv. Mart. 4, 37.

ob-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. blackish:* radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

obnīsē, *adv.* v. obnixe.

obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor] v. obnixus.

obnīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *exertion, trouble:* Damascum capit obnisu levi, Auct. Itin. Alex. 41.

ob-nītor, sus and xus, *3. v. dep. to bear, press, push* or *strive against:* constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.:* taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Virg. Aen. 12, 105: contra, ib. 5, 21: toto corpore obnitendum, Quint. 5, 13, 11: obnixi (*al.* obnisi) urgebant, Liv. 34, 46. Of things: navigia fractas obnitier undas, Lucr. 4, 438. **II.** Fig. *to strive against, resist, oppose; to strive, endeavour:* quum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vell. 2, 89: adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11. With *inf.:* triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vell. 1, 9.

obnixē (obnīsē), *adv. with might and main, strenuously, vehemently:* obnixe omnia facere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: obnixe rogare, Sen. Ep. 35. *Comp.* argumentari, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor]. **II.** Adj. *steadfast, firm, resolute:* (velim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: firmitas, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 3. *Neutr.* adverb. *resolutely, obstinately:* obnixum, Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep. 25, 28.

obnoxĭē, *adv. guiltily:* nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 41. **II.** *slavishly:* sententias dicere, Liv. 3, 39.

obnoxĭo, *1. v. a.* [obnoxius] *to render subject* or *obnoxious to:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

obnoxĭōsē, *adv. abjectly:* Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 30.

obnoxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius] *subject, submissive:* alicui, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 31. **II.** *hurtful:* res obnoxiosae, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17.

ob-noxĭus, a, um, *adj. liable* or *obnoxious to* punishment: obnoxius poenae obligatus ob delictum, Fest. *s. v.:* ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor culpae compotem, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 61: ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum, Paul. Dig. 11, 3, 14. **2.** *liable* or *addicted to, guilty of:* animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, Sall. C. 52: communi culpae, Ov. A. A. 1, 395: facto, Tib. 3, 4, 15. With *gen.:* obnoxii criminum, Cod. Justin. 13, 44, 11. **3.** *subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to:* constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *acc.:* infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac. H. 3, 55: insidiis, id. A. 14, 40: morbo, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 3: contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63: bello, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 73: incendiis, Tac. A. 15, 38: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz. earthquakes), Plin. 2, 82, 84: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 3, 20. **4.** In gen. *exposed to danger* or *misfortune, weak, infirm, frail:* in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Ep. 65: corpora, *sickly, weakly*, Plin. 31, 6, 32: flos, *frail, delicate*, id. 14, 2, 4, 3. Hence (ii) obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous:* Tac. Or. 10. *Comp.:* **obnoxior** (*al.* noxior), Sen. Clem. 1, 13

II. Transf. in gen.: *submissive, complying:* dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. C. 14: obnoxium atque subjectum esse alicui, Liv. 7, 30. 2. *abject, mean-spirited, cowardly:* summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov. M. 5, 235: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: pax, id. 9, 10. 3. *obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted:* uxori obnoxius sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31: luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Virg. G. 1, 396: facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, Prop. 1, 2, 21.

ob-nūbĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cover with clouds* or *fog; to overcloud, obscure:* vultus serenitatem, Gell. 1, 2: obnubilabat haec omnia vitium, Amm. 28, 4: odore sulfuris obnubilatus, *stupefied*, App. M. 9, p. 228.

ob-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. overclouded, dark:* obnubila tenebris loca (*al.* nubila), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to veil, cover* (rare): lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, infelici arbori suspendito, an old formula, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: Liv. 1, 26: comas amictu, Virg. Aen. 11, 77. *Absol. to veil the head:* obnubit, caput operit, Fest. *s. v.* II. Fig.: mare terras obnubit, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ob-nuntiātĭo (obnunc.), ōnis, *f.* In augury, *an announcement of an adverse* or *evil omen:* dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. Div. 1, 16: obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, id. Att. 4, 16: comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3.

ob-nuntĭo (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In augury, *to announce an adverse* or *evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates), v. Smith's Ant. 176, 178: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: fretus sanctitate tribunatus obnuntiavit consuli, id. Sest. 37. *Pass. impers.:* ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. Att. 4, 3. II. Transf. in gen. *to tell* or *announce anything bad* or *unfortunate:* primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part.* [obnubo].

oboedĭo, v. obedio, *ad init.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to smell of, emit an odour:* oboluisti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: antidotum, Suet. Cal. 23. II. Transf.: jam oboluit Casina procul, *I smell her*, Pl. Cas. 4, 3: marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse*, id. Men. 2, 3, 33: res mihi obolet, *I smell a thing*, App. Apol. p. 311.

ŏbŏlus, i, *m.*=ὀβολός, *an obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm:* Vitr. 3, 1. II. Transf. as a weight, *the sixth part of a drachm:* Fann. de ponderib. et mens. 37: Plin. 21, 34, 109: trium obolorum pondere, id. 21, 25, 96.

ŏbōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part. wishing ill to:* crurum ei fragium obominata, App. M. 9, p. 227.

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep. to arise, appear,* or *spring up before:* tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg. Aen. 11, 41: bellum, Liv. 21, 8: laetitia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic. Lig. 3.

ŏborsus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior] *beginning:* orsus, oborsus, exorsus, Not. Tir. p. 151.

ŏbortus, a, um, *Part.* [oborior].

ŏbortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an arising, origin:* Lucr. 4, 219.

ŏb-oscŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to kiss:* quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (*al.* osculantur), Petr. 126.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rădĭo, 1. *v. n. to shine forth:* Isid. Orig. 16, 18.

obraucātus, a, um, *Part.* [raucus] *grown hoarse:* ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol. 10.

obrendārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for obruendarius, v. obruo] *pertaining to burial, burial-:* vasa obrendaria dua, i. e. *earthen sarcophagi*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4544.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. n. to creep up to, steal upon unawares:* possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. 1, 9, 59. With *dat.:* feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! Plin. 10, 73, 94: Cratippus saepe inscientibus nobis obrepit, Cic. F. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21. II. Fig. *to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise.* With *dat.:* qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: mihi decessionis dies λεληθότως obrepebat, id. Att. 6, 5: Sen. Ben. 3, 1. With *acc.:* tacitum te obrepet fames, Pl. Poen. prol. 14. With *ad:* Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, Cic. Planc. 7. With *in* and *acc.:* imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, id. Div. 2, 67. *Absol.:* obrepsit dies, id. Att. 6, 3. 2. Esp. *to deceive, cheat:* nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 23: Gell. 6, 12. *Pass. impers.:* si obreptum praetori sit de libertate, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 8.

ŏbreptīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo] *surreptitious:* obrepticia petitio, Cod. Justin. 3, 6, 3.

obreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a coming on suddenly* or *by surprise:* Ventidius Parthos aggressus per obreptionem, Front. Strat. 2, 5 *med.:* arrogari per obreptionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10.

obreptīvē, *adv. surreptitiously, clandestinely:* obreptive aut clanculo supplicare, Cod. Theod. 16, 1, 4 *fin.*

obreptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo] *secret, clandestine:* obreptiva supplicatio, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

ob-repto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq. to steal on unawares:* ne quis obreptaverit, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 27.

obreptus, a, um, *Part.* [obrepo].

obrētĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 385.

ob-rĭgesco, rigui, *3. v. n. incep. to become stiff:* pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive pruinaque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10: quum jam paene obriguisset, vix vivus aufertur, id. Verr. 4, 40 *fin.* II. Fig.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? *become hardened*, Sen. Ep. 82.

ŏbrōbŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roboro] *rigidity of the nerves:* Veg. Vet. 3, 85.

ob-rōdo, *3. v. a. to gnaw at:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 92.

obrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obrogo] *the alteration of a law:* cum duae leges inter se discrepant, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

ob-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to alter part of a law by a new one* (v. Smith's Ant. 682): obrogatur, id est mutatur aliquid ex prima lege, Ulp. tit. 1, 3: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. 9, 34: Suet. Claud. 23. II. *to oppose the passing of a bill:* obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasit, Flor. 3, 15: ausus obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, ib. 17 *fin.*

obructans, antis, *Part.* [ructo] *belching at:* App. Apol. p. 312.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (*imperf. infin. pass.* obri for obrui, Inscr.), *3. v. a.* lit. *to fall* or *rush over;* hence, *to cover, overwhelm; to hide in the ground, bury:* ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, *to bury themselves in the sand*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: thesaurum, id. de Sen. 7: ova, id. N. D. 2, 52: aegros veste, Plin. 26, 3, 8: terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 6, 864. 2. Esp. *to bury, inter* a dead body: Tac. A. 1, 29 *fin.:* cadaver levi cespite obrutum est, Suet. Cal. 59. 3. *to sow seed:* milium, Col. 11, 2, 72: lupinum, ib. 81: betam, id. 11, 3, 42. 4. *to overload, surfeit:* se vino, Cic. Deiot. 9. II. Fig. *to overwhelm, conceal, abolish:* ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, id. Fin. 1, 17: ea quae unquam vetustas obruet, id. Deiot. 13, 37: (sermo) nec unquam de ullo perennis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.:* Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *destroyed the glory of six consulships*, id. Tusc. 5, 19. 2. *to overwhelm, overload, oppress:* criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, id. Verr. 1, 7: copia sententiarum atque verborum, id. Tusc. 2, 1: ambitione et foro, id. de Or. 1, 21: aere alieno, id. Att. 2, 1: fenore, Liv. 6, 14: magnitudine negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. 3. *to overcome, surpass, obscure:* obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates, id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: famam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 17: obruimur numero, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Martia buxum, Val. Fl. 1, 320: M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, Vell. 2, 69: Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. Ach. 1, 293.

obrussa, ae, *f.*=ὄβρυζον, *the testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel:* auri experimentum ignis est: id ipsum obrussam vocant, Plin. 33, 3, 9: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. Ner. 44. II. Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74: sic verus ille animus probatur: haec ejus obrussa est, *this is its test*, Sen. Ep. 13: si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the test*, id. Q. N. 4, 5.

obrūtesco, v. obbrutesco.

obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo].

obrȳzātus, a, um, *adj.* [obryzum] *made of standard gold:* Cod. Theod. 11, 10, 3.

obrȳzum aurum, v. obrussa.

ob-sălūtāre, se offerre salutandi gratia dicebant antiqui, ut consalutare, persalutare, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-sătŭro, 1. *v. a. to sate, cloy, glut.* Fig.: nae tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 28.

obscaen., v. obscen.

obscaevo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [scaeva] *to give* or *bring a bad omen:* metuo, quod illic obscaevavit meae falsae fallaciae, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 18.

obscēnē (obscaene and obscoene), *adv. impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely:* latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene, Cic. Off. 1, 35. *Comp.:* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, id. N. D. 3, 22. *Sup.:* impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

obscēnĭtas (obscaen. and obscoen.), ātis, *f.* [obscenus] *unfavourableness, inauspiciousness,* of a bad omen: mali ominis obscenitas, Arn. 1, 10. II. *moral impurity, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity:* si rerum turpitudo adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic. Off. 1, 29 *fin.:* si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam. 9, 22: obscenitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint. 6, 3, 29: professis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity*, Suet. Ner. 29. 2. Meton. *an obscene thing:* corporum obscenitas, i. e. *the pudenda*, Arn. 5, 176. In *plur.:* in poculis libidines caelare juvit ac per obscenitates bibere, *obscene figures*, Plin. H. N. 30, 5.

obscēnus (obscaen. and obscoen.) a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perhaps from ob-scaevus, hence obscaevinus, contr. into obscaenus (cf. obscaevo)] *of adverse* or *evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous:* apud antiquos omnes fere obscena dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur, Fest. *s. v.:* obsceni interpres funestique ominis auctor, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 96: montem istum (Aventinum) excluserunt, quasi avibus obscenis ominosum (viz., the birds, which gave unfavourable omens to Remus), Messala in Gell. 13, 14: volucres, *birds of ill omen*, i. e. *owls*, Virg. Aen. 12, 876: canes, id. G

7, 470: obscenum ostentum, Suet. Galb. 4: puppis, *the fatal ship*, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. H. 5, 119: anus, *old witches, hags*, Hor. Epod. 5, 98. *Neutr. absol.*: vorsaque in obscenum species est falcis ahenae, i. e. *to magical purposes*, Lucr. 5, 1293 **II.** Transf. *repulsive, offensive, abominable, disgusting*: (Alecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat, Virg. Aen. 7, 417: obscenae pelagi volucres, i. e. *the harpies*, ib. 3, 241: upupa, obscena alias pastu avis, Plin. 10, 29, 44: fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 367: haustus, *of filthy water*, Lucan. 4, 312: cruor, Virg. Aen. 4, 455. **2.** Esp. *immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene*: delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: adulterium, Ov. Tr. 2, 212: obscenas tabellas pingere, Prop. 2, 5, 19: gestus motusque, Tac. A. 15, 37: jocandi genus flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38: quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id dicere obscenum est, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127. *Comp.*: illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: abjectior et obscenior vita, Val. Max. 3, 5 *fin.* *Sup.*: obscenissimi versus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Vell. 2, 83. (ii) Subst. obscenum, i, *n. the pudenda*. *Sing.*: virile, Ov. F. 6 631: Lact. 1, 21. *Pl.*: Nymphe fugiens obscena Priapi, Ov. M. 9, 347: pars nudi agunt, pars tantum obscena velati, Mel. 3, 7: Suet. Cal. 58: obscena corporis, Just. 1, 6: reddere obscena, *to go to stool* or *make water*: Ov. R. Am. 437: Sen. Ep. 70: Mel. 1, 9.

obscūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro] *a darkening, obscuration*: obscuratio solis, Cic. fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 5, 15: Quint. 1, 10, 47: in illa obscuratione, Auct. B. Hisp. 6. **II.** Fig.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29.

obscūrē, *adv. darkly, obscurely*: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 28. **II.** Fig. of speech, *darkly, obscurely, indistinctly*: dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3: id. 4, 1, 79. *Comp.*: quae causa dicta obscurius est, id. 8, 2, 24. *Sup.*: obscurissime particula uti, Gell. 17, 13. **2.** Of birth, *obscurely, meanly*: obscure natus, Macr. S. 7, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1. **3.** *covertly, closely, secretly*: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: tacite obscureque perire, id. Quint. 15. *Comp.*: ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly*, id. Fam. 1, 5 *fin.* *Sup.*: avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, id. Verr. 4, 24.

obscūrĕ-făcĭo, 3. *v. a.* for obscuro, *to obscure, render invisible*: Non. 146, 28.

obscūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obscurus] *a being dark, darkness, obscurity*: obscuritas latebrarum, Tac. H. 3, 11: atra, Plin. 2, 18, 16: visus, id. 23, 1, 20. In *plur.*: oculorum, id. 37, 3, 12. **II.** Fig. *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty*: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: obscuritas Pythagorae, id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*: obscuritas fit etiam verbis ab usu remotis, Quint. 8, 2, 12: rerum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: naturae, id. Div. 1, 18. In *plur.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, *obscurities*, ib. 2, 64. **2.** Of rank, *obscurity, lowliness, meanness*: quorum prima aetas, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoratione versatur, id. Off. 2, 13: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringemus, Tac. H. 1, 84: generis, Flor. 3, 1, 13: nec obscuritas inhibuit (Servium Tullium), quamvis matre serva creatum, id. 1, 6, 1.

obscūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render dark, to darken, obscure*: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: finitimas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ignium, id. N. D. 2, 38: coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg. Aen. 12, 253: obscuratus sol, *eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: Tac. A. 14, 12: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. **2.** Transf. *to cover, conceal; to render invisible* or *imperceptible*: neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49: numus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to blind* the understanding: scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 41. **2.** Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver* or *express indistinctly*: si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίαις obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41: stilum, *to render obscure*, Suet. Tib. 70. **3.** Of sound, *to pronounce indistinctly*: (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, *to render dull* or *indistinct*, id. 11, 3, 20. **4.** *to render obscure* or *unknown*: paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1: fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8. **5.** *to cause to be forgotten, render of no account*; in the *pass. to become of no account, to grow obsolete*, etc.: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, id. Verr. 3, 57: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115. (Hence Fr. *obscurcir*.)

obscūrus, a, um, *adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure*: umbra, Virg. Aen. 6, 453: donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen, *the obscure point of the cone*, Lucr. 4, 432: lucus, Virg. Aen. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229: nox, Virg. Aen. 2, 420: per occasum solis, jam obscura luce, Liv. 24, 21: coelum, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Virg. Aen. 12, 416. Poet.: funda, *dark*, i. e. *invisible*, Val. Fl. 6, 193: aquae, i. e. *turbid*, Ov. F. 4, 758. Transf. to persons, *darkling, unseen*: ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Aen. 6, 268: obscurus in ulva delitui, ib. 2, 135. Subst. obscurum, i, *n. darkness, obscurity*: sub obscurum noctis, id. G. 1, 478: obscurum, adverbially: obscurum nimbosus dissidet aër, Lucan. 5, 631. **2.** *secret, concealed*: obscurus locus, Liv. 10, 1: mamma, *covered*, Val. Fl. 3, 526: obscura Pallas, Ov. M. 6, 36. **II.** Fig. *dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible*: Heraclitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: valde Heraclitus obscurus (called in Gr. ὁ σκοτεινός), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: quid? poëta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? ib.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: carmina, Lucr. 1, 932: obscurum et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14. *Sup.*: videre res obscurissimas, id. de Or. 2, 36: vox, *stifled, indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 60. (ii) Esp. in rhetor.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure*, i. e. *intricate, involved*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20. **2.** *not known, unknown*: non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. (ii) Esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low*: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70: obscuris orti majoribus, id. Off. 1, 32: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26. *Neutr. absol.*: vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in obscurity*, Sen. Ep. 19. **3.** Of character, *close, secret, reserved*: obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. *Comp.*: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram, et quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior Tac. Agr. 42. [*Obscu-rus*, connected with scu-tum, cu-tis, and Gr. σκευ-ή, σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος, the rt. meaning "a covering."]

obsĕcrātĭo, ōnis *f.* [obsecro] *a beseeching, imploring supplication, entreaty*: prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16: judicum, *addressed to the judges*, Quint. 6, 1, 33. **II.** Esp. *an asseveration, protestation*, accompanied with an invocation of the gods. Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Just. 24, 2. **2.** *a public prayer*: obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11: id. 26, 23.

ob-sĕcro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacro] *to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure*: Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 17: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, id. Quint. 30: quum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. in Cic. Fam. 4, 11: pro di immortales, obsecro vostram fidem, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 97. With *ab*: nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, id. Bac. 4, 9, 102. With double *acc.* (of pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. Quint. 31. With *subj.*: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis, obsecrabat, implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. *Absol.*: vidimus certis precationibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3. **II.** Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty: *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake pray*, etc.: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217: periimus! obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: dic obsecro hercle serio, quod te rogem, id. Asin. 1, 1, 14: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21 Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13.

obsĕcundanter, *adv. in compliance with, according to*: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. in Non. 147, 26 (obsequenter, Non.).

obsĕcundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecundo] *compliance, obsequiousness*: servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 92.

obsĕcundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a servant*: sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Theod 6, 26, 3.

ob-sĕcundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey*: obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperarint, hostes obedierint, venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35: simul capite atque humeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 92.

obsĕcūtĭo (obsequutĭo), ōnis, *f.* [obsequor] *compliance, obedience*: inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215.

obsĕcūtor (obsequutor), ōris, *m* [id.] *an obeyer, observer*: Tert. adv Marc. 4, 9.

ob-sēpĭo (obsaep.), psi, ptum (obsipio: Caecil. in Diom. p. 378 P.), 4. *v. a. to hedge* or *fence in, to inclose*; hence, transf. *to close up, to render impassable* or *inaccessible*: ubi illum saltum video obseptum, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 35: obseptis itineribus, Liv. 25, 29: mox iter, apertis quae vetustas obsepserat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. A. 15, 27. obsepta viarum, *impassable roads*, Sil 12, 110. **II.** Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *closed up, barred*, Cic. Mur. 23: plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv. 9, 34: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part.* [obsepio].

ob-sĕquēla, ae, *f.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness*. neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequelae, Turp. in Non. 215, 32: obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 50: qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant *because they spoke as he liked*, Sall fragm. ap. Non. 215, 33.

obsĕquens, entis, *Part.* [obsequor]. **II.** Adj.: *yielding, compliant, obsequious:* obsequens obediensque est mori et imperiis patris, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 55: patri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18. *Comp.:* animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 50. *Sup.:* curae mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam, Col. 3, 8 *fin.* **2.** Esp. of the gods: *favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious:* bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 3: id. Asin. 3, 3, 126.

obsĕquenter, *adv. compliantly, obsequiously:* haec collegae obsequenter facta, Liv. 41, 40 *fin.:* parere alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. *Sup.:* vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes*, ib. 7, 24.

obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [obsequens] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (rare): nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

obsĕquĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [obsequor] for exsequiae, *funeral rites, obsequies:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 702, *no.* 235.

obsĕquĭālis, e, *adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant:* obsequialis amor, Venant. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsĕquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [obsequor] *complying, complaisant:* Gell. 2, 29.

obsĕquĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant, obsequious:* alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57.

ob-sĕquĭum, ii, *n.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, indulgence, obsequiousness:* obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: obsequium atque patientia, Cic. Pis. 2: obsequium et comitas, id. Att. 6, 6: ventris, i. e. *gluttony*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 7. Of things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by its pliancy*, Ov. A. A. 2, 179. In *plur.:* omnia ei obsequia polliceor, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11. **II.** Esp. *copulation, coition*, of men and animals: Petr. 113: Col. 6, 27: Curt. 6, 7. **2.** *obedience:* jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just. 13, 2: obsequium erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off*, Tac. A. 3, 12. **3.** *military service:* milites deputabantur obsequiis, Veg. Re Mil. 2, 19. **4.** Meton. *a retinue, train of followers:* Mamert.

ob-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to:* constr. with *dat.:* quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.:* voluntati alicujus, id. Fin. 2, 6. With *acc.* of the thing: et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo, *in this*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 61: ea, Gell. 2, 7. *Pass impers.:* volo amori obsecutum illius, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 62. **II.** Transf. *to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in:* studiis suis, Nep. Att. 2: fortunae, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: tempestati, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: animo, *to follow one's inclinations*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 83. **2.** Of things, *to be pliant, ductile:* aes regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

obsĕquūtĭo, -ūtor, v. obsecutio, -cutor.

obsĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sera] *to bolt, bar, fasten* or *shut up:* ostium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: aedificia, Liv. 5, 41: fores, Suet. Tit. 11. **II.** Fig.: aures, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: palatum (for os), *to be silent*, Cat. 55, 21.

ob-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum (*inf. perf.* obsesse, for obsevisse, Att. in Non. 395, 27), 3. *v a. to sow* or *plant about:* frumentum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 129. Comically, pugnos, *to give a good drubbing*, id. Men. 5, 7, 23. **2.** Transf. *to sow* or *plant with:* sepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: Col. 2, 9. **3.** In gen. *to cover over, fill with:* loca obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2: rura obsita pomis, Ov. M. 13, 719: pannis annisque obsitum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: obsitus illuvie ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28: vestis obsita squalore, Liv. 2, 23: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov M. 4, 725. **II.** Fig.: tun' is es, in me aerumnam obsevisti, *hast brought upon me, occasioned me*, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 30: obsitus aevo, Virg. Aen. 8, 307.

observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [observo] *remarkable, observable:* manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: patientia, App. M. 11, p. 267.

observans, antis, *Part.* [observo]. **II.** Adj. *watchful, observant:* observantior aequi fit populus, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 296. *Sup.:* observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30. **2.** *attentive, respectful:* observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3.

observanter, *adv. carefully, sedulously:* sequi, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. *Comp.:* observantius, Amm. 23, 6. *Sup.:* aliquid observantissime vitare, Gell. 10, 21.

observantĭa, ae, *f.* [observans] *a remarking, noting, observance:* temporum observantia, Vell. 2, 106. **II.** Esp. *observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence:* observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: officia observantiamque dilexit, id. Balb. 28: amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retinere, id. Quint. 18 *fin.:* in regem, Liv. 1, 35: eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint. 1, 1, 66. **2.** *an obedient observance; a keeping, following, performing:* prisci moris observantia, Val. Max. 2, 7: juris, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. (ii) Esp. *an observance of religious duties, divine worship:* ad observantiam catholicam mentem propositumque convertere, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 54.

observātē, *adj. observantly, perspicaciously:* observate curioseque animadvertit M. Tullius, Gell. 2, 17.

observātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [observo] *a watching, observing, observation:* observationi operam dare, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 5: siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1. **2.** Transf. *an observation, remark, precept, rule:* dare observationes aliquas coquendi, Plin. 22, 23, 47: sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gr. 24. **II.** Esp. *circumspection, care, exactness:* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11. **2.** *regard, respect, esteem, reverence:* religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: Christianitatis, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

observātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, observer:* nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet, Plin. Pan. 40: observator et custos bonorum, Sen. Ep. 41: Catholicae legis, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 1.

observātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that observes:* Tert. Cor. mil. 4.

observātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *observation:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

observĭto, avi, *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to watch often* or *carefully, to note, observe:* deorum voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: omina, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52: caerimonias, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

ob-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to:* ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 14: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Virg. G. 4, 512: lupus observavit, dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133: Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: observare occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of*, id. Rosc. Am. 8: tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, *to watch* or *wait for*, id. Fam. 11, 16: observare et insidiari, id. Or. 62: postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized*, Ter. Ad. prol. 1: sese, *to keep a close watch over oneself*, Cic. Brut. 82. **II.** Esp. *to watch, guard, keep:* januam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 7: fores, id. Mil. 2, 3, 57: greges, Ov. M. 1, 513. **2.** *to observe, attend to, keep, comply with:* leges, Cic. Off. 2, 11: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. imperium, Sall. J. 80: foedus, Sil 17, 78: centesimas, *to adhere to*, Cic Att. 5, 21: commendationes, id. Fam 13, 27: auspicia, Tac. G. 9: ordines, t *keep the ranks*, Sall. J. 51. **3.** *to pay attention* or *respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour:* tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18: regem, Virg. G. 4, 210: me, ut alterum patrem, et observat et diligit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: observare et colere aliquem, id. Att. 2, 19: aliquem perofficiose et amanter, id. Fam. 9, 20.

ob-ses (old orthogr. opses, in the first Epit. of the Scipios), ĭdis, *m.* and *f* [obsideo: lit. *one who is blockaded*, i. e *who is not free to move from place to place:* hence] *a hostage:* ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint, Caes B. G. 1, 14: obsides alicui imperare, Cic Manil. 12: dedere, Sall. J. 54: retinere aliquem obsidem, Nep. Them. 7: me tamen accepta poterat deponere bellum obside, Ov. M. 8, 48. **II.** Transf. *any surety, security, bail, pledge:* Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est, *to be surety, to answer for it*, Nep. Phoc. 2: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66: tantum quod aratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nulla in re Verri similem futurum, *gave no guarantee*, id. Verr. 3, 53. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id. Cat. 4, 5: Quint. 12, 7, 3. (Hence It. *ostaggio:* Sp. *hostaje*; Fr. *ôtage.*)

obsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a besieging, encompassing, a blockade:* obsessio templorum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 3. militaris viae, Cic. Pis. 17: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24.

obsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sits before* or *near; a frequenter, haunter:* hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 18: aquarum, *i. e. a water-snake:* Ov. F. 2, 259. **II.** Esp. *a besieger, invester, blockader:* obsessor curiae, Auct. orat. pro dom. 5: urbis, Liv. 9, 15: plus pavoris obsessis quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.* [obsideo].

ob-sībĭlo, 1. *v. a. to whistle, to rustle:* arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant, App. M. 11, p. 260.

obsĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [obses] *the being a hostage:* obsidatus specie viri celebres altrinsecus dantur, Amm. 23, 7.

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo]. **I.** Neutr. *to sit, remain:* domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237. **II.** Act. *to sit on* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, frequent:* aram, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsident, *frequent marshes*, Plin. 11, 18, 19: obsedit limina bubo, Sil. 8, 636. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to sit down before, to besiege, invest blockade:* quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 35 *fin.:* Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv. 2, 11: propius inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, id. 25, 11: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. **3.** *to occupy, fill, possess:* corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *is filled*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: palus obsessa salictis, *full of osier-thickets*, Ov. M. 11, 363. **4.** *to watch closely, be on the look-out for:* jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: rostra, id. Flacc. 24. **II.** Fig. *to occupy, invest, take possession of:* vim regiae potestatis, id. Phil. 1, 1: quum obsideri aures a fratre cerneret, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.:* alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4: qui meum tempus obsideret, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2 *fin.*

obsĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [obsidium] *of* or *for besieging, siege-:* admotis obsidialibus machinamentis (*al.* obsidionalibus), Auct. Itin. Alex. 47.

obsĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Obsidius:* lapis, perh. *Vulcanic glass, lava-glass, obsidian* (named after Obsidius who discovered it in Ethiopia) Plin. 36, 26, 67.

obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade:* partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9: quum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 5, 2: obsidione eximere, *to free from*, id. 38, 15: obsidione cingere, *to besiege, blockade*, Just. 22, 4: obsidionem tolerare, *to endure*, Tac. H. 1, 33: obsidionem exsequi, *to carry on*, id. A. 15, 4: obsidionem omittere, *to raise*, ib. 5. **2.** Meton. *captivity:* Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. 2, 12. **II.** Fig. *pressing* or *imminent danger:* obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: feneratores ex obsidione eximere, *to free from the danger of losing their money*, id. Fam. 5, 6.

obsĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio] *pertaining to a siege:* corona, *a crown of grass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege:* Plin. 22, 3 *sq.*: Gell 5, 6. (v. Smith's Ant. 359.)

obsĭdĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [obsidium] *to lie in wait for, to waylay:* alicui, Col. 9, 14, 10.

obsĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade:* obsidium dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi posset inde, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: obsidium facere Ilio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 24: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: obsidium urgere, id. H. 4, 28: tolerare, ib. **II.** Fig. *a waylaying, an ambush:* Col. 8, 27. **2.** *attention, foresight:* curatoris, id. 9, 9, 1.

obsĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [obses] *the condition of a hostage:* Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Tac. A. 11, 10.

ob-sīdo, 3. *v. a. to beset, invest, besiege, blockade:* pontem, Sall. C. 45: portas, Virg. Aen. 9, 159: Italos fines, ib. 7, 334: campos, Tib. 2, 6, 23: Troica moenia, Cat. 64, 345. **2.** Transf. vias oculorum, Lucr. 4, 350: certas partes, id. 4, 1085.

obsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsigno] *a sealing up:* tabularum, Gell. 14, 2.

obsignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that seals:* literarum obsignator, Cic. Clu. 66. **2.** Esp. *the witnesses who set their seals to a will:* testamenti, id. Att. 12, 18: decisionis, id. Flac. 36.

ob-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seal up, seal:* cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 96: cellas, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: epistolam, Cic. Att. 8, 6. **2.** Esp. *to sign and seal*, as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? id. Clu. 66: tabellas ejus rei conditionisque, id. Quint. 21: testamentum signis adulterinis, id. Cluent. 14. Proverb.: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, i. e. *in the strictest form*, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. **3.** *to seal an accusation:* qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignaverat, id. Scaur. fragm. in Ascon. **4.** *to pledge* or *mortgage under one's hand and seal:* tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7. **II.** Fig. *to stamp, impress:* formam verbis, Lucr. 4, 569: aliquid obsignatum habere, *to impress on the mind*, id. 2, 582.

ob-sĭpo, 1. *v. a.* [supo] *to sprinkle at* or *upon:* Fig.: obsipat aquulam, *it refreshes me*, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 37.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n. to place* or *post oneself before:* hic obsistam, *will station myself*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 62: alicui obviam, *to plant oneself in another's way*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: obsistere alicui abeunti, Liv. 10, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to set oneself against; to oppose, resist, withstand:* qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7: dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 12: odiis, id. Off. 2, 7: visis, *to disapprove of*, id. Fin. 3, 9: opinionibus, id. Acad. 2, 34. With *inf.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids*, Tac. G. 34. *Pass. impers.*: magnitudine animi facile potest repugnari obsistique fortunae, Cic. Fin. 4, 7.

obsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsero].

obsŏlĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*: *pass.* obsolefīo, factus, fieri, *to wear out, spoil:* rivi non opere, nec fistula, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, sed sponte currentes, Sen. Ep. 90. **II.** Fig. *to sully, degrade, lower, make common:* auctoritas obsolefacta, ib. 29: admonebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri, Suet. Aug. 89: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105 dub. (*al.* obsolescebant; *al.* obsolebant).

obsŏlĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolefacio].

obsŏlesco (obsoleo), lēvi, lētum, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow out of use; to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete:* his (verbis) oportet, si possis, non uti: sic enim obsolescent, Varr. L. L. 9, 10, § 16: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: virtus nunquam sordibus alienis obsolescit, id. Sest. 28: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7: laus, Tac. A. 4, 26: claritudo, App. Flor. 17. [Prob. from *obs* and root OL or OLE "to grow:" v. abolesco; it may however be connected with soleo.]

obsŏlētē, *adv. in an old* or *worn-out style, poorly, meanly:* paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus, Cic. Verr. 1, 58.

obsŏlēto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [obsoletus] *to degrade, soil, sully:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

obsŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolesco]. **II.** Adj.: *old, worn out, thrown off:* erat veste obsoleta, Liv. 27, 34: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: homo obsoletus, *in a worn-out dress*, id. Pis. 36: tectum, *old, ruinous*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6: verba, *obsolete*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37: obsoleta et vulgaria, id. Quint. 18. **2.** Transf. *common, ordinary, poor:* crimina, id. Verr. 5, 44: gaudia, Liv. 30, 42: obsoletior oratio, *too negligent*, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: honores, *of little worth*, Nep. Milt. 6: color, Col. 4, 30. (ii) *filthy, polluted:* o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor. Epod. 17, 46: dextra obsoleta sanguine, *defiled*, Sen. Agam. 977.

obsŏlĭdātus, a, um, *Part. made solid, firm:* tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitr. 2, 3.

obsōnātĭo (ops.), ōnis, *f.* [obsōno] *a buying of victuals; a marketing:* Don. ad Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32.

obsōnātor (ops.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a caterer, purveyor:* obsonator optimus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73: Sen. Ep. 47.

obsōnātus (ops.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a catering, marketing:* dare minam in obsonatum, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 27.

obsōnĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to feast, entertain:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

obsōnĭum (ops.), ii, *n.* = ὀψώνιον, *that which is eaten with bread; viands*, esp. *fish:* tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 64: curare, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: obsonare, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: scindere, Sen. Vit. B. 17: condire, Plin. 31, 7, 41: coëmere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9. Also of *fruit:* Plin. 15, 19, 21.

obsōno (ops.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **obsōnor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* = ὀψωνέω, *to market, to cater, purvey:* postquam obsonavit herus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 1: obsonium, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. **2.** Transf. *to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment:* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 37. **II.** Fig.: obsonare ambulando famem, *to provide an appetite*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

ob-sŏno, 1. *v. n. to interrupt by noise:* Fig.: alicui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 74.

obsōpesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to fall asleep:* obsopit, obsopitus, obsopesco, Not. Tir. p. 135.

ob-sōpĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to put* or *lull to sleep:* a somni tempore prohibere, ne obsopiantur, Scrib. Comp. 180: somno obsopitus, *fallen asleep*, Sol. 12: odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, ib.

obsōpītus, a, um, *Part.* [obsopio].

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to sup* or *drink up, to swallow:* aquam, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 34: placentas, *to gulp down, bolt*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. **II.** Transf.: fores quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 29.

ob-sordesco, dui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dirty, be soiled:* ne coma fumo obsordescat, Prud. Apoth. 214. **II.** Fig. *to wear out, decrease:* obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna, *is moderated*, Caecil. in Non. 147, 7.

obstăcŭlum, i, *n.* [obsto] *a hinderance, obstacle:* rumpere obstacula, Prud. Ham. 601: App. Flor. p. 361.

obstans, antis, *Part.* [obsto]. **II.** Subst.: obstantia: *n. plu. hinderances, obstructions:* obstantia silvarum amoliri, Tac. A. 1, 50.

obstantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a standing before* or *against, a hinderance, obstruction:* aëris, Vitr. 6, 1: umbrarum, id. 8, 1.

ob-sterno, stravi, 3. *v. a. to cast before, throw in one's way:* uxorem puero, App. Apol. p. 335.

obstetrīcĭus (opst.) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [obstetrix] *pertaining to a midwife, obstetric:* manus obstetriciae, Arn. 3, 166. Fig.: Front. de orat. p. 246. **II.** Subst. obstetricia, orum, *n. plu. midwifery, obstetrics:* Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, 33.

obstetrīco (ops.), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to act as a midwife:* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

obstetrix (opst.), īcis, *f.* [obsto] *a midwife:* peperit sine obstetricis opera, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 22: mittere ad obstetricem, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 5: obstetricum nobilitas, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

obstĭnātē, *adv. firmly, inflexibly*, both in a good and in a bad sense: *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately:* me obstinate aggressus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 10: operam dat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 8: negari, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. *Comp.*: obstinatius omnia agere, Suet. Caes. 29. *Sup.*: obstinatissime recusare, id. Tib. 67.

obstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstino] *firmness* both in a good and in a bad sense: *determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy:* quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *from adherence to my principles*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17: obstinatio animi, Sen. Ep. 94: fidei, Tac. H. 3, 39: taciturna, *obstinate silence*, Nep. Att. 22. In *plur.*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [obstino]. **II.** Adj. *fixed, resolved*, both in a good and in a bad sense; *inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate:* ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. 6, 3: contra veritatem, Quint. 12, 1, 10: pudicitia, Liv. 1, 58: fides, Tac. H. 5, 5: aures, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 7. With *inf.*: jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Liv. 42, 65. *Comp.* voluntas obstinatior, Cic. Att. 1, 11: obstinatior adversus lacrimas muliebres, *firmer, more steadfast*, Liv. 2, 40. *Sup.*: virtus obstinatissima, *the most resolute*, Sen. Ep. 71.

obstinet dicebant antiqui, quod nunc ostendit, Fest. *s. v.*

obstĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to persist in, be resolved on* (rare as a *verb. fin.*): id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. Aul. 2, 2 *fin.*: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, Tac. H. 2, 84. With *inf.*: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. 23, 29. *Pass. impers.*: obstinatum est tibi, *you are firmly resolved*, Plin. Pan. 5. [*Ob-stin-o* prob. contains the same root as STA, which also occurs with a consonant at the end, as in the Eng. *stand, stood:* v. *sto.*]

obstĭpesco, v. obstupesco.

obstīpo, 1. *v. a.* [obstipus] *to lean to one side:* obstipat verticem, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 16.

obstīpus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *bent* or *inclined to one side:* opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necessum est, Lucr. 4, 517. **2.** *bent* or *drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. Tib. 68. **3** *bent forwards* *bent* or *bowed towards the ground:* stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92: obstipo capite, et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80.

obstĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsisto]. ‖. Adj. *opposite:* luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de deo Socr. *sub init.*

obstītus, a, um, *adj.* In augury: *struck by lightning:* Fest. *s. v.:* Etruriae principes procuranto, idemque fulgura atque obstita pianto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.

ob-sto, stĭti, ĭtum (obstaturus, Front. Aquaed. 123: Quint. 2, 11, 1), 1. *v. n. to stand before* or *against:* dominae obstas, Stat. S. 1, 2, 23: summis a postibus, id. Theb. 4, 17: obviam, *to stand in the way,* Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 14. ‖. Fig. *to stand against; to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct:* constr. with *dat.* of the direct object; the thing opposed is expressed by a *subj. clause,* with *quin, quominus, cur,* or *ne:* alicui, id. Mil. 4, 2, 6: cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.:* vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *their former life secures them from the suspicion of this crime,* Sall. C. 52: obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur, Liv. 40, 25: si omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trahant, excidant, Sall. Epist. Mithr.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 34: quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3. *Pass. impers.:* nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, Cic. Phil. 13, 6: obstari, Ov. M. 11, 788.

obstrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [obsterno] *a strap, lace, latchet:* crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

obstrangŭlātus, a, um, *Part. strangled:* Fig.: obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.

obstrĕpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo] *clamorous, chirping:* App. Flor. *n.* 13, p. 349.

obstrĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [obstrepito] *a clamour, outcry:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrĕpĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [obstrepo] *to interrupt by frequent noise* or *clamour* (poet.): obstrepitant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at* or *against; to accompany with sound:* nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepente pluvia, Liv. 21, 56: avis, *sings the while,* Sen. Oed. 454. With *dat.:* multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis, Prop. 4, 4, 3: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana raucis sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391. *Pass. impers.:* secretus ab omni voce locus, si non obstreperetur aquis, *did it not resound,* id. F. 6, 9. ‖. Fig. *to interrupt* or *disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour:* with *dat.:* certatim alter alteri obstrepere, *to drown each other's voices,* Liv. 1, 40: sibi ipsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 13. *Pass. impers.:* ejusmodi res, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum sono, *to be drowned,* id. Marcell. 3. **2.** In gen. *to annoy, impede:* alicui literis, id. Fam. 5, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 65.

obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [obstringo]. ‖. Adj.: *bound, obliged:* obstrictior debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.

obstrictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a binding, clasping:* accendat flammam ipso obstrictu (*al.* affrictu), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

obstrĭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [obstrigillo] *an opposer, blamer:* Varr. in Non. 492, 18.

obstrĭgillo or **obstringillo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [obstringo] *to hinder, oppose:* innocenti, Varr. in Non. 147, 12: multa (*al.* obsigillant), Sen. Ep. 95.

obstrĭgillus, i, *m.* [id.] *a shoe-sole, sandal:* Isid. Or. 19, 34.

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind to* or *about: to bind, tie,* or *fasten up:* follem obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: tauros aratro, *to yoke,* Val. Fl. 7, 602. **2.** *to bind, bind up, close up by binding:* laqueo collum, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 12: ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29. **3.** Transf. *to trim* or *ornament with:* vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. 4, 11. ‖. Fig. *to bind, fetter, tie, hamper:* civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: foedere, id. Pis. 13: aliquem aere alieno, id. Fam. 11, 10: jurejurando, *to bind by an oath,* Tac. A. 1, 14: aliquem conscientia, *to bind by privity, by participation,* id. H. 4, 55: aliquem societate scelerum, id. A. 4, 57: fidem suam alicui, *to pledge one's word, to promise positively,* Plin. 7, 1, 1. **2.** *to lay under obligation, oblige:* donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, *bound, under obligation,* Caes. B. G. 1, 9: Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 13, 18. **3.** With *pron. reflect.* or reflect. *to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate:* qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes,* id. Verr. 1, 3: se parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12: se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48: qui alienum sustulit, furti obstringitur, *makes himself guilty, becomes guilty,* Sabin. in. Gell. 11, 18 *fin.*

ob-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo] *a building before* or *against, a blocking up:* obstructio corporum, Arn. 2, 63. ‖. Fig. *an obstruction, a barrier:* haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.* [obstruo].

obs-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust into, gulp down:* stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 12. ‖. Fig. *to hide, conceal:* multi aperta transeunt, condita et obstrusa rimantur, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.*

obstrūdulentus, a, um, *adj.:* obstrudant obsatullent, ab avide trudendo in gulam. Unde et obstrudulentum dixit Titinius, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-strŭo (opstr.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to pile before* or *against; to build, block,* or *wall up:* validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxiliis, id. 5, 1. Esp. *to build before so as to obstruct the light:* obstructae fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: luminibus alicujus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 44. **2.** *to stop* or *block up, render impassable:* iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 1: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 3, 28: saxa, *placed in the way,* Ov. M. 3, 570: cujus aures morbus obstruxit, *has stopped up, made deaf,* Sen. Ben. 3, 17. ‖. Fig. *to impede, obstruct:* Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, *was a hinderance to,* Cic. Brut. 17: viri deus obstruit aures, *renders deaf, inexorable,* Virg. Aen. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, Cic. Sull. 28: cognitionem difficultatibus, *to impede, obstruct,* id. Acad. 2, 3: mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.

ob-strūsus, a, um. *Part.* [obstrudo].

ob-stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* obstŭpĕfĭo, factus, fieri, *to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze:* eum timidum obstupefecit pudor, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstupefaceret, id. 25, 38: Aenonen adeo commotam, uti amissa mente obstupefieret, Dict. Cret. 4, 21: obstupefactis hominibus, Cic. Deiot. 12: obstupefacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstupefactis nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, 6 *extr.*

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obstupefacio].

obstŭpĕfĭo, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stŭpesco (obstip.), pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed:* apes obstupescunt potantes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic. Div. 2, 23: corpus, Plin. 36, 7, 11. ‖. Fig. *to be astonished, amazed:* ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic. Att. 5, 21. With *acc.: to wonder* or *be astonished at:* Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded:* quid astitisti, obstupida? Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 39: attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1 *fin.*

obstuprātus, a, um, *Part. defiled, dishonoured:* Lampr. Commod. 3.

ob-sufflo, 1. *v. a. to blow against* or *at:* Auct. Quint. Decl. 7.

ob-sum, obfui *or* offui, obesse (old *fut.* obescet, oberit vel aderit, Fest. *s. v.*) *irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure;* opp. to prodesse: *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Heg.* At tibi oberunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 48: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.:* subjicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562: nec, dum degrandinat, obsit agresti fano supposuisse pecus, id. F. 4, 755.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew on:* obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 578. ‖. *to sew up, sew together; to stop* or *close up:* nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg. G. 4, 301: sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 *fin.:* obsuta lectica, *the curtains of which are sewed together all around,* id. Tib. 64.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become deaf:* hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. ‖. Fig. *to be deaf, not to give ear:* obsurdescimus tamen, nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, id. Am. 24, 88.

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsuo].

obtectus, a, um, *Part.* [obtego].

ob-tĕgo (obtĭgo, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 8) xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, cover up:* insuper lingua bubula obtegito, Cato R. R. 40: armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. Sest. 35: os, Cels. 3, 22. ‖. Fig. *to conceal, keep secret:* obtegere errata, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 23: vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic. Coel. 18: ut adolescentiae turpitudo obscuritate obtegatur, id. Vatin. 5: nihil, id. Att. 1, 18: flagitia, Tac. A. 13, 33. With *gen.:* animus audax, sui obtegens, ib. 4, 1. **2.** *to cover, protect:* obtectus meliorum precibus, ib. 16, 5.

obtempĕranter, *adv. willingly, readily, obediently:* se obtemperanter nobis accommodat, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11: annuit, Prud. στεφ 2, 112.

obtempĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtempero] *a complying with* or *submitting to; submission, obedience:* si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus, Cic. Leg 1, 15, 42.

ob-tempĕro (opt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey:* with *dat.:* te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: alicui obtemperare et parere, id. Planc. 39: imperio populi R., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: voluntati alicujus, id. B. C. 1, 35: auctoritati senatus, ib. 1, 1: naturae, Suet. Tib. 59: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conforms to his own precepts,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, *they will regard you,* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 70. With *ad:* ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, Cic. Caecin. 18. With *acc.* of *neutr. pron.:* non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *I do not mind what he says,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 293: quae dico, id. Most. 2, 2, 88. *Pass. impers.:* si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. Off 1, 11.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch, draw, spread,* or *place before:* proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg. Aen. 10, 82: sudarium ante faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: obtenta nocte, Virg. G. 1, 248: oculis membrana obtenditur, *is drawn over*, Plin. 11, 37, 55: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. Agr. 10. **2.** Fig. *to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse:* matris preces obtendens, id. A. 3, 17: valetudinem corporis, ib. 35: suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: rationem turpitudini, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. **II.** Transf. *to cover, hide, conceal:* obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248: lucem pulvere, Sil. 10, 228: diem nube atra, Tac. H. 3, 56. **2.** Fig. *to envelope:* quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

ob-tĕnebresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become* or *grow dark:* Hier. in Ies. 5, 12, 1.

ob-tĕnebro, 1. *v. a. to make dark, to darken:* Lact. 4, 19.

ob-tensus, ūs, *m.* [obtendo], for obtentus, *a pretext:* Front. ad amic. 2, 6 *fin.*

ob-tentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a covering, veiling.* Fig.: *obscurity, darkness:* aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudere, *by an allegorical dress*, Arn. 5, 181.

obtentus, a, um: **I.** *Part.* [obtendo]. **II.** *Part.* [obtineo].

obtentus, ūs, *m.* [obtendo] *a spreading, drawing,* or *placing before:* frondis, Virg. Aen. 11, 66: nubium, Plin. 31, 1, 1. **II** Fig. *a pretence, pretext, cloak:* obtentum habere, Tac. A. 12, 7: tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, *assumed as a pretext*, ib. 1, 10: sub obtentu liberationis, Just. 5, 8. **2.** *a covering, veil, allegorical dress:* vera sunt, quae loquuntur poëtae, sed obtentu aliquo specieque velata, Lact. 1, 11. **3.** *a hinderance:* non terror obtentui est, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 5.

ob-tĕro, trīvi, trītum (syncop. *past perf. subj.* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv. 3, 56), 3. *v. a. to bruise, crush,* or *break to pieces:* ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: obtriti homines, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ranas, Phaedr. 1, 29, 10: puerum, Suet. Ner. 5: locustarum ova, Plin. 11, 29, 35: crura, Col. 8, 8. **2.** *to rub:* dentes carbone, App. Apol. p. 278. **3.** *to destroy, cut up:* Marcium consulem obterendum, Liv. 9, 38: alam prope universam obtriverat, Tac. Agr. 18. **II.** Fig. *to crush, trample on, degrade, disparage, destroy:* calumniam, Cic. Caecin. 7: laudem imperatoriam, id. Verr. 5, 1: jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: legionarios, Tac. A. 15, 11: Graeciam, Just. 5, 2: militem verbis, *to degrade*, Liv. 24, 15: Penates, Sen. Oed. 645.

ob-testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor] *an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging* or *obliging by calling God to witness:* obtestatio est, quum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur: detestatio, quum in deteriorem, Fest. *s. v.*: quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Auct. orat. pro dom. 48: viri, Cic. Clu. 12. **II.** Transf. *a vehement entreaty, supplication:* matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv. 27, 50: senatus ad infimas obtestationes procumbens, Tac. A. 1, 12.

ob-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest* or *assert:* de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patriique Dii, Cic. Sest. 20 (*Orell.* testor): sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A. 2, 65: summam rempubl. agi obtestans, ib. 12, 5: aut militum se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestans, id. H. 3, 10: Suet. Cal. 15 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *to conjure by calling God to witness; to entreat, supplicate:* per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. Att. 11, 2: vos obtestor atque obsecro, id. Sest. 69: id sibi ne eripiatis, vos obtestatur, id. Sull. 32. With double *acc.*: illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg. Aen. 12, 819. **III.** *Perf. Part.* in pass. signif.: obtestatus prece impensa, Amm. 31, 9.

ob-texo, xŭi, 3. *v. a. to weave to* or *over:* papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin. 11, 19 21. **II.** Meton. *to overspread, cover:* coelum obtexitur umbra, Virg. Aen. 11, 611: per nubes coelum aliud obtexens, Plin. 2, 38, 38: jaculis obtexitur aër, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 258.

obtĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [obticeo] *a pause, sudden break* in a discourse, as a rhetor. figure: ἀποσιώπησις, quam Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9 2, 54.

ob-tĭcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [taceo] *to be silent:* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

obtĭcesco, cui, 3, *v. n. incep.* [obticeo] *to become* or *be struck silent;* in the perf. *to be silent:* quid nunc obticuisti? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 2: repente obticuit, Just. 32, 2: nec prius obticuit, Ov. M. 14, 523: Hor. A. P. 284.

obtĭgo, v. obtego.

ob-tĭnĕo (optineo), tĭnŭi, tentum, (old *perf.* optenui, fifth Epit. of the Scipios), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. **I** Act. *to hold by:* obtine aures, amabo, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 16. **2.** *to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain,* etc.: suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 19: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: cum imperio Hispaniam citeriorem, *to have as his province*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ex qua insula numus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, *during my administration*, id. Att. 5, 21: vitam et famam, *to preserve*, id. Rosc. Am. 17: auctoritatem suam, *to maintain*, ib. 48: qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, ib. 1, 7: jus, *to assert, maintain*, Tac. A. 1, 32: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *prevailed*, Liv. 29, 27: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. *is become proverbial*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: numerum Deorum, *to be numbered among*, id. N. D. 3, 20: summam opinionem in scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 18: admirationem, *to be admired*, Plin. 34, 2, 2: patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19. **3.** Esp. of discourse: *to assert, maintain, to show, prove, demonstrate:* possumus hoc teste (id) quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic. Verr. 3, 71: duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 6, 4, 15: quaedam (leges) an obtineri possunt, id. 2, 4, 39. **4.** With the idea of acquiring: *to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain:* quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: impetrare et obtinere, Gell. 12, 14 *fin.*: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, *gained*, Cic. Att. 7, 25: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, ib. 1, 3: voluimus quaedam; obtenta non sunt, Cic. Balb. 27: aditu regis obtento, Just. 21, 6. With *de:* quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.* With *subj.*: his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv. 35, 10: obtinuit, ne reus fieret, Suet. Caes. 23. **II.** Neutr. *to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain:* quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46 *fin.*: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. de rep. ordin. *init.*: si dissentirent, sententia plurium obtineret, *would prevail*, Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 36: quod merito obtinuit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 4.

ob-tingo, tĭgi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango] **I.** Act. *to touch strike:* mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 415, 16. **II.** Neutr. *to fall to one's lot;* of events, *to happen to, befall one:* nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 14: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic. Off. 1, 7: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 21: quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic. Vat. 5. omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerunt, Quint. 3, 7, 13: quae (vox, latus, *etc.*) si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari, id. Praef. § 27. With *subj.* quum ei (L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic. Div. 1, 46 *in.* Of events: eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filia, *has happened, turned out*, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 7: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, *if any thing should happen to me*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

ob-tinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to tingle:* App Apol. p. 305.

ob-torpeo, 2. *v. n. to be numb:* torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ob-torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v n. incep. to become numb* or *stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling:* torpedo piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpuere, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42, 67: manus prae metu obtorpuerint, Liv. 22, 3 manus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 52: squamae, *grow hard*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. **II.** Fig.: subactus miseriis obtorpui, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28: circumfuso undique pavore, obtorpuit, Liv. 34, 38 *fin.*: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20.

ob-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist wrench, turn round:* obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: obtorto valgiter labello, *twisted, contorted*, Petron. fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 2: circulus obtorti auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Virg. Aen. 5, 559. **2.** *to turn towards, to turn:* dextrasque obtorquet in undas proram, Stat. Th. 5, 414.

obtortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtorqueo] *a twisting, distortion:* Fulgent. de prisc serm. p. 565, 33.

obtortus, a, um, *Part.* [obtorqueo]

obtractat, contra sententiam tractat, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-trăho, 3. *v. a. to draw towards* si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert. Virg. vel. 15 dub. (*al.* obstruxerit).

obtrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto] *an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement:* obtrectatio est ea, quam intelligi ζηλοτυπίαν volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. invidia atque obtrectatio, id. Inv. 1, 11 *fin.*: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. With *gen. obj.*: laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40.

obtrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a detractor, traducer, disparager:* beneficii, Cic. Flac. 1: multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id. Planc. 23, 57: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep. 1, 19 contra inimicos atque obtrectatores, Quint. 11, 1, 23: laudum mearum, Cic. Brut. 1. With *dat.*: huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just. 31, 6.

obtrectātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *detraction, disparagement:* sine vano obtrectatu, Gell. epilog.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tracto] *to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure:* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obtrectare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: gloriae alicujus, Liv. 36, 34: laudibus ducis, id. 8, 36: legi atque causae, Cic. Manil. 8. With *acc.*: si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr. 2 epil. 10: laudes alicujus, Liv. 45, 37: urbanas excubias, Tac. A. 1, 17: se invicem, id. Or. 25: obtrectarunt inter se, *were rivals*, Nep. Arist. 1. *Absol.*: ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet. Tib. 10.

obtrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtero] *contrition:* Aug. serm. de divers. 8, 4.

obtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [obtero].

obtrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bruising crushing:* herbae obtritu, Plin. 18, 28, 67, 4.

ob-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust against:* titionem inguinibus, App. M 7, p. 200. **2.** *to stop, close:* os obtrudite (*al.* obstrudite), Prud. στεφ, 5, 95. **3.** Esp. *to gulp down, swallow hastily:* pernam, sumen, glandium, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 87. **II.** Fig. *to press,* or *force upon, obtrude:* virginem alicui, Ter Andr. 1. 5, 15: palpum alicui, *to wheedle,* Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

obtruncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrunco] *a cutting away, trimming, pruning:* obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune:* vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13. **II.** In gen. *to cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill:* (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall. J. 97: regem, Liv. 1, 5: cervos ferro, Virg. G. 3, 374: gallum, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 10.

obtrūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrudo] *a thrusting against:* corpusculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 7 *praef.*

ob-tŭĕor, 2. *v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon:* aliquem, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 66: terram, id. Bac. 4, 4, 17. **II.** *to see, behold, perceive:* non quis obtuerier, id. Most. 3, 2, 153.

obtŭĭtus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3. *v. a. to strike at* or *on: to beat, belabour:* pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw,* Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 50: sum obtusus pugnis pessume, id. Am. 2, 1, 59. **2.** *to make blunt* or *dull:* telum, Lucr. 6, 399: gladios, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 166: aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70: auditum, id. 24, 11, 50. **II.** Fig. *to blunt, weaken, impair:* mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33: ingenia, id. de Or. 3, 24: aegritudinem, id. Tusc. 3, 16. **2.** *to annoy* or *tease with importunity:* ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id. Or. 66: aliquem longis epistolis, id. Att. 8, 1: aliquem de aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33: obtundis, tametsi intelligo, id. Andr. 2, 2, 11. With *acc.* and *infin.:* obtuderunt ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, *they dinned into him,* Timarch. in Cic. Verr. 3, 67.

obtunsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo] *a beating upon, a belabouring:* Lampr. Commod. 10.

ob-tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [obtundo].

obtūrācŭlum, i, *n.* [obturo] *a stopper, stopple:* Marc. Emp. 35.

obtūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stopper, bung:* Plin. 16, 8, 13.

obturbātor, ōris, *m.* [obturbo] *a troubler, disturber:* Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15 *fin.*

ob-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stir up, make turbid:* obturbata proculcatione prius aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. **II.** Fig. *to throw into disorder* or *confusion; to disorder, trouble, disturb:* obturbare hostes, Tac. H. 3, 25: ne me obturba, ac tace, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 49: lectorem, Suet. Aug. 86: me scriptio et literae non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract,* Cic. Att. 12, 16 *fin.:* solitudinem, *to disturb,* ib. 12, 18. **2.** *to raise a disturbance* or *clamour:* obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac. H. 3, 10: obturbabant patres specie detestandi, *raised a disturbance,* id. A. 6, 24.

ob-turgesco, tursi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to swell, to swell up* (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr. 6, 659: obtursi ebrius, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 870 P.

obtūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stop up to close:* gutturem, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25: foramina, Plin. 19, 10, 58: dolia operculis, Vitr. 7, 12: aures, *i. e. to refuse to listen,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. Fat. 5. **II.** Fig.: amorem edendi, *to assuage, allay,* Lucr. 4, 870.

obtūsē, *adv. dully, not keenly:* crocodili in aqua obtusius vident, in terra acutissime, Sol. 32.

obtūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo] *bluntness, dullness:* obtusio sensuum, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

obtūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obtundo]. **II.** Adj.: *blunt, dull, obtuse:* falx obtusa et hebes, Col. 4, 24: pugio, Tac. A. 15, 54: vomer, Virg. G. 1, 262: angulus, Lucr. 4, 356. (ii) Transf. *blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless:* aures, *dull of hearing,* Auct. Her. 3, 9: vox, *thick, not clear* (*opp.* clara), Quint. 11, 3, 15: fauces, ib. 20: stomachus, *weakened,* Plin. Ep. 7, 3: vires, *enfeebled,* Lucr. 3, 453: nimio ne luxu obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, Virg. G. 3, 135: venenum, *powerless,* Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 94. **2.** Fig. of the mind or feelings: animi acies obtusior, Cic. de Sen. 23: obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, id. fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: vigor animi, Liv. 5, 18: quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Aen. 1 567. (ii) *rough and ready:* castrensis jurisdictio secura et obtusior, Tac. Agr. 9.

obtūtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor] *a looking at, a look, gaze:* oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: obtutum in cauda figere, poët. id. N. D. 2, 42: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of,* Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39. In *plur.:* nil intercurrens obtutibus, Prud. Hamart. 915.

ŏb-ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj. voluntary, spontaneous:* ultroneus, obultroneus, Not. Tir. p. 83: obultroneus, αὐθαίρετος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏbumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obumbro] *a shading, darkening;* fig. *an obscuring:* allegoricae caecitatis obumbratio, Arn. 5, 186.

ŏbumbrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that shades* or *darkens:* Tert. Apol. 9.

ŏb-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to overshadow, to shade:* gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: sibi, *to shade itself,* Plin. 17, 21, 35, 6. **II.** Transf. *to darken, obscure:* obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. Aen. 12, 578: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42. **2.** In gen. *to cover over:* germina obumbrata, Pall. 12, 1. **III.** Fig. *to overcloud, darken, obscure:* nomina, Tac. H. 2, 32: candorem aequitatis, Mamert. Grat. act. ad. Julian. 5. **2.** *to cover, conceal; to defend:* crimen, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 75: simulationem lacrimis, Petr. 101: magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Virg. Aen. 11, 223.

ŏb-uncātus, a, um, *adj. bent inwards:* obuncatis unguibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ŏb-unctus, a, um, *Part. anointed:* capillus guttis Arabicis obunctus, App. M. 2, p. 118.

ŏb-uncŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [uncus] *slightly bent inwards:* Tit. in Non. 536, 19.

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj. bent in, hooked* (poet.): rostroque immanis vultur obunco, Virg. Aen. 6, 597: pedes, Ov. M. 6, 516.

ŏb-undātĭo, ōnis, *f. an overflowing, inundation:* fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 27 dub. (*Duker:* abundatio).

ŏb-ustus, a, um, *Part. burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire* (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg. Aen. 7, 506: sudes, ib. 11, 894: gleba gelu, *pinched,* Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

ob-vāgĭo, 4. *v. n. to whine* or *whimper about:* Pl. Poen. prol. 31.

obvāgŭlātum, v. obvagulo.

obvāgŭlo, atum, 1. *v. a. to demand aloud:* of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court: cui testimonium defuerit is tertiis diebus ob portum (*i. e.* domum) obvagulatum ito, Fest. *s. v.* vagulatio.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with a wall* or *rampart; to fortify, intrench:* urbem, Fest. *s. v.* ob. **II.** Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3.

ob-vārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [obvaro] qui cuipiam occurrit, quominus rectum iter conficeret, Fest. *s. v.*

ob-vāro, 1. *v. n. to be opposed to; to thwart:* Enn. in Non. 147, 22.

obvĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obvenio] *chance, accident:* Tert adv Val. 29.

ob-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come before* or *in the way of, to meet:* eas daturus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvenisset, Cic. Att 2, 12 *fin.*: se in tempore pugnae obventurum, *would join in the battle,* Liv. 29, 34. **II.** Transf. *to come* or *fall to; to fall to one's lot:* si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2: hereditas ei, Cic. Verr. 2, 7: Syria Scipioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Aemilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 9, 31: cui classis obvenisset, id. 30, 40. **2.** Still more gen. of an event, *to fall out, to happen, occur:* obvenit occasio, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 15: vitium (at the auspices), Cic. Phil. 2, 33: id. Off. 2, 21, 74: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet. Vesp. 21.

obventīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [obvenio] *accidental, adventitious:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

obventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] in law, *income, revenue,* from rents, *etc.:* obventiones et reditus, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1.

ob-ventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a meeting:* Tert. Anim. 41.

ob-verbĕro, 1. *v. a. to beat soundly:* asinum baculo, App. M. 7, p. 198.

ob-versor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (obverso, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to move to and fro before; to go about, show oneself:* magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv. 31, 11: obversari vestibulo, id. 2, 54: sedebant judices, obversabantur advocati, Plin. Ep. 5, 21: limini, *who were about the threshold,* ib. 6, 16: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. A. 3, 37. **2.** Fig. *to hover* or *float before, to appear to:* illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr. 4, 1055: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, Cic. Sest. 3: obversantur animo honestae species id. Tusc. 2, 22: animis, oculis, Liv. 35 11. **II.** *to oppose, withstand,* Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

obversus, a, um, *Part.* [obverto]. **II.** Adj.: *turned* or *directed towards:* faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov. M. 12, 467: ad matrem, Tac. A. 4, 54: domicilia (apium) ad orientem. Col. 9, 7, 5. With simple *acc.:* obversus orientem, App. M. 2, p. 127. **2.** Fig.: ad sanguinem, et caedes, Tac. H. 3, 83. (ii) *to be inclined to:* obversis militum studiis, ib. 11. (iii) obversi, *the enemy:* profligatis obversis, id. A. 12, 14.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn towards, against,* or *in a contrary direction; to direct towards:* mihi cornua, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 3: arcus in aliquem, Ov M. 12, 605: fenestras in aquilonem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: proras pelago, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, *turn round,* i. e. *direct our course away from the land,* ib. 3, 549: obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, Ov. M. 3, 676: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 27, 28. **2.** Reflect. *to turn oneself, turn* to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov. H. 19, 191.

ob-vĭam, *adv.* (also separately ob viam) lit. *in the way;* hence, with verbs of motion, *towards, against, to meet:* nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way,* Pl. Am. 3, 4, 2 quum in Cumanum mihi obviam venisti, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made,* Caes. B. G. 7, 28: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *is coming to meet me,* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 16: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets,* Cic. Mil. 10: obviam ire alicui, *to go to meet,* id. Mur. 32, 67 proficisci, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: progredi, Liv. 7, 10: mittere, *to send to meet,* Cic. Fam. 3, 7: se offerre, *to go to meet,* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: se dare, Liv. 1, 16: effundi, *to go to meet in great numbers,* id. 5, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 16. **II.** Fig.: nec sycophantiis, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, *is at hand,* Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 6: amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt morae, *interpose,* id. Casin. 3, 4, 28: obviam ire periculis, *to encounter*, Sall. J. 7. **2.** Esp. *in opposition, for the purpose of resisting:* cupiditati hominum obviam ire, Cic. Verr. 1, 41: obviam ire superbiae nobilitatis, Sall. J. 5: irae obviam ire, Liv. 9, 14: obviam ire fraudibus, Tac. A. 6, 16. (ii) *for the purpose of remedying* or *obviating:* ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, ib. 4, 64: infecunditati terrarum, ib. 4, 6: timori, id. H. 4, 46: dedecori, id. A. 13, 5.

ob-vĭgĭlo, atum, 1. *v. n. to be watchful, vigilant:* obvigilato 'st opus, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 14.

ob-vĭo, 1. *v. n. to meet:* alicui, Hier. Ep. 5, 1. **||.** Fig. *to withstand, resist, oppose:* alicui, Macr. S. 7, 5. **2.** *to prevent, obviate:* grandini, Pall. 1, 35, 14: vermibus, id. Mart. 10, 4. (Hence It. *ovviare.*)

ob-vĭŏlo, 1. *v. a. to violate:* ossa, Inscr.

obvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet:* si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, *had no expectation of meeting him*, Cic. Mil. 18: dare se obvium alicui, *to meet a person*, Liv. 1, 16: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, *had met one another*, Sall. J. 79: libellus insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, *by one who met him*, Suet. Caes. 81: cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva, *met*, Virg. Aen. 1, 314: obvia cui Camilla occurrit, ib. 11, 498: esse in obvio alicui, *to be in the way of*, Liv. 37, 23. Of things: neque aranei tenuia fila obvia sentimus, Lucr. 3, 385: simulacra nobis, id. 4, 37: obvias mihi literas mittas, *send to meet*, Cic. Att. 6, 5: ultroque ferebant obvia securis ubera lactis oves, *offered, presented*, Tib. 1, 3, 45: montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, *which lay in their way*, Nep. Eum. 9: aquilones, *contrary, adverse*, Tac. A. 2, 54: arbor prona cadit lateque et cominus obvia frangens, *everything in its way*, Cat. 64, 109. **2.** Meton.: *lying open*, i. e. *exposed, obnoxious to* (poet.): rupes obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Virg. Aen. 10, 694. **3.** Esp. *meeting hostilely:* si ingredienti cum armata multitudine obvius fueris, Cic. Caecin. 27: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21: obvii hostibus, ib. 50: infesta subit obvius hasta, Virg. Aen. 10, 877. **4.** *easy of access, affable, courteous:* est obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Hence (ii) of abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious:* nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras), Quint. 9, 3, 5: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2: laudes, *common*, Gell. 5, 1: obvia et illaborata virtus, *easy, not difficult of attainment*, Quint. 12, 2, 2.

ob-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. to fly* or *flit around, to run* or *rove about:* in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro, Declam. 11.

obvŏlūtātus, a, um, *Part. entangled:* bos obviis radicibus obvolutatus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4.

obvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obvolvo] *a wrapping round, enveloping; an envelope:* aetherea obvolutio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obvolvo].

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wrap round, muffle up, cover over:* pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic. Or. 22, 74: capite obvoluto, *with his head muffled up*, id. Verr. 5, 28: Liv. 4, 12 *fin.:* os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: brachium lanis fasciisque, Suet. Dom. 17. **2.** Transf.: fax obvoluta sanguine, *covered*, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31. **||.** Fig.: verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, *cloak, disguise*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42.

occa, ae, *f. a harrow:* occa βωλοκόπημα, Gloss. Philox.: Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

occăbus, i, *m.* = ὄκκαβος, *an armlet, a collar:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2263.

occaecātĭo (obcaec.), ōnis, *f.* [occaeco] *a hiding, concealing:* occatio occaecatio est, Seren. in Non. 61, 31.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make blind, to blind:* oculos, Cels. 8, 4: quidam subito occaecati sunt, *lose their sight*, id. 6, 6, 57: hostem, Plin. 10, 3, 3. **2.** Transf. *to make dark, to darken, obscure:* solem vides, satin' ut occaecatus est prae hujus corporis candoribus. Pl. Men. 1, 2, 66: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. 33, 7. (ii) *to hide, conceal:* terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: fossas, Col. 2, 2, 9. (iii) *to render heavy, senseless; to benumb* (poet.): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. Cul. 198. **||.** Fig. *to make blind, to blind:* stultitia occaecatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: occaecatus cupiditate, id. Fin. 1, 10: consilia, Liv. 42, 43. **2.** Of style, *to make dark, obscure, unintelligible:* obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

oc-caedes (obc.), is, *f. slaughter:* nolo occaedes, *I want no bloodshed*, i. e. *nothing tragical*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 52.

oc-calesco, lui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become warm:* Cels. 4, 24.

occallātus (obc.) a, um, *adj.* [callum] *rendered callous, indurated:* occallatae fauces. Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

occallesco (obc.), lui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [calleo] *to get a thick skin, to grow* or *become callous:* qui latera occalluere plagis, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 13: Cels. 4, 24: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. M. 14, 282. **||.** Fig. *to become callous, hardened, insensible:* jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18: longa patientia occallui, Plin. Ep. 2, 15: sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16, 6.

occāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [occo] *a harrowing:* Gloss. Isid.

oc-căno (obc.), ui, 3. *v. n. to blow, sound* a wind instrument (rare): cornicines occanuere, Sall. fragm. ap. Diom. p. 370 P.: tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81.

oc-canto (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bewitch, charm:* aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 23, 9: mulier occantata, App. Apol. p. 327.

occāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occĭdo; *lit.* a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] *an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion:* in occasione, ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intelligitur adjuncta, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: tempus actionis opportunum Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: dum datur mihi occasio tempusque, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30: an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem tam optatam, tam insperatam amitterem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 56: quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt, Cic. Mil. 14: occasio opprimendi, ib. 15: majores occasiones ad opitulandum haberem, *better opportunities*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: ut primum occasio data est, *as soon as an opportunity presented itself*, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 25: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere, *to lose, let slip*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praetermittere, id. B. C. 3, 25: capere, *to seize*, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 5: non deesse occasioni, *not to miss*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: occasione data, *should an opportunity offer*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6: occasione oblata simultates deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: per occasionem, *on a favourable opportunity*, Liv. 30, 3: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, *on every occasion*, Suet. Claud. 11: ad occasionem aurae evehi, *taking advantage of a fair wind*, id. Aug. 97: ex occasione, *as occasion offered*, id. Caes. 60. With *inf.:* nunc adest occasio bene facta cumulare, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 63. **||.** Esp. *opportunity* or *means of having; a supply, stock:* oleae, Col. 9, 1: lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65: vetusti olei, id. 23, 4, 40. (Hence It. *cagione, cagionare.*)

occāsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [occasio] *an occasion, opportunity:* nimis argute obrepsisti in eapse occasiuncula, Pl. Trin 4, 2 132

occāsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [occasus] *pertaining to setting* or *going down:* occasivus, δυτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

occāsus, a, um, *Part.* [occĭdo].

occāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going down, setting*, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae, Virg. G. 1, 225: ortus occasusque signorum, *the rising and setting of the constellations*, Quint. 1, 4, 4: solis, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. *Absol.:* praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86. **2.** Meton. *the quarter in which the sun sets, the west:* inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G 1, 1: ager longus in occasum, Virg. Aen. 11, 317. **||.** Fig. *downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death:* post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic. Pis. 15: occasus interitusque rei publicae, ib. 8: Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, testor, in occasu vestro, Virg. Aen. 2, 432: Trojae, ib. 1, 238: post L. Aelii nostri occasum, *death*, Cic. Acad. 1, 2. **2.** *an occasion, opportunity:* Ennius in Fest. *s. v.*

occātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occo] *a harrowing:* terra semen occaecatum cohibet: ex quo occatio, quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 18, 20, 49.

occātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a harrower:* Col. 2, 13, 1. Fig.: scelerum, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

occātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occator] *pertaining to a harrower; of* or *for harrowing:* opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to:* in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 4: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Asin. 2, 3, 24. In the form occīdo: cui nos occidimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 10.

occensus (obc.), a, um, *Part.* [candeo] *burnt, burnt up:* Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* ob.

occentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occento] *a sounding, braying:* bucinarum, Symmach. Or. in Valent. 2, 14.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [canto] *to sing at* or *before, to serenade:* quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 57. **||.** *to sing a satirical song* or *pasquinade:* Fest. *s. v.:* si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10: ostium, *to sing a lampoon* or *pasquinade before one's door*, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 20: id. Merc. 2, 3, 73. **2.** Transf. of birds of ill omen: bubo occentans funebria, *singing dismal songs*, Amm. 30, 5.

occentus, ūs, *m.* [occino] *a singing, a cry:* soricum, Plin. 8, 57, 82.

occepso, v. occipio, *ad init.*

occepto, avi (*perf. subj.* occeptassit, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 70), 1. *v. a.* [occipio] *to begin:* occeptat insanire, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 18.

occhi, orum, *m. plu. trees found in Hyrcania, resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flowed in the morning*, perh. *the manna sainfoin* or *prickly hedysarum*, Hedysarum Alhagi, Linn., or Alhagi Maurorum, from which a kind of manna is obtained: Plin. 12, 8, 18.

occīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [occīdens] *pertaining to the west, western:* ventus, Innocent. de cas. liter. p. 228.

occīdens, entis, *Part.* [occīdo]. **||.** Subst. *m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west:* ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hor. Epod. 1, 13.

occīdentālis, e, *adj.* [occīdens] *western, westerly:* ab occidentali latere septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

occīdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occīdo] *a massacre, utter destruction, extermination:* orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. 3, 28. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, *a complete cutting off, utter destruction:* equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: omnes occidione caesi, Just. 26, 2. So, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac. A. 12, 38: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur. *everything captured* *was destroyed,* ib. 13, 57: occidioni exempti, ib. 12, 56 *fin.* Of animals and plants: nec ad occidionem gens interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, 3.

occidium, ii, n. [id.] *destruction, ruin:* occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoth. 695 (*al.* excidium).

oc-cīdo (obc.), cīdi, cīsum (occisit for occiderit, Lex Num. Pompil. ap. Fest. s. v. occisum), 3. v. a. [caedo] *to strike down, strike to the ground:* aliquem pugnis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: occare, id est comminuere, ne sit gleba: quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *crush,* Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1. 2. Esp. *to kill, slay:* L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: copias hostium, id. Phil. 14, 14: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man,* Liv. 3, 23: cum duo exercitus prope occidione occisi essent, id. 28, 43 (v. occidio): aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison,* Suet. Claud. 44. II. Transf. *to plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 21: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 67: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5.

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall down, fall:* alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 8: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 23, 24. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set:* soles occidere et redire possunt: nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 4: sol occidens, *sunset,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: occasura pars coeli, *i. e. western,* Plin. 2, 25, 23: ante solem obcasum, *before sunset,* Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 41. 3. Meton. *to fall, perish, die:* exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: in bello, id. Fam. 9, 5: Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, id. Div. 1, 25: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. Aen. 2, 581: sua dextra, *to die by one's own hand,* ib. 12, 659. II. Fig. *to be ruined, lost, undone,* etc.: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone:* Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota, tota occidi, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 1. Of things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost,* id. Truc. 1, 2, 72: occidit spes nostra, *is gone,* id. Most. 2, 1, 2: oculorum lumen, Lucr. 3, 416: vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov. M. 1, 240.

occīdo, for occedo; *q. v.*

occĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [occiduus] *western:* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 597.

occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [occido] *going down, setting:* sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7: oriens occiduusque dies, Ov. F. 4, 832: nox, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 82: Stat. Th. 3, 33. 2. Transf. *western:* ab occiduo sole, Ov. F. 5, 558: occiduae aquae, ib. 1, 314: occiduae primaeque domus, *in the west and in the east,* Stat. S. 1, 4. 73: Mauri, Lucan. 3, 294: hora, *the hour of sunset,* Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34. II. Fig. *sinking, failing:* labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov. M. 15, 227. 2. *frail, perishable*. ex sortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 306.

occillātor, ōris, m. [occillo] *a harrower:* occillator, βωλοκόπος, Gloss. Philox.

occillo, 1. v. a. [occo] *to break, smash:* qui mi advenienti os occillet probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 28 dub. (*al.* oscillet).

oc-cĭno, ŭi, 3. v. n. [cano] *to sing* or *chirp inauspiciously, to croak,* etc.: si occinuerit avis, Liv. 6, 41: corvus voce clara occinuit, id. 10, 40 *fin.*: occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val Max. 1, 4, 2. II. In gen. *to sing, chirp, cry:* animalia inter se, App. Flor. *no.* 13.

oc-cĭpĭo, cēpi (coepi), ceptum (*fut. perf.* occepso for occepero, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41: occepsit for occeperit, id. Asin. 4, 1, 49), 3. v. a. and n. [capio] *to begin, commence:* I. Act.: cantionem, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19: quaestum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: magistratum, *to enter upon,* Tac. A. 3, 2. *Pass.*: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occeptum est causa, loquere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 36. With *inf.*: loqui, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7. *Pass.*: fabula occepta est agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22. II. Neutr.: modo dolores occipiunt primulum, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12.

oc-cĭpĭtĭum, ii, n. [caput] *the back part of the head, the occiput:* in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 25: humeris ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160: ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, *in his rear,* Varr. in Non. 245, 15. Of animals: Plin. 11, 29, 35.

oc-cĭput, ĭtis, n. [id.] *the back part of the head, occiput:* Pers. 1, 62.

occīsĭo, ōnis, f. [occīdo] *a massacre, slaughter, murder* (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14: Fabii ad unum occisione perierunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 14.

occīsĭtantur, saepe occiduntur: C. Gracchus, in Fest. s. v.

occīsor, ōris, m. [occīdo] *a slayer, murderer:* regum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

occīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occisor] *of* or *for slaughter:* Tert. Anim. 33.

occīsus, a, um, *Part.* [occīdo]. II. Adj.: *ruined, unfortunate:* occisa est haec res, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 7. *Sup.*: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate,* id. Casin. 3, 5, 74.

oc-clāmĭto (obcl.), 1. v. a. *freq. to cry out, bawl:* Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 27.

occlaudo (obcl.), v. occludo.

oc-clūdo, si, sum (occlusti for occlusisti, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 151. Collat. form, occlaudo, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 1), 3. v. a. [claudo] *to shut* or *close up:* occlude ostium; et ego hinc occludam, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 78: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14: tabernas, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or. 2, 61. 2. *to lock up,* or *in:* me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 108. II. Transf. *to restrain, stop:* linguam, id. Mil. 3, 1, 10: libidinem, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 25.

occlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [occludo]. II. Adj.: *shut* or *closed up:* qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, *keep their foolish talk more to themselves,* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185. *Sup.*: ostium occlusissimum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 15.

occo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to harrow:* segetem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161: triticum, Plin. 18, 21, 50. Also of vineyards, *to break up and level the ground:* occare, id est comminuere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.

occoepi, v. occipio.

oc-cŭbĭtus, ūs, m. *a going down, setting:* solis, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 34.

oc-cŭbo, 1. v. n. *to lie down;* esp. *to rest, repose in the grave* (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg. Aen. 5, 371: Paris urbe paterna occubat, ib. 10, 706: crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead,* ib. 1, 547: flebili leto, Sen. Hipp. 997.

oc-culco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a [calco] *to tread* or *trample down:* bene occulcato, Cato R. R. 49, 2: palea occulcata pedibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4: Liv. 27, 14.

occŭlo (obc.), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3. v. a. *to cover, cover over:* virgulta multa terra, Virg. G. 2, 346. II. Esp. and most usu. *to cover up, hide, conceal:* vitia corporis fuco, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15: feminae parietum umbris occuluntur, *are kept concealed* id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: classem sub rupe, Virg. Aen. 1, 310: puncta argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.*: vitia, Quint. 12, 8. 10. *Absol.*: si quis et imprudens aspexerit, occulet ille, Tib. 1, 2, 37. [The root of *oc-cul-o* occurs in *celo, clam,* etc.: v. *celo.*]

occultātĭo, ōnis, f. [occulto] *a hiding, concealing, concealment* (rare). aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves,* Cic. N. D. 2, 50: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: in spelunca, Plin. 7, 45, 46. 2. Of stars: *disappearance* (at sunrise): stellarum, id. 18, 58 § 218. II. Fig.: occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.

occultātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a hider, concealer:* ille latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

occultē, *adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately:* neque id occulte fert, *makes no secret of it,* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: inter se constituere aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 83: nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin. 36, 2, 2. *Comp.*: conari occultius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii hujus participes, Sall. C. 17. *Sup.*: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

occultim, *adv. secretly:* reptare, Sol. 4.

occulto, *adv. secretly:* Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.

occulto (obc.), avi, atum (occultassis for occultaveris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 1) 1. v. a. *freq.* [occulo] *to hide, conceal, secrete:* neque latebrose me abs tuo conspectu occultabo, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 2: se latebris, Cic. Manil. 3: quae natura occultavit, id. Off. 1, 35: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: fugam, Caes B. G. 1, 27: flagitia, Auct. ad Her. 2, 3. *Reflect.*: stellae occultantur, *hide themselves,* Cic. N. D. 2, 20. With *inf.*: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 22.

occultus, a, um, *Part.* [occulo] (oquoltus, SC. de Bacch.). II. Adj. *hidden, concealed, secret:* hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36: quum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Acad. 2, 19. 62: per occultos calles, Virg. Aen. 9. 383: via, ib. 3, 695: nota, Ov. A. Am. 3. 630: crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, fama Marcelli, *by the unmarked lapse of time,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45: res, *the hidden laws of nature,* Lucr. 1, 146. 2. Of persons. *close, reserved, secret, not open:* si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. 25, 16: Tac. A. 6. 51. With *gen.*: occultus odii, *dissembling his hatred,* ib. 4, 7. (ii) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, *in secret,* ib. 3, 29: ib. 4, 12. III. Subst. occulta, orum, n. plu. *secret things, secrets:* servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Coel. 23 *fin.* With *gen.*: occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61: occulta conjurationis retexere, ib. 15, 74. 2. In *sing. adverb.* in occulto *in secret, secretly:* stare in occulto. Cic. Clu. 28 *fin.*: per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: ib. 4, 71 *fin.*: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: ex occulto intervenire, Cic. Clu. 16, 47. Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit, Sall. J. 59.

occumbo (obc.), cubui, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. [cubo] *to lie* or *sink down:* in gladium occubuit, *fell upon his sword,* Vell. 2, 70 dub. (*al.* incubuit). 2. *to lie at table:* Afran. in Non. 97, 29. 3. Of the heavenly bodies: *to go down, to set:* cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just 37, 2. II. Esp. *to die;* constr. *absol.* or with mortem, morte, *or* morti, necem, nece, leto, *etc.*: aut occubuissem honeste aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic Att 3, 15: circa se dimicans occubuerat Suet. Tit. 4: fertur et ante annos occumb uisse suos, Ov. A. A. 3, 18: pro patria mortem (*al.* morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 *fin.*: quod liberata patria mortem occubuisset, Liv. 2, 7: necem voluntariam, Suet. Aug. 13 (*al.* nece voluntaria): ictus clava morte occubuit, Liv. 1, 7: morte occumbens, id. 8, 10: certae morti, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: neci, Ov. M. 15, 499. (ii) with *dat.* of person, *to succumb to, fall by the hand of* (poet.): Rullo ditissimus agri occumbis, Sil. 5, 260: Claud. B. Get. 74.

occŭpātīcius ager dicitur qui desertus a cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, Fest. *s. v.*

occŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occupo] *a taking posession of, a seizing:* occupatio fori, Auct. or. pro dom. 3: vetus, Cic. Off. 1, 7. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: ante occupatio, *an anticipation* of an opponent's objections, id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* (ii) occupatio est, quum dicimus nos praeterire aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maxime dicimus, Auct. Her. 4, 27. **II.** Esp. *a business, employment, occupation:* in maximis occupationibus tuis nunquam intermittis studia doctrinae, Cic. Or. 10: maximis occupationibus impediri, id. Fam. 12, 30: nullis occupationibus implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19 *fin.*: ab omni occupatione se expedire, id. Att. 3, 20: relaxare se occupatione, ib. 16, 16. With *gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, *engaging in such trivial affairs,* Caes. B. G. 4, 22.

occŭpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has been taken possession of:* ager, Sicul. Flacc. p. 3 Goes.

occŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* [occupo]. **II.** Adj.: *taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged:* (milites) qui in opere occupati erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3: tempora, id. Planc. 27. *Comp.*: comitiorum dilationes occupatiorem me habebant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. *Sup.*: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, *very much occupied,* Cic. Att. 12, 38.

occŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an employment, occupation:* Claud. Mamert. in Sid. Ep. 4, 2.

occŭpo, avi, atum (occupassis for occupaveris, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 48: occupassit for occupaverit, id. Asin. 4, 2, 9) 1. *v. a.* [capio: lit. to take hold of; hence] *to take possession of, seize, occupy:* totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: urbes, Liv. 33, 31: montem, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: locis superioribus occupatis, ib. 10: portum, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2: regnum, Cic. Am. 12: tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23: occupavit familiam optimam, *has got into,* Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 12. Poet.: aliquem amplexu, *to embrace,* Ov. F. 3, 509. **II.** Transf. *to occupy,* i. e. *to take up, fill with:* duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: id. B. G. 2, 8: atra nube polum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 44: urbem (*sc.* aedificiis), Liv. 5, 55: Tyrrhenum mare caementis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3. **2.** *to fall upon, attack with:* sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg. Aen. 10, 699: aliquem gladio, ib. 9, 770: aliquem morsu, Ov. M. 3, 48: canes ense, Prop. 4, 4, 82. **3.** *to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: volo, tu prior ut occupes adire, *that you should present yourself the first,* Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 15: bellum facere, *to begin the war first,* Liv. 1, 14.

III. Fig. *to seize, invade, engross:* tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Font. 5. **2.** *to take up, occupy, employ:* haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: animum in funambulo, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have lent it at a high rate,* Cic. Fl. 21: pecunias apud populos, id. Verr. 1, 36: pecuniam animalibus, *to invest in cattle,* Col. 1, 8 pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1.

oc-curro (obc.), curri (rarely cucurri), cursum (old *perf.* occecurri, Aelius Tubero in Gell. 7, 9) 3. *v. n. to run, hasten* or *go towards* or *to meet:* illico occucurri, atque interpello, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 88: Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret. Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6: obviam alicui, *to go to meet,* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 30: amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 135. **2.** Esp. *to go against, rush upon, attack:* duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: inermes armatis occurrerent, id. B. G. 2, 27. **II.** Transf. *to meet* or *fall in with:* quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, ib. 4, 26. **2.** *to go* or *come to:* constr. with *dat.*, *ad,* or *in:* huic (concilio) ut occurrerent, Liv. 31, 29: legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, ib.: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. **3.** Of geogr. position: *to lie opposite to:* apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 24, 20. **III.** Fig. *to obviate* or *seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy:* omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: illi rationi, id. Fat. 18: malivolentiae hominum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: venienti occurrite morbo, Pers. 3, 64: exspectationi, Cic. Clu. 23: rei, Nep. Pelop. 1. **2.** *to answer, reply, object:* ut si dicenti, *Quem video?* ita occurras, *ego,* Quint. 1, 5, 36: Venus, Val. Fl. 7, 222. *Pass. impers.*: occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic. Acad. 2, 14. **3.** *to present itself, appear, occur:* qui quodcunque in mentem veniat aut quodcunque occurrat, se sequi dicent, id. Fin. 4, 17: animo, id. de Or. 2, 24: neque vos Paeon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrent orationi, *will present themselves,* ib. 3, 49: haec tenenda sunt oratori: saepe enim occurrunt, *often occur,* id. Or. 32. With *inf.*: occurrit aliqua dicere et de magicis herbis, *it seems proper,* Plin. 24, 17, 99.

occursācŭlum, i, *n.* [occurso] *an appearance, apparition:* noctium occursacula, App. Apol. p. 315.

occursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a running to meet, attention, officiousness:* facilis est illa occursatio, et blanditia popularis. Cic. Planc. 12. In *plur.*: vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, id. Mil. 35.

occursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs to meet others, an attentive* or *officious person:* Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that runs to meet:* Fest. *s. v.* Spintyrnix.

occursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occurro] *a meeting, a visit:* a fraternis occursionibus (*al.* occursibus), Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 18.

occursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [occurso] *to meet:* alicui, Sol. 25.

occurso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [occurro] *to run, go,* or *come to meet, to meet:* occursare capro, Virg. E. 9, 25: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20. Of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2. **2.** Esp. *to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose:* occursat ocius gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, *opposing,* Sall. J. 85. **3.** *to come to* or *towards:* quid tu huc occursas, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 27: occursare portis, Liv. 2, 45. **II.** Fig. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate:* fortunae, Plin. Pan. 25. **2.** *to appear before, present oneself to:* numinibus, ib. 81. **3.** Esp. *to appear to the mind, to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to:* occursant animo scripta, id. Ep. 5, 5: occursant verba, ib. 2, 3: me occursant multae, *occur to me,* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that meets:* Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occursor] *pertaining to meeting:* occursoria potio, *a whet before a meal:* App. M. 9, p. 227 Bip.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [occurro] *a meeting, falling in with:* vacuis occursu hominum viis, *in the streets where they met nobody,* Liv 5, 41: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him,* Tac. A. 4, 60. Of things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta, *by running against a stump,* Ov. M. 15, 522. Of the Labyrinth: occursus ac recursus inexplicabiles, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

ōcĕănensis, e, *adj.* [oceanus] *pertaining to the ocean, situated by the seaside:* Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.

ōcĕănus, i, *m.*=Ὠκεανός, *the ocean*. omnis terra parva quaedam insula est circumfusa illo mari, quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quem Oceanum appellatis in terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Oceani ostium, id. Manil. 12: Oceani freta, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar,* id. Tusc. 1, 20: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, *circumfluent,* Hor. Epod. 16, 41: dissociabilis, id. Od. 1, 3, 22: beluosus ib. 4, 14, 48: rubro, ib. 1, 35, 32. In apposition with mare adjectively: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6: mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquis septum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9. **2.** Transf. *a large bathing-tub:* Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25.

ŏcellātum, i, *n.* [ocellus] lit. *that which has little eyes;* hence *anything marked with small spots, dice,* etc.: altera exorat patrem libram ocellatorum, *small stones marked like dice,* Varr. in Non. 213, 30: ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83.

ŏcellŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little eye:* Diom. p. 313 P.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus] *a little eye, eyelet:* ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Cat. 3, 17: irati, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. Asin. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. in Gell. 15, 7. So of things: cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non video? Cic. Att. 16, 6: insularum, Cat. 31, 1. **II.** Transf. *a bulb* or *knob* on the roots of the reed, called also oculus: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ochra, ae, *f.*=ὤχρα, *ochre, a kind of yellow earth:* Plin. 35, 6, 12: Cels. 5, 18, 19.

ōcĭmŏīdes, is, *adj.*=ὠκιμοειδές, *ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind:* carduum silvaticum alii ocimoides vocant, App. Herb. 109.

ōcĭmum, i, *n.*=ὤκιμον, *basil,* Ocimum basilicum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 7, 36: id. 20, 12, 48: Cels. 2, 20.

ōcĭnum (also ocimum and ocymum), i, *n.*=ὤκινον, *an herb which serves for fodder,* perh. *a sort of clover:* Cato R. R. 54: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198.

ōcĭor, ōcius, *comp adj.* [akin to ὠκύς], *swifter, fleeter:* Nisus, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Aen. 5, 319: ocior cervis, ocior Euro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 23: aura, ib. 1, 2, 48: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25: ociore ambitu, id. 2, 8, 6: ociore spatio, id. 2, 19 7. **II.** Transf. of time, in *Sup* ocissimus, a, um, *soonest, earliest:* ficorum ocissima senectus, id. 16, 31, 56 partus, id. 8, 43, 68: pira, *the soonest ripe,* id. 15, 15, 16.

ōcĭter, *adv. Comp.* ōcius, *Sup.* ocissĭmē (old form, oxime, Fest. *s. v.*) *quickly, swiftly, speedily:* profer ociter, App. M. 1, p. 113. *Comp.*: idque ocius faciet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, id. Quint. 13: serius, ocius sors exitura, *sooner* or *later,* Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uva, *sooner than,* id. Ep. 1, 14, 23. **2.** Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in a *posit.* sense: *quickly, speedily:* sequere hac me ocius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: gladio occursat, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 nemon' oleum fert ocius? *quickly,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 34. *Sup.*: quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, Sall. J. 25 ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16: sanant ulcera id. 34, 10, 22.

oc-quinisco (obqu.), *3. v. n. incep.* [quino, akin to κινέω; cf. conquinisco] *to bend down, to stoop:* Pomp. in Non. 146, 22 *sq.*

ocrĕa, ae, *f. a greave* or *leggin* (v. Smith's Ant. 822): ocrea, quod opponebatur ob crus, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116: ocreas et cristas invenere Cares, Plin. 7, 56, 57: leves, Virg. Aen. 7, 634.

ocrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocrea] *greaved:* tu nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: crura, Plin. 19, 2, 7.

ocris, is, *m.* = ὄκρις, *a broken, rugged, stony mountain:* ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant, Fest. *s. v.*

octăchordos (octochordos), on, *adj.* = ὀκτάχορδος, *eight-stringed, octachord:* Vitr. 10, 13.

octăedros, i, *m.* and *f.* = ὀκτάεδρος, *eight-sided, octahedron:* Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

octăgōnos, v. octogonos.

octămĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* = ὀκτάμετρος, *having eight feet, octameter,* in prosody: Mar. Victor. p. 2528 P.

oct-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. eight-cornered, octangular:* octangula sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

octans, tis, *m.* [octo] *a half quadrant, an octant:* Vitr. 10, 11.

octăphŏron, v. octophoron.

octas, ădis, *f.* = ὀκτάς, *the number eight:* Mart. Cap. 7, 242.

octa-stȳlos, on, *adj.* = ὀκτάστυλος, *having eight columns, octastyle:* Vitr. 3, 2.

octă-teuchus, i, *m.* = ὀκτάτευχος, *in eight volumes, octateuch:* codex octateuchus, Cassiod. Inst. Div. 1.

octāvāni, orum, *m. plu.* [octavus] *soldiers of the eighth legion:* octavanorum colonia, Mel. 2, 5, 3: Plin. 3, 4, 5.

octāvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the eighth part:* vectigal, *a tax of the eighth part,* Cod. Justin. 7, 4, 65 (*al.* octavarum; v. octavus). ||. Subst. octavarius, ii, *m. a receiver of this tax:* octavarii vectigal accipiant, Cod. Theod. 4, 61, 8 (but perh. this is the *gen.* of octavarium, i, *n. a tax of the 8th part*).

octāvus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octo] *the eighth:* octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: marmor, *the eighth mile-stone,* Mart. 9, 65. ||. Subst. octava, ae, *f.* (*sc.* hora) *the eighth hour of the day:* id. 4, 8: Juv. 1, 49. **2.** (*sc.* pars), *the eighth part,* as a tax: Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7 (cf. octavarius). |||. Adverb. octavum, *for the eighth time:* Liv. 6, 36. (Hence It. *ottavo.*)

octāvus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj. the eighteenth:* pars, Vitr. 3, 3: anno aetatis, Tac. A. 13, 6.

octennis, e, *adj.* [octo annus] *eight years old:* puer, Amm. 18, 6.

octĭes, *adv. num. eight times:* septenos octies anfractus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: victor, Plin. 7, 28, 29.

octĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v. octingentesimus.

octingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octingeni] *consisting of eight hundred:* greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

octingēni and **octingentēni**, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo centum] *eight hundred each:* Prisc. p. 1353, P.

octingentēsĭmus (syncop. octigesimus, Prisc. p. 1353 P.), a, um, *num. ordin.* [octingenti] *the eight hundredth:* annus, Cic. de Sen. 2.

octingenti, ae, a, *num. card.* [octo centum] *eight hundred:* Cic. Planc. 25: stadia, id. Acad. 2, 25.

octingentĭes, *adv. num.* [octingenti] *eight hundred times:* sestertium bis mille octingenties, Vopisc. Tac. 10.

octĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [octo pes] *eight-footed* (poet.): Cancer, Prop. 4, 1, 150.

octo, *num. card.* = ὀκτώ, *eight:* millia passuum octo, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: centum et octo anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: centuriae, ib. 2, 22: decem et octo, Liv. 10, 21. [Sans. *ashtan;* Gr. ὀκτώ; Germ. *acht;* Eng. *eight.*]

octŏas, ădis, *f.* [octo], for octas, *the number eight:* Tert. Praescr. 49.

octōber, bris, *m.* [id.] orig. *the eighth month* of the Roman year, which began with March, *October:* ultima parte Octobris, Col. 11 3. Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. 2, 56. Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart. 12, 67: Calendae, id. 10, 87.

octŏchordos, v. octachordos.

octō-dĕcim, *num. card. eighteen:* cohortes, Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

octōgămus, i, *m.* = ὀκτὼ γάμος, *married eight times:* Hieron. in Jovin. 1 *n.* 15.

octōgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni] *of eighty:* exheredata ab octogenario patre, *who was eighty years old,* Plin. Ep. 6, 33: fistula, *eighty inches broad,* Vitr. 8, 7. ||. Subst. octogenarius, ii, *m. a commander of eighty soldiers:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3628.

octōgēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *eighty each:* data ex praeda militibus aeris octogeni bini, Liv. 10, 30. ||. In gen. *eighty:* fetus, Plin. 7, 51, 75.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octoginta] *the eightieth:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10: solstitia, Juv. 4, 92. (Hence It. *ottantessimo.*)

octōgĭes, *adv. eighty times:* sestertium centies et octogies, Cic. Pis. 35.

octōginta (octuaginta, Vitr. 10, 17), *num. card.* [octo] *eighty:* octoginta regnavit annos, Cic. de Sen. 19. (Hence It. *ottanta;* Fr. *huitante.*)

octōgōnos (octagonos), *adj.* [ὀκτώ γωνία] *eight-cornered, octagonal:* turris marmorea octogonos, Vitr. 1, 6.

octō-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *eight in a team, eight together;* transf. in gen. *eight:* nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. *eight military tribunes,* Liv. 5, 2. ||. Subst. *one of the aeons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 36.

octō-mĭnūtālis, e, *adj. worth eight farthings,* or *small coins* libra, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

octōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octoni] *consisting of eight:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, 49: versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet,* Quint. 9, 4, 72: fistula, *the plate for which was eight inches broad,* Frontin. Aquaed. 28: Plin. 31, 6, 31.

octōni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *eight each:* quum octonos alii lapides effodint, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 66: partes, Varr. L. L. 9, 23, § 30: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: octona millia peditum praetoribus data, Liv. 32, 28. ||. In gen. *eight:* octonis iterum natalibus actis, Ov. M. 13, 753.

octōphŏron (octaph.), i, *n.* = ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers:* hominem portare octophoro, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: Suet. Cal. 43: Mart. 6, 84. Adject.: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11.

octŏsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [syllaba] *having eight syllables, octosyllabic:* Mar. Victor. p. 2598 P.

octōtŏpi, orum, *m. plu.* = ὀκτὼ τόποι, in astrology, *eight places in the heavens,* between the four cardinal points: Manil. 2, 968.

octō-vir, vĭri, *m. a member of a council of eight* (usually written VIII. VIR): Inscr Orell. *no.* 3658.

octŭāgĭes, *adv.* for octogies, *eighty times:* Plin. 2, 108, 112.

octŭāginta, v. octoginta.

octuplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [octuplicatus] *a making eight-fold, a multiplying by eight:* Mart. Cap. 7, 267.

octuplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [octuplus] *made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled:* octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24.

octuplus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀκταπλοῦς, *eight-fold, octuple:* pars, Cic. Tim. 7. Subst. octuplum, i, *n. an eight-fold penalty, the octuple:* damnare aliquem octupli, id. Verr. 3, 11: poena octupli, ib.: judicium in octuplum, ib.

octussis, is, *m.* [octo as] *eight asses:* quanti emptae? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.

ŏcŭlārĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ocularis] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-:* faber oculariarius, *who inserted artificial eyes* (of glass, silver, *etc.*) *in statues,* Inscr. Grut 645, 1.

ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-:* ocularis medicus, *an eye-doctor, oculist,* Inscr. Mur. 927, 5. ||. Subst. oculare, is, *n. a medicament for the eyes, eye-salve:* Pelag. Vet. 30.

ŏcŭlārĭter, *adv. with the eyes, ocularly:* oculariter intueri, Sid. Ep. 7.

ŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-:* ocularius medicus, *an oculist,* Cels. 6, 6, 8: also Subst. ocularius, i, *m.:* Scrib. Comp. 37: chirurgus, Inscr. Grut. 400, 7: claritas, *of the eyes,* Sol. 24: aegritudo, *a disease of the eyes,* id. 4.

ŏcŭlāta, ae, *f.* [oculatus] *a kind of fish,* perh. *a lamprey:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing:* oculatus testis, *an eye-witness,* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad,* Suet. Rhet. 5. *Comp.:* oculatior deus, *that has better sight,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25. **2.** Transf. *eye-shaped:* oculati circuli, Sol. 19. || *that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible:* ne βαθύτης mea in scribendo sit oculatior (*al.* occultior), Cic. Att. 4, 6: oculatissimus locus, Plin. 34, 6, 11: die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay-day,* i. e. *for cash* (*opp.* caeca die), Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of eyes;* transf. *sharp-sighted:* Argus, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 19. ||. Transf.: oculeus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.

ŏcŭlicrĕpĭda, ae, *m.* [crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes snap* with the blows he receives: Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 14 (lect. dub.)

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* a comically-formed *Superl.* from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 28: valuistin' oculissimum ostium? ib. 1, 1, 17.

ŏcŭlĭtus, *adv. as one's eyes,* i. e. *most dearly:* amare, Pl. in Non. 147, 27 *sq.*

ŏcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to furnish with eyes, make to see:* pullos, Tert. Poen. 12. **2.** Fig. *to enlighten:* homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare, id. Apol. 2. ||. *to make visible* or *conspicuous:* vestem purpura, id. Pud. 8.

ŏcŭlus (syncop. oclus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 592 dub.), i, *m. an eye:* quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret, id. Div. 1, 24: venusti, id. Tusc. 5, 16: eminentes, *prominent,* id. Vatin. 2: oculos conjicere in aliquem, *to cast* or *fix one's eyes upon,* id. Cluent. 19: adjicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eyes upon, to covet,* id. Verr 2, 15: adjicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr. 2, 10: dejicere ab aliqua re, *to turn away,* id. Phil. 1, 1: oculis cernere, *to see with one's own eyes,* Nep. Timol. 2: oculos auferre spectanti, *to cheat him before his eyes,* Liv. 6, 15 *fin.:* ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. *to imagine to oneself,* Cic. Agr. 2, 20: res posita in oculis, and ante oculos, *that lies before one's eyes, is evident,* id. Acad. 1, 2: id. de Or. 1, 43: sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence,* Caes. B. G. 5, 16: esse in oculis, habitare in oculis, *to live in the sight of, in intercourse with:* in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam viximus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: habere in oculis, *to keep in sight, to watch,* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 66: esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed,* Cic. Att. 6, 2: esse in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26: ferre, gestare in oculis, *to love, esteem, value:* jam fert in oculis, id. Phil. 6, 4: rex te ergo in oculis gestare, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11. As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling:* ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 46: bene vale, ocule mi! id. Curc. 1 3, 47. The ancients swore by their eyes: si voltis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, id Men. 5, 9, 1. **II.** Meton. *the power of seeing, sight, vision:* oculos perdere, Auct. Har. resp. 18: restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp. 7. **2.** *a luminary,* said of the sun and stars: mundi oculus, i. e. *the sun,* Ov. M 4, 228: stellarum oculi, Plin. 2, 5, 4. **3.** *a spot resembling an eye,* as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, *etc.:* pavonum caudae oculi, id. 13, 15, 30. **4.** Of plants: (i) *an eye, bud, bourgeon:* oculos imponere, i. e. *to bud, inoculate,* Virg. G. 2, 73: gemmans, Col. 4, 24. (ii) *a bulb* or *knob* as on the reed, *etc.:* arundinis, Cato R. R. 6: seritur arundo bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 33. (iii) *a plant, called also* aizoum majus, *the house-leek,* Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102. **III.** Fig. *a prime ornament:* hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. N. D. 3, 38. **2.** *the mind's eye:* mentis oculis videre aliquid, id. Or. 29: oculos pascere re aliqua, *to feast one's eyes on anything,* id. Verr. 5, 26: fructum oculis capere ex aliqua re, Nep. Eum. 11: oculi dolent, *the eyes ache,* i. e. *the sight is pained,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64. [Root oc; cf. Sans. *akhsa,* "oculus;" Gr. ὀπ- or ὀκ- in ὄπ-ωπ-α, *etc.;* Germ. *auge;* Eng. *eye.*] (Hence It. *occhio;* Fr. *oeil.*)

ocymoides, *n. a plant,* also called clinopodium, *q. v.,* Plin. 24, 15, 87.

ocymum, v. ocinum.

ocyor, ocyssimus, and **ocyus,** more correctly ocior, *etc.*

oda, ae, v. ode.

ōdăriārĭus, ii, *m.* [odarium] *a teacher of singing:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2634.

ōdărĭum, ii, *n.* = ᾠδάριον, *a song, ode:* Petr. 53, 11.

ōdē or **oda,** ae = ᾠδή, *a song, lyric poem, ode:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 13.

odefacit, dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco ὀσμή tracta est, Fest. *s. v.*

ōdēum, i, *n.* = ᾠδεῖον, *a public building for musical performances, an odeon:* Vitr. 5, 9: Suet. Dom. 5.

ōdi, ōdisse (old *pres. imperf.* odio: Fest. *s. v.* Hence, odientes, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: odiendi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.:* oderem and odere, Charis. p. 228 P. *Pass.* oditur, Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.:* odiremur, Hier. Ep. 43, 2. *Perf.* osus sum, C. Gracch. in Fest. *s. v.:* Pl. Am. 3, 2, 19: odivit, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42), *defect. v. a.* used in the perf. tenses only, but with an imperf. sign. lit. *to have taken a dislike,* hence, *to hate:* constr. with *acc., inf.,* or *absol.:* eum odere qua viri, qua mulieres, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 15: aliquem acerbe et penitus, Cic. Cluent. 61: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: servire, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. Am. 16. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to dislike; to be displeased* or *vexed at:* illud rus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7: Persicos apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: odi cum cera vacat, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 20. Of impersonal subjects: ruta odit hiemem et humorem ac fimum, Plin. 19, 8, 45: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic. Am. 13, 47.

ŏdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *hated, hateful:* Not. Tir. p. 77.

ŏdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [odi] *that deserves to be hated, hateful, odious:* Att. in Prisc. p. 709 P.: improbitate odibilis, Lampr. Heliog. 18.

ōdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ᾠδικος, *pertaining to song:* Mar. Victor. p. 2501 P.

ŏdĭētas, ātis, *f. hatred:* Not. Tir. p. 77.

odĭo, v. odi, *ad init.*

ŏdĭōsē, *adv. in a hateful manner, odiously:* odiose facis, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 139: odiose interpellare aliquem, Cic. de Or. 2, 65.

ŏdĭōsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [odiosus] comically for odiosus: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 10.

ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome,* etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 28: infestum et odiosum esse alicui, id. Truc. 1, 1, 65: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. Am. 20. **2.** Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 7: motus odiosiores, Cic. Off. 1, 36: verbum, id. Or. 8: odiosissima natio, Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, *it is vexatious, unpleasant,* Cic. de Sen. 14: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, *offensive things,* Nep. Alc. 2.

ŏdĭum, ii, *n.* [ŏᴅ, root of ōdi] *hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion:* odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in odium alicujus irruere, *to incur his hatred,* id. Verr. Act. 1, 12: odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with him,* id. Prov. cons. 10: esse odio alicui, *to be hateful to him,* id. Fam. 12, 10: esse alicui in odio, id. Att. 2, 21: magno odio in aliquem ferri, *to be greatly imbittered against,* Nep. Att. 10: magnum odium Pompeii suscepistis, *have incurred,* Cic. Att. 6, 1: struere, *to cause, excite,* id. de Or. 2, 51: magnum me cujuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for,* id. Phil. 2, 36. **2.** Of inanimate subjects: odium raphanis cum vite maximum, *aversion, antipathy,* Plin. 19, 5, 26. **II.** Transf. *offence, annoyance, disgust:* odio es, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you,* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 23: neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *disgust,* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2. **2.** *offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness:* quum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, *by the disgust,* Cic. Att. 4, 2: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, *by his tiresome, incessant preaching,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48: cum tuo istoc odio, *with your hateful, perverse conduct,* ib. 1, 2, 59: odio qui posset vincere Regem, *importunity, tediousness,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 6.

ōdīum, ii, *n.* = odeum, q. v.

ōdo, ōnis, v. udo.

ŏdontītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀδοντῖτις, *a plant good for the tooth-ache,* Euphrasia Odontites, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 84.

ŏdontŏtўrannus, i, *m.* = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth-tyrant), *the name of an animal:* Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 33.

ŏdor (anciently odos, like arbos, labos, *etc.:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 35: Lucr. 6, 953), ōris, *m. a smell, scent, odour:* omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: odorem avide trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 3. **2.** Esp. *a pleasant odour, perfume;* meton. *perfumery, essences, spices* (mostly *plur.*): incendere odores, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams,* Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. A. 16, 6. In *sing.:* Assyrius odor, Cat. 68, 144. (ii) *a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink:* locus putidus odoribus ex sulfure et alumine, Varr. L. L. 5, 5: quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. J. 44. camera odore foeda, id. C. 55: offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Cal. 27. **3.** Meton. *steam, vapour,* etc.: insolito odore ingruere morbi vulgo, Liv. 37, 23: Virg. Aen. 12, 591. **II.** Fig. *a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment:* odor suspicionis, Cic. Clu. 27: dictaturae, id. Att. 4, 16: legum, id. Verr. 5, 61: urbanitatis, *a tincture of politeness,* id. de Or. 3, 40.

ŏdōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [odoro] *a perfume, spice, balsam:* Macr. S. 1 *praef.*

ŏdōrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a perfume, spice, balsam:* Col. 11, 2: pretiosiora, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

ŏdōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [odor] *of* or *for perfuming:* odoraria myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35. Subst. *a perfumer:* odorarius, ἀρωματοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

ŏdōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [odoror] *a smelling, smell* (rare): qualis est haec aurium delectatio tales sunt oculorum, et tactionum, et odorationum et saporum. Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. **2.** *the sense of smelling:* odoratio in duas nares a summo artifice divisa est, Lact Opif. D. 10.

ŏdōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [odoro] *fragrant, odoriferous:* App. Herb. 79.

ŏdōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [odoro]. **II.** Adj. *that has a smell, that emits an odour;* esp. *sweet-smelling fragrant:* quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama? Virg. G. 2 119: cedrus, id. Aen. 7, 13: pabula Col. 8, 17: capilli, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: Indi, *in whose country sweet-swelling spices grow,* Sil. 17, 658: Armenii, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux *the prince of the Parthians* or *Assyrians who border on Arabia,* Prop. 4, 3, 64 *Comp.:* vina mustis odoratiora, Plin. 21, 7, 18. *Sup.:* odoratissimi flores, id. 28, 8, 28.

ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m.* [odoror] *the act of smelling, smell:* eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. **II.** Transf. *the sense of smell:* nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20: insecta habent oculos, aliqua et odoratum, Plin. 11, 4, 3. **2.** *a smell, scent, odour:* id. 25, 13, 95.

ŏdōrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous:* lances, Prop. 2, 10, 23. **2.** *producing perfumes* or *spices:* gens odorifera, *i. e.* Persae, Ov. M. 4, 209: Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12. **II.** Fig. *sweet, flattering, seductive:* non habemus ista odorifera, Sen. Ep. 33.

ŏdōrĭ-sĕquus, a, um, *adj. that follows the scent* (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. in Terent. de metr. p. 2426 P.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 132.

ŏdōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [odor] *to give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume:* odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734: mella, Col. 9, 4.

ŏdōror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to smell at, examine by smelling:* pallam, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 55. **2.** Transf. *to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, id. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2: sagacius, Plin. 10, 69, 88. **II.** Fig. *to snuff, to nose,* as a dog, i. e. *to seek for:* quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2 24. **2.** *to search out, trace out, investigate:* odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id. Verr. 4, 13: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44: pecuniam, id. Cluent. 30. **3.** *to get an inkling* or *smattering:* odoratus philosophiam, Tac Or. 19, 3.

ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting a scent* or *odour, odorous, fragrant:* flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, *i. e.* myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 83 dub. *Comp.:* odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69. **2.** *ill-smelling, stinking:* lumen odorum sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor 324. **II.** *that tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132.

ŏdos, v. odor, *ad init.*

ŏdȳnŏlȳtēs, ae, *m.* = ὀδυνολύτης (that frees from pain), *a fish said to relieve the pains of child-birth* (*al.* odynolyontes: Plin. 32, 1, 1.

oecŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = οἰκονομία, *the management of household affairs, domestic economy;* hence in gen. *a proper division, arrangement, economy* (of an oration, play, *etc.*): Quint. 3, 3, 9: id. 1, 8, 9.

oecŏnŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = οἰκονομικός: *pertaining to domestic economy:* subst.: in eo libro, qui *Oeconomicus* inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24. **II.** *pertaining to a proper* (oratorical) *division* or *arrangement; orderly, methodical:* oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

oecŏnŏmus, i, *m.* = οἰκονόμος, *a steward, overseer:* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 33.

oecūmĕnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = οἰκουμενικός, *pertaining to the whole inhabited world, ecumenical.* Eckhel D. N t. 3, p. 336.

oecus, i, *m.*=οἶκος, *a room, a hall, saloon:* oeci magni, in quibus matresfamiliarum cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitr. 6, 10: Plin. 36, 25, 60.

oenanthē, es, *f.*=οἰνάνθη: *the flower of the wild vine, v.* labrusca: Plin. 12, 28, 61. **II.** *a thorny plant, pimpinella-like dropwort,* Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Linn.: id. 21, 24, 95. **III.** *a bird, called also* parra: supposed by some to be *the wheat-ear,* Saxicola Oenanthe, Bechst.: id. 10, 29, 45.

oenanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=οἰνάνθινος, *made from the flower of the wild vine,* or Labrusca, *q. v.:* vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

oenanthĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* oleum, unguentum) *an ointment made from the flower of the wild vine:* Lampr. Heliog. 23.

oenigenos, unigenitos, Fest. *s v.*

oenō-coctus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from οἶνος coctus] *stewed in wine:* vituli, Petr. S. 47: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (*al.* oenogaratus).

oenŏgărātus, a, um, *adj.* [oenogarum] *cooked with wine-sauce:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (*al.* oenococtus).

oenŏgărum, i, *n.*=οἰνόγαρον. *wine-sauce:* Apic. 1, 31.

oenŏ-mĕli, ĭtos, *n.*=οἰνόμελι, *wine-honey, a kind of mead:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.

oenŏphŏrum, i, *n.*=οἰνοφόρον, *a wine-holder wine-basket:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 109: Pers. 5, 140.

oenŏpōlĭum, i, *n.*=οἰνοπωλεῖον, *a wine-shop:* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48.

oenŏthēra, ae, *f.*, or **oenŏthēris**, ĭdis, *f.*=οἰνοθήρα or οἰνοθήρις, *a fabulous herb said to render wild beasts gentle:* Plin. 26, 11, 69: id. 24, 17, 102. **II.** *a plant which, drunk in wine, produces cheerfulness:* Epilobium roseum, Linn.: oenothera sive onuris, hilaritatem afferens in vino, id. 26, 11, 69.

oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9.

oeōnistĭcē, es, *f.*=οἰωνιστική, *divination by augury:* Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

oestrus, i, *m.*=οἶστρος, *a stinging insect,* not the gad-fly, Asilus Tabanus but prob. *a wasp,* or *stinging-bee,* which were not sufficiently distinguished by the ancients: volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes, Virg. G. 3, 148: nascuntur in extremis favis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant: oestrus vocatur hoc malum, Plin. 11, 16, 16. **II.** Transf. *phrensy, inspiration:* Stat. Th. 1, 32: Juv. 4, 123. (Hence It. Sp. *estro.*)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

oesȳpum, i, *n.*=οἴσυπος, *the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool:* Plin. 29, 2, 10. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov. A. A. 3, 213: id. R. Am. 354.

oetor, old form for utor: oetier, an old rogation in Fest. *s. v.* publica pondera.

oetum, i, *n.*=οἶτον, *an Egyptian plant, the ground-nut,* Arachis hypogaea, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ŏfella, ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel:* Juv. 11, 144: Mart. 10, 48. Transf. *a little bit:* Seren. Sam. 46, 840.

offa, ae, *f. a bite, bit, morsel;* esp. *a little ball* or *pellet* made of flour: antiqui offam vocabant abscisum globi forma, ut manu glomeratam pultem, Fest. *s. v.* poenitam offam: offam eripere alicui, Plin. 18, 8, 7: offam objicit, Virg. Aen. 6, 420: pultis, Cic. Div. 2, 35. Proverb.: inter os et offam, *between the cup and the lip,* Cato in Gell. 13, 17. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a piece, lump, mass:* aufer illam offam penitam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19: *morsels,* quantas robusti carminis offas ingeris? Pers. 5, 5. Of *a swelling:* Juv. 16, 11. Of *a shapeless mass, abortion:* id. 2, 33.

offarcīnātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [farcino] *stuffed full, loaded:* Tert. adv Marc. 4, 24.

offarĭus, a, um, *adj.* [offa] *a maker of minced meat:* Isid. Or. 20, 2.

offātim, *adv. in bits, by bits* or *pieces:* jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaera) offatim conficiam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 52

offectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [officio] *a staining, colouring, dyeing:* Arn. 5, 164.

offectōres qui proprio colori novum officiunt, Fest. *s. v.* infectores.

offectus, a, um, *Part.* [officio].

offectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bewitching, a charm:* Grat. Cyn. 406.

offendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [offendo] *a stumbling-block, obstacle, hinderance:* sunt in hac offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Ep. 9, 11: Paul. Nol. carm. 27, 96.

offendimentum, v. offendix.

offendix, ĭcis, *f.* [offendo] *the knot* of a band or *the band* itself: Titius in Fest. *s. v.*

of-fendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [root FEND: cf. defendo] *to strike,* or *dash against:* offendere caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 3, 67: pedem, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: latus, Cic. Clu. 62: solido, *against something solid,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: puppis offendit in scopulis, *strikes on,* Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 22: in cornua, Sol. 40: ne quem in cursu capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2.

2. Transf. *to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find:* haec, quum a foro revertar, facite ut offendam parata, id. Ps. 1, 2, 30: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter Eun. 4, 4, 5: imparatum te offendam, *will come upon you unawares,* Cic. Fam. 2, 3: eundem bonorum sensum, ib. 1, 9 *med.* **II.** Fig.: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? ib. 9, 2: in causis, id. de Or. 2, 74: ad fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 14, 6.

2. Esp. *to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive:* in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id. Fam. 2, 18: apud aliquem, *to give offence to,* id. Att. 10, 4: neque in eo solum offenderat, Nep. Phoc. 2: legi, *to offend against, violate,* Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1. Of things: *to be offensive:* quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 2, 2.

3. *to find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at:* at credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. Mil. 36. **4.** *to fail in, to be unfortunate:* apud judices offendere, *opp.* causam iis probare, id. Clu. 23: quum multi viri fortes offenderint, id. Verr. 5, 50: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. *Pass. impers.:* sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quoties culpa ducis esset offensum, Caes. B. C. 3, 72. **5.** *to shock, offend, displease:* me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. Balb. 26: aliquem contumelia, id. Att. 6, 3. Of inanimate subjects: polypodion offendit stomachum, *disagrees with,* Plin. 26, 8, 37: ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36. *Pass.:* multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. With *inf.:* ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me,* Phaedr. 4, 11, 6: componi aliquid de se, offendebatur, *he took it ill,* Suet. Aug. 89.

offendo, ĭnis, *f.* [offendo] *an offence:* Afran. in Non. 146, 32.

offensa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a striking* or *grating against:* donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, *and does not grate against the teeth,* Plin. 34, 10, 22: sine offensa fricantium, id. 35, 15, 52. **II.** Fig. *offence, displeasure, hatred; enmity:* magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2: offensam subire, *to incur hatred,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into disgrace,* Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam habere, *to cause hatred,* Quint. 9, 2, 72. **2** In law: *an offending against* or *violating a law, an offence:* offensa edicti, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 6: levis offensae contrahere culpam, Cod. Theod. 4, 11, 1 **3.** *an injury* received; *an offence, affront, wrong:* gustus, Col. 12, 21: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensis exorabilis, Vell. 2, 29. **4.** *an inconvenience, indisposition* sine offensa corporis animique, Pet 131: si quid offensae in coena sensit *indisposition,* Cels. 1, 6: Sen. Ep. 7: In *plur.:* id. Tranq. 2.

offensăcŭlum, i, *n.* [offenso] *a striking against, a stumbling:* crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 221. **II.** Transf. *a stumbling-block:* Prud. Apoth. 45.

offensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hitting* or *striking against:* Plin. 28, 16, 72: ut offensatione illa (hastae) commoneretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130. **II.** Fig. *a stumbling, a blunder:* debemu patienter ferre offensationes memoria labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

offensātor, ōris [id.] *one who stumbles:* Quint. 10, 3, 130: dub. (*al.* offensatus).

offensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [offendo] *liable to stumble, stumbling:* Lact. 4, 26.

offensilis, v. offensibilis.

offensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [offendo] *a striking against, a stumbling:* pedis offensio, Cic. Div. 2, 40: in *plur.:* offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24. **2.** Transf. *a stumbling-block:* ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Tim. 6. **II.** Fig. *offence, aversion, dislike, hatred:* sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id. Mur. 20: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 55: in odium offensionemque alicujus irruere, ib. Act. 1, 12: subire, Plin 35, 4, 7: accipere et deponere, Cic. At 1, 17: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet *displeases them,* Plin. 19, 1, 2, 1. **2.** *displeasure, vexation:* habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic Tusc. 4, 10: mihi majori offensioni sun quam delectationi possessiunculae meae *give me more vexation than pleasure,* id Att. 13, 23. **3.** *a complaint, indisposition:* graves solent offensiones esse e gravibus morbis, id. Fam. 16, 10: corporum offensiones, id. Tusc. 4, 14. **4** *an accident, misfortune, mishap:* offensiones belli, id. Manil. 10: offensiones timere, *refusals,* id. Off. 1, 21. **5.** *an offence committed, fault:* offensiones judiciorum, id. Cluent. 50, 139.

offensĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio] *a slight offence, displeasure:* si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. **II.** *a slight mishap:* in ista aedilitate offensiuncula accepta, *some slight checks,* id. Planc. 21.

offenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [offendo] *to strike* or *dash against:* sponte sua offensando semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1057: omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall,* Liv. 25, 37. **II.** Fig. *to trip, falter* in speaking: Quint. 10, 7, 10.

offensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offender, injurer:* Arn. 7, 216.

offensus, a, um, *Part.* [offendo] **II.** Adj.: *offensive, odious:* o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. Verr. 3, 62: offensum et invisum esse alicui, id. Sest. 58. **2.** *offended, displeased, incensed, imbittered:* offensus et alienatus animus, id. Att. 1, 17: offensa et aliena populi voluntas, id. Tusc. 5, 37. *Comp.:* quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, id. Att. 1, 5: quem sibi offensiorem sciebat esse, id. Cluent. 62.

offensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking against, a shock:* Lucr. 4, 359: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39. **II.** Transf. *a lighting upon, meeting with:* per offensus armorum, Stat. Th. 12, 283. **III.** Fig. *offence, dislike:* sin vita in offens est, *if life is hateful,* Lucr. 3, 954.

offĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [offero] *a presenting, offering:* Tert. adv. Marc. 24.

of-fĕro (obf.) **obtŭli, oblātum**, 3. *v. a irreg. to bring before; to present, offer* *to show, exhibit:* incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3 10: opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36: speciem offerre, *to present, exhibit*, ib. 37, 81. Reflect. *to meet, encounter:* oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id. Fam 10, 12: metu oblato, ib. 15, 1 **2.** offerre se, *to meet hostilely:* Liv. 2, 16. **‖.** Esp. *to offer, expose:* ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic. Off. 1, 24: se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Caesar quam in partem fors obtulit, decurrit, ib. 2, 21: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: vitam in discrimen, id. Sest. 28. **2.** *to bring forwards, adduce:* criminibus oblatis, id. Am. 18. **3.** *to offer, proffer; to cause, occasion; to inflict*, etc.: multis in rebus difficillimis praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatum est, *has been proffered*, id. Verr. 4, 49: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: moram alicui, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 17: laetitiam, *to procure*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium virgini, ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21. **4.** *to offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate:* Prud. Cath. 5, 150: also, *to offer up, sacrifice:* Sulpic. Sever. dial. 2, 2.

offertor (obf.), ōris, *m.* [offero] *an offerer:* Commod. Instruct. 39.

offertōrĭum (obf.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory:* Isid. Or. 6, 19.

offĕrūmenta (obf.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a present:* comically, *a stripe:* offerumentas in tergo habere, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

offĕrūmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *offerings:* offerumenta dicebant quae offerebant (*sc.* diis), Fest. *s. v.*

offex, ĭcis, *m.* [officio] *a hinderer:* offex impeditor, qui officit, Gloss. Isid.

offĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [officium] *pertaining to duty, office,* or *service, official:* libri, *which treat of duties*, Lact. 6, 11: operae, *official performances*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 6. **‖.** Subst. officialis, is, *m.* for apparitor, *a magistrate's servant* or *attendant, an official:* App. M. 1 *ad fin.:* praefecti, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 5. **2.** In gen. *a servant, attendant:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

offĭcīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, *q. v.*] *a workshop, manufactory, shop:* nec quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: ferraria, Auct. B. Afr. 20: pictoris, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 143: plastarum, id. 35, 12, 45: promercalium vestium, *a shop in which garments are made for sale*, Suet. Gramm. 23: cetariorum, *a place where fish are salted*, Col. 8, 17. **2.** Esp. *a poultry house* or *yard:* id. 8, 3, 4. **3.** Meton. *a making, formation:* in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequaci materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1. **‖.** Fig.: falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: nequitiae, id. Rosc. Am. 46: dicendi, id. Brut. 8: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13: officina spirandi pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

offĭcīnātor, ōris, *m.* [officina] *one who keeps a workshop, a master-workman:* Vitr. 6, 11: App. M. 9, p. 219.

offĭcīnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a woman that keeps a workshop:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4257.

of-fĭcĭo (obf.), fēci, fectum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [facio] Lit. *to do* or *make against* or *in the way of; to hinder, stop, obstruct:* but as it is gen. used without an expressed *acc.* (the reflect. pron. being mostly understood), it acquires a *neut.* sign. *to be against* or *in the way of*, and is constructed with *dat.* **A.** Active: quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra officiuntur, *are impeded*, Lucr. [illegible] 155: id. 5, 774. **B.** Neut.: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, *hindered him from sunning himself*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92 officere luminibus, *to obstruct one's light by building*, id. Rab. Post. 16: Gai. Inst. 2, 31: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall J. 58 *fin.:* hostium itineri, ib. 52. prospectui, Auct. Bell. Afr. 52. **‖.** Fig. *to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt:* cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato, officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.:* consiliis alicujus, Sall. C. 27: timor animi auribus officit, ib. 58: nomini, *i. e.* famae, Liv. praef.: officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *hurt*, Virg. G. 1, 69: lactucae officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin. 20, 7, 26. With *quominus:* nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, offecit, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

offĭcĭōsē, *adv. courteously, obligingly, officiously:* officiose et amice factum, Cic. Am. 20, 71: aliquid facere, Afran. in Charis. p. 247 P. *Comp.:* officiosius fecit, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.:* officiossime venit ad me, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

offĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [officiosus] *obligingness, officiousness:* Sid. Carm. 23, 478.

offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [officium] *full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, officious:* homo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21: amicitia, id. Planc. 19: sedulitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8: voluntas, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 17. *Comp.:* estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6. *Sup.:* officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. Pis. 23: homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id. Verr. 1, 24. **‖.** *dutiful, in accordance with duty:* dolor, id. Tusc. 3, 28: labores, id. Mil. 5: pietas, Sen. Ep. 99. **2.** Subst. officiosus, i, *m. an official* or *attendant* at a bath: Petr. 92.

offĭcĭperda, ae, *m.* and **offĭcĭperdus,** i, *m.* [officium perdo] *one who makes an ill use of favours:* Cato Distich. 4, 43. **‖.** Also, officiperdi qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem, Gloss. Isid.

of-fĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. of opificium] *service, a kindness, favour, courtesy,* etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Am. 16, 58: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, ib. 20, 71: nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, ib. 14, 49: filicem cum officio vicini decidere, *so as to do him a service*, Col. 2, 15: summo officio praeditus homo, *exceedingly obliging*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. **2.** Esp. *a ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance:* officio togae virilis interfui, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: per sollenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet. Ner. 28: relicto statim novorum consulum officio, id. Caes. 15: in officio salutationis, id. Aug. 27: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the funeral*, Tac. A. 5, 2. **3.** *complaisance, favour* in love: of the man: Prop. 2, 22, 24: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24: of the woman: Petr. 140. **‖.** *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office:* perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci κατόρθωμα: hoc autem commune καθῆκον vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8: meminisse officium suum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 71: officium suum facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Cotta in pugna militis officia praestabat, ib. 5, 33: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: exsequi, id. Att. 3, 15: fungi officio, id. Fam. 3, 8: satisfacere officio, *to perform*, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty*, id. Off. 1, 9: deesse officio suo, id. Fam. 7, 3: officii duxit, *considered it his duty*, Suet. Tib. 11. Of animals: canes funguntur officiis luporum. *act the part of*, Auct. Her. 4, 34. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3: officium corporis, *the function* or *property of a body*, Lucr. 1, 337. **2.** Of subject nations, etc.: *submission, allegiance:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, ib. 5, 7. **3.** *official duty a service, employment, business, office:* toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, id. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.:* legati Pompeii officia inter se partiuntur, ib. 1, 38: confecto legationis officio, ib. 3, 103: officium laboriosissimum et maximum, *office*, Plin. Pan. 91: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet. Tib. 42: qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, *by virtue of their office*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 14. Hence, Meton. (i) *the officials* or *attendants on a magistrate* = officialium corpus: sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, ib. 1, 18, 6: deponere aliquid apud officium, Paul. ib. 2, 4, 17. (ii) *an office* or *court* of a magistrate: ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

of-fīgo (obf.), xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to drive in, fix in, fasten:* furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv. 33, 5: ut offigantur bis pedes, bis brachia, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 13 (*al.* affigantur): manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App. M. 4, p. 147.

offirmātē (obf.), *adv. firmly, stubbornly:* offirmate resistere, Suet. Tib 25.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offirmo]. **‖.** Adj. *firm, resolute, obstinate:* animus fortis atque offirmatus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 15. *Comp.:* mihi videtur illius voluntas obstinatior, et in hac iracundia offirmatior, Cic. Att. 1, 11.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a to render firm, durable,* or *steadfast* pertica, qua stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, *to be fastened*, App. M. 7, p. 200. **‖.** Fig. *to hold fast to, persevere in:* certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: se, *to persist, be obstinate*, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: and without se: id. Eun. 2, 1, 11. With *inf.:* offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 40.

offla, v. offula.

of-flecto (obfl.), *3. v. a. to turn about:* navem, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

offōco (obf.; offuco, Fest. *s. v.*), 1. *v. a.* [fauces] *to strangle, choke, suffocate:* cum offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent (*al.* effocandas), Flor. 2, 11: quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert. Idol. 24.

of-frēnātus (obfr.), a, um, *Part. bridled;* only fig. *curbed, tamed:* Pl. Capt. 8, 5, 96: Cerberus, App. M. 6, p. 181.

of-fringo (obfr.), frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] in agriculture, i. q. iterare, *to plough a second time:* terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 29: glebas, Col. 2, 11: v. Smith's Ant. 49.

offūcĭa, ae, *f.* [fucus] *a paint, wash:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 107. **‖.** Fig. *a trick, delusion:* id. Capt. 3, 4, 123: id praestigiarum atque offuciarum genus, *delusions*, Gell. 14, 1.

offūco, v. offoco.

offudas, fallacias, Fest. *s. v.* (*al.* offucias; v. offucia).

offŭla (syncop., offla), ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a little bit, a small piece:* offula dicta, ut offa minima e suere, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: carnis, Col. 12, 53, 4: polentae caseatae, App. M. 1, p. 103: panis, Veg. Vet. 4, 18. Prov.: quis potest sine offula vivere? Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 40. As a term of abuse to a bad slave: quid faciat crucis offla corvorum cibaria? *this gallows-bird*, Petr. 58.

of-fulcĭo (obf.), si, tum, 4. *v. a. to stop up:* vulnus, qua maxime patebat, spongia offulciens, App. M. 1, p. 108.

of-fulgĕo (obf.), si, 2. *v. n. to shine against* or *upon; to appear:* continue nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg. Aen. 3, 110: Sil. 13, 114. ||. Fig.: lucrum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.

offultus, *Part.* [offulcio].

of-fundo (obf.), fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour before:* cibum (avibus), Pl. Asin 1, 3, 64. **2.** Reflect. *to pour itself out; to spread, extend:* nobis aër crassus offunditur, *surrounds us*, Cic. Acad. 2, 25: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11: ignis oculorum offusus, Cic. Tim. 14: asinus offunditur, *tumbles down*, App. M. 4, p. 144. **3.** Fig. *to pour* or *spread out:* quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id. Tusc. 5, 2: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: pavorem incompositis, id. 11, 5: errorem alicui, *to cause*, id. 34, 6. ||. *to spread over, to cover:* obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: oculi clarissima in luce tenebris offusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6. **2.** Fig.: offusus pavore, *filled*, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcellorum meum pectus memoria offudit, *has filled*, Auct. or. pro Marc 4

offuscātĭo (obf.), ōnis, *f.* [offusco] *a darkening, obscuring;* only fig. *a vilifying, degrading:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

of-fusco (obf.), 1. *v. a. to darken, obscure;* only fig. *to vilify, degrade:* Tert. ad Marc. 2, 12.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offundo].

ogdŏas, ădis, *f.* = ὀγδοάς, *the number eight:* Hier. Ep. 36, *n.* 9. ||. *one of the aeons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 7.

og-gannĭo (obg.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n. to yelp, snarl,* or *growl at:* quin centies eadem imperem atque ogganniam, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 16: aliquid alicui ad aurem, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 41: aliquid in aurem alicujus, App. M. 2, p. 119.

og-gĕro (obg.), *3. v. a. to proffer, bring, give:* amor amarum oggerit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 72: osculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8.

oh, *interj.* an expression of various emotions, *oh! O! ah!:* oh, tibi ego ut credam furcifer? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12: oh iniquus es, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: oh perii! Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 19: oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: id. Capt. 2, 1, 6: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (*al.* oh, *al.* ohoho).

ŏhē, *interj. ho! holloa! soho! ho there!:* ohe, inquam, si quid audis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 4: ohe, jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: Mart. 4, 91.

ŏho, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho! aha!:* oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 51 dub. (*al.* ohe): id. Pseud. 4, 2, 32 dub. (*al.* eho).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, *interj.* an exclamation of complaint or weeping: *Ph.* I intro nunc jam. *Dor.* Oi, ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 48: oi! hui! id. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

oinos, a, um, an old form of unus honc oino, for hunc unum, second Epit. of the Scipios: oina, *adv.* for una, Lex Thor. lin. 21, p. 153.

oinuorsei, for universi, SC. de Bacch.

ŏlax, ācis, *adj.* [oleo] *having a smell, odorous:* Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

olca, ae, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏlĕa, ae (*dat. plur.* oleabus, Gell. in Charis. 1, 40) [ἐλαία] *an olive,* Olea europaea, Linn. et var. ejusd.; *an olive-berry:* olea ab elaea, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 108: oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, ib. 144: cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12. ||. Meton. *an olive-tree:* agricola cum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6: Quint. 8, 6, 48: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741 (v. Smith's Ant. 823 *seqq.*).

ŏlĕācĕus a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *like oil, oily:* liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51. ||. *like the olive-tree:* folia oleacea (*al.* folia oleae), id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.

ŏlĕāgĭnĕus, also **ŏlĕāgĭnĭus**, and **ŏlĕāgĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [olea] *pertaining to the olive-tree:* oleagineum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: radix, Virg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4. ||. *resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive:* vitis oleaginia, Col. 3, 2: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4. **2.** *olive-coloured:* berylli oleagini, id. 37, 5, 20.

ŏlĕāmen, ĭnis, and **ŏlĕāmentum**, i, *n.* [oleum] *an oil-ointment:* Scrib. Comp. 222: ib. 269.

ŏlĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oil, oil-:* oleares cotes, *moistened with oil, oil-stones*, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

ŏlĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to oil, oil-:* cella vinaria, olearia, Cato R. R. 3: Cic. de Sen. 16: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8: mercatores, Scaevola Dig. 50, 4, 5. ||. Subst. olearius, ii, *m. an oil-grinder* or *seller:* in Velabro olearii, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50.

ŏlĕastellus, i, *m. dim.* [oleaster] *a Calabrian species of olive-tree:* Col. 12, 49, 3.

ŏlĕaster, stri, *m.* [olea] *the wild olive-tree, oleaster;* supposed by some to be the *box-tree*, Buxus sempervirens, Linn.: oleaster, ἀγριελαία, Gloss. Philox.: Virg. G. 2, 182: Plin. 17, 18, 30.

ŏlĕastrum, i, *n.* i. q. oleaster: Calp.

ŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *moistened* or *prepared with oil:* pultes oleatae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

ŏlĕfăcĭo, *3. v. a. to smell:* olefacit, olefecit, olefactum, Not. Tir. p. 167.

ŏlĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [olea] *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest:* ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato R. R. 68: Minuc. Fel. 17, 9.

ŏlens, entis, *Part.* [oleo]. ||. Adj. *smelling, odorous.* Esp. **1.** *sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous:* olentia pascua, Ov. A. A. 1, 95: mentae, id. M. 10, 729: Hymettus, Stat. Th. 12, 622. **2.** *stinking, foul, rank:* leno, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 111: maritus (*i. e.* hircus), Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: stagna Palici, *i. e.* olentia sulphure, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 25: agri (with the smell of dead bodies), Lucan. 7, 821. **3.** Fig.: quaedam jam obliterata et olentia, qs. *having a musty smell, musty*, Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

ŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a smell, scent:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

ŏlentĭca, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *stinking places:* Fest. *s. v.*

ŏlentĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stinking place, a dung-puddle.* Fig.: olenticetum et foetutina, App. Apol. p. 278.

ŏlĕo, ŏlŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to emit a smell, to smell of:* constr. *absol.* or with *acc.*, less freq. with *abl.* of the thing: quid (jura) oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ceram crocum olere, id. de Or. 3, 25: olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5: cur nardo flammae non oluere meae? Prop. 4, 7, 32: Arabo rore, Ov. H. 15, 76: sulphure, id. M. 5, 405: cui os oleat, i. e. *who has a foul breath*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12. ||. Fig. *to smell* or *savour of; to indicate, betray:* olere peregrinum, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: nihil ex Academia, id. N. D. 1, 26: malitiam, id. Rosc. Com. 7: verba alumnum olent, *betray*, Quint. 8, 1, 3: aurum huic olet, *he smells out, observes that I have money*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 39: non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur *cum illis? don't you perceive whence it comes?* Cic. Or. 45. [*Odor* and ὄζω come from the same root as *oleo.*] (Hence It. *olire.*)

ŏlĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum] *oily, full of oil:* semen, Plin. 27, 12, 81: butyrum, id. 28, 9, 35.

ŏlĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [olus] *resembling herbs, herb-like:* frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

ŏlĕrārĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *a kitchen-garden:* olerarium, λαχανάριον, Gloss Vet.

ŏlĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [olero] *a market gardener:* olerator, λαχανοπώλης, Gloss Phil.

ŏlĕro, 1. *v. a.* [olus] *to plant with vegetables:* Mattius in Prisc. p. 722 P.

ŏlesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [root OL; cf. adolesco] *to grow:* suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo dictae, Fest. *s. v.* suboles.

ŏlēto, 1. *v. a.* [oletum] *to foul, defile:* Front. Aquaed. 97.

ŏlētum, i, *n.* [oleo] *filth, dirt. excrement* (rare): oletum, stercus humanum, Fest. *s. v.:* facere oletum, Pers. 1, 112.

ŏlētum, i, *n.* [olea] *a place planted with olive-trees; an olive-yard:* Cato R. R. 1.

ŏlĕum, i, *n.* = ἔλαιον, *olive-oil, oil:* Cato R. R. 64 *sq.:* Plin. 15, 6, 6: instillare oleum lumini, Cic. de Sen. 11: juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Aen. 5, 135: caules ungere oleo meliore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: oleo tranquillior, *milder, stiller than oil*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 66. Proverb.: (i) oleum et operam perdere, *to lose one's time and trouble*, ib. 1, 2, 119. ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17. (ii) oleum addere camino, *to pour oil on fire,* i. e. *to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321. ||. Fig. *the palaestra* (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat. 63, 65. **2.** Transf. *literary contests, rhetorical exercises:* genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, *more proper for exercises in the school*, Cic de Or. 1, 18, 81. (Hence It. *oglio;* Fr *huile;* Eng. *oil.*)

ol-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [olec facio] *to smell, scent;* ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: delphini olfaciunt sagacissime, *have a very keen scent*, Plin. 11, 37, 50: laurus folia trita olfactaque, *smelled*, id. 23, 8, 80. || Fig. *to surmise, detect:* nummum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: nomen poëtae, Petr. 93: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43. |||. *to cause to smell at:* olfacere labra (agni) lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16.

olfacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq* [olfacio] *to smell at:* vestimentum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 56: membrana olfactata, Plin. 28, 16, 63: pulegii ramum, id. 20, 14, 54. ||. Meton. *to detect, perceive:* boves coelum olfactantes, id. 18, 35, 88.

olfactōrĭa, ae, *f.* [olfacto] *a nosegay, bouquet:* Fronto de Orat. p. 1.

olfactōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [olfactorium] *a smelling-bottle, scent-bottle:* olfactoriola vascula sunt muliebria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Or 19, 31.

olfactōrĭum, ii, *n.* [olfacio] *a nosegay, smelling-bottle:* Plin. 30, 11, 29.

olfactrix, īcis, *f.* [olfacto] *she that smells:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

olfactus, a, um, *Part.* [olfacio].

ol-factus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a smelling, smell:* thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89. ||. Meton. *the olfactory organ:* delphini nec olfactus vestigia habent, cum olfaciant sagacissime, id. 11, 37, 50.

olfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* prob. i. q. olfaciens, *smelling*, in a play of words with Alphicus, Mart. 9, 96, 1.

ŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [oleo] *smelling, emitting a smell:* vasa picata bene olida, Col. 12, 17: bene olidae amphorae, id. 12, 38, 4. Of a bad smell, *stinking, rank:* olida capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: senex, Suet. Tib. 45: vulpes, Mart. 10, 37: aures, Plin. 25, 5, 18. *Sup.:* basia olidissima, Petr. 21.

ŏlĭgochrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, *lasting but a short time, short-lived:* Firm. Math. 3, 5.

ōlim, *adv.* [ollus, the old form ille] *at a time distant from the present* either past or future. |. Of past time: *some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past:* fuit olim senex: ei filiae duae erant, *there was* *once an old man,* Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 33: alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: sic olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: olim, vel nuper, id. Div. 2, 25. **2.** *now for a long time, a good while, long ago:* olim non librum in manus sumpsi: olim nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. Ep. 8, 9: Juv. 6, 346: olim provisum erat, Tac. A. 13, 15: olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi nec acquiritur, Sen. Ep. 77. **II.** Of future time: *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare): utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas! Cic. Att. 11, 4: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17: nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 104. **III.** In gen. *at any time, ever;* and in an aoristical sense, denoting repetition or custom, *at times, sometimes, oftentimes,* etc. (mostly poet.): an quid est olim homini salute melius? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 128: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, Virg. E. 10, 34: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere, quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 45: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: ut calceus olim, si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret, id. Ep. 1, 10, 42: ut olim amisso dubiae rege vagantur apes, Ov. F. 3, 555: color oris erat, qui frondibus olim esse solet seris, ib. 6, 149.

ŏlĭtor (hol.), ōris, *m.* [olus] *a kitchen* or *market-gardener:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 20: Plin. 19, 5, 23. Proverb.: mulier olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua est mala, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 38.

ŏlĭtōrĭus (hol.), a, um, *adj.* [olitor] *pertaining to a kitchen-gardener* or *to vegetables:* forum olitorium erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 146: Liv. 21, 62: ostiola, Plin. 19, 8, 38: horti, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

ŏlīva, ae, *f.* [ἐλαία] *an olive:* Col. 12, 50: Plin. 15, 3, 3: lecta de pinguissimis oliva ramis arborum, Hor. Epod. 2, 56. **II.** *an olive-tree:* Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: herum an baccis opulentet olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: nunquam fallens, id. Epod. 16, 45. **2.** Meton. (poet.) *an olive-branch:* undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, id. Od. 1, 7, 7. (ii) *a staff of olive-wood:* Ov. M. 2, 681. (Hence It. *uliva, ulivo.*)

ŏlīvans, antis, *m.* [oliva] *an olive-gatherer:* Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 12.

ŏlīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to olives, olive-, oil-:* olivariae metretae (*al.* oleariae), Col. 12, 49: molae, Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 21.

ŏlīvēta and **ŏlīvĭta**, ae, *f.* [id.] *the olive-harvest:* Fest. *s. v.*

ŏlīvētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard:* quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: vineta, segetes, oliveta, id. N. D. 3, 36: veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere, Col. 5, 9, 1 § 15. (Hence It. *oliveto.*)

ŏlīvĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. olive-bearing* (poet.): Mutuscae, Virg. Aen. 7, 711: arva, *i. e.* Sabina, Ov. F. 3, 151: corona, *of olive-branches,* Mart. 12, 99, 1.

ŏlīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [oliva] *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest:* Varr. in Non. 148, 4: Fest. *s. v.* olivetam. In *plur.*: largissimis olivitatibus exuberare, Col. 1, 1, 5.

ŏlīvĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser:* colles exercentur vinitori et olivitori, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

ŏlīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *oil* (for oleum): eme die coeca hercle olivum, id vendito oculata die, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67: leve, Lucr. 6, 1072: pingue, Virg. E. 5, 68: pisces perfundere olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50. **2.** Fig. *the palaestra:* cur olivum vitat? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8 (cf. oleum). **II.** Transf. *an ointment, unguent:* Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat. 6, 8: Prop. 3, 15, 31.

olla, ae (old form, aula: Cato R. R. 52, 1: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 20, *etc.*), *f. a pot* or *jar:* ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: fictilis, Col. 8, 8: bibula aut male cocta, id. 12, 45, 3. Proverb. (i) olla male fervet, *i. e. the affair succeeds indifferently,* Petr. 38, 13. (ii) ipsa olera olla legit, *the pot culls its own herbs,* i. e. *every one follows his own calling,* Cat. 94, 2. (Hence Fr. *oille.*)

ollāris, e, *adj.* [olla] *pertaining to a pot, preserved in pots, potted:* uvae ollares, Mart. 7, 20: Col. 12, 43.

ollārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs:* Inscr.

ollārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pots, pot-:* Plin. 34, 9, 20: fusor, *a pot-caster,* Inscr.

olle, v. ille, *ad init.*

ollĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [olla] *a little pot:* ollicula aerea, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little pot:* Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: App. M. 2, p. 117

ollus, v. ille, *ad init.*

olma, ae, *f. the plant* ebulum, *among the Dacians,* v. Ebulum: App. Herb. 91.

ŏlo, 3. *v. n.* (old form of oleo) *to emit a smell:* olant, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 56.

ŏlŏlȳgon, ōnis, *m.* = ὀλολυγών (*a croaker*), an epithet applied to the male frog when it croaks to entice the female: Plin. 11, 37, 65.

ŏlor, ōris, *m.* [olo, oleo] *a smell, odour:* litera commutata dicitur odor, olor, hinc olet et odorari, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 83: olore spurcissimi humoris perfusus, App. M. 1, p. 110. (Hence It. *olore.*)

ŏlor, ōris, *m. a swan,* Anas Olor and A. Cygnus, Gmel.: ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. H. 7, 2: arguti, Virg. E. 9, 36: nivei, Val. Fl. 6, 102: purpurei, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10: Plin. 10, 23, 32.

ŏlōrĭ-fer, a, um, *adj. swan-bearing* (poet.): Padus, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 12.

ŏlōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [olor] *pertaining to a swan* or *swans:* olorinae pennae, Virg. Aen. 10, 187: alae, Ov. M. 10, 718: color, *i. e. white,* Plin. 37, 10, 59.

ŏlus (holus; also, anciently, helus; Fest. *s. v.* helus), ĕris, *n.* (*gen. plur.* olerorum: Lucil. in Non. 490, 25: *dat. pl.* oleris, Cato R. R. 149) *kitchen* or *garden herbs, vegetables,* esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnip:* Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*: Col. 2, 10, 22: donec discoqueretur olus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74: prandere, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13: silvestre, Plin. 22, 22, 38: marinum, *sea-kale,* id. 29, 4, 25. **II.** Esp. olus atrum, and in one word, olusatrum (*gen.* oleris atri and olusatri) *n. a plant, Alexanders,* Smyrnium olusatrum, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 18: Plin. 19, 8, 48: olus pullum, Col. 10, 123.

olusatrum, i, v. olus, *no.* II.

ŏluscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [olus] *a small herb* or *vegetable, a little cabbage:* Cic. Att. 6, 1: Hor. S. 2, 6, 64.

olvatum Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀλυμπιάς, *an Olympiad;* the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's Ant. 833 *seqq.*): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, ib.: sexta Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8. In the poets sometimes for lustrum, *i. e. a period of five years:* quinquennis Olympias, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5: Mart. 7, 40.

ŏlympĭas, ădis, *m.* = Ὀλυμπιάς, *a north-west wind,* that blows on the island of Euboea: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

ŏlȳra, ae, *f.* = ὄλυρα, *a kind of grain, called also* **arinca**, *which greatly resembles spelt,* prob. the same, Triticum Spelta, Linn.: Plin. 18, 10, 20: id. 22, 25, 57.

ōmāsum, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe:* patinas coenabat omasi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34: Plin. 8, 45, 70. Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, *distended with rich tripe,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

ombrĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀμβρία, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [old form, osmen: omen quod ex ore primum elatum est, osmen dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 76 omen velut oremen, quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit, Fest. *s. v.*: others connect it with audio] *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen:* neque solum deorum voces Pythagoraei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina, Cic. Div. 1, 45: qui discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur, id. Phil. 9, 4 *fin.*: quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso, hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promisit, ib. 4, 4, 10: exire malis ominibus, id. Sest. 33: quam (rem) tu ipse ominibus optimis prosequeris, id. Fam. 3, 12: cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv. praef. *fin.*: i secundo omine, *good luck attend you,* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50. **II.** Transf. *a solemn assurance:* ea lege atque omine, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28. **2.** *a solemn usage:* hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat, Virg. Aen. 7, 174.

ōmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [omentum] *filled with* omentum: isicia omentata, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. of opimentum, from opimus] *the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat:* ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74. **2.** Esp. *the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul:* Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 80. (ii) *the bowels:* Pers. 2, 47: porci, Juv. 13, 118. **II.** Transf. *any skin which envelopes an internal part of the body, a membrane:* Macr. S. 7, 9: of *the meninges,* ib.

ōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [omen] *portentous, ominous* (for ominosus): tanquam ominalem diem plerique vitant (*al.* inominalem), Gell. 5, 17.

ōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ominor] *a foreboding, prognostic:* Fest. *s. v.* faventia.

ōmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a diviner* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 90.

ōmino, for ominor: ut tibi bene sit qui ominas, Pomp. in Non. 474, 11.

ōmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [omen] *to forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy:* malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: melius, quaeso, ominare, id. Brut. 96, 329: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. 26, 18: optamus tibi ominamurque in proximum annum consulatum, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, *wishing,* Suet. Ner. 48. Of things: naves velut ominatae, *as if they had divined,* Liv. 29, 3: male ominatis parcite verbis, *words of evil omen,* Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11.

ōmĭnōsē, *adv. ominously:* ominose retentus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen] *full of foreboding, portentous, ominous:* mons avibus obscenis ominosus, Messala in Gell. 13, 14 *fin.*: ominosa res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*

ōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [omitto] *an omitting, omission:* laudis, Sym. Ep. 3, 48.

ōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [omitto]. **II.** Adj.: *negligent, heedless, remiss:* animo esse omisso, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9. *Comp.*: ab re omissior, *in respect of property,* id. Ad. 5, 3, 44

ō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go, let loose, let fall:* mulierem, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: habenas, *to let go,* Tac. H. 1, 86: arma, *to let fall,* Liv. 21, 11: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 85. **II.** Fig. *to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard:* obsessionem nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Caesar frustra diebu aliquot consumptis, ne reliquum tempus omittat ab urbe proficiscitur, ib. 1, 33: omittere tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: apparatum, Liv. 37, 10: pietatem et humanitatem, Cic. Off. 3, 10: omitte timorem, *lay aside*, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*: contentionem, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: primam navigationem ne omiseris, *do not neglect*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: quod petiit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98. **2.** Esp. *to pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking: ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumerabilia, Cic. Brut. 76 *fin.*: ut alia omittam, id. Quint. 22: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep. 1, 1: gratulationes, id. Sest. 24. **3.** With *inf.*: *to leave off, cease*: iratus esse, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 26: lugere, Cic. Brut. 76: urgere, id. Div. 1, 7: mirari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 11. **4.** *to overlook, leave unpunished*: unam hanc noxiam omitte; si aliam admisero unquam, occidito, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 13. **5.** *to overlook, not mind*: omittere hostem, Liv. 22, 12: Samnites, omissis Sidicinis, Campanos adorti, id. 7, 29.

ommento (obm.), 1. *v. n. to wait*: Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.*

omnĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [cano] *that sings everything* or *everywhere*: oratio, App. Flor. p. 349.

omnĭcarpus, a, um, *adj.* [carpo] *that crops everything*: capra carpa, a quo scriptum omnicarpae caprae, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 97.

omnĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. of all colours*: pictura, Prud. στεφ. 12, 39.

omnĭfārĭam, *adv. on all sides, everywhere, in every way*: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undiqueversum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: Macr. S. 7, 13 *med.*

omnĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis] *of all sorts*: omnifarius, παντοῖος, Gloss. Philox.

omnĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining*: vultus, *i. e.* the surface of the earth, Ov. M. 2, 275.

omnĭformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *of all shapes*: mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trismeg. p. 78: machina, Prud. στεφ. 10, 339.

omnĭ-gĕnus, a, um (*gen. plur.* omnigenum, Virg. Aen. 8, 698), *adj. of all kinds*: colores, Lucr. 2, 759: principia, id. 5, 440: coetus, id. 5, 429: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg. Aen. 8, 698: doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6.

omnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN, root of gigno] *all-begetting, all-producing*: pater, Prud. in Sym. 1, 12.

omnĭmĕdens, *adj.* [medeor] *all-healing*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

omnĭmŏdē, omnĭmŏdīs, *advv.* i. q. omnimodo: Lucr. 1, 684: App. Flor. *n.* 4.

omnĭmŏdo (and separately omni modo), *adv. by all means, altogether, wholly*: evitemus omnimodo, ne deliberasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *fin.*

omnĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj. of all sorts* or *kinds*: voculae, App. M. 5, p. 169.

omnĭmorbĭa, ae, *f.* [morbus] *all-disease*, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: polion a Graecis, a Latinis omnimorbia, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

omnīno, *adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly*: Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *entirely*, i. e. *constantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1: non omnino jam perii: est reliquum quo peream magis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 80: aut omnino aut magna ex parte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: non multum aut nihil omnino, *not at all*, ib. 1, 3: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, id. Am. 6: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely*, i. e. *expressly, explicitly*, id. Tusc. 5, 9: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Virg. Aen. 9, 248: ne faciam inquis, omnino versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6. With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 75: hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86. **2.** Esp. with numerals, *in all*: quinque omnino fuerunt, id. Clu. 28: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, *there were only two roads*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. **3.** In concessions: *by all means, certainly, to be sure*: with *sed, tamen*, etc.: restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, id. Fl. 29: omnino locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, id. Att. 12, 14. **4.** In general statements: *in general, generally, universally*: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari, id. Quint 24. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. Off. 1, 20: omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, id. Am. 21. (Hence It. *onninamente.*)

omnĭ-părens, tis, *adj. all-bearing, all-producing*: per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706: terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 595: mundus, App. de Mundo, p. 67.

omnĭ-păter, tris, *m. the father of all, the universal father*: Deus, Prud. στεφ. 3, 70.

omnĭpăvus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *all-fearing*: panphobi, quos nos omnipavos dicere poterimus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

omnĭ-pĕrītus, a, um, *adj. skilled in all things*: Aeetis succis omniperita suis, Albinov. 2, 110.

omnĭ-pollens, tis, *adj. all-powerful, almighty*: Deus, Prud. Apoth. praef. 31.

omnĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent*: Juppiter, Cat. 64, 171: regina, *i. e. Juno*, Val. Fl. 1, 81: fortuna, Virg. Aen. 8, 334. *Sup.*: deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *med.*

omnĭpŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [omnipotens] *almighty power, omnipotence*: Macr. S. 1, 16.

omnis, e, *adj. all, every* (freq. with a *subst.* sign. in *plur.*, omnes, *all men*; omnia, *all things*): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic. Am. 23, 86: omnium nomine, quicumque ludos faciunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: ab omni, quod abhorret, id. Off. 1, 35: omnes omnium ordinum homines, id. Rab. perd. 7: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: omnia facere, *to do everything, make every exertion*, Cic. Am. 10: omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I agree with him on all topics*, id. Fam. 13, 1: in eo sunt omnia, *every thing depends on that*, ib. 15, 14: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all*, Ov. H. 12, 162: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11: per omnia, *in all points, in every respect*, Quint. 5, 2, 3: vir alioqui per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33: mihi certum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te faxis, *just the same*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 23: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, *just the contrary*, Plin. Ep. 7, 15. **2.** Distributively: *every, each, every time*, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: quaedam gallinae omnia gemina ova pariunt, *lay two eggs each time*, Plin. 10, 74. **3.** Omnia, adverbially, *altogether, entirely, in every respect*: tramites, omnia plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25. **II.** In *sing. every, all, the whole*: militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 1: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: coelum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: omne corpus intenditur, id. Tusc. 2, 23: sanguinem suum omnem profundere, id. Cluent. 6: omnis in hoc sum, *I am wholly engaged in this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: non omnis moriar, id. Od. 3, 30, 6. **2.** With *sine*, for ullus, *any whatever*: sine omni periclo, *without any danger*, Ter Andr. 2, 3, 17: sine omni sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 1. **3.** *all manner of, of every kind* omne olus coenare, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2. (Hence It. *ogni*.)

omnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [sono] *uttering all kinds of sounds*: mela Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

omnĭ-tĕnens, tis, *adj. holding all things, all-swaying*: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 202.

omnĭ-tŭens, tis, *adj. all-seeing*: Lucr. 2, 940: sol, App. de Mundo, p. 71.

omnĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. roving every where*: Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.

omnĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [volo] *willing every thing*: omnivoli furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 140.

omnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [voro] *all-devouring, omnivorous*: boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

ōmŏphăgĭa, ae, *f.* = ὠμοφαγία, *the eating of raw flesh*: Arn. 5, 160.

omphăcĭum, ii, *n.* = ὀμφάκιον, *the oil* or *juice of unripe olives* or *grapes*. Plin. 12, 27, 60: id. 14, 16, 18.

omphăcŏcarpus, i, *m.* = ὀμφακόκαρπος, *a plant, called also* aparine; *common cleavers*, Galium Aparine, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 15 (*al.* omphalocarpon).

omphăcŏmel, mellis, *n. a sirup made of* omphacium: Pall. 9, 13.

omphalocarpos, v. omphacocarpos.

omphălos, i, *m.* = ὀμφαλός, *the navel*, pure Lat. umbilicus. **Meton.** *the centre*: Aus. Idyll. 11, 60.

ŏnăger and **ŏnagrus**, i, *m.* = ὄναγρος, *a wild ass*: Plin. 8, 44, 69: timidi, Virg. G. 3, 409: pulcer, Mart. 13, 100. **II.** Transf. *a military engine for discharging large stones*: Veg. Mil. 4, 22: Amm. 23, 4.

ŏnāgos, i, *m.* = ὄναγος, *an ass-driver*: Pl. Asin. prol. 10.

onchesmītēs, ae, *m.* = Ὀγχησμίτης, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus*: Cic. Att. 7, 2.

onco, 1. *v. n. to bray like an ass*: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

oncōma, ătis, *n.* = ὄγκωμα, *a tumour*: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *pertaining to burthen, transport*, or *carriage; that carries freight*, etc.: oneraria jumenta, *beasts of burthen*, Liv. 41, 4: navis, *a merchant-ship*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: Liv. 22, 11: also Subst. oneraria, ae, *f. a merchant-vessel, transport*: Cic. Att. 10, 12.

ŏnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [onero] **II.** Adj.: *filled, full*: with *gen.*: oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. in Non. 498, 12 (*al.* honoratus).

ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [onus] *to load, burthen, freight*: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumenta, Sall. J. 75: naves commeatu, ib. 86: aselli costas pomis, Virg. G. 1, 274: tauri cervix oneratur aratro, *is burthened*, Ov. A. A. 1, 19: aures lapillis, ib. 3, 129: aliquem catenis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45. **2.** *to overload, gorge, oppress*: ventrem, Sall. Or. de Rep. ord. 1: onerari epulis, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 31: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J 76 *fin.*: cibus, qui in aegritudine alat neque oneret, *without oppressing the stomach*, Plin. 29, 3, 11. **3.** *to cover, clothe*, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg. Aen. 10, 558: ossa aggere terrae, ib. 11, 212: humerum pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6. 4. **4.** *to cover* (of the male): vaccam, Pall. Jun. 4. **5.** *to supply, furnish, cover* (poet.): onerare mensas dapibus, Virg. G. 4, 133: manus ambas jaculis oneravit, *i. e. armed*, id. Aen. 10, 868. **6.** *to occupy:* saltum castris, Liv. 32, 11. **7.** *to load, stow,* or *heap up* (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 195: canistris dona Cereris, ib. 8, 180. **8.** *to beat, strike,* etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 172: aliquem saxis, *to stone*, Phaedr. 3, 2, 4. **II.** Fig. *to load, burthen, weary; to oppress, overwhelm,* etc.: aliquem mendaciis, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: judicem argumentis, id. N. D. 3, 3: aethera votis, Virg. Aen. 3, 24: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. S. 1, 10, 10: aliquem maledictis, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 122: malis, Virg. Aen. 4, 549: aliquem injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. Sometimes also in a good sense: *to overwhelm:* me amoenitate oneravit dies, *has overwhelmed me*, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 7: diem commoditatibus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 1: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 4, 13: spe praemiorum, id. 35, 11: promissis, Sall. J. 12: honoribus, Just. 5, 4. **2.** *to make heavier* or *more burthensome, to aggravate:* injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv. 38, 56 *fin*: pericula alicujus, Tac. A. 16, 30: curas, id. H. 2, 52: delectum avaritia et luxu, *to make more odious*, ib. 4, 14: Sejanum, *to accuse*, id. A. 4, 68.

ŏnĕrōsē, *adv. odiously:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 11.

ŏnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [onerosus] *burthensomeness, burthen:* Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *burthensome, heavy, oppressive:* praeda, Virg. Aen. 9, 384: cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, *heavy, indigestible*, Plin. 23, 7, 62: ervum capiti et stomacho onerosum, id. 22, 25, 73. *Comp.:* aër est onerosior igne, Ov. M. 1, 53. **II.** Fig. *burthensome, onerous, irksome:* onerosior altera sors est, ib. 9, 676: donatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: onerosum est accusare damnatum, *irksome, odious*, ib. 11.

ŏnīrocrĭtēs, ae, *m.* = ὀνειροκρίτης, *an interpreter of dreams:* Fulg. Myth. 1.

ŏnīros, i, *m.* = ὄνειρος (dream), *the wild poppy*, so called from its soporific qualities, prob. Papaver somniferum, Linn.: App. Herb. 53.

ŏniscus or **-os,** i, *m.* = ὀνίσκος, *a woodlouse, milleped*, v. millipeda: Plin. 29, 6, 39: id. 30, 8, 21.

ŏnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀνῖτις, Pliny seems to confound two plants of Dioscorides under this name, Origanum Onitis, Linn., and Marrubium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 67: App. Herb. 122.

ŏnobrȳchis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀνόβρυχις, *a plant, called also* palmes asini: Plin. 24, 16, 98.

ŏnŏcardĭon, ii, *n. a plant, called also* chamaeleon: App. Herb. 25.

ŏnŏcentaurus, i, *m.* = ὀνοκένταυρος, *an ass-centaur*, a fabulous animal: transf. of an impure person: Hier. in Iesai. 6, 13, 22.

ŏnŏchīles, is, and **ŏnŏchēlĭs,** is, *f.* = ὀνοχειλές, ὀνοχειλίς, *a plant, a kind of alkanet,* Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

ŏnŏcoetēs, ae, *m.* = ὀνοκοίτης (he who lies in an ass's manger), *a mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ:* Tert. Apol. 16: (*al.* ononychites, ae, *m.* = ὀνονυχίτης, he who has ass's hoofs).

ŏnocrŏtălus, i, *m.* = ὀνοκρόταλος, *the pelican,* Pelicanus Onocrotalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 47, 66.

ŏnŏmătŏpoeïa, ae, *f.* = ὀνοματοποιΐα, *the forming of a word to resemble a natural sound:* Charis. p. 245 P.

ŏnōnis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀνωνίς, *a plant, the tall rest harrow,* Ononis antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 58.

ŏnŏnȳchītes, ae, v. onocoetes.

ŏnŏpordon, i, *n.* = ὀνόπορδον, *a plant, St. Mary's thistle,* Onopordum Acanthium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 86.

ŏnŏpyxos, i, *m. a plant of the thistle kind,* Onopordum illyricum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ŏnosma, ătis, *n.* = ὄνοσμα, *a plant, a kind of* anchusa, supposed by some to be the Onosma echioides, Linn.: Plin. 27 12 86.

ŏnūris, is, *f.* = ὄνουρις, *a plant, called also* oenothera: by Dioscorides this is supposed to be the *willow-herb,* Epilobium roseum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ŏnus, ĕris (*abl.* oneri, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 64), *n. a load, burthen:* oneris maximi pondus, Vitr. 10, 8: onus sustinere, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 68: cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: tanti oneris turris, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ad minimum redigi onus, Ov. M. 14, 149. **2.** Esp. of goods, baggage, *etc. a load, lading, freight, cargo:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18: (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paulo latiores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumentis onera deponere, *loads, packs,* id. B. C. 1, 80. **3.** Poet. *the foetus, embryo:* onus gravidi ventris, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. **4.** *the excrements:* ciborum onera reddere, Plin. 8, 27, 47: duri ventris onera solvere, Mart. 13, 29. **II.** Fig. *a burthen, tax, expense* (usu. *plur.*): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43: patria, Suet. Cal. 42: haerere in explicandis oneribus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 12. **2.** *a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble:* quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: magnum est onus atque munus suscipere et profiteri, id. de Or. 1, 25: allevare, id. Rosc. Am. 4: officii, ib.: probandi, *the burthen, obligation,* Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 22: oneri esse alicui, *to be a burthen,* Liv. 23, 43: neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

ŏnustātus, a, um, *Part. laden:* Vulg. Judith. 15, 7.

ŏnustus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *loaded, laden, burthened, freighted,* etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16: naves onustae frumento, id. Off. 3, 12: currus quinque liberis, Tac. A. 2, 41: corpus, *overloaded, clogged with food,* Lucr. 3, 113. **II.** Transf. *filled, full:* ager praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87: pharetrae telis, Tac. A. 12, 13. With *gen.:* auri, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 10. **2.** *full, satisfied* with food: id. Cist. 1, 2, 7. **III.** Fig. *loaded, burthened:* omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, id. Aul. 3, 1, 7: corpus, *weighed down with years,* id. Men. 5, 2, 5: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. A. 2, 15. **2.** *full,* etc.: onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: fidicina dolis astutiisque onusta, *full of,* id. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

ŏnȳchintĭnus, v. onychitinus.

ŏnȳchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀνύχινος, *of the colour of the finger-nail:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: pruna, Col. 12, 10. **II.** *of* or *resembling the marble called* onyx: tegmen onychinum, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7 *fin.* **2.** Subst. onychina (*sc.* vasa), *n. plu. vessels of* onyx: Lampr. Heliog. 32.

ŏnȳchĭpuncta, ae, *f. a precious stone, called also* jasponyx: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

ŏnȳchītēs, ae, *m.* = ὀνυχίτης, *another name for* onyx: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ŏnȳchītĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀνυχίτινος, *pertaining to onyx:* crustae (*al.* onychintinae), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ŏnȳchītis, is, *f.* = ὀνυχῖτις, *a kind of cadmia, q. v.:* Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ŏnȳchĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onyx] *pertaining to onyx:* onychius lapis, *i. e.* onyx, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

ŏnyx, ȳchis, *m.* (*fem.* v. *infra*) [ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] *a kind of yellowish marble, onyx,* of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin. 36, 7, 12 *sq.:* totaque effusus in aula calcabatur onyx, Lucan. 10, 116: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 12, 50. **2.** Meton. *a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box:* nardi parvus onyx, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17: murrheus, *an ointment-box,* Prop. 3, 8, 22. Syrio munere plenus onyx, id. 2, 10, 30 In this signif. also *fem.:* unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat Mart. 7, 94. **II.** *a yellowish precious stone, an onyx:* Plin. 37, 6, 24. **III.** *the pholas* or *boring-muscle,* Pholas Dactylus, Linn.: id. 32, 9, 32. (Hence It *nichetto, niccolino.*)

ŏpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opacus] *shadiness, shade:* amoena, Plin. 6, 30, 35: ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1.

ŏpāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover with shade, to shade:* platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: humum taxus opacat, Lucan. 6, 645: (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. **2.** Transf. *to cover* (poet.): opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331. **II.** Fig. *to darken, obscure:* Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 1, 2.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. shady, in the shade:* opaca vocantur umbrosa, Fest. *s. v.:* ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: frigus, *cool shade,* Virg. E. 1, 53. *Comp.:* locus umbra opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. *Sup.:* opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22 In *neutr. absol.:* colores, qui in opaco clarius micant, *in the shade,* Plin. 10, 20, 22. In *plur.* with *gen.:* per opaca locorum, *through shady places,* Virg. Aen. 2, 725. **2.** Transf. *darkened, dark, obscure:* opaca nox, ib. 4, 123: domus Cyclopis, ib. 3, 619: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 619: mater, *i. e. the earth,* id. M. 2, 274: crepuscula, *in the lower regions,* ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3. (ii) *bushy, thick:* barba, Cat. 37, 19. **II.** Act. *that gives* or *casts a shade, shady* (poet.): nemus, Virg. Aen. 8, 107: ilex, ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

ŏpălus, i, *m. a precious stone, opal:* Plin. 37, 6, 21: Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

ŏpella, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *a little* or *light pains, labour, service* (poet.): parva opella, Lucr. 1, 1107: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

ŏpĕra, ae, *f.* (syncop. *gen.* ŏprae, Enn. in Sen. Ep. 108) [opus] *pains, exertion, work, labour:* omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42: sine hominum manu atque opera, ib. 2, 4: operam curamque in rebus honestis ponere, ib. 1, 6: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow labour and pains on anything,* id. de Or. 1, 55: operam studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6: tribuere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 2: sumere, id. Verr. 4, 31: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: interponere, *to bestow, employ,* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19: ibo, atque illam adducam, quam propter opera est mihi, *on whose behalf I am engaged,* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 93: est operae pretium, *there is a reward for the labour,* i. e. *it is worth while to do it,* Cic. Verr. 2, 53: Hor S. 2, 4, 63 Liv. 31, 45: and elliptically, est operae, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 5: operae pretium facere, *to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful,* Liv. praef. *init.* **2.** *a service, rendering of service:* Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, *in the service of the company,* Cic. Fam. 13, 9: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scriptura pro magistro dat, *serves as director,* ib. 65: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, *will do good service,* Sen. Prov. 2: musis operas reddere, *to serve,* Cic. Fam. 16, 10: amico, *to serve,* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huic dedisse operam malam, *that I have done him an ill turn,* id. Capt. 3, 5, 43. **3.** Esp. in the phrase, operam dare, *to bestow care* or *pains on, to give attention to:* constr. with *dat.* or *subj.:* dare operam funeri, *to attend,* Cic. Att. 15, 1: operam dare valetudini, id. de Or. 1, 62: bellis, aut foro, Ov. R. Am. 165: amori, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: memoriae alicujus, *to attend to what brings a person to mind,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: tonsori, *to get shaved,* Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, *to attend to one listen to him,* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni Cic. Leg. 2, 1: da operam, ut valeas, id. Att

16, 16: dent operam Coss., ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. **4.** In *abl.* opera mea, tua, *etc.*, *through my* (*thy*, etc.) *means*, *agency*, *fault:* fateor abiisse eum abs te, mea opera atque astutia, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 21: non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11: quorum opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, hos ad se mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 25. **5.** Una *or* eadem opera, *in the same manner*, *at the same time:* una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eadem opera a praetore sumam syngrapham, ib. 2, 3, 89. **II.** *leisure*, *spare time:* operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, id. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 5, 15: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 15: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. **III.** Meton. *a day's work* or *labour* (usu. *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13. **2.** *a day-labourer*, *journeyman;* also, in gen. *a labourer*, *workman* (usu. *plur.*): plures operas conducere, id. 3, 21: nona, *a ninth labourer*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, *hired aiders*, *abettors*, *tools*, etc.: mercenariae, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17: theatrales, *parties hired for the purpose of applauding*, Tac. A. 1, 16. **3.** *that which is wrought* or *produced*, *a work:* operae aranearum, *i. e. spiders' webs*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13. (Hence Fr. *oeuvre.*)

ŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [operor]. **II.** Adj. *active*, *efficient*, *effectual:* operantes apes spectare, Plin. 21, 14, 47. *Comp.:* bonitas operantior, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4. *Sup.:* clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

ŏpĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [opera] *pertaining to labour:* homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2: pecus, *working cattle*, Col. 6, 2: vinum, *for working men*, Plin. 14, 10, 12. **II.** Subst. operarius, ii, *m. a labourer*, *workman:* operarii quinque, Cato R. R. 10: operarii barbarique, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36: operarius lingua celeri et exercitata, *a mere fluent talker*, id. de Or. 1, 18. **2.** operaria, ae, *f.* comic. *a prostitute*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 41.

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor] *a working*, *work*, *labour*, *operation:* insidiantur aquantibus (apibus) ranae, quae maxima earum est operatio, cum sobolem faciunt, Plin. 11, 18, 19. **II.** Esp. *a religious performance*, *service*, or *solemnity*, *a bringing of offerings:* operationes denicales, *offerings*, Fest. *s. v.* privatae feriae. **2.** In Christian authors: *beneficence*, *charity:* Lact. 6, 12: Prud. Psych. 573.

ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a worker*, *operator:* Firm. Math. 3, 9: Tert. Apol. 23.

ŏpĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female worker*, *producer:* Tert. Anim. 11.

ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [operor] **II.** Adj. *performed*, *effected:* tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr. 29. **2.** Act. *efficacious*, *effective:* fallaciae vis operatior, id. Anim. 57.

ŏpercŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [operculum] *to furnish* or *cover with a lid*, *to cover:* dolia, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 15, 2.

ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* [operio] *a cover*, *lid:* aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: sorba in urceolos picatos adjicito et opercula picata imponito, Col. 12, 16, 4: ambulatorium, *a moveable cover*, Plin. 21, 14, 47. Of the covering of walls: *wainscoting*, *panel-work:* Lex Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, col. 2.

ŏpĕrīmentum (syncop. opermentum, *al.* oprimentum, Prud. Psych. 461), i, *n.* [id.] *a covering*, *cover*, *lid:* operimenta decem, Cato R. R. 10: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24: fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur, intactis operimentis, *the lids*, id. 2, 51, 52: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum (old *fut.* operibo, Pomp. in Non. 507, 33), 4. *v. a.* [on etym. *v.* aperio] *to cover*, *cover over:* operire capita, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 34: capite operto esse, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: aeger multa veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.:* fons fluctu totus operiretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9. Comically: aliquem loris, *to lash soundly*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28. **2.** Transf. *to shut*, *close:* fores, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: operta lectica latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: oculos, *to shut*, *close* (opp. patefacere), Plin. 11, 37, 55: opertos compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76. **II.** Fig. *to hide*, *conceal*, *keep from observation*, *dissemble:* quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 6 Bentl. (*al.* aperiam): non in oratione operienda sunt quaedam, Quint. 2, 13, 12: quotiens dictu deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59: luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18. **2.** *to cover*, *heap upon:* contumeliis opertus, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: judicia operta dedecore et infamia, id. Cluent. 22.

opĕrĭor, v. opperior.

ŏpermentum, v. operimentum.

ŏpĕror, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [opus] *to work*, *labour*, *toil*, *take pains; to be busied:* seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10: servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35. **2.** With *dat.: to bestow pains upon; to devote oneself to*, *be engaged in* or *occupied with:* connubiis arvisque novis operari, Virg. Aen. 3, 136: ornandis capillis, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23: textis Minervae, Tib. 2, 1, 65: materiis caedendis, Tac. H. 5, 20: studiis literarum, id. A. 3, 43: scholae, Quint. 10, 3, 13: auditioni in scholis, Plin. 26, 2, 6: rebus domesticis, Col. 12, 4: reipublicae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15. **3.** Esp. *to perform sacred rites*, *sacrifice:* sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, Virg. G. 1, 339: Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop. 2, 24, 1: sacris, Liv. 1, 31: viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta, Tac. A. 2, 14: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov. F. 6, 249. **II.** Transf. *to work*, *have effect*, *to be active*, *to operate:* nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, *to be effectual*, Capitol. Maxim. 13: ad sui dispendium, *to avail*, Cod. Justin. 5, 12, 7: venenum operatur, *operates*, Lamp. Commod. 17.

ŏpĕrōsē, *adv. with great labour* or *pains*, *laboriously*, *carefully:* nec fiat operose, Cic. Or. 44: condita vina, Ov. F. 5, 269. **II.** Transf. *exactly*, *accurately:* dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *n.* 2.

ŏpĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [operosus] *excessive pains*, *elaborate workmanship:* est etiam, quae περιεργία vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, operositas, Quint. 8, 3, 55: operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. **I.** Act. *painstaking*, *active*, *busy*, *industrious:* senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. de Sen. 8: colonus, Ov. de nuce, 57: operosae cultibus, id. Am. 2, 10, 5. Poet. with *gen.:* dierum, id. F. 1, 101. *Sup.:* Syria in hortis operosissima, Plin. 20, 5, 16. **2.** Transf. of a medicine, *active*, *powerful* (poet.): herbae, Ov. M. 14, 22. **II.** Pass. *troublesome*, *laborious*, *difficult*, *elaborate*, *operose:* labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: artes, *handicrafts*, id. Off. 2, 5: opus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: res, Liv. 4, 8: templa, *costly*, Ov. M. 15, 667: mundi moles operosa, *on which much skill has been expended*, ib. 1, 258: castaneae cibo, *hard to digest*, Plin. 15, 23, 25: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 31. *Comp.:* ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.

ŏpertānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [opertus] *concealed*, *secret:* opertanea sacra, *the secret rites of the* Bona Dea, Plin. 10, 56, 77: dii opertanei, *who dwell in the bowels of the earth*, *gnomes*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

ŏpertē, *adv. covertly*, *figuratively:* operte et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11.

ŏpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operio] *a covering*, *cover* (for operimentum): Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ŏperto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover:* Enn. in Non. 223, 30.

ŏpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a cover:* Sen. Ep. 87. **II.** Esp. *a grave:* Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

ŏpertus, a, um, *Part.* [operio]. **II.** Adj.: *hidden*, *concealed:* operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2. In *neutr. absol.:* Apollinis operta, *the dark*, *ambiguous oracles*, id. Div. 1, 50: opertum Bonae Deae, *the secret place* or *secret service*, id. Parad. 4: literarum, *a secret*, Gell. 17, 9.

ŏpertus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a covering:* App. Apol. p. 310.

ŏpĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [opera] *a little trouble*, *slight service:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3. **II.** Transf. *earnings*, *gain:* operulas merere, App. M. 1, p. 105.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

opetis, is, *f. a plant*, *called also* aristolochia, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 19.

ŏphĕostăphўlē, es, *f.* v. ophiostaphyle.

ŏphĭăca, orum, *n. plur.*=τὰ Ὀφιακα, *poems* or *treatises on serpents:* Plin. 20, 23, 96.

ŏphĭcardēlos or **-us**, i, *m. an unknown precious stone;* perh. *a kind of onyx:* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏphĭdĭon, ii, *n.* = ὀφίδιον (little snake), *a fish resembling the* conger, acc. to Rondeletius the Ophidium barbatum, Linn.: Plin. 32, 9, 35.

ŏphīon, ŏnis, *m.* = ὀφίων, *a fabulous animal of Sardinia:* Plin. 28, 9, 42.

ŏphĭostăphўlē, es, *f.*=ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake-grape), *a kind of caper-bush:* Capparis spinosa and the spineless var. inermis: quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

ŏphiostaphўlon, i, *n.* = ὀφιοστάφυλον, i. q. vitis alba, *white briony*, *v.* Ampeloleuce: vitis alba est, quam Graeci ampeloleucen, alii ophiostaphylon appellant, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ŏphītae, arum, *m. plu.* = ὀφίται *snake worshippers;* a sect: Tert. Praescr. 47.

ŏphītēs, ae, *m.* = ὀφίτης (snake-stone), *a kind of marble spotted like a snake*, *serpentine-stone:* ophites serpentium maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 11: Mart. 6, 42.

ŏphītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀφῖτις, for ophites, *serpentine-stone:* Plin. 36, 22, 43.

ŏphĭūchus, i, *m.* = Ὀφιοῦχος, *the Serpent-holder*, a constellation, pure Lat. Angui-tenens: Manil. 1, 331.

ŏphĭūsa or **ophĭussa**, ae, *f.* = ὀφιοῦσα or ὀφιοῦσσα, *a magical herb growing in the isle of Elephantine:* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ophrys, ўos, *f.* = ὀφρύς, *a plant with two leaves*, supposed by some to be the tway-blade, Listera ovata: Plin. 26, 15, 93, *n.* 2.

ophthalmĭas, ae, *m.* = ὀφθαλμίας, *a fish*, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 70.

ophthalmĭcus, i, *m.* = ὀφθαλμικός, *an oculist:* Mart. 8, 74.

opicerda or **ovicerda**, ae, *f. sheep's dung:* Fest. *s. v.* sucerda, dub.

ŏpĭcillum, i, *n. dim.* [ops] *a little help:* Varr. in Non. 83, 25.

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opsus, obscus, and Oscus, lit. *Oscan* cf. Fest. *s. v.* oscum. Hence, transf.]

clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant. M. Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4: chartae, *coarse, unpolished*, Aus. Prof. 22: Juv. 6, 455.

ŏpĭdum, -i, *n.* v. oppidum.

ŏpĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [ops fero] *aid-bringing, helping:* deus, Ov. M. 15, 653. Of things: folia, Plin. 16, 13, 24.

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [opus facio] *a maker, framer, fabricator:* opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: opifex natura, Plin. 31, 1, 1: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. **2.** Esp. *a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan:* opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42: id. N. D. 2, 60: opifices atque servitia, Sall. C. 50. ‖. Fig.: verborum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12 rhetorice persuadendi opifex, Quint. 2, 15, 4. Poet. with *inf.*: mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3.

ŏpĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [opifex] *a workshop:* Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 7: Jul. Val. res g Alex. M. 3, 83.

ŏpĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a working, a work:* Varr. R. R 3, 16: in opificiis opera, App. Flor. *no.* 9.

ōpĭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [for ovilio, from ovis] *a shepherd:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36. (Cf. upilio). ‖. *an unknown bird:* Fest. *s. v.*

ŏpīmātus, a, um, *Part.* [opimo]. ‖. Adj. *fat:* abdomen, Aus. Idyll. 10, 105.

ŏpīmē, *adv. richly, splendidly:* instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6.

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opimus] *plentifulness, abundance:* maximae, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 2: praedarum, Amm. 19, 11.

ŏpīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fatten, make fat:* turtures, Col. 8, 7. **2.** Transf. of the soil, *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* terram, App. de Mundo, p. 68. (ii) *to enrich, fill, load:* auctumnum, Pomona, tuum September opimat, Aus. Ecl. de mensib. 9. ‖. Fig.: id. Ep. 15, 1.

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj.* [ops] *fruitful, fertile, nourishing:* regio opima et fertilis, Cic. Manil. 6: campus, Liv. 31, 31: arva, Virg. Aen. 2, 782: Larissa, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7. **2.** *fat, plump, corpulent:* boves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24: habitus corporis, Cic. Brut. 16: membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14: stabula, *of fat cattle*, Val. Fl. 6, 613. *Sup.*: boves septem opimissimos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8. ‖. *enriched, rich:* opimus praeda, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: accusatio, *gainful*, id. Flacc. 33: cadavera, *from which their spoilers enrich themselves*, Val. Fl. 3, 143: opus casibus opimum, *rich in events*, Tac. H. 1, 2. **2.** In gen. *abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* divitiae, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: opes, *abundant*, Varr. L. L. 5, 17: opima et praeclara praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 224: quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72. Esp. opima spolia, *the arms taken by one general from another*, Liv. 1, 10: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg. Aen. 6, 856: and in gen. *the arms taken from an enemy's general*, Liv. 23, 46: Virg. Aen. 10, 449. So opimum belli decus, Curt. 7, 4: triumphus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 51: gloria, Val. Max. 4, 3, 10. Also, Subst.: opima, orum, *n. plu. honourable spoils:* Plin. Pan. 17. **3.** In rhetoric: *gross, overloaded:* opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8: Pindarus nimis opima pinguique facundia esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10.

ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opinor] *resting on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary:* hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, id. Div. 1, 14: mediocritates, id. Tusc. 3, 31 (*opp.* naturales)

ŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, fancy:* opinationem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: haec autem opinatio est indicatio se scire, quod nesciat, ib. 4, 11: mordax et inepta, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

ŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conjecturer:* ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, Cic. Acad. 2, 20. ‖. Under the emperors, *one who collected the tribute-corn in the provinces for the army:* Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 11.

ŏpīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [opinor]. ‖. Adj. *supposed, fancied:* bona, mala, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. **2.** *celebrated:* certamen, Amm. 21, 6.

ŏpīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *supposition, imagination:* animi, Lucr. 4, 465.

ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief:* est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis; laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis; metus opinio impendentis mali; lubido opinio venturi boni, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: ut opinio mea est, *as I believe*, id. Fam. 9, 11: ut opinio mea fert, *as I incline to believe*, id. Font. 13: cujus opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, *Celsus is also of this opinion*, Col. 2, 12: Romulus habuit opinionem, *held the belief*, Cic. Div. 2, 33: esse in opinione aliqua, *to be of an opinion, to believe*, id. Cluent. 51: venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finxisse bellum, *Cassius was believed to have*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression that one is afraid*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: afferre alicui, Cic. Off. 2, 13: incidere in opinionem, *to fall into the belief*, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: opinione duci, *to be led by one's belief*, Cic. Mur. 30: contra, praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation:* dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 15: etsi praeter opinionem res ceciderat, Nep. Milt. 2. So with *comp.*: opinione citius, *quicker than had been supposed*, Varr. in Non. 356, 27: istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulcrior sis, *handsomer than he imagines*, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 23: eo quum celerius omnium opinione venisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. ‖. Esp. *a good opinion, expectation, hope:* opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. Am. 9: integritatis meae, id. Att. 7, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6: genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, *exceeded my expectation*, ib. 5, 12. **2.** *a good reputation:* equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: affert et ista res opinionem, Quint. 2, 12, 5: tam laesae quam conservatae sanctissime opinionis, id. 1, 2. **3.** *a report, rumour:* tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: exiit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympia, Suet. Ner. 53: opinionem serere, *to spread a report*, Just. 8, 3.

ŏpīnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio] *full of suppositions* or *opinions:* Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, Cic. Acad. 2, 47.

ŏpīnĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight opinion:* Salv. de Avarit. 5.

ŏpīno, for opinor: Enn. Pac. and Plaut. in Non. 475, 5.

ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think:* constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *infin.*, *de*, or *absol.*: aliquid opinari, Cic. Mur. 30: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id. Fam. 7, 17: de vobis hic ordo opinatur, id. Pis. 20: male de Caesare, Suet. Aug. 51. Parenthetically: opinor *or* ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion:* Cipius, opinor, olim: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6: a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10.

ŏpīnus, a, um, v. necopinus.

ŏpĭpărē, *adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously:* instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. Bac. 3 1, 6: paratum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

ŏpĭpărĭs, e, for opiparus: App. M. 1, p. 113.

ŏpĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [ops paro] *richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous:* opiparum magnarum copiarum apparatum, Fest. *s. v.*: Athenae, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 1: munera, App. M. 5 p. 165.

ŏpisthŏdŏmus, i, *f.* = ὀπισθόδομος, *the back part of a temple* or *house* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.

ŏpisthogrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθόγραφος, *written on the back:* commentarii, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Subst. opisthographum, i, *n.*: testari in opisthographo, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

ŏpisthŏtŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀπισθοτονία, *a disease in which the head is drawn backwards:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

ŏpisthŏtŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθοτονικός, *labouring under opisthotony:* sanat opisthotonicos, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

ŏpisthŏtŏnos, i, *m.* = ὀπισθότονος, *a disease in which the head is drawn backwards:* Plin. 28, 12, 52. ‖. *a disease that causes a person to fall backwards:* Hier. 3 Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 1.

ŏpĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opitulor] *a helping, help:* Arn. 4, 129.

ŏpĭtŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper aider, succourer:* opitulus Juppiter, et opitulator dictus est, quasi opis lator, Fest. *s. v.* opitulus: sodalis opitulator App. Flor. 3, p. 353.

ŏpĭtŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a helping, help, aid:* ejus opitulatu, Fulg. Myth 3, 8.

ŏpĭtŭlo, for opitulor: Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 11.

ŏpĭtŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [ops and TUL, whence tuli] *to bring aid; to help, assist:* amanti ire opitulatum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 27: amicum amico opitularier, id. Curc. 2, 3, 54: sontibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: inopiae, *to relieve*, Sall. C. 33: permultum ad dicendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, With *contra*, *to be good against, to relieve:* contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

ŏpĭtŭlus, i, v. opitulator.

ŏpĭum or **-on**, i, *n.* = ὄπιον, *opium*, the dried exuded juice of the sleepy poppy, Papaver somniferum, Linn. Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 25, 10, 81.

ŏpŏbalsămētum, i, *n.* [opobalsamum] *a place planted with balsam-trees:* silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just. 36, 3.

ŏpŏbalsămum, i, *n.* = ὀποβάλσαμον, *the juice of the balsam-tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm* (unknown): Stat. S. 3, 2, 141. Used for embalming bodies: Inscr. Grut. 692, 10.

ŏpŏcarpăthon, i, *n.* = ὀποκάρπαθον, *the juice of the* carpathum (unknown): Plin. 28, 10, 45.

ŏpŏpănax, ăcis, *m.* = ὀποπάναξ, *the juice of the herb* panax, Pastinaca Opoponax, Linn.: Plin. 20, 24, 100.

ŏpōrĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ὀπωρική, *a medicine prepared from autumnal fruits:* Plin. 24, 14, 79.

ŏpōrŏthēca, ae, or **oporothēcē**, es, *f.* = ὀπωροθήκη, *a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room:* Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2. *v. impers.* [opus] *it is necessary, proper,* or *reasonable:* equiv. to *must* or *ought*, with a personal subject. Constr. usu. with *infin.* as subject: the *acc.* may be regarded either as connected with the *infin.* or as directly depending on oportet; rarely with *subj. clause*, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with *neut. pron.* as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, id. Att. 13, 25: unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, Enn. ap. Juv. 14, 207: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 51: servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must be a truly good-for-nothing slave*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: non oportuit relictas (i. e. relictas esse ancillas), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 6: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit. id. Ad. 2, 2, 6: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, *he ought to have stayed*, id

Heaut. 1, 2, 26: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Am. 17: pecunia, quam his oportuit civitatibus pro frumento dari, *that was to be given*, id. Verr. 3, 75: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, id. de Or. 1, 6: valeat possessor oportet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49: est aliquid quod non oporteat, etiam si licet; quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Balb. 3 *fin.*: ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 827 P.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (*al.* oportebat), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 25. Without expressed subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

op-pallesco (obp.), ŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to turn pale:* carnifex stupore oppalluit, Prud. στεφ. 1, 92.

op-pando, pansum or passum, 3. *v. a. to spread* or *stretch against* or *before, to spread out:* aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat. Cyn. 55: aulaei vice oppansa, Tert. Apol. 48.

op-pango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fasten* or *fix on, to affix:* ubi savium oppegit, fugit, *imprinted*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 60.

oppansus, a, um, *Part.* [oppando]. **II.** Subst.: oppansum (-passum), i, *n. a covering, envelope:* Tert. An. 53.

oppassus, a, um, *Part.* [oppando].

op-pecto (obp.), 3. *v. a. to comb off;* transf.: *to pluck* or *pick off, to pick, to eat:* Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

op-pēdo (obp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind at.* Fig. *to deride, mock, insult:* curtis Judaeis oppedere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

oppĕrĭor (obp.), pĕrītus and pertus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr. *to wait:* ibidem opperiar, Cic. Att. 3, 10: ego in Arcano opperior, dum ista cognosco, ib. 10, 3: unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sies, *a whole hour*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 30. **II.** Act. *to await, tarry for:* abi intro: ibi me opperire, id. Andr. 3, 2, 42: hostem, Virg. Aen. 10, 771: tardum opperior, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 71: imperatorem, Tac. A. 4, 66: seni non otium erat, id sum opperitus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 101: tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56: tempus dextrum, *to wait for the right time*, Sil. 5, 85. [Etym. dub.: perhaps connected with *pāreo*, notwithstanding the quantity of the *a.*]

oppessŭlātus (obp.), a, um, *adj* [pessulus] *bolted, barred:* januam firmiter oppessulatam pulsare, App. M. 1, p. 112: foris, Amm. 31, 13.

oppĕtītus (obp.), a, um, *Part.* [oppeto].

op-pĕto (obp.), īvi and ii, ītum, 3. *v. a. to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil): pestem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: poenas superbiae, Phaedr. 3, 16, 2. Esp. with mortem, *to perish, die:* quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 9, 4: clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: letum, Sen. Troad. 169. **2.** Hence, *absol. to perish, die:* queis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis contigit oppetere, Virg. Aen. 1, 95: eodem mari, Tac. A. 2, 24: non senio, sed fame, Plin. 10, 3, 4: gloriosa morte, *to die a glorious death*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 65.

oppexus (obp.), ūs, *m.* [oppecto] *a combing, dressing of hair:* crinium regalium, App. M. 11, p. 261.

op-pĭco (obp.), 1. *v. a. to smear over* or *seal up with pitch:* corticem oppicato, Cato R. R. 120.

oppĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *of a town:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38.

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *in a town* other than Rome: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, *provincial, rustic, rude:* senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: oppidanum et inconditum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69: lascivia, Tac. A. 14, 17. Subst. oppidani, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of a town* other than Rome, *townsmen, townsfolk:* Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ib. 2, 7.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.] *by towns, in the towns, in every town:* ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: quum oppidatim victimae caederentur, id. Galb. 18.

oppĭdo, *adv.* [id. *q. v.*] *very, very much, exceedingly* (obsolete in the time of Quint.: oppido sunt usi paululum tempore nostro superiores, 8, 3, 25): oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 143: iratus, *greatly*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: opportune, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: pauci, id. Fam. 14, 4: inter se differunt, id. Fin. 3, 10: adolescens, Liv. 42, 28: oppido quam, *exceedingly*, Vitr. 8, 3: quam parva, Liv. 39, 47. In giving assent, *certainly, to be sure:* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum] *a small town:* Cic. Att. 10, 7: mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est (viz., Equus Tuticus), Hor. S. 1, 5, 87.

oppĭdum, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: old *abl. plur.* oppedeis, Lex Servil.), *a town* (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): oppidum ab opi dictum, quod munitur opis causa, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141: quam (sedem) quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, id. Verr. 4, 33: Romana per oppida, Virg. G. 2, 176: orti sunt oppido Ferentino, Suet. Oth. 1. Of *Rome:* per totum oppidum, *all through the town*, i. e. *Rome*, Varr. L. L. 6, 33, § 14: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36: oppidum Martis, Mart. 10, 30. **II.** *a fortified wood*, among the Britons: Caes. B. G. 5, 21. **III.** *the barriers of the circus:* in Circo primo unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Naevius oppidum appellat, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153. [The ancient writers connected *oppidum* with *ops:* others, with more probability, suppose it to be a contraction of ἐπίπεδον, as opposed to the arx or citadel; and hence the adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *plane:* v. Key's Alph. 144.]

oppignĕrātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [oppignero] *who lends on a pledge:* Aug. Ep. 215.

op-pignĕro (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pledge, pawn* (rare): libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. Sest. 51: anulum, Mart. 2, 57. **II.** Fig.: filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5.

oppīlātĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppilo] *a stopping up, obstructing:* narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

op-pīlo (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stop up, shut up* (rare): metretam novam amurca colluito, oppilato, Cato R. R. 100: ostia, Lucr. 6, 725: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.

op-plĕo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill* or *block up:* oppleta tritici granaria, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 42: aedes spoliis, ib. 41: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. 10, 46: oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. **2.** Transf.: alienus odor nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4. **II.** Fig.: jam meas opplebit aures sua vaniloquentia (*al.* oppilabit), Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mentes tenebris ac sordibus, id. Red. in Sen. 4.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.* [oppleo].

op-plōro (obp.), 1. *v. n. to cry* or *wail at, against,* or *in:* auribus alicujus meis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

op-pōno (obp.), sŭi (in Plaut., sivi), sĭtum (syncop. oppostus for oppositus, Lucr. 4, 151), 3. *v. a. to put* or *place against, before,* or *opposite, to oppose:* se venientibus in itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: huic equites, ib. 75: turrim ad introitum portus, ib. 39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. Caecin. 8: Eumenem adversariis, Nep. Eum. 3: se periculis, Cic. Balb. 10: ante oculos opposuit manus, Ov. F. 4, 178: oculis manus, ib. 3, 46: manum fronti, id. M. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: foramini oculos, *to keep before the opening*, Petr. 96. **2.** *to offer, present:* licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76. **3.** *to shut, close:* oppositas habere fores, Ov. H. 17, 7. **4.** *to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage:* pono pallium: ille suum annulum opposuit (*al.* opposivit), Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 77: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56: opponere res suas ad securitatem creditoris, Sen. Ben. 7, 4. **II.** Fig. *to bring forwards against, to object, allege, interpose:* pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14: auctoritatem suam, id. Acad. 2, 20: his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, id. de Or. 2, 83: opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem: conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: muri causam, id. Off. 3, 10. **2.** Esp. *to speak against, oppose:* ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, id. Acad. 2, 42. (ii) *to set against, oppose,* by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. **3.** Jusjurandum alicui, *to impose an oath on one:* Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 6.

opporto (obp.), 1. *v. a. to bring:* portat, subportat, obportat, Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūnē, *adv. fitly, seasonably, opportunely:* Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1: venisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 7. *Sup.:* nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Liv. 32, 18.

opportūnĭtas (obp.), ātis, *f.* [opportunus] *fitness, convenience, suitableness:* loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: corporis Cic. Leg. 1, 9: anuli, id. Off. 3, 9: membrorum, id. N. D. 1, 33: aetatis, Sall. J 6. **II.** Esp. *a fit, opportune,* or *favourable time:* optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 19: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40. **2.** *an advantage:* tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, id. Am. 6: opportunitate aliqua data, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [portus, lit. at or before the port; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune:* tempus actionis opportunum, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: domus, Virg. Aen. 8, 235: aetas opportunissima, id. Fam. 7, 7: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, ib. 10, 16: *neut. plur. absol.:* locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24. **2.** Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47. **II.** Esp. *advantageous, serviceable:* ceterae res, quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Am. 6. **2.** *exposed, liable to:* Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24: injuriae, Plin. 9, 31, 51: opportuniora morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12, *n.* 2.

oppŏsĭtĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppono] *an opposing, opposition:* disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere,* et *non sapere,* Cic. Inv. 1, 28: Gell. 6, 1.

oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [oppono]. **II.** Adj.: *placed* or *standing against* or *opposite, opposed, opposite:* moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Off. 2, 4: luna opposita soli, id. Div. 2, 6. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47. **III.** Subst. opposita, orum, *n. plu. opposite* or *contradictory things:* opposita (ἀντικείμενα Graeci dicunt), Gell. 16, 8.

oppŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a placing against, an opposing:* laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Cic. Marc. 10: Sil. 10, 212. **II.** *a placing* or *lying before, an interposition:* opposito globi noctem afferente, Plin. 2, 71, 73: aedium, Gell. 4, 5. **III**

a citing or *quoting against:* oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, id. 14, 5 *fin.*

oppressĭo (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [opprimo] *a pressing down.* Fig. *force, violence:* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 30. 2. *violent seizure:* occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Auct. or. pro Dom. 3. 3. *oppression:* legum et libertatis, Cic. Off. 3, 21.

oppressĭuncŭla (obpr.), ae, *f. dim.* [oppressio] *a slight pressing, gentle pressure:* papillarum horridularum oppressiunculae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

oppressor, ōris, *m.* [opprimo] *a crusher, destroyer:* oppressores dominationis, Pseudo-Brut. in Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, *Part.* [opprimo].

oppressus (obpr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing down, pressure:* in oppressu valido, Lucr. 1, 850: montis, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

op-prĭmo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press against, press down:* magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: voluit deus ora loquentis opprimere, Ov. M. 3, 295: oculos, *to close the eyes* of a dying person, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: opprime os, *gag him!* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 93 (but *shut your mouth, hush,* Pl. As. 3, 2, 40): fauces manu, Suet. Cal. 12: taleam pede, Cato R. R. 46: opprimi ruina conclavis, *to be crushed,* Cic. Div. 2, 8: terra oppressus, ib. 23: senem injectu multae vestis, *to smother, stifle,* Tac. A. 6, 50. 2. Transf. *to strike down:* oppressit jaculo redeuntem ad frena leonem, Val. Fl. 3, 24. 3. *to sink:* opprimere classem, Cic. Manil. 12. 4. *to suppress, quell:* opprimitur vis flammae aqua, id. Sen. 19, 71. 5. *to suppress, hide:* opprimere insigne, id. Ac. 2, 11. II. Fig. *to press* or *bear down, overcome:* opprimi onere officii, id. Rosc. Am. 4: opprimi aere alieno, id. Cat. 2, 4: invidia, ib. 2: metu, Liv. 24, 33. 2. *to put down, suppress:* quae oratio a censore opprimenda est, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, Liv. 2, 4. tumultum, id. 31, 11: fraudem, *to baffle, thwart,* id. 26, 6. 3. *to overthrow, overwhelm, overcome, prostrate, subdue:* Mithridatem, Cic. Mur. 15: reliquias, id. Fam. 10, 20: invidiam acerbitate, Nep. Dion. 6: libertatem, id. Alcib. 3: contumeliis, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: intolerandam potentiam, id. Rosc. Am. 13: aliquem, *to crush one* with false accusations, Liv. 2, 52: somno oppressus, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. In gen.: *to have the upper hand, be victorious:* Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 10. 4. *to fall upon, surprise, seize, catch:* occasionem opprimere, id. Asin. 2, 2, 15: imprudentem, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: incautos, Liv. 26, 12: Antonium mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. 5. *to bury, hide, conceal, suppress:* quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est, Liv. 23, 22: iram, Sall. J. 72: infamiam, Just. 12, 13. 6. *to wear out, weaken, exhaust:* oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: opprimuntur vires, id. Sen. 11, 36. 7. *to terminate abruptly:* opprimere amicitiam, id. Am. 21, 78.

opprobrāmentum (obpr.), i, *n.* [opprobro] *a reproach, disgrace:* opprobramentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87.

opprobrātĭo (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reproaching, upbraiding:* opprobratione permotus, Gell. 12, 12.

opprobrĭōsus (obpr.), a, um, *adj.* [opprobrium] *opprobrious:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41.

opprobrĭum (obpr.), , *n.* [probrum] *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium:* vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, Nep. Con. 3: turpitudo generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. 3, 7, 19: opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10. II. Meton. *a reproach, taunt, abusive language:* morderi opprobriis falsis, ib. 1, 16, 38: fundere, ib. 2, 1, 146: dicere, Ov. M. 1, 758. 2. Of persons: *a reproach, disgrace:* opprobria Romuli Remique, Cat. 28, 14: opprobrium majorum Mamercus, Tac. A. 3, 66.

opprobro (obpr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid:* egone id exprobrem, qui mihimet cupio id opprobrarier? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 143: adversariis, Gell. 17, 1: mollities cuidam opprobrata acerbe, id. 3, 5 *in lemm.*

oppugnātĭo (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppugno] *a storming, assaulting, a siege, assault:* de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: inferre, Cic. Coel. 9: propulsare, ib.: relinquere, *to raise,* Tac. A. 15, 16. II. Fig.: *an assault, attack* with words: Cic. Vat. 2, 5: id. Q. Fr. 2, 8.

oppugnātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an assaulter, attacker:* oppugnator patriae, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: Tac. H. 3, 71. II. Fig.: meae salutis, Cic. Planc. 31.

oppugnātōrĭus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [oppugnator] *pertaining to a siege:* res, Vitr. 10, 22: ib. 19.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege:* oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: castra, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: locum, ib. 5, 21: oppugnante aliquo, Just. 9, 5. II. Fig. *to attack, assault, assail:* aliquem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: pecunia aliquem, ib. 1, 1: rem, id. de Or. 2, 38: aliquem clandestinis consiliis, id. Or. 66: aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 24: consilia alicujus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 154. (In Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 56, used with play on pugnus, *fist: to assail with the fists, to buffet:* postquam oppugnatum est os.)

op-pŭto (obp.), 1. *v. a.* *to prune:* Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

oppuvĭat, verberat, a puviendo, id est feriendo, Fest. *s. v.*

oprīmentum, v. operimentum.

ops, ŏpis, *f.* (*nom. sing.* does not occur; and the *dat.* perh. only once in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 6 *fin.*) *power, might, strength, ability:* summa ope niti, Sall. C. 1: omni ope atque opera enitar, *will employ all my strength and efforts,* Cic. Att. 14, 14: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, *with all our powers,* id. Tusc. 3, 11: opes ac nervi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: vix humanae opis videri pugna potuit, Liv. 10, 29: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power,* Virg. Aen. 1, 601. 2. Meton. *property, wealth, means; military* or *political resources, power,* etc. (in this signif. mostly *plur.*): nos tamen efficimus pro opibus nostris moenia, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 13: condere, *to hoard up treasures,* Virg. G. 2, 507: magnas inter opes inops, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 28: vita opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta, Cic. Att. 8, 11: opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr. 2, 30: tantis opibus reipublicae, id. Sest. 1: et celeritate et copiis docuit quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danai, Virg. Aen. 2, 4. In *sing.*: vidi ego te, astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: Virg. Aen. 8, 685. II. Transf. *aid, help, support, assistance:* arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 65: opem salutemque ferre alicui, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: sine tua ope, id. Att. 16, 13: aliquid opis reipubl. tulissemus, id. Fam. 4, 1: opem petere ab aliquo, id. Tusc. 5, 2: confugere ad opem alicujus, id. Font. 11: opem afferre, *to yield assistance,* Ov. M. 8, 601: admovere, id. R. Am. 116.

opsōnĭum, v. obsonium.

optābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opto] *to be wished for, desirable:* quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 3: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 759: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic. Off. 1, 14. *Comp.:* bono viro optabilius id. Pis. 14.

optābĭlĭter, *adv. desirably:* Val. Max. 5, 1 *fin.*

optātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opto] *a wishing, a wish:* Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25. II. Rhetor. *t. t.:* optatio atque exsecratio id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 32.

optātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *expressing a wish, optative:* modus optativus *the optative,* Diom. p. 330 P.

optāto, *adv. according to one's wish:* optato venire, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28 *fin.*: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg. Aen. 10, 405.

optātus, a, um, *Part.* [opto]. II. Adj.: *wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear:* optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: ad exitus optatos pervehi, id. Off. 2, 6, 19. *Comp.:* nihil mihi fuit optatius, id. Fam. 1, 5. *Sup.:* vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8. III. Subst. optatum, i, *n.* *a wish: desire:* dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25: praeter optatum meum, *against my wish,* id. Pis. 20: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1: mihi in optatis est, *I wish,* ib. 2, 13.

optĭcē, es, *f.*=ὀπτική, *optics:* optices non ignarus, Vitr. 1, 1.

optĭmas (optum.), ātis, (*gen. plu.* um and ium) *c.* [optimus] *an adherent of the best men,* in a political sense, *i. e. of the aristocratic party, an aristocrat* (usu. *plur.*): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45: quum summa rerum est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to regnum and civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26: plebis et optimatium certamina, Tac. A. 4, 32. *Sing.:* dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 2. 2. Adject.: respublica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 (in Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6.

optĭmē (optum.), *adv.* v. bene.

optĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [optimus] *excellence:* Mart. Cap. 4, 109.

optĭmus (optumus), v. bonus.

optĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opto] *choice, liberty to choose, option;* optio haec tua est, utram harum vis conditionem, accipe, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 13: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice,* id. Div. in Caecil. 14: quum extra sortem collegae optionem dari provinciae iniquum fuerit, Liv. 26, 29.

optĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a helper, an assistant:* tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Aur. Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. an adjutant:* Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 91: optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno militum: qui ex eo tempore, quem velint, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est, Fest. *s. v.:* Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

optĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [optio] *an adjutancy:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

optīvus, a, um, *adj.* [opto] *chosen:* cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 75) 1. *v. a.* *to choose, select:* utrum vis, opta, dum licet, id. Rud. 3, 6, 14: locum tecto, Virg. Aen. 1, 425: externos duces, ib. 8, 503: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: permisso ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv. 6, 25. II. Transf. *to wish for, desire:* nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, id. Phil. 14, 1: fortunam, id. Pis. 14. With *subj.*: (Phaëthon) optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur, id. Off. 3

5: optavi, peteres coelestia sidera tarde, Ov. Tr. 2, 57. With *inf.*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29. **2.** With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of pers. *to wish* one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. Brut. 97: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, id. Pis. 20. **3.** *to desire, require, demand:* quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: dabitur quodcunque optaris, Ov. M. 2, 101. [*Opto* perhaps comes from the root AP, "to go to," "to obtain," which appears in *ap-iscor, ad-ip-iscor, ap-tus*, etc.]

optostrōtum, i, *n.* [ὀπτός στρωτόν] *a brick pavement:* Not. Tir. p. 164.

optŭmē (optim.), *adv.* v. bene.

optŭmus (optim.), v. bonus.

optutu, quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. *s. v.*

ŏpŭlens, entis, and, more freq., **ŏpŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [ops]. **I.** Act. *fruitful, fertile:* opulenta Etruriae arva, Liv. 9, 36. **II.** Pass. *rich, wealthy, opulent:* opulentium fortuna (*opp.* pauperes), Nep. Chabr. 3: opulens fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 248: oppidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33: Numidia agro virisque opulentior, Sall. J. 16. With *gen.*: copia ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6. With *abl.*: auro opulentus, *rich in gold*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 115. **III.** Transf. *rich, fine, splendid:* opulentum obsonium, id. Bac. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6. **2.** *ample, considerable:* opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 21, 43. **3.** *respectable, powerful, noble:* opulenti atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: reges, Sall. C. 53: opulentior factio, Liv. 32, 32.

ŏpŭlentē and **ŏpŭlenter**, *advv. richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. J. 85: opulente ornata domus, App. Apol. p. 333. *Comp.*: ludos opulentius facere, Liv. 1, 35.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [opulens] *riches, wealth, opulence:* habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95. In *plur.*: Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 22: copiis atque opulentiis anteire, Gell. 20, 5. **2.** Transf. like opes, *resources, power*, of a people: invidia ex opulentia orta est, Sall. C. 6: Nep. Cim. 2: Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55. **II.** Fig.: linguae, Claud. Cons. Mal. Theod. 21.

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wealth, power:* Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 35.

ŏpŭlento, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make rich, to enrich:* herum baccis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ŏpŭlentus, v. opulens.

ŏpŭlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [opes] *to grow rich:* in patriis opulescere campis, Furius poët. ap. Gell. 18, 11.

ŏpŭlus, i, *f. a kind of tree*, perh. the Viburnum Opulus, Linn.: in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: Col. 5, 6, 4.

opunculo, ōnis, *m.* [opilio] *a bird that imitates the shepherd's song:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

ŏpus, ĕris, *n. work, labour:* quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: nunquam majora opera fiunt, id. Sen. 7: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: grave Martis opus, Virg. Aen. 8, 516. Of political affairs, public business, *etc.*: opus πολιτικὸν efficere, Cic. Att. 9, 11: oratio in causarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17: opus censorium. *punishment inflicted by the censors* Suet. Caes. 41. Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 23. Of honey-making: foris pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. **II.** Meton. *a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine*, etc.: Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut rates perrumperet atque opera disturbaret, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 35, 22: operibus oppugnare urbem, id. 37, 5. **2.** *a work, piece of workmanship*, as a building, work of art, book, *etc.*: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: de exstruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet. Tib. 30: habeo opus magnum in manibus, *a book*, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. **3.** *workmanship, skill, design*, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. Verr. 4, 56: hydria Boethi manu facta praeclaro opere, ib. 14: haec omnia antiquo opere, ib. 21. **III.** Transf. in gen. *a deed, effect:* ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, id. Div. 2, 27: opus meae hastae, Ov. M. 12, 112. **2.** *pains, labour, difficulty:* with magnus, tantus, quantus, magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere: tanto opere, Cic. Or. 44: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 27 (v. magnopere, *etc.*).

ŏpus, *n. indecl. need, necessity:* with *abl.*: ferae pecudes frugibus roburneis opus habent, Col. 9, 1, 5. **II.** Usu. in connection with esse, and hence equivalent to the adjectives *needful, necessary:* constr. with *dat.* of person, and *nom.* or *abl.* of thing needed: the latter rarely expressed by *gen.*, *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj. clause: I* (*thou*, etc.) *have need of, need, want:* materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebebit, Cato R. R. 14: minus multi opus sunt boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: maritumi milites opus sunt tibi, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 61: dux nobis et auctor opus est, *there is need of*, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: magistratibus opus est, id. Leg. 3, 2: viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8: opus est auctoritate tua, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. Esp. with *abl.* of the *part. perf.* used as a subst.: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act with promptitude*, Liv. 8, 13: priusquam incipias consulto, et ubi consulueris mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1. So with *abl.* of *Supine:* ita dictu opus est, *it is necessary to say, I must say*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: opus est scitu, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. With *gen.*: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. 22, 51: quanti argenti opus fuit, id. 23, 31. With *acc.*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. Truc. 5, 10: est opus modium unum (calcis), Cato R. R. 15. With *inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8. Ellipt.: quid opus est plura? (*sc.* proferre), id. de Sen. 1. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. Fam. 16, 14. With *subj.*: opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. Truc. 5, 11. **2.** *useful, serviceable, beneficial:* atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. Am. 14 *fin.*: id. Off. 3, 11: Hor. S. 1, 9, 27. (Hence It. *uopo.*)

ŏpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [opus] *a little work:* Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: mea opuscula, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35.

ōra, ae, *f.* [ōs] *the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary:* oras pocula circum contingunt mellis liquore Lucr. 4, 13: clipei, Virg. Aen. 10, 243: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 66: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31. **2.** Esp. *the sea-coast:* Graeciae, id. Fam. 12, 5: Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5: maritima, Caes. B. G. 3, 8. **II.** Transf. *a region, clime, country:* quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: gelida, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 4. connexa arbustorum ratio est, quas in oras debeant spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2: Trojae qui primus ab oris Italiam venit, Virg. Aen. 1, 1. Hence, poet.: luminis orae, *the world, the earth, life, light:* Acherontis orae, *the Lower Regions:* inde enascitur atque oras in luminis exit, Lucr. 1, 171: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: animas Acheruntis in oras ducere, Lucr. 6, 764. **2.** *zone:* globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. **III.** Fig: qui potis ingentes oras evolvere belli, *unfold the vast scroll of this war*, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: aspirate canenti et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Virg. Aen. 9, 528 in luminis oras eruere, *to bring to light*, Lucr. 5, 1388. **IV.** *a cable, a hawser* (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solvere, *to sail from the shore*): resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur (v. eveho), Liv. 22, 19: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id. 28, 36: Quint. 4, 2, 41: Ep. ad Tryph. 3.

ōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [oro] *exorable:* Not Tir. p. 106.

ōrācŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oraculum] *that utters oracles:* servi, Petr 43.

ōrācŭlum (syncop. oraclum: Ov. M 1, 321), i, *n.* [oro] *a divine announcement, an oracle:* oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. Top. 20: quid est enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enuntiata, Sen. Controv. 1, praef.: edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: petere a Dodona, id. Div. 1, 43: quaerere, Virg. G. 4, 449: poscere, id. Aen. 3, 456: consulere, Ov. M. 3, 8. **II.** Transf. in gen. *any prophetic declaration, a prophecy:* exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic. Div. 1, 32: ib. 1, 50 *fin.* **2.** *a remarkable* or *oracular saying:* haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, id. N. D. 1, 24: Plin. 18, 6, 8. **3.** Meton. *a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle:* illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19: Hammonis Plin. 12, 23, 49. Fig.: domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45.

ōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [os] *a napkin, handkerchief:* Lucil. in Non. 539, 22: oculum ligavit orario, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8, n. 7.

ōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ora] *pertaining to the coast:* naves, *coasting-vessels, coasters*, Plin. Ep. 10, 26.

ōrātim, *adv. coastwise, from coast to coast:* Sol. 3 dub. (*al.* moratim).

ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oro] *a speaking, speech, language:* aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 52: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis, et ad vitae societatem, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N. D. 1, 44: in historiis, quas Timaeus oratione Graeca composuit, *in the Greek tongue*, Gell. 11, 1. **II.** Esp. *a set speech* of an orator, *an harangue, oration:* quamvis omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, Cic. Or. 19: oratio gravis, erudita, liberalis, admirabilis, polita, id. de Or. 3, 25: diserta et oratoria, ib. 1, 54: orationem facere et polire, ib. 14: verba atque orationem habere adversus rempublicam, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, Cic. Tusc 5, 33: recitare, id. Planc. 30: de scripto dicere, ib.: scribere, Quint. 2 17, 13: instituere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17. **2.** Transf. *oratorical talent, eloquence:* satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, Cic. Brut. 45. (ii) *elocution, expression:* orationis genus aequabile et temperatum, id. Off. 1, 1, 3. **3.** *prose*, opp. to poetry: et in poëmatis et in oratione, id. Or. 21. **4.** Under the empire: *an imperial message rescript:* orationes ad senatum missae, Suet. Nero 15: oratio principis, per quaestorem ejus, audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27. 5. *a prayer:* Eccl. (*passim*).

ōrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [oratio] *a little speech, brief oration:* Cic Brut. 19: aureola, id. N. D. 3, 17.

ōrātor, ōris, *m.* [oro] *a speaker, orator:* eum (oratorem) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello oratorem, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. Ann. 8, 31: additur orator Cornelius suavi loquenti ore, ib. 9, 3. **2.** Meton. *the art of oratory:* oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. **II.** *the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador:* orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 41: Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus orator, Cic. Brut. 14: Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fetiales judicesve sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. **III.** *a beseecher, suppliant:* Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 145.

ōrātōrĭē, *adv. oratorically:* pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: Quint. 9, 1, 13.

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator] *pertaining to an orator, oratorical:* ornamenta, Cic. Brut. 75: vis dicendi, id. Ac. 1, 8: ars, Quint. Praef. § 17: gestus, id. 11, 3, 125. **2.** Subst. oratoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the oratorical art, oratory:* id. 2, 14, 1. **II.** *pertaining to prayer;* hence, subst. oratorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* templum) *a chapel, oratory:* Aug. Ep. 109.

ōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [oro] *she that prays* or *beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare): me oratricem haud sprevisti, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, Cic. Rep. 2, 8. **II.** A transl. of ῥητορική, *rhetoric, oratory:* Quint. 2, 14, 1.

ōrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a request, prayer: plur.:* cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25.

ōrātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.* and *plur.*), *m.* [id.] *a praying; a request, entreaty* (rare): Cic. Fl. 37, 92: magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orbo] *a depriving, privation:* Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.*

orbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *who deprives of children* or *parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

orbe-facĭo, 3. *v. a.* [orbus] *to bereave, to make orphan:* orbefacio, ὀρφανίζω, Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orbiculus] *circular, orbicular,* of a plant: Marc. Emp. 4.

orbĭcŭlātim, *adv. circularly, in circles* or *rings:* Plin. 11, 37, 67.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [orbiculus] *rounded, circular, round:* mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 59: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 85.

orbĭcŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to go in a circle:* orbiculatur, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [orbis] *a small orb* or *disk:* radix concisa in orbiculos, Plin. 25, 13, 94. **II.** Esp. *a sheave* or *pulley:* Cato R. R. 3: Vitr. 10, 5.

orbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *circular:* motus, Varr. in Non. 148, 16.

orbĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [orbus facio] *to bereave, make childless:* Att. in Non. 179, 26.

orbīle, is, *n.* [orbis] *the periphery of a wheel, the felly:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15 (dub.).

orbis, is, *m.* (*nom.* orbs, Venant. Carm. 8, 5: *abl.* orbi, Lucr. 5, 75) *a circle;* also, *anything circular,* as *a ring, disk, hoop, orbit,* etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic. Tim. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 715: certum equitavit in orbem, ib. 12, 468: rotae, id. Ib. 174: digitum justo commodus orbe teras, *exact fit* (of a ring), id. Am. 2, 15, 6: unionum, *roundness,* Plin. 9, 35, 56: ut (milites) in orbem consisterent, *form a circle,* Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28: signifer, *the zodiac,* Cic. Div. 2, 42: lacteus, *the Milky Way,* id. Rep. 6, 16: sidera circulos suos orbesque conficiunt, *their orbits,* ib. 6, 15: immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: orbis mensae, *a round table-top,* Ov. H. 17, 87: and simply orbes, *a round table,* Mart. 2, 43: ictus ab orbe, *a quoit,* Ov. Ib. 590: instabilis natat alterno depressior orbe, *scale,* Tib. 4, 1, 43: addidit et nitidum sacratis crinibus orbem, *mirror,* Mart. 9, 18: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transiit, *the shield,* Virg. Aen. 10, 783: *the millstones* of an oil-mill, Cato R. R. 22: *a wooden disk used for pressing olives,* ib. 18: rotarum orbes circumacti, *the wheels,* Plin. 8, 16, 19: undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Virg. G. 3, 361: inanem luminis orbem, *the eye-socket,* Ov. M. 14, 200: gemino lumen ab orbe venit, *the eye,* id. Am. 1, 8, 16: lucidus orbis, *the disk of the sun,* Virg. G. 1, 459: renatus, *the new-born day,* Sil. 5, 56: quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem luna, *her disk,* Ov. M. 7, 530: Juppiter arce sua totum cum spectet in orbem, *the globe, world,* id. F. 1, 85: hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, ib. 5, 93: terrarum *or* terrae, *the circle of the earth, the world:* permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcerrimus, ib. 28. Hence, also, *country, region:* Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East,* Ov. F. 3, 466: Assyrius, Juv. 2, 108: noster, Plin. 12, 12, 26. **2.** *a kind of fish,* perh. a species of Diodon, Linn., which can inflate their bodies like a globe: id. 32, 2, 5. **II.** Fig. *a rotation, round, circuit, routine:* ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv. 3, 10: insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, *in rotation,* ib. 36: orbis hic in republica est conversus, *the circle of political changes,* Cic. Att. 2, 9. **2.** *a routine* or *course of study:* orbis ille doctrinae, quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint. 1, 10, 1. **3.** Of style or composition: *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity:* circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: orationis, id. Or. 71: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, Quint. 9, 4, 129.

orbĭta, ae, *f.* [orbis] *a wheel-track, rut:* impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21: id. Verr. 3, 3. **2.** *an impression, mark* left by a ligature: vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 210. **3.** *a circuit, orbit:* orbita lunae, Auct. Aetn. 230. **II.** Fig. *a track, course, path:* neque id ab orbita matrum familias instituti, Varr. in Non. 542, 28: veteris culpae, i. e. *bad example,* Juv. 14, 37: si rectam viam, non unam orbitam (artis dicendi) monstrent, Quint. 2, 13, 16. (Hence Fr. *ornière.*)

orbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orbus] *bereavement of parents* or *children,* etc., *orphanage, widowhood:* in orbitatem liberos producere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 105: misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: tutorem instituere (filiorum) orbitati, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: horum uxores cum viderent exsilio additam orbitatem, Just. 2, 4. In the *plur.:* Arn. 5, 188. **II.** Transf. *any deprivation* or *loss:* luminis, *of an eye,* Plin. 7, 37, 37: tecti, id. 35, 3, 6. Fig.: maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men,* Cic. Fam. 10, 3.

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [orbita] *full of cart-ruts* (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 17.

orbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [orbus] *bereavement, orphanhood:* miseret orbitudinis, Att. in Non. 146, 17.

orbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bereave of parents, children,* etc.; *to make fatherless, motherless, childless:* with *abl.:* filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mater orbata filio, id. Cluent. 15: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 391. **II.** Trans in gen. *to deprive, bereave of:* cum orbabas Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24 non ergo is excaecat nos, aut orbat sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 23: paene equitatu orbavit Alexandrum, Plin. 12 8, 18: orbari amico, Cic. Am. 3, 10 forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id. Brut. 2.

orbus, a, um, *adj. bereaved, bereft parentless, fatherless, childless:* senex, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: parens liberorum orbus Quint. 5, 10, 26: filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. With *gen.:* Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov. M 13, 595. With *ab:* a totidem natis orba, id. H. 6, 156. **2.** Subst. orbus, i, *m* and orba, ae, *f. an orphan:* praete orbos orbasque, Liv. 3, 3: ut orbae, qui sunt genere proximi, iis nubant, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 75: Quint. 7, 4, 24. **II.** Trans in gen. *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of:* plebs orba tribunis, Cic. Leg 3, 3: ab optimatibus contio, id. Flac 23: rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 13 forum litibus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 43: regi animantibus, Ov. M. 1, 72: verba viribus, id. H. 21, 142: pectora fide, id Am. 2, 2, 42: orbus omnibus sensibus Vell. 1, 5: cubile, *empty, widowed,* Cat 66, 21: palmites, *bereft of buds,* Col. 4, 27. With *gen.:* orbus auxilii opumque Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 19: pedum, Lucr. 5, 838: luminis, Ov. M. 3, 518. [*Orbus,* and Gr. ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, prob. have an affixed *o,* and come from the Sans. root *rabh;* Lat. *rapio;* Eng. *reft.*]

orca, ae, *f.* [ὄρυξ] supposed by some to be *the grampus,* Delphinus Orca, Linn.: Plin. 9, 6, 5. **II.** Transf. *a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun:* Fest. *s. v.:* orcae in Hispania fervore musti ruptae, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. S. 2, 4, 66. **2.** *a dice-box:* Pers. 3, 50: interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidi, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

orchas, ădis, *f. a kind of edible olive:* Virg. G. 2, 86.

orchesta, ae, *m.* = ὀρχηστής, *a theatrical dancer:* orchestarum loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51 (*vulgo,* horcistarum).

orchestŏpŏlārĭus, ii, *m.* [ὀρχηστόπολος] *a juggler, tumbler:* Firm. Math. 8, 15.

orchestra, ae, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα, *the place in the theatre where the senators sat, the orchestra:* in orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitr. 5, 6: Suet. Caes. 39. **II.** Meton. *the Senate* (poet.): similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv. 3, 177.

orchĭon, ii, *n.* = ὄρχις, testiculus, *a plant, called also* testiculata, prob. the same as orchis. App. Herb. 82.

orchis, is, *f.* = ὄρχις, *a plant with roots in the shape of testicles, the purple orchis,* Orchis Morio, Linn.: mirabilis est orchis herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis simili, Plin. 26, 10, 62. **II.** *an unknown fish* (prob. the same as orbis, *q. v.*): (orchis) rotundus est, et sine squamis, totusque capite constat, id. 32, 2, 5.

orchīta, ae, *f.*, and **orchītis**, is, *f.* = ὀρχῖτις, *a kind of olive:* albam pauseam, vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col. 12, 47: Cato R. R. 6.

orcīnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Orcus] *pertaining to the dead* (poet.): sponda, i. e. *a bier,* Mart. 10, 5.

orcīnus or **orcīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the realms of the dead:* liberti, *set free by the last will of their masters,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1: senatores, *who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will,* Suet. Aug. 35.

orcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [orca] *a small tun, a cask:* oleas in orculam calcato manibus siccis, Cato R. R. 117.

orcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orcula] *pertaining to a cask* or *rundlet:* termini, Auct. de limit. p. 251 Goes.

orcus, i, *m.* [Ὄρκος] *Pluto;* hence meton. *death:* horriferis accibant vocibus orcum, Lucr. 5, 993: orcum morari, *to hesitate to die*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 50: cum orco rationem habere, *to risk one's life*, Varr. R. R. 1, 4.

orcȳnus, i, *m.* = ὄρκυνος, *a large sea-fish of the tunny-fish kind:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ordĕum, and its derivv., v. hord.

ordĭa prima, for primordia: Lucr. 4, 32.

ordĭnālis, e, *adj.* [ordo] *denoting order of succession, ordinal:* ordinale nomen, *an ordinal numeral* (primus, secundus, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 581 P., et al.

ordĭnārĭē, *adv in order, methodically:* Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo] *pertaining to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary:* ordinarii consules, *regular, elected in the usual manner*, opp. to suffecti, Liv. 41, 18: pugiles, Suet. Aug. 45: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7. **2.** Esp. subst. ordinarius, ii, *m. an overseer who keeps order:* Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5. (ii) In milit. lang. *a foot-soldier who stood at the head of a file:* Inscr. Grut. 542, 8: Veg. Mil. 2, 15. **3.** Of things: ordinarium oleum, *oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives* (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground), Col. 12, 50: vites, *standing in regular order*, id. 3, 16: silices, *stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it*, Vitr. 2, 8: consulatus, *regular*, Suet. Galb. 6: consilia, *ordinary*, Liv. 27, 43: oratio, *regular, connected*, Sen. Ep. 39: philosophia non est res succisiva: ordinaria est, domina est, *it must be constantly practised*, ib. 53: fuit ordinarium loqui, *it was customary*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1.

ordĭnātē, *adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically:* ordinate disponere, Auct. Her. 4, 56. *Comp.*: ordinatius retractare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. *Sup.*: ordinatissime subjunxit, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordĭnātim, *adv. in order* or *succession; in good order:* honores ordinatim petere in republica, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. **II.** Transf. *regularly, properly:* musculus ordinatim structus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ordino] *a setting in order; arrangement:* architectura constat ex ordinatione, quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex dispositione, Vitr. 1, 2. Of vines: Col. 4, 29. **II.** Fig. *an orderly arrangement:* comitiorum, Vell. 2, 124: anni, Suet. Aug. 31: vitae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28. **2.** Esp. *an orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government:* quid ordinatione civilius? porro quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? ib. 8, 24.

3. *an appointment to office, installation:* cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum, Suet. Dom. 4. **4.** *an imperial regulation, ordinance:* Nerva in Plin. Ep. 10, 66.

ordĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *indicating* or *signifying order:* principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a regulator, arranger* · litis, Sen. Ep. 109.

ordĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that orders* or *arranges:* Aug. Ep. 56

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [ordino]. **II.** Adj. *well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed:* compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8: igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. *Comp.*: vita ordinatior, Sen. Ep. 74. *Sup.*: meatus ordinatissimi, App. de Deo Socrat.

ordĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ordo] *to order, set in order, arrange, regulate:* ordinare agmina, Hor. Epod. 17, 9: aciem, Just. 11, 9: vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13: partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14: litem, de Or. 2, 10: causam, Paul. Dig. 40, 12, 24: testamentum. Mart. ib. 5, 2, 2: cupiditates improbas, Sen. Ep. 10: res publicas, *to narrate*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 10. **II.** Esp. *to regulate, rule, govern* a country: ordinare statum liberarum civitatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: provinciam intestina dissensione et barbarorum tumultu inquietam, Suet. Galb. 7. **2.** *to ordain, appoint to office:* magistratus, id. Caes. 76: tribunatus, praefecturas, et ducatus, *to dispose of, give away*, Just. 30, 2.

ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. dep.* (*fut.* ordibor for ordiar: Att. in Non. 39, 22: *part. perf.* orditus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9) lit. *to begin a web, to lay the warp:* araneus orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24, 28: Lachesis plena orditur manu, Sen. Apocol. Hence **II.** Transf. in gen. *to begin, commence, undertake:* constr. with *acc.*, *de, inf.*, or *absol.*: reliquas res, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: sermonem, id. de Or. 1, 21: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor. A. P. 147: reliquos, *to relate, describe*, Nep. Alc. 11: querelae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. Praef. § 12: paulo altius de re ordiri, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id. Brut. 6: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. Marc. 11: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, *thus began* (to speak), Virg. Aen. 1, 325.

ordītus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior].

ordo, ĭnis, *m. a straight row, a regular series:* arbores in ordinem satae, i. e. *planted in a quincunx*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in three rows of oar-banks*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: sex ordinum navem invenit Xenagoras, Plin. 7, 56, 57 In the theatre, *a row of seats* (the first 14 seats in the theatre behind the orchestra were given to the equites: *v.* Smith's Ant. 474, a): sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. **II.** In milit. lang. *a line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: perturbatis ordinibus, ib. 2, 11: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall J. 97: conturbare ordines, ib. 50: observare, ib. 51: restituere, ib. Hence the phrase, cogere *or* redigere in ordinem, prop. *to force into the ranks*, i. e. *to degrade an officer into a common soldier;* and in gen. *to humble, degrade:* Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51: in ordinem redactus, Suet. Vesp. 15. Fig.: gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

2. *a century of men* (in a legion): viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have been centurions*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: L. Pupius primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Pompeii antea duxerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: omnium ordinum centuriones, id. B. G. 1, 40: primorum ordinum centuriones, ib. 41. Hence, meton. (i) *a centurion:* tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the senior centurions*, ib. 6, 7 *fin.* (ii) *the office* or *rank of centurion:* ordinem alicui adimere, Tab. Heracleens. ap. Mazoch. p. 423, *n.* 47. (iii) *military arrangement, tactics, discipline:* auxilia regis nullo ordine iter fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, id. B. G. 2, 19: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, ib. 22: nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, id. B. C. 1, 51. **3.** In gen. *methodical arrangement, order:* ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic. Off. 1, 40: fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55: mox referam me ad ordinem, *will return to order*, id. Ac. 2, 20: res in ordinem redigere, *to reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9: in ordinem adducere, Cic. Tim. 3: eundem tenere, *to preserve*, id. Phil. 5, 13: immutare, *to change*, id. Or. 63.

4. Adverb. expressions: (i) ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *in order, in turn:* Hegioni rem enarrato omnem ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53: interrogare, Cic. Part. 1: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id. Rosc. Com. 2: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 87: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Virg. E. 7, 20: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. (ii) ordine, *regularly, properly:* an id recte, ordine, e republica factum esse defendes? ib. 3, 84: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. Quint. 7. (iii) ex ordine, *in succession, without intermission:* vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. Agr. 1, 2: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses flevisse, Virg. G. 4, 507. (iv) extra ordinem: *out of course, in an unusual* or *extraordinary manner:* extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: crimina probantur, *in an illegal manner*, Paul. Dig. 48, 1, 8. **b.** *extraordinarily*, i. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially:* ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. **III.** In a polit. respect · *a rank, class, degree* of citizens: Fidiculanius cujus erat ordinis? senatorii, id. Clu. 37: adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: ordo amplissimus, *the Senate:* quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, Cic Coel. 2: also termed splendidissimus ordo, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1180: ib. 1181: and simply, ordo, *the order*, for *the Senate:* ordo Mutinensis, Tac. H. 2, 52: Inscr. Grut. 425, 1: trecentos ex dediticiis electos utriusque ordinis, i. e. *of the two upper classes*, Suet. Aug. 15.

2. In gen. *a class, rank, condition:* publicanorum, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id. Verr. 2, 6: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine nomine, ib. 1, 48: libertini, Suet. Gr. 18 · grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerunt, alios omnino exemerunt numero, *received into the rank of authors, into the canon*, Quint. 1, 4, 3.

ōrĕae, arum, *f. plu.* [os] *the bit* of a bridle: Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

ŏrēas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀρειάς, *a mountain-nymph, Oread* (poet.): quam mille secutae hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades, Virg. Aen. 1, 500: Ov. M. 8, 787.

ŏrēon, i, *n.* = ὄρειον, *a mountain-plant, a kind of* polygonos, perh. the Polygonum incanum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

ŏrĕŏsĕlīnon (-um), i, *n.* = ὀρεοσέλινον, *mountain-parsley*, Selinum Oreoselinum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

ŏrestĭon, ii, *n. a plant, called also* helenium *and* nectarea, *elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn.: Plin. 14, 16, 19, *n.* 5.

ŏrexis, is, *f.* = ὄρεξις, *a longing, appetite:* rabidam facturus orexim, Juv. 6, 428: Lampr. Elag. 29 *fin.*

orgănārĭus, ii, *m.* [organum] *a musical-instrument maker:* Firm. Math. 3, 14.

orgănĭcus, a, um, *adj* = ὀργανικός: *pertaining to implements, mechanical:* telarum organica administratio, Vitr. 10, 1. **II.** *pertaining to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical:* alterum (melos), quod vocant organicon, Cato in Non. 77, 9: saltus, Lucr. 3, 132. **2.** Subst. organicus, i, *m. a musician:* id. 5, 335.

orgănum, i, *n.* = ὄργανον, *an implement, instrument, engine* of any kind: Col. 3, 13. *Of military* or *architectonic engines* (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction): Vitr. 10, 1. Of musical instruments: *a pipe:* Quint. 11, 3, 20. Of hydraulic engines, *an organ, water-organ:* organa hydraulica, Suet. Ner 41: *a church-organ:* Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 150, *no*, 7. **2.** Transf.: organum oris, *the human tongue*, Prud στεφ. 10, 2. **II.** Fig. *an implement, instrument:* Quint. 1, 2, 30.

orgĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ὄργια, *a*

nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast or *orgies of Bacchus:* Virg. Aen. 4, 303. **2.** Transf. in gen. *any secret frantic revels, orgies:* Juv. 2, 91. **‖.** Fig.: Itala per Graios orgia ferre choros, *to describe Italian revels by poetry borrowed from the Greeks,* Prop. 3, 1, 4: naturae, *secrets, mysteries.* Col. 10, 217.

oria, v. horia.

ŏrībăta, ae, *m.*=ὀρειβάτης, *a mountain-climber:* Firm. Math. 8, 17.

ŏrĭchalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, and derived from aurum), i, *n.*=ὀρείχαλκος, *yellow copper ore,* also the *brass made from it:* Cic. Off. 3, 23 *fin.:* Hor. A. P. 202: album, Virg. Aen. 12, 87: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 46. **‖.** Transf. *brass implements: a brazen* tuba: Val. Fl. 3, 61: *arms of brass:* Stat. Th. 10, 660.

ōrĭcilla (aur.), ae, *f. dim.* [auricula, auris] *an ear-lap:* mollior imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2.

ōrĭcŭla, v. auricula.

ōrĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, v. auric.

ōrĭdūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [os durus] *hard-mouthed,* of horses: oridurius, σκληροστόμος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* [orior]. **‖.** Subst.: *the quarter where the sun rises, the east, the orient:* ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: aestivus, *the quarter where the sun rises in summer,* Plin. 17, 14, 24: hibernus, Col. 1, 6: vernus, Gell. 2, 22. **2.** poet. for *day:* septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov. F. 1, 653.

ŏrĭentālis, e, *adj.* [oriens] *pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental:* periculorum et operum orientalium socii, *in the east,* Just. 14, 3: venti, Gell. 2, 22. **‖.** Subst. orientales, ium, *m. plu. the orientals:* Just. 36, 3. **2.** orientales, ium, *f. plu.* (sc. ferae), *wild beasts designed for hunting exhibitions* (as lions, tigers, panthers, *etc.*): Inscr.

ōrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [os] *an opening, orifice:* ventris sunt duo orificia, Macr. S. 7, 4: cistulae, App. M. 9, p. 236.

ōrīga, ae, *m.* an old form for auriga: Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4.

ŏrīgănītes vinum [origanum], *spiced with* origanum: Cato R. R. 127, 2.

ŏrīgănum and **-on,** i, *n.,* and origanus, i, *m.*=ὀρείγανον, ὀρίγανον, and ὀρείγανος, or ὀρίγανος, *the plant wild marjoram, origan:* Plin. 20, 17, 67. (i) heracleoticum, Origanum heracleoticum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62; ib. 17, 69: id. 21, 9, 29, 30. (ii) creticum, Origanum creticum, Linn.: id. 21, 10, 30.

ŏrīgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [origo] *primitive, original:* Ceres frugum parens originalis, App. M. 11 *init.:* coloni, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 14.

ŏrīgĭnālĭter, *adv. originally:* Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

ŏrīgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [origo] *original, originary:* colonus, Cod. Theod. 11, 48, 7. **‖.** Subst. originarius, ii, *m. a native:* ib. 10, 38.

ŏrīgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the derivation of words, etymology:* Quint. 1, 6, 28.

ŏrīgĭnĭtus, *adv. originally:* Persae, qui sunt originitus Scythae, Amm. 31, 2.

ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [orior] *the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin:* originem rerum quaerere, Cic. Tim. 3: origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: principio autem nulla est origo: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, ib. 6, 25: summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10: omnium virtutum, ib. 4, 7: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, *to be descended from,* ib. 3, 17, 5: accipere, Quint. 5, 11, 19: ducere ex Hispania, id. 1, 5, 57: deducere ab aliquo, Plin. 6, 20, 23: ab aliquo habere, id. 15, 14, 15: trahere, id. 5, 24, 21. Esp. Origines, *the title of an historical work by Cato:* Nep. Cat. 3: quod (M. Cato) in principio scripsit Originum suarum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66. **‖.** Meton. *a race, stock, family:* Vitelliorum originem alii aliam tradunt: partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet. Vit. 1: clarus origine, Ov. H. 19, 147: modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39. **2.** *an ancestor, progenitor, founder:* celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisconem Deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque, id. G. 2: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, *their mother-cities,* Sall. J. 19: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. Aen. 12, 166.

ŏrinda, ae, *f.*=ὀρίνδης. *Ethiopian bread:* Apic. 2, 2

ŏrĭŏla, v. horiola.

Orīon, ŏnis and ōnis, *m.*=Ὠρίων, *the constellation Orion:* Ov. F. 5, 493: Virg. Aen. 1, 535: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21.

ŏrĭor, ortus (*fut. part.* oriturus: orĕretur for oriretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 15, 59), 4. *v. dep.* [root OR: cf. ὄρ-νυμι] *to rise; to become visible, appear:* esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov. F. 1, 295: orta luce, *at daybreak,* Caes. B. G. 5, 8: orto sole, *at sunrise,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: postera lux oritur, id. S. 1, 5, 39. **‖.** Transf. in gen. *to come forth, become visible; to arise, proceed, originate:* hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise,* Caes. B. G. 4, 10: clamor, ib. 5, 53: oritur controversia, Cic. Clu. 69: tempestas, Nep. Tim. 3: ulcera, Cels. 6, 13: ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cujusque genere virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, *I have caused you no injury,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35. **2.** Of persons, *to be born, spring, descend:* in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: ex eodem loco ortus, *sprung,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: equestri loco, *sprung from the equestrian order,* Cic. Agr. 1, 9: loco obscuro tenuique fortuna, Liv. 26, 6. **3.** *to begin, take its beginning, arise, proceed:* ab aliquo sermo oritur, Cic. Am. 1: oritur aetas, ib. 27, 101.

ŏrīpĕlargus, i, *m.*=ὀρειπέλαργος, supposed to be *the white-headed eagle,* Falco leucocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

ōrīpūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [os putidus] *that has a stinking mouth:* oriputidus, ὀζόστομος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏrītes, ae, *m.,* or **ŏrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ὀρῖτις, *an unknown precious stone* (by some called sideritis), Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj.* [orior] *descended, sprung from:* o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: coelesti semine, Lucr. 2, 991: ab ingenuis, Cic. Top. 6, 29: ex Etruscis, Liv. 2, 9: liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3: unde oriundi sient, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv. 2, 32: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, *I was born there,* Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 95: oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6. Of things: fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, *derived,* Col. 1, 5: Alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20.

ormīnālis and **horminalis,** is, *f.* [horminum] *a plant, called also* satyrion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 15.

ornāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [orno] *decoration, ornament* (for ornamentum): Cap. 6, 192.

ornāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ornamentum] *adorned with the insignia of an office,* without filling the office itself: decurio, Inscr.

ornāmentum, i, *n.* [orno] *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings,* etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ornamenta bubus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 11: elephantorum, Auct. B. Afr. 86: per ornamenta percussus, *i. e. arms,* Sen. Ep. 14. **2.** Esp. *ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket,* etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit, *jewels,* Caes. B. C. 2, 18: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. B. G. 7, 15: ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit, *dress, costume,* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 16. **3.** *honourable decorations, marks* or *titles of distinction:* ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic. Sull. 31. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, *etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls,* etc.: pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: decem praetoriis viris consularia ornamenta tribuit, id. Caes. 76: ornamenta uxoria, *title, rank,* id. Ner. 35. **‖.** Fig. *an ornament, a distinction:* decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: Q. Hortensius, lumen atque ornamentum reipublicae, id. Mil. 14: vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep. 8, 12. **2.** *rhetorical ornament:* oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75: sententiarum, ib. 37.

ornātē, *adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: ornate splendideque facere, *elegantly,* id. Off. 1, 1. *Comp.:* causas agere ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21. *Sup.:* causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, id. Brut. 5.

ornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orno] *an adorning, adornment, ornament:* Vitr. 5, 7.

ornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an adorner, dresser* (rare): deorum ornatores, Firm. Astron. 3, 6, 9. **‖.** *an office under the emperors:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 694.

ornātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female adorner, a tire-woman:* Ov. A. A. 3, 239: matris meae, Suet. Claud. 40.

ornātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ornatus] *fine, smart:* muliercula, Pl. Cist. fragm. p. 19 ed. Maj.

ornātūra, ae, *f.* [orno] *ornament, trimming:* Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

ornātus, a, um, *Part.* [orno]. **‖.** Adj.: *fitted out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred:* sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21: equus ornatus, Liv. 27, 19: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: fundus, Cic. Quint. 31: Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, *not provided merely, but splendidly furnished,* id. Phil. 10, 4. **2.** Esp.: *ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome:* sepulcrum floribus ornatum, id. Fl. 38. *Comp.:* nihil ornatius, id. de Sen. 16. Fig. *adorned with good qualities, excellent, illustrious:* lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, id. Div. in Caecil. 9: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, id. Verr. 1, 48: ornati elaboratique versus, id. Or. 11: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 12: locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, *admirably adapted,* id. Manil. 1.

ornātus, ūs (*gen.* ornati, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28: *dat.* ornatu, C. Caes. in Gell. 4, 16), *m.* [id.] *a furnishing, providing:* in ornatibus publicis (*i. e.* epulis, conviviis), Varr. R. R. 3, 9: in aedibus nihil ornati, *no preparations,* Ter. l. c. **2.** Esp. *military equipment, armour,* etc.: ornatus militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18: gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt, Liv. 9, 40. **3.** *attire, dress, apparel:* ornatus appellatur cultus ipse, quo quis ornatur, Fest. *s. v.:* nauclericus, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41: regalis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: equus regio ornatu instructus, *trappings,* Plin. 8, 42, 64: *a woman's head-dress:* Ov. A. A. 3, 135. **4.** In gen. *an adornment, decoration, embellishment:* portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51. **‖.** Fig. *furniture, equipage:* eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6. **2.** Esp. *a decoration, ornament:* aedilitatis, Auct. orat. pro dom. 43: afferre ornatum orationi, Cic. Or. 39. **3.** *the world,* corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος: id. Acad. 2, 38: cf. Plin. 2, 4, 3.

ornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ornus] *of the ash-tree:* frons, Col. 11, 2.

ornīthĭas, ae, *m.* = ὀρνιθίας, *the bird-wind*, a wind that brings the birds of passage: favonium quidam a. d. VIII. Cal. Mart. chelidoniam vocant, ab hirundinis visu: nonnulli vero Ornithian, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Col. 11, 2. The Etesiae are also sometimes called Ornithiae: Plin. loc. cit.

ornīthŏgălē, es, *f.* = ὀρνιθογάλη, *a plant, the star of Bethlehem*, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 62.

ornīthōn, ōnis, *m.* = ὀρνιθών, *a bird-house, poultry-house*; pure Lat. aviarium: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: Col. 8, 3.

orno, avi, atum (old *perf.* ornavet, Column. rostr.), 1. *v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries; to equip, to get ready, prepare*: aliquem armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 344: decemviros ornat apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, praeconibus, architectis, praeterea mulis, tabernaculis, centunculis, supellectili, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem pecunia, Plin. Ep. 3, 21: classem, Cic. Manil. 4: naves, Liv. 40, 26: convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: provincias, *to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces*, id. Att. 3, 24. ‖ Esp. *to adorn, embellish*: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quanquam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, id. Off. 2, 22: cornua sertis, Virg. Aen. 7, 488: collum, Ov. M. 5, 52: capillos, id. Am. 2, 7, 23. Reflect. *to dress oneself*: ibo et ornabor, Pl. Poen. prol. 123. **2.** Fig. *to adorn, set off; to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish*: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: seditiones ipsas, ib. 2, 28: aliquem suis sententiis, id. Fam. 15, 4: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Att. 6, 1: candidatum suffragio, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. Ironically: ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, *would have been rewarded*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22.

ornus, i, *f. the ash-tree*, Fraxinus Ornus, Linn.: steriles orni, Virg. G. 2, 111: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58: Plin. 16, 18, 30. ‖ Meton. *a lance made of ash wood*: Aus. Ep. 24, 108.

ōro, avi, atum (orassis for oraveris, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 63) 1. *v. a.* [ōs]: *to speak*: bonum aequumque oras, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 151: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. Aen. 10, 96. ‖ Esp. *to treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, *i. e. at their mediation*, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: causam capitis, *to argue, plead*, id. Brut. 12: orandae litis tempus accommodare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: cum eo de salute sua orat, *treats, speaks*, Caes. B. C. 1, 22. Hence, (ii) of oratory in gen.: ars orandi, *the oratorical art, art of oratory*, Quint. prooem. § 4: orandi scientia, id. 1, 10, 2. **2.** *to pray, beg, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with *acc.* both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: multa deos orans, Virg. Aen. 9, 24: aliquem libertatem, Suet. Vesp. 16. With *acc.* of the pers. only: virginem orare, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p. 379, P.: quum desubito me orat mulier lacrumans, Enn. in Non. 517, 15. With *acc.* of the thing only: uxorem gnato, *to request a wife for one's son*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 48: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv. 21, 6: opem rebus affectis orantes, id. 6, 9: auxilia, Tac. A. 2, 46. *Absol.*: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. With *subj.*: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, ib. 6, 9: orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101: idque sinas, oro, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 19: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31. With *imper.*: absiste inceptis, oro, Sil. 11, 336. With *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. E. 2, 43: vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47. With *cum*: si is mecum oraret, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 15: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. Hec. 4. 4, 64. (ii) Oro te, *I pray thee, prithee*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

ŏrŏbanchē, ēs, *f.* = ὀροβάγχη, *a plant*, supposed by some to be *the dodder*, Cuscuta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44. ‖ cynomorion, *the branched broom-rape*, Orobanche ramosa, Linn.: id. 22, 80.

orobethron, i, *n.* also called hypocistis, the Cytinus Hypocistis, Linn., *a remarkable parasitical plant* growing on the Cistus in Malta: Plin. 26, 8, 31.

ŏrŏbias, ae, *m.* = ὀροβίας, *a kind of incense, in small grains, resembling the chick-pea*: Plin. 12, 14, 32.

ŏrŏbinus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρόβινος, *of* or *resembling the chick-pea*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

ŏrŏbītis, is, *f.* = ὀροβῖτις (like the chick-pea; hence, *sc.* chrysocolla) *borax dyed of a yellowish colour by means of the plant* lutum, v. lutum: Plin. 33, 5, 27.

orozēlum, i, *n. a plant, called also* chamaepitys: App. Herb. 26.

orphănotrŏphīum, ii, *n.* = ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, *an orphan-asylum*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17.

orphănotrŏphus, i, *m.* = ὀρφανοτρόφος, *a bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 32: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 405.

orphas, v. orphus.

orphus, i, *m.* = ὀρφός, *a sea-fish*, supposed to be the Serranus Anthias, Cuv.: distinct from the Anthia of the Greeks: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

orrhŏpygium (orrop.), ii, *n.* = ὀρροπύγιον, *the projecting tail-feathers* of birds: anatis orrhopygium, Mart. 3, 93, 12. ‖ Transf. *the rump*: App. fragm. Met. 10, p. 298.

orsus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior]. ‖ Subst. orsa, orum, *n. plu. beginnings, commencement*: ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. Prooem. *fin.*: orsa juvare, Val. Fl. 1, 21. **2.** Esp. *words, speech* (poet.): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, Virg. Aen. 7, 435: Val. Fl. 5, 472.

orsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (poet.): pectoris, poët. Cic. Div. 2, 30: tenuis, Virg. Cul. 2.

orthampĕlos, i, *f.* = ὀρθάμπελος, *a straight vine, a vine that needs no prop*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

orthembăsis, is, *f.* = ὀρθὸς ἔμβασις, *a straight step*: Not. Tir. p. 152.

orthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὄρθιος, *high, lofty*: carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὄρθιος), Gell. 16, 9.

orthŏcissos, i, *f.* = ὀρθόκισσος, *a kind of tall ivy*: Col. 11, 2, 30.

orthŏcōlus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόκωλος, *stiff in the joints*: Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

orthŏdoxus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόδοξος, *orthodox*: viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19: religio, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 12.

orthŏgōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθογώνιος, *right-angled, rectangular*: trigonum, Vitr. 10, 11.

orthogrăphĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀρθογραφία, *orthography*: orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88: Quint. 1, 4, 17. ‖ In architecture: *an elevation, front view of a building*: Vitr. 1, 2.

orthogrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόγραφος, *orthographic*: veritas, Capell. 1, 17. ‖ Subst. orthographus, i, *m.* = ὀρθογράφος, *an orthographer*: Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthŏmastĭa poma [ὀρθομάστιος] lit. *high-breasted apples*, a kind of large apple: mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

orthŏphallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθὸς φαλλός, *with an erect penis*: Varr. in Non. 101, 3 dub.

orthopnoea, ae, *f.* = ὀρθόπνοια, *difficulty of breathing, asthma*: Plin. 21, 21, 91: id. 32, 4, 14.

orthopnŏĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀρθόπνοϊκος, *asthmatic*: Plin. 20, 17, 74.

orthostāta, ae, *m.* = ὀρθοστάτης (that stands upright), in archit. *the facing of a wall*, pure Lat. frons: Vitr. 2, 8.

orthrăgŏriscus, i, *m.* = ὀρθραγόρισκος, *a sea-fish, which, on being taken, is said to grunt like a pig*, supposed to be *the sun-fish*, Cephalus brevis, Shaw (Tetraodon Mola, Linn.): Plin. 32, 2, 9.

ortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ortus] *pertaining to rising, rising*: App. M. 3, p. 141: cardo, *the eastern quarter of the heavens*, Manil. 3, 188.

ortus, a, um, *Part.* [orior].

ortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rising* of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque cognoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 56: sol ab ortu ad occasum commeans, *from east to west*, id. N. D. 2, 19: solis, *sunrise*, i. e. *the east*, id. Cat. 3, 8. **2.** Of persons: *birth*: ortus nascentium, *the birth*, id. Div. 2, 43: Cato ortu Tusculanus, *by birth*, id. Leg. 2, 2. **3.** Of plants, *etc.*: *a springing up*: Lucr. 5, 212. ‖ Fig. *a rise, beginning, origin*: tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: juris, ib. 1, 6: ab Elide ducimus ortum, *we are sprung*, Ov. M. 5, 494.

ortȳgia or **ortȳga**, ae, *f.* [ὄρτυξ] *a quail*, Perdix coturnix, Latham: Hyg. Fab. 53.

ortȳgŏmētra, ae, *f.* = ὀρτυγομήτρα, *quail-mother*, a bird that leads the quails in their migrations, *the land-rail* or *corn-crake*, Gallinula crex, Latham: ortygometra duce, Plin. 10, 23, 33. ‖ Transf. *a quail*: Tert. adv Psych. 16.

ortyx, ȳgis, *f.* = ὄρτυξ, *a plant*, a kind of *rye*, Secale villosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ōrum, i, v. aurum, *ad init.*

ŏryx, ȳgis, *m.* = ὄρυξ, *a kind of wild goat* or *gazelle*: Antilopa leucoryx, Lichtenst.: Juv. 11, 140: cf. Plin. 2, 40, 40.

ŏrȳza (oriza), ae, *f.* = ὄρυζα, *rice*: Oryza sativa, Linn.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 155: Plin. 18, 7, 13: Cels. 2, 21. (Hence It. *riso*; Fr. *riz.*)

ōs, ōris (not used in the *gen. plur.*), *n. the mouth* of men and animals: ex ore in ejus os inflato aquam dato palumbo, Cato R. R. 90: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: cibum oris hiatu capessunt, ib. 47. **2.** Transf. *the mouth as the organ of speech; language, dialect, pronunciation*, etc.: ora sono discordia signant, Virg. Aen. 2, 423: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: ore Romano, *in the Roman tongue*, Mela, 3, 3: os Socraticum, Vell. 1, 16: in ore est omni populo, *it is the common talk*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: istius nequitiam in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbiis esse versatam, Cic. Verr. 1, 46: habere aliquid in ore, *to have a thing in one's mouth, be constantly talking of it*, id. Fam. 6, 18: poscebatur ore vulgi dux Agricola, *unanimously*, Tac. Agr. 41: uno ore, *unanimously*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 20: uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 11, 132: in ora vulgi, *or* hominum pervenire, *or* abire, *to become the common talk*, Cat. 40, 5: Liv. 2, 36: ire per ora nomen, Sil. 3, 135. ‖ Meton. *the human face, countenance*: figura oris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25: iratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 29: in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco, id. Deiot. 2: os homini sublime dedit, coelumque tueri jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus, Ov. M. 1, 85: concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, *out of their presence*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: laudare aliquem coram in os, *to praise one to his face*, id. Ad. 2, 4, 5: laedere alicui, *to insult one to his face*, ib. 5, 4, 10: praebere os, *to expose oneself to personal insults*, ib. 2, 2, 7: os praebere ad contumeliam, Liv 4, 35: jugulare filios in ore parentum, *before their parents' eyes*, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: os durum! *you brazen face!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36: duri puer oris et audax, Ov. M. 5, 451: os durissimum, *very bold*, Cic. Quint. 24: impudens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: qui

quid? ore eum quam contempseris? with what face, id. Ph. 5, 8, 22. Hence, (β) assurance, effrontery, impudence, boldness: quod tandem os est? Cic. de Or. 2, 58: nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: os perfricare, to lay aside all sense of shame, id. Tusc. 3, 18. On the contrary, os molle: modesty, bashfulness: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep. 11. (γ) A mask: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387. 2. The head: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum crinitum anguibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. 3. In gen., a mouth, opening, entrance: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: portus, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: os atque ostium portus, id. 5, 12: specus ostium, Tac. A. 4, 59: vasculi oris angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28: amnis, Virg. G. 1, 482: Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33: venarum, Cels. 2, 7. Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superant Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare, Virg. A. 1, 245. 4. the prow of a ship: ora navium rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17. 5. Os leonis, lion's mouth, a plant: Col. 10, 98. [Cf. Sans. âsya, mouth.]

ŏs, ossis, n. (nom. ossum, Varr. in Charis. p. 106 P.; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 126; ossu in Charis. p. 12 P. Plur. ossua for ossa, freq. in Inscr.; gen. ossium, or ossuum, Prud. στεφ. 3, 111), a bone: quae dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? (i. e. to the dead), id. Verr. 1, 44: ossa legere, to gather up the bones that remain after burning a corpse, Sen. Ira, 2, 33: ossa legere, to gather or extract fragments of bone from a wound, id. Ben. 5, 24. Fig.: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, i. e. in his inmost part, to the core, Virg. Aen. 5, 172. 2. Transf., the kernel or innermost part of trees or fruits: arborum ossa, the heartwood, the heart, Plin. 16, 38, 72: olivarum ac palmularum, the stones, Suet. Claud. 8. || Fig., of style: ossa nudare, to present only the skeleton, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 6: horum imitatores Atticus dicendo, nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, id. Brut. 17. [Root os or ost; cf. Sans. asthi; Gr. ὀστέον.]

Oscē, adv., in Oscan: dicere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 5, 30: scire, Gell. 17, 17.

oscēdo, ĭnis, f. [similar to oscito] an inclination to yawn, Gell. 4, 20. || a sore in the mouth: Seren. Samm. 14, 262.

oscen, ĭnis, m. [os cano] a singing-bird, esp. in augury: a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): aves aut oscines sunt, aut praepetes: oscines quae ore futura praedicunt; praepetes, quae volatu augurium significant, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 361: Cic. Fam. 6, 6: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11.

oscillans, antis, Part. [oscillo]. || Subst., a swinger: Fest. s. v. oscillum.

oscillātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a swinging: Petr. 140: dies festus oscillationis, a festival celebrated at Athens in honour of Erigone, Hyg. Fab. 130.

oscillo, 1, v. n. [oscillum] to swing, swing oneself: Fest. s. v. oscillum.

oscillum, i, n. dim. [ŏs, lit. little mouth; hence] a little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, whence the germ sprouts: oscilla lupinorum, Col. 2, 10, 3. || a little image of the face, a little mask: tibique (Bacche) oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: Macr. S. 1, 7 (v. Smith's Ant. 846).

oscillum, i, n. [ob- or obs-cillo] a swing: Fest. s. v.; Tert. de Pall. 1 fin.

oscines, v. oscen.

oscĭtābundus, a, um, adj. [oscito] gaping, yawning: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

oscitans, Part. [oscito]. || Adj., listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent: quae Epicurus oscitans halucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: oscitans judex, id. Brut. 54. Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, id. de Or. 2, 33.

oscitanter, adv., carelessly, negligently: quid ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80.

oscĭtātio, ōnis, f. [oscito] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: conchas pandentes sese quadam oscitatione, a gaping, Plin. 9, 35, 54. 2. Esp., a yawning, gaping: id. 7, 6, 5: Cels. 4, 2. || Fig.: [illegible] oscitationes, tediousness, [illegible]: Stat. S. 4, 4, 10: non ipse (Judex) [illegible] oscitatione solvatur, [illegible] Quint. 11, 3, 3.

oscito, 1, v. n., and **oscitor**, 1, v. dep. [os cieo] to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80: Lucr. 3, 1078: clare ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20. 2. Fig.: quum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, are listless, idle, Auct. Her. 4, 36. || Transf., of plants: to open, unclose: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum, of the plant lion's mouth, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 396: (arborum) folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, turn towards the sun, Plin. 16, 24, 36.

osculabundus, a, um, adj. [osculor] warmly kissing: Suet. Vit. 2.

osculātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a kissing: Cic. Cael. 20, 49. || In medicine, venarum, the intercommunication of blood-vessels, Gr. ἀναστόμωσις, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

osculo, 1, v. a., for osculor: to kiss: osculavi, Tit. in Non. 476, 32: App. M. 2, p. 117.

osculor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [osculum] to kiss: compellando blanditer, osculando, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 69: eam vidisse cum alieno osculari, to kiss each other, id. Mil. 2, 3, 16: [illegible] me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Nep. [illegible]: cum complexus osculatusque dimisit, id. Att. 22: [illegible] id. Verr. 4, 43. || Fig., to make much of, to value, prize: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id. Fam. 1, 9: scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari, id. Mur. 10.

osculum, i, n. dim. [ŏs] a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: [illegible] oscula, Ov. M. 1, 499: delibans oscula, to kiss, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: [illegible] Suet. Aug. 94: Petr. 126. || Transf., a kiss: utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att. 12, 1: [illegible] Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 8: rapere, to steal, Ov. H. 15, 100: figere, to imprint, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: carpere, Ov. H. 11, 117: sumere, ib. 13, 121: jacere, Tac. H. 1, 36: jactare (ad [illegible]), Phaedr. 5, 7, 28: rapere, to snatch, Val. Fl. 1, 1: breve, a brief, hasty kiss, Tac. Agr. 4: osculi jus, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet. Claud. 26.

Ŏsīrĕostăphē, es, f. = Ὀσίρεως σταφυλή (Osiris' grape), a plant, called also Osiritis, q. v.: App. Herb. 66.

Osīrītis, ĭdis, f., the name of a plant, also called Cynocephalia or [illegible], Plin. 30, 2, 6.

ōsor, ōris, m. [odi] a hater: uxoris osor, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 4: hominum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

ospicor, arch. for auspicor: Quadrig. in Diomed. p. 368 P.

osprātūra, ae, f. [ὄσπριον] the purchase of pulse: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub. (al. hospitatura).

ossārium, ii, v. ossuarius, no. II.

osseus, a, um, adj. [ŏs] of bone: cuneus, Col. 6, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54. || like bone, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv. 3, 53: ilex, Plin. 16, 16, 28.

ossiculāris, e, adj. [ossiculum] pertaining to the small bones: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 18.

ossiculātim, adv., bone by bone: legere aliquem, Caecil. in Non. 147, 19.

ossĭcŭlum (ossuc.), i, n. dim. [ŏs] a small bone: Plin. 11, 37, 49.

ossi-frăgus, a, um, adj. [ŏs and FRAG, root of frango] bone-crushing: Cass. Sever. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33. || Subst.: ossifragus, i, m., and ossifraga, ae, f. the ossifrage, or bearded vulture, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv.: Plin. 30, 7, 20: accipitres atque ossifragae, Lucr. 5, 1078. [Hence Fr. orfraie.]

ossilāgo, ĭnis, f. [ŏs] a hardness as of bone, a bony hardness: tumor ossilagini similis, Veg. Vet. 2, 22.

ossilĕgium, ii, n. [ŏs lĕgo] a bone-gathering: ossilegium, ὀστολόγιον, Gloss. Philox.

ossilĕgus, a, um, adj. [ossilegium] a bone-gatherer: ossilegus, ὀστολόγος, Gloss. Philox.

ossŭārius, a, um, adj. [ŏs] of or for dead bones: olla ossuaria, a vase to contain the bones of a corpse, Inscr. Orell. no. 4560. || Subst.: ossuarium (ossarium), ii, n., a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2.

ossuculum, v. ossiculum.

ossum, i, n., v. ŏs.

ossŭōsus, a, um, adj. [ŏs] full of bones: [illegible] Veg. Vet. 1, 18.

os-tendo, di, sum and tum (ostensus, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: Lucan. 2, 192; ostentus, Pac. and Varr. in Prisc. p. 892 P.; v. also the apoc. form ostende ostentum et permittis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est, Fest. p. 197 ed. Müll.), 3, v. a. [obs tendo] lit., to stretch or spread out before; hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 109: dentem, Suet. Vesp. 5: se, to show oneself, appear, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 5: aciem, to display, Liv. 10, 7: equites sese ostendunt, show themselves, appear, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. (β) to show off, to make a show of, parade: at ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere, emisit ore caseum, Phaedr. 1, 13: ostenditque humeros latos alternaque jactat brachia, Virg. Aen. 5, 376. 2. Esp., to expose: ager soli ostentus, Cato R. R. 6, 2: Aquilonibus glebas, Virg. G. 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat. Th. 6, 10. || Fig., to show, disclose, declare, manifest: non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 21: verum hoc [illegible] sese ostendit, id. Asin. 5, 2, 12: sententiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: potestatem, id. Eun. 5, 9, 2: spem, metum, i. e. to promise, threaten, Cic. Verr. 4, 34. Reflex., to show itself, appear: nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug. 25. 2. Esp., to show by speech or signs, to give to understand, to declare, say, make known, etc. (constr. with acc., with a dependent clause, or absol.): ostendi me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep. Con. 3: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ut ostendimus supra, Nep. Ag. 1: sed aliter atque ostenderam, facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. 3. to allege, adduce: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, id. Verr. 5, 1.

ostensio, ōnis, f. [id.] a showing, exhibiting: nova ostensio, App. M. 3, p. 133: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

ostensiōnālis, e, adj. [ostensio] that serves for parade or display: milites, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensor, ōris, m. [ostendo] a shower, exhibiter: Tert. Apol. 11.

ostensus, a, um, Part. [ostendo].

ostentābilis, e, adj. [ostento] worth showing or seeing: ostentabilis, ἐπιδεικτικός, Gloss. Philox.

ostentācŭlum, i, n. [id.] for ostentum, a sign, indication: ostentat, ostentaculum, Not. Tir. p. 19.

ostentāmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] show, display: Prud. Psych. 203.

ostentārius, a, um, adj. [ostentum] prognostic, relating to prophetic indications: ostentaria novitas (al. ostentatoria), Mart. Cap. 2, 38. || Subst

ostentarium, ii, *n. a book of prognostics:* Tuscum, Macr. S. 3, 7: arborarium, ib. 2, 16.

ostentātīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ostento] *that serves for display, ostentatious:* virginitas, Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

ostentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a showing, exhibition, display:* in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 *fin.*: cognomen imperiosi ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, *from an open display*, Liv. 7, 4: qui latius ostentationis causa vagarentur, *to make a display* or *demonstration*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. ‖. Esp. *a showing off, idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation:* vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 82: magnifica et gloriosa, id. Flacc. 22: insolens, id. Parad. 6: ostentatio et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14: ostentatio inanis et simulatio, id. Off. 2, 12: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 *fin.*: *Plur.*: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test*, Cic. Att. 5, 13. **2.** *a false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception:* consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1, 7: ut in fronte ostentatio sit intus veritas occultetur, id. Fin. 2, 24: doloris, *feigned pain*, Sen. Ep. 99.

ostentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who holds out to view:* periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, Tac. A. 1, 24. **2.** Esp. *a vain, self-satisfied exhibiter, a parader, boaster, vaunter:* ostentatores meri, Pl Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniosum describere, Auct. Her. 4, 50: factorum, Liv. 1, 10: omnium quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80.

ostentātōrĭus, v. ostentarius.

ostentātrix, īcis, *f.* [ostento] *she that displays* or *boasts:* immodica sui ostentatrix, App. Apol. p. 323. Fig.: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439.

ostentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostentum fero] *portentous:* ostentiferum, τερατῶδες, Vet. Gloss.

ostento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ostendo] *to hold out, present, offer:* altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 18: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Hence, **2.** *to present to view, to show, exhibit:* aliquem, Virg. Aen. 12, 479: campos nitentes, ib. 6, 678: passum capillum, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: liberos, Suet. Aug. 34. ‖. Esp. *to show off, parade, display:* quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* Cic. Fam. 1, 4: ostentare et prae se ferre, id. Att. 2, 23: se in aliis rebus, *to exhibit themselves*, id. Coel. 28: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendae causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. **2.** *to boast of, vaunt, brag of:* ostentare prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3 *fin.*: memoriam, Auct. Her. 2, 30: clientelas, Dolabell. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. **3.** *to hold out, to proffer, promise:* largitio verbis ostentari potest, re vera fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: agrum, ib. 28: praemia, Sall. J. 66: ostentare sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4, 36: veniam, Tac. H. 4, 59. **4.** *to hold out; to threaten, menace:* caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: periculum capitis, id. Cluent. 8. **5.** *to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose:* principem, *to reveal*, Plin. Pan. 4: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet. Caes. 14: simul ostentavi tibi, me istis esse familiarem, Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

ostentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prodigy, portent, omen:* praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa *ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia* dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Suet. Caes. 32. **2.** Transf. *a wonderful thing, prodigy:* scis Appium ostenta facere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

ostentus, a. um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a showing, exhibiting, display:* corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle*, Tac. A. 1, 29: atrocitatis, Gell. 20, 1. ‖. Esp. *show, parade, external appearance:* nova jura Cappadociae dedit ostentui magis, quam mansura, Tac. H. 1, 78: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. J. 46. **2.** *a sign, proof:* ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, ib. 26: ostentui, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, *as a proof that*, Tac. A. 15, 64.

ostēs, ae, *m.* = ὤστης, *a kind of earthquake:* App. de Mundo, p. 65.

ostĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [ostium] *a tax upon doors, a door-tax:* columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

ostĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a doorkeeper, porter:* Varr. R. R. 1, 13: Plin. 12, 14, 32: Suet. Rhet. 3. **2.** *a sexton:* Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 6.

ostĭātim, *adv. from door to door, from house to house:* ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: agere crimen, *to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated*, ib. 22: nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiatim pulsanda, Quint. 5, 10, 112. ‖. Transf. *by particulars* or *details:* quicumque ostiatim cupit noscere legat, Vop. Carin. 17.

ostīgo, ĭnis, *f. a kind of eruption* or *scab on lambs*, also called mentigo: Col. 7, 5, 21.

ostĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ostium] *a little door:* Col. 8, 14, 1: ostiola olitoria, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

ostĭum, ii, *n.* [ōs] *a door:* omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 9: aperire, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: operire, id. Ph. 5, 3, 33: obserare intus, *to bolt*, id. Eun. 4, 6, 25: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5. ‖. Transf. *any kind of entrance* or *exit:* ne in rimis areae grana oblitescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, *entrances*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: portus, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: fluminis, *mouth*, id. Phil. 2, 11: Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Oceani, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic. Manil. 12. **2.** *a door tax:* exactio ostiorum, id. Fam. 3, 8. (Hence It. *uscio*; old Fr. *huis*; also It. *usciere*; Fr. *huissier.*)

ostŏcŏpos, i, *m.*=ὀστοκόπος, *a painful disease of the bones:* Seren. Samm. 48, 892.

ostrăcĭas, ae, *m.*, and **ostracītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀστρακίας, ὀστρακῖτις, *a semi-gem*, prob. *horn-stone* or *chalcedony:* Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ostrăcismus, i, *m.* = ὀστρακισμός, *ostracism*, an Athenian mode of banishing a person by writing his name on an oyster-shell: Nep. Cim. 3.

ostrăcītēs, ae, *m.* = ὀστρακίτης, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 36, 19, 31.

ostrăcītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀστρακῖτις: *horn-stone*; v. ostracias. ‖. *a kind of cadmia:* Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ostrăcĭum, ii, *n.* = ὀστράκιον, *a bivalve mollusk*, also called *onyx*, v. dactylus: Plin. 32, 10, 46.

ostrĕa, ae, *f.*, and (rarely) **ostrĕum**, i, *n.* = ὄστρεον, *an oyster*, Ostrea edulis, Linn., *muscle, sea-snail:* ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33: Ov. F. 6, 174. (Hence Fr. *huître.*)

ostrĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea] *pertaining to oysters, oyster-:* panis, *oyster-bread, bread eaten with oysters*, Plin. 18, 11, 27. ‖. Subst.: ostrearium, ii, *n. an oyster-bed:* id. 9, 51, 74: in Baiano locare, Macr. S. 2, 11.

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence] *rough scabby:* quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 186.

ostrĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in oysters:* Cyzicus ostreosa, Auct. Priap. 77. *Comp.*: Cat. 18, 4.

ostrĭāgo, ĭnis, *f. an unknown plant:* App. Herb. 28.

ostrĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. purple-coloured* (poet.)· Sid. Carm. 5. 18

ostrĭ-fĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. containing* or *abounding in oysters* (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 207: Ceraestus, Val. Fl. 1 456. Chalcedon, Lucan. 9, 959

ostrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum] *purple:* supparum, Varr. in Non. 549, 12. colores, Prop. 3, 11, 7.

ostrum, i, *n.* = ὄστρεον, *the blood of the sea-snail, purple*, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. Aen. 5, 111: Plin. 9, 36 and 37. ‖. Meton. *a purple dress* or *covering:* stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple-covered couches*, Virg. Aen. 1, 700: Prop. 4, 3, 51. **2.** *the brilliancy of purple, purple:* Auct. Aetn. 332.

ostrўa, ae, and **ostrys**, ўos, *f.* = ὀστρύα, ὄστρυς, *a tree with hard wood*, perh. *the hornbeam*, Carpinus Ostrya, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 37.

ōsus and **ōsūrus**, a, um, *Part.* [odi].

ŏsўris, is, *f.* = ὄσυρις, *a plant*, prob *the broom-like goose-foot*, Osyris alba Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 88.

osyritis, v. osiritis.

ōtăcustēs, ae, *m.* = ὠτακουστής, *a listener, eavesdropper, spy:* otacustarum relatio, App. de Mundo, p. 69.

othonna, ae, *f.*=ὄθοννα, *an unknown Syrian plant;* not Tagetes patulus, as supposed by Sprengel, since that is an American plant: Plin. 27, 12, 85.

ōtĭa, ae, *f.* = ὠτίον (little ear), *a kind of mollusk;* perh. a kind of Halyotis, or *ear-shell:* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ōtĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [otior] *having* or *enjoying leisure:* Sid. Ep. 4, 18.

ōtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [otium] *a little leisure:* otiolum meum, *my little bit of leisure*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

ōtĭon, ii, *n.* or **ōtĭa**, ae, *f.* = ὠτίον, (a little ear), *a sort of shell-fish* or *muscle:* Plin. 32, 53.

ōtĭor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [otium] *to be at leisure, to have* or *enjoy leisure:* quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: domesticus otior, *I idle about at home*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.

ōtĭōsē, *adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation:* vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26: inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7 *fin.* ‖. Transf. *calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually:* ambula ergo cito. *Sy.* Immo otiose, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 14: bene et otiose percoquere, Cato R. R. 76 *fin.*: contemplari unumquodque otiose, et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: quaerere, id. Fin. 4, 13: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv 2, 57. **2.** *quietly, fearlessly:* ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias Ter Heaut. 2, 3, 100.

ōtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [otiosus] *leisure* Meton. *a writing composed at leisure moments:* suas otiositates edere, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium] *at leisure, unoccupied:* quum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficere, id. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *without official employment, free from public affairs:* id. de Or. 1, 51: otioso vero et nihil agenti, privato quando imperium senatus dedit? id. Phil. 11, 8: nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, *that he was never less at leisure than when free from official business*, Cato in Cic. Off. 3, 1. **3.** *having leisure for:* with *gen.*: studiorum otiosi, Plin. H. N. *praef.* ‖. Transf. *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral:* spectatores otiosi Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7: otiosis minabantur, id. Fam. 9, 6. **2.** *quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil:* quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. Brut. 24, 93: si otiosum Fabium reddideris, id. Fam. 9, 25: istos otiosissimos reddam, id. Agr. 2, 37. With *abl.*: otiosus ab animo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: a metu, Gell. 2, 29. |||. Of things· *free, idle, unemployed* (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: pecuniae, *unemployed*, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 14: dies, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen. Ira 2, 13: spatium ab hoste otiosum, *free from, undisturbed by*, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. **2.** *idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous*: sententiae, Quint. 1, 1, 35: sermo, id. 8, 2, 19: otiosissimae occupationes, Plin. Ep. 9, 6. **3.** *quiet, gentle*: fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus, Pall. 1, 37. (Hence Fr. *oisif.*)

ōtis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὠτίς, *the great bustard*, Otis tarda, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29: id. 30, 14, 45.

ōtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [perh. fr. Sansk. *av*, "tueri"] *leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity, idleness* (opp. to negotium): clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. Off. 3, 1: otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, id. Agr. 2, 33: otio frui, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: hebescere et languescere in otio, id. Acad. 2, 2: otio tabescere, id. Att. 2, 14: otium segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70: otium consumere in historia scribenda, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4: auscultandi, *time to hear*, id. Ad. 3, 4, 55: horum libros delectationis causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, *when I have leisure*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: otium studio suppeditare, *to devote time to study*, Auct. Her. 1, 1: in otium venire, Cic. Att. 1, 7. **2.** Meton. *the fruit of leisure*: otia nostra, *i. e. my poems*, Ov. Tr. 2, 224. **II.** Transf. *rest, repose, quiet, peace*: pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 37: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: otium divos rogat in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: valde me ad otium pacemque converto, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, Nep. Timol. 3: studia per otium concelebrata, *in times of peace*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. With *ab*: otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. 3, 32. **2.** *neutrality*: aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. **3.** *Abl.* adverbially: *at leisure, leisurely*: quamlibet [or qua lubet] iambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 25, 6.

ŏtŏpēta, ae, *m.* = ὠτοπετής, *long-ear*, poet. for *hare*: Petr. 35.

ōtus, i, *m.* = ὦτος or ὠτός, *a kind of owl, the long-eared owl*, Strix Otus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

ŏvālis, e, *adj.* [ovo] *belonging to an ovation*: corona, Gell. 5, 4.

ŏvanter, *adv. exultingly*: Tert. adv. Val. 28.

ōvārĭus, ii, *m.* [ovum] *one who took care of new-laid eggs*: Inscr.

ŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ovo] *an ovation*, i. e. *a lesser triumph*, in which the general made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but on horseback or on foot with a wreath of myrtle round his brows · cf. Fest. *s. v.* ovalis: Gell. 5, 6: Plin. 15, 29, 38: fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor. 3, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 846.)

ŏvātus, a, um, *Part.* [ovo].

ōvātus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum] *egg-shaped, oval*: aliis ovata species, Plin. 15, 21, 23. **II.** *having oval spots* · lapis Numidicus, id. 35, 1, 1.

ŏvātus, ūs, *m.* [ovo] *a shouting, rejoicing* (poet.): Val. Fl. 6, 187.

ŏvĕcŭla, v. ovicula.

ŏvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ovis] *pertaining to sheep, sheep-*: pecus (*al.* oviaricum), Col. 7, 6. **II.** Subst. oviaria, ae, *f. a flock of sheep*: Varr. R. R. 2 *praef.* § 6.

ōvĭco, 1. *v. a.* [ovum] *to mix with the white of an egg*: Plin. Val. 1, 17.

ŏvĭcŭla (ovecula), ae, *f. dim.* [ovis] *a little sheep*: Tert. Pall. 3: Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator *Ovicula* dictus est a morum clementia, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 43. (Hence Sp. *oveja*; Fr. *ouaille.*)

ŏvīle, is, *n.* [id.] *a sheepfold*: non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. G. 3, 537: Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 79. Also, *a fold for goats*: aliis in ovilibus haedi, id. M. 13, 828.

ŏvīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a shepherd*: Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26.

ŏvīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for sheep, sheep-*: stabulatio, App. M. 4, p. 145.

ŏvillīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sheep*: lac, *sheep's milk*, Theod. Pr. de diaeta 3: caro, *mutton*, ib. 6.

ŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sheep*: caseus, Cato R. R. 76: grex, Liv. 22, 10: pecus, Col. 7, 2: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33.

ŏvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a sheep, sheep's*: cauda, Seren Sammon. 14, 254.

ōvĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum pario] *that lays eggs, oviparous*: vivipari et ovipari: ita enim appello, quae Graeci ζωοτόκα, καὶ ᾠοτόκα, App. Apol. p. 298.

ŏvis, is (*acc.* ovim, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 26: *abl.* ovi, Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66), *f.* (*m.* Varr. in Non. 216, 23) *a sheep*: oves scabrae, glabrae, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 140: Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, *to make the wolf a shepherd*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. **II.** Meton. *wool*: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, 4, 28. **2.** *a simpleton, ninny, fool*: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3. [Cf. Sans. *avi*; Gr. ὄϊς, which orig. had the digamma; Lith. *awis*, etc.]

ŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation* (v. ovatio): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv. 5, 31: ovans triumphavit, *made his triumphal entry on foot*, Vell. 2, 96: Suet. Tib. 9: ovatum aurum, *brought in triumph*, Pers. 2, 55. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to exult, rejoice*: ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. 1, 25: laetus ovat nunc laude virum, Val. Fl. 4, 342: gutture corvi, Virg. G. 1, 423. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop. 3, 7, 53: ovat Africus, *rages*, Val. Fl. 2, 506. [Etym. dub. Pott connects it with εὖα, εὐάζω.]

ōvum, i, *n. an egg*: ovum parere, *to lay*, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: gignere, id. N. D. 2, 51: edere, Col. 8, 3: ponere, Ov. M. 8, 258: ovi putamen, *an egg-shell*, Col. 8, 5: pullos ex ovis excludere, *to hatch*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: ova eniti, Col. 8, 11: incubare ova, *to sit on, hatch*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: incubare ovis, Col. 8, 11. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, *to the beginning of the meal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche, *i. e. from the beginning to the end*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. Prov.: tam simile quam ovum ovo, *as like as two eggs*, Sen. Apocol. *med.*: videtisne ut in proverbio sit ovorum inter se similitudo? Cic. Ac. 2, 18. **II.** Meton. *an egg-shellful* (as a measure): Plin. 22, 25, 67. **2.** *the wooden balls set up in the Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: ova curriculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27. **3.** *an egg-shape, oval*: Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 34. [Cf. Gr. ᾠόν, which orig. had the digamma; Germ. *ey*; Eng. *egg.*] (Hence It. *uovo*; Fr. *œuf.*)

oxălis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀξαλίς, *garden sorrel*, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxalmē, es, *f.* = ὀξάλμη, *pickle* or *sauce made of vinegar and brine*: Plin. 23, 2, 26.

oxĭme, v. ocius.

oxȳbăphus, i, *m.* = ὀξύβαφον, lit. *a vinegar-cup* (pure Lat. acetabulum); hence, *a liquid measure, containing* 15 *drachms*: Rhemn. Fann. de ponder. 75.

oxȳcedros, i, *f.* = ὀξυκεδρος, *a species of Juniper with pointed leaves*, Juniperus Oxycedrus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

oxȳ-cŏmĭna, orum, *n. plur. pickled olives* (*al.* oxycominia): Petr. 66.

oxȳgăla, ae, *f.* = ὀξύγαλα (sour milk), *curdled milk, curds*: Col. 12 8: *Neutr.*: Plin. 28, 9, 35.

oxȳgărum, i, *n.* = ὀξύγαρον, *a sauce of vinegar and garum*: Mart. 3, 50

oxȳlăpăthum, i, *n.* = ὀξυλάπαθον *a kind of dock, sharp-pointed dock*, Rumex acutus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxȳ-mĕli, ĭtis, *n.* and **oxymel**, ellis, *n.* = ὀξύμελι, *a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel*: Plin. 23, 2, 29: brassica ex aceto oxymelli et sale sparsa (*al.* oxymelle, *al.* oxymela), Cato R. R. 157

oxȳmōrus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύμωρος, *acutely silly*: oxymora verba, *expressions which at first sight appear absurd but which contain a concealed point*, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.

oxȳmyrsīnē, es, *f.* = ὀξυμυρσίνη, *the plant prickly myrtle, butcher's-broom*, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn. (pure Latin, ruscus): Plin. 15, 7, 5,

oxȳpaedĕrōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξυπαιδερώτινος, *opal-coloured*: Vop Aur. 46.

oxȳpŏrus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξυπόρος *that passes quickly*: of food, *easily digested*; of medicine, *that operates quickly*: moretum, Col. 12, 56: Plin. 20, 7, 26: ib. 23, 96: Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

oxys, ȳos, *m.* = ὀξύς (sharp): *common wood-sorrel*: Oxalis Acetosella Linn. or perh. Ox. stricta, Linn.: Plin 27, 12, 89. **II.** *a kind of sharp rush* perh. Schoenus mucronatus, Linn.: o Juncus acutus, Linn.: id. 11, 18, 69.

oxȳsacchărum, i, *n.* = ὀξυσάκχαρον, *a drink made of vinegar and sugar*: Const. Afer. 7, 1.

oxyschoenos, i, *m.* = ὀξύσχοινος, *a kind of rush*, prob. the same as Oxys II.: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

oxȳtŏnon, i, *n.* = ὀξύτονον, *wild poppy*: App. Herb. 53,

oxy-triphyllon, i, *n.* = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, *sharp-leaved trefoil*, referred by some to Trifolium italicum, by others to Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; but both are doubtful · Plin. 21, 9, 30.

oxyzōmus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύζωμος, *seasoned with sour sauce*: Apic. 6, 9.

ŏzaena, ae, *f.* = ὄζαινα: *a kind of polype*: ozaena, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48. **II.** *a polypus in the nose*: narium ozaenae, id. 25, 13, 102.

ŏzaenītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ὀζαινῖτις, *bastard nard*, v. Nardus: Plin. 12, 12, 26.

ŏzaenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ozaena] *having a polypus* of the nose: Pelag. Vet. 16.

ozȳmum, i, *n.* v. ocinum.

P.

P, p, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms Γ and Ρ. The *P*-sound, like the *K*- and *T*-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling TRIVMPE, for triumphe, in the Song of the Arval Brothers. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants *l* and *r* only; the combinations *pn*, *ps*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between *m* and *s* and *m* and *t*, *e.g.* sumpsi, sumptum; hiems is also written hiemps. **II.** Interchanges of P with other letters. P being the smooth labial, its principal interchanges are with the other labials, or with the other smooth mutes. **1.** with *b*: vide letter B, *no.* I. 2. In addition to which it may be mentioned that in inscrr. *b* followed by *s* or *t* is often changed into *p*: *e. g. opsides*, for *obsides*; *optenui*, for *obtenui*; *apsens*, for *absens*, etc. **2.** with *v*: *e. g. opilio*, for *ovilio*. **3.** with *c*: v. letter C, *no.* III. 4. **4.** with *t* or τ. *e. g. hostis, hospes*; ταώς, *pavo*. **5.** with *f* in Gothic, *v* in Old High German, and *v* and *f* in German and English · *e. g pes, pedis*, Goth. *fôtus*, O. H. G *vuoz* Germ. *fuss*, Eng. *foot*; *piscis* Goth *fisks*; O. H. G. *visc*, Germ. *fisch*, Eng. *fish*; *pater*, Goth. *fadrs*, O. H. G. *vatar*, Germ. *vater*, Eng. *father*; *plenus*, Goth. *fulls*, O. H. G. *vol*, Germ. *voll*, Eng. *full*. **III.** Changes of P in the Romance languages. **1.** into *b*: *e. g.* Lat. *apotheca, opprobrium*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*, Sp. *brobbrio*: Lat. *apicula, capra, lupus*; Sp. *abeja*, Fr. *abeille*, Sp. *cabra, lobo*: Lat. *opera, piper*; Prov. *obra, pobre*. **2.** into *v*: *e. g.* Lat. *episcopus*; It. *vescovo*: Lat. *portulaca*; Sp. *verdolaca*: Lat. *recipere, coopertus, pauper, ripa*; It. *ricevere, coverto, povero, riva*; Fr. *recevoir, couvert, pauvre, rive*: Lat. *sapo, scopa*; Port. *savão, escova*. **3.** into *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *supplex, scalpere*; It. *soffice, scalfire*: Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. **4.** When *p* is doubled, one of the letters is often omitted, but not in Italian: *e. g.* Lat. *cippus, puppis, supplicare*; Sp. *cepo, popa, suplicar*; Prov. *cep, sopleiar*; Fr. *cep, poupe*. **5.** *p* followed by *t* is frequently either changed into *t* or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aptus, captivus, raptus, septem*; It. *atto, cattivo, ratto, sette*; Sp. *siete*; Port. *cativo, sete*; Fr. *chétif*: Lat. *baptizare*; Wâll. *botezare*; Port. *boutizar*. **6.** *ps* becomes *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *capsa, gypsus, ipse, scripsi*; It. *cassa, gesso, esso, scrissi*; Wall. *casë*; Sp. *yeso, ese*; Port. *gesso, esse*; Fr. *caisse*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, P most frequently denotes the praenomen Publius, but also stands for parte, pater, pedes, pia, pondo, populus, posuerunt, publicus, *etc.* P. C. stands for patres conscripti, patronus civitatis or coloniae, ponendum curavit, potestate censoria, *etc.* P. M. pontifex maximus, patronus municipii, posuit merito. P. P. pater patriae, praepositus, primi pilus, pro parte. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

pa pro parte (*leg.* patre) et po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. *s. v.*

păbo, ōnis, *m. a wheel-barrow*: Gloss. Isid.

pābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pabulum] *of* or *fit for fodder*: vicia, Col. 2, 14, 1: Plin. 18, 16, 41.

pābŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fodder* or *pasture*: Inscr.

pābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor] *pasture*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 7, 9 *fin.* **II.** Milit. *t. t. a foraging*: hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: pabulatione intercludi, ib. 7, 44.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fodderer, a herdsman*: Isid. Gloss. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a forager*: Caes. B. C. 1, 55: Liv. 29, 2.

pābŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pabulator] *of* or *for fodder*: corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5.

pābŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [pabulum]. **I.** Neutr. *to feed, graze*: capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 7, 6: pabulantia jumenta, Front. p. 2203 P. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to forage*: angustius pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: quum Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones misisset, id. B. G. 5, 17: pabulantes nostros profligant, Tac. A. 12, 38 *fin.* **3.** Transf. in gen. *to seek a subsistence*; of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 6. **II.** Act. *to manure*: fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, Col. 5, 9, 13.

pābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in fodder*: insula, Sol. 22.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [PA or PAS, root of pasco] *food, nourishment*: of men (only poet.): mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: pabula dira (of the food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105. **2.** Of animals, esp. those which graze: *fodder, food*: bubus pabulum parare, Cato R. R. 54: secare pabulum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: supportare, id. B. C. 3, 58: hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. Aen. 12, 475: pabula decerpere, Ov. M. 13, 943: pabula carpit ovis, id. F. 4, 750: viciam conserere in pabulum, Col. 11, 2, 71: cervi noctu procedunt ad pabula Plin. 8, 32, 50: bubus serpentes in pabulo sunt, id. 11, 53, 115. **II.** Fig. *food, nourishment, sustenance*: Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (of one who deserves to die), Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 11: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1056: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, id. de Sen. 14: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax] *pertaining to peace, peaceful* (poet.): olea, Ov. M. 6, 101: laurus, ib. 15, 591: pacales flammae, *on the altar of the goddess of Peace*, id. F. 1, 719.

pācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paco] *a peace-making, peace*: Front. Strateg. praef.

pācātĭus, *comp. adv. more peaceably* or *quietly*: pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10. *Sup.*: Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [paco] *a peace-maker, pacificator*: gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15: terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246.

pācātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacator] *peace-promoting, pacific*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* [paco]. **II.** Adj. *peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed*: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig. 2: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20. Of things: pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 293: mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3: oratio pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31. **III.** Subst. pacatum, i, *n. a friendly country*: vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34. ex pacatis praedas agere, i. e. *from countries at peace with Rome*, Sall. J. 32: qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7.

pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pax fero] *peace-bringing* or *announcing, peaceful, pacific*: sermo, Lucan. 3, 305: oliva, Virg. Aen. 8, 116: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 40: virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139: pacifer Cyllenius, Ov. M. 14, 291.

pācĭfĕro, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to keep peace*: pacifero, εἰρήνην ἄγω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pācĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico] *a peace-making, pacification*: spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7, 8: opem et gratiam alicujus ad pacificationem quaerere, ib. 9, 11: ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a peace-maker, pacificator*: Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13: Servius pacificator, ib. 15, 7: Liv. 27, 30.

pācĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator] *peace-making, pacificatory*: legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1.

pācĭfĭcē, *adv. pacifically*: Cypr. Ep. 41.

pācĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **pācĭfĭcor**, 1. *v. dep.* [pax facio] *to make* or *conclude a peace*: quo Metellus initio, Jugurtha pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, *at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace*, Sall. J. 66: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23: pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to pacify, appease* (poet.): satin' ergo tecum pacificatus sum Antipho? Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 13: coelestes pacificasset, Cat. 68, 75: divos, Sil. 15, 423.

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *peace-making, pacific*: persona, Cic. Att. 8, 12: secures, *the axes in the fasces of the lictors*, Lucan. 7, 63: Janus, Mart. 8, 66.

pacio, 3. *v. n.* [PAC: *v.* paciscor] *to make* or *come to an agreement, to agree together*: ni cum eo pacit talio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1.

pacĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a contract, covenant* (for pactio): pacionem antiqui dicebant, quam nunc pactionem dicimus, Fest. *s. v.*

păcisco, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [*v.* paciscor] *to make a bargain* or *agreement*; *to agree, contract*: id quoque paciscunt, Naev. in Non. 474, 17. Gen. in *perf. part.*: pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29: foedus id. Sest. 14 *fin.*: cum hoste pactae induciae, id. Off. 1, 10. In *abl. absol.*: quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, *by agreement*, Liv. 28, 21: Sil. 14, 97. In the gerundive: ut firma fierent paciscenda, Amm. 31, 12. **2.** Esp. *to agree to give a woman in marriage, to betroth* (only in *perf. pass.*): haec tibi pacta 'st Callicli filia, *betrothed*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 59: cujus filio pacta est Artavasdis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21: Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv. 1, 2.

păciscor, pactus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [root PAC or PAG, *fix*: v. pango] lit *to fix, settle*; hence, *to make a bargain* or *agreement*; *to covenant, agree, contract*. **I.** Neutr.: pacisci cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 24: antequam cum decumano pactus esset, Cic. Verr. 3, 14: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, Liv. 25, 33: votis pacisci, ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces addant avaro divitias mari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: de mercede, Suet. Gramm. 7. **2.** Esp. *to enter into a marriage contract*; hence in *perfect*: *to be betrothed*: privatorum consiliorum ubique semper fuit, ut in quam cuique feminae convenisset domum, nuberet; ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret Liv. 4, 4: fama fuit Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, id. 44, 30: Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702. **3.** Fig. *to barter, hazard, stake* (poet.): vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg. Aen. 5, 230: aevum pro luce, Stat. Th. 1, 317. **II.** Act.: ea pacisci modo scis, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 89: quam (provinciam) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25: omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv. 38, 77. With *infin.*: dimitti eum pactus, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

pāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pax] *to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe*: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Allobroges nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: omnem Galliam, id. B. C. 1, 7: Erymanthi nemora, Virg. Aen. 6, 804: Ov. F. 2, 18. **II.** Transf. of impers. objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued, tilled*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45: incertos animi aestus, *to quiet*, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225: dolorem, id. de Apono *fin.*

pacta, v. pactus, II. 2.

pactīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [paciscor] *agreed upon, stipulated*: Gell. 1, 25.

pactĭlis, e, *adj.* [pango] *plaited together, wreathed*: corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8.

pactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor] *an agreeing*; *an agreement, contract, bargain*: in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: pactionem facere de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Com. 12: pactionem cum aliquo facere, id. Att. 4, 18: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29: pactio nuptialis, *a marriage contract*, Liv. 4, 4: collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, *by making over to him his province according to agreement*, Sall. C. 26. **II.** Esp. *an agreement, compact, between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province*: pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: id. Att. 5, 13. **2.** *a corrupt bargaining, a collusion*: nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, id. Verr. 1, 7. **3.** *a truce, a capitulation*: arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 9, 11: Aulum spe pactionis perpulit, Sall. J. 38: aut pax aut pactio, Flor. 4, 12 *fin.* **4.** pactio verborum, *a form of words*: ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, *on account of the form of oath* Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.

pactītĭus, a, um, v. pacticius.

pactĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pactio] *an agreement*: pactio, pactiuncula, Not. Tir.

pactor, ōris, *m.* [paciscor] *a contractor, negotiator*: societatis pactores Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

pactum, v. pactus.

pactus, a, um, *Part.* [pacisco and paciscor]. ‖. Subst. pactus, i, *m. a betrothed husband, bridegroom:* Stat. Th. 3, 172. **2.** pacta, ae, *f. a betrothed wife:* gremiis abducere pactas, Virg. Aen. 10, 79: Vell. 2, 1. **3.** pactum, i, *n. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact:* pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic Inv. 2, 22: pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, id. Off. 3, 24: mansit in conditione atque pacto, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, id. Caecin. 18: pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben 3, 15: stare pacto, Liv. 9, 11. Poet.: sacrum, i. e. *a marriage contract,* Val. Fl. 8, 401. (ii) In gen. *abl.* pacto, like ratione and modo, *manner, way, means:* nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *how,* Cic. Mur. 21: non tacebo unquam alio pacto, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacito est opus, id. Ad 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio pacto, id. Ph. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21.

pactus, a, um, *Part.* [pango].

pactus, ūs, *m.* [paciscor] *an agreement, bargain, pact:* unius noctis pactu (*al.* tractu, *al.* tactu), Petr. 81.

pădi, orum, *m. plu.* [a Gallic word] *pitch-pines:* Plin. 3, 16, 20 *fin.*

paean, ānis, *m.*=Παιάν (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. *a religious hymn,* orig. in honour of Apollo, but also used of other deities; *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a paean:* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Virg. Aen. 10, 738: Prop. 3, 13, 42: Herculeum paeana canunt, Stat. Th. 4, 157. As a simple exclamation, like hymenaee: dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, *shout huzza!* Ov. A. A. 2, 1.

paeantis, ĭdis, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Sol. 9: Isid. Orig. 14, 4.

paedăgōga, ae, *f.* [paedagogus] *a governess:* Hier. Ep. 128, *n.* 4.

paedăgōgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *education, instruction:* Tert. adv. Val. 13.

paedăgōgĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [paedagogium] *pertaining to a* paedagogium or *boys'-school:* puer, Amm. 26, 6: qui ministeriales et paedagogiani exsistunt, *reared to serve at court,* Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 5.

paedăgōgĭum, ii, and ēum, ei, *n.*=παιδαγωγεῖον, *the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall:* Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ‖. Meton. *the boys in a* paedagogium: paedagogium pretiosa veste succingitur, Sen. Vit. B. 17. **2.** *boys reared for purposes of lewdness:* ingenuorum paedagogia, Suet. Ner. 28: Plin. 33, 12, 54.

paedăgōgo, 1. *v. a.* [paedagogus] *to educate, instruct:* Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* repotia.

paedăgōgus, i, *m.*=παιδαγωγός, *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, pedagogue:* nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. Am. 20, 74: tanquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani generis paedagogus, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*: Quint. 1, 1, 8. *Adject.*: lex paedagoga, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 681. ‖. Fig. *a leader, guide:* Suet. Galb. 14: unicuique nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen. Ep. 110. **2.** *a pedant:* hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 32: Suet. Ner. 37.

paedĕrōs, ōtis, *m.*=παιδέρως, *a precious stone:* **1.** *an opal:* Plin. 37, 6, 22. **2.** *an amethyst:* id. 37, 9, 40. ‖. *a plant,* the same as caerifolium, Myrrhis odorata, id. 19, 8, 54. **2.** *another plant,* the same as Acanthos, Acanthus mollis, *bear's foot,* id. 22, 22, 34.

paedīcātor, ōris, *m.* [paedico] *a paederast:* Lic. Calv. in Suet. Caes. 49.

paedīco (pēdīco, Auct. Priap. 68), 1. *v. a.* [παιδικός] *to commit paederasty:* paedicare cupis meos amores, Cat. 21, 4: puerum, Mart. 11, 94.

paedīco, ōnis, *m.* [paedico] *a paederast:* Mart. 6, 32: id. 12, 86.

paedĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paedor] *nasty, stinking:* senex, Lucil. in Non. 166, 13 (*al.* perditus, *al.* arthriticus): paedidissimi servi, Petr. 34.

paedor, ōris, *m. nastiness, filth:* membra horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1266: Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: exuere paedorem, Tac. A. 6, 44: longus in carcere paedor, Lucan. 2, 72. ‖. Transf. *a stink, stench:* sine paedore, Aug. Civ. D. 14, 24.

paegnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [παίγνιον] *pertaining to play:* gladiatores, *who fought only in jest,* Suet. Cal. 26.

paemĭnōsus, a, um, *adj. full of chinks, rough:* area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51.

paenĕ (pene), *adv. nearly, almost:* fores paene effregisti, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 4: aliquem paene perdere Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: paene amicus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: Brutum non minus amo, quam tu: paene dixi quam te, id. Att. 5, 20: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae vidimus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo, tanta est vicinia, tango: saepe sed heu lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet, Ov. H. 18, 179. *Sup.*: ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime (penissime), *utterly, completely,* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 127: App. M. 8, p. 203.

paeninsŭla (pen.), ae, *f.* [paene insula] *a peninsula:* Liv. 26, 42: Cat. 31, 1: Plin. 3, 10, 15.

paenŭla (pen.), ae, *f. a kind of cloak* or *surtout for journeys* or *rainy weather* (v. Smith's Ant. 848): paenula irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20: incolumi Rhodos facit quod paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Juv. 5, 79: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 27. In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Or. 39. Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. *to press one strongly to stay;* opp. to vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic. Att. 13, 33. ‖. Transf. *a covering, cover, envelope:* ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 14, 1: supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12.

paenŭlārĭum, ii, *n.* [paenula] *a repository for* paenulae: Nov. in Non. 148, 33.

paenŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a cloak maker:* Inscr.

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing a* paenula: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Sen. Ben. 3, 28.

paenultĭmus (pen.), a, um, *adj.* [paene ultimus] *the last but one:* paenultima meta November, Aus. Ecl. quotae Cal. sint mens. 12. ‖. Subst. paenultima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* syllaba), *the penultimate syllable, the penult:* paenultimam circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7.

paenuria, ae, *f.* v. penuria.

paeōn, ōnis, *m.*=παιών, *a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic. Or. 64: Quint. 9, 4, 47: Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

paeōnĭa, ae, *f.*=παιωνία, *a plant, the peony:* Paeon. femina, is P. officinalis, Linn.: mas, P. corallinum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 60. (Hence It. *peonia*· Fr. *pivoine.*)

paeōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paeon] *pertaining to a paeon, paeonic:* Diom. p. 506 P.

paeōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*=Παιώνιος, *pertaining to the god of medicine* (Παιών), *healing, medicinal* (poet.): herbae, Virg. Aen. 7, 769· ope Paeonia, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: cura, Claud. B. G. 121.

paetŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus] *having a slight cast in the eye:* redeo ad deos: ecquos si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.

paetus, a, um, *adj. having a cast in the eyes, leering* or *winking with the eyes·* esp. as an epithet of Venus, *prettily leering:* uni animalium homini depravantur oculi: unde *Strabonum* et *Paetorum* cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 55· strabonem appellat paetum pater, Hor. S. 1, 3 45: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov. A. A. 2, 659: Minerva flava lumine est, Venus paeto, Auct. Priap. 37.

pāgānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic:* paganicae feriae, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 26 *Absol.*: bona habere in paganico (*sc.* solo or agro), Cod. Justin. 6, 21, 1: pila paganica, *a ball stuffed with down,* Mart. 7, 32. ‖. *heathenish, pagan* Salvian. de Gub. 1.

pāgānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paganus] *heathenism, paganism:* stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5.

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] *pertaining to the country* or *to a village, rustic:* lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5: foci, Ov. F. 1, 670. **2.** Subst. paganus, i, *m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic.* nulli pagani aut montani, Auct. or pro dom. 28, 74: pagani et oppidani, B. Alex. 36: pagani vel decuriones, Cod. Theod. 7, 21, 2. ‖. Opposed to military, *civil, civic:* vel paganum est peculium vel castrense, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37. **2.** Subst. *a civilian:* Tac. H. 3, 24: milites et pagani, Plin. Ep. 10, 18: Juv. 16, 33. |‖. Transf. *rustic unlearned:* cultus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25 *fin* **2.** *heathen, pagan* (opp. to Jewish or Christian): ritus cultusque, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 2: sacerdotales paganae superstitionis, ib. 16, 10, 20. **3.** Subst. *a heathen, pagan:* deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug. Retract. 2, 43. (Hence Prov. *payan;* Fr. *païen.*)

pāgātim, *adv. by districts* or *villages, in every village:* templa pagatim sacrata, Liv. 31, 26.

pageiei, v. pagus, *ad init.*

pāgella, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *a little page:* Cic. Fam. 11, 25 *fin.*

pages, compactio, unde compages et propagare, Non. 64, 28.

pāgĭna, ae, *f.* [PAG, root of pango] *a written page* or *leaf of a book, letter,* etc.: paginae dictae a pangendo, quod in illis versus panguntur, id est figuntur. Fest. *s. v.*: quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: complere paginam, id. Att. 13, 34: Plin. 13, 12, 24: censoriarum legum paginae, id. 8, 51, 77. Proverb.: paginam utramque facere, *to fill both sides of the account, confer both good and ill fortune* (in allusion to an account-book), id. 2, 7, 5. ‖. Meton. *that which is written, a paragraph, book:* varie sum affectus tuis literis: valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum altera recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: id. Att. 6, 2: lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5. **2.** *a leaf, slab:* vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall. 6, 11 *fin.*: insignia honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours,* Juv. 10, 58. **3.** *four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed* or *quarter:* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

pāgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pagina] *joined together:* Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 353.

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little page:* Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*

pagmentum, i, *n.* [PAG, root of pango] *a joining together, that which is joined:* qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.* (*al. leg.* antepagmentum).

pago, old form of pango, xii Tab ap. Auc. Her. 2, 13.

pagrus (phagr.) or **pager** (ph.), ri, *m.*=πάγρος (φάγρος), *a fish,* acc. to Cuvier, Sparus, or Pagrus erithrinus, Cuv., called by the modern Greeks φάγρος: pagrus fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10. 38.

păgur, i, *m. a fish* (perh. *i. q.* pagrus): rutilus pagur, Ov. Hal. 108.

păgūrus, i, *m.*=πάγουρος, *a kind of crab,* some species of Cancer, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pāgus, i, *m.* (old *gen.* pageiei, which prob. is an error for pagei, Inscr. Orell *no.* 3793) *a village:* in pagis forisque, Liv. 25, 5: pagos et compita circum, Virg. G. 2, 382: omissis pagis vicisque, Tac. A. 1, 56. **2.** *a district, canton, province:* omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: in Gallia in omnibus pagis partibusque, ib. 6, 11: Tac. G. 39. ‖. Meton. *the country people:* festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669. [Etym. dub.: some connect it with *pasco*, and suppose it to mean orig. a pasture in common, a common, Mommsen, Römisch. Tribus, p. 16: but perh. it comes from PAG, the root of *pango*, and would hence be lit. a district bound together or connected as a whole, as contrasted with the adjoining districts.] (Hence It. *paese;* Sp. *pais;* Fr. *pays.*)

pāla, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.: pala a pangendo, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 134] *a spade:* palae innixus, Liv. 3, 26: juncosus ager verti pala debet, Plin. 18, 6, 8. ‖. Transf. *a peel* for putting bread into the oven: Cato R. R. 11 *fin.* **2.** *a winnowing-shovel:* Tert. Praescr. 3. **3.** *the bezel* of a ring = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38. **4.** *the shoulder-blade:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35. **5.** *an Indian tree, the Banana,* Musa Paradisiaca, Linn.: Plin. 12, 6, 12. (Hence Fr. *pelle;* It. *paletta.*)

pālābundus, a, um, *adj.* [palor] *wandering about, straggling:* Judaei dispersi palabundi, Tert. Apol. 21: equites, Auct. Itin. Alex. 56.

palacra and **palacrana,** ae, *f.* [a Span. word] *an ingot of gold:* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

pălaestēs, ae, *m.* = παλαιστής, *a wrestler:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27 *fin.*

pălaestra, ae, *f.* = παλαίστρα, *a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, palaestra:* in palaestra atque in foro, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 3: statuas in palaestra ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 14: pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. Aen. 6, 642: nitida palaestra ludere, Ov. H. 16, 149. Also in private houses: (Fibrenus) tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. ‖. Meton. *the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics:* indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras nudati socii, Virg. Aen. 3, 281: uncta palaestra, Ov. H. 19, 11. **2.** *a brothel:* Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 34: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 20. **3.** *rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school:* nitidum genus verborum sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori Cic. de Or. 1, 18: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, id. Brut. 9. **4.** *art:* utemur ea palaestra quam a te didicimus, id. Att. 5, 13.

pălaestrĭcē, *adv. after the manner of the palaestra:* palaestrice spatiari in xysto, Cic. opt. gen. or. 3

pălaestrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παλαιστρικός, *pertaining to the palaestra, palaestric:* palaestrici motus, *motions learnt from a posture-master.* Cic. Off. 1, 36: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7: doctores, id. 12, 2, 12. ‖. Subst. palaestrica, ae, *f. the art of gymnastics:* id. 2, 21, 11. **2.** palaestricus, i, *m. a teacher of athletic exercises:* id. 1, 11, 15.

pălaestrīta, ae, *m.* = παλαιστρίτης, *the director of a wrestling-school,* or *gymnasium:* Cic. Verr. 2, 14: lubricus palaestrita, Mart. 3, 58, 25.

pălam, *adv.* [pando: on the change of *d* into *l*, v. letter D, *no.* I. 5] *openly, publicly:* palam atque aperte, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 68: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, id. Or. 12, 38: non per praestigias, sed palam, id. Verr. 4, 24: non occulte sed palam, ib. 4, 22 *fin.:* hunc inimici palam interfecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34: quod palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, Tac. H. 2, 57. **2.** Palam est or factum est, *it is public, well known:* palam est res, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. Pis. 5, 11. palam ante oculos omnium esse, id. Verr. 5, 26: pisces audire palam est, *it is well known,* Plin. 10, 70, 89. ‖. As a prep. with the *abl.: before, in the presence of:* te palam, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: meque palam de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14: palam senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5. (Hence It. *palese.*)

palanga, v. phalanga.

pălāra, ae, *f. an unknown bird:* dulce palara sonat, quam dicunt nomine drostam, Auct. carm. de Phil. 11.

pālārĭs, e, *adj.* [pālus] *pertaining to pales* or *stakes:* silva palaris, *from which pales are fetched,* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 9. ‖. Subst. palaria, ium, *n. plu. the exercise of tilting against a stake:* also, *the place of this exercise:* Veg. Mil. 1, 11: id. 2, 23.

pălāsĕa and **plasĕa,** ae, *f. a buttock of beef:* Arn. 7, 230.

pălătha, ae, *f.* = παλάθη, *the inside of figs:* Vulg. Judith. 10, 5.

pălātīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palatium] *pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial:* palatina laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace,* Ov. F. 4, 953: atriensis, Suet. Cal. 57: domus, id. Aug. 29: Parthenius palatinus, *Domitian's chamberlain,* Mart. 4, 45.

pālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pālus] *a driving in of pales* or *stakes:* Vitr. 2, 9.

pălātĭum, ĭi, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome,* on which Augustus had his palace; hence, transf. in gen.: *a palace:* palatia fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119: magni palatia coeli, *the palace of the sky* (*i. e.* of Jupiter), id. M. 1, 176. (Hence It. *palazzo;* Fr. *palais;* Eng. *palace.*)

pălātŭar, āris, *n. an offering made at Rome on the Palatine:* Fest. *s. v.* septimontium.

pălātum, i, *n.*, and (rarely) **pălātus,** i, *m. the palate:* nec sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipiatur, ib. 2, 10, 29: dare membra boum palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: cum balba feris annoso verba palato, id. S. 2, 3, 274. **2.** Fig. *taste, critical judgment:* (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.:* orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19. *Plur.:* palata docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4. ‖. Meton. *a vault:* coeli, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*

pălātus, i, v. palatum, *ad init.*

pălē, ēs, *f.* = πάλη, *a wrestling:* uncta pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: jocos, palem, rudentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pălĕa, ae, *f. chaff:* surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Virg. G. 3, 134: Plin. 18, 30, 72. ‖. Transf. *dross:* palea aeris, id. 34, 13, 36. **2.** *the wattles* or *gills* of a cock: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: Col. 8, 2, 9. (Hence It. *paglia;* Sp. *paja;* Fr *paille.*)

pălĕālis, e, *adj.* [palea] *pertaining to chaff:* uva, *preserved in chaff,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

pălĕar, āris, *n.* [id.] *the dewlap of an ox:* Sen. Hippol 1044. *Plur.:* a collo palearibus demissis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: palearia pendula, Ov. M. 7, 117: a mento palearia pendent, Virg. G. 3, 53. ‖. Meton. *the throat:* revocat palearibus herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 17.

pălĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to chaff:* arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pălĕārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a chaff-loft:* Col. 1, 6, 9.

pălĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mixed with chaff:* lutum, Col. 5, 6.

pălĭlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = παλιλογία, *the emphatic repetition of a word* or *idea:* Mart. Cap 5, 174.

pălimbacchīus, ii, *m.* = παλιμβακχεῖος, in prosody, i. q. antibacchius, *an antibacchic,* — — ◡: Quint. 9, 4, 82.

pălĭmpissa, ae, *f.* = παλίμπισσα, *pitch boiled twice:* Plin. 24, 7, 24.

pălimpsestus, i, *m.* = παλίμψηστος, *a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest:* Cic Fam. 7, 18: Cat. 22, 5.

pălĭnōdĭa, ae, *f.* = παλινωδία, *the repetition of a song:* Amm. 18, 5. ‖. Transf. *a recantation, palinode:* palinodiam canere, *to recant,* Macr. S. 7, 5.

pālĭtans, antis, *Part. wandering about:* cum haec (oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 4 (Ritsch., balitantes).

pălĭūraeus, a, um, *adj.* [paliurus] *covered with Christ's thorn:* prata, Fulg Myth. 1 *init.*

pălĭūrus, i, *m.* = παλίουρος, *a plant, Christ's thorn;* also called Zura, Paliurus aculeatus: Virg. E. 5, 39: cf. Plin 24, 13, 71. **2.** Cyrenaicae regionis *another plant,* Rhamnus Spina Christi, Willd.: Plin. 13, 19, 33.

palla, ae, *f. a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, fastened with brooches:* Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 35: pro longae tegmine pallae tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. Aen. 11, 576: palla superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26 (*v.* Smith s Ant. 850). ‖. Transf. *the mantle of a tragic actor:* personae pallaeque repertor honestae Aeschylus, Hor. A. P. 278: Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15: *of the cithara-player Arion,* id. F. 2, 107: *of Phoebus,* id. M. 11, 166: *of Bacchus,* Stat. Ach. 1, 262: *of Jason,* Val. Fl. 3, 718. **2.** *an under-garment:* Auct. Her. 4, 47: pallamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 262: Mart 1, 93. **3.** *a curtain:* cum inter dicentes et audientem palla interesset, Sen. de Ira 3, 22. Proverb.: pallas inter pecus, said of inefficient precautions, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

pallăca, ae, *f.* = παλλάκη, *a concubine;* pure Lat. pellex: Suet. Vesp. 21.

pallăcāna, ae, *f. a leek, also called* gethyum, *q. v.:* Plin. 19, 6, 32.

pallāris, e, *adj.* [palla] *pertaining to the* palla: Not. Tir. p. 157.

pallas, ădis and ădos, *f.* = Παλλάς, *Minerva;* hence, transf. *oil:* Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4. **2.** *the Palladium:* Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum, id. M. 13, 99. **3.** *the number seven:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

pallădĭum, ii, *n.* [Pallas] *an image of Pallas Athene,* esp. *that which was said to have fallen from heaven, and which was carefully guarded at Troy, the safety of the city being contingent on its possession:* Virg. Aen. 2, 166: cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: Plin. 7, 43 45 (*v.* Smith's Biog. and Myth. iii. 94).

pallens, entis, *Part.* [palleo]. ‖. Adj. *pale, wan:* simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 124: umbrae Erebi, Virg. Aen. 4, 26: animae, ib. 243: regna, *of the Lower World,* Sil. 13, 408: undae, i. e. *the Styx, the Cocytus,* Tib. 3, 5, 21: pallens morte futura, Virg. Aen. 8, 709: pallentes terrore puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 487. **2.** Transf. *pale-coloured, faded:* pallentes violae, Virg. E. 2, 47: gemma e viridi pallens, Plin. 38, 8, 33: hedera, Virg. E. 3, 39: herbae, ib. 6, 54: lupini, Ov. Med. fac. 69: faba, Mart. 5, 78: sol pallentes jungit equos, Tib. 2, 5, 76: toga, Mart. 5, 78. (ii) Poet. *that makes pale:* morbi, Virg. Aen. 6, 275: philtra, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: curae, Mart. 11, 6. **3.** Fig. *pale, weak, bad:* fama, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.:* mores, *bad, vicious,* Pers. 5, 15

pallĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be* or *look pale*. sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. M. 2, 824. morbo, Juv. 2, 50: fame, Mart. 3, 38: palleat omnis amans, hic est color aptus amanti, *must look pale,* Ov. A. A. 1, 729: Prop. 1, 9, 17. **2.** Transf. *to be* or *look yellow:* saxum quoque palluit auro, Ov. M. 11, 110: arca palleat nummis, Mart. 8, 44. (ii) *to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade:* nunquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur, *always remains white,* Prop. 4, 7, 82: ne vitio coeli palleat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. M. 7, 209: pallere diem, Lucan. 7, 177. With *acc.:* multos pallere colores, *to change colour often,* Prop. 1, 15, 39. **II.** Fig. *to grow pale with desire, study,* etc.; *to long for, eagerly desire:* ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummo, Pers. 4, 47: nunc utile multis pallere, Juv. 7, 96: vigilandum, nitendum, pallendum est, Quint. 7, 10, 14: iratum Eupoliden praegrandi cum sene palles, *read yourself pale over Eupolis,* Pers. 1, 124. **2.** *to grow pale with fear, to be anxious* or *fearful:* with *dat.:* pueris, i. e. *on account of,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: ad omnia fulgura, Juv. 13, 223: Marco sub judice palles? Pers. 5, 80 With *acc.:* scatentem belluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: fraternos ictus, Petr. 122.

pallesco, llŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [palleo] *to grow* or *turn pale:* ut qui timent, sanguine ex ore decedente pallescant, Gell. 19, 4: pallescere curis, Prop. 1, 13, 7: nulla pallescere culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61: pallescet super his, id. A. P. 429: umbratili vita pallescere, Quint. 1, 12, 18. Of things: *to fade:* pallescunt frondes, Ov. A. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586: Plin. 9, 17, 30.

pallĭastrum, i, *n.* [pallium] *a ragged, sorry mantle:* App. M. 1, p. 104.

pallĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked:* isti Graeci palliati, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5: Suet. Caes. 48: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, i. e. *Grecian statues,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Meton.: fabulae palliatae, *comedies in which Greek characters were introduced,* opp. to the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated, Varr. in Diom. 4, p. 487 P. **II.** Fig. *guarded, fortified:* Val. Max. 3, 8, *n.* 3.

pallĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallidus] *palish:* Cat. 65, 6.

pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo] *pale, pallid:* vides ut pallidus omnis coena desurgat dubia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134: Asturii scrutator pallidus auri, Lucan. 4, 298: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2, 25, 22. Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, Tib. 1, 11, 38: Ditis profundi pallida regna, Lucan. 1, 456. **II.** Transf. *that makes pale, pallid:* pallida mors, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 4, 7, 44: aconita, Lucan. 4, 322. **2.** *musty, mouldy:* vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67. (Hence Sp. *pardo;* Fr. *pâle.*)

pallĭŏlātim, *adv. dressed in a mantle* (rare): palliolatim amictus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 29.

pallĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] *covered with a cloak-cape* or *hood:* palliolatus novo more praesedit, Suet. Claud. 2: tunicae palliolatae, *hooded mantles,* Vop. Bonos. 15.

pallĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium] *a small Greek mantle* or *cloak:* saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolum in collum conjice, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 10: Mart. 11, 27. **II.** Transf. *a covering for the head, a hood:* palliolum, sicut fascias et focalia et aurium ligamenta sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 11, 3, 144: Ov. A. A. 1, 734: Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

pallium, i, *n. a covering, coverlet, pall:* gravius justo pallia pondus habent, Ov. H. 21, 169: tunc queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop. 4, 3, 31: Suet. Ner. 48: arrepto pallio retexi corpora, App. M. 3, p. 133. (ii) *a curtain:* quae festis suspendam pallia portis? Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 726. **II.** Esp. *a Greek cloak* or *mantle* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 850 *sqq.*): pallium injice in me huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 26: humerum pallio onerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 4: quum iste cum pallio purpureo talarique tunica versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10: cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143. Proverb.: (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. *to speak calmly, without fire,* id. 12, 10, 21. (ii) tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer to me than my coat,* Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. **2.** Transf. *a toga,* and, in gen., *any upper garment:* Mart. 3, 63: id. 8, 59.

pallor, ōris, *m.* [palleo] *pale colour, paleness, wanness:* pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, ib. 10, 16: gelidus pallor, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 11: tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 436: Lucan. 5, 628. **2.** Transf. *mustiness, mouldiness:* venti humidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vitr. 6, 7: ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16. (ii) *a disagreeable colour, unsightliness:* pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 760: obscurus solis, Lucan. 7, 200: Plin. 2, 30, 30. **II.** Fig. *alarm, terror:* palla pallorem incutit, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70.

pallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [palla] *a little cloak* or *mantle:* conscissa pallula est, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 32: ib. 2, 2, 16.

palma, ae, *f.* = παλάμη, *the palm of the hand:* Cic. Or. 32: Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. Aen. 8, 69: aliquem palma concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14: contundere palma, Juv. 13, 128. **2.** Meton. *the hand:* compressan' palma an porrecta ferio? Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Virg. Aen. 2, 406: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103. **II.** Transf. *the sole of a goose's foot:* palmas pedum anseris torrere, Plin. 10, 22, 27. **2.** *the broad end* or *blade of an oar:* caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7: Vitr. 10, 8. **3.** *a palm-tree, a palm,* φοῖνιξ, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Plin. 13, 4, 9: id. 13, 11, 21. (ii) *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, Ov. F. 1, 185: Pers. 6, 39. (iii) *a palm-branch,* used to sweeten wine: Cato R. R. 113: Col. 12, 20, 5. (iv) *a broom made of palm-twigs:* ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: Mart. 14, 82. (v) Esp. *a palm-branch* or *palm-wreath,* as a token of victory; hence, *the palm* or *prize;* and Fig. *victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence:* eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) palmae primum, translato e Graecia more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, Suet. Cal. 32: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quos Elea domum reducit palma coelestes, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic. de Or. 3, 35: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, ib. 2, 56, 227: palma donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo sub pede palmam fertur, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11. Of things: Siculum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14. Poet. *the victor himself:* post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diores, Virg. Aen. 5, 339: Sil. 16, 504. Also, *one about to become the prize of the victor:* ultima restabat fusis jam palma duobus Virbius, id. 4, 392. **4.** *a branch of a tree,* esp. of a vine, for palmes: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202: Col. 3, 17, 4. **5.** *the fruit of an Egyptian tree,* by some referred to *the date,* by others to the fruit of the Egyptian *doum palm,* Cucifera thebaica: Plin. 12, 22 47. **6.** *an aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria:* id. 12, 28, 62. **7.** *a marine plant,* perh. some kind of *coralline:* id. 13, 25, 49.

palma, for parma, *q. v.*

pălmāris, e, *adj.* [palma] *of a hand's breadth* or *palm, in length, width,* etc.: virgulae, Varr. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3: id. 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24 palmarem in minutiem contrahi, Arn. 6, 204. **II.** *of palms, full of palms, palm-:* lucus, Amm. 24, 4. **2.** Fig. *that merits the palm* or *prize, excellent* · statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5 *fin.:* sententia, id N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, *the goddess of Victory,* App. M. 2, p. 116.

palmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to palms:* Insula Palmaria, *the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea,* now *Palmarola,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Plin. 3, 6, 12. **II.** Subst. palmarium, ii, *n. that which deserves the prize, a master-piece:* id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8. **2.** *the fee of a successful advocate:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12.

palmătĭas, ae, *m.* = παλματίας, *a slight earthquake:* App. de Mundo, p. 65.

palmātus, a, um, *Part.* [palmo]. **II.** Adj. *marked with the palm of a hand:* palmatus paries, *bearing the mark of a bloody hand,* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 11: cervi palmati, *with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand,* Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.* **2.** *containing the figure of a palm-tree:* lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29. **3.** *worked* or *embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 30, 15 *fin.:* togae, Mart. 7, 1: vestis, Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 5: palmatus consul, *clothed with the* palmata tunica, Hier. Ep. 23, 3: also, Subst.: palmata, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis): Vopisc. Prob. 1, 5 *fin.:* Sid. Carm. 5, 4.

palmes, ĭtis, *m.* [palma] *a young branch* or *shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout:* palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26: Plin. 17, 22, 35: jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, Virg. E. [illegible], 48: Ov. F. 1, 152. **II.** Meton. *a vine, a vineyard:* Icario nemorosus palmite Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147: Mart. 8, 40. **2.** In gen. *a bough, branch* · crudus arboris, Lucan. 4, 317 · palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3: Plin. 13, 4, 7.

palmētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a palm-grove* . Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15: Just. 36, 3. (Hence It. *palmeto.*)

palmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hand's* or *palm's breadth, in length, width,* etc.: orchis herba, caule palmeo, Plin. 26, 10, 62. **II.** *of* or *made of palms, palm-:* tabulae, Vitr. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmĭcĕus and **palmĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *made of palms, palm-:* Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 11.

palmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma fero] *palm-bearing, abounding in palms:* Pharos, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 4, 5, 25.

palmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma gero] *palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch:* Plin. 35, 4, 10.

palmĭpĕdālis, e, *adj.* [palmipes] *of a foot and a palm in height, breadth,* etc.: limen altum palmipedale, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 1.

palmĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj. broad-footed* . volucres aut palmipedum in genere sunt uti anseres, Plin. 10, 11, 13. **II.** *a foot and a palm high:* id. 17, 20, 32: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (*al.* palmopede), Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

palmi-prīmum vinum, *a kind of fig-wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

palmo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [palma] *to imprint the palm of one's hand:* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 12 **II.** *to tie* *up a vine:* palmare, hoc est materias alligare, Col. 11, 2, 96.

palmŏpes, ĕdis, v. palmipes.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [palma] *abounding in palm-trees:* palmosa Selinus, Virg. Aen. 3, 705.

palmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *the palm of the hand:* saevientes, App. M. 8, p 205. ‖. Transf. *the blade of an oar, an oar:* Virg. Aen. 5, 163. **2.** *the wing of a bird:* color psittaco viridis et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (*al.* parmulis), App. Flor. *n.* 12. **3.** *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date:* Cels 2, 20: Suet. Aug. 76.

palmŭlāris, e, *adj.* [palmula] *pertaining to the hand:* frictus, Capell. 8, 2[illegible]1

palmus, i, *m.* [palma] *the palm of the hand:* manus palmum, Vitr. 2, 3: Graeci antiqui doron palmum vocabant et ideo dora munera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14, 49. ‖. Transf. as a measure, *a span,* or *twelve digits:* Varr. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtuosus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13, 28. **2.** minor, a smaller measure, *a palm* or *four digits:* Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

pālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pālus] *to support with pales* or *props; to prop:* reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 16.

pālor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (*act.* Sulpicia Sat. 43 in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. min. 3, p. 90) *to wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle:* palantes comites quom montes inter opacos quaerimus et magna dispersos voces ciemus, Lucr. 4, 577: vagi per agros palantur, Liv. 5, 44: agmen per agros palatur, id. 27, 47: palantes extra castra, Tac. A. 1, 30: palatos aggressus, Liv. 35, 51: terga dabant palantia Teucri, Virg. Aen. 12, 738: palantia sidera coeli, Lucr. 2, 1031: palantesque polo stellas, Virg. Aen. 9, 21, palante amni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30. ‖. Fig.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10: palantes homines (*al.* animi) passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

palpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [palpo] *that can be touched, palpable:* tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. 1, 10.

palpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a stroking, caressing:* Prud. Hamart. 302.

palpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stroking, flattering:* muliebria palpamenta, Amm. 27, 12.

palpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stroking, flattering:* aufer hinc palpationes, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 43.

palpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a stroker;* Fig. *a flatterer:* Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

palpebra, ae, *f.* (palpebrum, i, *n.*: Non. 218, 19: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), *an eyelid* (usu. *plur.*): palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: Lucr. 4, 950: Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19. *Sing.*: Cels. 5, 26, 23. ‖. Meton. *the eyelashes:* capnos evulsas palpebras renasci prohibet, Plin. 25, 13, 99. (Hence Sp. *parpado; Fr. paupière.*)

palpebrālis, e, *adj.* [palpebra] *of* or *on the eyelids:* Prud. Hamart. 880.

palpebrāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for the eyelids:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

palpebrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpebro] *a winking, blinking:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

palpebro, 1. *v. n.* [palpebra] *to wink:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

palpebrum, i, v. palpebra, *ad init.*

palpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpito] *a frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation:* cordis, *a palpitation of the heart,* Plin. 32, 5, 18: oculorum, *a winking,* id. 32, 10, 46: partium singularum, id. 11, 4, 3.

palpĭtātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a frequent and rapid motion:* Plin. 9, 30, 48

palpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [palpo] *to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate:* cor palpitat, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: lingua palpitat, Ov. M. 6, 560: cerebrum uni homini in infantia palpitat Plin. 11, 37, 49: in ovo gutta sanguinis salit palpitatque, id. 10, 53, 74. Esp. of death-struggles: palpitat et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet. Tib. 61. Of inanimate subjects: hic arduus ignis palpitat, Stat. Th. 12, 70. ‖. Fig.: animum palpitantem percussit, Petr. 10.

palpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **palpor**, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to stroke, to touch softly:* modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu (*al.* plaudenda), Ov. M. 2, 866: cum equum permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1. ‖. Fig. *to caress, coax, wheedle, flatter* hoc sis vide ut palpatur! nullus est, quando occepit, blandior, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 57: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, Cic. Att. 9, 9. With *dat.*: quam blande mulieri palpabitur, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 9: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20. With *acc.*: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35: App. M. 5, p. 172. (Hence Sp. *popar.*)

palpo, ōnis, *m.* [palpo] *a flatterer:* Pers. 5, 176.

palpum, i, *n.*, or **palpus**, i, *m.* [id.] *a stroking, flattering:* timidam palpo percutit, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 28.

pălūdāmentum, i, *n. a military cloak, soldier's cloak:* cognito super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, Liv. 1, 26. ‖. Esp. *a general's cloak:* paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, id. 25, 16 *fin.*: coccum imperatoriis dicatum paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3: Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 11: indutus aureo paludamento, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 3. Fig.: ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, *i. e. to exchange civil administration for military command,* Plin. Pan. 56. (v. Smith's Ant. 853.)

pălūdātus, a, um, *adj. dressed in a military cloak:* virgines, Fest. *s. v.* Salias. Meton. *a soldier:* qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. ‖. Esp. *dressed in a general's cloak:* quum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias, consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, id. Fam. 15, 17: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Liv. 41, 10: praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 400: aula, *i. e. imperial,* Claud VI. Cons. Hon. 596. ‖‖. In gen. *armed, equipped:* paludati, armati, ornati; omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

pălūdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [pălus] *marshy, swampy:* Cassiod. Var. 2, 32.

pălūdĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [pălus colo] *a dweller in fens* or *marshes:* paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

pălūdĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pălus fero] *marsh-making, swamp making:* aquae, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 42.

pălūdĭgĕna, ae, *g. c.* [pălus and GEN, root of gigno] *that grows in marshes:* paludigena papyrus, Anth. Lat. 2, p. 462 Burm.

pălūdĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. wandering among morasses* (poet.): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

pălūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pălus] *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): humus, Ov. M. 15, 268: Nilus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 108.

pālum, i, v. pālus, *ad init.*

pălumba, ae, *f. for* palumbes: Cels. 6, 6, 39.

pălumbārĭus, ii, *m.* [palumbes] *a kind of hawk which attacks doves:* palumbarius, φασσοφόνος, Gloss. Philox.

pălumbes, is, *m.* and *f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove:* Varr. R. R. 3, 9: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58. Proverb. (i) palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, *to furnish a good opportunity to another,* Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 63. (ii) duae unum expetitis palumbem, *the same lover,* id. Bac. 1, 1, 17.

pălumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palumbes] *of wood-pigeons:* caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36: fimum, id. 30, 8, 21.

pălumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little dove,* as a term of endearment: teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerem App. M. 10, p. 249.

pălumbus, i, *m.* for palumbes: Col 8, 8: Mart. 13, 67.

pālus, i, *m.* (palum, i, *n.* Varr. in Non. 219, 18) *a stake, prop, stay, pale:* ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: damnati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati, Cic. Verr. 5, 5: palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8, 33. The Roman soldiers learned the use of their weapons by attacking a stake set in the ground: Veg. Mil. 1, 11: hence, quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. 6, 247. Fig.: exerceamur ad palum: et, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat, fiat nobis paupertas familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18. Palus primus or palusprimus, *a gladiator's sword of wood,* borne by the secutores, whence their leader was also called primus palus: Lamp. Commod. 15. ‖. Transf. *the penis:* Hor. S. 1, 8, 5.

pălus, ūdis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: paludium, Liv. 21, 54: Just. 44, 2 *fin.*) *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool:* ille paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3 paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: Cocyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda, Virg. G. 4, 479: sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65. ‖. Meton. *a reed:* tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 106. [*Pal-us,* perh from same root as *pando, palam, pateo* etc., and meant orig. "that which spreads out."]

palusca ficus, *a kind of fig:* Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 16 dub.

păluster, tris, tre, *adj.* [pălus] *fenny, marshy, swampy:* ager, Liv. 36, 22: ulva, Virg. G. 3, 175. Subst. palustria, ium, *n. plu. swampy places:* Plin. 14, 16, 19, *no.* 5. ‖. Fig.: lux, *i. e. a filthy, vicious life,* Pers. 5, 60.

pammăchum, i, *n.* = παμμάχιον, *an athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus:* in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachum (*al.* pammacho) quod nos pancratium vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273.

pampĭnācĕus, a, um, i. q. pampineus: Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *pertaining to vine tendrils, that has tendrils:* palmitum duo genera sunt: alterum, quod, quia primo anno plerumque frondem sine fructu affert, pampinarium vocant, Col. 5, 6, 29: sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5: virga, id. 3, [illegible]. Subst.: pampinarium, ii, *n.* i. q. pampinarium sarmentum, *a tendril-branch, leaf-branch:* Plin. 17, 21, 35

pampĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pampino] *a pruning* or *trimming of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines:* ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1: Plin. 17, 1, 1.

pampĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-dresser:* Col. 4, 10, 2.

pampĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [pampino].

pampĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *having tendrils and leaves:* lanceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. in Ep. ap. Treb. Claud. 17. ‖. Meton. *tendril-shaped, tendril-like:* Plin. 16, 42, 82.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full* or *consisting of tendrils* or *vine-leaves:* uvae, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 13: vites, ib. 3, 8, 13: umbrae, Virg E. 7, 58: auctumnus, id. G. 2, 5: hastae, *wrapped round with vine leaves,* id. Aen. 7, 396: odor, *the perfume of wine,* Prop. 2, 24, 29: corona, *of vine-leaves,* Tac. A. 11, 4.

pampĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pluck off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, to trim vines:* pampinare est ex sarmento coles qui nati sunt de iis qui plurimum valent, primum ac secundum, nonnunquam etiam tertium relinquere, reliquos decerpere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67. II. Transf. in gen. *to trim* or *prune trees*: salix non minus quam vinea pampinatur, Col. 4, 31, 2.

pampĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of vine leaves, leafy*: vitis, Col. 5, 5: Plin. 23, 1, 10.

pampĭnus, i, *m.* (*fem.*: Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 7, 58, Varro often made the word *fem.*) *a tendril* or *young shoot of a vine*: ex gemmis pampini pullulant, Col. 3, 18: pampinos detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35. 2. *a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine*: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. de Sen. 15: Virg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 35. II. Transf. *a clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant*: Plin. 16, 35, 63: id. 9, 51, 74. (Hence Fr. *pampre.*)

panăca, *a kind of drinking-vessel*: Mart. 14, 100 *in lemm.*

pănăcēa, ae, *f.*, **pănăces**, is, *n.*, also pănax, ăcis, *m.*=πανάκεια, πάνακες, πάναξ: *an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal all, panacea*: odorifera panacea, Virg. Aen. 12 4 9: panax levi et subacta terra •arıs≈me disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 29. The name seems to have been confusedly applied by Pliny. 1. Panacea asclepia = Laserpitium hirsutum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 11. 2. Alterum genus, heracleon = Pastinaca Opoponax, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 12. 3. tertium, chironium, referred by some to Laserpitium latifolium, Linn.; by others to Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 13. 4. quartum genus, centaurion, pharmacon, seems to include Erythraea Centaurium, Pers. or Centaurea Centaurium, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 14. 5. Panacea heracleon vocant, v. Achillea, id. 25, 5, 19. 6. Panacea cunila, *v.* Cunila, id. 20, 16, 61.

pănārĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [corrupted from paronychium] *a disease of the finger-nails*: App. Herb. 42.

pānārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [panarium] *a small bread-basket*: Mart. 5, 49.

pānārĭum, ii, *n.* [panis] *a bread-basket*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105: Plin. Ep. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 18. (Hence It. *paniere*; Fr. *panier.*)

pānārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a bread-seller*: panarius, ἀρτοπώλης, Vet. Gloss.

pănăthēnăĭcon, i, *n.*=παναθηναϊκόν, *an ointment made in Athens*: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

pănax, ăcis, *m. a plant*, Pastinaca Opoponax, Linn.: Plin. 12, 26, 57: id. 19, 12, 62. (*v.* panacea.)

pancarpĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pancarpus] *composed of all kinds of fruit*: cibus, Varr. in Non. 264, 27.

pancarpĭus and **pancarpus**, a, um, *adj.*=παγκάρπιος and πάγκαρπος, *consisting of all kinds of fruits*: and transf. *of all sorts*: Aug. adv. Sec. 23.

panchrestārius, ii, *m.* [panchrestus] *a confectioner*: Arn. 2, 70.

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um, *adj.*=πάγχρηστος, *good* or *useful for everything*: medicamenta, Plin. 36, 20, 38. Fig.: quum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, *by his sovereign remedy*, i. e. *money*, Cic. Verr. 3, 65.

panchrōmos, i, *m.*=πάγχρωμος (all-coloured), *a plant, called also* verbenaca: App. Herb. 3.

panchrus, i, *m.*=πάγχρους (of all colours) *a variegated precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

panchrȳsos, on, *adj.*=πάγχρυσος, *all golden*: Berenice urbs, quae Panchrysos cognominata est, Plin. 6, 29, 24.

pancrătĭas, ae, *m.* for pancratiastes, *a pancratiast*: Gell 13, 27 (*al* pancratiastae).

pancrătĭastēs, ae, *m.* = παγκρατιαστής, *a combatant in the* pancratium, *a pancratiast*: Gell. 3, 15: Quint. 2, 8, 13.

pancrătĭcē, *adv. like the pancratiasts*: valere, *i. e. heartily, finely*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

pancrătĭum, or **on**, ii, *n.*=παγκράτιον (requiring the whole strength), *a gymnastic contest, which included both wrestling and boxing*: Quint. 2, 8, 13: patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Prop. 3, 12, 8: Sen. Ben. 5, 3. Autolycos pancratio victor, Plin. 34, 8, 19 (v. Smith's Ant. 857). II. *the herb succory*, v. intubus: id. 20, 8, 30. III. *a plant, called also* scilla pusilla, perh. a variety of *the Squill*, Scilla maritima, Linn.: id. 27, 12, 92.

pancrătĭus, a, um, *adj.*=παγκράτιος, *pancratian*: metrum pancratium, *a trochaic metre, consisting of a* monometer hypercatalectus, Serv. Centimetr. p. 1819 P.

pandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pando] *a warping* of wood: Vitr. 7, 1.

pandectēr, ēris, *m.* = πανδεκτήρ (all-containing), *the title of the fourth book of the work of Apicius.*

pandectēs, or **-ta**, ae, *m.*=πανδέκτης, *a book that contains everything, an encyclopaedia*: libros quos Graeco titulo πανδέκτας inscripsit, tanquam omne rerum atque doctrinarum genus continentes, Gell. 13, 9: haec Tiro in pandectis, ib. II. Esp.: pandectae, arum, *m. plu. the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the Pandects*: Justinian. in Ep. ad Senat.

pandēmus, a, um, *adj.*=πάνδημος, *affecting the whole people, general*: lues, *an epidemic*, Amm. 19, 4.

pandiculāris dies in quo omnibus diis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

pandĭcŭlor, 1. *v. dep.* [pando] *to stretch oneself*: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80.

pando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pandus]. I. Act. *to bend, bow, curve*: pandant posteriora, Quint. 11, 3, 122: manus leviter pandata, ib. 100. 2. *Pass. reflect. to bend itself, to bend*: desecti quoque (cucumeres) si quid obstet, versi pandantur curvanturque, Plin. 19, 5, 23: Col. 4, 16 *fin.* II. Neutr. *to bend itself, to warp*: ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr. 2, 9: id. 6, 11.

pando, pandi, pansum, and passum, 3. *v. a. to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand*: pandere palmas ante deum delubra, Lucr. 5, 1199: pennas ad solem, Virg. G. 1, 398: vela, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9: aciem, *to extend, deploy*, Tac. H. 2, 25: rupem ferro, *to split*, Liv. 21, 37. *Reflect.*: immensa panditur planities, *spreads itself out*, id. 32, 4: ubi mare coepit in latitudinem pandi, Plin. 6, 13, 15. (ii) Esp. *to spread out to dry, to dry*: ficos pandere, Col. 2, 22, 3: uvas in sole, id. 12, 39, 1. 2. Transf. *to throw open, to open, unfold*; and *Reflect. to open itself, to open*: pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 1: dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. Aen. 2, 234: panduntur portae, ib. 27: (Cerberus) tria guttura pandens, ib. 6, 421: agros pingues, *to plough up*, Lucr. 5, 1247: hederae pandunt vestigia nigrae, *disclose*, Virg. G. 2, 258: panduntur inter ordines viae, Liv. 10, 41: cum cauda omnis jam panditur Hydra, *i. e. displays itself, appears*, Cic. Arat. 449. II. Fig. *to spread out, unfold, extend*: quum tempora se veris florentia pandunt, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt coelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: pandere vela orationis, ib. 4, 5. 2. *to open*: viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam fugae, id. 10, 5. 3. Esp. *to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain*: omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 55: primordia rerum, id. 1, 50: pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas, Virg. Aen. 6, 267: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 680: fata, Lucan. 6, 590: Hesiodus agricolis praecepta pandere orsus, Plin. H. N. 14 *praef.* [Root PAD, whence *pal-am*: akin to *pateo.*] (Hence It. *passare*; Sp. *pasar*; Fr. *passer.*)

pandōrus or **pandūrus**, i *m.*= pandura: Isid. Orig. 3, 20, 8.

pandūra, ae, *f.*, and **pandūrĭum**, ii, *n.*=πανδοῦρα, *a three-stringed musical instrument, invented by Pan*: Isid. Orig. 3, 20: Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

pandūrizo, 1. *v. n.* [pandura] *to play on the* pandura: Lampr. Elag. 32.

pandus, a, um, *adj. bent, crooked, curved*: carinae, Virg. G. 2, 445: rami, Ov. M. 14, 660: juga, id. Am. 1, 13, 16: rostrum, id. M. 10, 713: asellus, *crook-backed*, ib. 4, 27: panda urceus ansa, Mart. 14, 106: hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, Quint. 6, 3, 58: cupressus et pinus in operibus solent esse pandae, *to warp*, Vitr. 2, 9.

pănēgȳrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=πανηγυρικός, *pertaining to a public assembly* or *festival*; hence, Subst. panegyricus, i, *m. the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians*: Cic. Or. 11: Quint. 10, 4, 4. II. Transf. *praising, eulogistic*: libelli, *panegyrics*, Aus. Prof. 1, 13. More freq. Subst. panegyricus, i, *m. a eulogy, panegyric*. Quint. 2, 10, 11: etiam malos panegyricis mendacibus adulantur, Lact. 1, 15.

pănēgȳrista, ae, *m.*=πανηγυριστής, *a eulogist, panegyrist*: Sid. Ep 4, 1.

pănĕrōs, ōtis, *f.*=πανέρως, *a precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pango, nxi, nctum, and pēgi or pĕpĭgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [PAG: v. paciscor] *to fasten, fix; to drive in, sink in*: clavum, Liv. 7, 3: Col. 10, 252. 2. *to set* or *plant*: ramulum, Suet. Galb. 1: vicena millia malleolorum, Col. 3, 12, 3: lactucam, id. 11, 3: taleam olearum, id. 11, 2. Transf.: filios, *to beget children*, Tert. Apol. 9 *fin.* (ii) *to set* or *plant with*: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17, 15: vitiaria malleolis, Col. 11, 2, 18. II. Fig. *to fix, settle, agree upon, stipulate, contract* (only in the *perf.* forms; for the *imperf.* pacisci was used): ducentis Philippis rem pepigi, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 38: terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (*al.* pegerit), Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: si quis pepigerit ne illo (medicamento) usquam postea uteretur, id. Off. 3, 24: pacem nobiscum pepigistis, Liv. 9, 11: inducias pepigisse, id. 27, 30: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 49: resumere libertatem occultis insidiis pepigerant, Tac. A. 14, 31: cui pretium pepigerat, ib. 42. Freq. of a marriage contract: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 62, 28: te peto quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. H. 16, 35. 2. Of literary composition: *to make, compose*: hic vostrum panxit maxuma facta patrum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: carmina, Lucr. 4, 8: aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin*: ἀνέκδοτα, id. Att. 2, 6: poëmata, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: chartas, Mart. 11, 3: pangendi facultas, Tac. A. 14, 16.

pangōnĭus, ii, *m.*=παγγώνιος, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pānĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *a little loaf*: Plin. Val. 1, 6.

pānĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of bread*: milites panicei, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

pānĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *any thing baked*, as *bread, cakes*, etc.: Cassiod Var. 9, 5. II. For panicum, *Italian panic-grass*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 3 ad Sever.

pānĭcŭla (panucula, Fest. *s. v.* panus; and contr., panucla, Non. 149, 22), ae, *f. dim.* [panus] *a tuft, a panicle* on plants: panicula tectoria, *tufts of thatch*, i. e. *the tufts of reeds used for thatching*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17: Graecula rosa convolutas habet foliorum paniculas, Plin. 21, 4, 10: panicum a paniculis dictum, id. 18, 7, 9, *n.* 3. II. Transf. *a swelling, tumour*: Scrib. Comp. 82. App. Herb. 13.

pānĭcum, i, *n. a kind of millet*, Panicum miliaceum, Linn.: Caes. B. C. 2, 22: cf. Plin. 18, 7, 10. (Hence It *paynotta.*)

pānĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [panis facio] *a bread-maker, baker*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

pānĭfĭcĭum (panef.), ĭi, *n.* [id.] *the making of bread*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105. ||. Meton. *any thing baked*, as, *bread, cakes*, etc.: Cels. 2, 18: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obtulisse ei visus est, *offering-cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānĭon, ii, *n. a plant, also called* satyrion, v. satyrium: App. Herb. 15.

pānis, is, *m* (*neutr.* pane, is, Pl. Curc. 2, *3*, 88, acc. to Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.: cf. non item apud vos est positum *hoc pane* et *hic panis?* Arn. 1, *36*: *gen. plur.* panium, acc. to Caes. in Charis. p. 69 and 114 P., panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 ib.) [also, in Oscan and Sicilian, panos; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 39] *bread, a loaf*: farinam aqua sparsit et assidua tractatione perdomuit finxitque panem, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: a pistore panem petimus, vinum ex oenopolio, Pl. Asin. 1, *3*, 48: comesse panem tres pedes latum potes, id. Bac. 4, 1, 8: ex hoc effectos panes in eos jaciebant, Caes. B. C. *3*, 48: cibarius panis, *coarse bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, *34*: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12*3*: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119: siccus, ib. 8*3*: panis plebeius, siligneus, ib. 119: panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: mollia panis, *the crumb*, Plin. 1*3*, 12, *36*: panis crusta, *the crust*, id. 1*3*, 12, *36*. ||. Transf. *any mass in the shape of a loaf a loaf*: panes aeris, id. *34*, 11, 24: aut panes viridantis aphronitri, Stat. S. 4, 9, *37*. [Perh. from the root PA, whence *pa-sco, pa-bulum.*] (Hence Fr. *pain.*)

pannārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [pannus] *presents of cloth*: Stat. S. 1, 6, *31*.

panneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ragged, tattered*: panneus, ῥάκινος, Gloss. Phil.

pannĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [panniculus] *pertaining to rags* or *tatters*: pannicularia causa, Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6. ||. Subst. pannicularia, orum, *n. plur. rags, tatters, ragged clothes*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

pannĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pannus] *a small piece of cloth, a rag*: Cels. 7, 20: panniculus bombycinus, *a light, short garment*, Juv. 6, 260.

pannōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pannosus] *raggedness, flabbiness*: cutis veluti ruginosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci ῥάκωσιν vocant, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

pannōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *full of rags, ragged, tattered*: homines, Cic. Att. 4, *3*: Just. 2, 6 *fin.* ||. Transf. *rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled*: macies, Sen. Clem. 2, 6: mammae, Mart. *3*, 72: faex aceti, *that looks like rags*, Pers. 4, 32. **2.** *ragged, tattered, poor*: resculae, App. M. 4, p. 148.

pannūcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pannuceus] *ragged, tattered*: Pannuceati, *the title of a comedy of Pomponius*, Non. 18, 21.

pannūcĕus and **pannūcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pannus] *ragged, tattered*: vestis, Petr. 14. ||. Transf. *wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: Baucis, Pers. 4, 21: mentula, Mart. 11, 46.

pannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small piece of cloth, a rag*: Amm. 31, 2. ||. Subst. pannuli, orum, *m. plu. rags, ragged clothes*: App. M. 7, p. 190.

pannuncŭlārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* i. q. pannicularia (v. panniculariuṣ): Not. Tir. p. 155.

pannuncŭlus, i, *m.* = panniculus.

pannus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* pannum, i, Nov. in Non. 218, 27: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* pannibus, Enn. in Charis. p. 40 P.) [πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος] *a cloth, a garment*: fides albo velata panno, Hor. Od. 1, *35*, 21: Mart. 2, 46. **2.** Esp. *rags, tatters*: pannis annisque obsitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: Lucr. 6, 1268: Sen. Contr. 1, 6. **3.** *a rag*: unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: membraque cinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov. Ib. 2*35*: Sen. de Ira *3*, 19 *fin.* ||. Transf. *a head-band, fillet*: Val. Max. 7, 2, *n.* 5 *ext.* **2.** *a bag, satchel*: Petr. 135. **3.** *a substance that grows on the tree* aegilops, *near its acorns*, prob. *a kind of mossy gall*: Plin. 16, 8, 1*3*.

pannuvellĭum, ii, *n. the wound-up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it*: Varr. L. L. 5, 2*3*, § 114.

pannȳchismus, i, *m.* = παννυχισμός, *a watching all night*: Arn. 5, 17*3*.

pannȳchĭus, a, um, *adj.* = παννυχίος, *that lasts all night*: Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. *3*, 5.

pānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [panis] *like bread*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. *3*, 14.

pansa, ae, *adj.* [pando] *broad-footed, splay-foot*: Pl. Merc. *3*, 4, 55.

pansĕbastus or **-os**, i, *f.* = πανσέβαστος, *a precious stone, called also* paneros: Plin. *37*, 10, 66.

pansus, a, um, *Part.* [pando]. ||. Adj.: *spread out, outstretched, extended*: manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. *3*, 1: sago porrectius panso, Amm. 29, 5: pansis in altum brachiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170.

pantăgăthus, i, *m.* = πανταγαθός, (all good), *a bird of good omen*: Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4 *fin.* ||. *a plant, also called* pulegium: App. Herb. 92.

pantĕlium, ii, *n.* = παντελεῖον (all-perfect), *a holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras*: Inscr.

pantex, ĭcis, usu. *plur.* pantĭces, cum, *m. the paunch, the bowels*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 50: aestuantes docte solvis pantices, *i. e. sausages*, Virg. Catal. 5, *31*: Mart. 6, 64. *Sing.*: Auct. Priap. 8*3* dub.

panthēr, eris, *m.* for panthera, *a panther*: Auc. Carm. Philom. 50.

panthēr, ĕris, *m.* = πάνθηρον, *a hunting-net* for catching wild beasts: rete quoddam panther, Varr. L. L. 5, 20, § 100.

panthēra, ae, *f.* = πανθήρα, *a panther*, prob. also, *a leopard*, Felis Pardus, or F. Leopardus, Linn.: pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. *3*, 669: Plin. 8, 17, 2*3*: Cic. Fam. 2, 11.

panthēra, ae, *f.* = πανθήρα, *all that is caught at once*: emere pantheram ab aucupe, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18.

panthērīnus, a, um, *adj.* [panthera] *of panthers*: pellis, Plin. *35*, 11, 40, *n.* 32. **2.** Transf. *spotted like a panther*: mensae, id. 1*3*, 15, *30*. ||. Fig. *cunning, crafty*: pantherinum genus (hominum), Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 16.

pantĭces, um, v. pantex.

pantŏmīma, ae, *f.* [pantomimus] *a female ballet-dancer*: Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 12.

pantŏmīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pantomimes, pantomimic*: ornamenta, Sen. Ep. 29 *fin.*

pantŏmīmus, i, *m.* = παντόμιμος, *a male ballet-dancer*: Suet. Aug. 45: Macr. S. 2, 7. ||. *a ballet, pantomime*: Plin. 7, 5*3*, 54.

panucla, ae, v. panicula, *ad init.*

panuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [panus] *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle: Not. Tir. p. 160.

pānus, i, *m.* = πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle: intus modo stet rectus subteminis panus, Lucil. in Prisc. *3 fin.* ||. Transf. *a swelling, tumour*: panos aperit sevum pecudum, Plin. *30*, 8, 22: viscum panos mitigat, id. 24, 4, 6. **2.** *an ear of millet*: id. 18, 7, 10, § 54. (Hence It. *dipanare*; Sp. *devanar.*)

pāpa (pappa), ae, *f.* [onomat.] *the word with which infants call for food*: cum cibum ac potionem *buas* ac *papas* vocent. Varr. in Non. 81, 4.

pāpa, ae, *m.* [onomat.] *a father, papa*; hence, in eccl. writers, *a bishop*: optime papa, Prud. στεφ. 11 127: Tert. Pudic. 1*3*.

păpae, *interj.* = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!*: papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, *33*: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. *3*. 1 26.

papas, ae and ătis, v. pappas.

păpāver, ĕris, *n.* (*m.* Cato in Charis. p. 64 P.: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 11*3*) *the poppy*; in Plin. various kinds are distinguished: **1.** sativum, candidum, nigrum = Papaver somniferum, Linn. var. album et nigrum, *the opium poppy*: Plin. 19, 8, 5*3*: id. 20, 18, 76. **2.** erraticum rhoea = Pap. rhoeas, Linn. and prob. dubium, Linn. *the common red field poppy* ib. **3.** silvestrium unum genus; ceratitis, v. Ceratitis: id. 20, 19, 78. **4.** Papaver heraclion is by some referred to the *spurge*, Euphorbia Esula, Linn.: id. 20, 19, 79. **5.** tertium genus, tithymalos paralius, mecon = *the spurge*, Euphorbia Paralias, Linn.: id. 20, 19, 80: luteum, Cat. 19, 12: spargens soporiferum papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. G. 1, 78: summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies*, Liv. 1, 54. Proverb.: confit cito, quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 8. **2.** Transf.: *a kernel, seed*: papaver fici, *fig-seed*, Tert. Praescr. *36*. ||. Fig.: dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr. 1 *fin.*

păpāvĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver] *made shining* or *white with poppies*: toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

păpāvercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a plant, called also* leontopodion, *v.* leontopetalon: App. Herb. 7.

păpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of poppies*: comae, *poppy-flowers*, Ov. F. 4, 438.

pāpĭlĭo, ōnis, *m. a butterfly*: ferali mutant cum papilione figuram, Ov. M. 15, *374*: Plin. 11, 19, 21. Also of other winged insects: id. 11, *32*, *37*: id. 11, 2*3*, 27. ||. Transf. *a tent, pavilion*: in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51: Spart. Pescenn. 11: Tert. ad Mart. *3*. (Hence It. *padiglione*; Sp. *pabellon*; Fr. *pavillon* and *papillon.*)

pāpĭlĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [papilio] *a little butterfly*: Tert. Anim. *32*.

păpilla, ae, *f. a nipple, teat*, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. 11, 40, 9*3*: uberis, Col. 9, 11. ||. Meton. (Poet.) *the breast*: Cat. 66, 81: hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam haesit, Virg. Aen. 11, 80*3*. **2.** *a pustule, pimple*: Seren. Samm. 64, 1100. **3.** *a rose-bud*: Auct. Perv. Ven. 14.

păpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *shaped like a bud*: corymbus, Anth. Lat. 1, p. 699 Burm.: Hier. Ep. 66, *n.* 1.

papo, v. pappo.

pappa, v. papa.

pappārĭum, ii, *n.* [papa] *pap*: Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

pappas (papas), ae and ătis, *m.* = πάππας, *a governor, tutor*: Juv. 6, 6*33*.

pappo (papo), 1. *v. a. to eat pap, to eat*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 62: Pers. *3*, 17.

pappus, i, *m.* = πάππος, *an old man*. Varr. L. L. 7, *3*, § 29. (ii) *a grandfather*: Aus. Idyll. 4, 18. ||. Transf. *the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants*: Lucr. *3*, *387*: semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57. |||. *a plant, also called* erigeron, *groundsel*, Senecio Jacobaea vel vulgaris, Linn.: quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii pappum, id. 25, 1*3*, 106.

păpŭla, ae, *f. a pustule, pimple*: Cels. 5, 28, 18: ardentes papulae, Virg. G. *3*, 564: eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26. Proverb.: papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, *you see the mote in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own*, Sen. Vit. B. 27.

păpŭlo, 1 *v. n.* [papula] *to produce pustules* or *pimples*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

păpȳrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus] *made of papyrus*: Ellychnium papyraceum, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

păpȳrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus-fero] *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus*: papyrifer Nilus, Ov. M. 15, 753.

păpȳrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus]

pertaining to the papyrus plant: stilus, Varr. in Non. 168, 14.

păpȳrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a place where papyrus grows:* Vulg. Exod. 2, 5.

păpȳrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of papyrus, of paper:* Aus. Ep. 7, 47.

păpȳrus, i, *m.* and *f.*, and **păpȳrum**, i, *n.* = πάπυρος, *the paper-reed, papyrus:* Papyrus antiquorum, Linn. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 703): papyrum nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis, triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Plin. 13, 11, 22. Ships were made of it, ib.: Lucan. 4, 135: and sails and cordage from its bark: Cels. 5, 28, 12: Pall. 3, 33: also shoes: Mart. Cap. 2, 28: and wicks: Veg. Vet. 2, 57. The roots were used for fuel: Plin. 13, 11, 22: Mart. 10, 97. **II.** Meton. *a garment made of the pith of the papyrus:* Juv. 4. 24. **2.** *the paper* made of papyrus pith: id. 7, 101: Cat. 35, 1. (Hence Fr. *papier.*)

pār, păris (*nom. fem.* paris, Att. in Prisc. p. 764 P. *Abl.* pari and pare, acc. to Charis. p. 14 ib.; Prisc. p. 763 ib.: *gen. plur.* usually parium, acc. to Plin. in Charis. p. 110 P.) *adj. equal.* **1.** Of physical magnitude: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *of equal size*, Caes. B. G. 7, 74: similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. With *abl.*: scalas pares moenium altitudine, Sall. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253. **2.** Of mental or social equality; and of abstract things: par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: par et aequal oratio, id. Or. 36: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34: vita beata par et similis deorum, id. N. D. 2, 61: est finitimus oratori poëta ac paene par, id. de Or. 1, 16: pari atque eadem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur. 9: intelliges de hoc judicium meum et horum par et unum fuisse, id. Sull. 2: pares in amore atque aequales, id. Am. 9: verbum Latinum (*voluptas*) par Graeco (ἡδονή) et idem valens, id. Fin. 2, 4: pari aetate et gratia, sed genere dispari, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: pares similesque (affectus), Sen. de Ira 1, 19: si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt, jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eadem republica, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, i. e. *horsemen against horsemen*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51. With a limiting *gen.*, *inf.* or *ad* with *acc.*: aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370: et cantare pares et respondere parati, Virg. E. 7, 5: nequaquam par ad virtutem, Liv. 26, 16. (ii) The object of comparison is most freq. in the *dat.*: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5: in his omnibus par iis quos antea commemoravi, id. Cluent. 38, 107: parissumi estis iibus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20. With *gen.* (in which case par is a subst.): ei erat hospes, par illius, Siculus, *his counterpart*, id. Rud. prol. 49: cujus paucos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4: quem metuis par hujus erat, Lucan. 10, 382. With *abl.*: in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov. F. 6, 804. With *cum*: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regnique participem fecisti, Sall. J. 14. With *inter*: sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. With *et*, *atque* (*ac*): omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 36: neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: in quo offensae minimum, gratia par, ac si prope adessemus, Sall. J. 102. **3.** Esp. *equal in power; equal to, a match for:* quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: qui pares esse nostro exercitu non potuerint, ib. 1, 40: erant et virtute et numero pugnando pares, ib. 5, 34: and *subst.*: habebo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary*, Liv. 28, 44: illum unicum ducem ac parem quaesitum Hannibali, id. 22, 27: ope Palladis Tydidem Superis parem, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15. Of abstract objects: cui (fletui) repugno, quoad possum. Sed adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. Att. 12, 15: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17. (ii) *equal to oneself:* parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1. **4.** *equal in rank* or *age:* ut coëat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32. Proverb.: pares vetere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic de Sen. 3. **II.** Particular phrases: (i) Par est, *or* videtur, *it is* or *seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right.* With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. Am. 22: sic par est agere cum civibus, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id. Att. 9, 9: quicquid erit, quod me scire par sit, ib. 15, 17. With *subj.*: non par videtur neque sit consentaneum praesentibus illis paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 31. So, ut par est, etc. *as is right*, etc.: ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: ut par fuit, id. Verr. 5, 4. (ii) Par pari respondere or referre, *to return like for like:* par pari respondet, Pl. Truc. 5, 47: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1. (iii) Paria facere, *to equalize* or *balance, to settle, pay:* cum rationibus domini paria facere, Col. 1, 8, 13. Fig.: quum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: nihil differamus, quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id. Ep. 101: parem rationem facere, ib. 19 *fin.* (iv) Ludere par impar, *to play at odd and even:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: August. in Suet. Aug. 71 *fin.* (v) Ex pari, adverbially, *in an equal manner, on an equal footing:* sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.* **III.** Subst. par, paris, *n. a pair:* gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 6, 17: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par nobile fratrum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: par columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 833: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Am. 4: scyphorum paria complura, id. Verr. 2, 19: pocula oleaginea paria duo, Labeo Dig. 32, 1, 30. (Hence It. *paio;* Fr. *pair;* Eng. *peer;* and through middle-age Latin *pariculus;* It. *parecchio;* Sp. *parejo;* Fr. *pareil.*)

părăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [paro] *easy to be had* or *procured, of easy attainment:* divitiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 *fin.*: parabilem amo venerem facilemque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: cultus (corporis), Curt. 3, 5.

părăbŏla, ae, and **părăbŏlē**, es, *f.* = παραβολή, *a comparison:* in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur; aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77: qui simpliciter et demonstrandae rei causa eloquebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen. Ep. 59. **II.** Transf. *an allegory, a parable:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5. (Hence It. *parola;* Sp. *palabra;* Fr. *parole;* Eng. *parable.*)

părăbŏlānus, i, *m.* [parabolus, lit. a reckless person] *a nurse*, esp. in infectious diseases: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 18.

părăbŏlĭcē, *adv.* [parabole] *metaphorically:* Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

părăbŏlus, i, *m.* = παράβολος, *a reckless fellow*, who readily risks his life: Cass. Hist. trip. 11, 17.

părăcentērĭum, ii, *n.* = παρακεντήριον, *a couching-needle*, a surgical instr.: Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

părăcentēsis, is, *f.* = παρακέντησις, surgical *t. t. a perforation, a couching* or *tapping:* Plin. 25, 13, 92.

părachăractēs, ae, *m.* = παραχαράκτης, *a counterfeiter of coin:* Cod Theod. 9, 21, 9.

părăchăraxĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [παραχαράκτης] *counterfeit:* adulterina nomismata et paracharaxima, Cassian. Col. 1, 20.

părăclētus (paraclītus), i, *m.* = παράκλητος (ĕ, Prud. Cath. 5, 160; id. στεφ. 10, 430): *a helper, protector, comforter:* Tert. Virg. vel. 1. **II.** *one of the aeons of Valentinian:* id. adv Val. 8.

părăda, ae, *f.* [perh. a Celtic word] *a cover* or *awning of a boat:* subter paradas jacens, Aus. Ep. 5, 25.

părădĭastŏlē, ēs, *f.* = παραδιαστολή, in Rhet. *the comparing and distinguishing of two similar but different things* (pure Lat., distinctio): Rutil. Lup. de Fig. sent. 1, 4.

părădigma, ătis, *n.* = παράδειγμα, in gramm. and rhetor. *an example, paradigm:* Charis. p. 248 P.: paradigmate Platonico plenius, Tert. Anim. 43.

părădīsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [paradisus] *pertaining to paradise, paradisiacal:* rosae, Venant. Carm. 6, 8, 1.

părădīsĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [paradisus colo] *a dweller in paradise*, i. e. *in heaven:* Prud. Hamart. 936.

părădīsus, i, *m.* = παράδεισος, *a park* or *garden:* vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos παραδείσους Graeci appellant, Gell. 2, 20: in paradiso, hoc est in viridario, Aug. Serm. 343, *n.* 1. **II.** Transf. *paradise, the Garden of Eden:* Hier. Ep. 52, *no.* 5. **2.** *the abode of the blessed, heaven:* Tert. Apol. 47. (Hence Fr. *parvis.*)

părădoxum or **-on**, i, *n.* = παράδοξον, *that which is contrary to expectation* or *opinion, a paradox:* Rufin. de fig. sentent. § 34. Usually *plur.* paradoxa, orum, *n.* = παράδοξα, *paradoxes*, esp. *the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics:* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: id. Parad. *prooem.*

părădoxus, i, *m.* = παράδοξος, *one who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the* lucta *and in the* pancratium *on the same day;* in Gr. παραδοξονίκης: Aug. Princip. rhet. *no.* 9. The *mimes* were also called paradoxi: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.

păraenĕsis, is, *f.* = παραίνεσις, *an exhortation, admonition:* Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 3.

păraetŏnĭum, ii, *n. a white and pure chalk found near Paraetonium, Paraetonium-white:* Plin. 35, 6, 18.

părăgauda, ae, and **părăgaudis**, is, *f. a border* or *trimming of a garment:* auratae paragaudae, Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 2. **II.** Meton. *a laced garment:* interulas paragaudas duas, Val. in Vop. Prob. 4.

părăgōgē, es, *f.* = παραγωγή, in gram. *the addition of a letter* or *syllable to a word, paragoge* (e. g. facio, facesso): Charis. p. 226 P.

părăgōgĭa, orum, *n. plur.* = παραγώγια, *aqueducts:* Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

păragramma, ătis, *n.* = παράγραμμα, *an error in writing:* Hier. Ep. 71, *no.* 5.

părălīpŏmĕna, orum, *n. plur.* = τὰ παραλειπόμενα (things omitted), *the books of the Chronicles* (so called because they were regarded as supplementary to the Books of Samuel and Kings): Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

părălĭus (-os), on, *adj.* = παράλιος, *that grows by the sea-side:* Plin. 20, 19, 78.

părallēlogrammus, a, um, *adj.* = παραλληλόγραμμος, *consisting of parallel lines:* mensura, Frontin. de Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

părallēlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = parallelus, *parallel:* Auct. de Lim. p. 310 Goes.

părallēlus, a, um, and **parallelos**, on, *adj.* = παράλληλος, *parallel:* parallelos linea, Vitr. 5, 8: circuli paralleli, or *absol.* paralleli, *concentric circles on the globe, parallels of latitude:* Plin 6, 33, 39 Mart. Cap. 8, 276.

părăly̆sis, is, *f.*=παράλυσις, *palsy, paralysis:* paralysi mederi, Plin. 20, 3, 8: paralysi periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59.

părăly̆tĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=παραλυτικός, *struck with palsy, paralytic:* Plin. 20, 9, 34: graditur paraly̅ticus, Claud. epigr. 49 *fin.*

părămĕsē, es, *f.*=παραμέση, *the sixth of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* Vitr. 5, 4, 5. ‖. Transf.: *the ring-finger:* Apul. M. 10, p. 298.

părănētē, es, *f.*=παρανήτη, *a term applied to the sixth, eighth, and tenth of the moveable notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

părangārĭus, a, um, *adj.*=παρὰ ἀγγαρία, *what is over and above the service to which one is bound:* praestatio, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 2. ‖. Subst. parangaria, ae, *f. extra service:* Cod. Theod. 8, tit. 5.

paranympha, ae [paranymphus] *a bridesmaid*=pronuba: Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

părănymphus, i, *m.*=παράνυμφος, *a bridesman:* Aug. Civ. D. 14, 18.

părăpaestus, i, *m.*=παράπαιστος, *a metrical foot:* anapaestus, parapaestus, Not. Tir. p. 184.

părăpegma, ătis, *n.*=παράπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), *a table of astronomical calculations,* made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar: Vitr. 9, 7.

părăpĕtăsĭus, a, um, *adj.*=παραπετάσιος, *that serves to cover* or *shelter:* aedificia parapetasia, *penthouses, sheds:* Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 39.

părăpĕteuma, ătis, *n.*=παραπέτευμα, *a ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket:* Cod. Justin. 11, 24, 2.

părăphŏros, on, *adj.*=παράφορος, *bad, of an inferior sort:* paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

părăphrăsis, is, *f.*=παραφράσις, *a paraphrase:* paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

părăphrastēs, ae, *m.*=παραφράστης, *one that paraphrases, a paraphrast:* Hier. praef. ad libr. Reg. *fin.*

părăpīēnos, i, *m.*=παρὰ πιήεις, *a metrical foot consisting of a short, a long, and three short syllables:* Diom. p. 478 P.

părapsis, v. paropsis.

părārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [par] *pertaining to a pair:* pararium aes appellabatur id quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

părārĭus, ii, *m.* [paro] *an agent, factor, broker:* Sen. Ben. 2, 23.

părăsanga, ae, *m.*=παρασάγγης, *a Persian league, a parasang,* containing 30 stadia: Plin. 6, 26, 30.

părascēvē, es, *f.*=παρασκευή, *the day of preparation,* i. e. *the day before the Sabbath:* Ter. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

părăsēmum, i, *n.*=παπάσημον, *the ensign* or *flag of a ship:* Schol. Juv. 4, 77.

părăsĭōpēsis, is, *f.*=παρασιώπησις, in Rhet. *the mentioning of a thing whilst professing that one will not mention it:* Rutil. Lup. de fig. sentent. 2, 11.

părăsīta, ae, *f.* [parasitus] *a female parasite:* ciniflones, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98. ‖. Transf.: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

părăsītaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *a mean, sorry parasite:* parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a playing the parasite, sponging:* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 23.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *parasitic:* ars, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 9: mensa, Aug. ap Suet. Vit. Hor.

părăsītor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be a parasite, to sponge:* parasitando pascere ventres suos, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 3.

părăsītus, i, *m.*=παράσιτος, lit. *one who eats with another, a guest,* pure Lat. conviva: parasiti Jovis, *the gods,* Varr. in Aug. Civ. D 6, 7: App. M. 10, p. 246. Hence, Fig.: parasitus Phoebi, *a player, actor,* Mart 9, 29. ‖. Esp. in a bad sense, *a sponger, toad-eater, parasite:* nos parasiti planius, quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Am. 26: edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173. Comically, of a whip: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites,* i. e. *give me a sound flogging,* Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 5.

părastas, ădis, *f.*=παραστάς, *a four-cornered pillar* or *column, a pilaster:* Vitr. 10, 15.

părastăta, ae, *f.*=παραστάτης, *a square pillar* or *column, a pilaster:* Cato in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11.

părastătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=παραστατικός, *pertaining to pilasters, parastatic:* Inscr. ‖. Subst. parastatica, ae, *f.*=παραστατική, *a square pillar* or *column, a pilaster:* columnae atque parastaticae (*al.* parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15: Vitr. 9, 9. **2.** parastaticae, arum, *f. plu. two bones in the knee of a horse:* Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

părastĭchis, ĭdis, *f.*=παραστιχίς, *an acrostic:* Suet. Gramm. 6.

părăsy̆naxis, is, *f.*=παρασύναξις, *a secret unlawful assembly:* parasynaxes et conventicula, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

părātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [paro] *easily procured:* Apic. 8, 6 dub.

părātē, *adv. preparedly, with preparation:* ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. Brut. 68: paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33. ‖. *carefully, vigilantly:* id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 9. **2.** *readily, promptly:* paratius venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: paratissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paro] *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare): rerum, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*: sed sane fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere, *a striving after sovereignty,* Sall. J. 31.

părătrăgoedĭo, 1. *v. n.*=παρατραγῳδέω, *to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner:* ut paratragoediat carnifex, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 17 (*al.* paratragoedat).

părātūra, ae, *f.* [paro] *a preparing, preparation:* materiarum, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

părātus, a, um, *Part.* [paro]. ‖. Adj.: *prepared, ready:* ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 6: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9: animo simus ad dimicandum parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id. B. G. 1, 5: ad quam (causarum operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12: propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 6: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: obvius et paratus humor, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: parata victoria, *an easy victory,* Liv. 5, 6. With *inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8. paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. With *dat.*: parata neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 334: animus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: provincia peccantibus, id. Agr. 6: athleta certamini paratior, Quint. 8, 3, 10. **2.** Esp. *provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with:* intelligit me paratum atque instructum ad judicium venire, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caec. 21: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13. With *ab:* ab omni re sumus paratiores, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Coel. ib. 8, 10. (ii) With *in* and *abl.*: *well versed, skilled, experienced in:* Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, ib. 42, 154.

părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision*=apparatus: Liv. 10, 41: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. A. 13, 17: natalem Vitellii diem celebravere ingenti paratu, id. H. 2, 95: mensae paratu regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652. *Plur.*: largis paratibus uti, Ov. H. 16, 191: Tyrios induta paratus, *clothing,* id. F. 3, 627: ventris et ganeae, Tac. A. 3, 52.

părăvĕrēdus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. παρα veredus] *an extra post-horse:* Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 2: Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

părazōnĭum, ii, *n.*=παραζώνιον, *a dagger:* Mart. 14, 32 *in lemm.*

parcē, *adv. sparingly, frugally thriftily, penuriously:* parce parcus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 35: vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: parce ac duriter se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. ‖. In gen. *sparingly, moderately, cautiously:* scripsi de te parce et timide, id. Fam. 6, 7: parce et molliter aliquem laedere, ib. 1, 9 *fin.* *Comp.*: parcius dicere de laude alicujus, id. Mur. 13: Hor. Ars P. 53: Quint, 9, 2, 69. *Sup.*: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Aug. 40. **2.** *rarely:* parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.

parcĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [parce loquor] *reserve in conversation:* App. M. 5, p. 164.

parcĭmōnĭa, v. parsim.

parciprōmus, i, *m.* [parce promo] *a niggard, curmudgeon:* qui cum geniis suis belligerant parcipromi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81.

parcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parcus] *sparingness, parsimony:* animadversionum, Sen. Clem. 7, 22: moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

parcĭter, *adv. sparingly:* Pomp. in Non. 515, 6: praelibare, Claud. Mamert. *praef.*

parco, pĕperci, less freq. parsi (parcuit, Naev. in Non. 153, 21) parcĭtum and parsum, 3. *v. n.* [parcus] *to act* or *use sparingly, be sparing, to spare:* constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.*; rarely with *acc:* nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Pl. Capt. prol. 32: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: non parcam operae, ib. 13, 27: nec impensae, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv. 35, 44: frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo Caes. B. G. 7, 71. With *acc.*: oleas, Cato, R. R. 58: pecuniam, Pl. Curc. 3, 11: argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, gnatis parce tuis, *spare, reserve for your children,* Virg. Aen. 10 532. ‖. Fig. *to spare,* i. e. *to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure:* tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 112: justitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: aedificiis omnibus publicis et privatis, id. Verr. 4, 54: amicitiis et dignitatibus, id. Or. 26: non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62: alicujus auribus, *to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics,* Cic. Quint. 12: valetudini, id. Fam. 11, 27: famae, Prop. 1, 16, 11: oculis, *i. e. to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight,* id. 4, 9, 35: parcite luminibus, *turn away your eyes,* i e. from the head of Medusa. Ov. M. 5 248. thyrso parcente ferire, *lightly,* Stat Achill. 1, 572. **2.** *to abstain* or *refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit:* neque parcetur labori, Cic Att. 2, 14 *fin.*: auxilio, *to make no use of proffered assistance,* id. Planc. 35: lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 656: parce metu, ib. 1, 257: parce puer stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov. M. 2, 127. (ii) With *inf.*: *to refrain, forbear:* hanccine ego vitam parsi perdere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: proinde parco, sis, fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv. 34, 32: parcite oves nimium procedere, Virg. E. 3, 94: defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2. 58. (iii) With *acc.*: parcito linguam in sacrificiis dicebatur, *i. e.*

coërceto contineto, taceto, Fest. *s. v.* (iv) With *ab*: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. 25, 25.

parcus, a, um, *adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious parsimonious:* detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 9: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15: optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, id. de Or. 2, 71: parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov. M. 7, 656: parca manu offerre aliquid, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 43. With *gen.*: veteris non parcus aceti, id. S. 2, 2, 62: donandi parca juventus, ib. 2 5, 79: pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib. 46.

2. In gen. *sparing, chary, moderate, unfrequent*, etc.: opera haud fui parcus mea, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 14: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic. Balb. 22: non tam vereor ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin. Pan. 3: modica cultu, parca comitatu, ib.: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. H. 3, 75: parcissimus vini, Suet. Aug. 77: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: beneficiorum parcissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan. 21: in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just. 41, 3. **II.** Transf. of things: *spare, scanty, little, slight:* parco sale contingere, Virg. G. 3, 403: tellus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 13: lucerna, Prop. 4, 3, 60: vulnus, Sil. 16, 111: merito parcior ira meo, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 98: optima mors parca quae venit apta die, *after a short time*, Prop. 3, 3, 40: parcus et brevis somnus, Plin. Pan. 49. **III.** Fig. *small-souled, narrow-minded:* parcissimum hominem vocamus pusilli animi et contracti, Sen. Ben. 2, 34. [Perh. akin to *paucus*, Gr. παῦρος.]

pardălĭanches, is, *n.*=παρδαλιαγχές, *an epithet of a poisonous plant* (aconitum) *which was said to choke panthers*, v. aconitum: Plin. 27, 2, 2.

pardălios, ii, *m.*=παρδάλειος (sc. λίθος), *a precious stone spotted like a panther, jasper:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pardălis, is, *f.*=πάρδαλις, *a female panther:* Curt. 5, 1.

pardălĭum, ii, *n.* [pardalis] *a kind of ointment that smells like a panther:* Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

pardus, i, *m.*=πάρδος, *a male panther:* Plin. 8, 17, 23: Juv. 11, 123.

părēas or **părīas**, ae, *m.*=παρείας, *a kind of snake:* Lucan. 9, 721.

părectātus, a, um, *adj.*=παρέκτατος, *grown up, marriageable:* Lucil. and Varr. in Non. 67, 11 *sq.*

părĕdros, i, *m.*=πάρεδρος, *that sits by* or *remains with one:* paredri spiritus, *familiar spirits*, Tert. Anim. 28.

părēgŏrĭa, ae, *f.*=παρηγορία, *alleviation, ease:* App. Herb. 24.

părēgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paregoria] *alleviating, assuaging:* remedium, Marc. Empir. 36.

părēlĭon, i, *n.*=παρήλιον, *a mock sun, parhelion:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 11.

pārens, entis, *Part.* [pareo]. **II.** Adj.: *obedient:* parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 (*al.* paratiores). **III.** Subst.: *a subject:* parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102: Vell. 2, 108.

părens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen. plur.* parentum and parentium, cf Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66; Charis. p. 111 P.) [pario] *a procreator, a father* or *mother, a parent:* parens tuus, Cic. Sull. 29, 81: me sicut alterum parentem observat, id. Fam. 5, 8: illum et parentis crediderim sui fregisse cervicem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 5: alma parens Idaea deum, Virg. Aen. 10, 252: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: opus a parentibus majoribusque meis relictum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: in parentum loco, id. Planc. 11 *fin.* Of animals, *a sire* or *dam:* Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 8, 42, 66. **2.** Transf. *grand-parents*, and in gen. *progenitors, ancestors:* appellatione parentis non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et proavia, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 51: Cic. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 9, 3. (ii) *relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (rare): solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres nuper amisi, Curt. 6, 10: Flor. 3 18, 5. **II.** Fig. *a father, founder, inventor, author*, etc.: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic Att 9, 10: operum parens effectorque, id. Tim. 11: Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1: Tullius facundiae Latiarumque literarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31: Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6. As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis parentis laudibus, *i. e. Jupiter*, ib. 1, 12, 13: Latius, *i. e. Domitian*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178. (Hence It. *parente*; Fr. *parent.*)

părentālĭa, v. parentalis, *no.* II.

părentālis, e, *adj.* [părens] *pertaining to parents, parental:* umbrae, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87. **II.** Esp. *pertaining to the festival in honour of dead parents* or *relatives:* dies, *the day of the festival in honour of the dead*, id. F. 2, 548: Mars, *the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children*, id. M. 13, 619.

2. Subst. parentalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations:* ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.

părentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [parento] *funeral obsequies:* Tert. Spect. 12.

părentēla, ae, *f.* [părens] *relationship:* Capitol. Gord. 23.

părentĭa, v. parientia.

părentĭcīda, ae, *m.* [părens caedo] *a parricide:* Not. Tir. p. 79.

părento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [părens] *to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents* or *relatives:* cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21: hostia maxima parentare, ib.: mortuis certe interdiu parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122. **II.** Transf. *to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes:* praestare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidia Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21: ejus supplicio uxoris Manibus parentavit, Just. 39, 3: umbris Memnonis solenni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3. **2.** Fig.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5.

pārĕo, ŭi, pārĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [akin to părio, to bring forth] *to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present* or *at hand:* immolanti jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76.

2. *Impers.* paret, *it is clear, evident, manifest:* quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. Esp. in the formula, si paret, *if it appears, if it is proved:* id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: id. Verr. 2, 12. **II.** Esp. *to appear* at a person's commands, *to attend, wait upon:* magistratibus in provincias euntibus parere et praeministrare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3. Hence, **2.** Transf. *to obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with:* hic parebit et obediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, id. Phil. 7, 1: legibus, id. Off. 1, 11: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36. *Pass. impers.*: dicto paretur, Liv. 9, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24. Poet. with a limiting *acc.*: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petituras freta per parentia ventis ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9: Ov. M. 8, 472. (ii) *to be subject* or *subservient to:* nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2 Hor. S. 2, 3, 96. (iii) *to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to:* necessitati parere, Cic. Or. 60: et tempori et voluntati, id. Vatin. 1: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 154. (iv) *to satisfy, give, pay:* parent promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504: pensionibus, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54. (Hence It. *parere*; Fr. *paraître.*)

părēŏron, i *n.*=παρήορον, *an unknown plant:* Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) pareoron, App Herb. 49.

părergon, i, *n.*= πάρεργον, *something additional, an extra ornament:* adjecerit parvulas naves longas in iis, quae pictores parerga appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101: Vitr. 9, 9.

părhippus, i, *m.*=παριππος, *an extra horse:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 14.

părhy̆pătē, ēs, *f.*=παρυπάτη, *a term applied to the first and third of the moveable notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

părĭambōdēs, is, *n.*=παριαμβώδης, *the metrical foot* ◡ — ◡ — — (*e. g.* pĕtītĭōnēs): Diom. p. 479 P.

părĭambus, i, *m.*=παρίαμβος, *a metrical foot, consisting of a short and two long syllables* ◡ — —: Diom. p. 475 P. **2.** *a metrical foot, consisting of a long and four short syllables* — ◡ ◡ ◡ ◡: id. p. 478 P. **3.** *a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, commonly called a* pyrrhichius: id. p. 471 P.

părīas, ae, v. pareas.

părĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *a balancing, settling* of accounts: Scaev. Dig. 12, 6, 67.

părĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a balancer, settler* of an account: Paul. Dig. 35, 1 79.

părĭātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a balancing, settling:* Aug. in Psalm. 61.

parīcīda, **-cīdālis**, **-cīdĭum**, v parricida, *etc.*

părĭens, entis, *Part.* [părio].

pārĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [pareo] *obedience:* parientiam accommodare, Cod. Justin. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 27.

părĭes, ĕtis, *m. a wall*, prop. *a wall of a house:* aut permaceret paries percussus trifaci, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* trifax: tosti alti stant parietes, id ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: perfodere parietem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 64: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1 13: parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicam penitus amisimus, *the walls, the houses*, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 4, 55: parietes turris lateribus exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. fissus tenui rima paries, Ov. M. 4, 65: pro pariete, *like a wall*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Proverb. (i) tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84. (ii) utrosque parietes linere, *to be Jack on both sides*, Petr. 39. (iii) duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.* (iv) in caducum parietem inclinare, *to lean on a broken reed* Spart. Hadr. 23. **II.** Fig.: neve inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14.

părĭĕtālis, e, *adj.* [paries] *pertaining to walls:* parietalis herba, *the herb pellitory*, Marc. Emp. 13.

părĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to walls:* structor, Firm. Math 8, 24: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19. **II.** Subst. parietaria, ae, *f. the herb pellitory* or *parietary*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: herbam perdicalem Latini muralem et parietariam, alii vitriariam appellant, App. Herb. 81.

părĭĕtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to walls:* parietina forma, *the shape of a wall*, Tert. Pud. 20: herba, v. parietarius, *no.* II. **II.** Subst.: parietinae, arum, *f. plu. old fallen-down walls, ruins:* Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: aizoum minus in muris pariet-

nisque nascitur, Plin. 25, 13, 102. **Fig.**: in tantis tenebris et quasi parietinis reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

părĭlis, e, *adj.* [par] *equal, like*: noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr. 1, 1065: aetas, Ov. M. 8, 631: vox, id. Tr. 1, 8, 26.

părĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parilis] *equality*: virtutum, Gell. 14, 3: App. M. 2, p. 119.

părĭlĭter, *adv. equally*: Charis. p. 191 P.

părĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [par]. I. Act. *to make equal*; hence, *pass. to be equal*: pariari deo, Tert. Res. carn. 6. **2.** Esp. *to settle a debt, pay in full*: numos alicui, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4. II. Neutr. *to be equal*: Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *parier.*)

părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum, and partum (*fut.* paribis for paries, Pomp. in Non. 508, 3: *inf.* parire, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 59) 3. *v. a. to bring forth, to bear*; of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse parituram, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 18. **2.** Transf. of males, *to beget* (poet.): apud tragicos: *et jam leo pariet*, at pater est, Quint. 8, 6, 34. **3.** In gen. *to bring forth, produce*: ligna putrefacta per imbres vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899: ut sarmentum in pariendis colibus vires habeat majores, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: Plin. 16, 37, 68. II. Fig. *to produce, create, bring about, devise, procure*, etc.: ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut educet atque confirmet, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: dolorem, voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 15: dissidium, Lucr. 1, 220: taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 43: quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just. 4, 1: ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 17: alicui aegritudinem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 35: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: sibi maximam laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16: sibi salutem, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, id. B. G. 6, 40: quasi parta jam atque explorata victoria, ib. 5, 43: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv. 34, 44: qui sibi letum insontes peperere manu, Virg. Aen. 6, 434.

părĭson, i, *n.* = πάρισον, *an even balance in the members of a sentence*: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

părĭtas, ātis, *f.* [par] *equality, parity*: in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn. 2, 78.

părĭter, *adv. equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well*: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic. Am. 16: laetamur amicorum laetitia aeque atque nostra, et pariter dolemus angoribus, id. Fin. 1, 20: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, id. Off. 2, 8: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146. With *cum*: Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent, id. Verr. 5, 67. With *ut, atque* (*ac*): is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit, Pl. Aul. prol. 21: pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, id. Am. 4, 1, 11: Cic. Parad. 6, 2: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall. J. 46. With *dat.*: pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. 38, 16. With *qualis*: pariter suades, qualis es, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 37. II. Esp. *at the same time, together*: plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 52: pariter multos invadere, Quint. 5, 7, 5. With *cum*: conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: studia doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescunt, id. Sen. 14 *fin.*: equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditos educit, Sall. J. 68. With *et, atque, que*: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 10, 5, 14: quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, id. 12, 2, 28. With *dat.* (poet.): Stat. Th. 5, 122: pariterque favillis durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 165. **2.** pariter . . . pariter, *as soon as*: hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros optavit, Ov. M. 8, 324: Plin. Ep. 8, 23 *fin.*

părĭtō, 1. *v. a. freq.* [paro] *to prepare, get ready, be about to do*: quo nunc ire paritas? Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 64.

pārĭtor, ōris, *m.* [pareo] *an attendant, body-guard*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 2 *fin.*

parma, ae, *f.* (palma, Tib. 1, 9, 82: Liv. 22, 1: *gen.* parmaï, Lucr. 4, 848) = πάρμη, *a small, round shield*, carried by light infantry and cavalry: desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas objiciunt, Liv. 2, 20: id. 38, 21 *fin.* Meton. *a gladiator armed with a* parma, *a Threx* (poet.): Mart. 9, 69. II. Transf. *any shield* (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Virg. Aen. 2, 175: Mart. 9, 21. **2.** *a valve in a pair of bellows*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 267.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [parma] *armed with the* parma: Liv. 4, 38 (dub.). II. Subst. *a soldier armed with the* parma: ut parmatis, novae cohorti hostium, locus detur, id. 4, 39.

parmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little round shield*: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10.

parmŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *an adherent of the party of the* Threces, *who were armed with the* parma, *a Parmularian*: Suet. Dom. 10: Quint. 2, 11, 2. II. *a servant of the* pontifices *armed with the* parma: Inscr. Grut. 1087, 6.

păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* the orig. sign. seems to have been, *to set* or *place in order* (cf. com-paro, im-pero, separo): hence, *to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide*: constr. usu. with *acc.* or *inf.*, rarely with *subj.* or *absol.*: omne paratum est, ut jussisti, prandium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 14: convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, Sall. J. 73: quod parato opus est, para, Ter. And. 3, 2, 43: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, *furnish*, Quint. 1, 6, 39: hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 35: huc te pares, haec cogites, id. Fam. 1, 7: alterutri se fortunae parans, Vell. 2, 43: multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall. C. 27 *fin.*: ut simul in omnia paremur, *may habituate ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 25: age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, id. Ph 5, 7, 64. **2.** *to contrive, design, arrange*: quam hic fugam aut furtum parat? ib. 1, 4, 14: cupiditates in animo, ib. 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: vim, Ov. M. 2, 576: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 43: leges, ib. 51 *fin.*: aequom fuit, Deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 132. *Pass. impers.*: si natura paratum esset, Cic. Div. 2, 59. **3.** With *inf.*: *to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about*: maledictis deterrere (poëtam), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere. Caes. B. C. 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13: proficisci parabat, id. C. 46: in nemus ire parant, Virg. Aen. 4, 118: nocte gravem somno nec opina perdere morte me parat, Ov. M. 1, 224. **4.** *Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself*: at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, Sall. C. 6: contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, id. J. 76: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53. **5.** Esp. of fate: *to prepare, destine* (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Virg. Aen. 2, 121: quid fata parent, Lucan. 1, 631: motus fata parabant, id. 2, 68. II. Transf. *to procure, acquire, get, obtain*: jam ego parabo aliquam dolosam fidicinam, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 37: ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam paravit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 31: cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia, amicos non parare, Cic. Am. 15, 55: regnum sibi, Sall. C. 5: exercitum, ib. 29: quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint. 10, 1, 15. **2.** Esp. *to procure with money, to buy, purchase*: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic. Att. 12, 19: jumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: servi aere parati, Sall. J. 31: argento parata mancipia, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*

păro, 1. *v. a.* [par] *to make equal, esteem equal*: eodem hercle vos pono et paro: parissumi estis iibus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20. II. Esp. *to agree, arrange with*: se paraturum cum collega, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

păro, ōnis, *m.* = παρών, *a small, light ship*: poët. Cic. ap. Isid Orig. 19, 1, 20: Gell. 10, 25.

părŏcha, ae, *f.* = παροχή, *a supplying of necessaries* to travelling public officers, *purveyance*: Cic. Att. 13, 2.

părŏchĭa, ae, v. paroecia.

părŏchus, i, *m.* = πάροχος, *a purveyor*, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries: Cic. Att 13, 2: Hor. S. 1, 5, 46. II. Transf. *an entertainer, host*: ib. 2, 8, 36.

părōdĭa, ae, *f.* = παρῳδία (a counter-song), *a reply in which nearly the same words are retained, a parody*: Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10.

păroecĭa, and, corrupted, **părŏchĭa**, ae, *f.* = παροικία, *a parish*: Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

părōnŏmăsĭa, ae, *f.* = παρονομασια. *a figure of speech*; in pure Latin, agnominatio: Rutil. Lup. 1, 3, p. 11.

părōnȳchĭa, ae, *f.*, and **părōnȳchĭum**, i, *n.* = παρωνυχία, *a whitlow* Plin. 21, 20, 83: ad paronychia et pterygia unguium, id. 24, 19, 119.

păropsis (parapsis), idis, *f.* = παροψίς, *a side-dish*; also, *a dish* in gen.: magna paropsis, Juv. 3, 142: Mart. 11, 27.

păroptus, a, um, *adj.* = πάροπτος, *roasted on the outside, slightly roasted*: paroptus pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

părōtis, ĭdis, *f.* = παρωτίς, *a tumour near the ears, a parotis*: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84: comprimere, id. 28, 11, 48: discutere, id. 20, 15, 59: sanare, id. 20, 1, 2. II. In archit. *a bracket* or *console* of a hyperthyrum: Vitr. 4, 6.

parra, ae, *f. a bird of ill omen*, supposed to be *the wheat-ear*, Saxicola Oenanthe, Bechst.: impios parrae recinentis omen ducat, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 1: Plin. 10, 29, 45.

parrhēsĭastēs, ae, *m.* = παῤῥησιαστής, *a free-speaker*: Sen. Ira 3, 23.

parrĭcīda (pari.) (old *nom. sing.* paricidas, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* parrici), ae, *com. the murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents, a parricide*: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: Telegoni juga parricidae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8: Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149. II. Transf. *the murderer of a near relative*: parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 8, 6, 35: Virginius occisa filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, Liv. 3, 50: *the murderer of a sister*, Flor. 1, 3. (ii) Adject.: parricida nex, *fratricidal*, Arn. 3, 115 *fin.* **2.** *the murderer of a chief magistrate*: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31: Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max. 6, 4, 5. **3.** In gen.: *a murderer, assassin*: si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, paricidas esto, lex Numae Pompilii in Fest. *s. v.* parici: parricida civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: Sall. C. 14. III.

Fig. *one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch,* etc.: magno cum dolore parricidarum, i. e. *of Antony's adherents,* Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. parricidae reipublicae, Sall. C. 51: vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? ib. 52: Catilinae obstrepere omnes: hostem atque parricidam vocare, ib. 31: Tac. H. 1, 85. Prob. a contr. of *patricida:* but others, supposing from the law of Numa quoted above that the word signified originally a murderer in general, and afterwards the murderer of certain persons in a near relationship, propose other etymol.; either from *par* and *caedo,* or *parens* and *caedo,* or from the Sans. *para* and the Gr. *παρά,* used in the same sense as in *παραπρεσβεύω, etc.*]

parrĭcīdātus, ūs, *m.* [parricida] *parricide:* Quint. 1, 6, 42.

parrĭcīdĭālis or **parrĭcīdālis** (parric.), e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous:* horror, Arn. 3, 116: manus, Prud. Hamart. 14 *praef.*: scelus, Just. 27, 1: discordiae, id. 39, 3: bellum, *i. e. the civil war,* Flor. 3 21.

parrĭcīdĭālĭter, *adv. murderously:* perire, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1: Aug. Ep. 168.

parrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [parricida] *the murder of one's father* or *parents, parricide:* patris et patrui parricidium, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: id. Rosc. Am. 26 *fin.* Fig.: vituperare quisquam vitae parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare audet? id. Tusc. 5, 2. **II.** Transf. *the murder of one's mother, brother, relation,* etc.: matris, Suet. Ner. 34: fraternum parricidium, Cic. Clu. 11: fratris, Liv. 40, 24: filii, id. 8, 11: patrui, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberûm hi progeniem, Liv. 1, 13: facinus est vinciri civem R.: scelus verberari: prope parricidium necari, Cic. Verr. 5, 66. **III.** Fig. *treason, rebellion:* patriae parricidium, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: id. Sull. 2, 6: publicum, Liv. 28, 29. **2.** Transf. *the Ides of March,* when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet. Caes. 88.

pars, partis, *f.* (*acc.* partim, Liv. 26, 46 etc.: *abl.* parti, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 14: Lucr. 4, 516: *gen. plur.* partum, Caes. in Charis. p. 114 P.) *a part, piece, portion, share,* etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: urbis, imperii, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: duae partes frumenti, ib. 3, 19: magnas partes habuit publicorum, id. Rab. Post. 2. Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, Sall. J. 101: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37. Particular phrases: (i) Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *a good many, the majority:* magna pars in iis civitatibus, Cic. Balb. 8: major pars populi, id. Agr. 2, 9: maxima pars hominum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121. (ii) Pars, either singly or repeated, *some . . . others:* pars levem ducere equitum jacturam; pars non id quod acciderat per se aestimare, Liv. 22, 8: pars triumphos suos ostentantes, Sall. J. 31: poscebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praemiorum, Tac. H. 5, 11. (iii) Pro parte, *for one's share* or *quota:* Cic. Verr. 2, 59. (iv) Pro mea, tua, sua parte, or simply pro parte, *to the best of one's ability:* quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 15: quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov. F. 4, 301. (v) Parte, *in part, partly:* (poma) quae candida parte, parte rubent, id. M. 3, 483: melichloros est geminus, parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 11, 73. (vi) Ex parte, *in part, partly:* ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si ulla ex parte sententia hujus interdicti infirmata sit, id. Caecin. 13: magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (vii) In parte, *in part, partly:* in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22: in parte verum videtur, id. 2, 8, 6. (viii) Multis partibus, *by a great deal, much:* omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether:* non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: multis partibus plures, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, *in all respects, every way,* id. Fin. 5, 31. (ix) Magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part:* magnam partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, id. Or. 56: maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. (x) In eam partem, *on that side:* in eam partem accipio, *i. e. in that sense,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in eam partem peccant quae cautior est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. Also, *on that account, with that intent, to the end that:* moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, id. Cat. 4, 2: has literas scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.* (xi) In utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against:* nullam in partem, *on neither side;* in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild* or *most favourable manner:* hac in utramque partem disputatione habita, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, Cic. Off. 2, 6: neutram in partem, ib.: neque ego ullam in partem disputo, id. Verr. 5, 3: mitiorem in partem interpretari, id. Mur. 31: in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id. Att. 10, 3. (xii) Nulla parte, *by no means, not at all:* Ov. H. 7, 110: Quint. 2, 16, 18. (xiii) Omni parte, and omni a (ex) parte, *in every respect, entirely:* nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: gens omni parte pacata, Liv. 41, 34: quod sit omni ex parte perfectum, Cic. Am. 21: omnique a parte placebam, Ov. H. 15, 45. (xiv) Per partes, *partly, partially:* quod etsi per partes nonnunquam damnosum est, in summa tamen fit compendiosum, Col. 1, 4: per partes emendare aliquid, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. (xv) In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether:* Brundusii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6: id. Fam. 4, 10. **2.** In geog. and topog. *side, direction:* undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno; altera ex parte monte Jura; tertia lacu Lemanno, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, ib. 2, 8: renuntiaverunt pulverem in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset, ib. 4, 32. **3.** *a part, place, region: plur.:* Cic. Fam. 12, 7 *fin.*: Orientis partes, id. Mur. 41, 89: in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3. **4.** *a portion, share,* of food: Petr. 33: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. Cal. 18. Also, *the remains of a meal:* App. M. 2, p. 125. **5.** *a task, lesson:* puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr. 75. **6.** *the sexual organs:* Ov. F. 1, 437: id. A. A. 2, 584: Phaedr. 4, 7. **II.** Fig. *a side, party, faction:* timeo huic nostrae parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec ex advocatis partis adversae judex eligendus, *of the opposite party,* Quint. 5, 6, 6. Usu. *plu.*: erat, inquit, illarum partium, Cic. Quint. 21: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. J. 13: omnes civitates Galliae in partes divisae sunt duas, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A. 15, 51: transire in partes, id. H. 1, 70. **2.** *a part, character,* on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio, *the first part, the principal character,* Ter. Ph. prol. 27: esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15: servus primarum partium, id. Flacc. 27, 65. **3.** *a part, function, office, duty,* etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes B. C. 3, 51: sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies apud me habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off. 1, 28: partes accusatoris obtinere, id. Quint. 2: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, id. Fam. 11, 5: Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat, id. de Or. 2, 7: ut ad partes paratus veniat, *prepared to act his part,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5: videri alia quoque hujus partis atque officii, Quint. 11, 3, 174: pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id. 5, 13, 1. **4.** *a part of a class* or *genus, a species:* genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28.

parsĭmōnĭa (parcimonia), ae, *f.* (parcimonium, Inscr. Donat. 35, 4) [parco] *frugality, thrift, parsimony:* dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 78: res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia, Cic. Off. 2, 24: non intelligunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: instrumenti et supellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73. *Plur.*: utinam veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae majori honori essent, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christe, parsimoniis, *i. e. at the fasts,* Prud. Cath. 7, 3. Proverb.: sera parsimonia in fundo est, *it is too late to spare when all is spent,* Sen. Ep. 1 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: sunt pleraeque aptae hujus ipsius oratoris parsimoniae, Cic. Or. 25, 84.

parsimonium, v. parsimonia.

parthĕnĭcē, es, *f.* = *παρθενική, a plant, called also* parthenium, *q. v.*: Cat. 61, 194.

parthĕnĭcon, i, *n.* = *παρθενικόν, a plant, called also* pulegium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 92.

parthĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* = *παρθενίς, a plant, called also* artemisia, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 7, 36.

parthĕnĭum, ii, *n.* = *παρθένιον, the name of several plants:* **1.** *a plant, called also* perdicium, *Wall Pellitory,* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 20. **2.** *a plant, called also* leucanthes *or* tamnacus, Pyrethum Parthenium: id. 21, 30, 104. **3.** *a plant, called also* linozostis, hermupoa, *and* mercurialis, *Mercury,* Mercurialis annua, Linn. v. linozostis: id. 28, 5, 18.

partĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pars] *that shares with another;* or *that is shared with another:* colonus, *who pays his rent with a part of the produce,* Gai Dig. 19, 2, 25: legatarius, id. Instit. 2, § 254: pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, *so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman,* Cod. Justin. 2, 3, 8: honor, App. M. 4, p. 156. **2.** *abl.* adverb.: partiario, *on shares:* calcem partiario coquendam dare, Cato R. R. 16: App. M. 9, p. 229. **II.** Subst. partiarius, ii, *m. a sharer, partaker:* erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

partĭātim, *adv. in different parts* or *places:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

partĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [partio] *divisible:* anima, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 18 (*al.* partilis).

partĭceps, cĭpis, *adj.* [pars capio] *sharing, partaking, participant:* constr. usu. with *gen.,* rarely with *dat.* or with *prep.*: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 81: nuntii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19: esse particeps leti, *i. e. to be mortal,* Lucr. 3 463: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. Tim. 8: fortunarum omnium socius et particeps, id. Font. 17: artis, id. Div. 1, 18: praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: alicujus consilii fortibus viris esse participem, Curt. 6, 7. Natalis particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac. A. 15, 50: non licet me obsonii mna me participem fieri, Pl Truc. 4, 2, 34. **2.** With a clause: *acquainted with, cognizant of,* . . is spe[illegible]

ulatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, id. Aul. 4, 1, 19. II. Subst. *a sharer, partaker, partner:* praedam participes petunt, id. Most. 1, 3, 154: meus particeps, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adjutor esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

partĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [particeps] *sharing, partaking, participant:* participales curae, Dig. 1, 11, 1 (*al.* principali). In gram.: *participial:* verba, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, § 34.

partĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [participo] *a sharing, partaking, participation:* imperii, Spart. Jul. 6 *fin.*

partĭcĭpātum, i, *n.* [id.] in gramm. *a participle:* Mart. Cap. 3, 50.

partĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sharing, participation, partnership:* ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, Spart. Pesc. 5.

partĭcĭpĭālis, e, *adj.* [participium]. In gramm. *of the nature of a participle, participial:* verba, Quint. 1, 4, 29: so of supines and gerunds, Prisc. p. 808: id. 822 P.

partĭcĭpĭālĭter, *adv. in the manner of a participle, participially:* Fest. *s. v.* ostentum.

partĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [particeps] *a sharing, partaking, participation:* omni ad illa participio in posterum abstinere, Cod. Justin. 1, 4, 34, § 3. II. Esp. in gramm. *a participle:* Varr. L. L. 8, 32, § 58: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

partĭcĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of:* aliquem sermoni (*al.* sermone) suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 108: aliquem sui consilii, id. Cist. 1, 3, 17: ubi sint, quid agant, ecquid agant, neque participant nos, neque redeunt, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33. *Pass.:* uti dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. 3, 692: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab alio homines natura esse factos, Cic. Leg. 1, 12. **2.** With *acc.* of thing and *abl.* of pers.: *to share with, impart to:* suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 12: Spart. Hadr. 26. *Pass.:* participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2 *fin.* II. *to share in, partake of, participate in:* parem pestem, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: lucrum, damnum, Pompon. Dig. 17, 2, 55: ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell. 15, 2 *fin.*

partĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pars] *a small part, a little bit, a particle:* tenuissimae particulae, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: ut ne qua particula in hoc sermone praetermissa sit, id. Rep. 1, 24 *fin.:* coeli, id. de Or. 1, 39: justitiae, id. Off. 2, 11: arenae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: minutae rerum particulae, Quint. 3, 11, 21. II. Esp. in rhetor. *a clause* of a sentence: id. 9, 4, 69. **2.** in gramm. *a particle:* Gell. 2, 17.

partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [particula] *pertaining to a part, partial, particular:* propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33: publicatio, Cod. Justin. 9, 6, 6.

partĭcŭlārĭter, *adv. particularly:* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271: Firm. Math. 1, 5 *fin.*

partĭcŭlātim, *adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly, severally:* si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus, *by particulars,* Auct. Her. 1, 9: grex particulatim facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 5: hominem particulatim excarnefacere, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*

partĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [particula] *a dividing into small parts* or *pieces:* Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

partĭcŭlo, onis, *m.* [id.] *a sharer, participator:* Non. 20, 6 *sq.*

partĭlis, e, *adj.* [pars] *divisible; single:* corporeum omne, quod partile, Aug. Trin. 12, 9: Nemesis partilibus praesidens fatis, *i. e. over the fate of individuals,* Amm. 14, 11 *med.*

partĭlĭter, *adv. partially, in part:* cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad census summam redeant, *not in favour of a part,* Arn. 1, 8.

partim, *adv.* [prop. *acc.* of pars] *partly, in part, a part.* With *gen.:* quum partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato in Gell 10, 13: Bruttios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11. Repeated; partim . . . partim, *one part . . . another part; some . . . others:* quum partim ejus praedae profundae libidines devorassent, partim nova quaedam et inaudita luxuries, partim etiam, *etc.,* Cic. Pis. 21: partim copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv. 26, 46: ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitabantur; partim qui exercitum in Gallia hiemare moleste ferebant; partim qui novis imperiis studebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1. With *ex:* ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, Cic. Vat. 7: ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissa, Quint. 3, 4, 8. *Absol.:* animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 92: amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5. Omitted in the first clause: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, id. Div. 2, 9, 23: id. Verr. 2, 65. Answering to *alius, quaedam,* etc.: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, id. N. D. 1, 37: castra hostium invadunt, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall. J. 21. II. Transf. *for the most part, chiefly, principally:* mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim faciunt argentarii, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 28: bubulcis obsequitor, partim quo libentius boves curent, Cato R. R. 5.

partĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *a bringing forth:* horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 92: mulieris, Gell. 3, 16. Of hens, *a laying:* hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

partĭo, ĭi, īvi, or ītum, 4. *v. a.* [pars] *to share, part; to divide, distribute:* praedam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 5: bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil. 3, 1, 113: (sol) aetheris oras partit, Lucr. 5, 683: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall. J. 43: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. A. 12, 30: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: regionibus partitum imperium, Liv. 27, 7: Ov. A. A. 3, 593: carcere partitos equos, *parted, separated by the barriers,* id. F. 4, 680: pensa inter virgines partientem, Just. 1, 3. II. Transf. *to cause to share* or *participate* in any thing: eandem me in suspicionem sceleris partivit pater, Enn. in Non. 475, 25. **2.** *to agree:* vos inter vos partite, *agree among yourselves,* Pl. Am. 4, 5, 1.

partĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] *to divide, distribute:* genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. Or. 33: id ipsum in ea, quae decuit membra partitus est, id. Tim. 7: pupillis bona erepta cum eo partitus est, id. Verr. 4, 17: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur, ib. 1, 73 *fin.:* (praedam) socios partitur in omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 194.

partītē, *adv. with proper divisions, methodically:* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [partior] *a sharing, parting, partition, a division, distribution:* si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: aequabilis praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22. II. Esp. *a logical division into parts* or *members, a partition:* definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum, Cic. Top. 5, 28: Quint. 4, 5. **2.** In rhetor. *a rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition* = διαίρεσις: recte habita in causa partitio illustrem et perspicuam totam efficit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22: Quint. 1, 2, 13. (Hence Fr. *partie.*)

partīto, *adv. distributively:* dividere, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 25.

partītor, ōris, *m.* [partior] *a divider distributer:* quum te partitorem ad partiendas merces missum putares, Cic Vat. 5, 12 dub. (*al.* portitorem): partitor, μεριστής, Gloss. Philox.

partītūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pario] *a bearing, bringing forth young, parturition:* propinqua partitudo, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 36: Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 10.

partītus, a, um. *Part.* [partio].

partor, ōris, v. postpartor.

partŭālis, e, *adj.* [partus] *pertaining to bearing* or *birth:* sanguis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

partūra, ae, *f.* [pario] *bearing:* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (*al.* paritura).

partŭrĭo, īvi or ĭi (*past imperf.* parturibat, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1), 4. *v. a. desid.* [id.] *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labour:* tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. F. 3, 256: parturiens canis, Phaedr. 1, 18, 3. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *the mountain in labour,* Hor. A. P. 139. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to bring forth, produce, yield, generate,* etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat, quis Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, incolumi Caesare? id. Od. 4, 5, 26: et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth,* Virg. E. 3, 56: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), Hor. Od. 1, 7, 16. II. Fig. *to be pregnant with; to conceive, brood over, meditate, purpose:* ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208: felicemque uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, i. e. *the yearly consuls,* Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, *to conceive, imagine,* id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81. **2.** *to be anxious* or *concerned:* qua (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tanquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Am. 13, 45.

partŭrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [parturio] *a desiring to bring forth, labour, travail:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *n.* 22. II. Transf. *a bearing* or *bringing forth, parturition:* novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, id. Ep. 34 (*al.* 31).

partus, a, um, *Part.* [pario]. II. Adj. *that has borne:* parta nutrici consociata, *the ewe that has dropped the lamb,* Col. 7, 4, 3.

partus, ūs, *m.* (old *gen.* parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 6: partuis, Varr. ib. 8: *dat. sing.* partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30) [id.] *a bearing, bringing forth, birth:* quum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11. Diana adhibetur ad partus, id. N. D. 2, 27. **2.** Fig.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. *beginnings,* id. Brut. 13. II. Meton. *the young* or *offspring* of any creature, *the fetus* or *embryo:* bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id. Tusc. 5, 27 *fin.:* partum ferre, *to be pregnant* Plin. 8, 32, 50: partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72: partum eniti, *to bear, bring forth,* id. 7, 3, 3: partum edere, ib.: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4. Of plants: Varr. R. R. 1, 8 *fin.:* Col. 3, 10, 16. **2.** Fig.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, Petr. 118.

părum, *adv. too little, not enough* with *gen.:* in hac satis erat copiae, in illa autem leporis parum, Cic. Brut. 68: satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: Latini sanguinis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4. **2.** With verbs: parum praedicas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 218: parum procedit quod ago, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 55: quaero ex te, quae parum accepi, Cic. N. D. 3, 1: quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47: credere alicui, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: affirmatur, Tac. H. 4, 60. (ii) parum est, *it is not enough, not sufficient:* parum habere, *to deem insufficient:* parumne est, quod

nobis succenset senex, ni instigemus etiam? Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 13: parumne est, quod tantum homines fefellisti, ut negligeres auctoritatem senatus? Cic. Sest. 14: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Lucan. 5, 274: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31: Vell. 2, 76 *fin.* **3.** With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. **II.** Transf. in gen. *not particularly, not very, little.* With adjectives: sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: parum multae necessitudines, id. Planc. 30: scripsit non parum multa, Quint. 10, 1, 124: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448. **2.** With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I take little pains about that,* Sall. J. 85: dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116: nihil, aut certe parum, intererat, Plin. Pan. 20: (litera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded,* Quint. 9, 4, 40.

părumper, *adv.* of time, *a little while, for a short time:* tace parumper, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78: manedum parumper, id. Bac. 4, 6, 24: parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, id. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, id. Att. 9, 4: pulsus parumper corde dolor tristi, *a while,* Virg. Aen. 6, 382. **II.** Transf. *in a short time, quickly* (poet.): hic campum celeri passu permensa parumper conjicit in silvam sese, Enn. in Non. 378, 20.

părunculus, i, *m. dim.* [paro] *a small boat, a little bark:* Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

pārus, i, *m. a bird, a titmouse, tomtit:* Auct. carm. de Phil. 9.

parvē, *adv. little, slightly* (rare): Vitr. 9, 6. *Sup.*: parvissime memorare aliquid, *in very few words,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

parvĭ-bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj. that drinks little:* phrenetici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

parvĭ-collis, e, *adj.* [collum] *short-necked:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvĭ-făcĭo, 3. *v. a. to make light of, to despise:* parvifaciatur, Titin. in Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvĭpendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus] *smallness, littleness* (rare): vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, Cic. Tim. 13, 41: parvitates et magnitudines rerum, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.*: quaestionis, id. 7, 17: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum decurrit, i. e. *my humble self,* Val. Max. praef.

parvŭlum, *adv. little, not much:* aut nihil aut parvulum, Cels. 7, 18: Plin. Ep. 8, 17 *fin.*

parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [parvus] *very small, little, petty, slight:* ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus quod maximum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 3: impulsio, ib. 2, 8: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8: proelium, *a skirmish,* Caes. B. G. 2, 30: detrimentum, ib. 5, 50: causa, Lucr. 4, 139. **II.** Esp. of age, *little, young:* a parvulo, *from a child,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 8: ab parvulis, *from their infancy,* Caes. B. G. 6, 21: a parvula aetate, Just. 12, 5: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 4, 328. Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. **2.** *not equal to, not sufficient for:* quam illae rei ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 17. **3.** *deficient in understanding indiscreet:* Arn. 1, 25.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* mĭnor, *Sup.* mĭnĭmus; rarely parvior, parvissimus) *little, small, petty, puny:* in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: quam parva sit terra, id. Rep. 1, 17: in parvum quendam et angustum locum concludi, id. Leg. 1, 5: beneficium non parvum, id. Caecin. 10: parvi pisciculi, id. N. D. 2, 48: si parva licet componere magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: merces, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: parvus numerus navium, Nep. Them. 5: liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: and *absol.*: salutaria appetant parvi, *the little ones,* id. Fin. 3, 5: memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: puer in domo a parvo eductus, *from infancy,* Liv. 1, 39 *fin.* Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: parvae consuetudinis causa, *slight, short,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 83: in parvo tempore, Lucr. 5, 107: vita, Lucan. 6, 806. Of abstract things: parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: hic onus horret, ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. **2.** Of value: *low, small, cheap:* meam herus esse operam deputat parvi pretii, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr. 4, 60. (ii) So subst. parvum, i, *n.*: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value,* id. Off. 1, 22: parvi refert abs te jus dici diligenter, *it matters little,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, care little for:* parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 24: Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo (also in one word, parvipendo) gratiam, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 29. So in *abl.*: signa abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 3: quanti emptae? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156: parvo contentus esse possum, *with little,* Cic. Att. 12, 19: vivitur parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13: agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, id. Ep. 2, 1, 139. As an *abl.* of measure with *comp.* (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *a very little more,* Liv. 10, 45: parvo brevius, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2. And in designating time: parvo post, Plin. 16, 25, 42. **II.** *Comp.* minor, us, *less, smaller, inferior:* quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id. Leg. 2, 20: Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *less than five acts,* Hor. A. P. 189: genibus minor, i. e. *on his bended knees,* id. Ep. 1, 12, 28: minor in certamine longo, *worsted,* ib. 1, 10, 35: numero plures, virtute et honore minores, *inferior,* ib. 2, 1, 183: et sunt notitia multa minora tua, *too trivial,* Ov. Tr. 2, 214: dies sermone minor fuit, *shorter,* id. Pont. 2, 10, 37. With *abl.* of measure: ut uno minus teste haberet Rabonio, Cic. Verr. 1, 57: bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt me minus uno, i. e. *eleven,* Ov. M. 12, 554. Poet. with *acc.*: frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. 3, 42. With *inf.*: tanto certare minor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 313: heu fatis Superi certare minores! Sil. 5, 76. **2.** Of age: qui minor est natu, *younger,* Cic. Am. 9 *fin.*: aliquot annis minor natu, id. Acad. 2, 19: aetate minor, Ov. M. 7, 499: minor uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter,* Caes. B. C. 3, 112: minor viginti annis, *less than twenty years old,* Ulp. Dig. 30, 99, 1. With *gen.*: minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 1: and *absol.* minor, *a person under age* (under five-and-twenty), *a minor:* si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24: si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 57. Poet. *children:* Sil. 2, 491. Also, *descendants, posterity:* nunc fama minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 532: minorum gentium, v. gens, *no.* 1. **3.** Subst. mĭnŭs, ōris, *n. less, a smaller quantity,* etc.: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. 4, 51: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id. 41, 13 *fin.*: sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixero, ingrata; si satis de omnibus, infinita esse videatur, Cic. Sest. 50: civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, Suet. Tib 26. (ii) Of value: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper,* Cic. Off. 3, 12: minoris pallium addicere placuit, Petr. 14: omnia minoris aestimare, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam 4, 5: (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall. J. 32 *fin.* **III.** *Sup.* mĭnĭmus, a, um (whence a second *Sup.* minimissimus digitorum, Arn. 5, 160), *least, smallest,* etc.: quum sit nihil omnino in rerum natura minimum, quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: minimae tenuissimaeque res, id. de Or. 1, 37: minima pars temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, id. B. G. 1, 8: in maxima fortuna minima licentia est, Sall. C. 51: vitia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69: minimus digitulus, *the little finger,* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15. With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, *i. e.* maximo, Suet. Aug. 25: res non minimi periculi, ib. 67. Proverb.: minima de malis, *of evils choose the least,* Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. **2.** Of age: minimus natu horum omnium, *the youngest,* Cic. de Or. 2, 14: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. J. 11: minimus filius, Just. 42, 5. **3.** Subst.: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. 6, 41. With *gen.*: minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. Am. 13: minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv. 44, 5: unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15. (ii.) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 35: *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Ep.* Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 110: Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifling wager,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 14. (iii.) *Adverb.*: praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *med.*: minimum distantia miror, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72: dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: medica secatur sexies per annos: quum minimum, quater, *at least,* Plin. 18, 16, 43: quam minimum credula postero (die), *as little as possible,* Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: ita fiunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, *at least,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint. 5, 10, 5: in quo non minimum Aetolorum opera regii fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt, *chiefly, particularly,* Liv. 33, 6.

pascālis, e, *adj.* [i. q. pascualis, from pascuum] *pasturing, grazing:* pascales oves Cato posuit pro pascuales, Fest. *s. v.*

pascĕŏlus, i, *m.* [φάσκαλος, φάσκωλος] *a leathern money-bag:* centum minae Philippicae in pasceolo, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, *f.*, and ătis, *n.* = πάσχα, *the feast of the Passover, Easter:* Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4: Aus. Ep. 10, 17. (Hence Fr. *pâques.*)

paschālis, e, *adj.* [pascha] *pertaining to the Passover* or *to Easter, paschal:* paschale tempus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 4: liber, *that treats of the Passover,* Hier. Ep. 99, *n.* 1.

pascĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pasco] *to pasture, to feed:* (apes) quae in silvestribus locis pascitant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (*al.* pastitant).

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to drive to pasture:* quum sues puer pasceret, Cic. Div. 1, 17: greges armentaque pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395: quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 4. (ii) Of animals, *to graze, browse* (poet.): pascentes capellae, Virg. E. 3, 96: saltibus in vacuis pascant, id. G. 3, 143: sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25. **2.** Transf. *to feed, maintain, nourish, support:* a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: "Bene pascere." Quid secundum? "Satis bene pascere." Quid tertium? "Male pascere," Cic. Off 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut feneret? Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.*: plures calones atque caballi pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: olusculis nos soles pascere *used* *to feed us with vegetables*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: servi, ad quos pascendos transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17: servos, Juv. 3, 141: nulla provinciarum pascente Italiam, Plin. [illegible] 3, 4: Juv. 7, 93: umbra pascens sata, Plin 17, 12, 18: quum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, *feasted*, Spart. Hadr. 17. Poet.: barbam, i. e. *to cherish, to let grow*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35: sacrum Baccho crinem, Virg. Aen. 7, 391: genas Phoebo, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493: Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas, *fed*, Ov. M. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira caede pharetratae pascitur ara deae, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63: polus dum sidera pascet, Virg. Aen. 1, 608: dura suburbani dum jugera pascimus agri, *feed upon*, i. e. *reside upon, frequent*, Mart. 10, 58: numos alienos, *to keep adding to, increase*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35. ‖. Fig. *to feast, to gratify*: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, id. Verr. 5, 26: animum pictura pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 1, 464: spes inanes, *to cherish*, ib. 10, 627: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 21. [The root is PA; whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis, *etc.* It is identical with the Gr. πατ- in πατέομαι, "to feed on, eat."] (Hence It. *pascere*; Fr. *paître.*)

pascor, pastus, 3. *v. dep.* [*v.* pasco] *to graze, browse*, and, in gen. *to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by*: cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas, Virg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in silva juvenca, ib. 3, 219: frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, ib. 3, 528: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41. Poet. with *acc.*: pascuntur silvas, Virg. G. 3, 314: coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471. ‖. Fig.: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, *who live by fraud and crime*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, id. Pis. 20: pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46: ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10.

pascŭa, ae, *f. sc.* terra, *a pasture*: Tert. Apol. 22.

pascŭālis, e, v. pascalis.

pascŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pascuum] *full of pasture, fit for pasture*: herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco] *of* or *for pasture, grazing*: ager, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: pascua rura, Lucr. 5, 1247. ‖. Subst. **pascŭum**, i, *n. a pasture*: ab viridi pascuo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1. *Plur.*: in censorum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: gregem in pascua mittere, Virg. G. 3, 323: pascua herbosa, Ov. M. 2, 689: etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11. 2. Transf. *food*: pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

passales et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascuntur, Paul. ex Festo, *s. v.*

passārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [passus, pando] *dried in the sun*: ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11

passer, ĕris, *m. a sparrow*: Cic. Fin. 2, 23: Cat. 2, 1: Plin. 10, 36, 52: id. 30, 15, 49; where Fringilla domestica or F. cisalpina, Linn., seems to be intended. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Casin. 1, 50. ‖. Transf.: passer marinus, *an ostrich* (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id. Pers. 2, 2, 17: Aus. Ep. 11, 7. 2. *a sea-fish, a turbot* or *plaice*, species of Platessa or Rhombus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 20, 36: Ov. Hal. 124: Hor. S. 2, 8, 29. (Hence It. *passero*; Sp. *páxaro*; Fr. *passereau.*)

passercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [passer] *a little sparrow*, as a term of endearment: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep ad M. Caes. 4, 6

passercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little sparrow*: Cic. Div. 2, 30. As a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

passĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *fit for a sparrow*: prandium, Pomp. in Non. 112, 7.

passernix, ĭcis [a Celtic word] *a whetstone*: Plin. 36, 22, 47.

passĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior] *capable of feeling* or *suffering*: Arn. 7, 214: Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

passĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [passibilis] *capability of suffering*: Arn. 2, 62.

passĭbĭlĭter, *adv. passibly*: Tert. An. 15.

passim, *adv.* [passus, pando; hence lit. *dispersedly*] *at* or *to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions*: ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Numidae quadam barbara consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: multitudo passim fugere coepit, id. B. G. 4, 14: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: passim per forum volitat, id. Rosc. Am. 46: senatus num crimen putat ad prandium invitare? minime, sed vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos, *every one*, id. Mur. 35. ‖. Transf. *promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random*: scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117: ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43, 1.

passĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patior] *a suffering, enduring*: Maximian. Gallus, 3, 42: Prud. στεφ. 5, 291. 2. Esp. *a disease*: Firm. 2, 12. ‖. Transf. *an event, occurrence, phenomenon*: App. de Mund. p. 61. 2. *a passion, affection*; Gr. πάθος: passio in lingua Latina, maxime in usu loquendi ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intelligi, Aug. de nupt. et concup. 33.

passĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [passio] *susceptible of passion, passionate*: deus, Tert. Testim. Anim. 3.

passīvē, *adv. dispersedly*: crines per colla passive dispersi, App. M. 11 *init.*: Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

passīvē, *adv. passively*: Lucil in Prisc. p. 791 P.

passīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [passivus] *want of distinction, promiscuousness*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*: id. Apol. 9.

passīvĭtus, *adv.* i. q. passim, *every where*: Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

passīvus, a, um *adj.* [pando] *spread about, general, common, found every where*: nomen dei, *applied to many*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 7: cupiditates, Firm. Math. 5, 1. ‖. *promiscuous, confused*: seminum passiva congeries, App. M. 6, p. 177. 2. Subst. passivus, i, *m.* i. q. popularis: vagi Romanorum quos passivos appellant, Aug. contr. Adamant. 24.

passīvus, a, um, *adj.* [patior] *capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible, passive*: anima passiva et interibilis, Arn. 2, 65: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49. ‖. Esp. in gram. *passive*: verba, Charis. 2: Diom. 1.

passum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [pando] *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine*: passum nominabant, si in vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent in sole aduri, Varr. in Non. 551, 27: Virg. G. 2, 93: Plin. 14, 9, 11. passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.

passus, a, um, *Part.* [pando]. ‖. Adj. *outspread, outstretched, extended, open*: velo passo pervenire, *under full sail*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: velis passis pervehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: passis manibus, id. B. G. 2, 13: capillus passus, *loose, dishevelled*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 56: crinibus passis, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Liv. 1, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 480. 2. Transf. *dried, dry*: uvae, Col. 12, 39, 4: acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3: racemi, Virg. G. 4, 269: rapa, Plin. 18, 13, 34: uva passa pendilis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 99: lac passum, *boiled milk*, Ov. M. 14, 274. Fig.: rugosi passique senes, *dried up, withered* Lucil. in Non. 12, 5. (ii) verba passa *prose*: App. Flor. *n.* 15.

passus, ūs, *m.* [id.: lit. *the extending* or *opening of the legs in walking*; hence] *a step, pace*: Cic. Leg. 1, 21: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. Aen. 2, 724: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, ib. 11, 907: lentis passibus per litora spatiari, Ov. M. 2, 572: passu anili procedere, ib. 13, 533: passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, id. Tr. 5. 8, 15: Plin. 2, 7, 5. 2. Meton. *a footstep, track, trace*: si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 19, 27: id. Pont. 2, 6, 21. ‖. *a pace*, as a measure of length (computed from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down) consisting of five Roman feet: stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque, Plin. 2, 23, 21 nec exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admoverit, Cic. Phil. 7, 9: longius mille et quingentis passibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 871). (Hence Fr. *pas.*)

passus, a, um, *Part.* [patior].

pasta, ae, *f.* = πάστη, *paste*: Marc Emp. 1.

pastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pastus] *fed fattened*: agnus, Apic. 8, 6.

pastillārĭus, ii, *m.* [pastillus] *a maker of pastils*: Inscr.

pastillĭcans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *having the shape of a little ball, globular*: Plin. 21, 8, 25.

pastillum, i, *n.* [id.] *a little loaf* or *roll of bread*: Varr. in Charis. p. 24 P. 2. *a little round loaf for offerings*: pastillum in sacris libi genus rotundi, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pastillus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *a little loaf* or *roll*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* ‖ Transf. in medic. *a pill* or *lozenge*: succum in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43: pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2: diluere, id. 25, 12, 91. 2. *an aromatic lozenge* used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27: Mart. 1, 88.

pastĭnāca, ae, *f. a parsnep*, a term including also our *carrot*: 1. sativa, *the parsnep*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 27. 2. agreste, staphylinos, *a kind of carrot*, Daucus mauritanica, Linn.: ib. 3. gallica, daucos, Daucus maritimus, Linn.: ib. 4. hibiscus, *v.* hibiscus: ib. 5. pratensis regarded by some as *the parsnep*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.; by others as *the carrot*, Daucus carota, Linn.: id. 21, 15, 20. ‖. *a fish of prey, the sting-ray*, Trygon pastinaca, Cuv.: id. 9, 42, 67: id. 9, 48, 72: Cels. 6, 9.

pastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pastino] *a preparing of the soil of a vineyard by digging and trenching it*: pastinationem suscipere, Col. 3, 12 *fin.* ‖. Meton. *ground so prepared*: pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, id. 11, 2.

pastĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard*: Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastĭnātum, i, *n.* [id.] *ground prepared for planting the vine*: Col. 3, 13: vineam in pastinato serere, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

pastĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a digging and trenching of the ground of a vineyard*: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

pastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pastinum] *to dig and trench the ground, to prepare the ground for planting vines*: pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col. 3, 13: solum, Plin. 17, 21, 35: vineas, id. 18, 26, 65.

pastĭnum, i, *n. a kind of two-pronged dibble* for preparing the ground and for setting plants with: Col. 3, 18, 1. ‖. Meton. *a digging up and trenching of the ground*: Pall. 1, 40. 2. *ground so prepared*: id. 3, 9 latitudo pastinorum, id. 1, 7.

pastĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pasco] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding*: pastio, quae conjungitur a plerisque cum agricultura, Varr

R. R. 2, 13: pastiones villaticae, pecuariae, Col. 8, 1, 2. **II.** Meton. *a pasture:* pastiones laxae, Varr. R. R. 1, 12: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. Manil. 6.

pastĭto, v. pascito.

pastŏphŏri, orum, *m. plu.* = παστοφόροι, *priests who carried about the images of their deities in little shrines for the purpose of collecting alms:* App. M. 11 *fin.:* Inscr.

pastŏphŏrĭum, ii, *n.* = παστοφόριον, *a little chapel where the image of a god was kept and his servants dwelt:* Hier. in Jesai. 22, 15.

pastor (paastor, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 3308), ōris, *m.* [PA or PAS: v. pasco] lit. *a feeder, a herdsman,* esp. *a shepherd:* servos, pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: jam pastor umbras quaerit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 21: boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet. Tib. 32. **II.** Transf. *a keeper:* pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6: gallinarum, Col. 8, 2: anserum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66.

pastōrālis, e, *adj.* [pastor] *pertaining to herdsmen* or *shepherds, pastoral:* vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic. Div. 1, 48: habitus, Liv. 9, 36: juventus, Ov. F. 2, 365: myrtus, Virg. Aen. 7, 817: manus, *a band of shepherds,* Vell. 1, 8.

pastōrālĭter, *adv. like a shepherd:* Venant. in Ep. post carm. 8, 17.

pastōrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pastor] *pertaining to a shepherd, pastoral:* vita, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Coel. 11.

pastōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herdsman* or *shepherd:* pellis, Ov. M. 2, 680: sibila, ib. 13, 785: habitus, Flor. 1, 17: sacra, *the Palilia,* Ov. F. 4, 723.

pastūra, ae, *f.* [PA or PAS, root of pasco] *a pasture:* Pall. 10, 8 *fin.*

pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco].

pastus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *pasture, fodder, food:* animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: animantia anquirunt pastum, id. Off. 1, 4: pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47: e pastu decedens, Virg. G. 1, 381. *Plur.:* terra fundit ex se pastus varios, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. **2.** Transf. *food* of men (poet. and rare): hominum pastus, Lucr. 6, 1126. **II.** Fig.: populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: pastus animorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

pătăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [patagium] *a border-maker:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ornamented with a border:* tunica, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

pătăgium, ii, *n.* = παταγεῖον, *an edging* or *border* on a Roman lady's tunic: patagium est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quae et patagiata dicitur, et patagiarii, qui ejusmodi opera faciunt, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf. *an ornament for the hair:* App. M. 2, p. 119.

pătăgus, i, *m.* = παταγός, *an unknown disease:* Plaut. fr. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19.

pătālis, e, *adj.* for patulus: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22 (dub.).

pătĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum (pătēfēcit, Lucr. 4, 346: and *pass.* pătēfīet, id. 6, 1000), 3. *v. a. to set* or *lay open, to open, throw open:* patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 1, 26: portas, Liv. 2, 15: ordines, aciem, id. 28, 14: sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55: patefacta triumphis janua, Prop. 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. *had made visible,* Ov. M. 9, 795. **II.** Fig. *to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* si hoc celatur, in metu, sin patefit, in probro sum, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att. 11, 13: patefacere verum et illustrare, id. Am. 26: rem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 16: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, *convicted,* id. Cat. 3, 6: qui ea proferenda et patefacienda curavit, id. Flacc. 2.

pătĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patefacio] *a disclosing, making known:* patefactio quasi rerum opertarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

pătĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [patefacio].

pătĕfīo, fieri, v. patefacio.

pătella, ae, *f. dim.* [patera] *a small pan* or *dish, a plate:* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2: Mart. 5, 78: Juv. 10, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54. **2.** Esp. *a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* Cic. Verr. 4, 21: id. Fin. 2, 7: Liv. 26, 36: Ov. F. 6, 310. **II.** Meton. *the knee-pan, patella:* Cels. 8, 1 *fin.:* id. 8, 21. **2.** *a disease of the olive-tree:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 4. (Hence It. *padella;* Sp. *padilla;* Fr. *poêle.*)

pătellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patella] *pertaining to a dish* or *plate:* patellarii dii, *platter-gods,* i. e. *the lares,* Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 46.

pătĕna, ae, v. patina.

pătens, entis, *Part.* [pateo]. **II.** Adj. *open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* coelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: patentes campi, Liv. 21, 47: Sall. J. 101: in locis patentioribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36. **2.** Transf. *open, wide:* dolium quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6. Fig. *open, exposed:* domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. Quint. 30. **3.** *evident, manifest:* causa, Ov. M. 9, 537.

pătentĭŭs, *comp. adv. more openly* or *clearly:* patentius et expeditius (opp. to implicite et abscondite), Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

pătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to stand, lie,* or *be open:* januae, aedes patent, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 89: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: omnibus haec ad visendum patebant quotidie, id. Verr. 4, 3: patuere fores, Ov. M. 2, 768. reseratis aurea valvis atria tota patent, ib. 4, 762: fenestrae patent, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **2.** Transf. *to be open* or *passable:* aditus patet, Cic. Brut. 4: semitae patuerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv. 27, 18. (ii) *to be visible:* detecti patent nervi, Ov. M. 6, 389: ib. 3, 114. **3.** Esp. *to lie open, be exposed to:* patens vulneri equus, Liv. 31, 39: Ov. M. 4, 725. **4.** *to stretch out, extend:* Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL. patebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinnys, Ov. M. 1, 241. **II.** Fig. *to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att. 10, 12: praemia quae pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb. 9: ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id. Fam. 6, 10: si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133: mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, ib. 11, 283: constare inter omnes video patere aures tuas querelis omnium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. **2.** Esp. *to be exposed* or *subject to:* id. Off. 1, 21: longis morbis senectus, acutis adolescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1. **3.** *to extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7 *fin.:* id. de Or. 1, 55, 235. **4.** *to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, patent praestigiae, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: quum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc. Com. 2: per me quod eritque, fuitque, estque patet, Ov. M. 1, 517. *Absol.:* quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (alii leg. "paret").

păter, tris, *m. a father, sire: Aes.* Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? *De.* Tuus hercle vero et animo et natura pater, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 3: patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: Servius Tullius captiva Corniculana natus, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e. *by an unknown father,* Liv. 4, 3. **II.** Transf. paterfamilias and paterfamiliae, v. familia, *no.* II. 2. **2.** *Plur. fathers, forefathers:* patrum nostrorum memoria, *in our fathers' times,* Caes. B. G. 1, 12: patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic. Or. 5: memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21. **3.** patres for parentes, *parents:* Inscr. **4.** As a title of honour, *father.* Of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn. Ann. 6, 19: ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Virg. G. 1, 328: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. Aen. 3, 35: Lemnius pater, i. e. *Vulcan,* ib. 8, 454: Lenaeus, i. e. *Bacchus,* id. G. 2, 7: *the Tiber,* Liv. 2, 10: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250. (ii) Of the senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: patres ab honore patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8: patres conscripti, v. conscriptus. (iii) pater patrum, pater sacrorum, pater nomimus, the title given to the high-priest of Mithras, Inscr.: pater patratus, *v.* patratus Pater patriae, *the father of his country:* cf. Cic. Pis. 3: quem Q Catulus, quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominarant, id. Sest. 57: at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas, Plin. Pan. 21. As a term of respect to an old man: Virg. Aen. 5, 521. **5.** Pater coenae, *the host:* Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: hence, transf. (ii) pater esuritionum, *the father of hunger-pains,* said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger, Cat. 21, 1. **6.** Of animals: virque paterque gregis, Ov. A. A. 1, 522: Col. 6, 37. [The word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *pitri;* Gr. πατήρ; Goth. *fadrein;* Germ. *vater;* Eng. *father.*] (Hence It. *padre;* Fr. *père.*)

pătĕra, ae, *f.* [pateo] *a broad, flat dish* or *saucer,* used esp. in offerings; *a libation-saucer* or *bowl:* Varr. L. L. 5 26, § 122: Themistoclem aiunt, cum taurum immolavisset, excepisse sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11: vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160: quid orat (vates), de patera novum fundens liquorem? Hor. Od. 1, 31, 2.

păterfămĭlĭas, ae, v. familia, *no.* II. 2.

păternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paternus] *fatherly feeling* or *care:* Aug. Ep. 232.

păternus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal:* paterna injuria, *against a father,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14: hospitium, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: regna, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26: animus, id. Od. 2, 2, 6. **II.** Transf. *of one's native country:* paterni fluminis ripae, ib. 1, 20, 5: terra, *fatherland,* Ov. H. 13, 100. **2.** Of animals: Col. 6, 37. **3.** In gramm.: casus paternus *the genitive case:* Prisc. p. 670 P.

pătesco, ŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pateo] *to be laid open, to be opened, to open:* atria longa patescunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 483 portus patescit, ib. 3, 530: patescens fungus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. **2.** Transf. *to stretch out, extend:* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4: neque poterat patescere acies, Tac. H. 4, 78 civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id. G. 30: latius patescente imperio, Liv 32, 27. **II.** Fig. *to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest:* quae res patescit, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: nunc primum certa notitia patescente, Plin 6, 23, 26: tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt insidiae, Virg. Aen 2, 309.

pătētae, arum, *f. plu.* = πατηταί (*sc.* caryotae), *a kind of dates:* Plin 13, 4, 9.

păthētĭcē, *adv. pathetically:* tractare aliquid, Macr. S. 4, 6.

păthētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παθητικός, *full of pathos, affecting, pathetic:* oratio Macr. S. 4, 2, 5.

păthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παθικός *who submits to unnatural lust, pathic;*

Cat. 16, 2. Juv 2, 99: pathicissimi libelli, *most lascivious*, Mart. 12, 96.

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior] *supportable, endurable:* patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23. II. *sensitive, passible:* patibilem naturam habere, id. N. D. 3, 12. III. *suffering, passive:* alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact. 2, 9 *med.*

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum] *fastened to the* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 53: exitiabili nexu patibulatum relinquens, *gibbeted*, App. M. 4, p. 147 (*al.* patibulum).

pătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [pateo] *a fork-shaped yoke*, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, *a fork-shaped gibbet:* Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 7: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: Cic. Verr. 4, 41 *fin.* II. *a forked prop* for vines: Plin. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 27: Cato R. R. 26. 2. *a wooden bar* for fastening a door: Titin. in Non. 366, 16.

pătĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fastened to a* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13: App. M. 4, p. 147 (*al.* patibulatum).

pătĭbŭlus, i, *m. a fork-shaped yoke* or *gibbet* (for patibulum): deligat ad patibulos, Varr. in Non. 221, 12.

pătĭens, entis, *Part.* [patior]. II. Adj.: *bearing, supporting:* amnis navium patiens, *i. e. navigable*, Liv. 21, 31: longi patiens erat ille laboris, Ov. M. 5, 611: vomeris, Virg. G. 2, 223: vetustatis, *lasting*, Plin. 11, 37, 76: equus patiens sessoris, Suet. Caes. 61. (ii) *firm, hard* (poet.): patiens aratrum, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 31. 2. Fig. *patient:* patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 8: meae quoque literae te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: patientissimus exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. (ii) *unyielding:* saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. 1, 16, 29.

pătĭenter, *adv. patiently:* alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Am. 25: patienter et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3: difficultates patienter atque aequo animo ferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. *Comp.:* patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. *Sup.:* patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, *n.* 11.

pătĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [patior] *the quality of bearing, suffering,* or *enduring, patience:* patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: patientia famis et frigoris, id. Cat. 1, 10: paupertatis, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: audiendi, Quint. 11, 2, 8: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. 2. *submission to unnatural lust, pathicism:* Cic. Verr. 5, 13: Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: Tac. A. 6, 1. II. Transf. *forbearance, indulgence, lenity:* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. Lig. 9: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1. 2. In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit:* ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat, Porcius Latro in Sen. Contr. 2, 15: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, Tac. A. 6, 46. 3. *submissiveness, subjection:* usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, ib. 14, 26: id. Agr. 16.

pătĭna (pătĕna), ae, *f. a broad dish, pan, stew pan:* ut patinae fervent, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 51: jamdudum animus est in patinis, *i. e. my belly has been crying cupboard*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46: Cic. Att. 4, 8: muraena in patina porrecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: orobanche estur et per se et in patinis, *i. e. cooked*, Plin. 22, 25, 80. II. Meton. *a kind of cake:* Apic. 4, 2. 2. *a crib, manger:* Veg. 1, 56. [From pateo: cf. patera, and Gr. πατάνη.] (Hence Sp. *perol*; Prov. *pairol.*)

pătĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patina] *pertaining to a dish* or *pan:* piscis patinarius, *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 27: strues patinaria, *a pile of dishes*, id Men. 1, 2, 25: aliis incendiarium et patinarium vociferantibus, *i. e. gormandizer*, Suet. Vit. 17.

pătĭo, old form for patior: Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

pătĭor, passus, 3. *v. dep. to bear, undergo, suffer:* o passi graviora! Virg. Aen. 1, 199: servitutem, Cic. Phil. 6, 7: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: omnia saeva, Sall. J. 14: exilium, Virg. Aen. 2, 638: pauperiem, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: necem indignam, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id. Trist. 1, 2, 42. 2. *to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate:* with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *absol.:* pati toleranter dolores, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: pati fortiter malum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 58: et facere et pati fortiter, Liv. 2, 12: haec patienda censeo, id. 21, 13: nautae vim tempestatis pati non poterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: apud me plus officii residere facillime patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7: cum indigne pateretur nobilis mulier in conventum suum mimi filiam venisse, id. Verr. 5, 12: periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18: Liv. 4, 18. *Absol.:* dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75: quaeso aequo animo patitor, Pl. As. 2, 2, 108. 3. *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute oneself:* id. Capt. 4, 2, 87: Sall. C. 13: Sen. Q. N. 1, 16. 4. *to pass a life of suffering* or *privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum malle pati, Virg. E. 10, 52: Sen. Thy. 470. II. *to suffer, allow, permit, let:* with *inf.*, *acc. and inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.:* neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est, invides, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 36: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, id. Brut. 88: neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios desereret, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: neque suam pati dignitatem ut tam exiguam manum adoriri non audeant, ib. 6, 8. III. In gramm. *to be passive, to have a passive sense:* (verbum) quum haberet naturam patiendi, *a passive nature*, Quint. 1, 6, 10. [Same as Gr. παθ- in πάθος, ἔπαθον; cf. Sans. *bâdh*, "to make to suffer."]

pător, ōris, *m.* [pateo] *an opening:* App. M. 1, p. 111.

patraster, tri, *m.* [pater] *a father-in-law:* Inscr.

patrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patro] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Vell. 2, 98. II. *copulation:* Schol. ad Pers. 1, 18: Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

patrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher:* necis, Tac. A. 14, 62: amoris, Avien Arat. 20.

patrātus, a, um, *Part.* [patro]. II. Adj.: Pater patratus, *the chief of four fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from some foreign state, or to ratify a treaty with religious rites:* pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum fit foedus, Liv. 1, 24: cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 53. *v.* Smith's Ant. 531.

patrĭa, ae, v. patrius.

patrĭarcha and **pătrĭarchēs**, ae, *m.*=πατριάρχης, *the father* or *chief of a tribe, a patriarch:* secundum patriarchas et ceteros majores, Tert. Idol. 17: *gen. plur.* patriarchum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 209. 2. Transf. *a chief bishop, a patriarch:* Vop. Firm. Saturn. 8. II. Fig.: philosophi, patriarchae ut ita dixerim, haereticorum, Tert. Anim. 3.

patrĭarchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [patriarcha] *pertaining to a patriarch, patriarchal:* sedes, Justinian. Novell. 7.

patrĭcē, *adv. paternally:* Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 4.

patrĭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [patricius] *the rank* or *dignity of a patrician:* Suet. Aug. 2. 2. From the time of Constantine, *a high office at court*, which conferred on its holders a rank next to that of the Emperor: Cassiod. Var 6, 2.

patrĭcīda, v. parricida.

patrĭcĭi, orum, v. patricius, *no.* II.

patrĭcĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [patricius] *an insignificant patrician:* Prisc. p 610 P.

patrĭcĭus (patritius, Aug. Mon. Ancyr.), a, um, *adj.* [patres] *of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble:* patricii pueri, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 5: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: gens, Juv. 10, 332: sanguis, Pers. 1, 61: ostrum, Stat. S. 1, 4, 97. II. Subst. patricii, orum, *m. plur. the patricians, the Roman nobility*, divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8 *fin.*: Cic. Caecin. 35: (Sulla) primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, *of the patrician Cornelii*, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family*, Auct. or. pro domo 14. In the *sing.*: Cic. Mur. 7, 15: id. Brut. 16, 62. 2. From the time of the Emperor Constantine, Patricius became *the title of a person high in office at court:* Sidon. 2, 90: Inscr. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 875.)

patrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal;* in gramm. patricus casus, *the genitive*, Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66 ed. Müll.

patrĭē, *adv. paternally:* patrie monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

patrīmes, for patrimi, Fest. *s. v* matrimes.

patrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [patrimonium] *pertaining to a patrimony, patrimonial:* munus, Hermogen. Dig. 50, 4, 1: fundi, Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 1.

patrĭmōnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little patrimony:* Hier. Ep. 45, *n.* 15.

patrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [pater] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony:* lauta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: populi Romani, id. Phil. 2, 39: expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. Rosc. Am. 50: patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull. 20: devorare, id. Phil. 2, 27: eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest. 52. Fig: patrimonium paterni nominis, Auct. orat. pro domo 58.

patrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a father living:* decem ingenui, decem virgines patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3: Tac. H. 4, 53.

patrisso (patrīzo), 1. *v. n.*=πατρίζω, *to take after one's father:* si patrissat filius, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27. (Hence It. *patrizzare.*)

patrītus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *of one's father* or *forefathers:* avito ac patrito more, Varr. in Non. 161, 6: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: Jesum Valentiniani cognominant Soterem de patritis, *after the example of their fathers* or *forefathers*, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

patrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal:* animus patrius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: res patria atque avita, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5: monumentum, Ter. Eun. prol. 13: amor, Virg. Aen. 1, 643: arae, *i. e. of Father Apollo*, Ov. M. 15, 723: donare mimae patrium fundum laremque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: dolor pedum, *hereditary*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: acerbitas, *of his father*, Liv. 7, 5: dii patrii, *of one's forefathers*, like θεοὶ πατρῷοι, *household gods, penates*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30: Tib. 2, 1, 17: hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49. 2. Esp. in gramm.: patrius casus, *the genitive*, Gell. 4, 16. II. Transf. in gen. *handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (rare): mos, Cic. de Or. 1, 18 *fin.* 2 *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.) praediscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52: pavor genti, Sil. 15, 722. 3. *pertaining to one's native country* or *home, native:* patrius sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2: Hor. A. P. 57: mos, Cic. Parad. 4: ritus, id. Leg 2, 9: Mycenae, *i. e. their home*, Virg Aen. 2, 180. (ii) Esp. in gramm.: nomen patrium, *a gentile noun* (like Romanus, Atheniensis, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 58

p. Hence, **III. Subst. patria, ae,** *f.* (*sc.* terra), *one's fatherland, native land* or *country, native place:* patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: o Romule, Romule die, qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 179: patria, Atheniensis an Lacedaemonius, Cic. Inv. 1, 24. (ii) *a dwelling place, home:* habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Leg. 2 2, 5: Italiam quaero patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 380. Hence, proverb.: patria est, ubicumque est bene, poët. Cic. Tusc. 5 37. Poet. of things: (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, *the home*, i. e. *the source*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 40: nimborum in patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 51: **2. patrium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* nomen), i. q. patronymicum, *a patronymic:* Quint. 1, 5, 45. (Hence Fr. *patrie.*)

patrizo, v. patrisso.

patro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pater] prop. *to appoint a person as father* or *chief:* this sign. is seen only in the phrase pater patratus (*v.* patratus): hence, **2.** *to act as* pater patratus: patrare jusjurandum, *to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty,* Liv. 1, 24. And in gen. **3.** *to bring to pass, execute, accomplish:* bellum, *to bring the war to an end,* Sall. J. 75: Tac. A. 2, 26: incepta, Sall. J. 70: consilia, ib. 13: pacem, *to conclude a peace,* Liv. 44, 25: jussa, *to execute,* Tac. H. 4, 83: patrata victoria, *obtained, gained,* id. A. 13, 41 *fin.:* conata, Lucr. 5, 386: operibus patratis, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: promissa, id. Att. 1, 14 *fin.:* multas mortes jussu Messalinae patratas, Tac. A. 11, 28: patranti fractus ocello, *i. e. with an eye acting the father,* i. e. *affectedly solemn,* Pers. 1, 18: (*v.* Key, Phil. Trans. v. 95.)

patrōcinālis, e, *adj.* [patrocinium] *pertaining to protection* or *patronage:* Inscr.

patrōcinĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] *protection, defence, patronage:* patrocinia appellari coepta, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset, Fest. *s. v.:* illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off. 2, 8: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. C. 41: utraque factio Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur, Nep. Phoc. 3. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: mollitiae, Liv. 5, 6: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16. **2.** Esp. *a defence* in a court of justice, *a pleading:* hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia mediocriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut. 29: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. Or. 34: aliquae (controversiae) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint. 7, 2, 5: patrocinium feneratorum, Liv. 6, 15. (ii) Meton. *a person defended, a client:* Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9.

patrōcinor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [patrocinium] *to protect, defend, support, patronize:* with *dat.:* indotatis patrocinari, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 46: ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2, 4, 23: patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, 28: loco, *to defend the place,* Auct. Bell. Hisp. 29 *fin.* *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif. *protected, defended:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

patrōna, ae, *f.* [patronus] *a protectress, patroness:* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 48. **2.** Esp. *the former mistress of a freedman:* Plin. Ep. 10, 4. **II.** Fig. *a protectress:* provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48: Mart. 7, 72. Of the tongue: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 26.

patrōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a patron:* verecundia, *towards one's patron:* Marcell. Dig. 39, 5, 20.

patrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage:* jus patronatus, *the rights of a patron,* Dig. 37, tit. 14.

patrōnus, i, *m.* [pater] *a protector, defender, patron* (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces): quot clientes circa singulos fuistis patronos, Liv. 6, 18: ego me patronum, profiteor, plebis, ib.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: conventus ille Capuae, qui me unum patronum adoptavit, id. Sest. 4. **2.** *the former master of a freedman:* id. Fam. 13, 21 *fin.:* corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H. 2, 2. **II.** Transf. *a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader:* judicis est semper in causis verum sequi, patroni nonnunquam verisimile etiamsi minus sit verum, defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14: patronus alicui causae constitui, id. Mur. 2, 4: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2: patronus partis adversae, Quint. 4, 1, 11. **2.** In gen. *a defender, advocate:* eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: foederum ac foederatorum, id. Balb. 10: justitiae, id. Am. 7 *fin.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 878 *seqq.*)

patrōnȳmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πατρωνυμικός, *formed after one's father's name, patronymic;* in gramm.: patronymicum nomen, *a patronymic,* as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P.

patrŭēlis, e (*abl.* patruele, Nep. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), *adj.* [patruus] *of* or *descended from a father's brother:* fratres patrueles, sorores patrueles, id est qui quaeve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection,* Cic. Fin. 5, 1: id. Planc. 11: *absol.* patruelis suus, Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patruelibus, ib. 10: patruelis nulla, Pers. 6, 53. **II.** Transf. *a father's sister's son, a cousin:* Cic. Coel. 24. **2.** Adj. *pertaining to a father's brother's child* or *children, of one's cousin* or *cousins* (poet.): patruelia regna, *i. e. of Danaus,* Ov. H. 14, 61: patruelia dona, *i. e. the arms of Achilles* (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. M. 13, 41: origo, ib. 1, 352.

patrŭus, i, *m.* [pater] *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 1, 53: Hor. S. 1, 6, 131. **II.** Transf. *a severe reprover:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.

patrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [patruus] *pertaining to a father's brother* or *to an uncle* (poet.): patruae verbera linguae *an uncle's,* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (*al.* patrui). Comic. in *Sup.:* patrue mi patruissime, *my best of uncles!* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 24.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo] *standing open, open:* locus patulus, Varr L. L. 5, 33, § 161: pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: patulae aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: nares, Virg. G. 1, 376: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40. **2.** Transf. *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide:* mundus, Lucr. 6, 107: rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: quadra, Virg. Aen. 7, 115: patula Jovis arbor, *the oak,* Ov. M. 1, 106: patulae in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, *n.* 3: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alis patulae, Gell. 6, 6. **II.** Fig. *open* or *common to all:* patulus orbis, *the beaten round,* Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus.

paucies (pauciens), *adv. a few times, seldom, rarely:* tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. in Fest. *s. v.*

paucĭlŏquĭum, ĭi, *n.* [paucus loquor] *a speaking but little:* Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 31.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus] *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity:* quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: militum, id. B. C. 3, 111: de pantheris agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11.

paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very few, very little* (mostly *plur.*) mane, paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Epid. 3, 4, 24: in diebus pauculis, id. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *Sing.:* post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11 p. 272.

paucus, a, um (*gen. plur.* paucum Enn. in Gell. 12, 4 *fin.:* *dat. plur. fem.* paucabus, Cn. Gellius in Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj. few, little* (mostly *plur.*): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 77: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Am. 1, 3: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago,* id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: causae modicae et paucae, ib. 2, 32: pauci admodum familiares, id. Am. 1, 2: paucae bestiarum, *some,* Liv. 30, 33: paucorum dierum iter, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. *Comp.:* ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. J. 49: pauciora navigia, Auct. Bell. Afr. *Sup.:* quam paucissimae plagae, Cels. 7, 2. *Sing.:* tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias pauco aere diluere, Gell. 20, 1. **II.** Subst. pauci, *few, a few:* ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11: paucorum potentia, Sall. C. 39: paucorum judicium, *of the select few,* Cic. Or. 3 *fin.* **2.** pauca, *a few words:* pauca sunt, tecum quae volo, Afran. in Charis. p. 214 P.: in pauca confer, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 54: ausculta paucis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, ib. 1, 1, 2: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17. (Hence It. *poco;* Fr. *peu.*)

paulātim (paullātim), *adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually:* paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ib. 2, 8: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51: Virg. E. 4, 28. **II.** Esp. of succession: *a few* or *a little at a time:* paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 47. With *gen.:* aquae paulatim addito, *add a little water at a time,* Cato R. R. 74.

paulisper (paullisper), *adv. for a little while, for a short time:* quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: paulisper intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. With *dum* or *donec:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*

paulo (paullo), *abl.* v. paulus.

paulŭlātim (paullulatim), *adv. dim. by little and little, by degrees, gradually:* App. M. 5, p. 167.

paulŭlo (paullulo), *abl.* v. paululus.

paulŭlum (paullulum), *adv. a little way* or *time:* abscede paululum istuc, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 75: paululum opperirier si vis, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 51: paululum respirare, Cic. Quint. 16: si paululum intermissa fuerit, Quint. 1, 6, 8.

paulŭlus (paullŭlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paulus] *very little, very small:* pecunia, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 24: spatium, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 21: via, Liv. 8, 11: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, id. 35, 11: admixto paululo sale, Pall. 12, 22. **II.** Subst. paululum, i, *n. a little bit, a trifle:* paululum pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: operae, id. Eun. 2, 2, 50: morae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: nihil aut admodum paululum, id. N. D. 2, 46: paululum ad beatam vitam deesse, id. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.* *Abl.* paululo, *a little, somewhat:* si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 30: valeo, sicut soleo: paululo tamen etiam deterius quam soleo, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14.

paulum (paullum), *adv. a little somewhat:* epistolae me paulum recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31: requiescere, id. de Or. 1, 62 commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 10.

With *prep.*: post paulum, Quint. 9, 4, 19: ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21: paulum infra jugulum, Suet. Caes. 82. **3.** With *comp.*: haud paulum major, Sil. 15, 21: tardius, Stat. Th. 10, 938.

paulus (paullus), a, um, *adj.* [paucus] *little, small* (rare as an *adj.*): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: pauper a paulo lare, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, § 92. **II.** Subst. paulum, i, *n. a little, a trifle:* de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 31: an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 18: paulum agelli, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26: negoti, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 92: paulum huic Cottæ tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nihil aut paulum abstulerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33. **2.** In the *abl.* with comparatives: *by a little, a little:* paulo prius. Pl. Men. 4, 3, 7: liberius paulo, Cic. Or. 24: paulo melior, id. Att. 2, 12: haud paulo plus, id. Fam. 7, 1: paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint. 3: verbis paulo magis priscis uti, id. Brut. 21: paulo longius processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: paulo minus quatuordecim annos, *a little under*, Suet. Ner. 40: paulo minus quinque millia, Plin. Pan. 28. (ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: quae paulo ante praecepta dedimus, Cic. Part. 39: paulo ante, id. Verr. 4, 3: post paulo, Sall. C. 18: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: verba paulo nimium redundantia, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: paulo ultra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: paulo mox, Plin, 18, 28, 68, *no.* 2. (iii) With adject. in *posit.*: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic. Att. 8, 12: aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, lux mea, Cat. 68, 131.

pauper, ĕris (*fem.* paupera, Pl. fr. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 519: cf. Varr. L. L. 8, 39, § 77. *Neutr.* pauperum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 33. *Gen. plur.* pauperum, Petr. 46 dub.; Inscr.) *adj.* [perh. orig. pauc-per, from paucus; cf. perperus, prosperus] *poor*, i. e. *not wealthy, of small means:* servus domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. Vatin. 12: si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint. 11, 1, 21: meo sum pauper in aere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 12. With *gen.*: horum semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum, id. S. 1, 1, 79: pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri, ib. 2, 3, 142: aquae, id. Od. 3, 30, 11. **2.** Esp. *absol. a poor man:* aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, ib. 2, 18, 32: qui (judices) saepe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: quod aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: pauperum coenae, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: pauperiorum turbae, id. S. 1, 1, 111. **3.** Transf. for egenus, *needy, indigent:* homo pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23 *fin.*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. Parad. 6, 3 *fin.* **4.** Of things: *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre:* pauperes res inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24: ager, *unproductive*, Tib. 1, 1, 19: mensa, ib. 41: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg. E. 1, 69: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: eloquentia, Quint. 10, 5, 5. With *gen.*: pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545. **II.** Fig.: miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28.

paupercŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *poor:* anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: paupercula mater, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46. Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 17.

paupĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *poverty:* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Virg. Aen. 6, 437: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, [illegible] immunda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 199: importuna, id. Od. 3, 16, 37: dura, ib. 4, 9, 49: proba, ib. 3, 29, 55: Tac. H. 4, 47: vixit in summa pauperie et paene inopia, Suet. Gramm. 11. **II.** In law, *damage, loss*, which one suffers from an animal: si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig. 9, tit. 1: Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

paupĕrĭus, *adv. comp. more poorly:* pauperius incedit, Tert. Cult. fem. 11 *fin.*

paupĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pauper] *to make poor, to impoverish:* boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 27: defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep. 6, 12. **II.** With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to rob* or *deprive of:* dominum pretio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 134: aliquem cassa nuce, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math. 1, 2.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances:* non video quid aliud sit paupertas quam parvi possessio, Sen. Ep. 87: non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil, Mart. 11, 32: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*: casta, Sil. 1, 609: paupertatem inopia mutare, Val. Max. 4, 8, *n.* 2. *Plur.*: Varr. in Non. 162, 20: ex multis paupertatibus divitiae fiunt, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.* **2.** Transf. for egestas, inopia: *need, want, indigence:* Cic. Fin. 5, 28: cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. Div. 1, 17: infelix, Juv. 3, 152. **II.** Fig.: paupertate sermonis laboramus, Quint. 8, 3, 33. (Hence Fr. *pauvreté.*)

paupertātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [paupertas] *poverty:* Hier. Ep. 127, *n.* 14.

paupertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pauper] *poor, sorry:* homo, Gell. 20, 1: coenula, App. M. 3, p. 135. **II.** Fig.: cor, Arn. 6, 191: ingenium, Sym. Ep. 1, 8 (*al.* 14).

pausa, ae, *f.* = παῦσις, *a stop, cessation, pause, end:* pausam facere, Pl. Poen. 2, 13: vitaï pausa, Lucr. 3, [illegible]: dare pausam conciliis, id. 2, 118: p[illegible] stare fragori, id. 1, 748: bibend[illegible], Gell. 19, 5: pausam pacemque tribuere saevis casibus, App. M. 11, p. 257: pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, *to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honour of the goddess*, Spart. Caracall. 9 *fin.*

pausābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pauso] *that sometimes ceases:* pausabilior inspiratio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

pausārĭus, ii, *m.* [pausa] *a commander of rowers*, who with a hammer gave them the signal to stop: Sen. Ep. 56. **II.** pausarii, orum, *m. plu. the priests of Isis*, who made processions in honour of the goddess (*v.* pausa): Inscr.

pausātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pauso] *a halting, pausing, end:* Hier. Ep. 28, *n.* 2.

pausātus, a, um, *Part.* [pauso]. **II.** Adj. *that has halted* or *paused; at rest, resting:* jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: Arn. 5, 160 dub

pausĕa (posĕa and pausĭa), ae, *f. a kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil:* Cato R. R. 6; 7: Plin. 15, 3, 4.

pausillŭlum (paux.). *adv. a little:* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 24.

pausĭlўpon, i, *n.* = παυσίλυπον (ending pain), *a tomb:* Inscr.

pauso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pausa] *to halt, cease, pause:* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 150: cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, *n.* 16. **II.** *to rest* in the grave = requiescere: pausat in pace, Inscr.

pauxillātim, *adv. by little and little:* ad aliquem pauxillatim accedere, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 63.

pauxillisper, *adv. by little bits, by degrees:* plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidi, Pl. Truc. 5, 21.

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillŭlum, *adv. a little:* Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 24: Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

pauxillŭlus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus] *very little, very small:* in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo. Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 16: poculum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 115: fames, ib. 1, 3, 9: admonitiones, Gell. *evil med.* **2.** Subst.: reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 3.

pauxillum, *adv. a little:* sed si pauxillum potes contentus esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 73.

pauxillus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucus] *very little, small:* res, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 63: ossa pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 835: semina, id. 3, 229. *Neutr. abl. absol.* pauxillo, *by a little, a little:* pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, *n.* 18.

pāva, ae, *f.* [pavus, for pavo] *a peahen:* Aus. Epigr. 69.

păvĕ-făcio, factus, 3. *v. a.* [paveo] *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (rare): pavefacio, δειλοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox. **2.** Usu. in *part. perf.*: pavefacta pectora, Ov. M. 15, 636: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. fur. 1022.

păvĕo, pāvi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to be struck with great fear* or *terror, to be much afraid:* et intus paveo et foris formido, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 20 mihi paveo, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 10: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42: repente Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, *in great fear*, Sall. J. 106: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *seized with astonishment*, Liv. 7, 34: sollicitae mentes speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362: animus pavet, Sen. Med. 670. **II.** Act.: et illud paveo et hoc formido, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 59: ad hoc mulieres miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor. Od. 4, 5, 25: tristiorem casum, Tac. H. 1, 29: mores alicujus, ib. 50: mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 4, 14. 49: (Castanea) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34. *Pass.*: ita ut paverentur ante hic ulcera, id. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*: nec pedibus tantum pavendas serpentes, id. 8, 23, 35. With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov. M. 1, 386.

păvesco, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [paveo]. **I.** Neutr. *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed:* omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72: pavescere ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20: pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19 1. **II.** Act.: bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4. prodigia deum, Sil. 16, 127.

păvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fearful, anxious:* trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

păvīcŭla, ae, *f.* [pavio] *a rammer*. paviculae ὁμαλιστῆρες, Gloss. Philox.: Cato R. R. 91.

păvīcŭlo or **păvīclo**, 1. *v. a.* [pavicula] *to beat down:* paviclat, ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει, Gloss. Vet.

păvĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timorously* (rare): fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

păvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck:* timida atque pavida, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 49: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Virg. Aen. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: pavidus semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 14: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400: pavida ex somno mulier, *startled out of her sleep*, Liv. 1, 58: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68. *Comp.*: quos pavidiores accepimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54. *Sup.*: Sil. 10, 65. With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensionum non pavidus, id. A. 4, 38: maris, Lucan. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 393. With *inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406. *Neutr.* adverb.: pavidum blandita, Ov. M. 9, 569. **II.** Transf. of things: *accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed:* pavidum murmur, Lucan. 5, 255: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. Cal. 50. **2.** *that produces fear, fearful, terrible dreadful:* pavidae religiones, Lucr. 2, 43: metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lucus, Stat Th. 5, 567.

păvīmentārĭus, ii. *m.* [pavimentum] *a maker of pavements, a pavior:* Inscr.

păvīmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover with a pavement, to pave:* porticus pavimentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **II.** *to make a pavement:* Plin. 27, 4, 5.

păvīmentum, i, *n.* [pavio] *a floor composed of small stones, earth,* or *lime, beaten down with a rammer, a pavement:* ibi de testa arida pavimentum struito: ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque oleo, uti pavimentum bonum siet, Cato R. R. 18: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61. **2.** Transf. *the covering of a roof, tiling:* Alexandriae aedificia tecta sunt rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. Bell. Alex. 1.

păvĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [kindr. with παίω] *to beat, strike:* pavit aequor arenam, Lucr. 2, 375: terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *to beat, ram,* or *tread down:* aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: sato pavitur terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6.

păvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pavito] *a trembling, quaking:* App. de Mundo, p. 65.

păvitensis, e, *adj.* [pavio] *beaten close:* vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

păvĭto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [paveo] *to be greatly afraid:* quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 57: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. Aen. 2, 107: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047. **II.** Esp. *to shake* or *shiver with the ague:* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

păvītum, i, *n. a hard-beaten floor, a pavement:* Paul. Nol. carm. 25, 37.

pāvo, ōnis, *m.* (pavus, i, Enn. in Charis. p. 75 P.: Arn. 7, 215: Aus. Epigr. 69) *a peacock:* Pavo cristatus, Linn. sacred to Juno: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 75: Plin. 10, 20, 22: Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. As a delicacy: Juv. 1, 143. The gender is sometimes *comm.*: masculus pavo: Col. 8, 11: femina pavo: Gell. 7 16. [Same as Gr. ταῶς, orig. ταϝῶς; Anglo-Sax. *pawa;* Engl. *pea-fowl.*]

pāvōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pavo] *pertaining to a peacock;* transf. *like a peacock's tail, variegated:* Plin. 36, 22, 44.

pāvōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a peacock:* ova pavonina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: pulli, Col. 8, 11, 13: muscaria, *fly-flaps made of peacocks' tails,* Mart. 14, 67 *in lemm.* **II.** Transf. *coloured like a peacock's tail:* lectus pavoninus, *a couch of citron-wood,* id. 14, 85 *in lemm.*

păvor (*nom.* pavos, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155), ōris, *m.* [paveo] *fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety:* pavorem metum mentem loco moventem: ex quo illud Enni: "*Tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat,*" Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: hic exsultat pavor ac metus, Lucr. 3, 142: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv. 24, 20: pavor ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus, id. 24, 42: pavorem injicere, id. 28, 3: incutere, id. 27, 42: deponere, Ov. M. 10, 117: pellere, Lucan. 7, 732: lenire, Sil. 8, 77: pavor aquae, *dread of water, hydrophobia,* Plin. 25, 2, 6. *Plur.*: venia est tantorum danda pavorum, Lucan. 1, 521: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29: repentini, id. 32, 10, 48: nocturni, Tac. H. 4, 38. Of anxiety or ardour for some glorious result: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106: laeto pavore proditus, Sil. 16, 432. (Hence It. *paura:* Fr. *peur.*)

pavus, i, v. pavo, *ad init.*

pax, pācis, *f.* [from the root PAC or PAG: *v.* pacisco, pango: pacem a pactione conditionum putat dictam Sinnius Capito, quae utrique inter se populo sit observanda, Fest. *s. v.*; orig. *an agreement, contract, treaty:* hence] *peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents:* and in gen.: *a being at peace, a state of peace,* as opp. to a state of war: orator sine pace redit, Enn. Ann. 6, 41: videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic. Phil. 13, 1: pax est tranquilla libertas, ib. 2, 44, 113: nihil est tam populare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, id. Agr. 2, 37: pacem habere, id. Att. 7, 14; conciliare inter cives, id. Fam, 10, 27: pacem petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare, ib. 3: pangere cum aliquo, Liv. 9, 11: componere, id. 2, 13: classis bona cum pace accepta est, id. 28, 37: Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall. J. 19: pacem agitare, *to live in peace,* ib. 14: rumpere, Virg. Aen. 12, 202: pacem turbare, Tac. A. 12, 65: pacem nostram metuebant, *i. e. the peace granted by us,* ib. 33: pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet. Aug. 61: bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace,* Liv. 8, 35. *Plur.*: hostibus victis, pacibus perfectis, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 1: ventorum paces, Lucr. 6, 1229: jura, judicia, bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J. 31: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102. **II.** Transf. *grace, favour, assistance* of the gods: pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 20: divum pacem votis adit, Lucr. 5, 1228: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. Rab. perd. 2: pacis deum exposcendae causa lectisternium fuit, Liv. 7, 2: exorat pacem divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 370. **2.** Esp. in *abl. with one's good leave* or *permission:* pace quod fiat tua, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13: pace tua dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vell. 2, 129: pace loquar Veneris: tu dea major eris, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 60. **3.** *dominion, empire,* of the Romans: Sen. Clem. 1, 8: immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin. 27, 1, 1. **4.** Pax, as an interj. *peace! silence! enough!:* pax! abi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 213: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter: pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49. **III.** Fig. *peace, tranquillity of mind:* temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14.

paxillus, i, *m. dim.* [pālus] *a small stake, a peg:* Col. 4, 16: dodrantales paxilli, Plin. 17, 21, 35, *n.* 2. **II.** Fig.: novam haeresim novo paxillo suspendisse, Varr. in Non. 153, 9. (Hence Fr. *paisseau.*)

peccāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pecco] *a fault, sin:* Prud. Apoth. 979.

peccans, antis, *Part.* [pecco.] **II.** Subst. *a sinner, offender:* non prodest latere peccantibus, Sen. Ep. 67: peccantium poena, ib.: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep. Ages. 5.

peccanter, *adv. wrongly, incorrectly, falsely:* definire aliquid, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1 *med.* *Comp.*: peccantius, ib. 3, 8 *n.* 88.

peccantĭa, ae, *f.* [pecco] *sin:* Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

peccātēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *sin:* Tert. anim. 40.

peccātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a failing, fault, sin:* Gell. 13, 20.

peccātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a transgressor, sinner:* Lact. 3, 26: Tert. Spect. 3.

peccātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [peccator] *sinful:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

peccātrix, īcis, *f.* [pecco] *a female sinner:* Paul. Nol. carm. 28, 127: Hier. adv. Joann. Jerosol. *n.* 4. **II.** Adject. *sinning, sinful:* peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath. procem. 35: gens, Tert. Spect. 3. (Hence, Fr. *pécheresse.*)

peccātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a fault, error, transgression, sin:* pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17: corrigere, id. Ad. 4. 3, 2: admissa peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 840: recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prave, id est peccata, in malis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: culpa ac peccatum, id. Fam. 5, 21: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17: confiteri, id. N. D. 2, 4: luere peccata, Virg. Aen. 10, 32: peccati conscius, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 11: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: peccatis veniam commodare, Tac. Agr. 19: abstinere peccatis, Plin. Ep 8, 2 (Hence It. *peccato.*)

peccātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, fault, trespass* (rare): in manifest peccatu teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 78 (*al.* peccato).

pecco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err; to commit a fault, to offend, sin:* peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit, id. Fin. 3, 14. With *acc.*: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 29: esp. with limiting *neutr. adj.*: plura in aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44: Empedocles multa alia peccat, *in many other respects,* Cic. N. D. 1, 12: eadem fere, ib. *fin.*: talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 10. With *in* and *acc.*: si quid in te peccavi—in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic. Att. 3, 15: in rempublicam, ib. 7, 1 (*al.* in republica). With *erga:* Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 62. With *in* and *abl.*: quod in eo (Procillo) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. B. G, 1, 47: in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: non modo in vita sed saepissime et in poëmatis et in oratione peccatur, id. Or. 21. With simple *abl.*: ingenuoque semper amore peccas, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16. With *de:* Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23. **2.** Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata? Hor. S. 1 2, 63: Ov. H. 16, 295. **II.** Transf. of animals and inanimate things: *to fail, miscarry:* ne peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum anulus, Mart. 2, 66: si senseris vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14. [Prob. connected with pē-jor, the root of which was perh. PED = Eng. "bad." (Hence It. *pecco;* Fr. *pécher.*)

pĕcŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pecus] *pertaining to cattle:* Fest. *s. v.* ovibus.

pĕcŏrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a farmer of the public pastures and herds:* pecorarius, προβατώδης, Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rich i cattle* (poet.): pecorosa Palatia, Prop. 4 9, 3: ver, Stat. Th. 10, 229.

pecten, ĭnis, *m.* [pecto] *a comb:* Pl Capt. 2, 2, 18: Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15. **II.** Transf. of things resembling a comb: **1.** *the reed* or *sley* of a weaver's loom arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: Ov. F. 3, 820. (ii) *the art of weaving:* victa est pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart. 14, 150. **2.** *an instrument for hackling flax* or *combing wool, a comb, card, hackle:* Plin. 11, 23, 27: Claud. Eutr. 2, 382 **3.** *a rake:* tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192: Plin. 18, 30, 30. **4.** *the clasped hands:* Ov. M. 9, 299: mixtis obliquo pectine remis, Lucan. 3, 609 dub. (*al.* pectore). **5.** Pecten dentium, *a row of teeth,* Prud στεφ. 10, 934. **6.** *a stripe* or *vein* in wood: Plin. 16, 38, 73. **7.** *the hair of the pubes:* Juv. 6, 370: Plin. 29, 1 8. **8.** *the share-bone:* Cels. 8, 1 **9.** *a kind of dance:* Amazonius, Stat. Ach. 2, 156. **10.** *an instrumen with which the strings of the lyre were struck:* jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Aen. 6, 647 Juv. 6, 382. Hence, Meton. (i) *lyre:* Val. Fl. 3, 159. (ii) *a poem* o *song:* dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, *i. e. in distiches,* Ov. F. 2 121. **11.** *a kind of shell-fish, a scallop* Pecten maximus, Linn.: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: Plin. 9, 33, 51: id. 9, 51, 74 **12.** Pecten Veneris, *a plant,* perh *Venus's comb, needle-weed,* Scandix Pecten-veneris, Linn.: id. 24, 19, 14 (Hence It. *pettine;* Sp. *peine;* Fr *peigne.*)

pectĭnārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [pecten *pertaining to combs:* Inscr. **II** Subst. pectinarius, i, *m. a comb maker:* Inscr.

pectĭnātim, *adv. in the form of comb, like the teeth of a comb:* cun culatim, pectinatim divisa, Plin. 9, 3

52: digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, id. 28, 6, 17: serrati (dentes) pectinatim coëuntes, id. 11, 37, 61.

pectĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [pecten] *a comber, carder:* pectinator, πτενιστής, Gloss. Philox.

pectĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [pectino]. ‖. Adj.: *sloped two ways like a comb:* Fest. *s. v.*

pectĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pecten] *to comb, card, hackle:* jubam tuam, App. M. 6, p. 185. ‖. Transf. *to harrow:* segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50.

pectis, idis, *f. a plant, called also* consolida *and* symphyton, q. v.: App. Herb. 59.

pectĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto].

pecto, pexi (pexui and pectivi, Charis. 3. p. 217), pexum, and pectĭtum, 3. *v. a. to comb:* tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 69: caesariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: capillos, Ov. H. 13, 31: pectebat ferum (cervum), Virg. Aen. 7, 489: capilli pexi, Juv. 11, 150: pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58: ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. ‖. Transf. *to comb, card, hackle:* stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pectitae lanae, Col 12. 3, 6. Comic. pectere aliquem fusti *or* pugnis, *to give one a dressing* or *thrashing:* leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 47: aliquem fusti, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116. 2. *to dress, hoe, weed:* Col. 10, 148: pectita tellus, ib. 94. [Root PEC: cf. Gr. πέκω.]

pectŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus] *pertaining to the breast, breast-, pectoral:* pectorale os, *the breast-bone*, Cels. 8, 1: tunicula, Amm. 14, 9: cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261. ‖. Subst. pectorale, is, *n. a breastplate:* Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116: Plin. 34, 7, 18. (Hence It. *pettorale;* Fr. *poitrail.*)

pectŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full-breasted, broad-breasted:* sint ergo matrices quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 8, 2, 8: Plin. 14, 22, 28: nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priap. 37.

pectuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pecten] *a small scallop:* Plin. 9, 29, 45.

pectus, ŏris, *n. the breast,* in men and animals; *the breast-bone:* pectus, hoc est ossa, praecordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37, 83: Cels. 8, 7 *fin.:* dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: aequo pectore, *upright, not inclined to one side,* id. 11, 3, 125: Virg. Aen. 9, 347: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28. In the poets freq. *plur.:* hasta volans perrumpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 760 P.: Ov. M. 4, 555. 2. Transf. *the stomach* (poet.): reserato pectore diras egerere inde dapes gestit, ib. 6, 663. ‖. Fig. *the heart, feelings, disposition:* in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, Cic. Am. 26: si non ipse amicus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, Virg. Aen. 9, 276: dictis moerentia pectora mulcet, ib. 1, 197: o mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: mollities pectoris, *tender-heartedness,* id. Am. 3, 8, 18: pectus amicitiae, *a friendly heart, a friend,* Mart. 9, 15: Stat. S. 4, 4, 103. 2 *courage, bravery:* quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis pectora, Virg. Aen. 9, 249: te forti sequemur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11. 3. *conscience, morals:* vita et pectore puro, id. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30. 4. *the soul, spirit, mind, understanding:* de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12: pectus est quod disertos facit et vis mentis, Quint. 10, 7, 15: Cytherea novas artes nova pectore versat consilia, Virg. Aen. 1, 657: memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 90: succinctaque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: dicere de summo pectore, *i. e. without much reflection* Gell. 17, 13. Of inspired persons: incaluitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 641: Virg. Aen. 6, 48. (Hence It. *petto;* Sp. *peto.*)

pectuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pectus] *a little breast:* Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 30.

pĕcu, *dat.* pecui, *plur.* pecua, pecuda, *n.* [pecus] *cattle, sheep:* cum hae eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 5: squamosum, *i. e. fish,* id. Rud. 4, 3, 5. *Plur.:* Cato R. R. 141, 3: Liv. 35, 21: Plin. 8, 43, 68: pecua ruri pascere, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11: pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131.

pĕcŭālis, e, *adj.* [pecu] *pertaining to cattle:* animal pecuale, Sednl. 1, 146.

pĕcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to cattle* or *sheep:* pecuarii greges, *herds of cattle,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5: quaestio, ib. 2, 2: negotiatio, Col. 8, 1: res, *live stock,* Cic. Quint. 3. ‖. Subst. pecuarius, ii, *m. a cattle-breeder, grazier:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Deiot. 9. (ii) Esp. *those who pastured their cattle on the public lands, for which they paid a sum of money* (scriptura) (v. Long's Cicero, p. 593): id. Verr. 2, 6: damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47. 2. pecuaria, ae, *f. cattle-breeding; a stock of cattle* or *sheep:* omnis pecuariae pecus fundamentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ipse pecuarias habui grandes, in Apulia oviarias, in Reatino equarias, ib. 2 praef. § 6. 3. pecuaria, orum, *n. plu. herds of cattle* or *sheep:* mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, Virg. G. 3, 64: Plin. 8, 9, 9.

pĕcŭasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to pasture cattle:* Minuc. Sentent. de finib. Genuat. 1, 32, p. 6.

pĕcŭātus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *beastly, brutal:* Fulgent. in Moral. *n.* 35.

pĕcŭda, v. pecu and pecus.

pĕcŭdālis, e, *adj.* [pecu] *pertaining to cattle:* Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

pĕcŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of cattle:* daps, Cato R. R. 132, 2: ossa, App. M. 8, p. 215. ‖. Transf. *beastly, brutal:* animus, id. Apol. p. 281.

pĕcūlātor, ōris, *m.* [peculor] *an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator:* Cic. Off. 3, 18: Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 21.

pĕcūlātus (pequlatus, Lex de aparit.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an embezzlement of public money* or *property, peculation:* peculatum facere, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: accusari peculatus, Auct. Her. 1, 12 *fin.:* peculatus damnari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: Liv. 33, 47: judices qui peculatu provincias quassavissent, Cod. Theod. 9, 28, 1. Comic. of a courtesan who confines herself to one man: ergo amor in me peculatum facit, i. e. *appropriates public property,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 74.

pĕcūlĭāris, e, *adj.* [peculium] *relating to private property:* peculiaris causa, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44: peculiari nomine, *on account of property,* Ulp. ib. 14, 12, 16. ‖. Transf. *one's own, belonging to one:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36: aedes, Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22: peculiares servi, *belonging to him, his own,* Suet. Caes. 76. 2. *proper, special, peculiar:* venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum, Deciane, testem, Cic. Fl. 21: edictum, id. Verr. 3, 14: Liv. 3, 19: quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet. Aug. 5: haec sunt peculiaria Arabiae, Plin. 12, 17, 38: luce peculiari nitere, Mart. 4, 64. 3 *singular, extraordinary, peculiar:* peculiari merito, Suet. Vit. 4: peculiare munus, Just. 36, 4.

pĕcūlĭārĭter, *adv. as private property:* quaedam etiam ignorantes possidemus, id est quae servi peculiariter paraverunt, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3. 2. *especially, particularly, peculiarly:* folia peculiariter cruribus vitiosis utilia, Plin. 26, 8, 33: medicinae peculiariter studiosus, id. 25, 2, 2. *Comp.:* aematites croco similis peculiarius splendet (*al.* clarius), id. 36, 20. 37.

pĕcūlĭārĭus, a, um *adj.* [peculium] *of* or *relating to private property* (for peculiaris): res, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, causa, Pomp. ib. 15, 1, 4 *fin.*

pĕcūlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [peculio] ‖. Adj. *possessing private property:* servus, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 18 *fin.* Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13. 2. Transf *provided* with money: bene peculiatus, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

pĕcūlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [peculium] *to give as private property:* aliquid te peculiabo (in an obscene double sense), Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 10.

pĕcūlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little private property;* Quint. 1, 5, 46.

pĕcūlĭōsus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *having a large private property, wealthy:* servus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 24.

pĕcūlĭum, ii, *n. dim.* [pecunia] *a small private property:* cupiditas peculii, Cic. Parad. 5, 2 *fin.:* cura peculi, Virg. E. 1, 33: Hor. A. P. 330. 2. Esp. *the private property of a wife, pin-money:* Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3. (ii) *the private property of a son, daughter,* or *slave, held with the father's* or *master's consent:* adimere servis peculium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: filii, Liv. 2, 41: Juliam uxorem peculio concesso a patre praebitisque annuis fraudavit, Suet. Tib. 50. (iii) peculium castrense, *private property acquired by military service:* Macr. Dig. 49, 17, 11: Paul. Sent. 3, 4 3. = membrum virile: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 92: Petr. Sat. 8. ‖. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? *without anything for myself,* Sen. Ep. 12.

pĕcūlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [peculium] *to embezzle the public money, to peculate.* Flor. 3, 17.

pĕcūnĭa (in old inscr. pequnia), ae, *f.* [pecus: pecus, a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 95 ed. Müll.: cf. Fest. *s. v* peculatus: Ov. F. 5, 281] *property, riches, wealth:* pecuniam facere, *to accumulate property,* Cic. Div. 1, 49: in multas pecunias alienissimorum in vasit, id. Phil. 2, 16: familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis (ea pecunia illis est), Liv. 29, 31. ‖. Esp. *money:* praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, *with ready money,* Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 8: pecunia numerata, Cic. Top. 13: pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id. Verr. 3, 71: potestas pecuniae conficiendae, *of coining,* id. Agr. 2, 13: pecuniam facere, *to coin,* Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 3, 42: Sall. frag. Donat. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 4: devorare pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: pecuniam alicui dissolvere, ib. 3, 77: solvere alicui, id. Att. 5, 21: conferre ad statuam, id. Verr. 3, 77: transferre in quaestum et fenerationem, id. Flacc. 23: credere alicui, ib.: gravi fenore occupare, ib. 25: collocatam habere, *to have out on mortgage,* id. Manil 7. *Plur.: sums of money:* pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id. Pis. 16: pecunias auferre ab aliquo, id. Verr. 3 76. 2. Under the later empire, *copper coin:* scenicis nunquam aurum, nunquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

pĕcūnĭālis, e, *adj.* [pecunia] *pertaining to money, pecuniary:* quaestus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

pĕcūnĭārĭē, *adv.* = pecuniariter: Dig. 16, 2, 10.

pĕcūnĭāris, e, *adj.* [pecunia] *pertaining to money, pecuniary:* damnatio, *i. e. to pay a fine,* Macr. Dig. 48, 19, 10 *fin.* dub. (*al.* pecuniaria).

pĕcūnĭārĭter, *adv. relating to money, pecuniarily:* Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 3.

pĕcūnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pecunia] *pertaining to money, pecuniary:* rei pecuniariae socius, *in a money matter* Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res, Tac. A. 6 5: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, *great rewards in money,* Caes. B. C. 3, 59: lis Quint. 6, 1, 50: quaestiones, id. 12, 1 26: poena, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 *med.:* condemnatio, *to pay a fine,* Paul. ib. 42, 1, 6. ‖. Subst. pecuniarius, χρηματιστής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy* tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet. Aug. 25: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. II. Act. *that brings money, gainful*: artes, Mart. 5, 56.

pĕcus, pecŏris, *n. cattle*, as a collective, *a herd* or *flock* (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle): bubulum pecus, *horned cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 12: ovile, *sheep*, Col. 1 prooem.: caprile, ib.: pecus majus et minus: de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species natura discreti, boves, asini, equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: setigerum pecus, *swine*, Ov. M. 14, 288: flammatum pecus, *the thirsty steeds*, Stat. Th. 4, 733: volatile pecus, *fowls, hens*, Col. 8, 4: ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent, *the drones*, Virg. G. 4, 168. Of *seals*: omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7. 2. Esp. *sheep*, as opp. to oxen: pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur. Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato R. R. 5, 7: boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32: balatus pecorum, Virg. G. 3, 554. 3. Transf. of a single animal: inque pecus magnae subito vertare parentis, *the young lion*, Ov. Ib. 459. II. Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: *cattle*: mutum et turpe pecus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100: O imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19: simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora, Cat. 63, 13. [The word occurs in most of the cognate languages; Sans. *paçu*; Gr. πῶϋ; Goth. *faihu*: it is perh. connected with the root PA: v. pasco.] (Hence Fr. *pecore*.)

pĕcus, ŭdis, *f.* (*masc.*: pecudi marito, Enn. in Prisc. p. 659. *Plur. neutr.* pecuda, v. infra) [pecu, pecus, oris] *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd*: Neptuni pecudes, terrestres pecudes, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 45: squammigerum pecudes, *fishes*, Lucr. 2, 345: genera pecudum ferarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: qua pecude (*sc.* sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedat, *domestic animals*, id. Off. 1, 30. *Plur. n.* pecuda: vagant, pavore pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. in Non. 159, 11: quum adhibent in pecuda pastores, Cic. Nep. fragm. ap. Non. 159, 13. 2. Esp. *a head of small cattle, a sheep*: variae crescunt pecudes armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 229: hoedi cornigeras norunt matres agnique petulci balantum pecudes, id. 2, 367: pecus et caprae, Plin. 24, 11, 53. II. Fig. as a term of reproach, *a beast, brute*: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9: istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae pecudis sordes, ib. 29. III. As a collect. term, for pecus, oris: id genus pecudis, *of horses*, Col. 6, 27.

pecus, ūs, *m.* = pecus, *cattle*: Lucil. in Gell. 20, 8.

pĕcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pecus] *an animalcule*: Juvenc. 2, 593.

pĕda, ae, *f. a footstep*: Fest. *s. v.*

pĕdālĭon, ii, *n. a plant, called also* proserpinaca, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 18.

pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [pes] *pertaining to the foot, foot-*. Subst. pedalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* solea), *a slipper*: Petr. 56. II. Esp. of measure: *of the length of a foot*: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter*, Cic. Acad. 2, 26: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: longitudo, Col. 4, 7, 3: crassitudo, Plin. 17, 8, 4: altitudo, id. 20, 22, 91: spatium, Col. 4, 16, 2.

pĕdāmen, ĭnis, and **pĕdāmentum**, i, *n.* [pĕdo] *a stake* or *prop*, with which trees and vines are supported: quibus stat recta vinea, dicuntur pedamenta: quae transversa junguntur, juga, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: pedaminibus annexae vites, Col. 5, 4: Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pes] *of the length of a foot*: Pall. 6, 11, 2: pedanei ramuli, Sol. 2. II. Transf.: pedanei judices, *petty judges* that tried only trifling cases, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6: Paul. ib. 48, 19, 38, § 10. 2. Pedanei senatores, for pedarii senatores, Gell. 3, 18 *fin.*

pĕdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the foot, foot-*; transf. I. pedarii senatores, *persons who had a right to take their seats in the senate and to speak, without voting; but when the others had voted, they might join either party, though this had no influence on the result*: Varr. in Gell. 3, 18: Tac. A. 3, 65. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, *m. plu.*: Cic. Att. 1, 19: pedaria sententia, *the opinion of a* senator pedarius, Laber. in Gell. 3, 18 *fin.* (*ms. reg.* pedarii, perh. more correctly). *v.* Smith's Ant. 1018. II. *of the length of a foot*: Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2.

pĕdātim, *adv. foot by foot, one foot after another*: leo tantum et camelus (gradiuntur) pedatim, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

pĕdātūra, ae, *f.* [pes] *the space* or *extent of a foot*: Veg. Mil. 3, 8.

pĕdātūra, ae, *f.* [pĕdo] *a prop of a vine*: Inscr. Grut. 215, 2.

pĕdātus, ūs (*abl. sing.* pedato, Cato in Non. 64, 20), *m.* [id.] *an attack, a charge* against an enemy: nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 50.

pĕdēplāna, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* loca) [pes planus] *rooms on the ground-floor*: Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 13.

pĕdepressim, *adv. cautiously*: Non. 29, 3.

pĕdes, ĭtis, *m.* [pes and IT, root of eo, q. v.] *that goes on foot*: si pedes incedat, Liv. 28, 9: quum pedes iret in hostem, Virg. Aen. 6, 881: silva pedes errat in alta, Ov. M. 14, 364. II. Esp. *a foot-soldier*: postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: equitum et peditum copiae, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. 2. *a land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): peditum expeditiones, Vell. 2, 121. 3. Collect. in *sing. foot-soldiers, infantry*: cum pedes concurrit, Liv. 30, 34: simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60. 4. Transf. equites pedites, as a general designation for *the entire people*: Cic. Leg. 3, 3: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, Liv. 1, 44: Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, Hor. A. P. 113. *Sing.*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 10. (Hence It. *pedone*; Fr. *piĕton*.)

pĕdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [id.] *on foot, pedestrian* (opp. to *on horseback, equestrian*): gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equestris, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: equestres et pedestres copiae, *foot-soldiers infantry*, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: Caes. B. G. 2, 17: Tac. H. 2, 11 *fin.*: pedester exercitus, Nep. Eum. 4: pedestre scutum, *of a foot-soldier*, Liv. 7, 10: pugna, id. 22, 47: proelium duplex equestre ac pedestre commisit, Suet. Dom. 4: pedestris acies, Tac. A. 2, 17. 2. Subst. pedestres, *m. plu. foot-soldiers*: Just. 11, 9. 3. Pedestria auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, Paul ex Fest. *s. v.* II. Transf. *on land, by land* (opp. to *by sea, naval*): pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: pedestria itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: transitus, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

III. Fig. of style: *written in prose, prose* (opp. to *in verse, poetical*): Plato multum supra prosam orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: pedestres historiae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9. 2. *plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic*: sermo, id. A. P. 95: Musa, id. S. 2, 6, 17: opus, Aus. Ep. 16, 78. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

pĕdĕtentim (pĕdĕtemptim), *adv.* [pes and tentare] *by trying with the feet*: (elephanti) quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.* Hence 2. *step by step, slowly*: pedetentim et sedato nisu, Pac. in Cic. Tusc 2, 21, 48. II. Fig. *by degrees, gradually, cautiously*: pedetentim et gradatim accessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: paulatim et ut dicitur pedetentim interrogando, Quint. 5, 7, 20: timide et pedetentim istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16: caute pedetentimque omnia dicere, id. Cluent. 42: di bene vortant quod agas! pedetentim tamen, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 19: *Comp.*: pedetemptius tibi consulam, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 2.

pĕdĭca, ae, *f.* [pes] *a shackle, fetter*, or *chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare*: Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10: Liv. 21, 36: tunc gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: quid, si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Flor. p. 357. 2. Transf. of the spider's web: Plin. 11, 24, 28. II. Fig. *a shackle, fetter*: amoris, App. M. 2, p. 116: nuptiales, ib. 6, p. 182. (Hence It. *pedica*, Fr. *piège*.)

pĕdīcellus, i, *m. dim.* [pediculus] *a little louse*: Petr. 57 dub. (*al.* peduclum).

pĕdĭcīnus, i, *m.* [pes] *the foot of a press*: Cato R. R. 18, 3.

pĕdīclus, v. pediculus.

pĕdīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pedis] *full of lice, lousy*: Titin. in Fest. *s. v.* pedibus.

pĕdīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pediculus] *pertaining to lice, pedicular*: herba pedicularis, *louse-wort*, Col. 6, 30, 8: morbus, *the lousy distemper, phthiriasis*, Serv Virg. G. 3, 564.

pĕdīcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lice, pedicular*: staphis agria, quam herbam pediculariam quidam vocant, quod pediculos necat, *louse-wort* Scrib. Comp. 166: *v.* astaphis.

pĕdīcŭlārĭus, ii, *m. one who pressed the* scabellum *with his foot*, qs. *a time-marker*: pedicularius, συντονάριος, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdīcŭlātĭo, φθειρίασις, Gloss. Phil.

pĕdīcŭlo, φθειρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus] *full of lice, lousy*: Mart. 12, 59.

pĕdīcŭlus (pediclus), i, *m. dim.* [pedis] *a little foot*: Plin. 9, 28, 44: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33. II. Transf. *the foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf: pediculi Punicorum, Col. 12, 44, 2: uvarum, id. 12, 43, 1: pediculo brevi sunt folia oleae, Plin. 16, 24, 38: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47. 2. *a louse*: various species of the parasite genus Pediculus, Linn.: qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur: id φθειρίασιν Graeci nominant, Cels. 6, 6, 15: ocimi cibus pediculos facit, Plin. 20, 12, 48: pediculi terrae, *another name for the* scarabaei terrestres, id. 30, 5, 12, § 39: pediculi (marini), id. 32, 7, 25. (Hence It. *pidocchio*; Sp. *piojo*; Port. *piolho*; Fr. *pou*.)

pĕdĭŏlus, i. v. petiolus.

pĕdis, is, c. [pes] *a louse*: pedes pulicesque, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 14.

pĕdĭsĕquus and **pĕdissĕquus**, i, *m.* and **pĕdĭsĕqua**, ae, *f. one who follows on foot; a male* or *female attendant; a footman, page, lackey; a waiting-woman*: Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 67: gnatae pedissequa nutrix anus, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 77: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Nep. Att. 13: turba pedisequorum, Col. 1 prooem. 12. Comically: *Pa.* Sequere hac me. *Py.* Pedisequus tibi sum, *I'll follow at your heels*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 18. II. Fig. *a follower, attendant*: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or 1, 55: vix satis idoneae (divitiae) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis pedisequae sint, *the handmaids of virtue*, Auct. Her. 4, 14.

pĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [pedes] *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, *cavalry*): aliquem peditatu, equitatu, copiis instruere, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: equitatum peditatumque cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. *Plur.*: peditatibus et equitatibus celeriter iter faciens, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 37.

pĕdĭto, 1. v. n. [id.] *to go on foot*: Not. Tir. p. 75.

pēdĭtum, i, *n.* [pēdo] *a fart:* Cat. 54, 3. (Hence It. Sp. *petardo; Fr. petard, pet.*)

pĕdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pes] *to foot,* i. e. *to furnish with feet:* male pedatus, *ill set on his feet,* Suet. Oth. 12. ‖. *to prop up trees* or *vines:* vineae pedandae cura, Col. 4, 12.

pĕdo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one who has broad feet, a splay-foot:* πλατύπους, Gloss. Philox.

pēdo, pĕpēdi (pēdĭtum), 3. *v. n. to fart:* Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: Mart. 10, 14. [The root occurs in the cognate languages: Sans. *pard;* Gr. πέρδ-ομαι; Germ. *farzen.*] (Hence Fr. *pétiller.*)

pēdo-cucullus, i, *m. a covering for the feet:* Not. Tir. p. 157.

peduclus, v. pedicellus.

pĕdūcŭlātĭo, φθειρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdūcŭlōsus, φθειράφιος, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdūcŭlus, i, *m. a louse* (for pediculus): Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*

pĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [pes] *of* or *for the feet:* fasciae crurales pedulesque, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. ‖. Subst. pedule, is, *n. a sole:* pedale mensura est pedis: pedule vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front. de diff. voc. p. 2194 P.

pĕdum, i, *n.* [id.] *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook:* Virg. E. 5, 88: *v.* Smith's Ant. 881.

pĕduncŭlārĭa, ae, *f. louse-wort* (v. pedicularius): Marc. Empir. 1

pĕduncŭlus, i, *m.* (for pediculus) *a louse:* Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*

pēgănon, i, *n.* = πήγανον, *garden-rue,* Ruta graveolens, Linn.: App. Herb. 89. ‖. Peganon orinon = πήγανον ὀρεινόν, *wild rue:* ib. 115.

pēgē, es, *f.* = πηγή, *a fountain:* Prop. 1, 20, 33.

pegma, ătis, *n.* = πῆγμα, *a fixture made of boards,* for use or ornament: atriorum pegmata, Aus. Epigr. 26: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. ‖. Esp. *a bookcase:* Cic. Att. 4, 8 *ad fin.* **2.** *a sort of puppet or automatic figure exhibited in the Roman amphitheatres:* Sen. Ep. 88: Plin. 33, 3, 16: si automatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud parum cessisset, Suet. Claud. 34: Juv. 4, 122. v. Smith's Ant. 882.

pegmāris, e, *adj.* [pegma] *pertaining to a pegma* or *theatrical machine:* pegmares gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 26 dub.

pējĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pejero] *perjury:* Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 16.

pējĕro, or perjuro (also perjero, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 9), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [per juro] *to swear falsely, to forswear* or *perjure oneself:* non falsum jurare pejerare (*al.* perjurare) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, id. Cluent. 48: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 16: qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint. 5, 10, 87: per consulatum pejerat Vatinius, *by the consulship,* Cat. 52, 3. With *acc.:* Stygias qui pejerat undas, *by the waters of the Styx,* Lucan. 6, 749. Poet.: bellum pejerans, *oath-breaking, treaty-breaking war,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 4: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1: perjuratos in mea damna deos, *offended by perjury,* Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to lie:* perge: optime hercle perjuras, Pl. Poen. 2, 34: da pignus, ni nunc perjures, ib. 5, 4, 72.

pējor, us, v. malus.

pējōro, [pejor], 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **1.** Act. *to render worse:* statum suum pejorare, opp. to meliorem facere, Paul. Sent. 2, tit. 18. ‖. Neutr. *to grow worse:* pejorans morbus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1. (Hence It. *peggiorare.*)

pējus, *adv. worse;* v. male.

pĕlăgē, *n. plu. the sea;* v. pelagus.

pĕlăgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πελαγικός, *pertaining to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): pisces, Col. 8, 17 *fin.*

pĕlăgĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πελάγιος, *pertaining to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10: pelagiae conchae, *sea-muscles,* Plin. 9, 29, 46: cursus, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, *i. e. with pearls and corals,* P. Syrus in Petr. 55. ‖. Subst. pelagia, ae, *f. a kind of pearl-muscle:* Plin. 9, 37, 61. **2.** pelagium, ii, *n. purple colour:* id. 9, 38, 62.

pĕlăgus, i (*Gr. plur.* pĕlăgē, Lucr. 6, 620), *n.* = πέλαγος, *the sea* (pure Lat. mare): in pelago, Lucr. 4, 433: pelagus tenuere rates, *the open sea, the main,* Virg. Aen. 5, 8: pelago dare vela patenti, id. G. 2, 41: qui fragilem truci commisit pelago ratem, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 11: pelago terraque pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46: vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10. ‖. Transf. *an overflowing stream, a flood* (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, *with a rushing flood,* Virg. Aen. 1, 246.

pēlămis, ĭdis, and **pēlămys**, ўdis, *f.* = πηλαμίς and πηλαμύς, *a young tunny-fish,* Thynnus vulgaris, Cuv. (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus): Plin. 9, 15, 18: Juv. 7, 120.

pĕlĕcānus and **pĕlĭcānus**, i, *m.* = πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελεκᾶνος, *a pelican:* Pelecanus onocrotalus, Linn.: Hier. in Psalm. 101.

pĕlĕcīnon, i, *n.* = πελεκῖνος, *a kind of sun-dial shaped like a two-edged axe:* Vitr. 9, 9.

pĕlĕcīnos, i, *m.* = πελεκῖνος, *a weed that grows among lentils,* either Biserrula Pelecinus, Linn., or Coronilla Securidaca, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155. Collat. form. pelecina, Not. Tir. p. 168.

pĕlēthrŏnĭa, ae, *f. a plant, centaury:* App. Herb. 34.

pĕlĭcānus, v. pelecanus.

pellācĭa, ae, *f.* [pellax] *an allurement, enticement, blandishment:* (poet. and rare): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1002. ‖. Esp. *seduction:* Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171.

pellārĭus, ii, *m.* [pellis] *one that prepares skins, a furrier:* Firm. Math. 4, 7.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] *seductive, deceitful:* invidia pellacis Ulixi, Virg. Aen. 2, 90: Arn. 5, 188.

pellĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *clothed in skins:* Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 243 dub. (*al.* pileatus).

pellĕcebra, v. perlecebra.

pellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pellego] *a reading through:* Cic. Att. 1, 13 (*al.* per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.* [pellicio].

pellĕgo, v. perlĕgo.

pellesuina, ae, *f. a furrier's* or *leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop:* Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 ed. Müll.

pellex, ĭcis, *f. the concubine of a married man:* antiqui proprie eam pellicem nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* pellices: filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: tune eris et matris pellex et adultera patris? Ov. M. 10, 347: illa Jovis magni pellex metuenda sorori, id. H. 14, 95: fugit (Medea) ulta pellicem, magni Creontis filiam, Hor. Epod. 5, 63. Of cows, as rivals of Pasiphae: Ov. A. A. 1, 321. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a kept mistress, concubine:* Curt. 10, 1: Granius Flaccus scribit, pellicem quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144. **2.** *a male prostitute:* Suet. Caes. 49: Mart. 12, 97. **3.** Comically, *a substitute:* quoties pellex culcita facta mea est (*sc.* matellae), id. 14, 119. [Usu. regarded as identical with Gr. παλλακίς; but it is prob. derived from pellicio.]

pellĭcātor qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pellĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [pellex] *a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage:* pellicatus suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: matris id Cluent. 5, 13: Just. 7, 4.

pellĭcĕo, v. pellicio.

pellĭcĕus, a, um, v. pellicius.

pel-lĭcĭo or **per-lĭcĭo**, **lexi**, lectum (pellicĕo, Charis. p. 217 P.: Diom. p. 364 ib.: *perf.* pellicuit, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 877 P.) [lacio] 3. *v. a.* lit. *to draw gently over;* hence, *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy:* is senem per epistolas pellexit, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad se Cic. Fl. 30: animum adolescentis, id. Cluent. 5: populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.:* qui Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19: militem donis, populum annona, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, ib. 1, 2: pellicere alam equitum, ut bellum inciperet, ib. 3, 42. Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1003. **2.** *to draw away the produce of another's land by incantations:* Serv Virg. E. 8, 99: ceu fruges alienas pelliceret veneficiis, Plin. 18, 6, § 41. ‖. Fig.: mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, *have brought over to your side,* Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellĭcĭus (pellĭcĕus), a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *made of skins:* tunicam et stragula pellicia habere, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 25: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4. ‖. Subst. pellicium, βαίτη, Gloss. Philox (Hence It. *pelliccia* Fr. *pélisse.*)

pellĭco [pellex] 1. *v. a. to rival:* pellico, ζηλεύω, Gloss. Philox.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis] *a small skin* or *hide:* haedina, Cic. Mur. 36: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30: furtivae aurum pelliculae, i. e. *the golden fleece,* Juv. 1, 11. Proverb.: (i) pelliculam curare, *to take care of one's skin,* i. e. *to make much of oneself,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 38: (ii) memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, i. e. *stick to your last, mind your own business,* Mart. 3, 16: (iii) pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. *to keep to one's old courses,* Pers. 5, 116.

pellĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pellicio] *an alluring, enticement:* Fest. *s. v.*

pellĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [pellis] *to cover over with skins:* opercula vasorum, Col. 12, 39: vas, id. 12, 46.

pellĭger, era, erum, *adj.* [pellis gero] *clad in skins* or *furs:* Venant. Fort. 9, 5 (*al.* belligeri).

pellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *made of skins:* femoralia, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 28.

pellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a furrier:* supellex pellionis, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.

pellĭon, ii, *n. a plant, called also* daphnoides, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 58.

pellĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [pellio] *a military furrier:* Inscr.

pellirem galerum, quia fiebat ex pelle, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pellis, is, *f. a skin, hide* (of a beast): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr. 1, 23, 4: nationes caprarum pellibus vestitae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11: quam tu nunquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.:* pelles pro velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Virg. Aen. 2, 722: pelles perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56: pelles colore aureo ducere, id. 28, 9, 40. Poet. of the *human skin:* frigida pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1193: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 28 Proverb. (i) detrahere pellem, i. e. *to pull off the mask* which conceals person's faults, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: (ii) introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, *with a showy outside,* id. Ep. 1, 16, 45: (iii) quiescere in propria pelle, *to be content with one's own condition,* id. S. 1, 6, 22: (iv) caninam pellem rodere, i. e. *to speak ill of a slanderer,* Mart. 5, 60. ‖. Meton. *a garment made of skin:* Col. 1, 8: pes in pelle natet *in the shoe,* Ov. A. A. 1, 516: Pers. 5, 140. **2.** *a tent* (because it was covered with skins): hence the phrase sub pellibus, *in camp:* ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes. B. C.

3, 13 *fin*: durare sub pellibus, Liv. 5, 2: retentus omnis exercitus sub pellibus, Tac. A. 13, 35. **3.** *parchment:* pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, *on little parchments*, Mart. 14, 190. [Cf. Gr. πέλλα; Eng. *pelt, peltry;* Germ. *fell* and *pelz;* Eng. *fell-monger.*] (Hence Sp. *pelléja;* Fr. *peau.*)

pellītus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *covered with skins, clad in skins:* testes, i. e. *from Sardinia*, where skins were used for clothing, Cic. Scaur. § 45: pelliti Sardi, Liv. 23, 40: patres, Prop. 4, 1, 11: pellitae oves, *sheep covered with skins to protect their fine wool*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10: habitus, *garments of skin*, Prud. Psych. 226.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum (*past perf.* pulserat, Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*), 3. *v. a. to push* or *strike:* fores, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4: terram pede, Lucr. 5, 1401: terram ter pede (in the tripudium), Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15: humum pedibus, Cat. 61, 14: spumat sale rate pulsum, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: pulsum aquilonibus Haemon, Ov. M. 10, 77: pellit vada remis, Cat. 64, 58: (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr. 5, 1095: nervi pulsi, *struck*, Cic. Brut. 54: lyra pulsa manu, Ov. M. 10, 205: classica pulsa, i. e. *blown*, Tib. 1, 1, 46. **2.** Esp. *to drive, thrust* or *turn out, expel, banish:* quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: ex Galliae finibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: praesidium ex arce, Nep. Pelop. 3 *fin.*: a foribus pellere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: pellor ab agris patriis, Ov. M. 14, 477: aliquem a sacris, id. Ib. 624: aquam de agro, Plin. 18, 26, 62: possessores suis sedibus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: possessionibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: civitate, id. Parad. 4: loco, Liv. 10, 6: regno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13: exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, *banished*, Liv. 34, 26: Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7 *extr.*: miles pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 11: in exsilium pulsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. **3.** Also in milit. lang. *to beat, conquer, overcome:* exercitum ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: compluribus his proeliis pulsis, ib. 1, 10: Romanos pulsos superatosque, ib. 2, 24 *fin.*: qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: hostes pelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62. **II.** Fig. *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress,* etc.: totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: visa ista quum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, accipio, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, id. Fam. 4, 13: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 30, 14: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, Cic. Brut. 87. **2.** Esp. *to drive out* or *away, to expel:* maestitiam ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 27: pulsus corde dolor, Virg. Aen. 6, 382: famem glande, Ov. M. 14, 216: sitim, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. Off. 2, 4: somnum, Sil. 7, 300: morbos arte Phoebea, Ov. F. 3, 827: curas vino, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 31. **3.** *to conquer, overcome* (rare): si animus hominem pepulit, actum'st: animo servit non sibi; sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 32: alicui pudicitiam, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15.

pellos, i, *adj.* = πελλός or πέλλος, *dark-coloured:* ardeola pellos, *the common heron*, Ardea cinerea, Lath.: *v.* Ardeola: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

pel-lūcĕo and **per-lūcĕo**, luxi, 2. *v. n. to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid:* ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 29: perlucens aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: amethysti perlucent omnes violaceo colore, Plin. 37, 9, 40: perlucens amictus Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretice pelluces, i. e. *you wear a transparent Cretan garment*, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens toga, Sen. Ep. 114: perlucens avena, i. e. *with many holes*, Tib. 3, 4, 71: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia, *is dilapidated*, Sen. Her. Fur. 1001. **II.** Fig. *to shine through* or *forth, to appear, to be transparent:* illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut. 79: mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, Quint. 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, *is apparent*, Sen. Ag. 148.

pellūcĭdĭtas (perl.), ātis, *f.* [pellucidus] *transparency, pellucidness:* vitri, Vitr. 2, 8.

pellūcĭdŭlus (perl.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat bright:* lapis. Cat. 9, 3.

pellūcĭdus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [perluceo] *transparent, pellucid:* membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles, id. Div. 2, 17: fons, Ov. H. 15, 157: arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, *in a transparent garment*, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: pellucidus ostro, Mart. 12, 38. **II.** Transf. *very bright:* illustris et perlucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57.

pellŭo, v. perluo.

pellŭvĭa, ae, *f.*, and **pellŭvĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [ped- (pes) lavo] *a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-tub:* Fest. *s. v.*

pĕlōris, ĭdis, *f.* = πελωρίς, *a large shell-fish:* Varr. L. L. 5, 12, § 77: Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

pelta, ae, *f.* = πέλτη, *a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped:* Liv. 28, 5: Virg. Aen. 1, 490: Sen. Hipp. 402 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 882).

peltastēs, or **a**, ae, *m.* = πελταστής, *a soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast:* Liv. 28, 5: cetrati, quos peltastas vocant, id. 31, 36.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] *armed with the* pelta: Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2: Amazon, Mart. 9, 102.

peltĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pelta fero] *bearing*, i. e. *armed with, the* pelta: puellae, *Amazons*, Stat. Th. 12, 761.

pelvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pelvis] *a small basin:* Not. Tir. p. 164.

pelvis, is, *f.* (*acc.* pelvim, Prisc. p. 757 P.: *abl.* pelvi and pelve) [πέλις, πέλυς] *a basin, laver:* patulas effundere pelves, Juv. 3, 277: *abl.* pelvi, Plin. 31, 3, 27: id. 28, 8, 27: unguentum in argentea pelve, Petr. 70.

pemma, ătis, *n.* = πέμμα, *pastry:* Varr. in Non. 131, 24.

pĕnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *of* or *for provisions:* Cato cellam penariam rei publicae nostrae Siciliam nominabat, *the storehouse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2.

pĕnātes, ĭum, *m.* [root PEN, whence penitus, penetro, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as deities of the interior of the house; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 27] *the Penates*, old Latin guardian deities both of a household, and of the state: used either with or without dii: aedes deorum Penatium in Velia, Liv. 45, 16: dii Penates, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 5: sanctis Penatium deorum larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: vos penates patriique dii, id. Sest. 20, 45: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 68: impudens liqui patrios penates, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49 (*v.* Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. iii. 182). **II.** Meton. *a dwelling, home:* Quintius a suis diis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26: nostris succede penatibus hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123: ferro Libycos populare penates, ib. 1, 527: conducti penates, Mart. 8, 75. Poet. of the *cells* of bees: Virg. G. 4, 155: of the *temple* of a god: Stat. Th. 1, 643.

pĕnātĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates gero] *carrying his household gods:* Ov. M. 15, 450.

pĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [penus] *one who carries provisions:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pendens, entis, *Part.* [pendeo]. **II.** Adj. *hanging:* of fruits, not yet plucked or gathered: vinum, Cato R. R. 147: vindemia, Julian. Dig. 19, 1, 25: olea, Cato R. R. 146. **2.** Fig.: *pending;* hence, in law, in pendenti esse, *to be pending, undecided, uncertain:* in pendenti est posterior solutio ac prior, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 58: so, in pendenti habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful*, Triphon. Dig. 49, 17, 19 *fin.*

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2. *v. n.* [pendo] *to hang, hang down, be suspended:* sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: ex arbore, ib. 3, 26: horrida pendebant molles super ora capilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 17: telum summo clipei nequicquam umbone pependit, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: chlamydemque ut pendeat apte, collocat, Ov. M. 2, 733: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. Aen. 11, 577: quando pendes per pedes, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 35: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 42: omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota, Prop. 4, 3, 16: pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum, Tib. 2, 5, 29: pendentem volo Zoilum videre, Mart. 4, 77: reos qui apud aerarium pependissent universos discrimine liberavit, *whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed*, Suet. Dom. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 9. So of debtors to the state: Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.* Proverb.: pendere filo *or* tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. Ann. 3, 19: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35. Poet.: e summo pendent cupida agmina vallo noscere quisque suos Stat. Th. 10, 457. **II.** Transf. *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover:* circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12: per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. H. 10, 26: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg. G. 1, 214: hi summo in fluctu pendent, id. Aen. 1, 106: illisaque prora pependit, ib. 5, 206: Curt. 4, 2: pendentes rupe capellae, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 51: olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis, id. M. 7, 379. Hence of a rapid course: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, Stat. Th. 6, 638. **2.** *to be unstable, moveable:* nec litus opertum pendeat alga, Ov. M. 11, 233. **3.** *to hang about, linger:* nostroque in limine pendes Virg. Aen. 6, 151. **4.** *to hang down, be flaccid, weak:* fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. M. 15, 231: pendentesque genas et aniles aspice rugas, Juv. 10, 193. **III.** Fig. *to hang, rest,* or *depend upon:* spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic. Parad. 2, 17: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, id. de Or. 2, 25, 107: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 6: salus nostra, quae spe exigua extremaque pendet, Cic. Fl. 2: in sententiis omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, id. Pis. 41. **2.** *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to:* (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 79: narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. H. 1, 30: ab imagine pendet, Sil. 8, 93: attentus et pendens, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. **3.** *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued:* pendent opera interrupta, Virg. Aen. 4, 88: mutui datio interdum pendet, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 8. **4.** *to be ready to fall:* nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43. **5.** *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed:* animus tibi pendet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25. Esp. pendere animi or (less freq.) animo: Clitipho cum spe pendebit animi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: exanimatus pendet animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: animi pendeo et de te et de me, id. Att. 16, 12: ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotii, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 18: animo noctu pendens eventa timebat, poët. Cic. ap

Non. 204, 8. With animis or mentibus: quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: mortales pavidis cum pendent mentibus, Lucr. 6, 50. (Hence Fr. *pente, pencher.*)

pendĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [pendeo] *a cord, noose, snare:* pendiculus, *ἀρπεδών, ἀρπεδώνιον*, Gloss. Cyrill.

pendīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] in medic. *an internal injury:* pendiginem circumcides ad vivum, Veg. Vet. 2, 55. **II.** Transf. *the hollow part of a statue:* simulacri pendigines, Arn. 6, 201.

pendix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] perh. pendigo: Inscr.

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum (pendissent for pependissent, Liv. 45, 26 *fin.*: penderit for pependerit, Paul. Nol. Carm. 14, 122) 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to cause to hang down, to suspend;* esp. of scales; hence, *to weigh, weigh out:* laser ad pondus argentei denarii pensum, Plin. 19, 3, 15: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270. **2.** Transf. *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, money was estimated by weight, not tale: v. Fest. *s. v.* pendere): Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic. Prov. cons. 3: id. Att. 12, 25: vectigal populo Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 22: Liv. 25, 8: tributum pro navibus, Tac. A. 13, 51: pretium, ib. 2, 87: mercedem alicui, Juv. 3, 15. *Absol.*: aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *pay*, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.* *Pass. impers.*: iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, ib. (ii) Hence, pendere poenas, supplicia, *etc.*: *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty:* Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. 34, 61: capitis poenas, Ov. F. 3, 845: poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just. 8, 2. *Absol. to suffer* (poet. and rare): tuis nam pendit in arvis Delius, Val. Fl. 1, 445. **II.** Fig. *to weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, decide:* unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere, Varr. in Non. 455, 21: vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: causam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1: rem levi conjectura, id. Rosc. Am. 22. **2.** *to value, esteem, regard:* with *gen.* of value: aliquem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25: quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: nec jam religio divum neque numina magni pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1276: unice unum plurimi pendit, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, *lightly esteem*, ib. 3, 6, 29: minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, *care less for*, id. Most. 4, 1, 29: ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: sese experturum, quanti sese penderem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 44: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. **3.** *to pay, render* (poet.): dignas pendere grates, Stat. Th. 11, 223. **B.** Neutr. *to weigh, have weight:* talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. 38, 38. Fig.: bona vera idem pendunt, Sen. Ep. 66. (Hence Fr. *pendre.*)

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous:* collum, Hor. Od. 3 27, 58: libra, Ov. F. 4, 386: palearia, id. M. 7, 117: tela, id. H. 1, 10: genae (ebrii), Plin. 14, 22, 28. Of places: *overhanging:* Mart. 13, 112: loca et macriora, Col. 2, 18. Of persons, *hanging, swinging:* putator arbustis, Col. 10, 229: Venus, App. M. 2, p. 122. **II.** Fig.: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, *in suspense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: Hadrian. in Vop. Saturn. 8. (Hence It. *penzolo, pendolo.*)

pēne, *adv.* v. paene.

pēnĕlops, ŏpis, *m.* = *πηνέλοψ*, *a kind of duck*, perh. *the widgeon*, Anas Penelope, Linn., or *red headed widgeon*, Anas ferina, Linn. Plin 37, 2, 11, n. 1

pĕnes, *prep. with acc. with, in the possession* or *power of*. often put after its case: virtus omnia in se habet; omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 21: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52: penes quem est potestas, id. Fam. 4, 7: quod penes eos summam victoriae constare intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. (ii) penes se esse, *to be oneself, in one's senses:* penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273. **II.** Transf. *in company with, along with:* sine dote, quum ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 5: isthaec jam penes vos psaltria'st? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.*: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3. With an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the principal (cause) consisted in the indifference*, Tac. A. 4, 16.

pĕnetrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetro] **I.** Pass. *that can be pierced* or *penetrated, penetrable.* With *dat.*: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: quum sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 3: pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1: caput haud penetrabile Nili, *inaccessible*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 21. **II.** Act. *piercing, penetrating:* Boreae penetrabile frigus, Virg. G. 1, 93: penetrabile telum, id. Aen. 10, 481: arundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. 7, 12: querimonia, Gell. 10, 3.

pĕnetral, ālis, v. penetralis, *ad fin.*

pĕnetrālis, e, *adj.* [penetro] *piercing, penetrating:* frigus, Lucr. 1, 495: ignis, id. 1, 536: fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, id. 2, 382. **2.** *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost:* tecta, Virg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, id. Aen. 2, 297: dii Penates ab eo, quod penitus insident: ex quo etiam penetrales a poëtis vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: per penetrales deos, Sen. Oed. 265. **II.** Subst. penetrale, or penetral; mostly *plu.* penetralia, ium, *n. the inner part, interior*, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room:* penetrale urbis, Liv. 41, 20: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, *the inner chambers*, Virg. Aen. 2, 484: magni amnis penetralia, Ov. M. 1, 574: Sil. 7, 501. (ii) *a sanctuary*, esp. that of the Penates, *a chapel:* penetralia sunt penatium deorum sacraria, Fest. *s. v.*: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51. Hence, Meton. *the Penates, guardian deities:* Sil. 13, 62. **2.** Fig. *an inner place, secret place, a secret:* loci aperire penetralia, Quint. 6, 2, 25: ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandam (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pĕnetrālĭter, *adv. inwardly, internally:* Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597.

pĕnetrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [penetro] *a piercing, penetrating:* App. Flor. p. 360.

pĕnetrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who penetrates, a penetrator:* domus alienae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199.

pĕnetro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [PEN: v. penates]. **I.** Act. *to put, place* or *set into:* constr. with *acc.* of direct object, the place denoted by *acc.* with *in* or *intra:* penetrare pedem intra aedes, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 64: se, *to betake oneself, go*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 1: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, id. Am. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 23. *Perf. Part.* with an *act.* sign.: quae penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *having entered, having penetrated*, Lucr. 4, 672: id. 4, 1242. Fig.: Labeo Antistius in grammaticam sese atque dialecticam literasque antiquiores altioresque penetraverat, *had penetrated into*, Gell 13 10. **2.** *to make one's way into, t penetrate:* with *acc.* of place · (semen) penetrare locos nequit, Lucr. 4, 1242 vox aures penetrat, ib. 615: Illyricos sinus, Virg. Aen. 1, 243: nave Aegyptum, Suet. Caes. 52: ut (India) penitus nequeat penetrari, Lucr. 2, 540: penetratae cum victoria Media, Albania Vell. 2, 40: penetrata limina montis, Stat. S. 4, 6, 104: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. A. 15, 27. Fig.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, ib. 1, 69. With a subject-clause: tum penetrabat eos, posse haec quamlibet in formam decurrere, *it entered their thoughts, it occurred to them*, Lucr. 5 1261. **II.** Neutr. *to make one's way into, to penetrate into:* in palaestram, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 32: sub terras, Cic. Verr 4, 48: ad urbes, id. Prov. Cons. 13: per angustias, id. Tusc. 1, 20: intra vallum, Liv. 39, 31: in urbem, id. 2, 53: quum eo penetrasset, *thus far*, Nep. Chabr. 4 . vox penetrat ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 42. *Impers.*: in eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1. **2.** Fig.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: hominum ratio in coelum usque penetravit, id. N. D. 2, 61: penetrare ad sensum judicis, id. Part. 36: quo non ars penetrat? Ov. A. A. 3, 291: in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, Suet. Gram. 3.

pēnĭcillum, i, *n.* and **pēnĭcillus**, i, *m. dim.* [peniculus] *a painter's brush* or *pencil:* caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 2, 21, 24: setae e penicillis tectoriis, Plin. 28 17, 71. **2.** Meton. *painting:* id. 35, 9, 36, *n.* 1. **3.** *style* of composition. modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. **II.** *a roll of lint, a tent*, for wounds, *etc.*: Cels. 2, 10: Plin. 34, 11, 26. **III.** *a very soft sponge* for wiping, prob. *common sponge:* Col. 12, 18: Plin. 9, 45, 69. **IV.** *a kind of eye salve:* Inscr. (Hence Fr. *pinceau.*)

pēnĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [peniculus] *a tail, train:* Arn. 5, 163 (11). **II.** Transf. *a train* of a garment: pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, Enn. Ann. 11, 13.

pēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [penis] Lit. *a little tail;* hence, **I.** *a brush* for removing dust: Fest. *s. v.*: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, ideo quia mensam, quando edo, detergeo, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: ib. 2, 3, 40. **II.** *a sponge:* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7. **III** *a painter's pencil:* Marcian. Dig. 33, 7. 17. **IV.** Perh. = membrum virile: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 12.

pēninsŭla, v. paeninsula.

pēnis, is, *m.* (*abl.* peni, Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* penem) [prob. as Festus states, from pendeo: cf. pensilis] *a tail;* caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: lares ludentes peni pinxit bubulo Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Esp. *the penis;* also meton. *lust:* hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall. C. 14: Hor. Epod. 12, 8: Juv. 9, 43.

pēnissĭmē (paen.), v. paene, *ad fin.*

pĕnĭtē, *adv. inwardly, internally:* Cat. 61, 178. *Sup.*: penitissime, Sid Ep. 4, 9.

pĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [PEN: v. penates] *inward, inner, interior:* exscreas usque ex penitis faucibus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 28: scaturigo fontis, App. M. 6, p. 178: mente penita conditum, ib. 11, p. 259. *Comp.*: penitior pars domus, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 3 *init.* *Sup.*: advecta ex Arabia penitissima, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 53. Scythae illi penitissimi, *the most remote*, Gell. 9, 4: de Graecorum penitissimis litteris, Macr. S. 5, 19. *Absol.*: qui in ejus penita praecipitatur Oceanus, *its inmost parts*, Mart. Cap. 6, 195.

pĕnĭtus, *adv. inwardly, internally in the inside:* extra penitusque coacti exagitant venti, Sev. Aetn. 317: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus

Manil. 4, 309. **2.** Esp. *deeply, far within, into the inmost* or *remotest part:* saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: jacent penitus defossa talenta, Virg. Aen. 10, 526: periculum inclusum penitus in venis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, Nep. Alc. 9. (ii) Fig.: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, *from the very depths of philosophy,* Cic. Leg. 1, 5: opinio tam penitus insita, *so deeply rooted,* id. Cluent. 1: demittere se penitus in causam, id. Att. 7, 12. **II.** Transf. *thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly:* caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7: res penitus perspectae, id. de Or. 1, 23: penitus pernoscere omnes animorum motus, ib. 5: intelligere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12: amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id. Off. 2, 8: perdere se ipsos, id. Fin. 1, 15: dilecta penitus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 4. With *Comp.:* penitus crudelior, *far more,* Prop. 1, 16, 17. With *Sup.:* vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. 2, 27.

pēnītus, a, um, *adj.* [penis] *furnished with* or *having a tail:* Fest. *s. v.*

penna, ae, *f.* (old form, pesna and penna, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*) [from the root PET; cf. πέτομαι; lit. a means of flying] *a feather:* sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 48: Lucr. 2, 823: pennarum caules omnium cavi, Plin. 11, 39, 34. **II.** Meton. *in plur.* pennae, *a wing:* age tu, sis, sine pennis vola, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 80: aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: pennas explicare, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: quatere in aëre, id. M. 4, 677: vertere, *to fly away,* Prop. 2, 19, 5. Of bees: pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73. Of locusts: pennarum stridor, Plin. 11, 29, 35. Of gnats: pennae culicis, id. 11, 2, 1. Proverb. (i) pennas (*al.* pinnas) incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings,* i. e. *to deprive one of power* or *rank,* Cic. Att. 4, 2: decidere pennas (pinnas), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: (ii) extendere pennas, *to spread one's wings,* i. e. *to attempt great things,* ib. 1, 20, 21. Poet. *a flying, flight:* Ov. F. 1, 448: felicibus edita pennis, *i. e. with a happy omen from the flight of birds,* Prop. 3, 10, 11: Sil. 3, 344. **2.** *a feather on an arrow* (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. M. 6, 258: also the *arrow itself:* olor trajectus penna, id. F. 2, 110: Val. Fl. 6, 421. **3.** *a pen:* Instrumenta scribae, calamus et penna: sed calamus arboris est, penna avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14. (Hence It. *pennacchio;* Fr. *panache.*)

pennārĭum, ii, *n.* [penna] *a receptacle for pens:* pennarium, καλαμοθήκη, Gloss. Philox.

pennātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pennatus] *provided with wings, winged:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

pennātus (pinn.), a, um, *adj.* [penna] *feathered, winged:* pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 737: ferrum, *an arrow,* Plin. 34, 14, 39. *Absol.:* pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent angues, id. 10, 52, 73. *Comp.:* voto pennatior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 69.

pennesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to put forth feathers* or *wings, to become fledged:* Cassiod. Var. 1, 38.

pennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna fero] *feathered, winged:* Sid. Carm. 2, 309.

pennĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna gero] *feathered, winged:* genus animantium, Cic. Tim. 10: rex apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16. **II.** Transf. (poet.): sagittae, Sil. 3, 375.

pennĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj. wing-footed:* Perseus, Cat. 55, 24.

pennĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. able to fly, winged* (poet.): Lucr. 5, 787.

pennor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [penna] *to put forth wings, become fledged:* Dracont. 1, 162.

pennŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wing* (rare): quum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: tensa, Venant. Carm. 3, 22, 9.

pennus, a, um, *adj. pointed, sharp:* Isid. Orig. 19, 19.

pensa, ae, *f.* [pendo] *a day's ration:* Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

pensābilis, e, *adj.* [penso] *reparable:* damna, Amm. 31, 13.

pensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation:* multorum bonorum pensatio, Petr. 141: Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 7. **II.** Fig. *a weighing, pondering, consideration:* Amm. 16, 12.

pensē, *adv. carefully, considerately:* pensius, Flav. in Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pensĭcŭlātē, *adv. carefully:* pensiculate (*al.* pensim) scripta, Gell. 1, 3.

pensĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [pensiculo] *a weigher, examiner:* pensiculatores, ἐξετασταί, Gloss. Philox.

pensĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [pendo] *to weigh, ponder, consider:* pensicula utrumque, modulareque (*al.* pensiculate moderateque), Gell. 13, 20: scripta, App. Flor. p. 364.

pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile:* restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 86: vehetur pensilibus plumis, *i. e. in a bed,* Juv. 1, 158: lychnuchi, Plin. 34, 3, 8: uva, *hung up to be preserved during the winter,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 121. **2.** Subst.: pensilia, ium, *n. plur. fruit hung up to be preserved:* pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba, Varr. R. R. 1, 68. (ii) = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 53. **II.** In architect. *supported on arches, hanging, pensile:* fabrica, Col. 1, 6: horreum, id. 12, 50: ambulatio, Plin. 36, 13, 18: urbs, ib. 15, 24, *n.* 2: horti, *hanging gardens,* ib. 14, 20: balneae, *raised* or *vapour-baths,* id. 9, 54, 79: tribus, *on moveable seats* (in the theatre), id. 36, 15, 24, *n.* 8.

pensim, *adv. v.* pensiculate.

pensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pendo] lit. *a weighing.* Meton. *a weight:* Vitr. 10, 16. **II.** Transf. *a paying, payment, a term of payment:* nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. Att. 16, 2: prima, id. Fam. 6, 18: altera tributi, Plin. 16, 8, 12. Fig. and sarcastically: etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimium debet diu populo Rom. tertiam pensionem, *i. e. her third marriage* (after your death), Cic. Phil. 2, 44. **2.** Esp. *a tax, impost:* Aur. Vict. Caes. 39: vectigalium, id. Epit. 9. **3.** *rent:* Suet. Ner. 44: Juv. 9, 63. **4.** *interest of money:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26. (Hence It. *pigione.*)

pensĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pensito] *a paying, payment:* Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1: Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 12. **II.** Transf. *a recompense, compensation:* Plin. 19, 6, 32. **2.** *an expense, expenditure:* diurna pensitatio, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 8.

pensĭtātor, ōris. *m.* [id.] *a weigher, ponderer, considerer:* verborum, Gell. 17, 1.

pensĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [penso] *to weigh, weigh out:* lanam, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 22. Fig.: vitam aequa lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5. **2.** Transf. *to pay* (rare): praedia, quae pensitant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: vectigalia, id. Manil. 6. **II.** Fig. *to weigh, ponder, think over, consider:* rem, Liv. 4, 41: virtutes, Gell. 1, 4: aliquid morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66: de aliqua re, Gell. 2, 27. *Abl. absol. impers.:* Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato, Tac. A. 3, 52. **2.** *to compare* by examining: philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.:* incommoda cum emolumento spei, id. 1, 13.

pensĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pensio] *a small payment:* fenoris, Col. 10 *praef.* 1.

penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pendo] *to weigh* or *weigh out:* aurum, Liv. 38, 24: Sil. 4, 153: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, *paid for with its weight in gold,* Flor. 3, 15. Proverb.: pensare aliquem eadem trutina, *to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29. **II.** Transf. *to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite:* exigua turis impensa tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8 5: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: praematuram mortem immortali nominis sui memoria, Vell. 2, 88 · Tac. H. 3 26 *fin.:* vicem alicujus, *to supply the place of, to compensate for,* Plin. 31, 8, 44: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, Liv. 26, 37: iter, *to shorten the way,* Lucan. 9, 685. **2.** *to pay* or *punish for:* with *acc.* and *abl.:* nece pudorem, Ov. H. 2, 143: omnia uno ictu, Sen. Oedip. 936: nefarium concubitum voluntaria morte, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3: vitam auro, Sil. 2, 35: victoriam damno militis Vell. 2, 115. **3.** *to exchange for:* palatia coelo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 141. **4.** *to allay, quench:* sitim. ib. 5, 111 **III** Fig. *to weigh, ponder, examine, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. 34, 49: singula animi consulta, id. 7, 8: stat pensata diu bell. sententia, Sil. 7, 223. (Hence It. *pensare;* Sp. Port. *pensar;* Fr. *penser.*)

pensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weigher examiner:* Aug. Conf. 5, 4.

pensum, i, *n.* [id.] *a portion weighed out* as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. *a task, piece of work:* pensum facere, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. G. 1, 390: famulasque ad lumina longo exercet penso, id. Aen. 8, 412: castrensia, i. e. *for military garments,* Prop. 4, 3, 33: lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 24. Poet. of the threads spun by the Fates: durae peragunt pensa sorores, Sen. Herc. Fur. 181: jamque in fine dies et inexorabile pensum deficit, Stat. S. 3, 3, 172: mortale resolvere pensum, *to unbind his mortal thread,* i. e. *to make him immortal,* Calp. Ecl. 4, 137. **II.** Fig. *a charge, duty, office:* pensum meum lepide accurabo, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 33: absolvere, *to perform one's duty,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: nominis familiaeque, Liv. 4, 52. (Hence It. Sp. Port. *peso.*)

pensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a weighing:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 183.

pensus, a, um, *Part.* [pendo]. **II** Adj. *weighed;* hence, Fig. *esteemed, valued, prized, dear:* utra sit conditio pensior, virginemne an viduam habere? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 61. Esp. nihil pensi habere aliquid, *to lay no weight* or *stress upon, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about:* nihil pensi neque sancti habere, Sall. J. 41: neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat, id. C. 5: nihil pensi habuit, Suet. Dom. 12: ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet, Tac. A. 13, 15: non pensi ducere, Val. Max. 2, 9, *n.* 3. Also, non adest *or* est alicui pensi: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent,* Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 52. sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam unquam pensi fuisse, *they never cared at all,* Liv. 34, 49: quibus si quicquam pensi unquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republica habuissent, *if they had had any consideration,* Sall. C. 52.

pentăchordus, a, um, *adj.* = πεντάχορδος, *five-stringed:* Mart. Cap. 9, 325.

pentădactўlus, i, *m.* = πενταδάκτυλος, *an unknown kind of shell-fish:* Plin. 32, 11, 53. **II.** For pentaphyllon, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 2.

pentădōros, on, *adj.* = πεντάδωρος *containing five palms* or *handbreadths:* Vitr. 2, 3, 3: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

pentăĕtērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πενταετηρικός, *of five years:* Inscr.

pentăgōnĭum, i, *n.* = πενταγώνιον, *a figure having five angles, a pentagon:* pentagonii ratio, Auct. de limit. p. 257 Goes. **2.** pentagonum, i, *n.* for pentaphyllon: App. Herb. 2.

pentămĕter, tri, *m.* = πεντάμετρο

containing five metrical feet), *a pentameter:* in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98: heroicus, Diom. p. 506 P.

pentă-nūmus (nummus), i, *m.* [*vox hybr.* from πέντε and numus] *a silver coin of the value of five ases:* Auct. de limit. p. 265 Goes.

pentăpĕtes, is, *n.* = πενταπετές, *five-leaf, cinque-foil*, either Tormentilla erecta, Linn., or Potentilla reptans, Linn.: quinquefolium Graeci vocant *pentapetes*, sive *pentaphyllon*, Plin. 25, 9, 62.

pentăpharmăcum, i, *n.* = πενταφάρμακον, *a meal consisting of five dishes:* Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

pentăphyllon, i, *n.* = πεντάφυλλον, *i. q.* pentapetes, *five-leaf, cinquefoil:* Graeci pentaphyllon, alii pentapetes, alii pentagonon, alii pentadactylon, alii pentatomon, Itali quinquefolium (vocant), App. Herb. 2.

pentăprōtīa, ae, *f.* = πενταπρωτεία, *the first five men, a board* or *college of five superior officers:* Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

pentaptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = πεντάπτωτα, *nouns that have five cases, pentaptotes:* Diom. p. 288 P.

pentas, ădis, *f.* = πεντάς, *the number five, five:* Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

pentăsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = πεντάσημος, *that has five marks* or *divisions of time:* pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

pentaspaston, i, *n.* = πεντάσπαστον, *a tackle with five pulleys:* Vitr. 10, 3.

pentasphaerus, a, um, *adj.* = πέντεσφαῖρα, folium, *a kind of costly spice:* Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

pentastĭchoe porticus = πεντάστιχοι, *having five rows of columns:* Trebell. Gall. 18.

pentăsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = πεντασύλλαβος, *having five syllables:* Mall. Theod. de metr. 2.

pentăteuchus, i, *m.*, or **pentăteuchum**, i, *n.* = πεντάτευχος, *the five books of Moses, the Pentateuch:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10.

pentathlos or **-us**, i, *m.* = πένταθλος, *one who practised the* pentathlum: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

pentathlum, i, *n.* = πένταθλον, *the contest of the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling and hurling: pentathlum antiqui quinquartium dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pentătŏmon, i, *n.* = πεντάτομος, *five-leaf, cinquefoil:* App. Herb. 2: v. pentaphyllon.

pentēcostālis, e, *adj.* [pentecoste] *pertaining to Whitsuntide* or *Pentecost:* Tert. Idol. 14.

pentēcostē, ēs, *f.* = πεντηκοστή (*sc.* ἡμέρα), *the fiftieth day after Easter, Whitsunday, Pentecost:* Tert. Idol. 14.

pentēlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hibr. from πέντε and lorum] *having five thongs* or *stripes:* Vop. Aur. 46.

pentēris, is, *f.* = πεντήρης, *a ship with five banks of oars:* Auct. B. Alex. 47.

penthēmĭmĕrēs or **-is**, is, *f.* = πενθημιμερής (*sc.* τομή; consisting of five halves), *a part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half*, esp. of an hexameter or iambic trimeter, *a penthemimeres:* Aus. Ep. 4, 85: Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

pentŏrŏbon, i, *n.* = πεντόροβον, *a plant, called also* paeonia. Plin. 27, 10, 10.

pĕnu, v. penus, *ad init.*

pĕnŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *of* or *for provisions:* cellae, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

pēnŭla, ae, v. paenula.

pēnultĭmus, a, um, v. paenultimus.

pēnūrĭa, ae, *f. want, need:* cibi, Lucr. 5, 1005: victus Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Virg. Aen. 7, 113: aquarum, Sall. J. 17. *Absol.:* neque est unquam penuria parvi, *he is never in want who requires but little*, Lucr. 5, 1118: penuriam temporum sustinere, *to supply their temporary wants*, Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuria, *in time of scarcity*, Plin. 18, 13, 34: civium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cujus generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Am. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: colonorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7. **II.** Fig.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6: vivae vocis, Gell. 14, 2. [Pen-uria akin to πένομαι, πενία, πεῖνα.]

pĕnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also penum, i, and penus, ŏris, *n.* (*gen.* peneris, peniteris, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1: a collat. form, penu, Afran. acc. to Charis. p. 113 P.) [root PEN; v. penates; hence, lit. that which is inside of the house] *store* or *provision of food, provisions, victuals:* est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: penum esse vinum et triticum et oleum et lentem et fabam atque hujuscemodi cetera, Gell. 4, 1: annuus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: omne penus, ib. 91: magna penus, Lucil. in Non. 219, 29: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ penora mucronem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: avium cujusque generis multiplex penus, Suet. Ner. 11: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 74. **II.** *the innermost part of the temple of Vesta, the sanctuary:* Fest. *s. v.:* in penum Vestae irrupit, Lampr. Elag. 6.

peplis, ĭdis, *f.* = πέπλις, *the name of a plant, a kind of spurge*, Euphorbia Peplis, Linn.: *which was also called* porcilaca, Plin. 20, 20, 81: *and* syce, meconion, *or* mecon aphrodes, id. 27, 12, 93.

peplum, i, *n.*, and **peplus**, i, *m.* = πέπλον and πέπλος, *the robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: Virg. Aen. 1, 480: Stat. Th. 10, 56. **II.** Transf. *a splendid upper garment, a robe of state*, either of gods or men: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 123: imperatorium, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 23. **2.** *any broad upper garment:* Manil. 5, 387. **3.** *a disease of the eye* (by which it is veiled): Seren. Samm. 13, 220 (*al. plumbum*).

pĕpo, ŏnis, *m.* = πέπων, ονος, *a pumpkin*, Cucurbita Pepo, Linn. *v.* melopepo: Plin. 19, 5, 23: id. 20, 2, 6.

peptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πεπτικός, *that promotes digestion, peptic:* medicinae, Plin. 20, 18, 96.

pĕpuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pepo] *a small pumpkin:* Not. Tir. p. 168.

per, *prep.* with *acc.* **I.** Of space denoting motion through or over: *through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over:* per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19: per membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: coronam auream per forum ferre, id. Att. 14, 16: per agros vagari, Liv. 30, 21: se per munitiones dejicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: iter per Alpes, ib. 1, 10: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor. Ep. 1 1, 46: per vias fabulari, *in the streets*, Pl. Cist. 5, 1: qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, *in the provinces*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), Virg. G. 1, 238: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, *along the surface of*, id. Aen. 1, 477: nascuntur in Belearibus ac per Hispanias, *in*, Plin. 19, 30: per illas gentes celebratur, *throughout*, Tac. A. 12, 12. Placed after its noun: viam per, Lucr. 6, 1263: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 663. **II.** Of time, denoting continuity: *through, throughout, during:* quod des bubus per hiemem, *the winter through*, Cato R. R. 25: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: nulla abs te per hos dies epistola venerat, *during these days*, id. Att. 2, 8: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id. Cat. 3, 8: per idem tempus, *during, at*, id. Brut. 83: per noctem cernuntur sidera, *during the night*, Plin. 2, 11, 7: per inducias, *during*, Liv. 38, 2: per multa bella, id. 8, 13: per comitia, Suet. Caes. 80: per somnum, ib. 45. **III.** Of other relations: **1.** to denote the instrument or means: *through, by, by means of.* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos? et a quibus? *by whose command? and by whom?* id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: non dubitavi id a te per literas petere, *by letter*, id. Fam. 2, 6: qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiduciae rationem fraudavit quempiam, id. Caecin. 3: per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself; of himself*, etc.: homo per se cognitus sine ulla commendatione majorum, Cic. Brut. 25: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: ipsum per se, sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50. **2.** to indicate the manner or state; *in, by, through*, etc.: per vinum, *when drunk*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 60: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: per iram facere aliquid *in anger*, id. Tusc. 4, 37: per ludum et jocum, *in sport and jest*, id. Verr. 1, 60: per tot imperia ad summum fastigium evectus, Vell. 2, 30: per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum tendimus in Latium, Virg. Aen. 1, 204: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, *under pretext of*, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: per causam renovati belli, Liv. 2, 32: per speciem alienae fugendae vicis suas opes firmavit, id. 1, 41 *fin.:* per simulationem officii, Tac. H. 1, 74. **3.** to designate the reason, cause, inducement, *etc.: through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of:* per metum mussari, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12: quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic. Manil. 1: Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, Tac. A. 1, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16: per duces, non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, Liv. 3, 61. So, per me, per te, *etc. as far as concerns me, you*, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, *I give you my permission*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, id. Off. 3, 7. 33: per me ista pedibus trahantur, id. Att. 4, 16: si per te liceat, *if you would permit*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. (ii) Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, *etc. by:* si per plures deos juret, Cic. Rab. Post. 13: per deos atque homines, id. Div. 2, 55: per dexteram te istam oro, id. Deiot. 3: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, Ter. And. 2, 1, 26: per pietatem! Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 4. Separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 6: per ego te, fili precor quaesoque, Liv. 23, 9: per vos Tyrrhena faventum stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cineresque Sagunti obtestor, Sil. 12, 79. **IV.** In composition *per* signifies, **1.** *through, over:* per-duco, per-spicio, per-venire, per-rumpo. **2.** *thoroughly, completely:* per-ficio, per-manere, per-terrere, per-movere. **3.** *greatly, exceedingly, very*, etc.: per-tinere, per-stare; per-pauci, per-idoneus, per-exiguus, per-grandis. **4.** In some cases it appears to impart the sign. of *destruction*, *e. g.* perdere, *to destroy;* perire, *to perish;* perfidus, etc., as the Eng. *for* in *forbid, forswear*, etc. (cf. inter). Per freq. occurs *in tmesi:* nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: per mihi mirum visum est, ib. 49.

pēra, ae, *f.* = πήρα, *a bag, wallet:* peras imposuit Juppiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1: cum baculo peraque senex, Mart. 4, 53.

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj. very absurd:* haec videntur perabsurda, Cic. Part. 15: id. Fin. 5, 11. *In tmesi:* per enim absurdum est, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25.

pĕr-accommŏdātus, a, um, *adj. very convenient: in tmesi:* per fore accommodatum tibi, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.

pĕr-ăcer, cris, cre, *adj. very sharp:* acetum, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. **II.** Fig.: judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. very harsh to the taste:* uva peracerba gustatu, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. **II.** Fig. *very painful:* mihi peracerbum fuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 5 *fin.*

pĕr-ăcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become thoroughly sour:* Fig. *to become vexed, to grow vexatious:* ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 9: hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit, id. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

pĕr-actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perago] *a finishing, completion:* aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 23 *fin.*

pĕractus, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

pĕrăcūtē, *adv. very sharply, very acutely:* moveri, Cic. Acad. 1, 9 *fin.*: peracute querebare, id. Fam. 3, 7.

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj. very sharp:* falx, Mart. 3, 24. **2.** Transf. of sound, *very clear* or *penetrating:* vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241. **II.** Fig. *very keen, very acute, very penetrating:* quum peracutus esset ad excogitandum, ib. 39: oratio, ib. 76: id. Verr. 2, 44.

pĕr-ădŏlescens, entis, *adj. very young:* homo peradolescens, Cic. Manil. 21.

pĕr-ădŏlescentŭlus, i, *m. a very young man:* Nep. Eum. 1.

pĕradpŏsĭtus, a, um, v. perapp.

pĕr-aedĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj. completely built, built up:* Col. 4, 3.

pĕr-aequātĭo, ōnis, *f. a making perfectly equal:* temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29. **II.** Esp. *an equalizing, equal distribution:* Cod. Theod. 5, 4, 3.

per-aequātor, ōris, *m. an equalizer,* esp. of taxes, *an equal distributer:* Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 11.

pĕr-aequē, *adv. quite equally* or *evenly, without distinction:* atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: quod quum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35: terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly,* Nep. Att. 13.

pĕr-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make quite equal:* octogenae stirpes septenos culeos peraequarent, *filled up,* i. e. *yielded,* Col. 3, 3, 3: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: iter, Vitr. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1.

pĕr-aestĭmo, 1. *v. a. to esteem greatly:* Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2 *fin.*

pĕr-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb:* vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37. **2.** Esp. *to stir up:* ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitare conveniet, Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4. **II.** Fig. *to excite, impel:* animos, Sen. de Ira 1, 7.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a. to do thoroughly* or *completely, to execute, finish, accomplish, complete,* etc.: multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64 *fin.*: fabulam, Cic. Sen. 19: comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4: concilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: inceptum, Virg. Aen. 4, 452: cursum, ib. 4, 653: dona, *to finish distributing,* Virg. Aen. 5, 362: mandata, Ov. M. 7, 502: aetatem (vitam, aevum), id. Trist. 4, 8, 13. (ii) Esp. in law: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned,* Liv. 4, 42: Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 30. So, accusationem, *to prosecute to the end,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31. **II.** *to drive about, harass, disturb* (rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. Ep. 58: totum Sempronium usque eo perago, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **III.** *to pierce through, transfix:* Theseus latus ense peragit, Ov. H. 4, 119: aliquem ardenti quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 145 externa peragi dextra, Sil. 11, 364. **2.** Hence, transf. *to kill, slay:* Mart. 5, 37 **IV.** *to pass through, traverse:* freta, Ov. H. 15, 65: quum sol duodena peregit signa, id. M. 13, 618. **2.** Transf. of time *to pass, spend:* ille salubres aestates peraget, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22: vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, peregi, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3. **V.** In gen. *to work* or *work up:* humum, *to till,* id. F. 4, 693: cibum, *to digest,* Plin. 9, 60, 86. **2.** Fig. *to go through, go over, to relate, describe:* haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32: verbis auspicia, *to mention,* id. 1, 18 *fin.*: res pace belloque gestas, *to describe, treat of,* id. 2, 1: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *described,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

pĕragranter, *adv. in roving about:* Amm. 14, 1.

pĕragrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peragro] *a wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing:* itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

pĕragrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wanders* or *travels through:* coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

pĕragro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ager] *to wander* or *travel through, to go through, traverse,* etc.: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: of bees, saltus silvasque, Virg. G. 4, 53: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93. Of sailing: litora liburnicis, id. Cal. 37: eques Rom. qui haec commercia et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, *n.* 2: Flor. 2, 7. *Part. perf. dep.:* peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, Vell. 2, 97. **II.** Fig. *to go through, to search through, penetrate:* omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terra marique peragrassent, id. Balb. 16: gula peragrans, *a roving appetite,* Gell. 7, 16.

pĕr-albus, a, um, *adj. very white:* equus, App. M. 1, p. 103.

pĕr-altus, a, um, *adj. very high:* arbusta, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2, dub.

pĕr-ămans, antis, *Part.* [amo] *very loving, very fond:* homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

pĕrămanter, *adv. very lovingly:* aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

pĕr-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to walk* or *go through; to traverse, perambulate:* aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 122: multas terras, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilia, Cat. 29, 8: viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: rura, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. *Pass.:* perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphatem, Sid. Carm. 23, 93. Poet.: frigus perambulat artus, *runs through,* Ov. H. 9, 135: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage,* i. e. *was properly constructed,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79. **II.** Esp. of a physician, *to visit patients:* Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

pĕr-ămīcus, a, um, *adj. very friendly:* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56.

pĕr-ămoenus, a, um, *adj. very pleasant:* aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj. very large:* simulacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

pĕr-anceps, ĭpĭtis, *adj. very doubtful, very uncertain:* Amm. 29, 5.

pĕrangustē, *adv. very narrowly:* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj. very narrow:* fretum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: via, Liv. 22, 4: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1.

pĕranno, avi, 1. *v. n.* [annus] *to live through a year:* puella nata non perannavit, Suet. Vesp. 5.

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj. very ancient:* sacrarium, Cic. Verr. 4, 2.

per-appŏsĭtus (adpos.), a, um, *adj. very suitable* or *apposite:* alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67 *fin.*

pĕr-ardĕo, si, 2. *v. n. to burn violently:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 404.

pĕr-ardŭus, a, um, *adj. very difficult:* perarduum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.

pĕr-āresco, arŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very dry:* Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj. very shrill:* tintinnabulum, App. M. 10, p. 247: carmen, id. Flor. p. 349. **II.** *very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

pĕr-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj. very dry:* frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3 11.

pĕr-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to arm well:* exercitus, Curt. 4, 9: manum gladius perarmat, Prud. Cath. 6, 85.

pĕr-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to plough through.* Transf. *to traverse* pontum, Sen. Med. 650. **II.** *to furrow.* rugis anilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96. **III.** *to scratch over, to injure:* cerebrum crebra vibice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13. **IV.** *to write on a waxen tablet:* talia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 564: literam, id. A. A. 1, 455.

pĕr-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very rough:* Cels. 5, 28, 14.

pĕr-astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. very crafty:* mulier ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, App. M. 9, p. 600.

pĕrātĭcum, i, *n.* = περατικόν, *a species of the bdellium-tree,* v. bdellium: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

pērātim, *adv. by bags* or *wallets:* peratim ductare, *i. e. to cheat one out of the money in his wallet,* Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 14.

pĕrattentē, *adv. very attentively:* audire aliquem, Cic. Coel. 11.

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj. very attentive:* animus, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

pĕr-attĭcus, a, um, *adj. very Attic,* i. e. *very elegant:* philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

pĕr-audĭendus, a, um, *adj. that must be heard to the end:* Pl. Mil. 1, 1 34.

per-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to carouse* or *revel through:* multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: domos, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsĭo, 1. *v. a. to kiss heartily:* Petr. 41.

per-bĕātus, a, um, *adj. very fortunate:* Cic. de Or. 1, 1.

per-bellē, *adv. very prettily, very finely:* simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: id. Att. 4, 4.

per-bĕnĕ, *adv. very well:* prandi perbene, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 81: loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28: fecisse fortunam, Liv. 45, 8.

per-bĕnĕ-mĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj. very well deserved:* Inscr.

per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj. very friendly:* alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 4 *fin.*

per-bĕnignē, *adv. very kindly:* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 68. *In tmesi:* per mihi benigne respondit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9.

perbĭbĕsĭa, ae, *f.* [perbibo] *Drinkland,* analogous to Peredia, comically *a country where people are always drinking:* Pl. Curc. 4, 74.

per-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a. to drink* or *suck up:* ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 16. **II.** *to drink in:* lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep. 71: lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397: medicamina, Col. 7, 4 *fin.* **2.** Fig. *to imbibe, receive:* haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen. Ep. 94: liberalia studia, ib. 36: nequitiam, id. de Ira 1, 16.

per-bīto, 3. *v. n. to go over to:* utinam malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 12. **II.** *to perish:* qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub.: cruciatu maximo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 12.

per-blandē, *adv. very winningly:* aliquem salutare, Macr. S. 1, 2.

per-blandus, a, um, *adj. very charming, very engaging:* successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: oratio, Liv. 23, 10.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj. very good:* prandium, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 3: ager, Cic. Fl. 29: toreumata, id. Verr. 4, 18.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj. very short, very brief:* orator perornatus et perbrevis Cic. Brut. 43: perbrevi tempore, id. Verr. 3, 9. *In tmesi:* altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Cluent. 1. *Abl.* adverb. *in a very short time:* id. Fam. 6, 12.

perbrĕvĭter, *adv. very briefly:* quid sentiam perbreviter exponam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58.

per-bullĭo, ivi and ii, 4. *v. n. to boil thoroughly:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 1

perca, ae, *f.* = πέρκη, *a kind of fish, a perch.* Under this name Pliny speaks of fishes frequenting both rivers and the sea, and some refer the latter to the genus Serranus, Cuv., commonly called *sea-perch;* also to the marine species of perca, such as the *basse-perch*, Perca labrax: but Ausonius distinctly mentions it as a river fish, evidently indicating the *common perch*, Perca fluviatilis: Plin. 9, 16, 24: id. 32, 9, 34: ib. 10, 40: Aus. Idyll. 10, 115.

per-caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, *3. v. a. to cut up completely:* exercitum, Flor. 3, 20: terga hostium, id 4, 12.

per-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum (contr. percalfactum), *3. v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly:* omnia motu percalefacta, Lucr. 6, 177: glebae a sole percalefactae, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: multo igni percalfacto cubiculo, Val. Max. 9, 12, 4.

percălĕfīo, fieri, v. percalefacio.

per-călesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become very warm:* indĕ ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 280: Ov. M. 1, 418.

per-calleo, ui, *2. v. a. to know* or *understand well:* quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17.

per-callesco, lŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* |. Neutr. *to become very hardened, very callous:* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28. ||. Act. *to get a good knowledge of;* in the *perf. to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in:* usum rerum, id. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.:* disciplinas Stoicas et dialecticas, Gell. 1, 22: leges, id. 20, 1.

per-candĕfăcĭo, *3. v. a. to make very hot, to heat thoroughly:* Vitr. 8, 3.

per-candĭdus, a, um, *adj. very white:* compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24: gemma, Sol. 37.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj. very dear, very costly:* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 25. ||. Fig. *very dear, very much beloved:* alicui, Cic. Scaur. § 39: Tac. A. 2, 74: Just. 12, 12.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj. very cautious:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.

per-cēdo, cessi, *3. v. a.:* cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit, Not. Tir. p. 17.

per-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj. very famous, very celebrated:* templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel. 2, 3: gloria, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

per-cĕlebro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to practise very frequently:* ut exercerent, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn. 2, 73. ||. Esp. *to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth:* de qua muliere plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Coel. 29.

per-cĕler, ĕris, *adj. very quick* or *swift;* interitus, Cic. Coel. 24.

percĕlĕrĭter, *adv. very quickly, very soon:* Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum (perculsi for perculi, Amm. 17, 8) *3. v. a.* [on the root CELL or CEL, v. antecello], *to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset:* ventus Cercius plaustrum oneratum percellit, Cato in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.:* perii! perculit me prope, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 28: radices arborum, Plin. 18, 34, 77 *no.* 1: Mars communis saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, Cic. Mil. 21. Proverb.: perii, plaustrum perculi! *I've upset my cart,* i. e. *I've done for myself*, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 22. **2.** Transf. *to strike, smite:* feciali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. 9, 10 *fin.:* aliquem cuspide, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7. Poet.: vox repens perculit urbem, *struck, reached*, Val. Fl. 2, 91. ||. Fig. *to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* adolescentiam perculisse atque affixisse, Cic. Coel. 32 *fin.:* rem publicam, Tac A. 2, 39: aliquem, Suet. Tib. 55: dolo perculit (for perculsus est), Flor. 3, 10 **2.** *to deject, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten:* haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic. Verr. 3, 57: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. H. 1, 53· animos (timor), Val. Fl. 4, 651. **3.** *to urge on, excite:* aliquem ad turpitudinem, App. Apol. p. 281.

per-censĕo, ŭi, *2. v. a. to go through* or *over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate:* inveniendi locos, Cic. Part. 36: numerum legionum, Tac. A. 4, 4: res Caesaris, Plin. 7, 26, 27. ||. Transf. in gen. *to survey, view; to review, examine:* manipulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 50: orationes, Liv. 32, 21: orationem acri subtilique ingenio, Gell. 7, 3. **2.** *to go over, travel through:* Thessaliam, Liv. 34, 52: totum percensuit orbem, Ov. M. 2, 335: signa, *traverse the constellations* (of the sun), id. F. 3, 109.

percensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percenseo] *a going over, a survey, review:* Front. de orat. ep. 3.

perceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percipio] *a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collecting:* frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. Off. 2, 3: fructuum, Col. 1, 3, 2. ||. Fig. *perception, comprehension:* animi perceptiones, *notions, ideas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: cognitio aut perceptio, aut si verbum e verbo volumus comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, ib. 2, 6.

perceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a receiver, imbiber:* sapientiae, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1.

perceptus, a, um, *Part.* [percipio] ||. Subst. percepta, orum, *n. plu. doctrines, principles, rules:* percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graece θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6: percepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18.

percernis, e, *adj.* [cerno] *easily visible:* Inscr.

per-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut to pieces, to smash:* os alicui, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 12. ||. = paedicare: Mart. 4, 48: Sen. Prov. 5: Mart. 12, 35.

per-cĭĕo, cīvi and ii, cĭtum, *2. v. a.* and **per-cĭo**, īvi and ĭi, ītum, *4. v. a. to move greatly, to stir up, excite:* irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. 3, 304: ubi me divina voluptas perciit, id. 3, 28: verbum saepe unum perciet aureis omnibus, id. 4, 565. ||. Esp. *to name, call:* aliquem impudicum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 69.

percĭo, v. percieo.

percĭpĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [percipio] *perceptible:* aër ictus auditu percipibilis, Mar. Victorin. p. 2451 P.

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum (percepset for percepisset, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26) *3. v. a.* [capio] *to take entire possession of:* mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 66: Lucr. 5, 603. **2.** *to take to oneself, to assume:* varii sensus animantibus insunt, quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, id. 6, 984: rigorem, Ov. M. 4, 746: colorem, Plin. 21, 5, 13: succum thymi, Col. 11, 3. **3.** *to get, obtain, receive:* serere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic. de Sen. 7: praemia, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: fructum ex olea, Plin. 15, 1, 1: civitatem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5: hereditatem, Suet. Tib. 15. ||. Fig. *to perceive, to feel:* ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 1: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 11: luctus, id. Fam. 14, 1: dolores, ib.: gaudia, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 60. **2.** *to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive:* res percepta et comprehensa, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: percipere et comprehendere, ib. 2, 8: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28: philosophiam, ib 1, 51: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *knew*, id. de Sen. 7: querelas, *to hear*, Liv. 2, 35: Caes. B. C. 3, 84: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, *known*, Cic. N. D. 2, 36.

percis, ĭdis, *f. a sea-muscle:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

per-cĭto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to excite vehemently:* matronae percitatae tumultu, Att. in Non. 467, 27.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [percieo]. ||. Adj.: *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited:* amoris causa percitus, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 13: ira percitus, id. Cas. 3, 5, 6: incredibili re atque atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic. Mil. 23, 63. **2.** Transf. *excitable:* ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv. 21, 53.

per-cīvīlis, e, *adj. very courteous, affable:* sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

per-clāmo, *v. a. to cry out:* quot perclamanda! Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 8.

per-clāresco, rŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become very well known:* Symm. Ep. 10, 72.

percnoptĕrus, i, *m.* = περκνόπτερος, (dusky-winged), supposed by Cuvier to be the *white-headed* or *bald eagle*, Falco leucocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percnos, i, *m.* = πέρκνος (dusky), *a kind of eagle*, the same as morphnos, q. v.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo].

per-coenāre, ἀποδειπνῆσαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [percognosco]. ||. Adj. *well known:* Plin 2, 45, 45.

per-cognosco, nŏvi, nĭtum, *3. v. a. to become perfectly acquainted with* aliquem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 50: Plin. 4, 14, 28.

per-cŏlăpho, *1. v. a. to buffet well:* Petr. 44 dub.

percōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percolo] *a straining through, filtering:* Vitr. 8, 7.

per-cōlo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to strain through, to filter, percolate:* tum vinum percolato, polentam abjicito, Cato R. R. 108: Plin. 31, 6, 37. ||. Transf. in gen. *to cause to pass through:* humor per terras percolatur, *passes through*, Lucr. 2, 473: cibos et potiones, *to swallow and digest*, Sen. Q. N. praef.: terra bibula crebros imbros percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

per-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, *3. v. a. to finish:* inchoata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 ||. Transf. *to deck, beautify, adorn:* aliquid eloquentia, Tac. Agr. 10. **2.** *to honour, revere, reverence:* patrem tuum si percoles, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 4 conjugem liberosque, Tac. A. 4, 68· aliquem honore, id. H. 2, 82.

per-cōmis, e, *adj. very friendly very courteous:* Cic. Brut. 58 *fin.*

percommŏdē, *adv. very conveniently, very well:* percommode accidit, Cic Caecin. 27: percommode factum est, id Tusc. 4, 30.

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. very convenient, very opportune:* alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43.

percontātĭo (percunct.), ōnis, *f* [percontor] *an asking, inquiring after, a question, inquiry:* tempus percontatione consumere, Cic. Tim. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: percontatio quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60 *fin.* As a figure of speech: id. de Or. 3, 53.

percontātīvē (percunct.), *adv. inquiringly:* Charis. p. 161 P.

percontātīvus (percunct.), a, um, *adj.* [percontor] *universally known* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

percontātor (percunct.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an asker, inquirer:* Pl. Men. 5, 5 31: percontatorem fugito: nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto, *1. v. a.* for percontor: *to ask, interrogate:* docte percontat Aeneas, Naev. in Non. 474, 7: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 266: de ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur, *are questioned*, Gell. 16, 6: percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 113.

per-contor (percunctor), atus, *1. v. a.* and *n. dep. to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate:* percontari hanc paucis hic volt, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 49: me infit percontarier, ecquem noverim Demaenetum, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, id. Fin. 2, 1: percontari pauca, id. Acad. 1, 1: cum percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, id. Brut. 46: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 95: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.:* Liv. 40, 21. With double *acc.:* Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26. **II.** *to find out by inquiry:* App. M. p. 113. 8 Elm. (Hence Sp. *preguntar.*)

per-contŭmax, ācis, *adj. very obstinate, very contumacious:* Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.

percōpĭōsē, *adv. very copiously:* Sid Ep. 4, 7.

per-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very rich in expression, very copious:* Plin. Ep. 9, 31.

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil thoroughly, boil soft:* bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25, 78. **II.** Transf. *to heat:* humorem, Lucr. 6, 858. **2.** *to ripen:* mora percoquit uvas, Ov. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31. **3.** *to scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr. 6, 722.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj. very thick:* Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crēbesco, ui, and **per-crebresco**, brui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become very frequent* or *prevalent, to be spread abroad:* quae (opinio) etiam apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, ib. 2, 23: cum haec fama percrebuerit, ib. 4, 30: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: confugia percrebruisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to sound very much, to resound, ring:* lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. **II.** Act. *to celebrate loudly:* pugnam, Lucil. in Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, 3. *v. n. to grow greatly:* Seren. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sift thoroughly:* Scrib. Comp. 87.

per-crŭcĭo, 1. *v. a. to torment* or *vex greatly:* hoc est demum quod percrucior, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj. quite raw:* coria, Vitr. 10, 20. **II.** Transf. *quite unripe:* pruna, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3. *v. a. to strike* or *break through:* an pulli rostellis ova percuderint, Col. 8, 5, 14.

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percello].

perculsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shock:* Tert. Anim. 52.

percultor, ōris, *m.* [percŏlo] *an ardent adorer:* Aur. Vict. Caes. 1.

percultus, a, um, *Part.* [percŏlo].

percunctātĭo, percunctātīve, etc. *v.* percontatio, etc.

per-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very fond of:* percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

per-cŭpĭo, 3. *v. a to wish* or *desire earnestly, to long:* percupio obsequi gnato meo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 61: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very curious* or *inquisitive:* Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cure completely:* percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57: tarde percurabitur, Col. 6, 12: donec strumae percurentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1. **II.** Fig. mentem aegram, id. Ep. 94.

per-curro, percŭcurri or percurri, cursum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to run* or *hasten through* or *over; to traverse:* percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: tempora nodo, *to bind round,* Val. Fl. 6, 63. *Pass.:* Plin. 13, 12, 26: hortus fontano humore percurritur, Pallad. 1, 6. **II.** Fig.: amplissimos honores percucurrit, *i.e. filled the highest offices one after another,* Suet. Ner. 3. **2.** *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily:* partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: quae breviter a te percursa sunt, ib. 1, 47: multas res oratione, id. Div. 2, 46: omnia poenarum nomina, Virg. Aen. 6, 627: modice beneficia, Tac. A. 4, 40. **3.** *to run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over:* multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: oculo, *to run over,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: paginas in annalibus magistratuum, *to run through,* Liv. 9, 18. *Pass. impers.:* si non ista brevitate percurritur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80. **B.** Neutr. *to run:* curriculo percurre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: ad forum, id. Andr. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: per temonem (currus), *to run along the pole,* Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*

percursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurso] *a running* or *travelling through:* Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: *absol.:* ib. 2, 39.

percursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] *a running through* or *over:* Fig. *a rapid* or *hasty thinking over:* propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.* **II.** In rhetor. *a rapid* or *hasty passing over a subject:* huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, id. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [id.] **I.** Act. *to ramble over:* ripas, Plin. Pan. 12. **II.** Neutr. *to range* or *rove about:* finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42.

percursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs through:* viae, Lact. 6, 7 dub.

percursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro].

percussĭbĭlis, e; *adj.* [percutio] *penetrating, pervading:* odor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 16: virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13.

percussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a beating, striking:* capitis percussiones, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: digitorum, *a snapping,* id. Off. 3, 19. **II.** Transf. in music, *a beating time;* hence Meton. *time:* percussiones numerorum, id. de Or. 3, 47: percussionum modi, id. Or. 58 *fin.:* Quint. 9, 4, 51.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter:* leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. **II.** Esp. *a murderer, assassin, bandit:* Cic. Phil. 2, 29: subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a blow, stroke, thrust:* percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31.

percussus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio].

percussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a beating, striking:* caducis percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 40: venarum, Plin. 7, 51, 52.

per-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum (*perf.* percusti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273) 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike through and through, to thrust* or *pierce through:* percussus cultello, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Mamilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2, 19: vena percutitur, *a vein is opened, blood is let,* Sen. Ep. 70: fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench,* Frontin. Strat. 3, 17. **2.** Transf. *to slay, kill:* aliquem securi, *to behead,* Cic. Pis. 34, 84: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 252: hostem, Suet. Cal. 3: Ov. H. 4, 93. Hence (ii) percutere foedus, *to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because a victim was slaughtered on the occasion), Auct. B. Alex. 44. **II.** With the sign. of the simple verb: *to strike, smite, shoot, hit:* ceu lapidem si percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: quum Cato percussus esset ab eo qui arcam ferebat, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: januam manu, Tib. 1, 6, 3: turres de coelo percussae, *struck with lightning,* Cic. Cat. 3, 8: color percussus luce refulgit, Lucr. 2, 799: auriculae voce percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28: se meraclo flore, *to get drunk,* Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 16. **2.** Esp. *to strike, stamp, coin money:* ut numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. Aug. 94. **3.** *to strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40. **III.** Fig. *to strike:* percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Acad. 1, 3. **2.** *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply:* percussisti me de oratione prolata, id. Att. 3, 12: audivi ex Gavio Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me, made me suspicious,* ib. 4, 8: animo probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9 25. **3.** *to cheat, deceive, impose upon:* aliquem probe, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2. **4.** *to strike, stamp:* facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34 *fin.*

perdāgātus, a, um, *Part. explored:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 3.

per-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. very comely* or *pretty:* Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

per-dēlĕo, 2. *v. a. to destroy utterly, exterminate:* Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj. very silly* or *foolish* (poet.): Lucr. 1, 693.

per-densus, a, um, *adj. very compact* or *dense:* humus, Col. 3, 12, 2.

perdĕo, for pereo: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 62.

per-depso, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to knead thoroughly:* Cat. 74, 3.

perdīcālis, e, *adj.* [perdix] *pertaining to partridges, partridge-:* herba, App. Herb. 81.

perdīcĭum, ii, *n.*=περδίκιον, a name applied to several plants: **1.** Polygonum maritimum or divaricatum, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 17, 62. **2.** Muralis, *v.* Parthenium: id. 21, 32, 104 (a confusion of names). **3.** Helxine, herba muralis, *pellitory,* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: id. 22, 17, 20.

per-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to say out, to finish saying:* Alcim. 5, 607.

per-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj. very difficult:* quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8. *Sup.:* perdifficillimus aditus, Liv. 40, 21.

perdiffĭcĭlĭter, *adv. with great difficulty:* Cic. Acad. 2, 15.

per-dignus, a, um, *adj. very worthy:* homo perdignus tua amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 6.

per-dīlĭgens, entis, *adj. very diligent:* homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 *fin.*

perdīlĭgenter, *adv. very diligently:* Cic. Brut. 3 *fin.*

per-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart* (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20: locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15: Tib. 1, 10, 65. With *acc.* and *inf.:* perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 35.

per-dīsertē, *adv. very eloquently.* Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

perdĭtē, *adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly:* se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2. **2.** *desperately, excessively:* amare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

perdĭtim, *adv. desperately:* Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.

perdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perdo] *ruin, perdition:* perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138.

perdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare): perditor rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36 *fin.:* vexator et perditor, id. Pis. 34.

perditrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that ruins* or *destroys:* Hier. Ep. 123, *n.* 8.

perdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perdo]. **II.** Adj. *hopeless, desperate, ruined:* perditus sum, *I am lost!* Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 6: per fortunas vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 *fin.:* perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32: lacrimis ac maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 3, 26: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caecin. 31: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10. *Absol.:* habet delectum egentium ac perditorum, *of needy and ruined men,* Caes. B. G. 7, 4. (ii) Esp. *desperately in love:* amore haec perdita est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 13: Prop 1, 13, 7. **2.** *lost,* in a moral sense, *abandoned, incorrigible:* adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 3, 58: homo perdita nequitia, id. Cluent. 13: perdita atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20: luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Cal. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11.

per-dĭū, *adv. for a great while, very long* (rare): perdiu nihil etiam auditurus, Cic. Att. 3, 22: id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *that does anything all day long:* stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1: App. M. 5, p. 161.

per-dĭŭturnus, a, um, *adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 33: bellum, id. Sest. 27.

per-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich:* Cic. Att. 6, 1: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 4, 26

perdix, ĭcis, *c.*=πέρδιξ, *a partridge:* various species of partridge, Tetrao, Linn., are probably indicated under this name; such as Tetrao cinerea, Linn., graeca, Briss., rufus, Linn., *etc.:* Plin. 10, 33, 51: picta, Mart. 3, 58.

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (*pres. indic.* perduunt for perdunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 24: *pres. subj.* perduim, is, *etc.*, id. Aul. 4, 6, 6: id. Am. 2, 2, 215: id. Asin. 2, 4, 61, *etc.:* Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: Cic. Deiot. 7, 21. The only example of a pass. form in the pres. is perditur, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, though the *pass. part.* is common), *3. v. a.* lit. *to put through, to put entirely away;* hence *to make away with; to destroy, ruin:* aliquem perditum ire, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 5: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1: se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence,* Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 6: valetudinem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. In execrations: di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!:* ut te quidem omnes dii deaeque, superi, inferi, malis exemplis perdant, id. Ph. 4, 4, 6. **2.** *to squander, dissipate, lose,* etc.: sumat, consumat, perdat, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 55: perdere et profundere, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: perdere tempus, id. de Or. 3, 36: operam, id. [illegible]. 10: oleum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1: Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44. **II.** Transf. *to lose utterly* or *irrecoverably:* liberos, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: omnes fructus industriae et fortunae, ib. 4, 6: litem, *to lose one's cause,* id. de Or. 1, 36: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9: dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29: memoriam, Cic. de Sen. 21: spem, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitam, Mart. Spect. 13: perii hercle! nomen perdidi, i. e. *I have quite forgotten the name,* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 39. Of loss at play: Ov. A. A. 1, 451.

per-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, *2. v. a. to teach* or *instruct thoroughly, to show, point out* (rare): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44: aliquem, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 59: si quid Apollo utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. A. 490: suam stultitiam, Quint. 1, 1, 8. With *acc.* and *inf.:* dignam Maeoniis Phaeacida condere chartis quum te Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 28.

perdoctē, *adv. very skilfully:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 122.

perdoctus, a, um, *Part.* [perdoceo]. **II.** Adj. *very learned, very skilful:* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 103: homo, Cic. Balb. 27: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, *2. v. n. to pain* or *grieve greatly:* id perdolitum est T. Manlio, Q. Claudius in Gell. 9, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

per-dŏlesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [perdoleo] *to feel great pain* or *grief:* nec perdolescit, fligi socios morte, Att. in Non. 110, 31: suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dŏlo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to hew out, to fashion by hewing:* quum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9.

per-dŏmĭnor, *1. v. n. dep. to rule* or *reign through:* annum, Claud. Fesc. de Nupt. Honor. 77.

per-dŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perdomo] *a tamer, subduer:* Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perdomo].

per-dŏmo, ui, ĭtum, *1. v. a. to tame* or *subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely:* ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vell. 2, 95: serpentes, tauros feroces, *to tame, subdue,* Ov. H. 12, 163. Fig.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** Transf. of things: *to knead:* farinam assidua tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90.

per-dormisco, *3. v. n.* [dormio] *to sleep on:* perdormiscin' usque ad lucem? Pl. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xi, ctum (*imperat.* per duce for perduc, Seren. Samm. 40, 754), *3. v. a. to lead* or *bring through* or *over, to conduct:* omnes incolumes naves perduxit, *i. e.* from Britain to Gaul, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 13: legionem in Allobrogas, ib. 3, 6: bovem errantem ad stabula, Virg. E. 6, 60. (ii) Esp. *to draw, bring over* a woman to the embraces of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: Suet. Tib. 45: Hor. S. 2, 5, 77. **2.** Of impers. objects, as buildings, water, *etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct:* a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Appia (aqua) perducta est, Frontin. Aq. 6: tum duumviri aquae perducendae creati sunt, ib.: Anionem in Capitolium, ib.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33. **II.** Transf. *to spread over, bedaub, besmear with* (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. G. 4, 415: corpus stercore gallinae, Seren. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922. Hence (ii) *to rub out, erase:* si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Jul. Dig. 29, 1, 20. **2.** *to drink off* or *up, to quaff:* cyceonis liquorem, poët. Arn. 5, 175: aqua frigida perducta, Scrib. Comp. 135 *fin.* **III.** Fig. *to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end* or *effect:* res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: Cic. Fam. 10, 1: Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse (*sc.* vitam), i. e. *lived to be a hundred years old,* id. de Sen. 17: se medicina usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Am. 20: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, *n.* 2: aliquid ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: eo rem perduxit, *brought the matter to that pass,* Nep. Dion. 5: aliquid ad liquidum confessumque, Quint. 5, 14, 28. **2.** Esp. *to draw* or *bring over, to persuade, induce to:* si dictis nequis perduci, ut vera haec credas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 41: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Caes. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, *to bring over to one's side,* ib. 6, 12: hominem ad HS.LXXX., *to induce to pay,* Cic. Att. 5, 21.

perductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduco] *a leading, conducting* of water: aquarum perductiones, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, *1. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to lead, conduct to:* quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, conductor;* esp. *a pimp, pander:* lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: Lact. 6, 17 *med.* **II.** *a guide, conductor: Si.* Eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia. *Th.* Apage istum a me perductorem: nihil moror ductarier (in a double sense), Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159 *sq.*

perductus, a, um, *Part.* [perduco].

per-dūdum, *adv. a very long time ago:* Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 69.

perdŭellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] *hostile* or *traitorous conduct against one's country, treason;* orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic the crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place (v. Smith's Ant. 725): qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 11: (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: perduellionis judicium, id. Rabir. perd. 3: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *that he prosecuted Fulvius for high treason,* Liv. 26, 3: duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister because it was regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), id. 1, 26. **II.** Meton. *a foreign enemy of one's country, a public enemy;* for hostis (censured as bombastic): Auct. Her. 4, 10 *fin.*

perdŭellis, is, *m.* [per duellum, *i. e.* bellum] *a traitor,* regarded as a public enemy, making war on the state, and therefore equivalent to hostis: quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 234: equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic. Off. 1, 12: perduelles superati, S. C. ap. Liv. 45, 16: pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97. **II.** Transf. *a private enemy*=inimicus: id. Ps. 2 1, 8.

perdŭellum, i, *n. war:* Att. in Non 22, 15.

perdŭis, it, *etc.* v. perdo, *ad init.*

per-dulcis, e, *adj. very sweet. Sup.* perdulcissimus, Inscr.

per-dūro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to make hard, to harden:* teneras plantas, Prud. Psych. 447. **II.** Neutr. *to last* or *hold out, to endure:* Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27: probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov. Med. fac. 49: non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen. Ben. 7, 28.

per-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard:* interpretatio, Pap. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

perĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [perĕdo] *gobbledom, eating-land,* analog. to Perbibesia: Pl. Curc. 3, 74.

pĕr-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, *3. v. a. to eat up, consume* (poet.): cibum, Pl. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. **2.** Transf.: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3 4, 75: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 327: vellera morbo peresa Virg. G. 3, 561. **II.** Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, id. Aen. 6, 442: languoribus peresus, Cat. 55, 31.

pĕr-ēdo, *3. v. a. to give forth:* old poet in Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

pĕr-efflo, avi, *1. v. a. to breathe out entirely:* animam, App. M. 8, p. 207.

pĕr-efflŭo, *3. v. n. to flow through* or *out, to overflow:* Vulg. Hebr. 2, 1.

pĕrĕger, gris, *c.* [ager] *who is on a journey, abroad, away from home* si pereger factus sit, Ulp. Regul. tit. 17: susceptor peregrum, Venant. Carm. 4, 10, 14.

pĕrĕgre, *adv. in a foreign place, abroad, away from home:* qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad,* Cic. Phil. 5, 11: dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13. **2.** *from foreign parts, from abroad:* epistola peregre allata, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 16: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv, 2, 16: nuntiare, id. 28, 11. With *ab:* a peregre, *from abroad,* Vitr. 5, 7. **3.** *to foreign parts, abroad:* peregre abire Plin. 35, 12, 43: proficisci, Suet Caes. 42: exire, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.

pĕr-egrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj. very excellent:* tragœdia, App. Apol. p. 298.

pĕregrī, *adv. abroad, away from home:* peregrique et domi, Pl. Am. prol. 5 (*al.* peregre): patriam ut colatis potius quam peregri probro, Naev. in Charis. p. 189 P.: peregri necandus Prud. στεφ, 4, 89.

pĕregrīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor] *travelling about* (rare): dux, Liv. 28, 18.

peregrīnat, ξενιτεύει, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĕregrīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peregrinor] *a being, or living abroad, a travelling about* or *in foreign parts, peregrination:* perpetua peregrinatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37: tempus in peregrinatione consumere, id. Att. 16, 3. In *plur.*: id. Am. 27, 103. **2.** Transf. of animals: bestiæ peregrinatione laetantur, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

pĕregrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who travels about:* Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

pĕregrīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus] *the condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner*, opp. to that of a Roman citizen: peregrinitatis reus, Suet. Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, ib. 16: Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10. **II.** Transf. *outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners:* quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. **2.** Esp. *a foreign tone* or *accent:* os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint. 11, 3, 30.

pĕregrīnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be* or *live in foreign parts, to travel about:* peregrinari tota Asia, Cic. Brut. 13: in aliena civitate, id. Rab. perd. 10. **II.** Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id. Arch. 7: animus late longeque peregrinatur, id. N. D. 1, 20: in infinitatem omnem, *to roam through all infinity*, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. **2.** *to be abroad, be a stranger:* philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 12: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id. Mil. 12.

pĕregrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pereger] *that comes from foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic:* facies, Pl. Pseud. 4, 2, 9: mulier, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: coelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25: amnes, id. M. 8, 836: arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12: aves, id. 9, 17, 29: morbus, id. 26, 10, 61: peregrina omnia relinque: Athenas nunc colamus, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 21: labor, *i. e. of travelling*, Cat. 31, 8: amores, *for foreign women*, Ov. H. 9, 47: fasti, *of foreign nations*, id. F. 3, 87: terror, *of a foreign enemy*, Liv. 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium, alicui permittere, *almost the leisure of a stranger*, Tac. A. 14, 53: sacra, quae coluntur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta, Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Subst. *a foreigner, stranger:* peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: peregrini et incolae officium est, id. Off. 1, 34: (ii) peregrina, ae, *f. a foreign woman* (poet.): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119. **2.** Esp. *a foreign resident, an alien*, as opp. to a Roman citizen: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: peregrinus fit is, cui aqua et igni interdictum est, Ulp. Regul. tit. 11: praetor, *who decided causes between foreign residents*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: hence (ii) *adj. pertaining to aliens:* agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus, peregrinus, hosticus, incertus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 33: peregrini milites, *Roman troops who were not Roman citizens*, Inscr. **III.** Fig. *strange, raw, inexperienced:* nulla in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50. (Hence It. *pellegrino;* Fr. *pélerin;* Eng. *pilgrim.*)

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. very neat, fine.* or *elegant:* genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: oratio, id. Planc. 24: ingenium, Vell. 1, 7.

pĕrēlĕganter, *adv. very finely, very elegantly:* pereleganter dicere, Cic. Brut. 52.

pĕr-ēlixo, 1. *v. a. to boil thoroughly:* Apic. 7, 7.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj. very eloquent:* Cic. Brut. 70.

pĕr-ēmensus, a, um, *adj. all measured out:* Not. Tir. p. 118.

pĕremnis, e, *adj.* [amnis] *pertaining to crossing a river:* in augury: peremne auspicium, and *absol.* peremne, is, *n. the auspices taken on crossing a river* or *a spring*, Fest. *s. v.*: bella nullis auspiciis administrantur: nulla peremnia servantur, nulla ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9.

pĕrēmo, v. perimo.

pĕremptālis, e, *adj.* [peremptus]. In augury: *pertaining to destruction* or *abolition, abolishing, cancelling:* fulmina, *lightnings that destroy the effect* or *portent of former lightnings:* peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

pĕremptĭo (peremtio), ōnis, *f.* [perimo] *a destroying, killing:* Aug. Tract. in Ioann. 27.

pĕremptor (peremtor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer, slayer, murderer:* regis, Sen. Oed. 221: puer ille peremptor meus, i. e. *who has plagued me almost to death*, App. M. 7, p. 198.

pĕremptōrĭus (peremtor.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, deadly, mortal:* venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25. **II.** Fig. *decisive, final, peremptory:* peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 70: Gai. 4, 120.

pĕremptrix (peremtr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that destroys* or *kills:* Tert. Anim. 42.

pĕremptus (peremtus), a, um, *Part.* [perimo].

pĕrendĭē, *adv. on the day after to-morrow:* cras agito, perendie agito, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 41: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44. [Etym. unknown. In form it corresponds to *pridie, postridie;* and Bopp connects the former half of the word with the Sans. *para, param*, "alius, remotior, ulterior."? connected with πέραν.]

pĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perendinus] *a putting off till the day after to-morrow:* Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, *dies*, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow:* tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12: perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. *Absol.:* tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 65: Gell. 10, 24. In late Latin, in connection with other words: crastina vel perendina Domini passio, Aug. Ep. 23, 9.

pĕrennĕ, *adv. all the year through:* Col. 12, 18. **2.** Transf. *constantly, perpetually:* abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15: perenne vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11.

pĕrennis (peremnis, Inscr.), e, *adj.* (*abl. sing.* perenne, Ov. H. 8, 64: id. F. 3, 654) [annus] *that lasts* or *continues the whole year through:* aves perennes, *that do not migrate*, Plin. 10, 25, 36. **II.** Transf. *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial:* aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aqua, Liv. 1, 21: amnis, id. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: vinum, i. e. *that bears keeping*, Col. 3, 2: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813. *Comp.:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, *more lasting, more enduring*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. **2.** Fig.: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48: animus in rempublicam, id. Prov. Cons. 9.

pĕrennĭ-servus, i, *m.* [perennis] *one who is always a slave:* Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16.

pĕrennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity:* fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: cibus perennitatis, *constant food*, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitatem conditis frumentis afferunt, Col. 1, 6, 10. **II.** *a title of the Roman emperors:* vestra, Symm. Ep. 10, 45.

pĕrennĭter, *adv. constantly, perpetually:* arbor, frondens perenniter Aug Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: perenniter servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

pĕrenno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [perennis] **I.** Act. *to keep* or *preserve long:* ea res, etiamsi non in totum perennat, certe usque in alteram vindemiam plerumque vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20. **II.** Neutr. *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure:* arte perennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius perennent boves, Col. 1, 9: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos perennans, Sol. 52.

pĕrennus, a, um, *adj.* [from AN, root of annus] *ever-circling*, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon: Anna perenna, Macr. Sat. 1 12: Ov. F. 3, 654. There are several other explanations about this Anna: v Smith's Biogr. i, 179.

pērentĭcīda, ae, *m.* for pericida [pera caedo] *a cut-purse* (comically in allusion to parenticida): Pl. Epid. 3. 2, 13.

pĕr-ĕo, ĭi (īvi), ĭtum (periet for peribit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27), 4. *v. n. to go* or *run through:* dolium lymphae pereuntis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: Plin. 21, 6, 17. **II.** *to pass away, to vanish, disappear; to be destroyed, to perish:* aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: totum exercitum periturum, Nep. Ep. 7: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, *let your piece be taken by your adversary's*, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: urbes pereunt funditus, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Virg. G. 2, 498. **2.** Esp. *to perish, lose one's life, die:* non intelligo, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: summo cruciate supplicioque, id. N. D. 3, 33: reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 15. **3.** *to pine away with love, to be desperately in love* (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore periret, Virg. E. 10, 10: quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nuda fertur periisse Lacaena, Prop. 2, 12, 13. With *acc.* of the beloved object: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 135. **4.** *to be lost, wasted, spent in vain:* ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5. **5.** *to be lost, ruined, undone:* quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic. Att. 14, 10: meo vitio pereo, ib. 11, 9: nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 91: puppis pereunda est probe, *must be lost*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 70. Hence, perii, as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone:* perii, interii, occidi! id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: periimus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, *may I perish, may I die, if:* Ov. H. 17, 183: Cass. in Cic. Fam. 15, 19.

pĕr-ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride* or *drive about.* **I.** Neutr.: inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex via, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, *to drive about*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. **II.** Act.: aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria perequitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8.

pĕr-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wander through, to roam* or *ramble over:* fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: freta, Ov. H. 14, 103: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: reges *to roam about from one king to another* Sen. Q. N. 3 *praef.* *Pass.:* arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: orbis pererratus, id. M. 3, 6: pererrato ponto Virg. Aen. 2, 295. **II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis.

surveys all over, ib. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, *i. e.* errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. very learned:* homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

pĕrēsus, a, um, *Part.* [perĕdo].

pĕr-excrŭcĭo, avi, 1. *v. a. to plague thoroughly:* nisi perexcruciavero, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 32 (*al.* probe excruciavero).

pĕrexĭgŭē, *adv. very little, very sparingly:* perexigue et γλίσχρως praebere, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

pĕr-exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj. very small, very little:* semen perexiguum, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: dies, *very short*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2: perexigua et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9: frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.

pĕr-exīlis, e, *adj. very slender:* vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60.

pĕr-exoptātus, a, um, *adj. greatly desired, much longed for: in tmesi:* per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4.

pĕr-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj. very easy* or *obvious:* perfacilis et perexpedita defensio, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

pĕr-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj. wholly completed:* sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 23, 385.

pĕr-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj. quite dried up:* Arn. 7, 230.

pĕr-extĭmĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* and **per-extĭmesco**, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to fear greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-fabrĭco, avi, 1. *v. a. to work* or *use up:* Fig. *to take in, overreach:* aliquem, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

per-făcētē, *adv. very wittily:* perfacete dicta, Cic. Verr. 1, 46.

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj. very witty, very facetious:* of persons: Cic. Brut. 27: of words: aliquid perfacetum dicere, id. Planc. 14, 35.

per-făcĭlĕ, *adv. very easily:* perfacile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: sese tueri, id. Verr. 5, 4. **2.** *very willingly:* perfacile patior, Att. in Non. 433, 6: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 93.

per-făcĭlis, e, *adj. very easy:* disciplina cognitu perfacilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3: perfacile factu esse conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. **||.** Esp. *very courteous:* perfacilis in audiendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 20.

per-fācundus, a, um, *adj. very eloquent:* in contionibus perfacundus, Just. 22, 1.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj. very intimate, very familiar:* perfamiliaris alicui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. *In tmesi:* Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18. **||.** Subst. perfamiliaris, is, *m. a very intimate* or *familiar friend:* meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51: Epicuri, id. Fin. 5, 31: M. Antonii, id. Brut. 45.

per-fătŭus, a, um, *adj. very foolish, very silly:* togae, Mart. 10, 18.

perfectē, *adv. fully, completely, perfectly:* eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81. *Comp.:* App. Flor. n. 16. *Sup.:* Gell. 11, 16.

perfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perficio] *a finishing* or *perfecting; perfection:* hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: perfectio atque absolutio optimi, id. Brut. 36.

perfectissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [perfectus] *the rank and station of a* Perfectissimus *under the later emperors:* Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 3.

perfector, ōris, *m.* [perficio] *a finisher, perfecter* (rare): mearum voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60.

perfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that finishes* or *perfects* (rare): philosophia beatae vitae perfectrix, Nep. in Lact. 3, 15.

perfectus, a, um, *Part.* [perficio]. **||.** Adj. *finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite:* oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: perfecti et absoluti philosophi, id. Div. 2, 72: homines, id. Off. 1, 15: perfectus in literis Stoicis, id. Brut. 30: in geometria, id. Fin. 1, 6: in arte, Ov A. A. 2, 547. Perfectissimus, *a title of honour under the later emperors:* Cod. Const. 12, tit. 33. **2.** Of things: naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: perfectum atque absolutum officium, id. Off. 3, 3: perfecta cumulataque virtus, id. Sest. 40: aetas, *full* or *ripe age, the age of five-and-twenty*, Paul Dig. 4, 4, 32. *Comp.:* valvae perfectiores, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: aliquid perfectius, id. de Or. 1, 2. *Sup.:* quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, id. Or. 1.

perfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a finishing* or *perfecting, perfection* (rare): perfectus elegantes, Vitr. 1, 2.

per-fēcundus (perfoec.), a, um, *adj. very fruitful:* generatrix, Mel. 1, 9.

perfĕrens, entis, *Part.* [perfero]. **||.** Adj. *bearing, brooking, patient:* with *gen.:* injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184.

per-fĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, suffering; endurance:* Lact. 3, 11.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to bear* or *carry through:* lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, Virg. Aen. 12, 906: partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. 7, 11, 9: Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen. Ben. 3, 37. **2.** Transf. *to carry, bring, convey:* perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: litteras ad aliquem, id. Fam. 2, 6: alicui nuntium alicujus rei, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, *convey yourself, go*, Virg. Aen. 1, 389. *Pass. to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come:* quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. 28, 13: perfertur circa collem clamor, *resounds round the hill*, id. 7, 36: nondum fama de Titurii morte perlata, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. (ii) Esp. *to convey news, to announce:* et literis multorum et sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse, *I am informed*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntiis ac litteris perferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 37. **||.** Fig. *to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish:* est utique jus vetandi, quum lex feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic. Cornel. fragm. ap. Ascon.: legem pertulit, *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv. 33, 46: actionem, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 11: causam, Papin. ib. 5, 2, 6. Poet.: intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov. M. 13, 478. **2.** *to carry out, conduct, manage:* patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. Claud. 6. **3.** In gen. *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure:* perfer, si me amas, Cic. Att. 5, 21: perfero et perpetior omnes, id. de Or. 2, 19: perferre, pati, non succumbere, id. Tusc. 2, 7: frigore, et fame, et siti, ac vigiliis perferendis, id. Cat. 2, 5: luxuriem, crudelitatem, avaritiam, superbiam, id. Verr. 2, 3: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.:* Achilles cessare in tectis pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 7, 17.

per-fĕrus, a, um, *adj. very wild* or *savage:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

per-fervĕfīo, fieri, *irreg. v. n. to become very hot: in tmesi:* terra sole perferve ita fit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 dub.

per-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very hot:* perfervet (fons) Mel. 1, 8.

per-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj. very hot:* aestas, Col. 5, 5 dub.

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do thoroughly, to finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish:* pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: munitionem perfecerunt, id. B. G. 5, 42: aliquid absolvi et perfici, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: multa, id. Or. 30: scelus, *to perpetrate*, id. Cluent. 68: cogitata, id. Deiot. 7: conata, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Brut. 18. Poet.: centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. **||.** Transf. *to work up, finish a piece of work:* candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin. 11, 53, 118: coria, *to dress* or *curry*, id. 23, 1, 16: lanas, id. 35, 15, 52: minium, id. 33, 7, 40. In an obscene sense: cum muliere, Capitol. Maxim. 4: Mart. 3, 79. **2.** *to make perfect, to perfect:* aliquem cithara, Ov. A. A. 1, 11: expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic. Fin 2, 15. **3.** *to bring about, to cause, effect;* with *subj.:* id. Agr. 1, 9: obsides uti inter sese dent, perficit, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.

perfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] *completing, perfecting* (poet.): perfica natura, Lucr. 2, 1114.

perfĭdē, *adv. faithlessly, perfidiously:* perfide recuperantem, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1.

per-fīdēlis, e, *adj. very trusty, very faithful:* homo, Cic. Att. 2, 19 *fin.*

per-fīdens, entis, *adj. trusting greatly, fully confiding:* pugnandi arte perfidens, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17.

perfĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [perfidus] *faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy:* perfidia deceptus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere, ib. 40: admittere perfidiam in aliquem, Suet. Caes. 75: perfidiae tantae (fuit), id. Ner. 5: sub ipsis positum labris in acoris perfidiam vinum repente mutari, Arn. 1, 12.

perfĭdĭōsē, *adv. faithlessly, treacherously* (rare): multa perfidiose facta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. *Comp.:* perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] *faithless, treacherous, perfidious:* fallax, perfidiosus, Cic. Pis. 27: perfidus et subdolus animo, Tac. A. 16, 32. *Sup.:* omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 32. **||.** Of things: nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitia, id. Fam. 3, 10: id. Rosc. Com. 6.

perfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fides] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious:* omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 14. With *gen.* (poet.): gens perfida pacti, *faithless*, Sil. 1, 5. (ii) Of things (poet.): perfida bella, id. 15, 819: nex, *effected by treachery*, Sen. Agam. 887: arma, Ov. F. 4, 380: verba, id. R. Am. 722. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67. **||.** Transf. *that cannot be trusted, unsafe, dangerous:* freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: glacie flumen, Flor. 3, 4: perfida et lubrica via, Prop. 4, 4, 49: vappa, *wretched wine that has a good appearance*, Mart. 12, 48.

perfines, perfringas, Fest. *s. v.*

per-fingo, 3. *v. a. to form, represent:* varios avium cantus, Inscr.

per-fīnĭo, 4. *v. a. to end fully, to finish:* Lucr. 1, 612.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part. pierced through:* telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 306: desiderio, id. 2, 360.

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo] *that can be blown through, airy, windy* (rare): deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17: terra, Sol. 27: locus, Pall. 1, 36. **||.** Act. *that blows through:* aer, id. 1, 6.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very shameful, very flagitious:* Cic. Cael. 20 *fin.*

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part. blazing greatly:* Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

perflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [perflo] *a blowing through, a blast, breath:* Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that can be blown through, exposed to the wind:* patulus et perflatilis locus, App. M. 4, p. 276, Oud.

perflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blowing through, a blast:* Mart. Cap. 1, 11.

perflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing through.* Meton. *a wind, breeze:* ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 19: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 18, 17, 44, *n.* 2. In *plur.:* id. 17, 19, 31.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part. wept through:* visu perfleto, App. M. 2, p. 125.

per-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to blow through:* quum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132: unde (nubilarium) commodissime perflari possit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. Aen. 1, 83: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73: murmura concha, *to sound by blowing through*, Lucan. 9, 348. **II.** Neutr. *to blow through, to blow:* Col. 2, 21: perflantibus undique procellis, Plin. 2, 107, 111

per-fluctŭo, 1. *v. a. to flow through, to swarm over* (poet.): animantum copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to flow* or *run through:* per colum vina videmus perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392: Petr. 23. (ii) Fig.: hac atque illac perfluo, *I leak*, i. e. *I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. **2.** In gen. *to flow:* Lucr. 3, 949: Belus amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65. (ii) *to drip with:* sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 108. (iii) Of garments: *to flow* or *float:* ib. 11, p. 258. **II.** Act. *to flow through:* pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Arn. 6, 191.

perflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfluo] *flowing, undulating:* transf. *effeminate:* incessus, App. M. 11, p. 260.

perfōco, 1. *v. a.* [fauces] *to stifle, suffocate:* qui partum perfocat, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4 (*al.* praefocat).

per-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig* or *pierce through, transfix:* montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: parietes, Cic. Vat. 5: Athone perfosso, id. Fin. 2, 34: thorax perfossus, Virg. Aen. 11, 10: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

perfoecundus, v. perfecundus.

per-foedĕrātus, a, um, *Part. strongly leagued:* Not. Tir. p. 71.

perfŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [perforo] *an auger* or *gimlet:* Arn. 6, 200.

per-formīdo, atum, 1. *v. a. to fear greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 71: puer performidate, Sil. 3, 608 (*al.* praeformidate).

per-formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj. very fearful:* Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-formo, 1. *v. a. to form thoroughly, to form:* Tert. Apol. 1.

per-fŏro, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1267), 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate:* navem, Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47: pectora, Ov. M. 12, 377: latus ense, id. Tr. 3, 9, 26: Stabianum, *to cut through for the sake of a prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: duo lumina perforata, *perforated, made*, id. N. D. 3, 4: berylli perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20. **II.** Transf. *to penetrate* (poet.): sol perforat culmina, Stat. S. 1, 5, 45.

per-fortĭter, *adv. very bravely:* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

perfossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfodio] *a digging through, perforation:* perfossio, διορυγή, διορυγμός, Gloss. Philox.

perfosso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to dig through:* perfosso, διορύσσω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a digger* or *breaker through:* perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 23: App. Apol. p. 295.

perfossūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a digging through:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.* [perfodio].

per-fŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to warm through:* perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25.

perfractus, a, um, *Part.* [perfringo].

per-frĕmo, ui, 3. *v. n. to roar* or *snort along:* perfremunt delphini, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frĕquens, entis, *adj. much frequented:* emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

perfrĕto, avi, 1. *v. n.* [fretum] *to sail over:* Sol. 27.

per-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to rub all over, to rub* or *scratch:* caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: totam faciem fuligine, Petr. 22: totum corpus, id. 1, 3: perfrictis oculis, App. M. 2, p. 125: caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, Cic. Pis. 25. **II.** Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, *to lay aside all sense of shame:* quum os perfricuisti, id. Tusc. 3, 18: quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. *praef.*

perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrico] *a rubbing, abrasion:* Plin. 21, 18, 69.

perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrigesco] *a catching cold, a violent cold:* Plin. 20, 14, 55. *Plur.:* id. 26, 12, 76.

perfrictĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perfrictio] *a slight cold:* M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perfrico].

per-frīgĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to make very cold, to benumb:* mihi Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *makes me shudder*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

per-frīgĕo, 2. *v. n. to take cold:* perfrigeo, καταψύχω, Gloss. Philox.

per-frīgĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to make cold, cool off:* Plin. 25, 13, 103 (*al.* refrigerare): Scrib. Comp. 271.

per-frīgesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very cold, to catch cold:* ne canes perfrigescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: ei, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3: Juv. 7, 194. **II.** Fig.: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold:* tempestas, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: vinum, Cels. 1, 3.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break through, to break* or *dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter:* perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic. Div. 2, 41: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14: aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: naves perfregerant proras, Liv. 22, 20. **2.** Esp. *to break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: perfringere ac subruere muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: perfringere domos, *to break into*, ib. 4, 1. **II.** Fig. *to break, violate, infringe:* decreta senatus, Cic. Mil. 32: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7: perfringere ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Cluent. 6. **2.** *to break* or *burst through:* omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, id. Verr. 5, 15: perfringere et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10: animos suavitate, *to affect powerfully*, id. Brut. 9. **3.** Absol.: perfringere dextra, *to bring the war to an end, fighting hand to hand*, Virg. Aen. 10, 279.

per-frĭo, 1. *v. a. to rub to pieces, to crumble:* baccas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj. very frivolous*, or *worthless:* Vop. Aur. 6.

perfructĭo or **perfruĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [perfruor] *complete enjoyment* or *fruition:* Auct. Quant. Anim. 33.

perfructus, a, um, *Part.* [perfruor].

per-frŭor, ctus, 3. *v. dep. to enjoy fully* or *thoroughly:* with *abl.:* his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20: laetitia, id. Cat. 1, 10: salva republica, ib. 4, 6: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2: vita modica, id. Leg. 1, 21: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1. *Pass.:* ad perfruendas voluptates, id. Off. 1, 8. **II.** Transf. *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov. H. 11, 128.

perfŭga, ae, *m.* [root FUG of fugio] lit. *one who flees thoroughly*, hence *a deserter* to the enemy: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, id. Off. 3, 22: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43: reliquos omnes, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28.

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee for refuge:* ad aliquem, Liv. 1, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32. **2.** Fig.: qui quum in culpa et in maleficio revicti sunt, perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2. **II.** *to go over* or *desert to the enemy:* nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 61: Cic. Balb. 9, 24.

perfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [perfugio] *a place of refuge, a shelter, asylum:* quum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3: perfugium unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 41: perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. Div. 2, 72.

per-fulcĭo, lsi, 4. *v. a. to prop up, to sustain, support:* eloquio perfulcire senatum (*al.* permulcire), Pan. ad Pis. 86 perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

per-fulgĕrat (fulgurat), *v. impers. it flashes* or *gleams brightly:* multoque latus perfulgerat (*al.* praefulgurat) ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502.

per-functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor] *a performing, discharging:* honorum perfunctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 2: laborum, *an undergoing, enduring*, id. Fin. 1, 15.

perfunctōrĭē, *adv. slightly, carelessly:* non perfunctorie verberare, Petr. 11.

perfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfunctus; dispatched]. In law: *careless, slight, perfunctory:* perfunctoria examinatio, Nov. Val. 3, de postul. 2, 11, c. 1. § 1.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perfungor].

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle:* aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: pecus fluviis, Virg. G. 3, 445: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, *has bathed*, Auct. Her. 4, 10: panis perfusus aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. H. 11, 115: perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. **2.** *to pour into:* sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24. **3.** *to flow over, to drench, bathe:* ossaque et artus perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Virg. Aen. 7, 459: tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6. **4.** *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple*, Virg. Aen. 5, 112. **II.** Transf. of non-liquids: *to scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, ib. 12, 611: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. G. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416. **2.** *to cover:* auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115: pedes amictu, Mart. 7, 33. **3.** Of the sun's beams: *to flood* or *fill:* cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **4.** *to knock out:* alicui oculum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5 dub. **III.** Fig. *to imbue, inspire, fill:* ad perfundendum animum tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3: dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id. Att. 8, 6: laetitia, id. Fin. 5, 24: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63. **2.** Esp. *to disturb, disquiet, alarm:* nos judicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29. **3.** *to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with:* perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 36: acceperit: si illa (notitia) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, ib. 110.

per-fungor, nctus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge:* with *abl.:* munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. de Sen. 21: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8: reipubl. muneribus id. de Or. 1, 45: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2. With *acc.:* onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum 7. **II.** Transf. *to go through, undergo, endure; to get through, get rid of:* pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2: molestia, id. Fam. 5, 12: fato, Gell. 10, 18: vita, *i. e. to die*, Lucr. 3, 982. With *ab:* sues perfunctas esse a febri et a foria, *are free from*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5. With *acc.:* timorem illum satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208: coenulam Milonis (*al.* coenula), ib. 3, p. 135. *Absol.:* jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidorum, *I have stood it out,* Auct. or. pro Dom. 17: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicarunt, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41. In *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, id. Sest. 4. **2.** *to enjoy* (rare): with *abl.:* omnibus bonis, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227.

per-fŭro, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to rage through, run furiously through* (poet.): Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388. **II.** Neutr. *to rage very much, to rage on:* incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg. Aen. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, Lucr. 1, 275.

perfūsē, *adv. profusely:* perfuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenn. in Non. 516, 31 (*Lips.* profuse).

perfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfundo] *a pouring over* or *upon, a wetting, moistening:* perfusio corporis ex aqua calida, Cels. 4, 8: Plin. 18, 7, 14. Of baptism: Lact. 4, 15. Meton. in *plur.:* malarum perfusiones, *washes for the cheeks,* Plin. 23, 9, 82.

perfūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who pours water over another, a bath-servant:* Inscr.: perfusor, περιχύτης, προσχύτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

perfūsōrĭē, *adv. slightly, superficially, cursorily:* perfusorie dicere aut denuntiare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 5.

perfūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo] *that merely moistens;* hence, *slight, superficial:* tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23. **II.** In law: *wrongful, vexatious:* assertio, Suet. Dom. 8.

perfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [perfundo].

pergămēnus, a, um, *adj.* = Περγαμηνός, *pertaining to Pergamum in Mysia;* hence, pergamena charta, or Subst. pergamena, ae, *f. parchment,* invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum: Isid. Orig. 6, 11: Hier. Ep. 7, *n.* 2.

per-gaudĕo, 2. *v. n. to rejoice greatly:* Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

per-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj. engendered, produced:* Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become quite fat:* gallina pergliscit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, *adj. very experienced, well versed in* (rare): locorum pergnari, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 554, 21 (*al.* perignari): colendi, App. Apol. p. 290.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [per rego]. **I.** Act. lit. *to make straight through;* hence, *to go on uninterruptedly* or *undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute:* with *acc.:* pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119: Sall. J. 79. With *inf.:* confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, *proceed,* id. Part. 8: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 931: pergitin' pergere? Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 4. **2.** *to undertake:* prospere cessura quae pergerent, *their enterprise would succeed,* Tac. A. 1, 28. **3.** *to wake up, awaken:* pergere dicebant expergefacere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Neutr. *to go straight forwards, to go* or *come:* horsum pergunt, *they are coming directly towards us,* Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eadem via pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54: in Macedoniam ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41: domum, Sall. C. 44: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, *to go to meet,* Auct. Her. 4, 51: obsonatum pergam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 154. Poet. of things: Lucr. 6, 323. *Pass. impers.:* ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. in Non. 513, 8. **2.** *to pass on, proceed to; to go after:* pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43: id. Tusc. 5, 5. (ii) Esp. in speaking: *to go on, proceed:* pergam atque insequar longius, id. Verr. 3, 20: sed perge de Caesare, *go on and relate,* id. Brut, 74: si pergis, Liv. 2, 40. Of one who has not yet spoken: *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides, Virg. E. 6, 13.

per-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. very slender:* caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101.

per-graecor, 1. *v. n. dep. to live like the Greeks,* i. e. *to revel, carouse:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 21: pergraecari est epulis et potationibus inservire, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

per-grandesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very large:* Att. in Non. 115, 9.

per-grandis, e, *adj. very large* (rare): gemma, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: lucrum, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 23. **II.** Of age: pergrandis natu, *very old,* Liv. 29, 29.

per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj. very skilful, very artful:* sycophanta, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasant:* literae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: pergratum mihi feceris, *you would do me a great favour:* id. Am. 4. *In tmesi:* per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, id. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*

per-grăvis, e, *adj. very weighty* or *grave, very important:* pergravia, *opp.* levia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Coel. 26: oratio, id. Sest. 50.

pergrăvĭter, *adv. very gravely, very seriously:* pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53.

pergŭla, ae, *f.* [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] *a projection* or *shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 886): Plin. 21, 3, 6: (Apelles) perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus, id. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 12: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19. **2.** *a school, a lecture-room:* mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug. 94: in pergula docuit, id. Gramm. 18. Meton.: cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, *all the scholars,* Juv. 11, 137. **3.** *a brothel:* Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78. **4.** *a vine-arbour:* Col. 4, 21: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3. **5.** *a hut, hovel:* in pergula natus, Petr. 74.

pergŭlāna, vitis [pergula] *a vine trained over an arbour:* Col. 3, 2, 28.

pĕr-haurĭo, si, stum, 4. *v. a. to drain completely, to drink up:* calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 246: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

pĕrhaustus, a, um, *Part.* [perhaurio].

pĕr-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo: per is perhaps here another form of pro] *to hold out, exhibit, present, bestow, give:* operam reipublicae, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26: testimonium, *to bear witness,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas, *you would use other words, would hold a different language,* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 36: in causa universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, *brought forwards, furnished,* Cic. Att. 1, 1. **2.** *to attribute, ascribe:* magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, Plin. 29, 6, 39: alicui rei palmam, *to give the preference,* id. 31, 7, 39: cui (vettonicae) vis perhibetur, id. 25, 8, 55: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, id. 29, 1, 9. **II.** Esp. *to say, assert; to call, name:* quos omnes Erebo perhibent et Nocte creatos, Enn. Ann. 1, 27: ut perhibent viri, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 68: ut perhibetis, Cic. Lig. 8: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg. Aen. 8, 135: bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. Div. 2, 5. *Pass.:* montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be,* Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: nec minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be named, cited,* id. Fam. 5, 12.

pĕrhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perhibeo].

pĕr-hĭĕmo, 1. *v. n. to winter, pass the winter:* Col. 11, 3.

pĕr-hĭlum, *adv. very little* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 576.

pĕr-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. very honourable:* Arn. 2, 76.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. very respectfully:* Cic. Att. 14, 12.

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. that does one much honour, very honourable:* consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. Att. 2, 18: discessus, id. Prov. cons. 19. **II.** *that shows much honour* or *respect:* collega in me perhonorificus, id. Att. 1, 13.

pĕr-horrĕo, ui, 2. *v. a. to tremble* or *shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of:* horum tela perhorrebimus, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 9.

pĕr-horresco, rui, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* **I.** Neut. *to tremble* or *shudder greatly:* toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13: clamore perhorruit Aetne, *trembled, shook,* Ov. M. 13, 877: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactibus), ib. 6, 704. **II.** Act. *to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of:* hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? Cic. Verr. 4, 35: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6.

pĕr-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. very dreadful:* stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv. very kindly very politely:* scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite:* sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: epistola, id. Att. 16, 12.

pĕr-hyĕmo, v. perhiemo.

pĕrĭălŏgos, i, *m.* = περίαλογος (the very unreasonable (father), *the title of a work by Orbilius:* Suet. Gr. 9.

pĕrĭambus, i, *m. a metrical foot,* = pyrrhichius (◡◡): Quint. 9, 4, 80.

pĕrĭbŏētos, i, *m.* and *f.* = περίβοητος, *cried up, celebrated, famous:* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

pĕrĭcarpum, i, *n.* = περίκαρπον, *a bulbous plant, of two kinds:* **1.** cortice rubro, supposed to be Hyacinthus comosus, Linn. **2.** nigro papaveri simile has been referred to Pancratium illyricum, Linn., or to Narcissus orientalis, Linn. by Sprengel, and by others to the *jonquil,* Narcissus Jonquillus, Linn.; by others again to the Ornithogalum stachyoides, Ait.: Plin. 25, 10, 82.

pĕrichristărĭon, ii, *n.* = περίχριστος, *an eye-salve:* Marc. Emp. 8.

pĕrĭchȳtē, es, *f.* = περιχυτή, *an inclosing, enveloping,* a kind of gladiatorial combat: Cod. Justin. 3, 43, 3.

pĕrīclĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [periclitor] *trying, testing, making a trial* or *essay:* with *acc.:* puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 168: voluntatem, id. Apol. p. 320. With *gen.:* sui, id. M. 3, p. 138.

pĕrīclĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a trying, a trial, experiment:* aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

pĕrīclĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep* [periculum]. **I.** Act. *to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of:* periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 33: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 5, 50: omnia, id. Quint. 31: in periclitandis experiundisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8. With *rel. clause* quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *Absol.:* periclitari volui, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 *Perf. part.* in *pass.* sign.: periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. Am. 17, 63. **2.** *to put in peril, to endanger, risk* (rare): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5. **II.** Neutr. *to venture, to be bold* or *enterprising:* proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac. G. 40. **2.** *to be in danger, to incur* or *be exposed to danger:* ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21. With *abl.:* fama ingenii, Liv. 40, 15: capite, *to be in danger of losing one's head,* Mart. 6, 26: veneno, Just. 37, 3: paralysi, Plin. 20, 15, 59. With *gen.*: capitis, *to be in peril of one's life*, App. M. 8, p. 216. With *inf.*: periclitabatur totam paene tragoediam evertere, Petr. 140: rumpi, Quint. 11, 3, 42. Fig.: ut verba non periclitentur, *that the words may run no danger* (of occasioning the loss of the cause), id. 7, 3, 17.

pĕriclȳmĕnos or **-us**, i, *m.* = περικλύμενος, *a climbing plant, the woodbine* or *honeysuckle, also called* clymenus, Lonicera Periclymenum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 94.

pĕrĭcŏpē, es, *f.* = περικοπή, *a section* of a book, *etc.*: Hier. in Ioel. 2.

pĕrīcŭlor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [periculum] i. q. periclitor: Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pĕrīcŭlōsē, *adv. dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk* or *peril*: periculose aegrotans, Cic. Att. 8, 2: periculose dico, id. Phil. 7, 3: periculose a paucis emitur, quod multorum est, Sall. J. 8. *Comp.*: nihilo periculosius, *without any greater risk*, Auct. B. Alex. 64. *Sup.*: periculosissime aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger*, Sen. de Ira 3, 22.

pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] *dangerous, hazardous, perilous*: in nosmetipsos periculosi, Cic. Att. 13, 27: consuetudo, id. Acad. 2, 21: periculosum et grave bellum, id. Manil. 2: periculosum et infestum iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: vulnera, ib. 14, 9: curationes, id. Off. 1, 24. With *dat.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 33. *Comp.*: ira periculosior, Sen. de Ira 3, 3: inimicitiae, Tac. G. 21. *Sup.*: locus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: annus, Liv. 27, 35: bellum, Flor. 1, 17.

pĕrīcŭlum (contr. periclum, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 29: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13: Lucr. 1, 60: Virg. Aen. 2, 709, *etc.*), i, *n.* [root PERI, whence peri-tus: v. experior] *a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay*: fac periculum in literis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: alicujus fidei periculum facere, *to make trial of*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: periculum facito ex aliis, *take a lesson* or *warning from*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36.

2. Meton. *an attempt* in writing, *an essay:* faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigent (speaking of a poem in honour of Marius), Cic. Leg. 1, 1: Aus. Idyll. 10, 215. **II.** Transf. *risk, hazard, danger, peril:* si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. 1, 54: pericula subire, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: periculum adire capitis, *to run the risk of one's life*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: suscipere, *to take upon oneself*, id. Mur. 36: conflare alicui, *to cause, occasion*, id. Sull. 4: intendere in aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 3: intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19: facere alicui, Sall. C. 33: amici depellere, Cic. Cluent. 6: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, id. Phil. 7, 1: arcessere aliquem in summum capitis periculum, id. Rab. perd. 9: in periculum se committere, *to get into danger*, id. Inv. 2, 8: ex periculo eripere, *to rescue*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: extrahere ex periculo, Cic. Sest. 4: rempubl. a periculo prohibere, id. Manil. 7: res in periculo vertitur, *the affair becomes perilous*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 12: esse in periculo, Cic. Fam. 4, 15: in periculo versari, id. Rab. Post. 9: a securi negat ei periculum esse, *that danger threatens him*, id. Verr. 5, 44: periculum est ne, *there is danger that*, id. Tusc. 5, 40: periculo meo, tuo, suo, *at my, your, his risk*: id. Sest. 52: crede audacter meo periculo, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51: des ei numos fide et periculo meo, Marc. Dig. 46, 1, 24: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: rem periculi sui facere, *to do a thing at one's own risk*, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 16: bono periculo, *safely, without danger*, App. Apol. p. 320. **2.** Esp. *a trial, action, suit at law:* meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, Cic. Manil. 1: aliquem in periculis defendere, Nep. Phoc. 2. (ii) *a record* or *register of condemnation:* tabulae publicae periculaque magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: te ad Sthenii periculum inimici ejus nomine abusum esse, ib. 2, 43. (iii) *a sickness, attack of sickness:* in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 29. (iv) *ruin, destruction:* tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates, Am. 1, 4. (Hence Fr. *péril.*)

pĕr-ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. very fit, suitable,* or *proper, very well adapted to:* with *dat.*: locus peridoneus castris, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: Tac. A. 4, 12. With *ad:* gens ad furta belli peridonea, Sall. fragm. in Non. 310, 15.

pĕrĭēgēsis, is, *f.* = περιήγησις, *a leading round;* hence, *a geographical description: the title of a poem by Avienus.*

pĕrignārus, a, um, v. pergnarus.

pĕrĭleucos, i, *f.* = περίλευκος (white all round), *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj. very brilliant, very notable:* quod sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12. **II.** *greatly distinguished, highly honoured:* Cic. Att. 5, 20.

pĕrĭmăchĭa, ae, *f.* = περιμαχία, *an attack, assault:* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

pĕr-imbĕcillus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble:* Varr. R. R. 3, 10: Cic. Att. 10, 18.

pĕrĭmetros, i, *f.* = περίμετρος, *a circumference, perimeter* · Front. Aq. 26: Vitr. 5, 6.

pĕr-ĭmo (orig. peremo, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*), ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy:* sensu perempto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor, id. Div. 1, 12, 19: Troja perempta, *destroyed, ruined*, Virg. Aen. 5, 787. *Absol.*: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117. **2.** *to cut off, hinder, prevent:* reditum, id. Planc. 42: nisi aliqui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off. 3, 7: si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id. Sest. 22. **II.** Esp. *to kill, slay:* indigna morte peremtus, Virg. Aen. 6, 163: hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (translat. from Hom.), poët. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: Ov. M. 8, 395: conceptum abortu, Plin. 8, 44, 69: caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum, Just. 7, 6.

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um, *adj. very much obstructed, very difficult to pass:* locus, Auct. B. Afr. 58.

pĕrĭnaeon and **pĕrĭnĕon**, i, *n.* = περίναιον, περίνεον, *the space between the sexual organs and the fundament, the perineum:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pĕr-incertus, a, um, *adj. very uncertain:* Sall. fragm. in Gell. 18, 4.

pĕr-incommŏdē, *adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately:* accidit perincommode, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj. very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying:* alicui, Liv. 37, 41.

pĕr-inconsĕquens, entis, *adj. very inconsequent, very absurd:* Gell. 14, 1.

pĕr-indĕ, *adv.* [prob. only another form of pro-inde] *in the same manner, just as, equally:* vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo R. perinde metuendos fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *in a corresponding manner, accordingly*, Sall. in Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8 · Tac. A. 12, 41. **II.** Esp. with the conjunctions *atque (ac), ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quàm*, etc.: non perinde atque ego putaram, *not exactly as I had expected*, Cic. Att. 16, 5: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, *just as if*, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: perinde sunt ut aguntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: perinde ut afficeretur, *just as, according as*, Suet. Claud. 14: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, *in whatever way*, Cic. Div. 2, 42: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, Cic. Quint. 26. With *et* or *que*: *equally with, the same as*. perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, ib 1, 26. With *ut, so that, to the extent that:* Julianus nimius religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16. With *quam: so much as:* nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15. With *quam si, the same as if:* jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73. Haud perinde . . . quam, *not as well . . . as:* id. H. 2, 39. **2.** Ellipt.: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (*sc.* ac dextro), Suet. Aug. 80: ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est (*sc.* ut oportebat), id. Tib. 52.

pĕr-indĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to need very much, to be in great need:* Tert. adv Gnost. 13.

pĕr-indignē, *adv. very indignantly.* Suet. Tib. 50.

pĕr-indignus, a, um, *adj. very unworthy, very unbecoming:* Sid. Ep. 4, 4

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj. very indulgent, very tender:* qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbe severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31 *fin.*

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj. very infamous.* vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet Vit. 2. With *gen.* of cause: App. M. 3 p. 136.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble:* si quis perinfirmus est, Cels 2, 14: sunt levia et perinfirma quae dicebantur a te, Cic. Fin. 2, 16.

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very clever:* homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

pĕr-ingrātus, a, um, *adj. very ungrateful:* Sen. Ep. 98.

pĕr-ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj. very unfair, very unjust:* quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. Manil. 22. **II.** *very unwilling, very discontented:* etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18.

pĕr-injūrĭus, a, um, *adj. very unjust, very wrong:* Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj. very remarkable,* or *conspicuous:* corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

pĕr-insŏlens, entis, *adj. very unusual:* Not. Tir. p. 47.

pĕr-intĕger, gra, grum, *adj. very honest* or *virtuous:* Gell. 3, 5.

pĕr-ĭnundo, 1. *v. a. to overflow completely* (poet.): Alcim. 1, 267.

pĕr-ĭnungo, 3. *v. a. to anoint all over:* tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *Part. much hated:* homo diis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. fragm.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj. very unwilling:* ne perinvitus legerem tuas literas Cic. Fam. 7, 33 *fin.*: Liv. 40, 57.

pĕrĭŏcha, ae, *f.* = περιοχή, *a summary, compendium*, the title of a work by Ausonius.

pĕrĭŏdeuta, ae, *m.* = περιοδευτής, *that goes about, a visitor:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

pĕrĭŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιοδικος, *that returns at stated times, periodical:* Plin. 20, 3, 8.

pĕrĭŏdus (perihodus, Fest. *s. v.*), i, *f* = περίοδος, in rhetor. *a complete sentence, a period:* in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61 Quint. 9, 4, 14. **II.** *the circuit of the four Grecian games* (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): Fest. *s. v.*

pĕrĭpătētĭci, orum, *m. plu.* = περιπατητικοί, *philosophers of the peripate* *ic (Aristotelian) school, peripatetics:* Cic. Acad. 1, 4.

pĕrĭpătētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός, *pertaining to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic:* peripatetica secta, Col. 9, 3: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3: disciplina, id. 19, 5.

pĕrĭpĕtasmăta, um, *n. plu.* = περιπετάσματα, *curtains, draperies, carpets;* Attalica peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 4, 12.

pĕrĭphĕrīa, ae, *f.* = περιφέρεια, *the circumference of a circle, periphery:* Mart. Cap. 8, 278.

pĕrĭphrăsis, is, *f.* = περίφρασις, *a circumlocution, periphrase:* Suet. Gramm. 4: Quint. 8, 3, 53: Gell. 3, 1, 6 (pure Latin, circumlocutio.)

pĕrĭplus, i, *m.* = περίπλους, *a sailing round, circumnavigation:* Plin. 7, 48, 48.

pĕrĭpneumŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = περιπνευμονία, *pulmonary consumption, peripneumony:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus (peripleumonicus, Veg. Vet. 1, 28; and peripleumoniacus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 4), a, um, *adj.* = περιπνευμονικός, *consumptive, peripneumonic:* Plin. 26, 7, 25.

pĕrĭpsēma, ātis, *n.* = περίψημα, *offscouring, refuse, filth:* Tert. Pud. 14

pĕrĭptĕros, on, *adj.* = περίπτερος, *surrounded with columns:* Vitr. 3, 1.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj. very angry:* alicui, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 11: Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

pĕrĭscĕlis, ĭdis, *f.* = περισκελίς, *a leg-band, anklet:* saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56: tortae, Petr. 67, 4.

pĕrĭscĕlĭum, ii, *n.* = περισκέλιον, i. q. periscelis, *an anklet:* Tert. Cult. fem. 13.

pĕrisseuma or **pĕritteuma**, another reading for parapeteuma, q. v.

pĕrissŏchŏrēgĭa, ae, *f.* = περισσοχορηγία, *an extra present:* Cod. Theod. 14, 26, 2.

pĕrissŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = περισσολογία, *redundancy of expression:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 658.

pĕrisson, i, *n.* = περισσόν, *a plant, also called* strychnion, v. trichnon: Plin. 21, 31, 105: App. Herb. 74.

pĕristăsis, is, *f.* = περίστασις, *a subject, theme:* Petr. 48, 4.

pĕristĕrĕon, ōnis, and **peristĕrĕos**, i, *m.* = περιστερεών, *vervain,* Verbena officinalis, Linn. *v.* hierabotane: Plin. 25, 10, 78: App. Herb. 3.

pĕristrōma, ătis, *n.* = περίστρωμα, *a covering, curtain, carpet:* Babylonia peristromata, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 54: conchyliata peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

pĕristrŏphē, es, *f.* = περιστροφή, *the turning of an opponent's argument against himself:* Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

pĕristylĭum, ii, *n.* = περιστύλιον, *a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle:* Vitr. 3, 1: Suet. Aug. 82.

pĕristȳlum, i, *n.* = περίστυλον, *the part of a building inclosing the courtyard, surrounded by columns on the inside:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Aus. de Urb. 5.

pĕrītē, *adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly:* institutum perite a Numa, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: perite et ornate dicere, id. de Or. 2, 2: callide et perite versari in aliqua re, ib. 1, 11. *Comp.:* Sen. Ep. 90. *Sup.:* aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19.

pĕrītĭa, ae, *f.* [peritus] *experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill.* With *gen.:* locorum et militiae, Sall. J. 46: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: morum, ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7: gratiae ac voluptatis (conciliandae), Quint. 2, 15, 24. *Absol.:* peritia et arte praestans, Tac. H. 4, 30.

pĕrĭto, 1. *v. n.* [pereo] *to perish:* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 32: Lucr. 3, 710.

pĕrĭtŏnaeum and **pĕrĭtŏnēum**, i, *n.* = περιτόναιον and περιτόνειον, *the membrane inclosing the intestines of the abdomen, the peritoneum:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17

pĕrĭtŏnaeos, on, *adj.* = περιτόναιος, *pertaining to the peritoneum, peritoneal:* membrana, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* [root PERI: *v.* periculum and experior] *experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol.:* mihi jam nihil novi offerri potest, quin sim peritus, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 19: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41: decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: peritissimi duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. With *gen.:* multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Font. 7: earum regionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: peritiores rei militaris, ib. 3, 61: coelestium prodigiorum, Liv. 1, 34: peritissimi coeli ac siderum vates, Curt. 4, 10: vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. With *abl.:* quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38: peritus bello, Vell. 2, 29: peritus disciplina militari, Gell. 4, 8. With *ad:* ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic. Font. 15. With *in* and *abl.:* sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. 2, 34, 82. With *de:* de agricultura peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. With *acc.* (poetical): arma virumque peritus, Aus. Epigr. 137. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* soli cantare periti Arcades, Virg. E. 10, 32: peritus obsequi, Tac. Agr. 8: rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, *aware by experience,* Flor. 3, 1. ‖. Transf. of things: *skilfully constructed, clever:* peritae fabulae, Aus. Epist. 16, 92.

pĕrĭxyŏmĕnos, on, *adj.* = περιξυόμενος, *scraping himself* (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonus: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 26.

pĕrizōma, ătis, *n.* = περίζωμα, *a girdle:* Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

per-jĕro, v. pejero.

perjūcundē, *adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly:* versari in aliqua re, Cic. Coel. 11: id. Att. 13, 52.

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasing:* cui quidem literae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 7. *In tmesi:* id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

perjūrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro] *a petty perjury:* Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 76.

perjūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perjurium] *full of perjury, perjured, perfidious:* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

perjūrĭum, ii, *n.* [perjurus] *a false oath, perjury:* quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: sceleratorum hominum perjuria, id Font. 16, 35: perjuras merito perjuria fallunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 657. ‖. Meton.: perjuria Graia, poet. for perjuri Graii, *the perjured* or *perfidious Greeks,* Sil. 17, 425.

perjūro, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per jus] *oathbreaking, perjured:* quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: perjurissimus leno, ib. 7: perjura Troja, Virg. Aen. 5, 811: perjura fides, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *false, lying:* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 74. *Comp:* ib. 1, 1, 21.

per-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slip* or *glide through:* isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr. 4, 428: rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, *glides along the surface of the waves,* Virg. Aen. 1, 147. **2.** *to move towards, to reach:* ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, ib. 7, 646: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

per-laetus, a, um, *adj. very joyful* or *glad:* supplicatio, Liv. 10, 21.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [perlabor].

per-lātē, *adv. very widely* or *extensively:* perlate patere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17.

per-lătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie completely hid:* Ov. A. A. 3, 416.

perlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfero] *a bearing away, a transferring:* Hyg. Astron. 1 *praef.* ‖. *a bearing, enduring:* malorum perlatio, Lact. 5, 22.

perlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier, conveyer;* literarum, Symm, Ep. 5, 28: perlatore capto, Amm. 21 16.

perlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that bears* or *carries:* perlatrices querelarum literae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 22.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.* [perfero].

per-laudābĭlis, e, *adj. very commendable:* forma, Dict. Cret. 6, 14.

per-lăvo, 1. *v. a. to wash* or *bathe thoroughly:* aliquem, Tert. Poen. 4.

per-laxo, 1. *v. a. to relax greatly* Apic. 7, 7.

perlĕcebra (pellecebra), ae, *f.* [pellicio] *an enticement, allurement:* probri perlecebrae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 47.

perlectĭo, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo (pellego; acc. to Prisc. p. 571 P.), lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (poet.): omnia oculis, Virg. Aen. 6, 33: perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. F. 1, 591. ‖. Esp. *to read through, read to the end:* has (tabellas), Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 64: tertium (librum) de natura deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: libri perlegendi, Plin. H. N. 1 *praef.:* reliquum deincipe die perlecturus, App. Flor. *n.* 16: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators,* Liv. 38, 28: historiam, Suet. Claud. 41. *Absol.:* sine perlegam, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 104.

per-lĕpĭdē, *adv. very pleasantly* or *prettily:* narrare, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 46.

per-lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pretty:* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 53 dub.

per-lĕvis, e, *adj. very light, very slight:* momentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

perlĕvĭter, *adv. very lightly, very slightly:* commotus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

perlĭbens (perlubens), entis, *Part.* [perlibet]. ‖. Adj.: *very willing, feeling pleasure:* ausculto perlubens, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 50: me perlubente allisus est, *to my great delight,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

perlĭbenter, *adv.* (perlubenter), *very willingly, with great pleasure:* Cic. Tim. 1: id. Att. 8, 14.

per-lībĕrālis, e, *adj. very well bred very genteel:* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24.

perlībĕrālĭter, *adv. very graciously, very liberally:* Cic. Att. 10, 4: agere, id. Rosc. Am. 37 *fin.*

per-lĭbet (lubet) 2. *v. impers. it is very pleasing* or *agreeable:* colloqui, Pl Capt. 4, 2, 53: scire, id. Rud. 2, 3, 23.

per-lībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perlibro] *a levelling:* of water: Vitr. 8, 6.

per-lībro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make level, to level:* permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13: planicies non perlibrata, sed exigue prona, *not level, not horizontal,* id. 2, 2. ‖. Transf. *to poise and hurl* (poet.): saevamque bipennem perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil 2, 189: hastam, id. 5, 321: jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id. 15, 699.

per-lĭcet, 2. *v. impers. it is perfectly allowable:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

perlĭcĭo, v. pellicio.

per-līmo, *v. a. to file;* hence, *to sharpen, make clearer:* oculorum speciem, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*

per-lĭnĭo, for perlino, *to besmear:* custos novum loculamentum perliniat, Col. 9, 12, 2 dub.

per-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear all over:* pice liquida perlinuntur, Col. 7, 5: perlinetur, Pall. 3, 30 servulum melle perlitum alligavit arbori, App. M. 8, p. 211: crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, *polluted,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150. (dub. *al.* praeditus.)

per-lĭquĭdus, a. um. *adj. very liquid:* Cels. 2, 4 *fin.*

per-lītĕrātus, a, um, *adj. very learned:* homo, Cic. in Hieron. Ep. 2.

per-lĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens:* res divinae rite perlitatae, Valer. Antias in Gell. 1, 7: Liv. 41, 15. *Pass. impers.:* primis hostiis perlitatum est, id. 36, 1: diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *it being long before the sacrifices gave a favourable omen,* id 7, 8.

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perlino]

per-littĕrātus, v. perliteratus.

per-longē, *adv. a very long way off, very far:* perlonge est. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj. lingering, wearisome:* Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 77.

per-longus, a, um, *adj. very long:* via, Cic. Att. 5, 20: perlongum, adverbially, *very long:* Aus. Epigr. 1, 7. II. Transf. *very tedious:* Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 17.

perlŭbens, entis, v. perlibens.

perlŭbenter, *adv.* v. perlibenter.

perlŭbet, v. perlibet.

perlūcĕo, v. pelluceo.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj. very mournful:* funus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

per-lūdo, 3, *v. a. to play about:* Manil. 5, 81 dub. (*al.* praelidere, *al.* praecludere).

per-lūmino, 1. *v. a. to shine through, illumine greatly:* carnem caecam, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 4 *med.*

per-lŭo (pelluo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off:* manus unda, Ov. F. 5, 435: aliquid aqua marina, Col. 12, 20: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61: sudore perlutus, *bathed in perspiration*, App. M. 2, p. 129. 2. *Reflect. to wash oneself, to bathe:* in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4.

perlūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perludo] *sportive, in sport, in jest:* judicium, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1 14 (dub. *al.* prolusorium).

per-lustro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purify* or *hallow completely:* sulphure et bitumine aliquid perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11. II. *to go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely:* hostium agros, Liv. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vell. 2, 106. III. *to view all over, to examine, survey:* omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9: perlustrans diu oculis, id. 23, 46. Fig.: aliquid animo, Cic. Part. 11: perlustra mea dicta, *examine, consult*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 143.

perlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [perluo].

per-măcĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very thin, very weak:* Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* trifax.

per-măcer, cra, crum, *adj. very lean:* caro domestica, Cels. 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, *n.* 2.

per-mācĕro, 1. *v. a. to soften thoroughly:* calculos, *to slake completely*, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.

per-mădĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to wet through, to drench:* amor permadefecit cor meum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 63.

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist:* quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, Col. 2, 4: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1010. II. Fig. *to grow soft* or *effeminate:* deliciis, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.:* enervata felicitate animi permadescunt, id. Prov. 4.

per-maestus (moestus), a, um, *adj. greatly afflicted* or *dejected:* interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23.

per-magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. very sumptuous, very magnificent:* convivium, Vulg. Esth. 2, 18.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj. very great:* accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: hereditas, id. Verr. 1, 10: numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: beneficium, Cic. Agr. 2, 2. *Neutr. absol.* permagnum, *something very great:* id. Tusc. 1, 46: permagni interest, id. Part. 24: *in tmesi:* per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, id. Att. 10, 1: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id. Verr. 3, 39 *fin.*

per-mălĕ, *adv. very badly:* pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19 dub. (*al.* male).

permānanter, *adv. by flowing through:* Lucr. 6, 916.

permānasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [permano] *to flow to.* Fig. *to penetrate to.:* ad aliquem permanascere, *to reach his ears*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2. *v. n. to continue* or *persist in staying:* constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, also with *abl.:* Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. 37, 21: eodem loco permanere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15. II. Fig. *to continue, endure, persist, persevere:* ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: Sall. J. 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2: in pristina sententia, id. Att. 1, 20: in officio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: in libertate, ib. 3, 8. With *abl.:* spe atque fiducia, id. B. C. 1, 20. With *ad:* solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov. A. Am. 2, 120. With *in* and *acc.:* ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, id. Tr. 4, 10, 73. With *gen.:* virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep. 76.

per-māno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow through, press through, penetrate:* in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. 1, 349: permanat calor argentum, id. 1, 495. II. Transf.: *to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach:* succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: venenum in omnes partes corporis permanat, id. Cluent. 62: quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, Lucr. 1, 123. III. Fig.: amor usque in pectus permanavit, Pl. Most. 1, 63: conclusiunculae ad sensus non permanantes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permanarent, id. Balb. 25: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc. 4, 1: hoc ad plures permanaverat, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. (ii) permanare palam, *to be divulged, become known:* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 25.

permansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo] *a remaining, persisting:* nunquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54.

per-mărīnus, a, um, *adj. that accompanies through the sea:* lares, *guardian deities of those who travel by sea*, Liv. 40, 52.

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov. M. 4, 165.

per-mātūro, 1. *v. n. to become quite ripe:* ubi permaturavit (*al.* permaturuit), Hyg. Fab. 136.

per-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. quite ripe:* Col. 12, 48: Cels. 6, 13.

permaxĭmē, *adv. very greatly, particularly:* Cato R. R. 38, 4.

per-maxĭmus, a, um, *adj. very great indeed, extremely great:* solitudo, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 21.

permĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [permeo] *that can be passed through, passable:* latitudo, Sol. 47.

permĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that passes through:* Tert. Apol. 21.

per-mĕdĭocris, e, *adj. very moderate:* motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj. well-prepared, well trained:* Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

per-mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permetior] *a measuring out:* terrae, *geometry*, Mart. Cap. 7 *init.*

permensus, a, um, *Part.* [permetior].

per-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse:* Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, Plin. 5, 26, 21: Alpheus in ea insula sub ima maria permeat, id. 31, 5, 30: saxa et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. A. 15, 9: permeato amne, Amm. 21, 13. *Pass. impers.:* iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13. 2. Transf. *to go forwards, go on:* Col. 11, 1. II. Fig. *to penetrate, pervade:* intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic. Acad. 2, 37 *fin.*

per-mĕrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to serve one's time* as a soldier: Stat. S. 1, 4, 73.

per-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure:* solis magnitudinem, quasi decempeda, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 126. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif. *measured out:* permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13 *fin.:* App. M. 8, p. 209. II. Transf. *to travel through, traverse:* permensus est viam ad vos, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 49: Siciliae oras errabundus permetiens, Sen. Con. ad Polyb. 36: classibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 157: iter, Stat. S. 1, 2, 202: secula, *to live through*, Mart. 9, 30: gradatim permensis honoribus, App. M. 10, p. 247.

per-mĕtŭens, entis, *Part. greatly fearing, dreading:* poenas Danaum permetuens (*al.* praemetuens), Virg. Aen 2, 572

per-mīlĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. to serve one's time as a soldier:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 9.

per-mingo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to bepiss* transf. i. q. paedicare: Hor. S. 1, 2 44.

per-mĭnĭmus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly small:* pars, Juvenc. 3, 584.

per-mĭnūtus, a, um, *adj. very small, very trifling:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30 (*al.* minuta).

per-mīrābĭlis, e, *adj. very wonderful:* Aug. Genes. ad litt. 1, 10.

per-mīrandus, a, um, *adj. very wonderful: in tmesi:* per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6.

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj. very wonderful:* ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, Cic. Div. 2, 47. *In tmesi:* per mihi mirum visum est, id de Or. 1, 49.

per-misceo, scŭi, stum and xtum, 2 *v. a. to mix* or *mingle together:* naturam cum materia, Cic. Tim. 7: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38: omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, id. Or. 57. gagates lapis cerae permixtus strumis medetur, Plin. 36, 19, 34: coeptanti attollere corpus totum permiscuit ensem, *plunged his whole sword into his body*, Sil. 10, 259. II. Fig. *to mix* or *mingle together:* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. Vat. 5: tristia laetis, Sil. 13, 385. 2. Esp. *to confound, disturb, throw into confusion:* Cic. Verr. 2, 50: omnia, id. Planc. 17: omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.:* Graeciam, Cic. Or. 9: omnia gravi timore, Flor. 1, 18.

permissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permitto] *a giving up, yielding; an unconditional surrender:* Liv. 37, 7. In rhetor. Auct. Her. 4, 29: Quint. 9, 2, 25. II. Esp. *leave, permission* (rare): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3

permissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who permits:* mali, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

permissus, a, um, *Part.* [permitto]. II. Subst. permissum, i, *n. a permission:* utor permisso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1 45.

permissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *leave, permission:* permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: permissu tuo, id. Verr. 3, 80.

per-mītis, e, *adj. very mild:* sorba, Col. 12, 41.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go through, suffer to pass through:* fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. 1, 24, 1. II. Transf. *to let go, let loose, let run:* equos permittunt in hostem, Liv. 3, 61 se incautius in hostem, *i. e. to rush upon*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: multi ex summo se permitterent, *sprang down*, Sisenn in Non. 162, 5: gregem campo, *to turn out into*, Nem. Eccl. 7. *Reflect.:* odor permittitur longius, *spreads farther*, Lucr. 4, 688: deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, *extends*, Mela, 1, 19, 20. 2. Esp. *to send away, export:* caseos trans maria, Col. 7, 8. (ii) *to let fly, cast, hurl:* saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 282: longius tela, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: quacumque datur permittere visus, *to direct*, Sil. 3, 534. III. Fig. *to let loose, let go:* tribunatum, *to make free use of, exercise without reserve*, Liv. 2, 56: se ad aliquam rem, *to strive after*, Gell. 6, 16 2. *to give up, leave, surrender, commit:* totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alicui potestatem infinitam, id. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem judicum

potestati, id. Font. 14: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: fortunas suas fidei alicujus, id. B. G. 5, 3: alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall. J. 103: permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod vellet, Liv. 24, 14. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: *to give up* or *surrender oneself*: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R. permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, ib. 31: se in deditionem consulis, Liv. 8, 20. **3.** *to give leave, allow, suffer, permit*: neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: tibi permitto respondere, id. N. D. 3, 1: ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere, id. Verr. 5, 9: ibi permisso, ut seu dicere prius, seu audire mallet, Liv. 34, 31: ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 12: si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28. **4.** *to concede, relinquish*: permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *allow, concede*, Cic. Sull. 16: inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas temporibus reipublicae, *to sacrifice them in consideration of the state of the country*, id. Sest. 33.

permixtē, *adv. confusedly, promiscuously*: Cic. Inv. 1, 22: id. Part. 7.

permixtim, *adv. confusedly, promiscuously*: Prud. στεφ. 11, 191.

permixtĭo (permistĭo), ōnis, *f.* [permisceo] *a mixing together, a mixture*: Cic. Tim. 12. **II.** *a confusion, disturbance*: reipublicae permixtio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

permixtus (permistus), a, um, *Part.* [permisceo]. **II.** Adj.: *promiscuous*: permixta caedes, Lucr. 3, 644: id. 5, 1312. **2.** *filled*: permixtus dolore, App. M. 9, p. 235.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very modest*: homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: verba sensu permodesto, Tac. A. 1, 7.

permŏdĭcē, *adv. very little*: Col. 5, 11, 7.

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very small*: locus, Suet. Aug. 6: res familiaris, id. Tib. 47.

per-moestus, a, um, v. permaestus.

permŏlestē, *adv. with much trouble*, or *vexation*: permoleste ferre aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: id. Att. 15, 17.

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj. very troublesome*: atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

per-mollis, e, *adj. very soft*: quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65.

per-mŏlo, 3. *v. a. to grind up*: piperis grana, Seren. Samm. 19, 334. **II.** Transf.: alienas uxores, Hor. S. 1, 2, 34.

per-monstrans, antis, *Part.* [monstro] *showing accurately, explaining*: Amm. 18, 6.

per-mŏrĭor, 3. *v. n. dep. to die*: Commod. Instruct. 27.

per-mŏror, 1. *v. n. dep. to delay* or *tarry long*: Not. Tir. p. 104.

per-mōtātus, a, um, *Part. greatly moved, violently excited*: vino permotati, Commod. Instruct. 12.

per-mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permoveo] *a moving, exciting, excitement*: fig.: mentis permotio, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: permotionis causa, *in order to move* or *stir the feelings*, id. de Or. 2, 53. **II.** Esp. *absol. an emotion* of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, id. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

permōtus, a, um, *Part.* [permoveo].

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move* or *stir up thoroughly*: mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 726: terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12: resinae uncias tres dolio immergunt et permovent, *stir about, shake up*, Pall. 11, 14. **II.** Fig. of the mind, *to move deeply; to stir up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence*, etc.: si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: in commovendis judicibus, iis sensibus permoveor, id. de Or. 2, 45: mentem judicum, id. Or. 38: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: labore itineris, id. B. G. 7, 40: sive iracundia, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic. Att. 10, 4: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. C. 33: mente permotus, *in an ecstasy* or *phrensy*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 129. **2.** *to stir up, raise, excite* a passion: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras permovere, Tac. A. 1, 21.

per-mulcĕo, si, sum, and ctum, 2. *v. a. to rub gently, to stroke*: aliquem manu, Ov. F. 4, 551: barbam, Liv. 5, 41: alicui malas, Suet. Ner. 1: comas, Ov. M. 2, 733. **II.** Transf. *to touch gently*: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *blows softly upon*, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: arteriae leni voce permulsae, Auct. Her. 3, 12: medicata lumina virga, Ov. M. 1, 716. **2.** *to soften*: cera picem lenitate permulcet, Pall. 10, 11. **III.** Fig. *to charm, please, delight*: sensum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: aures, id. Or. 49: aliquem permulcere atque allicere, id. de Or. 2, 78. **2.** *to soothe, appease, allay*: senectutem, id. de Sen. 2: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: iram alicujus, Liv. 39, 23: aliquem mitibus verbis, Tac. A. 2, 34: comitate militem, ib. 1, 29.

permulctus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stroking*: manuum, Non. s. v. mansuetum.

permulsus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulto, *adv. very much, by far*: permulto clariora, Cic. Div. 2, 61.

per-multus, a, um, *adj. very much, very many*: nescio quantulum attulrit; verum haud permultum attulit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 86: permultae partes, Varr. L. L. 8, 1: imitatores, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: permulta rogatus fecit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 97. **2.** permultum, adverb. *very much*: permultum ante, *very frequently before*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: permultum interest, id. Off. 1, 8.

per-mundo, 1. *v. a. to cleanse thoroughly*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

per-mundus, a, um, *adj. very cleanly*: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnĭo, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying*: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunitas Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15: castris permunitis, Liv. 7, 16: locorum opportuna permunivit, Tac. A. 4, 24.

permūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permuto] *a changing, altering, change*: magna rerum permutatio, Cic. Sest. 34: temporum, id. Parad. 6: defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41. **II.** *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21: haec res permutationem non recipit, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 51: rerum, Paul. Dig. 19, 5, 5. Of *exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange: Cic. Fam. 3, 5: id. Att. 5, 13. **2.** In rhetor. *an exchanging of one expression for another, permutation*: Auct. Her. 4, 34.

per-mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change throughout, to alter* or *change completely*: sententiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: omnem reipublicae statum, id. Leg. 3, 9. **2.** *to turn about, turn round*: arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16: id. 16, 40, 77. **II.** *to interchange, exchange* one thing for another: nomina inter se, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 19: domum, id. Pers. 4, 5, 8: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80: virus ut hoc alio fallax permutet odore, Mart. 6, 93: plumbum gemmis, *for precious stones*, Plin. 34, 17, 48. **2.** Esp. mercant. *t. t. to exchange* money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, id. 33, 3, 13: illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id. Fam. 2, 17: velim cures, ut permutetur Athenas, id. Att. 15, 15 *fin.* (ii) *to buy*: equos talentis auri permutare, Plin. 6, 31, 36: sericatum permutatum in libras denariis sex, id. 12, 21, 45.

perna, ae, *f.*=πέρνα, *a haunch* or *ham together with the leg*: of men: his (militibus) pernas succidit, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* supernati. **2.** Of animals, esp. of swine: *a salted leg* of pork, *a ham, a gammon* of bacon: addito ungulam de perna, Cato R. R. 158: frigida, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 25: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Mart. 10, 48: aprina, Apic. 8, 1: ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49. **II.** Transf. of things of a similar shape: *a kind of shell-fish*, the same as Pinna, Pinna nobilis, Linn.: pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54. **2.** *the limb of a tree*: stolones cum perna sua avelluntur, id. 17, 10, 13. [Cf. Sans. *charna*, "the foot."]

pernārĭus, ii, *m.* [perna] *a ham-seller*: Inscr.

per-narro, 1. *v. a. to narrate completely*: pernarro, ἀφηγοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

per-nāvĭgātus, a, um, *Part. sailed through* or *over*: Plin. 2, 67, 67.

per-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj. very necessary*: tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21. **II.** *very closely connected*: homo, id. Fl. 6.

per-nĕcessĕ, *adj. indecl. indispensably necessary*: Cic. pro Tull. fragm. 49.

per-nĕco, avi, 1. *v. a. to kill* or *slay outright*: Aug. Serm. 17 (21).

per-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny altogether* or *flatly*: Negas? *Ly.* Pernego immo, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. Asin. 2, 2, 56: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. Coel. 27. **II.** *to refuse* or *decline altogether*: Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17: Mart. 4, 82.

per-nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. *v. a. to spin out, spin to an end*, poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89.

pernētus, a, um, *Part.* [perneo].

pernĭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, pernicious*: id perniciabile reo, Tac. A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt. 7, 3.

pernĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, deadly, fatal*: discidium, Lucr. 1, 451: morbi, Liv. 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

pernĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* (*gen.* pernicii *or* pernici, Sisenn. in Gell. 9, 14, 12: Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc. to Gell. 9, 14. *Dat.* pernicie, Liv. 5, 13) [perneco] *destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity*: quanta in pernicie siet, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 29: de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, Cic. Mur. 28: in apertam perniciem incurrere, id. N. D. 3, 27: machinari alicui perniciem, Sall. C. 18: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac. A. 1, 74: pernicies in accusatorem vertit, ib. 11, 37: id. H. 3, 27: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4. **II.** Meton. of a baneful person or thing: *destruction, ruin, bane, pest*: egredere, herilis pernicies ex aedibus, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 3: leno, pernicies communis adolescentum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *i. e. Verres*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, *i. e. Clodius*, id. Mil. 31, 84: pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

pernĭcĭo, ōnis, *f. destruction* (for pernicies): Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 6.

pernĭcĭōsē, *adv. destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 11. *Comp.*: Cic. Leg. 3, 14. *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 39.

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious*: perniciosae leges, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: morbi animi perniciosiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: perniciosissimum fore, Nep. Ages. 6.

pernīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness:* pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: Caes. B. C. 3, 84: pedum pernicitas, Liv. 9, 16: equorum, Tac. H. 1, 79.

pernīcĭter, *adv. nimbly, quickly, swiftly:* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 63: equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: exilire, Cat. 61, 8: alites alte perniciterque volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14.

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. very black:* oculis pernigris, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 153.

pernĭmĭum, *adv. altogether too much:* interpretatio pernimium severa, *altogether too severe,* Papin. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

per-nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj. much too great, altogether too much:* nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28.

pernĭo, ōnis, *m.* [perna] *a kibe, chilblain:* Plin. 23, 3, 37: id. 3, 6, 58.

per-nĭteo, 2. *v. n. to shine very much:* corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

pernĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pernio] *a little chilblain:* Plin. 26, 11, 66, *n.* 2.

pernix, īcis, *adj. nimble, brisk, agile, quick:* pernix sum manibus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: corporum pernicium, Liv. 28, 20: Virg. Aen. 11, 718: pernicis uxor Appuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 42: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuntii, ib. 3, 40: temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep. 108: saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71. With *inf.:* amata relinquere pernix, Hor. A. P. 165. [Etym. uncertain: some derive it from per and nitor.]

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj. very famous:* epigramma, Cic. Verr. 4, 57.

pernoctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pernocto] *a passing the night:* Ambros. S. 90.

per-nocto, avi, 1. *v. n. to stay all night long, to pass the night:* foris non est pernoctandum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetem, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 13: extra moenia, Liv. 27, 38. ‖. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic. Arch. 7.

pernōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [perna] a comically-formed patronymic, qs. *descended from a ham:* laridum pernonidem, *a bit of ham,* Pl. Men. 1, 3, 27.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a. to examine thoroughly:* pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, Ter. Ad. prol. 12. ‖. *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of:* ingenium alicujus, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 42: facta alicujus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 29: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic. Fat. 5: motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscendi, id. de Or. 1, 5.

per-nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become everywhere* or *generally known:* Ps. Quint. Decl. 3, 1. Impers. with *acc.* and *inf.:* Tac. A. 1, 23: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, ib. 14, 8.

pernōtus, a, um, *Part.* [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, *adj. that lasts all night:* luna pernox erat, *was visible all night, was at full,* Liv. 5, 28: addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the full moon,* Ov. M. 7, 268: stare pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10.

per-noxĭus, a, um, *adj. very harmful, very dangerous:* Mel. 1, 19, 10.

per-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out, reckon up:* argentum, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 25: pecuniam, Liv. 28, 34 *fin.:* opes, Mart. 12, 62.

pernuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [perna] *a small ham:* Not. Tir. p. 167.

pernuntĭo, 1. *v. a. to announce:* Not. Tir. p. 42.

pēro, ōnis, *m. a kind of boot made of raw hide,* worn chiefly by ploughmen, *etc.:* crudus, Virg. Aen. 7, 690: alto per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 185: App. M. 7, 481, Oud. (v. Smith's Ant. 889).

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. very obscure:* quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: fama, Liv. 1, 16.

pĕr-ōdi, ōsus sum, *defect. v. a. to hate greatly, to detest:* plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34: populum Rom. perosi sunt, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21: culpam, Manil. 5, 409.

per-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very grievous* or *troublesome, very annoying:* lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

pĕr-offĭcĭōsē, *adv. very obligingly, very attentively:* aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

pĕr-ŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to emit a penetrating odour:* Lucr. 6, 1153.

pĕr-ŏlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow up:* Lucil. in Prisc. p. 872 P.

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pero] *wearing boots of untanned leather:* arator, Pers. 5, 102.

pĕr-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. very shady:* spelunca, Lact. 1, 22.

pĕr-opportūnē, *adv. very seasonably, very opportunely:* venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.:* peropportune fortuna te obtulit, id. Verr. 5, 15: peropportune hoc cecidit, id. de Or. 2, 4.

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. very seasonable, very convenient,* or *opportune:* diversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57 *fin.*

pĕr-optāto, *adv. very much to one's wish;* peroptato nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.

pĕr-ŏpus, *n. indecl. very necessary:* peropus est, hunc cum ipsa colloqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30.

pĕr-ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] *the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration:* exstat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19.

pĕrōrīga, praeuriga, and **prōrīga**, ae, *m. that has the care of a stallion:* doubtful readings, for per origam, *i. e.* aurigam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: Plin. 8, 42, 64.

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj. very ornate:* Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

pĕr-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn greatly* or *constantly:* Tac. A. 16, 26.

pĕr-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout:* contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic. Quint. 24: a Quinto Hortensio causa est P. Sestii perorata, id Sest. 2: et breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv. 34, 31: jus perorandi, Tac. A. 2, 30. ‖. Esp. *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up:* strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. Att. 4, 2: alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id. de Or. 2, 19: dicta est a me causa et perorata, id. Coel. 29: perorata narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 10: quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, Cic. Acad. 2, 48. **2.** In gen: *to bring to an end; to conclude, finish:* res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, id. Verr. 2, 29: de qua cum dixero totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, ib. 3, 66.

pĕr-oscŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to kiss again and again:* hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart. 8, 81 (*al.* deosculatur).

pĕrōsus, a, um, *part.* [perodi] *hating greatly, detesting:* lucem perosi, Virg. Aen. 6, 435: genus omne femineum, ib. 9, 141: Creten longumque perosus exsilium, Ov. M. 8, 183: ignem, ib. 2, 379: superbiam perosos regis, Liv. 3, 39: Val. Max. 3, 3, 1. ‖. Pass. *thoroughly hated,* or *hateful:* veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.:* nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg. Vel. 16.

per-pāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quiet completely, reduce to quietness:* omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: Brennos perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12.

per-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pale:* color, Cels. 2, 6.

per-parcē, *adv. very sparingly* or *parsimoniously:* et quod dicendum hic siet, tu quoque perparce nimium, *are altogether too sparing,* Ter Andr. 1, 6, 24.

per-părum, *adv. very little:* Veg Vet. 3, 3.

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim very little, very small:* sigilla, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj. very small:* semina, Lucr. 3, 217: quae et cum assunt perparva sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: culpa, id. Deiot. 3: controversia, id. Leg. 1, 20.

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a. to graze, pasture:* Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 95.

per-pascor, 3. *v. dep. to lay waste, devastate:* fluvius perpascitur agros, Sever. Aetn. 489.

perpastus, a, um, *part.* [perpasco]. ‖. Adj.: *well fed, in good condition:* canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, very few:* deduxit in Academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj. very little, very few:* si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: perpauca loquens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 18. *Sup.:* Col. 3, 20 *fin.*

per-paulŭlum, i, *n. a very little indeed:* perpaululum loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

per-paulum (paullum), *adv. a very little indeed:* declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

per-pauper, eris, *adj. very poor:* Cic. Att. 6, 3.

per-pauxillum, i, *n. a very little:* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

per-păvĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to frighten very much:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

per-pĕdĭo, 4. *v. a. to hinder, impede.* Att. in Non. 238, 18.

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to strike* or *push violently;* alii perpellit pedem, Naev. in Isid. Orig. 1, 26. ‖. Fig. *to drive, compel, constrain, prevail upon:* si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi: sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorum cluet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 24: nunquam destitit suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, Liv. 29, 23: id. 32, 32: Antonium perpulerat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. C. 26. With *inf.:* Mithridates Pharasmanem pepulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac. A. 6, 33: ib. 11, 29.

perpendĭcŭlāris, e, and **perpendĭcŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [perpendiculum] *perpendicular:* Front. exposit form. p. 32.

perpendĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who uses a plumb-line:* Vict. Epit. 14.

perpendĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *perpendicular:* Mart. Cap. 6, 193.

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpendo] *a plummet, plumb-line:* ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line,* Cic. Verr. 1, 51: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, *perpendicularly,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17: perpendiculo respondere, opp. to habere proclinationes Vitr. 6, 11. ‖. Fig.: ad perpendiculum seque suosque habuit, Aus. Parent. 5.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3. *v. a. to weigh carefully* or *exactly:* Gell. 20, 1. ‖. Fig. *to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider:* aliquid acri judicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, ib. 36 *fin.:* hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate perpenditur, *which is considered* or *esteemed altogether according to its truth,* id. Am. 26: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3 *fin.:* perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 13: homo judicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52.

perpensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpenso] *an exact weighing, a careful consideration* honorum atque officiorum, Gell. 2, 2.

perpensē, *adv. with deliberation deliberately.* *Comp.:* Amm. 26, 5 *fin*

perpenso, 1. *v. a.* [perpendo] *to* *weigh carefully.* Fig. *to ponder, consider:* Amm. 19, 11.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.* [perpendo].

perpĕram, *adv.* [perperus] *wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely:* loqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: dicere aliquid, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 18: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8: recte an perperam judicare, id. Caecin. 24: Suet. Aug. 92: pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. **2.** *erroneously, by mistake:* Varr. R. R. 1, 69: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 10.

perpĕrē, *adv. wrongly, falsely:* opiniones perpere praesumptae, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 1.

perpĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [perperus] *heedlessness, thoughtlessness:* Att. in Non. 150, 14.

perpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* = πέρπερος (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence in gen.) *faulty, defective, wrong:* populares, Att. in Non. 150, 12: nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6.

per-pes, ĕtis, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from peto] *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual:* luna proprio suo perpeti candore, App. de deo Socr. *init.:* silentium, id. Flor. *n.* 17: rivus cruore fluebat perpeti, Prud. Cath. 10, 42. **2.** Of time, *never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:* noctem perpetem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 123: nocte perpeti, Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistunt, Sol. 52: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. persec. 33 *fin.:* perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 34: profanos in ignem aeque perpetem et jugem, Tert. Ap. 18.

perpessĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [perpetior] *patient, enduring:* etiam a duro et perpessicio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53: Socrates perpessicius senex, ib. 104.

perpessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, suffering, enduring:* harum rerum perpessio, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: laborum, id. Inv. 2, 54: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15: fortitudinis patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67.

perpessĭtĭus, a, um, v. perpessicius.

perpessus, a, um, *Part.* [perpetior].

perpĕtim, *adv. constantly, without intermission, perpetually:* ulcus perpetim (*al.* perpetuo) humore manans, Plin. 20, 6, 21: App. Apol. p. 321.

per-pĕtĭor, pessus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [patior] *to bear with patience* or *firmness; to stand out, abide, endure:* animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potest, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: mendicitatem, id. Fin. 5, 11: affirmavi quidvis me perpessurum, id. Fam. 2, 16: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, id. Fin. 4, 26: difficultates, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: perpessi omnium rerum inopiam, id. B. C. 1, 84: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: fulmina, noctem, imbres perpetimur Danai, Ov. M. 14, 472. With an impers. subject: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. **2.** With *acc.* and *inf. to endure, suffer, permit:* aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Pl Asin. 5, 1, 17: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 621.

perpetrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perpetro] *that may be done, allowable, permissible:* Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpetrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a performing, committing, perpetration:* Tert. Poen. 3.

perpetrātor, ŏris, *m.* [id.] *a committer, perpetrator:* peccati, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-petro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate:* opus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 24: prima parte (operis) perpetrata, Varr. L. L. 7, *fin.:* caedem, Liv. 1, 6: pacem, id. 33, 21: perpetratum judicium, id. 1, 6: ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, Tac. H. 4, 51: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3. With *inf.:* nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12.

perpĕtŭālis, e, *adj.* [perpetuus] *that prevails everywhere, universal:* Quint. 2, 13, 14.

perpĕtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *always employed, constantly engaged:* mulio, Sen. Apocol. *med.* Subst. perpetuarius, ii, *m. a fee-farmer, hereditary tenant:* Cod. Justin. 11, 70, 5.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *uninterrupted* or *continual duration* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity:* non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e. *from their consistency*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: ad perpetuitatem, *for ever*, id. Off. 2, 7: in vitae perpetuitate, *through the whole course of our lives*, ib. 1, 33: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession*, id. de Or. 3, 49: sermonis, ib. 2, 54. In *plur.:* opacae perpetuitates, *unbroken tracts of land*, Vitr. 2, 10.

perpĕtŭĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [perpetuo] *to cause to continue, to perpetuate:* libertatem ut perpetuitassint, Enn. in Non. 150, 30.

perpĕtŭo, *adv. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* perpetuo perire, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 13: opinionem retinere, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: loquens, id. Acad. 2, 19: Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

perpĕtŭo, avi, atum. 1. *v a.* [perpetuus] *to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate:* amator qui perpetuat data, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: judicum potestatem perpetuandam putavit, id. Sull. 22: dii te perpetuent, *may the gods preserve you!* a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 6.

perpĕtŭus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* perpetuior, Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P. *Sup.* perpetuissimus, ib.) [peto] *going on* or *continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted:* sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato R. R. 33: agmen, Cic. Pis. 22: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: palus, id. B. G. 7, 26: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis, Virg. Aen. 7, 176: Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23: oratio perpetua, opp. to altercatio, Cic. Att. 1, 16: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 4: perpetua historia, *a continuous* or *general history*, id. Fam. 5, 12: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, id. Cat. 4, 9: lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15: stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, ib. 2, 21: perpetui scrinia Silli, *of the immortal Silius*, Mart. 6, 64. Hence, in perpetuum (*sc.* tempus), *for ever, in perpetuity:* in perpetuum comprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48. So, in perpetuum modum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 5. **2.** *whole, entire:* diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *this whole day*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: vescitur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. Aen. 8, 182. **II.** Esp. *universal, general:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipi posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ne id quidem perpetuum est, *does not always hold good*, Cels. 2, 10. **2.** In augury, perpetua fulmina, *perpetual lightnings*, i. e. *whose prognostics refer to one's whole life*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47. **3.** In grammar, perpetuus modus, *the infinitive mode*, Diom. p. 331 P. **4.** In *neutr.* adverb. *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* Stat. S. 1, 1, 99.

per-pexus, a, um, *adj. well combed:* barba, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

per-pinguis, e, *adj. very fat:* arenae, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 45.

per-plăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to please greatly:* ecquid placeant, me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 4: ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

per-plānus, a, um, *adj. very plain:* expositio, Diom. p. 431 P.

perplexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perplexor] *perplexing:* verbum, *obscure, ambiguous*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 47.

perplexābĭlĭter, *adv. in a perplexing manner, perplexingly:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

perplexē, *adv. confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely:* perplexe loqui, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv. 6, 13. *Comp.:* perplexius errare, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 847.

perplexim, *adv. intricately, confusedly, perplexedly:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 18.

perplexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [plecto] *perplexity, ambiguity:* Porc. Latro. decl. in Cat. 33.

perplexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perplexus] *perplexity, obscurity:* Amm. 18, 6.

perplexor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to make confusion, cause perplexity:* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj. entangled, intricate, confused:* figurae, Lucr. 2, 101: foramina linguae, id. 4, 623: iter silvae, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: Plin. 9, 2, 1. **II.** Fig. *intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure:* sermones, Liv. 40, 5: perplexius carmen, id. 25, 12: perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 *fin.:* ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57: ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13.

per-plĭcātus, a, um, *Part. interlaced, entangled; in tmesi:* Lucr. 2, 394.

per-plōro, 1. *v. n. to weep greatly:* Inscr. Grut. 928, 11.

per-plŭo (old form, perplouere, in Fest. *s. v.* patera), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to rain through, rain in:* circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato R. R. 155. **2.** *to let the rain through, admit the rain:* venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 30: quum coenaculum perplueret, Quint. 6, 3, 64. Fig.: benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 46. **II.** Act. *to rain* anything *through* or *into.* Fig.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained into*, id. Most. 1, 3, 6. **2.** *to sprinkle profusely with:* crocus capellas odore perpluit, App. M. 10, p. 255.

per-pŏlĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to polish well:* aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4, 21. **II.** Fig. *to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to:* opus Cic. de Or. 2, 13: perpolire et absolvere aliquid, id. Tim. 13: perpolire atque conficere, id. de Or. 2, 28: perpoliendi labor, id. Balb. 7: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id. Fam. 5, 12.

perpŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpolio] *a thorough polishing, elaborating:* Auct. Her 4, 13.

perpŏlītissĭmē, *Sup. adv. in a very polished manner:* perfecte et perpolitissime absolutae, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

perpŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [perpolio]. **II.** Adj.: *thoroughly polished* or *refined:* homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: literis perpolitus, id. Pis. 29: vita perpolita humanitate, opp. to immanis, id. Sest. 42: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 8: explicatio, ib 2, 27.

per-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate.* agrum Placentinum, Liv. 34, 56: Tac. A 14, 26. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif.: perpopulato agro, Liv. 22, 9.

per-porto, 1. *v. a. to carry over:* praedam Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46 *fin.*

perpōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpoto] *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout:* intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic Pis. 10: Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

per-pŏtĭor, 4. *v. n. dep.* In law: *to get entire possession of, to hold* or *enjoy completely:* with *abl.:* privilegiis, Cod. Justin. 7, 37, 2: beneficiis, ib. 12, 21 2.

per-pōto, avi, 1. *v. a. to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse:* totos dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 33 *fin.:* perpotavit ad vesperum, id. Phil. 2, 31. **II**

to drink off: amarum absinthi laticem, Lucr. 1, 939.

perprēmo, v. perprimo.

perpressa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* bacchar, *q. v.:* Plin. 21, 19, 77: id. 26, 8, 55.

per-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press hard, to press perpetually:* cubilia, *to lie upon,* Hor. Epod. 16, 38: humorem perprimit (*al.* perpremit), Sen. Ep. 99. **II.** Of coition: Ov. A. A. 1, 394.

per-prŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly:* peri perpropere, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 10.

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj. very near:* commutatio rerum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1. 22 *fin.*

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very prosperous:* valetudo, *very good,* Suet. Claud. 31.

per-prūrisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to itch all over:* ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 20: App. M. 10, p. 249.

per-pŭdesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to feel great shame;* Cornelia in Nep. fragm. xii., 2.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj. very pugnacious:* perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Or. 1, 20 *fin.*

per-pulcer, cra, crum, *adj. very beautiful:* dona, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

per-pulsus, a, um, *adj. greatly smitten:* me malis perpulsum, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 9.

per-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to pierce through:* Coel. Aur. Auct. 2, 10.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean:* alvum, Cato R. R. 115: se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: perpurgata ulcera, Cels. 5, 26, n. 36: perpurgatis auribus, *i. e. with the greatest attention,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 179. **II.** Fig. *to clear up, explain:* locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur. 26, 54. *Absol.:* de dote tanto magis perpurga, *settle, arrange,* id. Att. 12, 12.

per-pūrus, a, um, *adj. very clean:* lana, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28.

per-pŭsillus, a, um, *adj. very small:* pusillus testis processit. Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (*adj.* or *adv.*), *I will ask very little,* or, *the very little man,* Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

per-pŭto, 1. *v. a. to explain fully:* argumentum alicui, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

per-quadrātus, a, um, *adj. perfectly square:* Vitr. 5, praef. 4.

perquam, and separ. per quam, *adv. extremely:* per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: perquam modica civium merita, Plin. Pan. 60: perquam velim scire, *very much indeed,* id. Ep. 7, 27: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 16: propulit perquam indignis modis, id. Rud. 3, 3, 9. *In tmesi:* per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.

per-quĭesco, 3. *v. n. to rest all through, to spend in rest:* totam noctem, App. M. 8, p. 211.

perquīrĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [perquiro] *greatly sought after:* opusculum usquequaque perquiritatum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1 *praef.*

per-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to ask* or *inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for:* perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 49: vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreri, id. Fin. 5, 18: aditus viasque in Suevos perquirit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. *Pass. impers.:* perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64. **II.** *to examine:* cognitionem rei, id. de Or. 3, 29.

perquīsītĭus, *comp. adv. more exactly,* or *accurately:* conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 41 *fin.*

perquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [perquiro] *a seeker out, a hunter after:* auctionum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 61.

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [perquiro].

per-rāro, *adv. very seldom, very rarley:* si quando id efficit, quod perraro potest, Cic. Re[illegible] 40 *fin.:* perraro haec alea fallit. Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj. very uncommon, very rare:* Liv. 29, 38: perrarum est, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

per-rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *adj. very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite:* ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.* [pergo].

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to creep* or *crawl through:* ad praesaepia, Col. 6, 5: in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24. **II.** Act. *to crawl through* or *over:* tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perrepo]. **I.** Neutr. *to creep* or *crawl about* in omnibus latebris, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 4. **II.** Act. *to creep* or *crawl through:* omnes plateas perreptavi, id. Am. 4, 1, 3: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

perrīdĭcŭlē, *adv. very laughably, very ridiculously:* Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 6.

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. very laughable, very ridiculous:* doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.

per-rīmōsus, a, um, *adj. very full of clefts* or *chinks:* Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1 (*al.* paeminosus).

per-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *eat through:* non plures sinus perroserint, Cels. 5, 28, 12: Plin. 34, 18, 55.

perrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perrogo] *a decree:* Inscr.

per-rŏgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* defessus perrogitando advenas de natis, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634 P.

per-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* sententias, Liv. 29, 19: Tac. H. 4, 9. **II.** Transf. *to carry through, to pass* (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6 *fin.*

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to break* or *rush through, to force one's way through:* per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: in vestibulum perruperant templi, Liv. 3, 18: in triclinium usque, Suet. Oth. 8. *Pass. impers.:* nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7. **B.** Act. *to break through, break up:* ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: limina bipenni, Virg. Aen. 2, 479: laterum cratem, Ov. M. 12, 370: costam, Cels. 8, 9. **2.** Esp. *to force one's way through:* paludem, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: media acie perrupta, Tac. H. 2, 44: perruptus hostis, id. A. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36. **II.** Fig. *to break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8: periculum, id. Part. 32: quaestiones, id. Verr. 1, 5: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 15: magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, *overcome your modesty,* ib. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.* [perrumpo].

persĭcē, *adv. in Persian:* loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

persĭcus, a, um, *adj. Persian:* persica malus, *a peach-tree,* Amygdalus persica, Linn.: Macr. S. 2, 15: also called persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17: and *absol.* persicus, i, *f.:* Col. 5, 10, 20: Pall. 1, 3: hence, persicum, i. *n. a peach:* Plin. 15, 11, 12.

per-saepĕ, *adv. very often, very frequently:* quod persaepe fit, Cic. Am. 20: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10. *In tmesi:* per pol saepe peccas, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 16.

per-saevus, a, um, *adj. very furious:* flumina, Mel. 2, 5 *fin.*

persalsē, *adv. very wittily:* gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj. very witty:* Cic. de Or. 2, 69.

persălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [persaluto] *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation:* Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to salute one after another:* omnes, Cic. Fl. 18: nomenclatores, Sen. Tranq. 12: deos Phaedr. 4, 12, 4: Curt. 10, 5.

per-sanctē, *adv. very sacredly* or *religiously:* dejerare, *to swear solemnly,* Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5: jurare, Suet. Tit. 10

per-sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cure completely:* ulcera, Sen. Ep. 8: vomicas. Plin. 20, 22, 89.

per-sānus, a, um, *adj. perfectly sound:* Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*

per-săpĭens, entis, *adj. very wise;* homo, Cic. Prov. cons. 18 *fin.*

persăpĭenter, *adv. very wisely:* persapienter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4 *fin.*

per-scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *adj. very vicious:* Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-scĭens, entis, *Part. knowing well;* with *acc.:* animum persciens, Lampr. Comm. 5.

perscĭenter, *adv. very knowingly, very discreetly:* Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to rend asunder* or *in pieces:* nubem, Lucr. 6, 137: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58.

per-scisco, 3. *v. a. to learn thoroughly:* causam tumultus, Dict. Cret. 37.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.* [perscindo].

per-scītus, a, um, *adj. very clever, very fine; in tmesi:* quod apud Catonem est, per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: per ecastor scitus puer Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6.

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write in full* or *at length* (without abbreviation of the characters): verbo non perscripto, *not being written in full,* Tiro Tullius in Gell. 10, 1: in M. Catonis quarta Origine ita perscriptum est, *written in full,* Gell. 10, 1: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. **II.** Transf. *to give a full account* or *report of in writing:* rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse, ib. 49: orationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere, Sall. J. 30: hoc velim diligentius omnia . . . . perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 13: hoc perscriptum in monumentis veteribus reperietis, id. Agr. 2, 32: res populi R. a primordio urbis, Liv. 1, 1: Hor, S. 1, 4, 54. **2.** *to write* or *note down, to enter, register:* quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C. ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, id. Rosc. Com. 1. **3.** *to make over in writing, to assign:* argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: Cic. Fl. 19: si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42. **4.** *to draw a line across:* as numus est libralis et per I perscriptam notatur †: dupondius numus est bilibris per duas II perscriptas H, *etc.* . . . denarius quoque decem librarum numus per X perscriptam notatur *, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo] *a writing down, an entry:* perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11. **II.** *a making over in writing, an assignment:* id. Att. 12, 51 *fin.:* haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, ib. 4, 18.

per-scriptĭto, 1. *v. a. freq. to write down:* Ter. de syllab. p. 2391 P. (*al* praescriptitare).

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [perscribo] *one who makes entries in books:* fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 3, 72.

perscriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a drawing up, a writing:* quum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, adjicere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 3: (*al.* quum testamentum faciunt, per scripturam adjicere).

perscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [perscribo].

perscrūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor] *a searching through, an examination, investigation:* profundi perscrutatio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9 *fin.*

perscrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator:* Capitol Max. 1.

per-scrūto, for perscrutor. hunc perscrutavi, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 30: Amm. 17, 4.

per-scrūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to search through, examine:* speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 4, 21: arculas muliebres, id. Off. 2, 7. ‖. Fig. *to examine into, investigate:* sententiam scriptoris, id. Inv. 2, 44: naturam rationemque criminum, id. Flacc. 8.

per-sculptus, a, um, *Part. carved, engraved:* lapides, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 377.

persĕa, ae, *f.* = περσέα, *a sacred tree in Egypt and Persia,* referred by Sprengel to the Cordia Myxa, Linn.; by others to Balanites Aegyptiaca, Delill.: Plin. 13, 9, 15.

per-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut up, extirpate; to cut out.* Fig. vitium, Liv. 40, 19 *fin.*: rei publicae vomicas, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 15: rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature,* Cic. Acad. 2, 39.

persector, 1. *v. a. dep.* [persequor] *to follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate:* Lucr. 4, 1007.

persĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a following after, a chase, pursuit:* bestiae, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 44: App. M. 4, p. 155. ‖. Transf. *a prosecution, action, suit:* Cic. Or. 41, 14*: Flor. Dig. 46, 4, 18. 2. *a persecution* of Christians: De fuga in persecutione, *the title of a treatise by Tertullian.* 3. *a following up, prosecution:* negotii, App. M. 10, p. 252.

persĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pursuer:* flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Albin. 11 2. *a persecutor* of Christians: Lact de Mort. persecut. 1. ‖. *a prosecutor, plaintiff:* Macer. Dig. 48, 3, 7.

persĕcūtōrĭus, v. prosecutorius.

persĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [persequor] *she that pursues* or *persecutes:* Aug. Consens. Evang. 1, 25.

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [persequor].

per-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long:* Lucr 1, 307: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv. 45, 39: qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, Sen. Ep. 108: etiam meridie, Suet. Claud. 34.

per-segnis, e, *adj. very sluggish* or *inactive:* proelium, Liv. 25, 15.

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old:* ibi persenuit, Eutr. 1, 11.

per-sĕnex, is, *adj. very old:* Suet. Gramm. 9.

per-sĕnīlis, e, *adj. very old* or *aged:* aetas, Vulg. Ios. 23, 1.

per-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. a. to perceive plainly:* Virg. Aen. 4, 90: App. M. 7, p. 193. ‖. *to feel deeply:* pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

per-sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to perceive clearly:* ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapis, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 43. ‖. *to feel deeply:* viscera persentiscunt, Lucr. 3, 250.

persĕphŏnĭum, ii, *n.* = περσεφόνιον, *wild poppy:* App. Herb. 53.

per-sĕquax, ācis, *adj. eagerly pursuing:* ales oculis persequax, App Flor. *n.* 23: in reatu pervestigando, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

persĕquens, entis, *Part.* [persequor] ‖. Adj.: *a pursuer, practiser:* flagitii, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 13. 2. *a revenger:* inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3. *v. a. dep.* (*act. imperat.* persece for persequе, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*) *to follow perseveringly, to pursue:* certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18: me in Asiam persequens, id. Andr. 5, 4, 32: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: aliquem ipsius vestigiis, id. Brut. 90: vestigia alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23: Virg. Aen. 9, 218. 2. Esp. *to pursue hostilely, chase:* fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: deterrere hostes a persequendo, Sall. J. 50: feras, Ov. H. 9, 34. 3. Of places: *to go* or *search through:* omnes solitudines, Cic. Pis. 22, 53. 4. *to follow up, come up with, overtake:* quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, id. Fam. 3, 6: id. Div. 2, 71, 149: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14. In *pass.* signif.: illa se in mare praecipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 198 dub. 5. *to follow* in writing, *to take down, minute down:* celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. Sull. 14, 42. 6. Of time: *to follow* or *come after:* exacta vindemia gramine persecuto, *when the grass has grown again,* Pall. 3, 26 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *to follow perseveringly, to pursue:* omnes vias persequar, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: viam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: artes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain:* quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. Off. 3, 28, 101: ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 7: hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: cujusquemodi voluptates, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22. In law: ego meum jus persequar, *I will maintain my right,* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9: persequendi juris sui potestas, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6 *fin.*: bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio, id. Verr. 3, 13: quum tribunus plebis poenas a seditioso cive per bonos viros judicio persequi vellet, *sought to obtain,* id. Fam. 1, 9, 15. 3. *to follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy:* si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, id. Acad. 1, 2, 7: sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr. 5, 70: ego neglecta barbarorum inscitia te persequar, id. Fam. 9, 3: ut, quae maxime excellant in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 22. 4. *to proceed against, prosecute; to avenge, take vengeance upon:* civitatem bello, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: inimicitias, id. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.*: aliquem judicio, Cic. Fl. 20: alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr. 2, 3 *fin.*: mortem alicujus, id. Phil. 13, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: Liv. 40, 11 *fin.*: adulterium, Sen. Contr. 3, 20. 5. *to follow out, perform, accomplish,* etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 11: imperium patris, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84: ex usu quod est, id persequar, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: vitam inopem et vagam, *to lead,* id. Phil. 12, 7. 6. *to follow out* in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain,* etc.: aliquid voce, id. Planc. 23, 56: dum rationes persequor, *discuss the reasons,* Lucr. 5, 57: quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: philosophiam Latinis literis, id. Acad. 1, 3 *fin.*: aliquid scriptura, id. Fam. 15, 21: res Hannibalis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*: quae persequerer, si commemorare possem sine dolore, id. Fam. 5, 13.

per-sĕro, sēvi, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant:* quod (semen) non persevit, Sid. Carm. 7, 385.

per-sĕro, 3. *v. a. to stick* or *pierce through:* resticulas per ficos maturas perserunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

per-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to serve throughout:* alicui, Vop. Prob. 18 dub.

per-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to preserve:* patientiam, Tert. Patient. 5.

persĕvērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [persevero] *persevering:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21.

persĕvērans, tis, *Part.* [persevero]. ‖. Adj. *persevering:* perseverantior in caedendis hostibus, Liv. 5, 31: perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 5, 6, 1: perseverantissimum studium, Col. praef. 1, § 19.

persĕvēranter, *adv. perseveringly:* tueri, Liv. 4, 60. *Comp.*: perseverantius saevire, id. 21, 10. *Sup.*: aliquem perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4 21.

persĕvērantĭa, ae, *f.* [persevero] *steadfastness, constancy, perseverance:* perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: disputandum est, aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. 19: nautarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. ‖. Transf. objectively *long continuance, tediousness:* belli Just. 3, 4.

persĕvērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *continuance, duration:* App. ad Asclep. *fin.*

persĕvērē, *adv. very strictly:* inquirere, Plin. Ep. 9, 5.

persĕvēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [perseverus] I. Neutr. *to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in:* perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 11: in vitiis, id. Inv. 2, 2: in eo perseveravit jus publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes B. C. 1, 26. *Impers. pass.*: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35: Cic. Verr. 4, 39. 2. *to proceed to,* or *as far as:* Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, Suet Vesp. 6. ‖. Act. *to proceed with; to persist, persevere;* constr. with *inf., acc.* and *inf.*, rarely with simple *acc.*: injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*: aliquem conservare, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *persisted in his assertion,* Cic. Am. 7, 24: quum id facturos se perseverarent, Vell 2, 92. With *acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, Cic. Quint. 24: religiosam observantiam Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96). In *pass.*: ob haec illi quatriduo perseverata inedia est, Just. 12, 6.

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj. very strict:* imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.

persĭbē, *adv. acutely, skilfully:* Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6.

per-sĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. *s. v.*] *very knowing, very acute:* persibus a perite, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, § 107.

per-siccātus, a, um, *adj. quite dried perfectly dry:* Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj. very dry* oculi, Cels. 3, 6.

per-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to continue sitting:* Plin. 17, 24, 36, *n.* 4.

per-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n. to sink* or *settle down, to penetrate* (poet.) pestilitas fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125: ubi frigidus imber altius ad vivum persedit, Virg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, 1. *v. a. to note down, record* (rare): uni dona, Liv. 25, 7. 2. *to mark:* notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19.

per-sĭlĭo, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap through:* Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. very like* or *similar:* statuam istius persimilem deturbant, Cic. Pis. 38: isti tabulae fore librum persimilem, Hor. A. P. 7.

per-simplex, icis, *adj. very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

per-sisto, stiti, 3. *v. n.* lit. *to continue standing;* hence, *to persevere persist:* in impudentia, Liv. 38, 14. divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, *to remain,* Aus. Ecl. 1, 22.

persites, ae, *m. a plant, a species of* tithymalus, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 108.

persŏlāta, ae, *f. a plant, the burdock,* Arctium Lappa, Linn.: persolata quam Graeci arcion vocant (*al.* persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66.

per-sŏlĭdo, 1. *v. a. to make quite solid:* Stat. Th. 1, 352.

per-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj. very usual:* Not. Tir. p. 46.

persolla, ae, *f. dim.* [persona] *a little mask;* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!*: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persollāta, ae, v. persolata.

per-sōlus, a, um, *adj, quite alone:* oculum effodito persolum mihi, *my only eye,* Pl. Men. 1, 2, 46.

persŏlūta, ae, *f. an Egyptian plant cultivated in gardens, used for making* *garlands*, of two kinds, masc. and fem. not identified: Plin. 21, 33, 108.

persŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [persolvo].

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* *to unloose* or *release completely*; hence, Fig. *to unravel, solve, explain*: si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, magna me molestia liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3. ‖. *to pay*: stipendium militibus, ib. 5, 14: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one*, Cic. Fl. 20: (aes alienum) alienis nominibus, *to pay the debts of others*, Sall. C. 35: legata cum fide, Suet. Cal. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15. 2. Fig. *to pay, give, show, render*: alicui laborum praemia, Cic. Planc. 42: grates, *to render thanks*, Virg. Aen. 1, 600: meritam diis immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic. Planc. 33: honorem diis, *to pay due honour to the gods by sacrifices*, Virg. Aen. 8, 62: vota, *to fulfil*, Tac. A. 3, 64: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, Cic. Planc. 42: epistolae, *to answer*, id. Att. 14, 20: persolvere justa, *to pay due honours to the dead*, Sen. Oedip. 998: poenas, *to suffer punishment*: poenas diis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 *fin.* (ii) *to impart, inflict*: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic. Or. 63: mortem alicui, *to put to death*, Suet. Cal. 26.

persōna, ae, *f.* *a mask*, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 43: persona adjicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 296: Mart. 14, 176: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387. Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, *v.* Smith's Ant. 889. 2. As an ornament for a fountain: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*: Plin. 35, 12, 43 *fin.* 3. Fig. *a mask, pretence, false appearance*: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.* ‖. Meton. *a personage, character, part*, represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 26 *sq.*: sub persona militis, Gell. 13, 22: (tragici) nihil ex persona poetae dixerunt, Vell. 1, 3. 2. Transf. in gen. *the part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world: quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis, Cic. Phil. 8, 10: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a republica mihi impositam sustinui, id. Mur. 3: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37: personam tenere, ib. 3, 14: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36. 3. *a person who acts a certain part, personage*: ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, Cic. Att. 12, 4: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age*, Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, *to persons and things of less importance*, id. Tib. 32: Plin. 18, 3, 4: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, *the second chief personage*, Nep. Pelop. 4. So of *persons*, opp. to things and actions: omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 1. 4. In gramm. *a person*: quom item personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Varr. L. L. 8, 8, § 20. [Etym. uncertain. Gabius Bassus in Gell. 5, 7, derived it from *persono*. Most prob. it comes from the Gr. *πρόσωπον*.]

persōnālis, e, *adj.* [persona]. In law: *pertaining to a person, personal*: usus, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 37: actiones, Ulp. ib. 50 16. 178. ‖. In gramm. verbum, *a personal verb*, i. e. *a verb which may have a personal subject*: Diom., Prisc., etc. passim.

persōnālĭter, *adv.* *personally*: etiamsi personaliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, Arn. 3, 124: loqui, Salv. Gub. D. 6. 2. In gramm. dicere, *i. e.* *with a person expressed* or *implied*, Gell. 15, 13.

persōnāta, ae, *f.* *burdock*, synonymous with persolata, *q. v.*: Col. 6, 17: App. Herb. 36.

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] *wearing a mask, masked*: Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: pater, *i. e.* *the father in the play*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 56. ‖. Fig. *assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious*: personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character*, Cic. Att. 15, 1: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 80: personati fastus, *affected*, Mart. 11, 2.

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum (*perf.* personavit, App. M. 5, p. 164: personasse, Prud. στεφ. 34 praef.), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to sound through and through, to resound, ring with*: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10: ut quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum nocturnisque conviviis tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: aures personant hujusmodi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. 2. *to sound, play* a musical instrument: cithara Iopas personat, Virg. Aen. 1, 741. ‖. Act. *to fill with sound* or *noise*: *to make resound*: Cerberus haec regna latratu personat, ib. 6, 417: aurem, *to bawl in one's ear*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: pulpita socco, *to play in comedy*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24. 2. *to cry out, call aloud*: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20: Val. Fl. 2, 163: hi dies ac noctes plausibus personare, Tac. A. 14, 15. 3. *to sound* or *blow* anything upon an instrument: personavit classicum, App. M. 5, p. 164.

per-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* *resounding, ringing*: Io ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4, 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120.

per-sorbĕo, bui, 2. *v. a.* *to suck* or *drink up, to absorb*: spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

perspectē, *adv.* *intelligently, sensibly*: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 161.

perspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perspicio] *a seeing into, perception*: Lact. Ira D. 1, 4.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to look at* or *behold to the end*: quinquennale certamen gymnicum perspectavit, Suet. Aug. 98. ‖. *to look through, look all about*: otiose perspectare, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who understands* or *discerns*: Juvenc. 2, 275.

perspectus, a, um, *Part.* [perspicio] ‖. Adj.: *clearly perceived, evident, well-known*: ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb. 6: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 11, 1.

perspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a viewing thoroughly, an inspection*: Lucan. 8, 484 (*al.* prospectus).

per-spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* *to examine* or *explore thoroughly*: perspeculatus locorum situs, Suet. Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspecularetur, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

per-spergo, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, to wet*: ligna amurca cruda perspergito, Cato R. R. 130: Prusiadem urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, *washes*, Sol. 42. ‖. Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 34.

perspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perspicio] *that may easily be seen, conspicuous*: urbs, Amm. 14, 8.

perspĭcācē, *adv.* *sharp-sightedly, acutely*: quam perspicace, Afran. ap. Non. 513, 19 (dub. perh. perspicate).

perspĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax] *sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity*: Cic. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*

perspĭcācĭter, *adv.* *acutely, sharp-sightedly*: Amm. 29, 4.

perspĭcātē, *adv.* v. perspicace.

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] *sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious*: homo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, ib. 2, 3, 129: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic. Off. 1, 28: homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculeus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.

perspĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be clearly seen, bright*: solis splendor, Vitr. 9, 4.

perspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a full perception* or *knowledge*: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5.

per-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [SPEC. *v.* specio] *to look* or *see through, to look into, look at*: collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: epistolas, *to look through, read through*, Cic. Att. 16, 5 *fin.*: coelum, *to look at the sky*, Liv. 40, 22. 2. *to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect*: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: minimis id granis constat, ut vix perspici quaedam possint, Plin. 17, 10, 14. With a *relat. clause*: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 24. ‖. Fig. *to perceive, observe, explore, prove, ascertain*, etc.: res gestas, Lucr. 1, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: hoc, quaeso, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr. 2, 35: aliquid conjectura, *to guess*, id. Manil. 9: cujus virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur, quam sint leves, id. Am. 17: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5.

perspĭcŭē, *adv.* *evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously*: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7: perspicue falsa, id. Coel. 11: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, *n.* 3.

perspĭcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus] *transparency, clearness*: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. 37, 10, 54. ‖. Fig. *clearness, perspicuity*: nihil est clarius ἐναργείᾳ, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: perspicuitas in verbis praecipuam habet proprietatem, Quint. 8, 2, 1.

perspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio] *transparent, clear*: aquae, Ov. M. 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: calix, Mart. 4, 86: gemma, id. 8, 68: nives, *i. e.* *crystals*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94. ‖ Fig. *evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous*: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, ib. 2, 2: id. Rosc. Am. 7.

per-spīro, 1. *v. a.* *to breathe everywhere*: Cato R. R. 157. ‖. *to blow constantly*: venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* *to pave all over, to make quite even* or *level*: viam, Liv. 10, 47: Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*

per-stĭmŭlo, 1. *v. a.* *to stimulate violently*: Tac. A. 4, 12 *fin.*

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n.* *to stand firmly, continue standing*: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33 *fin.*: utrorumque exercitus a mane usque ad horam decimam dici perstiterunt, Auct. B. Afr. 61. 2. Transf. *to remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure*: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177: laurea flaminibus, quae toto perstitit anno, tollitur, id. F. 3, 137. ‖. Fig. *to stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*: negan posse, et in eo perstant, Cic. Off. 3, 9 pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris, id. Fin. 2, 33: in sententia

Caes B. G. 7, 26: in incepto, Liv. 8, 33: in bello, Just. 14, 2: in iisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 143. *Pass. impers.*: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37. *Absol.*: nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Virg. Aen. 5, 812: talia perstabat memorans, ib. 2, 650: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination*, Tac. A. 11, 29. With *inf.*: persto condere semen humo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58: Tac. A. 4, 38.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [persterno].

per-strēnŭē, *adv. very vigorously* or *actively*: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13 (*al.* praestrenue).

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring*: abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: tellus perstrepit, Sil. 8, 430: perstrepit rumor in aula, Stat. Ach. 2, 76. **II.** Act. *to sound through, make a noise through, to make resound*: turba perstrepit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesarem 4, 5. In *pass.*: clamore januae perstrepi, App. M. 3 *init.*

perstrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perstringo] *a rubbing, friction*: Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perstringo].

per-strīdo, 3. *v. a. to whistle through*: perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, Germanic. Arat. 1, 6.

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to hold fast* or *tight, to tie* or *bind tightly, to draw up, contract*: vitem, Cato R. R. 32: perstrictus (*al.* praestrictus) gelu, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 1: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg. Vet. 3, 53. **II.** *to graze, graze against*: femur, Virg. Aen. 10, 344: solum aratro, *to plough through*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portam vomere, *to graze against*, id. Phil. 2, 40. **2.** Transf. *to blunt* by grazing against, *to make dull, to dull*: aciem gladii, Plin. 15, 14, 15: aures minaci murmure, *to stun, deafen*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. (ii) Esp. of the eyes, *to dazzle, blind*: quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac. A. 14, 54: voluptas mentis perstringit oculos, Cic. Sen. 12. **III.** Fig. *to seize*: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25: Val. Fl. 7, 81. **2.** Esp. of speech: *to wound slightly; to blame, censure, reprove*: alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Cic. Planc. 14: aliquem vocis libertate, id. Sest. 6: aliquem suspicione, id. Sull. 16: aliquem oblique, Tac. A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicujus lenibus verbis, ib. 2, 59: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. H. 1, 85. (ii) *to touch slightly, narrate briefly*: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or. 2, 49: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19.

perstrŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build completely, build up*: parietem in altitudinem, Vitr. 7, 4.

perstŭdĭōsē, *adv very eagerly, very fondly*: audire aliquem, Cic. Brut. 56.

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very desirous, very fond of*: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: Graecarum literarum, id. de Sen. 1.

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade*: constr. *dat.* (or rarely *acc.*) of person; the defining words are usu. in *acc.* and *inf.*, sometimes *neut. acc.*, and sometimes not expressed: oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodate Cic. de Or. 1, 31: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5: ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini concedendum, id. Tusc. 4, 27: quis te persuasit, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 10. **2.** With *pron. reflect. to be convinced, to be sure, to have no doubt about*: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: quis hoc sibi persuaderet? Caes. B. G. 5, 29: quomodo mihi persuadeo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: Romanos culmina Alpium occupare conari sibi persuasum habebant (for persuaserant), Caes. B. G. 3, 2. So *pass. impers.*: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturum, ib. 1, 40: quibus esset persuasum ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, ib. 5, 31. **II.** Esp. *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do*: constr. usu. with *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of pers.: the defining words usu. in *subj. clause*, rarely *acc.* and *infin.*: persuasit nox, amor, adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 24: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat. Caes. B. G. 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab senatu petat, Sall. J. 35: persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. Dion. 3. *Pass. impers.*: his persuaderi ut diutius morarentur, non poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: persuasum est facere, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 93.

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo] *convincing, persuasive*: rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13. *Sing.*: persuasibile, ib. § 16 and 21.

persuāsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. convincingly, persuasively*: dicere, Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 14.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [persuadeo] *a convincing, persuading, persuasion*: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: difficilis, Just. 34, 4. **II.** Transf. *conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion*: falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint. 1, 1: persuasionis plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69: persuasio est, *it is a prevalent opinion*, Plin. 30, 13, 39: persuasio durat in magna parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 3.

persuastrix, īcis, *f.* (persuasitrix, Mart. Cap. 5, 167) [id.] *she that persuades*: pellecebrae et persuastrices, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 47.

persuāsus, a, um, *Part.* [persuadeo]. **II.** Adj.: *that of which one is persuaded* or *convinced*: malo viso et persuaso aegritudo insequitur necessario, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29: quod mihi persuasissimum est, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9.

per-suāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a persuading, persuasion*: persuasu servi, Pl. Epid. argum. 1: hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69.

per-suāvis, e, *adj. very sweet, very delightful*: polus, Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 30.

persuāvĭter, *adv. very pleasantly*: Aug. Music. 4, 13.

per-subtīlis, e, *adj. very fine* or *delicate, very subtle*: animus persubtilis atque minutis perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 180. **II.** Fig. *very ingenious*: oratio, Cic. Planc. 24.

per-sulco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to furrow through, to plough up*: fig.: maria, App. M. 4, p. 157 (*al.* persultantes): rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136.

persultātor, ōris, *m.* [persulto] *one who leaps about*: Symm. Ep. 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [salto]. **A.** Neutr. *to leap, skip,* or *prance about*: in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac. A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. H. 5, 15: super durata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4 *fin.*

B. Act. *to leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about*: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 14: captam Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 49: campos exercitu, id. A. 11, 9. **II.** Transf. of the voice: **A.** Neutr. *to sound, resound*: vox persultat, Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.* **B.** Act. *to command imperiously*: haec persultanti, id. στεφ. 1, 77.

per-sŭo, 3. *v. a. to sew through, sew up*: Not. Tir. p. 136.

per-tābesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. inch. to be gradually consumed, to waste away*: Auc. Aetn. 472.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep* [pertaedet] *to become disgusted* or *wearied*: ne pertaedescat, Cato R. R. 156: quum jam omnes pertaeduissent, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

per-taedet, taesum est (quidam pertisum volunt: quod consuetudo non probavit, Cic. Or. 48), 2. *v. impers.* and *n. to cause to feel disgust* or *weariness*: constr. usu. *acc.* of that which experiences, *gen.* of that which causes, the feeling: me sermonis pertaesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1074: pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 quarum matrimonii pertaedebat, Gell. 15, 20: lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac. A. 15, 51. With *dat.*: usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. in Diom. p. 291 P. With *acc.*: pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet. Caes. 7.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tango, 3. *v. a. to touch all over*, i. e. *to baste well*: pullum suo sibi jure, Apic. 6, 9.

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover all over*: villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 35. **II.** Fig.: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perpluant, id. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

per-tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj. very rash*: Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 2.

per-tendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* lit. *to stretch out, extend*; hence, transf. **I.** Act. *to carry out, go on with, perform*: video non licere ut coeperam hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9. **II.** Neutr. *to push on to, to go right on, proceed to*: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 5, 8: pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet. Caes. 32. **2.** Fig. *to keep on, persevere, persist*: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6: Prop. 2, 15, 17.

per-tĕnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to hold constantly, hold fast*: Hier. Ep. 66, *n.* 13.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to feel all over*; hence, *to prove, try, test*: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. H. 2, 49. **2.** Fig.: aliquem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9: animum cohortis Tac. H. 1, 29: rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. **II.** *to pervade, invade; to seize, affect*: dum prima lues pertentat sensus, Virg. Aen. 7, 354: pertentant gaudia pectus, ib. 1, 502: tremor pertentat corpora, id. G. 3 250: vinolentia ac fatigatione pertentatus, App. M. 1, p. 107.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin, very small* or *fine*: sabulum pertenue, Plin. 18, 6, 7, *n.* 2. **II.** Fig. *very slight* or *slender, very weak*: spes salutis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: discrimen, id. Agr. 2, 32: suspicio, id. Cluent. 60: argumentum, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6: ars, id. de Or. 1, 23.

per-tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very lukewarm, very tepid*: aqua, Vop Carin. 17.

per-tĕrebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bore through*: columnam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: lapis perterebratus, Vitr. 8, 7.

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2, *v. a* and **pertergo**, 3. *v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry*: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: spongia vasa Col. 12, 9. **II.** Transf. *to rub* or *touch gently against*: (aër) quasi pertergit pupillas, Lucr. 4, 240.

per-tĕro, no *perf.*, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub* or *pound to pieces*: myrti baccam, Col. 12, 38, 7: uva pertrita, id. 8, 5 21.

perterrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [perterreo facio] *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly*: Davum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 142: te perterrefacto, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20 (*Orell.* pertimefacto).

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [perterrefacio].

per-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly*: aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 13: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: metu perterriti, Cic. Caecin. 10: obstupefactus ac perterritus, id. Cat 2 7. **II.** *to* *frighten away:* a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, id. Caecin. 13.

perterricrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo crepo] *that clatters or rattles most terribly:* old poet. in Cic. Or. 49, 164: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 129.

perterrĭto, 1. *v. a.* [perterreo] *to frighten thoroughly:* Avien. Arat. 1169.

perterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perterreo].

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave throughout, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, *i. e.* byssina, App. M. 11, p. 258. 2. *to interweave,* i. e. *to furnish, decorate, adorn with:* Odeum, quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertexuit, Vitr. 5, 9. II. Fig. *to go through with, accomplish:* inceptum dictis, Lucr. 6, 41: locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14: pertexe modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or. 2, 33.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.* [pertexo].

pertĭca, ae, *f. a pole, a long staff:* Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 43: pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Ov. F. 3, 117: perticis oleas decutere, Plin. 15, 3, 3: messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30, 72: perticae, quibus araneae deterguntur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. 2. *a measuring-rod a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda: abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. 4, 1, 130: Valer. Cato in Diris 45. (ii) Meton. *a portion of land measured with the* pertica: quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, id universum pertica appellatur, Front. de limit. agr. p. 43 Goes. (iii) Fig. *a measure:* Plin. Ep. 8, 2. II. Esp. *a set, slip, young tree:* of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32. (Hence Sp. *percha;* Fr. *perche;* Eng. *perch.*)

pertĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pertica] *serving for poles* or *stakes:* salix, Col. 4, 31: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

pertĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *pertaining to poles:* negotians perticarius, Inscr.

pertĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with* or *carrying a staff:* Mart. 5, 12 (*al.* pertinaci).

pertĭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to put in great fear, to frighten greatly:* pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac in Non. 407, 33.

per-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to fear greatly:* Lact. 6, 17 (*al.* praetim.).

per-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n. incep. to become very much frightened, to fear greatly:* si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, id. Agr. 2, 17: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes. B. G. 5, 29. ne quid peccasset, pertimescebat, Cic. Sest. 49 *fin.:* de aliqua re, id. Div. in Caecil. 21 *fin.*

pertĭnācĭa, ae, *f.* [pertinax] *obstinacy, pertinacity:* quum demonstratur in quo non debet pertendi et pertendit, pertinacia est; in quo oporteat manere, si in eo perstet, perseverantia est, Varr L. L. 5, 1, § 2: unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: desistere pertinacia, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: pertinaciae finem facere, id. B. C. 3, 10: pertinaciam accendere, Tac. H. 4, 56. 2. Less freq. *perseverance, constancy:* Liv. 42, 62: patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet. Caes. 68: auctorum pertinacia, *steadfast opinion,* Plin. 37, 3, 13.

pertĭnācĭter, *adv. very firmly, very tenaciously:* haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5: Suet. Tib. 74: pertinacius resistere, Plin. 16, 43, 83. pertinacissime retinere, id. 33, 6, 32. II. *constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously:* pertinaciter in aliqua re manere, Varr. R. R. 1, 20. pertinaciter offensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: contendere, Suet. Caes. 1: studere, Sen. Ep. 5. *Comp.:* pertinacius insequi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. *Sup.:* pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Claud. 40.

per-tĭnax, ācis *adj* [tenax *that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious:* digitus male pertinax, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 24: ales unguibus pertinax, App. Flor. p. 366 Elm. (ii) *very niggardly:* tenaxne pater ejus est? *Ph.* Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39. 2. Transf. *that lasts long, very durable:* spiritus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8, 20. II. Fig. *firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding;* in a bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious:* concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8: pertinacissimus fueris, ib. 2, 33: pertinax fama, Plin. 24, 17, 101: studium, Quint. prooem.: certamen, Liv. 2, 40: stare pertinaci statu, Gell. 2, 1: pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14: pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33. Poet. with *inf.:* fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. With *gen.:* justitiae, App. Apol. *fin.*

pertĭnenter, *adv. aptly, appositely, pertinently:* pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38. *Comp.:* pertinentius, ib. 9. *Sup.:* pertinentissime, ib. 31.

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [teneo] lit. *to hold through;* hence, *to continue* or *extend through* or *to, to reach:* silva per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, ib. 2, 55: Deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei, ib. 28: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: pertinens in omnia, *in all directions,* Liv. 25, 24. II. Fig. *to reach, extend* (like διήκειν, καθήκειν): eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Am. 14: caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv. 23, 27: ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic. de Sen. 23: fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47: hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum. id. Ep. 12. 2. *to tend* or *lead towards, to have as an object* or *result:* haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut equites reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: quae res nihil ad levandas injurias pertinere videbantur, id. B. C. 1, 9: quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? ib.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, id. Verr. 5, 10: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. *to belong, relate, concern, pertain to:* somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 28: quid ista ad vidulam pertinent, servae sint istae an liberae, id. Rud. 4, 4, 62: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinuit, Tac. A. 3, 48: haec breviter attingemus, scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin. 18, 35, 78. 4. *to be applicable to, to concern, suit:* magis pol haec malitia pertinet ad viros quam ad mulieres, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

per-tingo, 3. *v. a.* [tango] *to stretch out, extend to* (rare, and constantly with the var. reading pertinere): extraria lux oculos pertinget, Lucr. 4, 278: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48. II. Fig.: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255.

pertīsum, v. pertaedet, *ad init.*

per-tŏlĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to bear out, endure:* tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 317.

per-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to thunder violently.* Fig.: contra aliquem, Hier. Ep. 53, *n.* 8. II. Act.: aliquem, id. Ep. 61, ad Pammach. 4: gloriam alicui *to proclaim aloud,* Ambros. Serm. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torquĕo, 2. *v. a. to twist awry, to distort:* ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 5, 315.

pertractātē, *adv. in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically:* nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. *with a moral in view,* Pl. Capt prol. 55.

pertractātĭo and **pertrectātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto] *a handling:* partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1. II. Fig. *a handling,* i. e. *an occupying or busying oneself with, application to:* poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: rerum publicarum, ib. 1, 11.

per-tracto (pertrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to touch, feel, handle:* papillam, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9. II. Fig. *to busy* or *occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study:* mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35. sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or 1, 51: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17: pertrectare visu vulnera, *to explore, scan,* Sil. 10, 452.

pertractus, a, um, *Part.* [pertraho].

pertractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *delay, duration:* Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *drag through* or *to, to bring* or *conduct forcibly to:* aliquem in castra. Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28 pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72 mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: aliquem in jus, Val. Max. 5, 2, *n.* 3. (ii) *to entice, allure to:* in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24. 2. Transf. *to draw out, extract:* virus, Scrib. Larg. 173. II. Fig. *to draw out, prolong:* vitam Plin. 28, 1, 2 (*al.* trahere).

per-transĕo, 4. *v. n. to go* or *pass through:* cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi) non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18. II. Transf. *to go* or *pass by:* Sen. Ep. 4.

per-translūcĭdus, a, um, *adj. very translucid:* charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

pertrecto, v. pertracto.

per-trĕmisco, 3. *v. incep. to tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of:* with *acc.:* manum domini, Hier. in Isai. 4. 10, 4.

per-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. in great alarm* or *haste:* senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1.

per-trĭbŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to give:* testimonium alicui (*al.* retribuere), Plin Ep. 10, 18.

per-trīcōsus, a, um, *adj. very confused* or *perplexed, very strange:* res pertricosa, Mart. 4, 63, 14 dub. (*al* praetricosa).

per-tristis, e, *adj. very sad* or *mournful:* carmen, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 8 14. II. Transf. *very austere* or *morose:* patruus, Cic. Coel. 11, 25.

pertrītus, a, um, *Part.* [pertero] II. Adj. *quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite:* quaestio Sen. Controv. 18 *med.:* scio pertritum jam hoc esse, id. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ŭcis, *adj. very savage* or *terrible:* bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 156 dub. (*Oud.* trucis).

per-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to swell up greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. greatly swollen:* luna, App. de deo Socr. *init* (old Edd. protumida).

per-tŭmultŭōsē, *adv. in a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner:* aliquid nuntiare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate:* terebra vitem, Cato R. R 41: calicem per fundum, ib. 52: crumenam, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 37: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr. 4, 1283: tunicam, Cat. 32, 11: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15: crebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22.

perturbātē, *adv. confusedly, without order:* ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29. id Or. 35.

perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo] *confusion, disturbance:* coeli, *opp.* sermitas, Cic. Div. 2, 45. II. Fig. *mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation:* motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, id. Agr. 1, 8: conversio rerum et perturbatio, id. Flacc. 37: perturbatio vitae et magna confusio, id. N. D. 1, 2: rationis, id. Parad. 3 *fin.*: totius exercitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 29. **2.** Esp. *an emotion, passion:* quae Graeci πάθη vocant, nobis perturbationes appellari magis placet, quam morbos, Cic. Tusc. 4. 5: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, id. Fin. 3, 10: perturbationem afferre, id. Div. 1, 30: in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidere, id. Off. 1, 1, 36.

perturbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing disturbance:* Cassiod.

perturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, disturber:* Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 49.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that disquiets* or *disturbs:* Cic. Leg. 1, 13.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [perturbo]. II. Adj. *troubled, disturbed, unquiet:* perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10. **2.** *alarmed, discomposed:* homo perturbatior metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

per-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. very unquiet, full of disturbance:* civitas, Vopisc. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw into confusion* or *disorder, to confuse, disturb:* provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59. **2.** Transf. *to mix* or *mingle together:* inulam et lauri folia, Pall. 12, 18. II. Fig. *to disturb, embarrass, confound:* clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: animum, id. Or. 37: de rei publicae salute perturbari, id. Mil. 1: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? id. Verr. 3, 57: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. Att. 8, 11. **2.** *to alarm, disquiet, frighten:* horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: omnia plerumque, quae absunt, vehementius hominum mentes perturbant, ib. 7, 84: inopinantes nostri re nova perturbantur, ib. 6, 37.

per-turpis, e, *adj. very base* or *shameful:* Cic. Coel. 20 *fin.*

pertūsūra, ae, *f.* [pertundo] *a thrusting* or *boring through, perforation:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, *n.* 18.

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo]. II. Adj. *perforated, that has a hole:* pertusa sella, Cato R. R. 157: pertusa laena, *an old garment,* Juv. 5, 131: compita, *well-trodden,* Pers. 4, 28. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. *to labour in vain,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 150: Lucr. 3, 949. (Hence It. *pertugiare;* Fr. *percer;* also subs. It. *pertugio;* Fr. *pertuis.*)

pĕr-ŭbīquĕ, *adv. everywhere:* Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

pērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pera] *a little wallet* or *pocket:* Diogenes fregit exemptum e perula calicem, Sen. Ep. 90. II. Transf. of a pregnant woman: App. M. 5, p. 165.

pĕrunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perungo] *a besmearing, anointing:* Plin. 24, 15, 80.

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perungo].

pĕr-ungo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to besmear, anoint:* corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: ora manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 756: vulnera, Plin. 29, 4, 28: nardo perunctus, Hor. Epod. 5, 59: faecibus ora peruncti, id. A. P. 277.

pĕrurbānē, *adv. very elegantly:* respondere, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj. very polite, pleasant,* or *witty:* L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo, toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68: C. Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id. de Or. 1, 16. II. *over fine, over polite:* cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis, id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.*

pĕr-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a. to press greatly, oppress, distress:* cum Aureolus perurgeret Illyrium, Treb. Gall. 5: Amm. 29, 1. II. In gen. *to press* or *urge greatly:* aliquem ad capessendam rempublicam, Suet. Tib. 25: sacra, *to take great pains with, to apply oneself earnestly to,* Auct. Aetn. 226.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn through and through; to burn up, consume:* perussit ignis multa, Lucr. 5, 397: perusti late agri, Liv. 24, 20: vas, Plin. 34, 17, 49. Esp. *to be burned* or *scorched* by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46: mixti Garamante perusto, *sunburned, swarthy,* Lucan. 4, 679: perusti Indiae populi, Sen. Med. 484. **2.** *to heat, burn, inflame:* febri peruri, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: sitis praecipue fatigatos perurebat, Curt. 4, 16. **3.** *to inflame, gall, rub sore:* Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor. Epod. 4, 3: oneri colla perusta, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24: tempora, Lucan. 6, 193. **4.** Transf. of cold, *to nip, pinch:* substramentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato R. R. 161: aliquid frigore, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13: terra perusta gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 48. II. Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume:* hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: valido perurimur aestu, Ov. A. A. 3, 543: paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.* [peruro].

pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. very useful:* opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17 *fin.*

per-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through, penetrate:* incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr. 3, 26: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 25, 14: pervadere usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5: venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac. A. 13, 16: impetu equi pervasit, ib. 2, 17. In *pass.:* pervasa urbe, Amm. 24, 3. **2.** Transf. *to go, come, arrive:* ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: in nares, id. N. D. 2, 57: ad castra, Liv. 7, 36. II. Fig. *to spread through, penetrate, pervade:* opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Manil. 9. With *acc.:* cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 5, 7: murmur contionem pervasit, id. 26, 15: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint. 8, 2, 21: aliquid, *to break through, overcome,* Sall. de rep. ord. 2, 6. **2.** *to arrive at, reach:* summum aetatis pervadere finem, Lucr. 1, 556: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 3, 89.

pervăgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pervagor] *ranging* or *wandering through:* cymbulae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pervăgātus, a, um, *Part.* [pervagor]. II. Adj. *spread out, widespread, well known:* longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. Top. 18: pervagatissimus versus, id. Or. 43: declamatio, id. Planc. 19: gloria, id. Marc. 8, 26. **2.** *common, general:* pervagatior pars, *of a more general nature,* id. Inv. 2, 14.

per-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun:* hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 37: natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17. II. Fig. *to spread out, extend:* quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 28. **2.** *to spread through, pervade:* timores omnium mentes pervagantur, id. Leg. 1, 11: dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. **3.** *to be widely spread, to become common:* ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39.

per-văgus, a, um, *adj. wandering* or *roaming all about:* puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 18: Sabin. Ep. 1, 91.

per-vălĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be very strong:* Lucr. 6, 917.

per-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj. very strong:* agmina, Amm. 29, 1.

per-vărĭē, *adv. very variously:* pervarie narrantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

per-vărĭus, a, um, *adj. very various:* utilitates, App. de Deo Socrat p. 42 dub.

pervāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervado] *an invading, invasion:* Salv. Gub. D. 5, 10.

pervāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an invader:* Cassiod. Var. 4, 20.

per-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate:* fines, Liv. 6, 4: pervastatis passim agris, id. 8, 19: pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45.

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.* [pervado].

pervector, ōris, *m.* [perveho] *a bringer, conveyer:* apicum, *a letter carrier,* Symm. Ep. 4, 65.

pervectus, a, um, *Part.* [perveho].

per-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bear, carry,* or *convey through:* commeatus, Liv. 44, 6. **2.** Reflect. *to pass through, traverse:* Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8. II. Transf. *to carry, bring, convey to:* virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: corpus Romam usque pervexit, Suet. Tib. 7: sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22. **2.** Reflect. *to ride, drive, sail,* etc.: dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153: in portum, Cic. Att. 14, 19: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: pervectus in Africam, Vell. 2, 55: Gades usque pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67. Poet. of pedestrians: cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil. 8, 126.

per-vello, velli, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *pluck hard; to pull, twitch:* nates, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 66: aurem, Phaedr. 5, 5, 32. Proverb.: aurem pervellere, *to pull one's ear,* i. e. *to remind one of,* Sen. Ben. 5, 7: Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. **2.** *to excite, sharpen:* stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9. II. Fig. *to twitch, pinch:* fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit et pungere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, ib. 2, 20. **2.** *to revile, disparage:* jus civile, id. de Or. 1, 62. **3.** *to arouse, enliven:* ad referendam gratiam fides languet: hanc pervellamus, Sen. Ben. 5, 23.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (old *fut.* pervenibunt, Pompon. in Non. 508, 6), 4. *v. n. to come through to, arrive at, reach* (direct or implied reference being usu. made to the space intervening between the points of departure and arrival): constr. with *ad,* or *in* and *acc.,* or *adv.* of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, ib. 4, 6: ad portam, Cic. Pis. 25: in summum montis, Ov. M. 13, 909: in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24: eo quum pervenisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. *Impers. pass.:* certior factus est in hiberna perventum, ib. 25. II. Transf. *to reach* or *come to, to come to the knowledge* or *into the possession of* (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 50: si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods, does not form pods,* Varr. R. R. 1, 23: duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerunt, Cic. Manil. 12: ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id. Fin. 2, 17: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: *poet.* with simple *acc.* verba aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462. *Impers. pass.:* ad quem propter diei brevitatem perventum non est, Cic. Att. 1, 17. III. Fig. *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to:* sine me pervenire, quo volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 18: in senatum, *to get into the Senate,* i. e. *to become a senator,* id. Flacc. 18: ad primos comoedos, *to become a first-rate comedian,* id. Rosc. Com. 11: in scripta alicujus, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings,* id. Fam. 5, 12: quo contendisset, pervenire, id. Scaur. Fr. 1, 4: deditio, ex qua ad Jugurtham scelerum impunitas, in rempublicam damna atque dedecora pervenerint, Sall. J. 31: ex tot procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem, Nep. Att. 10: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: ad septuagesimum (aetatis annum) pervenit, Cic. Div. 1, 23.

per-vēnor, 1. *v. a. dep. to hunt through;* transf. *to run through* or *about:* urbem totam pervenarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 3.

perventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervenio] *an arrival:* Mart. Cap. 4, 126.

perventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a comer, arriver:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

per-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj. very comely:* homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

perversē (pervorse), *adv. awry, the wrong way:* sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. Galb. 18. ‖. Fig. *perversely, wrongly, badly, ill:* erras pervorse pater, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: imitari, id. Off. 3, 32: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33. *Comp.:* perversius, Tert. Apol. 2. *Sup.:* perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Matth. 1, 25.

perversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perverto] *a turning about, a distorting; a perversion:* Auct. Her. 4, 32: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus] *frowardness, untowardness, perversity:* opinionum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: molestissima diligentiae perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, *Part.* [perverto]. ‖. Adj. *turned the wrong way, askew, awry:* rectus perversusque partus, Varr. in Gell. 16, 16: perversas induit comas, *puts her false hair on awry,* Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere capitum perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 18: perversa vestis, *i. e.* pulla, Sen. Ira 1, 16: esse perversissimis oculis, *dreadfully squint-eyed,* Cic. N. D. 1, 28. 2. Fig. *perverse, wrong, evil, bad:* dies pervorsus atque advorsus, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Cluent. 26: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18: bellum contra fata deum perverso numine poscunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4. Subst. perversum, i, *n. a wrong, evil:* in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.

per-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to turn thoroughly,* i. e. *to place in an opposite direction;* hence, *to overturn, overthrow, throw down:* coqui aulas pervortunt, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballista, id. Bac. 4, 4, 59: regem ipsum pervortito, id. Stich. 2, 1, 14: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. Div. 1, 24: perversae rupes, *broken, craggy rocks,* Liv. 21, 33. ‖. Fig. *to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt:* labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: omne officium, id. Off. 1, 2: omnia jura divina atque humana, ib. 8: aliquem amicitia alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. H. 3, 38. 2. *to put down, to silence:* nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14.

per-vespĕri, *adv. very late in the evening:* ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

pervestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo] *a searching into, examining, investigation:* scientiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 3.

pervestīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher, investigator:* divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. illustr. 81.

per-vestīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to trace* or *search out:* canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 4, 13. ‖. Fig. *to seek out, examine, investigate:* operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illaec, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 94: Cic. de Or. 2, 34: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 5, 68.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. very old:* signum ligneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: oppidum, ib. 4, 33: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: vinum non pervetus, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj. very old:* verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201.

per-vĭam, *adv. accessibly:* angulos aedium perviam facitis, i. q. pervios, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 24.

per-vĭātĭcum, i, *n. money for a journey:* perviaticum publice decretum, Front. ad amic. 2, 6.

pervĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [pervicax] *stubbornness, obstinacy:* avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, pervicacia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: haec pervicacia tua et superbia coëgit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34. ‖. Transf. *firmness, steadiness:* quanta pervicacia in hostem, tanta beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 12, 20. Of things: castanea pedamentis omnibus praefertur perdurandi pervicacia, Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv. stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately:* pervicaciter perstare, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3. *Comp.:* pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv. 42, 14: Tac. A. 4, 42.

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [VIC, root of vinco] *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful:* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: accusatio, Tac. A. 13, 33: pervicacissimi Latinorum, Flor. 1, 11: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6: homines pervicaci audacia, pertinaci spe, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43. ‖. Transf. *firm, steadfast:* recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5.

pervictus, a, um, *Part.* [pervinco].

pervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [VIC, root of vinco] *stubborn, obstinate* (for pervicax): Att. in Non. 487, 15.

pervĭdens, entis, *Part.* [pervideo]. ‖. Adj. *sagacious, intelligent:* pervidentissimus princeps, Front. Aquaed. 11 dub. (*al.* providentissimus).

per-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a. to look over, look on:* sol pervidet omnia, Ov. M. 14, 375. 2. Transf. *to look at* or *upon, to view:* cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis, id. Pont. 1, 8, 34: cum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25. ‖. Fig. *to consider, examine:* Lucr. 1, 954: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12. 2. *to perceive, discern:* meritorum meorum fieri accessionem pervidere te spero, id. Fam. 10, 9: infirmitatem animorum, id. Att. 12, 38.

per-vĭgĕo, gŭi, 2. *v. n. to continue to bloom* or *flourish:* honoribus perviguere, i. e. *remained in constant possession of,* Tac. A. 4, 34.

per-vĭgĭl, is, *adj. ever watchful:* pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 44: pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63. ‖. Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep,* Just. 12, 13.

pervĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigilo] *a devotional watching, a vigil:* nocturnae pervigilationes, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 37.

pervĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [pervigil] *a watching all night:* pervigiliae malum, Just. 24, 8.

pervĭgĭlis, is, *adj.* (for **pervigil**) *watchful:* cura, App. M. 11, p. 270.

pervĭgĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [pervigil] *a watching* or *sitting up all night:* Plin. 11, 53, 108: pervigilio fatigati, Just. 13, 8. ‖. Esp. *a devotional watching, a vigil:* castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 23, 35: celebrare, Tac. A. 15, 44: indicere, Suet. Cal. 54: pervigilio anniversario colere, id. Galb. 4: agere, id. Vit. 10: Plin. 18, 12, 32. Pervigilium Veneris is the name of a short Latin poem by an unknown author.

per-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to remain awake* or *watch all night:* vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, Mart. 9, 69, 9: noctem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: in armis, Liv. 24, 38: ad luminis ignes, Virg. G. 1, 291: nox pervigilata in mero, Ov. F. 6, 326: Veneri, *to keep a vigil all night in honour of Venus,* Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 25. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to watch:* et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib. 3, 6, 54.

per-vīlis, e, *adj. very cheap:* annona, Liv. 31, 50.

pervinca, v. vinca pervinca.

per-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer* or *defeat completely:* ne nos perfidia pervincamur, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 67. *Absol.:* pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10. 2. Transf. *to carry a point, maintain one's opinion:* restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1. 3. *to surpass, outdo, exceed:* sonum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. 4. *to induce* or *prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour:* multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. 42, 45: at illam non verbera, non ignes pervicere, quin objecta denegaret, Tac. A. 15, 57: pervicerunt quidem remis, ut tenerent terram, *they brought it about,* Liv. 37, 16: neque pervincere potuit, ut referrent consules, id. 4, 12: hoc est tibi pervincendum, Cat. 76, 15. 5. *to prove, demonstrate:* aliquid dictis, Lucr. 5, 100.

per-vĭo, 1. *v. n. to go on, proceed:* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 104.

per-vĭrens, entis, *Part. ever green* or *flourishing:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 11.

per-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj. very green:* campus, Mel. 2, 5: color, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

per-vīso, 3. *v. a. to behold, contemplate:* coelum, Manil. 4, 925.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to live on, survive to:* pervivo usque ad summam aetatem, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 84.

per-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious:* aedes, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27: hostes saltus pervios ceperant, Liv. 9, 43: pervius usus tectorum inter se, Virg. Aen. 2, 453: Phoebo non pervia taxus, *impervious to the sun's rays,* Lucan. 6, 645: loca equo pervia, Ov. M. 8, 377: unde maxime pervius amnis, *is most fordable,* Tac. A. 12, 12. Subst. pervium, ii, *n. a thoroughfare, passage:* ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, id. H. 3, 8. ‖. Transf. *that makes a passage through, penetrating:* ensis, Sil. 10, 249. 2. *perforated, pierced:* annulus, Fabius Pict. in Gell. 10, 15. ‖‖. Fig.: cor mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open,* i. e. *light* or *easy,* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible,* Tac. A. 13, 4.

per-vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj. flying about, unstable, volatile:* Tert. Anim. 46.

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [pervolito] *a flying around:* Vitr. 9, 7.

pervŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [pervolo] *to fly* or *flit about* (poet.): per dissepta domorum, Lucr. 6, 952: omnia loca, Virg. Aen. 8, 24.

per-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly through* or *about:* aedes, Virg. Aen. 12, 473: aërium iter, Ov. F. 2, 252: rumor agitatis pervolat alis, ib. 6, 527. 2. *to fly to:* animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26. ‖. Transf. of swift motion in gen. *to fly* or *dart through:* perque volare mare ac terras (of the sun's beams), Lucr. 4, 203: sex et quinquaginta millia passuum cisiis pervolavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: totam urbem, Juv. 6, 398.

per-vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *irreg. v. n.* (old *subj. pres.* pervolit, Lucr. 2, 1047) *to wish greatly, to be very desirous:* quem videre pervellem, Cic. Att. 11, 14: mihi ignosci pervelim, ib. 1, 1: pervelle aliquid videre, Liv. 39, 43.

pervŏlūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pervolvo] *to roll over and over;* Esp. *to turn over books, to read:* libros, Cic. Att. 5, 12: scriptores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158.

pervŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [pervolvo].

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll* or *tumble about:* aliquem in luto, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37. Reflect.: in suo pervoluta sanguine, *weltering,* App. M. 8, p. 207. 2. Transf. *to turn over a book, to read;* Smyrnam incana diu secula pervoluent, Cat. 95, 6. ‖. Fig. *to be very busy* or *much engaged:* ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

pervorse, pervorsus, pervorto, v. perverse, *etc.*

pervulgātē, *adv. after the manner of the people, as the vulgar:* loqui, dicere, Gell. 12, 10.

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, *Part.* [pervulgo]. ‖. Adj.: *very usual* or *common:* at hoc pervolgatum est nimis, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: notius pervulgatiusque, Gell. 7, 17: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her. 4, 8. **2.** *well known:* maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic. Coel. 3.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad:* de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgata, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: in re tam clara, tam testata, tam abs te ipso pervulgata, id. Verr. 2, 42: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo R. imperavi, id. Sull. 15. **2.** *to impart to the people, make common:* praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv. 2, 39. **3.** Esp. *to make oneself common, to prostitute oneself:* mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, id. Coel. 16. ‖. Transf. *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* (poet.): litus pervolgans furor, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 88: solis pervolgant lumina coelum, Lucr. 2, 163: quae pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, id. 2, 346.

pēs, pĕdis, *m. a foot* of any animal: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: pede terram pulsare, *to dance,* Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: alterno pede terram quatere, ib. 1, 4, 7: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *are born feet first,* Plin. 10, 53, 74: pedem ferre, *to go* or *come,* Virg. G. 1, 11: pedem efferre, *to step* or *go out,* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 19: Cic. Att. 6, 8: pedem referre, revocare, *to go* or *come back, to return:* profugum referre pedem, Ov. H. 15, 186: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Virg. Aen. 9, 125: pedibus, *on foot, afoot:* quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic. de Sen. 10: quum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat, *by land,* id. Vatin. 5: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop. 2, 20, 63: ego me in pedes (conjicio), *take to my heels, make off,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5: servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey,* Cic. Att. 8, 5: sub pedibus, *under one's feet,* i. e. *in one's power,* Virg. Aen. 7, 100: Liv. 34, 32: sub pedibus esse *or* jacere, *to be* or *lie under one's feet,* i. e. *to be disregarded* (poet.): sors ubi pessima rerum, sub pedibus timor est, Ov. M. 14, 490: amicitiae nomen re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id. Trist. 1, 8, 16: pedem opponere, *to put one's foot against,* i. e. *to resist, oppose,* id. Pont. 4, 6, 8: pedem trahere, *to drag the foot,* i. e. *to halt, limp;* said of scazontic verse, id. R. Am. 378: trahantur haec pedibus, *may be dragged by the heels,* i. e. *may go to the dogs:* fratrem mecum et te si habebo, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ante pedes esse *or* ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet,* i. e. *to be evident, palpable:* istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 32: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longo repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40: omni pede stare, *i. e. to use every effort,* Quint. 12, 9, 18: pes dexter, felix, secundus, *i. e. a happy* or *fortunate arrival:* adi pede secundo, Virg. Aen. 8, 302: felix, Ov. F. 1, 514: boni pedis homo, id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maxim. gramm. 44: in sententiam alicujus pedibus ire, *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one,* Liv. 9, 8. In an obscene sense: pedem *or* pedes tollere, extollere (ad concubitum), Mart. 10, 81: id. 11, 71: hence the lusus verbb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1. **2.** Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount,* of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: so, ad pedes desilire, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier,* Liv. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna ierat, *they fought on foot,* id. 21, 46: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters,* id. 26, 39: pedem referre, *to retreat,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ib. 4, 25. ‖. Transf. *a foot* of a table, stool, *etc.:* mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 661: pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis, Sen. Ben. 2, 34. **2.** *a rope attached to a sail, a sheet:* sive utrumque Juppiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Cat. 4, 19: pede labitur aequo, *i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft,* Ov. F. 3, 565. Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind:* una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. Aen. 5, 830: Plin. 2, 47, 48. **3.** *the foot* of a mountain: Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8. **4.** *ground, soil, territory:* in Caesariensis pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitano pede incipit, id. 27. **5.** *the stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaceorum pes proruitur, Col. 12, 43: ib. 36: Plin. 15, 1, 2. Hence as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, *a plant:* Capnos prima, quam pedes gallinaceos vocant, Corydalis bulbosa or fabacea, Willd., Plin. 25, 13, 98: pedes betacei, *beet-roots,* Varr. R. R. 1, 27. **6.** Pedes navales, perh. *rowers, sailors:* Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75. **7.** *the barrow of a litter:* Cat. 10, 22. **8.** Poet. of fountains and rivers: crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: liquido pede labitur unda, Virg. Cul. 17. Of wine: ipse suo flueret Bacchus pede, *of itself,* Auct. Aetnae, 13. **9.** *a metrical foot:* ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters,* Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Trist. 5, 12, 34. Hence, (ii) *a kind of verse, measure:* et pede, quo debent fortia bella geri, id. Ib. 645: Lesbius, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 35. (iii) In music: *time:* Plin. 29, 1, 5. **10.** *a foot,* as a measure of length: ab aliquo pedem discessisse, Cic. Deiot. 15: duas fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74. Hence, Fig.: pede suo se metiri, *to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule,* i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98. **11.** *Plu. lice:* Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13: e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. [Cf. Sans. *pad* "foot" from *pad* "to go;" Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός; Germ. *fuss;* Eng. *foot.*]

pescia in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capitia ex pellibus agninis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocent pesce neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. *s. v.*

pesestas significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. *s. v.*

pesnis, for pennis, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

pessārĭum, ii, *n. a pessary,* i. q. pessum: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessĭmē, *sup. adv.* v. male.

pessĭmo, 1. *v. a.* [pessimus] *to make perfectly bad, to ruin:* Vulg. Sirac. 36, 11.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. malus.

pessŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pessum] *a small pessary:* Coel. Acut. 3, 18.

pessŭlum, i, *n.* for pessulus, *a bolt:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412.

pessŭlus, i, *m.* = πάσσαλος, *a bolt:* occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessulum ostio obdo, *shoot the bolt, lock the door,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: pessulos injicere, App. M. 3, p. 135. (Hence Sp. *pestillo.*)

pessum, *adv.* [perh. contr. of pedes versum, towards the feet; hence] *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (esp. freq. with ire and dare): nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abivisse pessum in altum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 64: quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 15: multae per mare pessum subsedere urbes, *have been swallowed up,* Lucr. 6, 589: ubi dulcem caseum demiseris in eam (muriam), si pessum ibit, *if it goes to the bottom, sinks,* Col. 12, 6, 2: sidentia pessum corpora caesa tenent, Lucan. 3, 674: quam celsa cacumina pessum tellus victa dedit, *sent to the bottom,* id. 5, 616. ‖. Fig.: pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish:* quia miser non eo pessum, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 12: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum iere vitae pretia Plin. H. N. 14 prooem.: vitia civitatis degenerantis et pessum sua mole sidentis, Sen. Const. Sap. 2. **2.** Pessum dare (and in one word, pessumdare *or* pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, dejicere, *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to:* pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 23: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.:* ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessumdatus est, Sall. J. 1: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 49: nec sum mulier, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 163.

pessum, i, *n.*=πεσσὸν, πεσσός, in medic. *a pessary:* App. Herb. 121: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessumdo, dĕdi, dătum, 3. *v. a.* v. pessum, *no.* II. 2.

pessus, i, *m.* for pessum, *a pessary:* Plin. Valer. 1, 5 *fin.:* Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

pestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, destructive, noxious:* Cod. Justin. 4, 58, 4.

pestĭfer and (rarely) **pestĭfĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [pestis fero] *pestilential:* odor, Liv. 25, 26. ‖. In gen. *that brings destruction, destructive, pernicious, pestiferous:* res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, ib. 2, 12 *fin.:* acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: aër, Col. 10, 331: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2.

pestĭfĕrē, *adv. balefully, pestiferously:* Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome:* loci, opp. to salubres, Cic. Fat. 4: pestilens et gravis aspiratio, id. Div. 1, 57: Africus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13. *Comp.:* fundus pestilentior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21. *Sup.:* gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. ‖. Fig. *pestilent, noxious, destructive:* homo pestilentior patria sua, ib. 7, 24: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 2, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 489.

pestĭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [pestilens] *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence:* Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere Plin. 23, 8, 80. **2.** Transf. *an unwholesome atmosphere, weather,* or *region:* agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pestilentiae signa, *opp.* signa salubritatis, id. Div. 1, 57: pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5. ‖. Fig. a (moral) *plague, pest, pestilence;* oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat. 44, 11. In *plur.:* animorum labes et pestilentias, Gell. 1, 2.

pestĭlentĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pestilentia] *pestilential:* Tert. Spect. 27.

pestĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pestilential, unhealthy:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2.

pestĭlentus, a, um *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, unhealthy* (for pestilens): loca, Laevius in Gell. 19, 7.

pestĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pestilential unwholesome:* aurae, Arn. 1, 11.

pestĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pestilis] *plague, pest, pestilence,* for pestilentia (poet.). Lucr. 6, 1097.

pestimus, a, um, *adj.* [pestis] *plague-bringing, pestilential:* λοιμοφόρος, pestimus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pestĭs, is, *f. a baneful scourge* or *plague; a pestilence* (for this last sense, the strict equiv. is pestilentia, q.v.): ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, i.e. *plague of serpents*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: avertere a populo pestem, Liv. 4, 25: alii alia peste absumpti sunt, id. 25, 19: in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col. 7, 5: Poet.: crudelem nasorum interfice pestem, *i. e. stinking smell*, Cat. 69, 9. ||. Fig. *destruction, ruin, death*: quanta pernis pestis veniet! Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: detestabilis pestis, Cic. Off. 2, 5: pestis ac pernicies civitatis, id. Rab. perd. 1: occidam oppetamque pestem, *will seek my death*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: servatae a peste carinae, *i. e. from the fire*, Virg. Aen. 5, 699: pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Deiot. 15 *fin.*: machinari alicui, id. N. D. 3, 26: minitari, Liv. 2, 49. **2.** Meton. of a destructive thing or person, *a pest, curse, bane*: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), Cic. Sest. 14: post abitum hujus importunissimae pestis, id. Verr. 3, 54: quaedam pestes hominum, *social pests*, id. Fam. 5, 8.

pĕtălŭm, i, *n.*=πέταλον, *a metal plate*: Isid. Orig. 19, 21.

pĕtămĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [πετάμενος] *a tumbler, rope-dancer*: Firmic. Math. 8, 15: Salv. Gub. D. 6, 3.

pĕtăsātus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus] *having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey*: petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: Suet. Aug. 82.

pĕtăsĭo and **pĕtăso**, ōnis, *m.*=πετασών, *a leg* or *fore quarter of pork*: e Gallia apportantur Romam pernae tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10: pulpam dubio de petasone voras, *i. e. that has already begun to turn*, Mart. 3, 77.

pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petaso] *a little leg* or *fore quarter of pork*: siccus petasunculus, Juv. 7, 119.

pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petasus] *a small travelling cap*: Arn. 6, 198.

pĕtăsus, i, *m.*= πέτασος, *a travelling hat* or *cap*, with a broad brim: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 45: Arn. 6, 197. ||. Transf. *a caplike covering of a building, a cupola*: Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92.

pĕtaurista and **-es**, ae, *m.*=πεταυριστής, *a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer*: Varr. in Non. 56, 26. ||. Transf. of animals that leap very high: Plin. 11, 33, 39.

pĕtauristārĭus, ii, *m.* [petaurista] *a tumbler, rope-dancer*: Petr. 53.

pĕtaurum, i, *n.*=πέταυρον, *a spring-board*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* petauristae.

pĕtax, ācis, *adj.* [peto] *catching at, striving after, greedy for*; with *gen.*: potentiae petax, Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

pĕtesso and **pĕtisso**, 3. *v. a.* [petere sino: cf. arcesso] *to strive* or *seek repeatedly* or *eagerly after, to pursue*: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: auras petissens, id. 5, 808: laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

pĕtīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petigo] *full of scabs* or *eruptions, scabby*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f. a scab, an eruption*: Lucil. in Non. 160, 17 *sq.*: Cato R. R. 157 *fin.* (dub.).

pĕtīlĭum, ii, *n. an autumnal flower*, referred by Sprengel to Geum rivale, Linn. but doubtful: Plin. 21, 8, 25.

pĕtīlus, a, um, *adj. thin, slender*: Lucil. and Plaut. in Non. 149, 7.

pĕtīmen, ĭnis, *n. a sore on the shoulders of draught-animals*: Fest. *s. v.*

pĕtĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [pes] *a little foot, little leg*: Cels. 2, 18: in petiolis capitulisque haedorum et vitulorum et agnorum, id. 2, 22. ||. Transf. *a stem* or *stalk* of fruits: petioli, quibus mala pendent, Col. Arb. 23.

petisius, a, um, *adj. petisian*: mala, *a small sort of apple, paradise apples*, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pĕtisso, v. petesso.

pĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peto] *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass*: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: petitiones proprie dicimus impetus gladiorum, Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 439. **2.** Fig. *an attack* made in words: Cic. Or. 68, 228. ||. Transf. in gen. *a requesting, beseeching; a request, petition*: Plin. 29, 4, 19: Plin. Ep. 10, 23. **2.** Esp. *an applying* or *soliciting for office, candidateship*: consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: pontificatus, Sall. C. 49: regni, Just. 1, 10: magistratus, Val. Max. 6, 4: dare alicui petitionem consulatus, *to admit one as a candidate for the consulship*, Suet. Caes. 26: abstinere petitione honorum, Tac. A. 2, 43: petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. **3.** In law: *a suing, a suit*, in private or civil cases (opp. to accusatio, in criminal cases): nec petitionem nec possessionem dabo, *I will not allow her to sue*, id. Verr. 1, 44: petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6: hereditatis, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 3: cavere, neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5: Florent. Dig. 2, 14, 56.

pĕtītĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [petitio] *a little petition*: petitiuncula, δεησίδιον, Gloss. Philox.

pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [peto] *a seeker, striver after* (poet.): famae, Lucan. 1, 131. ||. Esp. *an applicant* or *candidate* for an office (rare): Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10. **2.** In law: *a claimant, plaintiff*, in a private or civil suit: quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13. **3.** *a suitor, wooer*: App. M. 4, p. 157. **4.** In late Lat.: militiae, *a recruiting officer*, Inscr.

pĕtītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [petitor] *pertaining to solicitation*: artes petitorias exercere. Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 16. ||. Esp. *pertaining to the prosecution of a judicial claim*: petitoria formula; haec est qua actor intendit rem suam esse, Gai. 4, 91: judicium, id. Dig. 6, 1, 36.

pĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [peto] *a female applicant* or *candidate*: Auct. Quint. Decl. 252. ||. In law: *a female claimant* or *plaintiff*: contra petitricem pronuntiavit, Paul. Dig. 36, 1, 74.

pĕtītŭrio, 4. *v. a. desid.* [id.] *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare): video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*

pĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [peto]. ||. Subst.: petitum, i, *n. a prayer, request, desire*: Cat. 68, 39.

pĕtītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going towards* (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. 3, 173. ||. *a desire, request*: cum consensu petituque omnium, Gell. 18, 3 *fin.*

pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*perf.* petit, Virg. Aen. 9, 9: Ov. F. 1, 109), 3. *v. a. to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to*: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4: locum quem petant capi posse, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: ipse cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit quo naves appelli jusserat, id. B. G. 7, 60: modo summa petunt, modo per decliva feruntur, Ov. M. 2, 206: naves, *to take refuge in*, Nep. Milt. 5: coelum pennis, *to fly*, Ov. F. 3, 457: Graiis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the Greeks*, id. Pont. 4, 10, 52. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. G. 3, 522: mons petit astra, *towers towards the stars*, Ov. M. 1, 316: polygala palmi altitudinem petit, *attains the height*, Plin. 27, 12, 76. Of persons as objects: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, Virg. Aen. 6, 115. (ii) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendi, Cic. Planc. 40: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: alium cursum, *to take another route*, Cic. Att. 3, 8: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. **2.** *to go to seek for* or *fetch*: with *acc.* of direct object; the place expressed by *in* or *ad* with *acc.*: visum est tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas, *to go to Brundisium for oysters*, Plin. 9, 54, 79: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15, 33: collis, in quem vimina petebantur id. 16, 10, 15: quaeque trans maria petimus, id. 19, 4, 19. **3.** *to go towards* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to attack; to let fly at, aim a blow at*, etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. Lig. 3: aliquem spiculo infeste, Liv. 2, 20: aliquem malo, *to throw an apple at*, Virg. E. 3, 64: alicui genas ungue, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: pectora Lyncidae gladio petit; inque petendo dextera diriguit, id. M. 5, 185: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: aëra disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello urbem, Virg. Aen. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vell. 2, 68. ||. Fig. *to attack, assail*: aliquem epistola, Cic. Att. 2, 2: aliquem fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31. **2.** *to demand, require*: ita petit asparagus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: aliquem in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55 aliquem ad supplicium, ib. 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction* or *revenge from*, Cic. Att. 1, 16. (ii) Esp. in law, *to bring an action of recovery, to sue for*: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, id. Rosc. Com. 18: aliquid ab aliquo, id. Cluent. 59: qui non calumnia litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27. **3.** *to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat*: peto quaesoque ut tuos mecum serves, id. Fam. 5, 4: peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, ut miseros homines conserves incolumes, ib. 9, 13: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. *Pass. impers. absol.*: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 4, 3. With *inf.* (poet.): vicisse petunt, Ov. M. 14, 571: arma humeris arcumque animosa petebat ferre, Stat. Ach. 1, 352. **4.** *to be a candidate for office*: ex iis, qui nunc petunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1: consulatum, id. Phil. 2, 30: praeturam, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8: Liv. 1, 35. **5.** *to woo, court, make suit to*: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478. (ii) *to solicit the pleasures of love*: libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25: quae tuus vir petet, cave ne neges; ne petitum aliunde eat, Cat. 61, 151. **6.** *to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after*: petere salutem fuga, Nep. Hann. 11: praedam pedibus, Ov. M. 1, 534: gloriam, Sall. C. 5: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 17: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, *produced by artificial means*, Cels. 2, 8. With *inf.*: bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29: aliquem transfigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3. **7.** *to fetch, procure*: cibum e flamma, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4: aliquid a Graecis, id. Acad. 1 2: a literis exiguam doloris oblivionem, id. Fam. 5, 15: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 57: latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: haec ex veteri memoria petita, Tac. H. 3, 5. [From the compounds of *peto* it would seem that the primary meaning is "to go towards" or "to." Some connect it with πετ, the root of πίπτω, but the latter is more prob. the same as *cado*, *q. v.*]

pĕtōrĭtum or **pĕtorrĭtum**, i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage*: Fest. *s. v.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: id. S. 1, 6, 104: Plin. 34, 17, 48.

petra, ae, *f.*=πέτρα, *a rock, a crag, stone*; pure Lat. saxum: gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 32, 48: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur id. 32, 6, 22. (Hence It. *pietra*; Fr. *pierre.*)

petrabŭlum, i, *n.*=πετρόβολον, *a stone-thrower, catapult*: Not. Tir. p. 179.

petraeus, a, um, *adj.*= πετραιος, *that grows among rocks, rock-*: brassica Plin 20 9 36

petrensis, e, *adj.* [petra] *found among rocks* or *stones:* pisces, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 26.

petrēus, a, um, *adj.* [petra *or* Petrus] either, *of rock* or *stone*, or, *pertaining to the Apostle Peter:* Aug. Serm. 297, 2.

petrĭcōsus, a, um, v. pertricosus.

petrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = πέτρινος, *of stone, stone-:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

petrītēs, ae, *m.* = πετρίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine*, perh. from the city of Petra, in Arabia: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

petro, ōnis, *m.* [petra] *a rustic:* Fest. *s. v.* petrones. **II.** *an old wether*, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

petrōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rock-, mountain-* (rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.

petrŏsĕlīnum, i, *n.* = πετροσέλινον, *parsley?* Petroselinum sativum: Plin. 20, 12, 47. (Hence It. *petrosemolo, prezzemolo;* Sp. *perexil;* Fr. *persil.*)

petrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petra] *rocky:* loca, Plin. 9, 31, 50. Subst.: petrosa, orum, *n. plu. rocky places:* maritima. id. 26, 8, 29.

pĕtŭlans, antis, *Part.* [perh. from peto] *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant:* homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: effuse petulans, id. Pis. 5: animalia, Gell. 17, 20: pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 33: petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68. *Comp.:* Arn. 4, 151. *Sup.:* imitatio petulantissima, Petr. 92. **II.** Esp. *wanton, lascivious:* petulans in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, Cic. Parad. 3, 1.

pĕtŭlanter, *adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly:* in aliquem invehi, Cic. Att. 2, 19: vivere, id. Coel. 16. *Comp.:* petulantius, ib. 3. *Sup.:* petulantissime, id. Att. 9, 19.

pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [petulans] *sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance:* petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, Cic. de Sen. 11: petulantia et audacia, id. Caecin. 35. *Plur.:* petulantiae dictorum, *bold expressions*, Gell. 3, 3. **2.** *carelessness, heedlessness:* Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 3. **II.** Transf. of animals, *viciousness:* cornuti fere perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6. **2.** Of things, *exuberance, luxuriance:* ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53: morbi, *violence*, Gell. 12. 5.

pĕtulcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from peto] *butting, apt to butt:* agni, Lucr. 2, 368: haedi, Virg. G. 4, 10: caper vel aries, Col. 7, 3. **II.** Transf. *frisky, wanton:* haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo; unde et meretrices petulcas vocamus, Serv. Virg. G. 4, 10.

peucē, ēs, *f.* = πεύκη: *the pine-tree, the stone-pine*, Pinus Pinea, Linn.: Plin. 11, 35, 41. **II.** *a kind of grape:* id. 14, 9, 9.

peucĕdănum or **-on**, i, *n.*, and **peucĕdănos**, i, *m.* = πευκέδανον or -ος, *the plant hog's fennel*, Peucedanum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 7: Lucan. 9, 919: a Graecis dicitur peucedanos; Latini pinastellum vocarunt, App. Herb. 94.

peumĕnē, ēs, *f.* = πευμένη, *spume* or *scum of silver:* Plin. 33, 6, 35.

pexātus, a, um, *adj.* [pexus] *clothed in a garment that has a nap:* pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zoile, trita, Mart. 2, 58: pexatus et gausapatus, Sen. V. B. 25.

pexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] perh. *thickness, closeness:* of a spider's web: telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto]. **II.** Adj.: *woolly, that still has the nap on, new:* pexa tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73. Hence, pexa munera, prob. *a new woolly toga*, Mart. 7, 46. **2.** Transf.: folium, *downy*, Col. 11, 3, 26.

pezĭcae or **pezĭtae**, arum, *f. plu.* = πέζικες, πέζεαι, *mushrooms without a root* or *without a stalk*, supposed by some to be morels, Morchella esculenta, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 14.

phaecăsĭa, ae, v. phaecasium.

phaecăsĭāni Dii [phaecasium] *deities of whom nothing further is known* (perh. shod with phaecasia): Juv. 3, 218 (*al.* phaecasiati, or hic Asianorum).

phaecăsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shod with* phaecasia: milites, Petr. 72: quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque, i. e. *a Grecian philosopher*, Sen. Ep. 113.

phaecăsĭum, ii, *n.*, and **phaecăsĭa**, ae, *f.* = φαικάσιον, *a kind of white shoe*, worn at Athens by the priests: Sen. Ben. 7, 21: inauratae, Petr. 67.

phaenĭon, ii, *n.* = φαινίον, *a plant, the anemone*, v. anemone: Plin. 21, 23, 94 (*al.* phrenion).

phaenŏmĕnon, i, *n.* = φαινόμενον, *an appearance:* Theod. Prisc. 2, 7. **II.** Esp. phaenŏmĕna, orum, *n. plu.* = φαινόμενα, *appearances in the air* or *sky:* Lact. 2, 5.

phăgĕdaena, ae, *f.* = φαγέδαινα (voracity), *an eating cancer:* Plin. 23, 7, 63: *plur.*, id. 26, 11, 68.

phăgĕdaenĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φαγεδαινικός, *spreading like a cancer:* vulnera, Plin. 24, 4, 5.

phăger or **phagrus**, i, *m.* = φάγρος, *a fish, also called* pager *or* pagrus, *q. v.:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phăgo, ōnis, *m.* = φάγος, φάγων, *a glutton, gormandizer:* Varr. in Non. 48, 16: Vop. Aur. 50.

phăgrus, v. phager.

phăla, ae, v. fala.

phălacrŏ-cŏrax, ăcis, *m.* = φαλακροκόραξ, referred variously to *the rook*, Corvus frugilegus, Linn., and to *the cormorant*, Carbo cormoranus, Meyer. prob. the latter (pure Lat. corvus aquaticus): phalacrocoraces, aves Balearium insularum peculiares, Plin. 10, 48, 68: id. 11, 37, 47.

phălaecĭum, **phălaecum**, or **phăleucĭum** carmen [Phalaecus] *a kind of hendeca-syllabic verse*, consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (*e. g.* vidi credite per lacus Lucrinos): Diom. p. 509 P.

phălangae and **pălangae**, arum, *f. plu.* = φάλαγγες, *poles to carry burthens on:* Vitr. 10, 8: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** Esp. *a wooden roller*, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.* (Hence It. *spianga.*)

phălangārĭus or **pălangārĭus** (in inscrr., also, palancarius and falancarius), ii, *m.* [phalangae] *one who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a porter:* Vitr. 10, 8: Non. 163, 23 *sq.*

phălangārĭus, ii, *m.* [phalanx] *a soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50: cf. phalangitae.

phălangĭon, ii, *n.*, v. phalangium.

phălangītae, arum, *m. plu.* = φαλαγγῖται, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites:* Liv. 37, 40: id. 42, 51.

phălangītēs, ae, *m.* = φαλαγγίτης, *spider-root:* Anthericum liliastrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 98.

phălangĭum or **-on**, ii, *n.* (phalangius, ii, *m.:* Veg. Vet. 3, 81) = φαλάγγιον: *a kind of venomous spider* not identified: Cels. 5, 27, 9: Plin. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3. **II.** *spider-root, anthericum*, for phalangites: id. 27, 12, 98.

phălango or **pălango**, 1. *v. a.* [phalangae] *to carry away on a pole:* Afran. in Perotti Cornucop. ad epigr. 115.

phălanx, angis, *f.* = φάλαγξ, *a band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Virg. Aen. 6, 489: densae, ib. 12, 662: Tuscorum, ib. 551. **2.** Fig. *a host, multitude:* culparum, Prud. Psych. 816. **II.** Esp. *a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx:* Nep. Chabr. 1: id. Pelop. 4. **2.** *the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Id. Eum. 7, 1: Curt. 3, 2: quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (phalangem ipsi vocant perrumperent, Liv. 32, 17 (v. Smith's Ant. 488). **3.** *an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans*, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, Caes. B. G 1, 24: phalangem perfringere, ib. 25.

phălărĭca, v. falarica.

phălăris (phălēris), ĭdis, *f.* = φαλαρίς or φαληρίς: *the grass* Phalaris aquatica, Linn.? Plin. 27, 12, 102. **II.** *a water-bird*, referred by some to *the coot*, Fulica atra, Linn.; by others to *the smew*, Mergus albellus, Linn.; but Cuvier thought it might be the Anas galericulata, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11 *fin.:* Col. 8, 15: Plin. 10, 48, 67.

phălĕrae, arum, *f plu.* (*neutr.* phalera posita, Plin. 33, 1, 6) = τὰ φάλαρα: *a gold* or *metal disc* or *boss* worn by men as a military decoration: Cic. Verr. 4, 12: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, ib. 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39. 31: Virg. Aen. 9, 458. (ii) Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus in Petr. 55. **2.** *a trapping for the forehead and breast of horses:* Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. Aen. 5, 310: Plin. 37, 12, 74. As a trapping for elephants: Gell. 5, 5 (v Smith's Ant. 894). **II.** Fig. *an external ornament* or *decoration:* ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* Pers. 3, 30. Of rhetorical ornament: Mart. Cap. 3 *init.:* loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83.

phălĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [phalerae] *wearing phalerae:* equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursorum, Suet. Ner. 30. **II.** Fig. *decorated, ornamented:* phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, *with fine speeches*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16.

phălēris, v. phalaris.

phallovitrobŏlus, i, *m.* or **-vitrobolum**, i, *n. a drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus:* Capitol. Pertin. 8 dub.

phallus, i, *m.* = φαλλός, *a figure of the virile member, carried about at the festival of Bacchus as a symbol of the generative power of nature; a phallus:* Arn. 5, 176: cf. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

phănĕrōsis, is, *f.* = φανέρωσις, *a manifestation, revelation:* Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

phantăsĭa, ae, *f.* = φαντασία, *an idea, notion, fancy:* Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2: phantasia, non homo, *a mere notion* or *fancy, the mere semblance of a man*, Petr. 38.

phantasma, ătis, *n.* = φάντασμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom:* Plin. Ep. 7, 27: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7. **II.** In gen. *an image, appearance, phantasm:* Aug. de Trinit. 8, 6: Vulg. Marc. 6, 49 (Hence Fr. *fantôme.*)

phāranītis, ĭdis, *f. pharanitis, a kind of amethyst:* Plin. 37, 9, 40.

phăretra, ae, *f.* = φαρέτρα, *a quiver* (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solvere, *to undo, open*, Ov. M. 5, 379. **II.** Transf. *a kind of sun-dial in the form of a quiver* Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

phăretrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra] *furnished with* or *wearing a quiver* (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Aen 11, 649: Geloni, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 35 puer, *i. e. Cupid*, Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, *i. e. Diana*, id. Am. 1, 1, 10.

phăretra-zōnĭum, ii, *n. a quiver-belt:* Not. Tir. p. 126.

phăretrĭger, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra-gero] *quiver-bearing* (poet.): clade pharetrigeri regis, *i. e. of the Persian king Xerxes*, Sil. 14, 286.

phărĭcon or **-um**, i, *n.* = φαρικόν, *a kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus:* Plin. 28, 10, 41.

pharmăceutrĭa, ae, *f.* = *φαρμακεύτρια, a sorceress* (poet.): Virg. E. 8, *in lemm.*

pharmăcŏpōla, ae, *m.* = *φαρμακοπώλης, a vender of medicines, a quack:* pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. Clu. 14: Hor. S. 1, 2, 1.

pharmăcus, i, *m.* = *φαρμακός, a poisoner, a sorcerer:* Petr. 107, 15.

pharnăcēon, i, *n.* = *φαρνάκειον, a plant, a kind of* panax, *q. v. named after king* Pharnaces: Plin. 25, 4, 14.

phărus, or **-os**, i, *f.* [from Pharus, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house:* Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pharon subiit, Val. Fl. 7, 84: turris phari terrae motu Capreis concidit, Suet. Tib. 74.

phascōla appellant Graeci, quas vulgus peras vocat, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* [= *τὰ φάσκωλα, a wallet, scrip.*]

phăsēlārĭa (also written fasel. and facel.), ium, *n. plu.* [phaselus] *a dish of pickled French beans:* Lampr. Elag. 20.

phăsēlus (also phasellus and fas.), i, *m.* and *f.* = *φάσηλος, a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel,* Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.: viciamque seres vilemque phaselum, Virg. G. 1, 227: longa fasellus, Col. 10, 377. ‖. Transf. *a light vessel, shaped like a kidney bean, made of wicker-work* or *papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay:* epistolam de phaselo dare, Cic. Att. 1, 13: phaselum solvere, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: dare vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv. 15, 127. (Hence It. *faginolo.*)

phăsĕŏlus (faseolus), i, *m. dim.* [phaselus] *a kind of bean with an edible pod:* Col. 11, 2, 72: Plin. 24, 9, 40. (Hence Fr. *faséole.*)

phăsgănĭon, i, *n.* = *φασγάνιον, the sword-lily, gladiole,* Gladiolus communis, Linn., pure Lat. gladiolus: Plin. 25, 11, 88.

phāsĭānārĭus (fas.), i, *m.* [phasiana] *a pheasant-keeper:* Paul. Dig. 32, 64.

phāsĭānīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pheasants, pheasant-:* ova, Pall. 1, 29.

phāsĭŏlos (fas.), i, *m.* = *φασίολος, a plant, also called* isopyron, *q. v.:* Plin. 27, 11, 70.

phāsis, ĭdis (= Φᾶσις, a river of Colchis), *adj. f. Phasian,* poet. for *Colchian:* volucres, *i. e. pheasants,* Mart. 13, 45.

phāsĭānus, a, um, *adj.* = *φασιανός, pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian:* Phasianae aves, *pheasants,* Plin. 10, 48, 67. Also Subst. phasiana, ae, *f.* and more freq. phasianus (fasian.), i, *m. a pheasant,* Phasianus colchicus, Linn.: id. 11, 33, 39: Suet. Vit. 13: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9: Paul. Dig. 32, 64.

phasma, ătis, *n.* = *φάσμα, an apparition, spectre, phantom:* Ter. Eun. prol. 9: Juv. 8, 186 (as the title of a comedy and poem).

phaulĭus, a, um, *adj.* = *φαύλιος, bad:* phauliae olivae, *a bad kind of olives,* Plin. 15, 3, 4.

phēlēta, ae, *m.* = *φηλητής, a cheat, rogue, robber:* latrones, quos pheletas Aegyptii vocant, Sen. Ep. 51.

phellandrĭon, ii, *n.* = *φελλάνδριον, a plant with leaves like ivy,* supposed by some to be Phellandrium aquaticum, Linn., but doubtful: Plin. 27, 12, 101.

phellos, i, *m.* = *φέλλος, the cork-tree,* Quercus Suber, Linn.: transf. *the part of the water-clock made from it, the cork:* Vitr. 9, 9.

phengītēs, ae, *m.* = *φεγγίτης, phengite, selenite,* or *crystallized gypsum,* used for window-panes: in Cappadocia repertus est lapis candidus atque translucens, ex argumento phengites appellatus, Plin. 36, 22, 46: lapis, Suet. Dom. 14.

phĕōs, i, *n.* = *φέως, a prickly plant, also called* stoebe, acc. to Sprengel, Poterium spinosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 54 (*al.* phleos).

phĕrecrătĭus, a, um *adj. pertaining to the Grecian poet Pherecrates, Pherecratian:* metrum dactylicum trimetrum Pherecratium constat ex spondeo, et dactylo, sive (*i. e.* et) trocheo, ut est ap. Hor. (Od. 1, 5, 3), grato, Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 4.

phĕrombros, i, *m.* = *φερόμβρος* (rain-bringing), *another name for* cucumis silvaticus: App. Herb. 113.

pheuxaspĭdĭon, ii, *n. another name of the plant* polion: App. Herb. 57.

phĭăla, ae, *f.* = *φιάλη, a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer:* Juv. 5, : Mart. 8, 33: Plin. 33, 12, 55.

phīdĭtĭa, orum, v. philitia.

phĭlanthrōpĭă, ae, *f.* = *φιλανθρωπία* (love of mankind; hence), *a benevolence, a present, gift:* philanthropiae nomine (*al.* philanthropii), Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 2.

phĭlanthrōpĭum, ii, v. philanthropia.

phĭlanthrōpos, i, *f.* = *φιλάνθρωπος* (*sc.* herba), *goose-grass, clivers,* Galium aparine, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 116.

phĭlargĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *φίλος ἀργικός, fond of ease:* vitam philargicam quam nos Latine voluptariam nuncupamus, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

phĭlĕtaerĭa, ae, *f.* = *φιλεταίριον, a plant, called also* polemonia, *q. v.* Plin. 25, 6, 28.

phĭlĭtĭa (also phiditia), orum, *n. plu.* = *φιλίτια* (*φιδίτια*), *the public meals of the Lacedaemonians:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

phĭlŏcălĭa, ae, *f.* = *φιλοκαλία, a love of the beautiful:* Aug. contra Acad. 2, 3.

phĭlŏchărēs, is, *n.* = *φιλοχαρές, horehound, called also* philopaes *and* marrubium, *v.* marrubium: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

phĭlograecus, a, um, *adj.* = *φίλος γραικός, fond, Greek;* Subst. *a lover of the Greek language:* vos philograeci, Varr. R. R. 3, 10.

phĭlŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = *φιλολογία, love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature:* ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: Homerus pilologiae omnis dux, Vitr. 7 praef. ‖. Esp. *explanation, interpretation* of the writings of others, *philology:* quae philosophia fuit, facta est philologia, Sen. Ep. 108.

phĭlŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = *φιλόλογος, pertaining to learning, learned, literary:* philologis et philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitr. 6 prooem. ‖. Subst. philologus, i, *m. a person engaged in learned* or *literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar:* homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Att. 13, 12: Atteius Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia, sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variaque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10. **2.** Esp. *an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist:* Sen. Ep. 108.

phĭlŏmēla, ae, *f.* [Φιλομήλη, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens] *a nightingale* (poet.): Virg. G. 4, 511.

phĭlŏpaes, aedis, *m.* = *φιλόπαις, a plant:* marrubium nonnulli philopaeda vocant, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

phĭlŏsarca, ae, *m.* = *φιλόσαρκος, a lover of the flesh:* Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 61.

phĭlŏsŏphaster, tri, *m.* [philosophus] *a bad philosopher, a philosophaster:* Aug. Civ. D. 2, 27.

phĭlŏsŏphĭa, ae, *f.* = *φιλοσοφία, philosophy:* nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2: id. Acad. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 89. ‖. Meton. *a philosophical subject* or *question:* Nep. Epam. 3. **2.** philosophiae, arum, *f. plu. philosophical systems* or *sects:* exercitatio propria duarum philosophiarum (*i. e.* Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 107: Gell. 4, 1.

phĭlŏsŏphĭcē, *adv. in a philosophical manner, philosophically:* vivere Lact. 3, 14 *fin.*

phĭlŏsŏphĭcus, a, um, *adj* = *φιλοσοφικός, pertaining to philosophy, phil sophical:* Macr. S. 7, 1.

phĭlŏsŏphor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [philosophus] *to apply oneself to philosoph to philosophize:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: id. N. D. 1, 3: sed jam satis est philosophatum Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 21.

phĭlŏsŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = *φιλόσοφος, philosophical:* philosophae scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.* (dub.): philosopha sententia, Pac. in Gell. 13, 8: verbum, Macr. S. 7, 1. ‖. Subst. philosophus, i, *m. a philosopher:* ut is, qui studeat omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse, et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc (philosophi) appelletur, Cic. de Or. 1, 49: nemo aegrotus quicquam somnia tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat philosophus, Varr. in Non. 56, 15. **2** philosopha, ae, *f. a female philosopher* ea villa tanquam philosopha videtur esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: so in apposition: philosopha anicula, Verus in Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 1.

phĭlostorgus, a, um, *adj.* = *φιλόστοργος, loving tenderly, affectionate* esp. of parents and children: philostorgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos nullum est, Front. Ep. ad amic. 1, 6.

phĭlŏtechnus, a, um, *adj.* = *φιλότεχνος, fond of the arts* or *relating to the study of the arts:* Vitr. 6 prooem.

philtrŏdŏtēs, ae, *m.* = *φίλτρον δότης a plant, called also* splenium, prob. the same as asplenion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 56. ‖. *a plant, called also* peristereos, ib. 65.

philtrum, i, *n.* = *φίλτρον, a love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 2, 105: philtra Thessala vendere, Juv. 6, 610.

phĭlus, a, um, *adj.* = *φίλος, beloved:* quam cito (mulieres) philorum obliviscerentur! Petr. 110.

phĭlўra and **phĭlŭra**, ae, *f* = *φιλύρα* (the linden-tree; hence): *bast,* the *liber* or *inner bark of the lime-tree,* of which bands for chaplets were made: displicent nexae philyra coronae, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2: Ov. F. 5, 337: Plin. 16, 14, 25. ‖. Transf. *a sheet of the inner bark of the linden-tree prepared for writing upon, a writing-tablet:* Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 52: Mart. Cap. 2, 35. **2.** *the thin layers into which the papyrus pith was sliced,* in order to make paper: Plin. 13, 11, 23.

phĭlўrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *φιλύρινος, made of the liber* or *inner bark of the lime-tree:* liber, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3 93.

phīmus, i, *m.* = *φιμός, a dice-box,* i. q. fritillus: mitteret in phimum talos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

phlĕbŏtŏmĭa (fleb.), ae, *f.* = *φλεβοτομία, blood-letting, phlebotomy:* phlebotomiam adhibere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18: phlebotomia uti, Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

phlĕbŏtŏmĭcē, ēs, *f.* = *φλεβοτομική, blood-letting, phlebotomy:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

phlĕbŏtŏmo (fleb.), avi, atum, 1. *v a.* = *φλεβοτομέω, to let blood from, to bleed:* aliquem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14. id. Tard. 2, 13: Veg. Vet. 1, 24.

phlĕbŏtŏmus (fleb.), i, *m.* = *φλεβοτόμος, a lancet:* phlebotomo uti, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: adhibendus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 21.

phlegma (flegma), ătis, *n.* = *φλέγμα, phlegm:* flegma dissolvere, Pall. 8, 6.

phlegmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *φλεγματικός, full of phlegm, phlegmatic:* humor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

phlegmŏnē, ēs, *f.* = *φλεγμονή, a burning heat* or *inflammation beneath the skin:* Plin. 20, 4, 13.

phlĕgontis, ĭdis, *f.* = *φλεγοντίς, an unknown precious stone of a fiery colour:* Plin. 37, 11, 53.

phlĕos, v. pheos.

phlŏgĭnos, i, *m.* = *φλόγινος, an unknown flame-coloured gem:* Plin. 37, 10 66.

phlŏgītēs, ae, *m.* = φλογίτης, i. q. phlogitis: Sol. 37.

phlŏgītis, ĭdis, *f.* = φλογῖτις, *an unknown flame-coloured gem*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

phlŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* = φλομίς, *a plant*, of which three species are distinguished: **1.** and **2.** phlomides duae, acc. to Sprengel, Phlomis fruticosa, Linn., and P. italica, Sm. **3.** tertia, lychnites, Verbascum lychnites, Linn. *mullein*: Plin. 25, 10, 74.

phlŏmos, i, *m.* = φλόμος, *mullein*, pure Lat. verbascum, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 10, 73.

phlox, phlŏgis, *f.* = φλόξ (flame), *a flower*, perh. Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38.

phōcă, ae, and **phōcē**, es, *f.* = φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf*, prob. Phoca vitulina, Linn.; and also P. Monachus, which is more freq. in the Archipelago: pure Lat. vitula marina: Virg. G. 4, 432: deformes phocae, Ov. M. 1, 300: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

phōcis, ĭdis, *f. a kind of pear-tree in the Isle of Chios*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 9.

phoebas, ădis, *f.* [Phoebus = Φοῖβος, an appellation of Apollo] *a priestess of Apollo*: hence, *an inspired woman, a prophetess*: Ov. Am. 2, 8, 12: Lucan. 5, 128.

phoenīcĕus (poenīceus, foenīceus), a, um, *adj.* = φοινίκεος, *purple-red*: aut phoeniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin. 21, 23, 94: poeniceas vestes, Ov. M. 12, 104.

phoenīcĕa, ae, *f.* = φοινικέα, *a kind of wild barley, mouse-barley*, Hordeum murinum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 65.

phoenīcĭas, ae, *m.* [Phoenice] *the south-southeast wind*: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

phoenīcītis, ĭdis, *f* = φοινικῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phoenīcŏbălănus, i, *m.* = φοινικοβάλανος, *the Egyptian date*, referred by some to the *date* Phoenix dactylifera; by others with more probability to *the fruit of the Doum palm*, Cucifera thebaica: Plin. 12, 22, 47.

phoenīcoptĕrus, i, *m.* = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo*, Phoenicopterus ruber, Linn.: phoenicopteri linguam praecipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin. 10, 48, 68: Cels. 2, 18: Sen. Ep. 110: Juv. 11, 139.

phoenīcūrus, i, *m.* = φοινίκουρος, *a bird, the red-tail, red-start*, Sylvia Phoenicurus, Latham: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

phoenix, īcis, *m.* = φοίνιξ, *the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix*: Plin. 10, 2, 2: Tac. A. 6, 28: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: Claud. Eid. 1. (Although the tales respecting this bird are fabulous, it is possible that the description in Pliny refers to a real bird, and Cuvier imagined it might have been *the golden pheasant*, Phasianus pictus Linn., with which to some extent the description agrees.) ‖. *a tree, the date palm*, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn. Plin. 29, 3, 13 (*v.* elate).

phōnascus, i, *m.* = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), *a teacher of singing and declamation*: pronuntiabat dulci et proprio quodam oris sono, dabatque assidue phonasco operam, Suet. Aug. 84: Quint. 11, 3, 22. ‖. *a musical director, chorister*: psalmorum hic modulator et phonascus, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

phōnēma (fon.), ătis, *n.* = φώνημα, *a saying*: Platonis fonemata, Front. de Eloqu. p. 236.

phŏnos (-us), i, *m.* = φόνος (murder), *another name of the plant* atractylis, *q. v.*: atractylis sanguineum succum fudit: qua de causa phonos vocatur a quibusdam, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

phorcus, i, *m. an unknown sea-fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phŏrĭmon, i, *n.* = φόριμον *a kind of alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

phorineum vinum, i, *n. a kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

phormĭo (form.), ōnis, *m.* = φόρμιον, *plaited reeds* or *rushes, a mat, a straw covering*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: Don. Ter. Ph. prol. 27.

phosphŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Phosphorus] *pertaining to the morning-star*: Prud. Cath. 5, 147 (*al.* Bosphoreum).

phragmītēs, is, *m.* = φραγμίτης, *a kind of reed growing in hedges*, Arundo Phragmites, Linn.: Plin. 32, 10, 52.

phrăsis, is, *f.* = φράσις, in rhetoric, *diction*, pure Lat. elocutio: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.: phrasin, Quint. 10, 1, 87.

phrĕnēsis, is, *f.* = φρένησις, *madness, delirium, phrensy*: phrenesis tum demum est, quum continua dementia esse incipit, Cels. 3, 18 (*al.* phrenitis): dic et phrenesin et insaniam viribus necessariam, Sen. Ira 1, 13: manifesta, Juv. 14, 136.

phrĕnētĭcus (or phrĕnītĭcus), a, um, *adj.* = φρενητικός, *mad, delirious, frantic*: Cic. Div. 1, 38: ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt, Cels. 3, 18 (*al.* phreniticis): Mart. 11, 28.

phrenĭon, ii, *n. a plant*, i. q. anemone: Plin. 21, 23, 94.

phrĕnītĭcus, a, um, v. phreneticus.

phrĕnītis, ĭdis, v. phrenesis.

phrĕnītizo, 1. *v. n.* = φρενιτίζω, *to be mad, frantic*: Coel. Aur. Acut. *praef.*

phrygănĭon, ii, *n. an animal*, unknown, except by name, to Pliny himself: Plin. 30, 11, 30.

phrȳgĭānus, a, um, *adj. Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered* (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): togae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: Phrygianae (*sc.* vestes), Sen. Ben. 1, 3.

phrȳgĭo, ōnis, *m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (*v.* phrygianus): Titin. in Non. 3, 20: stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

phrȳgĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj. embroidered*: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

phrȳgĭus, a, um, *adj. Phrygian*: Meton. *embroidered*: chlamys, Virg. Aen. 3, 484. ‖. Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: buxum, *the Phrygian flute*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 45: lotos, Col. 10, 258: aes, *cymbals*, Lucan. 9, 288: modi, *a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele*, Ov Ib. 456: Tib. 1, 4, 64: Juv. 2, 115.

phrȳnĭon, ii, *n.* = φρύνιον, *a plant, called also* poterion, Astragalus creticus, Lamk.. Plin. 27, 12, 97: id. 25, 10, 76.

phrȳnos, i, *m.* = φρύνος, *a toad*, Bufo vulgaris, and perh. other species: sunt quae in vepribus tantum vivunt, quas Graeci phrynos vocant, plenae veneficiorum, Plin. 32, 5, 19. (The belief in the toad being venomous is widely spread even in the present day among the vulgar.)

phthīrĭăsis, is, *f.* = φθειρίασις, *the lousy disease, phthiriasis*: Plin. 26, 13, 86: id. 20, 6, 23.

phthīrŏphŏros, i, *f.* = φθειρόφορος, *a kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones, the Norway Spruce*, Abies excelsa, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

phthĭsĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φθισικός, *consumptive, phthisical*: Plin. 20, 6, 21: id. 24, 16, 19: Mart. 11, 21.

phthĭsis, is, *f.* = φθίσις, *consumption, phthisis*: vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22: Sen. Ep. 91: phthisim cordi intus inhaerentem depellere, Plin. 19, 5, 26, *n.* 4.

phthĭsisco, 3. *v. n.* [phthisis] *to become consumptive*: phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

phthitărus, i, *m. an unknown fish*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phthongus, i, *m.* = φθόγγος, *a sound, tone*: Saturnum dicebat Dorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20 (pure Lat. sonus).

phthŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* = φθόριος, *corrupting, destructive*: hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110

phū, *n. indecl.* = φοῦ, *a kind of valerian*: Valeriana Dioscoridis, Sibth. Plin. 12, 12, 26.

phui, *interj. foh! fugh!*: phui in malam crucem, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 5.

phy, *interj. pish! tush!*: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58.

phȳcis, ĭdis, *f.* = φυκίς, *a fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its colour at various seasons of the year.* It forms a nest in the sea-weeds, as many fish are now known to do; but this is commonly referred to *the Goby*, Gobius niger, Linn., which is often found among the rocks in shallow places, and can live some time out of the water: Plin. 9, 26, 42.

phȳcītis, ĭdis, *f.* = φυκῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phȳcos, i, *n.* = φῦκος, *sea-weed*, and prob. certain *lichens*. Several kinds are distinguished: **1.** prason, zoster, Laminaria saccharina, *sugar tangle.* **2.** capillaceo folio = Cytoseira barbata, *v.* ericoides Ag. **3.** (quo) purpuras inficiunt, perh. *the orchil*, Roccella tinctoria. **4.** tertium gramini simile, perh. Zostera marina, Linn. **5.** tregon, perh. Ulva Lactuca, Linn. **6.** quercus, Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 48. **7.** phycus thalassion, three kinds referred to Laminaria saccharina, Delesseria sanguinea, and Rhynchococcus coronopifolius: Plin. 26, 10, 66.

phȳlăca, ae, *f.* = φυλακή, *a prison*, pure Lat. custodia: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

phȳlăcista, ae, *m.* = φυλακιστής, *a jailer*; hence, transf. *a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

phȳlactērĭum (fyl.), ii, *n.* = φυλακτήριον, *an amulet*: de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris, Marc. Emp. 8. ‖. Esp. *scrolls of parchment on which the decalogue was written, worn by Jews on the forehead and the left arm, phylacteries*: Hier. in Matth. 4, 23, 5. **2.** *chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory*: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3, 68.

phȳlarchus, i, *m.* = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir*: phylarchus Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: Saracenorum, Amm. 24, 2.

phyllanthes, is, *n.* = φυλλανθές, *an unknown plant with a prickly stem*: Plin. 21, 16, 59.

phyllon, i, *n.* = φύλλον: phyllon mas et femina is referred by some to Thelygonum Cynocrambe, Linn.; by others to Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 100.

phyllos, i, *f. a plant, called also* leucacantha, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 16, 18.

phȳma, ătis, *n.* = φῦμα, *a kind of boil* or *tumour*: Cels. 5, 28.

phynon, ŏnis, *m. a kind of eye-salve*: Cels. 6, 6, 20.

phyrāma, ătis, *n.* = φύραμα, *the gum of the tree called* metopion, hammoniacum, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

phȳsēma, ătis, *n.* = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), *a hollow* or *empty pearl*: Plin. 9, 35, 54.

phȳsētēr, ēris, *m.* = φυσητήρ, *a blowpipe*: Pelag. Vet. *fin.* ‖. Transf. *a large species of whale*, perh. *the common whale*, Balaena mysticetus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 4, 3: Sen. Hippol. 1030.

phȳsĭca, ae, and **phȳsĭcē**, ēs, *f.* = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*: Cic. Acad. 1, 7: id. Fin. 3, 21.

phȳsĭca, orum, v. physicus, *no.* II. 2.

phȳsĭcē, *adv. in the manner of naturalists, physically*: dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7.

phȳsĭcus (phȳsĭcus, Sid. Carm. 15 101), a, um, *adj.* = φυσικός, *pertaining to natural philosophy* or *physics, natural, physical*: quiddam physicum. *something relating to physics*, Cic. Div 2, 59: ratio, id. N. D. 2, 21: homines *naturalists*, Marc. Emp. Carm de med. 19. ‖. Subst.: phȳsĭcus, i, *m. a natural philosopher, naturalist*: non pudet igitur physicum, id est speculat orem venatoremque naturae, ab animis consuetudine imbutis petere testimonium veritatis? Cic. N. D. 1, 30: id. Rep. 5, 3. **2.** phy̆sĭca, orum, *n. plu. physics:* physicorum ignarus, id. Or. 34: in physicis alienus, *not versed in*, id. Fin. 1, 6.

phy̆sĭognōmon, ŏnis, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist:* Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10.

phy̆sĭŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy:* Cic. N. D. 1, 8: naturae ratio, quam physiologiam Graeci appellant, id. Div. 1, 41.

phy̆sĭŏlŏgĭcē, *adv. naturally:* interpretari, Tert. ad nat. 2, 12.

phy̆sĭŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσιολογικός, *pertaining to natural philosophy:* argumentationes, Tert. ad nat. 2, 4.

phy̆sĭŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσιόλογος, *pertaining to natural philosophy:* hence, Subst.: physĭŏlŏga, orum, *n. plu. natural history*, a work by Juba: Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

phy̆sis, is, *f.* = φύσις, *nature:* seu cupis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm. **II.** Esp. *party-coloured precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature:* Plin. 37, 12, 74.

phy̆teuma, ătis, *n.* = φύτευμα, *a plant*, Reseda Phyteuma, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 99.

pĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable:* fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

pĭācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory:* hostia, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 30: sacrificia, *sin-offerings*, Liv. 1, 26: also, *absol.:* ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id. 42, 3.

pĭācŭlārĭter, *adv. sinfully:* negare, Tert. Pud. 22 (*al.* peculiariter).

pĭācŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to appease* or *propitiate with an offering:* Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Cato R. R. 141, 4.

pĭācŭlum (syncop. piaclum, Prud. στεφ. 14, 219), i, *n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity; a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice:* porco piaculo facito, Cato R. R. 139: porco femina piaculum pati, *to bring*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34. **2.** Meton. *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim:* duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Virg. Aen. 6, 153. Fig.: piaculum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 10: id. 10, 28. In gen. *a remedy:* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36. (ii) *punishment:* dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18: Just. 8, 2: Sil. 13, 702. **II.** Transf. *that which requires expiation; a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt:* Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 13: piaculum committere, Liv. 5, 52: sine piaculo rerum praetermissarum, id. 39, 47: commissa piacula, Virg. Aen. 6, 569: solutus piaculo, Tac. A. 1, 30: Plin. Pan. 37. **2.** *an unhappy event, a misfortune:* Plin. 25, 8, 46.

pĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement:* Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19.

pĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice:* terrae, Plin. 25, 9, 59: id. 25, 4, 10. **II.** Fig.: fuerim tantum doliturae domus piamentum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16: Plin. 37, 1, 2.

pĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an appeasing* or *propitiating of the gods with offerings:* Plin. 28, 2, 5.

pĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice:* Pl. Mil. 3 1, 101.

pīca, ae, *f. a pie, magpie.* **1.** Corvus Pica, Linn. **2.** quae glande vescuntur, *the jay*, Corvus glandarius, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 59: Ov. M. 5, 299.

pĭcārĭa, ae, *f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut:* Cic. Brut. 22: vectigal picariarum, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 17.

pĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [pico]. **II.** Adj.: *pitchy:* vinum picatum, *wine that has naturally a pitchy taste*, Plin. 23, 1, 24: Mart. 13, 107.

picati appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum: quod eas Dori ficas vocant, Fest. *s. v.*

pĭcĕa, ae, *f.* [pix] *the Norway spruce fir*, Abies excelsa, De Cand.: Ov. H. 12, 67: Plin. 16, 10, 18.

pĭcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedaubed with pitch, pitchy; hence of hands to which others' property seems to stick, thievish:* manus, Mart. 8, 59.

pĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of pitch:* piceo unguine tinctae lampades, Lucan. 10, 490. **2.** Esp. *black as pitch, pitch-black:* picea crassus caligine, Virg. G. 2, 309: turbine fumans piceo, id. Aen. 3, 572: nubes, Ov. M. 11, 549: coelum, Val. Fl. 2, 507: dentes, Mart. 2, 41: imber piceus crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61.

pĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pitch-black:* uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

pĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar:* dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato R. R. 25 *sq.:* dolia, Suet. Claud. 16: parietes, Plin. 36, 22, 48. **II.** Transf. *to season with pitch.* vinum, Col. 12, 23. (Hence Sp. *pegar.*)

picra, ae, *f.* prob. *a medicine made of aloes:* picrae solutio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

picrĭdĭae, arum, *f. plu. bitter salad:* Aug. Serm. ad Catechum. de catacl. 4 *fin.*

picris, ĭdis, *f.* = πικρίς, *bitter lettuce*, a kind of salad, *v.* lactuca: Plin. 19, 8, 38. **II.** *a plant that blooms all the year round;* referred by some to Picris asplenoides, Linn.; by others to Helminthea echioides, Linn.: id. 21, 7, 65.

pictăcĭum, i, *n.* i. q. pittacium, *q. v.:* Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

pictĭlis, e, *adj.* [pictus] *embroidered:* balteus, App. M. 10. p. 247.

pictor, ōris, *m.* [pingo] *a painter:* Cic. Acad. 2, 7: id. Verr. 4, 13: Hor. A. P. 9: Plin. 35, 8 *sq.* (Hence It. *pittore;* Fr. *peintre.*)

pictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pictor] *pertaining to painters, pictorial:* licentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 3: operae, Jul. Dig. 38, 1, 23.

pictūra, ae, *f.* [pingo] *painting, the art of painting:* una est ars ratioque picturae, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: id. Brut. 18, 70. **2.** Esp. *a painting of the face:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 105. **3.** Meton. *a painting, picture:* Cic. Or. 11: nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, id. Verr. 4, 1. (ii) *embroideries:* Lucr. 2, 35. (iii) *paintings in mosaic:* Virg. Cul. 64. **II.** Fig. *a picture in words, a picturesque description:* Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, at ejus picturam, non poësin videmus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura] *painted, pictured; party-coloured, variegated* (poet.): agger floribus, Stat. Th. 6, 58: volucres, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 3. **II.** *embroidered:* vestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, *Part.* [pingo]. **II.** Adj.: fig. of style, *ornamented, ornate:* orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.:* Lysia nihil potest esse pictius, id. Brut. 85, 293. **2.** *painted, false, deceptive, vain:* pictos experiere metus, Prop. 4, 6, 50.

pĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pix] *a little pitch:* App. Herb. 36.

pīcus, i, *m. a woodpecker*, various species of Picus, one of the birds used in augury: Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 12: sunt et parvae aves uncorum unguium, ut pici, Martio cognomine insignes et in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20. **II.** *a fabulous bird, the griffin:* picos divitiis, qui aureos montes colunt, ego solus supero, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 1.

pĭē, *adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately:* pie sancteque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: memoriam nostram pie inviolateque servabitis, id. Sen. 22: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40: Ov. H. 15, 153. *Sup.:* quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 34.

pĭens, entis for pius. *Sup.:* pientissimus, Inscr.

pīĕrĭus, a, um, *adj. Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic:* chori, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 58: dies, *dedicated to the Muses*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 23: tuba, *an heroic poem*, Mart. 10, 64: frons, *a poet's brow*, id. 8, 70: corona, *laurel*, id. 12, 52: grex, *the Muses and poets*, id. 12, 11.

pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pius] *dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety:* est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas id. Off. 2, 3: nec pietas ulla est velatum saepe videri vortier ad lapidem atque omneis accedere ad aras, Lucr. 5 1197. Hence, also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness:* Ov. F. 6, 607. **2.** *dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors*, etc.; *duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15: solemnia pietatis, *the last offices*, Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mira pietate parentem, Cat. 66, 29: pietas in aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: hic tui omnes valent summaque pietate te desiderant, ib. 6, 20: nec publicae pietatis intererat, quid vocarere, *to the affection of the citizens*. Plin. Pan. 21: militiae, Lucan. 4, 499. **II.** Transf. in gen. *justice:* si qua est coelo pietas, Virg. Aen. 2, 536: summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 1. **2.** *gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion:* permittite P. C. a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79.

pĭĕtātĭcultrix, īcis, *f.* [pietas cultrix] *that displays maternal care:* ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pĭgĕo, gŭi, and pĭgĭtum est, 2. *v. n. to feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* (extremely rare with personal subject): factum id esse non negat neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18: verba pigenda, Prop. 4, 1, 76. **II.** Impers. *it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike*, or *reluctance:* constr. the *subject* is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *neut. pron.* or *infin.:* the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.;* that which stands for the *source* of the feeling, in the *gen.:* fratris me quidem piget pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum piget taedetque, Sall. J. 4: non dedisse ipsum pudet, me, quia non accepi, piget, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 47: postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, Sall. J. 95: neque me piguit quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec pigitum parvos lares subire, Sil. 7, 173: oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50. **2.** Transf. for poenitet, *it causes a feeling of sorrow* or *remorse:* pigere interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet, Fest. *s. v.:* ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21: pigere eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6: profecto vos hujus omnis injuriae pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 199.

pĭger, gra, grum, *adj.* (*Sup.* pigrissimus for pigerrimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13) [piget] *reluctant, unwilling averse* (rare): gens pigerrima ad milit aria opera, Liv. 21, 25: ad literas scribendas pigerrimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. With *inf.*: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12. II. *backward, slow, indolent, sluggish, inactive:* interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. Of things: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, *sluggish*, Tac. G. 45: palus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17. With *gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 124: pericli, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, id. 15, 504 (cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 12). 2. *that makes sluggish, benumbing* (poet.): sopor, Cat. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senecta, id. 1, 11, 40. 3. *dull, dispirited, dejected, sad:* vultus, Mart. 2, 11: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 157. (Hence It. *pigro.*)

pĭget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārius, a, um, *adj* [pigmentum] *pertaining to paints* or *unguents:* institor pigmentarius, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22. II. Subst. pigmentarius, ii, *m. a dealer in paints or unguents:* Cic. Fam. 15, 17: Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.

pigmentātus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured:* Tert. Cult. fem. *fin.*

pigmentum, i, *n.* [pingo] *a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment:* aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. Div. 1, 13: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42. Jocosely: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, *i. e. beat black and blue*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 20. 2. *a cosmetic:* Plin. 16, 43, 84. 3. Meton. *the juice* of plants: Firm. Math. 8, 17. II. Fig. of style: *colouring, ornament:* meus autem liber nonnihil Aristotelia pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87: sententiae tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45. (Hence It. *pimiento;* Sp. *pimento.*)

pignĕrātĭcĭus (-tius) and **pignŏrātĭcĭus** (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [pignero] *pertaining to a pledge:* fundus, *pledged, mortgaged*, Pomp. Dig. 13, 7, 6: creditor, *who lends on pledge, a pawnbroker, mortgagee*, Mart. ib. 39, 2, 15: pigneraticia actio, and Subst. pigneraticia, ae, *f. an action to recover a pledge from a creditor:* Ulp. ib. 13, 7, 1: or *to procure a pledge from a debtor:* Mart. ib. 1, 32.

pignĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pledging, pawning, mortgaging:* pignerationem recipere, Gai. Dig. 20, 1, 9.

pignĕrātor, ōris *m.* [id.] *he who takes a pledge; a pledgee* or *mortgagee:* Cic. Verr. 3, 11.

pignĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pignus] *to pledge, pawn, mortgage:* unionem, Suet. Vit. 7: bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pigneranda poenae praebebant, *furnished as security for the penalty*, i. e. *left to be confiscated*, Liv. 29, 36: cujus et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus, *which Rubrenus, while writing his Atreus, was compelled to pawn*, Juv. 7, 73: ancilla pignerata, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 46. II. Fig.: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1. 2. *to bind to oneself, to make one's own:* pignerare aliquem sibi beneficio, App. M. 3, p. 139: optimates viros curiae suae, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 35. With *pron. reflect. to pledge oneself:* se coenae alicujus, *to promise to dine with one*, App. M. 3, p. 134.

pignĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] prop. *to take as a pledge;* hence, Fig. *to make one's own, to appropriate* (rare): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: maximas ingenii, consilii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 4: fidem militum praemio pigneratus, Suet. Claud 10. II. *to accept as certain:* quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

pignŏrātĭcĭus, v. pigneraticius.

pignŏriscăpĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pignus capio] *a taking* or *seizing as a pledge:* Cato in Gell. 7, 10.

pignus, ŏris and ĕris, *n.* (old *plur.* pignosa, Fest. *s. v.*) [root PAG: v. paciscor] *any person* or *thing given as security; a pledge, gage, pawn, mortgage:* opponere se pigneri, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 85: pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: sub pignoribus mutuas pecunias accipere, Gai Dig. 13, 7, 12: pignoribus cavere alicui, Ulp. ib. 43, 3, 2. (ii) Esp. *security for the fine taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend:* pignus auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: senatores pignoribus cogere, id. Phil. 1, 5: pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38. Of hostages, id. 33, 22: marium pignora, *male hostages* Suet. Aug. 21. (iii) Pignus praetorium *the security taken by the praetor for the preservation of any thing made over to a creditor, or* fidei commissarius Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 26: Paul. ib. 41, 5, 12. 2. *a wager, stake:* da pignus, ni ea sit filia, *bet*, Pl. Epid. 5, 2. 34: pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg. E. 3, 31: quovis pignore contendere, *to lay any wager*, Cat. 44, 4: quaerit posito pignore vincat uter, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: ponere pignus cum aliquo de re aliqua, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3. 3. *a contract in which security is given:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 1. II. Fig. *a pledge, token, assurance, proof:* magnum pignus ab eo reipublicae datum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: pignora voluntatis, id. Coel. 32: injuriae, id. Phil. 13, 3: societatis, Tac. H. 4, 61: sceleris, ib. 4, 57: imperii, ib. 3, 72: reconciliatae gratiae pignus, Curt. 6, 7 *fin.:* pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, *sure tokens*, Ov. M. 2, 38. 2. Meton. *children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives*, as pledges of love: nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, Prop. 4, 11, 73: prolemque gemellam pignora bina dedi, Ov. H. 6, 121: tot natos natasque et pignora cara nepotes, id. M. 3, 134: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. 2, 1: obsecratio illa judicum, per carissima pignora, utique, si et reo sint liberi, conjux, parentes, utilis erit, Quint. 6, 1, 33: proxima pignora, Tac. A. 15, 36: ne in conjugem, in familiam, in cetera pignora ejus saeviret, ib. 16, 26. Hence, in gen. *any thing especially valuable* or *dear:* Lucan. 7, 376. (ii) Poet. *a graft, scion:* Pall. de insit. 109.

pigrē, *adv. slowly, sluggishly:* in servitutem transiens, Sen de Ira 3, 17: pigre ac segniter agere, Col. 7, 5. *Comp.:* pigrius, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

pigrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [piger] *slothfulness, indolence:* Vulg. Prov. 19, 15.

pigrĕo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be slow* or *sluggish:* pro aetate pigret sufferre laborem, Enn. in Non. 219, 12.

pigresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pigreo] *to become slow* or *sluggish:* Nilus pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

pigrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [piger] *slothfulness, indolence:* pigritas, ἀργία, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

pigrĭtĭa, ae, and **pigrĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [id.] *sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence:* pigritiam definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: propter pigritiam aut ignaviam, id. Off. 1, 29: nox Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum fecit, Liv. 44, 42: ingenua pigritia, *honourable repose*, Mart. 11, 79. II. Transf.: stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*, Sen. Prov. 3. (Hence It. *pigrizia, pigrezza;* Sp. *pereza;* Fr. *paresse.*)

pigrĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [pigror] *to be slow, sluggish, tardy:* Vulg. Act. Apost. 9, 38.

pigro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [piger] *to be indolent, slow, dilatory:* Lucr. 1, 411: meliu'st pigrasse, nam properasse est nefas, Att. in Non. 154, 2.

pigror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be slow, slack, dilatory:* tu scribere ne pigrere, Cic. Att. 14, 1.

pigror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sluggishness indolence:* Lucil. in Non. 219, 11.

pĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pigeo] *indolent:* acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.

pīla, ae, *f. a mortar:* pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato R. R. 14: zeae granum tunditur in pila lignea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, *n.* 2. II. Transf. *a pillar, a pile:* locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: salax taberna a pileatis nona fratribus pila, *of the temple of Castor and Pollux*, Cat. 37, 1: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos, *i. e. no book-stall* (which were round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: pilas operibus subdere, Sen. Q. N. 6, 30. 2. *a pier* or *mole* of stone. saxea, Virg. Aen. 9, 711: Suet. Claud 20.

pĭla, ae (old *gen. sing.* pilaī, Lucr 5, 711), *f. a ball, playing-ball:* dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, Pl. Capt. prol. 22: pilae studio teneri, Cic. de Or. 3, 23: quum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Virg. Cir. 149: pilam scite et diligenter excipere, apte et expedite remittere, Sen. Ben. 2, 32: reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, *v.* Smith's Ant. 918 *sq.*) Proverb.: (i) mea pila est, *I have caught the ball, I've won*, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 7: (ii) claudus pilam, v. claudus. (iii) Fortunae pila, *the foot-ball of fortune*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 18. II. Transf. *any ball* or *globe:* pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: scarabaei e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, id. 11, 28, 34. Of the earth: Enn. Ann. 1, 158: in terrae pila, Varr. in Non. 333, 25. Of a glass ball filled with water used as a burning-glass: cum addita aqua vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67. The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. 2, 18, 60: Mart. 11, 8. Of the *ball* or *lump* of earth which adheres to the roots of a plant when torn up: Col. 5, 9. Esp. *the ballots* or *balls* used by judges in voting: Prop. 4, 11, 19. Of stuffed *balls* or *human figures:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* Used in bull-baiting. quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! Mart. Spect. 9: hence, of a torn toga: Mart. 2, 43. 2. Esp.: pilae Nursicae, *i. e.* rapae rotundae, id. 13, 19. (Hence It. *pillotta;* Sp. *pella, pélota;* Fr. *pelote.*)

pīlānus, i, *m.* [pilum] *a triarius*, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Varr. L. L. 5, 16 § 89: Ov. F. 3, 129.

pĭlāris, e, *adj.* [pĭla] *pertaining to a ball:* lusio *a game of ball*, Stat. S 4 *praef.*

pīlārĭum, ii, *n.* [pīla] *a burial-place where the ashes of the dead were deposited in cylindrical vases:* Inscr.

pĭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [pĭla] *one who performs tricks with balls, a juggler:* Quint 10, 7, 11.

pilastilus, i, *m.* perh. *a javelin-maker:* Inscr.

pilates (pellates?) *a sort of white stone:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pīlātim, *adv.* [pīla] *pillar-wise, with pillars:* pilatim aedificia agere, Vitr. 6, 11. II. Milit. *t. t. in close bodies, in solid columns:* sive pilatim, sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 121.

pĭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [pilo] *she that robs* or *plunders:* Titin. in Non. 102, 4.

pĭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [pilo]. II. Adj.: *close-pressed, thick, dense:* pilatum (agmen), quod sine jumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur, Varr in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 121. Fig.: sententia praesto pectore pilata, Hostius, ib.

pīlātus, a, um, *adj.* [pilum] *armed with a javelin:* agmina, Virg. Aen. 12, 121: cohors, Mart. 10, 48.

pīlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pileus] *wearing the* pileus or *felt-cap* (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): pileati aut lana alba velatis capitibus volones epulati sunt, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.*: rex, id. 45, 44: colonorum turba pileatorum currum sequentium *like a general's freedmen*, id. 33, 23: nec per omnia nos similes esse pileatae turbae voluisses, i. e. *the Roman populace*, Sen. Ep. 18: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation), Suet. Ner. 57: pileati fratres, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Cat. 37, 2: pileati servi, *bonneted slaves*, i. e. so offered for sale to indicate that the seller did not warrant them, Gell. 7, 4. Worn also by the Parthians: ad Parthos procul ite pileatos, Mart. 10, 72: Aur. Vict. Caes. 13.

pīlentum, i, *n. an easy chariot* or *carriage*, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, *etc.*, for sacred rites were carried (*v.* Smith's Ant. 919, *sq.*): ut (matronae) pilento ad sacra ludosque uterentur, Liv. 5, 25: castae ducebant sacra per urbem pilentis matres in mollibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 666: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192.

pīlĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pileus] *to place the* pileus *on* a person's head, in token of manumission: pileari et rudem accipere possunt, Ulp. Collat. Leg. Mosaic. tit. 11, leg. 7.

pīlĕŏlus, i, *m.*, and **pīlĕŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small felt cap, a skull-cap*: ut cum pileolo (portes) soleas conviva tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Col. Arbor. 25.

pīlĕus, i, *m.*, and **pīlĕum**, i, *n.* [pilus] lit. *made of hair* or *wool*, hence *a felt cap* or *hat*, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. 5, 82. Freeborn persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom: Liv. 30, 45: Val. Max. 5, 2. Gladiators who had often been victorious also received the pileus at their discharge: Tert. Spect. 21. Hence, **2.** Meton. *liberty, freedom*: servos ad pileum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv. 24, 32: Suet. Tib. 4: Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.*: totis pilea sarcinis redemi, i. e. *I have made myself independent by selling all my goods*, Mart. 2, 68: pileum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, i. e. *my protector*, Pl. fragm. in Non. 220, 16. **II.** Transf. *the membrane which envelopes the head of the fetus, a child's caul*: Lampr. Diadum. 4.

pĭlĭcrĕpus, i, *m.* [pĭla crepo] *a ball-player*: Sen. Ep. 56.

pĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pĭlus] *to put forth hairs, to grow hairy*: pilat pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahit pilos, a quo depilati, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 39, 25. **II.** lit. *to felt wool*, hence **1.** like πιλόω, *to press close, to thrust home*: hastam pilans prae pondere frangit, Hostius in Serv. Aen. 12, 121: v. pilatus. **2.** *to deprive of hair, make bald*: nates, Mart. 6, 56: uxores, id. 12, 32, 33. **3.** Transf. *to plunder, pillage* (rare: the earlier writers use compilare): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2: villas, ib. 5: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub. (Hence It. *pelare*; Sp. *pelar*; Fr. *peler*, also It. *pigliare*; Sp. *pillar*; Fr. *piller.*)

pĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pĭlus] *hairy, shaggy*: ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1. **2.** Transf. of plants: pilosiora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64.

pĭlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pĭla] *a little ball, globule*: Plin. 16, 7, 10. **II.** Esp. in medicine: *a pill*: id. 28, 9, 37. (Hence It. *pillola*; Fr. *pilule.*)

pīlum, i, *n. a pestle*: pilum fabarium, Cato R. R. 10: pinsente pilo praeferrato, Plin. 18, 10, 23. **II.** Transf. *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*: caput fixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Fall. 11 2: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19: milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pila muralia (used in sieges), ib. 5, 40. Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, *to make an attack on one*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 43.

pilumnoe poploe in carmine Saliari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. *s. v.*

pĭlus, i, *m. a hair*: capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: caudae equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: duris aspera crura pilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 194. **2.** Collect. *the hair, hair*: Plin. 11, 37, 47. **II.** Meton. *a hair, a trifle*: usu. with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit*: ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, id. Att. 5, 20: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *has not a hair of a good man about him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: non facit pili cohortem, *does not value it a straw*, Cat. 10, 13. **III.** Pilus terrae, *a plant, the horse-tail*, called equisetum, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 13, 83. [Cf. Gr. πῖλος; Eng. *felt.*] (Hence It. *pelo*; Fr. *poil.*)

pīlus, i, *m.* [pilum] *the division of the* triarii *in a Roman legion*: it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus: primus pilus, *the first century of the triarii*: P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, *the chief centurion* or *aquilifer*: Caes. B. G. 3, 5: primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant, Liv. 7, 41: T. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, *had been chief centurion*, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Liv. 42, 34: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, *to promote to be chief centurion*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: primos pilos ademit, *took away the post of chief centurion*, Suet. Cal. 44. Without primus: referes pili praemia, Mart. 6, 58.

II. Meton. primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i, *m. the chief centurion of the* triarii and therefore of the legion: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit, Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 11.

pina, ae, v. pinna.

pĭnăcŏthēca, ae, and **pĭnăcŏthēcē**, ēs, *f.* = πινακοθήκη, *a picture-gallery*: ut videant pinacothecas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, Plin. 35, 11, 40, *n.* 43.

pīnastellus, i, *m.* and **-um**, i, *n.* [pinus] *a plant, also called* peucedanum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 94.

pīnaster, tri, *m.* [id.] *the Scotch fir*, Pinus silvestris, Linn.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16.

pĭnax, ăcis, *m.* = πίναξ, *a picture on a wooden tablet, a picture*: Pinax Cebetis, *the title of a work by Cebes*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

pincerna, ae, *m.* = πιγκέρνης, *a cup-bearer*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 26: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

pindaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachycatalectus (e. g. medium rapido mare Tibris adit fluvio): Serv. Centimetr. p. 1822 P.

pīnĕa, ae, *f.* [pinus] *a pine-nut, a pine-cone*: pineam serere, Col. 5, 10: Lampr. Commod. 9. (Hence It. *pignatta*; Sp. *piñata.*)

pīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a pine-wood, pine-grove*: cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrini, Ov. F. 2, 275: Plin. 27, 8, 43.

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the pine, piny, pine-*: pinea velamina, *pine-wreaths*, Lucr. 4, 588: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood*, Virg. Aen. 11, 786: silva, ib. 9, 85: plaga pinea, *a piny tract*, ib. 11, 320: claustra, *i. e. the wooden horse before Troy*, ib. 2, 258: fert avidas in pinea Turnus texta faces, *i. e. into the ships*, Ov. M. 14, 530: pinea moles, *a ship*, Prop. 4, 6, 20: compages, Mart. 9, 76 nuces Plin. 15, 10, 9.

pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially*: tabulas, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: tabula picta, *a picture*, id. Brut. 75: pingere hominis speciem, id. de Or. 2, 16: Nero princeps jusserat colosseum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33. Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui nunquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, *who speak of things about which they know nothing*, Cic. Fin. 5, 27. **2.** *to embroider, represent by means of the needle*: stragulum textile, magnificis operibus pictum, id. Tusc. 5 21: pingere acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: picti reges, *in embroidered garments*, Mart. 10, 72: picti tori, *with embroidered coverlets*, Ov. H. 12, 30: toga, *the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40. **3.** *to paint, stain, colour* (poet.): palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336: sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. E. 6, 22: Mart. 14, 5. **4.** *to adorn, decorate, embellish*: herbas floribus, Lucr. 5, 1395: bibliothecam, Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*: stellis pingitur aether, Sen. Med. 310.

II. Fig. of style: *to paint, colour, embellish*: verba, Cic. Brut. 37: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. Att. 1, 14: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15. [The root is PIG: cf. Sans. *pinj.*] (Hence It. *pignere*; Sp. *pintar*; Fr. *peindre.*)

pinguāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pinguis] *fat*: pinguamen, λίπος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pinguēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *fatness, fat*: Plin. 12, 15, 35: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pinguĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [pinguis facio] *to make fat, to fatten*: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

pinguesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pinguis] *to become* or *grow fat*: emaciatum armentum medica (herba) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: attilus (piscis) in Pado inertia pinguescens, Plin. 9, 15, 17. **2.** *to become strong* or *fertile*: frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2: campos sanguine Virg. G. 1, 491. **II.** Transf. *to grow fat, rich*, or *oily*: vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, Plin. 14, 4, 6: nuces juglandes, id. 19, 5, 30. **2.** *to become shining*, like fat: achates politura pinguescit, id. 37, 10, 65. **3.** *to aspirate* in speaking: Aeolenses Graeci, in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicunt Velena, Serg. p. 1827 P.

pinguĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who likes fat*: Mart. 11, 100.

pinguĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat fat, fattish*: plantae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12.

pinguis, e, *adj. fat*: pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4: pingui tentus omaso Furius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, id. Ep. 1, 4, 15: pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7: pinguior agnus, Pl. Aul. 2, [illegible] 5: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 11, 65: merum, *rich, oily wine*, Hor. S. 2, 4 5.

2. Subst. pingue, is, *n. fat, grease*: Plin. 11, 37, 85: Virg. G. 3, 124: taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pinguia, Plin. 28, 9, 38. **II.** Transf. *fat, rich, fertile*; also, *plump, in good condition*: ager, Col. 1, 4: sanguine pinguior campus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 29: sulcus, *i. e. drawn in a rich soil*, Lucan. 6, 382: fimus, Virg. G. 1, 80: hortus, ib. 4, 118: stabula, of bee-hives, *rich, full of honey*, ib. 14: ficus, *plump, juicy*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88: tura pingues facientia flammas, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 11: corpora succo pinguis olivae splendescunt, id. M. 10, 176: pingues lampades, *full of oil*, ib. 4, 403: pingues taedae, *full of pitch*, Lucan. 3, 681: pingues arae, *full of fat and blood*, Virg. Aen. 4, 62: coma, *anointed*, Mart. 2, 29: mensa, *rich, luxurious* Cat. 62, 3. Of colour: *dull, faint*: Plin 37, 8, 37. Act. *that makes fertile*: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. Aen. 9, 31

2. *bedaubed, besmeared*: pinguia crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: virga, *limed twigs*, Mart 9, 55. **3.** *thick, dense*: coelum pingue et concretum, Cic. Div. 1, 57: folia pinguissima, Plin. 21, 9, 29 toga, Suet. Aug. 82: lacernae, Juv. 9, 28: pinguissima coma, *very thick, luxuriant hair*, Suet. Ner. 20. **4.** Of taste: *insipid:* sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32. **III.** Fig. *dull, gross, heavy, stupid:* Cordubae natis poëtis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic. Arch. 10: pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id. Acad. 2, 34: ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: pingue ingenium mansit, Ov. M. 11, 148: pingui Minerva, *with plain mother wit*, Cic. Am. 5, 19. **2.** *bold, strong:* verba, Quint. 12, 10, 35: facundia, Gell. 17, 10. **3.** *calm, quiet, comfortable, easy:* pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. R. Am. 206: amor, id. Am. 2, 19, 25: secessus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: pinguis et mollis vita, ib. 7, 29: pinguius otium, ib. 5, 6. **4.** *sleek, spruce:* pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. [Cf. Sans. *pjai*, "pinguescere," whence *pîvara* "crassus;" Gr. πίων, πιαρός; Eng. *fat.*]

pinguĭter, *adv. fatly, with fatness:* Col. 2, 2. **II.** Transf. *abundantly, liberally:* pinguius succurrere, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 14. **2.** Fig. *dully, stupidly:* pinguius aliquid accipere, ib. 42, 1, 49.

pinguĭtĭa, ae, and **pinguĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [pinguis] *fatness:* Arn. 7, 226: App. M. 10, p. 245.

pinguĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *fatness:* sus pinguitudine crescere solet, Cato in Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Plin. 31, 37, 71: olei, Col. 12, 50: soli, id. 4, 24: palmitis, Pall. 3, 12. **II.** Transf. *broadness, coarseness* of pronunciation: Quint. 1, 11, 4.

pinguĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat fat, fattish:* corpora, Sol. 11.

pīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus fero] *pine-bearing, that produces pines:* Maenalus, Virg. E. 10, 14: Ida, Stat. S. 3, 4, 12.

pīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus gero] *pine-bearing:* Ov. F. 3, 84: Simois, Stat. Th. 12, 225.

pinna, ae, *f.* [another form of penna, q. v.] *a feather*, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: ut hianti pinna in os inderetur ad exonerandum stomachum, Suet. Claud. 33: Col. 8, 2. **2.** Meton. *a wing:* Cic. Div. 1, 47. **3.** *the fin of a fish:* Plin. 9, 13, 15. **4.** *a battlement, pinnacle:* Caes. B. G. 5, 40: Virg. Aen. 7, 159. **5.** *the bucket of a water-wheel:* Vitr. 10, 10. **6.** *the keys of an hydraulic organ:* ib. 13. (Hence Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.)

pinna (pina), ae, *f.* = πίννα, *a kind of shellfish*, Pinna nobilis, Linn.: Cic. Fin. 3, 19: Plin. 9, 42, 66.

pinnācŭlum, i, *n.* [1 pinna] *a peak, pinnacle, gable:* Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

pinnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *feathered, plumed, winged:* Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc. Latro in Gell. 17, 21: Cupido, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. **II.** Transf.: abies folio pinnato densa, *feathered*, i. e. having leaves that lie on one another like feathers, Plin. 16, 10, 19: fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24.

pinnĭcillum, i, *n.* for penicillum: Pall. Mart. 1.

pinnĭger, éra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinna gero] *feather-bearing, feathered, winged:* haec pinnigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, *i. e. against birds*, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: Amor, Lucr. 5, 1074. **II.** Transf. *having fins, finny:* piscis, Ov. M. 13, 963.

pinnĭpŏtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnĭrápus, i, *m.* [pinna rapio] *a gladiator*, who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, which he took as a trophy upon slaying the Samnite: Juv. 3, 158 Schol.

pinnŏphy̆lax, ăcis, *m.* = πιννοφύλαξ, or **pinnŏthēres**, ae, *m.* = πιννοτήρης or πιννοθήρης, *the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it:* Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: Plin. 9, 42, 66. This fable evidently arose from the not unfrequent accident of small crabs being caught and imprisoned in the shells of pinnae and other bivalves.

pinnŏthērēs, diff. from the preced. and evid. *the hermit-crab*, Cancer Bernhardus, Linn., which inserts its unclothed hinder part in empty shells of mollusks: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pinnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pinna] *a small feather:* Col. 8, 5. **2.** Meton. *a little plume* or *wing:* Pl. Am. prol. 143. **II.** *a little fin:* Plin. 9, 57, 83.

pinsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pinso] *a pounding, crushing:* Vitr. 7, 1.

pinsĭtus, a, um. *Part.* [pinso].

pinso or **pīso**, si and sŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum, and pistum, 3. *v. a.* (The form pinso, are, Varr. R. R. 1, 63, rests on a false reading; pinsatur should there be read, not pinsetur: old *past imperf.* pinsibant, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 23) *to beat, pound, bray, crush:* si communiter pisunt, Cato R. R. 136: pilum, quod eo far pisunt: a quo ubi id fit dicitur pistrinum, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138: panicum pinsitum, Col. 2, 9: caepa sale et aceto pista, Plin. 20, 5, 20. **II.** Fig.: flagro, *to scourge*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 81: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, *pecks, scoffs at, derides* (v. ciconia), Pers. 1, 58. [Sans. *pish*; Gr. πτίσσω, whence πίτυρον; Lith. *pes-tà*, "pistrinum."] (Hence It. *pigiare*; also It. *pestare*; Sp. *pistar*; Fr. *piler*.)

pinsor, ōris, *m.* [pinso] for pistor, *a baker:* Varr. in Non. 152, 14.

pinsus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pīnus, ūs, and i, *f.* = πίτυς, *a pine, pine-tree;* more partic. *the stone-pine*, Pinus pinea. Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 16: id. 16, 25, 40. ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. Aen. 11, 136: gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11 *n.* 2. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov. M. 10, 103: Macr. S. 6, 9: and to Diana: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: Prop. 2, 15, 17. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. M. 14, 638: id. H. 5, 137: with which also the victors at the Isthmian games were crowned: Plin. 15, 10, 9. **II.** Transf. *anything made of pine, a ship:* quos Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu, Virg. Aen. 10, 206: Hor. Epod. 16, 57: acta praecipiti pinus Borea, Ov. M. 2, 185. **2.** *a pine-torch:* manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 72. **3.** *a lance, spear:* Stat. Th. 8, 539. **4.** *an oar:* Lucan. 3, 531. **5.** *a wreath of pine-leaves:* Ov. M. 14, 637. (Hence It. *pinaccia;* Sp. *pinaza;* Fr. *pinasse.*)

pĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pius] *to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate:* Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Virg. Aen. 6, 379: busta (*i. e.* Manes), Ov. M. 13 515 Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. F. 1, 318. **II.** Transf. *to honour with religious rites, to celebrate:* ubi piem Pietatem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 3: aras ture, Prop. 3, 10, 19: in magicis sacra piare focis, *to perform sacred rites*, id. 1, 1, 20. **2.** *to purify with sacred rites:* si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 51. **3.** *to make* or *seek to make good, to atone for, expiate:* damna, Ov. A. Am. 3, 160: fulmen, *to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning*, id. F. 3, 291: nefas triste, *to atone for, avert the penalty*, Virg. Aen. 2, 184: cometes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, Plin. 2, 25, 23. **4.** *to punish, avenge* (poet.): culpam morte, Virg. Aen. 2, 140. **5.** *to free from madness:* Fest. *s. v.:* jube te piari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 17. **III.** *to love tenderly:* nemo est qui magis suos piet liberos, Naev. (?) in Perott. Cornucop. s. h. v.

pīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pipo] *a chirping, whimpering:* pipatio clamor plorantis lingua Oscorum, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pīpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a piping, chirping:* pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7 5, § 103.

pĭper, ĕris, *n. pepper:* Cels. 2, 2 **1.** piper quae gignit arbor, Piper nigrum, Willd. **2.** piperis arbor in Italia, Daphne Thymelaea, Linn.: Plin 12, 7, 14: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270. rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55. **II.** Fig of a satirical speech or person: piper non homo, Petr. 44: Hier. Ep. 31, *n.* 2. [An Indian word: Sans. *pippali*; Gr. πέπερι.] (Hence It. *pevere;* Fr *poivre.*)

pĭpĕrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piper] *containing pepper:* horrea piperataria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

pĭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *peppered, seasoned with pepper:* garum piperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47. **2.** Subst. piperatum, i, *n. pepper-sauce:* Cels. 4, 19: Apic. 3, 14. **II.** Fig. *peppery, pungent:* piperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

pĭpĕrītis, is and ĭdis, *f.* = πεπερῖτις, *pepperwort*, prob. Capsicum annuum, Linn.: piperitis, quam et siliquastrum appellavimus, Plin. 20, 17, 66.

pīpĭlo, 1. *v. n.* [pipio] *to pip, chirp:* ad solam dominam usque pipilabat (passer), Cat. 3, 10.

pipinna, ae = parva mentula: Mart. 72, 1 dub.; al. leg. pisinnum.

pīpĭo, 1. *v. n. to pip, chirp, whimper:* infantes pipiantes, Tert. Monog. 16.

pīpĭo, 4. *v. n. to pip, chirp:* aviarius auscultetur, si (pulli) pipiant, Col. 8, 5, 14: Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

pīpĭo, ōnis, *m. a young piping* or *chirping bird:* servos habuit vectigales qui eos (palumbes) ex ovis et pullicenis ac pipionibus alerent, *from the produce of the eggs and chickens*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41. (Hence It. *piccione;* Sp. *pichon;* Fr. *pigeon.*)

pīpizo, ōnis, *m.* [pipio] *the young of the crane:* Hier. Ep. 22, *n.* 28.

pīpo, 1. *v. n. to pip, chirp:* gallina pipat, Varr. in Non. 156, 25: Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pīpŭlum, i, *n.* and **pīpŭlus**, i, *m* [pipo] *a piping, chirping;* hence, *a whimpering, crying:* filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3. **II.** *an outcry, upbraiding:* te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 32: *pipulo te differam*, id est convicio, declinatum a pipatu pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 103.

pĭrācĭum, ii, *n.* [pirum] *perry:* Hier adv. Jovin. 2, *n.* 5.

pīrāta, ae, *m.* = πειρατής, *a sea-robber, corsair, pirate:* pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29: id. Rosc. Am. 50: Vell. 2, 31: Lucan. 3, 228.

pīrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πειρατικός, *pertaining to pirates, piratic, piratical:* myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 5 28: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30: laurea, *victories over the pirates*, Lucan. 1, 122. **II.** Subst. pīrātĭca, ae, *f. piracy:* piraticam quoque ut musicam fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34: piraticam facere, *to practise piracy*, Cic. Red. Sen. 5: piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3 *fin.*

pĭrum, i, *n. a pear:* Cato R. R. 7. Plin. 15, 15, 16: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19: id. Ep. 1, 7, 14. (Hence It. *pero;* Fr. *poire;* Eng. *pear.*)

pĭrus, i, *f. a pear-tree*, Pyrus domestica, Linn. et var.: insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, Virg. E. 1, 74: Plin. 16, 24, 38.

pīsa, ae, v. pisum.

pīsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [piso] *a stamping crushing:* (*al.* spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86.

piscārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscis] *pertaining to fishing* or *fish, fish-:* copia piscaria, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 65: forum piscarium, *the fish-market*, id. Curc. 4, 1 13: hamulus, id. Stich. 2, 1, 17. **II.** Subst. piscarius, ii, *m. a fishmonger:* nullus in piscaria piscis erat: inter piscarios nemo vendebat, Varr. in Perott. in Cornucop. **2.** piscaria, ae *f. a fish-market:* ib.

piscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [piscor] *a fishing, fishery*: Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fisherman, fisher*: coqui, fartores, piscatores, aucupes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off. 3, 14. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur.*)

piscātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscator] *pertaining to fishermen, fishing-*: naves, *fishing smacks*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: casa, Petr. 115: arundo, *a fishing-rod*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: lina, *of which nets were made*, id. 24, 9, 40: forum, Col. 8, 17: piscatorium aes vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus, Fest. *s. v.*

piscātrix, īcis, *f.* [piscor] *she that fishes*: rana, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, *the angler*, or *frog-fish*, Lophius piscatorius, Linn. This fish bears some resemblance to a tadpole in form, but attains to six or seven feet in length. Long tentacles grow on its head, which are mistaken for worms by the smaller fishes. The frog-fish lies in ambush among the sea-weeds in shallow places, watching for its prey: Plin. 9, 42, 67.

piscātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fishing* (for piscatus): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

piscātus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* piscati, Pomp. and Turpil. in Non. 488, 16 *sq.*) [id.] *a fishing, catching of fish*: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime testudinum, Plin. 6, 22, 24. In *plur.*: quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant, id. 8, 16, 17. ‖. Meton. *fishes, fish*: parare piscatum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 63: piscatu, aucupio, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

piscicăpus, i, *m.* [piscis capio] *a fish-catcher, fisher*: Inscr.

piscĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [piscis] *a little fish*: minuti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32: parvi, Cic. N. D. 2,

piscīna, ae, *f.* [*a fish-pond*: piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salsarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2: Cic. Parad. 5, 2. ‖. Transf. *a pond for bathing* or *swimming*, whether of warm or cold water; *a basin, pool*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cohaeret calida piscina, ex qua natantes mare aspiciunt, ib. 2, 17: Sen. Ep. 86: Suet. Ner. 27: piscinam peto, non licet natare, Mart. 3, 44: piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col. 1, 5, 2. **2.** *a flood-gate, sluice, lock*: Plin. 3, 5, 9. **3.** *a cistern, tank, reservoir*: piscinae ligneae, id. 34, 12, 32.

piscīnālis, e, *adj.* [piscina] *pertaining to a bath*: cellae, *bathing rooms*, Pall. 1, 40, 4.

piscīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fish-ponds*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17 (dub.). ‖. Subst. piscīnārĭus, ii, *m. one fond of fish-ponds*: Cic. Att, 1, 19: Macr. S. 1, 11.

piscīnella and **piscīnŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small fish-pond*: Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 74.

piscīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fish-ponds* or *swimming-ponds*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* piscinae.

piscis, is, *m. a fish*: pisces, ut aiunt, ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: Hor. Od. 4. 3, 19: piscis femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 482. ‖. Transf. Pisces, *the fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac*: Ov. F. 2, 458: Hyg. Astr. 2, 30. **2.** Piscis major: Avien. Arat. 806. Prob. *another constellation* in the southern hemisphere, which Virg. G. 4, 234, calls Piscis aquosus. [Cf. Eng. *fish.*] (Hence Fr. *poisson.*)

piscor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [piscis] *to fish*: ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off. 3, 14: piscemur, venemur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 57: hamo, Suet. Aug. 25: piscatus est rete aurato, id. Ner. 30: retia in piscando durantia, Plin. 19, 1, 2, *n.* 3. Proverb.: in aëre piscari, *to labour in vain*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 86. (Hence Fr. *pêcher.*)

piscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of fish, abounding in fish*: amnes, Ov. F. 3, 581: scopuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 255.

piscŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in fish*: fluvius, Cato in Non. 151, 7 *sq.*: loca, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 2: promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol. 5. ‖. Subst. pisculentum, i, *n. a medicine prepared from fish*: App. Apol. p. 294.

pĭsinnus, a, um, *adj. small, little*: Mart. 11, 72 (dub.). Subst. *a little child*: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

pīsĭto, 1. *v. n. to utter the cry of the starling*; Auct. Carm. Phil. 17.

piso, v. pinso.

pīso, ōnis, *m. a mortar*: marmoreus, Marcell. Empir. 8.

pissasphaltus, i, *m.* = πισσάσφαλτος, *mineral pitch, pissasphalt*: Plin. 24, 7, 25

pissĕlaeon, i, *n.* = πισσέλαιον, *an oil made from the resin of the cedar*: Plin. 24, 5, 11.

pissĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = πίσσινος, *of pitch, pitch-*: e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellant, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

pissŏcēros, i, *m.* = πισσόκηρος, lit. *pitch-wax, a peculiar substance of which the second foundation of the honeycomb is composed*: prima fundamenta commosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin: Plin. 11, 7, 6.

pistācĭa, ae, *f.* = πιστακία, *a pistachio-tree*, Pistacia vera, Linn.: Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*

pistācĭum, ii, and **pistācĕum**, ei, *n.* = πιστάκιον, *a pistachio-nut*: Plin. 13, 5, 10: Pall. 11, 12.

pistāna, ae, *f. a plant, arrow-head*, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 68.

pistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πιστικός, *pure, genuine*: Vulg. Johann. 12, 3.

pistillum, i, *n.* and **pistillus**, i, *m.* *a pestle*: semen sinapis in mortarium conjicito et pistillis conterito, Col. 12, 55: Plin. 34, 18, 50.

pisto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [piso, pinso] *to pound*: herba senecion pistata cum axungia, App. Herb. 75.

pistŏlŏchĭa, ae, *f.* = πιστολοχία, *a plant facilitating parturition, birthwort*, Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn. **2.** Another plant, also called hibiscus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 54 (*al.* plistolochia).

pistor, ōris, *m.* [pinso] lit. *a pounder*; esp. *one who pounds corn in a mortar* or *grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller*: Plin. 18, 11, 28. ‖. Transf. *a baker*: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, Varr. in Gell. 15, 19: Suet. Caes. 48: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, lecticarios, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. (ii) *a pastry-cook*: Mart. 11, 32, Petr. 60.

pistōrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pistor] *pertaining to a baker*: opera, Ulp. Dig 32, 1, 71 (*al.* pistoria).

pistōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a baker, baker's*: opus pistorium, *pastry*, Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 18, 11, 27.

pistrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pistris gero] *whale-bearing*: Triton, i. e. *ending in a whale's tail*, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina] *a little pounding-mill*: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.

pistrīna, ae, *f.* [pinso] *a bakehouse, bakery*: Plin. 18, 9, 20: id. 19, 8, 52.

pistrīnālis, e, *adj.* [pistrina] *pertaining to a bakery*: pecus, *swine fattened there*, Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [pistrinum] *a miller*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a pounding-mill*: jumenta, Suet. Cal. 39.

pistrīnum, i, *n.* [pinso] *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill*; usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a slave was made to perform this labour by way of punishment: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 11: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: pistrinorum civitas, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 15: oratorem in judicium, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11. ‖. Transf. *a bakery*: exercere pistrinum, Suet Aug. 4. **2.** *oppressive labour, drudgery*: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33.

pistris or **pristis**, is, also pistrix or pristix, īcis, *f.* = πίστρις, πρίστις, *any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish*: postremo immani corpore pistrix, of Scylla, Virg. Aen. 3, 427: in Indico mari pristes ducenum cubitorum, Plin 9, 3, 2: marina pistrix, Flor. 3, 5. ‖. Transf. *the Whale*, a constellation: ad Pistricis terga, Cic. Arat. 152. **2.** *a species of swift-sailing ship*: Liv. 35, 26.

pistrix, īcis, *f.* [pinso] *a woman who pounds corn*; transf. *a female baker*: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138.

pistūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a pounding grinding*: Plin. 18, 10, 23.

pistus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pīsum, i, *n.* (pīsa, ae, *f.*: Apic. 5, 4 Pall. 11 14) = πίσον, *a leguminous plant, pease, the pea*, Pisum sativum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 4: Plin. 18, 12, 31.

pĭthēcĭum, ĭi, *n.* = πιθήκιον, *a little ape*: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42. ‖. *a plant called also* antirrhinon, *q. v.*: App Herb. 86.

pĭthēcus, i, *m.* = πίθηκος, *an ape* pithecus, cercopithecus, cercops, Not Tir. p. 176.

pĭtheus, ĕi and ĕos, also pithus, i, and pīthĭas, ae, *m.* = πιθεύς, πίθος, and πιτθίας, *a barrel-shaped comet*: Plin. 2 25, 22: Sen. Q. N. 1, 14.

pītisso, v. pytisso.

pitpit Osce quicquid, Fest. *s. v.*

pittăcĭum, ĭi, *n.* = πιττάκιον, *a little leaf*, or *slip* of parchment, *etc.*: *a ticket, label*: amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: *Falernum Opimianum annorum centum*, Petr. 34: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 11. ‖. *a small piece of linen* or *leather spread with salve, a plaster*: Cels. 3, 10. (Hence Sp. *pedazo.*)

pĭtŭĭnus (also **pĭtÿĭnus**), a, um, *adj.* = πιτύϊνος, *of* or *from pines, pine-*: resina, Scrib. Comp. 202: ib. 205: Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

pītŭīta, ae, *f.* (sometimes scanned as a trisyl.: Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: id. Ep. 1, 1, 108: Pers. 2, 57) *slime, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum*: quum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90: adversus acutas pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, id. 22, 25, 68: mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108. **2.** *the pip in fowls*: Col. 8, 5, 22: Plin. 10, 57, 78. ‖ *a viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees*: id. 17, 27, 43: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituita arborum, id 22, 23, 47.

pītŭītārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [pituita] *an herb that removes phlegm*, also called astaphis agria, *q. v.*: Plin. 23, 1, 13.

pītŭītōsus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: homo, Cic. Fat. 4.

pĭtÿīnus, a, um, v. pituinus.

pĭtÿis, ĭdos, *f.* = πιτυΐς, *a pine-cone*: Plin. 15, 10, 9.

pĭtÿŏcampa, ae, and -e, ēs, *f.* = πιτυοκάμπη, *the pine-grub, pine-caterpillar*, Bombyx Pityocampa Reaum.: Plin. 29, 9, 4.

pitysma, atis, v. pytisma.

pityusa, ae, *f. a kind of spurge* Euphorbia Pityusa, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6 21.

pĭus (piius, inscr. ap. Viscont. Monum. degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1; cf. Cic. in Quint. 1, 4, 11), a, um (*voc.* pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1. *Comp.* only magis pius, cf. Charis. p. 88 and 130 P. *Sup.*: piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, Phil. 13, 19, 43; but freq. afterwards: Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *med.*: Tac. Agr. 43: Curt. 9, 6, *etc.* Another form of the *Sup.* pientissimus, freq. in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 200; 203; 3592), *adj. pious, devout, conscientious righteous* (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Pl. Rud. prol. 26 (deos piorum et impiorum habere rationem

Cic. Leg. 2, 7: di meliora piis, Virg. G. 3, 513: poëta, Cat. 16, 5: pii vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 662: pio vatis ab ore, Ov. F. 3, 326. So pii of *the departed, the blessed:* piorum sedes, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: arva piorum, Ov. M. 11, 62. Of things connected with religion: far, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: tura, Ov. H. 7, 24: luci, *sacred, holy*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: Poeni homines immolare pium esse duxerunt, id. Rep. 3, 9: quosque pium est adhibere deos, Ov. F. 4, 829. Subst. pium, i, *n.:* stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, id. A. A. 1, 200: id. H. 8, 4. **2.** Of dutiful affectionate conduct toward parents, *etc.: dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic*, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg. Aen. 1, 220: seniorque parens, pia sarcina nati, Ov. H. 7, 107: pius dolor, Cic. Sest. 2: quo pius affectu Castora frater amat, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 30: metus, *of a wife for her husband*, id. M. 11, 389: bellum, *waged for one's country* or *allies*, Liv. 30, 31: Sil. 15, 162. **II.** Transf. in gen. *honest, upright* (rare): pius quaestus, Cato R. R. praef. **2.** *benevolent, kind, gentle:* clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit, M. Aurel. in Vulcat. Gallic. in Avid. Cass. 11. Hence, *a title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr. Poet. of a wine-jar: pia testa, *my kindly jar* = benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 4.

pix, picis, *f.* = πίσσα, *pitch:* picem meminisse debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin. 23, 1, 24: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: hic dies festus corticem astrictum pice dimovebit amphorae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10: coelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 64. (Hence It. *pece*.)

plācābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo] pass. *easily pacified* or *appeased, placable:* inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes? Auct. Her. 4, 15 and 45: animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, id. Verr. 2, 38 *fin.:* quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira (*al.* irae), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 31. Poet.: placabilis ara Dianae, *placable, mild*, Virg. Aen. 7, 764. **II.** Act. *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating:* te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17: id. Ph. 5, 7, 68: si una hostia placabilis, placabiliores utique hostiae plures, Lact. 4, 28.

plācābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placabilis] *placable disposition, placability:* nihil magno et praeclaro viro dignius placabilitate atque clementia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

plācābĭlĭter, *adv. soothingly, appeasingly:* Gell. 7, 3.

plācāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [placo] *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing:* coelestis irae placamina, Liv. 7, 2: duc praedicta sacris duro placamina Diti, Sil. 13, 415.

plācāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing:* hoc veluti placamento terrae blandiuntur, Plin. 21, 7, 19: deum placamenta, Tac. A. 15, 44: id. H. 1, 63.

plācātē, *adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly:* omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. *Comp.:* remissius et placatius ferre, ib. 6, 13.

plācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [placo] *an appeasing, propitiating:* deorum immortalium, Cic. N. D. 3, 2: id. Tusc. 4, 28.

plācātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to appeasing* or *propitiating; placatory:* Tert. Patient. 13.

plācātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases* or *propitiates:* Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

plācātus, a, um, *Part.* [placo]. **II.** Adj. *appeased, pacified, reconciled to:* exercitus duci placatior, Liv. 2, 60. **2.** *calm, quiet, gentle, still:* animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: tranquilla, quieta vita, id. Fin. 1, 21: placatae ac minime turbulentae res, id. Or. 19: maria, Virg. Aen. 3, 69. *Comp.:* placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. 37, 45: dii, Plin. 12, 18, 41. *Sup.:* quies placatissima, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41.

plăcenta, ae, *f. a cake:* Cato R. R. 76: Hor. E. 1, 10, 11: Juv. 11, 59: Mart. 5, 39. [*Plac-enta* is lit. "a flat cake," like πλακοῦς, from πλάξ.]

plăcentārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [placenta] *a pastrycook, confectioner:* πλακουντάριος, placentarius, dulciarius, Gloss. Philox.

plăcentĭa, ae, *f.* [placeo] *suavity, courteousness:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

plăcĕo, cŭi and cĭtus, cĭtum, 2. *v. n. to please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy:* with *dat.:* non placet Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: quae vobis placita est conditio, datur, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 44: nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigona) placitura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: exspecto quid illis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem, id. Att. 13, 1: tibi ne Enipeus plus justo placeat, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, id. Carm. Sec. 7: quid placet aut odio est, id. Ep. 2, 1, 101: quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est, id. Od. 4, 3, 24: placens uxor, *charming, agreeable*, ib. 2, 14, 21: primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: cuidam scenico placenti, Suet. Ner. 42: populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, Ter. And. prol. 3. *Gerundive:* dos placenda, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 35. **2.** With *dat. pron. reflect. to be pleased* or *satisfied with oneself, to be self-conceited, to flatter oneself, to pride* or *plume oneself:* ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: nolo tibi tam valde placeas, Petr. 126: omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. **II.** With an impersonal subject, usu. an *infin.* or *subj. clause;* sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right* or *proper; to be thought* or *believed:* ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecas orationes explicarem, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 16: duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 31: queis paria esse fere placuit peccata, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.:* placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, ib. 1, 12: placet esse quiddam in re publica praestans et regale, ib. 1, 45. **2.** Esp. of public decrees, *etc.: to be approved of* or *resolved on:* senatui placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, id. Phil. 11, 12, 30: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: majori parti placuit castra defendere, ib. 3, 3: edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*

plăcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [placeo] *that can please, pleasing:* Tert. Res. Carn. 43.

plăcĭdē, *adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly:* forem aperire, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 35: ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: progredi, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: placide et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: placide et benigne verba facere, Sall. J. 102. *Comp.:* plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, id. C. 39. *Sup.:* placidissime respondit, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

plăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placidus] *mildness, gentleness of nature* or *disposition, placidity* (rare): oves assumptas propter placiditatem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

plăcĭdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to soothe, calm:* cursus suos, Ambros. de Virg. 3.

plăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat gentle, still:* Aus. Parent. 27.

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [placeo] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid:* clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: Cic. Caecin. 10. **2.** Of things: coelum, Sil. 12, 667: mare, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: amnis, Ov. M. 1, 702: placida quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: placida ac lenis senectus, id. de Sen. 5: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 43: vita, Lucr. 5, 1121: mors, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185. *Comp.:* nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. 3, 14: loca placidiora, *less visited with unfavourable weather*, Pall. 1, 6. *Sup.:* placidissima pax, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: tellus placidissima, Virg. Aen. 3, 78. **II.** Esp. of fruits, *ripe, mellow:* uva, Sedul. 1, 29. **2.** Of plants, trees, etc. *not wild, fruitful:* arbores placidiores, Plin. 16, 5, 6.

plăcītis, ĭdis, *f.* = πλακῖτις, *a kind of calamine produced in a furnace:* Plin. 34, 10, 22.

plăcĭto, 1. *v. n.* [placeo] *to be very pleasing:* neque placitant mores, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 6.

plăcĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is pleasing* or *agreeable:* ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Virg. E. 7, 27. **2.** Transf. *an opinion; a determination, prescription:* Catonis placita de olivis, Plin. 15, 5, 6: medicorum placita, id. 14, 22, 28. (Hence It. *piato;* Sp. *pleito;* old Fr. *plaid:* also the verbs, It. *piattire, piateggiare;* Sp. *plaitear;* Fr. *plaider.*)

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [placeo]. **II.** Adj.: *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable:* placita es simplicitate tua, *you please*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 18: oliva, Virg. G. 2, 425: amor, id. Aen. 4, 38: in locum ambobus placitum exercitus conveniunt, Sall. J. 81: artes, Tac. A. 2, 66: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, Just. 18, 3 (*al.* acceptissimum).

plăcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pleasing:* ἀρεστός, placivus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

plāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile:* agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 1: nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum a quo erat violatus, Nep. Pelop. 5: placare aliquem reipublicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, *at peace with himself*, id. Tusc. 4, 17: animos placare ac lenire, id. Fin. 1, 14: numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: aliquem beneficiis, Liv. 4, 33: iram deorum donis, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: benevolos objurgatores, id. N. D. 1, 3: invidiam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13. Poet.: Hippotades quum vult aequora placat, Ov. M. 11, 432: esca ventrem iratum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: sitim, *to quench*, Mart. 1, 50. **II.** *to endeavour to appease:* Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64.

plăcor, ōris, *m.* [placeo] *approval, satisfaction:* Vulg. Sirac. 4, 13.

placusa and **placusia**, v. plagusia.

plāga, ae, *f. a blow, stroke, stripe:* plagas pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13: plagas perferre, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: (turbini) dant animos plagae, Virg. Aen. 7, 383: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, Ov. M. 3, 88. Of the *shock* of atoms: Cic. Fat. 20.

2. Esp. *a blow which wounds* or *injures; a cut, thrust, wound:* plagam mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. Vat. 8: plagam alicui imponere, id. Sest. 19: plaga recens, Ov. M. 3, 73: plagis confectus, Cic. Verr. 5, 54: plagam curare, Cels. 5, 26, 24: suere, ib. 23. **II.** Fig.: *a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune:* illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given*, Cic. Mur. 23: oratio plagam gravem facit, *makes a deep impression*, id. Or. 68: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, id. Fam. 9, 16: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, *blow, disaster*, Nep. Eum. 5. [Root PLAG, same as in Gr. πληγή: v. *plango.*]

plăga, ae, *f.* lit. *a flat surface*, hence *a region, tract:* coeli scrutantur plagas, poet in Cic. Div. 2, 13: si quem extenta plagarum quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Virg. Aen. 7, 226: plagae tellure premuntur, Ov. M. 1, 48: ardens, *the torrid zone*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 67: septentrionalis, Plin. 16, 32, 59: aetheria, *the ethereal regions*, Virg. Aen. 1, 394.

2. Esp. *a district, canton:* Liv. 9, 41. **II.** As plecto means *to plait, to make flat,* hence, plaga signifies *a hunting-net, a snare, gin:* canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl. Poen. *3, 3, 35:* tendere plagas, Cic. Off. *3,* 17: extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. Od. *3, 5, 32:* rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas, ib. 1, 1, 28: nodosae, Ov. F. 6, 110: trudit apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32 plenas explicuisse plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8 (ii) *a spider's web:* Plin. 11, 24, 28. **2.** Fig. *a snare, trap, toil:* se impedire in plagas, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conjicere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147: Antonium conjeci in Caesaris Octaviani plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, *i. e. ensnare us by overhearing our conversation,* Pl. Mil. *3,* 1, 14. **III.** Perh. *a bed-curtain, a curtain:* eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, Varr. in Non. 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, ib. 537, 23. [Root PLAG or PLEC, "flat," same as Germ. *flach,* and Gr. πλάξ. hence *plico,* "to lay flat," "to fold," and *simplex, du-plex, sup-plex,* etc.: πλέκω and *plecto,* "to plait," belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *piaggia, spiaggia;* Sp. *playa;* Fr. *plage.*)

plăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [plagium] *a man-stealer, kidnapper:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, *3:* Sen. Tranq. 8: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17. **II.** *a literary thief, plagiarist:* Mart. 1, 53, 9.

plăgĭātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [plagiator] *pertaining to a plagiarist, plagiary:* Not. Tir. p. 80.

plăgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [plagium] *a man-stealer, kidnapper:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 23. **II.** *a seducer, corrupter of youth:* Hier. Ep. 5, *n. 3.*

plăgĭaulēs, ae, *m.* = πλαγιαύλης, *a player on the cross-flute:* Not. Tir. p. 173.

plāgĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [plāga gero] *stripe-bearing:* genera hominum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 20.

plāgĭ-gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [plāga gerulus] *stripe-bearing:* Pl. Most. 4, 1, 19.

plāgĭpătĭda, ae, *m.* [plāga patior] *a buffet-bearer:* Pl. Capt. *3,* 1, 12: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, id. Most. 2, 1, 9.

plăgĭum, ii, *n. man-stealing, kidnapping, the selling of freemen as slaves:* Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6: Ulp. ib. 1.

plāgo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [plāga] *to strike, wound:* aliquem, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 11.

plāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Act. *fond of flogging* (poet.): Orbilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70 **II.** Pass. *full of blows* or *wounds:* dorsum, App. M. 9, p. 222: crura, ib. 8, p. 203.

plăgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plăga] *a bed-curtain, a curtain:* deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. in Non. 378, 10: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6: Suet. Tit. 10. **II.** *a part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth:* Varr. L. L. 9, 47. **2.** *a sheet* of paper: Plin. 13, 12, 23.

plăgūsĭa, ae, *f. a kind of fish* (*al.* placusa or placusia): Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

plāna, ae, *f.* [plano] *a plane:* Arn. 6, 200.

plān-ărātum, i, *n.* [plānus aratrum] *a kind of plough, shovel-plough:* Plin. 18, 18, 48 (dub. *al.* planaratrum, plaustratrum, or plaustraratrum).

plānāris, e, *adj.* [plānus] *on a level surface, flat, plane:* Mart. Cap. 6, 228.

plānārĭus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *on level ground, level:* conflictus, Amm. 19, 5: interpellatio, *which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal,* Cod. Justin. *3,* 11, 4.

planca, ae, *f. a board, slab, plane:* plancae tabulae planae, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **II.** *a slab of marble, slab upon graves:* Inscr. [Root PLAG "flat:" v. *plăga.*] (Hence Fr. *planche;* It. and Sp. *palanca* from *palanga.*)

planctus, ūs, *m.* [plango] *a striking or beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring:* unum omnes incessere planctibus, of the *flappings* of the Harpies' wings, Val. Fl. 4, 494: tremuit perterritus aether planctibus insolitis, Petr. 136: planctus illisae cantibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Lucan. 6, 690. **II.** Esp. *a beating of the breast,* etc., as a token of grief; *a wailing, lament:* pectora illisi sonent contusa planctu, Sen. Thyest. 1045: verberabam aegrum planctibus pectus, Petr. 81: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations,* Tac. A. 1, 41. (Hence It. *pianto.*)

plancus, i, *m.* = πλάγκος, *a kind of eagle,* the same as morphnos, *q. v.:* Plin. 10, *3, 3,* § 7.

plānē, *adv. evenly;* Fig. *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly:* plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, *32:* plane et Latine loqui, *to speak plainly, without circumlocution,* id. Phil. 7, 6. *Comp.:* planius atque apertius dicere, id. Rosc. Com. 14. *Sup.:* apertissime planissimeque explicare, id. Verr. 2, 64. **II.** Transf. *wholly, entirely, completely, quite:* plane scire, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 24: carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, *3,* 66: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite rightly,* Cic. Att. 13, 6: illud plane moleste tuli, id. Fam. *3,* 10: ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis, id. de Or. 1, 23: propemodum, vel plane potius, id. Brut. 97. **2.** Esp. in affirmative answers: *certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so:* ego et domi privatus sum et perii. *Ge.* Plane istuc est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 57: *De.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. *Ge.* Planissime, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, *3.*

plănes, ētis, v. planeta.

plănēta, ae, *m.* = πλανητής, *a wandering star, planet* (pure Lat. stellae errantes, erraticae, errones) · Gell. 14, 1 (*al.* planetes): Firm. Math. 2, 2: Serv. Virg. Aen. *3,* 284.

plănētārĭus, ii, *m.* [planeta] *an astrologer:* Aug. Conf. 4, *3* (*al.* planes).

plănētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πλανητικός, *wandering:* sidera, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

plango, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to strike, beat,* esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1154: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118: humum, id. H. 16, *334:* quanto planguntur litora fluctu! ib. 19: tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 261. Reflect.: of a bird when caught: plangitur, *beats with its wings,* Ov. M. 11, 75. **II.** Esp. *to beat the breast, head,* etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, ib. 6, 248: femur moerenti dextra, ib. 11, 81: pectus, Petr. 111. Reflect.: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves,* Ov. M. 8, 526. **2.** Transf. *to lament aloud, wring the hands;* with acc. *to bewail:* planxere sorores Naides, planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo, ib. *3,* 505: ab omni plangitur arce, Stat. Th. 11, 417: agmina plangentia, Virg. Aen. 11, 145: plangentium gemitus, Just. 19, 2. With *acc.:* tendit palmas, ceu sit planctura relictam Andromedam, Caes. Germ. Arat. 198: Memphitem bovem (*i. e.* Apim), Tib. 1, 8, 27: damna, Stat. Th. 11, 117: malum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. *3,* 159. [Root PLAG as in *plāga;* cf. πλήσσω and πληγή.] (Hence It. *piagnere;* Sp. *plañir;* Fr. *plaindre.*)

plangor, ōris, *m.* [plango] *a striking, beating,* accompanied with noise: (undae) leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 272: feminis, Auct. Her. *3,* 15: solito tentat plangore ferire pectora, Ov. M. 4, 554. **II.** Esp. *a beating the breast* or *face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation:* plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. Or. 38: feminei, Virg. Aen. 2, 487: dare plangorem, *to make,* Ov. M. 14, 421.

plangunc̆ula, ae, *f. dim.* [πλαγγών] *a little wax doll:* inventae sunt quinque plagunculae matronarum (*al.* lagunculae or imagunculae), Cic. Att. 6, 1.

plānĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [plānus loquor] *speaking clearly, intelligibly* or *plainly:* di immortales ut planiloqua est! Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

plānĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [plānus pes, flat-foot, barefoot] *a kind of mime* or *ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus *or the tragic* cothurnus: planipedes audit Fabios, Juv. 8, 191: planipes saltans, Gell. 1, 11.

plānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plānus] *plainness;* fig. *distinctness, perspicuity:* sententiarum, Tac. Or. 23 *fin.* (*al.* plenitas, sanitas, gravitas).

plānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* (collat. form, **plānĭtĭa,** ae, very rare) [id.] *a flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain:* aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. erat inter oppidum et collem planities, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall. C. 59: speculi, Lucr. 4, 294: propter planitiem regionum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.:* planitiae coronarum, Vitr. 7, *3.* (Hence It. *pianezza.*)

plānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *evenness, levelness:* planitudo, ὁμαλία, Gloss. Philox.

plānĭtus, *adv. on level ground:* Tert. Pall. 4 (*al.* plenius).

plāno, 1. *v. a.* [plānus] *to level, make plain:* vias, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 223.

planta, ae, *f. a sprout, shoot, twig sprig, graft, scion:* Varr. R. R. 1, 55: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, Cic. de Sen. 15: Virg. G. 2, 23. **2.** *a set, slip* for transplanting: Ov. R. Am. 193: plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin. 17, 11, 14. **3.** *a plant,* in gen.: Juv. *3,* 227: Col. 11, *3,* 29. **II.** *the sole of the foot:* ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. E. 10, 49: citae, Ov. M. 10, 591: cubitales, Plin. 7, 2, 2: pedum plantae, Virg. Aen. 8, 458: assequi planta, *in the course,* Sil. 13, 246: certamina plantae, *a race,* id. 16, 458: exsurgere in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111 Proverb.: supra plantam, like ultra crepidam, Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

plantāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plantain, roadweed.* **1.** major, Plantago altissima, Linn. **2.** minor, Pl. Lagopus, or lanceolata, or perh. maritima, Linn: Plin. 25, 8, 39. (Hence Fr. *plantage.*)

plantāris, e, *adj.* [planta] *pertaining to sets;* Subst. plantaria, ium, *n. plu. sets, slips,* or *young trees:* Virg. G. 2, 27: plantaria transferuntur, Plin. 21, 10, 34: non Epicurum suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, *trees, plants,* Juv. 13, 123. **2.** Transf. *the hair:* Pers. 4, 39. **II.** *pertaining to the sole of the foot* (poet.); of Mercury: summa pedum propere plantaribus alligat alis, Stat. Th. 1, 304.

plantārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a nursery-ground, plantation:* plantaria instituunt aniculasque transferunt, et iterum bimas, Plin. 13, 4, 8: caedua, id. 17, 20 34.

plantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [planto] *a setting, planting, transplanting:* Plin. 21, 4, 10.

plantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a setter, planter, transplanter:* Aug. Ep. 89, 112.

plantĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [planta gero] *having shoots, branching:* siligna, Plin. 13, 8, 16.

planto, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to set, plant, transplant:* hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin. 17, 10, 13: Pall. 4, 5.

plānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plānus] *a little plane:* planula, ἐγκοπίς, Gloss. Philox.

plānus, a, um, *adj. level, flat, plane, even:* facilis et plana via, Pl. Trin. *3,* 2, 19: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: planum et aequabile corpus universitatis, id. Tim. 5: planus et aequus locus, id. Caecin. 17: apertum ac planum litus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; pisces, *flat-fish,* Plin. 9, 20, 27: aedificia, quae plano pede instituuntur, *on level ground,* Vitr. 6, 11 *Comp.:* aditus planior, Liv. 34, 29: ca rinae planiores, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. *Sup.*: planissimus locus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. **2.** Subst. planum, i, *n. level ground, a plain*: aciem in planum deducit, Sall. J. 49: per planum ire, Ov. A. A. 2, 243: cadere in plano, id. Tr. 3, 4, 17: castra in plano erant, Flor. 4, 12: de plano, *on level ground*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5. Esp legal *t. t.* e plano or de plano, *on level ground, not on the bench*, i. e. *out of court, extra-judicially*: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Tib. 33: custodiae non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, Paul. Dig. 48, 18, 18. Hence, fig.: haec magnanimitas melius in tribunali quam in plano conspicitur, i. e. *better in a man of elevated rank than in an obscure person*, Sen. Clem. 5. (ii) de plano. *without difficulty, easily* (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. 1, 411. **II.** Fig. *plain, clear, distinct, intelligible*: satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: narrationes, Cic. Top. 26: conjectatio, Plin. 2, 7, 5: planum facere, *to make plain* or *intelligible*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: planum facere multis testibus, ib. Act. 1, 14. [Prob. connected with Sans. *prithu*, "broad;" Gr. πλατύς; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

plănus, i, *m.* = πλάνος, *a vagabond; a juggler, impostor*: ille planus improbissimus, Cic. Clu. 26: Petr. 82.

plasma, ătis, *n.* = πλάσμα, *that which is formed* or *moulded, an image, figure, a creature*: Prud. Cath. 7, 184. **2.** *an affected modulation of the voice*: sit lectio non in canticum dissoluta, nec plasmate effeminata, Quint. 1, 8, 2. **3.** *a gargle for the throat*: Pers. 1, 17. **II.** Fig. *a fiction*: Aus. Ep. 10, 1: Mart. Cap. 9, 3, 36.

plasmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [plasmo] *a forming, fashioning, creating*: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38.

plasmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner, creator*: Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

plasmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [plasma] *to form, mould, fashion*: Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.*

plasso, 1. *v. a.* = πλάσσω, for plasmo, *to form, mould*: Apic. 2, 1.

plastēs, ae, *m.* = πλάστης, *a moulder, modeller, statuary*: Vell. 1, 17: laudatissimi, Plin. 35, 12, 45.

plastĭca, ae, *f.* for plastice, *the plastic art*: Tert. Spec. 18.

plastĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [plasticus] *a moulder* or *modeller in clay*: Firm. Math. 8, 16.

plastĭcē, ēs, *f.* = πλαστική, *the plastic art, the art of moulding statues*, etc.: qui plasticen matrem statuariae scalpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 43.

plastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πλαστικός, *pertaining to moulding* or *modelling, plastic*: ratio, Vitr. 1, 1: manus, *plastic*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12. **II.** Subst. plasticus, i, *m. a moulder, modeller, statuary*: Firm. Math. 7, 25.

plastus, a, um, *adj.* = πλαστός (formed). Fig. *fictitious, deceptive*: Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

plătălĕa (also, platea, Plin. 10, 40, 56), ae, *f. the spoonbill*: Platea leucorodea, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 49.

plătănētum, i, *n.* [platanus] *a grove of plane-trees*: πλατανών, platanetum, Gloss. Philox.

plătănīnus, a, um, *adj.* = πλατανινός, *pertaining to the plane-tree, plane-*: Col. 12, 16, 3.

plătănista, ae, *m.* = πλατανιστής, *a fish found in the Ganges*, supposed by Cuvier to be the Delphinium gangeticum, Roxburgh: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

plătănōn, ōnis, *m.* = πλατανών, *a grove of plane-trees*: postero die in eundem platanona descendi, Petr. 131: Mart. 3, 19.

plătănus, i (*gen.* platanūs, Virg. Cul. 123), *f.* = πλάτανος, *the platane* or *oriental plane-tree*, Platanus orientalis, Linn.: Cic. de Or. 1, 7: Plin. 12, 1, 3: steriles platani, Virg. G. 2, 70: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

plătēa (plătĕa, Cat. 15, 7: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), ae, *f.* = πλατεῖα, *a street*: in hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 27: purae sunt plateae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71. **II.** *an open space in a house, an area, court*: Lampr. Elag. 24. (Hence It. *piazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *place*.)

plătĕa, v. platalea.

plătessa, ae, *f. a flat-fish, plaice*, Platessa vulgaris, Cuv., or some allied species: Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

plătĭcē, *adv. in general, generally*: platice institui, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

plătĭcē, es, *f.* = πλατική, *general* or *summary instruction, a general plan* or *scheme*: nunc ad platicen revertamur, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

plătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πλατικός, *general, compendious, summary*: dispositio, Firm. Math. 3, 2.

plătўcĕrōs, ōtis, *adj.* = πλατύκερως (broad-horn) *having spreading-horns, broad-horned*: platyceros dama, *the fallow deer*, Cervus Dama, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 45.

plătўcŏrĭăsis, is, *f.* = πλατυκορίασις, *an excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye*: Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

plătўophthalmus, i, *m.* = πλατυόφθαλμος (eye-dilator), a name for *antimony*, because it enlarges and beautifies the eye: Plin. 33, 6, 34.

plătўphyllon, i, *n.* = πλατύφυλλον (broad-leaf), *a broad-leaved species of* tithymalus, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 44.

plătys, yos, *adj.* = πλατύς, *broad*: nervus, qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58.

plaudo (plōdo, Varr. in Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to clap, strike, beat* (poet.): pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 866: clipeum pectore, Stat. Th. 7, 134: aquas, id. Silv. 1, 3, 74: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Virg. Aen. 6, 644: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507. **II.** Neutr. *to clap*: alis plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Virg. Aen. 5, 515: pennis, Ov. M. 8, 238: rostro, ib. 6, 97. **2.** Esp. *to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap*: manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 2: huic ita plausum est, ut salva re publica Pompeio plaudi solebat, ib. 2, 19. Plaudite was the usual address to the audience at the close of a play: nunc spectatores, Jovis summi causa clare plaudite, Pl. Am. *fin.*: usque sessuri, donec cantor, *vos plaudite*, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, *Plodite*, Quint. 6, 1, 52. (ii) In aliquem, *to express disapprobation of any one by clapping* or *stamping*, i. e. *to hiss him off*, Min. Fel. Octav. 14. **3.** Transf. in gen. *to express approbation, to approve, applaud*: plaudit sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo ipse domi, *I am satisfied with myself*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: nec ipse tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.

plausĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable*: nomen, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3: oratio, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: locus, Quint. 4, 3, 1.

plausĭbĭlĭus, *comp. adv. with more applause*: Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *that claps applause, applauding*: plausilibus ulnis (*al.* plausibilibus), Sid. Ep. 9, 14: plausilis, plausibilis, Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to clap* (poet.): plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, *flaps its wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plausor (plosor, Sid. Ep. 9, 3: id. Carm. 9, 300), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who claps applause, an applauder*: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustraratrum, v. planaratrum.

plaustrārĭus (plostr.), a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum, plostrum] *pertaining to a waggon, waggon-*: asini, Cato R. R. 11, 1: juga duo, ib. 2. **II.** Subst. plaustrarius (plostr.), ii *m. a waggon-maker, wheelwright*: plaustrariorum vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24. **2.** *a waggon-driver, waggoner*: si Aquiliae actione plaustrarium (*al.* plostrarium) teneri placet, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

plaustrĭlūcus, a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum luceo] *shining like Charles's Wain brilliant*: Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

plaustrix, īcis, *f.* [plaudo] *a female applauder*: acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (plostrum, Cato R. R. 2, 10; 62: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3), i, *n. a waggon, wain, cart*: vendat plostrum vetus, Cato R. R. 2, 7: tarda Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra, Virg. G. 1, 163: in plaustrum conjici, Cic. Div. 1, 27: stridentia plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10 59. Proverb.: plaustrum perculi, *I have upset my apple cart! I am done for!* Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 22. **II.** Transf. *the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447: id. Pont. 4, 10, 39. [*Plaus-trum* prob. from *plaudo*, on account of its creaking noise.]

plausus, a, um, *Part.* [plaudo].

plausus (plōsus, Macr. S. 6, 1), ūs (i, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2), *m.* [id.] *a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies*: palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28: plausumque exterrita pennis dat tecto ingentem, Virg. Aen. 5, 215: laterum, Plin. 10, 21, 24: aeris, id. 11, 20, 22. **II.** Esp. *a clapping of hands in token of approbation*: Cic. Sest. 58: a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, id. Att. 4, 1. **2.** Fig. *applause, approbation*: alicui plausus impertire, ib. 2, 18: plausus quaerere in aliqua re, ib. 8, 9: captare, id. Tusc. 2, 26 *fin.*: petere Quint. 4, 1 *fin.*

plautus (plotus), a, um, *adj. flat, broad*: plauti appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae et latius videntur patere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Among the Umbrians, *flat-footed*; (plotos appellant) Umbri pedibus planis, Fest. *s. v.*

plēbēcŭla (plebicula, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 36), ae, *f. dim.* [plebs] *the common people, the populace, the rabble*: misera ac jejuna, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

plēbēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the common people* or *commonalty, plebeian*: familia, Cic. Mur. 7: consul, Liv. 6, 40: ludi, *popular sports, shows instituted by the commonalty*, id. 29 38 *fin.* Subst. plebeius, i, *m. a plebeian*: Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* mutire. **II** Transf. *common, vulgar, mean, low*: quanquam nos videmur tibi plebeii et pauperes, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 12: licet concurrant plebeii omnes philosophi: sic enim ii, qui a Platone et Socrate, et ab ea familia dissident, appellandi videntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 6: charta, id. 13, 22, 23: gemma, id. 37, 9, 45: sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [plebs colo] *one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people*: ab hoc plebicola tribuno plebis ejicitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: id. Sest. 52: Liv. 3, 33.

plēbis, v. plebs.

plēbiscītum, i, *n.* (*abl.* plebis scitu, Decret. in Cic. Att. 4, 2) [plebs scitum] *a decree* or *ordinance of the commonalty* (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. or. Dom. 17.

plēbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plebs] *the rank of a common citizen, plebeian rank* or *condition*: propter tenuitatem et plebitatem, Cato in Non. 149, 4.

plebs (old forms, pleps and plebis), also **plēbēs**, is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, *f. the common people, the commons* or *commonalty, the plebeians.* opp. to the patricians, the senators, and after the time of the Gracchi, to the

knights (whereas populus includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio permota patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: ita tribuni plebei creati duo, Liv. 2, 33: dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, id. 3, 65: non populi, sed plebis eum (*sc.* tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, id. 2, 56: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. Mur. 1: in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror, in patres et plebem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 5. **2.** *the populace, the lower class* or *order, the mass:* multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, plebs eris, *you shall be plebeian,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59. **‖.** In gen. *the lower ranks* or *classes,* as contrasted with their superiors: dextra laevaque deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis: plebs habitant diversa locis, Ov. M. 1, 171: id. Ib. 81: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. **2.** Of bees, *a stock, swarm, hive,* meaning the great mass, opp. to the queen: tres alveorum plebes, Col. 9, 11, 1. [Connected with πληθος, πολύς, etc., and containing the same root as *plenus, impleo, compleo,* etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 923.]

plectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plecto] *deserving punishment:* invidia, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: usurpatio, Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 16. **‖.** Act. *penal:* severitas, ib. 12, 1, 161.

plectĭlis, e, *adj.* [plecto] *plaited:* corona plectilis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37 **‖.** Fig. *complicated, involved, intricate:* syllogismi, Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 36.

plecto, xi and xŭi, xum, 3. *v. a. to plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *part. perf.*): crines plexueris, Vulg. Judic. 16, 13: plexae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1398: flores plexi, Cat. 64, 284: colligationes, Vitr. 10, 1 **‖.** *to twist, bend, turn:* monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. 5, 9, 3 dub. (*al.* flecteret). [Root PLEC; cf. *plăga.*]

plecto, 3. *v. a. to punish:* capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7: quae sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef. Usu. *pass.:* ego plectar pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 42: tergo plector, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 20: multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, *because of negligence,* id. Am. 22. With *gen.:* insimulationis falsae plecti, App. Apol. p. 274. **‖.** Transf. in gen. *to blame:* cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 11. [Root PLEG or PLAG, "to strike:" v. *plāga, plango.*]

plectrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [plectrum potens] *master of the plectrum, great in lyric poetry:* Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

plectrum, i, *n.* = πλῆκτρον, *an instrument to strike with;* esp. *a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum:* Cic. N. D. 2, 59: Ov. M. 11, 168: plectra movere, id. H. 3, 113. **2.** Meton *a lyre* or *lute;* also, *a lyric poem, lyric poetry* (poet.): plectro modulatus eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26: ib. 2, 1, 40. **‖.** *a helm, rudder* (poet.): non plectro ratis parcitur, Sil. 14, 549

plēnē, *adv. full:* vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 18. **‖.** Fig. *fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly:* plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: plene sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, *perfectly,* Hor. Ep. 1. 11, 14. *Comp.:* alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8: ostendere, *more particularly, more completely,* Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3. *Sup.:* quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

plēnĭlūnĭum, ii, *n.* (scil. tempus) [plenus luna] *the time of full moon:* cum vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, ita ut pariter aspiciantur; tunc erit plenilunium, Plin. 18, 32, 75: in *plur.:* id. 9, 15, 20.

plēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plenus] *fulness, saturation:* nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitr. 8, 2. **‖.** Transf. *abundance, copiousness:* humoris plenitas, id. 6, 1.

plēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *fulness, plenitude, completeness:* plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her. 4, 20. **‖.** *thickness, stoutness, e.g.* of a rod, of a man, *etc.:* Col. 4, 30, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 88.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [root PLE: v. pleo] *full, filled with.* With *gen.:* Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: domus plena caelati argenti, id. Verr. 2, 14: vini, somni, id. Red. in Sen. 6: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11. With *abl.:* plena domus ornamentis, id. Verr. 4, 57: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10. *Absol.:* plenissimis velis navigare, *with swelling sails,* Auct. orat. pro Dom. 10. *Neut. absol.:* plenum et inane, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: ad plenum, *to repletion, copiously* (poet.): Virg. G. 2, 244. **2.** Esp. *stout, bulky, plump, corpulent:* pleni enective simus, Cic. Div. 2, 69: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9: tauros palea ac feno facere pleniores, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1. (ii) *big with child, pregnant:* et quum te gravidam et quum te pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Pl. Am. 2, 11, 49: plenus venter, Ov. H. 16, 46: sus plena, Cic. Div. 1, 45: Telluri plenae victima plena datur, Ov. F. 4, 634. **3.** *filled, satisfied* (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. Am. 2, 6, 29: plenus cum languet amator, *sated with the pleasures of love,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8. **4.** *full, packed, laden:* quadrupedes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23: crura thymo plenae (apes), Virg. G. 4, 181: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 41, 28. **5.** *complete in number* or *size, full, whole, entire:* ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12: pleno aratro sulcare, *with the whole plough sunk in the ground,* Col. 2, 2: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, *at full pace,* Liv. 4, 32. *Neut. absol.:* in plenum, *on the whole, generally,* Plin. 13, 4, 7: Sen. Ep. 91. **6.** *abundant, plentiful, rich:* non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4: urbes, id. Pis. 37: pecunia, *much money,* id. Rosc. Am. 2: mensa, Virg. Aen. 11, 738: tres uno die a te accepi literas, unam brevem, duas pleniores, *fuller,* Cic. Fam. 11, 12: plenissima villa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 50. **7.** *numerous:* plenum convivium, Suet. Caes. 49: plenius agmen, Ov. A. A. 1, 66: plena Caesarum domus, Tac. A. 4, 3. **8.** Of the voice, *sonorous, full, loud:* vox grandior et plenior, Cic. Brut. 84: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29. **9.** Of letters, syllables, words, *full:* pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: *siet* plenum est, *sit* imminutum, id. Or. 47: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290. **10.** Of food and drink, *substantial:* pleniores cibi, Cels. 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6. **11.** Of age, *full, advanced, mature:* jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: plenus vita, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129: annis, *full of years, of extreme old age,* Plin. Ep. 2, 1: plenior annis, Val. Fl. 1, 376: annus vicesimus quintus coeptus pro pleno habetur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 8. **‖.** Fig. *full, filled, abounding in.* With *gen.:* consilii, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 49: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: officii, Cic. Att. 7, 4: negotii, id. N. D. 1, 20: irae, Liv. 3, 48: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? *is not filled with the fame of our sufferings?* Virg. Aen. 1, 460: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? *had more,* Cic. Prov. cons. 8. With *abl.:* plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation,* id. Att 3, 14: Caes. B. C. 1, 74. **2.** Esp. *complete, copious.* orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: plenior, opp. to jejunior, ib. 3, 4: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1: pleno ore laudare, i. e. *liberally, heartily,* ib. 1, 18. (Hence It. *pieno;* Fr. *plein.*)

plĕo, 2. *v. n. to fill,* the obsolete root of plenus, compleo, expleo, suppleo, etc. plentur antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* [Cf. *πίμ-πλη-μι, πλέ-ος, πολ-ύς,* etc.]

plĕŏnasmus, i, *m.* = *πλεονασμός,* in gramm. *a pleonasm:* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 276.

plērīque, aeque, ăque, v. plerusque.

plērōma, ătis, *n.* = *πλήρωμα, fulness:* Tert. Praescr. 49.

plērōmarĭus, ii, *m.* [pleroma] *a seaman* as opp. to a boatman: Inscr

plērōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *πληρωτικός, serving to fill, complemental:* termini plerotici, Front. de Colon. p. 131.

plērumque, *adv. for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently:* haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5: plerumque casu, saepe natura, id. Or. 51: ridiculum acri fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15: plerumque permoveor, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac. A. 4, 57.

plērus, a, um, *adj. very many, a very great part, most* (the old form of plerusque, plerique): ager, campestris plerus, *for the most part,* Cato in Prisc. p. 668 P.: minores magistratus, partiti juris, plures in plera sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. *Neut.* adverbially, plerum (like plerumque), *for the most part, mostly:* fieri solet plerum, Asell. in Prisc. 668 P. [*Pler-us* comes from *plus, plur-is,* of which the old form was *pleos, pleor-is* from the root PLE.]

plērusque, răque, rumque, *adj.* [plerus: cf. quisque from quis, etc.] Sing. (very rare) *a very great part, the greater part, most:* juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, Sall. C. 17: pleraque nobilitas, ib. 23 *fin.:* qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraeque Africae imperitabant, id. J. 79: Graecia, Gell. 17, 21: comae pleramque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 231. *Neut. absol.:* with *gen. the greatest part:* ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21: Europae, Liv. 45, 9. **2.** Plu. *very many, the greater number, the most:* habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl. Curc. 3, 7: pleraeque hae (meretrices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: plerique e Graecis, Plin. 5, 1, 1. pleraeque gentium, id. 21, 15, 50. With omnes, *almost all:* plerique omnes adolescentuli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28: dixi pleraque omnia, id. Heaut. 4, 7, 2. Contrasted with plurimi: deum ipsum multi Aesculapium, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Ditem patrem conjectant, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.* *Neut. plu. absol. all, every thing:* nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. Also adverbially, *mostly, for the most part:* is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17 19.

plētūra, ae, *f.* [root PLE] *fulness, a filling:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 47. **‖.** Transf. *fulness of blood, plethora:* Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

pleurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *πλευρικός, at* or *on the side, lateral:* termini Front. de Colon. p. 117.

pleurĭsis, is, *f.* for pleuritis, *pleurisy:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 484.

pleurītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *πλευριτικός, affected with pleurisy, pleuritic:* medentur pleuriticis, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

pleurītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *πλευρῖτις, a sharp pain in the side, pleurisy:* pure Lat. dolor lateris: arthritis, tussis, pleuritis, phthisis, Vitr. 1, 6. **‖.** *the register in an hydraulic organ:* id 10, 13, dub. (*al.* plinthis)

plexus, a, um, *Part.* [plecto]. **‖**

Adj.: *involved, intricate, ambiguous:* plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4.

plexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a twining, plaiting, braid* (poet.): Manil. 5, 147 dub. *al.* flexum, fluctum).

plĭcātĭlis, e, *adj.* [plico] *that may be folded together* or *doubled up, flexible, pliable:* upupae crista, Plin. 10, 29, 44: naves, id. 5, 9, 10.

plĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a folding* or *doubling, a fold:* Plin. 7, 51, 52.

plĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [plico].

plĭco (plicavi, plicui, acc. to Prisc. p. 680 P.), plĭcātum and plĭcĭtum, 1. *v. a.* [v. plăga] *to fold, to lay* or *wind together, to double up:* quaedam plicata, Lucr. 6, 1086: chartam, Mart. 4, 83: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding* or *coiling himself up,* Virg. Aen. 5, 279: Gell. 17, 9. (Hence It. *piegare;* Sp. *plegar;* Fr. *plier,* and from part. plicitus, plic'tus, Fr. *plisser.*)

plinthis, ĭdis, *f.*=πλινθίς (a square tile): *a square;* in architect. *a square base, a plinth,* for plinthus: Vitr. 3, 2. **2.** in land surveying, for plinthus: Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 210. **||.** *a register* in the hydraulic organ; v. pleuritis.

plinthĭum, ii, *n.*=πλίνθιον, *a hollow square figure, a kind of sun-dial:* Vitr. 9, 9.

plinthus, i, *m.* and *f.*=πλίνθος (a tile). In architect. *the base* or *plinth of a column:* Vitr. 4, 7. **||.** In land surveying: *a tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land:* quae centuriae nunc appellantur plinthi, id est laterculi, Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 205.

plĭsĭma, v. multus.

plistŏlŏchĭa, *a plant,* also called pistolochia, *q. v. birth-wort,* Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn.: Plin. 25, 55.

plistŏlocĭa, ae, *f. a plant, also called* althaea, v. Malva: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

plŏcē, es, *f.*=πλοκή, in rhetoric, *a repeating of a word with a different meaning:* Mart. Cap. 5, p. 174. **||.** In music, *a combining of different tones, a chord:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323.

plōdo, v. plaudo.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro] *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): plorabile si quid eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamentation:* Aug. Serm. de S. S. 17.

plōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who laments, a mourner* (poet.): Mart. 14, 54.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting:* virginalem ploratum edere, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: ploratum infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, n. 8. *Plur.:* omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. **||.** Transf. of the *weeping* or *bleeding of a tree:* Plin. 12, 25, 54.

plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **|.** Neutr. *to cry out, to cry aloud*=clamare: si parentem puer verberit, ast olle plorassit, *and he cry out,* Lex Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. *s. v.* **2.** *to wail, lament, to weep aloud:* ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 164: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63: jubeo te plorare, *I bid you howl,* as an ill wish=οἰμώζειν κελεύω, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91. **||.** Act. *to weep over, to lament, bewail* (poet.): turpe commissum, id. Od. 3, 27, 38: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245. With *acc.* and *inf.:* aquam plorat profundere, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9.

plōsor, v. plausor.

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum] *a small waggon* or *cart:* plostellum Poenicum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: plostello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.

plostrārĭus, *etc.* v. plaustrarius, *etc.*

ploxĕmum, ploxĭmum, or **ploxĕnum**, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *a waggon-box:* gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteris, Cat. 97, 6.

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather;* in *plur. down:* animantes pluma obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5: mollis, Virg. Aen. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, *i. e. in the form of a swan,* Ov. H. 8, 68: homo levior quam pluma, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 22: ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, *there is not a pin to choose,* Pl. Most. 2, 1, 60. Used for stuffing cushions and beds: dormit in pluma, Mart. 12, 17: pensilibus plumis vehi, *in litters,* Juv. 1, 159. **||.** Transf. Of the first beard, *down* (poet.): insperata tuae quum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 2. **2.** *the scales* on a coat of mail: equus, quem pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, Virg. Aen. 11, 771: Stat. Th. 11, 542. [*Pluma* perh. comes from the same root as *pluo, fluo.*]

plūmācium, i, *n.* [pluma] *a feather-pillow:* Ambros. Ep. 26, *n.* 12.

plūmālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *feathered* (poet.): plumalem de Jove fecit avem (of Leda), Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 691 ed. Burm.

plūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to soft feathers;* transf. *embroidered with feathers:* vestes plumaria arte contextae, Hier. Ep. 29, *n.* 6. **||.** Subst. plūmārĭus, ii, *m. an embroiderer:* plumariorum textrinae, Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.:* v. Smith's Ant. 928.

plūmātĭle, is, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) [id.] *a garment embroidered with feathers:* cumatile aut plumatile, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

plumbāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [plumbum] *a species of iron ore, black-lead, plumbago,* also called molybdaena: Plin. 34, 18, 50. **2.** Transf. *a leaden colour* in gems: id. 37, 5, 18. **||.** *a plant, also called* molybdaena, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: *lead-wort,* id. 25, 13, 97.

plumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lead, lead-:* artifices plumbarii, *plumbers,* Vitr. 8, 7: officinae, *plumbers' shops,* Plin. 34, 18, 54: metallum, *a lead-mine,* id. 33, 7, 40. **2.** Subst.: plumbarius, ii, *m. a plumber:* Dig. 50, 6, 6. (ii) plumbarium, ii, *n. a place to keep leaden vessels in:* Not. Tir. p. 164.

plumbātūra, ae, *f.* [plumbo] *a soldering with lead:* Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

plumbātus, a, um, *Part.* [plumbo]. **|.** Adj.: *leaden:* plumbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33, 50: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canales, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, *n.* 2. **2.** Subst. plumbatae, arum, *f. plu. leaden balls:* Veg. Mil. 1, 17. (ii) *scourges to which leaden balls are attached:* plumbatarum ictus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 2.

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum] *pertaining to lead, made of lead, leaden:* plumbea glans, Lucr. 6, 305: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50: vas, id. 33, 6, 35: ictus, *blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 122. Subst. plumbeus, i, *m. a leaden,* or *false coin:* Mart. 10, 74, 4. (ii) plumbeum, i, *n. a leaden vessel:* Cato R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55. (iii) plumbea, ae, *f. a leaden ball:* Spart. Sever. 21. **2.** Transf. *leaden, blunt, dull:* plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16: o plumbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18. (ii) *leaden, bad* (poet.): numus, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 40: vina, Mart. 10, 49: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1. (iii) *leaden,* i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18: **||.** Fig. *heavy, weighty:* si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 16. **2.** *dull, stupid, stolid:* caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3: nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

plumbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lead, to solder with lead:* modiolos indet et plumbet, Cato R. R. 21: argentum, Plin. 34, 17, 48: scyphum alieno plumbo, Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 27.

plumbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of lead, mixed with lead:* plumbosa molybdena, Plin. 34, 18, 53. *Sup.:* faex plumbosissima, id. 33, 6, 34.

plumbum, i, *n. lead:* dolia plumbo vincito, Cato R. R. 39: plumbum album, *tin,* Lucr. 6, 1077: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16: but plumbum nigrum, *lead,* ib. **2.** Meton. *a leaden ball* or *bullet* (poet.) Balearica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727: Virg. Aen. 9, 588. (ii) *a leaden pipe* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. (iii) *a scourge with a leaden ball at the end* (poet.): Prud. στεφ. 10, 116. **||** Transf. *a defect in the eye:* plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97. [*Plumb-um* is the same word as μόλυβ-ος, μόλυβδ-ος.]

plūmella, ae, *f. dim.* [pluma] *a small feather:* Not. Tir. p. 171.

plūmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to begin to have feathers, to become fledged:* Plin. 10, 53, 74.

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *downy, covered* or *filled with down:* culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: torus plumeus, Ov. M. 11, 610: aures, Plin. 10. 23, 33. **||.** Transf. *downy, like down,* i. e. *light, soft, delicate:* plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19: nives, Arn. 2, 84: plumea et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 135. **2.** *embroidered:* indumenta, Prud. Hamart. 295.

plūmĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pluma gero] *feather-bearing, feathered:* plumigeri anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: plumigera series, *i. e.* pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plūmĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Cat. 55, 27.

plūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pluma]. **|.** Act. *to cover with feathers, to feather:* plumato corpore corvus, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: molli plumata lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50: plumare se in avem, *to transform,* App. M. 3, p. 138. **2.** Transf. *to embroider:* pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Lucan. 10, 123: Vop. Carin. 20. (ii) *to cover with scales:* loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2. **||.** Neutr. *to put forth* or *get feathers, to become fledged:* pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with feathers, feathered:* aucupium, Prop. 4, 2, 34. **||.** Transf.: folia, *downy,* Plin. 25, 6, 29.

plūmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little feather:* Col. 8, 5, 19: App. Flor. p 348.

plŭo, plui or pluvi, 3. *v. n.* usu. *impers. to rain:* pluet credo hercle hodie, Pl. Curc 1, 2, 42: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕειν enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43: effigies, quae pluit, *which was rained down,* Plin. 2, 56, 57. With *acc.:* sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27. With *abl.:* lacte pluisse, *rained milk,* Liv. 27, 11: lapidibus, id. 35, 9. *Pass.:* qua pluitur et ningitur App. Flor. p. 340. **||.** Transf. *to pour down like rain* (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis, Virg. G. 4, 81. stridentia fundae saxa pluunt, Stat. Th. 8, 416. [Same root as *fluo; Eng. flow.* Also akin to Sans. *plu* "to swim;" Gr. πλέω, πλοῖον, πλύνω; and to Lat. *fleo.*] (Hence It. *piovere;* Fr. *pleuvoir.*)

plŭor, ōris, *m.* [pluo] *rain:* Laber. in Non. 220, 33.

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus] *belonging* or *relating to more than one, plural:* pluralis elocutio testium, Ulp. in Dig. 22, 5, 12. **||.** Esp. in gramm. *of the plural number:* praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem ac pluralem habemus, Graeci et δυϊκόν, Quint. 1, 5, 42 *Absol.:* quum singulari pluralis subjungitur, id. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, ib. 63.

plūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pluralis] gramm *t. t. the plural number:* Charis. p. 50 P

plūrālĭter, *adv. in the plural:* toni trua nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56: Quint. 1, 6, 25.

plūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [plus] in gramm. *plural:* plurativus numerus, Gell. 19. 8. Subst. plurativum, i, *n. the plural number, the plural:* id. 20, 6.

plūres, v. plus, under multus.

plūrĭes (-ens), *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently:* cohortes pluries subsistebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79.

plūrĭfarĭam, *adv. in many parts* or *places:* gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21 (*al.* plurifaria): id. Aug. 46. **II.** *in many ways, manifoldly, variously:* mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

plūrĭfarĭus, a, um, v. plurifariam.

plūrĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [plus forma] *having many forms, manifold, varied:* pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 341.

plūrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [plus lătus] *having several sides:* Frontin. Expos. form. p. 35.

plūrĭmum, *sup. adv. very much:* is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cujus plurimum intererat esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: si vero populus plurimum potest, ib. 3, 14: plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ut te plurimum diligam, id. Fam. 1, 7: Dumnorix plurimum poterat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: quantum (*al.* quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120: (elleborum) ex aqua datur plurimum drachma, *at the most,* Plin. 25, 5, 22: nec tam numerosa differentia; tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat, *for the most part, commonly, usually,* id. 15, 3, 4 *fin.* In late Latin, plurimum quantum, *very much indeed, exceedingly:* plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22.

plūrĭmus, a, um, *v.* multus.

plūrĭ-vŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [plus vox] *having several* or *many significations:* quaeritur quid sit aequivocum, quid univocum, quid, ut ita dicam, plurivocum, Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

plūs, ūris, *v.* multus.

plūs, *comp. adv. more:* verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96: septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni, *about seven hundred years,* Enn. Ann. 1, 115: so, plus minus: non longius abesse plus minus octo millibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20. With *quam:* non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than,* id. Inv. 1, 34: nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, *with more than,* Liv. 38, 38. Without *quam:* plus mille capti, id. 24, 41: plus millies audivi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 46: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: non plus mille quingentum aeris, id. Rep. 2, 22: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. 31, 34: parte plus dimidia rem auctam, id. 29, 25. With *abl.:* alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.:* annos sexaginta natus es aut plus eo, *or more than that,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: plus aequo, Cic. Am. 16, 58: plus paulo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: paulo plus, Liv. 31, 34: multo plus, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: plus nimio, *overmuch,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30. **2.** Plus plusque, *more and more:* quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic Att. 6, 2 *fin.* **3.** Like magis, with an *adj.:* plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72.

plusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus] *somewhat more, a little more:* pluscula supellectile opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 50: ad cujus noctis exemplar similes adstruximus plusculas, *several more,* App. M. 2, p. 122. **2.** *Neutr. absol.:* plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. With *gen.:* plusculum negotii, id. de Or. 2, 24. (ii) Adverbially: *somewhat more, rather more:* invitavit sese in coena plusculum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 127: plusculum annum *somewhat more than a year,* id. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, *too much,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

plūsĭmus, for plurimus: Varr. L. L. 7, 3.

plŭtĕārĭus or **plŭtĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [pluteus] *a maker of balustrades:* Inscr.

plŭtĕus, i, *m.*, less freq. **plŭtĕum**, i, *n.* [perh. from *pluo:* lit. *that which shelters from rain*] *a moveable penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: Fest. *s. v.:* pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Amm. 21, 12: Liv. 21, 61. Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, *i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him,* Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 111. **2.** *a permanent breast-work, a parapet:* pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, ib. 25: rates a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, id. B. C. 1, 25. **3.** *the back,* of a settee or couch: Suet. Cal. 26. Meton. *a couch, dining-couch:* Prop. 4, 8, 68. **4.** *the back-board* of a bed: Mart. 3, 91. **5.** *the board on which a corpse is placed:* id. 8. 44, 13. **6.** *a book-shelf, book-case:* Pers. 1, 106: Juv. 2, 7. **7.** *a partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade:* Vitr. 4, 4.

plūtor, ōris, *m.* [pluo] *the rainer, he who sends rain:* Aug. Serm. de divers. 8, 3.

plŭvĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) [pluvius] *rain:* pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16: tenues, Virg. G. 1, 92: ingens, ib. 325. Transf. of *a fall* or *shower* of blossoms: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298. **II.** *rain-water:* admixta pluvia, Plin. 33, 6, 34. (Hence It. *pioggia;* Fr. *pluie.*)

plŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia] *pertaining to rain, rainy:* Auster, *rain-bringing,* Virg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. Aen. 9, 668: fungi, *produced by rain,* Ov. M. 7, 393: aqua, *rain-water,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: dies, Col. 2, 13: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23. (Hence It. *pieviale.*)

plŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rain, rain-:* Marc. Emp. 8.

plŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rain, rain-:* aqua, Cels. 4, 12 *fin.:* Col. 9, 1, 2.

plŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding with rain, rainy:* hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

plŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pluo] *rainy, causing* or *bringing rain, rain-:* aquae, Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.:* tempestates, Cato R. R. 2: coelum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: Hyades, *rain-bringing,* Virg. Aen. 3, 516: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 4: rores, *rain,* ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, *a rainbow,* id. A. P. 18: Juppiter, *who dispenses rain,* Tib. 1, 8, 26: dies, Col. 2, 15.

pneumătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πνευματικός, *pertaining to air* or *wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic:* Ctesibius, qui pneumaticas res invenit, Vitr. 9, 9: organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38.

pneumătŏmăchi, orum, *m. plu.* = πνευματομάχοι (fighters with the Spirit), *a sect of heretics:* Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.

pnīgeus (dissyl.), ei, *m.* = πνιγεύς, *a cover* or *damper, which keeps down the air in hydraulic organs:* Vitr. 10, 13.

pnīgītis, ĭdis, *f.* = πνιγῖτις, *a kind of potter's clay:* Plin. 35, 16, 56.

po'. A shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint. 9, 4, 39; cf. pomoerium.

po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. *s. v.*

pōcillātor, ōris, *m.* [pocillum] *a cup-bearer:* Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, *i. e. Ganymede,* App. M. 6, p. 179.

pōcillum, i, *n. dim.* [poculum] *a little cup:* pocillum fictile, Cato R. R. 156: mulsi, Liv. 10, 42: argenteum, Suet. Vesp. 2.

pōcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drinkable:* Q. Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1 (dub.).

pōcŭlum (poclum, Arn. 5, 175), i, *n.* [root PO, *to drink*] *a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker:* nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg. E. 3, 44: poculum grande, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 89: magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud. 2, 3, 32: exhaurire poculum, *to empty,* Cic. Clu. 11: ducere, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: siccare, Petr. 92: poscunt majoribus poculis (scil. bibere), *out of goblets,* Cic. Verr. 1, 26. Proverb.: eodem poculo bibere, *i. e. to undergo the same fate,* Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 52. **II.** Meton. *a drink, draught, potion:* pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg. G. 2, 529: amoris poculum, *a philter,* Hor. Epod. 5, 38: desiderii, ib. 17, 80: prae poculis nescientes, *through drunkenness,* Flor. 2, 10. (ii) Esp. *a draught of poison:* alicui poculum dare, Cic. Clu. 10 *fin.:* Ov. M. 14, 295. **2.** *a drinking bout, a carouse:* in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *while drinking,* id. de Sen. 14.

pŏdăger, gri, *m.* = ποδαγρός, *one who has the gout, a gouty person* (for podagricus): Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: Claud. Epigr. 29.

pŏdagra, ae, *f.* = ποδάγρα, *the gout:* doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: cum arderet podagrae doloribus, id. Fin. 5, 31: nodosa, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23. *Plur.:* Cels. 5, 18.

pŏdagrĭcus, i, *m.* = ποδαγρικός, *a gouty person:* Cels. 4, 24: podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrici manibus, Petr. 132.

pŏdagrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra] *having the gout, gouty:* podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 28: pedes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 8.

pŏdēres or **pŏdēris**, is, *m.* = ποδήρης, *a long garment descending to the ankle, worn by priests:* Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

pōdex, ĭcis, *m.* [perh. from pēdo, ere] *the fundament, anus:* Hor. Epod. 8, 6: levis, Juv. 2, 12.

pŏdĭa, ae, *f. a rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind; a sheet:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 830 (*al.* podium).

pŏdĭārĭus, i, *m.* [podium] *a mine:* Not. Tir. p. 174.

pŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [POD or PED v. pes] *pertaining to a foot:* Mart. Cap. 9, 328.

pŏdismātus, a, um, *adj.* [podismus] *measured out by feet:* ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 132.

pŏdismus, i, *m.* = ποδισμός, *a measuring out by feet, foot-measure:* ad podismum dimetiri loca, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

pŏdĭum, ii, *n. an elevated place, a height:* podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall. 1, 38. **II.** Esp. in buildings, *a balcony:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Vitr. 3, 3. **2.** In the circus or amphitheatre, *a balcony next to the arena,* where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet. Ner. 12: Juv. 2, 146. (Hence It. *poggia;* old Fr. *pui;* Sp. *poyo;* also It. *poggiare.*)

pŏēma, ătis, *n.* (*gen. plur.* poëmatorum: Afr. in Non. 493, 9: *dat.* and *abl. plur.* poëmatis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 22: Cic. Off. 3, 3: but also poëmatibus, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3) = ποιημα, *a composition in verse, a poem:* poëma facere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: poëma ad Caesarem quod composueram, incidi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: poema Graecum condere, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.:* pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: scribere, ib. 2, 1, 117: si poëma loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poëma debet esse, Auct. Her. 4, 28.

pŏēmătĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ποιημάτιον, *a little poem:* Plin. Ep. 4, 14: Aus. Idyll. 7.

poena, ae, *f.* = ποινή [same root as punio, im-pun-is] *compensation, satisfaction, expiation, vengeance, punishment, penalty:* poena is a general term for the punishment of any offence; multa the penalty of a particular offence (*v.* Smith's Ant. 929): mi calido dabi' sanguine poenas, Enn. Ann. 1, 123: tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas persolves amborum, Virg.

Aen. 9, 422: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenamque constituant, *the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31 *fin.*: poenas persolvere, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: poena gravissima, ib. 6, 13: poenas pendere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 21: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exsilio dependere, id. Sest. 67: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 54: poenas luere, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 38: poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic. Manil. 3: poenas a seditioso cive persequi, id. Fam. 1, 9: poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id. Att. 1, 16: afficere aliquem poena, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: multa et poena multare aliquem, id. Balb. 18: poena falsarum literarum, id. Flacc. 17: reticentiae poena, id. Off. 3, 16: poena teneri, *to be liable to punishment*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. **2.** In games, *loss, forfeit*: victam ne poena sequatur, Ov. A. A. 2, 205. **‖.** Transf. *hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. Ep. 5 *med.*: Plin. 23, 2, 28: in tantis vitae poenis, id. 2, 7, 5: balaenae pariendi poenis invalidae, id. 9, 6, 5: crudeles sumere poenas, of a conqueror, *to treat with rigour*, Virg. Aen. 6, 501. (Hence It. *pena*; Fr. *peine*.)

poenālis, e *adj.* [poena] *pertaining to punishment, penal*: penalis opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29: ex lege poenali aqua et igne interdici, *by the penal law*, Gai. Inst. 1, § 128: actio, Modest. Dig. 40, 12, 21: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 7: conditio, Scaev. ib. 22, 2, 5: stipulatio, Paul. ib. 19, 2, 54. *Absol.*: poenales, *men subject to punishment, criminals*: carcer poenalium, Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2. *Sup.*: inter haec horrenda et poenalissima, *exceedingly punishable* or *criminal*, Salv. Avar. 2, 10.

poenālĭter, *adv. by punishment* or *penalty*: reus poenaliter interibat, Amm. 16, 8.

poenārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to punishment, penal, criminal*: actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

poenĭo, v. punio, *ad init.*

poenĭtendus, a, um, *adj.* [poeniteo] *to be repented of, blameable, objectionable*: itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est poenitendus, Col. 3, 2. Freq. with a negative: sub haud poenitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35: dicta non poenitenda, Gell. 1, 3: gens Flavia rei publicae non poenitenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

poenĭtens, entis, *Part.* [poeniteo]. **‖.** Adj.: *repenting, repentant*: optimus est portus poenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: signa poenitentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 43.

poenĭtenter, *adv. with regret, repentantly*: auguria poenitenter omissa, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 26.

poenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [poeniteo] *repentance, regret*: serae dant poenas turpes poenitentiae, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2: celerem poenitentiam sequi, Liv. 31, 32: coepti, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: gestae rei, Plin. 17, 12, 19.

poenĭtĕo (also paenit.), ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to cause to repent, to displease*: et me quidem haec conditio nunc non poenitet, *causes me no regret*, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 50. **2.** *to be sorry, to repent* (only in *infin.* and rare): etsi solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. Athenienses primi poenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3: Sallustius usque eo processit, ut *non poeniturum* pro non acturo poenitentiam dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12. **‖.** Usu. impers. *to cause to feel sorrow, remorse*, or *dissatisfaction*: it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes has a *neut. pron.*, *infin.*, or *clause*: in gen. the word which represents the source of the feeling is in the *gen.*; that which stands for the person who experiences it, is in the *acc.*: cujus (rei) si vos poenitet, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: ut me imperii nostri poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: num hujusce te gloriae poenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum poeniteret? id. de Sen. 6: poenitere se virium suarum, Liv. 8, 23: hoc dicam, non poenitere me consilii de tua mansione, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *fin.*: poenitebat modo consilii, modo poenitentiae ipsius, Curt. 10, 7: efficiunt, ut me non didicisse minus poeniteat, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: valde ego ipsi, quod de sua sententia decesserit, poenitendum puto, id. Att. 7, 3: tanta vis fuit poenitendi, id. Tusc. 4, 37: quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: an poenitet vos quod exercitum transduxerim, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. [Usually connected with *poena, punio*; but as "paenitet" is the form in many good MSS. it is perh. connected with *paene.*] (Hence It. *pentire, pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir.*)

poenĭtĭo, ōnis, v. punitio.

poenĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [poeniteo] *repentance* (for poenitentia): Pac. in Non. 152, 30.

pŏēsis (pŏēsis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 52), is, *f.* = ποίησις, *the art of composing poems, poetry*: Quint. 12, 11, 26. **‖.** *a poem, poems* (usu. of a longer and more connected argument than the poema; but this distinction is far from being generally observed): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor. A. P. 361: Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*: Anacreontis tota poësis est amatoria, id. Tusc. 4, 33.

pŏēta, ae, *m.* = ποιητής, in gen. *a maker, contriver*: nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 7: tu poëta et prorsus ad eam rem unicus, id. Asin. 4, 1, 3. **‖.** Esp. *a poet*: visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. 1, 5: Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: pictoribus atque poëtis, quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9.

pŏētĭca, ae, and **pŏētĭcē**, es, *f.* = ποιητική, *the art of poetry*: o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32: attigit quoque poëticen, Nep. Att. 18: a poëtice alienus, Plin. Ep. 7, 4.

pŏētĭcē, *adv. after the manner of poets, poetically*: poetice loqui, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

pŏētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ποιητικός, *poetical*: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: numerus et modus, ib. 1, 33: dii, *as represented by the poets*, id. N. D. 3, 31: quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44. **‖.** Subst. poeticum, i, *n. anything poetical*: Quint. 9, 4, 56. *Plur.*: poetica, orum, *verses, poetry*: id. 8, 3, 60.

pŏētilla, ae, *m. a small poet, bardling, poetaster*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4 (dub.).

pŏēto, 1. *v. a.* for poetor: priusquam poëtare incipio, Verus in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8.

pŏētor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [poëta] *to be a poet, to write poetry, to poetize*: nunquam poëtor nisi podager, Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: ineptia poëtandi, Aus. Idyll. 6 *praef.*

pŏētrĭa, ae, *f.* = ποιήτρια, *a poetess*: fabularum poëtria, Cic. Coel. 27: Ov. H. 15, 183.

pŏētris, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* = ποιητρίς, *a poetess*: Pers. prol. 13 (*al.* poëtrias).

pōgōnĭas, ae, *m.* = πωγωνίας (bearded), *a kind of comet*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] *by Pollux! truly! forsooth!*: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: pol me occidistis amici, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 5: pol certe, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. And. 1, 4, 2.

pōlĕa, ae, *f.* = πωλίον, *the dung of an ass's foal*: Plin. 28, 13, 57.

pŏlĕmōnĭa, ae, *f.* = πολεμώνιον, *Greek valerian*, Polemonium coeruleum, Linn., otherwise called philaeteria Plin. 25, 6, 28.

pŏlenta, ae, *f.* (polenta, orum, *n plu.* Macr. S. 7, 15) = παλυντή, *peeled barley, pearl barley*: Cato R. R. 108 Plin. 18, 7, 14: Ov. M. 5, 450.

pŏlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta *pertaining to pearl barley*: crepitus *caused by eating pearl barley*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: damnum, *the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley*, App. M. 6, p. 181.

pŏlĭa, ae, *f.* = πολιά, *an unknown precious stone of a grey colour*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pōlia, ae, *f.* = πωλεία, *a stud of horses*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

pŏlīmen, ĭnis, *n*, [polio] *polish, brightness*: baltei polimina, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54. **‖.** *a testicle*: Arn. 7, 230.

pŏlīmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the testicles*: polimenta porcina, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28.

polindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

pŏlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*past imperf.* polibant, Virg. Aen. 8, 436), 4. *v. a. to smooth, furbish, polish*: parietem tectorio, Col. 8, 8: daedala signa, Lucr. 5 1450: gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32 ligna squatinae piscis cute, id. 32, 9, 34 marmora, id. 36, 6, 9. **2.** Transf. *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish*: polire columnas albo, Liv. 40, 51: vestes, *to scour*, Plin. 35, 17, 57: vestimenta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. **‖.** Fig. *to polish, refine, improve, adorn*: ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14 *fin.*: ut opus poliat lima, non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1 prol. 2: carmina, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 61. mores, Petr. 8.

pŏlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [polio] *a furbisher, polisher*: Dig. 50, 6, 6 (*al.* pellio).

pŏlĭon or **-ĭum**, ĭi, *n.* = πόλιον, *a strong-smelling plant*, perh. *germander*: **1.** campestre majus, Teucrium polium, Linn. **2.** minus, Teucrium montanum, Linn. Pliny says of polion that the leaves are white in the morning, purple at noon, and blue at sunset; but Dioscorides says this of the sea-aster, Aster Tripolium, Linn.; and it evidently refers to the radiant florets of the compressed flowers of that plant · Plin. 21, 7, 21: ib. 20, 84: Scrib. Comp 83.

pŏlītē, *adv. in a polished manner exquisitely, elegantly*: polite subtiliter que effici, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: polite apte que dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3: scribere, id Brut. 19. *Comp.*: politius limare, id Acad. 1, 1. *Sup.*: perfecte et politissime, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

pŏlītīa, ae, *f.* = πολιτεία, *the State, the name of one of Plato's works*: Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.

pŏlītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πολιτικός, *pertaining to civil government* or *to the State, political, civil*: libri, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: politicae θέσεις, Cic. Att. 9, 4: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [polio], *a smoothing, furbishing, polishing*: speculi, Vitr. 7, 3. Of *smoothing* or *plastering* a wall: id. 7, 4. **‖.** Transf. *an improving cultivating*: agrorum, Cato R. R. 136 (Hence Sp. *polizon*; Fr. *polisson.*)

pŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who furbishes* or *polishes, a polisher*: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.* **‖.** Transf. *a cultivator, improver*: agri Cato R. R. 5, 136.

pŏlītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a furbishing polishing, smoothing, working at*, etc. chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 25: marmoris, id 36, 6, 9: gemmarum (of the vine), id 17, 26, 39. *Plur.*: Vitr. 7, 1.

pŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [polio]. **‖** Adj. *polished*; hence, fig. *accomplished refined, cultivated, polite*: doctrina homines, Lucr. 3, 308: homo politus e schola, Cic. Pis. 25: politus artibus, id Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: accurata et polita oratio id. Brut. 95: epistola, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, *Comp.*: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Or. 18: homo politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17. *Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, id. Fam. 13, 1 *fin.*

pŏlĭum, ii, v. polion.

pollen, ĭnis, *n.* and **pollis**, ĭnis, *comm.* [πάλη] *fine flour, meal*: Cato R. R. 156: Plin. 13, 12, 26: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 50. II. Transf. *fine dust* of other things. piperis, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6: aliquid in pollinem tundere, Plin. 19, 5, 29.

pollens, entis, *Part.* [polleo]. II. Adj. *strong, able, powerful, potent*: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall. J. 1: pollentes herbae, Ov. M. 7, 196: genus pollens, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 28: classis plurimum pollens mari, Vell. 1, 2: mens pollentior, Tert. adv. Psych. 6: pollentissima ingenia, Sol. 2 *med.* With *abl.*: equo pollens, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55: opibus, Lucr. 1, 61: venenis, Val. Fl. 6, 85. With *gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 21. With *acc.*: soror cuncta pollentis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen. Ag. 805. With *inf.*: tractare sereno imperio vulgum pollens, Sil. 14, 80: Lucan. 6, 685.

pollentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *might, power*: impiorum, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 4.

pollentius, *comp. adv. more powerfully*: Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 254.

pollĕo (orig. poleo, Fest. *s.v.*), 2. *v. n. to be of weight* or *powerful; to be able, to prevail*: potest polletque (populus), Liv. 8, 33: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.*: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: qui in re publica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: pollere plurimum inter homines, id. ap. Suet. Caes. 6: ad fidem faciendam justitia plus pollet, Cic. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: cuum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor. 4, 2. With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. Brut. 69. With *abl.*: forma, Prop. 3, 8, 17: pecunia, Suet. Caes. 19: armis, Tac. A. 11, 24: gloria antiquitatis, ib. 4, 55. **2.** Esp. of medicines: *to be potent* or *efficacious, to operate*: herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin. 24, 19, 110: pollere adversus scorpiones, id. 20, 16, 63: aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 24. II. Transf. *to be of much worth, to be valued, esteemed*: cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 6. [Some suppose *polleo* a contract. of POT (potis) and *valeo*: others connect it with *pondus, pendo*, etc.: on the interchange of *d* and *l*, see letter D, *no.* I. 5.]

pollex, ĭcis, *m. the thumb*: Plin. 11, 43, 90: pollices praecidere alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 11: Hor. Epod. 5, 48: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: pollices, cum faveamus, premere etiam proverbio jubemur, Plin. 28, 2, 5: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66. On the contrary, to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 3, 36: infesto pollice turba minax, Anthol. Lat. i. p. 534. The infestus pollex was, however, an attitude also assumed by an orator when about to speak: Quint. 11, 3. **2.** *a finger*: virgineo demessum pollice florem, Virg. Aen. 11, 68. **3.** *the great toe*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Suet. Cal. 57. II. Transf. *a twig*: Col. 4, 21; 24: Plin. 14. 1. 3. **2.** *a knob* or *protuberance* on the trunk of a tree: id. 13, 4, 7. [*Pollex* is derived from *polleo* by Atei. Capito in Macr. S. 7, 13: but it is prob. derived from *pro* and LAC, the root of *il-lic-io, e-lic-io*, etc.: it would therefore mean "that which draws forth," like *index*, "that which points out:" v. Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 294, 1850.] (Hence Fr. *pouce*.)

pollĭcāris, , *adj.* [pollex] *pertaining to a thumb*: frutex pollicari crassitudine, *of the thickness of a thumb*, Plin. 13, 23, 45: amplitudine, id. 27, 9, 49.

pollĭcĕo, 2. *v. a.* for polliceor, *to promise*: ne dares, ne polliceres, Varr. in Non. 471, 13: ut aliis ob metum statuae polliceantur, Metell. Numid. in Prisc. p. 972 P.: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: pollicita fides, Ov. F. 3, 366: pollicitus torus, id. H. 21, 140.

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep.* [pro liceor] *to proffer, offer, promise* (polliceor is to propose voluntarily: promitto implies an answer to an offer which had been made: v. Long's Cic. 1, p. 9): neque minus prolixe de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: alicui studium, ib. 5, 8: mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, id. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.*: consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: hospitium et coenam, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 8: benigne, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. With *inf.*: qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. And. 3, 5, 7: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36. Proverb.: montes auri, *to make extravagant promises*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: maria montesque, Sall. C. 23.

pollĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor] *a promising, a promise* (usu. *plur.*): hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Sall. J. 61. *Sing.*: recentem pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57.

pollĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a promiser*: Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

pollĭcĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that promises*: Tert. Apol. 23.

pollĭcĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [polliceor] *to promise*: pro capite argentum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 24: operam suam alicui, id. Mil. 3, 3, 6: ego te complures menses tuli pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 37: largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [polliceor]. II. Subst. pollicitum, i, *n. something promised, a promise*: Ov. A. A. 1, 632: memores polliciti nostri, Col. 11, 3. In *plur.*: hanc tu pollicitis corrumpe, Ov. A. A. 1, 355: pollicitis captus, id. Am. 3, 7, 70.

pollĭnāris, e, *adj.* [pollen] *of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: pollinare cribrum, γυριστήριον κόσκινον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pollĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: cribrum, *a bolting-sieve*, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10: Plin. 18, 11, 28.

pollinctor (or pollictor), ōris, *m.* [pollingo] *an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning*: Pl. Poen. prol. 63 · Mart. 10, 97: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

pollinctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pollinctor] *pertaining to a* pollinctor: Pl. Aul. in supposit. 7.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.* [pollingo].

pol-lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to lay out a corpse*, i. e. *to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile*: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Pl. Poen. prol. 63: figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm. 19, 1. Of an old infirm man: pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4. [Comp. of *pro* and *lingo*, which contains the root LEG, "to lay:" v. lĕgo: Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 295, 1850.]

pollĭo: pollit, pila ludit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

pollis; is, v. pollen.

pollūbrum (or polubr.), i, *n. a basin for washing the feet*: Fest. *s. v.*: Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 544, 22. [From *pes, ped-is*, and *luo, lavo*, like *pelluviae*, q. v.]

pollūcĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* [perh. only another form for porricio: Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 163] *to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up*: Jovi dapali culignam vini quantumvis polluceto, Cato R. R. 132: ut decumam partem Herculi polluceam, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 80: pisces, Cass. Hemina in Plin 32, 2, 10. II. Transf. *to serve up at table*: non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village*, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 11. **2.** *to entertain, to treat with*: jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, id. Curc 1, 3, 37. **3.** *to cause to share in* or *partake of*: Arn. 5, 164.

pollūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [polluceo] *sumptuous, rich, magnificent*: coena, Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.* *Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17.

pollūcĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pollucibilis] *magnificence, excellence*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv. sumptuously, magnificently*: obsonate, Pl. Most. 1, 1. 23.

pollucte, *adv. with rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently*: pollucte prodigus, Pl. fragm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* prodegeris.

polluctūra, ae, *f.* [polluceo] *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, a, um, *Part.* [polluceo]. II. Subst. polluctum, i, *n. an offering to the gods*; also, *a sacrificial banquet*: ad polluctum emere, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: polluctum Herculis, Macr. S. 2, 12 *fin.*: Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 63.

pollŭlus, v. polulus.

pol-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [pro, luo; lit. *to overflow* (cf. proluvies), hence] *to soil, defile, pollute*: dapes ore, Virg. Aen. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49. II. Fig. *to defile* morally, *to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate*, etc.: polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: deorum hominumque jura inexpiabili scelere, id. Phil. 11, 12: famam domus stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10, 17: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: Jovem, *to insult*, Prop. 4, 9, 8: ferias, *to desecrate* (by labour), Gell. 2, 28: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41: polluta pax, Virg. Aen. 7, 467: polluendam perdendamque rem publicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76. **2.** Esp. *to violate, dishonour* a woman: Tac. A. 12, 46: id. Agr. 31: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11.

pollūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [polluo] *defilement, contamination*: Pall. 9, 10.

pollūtor, oris, *m.* [id.] *one who violates*: foederis, Cassiod.

pollūtus, a, um, *Part.* [polluo], II. Adj.: *vicious, unchaste*: femina, Liv. 10, 23. *Comp.*: senectus, *more vicious, more sinful*, Sil. 11, 47. *Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 234.

pŏlōsē, *adv.* [polus] *going through the poles*: obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, 14 dub. (*al.* oblique decussatos polos).

poltĕo, pro ulteriore, Fest. *s. v*

polubrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlŭlus (poll.) a, um, *adj.* [a rustic form for paululus] *little*: labellum, Cato R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, ib. 21, 3.

pŏlus, i, *m.* = πόλος, *the end of an axis, a pole*: terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum coeli est, Plin. 2, 15, 13: Ov. M. 2, 75: polus glacialis, *the north pole*, id. M. 2, 173: gelidus, id. H. 18, 152: also *absol. the north pole*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: polus australis, id. M. 131: or, austrinus, *the south pole*, Plin. 5, 9, 10 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 929). II. Meton. *the pole star*: Vitr. 9, 6 *fin.* **2.** *the heavens*: Virg. Aen. 3, 586: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6.

pŏlўăcanthos, i, *m.* = πολυάκανθος *a kind of thistle*, Cirsium spinosissimum, Decand.: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

pŏlўandrĭon, ii, *n.* = πολυάνδριον *a common burial-place, cemetery*: Arn. 6, p. 194.

pŏlўanthĕmum, i, *n.* = πολυάνθεμον, pure Lat. ranunculus, *a caustic plant, otherwise called* batrachion (perh. Ranunculus polyanthemos, Linn., *many-flowered crow-foot*): Plin 27, 12, 90.

pŏlȳcarpos, i, *f.* = πολύκαρπος, *a plant, also called* polygonus, *q. v.*: App. Herb 18.

pŏlȳchrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πολυχρόνιος, *long-lived*: Firm. Math. 8, 28.

pŏlycnēmon, i, *n.* = πολύκνημον, *a plant*, named by Dioscorides, prob. Ziziphora capitata, Linn.: Plin. 26, 14, 88.

pŏlȳgăla, ae, *f.* = πολύγαλον, *the herb milk-wort*, Polygala vulgaris, Linn. and varieties: Plin. 27, 12, 96.

pŏlȳgŏnăton, i, *n.* = πολυγόνατον, another name for polygonon, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 91. **2.** istacas, v. leucacantha, id. 22, 18.

pŏlȳgŏnĭum, ii, v. polygonos.

pŏlygōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πολυγώνιος, *having many angles, polygonal*: turres, Vitr. 1, 5.

pŏlȳgŏnŏīdēs, is, *f.* = πολυγονοειδής, *a species of the plant* clematis: Plin. 24, 15, 19.

pŏlȳgŏnos or **-us**, i. *f.*, or **pŏlȳgŏnon**, i (pŏlȳgŏnĭum, ii, Scrib. Comp. 193), *n.* = πολύγονος and *-ον*, *a plant called in pure Latin* herba sanguinalis *or* sanguinaria, *knot grass.* **1.** mas, either Polygonum maritimum, Linn. or P. aviculare. **2.** femina, P. incana, Linn., or perh. an Equisetum. **3.** silvester, perh. Ephedra distachya, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91: id. 26, 15, 9.

pŏlȳgōnum, i, *n.* = πολύγωνον, *a polygon*; Censor. de Die nat. 8 *med.*

pŏlygrammos, i, *f.* = πολύγραμμος, *a sort of jasper with many white streaks*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

pŏlȳgȳnaecon, i, *n. an assembly of women*: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134 (*al.* syngenicon).

pŏlȳmĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [polymitus] *a damask-weaver*: Venant. Carm. 5, 6 *praef.*

pŏlȳmĭtus, a, um, *adj.* = πολύμιτος, *wrought with many threads*: alicula, Petr. 40: ars, *the art of weaving*, Hier. Ep. 64, 12. Subst. polymita, orum, *n. plu. damask*: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

pŏlȳmyxos, i, *adj. f.* = πολύμυξος, *having many wicks*: polymyxos lucerna, Mart. 14, 41 *in lemm.*

pŏlȳneuron, i, *n.* = πολύνευρος, *a plant, called in pure Latin* plantago major, *great plantain*: App. Herb. 1.

pŏlȳōnȳmos, i, *f.* = πολυώνυμος, *a plant, called in pure Latin*, perdicium, *parietary, q. v.*: App. Herb. 81.

pŏlȳphăgus, i, *m.* = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer*: Suet. Ner. 37.

pŏlȳpŏdĭum, or **-ion**, ii, *n.* = πολυπόδιος, *a kind of fern, polypody, oak-fern*, Polypodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 92: id. 26, 12, 75.

pŏlȳpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [polypus] *having a polypus in the nose*: Mart. 12, 37: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

pŏlyptōton, i, *n.* in rhet. *a figure in which different cases of the same word are brought into juxta-position*, as: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, arma armis, Virg. Aen. 4, 628: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175.

pŏlyptȳcha, orum, *n. plu.* = πολύπτυχα (that has many folds or leaves), *account-books, registers*: Veg. Mil. 2, 19: Cod. Theod. 1, 26, 2.

polȳpus, i, *m.* (*fem.* Lucil. in Non. 220, 4) = πολύπους (many-footed), *a polypus, an aquatic animal, the poulpe*, Sepia octopodia, Linn.. Plin. 9, 12, 14: ib. 19, 35: Ov. Hal. 31 (with the o long). Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 21. II. *a polypus in the nose*: Cels. 6, 8, 2. Plin. 24, 16, 92: Hor. Epod. 12, 5 (with the o long).

pŏlyrrhīzos, on, *adj.* = πολύῤῥιζος, *having many roots*, an appellation of several plants· Plin. 25, 8, 54. II. Subst. polyrrhizon, i, *n. a plant*, referred by some to Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn. but doubtful: id. 27, 12, 102.

pŏlȳsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = πολύσημος, *having many significations*: sermo, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 1.

pŏlȳsigma, *πολύ σίγμα*, *a too frequent repetition of the letter s*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 167.

pŏlyspaston, i, *n.* = πολύσπαστον, *a hoisting-tackle with many pulleys*: Vitr. 10, 5, and 16.

pŏlytrĭchon, i, *n.* = πολύτριχον, *a kind of fern, wall spleen-wort*, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 30: called also **pŏlythrix**, trichos, *f.* = πολύθριξ: id. 26, 14, 87. II. *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 11, 73.

pŏlyzōnos, i, *f.* = πολύζωνος, *an unknown black precious stone with many stripes*; Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pōmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *pertaining to fruit* or *fruit trees, fruit-*: seminarium, Cato R. R. 48. II. Subst. pomarius, ii, *m. a fruit-seller, fruiterer*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: Lampr. Elag. 27. **2.** pomarium, ii, *n. a fruit-garden, orchard*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Plin. 34, 14, 39: Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14. (ii) *a storeroom for fruit, a fruitery*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Plin. 15, 16, 18, *no.* 1. (Hence Fr. *pommier.*)

pōmĕrīdĭānus (postm.), a, um, *adj.* [post meridianus] *afternoon, post-meridian*: *pomeridianas quadrigas* quam *postmeridianas* libentius dixerim, Cic. Or. 47, 157: pomeridianum tempus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: postmeridianum tempus, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: Suet. Gramm. 24: pomeridiana sessio (*opp.* ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*

pomerium, ii. v. pomoerium.

pōmētum, i, *n.* [pomus] *a place planted with fruit-trees, an orchard* (for pomarium): Pall. 1, 36.

pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum fero] *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing*: arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7: auctumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: annus, ib. 3, 23, 8.

pōmoerĭum and **pōmerĭum** (the latter is most freq. in inscrr., the former in MSS.; but the better MSS. have also pomerium in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13, and Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24. A third form, postmoerium, in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143, seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology; a fourth archaic form is posimerium, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*), ii, *n.* [post moerus=murus] *the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi *or* termini), *and limiting the city auspices*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: de pomoerii jure, id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 44: Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24. (v. Smith's Ant. 930.) II. Fig. *bounds, limits*: qui minore pomerio finierunt, *who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13: Macr. S. 1, 24.

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *full of* or *abounding in fruit* (poet.): horti, Tib. 1, 1, 21: arva, Prop. 4, 7, 81: corona, *a chaplet of fruits*, id. 4, 2, 17.

pompa, ae, *f.* = πομπή, *a solemn procession* or *public procession* (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, *etc.*): in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: per Dionysia pompam ducere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 92: sollemnes ordine pompas exsequi, Virg. Aen. 5, 53: Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: pompa Indica, *the triumphal procession of Bacchus*, Mart. 8, 78. Of a funeral procession: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompa, Cic. Mil. 13: Nep. Att. 22: pompam funeris ire, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. F. 6, 663. **2.** Esp. *the processions at the Circensian games*: Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 76: Ov. F. 4, 391. II. Transf. *a train, suite, retinue*: molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 13. (ii) Of things: *a series, succession*: pecuniae pompa, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: ventri portatur pompa, *i. e. rich repast*, Pl. fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 12: sarcinarum, Mart. 12, 32 *fin.* **2.** *parade, display, ostentation, pomp*: detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere. Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3 *fin.* (ii) Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21: in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72: genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius, id. Or. 13 *fin.*

pompābĭlĭter, *adv. v.* pompaliter

pompābĭlius, *neut. comp. adj.* [pompa] *more pompous, splendid*: Treb. XXX. tyrann. 30.

pompālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *showy, pompous, splendid*: vultus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

pompālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pompalis] Of style: *splendour, brilliancy*: Prisc. p. 1320 P.

pompālĭter, *adv. ostentatiously pompously*: pompaliter ornatus, Treb Gallien. 8 (*al.* pompabiliter).

pompātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa] *showy, pompous, splendid*: femina, Tert. Cult. fem. 9: favor, App. M. 10, p. 253.

pompātus, a, um, *Part.* [pompo]. II. Adj.: *magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid*: pompatior suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

pomphŏlyx, ȳgis, *f.* = πομφόλυξ, a white powder sublimed in smelting furnaces from calamine, the mixture of which with copper formed brass. Prob. *oxide of zinc*: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

pompīlus, i, *m.* = πομπίλος, *a sea fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish*: Gasterosteus ductor, Linn.· Ov. Hal. 101: Plin. 32, 11, 54. This name was applied by some to the nautilus, Argonauta Argo; v. nautilus: id. 9 29, 47.

pompo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a* [pompa] *to make* or *do with pomp*· Sedul. 1, 2.

pompōsē, *adv. splendidly, pompously*: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

pompōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa] *pompous, stately, solemn*: incessus, Sid. Ep. 4, 9: poëmata, Venant. Carm. 3, 23, 7.

pōmum, i, *n. fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, *etc.*): Varr. R. R. 1, 31: Plin. 15, 18, 20: Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 16: poma, *fruit*, Virg. E. 7, 54: Ov. M. 13, 812. Of *truffles*: Mart. 13, 50. Of *grapes*: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 205. II. Transf. for pomus, *a fruit-tree*: Cato R. R. 28 Virg. G. 2, 426: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

pōmus, i, *f. a fruit-tree* of any kind: Tib. 2, 1, 43. II. Transf. for pomum, *fruit*: Cato in Plin. 15, 18, 20.

pōmuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pomum] *small fruit, fruit*: Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461.

ponděrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pondero] *that can be weighed, ponderăble*: corpora, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondĕrāle, is, *n.* [pondus] *the public scales*: Inscr.

pondĕrans, antis, *Part.* [pondero]. II. Adj. *weighing, weighty, heavy*: affectu ponderantiore, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* dub. (*al.* ponderatiore).

pondĕrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales*: Inscr.

pondĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, poising*: Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*: aequa ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13.

pondĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weigher*: Cod. Theod. 7, 12.

pondĕrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a weighing*: σταθμὸς, ponderatura, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pondĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [pondero]. II. Adj. *weighed, pondered, well considered*: ponderatiora beneficia, Nep fragm. 2.

pondĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pondus] *weight*: hominis, Att. in Non. 156, 6.

pondĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to weigh*: granum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, *no.* 2: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 13, 12: pugnos, Pl. Am. 1, 1 156. II. Fig. *to weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*: imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15: verborum delectum aurium judicio, id. de Or. 3

17: non esse fidem ex fortuna ponderandam, id. Part. 34: dum inventa ponerant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 prooem. § 27.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *weighty, heavy, ponderous:* compedes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.:* verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 *fin. Comp.:* lana ponderosior, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. *Sup.:* ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30. **II.** Fig.: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant,* Cic. Att. 2, 11: vox, *weighty, imposing,* Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 *extr.*

pondĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small weight:* Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondo, **I.** *adv.* [orig. *abl.* of an old form, pondus, pondi] *by weight, in weight:* neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight,* Pl Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *weighing a pound,* Liv. 3, 29: vetonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12. **II.** *Indecl.* subst. = libra, *a pound:* quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: rettuli auri pondo mille octingentum septuaginta, Varr. in Non. 149, 19.

pondŭs, ĕris, *n.* [pendo] *a weight used in a scale:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 *fin.:* utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. **2.** Esp. *a pound weight, a pound* (rare for pondo): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 169: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 53. **II.** Transf. *heaviness, weight:* moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: emere aliquid pondere, *by weight,* Plin. 12, 7, 14: in his quae pondere constant, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *med.* **2.** *balance, equipoise, equilibrium:* trans pondera (corporis) dextram porrigere, *out of balance,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5 **3.** Meton. *a heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden:* in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 1, 17: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: immania pondera baltei, Virg. Aen. 10, 496: Spartani pondera disci, Mart. 14, 164. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ov. M. 9, 685: Prop. 4, 1, 96. **4.** *a quantity, number, multitude* (very rare): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. in Non. 466, 5. **III.** Fig. *oppressive weight, burthen* (poet. for onus): curarum, Lucan. 9, 951: Stat. Th. 4, 39: rerum, Ov. Tr. 2, 237: amara senectae, id. M. 9, 438. **2.** *weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority,* etc.: persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vatin. 4: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. de Or. 2, 74 *fin.:* ut is intelligat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, id. Fam. 13, 25: ejus filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, id. Att. 10, 1. Of style: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, id. de Or. 2, 17 *fin.:* Hor. A. P. o: nugis addere pondus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 42. **3.** *weight of character,* i. e. *firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 2, 25, 22. (Hence Fr. *poids.*)

ponduscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pondus] *a small weight:* saxi, Col. 12, 51: apprehensi ponduscuIo lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

pōnĕ, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to post]. **I.** Adv. *after, behind, back:* opp. to ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic. Tim. 13 *fin.:* pone ventre, Prop. 3, 15, 30: pars cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: pone sequens, ib. 10, 226: Sil. 8, 561: respicere:, Val. Max. 1, 7, 1 *extr.* With vorsum, *behind, backwards:* pone vorsum illac mare est, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P. **II.** Prep. with *acc. behind:* pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Tim. 10 *fin.:* pone me, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 1: pone aedem Castoris, id. Curc. 4, 1, 20: pone castra, Liv. 40, 30 *fin.:* vinctae pone tergum manus, Tac. H. 3, 85. With vorsus: postquam auspicavi atque exercitum adduxi pone vorsus castra hostium, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P.

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (old *perf.* poseivei, Inscr. Orell. *n.* 3308: posivi, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 35: posivimus, id. fr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: posiverunt, Cato R. R. praef. 1: posiveris, ib. 4, 1: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 108: posierunt, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5061: posit, contr. from posivit for posuit, ib. *no.* 71; 732, etc. *Part. perf. syncop.* postus, a, um, Lucr. 1, 1058: Sil. 15, 553) [root pŏs: pono = posno, the *n* being added in the imperf. tenses, as in cerno, temno, *etc.*] *to put, place, set, lay,* etc.: tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl. 9 *fin.:* collum in pulvere, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11: artus in litore ponunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 173: saxo posuit latus, Val. Fl. 4, 378: in curulibus sellis sese posuerunt, *seated themselves,* Flor. 1, 13: oleas in solem, Cato R. R. 7: stipitem in flammam, Ov. M. 8, 452: Liv. 38, 35: coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15: ubi pedem poneret non habebat, *might set his foot,* Cic. Fin. 4, 25: genu or genua, *to kneel,* Ov. F. 2, 438: Curt. 8, 7. **II.** Esp. **1.** milit. *t. t. to place, post,* or *station troops:* ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: legionem tuendae orae maritimae causa, id. B. C. 3, 34: insidias contra aliquem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49. (ii) *to pitch a camp:* castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 65: millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B. G. 1, 22. **2.** *to place, set, appoint:* Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, scire possit. ib. 1, 20: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: alicui accusatorem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. **3.** *to found, erect, build:* opus, Ov. M. 8, 160: templa, Virg. Aen. 6, 19: aras, ib. 3, 404: tropaeum, Nep. Dat. 8. **4.** *to form, fashion, depict* (poet.): Alcimedon duo pocula fecit Orpheaque in medio posuit, Virg. E. 3, 46: hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8. **5.** *to set, plant, sow:* pone ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74: Col. 4, 1: ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1. **6.** *to lay, stake, wager; to propose as a prize:* pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 76: pocula fagina, Virg. E. 3, 36: invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. Aen. 5, 292: praemium, Liv. 41, 23. **7.** *to put out at interest, to invest:* pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic. Tull. § 15: pecuniam apud aliquem, id. Verr. 3, 70: dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. A. P. 421: pecuniam quaerit Kalendis ponere, id. Epod. 2, 70. **8.** *to serve up, set on table:* Cato R. R. 79: posito pavone, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. A. A. 1, 231: vinum, Petr. 34, 7: calidum scis ponere sumen, Pers. 1, 53: da Trebio, pone ad Trebium, Juv. 5, 135. **9.** *to lay aside, take off, put down, lay down,* etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: velamina de corpore, Ov. M. 4, 345: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: sarcinam, Petr. 117, 11: barbam, Suet. Cal. 5: libros de manibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. **10.** *to lay in the grave, to bury:* corpore posto, Lucr. 3, 885: te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 508: Ov. F. 5, 480: ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 18 *fin.* (freq. in epitaphs). **11.** *to abate, smooth, calm* (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16: flammae vires posuere, Virg. Aen. 5, 681. And *neutr.* of the winds: *to fall, abate:* quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, ib. 7, 27: tum Zephyri posuere, ib. 10, 103. **12.** *to impress, imprint:* oscula in labellis Prop. 2, 10 29: oscula moestis tempestiva genis posuit, Stat. Th. 2, 354. **13.** *to bring forth, to lay eggs:* sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: ova, Col. 8, 2, 12. **III.** Fig. *to set, place, put, lay:* his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. Aen. 1, 278: pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: at te apud eum, dii boni! quanta in gratia posui, id. Att. 6, 6: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, ib. 5, 3: aliquem in crimen populo ponere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 11: in laude positus, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: aliquem in metu non ponere, i. e. *not to fear,* id. Top. 13 *fin.:* virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tanquam in aqua ponere, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *to be laid down gently,* i. e. *closed gracefully,* id. Or. 59. Elliptically: et quidem quum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Caesar, he sets me* (i. e. *my name*) *as a signature to the Senate's decrees,* id. Fam. 9, 15. **2.** Esp. with *acc.* and *in* and *abl. to put* or *place in, to cause to rest* or *depend upon:* credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentia tua, quantum in amore et fide ponam, id. Att. 2, 23 *fin.:* spem in aliquo, ib. 6, 1: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: spem salutis in virtute, ib. 5, 34: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it,* Liv. prooem. In *pass. to be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon:* ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum in vestris sententiis positam esse et defixam putetis, Cic. Fl. 1 *fin.:* omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id. Att. 16, 16, F *fin.:* in te positum est, id. Att. 16, 16, B. **3.** *to lay out, spend, employ,* esp. *time:* tempus in cogitatione ponere, id. de Or. 3, 5: diem totum in consideranda causa, id. Brut. 22: sumptum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: totum animum atque omnem curam, operam diligentiamque suam in petitione ponere, id. Mur. 22: totos nos in contemplandis rebus perspiciendisque ponemus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, id. Fam. 13, 54. **4.** *to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as:* mortem in malis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29: in beneficii loco, id. Fam. 15, 4: in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy,* id. Top. 18: in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault,* Nep. Epam. 1: in dubio ponere, *to regard as doubtful,* Liv. 34, 5. (ii) so in the phrase, ponere calculum or calculos, *to weigh carefully, to ponder, consider:* si bene calculum ponas, Petr. 115, 16: examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep. 2, 19 *fin.* **5.** *to appoint, ordain, make:* leges, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H. 5, 5 *fin.:* ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: sunt rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, id. N. D. 1, 17: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48: rationem, *to furnish an account,* Suet. Oth. 7. **6.** *to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite,* etc: ut paulo ante posui, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: etsi non fuit in oratorum numero, tamen pono, satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id Brut. 45: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv 10, 9 *fin.* **7.** *to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose:* verum pone, esse victum eum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 25: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. Or. 4: hoc posito atque concesso, esse quandam vim divinam, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quo posito, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29. **8.** *to propose a theme* or *subject:* mihi nunc vos quaestiunculam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: and *pass. impers.:* doctorum est ista consuetudo eaque Graecorum, ut iis ponatur, de quo disputent, id. Am. 5. **9.** *to put away, leave off dismiss, lay down, surrender:* vitia id. de Or. 3, 12, 46: inimicitias, Coel. in

Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curas, Liv. 1, 19: metum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: iram, Hor. A. P. 160: moras, id. Od. 4, 12, 25: animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1: corda ferocia, Virg. Aen. 1, 302: si in hac cura atque administratione vita mihi ponenda sit, *if I had to sacrifice my life*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24 *fin.*: rudimentum, *to give the first proof of one's skill*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *pondre.*)

pons, ntis, *m.* (old *nom.* pos, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4) *a bridge*: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: pontem in flumine facere, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: injicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6: Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45: imponere pontem flumini, Curt. 5, 1: pontibus palude constrata, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: pontem navibus efficere, *to make a bridge of boats*, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: ponte flumen trajicere, Flor. 4, 12: interscindere pontem, *to break down*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10: rescindere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: interrumpere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13 *fin.*: abrumpere, Tac. H. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5: vellere, Virg. Aen. 8, 650. **II.** Esp. *the bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the* septum: Cic. Att. 1, 14: Ov. F. 5, 634. **2.** *a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress*: Tac. A. 4, 51: Suet. Aug. 20. **3.** *a plank bridge for embarking* or *disembarking*: Virg. Aen. 10, 288. **4.** *the deck of a ship*: Tac. A. 2, 6. **5.** *a floor of a tower*: Virg. Aen. 9, 530. **6.** *a wooden bridge between two towers*: ib. 170.

pontātĭcum, i, *n.* [pons] *the toll taken at a bridge*: Amm. 5, 1.

pontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bridge*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: Cat. 17, 3. Suet. Caes. 31.

pontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Pontus] *of* or *pertaining to the Pontus*: nuces, *a kind of hazel-nuts*: Plin. 15, 22, 24: mures, *ermines*, id. 8, 37, 55: radix, *rhubarb*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*: also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8.

pontĭfex (also pontufex), ĭcis, *m.* [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 939] *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, § 83: Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 20: Ov. F. 6, 454. Hor. Od. 3, 30, 9. Their *chief* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic. Agr. 2, 7: Liv. 3, 54: pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub pontiffs*: id. 22, 57: Auct. Harusp resp. 6, 12: concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 939. **II.** Transf. in the Christian period, *a bishop*: Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex] *pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical*: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21: honos, *of the Pontifex Maximus*, Ov. F. 3, 420: ludi, *given by the* Pontifex Maximus, *on his entrance into office*, Suet. Aug. 44.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate*: Vell. 2, 59: Tac. H. 1, 77: Suet. Cal. 12: pontificatus maximus, *the office of a* Pontifex Maximus, id. Caes. 13: id. Aug. 31.

pontĭfĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical*: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: id. Rep. 2, 31, 54. **II.** Subst. pontĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n. the dignity of a pontiff* or *of a bishop*: Sol. 16 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 13. **2.** Transf. *the power* or *right of doing anything*: is, cujus negotium id pontificiumque esset, Gell. 1, 13: Cod. Theod. 8, 18, 1.

pontīlis, e, *adj.* [pons] *pertaining to a bridge, bridge-*: stratus, perh. *a wooden floor*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

pontĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [pontus] *roaming over the sea*; Subst. *a voyager, navigator*: Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

ponto, ōnis, *m.* [pons] *a kind of Gallic transport*: Caes. B. C. 3, 29. **II.** *a floating bridge, a pontoon*: Aus. Idyll. 12, 10: Paul. Dig. 8, 3 38.

pontonĭum, ĭi, *n. dim.* [ponto] *a punt*: Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

pontus, i, *m.* = πόντος, *the sea* (poet.): saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: Virg. Aen. 1, 556: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8: freta ponti, Virg. G. 1, 356. **II.** Poet. transf. *the deep*: maris, id. Aen. 10, 377. **2.** *a wave of the sea*: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, ib. 1, 114.

pŏpa, ae, *m. a Roman priest's assistant* or *minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*: Suet. Cal. 32 *fin.*: Prop. 4, 3, 62: Cic. Mil. 24. In allusion to the corpulence of such priests, popa venter, *a fat paunch, glutton*, Pers. 6, 74.

pŏpănum, i, *n.* = πόπανον, *a sacrificial cake*: Juv. 6, 541.

pŏpellus, i, *m. dim.* [popŭlus] *the rabble, mob, populace*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Pers. 4, 15.

pŏpīna, ae, *f.* [πέπω, πέπτω, "to cook"] *a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house*: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 13: Cic. Phil. 2, 28: Suet. Tib. 34: Hor. S. 2, 4, 62. **II.** Transf. *the food sold at a cook-shop*: Cic. Phil. 3, 8: id. Pis. 6.

pŏpīnālis, e, *adj.* [popina] *pertaining to a cook-shop*: deliciae, Col. 8, 16, 5: luxuria, App. M. 8, p. 201.

pŏpīnārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] *a cook, victualler*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

pŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a frequenter of cook-shops, a gormandizer*: Macr. S. 7, 14.

pŏpīno, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer*: Hor. S. 2, 7, 39: Suet. Gramm. 15.

pŏpīnor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to frequent eating-houses, to gormandize*: dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell XXX. Tyrann. 29.

poples, ĭtis, *m. the ham, the hough*: genua poplitesque et crura, Col. 6, 12, 3: succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv. 22, 51: succiso poplite, Virg. Aen. 9, 762: elephas poplites intus flectit hominis modo, Plin. 11, 45, 102. **II.** Meton. *the knee*: duplicato poplite, *i. e. with bended knee*, Virg. Aen. 12, 927: contento poplite, *with a stiff knee*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: poplitibus semet excipit, *he sank down upon his knees*, Curt. 6, 1.

poplĭcĭtus, *adv.* v. publicitus.

poplicus, a, um, v. publĭcus.

poplus and **pŏpŏlus,** i, v. populus, *ad init.*

poppysma, ătis, *n.*, and **poppysmus,** i, *m.* = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *a smacking* or *clucking with the tongue*, as a sign of approbation: Juv. 6, 584: on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony: Plin. 28, 2, 5. In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 18.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

poppyzōn, ontis, *m.* = ποππύζων, *one who clucks with the tongue*: quum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 20.

pŏpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [populor] *that may be laid waste* or *ravaged, destructible* (poet.): quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov. M. 9, 262.

pŏpŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *laying waste, ravaging* (rare): in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 1, 15.

pŏpŭlārĭa, ium, v. popularis.

pŏpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pŏpulus] *pertaining to the people, proceeding from* or *designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular*: populares leges, *i. e. laws instituted by the people*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: accessus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*: coetus, id. Acad. 2, 2: munus, *a donation to the people*, id. Off. 2, 16: popularia verba usitata, ib. 2, 10: ad usum popularem atque civilem disserere, id. Leg. 3, 6: dictio ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, id. de Or. 1, 23: populari nomine aliquid appellare, Plin. 13, 4, 9: laudes, *in the mouths of the people*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: aura, *popular favour*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. **2.** Subst. popularia, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* subsellia), *the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats*: Suet. Claud. 25. id. Dom. 4 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *pertaining to the same people* or *country, native, indigenous* (as an adj. rare) flumina, *of the same district*, Ov. M. 1, 577: oliva, *native*, ib. 7, 498. (ii) Subst. popularis, is, *m. a fellow-countryman*: o mi popularis, salve, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 79: o populares, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: popularis alicujus definiti loci (*opp.* civis totius mundi), id. Leg. 1, 23: Sall. J 58: tibi popularis, Ov. M. 12, 191. **2.** Transf. (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis leaena, id. Ib. 499: (glires) populares ejusdem silvae, Plin. 8, 57, 82: populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, id. 15, 13, 12. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, *etc. a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade*: meus popularis Geta, *fellow* (i. e. a slave), Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 1: populares conjurationis, Sall C. 24: sceleris, ib. 22 invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam, *the men of our school*, i. e. *the Stoics*, Sen. Vit. beat. 13. **III.** In a political signification, *pertaining to the people, attached* or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic*: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: homo maxime popularis, id. Clu. 28: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1 7 *fin.*: animus vere popularis, saluti populi consulens, id. Cat. 4, 5: ingenium, Liv. 2, 24: sacerdos, *i. e. Clodius*, as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest. 30 *fin.*: popularis civitas, *democracy*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. Hence, Subst. populares, *the people's party, the democrats*, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45: ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, id. Off. 1, 25. **2.** *pertaining to the citizens* (as opposed to the soldiery); only subst. *a citizen*: multa millia et popularium et militum, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 17: Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 *fin.* **IV.** *belonging to* or *fit for the common people* hence, *common, coarse, mean, bad*: sal, Cato R. R. 88: pulli (apium), Col. 9, 11 4: popularia agere, *to play coarse tricks*. Laber. in Non. 150, 25. (Hence Fr *populaire.*)

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popularis] *a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship*: popularitatis causa, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 81. **II.** *a courting of popular favour, popular bearing*: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet. Tit. 8: quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, Tac. A. 3, 69: gratus popularitate, Stat. S. 2, 7, 69.

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv. after the manner of the common people*, i. e. *commonly coarsely, vulgarly*: loqui, Cic. Fin. 6: scriptus liber (opp. to limatius), ib. 5, 5. **II.** *in a popular manner, popularly*: agere, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: id. Verr 1, 58: contiones seditiose ac populariter excitatae, id. Cluent. 34: occidere quemlibet, Juv. 3 37.

pŏpŭlātim, *adv. among all nations, everywhere, universally*: poëta placuit populatim omnibus, Pomp. in Non. 150, 20.

pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [populor] *a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation*, etc.: populationem effuse facere, Liv. 2, 64: populationibus incursionibusque, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: hostem rapinis pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. Of animals: a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendere, Col. 2, 20: volucrum, id 3, 21. **2.** Meton. *things plundered plunder, booty*: Veientes pleni populationum, Liv. 2, 43. **II.** Fig *destruction* *corruption, ruin*: morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53: Col. 1, 5, 7.

pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pŏpulus] *population;* Meton. *a people, a multitude:* Sedul. 4, 275.

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [populor] *a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer:* agrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *fin.*: Trojae (Atrides), Ov. M. 13, 655. Poet. transf.: Tuscae glandis aper, Mart. 7, 26: Calabri arvi Sirius, Val. Fl. 1, 683. ‖. Fig. *a destroyer, consumer:* luxus populator opum, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 35.

pŏpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that wastes* or *destroys* (poet.): Siculi populatrix virgo profundi, *i. e. Scylla*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167. Transf.: populatrix Hymetti, apis, Mart. 13, 104.

pŏpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laying waste, a devastating, devastation* (poet.): Lucan. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 244.

pōpŭlētum, i, *n.* [pōpulus] *a poplar wood:* Plin. 14, 6, 8.

pōpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to poplars, poplar-:* frondes, Virg. Aen. 8, 32: corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Virg. G. 4, 511.

pōpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pōpulus fero] *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32.

pŏpŭliscītum, i, *n.*, or separately, populi scitum, *a decree of the people:* Nep. Arist. 1: scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

pŏpŭlĭto, 1. *v. a.* [populor] *to lay waste, to plunder:* fructus agrorum, Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21 *fin.* (*al.* popularentur).

pōpulnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *of poplars, poplar-:* frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: scobis, Col. 12, 43, 4.

pōpulnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of poplars, poplar-:* sors, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 32.

pŏpŭlo, v. populor.

pŏpŭlŏr, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* and **pŏpŭlo**, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage.* Form *populor:* noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Lucan. 2, 445: omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 *fin.* **2.** Form *populo:* patriam populavit meam, Pac. in Non. 39, 32: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. Aen. 12, 263. *Pass.*: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6. In *part. perf.*: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52 *fin.*: Siculi nunc populati atque vexati, id. Div. in Caecil. 1: arva Marte populata, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 23: populatis messibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to destroy, ruin, spoil:* populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: populata tempora raptis auribus, *mutilated, deprived of*, Virg. Aen. 6, 496: populatum exspuit hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. Hal. 36. In dep. form: (ventus in Aetna) putria multivagis populatur flatibus antra, *lays waste*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 176. [Etym. uncertain: usu. derived from pŏpulus, "to pour a multitude over a region," hence "to lay waste."]

pŏpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [populosus] *a multitude:* deorum, Arn. 3, p. 102.

pŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pŏpulus] *abounding in people, populous, numerous:* gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. M. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27. *Comp.*: populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.* *Sup.*: insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

pŏpŭlus (contr. poplus, Inscr. Columm. rostr.: Pl. Am. prol. 101: id. Aul. 2 4, 6. Also popolus, Tab. Bantin. et al.), i, *m.* [etym. unknown] *a people, a political community, a nation:* populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: populus Romanus id. Phil. 6, 5: tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. 22, 61 *fin.* In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians only. Afterwards the plebes came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens *except* the patricii. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 875 *sq.*) Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv 2, 56: populus jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: opp. to plebs: non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1. For plebs: dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15: urbanus, *the citizens*, opp. to the military, Nep. Cim. 2. ‖. Transf. *a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number:* ratis populo peritura recepto, *with the multitude of passengers*, Lucan. 3, 665: fratrum, Ov. H. 14, 115: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. H. 9, 52: apum, Col. 9. 13, 12: populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45: Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.*

pōpŭlus, i, *f. a poplar, poplar-tree:* Plin. 16, 18, 31: Ov. H. 5, 27: sacred to Hercules: Virg. E. 7, 61: Ov. H. 9, 64: alba, *the silver-poplar*, Plin. 16, 23, 35: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. **2.** foliis ludentibus, is supposed to be *the aspen*, Populus tremula, Linn.: Plin. 17, 12, 18. (Hence It. *pioppo;* Fr. *peuplier.*)

por, for puer, *i. e.* servus; e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, *etc.*, i. e. servus Marci, *etc.*: Prisc. 6.

pora, for puera, *i. e.* serva: Inscr. in Reines. Class. 17, *n.* 180.

porca, ae, *f.* [porcus] *a sow:* Cato R. R. 134: Pall. 3, 26. By poet. license, *a male swine, a boar:* Virg. Aen. 8, 641 Serv.: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19. ‖. Transf in agricul., *the ridge between two furrows, a balk:* Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 39: Col. 11, 3, 44. **2.** *a Spanish measure of land:* id. 5, 1, 5.

porcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [porca] *pertaining to a swine, swine-:* vulva, *that has farrowed properly*, Plin. 11, 37, 84. ‖. Subst. porcarius, ii, *m. a swine herd:* Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, *n. a plant, also called* portulaca: *q. v.*: App. Herb. 103.

porcellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [porcellus] *of young swine, pig-:* glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 6.

porcellĭo, ōnis, *m. a wood-louse, sow-bug:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119.

porcellus, i, *m. dim.* [porculus] *a little pig:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: Suet. Ner. 33: Plin. 30, 6, 16: Phaedr 2, 4, 15.

porceo (porxi, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2. *v. a.* [pro arceo] *to keep off, keep back, hinder, restrain:* porcet quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arcet, Fest. *s. v.* arcere: porcet significat prohibet, Non. 159, 33: Lucil. in Non. 160, 9: Enn. ib. 6.

porcētra, ae, *f.* [porca] *a sow that has once littered:* Meliss. in Gell. 18, 6.

porcĭlāca, ae, *f. a plant*, also called peplis. Pliny seems to have confounded Euphorbia Peplis, Linn., a kind of *spurge*, with *purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 20, 20, 83.

porcĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [porca] *a young sow:* Inscr. Fratr. Arv.

porcĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [porcilia] *pertaining to a young sow:* extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.

porcīnārĭum, ii, *n.* [porcus] *a pigsty:* ὑοφορβεῖον, porcinarium, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

porcīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a porkseller:* Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 5.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hog, hog's, swine's:* polimenta, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28: vox, Sen. de Ira 2, 12. **2.** Subst porcina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *swine's flesh pork:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 69. ‖. Milit. *t. t.*: porcinum caput, *a swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle:* Veg. Mil 3, 19 *fin.*

porcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porca] *a littl sow:* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

porcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porculus] *swine-breeding:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13

porcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rears young swine, a swine-breeder:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: Col. 1 praef. § 26.

porcŭlētum, i, *n.* [porca, *no.* II.] *a field divided into beds:* Plin. 17, 22, 35. § 171.

porcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [porcus] *a young swine, young pig:* Pl. Men. 2, 2, 36: Gell. 4, 11. ‖. Transf.: porcus marinus, *a sea-hog, porpoise*, Delphinus Phocaena, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17. **2.** *a hook in a wine-* or *oil-press:* Cato R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, *m.* [πόρκος, Varr. L. L 5, 19, § 97] *a tame swine, a hog pig* villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Cic. de Sen. 16: Mart. 8, 22: scrofa alat suos porcos, *her pigs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13: porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, Cato R. R. 134: Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.* Of a glutton, as a term of reproach: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: Cat. 39 12. ‖. Transf.: porcus marinus, supposed to be *the sun-fish*, Cephalus Mola, Linn. (also called Orthragoriscus): Plin. 32, 5, 19: also simply porcus, ib. 32, 2, 9. **2.** pudenda muliebria: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10. **3.** Caput porci, in milit. lang. *a wedge-shaped order of battle:* Amm. 17, 13 *med.* (Hence It. *porco;* Fr. *porc, pourceau.*)

porgo, v. porrĭgo, *ad init.*

porphy̆rētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα] *purple-red, porphyretic:* marmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2.

porphy̆rĭo, ōnis, *m.* = πορφυρίων, *a species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, porphyrion*, Fulica porphyrio, Linn.: Plin. 10, 46, 63.

porphy̆rītēs, ae, *m.* = πορφυρίτης, *a purple-coloured Egyptian precious stone, porphyry:* Plin. 36, 7, 11: ib. 13 19, *no.* 2.

porphy̆rītis, ĭdis, *adj. f.* = πορφυρῖτις, *purple-coloured:* ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

porrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [porrum] *of leeks:* folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70. ‖. *like leeks, leek-green:* color, id. 37, 10, 58: id. 24, 4, 6.

porrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porrĭgo] *a stretching out, extending, extension:* digitorum (*opp.* contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii, Auct. Her. 3, 15.

porrectĭus, *comp. adv. more widely, farther:* Amm. 21, 9: id. 29, 5.

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* [porrĭgo]. ‖. Adj.: *stretched out, extended, long:* syllaba, *long*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 14: senex, *stretched out*, i. e. *dead*, Cat. 67, 6. *Comp.*: porrectior acies, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*: porrectior frons, *i. e. more cheerful* (opp. to contractior), Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 3. **2.** of places: *level:* porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41. **3.** Fig. *wide-spread, extended:* famaque et imperi porrecta majestas ad ortum solis ab Hesperio cubili, id. Od. 4, 15 15. |||. Subst. porrectum, i, *n. extent:* Thessaliae in porrectum longitudo, Plin. 4, § 16. (ii) *a straight line:* Vitr. 10, 8. (iii) *a plain*, Gai. Dig. 8, 3, 8.

porrĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [porricio] *the parts of the victim consecrated to the gods, sacrificial pieces:* Arn 2, p. 231 Sol. 5 *med.* (*al.* prosiciae).

porrĭcĭo, rēci, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (in the old relig. lang. for pr jicio) *to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods:* atrocia porriciunt exta ministratores Naev. in Non. 76, 6: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 31 cruda exta in mare porrici Liv. 29, 27. extaque salsos porriciam in fluctus, Virg. Aen. 5, 238. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, perh. i. e *an unseasonable time*, Cic. Att. 5, 18. II. Transf. in gen. *to bring forth, produce:* seges frumentum porricit, Varr. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*

porrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [porrīgo] *full of dandruff, scurfy:* caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4

por-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (contr. forms porgite, Virg. Aen. 8, 274: porge, Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgebat, Sil. 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 755: porxit, id. Silv. 2, 1, 204: antiqui etiam porgam dixerunt pro porrigam, Fest. *s. v.* porigam) [pro and rego] lit. *to make straight in front or forwards;* hence, *to stretch* or *spread out before, to put forth, reach out, extend:* animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53: manum ad tradendam pyxidem, id. Coel. 26 *fin.:* crus, Liv. 8, 8: brachia coelo, Ov. M. 1, 767: aciem latius, Sall. J. 52. Reflect. *to stretch* or *spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended:* (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur, *extends*, Virg. Aen. 6, 596: serpens in longam porrigi alvum, Ov. M. 4, 575: serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153: Plin. 11, 52, 114. Freq. of places, *to stretch out, extend, to lie:* cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20. **2.** Esp. *to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, exanimi similem, stratis porrexit in herbis, Ov. M. 7, 254: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 *fin.:* Mart. Spect. 15. **3.** Milit. *t. t.* porrigere aciem, *to deploy into line:* Sall. J. 52. *Reflect.:* jubet aciem in longitudinem quam maximam porrigi, Auct. B. Afr. 17. **4.** *to hold out, offer, present:* dexteram alicui, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3 *fin.* **5.** porrigere manum, in voting, *to put forth* or *hold up the hand:* id. Fl. 6. Hence, transf. *to assent, approve:* quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15. II. Fig. *to extend, stretch out, increase* (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5. **2.** Esp. of time, *to protract, prolong:* ut morbus porrigatur in id tempus, Cels. 2, 5. **3.** *to offer, to grant:* praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.:* et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 32.

porrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* a disease in the hair, *the scurf, dandruff:* Cels. 6, 2: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Hor. S. 2, 3, 126. Of animals, perh. *the mange:* porci, Juv. 2, 80.

porrīna, ae, *f.* [porrum] *a bed of leeks:* Cato R. R. 47: Arn. 2, 85.

porrixo, 1. *v. a.* [porrīgo] *to stretch out strongly:* App. M. fragm. p. 298.

porro, *adv.* [πόῤῥω]. I. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: *onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far:* nova res orta 'st, porro ab hac quae me abstrahat, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: porro agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: ire, id. 9, 2: habitare, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Virg. Aen. 6, 711. Elliptically, porro Quirites, *on! hither! ye Romans!* Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7. II. Of time: *of old, formerly* (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635. **2.** *henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future:* quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: fac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38: hinc maxima porro accepit Roma et patrium servavit honorem, *in aftertimes*, Virg. Aen. 5, 600. III. Of sequence: *again, in turn;* saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. de Sen. 13: ut quisque audierat, extemplo aliis porro impertiebant gaudium suum, Liv. 27, 51. **2.** Esp. in logic and rhetoric: *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. Div. 2, 51: id. Verr. 5, 22: id. Mil. 9: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 46: quid fit deinde? porro loquere, *say on*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 69: porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83. (ii) *on the other hand:* porro erant qui censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30. (iii) et porro, *moreover, even:* ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, *although slight and even of almost no importance*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78.

porrum, i, *n.*, and **porrus**, i, *m.* [πράσον] *a plant* of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the former *the leek*, Allium Porrum, Linn.; the latter *the chive*, Allium sativum, Linn.: Col. 8, 11, 14: Plin. 19, 6, 33: seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21.

porta, ae, *f.* (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.) *a city-gate, a gate:* hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: ante portam oppidi, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: bellum a portis hujus urbis avulsum, id. Rep. 1, 1: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, id. Fin. 4, 9: pedem porta efferre, id. Att. 8, 2 *ad fin.:* ad portam praesto esse, id. Pis. 23, 55: porta introire, ib. 23 *fin.:* egressus porta Capena, id. Tusc. 1, 7: portarum claustra, Virg. Aen. 7, 185: limina portarum, ib. 2, 803: claudere portas objice firma, Ov. M. 14, 780. Proverb.: porta itineri longissima, *the way to the gate is the longest*, i. e. *the first step is the hardest*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. **2.** *the gate of a camp*, of which there were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra; the porta praetoria or extraordinaria; and the porta decumana or quaestoria (v. Smith's Ant. 249): ab decumana porta castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: porta principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, ib. II. Transf. in gen. *any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door:* venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: porta coeli, id. G. 3, 261: somni, id. Aen. 6, 894: obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, *the portal of the infernal regions*, Prop. 4, 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. Ann. 7, 114: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin. 5, 27, 27: Nep. Dat. 7: solis, *the signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, and S. 1, 17: jecuris, *a part of the liver* (in Greek, πύλη), Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Of *the fundament:* Cat. 15, 17. III. Fig.: et quibus e portis occurri quoique deceret, *by what means*, Lucr. 6, 31. [*Por-ta* perh. the same as πύλ-η.]

portābĭlis, e, *adj.* [porto] *that can be carried* or *borne, portable:* Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.* *Comp.:* onus portabilius, Aug. Ep. 34.

portārĭus, ii, *m.* [porta] *a door-keeper, porter:* Vulg. Reg. 2, 7, 11.

portātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porto] *a carrying, carriage, conveyance* (rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall. C. 42: Vitr. 10, 1 *med.*

portātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan*, Coel. Aur. 1, 1, 15.

portatrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that carries:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1373.

portella, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *a small door:* portella, ῥυμοπύλιον, παραπύλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* [a collat. form of protendo, belonging to relig. lang.; lit. to stretch forth; hence] *to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, portend:* ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32: dii immortales mihi sacrificanti laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 *fin.:* magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Div. 1, 23. Reflect. *to foreshow itself* (as a sign), *to threaten, impend:* nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 27: malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est, id. Curc. 2, 2, 22 quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50.

portentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, v. portentificus.

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum facio] *marvellous, monstrous:* venena, Ov. M. 14, 55 (*al.* portentifera): figurae animalium, Lact. 2, 13.

portentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum] *full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting*, etc.: si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic. Div. 2, 28: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet. Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id. Cal. 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin. 36, 13, 19: mendacia Graeciae, id. 5, 1, 1: scientia, i. e. *of wonderful things*, id. 23, 1, 27: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.:* oratio portentosissima, ib. 114.

portentum, i, *n.* [portendo] *a sign, token, omen, portent:* ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, id. Div. 2, 28: portenta atque prodigia, Sall. C. 30: ne quaere profecto, quem casum portenta ferant, Virg. Aen. 8, 533. II. Transf. *a monster, monstrosity:* quale portentum militaris Daunias latis alit esculentis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. *the dogs of Scylla*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 23: praeter naturam, hominum pecudumque portentis, *monstrous births, monsters*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Fig. of persons: *a monster of depravity:* P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, id. Pis. 4: Gabinius et Piso, duo reipublicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons. 1. **2.** *a marvellous* or *extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story:* cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta loquuntur, Lucr. 4, 592. poëtarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12.

portentus, a, um, *Part.* [portendo]

porthmos, i, *m.* = πορθμός, *a strait* (pure Latin, fretum): Plin. 3, 5, 10.

portĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porticus] *a row of galleries* or *porticos:* Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37.

portĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small gallery* or *portico:* Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

portĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] for porticula Inscr. ap. Murat. 1716, 14.

portĭcuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small gallery:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4821.

portĭcus, ūs, *f.* [porta] *a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico:* same as Gr. στοά: omnes porticus commetiri, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 7: inambulare in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: viae latae, porticus, ib. 3, 31: porticuum laxitas, Suet. Cal. 37: in amplis porticibus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 71. II. Transf. *the entrance* or *porch of a tent* (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, *the porches*, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38. **2.** *a pent-house, shed:* Col. 9 praef. § 2. **3.** *a long shed* or *gallery*, to protect besiegers: Caes. B. C. 2, 2. **4.** *the Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), and Meton. *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics:* Chrysippus qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24: Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: Gell. 12, 5. (Hence Fr. *porche.*)

portĭo, ōnis, *f.* [akin to pars and partior] *a part, portion, share:* luna aequa portione divisa, Plin. 2, 9, 6: ex his portio in Italia consedit, portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, Just, 24, 4: hereditatis, id. 36, 2: nil natura portionibus parit, *by parts, piecemeal*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 11: portio brevissima vitae Juv. 9, 127: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, *as his share for his services in the war*, Just. 28, 1 II. Transf. *a relation, proportion* i. q. proportio: eadem ad decem ho mines servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. 7, 11: portionem servare, Col. 11 2, 87. In gen. adverbially, pro portione, portione, ad portionem, *etc. in proportion, proportionally, relatively*: pro portione ea omnia facito, Cato R. R. 106 *fin.*: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 21: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praeponere, *in relation, in proportion*, id. de Or. 2, 79. So, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15: pro sua scilicet portione, Quint. 10, 7, 28: cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, *proportionally*, Plin. 11, 37, 49: hac portione mediocribus agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1: quadam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26: ad portionem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25: supra portionem, Col. 7, 1, 2.

portĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [portio] *pertaining to a part, partial*: Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*

portiscŭlus, i, *m. a truncheon* or *hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: tonsamque tenentes parerent, observarent, portisculu' signum quum dare coepisset, Enn. Ann. 7, 37 (in Non. 151, 26). **II.** Fig. *guidance, direction*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 15.

portĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [porto] *to carry about*: servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1.

portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [portus] *a receiver* or *collector of customs, a custom-house officer*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 7: Cic. Off. 1, 42: id. Agr. 2, 23. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 100: Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 66. On account of their strict examinations, transf. of an inquisitive woman: id Men. 1, 2, 8.

portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [porto] *a bearer, carrier, conveyer*: Helles, i. e. *the Ram*, Col. 10, 155: portitor lecti sui, Claud. Epigr. 49, 17: frumenti, Cod. Justin. 11, 4, 1: ciborum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 405: apicum, Sid. Ep. 6, 3. **2.** Esp. *a ferryman, boatman*: Plato quum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, Sen. Ben. 6, 18. Hence, *a poetic appellation of Charon*: ubi portitor aera recepit, Prop. 4, 11, 7: Virg. G. 4, 502: id. Aen. 6, 298. **3.** *a carrier, carter, waggoner*: portitor Ursae, i. e. *the constellation Bootes*, Stat. Th. 1, 693.

portĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [portitor] *a toll-house, custom-house*: portitorium, τελωνῖον, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

portĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [portio] *a small part* or *portion*: vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15.

porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bear, to convey*: ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velit in terras portare possit, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: hominem ad Baias octophoro, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: viaticum ad hostem, id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*: portari in triumpho Massiliam, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: frumentum secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B. C. 1, 78: panem humeris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 90: fasciculum librorum sub ala, id. Ep. 1, 13, 13: aliquid in sinu suo, Ov. M. 6, 338. **II.** Fig. *to bear, carry, bring*: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall. C. 6: has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. 1, 34: ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, id. 45, 1 *fin.*: onustum pectus porto laetitia, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: porto hoc jurgium ad uxorem, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: alicui aliquam fallaciam, id. Andr. 2, 6, 2: nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, *bears with it, imports, betokens*, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: portantia verba salutem, *bringing*, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 1. [Perh. from the same root as *fero.*]

portōrĭum, ii, *n.* [portus] *a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost*, paid on goods imported or exported: portorium dare, Lucil. in Non. 37, 20: Cic. Verr. 3, 70: id. Font. 5: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Liv. 39, 24: circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax*, Cic. Att. 2, 16. **II.** *fare, freight* = naulum: Charon expetens portorium, App. M. 6, p. 180.

portŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *a small gate* or *port*: Liv. 25, 9.

portŭlāca, ae, *f. purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 53: Col. 12, 13, 2.

portŭōsĭus, *comp. adv. with more harbours*: portuosius illic alveus Nili, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 *fin.*

portŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus] *full of* or *abounding in harbours*: mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: flumen Trinium, Plin. 3, 12, 17: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. J. 16: navigatio minime portuosa, *with no ports to run into*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20

portus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* porti, Turpil. in. Non. 491, 20), *m.* [same root as porta, *q. v.*: lit. *an entrance*, hence] *a harbour, haven, port*: portus Caietae, Cic. Manil. 12: in Graeciae portus, id. Rep. 1, 3: e portu solvere, *to sail out of port*, id. Mur. 2: e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: portum linquere, Virg. Aen. 3, 289: petere, Cic. Planc. 39: capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: portum tenere, *to reach a port*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs*, id. Verr. 2, 70: ex portu vectigal conservare, id. Manil. 6: id. Verr. 2, 70. Proverb.: in portu navigare, *i. e. to be out of all danger*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22. **2.** Poet. transf. *the mouth of a river*: Ov. H. 14, 107: id. Am. 2, 13, 10. **II.** Fig. like λιμήν, and Eng. *haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat*: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: se in philosophiae portum conferre, id. Fam. 7, 30: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off. 2, 8: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34: mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, *i. e. security is near at hand*, Virg. Aen. 7, 598: venias portus et ara tuis, Ov. H. 1, 110: vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id. Pont. 2, 8, 68. **III.** In the oldest Latinity, *a house* (as a place which one enters): portum in XII. pro domo positum omnes fere consentiunt, Fest. *s. v.* **IV.** *a warehouse, magazine*: portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 59.

pŏrus, i, *m.* = πόρος, *a passage, channel* (of the urine): pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (*al.* permeatus).

pōrus, i, *m.* = πῶρος, *tufa*: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

posca (pusca, Veg. Vet. 2, 48), ae, *f.* [PO, root of poto; cf. esca] *a drink made of vinegar and water*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 23: Plin. 27, 4, 12: Suet. Vit. 12.

poscĭnūmĭus (-nummius), a, um, *adj.* [posco numus] *money seeking, mercenary*: oscula, App. M. 10, p. 248.

posco, pŏposci, 3. *v. n.* (old *perf.* peposci, Val. Antias in Gell. 7, 9) *to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire*: constr. usu. with acc. of *pers.* asked, *acc.* of thing asked for, and *dat.* of *pers.* for whom asked; also, with *ab* and *abl.* of *pers.* asked; with *subj.* or *absol.*: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: magistratum numos, ib. 1, 17: aliquem causam disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. 27, 24: non ita creditum, poscis Quintilium deos, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 12: cur me in decursu lampada poscis? Pers. 6, 61. Hence in *pass.* with an *acc.* representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails*, Ov. F. 4, 670: poscor meum Laelapa, *they demand of me my Laelaps*, id. M. 7, 771: nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives poscebatur humus, ib. 1, 138: quod rationem pecuniae posceretur, Gell. 4, 18 *fin.* So, *to be called upon* or *invoked*: aversus Apollo poscitur invita verba pigenda lyra, Prop. 4, 1, 76: Palilia poscor non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 721. With one *acc.*: posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: argentum, id. Verr. 4, 20: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ib. 2, 15: pugnam, Liv. 2, 45: aliquam sibi uxorem Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 42: audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13 peccatis veniam poscentem, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. With *ab*: fac, ut audeat tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 53: abs te literas, Cic. Verr. 4, 16: tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug. 94. With *subj.*: poscimus, ut coenes civiliter, Juv. 5, 112: Tac. H. 2, 39. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri poscimus, Ov. M. 8, 707: contraque occurrere poscunt, Val. Fl. 4, 194: ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates, Sen. Contr. 1, 8. Elliptically: poscunt majoribus poculis, *sc.* bibere, *they challenge to drink from larger goblets*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need*: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quod negotium poscebat, Sall. J. 56. **II.** Esp. *to demand for punishment, to require to be given up*: accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: obsides, arma, servos qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27. **2.** *to call*: clamore hominem posco, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 5: gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887. In *pass.*: ego poscor Olympo, *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Virg. Aen. 8, 533. **3.** *to call upon, invoke* (poet. and usu. *pass.*): poscimur Aonides, Ov. M. 5, 333: poscimur, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1 supplex tua numina posco, Virg. Aen. 1, 666. **4.** *to ask a price*: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 22. **5.** *to bid for, offer a price*: agite licemini. Qui coena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 13.

pōsēa, ae, v pausea.

pōsimerĭum, ii, v. pomoerium.

pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pono] *a putting, placing, setting*: calicis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24. **2.** Meton. *a position, posture*; also *a situation, site*: corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: coeli locique, Col. 3, 4: pro situ et positione locorum, Quint. 3, 21, 9: Italiae procurrentis, Plin. 37, 13, 77: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1. **II.** Fig. *a placing, use* of a word: μετωνυμία est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23. **2.** Esp. *affirmation*: paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87 *fin.* **3.** In rhetor. *a proposition, theme, subject, argument*: Quint. 2, 10, 15: id. 7, 4, 40. **4.** In grammar; *an ending, termination*: id. 1, 5, 60: ib. 65. **5.** In prosody: *a downward beat*, in marking time: a sublatione ad positionem, id. 9, 4, 48: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331. (ii) positio syllabae, *the place of a short vowel before two consonants*, by which the syllable becomes long, *position*: Quint. 1, 5, 28: Diom. p. 423 P. **6.** *a state of mind, mood*: in quacumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64. **7.** Positiones, *circumstances*: Quint. 7, 4, 40.

pŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *positive*, in gramm. *arbitrarily imposed*: nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 *in lemm.* **2.** positivum nomen, *an adjective in the positive degree*: Cledon. p. 1893 P. **3.** positivum nomen, *a substantive*, Macr. S. 1, 4.

pŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a builder, founder* (poet.): Ov. M. 9, 449: id. F. 2, 63.

pŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *position posture, situation*: corporum, Lucr. 1, 686: ligni, Gell. 5, 3: sideris, id. 2, 21 With subjective *gen.*: dei, *i. e. the formation of the world*, Prop. 4, 3, 36. **II.** Fig.: verborum, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.* **2.** In gramm.: *pointing, punctuation*: Don p. 1742 P.

pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pono]. **II.**

Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying:* Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: Delos in Aegeo mari posita, id. Manil. 18 *fin.*: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17: vicus positus in valle, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.

pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a position, situation, disposition* (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov. Med. fac. 19: ossium, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: regionis, ib. 4, 5.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possideo] *a possessing, possession, the exclusive use* or *enjoyment of a thing* (but not dominium, *ownership*: cf. Fest. *s. v.* and Paul. Dig. 41, 21): certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27: fundi, ib.: mittere aliquem in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26: in possessionem proficisci, *to come into possession*, ib. 27: in possessionem venire, id. Att. 4, 2: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21: tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2: ponere se in possessione, *to take possession*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7: ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *at first fire possessed the world*, Just. 2, 1 On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 38. 2. Meton. *the thing possessed, a possession, property*, esp. *an estate:* possessiones appellantur agri late patentes, publici privatique, qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat, Fest. *s. v.:* prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6: Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: urbanae, Nep. Att. 14: aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35. || Fig. *a having* or *possessing, possession:* prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: judicii ac defensionis, ib. 2, 49: laudis, Planc. in Cic. Fam 10, 7.

possessĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [possessio] *a small possession, a small estate:* meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

possessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [possideo] *pertaining to possession, possessive;* gramm. *t. t.*: nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.: pronomina (e. g. meus, tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, *the possessive* or *genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a possessor:* Cic. Phil. 5, 7: bonorum, id. Quint. 8: regni inertis, i. e. *Pluto*, Lucan. 6, 779: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49. Fig.: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [possessor] *pertaining to possession, possessory:* interdictum, Gai. Instit. 4, § 145: actiones, Tryphon. Dig. 38, 2, 50.

possessus, a, um, *Part.* [possideo and possido].

possessus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *possession:* App. Apol. p. 282.

possestrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that possesses:* Afran. in Non. 150, 28.

possĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum] *that may exist* or *may be done, possible:* melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt δυνατόν, quod nostri possibile nominant, Quint. 3, 8, 23: conditiones, Pompon. Dig. 28, 3, 16.

possĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [possibilis] *possibility, power, ability:* Arn. 1, 25: fandi, Mart. Cap. 4, 96: pro possibilitate, *according to ability* or *strength*: Amm. 19, 2.

pos-sĭdĕo (old orthogr. posidere, posidet, Epitt. of the Scipios), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. a.* [POT, root of potis, and sedeo] *to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess:* qui in aliena potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt; quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 49: bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: solum bello captum, Liv. 26 11: Galli Italiam maximis plurimisque urbibus possident, Just. 38, 4: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 58. (ii) *absol. to have possessions, to possess lands, be settled:* juxta litora maris possidere, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 7. 2. Transf. for possido, *to take possession of, to occupy* (rare): ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. in Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 42: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 2. || Fig. *to possess, to have:* possidere nomen, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 27: secli mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: inverecundum animi ingenium, poet. in Cic. Inv. 1, 45: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: Ov. F. 1, 586.

pos-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. a.* [POT, root of potis, and sido] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of:* bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34. Of things as subjects: aër omne inane possidet, Lucr. 1, 387: circumfluus humor ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1. || Fig. *to take possession of, to occupy:* brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturam possederat, Cic. Verr. 3, 68.

pos-sum, pŏtŭi, posse, *irreg. v. n.* (old forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 23: potessunt for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17: potessim for possim, id. Pers. 1, 1, 41: potisit, sc. de Bacch.: potesset for posset, Lucil. in Non. 445, 29: potesse for posse, very freq. Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 30: id. Cist. 1, 1, 32: Lucr. 1, 666, *etc.:* possiem, possies, *etc.*, for possim, possis, *etc.*, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2: id. Asin. 4, 2, 10, *etc.* *Pass.:* potestur, Pac. in Non. 508, 29: Lucr. 3, 1024: poteratur, Coel. in Non. 508, 27: possitur, Scaurus in Diom. p. 381 P.: possetur, Quadrig. in Non. 508, 18) [POT, root of potis, and sum] *to be able, have power; I (thou, he,* etc.) *can:* quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: quantum potes et vales, id. Att. 4, 13: consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero excubabo, id. Phil. 6, 7: Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could*, id. Fam. 7, 17: potest fieri ut fallar, *it may be, is possible*, ib. 13, 73: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo (Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 79), *I cannot but exclaim*, id. de Or. 2, 10: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you*, id. Att. 8, 14. *Absol.* potest (*sc.* fieri), *it may be, is possible:* potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 38: non, non sic futurum est, non potest, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 73. So, quantum or ut potest, *as much* or *as far as possible:* ibo atque arcessam medicum, quantum potest, Pl. Men. 5, 2: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? pray, will you tell me?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 190: possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45. || Esp. *to have power* or *influence, to prevail:* vocat me, quae in me plus potest, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 42: qui tum et poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant, id audebant, Cic. Quint. 21: qui apud me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1: plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam judicii metus potuit, id. Verr. 3, 57: multum potest fortuna, Caes. B. G. 6. 30. (Hence It. *potere;* Fr. *pouvoir.*)

post, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to pone]. A. Adv.: Of space: *behind, back, backwards:* ante aut post, Liv. 22, 5: servi, qui post erant, Cic. Mil. 10: lacertis priora genua post curvantur, *backwards*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall. C. 23. || Of time: *afterwards, after:* initio . . . post autem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: post oritur, id. Fin. 3, 6 multis post annis, *many years after*, id Fl. 23: paucis diebus post, Pl. Men prol. 36: biennio post, Cic. Brut. 91: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, id. Caecin. 4: post aliquanto, id. Or. 30: paulo post valens, *a little later*, id. Fam. 16, 5: post paulo, *soon after*, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: multo post quam, *long after*, Cic. Att. 12, 49: post tanto, *so long after*, Virg. G. 3, 476: post non multo, *not long afterwards*, Nep. Paus. 3: neque ita multo post, *and not very long afterwards*, id. Cim. 3. With inde, deinde: *and afterwards, and then:* inde pedes et crura mori, post inde per artus, Lucr. 3, 528: primum . . . post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3: Nep. Eum. 5. B. Prep. with *acc.:* Of place: *behind:* post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: post nostra castra, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: post tergum, ib. 7, 88: post carecta, Virg. E. 3, 20: post montem oppositum, id. G. 3, 213: post se alligare, Plin. 26, 8, 58. Fig. of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, *beneath, inferior to*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 6: ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104. || Of time, *after, since:* aliquot post menses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man*, Nep. Them. 5: post M. Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulship of*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: sexennio post Veios captos, *after the taking of Veii*, id. Div. 1, 44: post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterwards:* post id cum lassus fueris, Pl. Casin. 1, 42: eum nunquam post illa vidi, id. Curc. 4, 2, 43: postilla, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33: post haec deinde, *then, after this, and next*, Col. 3, 4. With *quam* or *quo*: decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep. Arist. 3: post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Cim. 3. (Hence It. *poi;* Sp. *pues;* Fr *puis.*)

post-auctumnālis (autumn.), e *adj. post-autumnal:* pira, Plin. 15, 15 16.

post-ĕā, *adv.* [prop. for post-eam; v. antea] *after this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards:* P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: Cic. N. D. 2, 35: postea aliquanto, *a little while after*, id. Inv. 2, 51: non multo postea, *not long after*, id. Cat. 1, 6. With other adverbs, *then, after that, afterwards:* legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24: inde postea, id. 44, 24: postea deinceps, id. 45, 14: postea quam (and as one word, posteaquam), *after that:* posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, Cic. Off. 2, 1: postea vero quam, id. Fam. 3, 7: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: Nep. Dion. 4 postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. J. 102. || Transf. of succession: *afterwards, then, besides:* Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 35. 2. Quid postea? *what next? what further? what then?:* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui Cic. Rosc. Am. 33: nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4. (Hence It. *poscia.*)

posteaquam, *adv.* v. postea, *no.* 1.

postella, ae, *f.* i. q. postilena, *a crupper:* Isid. Orig. 20, 16.

post-ĕo, 1. *v. n. to go after* or *behind to be inferior.* Fig.: with *acc.:* aliquem honore, Sid. Ep. 1, 11

poster, v. posterus.

postergānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [post tergum] *that is behind one's back:* Arn 4, 130: raptus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

postĕri, orum, v. posterus, *no.* 1.

postĕrĭor, us, *Comp.* v. posterus.

postĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity:* sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic. Am. 4: infinita, id. Att. 12, 19: omnium seculorum, id. Phil. 2. 22: sera, *a late pos*

terity, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48: aeterna, id. H. 16, 374: posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: habere rationem posteritatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: omnem spem posteritatis avaritia sua sustulisse, *all hope for the future*, Cic. Verr. 3, 50: in posteritatem, *for the future* ib. 3, 55: Just. 2, 3: posteritati servire, *fame with posterity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendam = ad memoriam posteritatis, *futurity*, id. Verr. 5, 14. 2. Transf. of animals: *offspring* (poet.): Juv. 8, 62. II. Fig. *the last place, inferiority*: Tert. Praescr. 31.

postĕro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.]. Lit. *to be later, to come after.* Fig. *to be inferior to, to want, to come short of*: cum oliva tota nigrescet, quod speciei merito posteravit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (*sc.* janua or via) [id.] *a small back door* or *gate, a postern*: posterulae proditio, Cassian. Instit. coenob. 5, 11. II. *a back-way, by-way*: Amm. 30, 1. (Hence It. *postierla*; old Fr. *posterle*; Fr. *poterne.*)

postĕrus (poster), a, um, *adj. Comp.* posterior, us: *Sup.* postremus *or* postumus, a, um [post]. I. Pos.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*: cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 17: postero die, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: postera nocte, Nep. Eum. 9: postera aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: postera crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity*, id. Od. 3, 30, 7: posteri dies, *unlucky*, Non. 73, 32. Subst.: postĕri, orum, *m. plu. future generations, descendants, posterity*: expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D. 3, 38: posterûm gloria, Tac. A. 3, 72. (ii) postero, for postero die, *on the following day, next day*: ib. 4, 45. (iii) in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B. G. 7, 11. More freq. in posterum (*sc.* tempus), *in future, for the future*: in posterum confirmat, id. B. C. 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: longe in posterum prospicere, id. Fam. 2, 8. 2. Fig. *inferior*: Mart. Cap. 4, 96. II. Comp. postĕrĭor, postĕrĭus: both of space and time: *that comes* or *follows after; next in order, time,* or *place; latter, later, posterior*: posteriores pedes, *opp.* pedes priores, *the hind feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11. Subst.: postĕrĭōres, um, *m. plu.* for posteri, *posterity*: quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione majores vocantur, ita post trinepotem posteriores, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10. (ii) postĕrĭōra, um, *n. plu. the posteriors*: Lampr. Elag. 5. (iii) Postĕrĭus, adverbially, *later, afterwards*: posterius dicere, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 76: posterius istuc dicis quam credo tibi, i. e. *I believe you before you speak*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 48: inde posterius erutus, Nep. Paus. 4: posterius reverti, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, id. Brut. 83.

2. Fig. *inferior, of less account* or *value, worse*: quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, id. Att. 10, 4: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis. 27 (*al.* protervius): omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, *I lay every thing aside*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26.

III. Sup. in two forms, postrēmus and postŭmus, a, um. A. postrēmus, a, um, *hindmost, last*: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic. Or. 15: acies, *the rear*, Sall. J. 101: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, *now in the front, now in the rear*, ib. 45: postrema in comoedia, *at the end of the piece*, Pl. Cist. *fin.*: in postremo libro, *at the close of the book*, Just. 43, 5: mense postremo, Pall. 7, 2: munus, *i. e.* exsequiae, *the last honours*, Cat. 101, 3: cura, *the last, least*, Virg. G. 3, 404: non in postremis, *i. e.* in primis, *especially*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 2. Adverbially: postrēmo, *at last, finally*: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, id. Agr. 2, 23: primum . . . deinde . . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, id. N. D. 1, 37. (ii) ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately*: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 23: Liv. 38, 16: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43. (iii) postremum, *for the last time*: si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22: Cic. de Or. 3, 2. (iv) postremum, *at last*: postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22. 3. Fig. *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47.

B. postŭmus (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, *the last*, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late-born, postumous*: subst. *a postumous offspring*: postuma proles non eum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, Caes. Vindex in Gell. 2, 16. On the other hand; is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur Postumus, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, § 60: postuma spes, *the last*, App. M. 4, p. 144: suscipit doctrinam seram plane et postumam, id. Apol. p. 297: Silvius, tua postuma proles, quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux educet silvis, *late-born son*, Virg. Aen. 6, 763: non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gai. Inst. 1, 147. (ii) postumum, i, *n. that which is last, the end, extremity*: de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or, separate, post factus, a, um, *Part. made* or *done afterwards*: postfacta furta, *opp.* ante facta, Gell. 17, 7. *Absol.*: ex postfacto, *from what is done afterwards*, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 44 *fin.*

post-fĕro, *3. v. a. defect. to put after, to esteem less*: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv. 3, 64: Vatinius nulli non postferendus, Vell. 2, 69 (opp. to praeferendus): postferre fidem regnis, Sil. 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 10.

post-gĕnĭti, orum, *m. plu.* lit. *born afterwards*, hence *posterity, descendants* (poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30.

post-hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect*: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting every thing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: posthabita Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.

post-hāc, *adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future*: alium posthac invenito, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 21: *opp.* nunc, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: *opp.* antea, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 297.

posthinc (better separately), *after this, henceforth*: Virg. Aen. 8, 546: id. G. 3, 300.

posthoc or **post hoc**, *adv.* = postea, *afterwards*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175.

posthŭmus, a, um, v. posterus, *no.* III. B

post-ībi, *adv. hereupon, afterwards, then*: Pl. Poen. prol. 108.

postīca, ae, v. posticus.

postīcipo, 1. *v. a.* [post capio] *to take* or *receive afterwards*: *opp.* anticipare, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 21.

postīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [postica] *a little back-door*: brevis posticula, App. M. 2, p. 124.

postīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [posticum] *a small back building*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 157: ib. 4, 3, 78.

postīcum, i, *n.* v. posticus.

postīcus, a, um, *adj.* [post; like anticus from ante] *that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior*: est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, *back-door*, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 40: locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv. 23, 8: perrexit in interiores partes domuis posticae, *of the back-building, out-house*, Varr. in Non. 217, 17: so, domo postica egressus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3: muri, Varr L. L. 5, 7, § 42: posticus vicinus, *who dwells at the back*, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: sannae, *made behind the back*, Pers. 1, 62: pedes, *hind feet*, Sol. 26: ejus templi partes quatuor dicuntur: sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, § 7. II. Subst.: postīca, ae, *f. a back-door*: App. M. 9, p. 217: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. More freq. 2. postīcum, i, *n. a back-door*: per posticum se conferre, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 27: atria servantem postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31. (ii) *the back part of a building, the back front*: in pronao et postico, Vitr. 3, 2. (iii) *a privy*: Lucil. in Non. 217, 20. (iv) *the posteriors, the fundament*: retrimenta cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Varr. in Non. 217, 24: Arn. 2, 54.

postĭdĕā, *adv.* for postea, *after that, afterwards*: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 40. With loci, *afterwards*: postidea loci, qui deliquit, vapulabit, id. Cist. grex 3.

postĭlēna, ae, *f.* [post] *a crupper* Pl. Casin. 1, 1, 37.

postilĭo and **postulio**, for postulatio *no.* 1, 2, *the claim of a deity for a sacrifice*: deum manium postilionem postulare, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 148: in caeremoniis vestris postulionibus locus est, Arn. 4, 148.

postillā, or separate, post illa, *adv* [prob. for post illam] *after that, afterwards*: postilla, germana soror errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 46 (in Cic. Div. 1 20): eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, nunquam postilla vidi, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 43 Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33.

postis, is, *m.* (*abl. sing.* posti, Ov M. 5, 120) [POS, root of pono] *a post door-post*: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2, 8. Also of other edifices besides temples: ambulationis postes nemo unquam tenuit in dedicando Auct. orat. pro dom. 46. 2. Meton *a door* (poet. and usu. *plur.*): postes a cardine vellit aeratos, Virg. Aen. 2, 480: aerati procumbunt cardine postes, ib. 493: Val. Fl. 7, 322. In *sing.*: poste recluso, Lucan. 5, 531. II. Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, i. e. *the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 370.

post-līmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [post limen] lit. *the space beyond the threshold*, like pomoerium, *the space beyond the wall*; hence, *the space beyond the threshold, within which civic rights may be resumed, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium*: Cic. Top. 8, 36: quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus dedidisset, ei nullum esse postliminium, *has no right to return to his house and his old privileges*, id. de Or. 1, 40: postliminii jus, Papin. Dig. 29, 15, 5: postliminium dare alicui, ib. (v. Smith's Ant. 949). 2. In the *abl* adverbially, *by the right of postliminium*: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, Cic. Top. 8: id. Balb. 11: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. *when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by*

the attainment of Roman citizenship, ib. 12. (ii) Transf. *by the right of return*, i. e. *back, again, anew*: postliminio in forum cupedinis reducens, *leading back again*, App. M. 1, p. 113: corpus postliminio mortis animare, *after death*, ib. 2, p. 127. **II.** Fig. *a return, restoration*: postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, Tert. Pud. 15.

postmĕrīdĭānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly*: sentiet illa tuas postmodo capta manus, Prop. 2, 10, 18: negligis immeritis nocituram postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31: publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv. 2, 43.

post-mŏdum, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly*: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11: saepe ex injuria postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*

postŏmis, ĭdis, *f.* [perh. from πρόστομος] an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses, *barnacles*; hence, transf. *a drinking-cup*, from its being always at a tippler's nose: Lucil. in Non. 22, 27 (*al.* prostomides): postomis, ἐπιστομίς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

postpartor, ōris, *m. an inheritor, successor, heir*: unde anteparta demus postpartoribus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard*: ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis patris parerem, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: scorto postponet honestum officium, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: postponere Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just. 30, 4: omnibus rebus postpositis, *laying everything else aside*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7.

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [postpono].

post-princĭpĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [principium] *continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel*: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 4: voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis exsistit, in principiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Varr. in Gell. 16, 18 *fin.*: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, poet. in Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

post-pŭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to regard as secondary* or *inferior, to disregard*: cum te postputasse omnes res prae parente intelligo, Ter Hec. 3, 5, 33: id. Ad. 2, 3, 9.

postquam, also separate, post quam, *conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when*: foll. by *indic.* in oratione recta; by *subj.* in oratione obliqua: abeo ab illis, postquam video me sic ludificarier, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 27: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. Att. 12, 1: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, ib. 6, 3: quartum post annum, quam redierat, Nep. Dion. 10. With *post*: postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15. **II.** To denote a cause or inference, for quoniam: *since, because* (rare): nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam inanis sum, id. Bac. 3, 6, 2: postquam poëta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter. Ad. prol. 1.

postrēmĭor, ius, *comp. adj.* [incorrectly formed from postremus] *inferior, worse*: ut possit videri, nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 43.

postrēmissĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* [incorrectly formed from postremus] *basest, worst*: omnium natorum postremissimum nequissimumque existimatote, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12: cum adolescentulis postremissimis, App. Apol. p. 336.

postrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [postremus] *the last, the end, extremity*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.

postrēmo and **postrēmus**, a, um, v. posterus.

postrīdĭē, *adv.* [contr. from posteri die, analog. to die crastini, for postero die] *on the day after, on the following* or *next day*: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: prima luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. With *gen.*: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, id. B. G. 4, 13: ib. 1, 23. With *acc.*: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinares futura est, *the day after*, Cic. Att. 16, 4: Calendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv. 6, 1 *fin.* With *quam*: quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: id. Att. 9, 5.

postrīdŭānus or **postrīdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.* [postridie] *that is, comes*, or *happens on the following day*: dies, Macr. Sat. 1, 15 *fin.*

postrīdŭo, *adv.* i. q. postridie, *on the day after*: postriduo natus sum ego, quam Juppiter ex Ope natus est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 90.

post-scēnĭum, ii, *n.* [post scena] *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium*: Fig.: postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes*, i. e. *secret*, Lucr. 4, 1182.

post-scrībo, 3. *v. a. to write after* or *under, to add in writing*: Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, orum, *m. plu.* (sc. milites) [signum] *the soldiers stationed behind the standards*: *opp.* antesignani, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17: Amm. 18, 8.

post-sum, also separate, post sum, fui, *irreg. v. n. to be after* or *future*: in postfuturos, *for posterity*, Plin. 7, 55, 56: tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7 *fin.*

postŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [postulo] *that demands* or *claims*: postularia fulgura, *which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed*, or *a neglected sacrifice be offered*, Fest. *s. v.*

postŭlātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *demanded, requested*: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7.

postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a demanding, requiring, a demand, request, desire*: postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2 *fin.*: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon*, id. Inv. 2, 34: concedere postulationi alicujus, id. Mur. 23: postulationi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11. **2.** Esp. *a claim of a deity upon men, a demand for a forgotten sacrifice*: postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Auct. Har. resp. 10: Telluri postulatio deberi dicitur, *a demand of Tellus is still to be satisfied*, ib. 14 *fin.* **II.** *a complaint, expostulation*: acris, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 45: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio nunquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105. **2.** In law: *an application for redress*: postulationes ingerere, Suet. Ner. 7: Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (ii) *an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

postŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a claimant*, esp. *a plaintiff*: postulatoribus per libellos respondere, Suet. Ner. 15.

postŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. postularius: *demanding, postulatory*: postulatoria fulmina, *that require the repetition of an interrupted* or *imperfectly performed sacrifice*: Caec. in Sen. N. Q 2, 49.

postŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that demands*: Tert. Cor. mil. 13.

postŭlātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a demand, request* (usu. *plu.*): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: deferre postulata alicujus ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. B. G. 4, 11: postulata facere, Nep. Alcib. 8.

postŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a claim* or *demand in a court of justice, a suit*: ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, Liv. 4, 9.

postulĭo, ōnis, v. postilio

postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [posco] *to ask, demand, require, request, desire*: constr. with *acc.* of pers. or *abl.* with *ab*; what is demanded is expressed by *subj.*, *acc.*, *de*, or *inf.*: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr. 3, 34: nemo inventus est tam audax quiposceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, ib. 4, 20: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall. J. 83: postulabat magis quam petebat, Curt 4, 1: ita volo itaque postulo ut fiat, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 18: suum jus postulat, id. Ad. 2, 1, 47: aequum postulat, da veniam, id. Andr. 5, 3, 30: nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, ib. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24: ad senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Am. 10, 35: quum aliquid amicis postularetur, ib. With double *acc.*. orationes me duas postulas, id. Att. 2, 7 (*al.* a me). With *de*: sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, id. Balb. 15: Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere Caes. B. G. 1, 42. With *infin.* freq. to be rendered, *to wish, like, want*: Enn in Gell. 18, 2: o facinus impudicum, quam liberam esse oporteat, servire postulare, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 62: id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decidens sponte, Plin 18, 14, 36. With a double *acc.*: quas (sollicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, *demands of you*, Lucc. in Cic Fam. 5, 14. **II.** Esp. in law: *to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. fragm.: aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquem aliqua lege, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: aliquem ex aliqua causa reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8. aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 33. (ii) *to demand a writ* or *leave to prosecute*, from the praetor or other magistrate: postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in jure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praeest exponere vel alterius desiderio contradicere, Ulp. Dig. 3 1, 1: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20: postulare servos in quaestionem, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestionem, Liv. 2, 29. **III.** for expostulare, *to dispute* or *expostulate with one*: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 35.

postŭmātus, ūs, *m.* [postumus] *the last* or *lowest place*: *opp.* principatus Tert. adv. Val. 35.

postŭmo, 1. *v. n.* [postumus] *to come after, be inferior*: Tert. Apol 19.

postŭmus, a, um, *Sup.* v. posterus.

postus, a, um, v. pono, *ad init.*

post-vĕnĭo, 4. *v. n. to come after*: nunc praecurrente tempestatum significatu, quod προχειμάσιν Graeci vocant: nunc postveniente, quod ἐπιχειμάσιν, Plin. 18, 25, 57.

pōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [poto] *that may be drunk, drinkable, potable*: Aus. Clar. urb. 14, 31: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 112.

pōtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a drinking, toping*: Tert. Apol. 39.

pŏtămantis, ĭdis, *f. an Indian plant, also called* thalassegle, perh. some species of Datura: Plin. 24, 17, 102

pŏtămŏgēton or **pŏtămŏgīton**, ōnis, *f.* = ποταμογείτων (a neighbour of the river), *a water plant, pond-weed* Potamogeton natans, Linn. and other common species: Plin. 26, 8, 33: id. 32, 5, 19.

pŏtămŏphȳlăcĭa, ae, *f.* = ποταμὸς φυλακή, *a guarding of the river*: Insc.

pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation*: prandium aut potatio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 46: quosdam hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen Ep. 12.

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a drinker, toper, bibber*: potatores maximi, Pl. Men 2, 2, 34: Hier. Ep. 52, *n.* 11.

pōtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *per-*

taining to drinking, drinking-: vas, Plin. Val. 3, 53.

pōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drinking, draught:* App. M. 7, p. 192.

pōtax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *fond of drink:* πότης, bibax, potax, Gloss. Philox.

pŏte, *adj.*, v. potis.

pŏtens, *Part.* [possum]. II. Adj.: *able, mighty, powerful, potent:* amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56. familiae clarae ac potentes, Liv. 23, 4: amici magni et potentes, Suet. Aug. 56: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. Manil. 2. With *gen.:* quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint. 12, 11, 10. With *abl.:* Roma potens opibus, Ov. F. 4, 255: pecunia et orbitate, Tac. H. 1, 73. With *inf.:* compensare potens, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 10. **2.** Esp. *having power over, ruling over, master of:* with *gen.:* dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv. 26, 13: sanus mentisque potens, *in his right mind*, Ov. Tr. 2, 139: potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, *having made themselves masters of*, Liv. 23, 16: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: silvarum potens Diana, id. Carm. Sec. 1: diva potens uteri, *i. e. Lucina*, Ov. M. 9, 315: Musa potens lyrae, *that presides over lyric poetry*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10: irae, *master of his anger*, Curt. 4, 2: imperii, *able to rule*, Liv. 22, 42: mariti, *ruling her husband*, Tac. A. 14, 60: animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly*, Lucan. 6, 482. **3.** *fit for, capable of, able;* with *gen.:* potens regni, Liv. 24, 2: hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, *unable either to fight or flee*, id. 8, 39: neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, Tac. H. 3, 70.

4. *partaking of, having attained;* with *gen.* (poet.): pacis potentes, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 9: voti, Ov. M. 8, 80: jussi, *having fulfilled the command*, ib. 4, 510.

5. Of things: *strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent:* fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. 9, 17: herba potens ad opem, Ov. H. 5, 147: verba, id. Am. 3, 11, 31: herba potens adversus ranas, Plin. 25, 10, 81. *Comp.:* nihil esse potentius auro, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 29: aurum perrumpere amat saxa potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. *Sup.:* potentissimae cantharides, Plin. 29, 4, 30. (Hence It. *possente, potente;* Fr. *puissant.*)

pŏtentātor, ōris, *m.* [potens] *a ruler, potentate:* Tert. Res. carn. 23.

pŏtentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *might, power:* Arn. 1, 31. II. Esp. *political power, rule, dominion, command:* post interitum Tatii quum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8 Mai.: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Liv. 26, 38. *Plur.:* honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 *med.*

pŏtenter, *adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually:* se ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 72. *Comp.* Quint. 6, 4, 18. **2.** *according to one's ability* or *powers* (poet.): lecta potenter res, Hor. A. P. 40.

pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [potens] *power, potency*, in the most general sense; e.g. of natural forces: potentia acrior solis, Virg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. M. 10, 573: morbi, ib 7, 537. **2.** *efficacy, virtue:* herbarum potentia, ib. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53: potentia achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54. II. Fig. *ability, faculty, capacity:* supra humanam potentiam, Just. 12, 16. **2.** Esp. *political power, authority, sway, influence:* potentia est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12. Caes. B. G. 6, 15: erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, *were in great authority*, Cic. Mur. 11: potentiam alicujus criminari, id. Mil. 5: singularis, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power*, Nep. Dion. 9: rerum, *supreme dominion, sovereignty*, Ov. M. 2, 259. *Plur.:* contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Coel. 9.

pŏtentĭālĭter, *adv.* [potentia] *mightily, powerfully:* Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

pŏtērĭon, ii, *n.* = ποτήριον, *a plant, also called* phrynion, perh. *tragacanth*, Astragalus creticus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 10, 76: id. 27, 12, 97.

pŏtērĭum, ii, *n.* = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet:* Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

pŏtesse and **pŏtessim**, v. possum, *ad init.*

pŏtestas, ātis, *f.* [possum] *ability, power, faculty, opportunity:* vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, *to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, Cic. Balb. 16: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 10, 13: si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, *I gave him the opportunity, permitted him*, id. Cat. 3, 5: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: quae potestas si mihi saepius fiet, utar, *shall present itself*, Cic. Phil. 1, 15: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et literarum fieri potestatem oportere, *must be allowed the use of*, id. Verr. 4, 66: quum neque praetores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, *granted audience*, id. Q. Fr. 1. 2: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience*, id. Phil. 8, 10: qui potestatem sui non habuissent, *who had not been able to speak with him*, Suet. Tib. 34. But also, potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Nep. Ages. 3. Poetic. with *inf.:* potestas occurrere telis, ensem avellere dextra, Stat. Th. 3, 296.

II. Esp. *legal power, right, authority*, etc.: potestatis verbo plura significantur: in persona magistratuum imperium, in persona liberorum patria potestas, in persona servi dominium, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 215: jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: mittuntur legati, qui nuntient, ut sit in senatus populique R. potestate, *that he should submit to, obey*, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: esse in ditione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint. 2: esse in sua potestate, *to be one's own master*, Nep. Att. 6: esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45: quum consulis ea de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, *had jurisdiction and authority over it*, id. 24, 39: est mea potestas, *I have the power, I can*, Cic. Att. 2, 5: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42: habere familiam in potestate, *to retain one's slaves in one's power, not to free them*, Liv. 8, 15.

2. *magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy:* potestas praetoria, Cic. Manil. 24: qui togatus in republica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 7: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. Verr. 4, 5: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, *so to administer the office*, ib. 2, 55. *Plur.:* imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7. (ii) Meton. *a person in office, a public officer, magistrate:* a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, *by some lawful authority*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23.

3. *political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty:* sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ib. 5, 3: Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5: sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, id. Milt. 1: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. **4.** Of things, *power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value:* potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 5: pecuniarum *value*, Gai. Dig. 13, 4, 3: quaternarius numerus suis partibus complet decadis ipsius potestatem, *compass*, Mart. Cap 2, 26: plumbi potestas, *nature, properties*, Lucr. 5, 1241: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4. (ii) Of words, *meaning, signification:* Gell. 10, 29. III. Fig. *power, control, command:* dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, *recover our self-control, come to ourselves*, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, *to have lost the control of their reason*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. (Hence It. *podestà;* Sp. *potestad.*)

pŏtestātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [potestas] *denoting* or *containing power:* Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

pŏtestur, v. possum, *ad init.*

pŏthos, i, *m.* = πόθος (desire), *a summer flower*, acc. to some *the scarlet lychnis*, Lychnis chalcedonica, Linn., acc. to others, *the jasmine*, Jasminum fruticans, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

pōtĭlis, e, *adj.* [root PO: v. potus] *pertaining to drinking, drinking-:* potilis nidus, *a drinking-vessel*, Varr. in Non. 145, 4: raptus, *a drawing in when drinking, sipping*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

pŏtin' for potisne: potin' es? *i. e* potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. And. 2, 6, 6. II. For potisne est, *i. e.* potest: potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off*, id. Ad. 4, 1, 23. potin' ut taceas? i. e. *be silent*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root PO: v. potus] *a drinking, a drink, draught:* in media potione Cic. Clu. 10: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, id. Fin. 1, 11: a potione, *a cup-bearer*, Inscr. II. Esp. *a poisonous draught:* potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14. **2.** *a draught* or *potion of medicine:* dare potionis aliquid, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8. **3.** *a magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. Epod. 5, 73. (Hence It. *pozione;* Sp. *pocion;* Fr. *poison.*)

pŏtĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* [potis] *to put into the power of, to subject to:* eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 23: postquam gnatus tuus potitu'st hostium, *has fallen into the hands of the enemy*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 41: id. Epid. 4, 1, 5.

pōtĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pōtio] *pertaining to drinking* or *to a drink:* Not. Tir. p. 169.

pōtĭōno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to give to drink:* potionabis illos diuretica potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46. Usu. in *part. perf.* potionatus, *that has had a potion given him:* potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Cal. 50.

pŏtĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n. dep.* (vi potĭtur, Virg. Aen. 3, 56: potĭmur, Manil. 4, 882: poteremur, Ov. M. 13, 130: Cal. poti for potiri, Pac. in Non. 475, 29.) [potis] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*, constr. with *gen.*, *abl.*, *acc.* (rare), and *absol.:* illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: urbis potiri, Sall. C. 47: vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: victoria, ib. 3, 24: impedimentis castrisque, ib. 1, 26: sceptro, Ov. H 14, 113: regnum, Pac. in Non. 481, 32 Homerus sceptra potitur, Lucr. 3, 1051: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 13: summum imperii, *to get possession of the supreme dominion*, Nep. Eum. 3: urbem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37 *fin.* *Absol.:* libidines ad potiundum incitantur, id. de Sen. 12: potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18.

II. *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy:* Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe*, id. Acad. 2, 41: civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 25: Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep. Att. 9: patria potitur commoda, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17: gaudia, ib. 22: voluptatibus, Cic. de Sen. 14: oppido, Liv. 6, 33: monte, *to* *climb*, Ov. M. 5, 254. *Absol.:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12.

pŏtĭor, ĭus. *Comp.* of potis.

pŏtis, pŏte, *adj.; Comp.* pŏtĭor, ius; *Sup.* pŏtissĭmus, a, um: *able, capable; possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraces θεοὶ δυνατοί, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 58: Macr. S. 3, 4. Usu. with esse, *to be able* or *possible, may*, or *can:* neque sanguis ullo potis est pacto profluens consistere, poet in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. Aen. 11, 148: quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 453: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* Cat. 72, 7: si non aliud pote est, id. 42, 16. With *plur.:* duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pastores potis sint, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. Without esse: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. in Diom. p. 381 P.: Virg. Aen. 3, 671. nec devitari letum pote, Lucr. 3, 1092: viget, veget, utpote plurimum, Varr. in Non. 183, 6: qui pote? vis dicam? nugaris, Pers. 1, 56: nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, Cat. 67, 11: hoc facito, sive id non pote sive pote, *be it impossible or possible*, id. 76, 16: quid pote simplicius? *what can be more simple?* Mart. 9, 16: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: aufugiamus istinc quam pote longissime, *as far as possible*, App. M. 1, p. 107. **II.** *Comp.* pŏtĭor, us, *more powerful;* hence, *better, preferable:* nunquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 17: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.:* cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic. Am. 5: tu, qui potior nunc es, *happier in love, preferred*, Tib. 1, 6, 33: ut in judicio possessionis potior esset, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 34: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, *I have deemed them more worthy*, Liv. 26, 31. **2.** Of things: nulla potior serenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: succus, Plin. 36, 22, 43· novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: illi turpis vita integra fama potior fuit, Sall. J. 67: nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, *I had nothing more important to do*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: semper se reipublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. **III.** *Sup.* pŏtissĭmus, a, um, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important:* item huic ultro fit, ut meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65. **2.** Of things: utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 12: cura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 20: nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, *n.* 3: opusculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: causa, Tac. A. 4, 16.

pŏtissĭmē (pŏtissŭme) and **pŏtissĭmum** (pŏtissŭmum), *advv. chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all:* responde, quo leto censes me ut peream potissimum? Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 15: is potissime honore affecto defensor daretur, Cic. Mur. 2: exsistat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, id. Coel. 14: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14

pŏtissum, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [poto] *to drink often:* pocula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 25.

pŏtītor, ōris, *m.* [pŏtior] *a master, possessor:* Capuae potitor Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

pŏtītus, a, um, *Part.* [pŏtior].

pōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pōtio] *a small draught* or *potion:* modica, Suet. Dom. 21: crebrae, Petr. 47.

pŏtĭus, *adv. rather, preferably, more:* sed scin', quid volo potius, sodes, facias? Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 27: in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: nec vero imperia expetenda: ac potius non accipienda interdum, id. Off. 1, 20: Cato magnus hercule homo, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id Brut. 85. With *quam:* Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes. B G. 1, 45: perpessus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret, *rather than*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. Pleonastic: favorabiliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Gai. Dig. 50, 17, 167.

pōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [PO v. potus]. **I.** Act. *to drink:* aquam, Suet. Ner. 48: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7. **2.** *to drink hard, get drunk:* ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28. **3.** Of inanimate subjects, *to drink up, to absorb:* vestis sudorem potat, Lucr. 4, 1124: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27: Plin. 9, 38, 62. **4.** Transf. poet. *to drink from* (a stream), i. q. *to dwell by it:* fera, quae gelidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hipp. 57: stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 286. **II.** Neutr. *to drink:* redi simul mecum potatum, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 28: potaturus est apud me, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9: si potare velit, Cic. Brut. 83: potum veniunt juvenci, Virg. E. 7, 11: cornibus, *from horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45. **2.** Esp. *to drink hard, tope, tipple:* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: totos dies potabatur, id. Phil. 2, 27,

pōtor, ōris, *m.* [PO: v. potus] *a drinker* (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3. **2.** Transf.: Rhodanique potor, *i. e. the dweller by the Rhone*, id. Od. 2, 20, 20. **II.** Esp. *a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler:* potorum rixae, Prop. 1, 16, 5: acres, id. 8, 37: nobilis, Mart. 6, 78: Plin. 23, 8, 75.

pōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [potor] *pertaining to drinking, drinking:* potoria vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12: argentum, *silver drinking-vessels*, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 22: sil, *i. e.* liquidum, Pelag. Veter. 21: praepositus auri potorii, *superintendent of the golden drinking-vessels*, Inscr. So, ab argento potorio. **II.** Subst. potorium, ii, *n. a drinking-vessel, goblet:* potoria gemmata, Plin. 37, 2, 6: aurea, id. 33, 10, 47: parvula, ib. 12, 55.

pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [PO: *v.* potus] *a female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr. 4, 5, 25.

pōtŭlentus (pocul.), a, um, *adj.* [potus] *drunken, intoxicated:* vagari noctibus solitus, atque invalidum quemque obvium, vel potulentum corripere, Suet. Oth. 2: App. M. 3, p. 131. **II.** Subst. potulenta, orum, *n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks:* gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.:* esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell. 17, 11.

pōtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Act. *that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* domum bene potus redire, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: inscitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id. Mil. 21: anus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5. **II.** Pass. *that has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out:* sanguine tauri poto, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: cadi faece tenus poti, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: amygdalae ex aqua potae, Plin. 23, 8, 15. [*Po-tus* from the root PO, whence come *po-culum, po-tilis, po-to, po-tor*, and Gr. ἐ-πόθ-ην, πῶ-μα, etc.]

pōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drinking, drink:* immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. Div. 1, 29: medicamentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 *fin.:* medicamentorum potus stomacho inimici, Plin. 26, 3, 8: potum exiguum equis impertiri, id. 8, 42, 65. **2.** Esp. *a drinking, tippling, toping:* in potu atque hilaritate, id. 21, 3, 9: potu impleri, id. 36, 21, 42. **II.** Transf. *urine:* id. 17, 9, 6.

practĭcus, a, um, *adj* = πρακτικός, *active:* vita, Fulg Myth. 2, 1.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [another form of pro, *q. v.*] **A.** Adv. *before, forwards, in front:* i prae, sequar Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 144: i tu prae, virgo; non queo, quod pone me est, servare, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 1. **II.** As a particle of comparison, with *ut* and *quam* (and in one word, praeut and praequam), *in comparison with, compared with:* parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicas, id. Am. 1, 1, 218: modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, prae ut dudum fuit, id. Men. 5, 5, 33: ludum dices fuisse, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, *in comparison with the trouble*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 3: nihil hoc est, prae quam alios sumptus facit, id. Most. 4, 2, 66: Gell. 16, 1. **B.** *prep.* with *abl. before, in front, in advance of:* cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it*, Col. 1, 5, 4: limina alia prae aliis erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69. Esp. freq. with *pron. reflect.:* ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quatuordecim millia pondo, Liv. 28, 38: ipse (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Aen. 11, 544: prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet. Cal. 19: prae se armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: singulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall. J. 94. Hence in connection with several verbs, *prae* with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly*, etc.: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, Cic. Or. 42 scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, id. Mil. 16: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23: conjecturam prae se gerere, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 34. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *at hand, on hand:* patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 9: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: cum prae manu debitor (pecuniam) non haberet, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 27: si Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8. **2.** Esp. *compared with, in comparison with:* omnium unguentum odor prae tuo nautea est, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 5: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30· videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. Brut. 83: non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4: Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4. Also, to denote preference: prae ceteris floruisse, *above the rest*, Cic. Am. 1: unum illud tibi, nate dea, praeque omnibus unum praedicam, *in preference to all*, Virg. Aen. 3, 435. **3.** to denote a cause: *for, because of, by reason of, on account of:* prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 7: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit prae macie, Lucr 4, 1160: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41: solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42: vix sibimet ipse prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, Liv. 39, 49. **C.** In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) *before, in advance of;* praemitto, *to send on in advance;* praecurro, *to run on before;* praenomen, *the first name.* (ii) *before, in front;* praefodio, praefluo. (iii) *before, previously;* praedico, *to tell beforehand, foretell.;* praecaveo, *to take precautions;* praenuntius, *a harbinger* (iv) *before, at the head of;* praepono *to put at the head of, give the command of;* praesum, *to be the chief.* Hence with nouns: (v) *very, in a high* or *superior degree;* praedurus, *very hard;* praeproperus, *very* or *too hasty.*

prae-ăcŭo, ŭtum. 3. *v. a. to sharpen before* or *at one end, to sharpen to a point:* surculum praeacuito, Cato R. R 40, 2.

praeăcūtē, *adv. very acutely:* App Apol. p. 296, 26 Elm.

praeăcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praeacuo]. II. Adj. *sharpened before* or *at the end, pointed:* surculus aridus praeacutus, Cato R. R. 40, 3: cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: sudes, Sall. C. 56: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 131: bipennis, Plin. 8, 8, 8: scopuli, id. 9, 10, 12.

prae-aequo, 1. *v. a. to make equal before:* Not. Tir. p. 76.

praealtē, *adv. very deeply:* trabes in terram praealte defigitur, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

prae-altus, a, um, *adj. very high:* praealtae rupes, Liv. 40, 58: jugum, Auct. B. Afr. 37: volatus volucrum, Plin. 2, 10, 7. *Comp.:* Saturni praealtius omnibus sidus, Mart. Cap. 8, 299. II. *very deep:* ostium fluminis praealti, Liv. 10, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 19, 17: proxima terrae praealta sunt, Sall. J. 78: paludes, Tac. H. 5, 15. *Sup.:* praealtissimus puteus, App. M. 8, p. 211.

prae-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk before:* Mart. Cap. 9, 306.

praeambŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [prae ambulo] *walking before:* Mart. Cap. 9.

prae-audītus, a, um, *Part. heard before, examined before:* custodiae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [contr. from praehibeo, from habeo] lit. *to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present:* canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1: collum cultris, Juv. 10, 269: jugulum, Sen. Ag. 973: cervicem, Petr. 97: manus verberibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16. Fig.. os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend,* id. 38, 52: praebuimus longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3, 692. II. Transf. in gen. *to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion:* panem praebere, Nep. Them. 10: sumptum, Just. 31, 4: spectaculum, Sall. J. 14: sponsalia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: praebere vicem postium, *to serve as posts,* Plin. 8, 10, 10: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49: praebere operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 3, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5: fidem alicui in periculis, Nep. Att. 4: praebere se legibus, *i. e. to resign oneself to, submit to,* Sen. Ep. 70: praebere causam tollendi indutias, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep. Dat. 6: spem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 27: opinionem timoris, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: sonitum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, *matter for an entertaining story,* Prop. 3, 20, 28: ludos, *to furnish sport,* Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9. 2. *to show, represent, exhibit:* praebere speciem pugnantium, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: intellexit arborum ex longinquo ordinem antennarum praebuisse imaginem, Vell. 2, 43. Hence, with *pron. reflect. to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner:* in re misericordem se praebuit, Cic. Caecin. 10: se in malis hominem praebuit, id. Fam. 15, 17: se dignum suis majoribus, ib. 2, 18. So also without *pron.:* Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12. In a *neut. sign.* of a woman, *to surrender herself* to her lover: odi quae praebet, quia sit praebere necesse, Ov. A. A. 2, 685. 3. *to permit, allow, suffer:* delphinus se praebens tractandum, Plin. 9, 8, 8. With *inf. pass.:* quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off,* Ov. H. 5, 132.

praebĭa, orum, *n. plur.* [praebeo] *an amulet:* praebia a praebendo ut sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, § 107: φυλακτήριον, servatorium, amolimentum, amuletum, praebia, Gloss. Cyril.

prae-bĭbo, bibi, 3. *v. a. to drink before, drink to one* (rare): ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. dabimus aquam praebibendam, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 93.

praebĭta, orum, *n. plu.* [praebeo *what is furnished for support, allowance:* Col. 1, 8, 17: praebitis annuis privavit, Suet. Tib. 50.

praebĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a giving, furnishing:* Varr. in Non. 152, 33. II. Esp. *a supplying, providing* for the use of the state: gravari copiarum praebitione, Just. 38, 10: adventiciae olei frumentique, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

praebĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, furnisher, distributor* (rare): minister et praebitor, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. II. Esp. *a purveyor, contractor* for government: Inscr.

praebĭtus, a. um, *Part.* [praebeo].

prae-cădens, entis, *Part. falling forwards, projecting:* podex praecadens, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

praecaedo, v. praecido, *ad init.*

prae-călĕfactus and **prae-calfactus**, a, um, *Part. warmed very much, heated:* praecalefacta apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17: Scrib. Comp. 156: cera praecalfacta, ib. 238.

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj. very warm, hot:* potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: sanguis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 320.

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj. very bald:* caput, Suet. Galb. 21.

prae-candĭdus, a, um, *adj. very white* (rare): margarita (*al.* percandida), Maecen. in Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

prae-căno, 3. *v. a. to foretell, predict:* Tert. adv. Jud. 10. II. *to anticipate* or *prevent the power of an enchantment:* aiunt, viperam praecanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21 (*al.* praecavere).

prae-cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecanto] *an enchantment:* Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.:* Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 19, 4.

prae-cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enchanter, sorcerer:* Aug. in Joann. 7.

prae-cantātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an enchantress, witch:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

prae-canto, atum, 1. *v. a. to foretell, prophesy:* Lucil. in Non. 102, 9. II. *to enchant, bewitch:* Petr. 131.

prae-cantrix, īcis, *f.* [praecano] *an enchantress, sorceress:* Varr. in Non. 494, 27.

prae-cānus, a, um, *adj. gray before one's time:* corporis exigui, praecanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.

praecarpo, v. praecerpo.

prae-cătēchīzātus, a, um, *Part. previously instructed:* Vulgat. Interpr. Iren. 4.

praecautĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecaveo] *precaution:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

praecautus, a, um, *Part.* [praecaveo].

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to guard against, seek to avert, obviate* or *prevent:* illud praecavendum est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: quod a me ita praecautum atque ita provisum est, id. Att. 2, 1: venena, Suet. Cal. 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3. II. Neutr. *to take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware:* providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic. Planc. 22: ab insidiis, *to guard against,* Liv. 9, 17: quod ne accideret, magnopere praecavendum sibi Caesar existimabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: praecauto est opus, *there is need of caution,* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 61. With *dat. pron. reflect. to provide for one's safety:* sibi, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to go before, precede:* aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Virg. Aen. 9, 47. Of things: quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705: praecedit nuntius victoriae nuntios pericli, Vell. 2, 129. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excell:* Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: in quo praecessit omnes D. Silanus, Plin. 18, 3, 5. II. Neutr. *to go before, precede:* opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: cervi maria tranant capita imponentes praecedentium clunibus, Plin. 8, 32, 50. Of things: fama loquax praecessit ad aures Deïanira tuas, Ov. M. 9, 127: nulla praecedente injuria, *without previous injury,* Plin. 11, 37, 55. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excell,* with *dat.:* ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 39.

prae-cĕler, ĕris, e, *adj. very swift* or *quick:* viri cursu praeceleres, Stat. Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35.

prae-cĕlĕro, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to hasten before* or *in advance* (poet.). I. Act.: ducem, Stat. Th. 4, 798. II. Neutr.: ib. 2, 496.

praecellens, entis, *Part.* [praecello]. II. Adj. *surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished:* vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic. Balb. 10. *Sup.:* vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, id. Verr. 4, 44. Of things: uniones magnitudine praecellentes, Plin. 9, 35, 56: homines forma praecellente, id. 7, 53, 54: vir ingenii praecellentis, Gell. 19, 8. *Comp.:* arbor pomo et suavitate praecellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12.

praecellentĭa, ae, *f.* [praecellens] *excellence:* Tert. Apol. 25.

prae-cellĕo, v. praecello, *ad init.*

prae-cello, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [on the root CELL or CEL: v. antecello] (*pres.* praecellet, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14). I. Act. *to surpass, excell:* praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. A. 2, 43: Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 6. II. Neutr. *to distinguish oneself, to excell:* ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14: praecellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 160: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23: dignitate inter aliquos, Papin. Dig. 2, 14, 8: praecellere per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. A. 3, 24. 2. With *dat. to preside* or *rule over:* genti, ib. 12, 15.

prae-celsus, a, um, *adj. very high* or *lofty:* Enna est loco praecelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: rupes, Virg. Aen. 3, 245: fortuna, Stat. S. 3, 3, 85.

praecentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecino] *a singing* or *playing before* a sacrifice, battle, *etc., a prelude:* Auct. Har. resp. 10: tranquilla, Gell. 1, 11.

praecentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader in music, precentor:* praecentor in choris, App. de Mundo, p. 74.

praecentōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecentor] *pertaining to a prelude:* arundines, Sol. 5.

praeceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* (old form, praecĭpes, cĭpis, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: id. et Enn. ap. Prisc. 6 *fin.*) [prae caput] *head-foremost, headlong:* praecipitem trahi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 79: aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground,* Liv. 31, 37: praeceps curru ab alto desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself headlong from the roof,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 41. *Adv.* praeceps, *or* in praeceps, *head foremost:* aliquem praeceps trahere, Tac. A. 4 62: aliquem in praeceps jacere, ib. 4, 22: jacto in praeceps corpore, ib. 6, 49: ne ferar in praeceps, Ov. M. 2, 69. 2. *hasty, precipitate, headlong:* de ponte ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9: aliquem praecipitem agere, *to drive headlong,* Cic. Caecin. 21: praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844: praeceps fertur, *is borne headlong, rushes,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: nuntii, Tac. H. 2, 6. II. Transf. of things: *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet.): praeceps (amnis), Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13: ventus, Ov. M. 2, 185: nox, *fleeting, transient,* ib. 9, 486: procella, Stat. Th. 5, 419. oceani fragor, Val. Fl. 3, 404. 2. Of localities: *downhill, steep, precipitous:* in declivi ac praecipiti loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: via, Cic. Fl. 42: saxa, Liv. 38, 23: fossae, Ov. M. 1, 97: iter, id. Tr 4, 3, 74: mons, Plin. Pan. 16. Hence, (ii) Subst. praeceps, cipitis, *n. a steep place, a precipice:* turrim in praecipiti stantem, Virg Aen. 2, 460: in praeceps pervenitur, Vell. 2, 3: immane, Juv. 10, 107: altissimum, App. M. 4, p. 144: in praecipitia cursus iste deducit, Sen. Ep. 8. 3. *sinking, de-*

clining: (in vitibus) praecipites palmites dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur, Col. 5, 6, 33: sol praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: jam praeceps in occasum sol erat, Liv. 10, 42: dies, id. 4, 9. **III.** Fig. *headlong, hasty, hurried, precipitate:* agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue,* Cic. Verr. 1, 3: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, *to rush into the abyss,* id. Am. 24, 89: ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am pursued,* Sall. C. 31: praeceps amentia ferebare, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: praeceps celeritas dicendi, id. Flacc. 20: occumbunt multi letum praecipe cursu, *in rapid destruction,* Enn. Ann. 15, 10. *Adverb.:* praeceps in exsilium acti, *hastily, suddenly,* Amm. 29, 1. **2.** Esp. *rash, hasty, inconsiderate:* homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: praeceps et effrenata mens, id. Coel. 15: praeceps consilium et immaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: cogitatio, id. Cal. 48: audacia, Val. Max. 1, 6, *n.* 7. **3.** *inclined to:* praeceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 26, 38: praeceps ingenio in iram, id. 23, 7: animus ad flagitia praeceps, Tac. A. 16, 21. **4.** *dangerous, hazardous, critical:* in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. F. 2, 400. Hence, (ii) Subst. praeceps, *n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances:* se et prope rempublicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger,* Liv. 27, 27: levare aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: aeger est in praecipiti, Cels. 2, 6. *Adverb.:* eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger,* Tac. A. 6, 17. **5.** Fig. Subst. praeceps, *n. the summit, sublimity:* debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praeceps, *to verge on the sublime,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

praeceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio]. In law: *a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance:* per praeceptionem legamus, Ulp. regular. tit. 24: dotis, Papin. Dig. 23, 4, 26. **2.** *the right of receiving in advance:* praeceptionem quadringentorum millium dedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: bonorum, Papin. Dig. 33, 7, 2. **II.** Fig. *a previous notion, preconception:* ad eam praeceptionem accedere, quam inchoatam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36. **2.** *a precept, injunction:* lex est recti praeceptio, pravique depulsio, id. N. D. 2, 31: Stoicorum, id. Off. 1, 2: in juris scientia est persecutionum cautionumque praeceptio, id. Or. 41 *med.*

praeceptīvē, *adv. preceptively, didactically:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

praeceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] *preceptive, didactic:* pars philosophiae, quam Graeci παραινετικήν vocant, nos praeceptivam dicimus, Sen. Ep. 95: Tert. Res. carn. 49.

praecepto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to prescribe often:* Fest. *s. v.*

praeceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who seizes beforehand, an anticipator:* servilium praeceptor operum (*al.* praereptor, *al.* praecerptor), Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, *n.* 4. **II.** *a commander, ruler:* Gell. 1, 13. **III.** *a teacher, instructor, preceptor:* praeceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 96: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: praeceptor et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id. Phil. 2, 6: fortitudinis, id. Fam. 5, 13.

praeceptōrĭus, a, um, v. praecursorius.

praeceptrix, īcis, *f.* [praecipio] *a preceptress:* sapientia praeceptrice, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

praeceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a maxim, rule, precept:* hoc praeceptum patet latius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: hoc praeceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off. 2, 14: tuis monitis praeceptisque, id. Fam. 5, 13: abundare praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: dare praecepta dicendi, id. Brut. 76. **2.** *an injunction, order, direction:* quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: sine praecepto ullius sua sponte struebatur acies, Liv. 9, 31: transvectae praecepto ducis alae, Tac. Agr. 37: deum praecepta secuti, *commands,* Virg. G. 4, 448.

praeceptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecipio].

prae-cerpo (praecarpo, Oppius in Macr. S. 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, break off,* or *gather before the time:* messes, Ov. H. 20, 143: germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, *n.* 2: mala citrea (opp. to maturescere), Oppius in Macr. *l. c.* **2.** Fig. *to pluck beforehand;* and, hence, *to diminish:* non praecerpo fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: praecerpta laetitia, *previously enjoyed, not fresh,* Liv. 45, 1: purpurae decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58 *fin.:* gratiam novitatis, id. Ep. 5, 20. **II.** *to pluck out in front:* jubas, Stat. Th. 9, 193. **III.** *to make extracts from:* Aristotelis libros, Gell. 2, 30 *fin.*

praecerptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecerpo].

prae-certātĭo, ōnis, *f. a contest for precedence:* Auct. Her. 4, 30 dub.

prae-cessor, ōris, *m.* [praecedo] *a predecessor:* Tert. adv. Prax. 1.

praecĭa, ae, *m.* [prae cieo] *a public crier* or *herald* who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.:* App. M. 11, p. 773. They were also called praeclamitatores: Fest. *s. v.*

praecĭānus, a, um, *adj.:* vinum, *a celebrated kind of wine:* Plin. 14, 6, 8, *n.* 1.

praecīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [prae caedo] *that is slaughtered* or *sacrificed before:* porca praecidanea, *the preliminary sacrifice of a sow,* Cato R. R. 134: praecidaneae hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf.: feriae precidaneae, *a preliminary festival,* Atei. Capito in Gell. 4, 6 *fin.*

praecīdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* for praecidaneus: Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.

prae-cīdo (old form praecaedit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13 *fin.*), cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off in front;* hence, in gen. *to cut off:* linguam alicui, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 12: manus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: medici membra praecidunt, Quint. 8, 3, 75: aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10: ancoras, *to cut the cables,* Cic. Verr. 5, 34: fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditatur, id. Rab. perd. 11: Trinacria Italia praecisa, *cut off, separated,* Manil. 4, 630. **2.** *to cut up, cut in pieces:* cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17: naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service,* id. Att. 9, 6. **3.** *to beat to pieces, to smash:* praecide os tu illi, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 52. **4.** *to cut off, avoid,* i. e. *to go* or *sail straight:* praecidere omnes sinus maris, Sen. Ep. 53: medium mare, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 22. **II.** Fig. *to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to break off* or *finish abruptly:* dum te obtuetur, interim linguam oculi praeciderunt, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 56: maximam partem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 62: per abscissionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, praecidimus, Auct. Her. 4, 54: brevi praecidam, *in a word, in short, briefly,* Cic. de Sen. 16: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief,* id. Acad. 2, 43. **2.** *to cut* or *break off, take away, deprive of:* sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. Verr. 3, 1: sibi reditum, id. Pis. 22: amicitias repente praecidere, *opp.* sensim dissuere, id. Off. 1, 33. **3.** *to refuse flatly:* plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, id. Att. 8, 4: cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praeciderat, *etc.*, ib. 10, 16.

praecinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecingo] *a girding about, a girdle;* hence, transf. *the broad landing-place* or *lobby around the amphitheatre,* or *between each tier of seats:* Vitr. 5, 3. (v. Smith's Ant. 87).

praecinctōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a girdle, apron:* Aug. de Genes. cont. Manich. 2, 2.

prae-cinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a girding, girdle:* Macr. S. 2, 9: Vitr. 10, 21.

praecinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praecingo].

praecinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a girding*: castula est palliolum praecinctui, Varr. in Non. 548, 30. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a dressing, dress:* in praecinctu ponen omnem decorem, Macr. S. 2, 9.

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird in front, to gird:* aliquem, Mart. 14, 153: ilia cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341. *Reflect. to gird oneself:* et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: ut male praecinctum puerum caverent, Suet. Caes. 45. Poet.: iter altius ac nos praecinctis unum, *to those more girded up,* i. e. *to more rapid travellers,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 6. **II.** Transf. In gen. *to surround, encircle with:* fontem vallo, Prop. 4, 4, 7: litora muro, Sil. 3, 243: villam vite nigra, Plin. 23, 1, 17: Brundisium portu praecinctum, Enn. in Gell. 6, 6: gemma per transversum linea alba media praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37: tellus praecincta circumfluo mari, id. 2, 66, 66: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid,* Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

prae-cĭno, cĭnŭi (praececinit, Tert. Idol. 15), centum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] **I.** Neutr. *to sing* or *play before:* et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2: praecinente cithara, Gell. 1, 11. **2.** Esp. *to utter an incantation:* carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. 1, 5, 11. **II.** Act. *to foretell, predict:* magnum aliquid deos populo R. praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Harusp. resp. 10: lucos praecinuisse fugam, Tib. 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin. 8, 46, 71: responsa, *to give responses respecting the future,* id. 25, 9, 59.

praecipes, pis, v. praeceps.

prae-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *seize beforehand, to get* or *receive in advance:* nisi aquam praecepimus ante, Lucr. 6, 804: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam praeceperat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquantum viae, *to get the start,* Liv. 36, 19: longius spatium fuga, id. 22, 41 *fin.:* iter, id. 3, 46: Piraeeum quinqueremibus, *to preoccupy,* id. 32, 16: si lac praeceperit aestus, *have previously dried up,* Virg. E. 3, 98. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeceperunt, *gained some advantage in time,* Liv. 30, 8 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in law: *to receive in advance:* Plin. Ep. 5, 7: si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Julian. Dig. 30, 122: quantitatem dotis, Papin. Dig. 17, 2, 81: dotem, Paul. ib. 10, 2, 46. **II.** Fig. *to take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate:* celeres neu praecipe Parcas, Stat. Th. 8, 328: veneno fata praecepit, Flor. 3, 9: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, *I rejoice in advance,* Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 20: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand,* Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.:* praecipere consilia hostium, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: spe jam praecipit hostem, Virg. Aen. 11, 491: praecipere cogitatione futura, *to conjecture* or *imagine beforehand,* Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81: haec usu ventura opinione praeceperat, *had already suspected,* Caes. B. G. 7, 9. **2.** Esp. *to give rules* or *precepts to, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct:* vilici officia, quae dominus praecepit, Cato R. R. 142: Philocomasio id praecipiendum est, ut sciat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 92: docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor. A. P. 335: alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic. Mur. 2: cantus lugubres, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486: humanitatem, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. With *inf.:* justitia praecipit parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: paeoniam praecipiunt eruere noctu, Plin. 25, 4, 10: codicillos aperiri testator praecepit, Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 89. With *subj.:* illud potius praecipiendum fuit, ut diligentiam adhiberemus, Cic. Am. 16 *fin.:* praecipit atque interdicit, omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: his praecipit, omnes mortales pecunia aggrediantur, Sall. J. 28. *Impers. pass.*: erat ei praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. *Absol.* of a teacher: Cic. Rep. 1, 46: jam prope consummata fuerit praecipientis opera, Quint. 2, 6, 6: in numero praecipientium, id. 2, 3, 5: adolescentibus praecipere, Suet. Gramm. 10: praecipere de eloquentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 *fin.*: de agricultura, Plin. 18, 24, 56.

praecĭpĭtanter, *adv. hastily, precipitately*: praecipitanter agere mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076.

praecĭpĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [praecipito] *a falling headlong, a rapid fall*: Gell. 6, 2.

praecĭpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a falling headlong; hurry, inconsiderate haste*: Vitr. 5, 12: Sen. de Ira 1, 12.

praecĭpĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [praeceps] *a steep place, a precipice*: in praecipitium propellere, Suet. Aug. 79. Fig.: per praecipitia labi, Lact. 6, 17. **II.** *a falling down, a fall*, and meton. *injury caused by a fall*: dum aliorum praecipitium vident, Lact. 2, 3: (herba urceolaris) contra lapsus et praecipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

praecĭpĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **A.** Act. *to throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate*: usu. *reflect.*: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr. 4, 1014: se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: se a tecto, Sen. Ep. 4: se de turri, Liv. 23, 37: sese in fossas, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: quum alii super vallum praecipitarentur, *threw themselves down*, Sall. J. 58: lux praecipitatur aquis, *sinks in the ocean, sets*, Ov. M. 4, 91. Rarely *transit.*: quadrupedes praecipitant currum scopulis, *hurl against*, id. 15, 518: truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th. 10, 881: pinus, id. Ach. 2, 546: si quando his (parvis) ludentes minamur praecipitaturos alicunde, extimescunt, *that we will throw them down from any place*, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. **2.** Transf. *to bend down*: vitem, Cato R. R. 32: palmitem, Col. 4, 20. **II.** Fig. *to throw* or *cast down, to precipitate*: praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. or. pro domo 37: in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall. J. 14: semet ipse praecipitare, *to hasten to ruin*, ib. 41: se in exitium, Cels. 3, 21: furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Virg. Aen. 2, 317: spem festinando praecipitare, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 140: in senectam praecipitare, *to cause to grow old prematurely*, Plin. 17, 12, 19. *Pass.*: nox praecipitata, *declining*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 47: aetas praecipitata, *opp.* adolescens, *declining age*, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28. **2.** *to hasten, hurry on*: quae praecipitent obitum, *hasten their setting*, Cic. Arat. 349: vindemiam, Col. 3, 21, 10: consulta viri, Sil. 3, 166: ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. 31, 32. Poet.: moras, *i. e. exchange delay for haste*, Virg. Aen. 8, 443. **3.** With *acc.* and *inf.* *to hasten, press, urge* (poet.): dare tempus praecipitant curae, ib. 11, 3: si praecipitant miserum cognoscere curae, Stat. Th. 1, 679.

B. Neutr. *to hasten* or *rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, fall into*, etc.: praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. N. D. 1, 32: ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, id. Rep. 6, 18: in amni praecipitante, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: nimbi praecipitant in vada, Virg. Aen. 9, 670: in fossam, Liv. 25, 11: sol praecipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: jam nox coelo praecipitat, *is sinking, draws to a close*, Virg. Aen. 2, 9: hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. **II.** Fig. *to fall down, to fall* or *sink to ruin*: qui in amorem praecipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *he may tumble down*, id. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: praecipitante re publica, id. Sull. 1: quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv. 27, 40: ad exitium praecipitans, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *fin.* **2.** *to be too hasty*: id. Acad. 2, 21, 68.

praecĭpŭē, *adv. especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally*: praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic. Sull. 29 *fin.*: praecipue florere, id. de Or. 1, 8: semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: rationem praestat praecipue analogia, Quint. 1, 6, 1: inferioribus praecipueque adolescentulis parcere decet, id. 11, 1, 68: praecipue sanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108.

praecĭpŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] *that is taken before other things*: excipuum quod excipitur, ut praecipuum, quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* excipium. Hence, **2.** *particular, peculiar, especial*: necesse est quod mihi praecipuum fuit, id jam cum ceteris esse commune, Cic. Sull. 3: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id. Rep. 1, 4. **3.** Esp. in law: *that is received beforehand, special*; and, subst. praecipuum, ii, *n.* *that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution*: praecipua dos, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 2 *fin.*: peculium, Papin. ib. 40, 5, 23: Suet. Galb. 5. **II.** Transf. like eximius, *principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: opera praecipua, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Cicero praecipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3: praecipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40. *Absol.*: ex quibus praecipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, 89: ponendus inter praecipuos, id. 10, 1, 116. With *gen.*: philosophorum Platonem esse praecipuum, ib. 81: praecipui amicorum, Tac. A. 15, 56 *fin.* With *dat.*: remedia calculo humano, Plin. 11, 49, 109: herba dentibus, id. 25, 13, 107. With *ad*: herba ad serpentium ictus, id. 8, 27, 41. **2.** Subst. praecipui, orum, *m. plu.* *the principal persons*: Eutr. (ii) praecipua, orum, *n. plu.* *principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good*, the προηγμένα of the Stoics: Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

praecīsē, *adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely*: praecise dicere, *opp.* plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 29. **II.** *positively, absolutely*: praecise negare alicui, id. Att. 8, 4: non praecise, sed sub conditione, Ulp. Dig. 36, 3, 1.

praecīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecido] *a cutting off*: genitalium, App. M. 1, p. 106. **2.** Meton. *the piece cut off, a cut, cutting*: tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2. **II.** In rhetoric, *a breaking off abruptly*: Auct. Her. 4, 30.

praecīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cut, paring*: asparagorum, Apic. 4, 2: agrorum, Front. de Col. p. 102.

praecīsus, a, um, *Part.* [praecido]. **II.** Adj. *broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous*: acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg. Aen. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92: rupes, Quint. 12, 9, 2. **2.** Fig. *shortened, short, brief*: praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint. 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, ib. 7, 3, 15. (ii) *troublesome*: ut sub obtentu militiae praecisiorem se adversario faceret (*al.* pretiosiorem), Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4. **III.** Subst. praecisus, i, *m.* *a eunuch*: Lampr. Elag. 7. **2.** praecisum, i, *n.* *a cutlet, steak*: Naev. in Non. 151, 2.

praeclāmĭtātor, v. praecia.

prae-clāmo, avi, 1. *v. n.* *to call out before*: Paul. Dig. 48, 8, 7 (*al.* proclamaverit): proclamat, praeclamat, Not. Tir. p. 93.

prae-clārē, *adv. very clearly, very plainly*: praeclare aliquid explicare, Cic. Acad. 1, 9: praeclare intelligo, id. Fam. 13, 7: praeclare memini, ib. 4, 7. invenire, Plin. Ep. 3, 13. **II.** *excellently, admirably, very well*: praeclare nobiscum actum iri, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: omnino praeclare te habes, ib. 2, 61: simulacrum praeclare factum e marmore, ib. 4, 44: praeclare facitis id. Phil. 3, 10: praeclare dicere aliquid, id. Rosc. Am 13. Of medicines that operate well radix coeliacis praeclare facit, Plin. 22 19, 22: id. 26, 15, 90. To express assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: praeclare, *very good, very well*, Cic. Phil. 13, 4.

prae-clārĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *to shine forth*: Alcim. Avit. ad soror. 6, 508.

praeclārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeclarus] *excellence*: Vulg. Interpr. Sap. 8, 18.

praeclārĭter, *adv. excellently*: rebus praeclariter gestis, Quadrig. in Non. 516, 12.

prae-clārus, a, um, *adj. very clear, very bright* (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr. 2, 1031: sol, id. 5, 121 iaspis, Juv. 5, 42. **II.** Fig. *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *splendid noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated*: vultus, Lucr. 4, 1030. urbs situ praeclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: aries praeclarior, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: homo praeclara virtute et forma, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 51: praeclaris operibus laetari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: praeclara indoles ad dicendum, id. de Or. 1, 29: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, ib. 2, 21 *fin.*: multi praeclari in philosophia et nobiles, id. de Or 1, 11: gens bello praeclara, Virg. Aen. 8, 480: nec quicquam est praeclarius aut praestantius, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Timol. 1: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 46. Of medicines that operate well. rubrica in medicina res praeclara habetur, Plin. 35, 6, 14: usus, id. 23, 3, 36: utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51. In a bad sense sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus, *notorious*, Sall. J. 14. With *gen.*: T Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praeclarus Tac. A. 4, 34.

praeclāvĭum, ĭi, *n.* [clavus] *the part of the dress before the purple stripe*. Afran. in Non. 64, 22 *sq.*

prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] lit. *to shut in front*; hence, in gen. *to shut to, to close*: praecludere portas consuli, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: fores, Prop. 2, 4, 21: portus classi, Lucan. 9, 39: horrea, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: via aedificiorum ruina praeclusa, *blocked up*, id. Oth. 8 *fin.*: praeclusit cunctos negotiatores, *i. e. closed their shops*, id. Ner. 32. **II.** Transf. *to close* to any one, *i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of*: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. Verr. 5, 65: sibi curiam, id. Pis. 17: omnes sibi aditus misericordiae judicum, id. Verr. 5, 8 *fin.* **2.** *to shut off, hinder, impede*: effugium alicui, Lucr. 1, 973: vocem alicui, Liv. 33, 13: linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

prae-clŭĕo, 2. *v. n. to be very famous* or *renowned*: qui in vetusta praecluent comoedia, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.: Prud. Cath. 4, 37.

praeclŭis, e, *adj.* [prae cluo, clueo] *very celebrated*: liberi, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

praeclŭo, 3. *v. n.* = praeclueo: vos, qui ex ubertate terrae praecluatis, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 38.

praeclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecludo] *a shutting* or *damming up, a reservoir*: aquarum, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

praeclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that shuts up*; fig. *one that hinders*: legis, *who impedes an understanding of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

praeclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [praecludo].

praeco, ōnis, *m. a crier, herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 951): Cic. Verr. 2, 30 *fin.*: Varr. L. L. 6, 9, § 86 and 87: haec per praeconem vendidit, Cic. N D. 3, 34 *fin.*: praeconi subjicere, *to put up at auction*, id. Att 12, 40: ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419: indictivum funus, ad quod per praeconem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* indictivum. **II.** Fig. *a publisher, herald*: o fortunate adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

praecoctus, a, um, *Part.* [praecoquo]

prae-coepi, *v. a. to take before:* urbem, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 84.

praecōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecogito] *a thinking* or *considering beforehand, forethought, premeditation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

prae-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to think upon* or *consider beforehand, to premeditate:* plura, Quint. 12, 9, 20: multo ante praecogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 *fin.:* praecogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*

prae-cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f. foreknowledge, precognition:* Boët. Cons. phil. 5, 4.

prae-cognosco, no *perf.*, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to foreknow, foresee* (rare): praecognito nostro adventu, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.:* mors praecognita est, Suet. Aug. 97.

prae-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. a. to cultivate beforehand:* fig.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi praeculti et praeparati, Cic. Part. 23. ‖. *to esteem, revere:* nova et ancipitia praecolere, Tac. A. 14, 22.

prae-commŏdo, 1. *v. a. to advance as a loan, to give as a favour:* quingentos solidos, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 1, 7.

prae-commŏvĕo, 2. *v. a. to move greatly:* liberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part. composed* or *prepared beforehand:* praecomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.

prae-concinnātus, a, um, *Part. arranged* or *prepared beforehand:* praeconcinnato mendacio fallere, App. M. 5, p. 170 (*al.* reconcinnato).

prae-condĭo, 4. *v. a. to season beforehand:* leporem, Apic. 8, 8 *med.*

praecōnĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeconium] *high commendation:* Interpr. Iren. 3, 3.

praecōnĭum, ii, v. praeconius, *no.* II.

praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeco] *pertaining to a* praeco or *public crier:* quaestus, *the office* or *business of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 31. ‖. Subst. praecōnĭum, ii, *n. the office of a public crier:* facere, *to be a public crier*, id. Fam. 6, 18: Suet. Gramm. 3. 2. Transf. *a crying out in public;* and in gen. *a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing:* tibi praeconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12: praeconio contendere, *in strength of voice*, Suet. Ner. 24: domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20 *fin.:* praeconia famae, Ov. H. 17, 207: peragere praeconia casus, id. Trist. 5, 1, 9. (ii) Esp. *a celebrating, laudation, commendation:* praeconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.:* mandari versibus laborum aeternum praeconium, id. Arch. 9: formae praeconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9. (Hence Fr. *prône.*)

praecōnor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to perform the office of public crier, to herald, proclaim; to praise:* Interpr. Iren. 5: famae praeconans, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

prae-consūmo, sumpsi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to waste* or *spend beforehand:* suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489: id. Tr. 4, 6, 30.

prae-contrecto, 1. *v. a. to feel* or *handle beforehand*, i. e. *in thought:* praecontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

praecŏquĕ, *adv. over hastily:* properans, Auc. Itin. Alex. M. 38.

praecŏquis, e, *adj.* v. praecox.

prae-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil beforehand;* Plin. 18, 29, 69, *no.* 4: rutam, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34. ‖. *to ripen fully:* praecocta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11.

praecŏquus, a, um, v. praecox.

praecordĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [cor] *the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm:* exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt φρένας, Plin. 11, 37, 77: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20. ‖. Meton. *the entrails, the stomach:* praecordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin. 10, 5, 14: Cels. 4, 1: ipse anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.:* totis praecordiis stertens, M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: mulso proluere, id. S. 2, 4, 26. 2. *the breast, the heart:* spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus coit in praecordia sanguis, Virg. Aen. 10, 452. As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, ib. 2, 367: meis inaestuat praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: mutare praecordia, *i. e.* sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13. Hence even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind*, Ov. M. 11, 149. 3. *the body, bodies* in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, ib. 7, 559.

prae-corrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to corrupt* or *bribe beforehand:* aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa praecorrupta, ib. 9, 295.

praecox, cŏcis, also **praecŏquis**, e, and **praecŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [praecoquo] *ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious:* allium praecox, Plin. 19, 6, 34: vites praecoquis fructus, Col. 3, 2: ex una praecoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvas praecoquas legere, id. 12, 37: arbores, *bearing fruit before their time*, Plin. 16, 27, 50. 2. Transf.: loca, and *absol.* praecocia, ium, *n. plu. places where fruits ripen early:* id. 17, 11, 16. ‖. Fig. *over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely:* ingeniorum velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus praecox, Plin. 7, prooem.: audacia, *i. e. of a boy*, Sen. Brev. vit. 6.

prae-crassus, a, um, *adj. very thick:* cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13.

prae-crūdesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow very hard:* Not. Tir. p. 81.

prae-culco, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to impress strongly* or *beforehand:* Tert. Monog. 10.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* [praecolo]. ‖. Adj.: *highly ornamented:* sacro praeculta auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298: genus eloquentiae praecultum, Quint. 11, 1, 31.

prae-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very desirous* or *fond of:* pretiosae supellectilis praecupidus, Suet. Aug. 70.

prae-cūro, 1. *v. a. to care for beforehand:* corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 *fin.*

praecurrens, ntis, *Part.* [praecurro]. ‖. Subst. praecurrentia, ium, *n. plu. things that go before, antecedents:* Cic. de Or. 2, 39: primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, id. Part. 2 *fin.*

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to run before, hasten on before, precede:* propere praecucurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: praecucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7: praecurrunt equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: praecurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34. ‖. Fig.: eo fama jam praecucurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, ib. 3, 80: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, *precede*, Cic. Div. 1, 52: alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9 *fin.:* rumore praecurso, *having preceded*, Amm. 18, 2. B. Act. *to hasten before, to precede, anticipate:* illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance*, Lucr. 1, 372: aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52: nec appetitus rationem praecurrant, id. Off. 1, 29. 2. Esp. *to surpass, excel:* aliquem, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7 *fin.:* aliquem nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1: aliquem judicio, Tac. Or. 22.

praecursātor, ōris, *m.* [praecurro] *an advanced guard* (for praecursor). revocatis praecursatoribus, Amm. 16, 12 *med.*

praecursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a coming* or *going before:* sine praecursione visorum, *without a previous occurrence of phenomena*, Cic. Fat. 19. ‖. Esp. milit. *t. t. a preliminary combat, skirmish:* Plin. Ep. 6, 13 *fin.* 2. In rhetor. *a preparation* of the hearer: Cic. Top. 15.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor* Plin. Pan. 76 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: flo praecursor indolis bonae, Nazar. Pau. Const. 3 *med.* |||. Milit. *t. t. an advanced guard, van-guard:* Liv. 26, 17 *fin.* 2. Transf. *a scout, spy:* Cic. Verr. 5, 41 *fin.*

praecursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecursor] *precursory:* epistola, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: index, Amm. 15, 1 (*al.* procursorius).

praecursus, a, um. *Part.* [praecurro].

praecursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forerunning, coming before:* Etesiarum, Plin. 16, 25, 42.

prae-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, wave,* or *brandish before* or *in front* (poet.): faces, Prop. 3, 14, 16: taedas, Ov. M. 4, 759.

praeda, ae, *f.* (old *abl. sing.* praedad, Inscr. Colum. rostr.) *property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage* (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 951): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: praeda ante parta, id. Prov. Cons. 11: praedam capere de praedonibus, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 14: praedam militibus donare, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.:* victores praeda spoliisque potiti, Virg. Aen. 9, 450. ‖. Transf. *an animal, bird,* etc., *caught* or *killed in the chase; prey, game:* cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50: Phaedr. 1, 5: Virg. Aen. 3, 223: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Ov. M. 13, 936. Fig. of a person: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 23: Ov. H. 15, 51. 2. In gen. *booty, spoil, gain, profit:* maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. Verr. 3, 50 *fin.:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus faciebat *from whom Agesilaus drew great advantage*, Nep. Chabr. 2. [*Praeda* is derived by Pott from *prĕ-hendo;* others more prob. connect it with *praedium.*]

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *ravaging, pillaging, plundering:* Sall. J. 90: exercitus, Liv. 2, 26.

prae-damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedamno] *precondemnation:* Tert. Habit. mal. 4.

prae-damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to condemn beforehand:* praedamnatus collega, Liv. 4, 41 *fin.:* amicum, Suet. Aug. 56. ‖. Fig.: spem, *i. e. to give up* or *renounce it beforehand*, Liv. 27, 18: se perpetuae infelicitatis praedamnare, Val. Max. 6, 9.

praedātĭcĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *taken as booty* or *plunder:* pecunia, Gell. 13, 24 *fin.*

praedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging:* latrociniis ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 73: Tac. A. 12, 29: Lact. 5, 9.

praedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer, pillager:* quos ego in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.:* exercitus, praedator ex sociis, Sall. J. 44. ‖. Trans *a hunter* (poet.): praedator aprorum Ov. M. 12, 306: Stat. Th. 4, 316: corporis, *i. e. a ravisher*, Petr. 85. 2. *a rapacious* or *avaricious man:* Tib. 2 3, 43.

praedātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedator] *plundering, rapacious, predatory:* manus (militum), *marauders*, Sall. J. 20: Tac. A. 4, 24 *fin.:* naves, *pirate-ships*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 69: classes, Liv. 29, 28.

praedātrix, īcis, *f.* [praedor] *she that plunders, pillages:* Herculei praedatrix cedat alumni, *i. e. the nymph Dryope*, who stole away Hylas, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22. Adj.: bestia, *a beast of prey*, Amm. 26, 6.

praedātus, a, um, *Part.* [praedor] ‖. Subst. (from *pass.* form) praedatum, i, *n. booty:* Vopisc. Prob. 8

prae-dătus, a, um, *Part. given beforehand:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.:* id. Tard. 1, 1.

prae-dēcessor, ōris, *m. a predecessor:* Symm. Ep. 10, 47.

prae-dēlasso, 1. *v. a. to weary out* or *weaken beforehand:* quae (moles incursus praedelassat aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 730.

prae-dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f. an assignment* or *delegation before the time:* Cod. Justin. 11, 5, 3.

prae-densus, a, um, *adj. very thick, dense:* farrago, Plin. 18, 16, 41: terra, id. 18, 18, 48.

prae-dēsignātus, a, um, *Part. designated beforehand:* Tert. Res carn. 22 *fin.*

praedestĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedestino] *a determining beforehand, predestination:* Boëth. de Consol. phil. 4.

prae-destĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine:* triumphos, Liv. 45, 40: Prud. Cath. 12, 67.

prae-dexter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very skilful:* Grat. Cyn. 67.

praedĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium] *one who buys a praedium, that is, property given to the state as security by a praes:* qui mercatur a populo, praediator appellatur, Gaius, 2, 61: Cic. Att, 12, 14: id. Balb. 20 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 954).

praedĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praediator] *relating to the sale of a* praedium (q. v.): jus, Cic. Balb. 20: Val. Max. 3, 12, 1: lex, Suet. Claud. 9.

praedĭātūra, ae, *f.* [praedium] *the purchase of estates at auction:* Gai. Inst. 2, 61.

praedĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *possessing landed property:* bene praediatus, App. Flor. p. 349. **2.** In gen. *wealthy:* in omnibus praediatus, Mart. Cap. 1, 16. **II.** *one who has pledged his lands to the State:* praediatus, ὑπὲρ φόρου δήμου ἐνδεδεμένος, Gloss. Philox.

praedĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praedīco] *praiseworthy, laudable:* aliquid praedicabile, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

praedĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *v.* categoria.

praedĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication:* luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: mandata praedicatio, App. M. 6, p. 176: praedicatio societatis, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. **II.** *a praising, praise, commendation* praedicatio tua, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 22: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: grata, Plin. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.:* vana, Flor. 4, 2.

praedĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *declaring, asserting, predicative:* propositio, *categorical*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29: syllogismus, Mart. Cap. 4, 127

praedĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier:* App. M. 6, p. 176. **II.** Esp. *one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist:* beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2: te ipso praedicatore ac teste, id. Fam. 1, 9: Plin. Ep. 7, 33. **2.** *a preacher:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28 *med.*

praedĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedicator] *praising, laudatory:* verba, Salvian. adv. avar. 19 *fin.*

praedĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [praedīco] *she that makes known:* Tert. de Anim. 46.

prae-dīco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim:* praeco praedicat, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 17: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 16: id. Off. 3, 13, 55. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare:* utrum taceamne an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: barbari paucitatem nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt, *reported*, ib. 4, 34: injuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, *displays*, id. B. C. 1, 32: ut praedicas, *as you assert*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id tibi est, *which you attributed to me*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 146. **3.** Esp. *to praise, commend, extol, boast:* constr. with *acc., acc.* and *inf., de* and *abl.*, or *absol.:* quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 17: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: quae de illo viro Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13: qui possit idem de se praedicare, nunquam se plus agere, id. Rep. 1, 17: qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. *Absol.:* qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed, ut praedicarent, fecisse creduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. Agr. 8 *fin.* **II.** For praedīcere, *to foretell, predict:* Tert. Fug. in persec 6. (Hence Fr. *prêcher.*)

prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to say* or *mention beforehand, to premise:* hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 19: Davus dudum praedixit mihi, ib. 5, 1, 21: tria, quae praediximus, *have mentioned before*, Quint. 3, 6, 89: praedicta ratio, id. 8, 6, 52. **2.** Esp. *to foretell, predict:* defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. de Sen. 14: eclipsim, Plin. 2, 12, 9: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 1: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *that I had not predicted*, id. Fam. 6, 6: malum hoc nobis de coelo tactas memini praedicere quercus, Virg. E. 1, 17. **II.** *to say before anybody* or *publicly; to give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix:* ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79: praedicta die, ib. 11, 27: praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8. **III.** *to advise, warn, inform, command:* constr. usu. with *subj.:* Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. Div. 1, 24: praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vell. 2, 82: Tac. A. 13, 36. *Abl. absol.:* praedicto, ne in re publica haberetur, ib. 16, 33. With *acc.:* unum illud tibi praedicam, Virg. Aen. 3, 436. With an object-clause: Mummius jussit praedici conducentibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos reddituros, Vell. 1, 13.

praedictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedīco] in rhetor. *a premising:* Quint. 9, 2, 17. **II.** *a foretelling, prediction:* praedictio mali, Cic. Div. 2, 25: ib. 1, 2: Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foretelling, predictive;* in medicine, *prognosticating:* item libro praedictivo, quem προῤῥητικόν appellavit (Hippocrates), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 12.

praedictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foretelling, prediction:* Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. Div. 2, 42: astrologorum, ib.: vatum, id. Leg. 2, 12: Virg. Aen. 4, 464: haruspicis, Suet. Oth. 6: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460. **II.** *an order, command:* praedictum dictatoris, Liv. 23, 19. **III.** *agreement, concert:* velut ex praedicto, id. 33, 6.

praedictus, a, um, *Part.* [praedīco].

prae-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj. very difficult:* Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

prae-dīgestus, a, um, *adj. that has well digested:* corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

praedĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praedium] *a small farm* or *estate:* Cic. de Or. 3, 27 *fin.:* id. Att. 16, 3: Plin. Ep. 1, 24.

prae-dīrus, a, um, *adj. very frightful, detestable:* facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8 *med.:* mulier, Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329.

prae-disco, 3. *v. a. to learn beforehand* (rare): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.:* ventos et varium coeli praediscere morem, Virg. G. 1, 51.

prae-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part. prepared beforehand:* nuntii, Liv. 40, 56.

prae-dĭtus, a, um, *Part. placed* or *set over, presiding over:* constr. with *dat.:* deus ei rei praeditus. M. Aur. in Front. Ep. 3, 9: Mercurius nuntiis praeditus, Front. de Eloqu. *med.:* quae praedita populari amori, App. Apol. p. 412, Oud. **II.** *endowed* or *provided with, possessed of:* constr. with *abl.:* legiones pulcris armis praeditas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 63: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21 mundus praeditus animo et sensibus, id. N. D. 1, 8: spe, id. Verr Act. 1, 3 *fin.:* singulari immanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47: qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 71. [Perh. from an obsolete verb *praedo*, "to put at the end," *do* in composition signifying "put:" the meaning of praeditus, "endowed" or "provided with," is secondary: v. Key, Phil. Soc. Trans. 2, 54.]

praedĭum, ĭi, *n.* [praes] orig. *any property made a security to the state by a praes;* hence *land* generally: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 40, Müll.: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.:* Liv. 22, 60: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* quadrantal: Cic. Caecin. 4: tot praedia, tam pulcra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 3, 86: hunc in praedia rustica relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2: Mart. 12, 72: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198: cf. Smith's Ant. 952.

prae-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich, very plentiful: opp.* inops pecuniae, Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: praedivite cornu Auctumnum, Ov. M. 9, 91.

praedīvīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedivino] *a divining beforehand, presentiment:* Plin. 8, 25, 37.

prae-dīvīno, 1. *v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode:* qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 52: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

prae-dīvīnus, a, um, *adj. presaging, prophetic:* Plin. 37, 10, 60: Sol. 27.

praedo, 1. *v. a.* i. q. praedor, *to make booty, plunder:* in *pass.:* Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 16.

praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda] *one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber:* urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic Verr. Act. 1, 5: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep. Them. 2: perfidus alta petens, abducta virgine praedo, Virg. Aen. 7, 362: neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, *i. e. of Pluto*, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591. **II.** Transf. of drones: Col. 9, 15: of the hawk: Mart. 14, 116: of persons who appropriate the goods of others: Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25: Gai. ib. 9, 4, 13.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach* or *inform beforehand* (rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall. J. 94: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77: Prud. Cath. 12, 72.

prae-dŏmo, ŭi, 1. *v. a. to tame* or *subdue beforehand:* omnes casus praedomuit meditando, *mastered* or *surmounted beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 113.

praedōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedo] *predatory:* more, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25.

praedōnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a petty robber:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

praedopĭont, praeoptant, Fest. *s. v.* [praed-opio, as the prim. form of opto; v. Müll. ib. p. 204, a].

praedor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [praeda]. **A.** Neutr. *to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob:* spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.:* praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: ex agris finitimorum praedari, Just. 23, 1: classis pluribus locis praedata, *having made booty, plundered*, Tac. Agr. 29: so, bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 39: id. Rud. 5, 2, 29: de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 3, 78: praedari in bonis alienis, ib. 2, 19: ex alterius inscientia praedari, *to take advantage of another's ignorance*, id. Off. 3, 17 *fin.*

B. Act. *to plunder, pillage, rob:* dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: arces Cecropis Val. Fl. 5, 647: praedari omni modo Suet. Dom. 12: Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83. **2.** Transf. *to take* or *catch:* alia dentibus praedantur, alia unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91: ovem, Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4, 2, 37. **II.** Fig. *to rob, ravish, take* (poet.): amores alicujus, *to rob one of his mistress*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 59: quae me nuper praedata puella est, *has caught me*, ib. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55.

praedotĭont, v. praedopiont.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw, make*, or *put before* or *in front*: fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27: murum, id. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, *to mark out the way by drawn lines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

praeductal, ālis, *n.* [praeduco] *a pencil for drawing lines*: praeductal, παράγραφος, Gloss. Philox.

praeductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeduco] *of* or *for drawing forwards* lora, *traces*, Cato R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.* [praeduco].

praedulcē, *adv. very sweetly*: Tyrrhenae volucres (*i. e.* Sirenes) nautis praedulce minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

prae-dulcis, e, *adj. very sweet, luscious*: mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 3: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11. *Neutr. plur. absol.* praedulcia, ium, *over-sweet things*, id. 24, 1, 1. **II.** Fig. *very pleasing* or *delightful*: decus, Virg. Aen. 11, 155: praedulcis eloquii suavitas, Plin. 11, 17, 18: praedulce illud genus, Quint. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132.

prae-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make very hard, harden very much*: succus praeduratus, Plin. 23, 7, 71: Apic. 6, 9. **II.** Fig. *to harden, indurate*: Prud. στεφ. 5, 177.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard*: faba praedura, Plin. 18, 12, 30: radices, id. 26, 8, 29: caput, id. 9, 29, 46: corium, Tac. H. 1, 79: dens, Mart. 13, 66 (*al.* perjurus). **2.** Transf. *very strong*: homo praedurus viribus, Virg. Aen. 10, 748: corpora, id. G. 2, 531. **II.** Fig. *hard, difficult, harsh*, etc.: aetas, *opp.* tenera aetas, Col. 6, 2, 1. labor, Val. Fl. 1, 235: sunt quidam praeduri oris, i. e. *very impudent*, Quint. 6, 4, 11: verba, *very harsh*, id. 1, 6, 26.

prae-ēlĭgo, lēgi, 3. *v. a. to choose rather, to prefer*: Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

prae-ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f. pre-eminence*: Claud. Mam. Stat. an. 1 *praef.*

prae-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to project forwards, be prominent*: Aug. Conf. 6, 9: praeeminentes oculi, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12 (*al.* eminentes). **II.** Fig. *to surpass, excel*: constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*: qui Graecis praeeminet, Sen. Contr. 1, 4 *fin.*: genitis, Aus. Caes. *n.* 15: Cassius ceteros praeeminebat peritia legum, Tac. A. 12, 12.

prae-emptor, ōris, *m. one who purchases before others, a pre-emptor*: προαγοραστής, praeemptor, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prae-ĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to go before, lead the way, precede*; with *dat.* or *absol.*: ut consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: domino praeire, Stat. Th. 6, 519: Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv. 26, 27 *fin.*: praetor dictus, qui praeiret jure et exercitu, Varr. L. L. 5, 14, § 80: praeeunte carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 186: Ov. F. 1, 81. Fig.: natura praeeunte, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. **2.** Esp. *to recite, read, sing*, or *play before* one: ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, id. Mil. 2: si legentibus singulis praeire semper ipsi velint, *wish to read before*, Quint. 2, 5, 3: praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce, id. 1, 10, 16: tibiam C. Graccho cum populo agenti praeisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell. 1, 11. **3.** *to order, dictate* (rare): omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv. 43, 13 *fin.*: si de omni quoque officio judicis praeire tibi me vis, Gell. 14, 2. **B.** Act. *to precede any one*: per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, Tac. A. 6, 21: Fig.: acto raptim agmine, ut famam sui praeiret, *to outstrip*, ib. 15, 4. **2.** Esp. *to precede one in reciting a formula, i. e. to repeat first, to dictate*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.; less freq. with verbis, or *absol.*: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, Liv. 9, 46: praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, id. 31, 17: sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 36: obsecrationem, Suet. Claud. 22: quum scriba ex publicis tabulis sollemne ei praecationis carmen praeiret, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 10: praei verbis quid vis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 48. *Absol.*: praeivimus commilitonibus, jusjurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 60: de scripto praeire, *to read before*, Plin. 28, 2, 3: ades, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praeeatis, Auct. or. pro dom. 52, 133.

prae-ēsus, a, um, *Part. eaten before*: Not. Tir. p. 166.

prae-exercĭtāmentum, i, *n. a previous* or *preparatory exercise*: as a transl. of the Gr. προγυμνάσματα: Prisc. p. 1329 P.

prae-făcĭlis, e, *adj. very easy*: Not. Tir. p. 51.

praefactus, a, um. v. praefectus.

prae-fāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praefor] *a preface*: Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

praefātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a saying beforehand*; and meton. *that which is said* or *repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula*: praefatio donationis, Cic. Verr. 3, 80 *fin.*: sacrorum, Liv. 45, 5: ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: triumphi, Plin. 7, 26, 27. **II.** *a preface, introduction, prologue*: vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, *saying, by your leave*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 13: nunquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 11: jucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), *appellation, title*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: nulla praefatione facta judici rem exponere, *without preface*, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1. Of *prefaces* to books: praefationem dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: Quint. 8, 3, 31. Mart. 3, 18.

praefātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [praefatio] *a short preface*: Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 8.

praefātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefor]. **II.** Subst. praefatum, i, *n.* for praefatio, *a preface*: Symm. Ep. 6, 3.

praefātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a saying beforehand, prediction*: Symm. Ep. 10, 22.

praefectĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus] *pertaining to the praetorian prefect*: apparitor, Amm. 17, 3 *fin.* Also, *absol.* praefectianus, i, *m.*: Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2.

praefectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeficio] *a setting before*: a praefectione praefica dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 70.

praefectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus] *pertaining to a prefect*: vir, *an ex-prefect*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1. Also, *absol.* praefectorius, ii, *m.*: Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praefectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a president* or *overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture*: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*: in praefectura tua, Pl. Casin. 1, 11: morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (the duty of the censor), Suet. Caes. 76: nunc ibo ad praefecturam, *I'll enter on my government*, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 7: equitum Gallorum, *the command of the cavalry*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: alarum, Suet. Aug. 38: urbis, Plin. 7, 14, 12: Suet. Aug. 37: id. Tib. 42: Ulp. Dig. 1. 12, 1 (*al.* Urbi): praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *the government of a country* or *town in the provinces* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), *a prefectship, prefecture*: praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: praefecturam petivit: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, ib. 5, 21: Nep. Att. 6. (ii) *the administration of an entire province*: aliquem ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. Aug. 66: id. Ner. 47. **2.** Meton. *an Italian city governed by a Roman* praefectus, *a prefecture* (v. Smith's Ant. 318, 319): Cic. Sest. 14: earum regionum praefecturae, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vell. 2, 44 Liv. 26, 16. (ii) *the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government*: Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant Plin. 5, 9, 9: proximae praefecturae Tac. A. 11, 8. **3.** *the land allotted to a colony*: Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 21: Front. de Limit. p. 43 it.

prae-fectus (praefactus), a, um, *Part.* [factus] *done beforehand*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 *fin.*

praefectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeficio]. **II.** Subst. *an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect*: gymnasii praefectus, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 22. villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46: praefectus morum, Nep. Hamilc. 3: nec vero mulieribus praefectus praeponatur, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, id. Red. in Sen. 6: praefectus aerarii or aerario, *a treasurer*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets*, Tac. A. 11, 31: castrorum or castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master*, Vell. 2, 119: Tac. A. 14, 37: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10 classis, *an admiral*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34 Liv. 26, 48: also, *a captain of a ship*, Tac. H. 3, 12: Veg. Mil. 4, 32: formerly called praefectus navium, Liv. 36, 44 Flor. 2, 5: fabrum, in the army, *a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: Nep. Att. 12: Vell. 2, 76: in the free towns and colonies, *a superintendent of public works*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 516: equitum, *a commander of the cavalry*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: and *absol.* praefectus, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Cic. Fam. 3, 8: legionis, in the time of the emperors, had the command of the legion in the absence of the tribunus, Tac. H. 1, 82: Veg. Mil. 2, 9: praefectus regis or regius, *a commander in-chief, generalissimo*, Nep. Alcib. 5 praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, *a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect*, Tac. A. 1, 24: id. H. 1, 13: Dig. 1, 11: praefectus urbi or urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Varr. in Gell. 14, 7: Tac. A. 6, 10: Suet. Aug. 33: vigilum or vigilibus, *a captain of the watch*, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: Aegypti, *the governor of the province of Egypt*, Suet. Vesp. 6: Ulp. Dig. 1, 17: Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2 *fin.*: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

prae-fēcundus, a, um, *adj. very fruitful*: Plin. 16 17, 51.

praefĕrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [praefero] *a broad brazen dish used at sacrifices*: Paul. ex Fest. s. *v.*

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a to bear before, to carry in front*: dextra ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: alicui facem ad libidinem, id. Cat. 1, 6: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: Ov. F. 2, 336. **2.** Esp. *to bear along* in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. 3, 29: Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: statuam Circensi pompa, id. Tit. 2. **3.** In *perf. part borne past*; hence, *riding by, hurrying past*: praelatus equo, Tac. A. 6, 35: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. 2 14 *fin.* praeter castra sua fuga praelati, id. 7, 24. Also with *acc.*: castra sua praelati, *hurrying past the camp*, id. 5, 26. **II.** Fig. *to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present*: clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic. Sull. 14: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, *offers* or *exhibits his life as an example of his laws*, id. Rep 1, 34: opem, *to furnish aid*, Stat. Th

5, 476: causam, excusationem, *to offer as a cause, as an excuse*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 17. **2.** *to place* or *esteem before, to prefer:* quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.:* se alicui, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342: pecuniam amicitiae, id. Am. 17, 63: jus majestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patrioque amori, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id. Manil. 24 *fin.:* Brutus cuilibet ducum praeferendus, Vell. 2, 69. With *inf. to choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: ut multi praetulerint carere penatibus, Col. 1, 3. **3.** *to take beforehand, to anticipate* (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5: praelato die, Form. praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1. **4.** *to show, display, discover, reveal, betray*, etc.: quum praeferremus sensus aperte, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: avaritiam praefers, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: amorem, Ov. H. 17, 36: fons Calirrhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praeferens, Plin. 5, 16, 15: aures in equis animi indicia praeferunt, id. 11, 37, 50: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lascivia uti, Tac. A. 13, 45.

prae-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj. very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent:* praeferoces legatos, Liv. 5, 36: Tac. A. 4, 60: praeferocem ingenio, id. H. 4, 32: multiplici successu praeferocem, Suet. Caes. 35.

prae-ferrātus, a, um, *adj. tipped* or *shod with iron:* modius, Cato R. R. 11: pilum, *pointed with iron*, Plin. 18, 10, 23. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. *chained, fettered*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

prae-fertĭlis, e, *adj. very fruitful* or *fertile:* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1025.

prae-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj. very hot, torrid:* regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64. **II.** Fig.: ira, *burning*, Liv. 9, 18.

prae-festīnātim, *adv. very hurriedly* or *hastily:* praefestinatim et cupide, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 29.

prae-festīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much:* praefestinare praeloqui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 31: ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.:* praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 3. **II.** *to hasten past:* sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

praefĭca, ae, *f.* [praeficio] *a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 70: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 14. In apposition: tanquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7.

prae-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] lit. *to make* or *put at the head of;* hence, *to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of:* te cum securi caudicali praeficio provinciae, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 25: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: certum magistratum alicui procurationi, id. Leg. 2, 26 *fin.:* imperatorem bello, id. Manil. 16 *fin.:* legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: munitioni legatum praefecit, ib. 1, 10: pontifices sacris, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistolis, Tac. A. 6, 8: aliquem provinciae, ib. 13, 46: aliquem classi, Nep. Milt. 4: Juno sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. H. 12, 87. *Absol.:* in eo exercitu fratrem praefecerat, *had given him a command*, Cic. Sest. 18 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, id. Div. 2, 4 *fin.*

prae-fīdens, entis, *Part. trusting too much, over-confident* (rare): homines sibi praefidentes, Cic. Off. 1, 26.

praefīdentius, *comp. adv. too confidently:* Aug. Ep. 55.

prae-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fix* or *fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end* or *extremity:* ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: arma puppibus praefigere, Virg. Aen. 10, 80: vexillum in biremis puppe, Suet. Cal. 15: rostrum lupi villarum portis, Plin. 28, 10, 44: caput hastae, Suet. Caes. 85. Poet.: nigrum vitio praefigere theta (Θ *i. e.* θάνατος, in the Athenian judicial proceedings answering to c (condemno) in those of the Romans), i. e. *to condemn*, Pers. 4, 13. **2.** *to tip, head, point with*, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: jacula praefixa ferro, *tipped with iron*, Liv. 26, 4: ferro praefixum robur acuto, Virg. Aen. 10, 479: ora capistris, *to muzzle*, id. G. 3, 399. **II.** Transf. *to close, block up:* prospectus omnes, *to wall up, build up*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 3: fenestrae praefixae, Gai. Dig. 8, 2, 5. **2.** *to pierce, transfix:* latus praefixa veru, Tib. 1, 7, 55. **3.** *to enchant, bewitch:* Ps. Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

praefĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefiguro] *a prefiguration:* Aug. Civ. D. 16, 2.

prae-fĭgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prefigure:* Lact. 6, 20.

prae-fīnĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to determine, fix*, or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe:* praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8: aliquid restricte, id. Leg. 2, 18: praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons. 15: ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14 *fin.:* dies certus praefinitus, Gell. 1, 25 *fin.:* sumptum funerum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27. *Absol.:* nec res praefiniet ipsa, *limit, set bounds*, Lucr. 1, 619.

praefīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefinio] *a determining* or *fixing beforehand, prescription:* Julian. Dig. 36, 2, 19: Marcell. ib. 20.

praefīnīto, *adv. in the prescribed manner:* praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

praefiscĭnē and **praefiscĭnī**, *adv.* [fascinum; cf. Non. 153, 12] *meaning no evil, without offence:* pol tu ad laudem addito praefiscini, ne puella fascinetur, Titin. in Charis. p. 210: praefiscine (*al.* -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 84.

praefixus, a, um, *Part.* [praefigo].

praeflētus, a, um, v. perfletus.

prae-flōrĕo, 2. *v. n. to flower* or *blossom before the time:* Plin. 16, 29, 51.

praeflōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flos] lit. *to deprive of its blossoms beforehand;* only Fig. *to diminish, tarnish* (rare): gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv. 37, 58 *fin.:* decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58: gaudii fructum, Gell. 14, 1 *fin.:* vidua ab alio praeflorata, App. Apol. p. 332.

prae-flŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past* (rare): **I.** Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45 *fin.* **II.** Act.: Aufidus, qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26: Aquileiam, Plin. 3, 18, 22: castra, Tac. A. 15, 15.

praeflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praefluo] *flowing past:* amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

praefōcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praefoco] *that has the power of choking, suffocating:* spiratio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

praefōcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choking, suffocation:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

praefōco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to choke, strangle, suffocate:* animae viam, Ov. Ib. 560: messis praefocata, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 115: ex abundantia praefocari, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 12.

prae-fŏdĭo, fōdi, 3. *v. a. to dig before* or *in front of:* portas, Virg. Aen. 11, 473. **II.** *to dig* or *bury beforehand:* scrobes, *to make pits beforehand*, Plin. 17, 11, 16: aurum, Ov. M. 13, 60.

praefoecundus, a, um, v. praefecundus.

prae-fōmento, 1. *v. a. to warm* or *foment beforehand:* vulnera aqua gelida, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 *med.*

prae-for, fātus (*old imperat.* praefato, Cato R. R. 134, 1: praefamino, ib. 141, 2) 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to say* or *utter beforehand, to premise, preface:* quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. Tim. 10 *fin.:* sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just. 11, 5: si dicimus, *Ille patrem strangulavit*, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, *we do not preface it by saying, With permission, with respect be it spoken*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: cf Plin. 7, 51, 52: in praefanda incidere, *i. e. foul expressions*, Quint. 8, 3, 45: veniam, *to ask leave before speaking*, App. M. 1 *init.:* Aristoteles, quem in iis magna secuturus ex parte praefandum reor, *to mention* or *name beforehand as an authority*, Plin. 8, 16, 17. **2** Esp. *to utter a preliminary prayer.* majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis *Quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset*, praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv. 5, 41: priusquam hasce fruges condantur ture, vino, Jano, Jovi, Junoni praefato, *offering wine and incense, say a prayer to Janus*, etc., Cato R. R. 134, 1: with *acc.:* divos, Virg. Aen. 11, 301. **3.** *Part. perf.* in *pass. signif. mentioned* or *stated before:* condemnatus ex praefatis causis, Mart. Dig. 20, 4, 12: sic etiam nostro praefatus habebere libro, *named at the beginning*, Aus. praef. 2 *fin.:* sine honoribus praefatis appellare aliquid, *without saying, by your leave*, Arn. 5, 176: vir praefata reverentia nominandus, Vopisc. Aur. 1. **II.** *to foretell, predict, prophesy:* Cat. 64, 383 Liv. 22, 1.

praeformātor, ōris, *m.* [praeformo] *that forms* or *arranges beforehand*· Tert. Praescript. 30.

prae-formīdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to fear beforehand:* Quint. 4, 5, 5 (*al.* perform., *al.* reform.): Sil. 3, 608 (*al.* perform.).

prae-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to form* or *fashion beforehand, to instruct beforehand, to prepare*, etc.: his praeformat dictis, Sil. 7, 385: velut praeformata materia, Quint. 2, 6, 5: praeformatae infantibus literae, *traced beforehand*, id. 5, 14, 31.

prae-fortis, e, *adj. very strong* or *brave:* Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 *med.*

prae-fōtus, a, um, *Part. warmed* or *fomented beforehand:* partes aqua marina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2.

praefractē, *adv. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately:* aerarium defendere, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88. *Comp.:* Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

praefractus, a, um, *Part.* [praefringo]. **II.** Adj.: In rhetoric: *broken, abrupt:* Theodorus (*al.* Thucydides) praefractior, Cic. Or. 13. **2.** Of character: *stern, harsh, inflexible:* Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 155, 14: praefractior atque abscissior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 *fin.:* praefractius perseverantiae exemplum. *sterner, firmer*, id. 3, 8, 3 *extr.*

prae-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold:* praefrigidus Auster, Ov Pont. 4, 12, 35: aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida, Cels. 2, 30: unda, Just. 11, 8: situs, Plin. 17, 20, 34.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off before* or *at the end, to break to pieces, shiver:* ne caulis praefringatur, Cato R. R. 33: hastas, Liv. 8, 10: primam aciem telo, *to break off the point of the missile*, Just. 6, 8: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes. B. C. 2, 6: praefracta ligna, Lucr. 1, 891.

prae-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee before:* Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*

prae-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a. to prop up, support:* mollire praefultum torum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 335. Fig.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *secure*, Cic. Att. 5, 13: servitus, ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque miseriis praefulcior, *am propped up*, i. e. *surrounded, hedged in by*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 6. **II.** *to place under as a prop* or *stay:* Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, *use me as a prop*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 12.

prae-fulgĕo, si, 2 *v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter:* nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo (*sc* pavonis), Phaedr. 3, 18, 7: equus praefulgens unguibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 8, 553. **II.** Fig.: ne splendore praefulgeant, *glitter too much*, Auct. Her. 2

19: militarium (rerum) praefulgent nomina, Vell. 1, 14: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76: enituit et praefulsit decori et honesti dignitas, Gell. 12, 5 *med.*

prae-fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very bright:* Juvenc. in Matth. 3, 330, 18.

prae-fulgŭro, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to flash forth* (poet.): |. Neutr.: latus praefulgurat ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502. ||. Act.: strictoque vias praefulgurat ense, *fills with flashes of light, illuminates,* Val. Fl. 3, 119.

praefultus, a, um, *Part.* [praefulcio].

prae-fundo, fūdi, 3. *v. a. to add besides:* Simplic. p. 87.

praefurnĭum, ii, *n.* [furnus] *the mouth of a furnace* or *kiln:* Cato R. R. 38: Vitr. 5, 10.

prae-fŭro, 3. *v. n. to rage violently* (poet.): Stat. Th. 2, 420.

prae-fuscus, a, um, *adj. very swarthy* or *black:* Manil. 4, 721 dub.

prae-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold:* in locis praegelidis, Liv. 21, 54: hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24: rivi, Sil. 4, 226.

prae-gĕnĕrātus, a, um, *Part. generated before:* Pros. Aquit. Epit. haeres. Nestor. et Pelag. *init.*

prae-germĭno, 1. *v. a. to bud forth early:* praeflorent talia et praegerminant, Plin. 16, 29, 51.

prae-gĕro, gestum, 3. *v. a. to bear* or *carry before:* speculum, App. M. 4, p. 157.

prae-gestĭo, 4. *v. n. to desire greatly, to delight* (rare): videre, Cic. Coel. 28: ludere, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.

praegestus, a, um, *Part.* [praegero] *done before.* ||. Subst.: praegesta, orum, *n. plu. things done before, former things:* oblivio praegestorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, *n.* 150.

prae-gigno, 3. *v. a. to bring forth, to generate:* morem praegigni, *i. e.* oriri, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 77 (*al.* progigni).

prae-glōrĭōsissĭmus, a, um, *Sup. adj. very famous, very glorious:* Inscr.

praegnans, antis (praegnas, ātis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 95: ib. 4, 3, 37: Macr. S. 3, 11 *fin.* etc.), *adj.* [contr. from praegignens] *with child, pregnant, big with young:* gravida est, quae jam gravatur conceptu: praegnans velut occupata in generando quod conceperit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* gravida: uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: soror, id. Att. 1, 10: facere aliquam praegnantem, Juv. 6, 405: sus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: equa, Plin. 10, 63, 83: perdices, ib. 33. ||. Transf. of plants: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: oculi arborum, ib. 21, 35, *n.* 2. Of stones, etc.: est autem lapis iste praegnans, intus, cum quatias, alio, velut in utero, sonante, id. 10, 3, 4: paeantides gemmae, id. 37, 10, 66: nitrariae, id. 31, 10, 46, *n.* 3. 2. In gen. *full of, swollen with:* praegnans succo herba, id. 24, 15, 80: ostrea multo lacte, id. 32, 6, 21: veneno vipera, id. 11, 37, 62: cucurbita, Col. 10, 379: stamine fusus, Juv. 2, 55. Comically: *hard, smart:* plagae, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnans, *ad init.*

praegnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegnas] *a getting with child* or *with young, an impregnating; a being with young, pregnancy:* App. M. 1, p. 106. Of animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 1. Of plants: ib. 1, 44 ||. Fig.: App. Trismeg. *fin.*

praegnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *pregnancy:* juvenculae, Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

prae-gnāvĭter, *adv. very diligently:* Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 39 dub. (*al.* prognaviter, *al.* prognariter).

praegnax, ācis, *adj.* [praegnas] *often pregnant:* Fulgent. Myth. 2, 3.

prae-grăcĭlis, e, *adj. very slender,* or *lank:* proceritas, Tac. A. 4, 57.

praegrădo, 1. *v. a.* [gradus] *to go before, precede:* Pac. in Non. 65, 3.

prae-grandis, e, *adj. very large, huge, colossal:* praegrandi gradu, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* torvitas: arbores, Plin. 13, 25, 49: aures, id. 4, 13, 27: domus, id. 3, 16, 20: fel, id. 11, 37, 74: locusta, Suet. Tib. 60. ||. Fig. *very great, powerful:* praegrandis senex, *i. e. the great Aristophanes,* Pers. 1, 124.

prae-grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj. very heavy* (poet.): moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.

prae-grăvis, e, *adj. very heavy:* praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98: caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32: unda, Mart. 4, 18, 4: perdix feta praegravem aut delumbem esse simulans, *heavy, clumsy,* Plin. 10, 33, 51: cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. H. 2, 21. ||. Fig. *very heavy, oppressive, burthensome:* praegraves pavonum greges, *i. e. very expensive,* Varr. in Non. 440, 14 (*al.* graves): servitium, Plin. 7, 8, 6. Of persons, *very wearisome, distasteful:* delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71: vir principi praegravis, ib. 11, 19.

prae-grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press heavily on, to oppress, encumber:* praegravata telis scuta, Liv. 7, 23: caper praegravantibus auribus, *drooping,* Col. 7, 6. 2. Transf. *to exceed in weight, preponderate:* ne praegravet fructus parte aliqua, Plin 17, 22, 35, *n.* 15. ||. Fig. *to weigh down, depress, encumber:* exonerare praegravante turba regnum cupiens, Liv. 5, 34: qui praegravat artes infra se positas, *keeps down, prevents from rising,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13. 2. *to preponderate, have the advantage:* cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen. Clem. 1, 24: Suet. Caes. 76.

prae-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to go before* or *in advance, to precede;* constr. with *dat., acc.,* or *absol.:* gregi praegreditur, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: praegredi aliquem pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. 28, 1. *Absol.:* Cic. Phil. 13, 2. 2. *to pass by, go past;* with *acc.:* castra, Liv. 35, 30: fines, Tac. A. 14, 23. ||. Fig. *to surpass, excel:* aliquem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1.

praegressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegredior] *a going before, precedence:* causae, Cic. Fat. 19.

praegressus, a, um, *Part.* [praegredior].

praegressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going in advance, anticipation:* anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5.

prae-gŭbernans, antis, *Part. steering* or *guiding forwards:* Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

prae-gustātor, ōris, *m.* [praegusto] *one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer:* Suet. Claud. 44. ||. Fig.: praegustator libidinum tuarum, Auct. or. pro dom. 10: in omnibus nuptiis praegustator, Lact. Mort. pers. 38.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to taste beforehand;* in gen. *to take, eat,* or *drink beforehand:* cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 33: Plin. 21, 3, 9: potum regis, Just. 12, 14: medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 660.

prae-gypso, 1. *v. a. to cover over with gypsum:* os vasculi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

prae-hĭbĕo, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] (for praebeo, which is a contraction of it) *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply:* vestem, aurum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 49: alicui cibum, ib. 3, 134: alicui operam atque hospitium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 41: verba, *to utter, speak,* id. Rud. 1, 2, 5.

prae-infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour into beforehand:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

prae-innŭo, 3. *v. a. to indicate beforehand:* Varr. in Non. 91, 4 dub. (*al.* pertimuerint).

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of;* constr. with *dat., acc.,* or *absol.:* vastum mare praejacens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24: campus qui castra praejacet, Tac. A. 12, 36: praejacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5.

prae-jăcĭo (praejicio, Fest. *s. v.* pone), jēci, jactum, 3. *v. a. to cast* or *throw up in front:* moles, Col. 8, 17. ||. Fig. *to object, utter reproachfully:* multis in contumeliam Graecorum praejactis probris, Dictys Cret. B. Troj. 2, 24.

praejactus, a, um, *Part.* [praejacio].

prae-jĭcĭo, v. praejacio

prae-jūdex, icis, *m. who judges beforehand:* praejudex, προδικαστής, Gloss. Philox.

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [praejudico]. ||. Adj.: *decided beforehand, prejudged:* praejudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61: res, Cic. Clu. 17: opinio, *a preconceived notion, prejudice,* id. N. D. 1, 5. In *Sup.:* vir praejudicatissimus, *whose talents are already clearly ascertained,* Sid. post carm. 22. |||. Subst. praejudicatum i, *n. something decided beforehand:* Liv. 26, 2. 2. *a previous opinion, prepossession:* postulo, ut ne quid huc praejudicati afferatis, Cic. Clu. 2.

prae-jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining* or *according to a preceding judgment* or *decision:* multam, Cod. Theod. 11 30, 50. ||. *pertaining to a preceding examination:* actiones, Justin. Inst. 4, 6: formulae, Gai. Inst. 4, 44.

prae-jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n. a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact* or *facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings:* Gaius 4, 44, 94: Dig. 25, 3, 1 (v. Long's Cic. 1. p. 13 and Smith's Ant. 954): praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur: rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur: judiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus: unde etiam nomen ductum est: aut cum de eadem causa pronuntiatum est, *etc.,* Quint. 5, 2, 1: de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4: (praejudicium dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert judicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur: judicium autem res, quae causam litemque determinat, Ascon.): apud eosdem judices reus est factus, cum is duobus praejudiciis jam damnatus esset, id. Clu. 22: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, *preceding judgment, precedent,* Plin. Ep. 7, 6. ||. Transf. in gen. *any precedent, example, indication of the future:* Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italia excessit, *by the example of your conduct* (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B. C. 2, 32: Africi belli praejudicia sequimini, ib. *fin.:* statim quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *as an example of what was to happen to himself,* Suet. Caes. 23: victoria hujus vel illius pro praejudicio accipitur, Tac. G 10. 2. *a damage, disadvantage, prejudice:* praejudicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35: absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2: neque alimentorum causa veritati facit praejudicium, *does no harm,* Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 10: sine ullo litis praejudicio, Tryph. ib. 26, 2, 27. 3. *a decision made beforehand* or *before the proper time:* Liv. 3, 40.

prae-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law: *to judge, pass sentence,* or *decide beforehand, to prejudge:* Cic. Verr. 3, 65. ||. Transf. in gen.: de iis censores praejudicent, *let the censors give their preliminary judgment,* id. Leg. 3, 20. 2. *to be injurious, to harm:* with *dat.:* res inter alios judicatae aliis non praejudicant, Marc. Dig. 42, 1, 63.

prae-jūrātĭo, ōnis, *f. the reciting of an oath previously to others:* Fest. *s. v.*

prae-jŭvo, jūvi, 1. *v. a. to aid beforehand;* affectam ejus fidem praejuvisse, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prae-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to glide, flow, swim before, along, by* or *past:* insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: piscis praelabitur ante, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 43: amnis, Lucan. 9, 355. With *acc.:* rotis flumina, *to drive along,* Virg. G. 3, 180. ||. Fig. *to glide past, to hasten by.* with *acc.:* ira eruditas mentes praelabitur, Petr. 99: praelabens tempus Col 11, 1.

prae-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick* or *taste beforehand:* (mus) praelambens omne quod affert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 109. II. Transf. *to wash* or *touch lightly*: arenas, of a river, Prud. Hamart. 357.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.* [praelabor].

prae-lārgus, a, um, *adj. very copious* or *abundant* (poet.): pulmo animae praelargus, Pers. 1, 14: dapes, Juvenc. 3, 754.

prae-lassātus, a, um, *Part. wearied beforehand*: Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

prae-lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefero] *a preferring, a preference*: Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 4: alterius, Tert. Apol. 13.

prae-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prefers*: Tert. Pudic. 2.

prae-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefero].

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj. very elegant, sumptuous*, or *luxurious*: homines, Suet. Ner. 30: id. Vit. 2.

prae-lăvo, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *rinse beforehand*: os, App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-laxātus, a, um, *Part. widened* or *relieved beforehand*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *n.* 27.

prae-lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praelĕgo] *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection*: Quint. 1, 2, 15.

prae-lector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer*: Gell. 18, 5.

praelectus, a, um, *Part.* [praelĕgo].

prae-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bequeath a thing so that it shall be given before the inheritance is divided*: eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11: peculia filiis, Scaevol. Dig. 33, 8, 26.

prae-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon*: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Virgilium et alios poëtas, Suet. Gramm. 16. II. *to pick* or *choose out, to select*: praelectus hircus, App. M. 7, p. 192. III. *to sail past*: Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1: Alsia praelegitur tellus, *is sailed by*, Rut. Itin. 1, 223.

praelībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praelibo] *a tasting* or *taking beforehand; an offering of the first fruits*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* praemetium. II. Fig. *a lessening, diminution*: Tert. Anim. 58.

prae-līber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very* or *entirely free*: Prud. Apoth. 155.

prae-lībo, 1. *v. a. to taste beforehand, foretaste* (poet.): nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60. II. Fig.: vultus ac pectora Ulysses praelibat visu, *examines, inspects*, Stat. Ach. 2, 88.

prae-lĭcenter, *adv. too freely, too boldly*: verba finxit, Gell. 16, 7: disponens, Amm 16, 5.

prae-lĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praeligo] *something bound on in front* or *about one, an amulet*: Marc. Emp. 8.

praelĭgānĕus, e, um, *adj.* [praelĕgo] *picked beforehand*: vinum, *a poor kind of wine made of unripe* or *bad grapes*, Cato R. R. 23.

prae-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind on before, to bind*: arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16: cauda pecoris quam arctissime praeligata, Plin. 29, 2, 10. II. *to bind around, tie about*: statuae coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet. Caes. 79: pars palmitis praeligata, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 13: linum, quo praeligata infra caput vipera pependerit, id. 30, 5, 12. 2. Transf. *to bind up*: os praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin. 28, 6, 17. (ii) *to cover, veil*: vestibus capita, Petr. 102. III. Fig. *to bind, fetter, charm*: o praeligatum pectus! *bound up*, i. e. *obdurate*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 28.

prae-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear* or *daub in front, to plaster over*: cum fucatur atque praelinitur, Gell. 7, 14: villas tectorio, id. 13, 23.

praelĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praelino].

praelĭum, v. proelium.

prae-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set* or *place before, to put first* or *foremost*: si pro trochaeo paenultimo spondeum praelocaveris, Mart. Cap. 5, 170: consonans, Ter. de syllab. p. 2390.

praelŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeloquor] *a speaking before*: Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3 *praef.* II. Transf. *a preface, preamble*: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 2.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praeloquor].

praelongo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [praelongus] *to lengthen out very much, to make very long*: pedum crura, Plin. 11, 2, 1.

prae-longus, a, um, *adj. very long*: homo, Quint. 6, 3, 67: gladii, Liv. 22, 46: cauda, Plin. 8, 33, 51: hasta, Tac. A. 6, 3: gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9: sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.

prae-lŏquor, cūtus (quutus), 3. *v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another*: occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 28. II. *to preface, premise*: Plin. Ep. 8, 21. III. *to foretell, predict*: Lact.

prae-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n. to hold* or *carry a light before, to light*: servus praelucens, Suet. Aug. 29: alicui, Stat. S. 1, 2, 89. 2. Of the light itself: praeluxere faces, Mart. 12, 42: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. 4, 11, 9. 3. *to shine very much*: baculum praelucet, Plin. 32, 10, 51. II. Fig. *to shine forth, be bright*: amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. Am. 7: consul, avus, lumenque tuae praeluceo vitae, Aus. Idyll. 4, 95. 2. Esp. *to outshine, surpass*: nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

prae-lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj. shining greatly, very bright*: candor circuli praelucidus, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

prae-lūdo, si, sum 3. *v. n.* and *a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse*: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes*, Plin. 37, 2, 7: tragoediis, Gell. 19, 11. With *acc.*: pugnam praeludere, *to prepare oneself for fighting*, Rut. Itin. 1, 257. II. Fig.: aliquid operibus suis praeludere, *to premise, preface*, Stat. S. 1, *praef.*: ac Mariana quidem rabies intra urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur, *had only made a prelude*, Flor. 4, 2.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelumbo, 1. *v. a.* [lumbus] *to make hipshot*: Nov. in Non. 156, 12.

prae-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Part. illustrated* or *explained before*: Tert. Res. carn. 33.

praelūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo] *a prelude*: praelusio atque praecursio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13 *fin.*: Marc. Emp. 20.

praelustris, e, *adj.* [lustro] *very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet.): praelustria vita, *shun worldly grandeur*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 5.

prae-mācĕro, 1. *v. a. to soak* or *steep beforehand*: mala cydonia, Scrib. Comp. 193.

prae-mălĕdīco, xi, 3. *v. a. to curse beforehand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

prae-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to order* or *command beforehand*: ut conquireretur praemandavi, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 *fin.* II. *to order* or *procure beforehand*: puerum aut puellam, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 49.

prae-mando, 3. *v. a. to chew beforehand*: Fig. *to explain clearly*: aliquid alicui, Gell. 4, 1.

praemātūrē, *adv. too soon, prematurely*: praemature vita careo, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 69: cum significandum est coactius quid factum, et festinantius, tum rectius praemature factum id dicitur, quam mature, Gell. 10, 11. *Comp.*: praematurius agi, Papin. Dig. 45, 1, 118.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. very early, early*: fructus, Col. 11, 3. II. *too early, untimely, premature*: denuntiatio, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52: hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30: canities, ib. 14, 57.

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part. protected by medicines* or *charms*: Aesonides, Ov. H. 12, 15: antidoto praemedicatus, Tert. Jejun. 12.

prae-mĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a considering beforehand, premeditation*: futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: diuturna, ib. 15.

prae-mĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n. a place for preparation*: Tert. Jejun. 6.

prae-mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to think over* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate*; constr. with *inf.*, *a relative clause* or *absol.*: effugere errorem praemeditamur, Lucr. 4, 822: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: praemeditari, quo animo accedam ad urbem, id. Att. 6, 3. *Absol.*: tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding*, Tac. A. 14, 15. 2. *Part.* in *pass.* signif.: *previously considered, premeditated*: mala praemeditata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: nihil cogitati praemeditatique, Quint. 4, 5, 2.

prae-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to buy before* or *beforehand*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 25: ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque praemercarentur, *should forestall the markets*, Cassius Hemina ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10.

praemessum, v. praemetium.

praemētĭum (*al.* praemessum), ii, *n.* [metior] *the offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres*: praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* sacrima.

prae-mētor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to measure* or *measure out beforehand*: Sol. 40. 2. *Part.* in *pass.* signif. (Fig.): praemetata Divum itinera, *predestined*, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* [praemetuo]. II. Adj.: *fearing beforehand*; with *gen. obj.*: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. 1, 16, 4.

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv. anxiously, solicitously*: errorem vitare, Lucr. 4, 825.

prae-mĕtŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to be in fear beforehand*: mens, Lucr. 3, 1032: Caesar praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men*, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. II. Act. *to fear beforehand*: dum praemetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud. in Symm. 2, 681.

praemĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praemior] *a robber*: Naev. in Non. 150, 23.

praemĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who rewards*: bonorum praemiatrix Adrastia, Amm. 14, 11.

prae-mĭco, 1. *v. n. to gleam* or *glitter forth, to glitter very much*: lucerna claro lumine praemicans, App. M. 5, p. 167.

prae-migro, 1. *v. n. to move away before*: ruinis imminentibus musculi praemigrant, Plin. 8, 28, 42.

praemĭnĕo, v. praeemineo.

prae-mĭnister, tri, *m. a servant, an attendant*: deorum flaminum, Macr. S. 3, 8: Tert. Or. 1.

prae-mĭnistra, ae, *f. a female attendant* or *minister*: lingua mendaciorum et amaritudinum praeministra App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-mĭnistro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to wait* or *attend upon, to minister to*: magistratibus, Gell. 10, 3: alicui, App. M. 5, p. 160. II. Act. *to furnish, supply, hand to*: Tert. Baptism. 11.

prae-mĭnor, 1. *v. dep. to threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19: App. M. 8, p. 211.

praemĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [praemium] *to stipulate for a reward*: constabat, in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7.

praemĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rich*: praemiosam, pecuniosam, dixit Cato, Fest. *s. v.*

praemissus, a, um, *Part.* [praemitto]. II. Subst. praemissa, orum, *n. plu. things sent in advance, the first-fruits* = primitiae: Plin. 12, 1, 2.

prae-mistus or **praemixtus**, a, um, *Part. mixed beforehand*: praemixta olera, Apic. 4, 5.

prae-mītis, e, *adj. very gentle* (poet.): asina, Juvenc. 3, 633.

prae-mitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send forwards* or *before, to despatch in advance*: a portu me praemisisti domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 55: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: legatum ad flumen, Sall. J. 50: Considius cum exploratoribus praemittitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: odiosas literas, Cic. Att. 10, 8: hunc Acheruntem praemittam prius

Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 12. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to set before* or *in front:* ficetis caprificus praemittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21. **II.** Fig. *to send out in advance:* cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet. Cal. 58 · cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, *direct our thoughts to distant objects*, Sen. Ep. 5.

praemĭum, ii, *n.* [prae and emo *take* (in compos.) cf. demo, sumo], lit.: *what one takes first* or *for oneself;* hence *profit derived from booty, booty* (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib. 1, 2, 25: ferre ad patrios praemia dira lares, Prop. 2, 23, 67: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518. Also, *game killed, prey:* Prop. 3, 11, 46: Hor. Epod. 2, 36. **II.** In gen. *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction:* Lucr. 3, 969: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Acad. 2, 1. **2.** Esp. *reward, recompense:* donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: alicui magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: praemio afficere aliquem, *to reward*, Quint. 3, 6, 41: praemiis augere, *to enrich*, Tac. A. 1, 42: praemio inducere, Sall. J. 13: praemium persolvere alicui, *to give*, Cic. Coel. 29: proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, *to obtain*, id. B. G. 1, 43: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditurum esse, *if he were rewarded*, Liv. 24, 45. Ironic. *punishment:* Ov. M. 8, 503. Meton. *an act deserving a reward, an exploit:* Virg. Aen. 12, 437.

prae-mŏdĕrans, antis, *Part. prescribing a measure:* in proelia ingredi praemoderante cithara gressibus, Gell. 1, 11.

prae-mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part. measured out* or *modulated beforehand:* cogitationem gestu, *to adapt the thoughts to the gestures*, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

prae-mŏdum, *adv. beyond measure:* Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 7, 7 *fin.*

prae-moenio, v. praemunio.

prae-mŏlestĭa, ae, *f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension:* alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

prae-mōlĭor, 4. *v. dep. to prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand:* res, Liv. 28, 17.

prae-mollĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to soften beforehand:* praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 5. **II.** Fig. *to soften* or *mollify beforehand:* id. 4, 3, 10: judicum mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

prae-mollis, e, *adj. very soft:* ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75: involucrum, id. 11, 37, 69.

prae-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to forewarn, to advise* or *admonish beforehand:* constr. with *subj.*, *de*, and *acc.* of thing: me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: praemonito filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14: praemoneo, nunquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16: de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Auct. Har. resp. 5: coeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. 11, 2: ut futuri principes praemonerentur, qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. **II.** Esp. *to foretell, predict:* futura, Just. 43, 1: ventos et imbres, Plin. 18, 35, 79. With *acc.* and *inf.:* et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. H. 17, 239.

praemŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemoneo] *a forewarning, premonition:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a forewarner, premonitor:* App. de Deo Socrat. p. 51.

prae-mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj. that gives previous warning, premonitory:* edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praemoneo]. **II.** Subst.: praemonitum, i, *n. a forewarning:* praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2.

prae-mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forewarning, premonition* (poet.): Deum, Ov. M. 15, 800.

praemonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemonstro] *a showing* or *indicating beforehand:* Lactant. 7, 14, 12.

praemonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director* (poet.): monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

prae-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct:* praemonstra docte, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 68: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 92: te praemonstrante, *under thy guidance*, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum misereseat, *I caution you*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 61. **II.** Esp. *to predict, presage, prognosticate:* magnum aliquid populo R. praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Har. resp. 10: ventos, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 7: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43

prae-mordĕo, morsi and mordi, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite off the tip* or *end:* linguam, Lucan. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5. **II.** Transf. *to bite* or *snip off, pilfer:* aliquid ex aliqua re, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [praemordeo] *bitten off at the end:* olera praemordica, *of which only the tops are eaten* (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

prae-mŏrĭor, tuus, 3. *v. dep. to die early, prematurely* or *before:* aut ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov. H. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gramm. 3. **II.** Fig. *to decay:* praemoritur visus, auditus, *fails*, Plin. 7, 50, 51.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.* [praemordeo].

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [praemorior]. **II.** Adj.: *dead:* jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65. Fig.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72.

praemōtus, a, um, *Part.* [praemoveo].

prae-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move beforehand, to stir greatly:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

prae-mundātus, a, um, *Part. cleansed beforehand:* praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

prae-mūnĭo (also praemoenio, Gell. 13, 27) īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fortify* or *defend in front:* aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: Isthmum, ib. 55. **II.** Fig. *to fortify, protect, secure:* metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, *to securing himself*, Suet. Cal. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratia, Vell. 2, 6: genus dicendi praemunitum, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9. **2.** *to place before for defence* or *strengthening:* quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, *are premised to obviate objections*, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri intelligebam, *adduced in defence*, id. Coel. 8: primum illud praefulci et praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *secure beforehand*, id. Att. 5, 13.

prae-mūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio] *a fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand;* Fig. of an orator, *a preparation, premunition:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53: orationis, ib. 2, 75: Quint. 9, 2, 17.

prae-narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tell* or *relate beforehand:* rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5. 12.

prae-nato, 1. *v. n. to swim before* or *in front:* praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88. **II.** *to swim* or *flow by:* domos amnis praenatat, Virg. Aen. 6, 705.

praenāvĭgatĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenavigo] *a sailing by* or *past:* praenavigatio Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

prae-nāvĭgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to sail by* or *past:* Plin. 6, 23, 26. With *acc.:* praenavigans litus, Val. Max. 1 8, *n.* 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt. Plin. 6, 28, 32. **II.** Fig. *to sail past, to hurry past:* praenavigamus vitam, Sen. Ep. 70

prae-nexus, a, um, *Part. tied or bound up in front:* praenexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1.

prae-nĭmis, *adv. too much:* praenimis plebeium, Gell. 19, 10.

prae-nĭtĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to shine or glitter forth:* vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 162: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6: juvenis veste nivea praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 261. With *dat.:* *to outshine:* unius facies praenitet omnibus, *outshines them all*, Sen. Med. 93. **II.** Fig.: gentes, quarum titulis forum Augusti praenitet, Vell. 2, 39: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, ib. 35: cur tibi junior praeniteat, *appear more attractive*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 4.

prae-nōbĭlis, e, *adj. very famous* or *celebrated:* praenobilis potio, App. M 10, p. 251. *Comp.:* praenobilior, id. Flor. p. 16.

prae-nōmen, ĭnis, *n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual; the first name, praenomen:* Quintilius cum filio, cui Mario praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32. **II.** Transf. in gen. *an appellation* or *title placed before a person's name:* praenomen *Imperatoris*, Suet. Caes. 76: id. Tib. 26.

prae-nōmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [praenomen] *to give* one *the praenomen* or *title of, to name* (rare): Numerios praenominabant, Varr. in Non. 352, 29.

prae-nosco, 3. *v. a. to learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow:* nos praenoscimus, Pl. Asin 1, 1, 46: futura praenoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 38: Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum coeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490.

praenōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenosco] *a previous notion, preconception*, a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, *innate idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44.

prae-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *note before* or *in front:* profert quosdam libros literis ignorabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 268: aureos anulo, *to seal*, ib. 10, p. 243. **2.** *to entitle:* ut de Deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. D. 8, 14: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, id. Retract. 2, 14. **II.** *to note* or *designate beforehand, to predict:* prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotarunt, Tert. adv. Jud. 14 **III.** *to note down, write down:* fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183.

prae-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (poet.). densa praenubilus arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, *n. an implement for combing flax, a hatchel:* Gloss. Philox. **II.** Transf. *an instrument of torture, a rack:* Tert. Apol. 5.

praenuncio, etc. *v.* praenuntio, etc.

prae-nuncŭpo, 1. *v. a. to name beforehand:* Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

praenuntĭātĭo or **-nunciatio**, ōnis, *f.* [praenuntio] *a prediction:* Tert. Anim. 46.

praenuntĭātīvus, a, um, *adj. that announces beforehand, forewarning:* ignes, Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praenuntĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who announces beforehand, a foreteller:* Aug. Conf. 9, 5.

praenuntĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that foretells* or *predicts:* Prud. στεφ. 2, 29.

prae-nuntĭo (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict;* constr. with *acc.*, *de*, or *acc.* and *inf.:* futura, Cic. Div. 1, 6: de adventu alicujus, Nep. Eum. 9 · abi, praenuntia, hanc venturam, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 12. Of things: juglans, frangi se, praenuntiat strepitu, Plin. 16. 42, 81

prae-nuntius (praenunctus), a, um, *adj. that foretells* or *forebodes.* Subst. *a foreteller, harbinger:* Zephyrus Veneris praenuntius, Lucr. 5, 736: lucis praenuntius ales, i. e. *the cock,* Ov. F. 2, 767: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: inquisitio candidati, praenuntia repulsae, id. Mur. 21. **2.** praenuntium, i, *n. an indication, token, omen:* futuri eventus alicujus id praenuntium est, Plin. 2, 84. 86: istarum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuntia, Sen. Ira 3, 10.

prae-obtūrans, antis, *Part. stopping up in front:* Vitr. 10, 12.

prae-occĭdo, *3. v. n. to go down* or *set before;* of constellations: with *dat.:* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § *3.*

prae-occŭpātĭo, ōnis *f.* [praeoccupo] *a seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* locorum praeoccupatio, Nep. Eum. *3.* ‖. In rhetor. *an anticipation, prolepsis:* Beda de Schem. et Tropis, *init.* ‖‖. *a disease that violently distends the abdomen:* quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeoccupatio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occŭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to seize upon* or *take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy:* hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeoccupare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7: Macedoniam, id. Eum. 2: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, *3*: iter, Caes. B. C. *3*, 13: Asiam, Vell. 2, 69. **2.** Fig.: animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: hilaritas praeoccupaverat mentes, Petr. 113: quas (partes) praeoccupavit oratio tua, Cic. Phil. 10, 1: praeoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. 6, 20. ‖. *to anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4. With *inf.:* legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeoccupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people,* Liv. 4, 30.

prae-ŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to emit* or *exhale an odour beforehand:* ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praeolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4.

prae-ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj. very fat:* Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose* or *wish rather, to prefer:* constr. with *inf.* or *subj.*, and *acc.* of thing preferred, *dat.* of that rejected: praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30 *fin.:* Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43: filiam equitis Romani nuptiis generosarum, Nep. Att. 12: multi praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: perire, Tac. H. 4, 48: ut puerum praeoptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 21.

prae-ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part. ordered beforehand, preordained:* causae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

prae-ōro, 1. *v. a. to pray before:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

prae-ostensus, a, um, *Part. foreshown:* Tert. adv. Jud. 4.

prae-palpans, antis, *Part. stroking* or *patting before* or *in front:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, *3. v. a. to open* or *spread before, to spread out, extend:* Virg. Cul. 16: vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28. ‖. Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr. 1, 145: hiberni praepandens temporis ortus, Cic. Arat. 40.

praepărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo] *a getting* or *making ready, a preparing, preparation:* priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. *3*, 14: belli, Vell. 1, 12. ‖. In rhetor. *a preparing* or *predisposing of the auditors:* Quint. 7, 10, 12.

praepărato, *adv. with preparation:* quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo! Quint. 4, 2, 1.

praepărātor, ōris, *m.* [praeparo] *a preparer:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.

praepărātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeparator] *preparatory:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, *3.*

praepărātūra, ae, *f.* [praeparo] *a preparing, preparation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

praepărātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeparo]. ‖. Adj. *prepared, provided with:* praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 58: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, ib. 1, 53: bene praeparatum pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 14. Adverbially, in *neutr. abl.:* ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11.

prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparation:* praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vell. 2, 76: rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11

prae-parcus, a, um, *adj. very sparing, very niggardly:* apes praeparcae, *opp.* prodigae atque edaces, Plin. 11, 19, 21: animus, id. 22, 24, 51.

prae-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip:* praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20: locum domestici belli causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: praeparat se pugnae, Plin. 8, 20, 29: exercitum majori operi, Vell. 2, 109: classem, Curt. *3*, 5: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16: profectionem, *to make preparations for one's departure,* Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide,* Cic. Off. 1, 4: cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 37, 56: potum cantharidum, id. 29, 4, 30: ova, *to cook, dress,* Mart. 1, 56. ‖. Fig.: animos ad sapientiam concipiendam, Cic. fragm. in Non. 12, 23: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72: excusationem, Petr. 139: aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9.

prae-parvus, a, um, *adj. very small* (poet.): Juvenc. 2, 819.

prae-pătĭor, *3. v. dep. to suffer very much:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 2, 34.

praepĕdīmentum, i, *n.* [praepedio] *a hinderance, impediment:* Pl. Poen. *3*, 2, 29.

praepĕdĭo, īvi, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [pes: cf. impedio] *to entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter:* praepeditus latera forti ferro, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: praepeditis Numidarum equis, *tied to the manger,* Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praepediant, *let them hamper* or *embarrass themselves,* Liv. 8, 38. ‖. Meton. in gen. *to hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass:* singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, *3*, 42: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Pl. Casin. *3*, 5, 25: si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness,* Tac. A. *3*, *3*: praepeditus morbo (*al.* perditus), Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: sese praeda, Liv. 8, 30. Fig.: in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant; quas omnes avaritia praepediebat, Sall. J. 28.

prae-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front:* ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Prop. 2, 24, 37.

praepes, ĕtis, *adj.* [peto] *swift of flight, nimble, fleet:* praepetibus pennis ausus se credere coelo, Virg. Aen. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. prooem. 7: Victoria, Cn. Mattius in Gell. 6, 6: cursus, Sen. Hippol. 1061. **2.** In gen. *winged:* tela praepetis Dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. H. 8, 38. ‖. Subst. *a bird:* Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, id. M. 4, 714: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbra, *i. e.* accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32. (ii) Esp. *a prophetic bird,* from whose flight something favourable was predicted· praepetis omina pennae, Virg Aen. *3*, 361, and Serv. in loc. Hence adj. *lucky, fortunate:* Enn. in Gell. 6, 6. **2.** Medusaeus, *Pegasus,* Ov. M. 5, 257.

prae-pĕto, *3. v. a. to strive diligently after:* Fest. s. v. praepetes.

prae-pignĕrātus, a, um, *Part pledged, bound:* Amm. 29, 2.

prae-pĭlātus, a. um, *Part.* [pila] *tipped with a ball* or *button:* pila praepilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, *darts* or *javelins with a blunt point like a ball,* Liv. 26, 51: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6. ‖. Fig.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

prae-pīlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pilum] *to cast* or *hurl:* utrinque magnis concursum est viribus: praepilabantur missilia, Amm. 16, 12.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj. very fat:* solum, Virg. Aen. *3*, 698: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77: ubertas, id. 18, 17, 45. ‖. Fig.: vox praepinguis, *too thick,* Quint. 11, *3*, 32.

prae-plecto, *3. v. a. to strike before:* Not. Tir. p. 107. In *part. perf.:* praeplexus, ib.

praepollens, entis, *Part.* [praepolleo]. ‖. Adj. *very powerful, very distinguished:* gens divitiis praepollens Liv. 1, 57: virtute, id. 5, 34. *Comp.:* vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. C. D 22, 29.

prae-pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished:* quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority,* Tac. A. 2, 45: Phoenices mari praepollebant, ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 182.

praepondĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praepondero] *preponderance:* praeponderatio, ῥοπή, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pondĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to be of greater weight, to preponderate:* ne portionum aequitate turbata mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. *3*, 10: id. Clem. 1, 2. ‖. Fig. *to be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference:* honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, *3*: exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615. **2.** *to turn the scale, give a decision:* si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, *decides neither one way nor the other,* Quint. 7, 2, 39: quo praeponderet alea fati, *inclines,* Lucan. 6, 603. **B.** Act. *to outweigh:* qui omnia metiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be surpassed,* Cic. Off. *3*, 4.

prae-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum (old *perf.* praeposivi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 11. Syncop. *part.* praepostus, Lucr. 6, 998), *3. v. a. to put* or *set before, to place first:* versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: de qua priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponam, *I will first make a few observations,* Cic. Fam. 11, 27. **2.** Esp. *to place* or *set over as chief, commander* or *superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as* · with *acc.* and *dat.:* unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis, *to appoint commander in the war,* id. Manil. 22: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, Caes. B. C. *3*, 89: aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor,* Cic. Fam. 2, 15: negotio, *to charge with the management of an affair,* ib. 15, 4: navibus, *to appoint admiral,* id. Verr. 5, 38: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finance,* Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, *superintendent of all maritime affairs,* Caes. B. C. *3*, 5: praepositus cubiculo, *chamberlain,* Suet. Dom. 16: aliquem custodem alicui loco, *to appoint keeper of a place,* Ov. Tr. *3*, 1, 67. ‖. Fig. *to set before* or *above, to prefer:* lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 11: se alteri, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 38: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: amicitiam patriae, id. Rab. perd. 8.

prae-porto, 1. *v. a. to bear* or *carry before* (poet.): tela, Lucr. 2, 621: Cat. 64, 193: prae se Scorpius infestus praeportans flebile acumen, Cic. Arat. 433.

praepŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praepono] *a putting* or *setting before, a preferring preference:* Cic. Fin. 3, 16. ‖ *a placing* or *setting over as commander* or *president:* aliquem navi, Ulp. Dig. 14 1, 1, § 12. ‖‖. In gramm. *a prepos-*

sion: praepositio *in* privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet si *in* praepositum non fuisset, Cic. Top. 11: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

praepŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In gramm. *that is set before, prepositive:* vocales, Prisc. p. 561 P.: conjunctio, Diom. p. 409 ib.

praepŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a chief* or *overseer*, etc.: militares, Lampr. Elag. 6: horreorum et pagorum, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 2.

praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praepono]. II. Subst. praepŏsĭtus, i, *m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander:* legatorum tuorum, Cic. Pis. 36: quod (milites) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet. Oth. 1: aquarum, *water-inspector*, Front. Aq. 17. Of *the governor of a province:* Suet. Galb. 12. 2. praeposita, orum, *n. plu.* = προηγμένα, with the Stoics, *preferable* or *advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, *etc.:* ista bona non dico, sed dicam Graece προηγμένα, Latine autem producta: sed praeposita, aut praecipua malo, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. *Sing.:* bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, ib.

prae-possum, pŏtui, *irreg. v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upperhand:* postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac. H. 5, 8.

praepostĕrē, *adv. in a reversed order, irregularly:* literas reddere, Cic. Att. 7, 16: praepostere agere cum aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 20: laevus calceus praepostere inductus, *the left instead of the right*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8.

praepostĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeposterus] *a reversed order, inversion:* si Juno est aër, Graeci nominis praeposteritate repetita, *i. e. by transposing the letters of the words* ἀὴρ and Ἥρα, Arn. 3, 118.

praepostĕro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reverse, invert:* Ps. Quint. decl. 9.

praepostĕrus, a, um, *adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseasonable*, etc.: ordo, Lucr. 3, 622: praeposteri ficus, *figs out of season, that grow too early* or *too late*, Plin. 16, 27, 51: natalis, *an inverted birth*, i. e. *with the feet foremost*, id. 7, 8, 6: dies, id. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 1: frigus, Sen. Ep. 23: praepostera et intempestiva oratio, Plin. Ep. 6, 5. II. Fig. *wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse:* ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, Cic. Clu. 26: imperator, id. Pis. 38: homines, Sall. J. 85. Of things: quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. Rab. Post. 13: ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praeposterum sit, id. de Or. 3, 11: gratulatio, id. Sull. 32: consilia, id. Am. 22.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, *ad init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *Part.* [praepossum]. II. Adj.: *very able* or *powerful:* praepotentes viri, Cic. Rab. Post. 16. With *abl.:* praepotentes opibus, *very rich*, Plin. 36, 5, 4. *n.* 14. With *gen.:* rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cic. Div. 2, 18. 2. Of things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, id. Balb. 15: philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43: praepotens gratae mentis impetus, Val. Max. 5, 2, *n.* *. III. Subst. praepŏtentes, ium, *m. plu. the powerful:* opes praepotentium, Cic. Am. 15: more praepotentium, Col. 1, 3: iniquitas praepotentium, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

prae-pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [praepotens] *superior power:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

prae-pōto, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to drink before:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, *n.* 159. II. Act. *to give to drink* or *make drink of before:* praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, ib. *n.* 160.

praeprŏpĕranter, *adv very hastily:* certare, Lucr. 3, 780.

praeprŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly, with over-haste:* festinans praepropere, Liv. 37, 23.

prae-prŏpĕro, 1. *v. n. to hasten greatly:* praeproperat, προπετεύεται, Gloss. Philox.

prae-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. very quick* or *hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate:* praepropera festinatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: prensatio, id. Att. 1, 1: celeritas, Liv. 31, 42: ingenium, *rash*, id. 22, 41: nisus, Sil. 15, 757: amor, Val. Max. 6, 3, *n.* 6.

prae-pulcer, cra, crum, *adj. very beautiful* (poet.): Juvenc. 1, 432.

prae-purgo, 1. *v. a. to purge* or *cleanse beforehand:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *n.* 128.

praepūtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeputio] *a retaining of the foreskin, uncircumcision:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

praepūtĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *having the foreskin, uncircumcised:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

praepūtĭo, 1. *v. a.* [praeputium] *to draw out the foreskin:* Schol. Juv. 10, 206.

prae-pūtĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hybr. prae πύσθιον] *the foreskin, prepuce:* Juv. 14, 99.

praequam, *adv.* v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part. complaining beforehand* (poet.): multa praequestus, Ov. M. 4, 251.

prae-rădĭo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to beam* or *glitter forth* (poet.): pilenta praeradiant, Claud. Nup. Honor. et Mar. 286. II. Act. *to outshine:* Bacchi conjux redimita corona, praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov. H. 6 115.

prae-rādo, rasi, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *shave off in front* or *before:* vitis utrumque latus alterum praeradito oblique, Cato R. R. 41: praerasi capilli, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

prae-rancĭdus, a, um, *adj. very stale;* Fig. *obsolete:* finitiones, Probus in Gell. 13, 20.

prae-răpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very swift, very rapid:* amnis, Sen. Apocol. II. Fig. *very eager, very ardent:* praerapidus juvenis, Sil. 17, 180: celeritas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: fuga, Sil. 16, 564.

praerāsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerado].

praereptor, ōris, *m.* [praeripio] *one who seizes before another, a forestaller:* Hier. Ep. 36, *n.* 15.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.* [praeripio].

prae-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become exceedingly stiff:* ita praeriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.

prae-rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj. very stiff:* Ps. Quint. Decl. 17, 7.

prae-rīpĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [ripa] *places on the banks of a river:* App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-rĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to seize before another, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off:* quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Pl. Cas. 1, 14: patrem, id. Men. 5, 9, 21: aliquem alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: arma Minervae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 7: aliis laudem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: cum ea praerepta et extorta defensioni suae cerneret, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: alicui cibos, Plin. 10, 9, 11. II. Esp. *to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely:* deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 2: immatura morte praereptus, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 5: brevibus praereptus in annis, *snatched away prematurely*, Val. Fl. 5, 571. 2. *to take quickly, to snatch:* nec dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, *to snatch kisses*, Lucr. 3, 909: codicillos, *to take* or *seize hastily*, Suet. Ner. 49. 3. *to forestall, anticipate:* non praeripiam, Cic. Att. 10, 1: scelere praerepto doles, Sen. Thyest. 1104. 4. With *pron. reflect. to take oneself off hastily, to make one's escape:* praeripuit se ad amicum, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17.

prae-rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part. strengthened beforehand:* praeroboratum corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *top:* digitos, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 93: teneros pampinos, Col. Arbor 15. II. *to gnaw, bite* or *nibble off:* praeroso hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: conger et muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, Plin. 9, 62, 88.

praerŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praerogo] *a paying beforehand:* Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

praerŏgātīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *that enjoys certain privileges* or *prerogatives:* Cassiod. Var. 11, 27.

praerŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is asked before others* (*i. e.* for his opinion or vote), *that votes before* or *first, prerogative:* centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20. 2. Omen praerogativum, *the prerogative omen*, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an omen, id. Mur. 18. II. Subst. praerogativa, ae, *f. the tribe* or *century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia:* id. Div. 1, 45: praerogativa Veturia juniorum, Liv. 26, 22: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, id. 10, 22. With *plur. verb:* praerogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant, id. 5, 18 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 338 *sq.*). 2. Meton. *the vote of the century which voted first:* praerogativam referre, *to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first*, Cic. Div. 2, 35. (ii) *a previous choice* or *election:* praerogativa militaris, Liv. 21, 3: praerogativa comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51. 3. Fig. *a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen:* triumphi praerogativa, Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14. (ii) *preference, privilege, prerogative:* praerogativa decoris in gemmis, id. 37, 9, 46: magni faciunt provinciales, servari sibi hujusmodi praerogativas, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: vetus illa imperatoriae domus praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2.

praerŏgātus, a, um, *Part.* [praerogo].

prae-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask before* or *first:* sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35: cujus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20: lex, *proposed previously*, Cod. Theod. 16, 11, 1. II. *to pay beforehand:* pensionem, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerodo].

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to break* or *tear off before* or *in front:* retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547 funes praerumpebantur, *were broken off*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18.

praeruptē, *adv. abruptly, ruggedly:* mons praerupte altus, Plin. 34, 14, 43.

praeruptus, a, um, *Part.* [praerumpo] II. Adj. *broken* or *torn off* hence, of places, *steep, abrupt, rugged:* praerupta saxa, Cic. Verr. 5, 56: loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 86. praeruptum atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24: nemus Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: mons, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41. *Comp.:* praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13. *Sup.:* omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis esse munitas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33. (ii) Subst. praerupta, orum, *n. plu. steep* or *rugged places:* praerupta collium, Just. 41, 1: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64. 2. Fig. *hasty, rash, precipitate:* juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7. Of things: dominatio, *hard, stern*, ib. 5, 3: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, *critical, extreme*, Vell. 2, 2 seditio, *dangerous*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6.

prae-rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj. very red* (poet.): Auct. carm. de Jud. Dom. 202.

praes, praedis, *m.* [akin to praedium] *one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman* (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant. 954): quis subit in poenam capitali judicio? vas. Quid, si lis fuerit nummaria? quis dabitur? praes, Aus. Idyll. 12: praedia dicta item ut praedes a praestando quod ea pignore data publice mancupis fidem praestent, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 40: praedes dicuntur satisdatores locupletes pro re, de qua apud judicem lis est, ne interea, qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arborem, et culta deserat, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 45: Fest. pp. 151, 223, Müll.: praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: praedem esse pro aliquo, id. Att. 12, 52: praedes dare, id. Rab. Post. 4: per praedem agere, id. Att. 9, 9: cavere populo praedibus ac praediis, an old formula, signifying *to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their property*, id. Verr. 1, 54: praedes vendere, *to sell the property of a praes*, id. Phil. 2, 31. II. Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, id. Att. 6, 1.

praes, *adv.* [prae] *at hand, now*: ibi tibi parata praes est, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 17.

prae-sāgātus, a, um, *Part. perceived beforehand, presaged*: Hier. Ep. 3, *n.* 4.

prae-sāgĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a. to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment* or *foreboding*: sagire, sentire acute est. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1: hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. 30, 20: equi praesagiunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64. II. Transf. *to foreshow, predict, presage*: exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagiebat, *foretold to me*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: galli canendo Boeotiis praesagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24: luna tempestatem praesagiet, id. 18, 35, 79.

praesāgītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio] *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging*: inest in animis praesagitio extrinsecus injecta, atque inclusa divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 31: divina, ib. 54.

prae-sāgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage*: vatum prasagia, Ov. M. 15, 879: mentis, ib. 6, 510: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11, 1: praesagia atque indicia futuri periculi, *indications*, Vell. 2, 57.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj. foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic*: mens presaga mali, Virg. Aen. 10, 843: fulminis ignes, ib. 177: luctus suspiria, Ov. M. 2, 124: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 434: astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac. H. 2, 1.

praesaltor, ōris, *m.* [praesalto] *he who led the dances of the Salii*: praesaltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς προορχούμενος, Vet. Gloss.

prae-sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to heal up prematurely*: vulnera praesanata, Plin. 26, 41, 87. II. Neutr. *to heal, be healed up prematurely*: cicatrices, quae praesanavere, id. 24, 10, 43.

prae-saucĭātus, a, um, *Part. severely wounded*: Coel. Aur. Ac. 1, 3.

prae-scătens, entis, *Part. overflowing, abounding*: liber doctrinis omnigenis praescatens, Gell. 14, 6.

praescĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [praescio] *foreknowledge, prescience*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 9.

prae-scindo, 3. *v. a. to cut off in front*: inferiores sedes praescindantur, Vitr. 5, 7.

prae-scĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to know beforehand, to foreknow*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4: eum haec praescisse, Suet. Tib. 67.

prae-scisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to find out* or *learn beforehand*: animos vulgi, Virg. G. 4, 69: praesciscere volebant (*al.* praescire), Liv. 27, 35: adversos subitosque motus, Amm. 20, 7.

praescītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praescio] *a foreknowing, prognostic*: Amm. 29, 1.

praescītum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prognostic, presage, presentiment*: praescita animi quiescentis, *presentiments*, Plin. 10, 75, 98: picorum, *omens*, ib. 18, § 20.

prae-scītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a foreknowing, prescience*: Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 49.

prae-scĭus, a, um, *adj. foreknowing, prescient*: corda, Virg. Aen. 12, 452: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 538. With *gen. obj.*: vates praescia venturi, Virg. Aen. 6, 66: vox sortis, Val. Fl. 5, 529: facere aliquem praescium rei alicujus, *to inform one of something in advance*, Tac. A. 11, 29.

prae-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before, to prefix in writing*: pagina quae sibi Vari nomen praescripsit, Virg. E. 6, 12: monimentis consulum nomina, Tac. A. 3, 57: nomen ipsius virtutis libro, Gell. 11, 16: ut praescripsimus, *as I have written above*, Vell. 2, 21. 2. Transf. *to trace out*: praescripta lineamenta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 15. 3. *to write down, put down in writing*: testamentum literis, Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 40. II. Fig. *to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe*: finem rebus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: sic praescripsimus iis, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: cum ei praescriptum esset, ne quid ageret, id. Att. 16, 3: si ipse populo R. non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quid fieri oporteret, ipsi sibi praescribere poterant, ib. 2, 20: jura civibus, Cic. de Sen. 9: senatui quae sunt agenda, ib. 6: praescriptis verbis agendum est, Cels. Dig. 19, tit. 5, 2. 2. In law: *to bring an exception against, to except, object*, or *demur to*: ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 7, 5, 3. 3. *to dictate*: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 177. 4. *to plead as an excuse* or *in defence, to use as a pretext*: aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 52.

prae-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praescribo] *a writing before* or *in front*; hence, meton. *a title, preface, commencement*: praescriptio legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 7. II. Fig. *a pretext, pretence*: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. 2. *a precept, order, rule, law*: dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Coel. 18: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, id. Acad. 2, 46: in hac praescriptione semihorae, id. Rab. perd. 2: sine praescriptione generis aut numeri, *without previous limitation*, Tac. A. 6, 15. 3. *a philosophical objection, a subtlety, sophism*: exceptiones et praescriptiones philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 48. 4. In law: *an exception, objection, demurrer*: aut intentio, aut praescriptio habet controversiam, Quint. 7, 5, 2: praescriptionem alicui opponere, Julian. Dig. 44, tit. 1, 11. (ii) *limitation* as to time, *prescription*: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76.

praescriptīvē, *adv. with an exception*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

praescriptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praescribo] *of* or *relating to a legal exception* or *demurrer*: praescriptivae quaestiones, Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 10: praescriptivum praecedens, Sulpic. Victor. Instit. or. p. 282.

praescriptum, i, *n.* [id.] *something prescribed, a copy* to imitate or to get by heart: puerile praescriptum, Sen. Ep. 44: pueri ad praescriptum discunt, ib. II. Fig. *a precept, order, rule*: praescripta calcis, *i. e.* metae, Lucr. 6, 91: omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu. 53: praescripta servare, id. Off. 1, 26: agere ad praescriptum, *according to order*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: Liv. 10, 22: ex communi praescripto civitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: ultra praescriptum, *beyond* or *contrary to rule, irregularly, illegally*, Suet. Caes. 28.

praescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [praescribo].

praescriptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a precept*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 3.

praesĕca (praesica), ae, *f.* [praeseco] for brassica, *a cabbage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 21, § 104.

prae-sĕco, cŭi, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut off the end* or *tip, to cut off*: pars cultello praesecatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: partem, Ov. R. Am. 112: projecturas tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2: lineam, Plin. 32, 2, 5: praesecta vitis, id. 17, 15, 25: praesecata gula, App. M. 1, p. 106. 2. Fig.: praesectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, *has not corrected by the pared nail*, i. e. *to perfect accuracy*, Hor. A. P. 294.

praesectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeseco]

praesegmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *a piece cut off, a paring* (as of the nails, *etc.*): tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 33: cadaverum, App. M. 2, p. 123.

praesēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesemino] *a foetus*: Vitr. 2, 9.

prae-sēmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow* or *plant beforehand*: non nati sunt homines tanquam ex draconis dentibus praeseminati, Lact. 6, 10: vis naturalis, et quasi praeseminata, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 3, 14. II. Fig.: *to prepare for, to undertake*: majora sibi praeseminans, Amm. 30, 2.

praesens, entis, *Part.* [praesum]. II. Adj. (*abl. sing.* of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti): *that is before one, in sight* or *at hand, present, in person*: assum praesens praesenti tibi, *I am with you, face to face*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 27: non quia ades praesens, dico hoc, *because you happen to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39: qui praesente, *in whose presence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24: vivi atque praesentes, id. Off. 1, 44: praesens tecum egi, *myself, in person*, id. Fam. 2, 7: praesens sermo, *communication by word of mouth*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: praesens in praesentem multa dixerat, id. Att. 11, 12: praesente for praesentibus: nec nobis praesente aliquis quisquam, nisi servus, affuit, Pl. Am. 2. 2, 194: praesente testibus, Pomp. in Non. 154, 17. vive moribus praeteritis, loquere verbis praesentibus, *now in use*, Gell. 1, 10: in praesens tempus, and more. freq. *absol.* in praesens, *for the present*: pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor. A. P. 44: *opp.* in posteritatem, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58. In like manner, ad praesens tempus, or simply praesens, *for the present*: Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimulato dolore, *for the moment*, Just. 1, 5: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, Tac. H. 1, 44: vocem adimere ad praesens, *for a short time*, Plin. 8, 22, 34: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, *at present, now*: praesenti tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: Nep. Att. 12: in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: in rem praesentem venias oportet, quia homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt, Sen. Ep. 6: in rem praesentem perducere audientes, *to transport one's hearers to the very spot*, Quint. 4, 2, 123: in re praesenti, *in the place itself, on the spot*: in re praesenti, ex copia piscaria consulere quid emam, aequum est, *when I am on the spot*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 65: Liv. 40, 9. Subst. praesentia, ium, *n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs*: cum hortatur ferenda esse praesentia, Suet. Aug. 87: praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 59. 2. *that happens* or *is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready*: praesens poena sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50: preces, *immediate, not delayed*, Prop. 23, 64: praesens diligentia, *prompt activity*, Sall. C. 51: praesens memoria, *ready, lively*, Liv. 8, 22: mercari praesenti pecunia, *with ready money*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 8: Cic. Clu. 12: numerare praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr. 109: quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur, *is payable on demand*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 41: supplicium, *instant execution*, Tac. A. 1, 38. Hence *adv.* opp. to in diem *forthwith, immediately*: si cum in diem mihi deberetur, fraudator praesens solverit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 9, 10. 3. *that operates immediately* or *quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful*: praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: quo non praesentius ullum, pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. G. 2, 127: praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14. With *inf.*: o Diva praesens vel imo tollere de gradu mortale corpus, *mighty, able*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2. **4.** Of character, *collected, resolute*: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 64: si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Virg. Aen. 5, 363: animus acer et praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 31, 46: praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct. B. Alex. 40. **5.** *present, aiding, favouring, propitious*: Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: modo Diva triformis adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 177. [A contraction of prae-es-ens: v. absens.]

praesensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio] *a foreboding, presentiment*: praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: id. N. D. 2, 3. *Absol.*: per exta inventa praesensio, id. Top. 20. **II.** *a preconception*: id. N. D. 2, 17.

praesensus, a, um, *Part.* [praesentio].

praesentālis, e, *adj.* [praesens] *present*: milites, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18.

praesentānēē, *adv. forthwith, immediately*: Theod. Prisc. ad Tim. fr. praef. 1.

praesentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [praesens] *that operates quickly* or *immediately*: remedium, Plin. 21, 31, 105: venenum, id. 24, 1, 1. Subst. praesentaneum, i, *n. a remedy that operates quickly*: id. 30, 9, 23.

praesentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is at hand, ready, quick, present*: id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est, *happens immediately*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47: argentum, *ready money*, id. Most. 2, 1, 14: venenum, *that operates instantly*, App. M. 10, p. 242.

praesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesento] *a placing before, a representation*: Cod. Justin. 12, 28, 2 (*al.* praestatio). (Hence It. *presentazione*; Fr. *présentation*.)

praesentĭa, ae, *f.* [praesens] *a being before, in view*, or *at hand; presence*: alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: desiderium praesentiae tuae, id. Fam. 5, 8: urget praesentia Turni, Virg. Aen. 9, 73: deorum praesentiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: praesentiam sui facere, *to present oneself, to appear*, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1: in praesentia, *for the present, at present, now; at the time, then*: quiescendum in praesentia decreverunt, Nep. Alc. 4: satis habebat in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: haec in praesentia nota esse debebunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 8. In praesentia, *present, at hand*: id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit, Nep. Alc. 10. **II.** Fig.: praesentia animi, *presence of mind, resolution, courage*: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Cic. Mil. 23: Plin. 8, 25, 38. **2.** *impression, effect*: tanta est praesentia veri, Ov. M. 4, 612. **3.** Esp. *protection, assistance*: praesentiae matris deum, Inscr. (Hence It. *presenza, presenzia*; Fr. *présence*.)

prae-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4. *v. a.* (praesentisse for praesensisse, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 3), *to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine*: nisi haec praesensisset canes, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 135: animo praesentire atque videre, Lucr. 5, 1341: animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: futura, Cic. Div. 2, 48: animus praesentit in posterum, id. Rab. perd. 10: alicujus adventum, Ov. M. 1, 610: dolos, Virg. Aen. 4, 297: eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug. 96. *Pass. impers.*: praesensum est, Liv. 21, 49.

praesentisco, 3. *v. a. incep.* [praesentio] *to begin to have a presentiment of*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc. to Prisc. p. 824 P. (*al.* persentisceres).

praesento, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [praesens] *to place before, exhibit to view, to show, present*: sarcitis bubulas carnes praesentat, *looks like*, Plin. 37, 10, 67: caput ab Achilla Caesari praesentatum est, *handed* or *presented to*, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 77: supplicanti statim sese Juno praesentat, *shows herself*, App. M. 6, p. 175.

praesēpĕ, is, *n.* and **praesēpes** or **praesēpis**, is, *f.*; also, **praesēpĭa**, ae, *f.* and **praesēpĭum**, ii, *n.* [sepes] prop. *an inclosure*; hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen*: praesepis bubus hibernas, Cato R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (*al.* praesepes, *al.* praesepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesepibus altis, Virg. Aen. 7, 275: nocturna claudere praesepia, *folds*, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 38. **2.** *a crib, manger*: bonas praesepis, Cato R. R. 4: in praesepiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesepe, Phaedr 2, 8, 22: praesepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 194. Comically for *a table*: scurra vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28. **II.** Transf. *a hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern*: scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesepis suas, *i. e. in his own house, in his power*, Pl. Casin. prol. 56: vocat me hic intra praesepis meas, *into my house*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fucos a praesepibus arcent, *i. e. from the hives*, Virg. G. 4, 168: audis in praesepibus, *in drinking-shops*, Cic. Pis. 18.

praesēpĭa, ae, v. praesepe.

prae-sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade*: aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: loca montuosa sublicis, ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesepto, id. B. G. 7, 77.

praesēpis, is, and **praesēpĭum**, ii, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.* [praesepio].

prae-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part. buried beforehand*: Ps. Quint. Decl. 9: Amm. 14, 11.

prae-sĕro, 3. *v. a. to sow beforehand*: Fig.: semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, *adv.* [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] *especially, particularly*: praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, falsa praesertim, Cic. Am. 4: id. Fam. 1, 4.

prae-servĭo, 4. *v. a. to serve* as a slave: alicui, Pl. Am. prol. 124. Fig.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7.

prae-servo, 1. *v. a. to observe beforehand*: aliquid, Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 8.

praeses, ĭdis, *adj.* [praesideo] lit. *sitting before as a guard*; hence, *protecting, defending*: locus, *a place of refuge*, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 11, dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247. Esp. **II.** Subst. *a protector, guardian, defender*: senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sest. 65: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 6: Liv. 6, 16: praesides dii, *protecting deities*, Tac. H. 4, 53. **2.** Transf. *a president, superintendent, chief, ruler*: praeses belli, *i. e. Minerva*, Virg. Aen. 11, 483: provinciarum, *governors*, Suet. Aug. 23: praesidis nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provincias regentes (licet senatores sint) praesides appellentur, Macer. Dig. 1, tit. 18.

prae-siccātus, a, um, *Part. dried beforehand*: succus sole praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, *adj. very dry*: vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

praesĭdālis or **praesĭdĭālis**, e, *adj.* [praeses] *pertaining to the governor of a province*: jus, Trebell. in XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Justin. 4, 24, 11: officium, Amm. 28, 1: apparitor, id. 17, 3: vir, *who has been a governor* Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesĭdārĭus, v. praesidiarius.

praesĭdātus (praesidiatus), ūs, *m.* [praeses] *the office of governor of a province, governorship*: Dalmatiae, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29.

praesĭdens, entis, *Part.* [praesideo]. **II.** Subst. *a president, ruler*: superbia praesidentium, *governors*, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 13.

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit before* or *in front of*: Lact. 1, 20. **II.** Fig.: *to guard, protect, defend* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: ego hic tibi praesidebo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 47: urbi praesidere, Liv. 22, 11: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5. **2.** *to preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command*: constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.*: ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, ib. 3, 39. *Absol.*: princeps praesidebat, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

praesĭdĕro, 1. *v. n.* [sidus] *to be in advance of the constellations*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57.

praesĭdĭālis, e, v. praesidalis.

praesĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium] *that serves for defence* or *protection*: praesidiarii milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv. 29, 8. **2.** Esp. *pertaining to the governor of a province*: togam praesidiariam accepit (*al.* praesidariam), Spart. Sev. 1. **II.** Subst. praesidiarium, ii, *n. a garrison*: Not. Tir. p. 56. **III.** Transf.: praesidarii malleoli, *kept as a reserve in case the vine should fail*, Col. 4, 15: palmes, *i. q.* resex, ib. 21.

praesĭdĭātus, v. praesidatus.

praesĭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praesidium] *a small garrison*: Not. Tir. p. 56.

praesĭdĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to watch, guard*: praesidior, φρουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [praeses] *a sitting before*; hence, *defence, protection, help, assistance*: proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ag. 3: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, Cic. Sull. 18: absque me foret et meo praesidio, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 55: ut meae stultitiae in justitia tua sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10. **II.** Transf. in gen. *defence, aid, protection*: ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, id. Rosc. Am. 5: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44: quod satis esset praesidii, dedit, *everything needful for his support and safety*, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaerere sibi praesidia periculis et adjumenta honoribus, Cic. Manil. 24: omnibus vel naturae, vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, id. de Or. 1, 9: ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, 50. Fig.: fortissimum praesidium pudoris, Cic. Sull. 28: insigne moestis praesidium reis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13. **2.** *a remedy*: aurium morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 28, 4, 7. **III.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a guard, garrison, convoy, escort*: praesidium est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, *garrison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: locum praesidiis firmare, Sall. J. 23: confirmare, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, *an escort*, Nep. Epam. 4: praesidia custodiasque disponere, *posts, pickets*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, *troops*, Cic. Att. 9, 3: legiones, quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. **2.** *any place occupied by troops, a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp*: qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, *leaves his post*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timol. 1: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, ib. B. G. 7, 87: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army*, Cic. Lig. 9: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 43, 126: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, *fort*, Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, *redoubts*, ib. 4, 49. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20.

praesignātor, ōris, *m.* [praesigno] *one who marks out* or *designates beforehand*: Inscr.

praesignĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesignifico] *a showing* or *signifying beforehand*: Lact. 7, 15.

prae-signĭfĭco, 1. *v. a. to show* or *signify beforehand*: praesignificare hominibus futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38.

prae-signis, e, *adj. distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: praesigni facie Corniculana fuit, id. F. 6, 628: Stat. S. 4, 8, 12.

prae-signo, 1. *v. a. to mark before*: ad summum praesignato (*al.* pertundito), Cato R. R. 154: furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

prae-sĭlĭo, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring* or *gush forth*: lacrimae praesiliunt mihi! Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13.

prae-sĭpĭo, 3. *v. a.* [sapio] *to feel beforehand, have a presentiment of*: Fest. *s. v.* praesagire.

prae-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. very solid*: Coripp. Laud. Justin. 3, 291. ‖. Fig. *very firm, very constant* or *steadfast*: Juvenc. 1, 436.

prae-sŏno, ui, 1. *v. n. to sound before* (poet.): praesonuit solemni tibia cantu (*al.* personuit), Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11. ‖. *to sound louder than, to sound above*: with *acc.*: qui posset avena praesonuisse chelyn, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 65.

prae-spargo (or spergo), 3. *v. a. to scatter* or *strew before*: Lucr. 5, 738.

prae-spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part. examined into beforehand*: utilitate praespeculata, Amm. 25, 8.

praespergo, v. praespargo.

prae-spēro, avi, 1. *v. a. to hope beforehand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1.

prae-spĭcĭo, 3. *v. a. to look at before*: Not. Tir. p. 43.

praestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praesto] *pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. de Or. 2, 85: ingenium atque lingua, Gell. 10, 18. Of persons: lingua ac facundia praestabilis, id. 18, 3. With *inf.*: Calchas praestabilis ariolari, *i. e.* ariolando, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52. *Comp.*: dignitas praestabilior, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: fuerat praestabilius, *preferable, better*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: utrum huic reipublicae melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem nasci an te? *more advantageous*, Cic. Vat. 4.

praestans, antis, *Part.* [praesto]. ‖. Adj.: *pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: usu et sapientia praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom*, Nep. Timoth. 3. *Comp.*: virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all*, Ov. M. 2, 724. *Sup.*: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: praestantissimi studio atque doctrina, id. Acad. 1, 4. With *gen.*: o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Virg. Aen. 12, 19: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: quo non praestantior alter aere ciere viros, *whom no one excelled in rousing the men*, Virg. Aen. 6, 164. **2.** Of things: praestanti corpore Nymphae, ib. 1, 71: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: praestanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem, id. Fam. 3, 10: praestans prudentis in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5: quid praestantius mihi potuit accidere? Cic. Vat. 3. (ii) Esp. *efficacious*: medicina praestans, Plin. 13, 24, 47: calamus praestantior odore, id. 12, 22, 48: succus sapore praestantissimus, id. 15, 1, 2.

praestantĭa, ae, *f.* [praestans] *pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures*, Cic. Off. 1, 28: praestantia virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, *pre-eminence in*, id. Am. 19: dii omnium rerum praestantia excellentes, *in all things*, id. Div. 2, 63: dignitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52.

praestantissĭmē, *sup. adv. most excellently, admirably*: Plin. 28, 12, 50.

praestat, v. praesto.

praestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesto] *a guaranty, warranty*: ut ad praestationem scribant, *pledge themselves for the truth of what they write*, Sen. Brev. vit. 14: Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 2. ‖. *payment*: praestatio dotis, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: vectigalium, Ulp. ib. 10, 3, 7: usumfructum locare sub certa annua praestatione, Cod. Justin. 3, 33, 10.

praestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a surety*: qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front. de Col. praef. p. 128.

praestergus, a, um, *adj.* [for praetersus, from prae-tergo] *wiped off beforehand*: vorsa, praesterga, strata, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 30 dub.

prae-sterno, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare*: eo praesternebant folia farferi (*al.* prosternebant), Pl. Poen. 2, 32: altaria, *to prepare*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114: illud peto, praesternas (*al.* praestruas), Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

praestes, ĭtis, *comm.* [praesto] of deities, *presiding, protecting; protector, guardian*: praestitibus Laribus, Ov. F. 5, 129: versus Orphici Liberum εὐβουλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc Deum praestitem monstrant, Macr. S. 1, 18.

praestigĭa, ae, *f.* [perhaps from praestringo] *a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand*: praestigiae plausum petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77. Usu. *plur.*: patent praestigiae, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: omnes meos dolos, fallacias, praestigias praestrinxit (*al.* praestinxit) commoditas patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29: non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, *by stratagem, secretly*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Graecae istorum praestigiae philosophari sese dicentium, Gell. 13, 23: nubium, *the deceptive images formed by the clouds*, App. de Mundo, p. 63.

praestigĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praestigia] *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver*: praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probu' est, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 6: Sen. Ep. 45.

praestigĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who plays tricks, juggles,* or *deceives*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 150.

praestigĭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to deceive by juggling tricks*: illa tibi numinis praestigiat divinatio, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 63.

praestigĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to practise sleight of hand*: praestigior, ψηφοπαικτῶ, Gloss. Cyrill.

praestigĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of tricks, delusive*: Gell. 7, 14: nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn. 1, 32.

praestigĭum, ii, *n. a delusion, illusion*: γοητεία, praestigium, Gloss. ad Prud. Onom. vet.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to extinguish*; fig. *to obscure, weaken* (rare): fata omnem animi ejus aciem praestinxerant, Vell. 2, 118 dub. (*al.* praestrinxerant, *al.* praestrinxerant).

praestĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [praes] *to buy, purchase*: ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid est, pretio praestinem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 36: id omne praestinaturus, App. M. 1, p. 104.

praestĭtor, ōris, *m.* [praesto] *a giver*: App. Trism. p. 92.

prae-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe*: diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: nobis tempus id. Quint. 9: nulla praestituta die, *without any fixed term*, id. Tusc. 1, 39. With *relative-clause*: praetor nunquam petitori praestituit, qua actione illum uti velit, id. Caecin. 3.

praestĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesto].

praesto (praestus fui, Inscr. in Grut. 669, 4), *adv. at hand, ready, present, here*: usu. with esse: sed ubi est frater? *Chaer.* Praesto adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id. Pis. 23: tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? *hadst thou no compassion?* Cat. 64, 137: hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 48. Without esse (poet.): hera, eccum praesto militem, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 1: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 4. ‖. Esp. with esse, *to be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid*: jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. Mur. 9: saluti tuae praesto esse, id. Fam. 4, 14: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21. With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib. 1, 5, 61. **2.** *to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. Caecin. 30: quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 4. (Hence It. Sp. *presto*; Fr. *prêt.*)

prae-sto, stĭti (avi), stĭtum and stātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to stand before* or *in front*: dum primae praestant acies, Lucan. 4, 30 (*al.* perstant). ‖. Fig. *to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself*: constr. what is excelled is expressed by *dat.*; that in which the superiority consists, by *abl.* either with or without *in*: also *absol.*: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: qua re homines bestiis praestent, id. Inv. 1, 4: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id. Brut. 64 *fin.*: quum (Helvetii) virtute omnibus praestarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: probro atque petulantia maxume praestabant, Sall. C. 37: truculentia coeli praestat Germania, Tac. A. 2, 24. **2.** *Impers.* with a subject clause, *it is preferable* or *better*: nimio praestat impendiosum te, quam ingratum dicier, *it is much better*, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 12: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. Att. 14, 9: praestare dicunt, Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: sed motos praestat componere fluctus, Virg. Aen. 1, 135. **B.** Act. *to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. 5, 36: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18 *fin.*: id. Epam. 6. **2.** *to become surety for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon oneself*, etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quanto magis arduum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83: communem incertumque casum neque vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: simus ea mente ut nihil in vita nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we are answerable for guilt only*, i. e. *not for want of success*, ib. 6, 1: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. de Or. 2, 28: nihil, *to be responsible for nothing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. With *ab*: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. Fam. 1, 4. With *de*: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, ib. 4, 15. With *acc.* and *inf.*: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. Flac. 12. **3.** *to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute*: arbitramur nos ea praestitisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit, id. N. D. 1, 3: suum munus praestare, id. de Or. 2, 9: honorem debitum patri, id.

Phil. 9, 5: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ne quem ejus poeniteret, praestiti, *I took care, exerted myself*, Liv. 30, 30: quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfil, keep the promise*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: Liv. 30, 15. **4.** *to keep, preserve, maintain, retain*: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. Manil. 18: mors omnia praestat, vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr. 3, 215: pacem cum iis populus R. non ab se tantum, sed ab rege etiam Masinissa praestitit, Liv. 40, 34 **5.** *to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest*: Pomptinius praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: praestate eandem nobis ducibus virtutem quam saepenumero imperatori praestitistis, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: suam ei fidem praestiterat, ib. 5, 45: benevolentiam, Cic. Att. 11, 1: consilium suum fidemque, id. de Or. 3, 33: fratri pietatem, id. Brut. 33: frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: obsequium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59. With *pron. reflect. to show, prove*, or *behave oneself as*: se incolumem, Lucr. 3, 220: se invictum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: te praesta constanter ad omne indeclinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant*, ib. 4, 5, 23: ne ad illam quidem artissimam innocentiae formulam praestare nos possumus, *prove ourselves innocent even according to that rule*, Sen. de Ira 2, 28: juris periti consultatoribus se praestabant, *showed themselves accessible*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. **6.** *to give, offer, furnish, present*: alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. Dom. 9: cervicem, Sen. in Diom. 1, 362: caput fulminibus, Lucan. 5, 770: praestat terris nomen Hiberus, id. 4, 23: anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col. 8, 13: cum senatui sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote*, Cic. Pis. 32: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee*, Tac. Agr. 37. (Hence It. *prestare*; Sp. *prestar*; Fr. *prêter*.)

praestōlo, 1. *v. a.* for praestolor: *to await*, etc.: praestolaras, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 32: praestolabo, Turpil. ib. 31.

praestōlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [praesto] *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect.* With *dat.*: qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: ut in Formiano tibi praestoler, id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.* With *acc.*: aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 15: quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5. With *gen.*: advenientium cohortium praestolari, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 32. *Absol.*: ego illam illic video praestolarier, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 33: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

prae-strangŭlo, 1. *v. a. to choke, deprive of breath*: ne anxium oratorem praestrangulet, Ps. Quint. declam. 3.

praestrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praestringo] *a binding fast, binding up*: Tert. Res carn. 49.

praestrictus, a, um, *Part.* [praestringo].

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind fast* or *hard, to bind* or *tie up*: praestricta fauce, Ov. Ib. 551: praestricta manus, Sen. Troad. 560: pollices vincire nodoque praestringere, Tac. A. 12, 47: alicujus tempora sertis, Stat. S. 5 1, 112: dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) ambiunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11. **2.** Transf. *to compress, confine, restrain*: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, id. 18, 34, 77: panis datur ex vino ad discutienda quae praestringi opus est, id. 22, 25, 68: humor gelu praestrictus, id. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 1. **II.** *to graze, touch*: quum lecticam ejus fulgur praestrinxisset, Suet. Aug. 29: Taifalorum terras praestringens, Amm. 31, 3. **III.** *to weaken, blunt, make dull*: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 7, 15, 13: nitorem eboris, *to dim*, ib.: vites, *to deprive them of their eyes* or *buds*, id. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 6. Fig.: aciem animi, Cic. Phil. 12, 2.

praestructim, *adv. with preparation*: Tert. Pall. 3.

praestructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praestruo] *a foundation, preparation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

praestructūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a foundation, preparation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* [praestruo].

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build before*, as a preparation for other buildings, *to lay a foundation*: praestructa, *opp.* ea, quae superposita incumbent, Col. 1, 5. **2.** *to build up in front, to block* or *stop up* (poet.): ille aditum vasti praestruxerat obice montis (*al.* perstruxerat), Ov. F. 1, 563: porta fonte praestructa, id. M. 14, 797. **II.** Fig. *to make ready* or *prepare beforehand*: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, *prepares* or *secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv. 28, 42: praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est, multa esse crimina in Verre, Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: praestructum bellis civilibus hostem, *prepared*, Claud. B. Gild. 285. **2.** *to arrange* or *contrive beforehand*: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet. Tib. 53: id scilicet praestruentes, Amm. 31, 7.

prae-stultus, a, um, *adj. extremely foolish*: praestultus, πάνυ ἀνόητος, Gloss. Cyrill.

prae-stŭpesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to be greatly astonished*: ad quam fortunam ceteris praestupescentibus, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

prae-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very senseless, very stupid*: Juvenc. 4, 200.

prae-sūdo, 1. *v. n. to sweat before* (poet.): dum matutinis praesudat solibus aër, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 120. **II.** Fig. *to exert oneself beforehand*: Stat. Th. 6, 4.

praesul, ŭlis, *c. a president, prefect*: agri praesul, Pallad. 1, 6: fori, Sid. Ep. 4, 14: praesul creatus literis, Aus. Ep. 4, 79: Angerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol. 1: Junone calent hic arae praesule semper, Avien. Perieg. 519. **2.** Esp. *the leader of the Salii or priests of Mars*: fuit in eo sacerdotio (Saliorum) et praesul et vates et magister, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4. In Cic. Div. 1, 26: ib. 2, 66, praesul apparently means *a dancer*, but several MSS. have praesultor; and if praesul is the right reading, the meaning of dancer prob. arises from a false etymology, praesilio. [*Prae-sul*, like *con-sul*, *ex-sul*, prob. comes from the root SOL (in *sol-ium*), which is the same as SED (in *sedeo*): hence it signifies "one who sits at the head:" v. consul.]

prae-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *very salt*: adeps, Col. 6, 2, 7.

praesultātor, ōris, *m.* [praesulto] *one who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer*: Liv. 2, 36.

prae-sulto, 1. *v. n.* [salto] *to leap* or *dance before*: praesultare hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10.

praesultor, ōris, *m.* [praesilio] i. q. praesultator: Val. Max. 1, 7, 4: Lact. 2, 7.

prae-sum, fŭi, *irreg. v. n. to be before*; hence, *to be set over, to preside* or *rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: qui oppido praeerat, ib. 2, 6: regionibus, ib. 5, 22: provinciae, Sall. C. 42: censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep. Cat. 2: classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: exercitui, ib. 57: alicui negotio, *to have charge of it*, ib. 61: ei studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: artificio, id. Fin. 4, 27: vigiliis, *to superintend*, Sall. C. 30: statuis faciendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: aedibus, *i. e.* aedilem esse, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. *Absol.*: praeesse in provincia, *to be governor*, Cic. Verr. 3, 77. **2.** In gen. *to be the chief person, to take the lead*: non paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, id. Am. 11: illi crudelitati non solum praeesse, verum etiam interesse, id. Att. 9, 6. **II.** *to protect, defend* (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov. F. 5, 135.

prae-sūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3. *v. a. to take before take first, take to oneself*: neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. A. A. 3, 757: allium, Plin. 25, 5, 21: praesumere cibis frigidam, id. 28, 4, 14: remedia, Tac. A. 14, 3: praesumptum diadema, *assumed before the legal age*, Claud. IV. cons. Honor. 166. **II.** Fig. *to take in advance*: praesumere male audiendi patientiam, *to provide oneself with beforehand*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: inviti judices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, *who takes to himself, who encroaches upon*, id. 11, 1, 27: illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium judicio praesumitur, *in which wit is preceded by judgment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty*, id. 2, 4, 7. **2.** *to perform beforehand*: heredum officia praesumere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10. **3.** *to spend* or *employ beforehand*: sementibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin. 18, 25, 60: Vitellius fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, *enjoyed beforehand*, Tac. H. 1, 62. **4.** *to imagine, represent*, or *picture to oneself beforehand*: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 18: futura, Sen. Ep. 107: hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, i. e. *I imagine* or *picture to myself beforehand*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted*: Tac. A. 14, 64. **5.** *to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume*: fortunam alicujus, ib. 12, 41: graviorem militiam praesumebant, Just. 6, 2: ab hostibus reverso filio, quem pater obiisse falso praesumpserat, Papin. Dig. 12, 6, 3. **6.** *to undertake, venture*: tantum animo praesumere, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 2: illicita, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 47. (Hence It. *presumere*; Fr. *présumer*.)

praesumptē, *adv. confidently, boldly*: veritatem dicere, Vop. Car. 4.

praesumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo] *a taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation*: rerum, quas assequi cupias, praesumptio ipsa jucunda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: bonae famae praesumptione perfrui, id. 9, 3. **II.** In rhet. *an answering in advance, an anticipation* of expected objections: mire in causis valet praesumptio, quae πρόληψις dicitur, cum id, quod objici potest, occupamus, Quint. 9, 2, 16. **III.** *a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption*: multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just. 3, 4: non levi praesumptione credere, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 44. **2.** Esp. *assurance, audacity, presumption*: illicita praesumptione rex ad vicem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 33: Tert. Cult. fem. 2: App. Apol. p. 323. (ii) *stubbornness, obstinacy*: mira contra plagarum dolores praesumptione munitus, id. M. 8, p. 214. (iii) *prejudice*: Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptĭōsē, *adv. boldly, presumptuously*: loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 (*al.* praesumptuose).

praesumptĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [praesumptio] *full of boldness, presumptuous* (*al.* praesumptuosum): Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praesumptor, ōris, *m.* [praesumo] *one who takes possession beforehand, a preoccupier*: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18. **II.** *a confident* or *presumptuous person*. Tert. Poen. 6.

praesumptōrĭē, *adv. boldly, confidently, presumptuously*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

praesumptŭōsē, *adv.* v. praesumptiose.

praesumptŭōsus, a, um, v. praesumptiosus.

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Part.* [praesumo]. ‖. Adj. *taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived:* praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 prooem.: opinio, *preconceived opinion, prejudice,* id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73. Praesumptum est, *it is supposed, imagined, presumed:* praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31. *Comp.:* praesumptior, Coripp. Johann. 4, 550.

prae-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew over, sew up;* hence, *to cover over:* hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 8: surculos recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

prae-surgo, surrexi, 3. *v. n. to rise beforehand* (poet.): Avien. Progn. Arat. 172.

prae-suspecto, 1. *v. a. to suspect beforehand:* Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesuo].

praetactus, a, um, *Part.* [praetango].

prae-taedescit, 3. *v. impers. it disgusts beforehand:* praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-taesus, a, um, *feeling disgust beforehand:* praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a. to touch beforehand* or *previously:* praemoveri corpus sive praetangi accessione ventura, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, ib. 4, 3. ‖. Transf. *to attack:* of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, id. Acut. 1, 9: praetacta membra, ib. 2, 11.

praetectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetego] *a covering over:* oculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

praetectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetego]

prae-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3. *v. a. to cover over, to shelter, protect:* cavo praetegit aere caput (*al.* protegit), Prop. 3, 12, 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint, i. e. *the rocks that sheltered your repose,* Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, *n.* 112. Fig.: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegebat, Lact. 5, 2.

prae-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch before* or *in front, to extend* praetenta tela, *presented,* Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, *shooting forth,* Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out,* Virg. Aen. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. G. 4, 230: cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45. **2.** *to spread, hold,* or *place before* or *in front:* membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, id. 11, 37, 77: id. 9, 6, 5: segeti praetendere sepem, Virg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: decreto sermonem, *to prefix,* Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6: ubi visum in culice natura praetendit? *placed,* Plin. 11, 2, 1. Hence, (ii) of places, reflect. *to extend before* or *in front of, to lie over against* or *opposite to:* praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 60: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2: a tergo praetendantur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9. ‖. Fig. *to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend:* hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, *to allege in excuse for,* Cic. Vat. 6: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. prooem. § 15: ignorantia praetendi non potest, id. 7, 1, 35: haec a se factitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 18: praetendere fessam aetatem et actos labores, ib. 3, 59. **2.** *to lay claim to, aspire to:* nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, Virg. Aen. 4, 338: debitum, *to sue for payment of a debt,* Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tĕner, a, um, *adj. very soft* or *tender:* capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99.

prae-tentātus, us, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [praetento] *a groping* or *feeling out one's way:* Plin. 11, 37, 52.

prae-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to feel, search,* or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously:* praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. M. 14, 189: pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitis et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35. **2.** *to hold before oneself:* praetentat pallia laeva, Claud. B. Gild. 438. ‖. Fig. *to test* or *try beforehand:* vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: judicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

praetentūra, ae, *f.* [praetendo] *a military guard on the boundaries of a province:* Amm. 14, 3.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.* [praetendo].

prae-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin* or *slender:* folium pinus, Plin. 16, 10, 10: fila, ib. 31, 56: bracteae, id. 33, 6, 32: pons, id. 8, 50, 76. ‖. Of sound, *very thin* or *shrill:* Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be warm before:* Fig. (poet.): si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. **A.** Adv. (*i. e.* with the ellipsis of the dependent word) *except, excepting, unless, save:* etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36: religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56: exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restituebantur, Just. 13, 5: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov. F. 6, 406. Papirius, Gell. 1, 23 *fin.* With *si, quod, que:* praeter si aliter nequeas, *unless,* Varr. R. R. 1, 41 *fin.:* praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas anteferrem, *besides that,* App. M. 2, p. 122: montes in Arcadia Cyllene, Lycaeus, praeterque ignobiles octo, *and besides, and also,* Plin. 4, 6, 10. **2.** In comparisons with *quam: before, beyond, above, more than:* quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 38: quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8. For praeter quam in one word, v. praeterquam. **3.** Praeter propter, *near by,* i. e. *thereabouts, about:* incerte errat animus, praeter propter vita vivitur, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: Cato and Varro, ib. **B.** *Prep.* with *acc.:* Of place, with motion: *past, by, before:* mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 7: videntur magni montes solem succedere praeter, Lucr. 4, 141: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes,* Cic. Verr. 3, 25: Ligures praeter oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv 40, 41: praeter radices montis lapsus amnis, Plin. 6, 3, 4: praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: tela volant praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov. M. 5, 158. ‖. Fig. of other relations with the idea of passing or overstepping: *over, beyond; against, contrary to:* nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, *irrelevant,* Auct. Her. 4, 1: praeter aequum delinquere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 14: multa praeter spem evenisse, id. Rud. 2, 3, 69: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44: quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam facere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 7. **2.** Esp. in comparisons: *beyond, above, more than:* praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor. Epod. 3, 9: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31. **3.** to denote something added: *besides, in addition to:* ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B. C. 3, 32: ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, ib. 57. (ii) praeter haec, for praeterea, *besides that, besides, moreover:* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61: Cels. 2, 4. **4.** to denote something excepted: *besides, except:* hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnatus est, id. Cluent. 20: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, ib. 1, 11. ‖‖. In composition, praeter has the signification of *past, by, beyond, besides;* e. g. praeterducere, *to lead past;* praetermittere, *to let go by;* praeterire, *to go beyond;* praeterea, *besides this.*

praeter-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to drive by* or *past:* diversoria nota praeteragendus (est) equus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 10: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 3.

praeter-bīto, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go by, to pass:* ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 43. With *acc.:* cave praeterbitas ullas aedes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 1.

praeter-curro, curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to run past* or *by:* equis praetercurrentibus, Veg. Mil. 3. 24: praetercursa Chalcedone, Amm. 22, 9.

praeter-dūco, 3. *v. a. to lead past* or *by:* pompam, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

praetĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [cf. anteā] *beyond this* or *that, besides:* nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiratis? Cic. de Or. 1, 35: auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone evocatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: quicquid praeterea navium habebat, ib. 4, 22. ‖. In distributions: *besides, moreover, again,* etc.: multae sunt causae . . . primum . . . praeterea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: primum . . . tum praeterea, id. Ad. 3, 2, 47: quique alienum aes grande conflaverat; praeterea omnes undique parricidae, Sall. C. 14: nam et prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit: et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit: praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. ‖‖. Of time: *henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter:* et quisquam numen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg. Aen. 1, 49: neque illum praeterea vidit, id. G. 4, 500.

praetĕr-ĕo, īvi, and more freq. ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to go by* or *past, to pass by:* si nemo hac praeteriit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 15: ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id. Merc. 5, 4, 46: praeteriens modo, *in passing by,* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18: quasi praeteriens satisfaciam universis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: nec quae praeteriit, iterum revocabitur unda, nec quae praeteriit hora, redire potest, Ov. A. A. 3, 63: nocte hac, quae praeteriit, proxima, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 3: praeterit tempus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. **B.** Act. *to go by* or *past something, to pass by:* praeterire pistrinum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id. Asin. 3, 4, 15 hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. Aen. 4, 157. Of inanimate subjects: ripas flumina praetereunt, *flow past their banks,* Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. ‖. Fig. *to pass by, to escape:* nescis, quid mali praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4. **2.** With a *neutr. adj.* or a *clause* as subject: *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one:* non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic. Caecin. 35: sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id. Fam. 1, 8: nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin. H. N. praef.: an quidquam Parmenonem praetereat? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 38. **3.** *to pass by* or *over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget,* etc.: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic. Verr. 3, 44: omitto jurisdictionem contra leges, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, id Prov. cons. 3: et quod paene praeterii Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention,* id. Att. 6, 3 liquid silentio, id. Brut. 22: praeteream, referamne tuum dedecus? Ov. F. 6, 319: locus qui praeteritus negligentia est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14: non literas modo, sed syllabas praeterit, Suet. Aug. 88: quod sciscitari paene praeterivi, App. M. 3, p. 139. (ii) *to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude*: populus solet nonnunquam dignos praeterire, Cic. Planc. 3: cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc. 5, 19: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: fratris filium praeteriit, *has passed by, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me, forgot me*, Ov. F. 5, 312: quid repente factum, quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart. 7, 86. **4.** *to go beyond, to surpass, excel*: hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praeteriit, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 51: ubi aut praeteriri aut aequari eos desperavimus, Vell. 1, 17.

praetĕr-ĕquĭtans, antis, *Part. riding by*: Liv. 3, 61.

praetĕrĕunter, *adv. in passing, cursorily*: Aug. Tractat. 118, in Joann.

praeter-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry by* or *past*: *pass. to come, run, drive*, or *fly past* (rare): latebras eorum praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55: pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr. 4, 569.

praeter-flŭo, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past*: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. With *acc.*: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11. **II.** Fig. *to go by* or *past, to slip away*: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef.: voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

praeter-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to march, go*, or *pass by*: qui praetergrediebantur, Sall. in Non. 556, 19. With *acc.*: castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: fines, *to march by*, Tac. A. 14, 23. **II.** Fig. *to surpass, excel*: in te maxume, qui tantum alios praetergressus es, Sall. in or. ad Caes. 1.

praetĕr-hāc, also, separate, **praeter hāc**, *adv.* [hic] *beyond this, besides, in addition*: si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi comminuam caput, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 73: non patiar praeterhac, id. Men. 5, 1, 25.

praeter-inquīro, 3. *v. a. to inquire further*: in negotium, Amm. 15, 5.

praetĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetereo] *a passing over, omission*: Cod. Justin. 6, 29, 4.

praeterĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praetereo]. **II.** Adj. *gone by, past, past and gone, departed*: nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic. de Sen. 19: aetas, ib. 2: anni, Virg. Aen. 8, 560: culpa, Ov. H. 20, 187: labor, Quint. 10, 7, 4: vita, Just. 42, 1: viri, *dead and gone, departed*, Prop. 2, 10, 52. *Absol.*: in praeteritum, *for the past*: negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, Suet. Dom. 9. In gramm.: tempus praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense*: quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut *fero* in praeterito, Quint. 1, 4, 29. **III.** Subst. praetĕrĭta, orum, *n. plu. things gone by, the past*: sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. Div. 1, 30: praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just. 21, 3. **2.** *things passed over* (= παραλειπόμενα): *a name of the books of Chronicles, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of Kings*: Hier. Ep. 18, *n.* 1.

praeter-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past*: praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. 10, 3, 24. With *acc.*: tumulum, Virg. Aen. 6, 875: hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare, necesse est, *to sail past*, ib. 3, 477. **II.** Fig. *to slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25

praeter-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick* or *touch in passing, to flow by*: oppidum, quod Mosa fluvius praeterlambit, Amm. 17, 2.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeterfero].

praeter-lŭens, entis, *Part. washing as it flows past*: fluvius, App. M. 6, p. 177.

praeter-mĕo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to go by* or *past*: saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 318. With *acc.*: quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm. 31, 8: ripas, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 234.

praetermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto] *a leaving out, omission*: sine ullius formae praetermissione, Cic. Top. 7. **II.** *a passing over, neglecting*: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part.* [praetermitto].

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go by, let pass*: nullum diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14: nullam occasionem profectionis, Auct. B. Afr. 1: neminem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. **2.** Esp. *to omit, neglect, leave undone*: nullum officium, ib. 1, 8: gratulationem, ib. 5, 7: voluptates, id. N. D. 3, 15: scelus, id. Att. 9, 11: praetermittendae defensionis plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9. With *inf.*: reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep. Cim. 4. **3.** *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit*: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, ib. 29: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. **4.** *to pass by, overlook, wink at*: do, praetermitto, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26. With *acc.* and *inf.*: praetermittet te humanis concedere rebus, Lucr. 4, 1184. **II.** *to let over, transmit*: an facili te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.

praeter-monstrans, antis, *Part. pointing out* or *showing another*: Gell. 20, 10.

praeternāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeternavigo] *a sailing by*: Plin. 4, 12, 19.

praeter-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sail by* or *past*: vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 12. With *acc.*: Baianum sinum, id. Ner. 27.

prae-tĕro, trīvi, 3. *v. a. to rub off* or *wear down in front*: januam lima praeterunt (*al.* proterunt), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: Plin. 11, 37, 63.

praeter-propter, v. praeter, A. 3.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic. Leg. 3, 19), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save*: neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias habet, addas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 32: nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep. Att. 21: cuncta potest vetustas, praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 17. With *etiam, quoque, tum vero*: Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, intestina etiam proditione adjuta, Liv. 25, 23: praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus (lusit), Suet. Aug. 71: declamaverat Antonius praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1. With *si*: *except when, unless*: hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si humore madeat, Plin. 8, 25, 39. With *quod*: *except that*: omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 19: praeterquam quod sine te ceterum satis commode, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14. With *praeterea*: id. Leg. 3, 19. **II.** For praeterquam quod, *except that*: Plin. 20, 10, 42.

praeter-rādo, 3. *v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): vox praeterradit fauces, Lucr. 4, 530 dub.

praeter-sum, esse, *v. n. to be out of, not present at*: Tert. Apol. 38.

praetervectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetervehor] *a riding, sailing*, or *passing by*: Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.*

praetervectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetervehor].

praeter-vĕhor, ctus sum (*in tmesi* praeter erant vecti, Ov. M. 13, 713) 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride*, or *sail by*: qui praetervehebantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18: praetervehens equo, *riding by*, Liv. 22, 49. With *acc.*: Apolloniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ostia, Virg. Aen. 3, 688: Dulichios portus, Ov. M. 13, 711: Judaeam, Suet. Aug. 93. **2.** *to march by*, of foot soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. H. 3, 71. **II.** Fig.: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, *passed over in silence*, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *passed by*, id. Coel. 21: oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, id. Balb. 1. Plin. Pan. 56.

praeter-verto, 3. *v. a. to go* or *pass by*: solem (*al.* praevertebat), Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praeter-vŏlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fly by* or *past*: praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7. With *acc.*: quem praetervolat ales, Cic. Arat. 412. **2.** Transf. in gen.: hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114: puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B. G. 321. **II.** Fig. *to slip by, to escape*: sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: dum sententias animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *slips away, escapes*, id. Or. 58: haec duo proposita non praetervolant, i. e. *do not pass over cursorily*, id. Acad. 2, 13.

prae-testor, atus sum, 1. *v. a. dep. to bear witness to beforehand*: Tert. carm. adv. Marc. 3, 176.

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave before* or *in front, to fringe, edge, border*: purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 7: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. E. 7, 12: litora curvae praetexunt puppes, id. Aen. 6, 5: fontem violis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 249: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *are bordered by the Rhine*, Tac. G. 34. **II.** Transf. *to place before* or *in front*: auctorum nomina, Plin. H. N. *praef.*: auctores quos praetexuimus volumini huic, ib. 18, 25, 57: tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexi, *i. e. that your statues stand before the temples*, Plin. Pan. 52. **2.** *to furnish with a border, beginning*, etc.: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic. Div. 2, 54: omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura praetexuit, id. de Or. 2, 78: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. F. 4, 953: summaque praetexat tenuis fastigia chartae, indicet ut nomen, litera facta, meum, Tib. 3, 1, 13. **III.** Fig. *to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. Pis. 24: nomina speciosa, Tac. H. 1, 72. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2, 62: Tigellinus T. Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis, servatam ab eo filiam, Tac. H. 1, 72. **2.** *to conceal, disguise*: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg. Aen. 4, 172: funera sacris, ib. 500: fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf 1, 99.

praetexta, ae, *f.* [praetexo] *a Roman tunic, v.* praetextus. **II.** Meton.: (*sc.* fabula), *a tragedy*, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragoedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: nostri vestigia Graeca ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas, Hor. A. P. 286: Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: praetextam legere, ib.

prae-textātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta] *clothed with* or *wearing the toga* praetexta: Clodius, qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4: pupillus, id. Verr. 1, 58: delectu edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam praetextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57: imagines, Suet. Ner. 57: aetas, *under seventeen years*, Gell. 1, 23: praetextata cultus amicitia, *from childhood*, Mart. 10, 20. **II.** Fig.: *veiled, disguised;* hence, verba praetextata, *equivocal, obscene, unchaste:* praetextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22: impudica et praetextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1: mores, Juv. 2, 170.

praetextum, i, *n.* [praetexo] *an ornament:* pulcerrimum rei publicae praetextum, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.* **II.** Fig. *a pretence, pretext:* et praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ipse Ravennam devertit praetexto classem alloquendi, *under pretence*, Tac. H. 2, 100: praetexto rei publicae, ib. 3, 80.

praetextus, a, um, *Part.* [praetexo]. **II.** Adj.: *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: praetextus senatus, Prop. 4, 1, 11: pubes, Aus. Prof. 18, 7. **2.** Esp. toga praetexta, and usu. Subst. praetexta, ae, *f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn children till they assumed the* toga virilis: Cic. Phil. 2, 43: id. Verr. 5, 14: Liv. 27, 37 etc.: praetexta pulla nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1137.)

praetextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *outward appearance, consequence, authority:* majore praetextu, Tac. H. 1, 19: praetextu senatus, ib. 1, 76. **II.** *a pretence, pretext:* ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext of*, Suet. Aug. 12: sub praetextu, Petr. 97: hoc praetextu, Just. 29, 3.

prae-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear:* sibi praetimet, Pl. Am. prol. 29: et frustra immeritum praetimuisse velit, Tib. 3, 4, 14: nil est miserius, quam praetimere, Sen. Ep. 98: aeternitatem praetimendam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35.

prae-tĭmĭdus a, um, *adj. very fearful* or *timid*. Auct. carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

praetinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praetingo].

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to dip in* or *moisten beforehand:* semina praetincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in qua fuerit candens ferrum praetinctum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

prae-tondĕo, tŏtondi, 2. *v. a. to clip in front:* cum ejus pinnas praetotonderit, App. M. 5, p. 172.

praetŏr, ōris, *m.* [prae, with term. tor] lit. *one who is before* or *first;* hence, *a leader, chief, president;* orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunto: iique praeeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, judices, consules appellantor, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8. So, of *the chief magistrate* or *mayor* of Capua: id. Agr. 2, 34: of the Roman *consul* as chief judge: Liv. 3, 55: of the *dictator*, praetor maximus, id. 7, 3: aerarii, *president of the treasury*, Tac. A. 1, 75: id. H. 4, 9. Of the *suffetes* in Carthage: Nep. Hann. 7. Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations: Cic. Div. 1, 54: Nep. Milt. 4. **II.** Esp. *a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice*, first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 956.) Praetor urbanus, *who tried causes between Roman citizens*, whilst the praetor peregrinus presided over those between *strangers:* Cic. Am. 25 *fin.*: id. Mur. 20: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus, *i. e. appointed first*, id. Manil. 1, 2. **2.** Transf. for propraetor, *a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province:* id. Verr. 4, 72: ib. 4, 25 et al.

praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium] *pertaining to the body-guard, praetorian:* praetorianus miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian*, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. A. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 29, 35: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, *i. e.* praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10.

praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetor] *pertaining to the praetor, praetorian:* tutor, Ulp. Regular. tit. 12: pretia, *money earned by the praetor's office*, Aug. Conf. 6, 10.

praetōrĭcĭus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *praetorian:* praetoricia corona, *received at the public games from the praetor*, Mart. 8, 33. **II.** Subst. *one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor:* Inscr.

praetōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praetorium] *a small country-seat:* Inscr.

praetōrĭum, ii, *n.* [praetor] *a general's tent:* Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25: Caes. B. C. 1, 76. **2.** Meton. *a council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5: id. 37, 5. **II.** *the official residence of the governor* in a province: Cic. Verr. 4, 28: curritur ad praetorium, ib. 5, 35. **2.** *a palace:* sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161. **3.** In gen. *any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat:* ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72: in exstructionibus praetoriorum atque villarum, id. Cal. 37: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: Juv. 1, 75. **4.** Of other dwelling-places: *the cell of the queen-bee:* et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, Virg. G. 4, 75. Of *Diogenes's tub:* utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14. **III.** *the imperial body-guard, the guards:* in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 *fin.*: meruit in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19: militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9.

praetōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a general:* praetoria cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: ironically: scortatorum cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: cohortes praetoriae, *the emperor's body-guard*, Suet. Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2: navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship*, Liv. 26, 39: puppis, Flor. 2, 7: imperium, *the chief command*, Cic. Div. 1, 32: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy* (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side farthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94. **II.** *pertaining to the praetor* or *praetors, praetorian:* jus, *proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions*, Cic. Off. 1, 10: Papin. Dig. 1, 1, 7: comitia, *the election of praetor*, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, *the office of a praetor*, Cic. Manil. 24: turba, *to be found about the praetor, accustomed to wait upon him*, id. Verr. 1, 52: pignus, Moetian. Dig. 35, 2, 32. **2.** Subst. praetorius, ii, *m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor:* Cic. Att. 16, 7. **III.** *pertaining to a propraetor, propraetorian:* merces in praetoriam domum deferebantur, id. Verr. 5, 56: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19.

prae-torquĕo, torsi, tum, 3. *v. a. to twist off the end of a thing:* praetorto capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18. Fig. praetorquete injuriae collum, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

prae-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj. very hot*, or *dry* (poet.): Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.* [praetorqueo].

prae-tractātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a preliminary treatise, preface:* Tert. Fuga in persecut. 4.

prae-trĕpĭdans, antis, *Part. trembling greatly, very impatient* (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7.

prae-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. trembling very much:* cor, *palpitating*, Pers. 2, 54. **II.** *very anxious, disquieted:* praetrepidus vixit, Suet. Tib. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

praetricosus, v. pertricosus.

prae-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip:* collos (for colla) tergoribus, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

prae-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. much swollen, puffed up* (poet.): furor, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225: mens, Juvenc. 584.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor] *the dignity* or *office of a praetor, the praetorship:* praeturae jurisdictio, Cic. Flacc. 3: praetura se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6: Tac. A. 3, 30.

praetūrinus, a, um, *adj.* [praetura] *praetorian:* Not. Tir. p. 61.

prae-ulcĕrātus, a, um, *Part. caused to ulcerate* or *made sore beforehand:* loca praeulcerata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, *n.* 18.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part. casting a shade;* Fig. *darkening, obscuring:* Tac. A. 14, 47.

praeunctus, a, um, *Part.* [praeungo].

prae-ungo, uunxi, unctum, 3. *v. a. to smear* or *anoint before:* praeungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praeunctus adipe anserino, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn before* or *at the end:* ne (uvae) praeurantur, Col. Arb. 11 (*al.* perurantur): hasta praeusta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: multae praeustae sudes, ib. 5, 40: tela, *hardened in the fire*, Tac. A. 2, 14. Also of cold: praeustis in transitu Alpium nive membris, *frost-bitten*, Plin. 3, 20, 24.

praeustus, a, um, *Part.* [praeuro].

praeut, v. prae.

praevălens, entis, *Part.* [praevaleo]. **II.** Adj.: *very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv. praef.: praevalens corpore, Vell. 2, 108: Plin. 5, 24, 20.

praevălentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *superior force:* Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be very* or *more able, to have greater power, influence,* or *worth; to have the superiority, prevail:* with *abl.*: virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *wisdom has more power than bravery*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14: praevalebant jam fata consiliis, Vell. 2, 118: qui praevalet arcu, *is a distinguished archer*, Stat. Ach. 2, 122: vulturum praevalent nigri, *rank first*, Plin. 10, 6, 7: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, *prevails*, id. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 15: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, *had the advantage*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleret, *should have the greater influence*, Tac. A. 12, 64: auctoritate et praesentia, *to prevail through*, Suet. Galb. 19: gratia, id. Ner. 28: tuum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, *which should have more weight*, Tac. A. 1, 58. **II.** Esp. of medicines, *to be of great virtue* or *efficacy:* trifolium praevalet contra serpentium ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88: lac praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21.

praevălesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [praevaleo] *to become* or *grow very strong:* ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6.

praevălĭdē, *adv. very strongly:* Plin. 17, 14, 24.

prae-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [praevaleo] *very strong:* juvenis, Liv. 7, 5: legiones, Vell. 2, 69: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28. Of things: manus, Ov. H. 9, 80: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5. **2.** Transf. *rich, fertile:* neu (terra) se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis, Virg. G. 2, 253. **II.** Fig. *very powerful, prevailing, prevalent:* Tac. A. 3, 35. Of things: urbes, Liv. 27, 39: nomina equitum, *great, imposing*, Tac. A. 12, 60: praevalida et adulta vitia, *prevalent*, ib. 3, 53.

prae-vallo, 1. *v. a. to fortify in front:* pontem, Auct. B. Alex. 19 Claud. in I. Cons. Stil. 2, 188.

prae-văpōro, atum, 1. *v. a. to fumigate* or *perfume beforehand:* loca, Coel. Aur. 1, 3: praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

praevārĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor] lit. *a shuffling along, not going in a straight line:* hence, *a violation of duty:* esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation* or *defence, collusion, prevarication:* de praevaricatione absolutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: praevaricatio est, transire dicenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: praevaricationis crimine corruere, ib. 3, 9: praevaricationis damnatus, ib.

praevārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] lit. *one who goes shuffling along;* hence, *one who violates his duty;* esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator:* praevaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. Part. 36: praevaricatorem esse eum ostendimus, qui colludit cum reo, Mart. Dig. 48, 16, 1: praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, Ulp. ib. 3, 2, 4: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: praevaricatorem sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11. With *gen.:* praevaricator Catilinae, id. Pis. 10: causae publicae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

praevārĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who transgresses* or *sins:* Aug. Ep. 89, 20.

praevārĭco, 1. *v. a.* for praevaricor, *to transgress:* quod audivit, praevaricavit, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 99.

prae-vārĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to walk crookedly:* arator praevaricatur, *does not make straight furrows,* Plin. 18, 19, 49. II. Fig. *not to act in a straightforward* or *upright manner:* esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *to make a sham accusation* or *defence, to collude, prevaricate:* qui praevaricatur, ex utraque parte consistit, quinimo ex altera, Ulp. Dig. 47, 15, 1: a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevaricaretur, Auct. Har. resp. 20: Plin. Ep. 3, 9. With *dat.: to favour collusively:* interdum non defendere, sed praevaricari accusationi videbatur, Cic. Clu. 21.

prae-vārus, a, um, *adj. very irregular* or *unsteady* (rare): venarum pulsus praevaros (*al.* praeclaros, *i. e.* certos, distinctos), App. Flor. p. 362. II. Fig. *very perverse:* quid tam praevarum? Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 10.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.* [praevehor].

prae-vĕhor, ctus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to ride, fly,* or *flow before, in front* or *past:* equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them,* Liv. 9, 35: praevectus equo, Virg. Aen. 7, 166: praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac. H. 5, 16: dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, *fly before them,* ib. 4, 71: Rhenus servat nomen, qua Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by,* id. A. 2, 6. II. Fig.: omnia haec mire placent, cum impetu quodam et flumine praevehuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

prae-vello, velli or vulsi, 3. *v. a. to tear away before:* Laber. in Diom. p. 359 P.: Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

prae-vēlo, 1. *v. a. to veil* or *cover over:* flammea praevelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevelans fronde secures, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, *adj. very swift:* praevelocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 13, 36. Fig.: memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (*in tmesi:* praeque diem veniens, Virg. E. 8, 17), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to come before, get the start of:* hostis breviore via praeventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24: praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuntius etiam ex regiis servis, id. 24, 21: Lucifero praeveniente, Ov. F. 5, 548. II. Act. *to outstrip, anticipate, prevent:* talia agentem mors praevenit, *prevented the execution of his plans,* Suet. Caes. 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntaria morte praevenit, Val. Max. 1, 3, *n.* 3. *Pass.:* quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death,* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: praeventus est ab Agrippina, Suet. Claud. 44: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, *i. e. if she had not been killed beforehand,* Tac. A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praeveniri a patre, *the father can bring the accusation first,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excel, be superior:* Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praeveniunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

praeventor, ōris, *m.* [praevenio] *a kind of soldiers,* perh. *those who began the attack:* Amm. 18, 9.

praeventus, a, um, *Part.* [praevenio].

praeventus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a preventing:* Tert. adv. Mart. 5, 12.

praeverbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum] in gramm. *a preposition:* Varr. L. L. 6, 5, § 38: Gell. 7, 7.

prae-vernat, 1. *v. impers. to be spring prematurely:* quando praevernat, *when spring begins too soon,* Plin. 18, 26, 65, *n.* 2, § 239.

prae-verro, 3. *v. a. to sweep* or *brush before:* veste vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24: praeverrit cauda silices (*al.* perverrit), Virg. Mor. 23.

prae-verto (-vorto), ti, 3. *v. a.* and **praevertor**, sus, 3. *v. dep.* lit. *to turn (oneself) in front of;* hence, *to outstrip, outrun* (poet.): fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 317: equo praevertere ventos, ib. 12, 345: vestigia cervae, Cat. 64, 341. II. Fig. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate:* with *acc. to prevent, make useless:* nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortor viros, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 75: aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevertit, *has rendered useless,* Liv. 8, 16: praevertunt, inquit, me fata, *prevent me,* Ov. M. 2, 657: celeri praevertit tristia leto, Lucan. 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10. 2. *to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy:* vivo tentat praevertere amore jampridem resides animos, Virg. Aen. 1, 721: neque praevorto poculum, *take before my turn,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 59. 3. *to surpass* in worth or importance, *to outweigh, exceed:* quoniam pietatem amori tuo video praevortere, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 59: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24. 4. *to turn one's attention first* or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference, to dispatch first;* constr. with *dat., acc., ad,* an *adv., relative clause,* or *absol.;* used esp. in the *dep.* form: rei mandatae omnes sapientes primum praevorti decet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 40: stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, eum praevorti litibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 20: cave, pigritiae praevorteris, *do not give yourself up to indolence,* id. Merc. 1, 2, 3: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequum est id te serio praevortier, *to take it in earnest,* Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first,* Liv. 35, 33: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32: hostes ad occursandum pugnandumque in eos praevertentur, Gell. 3, 7: illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 38: proximum erat narrare glandiferas quoque, ni praeverti cogeret admiratio, quaenam esset vita sine arbore ulla, Plin. H. N. 16 *praef.* *Absol.:* in rem quod sit, praevortaris, potius quam re adversa animo auscultes, *attend to,* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 8. 5. *to prefer:* ne me uxorem praevertisse dicant prae republica, id. Am. 1, 3, 29: si vacas animo, neque habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic. Div. 1, 6: Gell. 4, 3.

prae-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part. forbidden beforehand* (poet.): Sil. 13, 155.

prae-vexātus, a, um, *Part. abused* or *impaired previously* or *very much:* aeger viribus praevexatus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, *n.* 18: praevexatae vires, id. Acut. 2, 32.

prae-vĭans, antis, *Part. going before:* Ambros. in Luc. 3, 21.

prae-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee:* an quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. F. 1, 327: praevisa locorum utilitate, Tac. A. 12, 63: nec praeviderant impetum hostium milites, nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, id. H. 4, 15: non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire, id. A. 14, 55: praevisum periculum subterfugere, Suet. Aug. 10.

prae-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a. to bind before* or *in front, to fetter:* laqueo praevinctus, Gell. 15, 10. Fig.: ferinis voluptatibus praevinctus, id. 19, 2.

praevinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praevincio].

prae-vĭrĭdans, antis, *Part. very green* or *verdant;* transf. *very blooming* or *vigorous:* Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7.

prae-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj. very green:* color, Front. Aq. 7 dub. (*al.* perviridis).

praevīsus, a, um, *Part.* [praevideo].

prae-vĭtĭo, atum, 1. *v. a. to corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand:* gurgitem, Ov. M. 14, 55: ex alio morbo praevitiati, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *n.* 15.

praevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *going before, leading the way* (poet.): praevius anteit, Ov. M. 11, 65: praevia luci Pallantias, ib. 15, 190: Stat. Th. 4, 485.

prae-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly before* or *in advance:* grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: aquila velut dux viae praevolavit, Tac. H. 1, 62: novisse mores me tuos meditate decet, curamque adhibere, ut praevolet, quo tu velis, i. e. ut haec cura mihi praevolet, quo tu velis volare or prevenire, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 40.

praevulsus, a, um, *Part.* [praevello].

pragma, ătis, *n.* = πρᾶγμα, *a matter, business:* Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 4.

pragmătĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [pragmaticus] *one who writes down and prepares imperial edicts,* etc.: Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 7.

pragmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πραγματικός, *skilled in political affairs;* also, *relating to civil business:* pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praeceptis cavere jubent, Cic. Att. 2, 20: tu si quid pragmaticon habes, scribe, ib. 14, 3. Hence, under the later empire, pragmatica sanctio, *or* jussio, *or* annotatio, *or* constitutio, *an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction,* Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 10: also called pragmaticum rescriptum, Aug. Collat. cum Donatist. 3, c. 2: and Subst. pragmaticum, i, *n.:* Cod. Theod. 6, 23, 3. II. Subst. pragmaticus, i, *m.* = πραγματικός, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches:* illi disertissimi homines (Graeci) ministros habent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi, et qui *pragmatici* vocantur, Cic. Or. 1, 59: oratori pragmaticum adjutorem dare, ib. *fin.:* Quint. 12, 3, 4: Juv. 7, 123: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9.

pramnĭon, ii, *n. a precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal:* Plin. 37, 10, 63.

pramnĭum vīnum = πράμνειος οἶνος, *a strong red wine,* produced near Smyrna: Plin. 14, 4, 6.

prandĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prandium] I. Neutr. *to breakfast* (v. prandium): hic rex cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 32

Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. Fam. 7, 30: sic prandete, commilitones, tanquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val. Max. 3, 2, *n.* 3: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21. ‖. Act. *to breakfast on, take for breakfast;* or, in gen. *to eat:* calidum prandisti prandium, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 14: luscinias prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13.

prandĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a luncheon:* prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula, Fest. *s. v.*

prandĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small breakfast:* Not. Tir. p. 166.

prandĭum, ii, *n. a light meal* taken in the forenoon, *breakfast, luncheon* (v. Smith's Ant. 306): coquere alicui prandium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 37: apparare, *to get ready, prepare,* ib. 1, 2, 61: accurare, ib. 3, 25: ornare, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: dare, *to give,* id. Am. 2, 2, 33: obsonare alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 16: anteponere, *to serve up,* id. Men. 2, 2, 2: prandere, id. Poen. 3, 5, 14: invitare ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35: prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2, 39: ad prandium surgere, Suet. Cal. 58: sine mensa prandium, Sen. Ep. 83. Candidates gave prandia to their tribules: Cic. Mur. 32: the emperors to the people: Suet. Caes. 38: id. Tib. 20. ‖. Transf. *a meal,* in gen. (poet.): qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos, Mart. 4, 49, 3. **2.** *the feed* or *fodder* of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 1: prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val. Max. 3, 7, *n.* 1. [Prob. from *pro;* cf. Dor. *πράν* for *πρωϊ:* others derive it from Sans. *prâhna,* "before midday."]

pransĭto, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [prandeo]. ‖. Neutr. *to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast:* ad rivum accumbentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitr. 8, 3: pransitans et coenitans, Lampr. Elag. 27. ‖. Act. *to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon:* polentam, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 20: prolem, Arn. 4, 143. *Pass. impers.:* ut pransitaretur et coenitaretur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

pransor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that partakes of breakfast* or *luncheon, a guest:* bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 2.

pransōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pransor] *pertaining to breakfast* or *luncheon:* candelabrum pransorium, for humile, *fit to breakfast by,* Quint. 6, 3, 99.

pransus, a, um, *Part.* [prandeo]. ‖. Adj.: *that has breakfasted:* pransus non avide, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127: pransa Lamia, id. A. P. 340: exercitus pransus, paratus, *ready, fit for fighting,* Cato in Gell. 15, 13: ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14: pransus, potus, *over-fed, gluttonous:* adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21.

prapĕdīlon, i, and **prapedĭon**, ii, *n. the herb lion's foot, also called* leontopodion, v. leontopetalon: App. Herb. 7.

prăsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [prasinus] *having a leek-green garment:* ostiarius prasinatus, Petr. S. 28.

prăsĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *leek-green, belonging to the green party in the circus:* Capit. Ver. 6.

prăsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = πράσινος, *leek-green, prasinous:* pila prasina, Petr. 27: color, Plin. 37, 10, 67: de nostra prasina est synthesis empta toga, Mart. 10, 29, 4: factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green,* Mart. 13, 78: Suet. Cal. 55: id. Ner 22. **2.** Subst. prasinus, i, *m. a charioteer of the leek-green party:* Mart. 10, 48.

prăsĭon and **prăsĭum**, ii, *n.* = πράσιον, *a plant,* properly *horehound,* called also marrubium, *q. v.:* Plin. 20, 22, 89. Confounded by Pliny with the marjoram plants: (i) onitis, Plin. 20, 17, 67. (ii) heraclium, ib. 69: Cels. 5, 11.

prāsĭus, ii, *m.* = πράσιος (λίθος), *a precious stone of a leek-green colour:* Plin. 37, 8, 34.

prăsŏīdēs, is, *m.* = πρασοειδής (leek-coloured, leek-green), *a kind of topaz,* perh. *a species of jasper:* Plin. 37, 8, 32.

prăson, i, *n.* = πράσον, *a marine shrub resembling a leek,* also called zoster: v. phycos: Plin. 13, 25, 48.

prātensis, e, *adj.* [pratum] *growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-:* fungi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: fenum, Col. 6, 3: flores, Plin. 21, 8, 25.

prātŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small meadow:* in pratulo consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5, 173.

prātum, i, *n. a meadow:* pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato R. R. 8: pratorum viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 16: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: caedere, cratire, secare, sicilire, Plin. 18, 28, 67, *n.* 4: siccaneum, aut riguum, Col. 2, 17. ‖. Meton. *meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 21: Ov. A. Am. 1, 299. **2.** *a broad field, plain:* poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129. (Hence Fr. *pré, préaux.*)

prāvē, *adv. crookedly;* Fig. *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly:* hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 24: prave (facta), *opp.* recte facta, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: sive ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, id. S. 2, 3, 87: prave facti versus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intelligere, Plin. 17, 9, 8: prave detorta verba, Tac. A. 6, 5: facundus, ib. 1, 53. *Sup.:* pravissume, Sall. or. Lepidi adv. Sull.

prāvĭ-cordĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pravus cor] *that has a depraved heart:* Aug. in Psalm. 146, *n.* 7.

prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pravus] *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity:* pravitas membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1, 19: oris, *a distorting of the mouth in speaking,* id. de Or. 2, 22: statuminum, Col. 4, 20. curvaturae, Pall. 4, 11. ‖. Fig. *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness:* quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, *impropriety* in speaking, in gestures, *etc.,* Cic. de Or. 1, 34: ominis, *a bad omen,* Gell. 1, 22: tortuosae orationis, id. 5, 20. **2.** Esp. *viciousness, perverseness, depravity:* animi, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 10: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6: in ista pravitate perstabitis? id. Acad. 2, 8: consilii, Tac. H. 3, 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9: morum, Tac. H. 4, 44.

prāvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed:* prava, cubantia, prona, supina, atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4, 518: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 17: talus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48. *Absol.:* elapsi in pravum artus, *into crookedness,* Tac. H. 4, 81. ‖. Fig. *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad:* pravus factus est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68: vir pravus, Sen. Ira 1, 16: pravissimus homo, Vell. 2, 80: quae bellua ruptis, cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? Hor. S. 2, 7, 71. With *gen.* (poet.): pravus fidei, *faithless,* Sil. 3, 253: pravus togae, id. 8, 260: audendi pravus, id. 12, 464. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: affectio, id. Tusc. 4, 13: aemulatio, Tac. H. 4, 48: spes, id. A. 3, 56. *Absol.:* dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14, 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitiis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, Vell. 2, 10: ad honesta, seu prava juxta levis, Tac. A. 11, 33: in pravum indurescere, Quint. 1, 3, 12. *Comp.:* quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80. *Sup.:* pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74. [Cf. Sans. *prahva,* "inclinatus."]

prĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [precor] *praying:* precabile, δεητικὸν, εὐκτικόν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *entreating, beseeching:* Pac. Pan. 36.

prĕcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a praying, prayer* (poet.): fundens precamina mille, Poët. Latin. min. 6, p. 386, v. 35 ed. Wernsd.

prĕcārĭo, *adv. by entreaty* or *request:* hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Pl. Am. prol. 24: ut nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possederit (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic. Caec. 32: vel vi, vel clam, vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, Tac. Agr. 16: quibus ex causis precario studeo, *am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study,* Plin. Ep. 7, 30.

prĕcārĭum, ii, *n.* [precor] *an oratory, a chapel:* Petr. 30 dub.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *obtained by* or *dependent on entreaty,* or *prayer:* non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, Liv. 3, 47: tribunicia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8, 35: vita, Tac. H. 4, 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. A. 1, 42: imperium, id. H. 1, 52: precarium est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tamdiu, quamdiu is, qui concessit, patitur, Ulp. Dig. 43, tit. 26, 1. Hence, ‖. *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov. M. 9, 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, *precarious, uncertain, transitory things,* Sen. Tranq. 11: fulgor, *passing quickly by, very transient,* Symm. or. in Val. 1, 6.

prĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a praying, prayer:* sollemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic. Mur. 1: precatione uti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 *fin.:* precationem facere, Liv. 39, 18. ‖. Meton. *a form of prayer:* Plin. 28, 4, 9.

prĕcātīvē, *adv. by request, by entreaty:* Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.

prĕcātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [precatio] *a slight request:* δεησίδιον, precatiuncula, petitiuncula, Gloss. Philox.

prĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [precor] *prayed for, obtained by entreaty:* pax, Amm. 17, 5: precativo modo, *by prayer* or *entreaty,* Ulp. Regul. tit. 24.

prĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prays, an intercessor:* precator et patronus, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 12: ad precatorem adeam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90.

prĕcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [precator] *pertaining to petitioning, precatory:* ars, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 92.

prĕcātus, ūs, *m.* [precor] *a prayer request:* Stat. Th. 10, 71: concordi precatu tentare aliquid, Amm. 24, 6.

prĕces, v. prex.

prĕcĭae or **prĕtĭae**, arum, *f. plu. a kind of grape-vine:* Virg. G. 2, 95: Col 3, 2, 23: Plin. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

prĕcĭānus, a, um, *adj. a kind of pear:* Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15.

prĕco, for precor, acc. to Prisc. p. 779 P. Hence, *pass.:* Varr in Non. 480, 27: genitore precato, Juvenc. 3 85.

prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate:* constr. with *acc.* of thing, and *acc.* of pers. or *abl.* with *ab;* with *inf.* and *acc.* (poet.); with *subj.;* with *ad* or *absol.:* deos colere, precari venerarique, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: quid veneramur, quid precamur deos, ib. 44: haec precatus sum, id. Pis. 20: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id. Rab. perd. 2. dixit, se hoc a diis semper precatum, Nep. Timol. 5 *fin.:* deosque precetur et oret, ut abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 200: hoc quoque dux operis moneas, precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, id. H. 19, 82: dii, ad quos precentur ac supplicent, *to whom they pray,* Liv. 38, 43. *Absol.:* parce, precor, fasso, *I pray, prithee,* Ov

H. 16, 11: ossa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna, id. Am. 3, 9, 67. II. Esp. *to wish* (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic. Pis. 14: alicui longam precari diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49: nos perpetuam felicitatem rei publicae precari, Suet. Aug. 58: tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, *uttered imprecations against you*, Cic. Pis. 14. [Cf. Sans. *prachh*, "interrogare;" Gr. προΐσσομαι, προΐξ, προΐκτης; Germ. *fragen*: the Latin *proco* and *procor* belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *priego*; Fr. *prier*.)

prĕhendo, and, syncop. **prendo**, di, sum, *3. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize:* prehendere aliquem auriculis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78: fauces alicui, id. Most. 1, 3, 62: quis me properantem prehendit pallio? *catches me by the cloak*, id. Epid. 1, 1, 1: dexteram, ib. 2, 3, 65: aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: perdix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugiens, Plin. 10, 33, 51. Poet.: Italiae oras, *to reach*, Virg. Aen. 6, 61. **2.** Esp. *to catch hold of, to detain* in order to speak to: tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 16: prendo hominem solum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 15: prende C. Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13. **3.** *to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act;* constr. with *in* and *abl.*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: prehendi in furto, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 17: in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: prensus manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18: prensus manifesti furti, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 45: aliquem mendacii, *to catch one in a lie*, ib. **4.** Of trees, *to take root:* quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat. 116: ut cum (pirorum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pall. 3, 25. II. Fig. *to take in* with the eye (poet.): prendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. 4, 1136: vix oculo prendente modum, *taking in, embracing*, Lucan. 4, 19. **2.** Of the mind, *to seize, apprehend, comprehend* (rare): cum animus ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene prehenderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23. [Prob. from *prae* and an obsolete root HEND or HAND, which is perh. identical with Eng. *hand: v.* Key, Phil. Soc. ii. p. 251.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prĕhensĭo or **prensĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [prehendo] *a seizing, apprehending:* tribuni plebis prensionem habent, *the right of arresting*, Atei. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: Varr. ib. II. Meton. *a machine for raising* or *screwing up, a jack-screw:* turris tectum prehensionibus tollere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. (Hence It. *prigione*; Sp. *prision*; Fr. *prison*.)

prĕhenso, and more freq. **prenso**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of:* prensare manu brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: fastigia dextris, Virg. Aen. 2, 444: tenaci forcipe ferrum, ib. 12, 404: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: prehensare hostium tela, Tac. H. 3, 28. II. Esp. *to take hold of, to detain:* arma, genua, vestigia prensando, flexere militum animos, ib. 1, 66: commanipularium pectora, ib. 4, 46: itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 4, 60. **2.** Transf. *to sue* or *solicit for an office:* circumire et prehensare patres, id. 1, 47. *Absol.* prensat unus P. Galba, *solicits for the consulship*, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prĕhensus and **prensus**, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

prēlum, i, *n.* [premo] *a wine* or *oil-press:* Cato R. R. 31: cola prelorum, Virg. G. 2, 242: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, *3. v. a. to press:* with *acc.* of object, and *abl.* of instrument: pede pedem alicui premere, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 30: trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518: qui sentibus anguem pressit humi nitens, ib. 2, 379: pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, i. e. *drove her chariot over her father's body*, Ov. Ib. 366: trabes Hymettiae premunt columnas, *rest upon*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3: genu premere terga alicujus, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 24: ubera plena, i. e. *to milk*, id. F. 4, 769: vestigia alicujus, *to tread in one's footsteps*, Tac. A. 2, 14: frena dente, *to champ*, Ov. M. 10, 704: ore aliquid, *to chew, eat*, ib. 5, 538: aliquid morsu, Lucr. 3, 664: pressum lac, i. e. *cheese*, Virg. E. 1, 82. Poet.: quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis, nocte premunt, *they make into cheese*, id. G. 3, 400: Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34: aeterna nota, *to mark*, Ov. F. 6, 61: multa via pressa rota, id. H. 18, 134: premere litora, id. M. 14, 416: aëra, i. e. *to fly*, Lucr. 7, 835. (ii) With *acc.* of instrument: *to press* or *force into:* (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov. F. 1, 355: presso sub vomere, Virg. G. 2, 356: alte ensem in corpore, Stat. Th. 11, 542: nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop. 3, 8, 14: cubito remanete presso, *leaning upon*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. **2.** *to grasp:* premere frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: pressis habenis, Virg. Aen. 11, 600: ferrum, *to grasp*, Sil. 5, 670: capulum, id. 2, 615. **3.** *to press with one's weight; to sit, stand,* or *seat oneself on:* toros, Ov. H. 12, 30: sedilia, id. M. 5, 317. pictam posita pharetram cervice premebat, ib. 2, 421: frondes tuo premis ore caducas, ib. 9, 651: Sen. Hippol. 510. **4.** *to press together, to close:* oculos, Virg. Aen. 9, 487: dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, *was silent*, ib. 6, 155: alicui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: laqueo collum, *to strangle*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: presso gutture, Virg. G. 1, 410: amplexu presso, *united, in close embrace*, Sen. Oed. 192: pressa oscula jungere, *to exchange kisses*, Ov. H. 2, 94: pressa basia, Mart. 6, 34: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks, foot to foot*, Liv. 28, 14: pede presso, id. 8, 8. **5.** *to cover, to conceal by covering* (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg. Aen. 4, 147: canitiem galea, ib. 9, 612: mitra capillos, Ov. F. 4, 517: aliquid terra, *to bury*, Hor. Epod. 1, 33: nonumque prematur in annum, id. A. P. 388: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: Plin. 2, 79, 80. **6.** *to press hard upon, to pursue closely:* hostes premere de loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id. B. C. 3, 46: hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, Virg. Aen. 1, 467: Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, Nep. Hann. 11: obsidione aliquem, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: in retia cervum, Virg. G. 3, 413: spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem, id. Aen. 1, 324. **7.** *to press down, burden, load, freight:* natat exuviis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4, 1, 114: pressae carinae, Virg. G. 1, 303: premere ratem merce, Tib. 1, 3, 40: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: auro phaleras, *to adorn*, Stat. Th. 8, 567. **8.** *to press down, let down:* nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. M. 2, 135: humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem et premit, id. Tr. 3, 11, 67: mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhiphaeasque arduus arces consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down*, Virg. G. 1, 240. (ii) Esp. *to set, plant:* virgulta per agros, ib. 2, 346. (iii) *to make deep, to dig:* premere sulcum, *to draw a furrow*, id. Aen. 10, 296: fossa pressa, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: cavernae in altitudinem pressae, Curt. 5, 1. (iv) *to strike to the ground, to strike down:* tres famulos, Virg. Aen. 9, 329: paucos, Tac. H. 4, 2. (v) *to keep short, prune:* Calena falce vitem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9: luxuriem falce, Ov. M. 14, 628: Virg. G. 1, 157. (vi) *to check, arrest, stop:* premere sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 64: vestigia pressit, Virg. Aen. 6, 197: attoniti pressere gradum, Val. Fl. 2, 424. II. Fig. *to press, incommode, importune, pursue; to press close* or *hard*, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ea quae premant, et ea quae impendeant, id. Fam. 9, 1: aerumnae quae me premunt, Sall. J. 17: pressus gravitate soporis, *overpowered by deep sleep*, Ov. M. 15, 21: aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentiorum premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, exire noluit, *was urged*, Nep. Ages. 6: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. Aen. 10, 375: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67: crimen, *to pursue obstinately*, Quint. 7, 2, 12: confessionem, *to force a confession from one*, ib. 1: argumentum etiam atque etiam, *to reiterate*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. **2.** *to keep in subjection* (poet.): premere ditione populos, Virg. Aen. 7, 737: imperio, ib. 1, 54. **3.** *to repress, hide, conceal:* dum nocte prementur, ib. 6, 828: curam sub corde, ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 62: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: interius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3 *med.*: dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 *extr.*: aliquid ore, Virg. Aen. 7, 103. **4.** *to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage:* premere humana omnia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 59: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Virg. Aen. 11, 402: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, id. 10, 4, 1. Hence (ii) *to surpass, exceed:* facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 449: ne prisca vetustas laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. Pont. 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115. **5.** *to compress, abridge:* haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. **6.** *to check, arrest, repress:* cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97: sub imo corde gemitum, Virg. Aen. 10, 464: vocem, ib. 9, 324: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: sermones vulgi, *to restrain*, Tac. A. 3, 6.

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prenso] *a taking hold of;* Fig. *a soliciting, canvassing* for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prensĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to take* or *catch hold of:* cum libitinam ipsam flentes omnes prensitarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

prenso, v. prehenso.

prensōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [prenso] *a trap:* prensorium, ἶπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prensus, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

presbўter, ĕri, *m.* = πρεσβύτερος, *an elder:* Tert. Cor. mil. 15. (Hence Fr. *prêtre*.)

presbўtĕrātus, ūs, *m* [presbyter] *the office of an elder* or *priest:* Hier. Ep 22, *n.* 28.

pressē, *adv. with pressure, violently:* artius pressiusque conflictata, Atei. Capito in Gell. 10, 6. **2.** *closely, tightly:* vites pressius putare, Pall. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56. II. Fig. of pronunciation: *shortly, neatly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12. **2.** Of style, *concisely, not diffusely:* definire presse et anguste, id. Or. 33: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. (ii) *without ornament, simply:* unum (genus oratorum) attenuate presseque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55: aliquid describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14. (iii) *exactly, accurately:* mihi placet agi subtilius et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7.

pressīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pressus] *pressed:* Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, *adv. with pressing:* me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 121: linteolo pressim agglutinato, i. e. *closely pressed*, ib. p. 128.

pressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [premo] *a pressing, pressing down, pressure:* pressio cacuminis, Vitr. 10, 8. **II.** Meton. *the prop* or *fulcrum of a lever:* pressio, quod Graeci ὑπομόχλιον appellant, ib.

presso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to press* (poet.): vomicam, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, *to be milked*, ib. 15, 472.

pressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a kind of hunter:* Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.*

pressōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that servês for pressing:* pressoria vasa, Col. 12, 18. **II.** Subst. pressorium, ii, *n. a press:* Amm. 28, 4: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressŭlē, *adv. with pressing:* filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 156. **2.** *closely, tightly:* lacinia adhaerens pressule, ib. 10, p. 254.

pressŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pressus] *somewhat pressed in* or *compressed:* ampulla pressula rotunditate, App. Flor. p. 346.

pressūra, ae, *f.* [premo] *a pressing, pressure:* pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 166. **2.** Esp. *a pressing* of wine, oil, *etc.:* pressura una culeos viginti implere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50. Meton. *what is pressed out, juice* (poet.): Corycii pressura croci, Lucan. 9, 809. **3.** *a pressure, burthen:* levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 195. **4.** *a press, crowd:* nimia densitas pressurae, ib. 3, p. 130. **5.** *the downward pressure, descent* of water: Front. Aq. 18. **6.** *a too heavy, unnatural sleep:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1 praef. **II.** Fig. *oppression, affliction, distress:* Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5.

pressus, a, um, *Part.* [premo]. **II.** Adj.: in rhetor.: *compressed, concise, plain, without ornament:* Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes haberentur, id. 12, 10, 18. *Comp.:* in contionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adductior, *more moderate, keeping more within bounds*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 10, 1, 102: pressus et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. **2.** *close, exact, accurate:* quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautela censeo, *stricter, greater*, App. M. 5, p. 160: cogitationes pressiores, ib. p. 163. **3.** *dark, obscure:* pressa vox, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6. (Hence It. *presso;* Fr. *près.*)

pressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing, pressure.* With *gen. subj.:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. With *gen. obj.:* hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: ipso oris pressu, *a proper pressure of the lips*, id. de Or. 3, 11.

prestēr, ēris, *m.* = πρηστήρ (burning) *a fiery whirlwind:* Lucr. 6, 424: turbo ardentior accensusque dum furit, prester vocatur, amburens contacta pariter, et proterens, Plin. 2, 48, 50: App. de Mundo, p. 818. **II.** *a kind of serpent:* prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique corpulentia necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27: torridus prester, Lucan. 9, 701: Plin. 20, 20, 81.

prĕtio, 1. *v. a.* [pretium] *to prize:* Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

prĕtĭōsē, *adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly:* vasa pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: pretiose armatus exercitus, Gell. 5, 5: pretiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10, 1.

prĕtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pretiosus] *preciousness, costliness* (rare): Atei. Cap. in Macr. S. 7, 13: App. M. 2, p. 123, 4 Elm.

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium] *of great value, valuable, precious:* equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: odores, Col. 3, 8: subiitque argentea proles auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: res. pretiosissimae, *opp.* vilissimae, Cic. Fin. 2, 28: pretiosissimum humani animi opus, Plin. 7, 29, 30. **2.** *costly, dear, expensive:* operaria, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 41: Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 43: pretioso pretio emere aliquid, *dear, high*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17: fames, *which is satisfied at much expense*, Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, *dearly bought*, id. 5, 69. **II.** In an act. sense: *that gives a great price, extravagant:* pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

prĕtĭum, ii, *n.* [akin to πρίαμαι] *price, worth, value:* pretium statuere merci, *to fix a price*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: pretium certum constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33: pacisci pro re aliqua, *to agree upon, settle*, id. Off. 3, 29: exsolvere, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 26: quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *what price do they fetch?* ib. 2, 2, 15: indica, fac pretium. *Do.* Tua merx est; tua indicatio est, *offer a price*, id. Pers. 4, 4, 37: parare sibi pretio aliquid, id. Merc. 2, 3, 7: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, fallen*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: nullus est tam parvi pretii, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 60: nae tu habes servum graphicum, et quantivis pretii! id. Epid. 3, 3, 29: agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: noli spectare, quanti homo sit: parvi enim pretii est, qui jam nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *cheaply*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: vendat oleum, si pretium habeat, *if it is worth anything*, Cato R. R. 2: Cic. Verr. 3, 98: in pretio esse, *to be of value, to be in repute*, Plin. 33, 1, 6. **II.** Meton. *money:* nil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Pl. Capt. prol. 32: urbem exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Virg. Aen. 4, 211: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: permutare pretio noluit, aliave merce, Plin. 9, 55, 81: converso in pretium deo, *into a shower of gold*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8. **2.** *wages, reward* (poet.): operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso velim, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17: pretium reddere alicui pro benefactis, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg. Aen. 5, 110. Hence (ii) *a bribe:* adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. Caecin. 10: pretio judicem corrumpere, ib. 25: nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3. **III.** Fig. *worth, value:* quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, *would estimate their services*, Liv. 27, 17: sive aliquod morum est pretium, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 43: corticis etiam ad medicamenta pretium est, Plin. 12, 25, 54. **2.** *wages, reward, price:* pretium certaminis, Ov. H. 16, 261: pretia vivendi, *rewards of living, inducements to live*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: pretium operae (rarely, curae) *a reward for trouble:* operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, Liv. 25, 6: quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does anything useful*, Liv. 25, 30: duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, *have done valuable service*, Quadrig. in Sen. Ben. 3, 23: capta urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall. J. 81: mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum S. C. quaerere, *seemed to me worth while*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *thought it of importance*, Tac. A. 1, 57: ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, *were it not of importance*, ib. 2, 35. (ii) *a reward* for misconduct, i. e. *punishment* (poet.): verbera, compedes, molae haec pretia sunt ignaviae, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105. (Hence Fr. *prix.*)

prex, ĕcis, *f.* (*nom.* and *gen. sing.* obsol.; most freq. *plur.*) [on the root, see precor] *a prayer, request, entreaty:* nunc te oro per precem, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 47: nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 22: oro te prece, Hor. S. 2 6, 13: multa prece prosequi aliquem, id. Od. 4, 5, 33: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic. Att. 11, 15: omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, ib. 9, 11, A: omnibus precibus petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: fatigare aliquem precibus Liv. 1, 11: precibus flecti, Virg. Aen 2, 689: ad miseras preces decurrere, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59. **II.** Esp. *a prayer* to a deity: in prece totus eram, Ov. F. 6, 251: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Planc. 41: vota et preces repudiare, id. Cluent. 70: tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a Diis etiam precum, Plin. 29, 4, 19. **2.** *a curse, imprecation:* omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: misit Thyesteas preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: Ov. M. 15, 505. **3.** *an intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 78, 64. **4.** *a wish:* damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov. F. 1, 176.

prĭāpēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Priapus] *pertaining to Priapus, Priapian:* metrum, Diom. p. 512 P. Subst. priapeia, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* carmina), *a collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors.*

prĭāpiscus, i, *m.* = πριαπίσκος, *a plant which excited lust, fool-stones, orchis, also called* satyrion, *q. v.:* App Herb. 15.

prĭāpismus, i, *m.* = πριαπισμός, *a morbid erection of the penis, priapism:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

prĭāpus, i, *m.* [Πρίαπος] *the penis:* Priapus vitreus, *a drinking-vessel of this shape*, Juv. 2, 95: siligineus, *a cake of the same shape*, Mart. 14, 69: Petr. 60. **2.** *a lecherous person:* Cat. 47, 4.

prīdem, *adv.* [prae, pro, and the demonstrative dem] *long ago, long since, a long time ago:* me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 29: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: quod ad me pridem scripseras, id. Fam. 5, 6: hoc ego mali non pridem inveni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1 *fin.:* recens natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr. 5, 332: haud ita pridem, *not very long since*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 46: Themistocles fuit, nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata, *not long before*, Cic. Brut. 10. **II.** *in old times, formerly:* nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just. 5, 7: Italiam notiorem sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, id. 31, 3.

prīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridie] *of the day before, yesterday's:* pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet. Tib. 34: cibus, id. Cal. 58: balinea, Plin. 28, 19. 77: pruina, App. M. 11, p. 260.

prī-dĭē, *adv.* [prae, pro, and dies] *on the day before:* cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4: postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est, Nep. Dat 8. With *quam:* si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 91 pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic. Att. 5, 11. With *gen.:* pridie ejus diei, *the day before*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: insidiarum, *the day before the ambush*, Tac. A. 15, 54: Calendarum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 5 With *acc.:* pridie Idus, Cic. Att. 13, 25 Compitalia, ib. 2, 3: eum diem, ib. 11, 23: Circenses, Suet. Cal. 55. **II.** In gen. *before, several days before:* Mart. Dig. 40, 5, 10.

prīmaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [primaevus] *the first period of life, youth:* Inscr.

prīm-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus aevum] *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet.): primaevus Helenor, Virg. Aen. 9, 545: natus, Cat. 64, 401: Helix, Val. Fl. 6, 570: corpus, Virg. Aen. 10, 345: Lucan. 6, 562: flos, Virg. Aen. 7, 162.

prīmānus, a, um, *adj.* [primus] *belonging to the first legion:* Fest. s. v. Subst. prīmāni, orum, *m. plu. soldiers of the first legion:* Tac. H. 2, 43.

prīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable:* primarius parasitus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73: primarius vir populi, Cic. de Sen. 17: femina, id. Verr. 1, 58: bellator, Plin. 7, 43, 45. Of things: conditio, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 81: non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae se cundum locum obtinent, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. (Hence It. *primiero*; Fr. *premier*.)

prīmas, ātis, *adj.* and *subst. c.* [id.] *one of the first* or *principal, chief, excellent, noble:* apud primatem feminam, App. M. 2, p. 123: notitia primatium urbium, Cod. Theod. 7, 18, 13: periculo primatum officii, ib. 1, 12, 3.

prīmātus, ūs, *m.* [primas] *the first place* or *rank, preference, pre-eminence, primacy:* alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin. 24, 17, 102: donare aliquem primatu, id. 8, 5, 5.

prīmē, *adv. especially:* Naev. in Charis. p. 188 P.

prīmĭcērĭātus, ūs, *m.* [primicerius] *the office of a chief:* Cod. Theod. 12, 27, 1.

prīmĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [primus cera; lit. whose name stands first on the waxen tablets; hence] *the first in an office, a chief, head, superintendent:* primicerius in officio Praefectorum Praetorio, Veg. Mil. 2, 21: protectorum, *of the guard*, Amm. 18, 3: notariorum, *the chancellor* or *chief of the secretaries*, Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1: sacri cubiculi, *the head chamberlain*, Cod. Just. 12, 28, 1.

prīmĭformis, e, *adj.* [primus forma] *pertaining to the primary form, original:* Mar. Victor. p. 2533 P.

prīmĭ-gĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primigenus] *first produced, first of the kind, original, primitive:* pecuaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: semina, ib. 1, 40: verba, *radical words, primitives*, id. L. L. 6, 5. ‖. Subst.: primigenia rerum, *the nature of things*, Amm. 26, 10.

prīmĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN, root of gigno] *first produced, original* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr. 2, 1104: mens, Avien. Arat. 13.

prīmĭpăra, ae, *f.* [pario] *an animal that has brought forth for the first time:* Plin. 8, 40, 62.

prīmĭpīlāris or **prīmōpīlāris**, e, *adj.* [primipilus] *belonging to the first century of the* triarii, *primipilar:* honor primipilaris, Fragm. jur. civ. antejust. p. 74. ‖. Subst. prīmĭpīlāris, is, *m.* (sc. centurio), *the chief centurion of a legion:* testamenta primipilarium, Suet. Cal. 38. **2.** *one who has been* primipilaris, *an ex-primipilar:* Quint. 6, 3, 92. **3.** Transf. *a bishop:* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

prīmĭpīlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *i. q.* primipilaris, *the centurion of the first century of the* triarii: Sen. Const. Sap. 18: Spart. Jul. 5.

prīmĭpīlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the post of chief centurion of the* triarii, *the primipilate:* Cod. Justin. 12, 63, 1.

prīmĭpīlum, i, *n.* [id.] *the post of chief centurion of the* triarii: Inscr.

prīmĭpīlus or **primopilus**, i, v. pilus.

prīmĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. the first in power:* App. Trism. p. 92 Elm.

prīmiscrīnĭus, ii, *m.* [scrinium] *the chief of an official department* or *college:* Cod. Justin. 12, 50, 12.

prīmĭter, *adv. at first, first of all:* Pomp. in Non. 154, 26.

prīmĭtĭae (primiciae), arum, *f. plu.* [primus] *the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits:* primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. F. 2, 520: pomiferi Laribus consuevimus horti mittere primitias, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 64: primitiae metallorum, *the first produce of the mine*, Tac. H. 4, 53: vitis, *the first shoots*, Col. 4, 10: plantae, id. 10, 147. ‖. Fig.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *his first unhappy essays*, Virg. Aen. 11, 156: tori, *the first nuptial joys*, Sil. 3, 111: armorum, *the first fruits of war*, Stat. Th 11, 285: lacrimarum, ib. 6, 146: primitiae et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium, Gell. epilog.: spectaculi, App. M. 10, p. 253: commeatus, *the beginning of navigation*, ib. 11, p. 259.

prīmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the first* or *earliest of its kind, primitive:* flores, *that blossom first*, Col. 9, 13: anni, *he first*, id. Arb. 23: fetus, *first-born*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 828: verba, *primitives*, Prisc. p. 824 P.

prīmĭtus, *adv. at first, for the first time:* primitus cum exit vitis, Varr. R. R. 1, 31 · Virg. Cir. 490: florido mihi ponitur picta vere corolla primitu', Cat. 19, 10.

prīmivirgĭus, ii, *m.* [virga] *the head verger:* πρωτοραβδοῦχος, primivirgius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prīmo, *adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly:* aedes primo ruere rebamur, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 42: Cic. Verr. 1, 9: primo non accredidit, Nep. Dat. 3. With *dein, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc:* primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall. C. 10: haec primo paulatim crescere: interdum vindicari; post civitas immutata, ib: primo . . . postea . . . postremo, Liv. 26, 39: primo . . . mox, id. 1, 50: primo negitare, denique saepius fatigatus promittit, Sall. J. 111.

prīmōgĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [primogenitus] *the first of all, original:* Tert. adv. Val. 20.

prīmō-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj. first-born:* Plin. 11, 40, 95: vitulus, Pall. 1, 39: filius, Lact. 4, 11.

prīmōpīlus and **prīmōpīlāris**, v. primip.

prīmoplastus, i, *m.* [*vox hybr.* primus, πλαστός] *the first created:* Prud. Cath. 9, 27.

prīmordĭa, v. primordium.

prīmordĭālis, e, *adj.* [primordium] *first of all, original:* Tert. adv. Jud. 2: causa, Amm. 30, 1.

prīmordĭālĭter, *adv. from the beginning, originally:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 5.

prīmordĭum, ii, *n.* [ordior] *the beginning, origin, commencement:* a primordio urbis, Liv. *praef.*: Col. 1, 1: in operum suorum primordio stare, Curt. 9, 2: Just. 2, 1. Mostly *plur.* (transp. ordia prima, Lucr. 4, 32): primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 2: a Jove Musarum primordia, poët. id. Leg. 2, 3: mundi, Ov. M. 15, 67: gentis, Lucan. 10, 177: veterum vocum, Pers. 6, 3: dicendi, Quint. 1, 9, 1. ‖. Absol. *the beginning of a new reign:* Tac. A. 1, 7.

prīmordĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primordium] *original:* primordii seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub. (*al.* primordiis seminum).

prīmōris, is, *adj.* [primus] *the first:* imbres, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: dentes, *front teeth*, Plin. 7, 16, 15: in primore pueritia, *in earliest childhood*, Gell. 11, 19: anni, Sil. 1, 511: primori Marte, *in the beginning of the war*, id. 11, 143: primore aspectu, *at first sight*, Gell. 2, 7. ‖. Esp. *foremost, extreme:* sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 24: versabatur mihi (nomen) in labris primoribus, *at the tip of the tongue*, id. Trin. 4, 2, 65: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: nasi primoris acumen, Lucr. 6, 1191: pilo primori inest pyxis ferrea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, *n.* 2: in primore libro, *at the beginning of the book*, Gell. 1, 18: usque in primores manus ac prope in digitos, *as far as the fore-part of the hands*, id. 7, 12: primori in acie versari, Tac. H. 3, 21. (ii) Subst.: primores, um, *m. plu. the first, foremost:* provolat ad primores, Liv. 1, 12: dimicare inter primores, Curt. 4, 6. **2.** *first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal:* primore juventute conscripta, Liv. 24, 20: Argivorum viri, Cat. 68, 87: feminae, Tac. A. 2, 29 · venti, *chief, cardinal*, Gell. 2, 22. (ii) Subst. primores, um, *m. plu. men of the first rank, chiefs, nobles:* primores populi arripuit, Hor. S. 2, 1 69: civitatum primores atque optimates Col. 12, 3: primores ac duces, Juv. 15 40: ex primoribus, Tac. A. 13, 30.

prīmōtĭcus, v. primotinus.

prīmōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [primus] *that grows first, early:* opp. to serotinus: Apic. 4, 5 (*al.* primotica).

prīmŭlum, *adv. at first, first:* Pl. Men. 5, 5, 18: Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2.

prīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [primus] *the first:* primulo diluculo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 105.

prīmum, *adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning:* in enumerations, with *deinde, tum:* Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: primum . . . deinde . . . deinde, Cic. Verr. 2, 58: primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1: primum . . . deinde . . . praeterea . . . postremo, id. Div. 2, 56: primum . . . tum . . deinde . . . post . . . tum . . . deinde, id. Fin. 5, 23. With omnium: *first of all:* primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. Cat. 2, 9: primum omnium opera danda est, id. Verr. 2, 11. **2.** With *ut, ubi, simulac, nunc, quum, as soon as:* ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 10, 13: ubi primum potuit, istum reliquit, id. Verr. 2, 20: simul ac primum niti possunt, id. N. D. 2, 48: post illa nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 33: tum affuerat, quum primum dati sunt judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 23. **3.** With *dum:* and in one word, primumdum, *in the first place, first:* primum dum, si falso insimulas, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 26. ‖. *for the first time:* quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30.

prīmus, v. prior, B.

princeps, ĭpis, *adj.* and *subst. c.* [primus capio] *first* in time or order: subst. *the first:* ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4: princeps Horatius ibat, *first, in front*, id. 1, 26: princeps ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. Phil. 10, 11: Firmani principes pecuniae pollicendae fuerunt, *were the first to promise*, ib. 7, 8: princeps in agendo, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: princeps turmas inducit Asilas Virg. Aen. 11, 620. ‖. Esp. *first, chief, most eminent, distinguished*, or *noble:* in republica principes, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: quaedam principes feminae, Plin. 8, 32, 50: principe loco genitus, id. 37, 2, 11: princeps senatus, *the first of the senators*, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv. 34, 44: princeps juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights*, Cic. Vat. 10: in the time of the emperors it denoted *the probable successor to the throne:* Tac. A. 1, 3: longe omnium gravitate princeps Plato, Cic. Or. 19: Eudoxus in astrologia facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42. **2.** *a chief, head, author, leader:* princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Zeno inventor et princeps Stoicorum fuit, id. Ac. 2, 42: princeps Argonautarum, *Jason*, id. Tusc. 4, 32: conjurationis, id. Cat. 1, 11: eorum omnium hic dux est atque princeps, id. de Or. 3, 17: pueri aequalium principes, *first among their play-fellows*, id. Fin. 5, 22: principes sententiarum consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion*, Liv. 8, 21: hujus consilii principes, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: belli inferendi, ib. 5, 54. Of *founders* or *ancestors:* genus a quo principe nostrum, Virg. Aen. 3, 168 **3.** *a superior, director:* principes, qui utrique rei praeponuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32. **4.** *a prince, ruler, sovereign, emperor:* his ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: Ov. Pont. 1, 2 123: Tac. A. 1, 1. **5.** Milit. *t. t.* principes, um, *m. plu. the second line of soldiers be-*

tween the hastati *and* triarii: Liv. 8, 8: Veg. Mil. 1, 20. Princeps also signifies, (i) *a century of the* principes: signum primi principis, Liv. 27, 6: octavum principem duxit, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. (ii) *a centurion of the* principes: princeps prior, *the first centurion of the* principes, Caes. B. C. 3 64 *fin.*: princeps tertiae legionis Liv. 25, 14. (iii) *the office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, id. 42, 34. (Hence It. *principe, prenze*; Fr. and Eng. *prince.*)

princĭpālis, e, *adj.* [princeps] *first, original, primitive:* causae, Cic. Fat. 5: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: verba, Gell. 11, 15. **II.** Esp. *first* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal:* viri, App. Flor. p. 363. Of things: pici principales in auguriis, Plin. 10, 18, 20: principalia in Arabia tus et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18: post haec duo principalia subjungebat illa non minus intuenda, *two chief points*, Col. 1, 3: principali studio, Gell. 13, 10: de cultura agri praecipere principale fuit et apud exteros, *a principal thing*, Plin. 18, 3, 5. **2.** *pertaining to a prince* or *ruler, princely, imperial:* principalis quies, Vell. 2, 56: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiae, ib. 82: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, ib. 4, 40: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Cal. 39. **3.** *pertaining to the* principes or *second line in the order of battle:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 151: Veg. Mil. 2, 15. **4.** *pertaining to the* principia, or *chief street in a camp:* manipulos legionum principali via inducit. Liv. 10, 33: porta principalis dextra, id. 4, 19. **III.** Subst. principalis, is, *m. a chief magistrate:* Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Symm. Ep. 9, 1.

princĭpālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [principalis] *the first place, pre-eminence, excellence:* animae, Tert. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

princĭpālĭter, *adv. chiefly, principally:* plurimae bestiae, sed principaliter leones, Sol. 27: negotium gerere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4. **II.** *like a prince, imperially:* gaudere, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47.

princĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [princeps] *the first place, pre-eminence, preference:* principatum autem id dico, quod Graeci ἡγεμονικόν vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, id. Phil. 12, 4: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id. N. D. 2, 19: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3. **2.** Esp. of political or military rank, *the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief:* Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: Galliæ factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius Arvernos, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, ib. 6, 8. **3.** In gen. *reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty:* Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3. **II.** *a beginning, origin* (rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic. Tim. 2.

princĭpĭālis, e, *adj.* [principium] *original* (poet.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246.

princĭpĭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to begin to speak:* Aug. Princip. rhet. p. 328.

princĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [princeps] *a beginning, commencement, origin:* quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? Cic. N. D. 1, 8: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. Sen. 21: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: principium pontis, Tac. A. 1 69: in principiis dicendi, *at the commencement of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26: omnium rerum magnarum principia a diis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, *to begin*, Tac. A. 15, 49. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, *at* or *in the beginning, at first:* principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueatur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: dixeram a principio, de republica ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48: principio atque, *as soon as*, Pl. Merc. prol. 40. **II.** Esp. (*plur.*) *foundations, principles, elements:* bene provisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13: juris, ib. 6: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12: principia rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, *first principles, elements*, id. Acad. 2, 36. **2.** *that makes a beginning, that votes first* (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv. 9, 38. (ii) Meton. *a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37: mihi Belus avorum principium, Sil. 15, 748. **3.** Milit. *t. t.* (*plur.*) *the foremost ranks, the front line, the front* or *van:* post principia, Liv. 2, 65: deinde ipse paulatim procedere: Marium post principia habere, Sall. J. 50: equites post principia collocat, Liv. 3, 22: Tac. H. 2, 43. (ii) (also *plur.*) *a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards,* etc.; *head-quarters:* jura reddere in principiis, Liv. 28, 24: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes quotidie convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep. Eum. 7: primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13. **III.** Transf. *precedence, the first place:* principium ergo, culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54. **2.** *mastery, dominion:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 19.

princĭpor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to rule:* principari in nationes, Lact. 4, 13.

prĭor, prĭus (prior *neutr.* Val. Antias and Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 767), ōris, *comp. adj.* [same root as prae, pro] *former, previous, prior* (may be sometimes rendered by *first*, and sometimes by *last*): priori posterius, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: me quaestorem in primis, aedilem priorem, praetorem primum populus R. faciebat, id. Pis. 1: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, *first*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: priore loco causam dicere, *first*, Cic. Quint. 9: priore aestate, *last summer*, id. Fam. 1, 9: prioribus comitiis, id. Planc. 22: Dionysius prior, *the elder*, Nep. Dion. 1: vinum, *last year's*, Plin. 14, 19, 24: priore libro, *in the previous book*, Col. 4, 22. **2.** Of place, *fore:* pedes, *the fore-feet*, Nep. Eum. 5: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversa, *the fore part*, Plin. 11, 37, 47. **3.** Subst. prĭōres, um, *m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients:* abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr. 4, 18, 16: nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Virg. Aen. 3, 693: nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: more priorum, Ov. M. 10, 218. **II.** Fig. *better, more excellent* or *important:* bellante prior, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51: color puniceae flore prior rosae, id. Od. 4, 10, 4: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv. 27, 8: aetate et sapientia, Sall. J. 10: neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, Vell. 2, 52. **B.** *Sup.* **prīmus**, a, um, *first*, in order, time, or place: primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off. 3, 6: primae literae, id. Att. 9, 6: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id. Sest. 3: primi ex omnibus philosophis, id. Fin. 4, 7: primus Graeciae in Thraciam introiit, Nep. Alc. 7. primus de mille fuisses, Ov. H. 17, 105: leonem primus aut in primis ferire, *among the first* Sall. J. 6. **II.** Esp. *first, fore, foremost*, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, *at the entrance of the province*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: digitus, Cat. 2, 3: dentes, *the front teeth*, Plin. 19, 2, 11: ranis prima lingua cohaeret, *the end of the tongue*, id. 11 37, 65: prima statim nocte, *at the beginning of the night*, Col. 10, 190: primus sol, *the rising sun*, Virg. Aen. 6, 255: prima luna, *the new moon*, Plin. 2, 13, 10. With quisque, *the first possible, the very first:* primo quoque tempore, Cic. Fam. 13, 57: primo quoque die, id. Phil. 8, 11: me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Acad. 2, 16: fluit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32. Subst. primum, i, *n. the beginning, front,* etc.: provolant in primum, *the front of the battle*, Liv. 2, 20. Hence, a primo, *from the beginning, at first:* multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139: a primo cogitavit, Cic. Att. 8, 11: in primo, *in front, before, in the beginning:* equites in primo late ire jubet, Sall. J. 68: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic. Or. 64. (ii) prima, orum, *n. plu. the first, the beginning:* quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3: prima viai, Lucr. 1, 1069: prima consiliorum, for prima consilia, Tac. H. 2, 11. **2.** *first* in rank or station, *chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble:* evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: homo, id. Verr. 4, 17: primis urbis placuisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 23: juvenum primos, Virg. Aen. 9, 785: suavia prima habere, *to give the first place to, think most of*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9: otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall. C. 36: cura, *a chief part*, Plin. 5, 25, 21: primas partes, or primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut. 90: primas ferre, *to bear off the first prize*, ib. 49: actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, quum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum. huic secundas, huic tertias, *ascribed the greatest importance to*, id. de Or. 3, 56. amoris erga me tibi primas defero, *I assign to you the first rank*, id. Att. 1, 17: si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concesserit, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: primas tenere, *to play the first part be the best*, id. Brut. 95: in primis (and in one word, imprimis, *q. v.*).

prĭōrātus, ūs, *m.* [prior] *priority, preference:* Tert. adv. Val. 4.

prĭorsum, and **prĭorsus**, *adv. forwards:* corpus aut accedit priorsum, aut retrorsum recedit (*al.* prorsum), Macr. S. 7, 9: pergere, ib. 13: movetur corpus priorsus ac retrorsus, Claud Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 18.

priscē, *adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly:* utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et prisce agere malit, an remisse, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14.

priscus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: *v. infra*] *pertaining to former times, old, ancient, antique* (i. e. *belonging to a bygone generation:* while pristinus is used also of things which have been in the existing generation): prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Tim. 11: prisca illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89: illud erat insitum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: in priscis Graecorum literis, id. N. D. 3, 16: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: prisci Latini proprie appellati sunt ii, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: cf. Liv. 1, 3. **2.** With the accessory idea of *venerable pertaining to the earliest and best times:* prisca gens mortalium, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: Inachus, id. Od. 2, 3, 21: pudor, id. Carm. Sec. 57: prisco more Ov. F. 2, 282: prisco ritu, Plin. 12, 1, 2. ‖. Transf. *former, previous* (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17: nomen, Ov M. 14, 850. **2.** *old-fashioned*, i. e. *strict, severe* (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. 64, 159: prisca supercilia, Virg. Cop. 34. [*Pris-cus* and *pris-tinus* point to a form *pris* in connection with *prae* or pro.]

prisma, ătis, *n.* = πρίσμα, *a geometrical figure, the prism:* Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

prista, ae, *m.* = πρίστης, *a sawyer:* Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 3.

pristīnus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: v. priscus] *former, early, primitive, pristine:* tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: labor meus pristinus, id. Sull. 9: veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirere, id. Mil. 1: pristinum animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2: reminiscens pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6: consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: pristina virtus, id. B. G. 1, 13: in pristinum statum redire, ib. 7, 54. *Neutr. absol.:* in pristinum restituere, *to its former condition*, Nep. Timol. 1. **2.** *old-fashioned, old, former, early:* in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. Truc. prol. 6: tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1: aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124. ‖. *just past, previous:* diei pristini perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 14: somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug. 94.

pristīnus or **pistrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [pristis for pistrix] *pertaining to* (the constellation of) *the Whale:* ex occasu pristini sideris, Col. 11, 2.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prĭus, *adv. before, sooner:* quem fuit aequius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4: cuncta prius tentata, Ov. M. 1, 190. **2.** With quam, *before that, before* (often as one word, priusquam, *conj.*): with *indic.* or *subj.* (in prose the use of the moods follows the general rules of the language; but the poets appear to employ either mood indifferently): prius quam lucet, assunt, *before it dawns*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 115: priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id. Vat. 2: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: nec prius absistit quam septem corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet, Virg. Aen. 1, 192: prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, ventos praediscere cura sit, id. G. 1, 50. In an inverted order: ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 13: Prop. 2, 14, 11. (ii) *sooner, rather:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin aut aspidem violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: Caes. B. C. 3, 1. ‖. In gen. *formerly, in former times* (poet.): communemque prius humum signavit mensor, Ov. M. 1, 135: Cat. 4, 25. Pleonas. with olim: Plin. 3, 5, 9.

prĭusquam, v. prius.

prīvantĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [privo] *privatives:* sunt enim alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur στερητικά, Cic. Top. 11.

prīvātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [privatus] *private:* Edict. Dioclet. p. 22.

prīvātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *privative:* privaticia, στερητικά, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prīvātim, *adv. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately;* opp. to publice: eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rempublicam, id. Fin 5, 20: esse nonnullos qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: privatim degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: vasa caelata privatim ac publice rapere, Sall. C. 11: publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: privatim se tenere, *to stay at home*, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv. 23, 7. ‖. Esp. *apart, separately, particularly:* de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin. 6, 17, 20: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41: Quint. 8, 2, 5.

prīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [privo] *a taking away, privation:* doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: culpae, Gell. 2, 6.

prīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *denoting privation;* in gramm. *privative, negative:* ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22 *fin.*: privativa pars, quam Graeci κατὰ στέρησιν dicunt, id. 5, 12.

prīvāto, *adv. at home* (rare): Liv. fr. in Prisc. p. 1009 P.

prīvātus, a, um, *Part.* [privo]. ‖. Adj.: *not belonging to* or *concerning the state, pertaining to an individual, private:* opp. to publicus: privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: nihil privati ac separati agri, ib. 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7: privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: vestem mutare privato consensu, *opp.* publico consilio, Cic. Sest. 12: privata domus, id. Quint. 3: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property*, ib. 4: vita privata et quieta, *a private life, withdrawn from state affairs*, id. de Sen. 7: homines, *private persons*, id. Leg. 3, 19: vir privatus, or *absol.* privatus, *one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal political authority:* privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, id. Phil. 11, 10: an vero P. Scipio pontifex max. Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1: privatus an cum potestate, id. Inv. 1, 25. *Neutr. absol.:* in privato, *in private*, opp. in publico, *in public*, Liv. 39, 18: tabernas vendidit in privatum, *for private use*, id. 40, 51: tributum ex privato conferre, *from one's private property*, id. 30, 44. **2.** In the time of the emperors, *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor* or *to the imperial family:* id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (*i. e.* Agricolae) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr. 39: ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleret, quum principis noluisset, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: spectacula, *not given by the emperor*, Suet. Ner. 21.

priveras, mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* [prob. from prives, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus].

prīvicloes, privis, id est singulis, Fest. *s. v.* [old *dat.* or *abl. plur.* from priviclus, *dim.* from privus].

prīvigna, ae, *f.* [privignus] *a step-daughter:* de uxore Tuberonis et privigna, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

prīvignus, i, *m.* [contr. from privigenus, according to Isid. Orig. p. 310 = prius genitus, but prob. from privus] a *step-son:* Cic. Clu. 66. Privigni, orum, *m. plur. step-children:* uxor liberis ex alia uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur: eorum uterque natos aliunde privignos privignasque vocant, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: illic matre carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18. ‖. Transf. of plants (poet.): *adj.* privignae proles, Col. 10, 161.

prīvĭlēgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [privilegium] *one who has a privilege, a privileged person:* Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 2.

prīvĭlēgĭum, ii, *n.* [privus lex] *a bill* or *law against an individual:* in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt: id est enim privilegium, Cic. Leg. 3, 19: de te privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4: licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, Auct. or. pro dom. 10: vim et crudelitatem privilegii publicis literis consignavit, Cic. Post. Red in Sen. 11, 29. ‖. *an ordinance i favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative:* coloniam habuisse privilegium et vetustissimum morem, arbitri suo rempublicam administrare, Plin Ep. 10, 56: quaedam privilegia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: privilegio munitus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

prīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [privus] *to separate, to bereave, deprive of:* with *abl.:* aliquem approbatione, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: praepositio *in* privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet, si *in* praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11: se oculis, id Fin. 5, 29: aliquem vita, id. Phil. 9, 4 With *gen.:* me privasti tui, Afran. in Non. 498, 17. With *acc.:* quo tu res vis hanc privari pulcras, quas uti solet? Nov. ib. 500, 16. ‖. *to free, release, deliver from:* with *abl.:* aliquem injuria, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16: molestia, ib. 12, 26: dolore, id Fin. 1, 11. (Hence Fr. *priver.*)

prīvus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *separate*, hence, *one's own, private, peculiar, particular:* quid pauper? conducto navigio aeque nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: turdus, sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. S. 2, 5, 10: milites singulis bobus binisque privis tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37. **2.** *single* (only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 732: privas mutari in horas, ib. 275: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. 4, 566. **3.** *each, every:* privam quamque particulam venti sentire, id. 4, 263. Distributively: *one each:* ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone*, Liv. 30, 43. [Perh. contr. of *prith-vus*, akin to Sans. *prithak*, "separatim."]

prō, prep. with *abl.:* Of place: *before, in front of:* sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id. Mil. 1: ii qu pro portis castrorum in statione erant Caes. B. G. 4, 32: castra pro moenibus locata, Liv. 2, 53. With verbs of motion Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: hasce tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis abjicito, *before your feet*, App. Apol. p 337. **2.** *from the front of, on th front of* any thing, *in:* pro significat in, ut pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.:* hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, *from the front of the tribune*, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *on the front part of the fortifications*, Tac. A. 2, 80: ib. 12, 33: stabat pro litore diversa acies, ib. 14, 30: legionem pro ripa componere, ib. 12, 29: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebebat certatim mittere, *from the front of the roofs*, Sall. J. 67: uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council*, ib. 29; v. Kritzius ad loc.: supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirum imperata fuit, Liv. 38, 36: pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 3: pro collegio pronuntiare, Liv. 4, 26. ‖. Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection) *for, in favour of, for the benefit of* (opp. to contra): veri inveniendi causa contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6: nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut pro re publica conquerendum fuit, aut pro reo disputandum, Cic. Sest. 2: convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, ib. 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro paupere, id. A P. 423. **2.** *in the place of, instead of, for:* ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Pl Most. 5, 2, 10: ego pro te molam, Ter Andr. 1, 2, 29: mutata (ea dico), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud: ut quum *minutum* dicimus animum pr parvo, Cic. Or. 27, 92: pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 199: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, ib. 1, 3, 61. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, *etc.* (and later in one word, as proconsul, propraetor, *etc.*), *proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, vice-director:* quum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: quum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consuls, not as proconsul*, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: quum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Acad. 2, 4: P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, id. Att. 11, 10. Hence pro may be rendered (ii) *for, the same as, just as, as:* hunc eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23: Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum millibus, Cic. Att. 2, 5: Siciliam nobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro aerario fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, *fin.:* quum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, ib. 4, 15: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: pro certo habere, *to consider as certain*, Mat. in Cic. Att. 9, 15: pro certo ponere, *to state as a fact*, Caes. B. G. 7, 5. (iii) Esp. pro eo, *for the same thing as, just the same:* Cic. Fam. 13, 7 *fin.* So with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, *just the same as, even as, as though:* pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 32: pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 22. And with quod, *for the reason that, because:* pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, veniam a vobis petitam velim, Liv. 38, 49 *fin.* (iv) to denote remuneration, (*i. e.* what is given *in place* of something else): *for, on account of:* misimus, qui pro vectura, solveret, Cic. Att. 1, 3: dedit pro corpore numos, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43: pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, Pl. Aul. 3, [illegible], 8: aliquem amare pro ejus eximia suavitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. **3.** Implying comparison *or* proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: aliquem pro dignitate laudare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv. 21, 29: pro multitudine hominum angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: pro imperio, *imperiously, dictatorially*, Liv. 2, 56: pro tua prudentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 10 *fin.:* quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr. 1, 27: pro virili parte, *according to one's ability*, id. Sest. 66 *init.:* pro rata parte and pro rata, *in proportion, proportionably;* v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each for himself*, id. Off. 3, 14: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pro facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3. So pro eo, foll. by quantum *or* ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as:* eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3 *fin.* Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, prŏ ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): *in proportion as, just as:* nec satis est pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 2 1137. **III.** In composition pro (prō or prŏ, and before vowels sometimes prōd) signifies **1.** *in front, forwards, forth; e. g.* pro-cedo, pro-curro, pro-duco, pro-sto. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; *e. g.* pro-traho, pro-duco. (ii) remoteness = *afar off: e. g.* pro-spicio, pro-fugio. (iii) publicity = *openly, aloud; e. g.* pro-mulgo, pro-for. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. *forwards, at full length, down: e. g.* pro-cido. pro-jicio, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis. **2.** *before, previously: e. g.* pro-dico, pro-video, pro-mitto. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = *great: e. g.* pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: *e. g.* pro-nepos. **3.** *for, in defence of, for the benefit of: e. g.* pro-pugno, pro-sum. **4.** *for, instead of: e. g.* pro-curo, pro-consul. [*Pro* and *Prae* are the same word: cf. Sans. *pra;* Gr. πρό; Eng. prefix *for* and *fore.* The *r* in pro is sometimes transposed in composition: hence *por-rigo* and *pol-liceor, q. v.:* in *posi-moerium*, an old form of *po-moerium* (q. v.), *s* represents *r* in *pro.*] (Hence It. *per;* Fr. *pour.*)

prō or **prōh**! *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!:* proh! bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 4: pro Juppiter! Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 17: pro Juppiter, hominis stultitiam! id. Ad. 3, 3, 12: pro dii immortales! Cic. Manil. 12: pro curia inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart. 2, 46. With *acc.:* pro deum atque hominum fidem! Ter. And. 1, 5, 2: Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: elliptically, pro deum immortalium! Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4. With *gen.:* pro malae tractationis! Tert. Poen. *fin.*

prŏaedifĭcātum, i, *n.* [aedifico] *a balcony:* Fest. *s. v.*

prŏāgŏrus, i, *m.* = προήγορος, *the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily:* Cic. Verr. 4, 23.

prŏ-ămĭta, ae, *f. a great-grandfather's sister:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prŏăpŏdŏsis, is, *f.* = προαπόδοσις, rhet. *t. t. the repetition at the end of a clause of a word with which the clause begins:* Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

prŏarchē, ēs, *f.* = προαρχή, *the first beginning: one of the Aeons of the Valentinians:* Tert. adv. Val. 7, 35.

prŏ-auctor, ōris, *m. a remote ancestor, founder:* generis sui proauctor, Suet. Claud. 24.

prŏ-ăvĭa, ae, *f. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother:* Suet. Cal. 10: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prŏăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus] *pertaining to a great-grandfather*, or *to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet.): regna, Ov. M. 13, 416: rura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 83.

prŏ-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m. a great grandmother's brother:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prŏ-ăvus, i, *m. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great-grandfather:* pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5: proavus et avus, Cic. Mur. 7. **II.** Transf. *a forefather, ancestor:* in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo *i. e.* of *Appius Claudius Caecus*, id. Fam. 3, 11: Curt. 6, 11: Hor. A. P. 270.

prŏba, ae, *f.* [probo] *a proof:* Amm. 21 *fin.:* Cod. Justin. 12, 25, 1. (Hence It. *pruova, prova;* Fr. *preuve.*)

prŏbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *capable of being proved*, hence, *that may be assumed* or *believed, likely, credible, probable:* probabile est id quod fere solet fieri, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id. Parad. praef.: probabilis et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 56: causa, id. Verr. 5, 67: mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: causae, Tac. A. 6, 14. **II.** Transf. *that may be approved;* hence, *pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit:* C. Sicinius probabilis orator: jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Brut. 76: discipulus, id. de Or. 1, 28: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, ib. 2, 36. Of things: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1: aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23: gustus, Col. 3, 2: rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10: genus orationis, Cic. Part. 6: mores, Col. 6, 2: vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic. Brut. 48.

prŏbābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis] *probability, credibility:* magna, Cic Acad. 2, 24: captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 21: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 11.

prŏbābĭlĭter, *adv. probably, credibly:* rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. Or. 35: dicere, id. de Or. 2, 82: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic. Inv. 2, 46. **II.** *laudably, well:* consulatum gerere, Vell. 2, 46: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16.

prŏbāmentum, i, *n.* [probo] *proof:* Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 10.

prŏbăta, orum, *n. plu.* = πρόβατα, *sheep* (pure Lat. oves): Plin. 7, 2, 2.

prŏbătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = προβατικός, *pertaining to sheep, sheep-:* Hier. de situ et nomine loc. Hebr. ex Joann. 5, 2.

prŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [probo] *a trying, proving; a trial, examination:* athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: oesypi, Plin. 29, 2, 10: gemmae recusant limae probationem, id. 37, 13, 76: equitum, *a review*, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. **II.** *approval:* ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4. **2.** *proof, demonstration:* Quint. 5, 10, 8: potentissimae, ib. 38: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2 *fin.:* oculorum, *ocular demonstration*, Plin. 2, 2, 2. **3.** In rhetoric, *the third division of a discourse, also called* confirmatio *or* fides orationis, *in which the orator enumerates his arguments:* Quint. 3, 9, 1.

prŏbătĭon, ii, *n*, = προβάτιον, *a plant, also called* arnoglossa, q. v.: App. Herb. 1.

prŏbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [probo] *pertaining to proof:* quaestiones, Ps Quint. Decl. 299.

prŏbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who approves:* quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic. Phil. 2, 12: rationis, id. Caecin. 29: ingenii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 106.

prŏbātōrĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola) [id.] *a letter of recommendation* (from the emperor), *a certificate of qualification:* Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2.

prŏbātus, a, um, *Part.* [probo]. **II.** Adj.: *tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent:* ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27: ingeniosos et opulentos et aetatis spatio probatos, dignos, quibus credatur, putant, id. Top. 19: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1: probatissima femina, *most excellent*, Cic. Caecin. 4 Of things: argentum, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 1 probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2: boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11 probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19. **2** Transf. *pleasing, agreeable:* ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv. 27, 8: probatissimus alicui, Cic. Planc. 11.

prŏbē, *adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently:* milites armati atque animati probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 18: aedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19: usque adhuc actum est probe, id. Mil. 2, 6 107: probe curare aliquid, id. Rud. 2, 3 50: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi Cic. de Or. 3, 50: de aquaeductu probe fecisti, id. Att. 13, 6: exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id. Fam. 2, 10 illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3: de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut. 41. **2.** to express approval: *well done! good bravo!:* unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius. *Philo.* probe, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 28 miles concubinam intro abiit oratum suam, ab se ut abeat. *Acr.* Eu, probe id. Mil. 4, 4, 9: probissime, *very well* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65. **II.** Transf. in gen *very, very much, finely, capitally:* appotus probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: decipere ib. 268: errare, ib. 3, 3, 20: tui simili est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18.

prŏbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probus] *upr ness, honesty, probity; modesty:* probitas, integritas in candidato solet, Cic. Planc. 25: probitatis commendatio, id. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: spectatae probitatis femina, Tac. A. 13, 12: Quint. 5, 4, 11 *fin.*: exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2.

prŏbĭter, *adv. well, capitally:* Varr. in Non. 510, 29.

problēma, ătis (*abl. plur.* problematis, Gell. 19, 6), *n.*=πρόβλημα, *a question proposed for solution, a problem:* Suet. Gramm. 4: problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen. Contr. 1, 3: Aristotelis libri sunt, qui *Problemata physica* inscribuntur, Gell. 19, 4.

prŏbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [probus] *to try, test, judge of:* militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Caes. 65: tus probatur candore, Plin. 12, 14, 32: mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr. 70: denarios, Plin. 33, 9, 46: pecuniam, African. Dig. 46, 3, 39. Fig.: tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of*, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 30: amicitias utilitate, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 8. **II.** *to consider good, serviceable, just,* etc.; *to approve of:* quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic. Mil. 28: istam rationem laudo vehementer et probo, id. Fam. 7, 1: locum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: virtutem et consilium, ib. 4, 21: Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25. With *inf.:* Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29. **2.** Esp. *to express approbation of, to approve:* laudant fabrum atque aedes probant, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 20: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: villam, Liv. 4, 22. **III.** *to show to be good, serviceable, right,* etc.; *to make acceptable, to recommend:* quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Att. 4, 14: officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 4, 38: causam alicui, id. Quint. 30: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis moribus tuis, Plin. Ep. 10, 20. With *de:* quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7. (ii) With *pron. reflect. to make oneself acceptable:* Epicurus multis se probavit, id. Fin. 2, 25: qua in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis se probavit, id. Lig. 1. **2.** Esp. *to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate:* crimen, id. Flacc. 37: his ego judicibus non probabo, C. Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr. 1, 4: causam paucis verbis, id. Balb. 21: perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: is plane mihi probabat se bene sentire, Cic. Att. 14, 20: hoc difficile est probatu, id. Tusc. 5, 1: et patrio pater esse metu probor, Ov. M. 2, 91. **3.** *to display, manifest:* probare virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. (Hence It. *provare;* Fr. *prouver.*)

prŏbŏlē, es, *f.*=προβολή, *a putting forth, production:* Tert. Praescr. 46.

prŏboscis, ĭdis, *f.*=προβοσκίς, *a trunk, proboscis, snout:* Varr. in Non. 49, 11. Esp. *the trunk* or *proboscis of an elephant:* proboscidem amputare, Plin. 8, 7, 7: Flor. 1, 18.

probrăchȳs, ȳos, *m.*=προβραχύς (*sc.* ποῦς), *a metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables* (e. g. rĕdūndāvērūnt): Diom. p. 478 P.

probrōsē, *adv. disgracefully, infamously:* probrose leno illam prostituit, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: objicere, Gell. 17, 21.

probrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probrosus] *shamefulness, infamy:* Salvian. Gub. D. 3, 9.

probrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *shameful, ignominious, infamous:* vita probrosus et opertus infamia, Tac. A. 3, 68: feminae, Suet. Dom. 8: sordidissimus et probrosissimus, Claud. Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 19. Of things: crimen, Cic. Font. 12: o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39: natura, Suet. Cal. 11: carmina, *lampoons,* Tac. A. 14, 48: sermones, *abusive discourses,* ib. 2, 50: probrosae mollitiei homo, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

probrum, i *n. a shameful* or *disgraceful act:* flagitium probrumque magnum expergefacis, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 42: ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall. J. 44: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic. Verr. 3, 69. **2.** Esp. *lewdness, unchastity, adultery:* Alcumenam insontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 9: exsequi, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8: probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. **II.** Transf. *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy:* nemo id probro ducet Alcumenae, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 30: quem (Curium) censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be shameful,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 17: divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C. 12: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Coel. 18. **2.** Esp. *abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel:* epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, id. Att. 11, 9: aliquem probris maledictisque vexare, id. Flacc. 20: probra dicere alicui, Ov. A. A. 3, 49: jactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9: increpare multis ac servilibus probris, Tac. A. 11, 37: probra jacere, id. H. 4, 45: componere, id. A. 16, 21.

probrus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] *disgraceful, infamous:* animalia spurca atque probra, Gell. 9, 2 (*al.* probrosa).

prŏbus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to πρᾶος] *serviceable, excellent, able, good:* cantores probi, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 132: faber, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: architectus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 40: artifex, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29: ad aliquam rem, *fit,* Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 67. Of things: affer huc duas clavas, sed probas, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 20: argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 57: numi, ib. 3, 3, 33: occasio, id. Casin. 5, 4, 2: navigium, Cic. Acad. 2, 31: res, id. Or. 51: ager, Col. Arbor. 3: sapor, ib.: poëta peccat, quum probam orationem affingit improbo, Cic. Or. 22. **2.** Esp. of moral goodness: *upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous,* etc.: frugi et probum esse, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 53: probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum esse probiorem, quam ipsus fuerit, postulat, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 23: quam cives vero rumificant probam, id. Amph. 2, 2, 46: proba et modesta mulier, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.

prŏcācĭa, ae, *f.* [procax] *boldness, shamelessness, impudence:* Aus. Ep. 22.

prŏcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *boldness, shamelessness, impudence:* itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: procacitatem alicujus coërcere, Nep. Tim. 5: procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac. H. 3, 11: lepida, Mart. 2, 41, 17: galli gallinacei, *lechery,* Col. 8, 2 *fin.*

prŏcācĭter, *adv. boldly, impudently, wantonly:* finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt. 8, 1: procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modestia militari, Liv. 28, 24: Tac. A. 5, 4: procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt. 8, 1.

procălāre, provocare ex Graeco καλεῖν, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prŏcăpis, progenies, qua ab uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proco] *a demanding in marriage, a wooing:* App. Apol. p. 320.

prŏcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton:* leno procax, rapax, trahax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 6: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic. Coel. 20: procax in lacessendo, id. Fam. 7, 13: procax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23: ingenio, id. A. 14, 15: lingua, ib. 1, 16: moribus, id. H. 3, 62. With *gen.:* procax otii, *i. e.* in otio, id. A. 13, 46. Of things: procaces manus, Plin. 22, 6, 7: Fescennina locutio, Cat. 61, 126: sermo, Sall. C. 25: nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2: aliquem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A. 1, 72: procacissima lixarum ingenia, id. H. 2, 87: maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus brachiis scandentes, of the vine, *with wanton arms,* i. e. *entwining tendrils,* Plin. 14, 1, 3. Poet.: Auster, *stormy,* Virg. Aen. 1, 536.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go forwards* or *before, to proceed:* procedere ad forum, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 2: a portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: ante agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. Of processions, *to move on:* funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: tacito procedens agmine, Sil. 7, 91. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t. to march forwards, to advance:* Caes. B. C. 3, 34: lente atque paulatim proceditur, ib. 1, 80: processum in aciem est, Liv. 25, 21. **2.** *to go* or *come forth* or *out, to advance, issue:* foribus foras procedere, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 12: castris, Virg. Aen. 12, 169: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: in medium, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: e tabernaculo in solem, id. Brut. 9: in pedes procedere nascens, contra naturam est, Plin. 7, 8, 6: obviam alicui procedere, *to go towards, go to meet,* Cic. Sest. 31: Sall. J. 21. **3.** Of plants, *to spring forth, grow:* antequam radices longius procedere possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: plerumque germen de cicatrice procedit, Col. 4, 22: gemma sine dubio processura, Pall. 7, 5. **4.** Of places, *to project, extend:* ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 4: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5, 29, 30: promontorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3. **II.** Fig. of time, *to advance, pass, elapse:* ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21: jamque dies alterque dies processit, Virg. Aen. 3, 356: dies procedens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: procedente tempore, *in process of time,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31: si aetate processerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. *Part. pass.:* in processa aetate, *in advanced old age,* Scrib. Comp. 100. **2.** *to go on* or *conduct oneself:* nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9. **3.** *to get on, to advance, make progress:* in philosophia, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: honoribus longius, id. Brut. 48: ambitio et procedendi libido, *a passion for getting on, for rising in the world,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6: procedere longius iras haud passus, Virg. Aen. 5, 461: perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, *to what extent, how far,* Cic. N. D. 2, 58: eo vecordiae processit, *went to such a pitch of folly,* Sall. J. 5: processit in id furoris, Vell. 2, 80. *Impers. pass.:* intelligit eo processum, Sall. J. 21. (ii) *to arrive at, reach:* quis postea ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr. 2. **4.** *to run on, continue:* ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv. 25, 5: non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25. **5.** *to turn out, result* (rarely with personal subject): with *dat.:* nonnunquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere, id. de Or. 1, 27: alicui pulcerrime, id. Phil. 13, 19: alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1: quibus quum parum procederet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: quod secus procedit, Sall. J. 25: omnia prospere procedent, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. *Absol.:* si bene processit, *if the harvest has been good,* id. Verr. 3, 98. With *pers. subj.:* Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, *have succeeded finely,* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22. (ii) Without qualifying adverbs: *to turn out favourably for, to benefit, be of use to:* si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 24, 26: totidem dies emptori procedent, Cato R. R. 148: benefacta mea rei publ. procedunt, Sall. J. 85: Ov. H. 9, 109. **6.** *to happen:* numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl. Most. 4, 3, 7. **7.** *to come* or *proceed from, to be derived from:* res, quae a sacratissimis imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Justin. 7, 37, 3. **8.** *to go* or *pass for, to be counted* or *reckoned as:* ut binae (oves) pro singulis procedant, *shall be reckoned as one,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2: quod ita procedit, si ea, cui donabatur, eum interposuit, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 11.

prŏcĕleusmătĭcus, i, *m.* = προκελευσματικος (πoῦς), *a metrical foot of four short syllables;* as ănĭmŭlă: Diom. 513 P.

prŏcella, ae, *f.* [procello] *a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest:* procella distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine disjecta nube verius quam rupta, Plin. 2, 49, 50: imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: creber procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 85: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 58: praecipites, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: Thalle, turbida rapacior procella, Cat. 25, 4. With *gen.:* validi venti collecta procella, Lucr. 6, 123. II. Fig. *tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence:* tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum, Cic. Mil. 2: vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procellis invidiarum, id. Cluent. 56: priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet (Ulixes), Quint. 11, 3, 158: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2, 1: seditionum procellae, id. 28, 25: procellae civiles, *civil commotions*, Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*

2. Esp. of combatants: *a charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, Liv. 30, 18: id. 29, 2: Tac. H. 3, 53. And gen. *a fierce battle:* hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor. 2, 6: Lucan. 8, 203.

prō-cello, 3. *v. a.* [CELL: *v.* antecello] *to throw* or *cast down:* procellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, *lie down* (at table), Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167.

prŏcellōsē, *adv. boisterously:* genus humanum procellose tumidum, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

prŏcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella] *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous:* ver procellosum, Liv. 40, 2: status coeli, Col. 9, 4: mare, Val. Fl. 3, 621: procellosissimum pelagus, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22 *fin.:* ventus, Ov. H. 2, 12.

prŏcer, ĕris, *m.* (old form procus, i, in the *gen. plur.* procum: procum patricium in descriptione classium quam fecit Serv. Tullius, significat procerum, Fest. *s. v.:* jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere non fabrorum et procorum, Cic. Or. 46, 156), *a chief, noble:* agnosco procerem, Juv. 8, 26: in pueritia fuit pastor nonnunquam et procer, *a leader, captain,* Capitol. Maxim. 2. Usu. *plur. the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes:* scindunt proceres Pergamum, *the Grecian chiefs, princes,* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac. A. 14, 53: Virg. Aen. 3, 58: castrorum, Lucan. 7, 69. Transf. of bees: procerum seditio, Col. 9, 9, 6. II. Fig. *the foremost* or *most celebrated men, the masters* in an art, science, *etc.:* proceres artis ejus (medicinae), Plin. 29, 1, 8: sapientiae, id. 7, 30, 31: gulae, id. 9, 17, 30: indicatis in genere utroque (pingendi) proceribus, id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 32.

prŏcĕres, um, v. procer.

prōcērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus] *height, tallness:* candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, *his tall stature,* Cic. Coel. 15, 36: corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: Tac. A. 12, 44: Suet. Vit. 17. Of plants: quum admiraretur proceritates arborum, Cic. de Sen. 17: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. H. 5, 6. II. *length:* quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.:* alces, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguet, jumento similis, Plin. 8, 15, 16: pedum, Cic. Or. 63.

prōcērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *high stature, height, tallness* (for proceritas): Solin. 1.

prōcērĭus, *comp. adv. to a greater length:* brachium procerius projectum, Cic. de Or. 3, 59.

prōcērŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [procerus] *rather long:* manus, App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

prōcērus, a, um, *adj. high, tall:* procerum collum, Cic. Brut. 91: boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1. 3: in procero corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.:* homo procerae staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23: habitu procerus, Tac. H. 4, 1: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur, Suet. Aug. 73: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: procerissimus quisque, Suet. Cal. 47: veteranus ex procerioribus, *a grenadier,* Inscr. ap. Mur. 800, 2. Of trees, *etc.:* procerissimae populi, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: quid abiete procerius? Plin. 17, 4, 3: proceras lauros, Cat. 64, 289. II. *long, extended:* passus, Lucr. 4, 824: aves procero rostro, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: lupi, *long,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 36: procerior cauda, Plin. 8, 45, 70: proceriores uniones, id. 9, 35, 56: syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut *facultas,* Varr. in Diom. p. 423 P.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. Poet.: plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 289. [Etym. dub.: prob. from *prŏcer,* notwithstanding the difference in the quantity of the *o.*]

prōcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procedo] *a marching onwards, an advance:* a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: *plur.:* Veg. Mil. 2, 22.

prōcessus, a, um, *Part.* [procedo].

prōcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process:* tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: processus dicendi, ib. 65 *fin.:* processum vult, *the progress of the discourse,* id. Or. 62, 210: in Graecis literis magnum processum habere, Attei. Philol. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, *in its course,* Virg. G. 3, 504. *Plur.:* sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25: aversatio alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2: inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *success, good fortune,* id. Consol. ad Polyb. 28: queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, *of their results,* id. Ep. 115 *fin.* II. Esp. *a prolongation, process:* Cels. 8, 1. **2.** Of time, *a passing away, lapse:* ternis dierum ac noctium processibus, Prud. Cath. 7, 121.

prŏchos agrĭos, *m.* = πρόχος ἄγριος, *a plant,* perh. pure Lat. saxifragum, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 97.

prōcĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [procĭdo] *a falling down* or *forwards.* In anatomy: *a prolapse:* ani, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.:* vulvarum, Plin. 23, 9, 81: sedis, id. 26, 8, 58.

prō-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall forwards, to fall flat* or *prostrate:* ad pedes alicujus, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv. 26, 39: in corpus amici, Stat. Th. 9, 47: impulsa cupressus Euro procidit late, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 10: muri pars prociderat, Liv. 31, 46 *fin.* II. Esp. in anatomy, *to fall down* or *forwards:* oculi procidunt, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.:* oculi procidentes, Plin. 24, 13, 73: si procidant vulvae, id. 23, 6, 54. *Imperf. part. neutr. plur. absol.* procidentia, *parts of the body that fall out of their place:* id. 23, 1, 27.

procīdo, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to strike down:* Not. Tir. p. 18.

prōcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [procĭdo] *fallen down, prostrate:* salix procidua, Plin. 16, 32, 57: Stat. Th. 3, 127. II. In anatomy: *falling down* or *forwards:* sedes, Plin. 21, 20, 87: umbilicus, id. 20, 20, 81.

prō-cĭĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to call forth, demand:* Liv. Andr. in Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* II. procitum testamentum dicebatur velut procatum, provocatum, id est irritum ac ruptum, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōcinctŭālis, e, *adj.* [procinctus] *pertaining to the marshalling of an army:* ornatus, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

prō-cinctus, a, um, *Part. prepared for battle, ready for action, in fighting order:* classis, *i. e. an army ready to engage, an army,* Lex regia (Numae?) ap. Fest. *s. v.* opima: Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

prō-cinctus, ūs, *m.* [prop. *a girding up;* hence, transf.] Milit. *t. t. a being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action:* neque in procinct et castris habitos, Tac. H. 3, 2: in procinctu bellorum excubare, Plin. 6, 19, 22: testamentum facere in procinctu, *to make one's will on the battle-field,* Cic. de Or. 1, 53: Gai. Inst. 2, 101. (v Smith's Ant. 1115.) Proverb.: in procinctu habere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand:* severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 2: oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, id. 12, 9, 21.

procĭtant, provocitant. Citare enim vocitare est: unde *procet* et *procit* et *procat* dicebant pro poscit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

procitāre, saepe prolicere, id est producere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* (perh more correctly, prolicitare).

procĭtum testamentum, v. procieo.

procĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [procieo].

proclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proclamo *a calling* or *crying out, an outcry:* Ps Quint. Decl. 8, 21. II. Esp. *an appea* to a judge to assert one's liberty: Gai Dig. 40, 12, 25.

proclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bawler vociferator,* said of a bad advocate: Cic de Or. 1, 46.

pro-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cal* or *cry out, to vociferate:* assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic. Verr. 5, 42 patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv. 1, 26: magna proclama voce Diores, Virg. Aen. 5, 345. II Esp. in law: *to assert one's liberty, t appeal to the judge to maintain one' liberty:* Paul. Dig. 40, tit. 13.

prōclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proclino] *bending* or *inclining forwards:* Meton *a slope, declivity:* Vitr. 5, 12. *Plur.* ne structurae habeant ulla in parte proclinationes, id. 6, 11.

prō-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline* tum mare in haec magnus procline litora Nereus. Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39. Reflect. *to incline* or *have a slope towards* (suum) notanda sunt capita quam i partem proclinentur, Col. 7, 10: curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, Vitr 2, 10. Esp. fig. *to be on the verg of ruin:* adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 proclinata jam re, id. ap. Cic. Att. 10 8, B.

prōclīvĕ, *adv. downwards:* procliv labuntur, *rush downwards,* Cic. Tusc 4, 18 *fin.* (*al.* proclivi and in proclivi precipitately): *Comp.:* labi verba proclivius, *more rapidly,* id. Or. 57.

prōclīvis, e (prōclīvus, a, um, Pl Mil. 4, 2, 27: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: Lucr 6, 728: Sen. Apoc. 13), *adj.* [clivus lit. *sloping forwards; steep, going downwards:* per proclivem viam duci, Liv 35, 30: omnia procliva sunt; facil descenditur, Sen. Apocol. 13. Of persons (poet.): Claud. III. Cons. Honor 178. **2.** Subst. proclive, is, *n. a slope descent, declivity:* et procursus item i proclive volubilis exstat, *to the bottom* Lucr. 2, 455: pelli per proclive, *down hill,* Liv. 5, 43: in proclive detrudi Auct. B. Alex. 76: per proclivia devolare, Col. 9, 5. II. Fig. *downward descending, declining* (rare): procliv cursu et facili delabi, Cic. Rep. 1, 28 jam proclivi senectute, *declining, drawing to a close,* App. Fl. 4, p. 361. Absol.: proclivi currit oratio, *flows precipitately,* Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 (*al.* proclivius). **2.** *inclined* or *disposed to liable, prone, ready* (mostly in a ba sense): constr. usu. with *ad* and *acc* more rarely with *dat.* (poet.) or *circa* ingenium hominum proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.* amicitia debet esse ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior, id. Am 18: sceleri proclivis egestas, Sil 1

585: eritque judex circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior, Quint. 4, 5, 21. 3. *easy:* proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, Cic. Top. 18: proclivus impetus, Lucr. 6, 728: in tam proclivi erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18: quum proclivior faciliorque jactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1: dictu quidem est proclive, *easy to be said,* Cic. Off. 2, 20: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier,* id. Rep. 1, 6. (ii) Subst. in *abl.* with esse, *to be easy:* tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est, quando pluit, *as easy,* Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 86: id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 18: alia omnia in proclivi erunt, *will be easy,* Sall. or. ad Caes. 2, 8.

prōclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis] *a steep, descent, declivity:* parvulam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B. Afr. 37. ‖. Fig. *a tendency, proneness, propensity:* haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

prōclīvĭter, *adv. easily, readily:* facile et procliviter persuadere, Gell. 1, 6 *fin. Comp.:* multo proclivius, Lucr. 2, 792.

prōclīvĭum, ii, *n.* [proclivis] *a declivity:* Front. Strat. 2, 2.

prōclīvus, a, um, v. proclivis.

prō-clūdo, 3. *v. a. to shut up:* Pall. 3, 26 (*al.* praecludat).

prŏco, 1. *v. a.,* and **prŏcor,** 1. *v. dep.* [akin to precor, q. v.] *to ask, demand* (rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: poscere procare dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 80: perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef.*

prŏcoetōn, ōnis, *m.* = προκοιτών, *an ante-room, ante-chamber:* Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

prŏcŏmĭon, ii, *n.* = προκόμιον, *the hair on the front part of the head* (pure Lat. antiae): Veg. Vet. 3, 11, 4 (*al.* protocomia).

prō-consul (also separately, pro consule; v. pro, *no.* II. 2: and abbr. procos.), is, *m. one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province,* or *military commander under a governor; a proconsul:* Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: agendas propraetoribus, proveconsulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22: L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B. G. 3, 20. ‖. Under the emperors, *a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate:* Suet. Aug. 47 (v. Smith's Ant. 960 and 967).

prōconsŭlāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] *pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular:* proconsularis vir, *i. e. a proconsul,* Tac. Agr. 42: imago, *of the military tribuneship,* Liv. 5, 2: jus, Tac. A. 13, 21: imperium, Gell. 5, 14.

prōconsŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship:* Plin. 14, 22, 28: Tac. A. 16, 23. ‖. *a propraetorship:* Suet. Aug. 3.

prŏcor, v. proco.

prōcrastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino] *a putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day, procrastination:* tarditas et procrastinatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7.

prōcrastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crastinus] *to put off till the morrow;* hence, in gen. *to defer, procrastinate:* rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9: res non procrastinatur, id. Verr. 4, 45: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10.

prŏcraxe, i. q. procraxisse, *i. e.* clamasse (from κράζω): Lucr. 5, 1158.

prō-crĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procreo] *a begetting, procreation:* procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: hominum procreationes, id. Div. 2, 46.

prō-crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter, producer, creator:* ille procreator mundi deus, Cic. Tim. 8: a procreatoribus amari, *by one's parents,* id. Fin. 4, 7.

prō-crĕātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that brings forth, a mother:* philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens Cic. de Or. 1, 3.

prō-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce:* multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep. 2, 19: liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep. Reg. 2: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2. Of things: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 878: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. de Sen. 15. ‖. Fig. *to produce, make, cause:* tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, id. Leg. 3, 8: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

prō-cresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow forth, proceed:* quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. 1, 714. Fig.: vis morbi procrescit, id. 6, 664. ‖. *to continue to grow, to increase:* genitas procrescere posse, id. 2, 566. Fig.: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coleretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procresceret, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2.

prōcŭbĭtōres dicuntur fere velites, qui noctu custodiae causa ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, *the night-watch,* Fest. *s. v.*

prō-cŭbo, 1. *v. n. to lie stretched out, to lie along* (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Virg. G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob. et Olyb. 119.

prō-cūdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to beat, thrust,* or *drive forwards:* extemplo procudit agitque aëra, Lucr. 4, 247. ‖. *to fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge* (poet.): in acuta et tenuia posse mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, id. 5, 1263: enses, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. G. 1, 261. 2. Transf. *to bring forth, produce:* ignem, Lucr. 2, 1115: prolem propagando, id. 5, 854. ‖‖. Fig. *to form, cultivate:* legendo et scribendo vitam procudito, Varr. in Non. 156, 28: acuenda nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.* 2. *to forge, contrive:* dolos, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1095.

prŏcul, *adv. at a distance, a great way off, far, from afar:* cuja vox sonat procul? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 18: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accedant, ib. 5, 34: procul et e longinquo, Plin. 27, 3, 2: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: procul o, procul este, profani, *keep aloof!* Virg. Aen. 6, 258. With *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe,* etc.: procul hinc stans, *at a distance from this place,* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: istic procul, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 33: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18: procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: procul longe, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 10. With *ab: far from, far away from:* procul a terra abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: esse procul a conspectu, *far out of sight,* id. Agr. 2, 32: a castris, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: a patria, Virg. E. 10, 46. With simple *abl.: far from, far away from:* urbe, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 73: mari, Liv. 38, 16: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22. ‖. Fig. *far, remote, unconnected with:* conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id. Rep. 1, 1: coelestia procul sunt a nostra cognitione, id. Acad. 1, 4: quis tam procul a literis, quin sic incipiat, *so unacquainted with letters, so unlettered,* Quint. 7, 1, 46: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, *free from,* id. S. 1, 6, 52: procul voluptatibus habere aliquem, *to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them,* Tac. A. 4, 62: procul dubio, *without doubt,* Quint. 1, 5, 14: dubio procul. Flor. 2, 6: procul vero est, *far from the truth, untrue,* Col. 1 praef. *fin. Absol.:* assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. Am. 24, 89: homines superbissimi procul errant, *err widely, greatly,* Sall. J. 85: non procul est quin, *almost, nearly,* Sil. 2, 335. 2. Esp. of value, *far removed from, much inferior to:* aes suo colore pretiosum, procul a Corinthio (est), Plin. 34, 2, 3. 3. Of time, *long:* durabisne procul? Stat. Th. 12, 810. [Etym. dub.: it is usually derived from *procello:* it corresponds in form to *simul,* which comes from *similis.*]

prōculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proculco] *a treading down:* obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. Fig.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq. 11.

prōculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who goes* or *runs before; plur.* proculcatores, *advanced troops, scouts:* Amm. 27, 10 (*al.* procursatores).

prōculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [proculco]. ‖. Adj. *trodden down:* Fig. *mean, low, common:* verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4.

prō-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread down, trample upon:* crescenti segetes proculcat in herba, Ov. M. 8, 290: solum, Col. 3, 13: aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 81: materiam, Just. 38, 10. ‖. Fig. *to trample upon, tread under foot, despise:* qui fata proculcavit, Sen Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40.

procŭlĭunt, promittunt, ait significare Antistius de jure pontificali L VIIII., Fest. *s. v*

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n to lean* or *bend forwards:* procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, i. e. *they lean forwards with half their bodies over the table,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. *they bend to their oars,* Virg. Aen. 5, 197. 2. *to sink down, to prostrate oneself:* procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcerrimam urbem succendere cogerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: genibus, Ov. M. 13, 585: ad genua, Liv. 25, 7: templis, Tib. 1, 5, 41: qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Coroebus Penelei dextra procumbit, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: sibi tres legiones procubuisse, *had yielded,* Tac. A. 1, 59. Poet. *to fall upon, attack:* Mart. 1, 61. 3. Of inanimate subjects: *to lean forwards, bend down, sink:* tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. *were beaten down,* ib. 6, 43: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin. 16, 32, 57. ‖. Fig. *to fall* or *sink down:* procumbere in voluptates, Sen. Ep. 18: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, *sinking,* Vell. 2, 16.

prō-cŭpīdo, inis, *f. a previous desire:* amoris, *i. e.* anteceptus amor, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 26.

prōcūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procuro] *a taking care of, having the charge of; a charge, superintendence, management, procuration:* dum me reipublicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: procuratio templi, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: mearum rerum existimationisque meae Cic. Fam. 15, 13: annonae, id. Att. 4, 1: male gesta, Quint. 7, 4, 35. *Plur.:* ad amplissimas procurationes promotus, *offices,* Plin. Ep. 7, 31. 2. *a caring for, desire for:* quia benignitas eum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ulla recipiendae gratiae procuratione, Gell. 17, 5. ‖. Esp. *an averting* or *expiating of a crime* or *evil omen by sacrifice, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation:* cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic. Div. 1, 45: procurationes incesti, Tac. A. 12, 8.

prōcūrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [procuratio] *a small charge* or *administration:* Sen. Ep. 31.

prōcūrātor (prŏcur-, Ov. A. A. 1, 587), ōris, *m.* [procuro] *a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator:* procurator peni, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 14: Cic. Caecin. 20: agere aliquid per procuratorem, id. Att. 4, 16: regni, *a viceroy* Caes. B. C. 3, 112: curatori aquarum procuratorem subjicit, Front. Aq. 105: aviarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 6. II. Esp. *a manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff:* Cic. de Or. 1, 58: procurator rationes accipiebat, Petr. 30. **2.** Under the emperors, *a collector of revenue:* Tac. A. 12, 60: Suet. Claud. 12: Plin. Pan. 30.

prōcūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [procurator] *pertaining to an agent* or *manager:* nomen, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 31.

prōcūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [procuro] *a governess, protectress:* sapientia totius hominis custos et procuratrix, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.

prō-cūro (prŏc. Tib. 1, 5, 13: Ov. A. A. 1, 587), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* lit. *to take care of in place of another:* hence, *to manage another's affairs:* procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: hereditatem, id. Att. 6, 9. With dat. of the pers.: procurare patri, Scaev. D 32, 1, 33. **2.** *to hold a charge, to be procurator:* cum procuraret in His ania, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. **3.** In gen. *to ta ke care of, attend to, look after:* puero , Pl. Poen. prol. 28: corpora, Virg. A en. 9, 158: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: ara, Nep. Them. 2: arbores, Cato R. 43: semina, Pall. 7, 9: bene procuras mihi, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 36: victui potuique, m. 3, 115. **4.** *to avert* or *expiate by orifice:* monstra, Cic. Div. 1, 2: procu rare atque expiare signa, quae a Diis h minibus portenduntur, ib. 2, 63: ostentu m, Phaedr. 3, 3, 16: fulgur, Suet. Galb. 4. With *dat.:* ut consul hostiis maj oribus Jovi et Marti procuraret, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6. With *subj.:* ipse procu avi, ne possent saeva nocere somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 13. *Pass. impers.:* simul procuratum es t, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv. 40, 2.

prō-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run f rth, rush forwards:* si Romani feroc ius procucurrissent, Liv. 25, 11: cum infe stis pilis, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: ad rep elle ndum et prosequendum hostem, ib. 2, 8 . longius, Virg. Aen. 9, 690. **2.** Of pla es: *to run* or *jut out, to extend, p rojec :* infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesi , ib. 5, 204: terra procurrit in aequ r, Ov. F. 4, 419: procurrens per medium Eux n um promontorium, Plin. 4, 12, 2 5. Of plants: *to extend:* radix in longitudinem procurrens, id. 18, 1 , 34. II. Fig. *to increase:* in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus, Sen. Ep. 101. **2.** *to go on, advance:* ut productus studio, ultra facile procu rras, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

prōcursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurso] *a charge, sally, onset:* ubi a velitibus per procursationem commissa pugna esset, Liv. 28, 33: Numidarum, id. 22, 44.

prōcursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a forerunner;* in military lang.: procursatores, *skirmishers* (rare): Liv. 42, 64.

prōcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurro] *a running forwards, an anticipation.* In rhetor.: procursio opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint. 11, 3, 126. **2.** *a digression:* id. 4, 3, 9.

prō-curso, 1. *v. n. freq. to run* or *sally out, make attacks* or *onsets;* of skirmishers: cum ab stationibus procursaretur, Liv. 27, 2: Amm. 27, 10.

prōcursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [procurro] *that runs forth* or *before:* index, Amm. 31, 3, 6 (*al.* praecursorius).

prōcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running forth* or *forwards:* esp. in milit. lang. *a sallying forth, onset:* procursu militum, Liv. 22, 41: Lucr. 2, 454. **2.** Transf. of things, *a jutting out, projection:* angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11. II. Fig. *a course, progress:* procursus virtutis patefacere, Val. Max. 3, 2 *init.*

prō-curvo, 1. *v. a. to bend* or *curve forwards* (poet.): aliquem, Stat. Th. 6, 852: pomiferique simul procurvant brachia rami, Auct. Carm. de Genesi 14.

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj. curved in front, winding* (poet.): falx, Virg. G. 2, 421: litora, id. Aen. 5, 765.

prŏcus, i, *a noble;* v. procer.

prŏcus, i, *m.* [proco] *a wooer, suitor:* Virg. Aen. 12, 27: Penelope difficilis procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: App. M o, p. 185: proci loripedes, said of slow people, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7. Fig. *of canvassers:* impudentes proci, Cic. Brut. 96.

prōdactus, a, um, *Part.* [prodigo].

prō-dĕambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk abroad, take a walk:* Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4.

prōd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum (prodinunt, for prodeunt, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.:* prodient, for prodibunt, Lact. 7, 16 *fin.*), 4. *v. n. to go* or *come forth:* prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 1: foras, *to come out of doors,* id. Poen. 5, 2, 158: in proelium, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ex portu, ib. 7: ad colloquium, id. B. G. 5, 26: in publicum, Cic. Att. 8, 11: obviam alicui, *to go out to meet one,* id. Mur. 33: in scenam, *to come upon the stage, make one's appearance,* Nep. praef. With simple *abl.:* prodire utero matris, Ov. F. 1, 33: foribus, id. Am. 3, 11, 13. **2.** Of plants, *to come forth, spring* or *grow up, appear:* ea seges serius prodit, Varr. R. R. 1, 45: prodeuntia semina, Col. 11, 3: folia ex radice prodeuntia, Plin. 25, 7, 37. **3.** *to stand out, project:* immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. M. 8, 808: Plin. 9, 25, 41. II. Fig. *to come forth, appear:* novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Pl. Casin. prol. 9: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: cum tot prodierint colores, *have come up, become the fashion,* Ov. A. A. 3, 171. **2.** *to go forwards, advance, proceed:* est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: prodire sumptu extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: prodeuntibus annis, *with advancing years, in the course of time,* Petr. 25. *Pass. impers.:* ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

prōdīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [prodo] *treacherous:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

prō-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to say beforehand, to foretell, predict* (rare): hominibus ea, quae sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prodici: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia, dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. **2.** *to fix beforehand, appoint:* dies prodicta, Liv. 3, 58. II. *to put off, defer:* diem prodicere, *to adjourn the time of trial,* id. 2, 61.

prō-dictātor, ōris, *m. a vice-dictator:* prodictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8: also pro d ictatore, id. 22, 31 *fin.*

prōdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodico] *a deferring, adjournment:* Fest. p. 253, b, ad in. ed. Müll.

prōdictus, a, um, *Part.* [prodico].

prōdĭgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus] *wastefulness, prodigality* (rare): Auct. Decl. in Cat. 9.

prōdĭgē, *adv. lavishly, prodigally:* prodige vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: uti aliqua re, Sen. Ep. 88.

prōdĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [prodigo] *extravagance, profusion, prodigality:* prodigentia opum, Tac. A. 6, 14: ib. 13, 1.

prōdĭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious:* res, Amm. 25, 10: signa, Prud. Hamart. 467. Adverbially: prodigiale canens, Stat. Th. 7, 403. II. *that averts bad omens:* prodigialis Jupiter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 107.

prōdĭgĭālĭter, *adv. unnaturally, in a strange manner:* variare rem unam, Hor. A. P. 29: accidere, Col. 3, 3, 3.

prōdĭgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [prodigium] *an interpreter of prodigies:* Fest. *s. v.*

prōdĭgĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little prodigy:* Not. Tir. p. 96.

prōdĭgĭōsē, *adv. in an unnatural, strange,* or *wonderful manner:* lien cum jecinore locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiose, Plin. 11, 37, 80.

prōdĭgĭōsus, a, um *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious:* atria Circes, Ov. M. 13, 968: corpora, Quint. 1, 1, 2: ostentatio (virium), Plin. 7, 20, 19: ingenia, id. 33 prooem.: prodigiosum dictu! Tac. H. 3 56. *Comp.:* quo nihil prodigiosius pass est respublica, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 1.

prōdĭgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus] *ex travagance, prodigality:* Lucil. in Non 159, 31.

prōdĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [pro and DIG or DIC *point out:* v. dig-itus, dico: lit. tha which *points out beforehand,* hence] *a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy:* multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: (lunam deficientem) nullum esse prodigium, id. Rep. 1, 15: Virg. Aen. 5, 639: laetum, Plin. 11, 37, 77: P. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicae, Cic Pis. 4: piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: accipere aliquid in prodigium, id. A 12, 43: prodigii loco habere, ib. 13, 58. II. Transf. *a monster, prodigy* monstrum ac prodigium, Cic. Verr. 3 73: prodigium triplex, Ov. H. 9, 91: heu prodigia ventris! Plin. 19, 4, 19 *n.* 2. **2.** In a good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, *prodigies of valour,* Flor. 1, 10.

prōd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive forth, to drive to:* sues in lutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: in pabulum, ib. 7 *med.* II. Fig. *to get rid of, use up, consume:* esculentum potulentumve, Modest. Dig. 1, 18, 18. **2** *to squander, lavish, waste:* festo die si quid prodegeris, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 10: opes Suet. Ner. 30: sua, Tac. H. 1, 20.

prōdĭgŭae, hostiae vocantur, ut ai Veranius, quae consumuntur, Fest. *s. v.* [prodigo].

prōdĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo] *wasteful, lavish, prodigal:* prodigi, qu epulis et viscerationibus et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum venationumque apparatu, pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off 2, 16: largitor et prodigus, id. Cat. 4, 5 With *gen.:* peculii sui prodigus, Pl Most. 4, 1, 19: aeris, Hor. A. P. 164. (ii Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, id. Od. 1 18, 16: judicii sui, Gell. 11, 5: libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, id. 19, 2: prodigis oculis intueri, *with greedy eyes, with voluptuous glances,* Ps. Quint. Decl. 292: animaeque magnae prodigum Paulum, *prodigal of life,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38. **2.** *causing grea expense, costly:* margaritae, prodiga res, Plin. 37, 2, 6. II. Transf. *rich abounding in* (poet.). With *gen.:* locus prodigus herbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42 *Absol.:* tellus, *rich, fertile,* Ov. M. 15, 81 **2.** *abundant, strong:* odor, Plin 13, 3, 5: alvus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.

prōdinunt, v. prodeo, *ad init.*

prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodeo] *a coming forth, an appearance:* Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodo] lit. *a putting forth;* hence *a discovering, betraying; treason:* multorum in no perfidiam, insidias, proditionem notabis Cic. Fam. 5, 12: cum ab tribunis parar consules unius ex collegio proditione excepissent, Liv. 4, 30: arcanorum, Plin 7, 45, 46. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiones, Cic. Acad. 2, 9. II. *a putting off; the right of deferring:* Cato in Fest *s. v.* prodidisse.

prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer traitor:* proditor patriae, Cic. Fin. 3 19: disciplinae, Liv. 2, 59. Fig.: risu proditor latentis puellae, *discovering* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.

prōditrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female betrayer, a traitress:* patris, Lact. 1, 10.

prōdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prodo].

prōdĭus, *adv. farther on:* Varr. in Non. 47, 13 *sq.*

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (produit, fo prodiderit, Fest. *s. v.*), 3. *v. a. to put o bring forth; to exhibit, show:* prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518 suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, Vell. 2, 119: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11: prodend exempli causa *of setting an example* Liv. 1, 11. **2.** *to produce:* parv prodite patria, Acc. in App de De Socr. p. 55. **3.** *to publish, mak known, relate report record:* cum de aretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic. Acad. 2, 9: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 13: haec monumenta nobis literae prodiderunt, id. Planc. 39: ut produnt, *as they say*, Plin. 34, 7, 16. Esp. in connection with memoriae *or* memoria: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep. Them. 10: quos natos in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: ut quod proditum memoria. Cic. Rep. 2, 31. **4.** *to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected:* cum populo agendi jus esto ei, quem produnt patres consulum creandorum ergo, id. Leg. 3, 4: flaminem, id. Mil. 17: interregem, Auct. or. pro dom. 14: dictatorem, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2 2. **5.** *to make known, disclose:* Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 75: homine prodente conscios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13: crimen vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447. (ii) Esp. *to betray, to forsake, abandon:* si Brutum prodideritis et deserueritis, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: is me deseruit ac prodidit, id. Flacc. 33: ne fortunas meas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, id. Att. 10, 9: prodebas caput et salutem meam, id. Pis. 24: classem praedonibus, id. Verr. 5, 41: suos, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: hosti rem publicam, Sall. J. 31: patriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 9. **6.** *to give up, surrender, abandon:* aquilam hostibus prodere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: rem summam, Enn. Ann. 16, 27: suam vitam et pecuniam omnem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70. **II.** *to put off, defer:* Cat. ap. Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll. **2.** *to hand down, transmit, bequeath:* qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, id. Verr. 5, 14: regnum a Tantalo proditum, id. Off. 3, 21: ut locus memoriam proderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. **3.** *to propagate* (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet, Virg. Aen. 4, 230.

prō-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to show by teaching, to inculcate:* haec Janus summus ab imo prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55.

prō-dormĭo, ivi *or* ĭi, 4. *v. n. to sleep before:* sive prodormias, sive pervigiles, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4.

prodrŏmus, i, *m.* = πρόδρομος, *a forerunner, messenger:* Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. Att. 1, 12. **2.** *a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star:* prodromi nulli, ib. 16, 6: Plin. 2, 47, 47. **II.** *a kind of early fig:* id. 16, 26, 49.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum (produxe, for produxisse, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring forth:* fidicinam intus, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: aliquem foras ante aedes, id. Capt. 2, 2, 2: copias pro castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: aliquem in conspectum populi R., Cic. Verr. 1, 47: quempiam in contionem, id. Pis. 6: in judicium, *to bring before a court*, id. Verr. 5, 43: aliquem ad necem, ib. 60. Of actors, *to bring on the stage:* equites R. ad agendum mimum produxit in scenam, Suet. Ner. 4: hence, Fig.: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10. **2.** *to expose for sale:* ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: Suet. Gramm. 4. **3.** *to draw* or *place before* (poet.): scamnum lecto, Ov. A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat. S. 5, 3, 13. **4.** *to draw* or *stretch out, extend:* pelles dentibus, Mart. 9, 75: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 165: lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31. **5.** *to conduct to* a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22. (ii) *to conduct to the grave* (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, Virg. Aen. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Lucan. 2, 298. **6.** *to bring into the world, to bear* or *beget:* ego is sum, qui te produxi, pater, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 129: liberos, Lucil. in Non. 373, 2: ex eo quem produxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. Of things: *to produce, make:* cibis utendum est carnem producentibus, Cels. 8, 7, n. 7. **7.** In prosody: *to lengthen, prolong:* inclitus dicimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, Cic. Or. 48: syllabam, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13: Quint. 1, 5, 18. **II.** Fig. *to bring forwards, to raise, promote, advance:* producere aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 40, 56. *Absol.:* beneficia, quae non producunt, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen. Ben. 2, 9. **2.** *to lead, induce:* producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. 1, 3: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 9, 35, 59. **3.** *to draw* or *lengthen out, prolong, protract:* producere pauperi vitam ad miseriam, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 59: coenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. de Sen. 14: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep. 6, 10: somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet. Aug. 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B. G. 4, 30. **4.** *to put off, delude:* aliquem falsa spe producere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24 aliquem conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8. **5.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillans, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. (ii) *to put off:* dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. **6.** *to bring up, educate:* audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 40: Cicerone nostro producendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228.

prōductē, *adv. in a lengthened manner, long:* producte dicere literam, *opp.* breviter, Cic. Or. 48. *Comp.:* syllaba productius pronuntiata, Gell. 4, 17.

prōductĭlis, e, *adj.* [produco] *that may be drawn out, ductile:* productile, ἐλατόν, Gloss.

prōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lengthening, prolonging:* productio temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: verbi, id. Top. 8. Esp. in prosody: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, id. de Or. 3, 50: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint. 9, 3, 69.

prōducto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to draw before, to interpose:* ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9 dub. (*al.* producam).

prōductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader away, an enticer* (perh. *a pander*): productor, προαγωγός, Vet. Gloss.

prōductus, a, um, *Part.* [produco]. **II.** Adj. *lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted,* etc.: productiore cornuum sinistro, Tac. A. 13, 40: productissimum flagellum, Col. 3, 10: commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40: exitus (orationis), id. de Or. 2, 53: syllaba producta, id. de Or. 3, 47: nomen, *formed by prolongation*, id. N. D. 2, 26: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *longer*, Hor. A. P. 189. **III.** Subst. producta, orum, *n. plu. preferable things* (*the* προηγμένα of the Stoics): in vita non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προηγμένα, id est producta nominantur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

prōdux, ŭcis, *m.* [id.] *a twig, shoot, layer;* Fig.: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

proebĭa, v. praebia.

proelĭālis, e, v. proeliaris.

proelĭāris (prael.) and **proelĭālis,** e, *adj.* [proelium] *pertaining to a battle:* pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles*, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 17: acies, App. M. 8, p. 208: Macr. 1, 16.

proelĭātor (prael.), ōris, *m.* [proelior] *a fighter, warrior, combatant:* Tac. A. 2, 73: proeliator insignis, Just. 15, 4 *fin.*

proelĭo, 1. *v. a.* for proelior, *to fight:* ita mortales inter se pugnant, proeliant, Enn. in Non. 472, 31. *Pass. impers.:* proeliatum est, Just. 19, 1 *med.*

proelĭor (prael.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [proelium] *to join battle, engage, fight:* legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: pedibus, ib. 4, 2: ad Syracusas, Cic. Div. 1, 25: ita proelians interficitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 42. Fig. *to contend* with words: vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

proelĭum (prael.), ii, *n. a battle combat:* induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 968: non proeliis neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54 exitus proeliorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: proelium facere, *to engage*, id. Tusc. 4, 19 inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo, Cic. Div. 1, 35: redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: restituere, ib. 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop. 4, 1, 28: proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N D. 2, 2: proelio decertare, id. Prov. cons 13: proelium sumere, *to join battle, engage*, Tac. H. 2, 42: singulare, *single combat*, Aus. perioch. Iliad. 7. Meton. (poet.) *a warrior, combatant:* armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 3, 9, 9. Of things: ventorum proelia, Virg. G. 1, 318. **II.** Fig. *contest, strife:* proelia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 3: sed quid cessamus proelium committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32. [Etym. dub.: perh. should be divided *pro-elium*, the latter half being the same as in *du-ellum* (*bellum*), which some connect with ἴλη.]

pro-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to project:* προκύπτω, proemineo, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prŏfānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profano] *profanation:* Tert. Idol. 18.

prŏfānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a profaner:* profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246.

prŏfānē, *adv. wickedly, profanely:* illudere, Lact. 6, 23.

prŏfānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profanus] *profaneness, profanity:* superiorum profanitas, *i. e. the ancient heathen writers*, Tert. Pall. 2.

prŏfāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profanus] *to deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane:* dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44: sacrum, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: festum, id. M. 4, 390. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to violate, pollute:* pudorem, Curt. 5, 1: os, Quint. 11, 1, 84. (ii) *to disclose, reveal, betray:* secreta, App. M. 5, p. 164: res profanata non valeat, Pall. 1, 35. **II.** *to place before a temple*, hence *to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice:* daps profanata, Cato R. R. 50: decimam Herculi, Massur. Sabin. in Macr. S. 3, 6: Fest. *s. v.* potitium· Varr. L. L. 6, 7 § 54.

prŏfānus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum; prop before the temple, *i. e.* outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] *not sacred* or *dedicated to a deity, common, profane:* profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur, Fest. *s. v.:* loci consecrati an profani, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.:* Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 27: cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecisset, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Of persons: procul o, procul este profani, *ye uninitiated*, Virg. Aen. 6, 258· Cereris ritus vulgare profanis, Ov. A. A. 2, 601: profanum vulgus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1. **II.** Transf. *wicked, impious* (poet.): profana mens, Ov. M. 2, 833: verba, id. Tr. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov. M. 11, 413. Subst. profanum, i, *n. wickedness, impiety:* civilium bellorum profano, Plin. 16, 4, 3. **2.** *not initiated, unlearned, ignorant:* with *gen.:* literarum profani, *opp.* doctrina initiati, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18. **3** *ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov. M. 6, 431.

prŏfātum, i, *n.* [profor] *a proposition, axiom:* ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. 16, 8.

prŏfātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), [id.] *a speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing:* effreno nimbos aequare profatu, Stat. S. 5, 3, 103: vocis, Sen. Apocol. 7: voces dictu profatuque ipso tetrae, Gell. 18, 11.

prŏfectīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [proficiscor] *that proceeds from some one:* profecticia dos est, quae a patre ve parente profecta est Ulp. Dig. 23, 35

prŏfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a going away, setting out, departure:* profectio et reversio alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: profectionem parare, *to prepare for setting out,* Caes. B. C. 1, 27: profectionem facere, id. B. G. 5, 47: Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam, Cic. Sull. 25. **II.** Meton. *a source:* profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, id. Clu. 30, 82.

prŏfecto, *adv. actually, really, surely, certainly,* etc.: profecto edepol, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 7: profecto hercle, id. Casin. 5, 2, 29: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic. Fl. 22: profecto negare non potes, id. Verr. 2, 18: meministi profecto, id. Am. 1, 2: Hor. A. P. 315.

prŏfector, ōris, *m.* [proficiscor] *a traveller:* ἔκδημος, profector, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prŏfectus, a, um, *Part.* [proficiscor].

prōfectus, a, um, *Part.* [proficio].

prōfectus (prŏf. Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), ūs, *m.* [id.] *advance, progress, increase, growth:* in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo primus ostendit, Sen. Ep. 11: puer magni profectus in ea arte obiit, Plin. 35, 4, 7. *Plur.:* in similitudinem et temporum et profectuum, Vell. 1, 16. **II.** *profit, advantage, effect:* pertinet ad profectum tuum, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: sine profectu, Ov. M. 9, 50. (Hence It. *profitto;* Fr. Eng. *profit.*)

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring out, to bring forth:* tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 137: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: numos ex arca, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: pecuniam (ex aerario) proferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 14. Esp. proferre gradum or pedem, *to go on, proceed:* gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 2: longe pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 160. **2.** *to extend, stretch* or *thrust out:* linguam in tussiendo, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 50: manum, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 72: digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25. **3.** *to offer:* alicui minas viginti argenti, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 60. **II.** Transf. *to bring forth, produce:* of plants: coelum laurum patitur, atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: semen, Plin. 17, 13, 20. **2.** *to utter, pronounce:* extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33. **3.** *to carry forwards, extend, enlarge:* pomoerium, Liv. 1, 44: commeatus ex agris, id. 26, 8: castra, id. 10, 33: Caes. B. C. 1, 81: agger proferebatur, ib. 2, 2: exercitum, *to remove the army to a more distant place,* Liv. 3, 20. **4.** *to put off, defer:* rem aliquot dies, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. Att. 13, 14: aliquid in diem posterum, Gell. 1, 23. **5.** *to bring out* (from the canvas), *to represent distinctly:* venas protulit, Plin. 35, 8, 34. **III.** Fig. *to bring out, make known, produce in public:* ejus (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: artem, *to exhibit publicly,* Suet. Ner. 25: qui se ipsi protulerunt, Sen. Ep. 52. **2.** *to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal:* artem, Cic. Acad. 2, 1: palam proferre aliquid, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, Cic. Mil. 37: rem in medium, id. Fam. 15, 2: secreta animi, Plin. 14, 22, 28: proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. **3.** *to bring forwards, quote, cite, mention:* libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: testes, legatos, id. Balb. 18: auctores, id. de Or. 2, 71: nominatim multos, id. Rosc. Am. 16: paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id. de Or. 1, 2: vinolentiam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 39: memoriter progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48. **4.** *to extend, enlarge:* fines officiorum, Cic. Mur. 31: memoriam alicujus, Plin. Ep. 5, 12. **5.** *to impel:* si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23. **6.** *to lengthen:* beatam vitam usque ad rogum proferre, id. Fin. 3, 22: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Aen. 12, 395.

prŏfessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor] *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise:* professio bonae voluntatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: Canidius timidius decessit quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87: memores professionis, ib. 89: aperta, Plin. 27, 3, 2: suae opinionis, *expression,* Gell. 7, 3: summa stultitiae, ib.: flagitii, Tac. A. 2, 85: pietatis, id. Agr. 3. **2.** Transf. *a sign, token:* vitiorum, Pallad. 3, 9. **II.** Esp. *a public declaration* or *specification* of one's name, property, business, *etc.:* posteaquam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. 35, 7: tu vero confice professionem, si potes. Etsi haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23: post professionem de fideicommisso factam, Jabol. Dig. 49, 14, 2. **2.** Meton. *a public register* of persons or property thus given in: in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. (ii) *a business* or *profession:* professio bene dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 6: grammaticae, Suet. Gr. 8: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: magicae artis, Curt. 7, 4: ista salutaris, *the art of healing, medicine,* Cels. praef.

prŏfessĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [professio] Perh. *one who fixed the duties on imported goods:* Inscr.

prŏfessor, ōris, *m.* [profiteor] *a public teacher, professor:* sapientiae professores, Cels. praef.: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 5: astrologiae, Col. 1, 4: juris civilis, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1. *Absol.:* non obscurus professor, Quint. 2, 15, 36: circa scholas professorum, Suet. Tib. 11. Of *a physician:* Cels. 2, 6.

prŏfessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [professor] *pertaining to a public teacher, professorial:* professoria lingua, Tac. A. 13, 14 *fin.*

prŏfessus, a, um, *Part.* [profiteor].

prō-festus, a, um, *adj. not kept as a holiday, common:* ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, *both on holidays and working days,* Liv. 34, 3: pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet, Plin. 18, 6, 8, *no.* 1: luces, Hor, Od. 4, 15, 25: id. S. 2, 2, 116. **II.** Transf. like profanus, *uninitiated, uneducated:* profestum et profanum vulgus, Gell. epilog. *fin.*

prōfĭcienter, *adv. successfully:* Aug. Ep. 80.

prō-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [facio] *to make way, gain ground, make progress:* quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1. **2.** *to grow, increase:* id (vitis genus) quod humore proficit, Col. 3, 20: proficiente pretio, *rising,* Plin. 14, 4, 6. **II.** Fig. *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to effect:* si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: plus multitudine telorum, ib. 82: loci opportunitate, id. B. C. 3, 23: antesignani tantum profecere, ut pellerent omnes, ib. 75: multum profecit, Nep. Eum. 10: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress,* Cic. Off. 3, 8: sed etiam ad summam profectum aliquid puto, id. Att. 7, 13: postquam nihil proficiebatur, Plin. 6, 26, 30. **2.** Esp. *to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce:* ea suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat, Cic. Brut. 37: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, ib. 24: Liv. 3, 61: profectura aliquid tum tua verba puta, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 138. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150: nec alia res celerius proficit, Plin. 27, 11, 72: haematites proficit oculorum lacrimis, id. 36, 20, 37: radix anethi vel in febribus proficit, id. 20, 23, 98.

prŏfĭcisco, 3. *v. n.* for proficiscor, *to set out, go:* prius quam proficisco, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 19: hortatur hominem, quam primum proficisceret, Turpil. in Non. 471, 2.

prŏfĭciscor, fectus, 3. *v. n dep* [facio; orig. to make *or* put oneself forward; hence] *to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave,* etc.: ille Idibus a me profectus est, *departed,* Cic. Att. 9, 9: maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ex castris, *to break up,* id. B. C. 1, 78: Athenis, Nep. Milt. 1: de Formiano, Cic. Att. 2, 8: subsidio alicui, Nep. Iph. 2: ad eam domum, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: Puteolos, id. Acad. 2, 31: in Illyricum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: in pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 99: ad bellum, Nep. Alc. 4: in exercitum, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 7: hinc in pistrinum recta via, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21: recta domum, id. Ph. 5, 6, 20. **II.** Fig. *to go, proceed:* nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. **2.** Esp. *to set out, begin, commence:* ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id. Manil. 2. **3.** *to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from:* ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id. Inv. 1, 38: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, i. e. *you shall receive from me,* id. Fam. 2, 19: ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, Nep. Att. 9: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *who have proceeded from him, his disciples,* Cic. Div. 1, 3: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id. Inv. 1, 35.

prōfĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [proficio] *beneficial:* quibus mora potest esse proficua, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

prŏ-fĭtĕor, fessus (*inf.* profiterei *imperat.* profitemino, Tabul. Heracl. in Haubold. Monum. legal. p. 99 *sq.*), 2. *v. a. dep.* [fateor] *to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, to confess openly* or *profess:* ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id. Rab. perd. 5: profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 23. With *acc.* and *inf.:* profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Cic. N. D. 1, 5. With *de:* de parricidio, Suet Cal. 12: de semet professo, id. Dom. 8. *Part. perf.* in *pass. signif.:* culpa professa, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 6: dux, Just 8, 4. Hence, ex professo, *openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly:* Sen Ep. 14: vir ex professo mollis, Macr. S 2. 9. And de professo: ne id quidem de professo audet, App. Apol. p. 274. **II.** Esp. with double *acc.*, one being a *pron. reflect. to declare oneself* or *profess to be something:* profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: profiteri se patrem infantis, Suet. Cal. 25: se legatum, id. Galb. 10. With *esse:* triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, Cic. Mur. 13: id. Verr. 3, 217. **2.** *to profess* an art, science, *etc.:* profiteri philosophiam, *to declare oneself a philosopher,* id. Pis. 29: medicinam, *to profess medicine,* Cels. praef. *Pass.:* rem non professam apud nos tenemus, Ps. Quint. Decl. 341. *Absol.: to be a teacher* or *professor:* cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, ib. 4, 11. **3.** *to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise:* ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: si vos in eam rem operam vestram profitemini, id. Rosc. Am. 53: Varro profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se ad eam rem profitetur adjutorem, id. B. G. 5, 38: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *arms that promise a combat,* Ov. F. 2, 198. (ii) Esp. profiteri indicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition against:* multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35: summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret, Tac. A. 6, 3. **4.** *to make a public statement* or *return* (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur, Cic. Verr. 3, 15 apud decemviros, quantum habeat praedae, id. Agr. 2, 22: greges ovium ad publicanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: frumen um, Liv. 4, 12: nomen, *to give in one's name, announce oneself*, id. 26, 18: and *absol. to announce oneself as a candidate:* Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. C. 18: quaesturam petentes, quos indignos judicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vell. 2, 92. So, professae (*sc.* feminae), *i. e. common prostitutes*, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866. **Fig.**: in his poëta hic nomen profitetur suum, *reckons himself among these*, Ter. Eun. prol. 3.

prō-flāmen, ĭnis, *m. a flamen's substitute, viceflamen:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2270.

prō-flātus, ūs, *m. a blowing, breeze:* aestivo proflatu refrigerari, Col. 5, 9. II. **Transf.** *a snoring:* proflatu terrebat equos, Stat. Th. 10, 320.

prō-flictus, a, um, *Part. ruined:* res, Gell. 15, 5.

prōflīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profligo] *ruin, destruction:* Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 2.

prōflīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a spendthrift, prodigal:* ganeo et profligator, Tac. A. 16, 18.

prōflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [profligo] II. **Adj.**: *cast down, wretched:* maerore afflictum esse et profligatum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: senatoria judicia perdita profligataque, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3. 2. *corrupt, dissolute, profligate:* tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, ib. 3, 26: id. Rosc. Am. 13. 3. Of time, *advanced:* profligatae aetatis homo, Sen. Ot. sap. 29. *Neutr. absol.:* in profligato esse, *to be almost ended*, Gell. 15, 5.

prō-flīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* **lit.** *to strike* or *dash to the ground; hence, to overthrow, conquer:* inimicos profligare, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 75: copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14: classem hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep. Dat. 6: proelia, Tac. A. 14, 36. II. **Fig.** *to overthrow, ruin, destroy:* rempublicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: tantas opes, Nep. Pelop. 2: undique se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell. 19, 5. 2. *to bring almost to an end:* bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40: profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: profligata jam haec et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6: sperans, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, *that it would be brought nearly to an end*, Suet. Oth. 9.

prō-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow forth, breathe out:* leo proflat ferus ore calores, Q. Cic. poët. ap. Aus. Ecl.: flammas, Ov. F. 1, 573: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat. Th. 11, 266. 2. **Transf.** *to melt, liquefy* by blowing: massa proflatur in primis, mox in proflatum additur, Plin. 34, 9, 20. II. **Fig.** *to blow* or *breathe out:* toto proflabat pectore somnum, *i. e. was snoring*, Virg. Aen. 9, 326: iras, *to puff and blow, to fret, fume*, Plin. 8, 4, 5.

prōflŭens, *Part.* [profluo] II. **Adj.**: *flowing along:* aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. 2. **Fig.** of style: *flowing, fluent:* genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, id. de Or. 2, 38: profluens et perennis loquacitas, ib. 3, 48: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo, ib. 7: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3. III. **Subst.** profluens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *running water:* in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50.

prōflŭenter, *adv. flowingly:* **Fig.**: *easily:* ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18. *Comp.* of style, *more fluently:* profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1.

prōflŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [profluo] *a flowing forth:* **Fig.**: inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *a stream of words, fluency*, Cic. Part. 23.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow forth* or *along:* Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluent, Col. 6, 7: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21 ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44. 2. *to be relaxed:* videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, ib. II. **Fig.** *to flow forth, issue, proceed:* cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Coel. 3: ad incognitas artes, *to proceed to, to fall* or *hit upon*, Tac. A. 11, 26.

prōflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [profluo] *flowing forth, flowing, streaming:* recessus, Col. 8, 17: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prōflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a flowing forth, a flowing, flow:* sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1203: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17: alvi, *a flux, diarrhoea*, Col. 9, 13. II. Esp. *a looseness, flux, diarrhoea:* si corpus astrictum est digerendum esse: si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef. 2. *monthly courses, menses:* Plin. 7, 15, 13.

prōflŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing;* **Fig.** *fluctuating, inconstant:* profluvia fides, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P. II. **Subst.** profluvius, ii, *m.* for profluvium, *a flux:* Veg. 1, 17, 19.

prō-for, fatus, 1. *v. a. dep. to say* or *speak out, to say, speak:* tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur, Virg. Aen. 1, 561: quibus ille profatur, Ov. M. 11, 290: plura, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57. II. Esp. *to foretell, predict, prophesy:* Pythia quae tripode ex Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740: Delio profante, Petr. 89: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1. With *pass.* signif.: sunt a me multa profata, Lucr. 6, 80.

pro-fringo, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break up:* inarata, *to plough*, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prō-fŭgĭo (prŏf. Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. **Neutr.** *to flee to a distance, run away, escape:* pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: ex oppido, id. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89: in exilium, id. Dom. 32: e carcere, Vell. 2, 19. 2. Esp. *to flee for succour to, take refuge with:* se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45. II. **Act.** *to flee before* or *from, to fly from:* conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 19: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2: dominos, Curt. 10, 2.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio] *that flees* or *has fled, fugitive:* profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57. With *gen.*: Tiridates regni profugus, ib. 15, 1. 2. *roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9. II. Esp. *that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled:* Hannibal patria profugus, Liv. 34, 60: fato profugus (of Aeneas), Virg. Aen. 1, 2: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627. 2. **Subst.** profugus, i, *m. a fugitive, exile* (poet.): profugo affer opem, id. Pont. 2, 9, 6.

prō-fundātus, a, um, *Part. founded, laid:* carina profundata, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 43 dub. (*al.* probe fundata).

prŏfundē, *adv. deeply:* in bibendo profundius nares mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 66.

prŏfundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profundus] *depth:* corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. II. **Fig.** *importance, power:* Hadrian. in Vopisc. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

prō-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow:* sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14: lacrimas oculis, Virg. Aen. 12, 154: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79: vinum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 92: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5. 2. With *pron. reflect. to burst* or *gush forth:* lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Att. 11, 7 (ii) *to rush forth:* cum se nova profundent examina, Col. 9, 3: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93. Of plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, *have shot out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21. II. **Transf.** *to stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 758. **Reflect.**: profusus, abjectus jacens, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* 2. *to bring forth, produce:* ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225. 3. *to pour forth, utter:* sonitus, id. 6, 400: pectore voces, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: clamorem, id. Flacc. 6. III. **Fig.** *to cast* or *throw away:* ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 929: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. 2. Esp. *to lavish, dissipate, squander:* profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54: patrimonia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16. In a good sense, *to spend, sacrifice:* non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, ib. 1, 24. 3. *to pour out, to expend:* odium in aliquem, id. Pis. 7: omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18. 4. *to set forth, explain:* res universas, id. Acad. 2, 27. 5. With *pron. reflect. to rush forth, break out:* voluptates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, id. Coel. 31.

prō-fundus, a, um, *adj. deep, profound:* mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6: Danubius, Hor. Od. 4, 15 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14. *Sup.*: profundissimus gurges, Cic. Sest. 43. 2. **Subst.** profundum, i, *n. depth:* esse in profundo aquae, id. Fin. 3, 14: maris, Suet. Tib. 40: immensa ac profunda camporum, Just. 41, 1. (ii) Esp. *the deep, the sea:* profundo vela dabit, Virg. Aen. 12, 263: vastum, Val. Fl. 8, 314: indomitum, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39: pater ipse profundi, *Neptune*, Val. Fl. 2, 606: genitor profundi, Ov. M. 11, 202. (iii) Comically: *the stomach:* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 79. II. **Transf.** *thick, dense:* silvae, Lucr. 5, 42: ursi villis profundioribus, Sol. 26. 2. *high* (poet.): coelum profundum, Virg. G. 4, 222: Val. Fl. 7, 478. (ii) **Subst.**: profundum, i, *n. height:* Manil. 5, 719. 3. *copious, unlimited* (poet.): merum, Stat. Th. 5, 262. III. **Fig.** *deep, boundless, immoderate:* profundae libidines, Cic. Pis. 21: avaritia, Sall. J. 81. vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2, 5: cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vell. 2, 125: securitas, Gell. 1, 15: profundissima pace florere, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 14: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7. 2. **Subst.** profundum, i, *n. a depth, abyss:* in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val. Max. 2, 10, *n.* 6: in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id. 9, 1, *n.* 2. Hence, in profundo esse, *to be unknown:* Mart. Dig. 32, 15.

prŏfūsē, *adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely:* aedes profuse exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. Aug. 72. *Sup.*: festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, ib. 75. II. **Fig.** *immoderately, excessively:* consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36: profuse prolixeque laudare, Gell. 5, 1. *Comp.*: eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13.

prŏfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profundo] *a pouring out, shedding, effusion:* profusio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 7: alvi, *looseness, diarrhoea*, id. 2, 7. 2. Esp. profusiones, *libations*, of wine, milk, blood, &c., poured on graves: Inscr. II. **Fig.** *prodigality, profusion:* infinitae sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 10 praef. Suet. Ner. 30: nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.

prŏfūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a squanderer, spendthrift:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1 24

prŏfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [profundo]. ‖. Adj. *spread out, extended:* cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. *Comp.:* equi coma et cauda profusior, *longer*, Pall. 4, 13. 2. Fig. *lavish, extravagant, profuse:* perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12: reus, id. Verr. 1, 7. With *gen.:* alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5. Of things: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell. 2, 33. (ii) In a good sense, *liberal* (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38. (iii) *costly, expensive:* amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7. (iv) *immoderate, excessive, extravagant:* profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52. *Sup.:* profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 33.

prō-gemmans, antis, *Part. budding forth:* Col. 4, 27.

prō-gĕner, i, *m. a grand-daughter's husband:* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 5: Suet. Aug. 19: Tac. A. 6, 45.

prōgĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [progenero] *engendering, procreation:* mularum, Plin. 8, 43, 68.

prō-gĕnĕro, 1. *v. a. to beget, engender, generate* (rare): nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: of bees: fetus, Plin. 11, 16, 16: si res exigit, ut plurimi mares progenerandi sint, Col. 7, 3, 12.

prōgĕnĭcŭlo, are [geniculum] *to fall on the knees, beg on one's knees:* progeniculo, γουνοῦμαι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prōgĕnĭes, ēi (old *gen. sing.* progenii, Pac. in Gell. 9, 14), *f.* [GEN, root of gigno] *descent, lineage, race, family:* progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: virtutem, non progeniem quaeri oportere, id. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.* ‖. Meton. *descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son* or *daughter:* veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id. Tim. 11: Priamum tanta progenie (*i. e.* quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id. Tusc. 1, 35: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg. Aen. 10, 471: Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3: ex magna progenie liberorum, Liv. 45, 41 *fin.* In *plur.:* duces ducumque progenies, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 30. Of animals: Virg. G. 1, 414: Col. 7, 5. Of plants: vitis progenies, id. 3, 9. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, *i. e. his poems*, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 14.

prō-gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor* (rare): Eurysthenes progenitor majorum suorum, Nep. Ages. 7: progenitore Tonante esse satam prodest, Ov. M. 11, 319.

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [progigno].

prō-germĭno, 1. *v. n. to shoot forth, germinate:* Col. 4, 10.

prō-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry forth* or *out, to clear out, cast out:* defunctas (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 20: formicae ova progerentes, id. 18, 35, 88: urcei, quibus oleum progeritur, i. e. *is laded out*, Col. 12, 50, 80. ‖. *to bear in front:* App. M. 11, p. 261.

pro-gesto, 1. *v. a. to carry before:* App. M. 6, p. 185.

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce* (rare): in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 56. te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov. H. 7, 38: novus motus rerum, Lucr. 2, 80.

pro-gnārē, *adv. notoriously, openly:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* gnarus.

pro-gnārĭter, *adv. very skilfully, very expertly:* prognariter armis certare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6 (*al.* prognaviter): age, indica prognariter, *decisively, definitely*, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 39.

prognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prognatus] *a birth:* Mart. Cap. 6, 210.

pro-gnātus, a, um, *Part. born, descended, sprung from:* Sosiam Davo prognatum patre, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 209: Romulus deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 40: Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. *Atreus, grandson of Tantalus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Galli ab Dite patre prognati, ib. 6, 18: Castor gaudet equis, ove prognatus eodem pugnis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26. Subst. prognatus, i, *m. a child, descendant:* parentes, patria et prognati, *children*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 20: Herculei prognati, *the descendants of Hercules*, id. Cas. 2, 6, 46. ‖. Transf. of plants: Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat. 64, 1: arundines in palude prognatae, Plin. 9, 16, 23.

prognāvĭter, *adv.* v. prognariter.

prognostĭcon or **-um**, i, *n.* = προγνωστικόν, *a sign* or *token* of the future, *a prognostic;* hence, Prognostica, orum, *n. plu. the signs of the weather*, the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικὰ of Aratus.

programma, ătis, *n.* = πρόγραμμα, *a proclamation, edict, manifesto:* Vulc. Avid. Cass. 6: Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 3.

progrĕdĭo, for progredior, *to go forwards:* age, move te, in navem primus progredi, Nov. in Non. 473, 27.

pro-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep.* (*inf.* progrediri, Pl. Cas. 5, 1, 9) [gradior] *to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed:* ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.:* si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 70: foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33: pedetentim, Lucr. 5, 539: ex domo, Cic. Coel. 24 *fin.:* longius a castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: in locum iniquum, id. B. C. 1, 45: ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 4: ante signa, Liv. 7, 41: obviam alicui, id. 7, 10 *fin.* Of ships: naves audacius progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 24. ‖. Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *will proceed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: procedere et progredi in virtute, id. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.:* longius progredi, *to go on*, id. Phil. 2, 4: quoad progredi potuerit feri hominis amentia, ib. 11, 3: videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, id. Am. 11 *in.:* progredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15: paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in age*, id. de Sen. 10: in adulationem progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: paulum aliquid ultra primas literas progressi, Quint. 1, 1, 8.

progressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [progredior] *a going forwards, progression.* Fig. *advancement, progress, increase:* omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 21: progressio admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24: discendi, id. Off. 3, 3. ‖. Esp. in rhetor. *a progressive strengthening of expressions:* id. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

progressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that advances:* Aug. Music. 6, 6.

progressus, a, um, *Part.* [progredior]. ‖. Adj. *advanced:* ut progressior reverteretur anima, Tert. Anim. 31.

progressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, progress:* progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. N. D. 2, 20: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, id. Att. 2, 21. 2. Meton. *a jetty, pier, mole:* Vitr. 5, 12. ‖. Fig. *advancement, progress, increase*, etc.: aetatis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: primo progressu, *at the very commencement*, id. Acad. 2, 28 *fin.:* in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4, 19 *fin.:* progressus habere in Stoicis, id. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.* 2. *course, development:* homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4.

prō-gŭbernātor, ōris, *m. an under-pilot:* Caecil. in Non. 536, 11.

prŏgymnastēs, ae, *m.* = προγυμναστής, *a slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master:* Sen. Ep. 83 med.

proh, *interj.* v. pro.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (old forms, prohibessis, Cato R. R. 141: prohibessit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.:* prohibeat *per synaeres.* scanned as a dactyl, Lucr. 1, 976), 2. *v. a.* [habeo] lit. *to hold* or *keep at a distance; to keep* or *ward off, hinder; to prevent, restrain.* Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) that from which it is kept, gen. by *abl.* or *ab;* poet. by *dat.* or *de;* sometimes the latter is not expressed: quo illum ab illa prohibeas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 103: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 4, 64 *fin.:* hostem a pugna, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate, congressione, patrio jure et potestate, Cic. Phil. 2, 18 *fin.:* vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesar ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur ad eum locum venit, ib. 49: se suosque ab injuria, *to restrain themselves, refrain from*, ib. 2, 28 *fin.:* itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, ib. 1, 10: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque, ib. 1, 15: non prohibere aqua profluente, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52: motus conatusque alicujus prohibere, id. Cat. 2, 12: prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25: quod di prohibeant, *which may the gods forbid* or *avert*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: dii mala prohibeant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10: dii prohibete minas, Virg. Aen. 3, 265: deos quaeso, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11. Poet.: vim de classe, Lucil. in Non. 528, 10: aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 7: captae prohibere nequiret cum Poenos aquilae, *could not prevent the Carthaginians from capturing the standard*, Sil. 6, 27.

2. With *subj.*, *inf.*, or *absol. to hinder, prevent, avert:* dii prohibeant, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, id. Div. in Caecil. 10 *fin.:* hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, id. Fam. 12, 5: qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent, ib. 1, 9: audeat Canuleius proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv. 4, 2 *fin.:* dolore prohibeor quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: praesidia disponit quo facilius, si transire conarentur, prohibere possit, ib. 1, 8. 3. Esp. *to forbid, prohibit:* nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 33: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14. Athenis affectus movere per praeconem prohibebatur orator, Quint. 6, 1, 7.

‖. Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by *ab* or *abl.;* that from which it is kept by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): *to defend, protect, keep, preserve:* a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic. Manil. 7: adultam virginem ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96: hos a contumeliis militum prohibet, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: haec damna multa mulierum me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum civium numerum calamitate prohibere, Cic. Manil. 7: tenuiores injuria, id. Off. 2, 12: id te Juppiter prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 11.

prŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo] *a forbidding, prohibition* (rare): sceleris, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: alicujus actus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

prŏhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that prevents:* valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, 249: Amm. 21, 12.

prŏhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prohibitor] *restraining, prohibitory:* avis, *that restrains by unfavourable omens*, Plin. 10, 14, 17: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 26, 1.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prohibeo]. ‖. Subst. prohibita, orum, *n. plu. forbidden things:* prohibitis abstinen Sen. Ep. 83.

prŏ-hinc, *adv. hence, on this account:* App. M. 3, p. 133.

prŏin, *adv.*, v. proinde.

prŏ-indĕ (abbrev. proin, usuall

monosyl.: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 155: Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5, *etc.*: dissyl.: Cat. 20, 16), *adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then,* in expressions of advice, encouragement, *etc.*: proinde hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24: proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. Andr. 2, 4, 5: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. J. 49: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. Aen. 11, 383. ‖. *just so, in like manner, equally*: usu. with *atque, ac,* or *quasi,* rarely with *ut* or *quam*: tibi nunc, proinde ac merere, summas habeo gratias, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 33: qua de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habebo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if,* Cic. Att. 3, 13: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: proinde expiscare quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possimus, id. Mil. 31: haec curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 27: faciam, sit, proinde ut dixi, tragicomoedia, ib. prol. 63: equidem diis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam pro eo, quod eum nasci contigit temporibus vitae tuae, *not merely, not so much,* Gell. 9, 3. *Absol.*: hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col. 11, 2, 68.

prōjectē, *adv. carelessly, indifferently*: Tert. Pud. 13.

prōjectīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [projicio] *cast out, exposed*: puella, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 43. Fig.: Palladius projecticius, *despised,* Amm. 28, 6 *med.*

prōjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing forwards, a stretching out*: brachii, *i. e. extension* (opp. to contractio), Cic. Or. 18 *fin.*: projectiones aquae, *jets,* Fest. *s. v.* Tullios. ‖. Meton.: like projectura, *a projection,* in buildings: also, *the right to build a projection*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 3, § 5 and 6.

prōjecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to reproach, accuse*: aliquem probris, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 38.

prōjectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In medic. *ejecting, detergent*: vis, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 5: herba projectoriae virtutis, Aem. Macer. 4, 1.

prōjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a projection* in buildings: Vitr. 3, 2.

prōjectus, a, um, *Part.* [projicio]. ‖. Adj. *jutting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: projecta saxa, Virg. Aen. 3, 699: insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12: ventre projecto, *prominent,* Suet. Ner. 51. *Comp.*: ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3. Subst.: projectum, i, *n. a projection* in a building: Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 6. (ii) *stretched out, prostrate*: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. Div. 1, 27: ante simulacra projecti, Caes. B. C. 2, 5. **2.** Fig. *prominent, manifest*: projecta atque eminens audacia, Cic. Clu. 65: id. Rep. 3, 7. (ii) *inclined, addicted to, immoderate in*: homo ad audendum projectus, id. Verr. 1, 1: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15 *fin.* *Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. H. 5, 5. (iii) *abject, mean, base, contemptible*: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 2, 27: projecta patientia, Tac. A. 3, 65 *fin.* *Comp.*: quid esse vobis aestimem projectius? Prud. στεφ. 10, 153. (iv) *downcast*: vultus projectus et degener, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prōjectus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a jutting out, projection* (rare): corporis, Lucr. 3, 1000. frondis, Plin. 17, 11, 19.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw forth, before,* or *to a distance; to fling down* or *away*: projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown to you,* Hor. Epod. 6, 10: cadavera projecta, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, § 25: crates, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam intra vallum, ib. 4. 36: aurum in media Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Virg. Aen. 5, 402: tela manu, ib. 6, 836: arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: se ad pedes alicujus projicere, *to cast oneself at his feet,* Cic. Sest. 11 *fin.*: se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super exanimem amicum, Virg. Aen. 9, 444. **2.** *to stretch* or *hold out, to extend*: artus, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, Nep. Chabr. 1: scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose,* Sisenn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: projecto prae se clipeo, Liv. 32, 25. **3.** *to thrust, throw,* or *drive out; to expel*: insepultos, id. 29, 9: parvam, *to expose,* Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 74: tantam pestem evomere et projicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: aliquem ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504. (ii) Esp. *to banish*: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3: ib. 4, 71. **4.** In architecture, *to cause to project*: tectum, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.*: jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, projiciendi, protegendi, Gai. Dig. 8, 2, 1. ‖. Fig. *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain,* etc.: nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec projicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: animas, Virg. Aen. 6, 436: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: diem, *to blind oneself,* Stat. Th. 2, 237. (ii) With personal objects: *to desert, expose to danger*: projicere paratos, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam pugnam legionibus, Liv. 22, 44. **2.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to rush*: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, Cic. Coel. 9. (ii) Esp. *to rush into danger*: epistolae tuae monent et rogant, ne me projiciam, id. Att. 9, 6. (iii) *to degrade oneself*: se in muliebres fletus, Liv. 25, 37. (iv) *to obtrude itself*: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73. **3.** *to put off, defer*: ultra quinquennium, Tac. A. 2, 36. **4.** *to utter*: verba, Sen. Ep. 10.

prō-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *slip forwards, to fall forwards* or *down*: alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, Liv. 44, 5: equus prolapsum per caput regem effudit, id. 27, 32: ex arbore alta prolapsus, Plin. 27, 8, 45: prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet. Gramm. 2: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen to ruin,* Virg. Aen. 2, 555: Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa, Tac. A. 14, 27. ‖. Fig. *to go forwards, go on; to come to, fall into*: me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit, i. e. *have said more,* Cic. Caecin. 35: libenter ad istam orationem tecum prolaberer, *be led on,* id. Leg. 1, 20: in misericordiam prolapsus, Liv. 30, 12: in rabiem, Tac. A. 1, 31: ad seditiones, ib. 4, 18: in aliquod dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5. **2.** *to slip out, escape*: ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur, Cic. Font. 9. **3.** *to fail, err*: timore, id. Quint. 24: cupiditate, id. Att. 1, 17: nimio juvandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29. **4.** *to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: prolapsi sunt mores, Sen. Contr. 15: ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coërcenda sit, Cic. Div. 2, 2: prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv. 23, 5: rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, id. 6, 22: studio magnificentiae, Tac. A. 3, 55.

prōlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor] *a slipping, falling*: ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.* ‖. *a tumbling down*: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30.

prōlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [prolabor].

prōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profero] *a carrying forwards*: finium, *enlargement,* Liv. 31, 5 *fin.* **2.** *a putting off, postponement*: judicii, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: rerum, id. Att. 7, 12: diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. *Absol.*: omnem prolationem suspectabant (*al.* prolatationem), Tac. H. 3, 82: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 98. **3.** *a citing, pronouncing*: exemplorum prolatio Cic. Or. 34: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv. 22, 13.

prōlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profero] *to lengthen, extend, enlarge*: agros, Tac. H. 2, 78: villam, Col. 1, 5: rem rusticam, id. 1 *praef.* § 19: effugium, Lucr. 1, 981: vitam, *to prolong,* Tac. A. 11, 37. ‖. Of time, *to put off, defer, postpone*: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic Cat. 4, 3 *fin.*: dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall. C. 43: diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42: consultationes, Sall. J. 27: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv. 21, 5.

prōlātus, a, um, *Part.* [profero].

prōlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing forwards*: Tert. adv. Valent. 33.

prōlectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [prolicio] *alluring*: Sid. Ep. 4, 18 dub. (*al.* plectibilibus).

prōlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to allure* or *entice forth*: lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App. M. 5, p. 162: aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, ib. 11, p. 260. ‖. In gen. *to allure, entice, incite*: egentes spe largitionis, Cic. Fl. 8: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov. F. 4, 433: sensus legentium, Vitr. 5 *praef.*: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App. Apol. p. 331.

prō-lēgātus, i, *m. a lieutenant-governor's substitute, a prolegate*: Inscr.

prō-lĕpos, ŏris, *m. a substitute for agreeableness*: Not. Tir. p. 80.

prŏlepsis, is, *f.* = πρόληψις. In rhetoric, *a mentioning anything beforehand, a forestalling of an objection,* etc., *prolepsis*; pure Latin, occupatio: Diom. p. 438 P.: Gell. 10, 16: Quint. 4, 1, 49.

prōles, is, *f.* [from pro and ὈΛ, root of adolesco, *etc.*] lit. *that which grows forth*; esp. of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect. *descendants, race, progeny, posterity*: propagando procudere prolem, Lucr. 5, 854: proletarios nominavit ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: proles illa futurorum hominum, *race,* ib. 6, 21: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. M. 9, 453 laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor Od. 4, 5, 23: di Romulae genti date remque prolemque, id. Carm. S. 47: pulcra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 75: felix prole parens, Val. Fl. 5, 384: tua postuma proles, Virg. Aen. 6, 763: proles Ausonia, *the Ausonian race,* ib. 4, 236. Of deities: Saturni altera proles, ib. 12, 830: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus,* Tib. 1, 4, 7: Neptunia proles, Val. Fl. 4, 213. Of animals: hinc nova proles per herbas ludit, Lucr. 1, 260: Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541: Col. 7, 6 *med.* Poet. of plants: prolem tarde crescentis olivae, *the fruit,* Virg. G. 2, 3. *Plur.*: privignasque rogat proles, Col. 10, 163: *gen. plur.*: prolum, Mart. Cap. 3, 78. ‖. Meton. *youth, young men*: equitum peditumque prolem describunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Virg. Aen. 10, 429. **2.** *the testicles*: polimina sunt ea, quae nos proles verecundius dicimus, Arn. 7, 230.

prōlētāneus, i, *m.* i. q. proletarius, Fest. *s. v.* proletarium.

prōlētārĭus, ii, *m.* [proles] *a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children, a proletary*: qui aut non plus mille quingentum aeris aut omnino nihil in suum censum praeter caput attulissent, proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Liv. 1, 43: Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10. ‖. Transf *adj. low, common*: sermo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

prō-lĕvo, 1. *v. a. to raise forth*: fig.: aliquem peccatorum fluctibus mersum, Tert. Poen. 4.

prō-lībo, 1. *v. a. to pour out offer as a libation*: vina diis, Plin. 14, 18, 22: id. 28, 4, 11. *Pass. impers.*: fictilibus prolibatur simpuviis id. 35, 12, 46.

prō-lĭcĕo, cui, 2. *v. n.* [liqueo] *to run* or *flow forth:* Gloss. Isid.

prō-lĭcĭo, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to allure* or *entice forth, to entice, incite:* ejus amos cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: Ov. A. A. 2, 718: aliquem ad spem, Tac. A. 3, 73.

prolicito, v. procitare.

prō-līmen, ĭnis, *n. a space before the threshold:* Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 8.

prō-lĭquātus, a, um, *Part. liquefied, liquid:* App. Apol. p. 283.

prōlixē, *adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly:* prolixe cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36: prolixe et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: prolixe fuseque laudare, Gell. 5, 1: in quo (delectu) parum prolixe respondent Campani coloni, *do not give in their names in very great numbers*, Cic. Att. 7, 14: arbores prolixe foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 143. *Comp.:* largius prolixiusque fruere, Gell. 1, 22: accipere, *to entertain more liberally*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9. 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7.

prōlixĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prolixus] *great length, breadth,* or *width, great extension:* terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 60: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 22. **2.** Of speech, *prolixity:* ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138.

prōlixĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *prolixity:* Pac. in Non. 160, 11.

prōlixo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lengthen, extend:* aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24 *fin.*

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [laxus] *stretched far out, long, broad:* capillus passus, prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: caudae (opp. to breves), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: statura, Col. 1, 9, 3: prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12. *Comp.:* arator prolixior, Col. 1, 9: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4. **II.** Fig. *long, extended:* prolixae aetatis homines, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5 *fin.:* prolixioris temporis spatium, Paul. ib. 49, 14, 45: prolixo provolat ictu, *far, distant*, Lucr. 4, 1238. *Sup.:* labor, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 57. *Neut.* adv.: prolixum ejulare, *greatly, violently*, App. M. 8, p. 205. **2.** Esp. of style, *prolix:* cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 *fin.* **3.** *comprehensive* in meaning: existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fortius in significanda totius prope civitatis multitudine *mortales* quam *homines* dixisse, Gell. 13, 28. **4.** Of circumstances, *easy, not straitened:* rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1. **5.** Of disposition and conduct, *open, affable, courteous:* prolixa beneficaque natura, id. Fam. 3, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16 C *fin.:* Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, ib. 6, 3.

prōlŏcūtor (prolŏquūtor), ōris, *m.* [proloquor] *a pleader, advocate:* Ps. Quint. Decl. Tribun. Marian. 3.

prōlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prōlŏgĭum, ii, *n.* = προλόγιον, *a preface, introduction:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = πρόλογος, *a preface* or *introduction to a play, a prologue:* in prologis scribundis opera abutitur, Ter. Andr. prol. 5: in Hydriae (Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3, 91. **II.** Meton. *the player who delivers the prologue:* oratorem esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.

prōlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [proloquor] *an introduction, preamble:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* prologium. **II.** *an assertion, proposition, axiom* = ἀξίωμα: Varr. in Gell. 16, 8: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11

prō-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to speak out* or *openly, to say:* prolocutum (dicimus). quum animo quod habuit, extulit loquendo, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 56: cogitata, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: aliquid apud aliquem, Pl. Capt. prol. 6: pervagatissimus ille versus, qui vetat, *artem pudere proloqui quam factites*, Cic. Or. 43, 147. With a relative clause: quid sentiatis proloquimini, Auct. B. Afr. 44 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *to foretell, predict:* Prop. 3, 13, 59.

prōlŏquūtor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

prōlŏquūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prō-lŭbīdo, ĭnis. *f. will, desire, inclination:* Varr. in Non. 64, 13.

prō-lŭbĭum, ii, *n.* [lubet] *will, desire, inclination:* muliebre ingenium, prolubium, occasio, Att. in Non. 64, 8: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28: Gell. 16, 19. **II.** *pleasure:* majus, id. 5, 10: libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 249 (*al.* proluvium).

prō-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine forth:* Sen. Ot. sap. 32 (*al.* produxit).

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play* or *practise beforehand, to prelude:* sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena, Virg. G. 3, 234. **II.** Fig.: sententiis, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: jurgia proludunt, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102.

prō-lūgĕo, 2. *v. n. to mourn longer than is customary:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash forth* or *out:* genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Virg. G. 3, 543: ventrem, *to cause diarrhoea*, Col. 7, 3 *fin.* **2.** *to wash off* or *away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18: Virg. G. 1, 481. Fig.: *to squander, dissipate:* Gell. 2, 24. **3.** *to moisten, wet, wash:* in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. F. 4, 778. Poet. of drinking: leni praecordia mulso prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: se pleno auro, Virg. Aen. 1, 739: multa prolutus vappa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16. Comically, cloacam (*i. e.* ventrem), *to wash out the stomach*, i. e. *to drink one's fill*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29. **4.** *to overflow, inundate:* prolutas esse regiones imbribus, App. de Mundo, p. 73.

prōlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proludo] *a prelude; a preliminary exercise, trial, essay:* Cic. de Or. 2, 80: id. Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*

prōlūsōrĭus, a, um, v. perlusorius.

prolūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proluo].

prōlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [proluo] *an overflow, inundation:* Lucr. 5, 947: alvi, *excrements*, id. 6, 1198: Col. 6, 7: foedissima ventris, Virg. Aen. 3, 216.

prōlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an inundation:* App. de Mundo, p. 73.

prōlŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [proluvio] *overflowing:* transf.: pestis, *spreading in all directions*, Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

prŏlȳtae, arum, *m. plu.* = προλύται, *students of law who, at the end of five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit:* Justin. Dig. praef. § 5.

prō-măgister, tri, *m. a vice-president, vice-director:* Inscr.

prōmăgistĕrĭum, ii, *n. the office of a* promagister: Inscr.

prō-măgistrātus, ūs, *m. a vice-magistracy;* S. C. de Bacch.: Inscr.

prō-mātertĕra, ae, *f. a great-grandmother's sister, great-grand-aunt:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

promellĕre, litem promovere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

promenervat item (in Saliari carmine) pro monet, Fest. *s. v.*

prō-mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] *that is bought and sold:* res, Col. 1, 8, 13: vestes, Suet. Gramm. 23: aurum, id. Caes. 54.

prōmercĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *trade, traffic, merchandize:* Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 4.

prō-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **prōmĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep. to deserve, merit* (either in a good or in a bad sense): retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea quae promeres, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 15: quid mali sum promeritus, id. Am. 2, 1, 20 reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv. 2, 28: promeruisti ut ne quid ores, quin impetres, Pl. Men 5, 9, 41. **2.** With *de* or *absol. to deserve well of, act meritoriously:* nunquam referre gratiam possum satis proinde ut tu promeritus de me, id. Capt. 5, 1, 12: paratiores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15: homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, id. Mur. 34. **II.** With *acc.* of pers. or thing: *to gain the good will of, to conciliate; to earn, gain:* socios, Suet. Aug. 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 62: per hostias deos laevos, *to render favourable*, Arn. 3, 229: promerere amorem, Suet. Cal. 3. ad promerendam omnium voluntatem, id. Tit. 1.

prōmĕrĭtum, i, *n.* [promereor] *desert* (good or evil), *merit, guilt:* Lucr. 1, 61: Ov. F. 4, 394: Auct. B. Afr. 90.

prō-mĭco, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to gleam forth:* transf.: promicant molles plumulae, *grow out*, App. M. 3, p. 138. lacrimae, *burst* or *gush forth*, ib. 3, p. 133. With *acc. to deliver with vehemence:* orationem, Naev. in Non. 65, 6.

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [promineo]. **II.** Adj.: *projecting, prominent:* prominens collis, Liv. 27, 48: oculi prominentes, Plin. 11, 37, 53. *Comp.:* aquila prominentiore cauda, id. 10, 3, 3. **III.** Subst.: prominens, tis, *n.* of places: *a projection, headland,* etc.: in prominenti litoris, Tac. A. 1, 55: ut prominentia montium resistunt, ib. 2, 16.

prōmĭnenter, *adv. prominently:* prominentius a lecto producendus aeger Coel. Aur. Ac. 1, 11.

prōmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [prominens] *a jutting out, projection, prominence:* uti summam habeant prominentiam (anterides), Vitr. 6, 11: Africa extenta in duas prominentias, *promontories*, Sol. 27.

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to jut forwards* or *out, be prominent, to overhang, project:* Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23: de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: in pontum, Ov. M. 13, 778: ursis ungues prominent, Plin. 8, 36, 54: qui (dentes) prominent, id. 11, 37, 62: quum promineret ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 35. **II.** Fig. *to reach out, extend to:* maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv. 28, 43.

prō-mĭno, 1. *v. a. to drive forwards* or *along:* jumenta ad lacum bibendi causa, App. M. 9, p. 229.

prōmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [promineo] *projecting a little, rather prominent:* venter, Capitol. Pert. 12: labra, Mart. Cap. 3, 58.

prōmiscam, *adv. in common, promiscuously:* Pl. Ps. 4, 5, 11.

prōmiscē, *adv. in common, indiscriminately, indifferently:* indistincte atque promisce annotare, Gell. *epil.*, id. 7, 3 *fin.*

prōmiscŭē, *adv. in common, promiscuously:* (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.:* promiscue toto quam proprie parva frui parte (Campi Martii) malletis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: promiscue haurire ex fonte, id. de Or. 3, 19: Liv. 5, 55.

prōmiscus, a, um, *adj.* for promiscuus, *common:* Gell. 16, 13.

prōmiscŭus, a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed, common, indiscriminate, promiscuous:* opera promiscua, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 138: connubia, *between patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 4, 2: consulatum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id. 7, 21: multitudo, *of patricians and plebeians*, Tac. A. 12, 7: promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv. 2, 30 *fin.:* sepultura, Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.:* jus, ib. 4, 16: spectaculum, *to which all are admitted without distinction*, ib. 14, 14: divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque moderati habere, Sall. C

12: privatae et promiscuae copiae, *public*, Tac. H. 1, 66. With *inf.*: muta sta et inanima (*sc.* tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again*, ib. 1, 84 *fin.* *Neutr. absol.*: in promiscuo esse, *to be universal*, Liv. 29, 17: nec arma in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, *in every man's hands*, Tac. G. 44. **2.** Esp. in gramm. *common*: promiscuum nomen, epicoenum, Quint. 1, 4, 24. **II.** Transf. *usual, ordinary* (rare): promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*: varia promiscuaque cogitatio, Gell. 11, 16 *fin.* (*al.* promisca).

prōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promitto] *a promising, promise*: provinciae, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: auxilii, id. Fam. 4, 13: scelerum, id. Phil. 8, 3 *fin.*

prōmissīvē, *adv. by way of promise*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

prōmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [promitto] *promising, promissory*: in gramm. promissivum tempus, *the future tense*, Consent. p. 2061 P.: modus, Diom. p. 328.

prōmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a promiser* (rare): quid dignum feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor. A. P. 138: Quint. 1, 5, 6.

prōmissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a promise*: voto quodam et promisso teneri, Cic. Att. 12, 18: constantia promissi, ib. 4, 17: promissum absolvere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10: ludere aliquem promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685: pacta et promissa servare, Cic. Off. 3, 24: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, *the expectations which he raises*, ib. 2, 1, 52.

prōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [promitto]. **II.** Adj.: *hanging down, long*: coma, Liv. 38, 17: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Nep. Dat. 3: boves palearibus amplis et paene ad genua promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3: sues ventre promisso, id. 7, 9, 1.

prōmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a promise*: Manil. 5, 577.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum (promisti for promisisti, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17: Cat. 110, 3: promisse for promisisse, id. 110, 5), 3. *v. a. to let go forwards, to send* or *put forth, to let hang down, let grow*, etc.: ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, *suffer to grow longer*, Col. 5, 6, 11: nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit (quam pinus), *shoots up more rapidly*, Plin. 16, 26, 44: (sonus lusciniae) promittitur revocato spiritu, *is drawn out, prolonged*, id. 10, 29, 43: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisisse, Liv. 6, 16: pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur juba, Plin. 2, 25, 22. **II.** Fig. of speech, *to cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of, to assure, promise*: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.* and *acc.*, or *de*: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promittit! id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, id. Att. 9, 7: de alicujus voluntate promittere, id. Fam. 7, 5: de me tibi sic promitto atque confirmo, ib. 3, 10: promittere damni infecti (*sc.* causa), *to promise indemnification for the possible damage*, id. Top. 4. Of things: terra ipsa promittit (aquas), *gives promise of, leads one to expect*, Plin. 31, 3, 27: stella vindemiae maturitatem promittens, id. 18, 31, 74: debet extremitas (picturae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, *suggest*, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5. **2.** Esp. *to engage oneself* to dine, sup, *etc.*: Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 19: Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27. (ii) *to promise* to a deity, *to vow*: donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, id. Verr. 5, 72: Tib. 3, 5, 33: Juv. 13, 233. (iii) *to offer* as a price: pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1. **3.** *to say beforehand, to foretell, forebode*: praesertim quum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor. 4, 7: promittunt omina poenas, Val. Fl. 6, 730: clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor. 1, 6. (Hence Fr. *promettre.*)

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3. *v. a.* [contr. of pro and emo] *to take* or *bring out* or *forth*: *Pa.* Prompsisti tu illi vinum? *Lu.* Non prompsi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 16: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Verr. 3, 84 *med.*: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.*: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*: vina dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47: alme sol diem qui promis, id. Carm. S. 9: promptum vagina pugionem, Tac. A. 15, 54: aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10. **2.** With *pron. reflect. to come forth* or *out*: laetique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 260. (ii) *to put forth, bud*: vites promunt se, Col. 3, 12. **II.** Fig. *to bring, put,* or *draw forth*: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14: loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top. 2: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 *fin.*: nunc illas promite vires, Virg. Aen. 5, 191. **2.** Esp. *to bring to light, disclose, express, relate*, etc.: percunctanti promere omnia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 10: rerum ordinem, Vell. 2, 48 *fin.*: promendo quae acta essent, Liv. 30, 12: promere jura, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 104: verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 32: promere aliquid loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15: qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, *wishes to publish*, App. Flor. *no.* 17, p. 358. **3.** *to elevate, exalt*: insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14.

promonstra, prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōmontōrĭum (prōmōntōrjum, Ov. M. 15, 709), ii, *n.* [mons] *the highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge*: Liv. 21, 35. **II.** *a headland, promontory, cape*: Cic. Verr. 5, 56: Caes. B. G. 3, 12: Liv. 29, 27: Mel. 1, 7: Ov. M. 15, 709.

prōmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promoveo] *advancement, preferment, promotion*: Firm. Math. 3, 7, 5.

prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo]. **II.** Adj. of time, *advanced*, i. e. *late*: nocte promota, App. M. 4, p. 152. **III.** Subst. prōmōta, orum, *n. plur.* = the Stoic προηγμένα: *things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good: Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

prōmōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *advancement, promotion*: Tert. Coron. mil. 3 *fin.*

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance*: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: castra promovit, id. B. G. 1, 48: onera, Col. 11, 1: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.*: calculum, *to push forwards, move*, Quint. 11, 2, 38: unum pedem triclinio, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to extend, enlarge*: moenia Ostia tenus, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17. **II.** Fig. *to advance, promote*: Suet. Oth. 1: promovere aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: Lampr. Elag. 20. Esp. (ii) *to advance oneself, make progress, succeed*: promovere parum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 81: nihil, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.*: quum in studio facundiae abunde promovisset, id. 5, 10. **2.** *to increase, promote*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. **3.** *to bring to light, reveal*: arcana promorat loco, id. Epod. 11, 14. **4.** *to put off, postpone*: nuptias alicui, Ter Andr. 4, 2, 28.

promptārĭum, ii, v. promptuarium.

promptē, *adv. readily, quickly, willingly, promptly*: dare operam, Tac. A. 15, 52: distribuere pecuniam legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9. *Comp.*: promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. H. 1, 55. *Sup.*: promptissime adesse alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17 *fin.* **II.** *easily*: promptius expediam, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissime licentiam sumministrat Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 1.

promptim, *adv. quickly, suddenly*: Tert. Carm. in Gen. 98.

prompto, 1. *v. a.* [promo] *to give out, to distribute, dispose of*: thesauros Jovis, *to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 33: illum meum malum promptare malim quam peculium, *to have the disposal of*, id. Bac. 3, 3, 61.

promptŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a store-room, repository*: e promptuario oleum profer, App. M. 1, p. 113. Fig.: promptuarium ornatissimum linguae tuae, *the mouth*, Symm. Ep. 9, 67: rationis et orationis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

promptŭārĭus (prompt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to distribution* (scil. of things stored up), *distributing*: arca vestiaria, armarium promptuarium, *a store-house, repository*, Cato R. R. 11: cella, App. Apol. p. 309. Comically, *a prison*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4.

promptŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [promptus] *ready, prompt*: ad loquendum, Hier. in Daniel. *praef. fin.*

promptus, a, um, *Part.* [promo]. **II.** Adj.: *brought out*; hence *visible, apparent, evident, manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. C. 10: tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac. A. 2, 20. *Sup.*: nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. **2.** *brought out*; hence, *at hand, ready*: promptae sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71. Esp. fig. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed to* or *for*: laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: cetera, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* rarely with *in* and *abl.*: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*: esse animo prompto ad jocandum. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: promptiores ad pericula, id. Off. 1, 24: promptus in pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 24 *fin.*: in adulationes ib. 15, 61: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. Brut. 42: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep. Them. 1. With *adversus* (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 *fin.* With *abl.*: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: lingua promptus, id. 2, 45 *fin.*: promptus audacia, Tac. A. 1, 57. With *gen.*: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22. With *dat.*: promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac. A. 4, 46: seditioni, ib. 1, 48. With *inf.* (poet.): promptus metuenda pati, Lucan. 7, 105. (ii) *brave*: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep.: Tac. Agr. 3. **3.** *easy, practicable*: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv. 23, 1 *fin.*: expugnatio, Tac. A. 1, 68: prompti aditus, ib. 2, 2 *fin.*: promptissima mortis via, ib. 16, 17. Promptum est, with *inf.*: *it is easy*: nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est illi, Ov. M. 13, 10: Tac. A. 15, 41.

promptus (promtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in the phrases, in prompto esse habere, ponere, *etc.*) lit. *a taking forth*, hence, *an exposing to view, a being visible, visibility:* ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, *may be manifest,* Cic. Off. 1, 27: aliquid ponere in promptu, *to place it in sight,* i.e. *to make it evident,* ib. 35: ingenium in promptu habere, *to display,* Sall. C. 7: iram in promptu gerere, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 33. **II.** *readiness:* ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Acad. 1, 2: Liv. 25, 29 *fin.:* in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30. **III.** *easiness, facility:* Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov. M. 2, 84.

promtus, a, um, *Part.* [promo] v. promptus.

promulcum, i, *n. a tow-rope:* Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prōmulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo] *a making publicly known, a promulgation:* leges nulla promulgatione latae, Cic. Phil. 1, 10: id. Fam. 1, 5.

prōmulgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a proclaimer, promulgator:* Numa feriarum promulgator, Front. de Feriis Als. 3 ed. Mai.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put up public notice of a bill* or *law, to make known, publish, promulgate:* promulgari leges dicuntur, quum primum in vulgus eduntur, quasi provulgari, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.:* rogationem, Cic. Att. 1, 14: id. Sest. 10: Sall. J. 40: legem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Liv. 3, 9: res multos dies promulgata et cognita, Cic. Fl. 7: proelia, id. Mur. 14: dies fastos, Plin. 33, 1, 6. **II.** Transf. *to make known, to teach* (rare): majores oculorum medicamentis aconitum misceri saluberrime promulgavere, id. 27, 3, 2. [From *vulgus*, for provulgo, as Fest. states; see above: on interchange of *m* and *v*, v. M, *no.* II. 3.]

prōmulsĭdare, is, *n.* [promulsis] *a tray on which the* promulsis *was served:* in promulsidari, Petr. 31: promulsidaria, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

prō-mulsis, ĭdis, *f.* [mulsum] *a relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, *etc., served first at a Roman banquet, a whet:* Cic. Fam. 9, 16. **II.** Transf.: libidinis, Petr. 24 *fin.* **2.** For promulsidare, *the tray for the* promulsis: Tert. Pall. 5.

prō-mulsus, a, um, *Part. smoothed down in front:* capronae, App. Flor. 1, p. 342.

promunctorĭum, προμυκτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prōmus, a, um, *adj.* [promo] *pertaining to giving out, distributing:* cella, *a store-room, larder,* Tert. Res. carn. 27. **II.** Subst. promus, i, *m. a cellarer, steward, butler:* Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5: Col. 12, 3, 9. **2.** Transf.: librorum, *a librarian,* App. Apol. p. 513. Fig.: ne admittam culpam, ego meo sum promus pectori, *I keep the key of my own breast,* i. e. *I guard my heart against evil,* Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 44.

promuscis, ĭdis, corrupt. for proboscis, *a trunk, proboscis:* elephas, promuscis, Not. Tir. p. 174.

prō-mūtŭor, 1. *v. n. dep. to borrow beforehand:* promutuor, προδανείζομαι, Gloss. Philox.

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. paid over beforehand, advanced:* publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *was demanded in advance as a loan,* Caes. B. C. 3, 32 *fin.:* vectura, *prepaid,* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15. **II.** Subst. promutuum, ii, *n. an advance, loan:* Scaev. Dig. 40, 7, 40.

prŏnāos, i, v. pronaus.

prŏ-năto, 1. *v. n. to swim forth, swim along:* delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arionis cantum, Hyg. Astr. 2, 17 *fin.*

prō-nātus, a, um, *descended, born,* for prognatus: Tert. de Anim. 2.

prŏnāus or **-os,** i, *m.* = πρόναος, *the porch, vestibule, portico of a temple:* Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*

prōnē, *adv. downwards, pronely:* P. Petroc. V. S. Mart. 4, 546. **II.** *readily, willingly:* pronius, Amm 30, 8.

prō-necto, 3. *v. a. to knit* or *spin out:* seriem aevi, Stat. S. 4, 3, 145.

prŏ-nĕpos (prōnĕpos, Sid. Carm. 11 *fin.*), ōtis, *m. a great-grandson:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: Ov. M. 10, 606.

prŏ-neptis, is, *f. a great-granddaughter:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: Pers. 6, 53.

prōnis, e, *adj.* for pronus: Varr. in Non. 494, 33.

prōnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pronus] *inclination, propensity, proneness:* naturae ad malum, Sen. Controv. *praef.* dub.

prōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bend forwards, to bow:* ipsi latrones ad pavimentum defuncti ora pronaverant, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

prŏnoea, ae, *f.* = πρόνοια, *providence:* pure Lat. providentia: Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.

prō-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* In gramm. *a pronoun:* Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 45: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

prōnōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [pronomen] *pertaining to a pronoun, pronominal:* constructio, Prisc. p. 1069 P.

pro-nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* In Rhetor. *the using of an epithet instead of a proper name* (e. g. Africani nepotes, for Gracchi): Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

prōnōmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [pronomen] In gramm, *to designate a person by a pronoun:* Prisc. p. 1064 P.

prōnŭbans, antis, *Part.* [pronuba] *arranging a marriage:* pronubante nobis maestitia, Hier. Vit. Malch. *no.* 6.

prōnŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] *pertaining to marriage, presiding over marriage:* nox, *the bridal night,* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 642: flamma, *a bridal torch,* id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 131: dextra, id. Epist. 2, 53. Poet.: pronuba fit natura deis, ferrumque maritat aura tenax, id. de Magnete, 38. Hence pronuba, *an epithet of Juno,* the patroness of marriage: Virg. Aen. 4, 166: Ov. H. 6, 43. Transf. of *Bellona*, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg. Aen. 7, 319: also, of *one of the Furies:* Ov. H. 2, 117: Lucan. 8, 90. **II.** Subst. pronuba, ae, *f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride's maid* (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Fest. *s. v.:* Cat. 61, 186: Stat. S. 1, 2, 11.

prō-nŭmĕro, 1. *v. a. to count up, enumerate:* versiculos pro morarum mercede, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

prōnuntĭābĭlis (pronunc.), e, *adj.* [pronuntio] *declarative, enunciative:* oratio, *i. e. a complete sentence, a proposition,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

prōnuntĭātĭo (pronunc.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public declaration, publication, proclamation:* Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.* (ii) *the decision of a judge:* Cic. Clu. 20: Petr. 80: Mart. Dig. 48. (iii) *the proclamation of a public crier:* Val. Max. 4, 8, 5. **II.** *expression, language:* cujus opera Graeca pronuntiatione strategemata dicuntur, id. 7, 4 *init.* **2.** Esp. in rhetoric, *delivery, action, manner:* Cic. Inv. 1, 7: Quint. 11, 3, 1: Suet. Cal. 53. **3.** In logic, *a proposition:* quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic. Fat. 11 *fin.*

prōnuntĭātīvē (pronunc.), *adv. declaratively:* Don. II. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 7.

prōnuntĭātīvus (pronunc.), a, um, *adj.* [pronuntio] *pertaining to declaration, declarative:* in gramm.: pronuntiativus modus, *the indicative mode,* Diom. p. 329 P.

prōnuntĭātor (pronunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who delivers any thing, a reciter:* meae orationi M. Caesar actor contigit et pronuntiator, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6. **II.** In gen. *a relater, narrator:* Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

prōnuntĭātum (pronunc.), i, *n.* [id.] In logic *a proposition, axiom* = ἀξίωμα: Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: Gell 16 8.

prōnuntĭātus (pronunc.), ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *pronunciation:* ratio in pronunciatu, Gell. 4, 17.

pro-nuntĭo (pronunc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce:* palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: judices sententiam pronuntiant, *deliver their verdict,* id. Fin. 2, 12: judex ita pronuntiavit, id. Off. 3, 16: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10: signum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10: praemia militi, id. 31, 45: rem in venundando, *to notify at the time of sale,* Cic. Off. 3, 16: pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes. B. G. 5, 34. Of a public crier: pronuntiare victorum nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.:* Suet. Dom. 10. **2.** Esp. *to put to the vote:* Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiaturum se omnino negavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. **3.** *to nominate, appoint* as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27. **II.** Transf. *to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver,* etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.:* Quint. 11, 3, 12 *sq.:* Plin. Ep. 3, 5 of an actor: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 58: Plin. 7, 48, 49. **2.** *to tell, narrate, report:* mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, ib. 7, 38: alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, ib. 6, 37. **3.** *to predict:* ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. B. C. 3, 94. **4.** *to pronounce* a word: "affatim," ut "admodum," prima acuta, non media, pronuntiabat, Gell. 7, 7, 2. **5.** *to promise:* pronuntiare pecuniam pro reo, id. Clu. 29.

prō-nūper, *adv. quite lately:* Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 26.

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f. a grandson's wife:* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, *i. e. the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon,* Ov. H. 17, 206.

prōnus, a, um, *adj.* [pro with term -nus] *leaning* or *hanging forwards, stooping, bending down:* puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forwards to strike,* Virg. Aen. 10, 586: ipsum pronum sterne solo, ib. 11, 485: pronus magister volvitur in caput, ib. 1, 115: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C. 1. Poet.: leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci, *fleeing swiftly,* Ov. R. Am. 201. **2.** Of things *bending forwards* or *downwards, going* or *inclined downwards:* ilex paulum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall. J. 93: prona ac fastigiata tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: pronus demissusque pulvinus, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: urbs prona in paludes, *sinking down,* Liv. 4, 59: crateres, *overturned,* Stat. Th. 5, 255: motus corporis, Cic. Div. 1, 53: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14: prona via, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Virg. G. 1, 203: currus, Ov. M. 5, 424. *Absol.:* nihil habent proni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, *downwards,* Sen. Ep. 123: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235. **2.** Esp. of the heavenly bodies: *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop. 1, 16, 23: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 257: dies Stat. Th. 2, 41. **3.** Of places: *turned, looking,* or *lying towards:* with *dat.:* loca Aquiloni prona, Col. 3, 2: aedificii solum pronius orienti, *situated more to the east,* id. 1, 5. With *ad:* campo patente et ad solem prono, id. 2, 9. **II.** Fig. *inclined, disposed, prone to:* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.,* or *dat.;* also, poet. with *gen.:* rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: anxitudo prona ad luctum, ib. 2, 41: pronus ad cujusque necem, Suet. Vit. 14: ad poëticam, id. Ner. 52: ad simultates, Plin. Pan. 84: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: ruendi in ferrum mens prona viris, Lucan. 1, 461: pronus deterioribus, Tac. Agr. 41. *Comp.:* aures offensioni proniores, id

A. 4, 29 *fin.* *Sup.:* ad indulgentiam pronissimus, Capit. Anton. 10. **2.** Esp. *inclined to favour, favourable to:* si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61: cohors Cn. Dolabellae pronior, Suet. Galb. 12: prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H. 1, 13: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior id. A. 2, 73. *Absol.:* prona sententia, Val. Fl. 8, 340: pronis auribus accipere, Tac. H. 1, 1: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 2, 69. **3.** *easy, without difficulty:* omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114: omnia prona victoribus, Tac. Agr. 33: pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: via ad regnum, Just. 1, 5: agere memoratu digna pronum erat, Tac. Agr. 1: Lucan. 6, 606. *Comp.:* id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.

prŏ-oecŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = προοικονομία, *a previous arrangement:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 858.

prŏoemĭor, 1. *v. dep.* [prooemium] *to make an introduction* or *preface:* prooemiatur apte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

prŏoemĭum, ii, *n.* = προοίμιον, *an introduction, preface, proem:* prooemium est, quod apud judicem, priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit, Quint. 4, 1, 1: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Cluent. 21: legis prooemium, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16. **II.** Fig. *a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv. 3, 288.

propāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propago] *a propagating, propagation:* propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col. Arb. 7: propagationes facere, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24: quae propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: nominis, id. Tusc. 1, 14. **II.** *an extending, prolonging; an extension, prolongation:* finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. cons. 12: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35.

propāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a propagator.* Fig. *an enlarger:* provinciae propagator, Cic. Att. 8, 3 (*al.* prorogator).

prŏpāges, is, *f.* [PAG: v. pango] *a set, layer;* for propago: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf. *offspring, progeny, posterity:* mea propages sanguinis, Pac. in Non. 64, 30.

propāgĭno, atum, 1. *v. a.* [propago, inis] *to propagate:* populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

propagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *propagation;* Fig. *prolongation:* vitae, Enn. in Non. 64, 32.

propāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [PAG; *v.* pango] *to propagate:* castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 23: abrotonum cacumine suo se propagat, Plin. 21, 10, 34. Fig.: stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: quum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 5, 70. **II.** Transf. *to extend, enlarge, increase:* fines imperii, id. Rep. 3, 14: terminos urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vell. 1, 14: sumptus coenarum, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.:* notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30. **2.** *to prolong, continue, preserve:* haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, Cic. Sest. 48: meus consulatus multa secula propagarit reipublicae, *has preserved the State for many centuries*, id. Cat. 2, 5: memoriam aeternam alicui, Plin. 15, 14, 15: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, Liv. 23, 25.

propāgo, ĭnis, *f.* (*m.:* Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15) [id.] *a set, layer* of a plant: Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 17, 10, 9. **2.** *a slip* or *shoot:* propagines e vitibus altius praetentos non succidet, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: Hor. Epod. 2, 9. **II.** Transf. *offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, posterity:* clara Memmi, Lucr. 1, 43: alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov. M. 11, 312: Romana, Virg. Aen. 6, 871: blanda catulorum, Lucr. 4, 999: aliorum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. Att. 18. (Hence It. *propaggine;* Sp. *provena;* Fr. *provin.*)

prō-pălam, *adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly:* minus jam furtificus sum: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: dicere, Liv. 34, 33: alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, *may become manifest*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: propalam est, *it is clear, manifest*, Ter. Maur. p. 2435 P.

prōpălo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [propalam] *to make public* or *manifest, to divulge:* propalata et publica veritas, Oros. 6, 5.

prō-pansus and **prō-passus**, a, um, *Part. spread out, extended:* propansis pinnis, App. M. 6, p. 179: propassis pennis, id. Flor. p. 365.

prō-pătĭor, 3. *v. a. dep. to endure before:* Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 50.

prŏpător, ŏris, *m.* = προπάτωρ, *a forefather, ancestor:* Tert. Praescr. 49.

prō-patrŭus, i, *m. a great-grandfather's brother:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj. open in front, uncovered:* in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. **II.** Subst. propatulum, i, *n. an opened* or *uncovered place:* in propatulo aedium, *in the open court*, Liv. 24, 16: statuas in propatulo abjicit, Nep. Hann. 9. *Abl.* propatulo, *in the open air:* Mossyni propatulo vescuntur, Mel. 1, 19. Adverbially, in propatulo, *publicly:* pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *expose it to sale*, Sall. C. 13: in propatulo esse, Gell. 18, 10.

prŏpĕ, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Comp.* propius; *Sup.* proxime: q. v.) **A.** *Adv.* Of place: *near, nigh:* quaenam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 10: prope alicubi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: intueri aliquid, id. de Sen. 14. **2.** With *ab: near to, hard by:* bellum tam prope a Sicilia, id. Verr. 5, 2: prope a meis aedibus, id. Pis. 11: prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 3: prope est a te Deus; tecum est, intus est, Sen. Ep. 41. **II.** Of time: *near, not far off:* partus instabat prope, *was near at hand*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9. Esp. with quando, quum, ut, *the time is near* or *not far off, when,* etc.: prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 25: prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 125: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv. 40, 32: prope est, ut aliquid fiat, *something must be done*, Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 67. **III.** Of abstract or gen. proximity: *nearly, almost:* prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B. G. 5, 20: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: prope desperatis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 28. **B.** *Prep.* with *acc.* Of place: *near, hard by:* prope oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: prope hostium castra, ib. 1, 22: prope amnem, Virg. Aen. 8, 597: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.* **II.** Of time: *nigh, towards, about:* prope lucem, Suet. Claud. 44. **III.** Of abstract proximity: *near to, not far from:* prope metum res fuerat, Liv. 1, 25 *fin.:* prope seditionem ventum est, Tac. H. 3, 21: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29.

prŏpĕdĭem, *adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly:* Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 24: prognostica mea propediem exspecta, Cic. Att. 2, 1: propediem te videbo, id. Div. 1, 23.

prō-pello (prŏpellat, Lucr. 4, 195) pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive before, to drive, push,* or *urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel:* sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: oves potum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: in pabulum, ib.: aëra prae se, Lucr. 4, 286: navem remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: hostem a castris, Liv. 7, 24: nubes, Gell. 2, 22: hastam, Sil. 16, 571. **2.** *to hurl down overthrow:* inque profundum propulit e scopulo, Ov. M. 8, 593: muros Oechaliae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 162: urbem, Val. Fl. 6, 383. **II.** Fig. *to push* or *thrust forwards:* cruda studia in forum, Petr. 4. **2.** *to drive on, impel:* terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. A. 11, 2: agmina voce, Sil. 7, 530. **3.** *to drive away, to ward off;* periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv. 40, 11 *fin.:* injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12.

prŏpĕ-mŏdo, *adv. nearly, almost:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 42: quum propemodo muris accessisset, Liv. 24, 20.

prŏpĕ-mŏdum, *adv. nearly, almost:* propemodum jam scio, quid siet rei, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 14: quid enim sors est? idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *init.:* syllabas propemodum dinumerare, id. Or. 43: propemodum assentior, id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.*

prŏpemptĭcon, i, *n.* = προπεμπτικόν, *a farewell poem, invoking a prosperous journey:* propempticon Metio Celeri, Stat. S. 3, 2 *in lemm.:* Sid. Carm. 24 *in lemm.*

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2. *v. n. to hang forth, hang down:* ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20: Suet. Galb. 21: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17. **II.** Fig. *to have the preponderance:* si bona propendent, ib. 5, 31. **2.** *to be inclined* or *disposed to:* si sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, id. de Or. 2, 44. **3.** *to be well disposed, favourable:* inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, ib. 2, 29.

prōpendo, for propendeo, *to hang down:* Pl. As. 2, 2, 39.

prō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. hanging forwards, hanging down:* propenduli crines, App. Flor. 1, p. 342.

prōpensē, *adv. willingly, readily:* conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3. *Comp.:* propensius senatum facturum, Liv. 37, 52: eoque propensius laudandus est, App. Flor. p 363.

prōpensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propendeo] *inclination, propensity:* propensio ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin 4, 17, 47.

prōpensus, a, um, *Part.* [propendeo] **II.** Adj.: *hanging forwards, projecting:* labrum, Solin. 20. **2.** Fig. *inclining towards, approaching;* with *ad:* disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic. N. D. 3 *fin.* (ii) *heavy, important:* illa de mea pecunia ramenta fiat plumea propensior, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id fit propensius, Cic. Par. 3, 2. (iii) *inclined, disposed, prone to;* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.;* rarely with *dat.:* non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 30: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 13: paulo ad voluptates propensior, id. Off. 1, 30: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37: propensus in alteram partem, id. Att. 8, 3: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, id. Off. 2, 18. With *dat.* or *absol. well-disposed, favourable, ready:* in divisione regni propensior fuisse Alexandro videbatur, Just. 16, 1: propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 13, 21. *Sup.:* propensissima civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Alex. 26.

prŏpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [propero] *hasty, rapid:* properabilis calor, Tert. Anim. 43.

prŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [propero] **II.** Adj.: *hastening, hasty, rapid:* ille properans, festinans, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec properantes scripsimus, *in haste* id. Att. 4, 4. *Comp.:* rotam solito properantior urget, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 337.

prŏpĕranter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly:* Lucr. 5, 301: properanter accepit codicillos, Tac. A. 16, 24. *Comp.:* beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall. J. 96: ire, Ov. F. 4, 673. *Sup.:* properantissime aliquid afferre, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 8.

prŏpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [propero] *a hastening, haste* (rare): ex tanta properantia, Sall. J. 36 *fin.*: periculum ex properantia, Tac. A. 12, 20.

prŏpĕrātim, *adv. hastily, quickly*: properatim conficere opus, Caecil. in Non. 153, 15.

prŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propero] *a hastening, haste, quickness* (rare): Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

prŏpĕrāto, *adv. quickly, speedily*: properato ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1.

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [propero] II. Adj.: *hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy*: properato itinere, Sall. J. 112: tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 587: mors, id. Trist. 3, 3, 34: gloria rerum, id. M. 15, 748: meta cursibus, Mart. 10, 50. *Comp.*: properatius tempus, Solin. 26. *Absol.*: properato opus est, *there is need of haste*: accurato et properato opus est, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 210: erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19.

prŏpĕrē, *adv. hastily, in haste, speedily*: propere sequere me, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 86: egredere, Nep. Epam. 4: propere Cumas se recepit, Liv. 23, 36: propere propero, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 23: fac te propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.

prŏpĕrĭter, *adv. hastily, quickly*: classem in altum properiter deducere, Pac. in Non. 155, 6: App. M. 6, p. 184.

prŏpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [properus] I. Act. *to hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make,* or *do with haste*: obsonia, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 57: fulmina, Virg. G. 4, 171: pecuniam heredi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62: mortem, Tib. 4, 1, 205: coeptum iter, Tac. H. 3, 40: naves, id. A. 2, 6: vellera properabantur, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: teneri properentur amores, dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily* or *briefly*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69. II. Neutr. *to make haste, to hasten, be quick*: qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato in Gell. 16, 14: propera, fer pedem, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30: simulabat sese negotii causa properare, Sall. J, 76: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: sacris, for a sacris, Ov. M. 6, 201. With *inf.*: argentum propere propera vomere, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 10: redire in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 14: signa inferre, Sall. J. 56: mala decerpi properantia, Plin 15, 14, 15. *Pass. impers*: properatum vehementer, Cic. Sull. 19.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. quick, speedy, hastening, active*: properi aurigae, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 647: spe ac juventa properus, Tac. H. 4, 68: agmen, ib. 79: sibi quisque properus, *each one hastening for himself*, id. A. 1, 65. With *gen.*: Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the opportunity presented*, ib. 12, 66: irae, ib. 11, 26. With *inf.*: quoquo facinore properus clarescere, ib. 4, 52.

prŏ-pes, ĕdis, *m. the loose part of the sheet* (rope) *with which a sail is trimmed*: Turpil. in Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

prōpetrāre, mandare quod perficiatur; nam impetrare est exorare, et perpetrare perficere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part. combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): propexam in pectore barbam, Virg. Aen. 10, 838: propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: propexa mento canities, Stat. Th. 2, 97.

prŏphēta and **prŏphētēs**, ae, *m.* = προφήτης, *one that predicts, a prophet*: prophetae quidam, deorum majestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident, App. de Mundo, p. 56: sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr. S. 7, 13: Lact. 1, 4.

prŏphētālis, e, *adj.* [propheta] *prophetic*: os, Hier. Ep. 54, *n.* 17.

prŏphētīa, ae, *f.* = προφητεία, *prediction, prophecy*: Tert. Anim. 35 *fin.*

prŏphētĭālis, e, *adj.* [prophetia] *pertaining to prophecy, prophetic*: patrocinium, Tert. adv. Valent. 28.

prŏphētĭcē, *adj. prophetically*: prophetice dictum, Tert. Monog. 4.

prŏphētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = προφητικός, *predicting, prophetic*: Tert. Cor. mil. 7.

prŏphētis, ĭdis, *f.* = προφῆτις, *a prophetess*: Tert. Res. carn. 11.

prŏphētissa, ae, *f.* [propheta] *a prophetess*: Tert. Praescr. 51.

prŏphētīzo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to prophesy*: Vulg. Matth. 26, 68.

prŏphēto, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to foretell, predict, phophesy*: docet, instruit, prophetat, Prud. στεφ. 13, 101: servi prophetaturi, Tert. Anim. 47.

prŏpīna, ae, *f.* for popina, *a cookshop*: Isid. Orig. 15, 2 *fin.*

prŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propino] *a drinking to a person's health*: tralaticia propinatione dignus, Petr. 113: propinationem ab aliquo accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21. *Plur.*: propinationibus crebris aliquem lacessere, id. de Ira 2, 33 *fin.* II. Transf. *a funeral banquet*: Inscr.

prŏpīno (prōp. Mart. 1, 69, *etc.*), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = προπίνω, *to drink to a person's health, to give a toast*: propino poculum magnum: ille ebibit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 8: salutem, *to drink a health*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: propino hoc pulcro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. II. Transf. *to give to drink*: propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 10, 49. Of medicines, *to give, administer*: aquam comitialibus morbis, Plin. 28, 1, 2. **2.** *to give to eat, to serve up*: venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15. **3.** In gen. *to give, deliver, furnish*: mortalibus versus flammeos, Enn. in Non. 33, 8: Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57: puellas alicui, *to furnish, procure*, App. M. 5, p. 172.

prŏpinquē, *adv. near at hand, close by*: adest propinque, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 21.

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity.* Of place: ex longinquitate, propinquitate, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: ex propinquitate pugnare, *from a short distance*, ib. 31. *Plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, ib. 6, 30. II. Fig. *relationship, affinity*: si pietate propinquitas colitur, Cic. Quint. 6: nobilis propinquitas, Nep. Dion. 1: arcta, *near relationship*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4. **2.** *intimacy, friendship*: ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 59.

prŏpinquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus] I. Act. *to bring near, hasten* (poet.). tu rite propinques augurium, Virg. Aen. 10, 254: mortem, Sil. 2, 281. II. Neutr. *to draw near, come nigh, approach*: scopulo propinquat, Virg. Aen. 5, 185. With *acc.*: amnem, Sall. Fragm. IV. 36 Gerlach. Of things: Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat, Virg. Aen. 12, 150: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac. A. 15, 39: Gell. 2, 23.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] Of place, *near, neighbouring*: propinquum praedium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: provinciae, id. Phil. 11, 13. With *gen.*: in propinquis urbis montibus, Nep. Hann. 5: ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. 6, 25 (*al.* itineri). *Comp.*: exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51. Subst. propinquum, i, *n. neighbourhood, vicinity*: ex propinquo cognoscere, *from being in the neighbourhood*, Liv. 25, 13: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, id. 24, 38 *fin.* II. Of time: propinqua partitudo, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 36: reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 15: mors, id. Div. 1, 30. III. Of abstract relations: (i) Of resemblance: *resembling, similar*: motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, id. de Or. 2, 44: significatio, Gell. 6, 16. (ii) Of relationship: *near, related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. J. 10. Usu. Subst.: propinquus, i, *m. a relation, kinsman*: societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: tot propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34: propinquus et amicus, id. Off. 1, 18. *Fem.*: propinqua, ae, *a female relative, kinswoman*: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria. id. Mur. 35.

prŏpĭo, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to draw near, approach*: nec domibus nostris propient mala, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 412. *Pass.*: ib. 27, 405. (Hence It. *approcciare*; Fr. *approcher.*)

prŏpĭor, ĭus, ōris, *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* proximus) [id.] I. Of place: *nearer*: portus propior, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: tumulus, Liv. 22, 24: ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 130. With *gen.*: cum propior caliginis aër ater init oculos prior, Lucr. 4, 339. With *acc.*: ipse propior montem suos collocat, Sall. J. 49: propior hostem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. With *inf.*: propior timeri, Stat. Th. 12, 223. Subst. propiora, um, *n. plu. places lying near*: propiora fluminis, Tac. H. 5, 16. II. Of time: *nearer, later, more recent*: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: venio ad propiorem (epistolam), id. Att. 15, 3: propiore aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Procul. Dig. 23, 4, 17. III. Of abstract relations: (i) Of kindred: *nearer, more nearly related*: quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. H. 3, 28. (ii) of resemblance: *more nearly resembling; more like*: quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: vero est propius, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37. With *acc.*: propius est fidem, *is more credible*, id. 4, 17: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. C. 11. (iii) In gen.: *affecting* or *concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate*: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest. 18: supplemento vel Latium propius esse, Liv. 8, 11: irae quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac. A. 16, 9. Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30.

B. *Sup.*: proxĭmus (proxŭmus), a, um, *nearest, next.* Of place: proxima oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: proximus vicinus, *a next-door neighbour*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 138: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 49: Cic. Att. 2, 14. With *dat.*: Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: huic proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45. With *acc.*: qui te proximus est, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 1: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. 35, 27: Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, Caes. B. G, 3, 7. With *ab*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. Or. 64: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv. 37, 25: proximus a domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 139. *Neutr. absol.*: vicinus e proximo, *hard by*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 11: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from next door*, id. Rud. 2. 3, 73: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, *next door*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: huic locum in proximum conduxi, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 16. (ii) *nearest, shortest*: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria Cic. Off. 2, 12: proximum iter in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10. II. Of time either past or future, *immediately preceding* or *following; previous, last, next, following, ensuing*: quid proxima quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id. Fam. 1, 9: se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the following night*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*: censor qui proximus ant me fuerat, Cic. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: di proximi, old *ablat.* for proximo, Cato i Gell. 10, 24 *fin.* III. Of order, rank worth, *etc.*, *next*: summa necessitud videtur esse honestatis: huic proxim incolumitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 58: observa L. Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att. 1, 1. *Absol.*: proximun est, ut, *the next point is*: proximun est ergo, ut, opus fuerit classe necne quaeramus, id. Fl. 12: proximum est ut doceam, deorum providentia mundum administrari, id. N. D. 2, 29. (ii) *mos nearly approaching, most like* or *sim* *lar:* id habendum est antiquissimum et deo proximum, quod est optimum, id. Leg. 2, 16: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: proxima Phoebi versibus ille facit, Virg. E. 7, 22. **2.** Of relationship or connection, *nearest, next, next of kin:* hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: proximus cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: propinquitate, Nep. Ages. 1: proximae necessitudines, Petr. 116. Subst. proximi, orum, *m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin;* also, *intimate friends:* injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14: quum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, *to your intimates,* id. Verr. 5, 64: id. Pis. 32. (ii) In gen. *one's neighbour, fellow-man:* Val. Max. 6, 9. **3.** *nearest at hand,* i. e. *apt, convenient, easy:* argumentum, App. Apol. p. 278: quum obvium proximumque esset dicere, Gell. 3, 14: eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *the most convenient place,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.

prŏpĭtĭābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [propitio] *easy to be appeased, propitiable:* animus, Enn. in Non. 155, 31: Prud. στεφ. 14, 130.

prŏpĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an appeasing, atonement, propitiation:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

prŏpĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a propitiator:* Hier. Ep. 21, *n.* 2.

prŏpĭtĭātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation:* Isid. Orig. 15, 4.

prŏpĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that propitiates:* Ambros. Laps. virg. 4, *n* 16.

prŏpĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *propitiation:* Vulg. Siracid. 5, 5.

prŏpĭtĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [propitius] *a state of propitiation:* Not. Tir. p. 92.

prŏpĭtĭo, avi, atum (prōp. Prud. στεφ. 3, 211), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate:* Venerem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 120: manes Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. A. 15, 44: suum genium, id. Or. 9.

prŏpĭtĭus, a, um (prōp. Juvenc. 1, 16), *adj.* [prope] *favourable, well-disposed, kind, propitious:* tam propitiam reddam, quam cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 112: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6: hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16. Of things: propitiis auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1: propitius et tranquillus Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: voluntas, Nep. Dion. 9.

prŏpĭus, *comp. adv. more nearly, nearer, closer:* propius spectare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67: stare, id. A. P. 361. With *dat. nearer to:* propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis, Nep. Hann. 8: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. G. 1, 355. With *acc.:* ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, ib. 28: propius urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9. With *ab:* propius a terris, id. N. D. 1, 31: quo propius aberat ab ortu, id. Tusc. 1, 12: ab urbe, Plin. 17, 25, 38. **II.** Fig.: ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id. Flacc. 10: a contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac. H. 2, 76: nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was within an ace of following him,* Cic. Clu. 21: id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.

prŏplasma, ătis, *n.* = πρόπλασμα, *a pattern, model:* Plin. 35, 12, 45.

propnīgēum, i, *n.* = προπνίγειον, *the place before an oven* or *furnace, the room where a bath was heated* (pure Lat. praefurnium): Vitr. 5, 11: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

prŏpōla, ae, *m.* = προπώλης, *a retailer, huckster:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38: panis et vinum a propola atque de cupa, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin. Adj.:* Inscr.

prŏpŏlis, is, *f.* = πρόπολις, *the third foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis:* propolin vocant, quod apes faciunt ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: prima fundamenta comosin vocant, periti, secunda pissoceron tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6.

prō-pollŭo, 3. *v. a. to defile* or *pollute greatly:* obscura initia impudentibus ausis propolluebat, Tac. A. 3, 66 (dub. *al.* propellebat).

prŏpŏma, ătis, *n.* = πρόπομα, *a drink taken before eating, a whet:* Pall. 3, 32 *in lemm.*

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put forth, place before; to set* or *lay out, to expose to view, display:* proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pallentesque manus sanguineumque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 29: i puer et citus haec aliqua propone columna, Prop. 3, 23, 23: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale,* Cic. Verr. 2, 32: Suet. Ner. 16: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5: in publico epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9: vectigalia, *to advertise,* Suet. Cal. 41: ne quid volucrum proponeretur, *should be served up,* Plin. 10, 50, 71. **II.** Fig. *to set before, propose* mentally; *to imagine:* propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Deiot. 14: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Tim. 2: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: summa difficultas faciundi pontis proponebatur, *was perfectly evident,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17. **2.** *to expose:* omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. **3.** *to point out, state, report, publish,* etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. Or. 40: legati ad Caesarem mittuntur qui voluntatem senatus ei proponant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: contione habita, rem gestam proponit, id. B. G. 5, 52. With *de:* de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter sese proponere, ib. 6, 11. **4.** *to offer, propose:* magna proponit iis qui occiderint, praemia, ib. 5, 58: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7. **5.** *to threaten, denounce:* cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41: injuriae, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17. **6.** *to purpose, design, determine:* consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, *I had not intended it,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. With *inf.:* propositum est mihi hoc facere, id. Brut. 6. With *subj.:* propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, *the design is,* ib. 92. **7.** *to impose, set* (as a task, etc.): quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6: id. Verr. 3, 79: novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamert. Genethl. 5. **8.** *to state the premiss of a syllogism:* cum proponimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39.

prō-porro, *adv. furthermore, moreover:* sibi proporro quae sint primordia quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979. **II.** *utterly, wholly:* id. 3, 276.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f. symmetry, analogy, proportion:* proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον, Varr. L. L. 10, 1: id optime assequitur quae Graece ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio proportiove dici potest, Cic. Tim. 4 id. Verr. 4, 21.

prōportĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [proportio] *pertaining to proportion, proportional:* termini, Front. Colon. p. 111.

prōportĭōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *proportioned:* corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

prōpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propono] *a placing before;* only fig. *a proposing, an intention, purpose:* vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: id. Inv. 2, 54. **II.** In logic, *the first proposition of a syllogism:* propositio est, per quam locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, ib. 1, 37: Auct. Her 2, 18. Hence (i) *a principal subject theme:* Cic. de Or. 3, 53. (ii) *a proposition* of any kind: Quint. 7, 1, 47: Gell 2, 7 *fin.* **III.** In law, *a case:* Afric. Dig. 16, 1, 19.

prōpŏsĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plan, intention, design, purpose:* quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84. assequi, *to attain,* Cic. Fin. 3, 6: tenere, *to keep to one's purpose,* Nep. Eum. 3: tenax propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: in proposito manere, Suet. Gr. 24. **2.** *the main point, principal subject, theme:* a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40: egredi a proposito ornandi causa, id. Brut. 21: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28. **3.** *a way, manner,* or *course of life:* mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2. **4.** *the premiss of a syllogism:* demonstrando id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, *does not follow from the premises,* Cic. de Or. 2, 53.

prōpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [propono]. **II.** Adj.: *exposed, laid open:* mulier proposita omnibus, *common,* Cic. Verr. 5, 13: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus tollendam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14.

prōpraefectus, i, *m. a vice-prefect:* Inscr.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m.* (also propraetore or pro praetore) *one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province where there was no army, a propraetor:* Cic. Div. 2, 36: id. Prov. 7: quaestor pro praetore, *who administers the government of a province in the absence of the governor,* Sall J. 103: legatus propraetore, *the commander-in-chief's deputy, the principal lieutenant-general,* Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

proprĭātim, *adv. properly:* Arn. 3 *fin.*

proprĭē, *adv. specially, peculiarly properly, for oneself:* quod me amas est tibi commune cum multis: quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parva parte frui malletis, *individually,* id. Agr. 2, 31: neque publice neque proprie, id. Sest. 16. **II.** *properly, accurately, in the proper* (*not figurative*) *sense:* magis proprie nihil possum dicere, id. Phil. 2, 31: illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur id. Off. 3, 3: uti verbo proprie, Gell. 9 1 *fin.*

proprĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [proprietas] *belonging to one as his propert proprietary:* proprietaria res, Pa Sentent. 5, 7, 3. **II.** Subst. *an owner, proprietor:* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

proprĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [proprius] *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality:* singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: terrae coelique, Liv. 38, 17: definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quadam, Cic. Part. 12: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds,* Liv. 45, 30: Plin. 13, 22, 41. **2.** *proper signification:* verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 1 *sq.* **II.** Transf. *ownership, right of possession, property:* jumenti, Suet. Galb. 7: Salaminae insulae, Just. 2, 7. Meton.: proprietatis dominus, *proprietor,* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13.

proprĭo, avi (propriassit for propriaverit, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to appropriate:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

proprītim, *adv. properly:* Lucr. 2, 975.

proprĭus, a, um, *adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper:* fines proprii, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic. de Sen. 11: proprium et peculiare, Plin. 7, 25, 26: tria praedia Capitoni propria traduntur, *to him as his own,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: proprium id Tiberio fuit, *was peculiar t* *him*, Tac. A. 4, 19: ira, *personal resentment*, ib. 2, 55. With a *pronom. adj.:* ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, *all that belonged peculiarly to us*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: sua quadam propria, non communi oratorum facultate, id. de Or. 1, 10: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. **2.** Subst. proprium, ii, *n. a possession, property:* id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. Fig. *a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic:* hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. **‖.** Transf. *lasting, permanent, perpetual:* illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 67: alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic. Manil. 16: perenne ac proprium manere, id. Red. in Sen. 4: parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep. Thras. 4. **2.** *fit, proper:* tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic. Sull. 3: remedia propria, Scrib. Comp. 200. **3.** *strange, singular:* proprii quidam soni, Quint. 1, 5, 33. **4.** *sure, certain:* propriam et expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellavere, Caes. B. C. 3, 70.

propter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prope] **A.** Adv. *near, hard by, at hand:* serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato R. R. 151, 2: ibi angiportum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores, Lucr. 2, 417: propter est spelunca, Cic. Verr. 4, 48 (*al.* prope): quum duo reges propter assint, id. Manil. 6, 16: adolescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. de Sen. 14, 48: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7. Praeter propter, v. praeter.

B. Prep. with *acc.* (either before or after its case) *near, close to:* Of place: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: insulae propter Siciliam, id. N. D. 3, 22: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. 2, 30: Virg. E. 8, 87. viam propter, Tac. A. 15, 47: hostem propter, ib. 4, 48. **‖.** Fig. *on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of:* parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: propter eam ipsam causam, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: propter humanitatem, Cic. Att. 7, 5: bidentes propter viam facere, *to sacrifice on account of a journey*, Laber. in Non. 53, 26: quod propter studium quum rem negligere familiarem videretur, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: succum propter lactis, Plin. 10, 40, 56: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Virg. Aen. 12, 177: propter injuriam, *to avoid injury*, Pall. 12, 13: propter hoc, propter quod, *on that account, for which reason:* Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 1, 6. **2.** *through, by means of:* propter quos vivit, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: quid refert, utrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

proptĕrĕā, *adv.* [prob. for propter eam, *sc.* causam, rem, *etc.*] *therefore, for that cause, on that account:* quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad coenam volo, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 71: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic. Lig. 3: propterea quod, *because that*, id. Rep. 1, 6 *fin.:* Caes. B. G. 1, 7: propterea quoniam, Gell. 3, 6. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 3: ergo propterea, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6.

proptōsis, is, *f.* = πρόπτωσις, *a prolapse:* Marc. Emp. 8.

prōpŭdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [propudium] *offered on account of infamous deeds:* Fest. s. v.

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous:* Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 10: uxor, Gell. 2, 7: ancilla propudiosissima, Sid. Ep. 9, 6: facinus, Arn. 5, 175: concubitus, id. 4, 149.

prōpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pudet] *a shameful* or *infamous action:* propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 11: hoc cinere poto propudia virorum inhibere, Plin. 28, 8, 32. **‖.** Meton. *a shameful person, villain*, a term of abuse: quid ais, propudium? Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 34: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno] *a bulwark, rampart, defence:* pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 170: Cic. Verr. 5, 34: solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H. 2, 19: moenium, ib. 3, 84: navium, *i. e. ships furnished with towers*, Hor. Epod. 1, 2: classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula, Plin. 32, 1, 1: domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. Fam. 14, 18. **‖.** Fig. *a bulwark, protection, defence:* lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, id. Pis. 4: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3: Gell. 7, 3. **2.** *proof:* firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv. 34, 61.

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a defending a place:* Val. Max. 5, 1, *n.* 4 *extr.* **‖.** Fig. *a defence, vindication:* propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: propugnatio pro ornamentis tuis, ib. 5, 8.

prōpugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender:* classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39. **‖.** Fig. *a defender, maintainer, champion:* paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: sceleris, Just. 8, 2: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.

prōpugnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that defends, a protectress:* Inscr.

prō-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fight in front* or *outside of:* ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9. **‖.** *to fight in defence of:* uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo partu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. With *dat.:* propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 234: puero misello, ib. 7, p. 200. **2.** Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19: pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16: absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23.

prōpulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propulso] *a keeping* or *warding off, a repulse* (rare): periculi, Cic. Sull. 1: criminis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

prōpulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that drives back, an averter:* propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, *n.* 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, keep*, or *ward off, to repel, repulse:* lupos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15. **‖.** Fig. *to ward off, avert, repel:* periculum capitis legum praesidio, Cic. Clu. 52: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 3, 60: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2.

prōpulsor, ōris, *m.* [propello] *one that wards off:* Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [propello].

prōpulsus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a driving forwards, impulse:* ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

prō-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick in front:* tum partium propungentibus pilis capitis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (*al.* tum praerasis prominentibus pilis, capiti).

pro-purgo, 1. *v. a. to cleanse beforehand:* Not. Tir. p. 120.

prŏpȳlaeum, or -on, i, *n.* = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance:* cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *n.* 20: esp. propylaea, orum *n. plu. the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylaeum:* Phalereus Demetrius Periclem vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praeclara illa propylaea conjecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17: propylaea nobilia, id. Rep. 3, 32.

prō-quaestor, ōris, *m.* (or **pro quaestore**) *a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor:* proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11 *fin.:* cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Acad. 2, 4.

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, *according as:* v. pro.

prō-quĭrīto, atum, 1. *v. a. to cry out* or *exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim:* App. Apol. p. 326: lex proquiritata, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

prōra, ae, *f.* = πρώρα, *the fore-part of a ship, the prow:* prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 6, 22, 24: terris advertere proram Virg. G. 4, 117: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow* = proreta, Ov. M. 3, 617. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. **‖.** Meton. *a ship:* quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg. Aen. 10, 223.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep forth, crawl out:* (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59. Of men: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10. **‖.** Of inanimate subjects, *to come forth* or *grow gradually:* prorepentes oculi, of the vine: Col. 11, 2: tardaque sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 96: ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5: humor lente prorepit, *gradually flows off*, id. 2, 16.

prōrēta, ae, *m.* = πρωρήτης, *the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot:* si tu proreta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 75: Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11.

prōreus, i, *m.* = πρωρεύς, *the look-out at the prow, under-pilot* (poet.) Ov. M. 3, 634.

prō-rĭpĭo, pŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to drag* or *snatch forth:* hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: nudos pedes, *to spring forth*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82. Fig.: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita? Cic. Fin. 2, 22. **2.** With *pron. reflect. to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away:* se ex curia repente proripuit, Auct. Har. resp. 1: se ex curia domum, Sall. C. 32: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: se domo, Liv. 29, 9: se in publicum, *to rush into the street*, id. 8, 28: se in silvam, *to take refuge*, Suet. Oth. 6: se cursu, *to run away*, App. M. 7, p. 196. Without the *pron.* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Aen. 5, 741. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16.

prō-rīto, 1. *v. a.* [from the same root as irrito, *q. v.*] *to provoke, produce by irritation:* Plin. 26, 8, 58. **‖.** Transf. *to incite, entice, allure:* nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23: stomachum varietate apta ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104 aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prōrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo] *a prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.* **‖** *a putting off, deferring:* diei, Cic. Att. 13, 43: legis Maniliae, id. Mur. 23 (in Liv. 42, 30 *fin.* propagatio is the better reading).

prōrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *admitting of delay, prorogative:* prorogativa fulmina sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.

prōrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that pays* or *gives out, a dispenser:* tritici, vini, et olei, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

pro-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prolong, continue, protract:* ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: provinciam, id. Att. 5, 11: aliquid temporis (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10: spatium praeturae in alterum annum, Front. Aq. 7: vitam hominibus, Pl. Pseud. 3, 5, 59: moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34. ‖. Transf. *to keep for a long time, to preserve:* alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper proroget aevum, Hor. Carm. S. 67: spiritum homini, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: condita prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37. 2. *to propagate, perpetuate:* prorogata familia, Val. Max. 3, 4, *n.* 6: subolem, Just. 2, 42. 3. *to put off, defer:* spem militi in alium diem, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 57: dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 41. 4. *to pay down beforehand, to advance:* vel prorogante eo, vel repromittente, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4: pensionem integram, ib. 19, 2, 19.

prorsum, *adv.* [contr. from proversum] *forwards:* cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro,* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. ‖. *straight on, directly:* simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 5. 2. Fig. *wholly, absolutely:* prorsum credebam nemini, ib. 4, 3, 8: prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: irritatus, Gell. 17, 3.

prorsus, *adv.* [contr. from proversus] *forwards:* non prorsus, verum ex transvorso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 45. ‖. *straight on, right onwards, directly:* prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 56: tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell. 16, 19. 2. Fig. *straightway, certainly, truly, absolutely:* prorsus perii, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 27: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: nullo modo prorsus assentior, id. N. D. 3, 8: verbum prorsus nullum intelligo, *not a single word,* id. de Or. 2, 14: venies exspectatus non solum nobis, sed prorsus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10: affatim prorsus, id. Att. 16, 1: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. Fam. 6, 20. 3. *exactly:* Varr. L. L. 5, 3. 4. *in short, in a word:* igitur colos exsanguis, foedi oculi: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15.

prorsus (also, prosus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *straight, direct:* prorso tramite siste gradus (*al.* proso), Avien. 3: prorsi limites appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, Fest. *s. v.* ‖. Fig. *prosaic, in prose:* et prorsa et vorsa facundia veneratus sum, *in prose and verse,* App. Flor. 4, p. 361.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to cause to burst, break,* or *rush forth, to send forth:* (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. Aen. 3, 572: proruptus pons, *broken down,* Tac. H. 1, 86. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflect. to burst forth, dash forth:* cerva in fugam sese prorupit, Gell. 15, 22: hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. 6, 435. B. Neutr. *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out:* per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: prorumpere in hostes, Virg. Aen. 10, 379: obsessi omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 34. 2. Transf. of things: cum diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, Nep. Att. 21: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out,* Tac. A. 15, 40. ‖. Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. Mur. 39: in bellum, *to break out,* Just. 24, 1: ad minas, *to break out into threats,* Tac. A. 11, 35: ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, *at which he broke silence and burst forth,* ib. 11, 2.

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to rush forth:* ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: proruere in hostem, Curt. 4, 16. 2. *to tumble down:* motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac. A. 15, 22. ‖. Act. *to cause to fall forwards* or *down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish:* his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: columnam, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: Albam a fundamentis, *to raze to the ground,* Liv. 26, 13: vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down,* Tac. A. 12, 43: prorutae arbores, ib. 2, 17: proruere ac profligare hostem, *to overthrow,* id. H. 3, 22: foras simul omnes proruunt se, *rush out,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51.

prō-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorumpo] *a breaking* or *rushing forth, an eruption:* hostium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: undarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 201.

prōruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that breaks forth,* or *sallies out:* Amm. 24, 5.

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.* [prorumpo]. ‖. Adj. *unrestrained:* prorupta audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68.

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proruo]

prōsa, ae, *f.* [for prorsa, from prorsus] (*sc.* oratio) *prose:* nihil quod prosa scriptum non redigi possit in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint. 9, 4, 52: in tragoedia eum magis quam in prosa placuisse, Gell. 10, 18 *fin.* Freq. *adj.* with oratio, eloquentia, *etc.:* prosae eloquentiae decus, Vell. 1, 17: Cadmus Miletus, qui primus prosam orationem condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

prōsăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prosa] *prosaic, in prose:* prosaico relatu, Venant. Carm. 7, 11, 1. ‖. Subst. prosaicus, i, *m. a prose writer:* id. Vit. S. Mart. 2.

prōsāpĭa, ae, *f.* (prōsāpĭes, ēi *or* ēs, Prud. στεφ. 10, 180) *a stock, race, family* (archaic word, cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40: id. 8, 3, 26): de Coclitum prosapia esse, Pl. Curc. 3 23: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall. J. 85: eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. Tim. 11: Galba magna et vetere prosapia, Suet. Galb. 2. [Etym. dub.: Fest. says: prosapia progenies: id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis: quia supare significat jacere et disjicere, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*]

prōsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prosa] *pertaining to prose, prosaic:* opus, Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

prōsătus, a, um, *Part.* [prosero].

proscēnĭum, ii, *n.* = προσκήνιον, *the place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium;* also, in gen. *the stage:* Pl. Am. prol. 91: veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg. G. 2, 381: theatrum et proscenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv. 40, 51: Suet. Ner. 12. ‖. Meton. *a theatre:* Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 403.

proschŏlus, i, *m.* = πρόσχολος, *an under-teacher, under-master:* tam pauper, ut proscholus esset grammatici, Aug. de serm. Apost. serm. 178, *n.* 8.

pro-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, cleave:* ferro proscindere quercum, Lucan. 3, 434: piscem, App. Apol. p. 300: spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil. 3, 449. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, *to break* or *plough up:* terram quum primum arant, proscindere appellant; quum iterum, offringere dicunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: terram transversis adversisque sulcis, Col. 3, 13. Poet. in gen. for arare, *to plough:* validis terram proscinde juvencis, Virg. G. 2, 237: ferro campum, Ov. M. 7, 119. 3. Transf. *to cut through, to cleave* (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. 64, 12. ‖. Fig. *to censure, satirize, defame:* aliquem, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 47: equestrem ordinem, Suet. Cal. 30: aliquem foedissimo convicio, id. Aug. 13: carminibus proscissus, Plin. 36, 6, 7.

proscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscindo] *a first ploughing, a breaking up:* Col. 2, 13, 6.

proscissus, a, um, *Part.* [proscindo]. ‖. Subst.: proscissum, i, *n. a trench, furrow:* bubulcum autem per proscissum ingredi oportet, Col. 2, 2.

pro-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before* or *in front of:* vultus voluntaria poenarum lege proscripti, *inscribed,* Petr. 107. ‖. Esp. *to publish in writing, announce publicly:* ut quo die esse oporteret idus Januarias, eo die Calendas Martias proscriberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: venationem, id. Att. 16, 4: legem, id. Verr. 5, 69: leges, Tac. A. 13, 51: edicta Bibuli quibus proscribit collegam suum Bithynicam reginam, Suet. Caes. 49: versiculos per vias, Gell. 15, 4 *fin.* With *inf.* and *acc.:* senatum Calendis velle se frequentem adesse, etiam Formiis proscribi jussit, Cic. Att. 9, 17. 2. *to post up, advertise* for sale, *etc.:* Racilius tabulam proscripsit, se familiam Catonianam venditurum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, id. Off. 3, 16. 3. *to confiscate by public advertisement:* possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4: bona, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. With a pers. object: Pompeium, *to confiscate the estates gained by him,* Cic. Agr. 2, 36: vicinos, *to confiscate the lands of one's neighbours,* ib. 3, 4. 4. *to proscribe, outlaw* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, id. Rosc. Am. 6: proscripsit etiam C. Toranium tutorem suum, Suet. Aug. 27. Fig.: cujus pudoris dignitas in contione proscripta sit, *has been rendered suspected,* Petr. 106.

proscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscribo] *a written public notice, an advertisement:* proscriptio bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18: quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. ‖. *proscription, outlawry, confiscation:* de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Sest. 30: restitit collegis ne qua fieret proscriptio, Suet. Aug. 27.

pro-scriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who proscribes* or *outlaws;* adj. *proscriptive:* proscriptor animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

proscriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *proscription, outlawry:* Not. Tir. p. 11.

proscriptŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desider.* [id.] *to desire* or *long to proscribe:* ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

proscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [proscribo]. ‖. Subst. proscriptus, i, *m. a proscribed person, outlaw:* contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: proscriptorum liberos honores petere puduit, Plin. 7, 30, 31: admisit ad honores et proscriptorum liberos, Suet. Caes. 41.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off:* prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 128. ‖. Esp. *to break up with the plough:* solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. 2. *to cut off the parts to be sacrificed:* ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato R. R. 134: hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21. Hence, in gen. *to sacrifice:* Aesculapio gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.

prō-secro, avi, 1. *v. n.* [sacro] *to sacrifice:* daemonibus, Lact. 4, 27.

prōsecta, ae, *f.* v. prosectum.

prōsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proseco] *a cutting off, amputation:* Salv. Gub. D. 6, 16.

prōsector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cuts in pieces, a cutter up:* Tert. Anim. 25.

prōsectum, i, *n.* (prosecta, ae, *f.* Lucil. in Non. 220, 22 dub. *al.* prosicies) [id.] *that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: Ov. M. 12, 152.

prōsectus, a, um, *Part.* [proseco].

prōsectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a cutting* or *slashing, a cut, stroke:* prosectu gladiorum, App. M. 8, p. 214: dentium, *a bite,* ib. p. 203.

prōsĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prosequor] *a following* or *accompanying on the way, attendance:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47.

prōsĕcūtor (prosequutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a companion, attendant:* Macer, Dig. 48, 3, 7: Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

prōsĕcūtōrĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola) [prosecutor] *a letter of authorization*: Cod. Justin. 10, 72, 1.

prōsĕcūtus (prosequutus), a, um, *Part.* [prosequor].

prō-sēda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] *a prostitute, harlot*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 53.

prosedamum, i, *n.* [a Sarmatian word] *slowness* of stallions *in covering*: Plin. 26, 10, 62.

prŏsēlȳta, ae, *f.* [proselytus] *a female proselyte*: Inscr.

prŏsēlȳtus, i, *m.* = προσήλυτος, *one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish* or *Christian religion, a proselyte*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21.

prōsēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [prosemino] *a sower*: Fig. *a disseminator*: Tert. ad nat. 2, 13.

prō-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow* or *scatter about, to sow* (rare): ostreas, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13. **II.** Fig. *to disseminate, propagate*: proseminatae sunt familiae, id. de Or. 3, 16.

prō-sentĭo, sensi, 4. *v. a. to perceive beforehand*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

prōsĕquĭum, ii, *n.* [prosequor] *attendance*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prō-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow forth* or *to a distance, to accompany, attend*: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic Verr. 4, 35: exsequias, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14: Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, *to attend his own funeral*, Sen. Ep. 30. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. Aen. 3, 130: Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases*, Tac. G. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31: (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Am. 7, 23. **2.** *to pursue*: fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: hostem, ib. 2, 8. Fig.: iste iratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 29 *fin.*: contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. **II.** Fig. *to follow, imitate*: cum verbis, tum etiam ipso sono quasi subrustico prosequebatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 36: id. de Or. 2, 15. **2.** Esp. with a limiting word in *abl. to attend* or *cause to be attended with* (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. afficio): benevolentia aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, *to show kindness or pity to*, id. Brut. 1: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25: virtutem alicujus grata memoria, id. Phil. 14, 11: aliquem laudibus, *to praise*, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: omnibus officiis, *to render every service to*, id. Fam. 15 10: delictum venia, Tac. A. 13, 35: aliquem testimonio, Plin. Ep. 10, 17: Remos liberaliter oratione prosecutus, *having addressed them kindly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, *made them presents*, Liv. 39, 55: aliquem uberrimo congiario, Suet. Caes. 27. **3.** *to pursue, continue, proceed with* a narration, *etc.*: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: pascua versu, *to describe at length*, Virg. G. 3, 340: stilo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 8: ex ordine domesticos motus, *describe in order*, Flor. 3, 12 *fin.* *Absol.* (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Virg. Aen. 2, 107.

prō-sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3. *v. a. to bring forth* or *produce by sowing* (poet.): segetem, Lucan. 4, 411. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to produce, generate*: Plato augustiore conceptu prosatus, *sprung from*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1: placito Dea prosata mundo, Sol. fragm. in Anthol. Lat. t. 2, p. 384 Burm. **II.** Fig. *to produce*: ex artibus artes proserere, Grat. Cyn. 9.

prō-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a. to stretch forth, extend*: Avien. Arat. 1111.

prōserpĭnaca, ae, *f. a plant, also called* polygonon by Appuleius; perh. the same as Pliny's polygonon, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 4, 11: id. 27, 12, 104: App. Herb. 18.

prōserpĭnālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Proserpine*: herba, *the herb dragonwort*, Marc. Emp. 10.

prō-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep forwards* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along*: proserpens bestia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 74: servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 151. Transf. of plants: sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119. **II.** Fig. *to glide* or *steal along*: proserpit ad intima vulnus, Serenn. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8.

prŏseucha, ae, *f.* = προσευχή, *a place for prayer, an oratory*: Juv. 3, 296.

prosferari, impetrari, Lucil. in Non. 158, 11 very dub.

prōsĭcĭae, arum, v. porriciae.

prōsĭcĭes, ei, *f.* [proseco] *the flesh cut off for sacrifice* (for prosectum): prosiciem extorum in mensam porricere, Varr. in Non. 220, 23.

prosicium, quod prosecatum projicitur, Paul. ex Fest *s. v.*

pro-sĭdens, entis *Part. sitting before*: Inscr.

prōsignānus, i, *m.* usu. *plu.* prosignani, *the soldiers forming the second line*, behind the antesgnani: Front. Strat. 2, 3, *no.* 17.

prō-sĭlĭo, ŭi (less freq. īvi or ii) (*fut.* prosilibo for prosilibam, Ps. Quint. Decl. 4, 19), 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring forth, to spring up* repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Coel. 26: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Lucan. 8, 55: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 842: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4: in contionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium, Just. 24, 8: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32. **2.** Of inanimate subjects, *to spring* or *burst forth, to start out*: (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796: castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, *shoot up, grow*, Col. 7, 6: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i. e. *the isthmus begins and runs out*, Plin. 4, 3, 4. **II.** Fig. *to break forth* (poet.): vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74. **2.** *to hasten* (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 179.

prō-sistens, entis, *Part. standing out, projecting*: foliis in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 269.

prōsĭtus, propositus, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

proslambănŏmĕnos, i, *m.* = προσλαμβανόμενος, *the first of the stationary notes* (stantes) *in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a wife's grandfather*: cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. H. 3, 74: Ulp. Dig. 25, 2, 15.

prō-socrus, ūs, *f. a wife's grandmother*: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4.

prŏsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = προσῳδία, *the tone* or *accent of a syllable, prosody*: Varr. in Gell. 18, 12.

prŏsōdĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = προσῳδιακός, *prosodial*: metrum, Mar. Victor. p. 2580 P.: Mart. Cap. 9, 334.

prŏsōpis, ĭdis, *f.* and **prŏsōpītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = προσωπίς and προσωπῖτις, *an unknown plant* (pure Lat., personacia): App. Herb. 36.

prŏsōpon, i, *n.* = πρόσωπον, also called papaver silvestris, if the same as Pliny's plant of this name, *the horned poppy*, Glaucium corniculatum, Pers.: App. Herb. 53.

prŏsōpŏpoeĭa, ae, *f.* = προσωποποιΐα, *personification*: Quint. 6, 1, 25. **II.** *a dramatizing*: ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, id. 2, 1, 2.

prŏsōpŏpoeĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prosopopoeia] *pertaining to personification, personifying*: Firm. de err. prof. relig. 8.

prospectē, *adv. considerately, advisedly, prudently*: decernere, Tert. Apol. 6. *Sup.*: adhaerebit bono Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prospectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [prospectus] *pertaining to a prospect, furnishing a prospect*: fenestrae, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

pro-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view*: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Sall. J. 60: pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsa aede, ib. 15, 841. *Pass. impers.*: qua longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1. **2.** *to look about*: prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 2. **3.** Of situation: *to look towards, to lie* or *be situated towards*: villa, quae monte summo posita prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10. villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: locus late prospectans, *furnishing a wide prospect*, id. Hist. 3, 60. **II.** Fig. *to look forwards to, to expect, to hope*: exsilium, Cic. Verr. 5, 17: diem de die prospectans, ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, Liv. 5, 48. **2.** *to await, impend over*: te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg Aen. 10, 741. **3.** *to foresee*: prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p 24.

prospector, ōris, *m.* [prospicio] *one that foresees*: Tert. Or. 1.

prospectus, a, um, *Part.* [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a look-out, distant view, prospect*: scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum late pelago petit, Virg. Aen. 1, 180: prospectum impedire, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: prospectu extra vallum adempto, Liv. 10, 32. **2.** Transf. *sight, view*: aliquem in prospectum populi producere, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: esse in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: lugubris, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclarus, Cic. Acad. 2, 25. **3.** Poet. *sight, vision*: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28. **4.** Meton. *appearance*: porticus pulcerrimo prospectu, Auc. Or. dom. 44. **II.** Fig. *regard, respect*: cujus rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11: prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *extr.* **2.** *foresight*: humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

pro-spĕcŭlor, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to look into the distance, look out* (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31. **2.** Transf. *to reconnoitre*: L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43. **II.** Act. *to look out for, watch for*: prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, id. 33, 1.

prosper, and more freq. **prospĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [pro and spes; lit. *according to one's hope*; hence] *agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous*: sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et prospere dicimus, hoc est, pro spe, Non. 171, 25: prosperrimum augurium, Plin. 10, 8, 9: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, id. Rep. 6, 17: immoriens magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in Africam transitus, Val. Max. 3, [illegible], 1 successus, Liv. praef. *fin.*: prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*: prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyra, Ov. A. A. 3, 50: nomina, *of good omen*, Plin. 28, 2, 5: verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 38. With *gen.* (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, *beneficial to fruits*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. **II.** Subst.: prospera, orum, *n plu. favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity*: prospera belli, Lucan. 5, 782: rerum, id. 7, 107: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 5, 15: Plin. Pan. 7.

prospĕrātĭo, κατευόδωσις, *good fortune*, Gloss. Cyrill.

prospĕrē, *adv. agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously*: omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9: prospere eveniunt res, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 46. *Comp.*: aves quae prosperius evolant, *with better augury*, Gell. 6, 6. *Sup.*: prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell. 2, 97: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36.

pro-spergo, sparsi, sparsum, *3. v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle*: hausta aqua templum prospersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] *good fortune, success, prosperity*: vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: tanta prosperitate usus est valetudinis, *such an excellent state of health*, Nep. Att. 21. *Plur.*: improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*

prospĕrĭter, *adv. favourably, fortunately*: Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

prospĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [prosper] *to cause to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper*: ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56: coepta, id. H. 4, 53: patrum decreta, Hor. Carm. S. 18: hanc tibi veniam prospero, i. e. *make you happy with*, Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, *desired happiness*, Tert. Apol. 6. *Absol.*: amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy*, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, *the birds not giving favourable omens*, Val. Max. 7, 2, *no.* 5. **II.** *to render favourable* or *gracious*: prosperatus deus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 365.

prospersus, a, um, *Part.* [prospergo].

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospex, ĭcis, *m.* [prospicio] *one that foresees*: Tert. Testim. anim. 5.

prospĭcĭenter, *adv. providently, considerately, carefully*: res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29.

prospĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [prospicio] *foresight, precaution*: vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. **II.** *a view, an appearance*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

pro-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. **I.** Neutr. *to look forwards, to look out*: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, *to have an extensive prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: parum prospiciunt oculi, *do not see well*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8. **2.** Esp. *to watch, be on the watch*: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12: Phaedr. 2, 4, 20. **3.** Fig. *to look* or *see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for*: quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2: vestrae saluti (*al.* vitae) prospiciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, ib. 1, 23: in annum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. *Pass. impers.*: senatusconsulto prospectum est, Paul. Sentent. tit. 4, 2. **II.** Act. *to see afar off, to descry, espy*: Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 357: tres litore cervos prospicit errantes, ib. 1, 184: moenia urbis Tarpeia de rupe, Lucan. 1, 195. Fig.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, *to see life from a distance, to get a glimpse of life*, Sen. Ep. 66: turpe est seni aut prospicienti senectutem, *one who sees old age before him*, ib. 33. **2.** Transf. of situations, *to have* or *command a view of look* or *lie towards, to overlook*: domus prospicit agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 23: coenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **3.** *to look at attentively* (rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3. **4.** *to foresee*: multo ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: longe prospicere futuros casus rei publicae, id. Am. 12: ex imbri soles, Virg. G. 1, 393. With a relative clause: ut jam an animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus auditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10. **5.** *to look out for, provide, procure*: habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectuti, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.*: maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14: commeatus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*

prospĭcŭē, *adv. providently, carefully*: App. M. 1, p. 112.

prospĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prospicio] *taking care*: Naev. in Non. 155, 25.

prospĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that may be seen afar off, conspicuous*: turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15. **II.** *taking care*: App. M. 6, p. 181.

pro-spīro, avi, 1. *v. n. to breathe forth, exhale*: App. Apol. p. 306.

prostas, ădis, *f.* = προστάς, *a porch, vestibule*: Vitr. 6, 10.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, *3. v. a. to strew in front* or *before; to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: eo prosternebant folia farferi, Pl. Poen. 2, 31 (*al.* praesternebant): ceteros ruerem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostraturus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: prosternere se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20: hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, id. Phil. 14, 10. **II.** Fig. *to spread out, furnish*: tuis laudibus, tuis virtutibus materiam campumque prosterni, Plin. Pan. 31. **2.** Esp. *to overthrow, subvert, destroy*, etc.: omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6: jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: afflicta et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52: malevolorum obtrectationes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 7: carminum studium, Tac. Or. 11: se prosternere, *to debase oneself*, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.* **3.** *to prostitute*: Suet. Caes. 2: id. Tib. 35: Just. 12, 7.

prosthĕsis, is, *f.* = πρόσθεσις, and **prŏthĕsis**, is, *f.* = πρόθεσις, in gramm. *the prefixing of a letter* or *syllable to a word, prosthesis*; as, gnatus for natus; tetuli for tuli: Charis. 4: Diom. 2.

prostĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto] *a harlot, prostitute*: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56 dub. (*al.* prostibulam).

prostĭbŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a prostitute*: Pl. in Non. 423, 18: Tert. Apol. 6.

prostĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prostitute*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 6. **2.** *a male who prostitutes himself*: Arn. 6, 199. **II.** *a brothel*: Isid. Orig. 18, 42.

pro-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [statuo] *to place before* or *in front*: Arn. 5, 177. **2.** Fig. *to expose*: tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 11. **II.** *to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute*: cras populo prostituam vos, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: quae (meretrix) sese toto corpore prostituit, Cat. 110, 7: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29: faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42. **2.** Fig.: famam alicujus, *to prostitute, sully*, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: vocem ingrato foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6.

prostĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prostituo] *prostitution*: Arn. 2, 53. **II.** In gen. *a dishonouring, profaning*: imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prostĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a prostituter, pander*: Tert. Cult. fem. 9. **II.** In gen. *a violator*: Christiani sacramenti, id. Pudic. 10.

prostĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prostituo]. **II.** Adj. *exposed publicly, prostituted*: infans, Mart. 9, 7, 7. *Sup.*: prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25. Subst. prostituta, ae, *f. a harlot, prostitute*: Plin. 30, 2, 5. **2.** Fig.: sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

pro-sto, stĭti, stātum 1. *v. n. to stand forth, project*: angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428. **II.** *to stand in a public place*: Of a seller, *to offer one's wares for sale*: hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21. Of wares, *to be set out* or *exposed for sale*: liber prostat, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2. **2.** Esp. *to sell one's body, prostitute oneself*: si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: Juv. 1, 47: Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.* Fig.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, *prostitutes herself, is venal*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 20.

prostŏmis, ĭdis, *f. an instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, beak.* Transf. *a drinking vessel*: Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 26 (*al.* postomis, *q. v.*).

prostrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prosterno] *an overthrowing, subverting*: disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prostrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an overthrower, prostrator*: hostium, Jul. Firm. de err. prof. relig. 21 *fin.*

prostrātus, a, um, *Part.* [prosterno].

prostȳlos, on, *adj.* = πρόστυλος, *having pillars in front*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1.

prostypum, v. protypum.

prō-sŭbĭgo, *3. v. a. to dig up, cast up*: terram, Virg. G. 3, 256. **II.** *to fashion beforehand, prepare*: fulmina Cyclops prosubigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288. **III.** *to tear down, trample on*: molam pede, Prud. στεφ, 3, 130.

prō-sum, fŭi, prodesse, *irreg. v. n. to be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10: multis, id. Am. 1, 4: nihil tibi literae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17. With a subject-clause: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935: nec quicquam tibi prodest aërias tentasse domos, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 4: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106. *Absol.*: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11: aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae, id. A. P. 333: tu tantum corpore prodes, nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365. **II.** Esp. of medicines, *to be good, be beneficial*: fabam voci prodesse, Plin. 22, 25, 69: balineum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21: ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25.

prōsūmĭa, ae, *f. a small vessel for reconnoitering, a spy-boat*: Caecil. in Non. 536, 11.

prōsus, a, um, v. prorsus and prosa.

prōtăgĭon, ii, *n. a good kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

prŏtăsis, is, *f.* = πρότασις, *an assertion, proposition*: pure Lat. effatum: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 29. **II.** *the opening* or *first part of a play*: Don Ter. Andr. praef.

prŏtătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = προτατικός, *appearing in the first part of a play*: persona, Don. Ter. Andr. praef.

prōtectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protego] *a covering over*; Fig. *a protecting, protection*: fidei, Tert. Fug. in persec. 2.

prōtector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a coverer*; Fig. *a protector*: legum protectores, Tert. Apol. 6. **II.** Esp. *one of the life-guard* or *body-guard*: inter protectores suos, Spart. Carac. 7: Amm. 14, 7: Cod Theod. 6, 24.

prōtectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [protector] *belonging to the life-guard* or *body-guard*: dignitas, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 5

prōtectum, i, *n.* [protego] *the projecting part of a roof, the eaves*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: vinearum, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

prōtectus, a, um, *Part.* [protego].

prōtectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a covering*: tignorum, Scaev. Dig. 8, 2, 41.

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to cover before* or *in front*: aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof*, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.* (ii) Esp. *to put up a shed, pent-house*, or *projecting roof*: hic in suo protexit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: jus projiciendi protegendive, Gai. ib. 8, 2, 1. **2.** In gen. *to cover, protect*: tabernacula protecta hedera, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: vates cratibus ac pluteis, ib. 1, 25 *fin.*: aliquem scuto, id. B. G. 5, 44: se umbone, Just. 33, 2: caput contra solem, Plin. 31, 11, 47. **II.** Fig. *to cover* or *shield from danger, to defend, protect*: jacentem et spolia am defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18: viros optimos, Plin. Ep. 3, 9 *fin.*: aliquem adversus criminantes, Tac. H. 2, 60: causam, Juv. 11, 32. **2.** *to ward off, keep off*: hiemes, Stat. S. 3, 1, 121. **3.** *to cover up, conceal*: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. 2, 100: risu protectis insidiis, Just. 38, 1 *fin.*

prōtēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forth* or *forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove*: aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35: hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App. M. 8, p. 209. **II.** Transf. *to prolong, protract, delay, defer*: diem cautionis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4: litem invito judice, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13: annis quadraginta sexcenta millia hominum protelavit, *preserved their lives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21. **2.** *to lead* or *bring to*: aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, id. Poen. 4: ignorantiam in occasionem, id. Spect. 1. [The ancient gramm. derived it from τῆλε: protelare longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet τῆλε, quod significat longe, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: some moderns derive it from telum: but it is perh. connected with tendo: on the interchange of *d* and *l*, see letter D. *no.* II. 3.]

prōtēlum, i, *n. cattle harnessed together for draught, a team*: protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato in Non. 363, 10: boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17: bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48. **II.** Transf. *a line, row, succession*: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531.

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch forth* or *out, to extend*: hastas, Virg. Aen. 11, 606: brachia in mare, Ov. M. 14, 191: supinas manus ad genua alicujus, Petr. 17 *fin.*: aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Cat. 64, 127: cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67: cochleae bina ceu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin. 9, 32, 51. Reflect.: inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, *projects*, id. 11, 43, 99: protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, *spreads, extends*, id. 6, 16, 18. **II.** Fig. *to lengthen, extend*: utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: syllabas, *to pronounce long*, Gell. 2, 17.

prōtensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protendo] transl. of *πρότασις, a proposition*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

prō-tentātus, a, um, *Part. tried, tested*: protentata manu, Avien. Arat. 85

prōtentus, a, um, *Part.* [protendo]. **II.** Adj.: *stretched out, lengthened, extended*: pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171: Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *extending farther*, Avien. Perieg. 597: protentior vita, Sol. 30.

prōtĕnus, *adv.* v. protinus.

prō-termĭno, 1. *v. a. to move forwards, to widen, extend*: fines, App. M. 9, p. 665: possessionis metas in Rhodanum, Sid. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

prō-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to wear away, crush, tread under foot*: aliquem pedibus, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 13: homines elephantis proterendos substravit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: januam lima, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: agmina curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 330. Fig.: ver proterit aestas interitura, *treads on its heels, i. e. supplants*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9. **2.** In gen. *to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use*: Marte Poenos, ib. 3, 5, 34: protrita hostium acies, Tac. H. 2, 26: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.*

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten* or *scare away, to terrify*: filium proterruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37: aliquem adverso equo, Virg. Aen. 12, 291: aliquem jaculo parmaque, Stat. Th. 2, 645: patria pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis, Caes. B. G. 5, 58.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proterreo].

prŏtervē, *adv. boldly, with spirit*: confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 207. **2.** *boldly, wantonly, impudently*: aedes arietare, id. Truc. 2, 2, 1: proterve iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53: consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. *Comp.*: Ov. A. A. 1, 599. *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22.

prŏtervĭa, ae, *f.* [protervus] *wantonness, impudence*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 172.

prŏtervĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be bold, shameless*: Tert. Patient. 12 *fin.*

prŏtervĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *pertness, boldness, impudence*: quam paene tua me perdidit protervitas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: Cic. Coel. 12: urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas, *wantonness*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.

prŏtervĭter, *adv. shamelessly, impudently*: Enn. in Non. 513, 11.

prŏtervus, a, um, *adj.* [protero; qs. trampling on; hence] *violent, vehement* (poet.): venti, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2: Ov. H. 11, 14: stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, id. Am. 2, 16, 4. **II.** Fig. *forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent*: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: homo, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: vidua, id. Coel. 16 *fin.*: Satyri, turba proterva, Ov. H. 5, 136: juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2: rixae, ib. 3 14, 26: oculi, Ov. H. 17, 77: manus, id. M. 5, 671. *Comp.*: meretrix protervior, Just. 30, 2.

prōtestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protestor] *a declaration, protestation*: Symm. Ep. 1, 56.

prō-testor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (protesto, acc. to Prisc. p. 799) *to declare in public, to bear witness, protest*: mulier magno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App. M. 10. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quippe protestantur, pietatis gratia id se facere, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14.

prŏthĕōrēma, ătis, *n.* = *προθεώρημα, a considering beforehand*: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

prŏthesis, v. prosthesis.

prŏthȳmē, *adv.* = *προθύμως, willingly, gladly*: Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 23.

prŏthȳmĭa, ae, *f.* = *προθυμία, readiness, willingness*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

prŏthy̆ra, orum, *n. plu.* = *πρόθυρα, the space before the door of a Greek house, the vestibule*: Vitr. 6, 10. **II.** In a Roman house, *a railing* or *wicket before the door*, Gr. *διάθυρα*: ib.

prŏthy̆ris, ĭdis, *f.* = *προθυρίς, an ornament over a door* or *pillar*, called also ancon: Vitr. 4, 6 dub.

prōtĭnam (protenam), *adv. forthwith, immediately*: exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 84: Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12.

prōtĭnis (protenis), *adv. forthwith, immediately*: Afran. in Non. 376, 7.

prō-tĭnus (protenus), *adv.* [tenus] lit. *forwards to the end*; hence, **I.** Of place: *straightforwards, ever forwards*: praecepisse, ut pergeret protinus; quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, Virg. E. 1, 13. **2.** *continuously, uninterruptedly*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 *fin.* **II.** Of time or order: *directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot*: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo mecum exercitum protinus obducam, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 13: protenus et alios Africae regulos jussi adire, Liv. 27, 4: trajecto missa lacerto protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15: ex hac fuga protinus auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: Hor. S. 2, 5, 21: qua (voce) protinus omne contremuit nemus, Virg. Aen. 7, 514. With a negative: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3. With *ab*: *immediately* or *directly after*: protinus ab ipsa curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5: a partu, Plin. 20, 21, 84: ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104. With *ut, quam, quum, atque, as soon as, as soon as ever*: protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26: Plin. 20, 28, 40: id. 18, 17, 44, *no.* 2.

prōtŏcŏmĭum, i, *n.* = *πρωτοκόμι*
the place where the hair begins: V
Vet. 2, 11 dub. (*al.* procomium).

prō-tollo, 3. *v. a. to stretch forth*
out: manum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 71.
Fig. *to prolong, put off*: vitam in cr
tinum, id. Cas. 3, 5, 43: mortem si
ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ul
decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16.

prōtŏmēdĭa, ae, *f.* = *πρωτομηδία*
fabulous magical herb: Plin. 24,
102.

prōtŏmysta, ae, *m.* = *πρωτομύστ*
a chief priest in mystic rites: Sid.
2, 9.

prō-tŏno, 1. *v. a. to thunder for*
tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

prōtoplastus (prŏtoplastus, Alci
2, 35), i, *m.* = *πρωτοπλαστός* (fi
formed) *plur.* protoplasti, *the first me*
Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 2 *fin.*

prōtopraxĭa, ae, *f.* = *πρωτοπραξ*
the privilege of being paid before oth
creditors = jus primae exactionis: Pl
Ep. 10, 109.

prōtŏ-sĕdĕo, 2. *v. n. to sit in*
first place: Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

prōtostăsĭa, ae, *f.* = *πρωτοστασ*
the office of chief collector of taxes in
municipia: Cod. Theod. 11, 23, 2.

prōtŏtŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = *πρω*
τομος, that is cut off first, of the fi
cutting: caules, *the earliest cabba*
sprouts, Col. 10, 369: Plin. 19, 8,
no. 1. Subst. prototomi, orum,
plu.: Mart. 10, 48.

prōtŏty̆pĭa, ae, *f.* = *πρωτοτυπ*
the office of one who has charge of co
muting military service for a paym
in money: Cod. Theod. 6, 35.

prōtŏty̆pus, a, um, *adj.* = *πρωτό*
πος, original, primitive: metra, *sta*
ard metre, Mar. Victorin. p. 2552 P.

prōtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protraho]
drawing out, protraction: Macr. S. S
1, 12.

prōtractus, a, um, *Part.* [p
traho].

prōtractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a prolo*
ing, protraction: Inscr.

prō-trăho, xi, ctum (protraxtis
protraxistis, Sil. 16, 84. *Perf. inf.* p
traxe for protraxisse, Lucr. 5, 115
3. *v. a. to draw* or *drag forth, to br*
forth or *out*: aliquem e tentorio, T
H. 4, 27: aliquem capillo in viam,
Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in conv
ium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10 *fin.*: aliquem
medium, Virg. Aen. 2, 123: aliquem
medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner.
ad operas mercenarias statim protr
Cic. Phil. 1, 9. **II.** Fig. *to drag fo*
to reveal, expose, betray: aliquid in
em, Lucr. 4, 1182: quicquid paula
protrahit aetas in medium, id. 5, 13
indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28:
torem nefandi facinoris, id. 45, 5:
nus per indicium, id. 27, 3: publica
rum fraudes, Vell. 2, 92: Ov. Tr.
72. **2.** *to lengthen out, to prol*
protract, defer: stipendia militum
trahi ac differri, Suet. Ner. 32: conv
in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52: in
rum dimicatione protracta, id. Aug.
Absol.: quinque horas protraxit, *he*
gered for five hours, id. Ner. 33
3. *to extend, increase*: hoc us
ad Graecum sermonem tantum
trahimus, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*:
solentiam, Val. Max. 1, 4, 8
pertraheret). **4.** *to reduce, bring*
ad paupertatem protractus, Pl. Tri
2, 72.

protreptĭcon or **-um**, i, *n.* =
τρεπτικόν, an exhortation, a horta
discourse: Treb. Poll. Galb. 2: Sta
5, 2 *in lemm.*

pro-trīco, 1. *v. n. to raise difficu*
beforehand: Not. Tir. p. 150.

prŏtrīmentum, i, *n.* [proter
a hodge-podge, hash, ragout: App.
p. 591.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [prote
II. Adj.: *worn, vulgar, trite*:
ba, Gell. 5, 21.

prŏtrŏpum, i, *n.* = *πρότροπον*,
first wine that runs from the gr
before pressing: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

prō-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust forwards, to thrust* or *push out:* moles protruditur, Lucr. 4, 892: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19: protrudi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors,* Amm. 29, 1. **II.** Fig. *to put off, defer:* comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26 *fin.*

prō-tūbĕro, 1, *v. n. to swell* or *bulge out:* Sol. 45.

prō-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj. swollen in front, protuberant:* luna, App. de Deo Socr. 117 dub. (*al.* pertumida).

prō-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forwards, to drive* or *push away, to repulse:* his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 *fin.*: hostes telis, Liv 5, 47: extra tecta proturbantur, Cel. 9, 15: aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 648: aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513: proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, *being driven away, not listened to,* Tac. H. 2, 85. Poet.: silvas, *to bear down, prostrate,* Ov. M. 3, 80. **II.** Transf.: anhelatum murmur pectore, *to send forth, utter,* Sil. 5, 605: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked,* Tac. H. 1, 60: nuntius hunc (Aeolum) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat,* Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, *f. a vice-guardianship:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 5, 1.

prŏty̆pum, i, *n.* = πρότυπον, *a pattern, model:* Plin. 35, 12, 43 (Salmas. prostypa, πρόστυπα, *i. e. bas-reliefs*).

prŏty̆rum, i, *n. a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos:* Vitr. 8, 3.

prŏŭt, *adv.* [pro ut; orig. pro eo ut] *according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as:* compararat argenti bene facti prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. Verr. 2, 34: tuas literas, prout res postulat, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 *fin.*: prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnantium est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, Liv. 38, 40 *fin.* With *ita:* ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

prōvectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [proveho] *capable of progress:* Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an advancement, promotion:* dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11.

prōvectus, a, um, *Part.* [proveho]. **II.** Adj.: Of time: *advanced:* eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectum, Cic. de Sen. 4: provecta aetate mortua est, id. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*: provecta nox erat, Tac. A. 13, 20: senectute provectior, Arn. 6, 195: equis provectioribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall. 4, 13 *fin.*

prōvectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *advancement, promotion:* honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.* **II.** *progress, increase:* aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provectus est agri, Pall. 1, 6.

prō-vĕgĕo (provig.), 2. *v. a. to move forwards:* Pac. in Non. 154, 5.

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport,* etc.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship,* Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum mulis, Plin. 11, 13, 43: aër a tergo quasi provehit atque propellit, Lucr. 6, 1025. **2.** Reflect. *to go, move, drive, ride,* or *sail forwards:* cum classe freto provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: provehimur portu, Virg. Aen. 3, 72: provectus equo, Liv. 23, 47: a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: naves provectae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to carry forwards, on,* or *away:* haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, Liv. 2, 50: illo etiam (forsitan pravo) gaudio provehente, id. 40, 14. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, Cic. Fin. 3, 22: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, id. Tusc. 4, 18: provehi in maledicta, Liv. 35, 48: per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes provecti sunt, Tac. H. 4, 7. **2.** *to raise, promote, exalt:* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Phil. 13, 11: quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72: aliquem in consulatus, censuras et triumphos, Vell. 2, 128: studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 66. **3.** Reflect.: *to advance, make progress:* ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint. 2, 8, 4: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est nostra provehantur, id. 6 prooem. § 10: quod si qui longius in amicitia provecti essent, Cic. Am. 10, 34: e gregario ad summa militiae provectus, Tac. H. 2, 75.

prō-vendo, *3. v. a. to sell:* Afran. in Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34.

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come forth, appear:* provenire in scenam, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 155: quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels. 2, 7. **2.** Esp. *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive:* deductis olim, quique mox provenere, haec patria est, *were born,* Tac. H. 4, 65: nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12: in stabulo meo lana proveniat, Ov. F. 4, 773: sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salsus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: arbores sponte sua provenientes, Plin. 17, 1, 1 *init.* **II.** Fig. *to come forth, appear* (rare): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6 *fin.*: Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 26. **2.** Esp. *to come to pass, happen, occur:* non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 427: ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19 *fin.*: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94. **3.** *to go on, proceed, turn out well* or *ill:* decumae proveniunt male, Lucil. in Non. 521, 3. Of personal subjects: quum tu recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you,* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 35: proveni nequiter multis modis, *I have come off ill,* id. Rud. 3, 5, 57. (ii) Esp. *to go on well, to succeed:* si destinata provenissent, Tac. H. 4, 18: si consilium provenisset, ib. 3, 41: carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20 *fin.*

prōventus, ūs, *m.* [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop:* proventu oneret sulcos, Virg. G. 2, 518: papilionis, Plin. 18, 25, 57: rosarum, id. 21, 5, 11: uberi vinearum proventu, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19. *Plur.*: id. 19, 5, 24. **2.** Transf. *a supply, number:* poëtarum, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: clarorum virorum, Just. 13, 1 murium, Plin. 10, 65, 85: cuniculorum, id. 8, 55, 61. **II.** Fig. *an issue, result:* hujus peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120. **2.** Esp. *a fortunate issue, success:* superioris temporis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: secundarum rerum, Liv. 45, 41: orationis, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.

prōverbĭālis, e, *adj.* [proverbium] *proverbial:* versus, Gell. 2, 22.

prōverbĭālĭter, *adv. proverbially:* Amm. 29, 2 *fin.*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

prōverbĭum, ĭi, *n.* [verbum] *an adage, proverb:* ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Off. 1, 10: illud in proverbium venit, Liv. 40, 46: quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 1, 20: in communibus proverbiis, ib. 46 *fin.*

prōversus, a, um, *Part.* [proverto].

prō-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn forwards:* ut transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 81.

prōvĭdē, *adv. carefully, prudently:* provide eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50.

prōvĭdens, entis, *Part.* [provideo]. **II.** Adj. *provident, prudent:* homo multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. *Comp.*: id est providentius, *more prudent,* ib. 3, 1. *Sup.*: providentissimus quisque, Tac. H. 1, 85.

prōvĭdenter, *adv. providently, prudently:* Sall. J. 90: Plin. Pan. 1. *Sup.*: providentissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

prōvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [provideo] *foresight, foreknowledge:* providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: timoris tormentum memoria reducit, providentia anticipat, Sen. Ep. 5 *fin.* **II.** *forethought, precaution, providence:* deorum providentia mundum administrari, Cic. Div. 1, 51 *fin.*: alterum ex providentia timorem afferre solet, Sall. J. 7: plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19 *fin.* With an *object. gen.*: neque feriendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. H. 4, 29: providentia filiorum suorum, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7 *fin.* *Plur.*: agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentiis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4 *fin.* **2.** Meton. *providence,* for *the Deity:* vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dices, Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: oratio, qua nihil praestantius homini dedit providentia, Quint. 1, 10, 7.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. Fig. *to act with foresight, take care* (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* **2.** *to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for;* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, *de* or *subj.*: multum in posterum providerunt, id. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*: nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. Coel. 9: ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*: de re frumentaria ut providerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 34. *Pass. impers.*: a diis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, Cic. N D. 1, 2: est de Brundusio providendum, id. Phil. 11, 11: provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid adversus vos praeter hostes esset, Liv. 36, 17. **B.** Act. *to see in the distance,* (rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv 44, 35: nave provisa, Suet. Tib. 14: id. Domit. 14. **II.** Fig. *to see* or *know beforehand, to foresee; to see before* or *earlier:* quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic. Vat. 2: medicus morbum ingravescentem ratione providet, insidias imperator, tempestates gubernator, id. Div. 2, 6: providere quid futurum sit, id. Mur. 2 *fin.*: tempestas ante provisa, id. Tusc. 3, 22: non hercle te provideram, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 44: aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, id. A. P. 311. **2.** *to see to beforehand; to prepare* or *provide:* eas cellas provident, ne habeant in solo humorem, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes B. G. 3, 9: rem frumentariam, ib. 6, 9 provisi ante commeatus, Tac. A. 15, 4.

prōvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [provideo] *foreseeing:* mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 2, 57: opinio provida futuri, Liv. 23, 36. **II.** *cautious, provident, prudent:* homines parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, id. Leg. 1, 7: orator prudens et providus, id. Part. 5. **III.** *providing for, careful:* natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22: rerum vestrarum providus, Tac. A. 4, 38: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: provida cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60.

prōvincĭa, ae, *f.* [contr. of providentia] *a charge, command, government, administration:* Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici provincia evenit, *i. e. the duty of commanding the army sent against them,* Liv. 2. 40 *fin.*: quum ambo consules Appuliam provinciam haberent, id. 26, 22: alteri consuli Aurelio Italia provincia obtigit, id. 31, 6: Cn. Sergius Plancus urbanam (provinciam sortitus est), ib. *Plur.*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 15: ipsi inter se provincias partiuntur, Hirt. B

G 8, 35. **2.** Esp. *a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government*; freq. to be rendered *provincial administration, employment*, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1: provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2: Asia provincia, id. Flacc. 34, 85: praeponere, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, ib. 3, 2: administrare provinciam, ib. 15, 4: de provincia decedere, *to retire from the administration of a province*, ib. 2, 15: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned*, id. Pis. 21 *fin.*: provincia consularis, *governed by a former consul* (proconsul), id. Verr. 1, 13: praetoria, *governed by a former praetor* (propraetor), id. Phil. 1, 8. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 964 *sqq.*). **II.** Fig. *office, business*: parasitorum, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 14: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.*: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, id. Coel. 26.

prōvinciālis, e, *adj.* [provincia] *pertaining to a province, provincial*: administratio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: scientia, *knowledge of provincial administration*, ib. 7: molestia, *arising from the administration of a province*, id. Fam. 2, 7: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province*, id. Sest. 3: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. H. 1, 89: crimina, id. A. 4, 20 *fin.*: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *not as they usually are with provincial administrators*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. **II.** Subst. provincialis, *an inhabitant of a province, a provincial*: provinciales, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Suet. Cal. 39: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23. (Hence Fr. *provençal*.)

prōvinciātim, *adv. by provinces, province by province*: legiones provinciatim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49.

prō-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer before*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* provinciae.

prō-vindēmiātor, ōris, *m. a star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage*; called also Vindemiatrix, Vindemiator, Vindemitor, the Gr. *προτρυγητής*: Vitr. 9, 4, 1.

prōvīsio, ōnis, *f.* [provideo] *a foreseeing, foreknowing*: provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30. **II.** *foresight, providence*; genus longa animi provisione fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189. **III.** *a taking care, precaution*: posteri temporis, id. Part. 20: annonaria, *i. e. a providing with provisions, purveying*, Trebell. XXX. tyrann. 18. **2.** Esp. *hinderance, prevention*: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, Cic. Am. 21.

prōvīso, *adv. with forethought* or *caution*: temere, proviso, Tac. A. 12, 39.

prō-vīso, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go* or *come forth to see*: proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4. With *acc.*: si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent provisere, *to be on the look-out for him*, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo] *a foreseer*: ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4. **II.** *a provider*: tardus utilium, Hor. A. P. 164.

prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [provideo].

prōvīsus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a looking before, looking into the distance*: ne oculi quidem provisu juvabant, Tac. H. 3, 22. **II.** Fig. *a foreseeing*: periculi, id. A. 1, 27. **2.** *a providing for, precaution, providence*: deûm, ib. 12, 6: rei frumentariae, ib. 15, 8: cura, provisu deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, ib. 12, 12.

prō-vīvo, 3. *v. n. to live on*: quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

prōvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [provoco] *easily aroused*: motus liquidorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3. 21

prō-vŏcābŭlum, i, *n. a word that is used for another, a pronoun*: Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 45.

prōvŏcātīcius, a, um, *adj.* [provoco] *called forth, excited*: animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

prōvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat: ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. 1, 12: Plin. 7, 20, 20. **II.** *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal*: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: id. de Or. 2, 48: Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, *to appeal*, Mod. in Pand. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, *an appeal lies*, Liv. 3, 55: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56. *Plur.*: provocationes omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40.

prōvŏcātīvus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *called forth, elicited*: Tert. Anim. 37 *extr.*

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a challenger*: Liv. Epit. 48 *med.*: Just. 10, 3. **II.** Esp. *a kind of gladiator*: Cic. Sest. 64, 134.

prōvŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [provocator] *pertaining to challenging, provocatory*: dona, *given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy*, Gell. 2, 11.

prōvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [provoco] *she that calls forth*: improbitas, Lact. 6, 18.

prō-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to call forth, call out*: aliquem, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 43: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, Tib. 1, 9, 62: Ov. F. 1, 456: provocare et elicere novas radiculas, Col. 3, 15. **2.** Esp. *to call out, challenge, invite*: provocat me in aleam, *challenged me to a game*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: aliquem tesseris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: Liv. 8, 7: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95: aliquem ad bibendum, Vopisc. Firm. 4. **3.** In law: *to summon* or *cite before a higher court, to appeal*: usu. *neutr.* with *ad* and *acc.*: ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33: arreptus a viatore, *Provoco*, inquit, *I appeal*, id. 3, 56: ab omni judicio poenaque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. (ii) *to appeal to*: with *acc.*: si judicem provocent, Ulp. Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi judicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum judicem dederit, ib. 49, 3, 1. Also, provocare judicium ad populum, *to bring the decision before the people by appeal*: Val. Max. 8, 1, *no.* 1. **II.** Fig. *to challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, emulate*: aliquem virtute, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93: ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36. Of inanimate subjects: immensum latus Circi templorum pulcritudinem provocat, Plin. Pan. 51.

2. *to challenge, incite*: id. Ep. 10, 7: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. Cal. 27: tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.

3. *to excite, exasperate, stir up, rouse*: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, ib. 4, 17. **4.** *to call forth, occasion, produce, cause*: officia comitate, Tac. H. 5, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19 *praef.*: bellum, Tac. G. 35. **5.** *to appeal*: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: ad literas alicujus, App. Apol. p. 568

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly forth*: alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. 10, 58, 79: apes, id. 11, 18, 19. **II.** Transf. *to hurry* or *hasten forth, to rush out*: capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*: ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12. Of things: sonitus provolat, Lucr. 6, 294.

prōvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [provolvo].

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll forwards* or *along, roll over and over, roll away*: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37: cupas ardentes in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sella ac provolutus est, id. H. 1, 41: Virg. Aen. 12, 533. **2.** Reflect. *to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself*: se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18. **II.** Fig. *to roll out, eject*: multi fortunis provolvebantur, *were ruined*, ib. 6, 17. **2.** *to hurry on, transport*: provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26. **3.** Reflect. *to humble oneself*: usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, Tac. A. 14, 2.

prō-vŏmo, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth*: Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.* [proverto (-vorto)].

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge*: conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36: operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

prox, bona vox. Fest. *s. v.*

proxĕnēta, ae, *m.* = *προξενητής, a factor, broker, agent*: Sen. Ep. 119: Mart. 10, 3.

proxĕnētĭcum, i, *n.* = *προξενητικόν, brokerage, factorage*: Ulp. Dig. 50 14, 1.

proxĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [proximus] *the place next to that of the* magister scriniorum, *the proximate*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 11.

proxĭmē (proxŭmē), *adv. nearest, very near, next*: Of place: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.* With *acc.*: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att. 6, 5 *fin.*: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 22. With *ab*: a Sura proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin. 5, 26, 21. **2.** Of time, either past or future: *immediately before* or *after*; *last, next*: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes B. G. 3, 29: Cic. Part. 39: quum proxime judices contrahentur, Plin. Ep. 5, 7. With *acc.*: proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus exiguus, Cels. 3, 2 proxime solis occasum, Pall. 9, 8. **II** Of order, rank, *etc. next to, next after, next*: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3: me huic tuae virtut proxime accedere, id. Fam. 11, 21 proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell. 2 124 *fin.*: proxime valent cetera laur genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80. With *acc.* proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method*, Liv. 24, 48 erat res minime certamini navali similis proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *closely resembling*, id. 30, 10 With *atque*: proxime atque ille au aeque, *nearly the same as he*, Cic. Fam 9, 13. **2.** *very closely, accurately*: u proxime utriusque differentiam signem Quint. 6, 2, 20: analogia, quam proxim ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, id. 1, 6, 3.

proxĭmĭor, ōris, *comp. adj.* [incorrectly formed from proximus] *nearer more like*: ut quorum abstinentiam interrupi, modum servem et quidem abstinentiae proximiorem, Sen. Ep. 108 16. **2.** *more nearly related*: si qui proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp. in Prisc. p. 607 P.

proxĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus *nearness, proximity*: Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* Ov. de Nuce 56. **II.** Fig. *near relationship*: id. M. 10, 340: Quint. 3, 6, 95 **2.** *similarity, resemblance*: Ov. A A. 2, 662. **3.** *connection, union* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20.

proxĭmĭus, *comp. adv.* [incorrectly formed from proxime] *more accurately* Minuc. Fel. Octav. 19.

proxĭmo, *adv. very lately:* Cic. Att. 4, 17.

proxĭmo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [proximus] *to come near, to approach, be near:* dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 128: alicui, Sol. 48: foribus, App. M. 6, p. 174 luce proximante, ib. 5, p. 161.

proxĭmus, v. propior.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* and *subst.* [contr. from providens] *foreseeing, foreknowing* (rare): constr. with *acc.* and *inf.:* ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49: ille contra urinam spargit, prudens hanc quoque leoni exitialem, id. 8, 38, 57: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. Div. 1, 49 *fin.* ||. Transf. *knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in;* constr. with *gen.* or *in* and *abl.:* prudens rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 *fin.:* artis, Ov. H. 5, 150: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. H. 2, 25. *Comp.:* prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1. *Sup.:* adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86. With *in:* prudens in jure civili, Cic. Am. 2. (ii) Esp. juris prudens, and *absol.* prudens, like juris peritus, *skilled* or *learned in the law;* Subst. *a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult:* Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2 *fin.:* Justin. Inst. 1, 2. **2.** *knowing, aware, conscious:* (usu. connected with sciens) often to be rendered by an *adv. knowingly, designedly, on purpose:* quos prudens praetereo, *on purpose,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 88: ibis sub furcam prudens, ib. 2, 7, 66: amore ardeo: et prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiaraus, sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.* **3.** In gen. *sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect:* vir natura peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Cluent. 38: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68: quo nemo prudentior, id. Am. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46. Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov. H. 21, 137: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3: malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, *sufficiently cautious,* Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

prūdenter, *adv. cautiously, prudently:* facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6. *Comp.:* non potuisse quenquam prudentius gerere se, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21. ||. *skilfully, learnedly, intelligently,* etc.: acutissime sententias suas prudentissimeque defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 72: totius mundi naturam prudentissime et facundissime exprompsit, Val. Max. 3, 3, *no.* 4 ex.

prūdentia, ae, *f.* [prudens] *a foreseeing* (rare): id est sapientis, providere: ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. de Sen. 21, 78. ||. *acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in:* juris publici, id. de Or. 1, 60: juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: physicorum, id. Div. 2, 4. |||. *good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion:* prudentia, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, id. Off. 1, 43: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, ib. 5, 6: civilis prudentia, *statesmanship,* id. Rep. 2, 25. **2.** Meton. *understanding, capacity:* auditoris prudentiam impedire confusione partium, id. Part. 8: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, id. Orat. 8: Juv. 10, 48.

prugnum, pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

prŭīna, ae, *f. hoar-frost, rime:* Cic. N. D. 2, 10: Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 *fin.:* Plin. 2, 60, 61. *Plur.:* Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.:* Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4. ||. Transf. *snow:* Lucr. 2, 555: Virg. G. 3, 368: Gell. 12, 5 *fin.* **2.** *winter:* Virg. G. 1, 230. [*Pru-ina* perh. from *pro.*] (Hence It. *brina.*)

prŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina] *full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy:* herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: equi Noctis, id. Pont. 1, 2, 56. ||. Transf.: panni, *cold, miserable,* Petr. 83 *fin.*

prūna, ae, *f. a live coal:* Virg. Aen. 5, 103: Hor. S. 1, 5, 36: Plin. 20, 6, 23.

prūnĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prunus] *of plum-tree wood:* torris, Ov. M. 12, 272.

prūnŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [prunum] *a little plum:* Front. de Or. 1.

prūnum, i, *n.* [prunus] *a plum:* Plin. 15, 13: Ov. M. 13, 817. (Hence It. *pruno;* Fr. *prune.*)

prūnus, i, *f.* = προύνη, *a plum-tree:* prunus silvestris, *the blackthorn, sloe-tree,* Col. 2, 2, 20: Plin. 13, 10, 19.

prūrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurigo] *having the itch, scabby:* Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 3. ||. *lascivious:* Auct. Priap. 64.

prūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [prurio] *an itching, the itch:* Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 23, 8, 81: Mart. 14, 23. ||. *lasciviousness:* id. 4, 48.

prūrĭo, 4. *v. n. to itch:* os prurit, Scrib. Comp. 193. ||. Fig. *to have an itching for, to long for:* Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 36: id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: Cat. 88, 2: Juv. 11, 163: Mart. 1, 36: vitulus prurit in pugnam, *is eager for the combat,* id. 3, 58, 11. (Hence It. *prudere.*)

prūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurio] *that causes itching:* bulbus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 33.

prūrītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pruritus] *that causes itching, itching:* ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

prūrītus, ūs, *m.* [prurio] *an itching, the itch:* Plin. 9, 45, 68: Seren. Samm. 6, 87.

prÿtănes or **prÿtănis**, is, *m.* = πρύτανις, *a chief magistrate in some Grecian States:* Sen. Tranq. 3: Liv. 42, 45.

prÿtănēum, i, *n.* = πρυτανεῖον, *a public building in some Grecian States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense:* Cic. de Or. 1, 54: id. Verr. 4, 53: Liv. 41, 20 (v. Smith's Ant. 970).

prÿtănis, is, v. prytanes.

psallo, i, 3. *v. n.* = ψάλλω, *to play upon a stringed instrument,* esp. *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara:* psallere et saltare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: Sall. C. 25: qui canerent voce et qui psallerent, Gell. 19, 9: cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3: docta psallere Chia, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 7: Aur. Vict. Caes. 5. ||. Esp. *to sing the Psalms of David:* Hier. Ep. 107, 10.

psalma, ătis, *n.* = ψάλμα, *a song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm:* Aug. in Psalm. 4.

psalmĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [psalmus cano] *a psalm-singer:* Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

psalmista, ae, *m.* = ψαλμιστής, *a composer* or *singer of psalms, a psalmist:* Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 2.

psalmogrăphus, i, *m.* = ψαλμογράφος, *a psalm-writer:* Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 130.

psalmus, i, *m.* = ψαλμός, i. q. psalma, *a psalm:* Tert. adv. Prax. 11. (Hence It. *salmo;* Fr. *pseaume.*)

psaltērĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ψαλτήριον, *a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery:* Virg. Cir. 178: Quint. 1, 10, 31. ||. Meton. *a song sung to the psaltery:* (i) *a satire,* Varr. in Non. 101, 3: Paul. Sent. 5, 4. (ii) *the songs of David, the Psalms:* Hier. Ep. 53, 8.

psaltēs, ae, *m.* = ψαλτής, *a player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel:* Quint. 1, 10, 18: Mart. Cap. 9, 313.

psaltrĭa, ae, *f.* = ψάλτρια, *a female player on the cithara:* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

psārōnĭus, ĭi, *m.* = ψαρώνιος, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 36, 22, 43.

psĕcas, ădis, *f.* = ψεκάς (drizzle), *a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair:* Juv. 6, 491: psecade natus, i. e. *a man of humble birth,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin*

psegma, ătis, *n.* = ψῆγμα, *the refuse of metals; dross, slag, scoria:* Plin. 34, 13, 36 (*al.* smegma, spegma).

psēphisma, ătis, *n.* = ψήφισμα, *a decree of the people* among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic. Fl. 6: Plin. Ep. 10, 52.

psēphŏpaectēs, ae, *m.* = ψηφοπαίκτης, *a juggler;* pure Lat. praestigiator: Jul. Firm.

psetta or **psitta**, ae, *f.* = ψῆττα, *the brill,* Rhombus laevis, Rond. acc. to Cuvier: called also rhombus: Plin. 9, 16, 24.

pseudanchūsa, ae, *f.* = ψευδάγχουσα, *a plant, bastard anchusa,* Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 24.

pseudăpostŏlus, i, *m.* = ψευδαπόστολος, *a false apostle:* Tert. Praescr. 4.

pseudĕnedrus, i, *m.* = ψευδένεδρος, *a feigned lier-in-wait:* Firm. Math. 3, 8, 7 *fin.*

pseudīsŏdŏmos, i, *m.* = ψευδισόδομος, *an unsymmetrical building:* Vitr 2, 8: Plin. 36, 22, 51.

pseudŏbūnĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ψευδοβούνιον, *a plant,* Pimpinella tenuis, Sieber, acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 24, 16, 96.

pseudŏcÿpērus or **pseudŏcyprus**, i, *f.* = ψευδοκύπειρος, *an unknown plant:* Plin. 17, 13, 20.

pseudŏ-dĕcĭmiāna pira, *pears similar to the* decimiana pira: Plin. 15, 15, 16.

pseudŏ-dĭăcŏnus, i, *m.* = ψευδοδιάκονος, *a false deacon:* Hier. Ep. 143, 2.

pseudŏdictamnum, i, *n.*, and **-nos**, i, *f.* = ψευδοδίκταμνον, *bastard-dittany,* Plin. 25, 8, 55: Marrubium Pseudodictamnus, Linn.: App. Herb. 62.

pseudŏdiptĕros, on, *adj.* = ψευδοδίπτερος, *that appears to have two rows of columns, pseudodipteral:* aedes, Vitr 3, 1.

pseudo-ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* = ψευδεπίσκοπος, *a false bishop:* Cyprian. Ep. 55.

pseudo-flāvus, a, um, *adj. not exactly yellow, yellowish:* Marc. Empir. 8

pseudŏ-lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj. apparently liquid:* mel, Marc. Empir. 16.

pseudŏlus, i, *m.* [ψευδής, lying] *the liar,* the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

pseudŏmĕnos or **-us**, i, *m.* = ψευδόμενος, in logic, *a sophistical syllogism* (pure Lat. mentiens, Cic. Div. 2, 4): id. Acad. 2, 48.

pseudŏnardus, i, *f.* = ψευδόναρδος, *bastard-nard,* perh. Allium victoriale, Linn.: Plin. 12, 12, 20.

pseudŏpătum, i, *n.* = ψευδόπατον, *a false floor:* Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

pseudŏpĕriptĕros, on, *adj.* = ψευδοπερίπτερος, *that seems to have columns all round:* Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.*

pseudŏprŏphēta, ae, *m.* = ψευδοπροφήτης, *a false prophet:* Tert. adv. Haer. 4.

pseudŏprŏphētia, ae, *f.* = ψευδοπροφητεία, *a false prophecy:* Tert. Jejun. 11.

pseudŏprŏphētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψευδοπροφητικός, *prophesying falsely;* spiritus, Tert. Pudic. 21.

pseudŏprŏphētis, ĭdis, *f.* = ψευδοπροφῆτις, *a false prophetess:* Tert. Anim. 57.

pseudŏsĕlīnum, i, *n* = ψευδοσέλινον, *an unknown plant:* App. Herb. 2.

pseudosmăragdus, i, *m.* = ψευδοσμάραγδος, *a false emerald:* Plin. 37, 5, 19.

pseudosphex, ēcis, *f.* = ψευδόσφηξ, *a false wasp:* Plin. 30, 11, 30.

pseudŏthÿrum, i, *n.* = ψευδόθυρον, *a back door, private entrance:* palatii, Amm. 14, 1. ||. Fig.: (numi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, i. e. *secretly,* Cic. Verr. 2, 20 *fin.:* non janua receptis, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, Auct. Or. in Senat. 6.

pseudŏ-urbānus, a, um, *adj. imitating the fashion of towns:* aedificia, Vitr. 6, 8 *fin.*

psĭathium, ĭi, *n.* = ψιάθιον, *a little rush mat:* Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. 4.

psīla, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis) = ψιλή, *a covering shaggy on one side:* Lucil. in Non. 540, 26.

psīlŏcĭthărista, ae, *m.* = ψιλοκιθαριστής, *one who plays on the cithara without singing to it:* Suet. Dom. 4.

psīlōthrum, i, *n.* = ψίλωθρον, *an unguent for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory:* Plin. 24, 10, 47. Mart. 6, 93, 9. **II.** *a plant, called also* ampeloleuce, *q. v.:* Plin. 23, 1, 16.

psimmythĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ψιμμύθιον, *white lead, ceruse* = cerussa: Plin. 34, 18, 54.

psittăcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [psittacus] *pertaining to a parrot:* collyrium, *parrot-coloured*, Scrib. Comp. 27.

psittăcus, i, *m.* = ψίττακος, *a parrot*, prob. *the ringed green parrot*, P. Alexandri, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 58: Pers. prol. 8: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1.

psŏădĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψοαδικός, *having pains in the loins:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

psōlĕos, i, *m.* [ψωλή] *the penis:* Auct. Priap. 68.

psŏphŏdĕēs, is, *m.* = ψοφοδεής, *the Bashful Man*, the title of a comedy of Menander: Quint. 10, 1, 70.

psōra, ae, *f.* = ψῶρα, *the itch, mange*, pure Lat. scabies: Plin. 20, 1, 2.

psōranthĕmis, ĭdis, *f.* = ψωράνθεμις, *an unknown plant:* App. Herb. 79.

psōrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψωρικός, *of* or *for the itch* or *mange:* medicamentum, Plin. 34, 12, 29: *absol.* psoricum, i, *n.:* Cels. 6, 6, 31.

psȳchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ψυχικός, opp. to πνευματικός, *carnal, carnally inclined:* Tert. Monog. 1.

psȳchŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.* = ψυχομαχία, *the Contest of the Soul*, the title of a poem of Prudentius.

psȳchŏmantīum or **-ēum**, i, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy:* Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: id. Div. 1, 58.

psȳchophthŏros, i, *m.* = ψυχοφθόρος, *the Soul-destroyer*, an epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*

psȳchotrŏphon, i, *n.* = ψυχότροφον, *a plant, betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

psȳchrŏlūsĭa, ae, *f.* = ψυχρολουσία, *a cold bathing:* Coel. Aur. 1, 14, 112.

psȳchrŏlūta and **-tes**, ae, *m.* = ψυχρολούτης, *one who bathes in cold water:* Sen. Ep. 53; 83.

psyllĭon, ĭi, *n.* = ψύλλιον, *a plant, flea-wort*, Plantago Psyllium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

psythĭa, ae, v. psythius.

psythĭus (psith.), a, um, *adj.* = ψύθιος (ψιθ.), *Psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. G. 4, 269. **II.** Subst.: psythia, ae, *f. a vine of that kind:* ib. 2, 93. **2.** psythium, ii, *n. a kind of raisin-wine:* Plin. 14, 9, 11.

ptĕ, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *self, own:* meopte ingenio, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 14: meapte malitia, id. Truc. 2, 5, 18: suopte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: nostrapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1: mepte fieri servum, Pl. Merc. 5, 8, 10: suumpte amicum, id. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

ptĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = πτερίς, *a species of fern*, prob. *the male fern*, Aspidium Filix mas, Sw.: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

pternix, ĭcis, *f.* = πτέρνιξ, acc. to Sprengel *a kind of thistle*, Acarna cancellata, Willd. Others suppose that it means *the stem of the* cactus of Pliny, *i. e.* of the *cardoon*, Cynara Carduncellus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 57.

ptĕrōma, ătis, *n.* = ππέρωμα, *the colonnade on the two sides of a Grecian temple:* Vitr. 3, 2.

ptĕron, i, *n.* = πτερόν, *the side walls* or *wings* of a building: Plin. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 9.

ptĕrōtos, on, *adj.* = πτερωτός, *winged, with handles:* calix, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

ptĕrȳgĭum, ii, *n.* = πτερύγιον, *a film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web,* or *haw:* Cels. 7, 7, 4: Plin. 32, 7, 24. **II.** *a growth of flesh over the nails:* id. 24, 4, 5. **III.** *a cloudy spot in the beryl:* id. 37, 5, 20.

ptĕrȳgōma, ătis, *n.* = πτερύγωμα, *anything shaped like a wing, a wing of a balista:* Vitr. 10, 17 dub.

ptĭsăna, ae, *f.* = πτισάνη, *barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley:* Cels. 2, 18, 24: Mart. 12, 72. **II.** Meton. *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water:* Varr. in Non. 550, 19: Plin. 18, 7, 15. (Hence It. Sp. *tisana;* Fr. *tisane.*)

ptĭsănārĭum, ii, *n.* [ptisana] *a decoction of barley-groats*, or, transf. *of rice:* Hor. S, 2, 3, 155.

ptōchēum or **-īum**, i, *n.* = πτωχεῖον, *a poor-house:* Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 15.

ptōchotrŏphēum or **-īum**, i, *n.* = πτωχοτροφεῖον, *a poor-house:* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 35.

ptōchotrŏphus, i, *m.* = πτωχοτρόφος, *an overseer of the poor:* Cod. Justin. 1, 3.

ptȳas, ădis, *f.* = πτυάς, *a fabulous kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men:* Plin. 28, 6, 18.

pūbēda, ae, *m.* [pubes] *a youth arrived at the age of puberty:* Mart. Cap. 1, 12.

pūbens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.): frater, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 142: anni, Aus. Idyll. in monos. de membr. 12, 2. **II.** Transf. of plants: *in full vigour, juicy, flourishing:* herbae, Virg. G. 3, 126: frondes salicum, Aus. Ep. 2, 14: rosae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 129.

pūber, ĕris, v. pubes, *adj.*

pūbertas, ātis, *f.* [puber] *marriageable age, puberty:* pubertatis tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: primis pubertatis annis, Just. 9, 6. **II.** Meton. *the signs of puberty, the beard,* etc.: Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.:* Plin. 7, 16, 17. **2.** Transf. of plants: *soft down, pubescence:* id. 23 praef. § 4. **3.** *the power of procreation, manhood, virility:* inexhausta pubertas, Tac. G. 20. **4.** *youth, young persons:* pubertas canis suum honorem reddebat, Val. Max. 2, 1 *fin.*

pūbes and **pūber** (cf. Prisc. p. 707 P. Also pubis, ĕris, Caes. ib.), ĕris, *adj. that is grown up, of ripe age, adult:* pubes et puber qui generare potest, Fest. *s. v.:* Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: priusquam pubes esset, Nep. Dion. 4: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3. **2.** Subst. pūbĕres, um, *m. plur. grown-up persons, adults, men:* omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Sall. J. 26: Tac. A. 13, 39. **II.** Transf. of plants: *downy, ripe:* folia, Virg. Aen. 12, 413: uvae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4, ed. Mai.

pūbes, is, *f.* [pubes] *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty:* si inguen jam pube contegitur, Cels. 7, 19: capillus et pubes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 3. **II.** Transf. *the hair* in gen.: ciliorum, Mart. Cap. 2, 34. **2.** *the organs of generation:* Virg. Aen. 3, 427: Ov. Am. 3; 12, 22: Plin. 11, 37, 83. **III.** Collect. *grown-up males, youth, young men:* omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. Mil. 23: Virg. Aen. 8, 518: Tac. A. 6, 1. Poet. transf. *bullocks:* Virg. G. 3, 174. **2.** In gen. *men, people, population:* pube praesenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 124: Cat. 64, 4: Virg. Aen. 7, 219: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 18.

pūbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent:* molli pubescere veste, Lucr. 5, 672: flore novo, Sil. 3, 79: Herculem, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. Off. 1, 32: flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam, Liv. 8, 8: puer vix pubescente juventa, Sil. 16, 678: nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491: pubescunt dulces malae, Val. Fl. 7, 340: nati modo pubescentia ora, Stat.
S. 3, 3, 11. **II.** Transf. *to be cove*
or *clothed, to clothe itself with* (poet.
prataque pubescunt variorum flore c
lorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 7: Plin. 14, 2,
no. 3. **2.** *to grow up, ripen:* omni
quae terra gignit, maturata pubescun
Cic. N. D. 1, 2: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 7
Of wine: Macr. S. 7, 7: of the phoeni
Claud. Eid. 1, 51: of the rising sun: i
Rapt. Pros. 2, 49.

pūbis, ĕris, v. pubes, *adj. ad init.*

pūblĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicu
pertaining to the public revenue; us
Subst. *a farmer of the Roman tax*
generally of the equestrian order: eu
qui vectigal populi Romani conductu
habet, publicanum appellamus, Gaiu
Dig. 50, 16, 16: Cic. Planc. 9: Liv. 4
16: Dig. 39, 4. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 972.)

pūblĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *th*
makes public: Firm. Math. 3, 8.

pūblĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [publico] *a*
adjudging to the public treasury, con
fiscation: Cic. Cat. 4, 5: id. Planc. 4
97.

pūblĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one wh*
makes known, a publisher, proclaimer
occulti, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

pūblĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she th*
publishes or *exposes:* Arn. 1, 20.

pūblĭcē, *adv. on account, at the co*
in behalf, or *in charge of the state:* di
ciplina puerilis publice exposita,
public authority, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: publi
interfici, id. Brut. 62, 224: publi
maximam putant esse laudem, qua
latissime a suis finibus vacare agros,
a national point of view, Caes. B. G.
3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent pu
lice polliciti, *in the name of the sta*
ib. 1, 16: publice privatimque peter
on behalf of the public and as indi
duals, ib. 5, 55 *fin.:* Minucius eande
publice curationem agens, quam Ma
lius privatim agendam susceperat, Li
4, 13: publice vescuntur (prytanes),
the public expense, id. 41, 20: ut fili
ejus publice alerentur, Nep. Arist.
II. *all together, universally:* exul
tum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 *fin.:* Lab
consulentibus de jure publice respon
tavit, *all without exception*, Gell. 13,
III. *before the people, openly, pu*
licly: publice disserere, id. 17, 2
rumor publice crebuerat, App. M.
p. 247.

pūblĭcĭtus, *adv. on the public*
count, at the public expense, by or
the state: hospitio accipi, *i. e. to*
clapped into a prison, Pl. Am. 1, 1,
aurum in aede Dianae publicitus s
vant, id. Bac. 2, 3, 79. **II.** *before*
people, in public, publicly: ut fiat au
tio publicitus, id. Pers. 4, 3, 40: Ap
Met. 3, p. 136.

pūblĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [publicu
to make public property, to confisca
regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2. 25: bo
Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5, 56: priva
Cic. Agr. 2, 21: censeo publicandas
rum pecunias, Sall. C. 51: aurarias, T
A. 6, 19. **II.** *to show* or *tell to*
people, to make public or *common:* b
liothecas Graecas et Latinas, *to thr*
open to the public, Suet. Caes. 44: Pl
7, 30, 31: non cessavit identidem
publicare, *to come before the pub*
Suet. Ner. 21: oratiunculam, *to publ*
Plin. Ep. 5, 13. **2.** Esp. *to m*
known, reveal, disclose (rare): reticen
Just. 1, 7 *fin.:* dies fasti publicati, Pl
33, 1, 6. **3.** *to expose to common*
prostitute: corpus, Pl. Bac. 4, 8,
publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19.

pūblĭcus (in inscrr. also poblic
and poplicus), a, um, *adj.* [contr.
populicus from pŏpulus] *pertaining*
the people, state, or *community; tha*
done for the sake or *at the expens*
the state; public, common: publica m
nificentia, Cic. Mur. 36: sacrificia p
lica ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: inj
iae, *done to the state*, ib. 1, 12: lite
publicae, *public documents*, ib. 5,
testimonium, Cic. Verr. 3, 31: memo
publica recensionis tabulis publicis
pressa, id. Mil. 27: pecunia, id. Ag
30: causa, *an affair of state*, Liv. 2,

s'so, *a criminal process*, Cic. Rosc. Am. .: res publica, *the commonwealth, the state*; v. res. **II.** Subst. publicus, i, *m. a public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: si quis aut privatus aut publicus, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: metuit publicos, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 6. (ii) *a public slave, slave of the state*: Inscr. **2.** publicum, i, *n. a possession of the state, public territory*: publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30. (ii) *the public purse, treasury, revenue*, etc.: solitus de publico convivari, *at the public cost*, id. Verr. 3, 44: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *into the public treasury*, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, *to be a farmer of the public revenues* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1. Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, *who is paid for admitting to an audience*, Sen. Const. sap. 14. (iii) *the commonwealth, community*: consulere in publicum, *to deliberate for the public weal*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13 *fin.* **III.** *common, general, public* (as *adj.* rare): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: publica cura juvenum, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 7: favor, *the favour of all*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 56: verba, *common, usual*, id. Am. 3, 7, 12. **2.** Subst. publica, ae, *f. a common prostitute*: Sen. Ep. 88. (ii) publicum, i, *n. a public place, publicity*: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: epistolam in publico proponere, *publicly*, id. Att. 8, 9: prodire in publicum, *to go out in public*, id. Verr. 1, 31 *fin.*: carere publico, *to remain at home*, id. Mil. 7: lectica per publicum vehi, Suet. Ner. 9. **IV.** *common, ordinary, bad* (rare): structura carminis, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 5: vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.

pŭdĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo facio] *ashamed*: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17.

pŭdendus, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo]. **II.** Adj.: *of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable*: vita, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 108: vulnera, Virg. Aen. 11, 55: causa, Ov. H. 5, 98: parentes, Suet. Vit. 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp. 16: pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2, 8: hoc quoque animal (*sc.* blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin. 29, 6, 39: proh cuncta pudendi! *wholly shameful!* Sil. 11, 90: membra, *the privy parts*, Seren. Samm. 36, 681. **2.** Subst. pudenda, orum, *n. the organs of generation*: Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 6: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 7. (ii) *the fundament*: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28 *med.*

pŭdens, entis, *Part.* [pudeo]. **II.** Adj.: *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: muta, pudens est, Lucr. 4, 1160: pudens et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor. A. P. 88: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68. *Comp.*: Cic. Pis. 17. *Sup.*: vir, id. Fl. 0: femina, id. Verr. 1, 37 *fin.*

pŭdenter, *adv. modestly, bashfully*: Cic. Quint. 11 *fin.* *Comp.*: pudentius accedere, id. de Or. 2, 89: Gell. 12, 11. *Sup.*: pudentissime aliquid petere, Cic. Att. 16, 15 *fin.*

pŭdĕo, ŭi, or pudĭtum est, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to make* or *to be ashamed*: non te haec pudent? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36: semper metuet, quem saeva pudebunt, Lucan. , 495: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, . **II.** Impersonal: pudet, ŭit, or pudĭtum est, *it causes a feeling of shame*: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *neut. pron.* or an *inf.*: the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.*; that which stands for the *source* of the feeling in the *gen.*: quos, quum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pudendum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, quum usus est ut pudeat, Pl. Epid. . 1. 1: neque eos pudet aut poenitet, Sall. J. 31: pudet deorum hominumque, Liv. 3, 19: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 33: tum puderet vivos, tanquam puditurum esset exstinctos, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 3: pudet dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo facere puduit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: puderet me dicere non intelligere, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: nonne esset puditum, legatum dici Maeandrium? Cic. Fl. 22: pudet, quod prius non puditum unquam est, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 4. With *abl.* supine: pudet dictu, Tac. Agr. 32.

pŭdescit, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pudeo] *to be ashamed*: piget, pudescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath. 2, 26: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28 *fin.*

pudet, v. pudeo, II.

pŭdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pudeo] *shameful*: membra, *the organs of generation*, Lampr. Elag. 12.

pŭdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: matrona, Hor. A. P. 233: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 69: vir, Just. 38, 8: ora, Ov. F. 2, 819: pavo pudibundus, Plin. 10, 20, 22. Poet.: pudibunda dies, *i. e. that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it*, Stat. Th. 5, 296. **II.** *of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful*: exitia, Val. Fl. 1, 809: genus, Just. 23, 4 (*al.* pudendum): sales, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 114.

pŭdīcē, *adv. modestly, chastely, virtuously*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 39: Cat. 15, 5. *Comp.*: pudicius, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: Plin. Ep. 4, 13.

pŭdīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [pudicus] *chastity, purity: the absence of unchaste desires* or *actions*, and esp. *the not permitting such actions to be perpetrated on one*: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: pudicitia et pudor, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: pudicitiam alienam spoliare, id. Coel. 18: pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. Mil. 4: pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id. Coel. 20: delibare, Suet. Aug. 68: prostituere, id. Ner. 29: in propatulo habere, Sall. C. 13. Of doves: pudicitia illis prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

pŭdīcus, a, um (*dat.* and *abl. plur. fem.* pudicabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [pudeo] *free from lustful desires* or *actions; modest, chaste, virtuous*: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id. Phil. 3, 11: domus, ib. 2, 3 *fin.*: Hippolytus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Penelope, id. S. 2, 5, 77: matres, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 29: preces, *pure*, id. H. 1, 85: mores, id. Trist. 3, 7, 13: fides, id. M. 7, 720. *Comp.*: matrona pudicior, id. Ib. 351. *Sup.*: pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35: puellarum, Mart. Cap. 2, 42. Fig.: oratio, *free from meretricious ornament*, Petr. 2.

2. In an object. or pass. sense: *unpolluted, chaste*: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51.

pŭdimentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the parts of shame*: αἰδοῖον, pudimentum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭdor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty*, etc.: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34: adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11: quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, *shame on account of poverty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pudor est promissa precesque (meas) referre, *I am ashamed*, Ov. M. 14, 18: sit pudor, *be ashamed! for shame!* Mart. 8, 3. **2.** *respect, regard for*: usu. with *object. gen.*: civium, Enn. in Non. 160, 6: famae, *regard for one's reputation*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6: patris pudor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 27. **3.** *decency, good manners, propriety of behaviour towards others*: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: Quint. 8, 3, 39: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, Cic. Rep. 3, 18. **II.** Meton. *shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace*: vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov. H. 11, 79: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit *should not be a disgrace*, Liv. 34, 58: o notam materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4: pro pudor! *oh shame!* Petr. 81: Flor. 1, 11: Stat. Th. 10, 874. **2.** *a redness of the skin*: Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 268.

pŭdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pudor] *modest, chaste*: Vulg. Interp. Sirac. 26, 19.

pŭdōrĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [id.] *shame-coloured*, i. e. *blushing, ruddy*: aurora, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

pŭdōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bashful, modest*: αἰδήμων, modestus, pudorosus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭella, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* puellabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.) [puellus] *a female child, a girl, maiden*: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: puella infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: pueri atque puellae, id. S. 1, 1, 85: Cic. Att. 1, 5. (ii) *a daughter*: Danai puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23. (iii) Transf. *a bitch, puppy*: Mart. 1, 110. **II.** *a young woman, young wife*: puellae jam virum expertes, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: puellae utero laborantes, ib. 3, 22, 2: viduae cessate puellae, Ov. F. 2, 557: Tac. A. 16, 30. Gell. 12, 1. **2.** Esp. *a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress* (poet.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1: proditor puellae risus ab angulo, ib. 1, 9, 22: mendax, id. S. 1, 5, 82.

pŭellāris, e, *adj.* [puella] *pertaining to a girl* or *young woman, girlish maidenly*: animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine*, Ov. F. 4, 433: plantae, *of Europa*, ib. 5, 611: anni, Tac. A. 14, 2: aetas, Quint. 6 prooem. § 5: suavitas, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: augurium, *puerile, silly*, Plin. 10, 55, 76.

pŭellārĭter, *adv. in a girlish manner, girlishly*: puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: rapere comas, Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

pŭellārĭus, ii, *m.* [puella] *a lover of girls*: Petr. 43, 8.

pŭellasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become a girl, to grow effeminate*: multi pueri puellascunt, Varr. in Non. 154, 8

pŭellātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to children*: tibiae, *children's pipes*, Sol. 5.

pŭellĭtor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to wench*: Laber. in Non. 490, 22 dub.

pŭellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girl*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31: Cat. 61, 57.

pŭellus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from puerulus, from puer] *a little boy*: Pl. in Fest. *s. v.*: Lucr. 4, 1248.

pŭer, ĕri, *m.* (*voc.* puere, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 2, *etc.* as from puerus, *q. v.*) *a child*, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: prima incedit Cereris Proserpina puer, *i. e. daughter of Ceres*, Naev. ib. Hence *plur.* pueri, *children*: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: cinis eorum pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat cum melle, Plin. 30, 3, 8: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7. **II.** Esp. *a male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year but freq. applied to those much older): puero isti date mammam, Pl. Truc. 2 5, 1: aliquam puero nutricem para, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 104: Ascanius puer, Virg. Aen. 2, 598: Latonae puer, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 37: nescire quid antea quam natus sis, acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic. Or. 34: laudator temporis acti se puero, *when he was a boy*, Hor. A. P. 173: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: nomen clarissimi adolescentis vel pueri potius id. Phil. 4, 1: of Scipio Africanus, at the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33. A puero, a pueris, *from a boy, from boyhood* or *childhood:* doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16: Hor. S. 1, 4, 97: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, *from the age of childhood*, id. Arch. 3. **2.** *a boy* in waiting, *a servant, slave:* cedo aquam manibus, puer, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: coena ministratur pueris tribus, id. S. 1, 6, 116: regii, *royal pages*, Liv. 45, 6: literatissimi, Nep. Att. 13. **3.** *an unmarried man, a bachelor* (like Fr. *garçon*): Ov. F. 4, 226. [Cf. Sans. *putra;* Pers. *pusr;* Spartan ποῖρ for παῖς: in Lat. also it appears in the form of *por* in inscriptions, e. g. *Luci-por, Marci-por*.]

pŭĕra, ae, *f.* [puer] *a girl, lass, maiden:* mea puera, mea puera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, Varr. in Non. 156, 17: Suet. Cal. 8.

pŭĕrasco, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to attain the age of boyhood* or *youth:* unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet. Cal. 7. ‖. Transf. *to grow young again:* Aus. Idyll. 4, 55.

pŭĕraster, tri, *m.* [id.] *a stout lad:* ἀντίπαις, pueraster, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little boy:* Arn. 2, 59 *fin.*

pŭĕrĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [puer and GEN root of gigno] *that begets boys:* femina, Fulgent. Myth. praef. (*al.* puerigera).

pŭĕrīlis, e, *adj.* [puer] *childish, boyish, youthful:* puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23: aetas, id. Arch. 3: tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: ostrum, *the praetexta*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, *a troop of boys*, Virg. Aen. 5, 548: (faciem) virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis (dicere), Ov. M. 8, 323. **2.** *paederastic:* officium, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5: supplicium, Mart. 2, 60. ‖. Meton. *childish, puerile, silly:* acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21: sententia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: puerile est, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 18. *Comp.:* si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

pŭĕrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis] *childhood, boyhood:* Varr. in Non. 494, 19: Val. Max. 5, 4, 2. ‖. *childishness, puerility:* Sen. Ep. 4.

pŭĕrīlĭter, *adv. like a child:* ludentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5. ‖. *childishly, foolishly:* Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 42: Cic. Fin. 1, 6: Tac. H. 4, 86.

pŭĕrinus, a, um, *adj.* [puer] *youthful*, an epithet of Hercules: Inscr.

pŭĕrĭtia (syncop. puertia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8), ae, *f.* [id.] *childhood, boyhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): qui citius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: Tac. H. 1, 13: vitae cursum a pueritia tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: omnem pueritiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63: procera pueritia, Tac. H. 4, 14. Of animals, *youth:* Col. 7, 6. ‖. Meton. *innocence:* quae pueritia est infrequens polluta, Varr. in Non. 156, 8 (*al.* puritia). **2.** *the first beginnings, commencement:* Cato Italicarum originum pueritias illustravit, Front. Princ. hist. p. 314.

pŭĕrĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *childhood* (for pueritia): scanned as a quadrisyl.: Aus. Prof. 10, 15.

pŭerpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [puer pario] *pertaining to child-birth:* uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35 *fin.:* verba, *formulae that facilitate child-birth*, Ov. M. 10, 511. **2.** Subst. pŭerpĕra, ae, *f. a woman in labour* or *in child-bed, a lying-in woman:* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: Cat. 34, 13. Plin. 7, 4, 3.

pŭerpĕrium, ii, *n.* [puerperus] *child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in:* Suet. Cal. 8: puerperio cubare, *to be in child-bed*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23. ‖. Meton. *a new-born child, an infant; children:* Varr. R. R. 2, 26: Tac. A. 12, 6: Plin. 7, 11, 9: numerus puerperii, *the number of children born together*, Gell. 12, 1.

pŭertĭa, ae, v. pueritia, *ad init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer] *a little boy, little slave:* Cic. Top. 4: id. Rosc. Am. 4.

pŭĕrus, a, um, *adj. youthful:* puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 217. [Prob. also an obsol. *subst.* whence *voc.* puere, *v.* puer: cf. puera, *a girl.*]

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pŭgil (ū, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 516), ĭlis, *m.* [*pug* root of pungo; cf. pugnus, *a fist*] *a boxer, pugilist:* Gell. 3, 15: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18: Suet. Aug. 45. ‖. Transf.: os pugilis, *a hardened*, i. e. *shameless forehead*, Asin. Gall. poët. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22.

pŭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pugilor] *boxing with the cestus, pugilism:* Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pŭgĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boxer, pugilist* (for pugil): Arn. 1, 10.

pŭgĭlātōrius, a, um, v. pugillatorius.

pŭgĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [pugilor] *a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism:* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 24: Plin. 8, 22, 34.

pŭgĭlĭcē, *adv. like a boxer, vigourously:* valere, *to be as strong as a boxer*, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

pŭgillar, āris, v. pugillaris, *ad fin.*

pŭgillāris, e, *adj.* [pugillus] *pertaining to the fist* or *hand, that can be held in the hand:* testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: cerae, *writing-tablets*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 15. **2.** Subst. pugillares, ium, *m. plu.* (sc. libelli) *writing tablets:* Sen. Ep. 15: Plin. 16, 16, 27: Suet. Aug. 39. (ii) pugillar, āris, *n. a writing tablet:* Cat. 42, 4: Gell. 17, 9: Aus. Epigr. 146.

pŭgillārĭus, ii, *m.* [pugillares] *a maker of writing tablets:* Inscr.

pŭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a letter-carrier:* Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

pŭgillātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pugillus] *pertaining to the fist:* follis, *a ball which is struck with the fist*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pugillo and **pugillor,** v. pugilor.

pŭgillum, i, v. pugillus, *ad init.*

pŭgillus, i, *m. dim.* (pugillum, δρὰξ χειρός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [pugnus] *what one can hold in the fist, a handful:* lentis pugillus, Cato R. R. 158: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

pŭgĭlor (pugillor), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [pugil] *to fight with the fist* or *cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 53 (ed. Bip. p. 242, reads pugillare, from an *act.* form, pugillo): Trebell. Gall. 8. ‖. Transf. *to strike with the feet, to kick:* equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguibus, App. M. 7, p. 195.

pŭgĭo, ōnis, *m.* [PUG, root of pungo] *a dagger, dirk, poniard:* pugio dictus est, quod eo punctim pugnatur, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.:* Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.* Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet. Galb. 11: Tac. H. 8, 68: likewise by the praefectus praetorio: Aur. Vict. Caes. 13: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. H. 1, 43: Val. Max. 3, 5, 3. ‖. Fig.: o plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 4, 18. (Hence It. *pugnale;* Sp. *puñal;* Fr. *poignard.*)

pŭgĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio] *a small dagger* or *poniard:* Cic. Or. 67, 224.

pugna, ae, *f.* [PUG, root of pungo; cf. pugnus, *a fist*] *a fight with fists*, hence, in gen. *a fight* between individuals or bodies of men, *a battle, combat, engagement:* dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single-combat of Torquatus), Liv. 7, 10 *fin.:* nonnunquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, *came to blows*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: ex omnibus pugnis (Pompeii), quae sunt innumerabiles, Cic. Mur. 16: equestris, *a cavalry action*, id. Verr. 4, 55: pedestris, Virg. Aen. 11, 707: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45. **2.** Meton. *troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: mediam pugnam tueri, *the centre*, id. 22, 45. ‖. Fig. *a contest, dispute, debate*, etc: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 5, 12, 22: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38.

pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pugnax] *desire* or *fondness for fighting, pugnacity:* Quint. 4, 3, 2: Plin. 10, 33, 51.

pugnācĭter, *adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately:* certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Acad. 2, 20: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2 *fin.* *Comp.:* alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130. *Sup.:* pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 3.

pugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [pugno] *a fortified place, fortress:* Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 63: Amm. 21, 12, 18.

pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fighter, combatant:* Liv. 24, 15: Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.:* Sil. 15, 598. Transf. *adj.:* gallus, *a fighting-cock*, Plin. 30, 15, 49.

pugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] *pertaining to a fighter* or *combatant:* arma, *i. e. sharp weapons* (opp. to rudes), Suet. Cal. 54: mucro, Sen. Controv. 2 *praef.*

pugnātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [pugno] *combative, martial:* natio, Amm. 23, 6. ‖. Subst. *she that fights:* Prud. Psych. 681.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugnacious:* centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: acer et pugnax, id. Rep. 5, 8: Minerva, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 7: gens, Tac. Agr. 17: pugnacissimus quique, id. H. 4, 60: galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86: ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48. Poet. with *inf.:* tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363. **2.** Fig. *quarrelsome, contentious, disputatious:* oratio pugnacior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.:* Plin. Ep. 2, 19: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, Cic. de Or. 2, 78. ‖. Transf. in gen. *obstinate, refractory, pertinacious:* Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, id. Pis. 28 *fin.:* non est pugnax in vitiis, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13. Of things: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M. 1, 432: musta, *harsh*, Plin. 14, 20, 25: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? id. 36, 16, 25.

pugnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnus] *pertaining to the fist:* mergae, *i. e. blows with the fist*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 57.

pugnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pugna] *a slight contest, a skirmish:* Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9.

pugnĭtus, *adv. with the fists:* pessundari, Caecil. in Non. 514, 9.

pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pugna] *to fight*, either of individuals or of bodies of men; *to combat, give battle* nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur, ib. 5, 37: lapidibus eminus, Sall. J. 57: cominus in acie, Cic. Balb. 9: ex equo, id. N. D. 2, 2: de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. 33: pro commodis patriae, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. With a homogeneous object: haec pugna est pugnata, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: pugna summa contentione pugnata, Cic. Mur. 16: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 19: bella, ib. 3, 19 4. *Pass. impers.:* pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 84 cominus gladiis pugnatum est, ib. 1 52 ‖. Fig. *to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict:* with *cum* or *dat.* pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic Fin. 4, 21: noli pugnare duobus, Cat

62, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop. 1, 12, 21: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Virg. Aen. 4, 38: tam eras excors, ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnares, *you contradicted yourself*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8: pugnantia te loqui non vides? *things that are inconsistent*, id. Tusc. 1, 7. Of things: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19. 2. *to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself:* illud pugna et enitere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: alter pro Convictolitane, alter pro Coto summis opibus pugnaverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: pugnas, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. H. 3, 25. Poet. with *inf.:* pugnat molles evincere somnos, id. M. 1, 685: Lucan. 4, 753. 3. In the comic writers, *to employ artifice, to trick:* Pl. Pseud. 1, 5, 110: frugi es, pugnasti; homo es, qui me emunxisti, id. Epid. 3, 4, 57.

pugnus, i, *m.* [PUG root of pungo] *a fist:* manum plane comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, id. Tusc. 5, 27: pugnis contundere aliquem, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 46: pugnos in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: pugnum ducere alicui, *to give one a blow with the fist*, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. Poet. of *boxing:* neque pugno neque segni pede victus, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: id. S. 2, 1, 27. II. Meton. *a handful:* Cato R. R. 82: Marc. Emp. 8 *med.* (Hence It. *pugno; Fr. poing, poignée.*)

pulcellus or **pulchellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pulcer] *beautiful little:* Bacchae (*i. e.* Baccharum statuae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23: ironic.: audiamus pulcellum puerum, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 65. Applied in derision to Clodius (referring to his real surname, Pulcher): Cic. Att. 1, 16.

pulcer, cra, crum, and **pulcher**, chra, chrum, *adj. beautiful, fair, handsome:* o puerum pulcrum, Cic. Off. 1, 40: pulcer ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulcra! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54: pulcra juvenis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5: quo pulcrior alter non fuit Aeneadum, Virg. Aen. 9, 179: forma pulcerrima, ib. 1, 496: o faciem pulcram! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulcro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1030: tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33: fluvius, Virg. G. 2, 137: quid potest esse aspectu pulcrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: panis longe pulcerrimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 89: pulcerrima opera, Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 10. II. Fig. *beautiful* in a moral sense, *fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious*, etc.: ne pulcrum se ac beatum putaret, *that he might not think too highly of himself*, Cic. Mur. 12: res publica paulatim immutata ex pulcerrima pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5 *fin.:* pulcerrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: maximum et pulcerrimum facinus, Sall. C. 20: pulcerrima consilia, Virg. Aen. 5, 728: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, ib. 1, 286: poëmata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6: dies, *favourable, fortunate*, id. Od. 1, 36, 10: cui pulcrum fuit in medios dormire dies, *to whom it seemed a fine thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30: pulcrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 317: pati vel quae tristissima pulcrum Romanumque putant, Lucan. 9, 391: turpe ducet cedere pari, pulcrum superasse majores, Quint. 1, 2, 22. Poet. with *gen.:* pulcerrimus irae, *glorious on account of* (just) *wrath*, Sil. 11, 365.

pulchre, *adv.* v. pulcre.

pulcrālia (pulchr.), ium, *n.* [pulcer] *a dessert, fruits*, etc. analogous to bellaria: pulcralibus atque cupediis, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

pulcrē (pulchre), *adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc.: subigere aliquid, Cato R. R. 74: aedes probae pulcreque aedificatae, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 61: pulcre dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: pulcre asseverat, *cunningly*, id. Cluent. 26 *fin.:* proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrime, *very favourably*, id. Div. 2, 15 *fin.:* peristi pulcre, *you have done for yourself finely, utterly*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 50: pulcre est mihi, *I am all right*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: Hor. S. 2, 8, 19: pulcre ut simus, *may enjoy ourselves*, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 22: pulcre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, *etc. excellently! bravo! well done!:* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Hor. A. P. 428.

pulcresco (pulchr.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [pulcer] *to become* or *grow beautiful:* Ser. Samm. 44, 824: Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

pulcrĭtas (pulchr.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *beauty:* Caecil. in Non. 155, 18.

pulcrĭtūdo (pulchr.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *beauty*, lit. and fig.; *excellence:* ut corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate eaque dicitur pulcritudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.:* pulcritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, id. Off. 1, 36: equi, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.:* urbis, Flor. 2, 6: flammae, Suet. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46: oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: honestum sua pulcritudine specieque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: splendor pulcritudoque virtutis, id. Off. 2, 10 *fin.* *Plur.:* pulcritudines, *beautiful jewels*, Plin. 37, 9, 46.

pūlēgĭum, ii, v. puleium.

pūlēiātus, a, um, *adj.* [puleium] *furnished* or *seasoned with pennyroyal:* porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 76. Subst. puleiatum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *pennyroyal wine:* Lampr. Elag. 19.

pūlēĭum or **pūlēgĭum**, ii, *n. pennyroyal:* Mentha Pulegium, Linn.: Plin. 20, 14, 54: Cic. Div. 2, 14: Mart. 12, 32. Fig.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, *i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 *fin.*

pūlex, ĭcis, *m. a flea:* Pulex irritans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 47, 71: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13. 2. *an insect that gnaws the plant ocimum:* Col. 10, 321. (Hence It. *pulce; Fr. puce.*)

pūlĭcārĭa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* psyllion, *q. v.:* Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

pūlĭco, *to produce fleas:* ψυλλίζω, pulico, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūlĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex] *full of fleas:* canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, i] *pertaining to young animals:* collectio, Veg. Vet. 2, 25. Facetiously: feles, *a kidnapper of boys*, Aus. Ep. 70. II. Subst. pullārĭus, ii, *m. a man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper:* Cic. Div. 2, 34: Liv. 10, 40. 2. *a paederast:* παιδεραστής, pullarius, Gloss. Philox.

pullastra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a young hen, a pullet:* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9. (Hence through middle age Lat. pulletrus, poledrus; It. *poledro;* Sp. *potro;* old Fr. *poutre.*)

pullātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pullo] *a hatching:* Col. 8, 5, 9.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, *adj.*] *clothed in soiled* or *black garments, in mourning:* proceres, Juv. 3, 213. Proverb.: albati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, *who do everything wrongly*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. II. Subst. pullati, orum, *m. plu. the common people* (from their dress): ne quis pullatorum, Suet. Aug. 44. Also adjectively: pullata turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6.

pullēiācĕus, a, um, *adj. black*, for pullus: August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

pullĭcēnus, i, *m.* [pullus, i] *a young bird, a chicken:* Lamp. Alex. Sev. 41. (Hence Fr. *poussin.*)

pullīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [pullus, *adj.*] *a dark colour:* Plin. 8, 48, 73.

pullīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, i] *pertaining to young animals:* dentes, *the first teeth of a colt*, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

pullĭprēma, ae, *m.* [pullus premo] *a paederast:* Aus. Ep. 70.

pullĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [pullus, i] *a young brood:* Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Col. 8, 9, 4.

pullo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to put forth, sprout, germinate:* Calpurn. Eccl. 5, 19.

pullŭlasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pullulo] *to put forth, sprout, bud;* Col. 4, 21, 3.

pullŭlo, avi, atum. 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [pullulus] I. Neutr. *to put forth, sprout:* pullulat ab radice, Virg. G. 2, 17. Of animals: tot pullulat atra colubris, id. Aen. 7, 329. 2. Fig.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. Cat. 2. II. Act. *to bring forth, produce:* terras Venerem aliam pullulasse, App. M. 4, p. 155. (Hence It. *pollare.*)

pullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pullus, i] *a young animal, a chick, young dove*, etc.; as a term of endearment: App. M. 8, p. 213. Of plants, *a sprout, young twig:* Plin. 17, 10, 12.

pullŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, *adj.*] *blackish, dusky, gray:* terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

pullus, i, *m.* [contr. of puellus] *a young animal, young:* asininus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinacei, Liv. 32, 1: ex ovis pulli orti, *chicks*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48 *fin.* 2. Esp. *a young fowl, a chicken:* Hor. S. 1, 3, 92: Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, of the chickens used in divination, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7. II. Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling:* meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. Cas. 1, 50: strabonem appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45: Suet. Cal. 13 *fin.* 2. pullus milvinus, qs. *young kite*, of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. 3. Of plants, *a sprout, young twig:* Cato R. R. 51. (Hence the diminut. It. *pulcella;* Fr. *pucelle.*)

pullus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to πελλός] *dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* lepus superiore parte pulla, ventre albo, Varr. R. R. 3, 12: nigra terra, quam pullam vocant, Col. 1 praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: capilli, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, *dark green*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 18. Esp. pulla vestis. *a dark-gray garment* (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. Vatin. 12 *fin.:* id. Verr. 4, 24 *fin.* Proverb.: non possum togam praetextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, *i. e. a bad beginning cannot make a good ending*, Quint. 5, 10, 71. 2. Subst. pullum, i, *n. a dark-gray garment:* Ov. M. 11, 48: Flor. 4, 2, 45. II. Transf. *sad, mournful* (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina. Mart. 6, 58, 7: pulla stamina nere, Ov. Ib. 246.

pullus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [purus] *pure:* veste pulla candidi, Varr. in Non. 368, 28.

pulmentāris, e, *adj.* [pulmentum] *pertaining to a relish:* cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

pulmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *anything eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, *etc.*): Cato R. R. 58: Sen. Ep. 87: Plin. 15, 15, 17: tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, *let exercise be your sauce* or *relish*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20. II. Transf. *the food* of birds: Col. 8, 10 *fin.*

pulmentum, i, *n.* [puls] *anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, *etc.*): App. M. 4, p. 252: Just. 3, 3. II. Transf. *food*, in gen.: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 84: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with πλεύμων, for πνεύμων] *a lung;* and *plur.* pulmones, *the lungs:* Cic. N. D. 2, 55: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 72: Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 19. II. Transf. *a marine animal*, a kind of *jelly-fish*, Medusa pulmo, Gmel.: Plin. 9, 47, 71.

pulmōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo] *pertaining to the lungs, good for the lungs:* radicula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *diseased in the lungs, consumptive:* ovis, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14.

pulmōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the lungs, pulmonic:* pulmoneum vomitum vomere, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 27. II. Transf. *soft* or *swelling like* *the lungs spongy:* pedes, id. Epid. 5, 1, 21: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pulmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a lung-like, fleshy excrescence* on the bodies of animals: Sol. 49: Veg. Vet. 2, 56.

pulpa, ae, *f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh:* Cato R. R. 83: Mart. 3, 77. **2.** Transf. *the fleshy part, pulp* of fruit: Pall. 4, 10: *the pith* of wood: Plin. 16, 38, 73. **3.** sensu obscoeno, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. **II.** Fig. *the flesh,* i. e. *corrupt human nature:* scelerata pulpa, Pers. 2, 63.

pulpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pulpa] *a relish eaten with bread* (for pulpamentum and pulmentum): Liv. epit. 48 *fin.*

pulpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the fleshy part of animals, the meat:* Plin. 9, 15, 18. **II.** Transf. *food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits:* Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 90: mihi cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36 (ii) ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, *I shake the bush, but another catches the bird,* Dioclet. in Vopisc. Numer. *fin.*

pulpĭto, 1. *v. a.* [pulpitum] *to board over, cover with boards:* Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pulpĭtum, i, *n. a scaffold, platform of boards;* esp. *a stage* for actors: Suet. Ner. 13: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: Juv. 3, 174: Plin. Ep. 4, 25. (Hence Fr. *pupitre.*)

pulpo, 1. *v. n. to utter the cry of the vulture:* Auct. Philom. 27.

pulpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulpa] *fleshy:* terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195.

puls, pultis, *f.* [πόλτος] *a thick pap* or *pottage* made of meal, pulse, *etc.*, the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. Cic. Div. 2, 35.

pulsābŭlum, i, *n.* [pulso] *an implement with which the strings of a musical instrument were struck,* usually called pecten or plectrum: App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

pulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a knocking, beating, striking:* ostii, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 1: scutorum, Liv. 31, 39: Alexandrinorum, Cic. Coel. 10. *Absol.:* Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5. **2.** Fig.: pudoris, *i. e. forcible violation,* Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 4.

pulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beater, striker:* citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694

pulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pello] *a beating, striking:* Arn. 4, 129.

pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to push, strike, beat, batter:* lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, Cic. Verr. 5, 54: ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289: ostium, Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 7: ostiatim, Quint. 5, 10, 122: fores, Ov. M. 5, 448: humum ter pede, *to stamp upon the ground,* id. F. 6, 330: tellurem pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: muros ariete, Virg. Aen. 12, 706: chordas digitis et pectine eburno, *to strike, play upon,* ib. 6, 647. Of things: pulsant arva ligones, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31. **2.** *to strike against, to touch* (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat sidera, Virg. Aen. 3, 619: vasto qui vertice nubila pulsat, Val. Fl. 4, 149. Of sound: ululatus pulsat aures, Claud. B. Get. 625. **II.** Fig. *to push, strike; to set in violent motion, to agitate, disquiet:* dormientium animos, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: multa in unum locum confluunt, quae meum pectus pulsant, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 3: quae te vecordia pulsat, Ov. M. 12, 228: corda pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106: varia meritos formidine pulsant, Val. Fl. 3, 390: urbes rumoribus, *to disturb,* Petr. p. 679. **2.** *to repel, ward off:* pericula, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 465. **3.** *to arraign, accuse:* qui interrogatus responderit, sic tenetur, quasi ex contractu ejus obligatus, pro quo pulsabatur, Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11. Hence (ii) in gen.: pulsari crimine falso, Claud. B. Gild. 170: injusta Tartara, Stat. S. 5, 5, 77. (Hence It. *pulsare;* Sp. *pulsar;* Fr. *pousser.*)

pulsŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulsus] *full of beating, throbbing:* dolor Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

pulsus, a, um, *Part.* [pello].

pulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pushing, beating, stamping; a push, blow:* pulsu externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing,* id. de Or. 1, 33 *fin.:* hence, senis pulsibus ire, *in a galley of six banks,* Sil. 14, 487: pedum, *the tramping of feet,* Virg. Aen. 12, 445: lyrae, *a playing,* Ov. F. 5, 667: terrae, *an earthquake,* Amm. 23, 1 *fin.:* venarum, Plin. 29, 1, 5: arteriarum, id. 11, 37, 88. **II.** Fig. *impulse, influence:* externus et adventitius pulsus animos dormientium commovet, Cic. Div. 2, 61: animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell. 9, 13.

pultārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [puls; orig. a vessel for pottage; then, in gen.] *a vessel* for various uses, e. g. for warm drinks: Plin. 7, 53, 54: for must: Petr. 42: for preserving grapes in: Col. 12, 43, 7: for coals: Pall. 7, 2. **II.** Transf. *a cupping-glass:* Cels. 2, 11.

pultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulto] *a beating, knocking* at the door: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 3.

pultĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [puls] *pap, gruel:* Cels. 2, 30: Plin. 26, 8, 37.

pultĭfăgus, v. pultiphagus.

pultĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [puls facio] *from which puls was made:* Aus. Idyll. 12, 5.

pultĭphăgōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [pultiphagus] *the pap-eater,* comically, for *an ancient Roman* (v. puls): Pl. Poen. prol. 54.

pultĭphăgus (pultif.), i, *m.* [puls φάγω] *a pap-eater:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 143.

pulto, 1. *v. a.* [collat. form of pulso] *to beat, strike, knock:* pectus digitis pultat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 47: ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3: fores, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34: januam, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 30: aedes, id. Most. 2, 1, 56. *Absol.:* id. Asin. 2, 3, 2.

pulver, ĕris, v. pulvis, *ad init.*

pulvĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *pertaining to dust* or *sand:* vicus, *a place in Rome,* Inscr.

pulvĕrātĭcum, i, *n.*, and **pulvĕrātica**, ae, *f.* [id.] *drink-money, given for hard labour:* Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16: Cassiod. Var. 12, 15.

pulvĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulvero] *a pulverizing* of the soil round vines: Col. 4, 28.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *of* or *containing dust, full of dust, dust-:* nubes, Virg. Aen. 8, 593: turbo, Claud. B. Get. 458: farina, *fine as dust,* Ov. Med. fac. 61: solum, id. M. 7, 113: aequor, *a battle-field filled with dust,* Stat. Th. 11, 403: aspectus, *dusty,* Plin. 37, 10, 61. **II.** Act. *raising dust:* equi, Val. Fl. 4, 608: palla, Ov. M. 6, 705.

pulvĕrizo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reduce to dust, to pulverize:* turis pulverizati drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54.

pulvĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] *to scatter dust; to bestrew with dust:* non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret, Plaut. fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12: se, Plin. 11, 33, 39. **2.** Esp. *to cover vines with dust,* by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist): vineas, Col. 11, 2, 60: vites, Pall. 4, 7: uvas, Plin. 17, 9, 5. **II.** *to reduce to powder, to pulverize:* herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 88.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dust, dusty:* via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 66: agmina, id. Aen. 4, 154: Fig.: praemia militiae, *toilsome,* Ov. Am. 1, 15, 4.

pulvillus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] *a little cushion, small pillow:* Hor. Epod. 8, 16: Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1.

pulvīnar (polv.), āris, *n.* [pulvinus] *a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering;* esp. *a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called* lectisternium: nunc Saliaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 3: Liv. 5, 52: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar? Cic. Phil. 2 43: of the *couch* or *marriage-bed* of Livia, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 71: geniale, Cat. 64, 47: *of the imperial seat on the* spina *in the circus,* Suet. Aug. 45: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *before all the couches of the gods,* i. e. *in all the temples,* Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv. 22, 1: Tac. A. 14, 12.

pulvīnāris, e, *adj.* [pulvinar] *pertaining to a cushion:* pica, *sitting on a cushion,* Petr. 37.

pulvīnārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods (for pulvinar): Liv. 21, 62. **II.** *an anchorage:* Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 27.

pulvīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the couches of the gods:* macellum pingue pulvinarium, *i. e. provision of beasts for sacrifice,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1056 (but pulvinarium is perh. *gen plur.* of pulvinar).

pulvīnātus, a, um. *adj.* [pulvinus] *cushion-shaped, swelling, elevated:* pulvinatus calix (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 7: capitula columnarum, *cushion-shaped capitals,* Vitr. 1, 2: columnae, *columns with cushion-shaped capitals,* id. 4, 1 *fin.*

pulvīnensis, is, *f.* [pulvinar] *an epithet of Bellona:* Inscr.

pulvīnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvinus] *a little bank* or *bed of earth:* Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvīnus, i, *m.* [perh. akin to pellis] *a cushion, bolster, pillow:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 38: Cic. de Or. 1, 7: id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.:* Nep. Pelop. 3: Suet. Tib 73: Juv. 3, 154. **II.** Meton. *a piece of raised ground, a ridge, bank, bed:* Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Plin. 17, 21, 35. *no.* 4. **2.** *a bolstering* or *surbase* of brick, between the walls and floor of a barn: Col. 1, 6, 13. **3.** *a sand-bank:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 302. **4.** *a structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar, a pier:* Vitr. 5, 12. **5.** *the projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster:* id. 10, 15.

pulvis, ĕris (*nom.* pulver, App. Herb. 35: Theod. Prisc. 1, 30), *m.* (*fem.:* Enn. in Non. 217, 11 *sq.:* Prop. 1, 22, 6 etc.) *dust, powder:* si multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30: pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 254: tum caeco pulvere campus miscetur, Virg. Aen. 12, 444: eruditus, *the dust* or *sand in which mathematicians drew their figures,* Cic. N. D. 2, 18: Liv. 25, 31: amomi, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69: carbonis, *coal-dust,* id. A. A. 3, 628. Poet.: Etrusca, *i. e. soil,* Prop. 1, 22, 6: *potters' earth,* Mart. 14, 102: *volcanic ashes, pozzolana,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 53: *the dust* or *ashes* of the dead, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16: hibernus, *i. e. a dry winter,* Virg. G. 1, 101. *Plur.:* novendiales, Hor Epod. 17 48: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83. Proverb.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to plough the sand,* i. e. *to give oneself useless trouble,* Juv. 7, 48. **2.** Esp. *a body* or *cloud of dust* raised by the movement of men or other animals: pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: se pulverem venientium cernere, id. B. C. 2, 43: Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, ib. 3, 36: Romani ex improviso pulveris vim magnam animadvertunt, Sall. J. 53. **II.** Meton. *a place of contest, arena,* and in gen. *a scene of action, field:* doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, *i. e. before the public,* Cic. Leg. 3, 6 *fin.:* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: domitant in pulvere currus, Virg. Aen. 7, 163: forensis pulvis, Quint. 10, 1, 33: inque suo noster pulvere currat equus, *on his own field,* Ov. F. 2, 360. **2.** *toil, effort, labour* (poet.): cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51. (Hence It. *polve, polvere* Fr. *poudre.*)

pulviscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (pulvisculum, i, *n.* Vigilant. in Hier. adv. Vigil. *no.* 4) [pulvis] *small dust, fine powder:* Solin. 15 *fin.:* si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *i. e. the mathematical sciences* (v. pulvis. *no.* I.), App. Apol. p. 284: cum pulvisculo, *dust and all,* i. e. *wholly, completely,* Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 7.

pūmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.:* Cat. 1, 2) *a pumice-stone:* Plin. 36, 21, 62: used for smoothing books: Cat. 1, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. 3, 1, 8. Proverb.: aquam a pumice postulare, *to squeeze blood from a stone,* i. e. *to demand money from one who has none,* Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 42. ‖. Transf. *soft stone, porous rock* of any kind (poet.): Ov. M. 3, 159: Virg. G. 4, 44: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5. (Hence It. *pomice;* Sp. *pomez;* Fr. *ponce;* Eng. *pounce.*)

pūmĭcātor, ōris. *m.* [pumico] *a polisher, scourer:* pumicator, σμήκτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

pūmĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [pumico]. ‖. Adj. *effeminate, luxurious:* homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.:* satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

pūmĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex] *of pumice-stone,* or *of soft stone* in gen.: molae, Ov. F. 6, 318: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144: fontes, *flowing from pumice-stone,* Mart. 4, 57: oculi, *stony, dry,* Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pūmĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to rub* or *smoothe with pumice-stone, to polish:* rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67.

pūmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like pumice-stone, porous:* terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: lapis, id. 36, 19, 34. *Comp.:* halcyoneum, id. 32, 8, 27.

pūmĭlĭo (pūmilo, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus] *a dwarf, pigmy:* non est magnus pumilio, licet in monte constiterit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.:* Mart. 14, 213. Of women: parvula, pumilio (est) Χαρίτων μία, Lucr. 4, 1158. Transf. of fowls: Col. 8, 2 *fin.:* Plin. 10, 56, 77: of plants: id. 11, 49, 108.

pūmĭlo, ōnis, v. pumilio, *ad init.*

pūmĭlus, a, um (pumilis, νάνος, Gloss. Philox.), *adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little:* puero pumilior, App. M. 5, p. 163 Elm. dub. ‖. Subst. pumilus, i, *m. a dwarf:* Stat. S. 1, 6, 65: Suet. Aug. 83.

pūmŭla, ae, *f. a species of vine:* Plin. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7, § 37.

puncta, ae, v. *Part.* punctus, *no.* II. 3.

punctātim, *adv. briefly, concisely:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 3, 14.

punctatorĭŏlas leves pugnas appellat Cato, Fest. *s. v.*

punctillum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum] *a little point, a dot, spot:* Solin. 15 *fin.*

punctim, *adv. with the point* (opp. caesim, with the edge): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46: Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

punctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pungo] In medicine, *a pricking, puncture:* dolores laterum, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch,* Plin. 34, 15, 44: punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.:* Plin. 25, 13, 94. (Hence It. *punzone;* Sp. *punzon;* Fr. *poinçon.*)

punctĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [punctio] *a slight pricking pain:* Sen. Ep. 53. Fig.: voluptatum dolorumque punctiunculae, id. Vit. beat. 15.

punctōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [pungo] *an instrument for pricking* or *puncturing:* Gargil. de re hort. 4, 5.

punctŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum] *a slight prick:* App. M. 6, p. 422 Oud. (Hence It. *piccolo.*)

punctum, i, *n.* v. *Part.* punctus.

punctūra, ae, *f.* [pungo] *a pricking, puncture:* teli, Firm. Math. 8, 21 dub.

punctus, a, um, *Part.* [pungo] *pricked in,* like a point; hence, of time, puncto tempore, *in an instant,* Lucr. 2, 263. ‖. Subst. punctum, i, *n. a prick, small hole, puncture:* Mart. 11, 45. 2. Transf. *a point, small spot:* ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 52, 74: ferream frontem convulnerandam praebeant punctis, *i. e. with the marks of slavery,* Plin. Pan. 35. (ii) Esp. *a point* made in writing: Aus. Epigr. 35, 1. (iii) *a mathematical point:* Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. (iv) *a point* or *pip on dice:* Suet. Ner. 30. (v) *a point* or *dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote,* before the introduction of separate ballots; hence transf. *a vote, suffrage, ballot:* Cic. Planc. 22: id. Mur. 34: id. Tusc. 2, 26. Fig. *applause, approbation:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: id. Ep. 2, 2, 99. (vi) *a small weight:* Pers. 5, 100. (vii) *a small liquid measure:* Front. Aq. 25. (viii) Of time: *a moment:* puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment,* Cic. Sest. 24: omnibus minimis temporum punctis, id. N. D. 1, 24: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201. *Absol.:* puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 235. (ix) Of space, *a point:* ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. (x) In discourse, *a brief clause, short section:* id. Parad. prooem.: id. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.* 3. puncta, ae, *f. a prick, puncture:* Veg. Mil. 1, 12. (Hence It. *punto;* Fr. *point.*)

punctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pricking, stinging; a prick, sting, puncture:* mustelae, Plin. 29, 6, 38: App. M. 7, p. 196. ‖. *a point:* mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174.

pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum (old *fut. perf.* pepugero, Atta in Gell. 7, 9. *Perf.* punxi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P. pupungi, Not. Tir. p. 131), 3. *v. a. to prick, puncture:* aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: acu comatoria mihi malas pungebat, Petr. 21: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24. 2. *to pierce into, penetrate:* corpus, Lucr. 2, 460. 3. *to affect sensibly, to sting, bite:* pungunt sensum, id. 4, 626: aliquem manu, *to pinch,* Petr. 87 *fin.:* nitrum adulteratum pungit, *has a pungent taste,* Plin. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4. ‖. Fig. *to sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify,* etc.: scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16: si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 158: odi ego, quos nunquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8, 27. [Root PUG, whence *pug-io, pug-na, pug-no, pug-nus, pug-il.* From the orig. meaning was derived first that of wounding; then that of fighting, and lastly that of a fist. The root is perh. the same as the Gr. *μάχ-ομαι;* Germ. *fechten;* Eng. *fight.*] (Hence Fr. *poindre.*)

pūnĭcans, antis, *adj.* [punicus] *red, ruddy, blushing:* App. M. 4, p. 143.

pūnĭcē, *adv. in the Punic language:* punice loqui, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 23: salutare, ib. 40.

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [punicus] *reddish, red, purple-coloured:* taeniae, Virg. Aen. 5, 269: roseta, id. E. 5, 17: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: rotae (currus Aurorae), Virg. Aen. 12, 77: cruor, Ov. M. 2, 607: anima, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: corium, *i. e. skin beaten red,* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 61. (Hence Fr. *ponceau.*)

pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Poeni] *Punic, Carthaginian:* punicum malum, or *absol.* punicum, i, *n. a pomegranate:* Plin. 13, 19, 34: punica arbor, *a pomegranate-tree,* id. 13, 22, 38: Col. 10, 243: cera, *exceedingly white,* Plin. 21, 14, 29. ‖. Transf. (poet.) *purple-coloured, purple red:* punica rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3, 22: rostra psittaci, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 22: punico lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 27.

pūnĭo (poen.), īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and **pūnĭor**, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* [poena] *to inflict punishment upon, to punish:* peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24: Philemonem morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: alio punito, id. Cal. 30: qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: ipse se puniens, ib. 3, 27: prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25 89. ‖. *to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge* = ulcisci: Graeciae fana punire, id. Rep. 3, 9: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: ut clarissimorum hominum crudelissimam puniretur necem, id. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*

pūnĭor, v. punio.

pūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [punio] *a punishment:* Val. Max. 8, 1, 1.

pūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a punisher* seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, Suet Caes. 67: Val. Max. 6, 1, 8. ‖. *an avenger:* fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

pūpa (puppa), ae, *f.* [pupus] *a girl, damsel, lass:* Mart. 4, 20: Aus. Idyll. 7, 2, 2. ‖. Transf. *a doll, puppet:* Pers. 2, 70: Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

pūpilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupula] *an orphan girl, a ward, minor:* Cic. Verr. 1, 50. ‖. Transf. *the pupil of the eye:* id. N. D. 2, 57: Lucr. 4, 249: Plin. 11, 37, 55. 2. Meton. *the eye:* App. M. 3, p. 138.

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus] *pertaining to an orphan* or *ward, pupilary:* pecuniae, *the money of a ward,* Liv. 24, 18 *fin.:* actiones, *in behalf of orphans,* Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, *minority,* Suet. Aug. 66 *fin.:* substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan,* Justin. Inst. 2, 16: hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 2.

pūpillārĭter, *adv. in place of an orphan:* Cod. Justin. 6, 30, 20.

pūpillātus, ūs, *m.* [pupillus] *orphanage, wardship, pupilage:* Inscr.

pūpilio, 1. *v. n. to cry like a peacock:* Auct. Philom. 26.

pūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [pupulus] *an orphan boy, an orphan;* also, *a ward:* Cic. Verr. 1, 50: Suet. Claud. 23: Juv 6, 62 · Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239: v. Smith s Ant. 630.

puppis, is, *f.* (*acc.* puppem, for puppim, Lucan. 3, 545: *abl.* puppe, Ov. M. 5, 653: Sil. 14, 525 etc.) *the hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21: ventus surgens a puppi, *astern,* Virg. Aen. 3, 130: e puppi, Ov. M. 3, 651: sedebamus in puppi, *i. e. I sat at the helm of the ship of state,* Cic. Fam. 9, 15. 2. Meton. *a ship:* puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: Virg. Aen. 1, 399: Ov. H. 13, 97. (ii) a constellation, *the Ship,* usu. called *Argo:* Cic. Arat. 389. (iii) Comically, *the back:* puppis pereunda est probe, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 69. (Hence It. *poppa;* Fr. *poupe;* Eng. *poop.*)

pūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pūpa] *a girl, little lass, puppet;* as a term of endearment: App. M. 6, p. 174: a pupula, *from the age of girlhood,* Inscr. ‖ *the pupil of the eye:* Cic. N. D. 2 57: Hor. Epod. 5, 40.

pūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pupus] *a little boy;* Cat. 56, 5. ‖. *a puppet:* Arn. 7, 215.

pūpus, i, *m. a boy, a child:* Varr. in Non. 156, 22. As a term of endearment, *puppet:* Suet. Cal. 13 *fin.* ‖. *the pupil of the eye* (for pupula and pupilla): Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūrē, *adv. purely, without spot* or *mixture:* pure eluere vasa, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12. *Comp.:* splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. *Sup.:* quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato R. R. 66. ‖. Fig. *purely, chastely:* quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. de Sen. 5: pure et caste deos venerari, id. N. D. 1, 2: Liv. 27, 37. 2. *clearly, plainly, simply:* pure et emendate loqui, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 2: pure apparere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: quid pure tranquillet, *fully*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 102. *Sup.*: Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, id. 9, 13. **3.** Esp. in law: *unconditionally, absolutely*: Papin. Dig. 8, 2, 35.

pūrĕ-făcĭo, 3. *v. a.* [purus] *to cleanse, purify*: Non. 114, 19.

purgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [purgo] *that can be easily cleansed*: castanea, *that can be easily separated from the husk*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *dirt, filth, sweepings, offscourings*: Ov. F. 6, 713. **II.** *a means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation*: caedis, id. M. 11, 409: mali, id. F. 2, 35: mentis, id. M. 15, 327. **III.** *purity, cleanness*: Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt*: cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: hortorum, Tac. A. 11, 32: ceparum, Plin. 20, 5, 20: oris, Sen. Const. sap. 2 *fin.*: sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74. As a term of abuse: *refuse, offscouring*: Petr. 74: Curt. 6, 11. **II.** *a means of purification*, or *expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*: Petr. 134.

purgātē, *adv. purely*: enucleate dicitur purgate, exquisite: Non. 60, 5.

purgātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [purgo] *cleansing, purging*: Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing, purging*: cloacarum, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 41 *fin.*: menstrua, *the monthly courses of women*, Plin. 32, 10, 46: alvi, *a purging*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*: and *absol.* purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10. **II.** Fig. *a religious purification from guilt, an expiation*: Plin. 15, 30, 40. **2.** *an apology, justification*: Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purgative, cathartic*: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

purgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cleanser*: cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, *an exterminator of wild beasts*, App. Apol. p. 288. **II.** Fig.: animae, Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

purgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [purgator] *cleansing, purgative*: medicamentum, Symm. Ep. 6, 65. Fig.: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

purgātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [purgo] *cleansing, purifying*: purgatrice aqua se expiare, Tert. Bapt 5.

purgātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing* of animals: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

purgātus, a, um, *Part.* [purgo]. **II.** Adj.: *cleansed, pure* (poet.): auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57. **2.** *excused, exculpated*: ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatiores dimittuntur, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 310, 22.

purgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a purging, cleansing*: Cic. N. D. 2, 50 (dub. al. purgatio).

purgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cleanse*: carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 190, 10. **II.** Fig. *to excuse oneself*: id. Aul. 4, 10, 23.

purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from purum ago] *to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify*: oleam a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato R. R. 65: cum falcibus purgarunt locum, *cleared the place, freed it from bushes*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: arva longis ligonibus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: proprios ungues leniter cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cana labra, *i. e. from beard*, Mart. 9, 28: pisces, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 2. *Absol.*: levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere, *to weed*, ib. **2.** Esp. in medic. *to cleanse by stool, vomiting*, etc., *to purge*: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels. 2, 12: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: se helleboro, Val. Max. 8, 7, 5 *fin.*: se per inferna, Plin. 25, 5, 21. Poet. with *gen.*: et miror morbi purgatum te illius esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27. **II.** Transf. *to clear away, to remove, to level*: rudera, Suet. Vesp. 8: vermes clavo aeneo, Pall. 4, 2: purgare viam proprie dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra eam esset, Ulp. Dig. 43, 10, 1. **2.** Esp. in medic. *to remove* or *expel by purging, rinsing*, etc.: pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73: fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41: tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28: succus purgat cicatrices et nubeculas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 85. **III.** Fig. *to cleanse, purify*: pectora, Lucr. 6, 23: urbem, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri negligentia purgavit, Suet. Vesp. 9: rationes, *to settle, pay*, id. Cal. 29. **2.** Esp. *to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify*: ut me purgarem tibi, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 28: quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: si parum vobis essem purgatus, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*: purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: ea pars epistolae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatos ac probatos esse voluisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17 *med.*: accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*: crimina, *to disprove*, Cic. Clu. 1: probra, Tac. A. 4, 42: adolescentem crimine civilis belli, *to acquit*, ib. 3, 17: purget miles, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510: aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 37, 28. **3.** *to cleanse from a crime* or *sin with religious rites, to make expiation* or *atonement for*: di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: populos, Ov. F. 4, 640: myrtea verbena Romanos Sabinosque, Plin. 15, 29, 36: pontifices purgantes moenia, Lucan. 1, 593: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59. With *acc.* of the crime: nefas, Ov. M. 13, 952: crimen, Lucan. 8, 518.

pūrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purifico] *a purifying, purification*: laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40: religionis, Mart. 8 *praef.*

pūrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [purus facio] *to make clean, to cleanse, purify*: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. 30, 11, 28: favum, id. 21, 14, 41: agrum, Gell. 19, 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for*: se a concubitu mariti, Suet. Aug. 94: se, Plin. 8, 1, 1: quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr. Alex. 7. Of animals: Plin. 10, 41, 57.

pūrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [purifico] *purifying*: ros, Lact. 4, 15: purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328 (*al.* terrificum).

pūrĭmē, for purissime, Fest. *s. v.*

pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [purus] *cleanness, purity*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*: of wine, Pall. 11, 14 *med.* Fig.: vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57.

pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pus] *purulency*: sanguinis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pūrĭter, *adv. purely, cleanly, chastely*: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. 39, 14: Cato R. R. 112. **II.** Fig.: si vitam puriter egi, Cat. 76, 19.

pūrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [purus] *cleanness, pureness*: Varr. in Non. 156, 8 (dub. *al.* pueritia, *q. v. no.* II.)

pūro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to purify with religious rites* (very rare): sacra, Fest. *s. v.* prophetas.

purpŭra, ae, *f.* [πορφύρα] *the purple-fish*: a number of mollusks seem to be included under this name, species of Murex and Buccinum: Plin. 9, 36, 60 *sq.* **II.** Meton. *purple colour, purple*: id. 9, 37, 61: Virg. G. 4, 275: Hor. Epod. 2, 20. Also, *a spurious purple colour, prepared from berries*: Plin. 9, 41, 65. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, *etc.*, to designate any valuable object: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128: Lucr. 5, 1422: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7. **2.** *the purple*, i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment*: usque ad talos demissa purpura, *i. e. the* praetexta, Cic. Clu. 40: purpura regum, Virg. G. 2, 495: lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet. Caes. 84. Hence, **III.** Fig. *a lofty station, high dignity*: omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, *i. e. all kings*, Lucan. 7, 228: purpuram sumere, *the sovereignty*, Eut. 9, 8: adorare purpuram, *the emperor* Amm. 21, 9 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3.

purpŭrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *pertaining to purple, purple*: officinae, *manufactories of purple*, Plin. 35, 6, 17: taberna, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 89. **II.** Subst. purpurarius, ii, *m. a purple dyer*: Inscr. **2.** purpuraria, ae, *f a purple-dye-house*: Inscr.

purpŭrasco, 3 *v. n. incep.* [purpuro] *to grow purple become of a purple colour*: unda purpurascit Cic. fragm ap. Non. 162, 31.

purpŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *clad in purple*: purpurata mulier, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 131. **II.** Subst. purpuratus, i, *m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: Liv. 30, 42.

purpŭrĕus, a, um (old *gen. sing.* purpureaï, Lucr. 2, 51), *adj.* [id.] *purple-coloured, purple*; including very different shades of colour, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish*, etc. purpureus flos rosae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15: aurora, *rosy*, Ov. M. 3, 184: rubor (oris), id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: anima, *i. e. blood*, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: capillus, Virg. G. 1, 405: mustum, Prop. 3, 15, 17: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19: mare illud quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, *i. e. blackish, dark*, Cic. Acad. 2, 33. **II.** Transf. *clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12: Ov. M. 7, 103: purpureus pennis, *i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet*, Virg. Aen. 10, 722. **2.** *brilliant, beautiful* (poet.): olores, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10: lumen, Virg. Aen. 6, 641: orbes (*i. e.* oculi), *beautiful eyes*, Val. Fl. 3, 178: brachia purpurea candidiora nive, *shining*, Albin. 2, 62.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum] *painted with* purpurissum: buccae, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35: genae, App. Apol. p. 323. **II.** Transf. fasti, *i. e.* consulares, *the consular registers* (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep. 8, 8.

purpŭrissum, i, *n.* (purpurissus, *m.* Hier. Ep. 54, 7) = πορφυρίζον, *a kind of dark purple colour*, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 104.

purpŭrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* for porphyreticus, *purple-coloured; of porphyry*: Inscr.

purpŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [purpura]. **I.** Act. *to make purple-coloured*: undas, *i. e. to darken* (cf. purpureus), Furius in Gell. 18, 11. **2.** Transf. *to beautify*: App. M. 6, p. 183. **II.** Neutr. *to be purple* or *purple-coloured*: purpurantes violae, Arn. 5, 160: purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Pervig. Ven. 12. **2.** Transf. *to be painted* or *adorned, to shine*: quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101 dub. (*al.* quae frondent purpura et auro).

pūrŭlentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purulentus] *purulence*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

pūrŭlentē, *adv. purulently*: Plin. H. N. 23 prooem.

pūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [purulentus] *a collection of corrupt matter* or *pus, a purulent mass*: Hier. in Jesai. 1, 1, 6: Fig.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

pūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pus] *festering, purulent*: cancer albus purulentus est, Cato R. R. 157: Plin. 22, 11, 13. Subst. purulenta, orum, *n. plu. corrupt matter, pus*: id. 20, 2, 5.

pūrus, a, um, *adj. clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled*: purae aedes, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 6: manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27 *fin.*: fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3: purissima mella, Virg. Geor. 4, 163: aëre purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243: sol, *bright*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 45: dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: hasta, *unstained* (with blood), Stat. Th. 11, 450: aurum with *out dross*, Plin. 33, 4, 25. Subst. purum, i, *n* (*sc.* coelum) *an unclouded sky*: Virg. G. 2, 364. **2.** *cleansing, purifying*: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11. **3.** Transf. *plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated*: argentum, *not chased*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Juv. 9, 141: coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr. 7, 3: vasa, *not pitched*, Col. 12, 4 *fin.*: terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, *etc.*), Cic. de Sen. 17: locus, *not built upon, vacant*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 38: Liv. 24, 14: solum, id. 1, 44, *fin.*: hasta, *without an iron head*, Prop. 4, 3, 68: toga, *without purple stripes*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, *unmixed*, Lucr. 1, 506. **II.** Fig. *pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. de Sen. 22: castus animus purusque, id. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6: familia, *that has solemnized the funeral rites*, id. Leg. 2, 22. Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, id. Verr. 3, 58: noctes, *opp.* spurcae, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62: Tib. 1, 3, 26. Of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8: purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16 *fin.*: sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4, 2, 118: multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94. **2.** Esp. in law, *unconditional, without exception, absolute*: judicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20: pura et directa libertas, Scaev. Dig. 40, 4, 59: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 5. [*Pu-rus* from root PU, which occurs in Sans. *pû*, "purificare, lustrare;" hence also Lat. *pu-to*, "to cleanse;" *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-teus.*]

pūs, **pūris**, *n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus*: Cels. 5, 26, 20. *Plur.* pura: Plin. 24, 16, 92. **II.** Transf. *a malicious person*: Titus Lucius febris, senium, vomitum, pus, Lucil. in Non. 2, 31: Hor. S. 1, 7, 1. [Cf. Sans. *pûya*; Gr. πῦον; same root as puteo, *q. v.*]

pūsa, ae, *f.* [pusus] *a girl*: Pompon. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

pŭsillănĭmis, e, *adj.* [pusillus animus] *faint-hearted*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

pŭsillănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillanimis] *faint-heartedness*: Lact. de Ira Dei 5.

pŭsillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillus] *littleness, smallness*: Tert. adv. Herm. 14.

pŭsillŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very small*: pueri, Varr. in Non. 214, 25 dub. (*al.* pusilli).

pŭsillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pusus] *very little, petty, insignificant*: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: mus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103: epistola, Cic. Att. 6, 1: pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 75: vox, *thin, weak*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2. Subst. pusillum, i, *n. a very little, a trifle*: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, *a trifle taller*, Plin. 27, 5, 21: pusillum a vero discedere, *a little*, Quint. 8, 6, 28. **II.** Fig. *little, petty, paltry*: animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*: Mart. 3, 62: Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51: causa, *trifling*, Ov. R. Am. 730.

pūsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a little boy*: Cic. Coel. 15. Juv. 6, 34. Comic. of an adult: bellissimus, *a pretty lad*, App. M. 9, p. 605.

pūsĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [pusa] *a little girl*: Prud. στεφ. 3, 19.

pustŭla, ae, *f.* [pus; cf. pusula] *a blister, pimple, pustule*: Cels. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72: Plin. 20, 22, 87. **II.** Transf. *a bubble*, in boiling water, in lime, on earthenware, *etc.*: Vitr. 7, 2: Plin. 20, 18, 86: Mart. 8, 51. (Hence Sp. *postilla.*)

pustŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pustulo] *a breaking out into pustules*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

pustŭlātus, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustŭlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [pustulo] *to break out into pustules*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [pustula] **I.** Act. *to cause blisters* or *pustules*. *Reflect.*: ne usta pustulentur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1. **II.** Neutr. *to break out into blisters*: Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

pustŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blisters* or *pustules*: Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūsŭla, ae, *f.* [another form for pustula, from pus] *a blister, pimple, pustule*: Plin. 20, 6, 21: Mart. 14, 167. Of the *bubbles* or *blisters* in bread: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* hetta. **II.** *the erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire*: Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūsŭlātus and **pustŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pusula and pustula] *blistered*, i. e. *refined, purified*: argentum pusulatum, Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 31: argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44: Mart. 7, 85.

pūsŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pusula] *full of blisters* or *pustules*: pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, i, *m.* [puer] *a boy, a little boy*: Pompon. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

pŭta, *imper.* of puto, used adverbially: *suppose; for example, for instance*: si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Pomp. Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9: ut puta (and in one word utputa), *as for instance*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2.

pŭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puto] *that which is pruned off, clippings, waste; shells, peels*, etc.: juglandium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70: fabae, ervi, *pods, shells*, id. 17, 24, 37: ovi, cochleae, id. 30, 7, 19: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13.

pŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pruning* or *lopping* of trees: Varr. R. R. 1, 6: Cic. de Or. 1, 58: Plin. 17, 20, 32. **II.** Transf. *a reckoning, computation*: Macr. S. 1, 13. **2.** *an esteeming, considering*: personae, *a taking one for a certain other person*, e. g. a father for his son, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 18.

pŭtātīvē, *adv. by supposition*: Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24.

pŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [puto] *supposed, putative*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8.

pŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pruner* or *lopper*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 63: Plin. 27, 8, 45.

pŭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [putator] *of* or *for pruning* or *lopping*: falx, *a pruning-knife*, Pall. 1, 43.

pŭtĕal (puteale, Inscr.), ālis, *n.* [puteus] *an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well* to protect persons from falling into it: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10: Pomp. Dig. 19, 1, 14. **II.** Transf. *a similar enclosure round a sacred spot*: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8: id. S. 2, 6, 35: Pers. 4, 49 (v. Smith's Ant. 976).

pŭtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a well, well-*: undae, *well-water*, Ov. Ib. 391: lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1173.

pŭtĕānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a well, well-*: aqua, *well-water*, Col. 12, 26, 1: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

pŭtĕārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] *a well-digger*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

putefactus, a, um, v. putrefacio.

pūtĕo, 2. *v. n. to stink*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 42: Pers. 3, 73. **II.** *to be rotten, putrid*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 67 (*al.* putrent). [Root PUT; whence *pus, puris, putris, putidus*, etc.: cf. Sans. *puy*, "to stink;" Gr. πύθω, πῦον.] (Hence Fr. *puer.*)

pŭter and **putris**, tris, tre, *adj.* [root PUT; v. puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid*: palus puter, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43: fanum, *mouldering, ruined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, *rotten*, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent examina putri de bove, *putrifying*, id. F. 1, 379: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3. **II.** Transf. *crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: gleba, Virg. G. 1, 44: tellus, Prop. 4, 3, 39 campus, Virg. Aen. 8, 596: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: lapis, *friable* Plin. Ep. 10, 48: mammae, *flabby*, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, *languishing*, id. Od. 1, 36, 17: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, *withered, old*, Prop. 4, 5, 67. (Hence Sp. *podre.*)

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, ŭi, 3. *v. n incep.* [puteo] *to become rotten*: Cato R. R. 3: Cic. Fin. 5, 13 *fin.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 194: Byzantia putuit orca, ib. 2, 4, 66.

puteum, i, v. puteus, *ad init.*

pŭtĕus, i, *m.* (also *n. plur.* putea, orum, Varr. in Non. 217, 4) [perh. from root PU, *to cleanse*: v. purus] *a well*: puteum fodere, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi Cic. N. D. 2, 9: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15. Also, *a cistern*: Auct. B. Alex. 5 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *a pit*: Virg. G. 2, 231: for storing grain in, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: in mines, *a pit, shaft*, Plin. 37, 4, 21: *an air-shaft, air-hole*, Vitr. 8, 6: *a dungeon* for slaves, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 21. (Hence It. *pozzo*; Fr. *puits.*)

pŭtĭcŭli, orum, *m. plu.* or **pŭtĭcŭlae**, arum, *f. plu.* [puteus] *grave-pits*, i. e. *subterranean burying-places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, § 25.

pūtĭdē, *adv. disgustingly, affectedly*: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75. *Comp.*: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, *too precisely*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11.

pūtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior] of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome*: Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *fin.*

pūtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidus] *disgusting* in behaviour or speech; *offensive, affected*: Mart. 4, 20: Capitol. Macr. 14.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking*: caro, Cic. Pis. 9: aper, Mart. 3, 50: fungus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frons, Plin. 17, 9, 6. vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125. **II.** Transf. as a term of abuse: *old, half-rotten, withered*: homo putide, id. Bac. 5, 2, 44: femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1. *Comp.*: putidius cerebrum, *more rotten, addled*, id. S. 2, 3, 75. **2.** Esp. of style, *unnatural, affected, disgusting*: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*: literae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14. *Sup.*: jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73. (Hence It. *putto, puzzo*; Fr. *punais.*)

pūtillus, i, *m.*, or **pūtilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [putus] *a little boy; a little girl*· *a child*; a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 104: Hor. S. 2, 3, 216 (dub.; *al.* pusilla).

pūtisco, v. putesco.

pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root PU: see purus] *to cleanse, clean* (in the lit. sense very rare): vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: dolia, Cato R. R. 39, 1 (dub. *al.* picare): Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* putus. **2.** Esp. *to trim, prune*, or *lop* trees or vines: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato R. R. 32: vitem, Virg. G. 2, 407: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6. **II.** Transf. *to clear up, to settle, adjust*: villicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, *settle his accounts*, Cato R. R. 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11. **2.** Esp. *to reckon, compute*: colliciares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, Cato R. R. 14, 4. **III.** Fig. *to reckon, value, estimate, esteem as*: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 7· magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4 *fin.*: quum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att. 12, 21 *fin.*: prudens esse putabatur, id. Am. 2: tantique putat connubia nostra, Ov. M. 10, 618 aliquem nihilo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*: aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A *fin.*: imper atorem aliquo in numero putare, Cic. Manil. 13. **2.** *to ponder, consider, reflect upon:* quum eam mecum rationem puto, *when I cast up that account in my mind, when I reflect on that subject,* Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 25: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4: multa putans, Virg. Aen. 6, 332: cum aliquo argumentis, *to consider* or *investigate maturely, to argue,* Pl. Am. 2, 1, 45. **3.** *to suppose, believe, think, deem,* etc.: aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: rem ipsam putasti, id. Ph. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, *I should not have thought it,* Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*: maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: stare putes: adeo procedunt tempora tarde, *one would suppose,* Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5. Parenthetically: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100: ut puto, deus fio, ironically, *I am thinking,* Suet. Vesp. 23 *fin.*: Ov. A. A. 1, 370. Elliptically: Cic. Fam. 15, 20. (Hence It. *potare;* Sp. *podar.*)

pūtor, ōris, *m.* [puteo] *a foul smell, a stench, putridity:* Cato R. R. 157: Lucr. 2, 872: Arn. 7, 222.

putrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [puter] *rottenness, putridity:* Cyprian. de Laps. 12.

putrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [putreo] *rottenness, putridity:* App. M. 9, p. 622.

putrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* **pŭtrĕfīo,** factus, fieri (*part. pass.* putefactus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1035) [puter facio] *to make rotten, to cause to putrefy;* pass. *to become rotten, to putrefy:* humor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28: ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33: bove putrefacto, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrifaciendum, Liv. 42, 3. **II.** *to make friable, to soften:* ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrifaciunt, id. 21, 37.

putrĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

putrēo, 2. *v. n.* [puter] *to be rotten* or *putrid:* Pac. in Non. 159, 19.

putresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [putreo] *to grow rotten* or *putrid, to moulder, decay:* ne ungulae putrescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45. **II.** *to become loose* or *friable:* Col. 2, 11, 3.

putrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *corruptible, perishable:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 8, 6.

putrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putridus] *foul, corrupt:* voces, Amm. 22, 16.

putrĭdus, a, um [putreo] *rotten, corrupt, decayed:* dentes, Cic. Pis. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 58 *fin.*: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin. 23, 4, 45. **II.** *mellow, friable:* loca, id. 19, 8, 47: pectora, Cat. 64, 352.

putrīlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [puter] *rottenness, putrefaction:* Non. 21, 23.

putris, e, v. puter.

putror, ōris, *m.* [putreo] *rottenness, corruption, putridity:* Lucr. 2, 929.

putrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [putror] *full of rottenness* or *corruption, putrid:* ulcus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

pŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [root ΡU: v. purus] *cleansed, perfectly pure, clear, unmixed;* usually joined with purus; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: putare valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui purum putum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 63: Fest. *s. v.*: scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti. Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum. Respondi esse purum putum valde purum, Gell. 6, 5: amicula pura puta, procera, Varr. in Non. 27, 28: Polymachaeroplacides, purus putus est ipsus, *it's the very man himself,* Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a genuine sycophant,* ib. 4, 7, 103. Without purus in *Sup.*: quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, *my exceedingly brilliant speeches,* Cic. Att. 2, 9. (Hence It. *putto:* Fr. *putain.*)

pŭtus, i, *m.* for pusus, *a boy:* Virg. Catal. 9, 2 Wagn.

puvire ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*

puxis, idis, v. pyxis.

pycnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυκνῖτις, *a plant, mullein, wool-blade;* pure Lat. verbascum, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 71.

pycnŏcŏmon, i, *n.* = πυκνόκομον, *a plant, devil's-bit,* Scabiosa succisa, Linn.: or, acc. to Sprengel, *small-flowered mother-wort,* Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 36.

pycnostȳlos, on, *adj.* = πυκνόστυλος, *having the columns close together, pycnostyle:* Vitr. 3, 2.

pycta or **pyctēs,** ae, *m.* = πύκτης, *a boxer, pugilist:* pure Lat. pugil: Plin. 7, 47, 48: Sen. Contr. 1, 3. With pugil, pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner: Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *a fighting-cock:* Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctālis, e, *adj.* [pycta] *pertaining to a boxing-match, pugilistic:* certamen, Serv. on Virg. Aen. 5, 373.

pyctŏmăchārĭus, ii, *m.* [πυκτομαχέω] *a boxer, pugilist,* for pycta and pugil: Firm. Math. 8, 8.

pyĕlus, i, *m.* = πύελος, *a bath:* Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

pȳga (pūga), ae, *f.* = πυγή, *the rump, buttocks,* pure Lat. nates: Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. *Plur.*: Nov. in Non. 39, 28.

pȳgargus, i, *m.* = πύγαργος (white-rump), *a kind of eagle,* acc. to Cuvier *the common eagle,* Falco fulvus, Linn., not our Pygargus: Plin. 10, 3, 3. **II.** *a kind of antelope with white buttocks;* several species have this character: id. 8, 53, 79: Juv. 11, 138.

pȳgisiăcus, a, um, *adj.* [pyga] *pertaining to the buttocks:* puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, *i. e. to copulation,* Petr. S. 140 (*al.* pygiaca, in the same signif.).

pȳgmaei, orum, *m. plu.* = Πυγμαῖοι, *the Pygmies, a fabulous, dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated:* Mel. 3, 8, 8: Plin. 6, 30, 35: Gell. 9, 4. Some have supposed that these were the *pygmy ape,* the Gibraltar monkey, Simia inuus vel silvanus, Linn., or the *Chimpanzee,* Troglodytes niger, Desmarest. But the fact of the existence of diminutive races of men in South Africa, such as *the Bushmen,* makes it possible that Aristotle was correct in stating that the stories were not altogether fabulous.

pȳra, ae, *f.* = πυρά, *a funeral pile, pyre;* pure Lat. rogus: Virg. Aen. 6, 215: Ov. F. 2, 534: Auct. B. Afr. 91.

pȳrălis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυραλίς, *an unknown winged insect supposed to live in fire,* called also pyrausta = πυραυστής: Plin. 11, 36, 42.

pȳrămĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis] *in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal:* corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24 (dub.).

pȳrămis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυραμίς [prop. an Egyptian word] *a pyramid:* Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: Plin. 36, 12, 15.

pȳrausta or **-es,** ae, v. pyralis.

pȳrēn, ēnis, *f.* = πυρήν, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pȳrethrum or **-on,** i, *n.* = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory,* Anthemis Pyrethrum, Linn.: Plin. 28, 9, 42: Cels. 5, 4: Ov. A. A. 2, 418. (Hence It. *pilatro;* Sp. *pelitre;* Fr. *pyrèthre.*)

pyrgis, is, *f. a plant, dog's-tongue,* (*v.* cynoglossa): App. Herb. 97.

pyrgŏpŏlīnīcēs, is, *m. tower-town-taker,* the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles gloriosus.

pyrgus, i, *m.* = πύργος, *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown;* pure Lat. turricula: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pȳrītēs, ae, *m.* = πυρίτης, *flint:* Plin. 36, 19, 30. **II.** *a millstone:* ib. **III.** *iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite:* ib.

pȳrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = πυρῖτις, *an unknown precious stone of a black colour.* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pȳrŏcŏrax, acis, v. pyrrhocorax.

pȳrŏis and **pȳrŏeis,** entis, *m.* = πυρόεις (fiery), *the planet Mars:* Col. 10, 290: Aus. Idyll. 18, 12.

pȳrŏpoecĭlos lapis = πυροποίκιλος, *a kind of porphyry:* Plin. 36, 8, 13.

pȳrōpus, i, *m.* = πυρωπός (fire-coloured), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze:* Plin. 34, 8, 20: Lucr. 2, 803 Ov. M. 2, 2.

pȳrŏsachnē, ēs, *f. a plant,* v. chamelaea: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

pyrrhĭcha, ae, and **pyrryhĭchē,** ēs, *f.* = πυῤῥίχη, *a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance:* Plin. 7, 56, 57: Suet. Caes. 39.

pyrrhĭchārĭus (purrhich.), ii, *m.* [pyrrhicha] *one who performs the Pyrrhic dance:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8 *fin.*

pyrrhĭchĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πυῤῥίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic:* Quint. 9, 4, 80.

pyrrhŏcŏrax, ăcis, *m.* = πυῤῥοκόραξ, *a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine crow, hermit-crow,* Corvus pyrrhocorax, Linn.: Plin. 10, 48, 68 (*al.* pyrocorax).

pyrum and **pyrus,** v. pirum and pirus.

pysma, ătis, *n.* = πύσμα, in rhetoric, *a question:* Aquila Rom. p. 152.

pȳthăgŏrisso, 1. *v. n.* = πυθαγορίζω, *to imitate Pythagoras:* noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 352.

pȳthaulēs, ae, *m.* = πυθαύλης, *one who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python:* Hyg. Fab. 273. **II.** Transf. in gen. *one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the* canticum (*solo*) *of an actor:* Varr. in Non. 166, 11: Sen. Ep. 76.

pȳthaulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pythaules] *pertaining to a* pythaules, *pythaulic;* in canticis pythaulicis responsabat: Diom. p. 489 P.

pȳthĭon, ĭi, *n.* = πυθίων, *an unknown bulbous plant:* Plin. 19, 5, 30.

pȳthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian:* oraculum Cic. Div. 1, 1: regna, *i. e.* Delphi, Prop. 3, 13, 52. **II.** Subst. **pȳthĭa,** ae, *f.* = ἡ Πυθία, *the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia:* Cic. Div. 1, 19: Nep. Milt. 1. **2.** pȳthĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), *the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo:* Ov. M. 1, 447: Hor. A. P. 414: Plin. 35, 9, 35.

pȳthōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πυθωνικός, *prophetic, magical:* spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 *fin.*

pȳthōnĭon, ĭi, *n.* = πυθώνιον, *a plant, dragon-wort,* also called dracontea, prob. a kind of Arum, *q. v.*: App Herb. 4.

pȳtisma, ătis, *n.* = πύτισμα, *that which is spit* or *spirted out* (in tasting wine, *etc.*): Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*: Juv. 11, 173.

pȳtisso, 1. *v. n.* = πυτίζω, *to spit* or *spirt out* wine in tasting: pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48.

pyxăcanthus, or **-os,** i, *comm.* = πυξάκανθα, *a plant,* Lycium europaeum v. barbarum, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 15.

pyxăgăthus or **-os,** i, *m.* = πυξαγαθός, *a skilful boxer:* Mart. 7, 56.

pyxĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyxis] *made like a box, box-like:* commissurae, Plin 31, 6, 31.

pyxĭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small box:* Cels. 6, 6, 5.

pyxĭnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* collyrium) = πύξινον, *an unguent kept in boxes made of box-wood, box-salve:* Cels. 6, 6, 25.

pyxis (also puxis, Scrib. Comp. 228), ĭdis, *f.* = πυξίς, *a box, a small box,* esp. for unguents, medicines, *etc.* Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards *a box of any kind:* veneni, Cic. Coel. 25: aurea, Suet. Ner. 47: cornea, Plin 21, 20, 81: plumbea, id. 32, 10, 47. Be longing to the toilet of women: Petr. 110: Paul Sent. 3, 7. **II.** Transf.: ferrea, *an iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112.

Q.

Q, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes. The origin of this letter was a subject of discussion among the ancient grammarians; some of them regarding it as equivalent to the Greek koppa (ϙ); others as a mere graphical contraction of C and V (Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diom. p. 420 ib.: Mart. Cap. 3, p. 57). The latter opinion appears to have arisen from overlooking the fact that *q* invariably occurs in connection with *u*; so that the combination CV in old monuments, which was regarded as the original form of Q, was really equivalent to QU. The sign was in fact a superfluous character, and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequdes, pequnia, qum, quoquirca,* occur instead of *pecudes, pecunia, cum, quocirca.* So the original forms *quojus, quoi, quur* (quare) became *cujus, cui, cur;* and even for *quod, cuod* is found in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3882: *acuae* for *aquae* occurs in Inscr. Grut. 593, 5: in very old MSS. *oblicus, locuntur,* are written for *obliquus, loquuntur.* **II.** Interchanges of Q with other letters. **1.** In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs: *e. g. quatio, con-cutio, per-cutio; sequor, secutus; coquo, coctus; relinquo, relictus.* **2.** Q in Latin sometimes corresponds to *p* and *t* in Greek, and to *p* in Oscan: *e. g. quinque, equus, sequor; πέντε, ἵππος, ἕπω: quis, quid, que, quatuor; τίς, τί, τε, τέτταρα;* Oscan *pis, pit, pe, petora.* **III.** Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages. **1.** into *c: e. g.* Lat. *coquus, antiquus, quomodo;* It. *cuoco, antico, come;* Sp. and Port. *como;* Fr. *comme:* Lat. *torquere;* It. *torcere;* Sp. *torcer:* Lat. *quaero, neque;* Wall. *cer, nice:* Lat. *quinque;* Fr. *cinque;* Wall. *cince:* Lat. *quando, qualis;* Wall. *cënd, care.* **2.** into *g* (only in the middle of words): *e. g.* Lat. *aequalis;* It. *eguale;* Sp. *igual;* Fr. *égal.* **3.** into *p* (only in Wall.): *e. g.* Lat. *aqua, equa, quatuor;* Wall. *apë, eapë, patru.* **4.** into *s* or *z: e. g.* Lat. *laqueus;* Sp. *lazo;* Fr. *las;* Wall. *latzu;* Prov. *latz:* Lat. *torquere;* Prov. *torser.* **5.** In Fr. *q* is sometimes omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aqua, coquere, sequi;* Fr. *eau, cuire, suivre.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, *etc.* Q. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. Q. R. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas. Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. Q. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus.

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem.* from qui] *by which road, in which direction* or *place:* ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8: arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima qua silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361. complentur moenia ac tecta, quaque longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1: vagari, qua velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: omnia, qua visus erat, constrata telis, armis, Sall. J. 101. **II.** Transf.: qua . . . qua, *partly . . . partly,* or *as well . . . as, both . . . and:* mores rapere properant, qua sacrum, qua publicum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 39: omnia convestit hedera, qua basim villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: qua dominus, qua advocati, id. Att. 2, 19: qua feminae, qua viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33. **2.** *as far as, in so far as:* statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Agyptii ignem vocant masculum, qua ardet flamma, et feminam, qua lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 14: Tac. A. 6, 10. **3.** *in what manner, how:* numquid tute prospexti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56: ante praedico, M. Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum, Cic. Phil. 6, 3: Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 4: coëant in foedera dextrae, qua datur, Virg. Aen. 11, 292.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cunque (*in tmesi:* qua porro cunque, Lucr. 1, 507) (quācumque), *adv. wherever, wheresoever:* quacunque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 1, 16: quacunque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2. **II.** Transf. *from what side soever:* hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quacumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37. **2.** *whithersoever:* quacunque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17.

quādantĕnus or **quadamtenus**, *adv.* [quidam tenus] *to a certain point* or *limit, so far* (poet. and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. **II.** Transf. *to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat:* citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76: ut noctes nostrae quadamtenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21.

quadra, ae, *f. a square:* qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. *s. v.* romanam. **II.** Esp. in architecture: *the lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the plinth:* Vitr. 3, 3. (ii) *any small member that separates larger ones, a plat-band, list, fillet:* ib. **2.** *a dining-table:* patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Virg. Aen. 7, 115: aliena vivere quadra, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2. **3.** *a square bit, morsel:* et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32: panis, Senec. Benef. 4, 29.

quadrāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrageni] *pertaining to the number forty, of forty:* dolium, perh. *holding forty* congii, Cato R. R. 105: fistula, *a forty-inch pipe,* i. e. *made of a plate forty inches in width,* Vitr. 8, 7: pupillus, *of forty,* i. e. *forty years old,* Sen. Ep. 25. *Absol.:* quadragenarium istum ad te voca, *that quadragenarian,* Arn. 2, 60.

quadrāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quadraginta] *forty each:* columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis millibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43. **II.** In gen. for quadraginta, *forty:* centies vicies duceni quadrageni fiunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, *i. e.* 240 × 120 = 28,800, Col. 5, 2.

quadrāgēsĭmus (quadragensumus, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the fortieth:* pars quadragesima, Cato R. R. 23: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. **II.** Subst. quadragesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth:* quadragesima summae, Suet. Cal. 40. **2.** Esp. as a tax, *the fortieth part, a fortieth:* abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1. **3.** *the Christian fast of forty days, lent:* Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

quadrāgĭes (old orthogr. qvadragiens, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 230), *adv. numer.* [id.] *forty times:* quadragies quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 47: sestertium ter et quadragies, 4,300,000 *sesterces,* Cic. Fl. 13: Liv. 38, 55.

quadrāgintā, *card. num. forty:* quatuor quadraginta minae, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 102: annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: Cat. 115, 2. [Prob. a contrac. of *quadra(de)cinta,* that is, “four tens:” v. Bopp. Comp. Gram. § 320.]

quadrangŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrangulus] *quadrangular:* Tert. Anim 17.

quadrangŭlum, i, *n.* [quatuor angulus] *a quadrangle:* quadrangulum, τετράγωνον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

quadrangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *four-cornered, quadrangular:* figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38.

quadrans, tis, *m.* [quatuor] *a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter:* operae, Col. 2, 4: diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23: heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance,* Suet. Caes. 83. **II.** Esp. *the fourth part of an* as (as a coin), *three* unciae: quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin. 33, 3, 13: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, *not a farthing,* Mart. 2, 44. The customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: Juv. 6, 447. **2.** Of interest: *four per cent.:* usurae quadrantes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21. **3.** As a measure of land, *a quarter of an acre* (jugerum): Col. 5, 1. **4.** As a weight, *a quarter of a pound:* Mart. 11, 105. With pondo. amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20. **5.** As a measure for liquids, *the fourth part of a* sextarius, *three* cyathi: Mart. 9, 94: vini, Cels. 3, 15. **6.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of a foot:* pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10.

quadrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrantalis] *a liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 15: Plin. 14, 14, 16. **II.** *a die, cube:* Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quadrantālis, e, *adj.* [quadrans] *containing the fourth part* of a measure: mensa crassitudine quadrantali, *of a quarter of a foot,* Plin. 13, 15, 29.

quadrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quarter,* esp. *to a quarter of an* as (as a coin), *that costs a quarter of an* as, *etc.:* res quadrantaria, *i. e. a bath* (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath), Sen. Ep. 86: mulier of Clodia, wife of Metellus, perh. i. q. *common prostitute,* who sold herself for a trifle, Cic. Coel. 26.

quadrātārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [quadratus] *a stone-cutter:* Sid. Ep 3, 12: Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1.

quadrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a stone-cutter:* Inscr.

quadrātē, *adv. four-fold, four times* Manil. 2, 295.

quadrātim, *adv. four-fold:* Charis. p. 168 P.

quadrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadratus] *a square:* agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitr. 4, 3.

quadrātor, ōris, *m.* [quadro] *a stone-cutter:* marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7.

quadrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a making square, squaring, quadrature:* circuli quadratura, *the squaring of the circle,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37. **II.** Transf. *a square:* vitreae, Vopisc. Firm. 3.

quadrātus, a, um, *Part.* [quadro]. **II.** Adj. *squared, square:* quadrata basis, Varr. in Plin. 36, 13, 19: pes, *a square foot,* Plin. 33, 4, 21: saxum, *squared, hewn stone,* Liv. 10, 23: litera, *capital letters,* composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, *square, robust,* Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, *stout, vigorous,* Col. 6, 1: signa, *i. e. statues,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 2: quadratum agmen, *v.* agmen, *no.* II.: pallium, *square, four-cornered,* Petr. 135: numerus, *a square number,* Gell. 1, 20: versus, prop. *a verse consisting of four measures* or *eight feet:* id. 2, 29: but the term is applied to a verse containing only seven feet, id. 4, 7. **2.** Transf. *fitting, suitable* (rare): compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9. **III.** Subst. quadratum, i, *n. a square:* dimensio quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24: in quadratum, *into a square, tetragon*, Plin. 18, 22, 51. (ii) In astronom. *quadrature:* Cic. Div. 2, 42: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16. **2.** quadratus, i, *m. a square, quadrate:* marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7.

quadrĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor angulus] *four-cornered, quadrangular:* Aus. Epigr. 128.

quadrĭ-baccĭum and **quadrĭbacĭum**, ii, *n.* [quatuor bacca] *an ornament composed of four pearls:* Inscr.

quadrĭ-dens, tis, *adj.* [quatuor dens] *having four teeth:* rastri quadridentes, Cato R. R. 10, 3.

quadrĭ-ennis, e, *adj.* [quatuor annus] *of four years:* Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quadrĭ-ennĭum, ii, *n.* [quadriennis] *a space* or *period of four years:* Cic. Caecin. 7: id. de Sen. 4.

quadrĭeris, is, *f.* [vox hybr. from quatuor and ἄρω, analog. to τριήρης] *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme:* Inscr. Also, quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quadrĭfārĭam, *adv. four-fold, in four parts:* conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv. 38, 1: Suet. Vit. 13. **II.** *in a four-fold manner:* Modest. Dig, 38, 10, 10, § 16.

quadrĭfārĭter, *adv. in four ways:* Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14.

quadrĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *four-fold:* divisio, Cass. Var. 3, 51.

quadrĭ-fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor and FID, root of findo] *four-cleft, split into four parts:* quadrifidas sudes, Virg. G. 2, 25: quadrifidam quercum scindebat, *was cleaving in four*, id. Aen. 7, 509. **II.** Fig. *divided into four parts:* labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268.

quadrĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [quadrifinium] *marking four boundaries:* arca, Innoc. de Casis literar. p. 222 Goes.

quadrĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor finis] *a place where four boundaries meet:* Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes.

quadriflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor fluvius] *a flowing in four directions:* ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrifluviis disparatur, *into four parts, according to the course of the veins*, Vitr. 2, 9.

quadriflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor fluo] *having four streams, flowing into four parts:* Prud. Cath. 3. 103.

quadrĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [quatuor fores] *having four doors* or *openings:* nidi, Plin. 11, 21 24 januae, *having four leaves, divided cross-wise*, Vitr. 4, 6.

quadrĭformis, e, *adj.* [quatuor forma] *having four shapes:* Not. Tir. p. 110.

quadrifrons, tis, *adj.* [quatuor frons] *having four foreheads* or *faces:* Janus, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4.

quadrīgae, arum, *f. plu.* [contr. from quadrijugae, from quatuor and jugum] *a chariot with four horses*, etc., *a quadriga:* exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28: id. 37, 41: quadrigae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11. **2.** Esp. *the four-horses* used to draw the chariots in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70: quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Virg. G. 1, 512: quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39. Poet. of the horses which drew the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, *etc.*: cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. Aen. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17. *Sing.*: Gell. 19, 8 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 34, 39: Mart. 6, 46: Suet. Vit. 17, etc. **3.** Transf. Of four persons: quadrigae tyrannorum, Vopisc. Prob. *fin.* **II.** Fig.: nunquam edepol quadrigis albis indipiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 13: initiorum quadrigae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 12: quadrigae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, *my joy, cheerfulness, is gone*, Petr 64: navibus atque quadrigis peti-

mus bene vivere, *i. e. by sea and land, in every way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29.

quadrīgālis, e, *adj.* [quadrigae] *pertaining to a team of four:* equi, Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.* Curules.

quadrīgămus, i, *m.* [vox hybr. from quatuor γάμος] *one who has married four times:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *n.* 15.

quadrīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigue] *pertaining to a four-horse (racing) chariot:* quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. Cal. 19: pulvis, for *the race-horses*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56: familia, *slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. **II.** Subst. quadrigarius, ii, *m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus:* Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Suet. Ner. 16: Arn. 2, 70.

quadrīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *marked* or *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin): Liv. 22, 58: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde bigati et quadrigati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

quadrĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor geminus] *four-fold, four:* cornicula, Plin. 8, 23, 25.

quadrĭgēni, v. quadringeni.

quadrīgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadrigae] *a little four-horse team:* Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 22, § 83. *Plu.*: Cic. Fat. 3.

quadrīgŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigula] *pertaining to a little four-horse team:* Inscr.

quadrĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [quatuor jugum] *pertaining to a team of four:* equi, Virg. Aen. 10, 571: currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 356.

quadrĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a team of four* (poet.): quadrijugo invehitur curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 162: certamen, *with four-horse chariots*, Stat. Th. 6, 370. Subst. quadrijugi, orum, *m. plu. a four-horse team:* ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167.

quadrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor lătus] *four-sided, quadrilateral:* Front. p. 35 Goes.

quadrĭlībris, e, *adj.* [quatuor libra] *that weighs four pounds:* Pl. Aul. 5, 2.

quadrĭmănus, a, um, and **quadrĭmānis**, e, *adj.* [quatuor manus] *four-handed, having four hands:* puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. de prodig. 111.

quadrīmātus, ūs, *m.* [quadrimus] *the age of four years:* extra quadrimatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58: dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2.

quadrĭmembris, e, *adj.* [quatuor membrum] *four-limbed* or *four-footed, going on all fours:* poet. Mart. Cap. 8, 272 dub. (*al.* hiantimembrem).

quadrĭmenstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor mensis] *of four months:* Cod. Justin. 1, 32, 1.

quadrĭmestris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of four months:* agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14.

quadrīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus] *of four years, four years old:* parvulus, Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 4.

quadrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *of four years, four years old:* de quadrimo Catone, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: dies, *a term of four years*, Alfen. Dig. 23, 4, 19.

quadringēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni] *of four hundred each:* cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: judex, *who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces*, Inscr.

quadringēni (quadrigeni, Varr. R. R. 2, 8), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quadringenti] *four hundred each:* Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: millia numûm, Suet. Vit. 13.

quadringentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [id.] *four hundred each:* Vitr. 10, 14: millia numorum, Plin. 8, 43, 68.

quadringentēsĭmus, a um, *adj.* [id.] *the four hundredth:* annus, Liv. 5, 45: Plin. 8, 6, 6.

quadringenti, ae, a, *card. num.* [quatuor centum] *four hundred:* anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: Juv. 1 106.

quadringentĭes, *adv.* [quadringenti] *four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic Verr. 2, 10: id. Phil. 2, 37.

quadrīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quatuor] *four each, four:* ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quatuor quadrini, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43. febris quadrini circuitus, *a quartan fever*, id. 7, 50, 51: cardines, Arn. 6, 192.

quadrĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor nox] *a space* or *period of four nights:* Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quadrĭ-partĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4 *v. a. to divide into four parts:* quadripartitur exercitus, Dictys. Cret. 1, 19.

quadrĭ-partītĭo, ōnis, *f. a division into four parts:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 11.

quadrĭpartīto, *adv. in four divisions:* brachia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quadrĭpartītus (quadripert.), a, um, *Part.* [quadripartio]. **II.** Adj *divided into*, or *consisting of four parts, four-fold:* distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: commutationes temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20.

quadrĭpĕdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quadrĭpes, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

quadriplātōres dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. *s. v.*

quadrĭ-rēmis (quatriremis, Not. Tir. p. 177), is, *f.* [quatuor remus] *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme:* egreditur Centuripina quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. Adj.: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quadrĭ-sēmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from quatuor σῆμα, a sign] *quadrisyllabic, containing four* morae or *prosodial times:* numerus, Mart. Cap 9, 331.

quadrĭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor via] *a place where four ways meet, a cross-road:* in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4· Juv. 1, 64. **II.** Transf. *the four mathematical sciences* (arithmetic music, geometry, and astronomy): Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1. (Hence It. *carrobio;* Fr. *carrefour.*)

quadro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrum]. **I.** Act. *to make square:* abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 12. **2.** Transf. *to join properly together:* quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. Or. 58. **II.** Neutr. *to be square;* hence fig. *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit:* secto via limite quadret, Virg. G. 2, 278. eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44: omnia in istam quadrant, *fit her*, id. Coel. 29: ad multa, *to suit in many respects*, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *it seems to you so proper, pleases you so*, id. Brut. 11. **2.** Esp. of accounts, *to square, agree:* quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, id. Verr. 1, 36. (Hence Fr. *carrer;* It. *squadra;* Sp. *esquadra;* Fr. *équerre;* It. *squadrone;* Sp. *esquadron;* Fr. *escadron.*)

quadrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadra] *a little square:* Sol. 37.

quadrum, i, *n.* [quatuor] *something square, a square:* perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3. **II.** Fig.: in quadrum redigere, *to reduce to proper order* or *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 61.

quadrŭpĕdans, tis, *Part.* [quadrupes] *going on four feet, galloping*: canterius, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, *galloping close by*, Plin. 8, 45, 70: sonitus, Virg. Aen. 8, 596. **II.** Subst. *a galloping horse. a steed* (poet.): quadrupedantum pectora ib. 11, 614.

quadrŭpĕdātim, *adv. in the manner of a quadruped:* Charis. p. 163 P.

quadrŭpĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor pes] *four-footed, quadruped:* Jul Valer. res g. Alex. M. 3, 36.

quadrŭpĕdus (quadripedus, Front ad M. Anton. de Or. 1), a, um, *adj.* [quadrupes] *going on four feet, galloping:* quadrupedo gradu repentes. *on al* *ours*, Amm. 14, 2. *Absol.*: quadrupedo currere, *to gallop*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quadrŭpes (quadrĭpes), ĕdis, *adj.* [quatuor pes] *four-footed, going on four feet*: quadrupes equus, *galloping*, Enn. in Gell. 18, 5 (in Macr. S. 6, 9, quadrupes eques): cursus, App. M. 6, p. 436. More freq. **II.** Subst. *a four-footed animal, a quadruped*: quadrupedem aliquem, Cic. Par. 1: aliam quadrupedem, Cato R. R. 102: nulla, Virg. E. 5, 25: crocodilus, quadrupes malum, Plin. 8, 25, 37: pennatum, id. 11, 36, 43: cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2. Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e. bind him hand and foot*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: bestiarum more quadrupedes cavea coërcuit, *on all fours*, like a beast, Suet. Cal. 27: receptus, *creeping on all fours*, id. Ner. 48.

quadruplāris, e, *adj.* [quadruplus] *four-fold, quadruple*: numerus quadruplaris (*al.* quadruplus), Macr. S. Scip. 1, 19.

quadruplātor (quadriplator, Fest. *s. v.*), ōris, *m.* [quadruplo] *one who multiplies by four*: App. Apol. p. 330. **2.** Transf. *a multiplier, magnifier*: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25. **II.** *one who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part*: Sid. Ep. 5, 7. **2.** Transf. *a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty* or *damages*; also, in gen. *a trickster, chicaner*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18: Cic. Div. in Caec. 7: deterrimus, id. Verr, 2, 8: Liv. 3, 72 (v. Smith's Ant. 980).

quadruplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quatuor plico] *four-fold, quadruple*: pecunia, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: radix, Plin. 27, 8, 38. **II.** *four*: stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.

quadruplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadruplico] *a making four-fold*: numeri, Cap. 7, 258.

quadruplĭcāto, *adv. four times as much*: emptis vineis, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

quadruplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplex] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: rem suam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10.

quadruplo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplus] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quadruplor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be an informer*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 10.

quadruplus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *four-fold, quadruple*: strena, Suet. Tib. 34. More freq. **II.** Subst. quadruplum, i, *n. a four-fold amount, four times as much*: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a four-fold penalty*, Cato R. R. prooem.: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence to pay four times as much*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, *four times as large*, Plin. 11, 37, 79: actio quadrupli, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quadrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *square*: terminus, Auct. de limit. p. 281 Goes.

quadrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *four-cornered* or *four-fold*: errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, *laid out in squares*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [quaero] *to seek repeatedly* or *constantly*: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 15: hospitium ab aliquo, id. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lana ac tela victum, *to earn*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48. **II.** *to require, need*: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 10. **III.** Esp. *to ask* or *inquire repeatedly*: quid tu id quaeritas? Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 22: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (old orthog. quairo, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6), sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3. *v. a. to look* or *search for*: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: in sterquilinio pullus quaerit escam, Phaedr. 3, 12: fore ut a multis illis in lautumiis verus ille dux quaereretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. *Absol.*: contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15. **2.** *to get, procure*: liberorum quaerundorum causa ei uxor data est, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 109. **3.** *to seek in vain, to miss*: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebi comam, Tib. 2, 3, 25: amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703. **II.** Fig. *to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive*: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: ut quaeramus quonam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 33: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Cluent. 9. With *inf.*: tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7. **2.** Esp. *to seek to gain, to get, procure*: laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: quae plurimis laboribus et periculis quaesivi, Sall. J. 85: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 1, 1: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17. **3.** Of impers. subjects: *to demand, require*: lites ex limitibus judicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: Cic. Verr. 1, 10: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30. **4.** *to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire*: constr. with *ab, de, ex*; what is sought to be learnt is usu. expressed by a *relat. clause*, sometimes by *acc.*: cum ab iis saepius quaereret, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion. 2: quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid suo mihi opus fuisset auxilio, Cic. Pis. 9: quaero de te, arbitrerisne consulem functum officio? Liv. 4, 40: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 18: quaesivi ex Phania, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *Pass. impers.*: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21. (ii) si quaeris, si quaerimus, *to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes: si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. de Sen. 18. So, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8. Also, noli quaerere *or* quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcer hic dies visus est, ib. 4, 4: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, ib. 3, 1. **5.** *to examine* or *inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation*: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture*, id. Mil. 22: rem quaere, *examine by torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: aliquid per tormenta, Suet Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to law, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. (Hence It. *chiedere*; Sp. *querer.*)

quaesītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a seeking* or *searching after*: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App. M. 5, p. 171. **II.** Esp. *a questioning by torture, inquisition*: cum postero ad quaesitionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a seeker, searcher*: Pacat. Pan. Theod. 28. **II.** Esp. *the praetor who presided in criminal trials*: duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, correctly explained by Asconius "praetor de pecuniis repetundis quaestionem exercens" (cf. Smith's Ant. 648). **2.** Any person appointed to investigate criminal cases, *an examiner, inquisitor*: quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Font. 6: quaesitorem edere, id. Planc. 17: tres, Sall. J. 40: quaesitor Minos, Virg. Aen. 6, 432. **3.** In gen. *a curious* or *incredulous inquirer, a sceptic*: Gell. 11, 5.

quaesītum, i, v. quaesitus.

quaesītūra, ae, *f.* [quaero] for quaestura, *the quaestorship*: quaesituram petere, Tac. A. 3, 29 dub. (*al.* quaesturam).

quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* [quaero] **II.** Adj. *sought out; select, special, extraordinary*: leges quaesitiores (opp. to simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitior adulatio, ib. 57: quaesitissimi honores, ib. 2, 53. **2.** *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed*: vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26: comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, ib. 5, 3. **III.** Subst. quaesītum, i, *n. a question* (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 794: id. F. 1, 278.

quaesītus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a seeking, searching*: Plin. 5, 9, 10. **II.** *an examining, investigation*: Macr. Sat. 7, 8.

quaeso, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. a.* [old form for quaero] *to seek*: quaese adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Pl. in Non. 44, 30. **II.** *to beg, pray, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with *subj.* or *absol.* (parenthetically): aliquem ut redeat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 1: deos, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11: peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum serves, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: id uti permittatis, quaesumus, Liv. 28, 39: P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciatis, id. 10, 13. *Absol.* quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere expletive, *prithee*: quaeso, quoties dicendum est tibi? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 33: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. Andr. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, id. Leg. 1, 2: quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id. Fam. 3, 7.

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain*: Cic. Div. 2, 14: id. Fam. 9, 16.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a seeking*: cave, fuas mihi in quaestione, *lest I have to look after you*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne quaestioni essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3. **II.** Esp. *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. Acad. 2, 8: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Cluent. 58: fortitudo in quo maxime exstiterit, immensae quaestionis est, Plin. 7, 28, 29: quaestionem instituere, Quint. 7, 1, 6. **2.** Esp *an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 648), *examination by torture*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaesitor), Cic. Fin. 2, 16: quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 28: aestivum tempus instantis belli, non quaestionis esse arbitrabatur, *the summer to be the season for the threatening war, not for an inquiry*, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to institute, make a motion for*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 33, 28: facere alicui, *against any one*, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de*: quaestionem de furto constituere, Ci Clu. 64: de morte viri habere, ib. 6 quaestionem habere de servis in capt filii, ib.: ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, ib. 33: alicui servum in quaestionem ferre, ib. 64: postulare servum in quaestionem, ib. quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, id. Rosc. Am. 4: quaestiones perpetuae, *inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by a standing commission*, id. Brut. 27: judex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the praetor*, id. Cluent. 54: quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials under a special commission*, Liv 39, 14. **2.** Meton. *the court, the judges*: totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, *n.* 6. **3.** In gen. *a subject of investigation, case, question*: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. (ii) Esp. in rhetor. *the subject of debate:* quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. Top. 21. (iii) *the main point in a disputed matter, the issue:* quaestio est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: *Non jure fecisti: jure feci,* id. Inv. 1, 13.

quaestĭōnālĭter, *adv. by way of question, in the form of a question:* Fulg. de prisc. serm. *n.* 16.

quaestĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [quaestio] *a torturer, executioner:* Cod. Theod. 16, 12, 3.

quaestĭōnātus, a, um, *Part. put to the torture, racked:* tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cyprian. Ep. 69, *n.* 6.

quaestĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quaestio] *a little* or *trifling question:* quaestiunculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22: Quint. 1, 3, 11.

quaestor (old orthogr. quaistor, Epit. of the Scipios), ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] *a quaestor;* a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, 14, § 81. After the time of the kings the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: quaestores, regibus etiam tum imperantibus, instituti sunt. Dein gliscentibus negotiis duo additi qui Romae curarent. Mox duplicatus numerus, stipendiaria jam Italia, et accedentibus provinciarum vectigalibus. Post, lege Sullae, viginti creati supplendo senatui, cui judicia tradiderat, Tac. A. 11, 22. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, *v.* Smith's Ant. 980.

quaestōrĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestor] *pertaining to a quaestor:* Inscr.

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quaestor:* officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quaestor,* Cic. Fam. 2, 17: scelus, *perpetrated by a quaestor,* id. Verr. Act. 1, 4: aetas, *the age requisite for the quaestorship,* Quint. 12, 6, 1: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, *acted as secretary to a quaestor,* Suet. Vit. Hor.: munera, *gladiatorial combats,* which the quaestors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, id. Dom. 4: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent,* Liv. 34, 47: agri, *taken from the enemy and sold by the quaestor,* Auct. rei Agrar. Sicul. Fl. p. 2. **II.** Subst. quaestorius, ii, *m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor:* Cic. Brut. 76: Suet. Oth. 3. **2.** quaestorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* tentorium), *the quaestor's tent* in the camp: Liv. 10, 32. (ii) (*sc.* aedificium) *the residence of the quaestor* in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41.

quaestŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *pertaining to gain, money-making, mercenary:* quaestuaria mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: mulier, *a prostitute,* ib. 23, 2, 43. **II.** Subst. quaestuaria, ae, *f. a prostitute:* ex adultera in quaestuariam versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32.

quaestŭōsĭus, *comp. adv. more gainfully* or *advantageously:* Plin. 19, 4, 19, *n.* 2. *Sup.:* quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3.

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive:* ager, Cato R. R. 1: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14: hoc multo est quaestuosius, id. Agr. 2, 25: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in,* Plin. 6, 25, 28. **II.** *greedy of profit, eager for gain:* quaestuosus homo, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: nec satis in arte ea quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7. **III.** *that has great gain* or *profit, rich:* gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor] *the office of quaestor, the quaestorship:* quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: quaesturam petere, Tac. A. 3, 29: gerere, Suet. Cal. 1. **II.** Meton. *public money:* translator quaesturae, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

quaestus, ūs (*gen.* quaesti, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 5: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38, *etc.;* quaestuis, Varr. in Non. 483, 32), *m.* [quaero] *a gaining, acquiring; gain, profit, advantage:* quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec didicere artem ullam, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 2: quaestus ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 3, 44: quibus omnia quaestui sunt, *are venal,* Sall. J. 31: quaestui deditum esse, id. Cat. 13: in quaestu esse, *to bring gain,* Quint. 1 prooem. § 13: quaestui habere rempublicam, *to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs,* Cic. Off. 2, 22: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to lend money at interest,* id. Pis. 35. Proverb.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2. 74. (ii) omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest,* id. Truc. 2, 5, 40. **2.** *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment:* id. Rud. 4, 3, 50: corpore quaestum facere, of a prostitute, id. Poen. 5, 3, 2: without corpore: uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27. Of the *occupation* of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 1. **II.** Fig. *gain, profit, advantage:* ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, id. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

quā-lĭbescit, *adv.* for qualibet, *everywhere, in every way:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālĭbet (qualubet; *fem. abl.* of quilibet), *where you will, everywhere:* qualibet perambula aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 122: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13. **II.** *as you please, in any way:* qualubet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [quis] **I.** Interrog. *of what sort, kind,* or *nature, what kind of a:* qualine amico mea commendavi bona? Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 3: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. Font. 10: qualis est istorum oratio? *what kind of a speech is that?* id. Acad. 2, 14: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have,* id. N. D. 1, 23. (ii) qualis qualis for qualiscumque, *of what quality soever, whatsoever:* quali quali obligatione interposita, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 5, 12. **II.** Relat. as the correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to the Eng. relative *as;* but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of the meaning of both words: *of such a sort, kind,* or *nature, such as:* ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which,* id. Cat. 3, 10, 25. In quotations: *as, as for instance:* cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis Non enim, *etc.:* Quint. 5, 14, 4. Poet. for the *adv.* qualiter: qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra amissos queritur fetus, Virg. G. 4, 511: quale coelum subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35. **III.** Indef. *having some quality or other:* et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117.

quālis-cunque, **quālĕ-cunque**, (or -cumque) (*in tmesi,* quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 6), *adj.* [qualis] **I.** Relat. *of what quality soever, of whatever kind:* licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumelia, *be they as they may,* id. Att. 14, 14: imperatores, Tac. H. 4, 8: carmina, Ov. A. A. 2, 283. **II.** Indef. *any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8. (Hence Fr. *quelconque.*)

quālis-lĭbet, **quālĕ-lĭbet**, *pron. indefin. of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will:* pisces, Apic. 4, 2.

quālis-nam, *pron. relat. of what quality, what sort of a:* qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Apol. p. 274.

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [qualis] *a quality, property, nature, state, condition:* qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7: litoris nostri, Col. 8, 17: coeli, Quint. 5, 9 *fin.:* ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, *i. e. moods,* Quint. 1, 4, 27.

quālĭter, *adv. what way* or *manner, how:* refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4. Qualiter qualiter, *in what manner soever,* for qualitercumque: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7. **II.** *just as, as:* lacrimae fluxere per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57: Plin. 8, 48, 73.

quālĭtercunque (or -cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever:* Col. 2, 10: proeliare, Just. 2, 11.

quālum, i, *n.,* and **quālus**, i, *m.* [κάλαθος] *a wicker basket* or *hamper, a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer,* etc.: quala satoria, Cato R. R. 11: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9: spisso vimine qualos, Virg. G. 2, 241: Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4: saligneus, Col. 9, 15.

quam (old form, quamde or quande, Fest. *s. v.*) *adv.* [qui] *in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as:* quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24: memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint, id. Verr. 5. 16. **II.** Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. **1.** answering to *tam* with a *pos. adj.* which is understood with *quam: as:* tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 60: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33 With *Comp.* for *Posit.:* per dexteram t istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, id. Deiot. 3. (ii) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible* Plin. 20, 24, 100. (iii) sometimes with the ellipsis even of the nouns: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can* Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 75: quam potuit, *as far as h was able,* Val. Max. 4, 1, *n.* 5: homo non quam isti sunt, gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those,* Liv. 35, 49. **2.** With *comparatives: than:* ne libentius hae in illum evomere videar, quam verius *with more freedom than truth,* Cic. Mil 29: non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum, Liv. 31, 35: nobis nihi est timendum magis quam ille consul Cic. Att. 7, 9: qui plures milites eorun occidisset, quam quot superessent, Liv 35, 12. (ii) esp. with *magis:* tam magis . . . quam magis, *the more . . . th more:* Virg. Aen. 7, 787: quam magi . . . tanto magis, *the more . . . the more* Pl. Men. 1, 1, 19. With tam omitted quam magis exhausto spumaverit uber mulctra, laeta magis pressis manabun flumina mammis, Virg. G. 3, 309 Wit magis omitted: claris majoribus, qua vetustis, *more famous than ancien*

Tac. A. 4, 61: tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 70: pacem quam bellum, probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58. **3.** With *Sup.* answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being equivalent to the Eng. *Comp.: by how much the more, the more:* quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, *the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil,* Cato R. R. 65: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum*, the *sup.* being equivalent to the *positive* with *tam:* (as in Eng. "I am as good as I can be" = "I am the best that I can be"): quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible,* Cic. N. D. 2, 52. *Possum* is *freq.* omitted, and its meaning is transferred to the *sup.* with *quam:* constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 6 *fin.:* bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was,* Liv. 34, 32.

4. After other particles and words. (i) *aeque, so much ... as:* nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, id. 28, 26. (ii) *contra* or *secus, otherwise ... than, not so ... as:* contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 50. (iii) *alius,* with a preceding negative, *nothing else than:* nil aliud agens quam, Liv. 44, 27. (iv) *aliter:* ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, *otherwise than,* Cic. Verr. 1, 9. (v) *supra:* saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *more than,* id. Or. 40. (vi) *ultra:* ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *farther than,* id. Inv. 1, 18. (vii) *numerals of comparison:* dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo R. pendere, *the half of what,* Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *greater than,* id. 7, 8: die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictatura se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after,* id. 6, 29. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *advv. ante* and *post:* tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: postero die quam illa erant acta, Cic. de Or. 2, 3. **III.** Emphatically with adverbs: *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed:* admodum quam saevus est, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 109: suos valde quam paucos habet, *very few indeed,* Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13.

quamde, v. quam, *ad init.*

quam-dĭu (quandiu), (often found separately) *adv. as long as, until, during:* quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1: jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius invenisset, *until,* Lampr. Elag. 29. *Comp.:* quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35. *Sup.:* quamdiutissime, ib. **II.** Interrog. *how long:* quam diu id factum est? Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 3.

quamdĭūtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quamdiu] *of how long duration:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdūdum, v. dudum.

quam-lĭbet (-lubet), *adv. as it pleases, at pleasure:* quamlubet esto unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6. **II.** In gen. *how much soever, ever so much:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: infirmae manus, id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, Quint. 1, 1, 18. **2.** For quamvis, *although:* Sol. 9.

quamobrem (and separat. quam ob rem), *adv.* **I.** Interrogatively, *for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?: Am.* Scelestissimum te arbitror. *So.* Nam quamobrem? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 2: quem ad finem? quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 5, 29. **II.** Relatively, *for this reason, on this account, why:* multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: si res reperietur, quamobrem videantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. At the beginning of a sentence, *on which account, wherefore:* quamobrem placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27.

quamplūres, a (also separat. quam plures), *adj.* [quam plus] *very many:* curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 44. *Sup.:* quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, usu. *plur. very many:* colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Plin. 17, 18, 29. **II.** Subst.: quamplurimum, i, *n. very much:* quam plurimo vendere. Cic. Off. 3, 12: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato R. R. 157.

quamprīdem, v. pridem.

quam-prīmum (or separat. quam primum) *forthwith, as soon as possible:* huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Cic. Fam. 2, 6. With posse: ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 88.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** Adv. *as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so:* quamvis multos nominatim proferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 54: quamvis subito, id. Am. 5. **2.** In gen. to designate a high degree, *very much, exceedingly:* quamvis pernix, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 243. With the *Sup.:* Col. 7, 8, 4. **II.** Conj. *as much as ever you will,* i. e. *however much; although:* constr. same as that of quanquam (*q. v.*): homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. Rep. 1, 23: quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, id. Att. 12, 37: senectus quamvis non sit gravis, id. Am. 3, 11: quamvis non fueris suasor, id. Att. 16, 7: erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40: quamvis est omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29. Without a verb: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: quamvis iniqua pace, id. Fam. 7, 3.

quā-nam, *adv. where indeed, where* (rare): quanam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34. **II.** *how then, how:* delphini quanam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50.

quandĭu, v. quamdiu.

quandō, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** Adv. interr. *at what time? when?: Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Hor. S. 2, 6, 60. **2.** Relat. *at what time, when:* non intelligitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.:* quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 27: tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41. **3.** Indefin. *at any time, ever, some time:* exsistit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, id. Am. 19: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13. Strengthened with unquam: Liv. 10, 14. **II.** Conj. denoting the cause or reason: *since, because:* quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficilius est, oratorem facit, Quint. 12, 8, 5: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57: quando senescant sata quaedam aqua, Plin. 17, 4, 3. (Hence It. *quando;* Fr. *quand.*)

quandō-cunque or **-cumque** (with the sec. syll. short, Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P. Separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** Relat. *at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as:* quandocunque nostros nox claudet ocellos, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17: quandocunque fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22. **II.** Indefin. *at some time or other, in due time:* quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544: Hor S. 1, 9, 33.

quandō-lĭbet, *adv. at some time or other, in due time:* Lact. Op. D. 4.

quandone, *adv.* for quandocumque, *as soon as, when:* Inscr.

quandō-quĕ, *adv.* **I.** Relat. *at what time soever, whenever, as often as* Cic. Rep. 6, 22: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque ossa Capyis detecta essent, Suet. Caes. 81. **II.** Indefin. *at some time, at one time or other:* ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 11, 3 *fin.:* Tac. A. 6, 20. **2.** *now and then, sometimes:* nonnunquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 *fin.*

quandŏ-quĭdem (quandŏq. Virg. E. 3, 55) *conj. since indeed, since, seeing that:* quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44: Liv. 8, 33: dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55.

quan-quam (quamquam), *conj. though, although:* constr. with *indic.* in statements of fact; with *subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua:* quanquam libenter escis alienis studes, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 8: quanquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quanquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35: quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, *although even that would have given rise to no suspicion,* Cic. Planc. 22, 53: id. de Or. 2. 1. With *acc.* and *inf.:* quanquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65. **II.** In transitions, *though, and yet, nevertheless;* quanquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16: quanquam o! sed superent, quibus hoc dedisti, Virg. Aen. 5, 195.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantulus] *how much* (with an implication of smallness), *how little:* huic debet Philolaches paulum. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 95: haeccine sunt meae filiae? Quantae e quantillis jam sunt factae! id. Poen. 5, 3, 47. With *gen.:* subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, *adv. how long:* velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. in Non. 511, 30. **2.** *so long:* possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, Pompon. ib. 33.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus] *greatness, extent, quantity:* humoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, *n.* 2: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, *strength,* id. 11, 3, 14: pretii, App. Apol. p. 293. **II.** Esp. *a sum, amount:* si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34. So of *a sum of money:* id. ib. 16, 2, 11. **2.** In logic, quantitas propositionis, *the quantity* or *extent of a proposition,* which is either universal or particular: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

quanto, *adv.* of comparison, corr. with tanto, *by how much, by as much as, according as, the:* quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away,* Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 15 quanto erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literae mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus R. antecedebat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Han. 1. With *Posit.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *in proportion as*, Tac. A. 6, 45. With *ante, secus, aliud*: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53. (Hence It. *quanto*; Fr. *quant.*)

quant-ōcĭus, *adv. the sooner the better, as quickly as possible*: discede quantocius, Sulpic. Sever. dial. 3, 4.

quant-ŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and separately quanto opere) *how greatly, how much*: docet quantopere reipublicae intersit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: dici non potest, quantopere (*al.* quanto opere) gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6 *fin.*: quantopere expetenda esset dictum est, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6. **2.** With tantopere, *as*: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164.

quantŭlum, *adv. how little*: quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 3, 1.

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] *how great* or *much*, but with an implication of smallness; *how little, how small, how trifling*: nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 86: quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: quantulus sol nobis videtur! id. Acad. 2, 26: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, Gell. 17, 10. Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *how trifling soever*: aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233.

quantŭlus-cunque, ăcunque, umcunque (or -cumque), *adj. however small, how little soever*: de hac mea, quantulacunque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: affectus, Sen. Ep. 85: occasio, Juv. 13, 183. *Neutr. absol. however small, however insignificant*: quicunque eramus, et quantulumcunque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106. *In tmesi*: quantulum id cunque est, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97.

quantŭlus-lĭbet, lălĭbet, lumlĭbet. *adj. how little soever*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantŭlus-quisque, lăquaeque, lumquodque, *adj. how small soever*: Gell. epilog.

quantum, *adv. as much, so much*: scribe quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intelligo deos esse, *i. e. for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744. With comparatives, for quanto, *the more, the greater*, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15.

quantumcunque, v. quantuscunque.

quantumlĭbet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvis, *adv. as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. Am. 20: quantumvis exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85. **II.** *very, very indeed*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53. **2.** For quamvis, *although*: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [quam] *how great*; and as correl. to tantus, *as, such as*: quanta mea sapientia est, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 62: Athos, Virg. Aen. 12, 701: bellum, Nep. Dat. 5: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Polyphemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 641: homo in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 12: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1. With *Sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, id. Am. 20, 74. Quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, *how great* or *much soever*: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, id. Ph. 5, 7, 10. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as*: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75. With a preceding in tantum, *as greatly . . . as*: vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intelligi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9. **2.** Of number, for quot, *how many*: ut te quidem omnes dii deaeque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum terra tegit, hominum perjurissime! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 117. **3.** *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.*: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. (ii) Quanti, as a *gen. pretii, for how much, how dear* or *as dear as, as high as*: quanti emi potest minime. *Epid.* Ad quadraginta minas, *what is the lowest price?* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you*, id. Fam. 7, 19: cum scias quanti Tulliam faciam, ib. 2, 16: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. So, quanti quanti, *at whatever price*: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23. Quanto opere (also in one word), v. quantopere.

quantus-cunque, tăcunque, tumcunque, *adj. how great soever*: quantuscunque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: bona, quantacunque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8: quanticunque, *at whatsoever price*, Sen. Ep. 80. Of number, *how many soever*: naves eorum, quantaecunque fuerint, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 5. *Neutr.* adverb. *how muvh soever*: quantumcunque possim, Cic. Fin. 1, 4.

quantus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlĭbet, *adj. as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6. *Neutr.* adverb. *how much soever, ever so much*: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Constant. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vis, tăvis, tumvis, *adj. as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantaevis classi, *for any fleet, be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.*: quantumvis fiduciae et spiritus capias, *how much soever*, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 19.

qua-propter (*in tmesi*: qua me propter eduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv.* [quam (rem) propter] *for what, wherefore, why.* **I.** Interrog.: quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Pl. Most. 2, 2, 52: parumper opperire me hic. *My.* Quapropter? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31. **II.** Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, id. Hec. 5, 1, 6. **2.** In transitions, *wherefore, on which account*: quapropter hoc dicam Cic. Caecin. 27

quāquā, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever*: quaqua incedit, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 14: decideris, App. M. 6, p. 184.

quāquam, *adv. anywhere*: Lucr. 1, 428.

quāquĕ, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): Manil. 5, 313,

quā-rē, *adv. by which means, whereby* (rare): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. **II.** *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why.* Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16. **2.** Relat.: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id. Rosc. Am. 14: multa ab Caesare in eam sententiam dicta sunt quare negotio desistere non posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. **3.** Resumptive, *for which reason, wherefore*: quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52. (Hence Fr. *car.*)

quartă-dĕcĭmānus, i, *m.* [quartus decumanus] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac. H. 2, 16.

quartānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus] *amounting to* or *containing a fourth*: tabula, Pall. 2, 11. **II.** Subst. *that has a quartan ague*: Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the fourth*: quartana febris, *a quartan ague*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: Plin. 7, 50, 51. **II.** Subst. quartana, ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *a quartan ague*: in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290. **2.** quartani, orum, *m. plu. the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac. H. 1, 55.

quartārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a fourth part, quarter*; esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill*: sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato R. R. 95: vina, Liv. 5, 47: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3. **II.** *a mule-driver, muleteer*, who received a fourth part of the profits: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

quartāto, *adv. for the fourth time*: tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti**, v. quartus.

quartĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [caput] *four-peaked*: collis, an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, 8, § 52.

quarto, *adv. in the fourth place, fourth in order*: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quartum tempus assignificat et ter ante factum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 1. This distinction, however, is far from being always observed, and quarto often = quartum, *the fourth time*: ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823.

quartocērĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus cera] *of the fourth rank*: Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quartum, *adv. for the fourth time*: Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn in Gell. 10, 1: T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 67.

quartus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quatuor] *the fourth*: quarta pars copiarum, Caes. B.G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: pater *i. e.* abavus, Virg. Aen. 10, 619: nuper die quarto, ut recordor, *four days ago* Cn. Matius in Gell. 10, 24: die quarte (*al.* quarti), moriar fame, for quarto, *four days hence*, Pomp. in Gell. 10, 24. **II.** Subst. quarta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *a fourth part, a quarter*, esp. of an estate: Quint. 8, 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8. **2.** quartum, i, *n. a fourth part, a quarter*: quando (frumenta) cum quarto responderint, i. e. *yielded a four-fold crop*, Col. 3, 3.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num the fourteenth*: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105: pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70.

quăsī (quasei, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10: quasī, Lucr. 2, 291), *adv. as if, just as*

as it were: modo introii. *Si.* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3. After *sic, ita, perinde, proinde,* etc.: Graecas literas sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if,* id. de Sen. 8: atque haec perinde loquor quasi debueris, id. Quint. 26: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31: assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend as if I were just going out,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. Pleonastic. quasi si: quasi si esset ex se nata, Pl. Cas. prol. 45. II. *about, nearly, almost:* quasi una aetas erat, id. Capt. prol. 20: quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extrema pagina, Cic. Or. 13. 2. quasi . . . quasi, *partly . . . partly:* qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, Spart. Get. 4.

quăsillārĭa, ae, *f.* [quasillum] *a spinning-girl:* Petr. 132.

quăsillum, i, *n.* and **quăsillus,** i, *m. dim.* [qualus] *any small basket:* inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *among the wool-baskets in the spinning-room,* Cic. Phil. 3, 4: pressumque quasillo scortum, *who must spin,* i. e. *low, mean,* Tib. 4, 10, 3.

quassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [quasso] *that may be shaken:* munimen, Lucan. 6, 22.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a shaking:* capitum, Liv. 22, 17: cymbalorum, *a beating,* Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, *shakings of the body,* Macr. S. 7, 15.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shaking;* Meton. *an injury occasioned by shaking:* quassaturas fovere, Plin. Valer. 4, 5. II. *a part injured by shaking:* Veg. Vet. 1, 28.

quasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [quatio]. **A.** Act. *to shake* or *toss repeatedly* or *violently:* caput, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 15: Etruscam pinum, Virg. Aen. 9, 521: hastam, ib. 12, 94: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17. 2. Esp. *to shatter, to batter:* quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 435: classis ventis quassata, Virg. Aen. 1, 551. 3. *to strike* or *shake:* ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, ib. 5, 854. II. Fig. *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassata republica, Cic. Sest. 34: quassatum corpus, Suet. Aug. 81: tempora quassatus, *fuddled, beclouded,* Sil. 7, 202. **B.** Neutr. *to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): quassanti capite incedit, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 23: siliqua quassante, *rattling,* Virg. G. 1, 74. (Hence Fr. *casser.*)

quassus, a, um, *Part.* [quatio]. II. Adj.: *shattered, broken, shaken:* aula quassa, Pl. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51: faces, *pieces of pine-wood split up for torches,* Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, *shattered, leaky,* Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34. 2. Fig.: quassa voce, *in a broken voice,* Curt. 7, 7: litera, Quint. 12, 10, 29: anima quassa malis, *worn out,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308.

quassus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking:* Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

quătĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio facio] *to shake;* Fig. *to cause to waver, to weaken:* quatefeci Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10.

quā-tĕnus (also quatenos, quatinus; Fest. *s. v.*), *adv.* Of place: *how far:* quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. Am. 11. (ii) Fig. *how far, to what extent:* quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, id. de Or. 2, 58: in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, id. Or. 22: quatenus quaquè fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3. 2. *as far as:* petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8. 3. Of time, *how long:* quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5. 4. Causal, *seeing that, since, as:* clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 5. *how:* Lact. 4, 27. 6. *so that, in order that, that:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quatuor] *four times:* quater in anno pariunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 10: Virg. Aen. 2, 242: quater quinis minis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 111: quater deni, *forty,* Ov. M. 7, 293: quaterdecies, *fourteen times,* Cic. Verr. 1, 39. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three times and four times,* i. e. *over and over again, often, very much:* ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces aut quater ingeminant, Virg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque beati, id. Aen. 1, 94.

quăternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaterni] *consisting of four each, containing four:* scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quatuor, *four feet square,* Col. 11, 2: numerus, *the number four,* Plin. 28, 6, 17.

quăterni, ae, a, *adj. plur.* [quatuor] *four each, by fours, four at a time:* quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5: saepe tribus lectis videas coenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86: *gen. plu.* quaternum, Col. 5, 5: Plin. 9, 3, 2. II. *four together:* primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legione tenebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. (Hence It. *quaterno;* Fr. *quatrain.*)

quăternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quaterni] *the number four;* esp. on dice, *a quatre:* Mart. Cap. 7, 255.

quātĭnus, v. quatenus.

quātĭo, no *perf.,* quassum, 3. *v. a. to strike, shatter:* urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 21, 10: muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 610. 2. *to shake:* quum equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 226: aquas, Ov. H. 18, 48: cymbala, Virg. G. 4, 64: scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: quercum, Ov. M. 12, 329: campum, Virg. Aen. 11, 875: risu populum, *to make them shake their sides with laughter,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 84. 3. *to strike, drive:* quatere aliquem foras, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66: prae se, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42. II. Fig. *to agitate, affect, excite:* quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: mentem, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5: animum, Gell. 9, 13. 2. Esp. *to plague, vex, harass:* quatere oppida bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. H. 4, 28.

quatrĭdŭānus, a, um, *adj.* [quatriduum] *of four days, for the space of four days:* Hier. Ep. 108, *n.* 24.

quatrĭdŭum (quattr.), i, *n.* [quatuor dies] *a space of four days, four days:* in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 37: quatriduo, quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

quatrĭēris, v. quadrieris.

quatringēnārĭus, v. quadringenarius.

quatrīni, v. quadrini.

quatrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quatuor] *the number four,* esp. on dice, *a four, a quatre:* Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quatrĭrēmis, v. quadriremis.

quatrĭsextĭum, ii, *n.* [quatuor sextus] *four times six-fold:* Not. Tir. p. 147.

quātŭor (quatt.), *card. num. four:* ex centum quatuor centuriis, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: quatuor libri, ib. 3, 8: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, id. Am. 4, 15. [Sans. *chatur;* Gr. τέσσαρες, Aeol. πίσυρες; Oscan *petur* (on interchange of *p* and *q,* see Q II. 2.); Germ. *vier;* Eng. *four.*]

quātŭordĕcĭes (quatt.), *adv. fourteen times:* quatuordecies centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13.

quātŭordĕcim (quatt.), *card. num. fourteen:* quatuordecim partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11: sedere in quatuordecim (ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre,* i. e. *to be a knight,* Suet. Caes. 39.

quātŭor-prīmi (quattuorprimi), orum, *m. plu. the four first decurions* in the municipal administration, written IIII PRIMI: Inscr.

quātŭorvĭrālis (quatt.), e *adj.* [quatuorviri] *pertaining to the* quatuorviri, *who has been one of the* quatuorviri: Inscr.

quātŭorvĭrātus (quatt.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of the* quatuorviri: As. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

quātŭor-vĭri (quatt.), orum, *m. plu a body of four men associated in certain official functions;* thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways: Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. Esp. in the municipia or colonies: *the board of chief magistrates:* Cic. Clu. 8.

quaxare ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt, Fest. *s. v.*

quĕ, *conj.* [Sans. *cha;* Gr. τε] an enclitic copulative particle, *and:* res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl. Am. prol. 4: ut ea vis omnia blandimenta voluptatis otiique vicerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 1 *fin.* Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: *both . . . and, as well . . . as, partly . . . partly;* but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and . . . and:* terraque marique, Enn. Ann. 1, 90: Cic. N. D. 2, 59: jus et officium partesque, id. Quint. 9. Affixed to monosyllabic words: quique, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 68: aque, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: eque, Virg. E. 7, 13: exque, Cels. 7, 27, *etc.* But sometimes to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. Off. 1, 26: in reque, id. Fin. 1, 1: in foroque, Nep. Cat. 1. In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. 1, 3, 56. II. *but,* equivalent to sed, when preceded by a negation: neque ea sumeret, proque his rebus pecuniam exigeret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostr partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7 Cf. Allen Doctr. Cop. Ling. Lat. pp. 112—143.

queis, i. q. ques, also for quibus, v. qui, *ad init.*

quĕmadmŏdum, or, separately, quem ad mŏdum, *adv. in* or *after what manner, how:* I. Interrog.: facere amicum tibi me potis es sempiternum. *Sa.* Quemadmodum? Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18. II. Relat.: ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. 2. Esp. with *sic, ita,* etc. *just as, as:* si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, id. Am. 4: with ita, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: with item, id. Acad. 2, 34: with eodem modo, id. Fin. 2, 26: with adaeque, Liv. 4, 43. 3. In introducing examples, *as, as for instance:* quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

quĕo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. to be able:* non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 10: queam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: queas, ib. 10: queat, Sall. C. 58: queamus, Virg. Aen. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4: non quibam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 31 quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8: quirem, id. Merc. prol. 55: quiet, Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Virg. Aen. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 30: quiit, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 1: quistis, Juvenc. 2, 679: quiverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 15, 1: quiverit, Liv. 4. 24: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quiveritis, Arn. 5, 161: quiverint, Hier. in Jesai 2, 24, 13: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Pl Mil. 4, 6, 25: quiens, App. M. 6, p. 175: in the *abl.* queunte, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 11, 9: quisse, Lucr. 5, 1421. *Pass.:* si non sarciri quitur, Caecil. in Diom. p. 380 P.: subigi queantur, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 12: formis

noscı non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57. As *depon.*: pollicitus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able*, App. Apol. p. 274.

quercĕrus, v. querquerus.

quercētum (querquetum, Fest. *s. v.* querquetulanae), i, *n.* [quercus] *an oak-wood, oak-forest*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.

quercĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of oak, oaken, oak-*: querceae coronae, *garlands of oak-leaves*, Tac. A. 2, 83.

quercus, ūs, *f.* (*gen.* querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen. plu.* quercorum, Cic. fragm. in Prisc. p. 717 P.) *an oak, oak-tree*, used generically for several species, esp. the *Italian* or *esculent oak*, Q. Esculus, Linn. sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. G. 3, 332: glandifera, Lucr. 5, 937: Cic. Leg. 1, 1: aëriae, Virg. Aen. 3, 680: durior annosa quercu, Ov. M. 13, 799. **II.** Meton. of things made of oak-wood: *a ship*: Val. Fl. 5, 65: *a javelin*: id. 6, 243: *a drinking-vessel*: Sil. 7, 190: Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. 6, 387; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle: Ov. F. 4, 953: civilis, Virg. Aen. 6, 772. **2.** *acorns* (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184. (Hence It. *quercio.*)

quĕrēla (querella), ae, *f.* [queror] *a complaining, complaint*: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1. 2, 1: epistola plena querelarum, ib. 3, 8: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1. **2.** Esp. in law, *a complaint, accusation*: advocati flagitabant, uti judex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: instituere, *to institute*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8. **II.** Transf. *a plaintive song, lullaby*: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616. **2.** In gen. *a plaintive sound, plaintive note*: tollunt lugubri voce querelam, of swans, Lucr. 4, 547: veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, Virg. G. 1, 378: dulcesque querelas, tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 585. **3.** *a complaint, disease*: pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.

quĕrēlans, antis, *adj.* [querela] *complaining*: Serv. Arg. ad Buc. Virg.

quĕrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *complaining*: totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val. Fl. 7, 126. Of things: vox, Cic. Sull. 10: senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

quĕrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a complaint*: querimoniae de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: nulla inter eos querimonia intercessit, Nep. Att. 7: tristes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33.

quĕrĭtor, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to complain repeatedly*: queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29: flentes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34: gratandum magis est quam queritandum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 147.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [quernus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-*: frondem populneam, ulmeam, querneam caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: corona, Suet. Cal. 19.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [=querc-nus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. G. 1, 305: vimen, id. Aen. 11, 65: corona, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36. (Hence old Fr. *quesne, chesne*; mod. Fr. *chêne.*)

quĕror, questus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* *to complain, lament, bewail*: constr. the subject of complaint expressed by *acc*, by *abl.* with *de*: by *acc.* and *inf.* or by clause with *quod*; the persons complained to, in *dat.* or with *cum* and *apud*: suum fatum, *to bewail one's fate*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: injuriam, Cic. Att. 5, 8: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 14: de injuriis alicujus, id. Fam. 1, 4: quererer tecum atque expostularem, ib. 3, 10: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: apud novercam, Pl. Ps. 3, 79: apud aures deorum, Vell. 2, 130: nec quereris patri, *nor complain to your father*, Juv. 2, 131: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ib. 37. *Absol.*: Cic. Verr. 1, 9. **II.** Transf. of animals and things: of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100: of the owl: Virg. Aen. 4, 463. In gen. of the song of birds: *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing*: Hor. Epod. 2, 26. Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52.

querquedŭla, ae, *f.* [from the Gr. κερκουρίς, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture] *a kind of duck*, perh. *the teal*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: ib. 3, 11, 4: Col. 8, 15, 1. (Hence Fr. *cercelle.*)

querquĕrus or **quercĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [καρκαίρω, to quake; perh. also connected with queror] *cold to trembling, shivering*: Paul. ex Fest. *s. v.*: so, febris querquera, Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 719 P.: febris rapida et quercera, Gell. 20, 1. **II.** Subst. querquera, ae, *f. the ague*: querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28: App. Apol. p. 297.

querquētŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum] *pertaining to an oak-forest*: mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Coelius *at Rome*, Tac. A. 4, 65: so porta, Plin. 16, 10, 15.

querquētum, v. quercetum.

quĕrŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *full of complaints, querulous*: murmuratores, Vulg. Epist. Jud. v. 16.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of complaints, complaining, querulous*; (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 73: vox, id. A. A. 2, 308: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15. **II.** Transf. of animals and things (poet.), *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: querulae cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328: nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. fac. 77: capella, Mart. 7, 31: fetus suis, Petr. 133: chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: tibia, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30.

ques, v. qui, *ad init.*

quescunque, v. quicunque, *ad init.*

questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror].

questus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a complaining, complaint, lamentation*: Cic. Quint. 30: coelum questibus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 480: tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11: questu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. **2.** Esp. *a complaint, accusation* (poet.): questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624. **II.** Transf. of the note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg. G. 4, 515.

qui, quae, quod (old forms, *nom.* quei, *gen.* quojus, *dat.* quoi, and in inscrr. quoei, quoiei, and quei; *abl.* qui: *plur.* ques *or* queis, *fem.* quai, *neutr.* qua; *dat.* and *abl.* queis and quis) **I.** Interrog. *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while quis, quid, is used substantively): *Th.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaerea. *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chaerea?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitanda veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quae patria est tua? Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 88.

II. Relat. *who, which, what, that*, agreeing in *gend.* and *number* with its *anteced.*, but not in *case*, that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant, Liv. 8, 23: summo magistratu praeerat, quem Vergobretum appellant. Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciae extremum, ib. 10. Freq. however it takes the same *gend.* as the noun in its own clause connected with the *anteced.*: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 55: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, id. Sest. 42. Sometimes it agrees with something implied by the antecedent: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41: alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78. Occasionally by what in Greek Gr. is called attraction, it agrees with its *anteced.* in *case* also: circiter sexcentas ejus generis cujus supra demonstravimus, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 2. The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, ib. 1, 6: castra posuerunt; quae castra amplius milibus passuum octo in latitudinem, patebant, ib. 2, 7. In a question, with ne affixed: sed ubi Artotrogos? *Art.* Hic est: stat propter virum fortem. *Mil.* Quemne ego servavi in campis Gurgustidoniis? Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 9. **2.** With *subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quum*): *as, because*: maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9: hospes qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 1, 25, 64. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): dignus est, qui imperet, id. Leg. 3, 2: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? id. Cat. 3, 9. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: ad eum legati veniunt qui polliceantur obsides dare, ib. 4, 21: pollicetur L. Piso sese iturum ad Caesarem. item L. Roscius, qui de his rebus eum doceant, id. B. C. 1, 3. **3.** For is, ea, id, with a conjunction: res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this*, Cic. Mil. 20: ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso, confitendum est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 30. **4.** For qualis or talis (esp. in orat. obliqua), *what sort of, what a, such*: qui vir, et quantus! id. Div. 1, 25: quid Mithridates potuerit, et qui vir fuerit, id Mur. 15: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 3: qui sis et quid facere possis, considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12: quae tua natura est, *such is your disposition*, id. Fam. 13, 78: qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love*, ib. 7, 2. **5.** *Neut. sing. as much as, as far as, what* = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7: quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42. With *gen.*: quod operae, *so much trouble*, id. Off. 1, 6: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20. (ii) *wherein*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23. (iii) *abl.* with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto): *by how much, by so much, the . . . the*: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19: eo gravius ferre quo minus merito populi R. accidissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 14.

III. Indefin. (both *subst.* and *adj.*) *any one, any*: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: ne qui forte putet, id. de Or. 1, 2, 7. [Cf Sans. *kas*; Gr. κοῦ, ποῦ, *etc.*]

quī, *adv.* [*abl.* of qui] *with* or *from which, wherewith*: restim volo mihi emere: *Ps.* Quamobrem? *Ca.* Qui me faciam pensilem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 86: in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3. **2.** Esp. in wishing: *O that! would that!* = utinam: qui te Juppiter diique omnes perduint, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31. Ellipt.: qui illi dii irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7. **II.** *in what manner, how*: qui, cedo? Ter, Andr. 1, 1, 123: Deum, nisi sempiternum, intelligere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10: sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nimis demiror, qui illaec, illic me donatum esse patera sciat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 133. **2.** Esp. *wherefore? why?*: qui non? id. Bac. 5, 2, 45: qui dum? Ter. Eun. 2. 2, 42. **III.** Of price, for quanti. *how* *much*: qui datur, tanti indica, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 109.

quiă (quiā, Aus. Prof. 8. 7) *conj.* with *indic.* [old *acc. plur. n.* from qui, like quod, *acc. sing.*] *because*: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: quia flumen transeundum non erat, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: *Do.* Tu nunc me irrides? *Le.* Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538: qui tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? *So.* Quia enim sero advenimus, *because forsooth*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 34: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2. 14. **II.** quia nam, and quianam, *why? wherefore?*: quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos, Fest. *s. v.*: quianam arbitrare? Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam sententia vobis versa retro? Virg. Aen. 10, 6.

quĭānam and **quĭāne**, v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quīcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (or cumque; and separately: cum quibus erat cunque una, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 35: quam se cunque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16. Old *plu.* form, quescunque, Cato in Charis. p. 70 P.) *pron. relat. whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that*: quicunque is est, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: quoscunque de te queri audivi, quacunque potui ratione placavi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: quaecunque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10: hoc quodcunque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1. With *gen.*: quodcunque est lucri, *i. e. all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcunque militum contrahere poteritis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12: quodcunque hoc regni, Virg. Aen. 1, 78. **2.** Esp. for qualiscunque, *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8. **II.** Transf. *each* or *every possible, all*: quae sanari poterunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5: quocunque modo maluit esse mea, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34: de quacunque causa, Liv. 45, 23. (Hence Fr. *quiconque.*)

quid, v. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, *pron. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something*: quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63: quidam ex militibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, ib. 5, 27: quaedam certa vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once*, id. Fin. 5, 2: quidam Gallus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. *Plur. some*: excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21. With *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49. *Neutr. absol.* quiddam, *something*: quiddam divinum, Cic. Acad. 1. 9. With *gen.*: quiddam mali, id. Leg. 3, 10.

quīdem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, to indicate which is its principal use: *indeed, certainly in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44. **2.** Esp. ne quidem, *not even*: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 37. (ii) nec (neque) . . . quidem, *and not indeed, and that not*: de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: Quint. 9, 3, 55. **II.** *at least*: unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21. **2.** To express indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5. **3.** *for instance, for example*: Nep. Att. 11.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. quis.

quidpiam, **quidquam**, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quĭes, ētis, *f.* (old *abl.* quie, Naev. in Prisc. p. 703 P.) [v. quiesco] *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *a state of rest from*, id. Cat. 4, 4: ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque inter, *i. e. the repose of spring*, Virg. G. 2, 344: ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62: pelagi, Stat. S. 2, 2, 26: lenis materiae, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin. 16, 16, 28. *Plur.*: uti somno et quietibus ceteris, *recreations*, Cic. Off. 1, 29. **2.** *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesari fuit grata, Nep. Att. 7. **3.** *peace*: quies diuturna, Sall. C. 31: ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14. **4.** *sleep*: quietem capere, *to go to sleep*, Ov. F. 1, 205: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: alta, *deep sleep*, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: ire ad quietem, *to go to rest*, Cic. Div. 1, 29: quieti se tradere, ib.: secundum quietem, *in sleep*, ib. 2, 66: per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81. **5.** *death* (poet.) olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, Virg. Aen. 10, 745: quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop. 2, 28, 25. **6.** *a dream*: vanae nec monstra quietis, nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205: ducem terruit dira quies, Tac. A. 1, 65. **II.** Meton. *a resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.): intectae frunde quietes, Lucr. 1, 404.

quĭes, ētis, *adj.* for quietus, a, um, *quiet, peaceful*: Naev. in Prisc. p. 704 P.

quĭescentĭa. ae. *f.* [quiesco] *rest, quiet*: Firm. M. 1, 3.

quĭesco, ēvi, ētum (*Part.* quiescita, Inscr.) 3. *v. n. to rest, repose, keep quiet*: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305: renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: non aure quiescit, non oculis, Val. Fl. 2, 43. *Impers. pass.*: quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8. **2.** Esp. *to remain neutral*: Cic. Att. 9, 10: pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16. **3.** *to sleep*: quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 100: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App. M. 9, p. 218. **4.** Of things, *to rest, be still* or *quiet*: prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. Aen. 10, 836: flamma, *ceases to burn*, ib. 6, 226: quierunt aequora, *the waves are still*, ib. 7, 6. quiescentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22: quiescit terra, *lies fallow*, id. 17, 5, 3: quiescunt voces, *are silent*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27. **5.** *to suffer* or *allow quietly, to permit*: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9. **6.** *to cease, leave off, desist from*: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 51: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28: Hor. A. P. 380. [Root QUI: Sans. *si*; Gr. κεῖ-μαι, κοί-τη, etc.]

quĭētālis ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, Fest. *s. v.*

quĭētē, *adv. calmly, quietly*: quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16: quiete acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5. *Comp.*: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. 27, 12. *Sup.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

quĭēto, 1. *v. a.*, and **quĭētor**, 1. *v. dep. to calm, to quiet*: Prisc. p. 799 P.

quĭētōrĭum, ii, *n.* [quietus] *a resting-place, tomb, sepulchre*: Inscr.

quĭētūdo, inis, *f.* [quies] *rest, quietude*: quietudo, ἠρεμία, ἡσυχία, Gloss. Cyrill.

quĭētus, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco]. **II.** Adj. *resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet*: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: quietus et solutus animus. Cic. Rosc. Com. 15: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 4, 19: de istoc quietus esto, *be at ease*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 6. **2.** Esp. *peaceful, neutral*: quietis mortem minitari, Sall. or. ad Caes. de rep. ord. 1, 2: quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4: quietos lacessit, Just. 7, 6. **3.** *free from ambition*: ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 7: vir rectus, integer, quietus, ib. 7, 31. **4.** *tame, gentle*: equi fiunt quietiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. **5.** *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49. Hence, Subst. quieti, orum, *m. plu. those who are at rest, the dead*: Nemes. Ecl. 1, 38. **II.** Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet*: amnes, *gently flowing*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: quietiore aequore ferri, id. Epod. 10, 11: aër, Virg. Aen. 5, 216: bacca, *that has lain a while*, Col. 12, 50: respublica, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: pacatissima et quietissima pars (Galliae), ib. 24: quieta statio, *a safe anchorage*, id. B. C. 3, 6 aetas, Cic. de Sen. 23: quietus et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, ib. 9. Subst. quietum, i, *n. the motionless air*: Petr. 131. (Hence It. *cheto*; Sp. *quedo*; Fr. *quitte.*)

quī-lĭbet, quaelĭbet, quodlĭbet, and quidlibet, *pron. indefin. any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, any, all*: quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 38: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126: pars, id. Od. 3, 3, 38: quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv. 2, 49: quilibet unus, *any one*, id. 9, 17. *Neutr. absol. all and every*: pictoribus atque poëtis quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9. **II.** To express contempt: *common, insignificant*: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, Plin. 7, 28, 29: injuria, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 5.

quilon (cylon), i, *n. jelly*: Veg. Vet. 3, 38.

quĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [quinque] *the age of five years*: robur in quimatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70 dub. (*al.* quinquennatu).

quīn, *conj.* [quī ne (for non); lit. *by which not, how not*] *that not, but that* (with *subj.*): ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic. Att. 12, 27: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satrius domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, ib. 1, 1: nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, ib. 11, 15: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, *not but that*, id. 2, 15: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, *they were very near deserting their camp*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 13. **2.** After words expressing doubt or ignorance: non dubitabat quin non posset, *but that he could not*, Cic. Att. 5, 11: non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, *but that they were the most powerful*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, ib. 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27. **3.** For the *relat. pron.* and non: nihil est, quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 3 59: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspexerit, ib. 4, 1. **II.** As a corroborative or adversative particle = *immo*, with which it is freq. joined: *indeed, truly, nay, nay even*: credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evelare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. So, quin etiam and quin immo, *nay even*: credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, id. Att. 13, 26: quin etiam voces jactare, Virg. Aen. 2, 768: quin immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13: nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26. |||. As an interrog. particle conveying indirect advice or encouragement, *why not? wherefore not?*: quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin potius pacem aeternam exercemus? Virg. Aen. 4, 99: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. 1, 57. So with *imperat.*: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis. *just say in one word!* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18: quin sic attendite judices, *but attend to this!* Cic. Mil. 29.

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what, pray?*: quinam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3.

quīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quini] *containing five*: quinaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aq. 25. Subst. quinarius numus, and quinarius, *a half-denarius*: Plin. 33, 3, 13.

quincenti, v. quingenti, *ad init.*

quincuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [quincunx] *containing five twelfths*: quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74. ||. Esp. *planted in the form of a quincunx*: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, id. 17, 11, 15.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque uncia] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an* as, Hor. A. P. 327: *five twelfths of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1: *of a pound*, id. 12, 28: *of a* sextarius, *five* cyathi, Mart. 1, 28: *of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11. Of interest, *five per cent.*: Pers. 5, 149: in apposition with usura: quincunces usuras spopondit, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102. ||. Transf. (from the way of marking five, as on dice ⁙) to designate a method of planting, in which the trees in each row were opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two trees in the right and left hand rows: quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. de Sen. 17: obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

quincŭpĕdal, ālis, *n.* [quinquepes] *a five-foot rod*: Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quincuplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quinque plico] *five-fold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4.

quindĕcĭes, *adv. fifteen times*: quindecies sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2. 25: Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindĕcim, *card. num.* [quinque decem] *fifteen*: quindecim miles minas dederat, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 51: dies circiter quindecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.

quindĕcim-prīmi, orum, *m. plu. the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35.

quindĕcĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.* [quindecim] *the fifteenth* (for quintus decimus): Marc. Emp. 36.

quindĕcimvir, v. quindecimviri.

quindĕcimvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [quindecimviri] *pertaining to the quindecimvirs or council of fifteen*: sacerdotium quindecimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11.

quindĕcimvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity of a quindecemvir*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindĕcim-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor. Carm. Sec. 70) *a college or board of fifteen men in commission*: quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac. A. 6, 12 *fin.* *Sing.*: L. Cotta quindecimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79: Tac. A. 6, 12: v. Smith's Ant. 387: quindecimviri agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45.

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni] *consisting of five hundred each*: cohortes, Curt. 5, 2. ||. *consisting of five hundred*: thorax, *i. e. of five hundred pounds weight*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: lanx, id. 33, 11, 12.

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [quingenti] *five hundred each*: quingenos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Suet. Aug. 101. ||. In gen. *five hundred*: Col. 5, 2.

quingentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of five hundred*: cohors, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth*: annus, Cic. Fl. 1: Plin. 15, 1, 1.

quingenti (old orthogr. quincenti, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*), ae, a, *card. num.* [quinque centum] *five hundred*: quingentos uno ictu occidere, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43: castra quingentorum millium irrumpunt, Just. 2, 11.

quingentĭes, *num. adv. five hundred times*: quingenties mille, Vitr. 1, 6. Of money: quingenties HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: millies et quingenties, Suet. Aug. 101.

quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quinque] *five each*: quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27: pedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: versus, Nep. Att. 18: millia peditum, Liv. 8, 8. ||. In gen. *five*: bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96: nomina, Liv. 28, 26. *Sing.*: lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *i. e. a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, *i. e. two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16.

quīnī-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distrib. fifteen each*: quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quindeni pedes, Vitr. 6, 9. ||. In gen. *fifteen*: quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quīnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quini] *the number five*: quinionem filiorum eniti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, ib. 46. Esp. at dice, *a cinque*: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quīnī-vīcēni, or separate quini viceni, ae, a, *num. distrib. twenty-five each*: militibus quiniviceni denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 *fin.* (*al.* quini viceni).

quinquāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni] *consisting of fifty, containing fifty*: grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: dolium, Cato R. R. 69: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7. ||. Subst. quinquagenarii, *m. plu.* among the Israelites, *captains over fifty*: Hier. in Jesai 2, 3, 3.

quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quinquaginta] *fifty each*: in singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 3, 28: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5. *Sing.*: centena quinquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3. ||. In gen. *fifty*: per quinquagenas brumas, Manil. 3, 603: Mart. 12, 66.

quinquāgēsĭes, *num. adv. fifty times* (for quinquagies): Pl. Men. 5, 9, 99 dub. (*al.* quinquagies).

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.* [quinquaginta] *the fiftieth*: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: quinquagesimo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6: liba, Mart. 10, 24. ||. Subst. quinquagesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth*, as a tax: ab omnibus ternae praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 49: binae, ib. 3, 78.

quinquāgĭes, *num. adv. fifty times* centena millia, Plin. 6, 9, 10.

quinquāgintā, *card. num. fifty* quinquaginta et quatuor, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 35: millia, Cic. Att. 4, 2.

quinquangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque angulus] *five-cornered*: Prisc. de ponderib. p. 1358 P.

quinquātrus, uum, *f. plu.* and **quinquātrĭa**, orum and ium, *n. plu* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 14, and Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 2, 21] *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, majores, on the 19th of March; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June: quinquatrus, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 14: quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis quinquatria Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnia quinquatrium, id. Ner. 34. Of the lesser quinquatrus: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 17: et jam quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651: v. Smith's Ant. 982.

quinquĕ, *card. num. five*: minae, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 98: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 [Sans. *panchan*; Gr. πέντε, πέμπε; Germ. *fünf*; Eng. *five.*]

quinque, for et quin: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 70.

quinquĕfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque folium] *five-leaved*: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10. ||. Subst. quinquefolium, ii, *n. a plant, cinquefoil*, Potentilla Tormentilla or reptans, Linn.: Cels. 2, 33 *fin.*: Plin. 25, 9, 62.

quinquĕ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj. of five kinds*: nux, Aus. Idyll. 12.

quinquĕjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque jugum] *having five summits, five-peaked*: Jul. Valer. Res g. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quinquĕlībrālis, e, *adj.* [quinque libra] *of five pounds*: Col. 3, 15, 3.

quinquĕ-lībris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of five pounds weight*: patera, Vop. Prob. 5.

quinquĕmestris, e, *adj.* [quinque mensis] *of five months, five months old*: pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8 48, 75.

quinquennālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj* [quinquennalis] *who has been a quinquennal*: Inscr.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* [quinquennis] *that takes place every fifth year quinquennial*: quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: certamen Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9. 2. Subst. quinquennalia, ium, *n. plu. games celebrated every fifth year*: Inscr. ||. *lasting five years*: censura, Liv. 4, 24. 2. Subst. quinquennalis, is, *m. a magistrate in the municipal towns corresponding to the censor at Rome*: the quinquennales held their office for one year, and during the four intermediate years the functions were not exercised Spart. Hadr. 19: decurionum quinquennales, App. M. 11, p. 273. *Adj.*: magistratus quinquennalis, ib. 10, p. 247 v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quinquennālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quinquennalis] *the office and dignity of a quinquennal*: Inscr.

quinquennātus, us, v. quimatus.

quinquennis, e, *adj.* [quinque annus] *of five years, five years old*: filia Pl. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial*, Ov. Pont 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* [quinquennis] *a period of five years, five years* censores magistratum quinquennium habento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: tria quinquennia, i. e. *fifteen years*, Ov. M. 4, 292 *Plur.* for quinquennalia, *games celebrated every fifth year*: Stat. S. 5, 3 113.

quinquĕpartīto, *adv. five-fold* Plin. 25, 6, 29.

quinquĕ-partītus (quinquepert.) a, um, *adj. divided into five parts, five* *fold* (rare): argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.

quinquĕ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* *of five feet* Hyg. de lim. p. 212 Goes.

quinqueplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quinque plico] for quincuplex, *five-fold*: quinqueplex, πεντάπλους, Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

quinqueplum, i, *n.* *a quintuple*: quinqueplum, πεντάπλουν, Gloss.

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separately, quinque primi), orum, *m. plu.* *the first five members of the senate* (βουλή): magistratus et quinqueprimi, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

quinquĕrēmis, e, *adj.* [quinque remus] *having five banks of oars*: decem quinqueremes naves, Liv. 41, 9. ‖. Subst. quinqueremis, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) *a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: in quinqueremi, Cic. Verr. 4, 46: una, Liv. 42, 48.

quinquēres, is, *f.* [vox hybr. from quinque ἐρέσσω] *a vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertĭo, onis, *m.* *one who practised the quinquertium*: Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. *s. v.* quinquertium.

quinquertĭum, ii, *n.* [quinque ars] *the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον: Fest. *s. v.*

quinquessis, is, *m.* [quinque as] *five asses*: App. in Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinquĕ-vertex, ĭcis, *adj.* *having five summits, five-peaked*: urbs, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquĕvir, viri, v. quinqueviri, *ad fin.*

quinquĕvĭrālicĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinqueviri] *pertaining to the quinquevirs*: Inscr.

quinquĕvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a quinquevir*: quinqueviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. cons. 17.

quinquĕ-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* *the board of five, the quinquevirs, five men in commission for any purpose* (v. Smith's Ant. 983): Cic. Agr. 2, 7: quinqueviros Pomptino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21: mensarii, id. 1, 21: muris turribusque reficiendis, id. 25, 7. *Sing.*: quinquevir, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: Scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

quinquĭes, *num. adv.* *five times*: quinquies quinque numerare, Cato R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: quinquies mille, *five thousand*, Plin. 2, 23, 21.

quinquĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque and FID, root of findo] *five-cleft*: Venant. 5, 6, *praef.*

quinquĭplĭco, 1. *v. a.* [quinque plico] *to make five-fold*: magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36, *fin.*

quinquo, 1. *v. a.* *to expiate, purify by religious rites*: quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis, p. 62 P. dub.

quintadĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [quintusdecimus] *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac. H. 4, 36.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus] *of* or *belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order*: nonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 27: vineas semper quintanis seminari (*sc.* vicibus), *at every fifth stake*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7, § 169. ‖. Subst. quintāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* via) *a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth*: Liv. 41, 2. 2. Transf. *a market* (because the camp-market was held in the quintana): quintana domi constituta, Suet. Ner. 26. 3. Quintani, orum, *m. plu.* *the soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac. H. 1, 55.

quintārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to five, containing five*: quintarius numerus, *i. e. five sixths*, Vitr. 3, 1: limes, *that incloses five* centuriae, Hyg. de Limit. p. 158 Goes.

quintĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [caput] *having five peaks*: Varr. L. L. 5, 8, § 50.

quintīlis (quinct.), is, *adj.* [quintus] *pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7: idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv. 9, 46. 2. Subst. *m.* *the month of July*: ab ipso (Martio) Quintilis quintus est, Macr. S. 1, 12 (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar: cf. Suet. Caes. 76).

quinto, *adv.* *for the fifth time*: eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

quintum, *adv.* *for the fifth time*: declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6.

quintuplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quintus plico] *five-fold, quintuple*: Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

quintus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quinque] *the fifth*: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102: natura, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num.* *the fifteenth*: quintisdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16.

quippĕ, *adv.* and *conj.* [quia-pe; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: *certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*: recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Virg. Aen. 1, 39: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12. 2. With the particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc., *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or. 2, 54: quippe quia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27: quippe quod, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quippe quoniam, Plin. 26, 10, 64: quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 106: quippe quum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef.: Liv. 26, 39: quippe ubi, Lucr. 1, 610. 3. With *pron. relat.* *as one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since*, or *inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc.; with *indic.* or *subj.*: dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 30: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv. 5, 37: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset, Nep. Dion. 2. 4. With *etiam* and *et*, *since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 268: Prop. 4, 5, 11. 5. With *ut*, *so that*: Just 4, 3.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippĭ-ni (quippeni), *adv.* *why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure*: *Chr.* Quid? illam meritricemne esse censes? *Ni.* Quippini? Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 41: App. M. 9, p. 644.

quī-qui, *pron. indef.* for quisquis, *whosoever* (rare): quiqui est, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

quĭrīnālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [Quirinus] *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Cal. Mart.): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Ov. F. 2, 475: v. Smith's Ant. 983.

quĭrīnĭāna and **quĭrĭāna mala**, *a kind of apple*: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

quĭris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word] *a spear*: sive quod hasta curis (*al.* quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

Quĭris, ītis, *m.* [Cures] *an inhabitant of the Sabine town* Cures: Virg. Aen. 7, 710: Col. praef. § 19. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritium: v. Niebuhr, Hist. of Rome, i. n. 752: Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 710: populo Romano Quiritibus, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. tab. 24, 1, 34: Gell. 1, 12 acc. to the MSS.: id. 10, 24: Macr. S. 1, 4 *fin.*: populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv. 1, 32: id. 8, 9: id. 41, 16: rarely with the copula, populo Romano Quiritibusque, Fest. *s. v.* dici, p. 67, Müller: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romani Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, *to the citizens of the Roman nation*, Plin. 16, 32, 57. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites: Tac. A. 1, 42: Suet. Caes. 70. Jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship*: ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati iatraliptae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 22. Latinis jus Quiritium (constituit), Suet. Claud. 19 (v. Smith's Ant. 658). *Sing.* *a Roman citizen, a Quirite*: dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1. 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 823: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am. 1, 7, 29: Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, *makes a Roman citizen, sets free* (since the slave was turned round when manumitted), Pers. 5, 75. ‖. Transf. Of *bees* (poet.): ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 201.

quĭrītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quirito] *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*: quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quĭrītātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek* (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: id. 6, 2, 8.

Quĭrītes, *v.* Quiris.

quĭrīto, 1. *v. n.* (*dep.* de Fenestella quiritatur. Varr. in Diom. p. 377 P.) *to raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 68: Liv. 39, 8: illi misero quiritanti, *Civis Romanus natus sum*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. 2. Esp. of an orator, *to scream, shriek*: Quint. 3, 8, 54. [The ancients derived it from Quirites, v. supra: it may however be connected with queror.]

quirrīto, 1. *v. n.* *to grunt*: quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

quis, quae, quid, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) [corresp. with Gr. τίς] *who? which? what?*: unde es? cujus es? *whose are you? to whom do you belong?* Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 44 *Da.* Quis homo est? *who is there?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Am. 12: quid dicam de moribus facillimis? ib. 3: considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom*, id. Rosc. Com. 7: videbis quid et quomodo, id. Att. 11, 21: quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. Quis is sometimes *fem.* in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 48: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76. 2. Adj. *what?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?*: quis videor? *Cha.* miser aeque, atque ego, *in what condition do I seem*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 19: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Am. 5: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 208. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.* *what? what sort of?* quid mulieris uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21: exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum, apud illum putatis esse? id. Rosc. Am. 46. 3. *Neutr.* quid? *how? why?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id. Fam. 2, 8: eloquere, quid venisti? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 221: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16: quid ita? *why so?* id. N. D. 1, 35: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 67: quid ego ni teneam? Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 57. Pleonastic.: quid ni non, Sen. Ep. 52: quid si? *how if?* Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7 (ii) in quid? *wherefore? for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13. (iii) quid? quod, *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover:* Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: id. Off. 3, 25, 94. ‖. Indef. *any one, any body, anything; some one, somebody, something:* Simoni me adesse, quis nuntiate, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis et est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. H. 3, 58. Esp. after *si, ne, nisi, quum:* si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: si quid in te peccavi, ignosce, id. Att. 3, 15: si quis quid de re publica rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34.

quis, for quibus, v. quis and qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what pray:* quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 4, 36: sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *why pray?* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 7. Pleonastic. with *num:* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* ib. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? *any body else?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 37: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? id. de Or. 2, 3: reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2. *In tmesi:* in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quis ea est nam optuma? ib. 2, 1, 16. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg. G. 4, 445.

quispĭam, quaepĭam, quodpĭam, and subst. quidpiam or quippiam, *pron. indefin. any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some:* quid si hoc voluit quispiam Deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic. Quint. 15: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11: neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum ejus, Just. 38, 7: grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4: aliae quaepiam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App. Flor. *n.* 18.

2. *Neutr.* adverbially: *in any respect, somewhat:* num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 7: si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam (quidquam), *pron. indefin. any, any one, anybody, anything, something:* nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet aut adeat, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 5: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? id. Att. 9, 5 *fin.:* percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11: non hic suo seminio quamquam porculam impertiturus est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 67. (ii) nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one:* nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. Aen. 5, 378: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 37. (iii) With unus: quia nondum in quenquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 55. (iv) Hence, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one:* nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, id. 28, 37. (v) quicquam with nihil, pleonastic.: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63. (vi) quisquam, like quis, is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: anum quemquam, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quisquam alia mulier, id. Cis. 1, 1, 6: illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 82.

quis-quĕ, quaeque, quodque, and Subst. quicque (quidque), *pron. indefin. whoever* or *whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing:* non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum inducas pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7: magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, ib. 3, 17: quamcumque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, *n.* 7: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89. The *sing. pron.* sometimes has a *plu. verb:* ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 2. Like quis, quisque is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, id. Poen. prol. 107. (ii) With *gen.:* tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quantulum summae curtabit quisque dierum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124. (iii) With *comp.:* quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. (iv) With *sup.* to express universality: doctissimus quisque, *every learned man,* i. e. *all the learned,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25. (v) And with ordinal numerals: vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten,* Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every third word,* Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years,* id. Verr. 2, 56. Esp. with primus, *the very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible,* id. Phil. 3, 15: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible,* Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first,* Cic. N. D. 3, 3: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59. (vi) With *pron. reflect.:* pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Am. 16: cum suo cuique judicio sit utendum, id. N. D. 3, 1: quisque suos patimur Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44. (vii) For uterque, *each of two, both:* oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44. ‖. Transf. for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who. all that:* quemque videritis hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 5: cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv. 1, 24.

quisquĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (*neutr.* quisquilia, Petr. 75) [prob. from quisque; all sorts of things, odds and ends] *refuse, sweepings, offscourings, rubbish, filth:* quisquiliae, stipulae immixtae surculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6: nugas marinas et quisquilias litorales quaerere, App. Apol. p. 296. ‖. Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, riffraff, dregs, trash:* omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43. Of worthless fish: App. M. 1, p. 113: coricillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilia omnia, *are trifles,* Petr. 75.

quisquĭlĭum, ii, v. quisquiliae.

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and subst. quicquid (quidquid), *pron. indefin. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one, each, every, all:* quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 153: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquam aspexerat, id. Men. 5 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: esto ut hi sint quiqui integri sunt, et sani, Cic. Sest 45: liberos suos quibusquibus Romani mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception,* Liv. 41, 8: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design,* Cic. Rab. Post. 8: quoquo modo se res habeat, *however it may be,* id. Fam. 1, 5. *Sing. pron.* with *plur.* verb: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedite saxis, Prop. 4, 5, 75: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45. With *gen.:* deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in coelo regit, *all ye gods who,* id. Epod. 5, 1: Liv. 23, 9: quicquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42. *Neutr.* adverb. *how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *the farther, the more,* Liv. 31, 1: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.* Quisquis *fem.:* mulier, quisquis es, Pl. Cist. 2, 3 66. Quidquid adjectively: quidquid genus, Cato R. R. 48.

quĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [queo].

quī-vis, quaevis, quodvis, and subst quidvis, *pron. indefin.* (separately: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato R. R. 52), *who* or *what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing:* Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Pl. Am. prol. 27: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic. Quint. 27: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of,* Cic. Inv. 1, 53: unus avet quavis aspergere cunctos, *i. e.* quavis ratione, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1. With unus, *any one you please, any one whatever:* si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93. Quidvis, as subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis potius, Cic. Att. 13, 26 With *gen.:* quidvis anni, i. e. *at any season of the year,* Cato R. R. 17.

quīvis-cunque, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *pron. indefin. who* or *what you please, each, every* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 389: quoviscunque loco potes, *at whatever place you please,* Mart. 14, 1.

quō, *adv.* and *conj.* [prob. an abbrev. form of quom, an old *acc.* of qui] *to* or *into which place, whither:* quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adjici potest, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Of persons: quo illae nubent? Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 13: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. With *gen.:* quo gentium, *where in the world,* Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 33. Fig.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch,* Liv. 28, 27. 2. Indefin. *to any place, any where:* s quo tu me ire vis, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Cic. Att 8, 3. ‖. Fig. *for which reason, wherefore:* miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Varr. R. R. 1 54: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Ter Andr. 2, 5, 18: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25

2. *that, because:* non edepol quo t impudicam crederem, *not that,* Pl. Am 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ips audieris, Cic. Att. 10, 1: non quo libenter male audiam, id. de Or. 2, 75: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16. **3.** *to what end for what purpose:* quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, au quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13: dixit profecto quo vellet aurum, id. Coel. 21: nescis quo valeat numus, quem praebea usum? *what money is good for,* Hor. S 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? id. Ep. 1, 5, 12. **4.** *the end that, in order that:* quo deter ores anteponantur bonis, Pl. Poen. prol. 38: castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fraus mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? Ov. H. 20, 23: eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi haberemus, Liv. 34, 9.

quo-ad, *adv.* (monosyl.: Lucr. 2, 849: Hor. S. 2, 3, 91: quaad, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 641, *no.* 357). Of time: *how long?*: senem quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 98. **2.** *as long as*: quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23: ipse, quoad potuit, fortissime restitit, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. **3.** *till, until, until that;* ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, ib. 5, 24: hactenus existimo, consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. **II.** Of place: *how far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, id. Agr. 1, 2: jubeo te salvere voce summa. quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 30. Fig.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad patiatur consuetudo, Varr. L. L. 9, 1: cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38. With ejus (ejus representing an *inf.* or *clause*, like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, *as far as you are able*, id. Att. 11, 12: id. Inv. 2, 6: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv. 39, 45. **2.** *with respect to, as to* = quod attinet ad: quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 8, 23: nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 3.

quoad-usque, or, separately, quoad usque, *adv. until that*: Varr. L. L. 5, 2: ac ne sic quidem impedire rem destitit, quoadusque manus equitum R. necem comminata est, Suet. Caes. 14.

quō-circā (*in tmesi*, quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95), *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Varr. L. L. 9, 59: quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, Cic. Div. 1, 41.

quō-cunquĕ (cumq.) (*in tmesi*: quo nos cunque feret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25: quo res cunque cadent, Virg. Aen. 2, 709), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quocunque venerint, Cic. Verr. 5, 65: oculi, quocunque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1: ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocunque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16.

quod, *conj.* [*acc. n.* from qui] *that, in that, because*: cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3: mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24: num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per provinciam tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14. **2.** *wherefore*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Pl. Aul. 1, 3, 14. **3.** *as respects that, as to what*: quod quispiam ignem quaerat, id. Aul. 1, 3, 13: quod scribis, te, si velim, ad me venturam, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. **4.** *although, even if*: si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, quod dicas mihi, alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33: quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis, at Musae comites, Prop. 4, 1, 49. **5.** *since that, since*: jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 146. **6.** With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas*: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quod ubi ille intellexit, id. Verr. 1, 26: quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: peccasse se non anguntur, objurgari moleste ferunt: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *whereas*, Cic. Am. 24. **7.** With *subj.* instead of *acc.* and *inf.*: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, for filium amare, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 37: recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8. Esp. after illud: illud mihi occurrit, quod inter postulationem et nominis delationem uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

quod, for quot, *q. v.*

quōdam-mŏdo, or, separated, quodam modo, *adv. in a certain manner, in a measure*: quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eum. 7: voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75: id. de Or. 1, 59: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5.

quoi, v. qui, *init.*

quōjas or **quōjātis**, e, for cujas *or* cujatis: Pl. Poen. prol. 109, etc.

quōjus, for cujus, v. qui.

quōjus, a, um, for cujus, a, um: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

quō-lĭbĕt, *adv. whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): gubernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, v. quum, *ad init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj.* v. minus, *no.* vi.

quō-mŏdŏ, or, separately, quo modo (*in tmesi*: quo tu me modo voles esse, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 48), *adv. in what manner, in what way, how.* **I.** Interrogatively: Cic. Verr. 3, 10: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43. **2.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16: quomodo mortem filii tulit! id. Am. 2. **II.** Relatively: non meminisse nos ratus, quomodo trecentos Philippos villico dederis, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5. (ii) Corresp. to sic, *in what manner, in the same manner*: et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, id. Tusc. 5, 7. **III.** Indefinitely = quocunque modo, *in whatsoever manner*: quomodo potuissem, id. Fam. 5, 20. (Hence It. *come;* Fr. *comme.*)

quōmŏdŏ-cunquĕ, *adv. in what manner soever, howsoever*: quomodocunque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. **II.** *in some way* or *another*: sed tamen quomodocunque quanquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 33: Flor. 3, 23.

quōmŏdŏ-lĭbet, *adv. howsoever*: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 19.

quōmŏdŏ-nam, *adv. in what manner pray? how?*: quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16 *fin.*

quō-nam, *adv. whither pray?*: quo tu te agis? *Char.* Quonam, nisi domum? Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 71: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3. Fig.: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9. **II.** *how far pray?*: Gell. 1, 3.

quondam (condam, Inscr. ap. Reines. p. 543), *adv.* for quumdam: *at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly*: verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 29: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. Clu. 66: populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, id. Rosc. Am. 53: Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum, Cod. Justin. 6, 21, 3. **II.** Transf. *at times, sometimes*: quid, cum saepe lapidum sanguinis nonnunquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic. Div. 1, 43: quondam cithara tacentem suscitat Musam Apollo, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. Aen. 2, 367. **2.** Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.): Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg. Aen. 6, 877.

quŏnĭam, *adv.* [quum jam] denoting sequence, *since, after that*: quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam, Fest. *s. v.*: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Pl. Asin 3, 3, 21. Hence **II.** to denote a cause or reason: *seeing that, whereas, since, because*: de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3 301: quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, Cic. Phil. 3, 11 quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14: Nep. Milt. 7.

quō-pĭam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Pl Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever*: ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 45: neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep. Att. 7: Cic. Verr. 2, 21. Fig.: neque quoquam posse resolvi, Lucr. 1, 1053.

quŏquĕ, *conj. also, too* (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word): qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 20. Pleonast. with *et, etiam*: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 56: sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin. 8, 16, 21. **II.** For quidem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2,

quōqueversus, for quoquoversus: Inscr.

quō-quō, or, separated, quo quo, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quoquo ibo, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 1: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 69. With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, id. Merc. 5, 2, 17. Fig.: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9.

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separately, quoquo modo, *adv. in what way soever, howsoever*: quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: tu quoquomodo hominem investiges velim, *in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4.

quōquō-versus (-um) or **quŏquŏ**-vorsum, *in every direction, every way*: legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: Cic. Phil 9, 7: pedes decem quoquovorsum, Cato R. R. 15.

quorsum and **quorsus**, *adv.* (for quoversum or -us) *to what place*: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. **II.** Fig.: *whither, to what*: tenes quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 81: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderit, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5: sed quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 23: non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic. de Or. 3, 24. **2.** Esp. *to what purpose? to what end? for what?*: quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intelligere possitis, Auct. or. ad Quir 2: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? Cic. Leg. 1, 1: quorsum est opus Hor. S. 2, 7, 116.

quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many? as many as*: quot sunt? *Sce.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 6: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49: quot calamitates! ib. 35: quot orationum genera esse diximus totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16. ‖. Transf. in specifications of time, *all, each, every*: quot mensibus fodere, *every month*, Cato R. R. 43: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, *every year*, Virg. E. 1, 43: usu. in one word: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 267.

quotannis, v. quot.

quot-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how many soever, as many as* (rare): quotcunque senatus creverit, tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: quotcumque (flores) ferunt campi, Cat. 64, 280 (*al.* quotquotque).

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quot] *how many each*: is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33.

quŏtennis, e, *adj.* [quot annus] *of how many years, how many years old*: Aug. de quantit. anim. 19.

quŏtidĭāno, *adv. daily*: palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

quŏti-dĭānus (quottid. and cotidianus), a, um (quŏtīd., Mart. 11, 1, 2; but quōtĭd., Cat. 68, 139), *adj.* [quotidie] *every day, daily*: febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: usus, ib. 4, 33: agger, ib. 7, 22: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54: vita, id. Pis. 26: sumptus, Nep. Dion. 7. Poet. for quotidie: nisi quotidianus sesquiopus confeceris, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 66. ‖. Meton. *usual, common*: formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

quŏtī-dĭē (cotid.), *adv. daily, every day*: ibatne ad Bacchidem? *Pa.* Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto: quotidie enim magis suspicor te in Epirum profectum, Cic. Att. 5, 7.

quŏtīdĭo (cotid.), *adv.* for quotidie, *daily*: Q. Caepio in Charis. p. 174 P.

quŏtĭes (quotiens), *adv. how often, how many times, as often as*: o quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est, Virg. E. 3, 72: quoties et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 59: illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7.

quŏtĭes-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how often soever, as often soever as*: quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, Cic. Clu. 18.

quŏtĭesquĕ, *adv.* for quotiescunque, *how often soever*: Col. 6, 17.

quot-lĭbet, *adv. as many as one will*: Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

quot-quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as*: si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: quotquot eunt dies, *i. e. daily*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. ‖ Transf. *all, every*: quotquot annis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4.

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus] *which in the series?* quotumus aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 7.

quŏtuplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quotus plico] *how many fold, how many times*: quotuplex, ὁσαπλάσιος, Vet. Onomast.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot] *which number in the series? answered by the ordinal numerals*: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 3, 94: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* id. S. 2, 6, 44: scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships*, Mart. 9, 36: tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *how many guests you would like to have invited with you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: quota pars laudis, *how very small*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10. With *quisque* (and in one word, quotusquisque) to designate a small number, *how few; how many*: quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i.e. *how few!* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25: quotum quemque inveneris, Tac. Or. 29: quoto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish*, Auct. Her. 3, 17.

quŏtus-cunquĕ, ăcunque, umcunque (cumq.) *adj. whatsoever in order, number*, etc.; *how great* or *small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis pars quotacunque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54: Ov. H. 13, 60.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quŏ-usquĕ (*in tmesi*: quo te spectabimus usque, Mart. 2, 64), *adv. until what time, till when, how long*: *De.* Quousque? *Li.* Usque ad mortem volo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 28: quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23: quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1. ‖. Of place, *how far*: quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: cum decessero de via, quousque degredi debeo? Gell. 1, 3. Fig. *to what extent*: quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Martian. Dig. 20, 3, 1.

quō-vis, *adv. to amy place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 7: abeat quovis gentium, *anywhere in the world*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum (quom, cum, rarely qum). Of time, *when, since as, after that, since that, as soon as*, etc. Constr.: in *oratio directa* it is usu. foll. by *indic.* when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with *quum* describes only one of several concurring causes, the *subj.* is gen. used: in *oratio obliqua* it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic. Off. 3, 18: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. Rep. 1, 26: praeclare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, *you do well in cherishing their memory*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, *since*, id. Fam. 15, 14: fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2 *in.* si valebis, quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. Fam. 16, 12 *fin.*: quum primum sapere coepit, ib. 14, 1: legebam tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepta, id. Att. 9, 12: dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nuntiavit, id. Rep. 1, 12. With *subj.*: Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, id. N. D. 1, 21: equites quum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, ib. 27: ad Hannibalem, quum ad lacum Averni esset, quinque juvenes ab Tarento venerunt, Liv. 24, 13. (ii) *quum* with *subj.* is esp. used by way of substitution for the participles wanting in Latin (*e. g. perf. part. act.* and *imperf. part. pass.*); and in cases where the *abl. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus consul ad aperiendum aerarium venisset, ex urbe profugit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: aquilifer, quum magna multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, id. B. G. 5, 37: Aedui quum se defendere non possent, legatos mittunt auxilium rogatum, ib. 1, 11: quum milites castra communissent, ipse Hannibal cum expeditis raptim angustias evadit, Liv. 21, 32. **2.** Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), *very particularly, preeminently*: quummaxime volo te dare operam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: Cic. Clu. 5, 12: nemo nostrum novit nisi id tempus, quod quum maxime transit, Sen.
Ben. 3, 3. **3.** Quum (cum) . . . tum
while . . . so too, not only . . . but also
both . . . and: usu. with *indic.*: qua
(virtus) quum in paucis est, tum i
paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic. Rep
1, 34: volvendi sunt libri quum ali
orum, tum in primis Catonis, id. Brut
87: fortuna quum in reliquis rebus
tum praecipue in bello plurimum pot
est, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quumque plu
rimas et maximas commoditates amici
tia contineat, tum illa nimirum praesta
omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet i
posterum, Cic. Am. 7, 23. ‖. As
causal particle, *as, since, seeing tha*
although; with *subj.*: quum sit in nobi
consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse es
deum haec ipsa habere majora, id. N
D. 2, 31: quum quisque operam navar
cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tar
datus est, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quum ea it
sint, tamen sese cum iis pacem factur
um, ib. 1, 14: moriens, quum jam ceteri
ex partibus oppressa mens esset, extre
mum sensum ad memoriam reipublica
reservabat, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: quipp
quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe an
utpote.

quummaxĭmē (cummaxime), v
quum, *no.* I. 2.

R.

R, r, *indecl. n.* or (on account of li
tera) *f.* the eighteenth letter of th
Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids
It derives its form from the Greek Ρ, bu
is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Bur
rus, arrabo, were originally written fo
Πύῤῥος, ἀῤῥαβών. In words borrowe
from the Greek, an *h* was subsequentl
appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spi
ritus asper. On account of its vibrator
sound, resembling the snarling of a dog,
is called litera canina, Pers. 1, 109: c
Lucil. in Charis. p. 100 P. ‖. Inter
changes of R with other letters
With *s*. In many words, *r* medial an
final (but not initial) is a euphonic sub
stitution for the original sound of *s*: *e. g*
asa, lases, plusima, meliosem, meliosi
bus, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Vale
sius, fusvos, janitos, became ara, lares
plurima, meliorem, melioribus, foeder
um, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus
janitor; so too, dirimo is formed fror
dis-emo. Tradition ascribes this chang
to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul, B.C
307 and 296, or to L. Papirius Crassus
consul, B.C. 336; Pompon. Dig. 1,
2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Cf. Varr. I
L. 7, 3, 86; Cic. *loc. cit.*; Quint. 1,
13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258
Fest. *s. vv.* Aureliam; pignosa. Bot
sounds have maintained their place i
some substantives ending in *or* or *os*
e. g. arbor, arbos; color, colos; hono
honos; labor, labos; lepor, lepos: s
in quaeso, quaesumus, also writte
quaero, quaerimus; in nasus also nari
pulvis also pulver, *etc.* **2.** For th
interchanges of *r* with *d*, *l*, and *n*, vid
those letters. **3.** *r* is elided in pejer
for perjuro; in crebesco, rubesco, fo
crebresco, rubresco, *etc.* **4.** *r* some
times exchanges its place with the ad
joining vowel: *e. g.* from the roots *te*
cer, ster, come the perfects *trivi, crev*
stravi; and the perf. part. *tritus, cretu*
stratus. ‖‖. Changes of *r* in the Ro
mance languages. **1.** into *l.*: this
the most freq. change: *e. g.* Lat. *arbo*
aridus, Tibur; It. *albero, alido, Tivoli*
Lat. *arcanum*, Wall. *alcam*: Lat. *an*
cora, temperare; Sp. *ancla, templar*
Lat. *Arverni*, Prov. *Alvernhe* (Fr. *Au*
vergne): Lat. *carcer*, Sp. *carcel*: La
papyrus, Port. *papel*: Lat. *altare*, F
autel. **2.** into *n*: e. g. Lat. *Siri*
It. *Sinno*: Lat. *corona*, Wall. *cunun*
3. into *d*: *e. g.* Lat. *armarium*
prora, quaerere, rarus; It. *armadi*
proda, chiedere, rado. **4.** *rs* into *s*
Lat. *dorsum*, It. *dosso*: Lat. *persona*
Port. *pessôa*. **5.** *r* frequently chang

its place, esp. in connection with *t* and *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *stuprum*, It. *strupo*: Lat. *temperare*, Prov. *trempar*, Fr. *tremper*: Lat. *fermentare*, *fimbria*; Wall. *frementare*, *frimbie*: Lat. *fabrica*, *fenestra*; Port. *fragoa*, *fresta*. 6. *r* medial or final is sometimes omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *area*, It. *aja*: Lat. *corium*, Wall. *coajë*: Lat. *aratrum*, It. *arato*: Lat. *rostrum*, Wall. *rost*: Lat. *cremare*, Sp. *quemar*: Lat. *frater*, *mulier*; It. and Wall. *frate*, It. *moglie*: Lat. *retrorsum*, It. *ritorso*: Lat. *aversus*, *ursus*; Sp. *avieso*; *oso*. **IV.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatae.

răbĭdē, *adv. ravingly, rabidly*: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. *Comp.*: rabidius raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid*: canes, Lucr. 5, 890: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151: leones, Hor. A. P. 393: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 93. Of things: lingua, Prop. 3, 8, 11: aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49: certamen, Sil. 16, 410: fames (Cerberi), Virg. Aen. 6, 421: furor animi, Cat. 63, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501. (Hence Sp. *raudo*.)

răbĭes, em, e (*gen.* rabies, Lucr. 4, 1079), *f.* [rabo] *rage, madness*; esp. of dogs: Col. 7, 12 *fin.*: Plin. 7, 15, 13: and other animals: id. 8, 18, 26. Of men, *madness, phrensy*: id. 7 prooem. *fin.*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 26. **II.** Fig. *rage, fury, eagerness*; Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: Vell. 2, 64: civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 26: Tac. H. 2, 38: id. A. 1, 31: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 *fin.* Of the madness of love: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: Hor. Epod. 12, 9. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7: coelique marisque, Virg. Aen. 5, 802: Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog-star*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Virg. Aen. 2, 357. (Hence It. *rabbia*; Fr. *rage*.)

răbĭōsē, *adv. ravingly, furiously*: nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

răbĭōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rabiosus] *a little rabid*: literae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, fierce, mad, rabid*: canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: Plin. 29, 5, 32: homo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 15: fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22 *fin.*

răbo, 3. *v. n. to rave, be mad*: Poët. Cic. Div. 1, 31: Manil. 5, 207: Sen. Ep. 29.

răbo, ōnis, v. arrhabo.

răbŭla, ae, *m.* [rabo] *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger*: non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15: id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Quint. 12, 9, 12.

răbŭlāna pix, *an unknown kind of pitch*: Plin. 14, 19, 24 [perhaps ravus, grayish].

răbŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [rabula] *a brawling, wrangling*: Mart. Cap. 2, 46.

răbuscŭla vitis, *an unknown species of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42 [perh. ravus, grayish].

racco, 1. *v. n. to cry like a tiger*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (*al.* rancant).

răcēmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [racemus] *pertaining to grape-stalks*: pampini, *that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful*, Col. 3, 18, 4.

răcēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the gleaning of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning*: Tert. Apol. 35.

răcēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having clusters* or *berries*: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

răcēmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [racemus fero] *cluster-bearing, clustering* (poet.): uvae Ov. M. 3, 666: Bacchus, *crowned with clusters*, ib. 15, 413.

răcēmor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [racemus] *to glean*: Fig. *to treat of in a supplementary manner*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

răcēmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of clusters, clustering*: pomum, Plin. 13, 4, 7: flos, ib. 6, 12. *Sup.*: uvae, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός] *a bunch* or *cluster* of grapes and similar fruits: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34: Virg. Cop. 21. **II.** Meton. *a berry, grape*: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703: Virg. G. 2, 102: Sil. 7, 208. Poet. for *wine*: Ov. F. 5, 343. (Hence Fr. *raisin*.)

rădĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [radio] *emitting rays, radiant*: umbra, Venant. 2, 286.

rădĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a glittering, a beaming lustre, radiation*: marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: *plu.*: Arn. 6, 208.

rādīcesco, 3. *v. incep.* [radix] *to take root*: Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rādīcĭtus, *adv. with the roots, by the roots*: radicitus effodere herbas malas, Cato R. R. 50: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7, 51. **II.** Fig.: *utterly, completely, radically*: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46 *fin.*: omnia malefacta vostra repperi radicitus, *thoroughly*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rādīcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [radix] *to strike root, take root*: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2: Plin. 13, 4, 8: semina radicata, *having roots*, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.*: Pall. Febr. 10. **II.** Fig.: Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

rādīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of roots, having many roots*: brachia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rādīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small root*: Cic. Div. 2, 66: Col. 5, 5, 5. **II.** Esp. a plant also called struthion, Gypsophila struthium, Linn.?: Plin. 19, 3, 18. **2.** *a small kind of radish*: Col. 4, 8, 1: Cels. 2, 18.

rădĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [radius] **I.** Act. *to furnish with spokes*: rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15. **2.** Transf. *to make beaming, irradiate*; only in *pass.*: *to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams*: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 103. Esp. in *Part. perf. irradiated, shining*: miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, Lucan. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 463: insigne diei (*i. e.* sol), id. 5, 699: caput, *surrounded with a halo* or *nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52: corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.* Fig.: quasi de industria prospera ejus adversis radiarentur, *might be made more glorious*, Flor. 4, 2, 30. **II.** Neutr. *to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate*: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4, 1, 27: radiabunt tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages), Sil. 3, 629. Esp. in *Part. imperf. beaming, shining*: lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214: luna, Virg. Aen. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 637: galea claro ab auro, ib. 13, 105: carbunculi innato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25. Poet. transf.: ipsi inter medios rosea radiante juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257. (Hence Fr. *rayer*.)

rădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small, feeble sunbeam*: Amm. 28, 4 *med.* **II.** *a kind of long olive*: Col. 12, 49, 2. **III.** *an unknown plant resembling fern*: App. Herb. 84.

rădĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting many beams, radiant*: sol, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rădĭus, ii, *m. a staff, rod*: acuti radii immissi, *stakes*, Liv. 33, 5: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58. Esp. *a spoke* of a wheel: id. 16, 40, 76, § 206: Virg. G. 2, 444: Ov. M. 2, 317. **2.** In mathematics: (i) *a staff, rod* for measuring, *etc.*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: Virg. E. 3, 41. (ii) *a semi-diameter, radius* of a circle: Cic. Tim. 6. **3.** In weaving: *a shuttle*: Ov. M. 6, 56: Virg. Aen 9. 476. **4.** In zoology: *the spur* of a bird: Plin. 11, 47, 107. (ii) *the sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca: id. 9, 48, 72. **5.** In botany, *a kind of long olive*: Virg. G. 2, 86: Col. Arb. 17, 3: Plin. 15, 3, 4. A sub-species of the same, called radius major: Cato R. R. 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 24. **6.** In anatomy, *the radius, the exterior bone of the fore-arm*, Gr. κερκίς: Cels. 8, 1. **7.** *the penis*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 14. **II.** *a beam* or *ray* of any shining object: of the sun: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 2: Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: Virg. Aen. 4, 119: of lightning: ib. 8, 429: of the eyes: Gell. 5, 16: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Virg. Aen. 12, 163: genitor (Phoebus) circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40. [Same root as ῥάβδος, from ῥάσσω: ῥάδιξ, and Lat. *radix*, *ra-mus* belong to the same root, also Eng. *root* and Germ. *wurz-el*.] (Hence It. *raggio*, *razzo*; Sp. *rayo*; Fr. *raie*; Eng. *ray*.)

rādix, īcis, *f.* [v. radius] *a root* of a plant (gen. *plur.*): radices agere, *to strike root*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.*: Ov. R. Am. 106: capere radices, *to take root*, Plin. 17, 17, 27: emittere radices e capite, Col. 3, 18 *fin.*: descendunt radices; descendit arbor radice, Plin. 16, 31, 56: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. **2.** *an edible root*: id. B. C. 3, 48: esp. *a radish*: Syriaca, Col 11, 3, 16; 59: also simply, radix, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: Ov. M. 8, 666: dulcis, *liquorice*, Scrib. Comp. 170. **II.** Transf. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, *etc.*: in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101. **2.** *that upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests*; *a root, foundation* (poet.): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102: Ov. M. 14, 713. **III.** Fig. *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin* (*gen. plu.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, *i. e. so firmly established*, id. Att. 6, 6 *fin.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, *from its foundation, utterly*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), *i. e. a native of the same city*, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72. Of etymological *origin, derivation*: Varr. R. R. 6, 5, 61. (Hence Fr. *racine*.)

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off*; *to polish*; *to shave off the hair with a razor* (while tondere is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radunto, *scratch, tear*, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*; and Fest. s. v. radere: fauces, *to irritate*, Lucr. 4, 529: Quint. 11, 3, 13: terram pedibus (corvus), Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, *to shave*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.*: in mourning, Suet. Cal. 5: as a vow, in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81: barbam, Suet. Aug. 79: ut (Caesar) tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, id. Caes. 45: tigna, *to smoothe off*, Lucr. 5, 1266: lapides, *to polish*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, *to scratch*, Plin. 28, 4, 13: aream, *to clear of bushes*, Col. 2, 19: medicam marris ad solum, *to weed out*, Plin. 18, 16, 43: arva imbribus (Eurus), *to strip, sweep*, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: terras (Aquilo), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase*, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *to touch in passing, to brush along, graze* (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 257: Ov. F. 1, 242: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 700: sicco passu freta radere, Ov. M. 10, 654: trajectos surculos rasit, *crept through*, Suet. Ner. 48. **2.** *to strip off, nip off*: damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, *i. e. shaves* her customers, scil. of their money, Mart. 2, 17. **III.** Fig. *to grate upon, hurt, offend:* aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, *to lash, satirize,* id. 5, 15. (Hence Fr. *raire;* frequent. from rasus, It. *rasare;* Sp. *rasar;* Fr. *raser:* also Subst. It. *raso;* Fr. *ras.*)

rādŭla, ae, *f.* [rado] *a scraping iron, scraper:* Col. 12, 18, 5.

raia, ae, *f. a flat fish, the ray, skate,* etc., various species of the genus Raia of Linn.: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

rallum, i, *n. dim.* [rado] *an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare:* Plin. 18, 19, 49 *fin.*

rallus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus] *thin:* tunica, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

rāmālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [ramus] *twigs, sticks, brushwood:* Ov. M. 8, 644: Sen. Ep. 90: Tac. A. 13, 58. *Sing.* ramale, Pers. 1, 97.

rāmentum, i, *n.* (ramenta, ae, *f.* Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id. Rud. 4, 3, 77): gen. *plu.* ramenta, orum, [rado] *what is shaved,* or *rubbed off; scrapings, shavings,* ps, etc.: uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18 *fin.:* ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer,* Lucr. 6, 1044: ligni, Plin. 24 2, 2: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45: ramenta fluminum, *rubbish deposited by rivers on their banks,* id. 33, 4, 21: sulphuratum, *a sulphur-match,* Mart. 10, 3. **II.** Transf. *bits, morsels,* in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *every scrap,* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

rāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramentum] *full of little bits:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

rāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *pertaining to boughs* or *branches:* fragmenta, *i. e. sticks* = ramalia, Virg. G. 4, 303.

rāmex, ĭcis, *m.* [id.] *a blood-vessel of the lungs:* Pl. Merc. 1, 27. **II.** *a rupture, hernia:* Cels. 7, 18: Plin. 22, 25, 57.

rāmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramex] *afflicted with hernia, ruptured:* Plin. 30, 15, 47.

ramnes and **ramnenses**, ium, *m. plu. a Latin race;* hence, *one of the three original Roman tribes:* Liv. 1, 13. Poet. for *nobles of the olden time:* Hor. A. P. 342: v. Smith's Ant. 875.

rāmōsus, a, um. *adj.* [ramus] *full of boughs, having many branches, branching:* arbor, Lucr, 5, 1095: domus Silvani, Prop. 4, 4, 5. *Comp.:* lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65. **II.** Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. E. 7, 30: radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52. *Comp.:* folium, id. 21, 10, 32. *Sup.:* curalium, id. 32, 2, 11. Poet. of the clouds, *forked:* Lucr. 6, 133: of the Lernaean hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches: Ov. M. 9, 73: vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, *into many devious ways,* Pers. 5, 35.

rāmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramulus] *full of branching veins:* folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus] *a little branch* or *bough, a twig, sprig:* Cato R. R. 101: Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: Plin. 24, 15, 81.

rāmus, i, *m.* [same root as radix, radius, *q. v.*] *a branch, bough, twig:* non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30: tempora cingite ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71. Poet. for *a tree:* ib. 3, 650: for *frankincense twigs:* Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211. **II.** Transf. of things having a branching form: *a branch of a stag's antlers:* Caes. B. G. 6, 26. **2.** *a branch of a mountain chain:* Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134. **3.** *a club:* Prop. 1, 1, 13. **4.** *the penis:* Nov. in Non. 116, 26. **5.** *a branch* or *arm of the Greek letter* Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: Aus. Idyll. 12, 9. hence called, Samii rami, Pers 3 56. **III.** Fig.: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13. Of *a branch of consanguinity:* Pers. 3, 28. (Hence Fr. *ranche, rinceau.*)

rāmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus] *a little branch* or *bough, a twig* (for ramulus): Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

rāna, ae, *f.* [perh. of same root as raucus, *q. v.*] *a frog:* Plin. 11, 37, 65: Ov. M. 6, 381: Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. Esp. *the tree-frog,* Rana arborea, Linn.; *the green-frog,* Rana esculenta; and *the common frog,* R. temporaria; and (rubetae) prob. *the toad,* Bufo vulgaris, Cuv. (*v.* rubeta): Plin. 32, 8, 29. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. 3, 44. Proverb.: (i) inflat se tanquam rana, Petr. 74, 13. (ii) qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, of one who has risen from a lowly station, ib. 77 *fin.* **II.** Transf. rana marina, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler,* Lophius piscatorius, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: also simply rana: Plin. 9, 24, 40. **2.** *a push* or *swelling on the tongue of beasts:* Col. 6, 8, 1: Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, *Part. stinking, putrid:* viscera cadaverum, Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Seren. Samm. 978.

rancesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become stinking, grow rancid:* Arn. 1, 12.

rancĭdē, *adv. nauseously, disgustingly:* ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11.

rancĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] *stinking, rancid:* opsonia, Juv. 11, 135. **II.** Fig. *disgusting, loathsome:* rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33.

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root RANC of rancens, rancesco] *stinking, rank, rancid:* cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1154: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. **II.** Fig. *disgusting, loathsome:* aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. *Comp.:* quid rancidius, Juv. 6, 185.

ranco, v. racco.

rancor, ōris, *m.* [*v.* rancidus] *a stinking smell* or *flavour, rancidity:* Pall. 1, 20, 2. Fig. *an old grudge, rancour:* Hier. Ep. 13, 1.

rānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rana] *a little frog, a tadpole:* App. M. 9, p. 233. **2.** Transf. *a little swelling on the tongue of cattle:* Veg. 4, 5.

rānuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little frog, a tadpole:* Cic. Div. 1, 9. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. Fam. 7, 18. **II.** *a medicinal plant, called also* batrachion, *crowfoot,* Ranunculus, Linn. of four kinds. (i) foliis pinguioribus = R. Seguieri, Linn. or R. asiaticus, Linn. (ii) alterum foliosius = R. Philonotis, Linn. (iii) tertium minimum, R. repens, Linn. or R. muricatus. (iv) quartum flore luteo (lacteo?) of white, prob. R. aconiti folius, Linn. or the common *water crowfoot,* R. aquatilis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 109. (Hence It. *ranocchia;* Fr. *grenouille.*)

rāpa, ae, v. rapum.

rāpācĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [rapum] *turnip-tops:* Plin. 18, 13, 34.

răpācĭda, ae, *m.* [rapax] *robber,* a comic patronymic: Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

răpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *greediness, rapacity:* Cic. Coel. 6: Suet. Tit. 7,

răpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio] *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious:* vos rapaces, vos praedones, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 26: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66: inopia rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16: Cinara, *i. e. eager for presents,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, id. Od. 4, 4, 50. Subst. *a beast of prey:* Plin. 11, 45, 101. **2.** Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650: ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. M. 8, 837: Orcus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, *fangs, tusks,* Veg. 6, 1, 1. With *gen.:* chryselectrum rapacissimum ignium, *very ignitible,* Plin. 37, 3, 12. As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. 5, 342: unda, poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 10: Ov. M. 8, 550. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qs. *that sweeps everything before it*): Tac. H. 2, 43 *et al.* **II.** Fig. with *gen. grasping, greedy, avaricious:* nihi est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Am. 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95: nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2.

răphănīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ῥαφάνινος, *of radishes, made from radishes:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

răphănītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ῥαφανῖτις, *a kind of Iris* or *sword-lily,* Iris florentina, Linn. *v.* iris: Plin. 21, 7, 19.

răphănos agrĭa, *f.* = ῥάφανος ἀγρία, by some regarded as a kind of *spurge,* the same as Apios, *q. v.,* but more commonly thought to be some species of Raphanus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

răphănus, i, *m.* = ῥάφανος, *a radish:* Raphanus sativus, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 26: Col. 11, 3, 47.

rāpīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rapum] *pertaining to rapes* or *turnips, rape-, turnip-:* coles, Cato R. R. 35, 2: semen, *rape-seed,* ib. 134, 1.

răpĭdē, *adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly:* dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3 iter confecit, Suet. Cal. 43. *Comp.:* rapidius venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4 71. **II.** Fig.: quod (παθητικόν) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37.

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus] *swiftness, rapidity:* fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1 62: Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

răpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *swift, rapid:* sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, 270

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio] *tearing away, seizing* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 4 714: ferae, Ov. H. 10, 96. Of hunting dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack,* id M. 3, 242. Of *fierce, consuming* heat Virg. E. 2, 10: Ov. M. 2, 123. Of *funeral pile:* id. Tr. 1, 7, 20. As an epithet of the sea (qs. *devouring*): Tib 1, 2, 40. **II.** Transf. *tearing* o *hurrying along, swift, rapid:* fluvius Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 52: torrens, Virg. Aen. 2 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: lapsu fluminum, id. Od. 1, 12, 9: procellae Prop. 2, 16, 45: rapidissimum flumen Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.:* turbo, Lucr. 6 668: venti, Virg. Aen. 6, 75: Notus Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Virg Aen. 1, 42: sol, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 12: equi Ov. F. 5, 592: manus, Virg. Aen. 8 442: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30: venenum id. A. 12, 67: virus, ib. 13, 15 *fin.* **III** Fig. *hurried, hasty:* oratio, Cic. Fin 2, 1 *fin.:* rapidus in consiliis, *over hasty, precipitate,* Liv. 22, 12 *fin* (Hence It. *ratto.*)

răpīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *robbery, plunder ing, pillage, rapine* (mostly *plur.*) nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15 terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 492: rapina alimenti, *a withdrawing* Plin. 17, 24, 37 *fin.* **2.** Meton. *pre plunder, booty* (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae Virg. Aen. 8, 263: piscator ferat aequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87. **II.** *a co lecting together, removing:* opum su rum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

rāpīna, ae, *f.* [rapum] *a turni rape:* Cato R. R. 5, 8: Col. 11, 2, 71.

răpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [răpina] *plunde ing, pillage:* rapinationes facere, M Aurel. ap. Front. 2, 15.

răpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a robbe* Lucil. and Varr. in Non. 129, 29.

răpĭo, răpŭi, raptum (old *perf. sub* rapsit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. *Part. per fem.* ex raptabus, Gell. in Charis. p. P.), 3. *v. a. to seize and carry off, snatch, tear,* or *drag away:* quo rapit me? quo fertis me? Pl. Men. 5, 7, 1 hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: hoc nomen mihi est (*sc.* Harpax), Ps. 2, 2, 60: volucri spe et cogitatio rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: ab a rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247: de si matris Learchum rapit, ib. 4, 516: has am de vulnere, ib. 5, 137: repagu de posti, Ov. M. 5, 120: (fronde alta rapit arbore ventus, Ov. M. 3, 7 aliquem sublimem domum, Pl. Asin. 2, 18 commeatum in naves rapiun

Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 21: Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem ad carnuficem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 156: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: aciem in Teucros, Virg. Aen. 10, 308: illum (*sc.* lembum) in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, id. G. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13: Nasonis carmina rapti, *torn from his home, banished*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: rapit per aequora navem, Virg. Aen. 10, 660: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: arma rapiat juventus, *snatch up*, Virg. Aen. 7, 340: bipennem dextra, ib. 11, 651: Achates rapuit in fomite flammam, *caught the spark*, ib. 1, 176: incendia, Ov. M. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, *to take quickly*, ib. 7, 289: mille rapit populos, *leads hastily on*, Virg. Aen. 7, 725: rapiuntque ruuntque, *gather hastily together*, ib. 4, 581: nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, *sweeps along*, of a serpent, id. G. 2, 153: pars densa ferarum tecta rapit, *range quickly through*, id. Aen. 6, 8. **2.** Esp. *to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault*, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. C. 51: Liv. 1, 9: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 8: Ov. M. 12, 225: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder*, Virg. Aen. 2, 374: rapturus moenia Romae, Lucan. 3, 99: Armeniam, *to plunder, lay waste*, Tac. A. 13, 5. *Absol.*: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly*, Liv. 6, 23: Bithyniam, Flor. 3, 5, 6. **3.** *to carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away*: improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20: id. Ep. 1, 14, 7: Virg. Aen. 6, 428: Suet. Cal. 7. *Absol.*: et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. G. 3, 68. **II.** Fig. *to snatch, force*, or *hurry away*: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*: ipsae res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them*, ib. 3, 5 *fin.*: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo, *carries away*, Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriorem viam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 54: comoediam in pejorem partem, *to put a bad construction upon to misrepresent*, Ter. Ad. prol. 3: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Virg. Aen. 9, 211: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, *seizes upon, appropriates*, Cic. Off. 2, 10 *fin.*: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.*: almum quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 8. **2.** Esp. *to carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate*; and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly*: qui judicem rapere, et in quem vellet habitum animi posset perducere, Quint. 6, 2, 3: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentia rapi, id. Fam. 16, 12: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior? Hor Epod. 7, 13: quem (*sc.* leonem) cruenta per medias rapit ira caedes, id. Od. 3, 2, 12: ὁρμή, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, ib. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12. **3.** *to seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 28: Venerem, id. S. 1, 3 109: Virg. G. 3, 137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acrius in dies, ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam, id. A. 4, 1. **4.** *to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate*: *vive, Ulixes, dum licet: oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape*: non dixit cape, non pete: haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum; sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40 *fin.*: rapiamus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. H. 19, 74: gressus, Lucan. 3, 116: bellum, *to wage suddenly*, id. 5, 403: ut limis rapias quid prima secundo cera velit versu, *may hastily note*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 8. **5.** *to seek eagerly*: Hier. Ep. 57, 2. [Same root as ἁρπ-άζω, and perh. same as Sans. *grabh*, "rapere;" Germ. *greifen*, etc.; the initial *g* of *grapio* and γραπάζω disappearing, as in *nascor, nosco.*] (Hence Fr. *ravir, ravage.*)

rāpistrum, i, *n.* [rapum] *a kind of wild rape*, some species of Brassica, Linn. or prob. Raphanus, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 5.

răpo, ōnis, *m.* [rapio] *a robber*: Varr. in Non. 26, 32.

raptim, *adv.* [id.] *violently, greedily*, (rare): ludunt raptim pila, Nov. in Non. 96, 20: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22. **II.** *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. Att. 2, 9: aliquem sequi, Liv. 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: praecipitata raptim consilia, Liv. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying*, Virg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198.

raptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying off, abduction*: in raptione affuisse, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183.

raptĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] acc. to Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

rapto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize and carry off, to drag*, or *hurry away*: vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, Enn. (or Pacuv.) in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. Aen. 2, 272: Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 399: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234: signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, Cat. 64, 258: dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (*sc.* ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 69, 145: per vim nova nupta raptatur, Ov. M. 12, 223: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. H. 3, 22. Poet. with *inf.*: raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.

2. Esp. *to waste, ravage, plunder*: raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac. A. 12, 54: arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, Tac. A. 4, 23. **II.** Fig. *to drag along*: quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *accuse, arraign*, Prop. 3, 11, 27. **2.** Esp. *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate*: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, raptat, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera rapta corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799.

raptor, ōris. *m.* [id.] *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor.* With *gen.*: (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Pl. Men. prol. 65: panis et peni, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. A. 1, 58: thalami mei, *i. e.* uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: ferri, *the magnet*, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 4. *Adject.*: lupi raptores, Virg. Aen. 2, 356: Ov. M. 10, 540. *Absol.*: rapta et raptores tradere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 51: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 4: Tac. H. 2, 86: ferus, *i. e.* lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gratus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov. A. A. 1, 680: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 2. **II.** Fig.: raptores alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 438: nunquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27.

raptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [raptor] *that serves for dragging away*: machinamentum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

raptrix, īcis, *f* [rapio] *she that carries off*: Hier. Chron.

raptus, a, um, *Part.* [rapio]. **II** Subst. raptum, i, *n.* *that which is seized* or *plundered*: rapto vivere, *to live by robbery*, Liv. 7, 25 *fin.*: Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 7, 749: ex rapto vivere, Ov. M. 1, 144: rapto gaudere Liv. 29, 6: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.*

raptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent snatching* or *dragging away*: Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, Ov. M. 3, 722: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82. Transf.: lenes raptus cucurbitarum, *the strokes* or *shocks*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11. **II.** Esp. *a carrying off, abduction*: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52: raptus exercere, ib. 15, 38 *fin.*: quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 4, 48: Suet. Ner. 46: Ov. F. 4, 417. *Absol.*: Tac. A. 6, 1: id. H. 2, 73 *fin.*

rāpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum] *a little turnip* or *rape*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.

rāpum, i, *n.* (rapa, ae, *f.*: Col. 11, 3, 16: Scrib. Comp. 176), *a turnip, rape*, Brassica Rapa, Linn. and prob. other species: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4: Plin. 18 13, 34 *sq.* (Hence It. *raperonzo*; Sp. *reponche*; Fr. *raiponce.*)

rārē, *adv. far apart, scatteredly*: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5. **II.** Of time *rarely, seldom*: vere rare capitur (piscis), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56.

rārē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [rarus] *to make thin* or *rare, to rarefy*: rarefieri, Lucr. 1, 649: rarefacta, id. 2 1140.

rārenter, *adv. seldom, rarely*: dato rarenter bibere, Cato R. R. 103.

rāresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rarus] *to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied*: fulgit item quom rarescunt quoque nubila coeli, Lucr. 6, 217: humor aquai ab aestu, id. 6, 876: quadrupedibus senectute lanae rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94: rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, *become empty, depopulated*, Stat. Th. 4, 284 densae rarescunt moenia Romae, id. Silv. 4, 4, 14: rarescit miles, *the ranks grow thin*, Sil. 17, 423: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *shall open, grow wider* Virg. Aen. 3, 411: colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30: sonitus rarescit, *dies away*, Prop. 3, 15, 35.

rārĭ-pĭlus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *thin-haired*: Col. 1, praef. § 26.

rārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *looseness of texture, distance apart*: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis, Plin. 8, 43, 68. *Plur.*: foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5: venarum, id. 8, 3. **II.** Transf. *smallness of number, fewness, rarity*: capillorum, *thinness*, Suet. Oth. 12: stellarum, Plin. 2, 18, 16: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 11: raritas dictorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27: lavandi, Suet. Aug. 82. **2.** Meton. *a rarity*: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64. *Plur.*: raritates, Gell, 3, 16.

rārĭtūdo, īnis, *f.* [id.] *looseness* (for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7.

rārō, *adv. seldom, rarely*: raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 20: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: vinum aegrotis prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit poena, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31: raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14: raro unquam, id. 4, 1, 4. *Comp.*: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1. *Sup.*: istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3

rārus, a, um. *adj.* *not close* or *thick thin loose in texture*: opp. to densus (terra) rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras; densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227: textura, Lucr. 4, 196: retia, Virg. Aen. 4, 131: tunica, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13: rariores silvae, *the clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. Agr. 37: aër, Lucr. 2, 106: manus, *with the fingers spread*, Quint. 11, 3, 103. **II.** Transf. *far apart, scattered, thin, scanty:* raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.:* quum raris disjectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur, Hirt B. G. 8, 10: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: baccae expanduntur rarae, Plin. 17, 10, 11: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111: capillus, Suet. Cal. 50: racemi, Virg. E. 5, 7: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600. Poet.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34.

2. Esp. *milit. t. t. far apart, scattered about, dispersed, single;* opp. to confertus: accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *in scattered parties, as skirmishers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25.

3. *few, rare, infrequent:* in omni arte, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81: rarum genus (amicorum), et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Am. 21, 79: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.:* ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: literae, Liv. 6, 1: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: vitio parentum rara juventus, *made less numerous*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 24: (litera) rarissima in clausulis, Quint. 12, 10, 31: ex maxime raro genere, Cic. Am. 18: rarum dictu, esse aliquid cui prosit negligentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39. (ii) For the adv. *raro:* nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12 prooem. § 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtrectator, Tac. A. 4, 33: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, *i. e. rarely speaks of them*, Plin. 33, 7, 38.

4. Esp. *uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable:* rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16: rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (*sc.* pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622. (Hence It. *rado.*)

rāsāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [rado] *a scraping, shaving:* Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *scraped, shaved, polished, smooth:* torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318: calathi, id. H. 9, 76: argentum, *vessels without raised work*, Vell. 2, 56: palmes, *deprived of the bark*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *without herbage, bare*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 69.

rāsis, is, *f. a kind of raw pitch:* Col. 12, 20, 6. (Hence It. *ragia.*)

rāsĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [rado] *to shave often, to shave* (rare): faciem quotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4.

rāsōres fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere, Fest. *s. v.*

rasta, ae, *f.* [Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst] *a German mile:* Hier. in Joel. 3, 18.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum] *a hoe, rake:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Suet. Ner. 19. (Hence Fr. *râteau.*)

raster, tri, v. rastrum, *ad init.*

rastrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rastrum] *pertaining to the hoe*, i. e. *to husbandry or a country life:* Non. 16, 19.

rastrum, i, *n.* (in *plur.* usu. rastri, orum, *m.:* rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Virg. G. 1, 164: *acc.* rastros, Cato R. R. 10, 3: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36, etc. But rastra, Cels. in Non. 222, 8: Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado] lit. *a thing for scraping*, hence *a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock:* rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Virg. G. 1, 94: rastris terram domat, id. Aen. 9, 608: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765. Proverb.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaec vere ad rastros res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe*, i. e. *I shall be reduced to work for my living*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a scraping, shaving:* calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. Jesai. 5, 15, 2. **2.** Meton. *a scraping, shaving:* eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6. **II.** Fig.: gulae, *the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals*, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9. (Hence Fr. *rez.*)

rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado].

rāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a scraping, shaving:* ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

rătārĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [ratis] *small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts:* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.:* also called ratiariae, Serv. Aen. 1, 43.

rătĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a raftsman, lighterman:* Paul. Dig. 13, 7, 30.

rătĭhăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratum habeo]. In law: *an approval, ratification:* Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6.

rătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [RA, root of ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] lit. *the mode* or *art of thinking*, hence *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation:* bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 141: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Am. 16, 58: dextera digitis rationem computat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 49: direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: auri ratio constat, *the account agrees, is correct*, id. Fl. 28, 69: decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 38 (*al.* ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to calculate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: rationem inire, ib. 7, 71: rationem reddere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 23: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 1, 39: rationes referre, ib. 5, 24: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cluent. 37 *fin.:* drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 24. *Plur.:* ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, Cic. Att. 4, 11: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad numum convenit, ib. 5, 21: falsas rationes inferre, id. Flacc. 9: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325: a rationibus, *an accountant*, Inscr. **II.** Transf. *a list, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. **2.** *a sum, number* (rare): nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3. **3.** *a transaction, business; a matter, affair:* res rationesque Ballionis curo, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 31: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 70: quum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur literis, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ratio numaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4 *fin.:* ratio domestica, bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.:* fori judiciique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: rationes civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 6: nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum, id. Mur. 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime perspicies, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6. (ii) *plu. interests, advantage:* me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, ib. 1. 8: consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44: si meas rationes unquam vestrae saluti anteposuissem, Auct. Or. post red.
ad Quir. 1. **III.** Fig. *a reckoning*
account, computation: postquam han
rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *pre*
sented this reckoning, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 12
quum eam mecum rationem puto, *g*
into that calculation, think over the ma
ter, id. Cas. 3, 2, 25: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54
Medea et Atreus inita subductaque ra
tione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic
N. D. 3, 29: hanc rationem habere coep
it, *to make the following calculation*
id. Verr. 5, 39: totius rei consilium his
rationibus explicavit, *drew the plan of*
the whole undertaking according to th
following calculation, Caes. B. C. 3, 78
semper ita vivamus, ut rationem red
dendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. Verr. 2
11: si gravius quid acciderit, abs t
rationem reposcent, *will call you to ac*
count, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum viro
rum atque magnorum non minus otii
quam negotii rationem exstare oportere
an account must be capable of bein
given, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: eam con
ditionem esse imperandi, ut non alite
ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, lit
the account does not balance if it b
rendered to more than one; i. e. *if seve*
ral persons are allowed to interfere i
the government (to decide on the cor
rectness of the accounts), *they will b*
sure to disagree (to wish the account
to be balanced in a different way), Tac. A
1, 6 *fin.* **2.** *relation, connection with*
respect to: (agricolae) habent rationem
cum terra, quae nunquam recusat im
perium, *have to do with the earth*, Cic
de Sen. 15: cum omnibus Musis ra
tionem habere cogito, id. Att. 2, 5
cum hac (muliere) aliquid adolescenter
hominem habuisse rationis, id. Coel. 2
fin.: omnes, quibuscum ratio huic au
est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint
23, 75: pacis vero quae potest esse cum
eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudeli
tas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6: ad nos
trorum annalium rationem, *in respect t*
our annals, id. Brut. 13. (ii) *respect*
regard, consideration, care for (usu
with *gen.* and depend. on habere o
ducere): ad hanc rationem quonian
maximam vim natura habet, fortuna
proximam: utriusque omnino habenda
ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, id
Off. 1, 33, 120: (deos) piorum et im
piorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7
cujus absentis rationem haberi proximi
comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C
1, 9: sauciorum et aegrorum habita ra
tione, ib. 3, 75: alicujus vel dignitati
vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic
de Or. 2, 4, 17: alicujus salutis rationem
habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: quum hujusc
periculi, tum ceterorum quoque offici
orum et amicitiarum ratio conservata ess
videatur, Cic. Clu. 42. (iii) *relation* to
thing. Subjectively, *course, conduct*
procedure, mode, method, plan, etc.: ub
coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis
Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 26: tua ratio est, ut se
cundum binos ludos mihi respondere in
cipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos com
perendinem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11 *fin.*
tua ratio postea est commutata, id. Fam
3, 5: defensionis ratio viaque, id. Verr
5, 1: in praesentia Pompeii insequend
rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: me
autem ratio in dicendo haec esse sole
Cic. de Or. 2, 72: ut, quo primum o
curreretur, vix ratio iniri possit, Cae
B. G. 7, 24. *Plur.:* hoc aditu laud
non mea me voluntas sed meae vita
rationes ab ineunte aetate suscepta
prohibuerunt, *plan of life*, Cic. Manil.
Objectively: *condition, nature, kin*
way, etc.: ratio ordoque agminis alite
se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios d
tulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut rei mil
taris ratio atque ordo postulabat, ib. 2
novae rationes bellandi, id. B. C. 3, 5
quorum operum haec erat ratio, ib.
25: serpit per omnium vitas amiciti
nec ullam aetatis degendae ratione
patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Am. 2
87: ab nostris eadem ratione, qua pridi
resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: quid refer
qua me ratione cogatis? Cic. Am.
nec quibus rationibus superare posse

sed quem ad modum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.* IV Meton. *the reasoning faculty, the judgment, reason:* duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.:* homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adjungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias, ib. 1, 4: haec rationem, quam vos divino beneficio homini solum tributam dicitis, bestiae non habent, id. N. D. 3, 26: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. de Sen. 19, 67: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div. 2, 41: moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.:* Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: arma amens capio nec sat rationis in armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 314. **2.** *a ground, motive, reason:* si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.:* non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76: rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9 *fin.* (ii) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, *a ground* or *reason alleged in support of a proposition:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80. Also, *technical argumentation, reasoning, deduction, demonstration:* (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet: non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, id. Fin. 1, 7: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam, ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.* (iii) In law, *a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea:* ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii nisi hoc dicat, *Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat,* non habet defensionem, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 3, 11, 4. **3.** *reasonableness, reason, propriety,* etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable,* Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: nulla ratio est, with an object-clause, id. Caec. 5, 15: minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3: Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *for which it was proper,* Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *judiciously,* Cic. Att. 12, 44. **4.** *rule, order, method,* etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *in a regular* or *systematic manner,* id. Or. 33: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order, system,* id. Rep. 2, 33. **5.** *a theory, doctrine,* or *system; science:* erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, ib. 1, 16: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in qua ratio rerum civilium perspici posset, ib. 2, 30: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ulla arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ea ratio, quae est de natura deorum, id. Div. 1, 51 *fin.:* Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *system, philosophy,* id. Fin. 1, 5: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *statesmanship,* id. Rep. 3, 3: ratio atque usus belli, *theory and practice,* Caes. B. G. 4, 1: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. prooem. § 3. (ii) Subjectively, *knowledge* (rare): si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. Arch. 1. **6.** *a view* or *opinion:* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43: haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3 *fin.* (Hence It. *ragione;* Fr. *raison;* Eng. *reason.*)

rătĭōcĭnābĭlĭter, *adv. according to correct computation:* Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratiocinor] In rhetor. *an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination:* ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18. **2.** *a set form of reasoning, a syllogism:* ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsa re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet, ib. 1, 34: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16. **3.** *a reasoning with oneself* (διαλογισμός): ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, Auct. Her. 4, 16. II. In architecture, *theory* (opp. to fabrica, *practice*): ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitr. 1, 1.

rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, *pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative:* genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3. II. In grammar, ratiocinativa conjunctio, *serving for inference, illative,* as, *ergo, igitur:* Diom. p. 410 P.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner, accountant:* Cic. Att. 1, 12: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16. II. Fig.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

rătĭōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a reckoning, computation:* Col. 5, 1 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [ratio] *to reckon, compute, calculate:* metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis (geometriae) terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2 *fin.:* de pecunia ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39 *fin.* II. Transf. *to reason, argue; to infer, conclude:* id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, ib. 2, 20, 61: Quint. 7, 1, 61: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7 *fin.* With *acc.:* mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 113. *Pass.:* omnes proportiones eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittae longitudine, Vitr. 10, 15.

rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *reasonable, rational:* natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: sententia vera et rationabilis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3. *Comp.:* rationabilius esse videtur, Pomp. ib. 45, 3, 37.

rătĭōnābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rationabilis] *reasonableness, rationality:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv. rationally, reasonably:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5.

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ratio] *pertaining to accounts:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 39. Subst. rationalis, is, *m. an accountant receiver of revenue:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45, 46: Capitol. Gord. 7. II. *reasonable, rational:* falsa est (finitio), si dicas, *Equus est animal rationale:* nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 56. *Absol.:* a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13: philosophia, *i. e. logic,* Sen. Ep. 89: also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, *theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. Praef.: rationalis medicina, *theoretical therapeutics,* and rationales medici, *medical theorists,* ib. **2.** In dialectis = ratiocinativus, *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic:* causa, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4.

rătĭōnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rationalis] *reasonableness, rationality:* habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

rătĭōnālĭter, *adv. in a reasonable manner, rationally:* Sen. Ep. 109: Tert. Anim. 16.

rătĭōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [ratio] *a statistical table, schedule:* imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which breviarium imperii, ib. 101).

rătĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *an accountant:* calculatores, quos vulgo rationarios dicimus, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 15, 5.

rătis (rates, acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.* though perh. we should here read vates), is, *f. a raft, float:* nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythra, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206: quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur accedere, Cic. Verr. 5, 2: flumen ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, *pontoons,* Liv. 21, 47 **2.** Meton. *a bark, boat, vessel,* in gen. (poet.): Cat. 63, 1: Virg. G. 2, 445.

rătītus, a, um, *adj.* [ratis] *marked with the figure of a raft:* ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Fest. *s. v.*

rătĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ratio] *a small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Pl. Curc. 3, 1: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 2. II. *a slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73. **2.** In dialectics: *a trifling syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29.

răto, *adv. certainly:* Tert. Anim. 35.

rătus, a, um, *Part.* [reor]. II. Adj.: *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation;* hence, *settled, established, certain, valid,* etc.: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id. Div. 2, 7, 19 jussum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecin. 33, 96: censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id. Cluent. 47 *fin.:* ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: tribunatus ratus, *opp.* irritus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: testamenta, *opp.* rupta, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina annuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 104: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled,* Ov. M. 9, 703: ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17. *Sup.:* erga rem publicam multa beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato in Fest *s. v.* **2.** Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol.* pro rata, *in a certain* or *fixed part, proportionally:* militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 *fin.:* utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic. Rep. 2, 40: decimam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi, si minus, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15: tantum pediti daturam fuisse credunt, et pro rata aliis, Liv 45, 40. (ii) Ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *to make* or *consider fixed* or *valid; to confirm, ratify, approve:* quid augur (habet) cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i. e. *a favourable augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: parens nati rata verba fecit, *fulfilled*, Ov. M. 4, 387: juvenes quum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6: eos ratum habere judicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. 36, 125: id. N. D. 1, 5: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.*: ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8.

rauca, ae, *f. a species of worm that breeds in oak-roots*: Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130. Some have supposed this to be a false reading for eruca, *q. v.*

raucēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [raucus] *hoarseness*: Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

raucĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat hoarse*: cornix, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

raucĭo, no *perf.*, sum, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to be hoarse*: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 907 P.

raucĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hoarse-sounding*: cantus cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: bombi, Cat. 64, 263.

raucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *hoarseness*: Cels. 2, 1 *med.*: Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53: *plur.*: id. 22, 23, 49, § 104. II. Transf. *a snoring*: Mart. Cap. 8, 270. 2. *the hoarse sound* of the tuba: Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, *adj. hoarse*: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 16: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: cornices, Lucr. 6, 752: palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1188: guttur, Ov. M. 2, 484: os aselli, id. F. 1, 433: vox ranarum, id. M. 6, 377: "quaere peregrinum" vicinia rauca reclamat, *screams itself hoarse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62: causidici, Mart. 4, 8: dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Virg. Aen. 11, 458. *Comp.*: raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, 11. 2. *hoarse, hollow,* or *deep sounding, harsh, growling*, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop. 3, 3, 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17, 36: aes (*i. e.* tuba), Virg. G. 4, 71: murmur (undae), ib. 1, 109: Hadria, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 14: litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50: postes, Prop. 4, 8, 49: aes (*i. e.* scutum), Virg. Aen. 2, 545. *Neutr.* adverbially: amnis rauca sonans, ib. 9, 125: arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245. II. Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has died away*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. [*Rau-cus* and *rāv-is* are connected with Sans. *ru*, "sonare:" the Lat. *ra-na* perh. also belongs to the same root. Akin to this root is Sans. *rud*, "flere," and Lat. *rudo* and *rugio.*] (Hence Fr. *rauque* and *enrouer.*)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ĕris, *n.* [akin to rudis] *a rude mass*; esp. *a piece of copper* used as a coin, Fest. *s. v.* rodus: olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. 26, 11.

rauduscŭlum (rod- and rud-), i, *n. dim.* [raudus] *a little piece of copper* used as a coin: Fest. *s. v.* rodus. II. Transf. *a small sum of money*: de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, *in regard to that little debt of Numerius*, Cic. Att. 7, 2: ib. 4, 8, a.

rāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ravus] *grayish, dark-coloured*: ravidi vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

rāvĭo, 4. *v. n.* [ravis] *to talk oneself hoarse*: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 33.

rāvis, ravim, *f.* [kindred with ravus and raucus] *hoarseness* (only in *acc. sing.*): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10.

rāvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ravus, no. II.] *a little hoarse*: dat ravulos choraulas, Sid. 9, 13 *in carm.*

rāvus, a, um, *adj. grayish* or *tawny*: ravi coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios, Fest. p. 135 Müll.: (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: lupa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55. II. Transf. to sound, for raucus, *hoarse*: rava vox rauca et parum liquida, Fest. p. 137 Müll.: ciere ravos cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm. fin.* [Same as Germ. *grau*, Eng. *gray*, the initial *g* being dropped in Lat.: cf. *rapio.*]

rĕ or **rĕd**, *an inseparable particle*: *red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and with the connecting vowel *i* in rĕd-ĭ-vivus. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, *etc.* Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms relligio, relliquae, reccido. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post- class. poets (cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 580 *sq.*, and Buttmann, p. 595 *sq.*).

2. Its primary signification is *back*: *e. g.* re-fero, *to carry back*; re-duco, *to lead back*; re-spicio, *to look back*; hence it implies (i) repetition, *again*: *e. g.* re-ficio, *to make again, renew*; reparo, *to get again*; re-sumo, *to take up again.* (ii) opposition, *against*: repugno, *to fight against, resist*; re-luctor, *to struggle against.* (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, *e. g.* re-tego, *to un-cover*; re-sero, *to un-lock*; re-velo, *to un-veil.* (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. *e. g.* probo, *to approve*; re-probo, *to disapprove, blame.* (v) In many cases its signification cannot be represented in English: and in some instances, verbs compounded with it were prob. used synonymously with the simple verbs.

rĕa, ae, v. reus.

rĕ-ădūnātĭo, ōnis, *f. a reuniting, reunion*: ossium, Tert. Res. 30.

rĕ-aedĭfĭco, 1. *v. a. to build again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

rēapse, *adv.* [contr. from re and apse = ipsa] *in fact, in reality, actually, really*: reapse est re ipsa, Fest. *s.v.*: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 41: earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: objiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus] *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment*: revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. II. Meton. *an offence of which one stands accused, a charge*: App. M. 7: Prud. Cath. 11.

rĕ-baptizo, 1. *v. a. to baptize again*: Aug. Ep. 203 *fin.*

rĕbellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebello] *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (for rebellio): Tac. A. 14, 31: Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.*

rĕbellātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *revolted, rebel* (rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin.*

rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bellum] *a renewal of war* (by a conquered people), *a revolt, rebellion*: rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coeptare, ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. H. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, Cic. Scaur. § 42.

rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel*: Treb. Poll. Salon. 1.

rĕbellis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that renews war, insurgent, rebellious*: rebelles Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 12, 185: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72. Subst. rebelles, ium, *m. plu. rebels*: id. A. 1, 40. II. Fig.: rebellis amor, Ov. R. Am. 246: flammae seditione rogi, Stat. Th. 1, 35

rĕbellĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a renewal war, revolt, rebellion* (for rebellio): pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv. 21.

rĕ-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to w war again* (said of the conquered) *make an insurrection, to revolt, reb* si plures rebellare consilia inissent, H B. G. 8, 44: Liv. 8, 14: Quint. 8, 5, Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebe *renew the combat*, Ov. M. 9, 81. Fig.: credunt rebellare quae curaver vitia, *to break out again*, Plin. 25, 109: rebellat saepe humor, *offers sistance* (to writing), id. 13, 12, pudor rebellat, Sen. Agam. 138. (Hen old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel, revelry.*)

rĕ-bīto, 3. *v. n. to go back, retur* si non rebitas huc, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 20.

rĕ-bŏo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to echo ba re-echo, resound* (poet.): reboant vaeque et longus Olympus, Virg. G. 223: rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252: nec citha reboant laqueata aurataque temp Lucr. 2, 28: reboant tympana, Cat. 21: reboat te, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73.

rĕ-bullĭo, ivi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and I. Neutr. *to bubble up*: vinu App. M. 9. II. Act. *to cause bubble forth*: oleum, ib. 5: spiritum *breathe out*, ib. 1.

rĕ-calcitro, 1. *v. n. to kick back* horses): poet. transf. *to refuse acce* Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.

rĕ-calco, 1. *v. a. to tread again, trace*: humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: pri vestigia, App. M. 6.

rĕ-călĕo, 2. *v. n. to grow warm aga be warm*: recalent nostro Tiberina enta sanguine adhuc, *still run wa* Virg. Aen. 12, 35. II. Fig.: reca bant in auribus ejus parentis effa Amm. 28, 1, 7: Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. become warm again, to grow war* quum motu atque exercitatione re escunt (corpora), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, II. Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov. Am. 629: Plin. Ep. 7, 9.

rĕ-calfăcĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a. to m warm again, to warm*: calidumque ori caede recalfecit consorti sanguine lum, Ov. M. 8, 443. *Pass.*: rursus calfiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271. And in uncontr. form: statim recalefacto pore, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. Fig.: tepidam recalface mentem, A. A. 2, 445.

rĕcalvaster, tri, *m.* [recalvus] *t has a bald forehead*: Sen. Ep. 66 *me*

rĕcalvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *baldnes the forehead*: Vulg. Levit. 13, 42.

rĕ-calvus, a, um, *adj. bald in fro* Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep grow white again*: percussa reca unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. M 530. II. *to grow hot again, to gl* (ubi tellus) solibus aetheriis recand ib. 1, 435. 2. Fig.: recanduit ib. 3, 707.

rĕ-căno, 3. *v. a. to sing back, call back by singing*: ut illa (perc recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 33, 51. II. *to charm back again undo a charm*: pauci etiam cred serpentes ipsas recanere, id. 28, 2, § 19.

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n. a.* (poet.) I. Neutr. *to sound b re-echo*: nusquam Graecula quod cantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86. II. A *to recall, recant*: recantatis opprob Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. 2. *to charm b charm away*: nulla recantatas depor pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

rĕ-căpĭtŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [capitulu *to go over the main points again, to capitulate*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

rĕcauta, orum, *n. plu. a quitta release*: Novell. 130, 1.

rĕ-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a.* law, *to give counter security*: Cod. tin. 9, 3, 2.

rĕ-căvus, a, um, *adj. hollow* or *ar inwards, concave*: Prud. στεφ. 11, 1

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to back retire, withdraw, retreat*:

oe recede, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 34: recedere
oeo, id. Am. 1, 1, 84: centuriones ex eo
no stabant loco recesserunt, Caes. B.
. 5, 43: a Mutina, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21:
rocul a telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359:
e medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 *fin.*: in
astra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 *fin.*
2. Esp. *to go to rest*: Petr. 85, 5:
v. Ib. 239. 3. Of things: ut illae
ndae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem
ecedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba mov-
re loco, quamvis invita recedant, *yield*,
Ior. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni
enientes commoda secum, multa re-
edentes adimunt, *the departing years*,
l. A. P. 176. And of apparent de-
arture: provehimur portu, terraeque
rbesque recedunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 72:
v. M. 8, 139. (ii) Of situation: *to*
tand back, recede (i. e. to be distant, re-
ired): secreta parentis Anchisae domus
rboribusque obtecta recessit, Virg. Aen.
, 300: Cat. 64, 43: Palaestina vocaba-
ur, qua contingit Arabas, et qua re-
edit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13:
Iagna Graecia in tres sinus recedens
usonii maris, id. 4, 10, 17. Of nations:
ens Cappadocum longissime Ponticar-
m omnium introrsus recedens, id. 6, 8,
. Of perspective: pictor vi artis suae
fficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere,
uaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2,
7, 21: Plin. Ep. 3, 6. II. In gen. *to*
o away, abandon: haec effatu' pater,
ermana, repente recessit, *vanished*, Enn.
nn. 1, 52: nec vero a stabulis pluvia
npendente recedunt longius (apes),
irg. G. 4, 191: Plin. Ep. 1, 13. 2.
f things, *to separate from*: in aliis
ssibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a
ragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7: carnes ab
ssibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9: caput e cervice,
v. Pont. 2, 8, 65. III. Fig.: avius
vera longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2,
29: ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4,
: ab armis, *to lay them down*, id.
osc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a natura, id.
in. 4, 16, 43: a sententiis ejus, ab omni
oluntate consiliisque, id. Att. 12, 4: a
ita, *i. e. to kill oneself*, id. Tusc. 4, 17,
. 2. Of inanimate and abstract
bjects: (nomen *hostis*) a peregrino
ecessit et proprie in eo, qui arma con-
a ferret, remansit, *has lost the signi-*
cation of foreigner, id. Off. 1, 12, 37:
consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67: ab
su quotidiano, Quint. 10, 1, 44. Poet.
ith simple *abl.*: sic nunquam corde
ecedit nata tuo, *departs*, Stat. S. 3, 5,
. *Absol.*: et pariter Phoebes pariter
aris ira recessit, *vanished*, Ov. M. 12,
: spes, Lucan. 7, 688. With *in*: in
entos vita recessit, *passed away into*
e winds, Virg. Aen. 4, 705.

rĕ-cello, *3. v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.
spring back, bend back (rare): (terra)
clinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573:
ravi libramento plumbi recellente ad
lum, Liv. 24, 34. II. Act. *to throw*
bend back: totum corporis pondus in
stremos poplites recello, App. M. 7:
tes, ib. 10.

rĕcens, ntis (*abl. sing.* in the poets
metimes recente: Cat. 63, 7: Ov. F. 4,
6. *Gen. Plur.* recentum, Hor. Od. 1,
, 2), *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *fresh,*
ung, recent (opp. to vetus): (piscis)
quam est, nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3,
: catuli, *just whelped, young*, Varr.
R. 3, 12, 4: quod si veteris contum-
iae oblivisci vellet; num etiam re-
ntium injuriarum memoriam deponere
sse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: (Verres) cum
provincia recens esset invidiaque et
famia non recenti sed vetere ac diu-
rna flagraret, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5:
mnis conglutinatio recens aegre, invet-
ata facile divellitur, id. de Sen. 20, 72:
ri, id. Mur. 8: tonsae (oves) recentes,
wly shorn, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7:
spites, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: flores, Hor.
l. 3, 27, 43: prata, *fresh, green*: Virg.
en. 6, 674: sanguis, *newly shed*,
t. 63, 7: sol, poet. for *the rising*
n, the east, Pers. 5, 54: arma, *fresh,*
wly whetted, Ov. M. 8, 370: umbrae,
those recently deceased, ib. 4, 434.
mp.: epistola recentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 11:
recentiore memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92. *Sup.*: recentissima tua est epistola Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35. With *ab*: *immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc.: pullum asininum a partu recentem subjiciunt equae, *newly foaled*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, *with her wound still fresh*, Virg. Aen. 6, 450: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90 *ad fin.* With *in* and *abl.* or with *abl.* only: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo moerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *whose grief was still fresh*, Tac. A. 3, 1 *fin.*: quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34: ut erat recens dolore et ira, Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*: recens praetura, ib. 4, 52: caede, id. H. 3, 19. (ii) Recenti re or negotio, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately*: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 18, Cic. Verr. 1, 53: ib. 39: in recenti, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. (iii) Recentiores (*subst.* and *adject.*), *the moderns* (of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: Plin. 28, 17, 72: Graeci recentiores, id. 4, 16, 30. II. Fig. *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*: id. B. C. 3, 94: recens animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34: clamor, Plin. Pan. 23. *Comp.*: sauciis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78.

rĕcens, *adv. lately, just, recently*, etc.: puerum recens natum, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 17: extinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: coria detracta, Sall. H. 4, 29: acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomita Hispania, ib. 4, 5: condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1. *Sup.*: quam recentissime stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53.

rĕ-censĕo, ŭi, sum, and sītum (recensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5 *med.*: Suet. Caes. 41: recensitus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60: Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2. *v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate*: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49: legiones, id. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46: omnem numerum suorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 682: captivos pisces, ordine, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36: pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20: qui recensi (recensiti) non essent, *who had not been considered* (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.* Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through*, Ov. F. 3, 575. II. Fig. *to go over* in thought, *to reckon up, recount, review*: fata fortunasque virum moresque manusque, Virg. Aen. 6, 683: fortia facta, Ov. H. 9, 105: deploratos Priamidas, id. M. 13, 481: parva exempla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

rĕcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo] *an enumeration, reviewing, recension*: qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, *i.e. the censor's register*, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: ne qui novi coetus recensionis causa moveri quandoque possent, *on account of the new enumeration* (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

rĕcensītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a mustering, enumeration*: Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 3, § 7.

rĕcensītus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rĕcensus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rĕcensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an enumeration, a review*: populi (for the distribution of corn), Suet. Caes. 41.

rĕcentārĭus, ii, *m.* [recens] *a seller of wine which has been cooled*: Inscr. *Fem.*: recentaria, νεαροφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

rĕcenter, *adv. recently, lately*: capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26: lecta poma, id. 5, 4 *fin.*

rĕcentor, 1. *v. dep.* [recens] *to renew itself*: Cn. Matius in Gell. 12, 25.

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [recepto] *a reservoir, magazine, receptacle*: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: frugibus, Tac. G. 16: perdicum, Plin. 10, 33, 51: aquae, *a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7: Nili, Tac. A. 2, 61. II. Esp. *a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat*: castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv. 44, 39: (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1 *fin.*: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: servitiis ex Achaia fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat, *a rendezvous*, Liv. 41, 23. With *gen.*: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: receptaculum adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge*, Liv. 6, 33: perfugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29: (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117.

rĕceptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a receiving* or *taking again*: spiritus, Amm. 20, 11, 28.

rĕceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a harbourer, concealer*: (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9: de receptatoribus, Dig. 47, 16.

rĕceptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [recipio] *recoverable*: August. Trin. 15, 13 *fin.*

rĕceptĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kept back, retained, reserved*: servus, *one whom the wife, at the delivery of the* dos, *retains as her own exclusive property*, Cato in Gell. 17, 6: dos quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2.

rĕceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a receiving, reception*: quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 70.

rĕcepto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake*: placido natura receptat cuncta sinu, Lucan. 7, 810: corpus omnes paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, Lucr. 3, 504: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, *you receive my son's visits*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 16: mercatores, *to receive, admit*, Liv. 5, 8: hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear*, Virg. Aen. 10, 383: ibi semper erit praesidium quo in tectum te receptes, *to which you may withdraw*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15: Virg. G. 1, 336.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a harbourer, concealer*: receptores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores, Ulp. Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum, Tac. A. 4, 23. II. *a reconqueror*: Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26.

rĕceptōrĭum, ii, *n.* [receptor] *a place of shelter*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

rĕceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for receiving*: Tert. Res. Carn. 27.

rĕceptrix, īcis, *f.* [recipio] *she that receives*: App. Mund. p. 66, 17. 2. In a bad sense, *she that harbours* or *conceals*: Messana, praedarum ac furtorum receptrix, Cic. Verr. 4, 8.

rĕceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *an engagement*: satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 5, 53: promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

rĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* [recipio.] II. Adj.: *received, usual, customary*: auctoritas receptior, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

rĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing back*: spiritus in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover*, Quint. 11, 3, 32. Fig. *a retraction, recantation*: receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57. 2. Transf. *a going back, retreating*: receptus et recursus maris, *the ebb and flow*, Eumen. Paneg. Const. 6 *fin.* 3. Milit. *t. t. a drawing* or *falling back, a retiring, retreat*: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quum receptus primis non esset, Liv. 28, 23: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1

46: receptum dare, ib. 2, 30 *fin.*: Caesar receptui cani jussit, *for a halt* (not a retreat), id. B. G. 7, 47: receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15· Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: haud facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7. *Plur.*: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. **II.** Meton. (*plu.*) *place of retreat, refuge*: tuti receptus, Virg. Aen. 11, 527: perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *their nests*, Sol. 7 *fin.* **III.** Fig. *a return, retreat*: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2.

rĕcessim, *adv. backwards*: cedam, imitabor nepam, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 7.

rĕcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recedo] *a going back, receding, recession*: Vitr. 1, 6.

rĕcessus, a, um, *Part.* [recedo.] **II.** Adj.: *receding*: scena recessior, *standing farther back*, Vitr. 5, 8.

rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat*; opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12 *fin.*: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, id, Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: gemmae, *its removal from the eye*, Plin. 37, 6, 23. **2.** Meton. *a distant, retired,* or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26: nos, terrarum ac libertatis extremos, recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position*, Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: quum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32. hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess*, Virg. Aen. 8, 193: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall*, Ov. M. 1, 177. *Plur.*: Liv. 38, 45: Vell. 2, 32: Ov. M. 7, 670. **II.** Fig.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background*, id. de Or. 3, 26: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2: vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

rechamus, i, *m.* In mechanics, like trochlea, *a block* or *case containing a set of pulleys*: Vitr. 10, 2.

rĕcharmĭdo, 1. *v. n.* [Charmides] *to cease to be Charmides*, qs. *to decharmidize oneself*, a burlesquely-formed word: proin tu te itidem, ut charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 137.

rĕcĭdīvātus, ūs, *m.* [recidivus] *a restoration, renewal*: carnis, Tert. Res. 18.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [recĭdo] *falling back*: Fig. *returning, recurring*: febris, Cels. 3, 4: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: numus, Juv. 6, 363. Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Virg. Aen. 4. 344: gens Phrygum, *i. e. the Romans*, Sil. 1, 106.

rĕ-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16: Suet. Aug. 96: in good MSS. also written reccĭdo, *e. g.* Cic. Rep. 2, 8; and in the poets rēcĭdo; Lucr. 1, 857: Prop. 4, 8, 44: Ov. M. 6, 212: Juv. 12, 54, *etc.*), 3, *v. n.* [cado] *to fall back, recoil*: neque posse e terris in loca coeli recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1062: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, *had recoiled*, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras misit; recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180. **II.** Fig. *to fall back* or *down*; *to return*: in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse*, Liv. 24, 29: (quartanae) ne recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (*sc.* Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.*: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, *had subsided*, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, *recoil*, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29. **2.** *to fall* or *be reduced to*; *to come* to any state or condition: constr. with *ad*, *in*, or an *adv.* of direction. With *ad*: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque recidisse, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii*, i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor*, Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: tantum apparatum ad nihilum recidere, *to come to nought*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9 *fin.* With *in*: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissent, id. Planc. 37, 90: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.* With an *adv.* of direction: huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus in foro virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 5, 63: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: ex quantis opibus quo recidissent Carthaginiensium res, id. 30, 42: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15.

rĕ-cīdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut away, cut down, cut off*: vepres, Cato R. R. 2, 4: malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg. Aen. 12, 208: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32: ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52: columnas, *to hew out*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: mella, *i. e. to take out*, Pall. Jun. 7, 2. Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 45. **II.** Fig. *to cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447: omne quod ultra perfectum traheretur, id. S. 1, 10, 69: nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: mercedes scenicorum, Suet. Tib. 34: impedimenta, *to diminish*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 7: culpam supplicio, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34: aliquid priscum ad morem, *i. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part.* [recingo].

rĕ-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to ungird, unloose* (poet.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398: vestem, id. M. 7, 182: Virg. Aen. 4, 518. Reflect.: recingor, *I ungird, strip myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, ib. 4, 511: ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.

rĕ-cĭno, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *to sing again, resound, echo*: quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. **2.** In gen. *to cause to resound*: parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching*, ib. 3, 27, 1: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: tu curva recines lyra Latonam, id. Od. 3, 28, 11. **II.** *to recall, recant*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 5.

rĕcĭpĕrātĭo, rĕcĭpĕrātor, and **rĕcĭpĕro,** v. recup

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum (*fut. apoc.* recipie, for recipiam, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*: recēpso for recepero, Cat. 44, 19), 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take back, get back*; *to retake, regain, recover*: centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, *should have retaken*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: recipere suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9: ensem multa morte recepit, *drew out again*, Virg. Aen. 9, 348: sagittam ab altera parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: suos omnes incolumes receperunt (*sc.* ex oppido in castra), *drew off*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: illum ego medio ex hoste recepi, *rescued*, Virg. Aen. 6, 111. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: *to draw back, withdraw; to betake oneself*; and milit. *t. t. to retreat*: se ex eo loco, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 10: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: se ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*: se inde, ib. 5, 15: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45: recipe te, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 8: recipere se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: sui recipiendi facultas, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*: se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. se ad signa, ib. 5, 34 *fin.*: se a pabulo ad stabulum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 33: inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36: se intra munitiones Caes. B. G. 5, 44: se sub murum, id. B. C. 2, 14: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se domum ex hostibus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 52: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: se eo, id. B. G. 1, 25. Without *pron. reflect.*: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, ib. 1, 48 *fin.*: rursum in portum recipimus, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 60: actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30. **2.** *to keep back, retain, reserve*: posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, id. Trin. 1, 2, 157: Cic. Top. 26 *fin.*: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato in Gell. 17, 6. **3.** Fig. *to get back· to regain, recover*: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov. M. 3, 384: anhelitum, *to recover one's breath*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 21: animum a pavore, Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*: animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.*: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. (ii) With *pron. reflect.* (*a*) *to betake oneself, withdraw, retire*: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 7: ad frugem bonam, Cic. Coel. 12: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.*: se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82: se in principen *to resume his princely air*, ib. 76. (β) *to recover, to collect oneself*: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: nondum tota me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275. **II.** *to take, admit, accept, receive* (both lit. and fig.): constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the place is expressed by *acc.* with *ad* or *in*; by *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in*; and by simple *acc.*: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id. B. C. 1, 15. neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell. 2, 45: nisi nos vicina Trivici villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 86: (Peneus) accipit amnem Orcon, nec recipit, *i. e. does not take it to itself does not mingle with it*, Plin. 4, 8, 15 eo oppido recepto, *taken, captured*, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the conquered earth*, Prop. 4, 9, 38 equus frenum recepit, *submitted to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. With *ad*: recipe me ad te, Pl. Cist. 3, 9: aliquem ad epulas Cic. Top. 5: ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11. With *in* and *acc.*. recipe me in tectum Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19: aliquem in deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. aliquem in jus dition emque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14: aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50. With *in* and *abl.* or *abl.* only (in purely local relations): aliquem in loco, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4: tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv. 24, 32 (*al. om.* in): recepta in parte tori, Ov. H. 6, 20: ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 18: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28: receptus terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63. With a local *acc.*: me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. *Absol.*: plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, ib. 1, 76. **2.** Of money transactions: *to receive*: dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62. **3.** In fencing: recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., *to receive a thrust;* recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. Sest. 37 *fin.*; totum telum corpore, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: ense recepto, Lucan. 2, 194. **4.** In medicine: *to be compounded of*: antidotos recipit haec: stoechados, marrubii, Scrib. Comp. 106 (hence the mod. Lat. receptum and Eng. recipe). **5.** Fig. *to take upon oneself, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow*: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon oneself*, Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted*, Quint. 5, 10, 13: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, ib. 3, 11: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque ea delectatur, id. Am. 26: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: rem posse casus recipere intelligebant, *to admit, be liable to*, id. B. C. 1, 78: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24: si recipiatur poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29. (ii) Esp. *to take upon oneself, undertake*: with *pron. reflect.* dep. on *ad* or *in*: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6: ad me recipio: faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. More freq. without *pron. reflect.*: recepi causam Siciliae, id. Verr. 2, 1: in quo est illa magna offensio, vel negligentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2, (iii) *to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, promise, engage*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. Fam. 11, 1, 4: de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, id. Att. 13, 1: Liv. 40, 35: sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. With *dat.*: ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. Fam. 5, 8: quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, ib. 1 9: Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.* (iv) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one: Cic. Verr. 2, 38 *fin.*: Val. Max. 3, 7, 9: for which, recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.*: aliquem inter reos, ib. 3, 70. (Hence It. *recevere*; Fr. *recevoir.*)

rĕcĭprŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco] *a returning by the same way, retrogression; also a moving backwards and forwards*: aestus, *ebb and flow*, Plin. 9, 8, 9: fili, id. 11, 24, 28: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1. **II.** Fig. *alternation, reciprocation*: talionum, *retaliation*, id. 20, 1: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19. **2.** In grammar: *reflective action*: Prisc. p. 940 P.

rĕcĭprŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] i. q. reciprocatio: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.*

rĕcĭprŏcĭcornis, e, *adj.* [reciprocus cornu] *having horns curved backwards*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

rĕcĭprŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus]. **I.** Act. *to move backwards* or *backwards and forwards*: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. 21, 58: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing*, Gell. 9, 11: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10. (ii) Reflect. *to move in a contrary direction*: quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about*, Liv. 28, 30: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, Plin. 4, 13, 27. **2.** Fig. *to reverse, convert a* proposition: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6. **II.** Neutr. *to move backwards, go back; to come and go, reciprocate*: nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *ebbs and flows*, Liv. 28, 6: mare, Curt. 9, 9 *med.*: and of the ebb alone, opp. to accedere, Plin. 9, 97, 89.

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing*: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2, 97, 99: hence, poet. an epithet of the sea, sequiturque reciproca Tethys, Sil. 3, 60. **2.** Esp. of the sea or water in gen. *ebbing, receding*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret, Tac. A. 1, 70: reciprocis amnibus siccatum littus, Plin. 9, 57, 83: lacus maturius reciprocus, *retiring after an inundation*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170. **3.** *going back, flung back*: reciproca tela, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 95. **II.** Fig.: voces, *reverberating, echoing*, Plin. 2, 44, 44: argumenta, *retorted*, Greek *ἀντιστρέφοντα*, Gell. 5, 10: ars, *alternating, reciprocal*, Plin. 11, 2, 1: taliones, Gell. 20, 1: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1. **2.** In grammar, pronomen, *a reflective pronoun*; as, sibi, se: Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when read backwards* (e. g. Virg. Aen. 1, 8 (4)), Diom. p. 515 P. [Etym. dub. perh. *reci-procus* from *re* and *pro*, Pott, 2, 156.]

rĕcīsāmentum, i, *n.* [recīdo] *that which is cut off, a chip* (rare): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

rĕcīsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a cutting off* (rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10 *fin.* Fig. *a retrenchment, diminution*: legatorum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35.

rĕcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [recīdo]. **II.** Adj.: *abridged, short*: opus, Vell. 2, 89: Plin. Ep. 1, 20. *Comp.*: recisius tempus, Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2.

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito] *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. Clu. 51, 141: Suet. Cal. 16. In gen. *a reading aloud, recitation*: Tac. Or. 9: Suet. Claud. 41: Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 10.

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139. In gen. *a reader, reciter*: Hor. A. P. 474: Sen. Ep. 95.

rĕ-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to read out, recite*, esp. a document, statement, report, *etc.*, in public or legal proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 8: testimonia tabulasve, Quint. 7, 10, 13: literas in contione, Cic. Att. 8, 9: edictum, id. Quint. 29, 89: orationem, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 3, 10: responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: heres, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Auct. Or. pro domo 32: senatum, Liv. 29, 37. **2.** In gen. *to read out, recite* any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45: Plin. Ep. 7, 17: nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73: nec illi verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59. **II.** *to repeat from memory, say by heart*: quin etiam recitare, si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3 18 *mid.*: Mart. 9, 84. (Hence Sp. *rezar.*)

reclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo] *a cry of opposition* or *disapprobation*: vestra (*sc.* in Antonium), Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: App. Apol. p. 315.

reclāmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to cry out* or *exclaim against*: Fig.: reclamitat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*

re-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to cry out against, exclaim against, to contradict loudly*: **I.** Neutr.: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti, Liv. 3, 21: quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. **2.** *to reverberate, re-echo, resound* (poet.): scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. G. 3, 261: arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120: ager canenti domino, id. Silv. 4, 5, 20. **II.** Act.: una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb. 5, 12: reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.* Poet. with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. 1, 624. (ii) *Pass. Impers.*: cum erat reclamatum, Cic. Sest. 59, 126. **2.** *to call* one *aloud* or *repeatedly*: rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596: dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

re-clango, 3. *v. n to re-echo, resound*: Amm. 17, 7, 4.

reclīnātōrĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [reclino] *the back of a couch*: reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulciunt toros sive caput, Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.

reclīnis, e (reclinus, Vop. Firm. 4), *adj.* [id.] *leaning back, reclining*: Ov M. 10, 558: Mart. 9, 91: Tac. A. 13, 16.

re-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root CLI or CLIN: *v.* acclino] *to bend* or *lean back, recline*: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: caput, Cic. Arat. 417: scuta, *to lay aside*, Virg. Aen. 12, 130: corpora prona, *to turn over*, Stat. Th. 9, 369. *Reflect.*: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7. **II.** Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me*, id. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might be supported by*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2

re-clīvis, e, *adj.* [clivus] *leaning backwards, sloping, inclined*: campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 16, 15.

re-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to open* what had been closed, *to throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal*: pergam pultare ostium. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 28: fores, Lucr. 3, 361: portam, Virg. Aen. 7, 617: viam arcis, Ov. M. 14 776: adyta, Virg. Aen. 3, 92: domum Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. H. 8 17: portas hosti, id. M. 8, 41: pectora pecudum (in augury), Virg. Aen. 4, 63 specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A 11, 20: humum, *to dig up*, ib. 2, 25: tellurem unco dente, *to break up, till*, Virg. G. 2, 423: contecta vulnera, Tac H. 2, 77: pectus ense, Hor. Epod 17 71: ensem, *to draw, unsheath*, Virg Aen. 4, 646: thesauros tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, ib. 1, 358. **2.** Fig. iram, *to let loose*, Poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 26. subdolus avaritiam ac libidinem occultans. quae postquam pecunia reclus sunt, Tac. A. 16, 32: ebrietas operta recludit, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6: (Mercurius) non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax the decrees of fate*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 17. II. *to shut off* or *up* (rare): singulas separatim, Just. 1, 9: matronas in carcerem, id. 26, 1: tanquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10. Fig.: Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recludo].

rĕcoctus, a, um, *Part.* [recoquo].

rĕcōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [recogito] *thought, reflection*: Tert. Anim. 7 *fin.*

rĕ-cōgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to think over, consider, reflect*: homunculi quanti sunt, quum recogito! Pl. Capt. prol. 51: tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans quam exc'everit disciplina ruris, Col. 1 prooem. § 13.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco] *a recollection, recognition*: scelerum suorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. II. *a reviewing, investigation, examination*: equitum, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin. 11, 30, 36: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19.

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5 *fin.*: cum te penitus recognovi, id. Deiot. 2: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. F. 1, 7. II. *to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*: quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom. sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16 *fin.*: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31: agros, id. 42, 8: ergastula, Suet. Aug. 32: mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16. Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, Virg. Aen. 8, 721. 2. Esp. *to examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate*: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 77: decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5: codicem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26.

rĕ-cōgo, 3. *v. a. to collect again*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

rĕ-collĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect*: sparsos ignes, Lucan. 1, 157: sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *fin.*: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3 *fin.*: talos, poët. Sen. Apocol. *fin.*: stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: actionem, ib. 9, 13 *fin.*: parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just. 23, 4. II. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, Cic. Att. 1, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129: se a longa valetudine, *to recover*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122: se, *to collect oneself, take courage*, Ov. M. 9, 745: primos annos, *to regain*, ib. 7, 216.

rĕ-collŏco, 1. *v. a. to lay back again*: aegrum lecto, Coel. Aur. Acut. 4, 1.

rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew*: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5: humum, Ov. M. 5, 647: metalla intermissa, Liv. 39, 24. 2. *to inhabit again, to revisit*: nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18. II. Fig. *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew*: certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, i. e. *will lead again my old way of life*, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Galbae imagines, *to set up again*, id. H. 3, 7: adolescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, *to reinvest*, ib. 1, 77. 2. Esp. *to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: haec ego quum ago cum meo animo et recolo, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 25: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 13, 20: sua facta pectore, Cat. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. H. 5, 113: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, *contemplating*, Virg. Aen. 6, 681.

rĕ-cōlo, 1. *v. a. to strain again*: Scrib. Comp. 268.

rĕ-commĭniscor, 3. *v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect*: literis recomminiscor, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

rĕ-compingo, 3. *v. a. to join together again, reunite*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together again, to reunite, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio] *a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal*: concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: reconciliationes gratiarum, Auct. Or. ad Quir. 5, 13. 2. *Absol. a reconciling, reconciliation*: irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: simulata, Suet. Ner. 34. *Plur.*: Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, id. Aug. 17.

rĕconcĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

rĕ-concĭlĭo, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 44: and reconciliassere, ib. 1, 2, 65), 1. *v. a. to bring back, to restore*: reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. Capt. prol. 33: ib. 1, 2, 59: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.* II. Fig. *to bring together again, reconcile, recover, restore*: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: quibus eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, ib. 9, 21: animum sorori tuae, id. Att. 6, 7: militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36: voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (ii) *to make friendly, conciliate*: Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C.: inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13. (iii) *to re-establish, restore*: quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia, non intelligo, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: concordiam, Liv. 2, 32: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2: aliquem in gratiam, id. 1, 50 *fin.*: inimicitiam invicem, i. e. *to appease*, Tac. G. 22: existimationem judiciorum, *to recover the character*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 6, .

rĕ-concinno, 1. *v. a. to set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: palliam, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 73: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15 *fin.*

rĕ-conclūdo, 3. *v. a. to shut up again*: aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 *med.*

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [recondo]. II. Adj. *put back* or *out of the way, hidden, concealed*: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16: saltus, Cat. 34, 11: venae auri argentique, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. Subst. recondita, orum, *n. plu. remote, sequestered places*: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. 2. Fig. *hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite*: literae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut. 11 *fin.*: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: verba, *unusual*, August. in Suet. Aug. 86: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint. 18, 59.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put back again; to put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury*, etc.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cum Lepidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, Plin. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: Caecubum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 2: opes aerario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20 *fin.*: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *concealed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: imo reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583: pretiosioris in recondito supellectilis, *under lock and key*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25. Poet.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov. M. 4, 146: avida recondidit alvo, i. e. *swallowed*, ib. 12, 17: quum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, Prop. 2, 32, 16: ensem in pulmone, Virg. Aen. 10, 387: gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482. II. Fig.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *stores away*, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 30: verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac. A. 1, 7 *fin.*: voluptates, *to keep secret*, ib. 4, 57.

rĕ-condūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bring back*: copias civitatum, Ps. Quint Decl. 12, 18 *fin.* 2. *to contract fo again*: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, i. e. *taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.

rĕ-conflo, 1. *v. a. to blow up again, rekindle.* Fig.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 928.

rĕ-consigno, 1. *v. a. to mark again* Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to cook* or *boil over again*: Peliam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 6, 444: lanam (in dyeing), Sen. Ep 71: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49. 2. Transf. *to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast,* or *forge again*: id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: electrum aurumque, ib. 8, 624: spicula, Lucan. 7, 148: ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6. II. Fig.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to re-cast, re-mould*, Quint. 12, 6 *fin.*: Fuffitio seni recocto, *youthful, hale* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat. 54 5: scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55.

rĕcordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recordor] *tha may* or *should be remembered, memorable*: Claud. Mamert. de Stat. an. 3 14.

rĕcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance* With *gen.*: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut 2 *fin.*: veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id de Or. 1, 2: habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, id. Fam 5, 12: das mihi jucundas recordatione conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum quas gessimus, ib. 5, 13: Gell. 17, 2 *Absol.*: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grat recordatione renovata delectant, Cic Fin. 1, 17 *fin.*: subit recordatio: quo dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi Plin. Ep. 1, 9: recordationes fugio, qua quasi morsu quodam dolorem efficiunt Cic. Att. 12, 18: Tac. A. 4, 38.

rĕcordātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to recollection*; in grammar recordativa species verborum, i. e. *th past perfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, 85.

rĕcordātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *recollection remembrance*: Tert. Carn. 4.

rĕcordo, 1. *v. a.* for recordor, *to b mindful of*, etc.: recordavit, Quadrig in Non. 475, 27: ad recordata poenali vitae debita, *preserved in the memory* Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*: ad ea, quae, pr salute omnium gessi, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26.

rĕcordor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep* [cor] *to think over, bethink oneself of be mindful of; to call to mind, remember, recollect*: quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut ea non tum primum arripere videantur sed reminisci et recordari, Cic. de Se 21 *fin.*: id. Lig. 12, 35: pueritiae m moriam, id. Arch. 1: desperationes orum, id. Fam. 2, 16: hujus meritum in me, id. Planc. 28 *fin.*: communes belli casus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*: virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.*: priores libertatem, Tac. Agr. 82: bene facta priora, Cat. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Virg. Aen. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774. With *relat. clause*: recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: admonitus re ipsa recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34 *fin.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 72. With *acc.* and *inf.*: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno in Hispania perpessos, ib. 3, 47: ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23. With *gen.* (rare): flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, id. Pis. 6. With *de*: tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin.* *Absol.*: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. Att. 13, 6. **II.** *to think of, meditate* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov. H. 10, 79: Just. 5, 7 *fin.*

rĕcorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recorporo] *the restoration of the body to its former state*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕcorpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves to restore the body*: cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1: virtus, id. Acut. 2, 38.

rĕ-corpŏro, 1. *v. a. to furnish again with a body; to restore the body to its former condition*: Tert. Anim. 33.

rĕ-corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a. to mend* or *correct again*: costas, i. e. *to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4. **II.** Fig. *to amend, reform*: animum, Sen. Ep. 50.

rĕ-crastĭno, 1. *v. a.* [crastinus] *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (rare): Col. 2, 20, 2: Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*

rĕcrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recreo] *a restoring*: ab aegritudine, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

rĕcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, reviver*: corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 43.

rĕcrēmentum, i, *n.* [cerno] *refuse, dross, slag*: plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, *chaff*, Plin. 18, 16, 41. Of human *excrements*: Gell. 7, 11.

rĕ-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make* or *create anew, to reproduce, restore*: lumen, Lucr. 5, 758: carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46. Poet.: Athenae recreaverunt vitam legesque crearunt, *reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3. **II.** In gen. *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate*; and reflect. *to become refreshed, to revive.* Of the body: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus et recreet vires interdatus, id. 4, 864: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: lassitudines, Plin. 22, 13, 15: defectionem, Tac. A. 6, 50: humerum leni vento, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, ib. 1, 22, 18. (ii) Of the mind: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non queo dicere, Cic. Att. 9, 7: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, id. Manil. 9, 23: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 3, 91: respublica revivescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10: (animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: literis sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: se ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 5, 61 *fin.*: se ab illo timore, Auct. Bell. Alex. 27 *fin.* With *gen.*: recreatus animi, App. M. 11, p. 267.

rĕ-crĕpo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sound back, resound, echo* (poet.): cava cymbala recrepant, Cat. 63, 29: saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (*i. e.* lyram) pulsus, Virg. Cir. 108.

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow* or *increase again*; favete nomini Scipionum soboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.*: praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87: luna pleno orbe, Ov. H. 2, 5.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become raw again*; of wounds, *to open afresh*: only fig.: nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 18: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

rectā, *adv.* (*sc.* via) *straight forwards, right on, directly*: hic ad me recta habet rectam viam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 11: Marius a subselliis in rostra recta, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71.

rectē, *adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly*: vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato R. R. 33: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: satyri cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes humana effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2. § 24. **II.** Fig. *rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well*: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti unquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: recte et sapienter facit, id. Am. 1, 1, 133: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id. Verr. 5, 67: seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*: recte dictum, *opp.* absurde, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere, *opp.* vitiose, Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: recte factum, *opp.* turpiter, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Am. 2, 9: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *openly*, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 2: Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollens, recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 11: cum fuit cui recte ad te literas darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*: si recte ambulavit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: tabernaculum recte captum, *i. e. in the prescribed manner* (opp. to vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, Liv. 34, 44: *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 11: apud matrem recte est, *i. e. she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 15: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for oneself*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11: deos volo consilia vostra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 31: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *at a high price*, *opp.* male, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: nec recte dicere, *to vituperate*, Pl. Pseud. 4, 6, 23. *Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum: rectius occupat nomen beati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 46. *Sup.*: rectissime judicas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32. **2.** With adjectives, like our *right, well, very, much*: illasce oves, qua de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum quod recte sanum est, an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 34. **3.** Ellipt. esp. in answers, *well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr.* Primum aedes expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulcre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 54: Quint. 6, 3, 84. **4.** As a courteously evasive answer like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, *all's well, it's all right*, or, in politely declining an offer, *no I thank you*: *De.* Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 33: *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recte equidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 50.

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding direction*: rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin 5, 4, 11. *Plur.*: ib. 4, 22, 61.

rectĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader director*: ratis rectitator, Poët. ap. Ma Vict. p. 2551 P.

rectĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [rectus] *straightness, directness*: Aggen. in Front. p. 46 Goes. **II.** Fig. *uprightness, rectitude*: Hier. in Jesai, 8, 10.

recto, *adv. straight forwards, directly*: Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21.

rector, ōris, *m.* [rego] *a guider, director*: of *a helmsman*: Virg. Aen. 5, 161: Ov. M. 2, 186: of *a horseman*: id. A. A. 2, 433: Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.*: of *an elephant-driver*: Liv. 27, 49: Curt. 8, 14: of *a herdsman*: Plin. Ep. 8, 17. **II.** Transf. *a leader, ruler, governor*: inesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tanquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35 *fin.*: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: Liv. 4, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11: rector coelestum deûm Olympi, Cat. 64, 204: Virg. Aen. 8, 572: of Neptune: rector pelagi, Ov. M. 1, 331: rector maris, ib. 11, 207: of the *ruler* of a province: Tac. A. 2, 4: Suet. Aug. 89: of the *commander* of an army: Tac. Agr. 28: Suet. Aug. 89: Virg. Aen. 9, 173: of *a tutor, teacher*: Plin. Ep. 3, 3: Suet. Aug. 48: Tac. A. 1, 24. Of things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum coelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2: Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that leads* or *guides*; *a directress, mistress*: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85 *ad fin.*: Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77.

rectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *uprightness*: Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*: recta regione viaï declinare, *from a right line*, Lucr. 2, 249: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 26: rectus cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: velut rectae acies concurrissent, *in line of battle*, Liv. 34, 28: qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv. 21, 36: caput rectum et secundum naturam (*opp.* dejectum, supinum, in latus inclinatum), Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, *straight, erect*, Cat. 10, 20: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26. *Neutr. subst.*: iterque non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, *does not shape his course directly forwards*, Ov. M. [illegible] 715: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. *Comp.*: crus rectius, id. S. 1, 2, 82: rectior coma, *smoother, straighter*, Sen. Ep. 95. *Sup.*: rectissima linea, Quint. 3, 6, 83. **2.** Transf. of sight, *straight* (as opposed to *oblique, sideways*): hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. Rab. Post. [illegible] *fin.*: acies, Ov. M. 2, 776: lumen, Lucan. 9, 638: vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 542. **3.** Fig. in gen. *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*: ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: recta consilia dare, id. Andr. 2, 1, 9: quae sint in artibus recta ac prava dijudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: sermo rectus et secundum naturam enuntiatus, Quint. 2, 5, 11: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv. 35, 4 *fin.*: rectarum coenarum consuetudo, *a regular formal supper*, Suet. Dom. 7: also *absol.*: recta (*sc.* coena), id. Aug. 74: Mart. 8, 50 *fin.*: nominibus rectis expendere numos, *i. e. on good securities*

Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop. 2, 18, 25: absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 8. *Comp.:* rectior divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 39: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67: Cic. Rep. 1, 40. *Sup.:* rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: aliter, quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, *i. e. sincerely, openly*, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint. 10, 5, 12. (iii) Esp. *morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravus); and *neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue:* illud rectum, quod κατόρθωμα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Am. 22, 82: neque id putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod petet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76: recta consilia, Liv. 1, 27: in rectis, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: recta ingenia, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: in omni vita sua quemque a recta conscientia traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. S. 1, 6, 66: ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 13: vir rectus et sanctus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: judicii rectus, Sen. Vit. beat. 6: rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *fin.* (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, *the nominative case*, opp. to obliqui casus: Varr. L. L. 8, 26, § 49: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

rĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [recumbo] *a falling down:* Plin. 24, 13, 72.

rĕ-cŭbo, 1. *v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline:* in hortulis quiescit suis, ubi recubans molliter et delicate, nos avocat a rostris, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sub tegmine fagi, Virg. E. 1, 1: sub qua arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342.

rĕcŭla (resc.), ae, *f. dim.* [res] *a small matter, a trifle:* Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 613 P. *Plur.:* App. M. 4, p. 148. **2.** Esp. *a small estate:* Don. Vit. Virg. *init.*

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.* [recŏlo].

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3. *v. n.* [root CUB; cf. accumbo] *to lie down again; to lie down:* eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in herba, id. de Or. 2, 71, 287: sponda sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, id. M. 7, 539. **2.** Esp. *to recline at table:* rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: Plin. Ep. 4, 22. **II.** Of things, *to fall* or *sink down:* ne (pons) supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Virg. G. 1, 401: minax unda ponto, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Virg. G. 3, 86: in humeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. Aen. 9, 434: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *slope down*, Mart. 4, 64.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭō (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery:* libertatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1. **II.** In law, *a judicial decision of the* recuperatores: Fest. *s. v.*

rĕcŭpĕrātīvus (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that can be regained, recoverable:* Aggen. Urb. p. 63.

rĕcŭpĕrātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that regains* or *recovers:* urbis, Tac. A. 2, 52. **II.** In law, recuperatores *were judices at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and* peregrini, *but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision:* Fest. *s. v.* recuperatio: cf. Gai. 4, 46; 109; 185: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 36: Cic. Caec. 1 *sq.:* id. Tull. 1 *sq.:* id. Verr. 3, 11 *sq.:* ib. 58 *fin.:* id. Flacc. 20 *sq.:* Liv. 26, 48: Suet. Ner. 17.

rĕcŭpĕrātōrius (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *pertaining to the* recuperatores: judicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: Plin. Ep. 8, 20: Gai. 4, 105.

rĕcŭpĕro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: fortunas patrias, Cic. Phil. 13, 5 *fin.:* paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13 *fin.:* civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.:* provinciam, Tac. Agr. 5: pecuniam depositam, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 28. With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.:* jus suum, Cic. Verr. 5, 67: voluntatem, id. Att. 1, 11: gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5: pacem, Sall. J. 29: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: judicia (equites), Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.:* usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11. **II.** Fig. *to obtain again, regain, recover:* si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1. illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.:* adulescentulos, *to gain over again*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.:* se quiete recuperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. *Reflect.:* radices arborum reciperantur, Vitr. 2, 9. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of *recipio*, but on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. *-ero.* Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. *reci* and *paro:* cf. Key, Phil. Soc. 5, 93.] (Hence It. *ricoverare;* Sp. *recobrar;* old Fr. *recouvrer;* Eng. *recover:* also, Sp. *cobrar;* old Fr. *coubrer.*)

rĕ-cūro, no *perf.*, atum. 1. *v. a. to restore, make whole, cure;* also, *to take care of, to prepare with care:* me otio et urtica, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, Plin. 13, 12, 23: sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8, p. 210.

rĕ-curro, curri, 3. *v. n. to run* or *hasten back:* ego ad anum recurro rursum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 50: ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11: ad rhedam, id. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.:* in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.:* ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30. Poet. of the *revolving* of the sun: Virg. Aen. 7, 100: and of the year: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147. With a homogeneous object: coeptum saepe recurrit iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360. **II.** Fig. *to come back, return, recur:* naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox bruma recurrit iners, id. Od. 4, 7, 12: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.:* cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61. With *dat.:* haec appellatio memoriae recurret, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to have recourse to:* ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13: ad eos auctores, id. prooem. § 17.

rĕcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recurro] *a backward course, return:* Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

rĕcursĭtans, antis, *Part. running back repeatedly:* Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

rĕcurso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [recurro] *to run* or *hasten back; to come back, return:* quid ego huc recursem? Pl. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) dissiliunt longe longeque recursant, Lucr. 3, 105. **II.** Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Virg. Aen. 1, 662: curae, ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo recursat, ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* or *going back, return, retreat*, etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret Liv. 26, 42 *fin.:* dent modo fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. M. 6, 450: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, *windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 31. **2.** Meton. *a returning path:* (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, id. 36, 13, 19. **II.** Fig.: recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15: ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 6.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to curve* or *bend backwards, to turn back:* colla equi, Ov. H. 4, 79: radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6: aquas in caput, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583: mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: recurvatae undae (Maeandri) *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent back, crooked* or *curved:* cornu, Virg. Aen. 7 513: puppis, Ov. M. 8, 141: fibrae radicis, ib. 14, 632: nexus hederae, *winding*, ib. 3, 664: tectum, *i. e. the Labyrinth*, id. H. 10, 71: aera, *hooks, fish-hooks*, id. F. 6, 240: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

rĕcūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recuso] *that should be rejected:* revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a declining, refusal:* disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: sine ulla recusatione, id. Phil. 7, 4, 13: Caes. B. C. 3, 98. **2.** Transf.: stomachi, *loathing, nausea*, Petr. 141, 6. **II.** Esp. in law, *an objection, protest:* neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.* poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.* **2.** *a counter-plea;* opp. to petitio judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, id. Inv. 1, 5 *fin.:* Quint. 4, 4, 6.

rĕ-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling;* constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., de, subj.* or *absol.:* uxorem, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16: me judicem, Tac. Or. 5: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic Fl. 38 *fin.:* populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusent, Virg. Aen. 12, 12: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: servitutem, Sall. J. 31: vincla (leones), Virg. Aen. 7, 16: jussa, ib. 5, 749: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128: nihil de poena, id. Planc. 1, 3: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: ad minora se demittere, Quint. Prooem. § 5: prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: tibi comes ire, ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208: non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse immani pretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8: de judiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.:* de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic. Off. 3, 27: reliqui ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.:* non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: neque recusare quin armis contendant, Caes. B. G 4, 7: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3. *Absol.:* non recuso, non abnuo, id. Mil. 36 *fin.:* recusandi aut deprecandi causa legato mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. Of things: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Virg. Aen. 12, 747: rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 837: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: id. A. P. 39. **II.** Esp. in law, *to object, take exception, plead in defence:* causa omnis, in qua pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, Cic. Caec. 28 *fin.*: quum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, Cels. Dig. 17, 1, 48.

rĕcussābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recutio] *that can be struck to and fro:* sphaera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

rĕcussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

rĕcussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking back, a recoil, rebound* (only in *abl. sing.*): Plin. 8, 53, 79.

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf.*, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound:* aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167: uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled,* App. M. 5, p. 170.

rĕ-cŭtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised:* Judaei, Mart. 7, 30: Petr. 68, 8. **2.** Transf. (poet.): sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, *skinned, galled,* Mart. 9, 58.

rĕd-accendo, sum, 3. *v. a. to kindle again, rekindle:* Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.*

rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

rĕdactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *proceeds, produce:* fructuum oleris, Scaev. Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, ib. 46, 3, 89.

rĕd-ădopto, avi, 1. *v. a. to adopt anew, to readopt:* Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 41.

rĕd-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk back:* bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

rĕd-ămo, 1. *v. a. to love again, return love for love:* qui vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Am. 14.

rĕd-amtrŭo, 1. *v. n. to dance opposite* in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕdănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redanimo] *a restoring to life:* Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

rĕd-ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate:* Tert. Res. Carn. 13.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict.* With *acc.*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: orationem, id. Tim. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55. Of abstract subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, *will show them to be false,* Virg. Aen. 11, 687. With *acc.* and *inf.*: audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, *to prove,* Gell. 15, 9. *Absol.*: Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: Quint. 6, 3, 72.

rĕd-armātus, a, um, *Part. armed again, rearmed:* Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

rĕd-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take the auspices again:* exauspicavi ex vinclis: nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, *to return,* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

reddĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reddo] *a giving back, returning:* rationis, *rendering a reason,* Aug. C. D. 21, 7. **II.** Rhetor. *t. t.* = ἀπόδοσις, *the consequent clause, the apodosis:* Quint. 8, 3, 77.

reddĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio] *pertaining to the apodosis, consequential:* pars, *the apodosis,* Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

reddĭtor, ōris, *m.* [reddo] *one who pays, a payer:* debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5.

reddĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (old *fut.* reddibo, Pl. Casin. 1, 41: *pass.*: reddibitur, id. Epid. 1, 1, 22; *Part. perf.* reddīta, Lucr. 4, 763), 3. *v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore:* reddere est quod debeas ei cujus est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam utendum dedi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 109: ea quae utenda acceperis, majore mensura, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it,* id. Sull. 30, 84: *Th.* Redde argentum aut virginem. *Ph.* Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis restituam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: captivos, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: Liv. 26, 50: corpora (mortuorum), Virg. Aen. 11, 103: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2: suum cuique, ib. 3, 12: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: paribus paria redduntur, *are set against, opposed to,* id. Or. 49, 164: redditus terris Daedalus, Virg. Aen. 6, 18: oculis nostris, ib. 2, 740: quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 11: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: sibi ereptum honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 342: conspectum, ib. 9, 262: se ipse convivio reddidit, *returned to the banquet,* Liv. 23, 9 *fin.*: lux terris se reddet, Virg. Aen. 8, 170: se iterum in arma, ib. 10, 684. Poet. with *inf.*: sua monstra profundo reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616. **2.** Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, *to answer, reply,* Virg. Aen 1, 409: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, ib. 10, 530: responsa, id. G. 3, 491. **II.** Transf. *to give up, deliver; to yield, relinquish, resign:* Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20: mandata, Suet. Tib. 16: pretium alicui pro benefactis ejus, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 20: praemia debita, Virg. Aen. 2, 537: gratiam alicui (for referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, *died by disease,* Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14: animam coelo, ib. 123 *fin.*: animas, Virg. Geo. 3, 495: vota, *to pay, offer,* id. E. 5, 75: Just. 11, 10: liba Deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: poenas graves, Sall. J. 14: promissa viro, Virg. Aen. 5, 386: tibi ego rationem reddam? *render an account,* Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6: Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off, exhale,* id. N. D. 2, 54, 136. (ii) *to put* or *bring forth, produce:* ut tibiae sonum reddunt, Quint. 11, 3, 20: Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Virg. Aen. 3, 40: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36: alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, *to vomit,* Plin. Ep. 5, 19: urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66 *fin.*: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61: catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379: fructum, quem praedia reddunt, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 75: Plin. 18, 9, 20. (iii) *to impart, assign, give:* generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 27: Lucr. 2, 98: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods,* Virg. Aen. 12, 817: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is granted,* Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: (civitati) jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it self-jurisdiction,* Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, Liv. 8, 14: connubia, *to bestow,* id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina vera facto, *to call by the right name,* Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36. (iv) Legal *t. t.* reddere judicium, *to fix the time for a trial:* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 57: Caes. B. C. 2, 18: Tac. A. 1, 72: so jus reddere, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence,* ib. 6, 11: id. H. 3, 68: Suet. Vit. 9. **2.** *to translate, render:* quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum verbo, Hor. A. P. 133. **3.** *to repeat, narrate, recite:* ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: reddere quae restant, ib. 74: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: dictata, *to rehearse,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: carmen, *to recite,* id. Od. 4, 6, 43. **4.** *to represent, imitate, resemble:* lux aemula vultum reddidit, *gave back, reflected,* Stat. Ach. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 6, 768: jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Lucan. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6: odorem croci saporemque, *to smell and taste like saffron,* Plin. 36, 23, 55 *fin.* **5.** *to make* or *cause to be; to render:* reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Virg. Aen. 5, 705: omnes Catilinas, Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made the whole population Catilines and Acidini,* Cic. Att. 4, 3: aliquid effectum, *to accomplish,* Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 152: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12. (Hence It. *rendere;* Sp. *rendir;* Fr. *rendre;* also from redditum, It. *rendita;* Sp. *renta;* Fr. *rente.*)

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo] *a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption:* quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, *the purchase of one's discharge* Auct. B. Alex. 56. **II.** *a buying up bribing:* judicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: reorum pactiones, redemptiones, id. Pis 36. **III.** *a farming* of the revenue: id Prov. Cons. 5, 11. (Hence Fr. *rançon.*)

rĕdemptĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [redempto] *to redeem:* malefacta benefactis, *to make amends for,* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕdempto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [redimo] *to buy back, ransom:* (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21: Liv. 34, 9 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge,* Labeo Dig 19, 2, 60 *fin.*: vectigalium Papir. ib. 50, 5, 8. **II.** In law: redemptor litis, *one who releases a debtor by paying his creditor,* Ulp. ib. 17, 1, 6 *fin.* **2.** *one who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit,* ib. 1, 16, 9. **III.** *the Redeemer:* Aug. Serm. 130, 2.

rĕdemptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that redeems:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 77, 3.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contracting, farming* (rare): qui redempturis auxissent patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48 *ad fin.*: redempturis faciendis, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

rĕdemptus, a, um, *Part.* [redimo].

rĕd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum (lengthened form of the *pres.* redīnunt, Enn. Ann. 6, 34), 4 *v. n. to go* or *come back; to return:* bene re gesta salvus redeo, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 58. e provincia, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: ex illis contionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68. a foro domum, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 6: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *fin.*: Thebis, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 35: rure, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63 exsilio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 106: in patriam, id. Men. 5, 9, 90: in urbem, Liv. 4 29: veram in viam, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 17: in viam, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: ad navem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18 57: huc, illuc, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 103: intro, id. Aul. 2, 3, 31. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: Germania in septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends towards the north,* Tac. G. 35: collis ad planitiem redibat, *sloped down to,* Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: ad arbitrum reditur, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent induciae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16 *fin.* With a homogeneous object: redite viam, an old formula in Cic. Mur. 12: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. Aen. 6, 122. Poet. with *inf.*: saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, id. Cir. 172. **II.** Fig. aspersisti aquam, jam rediit animus Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 16: et mens et redit

serus in ora color, Ov. A. A. 3, 730: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redire in pristinum statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*: cum aliquo in gratiam, *to regain his favour* or *affection*, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 12: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Nep. Att. 17: in concordiam, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 7: nunc demum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect*, id. Capt. 5, 4, 25: rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.*: redire ad se signifies also, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: Liv. 1, 41: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: in veram redit faciem solitumque nitorem, Ov. M. 4, 231: in annos quos egit, rediit, *i. e. he resumed his youth*, ib. 9, 431: in juvenem, ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: in causas malorum, *to appear again as the cause of misfortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. Aen. 8, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9: iterum solennia, Prop. 2, 33, 1. *Impers. pass.*: tum exuto justitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7. **2.** Esp. in speaking: *to go back*, *recur*, to a former subject: mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 31: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Am. 1, 1: ad Scipionem, ib. 17, 62: ad me, ib. 25, 96: longius evectus sum, sed redeo ad propositum, Quint. 9, 3, 87. Comically: nunc in Epidamnum pedibus redeundum est mihi, Pl. Men. prol. 49. **III.** Transf. *to come in, be yielded* as income, *etc.*; *to arise, proceed*: ut ex eodem semine alibi cum decimo redeat, alibi cum quintodecimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2. **2.** *to come to, be brought* or *reduced to, to fall to, devolve on*: constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* or an adverb of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was reduced*, id. B. G. 5, 48: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: regnum ad aliquem, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum, Liv. 1, 22: res mihi ad rastros, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58: ut ad pauca redeam, *to cut the story short*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into, are not registered in*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: in eum jam res rediit locum, ut sit necesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: Venus, quam penes amantum summa summarum redit, *falls to her lot*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 4: eo meae fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 23: redeunt omnia verba huc, *come to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78.

rĕd-hālo, 1. *v. a. to breathe forth again, exhale*: Lucr. 6, 523.

rĕd-hĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to give back, return*: viaticum salvum tibi, ut mihi dedisti redhibebo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 49 (acc. to Non. 476, 27, we should read reddibo). **II.** Mercant. *t. t.* of a buyer, *to give back* an article; of a seller, *to take back*: redhibere est facere ut rursus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibitio est appellata quasi redditio, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21: si malae emptae forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *to return*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 113: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: dixit (*sc.* venditor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take back*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 84.

rĕdhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redhibeo] *a giving* or *receiving back* an article sold: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21 *sq.*: Quint. 8, 3, 14.

rĕdhĭbĭtor, ἀνάδοχος, Gloss. Phil.

rĕdhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um. *adj.* [redhibeo] In law, *pertaining to taking back* a thing sold: actio, Papin. Dig. 21, 1, 54: judicium, Gai. ib. 18.

rĕd-hostĭo, 4. *v. a. to recompense, requite*: Nov. and Att. in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-dīco, 3. *v. a. to say again, repeat*: haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive, lead*, or *bring back*: (Sol) disjectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 404: filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov. F. 4, 511: tauros in gregem, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9: turbam ferro in hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquem Capuam, id. 26, 12 *fin.* **2.** Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*: annum negligentia conturbatum ad pristinam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 *fin.*: Cic. Or. 3, 10: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, ib. 2, 3, 36: (poetae) formidine fustis ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155. **II.** Transf. of money or property, *to get back, call in, collect, raise*: cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coëgissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: pecuniam ex bonis patriis, id. Phil. 13, 5: omne argentum tibi, *to scrape together*, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, id. Verr. 3, 73: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Julian. Dig. 10, 2, 51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius consul, ac redegit in publicum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv. 2, 42: praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72. **2.** *to bring* or *reduce* to any condition: constr. with *acc.* dep. on *in, ad*, or *sub*; an *adv.* of place, or *absol.*: viros in servitutem, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 47: civitatem in (suam) potestatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: gentes in ditionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.*: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: partem Britanniae in formam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14: in id redactus sum loci, *I am brought to such a pass*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv. 3, 40: mentem in veros timores, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15: si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4 *fin.*: arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, *reduce to order*, Quint. 8, 3, 9: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero, *admitted into the rank of classics*, id. 1, 4, 3: in ordinem redigere (*v.* ordo *no.* II.), *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp. 15: aliquem ad inopiam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56: prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 *fin.*: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, id. Tib. 13: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: barbaros sub jus ditionemque, Liv. 28, 21: totam Italiam sub se, Flor. 1, 9, 8: eo redigis me, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: hem! quo redactus sum! ib. 2, 2, 7. *Absol.*: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down*, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 73: Lucr. 1, 554. **3.** *to make* or *render* (for reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: (Ubios) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, ib. 4, 3 *fin.*: Aus. Mos. 224. **4.** Of number or quantity, *to bring within; to lessen, diminish, reduce*: hosce ipsos (libros octo) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duo genera judicum redegit, Suet. Caes. 41: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nihilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791.

rĕdĭmĭae, χύτρα, Gloss. Philox.

rĕdĭmīcŭlat, ἀναλύει δέσματα, Gloss. Philox.

rĕdĭmīcŭlum, i, *n.* [redimio] *a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet*, etc.: Cic. Verr. 3, 33: Virg. Aen. 9, 616: Ov. M. 10, 265. Also, *a girdle*: Isidor. Orig. 19, 33, 5. **II.** Fig. *a bond, fetter*: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

rĕdĭmĭo, ĭi, ītum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: Aus. Epigr. 94), 4. *v. a.* [etym. uncert.] *to bind* or *wreath round, encircle, gird, crown*, etc.: caput atque humeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1398: tempora vitta, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: capillos mitra, Ov. H. 9, 63: frontem corona, Mart. 8, 70: anguineo redimita capillo frons, Cat. 64, 193: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*: tabellas laura, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: navigia variarum coronarum genere, id. Vit. 10: loca silvis, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. 63, 3: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oed. 487: missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 612. Poet.: torta redimitus tempora quercu, Virg. G. 1, 349: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.

rĕdĭmītus, ūs, *m.* [redimio] *a binding* or *wreathing round*: Sol. 33.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to buy back, repurchase*: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: fundum, id. Att. 11, 13: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi; aliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110. **2.** Esp. *to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.*: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, id. Asin. 1, 1, 93. captos a praedonibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56. captos e servitute, ib. 2, 18, 63: ut is homo redimatur illi, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 91: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. 26, 27. **3.** In gen. *to buy off; to release, rescue*: pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se ab invidia fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2: eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Dion. 10: fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit, Virg. Aen. 6, 121: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *to buy up, purchase*: statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7, 6, 8: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gr. 8. **2.** *to take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22: opus, id. Verr. 1, 54: vestimenta texenda, vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.*: litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: auditores conducti et redempti, *hired, bribed*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14: plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 4. (ii) Esp. in law, *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration*: litem te redemisse contra bonos mores, ib. 2, 12, 15. qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, *i. e. who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, ib. 2, 13, 2. **III.** Fig. *to purchase, i. e. gain, procure*: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice internuntio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 6 *fin.*: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque homi

sum amentium ac perditorum poena redemi, id. Sull. 11 *fin.*: non vitam liberorum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 5, 45: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, ib.: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5 *fin.*: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6. **2.** *to ward off, obviate, avert*: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: haec vero, quae vel vita redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecunia non queo, id. Verr. 5, 9 *ad fin.*: ignominiam assiduo labore, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 21: si mea mors redimenda tua esset, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 105: qui delatorem redemit, *has bought off*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 14, 29. **3.** *to make amends, atone, compensate for, redeem*: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14: multa desidiae crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28: vitium auctore (*sc.* Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am 3, 3, 21.

rĕd-indūtus, a, um, *Part. having put on again, reclothed with*: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

rĕdintegrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro] *a renewal, restoration, repetition*: Macr S. 1, 11: virium, Arn. 7, 249.

rĕdintegrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43.

rĕd-integro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh*: vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (dii) venas fontium arentes redintegrent. Sen. Ben. 4, 25: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: redintegratis viribus, ib. 3, 26: proelium, Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*: bellum, id. 31, 25: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: animum, ib. 2, 25: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrentur, *are recruited, refreshed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33: *absol.*: iterum tum jucunditas in herba redintegrabit (*sc.* pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

rĕdīnunt, v. redeo, *ad init.*

rĕd-invĕnĭo, 4. *v. a. to find again*: coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

rĕd-ĭpiscor, 3. *v. a. dep.* [apiscor] *to get again, recover*: Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

rĕ-disco, 3. *v. a. to learn again*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *a going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (rare for reditus): quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? Pl. Most. 2, 1, 30: domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 1, 6.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *returning, return*: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5 *fin.*: reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) mea laetatus, ib. 16, 7: inter profectionem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63 *fin.*: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: votum pro reditu simulant, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: animis reditum in coelum patere, Cic. Am. 4, 13: Romam, id. Phil. 2, 42: domum, *home*, id. Pis. 3: ad aliquem, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32. *Plur.*: Tib. 1, 3, 13: Virg. Aen. 2, 118: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52, etc. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22. **2.** Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, id. Att. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: reditus ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203. **II.** Transf. *a return, revenue, income, proceeds*: Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*: Plin. 17, 1, 8: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41. *Plur.*: Juv. 42, 52: Suet. Cal. 16.

rĕdĭvĭae and **rĕdĭvĭōsus**, v. reduv.

rĕdĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*] *that lives again*: Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204. **II.** *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: renovatum rudus (*opp.* novum), Vitr. 7, 1: lapis, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147 and 148.

rēdo, ōnis, *m. a kind of fish without bones*, possibly the fish called the *pride*, Ammocoetes branchialis, Cuv.: a cartilaginous fish allied to the lamprey: Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of.* **I.** Act.: vinum redolens, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25. **2.** Fig.: delicias, Mart. 14, 59: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25 *fin.*: servitutem paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *ad fin.* **II.** Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere videntur omnia, Lucr. 4, 698. With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169: Ov. M. 15, 80. **2.** Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82 *fin.*: praefectus urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinuit, *who had got scent of something*, Capitol. Gord. II.

rĕ-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part. retamed, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic. Sull. 1.

rĕdōnātor, ōris, *m.* [redono] *a restorer*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6.

rĕ-dōno, avi, 1. *v. a. to give back again*: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3. **II.** *to give up, resign*: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars*, ib. 3, 3, 33.

rĕd-opto, 1. *v. a. to wish for again*: mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

rĕd-ordĭor, 4. *v. a. dep. to unweave, unravel*: redordiri fila, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20.

rĕ-dormĭo, 4. *v. n. to sleep again*: Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Ep. 9, 36.

rĕdormītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dormito] *a falling asleep again*: Plin. 10, 75, 98.

rĕd-orno, 1. *v. a. to adorn again, to re-adorn*: specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum (rēduco, Lucr. 1, 229, etc.), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring back, to conduct back*: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: legiones ex Britannia reduxerat, ib. 4, 38: exercitum reducit ad mare, ib. 5, 23: copias in Treviros reducit, ib. 53: reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. B. C. 1, 24: copias a munitionibus reducunt, id. B. G. 7, 88: Caesar intra fossam legiones reducit, id. B. C. 1, 42: aliquem ad parentes, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 86: vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg. G. 4, 434: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6. *Absol.*: instituit reducere, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5. Poet.: quos Elea domum reducit palma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: solem reducit, Virg. Aen. 1, 143: lucem, Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem, Virg. Aen. 11, 914: aestatem, id. G. 3, 296: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 15: febrim, id. S. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. Od. 3, 1, 21. **2.** *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue*: aliquem de exsilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: possum excitare multos reductos, testes liberalitatis tuae, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: ab exsilio, Quint. 5, 11, 9: a morte, Virg. Aen. 4, 375: regem, *to restore to the throne*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8. **3.** Esp. reducere uxorem, *to marry again*: Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31: Nep. Dion. 6, 2: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. Dom. 8. **4.** *to draw back*: with inanimate objects: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes CD. reduxit, ib. 7, 72: in jaculando brachia, Quint. 10, 3, 6: remos ad pectora, Ov. M. 11, 461: clipeum, ib. 12, 132: gladium (*opp.* eduxit), Gell. 5, 9: auras naribus, Lucr. 4, 994. **5.** Reducere aliquem domum, *to conduct* or *accompany* one *home* (as a mark of respect): (P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Am. 3 *fin.*: aliquem ad suam villam, id. Acad. 1, 1 bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quanta reduci Regulus solet turba, Mart. 2, 74. **II.** Fig. aliquem in gratiam, Ter. And. 5, 4, 45 in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. Rab. Post. 8: ut Caesarem et Pompeium in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus in Cic Att. 8, 15, A.: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque reducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 40. judices ad justitiam, Quint. 6, 1, 46: legiones veterem ad morem, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: animum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmaris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis viresque, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17: vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, *to restore*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29 *fin.*: habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug. 40. **III.** For redigere, *to bring* or *get out, to produce, yield*: LX. pondo panis e modio (milii) reducunt, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54. **2.** *to bring* or *reduce* to some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381: excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt, Plin. 30, 13, 39: cicatrices ad colorem, id. 27, 12, 82. (Hence from reductus, It. *ridotto*; Sp. *reducto*; Fr *redoute.*)

rĕductio, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (rare): quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexdrini tibi adempta sit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, *the raising and lowering*, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

rĕducto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] Milit. *t. t. to withdraw*: exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads* or *brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.* Fig.: literarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, *the restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* [reduco]. **II.** Adj. *drawn back*; of place, *retired, remote, lonely*: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Virg. G. 4, 420: vallis, id. Aen. 6, 703: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17. **2.** Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, id. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *less prominent* in painting, Quint. 11, 3, 46: producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the προηγμένα καὶ ἀποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be preferred and those to be regarded as inferior*, Cic Fin. 5, 30.

rĕd-ulcĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to make sore again*: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8. Fig.: redulceratus dolor, *renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj. curved* or *bent backwards* (rare): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit) Plin. 14, 37, 45. Poet. in gen. *curved, bent*: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562.

rĕdundans, antis, *Part.* [redundo]. **II.** Adj. *superfluous, redundant*: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 2, 9.

rĕdundanter, *adv. redundantly, superfluously*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20. *Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundans] *an overflowing, superfluity, excess*: aër crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.* **II.** Fig. of style: *redundancy*: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30 *fin.*

rĕdundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redundo] *an overflowing*; transf.: stomachi, *a rising*, Plin. 7, 6, 5: astrorum, *the revolution* Vitr. 9, 1 *ad fin.*

rĕd-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow*: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. N. D 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. Div. 2 32, 69: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr 6, 713 · aqua gutture pleno. Ov. R. Am. 536: quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8. (ii) redundatus for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the surging waters*, id. Trist. 3, 10, 52. **2.** Transf.: with *abl.* or *absol.*: *to overflow with*: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 4, 11: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Manil. 11, 30: largus manat cruor: ora redundant et patulae nares, Lucan. 9, 812. **II.** Fig. *to flow* or *come back, overflow, overwhelm*: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Am. 21: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to redound*, id. Lig. 3, 8: non reus ex ea causa redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have proceeded*, id. Verr. 1, 39. (ii) Poet. with *acc.*: Vulturnus raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71. **2.** *to be superfluous, redundant* or *excessive; to be copious, to abound*: is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 3, 66: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *to be copious*, id. de Or. 1, 6: ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Parad. 6, 3: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, id. de Or, 2, 19 *fin.*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, ib. 3, 4 *fin.*: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, id. Or. 33, 117: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. (ii) With *abl. to have an excess* or *redundancy of; to be redundant in*: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, id. N. D. 1, 35 *fin.*: armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: clientelis, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: hilaritate et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

rĕ-duplĭcātus, a, um, *Part. redoubled*: Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

rĕ-dūresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow hard again*: ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

rĕdŭvĭa (redivia), ae, *f. an agnail, whitlow*: rediviam quidam, alii reduvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. *s. v.*: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem, *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. **2.** Transf. *a remainder, remnant*: Sol. 32. [Compared with *induviae* and *exuviae*, *reduviae* would seem to come from the root DU, "put:" v. *exuo.*]

rĕdŭvĭōsus (rediv.), a, um, *adj.* [reduvia] *full of agnails*: Laev. in Fest. *s. v.* reduvia.

rĕdux, ŭcis, *adj.* [reduco]. **I.** Act. *that leads* or *brings back*: Jupiter, Ov. H. 13, 50: Fortuna, Mart. 8, 65: reduces choreae, *that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70. **II.** Pass. *that is led* or *brought back, returned*: facere aliquem reducem, Pl. Capt. prol. 43: ab Orco in lucem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? *i. e. from exile*, Cic. Mil. 37 *fin.*: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque reduce, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.*: reduces socios, Virg. Aen. 1, 390: (elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242.

rĕ-exĭnānĭo, 4. *v. a. to empty again, re-empty*: in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

rĕ-fabrĭco, 1. *v. a. to build again, rebuild*: Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 5.

rĕfacta, *Part.* [reficio] for refecta: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3115.

rĕfectĭo (refict.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a restoring, repairing*: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1. *Plur.*: Vitr. 6, 3. **II.** Fig. *refreshment, recreation, recovery*: etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels. 3, 15: tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26: oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 16: lassitudinum perfrictionemque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40. *Plur.*: quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15.

rĕfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, repairer*: Suet. Vesp. 18.

rĕfectus, a, um, *Part.* [reficio]. **II.** Adj.: *restored, refreshed*: *Comp.* refectior: Mar Cap. 2, 36.

rĕfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a restoration*: Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12. Fig. *refreshment, recreation*: App. M. 8, p. 210.

rĕ-fello, felli, 3. *v. a.* [fallo] *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc 2, 2, 5: tu me γεωμετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5: si id falsum fuerat, filius cur non refellit? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 54: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9: Suet. Aug. 56: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5 *fin.*: sensus, Lucr. 4, 480: dicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 380: refellere ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: orationem vita, id. Fin. 2, 25 *fin.*: crimen ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 16. *Absol.*: nullius memoria jam refellente, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to fill up, stuff, cram*: meministis tum judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31 *fin.* Poet. of personal objects: quem Fortuna donis opimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266. **II.** Fig.: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aures sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14 *fin.*: libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, 4. *v. a. to strike back* or *in return* (rare): aliquem, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 108: percussit te? recede. Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius feriendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. de Ira 2, 35 *fin.* Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov. M. 4, 349.

rĕfĕrīva, v. refriva.

rĕ-fĕro, retŭli (also rettuli), rĕlātum (rēlātum, Lucr. 2, 1001), 3. *v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, draw* or *put back*: vasa domum, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 25: anulum ad me, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. Asin. 1, 3, 6: Auster me ad tribules tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B: lecticae impositum (Caesarem) domum retulerunt, Suet. Caes. 82: intro referre pedem, *to return*, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 50: coelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov. H. 16, 88 (*v. no.* 3): ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, id. M. 3, 245: suumque rettulit os in se, *drew back*, ib. 2, 303: ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: digitos ad os referre, *to draw back*, Quint. 11, 3, 103: manum ad capulum, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*: rursus vaginae enses, Sil. 7, 508: pecunias monumentaque in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: vulneratos in locum tutum, ib. 2, 41: frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id. B. G. 7, 71. (ii) With *pron. reflect. to go back, return*: Romam se retulit, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: sese in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*: se huc, ib. 2, 8: se domum ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: sese ab Argis (Juno), Virg. Aen. 7, 286: se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A. 13, 32: causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*

2. Esp. *to give back, return, restore, repay* = reddere: scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl. As. 2, 4, 34: pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25 *fin.*: argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 29: aera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75. **3.** Milit. *t. t.* with pedem or gradum, *to withdraw, retreat*: vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40: quum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, id. 8, 8. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8: viso rettulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342: (in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19. **II.** Fig.: referre sonum, *to echo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47: coëamus rettulit Echo, ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. judicibus reus L. referret, *restored* (to the list), i. e. *retained, accepted*, Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560: tempora tibi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem retulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21: e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to look back*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: animum ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1: multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Virg. Aen. 11, 426: uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: se ad philosophiam referre, id. Off. 2, 1 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to pay back, repay*: denique par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: Cic. Att. 16, 3: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov. A. A. 1, 370. Esp. in the phrase, referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite*: spero ego mihi quoque tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 39: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 52: referre meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14.

3. *to restore, renew, repeat, resemble*, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7: Hor. A. P. 179: institutum referri ac renovari, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, ib. *init.*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, id. Cluent. 31 *fin.*: quum cuncta astra eandem totius coeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22: quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: quum aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*: referre naturam, motus, victum moresque parentum, *to reproduce*, Lucr. 1, 598: mores, os vultusque ejus (*sc.* patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret, *might have resembled thee*, Virg. Aen. 4, 329: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43. **4.** *to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege*: certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: cujus orationem legati domum referunt Caes. B. C. 1, 35: tales miserrima fletus fertque refertque soror (*sc.* ad Aeneam), Virg. Aen. 4, 438: haec Caesari mandata referebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistolis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. 6, 3, 20. With *acc.* and *inf.*: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Veientibus, quidam annales retulere, Liv [illegible] illi referunt, Suevos ad ex

tremos fines sese recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: Suet. Caes. 30: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141. With *subj.*: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16. *Absol.*: quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent cvi. Refero ad Scaptium, *I report it to Scaptius*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *Impers. pass.*: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated*, id. Brut. 57, 208. (ii) *to rejoin, answer, reply*: id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni retulisse, id. Caec. 29 *ad fin.*: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you*, ib. § 84: Anna refert, Virg. Aen. 4, 31. (iii) Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: *to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose*: constr. usu. with *ad senatum* (sometimes omitted); the subject gen. expressed by *de* with *abl.*; sometimes by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); or by *a relat. clause*: uti L. Paulus C. Marcellus Coss. de consularibus provinciis ad senatum referrent, neve quid prius ad senatum referrent, neve quid conjunctim de ea re referretur a consulibus, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos, id. Manil. 19, 58: rem ad senatum refert, Sall. C. 29: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, Sall. C. 50. *Impers. pass.*: ut ex literis ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a consulibus) non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: de reliquis rebus ad senatum refertur: refertur etiam de rege Juba, ib. 6: de ea re postulant uti referatur, Sall. C. 48. Referre is sometimes, but very rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (*sc.* Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Eum. 12: C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium retulisse, Auct. or. pro domo 53. Hence (iv) transf. in gen. *to consult, ask the advice of*, of oracles, *etc.*: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper retulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54: Nep. Lys. 3. (v) referre ad populum, *to propose* or *refer anew*: the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum (*v.* fero, II. 10 (ii)): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientia consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137. **5.** *to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id. Sull. 15: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1 *fin.*: in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatus consulta falsa referuntur (*sc.* in aerarium), *were registered*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. *Absol.*: ut nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent, Liv. 29, 36 *fin.* (ii) referre rationes *or* aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account*: rationes referre ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non retuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 3, 71: pecuniam operi publico, *to charge as applied to*, id. Flacc. 19. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, *v.* acceptus, *no.* II. Hence, transf. referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, *etc. to count* or *reckon among*: Democritus imagines earumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, id. N. D. 1, 12: Claudius in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et coelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.*: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*: Suet. Claud. 11: id. Tib. 53: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place in the same category*, Cic. Brut. 62.

6. *to trace back, ascribe, refer*: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, id. Am. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: in historia quaeque ad veritatem, in poëmate pleraque ad delectationem referre, id. Leg. 1, 1: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6: quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (*sc.* Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34. Rarely of persons: tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7. *Absol.*: ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, *one who looks to the fruit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.

rē-fert, tulit, *v. n. impers.* (*personal*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 44) [rem fert: cf. Fest. *s. v.*: Key, Gr. § 910: lit. *it carries* or *bears upon one's affairs* or *property*; hence] *it concerns, is of consequence* or *importance to*: constr. identical with that of interest, *q.v.* (intersum, *no.* IV.): tua istuc refert maxime, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert mea, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 27: id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, ib. 5, 3, 12: faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: quid id mea refert? Pl. Curc. 3, 25: quid id refert tua? ib. 3, 88. With a subject-clause: quid mea refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? id. Rud. 3, 4, 41: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22 *fin.* With *ad, in*, or *dat.*: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 91: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44: refert ad fructus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5. **2.** without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen. *to be important, to make a difference*: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, id. Coel. 23, 57. With a subject-clause: parvi retulit non suscepisse, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, id. Brut. 29: plures e familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1: ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? Cic. Div. 2, 34 *fin.*: tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 123: quid tua refert, qui cum istac venerit? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 65: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Pseud. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.* *Absol.*: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, *as though it mattered*, Tac. A. 6, 2.

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* [refercio]. II. Adj. *stuffed, crammed, filled, full*: of persons (as objects) with *gen.*: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, id. de Or. 2, 37: urbem refertam esse optimatium, id. Att. 9, 1. Rarely with *abl.*: domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: id. Verr. 1, 52. (ii) Of things, with *abl.*: habere villas ornamentis refertas, ib. 4, 57: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. Manil. 18 *fin.*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: loca referta praeda, Liv. 5, 41: cera referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8. *Absol.*: Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161 refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56. *Comp.*: refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. *Sup.* theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.* **2.** Fig.: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.*: bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7: vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: literae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.*: quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: disciplinae formula plena et referta, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17.

rĕ-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to boil* or *bubble up, to boil over*: terebinthinam in sartagine referventi, Plin. 16, 11, 22. II. Fig.: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

rĕfervesco, vi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [referveo] *to begin to bubble up*: qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur, Cic. Div. 1, 23.

rĕ-festīno, 1. *v. n. to hasten back again*: Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

rĕ-fībŭlo, avi, 1. *v. a. to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*: Mart. 9, 28 *fin.*

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc.: reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus quam rursus refici, Lucr. 1, 558: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. J. 66: testamentum jure militari, *to make anew*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 9: opus, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.*: Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, id. Opt. gen. 7: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*: naves, id. B. G. 5, 23: urbem, Liv. 6, 1: copias, *to recruit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: exercitus, Liv. 3, 10.

2. Esp. *to get back again, get in return, get from*: nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse refici, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: nunquam eris dives ante quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1 *fin.*: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.*: impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1 *fin.*

3. *to re-appoint, re-elect*: tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21: praetorem, id. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Am. 25, 96. II. Fig. *to restore* (rare): in quo (naufragio reip.) colligendo, ac reficienda salute communi, id. Sest. 6 *fin.*: refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17. **2.** Esp. *to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit*: of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: saucios cum cura, Sall. J. 54: vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.*: aciem oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 17: quum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Virg. G 3, 337: teneras herbas (aurora), Ov. F 3, 711: ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se ex labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*: se ab imbecillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68: se, Cic Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin. Pan. 77. (ii) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: refecti sunt militum animi, Liv. 21, 25: non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, *to cheer up, clear up*, Cic. Att. 12, 14: refecta tandem spe, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetitio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1.

rĕfictĭo, ōnis, *f.* i. q. refectio, q. v.

rĕ-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out* or *off*: num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? Cic. Phil. 12, 5 *fin.*: affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emptori refigere liceret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. Aen. 5, 360: signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: dentes, *to extract*, Cels. 6, 15 *fin.*: refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. beat. 19 *fin.* Poet.: refixa sidera, *falling*, Virg. Aen. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497. **II.** Transf. *to take down the tables of the laws*, i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate them*: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: cujus aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 *fin.* **2.** *to take away, remove*: quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto possimus, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

rĕ-fĭgūro, 1. *v. a. to form again, refashion*: Vulg. Sapient. 19, 6.

rĕ-fingo, 3. *v. a. to make again, make anew* (rare): cerea regna, Virg. G. 4, 202. **II.** Fig. *to feign, pretend*: laetiorem me refingens, App. M. 3, p. 134.

rĕ-firmātus, a, um, *Part. re-established*: limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 *fin.*

refixus, a, um, *Part.* [refigo].

re-flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reflo] *that evaporates*: cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *med.*

reflabri (*sc.* venti), i. q. reciproci [id.] *blowing back, blowing counter*: App. de Mundo, 1, p. 62.

re-flāgĭto, 1. *v. a. to demand again, demand back* (rare): persequamur eam et reflagitemus, Cat. 42, 6.

reflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reflo] *evaporation*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*

reflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing against, blowing*: navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5 *fin.* Meton. *a contrary wind*: L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic. Att. 12, 2.

re-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards; to turn about* or *away*: caudam canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111: caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10: pedem inde (*sc.* ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112: gressum, *to turn back*, Sen. Thyest. 428: cursum subito ad Contrebiam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 *fin.*: colla, Virg. Aen. 11, 622: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341: dentes reflexi, Plin. 11, 37, 62: cervix reflexa, Virg. Aen. 10, 535. Reflect.: illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, ib. 8, 633: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, *his nails bend themselves into long claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547. **2.** Fig. *to turn* or *bring back, to avert*: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum repressit neque reflexit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: nonnunquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: animum reflexi, *I reflected within myself*, Virg. Aen. 2, 741: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, ib. 10, 632. **II.** Neutr. *to turn back*; fig. *to yield*: Lucr. 3, 501.

re-flexim, *adv. inversely, conversely*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

reflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reflecto] *a bending* or *turning back*: cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11. **2.** In rhetor. *the conversion of a proposition*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

reflexus, a, um, *Part.* [reflecto].

reflexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending back, recess*: Oceani, App. Flor

re-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to blow back, blow contrary*: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7. Fig.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, et, cum reflavit, affligimur, id. Off. 2, 6, 19. **II.** Act. *to blow away from oneself, to blow* or *breathe out*: (aër) quum ducitur atque reflatur, Lucr. 4, 939: spiritum, folles, Lampr. Elag. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29. **2.** *to blow* or *puff out again*: laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254.

re-flōresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to bloom again, to blossom again*: Plin. 18, 16, 43. Fig.: prima juventa, Sil. 15, 741.

reflŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [refluo] *that which flows* or *runs off*: grammaticae refluamina guttae, *i. e. grammatical trifles*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

re-flŭo, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run back; to flow off, overflow* (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: Nilus campis, ib. 9, 32. Of the tide: Plin. 2, 97, 99.

reflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo] *flowing back, refluent*: mare, Ov. M. 7, 267: Plin. 2, 97, 100 *fin.*: gurges, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91: litus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156.

rĕ-fŏcillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to warm again; to revive, revivify* (rare): refocillasse lugentem, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: aegre refocillatus, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.

rĕ-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig up* or *dig out again*: summas radices, Col. 2, 2 *fin.*: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16.

rĕformātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformo] *a transformation* (rare): App. M. 3, p. 140. Fig. *a reformation*: morum, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*

rĕformātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a transformer, a reformer*: literarum senescentium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

rĕformātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a transformation*: aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

rĕformīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reformido] *a great fear* or *dread*: Cic. Part. 4.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear*: with *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30 *fin.*: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, ib. 1, 45: homines maritimos, id. Verr. 5, 27: bellum, id. Phil. 7, 6 *fin.*: crimen, id. Coel. 6 *fin.*: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32. With *inf.*: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 *fin.*: ominari, Liv. 9, 34. With *relat. clause*: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2 *fin.*: neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.* *Absol.*: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3: Hor. S. 2, 7, 2. Of things as subjects: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 369: mollem quoque tactum saucia membra reformidant, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16 *fin.* *Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, *i. e. be checked in its growth*, Col. 4, 9.

rĕ-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change*: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante reformet, *until she resume her former shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254: tales figuras rursus in facies hominum reformare, App. M. 3: aliquem in alienam personam, ib. 11 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to change, alter*: divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest. ib. 9: quum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 *ext.* **2.** Esp. *to amend, reform*: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53: solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2.

rĕfossus, a, um, *Part.* [refodio].

rĕfōtus, a, um, *Part.* [refoveo].

rĕ-fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a. to warm* or *cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive*, etc.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4: astrictos artus complexibus, Lucan. 8, 67: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. A. 12, 66 refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27 (ii) Of things: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *animating*, Plin. 36, 15, 22 **II.** Fig.: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: provinciae internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2 54: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet Caes. 35: Tac. A. 15, 36: calefacto si mulac refoto animo, Gell. 15, 2 *fin.*

refractārĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim* [refractarius] *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory*: dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

refractārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [refringo] *stubborn, obstinate, refractory*: contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73.

refractus, a, um, *Part.* [refringo].

refraenātĭo and **refraeno**, v. refren.

refrāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refragor *resistance, opposition*: Aug. Ep. 177.

refrāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an opponent, adversary*: Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or in tog. cand. (p. 83, ed. Orell.).

re-frāgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* opp. to suffragor, *to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay*: illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9: alicujus honori (*sc.* triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: Vell. 2, 40 *fin.* **2.** Of things: *to oppose, withstand*: tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

refrēnātĭo (refraen.), ōnis, *f.* [refreno] *a curbing, restraining*: doloris Sen. de Ira 3, 15.

re-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to check, curb*: equos, Curt. 4, 16. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to curb, restrain*: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531: aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276. **2.** Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2: libidines, id. Parad. 5: indomitam licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientia sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8 prooem., § 27.

re-frĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret*: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2. **2.** Fig. *to excite afresh, renew*: memoriam pulcerrimi facti, id. Phil. 3, 7 *fin.*: reip. praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Coel. 30, 71: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729. **II.** Neutr. *to break out afresh, appear again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

refrīgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero] *a cooling, coolness*: refrigeratio aestate, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16. **II.** Transf. *a mitigation*: Veg. 5, 56, 1.

refrīgĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooling, refrigeratory*: natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70: vis (seminis cicutae) id. 25, 13, 95.

refrīgĕrātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *cooling*: natura refrigeratrix, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

refrīgĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a cooling*; Fig. *a mitigation, consolation*: Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

re-frīgĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make cool* or *cold; to cool off*: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: refrigerato et exstincto calore, id. N. D. 2, 9: membra partim ardentia par

tum refrigerata, ib. 1, 10, 24: aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 23: panem, id. 22, 21, 28: plumbum, id. 34, 18, 50 *fin.* *Absol.*: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin. 23, 1, 27. Reflect. *to cool oneself*: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. Vit. Lucani. ||. Fig. *to cool down, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal*; pass. *to be cooled, exhausted; to grow cool* or *languid*: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10 *fin.*: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id. Fam. 3, 8: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell. 2, 83: prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 26: aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, *being often interrupted*, Suet. Claud. 41. **2.** Reflect. with *dat.*: alicui, *to refresh, assist*, Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.*

refrīgescentĭa, ae, *f.* [refrigesco] *an alleviation, mitigation*: Tert. Anim. 43.

re-frīgesco, frixi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow cold* or *cool*: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato R. R. 105: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. M. 12, 422: ager, Col. 2, 15, 2. ||. Fig. *to grow cold* or *remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag*: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23: calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: hasta Caesaris, *goes on coldly* or *flags*, id. Fam. 9, 10 *fin.*: oratio, Quint. 4, 3, 2: sortes plane refrixerunt, *have gone quite out of use*, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: quum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *when there is less doing in judicial business*, id. Att. 1, 1: Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2 *fin.*

re-fringo, frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break up, break open*: cellas, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 10: portas, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: januam, Tac. A. 14, 8: palatii fores, id. H. 1, 35: claustra, Cic. Mur. 8: carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.*: glebam refringere et revolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: radium solis refringi, *is refracted*, Plin. 2, 59, 60. Poet.: totas vestes, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 9, 208. **2.** In gen. *to break, break in pieces*: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: ramum, *to break off*, Virg. Aen. 6, 210: mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17: aculeos, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. ||. Fig. *to break, break in pieces, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: impotentem dominationem, Nep. Lys. 1: Teutonicas opes, Prop. 3, 3, 44: Achivos, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: verba, *to mutilate, clip*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 123.

refrīva faba, *beans which were carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed*, as a good omen: Fest. *s. v.*: fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quae ideo refriva (*al.* referiva) appellatur, Plin. 12, 30, § 119. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 57.)

re frondesco, *3. v. n. incep. to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again*: palmes, Sid. Carm. 22, 46.

rĕfŭga, ae, *com.* [refugio] *a runaway, fugitive*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 6.

rĕ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to flee back; to run away, escape*: ex alto, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: ex castris in montem, ib. 3, 99 *fin.*: ex cursu ad Philippum, Liv. 23, 39: acie refugere, Caes. B. C. 3, 95: velocissime, id. B. G. 5, 35: ad urbem, Liv. 43, 47 *fin.*: in aquam, id. 21, 28: in silvam, Virg. Aen. 3, 258: intra tecta, ib. 7, 500: per devios tramites, Suet. Aug. 16: Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 5, 38 *fin*: domum, Suet. Caes. 16. **2.** Of things: (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, *shrinks from sight*, Virg. G. 1, 442: vites a caulibus brassicisque refugere dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. (ii) Of situation: *to run back, recede*: refugit ab litore templum, Virg. Aen. 3, 536: Pontus Euxinus longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis visa refugit humus, *disappears*, Ov. F. 3, 590. ||. Fig.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: ab instituta consuetudine, id. Att. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ab iis quae laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44: animus luctu refugit, Virg. Aen. 2, 12: refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 *fin.*: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, ni refugis, Virg. G. 1, 177. **2.** *to flee to, take refuge with*: ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11 *fin.* **B.** Act. *to run away from; to avoid, shun*: judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refugit, id. Caec. 8, 22: C. Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes. 63: trepidus repente refugit attollentem iras (anguem), Virg. Aen. 2, 380. ||. Fig.: refugit foeda ministeria, ib. 7, 618: vicina jurgia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171: haec vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31: et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiunt, *escape my memory*, Col. 12, 52, 8. Poet. with *inf.*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.

rĕfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [refugio] *a taking refuge*: ad naves, Frontin. Strat. 1, 11 *fin.*: portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just. 11, 4. **2.** Meton. *a place of refuge*: silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causa servo praestare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2: refugia aperire, id. ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, Just. 2, 6. ||. Fig.: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8: Suet. Tib. 35: refugia salutis, Just. 14, 2.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fleeing back, receding, vanishing*: unda, Ov. M. 10, 42: fluctus, Lucan. 1, 411: Nilus Plin. Pan. 30: sponte equites, Tac. H. 2, 24: umbra, *vanishing*, Val. Fl. 4, 41: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, Lucan. 10, 132. Subst. *a fugitive*: refugos sequi, Tac. A. 13, 40.

rĕfulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [refulgeo] *reflected lustre, refulgence*: App. Flor. 18.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si, *2. v. n. to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten*: fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 28: quum caerula nubes solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Virg. Aen. 8, 623: Aeneas clara in luce refulsit, ib. 1, 588: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, Virg. Aen. 6, 204. Poet.: late refulgent ossibus campi, Sil. 9, 190. ||. Fig.: fama refulget, Prop. 3, 20, 8: Jovis tutela refulgens, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov. M. 11, 488: luna glaciem refundit, *melts*, Plin. 2, 101, 104: imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 126: Tiberis refusus, Tac. H. 1, 86. **2.** Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back*, Virg. Aen. 7, 590: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona refudisses, *hadst given back, refunded*, Plin. Pan. 40: quod accepit, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: fructus venditori, ib. 18, 2, 6. Poet.: refusa conjugis in gremium, *lying*, Lucan. 8, 105: refusis in spatium immensum campis, *outspread*, Sil. 13, 322. ||. Fig.: necem in Tatiani consilia, Spart. Hadr. 9.

rĕfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refundo] *an overflowing*: humoris, Macr. S. 1, 21 *fin.*

rĕfūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to giving back*: literae, *in which something is remitted*, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [refundo].

rĕfūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refuto] in rhetor *a refutation*: Cic. Top. 25, 93: Quint. 5, 13.

rĕfūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a refuter*: Arn. 1, 18.

rĕfūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to refutation, refutatory*: preces, Cod. Justin. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*

rĕfūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a refutation*: refutatu, Lucr. 3, 524.

rĕfūto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [on etym. v. confuto: lit. *to pour back*; hence] *to check, drive back, repress*: nationes bello, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13. ||. Fig. *to repress, restrain, oppose*: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: refutetur ac rejiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, id. Fam, 1, 9 *fin.*: temporis munera, Quint. 10, 6, 6: alicujus libidinem, Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: numum refutant, *they reject the use of money*, i. e. *employ barter*, Sol. 22 *med.*: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) prodiderim, *may fate avert!* Virg. Aen. 12, 41. **2.** Esp. *to confute, refute, disprove*: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6 4, 10: perjuria testimoniis, Cic. Font. 16, 35: infamiam pudicitiae posterae vitae castitate, Suet. Aug. 71: quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.* Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr. 3, 351.

rēgālĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [regalis] *a small bird*, perh. *the wren*: Regulus Cuv., possibly R. auricapillus, *the golden-crested wren*: Suet. Caes. 81.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal, regal*: genus civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: nomen, ib. 2, 30: imperium, ib. 1, 38: sceptrum, Ov. M. 5, 422: domus, ib. 1, 171: virtus et sapientia, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, id. Div. 1, 40 *fin.* Poet.: comae, i. e. *of Lavinia*, Virg. Aen. 7, 75: carmen, *treating of kings*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 9: situs pyramidum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2: regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitium vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur, Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49. *Comp.*: rex regalior, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 45. **2.** Subst. regales, ium, *m. plu. those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal*, βασιλικοί: regales decem, Amm. 16, 12, 26: Cod. Theod. 7, 19. (ii) regalium ordo, a phrase of dub. signif.: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3884. ||. *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 21 *fin.*: impendia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110: animus, Liv. 27, 19. (Hence It. *reale*; Fr. *royal*; also It. *reame*; Fr. *royaume*; Sp. Port. *real*, a coin.)

rēgālĭter, *adv. royally, splendidly, domineeringly*: sacrificio regaliter Minervae confecto, Liv. 42, 51: precibus minas regaliter addit, Ov. M. 2, 397.

rĕgammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma] *having the form of the digamma*: linea, Auct. de limit. p. 254 Goes.

rĕgĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regelo] *a thawing*: Aggen. in Frontin. p. 57 Goes.

rĕ-gĕlo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to thaw, warm*: solum aedificii, Col. 1, 5, 8: succina regelata manu, Mart. 11, 8: vites regelatae siccantur, Col. 11, 2, 7. ||. Fig.: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix media regelatur aestate, Sen. Ep. 67.

rĕ-gĕmo, *3. v. n. to resound with sighs* or *groans* (rare): abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, Stat. Th. 5, 389.

rĕgĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regenero] *a being born again, regeneration*: Aug. Civ. D. 20, 5.

rĕ-gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring forth again, reproduce:* signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10: platani satae regeneravere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5. **II.** Transf. *to bring forth something similar, to represent:* ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, id. 7, 12, 10: patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.

rĕgermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regermino] *a sprouting* or *germinating again:* Plin. 17, 20, 34.

rĕ-germĭno, 1. *v. n. to sprout* or *germinate again:* Plin. 16, 33, 60.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to bear, carry,* or *bring back:* lintribus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105: terram e fossa, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, *to throw back*, Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, *to throw up*, Col. 11, 3, 5: solis radios, *to reflect*, Plin. 37, 9, 47: decoquunt in ahenis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. *cause to fly off, evaporate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. **2.** Transf. *to enter in writing, to record:* aliquid in commentarios, Quint. 2, 11, 7. **II.** Fig. *to throw* or *cast back, to retort:* Stoicos, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 15, 19: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, *wish away from us*, Plin. 28, 4, 7: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22: Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illas, *to throw the blame on them*, Plin. Ep. 10, 30.

rĕgestum, i, *n.* [regero] *earth thrown up:* Col. 11, 3, 10. **II.** *Plur. a list, catalogue, register:* Vopisc. Prob. 2: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1131.

rĕgestus, a, um, *Part.* [regero].

rēgia, ae, *f.* (sc. domus) [regius] *a royal palace, castle, court:* in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: Polycratis regia, Suet. Cal. 21: regia solis, Ov. M. 2, 1. (ii) Esp. *the castle of Numa, situated on the* Via Sacra: id. Tr. 3, 1, 30: Plin. Ep. 4, 11: Cic. Caecin. 5, 14. Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. 26, 27. **II.** Transf. *the royal tent* in a camp: id. 2, 12: armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt. 9, 5 *fin.* **III.** Meton. *the court,* i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers:* tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, ib. 11, 29. **IV.** Poet. like aula, *a court for the cattle, cattle-yard:* gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67. **V.** (sc. urbs) *a royal city, residence, capital:* Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec dotalis regiae Amatae, *i. e.* Laurentium, Virg. Aen. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20. **VI.** For the Gr. basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall:* dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*: Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.

rĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rego] *that may be ruled, governable, tractable:* juventus, Amm. 16, 12, 9.

rēgĭē, *adv. royally; sumptuously; despotically:* accubabo regie, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, *imperiously*, Cic. Verr. 3, 48 *fin.*: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

rēgĭfĭcē, *adv. royally, magnificently:* instructa domus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: celebrant convivia, Sil. 11, 273.

rēgĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rex facio] *kingly, royal, magnificent* (poet.): epulae paratae regifico luxu, Virg. Aen. 6, 605: mensae paratu regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652.

rēgĭfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [rex fuga] *a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings:* Aus. Ecl. de fer. Rom. 13: Fest. *s. v.* (cf. regis fuga, Ov. F. 2, 685): v. Smith's Ant. 985.

rĕ-gigno, 3. *v. a. to beget* or *bear again, to reproduce:* Lucr. 5, 245.

rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius] *royal, magnificent:* inducula, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

rĕgĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego] *a guiding, guidance, direction:* regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 13, 3 *fin.*: classis, Vell. 2, 85: procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15. **2.** Meton. *a rudder* (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 552: regimen carinae flectere, ib. 3, 593. **II.** Fig. *a guiding, directing, governing; rule, government, command:* in quo (*sc.* animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, ib. 13, 49: cohortium, ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.*: alicujus virtutis, Tac. H. 1, 84. **2.** Esp. *the direction of state affairs, rule, government:* regimen suscipere, id. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658. **3.** Meton. *a ruler, director, governor:* regimen rerum, Liv. 4, 31: humanarum rerum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9. (Hence Fr. *régime.*)

rĕgĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] for regimen, *rule, government:* usu. *plur.*: Arcad. Dig. 1, 11, 1: Amm. 25, 9, 7.

rēgīna, ae, *f.* [rex] *a queen:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 76: Cic. Att. 14, 8: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 7: Suet. Aug. 69. Sarcastically, regina Bithynica, of *Caesar*, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. in Suet. Caes. 49: sacrorum, *the wife of the* rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 *ad fin.* **2.** Transf. *a goddess:* Juno, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 37: Cic. Verr. 5, 72: Liv. 5, 21: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. (ii) *a daughter of a king, a princess:* Virg. Aen. 6, 28: Ov. H. 12, 1: Curt. 3, 11: in apposition, regina sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 1, 273. (iii) *a lady of rank:* sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 50: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88. (iv) *a directress, mistress:* silvestris regina chori, *the leader*, Stat. Th. 4, 379. **II.** Fig.: Alpini veluti regina cupressus verticis, ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. Silv. 2, 2, 12: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. in Non. 113, 32: (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: regina pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37. (Hence It. *reina*; Sp. *reyna*; Fr. *reine.*)

rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] lit. *a making straight*; hence, *a line:* recta regione viai declinare, Lucr. 2, 249: de recta regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 5, 68: oppidi murus ab planitie recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: Liv. 21, 31: ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, *the line*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, *i. e. the situation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. **2.** E regione, adverbially: *in a straight line, directly:* e regione moveri, *opp.* declinare, id. Fat. 9, 18: id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, qua dirigit aestus, *straight down, perpendicularly*, Lucr. 6, 284. (ii) *in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite:* constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: (luna) quum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, ib. 61 *fin.*: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. *Absol.*: acie e regione instructa, Nep. Milt. 5. Fig. *on the other hand, on the contrary:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 7. **II.** Transf. *the visual line, boundary-line*, esp. in augury: intra eas regiones, qua oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: nempe eo (*sc.* lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit, Cic. Div. 1, 17: ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, ib.: regionibus ratis, id. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.* **2.** In gen. *a boundary line, limit, boundary*, usu. *plur.*: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem qu'bus solis cursus, regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: id. Arch. 10, 23. *Sing.*: id. Balb. 28, 64. Fig. ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones limites, confinia determinabo, Pl. Poen. prol. 45: sese regionibus officii continere Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97. **3.** *a quarter region* of the heavens or earth: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 724: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*: vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov. M, 1, 72. **4.** *a tract, territory, region:* in hac regione, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: regione portae Esquilinae, *in the neighbourhood*, Liv. 3, 66 *fin.*: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris, Virg. Aen. 1, 460. (ii) Esp. *a province, district:* plur. *lands, territories:* Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: in ejusmodi regione atque provincia, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, ib. 7, 3: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, ib. 6, 23: in quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, Liv. 45, 29. (iii) *a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and the surrounding territory:* Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 30: Tac. A. 14, 12 (*v.* Smith's Geogr. *art.* Roma) Of other cities: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6. Hence, a regionibus, *a captain of a quarter:* Inscr. **III.** Fig. *a province department, sphere:* dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78: idque (consilium) situm media regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 141: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuentur singulae: bene dicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, *has no determinate province*, Cic. de Or. 2, 2. haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, *compass and course*, id. Verr. 5, 70 *fin.*

rĕgĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [regio] *pertaining to a province* or *region:* consilium *provincial* (opp. to plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.

rĕgĭōnālĭter, *adv. by provinces* or *regions:* App. de Mundo, p. 68.

rĕgĭōnātim, *adv. by districts* or *wards:* regionatim commerciis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30: (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet. Caes. 39.

rēgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal:* cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: potestas, ib. 2, 9: nomen, ib. 23: civitas, ib. 29: insignia, ib. 17: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, ib.: anni, *i. e. the reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 15: auctio, *of royal property*, Plin. 29, 4, 30 *fin.*: ales, *the eagle*, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae. *very much resembling regal power*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *ad fin.*: regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting kings*, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11: superbum istud et regium, Plin. Pan. 7 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *royal, princely, splendid, magnificent:* forma, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1: regia fama est gemmae Pyrrhi, *the most remarkable celebrity*, Plin. 37, 1, 3: olea Col. 5, 8, 3: pira, id. 5, 10, 18: charta, Cat. 22, 6: morbus regius, *the jaundice*, Cels. 3, 24: Hor. A. P. 453: stella, *a large star in the constellation* Leo, *now called* Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64.

re-glesco, 3. *v. n.* [glisco] *to grow up, increase, augment:* Fest. *s. v.*

re-glūtĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unglue, to unloose, separate* (rare): Cat. 25, 9: reglutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, 191. **II.** *to join together again:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 873.

rēgnātor, ōris, *m.* [regno] *a ruler* *sovereign:* deorum, Pl. Am. prol. 45: summi Olympi, Virg. Aen. 7, 558: regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Virg. Aen. 8, 77: agelli, *owner*, Mart. 10, 61. With *dat.:* occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621. *Absol.:* in Sicilia, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 58.

rēgnātrix, īcis, *adj. f.* [id.] *ruling, imperial:* in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

rēgnĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [regnum colo] *a dweller in a kingdom:* Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

rēgno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum] **A.** Neutr. *to have royal power, to be king, to reign:* ubi Ptereca rex regnavit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id. Manil. 3: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Aen. 10, 564: Graias per urbes, ib. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. A. 11, 24. With *gen.:* qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12. *Pass. impers.:* hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos gente sub Hectorea, Virg. Aen. 1, 272: regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, Liv. 1, 60 *fin.* **2.** In gen. *to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern:* quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 *fin.:* regnare in judiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8. Esp. in a bad sense, *to tyrannize, domineer:* Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, vel regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Am. 12, 40: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24, 29: Flor. 3, 12, 9. (ii) Of things, *to hold sway, prevail:* humor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 396: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat. Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (*i. e.* at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19 *fin.:* quid faciant leges ubi sola pecunia regnat? poët. Petr. 14. **II.** Fig. *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate:* παθητικὸν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24: ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, Ov. M. 12, 221. **B.** Act. *to rule, sway, govern:* terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 14: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11: Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Virg. Aen. 6, 770: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 43: id. A. 13, 54.

rēgnum, i, *n.* [rex] *kingly government, royal authority, royalty:* cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, ib. 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, ib. 1, 3: dum stabat regno incolumis regnumque vigebat conciliis, Virg. Aen. 2, 88. **2.** In gen. *dominion, sovereignty, rule:* quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae sub regno Cinarae, id. Od. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking-bout*, Gr. ἀρχιποσία, ib. 1, 4, 20. (ii) Esp. in a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny:* hic ait se ille, judices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, mei; quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. Am. 12, 40: regnum appetere, id. de Sen. 16, 56: regnum judiciorum, id. Verr. Act. 1. 12, 35: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189. Fig.: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.:* sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38. **II.** Meton. *a kingdom:* grates tibi ago, summe sol quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, ib. 6, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92: (Aufidus) qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26. Poet. of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202. **2.** Transf. *an estate, possession:* post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *fields*, id. E. 1, 70: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, *his cottages*, Lucan. 9, 458. Fig.: id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, *on your own ground*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10.

rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to stretch, to keep* or *lead in a straight line*, or *in the right direction: to guide, conduct, direct:* manus una (navem) regit, Lucr. 4, 904: onera navium regi velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: ratem arte, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: clavum, Virg. Aen. 10, 218: equum, Liv. 35, 11: quadrupedes, Ov. M. 2, 86: frena, id. Pont. 4, 12, 24: rege tela per auras, Virg. Aen. 9, 409: tela per viscera Caesaris, Lucan. 7, 350: missum jaculum, Ov. M. 7, 684: regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat. 64, 113: Daedaleum iter filo duce, Prop. 2, 14, 8. **2.** Esp. in law, regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits:* Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: id. Mur. 9 *fin.:* Cod. Justin. 3, 39 tit.: Finium regundorum. **II.** Fig. *to guide, lead, conduct, direct:* Deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, ib. 13: domum, ib. 1, 39: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13: bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 90: mores, Ov. M. 15, 834: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: valetudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50: neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1 *fin.:* jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6 *fin.:* Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. de Ira 2, 15 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to controul, rule, govern, have the supremacy over:* quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip., cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: civitates, ib. 1, 34 *fin.:* populum, ib. 1, 26: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summa justitia reguntur, ib. 1, 27: Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Virg. Aen. 6, 852: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 7: cohortes, id. H. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, ib. 2, 25. **3.** *to set right, correct:* non multa peccas, sed, si peccas, te regere possum, old poet in Cic. Mur. 29: errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: aliquem consilio, Plin Ep. 10, 30.

regrădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regradatus] *a putting back, degradation:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

re-grădātus, a, um, *adj. put back, degraded:* Hier, adv. Joann. Hierosol. 19. **2.** Transf.: menses, *brought back into their former order* (by intercalation), Sol. 1.

re-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to go* or *come back; to return:* ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere regressi, Liv 24, 18: a Germania in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus domum, ib. 11: retro, Auct. B. Afr. 50: propius, Tac. A. 2, 7. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to march back, retire, retreat:* illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. Sall. J. 55 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic Verr. 1, 42 *fin.:* Sall. C. 4: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: in memoriam regredior audisse me, Pl. Capt. 5. 4, 26.

regrĕdo, for regredior: gradum regredere, Enn. in Non. 166, 23.

regressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regredior] *a going back, return; a retiring, retreat:* maturata, App. M. 2: non incruenta, Front. Princ. hist. **II.** In rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. ἐπάνοδος: Quint. 9, 3, 35.

regressus, a, um, *Part.* [regredior].

regressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going back, return, regress:* nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32. Poet.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Virg. Aen. 11, 413. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a retreat:* regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv 38, 4 *fin.:* Tac. A. 1, 51. **II.** Fig. *a return, retreat:* neque locus poenitendi aut regressus ab ira relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.:* nullo ad poenitendum regressu, Tac. A. 4, 11. **2.** In law, *a remedy, resource:* nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34. Hence, **3.** Transf. in gen.: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26: Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego] *a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule:* atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 163, 2: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63. **2.** Transf. in gen. *a straight staff; a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: Plin. 15, 1, 2: Vitr. 5, 10: Stat. Th. 6, 594. **3.** In mechanics, *plu. the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay*, also called bucculae: Vitr. 10, 12. (ii) *the shank of a triglyph:* id. 4, 3. **II.** Fig. *a rule, pattern, model, example:* fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140: regula, qua vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41 *fin.:* (lex est) juris atque injuriae regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Acad. 2, 9, 29: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1: morum, Mart. 11, 2: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, Quint. 9, 4, 4: assit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118. **III.** *a kind of herb*, i. q. basilisca: Apul Herb. 128. (Hence Sp. *riel.*)

rēgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [regula] *pertaining to a bar:* aes, *that can be formed into bars*, called also, aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

rēgŭlārĭter, *adv. according to rule regularly:* dicere, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.

rēgŭlātim, *adv. according to rule. regularly:* Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

rēgŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [regula] *to direct, regulate:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex] *a petty king, prince, chieftain:* regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25: Sall. J. 11: Tac. A. 2, 80 **II.** Transf. *a king's son, a prince:* Liv. 42, 24 *fin.* **2.** *the king-bee:* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18. **3.** *a small bird*, perh. *a wren*, a species of Regulus, Cuv. *v.* regaliolus: Auct. Carm. Phil. 13. **4.** *an unknown kind of serpent:* Hier. in Jesai. 16, 59, 6.

rĕ-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to taste again or repeatedly* (rare): bilem suam regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3, *fin.*: regustatum digito terebrare salinum, *i. e. licked out*, Pers. 5, 138. ‖. Fig.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, *to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: ille Latinus ἀττικισμὸς ex intervallo regustandus, ib. 4, 17.

rĕ-gȳro, avi, 1. *v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round*: fig.: bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

rĕĭcŭlus, v. rejiculus.

rĕ-invīto, 1. *v. a. to invite again* or *in return*: Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.

rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a repeating, reiteration*: Quint. 11, 2, 35.

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *that is to be rejected*: morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectanea (as a transl. of the Stoic ἀποπροηγμένα), Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

rējectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rejecto] *a throwing back repeatedly*: Sol. 5 (dub.).

rējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rejicio] *a throwing back*: sanguinis, *i. e. throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76. ‖. Fig. *a rejecting, rejection*: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. Balb. 12: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7. 2. Esp. in law, *a challenging, rejection* of a judex: judicum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: id. Planc. 15. *Absol.*: id. Sull. 33. 3. Rhetor. *t. t.* in alium rejectio (*al.* trajectio), *a shifting off from oneself to another*: id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Quint. 9, 1, 80.

rējecto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw* or *cast back* (rare): montes icti rejectant voces, Lucr. 2, 328: caseum Alpinum rejectavit, *cast up, vomited*, Spart. Anton. 12.

rējectus, a, um, *Part.* [rejicio]. ‖. Subst. rejecta (or rejicienda), orum, *n. plu.* = ἀποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be rejected*: Cic. Fin. 5, 26 *fin.*

rējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*: Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

rē-jĭcĭo (reicio), jēci, jectum (reicis, dissyl. Stat. Th. 4, 574: so reice, Virg. E. 3, 96: scanned otherwise rēĭcio, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 581 and 583), 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, cast,* or *fling back*: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam rejicere, *to throw back over the shoulder*, Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: togam in humerum, Quint. 11, 3, 131: togam ab humero, Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: vestem ex humeris, Virg. Aen. 5, 421: vestem de corpore, Ov. M. 9, 32: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: capillum circum caput negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: parmas, Virg. Aen. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum rejiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejecit, i. e. *stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5: librum e gremio suo, *to fling away*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77. Poet.: oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Virg. Aen. 10, 473: imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, *reflected, i. e.* from a mirror, Lucr. 4, 286. (ii) Of living objects, *to drive* or *chase back* (mostly poet.): hominem, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 19: pascentes capellas a flumine, Virg. E. 3, 96. (iii) With *pron. reflect. to throw* or *cast oneself back, to throw* or *fling oneself*: tum illa rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: se in gremium tuum, Lucr. 1, 35: se in grabatum, Petr. 92, 3. 2. Esp. Milit. *t. t. to beat back, repel, repulse*: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejiciebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: ab Antiochea hostem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. 3. Pass. Nautical *t. t. to be driven back*: naves tempestate rejectas eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: a Leucopetra profectus rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7: id. Phil. 1, 3, 7. ‖. Fig. *to cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 6: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79. minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrinis) facilius quod rejici quam quod adjici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5. (ii) In law: judices rejicere, *to challenge* or *reject* the judges appointed by lot: quum ex CXXV. judicibus quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic. Planc. 17: id. Att. 1, 16: Plin. Pan. 36. 2. Esp. *to scorn, disdain, despise*: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vita et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut rejiciat, id. Fin. 1, 2: rejecta praeda, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: rejecit dona nocentium, id. Od. 4, 9, 42. Of a lover: *to reject*: Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 5: Ov. M. 9, 513. 3. *to refer to, make over to*: ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: in hunc gregem vos Sullam rejicietis? id. Sull. 28. (ii) Rejicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, *etc.*) *to refer a matter* or *person to some officer* or *authorized body*: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: senatus a se rem ad populum rejecit, Liv. 2, 27: ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta, id. 40, 29: rem ad Hannibalem, id. 21, 31: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc rejicias, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. 7, 20: id. 8, 1, etc. *Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, id. 27, 8. 4. *to put off, defer, postpone*: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4. 5. With *pron. reflect. to apply oneself to* (rare): crede mihi Caesarem maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse judicaturum, si huc te rejicis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.

rējĭcŭlus (reiculus), a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *that is to be rejected, useless, worthless*: oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47. ‖. Fig.: dies, *spent uselessly, lost*, id. Brev. V. 7.

rĕ-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slide* or *glide back; to sink* or *fall back* (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: conscendere summas antennas prensoque rudente relabi, ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. H. 15, 95: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back*, Virg. Aen. 10, 307: quis neget arduis pronos relabi posse rivos montibus, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. H. 10, 149. ‖. Fig. *to relapse, to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

rĕ-lambo, 3. *v. a. to lick again*: Sedul. 4, 248.

rĕ-languesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow languid* or *faint again*: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291. 2. Transf. of the wind, *to lull, abate*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 *fin.*: of a star, *to grow dim*: Plin. 37, 9, 51. ‖. Fig.: quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), Cic. Att. 13, 41: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44.

rĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero] *a carrying back, bringing back*: membranae ut juvant aciem, ita crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the hand back to the inkstand*, i. e. *by often dipping the pen*, Quint. 10, 3, 31. ‖. Fig. *a throwing back, retorting*: relatio criminis est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria lacessierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15: jurisjurandi, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 34 *fin.* 2. Esp. *a returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11: id. Ep. 74. 3. *a motion, proposal*, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: ecquis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querelam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13: relationem approbare, Liv. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 5, 4: mutare, ib. 14, 49: egredi, ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, ib. 1, 13: jus relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor of bringing any matter before the Senate*: often with the addition of a numeral to denote the number of subjects which he might introduce at one sitting, as jus tertiae, quartae, quintae, etc. relationis (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1021): Capitol. Pert. 5: Vop. Prob. 12 *fin.* Hence (ii) Transf. *a report, narration*, in gen.: dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1. 4. *a rhetorical figure* in Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 35. 5. In philosoph. and gramm. *reference, respect, relation*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, id. 8, 4, 21: Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11.

rĕlātīvē, *adv. relatively*: vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 71.

rĕlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [refero] *referring, relative*: Arn. 7, p. 221. In gramm.: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 *sq.*

rĕlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. 2. *a relator, narrator*, in gen.: Sid. Ep. 7, 2. ‖. relator auctionum, *a recorder of public auctions*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3238.

rĕlātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a receipt, acquittance*: Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 8.

rĕlātus, a, um, *Part.* [refero].

rĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an official report*: abnuentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22. 2. In gen. *a narration, recital*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery of which*, id. G. 3: virtutum, id. H. 1, 30.

rĕlaxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo] *an easing, relaxation*: fig.: verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5 *fin.*: id. Fam. 7, 26. *Absol.*: (doloris) *mitigation, alleviation*, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

rĕlaxātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *who loosens* or *opens*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

rĕ-laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to widen again: to unloose, loosen, open*: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: densa relaxare, Virg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: tunicarum vincula, Ov. F. 2, 321: nodos (*sc.* aquaï), Lucr. 6, 879: glebas, *to break up*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: vias et caeca spiramenta, Virg. G. 1, 89: flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa brachia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21. ‖. Fig. *to loosen, unbind, free*: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. de Sen. 22 *fin.*: se occupationibus, id. Fam. 7, 1: se a nimia necessitate, id. Or. 52 *fin.* 2. *to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax*: animos doctrina, id. Arch. 6, 12: tu a contentionibus quotidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*: animus somno relaxatus, id. Div. 2, 48: ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, ib. 2, 58, 236: tristem vultum relaxare, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5

33 : mores aetas lasciva relaxat, *makes dissolute*, Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. 153. Reflect.: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16 : insani quum relaxentur, *when they have a lucid interval*, id. Acad. 2, 17. *Absol.*: (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part.* [relĕgo].

rĕlēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [relēgo] *a sending away, exiling, banishment*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43 : Liv. 3, 10 *fin.* **II.** *a bequest, legacy*: dotis, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1.

rĕ-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, despatch, remove*: (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 : rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. B. G. 5. 30 *fin.*: cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26 : aliquem a republica sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2. 45 : exercitum in alia insula, Tac. Agr. 15 : me vel extremos Numidarum in agros classe releget, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 48 : tauros procul atque in sola relegant pascua, Virg. G. 3, 212. Poet. with *dat.*: Trivia Hippolytum nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, id. Aen. 7, 775 : terris gens relegata ultimis, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.* (ii) Transf. of places, *to place at a distance, remove* Taprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84 : Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 250. **2.** Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, *to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without* capitis deminutio (*v.* Smith's Ant. 515 *seq.*): relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 137 : (consul) L. Lamiam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.*: Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.*: ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab urbe, Suet. Claud. 23 *fin.*: nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6 : exercitus relegatus in Siciliam, ne ante Punici belli finem in Italiam reportaretur, ib. 5 *fin.*: aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28 *fin.*: ambitione relegata, *put aside*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84 : bella, Lucan. 6, 324 : artes, Plin. Pan. 47. **2.** Esp. *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute*: nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8 : orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, Quint. 1, prooem. § 10 : culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13 : Vell. 2, 64. Poet. with *dat.*: causas alicui, Tib. 4, 6, 5. **III.** In law, *to bequeath, devise*: dotem, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1 *sq.*: usum fructum, Junius Mauric. ib. 23, 2, 23.

rĕ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather together* or *collect again* (mostly poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *i. e. by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. M. 8, 173 : (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, *to be drawn back*, Val. Fl. 6, 237. **2.** Esp. of places, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again*: Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24 : egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121 : iter, Stat. Ach. 1, 23 : spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572 : ter coelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29 : relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac. A. 2, 54. **II.** Fig. *to go through* or *over again* in thought, *to read* or *relate again*: Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2 : scripta, Ov. R. Am. 717 : dum relegunt suos sermone labores, id. M. 4, 570 : qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.* *Absol.*: deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23.

rĕ-lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow slack again, to slacken*: fig.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

rĕlĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [relevo] *a lightening, alleviation*: Prisc. Perieg. 440.

rĕlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lightening, alleviation*: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.

rĕ-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise*: corpus e terra, Ov. M. 9, 318 : membra in cubitum, id. Pont. 3, 3, 11. Fig.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, ut nequeam relevare caput, Lucan. 3, 268. **II.** Transf. *to make light, to lighten*: epistolam graviorem pellectione, Cic. Att. 1, 13 : vimina curva favi, *i. e. to empty*, Ov. R. Am. 186. Poet.: sic unquam longa relevere catena, id. Am. 1, 6, 25 : minimo ut relevere labore utque marem parias, *may be delivered*, id. M. 9, 675. **2.** Fig. *to relieve, alleviate, assuage, abate, comfort, refresh*, etc.: ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, sic hic morbus, qui est in republica, relevatus istius poena vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 : aegrum, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 17 : cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, *has relieved you from a burden*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41 : publicanos tertia mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20 : ut me relevares, *might comfort me*, Cic. Att. 3, 10 *fin.*: illi animum jam relevabis, quae dolore ac miseria tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11 : pectora sicca mero, Ov. F. 3, 304 : membra sedili, id. M. 8, 639 : ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12 : communem casum misericordia hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4 : laborem requie, Ov. M. 15, 16 : famem, ib. 11, 129.

rĕ-lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj. bent* or *curled backwards* or *upwards*: coma relicinus, App. Flor. 3 : frons, *open*, ib. 7.

rĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo] *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning*: vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicae, Cic. Att. 16, 7 : relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 1, 13 : propter argenti vivi relictionem, *its separation*, Vitr. 7, 9.

rĕlictus, a, um, *Part.* [relinquo].

rĕlictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forsaking, abandoning*: ut labor virilis relictui sit, *be abandoned*, Gell. 3, 1.

rĕlĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rĕ-līdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike back, to strike*: relisa fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. στεφ. 9, 47. **II.** Fig. *to refuse, reject*: Aus. Epist. 25, 42.

rĕlĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [religo] *a band, ligament*: Prud. Psych. 358.

rĕlĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a binding up, tying up*: religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

rĕlĭgens, entis, *Part.* [relego]. **II.** Adj. *pious, religious*: religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9.

relĭgĭo (relligio), ōnis, *f. belief in* and *reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies;* and in gen. *piety, religion*: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tanquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intelligendo intelligentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.*: religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161 : (Pompilius) animos ardentes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, id. Rep. 2, 14 : de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint. 12, 2, 21 : horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 : sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniaque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55 : sua cuique civitati religio est, nostra nobis. Stantibus Hierosolymis tamen istorum religio sacrorum a splendore hujus imperii abhorrebat, *its particular religious system*, id. Flacc. 28 *fin.*: religio deorum immortalium, *worship*, id. Am. 25 *fin.*: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summa religione coleretur, id. Verr. 4, 39 *init.*: (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, ib 33 : fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *was held in such reverence*, ib. 46 : hac (panacea) evulsa scrobem repleri vario genere frugum religio est, *is a religious custom*, Plin. 25, 4, 11. *Plur.*: expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119 : ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font 9 *fin.*: Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 : scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1. **2.** Esp. *reverence for the gods, religion* regarded from the sceptical point of view; *superstition*: humana foede cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub relligione, Lucr. 1, 63 : relligio pedibus subjecta vicissim obteritur, ib. 79 : saepius relligio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta, ib. 83 : cf. ib. 110, 931, *etc.*: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, *superstitious feelings*, Caes. B. G. 6, 37. **II.** Transf.: subjectively *a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, religious awe*, etc.: sese cum summa religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 34 : memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id Rep. 1, 15 : recitatis literis oblata religio Cornuto est, id. Fam. 10, 12 : non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 : injicere religionem alicui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97 : vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.*: tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30 : nihil esse mihi religio'st dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16 : ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62 : rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit, Virg. G. 1, 270. With *gen.*: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio Liv. 29, 18 : ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, *he seemed restrained by no religious feeling against falsehood*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11. *Plur.*: plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nuntiata, Liv. 41, 16. (ii) Meton. *an offence against religion*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: liberaret religione templum, id. 45, 5. *Plur.*: inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6. (iii) Esp. religio jurisjurandi, or *absol. scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath*: religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, id. Font. 9, 20 : Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.* *Absol.*: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, *his military oath*, ib. 67. **2.** In gen. *strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, exactness*, etc.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25 : propter fidem et religionem judicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15 *fin.*: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11, 29. *Plur.*: judicum religiones, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31. **III** Objectively, *the holiness, sacredness, sanctity* of an object (a deity, temple *etc.*): propter singularem ejus fani relig

ionem, id. Verr. 4, 44 *init.*: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 4, 57. Hence. **2.** Meton. *an object of religous veneration, a sacred place* or *thing:* uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (*sc.* signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, requirebant, ib. 43: religionum praedo, ib. 43: tantis religionibus violatis, ib. 35: est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, ib 41. [Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero (N. D. 2, 28 *fin.*) derives it from relĕgere, which etymology is in accordance with the verse in Gell. 4, 9, "religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas." On the other hand, Servius (ad Virg. Aen. 8, 349), Lactantius (Instit. 4, 28), Augustine (Retract. 1, 13), et al., assume religare as the primitive, in support of which derivation Lactantius cites the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7), religionum nodis animos exsolvere. Most scholars adopt the latter etymology; but the former is the more probable; *religio* thus signifying the careful pondering over a thing; this is confirmed by religens.]

rĕlĭgĭōsē, *adv. piously, religiously:* religiosius deos colere, Liv. 10, 7: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1. **2.** *scrupulously, punctually, conscientiously:* testimonium dicere, id. Coel. 22 *fin.*: commendare, id. Fam. 13, 17 *fin.*: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *cautiously,* Nep. Att. 15.

rĕlĭgĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [religiosus] *reverence for the gods, religiousness:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2: Tert. Apol. 25.

rĕlĭgĭōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat religious:* Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (rellig.), a, um, *adj.* [religio] *reverencing* or *fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious:* qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *fin.*: natura sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: si magis religiosa fuerit, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites,* Cic. Am. 4: amicitiae religiosa quadam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious* or *pleasing to the gods,* Plin. 30, 1, 4. (ii) In eccl. Lat. *pertaining to the clergy, clerical,* opp. to saecularis: Salvian. Avar. 3, 5. **II.** Transf. subjectively, *religiously considerate, scrupulous:* civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset, ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98: quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple,* Liv. 2, 5. (ii) *over-scrupulous, superstitious:* religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poet. ap. Gell. 4, 9: ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37. **2.** In gen. *scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious:* quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10: natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Flacc. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9: ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, Cic. Or. 9. **III.** Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, *holy, sacred:* loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id. Verr. 2, 66: templum sane sanctum et religiosum, ib. 4, 43 *med.*: signum sacrum ac religiosum, ib. 57: ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, ib. 43 *init.*: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 86: limina deorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 365: vestes, Suet. Tib. 36. (ii) Esp. dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen,* e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, *etc.*: Cic. Att. 9, 5: Liv. 6, 1: Suet. Tib. 61. (iii) Esp. applied to things sacred to the dead. sacrae sunt, quae Diis superis consecratae sunt; religiosae, quae Diis manibus relictae sunt, Gaius 1, 4: locum, in quo servus sepultus est, religiosum esse, Aristo ait, Dig. 11, 7, 2: cf. Smith's Ant. 562.

rĕ-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind back* or *behind, to bind fast:* trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: (Andromedan) ad duras religatam brachia cautes vidit, Ov. M. 4, 672: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: flavam comam, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: religata comas, ib. 2, 11, 24: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling irons,* Caes. B. C. 2, 6: transversas trabes axibus, ib. 9: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos, Virg. Aen. 9, 352: desectam herbam, *to make into trusses,* Col. 2, 18, 5. **2.** Esp. nautical *t. t. to fasten* or *moor a ship:* naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: Virg. Aen. 7, 106: Hor. S. 1, 5, 19: funem (navis) in Cretam, Cat. 64, 174: funes ex arboribus ripae, Gai. Dig. 1, 8, 5. **3.** Fig.: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *bound to external things,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37. **II.** *to unbind:* Cybele religat juga manu, Cat. 63, 84: vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi (*perf. subj.* relerimus for releverimus, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38), 3. *v. a. to unseal, open* any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: nulli relerimus postea, *we must open no more flasks for any one,* Pl. St. 5, 4, 38. Poet.: servata mella thesauris, *to take out,* Virg. G. 4, 229.

rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind; to leave, move away from:* puerum apud matrem domi, Pl. Men. prol. 28: C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus duabus castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: quum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur, ib. 5, 6: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem relinquit, Ov. M. 13, 428: silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, ib. 1, 346: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. (ii) Esp. with a qualified predicate, *to leave in a certain state:* Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, ib. 4, 37: (naves) in litore deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, ib. 5, 9: tantas copias sine imperio, ib. 7, 20: aras sine ture, Ov. M. 8, 277. **2.** Fig.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9 *fin.* (ii) Esp. with a qualified predicate, *to leave in a certain state:* eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *has left untouched,* Ter. Ad. prol. 10: praesertim quum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered,* Cic. Att. 5, 21 *ad fin.*: aliquid injudicatum, Quint. 10, 1, 67: incertum, id. 2, 10, 14. (iii) *to leave behind* in rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se reliquit, id. 10, 1, 51. **II.** *to leave behind* by dying; *to leave* or *bequeath:* ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4: non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5, 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M 3, 585. **2.** Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. Arch. 12: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, sibi vero hanc laudem relinquunt: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: memoriam aut brevem aut nullam, Cic. Off. 2, 16: quae scripta nobis summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines reliquerunt, id. Rep 1, 22: scripta posteris, Quint. Praef. 1: si non omnia vates ficta reliquerunt, Ov. M. 13, 734: pater, o relictum filiae nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 34. **III.** *to let remain, not to take away;* pass. *to remain:* nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 88: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleae quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic. Verr. 3, 48: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: paucos qui ex fuga evaserant, reliquerunt, ib. 3, 19: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me,* Ov. M. 6, 299: jam pauca aratro jugera regiae moles relinquent, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 2: magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep. 1, 7, 43: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, ib. 19: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. **2.** Fig.: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: nulla provocatione ad populum contra necem et verbera relicta, id. Rep. 2, 37: quis igitur relictus est objurgandi locus? Ter. And. 1, 1, 127: in another sense, plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, *he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous,* Cic. Fam. 1, 1: Aedui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, ib. 5, 9 *fin.* Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.*: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore neque ullam esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr. 3, 40: Hor. S. 1, 1, 52. *Impers. pass.* with *subj.*: relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, Cic. Att. 10, 8: relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.* In a logical conclusion: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows,* Cic. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.* **IV.** *to leave in possession of, to give up, surrender:* mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac. H. 1, 84: aliquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, ib. 1, 68 *fin.*: urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: ne relinquas hominem innocentem ad alicujus dissimilis quaestum, ib. 13, 64. **V.** *to forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch:* non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 33: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Ilio relicto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 14: litus relictum respicit, Ov. M. 2, 873: Roma relinquenda est, id. Tr. 1, 3, 62: volucres ova relinquebant, Lucr. 5, 800: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 5: auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra, Liv. 5, 6: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10. (ii) Fig.: quem vita reliquit, *who dies,* Lucr. 5, 64: Ov. M. 11, 327: also, reversely, animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 52: lumen vitale, Ov. M. 14, 175: consitus sum senectute, vires reliquere, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6: ab omni honestate relictus, *destitute of,* Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 23. **2.** *to let slip, neglect, relinquish:* rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum, sed etiam prodere, id. Caec. 18: (puella) quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave* or *lay aside every thing else,* Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 8: omnia relinques, si me amabis Cic. Fam. 2, 14: et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, neglect,* id. Rep. 2, 4: agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow,* Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3: loca relicta, *uncultivated lands,* Front. de Limit. p. 42 Goes.: relictae possessiones, Cic Agr. 1, 1, 3: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, id. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*: obsidionem relinquunt, *raise the siege,* Caes. B. G. 5, 49: caedes relinquo libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*

Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*: cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, uncensured*, id. Verr. 1, 33: quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id. Caec. 3 *fin.* Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.*: quod si plane contueare, mirari multa relinquas, *leave off, cease*, Lucr. 6, 655.

rĕlĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reliquor] *arrears, balance*: Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 44. Fig.: aetatis, temporum, Tert. Anim. 56.

rĕlĭquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one in arrears, a defaulter*: Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102: decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 6.

rĕlĭquātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that is in arrears*. Fig.: anima reliquatrix delictorum, Tert. Anim. 35.

rĕlĭquiae (relliqu.), arum, *f. plu.* (*Sing.* App. Apol. in carm.) [relinquo] *leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder*: is navem atque omnia perdidit in mari, haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 17: exercitus, Auct. B. Alex. 40 *fin.*: copiarum, Nep. Them. 5: cladis, Liv. 22, 56: belli, id. 9, 29: Danaum, *the remnant who had escaped from the Greeks*, Virg. Aen. 1, 30: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: cibi, *excrements*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138. 2. Esp. *the leavings* of the table, *remains, fragments*: Pl. Curc. 3, 18. In a double sense: vellem Idibus Martiis me ad coenam (i. e. *to the assassination of Caesar*) invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. *Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4. 3. *the relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned: C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56: Tac. A. 1, 62: Suet. Aug. 100. Hence in a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.* 4. *the* (unconsumed) *remains of a sacrifice*: Suet. Aug . II. Fig.: maxime reliquiae rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut egimus, Cic. Div. 2, 67 *fin.*: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war*, id. de Sen. 6, 19: Quint. 8, 5, 1.

rĕlĭquor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (*act.* reliquavit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 9) [reliquus] *to be in arrears, to owe a balance*: id. ib. 50, 4, 6.

rĕlĭquus (relicuus, relicus, reliqus: rēlĭcŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr. 1, 561), a, um, *adj.* [relinquo] *that is left* or *remains, remaining*: with *dat.*: hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquum fuerat malum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 55: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*: quae deprecatio est ei reliqua? id. Verr. 4, 50: reliqua alia optio, Quint. 7, 7, 8. *Neutr. absol.*: quid est huic reliqui? Cic. Sull. 31. Without *dat.*: ne causa ulla restet reliqua, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: ex qua (familia) reliquus est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39: si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18. *Neutr. absol.*: quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, more majorum date plausum, Pl. Cist. grex 5: ut pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit reliquum, Ter. And. prol. 25: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18. Subst. with *gen. the rest, remainder, residue*: breve quod vitae reliquum est, voluptate, vino et amore delectavero, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 4: quod belli reliquum erat, Liv. 26, 40: ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, id. 39, 13: and *plur.*: reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16. 2. Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with *subj.* or *inf. it remains*: reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31: Nep. Att. 21: Quint. 5, 7, 19. (ii) Reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere: (α) *to leave behind, leave remaining*: ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius reliquum fecit, Cic. Verr. 3, 55 *fin.*: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fuga feceras, Liv. 9, 24: duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, i. e. *have left to be considered*, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. *Neutr.*: quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, ib. 5, 34: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id. Sull. 32. Esp. negatively: te nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, id. Fam. 3, 13: quibus nihil non modo de fructu, sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr. 3, 48 *fin.*: hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall. C. 11 *fin.* (β) *to leave undone, to omit, neglect* (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *fin.*: me nihil reliqui fecisse, Nep. Att. 21: nihil reliqui faciunt, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.* 3. Esp. of time, *that is left* or *remains*, i. e. *subsequent, future*: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Sest. 34: reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam. 10, 3: monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. *Neutr. absol.*: nunquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque, neque hoc, quod reliquum est (*sc.* vitae), plus risuram opinor, *to the end of my days*, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 4. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, *in future, henceforwards*: Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7 *fin.*: Liv. 23, 20. 4. Of debts, *outstanding, in arrear*: and Subst. reliqua, *n. plu.* (less freq. reliquum), *the balance*: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40: rationem putare argentariam, quid venierit, quid exactum siet, quid reliquum siet, Cato R. R. 2, 5: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1: maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, ib. 16, 3: dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: Sticho reliqua habente, *holding a balance*, i. e. *being in arrear*, Paul. Dig. 35, 1, 81: so, reliqua trahere, ib. 26, 7, 46. *Sing.*: ib. 49, 14, 45 *ad fin.* Comically, *the sequel* of a story: accipite reliquum, alieno uti nihil moror, Pl. Capt. prol. 16. II. Freq. to be rendered by *the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder* (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied): murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. Without a subst.: magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui sese fugae mandarunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*: si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, id. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 8: aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, *and the like, and so forth*, Quint. 9, 4, 124. *Sing.*: reliquum exercitum legatis dedit, *the rest of the army*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic. Att. 5, 20: jampridem cupio Alexandriam reliquamque Aegyptum visere, ib. 2, 5: paene oblitus sum reliquum dicere, Pl. Poen. prol. 118: reliquum temporis cum magna trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: haec quidem hactenus: quod reliquum est, quotidie tabellarios habebis, *as for the rest*, Cic. Att. 16, 15: so, de reliquo, ib. 16, 13, C.

rĕlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [relido]

rellig. and **relliqu.**, v. relig. and reliqu.

rĕ-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to let out again, re-let*: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13 § 10.

rĕ-lŏqui, *to reply*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66.

rĕ-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine back, shine out; to blaze, glow*: flamma reluxit Virg. G. 4, 385: relucens flamma, Liv. 22, 17: olli ingens barba reluxit, Virg. Aen. 12, 300: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov. M. 11, 617: Sigea igni freta lata relucent, Virg. Aen. 2, 312 piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin. 9, 27, 43.

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [reluceo] *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear*: luna plena luminis effigie relucescit, Capell. 8, 294: solis imago reluxit, Ov. M. 14, 769: reluxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81 *fin.* *Impers.*: paullum reluxit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

relucto, 1. *v. a.* for reluctor, *to struggle against*: faucibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App. M. 4. *Pass.*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 42.

rĕ-luctor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to struggle against, resist*: visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22: reluctantes dracones, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 11: Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14. Poet. with *inf.*: equites illic poscentia cursum ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 354. 2. Transf. of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo saepe reluctatae constabat cornua lunae, Ov. M. 12, 264: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7: reluctantur faces, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1729. II. Fig. *to oppose, resist; to be adverse* or *reluctant*: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102 *fin.*: diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. Prooem. § 1: hic tot tantisque rationibus, quanquam multum reluctata verecundia Principis nostri, tandem tamen cessit, Plin. Pan. 60.

rĕ-lūdo, si, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to jest* or *jeer at, to banter* (rare): sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170: temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10.

rĕlūmĭnātĭo, ἀνταυγασία, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕ-lūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to light up again*: caecos, *to restore to sight*, Tert. Apol. 21.

rĕ-lŭo, 3. *v. a. to redeem, take out of pawn*: aurum, vestem, Caecil. in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow lean* or *thin again*: Suet. Dom. 18.

rĕ-mălĕdīco, 3. *v. n. to return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile again*: non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, Vespas. in Suet. Vesp. 9 *fin.*

rĕ-mancĭpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to transfer back again, remancipate*: Gai. Inst. 1, 140: Fest. *s. v.* remancipatam.

rĕ-mando, 1. *v. a. to send back word, to notify in return*: Eutr. 2, 13.

rĕ-mando, 3. *v. a. to chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate*: Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93: Quint. 11, 2, 41.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, 2. *v. n. to stay* or *remain behind*: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8: Romae, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: in exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: in Gallia, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: ad urbem cum imperio, ib. 6, 1: domi, ib. 4, 1: apud aliquem, ib. 4, 15 *fin.*: ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, 3. II. Esp. *to remain, continue, abide, endure*: at manet in vita, quoi mens animusque remansit, Lucr. 3, 403: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, Cic. Manil. 18: in duris remanentem rebus amicum, *constant*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. J. 24 *fin.*: id nomen (*sc.* hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37: ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore sinat, *would suffer to cleave to the army*, Sall. J. 58: ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret penes nos, Liv. 9, 1. 2

With an adject. as predicate, *to remain, continue* in a certain state: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: Vell. 2, 123.

rĕ-māno, 1. *v. n. to flow back:* Lucr. 5, 270.

rĕmāno, 1. *v. n.* for remeo, *to go back:* camposque remanant, Enn. Ann. 1, 66 ap. Fest. *s. v.* remant, prob. a mutilated form.

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo] *a staying* or *remaining behind; a continuing in one's place:* profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Cic. Lig. 2: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.

rĕmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander:* Inscr.

rĕmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [remeo] *that goes* or *comes back, returning* (rare): saxum (*i. e.* of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117.

rĕmĕācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a way back, a return:* App. M. 6, p. 174.

rĕmĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a return:* Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4.

rĕmĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [remedio] *healing, remedial:* vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*

rĕmĕdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a healing, remedying:* Scrib. Comp. 11.

rĕmĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a healer, curer:* valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

rĕmĕdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **rĕmĕdĭor**, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [remedium] *to heal, cure, remedy:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35: Hier. Ep. 68: App. Herb. 2.

rĕmĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [medeor] *that which heals again; a cure, remedy, medicine:* pantheras, quae in barbaria venenata carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels. 4, 6: contra omnium morsus remedio est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *a means of assistance* or *relief; a remedy:* remedium sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: adversus consulta senatus et decreta principum vel magistratuum remedium nullum est, Quint. 5, 3, 5: remedium in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 *fin.:* illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes. B. C. 3, 50: veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25: acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, id. Clu 24 *fin.:* id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3: remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

rĕmĕlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [acc. to Fest. from remoror] *she that delays* or *hinders:* Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-mĕmĭni, *defect. v. n. to recall to mind, to remember:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

rĕ-mĕmŏro, 1. *v. a. to mention again:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

rĕ-mensus, a, um, *Part.* [remetior] *Pass. repassed, traversed again:* pelagoque remenso improvisi aderunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 181: mare, ib. 3, 143.

rĕ-mĕo, avi, 1. *v. n. to go* or *come back, to return:* remeabo intro, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 55: in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.:* rursum in terga, ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: victor ad Argos, Virg. Aen. 2, 95: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: ex Campania, Tac. A. 15, 60. Poet. with *acc.:* patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. Aen. 11, 793: Euboicos penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied (me)*, Lucan. 7, 256. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: naves, quae mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 *fin.:* remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: transiit aetas quam cito! non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28. With *acc.:* si natura juberet a certis annis aevum remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.

rĕ-mergo, 3. *v. a. to dip in* or *immerse again.* Fig.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rĕ-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure* or *mete again* or *back:* frumentum pecunia remetiri, *to measure back with money*, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.* Poet.: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Virg. Aen. 5, 25. **2.** Transf. *to travel over again:* iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73. **3.** *to void* or *discharge again:* ille fide summa testae sua vina remensus reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95. **II.** Fig. *to reflect upon· to repeat:* totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, id. Ira 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1. **2.** *to pass over again:* transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to be continually advancing in recovery*, Plin. Ep. 8, 11.

rēmex, ĭgis, *m.* [remus ago] *a rower, oarsman:* Pl. Poen. 5. 5, 35: Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: Hor. Epod. 17, 16. Of Charon: Sen. Herc. Fur. 557. In *sing.* collect. for remiges: vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Virg. Aen. 4, 588: Prop. 3, 12, 34: Liv. 37, 11: Tac. A. 4, 5.

rēmĭgātĭo ōnis, *f.* [remigo] *a rowing:* Cic. Att 13, 21.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex] *a rowing:* homines remigio sequi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 55: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174. **II.** Meton. *the oars:* remigio veloque festinare, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5: Tac. A. 2, 24: Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4. Proverb.: meo remigio rem gero, *i. e. I do just as I please*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 150. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. Aen. 1, 301: Ov. M 8, 228. **2.** *the oarsmen, rowers:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicique milites, tranquillo in altum evecti, Liv. 26, 51: Tac. A. 3, 1: Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

rēmĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to row:* Cic. Att. 13, 21: Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Tac. Agr. 10. Poet. with *acc.:* remigare alnum (for navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178. Of birds: pennis remigare, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

rĕ-migro, 1. *v. n. to return, i. e.* to one's former habitation: facere ut remigret domum, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 3: in domum veterem e nova, Cic. Acad. 1, 4: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: in agros, ib. 4, 27 *fin.:* Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to return, go back:* ad argumentum, Pl. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.:* ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 42.

remillum dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. *s. v.*

rĕmĭniscentiae, arum, *f. plu.* [reminiscor] *recollections, reminiscences,* =the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις: Tert. Anim. 23.

rĕ-mĭniscor, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (*act.* reminisco, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49) [root MEN: *v.* memini] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember:* constr. with *gen., acc., inf. and acc.* or *absol.:* reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: dulces Argos, Virg. Aen. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 31: reminiscere, totius imum hic esse in summa, Lucr. 2, 89: Ov M. 1, 256. **II.** *to imagine, conceive:* ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat Nep. Alcib. 2.

rēmĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj. oar-footed:* anates, Aus. Ep. 30, 12: lembi, id. Id 10, 201.

rĕ-miscĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2. *v. a. to mix again* or *up:* venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. Const. Sap. 7. **II.** Fig. sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 30.

rĕmissa, ae, *f.* [remitto] *a pardon, remission:* peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

rĕmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that can be pushed back:* vectes, *a sliding bolt*, Cato R. R. 19 *fin.*

rĕmissē, *adv. gently, mildly:* Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: Quint. 10, 2, 23. *Comp.:* Cic. Verr. 4, 34.

rĕmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remitto] *pardonable, remissible:* delicta, Tert. Pud. 2. **II.** *easy, light:* digestio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, *no.* 164.

rĕmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting down, lowering* (lit. rare): ex superciliorum aut remissione, aut retractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41. **II.** Fig. *a relaxing, abating, remission, abatement:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, id. Tusc. 2, 23: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: remissio lenitatis quadam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *laxity*, ib. 2, 53: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.* tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Am. 21: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26: febris, Suet. Tib. 73: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, *laxness, want of spirit*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: but, ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, *relaxation, recreation*, id. de Or. 2, 6: and *absol.:* quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, id. Coel. 17: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8: ib. § 11: Tac. Agr. 9. And in still another sense: (adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to mildness, lenity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. **2.** *a remitting* of a penalty, debt *etc.:* ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam videamur, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.:* Suet. Caes. 20: Plin. Ep. 9, 37: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13 nuntiationis, *remission, abrogation*, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4. **III.** *a repetition:* nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rĕmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id] in medicine, *relaxing, laxative:* relaxare tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4. **II.** In gramm. adverbia, *expressing a weakened* or *low degree, remissive* (like pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, *etc.*): Prisc. p. 1021 P.

rĕmissus, a, um, *Part.* [remitto]. **II.** Adj.: *slack, loose, relaxed, languid:* ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11 3, 42: ridens Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, *thawed*, Ov F. 4, 126: ammoniacum, *liquid*, Pall. 1, 41, 2. **2.** Fig. *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay,* etc.: remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 *fin.:* cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, id. Rep. 1, 43: remissus animus, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, Suet. Aug. 98: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: decorus est senis sermo quietus et remissus, id. de Sen. 9, 28: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. Am. 18 *fin.:* joci, *gay merry*, Ov. M. 3 119: remissiores

hilarioresque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21. (ii) *negligent, remiss:* esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: dolus Numidarum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53: oderunt agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield: Al.* Redde mihi illam (filiam). Non remissura es mihi illam? non remittes? *Me.* Non remittam! Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 29: aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 *fin.*: mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97: aliquem ad aliquem, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 1: Cic. Fam. 16, 5: obsides alicui, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: librum tibi remisi, Cic. Att. 9, 9: epistolam ad aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 43: literas Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199: longe aquas (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi) remittunt, *kick out behind*, Nep. Eum. 5: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, *yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53: minimum seri, Col. 12, 13: aeruginem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20: quod bacca remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69. **2.** Esp. *to loosen, slacken, relax:* habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic. Am. 13, 45: frena, Ov. M. 2, 191: vela pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744: ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: digitos, Ov. M. 4, 229: manus, vincula, ib. 9, 314 *sq.*: brachia, *i. e. to let sink*, Virg. G. 1, 202: frigore mella cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again*, ib. 4, 36: quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4. **3.** Legal *t. t.* remittere nuntium or repudium, *to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage* or *betrothal:* v. nuntius and repudium. **II.** Fig. *to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove,* etc.. (specula) simulacra remittunt, *reflect*, Lucr. 4, 314: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 929: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis: cujus si vos poenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25. **2.** Esp. *to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit:* omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, id. Or. 18, 59: animum per dies festos licentius, *to recreate*, Liv. 27, 31: Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.*· mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: animos a contentione pugnae, Liv. 5, 41: superioris temporis contentionem, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, id. B. G. 6, 14: belli opera, Liv. 30, 3: pugnam, Sall. J. 60: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 1, 9: omnino de celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: nihil de saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 25: aliquid ex pristina virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55. (ii) With *inf. to cease, leave off, omit:* si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. J. 52: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 3. (iii) *Reflective, to relax, abate:* ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24 *ad fin.*: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. H. 4, 51: quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12. (iv) *Reflective, to recreate oneself:* eundem, quum scripsi, eundem etiam quum remittor, lego, Plin. Ep 1, 16: fas est et carmine remitti, ib. 7, 9. **3.** *to give up, resign, concede, sacrifice:* with *dat.* of pers.: Tranioni remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causa mea, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 47: multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10 *fin.*: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: te mihi remittere atque concedere, ut omne studium meum in Plancii honorem consumerem, id. Planc. 30, 73: quod natura remittit, invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21: aedes (venditas) alicui, *to resign* a purchase, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus alicui, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: navem imperare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in triennium, ib. 4, 9 *fin.*: ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. 9, 38: privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35: id. 7, 11. *Absol.:* remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, id. 6, 36: Tac. A. 1, 8. Poet. with *inf. to allow, permit:* sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376. **B.** Neutr. *to decrease, abate:* si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: imbres, Liv. 40, 33: pestilentia, id. 2, 34: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: si remittent quippiam Philumenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14.

rēmĭ-văgus, a. um, *adj. impelled by oars:* celox, Varr. in Non. 533, 8.

rĕmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.* [remisceo].

rĕ-mōlior, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to press, push,* or *move back* or *away:* saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoëus), Ov. M. 5, 354: ferrea claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527: Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin. Part. perf. pass.:* orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. fur. 504.

rĕ-mollesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become soft again, to grow soft:* ut Hymettia sole cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, *melts*, ib. 9, 662. **II.** Fig.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to become enervated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina justis victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rĕ-mollio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft again, to make soft, soften:* terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana humore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286. **II.** Fig.: eo se inhibitum ac remollitum, quo minus, ut destinarat in praecipitium propelleret, *softened, mollified*, Suet. Aug. 79.

rĕ-mŏnĕo, 2. *v. a. to warn again, remind:* App. M. 5 (*al.* te monebam).

rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f. delay, hinderance:* quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 16: remora si sit, *if I delay*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 106. **II.** *the Latin name for the fish* echeneïs, Echeneis Remora, Linn., which has the power of adhering to other fishes, ships, rocks, *etc.*, by the flat disk-shaped organ on the back of the head. The ancients imagined it had the power of stopping a ship in mid-course by attaching itself to the rudder, whence the name: Plin. 32, 1, 1 *ad fin.*

rĕmŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [remoror] *a delay, hinderance:* Ov. M. 3, 567.

rĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who delays, a hinderer:* Capell. 1, 19.

rĕmorbesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [morbus] *to become sick again, relapse:* Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-mordeo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite again;* only fig. *to vex, torment, disturb:* quin me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4: quando haec te cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 1, 261: sic tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4. *Absol.:* si juris materni cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 7, 402· Juv. 2, 35.

rĕmŏres aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. *s. v.*: Remum dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. Rom. 21 *fin.*

rĕ-mŏror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep* **I.** Neutr. *to stay behind, linger, loiter:* corpora remorantur, Lucr. 2 74: in concilio, id. 2, 565: in Italia Liv. 27, 12: perge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat. 61, 200. **II.** Act. *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer:* haec edepol remorata med est, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 23: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Manil. 14: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoria uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38: quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, *i. e. should preserve you to a good old age*, Prop. 1, 19, 17· num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? Cic. Cat. 1, 2. *Absol.:* ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 95. Of things: alicujus commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistolis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14: alicujus iter, Sall. J. 50. *Part. perf. pass.:* pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rĕmōtē, *adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely* (rare): stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: remotissime, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

rĕmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [removeo] *a putting away, removing, removal* (rare): tutoris, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 4. **II.** Fig.: remotio criminis est quum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud removetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29.

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [removeo] **II.** Adj. *out of the way, retired, sequestered:* silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: fontes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: pars domus, *i. e.* penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638: remotius antrum, id. F. 6, 121: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: civitas a conspectu remota, ib. 3, 37: in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Am. 27, 104: civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42. **2.** *distant, remote:* terrae, Lucr. 2, 535: Gades, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 10. Britanni, ib. 4, 14, 47: sedes remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31· quamvis longa regione remotus absim *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 73. **3.** Fig. *removed, disconnected, separate, free from, destitute of:* quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 149: scientia remota ab justitia, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a forma veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intelligentia remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32: (Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2 12 *fin.*: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: ab omni vitio, id. A. P. 384. (ii) remota, *n. plu.* = ἀποπροηγμένα, of the Stoics, *things to be rejected* or *postponed*. Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*syncop. past perf.* remorant. Hor. S. 2, 1 71: *inf.* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69) 2. *v. a. to move* or *draw back; to take away, set aside remove, change a thing from one position to another:* tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 163: pecora, Caes B. C. 1, 48: equos ex conspectu, id. B G. 1, 25: dapes, mensam, Ov. M. 8, 571 frena, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, ib. 4, 81: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 5, 31 *fin.*: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: quae jam infantem removerit, *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: castra sex millia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: brachia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: plura de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos profanos arcanis, Ov. M. 7, 256: se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: praesidia ex iis locis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: se ex urbe in montes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50. **II.** Fig.: *to remove, withdraw, take away*, etc.: removete moram, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 37: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85: remoto metu, ib. 87 *fin.*: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, ib. 6, 493: remove istaec, *no more of that*, i. e. *do not speak of it*, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.*: suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 3, 59 *fin.*: aliquem ab republica, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Am. 9, 32: se a negotiis publicis, id. Off. 1, 20 *fin.*: (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, id. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15: ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: se artibus suis Cic. Or. 2: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645.

rĕ-mūgĭo, 4. *v. n. to bellow back* or *again; to resound, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov. M. 1, 657: Sibylla antro remugit, Virg. Aen. 6, 99: Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: nemus gemitu, Virg. Aen. 12, 722: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. G. 3, 45: leve tympanum remugit, Cat. 63, 29.

rĕ-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to droop*, Virg. Aen. 11, 812: aures, *to stroke gently*, App. M. 1, p. 103. **II.** Fig.: *to soothe*: minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat. Th. 8, 93: animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight*, App. M. 5, p. 165.

rĕmulco, 1. *v. a.* [ῥυμουλκέω] *to tow*: remulco est, quum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur, Fest. *s. v.*: Sisenn. in Non. 57, 29.

rĕmulcum (rymulc., Amm. 18, 5), i, *n.* [id.] Nautical *t. t. a tow-rope*, or *any other contrivance for towing*: remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magna trahitur vice remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.*: naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.*: navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30. Proverb.: non contis nec remulco, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plena in rem publicam ferebantur, Amm. 18, 5. (Hence It. *remorchiare*; Sp. *remolcar*; Fr. *remorquer*.)

rĕmulsus, a, um, *Part.* [remulceo].

rēmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [remus] *a small oar*: Turpil. in Non. 533, 6.

rĕ-mundo, 1. *v. a. to cleanse again*: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146.

rĕmūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror] *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: expeditior et celerior remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20: benevolentiae, id. Am. 14: RAT. S. R., *i. e.* rationalis sacrarum remunerationum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1090.

rĕmūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that recompenses, a rewarder*: Tert. Apol. 36.

rĕmūnĕro, 1. *v. a.* for remuneror, *to repay, reward*: ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr. 140, 8: si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Papin. Dig. 17, 1, 7. *Pass.*: philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert. Apol. 46.

rĕ-mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate*: aliquem munere, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: aliquem officio, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9 *fin.* In a bad sense: te his suppliciis remunerabor, Cat. 14, 20. Of things as objects: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12. In a bad sense: sophisma, Gell. 18, 13. Of an inanimate subject: quod (solum) impensam coloni laboremque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5. *Absol.*: nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

rĕ-murmŭro, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): **I.** Neutr.: remurmurat unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 291: pinus remurmurat, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153. **II.** Act.: carmina remurmurat echo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 28. **2.** Fig. *to murmur back, object*: si quis quid remurmurat, Front. Ep. ad amic. 2, 6.

rēmus, i, *m. an oar*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 104. Proverb.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil. 1, 568: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11 *fin.*: inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, id. Fam. 12, 25. Poet. of birds: alarum, Ov. M. 5, 558: pennarum (Icari), Sil. 12, 98. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. H. 18, 215. **II.** Fig.: querebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. [The root of *re-mus* is prob. RET; cf. Gr. ἐ-ρετ-μός.] (Hence Fr. *rame.*)

ren, v. renes.

rēnālis, e, *adj.* [renes] *pertaining to the kidneys*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

rĕnancĭtur significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus, id est adeptus, Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-narro, 1. *v. a. to tell over again* (poet.): fata divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 717: facta, Ov. M. 5, 635.

rĕ-nascor, nātus, 3. *v. n. dep. to be born again; to grow, rise,* or *spring up again; to be renewed, to revive*: res quaeque de nihiloque renata forent, Lucr. 1, 543: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 402: ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, in allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis, Hor. Epod 15, 21: illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 64. **2.** Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. 6, 1: Lycus (fluvius) ubi terreno est epotus hiatu, exsistit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, *reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 274. **II.** Fig.: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: bellum renatum, id. Fam. 11, 14: bellum ex integro, Tac. H. 3, 59: multa (vocabula) renascentur, quae jam cecidere, Hor. A. P. 71: Trojae renascens fortuna, id. Od. 3, 3, 61.

rĕnātus, a, um: **1.** *Part.* [reno]. **2.** *Part.* [renascor].

rĕ-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sail back*: post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic. Att. 14, 16: ab Astura Antium, Plin. 32, 1, 1: Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. fur. 716.

rĕ-necto, 3. *v. a. to connect*: aliquem, Avien. Arat. 474.

rĕ-nĕo, 2. *v. a. to unspin*, i. e. *to undo, unravel* (poet.): Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, *i. e. that the destiny is reversed*, Ov. F. 6, 757: Parcarum fila, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171.

rēnes, renum (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103, etc. *Sing.* rien, Pl. in Fest. *s. v.* rienes), *m. plu.* [perh. akin to φρένες, midriff] *the kidneys*: Cels. 4, 1, 10: Plin. 11, 37, 81: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. **II.** *the loins*: canis, Nemes. Cyn. 112

rēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ren, renes] *a little kidney*: Marc. Empir. 26 *fin.*

rĕnīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [renideo] *a smiling, a smile*: infantum, Tert. Anim. 49.

rĕ-nīdĕo (*perf.* reniduit, ἐμειδίασεν, Gloss. Philox.), 2. *v. n.* [prob. for re-niteo] *to shine back, to be reflected; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (poet.): nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ut pura nocturno renidet luna mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 19: non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar ib. 2, 18, 2: circum renidentes Lares, *i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire*, id. Epod. 2, 66: late fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Virg. G. 2, 282. **II.** Fig.: jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 501. **2.** Esp. *to be glad, cheerful*: puer Icarus una stabat et ore renidenti captabat plumas, Ov. M. 8, 197: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. With *acc. and inf.*: adjecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12. **3.** *to smile, laugh*: homo renidens, Liv. 35, 49: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60: (Cupido) iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usquequaque, Cat. 39, 1. Hence, with *dat. to smile upon, be gracious to*: mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246.

rĕnīdesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [renideo] *to grow bright again, to shine*: aere renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

rĕnīsus, ūs, *m.* [renitor] *resistance* (rare): Cels. 5, 28, 12: Aug. C. D. 21, 16.

rĕ-nītor, 3. *v. n. dep. to strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist*: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84: os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12. **II.** Fig.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3.

rĕ-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to swim back* (rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, *i. e. shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25.

rēno or **rhēno**, ōnis, *m.* [a Teutonic word, *rennthier*, "running animal"] *a northern animal*, supposed by some to be the *rein-deer*, which formerly existed farther south in Europe than at present: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *a garment made of the skin of that animal*, used by the ancient Germans and Gauls: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. Hist. fr. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46

rĕ-nōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus] *gathered into a knot*: capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

rĕ-nōdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unbind, loosen* (poet.): comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: teque renodatam pharetris, *released from your quiver*, Val. Fl. 5, 381.

rĕ-normātus, a, um, *Part. arranged* or *laid out anew*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

rĕ-nosco, 3. *v. a. to recognize*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

rĕnŏvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [renovo] *a renewing, renewal*: quorum forma in hoc renovamine mansit, Ov. M. 8, 729.

rĕnŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, renewal*: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.* **2.** *compound interest*: confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, id. Att. 6, 1. **II.** Fig.: auspiciorum renovatio, Liv. 5, 52.

rĕnŏvātīvum fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure functio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. *s. v.*

rĕnŏvātor, ōris, *m.* [renovo] *a renovator, restorer*: Inscr

rĕ-nŏvello, 1. *v. a. to renew*: vineam, *to plant* or *set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

rĕ-nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make new again; to restore, renovate, repair:* quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, ib. 2, 23, 61: renovare veteres colonias, id. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27 *fin.:* durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by leaving fallow:* agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110. Poet.: (Ulixes) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, *used again*, Prop. 3, 12, 35. *Absol.:* non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des (*sc.* purpureum colorem conchyli), *to restore*, Lucr. 6, 1075. **2.** Esp. *to take compound interest:* Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Virg. Aen. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7 *fin.:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.:* casus omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 750: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: auspicia, Liv. 5, 31: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28: foedus, Liv. 9, 43 *fin.:* dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: Anchisae renovare annos, *i. e. to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 425: senectutem, ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, *will repeat*, Cic. Agr. 2, 10. With *subj.:* (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *repeated*, Liv. 3, 55. **2.** Esp. *to refresh, recreate, recover, revive:* quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, id. 21, 21: animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: ars variandi renovat aures, Quint. 11, 3, 44: virium plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 3, 9: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*

rĕ-nūbo, 3. *v. n.* *to marry again:* Tert. ad Ux. 1, 7.

rĕ-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make naked again; to bare, strip:* brachia humero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214: puellam laciniis cunctis, ib. 2, p. 122: tectum, parietes, januas, Arn. 2 *fin.*

rĕ-nūdus, a, um, *adj.* *bare:* Tert Virg. vel. 17 (*al.* nudae).

rĕ-nŭmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare) *to count over, count up:* milia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjecta Caesari renumeraverunt, *reported to Caesar that the number was*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53. **2.** *to pay back, repay:* aurum alicui, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 12: dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Apol. p. 332.

rĕnuntĭātĭo (renunc.), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio] *a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement*, esp. *the declaration of the election of a magistrate:* Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex literis publicis, Cic. Verr. 3, 39: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (*sc.* magistratus), propterea quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: interest nostra, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Ulp. Dig. 11, 6, 1. **II.** *a giving notice* or *warning:* voluntate distrahitur societas renuntiatione, ib. 17, 2, 63 *fin.*

rĕ-nuntĭātor (renunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reporter, relater, proclaimer:* consiliorum nostrorum renuntiatores, Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 38: erroris tui, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-nuntĭo (renuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to bring or carry back word, to report, declare, announce:* quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 6: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Ner. 47. With *acc.* and *inf.:* teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 49: Caesari renuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 19. With *subj.:* quae ibi perspexisset, renuntiat, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, velintne annon, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58. *Pass. impers.:* posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: renuntiatum est (ascensum) facilem esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. *Absol.:* abi et renuntia, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 10: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, id. Poen. 3, 5, 19: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74. (ii) Transf. in gen.: assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republica dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, perh. *represent* or *figure to themselves*, Quint. 12, 11, 10. **2.** Esp. of the official announcement of an election, *to declare elected, to make the return:* coepti sunt a praecone renuntiari, quem quaeque tribus fecerint aedilem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: quum esset praetor renuntiatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 15: eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiatus est, ib. 2, 52: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv. 5, 18: aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv. 7, 26: Plin. Pan. 92. **II.** *to retract, revoke, refuse; to disclaim, renounce:* *Pa.* Ad coenam hercle alio promisi foras. *Ge.* Jube domi coenam coqui atque ad illum renuntiari, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 19: incensus hospitium renuntiat, domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3: Tac. A. 2, 70: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.:* civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: Campaniae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1: inertiae, Plin. Pan. 59. *Absol.:* quid impudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? Cic. Att. 2, 1.

rĕnuntĭus, ii, *m.* [renuntio] *one who brings back intelligence, a reporter:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 23: Cod. Theod. 3, 7, 1.

rĕ-nŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [NU; *v.* abnuo] *to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse.* **I.** Neutr.: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 76: renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. M. 8, 325: fato renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye*, Ov. H. 17, 89. With *dat.:* quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *denying this charge*, Cic. Rab. Post. 13: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *checked*, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.* **II.** Act.: renuis tu, quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63: convivium, *to decline*, Cic. Coel. 11 *fin.:* nec laudem Danai tanto renuere labori, *refused*, Sabin. 1, 27.

rĕ-nūto, 1. *v. n.* [renuo] *to decline, refuse:* Lucr. 4, 602: Prud. Ham. 774.

rĕ-nutrĭo, 4. *v. a.* *to nourish again:* aliquem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

rĕnūtus, ūs, *m.* [renuo] *a denying, refusal:* ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

rĕor, rătus (2 *pers. pres.* rere, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 22: Virg. Aen. 3, 387: Hor. S. 1, 9, 49, *etc.*), 2. *v. a. dep.* *to think, suppose, imagine, deem:* hoc servi esse officium reor, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 7: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: quod minime reris, Virg. Aen. 6, 97: remur virtutes esse, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: quem natura rebar ita dicere, id. de Or. 3, 22: tum restitutas fratribus rebor meis animas, Sen. Herc. fur. 303: uxorem, quam nunquam est ratus posthac se habiturum, reddo, Ter. Hec 5, 3, 21. *Absol.:* quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. Aen. 10, 608: atque (ut ipse rebatur) viam inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv. 31, 39: nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. [The root RE or RA, from which *res* comes, has occasioned much discussion. It is prob. connected with Germ. *rathen;* and *res* denoted in the most general sense any thing thought of, like Germ. *ding*, Eng. *thing*, from *denken*, "to think."]

repages, poet. i. q. repagula: Fest. *s. v.*

rĕ-pāgŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [PAG, root of pango: lit. *that which fastens back*] *bolts, bars:* occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis, Pl. Cist. 3, 18: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. Div. 1, 34: convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id. Verr. 4, 43. **II.** Fig. *restraints, limits:* repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poët. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: omnia repagula juris pudoris officiique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 5, 15.

rĕpandĭ-rostrus, a, um, *adj.* *with a turned-up snout:* pecus Nerei, *the dolphins* or *sea-calves*, Pac. in Quint. 1, 5, 67.

rĕ-pando, 3. *v. n.* *to open again, throw open:* fores, App. M. 4, p. 150.

rĕ-pandus, a, um, *adj.* *bent backwards, turned up* (so as to expand). dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7: crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*

rĕ-pango, 3. *v. a.* *to set, plant:* semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14.

rĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo] *that may be repaired, restored,* or *regained; retrievable* (poet.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379: pudicitia laesa, id. H. 5, 103: ales phoenix, *coming to life again*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, *repeating*, Pers. 1, 102.

rĕpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a restoration, renewal:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1147.

rĕpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, renovator:* aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11.

rĕ-parco, 3. *v. n.* *to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from:* utinam a principio rei item parsissem meae, ut nunc reparcis suaviis, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 25: ex nulla facere id si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) *this*, Lucr. 1, 668.

rĕ-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to get* or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew:* id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 3, 86: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: tecta Trojae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60: exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: alias figuras ex aliis, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, ib. 1, 363. **2.** Esp. *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with:* vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his numis, Alfen. Dig. 15, 3, 16. **II.** Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem reparare, Liv. 3, 37: reparare intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1: damna, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: magnas novi exercitus vires, Vell. 2, 37. **2.** *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit:* tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia reparantur Quint. 10, 1, [illegible]: animos, Liv. 44, 38: membra reparat labori, *refreshes them for labour* Ov. M. 4, 216: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta. Plin. Pan. 30.

rĕ-partŭrĭens, entis, *Part. bringing forth again:* Alcim. 6, 71.

rĕ-pasco, 3. *v. n. to feed* or *nourish again:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *fin.*

rĕpastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastino] *a digging up again:* quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Col. 2, 2, 13. **II.** **Fig.** *a revising:* Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 6 *fin.*

rĕ-pastĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dig again; to dig around, trench:* Varr. R. R. 1, 18 *fin.:* Col. 3, 18: Plin. 13, 13, 27. **II.** Transf. *to clean:* ungues, Tert. Poen. 11. **2.** Fig.: usum divitiarum, id. Cult. fem. 9: vitam, *to renew,* id. Anim. 50 *fin.:* commissionem injuriae, *to prevent,* id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rĕ-patrio, avi, 1. *v. n. to return to one's country:* cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27

rĕ-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a. to comb again, to comb* (poet.): jubas. Stat. Th. 6, 418: se barba, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154.

rĕpĕdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [repedo] *giving way, recoiling:* arbor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rĕ-pĕdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [pes] *to go* or *step back, to retreat, recoil:* perturbatus totus repedabat, Lucr. 6, 1279: ad signa repedavit ocius miles, Amm. 24, 7 *fin.*

rĕ-pello, repŭli (repp.), pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive* or *push back; to reject, repulse, repel,* etc.: eum ego meis dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 19: homines inermes armis, Cic. Caecin. 12: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin. Absol.:* nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, ib. 5, 17. Of impersonal objects: reppulit mihi manum, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 15: Plin. 7, 16, 15 *fin.:* telum aere repulsum, Virg. Aen. 2, 545: mensas, *to push back,* Ov. M. 6, 661: repagula, ib. 2, 157. Poet.: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Virg. G. 4, 233: juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, arduus in nubes abiit, Ov. M. 4, 712: aera repulsa, *cymbals struck together,* Tib. 1, 3, 24. **II.** **Fig.** *to drive away, reject, refuse, repulse:* repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10 *fin.:* a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Virg. Aen. 2, 13: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110 *fin.:* saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2: repulsi proci, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 43. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: illius alterum consulatum a republica, id. Att. 7, 18: periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: vim, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen, Quint. 4, 2, 26: fraudem, Ov. A. A. 3, 491: connubia nostra, *to reject,* Virg. Aen. 4, 214: preces, Ov. M. 14, 377: diadema, Vell. 2, 56 *fin.:* ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded,* Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.

rĕ-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to weigh back:* aequaque formosae pensa rependis herae, *you weigh back, return the wool weighed out,* Ov. H. 9, 78: Prop. 4, 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, *produces them three to the pound,* Plin. 19, 4, 4, 19, § 54. **II.** Transf. *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight:* cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: Aethiopico (magneti) laus summa datur, pondusque argento rependitur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: auro repensus miles, *ransomed,* Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25. **2.** **Fig.** *to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense:* hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15. gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: fatis contraria fata, *to balance,* Virg. Aen. 1, 239: vices, Prop. 4, 4, 58: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publica, ib. 14, 44 *fin.:* damna formae ingenio, *to compensate,* Ov. H. 15, 32: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to purchase,* Plin. Pan. 44. **3.** *to ponder, consider:* qui facta rependens, consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

rēpens, entis, *Part.* [repo].

rĕpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown] *sudden, hasty, unexpected* (frequently used by Liv. cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29): repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 401: adventus hostium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14: defectio, id. 8, 29: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30: discordia, Virg. Aen. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220. **II.** Transf. for recens, *fresh, recent:* neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7: id. H. 1, 23.

rĕpens, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* (Janus) bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.

rĕpensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repenso] *a recompense:* Salv. in avar. 4, 3.

rĕpensātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who recompenses:* Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

rĕpenso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rependo] *to make up for, recompense:* id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. de Ira 2, 32: bona malis, Vell. 2, 12.

rĕpensus, a, um, *Part.* [rependo].

rĕpentĕ, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* abripuit repente sese subito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 21: repente e vestigio, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.:* repente praeter spem, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10: cunctisque repente improvisus ait, Virg. Aen. 1, 594: amicitias repente praecidere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.:* modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5: circumfusa repente scindit se nubes, Virg. Aen. 1, 586.

rĕpentīnē, *adv.* (the ordinary form is repente) *suddenly, unexpectedly:* Lact. 1, 11.

rĕpentīno, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* Caes. B. G. 2, 33 (alii leg. repente): Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 37: Cic. Quint. 4.

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [rĕpens] *sudden, hasty, unexpected:* subitus, that which comes suddenly, unexpected or not; repentinus, that which comes unexpectedly, and hence quickly also: subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: adventus hostium, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: amor improvisus ac repentinus, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 173: temerarium et repentinum consilium, id. Inv. 2, 9: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, Liv. 41, 10: repentinum et praeceps venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: bonum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 35: motus Galliae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart,* Cic. Brut. 69: repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34. *Comp.:* nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. de Mundo. Adverbially: de repentino, *suddenly:* id. Flor. 16, p. 353.

rĕpercussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [repercutio] *that can be struck back, that can rebound:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1. 1.

rĕpercussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking back, reflection:* vicinorum siderum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

rĕpercussus, a, um, *Part.* [repercutio].

rĕpercussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rebounding, repercussion,* of light, sound, wind, *etc.: reflection, echo:* solis, Plin. 5, 5, 5: Etesiarum, id. 5, 9, 10: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8: vocis, Tac. G. 3: attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu. Plin. 16, 2, 2.

rĕ-percŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a. to strike back, cause to rebound:* of light, sound, *etc. to reflect, reverberate, re echo:* repercusso Phoebo, *reflected,* Ov. M. 2, 110: lumen, Virg. Aen. 8, 23: imago, Ov. M. 3, 434: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing,* Tac. A. 4, 51: valles, Liv. 21, 33: (discus) repercussus, *rebounding,* Ov. M. 10, 184: remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back,* Val. Max. 1, 8, 11. **II.** Fig. *to cast back, retort, repel:* aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23: orationes dicto, Plin. H. N. praef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert,* id. 28, 4, 7.

rĕ-pĕrĭo, repĕri (also repperi), rĕpertum (old *fut.* reperibit, Caecil. in Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 48), 4. *v. a.* [*v.* aperio] *to find, meet with, find out:* ego illam reperiam, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 32: Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 11: reperiam multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9 *fin.:* mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 *fin.* **II.** Fig *to find, discover;* also, *to get, obtain:* quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles evenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, id. Am. 17, 64: nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, ib. 21, 79: nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: reperta nuper conjuratione, Tac. A. 16, 18: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, id. Brut. 2, 8. **2.** *to ascertain, learn, perceive:* with *acc.* and *inf.*: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat; nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75. (ii) With *esse* understood: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto repperi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 6: cum transgressos repperisset coss., Vell. 2, 50. So (*b*) *Pass.* with a *nom. predicate:* quos cum censeas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 12: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8. **3.** *to find out something new; to invent, devise:* reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: sibi aliquam astutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, Cic. Verr. 3, 46: nihil novi reperiens, id. Acad. 2, 6: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est. Quint. 2, 17, 4: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246. With *inf.:* Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20 *fin.*

rĕpertor, ōris, *m.* [reperio] *a discoverer, inventor, author:* vitis, *i. e. Bacchus,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19: mellis, Ov. F. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am. 76: medicinae, *i. e. Aesculapius,* Virg. Aen. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, *i. e. Jupiter,* ib. 12, 829: pallae honestae, Hor. A. P. 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac A. 2, 30.

rĕpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *an inventory, catalogue:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7.

rĕpertrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an inventress:* App. Apol. p. 285.

rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.* [reperio] **II.** Subst.: reperta, orum, *n. plu inventions:* exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr. 1, 733: id. 1, 137: Rhem. Fan de Pond. 25.

rĕpertus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a finding again:* filiae App. M. 11 *init.* **II.** *a discovery, invention*, ib. 11, p. 262.

rĕpĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [repeto] *memory, remembrance:* Lucr. 3, 863: Arn. 2, p. 61.

rĕpĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a demanding back, reclamation:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 41: App. Apol. 333: repetitionem habere, *i. e.* jus repetendi, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3. **II.** *a repeating, repetition:* repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis repetitio rerum, id. 4 prooem. § 6. **2.** Esp. in rhetor. *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* (ἀναφορά): Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: Cic. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

rĕpĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that demands back, a reclaimer:* nuptae ademptae, Ov. H. 8, 19.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [repeto].

rĕ-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, *3. v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit.* With *acc.:* fratresque virumque, Ov. H. 3, 143: Nearchum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab ora Hispana, ib. 3, 14, 3: viam, qua venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. 35, 28: castra, id. 31, 21: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18: rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id. Vit. 1: pugnam, Liv. 37, 43. With *prep.:* onerarias retro in Africam repetere, id. 25, 37 *fin.:* ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245. *Absol.:* quid enim repetiimus (*sc.* patriam)? Liv. 5, 51. (ii) Esp. of diseases, *to return, recur:* morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1. **2.** *to go to seek for again; to fetch back:* filium istinc repetere, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 72: Lysias est Atticus, quanquam Timaeus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 7: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Cal. 39: thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditorio ejus, ib. 52 *fin.:* alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over*, Liv. 21, 28. **3.** *to go towards again* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to fall upon, strike,* or *attack again:* regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, id. 4, 19: repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473: mulam calcibus et canem morsu repetere, Sen. de Ira 3, 27. *Absol.:* bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint. 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. Cal. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28. (ii) Esp. in law, *to prosecute again:* conditione proposita, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32: Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3. **II.** Fig. *to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat:* praetermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, id. Fat. 2 *fin.:* oratio carens hac virtute (*sc.* ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: auspicia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: solemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.:* spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore*, Suet. Claud. 21. With *de:* de mutatione literarum, de qua supra dixi, nihil repetere hic necesse, Quint. 1, 7, 13. With *inf.* and *acc.:* repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, id. 6, 3, 101: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 419. **2.** *to go to seek for again; to fetch back;* hence, *to deduce, derive:* populum a stirpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 15 *in.:* ipsius juris ortum a fonte, stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: ab ultima antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20: ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e media philosophia repetita, id. Or. 3, 11: verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25: alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, id. de Or. 3, 40, 160: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Jul. Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2. **3.** Esp. with the qualifying words, memoriā, memoriam, *to call to mind again, recall, recollect:* cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: repete temporis illius memoriam, id. Deiot. 7, 20: memoriam ex annalibus repetere, Liv. 8, 18: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2. And without such qualifying words: si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cum repeto noctem, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 439. With *acc.* and *inf.:* repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Suet. Gramm. 4. *Absol.:* genitor mihi talia (namque nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Virg. Aen. 7, 123. **III.** *to ask* or *demand again* or *back; to claim* as a debt, etc.: aliquid mutuum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 45: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: sestertium milliens abs te ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.:* Cicero Gallum a Verticone repetit, qui literas ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: hanc tibi dono do, neque repeto pro illa quicquam abs te preti, *demand any thing in return*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11. **2.** Fig.: qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam spoponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42 *fin.:* pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda, *in the effort for recovering*, id. Phil. 10, 10: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet. Caes. 78. *Pass. impers.:* repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, Liv. 3, 33. **3.** Esp. of the fetiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken;* and in gen. *to demand satisfaction:* (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr. L. L. 5, 15 *fin.:* Liv. 1, 32: Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36. (ii) In law, res repetere, *to claim one's property* before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. Mur. 2, 3.

rĕpĕtundae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] *money* or *other things extorted* or *dishonestly taken by any magistrate, and which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund:* also, Meton. *the offence of extortion* or *pecuniary corruption: v.* Smith's Ant. 986: L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84: lege pecuniarum repetundarum teneri, *to be guilty of an offence against*, id. Clu. 53 *fin.:* pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18: oppugnatus in judicio pecuniarum repetundarum, ib. 49: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.:* repetundarum causae, Quint. 4, 2, 85: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33: accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66: absolvi, ib. 13, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 *fin.*

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.* [repecto].

rĕ-pignĕro (repignoro), 1. *v. n. to redeem a pledge:* Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12.

rĕpigrātus, a, um, *Part.* [repigro]. **II.** Adj. *retarded, slow:* repigratior paululum, Mart. Cap. 1, 13 (*al.* repigritior).

rĕ-pigro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to check, keep back:* Fig.: dirarum bestiarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208: repigrato fetu, ib. 1, p. 106.

rĕ-pingo, *3. v. a. to paint* or *form again:* oculos, Venant. Vit. S. Mart 1, 172.

re-plaudo, *3. v. a. to strike on or against:* frontem replaudens, App. M. 1, p. 105.

re-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill again; to fill up, replenish,* etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: consumpta, *to supply, make up for*, id. Mur. 25: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 24, 42: castra, Plin. Pan. 28: vulnera, *to fill up again with flesh, to heal up*, Plin. 34, 15, 46: veteremque exire cruorem passa, replet succis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287: quoties haustum cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, ib 8, 679. **2.** Fig. *to supply, make up for, complete:* quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, id. H. 10, 37: quae (in oratione) replenda vel dejicienda sunt, *to be supplied*, Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello exanimata reple, *reinvigorate, reanimate:* Stat. Th. 4, 760. **II.** In gen. *to fill up, make full, to fill:* delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1271: campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40: venas sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 334: sinus flore, id. F. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20: corpora carne, *to satisfy, satiate*, Ov. M. 12, 155: se esca replere, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: virginem, *to get with child*, Just. 13, 7: orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov. F. 3, 121: numerum, Lucr. 2, 536: pretium redemptionis, *to make up*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10. Poet.: femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr. 5, 811: (Etesiae) undas replent, *swell up*, id. 6, 719: tu, largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthenopen, *i. e.* exornasti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92. **2.** Fig.: nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 990: populos sermone, Virg. Aen. 4, 189: aures, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 22: naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque P. R., Vell. 2, 100: patriam laetitia, id. 2, 103: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 89: repleri justa juris civilis scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 42 *fin.*

replētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repleo] *a filling up, complement:* Cod. Justin. 6, 28, 4.

replētus, a, um, *Part.* [repleo]. **II.** Adj.: *filled, full:* referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: amnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 806: gracilitas crurum, Suet. Cal. 3. With *abl.:* amphorae argento, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.:* cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: exercitus iis rebus (*sc.* frumento et pecoris copia), *abundantly provided*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *fin.* With *gen.:* repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25. **2.** Fig.: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 41: genus antiquum pietate, id. 2, 1171: vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5. *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* do not occur.

re-plexus, a, um, *Part. bent, turned back:* cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

replĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [replico] *worth repeating:* Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 33.

replĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a folding* or *rolling back again* (of a book); transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, qs. *by winding it up again*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33. **II.** In law, *a replication:* Justin. Inst. 4, 14: Gai. Dig. 27, 10, 7. **III.** Numeri (*opp.* multiplicatio), *a reduction* of a number: Mart. Cap. 7, 250.

replĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [replico].

re-plĭco, avi (Vulg. Gen. 4, 27: Jos. 8 *fin.*), atum (replictae tunicae, Stat. S 4, 9, 29), 1. *v. a. to fold* or *roll back, to bend* or *turn back:* vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagora, *unrolled, opened*, Arn. 4, 147: surculos in terram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, *bend back*, Cato R. R. 41 *fin.:* labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81: replicata cervice, Plin. 34, 8, 19: radios solis, *to reflect*, Sen. Q. N. 2 10: jocinera replicata *folded inwards*, Suet. Aug. 95. **II.** Fig.: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *unfold*, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unrolling*, id. Div. 1, 56: cujus acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in re

saepe replicatur, *is bent back*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: vestigium suum, *to go back*, App. M. 4, p. 151. 2. Esp. *to turn over in the mind, to think* or *reflect upon:* haec identidem mecum, ib. 3 *init.:* titulos, singula, Prud. στεφ. 11, 3. 3. In law, *to make replication:* Modest. Dig. 2, 14, 35 *fin.*

replictus, a, um, *Part.* [replico].

replum, i, *n.* (meaning dub.), *a door-case*, or *leaf of a door:* Vitr. 4, 6.

re-plumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to take off the lead, unsolder:* Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 19: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.

re-plūmis, e, *adj.* [pluma] *fledged anew:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 857.

re-plŭo, 3. *v. n. to rain down again:* coelo, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* [another form of serpo, q. v.] *to creep, crawl:* repens animans, Lucr. 3, 389: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 93: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39: formica, id. 37, 11, 72: nitedula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7: qua unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3 *fin.:* Pyrrho regi, quo die periit, praecisa hostiarum capita repsisse, Plin. 11, 37, 77. 2. Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3. II. Fig.: sermones repentes per humum, *low, mean*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

rĕ-pŏlĭo, 4. *v. a. to clean again:* frumenta, Col. 2, 20 *fin.*

rĕ-pondĕro, 1. *v. a. to weigh in return;* Fig.: *to repay, return:* Sid. Ep. 1, 4.

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* reposivi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: *Part. sync.* repostus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter poems), 3. *v. a. to place, put*, or *lay back; to replace, restore*, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18: pecuniam in thesauros, id. 29, 19: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10: se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: togam, *to gather up again*, Quint. 6, 3, 54: capillum, id. 8 prooem. § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet. Ner. 24: ut mihi des numos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 38: donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39: flammis ambesa reponunt robora navigiis, *restore*, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: amissa urbi, ib. 16, 13: statuas a plebe disjectas, Suet. Caes. 75: coenam, Mart. 2, 37: sublata pocula, Virg. Aen. 8, 175: vina mensis, ib. 7, 134: epulas, id. G. 3, 527. 2. Fig.: *to put* or *bring back; to replace, restore, renew:* nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, id. Aen. 1, 253: reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487: ut, si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *to be represented again*, id. A. P. 190: Achillem, *to describe again* (after Homer), ib. 120. 3. *to repay, return like for like:* peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen. de Ira 2, 28: semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. 1, 1. II. *to bend backwards:* cervicem reponunt et brachium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39: reposta cervice, Lucr. 1, 36: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11. 3, 99. III. *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve:* nec tempestive demetendi percipiendique fructus neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.:* cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: acervum farris tecto, Virg. Aen. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, id. 10, 4, 2. Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, *the buried*, Virg. Aen. 6, 655: tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17. 2. Fig.: opus est studio praecedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint. 8 prooem. § 29: manet alta mente repostum judicium Paridis, Virg. Aen. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.* IV. *to put in the place of, to substitute:* non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum repone majus, Sen. Phoen. 122. 2. Fig.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. V. *to lay aside, to lay down, put away:* remum, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: cestus artemque, Virg. Aen. 5, 484: onus, Cat. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10. Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, *i. e. permit to be laid aside*, Virg. G. 2, 416. 2. Fig.: brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592. VI. With the meaning of the simple verb: *to lay, place, put, set:* grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16. 2. Fig.: in vestra mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84 *fin.:* plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, reckon among*, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: aliquem in suis, Antonius in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: aliquid in fabularum numerum (*al.* numero), Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

rĕ-porrĭgo, 3. *v. a. to reach forth* or *hand again:* phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rĕ-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bring back:* aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.:* exercitum duobus commeatibus, ib. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63: exercitum Britannia, Cic. Att. 4, 17 *ad fin.:* ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14, 12: se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40. Poet.: reportare pedem, *to return*, Virg. Aen. 11, 764. With an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, *lead back*, Cat. 46, 11. 2. Esp. *to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away; to get, gain, obtain:* nihil ex praeda domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Manil. 3, 8: nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: triumphum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tanquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23. II. Fig. *to bring back:* non ex litibus aestimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, id. Verr. 5, 49: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, Ov. M. 3, 369. 2. Esp. *to bring* or *carry back an account; to report:* adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. Aen. 2, 115: pacem, ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6, 37: fidem, *a certain account*, Virg. Aen. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Apol. p. 323. With *acc.* and *inf.:* nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat advenisse viros, Virg. Aen. 7, 167.

rĕ-posco, 3. *v. a. to demand back, to ask for again;* constr. the thing asked for in *acc;* the person from whom it is demanded in *acc.* or *abl.* with *ab:* dedisti eam dono mihi: eandem nunc reposcis, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 16: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ego ab hac puerum reposcam, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 76: aulam auri te reposco, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: Parthos signa, Virg. Aen. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposcunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, Cic. Am. 9, 32. II. Fig. *to ask for, claim, demand, exact, require:* attentas aures animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 921: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 7: amissam virtutem voce mea, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Virg. Aen. 12, 573: responsa cuncta ordine suo, ib. 11, 240: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.:* gratiam, ib. 1, 13 *fin.:* vicem, Mart. 8, 38: natos ad poenas, Virg. Aen. 2, 139: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 3, 1: vos rationem reposcitis, quid Achaei Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos reposcentibus aut prospera aut adversa, *who demanded an account of their successes* or *reverses*, Tac. H. 3, 13: cave despuas, ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 20.

rĕposco, ōnis, *m.* [reposco] *one who urges a claim, a dun:* Amm. 22, 16.

rĕpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repono] *a laying* or *storing up:* Pall. 1, 32.

rĕpŏsĭtōrĭum (repostorium, Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, *n.* [id.] *that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter*, etc.: Petr. 35, 2: Plin. 33, 11, 49. II. *a repository, cabinet:* Capitol. *loc. cit.*

rĕpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [repono]. II. Adj.: *remote, distant* (rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 59: terrae, id. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145.

rĕpostor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer:* templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rĕpostōrium, ii, v. repositorium.

rĕpostus, a, um, *Part.* [repono].

rĕ-pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f. a drinking again, drinking repeatedly:* Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74 dub. (Müller, repotia).

rĕ-pōtĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [poto] *a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment:* Hor. S. 2, 2, 60: Gell. 2, 24 *fin.:* Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.* 2. In gen. *a drinking at a banquet:* coenae, App. Apol. p. 312: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74.

re-praesentānĕus, a, um, *adj. present:* potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

repraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento] *a bringing before one, a showing a representation:* plus est evidentia vel, ut alii dicunt, repraesentatio, quam perspicuitas, Quint. 8, 3, 61: Gell. 10, 3: Val. Max. 5, 10, 2. II. Mercant. *t. t. a cash payment:* Cic. Att. 12, 31: Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36.

repraesentator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a representative:* Tert. adv. Prax. 24.

re-praesento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make present again, to bring back; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent:* corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint 6, 2, 29: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: iram deum, Liv. 8, 6: volumina, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24: colorem constantius, *to exhibit*, id. 37, 8, 33. vicem olei, *to supply the place of*, id. 28, 10, 45: Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, id. 34, 8, 19, § 88. With *pron. reflect. to present oneself, be present:* Col. 1, 8, 11: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15, § 3. II. Mercant. *t. t. to pay immediately* or *in ready money:* reliquae pecuniae vel usuram Silio pendemus

ium a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att. 12, 25: Suet. Aug. 101: dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 14 *fin.*: fideicommissum, *to discharge immediately* or *in advance*, Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to do, perform*, or *execute immediately* or *without delay;* hence, *to hasten:* se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, et proxima nocte castra moturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95: neque expectare temporis medicinam quam ratione repraesentare possimus, *to get at once by the exercise of reason*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 *fin.*: improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id. Att. 16, 2: spectaculum, Suet. Cal. 58: verbera et plagas, id. Vit. 10: vocem, *to sing immediately*, id. Ner. 21: minas irasque coelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv. 2, 36: judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

re-prĕhendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprendo and repraendo: Ov. H. 11, 53: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39, *etc.*: cf. prehendo), di, sum, *3. v. a.* lit. *to lay hold of for the purpose of checking* or *pulling back;* hence, *to hold back, hold fast* (rare in lit. sense): quae here pallio me reprehenderunt, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 59: id. Trin. 3, 1, 23: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14: servi fugiunt, sed si reprehensi sunt, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 45: reprehensi ex fuga Persae, Curt. 4, 14: membra reprensa, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov. M. 15, 526. **2.** Fig.: revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinclum, *to hold fast, retain*, Lucr. 3, 598: id memori mente, id. 3, 871: me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, *have restrained myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: pernoscite locum reprehendere, *to recover* or *restore* (what had been omitted), ib. prol. 14. **II.** Esp. *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend:* quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. Planc. 24, 58: quod ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, id. B. G. 7, 52: delicta, Sall. C. 3: aliena studia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89. *Absol.*: visum te aiunt in regia: nec reprehendo, quippe quum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, id. Att. 10, 3 A.: quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Am. 16, 59. **2.** In rhetoric, *to refute:* expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. or. 12, 44. (Hence, through reprehensus, It. *ripresaglia;* Sp. *represalia;* Fr. *représaille;* Eng. *reprisal.*)

re-prĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [reprehendo] *blameable:* Salv. G. D. 4, 14.

reprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a holding back;* fig. *a checking, check*, in speaking: (orationem) concinnam, festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.* **II.** *blame, censure, reprimand, reproof:* with *gen.*: gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in re publ. versantur, non culpae reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, id Phil. 10, 25: temeritatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: negligentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68. *Plur.*: id. 5, 13, 38. *Absol.*: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3, A.: justa reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3, 165: reprehensionem capere, *to be found fault with*, id. 5, 7, 1. *Plur.*: fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. **2.** Meton. *a fault:* Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium sollicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliqua non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22. **3.** Rhetor. *t. t. a refutation:* quoniam in confirmationem et reprehensionem diviseras orationis fidem, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: id. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

reprĕhenso, *1. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize again* or *frequently, to detain with eagerness:* reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 10.

reprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a censurer, reprehender:* restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: delicti, Ov. H. 17, 219. **II.** Transf. *an improver:* comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 3, 8.

reprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [reprehendo].

repressĭus, *comp. adv. more constrainedly:* repressius peccare, Gell. 12, 11: repressius agere, Amm. 29, 2, 14.

repressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo] *he who restrains* or *represses* (rare): caedis quotidianae, Cic. Sest. 69: tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

repressus, a, um, *Part.* [reprimo].

re-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, *3. v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *keep back; to check, curb, restrain:* si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522: alvum, Cels. 2, 12: medicamenta reprimentia, id. 6, 6, 2: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51 *fin.*: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51 *fin.*: dextram, Virg, Aen. 12, 939: retro pedem cum voce, ib. 2, 378: represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. **II.** Fig. *to check, restrain, limit, repress:* quod semel admissum coërceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id. Coel. 30: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*: cursum, ib. 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9: fugam, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; 9: illius conatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 26 *fin.*: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163: odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic. Sest. 55. Poet. with *inf.*: aut occasus ubi tempusve audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn. Ann. 8, 57. Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum repressit, *has restrained*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will controul myself*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39. Reflect.: vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 58: se ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83.

reprŏbātīcĭus, ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

reprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reprobo] *rejection, reprobation:* Tert. Apol. 13.

reprŏbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that condemns* or *reprobates:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

re-prŏbo, no *perf.*, atum, *1. v. a. to disapprove, reject, condemn* (rare): quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, id est voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: statuae reprobatae, Scaev. Dig. 48, 4, 4. *Absol.*: diis reprobantibus, Quint. 6 prooem. § 3.

re-prŏbus, a, um, *adj. false, spurious:* numi, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 24.

reprōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto] *a counter-promise* (syn. restipulatio): Cic. Rosc. Com. 13 *fin.*

re-prōmitto, misi, missum, *3. v. a. to promise in return, to engage* or *bind oneself:* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 48: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: Suet. Claud. 20: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5. **II.** *to promise again* or *anew:* imperaturum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

re-prŏpĭtĭo, *1. v. a. to propitiate again:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, *adj.* [repto] *creeping, crawling:* effusus in voluptates, reptabundus (*al.* vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. beat. 12. Fig.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptabundus sequar, ib. 18.

reptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a creeping, crawling:* infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a creeping, crawling* (only in *abl. sing.*): spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 *med.* **II.** Transf. of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

reptĭlis, e, *adj.* [repo] *creeping:* cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

repto, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to creep, crawl.* **I.** Neutr.: Plin. 9, 30, 50: Gell. 10, 12. **2.** Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Lucr. 2, 318: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 24. Of plants: Plin. 19, 5, 24. **II.** Act. *to creep* or *crawl through* (only in *Part. perf.*): ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: amnis tenero Achilli, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 180: Delos geminis numinibus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-pūbesco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow young again:* fig.: Col. 2, 1, 4.

rĕpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Justin. 6, 42, 26. *Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51.

rĕpŭdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rejects* or *contemns:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

rĕpŭdĭo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [repudium] prop. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate:* sponsas admodum adolescens duas habuit, priorem virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 74: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 8: repudiatus repetor, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14. **2.** In law, *to reject, refuse to accept an inheritance:* si heres bona repudiaverit, Hermog. Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.*: fideicommissum, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, Papin. ib. 77, § 31. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate:* cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70 *fin.*: consilium senatus a re publica, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: repudia istos comites, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20 *fin.*: eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3 *fin.*: conditionem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54: populi Romani gratiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: legem, Cic. Am. 25, 96: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10 *ad fin.*: opimum dicendi genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Am. 13, 47.

rĕpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [repudium] *that ought to be rejected* or *disdained:* nuptiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

rĕ-pŭdĭum, ii, *n.* prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 419), *a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation:* inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 191 (yet Cicero uses only divortium): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 53: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 72: remittere, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 69: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Cal. 36: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22. scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5: causam repudii dare, Papin. Dig. 24, 3, 39. Cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2. [Usu. derived from pudet, but this is very improbable

Perh. of the same root as *tripudium*, and connected with the verb *cūdo*, *to strike*, notwithstanding the quantity: on this interchange of *p* and *c*, see letter C, *no.* III. 4.]

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, *3. v. n. incep. to become a boy again:* si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. **II.** Transf. *to become childish;* also, *to play* or *frolic like a child:* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6.

rĕpugnans, antis, *Part.* [repugno]. **II.** Adj. and Subst. *contrary, opposed repugnant:* repugnantia, orum, *n. pl.* in rhetoric, *contradictions:* locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: Quint. 5, 8, 5. *Comp.:* quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira D. 9.

rĕpugnanter, *adv. unwillingly, with repugnance:* aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Am. 25.

rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno] *a resistance, opposition.* Meton.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (*sc.* cuspidem), *a means of defence*, Plin. 21, 13, 45 *fin.* **II.** *contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance:* rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (*opp.* concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7 *fin.*

rĕpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a resistance, opposition:* App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

rĕpugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to resistance, defensive:* res, *means of defence*, Vitr. 10, 22.

rĕ-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fight against, oppose; to resist, defend oneself:* catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1036: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 35: Liv. 29, 33: Virg. Aen. 11, 749. **2.** In gen. *to resist, oppose, contend against:* Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, id. Fin. 2, 28. With *dat.:* repugnare et resistere crudelitati, id. Rab. perd. 5, 15: fratri tuo, id. Fam. 5, 2: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: tibi in hoc uno, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, *one consideration opposed itself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. With a *prep.:* resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituetur, non repugnaverit, i. e. *shows himself not indocile*, Quint. 8 prooem. § 5. With *subj.:* si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121: Col. 7, 10, 7. With *inf.:* mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, Lucr. 4, 1265: amare repugno illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137. *Pass.:* et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, *to be opposed*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant:* quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic. Top. 12 *fin.:* simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Am. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: Quint. 1, 5, 65: illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 77.

rĕ-pullesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [pullus] *to bud* or *sprout again:* Col. 4, 22, 5.

rĕ-pullŭlo, 1. *v. n. to sprout again:* Plin. 16, 10, 19.

rĕpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello] *a rejection, repulse*, esp. in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsa, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam ferre, *to lose one's election*, id. de Or. 2, 69 *fin.:* repulsam ferre a populo, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. Od. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsa notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1. *Plur.:* quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a denial, refusal, repulse:* posce aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97: amor crescit dolore repulsae, ib. 3, 395: longae nulla repulsa morae, *no repulse caused by long delays*, Prop. 3, 14, 26: Sen. de Ira 2, 6.

rĕ-pulsans, antis, *Part. driving* or *beating back:* Fig.: colles verba repulsantes, *re-echoing*, Lucr. 4, 582: pectus dicta retro repulsans, id. 4, 912.

rĕpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repello] *a refutation:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 *fin.*

rĕpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that drives* or *forces back:* Amm. 24, 4.

rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [repello] **II.** Adj. *removed, remote, distant:* quod tamen a vera longe ratione repulsum est, Lucr. 1, 879: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

rĕpulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a driving back, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (usu. in *abl. sing.*): (effigies) assiduo crebroque repulsu rejectae, Lucr. 4, 105: stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.:* repulsus raucos umbonum, Claud. Bell. Gild. 433: dentium, *the striking together*, Plin. 11, 37, 62: durioris materiae, *resistance*, id. 8, 43, 68.

rĕ-pūmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pumico] *a making smooth again; a polishing:* repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, *a trimming off*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

rĕ-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *goad again:* Fig.: leviter repungere illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

rĕpurgĭum, ii, *n.* [repurgo] *a cleansing again:* Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 1.

rĕ-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *clear again:* iter, Liv. 44, 4 *fin.:* alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: ergastula, id. Tib. 8: os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46: repurgato fugiebant nubila coelo, Ov. M. 5, 286. **II.** Transf. *to purge away, remove:* quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, ib. 14, 603: aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 2.

rĕpŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] *a reckoning, computation:* Marcell. Dig. 46, 3, 48: *plur.:* Gai. ib. 10, 2, 19. **II.** *a thinking over, consideration:* sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 *fin.:* Plin. 18, 1, 1.

rĕ-pūtesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become stinking again:* Tert. Anim. 32.

rĕ-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a, to count again, reckon, calculate:* solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50: annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51: sumptus litis et viatica, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, *to charge to*, Papin. ib. 11, 7, 17. **II.** Fig. *to think over, meditate, reflect upon:* non reputat laboris quid sit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 18: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13 *fin.:* scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: vim Romanam, ib. 4, 21: aliquid secum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11: cum animo facinus suum, Sall. J. 13. With *acc.* and *inf.:* cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17 *fin.:* Tac. A. 6, 30 *fin.:* Suet. Aug. 28. With *relative clause:* te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 48: quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62. *Absol.:* vere reputantibus, Tac. H. 4, 17.

rĕ-quĭes, ētis, *f.* (*gen.* requiei, Prisc. p. 704 P.: Prob II., p. 1460 ib.; requie Sall. Hist. fr. in Prisc. p. 781 ib.: the *dat. sing.* and all the *plur.* cases are wanting) *repose* from labour, care, *etc.*; *rest, relaxation, recreation:* nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1177: requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: requies plena oblectationis, id. Am. 27, 103: nec mora, nec requies inter datur ulla fluundi, Lucr. 4, 228: nec mora, nec requies, Virg. G. 3, 110. *Gen.* requietis, Cic Att. 1, 18. *Acc.* requietem, id. de Sen. 15, 52: requiem, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224: Virg Aen. 4, 433: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79, *etc.* *Voc.* requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94. *Abl.* requiete, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: requie, Ov. M. 13, 317.

rĕ-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* **A.** Neutr. *to become at rest again; to rest oneself, rest, repose:* legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 98 *fin.:* ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in nostris sedibus, Cat. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33: tecto, Tib. 1, 1, 43: hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556: sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 *fin.:* hanc noctem mecum, Virg. E. 1, 80: quamvis ille sua lassus requiescat avena, Prop. 2, 34, 75: requiescens a rei publicae pulcerrimis muneribus, Cic. Off. 3, 1 2: a turba rerum, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 27 (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: aures omnibus, Cat. 84, 7: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: navis in vacua arena, Prop. 2, 25, 7: vitis in ulmo, *rests, supports itself*, Ov. M. 14, 665: coelum in illo (Atlante), ib. 4, 662: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4: requiescit labor ille, Quint. 11, 2, 43. **2.** Esp. of the dead, *to rest, repose in the grave:* portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat (Ennius) mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 *fin.:* Mart. 1, 94. So in epitaphs: hic requiescit, Petr. 71, 12: Mart. 6, 18: requiescit in pace d(omini), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 962. **II.** Fig. *to repose, find rest, take consolation:* ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28: in Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio. Cic. de Or, 2, 57 *fin.:* requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27. **B.** Act. *to let rest; to stop, arrest* (poet.): requierunt flumina cursus, Virg. E. 8, 4: Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat Arctos, *arrested the course of the two Bears for the sake of Alcmena*, Prop. 2, 22, 25.

rĕquĭētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [requiesco] *rest:* septimo requietionis anno, *in the Sabbatical year*, Jovin. in Hier. in Jov. 2, 18.

rĕquĭētōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a resting-place, sepulchre:* Inscr.

rĕquĭētus, a, um, *Part.* [requiesco] **II.** Adj. *rested, refreshed:* militem requietum, integrum, Liv. 44, 38 *ad fin.:* ager, *that has lain fallow*, Ov. A. A. 2, 351: animi, Sen. Tranq. an. 15 *Comp.:* terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5. **2.** *that has been kept for a long time, stale:* lac, id. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

rĕquīrĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [requiro] *to ask after, inquire for:* res novas, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 11.

rĕ-quīro, quīsīvi, or sii, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek again; to look after, search for:* ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 56: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22: libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: scripta SCtis abolita, Suet. Cal. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 330: portus Velinos, Virg. Aen. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18. **2.** *to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after:* animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera Lucr 1 641: quaedam requisita se oo sultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucilium) in nono requirat, id. 1, 7, 19. With *relative clause:* requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 48: illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, Cic. Quint. 29: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Virg. Aen. 2, 506: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233. *Pass. impers.:* requiretur fortasse nunc, Cic. Manil. 9. *Absol.:* videmusne, ut pueri pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? id. Fin. 5, 18: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 680. (ii) With *prep.* and *abl.* of pers. *to inquire of; to question:* ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, id. Rep. 2, 38: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, id. Fam. 1, 9: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20. **‖.** Esp. *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, require:* omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 67 *med.:* qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: isto bono utare, dum assit; quum absit, ne requiras, id. de Sen. 10, 33: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. (ii) *Pass. to be requisite, necessary:* in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Manil. 22, 64: Quint. 6, 3, 46. **2.** Transf. *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss:* qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Manil. 2 *fin.:* Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, *they feel the loss of*, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: multos, quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515: vereor, ne literarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Parad. 1, 1, 7.

rĕquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [requiro] *a searching, examination:* historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2.

rĕquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [requiro]. **‖.** Subst.: requisitum, i, *n. a want, need, requirement* (rare): ad requisita naturae, *the calls*, Sall. fr. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59: Spart. Carac. 6.

rēs, rĕi, *f.* (rēi, *gen.* and *dat.;* Lucr. 2, 111: id. 1, 689, *etc.:* monosyl. id. 3, 931) [on etym. v. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, denoting any thing that may be thought, done, or spoken of: *a thing, a something, an object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case,* etc.: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 384: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 19: quod Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing*, Lucr. 6, 741: Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, *the case*, Cic. Am. 13, 44: scena rei totius haec, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: eas res quas legati commemorassent, memoria teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: rem *or* res gerere, *to sustain* or *bear a part in any thing, to conduct, transact,* etc.; *v.* gero, *no.* II. 4: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 171: res mala, *a wretched condition*, Sall. C. 20: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, *circumstances, condition*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 45: rem divinam nisi compitalibus ne faciat, *religious worship, sacrifice*, Cato R. R. 5, 4: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: so with the *adj.* familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, uxoria, *etc.* With a *pron.* or *adject.* as an emphatic periphrase for the neuter: ibi me inclamat Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Ea rēs est, *it is even so*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it*, Cic. Att. 1, 10: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing*, id. Am. 2, 2, 96: sumptu ne parcas ulla in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: magna res principio statim belli, *a great thing, a great advantage*, Liv. 31, 23 *fin.:* nil admirari prope res est una solaque, *the only thing, only means*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Emphatically with *Sup.:* scilicet rerum facta est pulcerrima, Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world*, Virg. G. 2, 534: Ov. M. 13, 508: Quint. 1, 12, 16. Of persons: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4. Adverbial phrases: pro re, *according to circumstances:* ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall. J. 50. Pro or e re nata, *under the circumstances:* e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: animadverteram, posse pro re nata, te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8. **‖.** Esp. *reality* as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, *etc.; an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth;* hence, in the *abl. sing.* sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, *in fact, in reality, really, indeed:* ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32: te rogo, ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsa atque a veritate, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem vera palam loquitur, id. Quint. 17 *fin.:* re vera, ib. 2, 7: re veraque, Lucr. 2, 47: et re vera, *indeed, in fact*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. **2.** *effects, substance, property, possessions:* mihi Chrysalus perdidit filium, me, atque rem omnem meam, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 26: his rebus suam rem familiarem auxisse, *his private property*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quibus et re salva et perdita profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. *Plur.:* quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7. **3.** *benefit, profit, advantage, interest* (gen. with *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc.): ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 9: quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est? Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 104: id frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall. 31 *ad init.:* si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39. Hence, alicui rei esse, *to be good for any thing, to be of use* or *advantage:* nolo ego nos pro summo bibere; nulli rei erimus postea, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38: musicam, quae sit abscondita, eam esse nulli rei, Gell. 13, 30. **4.** *cause, reason, ground, account;* only adverbially, in *abl.* or in *acc.* with *ob: therefore, on that account:* hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Lucr. 1, 173: illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.:* ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. Hence the adverbs quare and quamobrem. **5.** *a matter of business, an affair, transaction:* cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Cluent. 13 *fin.:* rem suscipit, *undertakes the business*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, *I have to do with you*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. Rem habere cum aliquo, *to have amorous intercourse with any one:* Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 35: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39: and elliptically: jam biennium est, quum mecum rem coepit, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 15. **6.** In law, *a cause, suit:* tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum *rem* an *litem* dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.:* de rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, id. Verr. 2, 48: res judicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronunciatione judicis accipit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 1. **7.** Res publica, and in one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic;* also, *political affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc.: erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id. Fam. 1, 8: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. *Plur.:* hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, ib. 1, 29. And sometimes simply res: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Virg. Aen. 6, 858: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16: Romana, Hor. Carm. Sec. 66. *Plur.:* res Asiae evertere, Virg. Aen. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: res sine discordia translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29. **8.** Esp. res novae, *political changes, a revolution:* cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat Caes. B. G. 1, 9: cupidus rerum novarum, ib. 18: Galli novis plerumque rebus student, ib. 4, 5: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28: quibus res novae satis placebant, id. J. 66: homines non inerant in urbe qui iniquis imperiis rempublicam miscerent, et rerum novarum caussam aliquam quaererent, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91.

rĕsacro, v. resecro.

rĕ-saevĭo, 4. *v. n. to rage again:* Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

rĕsălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resaluto] *a greeting* or *salutation in return:* Suet. Ner. 37 *fin.*

rĕ-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to greet* or *salute in return:* Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: Mart. 5, 21: Sen. Tranq. an. 12.

rĕ-salvātus, a, um, [salvo] *saved again, redeemed:* Aug. C. D. 18, 31.

rĕ-sānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow sound again, to heal again:* Fig.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9.

rĕ-sāno, 1. *v. a. to make sound* or *heal again:* Fig.: Lact. 4, 20.

rĕ-sarcĭo, no *perf.*, sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch* or *mend again; to repair, restore:* discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: fracta juga vitium, Col. 11, 2, 38: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, *to fill up again*, Plin. 17, 20, 32. **‖.** Fig.: ut quaestum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28: damnum liberalitate, Suet. Claud. 6.

rĕ-sarrĭo, 4. *v. a. to hoe again:* campos, Plin. 18, 20, 49 *fin.*

re-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down; to cut* or *tear open:* pontem, *to break down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Liv. 2, 10: vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.:* tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor. 2, 15, 10: coelum, Virg. G 1, 280: tenuem vestem e membris, Tib 1, 10, 61: decreta, Suet. Cal. 3: teli latebram penitus ense, *to cut open*, Virg. Aen. 12, 390: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63: Plin. Ep. 7, 19. Fig.: luctus annis obductos, Ov. M. 12, 543. an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur

Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32. 2. Meton. *to open*: vias, Lucr. 2, 406. Fig.: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1 *fin.*: latentia vitia, Quint. 9, 2, 93. ||. Fig. *to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, *etc.*: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: Liv. 26, 31: constitutiones senatus, Suet. Tib. 33: concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 57: res judicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63: judicia, Suet. Claud. 29: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 1, 43 *fin.*: foedus turpe, Vell 2, 90: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 59: beneficium suum insequenti injuria, Sen. Ben. 3, 13.

rescĭo, for rescisco, Gell. 2, 19.

re-scisco, īvi or ii, ītum (the primitive form rescio, is assumed in Gell. 2, 19, but is not confirmed by any example), 3. *v. n. incep. to learn, find out, ascertain* (used according to Gell. l. c. when a man comes to the knowledge of a thing that has been concealed from him, or a thing contrary to expectation): omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27: ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: cum id rescierit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: quod ubi Caesar resciit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227: rescituros, Nep. Eum. 8: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

rescissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescindo] In law, *a making void, annulling, rescinding*: prioris decreti, Callist. Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptionis, Ulp. ib. 43, 24, 11 *fin.* ||. Fig.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5.

rescissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In law, *abrogating, revoking, rescinding*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 28 *fin.* And subst. rescissoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* actio): Cels. ib. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* [rescindo].

re-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write again, write anew*: Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, Suet. Caes. 56: actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. Hence,

2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to enroll anew, to re-enlist*: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10. (ii) *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 *fin.* ||. *to write back* or *in return, to reply in writing*: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23: literae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio: ei statim rescripsi, ib. 8, 1: ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, ib. 4, 16: ad Trebatium, ib. 7, 17: Pompeius rescripserat, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: tibi meam (epistolam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to*, Quint. 10, 5, 20: orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85: ex quo perspicuum est et cantus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina, *both songs consisting of written words and airs*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. 2. Esp. polit. and legal *t. t. to answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision*: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), Suet. Aug. 40: id. Tib. 30: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4 *fin.*: quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatia consulenti rescripsi, ib. 47, 2, 53, § 20. 3. *to enter to the credit of an account*; hence, in gen. *to pay, repay*: illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 29: qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will place to his credit*, Cic. Att. 16, 2: dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *to discharge*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76.

rescriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescribo] for rescriptum, *an imperial rescript*: Julian. Dig. 1, 18, 8: Callistr. ib. 9

rescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [rescribo]. ||. Subst. rescriptum, i, *n. an imperial rescript*: Tac. A. 6, 9: Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 1.

re-sculpo, psi, 3. *v. a. to carve* or *form again*: Fig. *to restore, renew*: crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5.

rĕsĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reseco] *a cutting off*: Fig.: Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 22.

rĕ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (resecata, Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 11 *fin.*), 1. *v. a. to cut loose, cut off*: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46: os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: enodes truncos, Virg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos capillos ferro, ib. 11, 182: extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, *to the quick*, Col. 6, 12, 3. ||. Fig. *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain*: quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26 *fin.*: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manare, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18: crimina quaedam cum prima barba, Juv. 8, 166: spatio brevi spem longam reseces, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 7: haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, *nor do I take this in too strict a sense*, Cic. Am. 5, 18.

rĕ-secro (resacro, Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*), 1. *v. a. to pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly*: resecroque, mater, quod dudum obsecraveram, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 4. ||. *to liberate from a curse*: Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. *loc. cit.*

rĕsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reseco] *a cutting off, pruning*: Col. 4, 29, 4.

rĕsectus, a, um, *Part.* [reseco].

rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resequor].

rĕsēda, ae, *f. a plant* of the same genus as mignonette, Reseda alba, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 106.

rĕ-sēdo, 1. *v. a. to assuage, heal*: morbos, Plin. 27, 12, 106.

rĕsegmĭna, um, *n. plu.* [reseco] *clippings, parings*: unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23.

rĕ-sēmĭno, 1. *v. a. to sow again*; poet. *to beget* or *produce again*: se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

rĕ-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (only in the *perf.* and *Part. perf.*), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow* in speaking; *to answer, reply to* (poet.): Nereïs his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749: talibus resecuta est Pallada dictis, ib. 6, 36. Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68.

rĕsĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [reserare] *an unlocking, opening*: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

rĕ-sĕro, sēvi, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant again; to plant with*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 11: Plin. 18, 20, 49.

rĕ-sĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unlock, open*: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24: fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18: valvas, Ov. M. 4, 762: limina, Virg. Aen. 7, 613: januam, Ov. F. 2, 455: moenia illi, id. M. 8, 61: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2: urbem reserare et pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. Transf.: pectus, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 6, 663. ||. Fig.: nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 *fin.*: ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 23: aures, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.* Poet.: reserata viget genitalis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11. 2. Esp. *to disclose, reveal*: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145: secreta, Val. Fl. 2, 438: operta animi, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 17.

rĕ-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve*, i. e. *to keep for some particular purpose*; constr. the remote object, or end, if expressed, is denoted by *acc.* with *ad* or *in*, by *dat.*, or by an *adv.*: reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224: vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id. Sest. 22 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: ad periculum reservare et retinere legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2: vos ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, id. Prov. Cons. 20: aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7: natura reservans semina rebus Lucr. 1, 615: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: causam a judicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: scientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: se temporibus aliis, id. Planc. 5, 13: nos rei publicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed carceri, Cic. Att. 1, 16: cui te exitio fortuna reservat? Virg. Aen. 5, 625: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13. 2. *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve, reserve*: vide ne cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum, qui servetur non erit, non possis, id. Fam. 5, 4 *fin.*: reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 *ad fin.*: gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26: quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

rĕses, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo] *that remains sitting, that stays behind*; also, *motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish*, etc.: aqua, *stagnant water*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8: fluctus, *calm*, Claud. Epigr. 86, 2: caseus in corpore, *undigested*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, *remaining*, Liv. 2, 32: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6: Virg. Aen. 6, 814: resides animi, *unexcited feelings*, ib. 1, 722: anni, *passed in inaction*, Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, *long untouched*, id. Rapt. Pros 2 praef. 15.

rĕsex, ĕcis (only resecem and reseces occur), *m.* [reseco] *a vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful*: Col. 4, 21, 3.

rĕ-sībĭlo, 1. *v. n. to hiss at*: Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

rĕ-sĭdeo, sēdi, 2. *v. n* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit down, remain sitting; to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside*: sed resideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: in tergo, id. M. 10, 124: in hoc antro, *residing*, ib. 1, 575: in villa residere, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus, *will remain*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: Lydum patriis in terris resedisse, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quoad arcesserer, Cic. Att. 11, 6. erravitne via seu lassa resedit, incertum, *remained behind*, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. 2. Meton. *to remain idle* or *listless*: artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentis poenitentia, Plin. 34, 14, 40. Hence Act. *to keep* or *celebrate a holiday*: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8. *Pass.*: nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum coelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, *because they are kept in honour of the dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. ||. Fig. *to remain behind, remain, be left*; constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*: in corpore perspicuum est, vel exstincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, id. Tusc. 1, 43 *fin.*: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id. Cat. 1, 13: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B: etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tua, id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*: quorum non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. de Sen. 17 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 77: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (residi, rare and dub.), 3. *v. n. to sit down, to settle*: (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera residunt o:

insistunt, Plin. 10, 39, 55: mediis residunt aedibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 467: Siculis arvis, ib. 5, 702. Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 9: consessu exstructo resedit, Virg. Aen. 5, 290. **2.** Transf. of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to subside*: si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) residit iisdem quibus accrevit modis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57: maria in se ipsa residant, Virg. G. 2, 480: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57. **II.** Fig. *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside*: quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg. Aen. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (in the hexameter), in quinque residat (in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27: (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. 5, 17, 2: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18: irae, id. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30: clandestinis nuntiis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: corda ex tumida ira, Virg. Aen. 6, 407.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo] *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*; Subst. *the remainder, residue, rest*: odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: residua et vetus simultas, Liv. 29, 37: irae bellorum, id. 1, 30: bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: residuae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9: manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3: ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, id. Tib. 62: residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: residuum cibariorum tritici modium vendere, Suet. Galb. 7: nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actus conficere, Suet. Aug. 78. **II.** Esp. *outstanding, unpaid, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: Liv. 33, 47: summae, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. Subst. residua, orum, *n. plu. arrears, dues*: vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101. **III.** For reses, *inactive, slothful*: Aetius ap. Fest. *s. v.* reses.

rĕsignācŭlum, i, *n.* [resigno] *an unsealing*; Fig. *a disclosure*: similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

rĕsignātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that unseals* or *opens*: Tert. Hab. mul. 1.

rĕ-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unseal, open*: literas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 65: Cic. Att. 11, 9: testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Poet.: perjuria Graia resignat, *breaks through the faithless band*, Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens, releases the eyes from death* (from the custom of reopening the eyes when the body was placed on the funeral pile: *v.* Plin. 11, 37, 55), Virg. Aen. 4, 244. **2.** *to disclose, reveal* (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: tot hoc, quod latet, Pers. 5, 28: verba, Mart. 9, 36. **3.** *to annul, cancel, rescind*: tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate*, Flor. 4, 7, 14: pacta, Sil. 4, 790. **II.** *to transfer* in an account, *repay*: resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. *s. v.* Hence *to give back, resign*: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

rĕ-sĭlĭo, ŭi (resiliit, Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 906 P.), 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring back*: (exit in terram) in Indiae fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resilit, Plin. 9, 19, 35: recedere sensim datur (oratoribus): quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127: ranas juvat saepe in gelidos resilire lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374: piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6: velites ad manipulos, Liv. 30, 33 *fin.*: polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90. (ii) Of inanimate subjects, *to rebound, recoil, retreat*: non secus haec (sarissa) resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov. M. 12, 480: ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55: radii infracti, id. 2, 38, 38: vulvae tactu, id. 22, 13, 15: Taurus mons a septemtrione, *retreats*, id. 5, 27, 27: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract*, Ov. M. 3, 677: (mamma) detracto alumno suo sterilescit illico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95. **II.** Fig.: ab hoc crimen resilire vides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipientur, Quint. 12, 10, 56: cervices ab imposito nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2: ut liceret resilire emptori, meliore conditione allata, *to withdraw*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 9.

rĕ-simplĭcātus, a, um, *Part. doubled*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

rĕ-sīmus, a, um, *adj. turned up, bent back*: nares (boum, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39.

rēsīna, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with ῥητίνη] *resin*: Plin. 16, 11, 22: Mart. 3, 74.

rēsīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [resina] *resinous*: semen, Plin. 23, 11, 59.

rēsīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *resinous*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178.

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *resined*: vinum, *seasoned with resin*, Mart. 3, 77: Plin. 23, 1, 24: juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

rēsīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of resin, resinous*: medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3: ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30. *Sup.*: pix Brutia, id. 15, 7, 7 *fin.*

rēsīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bit of resin*, as incense: Arn. 7, 233.

rĕ-sĭpio, 3. *v. a.* [sapio] *to savour, taste*, or *smack of*: mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3: picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 12. **II.** Fig.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3. **2.** *to taste well, acquire a good flavour*: laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. monos. 12 praef.

rĕsĭpiscentĭa, ae, *f.* [resipisco] *reformation, repentance*: Lact. 6, 24.

rĕsĭpisco, īvi *or* ĭi (resipui, Afran. in Prisc. 897 P.: resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38), 3. *v. n. incep.* [resipio] *to recover one's senses; to revive, recover*: afferte aquam dum resipiscit. Jam resipisti? Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 24 and 35: Suet. Tib. 73. **II.** Fig. *to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind*: nunc me fortunatissimum factum puto esse, gnate, quum te intelligo resipisse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: Cic. Att. 4, 5: Liv. 36, 22: Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n. to stand back, remain standing; to stand still, halt; to stay behind, remain, continue*: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit; restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates resistens, Tac. H. 2, 87: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causa ibi remansisset an inopia navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1 25: Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24 (*al.* constitisse): hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causa restiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: Liv. 37, 21. Of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1 *praef. med.*: rota, Sen. Med. 744: proluvies ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4. **2.** Fig.: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50: incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, Virg. Aen. 4, 76: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14. **II.** *to withstand, oppose, resist*; esp. as milit. *t. t.*: constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.*: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: venientibus, id. B. C. 1, 55: eruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, ib. 5, 27. *Pass. impers.*: neque ulla multitudine, in unum locum coacta, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1. *Absol.*: acerrime resistebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 335. *Pass. impers.*: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40. **2.** In gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 *fin.*: alicui rei publicae causa, id. Fam. 5, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, ib. 5, 17: defensioni, *to reply to*, id. Verr. 5, 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322. *Pass. impers.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: Cic. Am. 12, 41. *Absol.*: restitit et pervicit Cato, id. Att. 2, 1: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3. *Pass. impers.*: quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43. (ii) Of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: (Symplegades) quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae resistunt, id. 37, 7, 30: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6. *Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.* Hence of medicines, *to resist, act against*: amiantus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31. **III.** *to rise again* (rare and only Fig.): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. Ann. 1, 51: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *raise ourselves up again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

rĕsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [resolvo] *that may be dissolved again*: Prud. Ap. 581.

rĕsŏlūtē, *adv. unrestrainedly*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

rĕsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo] *an untying; a laxness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6, etc. **II.** Fig. *a making void, a cancelling*: venditionis, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13. **2.** *a solution, explanation*: sophismatis, Gell. 18, 2.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resolvo]. **II.** Adj.: *relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum, Col. *praef.* § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior cinaedo Mart. 10, 98.

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open, dissolve*, etc.: equos, *to unharness*, Ov. F. 4, 180: juncta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: fila, *to separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, *to unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30: oras, *to cast loose from the shore* (*v.* ora, *no.* IV.), Liv. 22, 19: virginem catenis, *to release*, Ov. M. 4, 738: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: claustra, *to open*, Lucr. 1, 416 literas, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: fauces in haec verba, ib. 2, 282: ora fatis, Virg. G. 4, 452: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts*, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13: resolutus repente Rhenus, *thawed*, Suet. Dom. 6: glebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: numos, *to melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.* Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate*, Ov. M. 14, 400: tenebras, Virg. Aen. 8, 591: se gleba Zephyro, *becomes loose* or *soft*, id. G. 1, 44: muros ariete, *to break down*, Sil. 5, 553: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit fusus humi. Virg. Aen. 6, 422. **2.** Esp. *to relax, unbend*: corpus (somno), Ov. M. 7, 328: placita resoluta quiete, ib. 9, 469: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34, 42. **3.** *to pay*: Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pro vectura, id. Asin. 2, 4, 27. **II.** Fig *to release, set free*: teque piacula nulla resolvent, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34: Ausoniam, Sil. 17, 206. **2.** *to separate; disclose; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish*: ipsas periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, qua fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, *have disclosed, shown*, Lucr. 5, 771: litem quod lite resolvit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes*, Virg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 29: amphiboliam, Quint. 7, 9, 4: dicta ex parte diversa, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Gai. Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.* **3.** Esp. *to relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19. **4.** *to enervate, enfeeble*: felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36. **5.** *to perform, fulfil*; Pl. Am. 2, 2, 73: senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic. Phil. 14, 14 *ad fin.*

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono] *resounding*: Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358.

rĕsŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *an echo*: Vitr. 5, 3.

rĕ-sŏno, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (resonit, Pac. and Att. in Non. 504, 30 *sq.*: resonunt, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 863 P.)

I. Neutr. *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo*: theatrum natura resonans, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*: ubi non resonent imagines, *where no echoes are heard*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: quum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, ib. 7, 106: eque sacra resonant examina quercu, Virg. E. 7, 13. With *abl.*: (i) of the sound: aedes late plangoribus, id. Aen. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: aether latratibus, Ov. M. 3, 231: (ii) of its source: virgulta avibus canoris, Virg. G. 2, 328: testudo septem nervis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: vox ima quatuor chordis, id. S. 1, 3, 8. Poet. with *acc.*: litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Virg. G. 3, 338. With *ad*: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.* With *dat.*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76. **2.** Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: gloria virtuti resonat tanquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. **II.** Act. *to re-echo, repeat*: formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 5: triste et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: resonant mihi *Cynthia* silvae, *call out to me, Cynthia*, Prop. 1, 18, 31. *Pass.*: (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. Poet. with *acc.* of the place: ubi Solis filia lucos assiduo resonat cantu, Virg. Aen. 7, 11.

rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono] *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov. M. 3, 496: valles, Lucan. 7, 480.

rĕ-sorbĕo, 2. *v. a.* *to suck back, swallow again*: quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: saxa (pontus), Virg. Aen. 11, 627: mare in se resorberi videbatur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*: te rursus in bellum resorbens unda fretis tulit aestuosis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15: hamum, Plin. 9, 43, 67: spiritum, *to suck in*, Quint. 11, 3, 55: carptim vocem, Plin. 18, 35, 87: lacrimas, Stat. Th. 5, 654.

re-specto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to look back* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently; to look* or *gaze about; to look at.* Neutr., quid respectas? nihil periclist, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 3: Virg. Aen. 11, 630: ad tribunal, Liv. 3, 48: respecto identidem, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 13. Poet. of inanimate subjects: leti janua patet immani et vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr. 5, 376. **2.** Act.: funera respectans, id. 6, 1233: sine fine Caesarem, Vell. 2, 107: alium (alius), Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*: suos, Sil. 11, 594. **II.** Fig. *to look behind, to wait; to wait for, expect; to care for, regard, respect.* Neutr.: verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5 *fin.*: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973. **2** Act.: si qua pios respectant numina, *regard*, Virg. Aen. 1, 603: ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: Cat. 11, 21.

respectus, ūs, *m.* [respicio] *a looking back* or *about*: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32: effuse ac sine respectu fugit, Liv. 32, 12: sine respectu mea fata relinquens, Virg. Cul. 227. **2.** Meton. *a refuge, retreat, asylum*: ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcerrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *respect, regard, consideration*: respectum ad senatum habere, ib. 5, 18, 49: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, Liv. 9, 14: respectum amicitiae habere, id. 42, 37: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, id. 2, 30: in illius respectum iste populo praesideat, Sen. Ben. 4, 32: sine respectu pudoris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: Tac. H. 2, 30: Graecum proverbium jactans: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum (*τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος*), *a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet. Ner. 20. (Hence It. *rispitto*; Fr. *répit.*)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle over; to besprinkle, bestrew*: praetoris oculos, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24 *fin.*: aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63: se sanguine nefando, id. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: rogum vino, Plin. 14, 12, 14: alicubi labi necesse est, alicubi respergi, *to be splashed, spattered*, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. Poet.: nulla nube respersus jubar, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723. **2.** Transf. *to spread out*: ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15. **II.** Fig.: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48.

respergo, ĭnis, *f.* [respergo] *a besprinkling*: Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 503.

respersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling*: pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: ne sumptuosa respersio, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine*, id. Leg. 2, 24.

respersus, a, um, *Part.* [respergo].

respersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (only in *abl. sing.*): urinae, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

re-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum (old *perf. subj.* respexis, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 19, *etc.*), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio] *to look back* or *behind, to look about; to look back at, look to* or *for.* Neutr.: longe retro, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: subito exaudivit hinnitum respexitque et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id. Div. 1, 33, 73. respice ad me, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 54: ad oppidum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: ad oras patriae, Ov. M. 11, 547: ad libellos, Quint. 10, 7, 31: ad laevam, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 8: in aliquem, App. M. 2, p. 118: tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. **2.** Act.: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov. M. 2, 190: respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 7: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv. 30, 20: ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, Virg. Aen. 9, 389: medio quum Sol altissimus orbe tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret, *looked back upon*, i. e. *had passed over*, Ov. M. 11, 354. **II.** Fig. Neutr.: neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest: et, quocumque respexit, desinit intueri, quod propositum erat, *at whatsoever it looks*, Quint. 10, 3, 23: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centered in him*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5. **2.** Act.: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, *which they might look to*, i. e. *from which they might expect aid*, Liv. 4, 46: respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo doctum imitatorem *to look at, take as a model*, Hor. A. P. 317: id. Ep. 1, 1, 105. **III.** Esp. *to look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect*, etc. (in this sense mostly act.). di homines respiciunt, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 29: nisi idem deus respexerit rem publicam, Cic. Att. 7, 1: et me et te, nisi quid Di respiciunt, perdidi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 18 and in an unfavourable sense, of an avenging deity: at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, Just. 14, 4: hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55: mox deos respexere restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of*, Tac. H. 4, 4: aetatem tuam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 87: populi Romani commoda, Cic. Verr. 3, 55: salutem cum meam, tum aliorum, id. Planc. 38. With *pron. reflect. to think of* or *have regard for oneself*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18: Cic. Fin. 2, 24 *fin.* With *ad*: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.*: ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, *looks to the advantage of*, Quint. 9, 2, 28: non respiciamus ad Graecos? id. 1. 12, 6. With *acc.* and *inf. to observe*: respicio nihili meam vos gratiam facere, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 68.

respīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [respiro] *breathing, respiration*: Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 12.

respīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *the windpipe*: Ov. M. 2, 828.

respīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *relief, comfort*: Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.*

respīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing back, exhaling*; hence, in gen. *breathing, respiration*: Cic. Tim. 6: Plin. 9, 7, 6. **2.** Transf. *exhalation*: aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. **II.** Fig. *a taking breath; an intermission, pause*: in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38: morae respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16 *fin.*

respīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing breath, respiration*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55.

re-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *to blow* or *breathe back; to breathe out, exhale*: quum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: malignum aëra, *to exhale*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 78. Poet.: fistula, *produces a sound*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 74. **II.** Meton. *to take breath: to breathe, respire* (*neutr.*): quis ignorat, si plures ex alto emergere velint, propius fore eos quidem ad respirandum, qui ad summam jam aquam appropinquant, sed nihilo magis respirare posse, quam eos, qui sunt in profundo Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 14, 22, 28. **2.** Fig. *to recover breath; to revive, be relieved* or *refreshed*: constr. *absol.* or with *abl.* and *ab*: (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: id. Fam. 6, 2: Liv. 10, 28: Virg. Aen. 9, 813: respirare a metu, Cic. Clu. 70, 200: ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv. 4, 25: aures poëticis voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint. 1, 8, 11. *Pass. impers.*: ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae Liv. 29, 4. **3.** Of inanimate subjects, *to abate, diminish, cease*: oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7: cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 16 *fin.*

resplendentĭa, ae, *f.* [resplendeo] *splendour, resplendence*: Aug. Ep. ad Mac. 55.

re-splendĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent* (poet.). Virg. Aen. 12, 741: Sil. 12, 732. Fig. resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. Laud Stil. 1, 16.

re-spondĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. a. to promise, offer*, or *present in return:* only in the phrase, par pari (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like:* par pari respondes dicto, *return tit for tat with your tongue*, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 41: istuc serva et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Pass.:* provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, *that there be wherewithal to meet the demand*, Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 7. **II.** In gen. *to answer, reply, respond*. constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in *dat.* or in *acc.* with a *prep.*; the substance of the reply usu. expressed by *acc.* and *inf.*, but sometimes by *neut. acc.:* prius respondes, quam rogo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: ab his sermo oritur; respondet Laelius, Cic. Am. 1 *fin.:* cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, id. Brut. 46: supremae tuae paginae, id. Att. 6, 2: opinioni, Quint. 4, 4, 1: summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: nihil Sequani respondere, ib. 1, 32: accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 233: respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 59: ex captivis quaerit quis castris praesit? Respondent, Saburam, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. B. G. 4, 16: quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Am. 2. *Supine:* (haec) quam brevia responsu, id. Clu. 59 *fin.* *Pass impers.:* postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 57. (ii) **Fig.:** saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: Ov. M. 11, 53: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will give an answer to*, i. e. *will prove a match for*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. (iii) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence:* quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. 2, 8: Suet. Ner. 44: Hor. S. 1, 9, 36. So, nominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts*, Sen. Ep. 87: and **transf.:** frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (*sc.* colono), *have repaid*, Col. 3, 3, 4. Hence (iv) **Meton.** *to appear, be present:* ipsi (*sc.* pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, id. Att. 16, 2: sanguis per menstrua, Cels. 4, 4, 5. **2.** Esp. *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* quaeris num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: de jure consulentibus respondere, id. Mur. 4, 9: si te ad jus respondendum dedisses, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: civica jura respondere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 24: quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: Liv. 27, 37: Vell. 2, 24: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac. A. 14, 54 *fin.* **III.** *to answer to; to agree, accord*, or *correspond with:* ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: respondent extrema primis media utrisque omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (*sc.* rhetoricam) quasi ex altera parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to, forms the counterpart of*, id. Or. 32, 114: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *lies opposite to*, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: hoc tuum munus est, ut ita erudiatur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, *may correspond with, be the counterpart of*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: satis Graecorum gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2; fortuna meis optatis, id. Fam. 2, 1: seges votis, Virg. G. 1, 47: favor meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9: fructus labori, Ov. F. 4, 641: amori amore respondere, *to return it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intelligitur habere, cui reip. vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 30: respondere ad parentum speciem, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: structuram ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 28, 6. With *ex:* quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.* *Absol.:* speculum quoquomque obvertimus oris, res ibi respondent simili forma atque colore, *correspond, are reflected*, Lucr. 4, 168: medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod saepius respondeat, *may answer, be suitable*, Cels. praef.

responsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo] *an answer, reply; a refutation:* in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: Gell. 12, 12. *Plur.:* Pl. Most. 3, 1, 63. **2.** In rhetoric: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 35.

responsĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] of lawyers, *to give an opinion, advice:* Cic. Rep. 5, 3: Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1.

responsīvē, *adv. responsively:* Ascon. ad. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 56 *fin.*

responso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [respondeo] *to answer, reply, respond* (poet.): neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 56: num ancillae aut servi tibi responsant? *answer you back*, id. Men. 4, 2, 57. **II.** **Fig.:** exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque responsant circa, *re-echo*, Virg. Aen. 12, 757: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, *to withstand*, ib. 2, 7, 85: fortunae superbae, id. Ep. 1, 1, 68: animus coenis responsat opimis, id. S. 2, 7, 103.

responsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who answers* or *replies:* Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 7.

responsum, i, *n.* [id.] *an answer, reply:* suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.:* haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17 *ad fin.:* responsum senatus, Liv. 7, 31: reddere alicui, Cic. Planc. 14, 34: triste responsum redditum, Liv. 9, 16: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: Caes. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.:* referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 17: Liv. 37, 6: elicere, Quint. 5, 7, 20: petere, Hor. C. S. 55. **2.** **Esp.** *an opinion, response, oracle*, etc.: res judicatae, decreta, responsa, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 116: id. Mur. 13 *fin.:* haruspicum responsa, id. Cat. 3, 4, 9: Ov. M. 3, 340: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11: Tac. H. 1, 10: Virg. Aen. 7, 86.

responsus, a, um, *Part.* [respondeo].

responsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *correspondence of parts, symmetry:* Vitr. 1, 2.

respublĭca, v. res, *no.* II. 7.

re-spŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to spit back* or *out; to cast out* or *off; to expel*, etc.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: quas natura respuerit, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389: liquorem ab se, Vitr. 7, 4: frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th. 8, 544: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. Ib. 170. **II.** **Fig.** *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, disdain:* quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68: quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic. Fat. 20, 47: ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin. 19 *fin.:* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: orationem, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 *fin.:* non respuit Caesar conditionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic. Att. 7, 26: quod respuunt (aures), immutandum est, id. Part. or. 5: Quint. 11, 1, 61: nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 20. *Absol.:* calcitrat, respuit, id. Coel. 15 *fin.* *Imperf. part.* with *gen.:* communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidiens, Gell. 6, 15.

restagnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restagno] *an overflowing, inundation:* Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32: alvi, *a rising*, id. 11, 37, 66.

re-stagno, 1. *v. n. to run over, overflow:* Liv. 44, 6: Ov. M. 11, 364. **Transf.** of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.:* arva palude, Sil. 4, 752.

restaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restauro] In law, *a restoration, renewal:* servitutis Julian. Dig. 23, 5, 7.

restauro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root STA: cf. instauro] *to restore, repair, rebuild:* theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72: aedem Veneris, ib. 4, 43: in pristinum statum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 6. **II.** **Fig.** *to renew, repeat:* bellum, Just. 2, 10: accusationem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 4 *fin.:* litem, Modest. ib. 4, 4, 29.

restĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [restis] *a rope-maker:* Fronto. p. 2201 P.

restĭbĭlĭo, 4. *v. a.* [restibilis] *to re-establish, restore:* Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* sas.

re-stĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [stabilis; hence, that is made to stand again] *restored, renewed:* ager, *that is sown* or *tilled every year* (opp. to novalis, which lies fallow), Varr. L. L. 5, 4 *fin.:* *absol.:* restibile, Col. 2, 10, 6: vinetum, id. 3, 18, 1: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45: platanus, *flourishing again*, id. 16, 32, 57. **2.** **Transf.:** fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh*, id. 28, 19, 77.

restĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (*abl.* resticulo, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 12) [restis] *a small rope, a cord, line:* Cato R. R. 110: Amm. 14, 7 *med.*

re-stillo, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to let fall back in drops.* **I.** **Neutr.:** Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287. **II.** **Act.:** quae (tuae literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (*al.* instillarunt).

restinctio, ōnis, *f.* [restinguo] *a quenching* (of thirst): Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

restinctus, a, um, *Part.* [restinguo].

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish:* ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 16: Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: flammam, Lucr. 4, 1083: Liv. 28, 23: Hor. S. 1, 5, 76: incendium, Cic. Mur. 25 *fin.:* opera flamma comprehensa restinguunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aes accensum, Plin. 33, 3, 20: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27. *Absol.:* ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurrreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.* **2.** **Transf.** *to quench, slake, assuage, allay:* sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9: pocula ardentis Falerni lympha, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19: venena, Plin. 20, 21, 84: ictus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29. **II.** **Fig.** *to extinguish, destroy; put an end to:* genus suum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 50: pilos (spuma illita), Plin. 28, 19, 77: morbum, id. 26, 1, 5: nauseam, id. 8, 27, 41: haec verba una mehercle falsa lacrimula restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 24: animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep. 1, 1: omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: odium, id. Rab. Post. 6: studia, Liv. 10, 13: animorum incendia, Cic. Or. 8, 27: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedaret, id. Att. 13, 10.

restĭo, ōnis, *m.* [restis] *a rope-maker, rope-seller:* Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.* **2.** **Meton.** *one who is scourged with ropes:* Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2.

restĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor] *a counter-engagement* or *obligation:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 13.

re-stĭpŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to stipulate* or *engage in return:* Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is, *f.* (*acc.* restim or restem; *abl.* usu. reste) *a rope, cord:* quae fun to cannabi, lino, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: caedere hodie tu restibus, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 11: tu inter eas restim ductans, saltabis (a mode of dancing among the Rom. youth), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: in foro pompa constitit. et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Proverb.: ad restim res rediit, *there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 5. II. Transf.: restes allii, caepis, *the leaves of garlic* or *onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23: Mart. 12, 32. [Perh. of same root as *rete*, and therefore *res-tis* instead of *ret-tis*.]

restĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [resto] *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate:* Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 2: Liv. 7, 39 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50.

restitrix, īcis, *f.* [resisto] *she that stays behind:* Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

re-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive*, etc.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: arborem, Virg. G. 2, 272: luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20: (aedes) heres restituere non debet nec reficere, Cic. Top. 3, 15: domum a Clodio disjectam, *to rebuild*, Vell. 2, 45: statuas (disjectas), Suet. Cal. 34: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fontes et flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbatas comas, id. F. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51: aciem, Liv. 5, 18: inclinatam aciem, Suet. Caes. 62: (eos, qui) qaaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. Div. 2, 46: oculos (luminibus orbati), Suet. Vesp. 7: visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: se (apes), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*: aliquem a limine mortis, Cat. 68, 4. **2.** Fig.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. Ann. 8, 27: rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 63: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 13: veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: proelium, id. B. G. 7, 87: pugnam omnibus locis, Liv. 4, 38 *fin.*: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Plin. 20, 6, 23 *fin.*: cum semel occideris, non Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituet pietas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 24: adolescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritimae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv. 35, 27. **3.** With *in: to restore to a former condition*, etc.: Siciliam iste per triennium ita vexavit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 57: civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17: cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39: aliquem rursus in gratiam, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis corum, Liv. 26, 24. (ii) Esp. in law and politics, *to replace one in his rights; to recall, reinstate*, etc.: nonnullos, ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Cic. Clu. 36: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.* *Absol.*: Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4: exsulem, Suet. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominia missam, id. Caes. 69: neque praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29: **4.** *to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong*, etc.: alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, id. Caecin. 13: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 11. II. Esp. *to give back, deliver up; return, restore:* constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.*: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68: virginem suis restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, id. B. G. 5, 25: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2. 13: captum victori, id. 9, 11: illum restituam huic, hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig. 40, tit. 11. Fig.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans*, id. 23, 7: ulcera sanitati restituens, *restoring*, Plin. 20, 6, 23. With *ad*: Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13. *Absol.*: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: amissa, id. B. C. 1, 7: fraudata, ib. 3, 60 *fin.*: *Mi.* Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha.* Restituentur omnia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 122.

restĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restituo] *a restoring, restoration:* domus incendio absumptae, *a rebuilding*, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitolii, id. Vesp. 8: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14. Fig: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 4 *ext.* II. Esp. in law, *a giving back, restitution:* Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 22: Ulp. ib. 36, 1, 1, § 14. **2.** *a replacing, reinstating, recalling*, etc.: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, *a recalling from exile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: in integrum restitutiones, Modest. Dig. 4, 1, 3.

restĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer:* templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20. Fig.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15: reipublicae, Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 4.

restĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [restitutor] In law, *pertaining to restitution, restitutory:* interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 1, 1: actio, Julian. ib. 2, 10, 3. Subst.: restitutorium, i, *n.* (*sc.* judicium): Ulp. ib. 27, 6, 7.

restĭtūtrix, īcis, *f.* [restituo] *she that restores:* App. Trismeg. p. 77.

restĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [restituo].

re-sto, stiti (*Perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53), 1. *v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still* (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: resisto is the common word): si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. in Non. 77, 25. Fig.: nullo dominae teritur sub limine amor, qui restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm*, Prop. 2, 25, 18. II. *to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm* (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. *absol.*, rarely with *dat.* or *adversum:* quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur, Liv. 4, 58: id. 6, 30: Prop. 3, 8, 31: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, Lucr. 1, 111: Ov. M. 3, 626: in qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. *Pass. Impers.*: ut qua minima vi restatur, ea parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15. With *dat.*: paucis plures vix restatis, id. 23, 45 *fin.* With *adversum:* paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46. Of things: aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450: restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130. III. *to be left, remain:* ego conviviis delector, nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam aetate, Cic. de Sen. 14: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor, Virg. Aen. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 7: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16: qui e divisione tripartita duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *remaining from*, i. e. *undestroyed by, the sea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 679: hoc unum restabat, ut fecunda fores, Ov. M. 2, 471. *Impers.*: restat, ut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, Cic. Quint. 12 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27. With *inf.* (poet.): restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Ph 1, 2, 35: Ov. M. 1, 700. **2.** Esp. of futur time, *to remain for, await:* place (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis *hereafter, for the future* Cic. Verr. 3, 89: infans, quoi tantum in vita restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 228: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27: Virg. Aen. [illegible], 271.

restrictē, *adv. closely, sparingly:* facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15. *Comp.*: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 5, 8. II. *strictly, exactly:* cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Am. 16, 58.

restrictim, *adv. closely, carefully:* Afran. in Non. 516, 9.

restrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restringo] *striction, limitation:* Aug. Mor cath. 31.

restrictus, a, um, *Part.* [restringo] II. Adj. *bound up, tight, close, confined:* togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, *costive*, Seren. Sam. 28, 519. *Comp.*: restrictiores digiti (pedum), *shorter*, Suet. Dom. 18. **2.** Fig.: *close, niggardly* in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. *Comp.*: id. Fam. 3, 8. (ii) *moderate, modest:* Plin. Ep. 9, 19. (iii) *strict, stern, rigorous:* summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48. *Comp.*: judicatio App. Flor. p. 364.

re-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc.: laevam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 35: restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 64, 297: Tac. A. 15, 57. **2.** Fig. *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc.: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: liberalitatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: sumptus candidatorum ambitus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19: delicias frugalitate, ib. 5, 19 *fin.*: animum moestitia, Tac. A. 16, 16. II. *to draw back, open* (rare): dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 26: restrictis labris, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 27.

re-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to erect again:* aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.*: statuas dejectas, id. ad. Nat. 1, 10. II. Fig. *to restore:* id. Res. Carn. 31.

rĕ-sūdo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sweat out exude:* Neutr.: Curt. 5, 1. Act.: Prud. Apoth. 787.

rĕ-sulco, 1. *v. a. to furrow* or *plough again* (poet.): vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [resilio] *to spring back, to rebound* (only of things): (corpora) conflicta resultant, Lucr. 2, 97: tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. Aen. 10, 330: aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11. **2.** Esp. of sound, *to resound, re-echo:* ubi concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21. (ii) Meton. of places: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Virg. Aen. 5 150: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart 9, 69. II. Fig.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint. 9, 4, 66: praeceps ac resultans (in oratione), ib. 83: ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus resultent, *are quite unsuited to*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take up again, take back, resume:* positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov. M. 9, 525: librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner. 24: arma, id. Cal. 48: Tac. H. 2, 44: praetextas (*opp.* exuere), Plin. Pan. 61: speciem coelestem, Ov. M. 15, 743. II. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to recover*, ib. 9, 59: interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15: animam, Sen Herc. Oct. 25;

nomen gentile (*opp.* deponere), Suet. Ner. 41: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: pugnam, ib. 2, 41: dominationem per arma, ib. 5, 8: libertatem, id. A. 3, 40: voluptates, ib. 3, 6: aegrum, *to restore*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1.

rĕsumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resumo] *a restoration, recovery:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 2, 37.

rĕsumptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *restorative:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

rĕsumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *restorative:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 8 *fin.*

rĕsumptus, a, um, *Part.* [resumo].

rĕ-sŭpīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend* or *turn back:* puer ad me accurrit, pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19: nares plana manu, *to bend back*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52: valvas, *to beat in, break down*, Prop. 4, 8, 51: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, *prostrate* from drunkenness, Juv. 8, 176: aviam amici, id. 3, 112. **II.** Fig.: rem, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy:* Att. in Non. 165, 3: aliquem, *to make proud, puff up*, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

rĕ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine:* resupinum in coelo contueri, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: Ov. H. 16, 255: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back*, id. M. 15, 520: collum, ib. 1, 730: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *her head thrown back with pride*, Ov. M. 6, 275: Sen. Ep. 80 *med.* **2.** Transf. of things: Elis, *spread out on a hill*, Stat. Th. 4, 237: labra lilii, Plin. 21, 5, 11: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48. **II.** Fig. *lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent:* voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20: qui solvit, nunquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, Venulei. ib. 43, 24, 4.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise* or *raise oneself up again, to appear again:* pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14: Tac. A. 3, 46. Esp. *to rise from the grave:* Lact. 4, 19. Of things: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78: herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. Pont. 4, 8, 28: cornua lunae, id. M. 2, 453: resurgens urbs, *being rebuilt*, Tac. A. 15, 41. **II.** Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg. Aen. 1, 206: arma resurgentis Trojae (*i. e.* Romae), Prop. 4, 1, 47: resurgens saevit amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*: rabies, Tac. A. 1, 39: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. H. 3, 2.

rĕsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resurgo] *a rising from the dead, resurrection:* Lact. 4, 19.

rĕsuscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resuscito] *a raising from the dead:* Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕsuscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who raises from the dead:* Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-suscĭto, 1. *v. a. to raise up* or *rouse again; to revive, resuscitate:* Tert. Res. Carn. 38. **II.** Fig.: positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov. M. 8, 474: legatum, *to renew*, Paul. Dig. 34, 4, 27.

rĕ-sūtus, a, um, *Part. ripped open:* tunica ex utraque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

retae, arum, *f. plu. trees on the bank* or *in the bed of a stream:* Gabius in Gell. 11, 17. Hence prob. retare, *to clear*, in an old edict, flumina retanda: Gell. *loc. cit.*

rĕ-tālĭo, 1. *v. a. to retaliate:* Gell. 20, 1.

rĕtardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retardo] *a hindering, delaying, retarding:* Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: *plur.*: Vitr. 9, 4.

rĕ-tardo, avi, atum. 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to make slow again, retard, impede:* quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: aliquem in via, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: instantia ora retardat cuspide praetenta, Ov. M. 3, 82: te metuunt nuper virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet aura maritos, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23: mulierum menses retardati, Plin. 21, 21, 89. *Absol.*: ea res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Manil. 14: Suet. Caes. 34. **2.** Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11: animi vires (corporis infirmitas), id. Phil. 7, 4: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17: illum in persequendi studio moeror, hos laetitia retardavit, id. Manil. 9, 22: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit quominus oculos spectaculo impleret, Plin. Pan. 22. *Absol.*: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57. **II.** Neutr. *to tarry, remain behind, delay:* in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, id. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

rĕ-taxo, 1. *v. a. to censure, reprove:* Suet. Vesp. 13.

rēte, is, *n.* (*abl.* reti, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 27: more freq. rete: *acc.* retem, ib. 4, 3, 45: Varr. R. R. 3, 5. 11. *Fem.*: ib.) *a net:* dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit pisces, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 14: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1. **II.** Fig.: *a net, toil, snare:* tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. 2, 23, 70: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1144: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, (v. albus, III. 3), Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 22. (Hence It. *rachetta*; Sp. *raqueta*; Fr. *raquette*; also It. *rezza.*)

rĕtectus, a, um, *Part.* [retego].

rĕ-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to uncover, bare, open:* thecam numariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7: vultus scisso velamine, Lucan. 8, 669: caput, Plin. 3, 12, 3: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ensem, Lucan. 9, 830: sacra, *to throw open, make accessible:* Prop. 4, 9, 26: solum hiatu, *to open*, Ov. M. 5, 357. Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, *shall make visible, reveal*, Virg. Aen. 4, 119: retegente diem Lucifero, Ov. M. 8, 1. **2.** Fig. *to disclose, discover, reveal:* caecum domus scelus omne retexit, Virg. Aen. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74: responsa deum Trojanaque fata, Ov. M. 13, 336. **II.** *to cover again:* plagum paleato luto, Pallad. Nov. 7, 5.

rĕ-tendo, di, tum *or* sum, 3. *v. a. to unbend, slacken, relax* (rare): arcum, Ov. M. 2, 419: arcus retentus, ib. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5. **II.** Fig.: ea quoque, quae sensu et anima carent, velut alterna quiete retenduntur, *unbend, relax*, Quint. 1, 3, 8.

rĕtensus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

rĕtentātor, ōris, *m.* [retento] *a detainer, retainer:* Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

rĕtentātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that retains:* Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

rĕtentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retineo] *a keeping back, a holding in:* aurigae, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Fig. *a withholding:* assensionis, as a transl. of the Gr. ἐποχή, id. Acad. 2, 18, 59. **II.** *a keeping back, retaining:* dotis, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 79: societatis, *preservation, maintenance*, Lact. 6, 10 *fin.* *Plur.*: Vitr. 9, 4.

rĕtento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to keep back, to hold fast:* cur me retentas? Pl. Asin 3, 3, 1: agmen, Liv. 10, 5: legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, ib. 5, 21: frena, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac. H. 2, 35: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, ib. 4, 60: coelum a terris, *to hold apart*, Lucr. 2, 729: iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, *restrains himself*, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62. **2.** Fig.: iras, *to suppress*, Val. Fl. 3, 97. **II.** Transf. *to preserve, maintain:* (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. Div. 1, 11.

rĕ-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to try* or *attempt again:* timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746: preces, ib. 14, 382: vota, Val. Fl. 5, 679: viam leti, Ov. M. 11, 792: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10: nec vana retentet spes Minyas, *move* or *affect again*, Val. Fl. 5, 679. With *inf.*: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

rĕtentor, ōris, *m.* [retineo] *one that holds back; a detainer:* App. Flor. p. 343.

rĕtentus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo]. **II.** *Part.* [retineo].

rĕtentus, ūs, *m.* [retineo] *a holding fast, grasping:* Claud. in Rufin. 2, 438.

rĕ-tergeo, si, 2. *v. a. to wipe out again, cleanse, clear:* vulnera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14: fossas ruderibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6.

rĕ-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214), xtum, 3. *v. a. to unweave, unravel:* quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *fin.*: tela retexta dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30. (ii) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 1, 530: humorem maris (sol), id. 5, 268: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *diminished again*, Ov. M. 7, 531. **2.** Fig. *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse:* multa quaerendo reperiunt non modo ea, quae jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: istius praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 26: illa (dicta), *to take back*, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: orationem meam, *to alter*, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. **II.** *to weave again* or *anew; to renew, repeat:* properata retexite fata, *call back to life*, Ov. M. 10, 31: inde retro redeunt idemque retexitur ordo, ib. 15, 249: oro, mater, ordine mihi singula retexe, *repeat, relate again*, App. M. 9, p. 224.

rĕtextus, a, um, *Part.* [retexo].

rētĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [rete] *a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary (a mirmillo or secutor) by throwing a net over his head): Quint. 6, 3, 61: Suet. Cal. 30: Val. Max. 1, 7, 8: *v.* Smith's Ant. 575. Proverb.: contra retiarium ferula, *to parry a lance with a bodkin*, Mart. 2 praef.

rĕtĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [reticeo] *a keeping silent, silence:* quid taces? enicas me miserum tua reticentia, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 52: posterorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta, id. Off. 3, 16. **II.** In rhetor. = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech:* id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

rĕ-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [taceo]. **I.** Neutr. *to be silent again; to keep silence:* quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: de Chelidone reticuit, quoad potuit, id. Verr. 1, 53: de adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67. Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 223. With *dat. to refrain from answering:* nunc interroganti senatori si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12: Tac. A. 14, 49: Ov. M. 3, 357. **II.** Act. *to keep something secret, to conceal:* nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. Merc. 5, 9, 47: ea, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23: vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13. *Absol.*: ne retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33: nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1.

rētĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum] *net-like, reticulated:* fenestra, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum, Vitr. 2, 8: distinctio concharum, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

rēticŭlum, i, *n. dim.* (reticulus, i, *m.* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13: Plin. 12, 14, 32, *etc.*) [rete] *a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule:* Cic. Verr. 5, 11: Hor. S. 1, 1, 47: Juv. 12, 60: *a net-work cap* for confining the hair: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Petr. 67: Lamprid. Elag. 11 *fin.*: Juv. 2, 96: cf. Smith's Ant. 329: for covering the mouth: Plin. 12, 14, 32: *net-work:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13: aeneum, *brass lattice-work*, Fest. *s. v.* secespitam. (Hence Sp. *reja.*)

rētĭcŭlus, i, *m.* v. reticulum, *ad init.*

rĕtĭnācŭlum (sync. retinaclum, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147), i, *n.* [retineo] *a band, tether, halter, halser*, etc. (usu. *plu.*): Liv. 21, 28: Virg. G. 1, 265: Hor. S. 1, 5, 18. ||. Fig. *a bond, chain, tie:* vitae retinacula abrupit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: desiderii, App. M. 11, p. 269.

rĕtĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *holding back:* arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

rĕtĭnens, entis, *Part.* [retineo]. ||. Adj. *tenacious, observant of:* constr. with *gen.*: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3 *ad fin.*: nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobilitatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.*: Seleuci conditoris (civitas), *retaining his institutions*, ib. 6, 42. *Sup.*: proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20 *fin.*

rĕtĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [retinens] *a retaining in the memory, recollection:* actarum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep back; to detain, retain; to restrain: Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 61: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14: milites in loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: legiones ad urbem, ib. 1, 2: cohortes apud se, ib. 2, 19: venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, *when he must be kept*, Cic. Att. 13, 33: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, *kept back*, ib. 2, 13 *fin.*: armorum parte tertia celata atque in oppido retenta, id. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.*: mercedem, *to keep back, stop*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas, Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, ib. 9, 576: mulierem per vim, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: injecta manu ferrea et retenta utraque nave, Caes. B. C. 1, 58. **2.** Fig.: liberos retinere, *to keep within bounds, restrain*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33: moderantem cursum atque in sua potestate retinentem, Cic. Rep. 1, 29: gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: verba dolore, ib. 10, 474: aliquem in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.*: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. 25, 40: retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Pl. Trin. 8, 2, 15: ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet, *restrains*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: (picus) ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M. 14, 340. ||. *to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain*, etc.: oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*: arces (Minerva), Cat. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retineret, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.*: retinere servareque amicos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. Off. 2, 12. **2.** Fig.: existimo jus augurum rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: jus suum, id. Verr. 3, 14 *ad fin.*: statum suum, id. Rep. 2, 23: pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: officium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: utilitatem in amicitia et fidem, id. Am. 24: hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep. 2, 20: memoriam suae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proeliorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: aliquid memoria, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: and elliptic. retinere, Gell. 17, 9: commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: ut *Palaemo* et *Telamo* et *Plato* dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60. (Hence It. *rédina;* Sp. *rienda;* Fr. *rêne*, from the old form *resgne*, reins.)

rĕ-tinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to ring again, resound:* Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 2.

rētĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [rete] *a little net:* App. M. 8, p. 202: Aug. Ep. 109, 10.

rētis, is, v. rete, *ad init.*

rētium, ii, *n.* for rete, *a net:* Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207: retium δίκτυον, Gloss. Philox.

reto, v. retae.

rĕ-tŏno, 1. *v. n. to thunder back, resound:* loca fremitu, Cat. 63, 82.

rĕ-tonsus, a, um, *Part. cut down, mown:* segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45.

rĕ-torpesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become torpid:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕ-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n. to twist* or *bend back; to turn* or *cast back:* caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora ad os, ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: brachia tergo, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 22: manus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34: pantherae terga, *to wrap about*, Virg. Aen. 8, 460: amictum, ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to frizzle*, Mart. 6, 39: violenter undas litore, *to drive back*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 13: tu Rhoetum retorsisti leonis unguibus, ib. 2, 19, 23: viam, *to return the same way*, Claud. de Phoen. 27. *Reflect.*: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel round*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. ||. Fig.: animum ad praeterita, Sen. Ben. 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4: argumentum, *to retort*, App. Flor. p. 360: mentem, *to change*, Virg. Aen. 12, 841. (Hence Sp. *retorta;* Fr. *retorte.*)

rĕ-torresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dried up again, to wither:* sata, Col. 3, 3, 4.

rĕtorrĭdē, *adv. drily:* Plin. 17, 5, 3.

rĕ-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj. parched, burned,* or *dried up:* retorrida et muscosa prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35: mus, *dried up, old*, Phaedr. 4, 1, 7. ||. Fig.: detriti et retorridi ad literarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, *gloomy, morose*, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

rĕtortus, a, um, *Part.* [retorqueo].

rĕ-tostus, a, um, *Part. roasted:* Plin. 13, 4, 9.

retractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retracto] *a taking in hand again; a retouching, revision:* Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustin. ||. *hesitation, refusal* (only with *sine*): sine ulla retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: Liv. 6, 28.

retractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who refuses:* Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

retractātus, a, um, *Part.* [retracto]. ||. Adj.: *revised, corrected:* σύνταγμα retractatius, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

retractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a repetition:* Tert. Praescr. 7. ||. *hesitation, doubt:* sine retractatu, id. Apol. 4.

retractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retraho] *a drawing back, retreating:* graduum, *i. e. the breadth*, Vitr 3, 3. ||. Fig. *a diminishing:* dierum (*opp.* auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14. **2.** *hesitation, refusal:* sine ulla retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

re-tracto (retrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc.: arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 7, 694: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: manu sua vota (*i. e.* the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch*, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, *to examine again*, id. 1, 4, 1. Poet.: venerem, Lucr. 4, 1196. **2.** Fig. *to reconsider, revise:* qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: locus orationis a me retractandus, id. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9: secum Deae memorata, Ov. M. 7, 714: vota, ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: leges retractavit, *revised*, Suet. Aug. 34: carmina diligentius, id. Gramm. 2: munera Ceae neniae, Hor. Od 2, 1, 38. *Pass. impers.*: postera die retractatur, *the negotiation is renewed*, Tac. G. 22 *fin.* ||. *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: Absol.*: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49: Virg. Aen. 12, 889. **2.** With *acc. to withdraw, retract:* nihil est quod dicta retractent ignavi Aeneadae, ib. 12, 11. **3.** *to detract from, disparage:* retractandi levandique ejus operis gratia, Gell. 14, 3.

retractus, a, um, *Part.* [retraho] ||. Adj.: *lying back, remote, distant:* emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: retracti introrsum oculi, *deep-set*, Sen. Contr. 1, 6. *Comp.*: retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: retractius paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

retractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing back:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

re-trādo, 3. *v. a.* In law, *to deliver up again, restore:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 9.

re-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw back, withdraw; to call back:* me retrahis, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 8: aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: aliquem hinc, Lucceius in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: Hannibalem in Africam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: pedem, Virg. Aen. 10, 307: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold*, id. 32, 38 *fin.*: se, Cic. Coel. 27: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87. *Reflect.*: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 154. (ii) Esp. *to drag* or *bring back:* Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Liv. 2, 12. **2.** Fig.: postquam poēta vetus poētam non potest retrahere ab studio, *to remove*, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: aliquem a republica, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, *reduced them to 150 thousand*, id. Caes. 41: verba, *to suppress*, Sen. Ep. 3 *med.*: vires ingenii, ib. 79 *med.*: noctes, *to shorten*, Manil. 4, 253: genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, *is converted into, results in*, Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem, Tac. A. 16, 1. ||. *to draw forth* or *bring up anew; to bring to light* or *make known again:* Caesar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis judicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, ib. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 *fin.*: obliterata aerarii monimenta, id. A. 13, 23: potiorem civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 *fin.*

retrecto, v. retracto *ad init.*

re-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay:* aliquid alicui rei, Lucr. 5, 278: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44. ||. Fig.: vicem alicui, *to requite*, Lact. 6, 18.

retrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retribuo] *recompense, repayment, retribution:* meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18.

retrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who recompenses* or *requites:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

retricibus cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, qua horti irrigantur, Fest. *s. v.*

retrīmentum, i, *n.* [tero] *the dregs, refuse* of pressed olives: Varr. R. R. 1, 64: of metals, *dross:* Cels. 5, 15: of food and drink, *refuse* (i. e. excrement, urine): Macr. S. 7, 4.

re-trītūro, 1. *v. a. to thresh over, to thresh:* Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 255, 3.

re-trītus, a, um. *adj. worn down;* Naev. in Fest. *s. v.* rutabulum.

retrō, *adv.* [from re and the suffix tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro, *etc.*] Of place: *backwards, at the back, behind:* with words implying motion: multa videbis retro repulsa reverti

Lucr. 2, 129: vestigia retro sequor, Virg. Aen. 2, 753: ora retro flectit, Ov. M. 15, 685: retro inhibita nave, Liv. 30, 10. (ii) With words implying rest: est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam, retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perculsis nullum retro subsidium feret, Tac. H. 2, 26. **II.** Of time: *back; in past times, before, formerly*: et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68. **III.** In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand*: ab ima (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24.

retro-ăgo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a. to drive* or *turn back*, etc.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back*, Quint. 11, 3, 160. **II.** Fig.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus literas (*opp.* recto contextu), *to repeat backwards*, Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, *to reverse*, id. 12, 2, 10: iram, *to turn aside*, Sen. de Ira 1, 16: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaeston, *reversed, inverted*, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

retrō-cēdens, entis, *Part retiring, receding*: retrocedentes, Liv. 8, 8.

retrō-cessus, ūs, *m. a going backwards, retrocession*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

retrō-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to bring* or *lead back*: Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

retro-ĕo, 4. *v. n. to go back, recede, retire*: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21: Plin. 2, 16, 13.

retro-flecto, xi, *3. v. a. to bend* or *turn back*: capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

retrō-grădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retrogradior] *a going back, retrograding*: Mart. Cap. 8 *fin.*

retrō-grădĭor, *3. v. n. dep.* (retrogradare, *v. n.* Mart. Cap. 8 *fin.*) *to go back* or *backwards, to retrogra* [illegible], 15, 16.

retrōgrădis, e, v. retrogradus.

retrōgrădo, v. retrogradior.

retrōgrădus, a, um (retrogradis, e, App. M. 4, p. 151), *adj.* [retrogradior] *going back* or *backwards, retrograde*: usu. of the stars: Sen. Q. N. 7, 25: Plin. 2, 17, 15.

retrōgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a retrograde movement, retrogression*: Macr. S. 1, 17.

retrō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj. hanging back*: App. M. 5, p. 168.

retrorsum and **retrōversum**, *adv. back, backwards, behind*: me vestigia terrent, omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. Od. 1, 34, 3: te ferat aura mutata, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51: retroversum cedam, Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 145, 14. **II.** Of time: *before, earlier*: retrorsum se actio refert, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 18. **III.** Of other relations, *back, backwards, in return, in reversed order*: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23. (Hence It. *ritroso.*)

retrorsus and **retrōversus**, *adv. back, backwards*: retrorsus dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513: colonia crescit retroversus tanquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12. **II.** Of time, *back, before, earlier*: retrorsus ad id tempus, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 32 *fin.*

retrōsĭor, v. retroversus.

retro-spĭcĭo, *3. v. a. to look back at*: orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

retrōversim, *adv. backwards*: Cl. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 7.

retrō-versus (vorsus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, *adj. turned back* or *backwards*: Medusae ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 656: retrorsa manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60: denique saepe retrorsa respiciens (mulier) substitit, App. M. 2, p. 117. Fig.: argumentum, Lact. 1, 16 *fin.* **II.** Of time, *former, earlier*. *Comp.* retrosior, *older*: Tert. Apol. 19.

re-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust back*: quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Theod. 1, 5, 1.

retrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [retrudo]. **II.** Adj.: *removed, concealed*: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. Fig.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophia, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rĕ-tundo, tŭdi (rettudi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21), tūsum (retunsus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 26), *3. v. a.* lit. *to hammer back*; hence, *to blunt, dull*: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30: ferrum in Massagetas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rempublicam destrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain*, etc.: censorii stili mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44: mucronem ingenii quotidiana pugna, Quint. 10, 5, 16: belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 15: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuria et lascivia diffluit, *check*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73: impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: Aetolorum linguas, id. 33, 31: superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21.

rĕtūro, 1. *v. a.* [v. obturo] *to open, unclose* (rare): Varr. in Non. 167, 6: surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rĕtūsus (retunsus), a, um, *Part.* [retundo]. **II.** Adj. *blunted, blunt, dull*: securis, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 26: ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1273. **2.** Fig.: mihi cor retunsum'st, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 8: ingenia, Cic. Div. 1, 36 *fin.*: fervor belli, *subdued*, Sil. 8, 321: res, *impaired, unfortunate*, id. 16, 21. *Comp.*: acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4.

rĕ-unctor, ōris, *m. an anointer*: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

rĕus, i, *m.*, and **rĕa**, ae, *f.* [res]. In law, orig. *a party to an action* (res), *a plaintiff* or *defendant*; subsequently, *the party accused, defendant, prisoner*, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: reos appello, quorum res est, ib. 2, 79, 321: Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* **II.** In the stricter sense: *a party legally bound to do something, a bondsman; a debtor*: reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. *s. v.*: pecuniae reus fieri, African. Dig. 16, 1, 17: dotis, Ulp. ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, id. ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *one who is bound, responsible, liable*: quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable for*, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, *bound by his vow* (*scil.* his prayer being granted), Virg. Aen. 5, 237: haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut *reus* vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, *damnatus* autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2. **III.** *one accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner*; also, *one condemned, a criminal*: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16: reus Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. Mil. 13 *fin.* *Fem.*: ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50. (ii) With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id. Verr. 2, 38: capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: lenocinii, id. 5, 10, 47: Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35: de ambitu, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3: est reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41. **2.** Transf. in gen.: judex sim reusque ad eam rem, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 9: reus fortunae ejus diei, *accused of the ill fortune of*, Liv 6, 24: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66. *Fem.*: fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. H. 14, 120. (Hence It. *rio, reo.*)

rĕ-vălesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength* or *condition; to recover*: Ov H. 21, 231: Gell. 16, 13. **II.** Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac. A. 13, 27: ut diplomata Othonis, quae negligebantur, revalescerent, *regain their force*, id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243.

rĕ-vĕho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to carry* or *bring back*: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M 13, 402: aliquem domum, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 9: nec satelles Orci Promethea revexit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 36. **2.** Reflect. *to drive, ride*, or *sail back; to return*: ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4. **II.** Fig.: famam optimam ex Bithynia revexisti, *brought home*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic. Brut. 63.

rĕvēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revelo] *an uncovering, laying bare*: Arn. 5, 182. **II.** Fig.: filii sui, *a revelation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

rĕvēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a revealer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

rĕvēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to revelation*: Tert. Anim. 47.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum, *3. v. a. to pluck* or *pull back; to pull* or *tear out, off* or *away*: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: caput a cervice, Virg. G. 4, 523: cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: saxum e monte, ib. 12, 341: aliquem ab aliquo, *to tear away, separate*, ib. 4, 152: axem temone, ib. 2, 316: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: herbas radice, *by the root*, id. M. 7, 226: crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 4, 11 gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: claustra, Liv. 5, 21: vincula, Cic. Caecin. 25: fores templi paene revellere, Suet. Cal. 6: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: proximos terminos agri, *to remove*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Lucan. 7, 77: Sil. 12, 733: humum dente curvo, *to plough up*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14: majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12: cinerem manesque, *to disturb, violate*, Virg. Aen. 4, 427. **II.** Fig.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207 oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

rĕ-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare*: caput (*opp.* involvere), Suet. Galb. 7; frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73. **II.** Fig. *to disclose, reveal*: fraudes, App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. [illegible] *fin.*: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat Aus. Perioch. Od. 21.

rĕ-vendo, didi, *3. v. a. to sell again*: Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 37.

rĕ-vēnĕo, ii, 4. *v. n. to be sold again*: Nerat. Dig. 18, 1, 5.

rĕ-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n. to come again, come back, return*: revenit ut illum persequar, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 3: Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: Cic. de Or. 1, 38 *fin.*: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: huc, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 143: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 24. *Impers.*: inter nos rursum si reventum in gratiam est, id. Am. 3, 2, 61.

rĕ-vento, 1. *v. n. to come back, return*: Lucr. 3, 1074 (*al.* reverti).

rĕventus, ūs, *m.* [revenio] *a return*: Suevius in Macr. S. 2, 14 *fin*

rēvēra, v. res, *no.* II.

rĕ-verbĕro, 1. *v. a. to beat* or *cast back, to repel* (rare): incrementa duritio sua, Col. 3, 13, 7: saxa, Sen. Contr. 1, 3. **II.** Fig.: iram Fortunae, id. Clem. 2, 5.

rĕ-vĕrēcundĭter, *adv. respectfully*: Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* [revereor]. **II.** Adj.: *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend*: nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14 *fin. Sup.*: Reverendissimus, *right reverend*, a title of bishops, Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* [revereor]. **II.** Adj.: *respectful, regardful, reverent*: sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30, 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204. *Comp.*: nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Cal. 26: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34. *Sup.*: Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pseudo-Plin. Ep. 10, 18.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv. respectfully*: Plin. Ep. 3, 21. *Comp.*: Tac. H. 2, 27. *Sup.*: Suet. Aug. 93.

rĕverentĭa, ae, *f.* [revereor] *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence*: adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: judicum, Quint. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69: sacramenti, Tac. H. 1, 12: imperii, ib. 1, 55: legum, Juv. 14, 177: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13, 13: discendi, *fear*, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66. Objectively: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), *the deference* or *veneration due to you*, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*

rĕ-vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep.* (revereo, Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to stand in awe* or *fear of; to respect, honour, revere*: revereor filium, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 5: hos (*sc.* oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, *stood in awe of*, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 3: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: verearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. *Impers.*: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, Varr. in Non. 497, 1.

rĕ-vergo, 3. *v. n. to incline towards*: fig.: in aliorum commoda, *to tend, conduce*, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sidon. 4, 2.

rĕ-verro, 3. *v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again*: reverram hercle hoc, quod converri modo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 64.

rĕversĭo (revors.), ōnis, *f.* [reverto] *a turning back* before one arrives, *the act of returning*: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7: exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 42. **2.** Of things, *a returning, return*: febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: annua (solis), App. de Mundo, p. 71: reversiones planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7. **II.** Gramm. *t. t.* = ἀναστροφή, *inversion* (as mecum, secum, quibus de rebus): Quint. 8, 6, 65.

rĕverso, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to turn round*: Aug. Conf. 6 *fin.*

rĕversus, a, um, *Part.* [revertor].

rĕvertĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [reverto] *a return*: annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134.

rĕ-verto (-vort.), verti, 3. *v. n. to turn back, to come back, return* (used almost exclusively in the *perfect* tenses, the imperfect being derived from revertor, *q. v.*: the *pres. imperf.* occurs in Lucr. 5, 1252, and in Pomp. in Non. 475, 2): legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Divitiacus ad eum reverterat, ib. 2, 14: Deiotarus quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. Div. 1, 15: ipse reverti Formias, id. Att. 8, 3 *fin.*: Epheso Laodiceam revertit, id. Fam. 3, 10. **II.** Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, ib. 9, 24.

rĕ-vertor (-vort.), versus (-vors.), 3. *v. n. dep.* [verto] *to turn back, turn about; to come back, return* (rarely used except in the *imperfect* tenses: the perfect occur sometimes in the later authors; *e. g.* Vell. 2, 42: Quint. 7, 8, 2: Tac. A. 12, 21): inde illico revortor domum eo, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 8: eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: reversus ille, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: revertebar silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revortar, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 26: nisi domum revorteris, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 31: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: in castra revortitur, Sall. J. 58 *fin.*: ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6: huc revortimini, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 57. (ii) Of things: sol inde (*sc.* a brumalibus flexibus) revortens, Lucr. 5, 615: retroque a terra cuncta revorti, id. 1, 785: quis neget Tiberim reverti, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 12. **II.** Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id. A. P. 390: ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ad easdem particulas haec revertentur, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87: poena reversura est in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340. **2.** Esp. *to return* from a digression, *revert to*: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: ut ad propositum revertamur, id. Fin. 2, 32: ut ad me revertar, id. Coel. 3: revortor ad illam puellam expositítiam, Pl. Casin. prol. 79.

rĕ-vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to clothe again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129.

rĕvĭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revibro] *a reflection* of light: Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.

rĕvĭbrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing*) *a reflection* of light: Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

rĕ-vibro, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to cast back, reflect*: radios, Mart. Cap. 2, 41. **II.** Neutr. *to receive reflection*: ipsa coeli contextio lucis fulgoribus revibravit, id. 8, 273.

rĕvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revinco] *a refuting, refutation*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part.* [revinco].

rĕ-vĭdĕo, 2. *v. n. to see again, visit again*: nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 65.

rĕ-vĭgesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to flourish again*: Juvenc. 2, 204.

rĕ-vīlesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become vile* or *contemptible*: virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. An. 15.

rĕvīmentum, i, *n. an edging, fringe*: (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris detexta et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud. fumi.

rĕvincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revinco] *that may be refuted*: Tert. Res. Carn. 13 *fin.*

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a. to bind back* or *backwards; to bind round, bind fast, fasten*: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, ib. 4, 17: trabes introrsus, ib. 7, 23: navigium, Plin. Pan. 82: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. M. 11, 212: zonam de poste, ib. 10, 379: latus ense, *to gird*, Prop. 3, 14, 11: ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, *with his hands tied behind him*, Virg. Aen. 2, 57: qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, *wrapped up*, Mart. 6, 41. Poet.: latices in glaciem revincti, *bound*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167. **2.** Fig.: mentem amore, Cat. 61, 33: urbes legibus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 47. **II.** *to unbind*: Col. 1, 8, 16.

rĕ-vinco, vici, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer, subdue*: victrices catervae consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 24: revicta conjuratio, *repressed*, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliqua ratione, Lucr. 1, 594. **II.** Fig. *to convict; to refute, disprove*: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, Cic. Arch. 6: aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in culpa et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2: crimina rebus revicta, *disproved*, Liv. 6, 26 *fin.*

rĕvinctus, a, um, *Part* [revincio].

rĕ-vĭrĕo, 2. *v. n. to be green again*: arbores, Albinov. 2, 113.

rĕ-vĭresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become* or *grow green again*: laesae silvae Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58. **2.** Transf. *to become young again*: spes est virginibus, arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305. **II.** Fig. *to grow strong again, to grow young again; to reflourish, revive*: quanquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4: imperium, Curt. 10, 9: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. H. 3, 7 *fin.*: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil. 8, 228.

rĕ-viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f. a restoring of the flesh*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revideo] *a seeing again*: Claud. Mamert. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

rĕ-vīsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq. to visit again* or *frequently*: urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

rĕ-vīso, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to look back on, to come again to see, to revisit*: ut ad me revisas, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 79: Gell. 13, 30: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, *returns*, Lucr. 4, 1113. **II.** Act. *to go* or *come to see again; to revisit*: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*: id. Fam. 1, 10: Cat. 64, 377: reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1: urbem, Lucr. 3, 1080: rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23.

rĕ-vīvĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part. restored to life*: Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

rĕ-vīvisco (revivesco), vixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive*: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: id. Mil. 29, 79: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61. **2.** Transf. *to grow again*: gramina, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33. **II.** Fig.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publica, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38.

rĕ-vīvo, no *perf.*, victum, 3. *v. n. to live again* (rare): Sen. Med. 477.

rĕvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoco] *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (poet.): carmen fatorum, Prop. 4, 7, 51: colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488.

rĕvŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a calling back, recall*: Ov. F. 1, 561.

rĕvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling back* or *away, a recalling*: a bello, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: domum, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2. **2.** Transf.: revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. **2.** In rhetor.: revocatio verbi, *a withdrawing, revocation*: id. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

rĕvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who recalls*: animarum (magus), Ps. Quint. Decl. 10.

rĕvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *recalling, revocatory*: emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32. Subst. revocatoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* epistola) *a letter of recall*: Cod. Justin. 12, 1, 18.

rĕ-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call back, recall*: quoties foras ire volo, me retines, revocas, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 5: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: aliquem ex itinere, id. Div. 2, 8: revocatus de exsilio

Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provincia, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.*: Samnites rursus ad Caudium, Liv. 9, 27: aliquem intro, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 12. *Absol.*: heus abiit: quin revocas, id. Ps. 1, 3, 12: Liv. 30, 20: Hor. S. 1, 6, 61. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t. to call back, to order to return* or *retreat*: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: equites, id. B. C. 1, 80: naves omnes revocat, ib. 3, 14: hos certo signo, ib. 1, 27: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20. Transf. in gen.: (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335. **2.** Transf. of things, *to draw* or *fetch back, turn back*, etc.: oculos meos, id. H. 16, 232: cupidas manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Virg. Aen. 9, 125: gradum, ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to brush forward*. Suet. Caes. 45: proscissam terram in liram, *to bring back, restore*, Col. 2, 10, 5: artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248. **3.** *to call for a repetition of a speech*, etc.; *to encore an actor*, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Liv. 7, 2: Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (*sc.* Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: quum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 5. *Pass. impers.*: nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto "Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat." Millies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58. **II.** Fig. in gen. *to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer*, etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned*, id. de Or. 2, 21: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, id. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1: veteres artes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 12: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.*: nonnunquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *correct themselves*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 52: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw*, id. Pis. 29: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 40: memoriam, Sen. Ben. 5, 25 *fin.*: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: perterritos animos a metu, Quint. 2, 16, 8: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: se ad pristina studia, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitutem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to the cultivation of my mind*, Tac. A. 14, 54. Poet. with *inf.*: nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced*, Prop. 1, 16, 11. **2.** Esp. with *ad* and *acc. to apply, educe, refer*: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Am. 16, 50: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. de Or. 2, 11: rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84. **3.** *to recall, revoke, retract, cancel*: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 618: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: libertatem, Tac. A. 13, 26: literas, Suet. Vesp. 8. **III.** *to ask back again, to invite in return* (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*: Phaedr. 1, 25, 7. **IV.** *to call again, summon anew* (rare): tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocaturosque se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv. 45, 36: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again*, Petr. 23: convivam in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

rĕ-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly back*: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Virg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 742. **II.** Transf.: telum, ib. 7, 684: sol, Manil. 2, 193.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo] *that may be rolled back* (poet.): Ov. Ib. 193.

rĕvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a revolving, revolution*; Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part* [revolvo].

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return*: Draco revolvens sese, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. fur. 182: moles cujus objectu revolutus amnis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens, *going over again*, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *from which the waves are rolled back*, ib. 11, 627. (ii) Reflect. *to return*: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back*, Virg. Aen. 4, 691. Poet. of time: dies, ib. 10, 256: secula, Ov. F. 4, 29. **2.** Esp. *to turn over, read over, repeat*: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. **II.** Fig.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back*, Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through* or *experience again*, Virg. Aen. 10, 61. (ii) Reflect. *to return to*: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Acad. 2, 48, 148: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ad vana et totiens irrisa, Tac. A. 4, 9: primum eodem revolveris, Cic. Div. 2, 5: eo revolvi rem, Liv. 5, 11. **2.** Esp. *to relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon*: sed quid ego haec necquicquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Aen. 2, 101: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr. 46: iras in animo, id. A. 4, 21: curas (animus), Sen. Oed. 764.

rĕ-vŏmo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth again; to disgorge*: salsos fluctus pectore, Virg. Aen. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: spolia, purpuram, aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, Flor. 4, 11, 7. Poet.: illisum scopulis revomentibus aequor, *dashing back*, Lucan. 6, 24. **II.** Fig.: cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor 2, 10 *fin.*

rĕvorsĭo, v. reversio.

rĕvorto and **rĕvortor**, v. revert.

rĕvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revello] *a tearing off* or *away*: Plin. 13, 12, 24.

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [revello].

rex, rēgis. *m.* (*gen. plur.* regerum, Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.) [rego] *a monarch, king*: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: simu atque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, ib. 2, 26: rex Ancus, ib. 2, 3: regem deligere creare, constituere, ib. 2, 12, *etc.*: rex patrem vicit, *i. e. the feelings of the king overcame those of the father*, Ov M. 12, 30. During the Republic, i. q *tyrant, despot*: hoc nomen (*sc.* tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent, Cic. Rep. 2, 27. (On the Roman Kings, *v.* Smith's Ant. 991 *seqq.*) But the name rex continued to be used for *priest*; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and, rex Nemorensis, *i. e. priest of Diana Aricina*, Suet. Cal. 35. **2.** Adj. (poet.) *ruling, that rules* or *sways*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. Aen. 1, 21. **3.** Esp. like the Gr. *βασιλεύς, the King of Persia*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65: Nep. Milt. 7: also regum rex, Suet. Cal. 5. **4.** *Jupiter*, as king of gods and men: quem (*sc.* Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrina expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 65 And of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 10, 606: umbrarum, *Pluto*, ib. 7, 249: antiqui poli, mundique prioris, *Saturn*, Mart. 12, 62: rex Aeolus, Virg. Aen. 1, 52. **II.** Transf.: *head, chief, leader, master*, etc.: *a lion*: Phaedr. 4, 13, 4: *a bull*: Stat. Th. 5, 333: *the queen-bee*: Virg. G. 4, 106: *the eagle*: Plin. 10, 74, 95: *the Eridanus*, as the principal river of Italy: Virg. G. 1, 482: *Phanaean wine*: ib. 2, 98: *the master* of a feast, like βασιλεύς: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1: *a governor, preceptor*: actae puertiae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8: *the leader, king* in children's games: id. Ep. 1, 1, 59: *the protector, patron* of parasites: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 59: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 20: Juv. 1, 136: *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince*: Virg. Aen. 9, 223. Flor. 4, 9, 7: *a powerful, rich*, or *fortunate person*: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 26: Hor Od. 2, 14, 11: id. A. P. 434. (Hence It. *re*; Sp. *rey*; Fr. *roi.*)

rhabdos, i, *f.* = ῥάβδος (a rod), *a sort of meteor*: App. de Mundo, p. 64.

rhacŏma, ae, *f. a root*, prob. i. q. rha, *rhubarb*: Plin. 27, 12, 105.

rhăgădes, um, *f. plu.* and **rhăgădia**, orum, *n. plu.* = ῥαγάδες and ῥαγάδια, *a kind of sores* or *chaps*: Plin. 23, 4, 44.

rhăgĭon, ii, *n.* = ῥάγιον, *a small spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

rhamnos, i, *f.* = ῥάμνος, *buckthorn* of two kinds: (i) candidior = Rhamnus saxatilis, Linn.: (ii) nigrior = R. oleoides, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 76: Veg. 5, 74.

rhapēĭon, ii, *n.* = ῥαπήϊον, *a plant, also called* leontopetalon, *q. v.*: Plin. 27, 11, 72.

rhăpisma, ătis, *n.* = ῥάπισμα, *a blow with a stick, a rap*: Cod. Justin. 8, 49, 6.

rhapsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = ῥαψῳδία, *a rhapsody*: secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep. Dion. 6.

rhectae, arum, *m. plu.* = ῥῆκται, *a kind of earthquake*: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

rhēda, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57 and 68] *a four-wheeled carriage*; Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: id. Phil. 2, 24: Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 994.)

rhēdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rheda] *pertaining to a* rheda: muli, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7. **II.** Subst. rhedarius, ii, *m. the driver of a* rheda, *a coachman*: Cic. Mil. 10, 29. **2.** *the builder of a* rheda, *a carriage-maker*: Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5.

rhēno, onis, v. reno.

rhētor, ŏris, *m.* = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric, a rhetorician*: qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dic endi praecepta traderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 18 *fin.*: in rhetorum scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 14: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1 *fin.* **II.** *an orator:* Nep. Epam. 6.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭce**, ēs, *f.*=ῥητορική, *the art of oratory, rhetoric:* dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54.

rhētŏrĭcē, *adv. in an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, rhetorically:* rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut. 11, 43.

rhētŏrĭco, avi, 1. *v. a.* [rhetoricus] *to speak rhetorically:* Nov. in Non. 476, 6.

rhētŏrĭcor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to speak rhetorically* or *like an orator:* Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

rhētŏrĭcōtĕros, i, *comp. adj.* = ῥητορικώτερος, *more oratical:* Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

rhētŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ῥητορικός, *pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical:* nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29 *fin.*: ars, *a treatise on rhetoric*, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: rhetorici doctores, *teachers of rhetoric*, id. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3: libri, *books on rhetoric*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3. And *absol.* (*sc.* liber): nisi rhetoricos suos ipse adolescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), (the books erroneously called de Inventione), Quint. 3, 1, 20: sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14. **2.** Subst. rhetorica, orum, *n. plu. rhetoric:* rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.

rhētŏriscus, i, *m. dim.* [rhetor] *a paltry rhetorician:* Gell. 17, 20.

rhētŏrisso, 1. *v. n.* = ῥητορίζω, *to speak rhetorically:* Pomp. in Non. 166, 3.

rhētra, ae, *f.* = ῥήτρα, *a saying, maxim, law:* Lycurgi, Amm. 16, 5.

rheuma, ătis, *n.* =ῥεῦμα, *a flowing flood:* maris (*i. e.* aestus), Veg. Mil. 5, 12. **II.** *a catarrh, rheum:* Hier. Ep. 122, 1.

rheumătĭcus, i, *m.*=ῥευματικός, *one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh:* Plin. 29, 6, 9.

rheumătismus, i, *m.*=ῥευματισμος, *rheum, catarrh:* Plin. 22, 18, 21.

rheumătizo, 1. *v. n.*=ῥευματίζομαι, *to be troubled with rheum:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

rhexia, ae, *f. a plant also called* onochelis and anchusa, *alkanet*, Anchusa tinctoria, Linn. . Plin. 22, 21, 25.

rhīna, ae, *f.*=ῥίνη, *a kind of shark, the angel-fish*, Squatina laevis, Cuv.; the skin of which was used by the Romans for polishing wood and ivory, and still furnishes the finest shagreen: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

rhīnenchȳtēs, ae, *m.*=ῥινεγχύτης, *an instrument for syringing the nose:* Scrib. Comp. 7.

rhīnĭon, ii, *n.*=ῥινίον, collyrium, *on ointment for removing scars* · Cels. 6, 6, 30.

rhīnŏcĕrōs, ōtis, *m.*=ῥινόκερως, *a rhinoceros*, Rhinoceros indicus, Linn. Plin. 8, 20, 29: Mart. Spect. 9, 22. **II.** Meton. *a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn:* Juv. 7, 130: Mart. 14, 52: Fig.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, *to turn up the nose, to sneer*, id. 1, 4.

rhīnŏcĕrōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rhinoceros] *of a rhinoceros:* naris, *i. e. sneering, mocking*, Sidon. Carm. 9, 339.

rhizĭas, ae, *m.*=ῥιζίας, *juice extracted from a root* (*opp.* caulias): Plin. 19, 3, 15.

rhizŏtŏmos, i, *f. a kind of iris*, prob. Iris angustifolia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 19.

rhizŏtŏmūmĕna, orum, *n. plu.*=ῥιζοτομούμενα, *works treating on medicines prepared from roots:* Plin. 20, 23, 96.

rhō, *indecl.*=ῥῶ, *the Greek name of the letter* r: Cic. Div. 2, 46.

rhŏdĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=ῥόδινος, *prepared from roses:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: oleum, *oil of roses*, id. 15, 7, 7.

rhŏdītis, is, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

rhŏdŏdaphnē, ēs, *f.* = ῥοδοδάφνη, *the rose-bay, oleander*, Nerium Oleander, Linn.: Plin. 16, 20, 33: Pall. 1, 35, 9.

rhŏdŏdendros, i, *f.*, and **rhŏdŏdendron**, i, *n.*=ῥοδόδενδρον, i. q. rhododaphne, *the rose-bay, oleander:* Plin. 16, 20, 33: id. 21, 13, 45.

rhŏdŏmĕli, *n. indecl.* = ῥοδόμελι, *honey of roses:* Pall. Maj. 16.

rhodōra, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] *a plant, meadow-sweet*, Spiraea Ulmaria, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 112.

rhoeas, ădis, or **rhoea**, ae, *f.*= ῥοιάς, *the common red poppy*, Papaver Rhoeas, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 53.

rhŏĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ῥοϊκός, *pertaining to the sumach* (rhus), *sumach-:* folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

rhŏītēs, ae, *m.*=ῥοΐτης (*sc.* οἶνος), *pomegranate wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19; 3.

rhombŏīdēs, is, *f.*=ῥομβοειδής, in mathematics, *a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid:* Frontin. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.

rhombus, i, *m.*=ῥόμβος, *a magician's circle:* Prop. 2, 28, 35: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7. **II.** *a kind of fish, the turbot*, Pleuronestes maximus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 54, 79: Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: Juv. 4, 39. **III.** *a mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb:* Front. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.

rhomphaea, ae, *f.*=ῥομφαία (pure Latin, rumpia, Gell. 10, 25; with *i* short, rumpia, Val. Fl. 6, 98), *a long javelin* used by barbarous nations: Liv. 31, 39: Claud. Epigr. 27.

rhomphĕālis, e, *adj.* [rhomphaea] *pertaining to the* rhomphaea: incendium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

rhonchĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [rhonchus] *snorting:* rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

rhoncho, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to snore, to snort:* Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

rhonchus, i, *m.*=ῥόγχος, *a snoring:* Mart. 3, 82. **2.** Transf. *the croaking* of a frog: App. M. 1, p. 106. **II.** Fig. *a sneer, jeer:* Mart. 1, 4.

rhŏpălon, i, *n.*=ῥόπαλον, *the plant* nymphaea, *q. v.:* Plin. 25, 7, 37.

rhūs, rhŏis (also corrupted into roris, Col. 12, 42, 3: *abl.* rore, id. 9, 13, 5: Pall. Mart. 15, 1), *m.* (*f.* in Scrib. Larg. 142)=ῥοῦς, *a bushy shrub, sumach*, of two kinds: (i) erythros=Rhus Coriaria, Linn. (ii) puter coriarius=Coriarius myrtifolius, Linn.: Plin. 29, 11, 54 *sq.*: Cels. 6, 11: *acc.* rhun, Plin. 24, 14, 79: rhum, id. 29, 3, 11 *fin.*

rhūsĕlīnon, i, *n.* = ῥουσέλινον, *a plant, also called* apium rusticum: App. Herb. 8.

rhȳpărogrăphos, i, *m.* = ῥυπαοόγραφος, *a painter of low* or *mean subjects:* Plin. 35, 10, 37.

rhȳpōdēs, is, *adj.*=ῥυπώδης, *dirty, smeared:* emplastrum, *a drawing plaster*, Cels. 6, 18, 7.

rhythmĭcē, ēs, *f.*=ῥυθμικὴ, *sc.* τέχνη, *the art of number* in gen.; *arithmetic, rhythm:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rhythmĭcus, i, *m.*=ῥυθμικός, *one who pays attention to* or *teaches the art of preserving rhythm:* Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: Quint. 9, 4, 68.

rhythmizŏmĕnon, i, *n.*=ῥυθμιζόμενον, *that which is reduced to measure* or *rhythm:* Mart Cap. 1, p. 326.

rhythmŏīdēs, is, *adj.*=ῥυθμοειδὴς, *like rhythm, rhythmical:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rythmos or **-us**, i, *m.*=ῥυθμός, *symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech: Mart. Cap. 9, 326: Quint. 9, 4, 51 *sq.*

rhȳtĭum, ii, *n.*=ῥύτιον, *a horn-shaped drinking-vessel:* Mart. 2, 35.

rīca, ae, *f. a veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by Roman women: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48: Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15: Gell. 6, 10: Fest. s. v

rīcīnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [ricinium] *wearing a* ricinium: mimi, Auct. ap Fest. *s. v.* recinium.

rīcīnĭum, ii, *n.* [rica] *a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it*, worn esp. by women and mourners. Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59 Fest. *s. v.* recinium: *v.* Smith's Ant. 995.

rīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *veiled:* mitra, Varr. in Non. 539, 26.

rĭcĭnus, i, *m. a large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs*, etc., *a tick, tike*, Ixodes Ricinus, Latreille: Cato R. R 96, 2: Plin. 22, 18, 21. **II.** *a plant, called also* cici *and* croton, *the castor-oil plant*, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7. (Hence Sp. *rezno.*)

ricto, 1. *v. n.* [ringor] *to cry like a leopard:* Spart. Get. 5.

rictum, i, v. rictus, *ad intt.*

rictus, ūs, *m.* (rictum, i, *n.*: Lucr. 6, 1194: Cic. Verr. 4, 43: *plur.*: ricta, Lucr. 5, 1063) [ringor] *the opened mouth* (esp. in laughing): Cic. *loc. cit.*: Suet. Claud. 30: Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: Juv. 10, 230: *plur.*: Ov. A. A. 2, 283. Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws:* id. M. 1, 741: Juv. 10, 272: *plur.*: Lucr. 5, 1063: Ov. M. 3, 674. **2.** Transf. *the opening of the eyes* (poet.): Lucan. 6, 757: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168.

rīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rica] *a small veil:* Turpil. in Non. 539, 25.

rīdĕo, risi, risum (*dep.* Petr. 57, 3), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to laugh:* nunquam ullo die risi adaeque neque hoc quod reliquum est plus risuram opinor, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 4: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: M. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, id. Fin. 5, 30 *ad fin.*: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat, *while laughing*, i. e. *in a jesting manner*, id. S. 1, 1, 24. With a homogeneous object: ridere γέλωτα σαρδόνιον, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. **2.** Esp. *to laugh pleasantly, to smile;* and with *ad* or *dat to smile on:* Juppiter hic risit tempestatesque serenae riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis, Enn. Ann. 1, 172 ridere ad patrem, Cat. 61, 219: cui non risere parentes, Virg. E. 4, 62. (ii) Transf. of things, *to smile, to look cheerful* or *pleasant:* innubilus aether ridet, Lucr. 3, 22: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. M. 15, 205: mixta ridenti colocasia acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20. With *dat.*: tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. 1, 8: Cat. 64, 285: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 13. **3.** *to laugh in ridicule, to mock:* quando potentior largis muneribus riserit aemuli, ib. 4, 1, 18.

II. Act. *to laugh at, laugh over:* rideo hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 9: Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7 · porcum de grege Epicuri, id. Ep. 1, 4, 16 joca tua, Cic. Att. 14, 14: haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas, *say in jest*, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*: nemo illic vitia ridet, Tac. G 19: perjuros amantes, Prop. 2, 16, 47. With *inf.*: Stat. Th. 10, 648. *Pass.*: haec ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, timide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint. 6, 3, 7. **2.** Esp. *to smile upon:* quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 21.

3. *to laugh at, ridicule, jeer:* ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: risimus et merito nuper poëtam, Quint. 8, 3, 19: praesaga verba senis, Ov. M. 3, 514. *Pass.*: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: rideatur merito, Quint. 11, 1, 44: Hor. S. 1, 3, 30. peccet ad extremum ridendus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9. (Hence It. *ridere;* Fr. *rire.*)

rīdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *laughing:* Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 32.

ridica, ae, *f. a stake, a vine-prop* · Cato R. R. 17: Varr. R. R. 1. 8, 4.

rīdicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ridica] *a little stake, a peg, plug*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 3.

rīdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny*: ridicularia fundere, *to utter jests, drolleries*, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 64. Subst. ridicularius, ii, *m. a droll, a jester*: Gell. 4, 20.

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243. **II.** *ridiculously, absurdly*: id. Verr. 4, 66.

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *laughable, facetious, droll*: parasitus ridiculosissimus, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 64: negotia, Arn. 5, 175: non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, *not comical but ridiculous*, Hier. adv. Rufin. 3, 12.

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious*: quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58: cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13: homines, id. Verr. 1, 46: Juv. 3, 153: inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Asin. prol. 14: ridicula et jocosa res, Cat. 56, 1: dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: vultus gestusque, id. 6, 3, 26: ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: huic, tam cito? ridiculum! *how comical!* id. And. 3, 1, 16. Poet. with *inf.*: (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. **2.** Susbt. ridiculus, i, *m. a jester, buffoon*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 21: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13. (ii) ridiculum, i, *n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke*, etc.: proprium materiae, de qua nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis *περὶ γελοίου* inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22: in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic. Or. 26: per ridiculum dicere (*opp.* severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causa, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58 *fin.*: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, ib. 2, 71. **II.** In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous*: hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, id. Verr. 4, 66: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 46: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71: poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55: est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8.

rien, v. renes, *ad init.*

rĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rigo] *a watering, irrigating*: Col. 11, 3, 48.

rĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a waterer*: Tert. adv. Valent. 15 *fin.*

rĭgĕ-făcĭo, fēci, 3. *v. a. to make stiff, to stiffen, benumb*: exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23.

rĭgens, entis, *Part.* [rigeo]. **II.** Adj.: *stiff, unbending, rigid*: aqua, *frozen*, Mart. 14, 117: pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Solin. 15: caput, *rigid*, Quint. 11, 3, 69. **2.** Fig. *inflexible, stubborn, unyielding*: animus, Sen. Hippol. 413: vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be stiff* or *numb; to stiffen*, esp. with cold: rigere frigore, Lucr. 3, 904: ceterae partes (terrae) frigore rigent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: gelu, Liv. 21, 32. prata rigent, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54: horridus December, Mart. 7, 95. (ii) In gen.: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end*, Ov. M. 3, 100: ardua cervix, ib. 8, 284: rigent cerealia dona, *i. e. are hardened into gold*, ib. 11, 122: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, *standing out*, Virg. Aen. 11, 72: loricam ex aere rigentem, ib. 8, 621: signa, Lucr. 5, 1427. **2.** Poet. transf. *to stand stiff* or *upright*: (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. M. 4. 527. illiterati num minus nervi rigent? Hor. Epod. 8, 17. **II.** Fig. (rare) *to remain unmoved, inert*: feritas immota riget, Mart. 5, 31. [Akin to *frigeo*: also to Gr. *ῥιγέω*, Gr. *φρίσσω*, root *φρικ*.]

rĭgesco, gui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rigeo] *to grow stiff* or *numb*: *to stiffen, harden*, esp. with cold (poet.): vestes indutae, Virg. G. 3, 363: aquae in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, ib. 9, 357: lacerti, ib. 4, 555: corpora visa Gorgone, ib. 5, 209. **2.** Transf. *to stand erect, to bristle up*: sensi metu riguisse capillos, id. F. 1, 97. **II.** Fig.: nunquam corrupta rigescent secula? *will grow serious* or *manly*, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 113.

rĭgĭdē, *adv. in a straight line, stiffly*: Vitr. 2, 3: Sen. Ben. 2, 17. **II.** *rigorously, severely*: Ov. Tr. 2, 251. *Comp.*: Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

rĭgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rigidus] *stiffness, hardness* of wood: Vitr. 2, 9.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo] *stiff, hard, rigid*: pruinae, Lucr. 2, 521: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: umbrae, Lucr. 5, 763: frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82: Liv. 35, 11: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: setae, ib. 8, 428: capilli, ib. 10, 425: oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: quercus, Virg. E. 6, 28: custos ruris, *i. e. Priapus*, Ov. F. 1, 391: silices, id. M. 9, 614: mons, *rocky*, ib. 8, 797. *Comp.*: Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitarentur veritatem, Cic. Brut. 18, 70. **II.** Fig. *hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough*: mors, *i. e. stiffening, making rigid*, Lucr. 6, 1195: vox, *harsh*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rude, unpolished*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25: fossor, *hardy*, Mart. 7, 71: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17: censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. M. 2, 813: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: rigidi servator honesti, Lucan. 2, 389: mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: rigida duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Mars, *rough, fierce*, Ov. M. 8, 20: Getae, id. Tr. 5, 1, 46: leo, Mart. 10, 65. *Sup.*: Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissimae, Arn. 5, 164. (Hence Fr. *roide.*)

rĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew*: imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 613: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, id. 6, 714: tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: lucum perenni aqua (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40: seminaria, Col. 5, 6, 8: vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat, Virg. Aen. 9, 251: ter fletibus ora rigavit, Ov. M. 11, 419. *Absol.*: nubes nimbique rigantes, Lucr. 6, 521: accolae, Curt. 8, 9. **2.** Poet. transf.: natos vitali rore, *to suckle*, poët. Cic Div. 1, 12, 20: solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur coelum rigare, *to flood*, Lucr. 4, 203. **3.** Fig.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: ora alicujus Philetaea aqua, Prop. 3, 3, 52. **II.** *to convey water* or *any other liquid* = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 *fin.*: vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69. **2.** Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius in Macr. S. 6, 1. [Akin to Germ. *regen*; Eng. *rain*.]

rĭgor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo] *stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, hardness, firmness*: tandem bruma nives affert pigrumque rigorem reddit, Lucr. 5, 745: Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: coeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 58: cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity*, Plin. 28, 12, 52: immobilis faciei, Quint. 9, 3, 101: vultus (in portraits), Plin. 35, 9, 35: nervorum *cramp, spasm*, Cels. 2, 1: and ellip rigor, Plin. 26, 12, 81: id. 35, 6, 27: fluminis, *i. e. a straight course*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5: in the agrimensores, *a straight line*, opp. to flexus: Front. Expos. form. p. 38 Goes. Aggen. de Limit. p. 46 *fin.*: auri, *hardness, firmness*, Lucr. 1, 494: ferri, Virg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, Ov. M. 1, 401: arborum, Plin. 16, 40, 77. **II.** Fig. *hardness, inflexibility, roughness, severity, rigour*: accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: te tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli decet, *rudeness*, Ov. H. 4, 77: nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 *fin.*: animi, id. A. 6, 50: Sen. de Ira 1, 16: disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 83.

rĭgōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [rigor] *stiff upright*: traduces, Plin. 17, 23. 35.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo]. **I.** Act. *that waters, irrigates*: rigui in vallibus amnes, Virg. G. 2, 485. Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, *i. e. distended with milk*, Sol. 2. **II.** Pass. *watered, well watered*: hortus, Ov. M 8, 646: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6. **2.** Subst. rigua, orum, *n. plu. well-watered places*: id. 9, 57, 83. (ii) riguus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ager): id. 17, 26, 41.

rīma, ae, *f.* [perh. for rigma, from RIG, root of ringor; hence, lit. *an opening of the mouth*] *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure*: angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29 cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515: tenuis rima, ib. 4, 65: hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tellus fissa agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 211: ducere, ib. 4, 65 facere, *to make*, id. Tr. 2, 85: naves rimis fatiscunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: explere, *to stop up*, Cic. Or. 69 *fin.* Poet.: ignea rima micans, *a flash of lightning*, Virg. Aen. 8, 392: Plin. 2, 43, 43. Comically: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfluo, *I am full of chinks*, i. e. *can keep nothing to myself*, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 5.

rīmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [rimor] *examining, considering*: App. M. 2, p. 116.

rīmātim, *adv. through the chinks*: speculabunda, Mart. Cap. p. 27.

rīmātor, ōris, *m.* [rimor] *an investigator*: Arn. 5, p. 161.

rīmo, 1. *v. a* for rimor: Att. in Non 382, 10: Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rīmor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [rima] *to lay open, tear up, turn* or *grub up*: rastris terram rimantur, Virg. G. 3, 534: volucres rimantur prata Caystri, ib. 1, 384: stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1. **II.** Transf. *to pry into search, examine, explore*: vultur viscera rimatur epulis, *ransacks for food*, Virg. Aen. 6, 599: haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv. 6, 551: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. H. 2, 29: partes rimatur apertas, qua vulnus letale ferat, Virg. Aen. 11, 749. auras elatis naribus, Ov. Hal. 77. *Absol.*: quod cuique repertum rimanti, Virg. Aen. 7, 508. **2.** Fig. *to examine thoroughly, investigate*: hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest Posidonius, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: mihi cuncta rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6: secreta, Tac. A. 6, 3: metus ejus, ib. 14, 57: offensas, id. H. 4, 11.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of cracks, chinks*, or *fissures*: fores, Prop. 2, 17, 16: cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414: aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: vasa, Juv. 3, 270. *Comp.*: pulmo, Gell. 17, 11. **II.** Fig.: quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, *that keeps nothing secret*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

rīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small crack, chink*, or *fissure*: Cels. 8, 4.

ringor, ctus, 3. *v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth* (rare): ridens ringitur, Pomp. in Non. 517, 30. **II.** Fig. *to be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl*: ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 27: Sen. Ep. 104: Hor Ep. 2, 2, 128. (Hence Sp. *reñir.*)

rīpa, ae, *f. the bank of a stream:* ripa fluminis, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19. **2.** Transf. *the shore of the sea* (rare): villa semper mare recte conspicit cum pulsatur et fluctu respergitur; nunquam ex ripa, sed haud paulum submota a litore, Col. 1, 5: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24. **3.** Fig.: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 6. (Hence It. *riva;* Sp. *ria;* Fr. *rive;* also It. *arrivare;* Sp. *arribar;* Fr. *arriver.*)

rīpārĭenses or **rīpārenses**, ium, *m. plu.* [ripa] *troops stationed on the bank of a river:* Vopisc. Aurel. 38.

rīpārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that frequents the banks of rivers:* hirundines, *bank-martins, sand-martins:* Plin. 30, 4, 12.

rīpensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *situated* or *stationed on a river's bank:* Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube,* Amm. 26, 7: milites, i. q. riparienses, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 4.

rīpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bank* or *margin:* Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

riscus, i, *m.*=ῥίσκος. *a trunk, chest:* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2. 26.

rīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rideo] *that can laugh, risible:* Mart. Cap. 4, 123.

rīsĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [risus loquor] *a tattling and laughing at the same time:* Tert. Poenit. 10.

rīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rideo] *a laughing, laughter, laugh:* quot risiones! Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

rīsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to laugh over* or *at:* Naev. in Non. 209, 31.

rīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a laugher, mocker, banterer:* Hor. A. P. 225: Firm. Math. 5, 2.

rīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laughing, laughter, laugh:* risum movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3: risum judicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 12: miros risus nos edere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7: in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: nimis aegre risum continui, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 36: nequeo risu me admoderarier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10. (Hence It. *riso;* Fr. *ris.*)

rītĕ, *adv.* (perh. an old *abl.*=ritu) *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage:* nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunto praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: deos rite apprecati, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: Latonae puerum canentes, ib. 4. 6, 37: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8: votum solvi, id. 31, 9. **||.** Transf. in gen. *in a proper* or *just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, well:* hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus rite paratis, Virg. Aen. 4, 555: aperire partus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 13: deos veneror, ut, quod de mea re huc veni, rite venerim, *at the right time, fortunately,* Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 18. **2.** *according to custom* or *usage:* retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 496: campestres Scythae, quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos, Virg. Aen. 9, 352. [Etym. dub.: but perh. *rite* and *ritus* are other forms of *recte* and *rectus.*]

rītŭālis, e, *adj.* [ritus] *relating to religious rites* or *ceremonies, ritual:* rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, *etc.*, Fest. *s. v.*

rītŭālĭter, *adv. according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies:* Amm. 29, 1.

rītus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* rituis, Varr. in Non. 494, 30: *abl.* rite nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285) *a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite:* Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: quo haec privatim et publice modo rituque fiant, discunto ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 836: de more rituque priscae religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt. Cic. N. D. 3, 20: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*: lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398. **||.** Transf. in gen. *a custom, usage, manner, mode, way:* cognosse Sabinae gentis ritus, ib. 15, 5: Cyclopum referre, ib. 93: humanos, ib. 9, 500: dissimiles, Plin. 11, 10, 10: externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Judaicosque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2. **2.** Adverbially, in *abl. sing.* with *gen. after the usage, manner,* or *fashion of:* more ferarum quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1261: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: latronum ritu vivere, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucili, id. S. 2, 1, 29: fluminis, id. Od. 3, 29, 34. With *adject.*: haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 44: suo ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr. 5, 921: novo sublime ritu moliar atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13: rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, *in the way that,* Lucr. 6, 1154.

rīvālĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [rivalis] *pertaining to those who use the same brook:* lex, Fest. *s. v.* sifus.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus] *pertaining to a brook:* alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6. **||.** Subst. rivales, ium, *m. plu. those who use the same brook, neighbours:* si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu, Ulp. Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26: Gell. 14, 1. **2.** Transf. rivalis, is, *m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 30: Cat. 57, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37: Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60: Suet. Oth. 3. Of animals: Col. 7, 3, 4. Proverb.: amare sine rivali, *to have no rival* or *competitor:* o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis] *rivalry in love:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: App. M. 10, p. 250.

rīvātim, *adv. like a brook* or *brooks:* Macr. S. 7, 12 *fin.*

rīvĭ-fīnālis, e, *adj. bounded by a brook:* Sic. Flacc. p. 12 Goes.

rīvīnus, ἀντίζηλος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis.)

rīvo, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to lead* or *draw off:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rīvōsus, ῥειδώδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus] *a small brook, a rill, rivulet:* Almonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 160. **||.** Fig.: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117.

rīvus, i, *m. a small stream of water, a brook:* rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεῖν, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli propter aquae rivum, *by a waterbrook,* Lucr. 2, 30: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar averterat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21: mobiles, id. Od. 1, 7, 14: celeres, ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, ib. 3, 13, 7. Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to make mountains of molehills,* Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 22. **2.** Transf. *an artificial water-course, channel, gutter:* Vitr. 8, 7: Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61: Pomp. ib. 8, 3, 15. **3.** Of other liquids: manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1255: uberes lactis, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Virg. Aen. 11, 668: Liv. 26, 23: sudoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 656: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110. **||.** Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Op. D. 20 *fin.* [Akin to Sans. *sru,* "fluere; Gr. ῥέω.] (Hence It. Sp. *rio;* Fr. *ru,* dim. *ruisseau.*)

rixa, ae, *f.* [RIG, root of ringo] *a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife:* ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixa ense, id. 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37: corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.*: crebrae, id. G. 22: sanguineae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. **||.** In gen. *a battle, contest* (rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5. Of beasts: Ov. Ib. 172: Plin. 11, 17, 18.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [rixa] *a brawler, wrangler:* Quint. 11, 1, 29: Firm. Math. 5.

rixātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quarrel, brawling, contentious:* Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixo, 1. *v. a.* for rixor: Varr. in Non. 477, 22 *sq.*

rixor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [rixa] *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute:* multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1285: quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: de lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15: non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26. **||.** Transf. of things: *to oppose; to clash, disagree:* (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, *offer resistance,* Varr. R. R. 1, 47: rami arborum inter se rixantur, *are intermingled,* Plin. 16, 2, 2: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56.

rixōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *quarrelsome, pugnacious:* aves, Col. 8, 2, 5.

rōbīgĭno (rubig.), 1. *v. n.* [robigo] *to contract rust, to rust:* App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

rōbīgĭnōsus (rubig.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rusty:* strigilis, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45. **||.** Fig.: dentibus robiginosis cuncta rodit, *envious,* Mart. 5, 28.

rōbīgo (rūb.), inis, *f. rust* of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 13: Virg. G. 1, 495: Plin. 7, 15, 13. **2.** Transf. *blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness,* etc. Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Plin. 18, 28, 68: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 7: Plin. 36, 18, 30: Ov. M. 2, 776. **||.** Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, id. Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5. [Perh. of the same root as *rŭb-er, rŭb-or,* etc., notwithstanding the difference of the quantity.]

rōbŏrārĭum, ii, *n.* [robur] *an inclosure for animals, built of oaken boards:* Scip. Afric. in Gell. 2, 20.

rōbŏrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow strong:* Nov. in Non. 116, 26.

rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [roboro] **||.** Adj. *strong, vigorous:* roboratior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25.

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *oaken, of oak:* pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

rōbŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm:* artus, Lucr. 4, 1035: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35. **||.** Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112: haec omnia exercitatione plurima, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34: educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, Cic. Or. 13 *fin.*

rōbŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stiff, rigid:* passio, *a cramp,* Veg. 5, 23.

rōbur (old form, rōbus, Cato R. R. 17, 1: Col. 2, 6, 1), ŏris, *n. hardness, strength*: duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449: Virg. Aen. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 881. **II.** *a very hard kind of oak*, Quercus Robur, Linn., var. pedunculata and sessiliflora: Plin. 16, 6, 8: ib. 40, 76, § 204. (ii) In gen. *an oak*: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak*, Ov. M. 3, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), ib. 1, 303. (iii) *oak-wood, oak*: naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 1, 31, 100. Poet.: illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9: o saxis nimirum et robore nati! Stat. Th. 4, 340. (iv) *the trunk* of an oak: annoso validam robore quercum, *of an old and sturdy trunk*, Virg. Aen. 4, 441: Ov. M. 8, 743. **2.** In gen. *any very hard kind of tree* or *wood*: morsus roboris, *of the wild olive*, Virg. Aen. 12, 783: Massyla, *i. e.* citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94.

3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: Lacedaemonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, *on oaken benches*, Cic. Mur. 35 *ad fin.*: *the wooden horse* before Troy: Virg. Aen. 2, 230: *a lance*: ib. 10, 479: *a club*: Ov. M. 12, 349: aratri, *the oaken plough*, Virg. G. 1, 162. (ii) Esp. *the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius* (called also Tullianum): robus in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur, Fest. *s. v.* robum: Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*: Tac. A. 4, 29: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: *v.* Smith's Ant. 241. **III.** Fig. *power, strength, force, vigour*: alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8: in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off. 1, 5: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Manil. 4, 10: hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt? id. Planc. 8 *fin.*: qui robur aliquod in stilo fecerint, Quint. 10, 3, 10. **2.** *the strongest, most effective*, or *best part, the pith* or *kernel*; of soldiers, *the flower*, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34: et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: Caes. B. C. 3, 87: Liv. 30, 2: senatus robur, id. 5, 39: betae, i. e. *stalks*, Col. 10, 326: quoniam robus et pondere et nitore praestat, *a kind of wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 1. *Plur.*: tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic. Clu. 56: Liv. 7, 7: Ov. M. 7, 510. [Akin to Gr. ῥώ-μη.] (Hence It. *rovere*; Sp. *roble*; Fr. *rouvre*.)

rōburnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *of oaks*: fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

rōbus, ŏris, v. robur, *ad init.*

rŏbus, a, um, v. rubeus.

rōbustē, *adv. stoutly, strongly*: Aug. Conf. 8, 11.

rōbustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *of oak* or *hard wood*: scandulae, Vitr. 2, 1.

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust*: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 48: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45: palmes, id. 17, 22, 35: cibus, *nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: triticum, Col. 2, 9, 3: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: transit in aestatem post ver robustior annus fitque valens juvenis, Ov. M. 15, 206: usu atque aetate robustior, Cic. Sull. 16, 47: robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10: robustus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2: corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet. Tib. 68: robustissima juventus, id. Ner. 20. **2.** Fig.: si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: robusta et solida eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23: robustior improbitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, id. Off. 1, 20, 67. **II.** *of oak, oaken*: capitulum stipites, Cato R. R. 18, 4: materia, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3: caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55: stipites, Liv. 38, 5: fores, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: plaustra, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74: carcer (v. robur, *no.* II. 3.), Pl. Curc. 5, 3. 13.

rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw*: quod clipeos mures rosissent, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: pollicem dente, Hor. Epod. 5, 48: vivos ungues, id. S. 1, 10, 71: rode, caper, vitem, Ov. F. 1, 357. **2.** Transf. *to eat away, corrode, consume*: ripas (flumina), Lucr. 5, 257: ferrum (robigo), Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 71: tophum (calx), Plin. 36, 12, 48. **II.** Fig.: in conviviis rodunt, *backbite, disparage*, Cic. Balb. 26: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: cuncta robiginosis dentibus, Mart. 5, 28: dentem dente, *to speak ill of each other*, id. 13, 2: murmura cum secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, *mutter to themselves*, Pers. 3, 81. (Hence Sp. *rozar*.)

rōdus and **rōduscŭlum**, v. raud.

rŏgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus] *pertaining to a funeral pile*: flammae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: cadaver, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

rŏgāmentum, i, *n.* [rogo] *a question*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an asking; an entreaty, request*: ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 *fin.*: injusta amici, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4. **2.** in rhetor. *a question, interrogation*: rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 1, 29. **II.** Esp. *a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill* (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: ad plebem, Liv. 33, 52: quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, *was proposed, introduced*, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: in dissuasione rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, id. Clu. 51: Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id. Att. 1, 14: suasit rogationem, *recommended, spoke in favour of it*, id. Rep. 3, 18: intercedere rogationi, *to oppose it*, id. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*: rogationem antiquare, *to reject it*, Liv. 31, 6: rogationem accipere, *to accept it*, Cic. Att. 1, 14: rogationes jubere, *opp.* antiquare, Liv. 6, 39: per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry through*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: Liv. 3, 54. *v.* Smith's Ant. 682.

rŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rogatio] *an unimportant bill* or *proposed law*: Auct. Or. pro domo 20. **II.** *a little question*: Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [rogo] *a beggar, mendicant*: Mart. 10, 5. **II.** Esp. *one who proposes a law to the people*: Lucil. in Non. 383, 14. **2.** *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk*: Cic. N. D. 2, 4: id. Div. 1, 17 *fin.* **3.** Transf. in gen. *one who makes a proposal, a proposer*: haec epistola non suasoris est sed rogatoris, id. Att. 16, 16.

rŏgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a request, suit, entreaty* (only in *abl. sing.*): Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. Att. 1, 9 *fin.*: id. Fam. 7, 1.

rŏgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rogito] for rogatio, *a proposed law*: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rŏgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [rogo] *to ask* or *inquire frequently* or *eagerly*: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 16: rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, id. Aul. 1, 2, 39: me, Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: pisces, *to inquire for fish*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: multa super Priamo rogitans, Virg. Aen. 1, 750. **II.** *to pray, entreat*: aliquam ad coenam ut veniat, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35.

rŏgo, avi, atum (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*), 1. *v. a. to ask, question, interrogate*: constr. the pers. asked in *acc.*; the thing asked, in *acc.*, *abl.* with *de*, or *relat. clause*; hence, freq. with double *acc.*: aliud te rogo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 70: hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti? id. Trin. 4, 2, 85: hoc quod te rogo responde mihi, id. Merc. 1, 101: ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, id. Pers. 4, 4, 83: hanc (colubram) alia quum rogaret causam facinoris, respondit, Phaedr. 4, 17, 5: quem ego igitur rogem? Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: ecquem hominem tu novisti? te rogo, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 15: men' or me rogas? and rogas me? *Do you ask? how can you ask?*: *Eu.* Quid ego facerem? *Ch.* Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? id. Merc. 3, 4, 48: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28 *fin.*: hoc quod rogo responde, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 32: jam de istoc rogare omitte, id. Pers. 4, 4, 90: de istac virgine, Ter. Eun. 4 4, 53: de te ipso, Cic. Vatin. 4 *fin.*: rogant me servi, quo eam? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 83: quae sit, rogo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: rogo, num quid velit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 49: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic Verr. 4, 12. *Absol.*: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: roganti respondebo, ib. 3, 1, 17: Cic. Mil. 22 59. **2.** Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote*: Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit. Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20. *Pass.*: quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, id. Fam. 4, 4: scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att. 1, 13: primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. C. 50: Liv. 37, 14: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18. Hence, (ii) rogare populum *or* legem, or *absol. to propose a law, introduce a bill*: in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.*: plebem, id. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: legem, id. Rep. 3, 10: quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint. 2, 4, 40. *Absol.*: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8 *fin.*: Quint. 2, 4, 35. *Pass. impers.*: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. (iii) *to propose* or *offer for election*: with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with *acc.* denoting the elective body: factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, id. 6, 42: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id. 3, 65: (Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15: praetores, quum ita rogentur, ut collegae consulibus sint, ib. 9, 9: hodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv. 1, 17: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall. J. 29 *fin.* *Absol.*: mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17. **3.** Milit. *t. t.* rogare milites sacramento, *to administer an oath to them*: Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Liv. 32, 26. **4.** In law, *to propose a stipulation*: rogavit Titius, spopondit Maevius; haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis, Ulp. Dig. 1, 14, 7, § 12: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 112. **II.** Transf. *to ask beg, request, solicit*: constr. the pers. asked in *acc.* or *abl.* with *ab*: the request is expressed by *acc.* or by a *subj. clause*: qua confidentia rogare tu a me argentum tantum audes, impudens? Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potessit, quod tu me rogas, id. Pers. 1, 1, 40: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 *fin.*: haec igitur lex in amicitia sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id. Am. 12: otium divos rogat, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: divitias deos, Mart. 4, 77 illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces, Quint. 10, 1, 50: ambiuntur, rogantur, *are asked for their votes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: abii ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum: datur mihi, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 6: legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow,* Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 18: scitin' quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praeconium detis, id. Men. 5, 9, 92: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo? Cic. Fam. 13, 44: cum rogat et prece cogit scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2: Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: rogat frater, ne abeas longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: nunc a te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus mea causa facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. *Absol.*: neque ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, id. Planc. 10, 25: in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patrem et filium pro vita rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, *I had rather buy than beg,* Cic. Verr. 4, 6 *fin.* [Akin to Germ. *fragen;* also prob. to Sans. *prachh,* "interrogare," and Lat. *precor, proco.*]

rŏgus, i, *m.* (rogum, i, *n.*: Afran. in Non. 221) *a funeral-pile:* in rogum illatus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: ascendere in rogum, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: aliquem in rogum imponere. id. Tusc. 1, 35: rogum exstruere, id. Fin. 3, 22 *fin.*: rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Virg. Aen. 4, 640. Poet.: defugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, *escape destruction,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28. Meton. *the grave:* obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4, 11, 8.

rōrārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [ros] *a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers:* rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: Liv. 8, 8. *Sing.*: Lucil. in Non. 553, 2 *sq.* Hence, **II.** rōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.*: vinum quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. *s. v.*

rōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roro] *a falling of dew, dew:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226. *Plur.*: nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232.

rōresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [ros] *to begin to be condensed into dew;* and in gen. *to become liquid:* Ov. M. 15, 246.

rōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedewed, wet with dew:* terga jugi, Prop. 4, 4, 48: specus, App. M. 4, p. 150.

rōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros fero] *dew-bringing* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 865: Stat. Th. 1, 338.

rōrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ros fluo] *dripping with dew:* Anthol. Lat. 2 p. 237.

rōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros gero] *dew-bringing:* Fulg. Myth. 1.

rōro, āvi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ros] *to drop* or *distill dew* (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622. More usu. *impers. dew falls:* ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74: Suet. Aug. 92. Act.: tellus rorata mane pruina, *moistened, besprinkled,* Ov. F. 3, 357. **II.** Transf. *to drop, trickle, drip, distill.* Neutr.: lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling tears,* Lucr. 2, 977: rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip* or *shed moisture,* Ov. M. 1, 267: comae, ib. 5, 488: ora dei madida rorantia barba, ib. 1, 339. Act.: *to bedew, to moisten, wet:* circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470: saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263: quam coelum intrare parantem roratis lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters,* Ov. M. 4, 480. *Absol.*: pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop,* Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: rorans juvenis, *the youth who pours out,* i. e. *Ganymedes,* as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482. **2.** Fig.: si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dew, dewy, bedewed:* Cato R. R. 37, 4: Col. 5, 6, 13: Plin. 12, 17, 37.

rōs, rōris, *m.* (*n.*: Marc. Empir. 8) *dew:* herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: rore mero jejunis pavit, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidus, Virg. G. 2, 202: gratissimus pecori, id. E. 1, 5. *Plur.*: gelidos rores, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*: cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69 *fin.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *any distilling moisture* (poet.): salis, Lucr. 4, 438: ros, *water,* id. 1, 777: Virg. Aen. 6, 230: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 61: pluvii, *rain-clouds,* ib. 3, 3, 56: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708: tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with warm tears,* ib. 10, 360: Hor. A. P. 430: natos vitali rore rigabat, *with milk* (from the breast), poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: sanguineos rores, Virg. Aen. 12, 339: cruentis, Stat. Th. 2, 673. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28: Arabus, Ov. H. 15, 76. Of the liquor of the purple-fish: Plin. 9, 36, 60. **2.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and *neut.* rosmarinum, *rosemary,* Rosmarinus officinalis, Linn.: rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2: marinus ros, ib. 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36: marino rore, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16: rosmarinum, Plin. 24, 11, 59: App. Herb. 79: ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410: and simply ros, Virg. G. 2, 213. [Akin to Sans. *rasa,* "sapor, succus, aqua;" Gr. δρόσος; Lith. *rassa,* "ros."]

rŏsa, ae, *f.* [akin to ῥόδον] *a rose,* different species of Rosa, Linn.; also other flowers, such as *the rose-mallow,* Alcea rosea, Linn. (moscenton), Lychnis, Linn. (lychnida), *etc.*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Plin. 21, 4, 10: sera, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 10 *fin.* Collect. *roses, wreaths of roses:* sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*: an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? *on, among roses,* ib. 5, 26: Sen. Ep. 36: Mart. 8, 77: multa in rosa, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1. As a term of endearment: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud,* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 74: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6. **II.** Meton. *oil of roses:* Cels. 8, 3. **2.** *the season* or *month of roses:* Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

rŏsācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *made of roses, rose-:* corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: and subst. rosaceum, i, *n.*: id. 22, 24, 50. (Hence Fr. *rosace.*)

rŏsāles escae [id.] *an annual festival in which the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4419.

rŏsālĭă, ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *the ceremony of hanging up the garlands* (at the festival of the rosales escae): Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

rŏsārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden:* Col. 11, 2, 29: more freq. *plur.*: Prop. 4, 5, 59: Virg. G. 4, 119.

rŏsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-:* absorptio, *a drink flavoured with roses* or *something similar:* Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.* dub.: auxilium, *expected from drinking it,* App. M. 3, p. 141: venenum, *of the laurel-rose,* supposed to be poisonous, ib. 4, p. 143. **II.** Subst. rŏsārĭus, ῥοδοπώλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rŏsātum, i, *n.* [id.] *rose-wine:* Pall. Febr. 32: Lampr. Elag. 11. **2.** *conserve of roses:* Apic. 1, 4.

rŏsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prepared from roses:* oleum, Seren. Samm. 34, 637.

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *wet with dew, dewy:* herba, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10: solum, Col. 5, 6, 10: qualitas coeli, id. 3, 1, 6: mala, Virg. E. 8, 37: humor, *i. e. dew,* Plin. 9, 10, 12: mella, *dropping like dew,* Virg. E. 4, 30: dea, *i. e. Aurora,* Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Luna, Virg. G. 3, 337: noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62. **II.** Transf. *moistened, watered, wet* (rare): roscida rivis saxa, Virg. Aen. 7, 683: tecta, Mart. 4, 18. (Hence Sp. *rocio,* verb *rociar;* Fr. *arroser;* also Sp. *rociada;* Fr. *rosee.*)

rŏsētum, i, *n.* [rosa] *a garden* or *bed of roses:* Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Virg. E. 5, 17

rŏsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-* (for rosaceus): vinculum Sen. Med. 70: convalles, *filled with roses,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85. **2.** *rose-coloured, rosy:* pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 34: nitor quidam in purpura, id. 37, 9, 40: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: Phoebus, Virg. Aen. 11, 913: dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84: Eous, Prop. 3, 24, 7: nubes (Iridis), Val. Fl. 4, 77. (ii) *ruddy, blooming* (poet.): labella, Cat. 80, 1: Mart. 8, 56: os (Veneris), Virg. Aen. 2, 593: genae, ib. 12, 606 cervix, ib. 1, 402: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2 juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

rōsĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] for roscidus: Col. 3, 1: Ov. F. 2, 314.

rosina, ae, *f.* *an unknown plant:* Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rodo] *a gnawing, corrosion:* Cels. 7, 23. *Plur.*: Plin. 20, 14, 54.

rosmărīnum and **rosmărīnus**, v ros, *no.* II. 2.

rostellum, i, *n. dim.* [rostrum] *a little beak* or *snout:* Col. 8, 5, 14: Plin. 30, 11, 30.

rostra, v. rostrum, *no.* II. 2.

rostrālis, e, *adj.* [rostrum] *pertaining to the* Rostra: tabula, *a tablet on the* Rostra, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

rostrans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *striking* or *driving in its point:* vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato).

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a beak* or *crooked point; beaked, curved:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48: navis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32: Suet Caes. 63: ora navium rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49: impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32: corona rostrata = corona navalis, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel,* Plin. 16, 4, 3: (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg. Aen. 8, 684: *v.* Smith's Ant. 360: columna rostrata, *a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels erected to commemorate a naval victory,* Virg. G. 3, 29: esp. *that in the Roman* forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duillius: Quint. 1, 7 12: Plin. 34, 5, 11: *v* Smith's Ant 327.

rostrum, i, *n.* [rodo] *the bill* or *beak* of a bird; *the snout* or *muzzle* of an animal: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, ib. 1, 36, 101: Liv. 41, 13: Ov. M. 2, 376: arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: of goats: ib. 2, 3, 2: of swine: Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: Ov. M. 8, 371: of dogs: ib. 1, 536: of wolves. Plin. 28, 10, 44: of camels: id. 8, 32, 50: of a dolphin: id. 9, 8, 7: of bees: id. 11, 10, 10, *etc.* (ii) Of human beings, *muzzle, snout:* Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: Petr. 75, 10: of human statues: Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of similarly shaped objects: *the curved point* of a bill-hook: Col. 4, 25, 3: of a plough: Plin. 18, 18, 48: of hammers: id. 34, 14, 41: of lamps: id. 28, 11, 46: of an island: id. 10, 33, 49 dub. Esp. *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak:* neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. Liv. 28, 30: Ov. M. 4, 706: Auct. B Alex. 44. Hence, **2.** Rostra, orum, *n. plu. the Rostra,* an erection between the Comitium and forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (*v.* Smith's Ant. 995): Liv. 8, 14: Plin. 34, 5, 11: ut semper in Rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3 *fin.*: ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu literae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in Rostra escendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: descendere ad Rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: procedere in Rostra, Plin. Pan. 65: quum Vettius descendisset de Rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11, aliquem de Rostris deducere, Caes. B C. 3, 21: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro Rostris, Vell. 2, 19: al.

quom defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, Suet. Caes. 6: Tac. A. 3, 5: laudavit ipse apud Rostra formam ejus, ib. 16, 6: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. Poet.: campumque et Rostra movebat, *i. e. the assembled people*, Lucan. 8, 685.

rŏsŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *abounding in roses*: prata, Prud. στεφ. 3, 199. **II.** *rose-coloured, rosy*: splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, 19.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo].

rŏta, ae, *f. a wheel*: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: axes rotarum, Plin. 16, 43, 84: aurea summae curvatura rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3. Esp. *a potter's wheel*: amphora coepit institui: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48. (ii) *a wheel for torture*, τροχὸς: in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Graecos, beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011: *Ixion's wheel*: Tib. 1, 3, 74. Virg. G. 4, 484. Fig.: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, *on the rack of love*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4. **2.** Meton. *a car, chariot* (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230: Prop. 1, 2, 20: Virg. Aen. 12, 671. (ii) *the disk* of the sun: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 433: flammea rota Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022: and simply rota, Val. Fl. 3, 559. (iii) *a kind of sea-fish*, seemingly *a jelly-fish* (Medusa), but the size exaggerated: Plin. 9, 4, 3. **II.** Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, *i. e. fickleness, inconstancy*, Cic. Pis. 10: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, *i. e. in elegiac metre*, Ov. A. A. 1, 264. [Akin to Sans. *ratha*, "currus;" Germ. *rad*; Lith. *rátas*.]

rŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [rota] *whirling, rotary*: flexus, Amm. 23, 4.

rŏtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *having wheels, wheeled*: carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12.

rŏtātĭlis, e, *adj.* [roto] *wheel-like, revolving*: gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

rŏtātim, *adv. like a wheel, in a circle*: in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253 (*al.* rotarum).

rŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roto] *a wheeling in a circle, rotation*: Vitr. 18, 8.

rŏtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who causes to revolve*: Stat. S. 2, 7, 7.

rŏtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a turning* or *whirling round*: Stat. Ach. 2, 417.

rŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. **I.** Act. *to turn* or *swing round; to whirl about*: Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 518: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (*i. e.* oculos), *to roll*, Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish*, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 551: (venti) trudunt res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado*, Lucr. 1, 295: fumum (flammae), Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: se in vulnus (ursa), Lucan. 6, 222. Reflect. *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve*: Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Ach. 1, 56: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis obvius ire polis? ib. 2, 74. **2.** Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torqueat enthymema, *round, concise*, Juv. 6, 449. **II.** Neutr. *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (rare): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg. Aen. 10, 362: of a peacock's tail: Col. 8, 11, 8.

rŏtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (rotulus, i, *m.*: Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 50) [id.] *a little wheel*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 38: Plin. 18, 18, 48.

rŏtundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rotundo] *a making round, a rounding*: linea rotundationis, *the circumference*, Vitr. 1, 6.

rŏtundē, *adv. roundly*: ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2. **II.** *smoothly, elegantly*: a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 7.

rŏtundĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rotundus folium] *round-leaved*: App. Herb. 71.

rŏtundĭtas ātis, *f.* [rotundus] *roundness, rotundity*: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73. **II.** Fig.: verborum, *roundness, smoothness*, Macr. S. 7, 5.

rŏtundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make round, to round off*: quum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Tim. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11: orbem solis, Vell. 2, 59 *fin.* Reflect.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66. **II.** Fig.: elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, *rounded, smooth*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4. Of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

rŏtundŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little round mass, a pellet*: App. Herb. 13.

rŏtundus, a, um, *adj.* [rota] *round, circular*: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 503: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10: locus infimus in rotundo, id. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: togae, *hanging evenly all round*, Quint. 11, 3, 139. *Comp.*: rotundius, Cic. Tim. 6: rotundiores baccae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13. *Sup.*: capita rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.* Proverb.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, *i. e. turns every thing upside down*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. **II.** Fig. *round*, i. e. *presenting no salient angles to the world*: (sapiens) fortis et in se ipse totus teres atque rotundus, id. S. 2, 7, 86: Quint. 8, 5, 27.

2. Esp. of style, *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant*: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: Theodorus praefractior nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13. (Hence It. *rotondo*; Fr. *rond.*)

rŭbēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [rubeo] *redness*: Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rŭbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): setas sanguine, Ov. M. 8, 383: cornua multo cruore, ib. 12, 382.

rŭbellĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [rubellus] *reddish*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rŭbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a fish of a reddish colour*: *v.* erythrinus: Plin. 32, 10, 49: Apic. 10, 7.

rŭbellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat reddish*: umbilicus (voluminis), poet. Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber] *reddish*: vinum, Mart. 1, 104: Pers. 5, 147: vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* [rubeo]. **II.** Adj.: *red, reddish*: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35: rubenti murice, Virg. E. 4, 43: rubenti vere, id. G. 2, 319: rubenti dextera, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69. *Comp.*: superficies, Plin. 37, 6, 23 *fin.*

2. *red with shame, blushing*: virgo, inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32: Mart. 5, 2.

rŭbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [ruber] *to be red* or *ruddy*: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere corpus, Lucr. 6, 1165: ocelli flendo rubent, Cat. 3, 18: lana Tyrio murice, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: litus undaque sanguine, id. M. 11, 375: aviaria sanguineis baccis, Virg. G. 2, 430. **II.** Esp. *to colour up, blush*: rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att. 15, 4: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: Juv. 1, 166.

rŭber, bra, brum (rubrus, Sol. 49), *adj. red, ruddy*: humor, Lucr. 4, 1047: sanguis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 7: coccus, id. S. 2, 6, 102: jubar, Lucr. 4, 405: flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, *painted red*, id. F. 1, 415: (sol) quum praecipitem oceani rubro lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: juvenum recens examen Eois timendum partibus Oceanoque rubro, *the Eastern* (i. e. Indian) *Ocean*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 32: rubriore pilo, Plin 10, 63, 85. Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192. [Akin to *rufus* and to Sans. *rudhira*; Gr. ἐ-ρυθρό Germ. *roth*; Eng. *red, ruddy.*]

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rubeo] *to grow* or *turn red, to redden*: Aurora, Virg. Aen. 3, 521: mare radiis, ib. 7, 25: tempora matutina, Ov. M. 13, 581: saxa sanguine vatis, ib. 11, 19: rosa, Plin. 21 4, 10: vina, id. 14, 2, 4.

rŭbēta, ae, *f.* [rubus] *a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes*, prob. *the common toad*, Bufo vulgaris, Linn., from the skin of which an acrid secretion exudes: Plin. 32, 5, 18: Juv. 1, 70: id. 6, 659: *adj.*: ranae rubetae, Plin. 8, 31, 48.

rŭbēta, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *bramble-thickets*: Ov. M. 1, 105: id. F. 4, 509.

rŭbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble-*: fiscina, *woven of bramble-twigs*, Virg. G. 1, 266.

rŭbĕus (also robeus, robius, and robus; cf. Fest. *s. v.* robum), a, um, *adj* [rubeo] *red, reddish*: color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: bos, Col. 6, 1, 2. (Hence It. *roggio*; Sp. *roxo*; Fr. *rouge*: also, It. *rubino*; Sp. *rubin*; Fr. *rubis.*)

rŭbĭa, ae, *f.* [rubeus] *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 56.

rŭbĭcundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus] *somewhat ruddy*: Juv. 6, 425.

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *red, ruddy*: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 121: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 19: Priapus, *painted red*, Ov. F. 6, 319: Ceres, *ruddy*, for flava, Virg. G. 1, 297 *Comp.*: habitus cometae rubicundior, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *red, reddish* (rare): ampulla, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: facies ex vinolentia, Suet. Vit. 17.

rūbīgo, *etc.* v. robig.

rŭbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo] *redness* (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: Ov. M. 3, 491: Virg. Aen. 12, 66: Tac. Agr. 45: cocci, Plin. 10, 22, 39. *Plur.*: Tyrii, Virg. G. 3, 307. **II.** Esp. *a blush*: pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15: verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484. **2.** Meton. *bashfulness, modesty*: (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscoenitate vitanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 59 *fin.*: ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37: ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno, Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2. Hence, (ii) *shame, disgrace*: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: duas res ei rubori fuisse, Liv. 45, 13: Tac. A. 14, 55 *fin.*: nec rubor est emisse palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: nil tua facta ruboris habent, id. H. 20, 202: rubor ac dedecus penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 30.

rŭbrīca, ae, *f.* [contr. of ruberica, from ruber] (*sc.* terra), *red earth*: Vitr. 2, 3: Plin. 18, 14, 36. **2.** Esp. *red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk*: buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 39: Hor. S. 2, 7, 98: Vitr. 7, 7. **II.** Meton. *the title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red: cf. Juv. 14, 192): interdicta proponuntur sub rubrica *Unde vi* (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4), aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Paul. Dig. 43, 1, 2 *fin.* Hence, **2.** *a law*: Quint. 12, 3, 11: Pers. 5, 90.

rŭbrīco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rubrica] *to colour red* (rare): Auct. Priap. 73, 2: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.*

rŭbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of red ochre*: ager, Cato R. R. 34, 2: solum, Col. 4, 33, 1.

rubrus, a, um, v. ruber, *ad init*

rŭbus, i, *m.* (*fem.*: Prud. Cath. 5, 31: id. Apoth. 123) *a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush* different species of

Rubus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 71: Virg. E. 3, 89: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6: Caes. B. G. 2, 17. II. *a blackberry:* Prop. 3, 13, 28.

ructāmen, inis, *n.* [ructo] *a belching, eructation:* Prud. Hamart. 467.

ructātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *producing belching:* mentha, Mart. 10, 48.

ructo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to belch, eructate.* I. Neutr.: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 9: Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*. Juv. 3, 107. II. Act. *to belch up:* acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68: glandem, Juv. 6, 10: aprum, Mart. 9, 49: cruorem, Sil. 2, 685. 2. Transf. of things: *to emit:* fumum (terra), Pall. Aug. 8, 7. 3. Fig. *to give out, utter:* propinquitates semideum, *to be always talking about them,* Sid. Carm. 23, 252. [Root RUG, whence *ructus:* cf. *e-rugo* quoted by Fest. and Gr. ἐ-ρεύγ-ομαι.]

ructor, 1. *v. dep.* i. q. ructo, *to belch:* aves hospitales, *to have the taste of them in one's mouth,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: versus ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457: ructaretur, Cic. in Fest. *s. v.*

ructŭo, 1. *v. a.* [ructus] *to belch forth* (for ructare): Aug. Serm. de temp. 135.

ructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of belches:* Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [root RUG: cf. ructo] *a belching, eructation:* Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 9: Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: Mart. 1, 88.

rūdectus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus] of soil, *rubbishing, poor, dry:* terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2: loca, ib. 35, 1 and 131 (*al.* rudeata).

rŭdens, entis, *m.* (*f.*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1) (*gen. plur.* rudentium, Vitr. 10, 19: Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling: v. Non. p. 51] *a rope, line, cord;* esp. of the rigging of a ship: *a stay, halyard, sheet,* etc.: *plur.* collect. *the rigging, cordage:* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1: Cic. Div. 1, 56: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: Hor. Epod. 10, 5. 2. *the rope of an engine of war:* Vitr. 10, 17 *sq.*

rūdĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus] *pertaining to rubbish:* cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212.

rūdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rudero] *a paving with rubbish:* Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rudus] *to cover* or *pave with rubbish:* Plin. 21, 4, 10: Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdĭārĭi ab eodem (*sc.* Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. *s. v.*

rŭdĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [rudis] *a gladiator presented with the* rudis, *i. e. discharged:* Suet. Tib. 7.

rŭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a wooden spoon, a spatula:* Plin. 34, 18, 54.

rŭdīmentum, i, *n.* [rudis, *adj.*] *a first attempt,* or *essay; a beginning:* rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3: prima rhetorices rudimenta, *the first principles, rudiments,* Quint. 2, 5, 1: vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8. 2. Esp. of milit. affairs: militare, Liv. 21, 3: *plur.:* militiae, Vell. 2, 129: dura belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 157: ponere, *to have passed one's novitiate,* Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*: so, deponere, Just. 9, 1.

rŭdis, e, *adj.* prop. *in the natural state, not improved by art;* hence, *unwrought, untilled, unformed, rough, raw, wild:* omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, Cincius in Fest. *s. v.*: terra (*opp.* restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: rudis indigestaque moles (Chaos), ib. 1, 7: marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: aes (*opp.* signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: herba, *wild,* Mart. 2, 90: uva, *unripe, green, hard,* id. 13, 68. 2. Transf. of artificial things, *ill-made, rudely-finished, coarse:* hasta, Virg. Aen. 9, 743: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112: caementum, Tac. Or. 20: textum, Ov. M. 8, 641: vestis, id F. 4, 659. 3. (poet.) *young, new:* illa (carina *sc.* Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on,* Cat. 64, 11: agna, Mart. 9, 72: filia, id. 7, 95. II. Fig. *rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant;* and with *gen. unacquainted with, inexperienced in,* etc.: consilium, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 61: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85 *fin.*: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, id. 11, 3, 32: modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: animi, id. 1, 10, 9: ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: seculum, Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, *young, early,* Quint. 1, 1, 5: rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. A. 4, 8: rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, Quint. 10, 1, 66: tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? Cic. Sest. 21, 47: rudis ac stultus, Quint. 11, 3, 76: nescit equo rudis haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54. With *in* or simple *abl.*: cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: (oratorem) nulla in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50 *fin.*: rudis in re publica, id. Phil. 6, 6: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424: studiis, Vell. 2, 73. With *gen.*: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: Graecarum literarum, id. Off. 1, 1: rei militaris, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47: operum conjugiique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, *sleepless,* id. M. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29. With *ad:* gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, Liv. 21, 25: ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48: ad mala, id. Pont. 3, 7, 18. *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* do not occur. (Hence It. *rozzo, rude;* Fr. *rude.*)

rŭdis, is, *f. a slender stick* or *rod; a stirring-stick, spatula:* Cato R. R. 79: ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50 *fin.* cf. rudicula. II. Esp. *a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil:* (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51: Ov. Am. 2, 9, 22: rudibus batuere, Suet. Cal. 32. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29 *fin.*: accepta rude, Juv. 6, 113: essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21. Fig.: tarda vires minuente senecta, me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, *to dismiss, discharge,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2.

rŭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rudis] *ignorance:* literatoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363.

rŭdītus, ūs, *m.* [rudo] *a roaring* or *braying:* App. M. 8, p. 215.

rŭdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to bray, bellow, roar:* intempestivo rudit ille (asellus) sono, Ov. F. 6, 342: rudit turpis asella, id. A. A. 3, 290: Pers. 3, 9: proflatis naribus rudivi fortiter, App. M. 7, p. 193: gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Aen. 7, 16: (cervos) graviter rudentes caedunt, id. G. 3, 374: ursi rudentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298. Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Virg. Aen. 8, 248.

rŭdor, ōris, *m.* [rudo] *a roaring:* App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

rūdus, ĕris, *n. stones broken small and mixed with lime* for plastering walls (rough-cast), paving floors, *etc.*: Cato R. R. 18: Vitr. 7, 1: Plin. 36, 25, 62 *sq.*: pingue, *rich soil,* Col. 10, 81. II. Esp. *old rubbish,* of decayed buildings: ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43. *Plur.*: alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30. III. *a piece of brass:* v. raudus.

rūduscŭlum, i, v. rauduscululum.

rūfesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rufus] *to become reddish:* Plin. 28, 12, 53.

rufius, ii, *m. the Gallic name for* chama, *a lynx, q. v.*: Plin. 8, 19, 28.

rūfo, 1. *v. a.* [rufus] *to make reddish:* capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 4.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *reddish, rather red:* macilentis malis rufulus, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 20: radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94. II. Subst.: rufuli, *the military tribunes chosen by the general himself,* opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rutilius Rufus: Liv. 7, 5 *fin.*: *v.* Smith's Ant. 503 *sq.*

rūfus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ruber, q. v.] *red, reddish,* of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26: rufus quidam, *red-headed,* Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17: color, Mart. 14, 129: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta. Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41. *Comp.*: Campana siligo rufior, id 18, 9, 20.

rūga, ae, *f. a wrinkle* (usu. *plur.*) non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. de Sen. 18 rugas in fronte contrahere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4: Virg. Aen. 7, 417. *Sing.* (poet.): Prop. 2, 18, 6: Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34: Juv. 13, 215. II. Transf. *a crease, fold, plait:* margaritae flavescunt, senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54: aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis. id. 15, 16, 18: of the *folds* of garments, id. 35, 8, 34: Macr. S. 2, 9.

rūgīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruga] *wrinkled:* cutis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rŭgĭo, 4. *v. n.* [akin to raucus] *to roar,* as a lion: Spart. Get. 5. (Hence It. *bruire;* Fr. *bruire:* also subs. It. *bruito;* Fr. *bruit.*)

rŭgītus, ūs, *m.* [rugio] *a roaring* of lions: Vopisc. Prob. 19. II. Transf. *a rumbling* in the bowels: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. (Hence Sp. *ruido.*)

rūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ruga] I. Neutr. *to crease; to become wrinkled* or *rumpled:* vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 30. II. Act. *to wrinkle:* frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2. Transf. *to corrugate:* testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

rūgōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rugosus] *the state of being wrinkled:* Tert. Patient. 15.

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruga] *wrinkled, shrivelled:* rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93: spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. Poet.: senecta, Tib. 3, 5, 25: pagus frigore (*i. e.* the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1 18, 105: sanna, *that makes wry faces,* Pers. 5, 91. II. Transf. *creased, corrugated:* acina, Col. 12, 44, 4: cortex populi, Ov. H. 5, 28: piper, Pers. 5, 55.

rŭĭdus, a, um, *adj. rough* (acc. to others, *falling*): pilum (in pistura) Plin. 18, 10, 23.

rŭīna, ae, *f.* [ruo] *a rushing* or *tumbling down: a falling down, fall*: grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156: aquarum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *med.*: nostra (*sc.* nucum), Mart. 13, 25: jumentorum sarcinarumque Liv. 44, 5: Tyrrhenus et Aconteus connixi incurrunt hastis primique ruinam dant sonitu ingenti, *rush* or *fall upon each other,* Virg. Aen. 11, 613: interea suspensa graves aulae ruinas in patinam fecere, *fell down,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 54. 2. Esp. of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, ruin:* turris repentina ruina, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: aedificiorum, Suet. Oth. 8: pontis, id. Aug. 20: tecta Penthei disjecta non leni ruina, Hor. Od. 2, 19 15: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano superante, domus, *fell in,* Virg. Aen. 2, 310. *Plur.*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77: ruinis dejici, Auct. B. Alex. 1: Vell. 2, 35: si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae

Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8: ib. 1, 37, 7. II. Meton. *that which tumbles or falls down a fall* (poet.): disjectam Aenaeae toto videt aequore classem fluctibus oppressos Troas coelique ruina, *i. e. a storm, rain*, Virg. Aen. 1, 129: Sil. 1, 251: poli ruina, *i. e. thunder*, Val. Fl. 8, 334. **2.** Esp. *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins*; mostly *plur.*: nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. 42, 3: in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.* *Sing.*: alius par labor flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74. III. Fig. *a downfall, fall, ruin; a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc.: non fuit illud judicium: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, *a catastrophe*, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: quoniam ab inimicis praeceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam, *with the overthrow* (of the State), Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: ut communi ruina patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, id. 26, 41: ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, *utter defeat*, id. 5, 48: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, *the death of both*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 9: Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38 *fin.* *Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: devota morti pectora liberae quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 19: principiis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, *false steps, errors*, Lucr. 1, 741: so, (Academia) si invaserit in haec, nimias edet ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.*

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina] *going to ruin, ruinous* (rare): aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. de Ira 3, 35 *fin.* II. Poet. *fallen, ruined*: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. H. 1, 56.

ruma, ae, *f. the breast*; v. rumis.

ruma, ae, *f. the throat*; v. rumen.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (ruma, ae, *f.*: Arn. 7, 230 dub.) *the throat, gullet*: rumen est pars colli, qua esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest. *s. v.*: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. in Non. 18, 16.

rumentum, abruptio, Fest. *s. v.*

rŭmex, ĭcis, *m. a missile weapon*, similar to the sparum of the Gauls: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*

rŭmex, ĭcis, *f. sorrel*, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 11, 8, 8: id. 19, 12, 90: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 26.

rūmĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [rumor facio] *to report*: quam (*sc.* Alcumenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 46.

rūmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumigeror] *a spreading of reports*: Lampr. Elag. 10.

rūmĭgĕror, 1. *v. a. dep.* [rumor gero] *to spread reports*: Fest. *s. v.* rumitant.

rūmĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rumigeror] *that spreads reports* or *rumours*: Subst. *a newsmonger*: Amm. 14, 1.

rūmĭgo, 1. *v. a.* [rumen ago] *to chew over again, to ruminate*: App. M. 4, p. 153 dub.

rūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [rumen] *chewing again, ruminating*: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruminor] *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination*: animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79. **2.** Transf. *a doubling; a repetition, return*: corticis, id. 15, 23, 25: hiemis, id. 17, 22, 35. II. Fig. *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating*: quotidiana, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

rūmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that chews again* or *ruminates*: Arn. 7, 230.

rūmĭno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [rumen] *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*: Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 61. **2.** Act.: (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg. E. 6, 54: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17. II. Fig. *to think over, to muse or ruminate upon*: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

rūmĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] prop. *to chew the cud*; but found in fig. sense only; *to think over, muse* or *ruminate upon*: nemo haec vestrae ruminabitur mulieri, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 166, 28: Odyssean Homeri ruminari incipis, Varr. ib. 480, 24.

rumis, is (ruma, ae, dub.), *f. a breast, teat, dug*: antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant hoedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. *s. v.* ruminalis: inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumem (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

rūmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [on root v. rumor] *to spread reports, to rumour*: Fest. *s. v.*

rumo, for rumino, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* rumen.

rūmor, ōris, *m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour*: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: aliquid rumore ac fama accipere, ib. 6, 20: multa rumor perfert, Cic. Fam. 2, 8: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur millia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55: res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, Sall. C. 29: multa rumor fingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by an *acc.* and *inf.*, by a clause, by *de*, rarely by the *gen.*: rumor venit, datum iri gladiatores, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8 *fin.*: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tanquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum exstinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabella, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: coenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45. **2.** Transf. *a murmuring, murmur* of a stream: amoena fluenta subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mosell. 22. II. *common* or *general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation* whether good or bad: famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: rumori servire, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 14: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: rumore secundo, Suevius in Macr. S. 6, 1: Virg. Aen. 8, 90: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: esse apud vulgum claro rumore, ib. 15, 48. [*Rumor* prob. from an obsolete verb *rumo*, like *clam-or* from *clamo*; and as *clamo* comes from the root CLA, "to call," so *rumo* may be akin to the Sans. *ru, raw*, "sonum edere," whence *rau-cus*.]

rumpĭa, ae, v. rhomphaea.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to burst, tear, rend; to burst asunder* or *in pieces, force open*, etc. (The distinction between *rumpo* and *frango* seems to be that the former denotes a force exerted from *within* the body acted upon; the latter an *external* force. But such a distinction cannot be uniformly attended to in language; and hence in many cases the two words are synonymous.): rana rupto jacuit corpore, Phaed. 1, 24, 10: vincula, Lucr. 3, 84: Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8: catenas, Prop. 2, 20, 11: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. Od. 1, 1, 28: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 7, 9: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: quum remugiens sinus noto carinam ruperit, id. Epod. 10, 20: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, *to pierce*, Ov. M. 6, 251: guttura cultro, *to cut*, ib. 15, 465: non quit vis venti rumpere nubem, *to force open*, Lucr. 6, 432: coelum, Sil. 3, 196: turbo ruptus, *breaking* or *bursting forth*, Virg. Aen. 2, 416: tua causa rupi ramices, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 298: ilia, Cat. 11, 20: rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Pl. Merc. 1, 40: Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: Hor. S. 2, 3, 319: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *could have burst*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: rumpantur iniqui, vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: mise rumperis (*sc.* ira) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136. Poet.: alicui reditum, *to cut off*, id. Epod. 13, 15. *Absol.*: si quis rumpet et occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, an ancient form of rogation, Liv. 22, 10. **2.** Transf. *to force a passage; to make one's way by force*: ferro rumpenda per hostes est via, Virg. Aen. 10, 372: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196: fontem, *to cause to break forth*, Ov. M. 5, 257. (ii) Hence Meton. of that through which the passage is forced: media agmina, *to break through*, Virg. Aen. 12, 683: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5. II. Fig. *to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt*, etc.: hunc quisquam foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5 *fin.*: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: fidem induciarum, id. 9, 40: jus gentium, id. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Lucan. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *is made void*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: amores, Virg. Aen. 4, 292: societatem fidei ac amicitiae per scelus, Liv. 28, 33: conditiones pacis, Vell. 2, 48 *fin.*: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Virg. Aen. 6, 883: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: silentia (verbis), Virg. Aen. 10, 64: taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes rumpe moras, *cast off delay*, Virg. G. 3, 43: Plin. Ep. 5, 11: otia, Virg. Aen. 6, 814. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *gives vent to*, ib. 11, 377: Sil. 8, 301: Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Virg. Aen. 4, 553. [Cf. Sans. *lup*, "rumpere:" the root also occurs in the Slavonic languages, e. g. Lith. *luppu.*]

rumpōtĭnētum, i, *n.* [rumpotinus] *a place planted with low trees to support the vines*: Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [rumpus teneo] *that serves to support the running vines*: genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1. II. Subst. rumpotinus i, *f the maple*, Acer campestre, Linn.: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

rumpus, i, *m. a vine branch* or *runner* (syn. tradux): Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rūmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rumor] *idle talk, common gossip* (rare): qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu. 38: L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante id. Leg. 3, 16.

rŭna, ae, *f. a kind of weapon, a javelin* or *dart:* C. Gracchus runis et sicis, nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9. 20. ‖. Transf. *a sort of writing, runes:* barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Venant. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

rūnātus, a. um, *adj.* [runa] *armed with a* runa: Fest. *s. v.:* Enn. Ann. 1, 171.

runcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [runco] *a weeding, weeding out:* Col. 2, 9, 18: Plin. 18, 21, 50. ‖. Meton. *weeds:* Col. 2, 11, 6.

runcātor, ōris, *m* [id.] *a weeder:* Col. 2, 12, 1.

runcīna, ae, *f.* [runco: ῥυκάνη, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77 *fin.*] *a plane:* Plin. 16, 42, 82: Arn. 6, 200.

runcīno, 1. *v. a.* [runcina] *to plane off:* Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77 *fin.*

runco, 1. *v. a. to weed out, root up:* spinas, Cato R. R. 2: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: Plin. 18, 21. 50. ‖. *to deprive of hair:* Pers. 4, 35. **2.** *to mow:* frumenta, Aug. C. D. 4, 8 *med.*

runco, ōnis, *m. a weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe:* Pall. 1, 43, 3.

rŭo, ŭi, utum (rŭĭturus, a, um, Ov. M. 4, 460: Plin. Ep. 7, 19, *etc.*), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin:* ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. Manil. 7 *fin.:* parietes ruunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 36: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 404: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 97: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaea, ib. 2, 8, 71: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant victores victique, Virg. Aen. 10, 756: ruit alto a culmine Troja, ib. 2, 290: ruunt de montibus amnes, ib. 4, 164. Poet.: coeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1098: ruit arduus aether, *descends in rain*, Virg. G. 1, 324: coelum imbribus immodicis, Mart. 3, 100: coelum in se, Liv. 40, 58: imbriferum ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30. Proverb.: coelum ruit, of anything very improbable: *Cl.* Quid tum, quaeso, si hoc pater resciverit? *Sy.* Quid si nunc coelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. **2.** Transf. *to hasten, hurry, run:* (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic. Att. 7, 20: quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladiisque ruerent, id. A. 6, 35: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.:* in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47: ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3: ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. H. 2, 68 *fin.:* in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19. Poet.: vertitur interea coelum et ruit Oceano nox, *hastens up from*, Virg. Aen. 2, 250: revoluta ruebat dies, noctemque fugarat, ib. 10, 256. ‖. Fig. *to fall, fail, sink* (rare): Lucr. 4, 508: quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, *by his falling fortunes*, Tac. H. 3, 64. **2.** *to rush, dash, hurry, hasten*, etc.: emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: quum quotidie rueret, id. Sest. 64: compescere ruentes, Tac. H. 1, 56: antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, *rush forth*, Virg Aen. 6, 44: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53: in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitium, id. H. 1, 84: in sua fata, Ov. M. 6, 51: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1. Poet. with *inf.:* quo ruis imprudens vaga dicere facta? Prop. 4, 1, 73: Lucan. 7, 751. *Pass. impers.:* ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24. **B.** Act. *to cast down with violence, to dash* or *hurl to the ground; to prostrate:* imbres fluctusque frangere malum, ruere antennas, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ceteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, tunderem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Virg. Aen. 9, 516: cumulos ruit pinguis arenae, *breaks down, levels*, id. G. 1, 105: sese in praedam, *to cast oneself upon*, App. Flor. 1, p. 341. **2.** Transf. *to cast, turn*, or *throw up, rake up:* quum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, *casts up*, Lucr. 6, 727: Virg. Aen. 1, 85: cinerem et confusa ossa focis, ib. 11, 211: atram nubem ad coelum (ignis), id. G. 2, 308: unde divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.

rūpes, is, *f. a rock:* ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: quum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeia, id. 7, 10: cavae, *caverns, grottoes*, Virg. G. 3, 253: ima (Sibyllae), id. Aen. 3, 443: *a cliff:* ib. 10, 693: Lucan. 5, 514.

rŭpex, ĭcis, *m. a boor, rustic, clown:* Gell. 13, 9: Tert. Apol. 21 *fin.*

rūpĭ-capra, ae, *f.* [rupes] *a chamois*, Antilope rupicapra, Linn.: Plin. 8, 53, 79.

rŭpĭco, ōnis, *m.* [rupex] *a boor, rustic:* App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

rūpīna, ae, *f.* [rupes] *a cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm:* App. M. 6, p. 184.

ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumpo] *a breaking, an injuring, damage:* Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

ruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaker.* Fig.: foederis, *a violator*, Liv. 4, 19: Tac. H. 4, 57: induciarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 13.

ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo].

rūrālis, e, *adj.* [rus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic:* negotia, Amm. 30, 2 *fin.:* opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2.

rūrālĭter, *adv. rurally:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

rūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruro] *a country life:* App. Apol. p. 310.

rūrestris, e, *adj.* [rus] *pertaining to the country, rustic, rural:* opus, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 99: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *gen. omn.* [rus colo] *that tills the ground· that lives in the country, rural, rustic* (poet.): boves, Ov. M. 5, 479: Fauni, ib. 6, 392: deus, *Priapus*, id. Tr. 1, 10, 26: dentes, *hoes*, Lucan. 7, 859: Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: aratrum, id. Tr. 4, 6, 1. Subst. ruricola, ae, *m. a husbandman, rustic:* Col. 10, 337: *an ox:* Ov. M. 15, 124.

rūrĭcŏlārĭs, e, *adj.* [ruricola] *pertaining to tillage rustic, rural:* cultor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 325.

rūrĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [rus and GEN, root of gigno] *born in the country;* Subst. *a countryman, rustic:* Ov. M. 7, 765.

rūro, 1. *v. n.*, or **rūror**, 1. *v. n. dep.* [rus] *to live in the country* (rare): dum ruri rurant homines, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Varr. in Non. 164, 23.

rursus or less freq. **rursum**, *adv.* [contr. from revorsus *or* revorsum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum] *backwards, back*, opp. to prorsus: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: non tu scis quum ex puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 15. ‖. Transf. *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again:* in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi: capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miserias; irae interveniunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, id. Am. 3, 2, 58: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit. Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, ib. 7, 88: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quod Gorgias judicaret, hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47: neque rursum eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24: aequum est, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. Hence with *retro, contra, invicem:* vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? At tibi contra evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28. **2.** *again, anew:* quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 82: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis, facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. With denuo: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginem, Pl. Poen. prol. 79: Auct. B. Hisp. 35.

rus, rūris (*plur.* only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n. the country*, as opp. to the town, *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc. (rarely with *prep.*): laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Virg. G. 2, 412: quum rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rure redire, *from the farm*, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25: plus plaustrorum in aedibus videas, quam ruri, *in the country*, id. Aul. 3, 5 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131: rure paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671: ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1.

ruscārĭus (rustarius), a, um, *adj.* [ruscum] *of* or *for butcher's-broom:* falculae, *for weeding out butcher's-broom*, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

ruscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rus] *a little country-seat* or *farm:* Gell. 19, 9.

ruscum (also, rustum), i, *n. butcher's-broom:* Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin 21 15, 50: Virg. G. 2, 413. (Hence It. Sp. *brusco;* Fr. *brusc.*)

ruspor, 1. *v. a. dep.* (**ruspo**, Tert. Pall. 2) *to search through, examine, explore:* crebro quaerere, Fest. *s. v.:* vagent ruspantes silvas, Att. in Non. 166, 20.

russātus, a, um, *adj.* [russus] *clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus:* auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54. ‖. Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

russĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [russeus] *somewhat reddish:* Prud. στεφ. 11, 130.

russĕus, a, um, *adj.* [russus] *reddish* (rare): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App M. 2, 117.

russŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *reddish:* fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin.*

russus, a, um, *adj. red* (rare): vela Lucr. 4, 73: gingiva, Cat. 39, 19: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. [*Russus* akin to Gr. ἐ-ρυθ-ρός, and to Lat. *rub-er* and *ruf-us.*] (Hence It. *rosso;* Sp. *roxo;* Fr. *roux, rousse.*)

rustārĭus, a, um, v. ruscarius.

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus] *pertaining to the country, rustic, country:* homines ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 1, 48 *fin.:* illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42.

rustĭcātim, *adv. rustically, awkwardly:* Pomp. in Non. 166, 31.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rusticor] *a living in the country, country life:* neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, Cic. Am. 27, 103. ‖. *agriculture, husbandry:* Col. Praef. § 13.

rustĭcē, *adv. in a countrified manner, clownishly, awkwardly:* loqui, Cic de Or. 3, 12, 45: urgere, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: facere aliquid, id. Att. 12, 36 *fin.* *Comp.* rusticius toga defluit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 31. *Sup.* does not occur.

rustĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticulus] *somewhat rustic* or *clownish:* Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19.

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] *country life and occupations; husbandry:* Pall. Insit. 11. **2.** Meton. *country-people:* id. 1, 31: Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 3. **II.** Transf. *the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity:* in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: ex illa nostra Italia, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, ib. 1, 672: urbanitas, cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53.

rustĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to live in the country, to rusticate:* socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9. Fig.: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id. Arch. 7 *fin.* **2.** *to practise husbandry, be a farmer:* Col. 11, 1, 5 *sq.* **II.** Transf. *to talk like a rustic:* Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rustĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather rustic* or *coarse:* libellus, Mart. 10, 19: nomen (Bissula), coupled with horridulum, Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3. **II.** Subst. rustĭcŭlus, i, *m. a little countryman, little rustic:* Cic. Sest. 38, 82. **2.** rustĭcŭla, ae, *f. a heath-cock,* otherwise called rustica: Plin. 10, 38, 54: Mart. 13, 76 *in lemm.*

rŭstĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus: cf. silvaticus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country-:* vita (*opp.* urbana), Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.:* rustici Romani (*opp.* urbani), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: colona, Ov. F. 2, 645: gallinae, *heath-cocks,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16: fistula, Ov. M. 8, 191: opprobria versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146. **2.** Subst. rusticus, i, *m. a countryman, rustic, peasant:* Ov. M. 2, 699: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: *plur.* rustici, *country-people, rustics:* urbani fiunt rustici, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. (ii) rustica, ae, *f. a country-girl:* Ov. M. 5, 583. (β) (*sc.* gallina) *a heath-cock:* Mart. 13, 76. **II.** Transf. *country-like, countrified,* in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *i. e. plain, simple; rough, coarse, awkward, clownish,* etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: pro barda et pro rustica haberi, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 2: rusticus illiteratusque litigator, Quint. 2, 21, 6: manus, id. 1, 11, 16: addidit obscoenis convicia rustica dictis, Ov. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; capior, quia rustica non est, *very prudish,* id. Am. 2, 4, 13. In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: veritas, Mart. 10, 72. *Comp.:* simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88. *Sup.* does not occur.

ruta caesa, or ruta et caesa [ruo] (in venditionis lege fundi *ruta caesa* ita dicimus ut *U* producamus, Varr. L. L. 9, 60, 154; but it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, *etc.*): In law, *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought,* and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: *the minerals and timber:* Scaev. Dig. 50, 16, 241: ruta caesa dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratia concidit ruendoque contraxit, Fest. *s. v.:* ut venditores, quum aedes fundumve vendiderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliquid emptori, quod ornandi causa apte et loco positum esse videatur, Cic. Top. 26 *fin.*

rūta, ae, *f.* = ῥυτή (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30), *a bitter herb, rue,* Ruta graveolens, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 38: Plin. 19, 8, 45: Mart. 11, 31. **II.** Fig. *bitterness, unpleasantness:* cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 *fin.*

rŭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo] *an instrument for raking* or *stirring up:* **1.** *a fire-shovel, oven-rake:* Cato R. R. 10, 3: Suet. Aug. 75. **2.** *a wooden shovel* or *spattle* for stirring and mixing liquids: Col. 12, 20, 4. **II.** Transf. = membrum virile: Naev. in Fest. *s. v.*

rūtācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ruta] *of rue, made of rue:* oleum, Plin. Valer. 2, 28.

rūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flavoured* or *garnished with rue:* lacerti, Mart. 10, 48: mustum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

rŭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [rutrum] *a little shovel:* Lucil. in Non. 18, 22.

rŭtĭlans, antis, *part.* [rutilo]. **II.** Adj.: *red, glowing:* rutilans color, Plin. 16, 11, 22: arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514. *Comp.:* rutilantior auro, Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 351.

rŭtĭlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rutilus] *to grow reddish:* Plin. 8, 55, 81: Mart. Cap. 2, 31.

rŭtĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act. *to make* or *colour red:* Liv. 38, 17: Suet. Cal. 47: Tac. H. 4, 61. **II.** Neutr. *to be reddish;* transf. *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): aurora, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: arma, Virg. Aen. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251.

rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj. red* (inclining to golden yellow): aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: caput, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 35: Ov. M. 2, 319: Tac. G. 4: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: ignis, Virg. G. 1, 454: flammae, Ov. M. 12, 294: cruor, ib. 5, 83: pellis, *the golden fleece,* Val. Fl. 8, 114: metallum, *gold,* Lucan. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), *bearing gold,* Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197. **2.** Transf. *shining, glittering:* thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 341. [Akin to *russus, ruber, rufus.*]

rutrum, i, *n.* [ruo: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 37] *a spade, shovel:* Cato R. R. 10, 3: Liv. 28, 45: Ov. F. 4, 843. **2.** *a trowel:* Cato R. R. 128: Vitr. 7, 3.

rŭtŭba = perturbatio: nunc sumus in rutuba, Varr. in Non. 167, 9.

rūtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ruta] *a little bit of rue:* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

rutus, a, um, *Part.* [ruo].

S.

S, s, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with litera) *f.* the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, Ƨ), represents a sibilant semi-vowel sound, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and were even treated of in a special work by Messala, the celebrated contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S litera, Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 55). **2.** As in English, so in Latin, *s* represents a double sound, one *sharp,* the other *flat:* it has the former when *initial* or *medial;* and hence it can be followed by the *sharp* (or *thin*) mutes only (*c, p, t*): when *final* it is *flat,* and really represents the sound of *z.* In this position it may be preceded by *b*: *e. g. urbs, plebs.* There was a manifest tendency in the Latin language to drop final *s*: hence arose many peculiarities of inflection in Latin as compared with Greek, as well as frequent want of analogical consistency: *e. g.* the nom. sing. of masculine nouns of the first decl. in Greek has the suffix *s*, but in Lat. ends in *a*: the gen. sing. of the first decl. orig. ended in *is, e. g. aura-is;* whence the common form *auraï,* and finally *aurae:* thus also arose the secondary forms of the second pers. sing. of pass. and dep. verbs: *e. g. patere,* for *pateris; amabere,* for *amaberis,* etc. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (as in his own poem entitled Aratus), *s* was dropt before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Ratu' Romulus, Fulviu' Nobilior, gravi' Terra, [illegible] lati' bella, Hyperioni' cursum, Virgine' nam sibi, *etc.;* cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161 Quint. 9, 4, 38: less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid an hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; vas' argenteis (for vasis arg.); palm' et crinibus (for palmis et cr.); v. Cic. Or. 45, 153. Lastly, *s* disappears in the colloquial forms, abin', scin', viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, *etc.* **3.** The dental mutes cannot stand before *s*, but are either elided or changed into *s*, and this causes the nom. sing. of many nouns of the third decl. to differ greatly from the other cases: *e. g. custos,* from the stem *custod-*; *virtus* from the stem *virtut-.* The perfect of verbs formed by adding *s* differs similarly from the imperf: e. g. *cedo, cessi: mitto, misi.* **4.** With the gutturals, *s* combines to form *x*: *e. g. rex = reg-s; pax = pac-s:* so the perfects *texi, duxi, vexi,* from *tego, duco, veho.* **II.** Interchanges of *s* with other letters: **1.** Most freq. with *r*; *v.* that letter, *no.* II. 1. **2.** With *d*: *v.* letter D. *no.* I. 6. **3.** With *t*: *e. g.* tensus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus, mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also, assentor for assensor). **4.** With *x*: *v.* that letter. **5.** S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: *e. g.* differo, difficilis, diffluo. **6.** An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: e. g. *septem,* ἕπτα; *sex,* ἕξ; serpo, ἕρπω; super, ὕπερ. **7.** Sometimes *s* is prefixed to the root: e. g. *scribo,* γράφω; *sculpo,* γλύφω; Segesta, Ἔγεστα: *scruta,* γρύτη; *scrotum, corium.* Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial σ appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the *s*: *e. g. fallo,* σφάλλω. **III.** Changes of S in the Romance languages. **1.** into *sc* (It.), *x* (Sp. Port.), *ş* (Wall.), *ss* (Fr.). *e. g.* Lat. *vesica;* It. *vescica;* Port. *vexiga;* Fr. *vessie:* Lat. *saliva;* It. *scialiva:* Lat. *sapo, passer;* Sp. *xabon, paxaro:* Lat. *serva, miser;* Wall. *şerbi, mişel.* **2.** into *z*: *e. g.* Lat. *sapphirus, socculus;* It. *zaffiro, zoccolo:* Lat. *sera, serum;* Wall. *zar, zĕr:* Lat. *sapphirus, soccus;* Sp. *zafir, zueco;* Port. *zafira, zocco.* (ii) This change often occurs in French when *s* medial in Lat. becomes final: *e. g.* Lat. *casa, nasus, rasus;* Fr. *chez, nez, rez.* **3.** instead of *z, c,* or *ch* is sometimes found in Sp. and Port. *e. g.* Lat. *serare;* Sp. *cerrar:* Lat. *sufflare;* Port. *chuflar.* **4.** into *r* (rare) *e. g.* Lat. *ossifragus;* Fr. *orfraie.* **5.** initial *s* followed by *p, c,* or *t,* frequently has a prefixed *e,* and in French is often omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *species, spiritus;* Fr. *espèce, esprit:* Lat. *scribere;* Sp. *escribir;* Port. *escrever;* Prov. *escriure;* Fr. *écrire:* Lat. *scala, stabulum;* Fr. *échelle, étable.* **6.** *s* medial is freq. omitted in modern Fr. where it was retained until a comparatively recent period; and the omission is usu. indicated by the circumflex accent: *e. g.* Lat. *episcopus, apostolus, asinus, bestia, pascere, crescere;* Fr. *évêque, apôtre, âne, bêtail, paître, croître.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, *etc.* S. AS. D., sub ascia dedicavit. S. C., senatusconsultum; perh. also, sententia collegii (Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2385). S. P., sua pecunia. S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, *etc.*

sabaia, ae, *f. a drink of the poor people in Illyria, prepared from barley:* Amm. 26, 8.

sabaiārĭus, ii, *m.* [sabaia] *one who makes, sells,* or *drinks* sabaia; as a term of reproach: Amm. 26, 8.

sabănum, i, *n.* = *σάβανον* (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), *a towel, napkin:* Pall. Jun. 7, *3*: Apic. 6, 2.

săbaoth, *indecl. plur.* = *Σαβαώθ* [a Hebrew word] *the heavenly hosts:* Prud. Apoth. 901.

sabbăta, orum, *n. plu.* = *σάββατα* [a Hebrew word] *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath:* Just. 36, 2: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76: Plin. 31, 2, 18 *fin.* (ii) *Saturday:* Suet. Tib. 32: Sen. Ep. 95 *med.* **II.** Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov. R. Am. 220: Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, *the new moon,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 69. (Hence Fr. *samedi.*)

sabbătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sabbata] *pertaining to the Sabbath, Sabbatical:* luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.* Subst. sabbatarii, orum, *m. plu. Sabbath-keepers,* poet. for *Jews:* Mart. 4, 4.

sabbătismus, i, *m.* = *σαββατισμός*, *a keeping of the Sabbath:* Aug. C. D. 22, 30.

sabbătizo, 1. *v. n.* = *σαββατίζω*, *to observe the Sabbath:* Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

săbīnus, a, um, *adj. Sabine:* sabina herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin,* Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Plin. 16, 20, *33*: Ov. F. 1, *343*.

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

săbŭlēta, orum, *n. plu.* [sabulum] *sandy places:* Plin. 27, 8, 41.

săbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (*neutr.* sabulum, Varr. in Non. 169, 10: Plin. 17, 4, 3, *etc.*) *coarse sand, gravel:* Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: Col. *3*, 11, 9.

săbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo] *full of sand, sandy, gravelly:* loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7: solum, id. 35, 14, 49.

săbŭlum, i, v. sabulo.

săburra, ae, *f.* [kindr. with sabulo] *sand for ballast:* Liv. 37, 14 *fin.*: Virg. G. 4, 195: Plin. 16, 40, 76. (Hence It. *zavorra;* Sp. *zahorra,* contr. *sorra.*)

săburrālis, e, *adj.* [saburra] *consisting of sand:* sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

săburrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a ballast-heaver:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4116.

săburro, *no perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fill with ballast, to ballast:* sese arena (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87. Reflect.: grues sublatis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10. **II.** Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *crammed full,* comically for saturatae, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

sacal, *indecl.* [an Egyptian word] *Egyptian amber:* Plin. 37, 2, 11, 1.

saccārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saccus] *pertaining to sacks, sack-:* navis, perh. *laden with sacks,* Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13. **II.** Subst. saccarius, ii, *m. one who carries sacks:* Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40, § *3*. **2.** saccaria, ae, *f. the labour of a porter:* App. M. 1, p. 105.

saccātum, i, *n.* [sacco] *urine:* Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saccellus] in medic. *the applying of a little bag* or *dry poultice:* Veg. *3*, 11, *3*.

saccellus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus] *a little bag:* sonantes aere, Petr. 140 *fin.*: calidi, *dry poultices,* Cels. 4, 4 *med.*

saccĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sack, sack-:* cingulum, tunica, *of coarse sackcloth,* Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

sacchăron, i, *n.* Some doubt is entertained whether this was *sugar;* but it seems most prob. that it really was, and not the substance *tabasheer,* which collects at the joints of the bamboo. Saccharum was known only in small quantities to the ancients, who used it as a medicine: Plin. 12, 8, 17. [An eastern word, Sans. *ṣarkara;* Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρον.*]

saccĭbuccis, e, *adj.* [saccus bucca] *chubby-cheeked:* Arn. *3*, 108.

saccĭpērĭum, ii, *n.* [saccus pera] *a pocket for a purse:* Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saccus] *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter:* saccata aqua (*opp.* turbida), Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*: Plin. 18, 7, 17: Caecuba, *to filter,* Mart. 2, 40. **II.** Transf.: saccatus humor corporis, i. e. *urine,* Lucr. 4, 1025.

saccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sacculus] *a cutpurse, pickpocket, swindler:* Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.

saccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus] *a little bag:* for filtering wine: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, *23*: for grain: App. M. 9, p. 232: esp. for money, *a purse:* Plin. 2, 51, 52: Juv. 11, 27: sacculus plenus aranearum, i. e. *empty,* Cat. 13, 8.

saccus, i, *m.* = *σάκκος*, *a sack, bag:* cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 1, *38*: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, *3*. sacci numorum, *money-bags,* Hor. S. 2, *3*, 149: Mart. 10, 74: *a bag* for straining: Col. 9, 15, 12: Plin. 14, 22, 28: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.*: for purifying fat: Plin. 29, 6, *39*: for *a bandage* or *poultice:* id. 31, 9, 44, § 102: *a beggar's wallet* or *scrip:* Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 22. **II.** *a garment of sackcloth* or *haircloth:* Hier. Ep. 44. (Hence It. *sacco;* Sp. *saco;* Fr. *sac:* also verb, It. *saccheggiare;* Sp. *saquear,* Fr. *saccager.*)

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum] *a small unroofed sanctuary; a chapel:* sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratus cum ara, Trebatius in Gell. 6, 12: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto, Fest. *s. v.*: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, *36*: exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, Liv. 1, 55: Caeciliam Metelli exisse in quoddam sacellum ominis capiendi causa, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.

săcer, sacra, sacrum (*plur.* sacres, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16, *etc.: sing. acc.* sacrem porcum, Fest. *s. v.*), *adj.* [root SAC, same as Gr. *ἀγ-* in *ἀγ-νός, ἅγ-ιος*] *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred:* Fest. *s. v.* sacer mons: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. *3*, 7: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, pepercit, Cic. Verr. 4, 54: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis, partim etiam sacris et religiosis, id. Leg. *3*, 13 *fin.*: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, *33*: deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: aedes, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 5: Cic. Fam. 13, 11: aurum, Liv. 5, 50: pecunia (*opp.* privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (from its use in augury), Virg. Aen. 11, 721: luces, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. Carm. S. 4: commissum, *a crime against religion,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9. Poet.: vitis (sacred to Bacchus), Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: laurus, ib. *3*, 4, 18: robur, Ov. M. 8, 752: aqua, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464: Tarentum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 29: montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), Sil. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 28: sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, id. A. P. 391: sacer lapis, *a boundary stone,* Liv. 41, 13. Of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. *3*, 4, 11: Cybele, id. *3*, 22, *3*. In anatomy and medic.: os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer morbus, *the epilepsy,* id. Chron. 1, 4. With *gen.*: sacra corona Jovis, Pl. Men. 5, 5, *38*: dies Dianae celebris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Cat. 7, 6: illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18. With *dat.*: sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5: cervus Nymphis, Ov. M. 10, 109: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5. **2.** Transf. in gen. *awful, venerable* (rare): silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59. Of the emperors: (Tiberius) alium dicentem *sacras ejus occupationes,* verba mutare et pro *sacris laboriosas* dicere coëgit, Suet. Tib. 27: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99: sacri lateris custos, id. 6 76. (ii) *ecclesiastical:* domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones Codd. Just. and Theod. *passim.* **II.** In a bad sense: *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited;* and *absol. accursed, criminal, impious, wicked:* with *dat.*: qui tribunus plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum in Liv. *3*, 55: Macr. S. *3*, 7. *Absol.*: homo sacer is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. *s. v.* sacer mons: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, *3*, 181. **2.** Transf. in gen. *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous,* etc.: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl Bac. 4, 6, 14. Of things: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: fames auri, Virg. Aen. *3*, 57: sacrum famae, Plin. *33*, 1, *3* (v. Sillig's note): venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804.

săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* (*fem.* sacerdota, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2184) [sacer and DO root of dare, donum] *a priest; a priestess:* divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunto: sacerdotum duo genera sunto. unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: in collegio sacerdotum, id. Brut. *33 fin.*: publici, Liv. 5, 40: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9: Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Pl. Bac. 2, *3*, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 52. *Fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, id. Balb. 24, 55: Veneris, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 17: Vestae, *a Vestal virgin,* Ov. F. 5, 573: Troïa, *i. e. Ilia,* Hor. Od. *3*, *3*, *32*. In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: regina, *i. e. Rhea Silvia,* Virg. Aen. 1, 273. Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos, *i. e. Clodius* (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. *30 fin.*

săcerdōtālis (sacerdotialis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2469), e, *adj.* [sacerdos] *pertaining to priests, priestly, sacerdotal:* ludi, *given by the priests on entering upon their office,* Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nomen, *used by priests,* Macr. S. *3*, 5. **2.** Subst. sacerdotalis, is, *m. one who has been a priest:* Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 2: Tert. Spect. 11.

săcerdōtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the priesthood, the office* or *dignity of priests:* amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2 51: amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. *3*, 10: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. de Sen. 17 *fin.*: familiare, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: de sacerdotiis contendere, Caes. B. C. *3*, 82.

săcerdōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a young* or *inferior priestess* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37.

săcersanctus, a, um, v. sacrosanctus.

sācōma, ătis, *n.* = *σήκωμα*, *a counterpoise:* Vitr. 9, *3*.

sacondios, ii, *m.* [an Indian word] *a hyacinth-coloured amethyst:* Plin. 37, 9, 40 (v. sacos).

săcŏpēnĭum, ii, *n.* = *σαγάπηνον*, *a gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant,* some species of Ferula, perh. Ferula persica, Linn. or F. communis, Dalesch.: Plin. 19, 8, 52. Also, like the Greek, sagapenon: id. 12, 25, 56.

sacos [an Indian word], *hyacinth-colour:* Plin. 37, 9, 40.

sacrāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro] In law, *the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the* tresviri capitales, *but for which they subsequently gave* *security to the praetor* (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, rather perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. Festus, *s. v.:* Smith's Ant. 1198): ea pecunia, quae in judicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui infitiabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui judicio vicerat, suum sacramentum e sacro auferebat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 180: de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35. **2.** Meton. *a civil suit* or *cause:* decemviri re quaesita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, id. Caecin. 33, 97. Transf. in gen.: justo sacramento contendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74. **‖.** Milit. *t. t. an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers:* prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the jusjurandum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as jusjurandum (*v.* Smith's Ant. 662): milites tunc (*i. e.* anno 538 A.U.C.), quod nunquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros. Nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat, Liv. 22, 38: milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to take the oath of allegiance,* Caes. B. C. 1, 23: sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28: sacramento (*abl.*) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 *fin.:* sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8: ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (*abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them,* id. 40, 26: rogare (aliquos) sacramento alicujus, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5: adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 76: adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento aliquem tenere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in poenitentiam conversis, *i. e. had revolted,* Suet. Claud. 13: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42. **2.** Transf. in gen. *any oath, solemn obligation* or *engagement:* non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum: ibimus, Hor. Od. 2, 17. 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 2. p. 140. **|||.** *a sacred thing. mystery:* Lact. 7, 24: Prud. στεφ. 10, 18. (Hence Fr. *serment.*)

sacrārĭum, ii. *n.* [sacer] *a place for keeping holy things;* also, *a place for prayer; a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel:* sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magna eum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcerrima quatuor, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31 *fin.:* fidei, Liv. 1, 21. *Plur.:* vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: Ditis, Virg. Aen. 12, 199. **‖.** Transf.: a quo (*sc.* te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.:* illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31.

sacrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a keeper of a temple, sacristan:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1304.

sacrātē, *adv. holily, piously:* Aug. Ep. 22. **‖.** *mysteriously, mystically:* id. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

sacrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sacro] *consecration, dedication:* Macr. S. 3, 7.

sacrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hallows* or *consecrates:* Aug. Ep. 140.

sacrātus, a, um, *Part.* [sacro]. **‖.** Adj. *hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321: jura Graiorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 157: dux, *i. e. Augustus,* Ov. F. 2, 60: dies sacratior, Mart. 4, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24. Sacratissimus, *an epithet of the emperors:* Gai. Dig. 38, 17, 9: Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1.

sacres, v. sacer, *ad init.*

sacrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [sacer colo] *one who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificing priest* or *priestess:* Tac. H. 3, 74: App. Flor. 4, p. 361: Macr. S. 5, 19. In apposition: regis sacricolae, Prud. adv. Symm. 1 praef. 47.

sacrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sacer fero] *bearing sacred things:* rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

sacrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificium] *pertaining to sacrifices, sacrificial:* apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217.

sacrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

sacrĭfĭcātor, ōris. *m.* [id.] *a sacrificer:* Tert. Spect. 8 *fin.*

sacrĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* nullum uspiam pecus sacrificatui habemus, App. M. 7, p. 192.

sacrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sacrifice:* M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laena ageret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.:* sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27: decem ingenui, decem virgines ad id sacrificium adhibiti, id. 37, 3: Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 57: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificiis sollennibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13.

sacrĭfĭco (in Plaut. also sacrufico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* sacrificor, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Cyprian. Ep. 52, etc.) [sacer facio] *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods:* hoc poculo deis, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: ullum turis granum, Pl. Poen. 2, 3: pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suem, Ov. F. 4, 414: lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 39 *fin.* *Absol.:* nunc sacrificabo, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 37: Cic. N. D. 2, 27: summo Jovi argento sacrificare, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 84. *Pass. impers.:* pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 10: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.

sacrĭfĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest:* sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1: Suet. Dom. 1. In apposition: rex, *a high-priest,* v. rex: vates, Liv. 35, 48 *fin.*

sacrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sacrificing, sacrificial* (poet.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, ib. 13, 590: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: os, *of those sacrificing, praying,* Ov. F. 1, 130: Ancus, *mindful of sacrifices* or *of religion,* ib. 6, 803.

sacrĭlĕgē, *adv. sacrilegiously, impiously:* Tert. Apol. 12.

sacrĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] *the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege:* sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10: Liv. 29, 8: Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.* *Plur.:* Suet. Caes. 54 *fin.* **‖.** *violation* or *profanation of sacred rites* or *religious duties* (rare): cum in coelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: Flor. 2, 17, 12.

sacrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer lego] *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious:* sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. 29, 18. Usu. subst. sacrilegus, i, *m. one who commits sacrilege:* sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma templo affixa detraxit? Quint. 5, 10, 36: cavendum ne fortiori subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut *sacrilego fur,* id. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. de Ira 2, 28 *ad fin.* **‖.** Transf. in gen. *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane:* o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: manus, Tib. 2, 4, 26: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 2: artes meretricum, Ov. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 71. *Sup.:* exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 1. **2.** Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. Ps. 1, 3, 129: Sall. C. 14: Ov. M. 8, 792. With *gen.:* nuptiarum, *an adulterer,* Cod. Justin 9, 9, 29 *fin.* *Fem.:* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: Ov. M. 11, 41.

sacrĭma, orum, *n. plu. new wine offered to Bacchus:* Fest. *s. v.*

sacrĭum, ii, *n.* [a Scythian word] *Scythian amber,* v. succinum: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

sacro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacer] *to set apart as sacred: to consecrate* or *devote to a divinity:* eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: agrum Veneri, Ov. M. 10, 646: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 *fin.:* laurum Phoebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 62: duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratis quum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: rite sacratae pecudes, Virg. Aen. 12, 213. **2.** *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed:* de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8. **3.** Transf. in gen. *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give* (poet. and rare) quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacravit, Virg. Aen. 12, 141. (ii) *to doom:* injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halesum), ib. 10, 419. **‖.** Meton. *to render sacred* or *inviolable, to hallow, consecrate:* foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *had been decreed inviolable,* Liv. 38, 33: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sacrata lex, *a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods,* id. Sest. 7, 16: Liv. 2, 33. (ii) Hence of a deity *to worship* or *honour:* haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, id. 8, 6: sacrata Vesta, Ov. M. 15, 864. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to render imperishable, to immortalize:* aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. Od. 1, 26 11: miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40.

sacrōsanctus (also separately, sacro sanctus, and *per tmesin,* sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45. Sacersanctus, Tert. Cor. mil. 13 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.* [sacer sancio] lit. *consecrated with religious ceremonies;* hence meton. *decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable sacrosanct:* ipsis quoque tribunis (pl.), ut sacrosancti viderentur, relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo ceremoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis, aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, Liv. 3, 55: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poena, quum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14: agi deinde de concordia coeptum concessumque in conditiones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33: accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.:* ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos.

qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogebant, Liv. 27, 38: Oedipodis ossa, honore arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *most holy, most sacred, venerable:* cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164: de sacrosanctis ecclesiis, Cod. Justin. 1, 2.

sacrŭfĭco, v. sacrifico, *ad init.*

sacrum, i, *n. a holy* or *sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice: plur. sacred rites, religious worship, religion:* ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52: metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cloacinae sacrum, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 10: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.*: quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: ita se habet sacrum (suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conjici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sollenne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94: pyra sacri sub imagine facta, Ov. M. 14, 80: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit arcanae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be in great straits*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 84. Most freq. *plur.:* sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred utensils, holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5: portabant sacra canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troïa, Tib. 2, 5, 40: cumque suis penetralia sacris, *the images of the gods, penates*, Ov. M. 1, 287: sicut in sollennibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717. **2.** *divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. *s. v.* publica sacra: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod per populum creari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55: Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 25: Orphica, *rites, festival*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12. **3.** *the private religious rites* of a gens, a family, *etc.:* an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 55: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities*, Quint. 1, 7, 28: called also, jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *great profit on easy terms = a rose without thorns* (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl. Capt. 4, 18. v. Smith's Ant. 998. **4.** Poet. *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63. **II.** Transf. in gen. sacra, *secrets, mysteries:* sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregisse mihi videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

saeclum, i, *v.* seculum.

saecŭlāris, and **saeculum**, *v.* secul.

saepĕ, *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes close succession): aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35: saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: mihi lucro saepe eris, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 52: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: minime saepe, *least frequently*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, ib. 4, 2: multis saepe bellis experti, ib. 3: saepe clamitans, ib. 5, 7: haud saepe, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 33: non saepe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 37: saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id. Quint. 31, 96: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) nunquam, Cic. Am. 24 *fin.*: quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, id. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. Ann. 7, 95. *Comp.:* ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 8: dicendum est saepius, Cic. Am. 22, 85: semel atque iterum ac saepius, id. Font. 8, 16: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 14. *Sup.:* tibi saepissime cyathisso, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 28: optare ut quam saepissime peccet amicus, Cic. Am. 16, 59. **II.** With numero, and in one word saepenumero, *oft and over, again and again, very frequently:* Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: Cic. de Or. 1, 1: id. de Sen. 2: Sall. C. 52. Once in *Comp.:* gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusnumero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16.

saepĕnŭmĕro, *adv. v.* saepe, no. II.

saepes, is, *v.* sepis.

saepĭcŭlē, *adv. dim. pretty often, ever and anon:* App. M. 2 *init.*

saepio, *v.* sepio.

saepis, e, *adj. that happens often, frequent: Comp.:* saepior, Prisc. p. 1016 P. *Sup.:* saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nepos ib. p. 602 P.

saepĭuscŭlē, *adv. dim. pretty often:* peccas, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 59, in Prisc. p. 611 (*al.* saepicule).

saeta, saetĭger, *etc. v.* set.

saevē, *adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously,* etc.: saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Lucan. 8, 492: saeve gesturus impia bella, id. 7, 171. *Comp.:* lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. A. 3, 504. *Sup.:* sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9: Claud. in Suet. Claud. 2.

saevĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saevus dico] *spoken furiously* or *angrily:* dicta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35.

saevĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. n.* (*past. imperf.* saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1001) [saevus] *to be fierce* or *furious, to rage:* lit. of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1074: lupus, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Virg. G. 3, 434: aper in pecudes, Ov. M. 8, 296: accipiter in omnes aves, ib. 11, 345. **II.** Transf. of persons, *to be furious, mad, violent, angry,* etc.: here mi, nimium saevis, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27: saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: seditionibus saevire, id. 2, 44: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recuset, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. 3, 45: in obsides innoxios, id. 28, 34: Tac. Agr. 38: flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180: in se, corresp. to manus sibi inferre, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22. Poet. with *dat.* or *inf.:* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. H. 4, 148: Tib. 1, 2, 88: quum manus impia saevit sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200. *Pass. impers.:* clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 1, 1: Vell. 2, 74: Tac. A. 1, 49. **2.** Of things: saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78: ventus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*: Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 27: venenum in praecordiis, id. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94: saevire fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10: cum tibi flagrans amor, saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15: saevit amor ferri, Virg. Aen. 7, 461: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: fames, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 5: oratioărociens saeviensque, *opp.* demissa jacensque, id. 1, 11.

saevis, e, *adj.* for saevus: suppliciorum saevium repertor, Amm. 29, 5, t. ii. p. 203. ed. Bip.

saevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saevus] *rage, violence, fury:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 483.

saevĭter, *adv. ferociously, cruelly:* Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 3.

saevĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [saevus] *a raging rage, fierceness, ferocity:* lit. of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146. **II.** Transf. of persons: *fierceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity,* etc.: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 15: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4: feneratorum, Sall. C. 33: creditorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: hostium, Sall. J. 7: Tac. A. 1, 67: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24. *Plur.*: Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 18. **2.** Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*: undae, Ov. H. 19, 23: hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: temporis, Sall. J. 37: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*: coeli, Curt. 8, 4: amoris, Col. 6, 37, 1: annonae, *dearness*, Tac. A. 2, 87.

saevĭtĭes, ei, *f.* (for saevitia) [id.] *fierceness, cruelty:* per saevitiem ac luxum, Tac. A. 11, 10: canis saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 131.

saevĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (for saevitia) *ferocity, violence:* mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, a, um, *adj. roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies *fierce by nature*), *raging, furious, ferocious,* etc. Lit. of animals: leones, Lucr. 5, 1313: saevior leaena, Virg. G. 3, 246: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4, 4, 40: belua, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: animalia saevissima dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe,* etc.: nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 3: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: ex amore saevus, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: novercae, Virg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: mater Cupidinum, id. Od. 1, 19, 1: Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 20: Necessitas, ib. 1, 35, 17: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus metu, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, ib. 10: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible*, Virg. Aen. 12, 107: Achilles, Ov. M. 12, 582: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5. Poet. with *inf.:* quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30. **2.** Of things: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, Lucr. 3, 806: ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12: Liv. 28, 18: hiems, id. 40, 45: Orion, Virg. Aen. 7, 719: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 766: catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45: tympana, *sounding harshly* or *terribly*, ib. 1, 18, 13: bellum, Lucr. 1, 476: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: joci, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148: amor, Virg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. Aen. 12, 406: damna, Tac. A. 2, 26: ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, ib. 3, 23.

sāga, ae, *f.* [sagus] *a female diviner* or *fortune-teller:* Cic. Div. 1, 31: Tib. 1, 2, 42: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21. **2.** *a bawd, procuress:* Lucil. in Non. 23, 4.

săga, ae (for sagum), *a mantle:* Enn. in Charis. p. 81 P. (dub.).

săgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax] *keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity;* esp. of dogs, *keenness of scent:* canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92. Of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81. Of the senses in gen.: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95. **II.** Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity:* utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, qua est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 1, 41: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, Plin. 2, 13, 10.

săgācĭter, *adv. keenly, with quickness of scent:* Col. 7, 12, 7. *Comp.:* Cic. Att. 6, 4: Hor. Epod. 12, 4. *Sup.:* Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: Plin. 11, 37, 50. **II.** Fig. *acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously:* sagaciter pervestigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51 *fin.:* Quint. 2, 8, 4: Liv. 27, 28.

săgăna, ae, *f.* acc. to Prisc. p. 622 = sāga, *a female diviner* or *soothsayer; a witch;* occurs only as a *nom. propr* in Hor. Epod. 5, 25: id. S. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

săgăpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

săgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum] *pertaining to a mantle* or sagum: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15.

săgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in a mantle* or sagum: Cic. Fontei. 11: id. Phil. 14, 1, 2: Mart. 6, 11. **II.** Transf. *made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles:* cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21.

săgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio; cf. capax from capio] *whose senses are acute, sagacious:* esp. of dogs, *keen-scented:* sagax nasum habet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 17: canes, Cic. Div. 1 31: catulus, Ov. R. Am. 201. Poet: virtus venandi, id. Hal. 76. **2.** Of the senses in gen.: canibus sagacior anser, id. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35. **II.** Fig. *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious:* (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: Lucr. 1, 1021: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praeceps, *considerate,* Suet. Claud. 15: hospites, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 22: curae, ib. 4, 4, 75. With *ad:* ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. With *gen.:* utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218: fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammarum, *skilled in,* Sil. 3, 344. *Sup.:* sagacissimus prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. 36, 2. With *in* or simple *abl.:* vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id. 1, 9: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11. With *inf.:* sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.

sagda, ae, *f. a precious stone of a leek-green colour:* Plin. 37, 10, 67.

săgēna, ae, *f.* = σαγήνη, *a large fishing-net, a seine:* Manil. 5, 678. (Hence Fr. *seine.*)

sagēnon, i, *n.* [an Indian word] *a kind of opal:* Plin. 37, 9, 46.

săgīna, ae, *f.* [root SAG: cf. angina, ruina, rapina: same as σαγ in σάττω to load, to cram] *a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting:* anserum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 79: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: Tac. H. 2, 71. **II.** Meton. *food, feeding, nourishment:* gladiatoria sagina, ib. 88: temulentus et sagina gravis, ib. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginis, Juv. 4, 67. (ii) Transf.: herbae viridis coma, dulcior a sagina roris aut fluminis, *rich nourishment,* Pall. Mai. 7, 3: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, *nourishment of oratory,* Quint. 10, 5, 17. **2.** *a fatted animal:* este effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast,* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 61. **3.** *fatness produced by much eating, corpulence:* saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. 21, 2: qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani sagina mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25. (Hence It. *saime;* Sp. *sain;* Fr. *sain-doux.*)

săgīnārĭum, ii, *n.* [sagina] *a place where animals are fatted, a stall, coop, pen,* etc.: Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 7.

săgīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sagino] *a fattening, feeding,* for sagina: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

săgīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [sagino]. **II.** Adj. *fattened, fat:* saginatior hostia, Hier. Ep. 21, 12: Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*

săgīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sagina] *to fatten* animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: aves offis, Col. 8, 7, 3: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7: catulos ferarum molliore praeda, Quint. 12, 6, 6. (ii) Of persons: *to cram, feast:* saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 71: terra, quae copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17: cum exquisitis quotidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119. Fig.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, Cic. Sest. 36, 78: Tac. H. 4, 42. **2.** Transf. of inanimate things: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5: Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons humore supero saginatus, Sol. 45.

sagĭo, 4. *v. n. to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses or by the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur, praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

săgitta, ae, *f. an arrow:* quum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 99: Cic. Verr. 4, 34: confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 25: Cic. Acad. 2, 28: missiles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 16: celeres, ib. 3, 20, 9. **II.** Meton. of things of a like form: (i) *the extremity of a vine-branch* or *shoot:* Col. 3, 10, 22: Plin. 17, 22, 35. (ii) *the herb arrow-head,* Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linn.: id. 21, 17, 68. (iii) *an instrument for letting blood, a lancet:* Veg. 1, 22, 4. (iv) *a constellation, the Arrow:* Hyg. Astr. 2, 15: Cic. Arat. 382: Plin. 17, 18, 30. (Hence It. *saetta.*)

săgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta] *pertaining to an arrow, arrow-:* calamus, *good for making arrows,* Plin. 16, 36, 66: certamen, *with arrows,* Dict. Cret. 4, 19. **II.** Subst. sagittarius, ii, *m. an archer, bowman,* a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. *plur.:* Caes. B. G. 2, 7: Cic. Phil. 5, 6 *fin.* *Sing.* collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.:* ib. 13, 40. **2.** *an arrow-maker:* Tarrent. Patern. Dig. 50, 6, 6. **3.** *the constellation of the Archer,* otherwise called Arcitenens: Cic. Arat. 279: Plin. 17, 24, 36.

săgittĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta fero] *arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468: Parthi, *armed with arrows,* Cat. 11, 6: Geloni, Virg. Aen. 8, 725: pecus, *i. e. the porcupine,* Claud. Hystr. 48. **II.** = Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer:* Manil. 2, 266.

săgittĭger, ĕri, *m.* [sagitta gero] for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer:* Avien. Arat. 482.

săgittĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m.* for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer:* Cic. Arat. 73.

săgitto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sagitta]. **I.** Neut. *to discharge arrows:* hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2: Curt. 7, 5 *fin.* **II.** Act. *to shoot* or *wound with an arrow:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 *med.*

săgittŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little arrow:* App. M. 10, p. 254.

sagma, ae, *f.* = σάγμα, *a pack-saddle:* Veg. 3, 59: cf. Isid. Orig. 20 16, 5. (Hence It. *salma, soma;* Sp. *salma, xalma;* Fr. *somme.*)

sagmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagma] *pertaining to a pack-saddle:* equus, *a pack-horse,* Lampr. Elag. 4. (Hence It. *somaro.*)

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable:* sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea quae vocantur cerycia, Marc. Dig. 1, 8, 8: Plin. 22, 2, 3: Liv. 1, 24: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1002.

săgochlămys, ȳdis, *f.* = σαγοχλαμύς, *a kind of military cloak:* Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

săgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum] *wearing a* sagulum: Suet. Vit. 11.

săgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum] *a small military cloak;* esp. the purple one of general officers: Cic. Pis. 23, 55: Caes. B. G. 5, 42: Liv. 7, 34 *fin.:* Tac. H. 2, 20: Virg. Aen. 8, 660.

săgum, i, *n.* (*masc.* **sagus**, i, Enn. and Varr. in Non. 223, 30 *sq.*) = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word]: *a coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle,* e. g. of servants: Cato R. R. 59: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.:* of the Germans: Tac. G. 17: esp. of soldiers, *a military cloak:* Caes. B. C. 1, 75: Liv. 10, 30 *fin.:* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1002.) Hence, saga sumere, *to put on the* saga, i. q. *to prepare for battle,* on such occasions a universal custom among the Romans, excepting persons of consular rank: tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: Liv. Epit. 72: in *sing.* of an individual: Cic. Verr. 5, 36: so, ad saga ire, id. Phil. 14, 1, 1: Vell. 2, 16 *fin.:* in sagis esse, *to be under arms:* cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11. (ii) saga ponere, *to lay down one's arms,* Liv. Epit. 73.

sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [whether related to săgio, săgax, as Cic. Div. 1, 31, and Fest. *s. v.* sagaces, suppose, is very doubtful] *presaging, predicting, prophetic:* aves, Stat. Ach. 1, 519: clangores, id. Theb. 8, 204.

sal, sălis, *m.* (*neutr. nom.* sălĕ, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: Varr. in Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form, sometimes *neutr.* *Dat. plur.:* infusis salis, Fabian. in Charis. p. 82 P) [akin to ἅλς; Eng. *salt*] *salt:* salem candidum sic facito, Cato R. R. 88: multos modios salis, Cic. Am. 19, 67: Caes. B. C. 2, 37: Liv. 2, 8: Hor. S. 1, 3, 14. *Plur.* quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: Col. 7, 4 *fin.:* Ov. M. 15, 286. **II.** Meton. (Poet.) *the sea, sea-water:* spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 35: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, ib. 1, 173: supra rorem salis edita pars remorum, Lucr. 4, 443. *Plur.:* Lucan. 10, 257. **2.** *a speck on precious stones resembling a grain of salt:* sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22: sales, id. 37, 2, 8. **III.** Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism:* (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41: nulla venustas, nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Cat. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id. Brut. 34: literae humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13: (Lucilius) sale multo urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3: hic delectatur iambis ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, *biting wit, sarcasm,* id. Ep. 2, 2, 60: (puella) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1158

Plur.: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: vestri proavi Plautinos laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo nimium quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26. **2.** *good taste, elegance*: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13. **3.** *sharpness, pungency, stimulus*: quae (*sc.* calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93. (Hence Fr. *sel.*)

sălăcaccăbĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [ἀλακακκάβια] *salted food boiled in a pot*: Apic. 4, 1.

sălăcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salax] *lust, salaciousness*: Plin. 9, 17, 26.

sălăco, ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*: Cic. Fam. 7, 24 *fin.*

sălămandra, ae, *f.* = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*, Salamandra terrestris, Brongn. This animal, resembling a lizard, has the power of discharging a milky liquid from tubercles in its sides, poisonous to small animals. This is all the foundation really existing for the fabulous properties ascribed to it: Plin. 10, 67, 86 *sq.*: id. 29, 4, 23.

sălăpūtĭum, ii, *n. a tiny man, a mannikin*: di magni, salaputium, disertum! Cat. 53, 5: cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19.

sălar, ăris, *m. a kind of trout*, some species of Salmo, Linn. apparently not S. Salar, Linn.: Aus. Idyll. 10, 88: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

sălārĭānus, a, um, *adj.*: castanea, *a kind of chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

sălārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [salarium] *one who receives pay* or *salary, a salaried person*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9.

sălārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum; cf. calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, *etc.*) [sal] orig. *the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, in gen. *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: (sal) honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41 *fin.*: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), *i. e. for as much as the* salarium *of a military tribune amounts to*, id. 34, 3, 6: aliquem salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri, Tac. Agr. 42: salarium annuum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 23.

sălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to salt, salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. 29, 37. **||.** Subst. sălārĭus, ii, *m. a dealer in salted fish*: Mart. 1, 42.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio] *lustful, lecherous, salacious*: galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salaciora animalia, Lact. Op. D. 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1: cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. **||.** Transf. *that provokes lust* (poet.): erucae, bulbi, Ov. R. Am. 799: Mart. 3, 75.

săle, is, v. sal, *ad init.*

sălebra, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*: *sc.* via) [salio] *a rugged, uneven road*: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: Mart. 9, 58: spiritus, *i. e. stoppage*, Val. Max. 9, 12 *ext.* 6. **||.** Fig. of style: *harshness, ruggedness*: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *i. e. it sticks fast*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. *Plur.*: id. Or. 12 *fin.*: Mart. 11, 90. **2.** Salebra tristitiae, *i. e. a cloud of sadness*, Val. Max. 6, 9 *ext.* 5.

sălebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [salebra] *rugged*: obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

sălebrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ruggedness*: App. M. 6, p. 178.

sălebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, rugged, uneven*: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208. **||.** Fig. of style: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2, 46.

salgăma, orum, *n. plu.* [ἅλμη] *pickles* preserved in brine: Col. 10, 117.

salgămārĭus, ii, *m.* [salgama] *a maker* or *seller of pickles*: Col. 12, 56, 1.

sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [Salii] *pertaining to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian*: carmen Numae, *which Numa directed the* Salii *to chant*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: saltus, Sen. Ep. 15 *med.* **||.** Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Salian processions), *splendid, sumptuous*: Fest. *s. v.* salios: dapes, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: cum epulati essemus saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [salio] *dancing*: insulae, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [Salii] *the office* or *dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars): Cic. Scaur. 34: Cap. Aur. 4.

sălĭcastrum, i, *n.* [salictum] *a kind of climber growing wild in willow thickets, the bitter-sweet*, Solanum Dulcamara, Linn.: Plin. 33, 1, 15.

sălictārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to willows, willow-*: lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow grounds*, Plin. 21, 15, 50. **||.** Subst. salictarius, ii, *m. one who takes care of willow-trees*: Cato R. R. 11, 1.

sălictum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix] *a plantation* or *thicket of willows*: Cato R. R. 1, 7: Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: Virg. E. 1, 55. (Hence It. *salceto*; Fr. *saussaie.*)

sălĭentes, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* aquae) [salio] *waterfalls, cascades*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Front. Aq. 11.

sălĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [sal fodina] *a salt-mine*: Vitr. 8, 3.

sălignĕus, a, um, v. salignus, *ad init.*

sălignus (saligneus, Col. 6, 2, 4 etc.), a, um, *adj.* [salix] *of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-*: cunei, Cato R. R. 20, 1: fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. M. 8, 659: crates umbonum, Virg. Aen. 7, 632.

sălĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [salio; hence, prop. the Leapers, Jumpers] *a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia, *made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the first of March and several following days*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Ov. F. 3, 259 *sq.*: Liv. 1, 20: Cic. Rep. 2, 14: Hor. Od. 1, 36, 12: v. Smith's Ant. 1003. *Sing.* salius, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2242 *sq.* Adjectively: salias virgines Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Salios adhibeantur, Fest. *s. v.*

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum] *a little salt-cellar*: Cat. 23, 19: salillum animae, perh. *brief span of life*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sălīnae, arum, *f. plu.* [sal] (*sc.* fodinae): *salt-works, salt-pits*: Plin. 31, 7, 39: Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: Caes. B. C. 2, 37: Liv. 1, 33: Vitr. 8, 3, 10.

sălīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salinae] *pertaining to salt-works*: Vitr. 8, 3.

sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in salt*: Arn. 2, 70: aerarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 244.

sălīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas: *masc. plur.* salini, Varr. in Non. 546, 14) [sal] *a salt-cellar*: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 15: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: Liv. 26, 36.

sălĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (sallire, Cato R. R. 23, 1: salo or sallo, no *perf.*, salsum, 3. *v. a.* Varr in Diom. p. 372 P.: Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 909: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32 etc.) [id.] *to salt down, to salt*: oleae caducae salliantur, Cato *loc. cit.*: salitus thynnus, Col. 6, 32, 2.

sălĭo, ii or ŭi, saltum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to leap, spring, bound, jump*: ambulant aliquae (aves) ut cornices: saliunt aliae, ut passeres, merulae, Plin. 10, 38, 54: saliendo sese exercebant, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 25: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599. de muro, Liv. 25, 24: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 558: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, *on the shields*, Flor. 3, 10, 13: per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos saluere per utres, Virg. G. 2, 384: cretati medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4, 5, 52. **2.** Transf. of things: ut habeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leap* or *flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3: rivus, Virg. E. 5, 47: Suet. Aug. 82: multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, *rebounds*, Virg. G. 1, 449: farre pio placant et saliente sale, *crackling* i. e. in the fire, Tib. 3, 4, 10: farre pio et saliente mica, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: cor salit, *leaps, palpitates*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 62: Sen. Herc. Oet. 708: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 607: viscera, ib. 6, 390: venae tentatae pollice, ib. 10, 289: supercilium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 188. **||.** Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34. **B.** Act. of animals, *to leap, cover*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14: Ov. A. A. 2, 485: Lucr. 4, 1196. [Cf. Gr. ἅλλομαι ἅλ-μα.] (Hence Fr. *saillir.*)

sălisātĭo (salissatio), ōnis, *f.* [salio, through the obsol. saliso, whence also salisator] *a leaping*: cordis, *a palpitating*, Marc. Empir. 21 *fin.*

sălisatores vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salierint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26. [id.]

sălĭsubsŭli, orum, *m. plu.* [Salii subsilio] *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii): Cat. 17, 6.

sălītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salio] *a leaping*: equorum, *on horseback*, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

sălĭto, 1. *v. a.* for salto, *to dance*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25.

sălītūra, ae, *f.* [salio, 1.] *a salting down, salting*: Col. 12, 21, 3.

sălītus, a, um, *Part.* [salio, 1].

sălĭunca, ae, *f. a kind of nard*, Valeriana Saliunca, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 20 Virg. E. 5, 17.

sălĭus, v. Salii.

sălīva, ae, *f. spittle, saliva* (in gen., while sputum is that already spit out). Cat. 23, 16: Juv. 6, 623: Sen. de Ira 3, 38 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *a spittle-like moisture, slime*: cochlearum, Plin. 30, 15, 47: ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21: lacrimationum, id. 37, 53: siderum, *honey*, id. 11, 12, 12. **||.** Fig. *taste, flavour*; *longing, appetite*: Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4, 8, 38: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22 *fin.*: turdarum, Pers. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79 *med.*: quicquid (*sc.* vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2. [Cf. Gr. σιάλον; Eng. *slaver.*)

sălīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saliva] *slimy, clammy*: lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74.

sălīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salivo] In medic. *salivation*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2.

sălīvātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*: Col. 6, 10, 1: Plin. 27, 11, 76.

sălīvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saliva] *to spit out, discharge, yield*: lentorem cujusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36 60. **||.** *to salivate, cure by salivation*: aegrotum pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

sălīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spittle, slavering*: labia, App. Apol p. 313: aegrotans, Coel. Aur. Acut 2, 2 *fin.* **||.** *slimy, clammy*: humor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72.

sălix, ĭcis, *f. a willow-tree, willow*, species of Salix, Linn.: Cato R. R. 6, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4: Plin. 16, 37, 68: Virg. E. 3, 83. **||.** Meton. *a willow-branch, withy*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 703.

sallio, sallo and **salo**, v. salio, 1.

salmăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus] Of water, *having a salt and sour taste, salso-acid*: aquae, Plin. 31, 3, 22: aqua (*opp.* dulcis), Plin. Valer. 5, 41 *fin.*: fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8. (Hence Fr. *somache.*)

salmo, ōnis, *m. a salmon*, Salmo Salar, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32: Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

sălor, ōris, *m.* [salum] *the colour of the sea, sea-green*: Marc. Cap. 1, 8.

salpa, ae, *f. a kind of stock-fish* Sparus Salpa, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

salpicta (salpista, Vopisc. Carin. 19), ae, *m.* = *σαλπιγκτής* (*σαλπιστής*), *a trumpeter*: Firm. Math. 8, 21.

salpūga, ae, *f.* i. q. solipuga, *a kind of poisonous ant*, or more prob. *spider*, perh. Galeodes àraneoides, Oliv.: Plin. 39, 4, 29.

salsāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [salsus] for salsamentum, *salted food, anything pickled in brine*: Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum] *pertaining to salted fish*: vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16: cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73. II. Subst.: salsamentarius, ii, *m.* *a dealer in salt-fish*: Auct. Her. 4, 54: Suet. Vit. Hor.

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus] *fish-pickle, brine*: Cic. Div. 2, 57. II. *salted* or *pickled fish*; usu. *plur.*: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26: Col. 8, 17, 12: Plin. 32, 2, 9. *Sing.*: Col. 12, 55 *fin.*

salsē, *adv. wittily, acutely, facetiously*: dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: Quint. 6, 3, 13. *Sup.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

salsēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus] *a salt taste, saltness*: Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsĭlāgo, inis, for salsugo [id.] *saltness*: Plin. 31, 7, 42.

salsĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *that rules the sea*: frater Jovis, *Neptune*, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 1.

salsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id] *saltness, brackishness*: Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*: *plur.*: Plin. 20, 14, 54.

salsĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [salsius, from salsus] *rather salt*: Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

salsūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus] *saltness, brackishness*: Vitr. 1, 4: Plin. 31, 7, 42.

salsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a salting, pickling*: de sucidia et salsura facienda, Col. 12, 55, 1. Fig.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, *i. e. I am in such an ill-humour*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 35. II. Meton. *brine, pickle*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18. 2. *pickled* or *salted fish* = salsamentum: Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, *Part.* [sallo]. II. Adj. *salted, salt*: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. Aen. 2, 133: farra, Ov. F. 3, 284; v. mola: (gravidae) salsioribus cibis usae, Plin. 7, 5, 5: salsissimus sal qui siccissimus, id. 31, 7, 41. A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, *etc. salt, briny*: aequor, Lucr. 3, 492: vada, Cat. 64, 6: Virg. Aen. 5, 158: sanguis, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: lacrimae, Lucr. 1, 126: sudor, Virg. Aen. 2, 173: rubigo, id. G. 2, 220. Subst. salsa, orum, *n. plu. salted things, salted food*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32. 2. Fig. *sharp, acute, witty, facetious*: accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: Hor. S. 1, 7, 28: de Ἡρακλειδείῳ Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories*, Cic. Att. 16, 12 *fin.* Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Cat. 14, 16. Subst. *n. plu.*: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217.

saltābundus, a, um, *adj.* [salto] *dancing*: saltabundi canebant, quae nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3.

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dancing: a dance*: Quint. 1, 11, 18 *sq.*: Cic. Mur. 6, 13: Suet. Tit. 7. *Plur.*: Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

saltātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatio] *a little dance*: Vopisc. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [salto] *a dancer*: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Quint. 1, 12, 14: Suet. Cal. 54.

saltātōriē, *adv. like a dancer, in a dancing attitude*: procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253.

saltātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saltator] *pertaining to dancing, dancing, saltatory*: ludus, *a dancing-school*, Scipio Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic. Pis. 10.

saltātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatrix] *a little dancing-girl*: Gell. 1, 5

saltātrix, īcis, *f.* [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl*: Cic. Pis. 8 *fin.*

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a* (religious) *dance* (rare): (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20: Sen. Troad. 786. *Plur.*: Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim; cf. Aus. Epist. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1818 P.), *adv.* [a contraction of salutem]. It indicates that which is still preserved, that which still remains or holds good, in spite of something opposed to it: *at least, at the least, at all events.* I. Affirmatively with the alternative stated: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltem commode, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem, id. Att. 9, 6: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, Caes. B. C. 1, 6. (ii) Interrogatively: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Pl. Am. 1, 2, 282. 2. Without a statement of the alternative: istuc sapienter saltem fecit filius, id. Bac. 2, 3, 103: saltem aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44: si potes hic saltem monitis parere paternis, parce, puer, stimulis, Ov. M. 2, 126. II. Negatively, with non, neque, = ne . . . quidem, *not even, nor even*: ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38: neque mihi illud saltem placet, Quint. 1, 1, 24: nec deformitate ista saltem flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82: ut ipsum iter neque impervium neque saltem durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11.

saltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus] *dancing*: puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltĭensis, e, *adj.* [saltus] *pertaining to a forest*: Cod. Just.

saltim, v. saltem, *ad init.*

saltĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [salto] *to dance much* or *vigorously* (rare): Quint. 9, 4, 142: Macr. S. 2, 10 *fin.*

salto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [salio] *to dance* (including pantomime and gesticulation). I. Neutr.: *Sa.* Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Ste.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Pl. Stich. 5, 14: ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (*sc.* oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palaestram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83. *Pass. impers.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10. 2. Fig. of an orator, *to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67 *fin.* II. Act. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime* or *play*: pantomimus Mnester tragoediam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragoedus egerat, Suet. Cal. 57: pyrricham, id. Caes. 39: puellam (mimus), Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Vell. 2, 83: odaria, *to accompany with dancing*, Petr. 53, 11. *Pass.*: ficti saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata poëmata, *recited with an accompaniment of dancing*, id. Tr. 2, 519.

saltŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [saltus] *one who has the care of a forest* or *of an estate; a forester, ranger, bailiff*: Afran. Dig. 32, 1, 58 *fin.*: Petr. 53, 9.

saltŭātim, *adv. by leaps* or *hops*: currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4. II. Fig. of style: *in a skipping* or *desultory manner*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Gell. 12 15.

saltŭensis, e, *adj.* [saltus] In law, *pertaining to a forest*: fundi, *forest-pastures*, Cod. Justin. 11, 62, 13: coloni, ib. 11, 64, 1.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj* [id.] *full of woods* or *forests*: loca, Sall. J. 38: Liv 27, 12: Tac. A. 4, 45.

saltus, ūs, *m.* [salio] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound*: saltu uti, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 560: (monocoli) mirae pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: saltum dare, *to take a leap*, Ov. M. 4, 552: and, dare saltus, ib. 2, 165: praeceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg. Aen. 9, 815. II. *a pass* or *passage through mountains* or *forests*: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 37: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, id. 28, 1: ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15. 2. Hence *a cattle-run, forest-pasture, woody valley, forest*: saltus est, ubi silvae et pastiones sunt, quarum causa casae quoque Ael. Gall. in Fest. *s. v.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg. G. 3, 143: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6 *fin.*: latebris aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43 *fin.*: silvae saltusque, Virg. G. 3, 40: id. Aen. 4, 72: Ov. M. 2, 498: nemorum jam claudite saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: sepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250: Virg. G. 1, 140. (ii) Esp. *a portion of the public lands, consisting of four centuriae*: Varr. R. R. 1, 10 *fin.* III. Transf. = pudendum muliebre. Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 41: id. Curc. 1, 1, 56. IV. Fig.: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, *from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation*, id. Men. 5, 6, 30.

sălūber, v. salubris.

sălūbris, e (*masc.* saluber, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: Ov. R. Am. 704: but salubris, *m.*: Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: Cels. 1, 3, *etc.*) *adj.* [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, beneficial*: sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: salubrior ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3. saluberrimae regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6: Esquiliae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvae, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: aurae, id. Carm. S. 31: fluvius, Virg. G. 1, 272: salubrisne an pestilens annus futurus sit, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: saluberrimum (tempus) ver est, Cels. 2, 1: aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellae, ib 1, 7, 24: cultus atque victus, Cic. Div. 1 29, 61: somnus, Virg. G. 3, 530: in medicina alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3. With *dat.* or *prep.* and *acc.*: vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27: gravi malvae salubres corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58: salubris parum urbs valetudini suae, Suet. Aug. 72: ad omnes res salubre est, Cato R. R. 156, 1: icterias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61. 2. Fig.: princeps, *i. e. mindful of the good of others*, Suet. Aug. 42: Phoebe saluber ades, Ov. R. Am. 704: o salute mea salus salubrior! Pl. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiae exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30: (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: hiems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia legesque, Hor. A. P. 198: pretium, *advantageous, profitable*, Col. 7, 3, 22: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3. II. Transf. *healthy, sound, vigorous*: genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. J. 17: corpora, Liv. 1, 31: Tac. H. 5, 6: Mart. 10, 47.

sălūbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: hostiarum exta quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiae signa percipi, Cic. Div. 1, 57

31: amoenitatem hanc (*sc.* hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*: Tac. A. 12, 66: nemorum, Plin. 37, 10, 77: coeli, Col. 1, 3, 1: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64. *Plur.*: Vitr. 5, 3. **2.** Fig.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *a means of safety*, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *healthy vigour*, id. Brut. 13, 51. **II.** *health, soundness, vigour*: quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2. *Plur.*: Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*

sălūbrĭter, *adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aetas umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: Col. 1, 8, 12: trahi bellum salubriter, *advantageously*, Liv. 3, 62: Vell. 2, 89: emere, *at a cheap rate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24 *fin.* *Sup.*: ut (laesa) quam saluberrime reficiantur, ib. 6, 30.

sălum, i, *n.* (*masc. acc.* undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24) = σάλος, *the high sea, the main* (only in *sing.*): Cic. Caecin. 30: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16: Virg. Aen. 1, 537: Hor. Epod. 17, 55. **2.** *a sea-voyage*: tirones salo nauseaque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. **3.** *the stream, current* of a river: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. **III.** Fig.: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.*

sălus, ūtis, *f.* [contr. of salutus from salvus] *a sound* or *whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety*, etc.: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, an ancient formula of prayer, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: adnuc quae assolent quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, id. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: mater redit sua salute ac familiae maxima, *in excellent health*, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 9: salute horiae, *uninjured*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: orat ut suae ac militum saluti consulat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 69: cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: is est nimirum, *Soter*, qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr. 2, 63: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Pl. Merc. 1, 32: ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: nosse omnia haec, salus est adolescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Aen. 2, 354. Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment: *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 3: o salute mea salus salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 13. **2.** Esp. *a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation*: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve Callicles, id. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venienti des salutem atque osculum, id. Epid. 4, 2, 2: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 29: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, id. Pers. 4, 3, 32: usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam): *v.* Cicero's letters *passim*: and elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Dionysio plurimam salutem, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, *to bid one farewell* (unusual): ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, id. Fam. 7, 33: salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, *I bring, deliver*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 10: salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiarat, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.* Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. iii. 702.

sălūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [saluto] *greeting, saluting*: Mart. Cap. 7, 237.

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus] *pertaining to well-being; healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, or *prep.* and *acc.*: ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: res utiles et salutares, id. N. D. 1, 15: salutaris et vitalis calor, ib. 2, 10, 27: tuta et salutaria capessere, Tac. A. 15, 29: salutares literae, Cic. Att. 9, 7: Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4: salutaris litera, *i. e. the letter A*, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (*opp.* litera tristis, *i. e.* C, for condemno): digitus, *i. e. the index-finger* (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80: Mart. Cap. 1, 22: ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, id. de Sen. 16, 56: salutaris res corporibus, id. Tusc. 4, 27: vox petentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2: nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anguinas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 3, 6: dicunt radicem et in pestilentia salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92. Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8: bonus et salutaris princeps, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 29. *Superl.* does not occur.

sălūtārĭter, *adv. profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: cogitare aliquid, id. Fam. 10, 24: quinque consulatus salutariter reipublicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation*: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40: salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1, *ad fin.* Of performing devotions: uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitr. 4, 5. Rarely of a written greeting: Cic. Brut. 3, 13. **II.** Esp. *a ceremonial visit, a waiting upon*: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos. Ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, id. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*: Sen. de brev. vit. 14. Under the emperors, of attending at court: Suet. Aug. 27: id. Claud. 37: id. Aug. 53.

sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who greets; a greeter, saluter*: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29. **II.** Esp. *one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor*; and under the emperors, *one who appears at court, a courtier*: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9: Col. Praef. § 9: Mart. 1, 71: Suet. Claud. 35.

sălūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salutator] *pertaining to visiting* or *paying court*: cubilia, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10. **II.** In gramm. casus, *the vocative*: Prisc. p. 671 P.

sălūtātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [saluto] *saluting*: pica, Mart. 7, 87: charta, *i. e. a letter of greeting*, id. 9, 100. **II.** Esp. *that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv. 5, 21.

sălūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) *health-bringing, salubrious*: totique salutifer orbi cresce puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 642: anguis urbi, ib. 15, 744: herbae animantibus, Stat. Ach. 1, 117: aquae, Mart. 5, 1.

sălūtĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [salus facio] *a bringer of safety, a saviour*: Tert Res. Carn. 47.

sălūtĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [salus gero] *health-bringing*: Juppiter, Aus. Idyll. 8, 25. **II.** *that brings a greeting, salutatory*: libelli, id. Ep. 25, 4. Hence, Subst. salutiger, ĕri, *m. one who delivers a greeting; a messenger* App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

sălūtĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id. *that carries salutations* or *messages* pueri, *errand-boys, pages*, Pl. Aul. 3, 5 28.

sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salus] *to keep safe, to preserve*: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177. **II.** *to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute*: Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, *bids good day*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ly.* Di te ament, Agorastocles. *Ag.* Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5 7: quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos inquam Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic Brut. 3: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *saluted as Caesar*, id. Att 14, 12: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, *greet in my name, for me*, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.* Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 113: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. (ii) *to bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 29: notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31. **2.** *to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to*: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. Att. 13, 9: eram continuo Piliam salutaturus, ib. 14, 20 *fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 101. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.* Under the emperors, of the *levée*: Suet. Tib. 32: id. Galb. 17: Tac. H. 2, 92.

salvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a saviour preserver*: Cicero *Soterem* salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, 166. **II.** Esp. *the Saviour, Redeemer*: Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator hoc est enim Latine Jesus, Aug. Serm 299, 6: Lact. 4, 12.

salvē, *adv. well; in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances*: salven advenio? salven' arcessi jubes? Pl. Men 5, 2, 26: Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Apol. p. 302: id. M. 1 *fin.* Ellipt. satin' salve? (*sc.* agis? agitur? *etc.*) *is all well? all right?*: *Le.* Satin salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 53: quum pater "*Satin' salve?*" et "*quaenam ea moestitia esset?*" interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8. *Absol.* salvene? *is all well?*: salvene, amabo? Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 10.

salvē, *imper.* v. salveo.

salvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [salvus] *to be well* or *in good health*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo; aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 4 *sq.* **II.** Usu. found in the *imperative* and *infin.* only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well*; and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, welcome*, etc.: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, id. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Cr.* O Mysis, salve. *My.* Salvus sis, Crito, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7: *Am.* Salve, adolescens. *Sc.* Et tu multum salveto, adolescentula, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: accessi ad adolescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. Asin. 2, 2, 30: salvere jussi ib. 2, 4, 4: Dionysium jube salvere *greet* (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.* In *fut. imperf.*: salvebis a meo Cicerone *my son begs to be remembered*, ib. 6, *fin.* In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles (*sc.* **Hercules**). **Virg. Aen. 8, 301**: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, id. G. 2, 173: Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15: o salve Lapithaeae gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530. Also on one's sneezing, *God bless you!*: Giton ter continuo sternutavit: Eumolpus salvere Gitona jubet, Petr. 98, 4. **2.** Sometimes for vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-bye, adieu*: vale atque salve, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 86: vale, salve, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 *fin.* Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 97: Stat. S. 3, 3, 208.

salvĭa, ae, *f.* (i) *the herb sage,* Salvia officinalis, Linn. (ii) a plant also called bechion, supposed by some to be Phlomitis Lychnis, Linn. or Verbascum Phlomoides, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 71: id. 26, 6, 17.

salvĭfĭcātor, oris, v. salutificator.

salvĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [salvus facio] *to save, deliver*: Sedul. 5, 7.

salvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *saving*: Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salvus] *to save*: Lact. Ira D. 5.

salvus, a, um, *adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound,* etc.: si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10: di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93: salvam et sospitem rem publicam, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 28: in re salva (*opp.* in re perdita), Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 98: quum bene re gesta salvus convortor domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 1: tum illum debilem factum, in curiam esse delatum, quumque senatui somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvum revertisse, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: nunquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living,* Liv. 34, 7: *Am.* Salvum signum est? *So.* Inspice. *Am.* Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, *sound, uninjured,* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 142: epistola (*opp.* conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25: Penelope, *chaste, inviolate,* Prop. 2, 9, 3: quid salvi est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Liv. 1, 58: utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *before all was lost,* Cic. Fam. 4, 1. **2.** Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol. without violation of, saving*: hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis, aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit, ib. 1, 2 *fin.*: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1 *fin.*: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77: cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34: salva causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salvo poëtae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: salva innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salvo eo, ut, *with this reservation* or *proviso, that,* Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40. **II.** Esp. with esse, *to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced,* or *in a good condition*: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 4: salvus sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: si istam firmitudinem animi obtines, salvi sumus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 54: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if,* Cic. Att. 16, 13, a: di me servant, salva res est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: erubuit: salva res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9. **2.** Salvus sis, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you!*: *Ge.* Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 44: *Di.* Salva sis, Phronesium. *Ph.* Salve, id. Truc. 2, 4, 8. *Comp.* and *Sup* do not occur. [Prob. the same as the Gr. ὅλος, Sans. *sarwa,* "omnis;" others connect it with σάος, σῶς.] (Hence Fr. *sauf.*)

sam, v. suus, *ad init.*

samara, ae, v. samera.

sămardăcus, i, *m.* [an African word] *a juggler*: Aug. contra Acad. 3, 15.

sambūca, ae, *f.* = σαμβύκη, *a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone*: Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: Pers. 5, 95: Spart. Hadr. 26. **II.** Transf. *a sort of bridge for storming walls*: Veg. Mil. 4, 21: Vitr. 10, 22.

sambūcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sambucus] *of elder, elder-*: arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14.

sambūcĭna, ae, *f.* [sambuca cano] *a female player on the* sambuca: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 57.

sambūcistrĭa, ae, *f.* = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca: Liv. 39, 6.

sambūcum, i, *n. the fruit of the elder, elderberries*: Scrib. Comp. 160.

sambūcus, i, *f.* (săbūcus, Ser. Samm. 7, 100) *an elder-tree.* (i) Sambucus nigra, Linn. (ii) Alterum genus silvestre, *dane-wort,* S. Ebulus: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

samera (samara, Plin. 16, 17, 29: id. 17, 11, 15), ae, *f. the seed of the elm*: Col. 5, 6, 2.

sămĭa, ae, *f.* [Samos] (*sc.* placenta) *a kind of cake*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.

sămĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *Samian earthenware*: Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: Plin. 35, 12, 46. Its brittleness was proverbial; hence: *Pi.* (Inveni Bacchidem) Samiam. *Ch.* Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens: scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 22.

sămĭātor, ōris, *m.* [samio] *a polisher, furbisher*: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

sămĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [Samius] *to polish* or *furbish with Samian stone*: Veg. Mil. 2, 14.

samnītes, ium (*gen.* Samnitium, Cic. de Or. 2, 80), *m. plu.* [Samnium] *the Samnites.* Transf. *a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 39: Liv. 9, 40: Cic. de Or. 2, 80. *Sing.*: Samnis, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.*

samolus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a plant,* variously referred; by Sprengel to Samolus Valerandi, Linn., *brookweed*; by others to Barbarea vulgaris R. Br., *a kind of cress*; by others again to Veronica Beccabunga, Linn., *brooklime*: Plin. 24, 11, 63.

sampsa, ae, *f. the pulp of olives*: Col. 12, 49 *in lemm.*

sampsūchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σαμψύχινος, *of marjoram*: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93.

sampsūchum (sampsucum, Col. 10, 171), i, *n.* = σάμψυχον, *marjoram,* Origanum Majorana, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 35: Col. 10, 171.

sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sano] *that can be healed, curable* (rare): vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8. Of the mind: Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: Sen. Ep. 108. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a healing, curing*: corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: malorum, ib. 4, 15.

sānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a healer, curer*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294.

sancaptis, ĭdis, *f. a fictitious spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

sanchrōmăton, i, *n. a plant, otherwise called* dracontea, *the dragon Arum,* Arum Dracunculus, Linn.: App. Herb. 14.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4. *v. a.* (*past perf.* sancierat, Pomp. in Diom. p. 368 P. *Part. perf.* sancītum, Lucr. 1, 588) [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *to make sacred* or *inviolable, to appoint* or *decree as sacred* or *inviolable; to establish, appoint, ordain;* also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction* (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic. Planc. 18: quasdam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug. 34: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Cic. Balb. 14: tabulas quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id S. 1, 3, 67. *Pass.*: haec igitur lex sanciatur, Cic. Am. 12: M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9: in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: quum aut morte tua sancienda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, Liv. 8, 7: foedus, *to ratify a treaty,* id. 1, 24: Tac. A. 12, 46: foedera fulmine Virg. Aen. 12, 200. (ii) The thing decreed, *etc.,* expressed by *acc., de,* or *subj.*: usu. with lege or legibus: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res efferatur, ut jurejurando ac fide sanciatur, petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv. 34, 4: ut ne plebei cum patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario foenore amplius exerceret, Tac. A. 6, 16: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspirationem civitatum sancire id. Agr. 27. (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8 *fin.*: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3, 4: quum Solon de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. Poet. with a relative clause: quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturaï quid porro nequeant, sancitum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 588. (iii) With abstract subject: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: res et ab natura profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160. **II.** Transf. *to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against*: incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunto, id. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*: hoc (*sc.* insidiae) quanquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offence,* id. Att. 10, 1.

sanctē, *adv. solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously,* etc.: jurare, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112: nimis sancte pius, id. Rud. 4, 7, 8: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: auguste sancteque consecrare, ib. 2, 24: disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1: se sanctissime gerere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*: exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4 apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antique, *purely,* id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sanctus] *to become sacred*: Att. in Non. 143, 23.

sanctĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanctifico] *sanctification*: Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

sanctĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sanctifier*: Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

sanctĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *sanctification;* Meton. *a sanctuary*: Tert. Res. Carn. 47.

sanctĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanctus facio] *to make* or *treat as holy, to sanctify*: Tert. Or. 3.

sanctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctifico] *sanctifying*: Juvenc. Praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctus loquor] *speaking holily*: Prud. Apoth. 1070.

sanctĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf. acrimonia, parsimonia, *etc.*] *sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity,* etc.: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: femina sanctimonia insignis, ib. 12, 6: nuptiarum, Auct. Her 4, 33.

sanctĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [sanctimonia] *holy, pious, religious:* vita, *i. e. monastic,* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56: mulier, *a nun,* ib. 1, 2, 13: also subst. sanctimonialis, is, *f. a nun:* Aug. Ep. 169.

sanctĭmōnĭālĭter, *adv. holily, piously:* degere, *i. e. in a cloister,* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56.

sanctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sancio] *an establishing* or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; in a law it is that part which gives to it its efficacy, such as a penalty or punishment (*v.* Long's Cic. i. 123): sanctiones sacrandae sunt poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: legis sanctio poenaque, id. Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: interdum in sanctionibus adjicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv. 4, 51.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus] *inviolability, sacredness, sanctity:* regum, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 6: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. 44, 29: Tac. A. 3, 62: augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv. 45, 5: fori, Quint. 11, 3, 58: patria sanctitas, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 4. ‖. *moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, purity, chastity,* etc.: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod, exstinctis ceteris, elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil. 6, 15: ut teneriores annos (juvenum) ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3: sanctitate sua se tueri, *virtue,* Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11: quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? id. N. D. 1, 2: deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, ib. 2, 2, 5: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv. 34, 6: dominae, Tac. A. 14, 60: of a man, *chastity:* Plin. Ep. 1, 12: Vell. 2, 29: sanctitas et, ut sic dicam, virilitas (orationis) ab his (*sc.* veteribus Latinis) petenda, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

sanctĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] for sanctitas, *sacredness, sanctity:* Jovis, Att. in Non. 173, 33: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ib. 9: sepulturae, Cic. fragm. in Non. 174, 7. *Plur.:* Att. in Non. 174, 2.

sanctor, ōris, *m.* [sancio] *an establisher, ordainer:* legum, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [sanctus] *a place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary:* Aggen. de Limit. p. 61. ‖. Transf. *the private cabinet* of a prince: Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: Sicul. Flacc. p. 16 Goes.: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2388

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* [sancio]. ‖. Adj. *rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable* (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and includes the idea of sanctus; thus a sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true): quod sanctione quadam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: sanctum est, quod ab injuria hominum defensum atque munitum est, Marcian. ib. 1, 8, 8: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: tribuni ejus (plebis) sunto: sanctique sunto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: fides induciarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, to be opened only in extreme necessity;* v. aerarium, *no.* II. 2. Transf. *venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, pious, just,* etc.: teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flumine sancto, Enn. Ann. 1, 20: numen, Lucr. 2, 1093: sanctus augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.*: sanctior dies, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17: ignes (of a sacrifice), Virg. Aen. 3, 400: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 5, 19: sanctius consilium, Liv. 30, 16: jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Virg. Aen. 1, 426: amores, *pure, chaste,* Cic. Fin 3, 20 *fin.*: virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Virg. Aen. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores, Juv. 10, 298: me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius et antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19 *fin.* *Neut. absol.*: terrarum qui in orbi sancta tuetur, fana, lacus, lucos, aras, simulacraque divum, Lucr. 5, 75. After Augustus, *a title of the emperors:* Ov. F. 2, 127: Val. Fl. 1, 11. (Hence It. *santo;* Fr. Eng. *saint.*)

sandala, ae, *f. a very white kind of corn,* Triticum hibernum, var. granis albis: Plin. 18, 7, 11: also called scandula, Edict. Diocl. 27.

sandălĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium] *pertaining to sandals:* Apollo sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57. Subst. sandaliarius, i, *m. a sandal-maker:* Inscr.

sandălĭgĕrŭlae, arum, *f. plu.* [sandalium gerulus] *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

sandălis, ĭdis, *f. a kind of palm-tree:* Plin. 13, 1, 9.

sandălĭum, ii, *n.* (*plur.* sandālĭa, Albinov. 2, 65) = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal:* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

sandăpĭla, ae, *f. a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes: Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*: Mart. 8, 75: id. 2, 81: id. 9, 3: Juv. 8, 175.

sandăpĭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sandapila] *a corpse-bearer:* Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

sandăpĭlo, νεκροθάπτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sandărăca (sandaracha), ae, *f.* = σανδαράκη (σανδαράχη), *sandarach, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic:* Plin. 34, 18, 56. ‖. *bee-bread,* also called cerinthus and erithace: id. 11, 7, 17.

sandărăcātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca] *mixed with sandarach:* acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50 *fin.*

sandărăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of sandarach:* Labeo in Fulg. 559, 19.

sandărăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σανδαράκινος, *of the colour of sandarach:* os (merulae). Naev. in Fest. p. 146.

sandarēsus, i, *f. a precious stone found in India and Arabia,* by some supposed to be *avanturine:* Plin. 37, 7, 28.

sandix (sandyx), icis (ī, Prop. 2, 25, 45: ĭ, Grat. Cyn. 86), *f.* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *a colour like vermilion,* made by mixing realgar with red ochre; but in Virg. it seems to mean the same as erythrodanus, *i. e. madder,* Rubia tinctorum, Linn.: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Virg. E. 4, 45: Vopisc. Aurel. 29.

sānē, *adv. soundly, healthily:* sane sarteque, Porphyrio in Charis. p. 195 *fin.* P. ‖. *soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20: sane sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my reason and senses,* id. Am. 1, 1, 292: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. 2. In gen. like valde (*i. e.* valide), *well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very,* etc.: sane sapis et consilium placet, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 67: sane ego illum metuo, id. Men. 5, 2, 108: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. Am. 20, 71: humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id. ib. 9, 29: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. Agr. 2, 5 *fin.* (ii) In answers: *Mi.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means, certainly,* Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 119: *Ch.* Estne, ut fertur, forma? *Pa.* Sane, Ter. Eun. 2, 3. 69: sane et libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38. (iii) Ironically: sane legem Juliam timeo, Ner. in Suet. Ner. 33: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. 3, 15, 12. (iv) With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well,* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 74: res rustica sane bene culta, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: bene sane, as an answer, *very well,* Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7: recte sane, id. Eun. 5, 6, 11: scite hercle sane, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 53: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: sane pol, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2. Sane quam, *how very,* i. e. *very much indeed, exceedingly* (cf. admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since,* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 44: haud sane intelligo, quidnam sit, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: quum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, id. Fam. 13, 77: non ita sane vetus, id. Brut. 10, 41: nihil sane esset, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 138. (vi) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly:* sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, id. Am. 5, 18: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. Acad. 2, 32 *fin.*: poëtis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, Quint. 8, 3, 73: non sane recepto in usum nomine, *not indeed,* id. 5, 11, 20. (vii) With imperatives, *then, pray then, if you will:* ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 283: *Al.* Num quid vis, quin abeam jam intro? *Ju.* I sane, ib. 3, 3, 16: age sane, id. Men. 1, 2, 44: da sane, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11.

sānesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sanus] *to become sound, get well:* insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 48: corpus, id. 2, 8: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis.

sanguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sanguis] *a black-pudding:* Plin. 28, 14, 58.

sanguĭlentus, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguĭnālis, e, *adj.* [sanguis] *pertaining to blood:* sanguinalis herba, *blood-wort,* Col. 6, 12 *fin.*: Cels. 2, 33.

sanguĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to blood, blood-:* herba, *an herb that staunches blood,* the Gr. πολύγονον, v. polygonon, Plin. 27, 19, 91 Col. 7, 5, 19. ‖. Fig. *blood-thirsty, sanguinary:* juventus, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Claudius, Suet. Claud. 34: bella, Just. 29, 3: sententiae, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: responsum, Plin. 19, 8, 53.

sanguĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanguino] *a bleeding:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained:* imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28: guttae, Ov M. 2, 360: dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: manus, Ov. M. 1, 143: lingua, ib. 3, 57: hasta, Stat. Th. 8, 436: caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85: rixae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4: bellum, Val Fl. 5, 308: Mavors, Virg. Aen. 12, 332: vir, *i. e. Hannibal,* Sil. 1, 40. ‖. Transf. *blood-coloured, blood-red:* jubae anguium, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: Luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11: succus, id. 21, 16, 56. (Hence It. *sanguigno.*)

sanguĭno, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be bloody; to bleed, run with blood* (rare): femina sanguinans (in menstruatione), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20. 2. Transf. *to be of a blood-colour:* colubrum veneno noxio colla sanguinantem, App. M. 5, p. 160. ‖. Fig. *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary:* sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. Or. 12.

sanguĭnŏlentus (sanguilentus, Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blood, bloody:* soror, Tib. 2, 6, 40: pectora, Ov. H. 3, 50: Allia vulneribus Latiis, id. A. A. 1, 414: seditiones, Varr. in Non. 465, 33. 2. Transf. *blood-red:* color, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12. ‖. Fig. *bloody, sanguinary:* palma, Auct. Her. 4, 39: centesimae *blood-sucking,* Sen. Ben. 7, 10 *med.* litera, *offensive, injurious,* Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sanguineous, plethoric:* Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 4

sanguis, ĭnis, *m.* (*acc.* sanguem, Inscr.: old form *neut.* sanguen, Enn. in Cic. Rep. 1, 41: Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218: Lucr. 1, 837: Petr. 59, 1: Arn. 1, 36) *blood* (only *sing.*): in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood,* Cic. Att. 6, 1: Cels. 2, 10: so, emittere sanguinem (aure, sub cauda, *etc.*), Col. 6, 14, 3: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahere (ex auricula), Col. 6, 14, 3: supprimere sanguinem, *to staunch, stop,* Cels. 2, 10: cohibere, Plin. 22, 25, 71: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25. **2.** Transf. *blood,* i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family:* sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations,* Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, ib. 13, 142. Hence, (ii) Meton. *a descendant, offspring* (poet.): seu deos regesve canit, deorum sanguinem, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis, *Aeneas,* id. Carm. S. 50: regius sanguis, *Europa,* id. Od. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis, *the Pisos,* id. A. P. 292: non ego pauperum sanguis parentum, id. Od. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515. **II.** Of other fluids: et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, *wine,* Stat. Th. 1, 329: so, sanguis terrae, Plin. 14, 5, 7: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50. **III.** Fig. *vigour, strength, force, spirit, life:* amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: vos o, quibus integer aevi sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury,* Cic. Verr. 3, 36: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. Att. 1, 16. Of style: succus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in qua naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6: dicta plena sanguinis, id. 11, 1, 34. [*Sangu-en* and *san-ies* belong to the same root: cf. Sans. *a-san, a-sry̆,* "blood," where the *a* is no part of the root.]

sanguĭsūga, ae, *f.* [sanguis sugo] *a blood-sucker, leech,* Hirudo medicinalis, Linn.: Cels. 5, 27, 16: Plin. 8, 10, 10. (Hence Fr. *sangsue.*)

sănĭēs, em, e, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis] *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies:* sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, Cels. 5, 26, 20: Cato R. R. 157, 3: Virg. Aen. 8, 487: Tac. A. 4, 49. **II.** Transf. of similar fluids: (Laocoon) perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Virg. Aen. 2, 221: nulla sanie polluta veneni, Lucan. 6, 457: Ov. M. 4, 494: of Cerberus: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 19: *matter flowing from the ear:* Plin. 27, 7, 28: *the humor of spiders:* id. 29, 6, 39: *the liquor of the purple fish:* id. 9, 38, 62: *the watery part of olives:* id. 15, 3, 2: *pickle, brine:* Manil. 5, 671: auri, *i. e.* chrysocolla, *mountain-green:* Plin. 33 prooem. § 4.

sānĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sanus fero] *health-bringing, healing:* virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

sănĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sanies] *full of mattery blood, sanious:* partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. in Plin.) 7, 15, 13 *fin.*

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus] *soundness of body, health:* est corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, *sanitas,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 14: ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. Prooem. *init.:* qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.:* pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the bone's being healed,* Cels. 8, 8 *fin.:* ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected,* Phaedr. 5, 7, 12. **II.** Fig. *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity,* etc.: animi dicitur (sanitas) cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: pravarum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliat animum morbisque perturbat, ib. 10: plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 40: Liv. 2, 29. **2.** Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity,* etc.: insulsitatem et insolentiam, tanquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, ib. 13, 51: qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 25. **3.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence,* id. H. 2, 28 *fin.:* metri, *regularity, correctness,* Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

sānĭter, *adv rationally:* Afran. in Non. 515, 22.

sanna, ae, *f.* [σάννας] *a mimicking grimace, a mocking:* Pers. 1, 62: Juv. 6, 306.

sannat, χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox.

sannator, χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon:* Cic. de Or. 2, 61 *fin:* id. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.* (Hence It. *zanni;* Eng. *zany.*)

sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanus] *to make sound* or *healthy, to heal, cure:* quam (vomicam) sanare medici non poterant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66: oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.:* vulnera, id. Rep. 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 23: Philoctetae sanavit crura Machaon, Phoenicis Chiron lumina, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: nidorem, *to correct, remove,* Plin. 12, 17, 40 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet,* etc.: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.:* valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae de Attica nostra, eaedem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: domestica mala, Liv. 6. 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34: curas, Tib. 2, 3, 13.

sanquālis (sangual.), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus] *pertaining to Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey,* ossifragus, Falco albicilla, Lath.: Plin. 10, 7, 8: Liv. 41, 13.

santerna, ae, *f. a kind of chrysocolla:* Plin. 33. 5, 29.

sānus, a, um (sanun, for sanusne, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 37: sanan, id. Am. 3, 2, 48: sanin, id. Ps. 4, 7, 83), *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy:* pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 65: homo, Cels. Praef. 1, 1: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: sana et salva amica, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 48: sanus ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6: si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34: sanus utrisque auribus atque oculis, id. S. 2, 3, 284: si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off 3, 24. Poet.: vulnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed,* Prop. 3, 24, 18. *Comp.:* aegrotare malim quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 5. *Sup.:* interim licet negotia agere, perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4. **2.** Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): *Ch.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt, Pl. Merc. 1, 62: sana et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: civitas, Liv. 3, 17: nare sagaci aëra non sanum sentire, *i. e. tainted,* Lucan. 7, 830. **II.** Fig. *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet,* etc.: eos sanos intelligi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 98: sanus non est ex amore illius, id. Merc. 2, 3, 106: hic homo sanus non est, *is insane,* id. Am. 1, 1, 246: satin' sanus est? *are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: with *gen.:* satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, qui conditionem hanc repudies? Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21: ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind,* Cic. Att. 9, 15 *fin.:* male sana Dido, *raving,* Virg. Aen. 4, 8: male sani poëtae, *inspired,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4: excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, *calculating, sober,* id. A. P. 296: bene sanus ac non incautus, *very prudent, discreet,* id. S. 1, 3, 61: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being,* Pl. Men. 2, 2, 24: nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet, well-disposed,* Liv. 8, 27: sensus, Virg. E. 8, 66: mores, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1. With *ab:* ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *free from,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 129. *Comp.:* ib. 2, 3, 241. *Sup.:* quisquam sanissimus certa putat, quae videt? Cic. Acad. 2, 28: confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell. 2, 25. **2.** Of style: *sound, correct, chaste:* nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic. Brut. 55, 202: Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores, id. Brut. 13, 51: orator rectus et sanus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26. [*Sa-nus* perh. akin to σάος, σῶς.]

săpa, ae, *f. must* or *new wine boiled thick:* Col. 12, 19, 1: Plin. 14, 9, 11 Ov. F. 4, 780. [Same as Gr. ὀπός; Germ. *saft;* Eng. *sap.*] (Hence Fr *sève.*)

sapenos, i, *m.* [an Indian word] *a bright hyacinth-coloured amethyst:* Plin. 37, 9, 40 (v. sacondios).

săperda, ae, *adj. m.* [sapio] *wise, witty:* Non. 176, 20 *sq.:* Fest. *s. v.*

săperda, ae, *m.* = σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a kind of herring:* Pers. 5, 134.

săpĭdē, *adv. savourily:* femur sapidissime percoctum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

săpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapio] *well-tasted, relishing, savoury:* tucetum perquam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117: avis sapidior, Apic. 6, 6. **II.** Fig. *wise, prudent:* puellae, Alcim. 6, prooem.

săpĭens, entis, *Part.* [sapio]. **II.** Adj. *wise, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious:* ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16: M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo judicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 39, 179: rex bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. Rep. 2, 29: oh, Neptune lepide, salve, neque te aleator ullus est sapientior, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 19: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima? id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, *wise, discreet,* Ov. H. 4, 96: mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 15. With *gen.*: qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8. Of abstract things: opera, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 2: excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.*: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: facundia Homeri, Gell. 1, 1. (ii) Subst. *a sensible, shrewd, discreet,* or *judicious person*: omnes sapientes suum officium aequum est colere et facere, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 38: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: qui utuntur vino vetere sapientes puto et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs,* Pl. Cas. prol. 5: fecundae leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44. **2.** *wise, philosophical;* and subst. *a sage, a philosopher* = σοφός: ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibique ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat: is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: saepius mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9. Of the seven *wise men* of Greece: septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, id. de Or. 3, 34.

săpĭenter, *adv. sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: recte et sapienter facere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 133: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: provisa, ib. 4, 3: a majoribus prodita fama, ib. 2, 2: vives sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44. *Comp.*: Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 15: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. *Sup.*: quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime judico, id. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*

săpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 88: sedulo moneo, quae possum, pro mea sapientia, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73: quanta mea sapientia est, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 62: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), stultitia caruisse, ib. 1, 1, 41. ‖. Esp. *wisdom*, as the result of learning and meditation; *philosophy* = σοφία: princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, id. Leg. 1, 22, 58. With *gen.*: admirari soleo ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam, *in other things,* id. de Sen. 2. *Plur.* sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire nolent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42. **2.** Hence, *knowledge, science,* in various departments: (i) *natural and moral philosophy*: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, id. Off. 2, 2, 5. (ii) *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world*: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13. (iii) *eloquence*: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, id. de Or. 3, 15. (iv) *statesmanship, politics*: sapientia constituendae civitatis, ib. 2, 37: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam florerent, ib. 3, 16. (v) *mathematics*: sapientiae professor, Suet. Tib. 14.

săpĭentĭālis, e, *adj.* [sapientia] *pertaining to wisdom*: Tert. Anim. 15.

săpĭentĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj. mighty in wisdom*: Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56.

săpīnĕus (sapp.), a, um, *adj.* [sapinus] *pertaining to the* sapinus: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2: pineae, Plin. 15, 10. 9.

săpīnus (sapp.), i, *f. a kind of fir-* or *pine-tree, the silver fir,* Abies pectinata, Linn.: Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75: Plin. 16, 12, 23 (*al.* sappium). ‖. Transf. *the smooth lower part of the fir-tree*: Vitr. 1, 2. (Hence Fr. *sapin.*)

săpĭo, īvi or ĭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*perf.*: sapivi, Non. in Prisc. p. 879 P: sapisti, Mart. 9, 6: sapisset, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 8) *to taste; to taste, smack,* or *savour of*: oleum male sapiet, Cato R. R. 66, 1: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121. With *acc.* denoting the taste: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. N. 18: herbam (mella), Plin. 11, 8, 8: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6: anas plebeium sapit, *has a common taste,* poet. id. 93: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3. (ii) *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24. **2.** Transf. of smell: *to smell of* or *like*: Cicero, meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam *redolent.* Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38. In a pun: istic servus quid sapit? *Ch.* Hircum ab alis, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 47. ‖. Fig. Neutr. *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise,* etc.: si aequum siet me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 73: populus est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit, tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intelligere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: veluti mater plus quam se sapere vult (filium), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27: malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are prudent, wise,* Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 15: si sapiam, id. Men. 4, 2, 38: si saperet, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: *Ph.* Ibo. *Pl.* sapis, *you show your good sense,* Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 9: quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem suam, id. Truc. 4, 4, 1: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: pectus quoi sapit, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 12: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late*: sero sapiunt Phryges proverbium est natum a Trojanis, qui decimo denique anno velle coeperant Helenam quaeque cum ea erant rapta reddere Achivis, Fest. *s. v.*: in Equo Trojano scis esse in extremo, Sero sapiunt. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam, 7, 16. **2.** Act. *to know, understand*: recte ego rem meam sapio, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 81: hi sapient, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. Fam. 7, 28: quantum ego sapio, Plin. Ep. 3, 6: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 22: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: nihil parvum, *to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: cum sapimus patruos, *resemble them* in severity, Pers. 1, 11. [Akin to σοφός, σαφής.] (Hence It. *savere, sapere*; Sp. *saber*; Fr. *savoir.*)

sapo, ōnis, *m.* [a Germ. word] *soap*: Plin. 28, 12, 51: Mart. 14, 26.

săpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes the sense of taste): si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspernetur oculis pulcritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.*: asper in ore sapor (amelli), Virg. G. 4, 277: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104: dulcis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19: jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 50: austerus, id. 25, 5, 20. *Plur.*: in genere saporum, Lucr. 4, 708: Hor. S. 2, 4, 36: Plin. 11, 37, 65. ‖. Transf. for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste*: seorsus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr. 4, 488. (ii) *a smell, scent, odour*: Plin. 32, 10, 39. **2.** Meton. *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu. *plu.*): Tib. 1, 7, 35: Virg. G. 4, 62: Plin. 9, 17, 29. *Sing.*: et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, *juice,* Virg. G. 4, 267. ‖. Fig. of style: vernaculus, *taste, elegance,* Cic. Brut. 46, 172.

săpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapor] *seasoned, savoury*: pulmenta, Tert. Spect. 27: cibi, Amm. 31, 2. *Comp.*: sanguis, Arn. 5, 164.

săpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that relishes well, savoury*: merces, Lact. 3, 16.

sapphīrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapphirus] *adorned* or *set with sapphires*: lapillos, poet. Sid. Ep. 2, 10. (The antepen. is *incorrectly* made short.)

sapphīrīnus, a, um, *adj.* = σαπφείρινος, *of sapphire*: lapis, *a sapphire*: Plin. 37, 9, 38.

sapphīrus (i short, Venant. Carm. 6, 2), i, *f.* = σάπφειρος, *a sapphire*: Plin. 37, 9, 39.

sapphĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Sappho, Sapphic*: Musa, *i. e. Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat. 35, 16: versus, *in Sapphic measure,* Aus. Ephem. 21.

sappĭum, ii, v. sapinus.

saprŏphăgo, 3. *v. n.* = σαπροφαγεῖν, *to eat putrid meat*: Mart. 3, 77.

sapros, on, *adj.* = σαπρός, *rotten, putrid*: caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34.

sapsa, *pron.* [contr. from sua ipsa; cf. sam, sas; v. suus, *ad init.*] *his* (*her, its*) *own*: quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque jubetque, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* sas.

saraballa, ae, v. sarabara.

sărābāra (saraballa, Hier. Ep. 1, 9), orum, *n. plu.* or ae, *f.* [a Pers. word] *wide trowsers,* such as are worn in the East: Tert. Pall. 4: id. Res. Carn. 58.

sarcasmos, i, *m.* = σαρκασμός, *a bitter jest, a taunt, gibe, sarcasm,* a figure of speech: Charis. p. 247 P.

sarcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarcio] *a seam, suture*: App. M. 4, p. 149.

sarcĭna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a package, bundle, burthen, load, pack*: quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6. (ii) More freq. *plu. baggage* carried by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta, *knapsacks*: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: ib. 3, 24: the sarcinae were piled together before a battle: ib. 1, 24: ib. 7, 18: Liv. 44, 38: Tac. A. 1, 23. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam prima suae fuerat, Ov. M. 6, 224: Phaedr. 3, 15, 6. ‖. Fig. *a weight* of cares or griefs: Ov. H. 4, 24 id. Pont. 3, 7, 14.

sarcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [sarcina] *pertaining to burthens* or *baggage, pack-*: jumenta, Amm. 16, 5.

sarcĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to burthens* or *baggage, pack-*: jumenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 81.

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 41: Paul. Dig. 47 2, 82.

sarcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that mends* or *patches*: Varr. in Non. 56, 25: Gai. Dig. 15, 1, 27.

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *laden, burthened*: homines, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 19: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 911.

sarcĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *heavily burthened* or *laden*: App. M. 8, p 208.

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little pack* or *bundle* (mostly *plur.*): Gell. 19, 1: Cat. 28, 2: Plin. Ep. 4, 1: puellae, *her marriage-portion, dowry,* Juv. 3, 160.

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch, botch, repair, restore,* etc.: funes veteres, centones, cuculiones, sarcire, Cato R. R. 2, 3: aedes, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 68: seminaria, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243: rupta intestina, id. 28, 14, 58 *fin.* Poet.;

lapsi ruinas generis (apum), Virg. G. 4, 249. ‖. Fig. *to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair*: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: acceptum incommodum virtute sarciri, id. B. C. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Liv. 9, 23: injuriam, Cic. Phil. 9, 4: infamiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, *to restore*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.

sarcĭon, ii, *n.* = σαρκίον, *a fault* or *defect in emeralds*: Plin. 37, 5, 18.

sarcites, is, *f.* = σαρκίτης, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sarcŏcolla, ae, *f.* = σαρκοκόλλα, *a tree*, Penea mucronata, Linn.: Plin. 13, 11, 20. (ii) *a gum*, obtained from the foregoing: id. 25, 14, 78.

sarcŏphăgus, a, um, *adj.* = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring): sarcophagus lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins*, Plin. 2, 96, 98. ‖. Transf. subst. sarcophagus, i, *m. a grave, sepulchre*: Juv. 10, 172: Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37.

sarcōsis, is, *f.* = σάρκωσις, *a swelling in the flesh* of animals: Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sarculo] *a hoeing*: Plin. 18, 21, 50.

sarcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sarculum] *to hoe*: frumenta, segetes, Pall. Jan. 9, 1: Prud. στεφ. 10, 264.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* (*acc. plur. m.* sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio] *a light hoe*: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Col. 2, 11, 10: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11.

sarculus, i, v. sarculum *ad init.*

sarda, ae, *f. a kind of fish* that was pickled or salted, perh. *sardine* or *pilchard*, Clupea Pilchardus, Bloch.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: ib. 5, 17. ‖. *a kind of precious stone*, perh. *carnelian*: id. 37, 7, 31.

sardăchātēs, ae, *m.* = σαρδαχάτης, *carnelian-agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

sardina, ae = sarda, *q. v.*: Col 8, 17, 2.

sardo, 1. *v. a. to understand*: sardare intelligere. Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. *s. v.*

sardonĭa herba = Sardoa, *v.* sardous: Sol. 4.

sardŏnȳchātus, a, um, *adj.* [sardonyx] *adorned with a sardonyx*: manus, Mart. 2, 29.

sardŏnyx, ȳchis, *comm.* = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx*: *fem.*: Plin. 37, 6, 23: Juv. 7, 144: *masc.*: id. 6, 382: Mart. 4, 28.

sardōus, a, um, *adj.* = Σαρδῷος [Σαρδώ, Sardinia] *pertaining to Sardinia*: herba, *a poisonous plant*, prob. a kind of *crow-foot*, Ranunculus, Linn.: Virg. E. 7, 41: Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53.

sargus, i, *m.* = σάργος, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans, Sparus Sargus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 17, 30: Ov. Hal. 105.

sari, *n.* = σάρι, *a plant growing on the banks of the Nile*, Cyperus fastigiatus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 45.

sarĭo, v. sarrio.

sarissa, ae, *f.* = σάρισσα, *a long Macedonian lance*: Liv. 9, 19: Ov. M 12, 466. 2. Meton. *a Macedonian*, Lucan. 8, 298: denominatio est, si quis Macedonas appellarit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potitae sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32.

sarissŏphŏros, i, *m.* = σαρισσοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer*: Liv. 36, 18: Curt. 4, 15.

sarmadăcus, i, v. samardacus.

sarmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarpo] for sarmentum, *twigs, brush-wood*: Pl. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmentĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sarmentum] *pertaining to twigs* or *brush-wood*: cinis, Col 6, 26, 3. ‖. Subst. sarmenticii, orum, *m. plu. the Christians* who were burned with faggots: Tert. Apol. 50.

sarmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of twigs* or *little branches*: psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [sarpo] *twigs, brush-wood; a faggot, fascine* (usu. *plur.*): Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*: Liv. 22, 16.

sarpo, sarptum, 3. *v. a. to trim, prune, clean*: sarpta vinea putata id est pura facta: virgulae enim relictae impedimenta vitibus solent esse, quae ideo abscinduntur: inde etiam sarmenta scriptores dici putant: sarpere enim antiqui pro purgare dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*

sarptus, a, um, *Part.* [sarpo].

sarrācum, i, *n. a kind of waggon* or *cart*: Quint. 8, 3, 21: Juv. 3, 255: Amm. 31, 2, 18. ‖. Transf. *the Wain*, a constellation: frigida Boötae, Juv. 5, 23.

sarrio (sario), ŭi and īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hoe* the soil, plants, *etc.*; *to weed*: Cato R. R. 161, 1: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 5: Plin. 18, 21, 50.

sarrītĭo (saritio), ōnis, *f.* [sarrio] *a hoeing, weeding*: Col. 2, 12, 1.

sarrītor (contr. sartor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hoer, weeder*: Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: Col. 2, 31, 1. ‖. Fig.: sator sartorque scelerum, *i. e. cultivator*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

sarrītōrĭus (sarit.), a, um, *adj.* [sarritor] *pertaining to hoeing* or *weeding*: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītūra (sarit.), ae, *f.* [sarrio] *a hoeing, a weeding*: Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.* [sarrio].

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f. a frying-pan*: Plin. 16, 11, 22: Juv. 10, 64. ‖. Fig.: sartago loquendi, *a hotch-potch, medley*, Pers. 1, 80. (Hence Sp *sarten.*)

sartē, *adv.* sarte pro integre: Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: sane sarteque, Charis. p. 195 *fin.* P.

sartor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *a patcher, botcher, mender*: Non. 7, 28.

sartor, for sarritor, *q. v.*

sartūra, ae, *f.* [sarcio] *a patching, mending*: Col. 4, 26, 2.

sartūra, ae, *f.* [sarrio] *a hoeing, weeding*: for sarritura: Plin. 18, 27, 67.

sartus, a, um, *Part.* [sarcio]. ‖. Adj.: *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*; or more freq. subst. *neutr. plur.* sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair*: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, id. Fam. 13, 11: Liv. 42, 3: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 7. 2. Fig.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 36: hoc mihi da, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50.

sas, v. suus, *ad init.*

sat, *adv.* v. satis.

sătăgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [satago] *that troubles* or *vexes himself, over-anxious*: ut istos satageos ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen. Ep. 98 *med.*

sătăgĭto, v. satis, *no.* IV. 1.

sătăgo, v. satis, *no.* IV. 2.

satanaria herba, *a plant, also called* peucedanos. Peucedanum vulgare, Linn.: *hog's-fennel*: App. Herb. 94.

sătelles, ĭtis, *comm. an attendant, a life-guard*; plur. *attendants, escort, retinue*: regii satellites, Liv. 2, 12: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*: habet sectatores vel potius satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J. 65: sequimini satellites, Pl Mil. 1, 78: aurum per medios ire satellites amat, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9: Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 45: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 23, 12. 2. Transf. (mostly poet.): Jovis pinnata satelles, *the eagle*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: Orci, *Charon*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 34: Neptuni, *storms*, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 14. Of the *attendants* of the queen bee: Plin. 11, 17, 17. ‖. Fig.: hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tanquam satellites attribuit ac nuntios, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17. Esp. in a bad sense, *an accomplice, abettor*, etc.: stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: satellites scelerum ministros cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37.

sătellĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [satelles] *an escort, convoy*; Fig. *a guard, protection*: scripturarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

sătĭanter, *adv. sufficiently, to satiety*: equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195.

sătĭas, ātis, *f.* (saties, Juvenc. 1 637: ad satiem, id. 3, 216: *abl.* satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, ed. Sillig) [satis] *a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness*: quorum crudelitatem nunquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. in Non. 172, 7: fessus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 100: satias capere, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*: ad satiatem terra ferarum nunc etiam scatit, *in abundance, abundantly*, Lucr. 5, 40. ‖. Esp. subjectively, *satiety; a loathing, disgust*: satias jam tenet studiorum istorum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18: sicubi eum satias hominum aut negoti si quando odium ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multa copia cepisset, Liv. 30, 3: satias capit illos, quum omnia tribuerunt, Tac. A. 3, 30: vini, Liv. 25, 23: Sil. 14, 110.

sătĭātē, *adv. sufficiently, to satiety*: tilia ignis et aëris habendo satiate atque humoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*: eadem dicere, Arn. 6. *Sup.*: cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert Anim. 46.

sătĭes for satias, *q. v.*

sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [satis] *a sufficiency, abundance*: neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 6. *Plur.*: quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens humoris et aëris, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* ‖. Esp. subjectively, *the state of being glutted* or *sated; satiety, loathing, disgust*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17 *fin.*: amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 72: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21: citra satietatem, Plin. 23, 6, 57: quum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moveant, facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nimia, Plin. 11, 34, 40. Hence,

2. Meton. *excrements*: Sol. 2 *med.*

3. Fig.: difficile dictu est, quaenam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie prima acerrime commovent, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: taedium et satietas, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic. Att. 2, 5: satietas provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 11: dominationis, Sall. J. 31: inimicos satietas poenarum suarum cepisset, Liv 3, 59: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter Ph. 5, 5, 6: studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic. de Sen. 20 *fin.*: adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater illius quam amat, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10. *Plur.*: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, Cic. Am. 19.

sătin' and **sătine** for satisne: v. satis.

sătĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satis] *to fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate*: satiat semodius cibi in diebus singulis vicenos et centenos turtures, Col. 8, 9, 3: se (orca), Plin. 9, 6, 5: desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: sitim, Mart. 6, 35: satiati agni ludunt, Lucr. 2, 320.

2. Transf. of things: *to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate with*: solum stercore, Col. 2, 10, 23: Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to saturate*, Plin. 9, 38, 62: Nilum, id. 5, 9, 10: ignes odoribus, Ov. M. 4, 759: lumine Phoebi, Mart. 8, 36. ‖. Fig. *to fill, satisfy, content to glut, satiate*: in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando quum animum satiare non posset, oculos paverit, Cic. Phil. 11 3 *fin.*: explere bonis rebus satiareque,

Lucr. 3, 1017: libidines, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: populum libertate, ib. 2, 28: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: satiari delectatione non possum, id. de Sen. 15, 52: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, ib. 14, 47: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37. Poet. with *gen.*: quum satiata ferinae dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437. **2.** Esp. *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust;* pass. *to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted with:* secretae (figurae) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 63: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec nos id quod faciemus, opera dedita facere videamur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193: agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66.

sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sero] *a sowing, a planting:* in jugero Leontini agri medimnum fere tritici seritur, perpetua atque aequabili satione, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: Col. 2, 9, 7: Liv. 32, 34: Virg. G. 2, 319. *Plur.*: Cic. Verr. 3, 15.

sătĭra, ae, v. satura.

sătĭrĭcus (from the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written Satyricus), a, um, *adj.* [satira] *pertaining to* (Roman) *satire, satirical;* satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. **II.** Subst. satiricus, i, *m. a writer of satires, a satirist:* ib. 1, 11. **2.** Satiricon, i, *n. the title of a work of Petronius.*

sătĭrŏgrăphus (and erron. satyrogr.), i, *m.* [hybrid word, satira and γράφος] *a writer of satires, a satirist:* Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sătis and contr. **săt**, *indecl. adj.* or *subst.* and *adv.* **I.** As an adj. or subst. *enough, sufficient, satisfactory:* duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor ad agendum, id. Andr. 4, 2, 22: quicquid adjecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, Liv. 21, 33: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitiis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: ipse Romam venirem, si satis consilium quadam de re haberem, Cic. Att. 12, 50: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 5, 46 *fin.*: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla 'st, quam aeque diligam (for satisne)? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 11: poenas dedit usque superque quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66. (ii) As the predicate of a proposition with *esse* (sometimes understood in *obliqua oratio*), having for its subject an *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934: satis erat respondere *Magnas: ingentes*, inquit, Cic. Am. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, Quint. 2, 4, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: non satis est, pulcra esse poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99: nunc satis est dixisse: "Ego mira poëmata pango," ib. 416: quod hacterus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: non ille satis cognosse Sabinae gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4. (iii) With *gen.*: satis verborum, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Am. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 1: satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: satis esse caussae arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae grandinis misit pater, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 1: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Am. 13, 45. **2.** Form sat: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 24: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: nonne id sat erat, accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75. With *gen.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Pl. Am. prol. 79: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10.

II. As an adverb, *enough, sufficiently.* With verbs: si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 23: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: ut satis ostenderit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: Hor. Epod. 1, 31: quidque furor valeat Penthea caede satisque ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429. (ii) With adjectives: satis dives, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 44: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: satis superque humilis est, Liv. 3, 53. Sometimes to be rendered, *tolerably, moderately:* videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19: tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. (iii) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 208: satis commode, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non satis honeste, Cic. Am. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104: satis bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 73: satis bene sometimes, *tolerably, moderately, pretty well:* a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89. **2.** Form sat: sat scio, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 25: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34: sat prata biberunt, Virg. E. 3, 111: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, *tolerably, passably*, Cic. Att. 14, 10: sat diu, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 12: sat commode, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 17. **III.** *Comp.*: satius, prop. *more satisfying;* hence, in gen. *better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable:* **1.** As an adjective, only as the predicate of a proposition with *esse*, having an *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* for its subject: scire satius est quam loqui servum hominem, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 57: Cic. Att. 7, 1: satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33: bono vinci satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall. J. 42: hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciunt, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2: repertus est nemo, quin mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70. In a positive signif. *serviceable, useful:* nihil φλυαρεῖν satius est, miles, Pl. Truc. 5, 36. **2.** As an adverb, *rather:* ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem satius dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26. **IV.** Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be troubled;* nunc sat agitas tute tuarum rerum, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. **2.** Satis ago *or* sat ago (also in one word, satago), *to satisfy, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 34. (ii) *to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble:* cum Pyrrhus rex in terra Italia esset satisque agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 4: Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78. *Pass. impers.*: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15. (iii) *to bustle about, make a to do:* (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, *non agere* dixit, sed *satagere*. Est enim dictum per se urbanum *satagere*, Quint. 6, 3, 54: curris, stupes, satagis tamquam mus in matella, Petr. 58, 9: interea haec satagens, *busily doing*, or *performing*, id. 137, 10. **3.** Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, *etc. to take, give, ask, offer*, etc. *sufficient bail* or *security:* satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 4: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 4: quae satis accipienda sient, satis accipiantur, Cato R. R. 2, 6: satis caveo, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 60: satis do (also as one word, satisdo), Cic. Quint. 13, 44: id. Att. 5, 1: Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: hence satisdato (caveo, promitto, debeo, *etc.*), *by giving bail* or *security:* Ulp. ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.*: Cic. Att. 16, 15: satis exigo, Paul Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.*: satis offero, Ulp. ib. 26, 10, 5: satis peto, id. ib. 36, 4, 3. (Hence from ad satis, It. *assai;* Fr. *assez.*)

sătĭsacceptĭo, or, separately, satis acceptio, ōnis, *f.* [satis accipio, *v.* satis, *no.* IV. 3] *a taking of security, admitting to bail:* Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5.

sătisdătĭo, or, separately, satis datio, ōnis, *f.* [satis do, *v.* satis, *no.* IV. 3] *a giving of bail* or *security:* Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: Cic. Att. 5, 1. Transf.: capitalis, *an answering with one's life*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

sătĭsdăto, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3.

sătisdător, ōris, *m.* [satis do, *v.* satis, *no.* IV. 3] *one who gives security; a surety, bail:* Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*

sătisdo, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3.

sătis-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (often separately: *pass.* satisfacitur, Varr. in Prisc. p. 789 P.) *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content:* with *dat.*: satisfacere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: ut illis satis facerem ex disciplina, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 28: si Aeduis de injuriis satisfaciant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Siculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 53: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140: deo pie et caste, id. Fam. 14, 7: quum se satisfacturum rei publicae spopondisset, id. Phil. 14, 9 *fin.*: causae atque officio satis facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*: satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitrabor, id. Verr. 5, 49 *fin.*: vitae vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1: amicitiae nostrae, ib.: me certe satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, ib. 4, 8 *fin.*: ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17. With *in* and *abl.*: qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, id. Or. 31, 109: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170. *Absol.*: quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? id. Fin. 1, 5, 15: omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18. **2.** Esp. *to satisfy, pay*, or *secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20. 47: Caes. B. C. 3, 60: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9. With *gen.* of the thing: cui usufructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (*sc.* nomine) satis fieret, Javol. ib. 33, 2, 30. **3.** *to give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends; to make excuse; to apologize:* with *dat.*: reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: acceperam jam ante Caesaris literas, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20. *Absol.*: missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causa legatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: in qua civitate legatus populi Romani aliqua ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: satisfacientes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115.

sătisfactio, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio] *a satisfying* of a creditor by security; *a giving security* or *bail:* satisfactio pro solutione est, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 52. II. *amends, reparation, excuse, apology:* (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, Cic. Att. 4, 6: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35. Transf. of doves: Plin. 10, 34, 52.

sătius, *better; rather:* v. satis, *no.* III.

sătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sero] *that is sown* or *planted* (opp. to agrestis, silvestris, *etc.*, that grows wild: rare): morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73: corna, id. 32, 2, 11. *Neutr. plur.* sativa, opp. to silvestria: id. 19, 12, 60.

sător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sower, planter:* Lucr. 2, 1169: Cic. N. D. 2, 34: Col. 3, 15, 3. 2. Poet. transf. *a begetter, father, creator:* coelestum sator, *Jupiter*, poët. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: hominum atque deorum, Virg. Aen. 1, 254: hominum, Phaedr. 3, 17, 10: rerum, Sil. 4, 432: verus Alcidae sator, Sen. Herc. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, *Janus*, Mart. 10, 28. II. Fig. *a promoter, author:* sator sartorque scelerum, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6: turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

sătōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sator] *pertaining to sowing* or *planting:* quala, Cato R. R. 11 *fin.:* trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9.

sătrāpēa or **sătrāpīa**, ae, *f.* = σατραπεία, *the office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy:* Plin. 6, 20, 23 *sq.:* Curt. 5, 1 *fin.*

sătrāpes, is, *plur.* satrapae, *m.* = σατράπης [a Pers. word] *a governor of a province* among the Persians, *a satrap: nom.* satrapes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Nep. Paus. 1: *gen.* satrapis, id. Lys. 4: *acc.* satrapen, id. Con. 2: satrapam, Curt. 3, 13: *plur. nom.* satrapae, Nep. Dat. 3: *gen.* satraparum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: *acc.* satrapas, Sid. Carm. 9, 50.

sătraps, pis, for satrapes, *a satrap:* Sid. Carm. 2, 78.

sătullo, 1. *v. a.* [satullus] *to satisfy, satiate:* Varr. in Non. 171, 16.

sătullus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [satur] *filled* with food, *satisfied:* agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15. (Hence It. *satollo;* Fr. *soûl.*)

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [satis] *full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough:* postquam isti a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 62: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3: ut exacto contentus tempore vita cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119. Humorously, of a pregnant woman: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 35. With *abl.:* quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71. With *gen.:* postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3: altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35. *Comp.:* agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3. 2. *fatted, fat:* aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52. 3. Transf. of things: (i) Of colour, *full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *fin.:* vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed*, Sen. Thyest. 956. (ii) In gen. *well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile:* praesepia, Virg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, ib. 2, 197: auctumnus, Col. 10, 43. II. Fig. *rich, fruitful*, opp. to dry, simple (rare): nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic. Or. 36: gestus, *various*, Manil. 5, 474.

sătŭra, ae, *f.* (*sc.* lanx) [satur] orig. *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit;* hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio*, etc.: lex satura, *a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different*, Fest. *s. v.:* Diomed. p. 483 P.: Justin. in Praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1. Hence, per saturam, *in the gross; without order, confusedly:* quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, Sall. J. 29: Lact. 1, 21 *med.* II. Also written sătīra, *a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans* (entirely different from the Greek Satyri): sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: Juv. 1, 30 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1008).

sătŭrābĭlis, χορταστικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sătŭrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [saturo] *a filling, satisfying:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sătŭranter, *adv. sufficiently, to satiety:* Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149.

sătŭrātim, κατακόρως, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

sătŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saturo] *a filling, satisfying:* Aug. Tr. in Joann. 24

sătŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a filler, satisfier:* Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sătŭrātus, a, um, *Part.* [saturo]. II. Adj. *deep, rich* (of colour): color saturatior, Plin. 21, 8, 22.

sătŭrēia, ae, *f.* (also *neut. plur.* satureia, orum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415: Mart. 3, 75; though this is perh. another plant) *the vulgar name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory*, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 2: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [satur] *fullness, repletion, satiety:* Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35: quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? *till you have enough*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 53. II. Transf. *fullness* or *depth* of colour: Plin. 9, 39, 64. 2. *fullness, plenty, abundance:* saturitas copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. 3. *excrements:* Plin. 10, 33, 49.

sāturnālĭa, orum, ibus (cf. on the *gen.*, Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 263) *n. pl.* [Saturnus] *a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia:* Macr. S. 1, 7: Liv. 2, 21: Cic. Att. 5, 20: Cat. 3, 4 *fin.:* *v.* Smith's Ant. 1009.

sătŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [satur] *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate:* animalia duce natura mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: armenta, Virg. Aen. 8, 213: leones caede, Ov. M. 10, 541: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12: famem, *to satisfy, appease*, Claud. de Phoen. 13. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with:* nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. G. 1, 80: novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10: culta aquis, *to water, irrigate*, Mart. 8, 28: pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye richly*, Ov. M. 11, 166: capillum multo amomo, *to anoint*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, *to smear, cover*, Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.* II. Fig.: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20: Cat. 64, 220: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, *to sate*, id. Vatin. 3: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *not yet assuaged*, Virg Aen. 5, 608. 2. *to cause to loathe, to disgust with* (for satiare): hae res vitae me saturant, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 18.

sătus, a, um, *Part.* [sero]. II. Subst. sătus, i, *m. a son;* săta, ae, *f. a daughter* (with *abl.*): satus Anchisa, i. e. *Aeneas*, Virg. Aen. 5, 244: Hammone satus, i. e. *Iarbus*, ib. 4, 198: satae Pelia, Ov. M. 7, 322: sati Curibus, *sprung from, natives of Cures*, ib. 14, 778. (ii) sata, orum, *n. plu. standing corn, crops:* Virg. G. 1, 325: Ov. M. 1, 286: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

sătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sowing, planting:* satui semen dederit nemini, Cato R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam credo (exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32: quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id. de Sen. 15, 52. 2. *a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race:* a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: Herculi Jovis satu edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satu, id. Div. 1, 42. II. Meton. *seed:* Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id. Tusc. 2, 5.

sătȳrĭăsis, is, *f.* = σατυρίασις, *an inflammatory disease of the organs of generation:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18: Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

sătȳrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σατυρικός, *pertaining to Satyrs, like Satyrs:* signa, *i. e. misshapen figures resembling Satyrs*, Plin. 19, 4, 19. II. *pertaining to the Greek satyric drama:* genus scenarum, Vitr. 5. 8.

sătȳrĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Roman satire:* v. satiricus.

sătȳrĭon, ii, *n.* = σατύριον, *a plant supposed to excite lust, ragwort, satyrion*, of several kinds: (i) Orchis pyramidalis v. papilionacea, Linn. (ii) foliis lilii rubri, perh. O. bifolia, Linn., or even Tulipa suaveolens. (iii) Erythronicum, Erythronium dens canis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 62: also, *a drink prepared from it:* Petr. 8, 4.

sătȳriscus, i, *m. dim.* = σατυρίσκος, *a little Satyr:* Cic. Div. 1, 20.

sătȳrogrăphus, i, v. satirogr.

sătȳrus, i, *m.* = σάτυρος, *a kind of ape*, prob. to be referred to the *Chimpanzee*, Simia Troglodytes: Plin. 7, 2, 2: id. 5, 8, 8. II. *a kind of wood deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious, a Satyr:* capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 582: Cic. N. D. 3, 17: Ov. M. 6, 110: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125: Cic. Verr. 4, 60. 2. *a Greek satyric play, i. e.* in which Satyrs were introduced: satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235.

saucĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saucio] *a wounding:* Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

saucĭētas, ātis, *f.* [saucius] *a hurting, hurt:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to wound, hurt:* Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26 *fin.:* id. Vatin. 5 *fin.:* aliquem virgis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 53: genas ungue, Ov A. A. 3, 708: radices, Plin. 17, 22, 35. 2. Esp. *to wound mortally:* meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, Cic. Att. 14, 22. II. Transf. of the cultivation of the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov R. Am. 172: terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23. 2. Poet. with *pron. reflect. to get drunk:* haec anus admodum friguttit nimirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 25. III. Fig.: aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj. wounded, hurt:* videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: Caes. B. G. 3, 4: saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio: sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 24: taurus, Virg. Aen. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373: stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49. 2. Transf. in gen. *injured, enfeebled, sick, distempered*, etc.: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: fato saucia, Prop. 2, 28, 31: mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Apol. p. 318. Of hungry persons: belua male saucia, Sil. 15 789. Of intoxicated persons (like ictus) quid dicat, nescit saucia (*sc.* vino) Terpsichore, *giddy, reeling*, Mart. 3, 68. Galli hesterno mero saucii, Just. 24, 8: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *excited*, Mart. 4, 66. 3. Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis saucia vomeribus, Ov. M. 1, 102: (janua) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop. 1, 16, 5: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerto saucia sole, *thawed*, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, *attacked*, App. M. 4, p. 144. II. Fig. *wounded, hurt, offended, injured:* subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248: Servilius de repetundis saucius, *injured, sullied* in character, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. With *gen.:* Psyche aegra corporis animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: clientes famae et salutis saucii, Aus. Prof. 5, 15 2. Esp *wounded, smitten* by love regina gravi jamdudum saucia cura, vulnus alit venis, Virg. Aen. 4, 1: mens amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir pellice Pieria, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne, Ov. H. 5, 152.

saurĭon, i, *n.* = σαύριον, *mustard:* Plin. 19, 8, 54.

saurītis, is, *f.* = σαυρῖτις (lizard-stone), *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 67.

saurix, v. sorix.

sauroctŏnos, i, *m.* = σαυροκτόνος, *the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo;* hence, *the name of a statue of him by Praxiteles:* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70.

sāvillum, i, *n.* [suavis] *a cheese-cake:* Cato R. R. 84.

sāvĭo, sāvĭor, sāvĭum, v. suav.

saxātĭlis, e, *adj.* [saxum] *that dwells* or *is found among rocks:* columbae, *which inhabit towers,* Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, *that frequent rocks,* Col. 8, 16, 8: piscatus (*opp.* hamatilis), Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 10. Subst.: saxatiles. *fishes that frequent rocks,* Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 9, 15, 20.

saxētānus or **sexitānus**, a, um, *adj.* [saxetum] *frequenting rocks:* lacerti, Mart. 7, 78, 1: colias saxitanus (*al.* sexitanus), Plin. 32, 11, 53.

saxētum, i, *n.* [saxum] *a rocky place* (rare): asperum saxetum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.* *Plur.:* Col. 5, 10, 9 (*al.* saxosa).

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rock, rocky, stony:* moles, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: scopulus, Ov. M. 14, 73: septa, Lucr. 4, 701: strata viarum, id. 1, 317: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5: effigies bacchantis, Cat. 63, 61: umbra, *of the rocks,* Virg. G. 3, 145: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces, Ov. M. 5, 509. **2.** Transf. *as hard as stone:* dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249. ‖. Fig. *hard, unfeeling, obdurate:* saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

saxĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of rock* or *stone:* termini, Front. de Colon. p. 132.

saxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [saxum fero] *stone-bearing:* habenae, *that hurl stones,* Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum facio] *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet.): vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217: Lucan. 9, 670.

saxifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum frango] *stone-breaking, stone-crushing:* undae maris, Poët. Cic. de Or. 3, 42: adiantum, *a plant,* so called because it was believed to break or dissolve stones in the bladder, prob. *wall-spleen-wort, v.* adiantum: Plin. 22, 21, 30: herba, Seren. Samm. 32, 602: App. Herb. 67.

saxĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum and GEN, root of gigno] *born* or *sprung from stone:* semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

saxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saxum] *rockiness, stoniness:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

saxōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saxosus] *stoniness:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

saxōsus (saxuosus, Sic. Fl. p. 11), a, um, *adj.* [saxum] *full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony:* montes, Virg. G. 2, 111: valles, id. E. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21, 1: mare, ib. 8, 16, 8: Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20: frutex, *growing among stones,* id. 15, 7, 7. ‖. Subst. saxosa, orum, *n. plu. rocky* or *stony places:* piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21: herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 29, 103.

saxŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little rock:* in asperrimis saxulis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

saxum, i, *n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes means an undetached rock, a crag, cliff): non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: Sisyphum adverso nixantem trudere monte saxum, Lucr. 3, 1014: miser impendens magnum timet aëre saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 993: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. Aen. 8, 190: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40. In apposition: in saxis silicibus uberiores aquae sunt, *in chalk rocks,* Vitr. 8, 1. Proverb.: saxum volvere, *i. e. to strive in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 55. (ii) Inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, *no.* I. 1. ‖. Esp. *the Tarpeian rock:* horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1029: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31: Cic. Att. 14, 16: Hor. S. 1, 6, 39: Tac. A. 2, 32. **2.** *a superior kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia): Plin. 35, 17, 57. (Hence It. *sasso.*)

saxŭōsus, a, um, v. saxosus.

scăbellum (scabillum), i, *n. dim.* [scamnum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12] *a low stool, foot-stool:* Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.:* Cato R. R. 10, 4. **2.** Transf. *a musical instrument played with the foot,* esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.:* Suet. Cal. 54. (Hence It. *sgabello;* Fr. *escabeau.*)

scăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [scabo] *rough, scurfy:* pectus illuvie scabrum, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: manus, Ov. F. 4, 921: dentes robigine, id. M. 8, 802: Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 276: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90: tophus, Virg. G. 2, 214: Ov. H. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Virg. G. 1, 495: cortex (*opp.* levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55: folia, id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 25. *Comp.:* scabrior arbor myrrhae junipero, id. 12, 15, 34. **2.** Esp. *scabby, mangy, itchy:* oves, Cato R. R. 96, 2: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 140: genae, Plin. 20, 22, 87. ‖. Fig.: versus, Macr. S. 6, 3 *fin.*

scăbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *scabby, mangy, itchy:* palpebrae, Marc. Empir. 8. ‖. Fig.: concupiscentia, Tert. Anim. 38.

scăbĭes, em, e, *f.* [id.] *a roughness, scurf:* ferri (with robigo), Virg. G. 2, 220: mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cariosae testae, *filth,* App. M. 9, p. 220. **2.** Esp. *the scab, mange, itch:* Cels. 5, 28, 16: Col. 6, 13, 1: Virg. G. 3, 441: Juv. 2, 80: Hor. A. P. 453. Of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 35. ‖. Fig. *an itching, longing, pruriency:* cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae natura bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernimus satis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.:* inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: nos hac a scabie (*sc.* rodendi, detrectandi) tenemus ungues, Mart. 5, 60.

scăbillārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [scabellum] *players on the* scabellum: Inscr.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

scăbĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [scabies] *the scab, the itch:* Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 13.

scăbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, scurfy:* coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11: far, *old, spoiled,* Pers. 5, 74. ‖. *scabby, mangy:* boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: homo, Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10.

scăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *an itching, irritation:* of anger: Petr. 99, 2.

scăbo, scābi, 3. *v. a. to scratch, to scrape:* caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: aures, Plin. 11, 48, 108: se, id. 8, 27, 41: laminas (doliorum), id. 18, 26, 64. [Akin to σκάπτειν, σκάφος.]

scabrātus, a, um, *adj.* [scaber] *made rough, roughened:* vitis, *jagged, unevenly pruned,* Col. 4, 24, 22.

scabrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange.* App. Herb. 73.

scabres, is, *f.* [id.] *the scab, the itch:* Varr. in Non. 168, 20.

scabrĭdus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *rough, rugged:* Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 7.

scabrĭtĭa, ae, and **scabrĭtĭes**, em, e, *f.* [id.] *roughness, ruggedness:* digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34: unguium, id. 28, 9, 37: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45: chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25: corticis, id. 21, 4, 10. ‖. *the scab, the itch:* Col. 7, 5, 8.

scabrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, scabrous:* sorde, Prud. Psych. 106.

scaena, ae, v. scena.

scaeva, ae, *f. a sign* or *omen observed on the left hand:* Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: bona scaeva est mihi, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 39: canina scaeva, *taken from the barking of a dog,* id. Cas. 5, 4, 4.

scaeva, ae, *m.* [scaevus] *a left handed person:* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

scaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *awkwardness, perverseness:* Gell. 6, 2: id. Epilog. ‖. *a mischance, misfortune:* App. M. 3, p. 135.

scaevus, a, um, *adj. left, that is on the left* (rare): itinera portarum, *running from right to left,* Vitr. 1, 5. ‖. Fig. *awkward, perverse, stupid, silly:* scaevus profecto et caecus animi forem, Gell. 12, 13: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 223. **2.** *unfavourable, unlucky:* fortunam scaevam an saevam verius dixerim, ib. 2, p. 120: praesagium, ib. 10, p. 247. *Sup.:* scaevissimum somnium, ib. 4, p. 154. [Akin to Sans. *savya,* "laevus, sinister;" Gr. σκαιός; Eng. *skew.*]

scāla, ae, *f.* [scando; cf. mala from mando; and *v.* letter D, *no.* I. 5] *a ladder, flight of steps, staircase:* Cels. 8, 15: Gai. Dig. 47, 2, 56. Rare; more freq. *plur.* **scālae**, arum: scalas dare alicui utendas, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 10: scalarum gradus, *the steps of a ladder,* Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: scalas ponere, *to fix* Caes. B. C. 1, 28: admovere, ib. 3, 63: Cic. Mil. 15, 40: Virg. Aen. 9, 507: Hor Ep. 2, 2, 15: scalis habito tribus et altis, *up three pair of stairs,* Mart. 1, 118. ‖. Transf. *steps* (poet.): haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, id. 7, 20, 20. (Hence Fr. *escalier, échelle.*)

scālārĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [scalae] *a flight of stairs* or *steps, a staircase:* Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.:* *sing.:* scalare, is, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4750.

scālārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [id.] *stair-makers:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4071.

scālāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a flight of steps* or *to a ladder:* forma, Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

scălēnus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαληνός, in mathematics, *of unequal sides, scalene:* Aus. Idyll. 13 prooem. § 7.

scalmus, i, *m.* = σκαλμός, *a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thowl, row-lock:* Vitr. 10, 8 *med.:* Cic. Brut. 53: Vell. 2, 43: venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thowl,* i. e. *no trace of a boat,* Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. (Hence Sp. *escalmo;* Fr. *échome.*)

scalpellum, i, *n.* (*masc.* scalpellus, i, Cels. 2, 10) *dim.* [scalprum] *a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet:* scalpellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65: Plin. 28, 8, 28: Sen. de Ira 2, 27. (Hence It. *scarpello;* Sp. *escarpelo.*)

scalper, ri, v. scalprum.

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave:* ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 15: gemmas, id. 37, 10, 65: flores et acanthi eleganter scalpti, Vitr. 2, 7. Poet.: sepulcro querelam, *to carve,* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 52: terram unguibus, *to scratch, dig,* id. S. 1, 8, 26: exulceratam verrucam, Suet. Dom. 16: caput uno digito, Juv. 9, 133. ‖. Fig. *to tickle, titillate:* tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 21. [Orig. the same word as *sculpo:* the words appear in Gr. without an initial s, γλάφω, γλύφω: akin also to *glaber, glubo.*]

scalprātus, a, um, *adj.* [scalprum] *having a sharp* or *cutting edge:* ferramentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.

scalprum, i, *n.* (*masc.* scalper, ri, Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo] *a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife,* etc.: Liv. 27, 49: Plin. 17, 16, 26: Hor. S. 2, 3, 106: *a pen-knife:* Tac. A. 5, 8 Suet Vit. 2. (Hence Sp. *escoplo.*)

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cutter, graver* usually of stones or gems while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell 1, 17: Plin. 20, 13, 51.

scalptōrĭum, ii, *n.* [scalptor] *an instrument for scratching oneself*, in the form of a hand: Mart. 14, 83 *in lemm.*

scalptūra, ae, *f.* [scalpo] *a cutting, carving*, or *graving* in stone: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 7, 30: Suet. Galb. 10: *plur.*: Plin. 37, 10, 63. ‖. Meton. *a graved figure, a sculpture*: Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr. 4, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 1010).

scalptūrātum, i, *n.* [scalptura] *a piece of carving, carved work*: Plin. 36, 25, 61.

scalptŭrīgo (scalpurigo), inis, *f.* [scalpturio] *a scratching*: Sol. 32.

scalptŭrĭo (scalpurio, Non. 171, 32), 4. *v. n. desid.* [scalpo] *to scratch, claw*: occoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire ungulis circumcirca, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

scambus, a, um, *adj.* = *σκαμβός, bow-legged* (pure Latin, varus): Suet. Oth. 12. (Hence Sp. *zambo.*)

scămellum, i, *n.* i. q. scamillus: Prisc. p. 615 P.

scămillus, i, *m. dim.* [scamnum] *a little bench* or *stool*: impares, *unequal projections* on the pedestals of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

scamma, ătis, *n.* = *σκάμμα, a wrestling-place* in the Palaestra: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *a wrestling, a contest*: Tert. ad Martyr. 3.

scammōnēa, ae, *f.* = *σκαμμωνία, scammony*, Convolvulus Scammonea, Linn.: Cic. Div. 1, 10: Plin. 25, 5, 22: also, scammonēum, i, *n.*: Cato R. R. 157, 12: scammonĭa, Plin. 26, 8, 58: and, scammonĭum, i, *n.*: id. 26, 8, 38. **2.** Scammonia tenuis clematis = Asclepias nigra, Linn.: id. 24, 15, 89.

scammōnēum, i, v. scammonea.

scammōnĭa, ae, v. scammonea.

scammōnītes, ae, *m.* = *σκαμμωνίτης (sc. οἶνος), wine seasoned with scammony*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammōnĭum, ii, v. scammonea.

scamnātus, a, um, *adj.* [scamnum] In the agrimensores: ager, *a field whose breadth* (or measurement from east to west) *is greater than its length*, Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scamnum, i, *n.* [scando] *a bench, stool, step*, etc.: qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiorem, scamnum, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*: Ov. A. A. 2, 211: longis considere scamnis, id. F. 6, 305: Cels. 2, 15: also, *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats*: Plin. 12, 1, 5. Poet. *a throne*: stabilita scamma, Enn. Ann. 1, 113. ‖. Esp. in agriculture, *a bank* or *ridge of earth* left in ploughing, *a balk*: Col. 2, 2, 25: Plin. 18, 19, 49. **2.** In the agrimensores, *the breadth of a field* (opp. to striga, the length): Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46.

scandălīzo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = *σκανδαλίζω, to cause to stumble, tempt to evil*: Tert. de Virg. vel. 3.

scandălum, i, *n.* = *σκάνδαλον, that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block*: Prud. Apoth. 47 praef. ‖. Fig. *an inducement to sin, a temptation*: Tert. de Virg. vel. 3. (Hence Fr. *esclandre.*)

scandix, īcis, *f.* = *σκάνδιξ, the herb chervil*, Anthriscus Caerefolium, Linn.; or perh. Scandix Pecten Veneris, *Venus's Comb*: Plin. 21, 15, 65: id. 22, 22, 35.

scando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to climb, mount, clamber*, or *get up; to ascend*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68: in curru Capitolium, id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Lucan. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2: testudinem, Tac. H. 3, 28: cubile, Prop. 4, 4, 90: cymbam (Charontis), id. 3, 18, 24. Of copulation: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 22. **2.** Fig.: paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. (ii) In the grammarians, scandere versus, *to measure* or *read* by feet, *to scan*: in a pun, of a gouty person: scandere qui nescis, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 20, 2. ‖. Neutr. *to mount, rise, arise, ascend*: quum scandit et instat, *climbs the wall*, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est, Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: ad nidum volucris (feles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71. **2.** Transf. of things: scandentisque arcis consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4, 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1. **3.** Fig.: timor et minae scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8. [Sans. *skand*, "salire, scandere;" but the root appears to be SCAD, whence *scala*: akin to *scateo*, like *pateo* to *pando.*]

scandŭla, v. scindula.

scandulaca genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. *s. v.*

scandŭlāris, e, *adj.* [scandula] *shingled, shingle-*: tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137.

scandŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who roofs houses with shingles*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansĭlis, e, *adj.* [scando] *that may be climbed*: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16. ‖. Fig.: scansilis lex annorum, *the law of critical years* or *climacterics*, id. 7, 49, 50.

scansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a climbing up* (rare): qua simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: sonorum, *a scale of musical tones*, proceeding from base to treble, Vitr. 6, 1. **2.** In grammar, *a scanning* of verse, *scansion*: Beda, p. 2368 P.

scansōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for climbing*: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.

scăpha, ae, *f.* = *σκάφη*, lit. *any thing scooped out; a light boat, a skiff*: de navi timidae desiluerunt in scapham, Pl. Rud. prol. 75: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: scaphae longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: Liv. 44, 42: biremis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13. **2.** *a concave sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

scăphĭum, ii, *n.* = *σκαφίον*, dim. of *σκάφη, a concave vessel* or *basin, a drinking-vessel*: Lucr. 6, 1045: Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 11: Cic. Verr. 4, 17. **2.** *a chamber-pot*: Mart. 11, 11: Juv. 6, 264. **3.** *a concave sun-dial*: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

scăphŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scapha] *a little boat* or *skiff*: Veg. Mil. 3, 7.

scăpŭlae, arum, *f. plu. the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals: Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: Plin. 21, 21, 89: Ov. A. A. 3, 273. ‖. Transf. *the shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 7: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 26: Sen. de Ira 3, 12. **2.** Of things: machinae, *shoulder-pieces, cheeks*, Vitr. 10, 3: montium, *the higher ridges*, Tert. Pall. 2. [Perh. the same as *spatula*: cf. *σκῦλον, spolium; σπουδή, studium; spina, squilla*: Key, Phil. Soc. 2, 120.]

scāpus, i, *m.* = *σκᾶπος* (Doric for *σκῆπος, σπῆπτρον*), *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc.: Col. 9, 4, 4: Plin. 18, 10, 21: Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*: *a cylinder on which paper* or *books were rolled*: Plin. 13, 12, 23 *fin.*: *a weaver's yarn-beam*: Lucr. 5, 1352: *the shaft of a column*: Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*: *the shank of a candlestick*: Plin. 34, 3, 6: *the post or newel of a circular stair-case*: Vitr. 9, 2 *fin.*: *the main stile of a door* on which it hinged: id. 4, 6: *the beam of a balance*: id. 10, 8: *the penis*: Aug Civ. D. 7, 24 *fin.*

scărăbēus, i, *m.* = *σκαράβειος (σκάραβος), a beetle, scarabee*; also more definitely, (i) parvus, *v.* cantharis. (ii) qui foros et prata excavant = *crickets*, acheta domestica et campestris, and the *mole-cricket*, Gryllo talpa vulgaris, Linn. (iii) Scarabaeus Aegypti = Ateuchus sacer, Oliv. v. At. Aegyptiorum, Latreille. (iv) fullo = Melolontha Fullo, Fabr.: Plin. 11, 28, 34: id. 30, 11, 30.

scardĭa, ae, *f. a plant, also called* aristolochia, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 19.

scărīfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [scarifico] *a scratching open*; of the skin, *a scarifying*: Col. 6, 12, 1: Veg. 4, 21, 1: of the bark of a tree: Plin. 17, 27, 42: of the ground for planting: id. 18, 16, 39.

scărīfĭco (scarifo, *χαράσσω, κατακνίζω*, Gloss. Philox.: also in a MS. of Colum.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [*σκαριφάομαι*] *to scratch open, scarify*: gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dolorem, *to remove by scarifying*, Plin. 28, 11, 49. *Pass.* scărīfio Scrib. Comp. 262.

scărītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *σκαρῖτις, a precious stone, resembling in colour the fish* scarus: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

scărus (scārus, Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299), i, *m.* = *σκάρος, a kind of sea fish much esteemed by the Romans; the Cretan Scarus*, Scarus cretensis, Aldrov. (still called *scaros* on the Greek coast): Plin. 9, 17, 29: Ov. Hal. 9: ib. 119: Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

scătebra, ae, *f.* [scateo] *a bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (rare): undae, Virg. G. 1, 110: fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

scăteo, 2. *v. n.* (scatit, Lucr. 5, 41: scatĕre, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Lucr. 5, 597) [akin to scando, *q. v.*] *to bubble, gush, spring* or *flow forth* (poet.): fons scatit, Lucr. 6, 892. ‖. Transf. *to be plentiful; to abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 8, 58, 83. **2.** With *abl.*: *to gush forth* or *overflow with; to swarm* or *abound with*: vino scatet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 22. arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatentem beluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3: tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59. With *gen.*: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 41. **3.** Fig.: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 38: verbis, Gell. 1, 15: (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15. With *acc.*: amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

scăto, *v.* scateo, *ad init.*

scătūrex, īgis, *m.* [scaturio] *a bubbling* or *gushing spring*: Varr. in Non. 172, 27. (al. scaturix, icis).

scătūrīgo, inis, *f.* [id.] *spring water a spring*: scaturigo palustris, Col. 3, 13, 8: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33.

scătūrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scaturigo] *abounding in springs*: terra, *boggy, marshy*, Col. 5, 8, 6.

scătūrĭo, 4. *v. n.* [scateo] *to flow*, or *gush out* (rare): scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 *fin.* ‖. Transf. like scateo: *to come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound*: vermiculi, Auct. Priap. 47. **2.** *to be full of, filled with*: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8. **3.** Fig.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 551.

scaurus, a, um, *adj.* = *σκαῦρος, with large* or *projecting ankles*: illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

scāzōn, ontis, *m.* = *σκάζων* (limping) *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*: Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

scĕlĕrātē, *adv. impiously, wickedly, nefariously*: peccavi sceleratoque feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: facere, id. Sull. 24: dicere, id. Mil. 38: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10 *fin.* *Sup.*: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, id. Sest. 64.

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [scelero]. ‖. Adj.: *polluted, profaned by crime* (poet.): terra, Virg. Aen. 3, 60: limina Thracum, Ov. M. 13, 628. (ii) Esp. as an *adj. propr.* denoting places where crimes had been committed or punished: (*a*) Sceleratus Vicus, *the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse*, Liv. 1, 48: Ov. F. 6, 609. (*β*) Sceler atus Campus, *where unchaste vestals were buried alive*: Liv. 8, 15. (γ) Scelerata sedes, *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*: Tib. 1, 3, 67: Ov. M. 4, 456: also called sceleratum limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563. **2.** Transf. *impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious*; and Subst. *a bad* or *impious person · a wretch, miscreant*: virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17: deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off. 3, 8, 37: Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 132: Liv. 1, 59: Suet. Ner. 46: Hor. S. 2, 3, 71. *Comp.*: Ov. M. 11, 781. *Sup.*: Sall. J. 14: Liv 4, 32. Of things: sceleratas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*: contra patriam scelerata arma capere, id. Phil. 11, 1: conjuratio, Liv. 2, 6: insania belli, Virg. Aen. 7, 461: vox, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*: consilia, Vell. 2, 130: amor habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131. *Comp.*: causa parricidii, Just. 10, 2: res, Quint. 3, 8, 45. Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, *i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes*, Virg. Aen. 2, 576. **3.** *hurtful, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate*, etc.: teritur sinapis scelerata: qui terunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 28: herba, batrachion, *q. v.*, App. Herb. 8. *Sup.*: sceleratissimi serpentum haemorrhois et prester, Plin. 24, 13, 73: frigus, Virg. G. 2, 256: lues, Mart. 1, 102: poëmata, id. 3, 50. Hence (ii) as an *adj. propr.*: (α) Scelerata Porta, *the gate* (also called Porta Carmentalis) *through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition*, Fest. *s. v.*: Flor. 1, 12, 2. (β) Scelerata Castra, *the camp in which D. Drusus died*, Suet. Claud. 1.

scĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scelus] *guilt, wickedness*: facti, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate* (rare and poet.): impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes, Cat. 64, 405: parce pias scelerare manus, Virg. Aen. 3, 42: Stat. Th. 9, 666.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed*: ubi ego illum scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: scelerosa et polluta mulier, App. M. 10, p. 253. Subst. scelerosus, *a wicked* or *vicious person, a wretch*: Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 76. Of things: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr. 1, 84.

scĕlestē, *adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably*: sceleste atque impie facere, Liv. 24, 25: parta bona, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22: insimulare, Vell. 2, 60: exercere arma, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3. *Comp.*: interit pudor, Aug. Ep. 202. Humorously: tu sceleste suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *roguishly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus] *wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish*: and Subst. *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel*: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: Liv. 5, 27: Quint. 2, 16, 2: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 17. *Comp.*: Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 5. *Sup.*: id. Am. 2, 1, 2. As a term of reproach: sceleste, *you knave! you wretch!* id. Ps. 1, 3, 120: scelesta, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1. *Sup.*: scelestissimo, audes mihi praedicare id? *you arrant rogue!* Pl. Am. 2, 1, 11. Of things: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: res scelesta, atrox, nefaria, ib. 22, 62: facinus scelestius, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 2: scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27: scelestae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 73: nuptiae, Sall. C. 15. **II.** Transf. for sceleratus, *calamitous, unlucky*: scelestiorem ego annum argento fenori numquam ullum vidi, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 1.

scĕlētus, i, *m.* = σκελετός, *a skeleton*: eviscerata forma diri cadaveris, App. Apol. p. 314, 35. (Hence Fr. *squelette.*)

scĕlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [scelus] *a wicked man, scoundrel*: Petr. 50, 5.

scĕlŏtyrbē, ēs, *f.* = σκελοτύρβη, *a lameness in the ankles* or *knees*: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n. a wicked* or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: majus in sese scelus concipere nefariis sceleribus coöpertus, ib. 1, 4: id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: detestabile scelus, id. Am. 8, 27: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr. 4, 32 *fin.*: scelus concipere in se, ib. 1, 4: tantum sceleris admittere, id. Att. 9, 10: scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220. perficere, id. Cluent. 68 *fin.*: scelus anhelare, id. Cat. 2, 1: moliri, id. Att. 7, 11: edere in aliquem, id. Sest. 27: suscipere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: scelere se alligare, id. Flacc. 17 *fin.*: scelere astringi id. Sest. 50 *fin.*: scelere obstringi, id. Verr. 4, 32: obrui, Liv. 3, 19. With *gen. obj.*: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering the deputies*, id. 4, 32. Proverb.: vulgo dicitur: scelera non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. Transf. Of animals or things, *a bad quality, vice, fault*: nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6: naturae, *i. e. earthquakes, inundations*, etc., id. 2, 93, 95.

2. Meton. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel*; and of women, *drab, baggage*, etc.: minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, scelus te et sceleste parta quae vexit bona, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22: Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17: scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 60. With a masc. pron.: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1: scelus quemnam hic laudat? *what knave?* ib. 5, 2, 3. **3.** *a misfortune, calamity*: perdidi unum filium, puerum quadrimum. Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *Pa.* Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34: Mart. 7, 14.

scēna (scaena, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: Prisc. p. 561 P.), ae, *f.* = σκηνή, *the stage, scene* of a theatre: dum histrio in scena siet, Pl. Poen. prol. 20: in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: quum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr. 2, 416: scenae magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 19: nec vero scena solum referta est his sceleribus, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69. *Plur.*: aut Agamemnoniis scenis agitatus Orestes, *i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Oresteia*, Virg. Aen. 4, 471: aut agitur res in scenis, Hor. A. P. 179. **2.** Transf. of the schools of rhetoric: at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35. **II.** Fig. *the stage of the world, the public*; quia maxima quasi oratori scena videatur contionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83: ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remorant virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.

2. *outward show, parade, pretext*: scena rei totius haec: Pompeius, tanquam Caesarem non impugnet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: ne quid scenae deesset, Petr. 117, 10: scenam ultro criminis parat, Tac. A. 14, 7.

scena ab aliis, a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. *s. v.*

scēnālis, e, *adj.* [scena] *pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (rare for scenicus): species, Lucr. 4, 77.

scēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the stage, theatrical* (for scenicus): artifices, *players*, Amm. 28 4 *fin.*

scēnātĭcus, i, *m.* [id.] *a stage-player*: Varr. in Non. 176, 19.

scēnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] for scenicus, *pertaining to the stage*: Varr. in Non. 176, 18.

scēnĭcē, *adv. theatrically after the manner of players*: cum aliqua velut scenice fiunt, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

scēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σκηνικός, *pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical*: artifices, *players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10: Suet. Caes. 84: actores, Quint. 6, 1, 26: ludi, *theatrical representations*, Liv. 7, 2: Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37: Suet. Cal. 26: operae, id. Aug. 43: coronae, id. Ner. 53: gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: modulatio, Quint. 11, 3, 57: venustas, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: fortuna dubia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: adulteria, *represented on the stage*, Ov. Tr. 2, 514: quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21. **2.** Subst. scēnĭcus, i, *m. a player, actor*: Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: Suet. Tib. 34: orator plurimum aberit a scenico, Quint. 1, 11, 3 applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), *a stage hero*, Tac. A. 15, 59. (ii) scēnĭca, ae, *f. an actress*: Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 1. **II.** Transf. *fictitious, pretended*: populus Romanus invictus a veris regibus ab illo imaginario et scenico rege (*sc.* Andrisco) superatur, *by that theatrical king*, Flor. 2, 14, 4.

scēnŏgrăphia, ae, *f.* = σκηνογραφία, *a drawing in perspective*: scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus, Vitr. 1, 2 (dub. *al.* sciagraphia).

scēptos, i, *m.* = σκηπτός, *a squall, storm*, that rushes from above: App. de Mundo, p. 64.

sceptrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum fero] *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): manus Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantes, *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

sceptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum gero] *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636.

sceptrum, i, *n.* = σκῆπτρον, *a regal staff, a sceptre*: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis, Cic. Sest. 26 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 94: Virg. Aen. 7, 247: Ov. M. 7, 103. Also borne by a king's daughter: Virg. Aen. 1, 653. Poet. in *plur.* by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aeolus arce sceptra tenens, ib. 57: Ov. M. 3, 265. **II.** Transf. *a teacher's rod*: ferulae tristes, sceptra paedagogorum, Mart. 10, 62. **2.** *a name of the plant* aspalathus, *q. v.*: Plin. 12, 24, 52. **3.** *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 25. **III.** Fig. and poet. in *plur. kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: tu mihi, quodcunque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque concilias, Virg. Aen. 1, 78: sic nos in sceptra reponis? ib. 1, 253: Ov. F. 4, 198: adde Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus sceptra potitus, Lucr. 3, 1051.

sceptūchus, i, *m.* = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer*, a high officer of state in the East: Tac. A. 6, 33.

schĕda (scida, Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: id. Fam. 15, 16), *f.* [scindo: σχέδη prob. comes from the Lat.: v. Liddell and Scott, *s. v.*] *a strip of papyrus bark*: Plin. 13, 12, 23: *a leaf of paper*: Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: id. Fam. 15, 16: Quint. 1, 8, 19: Mart. 4, 91.

schĕdĭa, ae, *f.* = σχεδία (sc. ναῦς). *a raft* or *ship* constructed in haste: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6.

schĕdĭum, ii, *n.* = σχέδιον (*sc.* carmen), *an extemporaneous poem*. Petr. 4 *fin.*: Aus. Idyll. 7 praef. (Hence It. *schizzo*; Fr. *esquisse.*)

schĕdŭla (scidula), ae, *f. dim.* [scheda or scida] *a small piece of paper*: Cic. Fam. 15, 16: Hier. Ruf. 3, 2. (Hence It. Sp. *cédola*; Fr. *cédule.*)

schēma, ae, *f.* and ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* schemasin, Varr. in Charis. p. 38: schematibus, Lampr. Elag. 19) = σχῆμα, *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner*, etc.: *Fem.*: servili schema, Pl. Am. prol. 117: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43. *Neutr.*: pergite thyrsigerae Bacchae modo Bacchico cum schemate, Naev. in Non. 225, 2: geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissi mis inquinata, Lampr. Elag. 19. ‖. Esp. in rhetor. *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure*; pure Latin, figura: Quint. 9, 1, 1 *sq.*

schēmătismos, i, *m.* = σχηματισμός, *a figurative* or *florid manner of speaking*: Quint. 1, 8, 14.

schĭdĭa, ae, *f.* = σχίδαι or σχίδια, *a chip, splinter* of wood: Vitr. 2, 1: id. 7, 10. (Hence It. *scheggia*; Fr. *esquille*.)

schisma, ătis, *n.* = σχίσμα, *a separation, schism*: Tert. Praescr. 5.

schismătĭcus, i, *m.* = σχισματικός, *a separatist, schismatic*: schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communionis disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matth. 11.

schistos, a, on, *adj.* = σχιστός, *split, cleft, divided*: lapis, *a stone that easily cracks, schistose*, a name given to a slaty, ferrugineous stone, burnt to imitate haematite: Plin. 29, 6, 38: id. 33, 4, 25: lac, *curdled*, id. 28, 9, 33: caepa, id. 19, 6, 32.

schoenĭcŭlae, arum, *f. plur.* [schoenum] *prostitutes anointed with an ointment made from* schoenus: Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

schoenŏbătēs, ae, *m.* = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer*: Juv. 3, 77.

schoenus, i, *m.* (*neut.* Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, dub.) = σχοῖνος, ὁ, *a reed* or *grass* of an aromatic kind, Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn., pure Lat. juncus; used by the Romans to season wine: Cato R. R. 105, 2: Col. *loc. cit.* ‖. *a measure of distance* among the Persians: Plin. 6, 26, 30.

schŏla, ae, *f.* = σχολή (leisure; hence) *leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a lecture, dissertation*, etc.: itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60: Quint. 3, 6, 59. ‖. Meton. *a place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a school*: toto hoc de genere commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ulla in schola disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25 *fin.*: e philosophorum scholis, id. Or. 27, 95: rhetorum, Quint. 12, 2, 23: potiorem in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10. (ii) Transf. scholae bestiarum, *a place where animals fought, an amphitheatre*, Tert. Apol. 35. **2.** *the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect*: clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9. (ii) Transf. in the time of the later emperors, *a college* or *corporation* of persons of the same profession: schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, *etc.*, Cod. Theod. 12, 20, 20: Cod. Justin. 4, 65, 35: Amm. 14, 7. |||. *a waiting-room in a bath*: Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.* (Hence It. *scuola*; Fr. *école*; Eng. *school.*)

schŏlāris, e, *adj.* [schola] *pertaining to a school*: inchoamenta, Mart. Cap. 3 *fin.*: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14. ‖. Subst. scholares, ium, *m. plu. the imperial guard*: Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1: Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 14. (Hence It. *scolare*; Fr. *écolier.*)

schŏlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολαστικός, *pertaining to a school, scholastic*: controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92: Tac. Or. 14 *fin.*: materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae literae, Plin. 9, 2, 3. ‖. Subst. scholasticus, i, *m. one who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician*: (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35: Quint. 12, 11, 16: contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, *i. e. with the applause of the scholars*, Tac. Or. 15. Of pleaders in lawsuits: Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 2: Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7. As a term of reproach, *a pedant*: heus tu scholastice, App. M. 2, p. 119. **2.** In gen. *a man of learning, a scholar*: Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3: Hier. Vir. ill. 99: Auct. Catal Virg. 7, 4. **3.** scholastica, orum, *n. plu. school exercises*: in scholasticis nonnunquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30.

schŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολικός, *pertaining to a school, school-*: dape. Varr. in Non. 452, 1: quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1.

scĭădeus, ĕi, *m.* and **scĭaena**, ae, *f.* = σκιαδεὺς and σκίαινα, the male and female of *a sea-fish*, Sciaena nigra, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

scĭaena, ae, v. sciadeus.

scĭăgrăphĭa, v. scenographia.

scībĭlis, e, *adj.* [scio] *that can be known*: Tert. adv Marc. 5, 16.

scĭda, ae, v. scheda.

scĭens, entis, *Part.* [scio]. ‖. Adj.: *knowing, having knowledge*; freq. to be rendered by an adverb: *knowingly, purposely*, etc.: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: equidem plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, Cic. Cluent. 46, 129: id. Rosc. Am. 20: an ille me tentat sciens? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 29: heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: si sciens fallo, a formula in taking an oath, *v.* fallo, *no.* III. **2.** *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled* or *expert in*: vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior unquam fuit? Cic. Manil. 10, 28: scientior venefica, Hor. Epod. 5, 72: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58. With *gen.*: locorum, Sall. J. 97: pugnae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24: citharae, ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, ib. 3, 70. *Sup.*: M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214. Poet. with *inf.*: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25.

scĭenter, *adv. knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly*, etc.: scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: uti, ib. 1, 29, 132: scienter sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55. *Comp.*: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175: Caes. B. G. 7, 22. *Sup.*: coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14.

scĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sciens] *a knowing* or *being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, expertness*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. Manil. 10 *fin.*: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically*, id. Rep. 1, 2: alter (Cratippus) te scientia augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1: jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23: dialecticorum, id. Or. 32: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6: rei militaris, id. Manil. 10, 28: linguae Gallicae, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18. With *in* or *de* and *abl.* (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2. 27: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13 *fin.* *Plur.*: tot artes, tantae scientiae, tot inventa, *such profound sciences*, id. de Sen. 21, 78.

scĭentĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [scientia] *a little knowledge, smattering*: Arn. 2, 56.

scīlĭcet, *adv.* [sci, imperat. of scire, and licet; cf. vide-licet and i-licet; lit. *know, it is permitted*; hence] *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest*; *of course, evidently, certainly*, etc. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *Pa.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat. *Di.* Optumum 'st: ita scilicet facturam, *very good; of course she will do so*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 42: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: Lucr. 2, 469. (ii) As a simple adverb: *Le.* Tam ego homo sum quam tu. *Me.* Scilicet ita res est, *that is clear enough, no one disputes that*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 83: nunc vivat necne, id Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: video jam illum virum cui praeficias officio et muneri. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit) uni paene, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: qua mente esset Antonius, demonstravit: pessima scilicet et infidelissima, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: a te literas exspectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. Att. 13, 3: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, id. Quint. 17, 55: videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens: tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, *naturally*, id. de Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, *evidently because*, Liv. 1, 56 *fin.*: nota scilicet illa res, *that event is surely well known*, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. In a question containing an assumption: *Ch.* Huc quum advenio, nulla erat. *Pa.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *followed her of course*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. (iii) Elliptically: manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras aëris e terra res omnes crescere alique. Scilicet, *to be sure certainly*, Lucr. 1, 809 Esp. in answers: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 178: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11. **2.** Ironically: *of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth*: *Si.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet! *of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that!* Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg. Aen. 4, 379: scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patrui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sulla facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, Tac. A. 6, 23. ‖. As an expletive or explanatory particle: *namely, to wit, that is to say*: quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29: manente villa, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id Vesp. 2.

scilla (squilla), ae, *f.* = σκίλλα, (i) *a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*, Scilla maritima, Linn.: (ii) pusilla, v. pancration. Plin. 19, 5, 30: id. 20, 9, 39: Col. 12, 33: Mart. 10, 4. ‖. *a small fish of the lobster kind*, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic. N. D. 2, 48: Plin. 9, 42, 66: Hor. S. 2, 4, 58.

scillīnus, a, um, *adj.* = σκίλλινος, *of sea-onions* or *squills*: acetum, *squill vinegar*, Plin. 23, 2, 28 also called ace tum scilliticum (σκιλλιτικὸν), Cels. 5, 19, 19: Col. 12, 34.

scillītēs, ae, *m.*=σκιλλίτης (οἶνος), *wine seasoned with squills:* Col. 12, 33. Pall. Jul. 6. Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 32, 10, 47.

scillītĭcus, a, um, v. scillinus.

scimpŏdĭon, ii, *n.*=σκιμπόδιον, *a small bed* or *couch* (pure Lat. grabatus): Graeciense, Gell. 19, 10.

scin' for **scisne**, v. scio, *ad init.*

scincos or **-us**, i, *m.*=σκίγκος, *a kind of lizard* common in Asia and Africa, Lacerta Scincos, Merrem.: Plin. 8, 25, 38: id. 28, 8, 30.

scindo, scĭdi, scissum (old *perf. redupl.* sciscidi, Enn., Naevius, Att., and Afran. in Prisc. p. 890 P.), *3. v. a. to split, cleave, tear,* or *cut asunder:* cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg. G. 1, 144: quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, id. Aen. 7, 509: aequor ferro, *to plough,* id. G. 1, 50: freta ictu (remorum), Ov. M. 11, 463: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: crines, Virg. Aen. 12, 870: capillos, Ov. H. 3, 79: vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 *fin.:* vestem, Liv. 3, 58: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: asini me mordicibus scindant, *lacerate,* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: si faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled,* Prop. 2, 18, 7: vallum, *to break down,* Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Liv. 7, 37: Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, *to break in pieces,* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 31: pontem, *to break down,* Tac. H. 5, 26: agmen, id. A. 1, 65: labra, *to open wide,* Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, *to cut up, carve,* Sen. Vit. B. 17: aves in frusta, id. Brev. Vit. 12: dirimit scinditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: scindunt proceres Pergamum, *destroy,* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: scindit se nubes, Virg. Aen. 1, 587. Reflect.: omnis fumus, vapor, scinduntur per iter flexum, *divide, separate,* Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739: Lucan. 1, 551. *Absol.:* sentes quod tetigere, illico rapiunt: si eas ereptum, illico scindunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 2. Proverb.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling cloak,* i. e. *to press one to stay,* Cic. Att. 13, 33. ‖. Fig.: quantae tum scindunt hominem cupedinis acres sollicitum curae, Lucr. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open,* i. e. *renew my grief,* Cic. Att. 3, 15: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, *to be separated,* Plin. Pan. 37 *fin.:* ut (actio) noctis interventu scinderetur, *was interrupted,* id. Ep. 2, 11: verba fletu, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken, cracked,* Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off,* Virg. Aen. 8, 142: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur, corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.:* scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Virg. Aen. 2, 39: Tac. H. 1, 13. [Cf. Sans. *chhid,* "scindere;" Gr. σχίζω; Germ. *scheiden.*]

scindŭla, ae, *f.* (also scandula) [scindo], *a shingle,* used for *roofing:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: Plin. 16, 10, 15: Col. 8, 3, 6: Vitr. 2 1. (Hence Fr. *échandole.*)

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [akin to σπινθήρ] *a spark:* videmus accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 608: Virg. Aen. 1, 174: Liv. 38, 7: Quint. 8, 5, 29. 2. Transf. *a bright sparkling point:* argenti, auri, Plin. 33, 6, 31. ‖. Fig. *a spark, glimmer, faint trace:* scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 52. (Hence Fr. *étincelle.*)

scintillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scintillo] *a sparkling:* oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

scintillo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [scintilla] *to sparkle, gleam, flash:* templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 645: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43: clipeus ardens, id. 2, 34, 34: oleum testa ardente, Virg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25. ‖. Fig.: scintillavit cruentis ira genis, Sil. 9, 562.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little spark* (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 *fin.:* vitae, Tert. Anim. 23.

scĭo, īvi *or* ii, ītum (old *past imperf.* scibam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 34: Lucr. 5, 932: Cat. 68, 85: *fut.* scibo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 13: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59: id. Ph. 5, 1, 38: *Pass.:* scibitur, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scin' for scisne, id. Am. 1, 1, 200: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46. *Perf. sync.* scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131: id. F. 4, 527: so regularly *inf.* scisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58), 4. *v. a. to know, to understand, perceive; to have a knowledge of* or *skill in, etc.:* constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., a relative clause,* or *absol.:* less freq. with *de* and *abl.:* et *intelligo* et *sentio* et *video* saepe idem valent quod *scio,* Quint. 10, 1, 13: villicus naturam agri novit, dispensator literas scit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: quod nec didicerint nec unquam scire curaverint, ib. 1, 6: ego omnem rem scio quemadmodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, ib. 33: quod pro certo sciam, ib. 3, 4, 13: is omnes linguas scit: sed dissimulat sciens, se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 2: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *I know all from him,* Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 7: Cic. Fam. 9, 17: quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know,* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 70: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7: Cic. Att. 16, 2: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19: quod quum scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumia sciri potest, id. Att. 12, 22: qui uti sciat, id. Rep. 1, 17: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: si docere sciant et velint, Quint. 10, 5, 19: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30: scire se illa esse vera, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: scis, in breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen alienigenis ex partibus esse, *it is easy to see,* Lucr. 1, 800: Liv. 1, 39: Cels. 1, 1 *fin.:* isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 13: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, ib. 1, 30: coqua est haec quidem: scit muriatica ut maceret, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 39: Cic. Mur. 9 *fin.:* scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector laudet, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35: haud scio an, *v.* an, *no.* II.: hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38. With *indic.* in the relative clause: *Ba.* Scio, quid ago. *Pi.* Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 45: jam ego ex hoc ut factum est scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57. *Absol.:* hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, id. Ps. 2, 4, 31: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27: nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 38: non opus est dicto; at scito huic opus est, ib. 5, 8, 14: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: Liv. 1, 27: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, et fidibus scire, *and that she was skilled in music,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. With *de:* de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: id. Sull. 13 *fin. Pass. impers.:* hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, id. Sest. 38, 82. (ii) Elliptically, as a threat: scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 200: id. Aul. 5, 21. ‖. Of a woman, *to know carnally* (as of a man, cognosco): Trebell. xxx. Tyr. 30. ‖‖. Transf. for scisco, of the people, *to ordain, decree appoint:* ut tribunus pl. rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, Liv. 26, 33 (but perh. we should read scisceretque).

scĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [scius] *a smatterer, sciolist:* Arn. 2, 86.

scĭŏthērĭcon, i, *n.*=σκιοθηρικόν, *a sun-dial:* Plin. 2, 76, 78. Also called sciother: Hyg. de Limit. p. 175 Goes.

scīpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [σκίπων, σκήπων, σκῆπτρον] *a staff* (carried by persons of rank or station): Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 6: Cat. 37, 10: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41: Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls: Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13 *fin.:* Amm. 29, 2: given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: Liv. 30, 15: id. 42, 14.

scirpĕus (sirp.), a, um, *adj.* [scirpus] *of rushes, rush-:* ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: simulacra, *images of men made of rushes,* which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 621: imago, ib. 659: fila, *a rush-wick* of a wax taper, Prud. Cath. 5, 15. ‖. Subst. scirpea (sirp.), ae, *f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon* (esp. for carrying manure): Cato R. R. 10, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: Ov. F. 6, 680.

scirpĭcŭlus (sirp. and surp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rushes:* falces, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5. ‖. Subst. scirpiculus, i, *m.* and scirpicula, ae, *f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket:* surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. in Non. 490, 24: Prop. 4, 2, 40: piscarii, *wears,* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (sirpo), atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to plait rushes:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

scirpŭla vitis, *an unknown kind of vine:* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41. So, uva, Col. 3, 2, 27: Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sirpus), i, *m.* [akin to γρῖφος] *a rush,* or *reed-grass,* Scirpus lacustris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 70: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 39. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none:* in scirpo nodum quaeris, id. Men. 2, 1, 22: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38. ‖. Transf. *a riddle, enigma:* quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6.

scirrhōma, ătis, *n.*=σκίῤῥωμα, *a hard swelling, scirrhous tumour:* Plin. 25, 8, 42.

scirros (sciros and scirrhos), i, *m.*=σκίῤῥος, *i. q.* schirroma, *a hard swelling:* Plin. 7, 15, 13.

sciscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sciscitor] *an asking, inquiry:* diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inquirer, examiner, investigator:* urinae, Mart. 3, 82: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16 *med.*

sciscĭto, 1. *v. a.* for sciscitor, *to ask inquire,* etc.: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 52: Amm. 25, 8.

sciscĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [scisco] *to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate,* etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in *acc.,* or *abl.* with *de;* the person asked in *abl.* with *ex* or *ab,* or in *acc.:* also with *relat. clause,* and *absol.:* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: sententiam ex aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 23: consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26: consilium, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia ducum, ib. 1, 84: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9: de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.:* de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes, id. Phil. 14, 7, 19: sciscitari quid sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10: Liv. 1, 9: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente exstiterint, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: de Domitio, ut facis, sciscitare, ubi sit, quid cogitet, id. Att. 9, 15: elicuit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, Liv. 6, 34: si de vetere jure discendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13: sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27: ut mane singulos, anne jentassent, sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit

scisco, scivi, scitum (*dep.* sciscor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799), *3. v. a. incep. to seek to know; to search, inquire:* ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. in Non. 505, 12: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 17. **2.** *to learn, ascertain, know:* ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. Bac. 2, 3, 68. **II.** Transf. of the people, *to approve, assent to* a motion or law; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain:* quae scisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet, juberi vetarique voluerunt, Cic. Fl. 7 illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, id. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.:* rogationes plurimas propter vos populos scivit, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque, Liv. 42, 21: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut Aeginetis pollices praeciderentur, Cic. Off. 3, 11. *Pass.:* multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, ib. 1, 15 *fin.* Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.:* munera Martis aequent imperio et solem concedere nocti sciscant, Sil. 7, 545. **2.** Sometimes of an individual: *to approve, assent to, vote for:* qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, id. Planc. 14 *fin.*

scissĭlis, e, *adj.* [scindo] *that may easily be split:* alumen, Cels. 5, 2. **II.** *rent, torn:* palliastrum, App. M. 1, p. 104: centunculus, ib. 9, p. 222: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47. 3.

scissim, *adv. by rending, cleaving,* or *dividing:* Prud. Enchir. de Vet. Test. 9.

scissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scindo] *a cleaving, dividing:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

scissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cleaves* or *divides, a carver:* Petr. 36. **II.** *a kind of gladiator:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2569.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 2: Plin. 5, 9, 9. **II.** Fig.: domestica scissura turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756.

scissus, a, um, *Part.* [scindo]. **II.** Adj. *split, cleft, divided:* folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21: scissae aures (cervorum) ac velut divisae, id. 11, 57, 50: alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1. **2.** Fig.: genus vocum, *harsh, grating,* Cic. de Or. 3, 57.

scissus, ūs, *m.* σχίσμα, *a rent, cleft,* Gloss. Philox.

scītāmēnta, orum, *n. plu.* [scitus] *delicate food, dainties:* Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.:* Macr. S. 7, 14. **II.** Fig. of style, *niceties, prettinesses:* ὁμοιοτέλευτα καὶ ὁμοιόπτωτα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8.

scītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scitor] *an asking, inquiring:* Amm. 18, 5.

scītē, *adv. shrewdly cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly:* eho, nimium scite scitus es, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 8: (rationes) perscriptae scite et literate, Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.:* scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 35 *fin.:* non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20: Plin. 36, 22, 48: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85. *Comp.:* scitius, Gell. 4, 31. *Sup.:* scitissime, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

scītor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [scio] *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet.): scitari et quaerere causas, Virg. Aen. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 511: omnia, ib. 548: de aliquo, ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, ib. 11, 622: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi mittimus, *to consult,* Virg. Aen. 2, 114: ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775.

scītŭlē, *adv. elegantly, gracefully:* App. M. 2, p. 123.

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [scitus] *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant:* facies, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetatula, ib. 4, 1, 3: caupona, App. M. 1, p. 105 pusiones, Arn. 5, 179.

scītum, i, *n.* [scisco] *an ordinance, statute, decree;* esp. with plebis (plebei) or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance* or *decree of the people,* opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante, Fest. *s. v.:* quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: plebiscitis consularem potestatem minuere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: *Ps.* Ecquid is homo scitus est? *Ch.* Plebiscitum non est scitius, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 58: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50: scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam corona donaretur, Cic. Opt. gen. 7: populi scitum, Nep. Arist. 1: id. Phoc. 2: ut nullum de ea re scitum populi fieret aut literis mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25: but, populi scita, *decrees of the Roman people,* Tac. A. 3, 58. Also simply scita: quum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus промiter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33. **2.** Transf. *a maxim, tenet, dogma:* Sen. Ep. 95.

scītus, a, um, *Part.* [scio and scisco]. **II.** Adj. *knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful,* etc.: hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 151: mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.:* scitus agaso, Enn. Ann. 6, 21: convivator, *a clever, dexterous host,* Liv. 35, 49. *Comp.:* non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 12. With *gen.:* Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with,* Ov. M. 9, 108: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10. Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.:* scitus accendere corda laudibus, Sil. 17, 293. (ii) Of things: *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty,* etc.: pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93: oratio optima et scitissima, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum est), quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: Tac. A. 6, 20. *Absol.:* scitum, *a witty* or *acute saying; a clever thought:* vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem quum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24: scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. **2.** Transf. *beautiful, elegant, fine,* etc.: satis scitum filium mulieris, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 15: Iphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 *fin.:* vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5.

scītus, ūs, *m.* [scisco] with plebis, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree* or *ordinance of the people:* Cic. Att. 4, 2: comitia deinde de senatus sententia, plebisque scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7.

scĭūrus, i, *m.* = σκίουρος, *a squirrel,* Sciurus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 8, 38, 58: Mart. 5, 37.

scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio] *knowing, having knowledge of* (rare): neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: Lact. 3, 24. With *gen.:* rerum, id. 2, 14: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *ad fin.*

scŏbīna, ae, *f.* [scobis] *a rasp* or *file:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 94: Plin. 11, 37, 68.

scŏbis (scobs, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.: scobis, Cels. 5, 5: Col. 4, 29, 15: id. 7, 10, 4), is, *f.* (*m.:* Vitr. 8, 3: Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [scabo] *powder* or *dust produced by sawing rasping,* etc.; *sawdust, scrapings, filings,* etc.: Hor. S. 2, 4, 81: Plin. 34, 11, 26: Juv. 14, 67: citreus, *grated lemon-peel,* Vitr. 8, 3: cutis, *scurf,* Plin. 30, 4, 10.

scōlēcĭa, ae, *f.* = σκωληκία (worm-eatenness), *a kind of verdigris:* Plin 34, 12, 28.

scōlēcĭon, ii, *n.* = σκωλήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry,* said to become a worm prob. a kind of gall: Plin. 24, 4, 4.

scŏlĭbrŏchon, i, *n.* = σκολίβροχον *a plant also called* callitrichos, scolopendrion, *and* Capillus Veneris, the fern *wall-spleenwort,* Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: App. Herb. 47.

scŏlōpax, acis, *f.* = σκολώπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock,* species of Scolopax, Linn.: Nemes. Fragm. de aucup. 2, 3.

scŏlŏpendra, ae, *f.* = σκολόπενδρα, *a kind of multipede, a scolopendra,* Scolopendra morsitans, Linn. and forficata, Linn.: Plin. 8, 29, 43. **II.** *a kind of sea-animal,* prob. *a marine-worm,* some kind of Nereis: id. 9, 43, 67.

scŏlŏpendrĭon, ii, *n.* = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant also called* callitrichon *and* scolibrochon, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 47.

scŏlȳmos, i, *m.* = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle,* Scolymus maculatus, *v.* hispanicus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 99: id. 22, 22, 43.

scomber, bri, *m.* = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackarel,* Scomber scomber, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 19: id. 31, 8, 43: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71: Cat. 95, 8.

scōmma, ătis, *n.* = σκῶμμα, *a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil:* Macr. S. 7, 3.

scopa regia, ae, *f. a plant, a species of the goose-foot,* Chenopodium scoparia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 15.

scōpae, arum, *f. plu. thin branches, twigs, shoots:* Cato R. R. 152: Auct. B. Afr. 47: Plin. 20, 22, 89. **II.** Meton. *a broom, besom:* munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 23: Hor. S. 2, 4, 81. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, *to undo a broom,* i. e. *to throw anything into confusion,* Cic. Or. 71, 235. (Hence dim. Sp. *escovillon;* Fr. *écouvillon.*)

scōpārĭus, ii, *m.* [scopae] *a sweeper:* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

scōpes, um, *f. plu.* = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl,* Strix passerina or S. scops, *the* Passerine *owl,* or the *Scops-eared owl:* Plin. 10, 49, 70, from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

scōpĭo, ōnis, *m. the stalk* or *pedicle of grapes:* Cato R. R. 112, 3: Col. 12, 39, 3.

scōpo, 1. *v. a.* [scopae] *to brush* or *sweep away:* fig.: Hier. in Esai. 14, 23.

scŏpos, i, *m.* = σκοπός, *a mark, aim:* Suet. Dom. 19.

scŏpŭla, ae, *f.* [scopae] *a little broom:* usu. *plur.:* Cato R. R. 26: Col. 12, 18, 5.

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus] *full of rocks, rocky, craggy:* mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: colles, Sil. 7, 274: rupes, Lucan. 2, 619. *Neut. plu. absol.:* Gangem dejectum per scopulosa et abrupta Plin. 6, 18, 22. **II.** Fig.: intellig quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35.

scŏpŭlus, i, *m.* = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag* esp. *a rock* or *ledge* in the sea: ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: id. B. G. 3, 13 Virg. G. 3, 261: Ov. M. 4, 525: of a promontory: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20: Ov. F. 4, 419: scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621: scopuli rupesque cavae, Virg. G. 3, 253: of the cavern of Cacus: id. Aen. 8, 192: scopulum Mavortis, of the Areopagus, Ov. M. 6, 70. **II.** Fig. *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil,* etc.: quum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat, Enn. Ann 7, 3: qui te ad scopulum e tranquill inferat, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8: nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem et in quibus C. Deciani naufragium fortunarum videres, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 25 (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragine scopulique rei publicae, id. Pis. 18: cujus tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val. Max. 3, 7, 9. (Hence It. *scoglio*; Fr. *écueil.*)

scōpus, i, *m. the stalk* or *pedicle of grapes:* Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2.

scordălĭa, ae, *f.* [scordalus] *a quarrel, wrangling:* Petr. 59, 1.

scordălus, i, *m. a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler:* Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*

scordĭlon, i, v. scordion.

scordĭon, ii, *n.* = σκόρδιον, *a plant that smells like garlic, wood-sage,* Teucrium Scorodonia, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 27. Also called scordotis, acc. to Sprengel, Nepeta Scordotis, Linn.; acc. to Sibthorp, Stachys palaestina, Linn.: ib.: and scordilon, App. Herb. 70.

scōrĭa, ae, *f.* = σκωρία, *dross, slag, scoria* of metals: Plin. 33, 4, 21: id. 34, 11, 24.

scorpaena, ae, *f.* = σκόρπαινα, *a sea-scorpion,* a fish of monstrous appearance, armed with formidable spines, belonging to the genus Scorpaena, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

scorpĭăcum, i, *n.* = σκορπιακόν, *a remedy against the sting of a scorpion:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *fin.*

scorpĭnăca, ae, *f. a plant,* also called proserpinaca: App. Herb. 17.

scorpĭo, ōnis, *m.* = σκορπίων, *a scorpion,* Scorpio europaeus, perh. also S. tunetanus, Herbst.: Plin. 11, 37, 62: id. 28, 2, 5. ‖. Transf. *the scorpion,* one of the signs of the zodiac: Petr. 39, 11 **2.** *a kind of prickly sea-fish,* a marine species of *bull-head:* Cottus scorpio, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.* **3.** *a prickly plant, scorpion-wort, scorpion-grass,* Spartium scorpius, Linn.: id. 21, 15, 4. **4.** *a leguminous plant with cubed pods,* Scorpiurus sulcata, Linn.: id. 22, 15, 17. **5.** *a shrub,* also called tragos, Salsola Trajus, Linn.: id. 27, 13, 16. **6.** *a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion:* Caes. B. G. 7, 25: Liv. 26, 47: Veg. Mil. 4, 22: Amm. 23, 4. **7.** In the agrimensores, *a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark:* Sic. Fl. p. 4 et 6 Goes.

scorpĭoctŏnon, i, *n.* = σκορπιοκτόνον, *a plant, the heliotrope:* App. Herb. 49.

scorpĭon, ii, *n. a plant,* also called thelyphonon: Plin. 25, 10, 75; and aconitum, q. v.: id. 27, 3, 2.

scorpĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scorpio] *pertaining to a scorpion, scorpion-:* genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

scorpĭos, ii, *m.* for scorpio, *q. v.: a scorpion,* etc.: Ov. F. 4, 164.

scorpītis, ĭdis, *f.* = σκορπῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in colour* or *shape:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

scorpĭūron, i. q. scorpiurus: Plin. 22, 21, 29.

scorpĭūrus, i, *m.* = σκορπίουρος, *scorpion's-tail,* also called heliotropion, Croton tinctorium, Linn.: App. Herb. 49.

scorpĭus, ii, *m.* for scorpio, *q. v.: a scorpion,* etc.: Ov. M. 15, 371.

scortātor, ōris, *m.* [scortor] *a whoremonger, fornicator:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 131: Hor. S. 2, 5, 75.

scortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *whoredom:* App. M. 5, p. 171.

scortes, id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. *s. v.*

scortĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), *a garment of skins* or *leather:* Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: Mart. 14, 130.

scortĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scortum] *made of hides* or *leather, leathern:* etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96 *fin.*: Ov. F. 1, 629: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: scorteum scortum, *wrinkled, old,* App. M. 1, p. 105.

scortillum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little* or *young harlot:* Cat. 10, 3.

scortor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to whore, go a whoring:* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 4: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

scortŭlum, πόρνη, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.

scortum, i, *n. a skin, hide:* pellem antiqui dicebant scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata descripsit, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* ‖. Transf. *a harlot, strumpet, prostitute:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 132: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 21: Cic. Mil. 21. Of *a male prostitute:* Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 12: Cic. Sest. 17, 39: Aur. Vict. Caes. 28. [Same root as *cor-ium* with the sibilant prefixed.]

scŏtĭa, ae, *f.* = σκοτία, in architecture, *a hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia:* Vitr. 3, 3. ‖. *a gutter at the end of a cornice:* id. 4, 3.

scrapta (scratta, scratia, and scrattia), ae, *f. an epithet of an unchaste woman:* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

scrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [screo] *one who hawks* or *hems:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

scrĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hawking, hemming:* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

scrĕo, 1. *v. n. to hawk, hem:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

scrība, ae, *m.* [scribo] *a public clerk* or *writer,* employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; *a secretary, scribe, notary:* scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poëtas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, Fest. *s. v.:* (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur, Cic. Verr. 3, 79, 183: id. Fam. 5, 20: Liv. 2, 12: Suet. Claud. 1: Hor. S. 1, 5, 35 (v. Smith's Ant. 1012).

scrībātus, ūs, *m.* [scriba] *the office of scribe* or *secretary; a clerkship, secretaryship:* Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 4.

scriblīta (scribilita), ae, *f. a kind of tart:* Pl. Poen. prol. 43: Mart. 3, 17.

scriblītārĭus, ii, *m.* [scriblita] *a tart-baker, pastry-cook:* Afran. in Non. 131, 27.

scrībo, psi, ptum (*perf. sync.* scripsti, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: *inf.* scripse, Aus. Sept. sap. de lud. 1), 3. *v. a.* prop. *to scratch* with a sharp point; hence, *to write, draw, make lines, letters,* etc.: in libro quum scribuntur calamo literae, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 131: litera M, etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40: hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop. 4, 7, 83: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, *has branded a runaway,* Quint. 7, 4, 14: totius vobis frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat. 37, 10: Diodotus Stoicus geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, *draw, design,* Plin. Ep. 9, 39: quae Attalicis variata per artem aulaeis scribuntur acu, *are embroidered,* Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, *i. e.* sculpto, Juv. 6, 205. **2.** Fig.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis de Glycerio, *graven, imprinted,* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 48. ‖. Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, *to write, compose, describe; to draw up, communicate in writing:* quoniam de re publica multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: Cn. Aufidius caecus Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*: bellum, Liv. 21, 1: res gestas, Hor. A.P. 74: scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in Catone majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Am. 1, 4: Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 5, 43: Diphilus hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Pl. Cas. prol. 33: versus, Lucr. 1, 25: Hor. S. 1, 9, 23: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 3: formam et situm agri alicui, *to describe,* ib. 1, 16, 4. Of letters, *etc.:* epistolis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11: literae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: scribere salutem, *to send a greeting,* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 77: laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8. With a personal object: nullos habeo scriptos (homines), memini tamen, *written down* Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 48: quis Martem digne scripserit aut Merionem aut Tydiden? *who could depict,* Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14: scriberis Vario fortis et hostium victor, ib. 1. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.*: in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 15: Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, Cic. Att. 2, 13: in litteris scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter affore, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque esse domi chlamydum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43 eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *Pass impers.:* scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. (iii) With *relative clause:* nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, id. Att. 3, 7: scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12 *fin.* (iv) *Absol.:* quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, id. Rep. 2, 11: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Pl. Asin. prol. 11: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38. So of letters, *etc.*, usually with *ad* and *acc.* of pers. and *de,* with *abl.* of thing: ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, Cic. Att. 3, 27: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, ib. 5, 4: in qua (epistola) de agro Campano scribis, ib. 2, 16: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, ib. 2, 25. **2.** *to write* a letter to any one for the purpose of requesting or commanding him to do something; the request or command being usu. expressed by *subj.:* velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, ib. 4, 14: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, ib. 11, 7: consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27: Tac. A. 1, 29: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23: scribit Labieno, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46. With *infin.:* scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25. **3.** *to draw up* a law, decree, treaty, *etc.:* quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, Liv. 34, 6: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6 *fin.* Esp in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it:* erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo Lamiam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis nunquam fuit ad scribendum, ib. 12, 29: senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (*i. e.* Caesarem). Et quidem quum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum, i. e. *he adds my signature to it,* ib. 9, 15: Boeotorum gentem nunquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to enter into, conclude,* Liv. 42, 12. **4.** Milit *t. t. to enroll, enlist, levy:* milites scribere, Sall. J. 43: legiones, id. C. 32 supplementum, id. J. 39: Cic. Fam. 3 3: Liv. 8, 8: sex millia colonorum Albam in Aequos, *to enroll* for the purpose of sending, id. 10, 1. (ii) Poet. transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue,* Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13. **5.** In law, dicam scribere (alicui), like δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action against:* v. dica. Of a lawyer who draws up legal instruments: Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9: testamentum, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24: hence with a personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir:* testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, id. Mil. 18 *fin.*: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Plin. Pan. 43: Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: aliquam coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43: aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 8, § 1 and 6: aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 71. Of contracts, notes, drafts, *etc.*: pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: numos, usuras, *etc.* (alicui), *to give a note* or *bond for*: scribit numos, ib. 2, 4, 34: sibi creditam pecuniam, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, Scaev. ib. 4, 4, 17: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes* or *bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. [Akin to γράφω, and prob. also to *scalpo, sculpo.*] (Hence Fr. *écrire.*)

scrīnĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [scrinium] *a keeper of the* scrinium: Inscr.

scrīnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little case* or *box*: Fig.: Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scrīnĭum, ii, *n.* [scribo] *a case* or *box for keeping books, papers, letters,* etc.; *an escritoire*: Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46 *fin.*: epistolarum, Sen. de Ira 2, 23 *med.*: vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: Mart. 1, 3. Under the later emperors, there were four kinds of public scrinia; namely, memoriae, epistolarum, libellorum, and epistolarum Graecarum: Cod. Theod. 6, 26: Cod. Justin. 12, 19. ‖. Transf. *a case* or *casket*, in gen.: unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 3. (Hence It. *scrigno;* Fr. *ecrin.*)

scriplum, i, v. scrupulus.

scriptĭlis, e, *adj.* [scribo] *that can be written*: elementa, Amm. 17, 4.

scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the act of writing*: quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17. ‖. Esp. *a composing in writing, composition*: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, id. Fam. 9, 12: genus scriptionis, id. Brut. 64, 228. *Plur.*: impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.* **2.** *a note, bond*: avarus fenerator spe lucri rem scriptione duplicarat, Varr. in Non. 174, 17.

scriptĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a freq.* [id.] *to write often*: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21. ‖. Esp. *to compose in writing*: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12 *fin.*: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, id. Brut. 77: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio sciptitarunt, ut noster Cato, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86: ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, ib. 3, 52.

scriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scriptio] *a little treatise*: Salvian. Gub. D. *praef.*

scriptor, ōris, *m.* [scribo] *a writer, scribe, secretary*: addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galba, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: scriptor librarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30 *fin.*: (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63. ‖. Esp. *one that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author,* etc. With *gen.*: omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: scriptores rerum suarum, id. Arch. 10, 24: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1: historiarum, Juv. 7, 99: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: mimorum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 1: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, *reporters*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. *Absol.*: omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus, Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29: quia provenere ibi (*sc.* Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall. C. 8: fere scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236. **2.** In law and jurisprudence, *a drawer up, compiler*: legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2: alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17: Quint. 7, 2, 53.

scriptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scriptor] *pertaining to writing, writing*: atramentum, Cels. 6, 4, *fin.*: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.

scriptŭla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [scriptum] *the lines on the board in the game of* duodecim scripta: Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptŭlum, i, v. scrupulus.

scriptum, i, *n.* [scribo] *something written* or *drawn, a line*: duodecim scripta, *a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines*: in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, Quint. 11, 2, 38: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: *v.* Smith's Ant. 671. ‖. *a written composition, a treatise, book, work,* etc.: ex scripto et sententia nascitur controversia, quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression*, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulcritudine scriptum reliquerunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, *without notes*, id. Brut. 88: de scripto dicere, *to speak* or *read from a written paper*, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56. **2.** Scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, *a written ordinance, law*: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, id. Brut. 39, 145. (Hence Fr. *écrit.*)

scriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a writing, written characters*: minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulcris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40 *fin.*: (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67: Suet. Aug. 80: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing*, Planc. ib. 10, 8. **2.** *a line.* supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary-line between the cheeks and eyelids*, Petr. 126, 15. ‖. Esp. *a writing, composing, composition*: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit; hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 61: genus scripturae, Liv. 25, 12: Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scriptura expositum, Suet. Gramm. 2: edebat per libellos scriptura brevi, *written briefly.* id. Caes. 41. **2.** Meton. *something written, a writing* (rare): ne cum poëta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5: diurna actorum scriptura, *i. e.* acta diurna, Tac. A. 3, 3: ib. 4, 32. Hence (ii) in ecclesiastical writers, Scriptura, or *plur.* Scripturae, *the Scriptures.* **3.** In jurisprudence and law, *a tax paid on public pastures*: advorsum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit aeraque, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 42: Cic. Manil. 6, 15: id. Fam. 13, 65. (ii) *a written law*: quum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, Suet. Cal. 41. (iii) *a testamentary provision*: quae autem ex omni considerata scriptura perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: Quint 9, 2, 34.

scriptūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scriptura] *pertaining to the tax on pastures*. scripturarius ager publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est, Fest. *s. v.* ‖. Subst. scripturarius, ii, *m. one who collected the tax on pasturage*: Lucil. in Non. 38, 5.

scriptŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [scribo] *to desire to write*: Sid. Ep. 7, 18.

scriptus, a, um, *Part.* [scribo].

scriptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a scribe, a clerkship, secretaryship*: Cn Flavius scriptum faciebat: dicitur tabulas posuisse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso in Gell. 6, 9: Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6.

scrīpŭlāris, scrīpŭlātim, and **scrīpŭlum,** v. scrup.

scrŏbĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [scrobis] *a little ditch* or *trench*: Col. 4, 15, 3: Plin. 21, 5, 13.

scrŏbis (scrobs, acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P. and in the earlier editions of Columella, but Schneider has in all cases restored scrobis from the MSS.), is, *m.* less freq. *f. a ditch, dike, trench*: Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 225: Col. 4, 1, 5: Lucan. 8, 756: Plin. 16, 31, 57. **2.** *a grave*: Mart. 10, 97: Tac. A. 1, 61: Suet. Ner. 49. **3.** virginalis, *i. e.* pudenda muliebria, Arn. 4, 131. [Prob. same root as *sculpo, scalpo, q. v.*]

scrōfa, ae, *f. a breeding-sow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: Col. 7, 9, 2: Juv. 6, 177. [Akin to Gr. γρομφ-άς].

scrōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [scrofa] *pertaining to a sow*: Marc. Empir. 4.

scrōfĭpascus, i, *m.* [scrofa pasco] *one who keeps sows*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

scrōfŭlae, arum, *f. plu.* [scrofa] *a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula*: Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, *n.* [perh. by transposition, from scortum] *the scrotum*: Cels. 7, 19; 20.

scrupĕdae, arum, *f. plur.* a term applied to lewd women; *hobbling, shambling* (perh. = κρούπεζα, wearing high wooden shoes): Plaut. Fr. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus] *consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; rough, steep, rugged* (poet. and rare): spelunca, Virg. Aen. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556: ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411. ‖. Fig. *hard, severe*: ille (Achilles) scrupea schola eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rugged*: saxa, Lucan. 5, 675: via, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 82: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348. ‖. Fig. *hard, arduous*: ratio, Lucr. 4, 524.

scrūpŭlāris (scripul.), e, *adj.* [scrupulus] *weighing a scruple*: differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43.

scrūpŭlātim (scripulat.), *adv. by scruples* (in weight): Plin. 22, 24, 56.

scrūpŭlōsē, *adv. carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously*: scrupulose in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint. 4, 5, 6. *Comp.*: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45 *fin.* *Sup.*: corporis gesticulatorem scrupulosissime requirunt, Col. Praef. § 3.

scrūpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scrupulosus] (rare) *over-nicety, scrupulosity*: in hac ruris disciplina non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas, Col. 11, 1 *fin.*: Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *med.*

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus] *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones rough, rugged, jagged*: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *fin.*: ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25: vulnera aurium, *for earrings*, Tert. Cult. fem. 10. ‖. Fig. *very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous*: disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front. Aq. 64: scrupulosa quaedam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. Epilog.: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App. M. 9, p. 230. *Comp.*: fides quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 33, 76. *Sup.*: cultus deorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus.

scrūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [scrupus] *a sharp* or *pointed pebble:* ater scrupulus, Sol. 7. **II.** Transf. *t. t. the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple* (in techn. sign. mostly *neut.* scrupulum; also scripulum, scriplum, scriptulum, scriptlum, *etc.*): si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, Vitr. 7, 8 *med.:* scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: Cic. Att. 4, 16. **2.** Of other measures: (i) *the twenty-fourth part of an* uncia *of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum): Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: Col. 5, 1, 8. (ii) *the twenty-fourth part of an hour:* M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9. (iii) Of any other very small measure: Front. Aq. 26: Plin. 2, 10, 7. **III.** Fig. *uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple:* hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, id. Att. 1, 18: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 30: injeci scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17: omnis surculus sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation,* Col. 5, 11, 1. With *gen.:* reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Apol. p. 305. **2.** *a painfully minute examination, a subtlety:* Gell. 5, 15 *fin.*

scrūpus, i, *m. a rough* or *sharp stone* (rare): cum hora paene tota per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3. **II.** Fig. *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness,* for scrupulus: quod vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16.

scrūta, orum, *n. plu.* [same as γρύτη] *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery:* Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Petr. 62, 1.

scrūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scruta] *pertaining to trash* or *frippery:* servus, perh. *a dealer in such things,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2954. **II.** Subst. scrutarius, ii, *m. a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman:* Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14.

2. scrutaria, ae, *f. the business of an old-clothes man:* App. M. 4, p. 146.

3. *an old-clothes shop:* scrutarium, γρυτοπωλεῖον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

scrūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scrutor] *a searching, examining, investigating:* domus, Sen. Vit. beat. 23. **II.** Fig.: versus Virgilii, Gell. 9, 10 *fin.*

scrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator:* salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet. Claud. 35: Just. 38, 1 *fin.* Poet.: profundi pelagi, *i. e. a fisherman,* Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: auri, Lucan. 4, 298. **II.** Fig. *an examiner, investigator:* fati, id. 5, 122: Amm. 22, 8.

scrūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that searches into* or *examines:* malorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 326.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* [scrutor].

scrūtillus, i, *m. a pork sausage:* Plaut. in. Fest. *s. v.*

scrūtĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [scrutor] *a search, inquiry, scrutiny:* App. M. 9, p. 237. (Hence Sp. *escudriñar.*)

scrūto, for scrutor, *to search carefully:* Prisc. p. 799 P.: γρυτεύω, scruto, Gloss. Philox.: *pass.:* Amm. 28, 1: Aur. Vict. Orig. 6.

scrūtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [scruta; γρυτεύει, scrutatur, Gloss. Philox.] *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine* a person: domos, naves, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: loca abdita, Sall J. 12: omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1: ignem gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276: scrutatus sum quae potui et quaesivi omnia: inveni duos solos libellos, Cic. Verr. 2, 74: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, id. Pis. 26: occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61: mare, id. Agr. 30: canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: vias presso ore (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499. Of personal objects: *Eu.* Ostende huc manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you,* Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 24: Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: Suet. Vesp. 12. **2.** *to seek for, search out, look for* (rare): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19: iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172. **II.** Fig. *to examine thoroughly: to investigate:* omnes sordes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *fin.:* nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coëuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. H. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22: interiores et reconditas literas, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25. *Absol.:* totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira 3, 36. **2.** Transf. *to search out, find out:* fibras inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137: finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52: sua Caesarisque fata, ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37.

sculna, ae, *m.* [contr. from seculna] = sequester, *a mediator, arbiter, umpire:* Varr. in Gell. 20, 11: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [v. scalpo] *to carve, grave, chisel* in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; *to form by carving, graving,* etc.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: niveum mira arte sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in coronis, Vitr. 1, 2: in gemma ancoram, Just. 15, 4. **II.** Fig.: dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, *i. e. things wrought out, elaborated,* Quint. 12, 9, 16: in animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23.

sculpōnĕae, arum, *f. plu.* [perh. kindred with κρούπαλα] *an inferior kind of wooden shoe:* Cato R. R. 59: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 59.

sculpōnĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [sculponeae] *wearing wooden shoes:* Varr. in Non. 164, 23.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculpo] *formed* or *produced by carving, graving,* etc. (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 266.

sculptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who works in marble, wood,* etc., *a sculptor* (v. scalptor): Plin. 29, 6, 38: Plin. Ep. 1, 10.

sculptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a carving* in stone, wood, *etc., sculpture:* Quint. 2, 21, 9: Plin. 16, 40, 77: Vitr. 2, 9.

sculptūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sculptura] *pertaining to sculpture:* ars, *the art of sculpture,* Venant. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo].

scultātores, um, *m. plu.* [abbreviated for auscultatores] *a sort of guards:* Veg. Mil. 2, 17.

scurra, ae, *m.* [etymol. unknown] *a buffoon, jester,* a person who made it his profession to bandy jokes and sarcasms at the tables of the rich: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165: Cic. Quint. 3, 11: id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: Hor. S. 1, 5, 52; id. Ep. 1, 18, 4. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. N. D. 1, 34. Proverb.: vetus est: de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, id. Quint. 17, 55. **II.** *an elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, dandy:* tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae popli, rus mihi tu objectas: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 14: id. Curc. 2, 3, 17. **III.** Under the later emperors, *a soldier of the guard, a guardsman:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: id. Elag. 33.

scurrīlis, e, *adj.* [scurra] *buffoonlike, jeering, scurrilous:* jocus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: dicacitas, ib. 60, 244 Quint. 6, 3, 29: Suet. Vesp. 22. **II.** In gen. *merry, jesting, facetious:* lusus, opp. to res seriae, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

scurrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis] *buffoonery, scurrility:* Quint. 11, 1, 30. Tac. Or. 22.

scurrīlĭter, *adv. like a buffoon:* ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25.

scurror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [scurra] *to play the buffoon:* scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19: scurrantis speciem praebere, *of a buffoonish parasite,* ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrŭla, ae, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little buffoon:* App. M. 10, p. 246.

scūta, ae, *f.* i. q. scutra, *a flat tray* or *dish:* Lucil. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

scūtāle, is, *n.* [scutum] *the thong of a sling* (corresp. with habena): Liv. 38, 29.

scūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shield:* fabricae, *shield-factories,* Veg. Mil. 2, 11. **II.** Subst.: scutarius, ii, *m. a shield-maker:* Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 35. **2.** Under the later emperors, *a sort of guard, armed with a* scutum: Amm. 20, 4.

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a* scutum or *long shield:* cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: equites, Virg. Aen. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211. **II.** Subst.: scutati, orum, *m. plu. troops armed with shields,* opp. to the equites: Liv. 28, 2. **2.** i. q. scutarius, *no.* II. 2: Inscr. Orel. *no.* 3448.

scŭtella (scūtella, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. 1, scutula] *a salver* or *waiter,* of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46. **2.** *a stand for vases:* Ulp Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10. (Hence Fr. *écuelle.*)

scŭtĭca, ae, *f. a lash, whip* (less severe than flagellum): Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: Juv. 6, 480: Ov. H. 9, 81.

scūtĭgĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [scutum gero] *a shield-bearer:* Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

scutĭlum tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest. *s. v.*

scutra, ae, *f. a flat tray, dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Cato R. R. 157, 11: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

scutriscum, i, *n. dim.* [scutra] *a little dish:* Cato R. R. 10, 2.

scŭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.; cf. scutella] *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Cato R. R. 68: Mart. 11, 31. **II.** Transf. *a diamond-, rhomb-,* or *lozenge-shaped figure:* (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr. 7, 1: of checkered stuffs: Plin. 8, 48, 74: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10.

scŭtŭla (scytala or scytale), ae, *f.* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), *a wooden roller* or *cylinder:* quatuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B C. 3, 40. **II.** *a secret mode of writing* in use among the Spartans, by means of a ribbon wound round a staff (v Smith's Ant. 1013): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23. **III.** *a cylindrical snake* (of equal thickness throughout): Plin. 32, 5, 19: Lucan. 9, 717.

scŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [scutula] *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered:* rete (aranearum), Plin. 11, 24, 28: Juv. 2, 97: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

scūtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum] *a small shield:* Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.* **II.** *Plur.:* scutula operta, *the shoulder-blades,* Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

scūtum, i, *n.* (*masc.* Turpil. in Non. 226, 13) [σκῦτος] *an oblong shield,* made of wood covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, *of the infantry,* Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: Liv. 7, 10: equestria, *of the cavalry,* id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta

detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, ib. 2, 33: abjecto scuto tegere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6. II. Fig. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.*: Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut *Imperii scutum* vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27. (Hence It. *scudo*; Fr. *écu.*)

scybilītēs, ae, *m.* = σκυβιλίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of Galatian wine*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

scymnus, i, *m.* = σκύμνος, *a cub, whelp*: leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.

scyphŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [scyphus] *a small cup*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

scy̆phus, i, *m.* = σκύφος, *a cup, goblet*: Pl. As. 2, 4, 38: Cic. Verr. 4, 14: Virg. Aen. 8, 278: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: illuseras heri inter scyphos, *over our wine*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.

scy̆tăla, ae, and **scy̆tăle**, es, *v.* 2. scutula.

scy̆tălŏsăgittĭpellĭger, eri, *m.* [scytale, *i. e.* clava sagitta pellis gero] *the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules: Tert. Pall. 4.

scytātum, i, *n. a means to facilitate dyeing, a mordant*: Plin. 33, 5, 26.

scy̆thĭca herba [Scythae] *a kind of liquorice*, Glycyrrhiza asperrima, Linn.: Plin. 27, 1, 1: more usually called scythice, es: id. 25, 8, 43.

scy̆thĭce, es, v. scythica herba.

scyzinum, i, *n. a kind of wine, called also* itaeomelis: Plin. 14, 16, 19 *fin.*

sē, *pron. reflect.* v. sui.

sē or sĕd, *prep.* v. sine. II. As an insepar. prep. to denote (i) separation or division; *e. g.* securus = sine cura: sepono, *to lay aside*; separo, *to separate*, etc. (ii) a reversal of the sign. of the root: *e. g.* sejungo, *to disjoin.* **2.** = semi, *half*: as, selibra, semodius: Varr. L. L. 5, 36. **3.** = sex; as, semestris.

sēbācēus, i, *m.* [sebum] *a tallow-candle*: App. M. 4, p. 151.

sēbālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of tallow*: fax, Amm. 18, 6 *med.*

sēbo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make of tallow*: candelas, *to dip tallow-candles*, Col. 2, 21, 3.

sēbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of tallow* or *grease, tallowy, greasy*: medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86.

sēbum (also sēvum; cf. the letter B), i, *n. tallow, suet, grease*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: Col. 7, 5, 13: Plin. 11, 37, 85. (Hence It. *sevo, sego*; Sp. *sebo*; Fr. *suif.*)

sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] *that may be cut*: Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*

sĕcāle, is, *n. a kind of grain, rye*, Secale cereale, Linn., or *black spelt*: Plin. 18, 16, 40.

sĕcāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [seco] *carved work*: Plin. 16, 10, 18.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to step aside, to withdraw, retire*: secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: abite et de via secedite, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 4: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467: in abditam partem aedium, Sall. C. 20: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36: ad consultandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14, 21: Ov. M. 11, 185. (ii) Esp. *to retire* from public life: integra aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10: ab Urbe, id. Gramm. 3: in insulam, Quint. 3, 1, 17: Rhodum, Suet. Caes. 4: illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98. (iii) Of inanimate subjects, *to remove, withdraw*; and in the *perf. to be distant* (mostly poet.): (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: Ov. F. 6, 279: (villa) decem et septem millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **2.** *to separate oneself* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede*: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: injussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessisse, *to have marched out in rebellion*, Liv. 2, 32: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15. II. Fig.: antequam ego incipio secedere et alia parte considere, *to dissent from the opinion*, Sen. Ep. 117: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, *has withdrawn himself*, Gell. 2, 12: quum ad stilum secedet, *gives himself up to writing*, Quint. 1, 12, 12: in te ipse secede, *retire within yourself*, Sen. Ep. 25 *fin.*

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to sift apart*; hence, *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate*; constr. the thing separated in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); that from which it is separated in *abl.* either alone (poet.) or dep. on *ab*, or (less freq.) *ex*: quae non animalia solum corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets*, ib. 14, 267: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit, *setting apart for the public treasury*, Liv. 7, 16: Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, *hath set apart for the pious race*, Hor. Epod. 16, 63: inde pares centum denos secrevit in orbes Romulus, Ov. F. 3, 127: a terris altum secernere coelum, Lucr. 5, 447: coelum ab aëre, Ov. M. 1, 23: Europen ab Afro (medius liquor), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44: se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: bilis ab eo cibo, id. N. D. 2, 55, 137: secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25: so, e grege imperatorum, id. 35, 14: unum e compluribus, Suet. Aug. 94: monile ex omni gaza, id. Galb. 18: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori secernunt populo, *distinguish*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 32. II. Fig. *to separate, disjoin, dissociate; to distinguish, discern*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: quum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, *set aside*, i. e. *rejected*, id. Att. 1, 16: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31: venustas et pulcritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine, id. Off. 1, 27, 95: animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31: tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341: ipsam pronunciationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113: publica privatis, sacra profanis, id. A. P. 397.

sĕcespĭta, ae, *f.* [seco] *a long iron sacrificial knife*: Suet. Tib. 25.

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secedo] *a going aside*: seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. II. *an insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation; a schism, secession*: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, id. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, id. Rep. 1, 40: Liv. 2, 32 *sq.*: divulgato Domitii consilio milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv. 3, 51: in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

secessĭōnes, narrationes, Fest. *s. v.* [perh. from an obsolete verb seco, whence inseco and insectiones, i. q. narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 9].

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [secedo] *a going away, departure, separation*: avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41: quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1. (ii) For secessio, *a political secession*: iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56. **2** Esp. *retirement, solitude; a retreat*: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4: silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28: Tac. A. 1, 4: Juv. 3, 5. II. Meton. *a retreat, recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. Aen. 1, 159 Suet. Cal. 29. *Plur.*: id. Aug. 72: Tac. A. 14, 62: Plin. Pan. 49. Of *a privy*: Hier. Ep. 64, 2. **2.** Fig.: ideoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *into these remote departments of study*, Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, *in his own mind, inwardly*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12, *ext.* (Hence It. *cesso*, a privy.)

sēcĭus, *adv.* v. secus.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude*: incientes (oves) secludere, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *confined streamlets*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Virg. Aen. 3, 446. Reflect. (poet.): ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala, *shuts himself off*, i. e. *protects himself*, Prop. 1, 20, 29. **2.** In gen. *to separate, sunder*: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: cohors seclusa a ceteris, ib. 1, 55: Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, ib. 3, 97: Plin. 36, 15, 24 *fin.*: cur luna queat terram secludere lumine, Lucr. 5, 752: stabula ad eam rem seclusa, *set apart*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15. II. Fig. *to shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. **2.** *to separate, remove*: corpore vitam, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, Virg. Aen. 1, 562.

seclum, i, v. seculum.

sēclūsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [secludo] *a place for shutting up fowls, a coop*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [secludo]. II. Adj. *separated, remote, secluded*: his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: seclusum nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 704. *Absol.*: in secluso, *in a remote, secluded place*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sĕco, cŭi, ctum (*Part. fut.* secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1. *v. a. to cut, cut off, cut up*: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1: cape cultrum, seca digitum vel aurem, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 38: pabulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, *of carved ivory*, Virg. Aen. 3, 464: marmora, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17. **2.** Esp. in surgery, *to operate on; to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: membra, Plin. 26, 11, 69: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *was cut, operated upon*, ib. 22. (ii) *to geld, castrate*: puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart. 9, 7. II. Transf. *to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, *are worm-eaten*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 140: acuto ne secer ungui luctantis, *lest I should be torn*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46: genae rigido ungue sectae, Ov. F. 6, 148: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg. E. 10, 49: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 509: pete ferro corpus et intorto verbere terga seca, Tib. 1, 9, 22: sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: si quem podagra secat, *torments*, Cat. 71, 2. **2.** *to divide, separate*: quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Virg. Aen. 7, 717: medios Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 53: medios agros (Tiberis), Plin. Ep

5, 6: medium agmen (Turnus), Virg Aen. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77: sectus orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 75: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16. (ii) With the idea of motion, *to run, sail, flow*, or *fly through*, etc.: delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, Virg. Aen. 5, 595: Cephisidae undae vada nota secantes, Ov. M. 1, 370: ales avis geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: aethera pennis (avis), Virg. G. 1, 406: ventos (Cyllenia proles), id. Aen. 4, 257: arcum sub nubibus (Iris), ib. 9, 15. So, secare viam (vias), the Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν, to take one's way, to travel a road*: ille viam secat ad naves, ib. 6, 900: hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt viae, Quint. 3, 1, 14. III. Fig. *to cut up, to satirize*: secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. 1, 114. 2. *to divide*: quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13. Hence, like dirimere, of disputes, *to decide*: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: id. S. 1, 10, 15: secare spem, like secare viam: quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, *whatever hope each follows*, i. e. *entertains*, Virg. Aen. 10, 107. (Hence It. *segare*; Fr. *scier*.)

sēcordĭa, ae, v. socordia, *ad init.*

sēcrētārĭum, ii, *n.* [secretus] *a remote, solitary*, or *secret place*: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64. 2. Esp. *a council-chamber, court*: Cod. Theod. 1, 7, 1: Lact. de Mort. pers. 15. (ii) Of ecclesiastics. *a consistory, conclave*: Sulpic. Sev. de S. Mart. 2, 1.

sēcrētē, *adv. apart, by itself, separately*: de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25. 2. *in secret, secretly*: Tert. Or. 1 *med.*: id. Pall. 4 *fin.* *Comp.*: secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

sēcrētim, *adv. secretly, privately*; discere aliquid, Amm. 29, 1.

sēcrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secerno] *a dividing, sundering, separation*: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

sēcrēto, *adv. apart, by itself, separately*: uti sibi secreto in occulto de sua salute cum eo agere liceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. 2. *in secret, secretly*: mirum quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te aiebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* [secerno]. II. Adj.: *separate, apart*: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 478. 2. Esp. *retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, ib. 7, 75: litora, ib. 12, 196: pars domus, i. e. *the gynaeceum*, ib. 2, 737. *Sup.*: secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 6: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *deserted by the enemy*, Tac. Agr. 38: iter, *solitary*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103. 3. *private, secret*: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*: Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, *private studies*, Quint. 2, 18, 4: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Hence, Subst. secretum, i, *n. retirement, solitude, secresy*, and Meton.: *a solitude retreat*: cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causa, Ov. H. 21, 21: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Plur.*: se a vulgo et scena in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 6, 10: Tac. H. 3, 63. *Comp.*: haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *into the more remote parts*, id. G. 41. 4. *hidden, concealed, secret*: secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: carmina, *the Sibylline odes*, Lucan. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*: libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, id. Agr. 40. Subst. secretum, i, *n. something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret*: secretum petere, Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Tac. H. 2, 4: crebra cum amicis secreta habere, id. A. 13, 18: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod sola reverentia vident, *that mysterious being*, id. G. 9: oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, *i. e. the mysteries*, Ov. M. 2, 556: in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, *among his private papers*, Suet. Cal. 49. *Neut. plu.* for the *adv.* secreto (poet.): tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore erige, Virg. Aen. 4, 494: stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *secretly in each one's ear*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78. 5. *uncommon, rare, recondite*: (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, Quint. 9, 3, 5: interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci *γλώσσας* vocant, *i. e. of the more uncommon words*, id. 1, 1, 35. 6. *deprived of, wanting*: with *abl.* or *gen.*: nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum propagare genus possit, Lucr. 1, 195: corpora secreta teporis, id. 2, 843. (Hence It. *segreto*.)

secta, ae, *f.* [prob. contract. of secuta; others make it perf. part. of seco; *sc.* via] lit. *a trodden* or *beaten way, a path*: hence, Fig. *a way, mode, manner, method*: nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic. Coel. 17, 40: vitae, Quint. 3, 8, 38: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 5, 70 *fin.*: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19: gallae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, Cat. 63, 15. II. Esp. *a school* or *sect* of philosophy: quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35: assumpta Stoicorum arrogantia sectaque, Tac. A. 14, 57: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, ib. 16, 32: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59. 2. *a band* of robbers: App. M. 4, p. 153.

sectācŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [secta] *descent, lineage*: App. M. 5, p. 165.

sectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seco] *gelded, castrated*: vervex, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

sectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sector] *a striving after*: Fig. *emulation*: boni, Tert. ad ux. 1, 6 *fin.*

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a follower, attendant; plur. a train, retinue, suite*: at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? Cic. Mur. 34: num Gabinii comes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21: sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, ib. 16, 22. II Esp. *a follower, adherent of a sect*, etc.: hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gramm. 24: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19. 5.

sectĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] *cut, cleft, divided*, etc.: ebur, Ov. M. fac. 10: laminae, Plin. 16, 43, 83: pavimenta, *made of small cut stones, mosaic*, Vitr. 7, 1: Suet. Caes. 46 *fin.* II. *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives*, Juv. 3, 293: Mart. 10, 48: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44: tuber, id. 16, 39, 76.

sectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1: corporum, Vitr. 2, 2: prima cymarum, Plin. 19, 8, 41. 2. Esp. *a surgical cutting*: (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punctionesque, ne sentiantur, id. 25, 13, 94 *fin.* (ii) *a gelding, castration*: App M. 7, p. 199. II. In public law, *a parcelling out*, or *distribution by auction of property belonging to the state*, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning), also *the things so sold, booty*: cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic Inv. 1, 45 *fin.*: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: Tac. H. 1, 90: Gell. 13, 24. III. In geometry, *a section*: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectĭus, v. secus.

sectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [seco] *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives* Col. 11, 3, 30: Plin. 19, 6, 33.

sector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cuts, a cutter*: zonarius, *a cut-purse*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collorum, *a cut-throat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: feni, *a hay-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12. II. *a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured* or *confiscated by the State*: sectores vocantur qui publice bona mercantur, Gai. 4, 146: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est, et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: Tac. H. 1, 20: Flor. 2, 6, 48. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1013.) In a double sense: sectores collorum et bonorum, *cut-throats and cut-purses*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80. 2. Fig.: hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris ipse sui populus, *seller of his favour*, Lucan. 1, 178.

sector, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. freq.* (*pass.*: Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6) [sequor] *to follow continually* or *eagerly*, in either a good or a bad sense; *to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue*: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 5: Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 70: neque te quisquam stipator praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2: mulieres sectarier, *to run after*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 13: desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78: ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, *accompanies, guards*, Tib. 1, 10, 41: aratrum, *to follow the plough*, id. 2, 3, 7: canes, *to follow the hounds*, Prop. 3, 14, 14: homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, *run after*, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros manes sectetur et umbras, Prop. 2, 8, 19. *Absol.*: homo coepit me obsecrare, ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari jussi (in allusion to the disciples of a philosopher), Ter Eun. 2, 2, 31: sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic. Mur. 33. 2. Esp. *to chase, hunt* animals: Virg. E. 3, 75: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 7: Hor. S. 1, 2, 106: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Ph. prol. 7. II. Fig. *to follow* or *strive after; to pursue eagerly*: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? Caes. B. G. 6, 35: facinora, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79: eminentes virtutes, *to seek out*, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, *to seek to imitate*, ib. 16, 22. With a relative or subjunctive clause: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

sectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sector] *pertaining to the purchase of captured* or *confiscated effects*: interdictum, Gai Dig. 4, 146.

sectrix, īcis, *f.* [seco] *she that purchases confiscated goods*: proscriptionum Plin. 36, 15, 24 § 116.

sectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cut* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: callaides sectura formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *plur. diggings, mines:* aerariae secturae, *copper mines,* Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* dub. (*al.* structurae).

sectus, a, um, *Part.* [seco]. **II.** Subst. secta, orum, *n. plu. parts of the body operated upon:* secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

sectus, ūs, *m.* [sequor] *a speech:* Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

sēcŭbătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secubo] *a lying* or *sleeping alone:* Solin. 26.

sēcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a lying* or *sleeping alone:* Cat. 64, 381: Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to lie alone, sleep by oneself:* Cat. 61, 105: Liv. 39, 10: Tib. 1, 3, 26. **II.** Transf. *to live alone* or *in solitude:* miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25, 5: App. M. 2, p. 123.

sĕcŭla, ae, *f.* [seco] the Campanian name for *a sickle:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38. (Hence It. *ségolo.*)

sēcŭlāris (saec.), e, *adj.* [seculum] *pertaining to a* seculum or *age:* ludi, *secular games,* celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of 110 years), Varr. and Liv. in Censor. de Die nat. 17: Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: Suet. Aug. 31: Tac. A. 11, 11: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn,* Suet. Vit. Hor. **II.** In the Fathers: *temporal, profane, lay, secular; pagan, heathen:* Hier. Ep. 60, 11: Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

sēcŭlum (saeculum. contr. seclum, poet.) i, *n.* [perh. from seco] *a generation, age, period of a man's life* ($33\frac{1}{3}$ years, *i. e.* one-third of a century): quum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed seculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. de Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262. **2.** Meton. *the whole human race living at any period, a generation, an age;* also, *the prevailing spirit of the age, the times:* in id seculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poëtarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: ipse fortasse in hujus seculi errore versor, id. Parad. 6, 3, 50: o nostri infamia secli, Ov. M. 8, 97: novi ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus siet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 6: hoccine seclum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega! o hominem impium! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: Cato rudi seculo literas Graecas didicit, Quint. 12, 11, 23: grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi seculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3: nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur, *is called the spirit of the age,* id. G. 19: fecunda culpae secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: duravit secula ferro, id. Epod. 16, 65: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro secula, Ov. M. 15, 261. **3.** *a period of a hundred years, a century:* seclum spatium annorum centum vocarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2 *fin.:* quum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: seculo festas referente luces, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 42. **4.** In gen. *an indefinitely long period* (usu. *plur.*): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum aetatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot seculis post, id. Verr. 4, 33: multa, id. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.:* vir seculorum memoria dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104: facto in secula ituro, *to future ages, to posterity,* Sil. 12, 312: in famam et secula mitti, Lucan. 10, 533: tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, Virg. Aen. 8, 508. *Sing.:* longo putidam (anum) seculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1: Quint. 10, 1, 113. **II.** *a race, generation, offspring* (freq. in Lucr.): usu. *plur.:* secla propagare, Lucr. 1, 21: secla animantum, *the races of animals,* id. 2, 77: hominum, id. 1, 468: mortalia, id. 1, 1091: totisque exspectent secula ripis, *i. e. the shades of the infernal regions,* Stat. Th. 11, 592. *Sing.:* et muliebre oritur patrio de semine seclum, *the female sex, women,* Lucr. 4, 1223. **III.** In Christian authors, *the world, worldliness:* servientem corpori absolve vinclis seculi, Prud. στεφ. 2, 583: Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 *fin.* (ii) *heathenism:* seculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

secum, v. cum, *no.* VI.

sĕcundae, arum, *f. plu.* [secundus] *sc.* partes, *second* or *inferior parts,* i. e. in dramas: Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pamphilus, *performers of second and third rate characters,* Plin. 7, 12, 10. Fig.: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69: secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. de Ira 3, 8 *med.* **II.** (*sc.* membranae) *the after-birth, secundines:* Cels. 7, 29 *fin.:* Plin. 27, 4, 13: also, secundae partus, id. 9, 13, 15.

sĕcundāni, orum, *m. plu.* [id.] (*sc.* milites) *soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, *etc.*): secundani terga hostium caedunt, Liv. 34, 15: Tac. H. 5, 16.

sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the second class, sort,* or *quality; second-rate, middling, inferior:* mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: triticum, Plin. 18, 9, 20: panis, Suet. Aug. 76. **II.** Of abstract things: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: id. Inv. 2, 7, 24.

sĕcundātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the second place* or *rank:* Tert. Anim. 27.

sĕcundē, *adv. favourably, fortunately:* quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato in Gell. 7, 3.

sĕcundĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [secundus cera] *a functionary of the second rank:* Cod. Justin. 2, 17, 4.

sĕcundo, *adv. secondly:* equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, secundo, ut existimarer, Cic. Planc. 20 *fin.:* Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 *sq.* **2.** *for the second time:* Pontica legio quum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40. (ii) *twice:* lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

sĕcundo, 1. *v. a.* [secundus] *to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate:* tempus ei rei secundes, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 3. **II.** *to favour, further, second:* jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3, 21, 14: secundante vento, *the wind being favourable,* Tac. A. 2, 24: Just. 26, 3: di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. Aen. 7, 259: votum (deus), Sen. Herc. fur. 645: rite secundarent visus, *that they would prosper well the tokens,* i. e. *secure them a favourable issue,* Virg. Aen. 3, 36: visa, Lucan. 1, 635.

sĕcundum, *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** Adv. *after, behind: Am.* Age, i tu secundum. *So.* Sequor, subsequor te, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 1. **2.** *afterwards, in the next place, secondly* (rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerint paces; secundum, qua fide eas coluerint, Varr. in Non. 149, 15: Cn. Genucio, L. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus, *for the second time* (= iterum), Liv. 7, 3. **II.** Prep. with acc.: of space, *after, behind:* ite hac secundum vos me, Pl. Stich. [illegible], 1, 45: nos secundum ferre haec, *behind us,* id. Mil. 4, 8, 39. (ii) denoting direction or position, *by, along:* quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus sepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3: castra secundum mare munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: centaurion secundum fontes nascitur, Plin. 25, 6, 31. **2.** Of time, *immediately after, after, next to:* secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur Cato R. R. 114: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11 *fin.:* hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42: proelium, Liv. 8, 10. (ii) denoting extension, *during, while:* secundum quietem, *while asleep,* Cic. Div. 1, 24: cujus imago secundum quietem sibi obversata sit, Suet. Aug. 94. **3.** Of rank or quality: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 41: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, id. de Or. 3, 59, 223. **4.** Fig. *following the nature* or *dictates of, in accordance with, according to:* tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 9, 60: duumviros secundum legem facio Liv. 1, 26: rationem, Quint. 11, 3, 54. (ii) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of:* nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse, Cic. Att. 4, 2: multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, ib.: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv. 23, 4: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor] *following* in time or order, *next, second:* cum de tribus unum esset optandum, optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserrimum digladiari semper, *the next best,* Cic. Rep. 3, 14. aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. Rep. 2, 10: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, ib. 1, 1: haec erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *the last day but one,* Ov. F. 1, 710: aliquem secundum heredem instituere *the next* or *second heir,* Cic. Fam. 13, 61: Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: mensa, *the second course, dessert,* Cic. Att. 14, 6 *fin.:* Plin. 9, 35, 58: Virg. G. 2, 101: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (lit. and fig.), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14. **II.** Fig. *following, next, second* in rank, value, *etc.:* quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: potentia secundus a rege, Auct. B. Alex. 66: Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: nil majus generatur ipso (Jove) nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, id. Od. 1, 12, 18: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47: secunda bonitas amomo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28. **2.** *secondary, subordinate, inferior:* secundae sortis ingenium, *only of the second grade,* Sen. Ep. 52: servi quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1: vivit siliquis et pane secundo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *inferior,* Virg. Aen. 11, 441. With *inf.:* nec vertere cuiquam frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574. **III.** Nautical *t. t.* of currents of wind or water, *favourable, fair:* secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, *down the stream,* Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46: amni, Virg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. Aen. 7, 494: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current,* Liv. 21, 47: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.:* Liv. 23, 41: mari, id. 29, 7: in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23: quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Poet.: (Neptunus) curr secundo, *speeding along*, Virg. Aen. 1, 156. (ii) Transf.: austri anniversarii secundo sole flant, *i. e. according to the course of the sun*, Nigid. in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.*: squama secunda, *opp.* adversa, *i. e. with the grain*, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. **2.** In gen. *favourable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. to adversus): secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1 *fin.*: voluntas contionis, id. Att. 1, 19: admurmurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Virg. Aen. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40: praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26: dis auspicibus et Junone secunda, Virg. Aen. 4, 45: adi pede sacra secundo, ib. 8, 302: auspicia, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: and in poet. hypallage· haruspex, Virg. Aen. 11, 739: secunda irae (*dat.*) verba, *increasing it*, Liv. 2, 38: res, *opp.* adversae, *prosperity*, Cic. Off. 1, 26: id. Att. 4, 2: Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: fortunae, *opp.* adversae, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: motus Galliae, *successful*, ib. 7, 59: exitus belli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: labores, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 45. *Plur. absol.* for secundae res, *good fortune:* sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, ib. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 11. *Comp.:* secundiore equitum proelio nostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: secundiores res, ib. 1, 14. *Sup.:* tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8 B: proelia, id. B. G. 7, 62.

sēcūrē, *adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly:* lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40: Plin. Ep. 1, 4: Vell. 2, 129. *Comp.:* Sen. Ep. 18 *med.* **II.** *safely, securely:* Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

sĕcūriclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula] *shaped like a hatchet-head, dovetailed:* cardines, Vitr. 10, 15. **II.** Subst. sĕcūriclāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *a weed growing among lentils, hatchet-vetch*, Coronilla Securidaca, Linn., or perh. Biserrula Pelecinus, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (*al.* securidaca).

sĕcūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet:* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. **II.** Transf. *a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dove-tail:* Vitr. 4, 7.

sĕcūrĭdaca, v. securiclatus.

sĕcūrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis fero] *axe-bearing:* Pyracmon, *armed with a battle-axe*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

sĕcūrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis gero] *axe-bearing* (poet.): puellae, *Amazons armed with battle-axes*, Ov. H. 4, 117: Sen. Oed. 470.

sĕcūris, is, *f.* [seco] *an axe* or *hatchet:* Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 17: rustica, Cat. 19, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 180: Hor. S. 1, 7, 27. (ii) *a battle-axe:* Virg. Aen. 11, 656: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. M. 8, 397: for sacrificing: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: Virg. Aen. 2, 224: Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5: *the cutting-edge* of a vine-dresser's bill: Col. 4, 25, 4. (iii) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, *behead them*, Liv. 2, 5: Cic. Verr. 1, 30: securi percutere, id. Pis. 34, 84: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subjicere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: nec sumit aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi aspice Torquatum, Virg. Aen. 6, 825. Proverb.: securi Tenedia, acc. to the strict justice of king Tenes, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11. **II.** Fig.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death blow*, id. Planc. 29, 70: quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, id. Mur. 24. **2.** *authority, dominion, sovereignty* (from the axe in the fasces): Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: vacui a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: Medus Albanas timet secures, *the Roman dominion*, Hor. Carm. S. 54. (Hence It. *scure;* Sp. *segur.*)

sēcūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure:* Democriti securitas quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert quum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id. Off. 1, 20, 69: Liv. 36, 41: Cels 4, 4 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 44: securitas inaffectatae orationis, *quietness*, Quint. 11, 1 *fin.*: vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 55. *Plur.:* opp. to curae, Plin. 23, 1, 23. With a *gen. obj.:* operosissima securitas mortis in M. Ofilio Hilaro ab antiquis traditur, id. 7, 53, 54, § 184. **2.** *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 2, 118: Quint. 2, 2, 6: Tac. H. 3, 83. With a *gen. obj.:* memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2. **II.** Transf. objectively, *freedom from danger, safety, security:* cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac. A. 11, 31: Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103: itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4 *fin.*: annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18. **2.** Mercant. *t. t. a guarantee, security:* id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*: Amm. 17, 10: Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *free from care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet, composed:* ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100: non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta mater abit templo, ib. 9, 785: a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres nata secura recepta, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572: de lingua Latina securi es animi, Cic. Att. 12, 52 *fin.*: de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.*: Suet. Tib. 11: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22: Romani securi pro salute de gloria certabant, Tac. Agr. 26: pro me securior, id. H. 4, 58. With *gen.:* ne sis secura futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Virg. Aen. 7, 304: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. A. 3, 28: nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109. With *subj.:* securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: id. S. 2, 4, 50. **2.** Of things, *tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright:* deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 83: otia, Virg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: olus, *of the quiet, domestic man*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30: causae, Quint. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, ib. 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id 12, 1, 20: securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1: securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42: vota secura repulsae, Ov. M. 12, 199. (ii) Meton. (effect for cause) *that frees from care* or *anxiety:* latices, Virg. Aen. 6, 715. **3.** *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (rare): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand*, Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. A. 3, 54. **II.** Transf. objectively, *free from danger, safe, secure* (for tutus): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39: domus, Plin. Pan. 62. Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut secura velint, *safety, security*, ib. 37 *fin.* With *gen.:* subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed secura ejusmodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, id. H. 1, 86. (Hence Fr. *sûr.*)

sĕcus, *a sex;* v. sexus.

sĕcus (*Comp.* sēcĭus, also sequius sectius in Pl. Men. 5, 7, 57, accord. to Varr. in Gell. 18, 9, but our MSS. and editt. have secius) [perh. from seco] *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** Adv. *otherwise, differently:* si illuc, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus: sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 25: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam poëtarum. Id secus est, Cic. Opt. gen 1: videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, id. Rep. 1, 17: quod si ita esset ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe secus est, id. Am. 9, 29: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not*, id. Fin. 3, 13 *fin.*: Tac. A. 13, 6: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7 6: prout bene ac (*al.* aut) secus cessit Plin. Pan. 44: prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (verba) Quint. 10, 2, 13. With *quam* or *atque:* ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2: eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119. **2.** With negat. *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so:* fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, haud secus, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 13: in arduis servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2: quum in altera re causae nihil esset, quin secus judicaret ipse de se, Cic Quint. 9: nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10. With *gen.:* alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis virium, ib. 4, 5 *fin.* With *ac* or *quam:* nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24: Hor. A. P. 149: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79: Virg. Aen. 3, 236: accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 79: Liv. 5, 36: non secus quam, Ov. M. 2, 727: nec secus quam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 26: ne secus quam, Tac. A. 4, 8. Esp. in the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, Virg. G. 3, 346: Ov. M. 8, 162: haud secus ac, Virg. Aen. 11, 456: Ov. M. 9, 40: without *ac:* non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. **II.** Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished*, i. e. *ill, badly:* magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80: cedere, Sall. J. 20: procedere, ib. 25: Quintus frater purgat se multum per literas et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*: loqui de aliquo, Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124. **III.** *Comp.:* quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4 *fin.* (ii) With negatives: instat non secius ac rotat ensem, *none the less*, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: nec secius, id. G. 2, 277: haud secius, id. Aen. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo secius mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo secius, *nevertheless*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 49: Nep. Con. 2: nihilo tamen secius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: tamen nihilo secius, Nep. Att. 22: nec hoc secius, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo secius, Suet. Caes. 8. With *quam:* haec nihilo mihi esse videntur secius (or sectius) quam somnia, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 57. In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? id. Aul. 3, 2, 22: vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur *badly*, Sen. Ben 6, 42.

B. Prep. with *acc. by, beside, along, on:* dextra sinistra foramina utrimque secus laminas, Cato R. R. 21, 2: chamaeleucen nascitur secus fluvios, Plin. 24, 15, 85. **2.** Affixed to a *pron.* it signifies *side: e. g.* altrinsecus, *on the other side;* utrinsecus, *on both sides;* circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.*

sĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sequor] *a following, striving after:* Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

sĕcūtor (sequutor), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that follows another, a follower, attendant:* acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224. **2.** *an appellation of Mars:* ib. 7, p. 192. **II.** *a pursuer,* a kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarii: Juv. 8, 210: v. Smith's Ant. 576.

sĕcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [secutor] *following:* judicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166.

sĕcūtŭlēius, a, um, *adj.* [sequor] *that follows* or *runs after:* mulier secutuleia, *a street-walker,* Petr. 81, 5.

sĕd (set; old form, sedum, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 ib.), *conj.* [The same word as the particle *sĕd* or *sē;* hence prop. *apart from, setting aside, except, only,* etc.] Denoting limitation or correction, *but, yet:* ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, Cic. Rep. 2 23 *fin.*: C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis, id. Brut. 70 *fin.*: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosiorem opera quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9: vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 205: video te testimoniis satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem et moribus, ib. 2, 11: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent; sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 6: nec sum in ulla re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, Cic. Att. 5, 21: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. Rep. 1, 26: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, ib. 1, 43: sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac literarum, verum etiam naturae, *but indeed,* id. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci audierat, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: sed enimvero, quum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19.

II. **In transitions and resumptions:** tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Sed age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Pl. Am. 3, 3, 7: Cic. Brut. 33: sed quid ego cesso? Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox: nunc audiamus Philum, Cic. Rep. 1, 13 *fin.*: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Brut. 61 *fin.*: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, ib. 84 *fin.* Hence after parentheses, *but, now, I say,* etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermones expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt), sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, id. de Or. 3, 12, 45. **2.** In breaking off: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Aen. 2, 101.

III. **After negative clauses,** to denote opposition or addition: *but, on the contrary:* non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille non ex agri consitura quam cernebat, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, ib. 1, 34. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, ib 1, 41: quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quaeris, ademit, sed grave Nereïdum numen, sed corniger Hammon, sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti exsaturanda meis, Ov. M. 5, 17: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 38. **2.** In a climax, non modo (solum, *etc.*) . . . sed *or* sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed:* quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, Cic. Rep. 5, 8: id ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. de Sen. 11, 36: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, id. Mil. 23, 61: illum non modo favisse, sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, id. Att. 11, 9: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, Liv. 36, 35 *fin.* (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even,* etc. (to denote diametrical opposition): judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3 *fin.*: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79. Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24: ea est ratio instructarum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 5, 51: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21. **3.** Also in affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, *but in fact, but also = and moreover* (cf. *que, no.* II.): ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 37: odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 16, 19: *Dae.* Curriculo affer duas clavas. *La.* Clavas? *Dae.* Sed probas: propera cito, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 19. Usually with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, ib. 5, 21: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Cal. 16.

sĕd, *v.* particle *sē.*

sēdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sedo] *a means of allaying, a sedative:* mali (mors), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sēdātē, *adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately:* Pl. Men. 5, 6, 17: Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: id. Or. 27. *Comp.*: Amm. 25, 1.

sēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sedo] *an allaying, assuaging, calming:* perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27: moerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.*

sēdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who allays* or *calms:* Arn. 3, 115.

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* [sedo]. **II.** **Adj.:** *composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate:* alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12 *fin.*: in ipsis numeris sedatior, id. Or. 52, 176: sedatissima et depressissima voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3 *fin.*: olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, Virg. Aen. 12, 18: sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: sedatius tempus, Cic. Clu. 57, 102.

sedda, ae, v. sella.

sēdĕcennis, e, *adj.* [sedecim annus] *sixteen years old:* matrona, Aus. Epit. 32 *in lemm.*

sē-dĕcĭes, *adv. num.* [sex decies] *sixteen times:* sedecies centena millia passuum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 183.

sēdĕcim (sexdecim), *card. num.* [sex decem] *sixteen:* Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 66: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Liv 33, 3.

sēdēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sedes] *a little seat, a low stool:* Cic. Att. 4, 10.

sĕdentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo] *pertaining to sitting, sedentary* (rare): sutores, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39: opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: sedentaria necessitas assentiendi, *of assenting without rising to speak,* Plin. Pan. 73: fatigatio, *fatigue from sitting,* App. M. 1 *init.*

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to be seated, to sit:* hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 2: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: sedens iis assensi, id. Fam. 5, 2: lumbi sedendo dolent, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4, 5, 37. With *in* and *abl.* denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10: in ara (mulieres supplices), Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: in equo, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: in conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Am. 1, 2. With simple *abl.*: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov M. 6, 72: solio, ib. 6, 650: sella curuli, Liv. 30, 19: carpento, id. 1, 34: cymba, Ov. M. 1, 293: equo, Mart. 5, 38: delphine, Ov. M. 11, 237: recessu, ib. 1, 177: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 453: ad tumulum supplex, Tib. 2, 6, 33: sub arbore, Ov. M. 4, 95: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 36: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4. In late Lat. *pass.* of animals, *to be ridden:* sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22: Cod. Theod. 9, 30, 3. **2.** **Esp.** of magistrates, *etc. to sit in council, in court, on the bench:* iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, Cic. Sest. 15: (Scaevola tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Mil. 29, 79 Liv. 40, 8: Prop. 3, 19, 27: Phaedr. 1, 10, 6: sedere pro tribunali, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, sedisse se dicerent, Cic. Clu. 38. Also, of the assessors of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, id. de Or. 1, 37: of the advocate: Quint. 11, 3, 132: of witnesses: id. 5, 7, 32. **3.** *to continue sitting, to sit still; to remain* in a place; hence, *to be inactive; to linger, loiter,* etc.: quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: in villa totos dies, id. Att. 12, 44: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: sedit qui timuit, ne non succederit, *sat still, staid at home,* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Virg. G. 3, 456. **Proverb.**: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13. (ii) Esp. in war, *to remain encamped, to keep the field;* and of towns, *to sit down before, besiege:* dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 52: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24 quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum id. 44, 27: Virg. Aen. 5, 440. **Proverb.** vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. **4.** for desideo, *to go to stool:* Marc. Empr. 29. **II.** **Transf.** *to sink or settle down, to subside:* flamma petit altum propior locus aëra cepit, sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: Nola campo sedet, Sil. 12, 162: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint. 11, 3, 40: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, Ov. M. 12, 289: clava (Herculis) adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1, 576: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memor illius escae, quae simplex olim sibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73: Quint. 9, 4, 94. Hence, *poet.* of deep-seated wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, *from penetrating*, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Lucan. 1, 32. Fig.: his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e. *were quieted*, Sil. 10, 624: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823.

2. Esp. *to sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast; to be firm, immoveable:* tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: librata quum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars toga), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3, 140: quam bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10 *fin.*: naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederent, *stuck fast, grounded*, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*: cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, *remains fixed*, Plin. Pan. 55 *fin.*: aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2: Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. H. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: judicium, Sen. Ep. 46 *fin.* Hence, of anything fixed or resolved: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: idque pio sedet Aeneae, ib. 5, 418: bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: and with *inf.*: tunc sedet ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324: Val. Fl. 2, 383. [Cf. Sans. *sad*, "sit;" Gr. ἕζομαι, ἕδος, ἕδρα; Eng. *sit.*]

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.* sedum, Cic. Sest. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.: sedium, Liv. 5, 42: Vell. 2, 109), *f.* [sedeo] *a seat, bench, chair, throne*, etc.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7 *fin.*: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 *fin.*: regia, id. 1, 47: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52. *Plur.* of a single seat: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46 *fin.* Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 6.

2. Esp. *the seat, fundament:* Plin. 22, 21, 29: id. 23, 3, 37. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc.: *Sing.:* hi coetus (hominum) hac, de qua exposui, causa instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (*i. e.* terram), ib. 6, 19: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni amnis (*sc.* Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39 *fin.*: nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Virg. Aen. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, Tac. G. 30: non motam Termini sedem, Liv. 1, 55: quod Juppiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepida tutatus esset, id. 5, 50: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10. Poet.: sedes scelerata, for sceleratorum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 456: Tibur sit meae sedes utinam senectae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78. (ii) *Plur.* (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, ib. 4, 4: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: discretae piorum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: silentum, Ov. M. 15, 772. Of the dwelling of a single person: (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18. **2.** Of things, *a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation*, etc. *Sing.:* hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, id. Rep. 2, 5: rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3: patriam pulsam sede sua, id. 27, 34: voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.*: deus haec fortasse benigna reducet in sedem vice, *to its former state* Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Veios an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat* or *scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31: Vell. 2, 74: Tac. H. 1, 65: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: haec est sedes orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secunda cederet aut quarta (iambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6. *Plur.:* coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: nonnunquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes, Lucr. 6, 872: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M. 2, 147: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 465: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurusque Notusque ruunt, ib. 1, 84: argumentorum, Quint. 5, 10, 20. (Hence It. *seggia;* Fr. *siège.*)

sedicŭlum, sedile, Fest. *s. v.* (acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117, this word is correctly formed, but not in use).

sēdĭgĭtus, a [sex digitus] (six-fingered, Plin. 11, 43, 99) *a Roman cognomen:* Gell. 3, 3.

sĕdīle, is, *n.* [sedeo] *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. *Sing.:* membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 639: Virg. Aen. 8, 176: Sen. Ep. 70 *med.* *Plur.:* sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15: lignea sedilia in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43: of the rowers' *benches* in a vessel: Virg. Aen. 5, 837: avium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.

sĕdĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *settlings, sediment:* urinae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

sĕdĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a settling down, subsidence:* molis (*sc.* obelisci), Plin. 36, 10, 15 *fin.* dub.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lit. *a putting apart, a separation* (see below); hence] *an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition:* ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, ib. 2, 34: si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, id. Att. 10, 1: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: seditione facta, id. B. C. 1, 87: seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16: seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic. Mur. 39: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1: movere, Vell. 2, 68: coeptare, Tac. A. 1, 38: magno in populo quum saepe coörta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: seditione potens, Virg. Aen. 11, 340. *Plur.:* quum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: Liv. 4, 2: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 29.

2. Fig.: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach*, Pl. Merc. 1, 14: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. **II.** Transf. in gen. *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (rare): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet: tum meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore turbida seditio, Ov. M. 9, 427: domestica (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv. 45, 19: pantomimorum, Suet. Ner. 26. Of things seditio maris, *turbulence*, Stat. Th. 9, 142: siderum, Manil. 2, 196: flammasque rebelles seditione tori (Eteoclis et Polynicis), Stat. Th. 1, 36. [Usu. derived, as by Cic., from *sēd* and *ire;* but the quantity of the e in *sēditio* points to the deriv. from *sē* and *do*, which in composition usu. means "to put;" hence seditio is lit. "a putting apart, a separation."]

sēdĭtĭōsē, *adv. seditiously:* Cic. Clu. 1, 2: Liv. 4, 6: Tac. A. 3, 12. *Comp.:* id. H. 5, 12. *Sup.:* Cic. Att. 2, 21.

sēdĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio] *factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious:* adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: seditiosi tribuni plebis, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44: triumviri seditiosissimi, id. Rep. 1, 19: seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44: Suet. Caes 70: seditiosa atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: seditiosae voces, Liv. 6, 20 tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.

II. Transf. in gen. *quarrelsome* ego illam (Clodiam) odi. Ea est enim seditiosa: ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic Att. 2, 1.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [same root as sedeo] **I.** Act. *to settle allay, assuage, appease, check, stop*, etc. cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: vela, *to furl*, Prop. 3, 21, 20: flammam, id. 3, 19, 5: incendia, Ov. R. Am. 117: sedare sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr. 2, 663.: Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim, Plin. 11, 54, 119: jejunia carne, Ov. M. 15, 83: lassitudinem, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 75: pestilentiam, Liv. 7, 3: dolores aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39: populi impetus aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: bellum, Nep. Dat. 8 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: proelium, Liv. 34, 5: seditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: contentionem, Liv. 39, 39: invidiam et infamiam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10: miserias, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 93: calamitatem, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 24 in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202 appetitus omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: animos militum, Liv. 26, 21: rabiem, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem, Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem, id. 25, 37: fletus, Prop. 2, 16, 31. Rarely with a personal object: aliquem sedatum ire, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was brought to order*, Liv. 21, 20: tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: sedatis ventis, *lulled*, Ov. M. 15, 349: tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18. **II.** Neutr *to become quiet, to lull, subside:* postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell. 18, 12: flamma per incensas citius sedaret aristas, Prop. 3, 17, 5 (dub. *al.* sedetur).

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead aside* or *apart; to lead away, carry off* etc.: Pamphilus me solum seducit foras Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69: aliquem solum seor tum ab aedibus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: singulos separatim, Liv. 30, 5: aliquem blanda manu, Ov. M. 2, 691: aliquem in secretum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 11: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: aliquem a debita peste, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: ocellos, *to turn away, avert*, Prop. 1, 9, 26. Of abstract subjects: et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, *to lay by*, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* **2.** Fig.: consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *remote, far*, Liv. 2, 54: quiddam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*: non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem muliebre nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have separated you*, id. Cons. ad Helv. 16. (ii) Esp. *to mislead, seduce*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 8: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 11 *fin.* **II.** *to put asunder, separate, divide* (poet. and rare): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. H. 19, 142: immensos recessus (Caspia claustra), Lucan. 8, 291: castra velatu, *to divide their swarm*, Ov. M. 13, 611: plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, id. F. 4, 385. With *abl.*: quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 385.

sēductĭlis, e, *adj.* [seduco] *that may be misled* or *seduced*: homo, Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.*

sēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leading* or *drawing aside*: seductiones testium, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. **2.** *a misleading, seduction*: Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit seductricem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.* **II.** *a separation*: mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact. 2, 12.

sēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a misleader, seducer*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 29.

sēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seductor] *seductive*: Aug. Conf. 5, 6 *fin.*

sēductrix, īcis, *f.* [seduco] *she that seduces*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.*

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* [seduco]. **II.** Adj. *remote, distant*: ex alto seductas aethere longe despectat terras, Ov. M. 4, 623: recessus gurgitis, ib. 13, 902: mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty*, Stat. Th. 3, 460: ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25: quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement*, Sen. Tranq. 3.

sēdŭlārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [sedes] *seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sēdŭlē, *adv. busily, diligently* (rare): semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus] *assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness*: Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*: Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: id. Arch. 10, 25: Plin. Ep. 3, 18: Ov. F. 3, 668: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. **II.** *officiousness, obtrusiveness*: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, ib. 2, 1, 260.

sēdŭlo, *adv. perseveringly, diligently, industriously, assiduously, sedulously*: sedulo rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 71: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 25: id. Bac. 4, 8, 30: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 18: Cic. Clu. 21, 58: sedulo id ago, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8: agitans mecum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 10: aliquid conservare, Cato R. R. 5, 8: servare, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 7: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2: animum advertere, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 40: munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26: aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106: ego illud sedulo negare factum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119: moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: credere, *sincerely*, id. Ph. 2, 4, 13: argumentari, Cic Att. 3, 12. **2.** Esp. *on purpose, designedly, intentionally*: aliquid occultare, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj* [sĕdeo, like credulus from credo; the *e* long, as in sēdo and sēdes; lit. *fond of sitting*; i. e. *averse to moving* or *change*; hence] *persevering, diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous*: eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labour at oratory*, Cic. Brut. 47 *fin.*: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33: puer (minister), Hor. Od. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50: Baucis, Ov. M. 8, 640: nutrix, id. H. 21, 95: Hor. A. P. 116: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hipp. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, ib. 2, p. 128: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3. **II.** *officious, obtrusive*: ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: id. S. 1, 5, 71: Tib. 2, 4, 42: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699.

sedum, i. q. sed, v. sed, *ad init.*

sĕdum, i, *n. houseleek* (called also aizoon, or digitellum), v. aizoum: Plin. 18, 17, 45: Col. 2, 9, 10.

sĕges, ĕtis, *f. a corn-field*: partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato R. R. 29: Cic. Or. 15, 48: id. de Sen. 15, 54: Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Tib. 1, 3, 61: Virg. G. 1, 47: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161. Comically: seges stimulorum, *a cudgel-field*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6. **2.** Meton. *standing-corn, a crop*: seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: seges alta, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.*: antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655. *Plur.*: segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4. With *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Virg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110: id. H. 12, 59. And of a multitude of things: confixum ferrea texit telorum seges, Virg. Aen. 3, 46: ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391: aëna (hydraulici organi), id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6. **II.** Fig. *a field, ground, soil*: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13 *fin.*: videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172. **2.** *a crop, fruit, produce* (poet. and rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Helicona colentes uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: Juv. 7, 103: inde seges scelerum, Prud. Hamart. 258.

sĕgestre, is, *n.* (sĕgestrĭa, ae, *f.* Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: segestra, ae, *f.* Edict. Diocl. p. 23) *a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides: segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοίου, Gloss. Vet.: segestre. Lucil. in Non. 537, 10: Plin. 13, 12, 23. As *a sort of mantle*: segestri vel lodicula involutus Suet. Aug. 83.

sĕgĕtālis, e, *adj.* [seges] *pertaining to standing crops*: gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn*, App. Herb. 78.

segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [seco] *what is cut off, a cutting, shred* (rare): unguium et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15: nulli secabile segmen, *an atom*, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, *will prevent the work from chipping off* or *cracking*, Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] *ornamented with strips of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (rare): cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42. **II.** Fig.: paginae Tullianae segmentatae auro, ib. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco] *a cutting, a piece cut off, a slice*: crassior arena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9 *fin.*: segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118. **2.** *Plur.* segmenta, *strips of tinsel, brocade*, etc.; *trimmings, flounces*: Ov. A. A. 3, 169: Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1 crepitantia, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* **II.** Esp. *a zone* or *segment* of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.

segnĕ, *adv. slowly, lazily*: haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat Liv. 38, 22: nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm. 21, 10.

segnesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [segnis] *to become slow; to abate, decrease*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

segnĭ-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [id.] *slow-foot*, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj. slow lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic*: (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus, *opp.* mobilis, Plin. 11, 52, 114: puer segnis et jacens. Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11 B *fin.*: bonus segnior fit ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Virg. G. 3, 95: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46: bellum, id. 10, 12: navigatio, id. 30, 10: mora, id. 25, 8: otium, Tac. A. 14, 39: imperium, Liv. 25, 14: pes (in the race), Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5: campus, *unfruitful*, Virg. G. 1, 72: alter (terror) diutius, sed segnior, Liv. 35, 40: segnior mors (per venenum), id. 40, 4. *Sup.*: App. Apol. p. 310. With *ad* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 3 *fin.*: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13: ad alia facta, id. 44, 12: gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23: senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. Claud. 10. With *gen.*: occasionum haud segnis, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praeda et alii segnes, ib. 14, 33. With *inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19. [Etym. dub. Bopp connects it with Sans. *sajj*, "adhaerere," and *sanj*, "figere;" others with Lat. *sequor*.]

segnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [segnis] for the more common form segnitia, *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*: Att. in Non. 174, 23: acc. to Non. 174, 23 and 251, 23 in Cic. de Or. 1, 41, where however the MSS. and editt. have the form segnities or segnitia.

segnĭter, *adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically*: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58: Vell. 2, 69: Tac. A. 11, 26: Stat. S. 1, 4, 106. *Comp.*: segnius socordiusque oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27: Tac. A. 11, 15: Hor. A. P. 180. Esp. freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal*: non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: haud segnius, Lucan. 6, 286: nec segnius, Liv. 40, 40: neque segnius, Tac. A. 6 13: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall. J. 75: Liv. 2, 47. *Sup.*: nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49: nihil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis aut inertissimae segnitiae est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv. 31, 38: ob segnitiam non vindicatae fratris injuriae, Vell. 1, 1: segnitia in asserenda libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8: sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: ne temere coepta segnitia insuper everteret, Liv. 36, 15: segnitia maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.

segnĭtĭes, em, e, *f.* [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity:* in hujusmodi negotio diem sermone terere, segnities mera'st, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quae tam sera moratur segnities? Virg. Aen. 2, 374: abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 6: ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv. 31, 6: in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post nimiam ventorum segnitiem, Col. 2, 20, 5: in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv. 22, 27.

sēgrĕgātim, *adv. apart, separately:* Prud. Hamart. praef. 39.

sēgrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [segrego] *a parting, separation, segregation:* Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgrĕgis, e (*nom.* does not occur exc. in the form segregus, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), *adj.* [id.] *apart, separate:* agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: segregem, Sen. Hippol. 1208: segrege forma, *i. e. different*, Prud. Hamart. 804.

sē-grĕgo, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453), 1. *v. a.* [grex] *to separate from the flock:* oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. 3, 15, 3. II. In gen. *to set apart, to separate, remove:* exclusit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 10: aliquem a numero civium, *opp.* asciscere, Cic. Arch. 2 *fin.:* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 56: Quint. 1, 2, 20: aliquem e senatu, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis et segregatis, Liv. 22, 58. 2. Fig.: spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 2: haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vita immani et fera segregavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: suspicionem et culpam ab se, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 42: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22: iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: (beata vita) comitatu pulcerrimo segregata, id. Tusc. 5, 28: sermonem, *to be silent*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 61: ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv. 1, 25.

sēgrĕgus, a, um, v. segregis.

segullum, i, *n. an external indication of gold-mines:* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

sējŭgae, arum, *f. plu.* i. q. sejugis, *a chariot and six:* Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1.

sē-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj. disjoined, separated* (rare): (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70: verba ab ordine suo, App. Apol. p. 325.

sējŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [sex jugum] *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses:* sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35: Plin. 34, 5, 10. Adj.: sejuges currus, App. Flor. p. 356.

sē-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *disjoined, separate:* gentes, Sol. 4.

sējunctim, *adv. separately:* Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sejungo] *a disjunction, separation, division* (rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhetor. figure), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 1, 28.

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* [sejungo].

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to disunite, disjoin, separate:* sejungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453: sejunge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: Alpes quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vat. 10 *fin.* With *abl.:* sejungere matrem jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat. S. 5, 2, 241. With simple *acc.:* quae (intervalla) non animalia solum corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum secernunt, Lucr. 2, 728. Reflect.: discedere ac sejungi promontoria, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrere, Just. 4, 1 *fin.* II. Fig.: quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantia et temeritate sejunget, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, id. Verr. 2, 84: orator a philosophorum eloquentia, id. Or. 20 *fin.:* exercitatio procul a veritate, Quint. 8, 3, 23: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, *to distinguish*, Cic. de Or. 2, 25: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: se a verborum libertate, id. Coel. 3, 8: se a labore forensi, Tac. Or. 11 (*al.* dejungere). With *abl.:* quoi corpore sejunctus dolor absit, Lucr. 2, 18.

selāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant resembling the savin-tree*, a kind of *Club-moss*, Lycopodium Selago, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 62.

sĕlas, *plur.* sĕla, *n.* = σέλας, *a kind of fiery meteor:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection:* quum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4: vitiorum, id. Leg. 3, 10.

sēlector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chooser, selector:* Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [seligo].

sĕlēnĭon, ii, *n.* = σελήνιον, *a plant, the peony*, Paeonia corallina, Linn.?: App. Herb. 65. Called also selenogonon, ib.

sĕlēnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = σεληνῖτις, *crystalline gypsum, selenite:* Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sĕlēnītĭum, ii, *n. a kind of ivy:* Plin. 16, 34, 62.

sĕlēnŏgŏnon, i, v. selenion.

sĕleucis, ĭdis, *f. a kind of bird found on Mount Casius*, perh. *fieldfares*, Turdus pilaris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 27, 39.

sē-libra (*e* short, Mart. 4, 46: id. 10, 57), ae, *f.* [semi] *a half-pound:* Cato R. R. 84, 1: Col. 12, 5: Liv. 5, 47.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose:* nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copia (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47: exempla, ib. 29, 103: vulgares rejice taedas, Vertumnumque tori socium sibi selige, Ov. M. 14, 677. selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.:* (Romulus) selecta pectora *Patres* dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. II. Esp. judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor:* Cic. Clu. 43, 121: id. Verr. 2, 13: Hor. S. 1, 4, 123: Ov. Tr. 2, 132: Sen. Ben. 3, 7 *fin.* 2. Dii selecti, *the following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 *sq.*

sĕlīnŏīdes, is (*acc. Graec.* ea), *adj.* = σελινοειδής, *resembling parsley:* brassica, prob. *some curled variety of cabbage* or *colewort*, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

sĕlīnon, i, *n.* = σέλινον, pure Latin apium, *parsley:* App. Herb. 8.

sēlĭquastrum, i, *n. a kind of seat* or *stool:* ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, seliquastrum, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36: Fest. *s. v.*

sella (old form sedda, acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, *f. dim.* [contr. of sedula, from sedes] *a seat, chair, stool:* viden' ut expalluit! datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 32: Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: Juv. 3, 136: *a mechanic's work-stool:* Cic. Cat. 4, 8: *a teacher's chair:* id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.:* *a portable chair* or *sedan:* aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet. Claud. 25: called also sella gestatoria, id. Ner. 26: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4: *a close-stool:* Scrib. Comp. 193: also called sella familiarica, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4: *a saddle:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47. Esp. *a magistrate's seat* or *chair:* Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: id. Div. 1, 52, 119: id. Verr. 1, 46: Caes. B. C. 3, 20: Liv. 3, 11: Hor. S. 1, 6, 97. sella curulis: v. curulis. Proverb.: duabus sellis sedere, *to keep in with both parties*, Laber. in Sen. Contr. 3 18 *fin.*

sellārĭa, ae, *f.* [sella] *a room furnished with seats* or *settles: a drawing-room:* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84: Suet. Tib. 43.

sellārĭŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [sellaria] *of* or *for sitting:* popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70.

sellāris, e, *adj.* [sella] *pertaining to a seat:* gestatio, *in a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 92: jumenta, *used for riding*, Veg. 2, 28, 34.

sellārĭus, ii, *m.* [sellaria] *one that practises lewdness upon a settle:* Tac. A. 6, 1.

sellĭsternĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [sella sterno; cf. lectisternium] *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac. A. 15, 44 Juno et Minerva in sellas ad coenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella] *a little seat* or *stool; also, a sedan:* Tac. H. 3, 85.

sellŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellula] *pertaining to a chair:* questus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. 3, 1: artes, App. Flor. p. 346: artifex, *a mechanic*, ib. p. 351. II. Subst. sellularius, ii, *m. a mechanic:* opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

sembella, ae, *f.* [contr. from semi and libella] *a half*-libella (a coin). sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48.

sĕmel, *adv. num. once, a single time:* potin' ut semel modo huc respicias? Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 30: qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is habet sensum oculorum vera cernentium, Cic. Div. 2, 52: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato R. R. 43, 2: semel anno (in anno), Plin. 12, 14, 32: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: semel unquam, Plin. 2, 35, 35: M. Valerius Corvinus sella curuli semel ac vicies sedit id. 7, 48, 49, § 157: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once, not as large again*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 3, 77: non semel, sed saepe, id. Att. 1, 19: non plus quam semel eloqui, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum ac saepius dare coacti sunt, Cic. Font. 8, 16: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: semel et saepius, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. II. Transf. *but once, once for all:* quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, id. Deiot. 3, 9: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: nulla reparabilis arte laesa pudicitia est, deperit illa semel, Ov. H. 5, 104: semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: and, semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7. (ii) Of speech, *at once, in a word, briefly:* quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62: ut semel, plura complectar, Quint. 11, 1, 66: ut, quod sentio semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3. 2. Of succession, *the first time, first:* demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris. semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: Liv. 1, 19: Suet. Caes. 36: after ter, foll. by *iterum* and *tertio*, Liv. 23, 9. Without iterum, *etc.:* cum ad idem, unde semel perfecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22

3. In gen. like primum, to denote simple antecedence; freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, *etc.*: *once, ever, at some time, at any time*: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 85: unum amare et cum eo aetatem exigere, quoi nupta est semel, id. Capt. 3, [illegible], 99: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: in hasce aedes pedem nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 40: Cic. Brut. 13, 51: ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ubi erit accubitum semel, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 105: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: perge, quandoquidem occepisti semel, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 33: Liv. 10, 14: quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. Am. 12, 41: (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, id. Att. 14, 13 *fin.*: si semel amoris poculum accepit, extemplo et ipsus periit et res, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 22: semel si, *if once, if ever*, id. Asin. 1, 3, 66. With participles: ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum, Liv. 2, 45: Quint. 4, 2, 115. [Root *sem* or *sim*, "one," whence *sem-el, sem-per, sim-plex, sin-gulus, sim-ilis, sim-ul, sin-cerus*; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμός; Eng. *same.*]

sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for sermen, from sero] *that which is sown, seed* of plants and animals: Cato R. R. 17: Cic. de Sen. 15: id. N. D. 2, 32: Ov. M. 1, 108. Of the *elements* of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, *etc.*): Lucr. 6, 201 *sq.*: Virg. Aen. 6, 6: in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: alicujus quaestionis, Liv. 40, 19. **2.** *spelt-seed, spelt*: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Col. 2, 12, 1. **II.** Transf. *a shoot* used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: Virg. G. 2, 354: Col. 3, 3, 4. **2.** *a stock, race*: genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: ipsa regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47. **3.** *posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem semina, sed natum flammis eripuit, Ov. M. 2, 629: id. F. 2, 383. **III.** Fig. *origin, occasion, cause*; of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc.: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: bellorum civilium semen et causa, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: sceleris, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 21. *Plur.*: si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa natura, Quint. 2, 20, 6: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19: discordiae, Tac. H. 1, 53: belli, id. A. 4, 27: rebellionis, ib. 11, 19: futurae luxuriae, Liv. 39, 6: ejus facultatis, Quint. 2, 20, 6: veteris eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 33.

sēmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [semento] *a sowing, the seed-sown*: Tert. Spect. 8.

sēmentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sementis fero] *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Seriphus, Virg. Cir. 477.

sēmentis, is, *f.* [semen] *a sowing*: nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: sementim facito, Cato R. R. 27: Liv. 23, 48. *Plur.*: sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **2.** Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75: proscriptionis, id. Att. 9, 8. Comically: hisce ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, *will plant blows*, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 23. **II.** Transf. *seed-time*: per sementim, Cato R. R. 61 *fin.*: media sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8: prima, novissima, ultima, id. 2, 9, 2. **2.** Meton. *seed-corn, seed sown* (rare): ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit, id. 2, 8, 4. Of the *seed* or *semen* of animals: Arn. 5, 163. (ii) Sementes, *the growing crops, young corn*: vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov. F. 1, 679: Gell. 2, 29.

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis] *pertaining to sowing*: feriae, *that occur at seed-time*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1: called, also, sementina dies, Ov. F. 1, 657: pira, *late pears*, Cato R. R. 7, 3: Plin. 15, 15, 16: pirum sementivum serum, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*: genera frumenti, *that are sown in autumn*, Plin. 18, 7, 10: foenum, *proper for sowing*, Tert. de Jejun. 4.

sēmento, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to bear seed, to run to seed*: herbae sementaturae, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex mensis] *of six months, half-yearly*: dies, nox, *lasting six months*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8: imperium, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: dux, Liv. 21, 43: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: tribunatus (militaris), Plin. Ep. 4, 4: semestre aurum, of *the ring of the tribunes* (worn for six months), Juv. 7, 89: consilia, Suet. Aug. 35: spatium, Plin. 18, 29, 69: filius, *six months old*, id. 21, 51, 112: aves, hirundines, id. 10, 25, 36. **II.** Subst. sĕmestrĭa, ium, *n. plu. the semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances*: Tryphon. Dig. 2, 14, 46.

sēmestris, e, *adj.* [semi mensis] *semi-monthly*: luna, *i. e. the full moon*, App. M. 11, p. 258.

sēmestrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a half month, a fortnight*: Col. 11, 2, 6.

sēmēsus (semiesus, Virg. Aen. 3, 244, *etc.*), a, um, *adj.* [semi ĕdo] *half-eaten, half-consumed*: praeda, Virg. *loc. cit.*: ossa, ib. 8, 297: pisces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: frusta lardi, ib. 2, 6, 85: serpentes, Ov. M. 2, 771: lepus, Juv. 5, 167: obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34.

sēmet, v. sui.

sē-mĕtra, orum, *n. plu.* [metrum] *irregular metres*: Prud. Psych. 826.

sēmi- (before vowels sometimes sēm-, and before libra, mestris (from mensis), and modius, sē-) [same as ἡμι] an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-*: *e. g.* semestris, *semi-monthly*; semesus, *half-eaten*; semideus, *demigod*, etc.; hence, *small, thin light*, etc.: as, semicinctium, semifunium, semipiscina, *etc.*

sēmĭ-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. half-sour, half-ripe*: uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

sēmĭ-ădăpertus (quin quesyl.), a, um, *adj. half-opened*: janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

sēmĭ-ăd-ŏpertŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [operio] *half-shut, half-closed*: oculi, App. M. 3, 135.

sēmĭ-ăgrestis, e, *adj. half-rustic, somewhat boorish*: Aur. Vict. Caes 39.

sēmĭ-ambustus, a, um, *adj. half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet. Cal. 59: turba, Sil. 2, 681.

sēmĭ-ămictus, a, um, *adj. half-clad, half-naked*: App. M. 1, p. 104.

sēmĭ-ampŭtātus, a, um, *adj. half-cut off, lopped*, or *pruned*: ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104,

sēmĭ-ănĭmis (in verse, quadrisyl.), e, *adj.* [animus] *half-alive, half-dead*: semianimes micant oculi, Enn. Ann. 2, 39: Virg. Aen. 10, 396: Liv. 1, 48: Vell. 2, 27.

sēmĭ-ănĭmus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half-dead*: semianimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1267: Phaedr. 1, 9, 8: Juv. 4, 37: Liv. 28, 23.

sēmĭ-annŭus, a, um, *adj. of* or *lasting half a year*: nox (in insula Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

sēmĭ-ăpertus, a, um, *adj. half-opened, half-open*: fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39.

sēmĭ-ătrātus, a, um, *adj. in half-mourning*: Varr. in Non. 107, 6.

sēmĭ-axĭus, ii, *m.* [axis] *an appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom*: licet nunc sarmentitios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmĭ-barbarus, a, um, *adj. semi-barbarous*: Galli, Suet. Caes. 76.

sēmĭ-bos, bŏvis, *m. a half-ox*: vi *the Minotaur*, Ov. A. A. 2, 24.

sēmĭ-cănālĭcŭlus, i, *m. the groove on the edge of a triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 3.

sēmĭ-cānus, a, um, *adj. half-gray, grizzled*: comae, App. M. 9, p. 231.

sēmĭ-căper, pri, *m. a half-goat*, an epithet of Pan, *etc.*: Ov. M. 14, 515.

sēmĭ-centēsĭma, ae, *f. one half per cent.* as an impost: Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3.

sēmĭ-cinctĭum, ii, *n. a semi-girdle, a narrow apron*: Mart. 14, 153 *in lemm.*

sēmĭ-circŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [circulus] *semicircular*: Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmĭ-circŭlus, i, *m. a half-circle, semicircle*: uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 26, 2. *Adj.*: ager, *semicircular*, Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmĭ-clausus (-clusus), a, um, *adj. half-shut, half-closed*: os, App. M. 10, p. 243.

sēmĭ-coctus, a, um, *adj. half-cooked, half-done*: Col. 8, 5, 2: Plin. 18, 11, 29.

sēmĭ-combustus, a, um, *adj. half-burned, half-consumed*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 859: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sēmĭ-confectus, a, um, *adj. half-made*: caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

sēmĭ-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj. half-visible*: App. M. 3, p. 130.

sēmĭ-corpŏrālis, e, *adj. half-bodied, having but half its body visible*: signum (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12.

sēmĭ-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj. having but half its body visible*: signum (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12.

sēmĭ-crĕmātus, a, um, *adj. half-burned*: membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54.

sēmĭ-crĕmus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo] *half-burned*: stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmĭ-crūdus, a, um, *adj. half-raw*: exta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25. **II.** *that has but half-digested*: Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

sēmĭ-cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj. a half-cubit long*: hastile, Liv. 42, 65.

sēmĭ-cūpae, arum, *m. plu.* [cupa] *a half-tun*; as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot-belly, fat-paunch*: Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmĭ-dĕus, a, um, *adj. half-divine* Subst. *a demigod; demigoddess*: semideique deique, Ov. M. 14, 673: tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, *the Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21: semidei heroes, *the Argonauts*, Stat. Th. 5, 373 parentes, id. Theb. 9, 376: Manes, Lucan. 9, 7: canes, *Anubis*, id. 8, 832 Dryades, Ov. H. 4, 49: Nymphae semideumque genus, id. Ib. 82: semideum pecus, *the Panes*, Stat. Th. 6, 112.

sēmĭ-dĭes, ei, *m. a half-day*: Aus. Ecl. de Rat. dier. 5.

sēmĭ-dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj. of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

sēmĭ-dīvīnus, a, um, *adj. half-divine*: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmĭ-doctus, a, um, *adj. half-taught, half-learned*: discipulus, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans, et apud doctos, et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: Mart. 10, 92.

sēmĭ-ermis (semerm.), e, and **semiermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *half-armed, badly* or *indifferently armed*: mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31: id. 22, 50: hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac. A. 1, 68.

sēmĭēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmĭ-factus, a, um, *adj. half-made, half-finished*: opera, Tac. A. 15, 7 portae valli, Auct. B Afr. 83.

sēmĭ-fastīgĭum, i, *n. a half-pediment*: Vitr. 7, 5 *med.*

sēmĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ferus] *half-bestial, half man and half beast*: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumno laetus erat, *i. e. the Centaur Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 633: caput Panis, Lucr. 4, 589. pectus Tritonis, Virg. Aen. 10, 212: corpus Capricorni (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59. **II.** Fig. *half-wild, half-savage*: Cacus, Virg

Aen. 8, 267: glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82: genus hominum, id. 6, 19, 22: Sil. 3, 542.

sēmĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *half formed:* pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, *a half-moon*, id. 4, 25, 1.

sēmĭ-fultus, a, um, *adj. half-propped:* Mart. 5, 14.

sēmĭ-fūmans, antis, *adj. half-smoking:* Fig.: dignitas praefecturae, *i. e. still warm* or *fresh*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmĭ-fūnĭum, ii, *n.* [funis] *a half-rope*, i. e. *a slender line* or *cord:* Cato R. R. 135, 5.

sēmĭ-gaetūlus, i, *m. a half-Gaetulian, semi-Gaetulian:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj. half-German, semi-German:* gentes, Liv. 21, 38 *fin*

sēmĭ-graecē, *adv. half in the Greek manner:* Lucil. in Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

sēmĭ-graecŭlus, i, *m. dim. a little half-Greek:* Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

sēmĭ-graecus, a, um, *adj. half-Greek, semi-Grecian:* pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gramm. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.

sēmĭ-grăvis, e, *adj. half-intoxicated:* Liv. 25, 24.

sē-migro, avi, 1. *v. n. to go away, remove from:* a patre, Cic. Coel. 7 *fin.*

sēmĭ-hĭans, antis, *adj. half-opened, half-open:* labellum, Cat. 61, 220: labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252.

sēmĭ-hĭulcus, a, um, *adj. half-opened, half-open:* savium, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, ĭnis, *m. a half-man*, i. e. *half man and half beast:* Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536: mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. 10, 19. ‖. *half-wild, half-savage:* Cacus, Virg. Aen. 8, 194: Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

sēmĭ-hōra, ae, *f. half an hour:* Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: Auct. B. Afr. 38.

sēmĭ-ĭnānis (also semin.), e, *adj. half-empty:* orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16.

sēmĭ-intĕger, gra, grum, *adj. half-whole, half-uninjured:* Amm. 20, 5.

sēmĭ-jūdaeus, i, *m. half a Jew:* Hier. in Jesai 1, 2, 20.

sēmĭ-jējūnĭa, orum, *n. plu. half-fasts:* Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

sēmĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n. half a juger:* Col. 4, 18, 1.

sēmĭ-lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. half-lacerated, half-mangled:* Ov. M. 7, 344.

sēmĭ-lăter, ĕris, *m. a half-brick:* Vitr. 2, 3 *med.*

sēmĭ-lautus, a, um, *adj. half-washed:* crura, Cat. 54, 2.

sēmĭ-līber, bĕra, bĕrum, *adj. half-free:* semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13 31: Sen. Brev. V. 5 *fin.*

sēmĭ-lībra, ae, *f. a half-pound, half a pound:* App. Herb. 99.

sēmĭ-lixa, ae, *m. half a suttler, one little better than a suttler:* Liv. 28, 28.

sēmĭ-lixŭla, *a half-*lixula, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

sēmĭ-lūnātĭcus, i, *m. a half-lunatic:* Firm. Math. 7, 3 *fin.*

sēmĭ-mădĭdus, a, um, *adj. half-wet, moist, damp:* ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmĭ-mărīnus, a, um, *adj. half in the sea:* corpora, Lucr. 5, 890.

sēmĭ-mas, ăris, *m. a half-male, hermaphrodite:* Ov. M. 4, 381: Liv. 31, 12. ‖. Adj. *gelded, castrated:* capri, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: Galli (the priests of Cybele), ib. 4, 183.

sēmĭ-mascŭlus, i, *adj. m. gelded, castrated:* Attis, Fulgent. Myth. 3, 5.

sēmĭ-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. half-ripe:* Pall. Mart. 10, 22.

sēmĭ-mēdus, i, *m. a half-Mede, half a Mede:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-mĕtŏpĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [metopa] *half-metopes:* Vitr. 4, 3.

sēmĭ-mitra, ae, *f. a half-turban:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj. half-dead:* Cat. 50, 15: App. M. 6, p. 184.

sēmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [semen] *pertaining to seed, good for seed, seminal:* vicia, Col. 11, 2, 76: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26. ‖. Subst. seminalia, *n. plu. standing crops:* Tert. adv. Marc. 13 *fin.*

sēmĭnānis, e, v. semiinanis.

sēmĭnārĭum, ii, *n.* [semen] *a nursery-garden, seed-plot:* Cato R. R. 46: Col. 5, 6, 1. ‖. Fig.: seminarium rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: fons et seminarium triumphorum, id. Pis. 40, 97: judicum (veterani), id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: exiguum seminarium militum, Liv. 6, 12: hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor. 2, 6, 38: scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv. 39 epit.

sēmĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to seed:* seminarium pilum, *for bruising seed*, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

sēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [semino] *a breeding, propagation:* Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an originator, producer, author:* seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. N. D. 2, 34. ‖. Fig.: omnium malorum, ib. 3, 26.

sēmĭ-nĕcis (*nom.* does not occur), is, *adj.* [nex] *half-dead:* alicui semineci rapere arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 462: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, Liv. 23, 15: Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19: Tac. Agr. 36.

sēmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [semen] *a race, stock, breed:* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 68: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14.

sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sow* (rare): adoreum, triticum, hordeum, Col. 2, 8, 1: agrum, id. 2, 4 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *to beget, engender, procreate:* Pl. Am. 1, 2, 20: Col. 6, 24, 1. (ii) Of plants, *to bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 206. ‖. Fig.: cultum Dei per terram, *to propagate, disseminate*, Lact. 1, 22.

sēmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of seeds:* cucurbitae, Auct. Priap. 52.

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj. half-naked:* consules, Liv. 9, 6: Suet. Vit. 17. ‖. Fig.: sententiae, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

sēmĭ-nŭmĭda, ae, *m. a half-Numidian:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-ŏbŏlus, i, *m. a half-obolus:* Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 8.

sēmĭ-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj. half-covered:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

sēmĭ-ōnustus, a, um, *adj. half-laden:* naves, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

sēmĭ-orbis, is. *m. a half-circle, semi-circle:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 8: Amm. 20, 3.

sēmĭ-pāgānus, i, *m. a half-rustic, half a clown:* Pers. Prol. 6.

sēmĭ-pătens, entis, *adj. half-open:* vestibula, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

sēmĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of the dimension of half a foot:* Vitr. 10, 19: Plin. 26, 8, 42.

sēmĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj. of the dimension of half a foot:* Col. 4, 1, 4.

sēmĭ-pĕractus, a, um, *adj. half-finished:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 299.

sēmĭ-pĕremptus, a, um, *adj. half-destroyed:* jugera, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 133.

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj. half-finished:* opera, Suet. Cal. 21. ‖. Fig.: virtutes, *half-perfect, incomplete*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

sēmĭ-pĕrītus, a, um, *adj. half-skilled:* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

sēmĭ-persa, ae, *m. a half-Persian:* App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmĭ-pes, pĕdis, *m. half a foot:* as a measure of length: Cato R. R. 123: Vitr. 2, 3: Plin. 9, 5, 4. **2.** *a half-foot* in verse: Varr. in Gell. 18, 15. ‖. *half-lame:* Prud. στεφ. 2, 150.

sēmĭ-phălārĭca, ae, *f. a small* falarica: Gell. 10, 25.

sēmĭ-piscīna, ae, *f. a small fish-pond:* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3.

sēmĭ-plăcentīnus, i, *m. a half-Placentine:* Cic. Pis. 6 *fin.*

sēmĭ-plēnē, *adv. half in full, incompletely:* dicuntur praesentia, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 *med*

sēmĭ-plēnus, a, um, *adj. half-full:* naves, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: scrobes, Col. 5, 5, 4: stationes, *half-manned*, Liv. 25, 30: legiones, Vell. 2, 80.

sēmiplōtĭa soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. *s. v.* ploti.

sēmĭ-pŭella, ae, *f. a half-maiden*, of the Sirens: Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

sēmĭ-pullātus, a, um, *adj. clothed in half black:* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmĭ-pŭtātus, a, um, *adj. half-pruned:* vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70.

sēmĭ-rāsus, a, um, *adj. half-shaven:* ustor, Cat. 59, 5: homines, App. M. 9, p. 222.

sēmĭ-rĕductus, a, um, *adj. half bent back:* Venus, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

sēmĭ-rĕfectus, a, um, *adj. half-repaired:* classis, Ov. H. 7, 176.

sēmĭ-rōsus, a, um, *adj. half-gnawed:* panis, Arn. 6, 202.

sēmĭ-rŏtundus, a, um, *adj. half-round, semicircular:* subterraneum, App. M. 11, p. 260.

sēmĭ-rŭtus, a, um, *adj. half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-ruined:* murus, Liv. 31, 26: tecta, id. 10, 4: Lucan. 1, 24: moenia, Sall. Frag. ap. Hier. in Habac.: vallum, Tac. A. 1, 61: castella, Liv. 23, 44: patria, id. 26, 32: telae confuso stamine, *half-torn*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155. In *neutr. plur.:* partim per semiruta, partim scalis integros muros transcendere, *the half-demolished parts of the wall*, Liv. 36, 24: semiruta moenium, App. Flor. 2, p. 350.

sēmis, issis, *m.* (in Vitruv., Front., and Pallad. *indecl.: e. g.* duo semis pedes, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: duobus semis pedibus, id. Jan. 10, 3: ib. 13, 7: diametros octo semis, Vitr. 4, 1: passuum millium et semis, Front. Aquaed. 7) [semi as: semis quod semias, id est ut dimidium assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47 *sq.:* cf. Prisc. p. 708 P.] *half a unit, a half* (for dimidium): sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: patrimonii, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. Ner. 32: cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret), Quint. 7, 1, 62: semis tertius, *the third is a half*, i. e. 1+1+½=2½: sestertius, quod semitertius; dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est, Varr. L. L. 5, 36. ‖. Esp. *half an* as, *a semi-*as (as a coin): Plin. 33, 3, 13: Cic. Sest. 25: Liv. Epit. 60. Hence: non semissis homo, *not worth a groat*, i. e. *worthless*, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10. (ii) Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *a half-*aureus, worth about 10s. 6¼*d.:* Lampr Alex. Sev. 39. **2.** As a rate of interest, *one half per cent. a month*, or, *six per cent. per ann.* (cf. bes, triens, *etc.*): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin. 14, 4, 6: usura semissium, Col. 3, 3, 9: and reversely, semisses usurarum, ib.: in apposition, semisses usuras promisit, Scaev. Dig. 22, 1, 13. **3.** As a measure of dimension: *half a juger* of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16: Col. 5, 1, 11. (ii) *half a foot:* campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, id. 3, 13, 8: Front. Aq. 7. **4.** Among mathematicians, *the number three:* Vitr. 3, 1. (Hence It. *scemo, scemare;* Sp. *xeme.*)

sēmĭ-saucĭus, a, um, *adj. half wounded:* Fig.: voluntas, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

sēmĭ-sĕnex, nis, *m. an elderly man.* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 53.

sēmĭ-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj. half-buried:* ossa, Ov. H. 1, 55.

sēmĭ-sermo, ōnis, *m. a half-speech, a jargon:* barbarus, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

sēmĭ-siccus, a, um, *adj. half-dry:* thalli, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmĭ-somnus, a, um, and semisomnis, e, *adj. half-asleep, drowsy:* Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22: quum illi interea spectarent communes mimos semisomni, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: id. Verr. 5, 36: Liv. 9, 24 Tac. A. 1 51.

sēmĭ-sŏnans, antis, *adj. half-sounding:* litera, *a semi-vowel,* App. de Mundo, 66, 29.

sēmĭ-sŏpītus, a, um, *adj. half-asleep, drowsy:* App. M. 1, p. 109.

sēmĭ-sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sopor] *half-asleep, drowsy:* Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmĭ-spătha, ae, *f. a little* spatha: Veg. Mil. 2, 15

sēmissālis, e, *adj.* [semis] *pertaining to a half*-as: usurae, *a half*-as *a month* (six per cent. p. ann.), Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a half*-as: coheres, *who inherits one half,* Flor. Dig. 30, 1, 116.

sēmissis, is, *m.* = semis, *half an* as: semissis quod semis, id est dimidium assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

sēmisso, 1. *v. a.* [semis] *to fire one half of a* horse's foot: pedes equorum, Veg. 1, 26, 4.

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj. half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 3, 788: Mart. 6, 35.

sēmĭta, ae, *f. a narrow way, a foot-path, lane,* etc.: qua ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt; qua id anguste, semita ut semiiter, dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: angustissimae semitae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 30: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: semita angusta et ardua, Liv. 9, 24: ut Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383: qua jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, *the narrow way,* Prop. 1, 11, 2. Proverb.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: (ii) de via in semitam degredi, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 40. **2.** Transf.: opere (formicarum) omnis semita fervet, Virg. Aen. 4, 407: Phryxi qua semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat. Ach. 1, 409: velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 438: arteriae, id est spiritus semitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. **||.** Fig.: locuples et speciosa vult esse eloquentia; feratur ergo non semitis, sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: jam intelligetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 23: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: semita certe tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364. (Hence Sp. *senda.*)

sēmĭ-tactus, a, um, *adj. half-touched:* Mart. 6, 74.

sēmĭtālis, e, *adj.* [semita] *pertaining to foot-paths* or *by-ways:* dei, *whose statues are placed in by-ways,* ἐνόδιοι, Virg. Catal. 8, 20.

sēmĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lanes* or *by-ways:* moechi, Cat. 37, 16. (Hence It. *sentiero;* Sp. *sendero;* Fr. *sentier.*)

sēmĭtātim, *adv. through by-ways:* Titin. in Charis. p. 194 P.

sēmĭ-tectus, a, um, *adj. half-covered:* nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. b. 25: femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209.

sēmĭ-tŏnĭum, i, *n.* [tonus] *a half-tone, semitone:* Macr. S. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*

sēmĭ-tractātus, a, um, *adj. half-treated:* Tert. Fug. in pers. 1.

sēmĭ-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. half-trembling:* App. M. 7, p. 191.

sēmĭ-trītus, a, um, *adj. half-threshed:* frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24.

sēmĭ-ustŭlo (semustulo and semiustilo), atum, only in *Part. perf.* and *gerundive*), 1. *v. a. to half burn:* infelicissimis lignis semiustulatus, Cic. Mil. 13: semiustulatus effugit, id. Tull. 18: corpus in amphitheatro semiustulandum, Suet. Tib. 75.

sēmĭ-ustus (semustus; cf. Drak. Liv. 27, 1 *fin.*), a, um, *adj. half-burned:* Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus, Virg. Aen. 3, 578: Ov. F. 4, 167: Liv. 26, 27: Tac. A. 15, 40. **||.** Fig.: se populare incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40.

sēmĭ-vĭētus, a, um, *adj. half-withered:* uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmĭ-vir, i, *m. adj. a half-man:* (i) *half man and half-beast,* as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. F. 5, 380: the Minotaur: id. A. A. 2, 24. (ii) *an hermaphrodite:* id. M. 4, 386: Plin. 11, 49, 110. **||.** Transf. *gelded, castrated, emasculated:* of a priest of Cybele: Juv. 6, 513. **2.** Fig. *unmanly, effeminate:* et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 215: Phryx, ib. 12, 99: qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent, *debauchees,* Liv. 33, 28.

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half* or *almost dead:* ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: Sen. Brev. V. 13: Nep. Eum. 4 *fin.* **||.** Fig.: quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with half-expiring words,* Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmĭ-vōcālĭs, e, *adj. half-sounding, semi-vocal:* instrumentum rusticum, *i. e. cattle* (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1: signum militare, *i. e. horns, trumpets,* etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners), Veg. Mil. 3, 5. **||.** In gramm. *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint. 1, 4, 6: Prisc. p. 540 *sq.* P.

sēmĭ-vŏlucris, e, *adj. half-winged:* Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

sēmĭ-zōnārĭus, ii, *m. a maker of small girdles:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

sēmŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [semodius] *containing a half*-modius: placenta, Cato R. R. 76, 5: olla, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m. a half*-modius: Cato R. R. 11, 3: Juv. 14, 67.

sēmōtē, *adv. separately, apart:* Marc. Emp. 20.

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [semoveo]. **||.** Adj. *remote, distant:* colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: munitiones semotarum partium, Auct. B. Alex. 2: terris semota, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21: semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. Od. 1, 3, 32. **2.** Fig.: omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *distinct,* Lucr. 2, 648: quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact. 5, 15 *med.:* ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, *i. e. of their familiar conversation,* Tac. Or. 2.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 *v. a. to move* or *put aside; to separate:* Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 50: qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 12 *fin.* **||.** Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34: te a curis, Lucr. 1, 46: egestatem ab dulci vita, id. 3, 66: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: voluptatem semovendam esse, id. Fin. 5, 8.

semper, *adv.* denoting either uninterrupted or unending duration; in the former case having reference to past or present time; in the latter, to the future: it also denotes uniform repetition or recurrence: *ever, always, at all times, for ever:* quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, semper iis ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesse, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: quod semper movetur, aeternum est, ib. 6, 25: semper florentis Homeri, Lucr. 1, 125: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: si unquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint, Liv. 5, 3: quibus studiis semper fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23. adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, suos semper hostes, Liv. 8, 1: non semper imbres nubibus hispidos manant in agros, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1: neque semper arcum tendit Apollo, ib. 2, 10, 19: semper habebunt te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae, Ov. M. 1, 558: tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores, ib. 565: horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, *always, every time,* Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 25: semper occant priusquam sarriunt rustici, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 5: quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum xxiv. spatio, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. With quotidie, perenne, assidue, *etc.:* lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Pl. Am. prol. 14: ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit, Cat. 63, 90: semper et ubique, Quint. 1, 1, 29: Suet. Aug. 90. With *gen.:* semper annorum, App. Flor. 16 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *in all places* or *circumstances* (poet.): proque toro, terrae non semper gramen habenti incubat infelix, Ov. M. 1, 633. [*Sem-per,* from the root SEM or SIM, "one:" v. *sem-el:* for the termin. cf. *nu-per, parum-per, etc.*]

semper-flōrĭum, ii, *n.* [flos] i. q. sempervivum, *ever-green, houseleek,* v aizoum: App. Herb. 123.

semper-vīvus, a, um, *adj. ever-living:* res (spiritus sanctus), Prud. Hamart. 164: herba, *the plant called also* aizoon, *ever-green, houseleek,* App. Herb. 123: and Subst. sempervīva, ae, *f.:* Pall. 1, 35, 3: and sempervivum, i, *n.:* Plin. 25, 13, 102.

sempĭternē, *adv. always, eternally:* Pac. in Non. 170, 20.

sempĭternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sempiternus] *perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity:* stabilis mundi, App. Trism. p. 94.

sempĭterno, *adv. always, eternally:* permanet ea materia, Vitr. 1, 5: Sol. 35.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; cf. hesternus from heri, aeternus from aevum, and taciturnus from taceo] *everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal:* fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.:* immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 15: deorum vita sempiterna, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 3: aevo sempiterno frui, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: cursus stellarum, ib. 6, 17: gratias agere sempiternas, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 84: verae amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 32: ignis Vestae, id. Cat. 4, 9 odia, id. Am. 10 *fin.:* consilium senatus, id. Sest. 65, 137: potentia, Tac. A. 3, 30: nihil unquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. *Neutr. adv.* sempiternum, *perpetually:* Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 26.

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f. the twenty-fourth part of an* as: semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. **2.** In gen. *a twenty-fourth part* of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.* Hence, transf. *a trifle:* bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt, *for a trifling sum,* Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. *fin.* p. 54 ed. Orell.: semuncia recti, Pers. 5, 121. **||.** Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound:* semuncia auri, Liv. 34, 1: Col. 12, 59, 5. (ii) As a measure of dimension, *the twenty-fourth of a juger:* id. 5, 1, 10. **2,** *a domestic utensil* of unknown capacity: Cato R. R. 10, 3.

sēmuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [semuncia] *amounting to the twenty fourth part of a pound:* asses, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

sēmuncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an* as *or of any unit:* semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, *interest reduced from one-twelfth of the capital to one twenty-fourth,* i. e. about four per cent., Liv. 7, 27 (*v.* Smith's Ant 527).

sēmustus, a, um, v. semiustus.

sĕnācŭlum, i, *n.* [senatus] *one of the council-halls of the Senate at Rome:* senaculum supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ub seniores consisterent, dictum ut gerusia apud Graecos, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Val. Max. 2, 2, 6. Later, in gen. for any *council-hall of the Senate* (including the curiae): Fest *s. v.*

sēnārĭŏlus, i, *m.* [senarius] *a little, insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seni] *consisting of six each:* fistula, *six quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, *the number six*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II.** Esp.: versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usually iambics): Quint. 9, 4, 125: Phaedr. 1, prol. 2: and Subst. senarius, ii, *m.*: Cic. Or. 55, 184: Quint. 9, 4, 72.

sĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [SEN, root of senex] *a member of the Senate, a senator* of Rome: Cic. Leg. 3, 18: id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: Hor. S. 1, 6, 77: Caes. B. C. 1, 17. **2.** Of persons exercising analogous functions in foreign states: of the Nervii: id. B. G. 2, 28: of the senators of the Rhodians: Cic. Rep. 3, 35: of the Macedonians, called by themselves synedri: Liv. 45, 32.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator] *pertaining to a senator, senatorial:* cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. Manil. 21: ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24: subsellia, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orel.: consilium, *the deliberations of the Senate*, id. Verr. 1, 2: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1: literae, *speeches made in the Senate*, id. Off. 2, 1: album, Tac. A. 4, 42: aetas, Gell. 14, 8: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, Plin. Pan. 2. Subst. senatorius, ii, *m. a senator:* Sall. de Rep. ord. 2, 11 *fin.*

sĕnātus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* senati, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 6: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19, *etc.:* senatuis, Sisenn. in Non. 484, 19: senatuos, S. C. de Bacch.) [SEN, root of senex; like γερουσία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 28] *the council of the elders, the Senate* or *supreme council at Rome*, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, *etc.*, *v.* Smith's Ant. 1016: quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12: (majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collocaverunt, id. Sest. 65 *fin.:* cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: senatus consultum, *a decree of the Senate; v.* consultum, *no.* II.: senatus auctoritas, the same; *v.* auctoritas, *no.* V. 1: censuit senatus, *the Senate resolved; v.* censeo, *no.* V. 2: also, decerno, *no.* II.; and decretum: senatum convocare, id. Sull. 23, 65: senatus est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: habere senatum, ib. 1, 4: agere, Suet. Caes. 88: eo die non fuit senatus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, *gave audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13 *fin.:* Liv. 41, 6: senatu dimisso, Cic. Am. 3, 12: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, id. Acad. 2, 45: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.:* in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18: de senatu cooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 49. **2.** *the Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Venetorum, ib. 3, 16. **II.** Fig. *a council*, i. e. *consultation:* Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 56.

sĕnātusconsultum, *v.* consultum *no.* II.

sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m.* [senex] *an old man:* Afran. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

sĕnĕcĭo, ōnis, *m. a plant, called also* erigeron, *groundsel, rag-wort*, Senecio Jacobaea, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

sĕnecta, ae, *f.* [senectus, *adj.*; sc. aetas] *old age, senility* (for senectus): Pl. Most. 1, 3, 60: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: Virg. G. 1, 186: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 19: Tac. A. 3, 23: Suet. Aug. 79. **2.** Meton. *the old skin, slough*, of a serpent: serpentes senectam exuendo, Plin. 20, 23, 95.

sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex] *aged, old* (rare): senecta aetas, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 12: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 771: corpus, Sall. Hist. ap. Prisc. p. 869.

sĕnectus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *old age, senility* (only in *sing.*): quasi qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7 *fin.:* ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, id. Am. 1, 5: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 3: Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: Cat. 108, 1: Tib. 2, 2, 19: Virg. G. 3, 67. Poet.: dum virent genua, et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, *the moroseness of old age*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5. **2.** Fig. of style: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. (ii) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34. Proverb.: aquilae senectus, *v.* aquila. **II.** Meton. *the old skin, slough* of serpents, *etc.:* Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49.

sĕnĕo, 2. *v. n. to be old* (rare): quanquam aetas senet, Pac. in Prisc. p. 887: Cat. 4, 26. **II.** Transf. *to be weak, feeble:* Pac. in Non. 137, 1: Att. in Prisc. p. 887 P.

sĕnesco, nŭi (*gerundive*, senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54), 3. *v. n. incep.* [seneo] *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary:* ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11 *fin.:* tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graecia, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2. **2.** *to grow old* in an occupation, *etc.*, *to linger too long* over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8 prooem. § 18. **II.** Meton. *to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline*, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: diis hominibusque accusandis senescere, *to pine away*, id. 5, 43: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: Col. 8, 8, 4. **2.** Of things: quaedam faciunda in agris potius crescente luna quam senescente, *in the waning of the moon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1: arbores hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (*al.* senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: mensis senescens, *drawing to an end, closing*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54: hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: senescit ager continua messe, *becomes exhausted*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67: uniones, *grow pale* or *dim*, id. 9, 35, 56: caseus in salem, *grows salt with age*, id. 11, 42, 97: coma, *falls off*, Domit. in Suet. Dom. 18: monumenta virum, *decay*, Lucr. 5, 313: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2: bellum, Liv. 28, 36: morbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: fama, Liv. 27, 20: rumores, Tac. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia, id. 3, 12: socordia, Tac. A. 1, 9: fortuna, Vell. 2, 11 *fin.:* amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

sĕnex, sĕnis (*nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *Posit.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *Comp.* do not occur. Orig. *gen.* sĕnĭcis, Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P), *adj.* [seneo] (*Comp.* senior): *old, aged, advanced in years:* hic est vetus, victus, veternosus, senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: porci, Juv. 6, 160: cygni, Mart. 5, 37: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), id. 13, 23: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: qua senex tabescit dies, *far advanced, drawing to a close*, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 8: nomen nostr tuum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis *in later ages*, Virg. Cir. 40. *Comp.:* grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 968: Cato quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Am. 1, 5: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58: senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. Brut. 43, 160. **II.** Subst. *an aged person, an old man* or *woman:* ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, id. Am. 1, 5: ut petulantia magis est adolescentium quam senum, id. de Sen. 11, 36: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 26: ter aevo functus senex, *Nestor*, id. Od. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 34: hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. 1, 6, 82. *Comp. an elderly person*, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person:* facilius sanescit puer vel adolescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (*i. e.* Anchises), Virg. Aen. 2, 692: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43: centuriae seniorum, for seniores, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, Liv. 2, 30: consulares ac seniores (*opp* juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium, seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. (Hence It. *signore;* Sp. *señor;* Fr. *seigneur, sire.*)

sēnī, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sex] *six each:* quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos viros singuli currus vehebant, Curt. 8, 14: senum pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, *sixteen and seventeen years old*, Cic. Verr. 2, 49 *fin.* **II.** Transf. for sex, *six:* tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birth-day*, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena vellera, ib. 12, 429: pedes, *hexameter*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: ictus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253.

sĕnĭca, ae, *m.* or *f.* [seneo] *an aged person, an old man* or *woman:* Pomp in Non. 17, 20.

sĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [senex] *a little old man:* App. M. 1. p. 113.

sēnīdēni (or sep.), ae, a, *num distrib. sixteen each:* ut tribuni militum seni deni (senideni) in quatuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30: sena dena (*or* senadena) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*

sĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [senex] *pertaining to old people, aged, senile:* Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23: partes, *opp.* viriles, Hor. A. P. 176: senile aliquid, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: ruga, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic. Verr. 2, 35: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163: hiems, ib. 15, 212: animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio ib. 1, 7 *fin.:* senile illud facinus, *that wicked old woman*, App. M. 4, p. 148.

sĕnīlĭter, *adv. after the manner of an old person:* tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [seni] *the number six, a sice* on dice: Suet. Aug. 71: Mart. 13, 1.

sĕnĭor, ōris, v. senex.

sēnĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj. six-footed, senarian:* stilus, Sid. Carm. 23, 131.

sĕnĭum, ii, *n.* [seneo] *the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility:* senio carere, Cic. Tim. 5 *fin.:* senio confectos gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 26: senium Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22 curvata senio membra, id. A. 1, 34: fluxa senio mens, ib. 6, 38: torpor mentis ac senium, Sen. Ben. 7, 26: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Tim. 6: lunae, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22: senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20: senium defendere famae, *the passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1. **II.** Meton. *an old man, old fellow:* with *masc.* pron.: ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10: for senex, Sil. 8, 467. **2.** *peevishness, moroseness; vexation, grief, trouble*, produced by decay: hae res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 19: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8: senio et moerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54: surge et inhumanae senium depone Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47: morum senium triste, Sen. Hipp. 917: en pallor seniumque! Pers. 1, 26.

sensa, orum, *n. plu.* [sentio] *sentiments, thoughts, ideas:* quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: sensa mentis et consilia sic verbis explicat, ib. 3, 14 *fin.*

sensātus, a, um, *adj.* [sensus] *endowed with sense, intelligent:* homines, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *perceptible by the senses, sensible* (rare): vox auditui, Vitr. 5, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum: nos contra intellĭgibile, Sen. Ep. 124,

sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensibilis] *the sense* or *meaning of words:* Non. 173, 14.

sensĭbĭlĭter, *adv. by the senses, sensibly:* commovere deos nidore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sensus] *a little sentence:* Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sensus fero] *producing sensation:* Lucr. 3, 273.

sensĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [sensifico] *that produces sensation:* Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sensĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [sensus facio] *to endow with sensation:* rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Capell. 9, 308.

sensĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *producing sensation:* Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *endowed with sensation, sensitive:* Lucr. 2, 888.

sensim, *adv.* [SENT, root of sentio] Prop. *perceptibly;* hence *slowly, gently, softly, gradually:* sensim tardeve potius, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: sensim et pedetemptim progrediens, id. Tusc. 3, 22 *fin.*: ille sensim dicebat quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, id. Phil. 2, 17: sensim incedens, Liv. 10, 5: sensim atque moderate, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: leniter et sensim, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, Cic. Off. 2, 3: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: tentare animos, Liv. 2, 2: sensim postulare, id. 2, 45: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. A. 3, 565: parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 15, 9.

sensŭālis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *endowed with feeling* or *sensation, sensitive:* App. Trism. p. 80: Tert. Anim. 43.

sensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensualis] *the faculty of sensation, sensibility:* Tert. Anim. 17.

sensus, a, um, *Part.* [sentio].

sensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense*, etc. Of the body: omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: ut idem interitus sit animorum et corporum, nec ullus sensus maneat, id. Am. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: videndi, audiendi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8 moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id Am. 3, 12. **II.** Of the mind, *sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition*, etc.: ipse in commovendis judicibus iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: humanitatis, id. Verr. 1, 18: ipsi intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi, id. Am. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.*: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: animi, id. de Or. 2, 35: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) sensus mentesque (hominum) pertractat, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutos ut non probes, Antonios probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: in dicendo vitium vel maximum est, a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, *the common way of thinking*, id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*: sensus communis (and with hominum), *the common feelings of humanity*, ib. 2, 16, 68: Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: Sen. Ben. 1, 12: Juv. 8, 73, etc. *Plur.*: Cic. Clu. 6, 17: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, ib. 1, 18, 83. **2.** Meton. *the thinking faculty, the understanding, mind, reason* (rare): misero quod omnes eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6: Ov. M. 3, 631: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4: eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, id. ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3. **3.** Esp. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification:* nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20. verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2. (ii) *a sentence, period:* sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26. Hence, communes sensus (corr. with loci), *common places*, Tac. Or. 31. (Hence Sp. *seso.*)

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [SENT, root of sentio] *a way of thinking; opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision*, etc.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo, et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quaque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37 *fin.*: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 95: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*: ea omnes stant sententia, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 35: perstat in sententia Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18 *ad fin.*: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be*, id. Off. 3, 33: ad eam sententiam haec ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, *etc. acc. to any one's wish:* Cic. Coel. 29: id. Att. 16, 16, C.: Liv. 38, 45: *etc.*: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, *in my opinion at least*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 5: Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95: ex mea (tua, *etc.*) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, *to one's mind* or *liking:* Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 87: Cic. Fam. 2, 7: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123: Sall. J. 43. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. **2.** Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote:* (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20: Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: accurate sententiam dixi: factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, id. Verr. 4, 45: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66. **3.** ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief:* (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, id. Acad. 2, 47 *fin.*: Liv. 22, 53. In a pun: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, quum ille: "*Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes?*" "*Non hercule,*" inquit, "*ex animi mei sententia,*" Cic. de Or. 2, 64 *fin.* As a corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith*, Sall. J. 85. **II.** Transf. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*, etc.: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: legis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum: *Pereant amici*, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25: est vitiosum in sententia, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. gen. 3, 7. **2.** *a sentence, period:* dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45. **3.** Esp. *a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom:* selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis κυρίας δόξας, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: acutae crebraeque, ib. 2, 8 *fin.*: Quint. 8, 5, 2 *sq.*: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68.

sententĭālĭter, *adv. in the form of maxims, axiomatically, sententiously:* alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur, Macr. S. 5, 16: Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 *med.*

sententĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sententia] *a little sentence, maxim*, or *aphorism:* Cic. Phil. 3, 9: Quint. 5, 13, 37.

sententĭōsē, *adv. sententiously:* Cic. de Or. 2, 71.

sententĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia] *full of meaning, pithy, sententious:* sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95.

sentĭcētum, i, *n.* [sentis] *a thornbrake:* Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 80: App. Flor. p. 348.

sentĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of thorns, thorny, briery:* fig.: verba, Afr. in Fest. *s. v.* sentes: merces, App. Flor. p. 361.

sentĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [sentio facio] *to endow with feeling* or *sensation:* Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 17.

sentīna, ae, *f. the lowest part* or *sink in the hold of a ship;* also *bilge-water:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: Caes. B. C. 3, 28: Sen. Ep. 30: hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant, Sall. C. 37. **II.** Fig. *the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble:* si tu exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: id. Att. 1, 19: Liv. 24, 29. Also, *the hangers-on* of an army, *camp-followers:* Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

sentīnācŭlum, i, *n.* [sentino] *an instrument for baling out bilge-water, a scoop:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.

sentīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who bales out bilge-water:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 12.

sentīno, 1. *v. n.* [sentina] *to bale* or *pump out bilge-water:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 36: Aug. Homil. 42. **II.** Fig. *to be in difficulty* or *danger:* Fest. *s. v.*

sentīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bilge-water:* Cato in Non. 152, 25.

sentĭo, si, sum (*perf. sync.* sensti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11), 4. *v. a.* [sensi and sensum come from an obsol. *pres.* sento, whence sententia, sensim] *to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see,* etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of:* calorem et frigus, Lucr. 6, 497: varios rerum odores, id. 1, 299: suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: varios rerum sentire colores, Lucr. 4, 495: sonitum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 69: famem, Liv. 25, 13: morbos articularios, Plin. 32, 4, 16. *Pass.:* posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they should be observed,* Caes. B. C. 1, 67. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* sentire sonare, *to hear sounds,* Lucr. 4, 230: sentio aperiri fores, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 606. *Absol.:* perpetuo quoniam sentimus, id. 4, 229: qui (homines) corruant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21. Of things: pupula quum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811: neque aures auditum per se possunt sentire, id. 3, 633. **2.** *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure:* sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10: Apollinem vindicem, ib. 4, 6, 3: coecos motus orientis austri, ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), ib. 3, 1, 33: amorem abeuntis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3. *Absol.:* iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59. Of things as subjects: meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 25: transitum exercitus (ager), Liv. 9, 41: pestilentem sentiet Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: lacus et mare sentit amorem heri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136. **3.** *to be subject* or *liable to* a disease: morbos, Plin. 9, 49, 73: cariem, id. 8, 18, 26. **II.** Of the mind, *to feel, perceive, observe, notice:* constr. with *acc., inf.* and *acc., rel. clause, de.,* or *absol.* (i) with *acc.:* quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, *I observe, understand,* Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived,* Cic. Am. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134. Poet.: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, *i. e. does not die,* ib. 12, 619. (ii) with *inf* and *acc.:* quoniam sentio errare (eum), Pl. Men. 3, 2, 16: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, id. Cat. 2, 3: postquam nihil esse pericli sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58. (iii) with *rel. clause* and *subj.:* scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 13: si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1: victrices catervae sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles posset, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25. With *indic.:* sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 14. (iv) with *de:* de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: hostes posteaquam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat,* ib. 5, 32. (v) *Absol.:* mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: (Aristoteles) paeana probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire quum utantur, id. Or. 57, 193. *Pass. impers.:* non ut dictum est, in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut sensum est, id. de Or. 3, 42 *fin.* **2.** *to think, deem, judge, suppose:* si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus Cic. Rep. 3, 21: jocansne an ita sentiens, id. Acad. 2, 19, 63: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: causa est haec sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43: idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conferendam esse cum ea, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixero, ib. 1, 42: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? *what worse opinion can they entertain of you?* Caes. B. C. 2, 32: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments,* Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12: tecum sentio, *I agree with you,* Pl. Most. 3, 3, 24: cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24: abs te seorsum sentio, *think differently,* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 52: *Gr.* Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on your side,* id. Rud. 4, 4, 56. **3.** Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *to vote, declare, decide:* sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: quae vult Hortensius, omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 31: si judices pro causa mea senserint, *decided in my favour,* Gell. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

sentis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Ov. de Nuce, 113) *a thorn, brier, bramble* (usu. *plur.*): *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentesne esitas? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85: Virg. E. 4, 29: Ov. M. 1, 509: Caes. B. G. 2, 17. *Sing.:* Graeci vocant κυνόςβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dog-rose, wild-brier,* Col. 11, 3, 4. **II.** Transf. of thievish hands: Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sentio] *to perceive, observe:* Lucr. 3, 393.

sentix, ĭcis, *m.* [sentis] *the plant* cynosbatos *or* sentis canis, *dog-rose, wild-brier:* App. Herb. 87.

sentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of thorns, thorny:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and rare): loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462: rubus, Prud. Apoth. 123. **II.** Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly,* Ter. Eun, 2, 2, 5.

sĕorsum, *adv.* (seorsus, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 27: Lucr. 4, 495: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, etc.: in the poets, also dissyl. *per synaer.*) *asunder, separately, apart.* With *ab.* me hodie senex seduxit solum, seorsum ab aedibus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70: abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently,* Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 52. With *abl.:* seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 563. *Absol.:* in aediculam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 20: in custodia habitus, Liv. 9, 42: castris positis, Auct. B. Afr. 48: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, *to you individually,* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, manumque seorsum habebis, *wilt keep off,* Cat. 20, 17.

sĕorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from sevorsus, from sē-vorto] *sundered, separate, apart:* seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* optionatus: studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.

sē-par, ăris (perh. only in *abl. sing.*), *adj. separate, different:* ossa separe urna contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: duo flumina natura separi, Sol. 7 *fin.*

sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [separo] *that may be separated, separable:* nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

sēpărātim, *adv asunder, apart, separately.* With *ab:* (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16: Caes. B. C. 1, 76. *Absol.:* hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21 *fin.:* una in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: with singuli, Liv. 42, 44: Quint. 4 prooem. § 7: with quisque, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Sall. C. 52: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, *i. e. generally,* Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.

sēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [separo] *a sundering, severing, separation:* sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2. 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7. 1, 31: Tac. H. 4. 46.

sēpărātius, *comp. adv. less closely:* separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51 *fin.*

sēpărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [separo] *pertaining to separation, disjunctive:* conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.

sēpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that separates:* Tert. Praescr. 30 *med.*

sēpărātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that separates:* Aug. Trinit. 11, 10.

sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* [separo]. **II.** Adj.: *separate, distinct, particular, different.* With *ab:* quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6. With *abl.:* (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1, 16. *Absol.:* ista aliud quoddam separatum volumen exspectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17 *fin.:* quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, Quint. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatum probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis, *distant, remote,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18. *Comp.:* intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.* *Sup.* does not occur.

sēpărātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a parting separating:* App. Flor. p. 350.

sē-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put apart; to separate, divide:* With *ab:* separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2. With *abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: Lucan. 4, 75. With simple *acc.:* Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, Liv. 42, 55: ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18. **II.** Fig. *to treat* or *consider separately; to distinguish, except:* multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separent, Liv. 38, 44: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, id. 5, 7, 9: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separetur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, i. e. *if Cato again be excepted,* Vell. 1, 17. (Hence It. *sceverare;* Fr. *sévrer.*)

sĕpĕlībĭlis, e, *adj.* [sepelio] *that may be buried.* Fig. *that may be concealed:* stultitia, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sĕpĕlio, īvi or ĭi, pultum (*perf.* sepeli, Pers. 3, 97: *Part. perf.* sepelitus, Cato in Prisc. p. 909 P.), 4. *v. a. to bury, inter:* sepultus intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contectus, Plin. 7, 54, 55: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: suorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42: ossa, Ov. H. 14, 127: qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepelire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Consentiae, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, *i. e. buried after burning* Liv. 8, 24. **II.** Fig. *to put an end to to* *destroy, ruin, suppress*, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patria sepulta, Prop. 1, 22, 3: haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 1: quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: bellum, Vell. 2, 75: dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: nullus sum, sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50. **2.** Poet. sepultus, *buried* in deep sleep, *slumbering*: somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11, 56: paulum sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 29.

sēpes (saep.), is, *f.* (*nom.* seps, Val. Fl. 6, 537) *a hedge, fence*: Virg. G. 1, 270: Plin. 17, 14, 24: Caes. B. G. 2, 17: Ov. M. 1, 493. Poet. of any *inclosure*: scopulorum, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.*: portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

sē-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [sex] *six-footed*: populi (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177.

sēpĭa, ae, *f.* = σηπία, *the cuttle-fish*, Sepia officinalis, Linn., which has a bag containing a black, inky liquid, which it is capable of discharging, and thus darkening the water around it. The animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients: Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.*: Plin. 9, 29, 45: Col. 6, 17, 7. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. 3, 13: furva, Aus. Ep. 4, 76. (Hence It. *seppia*; Sp. *xibia*; Fr. *sèche.*)

sēpĭcŭla (saep.), ae, *f. dim.* [sepes] *a little fence* or *hedge*: App. M. 8, p. 210.

sēpīmen (saep.), ĭnis, *n.* = sepimentum: App. Flor. 1.

sēpīmentum (saep.), i, *n.* [sepio] *a hedge, fence, inclosure*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1 *sq.*: Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

sēpĭo (saep.), psi, ptum (*past perf.* sepissent, Liv. 44, 39 dub.), 4. *v. a.* [sepes] *to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose*: sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, id. Tusc. 5, 23: fundum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 36: segetem, Col. 2, 21, 2: urbes moenibus, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: oppidum operibus, munitionibus, castris, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv. 25, 25: oculos membranis tenuissimis, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: saltum plagis, *to inclose, surround*, Lucr. 5, 1250: feram venantum corona, Virg. Aen. 9, 551: aliquid veste, *to cover, envelop*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 40: obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit (Venus), Virg. Aen. 1, 411: legiones luco, Liv. 9, 11: Agrippam custodia militum, Suet. Aug. 65: sepsit se tectis, *shut himself up in his palace*, Virg. Aen. 7, 600. **II.** Fig.: (inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoria sepire, *to fix them in one's memory*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: locum omnem cogitatione, ib. 2, 34, 147: septus legibus et judiciorum metu, *sheltered, guarded*, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quibus praesidiis philosophiae septus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23: postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44: (mulieres) septae pudicitia agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se sepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

sēpĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sepia] *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

sēplasĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [Seplasia, a street in Capua] *a dealer in unguents*: Lampr. Elag. 30. **II.** seplasiarium, μυροπώλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*Part. perf. syncop.* sepostus, Sil. 8, 378), 3. *v. a. to put* or *place apart* or *aside*; *to separate, pick out*, etc.: seponi et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24: aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum id. Verr. 4, 10: id ego ad illud fanum (*sc.* ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15: captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 1, 53: primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. [illegible], 730: nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet. Cal. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52: interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitavere, *to place himself at a distance*, Tac. H. 2, 33: de mille sagittis unam seposuit, *picked out*, Ov. M. 5, 381. **2.** Esp. *to banish, exile*: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. H. 1, 13: aliquem in secretum Asiae, ib. 1, 10: Suet. Aug. 65: so, seponere aliquem a domo, *to banish from one's house*, Tac. A. 3, 12. **II.** Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id. H. 1, 1: seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id. A. 2, 59: qua de re sepositus nobis est locus, *a separate, special place*, Quint. 1, 10, 26: Jovem diffusum nectare curas seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, Ov. M. 3, 319: (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *to have separated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: poet. with simple *abl.*: si modo scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to distinguish*, Hor. A. P. 273.

sēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepono] *a setting apart, separation*: si forte qui decimam vovit decesserit ante sepositionem, Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 2,

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sepono]. **II.** Adj.: (poet. and rare) *distant, remote*: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24: gens, Mart. Spect. 3. **2.** *select, choice*: vestis, *a sumptuous garment*, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43.

seps, sēpis, *comm.* = σήψ, *a kind of lizard with a long body and very short legs*, Lacerta Chalcides, Linn., called now in Italy *cicigna*: Lucan. 9, 763: Plin. 29, 5, 32. **II.** *an insect*, perh. *the wood-louse, milleped*, but not clearly distinguished: id. 20, 2, 6: id. 29, 6, 39.

seps, *a hedge* or *fence*: v. sepes.

sepse, *pron. reflect.* [se ipse] *oneself*: quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8.

septas, ădis, *f.* [ἑπτάς] *the number seven*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

septĕjŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [septem jugum] *a team of seven*: Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *card. num. seven*: septem millia, Pl. Mil. 1, 46: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. Carm. S. 7: septem et decem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15: septem et viginti minae, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 94: septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: illum his mensibus sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58. **2.** Septem stellae, for septentriones, *the Seven-stars, the Pleiades*: Sen. Troad. 443. **II.** Esp. subst. *the seven sages* of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26. [Cf. Sans. *saptan*; Gr. ἑπτά; Germ. *sieben*; Eng. *seven.*]

september, bris, *adj.* [septem] *pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year* (which began with March); *of* or *pertaining to September*: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1: Suet. Aug. 31: Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22: Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 *sq.*: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16. **2.** Subst. *the month of September*: Aus. Ecl. de Mens. monos. 9.

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septem-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *seven-fold-flowing*: Nilus, *having seven mouths*, Ov. M. 1, 422.

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. seven-fold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7: Virg. Aen. 6, 801: Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 191

septem-mestris (septimestris), e, *adj.* [mensis] *of seven months*: infans Censor. de Die nat. 8.

septem-nerva, ae, *f.* [nervus] *an herb, called also* plantago major or heptapleuron, Plantago altissima, Linn.: App. Herb. 1.

septem-pĕdālis, e *adj. of seven feet, seven feet high*: Pl. Curc. 3, 71.

septem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *seven-fold* (poet.): clipeus (of ox-hides folded seven times), Virg. Aen. 12, 925: Ov. M. 13, 2: Nilus (as having seven mouths), ib. 5, 187: Ister, id. Tr. 2, 189.

septemtrĭo, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri] *pertaining to the septemvirs, septemviral*: auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23. **II.** Subst. septemvĭrāles, ium, *m. plu. the septemvirs*: ib. 13, 12, 26.

septemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate*: Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-vĭri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs*: **I.** *the epulones*: Tac. A. 3, 64. *Sing.*: septemvir, Lucan. 1, 602: Plin. Ep. 2, 11. **II.** *for dividing lands*: Cic. Phil. 5, 7 *fin.* *Sing.*: ib. 5, 12, 33.

septēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septem] *consisting of seven, septenary*: numerus, *the number seven*, Plin. 11, 36, 43: Gell. 3, 10: versus, *consisting of seven feet*, Diom. p. 514 P.: also *absol.*: cum tam bonos septenarios, fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets*, Mart. 4, 46: fistula, *of seven quadrants* (or *quarter-digits*) *in diameter*, Front. Aq. 25.

septendĕcim (less correctly, septemdecim), *card. num.* [septem decem] *seventeen*: septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 5, 47: Liv. 38, 51: Tac. A. 13, 6: separately: septem et decem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 89: Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15.

septēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [septem] *seven each*: a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29: amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. **II.** Transf. for septem, *seven*: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: qua septenas temperat unda vias, *the seven mouths of the Nile*, Prop. 3, 22. 16: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87. *Sing.*: gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Lucan. 8, 445: non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66

septennis, e, v. septuennis.

septennĭum, ii, *n.* for septuennium, *a period of seven years*: Prud. Tetrast. 6.

septentrĭo, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones] *pertaining to the north, northern* pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5: oceanus, Plin. 9, 17, 30. **II.** Subst. septentrĭōnālia, ium, *n. plu. the northern regions*: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

septentrĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *northern, north-*: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

septentrĭōnes (septemptriones), um, *m. plu.* [septem trio; prop. the seven ploughing-oxen: v. triones: hence as a constellation] *seven stars near the north pole* belonging to the constellation called *the Wain*, or *the Great Bear*; also *seven stars* of the constellation of *the Little Bear*: neque se septentriones qu quam in coelo commovent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 117: Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: *in tmesi*: quae nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones Arat. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528. *Sing.*: septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83. **2.** Transf. sing. *either of the two constellations of the Bear*, distinguished by the epithets

major and *minor*: major septentrio, *the Great Bear*, Vitr. 9, 4: minor septentrio, *the Little Bear*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111. ‖. Meton. *the northern regions, the north*: satis notum est, limites regionesque esse coeli quatuor: exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones, Gell. 2, 22: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Caes. B. G. 1, 1. *Sing.*: latus oriens spectat, septentrio a Macedonia objicitur, Liv. 32, 13: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Tac. A. 2, 23 *In tmesi*: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg. G. 3, 381: Ov. M. 1, 64. **2.** *the north-wind*: ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. Att. 9, 6. *Sing.*: acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45: a septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.*

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

septĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a Septicius*: libra, *a Septician pound*, which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71.

septĭcollis, e, *adj.* [septem collis] *seven-hilled, standing on seven hills*: arx, *i. e. Rome*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 412.

septĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σηπτικός, *putrefying, septic*: vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

septĭes, *adv. num.* [septem] *seven times*: septies millies sestertium, *seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: Liv. 28, 6.

septĭfārĭam, *adv.* [cf. ambifariam, multifariam] *seven-fold*: Santra in Non. 170, 21.

septĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [septem folium] *a plant*, seemingly a kind of Potentilla, Linn.: App. Herb. 116.

septĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [septem foris] *having seven openings, seven-holed*: fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: Alcim. 1, 63.

septĭformis, e, *adj.* [septem forma] *seven-fold*: Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 4.

septĭmāna, ae, v. septimanus.

septĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem] *pertaining to the number seven*: Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: Macr. S. 1, 14: feturae, *born in the seventh month*, Arn. 3, 105. ‖. Subst. septĭmāni, orum, *m. plu. soldiers of the seventh legion*: Plin. 3, 4, 5: Tac. H. 3, 25. **2.** septĭmāna, ae, *f.* = hebdomas, *a week*: Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5. (Hence It. *settimana*; Fr. *semaine.*)

septĭmātrus, uum, *f.* [septimus] *a festival celebrated seven days after the ides*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

septĭmontĭālis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium] *pertaining to the feast of the Seven Hills*: sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

septĭmontĭum, ii, *n.* [septem mons] *the circuit of the Seven Hills*, the place upon which the city of Rome afterwards stood: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 11. ‖. *the feast of the Seven Hills*, celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the inclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, ib. 6, 3, 58: Fest. *s. v.*: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1028.

septĭmus (septumus), a, um, *num. ord.* [septem] *the seventh*: mense septumo, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 20: isque septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: septimo die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. ‖. Adverbially: die septimi, *on the seventh day* (like die crastini, noni, quinti, *etc.*): ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 8: Macr. S. 1, 4. **2.** septimum, *for the seventh time*: Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32 *fin.* **3.** septimo: *for the seventh time*: C. Marium creatum septimo consulem, Quadrig. in Gell. 10, 1. (ii) *seven times*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17. ‖‖. Esp. septimus casus, *the instrumental* or *adverbial case* (the *abl.* used without a *prep.*): Quint. 1, 4, 26: Diom. p. 302 P.

septĭmusdĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. the seventeenth*: sententia septima decima, Cic. Clu. 27: septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) *fin.*

septingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septingeni] *pertaining to seven hundred, of seven hundred each*: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [septingenti] *seven hundred each*: bracteae, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

septingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the seven hundredth*: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. Prooem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. card.* [septem centum] *seven hundred*: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: numi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39: millia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11. *Absol.*: septingenta Tito debet Lupus (*sc.* sestertia), Mart. 7, 10.

septingenties, *num. adv. seven hundred times*: Plin. 28, 12, 50.

septĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepio] *a hedging* or *fencing in, inclosing*: Vitr. 5, 12: urbis, *the walling of it in*, Vop. Aurel. 12.

septĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [septem] *seven-foot*; hence, poet. *excessively tall, gigantic*: Sid. Carm. 12, 11.

septĭrēmis, is, *adj.* [septem remus] *having seven banks of oars*: naves, Curt. 10, 1 *med.*

septŭāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septuageni] *consisting of seventy*: fistula, *seventy quarter-digits broad*, Frontin. Aq. 56: homo, *a man of seventy*, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7.

septŭāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [septuaginta] *seventy each*: pyramides in imo latae pedum quinum septuagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92: in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Frontin. Aq. 57. *Sing.*: coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63.

septŭāgēniquīni, v. septuageni.

septŭāgēnus, v. septuageni.

septŭāgēsĭes, for septuagies, *seventy times*: Marc. Cap. 7, 241.

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [septuaginta] *the seventieth*: annus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: castra, Liv. 28, 16.

septŭāgĭes, *num. adv. seventy times*: Col. 5, 2, 7.

septŭāginta, *num. card. seventy*: Col. Arb. 4, 3: centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy*, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: septuaginta et tres, Liv. 35, 1: septem et septuaginta annos, Nep. Att. 21. (Hence It. *settanta.*)

septŭennis (septennis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 21), e, *adj.* [septem annus] *of seven years, seven years old*: nunc prius quam septuennis est (puer), Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 36: Prud. στεφ. 10, 656.

septŭennĭum, ii, *n.* [septuennis] *a period of seven years*: Fest. *s. v.* sextantarii.

septum, i, *n.* [sepio] *an inclosure; a hedge, fence, barrier, wall*, etc. (usu. *plur.*): nunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiunt, dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: septis beluas continere, ib. 13, 3: inermem tribunum adoriuntur fragmentis septorum et fustibus, id. Sest. 37: quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *folds*, Virg. E. 1, 34: septa repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3: animadvertimus intra septa pelagios greges inertis mugilis, *in the fish-ponds*, id. 8, 17, 8: transit fulmen coeli per septa domorum, *walls*, Lucr. 1, 490. *Sing.*: venationis, *a warren, preserve*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. ‖. Esp. septa, *the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote*: Cic. Att. 4, 16: Ov. F. 1, 53: v. Smith's Ant. 336. **2.** septa, *the weir of a sluice*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 4. **3.** In anatomy: septum transversum, *the diaphragm*, Cels. 4, 1.

septunx, uncis, *m.* [septem uncia; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47] *seven twelfths*: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11: Liv. 5, 24: auri, *seven ounces*, id. 23, 19. ‖. Transf. *seven things of a kind*, etc.; hence, in drinking, *seven cups*: Mart. 8, 51.

septŭōsē (saept.), *adv. in a covert manner*: Fig. of discourse *obscurely* ita septuose dictio abs te datur, Liv Andron. in Non. 170, 17.

septuplum, i, *n.* [ἑπτάπλους] *a septuple*: Aug. Serm. 83 *med.*

septus (saep.), a, um, *Part.* [sepio].

sĕpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum] *pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral*: fax, *a funeral torch*, Ov. H. 2, 120: arae, id. M. 8, 480.

sĕpulcrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a burial-place, cemetery*: Cat. 59, 2.

sĕpulcrum (sepulchrum, Charis, p. 56 P.), i, *n.* [sepelio; cf. fulcrum from fulcio, lavacrum from lavo] *a grave, sepulchre*: sepulcri appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3, § 2: siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: funus interim procedit: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101. *Plur.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *sq.*: Virg. E. 8, 98: Hor. Epod. 17, 47. Comically: clam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, *we may bury the day*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 43: of an old man: ex hoc sepulcro vetere viginti minas effodiam ego hodie, id. Ps. 1, 4, 19. **2.** *an ornamented tomb, monument*: (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9 *fin.*: cui (Africano) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: sepulcra legens, i. e. *the inscriptions on them*, id. de Sen. 7, 21. ‖. Fig. and poet. of a vulture's maw: (vultur) heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn. in Prisc. p. 683 P. Of Troy: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 68, 89. Of the dead: id. 96, 1: Ov. F. 2, 33.

sĕpulto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to keep buried*: quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 167.

sĕpultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one wh buries*: corporis mortui, Aug. Trin. 4, 3 ‖. Fig.: civilium turbinum (Augustus), *the pacifier*, Tert. Anim. 46.

sĕpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a burial, interment, sepulture*: mos sepulturae Lucr. 6, 1277: mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur. Redditur enim terrae corpus, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 5, 51: corpus ad sepulturam dare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: locus sepulturae, Tac. A. 2, 73: locus ad sepulturam, Suet. Tib. 1. *Plur.*: ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119.

sĕpultūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sepultura] *pertaining to burial*: fines, Auct. de Limit. p. 296 Goes.

sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio].

sĕquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sequor] *a facility in following, a disposition to follow*: saltuosa scribarum. Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

sĕquācĭter, *adv. of course, consequently*: Arn. 2, 49: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 22.

sĕquax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor] *following* or *seeking after, pursuing* (poet.): Medea, Prop. 4, 5, 41: (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Virg. Aen. 10, 365: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces illudunt, *hunting after, eager for it*, id. G. 2, 374: flammae, *darting*, id. Aen. 8, 432: hederae, *clinging*, Pers. prol. 6: fumi, *penetrating*, Virg. G. 4, 230: undae Maleae, *pursuing*, id. Aen. 5, 193: oculi *following*, Stat. Th. 3, 500: ensis, Val. Fl. 7, 619. **2.** Esp. *yielding, pliable ductile, flexible*: trabes, id. 1, 124: bituminum sequax ac lenta natura, Plin 7, 15, 13: lentitia salicis ad vincturas id. 16, 37, 68. *Comp.*: nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (vitro), id. 36, 26, 67 § 198. ‖. Fig.: naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *followin them*, Lucr. 3, 315: metus hominum co

ıaeque sequaces, *pursuing them*, id. 2, 47: scabies sequax malum, Grat. Cyn. 411: imbueret novas artes sensusque sequaces, *tractable*, Aus. Idyll. 5, 3: flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque, ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus. Plin. Pan. 45.

sĕquēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *that which follows, a follower, train:* lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Frontin. Strat. 2, 4, 8: jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 4, § 15. **II.** Fig. *a result, consequence, sequel:* ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell. 6, 1: morborum (mors), Lact. de Op. D. 4.

sĕquens, entis, *Part.* [sequor]. **II.** Subst.: for ἐπίθετον, *an epithet:* Quint. 8, 6, 40.

sĕquester, tris (orig. form, sequester, tri), *m. a mediator:* Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12: pacis, Sil. 6, 347: Lucan. 10, 472. **2.** *a go-between* or *agent* (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12 *fin.:* ib. 2, 44: corruptor et sequester, id. Planc. 16: *adulter, impudicus, sequester*, convicium est, non accusatio, id. Coel. 13. **II.** In law, *a depositary, trustee* in whose hands a matter in dispute is placed, till the dispute is decided: sequester dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de qua controversia est, deposuerunt, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 110: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, quoius haec res arbitratu fiat, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 65: sequestro data, id. Merc. 4, 3, 36: quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, *sequestro positum* per adverbium dicebant, Gell. 20, 11. In later law *neut. absol.:* in sequestro deponere (aliquid), *to put in sequestration*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 6. [Usu. derived from *sequor*, but more prob. from *secus* = *sequis* (cf. sequior); and hence *sequester* means a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants: Donaldson, Varr. 416.]

sĕquestra, ae, *f.* [sequester] *a female go-between, mediatress:* anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuntia, App. M. 9, p. 224: bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestra per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini erravere jugis, *under the protection of the truce*, Virg. Aen. 11, 133: pace sequestra, Stat. Th. 2, 425. Fig.: qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val. Max. 9, 1, 7.

sĕquestrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sequester] *pertaining to sequestration:* actio, *respecting a thing deposited*, Pompon. Dig. 16, 3, 12.

sĕquestrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sequestro] *a depositing of money*, etc. *in dispute, a sequestration:* Cod. Theod. 2, 28.

sĕquestrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that hinders* or *impedes:* officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm. Ep. 8, 53.

sĕquestrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place of deposit:* Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

sĕquestro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sequester] *to give up for safe-keeping, to surrender:* corpora sepulturae, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *med.* **II.** Transf. *to remove, separate from:* causam motus ab eo, quod movetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14: omni ab infamia vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: sequestratum animal, *separated*, Veg. 2, 1, 5: sequestrata verecundia, *laid aside*, Macr. S. 7, 11.

sĕquĭor, and **sĕquĭus**, v. secus.

sĕquor, sĕcūtus (sequūtus), 3. *v. a. dep.* (sequo, acc. to Gell. 18, 9, and Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to follow, to come* or *go after, to attend:* with *acc.:* i, jam sequor te, mater, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 16: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: hostes sequitur, ib. 1, 22: ne sequerer moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113: pars pressa sequuntur signa pedum, Ov. M. 8, 332. *Absol.:* abi prae, jam ego sequar, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 46: funus interim procedit: sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: servi sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78. Of things: magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 24. **2.** Esp. *to chase, pursue:* fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: feras, Ov. M. 2, 498: genitas Pandione nudo ferro, ib. 6, 666: hostem pilo, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.* *Absol.:* finem sequendi facere, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. **3.** *to follow* in time or order; *to succeed, result, ensue:* sequens annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: sequente anno, Plin. 10, 62, 82 *fin.:* secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43 *fin.:* secuta aetas, id. 6, 23, 26, § 101: secuturo Phoebo, Lucan. 2, 528: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax, Liv. 9, 1: Africanus sequens, *i. e.* minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: sequitur clamor, Virg. Aen. 9, 504: lacrimae sunt verba secutae, Ov. M. 9, 781: et quae sequuntur, *and so forth*, Cic. Or. 49, 164. **4.** Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow*, i. e. *to fall to:* ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 33, 13: ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21: heredes monumentum ne sequeretur, Hor. S. 1, 8, 13. **5.** *to go towards* or *to:* Formias nunc sequimur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: ib. 3, 16: Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Virg. Aen. 4, 361. **6.** *to come off, away* or *out; to come of itself:* herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae: aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam sequuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, si te fata vocant, Virg. Aen. 6, 148: cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv. 38, 21: non quaesitum esse numerum sed secutum, Cic. Or. 49, 165: quae (laus popularis) tum est pulcerrima, cum sequitur, non cum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27: non omnia nos ducentes ex Graeco sequuntur, *do not come naturally, do not succeed*, id. 2, 14, 1. **II.** Fig. *to follow, succeed, result, ensue:* patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father*, Liv. 4, 4: quoniam hanc in re publica viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue*, Cic. Am. 17, 61. **2.** Esp. *to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* sequi naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem, ib. 5, 19: sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.:* sectam, id. Fl. 41 *fin.:* amicum vel bellum patriae inferentem sequi, id. Am. 12 *fin.:* auctoritatem et consilium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 3: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequantur, vides, Cic. Div. 2, 6 *fin.:* Pompeio esse in animo, rei publicae non deesse, si senatus sequatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. **3.** *to follow* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at:* utilitatem, Cic. Am. 27, 101: justitiam, id. Rep. 3, 11: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur. 27: commodum matris, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: linguam et nomen, Liv. 31, 7: mercedes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72. **4.** Of discourse, *to come next in order, to succeed:* sequitur illa divisio, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 55: haec sint dicta de aëre. Sequitur terra, Plin. 2, 63, 63: ac de prima quidem parte satis dictum est. Sequitur, ut doceam, Cic. N. D. 2, 32. **5.** In logical conclusions, *to follow:* nec si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, id. Fat. 12, 28. More freq. with *subj.:* si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, ib.: id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: Quint. 3, 8, 23. [Cf. Sans. *sach*, "sequi;" Gr. ἕπομαι.] (Hence It. *seguire;* Sp. *seguir;* Fr. *suivre.*)

sĕquūtĭo, sequutor, *etc.* v. sec.

sĕra, ae, *f.* [1. sero] *a moveable bolt* or *bar* for fastening doors: qua (sera) remota, fores panduntur, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 102: jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras, Ov. F. 1, 266: sera sua sponte delapsa cecidit, remissaeque subito fores admiserunt intrantem, Petr. 16, 2: Tib. 1, 2, 6: Juv. 6, 347: mille domos clausere serae, Ov. M. 8, 629.

sĕrāpĭas, ădis, *f.* = σεραπιάς, *a plant*, also called orchis, *the purple orchis*, Orchis Morio, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 62. Called also serapion, ii, *n.:* App. Herb. 15

sĕrēnātor, ōris, *m.* [sereno] *he that makes fair weather*, an epithet of Jupiter: App. de Mundo, p. 75.

sĕrēnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [serenus fero] *bringing fair weather, clearing up:* aquilo, Avien. Arat. 988.

sĕrēnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [serenus facio] *clear, serene:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 855.

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus] *fair* or *serene weather:* quum sit tum serenitas, tum perturbatio coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: diei solisque, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: auctumni, Plin. 18, 35, 80. *Absol.:* tranquilla serenitas, Liv. 2, 62. *Plur.:* (vinea) imbribus magis quam serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 3, 1 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *fairness, serenity* of fortune, disposition, *etc.:* praesentis fortunae, Liv. 42, 62: minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen. de Ira 3, 25 *fin.* **2.** *a title of the Roman emperors*, = *Serene Highness:* Veg. Mil. 3 epil.

sĕrēnĭus, *comp. adv. more clearly, brightly:* Fig.: serenius videre, Aug. Trin. 8, 3.

sĕrēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [serenus] *to make clear, fair,* or *serene, to clear up* (poet.): vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Virg. Aen. 1, 255: axem, Sil. 12, 637: glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36: domum largo igne, *to light up*, Stat. Ach. 1, 120. *Absol.:* luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. **II.** Fig.: spem fronte serenat, Virg. Aen. 4, 477: tristia fronte, Sil. 11, 368: nubila animi, Plin. 2, 6, 4.

sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. unknown] *clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless:* coelo sereno, Lucr. 4, 213: Cic. Fam. 16, 9: Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: coeli in regione serena, Virg. Aen. 8, 528. *Comp.:* coelo perfruitur sereniore, Mart. 4, 64: o nimium coelo et pelago confise sereno, Virg. Aen. 5, 870: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. 1, 16: aër, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: ver, Virg. G. 1, 340: stella, Ov F. 6, 718: color (*opp.* nubilus), *bright, clear*, Plin. 9, 35, 54: aqua, Mart. 6, 42: vox, Pers. 1, 19. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, Virg. G. 1, 461. Act. *that clears, that brings fair weather:* hic Favonius serenu'st, istic auster imbricus, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 25. **2.** Subst. serenum, i, *n. a clear, bright,* or *cloudless sky, fair weather:* Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. 31, 12: liquido ac puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95: nitido sereno, Sil. 5, 58: quotidie serenum cum est, Varr R. R. 3, 10, 4. *Plur.:* coeli serena concutiat sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1100: soles et aperta serena, Virg. G. 1, 393. **II.** Fig. *cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene:* aevum, Lucr. 2, 1094: rebus serenis servare modum, *in good fortune*, Sil. 8, 546: vultus, Cat. 55, 8: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: pectora, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40: laetitia, Just. 44, 2: imperium, Sil. 14, 80: temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum efficit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: tandem aliquid, pulsa curarum nube serenum vidi, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 5. **2.** *an epithet of Jupiter:* Inscr.: hence, of Domitian, Jovem serenum, Mart. 5, 6. **3.** Serenissimus, *a title of the Roman emperors:* Cod. Justin. 5, 4, 23.

sĕresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [serenus] *to grow dry:* vestes serescunt, Lucr. 1, 307

sēresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [serum] *to turn to whey:* lac frigore serescit, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

sērĭa, ae, *f. a cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, *etc., a large jar:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Cato R. R. 12: Liv. 24, 10.

sērĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sericus] *pertaining to silks:* Firm. Math. 8.

sērĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in silk:* Suet. Cal. 52.

sērĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *silken:* vexilla, Flor. 3, 11.

serĭchātum, i, *n. an aromatic plant* known only by name to Pliny; some have conjectured it might be the *camphor* or *benzoin* plant: Plin. 12, 21, 45.

sērĭco-blatta, ae, *f.* [sericus] *a garment of purple silk:* Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 10.

sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Seres, the Chinese] *Seric*, i. e. *silken:* vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8: Tac. A. 2, 33: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8, 9: carpenta, *with silken curtains*, Prop. 4, 8, 23. **II.** Subst. sericum, i, *n. silk:* Amm. 23, 6, 67: Sol. 50. *Plu. Seric garments, silks:* Prop. 1, 14, 22: Mart. 11, 28: Claud. in Eutr. 2.

sĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [1. sero] *a row, succession, series, chain:* series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1 *med.*: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum a Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Cal. 27. **2.** Fig. with *gen.:* continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.:* fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55, 125: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: innumerabilis annorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: fati, id. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5. *Plur.:* simulantes fictas litium series, Vell. 2, 118: Suet. Vesp. 10. *Absol.:* cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39: tantum series juncturaque pollet, *close connection of ideas*, Hor. A. P. 242. **II.** Esp. *an unbroken line of descent, lineage:* ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causa prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4, 11, 69: Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sērĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [serius] *gravity, seriousness:* Aus. Parent. 2, 6.

sĕrīlĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [1. sero] *ropes, cordage:* spartea, Pac. in Fest *s. v.*

sērĭo, *adv. in earnest, seriously:* nec joco nec serio, Pl. Am. 3, 2 25: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30: Liv. 7, 41.

sērĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria] *a small jar:* Pers. 4, 29: Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

sĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = σέρις, *a kind of endive*, Cichorium Indivium, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 32: Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5.

sērĭsăpĭa, ae, *f.* [serus sapio] *the name of a dish* invented by Petronius: Petr. 56, 8

sērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serus] *late arrival, tardiness:* Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

sērĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. of severius, which might be formed fron severus, like φίλιος from φίλος] *grave, earnest, serious* (properly only of things): graves seriaeque res, Cic Off. 1, 29, 103: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7: Liv. 23, 7 *fin.:* verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52: quaestiones, Suet. Cal. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54: curae, ib. 82 *fin.:* tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.* Of persons, for severus: non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. in Non. 33, 33. **II.** Subst. sērĭum, i, *n.* and more freq. sērĭa, orum, *n. plu. earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse:* si quid per jocum dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 42: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14: quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96 cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4: per seria, per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: mala, id. A. P. 451: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1.

sĕrīva, ae, *f.* [1. sero] *a wreath, garland:* cum e floribus fierent serta, a serendo serivae appellabantur, Plin. 21, 2, 2 (al. serviae).

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [1. sero = serta oratio, *i. e.* connected speech] *a speaking* or *talking with; conversation, discourse:* sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus, familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, Cic. Off. 1, 37: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 37: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38: in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, ib. 5, 41: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, Cic. Phil. 10, 7: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 71: jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *literary conversation, disputation, discussion:* in sermonem ingredi, id. Rep. 1, 24: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitia habitum ab illo secum, id. Am. 1, 3: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, id. Fam. 9, 8: Quint. 6, 3, 44. **3.** *the language of common life, conversation:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13: sermo potius quam oratio, Cic. Or. 19, 64: in sermonibus Plautus poscit palmam, *in dialogue*, Varr. in Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42: comoedia, nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus, ib. 47. Hence (ii) meton. *a satire* (from its familiar style): ille (delectatur) Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, id. Ep. 2, 2, 60: nec sermones ego mallem repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, ib. 2, 1, 250. **4.** *common talk, report, rumour:* nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21, 7: vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 4: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 4, 7: sermones iniquorum effugere, id. Coel. 16, 38: ne putet aliquid oratione mea sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*, id. Fl. 5 *fin.:* dabimus sermonem iis, *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3: materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4. **II.** Transf. *a mode of expression, language, style, diction, dialect, etc.:* patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes, jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3: et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43: lusciniae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

sermōcĭnanter, *adv. in discourse* or *conversation:* Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

sermōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor] *a conversation, disputation, discussion:* sermones hominum assimulatos dicere διαλόγους malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 31: sermocinatio alicujus aliqua re, Gell. 19, 8. In rhetoric: sermocinatio est, quum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

sermōcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *that converses, adapted to conversation;* in rhetor. a transl. of the Platonic προσομιλητική: Quint. 3, 4, 10. In gen. immodica, *a prattler, babbler*, App. M. 9, p. 224.

sermōcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sermo] *to talk with, to converse, discourse about* (rare): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. de Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 1, 52 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *to dispute, discuss:* exquisitius sermocinari, Suet. Tib. 56: pluria forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus, Gell. 5, 21.

sermōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *speaking:* deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

sermōnāri rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2.

sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sermo] *common talk, tittle-tattle, rumour* (rare): urbani sermunculi, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10. **II.** *a little discourse:* Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, *3. v. a. to put, put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine,* etc. Lit. only in *Part. perf.:* accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Lucan. 10, 164: flores, App. M. 4, p. 156: loricae, *linked*, Nep. Iphicr. 1: hence serta, subs. *wreaths of flowers*, v. sertum. **II.** Fig. *to join, connect; to combine, compose, contrive:* ex aeternitate causa causam serens, *joining in order*, Cic. Fat. 12: cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is arranged, disposed*, Liv. 25, 6: certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id. 2, 1: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, *bandy words with me*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 37: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: secreta colloquia cum eo, Liv. 34, 61: populares orationes, *to put together, compose*, id. 10, 19: (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2: quid seris fando moras? *why are you contriving?* Sen. Med. 281: negotium, *to make, prepare*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 51 [*v.* 2. sero *fin.*].

sĕro, sēvi, sătum, *3. v. a. to sow, plant:* serendum viciam, lentem, cicerculam, Varr. R. R. 1 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 frumenta Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: satae messes, Virg. E. 8, 99: serit arbores, quae alteri seculo prosint, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: nullam sacra vite prius severis arborem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668: sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70. Proverb.: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i. e. *I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me*, Pl Epid. 2, 2, 80. **2.** Transf. *to beget, bring forth, produce:* corpus atque animum serit aër, Lucr. 3, 572: Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54: largo satos Curetas ab imbri, id. M. 4, 282: most freq. with simple *abl.*: Camertem magnanimo Volscente satum, Virg. Aen. 10, 562: sole satus Phaëthon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58. **II.** Fig. *to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce: to cause, occasion, excite,* etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: aere vulnera vasta serebant, *scattered*, Lucr. 5, 1289 lites, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 10: (Hamilcar) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 80: civiles discordias, Li

3, 40: causam discordiarum, Suet. Cal. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23: invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Virg. Aen. 12, 228: opinionem, Just. 8, 3: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.* [The two verbs *sero* are in fact the same. The orig. meaning was "to put:" cf. *consero*, "put together;" *desero*, "put down;" *exsero*, "put out:" next came the meaning "to put in a row," "to put seeds in the ground," "plant," "sow:" and the form *sero, sevi* was confined to the latter meaning. *Sino* orig. meant "to put," and is prob. of the same root: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. No. 56.]

sēro, *adv. late, at a late hour:* eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21: domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22. **2.** *at a late period:* res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris, omnia opera sero facies, Cato R. R. 5, 7: Cic. Brut. 10: doctores artis sero repertos, Quint. 2, 17, 7. *Comp.:* modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198: Liv. 31, 11: ipse salutabo decima vel serius hora, Mart. 1, 109: omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, *later or earlier*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33. *Sup.:* ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18. **II.** *too late:* abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 90: (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus; iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. Am. 3, 11: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5 *fin.* In a double sense: cum interrogaret (accusator), *quo tempore Clodius occisus esset?* respondit (Milo), *Sero*, Quint. 6, 3, 49. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late, shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen:* v. sapio. *Comp.:* possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8.

sērōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [sēro] *that comes* or *happens late, late, backward:* sementis (*opp.* festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24: hiemes (*opp.* tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: loca (*opp.* praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54. **II.** Transf.: raptor (puellae), *stealing late*, Sen. Decl. 3, 21 *fin.*

serpens, entis, *f.* (*sc.* bestia) less freq. *m.* (*sc.* draco) [serpo] *a creeping thing*, esp. *a snake, serpent:* quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: Lucr. 4, 58: Ov. M. 1, 447: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 27. *Masc.:* Lucr. 5, 34: Virg. Aen. 2, 214: Hor. S. 1, 3, 27, *etc.* In apposition with draco: Suet. Tib. 72. **II.** Transf. *the Serpent*, a constellation: (i) Between the Great and the Little Bear, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov. M. 2, 173: Hyg. Astr. 3, 1. (ii) In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), i. q. anguis: Vitr. 9, 6: Hyg. Astr. 2, 14. **2.** *a creeping insect on the human body, a louse:* Plin. 7, 51, 52: App. Flor. p. 352.

serpentārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [serpens] *snake-weed* (otherwise called viperina): App. Herb. 5.

serpentĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [serpens and GEN, root of gigno] *sprung from a serpent:* Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [serpens] *pertaining to a serpent:* pectora, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51.

serpentĭpes, pĕdis, *m.* [serpens pes] *serpent-footed:* Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serpĕrastra (serpir), orum, *n. plu.* [etymol. unknown; perh. from serpo rastrum, creeping-splints] *knee-splints* or *bandages* for straightening the crooked legs of children: pueris in geniculis serperastra alligare, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. Att. 7, 3.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum (serpsit antiqui pro serpserit usi sunt, Fest. *s. v.*), *3. v. n. to creep, crawl* (lit. only of animals; while repo is used of persons also): serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: serpit (anguis) per humum, Ov. M. 15, 689: draco in platanum, ib. 12, 13. *Pass.* (very rare): cum terra nullo serpatur angue, *was crawled over*, Sol. 32. **2.** Transf. of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly:* sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 691: an te, Cydne, canam, tacitis quia leniter undis placidus per vada serpis, *creepest, windest along*, Tib. 1, 7, 14: Ister in mare, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30: exsistit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading*, Lucr. 6, 661: flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6: fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along*, Prop. 3, 13, 64: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: lithospermos (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74: caules per terram, id. 21, 16, 59: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads*, Cels. 6, 18, 2 *med.:* dira contagia per vulgus, Virg. G. 3, 469: cancer, Ov. M. 2, 826: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79: per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415: quies, Virg. Aen. 2, 269. **II.** Fig. *to creep, crawl; to extend imperceptibly* (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress); *to spread abroad, increase, prevail:* neque serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3 *fin.:* serpit illud insitum natura malum, id. Verr. 3, 76: serpit res, id. Am. 12: ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Am. 23, 87: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 22: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21 *fin.:* fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13: bellum latius in proximos, Flor. 2, 2, 15. Of a grovelling style: (poëta) serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. A. P. 28. [Cf. Sans. *srip*, "ire;" *sarpa*, "serpens;" Gr. ἕρπω; also Lat. *repo.*]

serpŭla, ae, *f.* [serpo] *a little snake or serpent:* Fest. *s. v.*

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum, *ad init.*

serpyllĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [serpyllum fero] *thyme-bearing:* catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm.*

serpyllum (serpillum; and in MSS. of Cato R. R. also serpull.), i, *n.* [ἕρπυλλον] *thyme, wild thyme*, Thymus serpyllum, Linn.: Cato R. R. 73: Col. 11, 3, 39: Plin. 20, 22, 29: Virg. E. 2, 11.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, from seco] *a saw:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: Ov. M. 8, 246: Sen. Ep. 90. Proverb.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re, *to quarrel about something*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1. **II.** Transf. *a kind of saw-fish*, Pristis antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 9, 2, 1. **2.** *a serrated order of battle:* serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur recediturque neque ullo consistitur tempore, Fest. *s. v.:* Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.* **3.** *a threshing-machine* with serrated wheels: Hier. in Amos. 1. **4.** *a religious name for the Tiber:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 63. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains on account of their serrated form.)

serrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [serra] *that may be sawed:* Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serrācŭlum, i, *n. a rudder:* πηδάλιον, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29 dub.

serrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [serra] *saw-dust:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14. (Hence Sp. serrin.)

serrātim, *adv. like a saw:* Vitr. 6 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serro] *saw-shaped:* in modum serratoriae machinae connecti, Amm. 23, 4.

serrātŭla, ae, *f. the Italian name for betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

serrātūra, ae, *f.* [serro] *a sawing, sawing up:* arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra] *saw-shaped, serrated:* dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48: numi, *notched on the edge*, Tac. G. 5.

serro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to saw, saw up:* pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small saw:* Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2.

serta, ae, *f.* for sertum, *a garland:* Prop. in Charis. p. 83 P.

serta Campanica, or simply **serta,** ae, *f. a plant, called also* melilotos, *q. v.:* Cato R.R. 107. Also called, sertula Campana: Plin. 21, 9, 29.

sertātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sero] *wreathed, garlanded:* caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

sertŭla Campana, v. 2. serta.

sertum, i, *n.* [1. sero] *a wreath of flowers, garland:* roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88. Usu. *plur.:* coronae, serta, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 58: Cat. 6, 8: Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*

sertus, a, um, *Part.* [1. sero].

sĕrum, i, *n.* (seru, Charis. p. 23 P.) *the watery part of curdled milk, whey:* Plin. 11, 41, 96: Virg. G. 3, 406: Tib. 2, 3, 16. **II.** Transf. of other things, *the watery part, serum:* of resin: Plin. 16, 12, 23: of semen: Cat. 80, 8. [Prob. akin to Sans. *sâra*, "aqua," and Gr ὀρός.]

sērum, i, *n.* [serus] *a late time, late hour* (of the day or night): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21: extrahebatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48. *Absol. a late hour* of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. Aug. 17: in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11.

sērus, a, um, *adj. late:* sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: sera nocte, Prop. 1, 3, 10: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82: hiems, Liv. 32, 28: anni, *ripe years, age*, Ov. M. 6, 29: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138: posteritas, id. Pont. 1, 4, 24: eruditio, quam Graeci ὀψιμαθίαν appellant, Gell. 11, 7: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 10. *Comp.:* serior mors, Cels. 2, 6 *med.:* senectus, Mart. 5, 6: serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3. *Sup.:* successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, *ripening the latest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16. (ii) Poet. for the *adv.* sero, of one who does anything late: serus in coelum redeas, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire convivam, *late in the day*, id. S. 2, 7, 33: (me) arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297. With *gen.:* o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21: belli serus, Sil. 3, 255. With *inf.:* cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5, 35. (iii) *Neut. sing.* and *plu.* adverb.: nec sera comantem Narcissum tacuissem, Virg. G. 4, 122: (noctua) sedens serum canit, *late in the night*, id. Aen. 12, 864. **II.** *too late:* ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1: neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, Quint. 12, 1, 31: Antiates serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5: redit Alcidae jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras conditiones pacis tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: quum tandem ex somno surrexissent, id quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandis absumpserant, *which*

was too late, Liv. 33, 48: dum deliberamus, quaudo incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3. (ii) Poet. for the adverb: tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, Virg. Aen. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. H. 17, 107: auxilia ciere, Val. Fl. 3, 562. [Akin to Sans. *sâya*, "vespera."] (Hence Fr. *soir.*)

serva, ae, *f.* [servus] *a female slave:* servae sint istae an liberae? Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 62: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47: serva Brisëis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3.

servābĭlis, e, *adj.* [servo] *that can be kept* or *preserved:* uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40. ‖. *that can be saved* or *rescued:* caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servans, antis, *Part.* [servo]. ‖. Adj. *keeping, observing:* with *gen.:* Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg Aen. 2, 427.

servātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an observance:* mea perpetua servatio, Ps. Plin. Ep. 10, 121.

servātŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who attends to, a watcher, observer:* Olympi, Lucan. 8, 171: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, *watcher, prowler*, Stat. Th. 3, 352. ‖. Esp. *a preserver, deliverer, saviour: Ba.* An tu veneficus? *Co.* Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (*opp.* perditor), Cic. Planc. 36 *fin.:* Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 685: mei capitis, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50: mundi, Prop. 4, 6, 37: also, *an epithet of Jupiter* = Σωτήρ: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74. **2.** With abstract words, *an observer, fulfiller* (poet.): rigidi honesti, Lucan. 2, 389: foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

servātōrĭum, φυλακτήριον, *a magazine*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (Hence It. *serbatojo.*)

servātrix, īcis, *f.* [servo] *she that keeps* or *preserves, a* (female) *saviour, deliverer:* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16: Ov. M. 7, 50: *an epithet of goddesses*, Inscr.: pectoris, *protectress, guardian*, Stat. Th. 12, 606. ‖. With an abstract word, *an observer, fulfiller:* convenientiae, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 15.

servĭa, ae, v. seriva.

servicŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [servus] *a little slave:* Tert. Idol. 10.

servīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile:* serviles nuptiae, Pl. Cas. prol. 68: vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: indoles, Liv. 1, 5: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 11, 2: literae, *the lower branches of learning* (opp. to liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. an. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19 *fin.:* tumultus, *the servile war*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: terror, *dread of a servile insurrection*, Liv. 3, 16: manus, *a band of slaves*, Hor. Epod. 4, 19: de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, *like slaves*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14. *Neutr. adv.:* servile gemens, *slavishly*, Claud. B. G. 364. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

servīlĭter, *adv. slavishly, servilely:* ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: Tac. H. 1, 36: saevire, Flor. 1, 23.

servĭo, īvi or ii, ītum (*past imperf.* servibas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 50; *futur.* servibo, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45), 4. *v. n.* [servus] *to be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service: Ha.* Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? *Ps.* Nunc quidem etiam servio, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 16: in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv. 34, 50: an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solverit, jubet, servus sit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: servire liberaliter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: servire juste, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: vincti per centum annos servistis, Liv. 39, 37: servit vetus hostis Cantaber, sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21. With *dat.:* justum est, tuus tibi servus tuo arbitratu serviat, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 71: lenoni, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 33: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8 *fin.* With *apud:* hoc pacto apud te serviam, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 12: si quis apud nos servisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182. With kindred *acc.:* qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, *qui servitutem servit*, Quint. 7, 3, 26: tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 12: quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29: Liv. 40, 18. With kindred *abl.* (only in Plaut.): neque herile negotium plus curat, quam si non servitute serviat, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 2. ‖. In gen. with *dat.* of object: *to be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to serve for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, accommodate; to have respect to,* or *care for; to consult, accommodate oneself to,* etc.: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, id. Truc. 1, 2, 25: ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: servire populo, ib. 4 *fin.:* cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep. 1, 34: aetati hujus, id. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.:* amori aliorum flagitiosissime, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: auribus alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: bello, id. B. G. 7, 34: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep. 1, 4: compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 *fin.:* gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.:* vel honori multorum vel periculo, id. Brut. 69, 242: iracundiae, id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52 *fin.:* oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 *fin.:* posteritati, ib. 1, 15 *fin.:* rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: rumori, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14: utilitati salutique, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18: verbis praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63. *Pass. impers.:* ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327. With kindred *acc.:* ab ineunte adolescentia tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 21. **2.** In law, of buildings, lands, *etc. to be subject to certain burthens* or *services:* praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.:* aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67. Cf. Dig. 8, De servitutibus. (Hence, from *part.* serviens, It. *sergento;* Fr. *sergent*, Eng. *serjeant.*)

servĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [servus] *the condition of a slave* or *servant, slavery, servitude:* hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as your servant*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23: justum pati servitium, id. 41, 6: quum domus Assaraci Phthiam servitio premet, Virg. Aen. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99. **2.** Transf. in gen. *servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1: illi etiam tauros primum docuisse feruntur servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18. ‖. Meton. *servants, slaves* (collectively): ita nunc servitium 'st, *such are servants nowadays*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.:* coeptum esse in Sicilia moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 5, 4: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calonum servitiique tertia (pars), Vell. 2, 82: servitii decem millia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, ib. 1, 23. *Plur.:* servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic. Coel. 32, 78: operae facessant, servitia sileant, id. Flacc. 38 *fin.:* Sall. C. 24: Liv. 2, 10 **2** Transf.: sunt autem fuci quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

servītor, ōris, *m.* [servio] *a servant, servitor:* Auct. serm. ad fr. ap. Aug. 43.

servĭtrītĭus, a, um, *adj.* [servus tritus] *galled by slavery*, as a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 13.

servĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus] *slavery, servitude* (rare for servitus): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22.

servĭtus, ūtis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* servitutium, Dig. 8, 2, 32 *fin.*) [id.] *the condition of a* servus; *slavery, serfdom, servitude:* servitus est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subjicitur, Florent. Dig. 1, 5, 4: servitutem servire, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 31 (*v.* servio): quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: conditio servitutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit, fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30 mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off. 1, 23 *fin.:* servitutem perpessi, id. Phil. 8, 11: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34 *fin.:* servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25: Themistocles quum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Am. 12, 42. With *dat.:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *the serving of a rich man is hard in this respect*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12. ‖. Transf. in gen. *servitude, subjection:* nunquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7: in servitute atque in ditione Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, *in confinement*, Col. 8, 12: hujus officii tanti servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic Planc. 30 *fin.:* ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9 **2.** In law, *liability of lands, houses etc., to certain burthens* or *services* (v Smith's Ant. 1030): servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt hae: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: servitutis putat aliquid specus habituros, id. Att. 15, 26. **3.** Meton. *slaves, servants* (collectively): adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, servitus crescit nova, i. e. *lovers*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 18.

servo, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* servasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 71: Cato R. R. 141, 3), 1. *v. a. to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect*, etc.: *Ph.* Perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Immo servo et servatum volo, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 56: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C 2, 41: aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3: si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10: di te servassint (mihi), Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 64: Graeciae portus per se (*i. e.* Themistoclem) servatos, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70: urbem insulamque Caesari, ib. 2, 20: rem suam, Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69. Sabinus vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *keeping, retaining*, Virg. Aen 7, 179: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.:* se integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30: omnia mihi integra, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17. Poet. with *inf.:* infecta sanguine tela conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188. *Absol.: So.* Perii, pugnos ponderat. *Me.* Quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? *So.* Servaveris, *you would save me*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157. **2.** *to uphold, keep, retain, observe*, etc.: imperium probe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 7: ordines Caes. B. G. 4, 26 ordinem

laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 51: praesidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: vigilias, Liv. 34, 9: custodias, id. 33, 4: cursus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: intervallum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54: fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: justitiam, ib. 1, 13, 41: jura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: institutum militare, ib. 3, 75: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: illud quod deceat, id. Off. 1, 28: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: pacem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: aequam mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2. **3.** Esp. *to keep, lay up, reserve*: lectum Massicum, ib. 3, 21, 6: Caecuba centum clavibus, ib. 2, 14, 26: lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 23: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17. With *dat.*: quasdam res judicio voluntatique multitudinis, id. Rep. 1, 45: in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28: Jovis auribus ista (carmina) servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.

II. Transf. *to give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe.* With *acc.*: uxor scelesta me omnibus servat modis, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 5: iter alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Palinurus dum sidera servat, Virg. Aen. 6, 338: nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over, guarding*, Ov. M. 10, 383: vestibulum, Virg. Aen. 6, 556: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, Ov. M. 4, 647. With *subj.*: tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 60: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. 3, 36: ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, id. 39, 14. *Absol.*: *Eu.* Intus serva. *St.* Quippini ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? *keep watch*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 3: solus Sannio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 29: Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 59. **2.** Esp. in augury, *to observe* an omen: de coelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81: id. Vatin. 6: id. Att. 2, 16. **3.** *to keep to* a place; *to dwell in, inhabit* (poet.): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas esse hic et servare apud me, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: atria servantem postico falle clientem, ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. G. 4, 383. **4.** In law, servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *to get, obtain, receive*: Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 45 *fin.* (Hence It. *serbare.*)

servŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [servus] *a young female slave, servant-girl*: Cic. Att. 1, 12.

servŭlĭcŏla, ae, *f.* [servulus colo] *she that waits upon slaves, a slave's drab*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servŭlus (servol.), i, *m. dim.* [servus] *a young slave, servant-lad*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 100: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 56: Cic. Quint. 6, 27.

servus (-os), i, *m. a slave, servant, serf, serving-man*: Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: publici, *public slaves*, S. C. ap. Front. Aq. 100: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24: Liv. 9, 29. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, Cic. Verr. 1, 22. Proverb.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Capito in Fest. *s. v.* quot: cf. Sen. Ep. 47.

servus, a, um, *adj. slavish, servile, subject*: octo millia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, *i. e.* servi, Liv. 29, 29: Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales, id. 34, 58: civitas, id. 25, 31: serva manus, Ov. F. 6, 558: o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva aqua, *i. e.* servorum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26: servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9: omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall. H. 4, 12, p. 241, ed. Gerl. **II.** In law, of buildings, lands, *etc. liable to certain burthens or services*: libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.*: fundus, Cels. Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, Marc. ib. 8, 2, 35.

sēsăma, ae, *f.* = sesamum, *q. v.*: Col. 2, 7, 1: Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

sēsămĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σησάμινος, *of sesame, made from sesame*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

sēsămŏīdes, is, *n.* = σησαμοειδές, *a plant resembling sesame*, a term applied to various plants. (i) anticyrion, referred by Sprengel to Reseda mediterranea, Sibth.; by Daleschamps to Daphne Tatonraira, Linn. (ii) grano amaro, folio minore, referred to Astragalus sesamees, Linn., Reseda canescens, Linn., Passerina hirsuta, Linn., or, P. polygalifolia, Lapeyr.: Plin. 22, 25, 64: id. 25, 5, 21.

sēsămum (sisam.), i, *n.* = σήσαμον, *sesame* or *sesamum*, Sesamum orientale, Linn., an oily plant, a native of the East: Col. 2, 10, 18: id. 11, 2, 51: Pall. Sept. 7: Cels. 5, 15. **II.** sesamum silvestre, *another name for* cici, *the palma Christi, castor-oil plant*, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

sescennāris, e, *adj.* deriv. and signif. unknown: bovis sescennaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15.

sescuncĭa (sesconcia, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4563), ae, *f.* (*acc.* sesquuncem, Plin. 36, 25, 62) [sesqui uncia] *one and a half unciae, i. e. a twelfth and a half of a twelfth,* = *one eighth*: Cels. 5, 18, 28: Col. 8, 2, 7: Front. Aq. 26. Adject.: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 11.

sescuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [sescuncia] *containing a twelfth and a half of a twelfth*: crassitudo (mensae), *of an inch and a half*, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

sescuplex, ĭcis, v. sesquiplex.

sescuplus (sesquiplus), a, um, *adj.* [sesqui] *once and a half as much*: ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47: ratio, Censor. de die nat. 1.

sĕsĕlis, is, *f.* (seseli, *n.* Plin. 25, 8, 52) = σέσελις, *a plant, hartwort, seseli*, Seseli elatum, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sesquātus, a, um, *adj.* [sesqui]: numeri sesquati, perh. *two numbers, the greater of which is equal to the lesser, plus one half of the lesser*:

$$a = b + \frac{b}{2} : 12 = 8 + \frac{8}{2} :$$

Ter. Maur. de ped. p. 2417 P: Aug. de Mus. 1, 10, 17.

sesqui, *adv. num.* [perh. contr. from semis qui] *one half more, more by a half.* As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic. Or. 56, 188. Usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half.* Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐπι (in ἐπόγδοος, ἐπίτριτος, *etc.*), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. one and a half* (ἐπιδεύτερος): Cic. Tim. 7.

sesquĭ-cūlĕāris, e, *adj. containing a* culeus *and a half*: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

sesquĭ-cyăthus, i, *m. a* cyathus *and a half*: Cels. 6, 7, 2.

sesquĭ-dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj. of a digit and a half*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

sesquĭ-dĭgĭtus, i, *m. a digit and a half*: Vitr. 8, 6.

sesquĭ-hōra, ae, *f. an hour and a half*: Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

sesquĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n. a juger and a half*: Plin. 4, 8, 15.

sesquĭ-lībra, ae, *f. a pound and a half*: Cato R. R. 105: Col. 12, 36.

sesquĭ-mensis, is, *m. a month and a half*: Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ii, *m. a peck and a half*: Varr. R. R. [illegible] 3: Cic. Verr. 3, 92.

sesquĭ-ŏbŏlus, i, *m. an* obolus *and a half*: Plin. 26, 8, 46.

sesquĭ-octāvus, a, um, *num.* corresp. to the Gr. ἐπόγδοος, *containing one and an eighth*, or *nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight*: intervallum, Cic. Tim. 7.

sesquĭ-ŏpĕra, ae, *f. the work of a day and a half*: Col. 2, 12, 2.

sesquĭŏpus, ĕris, *n. the work of a day and a half*: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesquĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter: Cato R. R. 15, 2: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Mart. 7, 14. **II.** Fig. to denote excessive length, *half a yard long*: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verba, Hor. A. P. 97.

sesquĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj. a foot and a half long*: Plin. 9, 27, 43.

sequĭ-pes, pĕdis, *m. a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, *etc.*): Varr. R. R. 1, 43: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58: Mart. 8, 60.

sesqui-plāga, ae, *f.* lit. *a blow and a half*, i. e. *two blows*, either *of unequal force*, or *together producing too little effect*: Tac. A. 15, 67.

sesquiplāris, is, and **sesquĭplārĭus**, ii, *m.* [sesquiplex] *a soldier who received a ration and a half* as a reward for his bravery: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

sesqui-plex (sescuplex, Quint. 9, 4, 47), ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *once and a half as much*: sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, Cic. Or. 57, 193.

sesquiplĭcārĭus, ii, *m. i. q.* sesquiplaris: Hyg. Grom. *med.*

sesquiplus, a, um, v. sescuplus.

sesquĭ-tertĭus, a, um, *num.* corresp to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third*, or *four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic. Tim. 7.

sesquĭ-ŭlysses (sescŭlysses, Plin H. N. *praef.* § 24), for a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), *the title of a satire of Varro*: Non. 28, 12.

sesquunx, ncis, v. sescuncia.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo] *a seat, chair*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 56: App. M. 1, p. 112.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sitting, fit for sitting upon*: tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, *i. e. with a broad foot*, Pers. 5, 148: pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of plants, *low, dwarf*: genus lactucae, *growing low, spreading*, id. 19, 8, 38: Mart. 3, 47: folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140.

sessĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sitting, session, assembly*: deorum, *the council of the gods*, Vitr. 7 *praef. ad fin.*

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sitting*: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128. *Plur.*: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35. **2.** Meton. *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiorum, id. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2. **II.** Esp. *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying*: sessio Capitolina, id. Att. 14, 14: pigra sessio, App. M. 4. **2.** *a sitting, session*: for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.* Of a court: dies sessionum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.

sessĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to sit much* or *long* (rare): quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, *the posteriors*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

sessĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio] *a little meeting* or *company*: for conversation, *etc.*: sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo] *one who sits, a sitter* (rare): *in the theatre*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: *upon a horse, a rider*: Sen. Const. sap. 12 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 61. **II.** Esp. *one who dwells* in a place, *a resident*: sessores veteres urbis, Nep Cim. 2.

sessōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a seat, stool chair*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *med.* **II.** *a place of residence, a dwelling*: viperae hujus sessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

sessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sitting:* locus sessui, App. Flor. p. 353.

sestertiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sestertius] *worth but a sesterce; of little value:* homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

sestertiŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little sesterce:* sestertiolûm bis decies, *i. e. two million sesterces*, Mart. 1, 59.

sestertĭus, ii, *m.* (sometimes *pl.* sestertĭa, orum; *gen.* usu. sestertium, Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*) [contr. from semis tertius] (also written HS. *i. e.* II. and Semis, or for LL.S., *i. e.* libra, libra et Semis), prop. an adj. (*sc.* numus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. *the third is minus a half*, i. e. *two and a half, a sesterce*, a small silver coin, and at a later period also of brass, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing; afterwards about one farthing less. 1000 sestertii were equal, up to the time of Augustus, to 8*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and after that period to 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1042). The sestertius was the Roman unit in matters of account, answering the same uses as the English pound. Sums below 1000 are expressed by the numeral joined with the nom. or acc. plu. of sestertius: e. g. *centum sestertii.* Sums of 1000 and below 1,000,000 are expressed by the numeral with the nom. or acc. plu. of sestertius or sestertium (gen. pl.): e. g. *mille sestertii* or *sestertium:* or by the numeral with *sestertia*, with which millia must be understood, unless expressed. Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -ies with sestertium (gen. pl.), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: e. g. *decies sestertium* (gen. pl.) = *decies centena millia sestertium, a million.* Sestertius, employed in this manner, seems to be a collective noun meaning *a sum of sesterces.* There is no instance of sestertium in the singular meaning a sum of 1000 sesterces, as many modern writers state. (i) *Sums below* 1000: queritur Sicilia Verrem pro frumento in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegisse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 34, 2, 2: taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuria bini, id. 18, 13, 34 *fin.* (ii) *Sums above* 1000 *and below* 1,000,000: (a) with sestertius: mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9: duo millia sestertiorum, id. 3, 3, 13. (b) with sestertia (millia expressed): quadragena millia sestertia, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 *fin.:* duodena millia sestertia capere, ib. 3, 17, 3: qui sestertia numum quinque millia legaverat, Quint. 7, 6, 11. (c) with sestertia (millia understood), common in poets and later writers, rare in Cic.: dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem promittit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: Mart. 6, 20: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcena sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: sestertia dena, id. Verr. 3, 50: daturum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.:* dena sestertia, ib. 11, 7 *fin.* (iii) *Sums of* 1,000,000 *and upwards:* (a) with sestertium (gen. pl.): quum ei testamento sestertium millies relinquatur, *i. e.* millies centena millia sestertium, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: sestertium sexagies in publicum deposuerat, 6 *millions*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. (b) with sestertius: ut neque in sestertio vicies parum se splendide gesserit, neque in sestertio centies affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep. Att. 14: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, Liv. 45, 4: (C. Caesar) centies sestertio coenavit uno die, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

2. In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, *for a small sum, for a trifle:* Cic. Rab. Post. 17: C. Matienus damnatus sestertio numo veniit, Liv. Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.:* Val. Max. 8, 2, 3. (ii) Sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum*, Sol. 27 (40) *ad fin.* **II.** sestertium, ii, *n.* as a measure of dimension, *two and a half feet deep:* ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5.

set, v. sed, *ad init.*

sēta (saeta), ae, *f. a thick, stiff hair* of an animal, *a bristle* (usu. *plur.*): of a boar: Ov. M. 8, 428: of a porcupine: Claud. Hystr. 6: of a lion: Prop. 4, 9, 45: of a goat: Virg. G. 3, 312: of a horse: Val. Fl. 6, 71: ita quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 48. *Sing.:* seta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae setae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2: Virg. Aen. 7, 667. **2.** Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair: ib. 8, 266: Ov. M. 13, 850: Juv. 2, 11. Of the spiny leaves of coniferous trees: Plin. 16, 10, 18. **II.** Meton. *anything made of bristles; the leader of an angling-line:* Ov. Hal. 34: Mart. 1, 56: *a pencil:* Plin. 33, 7, 40. (Hence Fr. *saie.*)

sētănĭa, ae, *f.* and **sētănĭum** (-on), i, *n.* = σητανία and σητάνιον, *a kind of medlar:* Plin. 15, 20, 22: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Pl. Truc. 5, 16. **II.** setania, *a kind of onion:* Plin. 19, 6, 32. **III.** setanion, *a kind of bulb:* id. 19, 5, 30.

sētĭger (saet.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [seta gero] *having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly* (poet.): sus, Lucr. 5, 968: Virg. Aen. 12, 170: pecus, Ov. M. 14, 289: vestis, *of goats' hair*, Paul. Nol. Ep 49, 12. Subst.: setiger, *the bristle-bearer*, poet. for a boar: Ov. M. 8, 376: Mart. 13, 93.

sētōsus (saet.), a, um, *adj.* [seta] *covered with coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly:* aper, Virg. E. 7, 29: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61: pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, *made of goats' hair*, Prop. 4, 1, 25.

sētŭla (saet.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little bristle:* Arn. 7, 226.

seu, *adv.* v. sive.

sĕvērē, *adv. gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely:* graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: aestimatae lites, id. Mur. 20, 42: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 101: uti judicio, id. 1, 3, 4. *Comp.:* ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12: coërcere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3. *Sup.:* sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.

sĕvērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [severus] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity* either in a good or in a bad sense: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: severitas censoria, id. Pis. 4 *fin.:* censorum severitates, Gell. 4, 20: tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cic. Am. 18 *fin.:* si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, id. Mur. 31 *fin.:* judiciorum, *opp.* lenitas ac misericordia, id. Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuere, Auct. B. Alex. 48 *fin.:* nimia emendationis severitas, Quint. 2, 4, 10. **II.** Of things (rare): hac severitate aurium laetor, *this severity of taste*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: vitii, Plin. 13, 3, 4.

sĕvērĭter, *adv. seriously, severely:* Titin. in Non. 509, 33: App. M. 2, p. 126.

sĕvērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [severus] *gravity, austerity, severity* (for severitas): frontis, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 3: morum, App. M. 1, p. 113.

sĕvērus, a, um, *adj. serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanour, conduct, *etc.:* quam severus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 21: civis severus et gravis, Cic. Am 25, 95: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: agricolae, *hardened by toil*, Lucr. 5, 1356: Cures, Virg. Aen. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42: rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, vini pernicies et ad severos migrate, *the sober, temperate*, id. 27, 6: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: neque severus esse (potest) in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non vult, Cic. Manil. 13, 38: severissimos atque integerrimos judices, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30: (T. Manlius) acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31 *fin.:* ubi haec severus te palam laudaveram, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: Aristolaus e severissimis pictoribus fuit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.

2. *harsh, rough, rigid* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 6: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4, 11, 22.

II. Of things: severa fronte curas cogitans, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: Hor. A. P. 107: nox et noctis signa severa, Lucr. 5, 1189: Falernum, *rough, tart* (= austerum), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 9: animus, Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: judicia severa, id. Verr. 4, 59: Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6: paulo severior poena, Sall. C. 51: triste et severum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 30: severae Musa tragoediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere severis, id. A. P. 216: quod ego dixi per jocum, id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28. (ii) Adverbially: nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33. **2.** In a bad sense: severus uncus abest, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: amnem Cocyti metuet, Virg. G. 3, 37. Subst. *n.* with *gen.:* pelagi severa, Lucr. 5, 36: *Si.* Accurrite, ne se interimat. *Me.* Hau! voluisti istuc severum facere? *this horrible deed*, Pl. Cist. 3, 15. [*Sev-erus*, prob. from the same root as Sans. *sêv*, "venerari," and Gr. σέβομαι.]

sēvir or **sexvir** (in inscrr. commonly with numerals, VI. vir, $\overline{\text{IIIIII}}$ VIR), ri, *m.* [sex vir] *a member of a board* or *college of six men.* **1.** *one of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 732.

2. Augustalis, *a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus:* Petr. 30, 2.

sēvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [sevir] *pertaining to a* sevir: ludi, *of the equestrian sevirs*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6. Subst.: ordo sevirialium, *of the Augustan sexvirs*, Inscr Orell. *no.* 2229.

sēvĭrātus or **sexvĭrātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity of a* sevir: Petr. 71 12.

sē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call apart* or *aside, to call away to:* sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: herum, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 25: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Cal. 36: plebem in Aventinum, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, *should call a meeting of the people out of the city*, Liv. 7, 16: quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? *separate yourself*, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 13. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communi, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, subtracted*, Cic. Quint. 3 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to call off, separate, withdraw:* cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (*i. e.* Musis), Cat. 65, 2: animum ab aliqua re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: ab his non multo secus quam a poëtis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or. 20: quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? *takes counsel with himself alone*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex, *card. num. six:* sex minae, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 21: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: sex et nonaginta, ib.: sex et quinqueginta millia passuum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex millia peditum armati, Liv. 37, 40: inter bis sex famulas, Ov. M. 4, 220. [Cf. Sans. *shash*; Gr. ἕξ; Eng. *six.*] (Hence It. *sei.*)

sexāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni] *of* or *containing sixty:* fistula, *a pipe sixty quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aq. 54. ||. Esp. *sixty years old;* and Subst. *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian:* Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, Quint. 6, 3, 75: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3 *fin.* Men of sixty years of age were not admitted to vote in the septa, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence the proverb, sexagenarios de ponte, Varr. in Non. 523, 21 *sq.*

sexāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexaginta] *sixty each:* ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8: sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: for sexaginta: sexagena millia modium, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

sexāgēnī-quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. sixty-five each:* fistula sexagenumquinum, *i. e. sixty five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aq. 55.

sexāgēsĭes, v. sexagies.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sexaginta] *the sixtieth:* intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 2, 2, 7: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: post Leuctricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1 *fin.* Subst.: sexagesima denarii, *the sixtieth part*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, 24.

sexāgĭes (sexāgēsĭes, Mart. Cap. 6, 198), *adv. num. sixty times:* sestertium sexagies, *i. e. sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.

sexāginta, *num. card.* [sex] *sixty:* minae, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 32: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte dejecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: v. sexagenarius, *ad fin.:* quinque et sexaginta, Vell. 1, 6. ||. Transf. *an indefinitely large number:* limina, Mart. 12, 26.

sex-angŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus] *hexagonal:* Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. hexagonal:* cera, Ov. M. 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12.

sexātrus, uum, *f. plu.* [sex] *the sixth day after the Ides:* sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

sexcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexceni] *consisting of sex hundred:* cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

sexcēni (sescen.), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexcenti] *six hundred each:* Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sexcenas urnas vini praebuisse, Col. 3, 3, 2: numi, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1.

sexcentēni, ae, a, for sexceni, *six hundred each:* Col. 3, 9, 3: Suet. Claud. 32.

sexcentēsĭmus (sescent.), a, um, *num. ord.* [sexcenti] *the six hundredth:* anno sexcentesimo, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: anno Urbis sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

sexcenti (sescenti), ae, a, um, *num. card.* [sex centum] *six hundred:* sexcenti aurei numi Philippii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sexcentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10. ||. Transf. *any large number, any amount*, etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 62: venio ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2: sexcentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 48. Subst. *neutr. plur.:* sexcenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 41: Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 111.

sexcentĭes (sesc.), *adv. num.* [sexcenti] *six hundred times:* sexcenties HS. *six hundred times a hundred thousand*, i. e. *sixty millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Cic. Att. 4, 16: sestertium sexcenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: sexcenties vicies, Lampr. Comm. 15. ||. Transf. *an indefinitely large number of times:* suspirabo plus sexcenties in die, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 8.

sexcento-plāgus, i, *m.* [plāga] *a man of six hundred stripes:* nisi cotidianus sequiopus confeceris, sexcentoplago nomen indetur tibi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex annus] *six years old:* herus, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sexennĭum, ii, *n.* [sexennis] *a period of six years, six years:* puer subripitur sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Pl. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hic sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7.

sexĭes, *adv. num. six times:* hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43: hoc sexies ducendum est, *is to be multiplied by six*, Col. 5, 2 *fin.* ||. For sextum, *for the sixth time:* Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15 *fin.*

sexis, *n. indecl.* [sex] *the number six:* Mart. Cap. 7, 255. ||. *six* asses: id. 3, 80.

sexprīmi (also separately, sex primi), orum, *m. plu.* [sex primus] *a board* or *college of six magistrates in provincial towns:* Cic. N. D. 3, 30: *sing. a member of such a board:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3242.

sextā-dĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [sextus] *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion:* Tac. H. 3, 22.

sextānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *containing six* (in land-measuring): limes, *the sixth*, Auct. d. Limit. p. 239.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex] *a sixth part of an* as, or *of any unit:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: ex sextante heres institutus, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 30. **2.** Esp. as a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33: servus sextantis, *of very trifling value*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 9. **3.** Of weight: Plin. 26, 11, 74: Mart. 8, 71: with pondo, Scrib. Larg. 4. **4.** As a land-measure, *the sixth part of a juger:* Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: Col. 5, 1, 10. **5.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi: Mart. 5, 64: Suet. Aug. 77. ||. Among mathematicians, *the sixth part of the number six*, as the numerus perfectus, *one:* Vitr. 3, 1.

sextantālis, e, *adj.* [sextans] *containing a* sextans: fusi, *two inches thick*, Vitr. 10, 6.

sextantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing a* sectans: asses, *worth only the sixth part of the former* asses (after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13.

sextārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [sextarius, *no.* II.] *a small liquid measure:* Augustus in Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextārĭus, ii, *m.* [sextus] *the sixth part* of a measure, weight, *etc.:* Plin 24, 4, 10: Fest. *s. v.* publica pondera. ||. Esp. as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* congius, about *a pint:* Cato R. R. 13, 3: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: Hor. S. 1, 1, 74. **2** As a dry measure, *the sixteenth part of a* modius: Col. 2, 9 *ad fin.:* Plin. 18, 13, 35. (Hence It. *sestiere;* Fr. *setier.*)

sextīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sixth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): mense sextili, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.:* Sextili mense caminus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19: Calendis Sextilibus, Liv 3, 6. **2.** Subst. *m. the month of August:* Cic. Fam. 10, 26: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: (afterwards in accordance with a senatusconsultum, called Augustus, in honour of the emperor of that name: *v.* Macr. S. 1, 12)

sexto, *adv. six times:* lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 17.

sextŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sextus] (sc. pars) *the sixth part of an* uncia, and accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, *to one thirty-sixth of his property*, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.* As a land measure: Col. 5, 1, 9.

sextus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sex] *the sixth:* sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 9. ||. *Neutr. adv.* sextum, *for the sixth time:* Gell. 10, 1 *ad fin.:* sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

sextus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. the sixteenth:* sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: sextus decimus (locus), id. Inv. 1, 56: sexta decima legio, Tac. A. 1, 37: sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6: and in one word: post sextumdecimum annum, *the sixteenth*, Liv. 30, 19.

sexŭālis, e, *adj.* [sexus] *pertaining to sex, sexual:* manus, *i. e. of a woman*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

sex-ungŭla, ae, *f. six-claws:* of a rapacious prostitute: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 57.

sexus, ūs, *m.* (**sĕcus**, *indecl. n.*) *a sex*, male or female: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11: feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: liberi sexus virilis, Suet. Aug. 101: ib. 31: id. Cal. 8: Tac. A. 16, 10. *Plur.:* (συνεζευγμένον) jungit diversos sexus, Quint. 9, 3, 63: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18 *fin.* (ii) Form secus: used by best writers depending upon another subst. expressed or understood: liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, where virile secus is in the *acc.* case, equivalent to virilis sexus in the *gen.*, *ten thousand freemen of the male sex*, Liv. 26, 47: majorum ejus virile ac muliebre secus, id. 31, 44: multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. H. 5, 13: id. A. 4, 62: athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes summovit, Suet. Aug. 44: filiolam ego unam habui . . . . virile secus nunquam ullum habui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 19. **2.** Transf. Of plants and minerals. Plin. 13, 4, 7: id. 12, 14, 32. (ii) *the sexual organs:* id. 22, 8, 9. [Prob. from *seco;* hence *secus* or *sexus*, that which gives rise to separation or distinction, since sex is the chief distinction among animals.]

sexvir, v. sevir.

sī (orig. but obsolete form, sei) [akin to εἰ], *if: a conj.* employed to connect the conditional clause in hypothetical propositions. Constr.: in *recta oratio* when the hypothesis relates to an event either actually *unknown*, or treated by the speaker as if it were so, with *indic.*, since in this case it is *possible* that the hypothesis is in accordance with the fact, and is accordingly assumed to be so. but when the hypothesis relates to a past or present *known* event, or to a future one regarded as known, with the *subj.*, because such propositions are mere intellectual conceptions, since the event must be *conceived of* as different from the actual fact, otherwise the proposition would be a positive statement, and not an hypothesis at all. It is always foll. by the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua.* |. With indicative: si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, ib. 1, 18: si populus plurimum potest, ib. 3, 14: si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, id. Fam. 7, 23: ea si erant, magnas habebas omnibus dis gratias, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 17: si quis antea mirabatur, Cic. Sest. 1: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, id. Rep. 1, 23: si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse, ib. 2, 12 *fin.:* si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.:* si quid sceleste fecit, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 27: si quisquam fuit umquam remotus ab inani laude, Cic Fam. 15, 4: alte spectare si voles, id. Rep. 6, 23: si me audietis, ib. 1, 19: si mutuas non potero, certum est sumam tenore, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, ib. 2, 1 *fin.*: quod si tenere et consequi potuero, ib. 1, 46: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: si quis oriente Canicula natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est: si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12. **3.** With *quod*: *and if, but if*: quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est? id. Or. 16, 51: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Am. 7.

II. With subjunct.: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 2: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, Cic. Rep. 1, 5 *fin.*: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Am. 3: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. Rep. 2, 22: si injuriam faxit alteri, viginti quinque aeris poenae sunto, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tum magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Am. 7 *fin.* **2.** With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if*: ac si venissem, id. Att. 5, 13. **3.** To express a wish: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat! Virg. Aen. 6, 187: o si ebullit patrui, praeclarum funus, Pers. 2, 10.

III. With the verb understood: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Am. 2, 9: educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exsulem esse, id. Fam. 7, 3: si nihil aliud, or, si aliud nihil, Liv. 2, 43, 8: id. 45, 37: Curt. 4, 28: intelliges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbitatem et, si forte, raro literarum missarum indiligentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. **IV.** Transf. in clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with num: *if, whether, if perchance*: ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Pl. Cist. 3, 5, 4: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, id. Men. 1, 2, 33: satis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam esse velit urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 110: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 26: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Pl. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: Helvetii nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, id. 1, 8. Elliptically, to denote an attempt: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, *to try*, ib. 6, 29: fame et inopia adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, ib. 7, 20: Liv. 42, 67. (Hence It. *se.*)

sĭāgŏnes, um, *m. plu.* = σιαγόνες, *the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

sĭāgŏnītae, arum, *m. plu.* = σιαγονῖται, i. q. siagones: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

sibe, for sibi, v. sui.

sībĭlātrix, īcis, *adj. f.* [sibilo] *hissing, whistling*: Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

sībĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hissing, whistling*: Coel. Aur. Auct. 2, 27.

sībĭlo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilus]. **I.** Neutr. *to hiss, to whistle*: (serpens) sibilat ore, Virg. Aen. 11, 754: Ov. M. 4, 589: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 72. Of things: illud (ferrum igne rubens) stridet, et in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: stridor rudentum sibilat, *whistles*, Sil. 17, 258: aura, Lucan. 2, 698. **II.** Act. *to hiss at, hiss down*: Cic. Att. 2, 19: populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. (Hence Fr. *siffler.*)

sībĭlus, i, *m.* (*abl.* sibilu, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 715 P. *Plur.* in the poets, sībĭla, orum) [a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31: Auct. Her. 4, 31] *a hissing, whistling*: (arbor) loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat. 4, 12: venientis sibilus austri, Virg. E. 5, 82: sibilo dare signum, Liv. 25, 8: (boves) sibilo allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2. *Plur.*: cava per calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5, 1381: pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785: serpens horrenda sibila misit, ib. 3, 38. **II.** Esp. *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off*: sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65. Usu. *plur.*: e scena sibilis explodi, id. Rosc. Com. 11: aliquem sibilis consectari, id. Att. 2, 18: crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 *ext.* (Hence Fr. *siffle.*)

sībĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sibilus] *hissing, whistling* (poet.): colla colubrae, Virg. G. 3, 421: ora (anguium), id. Aen. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

sĭbīna or **sĭbȳna**, ae, *f.* = σιβύνη, *a kind of hunting-spear*: Enn. Ann. 7, 115.

sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. *s. v.*: cf. persibus.

sĭbylla (sibulla) ae, *f.* = σίβυλλα, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl*: Varr. in Lact. 1, 6: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 23: has (literas), credo, nisi sibylla legerit, interpretari alium potesse neminem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

sĭbyllīnus (sibullin. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2276), a, um, *adj.* [sibylla] *pertaining to a sibyl, sibylline*: libri, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Cic. Verr. 4, 49: Liv. 5, 13: vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*: versus, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: Hor. Carm. S. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sĭbȳna, ae, v. sibina.

sīc (sicce, like hicce, ecce, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 12), *adv.* [of the same root as *hic*, the *s* and *h* being interchanged] *in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus*: sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: illa, quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: rex est creatus L. Tarquinius: sic enim suum nomen ex Graeco nomine inflexerat, id. Rep. 2, 20: haec inter eos fit honesta certatio. Sic et utilitates ex amicitia maximae capientur, id. Am. 9, 32: hunc inter pugnas compellat Servilius sic, *thus, as follows*, Enn. Ann. 7, 112: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17. As the pronom. representative of a depend. clause: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, Cic. Rep. 6, 24. **II.** Esp. in comparisons, usu. with *ut* or other *conjj.*: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Am. 6, 22: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69: (Graecas literas senex) sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. de Sen. 8 *fin.*: ego sic nihil exspecto, quomodo Paulum, primum sententiam dicentem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. **2.** to denote degree: (i) a very high degree, *so, so much, to such a degree*: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: ipse mea legens sic afficior interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, id. Am. 1, 4: repente ex omnibus partibus advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non abstinerent, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. (ii) a low degree, mediocrity, facility, *etc. so, so-so, tolerably*, etc.: *Da.* Quid paedagogus ille? quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95: sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14: mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, *so, so easily*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4. **3.** to denote quality, *so, of such sort, such*: *Am.* Satin tu sanus es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic sum: si placeo, utere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 43: sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: Laelius sapiens, sic enim est habitus, *as such*, id. Am. 1 *fin.* **4.** to denote assent, *just so, precisely, yes*: *Ph.* Itane patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abisse? *Ge* Admodum. *Ph.* Phanium relictam solam? *Ge.* Sic, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 2: *S.* Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes? *L.* Mihi vero sic placet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. **5.** In protestations or wishes, like the Greek οὕτως, *so, so truly, so surely*, etc. (poet.): quoque minus dubites, sic has deus aequoris artes adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 868: sic umbrosa tibi contingant tecta, Priapi! Tib 1, 4, 1: sic te diva potens Cypri, sic fratres Helenae ventorumque regat pater, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos, sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae, Virg. E. 9, 30.

sīca, ae, *f.* [akin to seco] *a curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 32: Mart. 3, 16. **2.** Meton. *assassination, murder*: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36. **II.** Transf. *the edge of a boar's tusk*: cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

sīcārĭus, i, *m.* [sica] *an assassin, murderer*: per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12. vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: Hor. S. 1, 4, 4: jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, *of assassination*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: quaestio inter sicarios, id. Cluent. 53, 147: inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: in exercenda de sicariis quaestione, Suet. Caes. 11.

siccābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sicco] *drying*. Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, *no.* 138.

siccānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus] of soil, *dry, of a dry nature*: genus prati (*opp.* riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3. *Neutr. plur. absol.*: de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, id. 2, 2, 4.

siccānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of plants *dry, of a dry nature*: ulmi (*opp.* riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 19.

siccārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for drying* or *keeping dry*: canistra, *stands for wine-cups*, Serv. Virg. Aen 1, 706.

siccātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sicco] *a drying*. Plin. 34, 13, 33.

siccātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drying*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

siccātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drying*: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

siccĕ, *adv.* [sic with the demons. suffix ce] *thus, so*: Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 12.

siccē, *adv. dryly*: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2. **II.** Fig.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est, quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. Gen 4, 12.

siccesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [siccus] *to grow* or *become dry, to dry up*: Cels. 7, 7, 15: Plin. 18, 34, 77 *fin.*

siccĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus facio] *drying*: vis aëris, Macr. S. 7, 16.

siccĭnĕ, *adv.* [sicce, with the interrog. suffix ne] a demonstr. interrog. particle, *thus? so?*: siccine hoc fit? foras aedibus me ejici? *is it thus I am served?* Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 1: cura te amabo; siccine immunda, obsecro, ibis? *will you go in this untidy state?* id. Cist. 1, 1, 115: Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 6: Cat. 64, 132: App. M. 3, p. 397.

siccĭtas, ātis, *f.* [siccus] *dryness*: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 18: uvae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315. Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: siccitates paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38. **2.** Of the weather, *dryness, drought*: siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit: sex menses nunquam pluisse memor-

lae proditum est, Liv. 40, 29: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Plur.*: frumentum in Gallia propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: Quint. 11, 3, 27. **3.** Of the human body, *freedom from gross humours*; opp. to rheum, catarrh, *etc. firmness, solidity*: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufflatoque corpore essent, Varr. in Non. 395, 7: adde siccitatem quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu, adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99. **II.** Fig.: isti (magistri) quum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, quum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: orationis siccitas, *dryness, want of ornament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. *sécheresse.*)

sicco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** Act. *to make dry, to dry up*: venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 391: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 82: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5: aliquid ad lunam, Plin. 22, 11, 36: retia litore, Ov. M. 11, 362: vellera, Virg. E. 3, 95: veste cruores, id. Aen. 4, 687: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 23: Quint. 11, 1, 6: genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148: paludes, *to drain*, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: Suet. Caes. 44: fluvios, Ov. M. 2, 257: palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48: agri siccati, *drained lands*, Suet. Claud. 20: dea sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. M. 6, 341. Poet.: ovis ubera, *to suck dry, exhaust*, Virg. E. 2, 42: distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: distentas siccant pecudes, Lucan. 4, 314: siccata ovis, *drained, milked*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, *to drain, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: cadis siccatis, id. Od. 1, 35, 27: quum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset ore, *to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses*, i. e. *to be a great poet*, Mart. 8, 70. **2.** Esp. *to dry* or *heal up* a humour: ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13: suppurata, id. 36, 17. 28 *fin.*: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33: ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphis, Virg. Aen. 10, 834. **II.** Neutr. *to become dry, get dry* (rare): ubi pluerit et siccaverit, Cato R. R. 112, 2: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, Apic. 3, 18. (Hence Fr. *sécher.*)

siccŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus oculus] *dry-eyed*: genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj. dry*: siccum et sine humore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66: genae, Prop. 4, 11, 80: and transf.: siccus aerumnas tuli, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: urna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4, 10, 12: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50: sicci stimulabant sanguinis enses, *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (*i. e.* ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, *that do not set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: aquae, *snow*, Mart. 4, 3: vox. *dried with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278. (ii) Subst. siccum, i, *n.* and *plur.* sicca, orum, *dry land, a dry place*: donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. Aen. 10, 301: in sicco, *on the shore*, Prop. 3, 10, 6: Liv. 1, 4: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusus nobis spiritus volucribus convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: arundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66. **2.** Esp. of the weather, *dry, without rain*: sive annus siccus est, seu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib. 1, 4, 6: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 20: coelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31: ventus, id. 2, 47, 18: nubes, *i. e. without rain*, Lucan. 4, 331. **3.** Of the body, *dry*; opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, *etc. firm, solid, vigorous*: (mulier) sicca, succida, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 192: corpora sicciora cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora graciliora siccioraque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65. **4.** *dry, thirsty*: nimis diu sicci sumus, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 41: siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26: Hor. S. 2, 2, 14. Hence (ii) Transf. *abstemious, temperate, sober*: *Art.* Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem. *Pa.* At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes, madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7: *opp.* vinolentus, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88: Sen. Ep. 18: Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: id. Od. 4, 5, 39. **II.** Fig.: (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, *firm, solid*, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202: Quint. 2, 4, 6. **2.** *dry, insipid, jejune*: siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, id. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unprepared*, Suet. Gramm. 4: medullae, *void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12, 17: puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686. [*Sic-cus* from the same root as Sans. *sush*, "siccari;" Erse. *sioc*, "frost."]

sīcĕlĭcon, i, *n.*=σικελικόν, *a plant, called also* psyllion, *flea-wort*, Plantago Psyllium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

sīcĕra, *n.*=σικερα, *a kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink*: Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Lev. 10, 9: Hier. Ep. 52, 1. (Hence It. *sidro, cidro*; Sp. *sidra*; Fr. *cidre*; Eng. *cider.*)

sĭcĭlĭcissĭto, 1. *v. n.* [Siculi] *to imitate Sicilian manners*: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Pl. Men. prol. 12.

sīcīlĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sicilis] *a small sickle*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125. (Hence It. *cincel*; Sp. *sizel*; Fr. *ciseau.*)

sīcĭlĭcus (siciliquus, and in inscrr. also designated by ͻ, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2537), i, *m.* [seco] *the fourth part of an* uncia, or *forty-eighth part of an* as: quum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2. **2.** Esp. as a measure of length, *a quarter of an inch*: Front. Aq. 28: Plin. 13, 15, 29. As a measure of land, *one forty-eighth of a* jugerum: Col. 5, 1, 9. As a weight, *two drachms*: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 20. As a measure of time, *the forty-eighth part of an hour*: Plin. 18, 32, 75. As a copper coin, *two drachms*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2854. **II.** Transf. (from its figure) in the later grammarians, *a comma*: Mar. Victor. p. 2467 P. Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, AN'IVS, LVCVL'VS, MEM'IVS, SEL'A, SER'A, AS'ERES): id. p. 2456 ib. [Prob. the same as Osc. *ziculus*: v. Donaldson, Varr. 124.]

sīcīlĭmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [sicilis] *what is cut* or *mown with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off, *the after-math*: Cato R. R. 5 *fin.*

sīcīlĭo, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to cut* or *mow with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sīcīlis, is, *f.* [sica] *a cutting instrument, sickle*: Enn. Ann. 16, 6: sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

sĭcinnista, ae, *m.* = σικιννιστής, *one who performs the* sicinnis (a dance of Satyrs): Att. in Gell. 20, 3.

sĭcinnĭum, i, *n.* [σίκιννις] *a dance of Satyrs*: Gell. 20, 3.

siclus, i, *m.* [a Hebrew word] *a shekel* (a Hebrew coin): Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

sīcŭbī, *adv.* [si and cubi, the orig. form of ubi] *if in any place, if any where, wheresoever*: sicubi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicubi inciderit, id. Att. 15, 29: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41: sicubi artiora erant, Tac. Agr. 37: ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? Nusquam. Ac sicubi esset, Cic. Balb. 14: Virg. G. 3, 332: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, Suet. Cal. 3: sicubi loco cessum, Liv. 7, 13: per litora passim diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim saxa, petunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 677.

sīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sica] *a little dagger*; transf. of the penis: Cat. 67, 21.

sīcundĕ, *adv.* [si and cunde, the orig. form of unde] *if from any place* (rare): sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30 *fin.*: sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38: sicunde hostis appareat, Suet. Cal. 51.

sīc-ŭt and **sīc-ŭtī**, *adv. so as, just as, as*: sicut dixi, faciam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59: si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causa antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*: sicuti dixi prius, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 67: sicuti ego accepi, Sall. C. 6: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148. (ii) Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic: sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro re publica Quiritium, legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9: Caes. B. G. 6, 30. **2.** Without a verb: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Am. 2, 6: provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1: hunc, sicut omni vita, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur: familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.* (ii) Corresp. to ita, item, *etc.*: praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118. **II.** Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): nunc occasio'st faciundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 87. **2.** to confirm a statement, with esse, *as indeed it is* (*was*), *as it really is* (*was*): sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15: illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.* Less freq. with other verbs: quanquam in consuetudine quotidiana perspexisses, sicuti perspicies, id. Fam. 3, 10: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt, Liv. 25, 24. Strengthened with *revera*: apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Eum. 1. **3.** to introduce a comparison, *as it were*: ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: (natura) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26. **4.** To introduce an example, *as, as for instance*, etc.: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Curii, fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: Quint. 9, 3, 89: Suet. Aug. 56. **5.** *just, exactly*, usu. with esse: sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. M. 5, 601: sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus, Stat. Th. 7, 820. Suet. Claud. 34: Just. 14, 4. Less freq. with another verb: praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, Suet. Claud. 9. **6.** *as if, just as if*=quasi (rare): sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, Sall. C. 31: sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, id. J. 60.

sĭcŭti, v. sicut.

sĭcyŏs agrĭos = σίκυος ἄγριος, *wild cucumber* or *gourd;* prob. a variety of Cucurbita Pepo, Linn.: App. Herb. 113.

sīdĕrālis, e, *adj.* [sidus] *pertaining to the stars, sidereal:* scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50: difficultas, *astronomy,* id. 18, 24, 56.

sīdĕrātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sideratio] *planet-struck, blasted, palsied:* jumenta, Veg. 5, 34.

sīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sideror] *a configuration of stars, a constellation:* Firm. Math. 4, 13 *fin.* ‖. *a disease produced by a constellation, a blast:* of plants, *a blight:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 *sq.:* of animals, *a numbness, palsy:* Marc. Empir. 20.

sīdĕrātus, a, um, v. sideror.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus] *pertaining to the stars, starry* (poet.): coelum, Ov. M. 10, 140: arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21: sedes, Virg. Aen. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31: dea, *i. e. Nox,* Prop. 3, 20, 18: aethra, Virg. Aen. 3, 586: ignes, *the stars,* Ov. M. 15, 665: conjux, *i. e. Ceyx* (as the son of Lucifer), ib. 11, 445: Pedo, *who discoursed of the stars,* id. Pont. 4, 16, 6: siderea qui temperat omnia luce (sol), Stat. S. 4, 269: deus, *the sun,* Mart. 12, 60: colossus, *dedicated to the sun,* id. Spect. 2. ‖. Transf. *heavenly, divine:* arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, *of gods,* Val. Fl. 7, 166. 2. In gen. *bright, glittering, shining, excellent,* etc.: Venus sidereos diffusa sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104: artus (Veneris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 167: ministri, Mart. 10, 66: vates Maro, *brilliant, divine,* Col. 10, 434.

sĭdērĭon, ii, *n.* = σιδήριον, *v.* sideritis, (iv) and (v): Plin. 25, 4, 15: id. 26, 14, 87.

sĭdērītēs, ae, *m.* = σιδηρίτης, *a loadstone, magnet:* Plin. 36, 16, 25. ‖. *a kind of diamond:* id. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

sĭdērītĕsis, is, *f.* [σιδηρῖτις] *a plant, also called* heliotropium, q. v.: App. Herb. 49 (*al.* sideritis).

sĭdērītis, is, *f.* = σιδηρῖτις, a name applied to various plants. (i) *a kind of helxine* = Parietaria officinalis, Linn. *wall-pellitory,* Plin. 22, 17, 19. (ii) panaces heracleon, v. Achillea: id. 25, 5, 19. (iii) quadrato cauli, *etc.* = Stachys heraclea, Linn. ib. (iv) foedi odoris = Phellandria mutellina, Linn. ib. (v) folio filicis = acc. to Sprengel Sanguisorba officinalis, Linn.; but acc. to others Scrophularia lucida, Sibth. ib. (vi) folio latissimo = Chenopodium scoparium, Linn. ib. ‖. *a precious stone:* id. 37, 10, 67.

sĭdērŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.* = σιδηροποίκιλος, *a variety of* sideritis (*q. v.*) found in Æthiopia: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sīdĕror, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sidus] *to be planet-struck, to be sun-struck,* i. q. sidere afflari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatilium silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63: sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39.

sīdĕrōsus, ἀστροπλήξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sīdo, sīdi, 3. *v. n.* [same root as sedeo] *to sit down; to settle, alight:* quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 203: canes sidentes, *sitting down,* Plin. 10, 63, 87. 2. Of things, *to sink down, settle:* sidebant campi, Lucr. 5, 493: in tepida aqua gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54: gummi in aqua sidit, ib. § 121: cave lectica sidat, *be set down,* Prop. 4, 8, 78: prius coelum sidet inferius mari, Hor. Epod. 5, 79. ‖. Esp. *to sit fast; to remain sitting, lying,* or *fixed:* mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, *can hold,* Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: secures sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *remain lying,* Prop. 4, 3, 31. 2. Naut. *t. t. to stick fast, be stranded:* veniat mea litore navis servata, an mediis sidat onusta vadis, id. 3, 14, 30: ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45: Tac. A. 1, 70: Nep. Chabr. 4. 3. *to sink down, to sink out of sight:* non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9, 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling* or *melting down,* Lucan. 7, 791. (ii) Fig.: vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sidentis, *sinking,* Sen. Const. sap. 2: sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 16, 20: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

sīdus, ĕris, *n. a star, a group of stars, a constellation* (usu. *plur.*): sunt stellae quidem singulares; sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: signis sideribusque coelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.:* Arcturi sidera, Virg. G. 1, 204: caprae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: solis, *i. e.* sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: Caes. B. G. 6, 14. *Sing. a constellation, a star:* Baccho placuisse coronam, ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346: of the Vergiliae: Liv. 21, 35: of Saturn: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 *sq.:* Juv. 6, 569: of Venus: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36: of the Moon: id. 2, 9, 6: of the Sun: Tib. 2, 1, 47: sidus utrumque, *the rising and setting sun,* poët. Petr. 119, 2: also, *the sun and moon:* Plin. 7, 13, 10, § 56 and 57. ‖. Transf. *the sky, the heavens:* (Juppiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63. 2. *a great height* (poet.): Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2, 17: Mart. 8, 36: Virg. G. 2, 427. (ii) Fig. *the height* of fame, fortune, success, *etc.:* quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36: cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Virg. E. 9, 29: usque ad sidera notus, ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, *to walk upon the stars* (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43. 3. *night:* exactis sideribus, id. 1, 3, 38: Juv. 5, 22. 4. *anything bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful,* etc.: oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14: sidere pulcrior ille, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 21: Stat. S. 3, 4, 26. 5. *ornament, pride, glory:* o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2: Col. 10, 96: as a term of endearment: Suet. Cal. 13 *fin.* 6. *season;* also *climate, weather,* etc.: quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, Virg. G. 1, 1: hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. Aen. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70: sub sidere nostro, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae, *regions,* Virg. Aen. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm,* Ov. M. 5, 281: triste sidus Minervae (raised by Minerva), Virg. Aen. 11, 260: sidus confectum, *the end of weather* (*occasioned by a constellation*), Plin. 16, 23, 36. 7. In allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny:* pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9: sidere afflari, *to be panic-struck* or *sun-struck,* ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41: subito fias ut sidere mutus, Mart. 7, 92: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: o sidere dextro edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36.

siem, sies, *etc.*, v. sum, *ad init.*

sĭgilla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* (*sing.* sigillum volkani, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357) [signum] *little figures* or *images:* apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Plin. 36, 24, 59: also woven or wrought in: Ov. M. 6, 86. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.* 2. Meton. (poet.) *a seal:* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3. ‖. In the *sing.* for signum: *a sign, mark, trace:* Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

sĭgillārĭa, orum, ibus and iis, *n. plu.* [sigilla] *the little images presented on the* Sigillaria or last two days of the Saturnalia: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12. 2. *images of the gods:* adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or 12.

sĭgillārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [sigillaria] *a maker of images:* Inscr. Orell. no. 4280.

sĭgillārĭcĭus and **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *pertaining to sealing:* anulus, *a seal-ring, signet-ring,* Vop. Aur. 50. ‖. Subst. sigillaricia, orum, *n. plu. little images, i. q.* sigillaria: Spart. Hadr. 17.

sĭgillārĭus and **sĭgillātor**, for sigillariarius: Inscr.

sĭgillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures:* scyphi, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10: serica, Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 11: sal, *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed,* Prud. Hamart. 707.

sĭgillĭŏla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [id.] *little figures* or *images:* Arn. 6, 197.

sĭgillo, σφραγίζω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sĭgillum, i, v. sigilla.

sigla, orum, *n. plu.* [contr. from sigilla] *signs of abbreviation, abbreviations:* leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

sigma, ătis, *n.* = σίγμα (the Greek *letter sigma;* hence, from its more ancient form, C) *a semicircular couch* for reclining at meals: Mart. 10, 48: Lampr. Elag. 25. ‖. *a bathing-tub* of the same shape: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

signācŭlum, i, *n.* [signo] *a mark, sign:* corporis, *circumcision,* Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, *the sign of the cross,* Prud. Psych. 360. ‖. Esp *a seal, signet:* App. Flor. 2, p. 346.

signanter, *adv. expressly, clearly, distinctly* (for significanter): signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat act. 4.

signārĭus, ii, *m.* [signum] *a sculptor:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4282.

signatē, *adv. clearly, distinctly:* qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6. *Comp.:* explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6.

signātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [signo] *a marking, signing:* Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sealer signer; a witness to a will:* ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16: Suet. Aug. 33: Val. Max. 7, 7, 2. 2. *a witness to a marriage contract:* Juv. 10, 336. ‖. *a coiner:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3229.

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [signator] *pertaining to sealing:* anulus, *a seal-ring,* Val. Max. 8, 14, 4: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 74.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* [signo]. ‖. Adj.: *shut up, guarded, preserved:* signata sacra, Varr. in Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4, 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, *i. e. unharmed, intact, pure,* Lucil. in Non. 171, 6. 2. *plain, clear, manifest* (for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.

signĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [signum fero] *bearing signs, figures,* or *images* (poet.): puppis, *painted with images,* Lucan. 3, 558: crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337. ‖. Esp. *bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* aether, Lucr. 6, 481: coelum, Lucan. 7, 363: orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακὸς dicitur, *the zodiac,* Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Sen. Q. N. 7, 11: polus, Lucan. 3, 254: *absol.:* signifer Sen. Q. N. 7, 12: Vitr. 6, 1. ‖‖. Subst. in milit. lang. signĭfer, ĕri, *m. a standard-bearer, ensign:* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 6, 8: Ov. Am. 2, 12, 14 2. Transf. *a leader, head, chief,* etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.:* signifer juventutis, id. Sull. 12, 34: Suet. Ner. 26

signĭfex, icis, *m.* [signum facio] *an image-maker, carver, statuary:* App M. 2, p. 116: Arn. 6 199.

signĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [significo] *that has meaning, significative:* vox, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*

signĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* [significo]. ‖. Adj.: Of style, *expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id. 11, 1, 2: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61. Transf. of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21. *Comp.:* quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, id. 8, 2, 9. *Sup.:* significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15.

signĭfĭcanter, *adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically:* breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53: dicere, with ornate, id. 1, 7, 32. *Comp.:* apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49. *Sup.:* Ps. Quint. Decl. 247.

signĭfĭcantĭa, ae, *f.* [significo] *force, energy, significancy* of words: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121. ‖. In gen. *meaning, import, signification:* Tert. Res. Carn. 21: Lact. 4, 26.

signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *the making of a mark* or *sign;* hence, *an indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, sign, token,* etc.: gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9: ignibus significatione facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65. With a subjective *gen.:* ex significatione Gallorum, id. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.:* literarum, Cic. Manil. 3, 7. With objective *gen.:* voluntatis, id. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: adventus, ib. 6, 29: virtutis, Cic. Am. 14: valetudinis significationes, id. Div. 2, 59: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. With *acc.* and *inf.:* ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37. ‖. Esp. *a sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause:* populi judiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: Caes. B. C. 1, 86: *plur.:* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.:* Liv. 31, 15. **2.** Of the weather, *a sign, token, prognostic:* est et aquarum significatio: coeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem, Plin. 18, 35, 85 *sq.* **3.** In rhet. *significance, emphasis:* significatio est, quae plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: Cic. de Or. 3, 53. **4.** In gramm. *meaning, sense, signification:* verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, 29, 136: scripti, Cic. Part. or. 31, 108: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: voces eaedem diversa in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69.

signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In law, *signifying, significative;* with *gen.:* enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 232.

signĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *denoting, signifying;* with *gen.:* Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

signĭfĭcātum, σημασία, δήλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

signĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [significo] (for significatio) *a sign, token, prognostic* of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vitr. 9, 7 *fin.:* Plin. 18, 25, 59. ‖. *meaning, signification* of a word: *ve* particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell. 5, 12. **2.** *a name, appellation:* bellis significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

signĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (significor, acc. to Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*) [signum facio] lit. *to make a mark* or *sign;* hence, *to show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify,* etc. Constr. what is pointed out, expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), *acc.* and *inf.,* a relat. clause, *subj.,* or *de* with *abl.;* the person to whom the thing is signified in *dat.:* aliquid alicui, Pl. Rud. 4, , 5: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: deditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: timorem fremitu et concursu, ib. 4, 14: hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis literis gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (literae), aut quo tempore te exspectarem, significabant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: (anseres et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, id. B. G. 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tua, Cic. Planc. 21 *fin. Absol.:* diversae state, neve inter vos significetis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.:* ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.* ‖. Esp. *to betoken, prognosticate, portend:* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: ventus Africus tempestatem significat, Col. 11, 2, 4 *sq.:* serenos dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 69. *Absol.:* ignes significant, id. 18, 35, 84. **2.** Of words, *to mean, import, signify:* carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4.

signīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Signia] *pertaining to Signia,* an ancient Latin town: opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime,* Vitr. 2, 4: Col. 1, 6, 12: also subst. signinum, i, *n.:* id. 9, 1, 2: Plin. 35, 12, 46 *fin.*

signĭtĕnens, entis, *Part.* [signum teneo] *constellation-bearing, starry:* bigae, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8.

signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [signum] *to mark, mark out, designate:* signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum fas erat, Virg. G. 1, 126: humum limite (mensor), Ov. M. 1, 136: moenia aratro, id. F. 4, 819: humum pede certo, *to press,* Hor. A. P. 159: vestigia summo pulvere, Virg. G. 3, 171: locum, ubi cistella excidit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 28: coeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut,* Virg. G. 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell. 2, 16: rem carmine, Virg. Aen. 3, 287: saxum carmine, Ov. M. 2, 326: ceram figuris, *to imprint,* ib. 15, 169: dubia lanugine malas, ib. 13, 754: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19. **2.** Esp. *to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up:* accepi a te signatum libellum, id. Att. 11, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Hence poet.: signanda sunt jura, *to be settled, established,* Prop. 3, 20, 15: signata jura, Lucan. 3, 302. (ii) *to close, end* (poet.): qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45.

3. *to mark with a stamp;* hence, *to stamp, to coin:* aes argentum aurumve publice signanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: Servius rex primus signavit aes, Plin. 33, 3, 13: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27: denarius signatus Victoria, Plin. 33, 3, 13 *fin.* Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed,* Ov. H. 13, 66: (filia) quae patria signatur imagine vultus, i. e. *closely resembles her father,* Mart. 6, 27. **4.** *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore, Virg. Aen. 6, 781: coelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273. ‖. Fig. *to point out, signify, indicate, express* (rare for significare): translatio plerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculos subjiciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quoties suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1: nomen (Caieta) signat ossa, Virg. Aen. 7, 4. fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated,* Lucan. 4, 655: (Earinus) nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17: memoria signat in qua regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115. **2.** *to mark, remark, observe* (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg. Aen. 2, 423.

signum, i, *n. a mark, token, sign.* meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni non erit, Pl. Am. prol. 145 *sq.:* ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, *i. e.* crepundia, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: pecori signum imprimere, Virg. G. 1, 263: servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: metam constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti scirent, Virg. Aen. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints,* Ov. M. 4, 544: and simply, signa, Virg. Aen. 8, 212: oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 45: Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.:* signa esse ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: color pudoris signum, ib. 5, 3, 7: signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1181: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display,* Caes. B. C. 1, 71. With *acc.* and *inf.:* magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: Nep. Att. 17. ‖. Esp. *a military standard, ensign* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99. Hence the phrases: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle,* id. B. G. 4, 26: ab signis discedere, *to leave the ranks,* ib. 5, 16: Liv. 25, 20: signa relinquere, *to desert,* Sall. C. 9: Liv. 5, 6: signa ferre, *to break up* the camp, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.:* Liv. 10, 5: or, tollere, Vell. 2, 61. Auct. B. Alex. 57: signa convertere, *to wheel* or *face about,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 8, 11: so, vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, to charge,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Sall. J 56: Liv. 2, 53: conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with,* Cic. Pis. 21, 49: collatis signis pugnare, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 44: Liv. 2, 50: but conferre signa also means simply, *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Liv. 37, 21: sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, *etc. in order, in rank and file:* Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 71: Cic. Att. 16, 8: Liv. 3, 51: Tac. H. 2, 14. Fig.: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Font. 16. (ii) Esp. *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: quum fasces, quum tubas, quum signa militaria, quum aquilam illam argenteam scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13: Suet. Cal. 14 *fin.:* Tac. A. 1, 18. (β) Meton. *a cohort, maniple:* octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. C. 59: Liv. 8, 9: Auct. B. Hisp. 18.

2. *a military sign,* or *signal,* given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, *etc.; a watchword, password:* signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: proelii committendi signum dare, ib. 2, 21: recipiendi dare, ib. 7, 52: receptui dare, Liv. 4, 31: concinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59: Liv. 1, 1: signo *Felicitatis* dato, *the word, watch-word,* "Felicitas," Auct. B. Afr. 83: it bello tessera signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 637. **3.** In gen. *a sign* or *token, a prognostic, symptom:* ipse et equus ejus repente concidit: nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium, Cic. Div. 1, 35: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, ib. 2, 70: Virg. G. 3, 440. **4.** *an image, figure, statue, picture*, etc.: signum pictum in pariete, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 44: ahena signa, Lucr. 1, 318: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: Virg. Aen. 5, 267: (vestis) auro signisque rigentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1427: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 648: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419. **5.** *an image* or *device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet:* ostendi tabellas Lentulo et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Annuit. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistula obsignata signo est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 265: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: literae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10. **6.** *a sign in the heavens, a constellation:* coeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: in signo leonis, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor S. 1, 5, 10. [*Signum*, prob. from root DIC, "point out," "show;" Germ. *zeigen:* v. supra, p. 319, col. 3.]

sil, silis, *n. a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre:* Plin. 33, 12, 56 *sq.*

sil or **sili,** i. q. seselis, q. v.

silācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sil] *like ochre, of ochre:* color, Plin. 35, 7, 32.

sīlānus, i, *m.* = Σιληνός, Doric Σιλανός, *a fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus): Lucr. 6, 1264: Cels. 3, 18 *med.*

silatum antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meridiem, absorbebant, Fest. *s. v.*

silaus, i, *m. an umbelliferous plant*, Silaus pratensis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 56.

sĭlens, entis (*n. plu.* silenta loca, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7), *Part.* [sileo]. ||. Adj. *still, calm, quiet, silent:* nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84: silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente coelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38: per lucos silentes, Virg. G. 1, 476: vultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 7, 407: umbrae silentes, *i. e. the dead*, Virg. Aen. 6, 264: also Subst.: umbrae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797: silentum rex, ib. 5, 356: Val. Fl. 1, 750: silentes anni, *the five years during which the disciples of Pythagoras listened to him in silence*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157. **2.** Transf.: luna silenti, *not shining*, i. e. *at the end of the month*, Cato R. R. 29: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, id. 4, 27, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*, id. 8, 5, 15.

sĭlenter, *adv. silently:* Juvenc. 3, 462.

sĭlentĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [silentium] *a kind of confidential domestic servant:* Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 3. ||. Under the later emperors, *a high officer at court, a privy counsellor:* Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 30 *fin.*

sĭlentĭōsē, *adv. stilly, silently:* Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

sĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silentium] *perfectly still* or *silent:* nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11 *init.*

sĭlentĭum, ii, *n.* [sileo] *a being still* or *silent, stillness, silence:* otium et silentium est, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: auditus est magno silentio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: fac silentium, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 50: Cic. Div. 1, 38, 59: silentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Liv. 24, 7: Quint. 2, 5, 6: Fabius quum silentium classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45: Tac. H. 3, 20: cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: agere per silentium, id. Heaut. prol. 36: Tac. A. 4, 53: ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id. Brut. 22 *fin.*: but usu. praeterire silentio means, *to say nothing about*, id. Sull. 21 *fin.*: id. Phil. 13, 6: so, silentio transire, id. Att. 2, 19: Plin. Ep. 5, 20: praetervehi, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 13: quum M. Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, *is silent*, Quint. 10, 1, 38: de Partho silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*: ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, *i. e. obscurity*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: Sen. Ep. 21: gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20. Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, i. e. *tell of, disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700. Of the *stillness* of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: ib. 26: se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, Liv. 5, 32. Poet. *plur.*: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461: Ov. M. 7, 184. Of the *stillness, quietness* of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, ib. 1, 232. Of wood that does not snap: Plin. 16, 16, 28. **2.** Esp. in augury, *freedom from disturbance*, hence *faultlessness, perfectness* in taking the auspices: id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, Cic. Div. 2, 34: Fest. *s. v.* sinistrum. ||. Transf. *cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc.. silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32: vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45: biduum deinde silentium fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, id. 37, 38: idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6.

sĭlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to be still* or *silent: to keep silence;* act. *not to speak of, to be silent respecting:* silete et tacete atque animum advortite, Pl. Poen. prol. 3: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94: quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29: de dracone silet, id. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* Act.: tu hoc silebis, id. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 21: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575. *Pass.*: ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3: ne nunc quidem post tot secula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10. *Pass. impers.*: de jurgio siletur, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 13: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32. With *relative clause:* qua tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688. **2.** Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Virg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: nullo cum murmure sepes immotaeque silent frondes, silet humidus aër, Ov. M. 7, 186: aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: silent late loca, Virg. Aen. 9, 190. Act.: si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 21. ||. Transf. *to remain inactive, to rest, cease:* silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus sileat, id. Leg. 3, 17 *fin.*: ne sileret sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6. Of persons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hasta, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant, Tac. H. 3. 47. With *inf.*: ut sileat verbum facere, *refrain from*, Auct. B. Hisp. 3.

sīler, ĕris, *n. a kind of brook-willow*, Salix capraea or vitellina, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31: molle siler, Virg. G. 2, 12.

sĭlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sileo] *to become still, silent, calm*, or *quiet* (rare): dum hae silescunt turbae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescit, Virg. Aen. 10, 101: coeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescit auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

sĭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*: Virg. Aen. 6, 471: Ov. M. 9, 225, etc.) *a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* silicem caedere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv. 41, 27: silici scintillam excudere, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139. With lapis: *Ag.* Illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi.* Pol id quidem haud mentire: nam tu e lapide silice stultior, Pl. Poen 1, 2, 77: Liv. 30, 43. With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, id. 1, 24. **2.** Fig.: of a hard-hearted person: non silice nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: moturaque duras verba queror silices, Ov. M. 9, 304. ||. In gen. *a rock, crag* (poet.): validi silices, Lucr 6, 572: stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg. Aen. 8, 233. [Cf. Sans. *silâ*, "lapis;" Erse, *clach, cloch*, "lapis."]

sĭlĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [silex] *one that paves roads with pebble-stones, a paviour:* Front. Aq. 117.

sĭlĭcernĭum, ii, *n. a funeral feast:* Caecil. in Fest. *s. v.* Hence a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: for which, *masc.* silicernius, Cinc. in Fulg. 560, 21. ||. *a kind of sausage:* Arn. 7, 229.

sĭlĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [silex] *of flint, silicious:* saxa, Vitr. 8, 3.

sĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f. a plant*, also called foenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Trigonella Fenum graecum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 39: id. 24, 19, 120. Called also, siliqua: Col. 2, 10, 33.

sĭlĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [siliqua] *a little husk* or *pod:* Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

sĭlīgĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [siligo] *a baker of wheat-flour:* Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11.

sĭlīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of wheat, wheaten:* farina, Cato R. R. 121: Plin. 18, 9, 20: panis, Sen. Ep. 123 *med.*: cunni, *wheaten loaves* in the form of cunni, Mart. 9, 3.

sĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f. a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*, Triticum hibernum, Linn.: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Col. 2, 6, 2: id. 2, 9, 5, and 13: (some suppose that Columella meant *rye*, Secale cereale, Linn.): Plin. 18, 8, 20: id. 18, 7, 10 *fin.* ||. Transf. *fine wheaten flour:* id. 18, 9, 20: Juv. 5, 70.

sĭlĭqua, ae, *f. a pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: Plin. 18, 12, 30: Virg. G. 1, 74. **2.** Transf. *plur. pulse:* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: Juv. 11, 58. ||. siliqua Graeca, *the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread*, Ceratonia Siliqua, Linn.: Col. 5, 10, 20: id. Arb. 25, 1: also, simply, siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26. A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, id. 23, 8, 79: Scrib. Comp. 121. |||. = foenum Graecum; v. silicia. IV. *the name of a very small weight* or *measure* Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 10: Veg. 1, 20, 2: as a coin, *the twenty-fourth part of a solidus:* Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26 *fin.*

sĭlĭquastrum, i, *n. a plant*, also called piperitis, *capsicum*, Capsicum annuum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 12, 60: id. 20, 17, 66.

sĭlĭquor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [siliqua] *to put forth* or *get pods:* Plin. 17, 9, 6.

sillŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = σιλλογράφος, *a writer of silli:* Amm. 22, 16 *med.*

sillus, i, *m.* = σίλλος, *a kind of satirical writing* among the Greeks: Cic. Att. 16, 11: Gell. 3, 17.

silly̆bus, i, *m.* = σίλλυβος, *a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name:* Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*

sĭlo, ōnis, *m.* for silus, *a snub nose:* Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

silphĭum, ii, *n.* = σίλφιον, *a plant*, pure Latin laserpitium, *q. v.*: Cato R. R. 157, 7: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

sĭlūrus, i, *m.* = σίλουρος, *a river-fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish*, Silurus Glanis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17: Juv. 4, 33.

sĭlus, a, um, *adj. having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed*, σιμός: ecquos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos, frontones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

silva (less correctly sylva), ae (old *gen.* silvaï: silua as a trisyl.: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 4), *f.* [akin to ὕλη] *a wood, forest, woodland:* (ignes) conficerent silvas, Lucr 1, 905: (Ancus Martius) silvas

maritimas omnes publicavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: dea silvarum, *Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 163: silvarum numina, Fauni et Satyri fratres, ib. 6, 392. **2.** Transf. *a plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants: signa in silva disposita, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Virg. G. 1, 76. **3.** *Plur. trees* (poet.): silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, ib. 2, 26: fractis obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248. **II.** Fig. *any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity:* omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12: silvae satis ad rem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, ib. 3, 30: Suet. Gramm. 24 *fin.* Poet.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, *a forest* (of darts), Lucan. 6, 205: horrida siccae silva comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. 9, 13: as *the title of a book*, as the Silvae of Statius: cf. Gell. Epilog.: Quint. 10, 3, 17. (Hence It. and Sp. *selva.*)

silvānae, arum, *f. plu.* [silva] *female wood deities:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2103.

silvāni (sylv.), orum, *m. plu.* [id.] *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities:* Ov. M. 1, 193: Lucan. 3, 403.

silvātĭcus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wood* or *to trees, wood-:* falces, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5. **II.** Transf. of plants and animals, *growing* or *running wild, wild:* laurus, Cato R. R. 8, 2: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22. (Hence It. *selvaggio;* Sp. *salvage;* Fr. *sauvage.*)

sĭlvesco (sylv.), *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] Of the vine, *to grow* or *run wild, to run to wood:* (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

silvestris (sylv.), e (*dat.* silvestro, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4990), *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, woody:* collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: locus, Cic. Am. 19, 68: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (*opp.* campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. A. P. 391: numen (sphinx), Plin. 36, 12, 17: bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 815. **II.** Transf. Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild:* tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30: arietes (with feri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 8, 12: arbores silvestres ac ferae, id. 3, 1, 2: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57. *Comp.:* silvestriora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50: silvestria secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965: belua, *a she-wolf*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: uber, *of a she-wolf*, Prop. 3, 9, 51. **2.** In gen. for agrestis, *sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 591: Virg. E. 1, 2.

silvĭcŏla (sylv.), ae, *com.* [silva colo] *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.): viri, Prop. 3, 13, 34: Faunus, Virg. Aen. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

silvĭ-cultrix (sylv.), īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *living in the woods:* cerva, Cat. 63, 72.

silvĭfrágus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [silva frango] *breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees:* flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 276.

silvĭger (sylv.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [silva gero] *bearing woods, wooded* (rare): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva] *full of woods* or *trees, woody:* saltus, Liv. 9, 2: rami emicant silvosa multitudine, *forest-like*, Plin. 12, 5, 11: crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wood, a copse* (rare): Col. 8, 15, 4.

silȳbum, i, *n.* = σίλυβον, *a thistle-like plant*, acc. to some, *the milk-thistle*, Silybum marianum, Gaertn.; acc. to others, *the sow-thistle*, Sonchus palustris, Linn.: Plin 22, 22, 42: id. 26, 7, 25.

sīma, ae, *f.* In architecture, *a moulding, the ogee:* Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

sīmĭa, ae, *f.* [simus] *an ape:* Plin. 8, 54, 80: id. 11, 44, 100: Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: id. 2, 32, 69: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 7: Quint. 5, 11, 30. It is not clearly ascertained what apes the ancients were acquainted with. Doubtless the *Barbary ape*, Simia or Macacus inuus, was the most familiar; perh. the *green monkey*, Cercopithecus sabaeus, Desm., of Senegal was also known; and possibly the *mangabey*, Cercopithecus fuliginosus, Desm. and *the red-monkey*, Cercop. ruber, Geoffr. **2.** As a term of abuse: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: vide, ut fastidit simia! Pl. Most. 4, 2, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (Hence It. *scimia;* Fr. *singe.*)

sĭmĭla, ae, *f. the finest wheat-flour:* Cels. 2, 18: Mart. 13, 10 *in lemm.* (Hence It. Sp. *sémola;* Fr. *semoule.*)

sĭmĭlāgo, ĭnis, i. q. simila: Plin. 18, 10, 20.

sĭmĭlĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [similis and GEN, root of gigno] *of a like kind:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [root SIM or SEM, Gr. ὁμ-ός; cf. semel] *like, resembling, similar:* constr. with *gen.* or *dat.;* likewise with *inter, atque,* and *absol.* (i) With *gen.:* similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1214: nimis simil'st mei, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 286: similis est Sagaristionis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: sui similem speciem, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21: domini similis es, ib. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69: alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Am. 22: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: versus similes meorum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: nonne hoc monstri simile'st? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42: prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21: equi te esse feri similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57. *Comp.:* Rhodii Atticorum similiores, Cic. Brut. 13, 52. *Sup.:* hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 63: quid esset simillimum veri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4 *ad fin.* (ii) With *dat.:* ecquid mihi simil'st (puer)? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 24: patri suo, Cat. 61, 221: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85: filius patri similis, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: parentibus ac majoribus suis, Quint. 5, 10, 24: par similisque ceteris, Sall. C. 14: huic in hoc similis, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: similis Icilio, Liv. 3, 65: hinnuleo, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: multum similis metuenti, id. S. 2, 5, 92: dona, haud nostris similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15: quid simile habet epistola aut judicio aut contioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: similia veris erant, Liv. 10, 20: primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 254: oratio fuit precibus quam jurgio similis, *i. q.* similior, Liv. 3, 40. *Comp.:* hominem homini similiorem nunquam vidi alterum, neque aqua aquae, neque lacte lacti usquam similius, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 29: fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. 4, 31. *Sup.:* puro simillimus amni, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: media simillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49. (iii) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt, ut patribus patrio, Lucr. 4, 1207: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 54: Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90. (iv) With *inter:* homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, id. Clu. 16: quae sunt inter se similia, id. de Or. 3, 54: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51. (v) With *atque* (*ac*), *ut si, tanquam si:* si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum, Cic. Verr. 3, 83 *fin.*: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nec similem habeat vultum, ac (*al.* et) si ampullam perdidisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, id. de Sen. 6, 17: similes sunt dii, tanquam si Poeni, id. Div. 2, 64 (vi) *Absol.:* decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 111: laudantur simili prole puerperae, *i. e. that look like their fathers*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23: ecce similia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*: similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: simili ratione, id. B. G. 7, 4: sic *ignavi* et *erepti* et similia, Quint. 1, 5, 69: de philosophia, de re publica, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19: quo facilius res perspici possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61. *Comp.:* nihil hoc simili est similius, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 290. *Sup.:* simillimos dicito esse, id. Mil. 2, 2, 91.

sĭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [similis] rare for similitudo, *likeness, similarity:* morum, Caecil. in Non. 177, 2. *Plur.:* naturae rerum similitates, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

sĭmĭlĭter, *adv. in like manner, similarly:* ecquid assimulo similiter? Pl. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66: illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or. 3, 54. *Comp.:* similius imitari, *nearer the truth*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 34. *Sup.:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. With *atque* (*ac*), *ut si:* neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, id. Phil. 1, 4: similiter facis, ac si me roges, id. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*: similiter ut si dicat, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21. *Sup.:* hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus excipitur, id. Agr 1, 4 *fin.* With *dat.:* similiter his, Plin. 11, 25, 30.

sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [similis] *likeness, resemblance, similitude:* with *gen.:* id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G. 23: armorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: similitudo speciesque sapientium, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16: studiorum societas similitudoque, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: amoris humani, id. Am. 21 *fin.* *Absol.:* nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, id. Or. 2 *fin.*: Sen. Ep. 71: Plin. 34, 7, 18 *ad fin.*: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: est nonnulla in iis etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut. 16, 63: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus, *bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N. D. 1, 34 *fin.*: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power*, id. Rep. 2, 32 *ad fin.*: omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, *sameness*, id. Inv. 41, 76. *Plur.:* ut omittam similitudines, id. Rep. 1, 40: id. Tusc. 2, 23. **II.** Esp. in rhetor *a comparison, simile:* Auct. Her. 4, 45 *fin.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

sĭmĭlo, v. simulo.

sīmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [simia] *pertaining to apes:* herba, App. Herb 86.

sīmĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [simius] *a little ape*, as a term of abuse: Cic. Fam. 7, 2.

sĭmĭtu (simitur, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2863), *adv.* old form = simul, *together, at once, at the same time:* non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 84: ita tres simitu res agendae sunt, id. Merc. 1, 8: ut simitu adveniunt ad scorta congerones, *as soon as* id. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

sīmĭus, ii, *m.* for simia (q.v.), *an ape:* Hor. S. 1, 10, 18: Sen. Contr 4 26: Phaedr. 1, 10, 6.

sīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [simus] *to press flat, to flatten:* Lucil. in Non. 169, 31.

simplāris, e, *adj.* [simplus] milit. *t. t. that receives a single ration:* Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

simplārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *simple:* venditiones, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 48.

simplex, ĭcis (*abl.* simplice, Lucr. 1, 1012), *adj.* [comp. of root SIM, *one* (v. semel), and plico] lit. *once folded; hence, simple, uncompounded, unmixed:* aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, id. Fat. 13, 30: (comoedia) duplex quae ex argumento facta'st simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum, *opp.* flexuosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, id. Att. 12, 7: unum est et simplex aurium judicium, id. Font. 6, 12: res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin. 2, 5: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, *one by one,* Liv. 44, 12: simplici directa acie, simplicibus ordinibus, Auct. B. Alex. 37: genus mortis, *without torture,* Liv. 40, 24: via mortis, Virg. G. 3, 482: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. Od. 1, 38, 5: esca, *plain food,* id. S. 2, 2, 73: jus, ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117: plus vice simplici, *more than once,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13. *Comp.:* quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15. *Sup.:* ex simplicissima quaque materia (*opp.* multiplex), id. 10, 5, 10. ‖. Esp. in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous,* etc.: cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Liv. 24, 10: Hor. S. 1, 3, 52: Ov. H. 12, 90. Of things: fidelis et simplex et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9: animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6: virtus, Vell. 2, 129: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22. *Comp.:* simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 63. *Sup.:* simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. de Ira 2, 16 *fin.:* dux, Vell. 2, 116.

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex] *simpleness, simplicity:* sunt solida primordia simplicitate, non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, Lucr. 1, 610: indigesta (ligni), *i. e. plainness, straightness of grain,* Plin. 13, 15, 30. ‖. Esp. in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, simplicity,* etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23: puerilis, id. 40, 8: Vell. 2, 10: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47: callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 97: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 241.

simplĭcĭter, *adv. one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly:* frondes simpliciter positae, Ov. A. A. 1, 106: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Off. 2, 9: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, quum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, Liv. 34, 57: quidam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely,* id. 41, 20. *Comp.:* molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27. ‖. *plainly, openly, artlessly, ingenuously, honestly, candidly:* simpliciter et candide, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: simpliciter et libere, *opp.* dissimulanter et furtim, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet. Aug. 71: me amice simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, ib. 6, 22. *Comp.:* simultates simplicius nutrire, *opp* callide, Tac. H. 3, 53 *fin. Sup.:* simplicissime loqui, ib. 1, 15.

simplĭco, 1. *v. a.* [simplex] *to make single* or *simple:* radicem, *to strike a single root,* Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

simplŭdĭārĭa funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. *s. v.* [contr. from simplus ludus].

simplus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to simplex] *simple:* mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 878. ‖. Subst. simplum, i, *n. that which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number:* duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 11, 49: simplum solvere, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 25: si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15. **2.** simpla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *the simple purchase-money:* Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5: Pompon. Dig. 21, 2, 27.

simpŭlārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [simpulum] *a maker of* simpula: Inscr.

simpŭlatrix, īcis, v. simpulum.

simpŭlum, i, *n. a small ladle:* simpulum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simpulatrices dicuntur, Fest. *s. v.:* Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *i. e. to make much ado about nothing,* Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n. a vessel for making libations in sacrifices:* Cic. Rep. 6, 2: Plin. 35, 12, 46: Juv. 6, 343.

sĭmul, *adv.* [from root SIM: v. semel] *at once, together, at the same time:* constr. *absol.,* with various particles, poet. also with simple *abl.:* (Alcumena) uno partu duos peperit simul, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 8: hi tres tum simul amabant, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 60: trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4: multa simul rogitas! Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 38: neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest, Quint. 10, 3, 23: sequimini, simul circumspicite, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 1: coenavisti mecum: ego accubui simul, id. Am. 2, 2, 172: cum simul essemus complures dies, *were together, in company,* Cic. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.:* totos dies simul eramus, id. Att. 5, 10 *fin.:* and elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Fam. 15, 4. Strengthened with *una:* quanquam vinum bibo, at mandata non consuevi simul bibere una, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 3. With *cum:* abii mane cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: intro abi cum istac simul, id. Cist. 4, 2, 104: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Am. 4: nobiscum simul moritura omnia, id. Arch. 12. Strengthened with *una:* i mecum una simul, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 43: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65. With *et, et . . . et, que, atque,* etc.: operam potestis mihi dare et vobis simul, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 40: simul et conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: demonstravi haec Caecilio; simul et illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ut cresceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv. 31, 36: et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 42: simul et qualis sit (res publica) et optimam esse ostendam, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: his simul inflatus exacerbatusque, Liv. 6, 18: quum uni invideret, eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11: cogitare optima simul ac deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4: salve, simul autem vale, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: velut diis quoque simul cum patria relictis, Liv. 1, 31. With simple *abl.:* simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: Tralliani Laodicenis ac Magnetibus simul tramissi, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecimviri septemviris simul, ib. 3, 64. ‖. Particular combinations: simul . . . simul, analogous to the Gr. ἅμα μὲν . . . ἅμα δέ, *as well . . . as, both . . . and, partly . . . and partly:* ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut de induciis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, Liv. 2, 65. cum simul terra, simul mari bellum impellitur, Tac. Agr. 25: ille volat simul arva fuga, simul aequora verrens, Virg. G. 3, 201. **2.** simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, *as soon as:* simulatque se inflexit, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: simul ac mihi collibitum est, Cic. N. D. 1, 38 *fin.:* quam simulac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg. Aen. 4, 90: omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: tu, mi frater, simul ut ille venerit, primam navigationem ne omiseris, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Strengthened with *primum:* simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, id. Verr. 1, 13: Suet. Caes. 30. **3.** simul alone = simul atque, *as soon as:* hic simul argentum repperit, cura sese expedivit, Ter. Ph 5, 4, 4: simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: simul instrui Romanam aciem Sabini videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv. 3, 62: bis gravidos cogunt fetus, Taygete simul os terris ostendit, Virg. G. 4, 232. Strengthened with *primum:* Q. Fabio, simul primum magistratu abiit, ab C. Marcio dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1.

sĭmŭlāc, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n.* [simulo] *a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait,* etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 65: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1: delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9: simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Tac. A. 12, 22: Virg. Aen. 2, 172: Herculis simulacrum, Liv 9, 44: simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: pugnarum, Liv. 41, 28: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36: simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16. Poet. of the Trojan horse: Virg. Aen. 2, 232. (ii) Adverbially: ad *or* per simulacrum, *in the form of, after the pattern of:* aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, Flor. 4, 2, 88: per literarum simulacra, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.* **2.** *a form, shade, phantom, apparition,* etc. = εἴδωλον: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aqua visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432: Acherusia templa, quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, sed quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Enn. Ann. 1, 10: cf. Virg. G. 1, 477: umbrae recentes descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435: ut bibere in somnis sitiens quum quaerit, laticum simulacra petit, Lucr. 4, 1095: simulacra inania somni, Ov. H. 9, 39: ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. (ii) *an ideal representation, conception:* Lucr. 2, 111. (iii) *a sign, type, emblem:* ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cera, simulacris pro literis uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.* (iv) *a portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25. (v) *a likeness* or *similitude:* diu disputavi, hominem quojus rei similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: id reperi jam exemplum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 6. ‖. Fig. *a shadow, semblance, appearance,* etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. Div. 2, 33 *fin.:* libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, *sham-fights,* Lucr. 2, 41: simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51: decurrentis exercitus, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

sĭmŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a copy, imitation* (poet. and rare): Ov. M. 10, 727: Aus. Idyll. 10, 228.

sĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a deception:* Gell. 15, 22 *in tit.*

sĭmŭlans, antis, *Part.* [simulo]. **II.** Adj.: *imitating, imitative:* non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (psittaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.

sĭmŭlanter, *adv. feignedly, apparently*=simulate: App. M. 8, p. 205.

sĭmŭlātē, *adv. feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely:* sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67 *fin.*: ficte et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. *Comp.*: simulatius exit proditionis opus, poet. Petr. Fr. 28, 4.

sĭmŭlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [simulo] *feigned, fictitious:* umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy,* etc. With *gen.*: simulatio insaniae, Cic. Off. 3, 26: stultitiae, id. Brut. 14: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Acad. 2, 46: timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: itineris, ib. 6, 8: deditionis, id. B. C. 3, 28: vulnerum, ib. 2, 35: rei frumentariae, *a pretended anxiety about,* id. B. G. 1, 40: gladiatores emtos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus,* Cic. Sull. 19, 54: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command,* Tac. H. 2, 61. *Absol.*: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et falláciis, id. de Or. 2, 46: non mea'st simulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92. *Plur.*: Tac. A. 4, 54: Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*

sĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a copier, imitator* (poet. and rare): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morphea, Ov. M. 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 303. **II.** *a pretender, counterfeiter, hypocrite,* etc. With *gen.*: animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5: segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Lucan. 4, 722. *Absol.*: in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἰρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

sĭmŭlatque, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

sĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [simulo] *a female transformer* (of Circe): Stat. Th. 5, 551.

sĭmŭlo (also similo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [similis] *to make like; to imitate, copy, represent:* corpora igni simulata, *made like,* Lucr. 1, 688: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: artem (natura), ib. 3, 158: anum, *to assume the form of,* ib. 3, 275: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8: simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy, built like Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 721: simulata magnis Pergama, Virg. Aen. 3, 349: cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint,* Hor. A. P. 20: antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430. With *acc.* and *inf.*: Pallas simulat terram prodere cum baccis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing,* Ov. M. 6, 80. Of things: aera fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241. **II.** Esp. *to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate:* nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15: experiar, quid ames, quid simules, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsa spem vitae dare, *to pretend that she was dead,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41: deditionem ac deinde metum, id. J. 36: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick,* Liv. 25, 8: furentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429: tum pol ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eun. 2, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 36: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95. Esp. in *Part. perf.*: ficto officio simulataque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: simulata amicitia, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40: quum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui omnia se simulant scire, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20: schema, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, id. 9, 1, 14. With *quasi:* quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45. *Absol.*: cur simulat? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 1: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Sall. J. 37: Ov. M. 13, 299. *Pass. impers.*: quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28. (Hence It. *sembrare;* Sp. *semblar;* Fr. *sembler.*)

sĭmultas, ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* simultatium, Liv. passim) [simul, and therefore, orig. *a coming together, an encounter,* hence] *an hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity:* mostly *Plur.*: qui simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: exercere cum aliquo, id. Flacc. 35 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: simultates partim obscuras, partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Manil. 24 *fin.*: simultates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: alienarum simultatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5: simultates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3: facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. 2, 18 *fin.*: simultatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac. A. 16, 20: simultates finire, Liv. 40, 8: dirimere, id. 28, 18: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24. *Sing.*: hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 50: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: sibi privatam simultatem cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27: simultate cum Fulvia socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: multis simultatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25: ubi nulla simultas incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661. **II.** *a strife, contest* for a prize: cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simultatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84: simultatem constituit, ib. 22.

sīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [simus] *flat-nosed, pug-nosed:* Lucr. 4, 1165.

sīmus, a, um, *adj.*=σιμός, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed:* rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7 *fin.*: capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: puer sima nare, Mart. 6, 39.

sīn, *conj.* [apocop. from si ne] *if not, if however, if on the contrary, but if:* after *si, nisi, quando, dum:* constr.: same as that of *si* (*q. v.*): si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 2: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: qui si improbasset cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset? Caes. B. C. 1, 32: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5: and simply, sin aliter, with a verb understood, id. Ph. 1, 2, 66: sin secus, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 25: accusator illum defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88: simply, sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15. In the epistolary style also elliptically, sin, for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares aeque inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, ib. 16, 13. Strengthened with *autem,* or *vero:* Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 6: Cic. Am. 4, 14: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant; sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, id. Caecin. 1 *fin.*: and elliptically (cf. supra): si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία: sin autem erimus nos qui solemus, id. Att. 10, 7: si sit ovis matura, sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 11 After *nisi:* nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comoediai: sin odio est, dicam tamen, Pl. Poen. prol. 51. After *quando:* quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum: sin jecit recte, pisces ne effugiant, cavet, id. Truc. 1, 1, 16 After *dum:* dum illi agunt quod agunt, sunt ceteri cleptae: sin videant quempiam se asservare, obludunt, ib. 1, 2, 10. **II.** Without a preceding *si:* id. Aul. 4, 1, 5: primum danda opera est, ne qua amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenerit, ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Am. 21, 78: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant illis se oneri non futurum, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46. In the epistolary style, elliptically: ego, ut constitui, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eodem die! Sin quid—multa enim—utique postridie, Cic. Att. 13, 22 *ad fin.* Strengthened with *autem:* summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur: sin autem ad adolescentiam perduxissent, id. Am. 10, 34: Caes. B. G. 5, 35.

sĭnāpi (sinape, Apic. 6, 4: id. 8, 7), is, *n.* (**sĭnāpis**, *fem.* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 28: Col. 10, 122: *acc.*: sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2) =σίνηπι, *mustard* (Pliny describes three kinds: (i) gracile Sinapis alba, Linn. (ii) rapi foliis=S. nigra, Linn. (iii) foliis erucae=S. erucoides, Linn.): Col. 11, 3, 29: Plin. 10, 8, 54.

sĭnāpismus, i, *m.*=σιναπισμός, *a mustard plaster* or *poultice:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

sĭnāpīzo, 1. *v. a.*=σιναπίζω, *to poultice with mustard:* Veg. 3, 6, 11.

sincērē, *adv. uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely:* sincere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat. 109, 4: loqui, Cic. Att. 3, 15: pronuntiare, Caes. B. C. 7, 20: agere, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. *Comp.*: Gell. 7, 3 *fin.* *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 *fin.*

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus] *cleanness, soundness:* pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8. **II.** Fig.: summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, Sen. Vit. beat. 15: summae vitae *moral purity,* Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.*: ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness, integrity,* Phaedr. 4, 13, 2: verborum, coupled with veritas, Gell. 2, 23

sincērĭter, *adv. sincerely:* aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16.

sincērus, a, um, *adj. clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine:* omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Am. 25, 95: corpus, Ov. M. 12, 99: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound,* Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16: cum jam me sinceriore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell. 18, 10: sincerum tergum, corium sincerissimum, *clear* (of weals), Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51 *sq.*: vas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: ex amphora primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed, pure,* Tac. G. 4: populus, id. H. 4, 64: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4. (ii) sincerum, adverbially: non sincerum sonere, *that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine,* Lucr. 3, 886. **II.** Fig.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, *sound, uncorrupted,* Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cottae) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 55, 202: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26 *fin.*: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 *fin.*: Minerva, *pure, chaste,* Ov. M. 8, 664: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed,* Liv. 34, 41: voluptas, Ov. M. 7, 453: fama, *unblemished,* Gell. 6, 8: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus, *honest, candid,* Cic. Brut. 83, 287: Q. Claudius optimus et sincerissimus scriptor, Gell

15, 1: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural, genuine,* Cic. Att. 10, 6: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1 *fin.*: fides, Liv. 39, 2: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 54. [The old etym. was *sine cera;* but the first part of the word is prob. the root SIM, "one," v. semel: the origin of the latter part is uncertain.]

sincĭput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi caput; sinciput ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμίκρανον, ἡμικέφαλον, Gloss. Philox.] *half a head;* of the smoked *cheek* of a hog: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28: Plin 8, 51, 77: Juv. 13, 85. II. Meton.: *the brain:* non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 41. 2. *the head,* in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

sindōn, ŏnis, *f.* = σινδών, *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin:* Mart. 2, 16.

sĭne, *prep.* with *abl.* [old form sē or sĕd: sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, Fest. *s. v.*: si plus minusve secuerunt se fraude esto, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1; hence prop. *apart* or *separate from*], *without:* tu sine pennis vola, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 180: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: sine ullo domino, ib. 1, 43 *fin.*: non sine magna spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: non sine conscio surgit marito, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29. Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 51: sine praesidio et sine pecunia, Cic. Att. 8, 3: eam confeci sine molestia, sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic. Coel. 32, 78. In epistolary style without a case: age jam, cum fratre an sine? id. Att. 8, 3. After its case (poet.): flamma sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5 99: ib. 1, 3, 68. (Hence It. *senza;* Fr. *sans.*)

singĭlĭo, ōnis, *m. a short garment:* Gallien in Treb. Cl. 17 dub.

singillārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. singillus from singulus] *single, simple:* Tert. Anim. 6: id. adv. Valent. 12.

singillātim (singulatim and sigillatim), *adv.* [id.] *one by one, singly:* singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43: Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Suet. Aug. 9.

singlārĭter, *adv. v.* singulariter.

singŭlārĭē, *adv.* for singulariter: Cic. acc. to Charis. p. 105 P.

singŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singulus] *alone, single, solitary, singular:* non singulare nec solivagum genus (*sc.* homines), *i. e. solitary,* Cic. Rep. 1, 25: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: singularis mundus atque unigena, Cic. Tim. 4 *med.*: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42: herba (*opp.* fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55: hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command,* Cic. Rep. 1, 33: singulare imperium et potestas regia, ib. 2, 9: sunt quaedam in te singularia, quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 3, 88 *fin.*: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate,* Suet. Aug. 72. 2. Esp. in gramm. *of the singular number:* singularis casus, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42. *Absol.*: alii dicunt in singulari hac *ovi* et *avi,* alii hac *ove* et *ave,* Varr. L. L. 8, 37, 120: Quint. 8, 6, 28. 3. Subst.: singulares, ium, *m. plu. a peculiar kind of troops,* perh. *a select body-guard:* Tac. H. 4, 70. (ii) Under the later emperors, *a kind of short-hand writers:* Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 8. II. Fig. *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary:* Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut, 85, 293: vir ingenii natura praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Manil. 1 *fin.*: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41. In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo, id. Verr. 3, 44 *ad fin.*: impudentia, ib. 2, 7: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.

singŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [singularis] *a being alone* or *single:* Tert. adv. Valent. 37. II. Esp. in gramm. *the singular number:* Charis. p. 72 P.

singŭlārĭter, *adv.* (contr. singlariter, Lucr. 6, 1066), *singly, separately:* quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, Lucr. *loc. cit.*: a juventa singulariter sedens, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727. 2. Esp. *in the singular number:* quod pluralia singulariter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16: Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 1. II. *particularly, exceedingly:* aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: singulariter et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22.

singŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis] *single, separate, peculiar:* literae, *abbreviations,* Gell. 17, 9: catenae, perh. *of a single ply,* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 3. II. *remarkable, extraordinary, singular:* velocitas, Gell. 9, 4.

singŭlātim, *adv.* v. singillatim.

singŭli, v. singulus.

singultim [singultus: not contr. of singulatim], *adv. with sobs* or *sobbing.* Hence singultim loqui, *to speak with hesitation, in broken sentences:* Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

singultĭo, 4. *v. n.* [singultus] *to sob, hiccup:* Cels. 5, 26, 19: Plin. 23, 1, 24: App. M. 3, p. 133. 2. Transf. of a hen, *to cluck:* Col. 8, 11, 15. 3. *to throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] I. Neutr. *to sob, hiccup:* singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10. 2. Transf. poet. of persons dying, *to rattle* in the throat: Virg. Aen. 9, 333: Sil. 2, 362. Of speech *interrupted with sobs:* Stat. S. 5, 5, 26. Of water, *to gurgle:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.* II. Act.: singultare animam, *to breathe out with sobs:* Ov. M. 5, 134: Stat. Th. 5, 261.

singultus, ūs, *m. a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs:* fletus cum singultu, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: Ov. M. 11, 420: Tac. H. 3, 10: Cat. 64, 131: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 74: as a disease, *hiccups:* Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Transf. *a rattling in the throat* of dying persons: Virg. Aen. 9, 415: id. G. 3, 507. Of the *clucking* of a hen: Col. 8, 5, 3. Of the *croaking* of a raven: Plin. 18, 35, 87. Of the *gurgling* of water: Plin. Ep. 4, 30. (Hence It. *singhiozzo;* Sp. *sollozo;* Fr. *sanglot.*)

singŭlus, a, um, *num. distrib.* [root SIM, *one:* v. semel] *one to each, separate, single* (rarely in *sing.* for singularis): numo singulo multabatur, Gell. 18, 13. *Plur.* (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *twelve jugers to each man,* id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy,* Liv. 40, 4: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god,* Cic. Leg. 2, 12: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem praefecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. In dies singulos, adverbially, *every day, daily:* quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5. II. In gen. *single, separate, individual:* honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: refert, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia eant, Pl. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39: proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone,* Sen. Const. Sap. 1: quod est miserrimum, nunquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4 praef. *Sing.*: attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace* Pl. Cist 4, 2, 34: de *coelo* et *tritico* non infitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, *in the singular number,* Gell 19, 8.

sĭnister, tra, trum (*Comp.* sinisterior: *Sup.* sinistimus, acc. to Prisc. p. 605 and 607 P.: Fest. *s. v.* dextimum and sinistrae), *adj. left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side:* manus sinistra. Quint. 11, 3, 114: latus, ib. 99: pes, ib 125: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: Caes. B G. 7, 62: pars, ib. 2, 23: angulus castrorum, id. B. C. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18. *Comp.*: in sinisteriore parte, Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134: brachium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.*: equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.*: rota, Ov. M. 2, 139. *Neutr. absol. the left side:* rejicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144: in sinistrum, ib. 109. II. Fig. *awkward, wrong, perverse, improper:* mores, Virg. Aen. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura, Curt. 7, 4. 2. *unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad,* etc.: arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Virg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74: eo de homine fama, ib. 6, 32: rumor lenti itineris, id. H. 2, 93: diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.*: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3, 9. With *gen.*: (Hannibal) fidei sinister, Sil. 1, 56. *Neutr. absol.*: (matrona) studiosa sinistri, *of evil,* Ov. Tr. 2, 257. 3. In augury, *lucky, favourable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graiis et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quanquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: sinistra cornix, Virg. E. 9, 15: volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49. Yet it sometimes means, as in II. 2, *unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious:* di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, id. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.*: sinistram approbationem, Cat. 45, 8.

sĭnistĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinister] *awkwardness, perversity:* (opp. dexteritas). Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

sĭnistĭmus, v. sinister, *ad init.*

sĭnistra, ae, *f.* [sinister] (*sc.* manus), *the left hand:* sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Quint. 11, 3, 131: Suet. Claud. 21: Ov. M. 12, 89. Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, ib. 13, 111: cf. Cat. 12, 1: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1. As the shield-hand: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Coelum melius objicientem crimina quam defendentem, *Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere* dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69. 2. Transf. *the left side:* cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspicite a sinistra, id. Phil. 6, 5: aspice nunc ad sinistram, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dextera ac sinistra muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15. Rarely *plur.*: sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (*opp.* dextra pars), Liv. 9, 27.

sĭnistrē, *adv. badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely:* exceptum sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: Tac. H. 1, 7: Plin. Pan. 45.

sĭnistrorsus and **sĭnistrorsum**, (uncontr. sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6), *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister vorto] *towards the left side, to the left:* hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: Suet. Galb. 4: Hor. S. 2, 3, 50.

sĭnistrōversus, v. sinistrorsus.

sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (old *subj. pres.* sinit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 27: *perf.* sii, Varr. in Diom. p. 371 P.: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 34, acc. to Diom. 1, 1: sini, Scaur. in

Diom. *loc. cit.*: *past perf.* sinisset, Rutil. ib. *Syncop. perf.* sistis, Att. in Cic. Sest. 57 *fin.*: *subj.* siris, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 18, etc.: siritis, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 20: *past perf.* sisset, Liv. 27, 6: sissent, Cic. Sest. 19 *fin.*) [prob. another form of sero, q. v.] Orig. *to put* or *set down, leave, let*, as in the *Part.* situs. Hence transf. *to let, suffer, allow, permit*: constr. usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*; rarely with *acc.*: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me sinis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Am. 24, 89: vinum ad se importari, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 51: Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: sine sis loqui me, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22: sine me expurgem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, ib. 1, 17, 32: sinite instaurata revisam proelia, Virg. Aen. 2, 669: sivi animum ut expleret suum, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2. The *subj.* without *ut*, is rare and poet. exc. after the *imperat.*: natura repugnat nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377. *Absol.*: suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nate, cave, dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.* With *acc.*: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men*, Virg. Aen. 9, 620: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17: ad id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7. Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Eng. and an *infin.* (to be, remain, do, go, *etc.*) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum facere haec? *De.* Sinerem illum! Ter Ad. 3, 3, 42. dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *I'll let that "by-and-by" go, I don't care for it*, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 68: quisquis es sine me, *let me (go)*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23. *Pass.*: vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95. **II.** Esp. in colloquial language: sine, *let*: sine veniat! *let him come!* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43. And simply sine! *be it so! granted! very well!* etc.: pulcre ludificor. Sine! Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 6: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. **2.** sine modo, *only let*, i. e. *if only*: cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 10.

3. Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, *etc.* *God forbid! Heaven forfend!*: *Ch.* Capital facis: aequalem et sodalem civem liberum enicas. *Eu.* Ne di sirint, id. Merc. 3, 4, 28: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv. 28, 28: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg. Cir. 239.

sĭnŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sinuo] *a bending, turning, winding*: Prud. Psych. 870.

sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bending, bend, curve*: Fulg. Myth. *praef.*

sīnum, i, *n.* (*masc.* sinus, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 82) [perh. akin to δῖνος] *a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides*: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32: Virg. E. 7, 33: Mart. 3, 58.

sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sinus] *to wind, curve; to bow*: (angues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, id. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *bent*, Ov. M. 8, 30: Euphraten immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, Ov. M. 14, 51: cornua lunae sinuantur, ib. 3, 682: muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards*, i. e. *with retreating angles*, Tac. H. 5, 11: exercitus in cornua, sinuata media parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. beat. 4: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a curve*, Tac. G. 35. **II.** Meton. *to hollow out, excavate*: Cels. 7, 2 *med.*

sĭnŭōsius, *comp. adv. in a more roundabout manner*; of speech: sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5.

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sinus] *full of windings* or *curves; winding, sinuous*: flexus anguis, Virg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. Aen. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4, 1, 15: vestis, Ov. M. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8. **II.** Fig. of style, *full of digressions, diffuse*: historia, Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers. 5, 27.

sĭnus, ūs, *m. a curved surface, a curve*: Meton. *the folds, bosom* of a garment, *etc.*: draco conficiens sinus e corpore flexos, poët. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. 21, 18: cum majori sinu libratum (spiculum) funditor habena rotaret, id. 42, 65: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 15: Juv. 4, 41. Of a *spider's web*: Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82. Of the *bend* or *belly* of a sail: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9, 30: Virg. Aen. 3, 455: Quint. 10, 7, 23. Of hair: *a curl, ringlet*: ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26. Of the *curve* of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 *sq.* Of bones, *etc.*, *a sinus*: humeri, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: ulceris, id. 7, 2 *med.* **2.** Esp. *the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom* of a garment (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1135): est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum conditione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: (Caesar moriens) sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: praetextae sinus, id. Vesp. 5: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Cal. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu literas Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 57: paternos in sinu ferens deos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 27. Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, *i. e. to be careless about a thing*, id. S. 2, 3, 172. (ii) *the bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 19, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10. (iii) *the lap*: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur et tacto concipit illa sinu, *i. e.* utero, Ov. F. 5, 256. (iv) Transf. *the purse, money*, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16, 12: quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur; praedam omnem in sinum contulit, *into his purse*, Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.*: M. Scaurus Marianis sodalitiis rapinarum provincialium sinus, qs. *the pocket, the receiver*, Plin. 36, 15, 24; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.* (v) Meton. *a garment*, in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70: Ov. F. 2, 310: Stat. S. 2, 1, 133. **3.** *a bay, bight, gulf*: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: id. Att. 16, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 32: Liv. 8, 24: Virg. Aen. 1, 243: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16. (ii) Transf. *the land forming a gulf, a point of land*: segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5: Tac. A. 14, 9: id. H. 3, 66: Plin. 6, 8, 8. **II.** Fig. *the bosom*, i. e. *love, protection, asylum*, etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, *etc.*): hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id Phil. 13, 4, 9: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, *is very dear to me*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: in amici sinu deflere, *on the bosom*, Plin. Ep. 8, 16 *fin.*: confugit in sinum tuum concussa res publica, *into your arms*, id. Pan. 6: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care*, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: Tac. H. 3, 69. **2.** *the interior, the inmost part*: alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart of the city*, Sall. C. 52: Tac. H. 3, 38: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, *in the centre*, id. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, *i. e. in the midst of a profound peace*, Plin. Pan. 56. **3.** *a hiding-place, place of concealment*: ut in sinu gaudeant, *in their bosoms, in their sleeve*, i. e. *in secret*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 25, 30: Sen. Ep. 105: suum cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis, *the secrecy* or *concealment of her bed-chamber*, Tac. A. 13, 13. (Hence It. *seno*; Fr. *sein.*)

sīnus, i, *m. a bowl.* See sinum.

sĭon, ii, *n.* = σίον, *water-parsnep*, either S. latifolium or S. angustifolium, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 56: id. 22, 22, 41.

sīpărĭum, ii, *n.* [akin to supparum, σίπαρος, orig. *a little sail*; hence, transf.] *the smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain) (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1046): aulaeo subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur, App. M. 10, p. 253: Cic. Prov. Cons. 6 *fin.*: Juv. 8, 186. **2.** Meton. *comedy*, opp. to cothurnus, *tragedy*: (verba) cothurno, non tantum siparlo fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.* **II.** *a curtain* or *screen over judges seats*: Quint. 6, 1, 32.

sĭpho (sifo), ōnis, *m.* = σίφων (a small pipe), *a siphon*, called also diabetes: sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2: Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: Lucan. 7, 156. Hence, *a little pipe to suck drinks through*: Cels. 1, 8 *fin.* **II.** *a kind of fire-engine*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18: Plin. Ep. 10, 42. (Hence It. *sione.*)

sĭphuncŭlus (sipunculus, Fronto de Or. 1 *med.*), i, *m. dim.* [sipho] *a little pipe from which water spirts*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

sipolindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

siptachŏra, ae, *f.* [an Indian word] *an Indian tree supposed to yield amber*; in Ctesias, σιπταχόρα: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

sīquando, and separ. **si quando**, *adv. if ever*: Cic. Am. 15: Liv. 8, 4 Virg. G. 3, 98.

sīquĭdem (sĭquĭdem, in the poets, *e. g.* Ov. F. 4, 603: id. M. 11, 219 *etc.*, and separ. si quidem), *conj. if indeed, if at least, if only*: quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 17: actum 'st, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7: o fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. **II.** *although*: tuusne est? *La.* rogitas? siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 5: id. Mil. 2, 2, 32: Col. praef. *sub fin.* **III.** *since that, inasmuch as, since*: patientiam paene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: sequitur, ut etiam vitia sint paria; siquidem pravitates animi recte vitia dicuntur, Cic. Par. 3, 1 *ad fin.*: siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 16.

siqui, siquis, *v.* qui, quis.

sĭraeum, i, *n.* = σίραιον, *new wine boiled down*, pure Lat. sapa: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

sirbēnus, a, um, *adj.* = συρβηνός, *speaking confusedly*: Fronto de Or. 3.

sircitŭla, ae, *f. a kind of grape*: Col. 12, 45, 1.

sircŭla, ae, *f. a kind of grape*: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

sĭremps (sirempse, Pl. Am. prol. 73), *adj.* [acc. to Fest. contr. from si milis res ipsa]. In jurisprudence, *like, the same:* sirempse lex, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aq. 129: Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*

sīrēn, is, *f.* = Σειρήν, *a Siren.* Poet. transf.: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren, *the Latin Siren* (as master of song), Poet. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11: qui gaudet acerbo plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis comparat, *thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip,* Juv. 14, 19: vitanda est improba Siren desidia, *allurer, seducer,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 14.

sīrĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = σειριακός, *pertaining to the dog-star:* calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

sīrĭăsis, is, *f.* = σειρίασις, *an inflammatory disease of children, siriasis,* occasioned by excessive heat of the sun: Plin. 30, 15, 47.

siris, sirit, *etc.* v. sino, *ad init.*

sirĭum, ii, *n. a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, *mugwort,* v. Artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

sīrĭus, ii, *m.* = σείριος, *the dog-star Sirius:* Hyg. Astr. 3, 34: Virg. G. 4, 425: Tib. 1, 7, 21. Adject.: ardor, *the heat of the dog-days,* Virg. Aen. 10, 273.

sirpe, is, *n.* [σίλφιον] *a plant, also called* silphium *and* laser, v. laserpitium: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 16: Sol. 27.

sirpĕa, ae, v. scirpeus.

sirpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

sirpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sirpe] *pertaining to the plant* sirpe: lac, Sol. 27.

sirpo, v. scirpo.

sirpus, i, v. scirpus.

sīrus, i, *m.* = σιρός, *a pit* to keep corn in, *an underground granary:* Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306: Curt. 7, 4.

sis: *Subj.* of sum. **II.** Contr. from si vis: v. volo, *ad init.*

sisăra, ae, *f. a name among the Euboeans for the plant* erice, *heath,* Erica Tetralix, Linn.: Plin. 11, 16, 15: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

sĭser, ĕris, *n.* (*masc. plur.* siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17) [σίσαρον] *a plant with an esculent root, skirwort* or *skirret,* Sium sisarum, Linn.: Plin. 10, 5, 28 *sq.:* Col. 11, 3, 18.

sīsichthōn, ŏnis, *m.* = Σεισίχθων, *earth-shaker,* an epithet of Neptune: Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

sison agrion, i, *n. a plant, also called* peucedanos, *q. v., and* pinastellus: App. Herb. 94.

sispes, ĭtis, v. sospes, *ad init.*

sisto, stĭti (cf. Gell. 2, 14), stătum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [a reduplicated form of the root STA]. **I.** Act. *to cause to stand, to set, put, place:* molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7: officio meo (*sc.* Nessi) ripa sistetur in illa haec, Ov. M. 9, 109: Annam huc siste sororem, Virg. Aen. 4, 634: aciem in litore sistit, *draws up,* ib. 10, 309: cohortes summis montium jugis sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77: monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 245: victimam ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: post haec caelatus sistitur crater, ib. 8, 669: capite sistebas cadum, *you set the jar on its head,* Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 36: intorquens jaculum clamanti sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his mouth,* Virg. Aen. 10, 323. **2.** Esp. in law, *to cause to appear before a court:* and reflect. *to present oneself, to appear:* si servum in eadem causa sistere quidam promiserit et liber factus sistatur, non recte sistitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 9, 5: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: puellam, Liv. 3, 45: cum quis in iudicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam, si status non esset, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 3: ut Id. Septembr. P. Quintium sisti Sex. Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quintius: vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 7 Nep. Att. 9. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to show oneself, to appear, be present:* des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: tu, quoniam quartana cares, te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, ib. 10, 16 *fin.* **3.** *to stop, stay, keep back, arrest:* sistere aquam fluviis et vertere sidera retro, Virg. Aen. 4, 489: concussa freta, Ov. M. 7, 200: gradum, Prop. 4, 10, 36: pedem, Ov. R. Am. 80: equos, Virg. Aen. 12, 355: cervum vulnere, Sil. 2, 78: invehentem se jam Samnitem, Liv. 10, 14: legiones, id. 1, 37: ventrem, Mart. 13, 116: sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 54: se ab effuso cursu sistere, Liv. 6, 29. (ii) Fig.: siste tuas querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367: metum, id. H. 20, 179: fugam, Liv. 1, 12: Tac. A. 12, 39: populationem lucem intra, ib. 4, 48: bellum, Ov. M. 14, 803: sitim, *to quench, allay,* id. Pont. 3, 1, 16. **4.** *to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support:* mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. 20, 3, 8: ruinas, Plin. Pan. 50. (ii) Fig.: *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? *Eu.* Ego istum in tranquillo et tuto sistam, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 50: salvam ac sospitem rem publicam sistere, August. in Suet. Aug. 28: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistet, Virg. Aen. 6, 858. **5.** *to establish, fix definitely, decide upon:* sistere fana cum in urbe condenda dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere, Fest. *s. v.* Hence, status dies, *the day of trial appointed, agreed upon* with a peregrinus: status dies cum hoste, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cinc. in Gell. 16, 4. **6.** *to set up, build, erect* (rare): haruspices monuere, ut templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, Tac. H. 4, 53: tropaea, id. A. 15, 18: alicujus effigiem, ib. 72. **II.** Neutr. *to set oneself, to stand:* capite sistere, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 8. **2.** Esp. *to present oneself, to appear* before a court on the appointed day: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stitisse et se stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: si reus non stiterit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 1. **3.** *to stand still, to stop, stay, remain* (mostly poet.): solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53: amnes sistunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: sistere legionem in aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7. **4.** *to stand fast; to last, endure:* qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Verr. 3, 96. Esp. *impers. pass.:* sisti non (nec, vix) potest, *one cannot hold out, it cannot be endured, all is over:* totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv. 2, 29: vixque concordia sisti videbatur posse, id. 3, 16: Curt. 4, 16. **5.** = exsistere, *to show oneself as, to be:* tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, Manil. 3, 529: judex, id. 4, 546.

sistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sistrum] *having* or *bearing the* sistrum: turba, *the priests of Isis,* Mart. 12, 29.

sistrum, i, *n.* = σεῖστρον, *a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis,* and other festivals: Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11: Mart. 14, 54: Juv. 13, 93: App. M. 11, p. 258. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg. Aen. 8, 696: Lucan. 10, 63.

sĭsurna, ae, *f.* = σίσυρνα, *a coarse woollen mattress:* Amm. 16, 5 *med.*

sĭsymbrĭum, ii, *n.* = σισύμβριον, (i) simile nasturtio = *water-cress,* Nasturtium officinale, R. Br. (ii) thymbraeum, an aromatic plant sacred to Venus, some kind of *mint,* Mentha silvestris or aquatica, Linn.: Plin. 20, 22, 91: id. 19, 8, 55.

sisyrinchĭon, ii, *n.* = σισυρίγχιον, *a kind of bulbous plant,* Sisyrinchum anceps, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

sītănĭus, a, um, *adj.* = σητάνιος, *of this year, this year's:* panis, *of summer wheat,* Plin. 22, 25, 68.

sītarchĭa, ae, *f.* = σιταρχια, *provisions for a journey:* App. M. 2, p. 119. **II.** Meton. *a receptacle for provisions, a scrip:* Vulg. Reg. 1, 9, 7.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla] *a kind of urn used in drawing lots* when partly filled with water: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 17: Liv. 25, 3: (v. Smith's Ant. 1048, *voc.* situla).

sĭtĭcĭnes, um, *m.* [situs cano] *musicians at funerals:* Cato in Gell. 20, 2

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] *thirsty:* quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.* **2.** Transf. of things, *very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 *ad fin.:* aestas, Auct. Priap. 64. **II.** Act. *producing thirst:* melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55

sĭtĭens, entis, *Part.* [sitio]. **II.** Adj. *thirsting, thirsty, athirst:* quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 945: sitienti aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23. **2.** Transf. of places, plants, *etc. dry, parched, arid:* hortus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 60: Afri, Virg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3: luna, *i. e. not hazy, bright,* id. 17, 9, 8. *Neutr. plur. absol.:* lonchitis nascitur in sitientibus, *in arid places,* id. 25, 11, 88: and with *gen.:* sitientia Africae, id. 10, 73, 94, § 78. **3.** Fig. *thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy:* gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. R. Am. 247: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14. With *gen.:* virtutis, id. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae, Gell. 12, 2 *fin.*

sĭtĭenter, *adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily:* sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1.

sĭtĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis]. **I.** Neutr. *to thirst, be thirsty:* ego esurio et sitio, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 6: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4 1096: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug 42. With *gen.:* cochleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27. Proverb.: sitire mediis in undis, *to be poor in the midst of wealth,* Ov. M. 9, 761. **2.** Transf. of things, *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* siquidem est eorum (rusticorum), *gemmare vites, sitire agros, laetas esse segetes,* Cic. Or. 24, 81: tosta sitit tellus, Ov. F. 4, 940: aret ager, vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Virg. E. 7, 57: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40. ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1 nec pati sitire salgama, *to be dry,* Col. 12, 9, 2. **II.** Act. *to thirst after:* auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem, Mart. 19, 96: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for,* Ov. F. 1, 216. **2.** Fig. *to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: Sen. Thyest. 103: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 6.

sĭtis, is (*abl.* site, Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 3), *f. thirst* (only in *sing.*): demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet Pl. Most. 2, 1, 33: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 26: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Virg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: finire, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663: levare Ov. M. 12, 156. **2.** Transf. of things, *dryness, drought, aridity:* et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42: Virg. G. 2, 353: Col. 11, 3, 9. **II.** Fig. *strong* or *ardent desire, greediness, thirst:* cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 6: explere diuturnam sitim, id. de Sen. 8 *fin.* With *gen. obj.:* libertatis, id. Rep. 1, 43: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: sitis importuna famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19. (Hence Fr. *soif.*)

sītistus, a, um, *adj.* = σιτιστός, *fed, fattened;* pure Lat. altilis: Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

sītītēs, ae, *m.* = σιτίτης, *a kind of precious stone:* Plin. 37, 7, 25.

sĭtītor, ōris, *m.* [sitio] *one wh thirsts after:* aquae, Mart. 12, 3. **II.** Fig.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, 21: nov tatis, App. M. 1, p. 103.

sītōna, ae, *m.*=σιτώνης, *a purchaser of grain, a purveyor:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 8, 9.

sītōnĭa, ae, *f.*=σιτωνία, *the office of a* sitona or *purveyor:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 5, 2.

sittăcē, es, *f.* [an Indian word] *a parrot,* v. psittacus: Plin. 10, 42, 58.

sĭtŭla, ae, *f. a bucket:* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 29: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40 *fin.* Used in drawing lots (for sitella, q. v.): Pl. Cas. , 6, 7

sĭtŭlus, i, *m.* for situla, *a bucket:* Cato R. R. 10, 2: Vitr. 10, 9 *fin.*

sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sino]. II. Adj.: *lying, situate:* (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 8: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.:* sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. Agr. 30: cis Rheno sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in media insula situs, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24: urbs sita ex adverso Carthaginis, Plin. 5, 1, 1: insulae ante promontorium, id. 9, 59, 85. (iii) Of the dead, *buried, interred:* siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, ib. 56: (Aeneas) situs est super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, in qua Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27. Hence in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, *etc.:* Tib. 3, 2, 29: Inscr. Comically: noli minitari: scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: ibi mei majores sunt siti, pater, avus, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 20. (iv) *built, founded* (rare): Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, ib. 2, 7: vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22. **2.** Fig.: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, *present,* Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 *fin.:* in melle sunt linguae sitae vostrae, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 76: res omnis in incerto sita est, id. Capt. 3, 4, 4: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo *or* in aliqua re, *to rest with, depend upon some one* or *something:* in patris potestate est situm, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 52: assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices, id. Mur. 39: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1, 1: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall. J. 54.

sĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *situation, local position, site:* terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 5, 10: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61 *fin.:* passeres a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36: Aquilonis, *towards the North,* id. 16, 12, 23. Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, *the structure,* Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2. *Plur.:* opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 12: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corporis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39: revocare situs (foliorum), *position, arrangement,* Virg. Aen. 3, 451. **2.** Transf. *a quarter of the world, region:* a meridiano situ ad septentrionem, Plin. 2, 108, 112. *Plur.:* (pantherae) repleturae illos situs, id. 27, 2, 2 *fin.* II. *rust, mould, mustiness,* etc.: corrumpor situ, Pl. Truc. 5, 23: quae in usu sunt et manum quotidie tactumque patiuntur, nunquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2: tristia duri militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462. (ii) *filthiness* of the body: situ nidoris barba paedore horrida atque intonsa infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: Ov. M. 7, 290: Plin. 21, 6, 17. **2.** Fig. of the mind, *a rusting, a wasting away, dullness:* senectus victa situ, Virg. Aen. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 *fin.:* sepultae ac situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126: quae (mens) in hujusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, *oblivion,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1.

sīve (old orthogr. seive, Tab. Bantin. l. 6; and hence, by apocope), **seu,** *conj.* [si ve] *or if*=vel si. After *si* and with a conditional sign.: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, sive immutare vis ingenium moribus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 35: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40. (ii) Without a preceding *si* (rare): dehinc postulo, sive aequum'st, te oro, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. Aen. 11, 327: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11. II. Repeated, with a disjunctive sense, in stating opposed hypotheses, sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) *be it that . . . or that, if . . . or if, whether . . . or:* qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: seu quod Romanos discedere existimarent, sive eo quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, ib. 23: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Am. 27: sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, sive antro potius succedimus, Virg. E. 5, 5: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. Aen. 3, 262: seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt, egomet fecisse confiteor, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 146: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41: sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Virg. Aen. 2, 34. Repeated several times: sive ancillam, sive servum, sive uxorem, sive adulterum, seu patrem, sive avum videbo, Pl. Am. 4, 5, 15: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397. With a corresp. *si:* sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149. **2.** With another particle (*aut, vel, ne* or *an*): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. Aen. 12, 685: sive . . . sive . . . vel, Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux fatone erepta Creusa substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, incertum, Virg. Aen. 2, 739: Tac. A. 11, 26. **3.** Alone, in a purely disjunctive sense=vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, *or whoever else said it,* Cic. Rep. 1, 17: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discessu, sive potius turpissima fuga? id. Att. 8 3: Aristarchus et aetate nostra Palaemon *vocabulum,* sive *appellationem* nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac A. 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just. 2, 9 *fin.*

smăragdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj. like the emerald:* viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, 17: postis, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

smăragdĭnus (smăr. Prud. Psych. 862), a, um, *adj.*=σμαράγδινος, *pertaining to* or *like the emerald:* emplastrum (on account of its green colour), Cels. 5, 19, 4: prata, Prud. *loc. cit.*

smăragdus (also zmar: smărăgdus, Mart. 5, 11), i, *comm.* (*m.:* Plin. 37, 5, 16 *sq.:* Lucan. 10, 121: *f.:* Mart. 4, 28: Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 563)=σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour,* including not only our *emerald,* but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite,* etc.: Plin. 37, 5, 16 *sq.:* Lucr. 2, 805 Tib. 1, 1, 51: Ov. M. 2, 24. [Sans. *marakata.*] (Hence It. *smeraldo; Sp. esmeralda;* Fr. *émeraude.*)

smăris, ĭdis, *f.*=σμαρίς, *a small sea-fish of inferior quality,* Smaris Maena, Cuv.: Ov. Hal. 120: Plin. 32, 9, 34.

smectĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=σμηκτικός, *cleansing, abstersive:* Plin. 30, 4, 10.

smegma, ătis (*dat. plur.* smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42), *n.*=σμῆγμα, *a detergent medicine:* Plin. 22, 25, 74. For making the skin smooth: id. 24, 7, 28.

smerdălĕos, a, um, *adj.*=σμερδαλέος, *terrible:* Auct. Priap. 69 *sq.*

smīla, ae, *f.*=σμίλη, *a knife:* Arn 5, 172.

smīlax, ăcis, *f.*=σμῖλαξ, a plant, *rough smilax,* Smilax aspera, Linn.: Plin. 16, 35, 63: id. 24, 10, 49. II. *bind-weed, hedge convolvulus,* Convolvulus sepium, Linn.: ib. III. *the yew-tree:* id. 16, 10, 20.

smīlĭon, ii, *n.*=σμιλίον, *a kind of medicinal salve:* Marc. Empir. 35 *fin.*

smyrna, ae, *f.*=σμύρνα, *myrrh,* v myrrha: Lucr. 2, 504: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

smyrnĭon, ii, *n.*=σμύρνιον, *a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders* Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linn.: Plin. 27 13, 109: id. 19, 8, 48.

smyrrhīza, ae, *f.*=σμυῤῥίζα, *a plant, called also* myrrha *and* myrrhis, *q. v.:* Plin. 24, 16, 97.

smyrus, i, *m.*=σμύρος, *a kind of fish,* the same as myrus, *q. v.:* Plin. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

sŏbŏles, sŏbŏlesco, v. subol.

sōbrĭē, *adv. moderately, temperately, frugally:* parce, continenter, severe, sobrie vivere, *opp.* delicate ac molliter, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. **2.** *prudently, sensibly, circumspectly:* agere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare, id. Mil. 3, 1, 217.

sōbrĭē-factus, a, um, *Part. made reasonable, sobered:* sobriefactus sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205.

sōbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [sobrius] *temperance* in drinking, *sobriety:* Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.:* Val. Max. 6, 3, 9. II. In gen. *moderation, temperance, continence:* vitae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 17 *fin.* **2.** Fig. *reasonableness, prudence:* consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10 *med.*

sōbrīnus, i, *m.* and **sobrīna**, ae, *f* [contr. for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.] *a cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side: Fest. *s. v.:* Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3 Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: Tac. A. 12, 6.

sōbrĭo, 1. *v. a.* [sobrius] *to make sober:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685.

sōbrĭus, a, um (*Comp.* sobrior, Laber. in Charis. p. 64), *adj. not drunk, sober:* Cic. Acad. 2, 17: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: Hor. S 2, 3, 5: Tac. A. 13, 15: male sobrius, *i. e.* ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 51. (ii) Transf. of things: pocula, id. 1, 6 28: nox, *in which there was no drinking,* Prop. 3, 17, 11: convictus, Tac. A 13, 15: uva, *not intoxicating,* Plin. 14 3, 4, § 31: rura, *that furnish no wine*

Stat. S. 4, 2, 37: non sobria verba, *i. e. of a drunken person*, Mart. 1, 28. II. In gen. *sober, moderate, temperate, continent:* parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 15: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 3, 27: auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit, caret invidenda sobrius aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8: non aestimatur voluptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.* 2. Fig. of the mind, *sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious:* satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Coel. 31: diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: *opp.* iracundus, Vell. 2, 41. Of things: opera proba et sapiens et sobria, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium siccum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114. [Etym. dub. Usu. supposed to be a contr. of *se ebrius:* but cf. *ebrius.*]

soccātus, a, um, *adj.* [soccus] *furnished with* or *wearing* socci: Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.*

soccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [soccus fero] *sock-wearing:* Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215.

soccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [soccus] *a small* soccus: Sen. Ben. 2, 12: Suet. Vit. 2 *fin.* Of *the sock* worn by comic actors: Plin. Ep. 9, 7: Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, *m. a kind of low-heeled, light shoe,* worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock:* Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 60: Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: Cat. 61, 10: and by effeminate Romans: Suet. Cal. 52: Sen. Ben. 2, 12. II. Esp. *the* soccus or *shoe worn by comic actors;* hence, also, meton. *comedy:* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: id. A. P. 80: Mart. 8, 3: Quint. 10, 2, 22.

sŏcer (*nom.* socerus, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 18), ĕri, *m. a father-in-law:* Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 22: Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.:* Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 39. *Plur.* soceri, *parents-in-law:* Virg. Aen. 2, 457. II. Transf. for consocer, *a son's father-in-law:* Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: magnus, *grandfather-in-law,* i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandfather,* Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6: also called simply socer, Terent. ib. 50, 16, 146. [Sans. *ṣvaṣrû;* Gr. ἑκυρός; Goth. *svaihra.*]

sŏcĕra, ae, *v.* socrus.

sŏcĕrus, i, *v.* socer, *ad init.*

sŏcĭa, ae, *v.* socius.

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio] *that may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95: consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8: abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius] *pertaining to companionship; sociable, social:* homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1 *fin.:* beneficium dare socialis res est, ib. 5, 11 *fin.:* amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171. II. Esp. *pertaining to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate:* lex, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: foedus, Liv. 34, 57: exercitus, *of the allies,* id. 31, 21: turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (*opp.* legiones), *auxiliaries,* ib. 12, 31: bellum, *the war of the allies,* Liv. Epit. 71 *fin.:* Flor. 3, 18: Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies,* Tac. A. 2, 57. 2. *pertaining to marriage, conjugal:* amor socialis, Ov. M. 7, 800: foedera, ib. 14, 380: torus, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: carmina, *i. e.* epithalamium, id. H. 12, 139.

sŏcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [socialis] *fellowship, sociality:* Plin. Pan. 49.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv. socially:* non ut de sede secunda cederet aut quarta socialiter (iambus), *compliantly,* Hor. A. P. 258.

sŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [socio] *union:* Mart. Cap. 2, 26.

sŏcĭennus, i, *m.* [socius] *a fellow, comrade:* tuus, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, association, union, community, society:* hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: nulla societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire, dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.:* consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2: juris, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.:* beate et honeste vivendi, ib. 4, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40: omnium facinorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 17 *fin.:* nominum, *names in common,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218. II. Esp. *a copartnership in trade:* fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. Quint. 3: societatem contrahere, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 5: coire, ib. 5. *Plur.:* societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, ib. 2. Meton. *a company* or *society* of the farmers of the revenue: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, Cic. Sest. 14: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent judices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. 3. *a political league, an alliance, confederacy:* cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, ib. 3, 107: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77: societatem alicujus induere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share with:* coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25. (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, ib. 2, 7 *fin.:* quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? id. Flacc. 10: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, *to risk your life for me,* id. Planc. 30, 73: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.:* ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4: se alicui vinclo jugali, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied,* Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4: carmina nervis, Ov M. 11, 5: Theseus sociati parte laboris functus, *undertaken in company with another, common,* ib. 8, 546: parricidium, Just. 10, 1. Reflect.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villainy,* Liv. 39, 13.

sŏcĭofraudus, i, *m.* [socius fraudo] *one that deceives his comrades:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

sŏcĭus, i, *m.,* and **sŏcĭa**, ae, *f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate:* belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20: me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic. Am. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 22. Poet.: generis socii, *relatives,* Ov. M. 3, 259: sanguinis, id. Trist. 4, 5, 29: tori, *a spouse, consort,* id. M. 14, 678. With *dat.:* alicui socius, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 72. *Fem.:* (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic. Brut. 12: vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Font. 17, 39: quam plurimas uxores habent . . . . ita nulla pro socia obtinet, Sall. J. 80 (79) *fin.:* socias sorores impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3. Poet.: socia generisque torique, *relative and wife* (Juno), ib. 1, 620: ulmus cum socia vite, ib. 14, 662. II. Esp. *a copartner, partner* in business: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, Cic. Verr. 3, 20: id. Rosc. Am. 40: socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenue, id. Fam. 13, 9: Plin. 33, 7, 40. Hence, in law, pro socio (agere, damnari, *etc.*), *for defrauding a partner:* Cic. Fl. 18, 43: cf. Dig. 17, tit. 2: Pro socio. 2. *an ally, confederate:* servate vestros socios, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Boios receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Liv. 29, 17 socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J 24. Socii et Latini, or, more freq. soci et nomen Latinum, *the Italian allies and the Latins* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1050). Cic. Am. 3 *fin.:* id. Rep. 6, 12: Sall. J 39: Liv. 29, 27: socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8: and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. J. 40. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *the Latin allies, the Latins:* Liv. 40, 36: dum socii ab nomine Latino venirent, id. 22, 38: socii navales, v. navalis. [Cf. Sans. *sakhi,* "amicus."]

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sharing, partaking, associated:* hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo mater, *in common with Jupiter,* ib. 6, 73: regnum, id. M. 5, 378: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: anni, id. H. 2, 33: platanus clara in Lycia gelidi fontis socia amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5. II. *leagued, allied, confederate:* cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1: civitates, id. 41, 6: civitas socia nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Virg. Aen. 2, 371: manus, *of the allies* (in the Bellum sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10.

sōcordĭa (*o* short, Prud. Apoth. 194: cf. socors. Sometimes also secordia), ae, *f.* [socors] *weakmindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (rare): socordiam quidam pro ignavia posuerunt; Cato pro stultitia posuit, Fest. *s. v.:* si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3: Tac. A. 4, 35. II. *carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity* (only *sing.*): nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 11: nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35: *opp.* industria, Tac. A. 2, 38: socordiane an vinolentia, ib. 12, 67: fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31.

sōcordĭus, *comp. adv. more carelessly, slothfully:* res acta, Liv. 1, 22: agere, Tac. H. 2, 15.

sōcors (*o* short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33), ordis, *adj.* [se cors; cf. Fest. *s. v.* socordia] *without intellect, silly, stupid, thoughtless,* etc.: socors natura negligensque, Cic. Brut. 68: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.:* stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.* II. *careless, sluggish, inactive,* etc.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. J. 100. With *gen.:* nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61: gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.

socrŭālis, e, *adj.* [socrus] *pertaining to a mother-in-law:* Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

socrus, ūs, *f.* (orig. *comm.*) [cf. socer] *a mother-in-law:* uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4. Cic. Verr. 2, 8: Juv. 6, 231. Collat form, socera, ae (acc. to socer): Inscr Orell. *no.* 289: and contr. socra: ib. *no* 4221: magna, *a grandmother-in-law,* i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandmother;* and, major, *the great-grandmother* of either party, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6. II. Masc. *a father-in-law* (only once): praemia erepta a socru suo, Att. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

sŏdālĭcĭārĭus, ii, *m.,* and sodaliciaria, ae, *f.* [sodalicium] *a comrade bosom-friend:* Inscr.

sŏdālĭcĭum (-tĭum), ii, *n.* [sodalis] *fellowship, intimacy, companionship* etc.: fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Cat. 100, 4: Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.* II. Meton. *an association, company, society, college:* Inscr, 2. *a company assembled for feasting:* Auct. Her. 4, 51 3. *an unlawful secret society* lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116

sŏdālĭcĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a* sodalis; *pertaining to fellowship* or *companionship:* jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46: Just. 20, 4 *ad fin.:* Druidae sodaliciis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9 *fin.* **II.** *pertaining to an unlawful secret association:* collegia sodalicia, Marc. Dig. 47, 22, 1.

sŏdālis, is (*abl.* regularly, sodali; sodale, Plin. Ep. 2, 13), *comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion,* etc.: tuus amicus et sodalis, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: popularis et sodalis, id. Acad. 2, 37: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49: adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 5: gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 1, 36. **2.** adjectively (poet.): turba sodalis, *the band of friends,* Ov. R. Am. 586. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 19: cratera, ib. 3, 18, 6. **II.** Esp. *a fellow* or *member* of a corporation, college, *etc.:* sodales sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταιρίον vocant, Gai. Dig. 47, 12, 4: Cic. Coel. 11, 26: sodales Augustales, Titii, Tac. A. 1, 54: Suet. Claud. 6. **2.** *a participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations: quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 12. [Perh. fr. sedeo.]

sŏdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis] *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy:* sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 1, 37: summa nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68. Meton.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 5. *Plur.:* aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4. **II.** Transf. *a society, association,* esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Coel. 11, 26: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2401. **2.** *company assembled for feasting, a club:* sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis; epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45. **3.** *an unlawful secret society:* eodem die senatus consultum factum est, ut sodalitates decuriatique discederent, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: id. Planc. 15, 37.

sŏdālĭtĭārĭus, v. sodaliciarius.

sŏdālĭtĭum and **sŏdālĭtĭus**, a, um, v. sodalicium and sodalicius.

sōdes [contr. from si audes for audies: *cf.:* dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960; lit. *if you will hear me;* hence], in colloq. lang., *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray:* usu. with imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 39: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jube sodes nummos curare, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.:* vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: manedum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, ib. 1: sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, Cat. 103, 1. (ii) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16: tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 9, 41: jam cedo tu, sodes, qui occeperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104.

sōl, sōlis, *m. the sun:* mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, tanta magnitudine, ut cuncta sua luce collustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: sole obscurato, [illegible] 2, 10: solem occidentem, orientem, id. Fin. 2, 8: sol jam praecipitans, id. de Or. 3, 55: quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous, Virg. G. 1, 288: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29; sol veniens, discedens, id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: prius orto sole, ib. 2, 1, 113: oriente sole, *at sun-rise,* Caes. B. G. 7, 3: duo soles vidisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10: totis corporibus nihil esse utilius sale et sole dixit, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102: dies solis, *Sunday,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 508: solis gemma, *an unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 67. Proverb.: (i) nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, *the sun has not set forever,* Liv. 39, 27: (ii) sole ipso est clarius, *clearer than the sun itself,* Arn. 1, 28. **2.** Esp. in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, *the east;* occidens sol, *the west:* Belgae spectant in septemtriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: alterum (latus Britanniae) vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, ib. 5, 13. **3.** Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor. S. 1, 7, 24. **II.** Meton. *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place,* etc.: Diogenes Alexandro, *nunc quidem paululum,* inquit, *a sole, out of the sunshine,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: quum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: in sole (ponere, siccare, *etc.*), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: Col. 12, 13: apricatio in illo Lucretino tuo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11: procedere in solem et pulverem, *into the sun and dust,* i. e. *into the contests of public life,* id. Brut. 9, 37: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, *i. e. legal knowledge must yield to military merit,* Cic. Mur. 14, 30: scapi quarto die in solem proferendi, Plin. 21, 17, 68: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46. *Plur.:* pars terraĭ perusta solibus assiduis, *the rays* or *heat of the sun,* Lucr. 5, 253: Hor. Epod. 2, 41: id. Ep. 1, 20, 24: si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, *the clear days,* Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 31: vitandos soles atque ventos, Quint. 11, 3, 27. **2.** *day* (poet.): hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor. S. 1, 9, 72. *Plur.:* soles occidere et redire possunt, Cat. 5, 4: tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes, Virg. Aen. 3, 203: Sil. 3, 554. **3.** *a year:* (Canis) binos quae tulerit soles, Nemes. Cyneg. 122. [Cf. Sans. *sûra* "sol;" Gr. ἥλιος; Goth. *sunna;* Eng. *sun.*]

sōlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sol] *a plant, called also* heliotropium, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 49.

sōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solor] *a comfort, solace, consolation* (poet. for solatium): solamen mali, Virg. Aen. 3, 661: Lucan. 7, 181.

sōlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a relief, consolation:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, *n. a plant, called also strychnos, night-shade,* Solanum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 108: Cels. 2, 33.

sōlānus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus) [sol] *the east wind:* Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sun, solar:* lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21: pars piceae, *sunny, toward the sun,* id. 16, 12, 23: herba, *a plant, called also* heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* horologium: cf. Plin. 7, 60, 60) *a sun-dial:* solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52 § 4: ut illum di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Pl. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3. **II.** Transf.: ad solarium, *a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood:* Cic. Quint. 18, 59: Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14. **2.** *a clock* in gen.: quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplere, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87. **III.** *a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony,* etc.: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 69: Suet. Ner. 16: Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17.

sŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vectigal) [sŏlum] *a ground-rent:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17.

sōlātĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [solatium] a *little comfort* or *solace:* Cat. 2, 7.

sōlātĭum, ii, *n.* [solor] *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace:* haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.:* oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 4, 60: praebere solatia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: vacare culpa, magnum est solatium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: alicui solatia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solatium, id. Am. 27 *fin.:* adhibere surdae menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, ib. 10, 132: hoc sibi solatii proponebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solatio levari potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5 *fin.:* cineri atque ossibus alicujus solatium reportare, *an atonement,* id. Verr. 5, 49: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solatiis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12: Phaedr. 1, 9, 8: solatium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: Tac. A. 15, 39. Poet.: aves, solatia ruris (because they cheer the labourers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441. (musae) frigida solatia, id. Pont. 4, 2, 45. **II.** In law, *a compensation, indemnification:* solatium pro aliqua re alicui praestare, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a comforter, consoler* (poet. and rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

sōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sol] *sun-burned, sun-struck.* Subst. *masc.:* solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38: *neut.:* solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, Fest. *s. v.*

soldūrĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *retainers* of a chieftain: cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *ad init.*

sŏlĕa, ae, *f.* [sŏlum] *a covering for the soles of the feet, a sole* or *sandal:* omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, Gell. 13, 21: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: neive quis in poplico luci praetextam neive soleas habeto, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128. Taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *med.* **II.** Transf. *a kind of fetter:* ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. (ii) *a kind of shoe* for animals (capable of being put on and off): Cat. 17, 26: Col. 6, 12, 2: Suet. Ner. 30. (iii) *a kind of oil-press:* Col. 12, 50. (iv) *a kind of fish, a sole,* Pleuronectes solea, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 124: Plin. 9, 15, 16 and 20. (v) *a sill:* solea, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subjicitur sed etiam pro materia robustea, super quam paries craticius exstruitur, Fest. *s. v.* (vi) *the sole of the foot* of animals: Veg. 5, 20, 31.

sŏlĕāris, e, *adj.* [solea] *like a sole* or *sandal:* cella, Spart. Carac. 9.

sŏlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a sandal-maker:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

sŏlĕātus, i, *m.* [id.] *wearing sandals:* stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari, muliercula nixus, Cic. Verr. 5, 33: Sen. Ira 3, 18 *fin.:* Mart. 12, 83.

sōlemnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnĭtas**, **sōlemnĭtus**, v. sollenn.

sōlēn, ēnis, *m.* = σωλήν, *a kind of sea-muscle,* by some regarded as *the razor-fish,* Solen siliqua, Linn.: by others as *the boring-muscle,* Pholas dactylus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: id. 10, 69, 88.

sōlennis (solemnis), **sōlennĭtas**, **sōlenĭtus**, v. sollenn.

sŏlĕo, ĭtus sum, 2. *v. n.* (*pres.* solinunt, for solent, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* nequinunt. *Perf.* solui, Cato and Enn. acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, 61, 155: soluerint, Coel. in Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.) [prob. of same root as sedeo, sido, solium etc.]

to be accustomed: constr. with *inf.* or *absol.*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86: (quum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3. *Absol.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 8: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Cu.* Soleo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 6: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25: agedum, ut soles, id. Ph. 5, 3, 1: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: *Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 29. ||. Esp. *to have carnal intercourse with* (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; suas pellices esse aiunt, id. Cist. 1, 1, 38: Cat. 113, 1.

sōlers, sōlerter, and **sōlertĭa,** v. sollers, *etc.*

sŏlĭar, āris, *n.* [solium] *a covering for the feet*: Varr. in Non. 3, 25.

sōlĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [solus cano] *singing alone*: Mart. Cap. 2, 33.

sōlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sol] *a sunning*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

sŏlĭcĭto, sŏlĭcĭtus, *etc.* v. soll.

sŏlĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solido] for solidamentum: Venant. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sŏlĭdāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener*: corporis (ossa), Lact. Op. D. 7.

sŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making firm* or *solid; a strengthening*: Vitr. 5, 3.

sŏlĭdātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that makes firm* or *solid*: Arn. 4, 131.

sŏlĭdē, *adv. densely, closely, solidly*: solide et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, *without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4. *Comp.*: concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5. ||. *surely, wholly, fully, truly*: neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 8: Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8: App. M. 3, p. 135.

sŏlĭdesco 3. *v. n. incep.* [solidus] *to become firm, solid, whole*: moles sub aqua, Vitr. 2, 6: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87.

sŏlĭdĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.] *that has not cloven feet, whole-hoofed*: Plin. 10, 65, 84.

sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *solidness, solidity*: Cic. Fin. 1, 6: id. N. D. 1, 19. ||. Transf. *thickness*: Pall. 1, 6, 9. (ii) *firmness*: Vitr. 2, 6. Hence, *plur.* *Meton.* soliditates, *firm* or *solid masses*: id. 7, 3. (iii) In law, *a whole* (opp. to a share): possessionis, Cod. Justin. 4, 52, 2.

sŏlĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm, dense,* or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together*: (area) creta solidanda tenaci, Virg. G. 1, 179: terra aëre, Vitr. 2, 3 *fin.*: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43: muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48. ||. Fig.: imperium Romanum ex diuturna convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Constant. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, *establish, ordain*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1.

sŏlĭdus, a, um (contr. soldus, a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113), *adj. firm, dense, compact, solid*: individua et solida corpora (*sc.* ἀτόμοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39: cornua, *opp.* cava, Plin. 11, 37, 45: lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 *med.*: corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14: crateres auro solidi, Virg. Aen. 2, 765: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404. *Comp.*: solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4. *Sup.*: solidissima materia corpora, *opp.* mollia, Lucr. 1, 566: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262. *Neut. absol.*: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, *among solid bodies*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, ib. 1, 27: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5. 2. Transf. *whole, complete, entire*: usura, nec ea solida, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Virg. Aen. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbuit, Just. 30, 4: ut decies solidum exsorberet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: partem solido demere de die, id. Od. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8. *Neut. absol.* solidum, *the whole sum*: ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 65: Tac. A. 6, 17. 3. Subst.: solidus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), under the emperors, *a gold coin*, at first called aureus, and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value: Ulp. Dig. 9. 3, 5: App. M. 10, p. 242: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39. ||. Fig. *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real*: solida et perpetua fides, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 44: Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*: solida ac virilis ingenii vis, Quint. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12: solida veraque laus, id. Sest. 43: gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. Andr. 4, 1, 23: libertas, Liv. 2, 2: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. *Neut. absol.*: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Virg. Aen. 11, 427: praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4. [Etym. dub.: some connect it with *solum*, "pertaining to the ground," hence "firm," "dense;" but perh. it may be connected with the Oscan *sollus* = totus.]

sōlĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sol fero] *sun-bringing*: plaga, *the east*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

sōlĭferrĕum, i, v. solliferreum.

sōlĭfūga, v. solipuga.

sŏlĭfundĭum, ii, *n.* [sŏlum fundus] perh. *landed property*: Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

sōlĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [sol and GEN, root of gigno] *a child of the Sun*: Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sōlĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [solus loquor] *a talking to oneself, a soliloquy*: Aug. Soliloqu. 2, 7 *fin.*

sōlĭpūga, ae, *f. a kind of venemous ant*, or *spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 29. Called also, solpūga: Lucan. 9, 837: solipugna, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*: and, solifuga, Sol. 4, 3 and 6. (*v.* salpuga).

sŏlistĭmum (sollist. Fest. *s. v.*) tripudium, in augury, *a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*: Cic. Div. 1, 15 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 40.

sŏlĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [solitus, from soleo] *usual, ordinary*: Marc. Empir. 20.

sōlĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *separate, distinct*: Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

sōlĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [sol] *the appellation of a species of African snail*, perh. from the Promontorium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9): id. 9, 56, 82.

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *alone, lonely, solitary*: natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.*: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11: hae apes non sunt solitariae natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: distentus solitaria coena, *with a dinner which he has devoured alone*, Plin. Pan. 49.

sōlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (for solitudo): App. M. 9, p. 225.

sōlĭtātim, *adv. solitarily*: Front. de Eloqu. p. 235 ed. Mai.

solitaurīlĭa, v. suovetaurilia.

sŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [soleo] *to be much accustomed* or *wont*: Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1.

sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [solus] *a being alone, loneliness, solitariness; a lonely place, desert, wilderness, solitude*: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic. Off. 3, 1: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, id. Am. 23, 87. audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, id. Verr. 4, 51: quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25: erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63 *fin.*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, id. Att. 12, 26: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id. Verr. 5, 67: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place*, Liv. 5, 53: nec unquam ex solitudine sua prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.* *Plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 19: Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Vell. 2, 55. || Esp. *a being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: per hujus (orbae) solitudinem te obtestor, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55: liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 1, 58 *fin.*: liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratuum, Liv. 6, 35.

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [soleo]. || Adj. *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary*: solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: ars, Tib. 1, 9, 66: virtus, Virg. Aen. 11, 415: mos, Ov. H. 21, 127: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45. With *dat.*: armamenta Liburnicis solita, id. H. 5, 23. *Neut. absol.*: hostibus gratiam habendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (*opp.* res desueta), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. Aen. 11, 383: parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8: nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Virg. G. 1, 412: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36: esp. in *abl.* with comparatives. solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov. M. 7, 84: solito uberior, ib. 9, 105: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: plus solito, id. H. 15, 47: Liv. 24, 9.

sŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [from the root SOL or SED: v. sedeo, soleo] *a seat*; esp. *a seat* or *chair of state, throne*: regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: sedebat in solio Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 23: solio rex infit ab alto, Virg. Aen. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo surgit, ib. 10, 116: Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 34: divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: eburnum, *i. e.* sella curulis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 199. 2. Meton. *rule, sway, dominion* (poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1136: solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. H. 14, 113: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17: Lucan. 4, 690. ||. *a tub*, esp. for bathing: Lucr. 6, 801: Liv. 44, 6: Suet. Aug. 82: Plin. 19, 2, 8. |||. *a stone coffin, a* *phagus:* solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. Ner. 50: Curt 10, 10. (Hence It. *soglio.*)

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus vagor] *wandering* or *roving alone:* earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25. ‖. Transf. *alone, single, solitary* (rare): coelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, id. Tim. 6 *fin.:* solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

sollemnis, e, v. sollennis.

sollennis (sollemnis, solennis, solemnis), e, *adj.* [Oscan sollus, i. e. totus, and annus] prop. *that takes place every year;* hence, in gen. *stated, established, appointed:* sollenne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest. *s. v.* sollo: ad sollenne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: sacrificia id. N. D. 1, 6, 14: Liv. 1, 31: dies festi atque sollennes, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollenne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 3, 15. ‖. Transf. (from the established recurrence of religious festivals): *religious, festive, solemn:* suscipiendaque curarit sollennia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: epulae, id. de Or. 3, 51: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7: dies sollennis sanctiorque natali, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17: fax, Ov. M. 7, 49: officium sanctum atque sollenne, Cic. Quint. 6, 26. *Sup.:* die tibi sollennissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: preces, App. M. 11, p. 264. (ii) Subst. sollenne, *n. a religious* or *solemn rite, feast, sacrifice; solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc.: inter publicum sollenne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57: sollenne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3: soli Fidei sollenne instituit, id. 1, 21: sollenne allatum ex Arcadia, *festal-games*, id. 1, 5: Claudio funeris sollenne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69: per sollenne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28. *Plur.:* sollennia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33, 1: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29: Quinquatruum, Suet. Ner. 34: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26: tumulo sollennia mittent, Virg. Aen. 6, 380. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, *wonted, common, usual, ordinary:* socer arma Latinus habeto, imperium sollenne socer, ib. 12, 193: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollenne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollennis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 51: sufficit sollennem numerum (testium) exaudire, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: Romae dulce diu fuit et sollenne, reclusa mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103. (ii) Subst. sollenne, *n.:* nostrum illud sollenne servemus, *usual custom*, Cic. Att. 7, 6: novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollenne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37. *Plur.:* mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollennia manet, Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollennia, *their customary avocations*, Tac. A. 3, 6: testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollennia juris defuerunt, *customary formalities*, Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 1. Adverbially: insanire putas sollennia me, *in the common way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101.

sollennĭtas (sollemnĭt., solennit., and solemnit.), ātis, *f.* [sollennis] *a solemnity, festival, celebration* of a day: dierum variae sollennitates, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.:* pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7. ‖. *a usage, formality:* juris, Paul. Dig. 26, 8, 19.

sollennĭter, *adv. in a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly:* omnibus (sacris) sollenniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46: intermissum convivium sollenniter instituit, *with pomp* or *splendour*, Just. 12, 13. ‖. *according to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally:* (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollenniter aqua circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1: jurare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 3: acta omnia, ib. 45, 1, 30. *Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

sollennĭtus (sollemn., solenn., solemn.), *adv. solemnly:* Liv. Andr. in Non. 176, 14.

sollers (sōlers), tis (*abl* regularly sollerti; sollerte, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 35), *adj.* [Oscan sollus, *i. e.* totus, and ars; prop. *all art;* hence, in gen.] *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert:* quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, sollertem dabo, *will make ready, accomplished*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: sollertem tu me facis, Ov. H. 20, 26. *Comp.:* sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31. *Sup.:* Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96: hostis, Suet. Caes. 35. Poet. with *inf.:* coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8: Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17. With *gen.:* Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407: sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126. 2. Of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive.* opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: animus, Liv. 7, 14: sollerti corde Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: sollerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Virg. G. 4, 327. *Comp.:* nihil sollertius, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin. Sup.:* fundus sollertissimus, *most productive*, Cato R. R. 8 *fin.*

sollerter, *adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously:* aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8 *fin.:* patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21. *Comp.:* simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: exprimere incessus, vultum, Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, ib. 14, 624. *Sup.:* aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

sollertĭa (solert.), ae, *f.* [sollers] *skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness*, etc.: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertia ingeniorum antecellunt. id. Div. 1, 41, 91: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, id. Off. 1, 10 *fin.:* placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4. *Plur.:* egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitr. 7, *praef. med.* With *gen. obj.:* (honestum) in perspicientia veri sollertiaque versatur, *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, ib. 1, 44, 157.

sollĭcĭtātĭo (solicitat.), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito] *an inciting, instigating, instigation:* Allobrogrum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Cluent. 19, 53. *Plur.:* sollicitationibus expugnari, *allurements*, Sen. Contr 2, 15 *med.*

sollĭcĭtātor (solic.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tempter, seducer:* alienarum nuptiarum, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*

sollĭcĭtē, *adv. with concern* or *solicitude:* laetus, Sil. 6, 572. ‖. *carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently:* se custodire, Sen. Ep. 116 *med.:* recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15 *fin. Comp.:* ib. 1, 4. *Sup.:* Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.:* Suet. Claud. 18.

sollĭcĭto (solic.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sollicitus] *to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb*, etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 163: teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, *ploughed*, Tib. 1, 7, 30: tellurem, Virg. G. 2, 418: quas (herbas) tellus. nullo sollicitante, dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: freta remis, Virg. G. 2, 503: nequicquam spicula dextra sollicitat, *shakes*, id. Aen. 12, 404: manes totumque tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto pollice, *to strike, touch*, ib. 11, 169: stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, Cels. 1 *praef fin.* ‖. Fig. *to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest:* cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg. Aen. 4, 380: de posteris nostris sollicitor, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: mala copia quando aegrum sollicitat stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: myropolas omnes sollicito, *importune*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 10: lentum Cupidinem cantu tremulo, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6: ira Jovis, sollicitati prava religione, *irritated*, Liv. 1, 31 *fin.:* hostes, Lucan. 4, 665: pacem, *to break, disturb*, Liv. 34, 16: statum quietae civitatis, id. 21, 10. 2. Esp. *to stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate:* civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: servitia urbana, Sall. C. 24 *fin.:* deas, Ov. M. 4, 473: sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecunia, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: ipsam ingentibus datis, *to seduce*, Ov M. 6, 462. Poet. with an inanim. or abstr. object: pudicam fidem donis, ib. 7, 721: legitimos toros, id. Pont. 3, 3 50: judicium meum donis, id. H. 16, 80. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *subj.:* poet. by *inf.:* servum ad venenum dandum, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: servos ad hospitem necandum, id. Coel. 21: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50: sollicitatus, ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: Caes. B G. 3, 8: comperi, legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 36. 3. *to persuade, solicit:* praedia agris meis vicina venalia sunt. In his me multa sollicitant, *urge me to purchase them*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: sollicitandi ad hunc laborem erant, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: (mulier) sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1192.

sollĭcĭtūdo (solic.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude:* sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aliquem afficere cura et sollicitudine, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, id. Att. 5, 21: duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: sollicitudine provinciae urgebamur, id. Att. 6, 5: te torquerier omni sollicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68. *Plur.:* Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26: Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. With *gen. obj.:* nuptiarum, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 26: gemmarum, *care lest they be broken*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.

sollĭcĭtus (solicit.), a, um, *adj.* [sollus, *i. e.* totus, and cieo] *wholly*, i. *violently* or *continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed* (lit. only poet. and rare): mare, Virg. G. 4, 262. rates, *tossed about*, Ov. F. 5, 720: aër sollicito motu semper jactatur, *constant*, Lucr. 6, 1037. ‖. Fig. *uneasy, troubled,* or *agitated in mind, anxious, solicitous:* sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic. Agr. 1, 8: non ignoro, quam sit amor omnis sollicitus atque anxius, id. Att. 2, 24: anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Virg. Aen. 9, 89: suspenso animo et sollicito scire avere, Cic. Att 2, 18: sollicitum esse te de tuis fortunis ib. 11, 6: quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! ib. 8, 6: me mea forma sollicitum habet, *gives me so much trouble*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 95: Ter. Heaut 3, 1, 52. Cic. de Sen. 19. *Comp.:* sollicitiorem hominem neminem puto fuisse, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: Tac. H. 4, 58. (ii) Of animals, *uneasy, unquiet, watchful:* canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47: Ov. M. 11, 599: equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, ib. 5, 372. 2. Transf. of things: vita, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: senecta, Ov. M. 6, 500: te pauper ambit sollicita prece, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5: arma, Ov. M. 14, 453: justitia, *timid, vacillating*, Cic. Rep. 3, 27 *fin:* in (tyrannorum) vita nulla fides, omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, id. Am. 15: opes, *causing disquietude*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: ludi, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: sollicito carcere dignus, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: timor, id. H. 1, 12, amor, ib. 18, 196. *Sup.*: brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 *fin.*

sollĭcūrĭa in omni re curiosa, Fest. *s. v.* sollo.

sollĭferrĕum (solif.), i, *n.* (*sc.* telum) [sollus, *i. e.* totus, and ferrum] *a javelin wholly of iron*: Liv. 34, 14 (cf. sollum).

sollistĭmum, v. solistimum.

sollum Osce totum et solidum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, Fest. *s. v.* solitaurilia: sollo Osce dicitur id quod nos totum vocamus, id. *s. v.* [Akin to Sans. *sarva*, "omnis;" Gr. ὅλος].

sōlo, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [solus] *to make lonely* or *desolate*; *to lay waste*: urbes populis, Stat, Th. 4, 36: Sen. Oed. 4.

sŏloecismus (sŏlĭcismus, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, *m.* = σολοικισμός, *a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism*: soloecismus est, quum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur, Auct. Her. 4, 12: Quint. 1, 5, 16. **II.** Transf. *a fault*, in gen.: Mart. 11, 19: apud Christianos soloecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

sŏloecista, ae, *m.* = σολοικιστής, *one who commits solecisms*: Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

sŏloecum, i, *n.* = σόλοικον = soloecismus: Gell. 17, 2.

sōlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [perh. contr. of sublevor] *to comfort, console, solace*: diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem solando cupit, Virg. Aen. 4, 394: inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: solantia tollite verba! *your words of comfort*, Ov. M. 11, 685. **II.** Of things as objects: *to soothe, ease, relieve, mitigate*: famem concussa quercu, Virg. G. 1, 159: gravem aestum fluviis, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 7: laborem cantu, Virg. G. 1, 293: aegrum amorem testudine, ib. 4, 464: curas, id. Aen. 9, 489: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821: desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 9, 11: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13: repulsam, ib. 2, 36.

solox, ōcis, *adj. of raw, unwrought wool, of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly*: solox, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. *s. v.*: pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 228. **2.** Meton. *a dress of coarse woollen stuff*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* **II.** Fig.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 *med.*

solpūga, v. solipuga.

solsĕquĭum, ii, *n.* [sol sequor] *a plant, also called* heliotropium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 49.

solstĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium] *pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial* (opp. to brumalis): (sol) brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Canceris ut vortat metas solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616: dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 790: nox, *the shortest*, id. Pont. 2, 4, 26: circulus, *the tropic of Cancer*, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 131 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 11, 8: called also, orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*: solstitialis exortus, *the point of the horizon at which the sun rises on the longest day*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333. **II.** Transf. *pertaining to midsummer* or *summer-heat*: herba, *a summer-plant* or *one that quickly withers*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36: Plin. 26, 5, 14 spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18: tempus, Liv. 35, 49: caput Leonis, Lucan. 6, 338. **2.** *pertaining to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *in a solar revolution*, Liv. 1, 19: plaga, *the South*, Sol. 25.

solstĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [sol sisto] *the time when the sun seems to stand still*, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer or winter-) *solstice*: solstitium aestivum, hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11: aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale. Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia id. 9, 14, 12. **II.** Esp. *the summer solstice, the longest day of the year*, opp. to bruma: alter motus solis est a bruma ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53: Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Plin. 8 43, 68. **2.** Transf. in gen. *summer-time, the heat of summer*: paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Virg. G. 1, 100: Sen. Ben. 1, 12: solstitium pecori defendite, Virg. E. 7, 47.

sŏlūbĭlis, e. *adj.* [solvo]. **I.** Pass. *that may be loosed* or *taken apart, dissolvable*: pons, Amm. 16, 8 *med.*: mundus, Minuc. Octav. 34. **II.** Act. *loosening, relaxing*: aër, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

sŏlum, i, *n.* [from the root SOL, akin to sedeo: lit. *that on which anything is seated* or *placed*; hence] *the lowest part* of anything, *the bottom, foundation*: hence, *the floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground* on which it stands; *ground, earth, land, soil*; *the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, *etc.*: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: (templi) marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672: ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: imum solum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298: trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47: solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1294: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.*: duratae solo nives, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: cruentum, Ov. M. 4, 134: solum hominis exitium herbae, *the sole* of the foot, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 *fin.*: mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: loca nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 926: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, *the sole* of a shoe, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 98: Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *their wheaten board*, Virg. Aen. 7, 111: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, subtrahiturque solum, *the sea under the vessel*, ib. 5, 199: omne solum ponti, Val. Fl. 4, 712: astra tenent coeleste solum, *the vault of heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 73. Proverb.: quodcumque or quod in solum venit, *whatever falls to the ground*, i. e. *whatever occurs to the mind*: Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.*: also elliptically: convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur, id. Fam. 9, 26.

2. Transf. in gen. *soil, land, country, region, place*: sola terrarum, Enn. Ann. 7, 12: solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: patriae, id. Cat. 4, 7 *fin.*: patrium, Liv. 21, 53: natale, *native country*, Ov. M. 7, 52: vos, mutae regiones imploro et sola terrarum ultimarum, Cic. Balb. 5, 13. Hence, solum vertere, *to leave one's country* (generally of an exile): qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, id. Caecin. 34, 100: neque exsilii causa solum vertisse diceretur, id. Quint. 28, 86: Liv. 3, 13: solum civitatis mutatione vertere, Cic. Balb. 11, 28. Rarely, in this sense, solum mutare: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, id. Parad. 4 *fin.* **3.** In law, res soli, *land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate*, opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli, Ulp. Dig. 13, 3, 1: tertia pars de agris, terris, arbustis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 1: ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, *lay out in land*, Suet. Tib. 48. **II.** Fig. *a base, basis, foundation* (rare): solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic. Brut. 74: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be levelled with the ground*, i. e. *to be utterly abolished*, Liv. 6, 18.

sōlum, *adv. alone, only, merely, barely*: affirmatively: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. Ain' tandem? una de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, id. Phil. 2, 32 81: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. **2.** Strengthened with *modo*, and in one word, solummodo: unam solummodo Zenonis statuam Cypria in expeditione non vendidit Cato, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: de exercitore solummodo Praetor sentit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2. **II.** Negatively. non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), *etc.*, *not only* (*not merely, not barely*) . . . *but also*, etc.: urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: te non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem, id. Am. 2, 6: servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, Cic. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.*: neque solum cives, sed cujuscunque modi genus hominum, Sall. C. 39: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

sōlummŏdo, v. sōlum, *no.* 1, 2.

sōlus, a, um (*gen.* regular. solius; *dat.* soli; *gen. m.* soli, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat. m.* solo, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2627; *f.* solae, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 28: Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3), *adj. alone, only, single, sole*: quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 269: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: quum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: in tanto omnium metu, solus non timet, Sall. C. 52 *med.*: sese solum cum Sulla iturum, id. J. 107: tot mea solius solliciti sint causa, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: mihi soli versantur ante oculos, Cic. Am. 27, 102: Africanum solitum esse dicere, se nunquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset, id. Rep. 1, 17: solus ex plurimis servis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 23: Stoici soli ex omnibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 18: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: coturnices solae animalium, Plin. 10, 23, 33: solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2: quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histrionum ars declarat, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 47: te unum solum suum depeculatorem venisse, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: *Ge.* Quantum tibi opus est argenti? *Ph.* Solae triginta minae, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24: qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17: Suet. Aug. 97. *Voc.*: felix lectule talibus sole amoribus, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.

2. Esp. *lonely, solitary, forsaken* (rare): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: id. Ad. 3, 1, 4. **II.** Transf. of places, *lonely, solitary unfrequented, desert*: hic solis locis composita sum, hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam homo mihi obviam venit, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 22: quum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: terrae, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 8: agri Libyae, Virg. G. 3, 249: insula, Cat. 64, 184: sub sola rupe, ib. 154: in solo monte, Tib. 1, 2, 72. (Hence Fr. *seul.*)

sŏlūtē, *adv. freely, without hinderance carelessly, negligently*, etc.: si animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48 *fin.*: Nero quo solutius lasciviret, Tac. A. 13, 47:

solute dicere, *fluently*, Cic. Brut. 29. tam solute, tam leniter agere, *heedlessly*, ib. 80, 277: solute ac negligenter agentes, Liv. 23, 37. *Comp.*: quaedam a fabris negligentius solutiusque composita, Sen. Q. N. 6, 3.

sŏlūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] *that is easily loosed* or *taken apart*: navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

sŏlūtim, *adv. loosely*: Tert. Pall. 5.

sŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [solvo] *a loosening, unloosing, dissolution*: linguae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: totius hominis, id. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.* *Plur.*: ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin. 23, 6, 60. **2.** Esp. *payment*: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24: legatorum, id. Cluent. 12, 34: justi crediti, Liv. 42, 5: numorum, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 54: Romae solutione impedita fides concidit, Cic. Manil. 7, 19. *Plur.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 20. ||. Fig.: argumentorum, *a solution, explanation*, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2.

sŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loosener, an opener*: signaculi, Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.* ||. *a payer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

sŏlūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that loosens* or *sets free*: malorum, Diom. p. 484 P.

sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [solvo]. ||. Adj. *unbound, loose*: terra, *loose, light soil*, Col. 3, 14 *fin.*: solum, *opp.* spissum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170. *Comp.*: solutiores ripae, Frontin. Aq. 15: agaricon femina, *opp.* mas spissior, Plin. 25, 9, 57: stomachus, *lax, relaxed*, Scrib. Comp. 92. **2.** Fig. *free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied*; in a bad sense, *loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute*: omnes, soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: animo soluto liberoque esse, id. Verr. 2, 75: soluti et liberi amores, id. Rep. 4, 4: populi soluti effrenatique, ib. 1, 34: (volucres) passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: solutus omni foenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: ambitione, id. S. 1, 6, 129: cura belli, Plin. 22, 4, 4: soluta eligendi optio, *free, unshackled*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: ratio facilior et solutior, id. Fam. 3, 5: si essent omnia mihi solutissima, tamen in republica non alius essem, ib. 1, 9: soluta P. Clodii praetura, *lawless, unprincipled*, id. Mil. 13, 34: libido solutior, Liv. 2, 3: solutissimae linguae esse, Sen. Const. Sap. 11: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, *fluent and ready*, Cic. Brut. 70: omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, ib. 48, 180: solutus et mollis in gestu, *loose, negligent*, ib. 62 *fin.*: pueri soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8. mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, *too easy* or *careless*, i. e. *too great*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: cura, Liv. 3, 8: dicta factaque, Tac. A. 16, 18: in paupertate solutus, *cheerful, merry*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20. Poet. with *gen.*: cum famulis operum solutis, id. Od. 3, 17, 16. **3.** Esp. of speech, *without metre, in prose*: de oratione soluta duo libros, de poëtica unum, Varr. L. L. 6, 11 *fin.*: Cic. de Or. 3, 48: (historia) et proxima poëtis et quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31: verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24. (ii) In gen. *loose, free flowing, not carefully constructed*: est oratio alia vincta atque contexta; soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa aliqua lege versus, neque ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44 *fin.* So of Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeris fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12. (Hence It. *sollo.*)

solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* soluit, trisyl.: Cat. 2, 13: soluïsse, quadrisyl.: Tib. 4, 5, 16) *to loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve*: *He.* Solvite istum nunc jam: *Ty.* Di tibi omnia optata afferant, quum me ex vinclis eximis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 104: non recte vinctus est, jube solvi, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 52: quacumque iit, ergastula solvit, *opened the prisons*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: canem, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: equum senescentem, *to unharness, dismiss*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: vincla jugis (boum), Tib. 2, 1, 7: frenum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3: crines, Tib. 1, 1, 67: capillos, Ov. M. 3, 170: zonas, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 5: nodum, ib. 3, 21, 22: commissas acies, *to part, separate*, Prop. 4, 4, 59: agmina diductis choris, Virg. Aen. 5, 581: epistolam, *to undo, break open*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: pontem, *to break down*, Tac. A. 1, 69: navim, *to dash in pieces*, Ov. M. 11, 664: venam cultello, *to open*, Col. 6, 14, 3: ventrem, *to loosen, relax*, Col. 9, 13, 2: alvum, Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: nivem, *to melt*, Ov. M. 2, 853: ora, *to open the mouth, begin to speak*, ib. 1, 181: linguam ad jurgia, ib. 3, 261: coetum, *to break up, dismiss*, ib. 13, 898: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: homines volucresque ferasque solverat alta quies, *had relaxed their limbs*, Ov. M. 7, 186: illi solvuntur frigore membra, *are rendered powerless*, Virg. Aen. 12, 951: solvi (morbo, morte, inedia, *etc.*), *to die*: Flor. 4, 11 *fin.*: Petr. 111, 11: and simply solvi: Ov. Am. 2, 10, 36. **2.** Naut. *t. t.* solvere navem, ancoram (oram), or simply solvere (lit. *to unfasten the ship's moorings*), *to weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea*: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 54: naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: ancoram, Cic. Att. 1, 13: funem arena, Prop. 1, 8, 11: retinacula navis, Ov. M. 15, 696: vela, Prop. 1, 17, 26: oram, Quint. 4, 2, 41: naves conscenderunt et a terra solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: mercatores Alexandria solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4. Also of the ships themselves: naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28. **3.** Mercant. *t. t.* *to pay*: pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic. Clu. 12, 34: creditas pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pecuniam ad diem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A.: pro vectura, *for carriage*, ib. 1, 3: ego pro istac rem solvi ab trapezita meo, *have paid for her through my banker*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 20: Quintus frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18: de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: pretium operae praeceptori, Sen. Ben. 6, 17 *fin.*: dotem matri, *to pay back*, Pap. Dig. 23, 4, 26: solvendo non erat, *was not able to pay, was insolvent*, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *fin.*: solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13: ad solvendum non esse, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*: in solutum accipere, *in payment*, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: id. Ep. 8 *fin.*: pro soluto, Marc. Dig. 46, 3, 48. With a personal object: ad forum hinc ibo, ut solvam militem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 137: (actor) si litis contestandae tempore solutus fuisset, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 31. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to discharge an obligation* of any kind; *to pay, perform, fulfil*: ego et exspectabo ea quae pollicеris, et erunt mihi pergrata, si solveris, Cic. Brut. 4 *fin.*: vota, id. Phil. 3, 4 *fin.*: abbrev. formula in inscrr.: V. S L. M. (votum solvit libens merito), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 186: V. S. A. L. (votum solvit animo libente), ib. 2022: solvere grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: omnia justa paterno funeri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: exsequia rite, Virg. Aen. 7, 5: suprema militibus ducique, Tac. A. 1, 61: neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod mihi re male feceris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10: solvisti fidem, *you have redeemed your promise, kept your word*, id. Andr. 4, 1, 19: se fide, Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 *ext.*: capite poenas solvit, *made atonement with his life*, Sall. J. 69: injuriam magnis poenis, Ov. F. 5, 304. ||. Fig. *to explain, solve; to break up, banish, dispel*: qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: argumentum, Quint. 2, 17, 34: aenigmata, id. 8, 6, 53: versum, *to break up, change into prose*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 60: Quint. 1, 8, 13: solvite corde metum, Virg. Aen. 1, 562: pudorem, ib. 4, 55: ebrietatem, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: lassitudinem, Plin. 37, 10, 54: (Tarquinius Superbus) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, Liv. 1, 49: fori sanctitatem ludorum talarium licentia, Quint. 11, 3, 58: noctem faces multae variaque lumina solvebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. **2.** Esp. *to free, release, deliver, acquit*: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: patriam metu, Prop. 4, 6, 41: me dementia, Hor. Epod. 17, 45: se longo luctu, Virg. Aen. 2, 26: ego somno solutus sum, *was released from sleep*, i. e. *I awoke*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: ut religione civitas solvatur, *may be released*, id. Caecin. 34: Liv. 7, 3: me tener solvet vitulus, qui largis juvenescit herbis in mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: si deliberet senatus, solvatne legibus Scipionem, ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2. Poet.: nec Rutulos solvo, *exempt* (from their destiny), Virg. Aen. 10, 111. (Hence Fr. *soudre*; Sp. *soltar.*)

somnĭālis, is, *m.* [somnium] *dream-bringing*, an epithet of Hercules: Inscr.

somnĭātor, ōris, *m.* [somnio] *one who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*: Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.*

somnĭcŭlōsē, *adv. sleepily, sluggishly*: persequi heri imperia, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 75.

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dim. somniculus, from somnus] *inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful*: quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: glires, Mart. 3, 58, 37. ||. Act. *making sleepy, drowsy*, or *sluggish*: aspis, *causing numbness, palsying*, Cinna in Gell. 9, 12.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus fero] *sleep-bringing, soporific*: vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing torpidity*, Lucan. 9, 701.

somnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus facio] *causing sleep, narcotic*: medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17.

somnĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.*: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnium] *to dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream*: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 5: aurum, id. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18: me somnies, me exspectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114. With *acc.* and *inf.*: videbar somniare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: Cic. Div. 1, 20: Suet. Aug. 91. With *de*: hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 94. *Absol.*: totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59: Suet. Ner. 46. *Pass. impers.*: Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari circa ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14. ||. Transf. *to dream*, i. e. *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly*: eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 109: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de psaltria me somnias agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6. *Absol.*: haec (Alcumena) deliramenta loquitur, vigilans somniat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65: portenta non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [somnus] *a dream*: Cic. Div. 1, 20 *sq.*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3: dum huic conjicio somnium, *interpret*, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 3: jucundissima somnia, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep*, Lucr. 5, 1157. ||. Transf. *a dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, nonsense*: tu quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, ib. 2, 1, 50: fabulae logi! somnia! id. Ph. 3, 2, 9: spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigilantium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exposui fere non philosphorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16: Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

somnŭlentĭa (somnol.), ae, *f.* [somnulentus] *sleepiness, drowsiness*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

somnŭlentus (somnol.), a, um, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepy, drowsy, somnolent*: App. M. 1 *fin.*

somnurnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sleep*: imagines, *seen in sleep*, Varr. in Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, *m.* (also sompnus in MSS.) [root SOP: v. sopio] *sleep*: hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. Ann. 8, 56: capere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 115: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30: somnum tenere, id. Brut 80 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10: nos oppressos somno adorti, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: palpebrae somno conniventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams*, Enn. Ann. 1, 16: Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 2, 270: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: Liv. 2, 36: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24 *fin.*: quae somno visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6: servus ad somnum, *who keeps watch during one's sleep*, Curt. 6, 11. **II.** Transf. *night* (poet): Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208. With longus, niger, frigidus, *etc. death*: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 38: Sil. 5, 529: Val. Fl. 3, 178. Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant aequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73. (Hence, through a dim. somniculosus, Fr. *sommeil.*)

sŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sono] *sounding, noisy*: sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sŏnans, antis, *Part.* [sono]. **II.** Adj.: *sounding, sonorous* (rare): meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 *a. med.*: quod est sonantius et elatius, ib. 7, 12.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *sounding, noisy*: concha, Ov. M. 1, 333: App. M. 4, p. 157.

sonchus, i, *m.* = σόγχος, *the herb sow-thistle*, Sonchus oleraceus, Linn. and S. asper, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 44.

sŏnĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [sonus] *with sounding-feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyneg. 43. **II.** Subst. (poet.) *a horse, steed*: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Virg. Aen. 11, 600: Cat. 63, 41: Val. Fl. 3, 334.

sŏnĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [sono] *to make a noise*: cicadae, Sol. 2 *med.* dub. (*al.* sonant).

sŏnĭtus, ūs (*gen.* soniti, Pac. and Caecil. in Non. 491, 24 *sq.*), *m.* [id.] *a noise, sound, din*, etc.: tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: ungularum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 113: armorum, Lucr. 2, 48: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12: Olympi, *thunder*, Virg. Aen. 6, 586: sonitum reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: nosti jam in hac materia sonitus nostros, *my thundering speech*, id. Att. 1, 14. Of an abstract subject: quae (eloquentia) cursu magno sonituque ferretur, id. Or. 28.

sŏnĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus] *noisy*; only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic. Fam. 6, 6: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (sonit, Enn. and Att. in Non. 504, 32 *sq. Infin.* sonere, Lucr. 3, 157. *Part. fut.* sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44. *Perf.* sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3). **I.** Neutr. *to make a noise, to sound, resound*: fides, aera, plectra, Prop. 4, 7, 62: tympana sonuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 55: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17: (hirundo) circum stagna sonat, Virg. Aen. 12, 477: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: dicta non sonant, *do not chink*, i. e. *are not money*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 74. *Pass. impers.*: jubet tibias agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165. **II.** Act. *to sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, sing*: homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: sonare subagreste quiddam, *to speak*, id. Brut. 74, 259: (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Virg. Aen. 6, 50: femineum, raucum quiddam atque inamabile, Ov. A. A. 3, 286: nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a man*, Virg. Aen. 1, 328: tale sonat populus, *calls, cries out*, Ov. M. 15, 606: exululatque Evoeque sonat, ib. 6, 597: atavos sonans, *boasting of, vaunting*, Virg. Aen. 12, 529: ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *to signify*, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: Epicurum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, id. Fin. 2, 2 *fin.*: furem sonuere juvenci, *betrayed him by their lowings*, Prop. 4, 9, 13: Pythius in longa carmina veste sonat, *sings, accompanies on the lyre*, id. 2, 23, 16: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall sing of, shall celebrate*, Ov. M. 10, 205: sive mendaci lyra voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40. [Sans. *svan*, "sonare:" perh. also akin to Lat. *tono*; Gr. στένειν.]

sŏnor, ōris, *m.* [sono] *a noise, sound, din* (for sonitus and sonus): Lucr. 1, 645: Virg. Aen. 7, 462: Tac. A. 1, 65. *Plur.*: Lucr. 5, 335: Virg. Aen. 9, 651: Tac. A. 14, 36.

sŏnōrē, *adv. loudly*: clare nimis ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20.

sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sonor] *noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous*: cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69: tempestates sonoras, Virg. Aen. 1, 53: tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: flumina, Virg. Aen. 12, 139: nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34: Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), ib. 11, 281.

sons, sontis, *adj.* Orig. *hurtful, noxious*: sons, nocens, ut ex contrario insons, innocens, Fest. *s. v.* (no example of this signif. is preserved). **II.** Transf. *guilty, criminal*: sontes condemnant reos, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 16: Virg. Aen. 10, 854: ulni, Ov. M. 7, 847: dii, Stat. Th. 5, 610: manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov. M. 13, 563. **2.** Subst. *a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal*: punire sontes, Cic. Off. 1, 24: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58: Cic. Phil. 2, 8: Ov. M. 2, 522.

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons] *dangerous, serious*: morbus sonticus, *a serious disorder* that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, *etc.*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 20, 1: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Plin. 36, 19, 34. Whence, transf. sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen. *serious, weighty, important*: Cato in Fest. *s. v.*: Tib. 1, 8, 51.

sŏnus, i, *m.* (*abl.* sonu, Sisenn. in Non. 491, 27) [sono] *a noise, sound*: tympana raucis obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105: cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv 21, 28: tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: distinctus, ib. 2, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass*, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: inanes sonos fundere, *to utter empty sounds*, id Tusc. 5, 26, 73.

sŏphĭa, ae, *f.* = σοφία, *wisdom* (pure Lat., sapientia): sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. Ann. 1, 15: Mart. 1, 112: Sen. Ep. 89.

sophisma, ătis, *n.* = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat. captio): Sen. Ep. 45 *med.*: Gell 18, 13.

sŏphistēs, ae, *m.* = σοφιστής, *a sophist*: quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causa philosophabantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63.

sŏphistĭcē, *adv. sophistically*: interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Justin 8, 10, 12, § 3.

sŏphistĭcē, es, *f.* = σοφιστική (τέχνη) *false reasoning, sophistry*: App Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17.

sŏphistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σοφιστικός, *sophistical*: res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 7, 3 ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36.

sŏphos or **sŏphus**, i, *m.* = σοφός, *a wise man, sage*: te sophos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32. Adjectively, *wise, shrewd*: factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, Phaedr. 4, 17, 8.

sŏphōs, *adv.* = σοφῶς, *well done well said! bravo!*: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, Mart. 3, 46: Petr. 40, 1.

sŏphus, i, v. sophos.

sōpĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to put or lull to sleep*, hence, *to deprive of feeling, to stun*: vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30: Tib. 3, 4, 19: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *was stunned*, Liv. 8, 6: Plin. 9, 16, 25. Most freq. in *Part. perf.*: castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 795: sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16: delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. Div. 1, 51: Ov. M. 9, 471: Virg. Aen. 10, 642: sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep*, Liv. 9, 37. **2.** *to kill* (poet.): aliquem funda, Sil. 10, 153: Homerus sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1051. **II.** Transf. of things, *to calm, settle, still, quiet*: venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81 *fin.*: sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743: haec omnia veteris imperatoris maturitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus conniveret, *lulled to sleep*, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89: gloria vitiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.* [Root SOP, whence also *sop-or, som-nus*; cf. Sans. *svap*, "dormire," *svapna*, "somnus;" Gr. ὕπνος; Germ. *schlafen*; Eng. *sleep*.]

sŏpor, ōris, *m.* [root SOP: v. sopio] *a heavy sleep, stupefaction, lethargy*; in the poets also for *sleep* in gen.: hujus (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71: sopore placans artus languidos Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: quum suavi devinxit membra sopore somnus, Lucr. 4, 454: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. Aen. 4, 522. (ii) *the sleep of death, death*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 148: Lucr. 3, 467. **2.** Transf. *laziness, indifference*: sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76: Mart. 7, 42. (ii) *the temple* of the head: laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29. **II.** Meton. *poppy-juice, opium*: e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo inciso, Plin. 20, 18, 76. **2.** Transf. *a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion*: sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.*: Nep. Dion. 2 *fin.*

sŏpōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [soporo].

sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sopor fero] *inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy*: papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 *fin.*: vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15: somnus, Lucan. 3, 8: nox, Sil. 7, 287: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47.

sŏpōro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sopor] *to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy*: si saepius expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, *falls asleep*, Cels. 2, 2 *med.*: opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29 *fin.* Most freq. in *Part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97: soporatus artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334. 2. Transf. of inanim. objects, *to still, quiet, allay*: multo imbre rogum, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1. ‖. *to render soporific*: ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg. Aen. 5, 855: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sleep-bringing, causing sleep* (poet.): nox, Virg. Aen. 6, 390: Lucan. 2, 236. ‖. *heavy with sleep, drowsy*: vino soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

sōrăcum, i, *n.* = σώρακος, *a pannier, hamper*: Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 64.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* (*perf.* sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363) [akin to ῥοφέω] *to suck in, drink down, swallow*: hominum sanguinem, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 5: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Cal. 37. *Absol.*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 6 *sq.* Proverb.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to whistle and drink at the same time*, i. e. *to do two things at once*, id. Most. 3, 2, 4. 2. Transf. in gen. *to suck in, swallow up, absorb*: (Charybdis vastos) sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 422: fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25. ‖. Fig.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: odia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

sorbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo] *that may be sucked* or *supped up*: ovum, Cels. 2, 18: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to sip*: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121. ‖. Transf.: sorbillantibus saviis, ib. 3, p. 135.

sorbĭlo, *adv. sippingly*; hence, transf. *drop by drop, bit by bit*: victitare, *poorly, sparely*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 185.

sorbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo] *a drink, draught, potion, broth*, etc.: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 79: Col. 6, 10, 1: Phaedr. 1, 26, 5: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicutae, *i. e. Socrates* Pers. 4, 2.

sorbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] = sorbitio, *a drink, draught*: Seren. Samon. 21, 360 dub. (*al.* sorbitio).

sorbĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sorbitio] *a small draught*: Marc. Empir. 10.

sorbum, i, *n.* [sorbus] *the fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, service-berry*: Plin. 15, 21, 23: Virg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, *f. the true sorb-* or *service-tree*, Sorbus domestica, Linn.: Col. 5, 10, 19: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

sordĕo, 2. *v. n.* [sordes] *to be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty*: *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 28: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5: incola sordentium ganearum, Gell. 9, 2. ‖. Fig. *to be mean, base, low*, or *sordid*: haud sordere visus est festus dies, *had nothing mean* or *sordid in its appearance*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 6: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), *low, vulgar*, Gell. 19, 13. 2. Transf. *to seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted* or *held of no account*: suis sordere, Liv. 4, 25: sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a renewal of youth seems too small a price*, ib. 1, 18, 18: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, *to seem paltry, of small account*, Gell. 2, 23.

sordes, is, *f. dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor*: oculi pleni sordium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 101: in sordibus aurium, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7: auriculae collecta sorde dolentes, id. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) visceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepulta, Lucr. 6, 1270. 2. Meton. *a mourning garment, mourning*: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: id. Pis. 36, 89: Liv. 6, 16: Tac. A. 4, 52. ‖. Fig. *lowness* or *meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness*: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8 *fin.*: Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions*, Tac. Or. 21. 2. Meton. *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble*: apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84: o lutum, o sordes! *low-minded creature*, Cic. Pis. 26. 3. Esp. *meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness*: (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id. Mur. 36, 76: *opp.* luxuria, Plin. Ep. 2, 6: sordes objicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: sepulcrum sine sordibus exstrue, ib. 2, 5, 105: nullum hujus in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: sordes et avaritia, Tac. H. 1, 52. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *ordure*.)

sordesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sordeo] *to become dirty, grow filthy* or *nasty* (rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coeperis (liber), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12: nanus, id. 33, 3, 19: ager, *to become wild, lie untilled*, Gell. 4, 12.

sordĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sordes] *a little dirt* or *filth*: Marc. Empir. 8. 6.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus] *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed*: quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56: servi, Cic. Pis. 27 *ad fin.*: mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73. Esp. in token of mourning: sensi magno opere moveri judices, quum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: reus, Liv. 6, 20: Virginius sordidatus filiam suam obsoleta veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 25 *fin.*: Suet. Vit. 15. ‖. Fig. *foul, polluted*: sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

sordĭdē, *adv. dirtily, foully, nastily*: per plateas tractus est sordidissime, *through the deepest mire*, Lampr. Elag. 33 *med.* 2. Transf. *meanly, basely*: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8. ‖. Fig. *vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly*: loquitur laute et minime sordide, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 15, 2: declamare (*opp.* splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6. 2. *meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly*: nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid, Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

sordĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [sordidus] *to defile, pollute*: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347. Fig.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. Ira D. *fin.*

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *soiled, smutched*: toga, Juv. 3, 149. ‖. Fig. *low, mean, vile*: servuli, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo] *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid*: amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5. 22: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 6: nati, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: magnos duces non indecoro pulvere sordidos, ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6. Poet.: auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, *stained*, Ov. M. 2, 29: sordida terga suis, *smoked*, ib. 8, 648. Proverb.: saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, *wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak*, Caecil. in. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56. 2. Transf. *low, base, mean*, in rank or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry*: causam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, id. 22, 25: panis, Sen. Ep. 18. villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27: tecta, Lucan. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9: rura, Virg. E. 2, 28: otia, *i. e.* ruris, Mart. 1, 56. ‖. Fig. *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful*: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*: nec minus laetabor, quum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41 *fin.*: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, id. Off. 1, 42: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3 21. 2. Esp. *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid*: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: Quint. 5, 13, 26: Plin. Ep. 2, 6: cupido, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 16.

sordĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [sordes] *dirt, filth*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

sordŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wearing dirty clothes*: Tert. Poen. 11.

sorex (*o* long, Seren. Sammon. 4, 57 Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452: *o* short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62: Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), ĭcis, *m.* [same as ὕραξ] *a mouse*, perh. used indifferently for various kinds: *v.* mus: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12: Plin. 2, 41, 41: Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 23. (Hence It. *sorgo, sorcio*; Fr *souris.*)

sōrĭcīnus, a, um, *adj* [sorex] *pertaining to the mouse*: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

sōrītēs, ae, *m.* = σωρείτης, *a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites* (pure Latin, acervus): Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: Sen. Ben. 5, 19 *fin.*

sorix aut **savrix**, avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, Mar. Victor. p. 2470 P

sŏror, ōris, *f. a sister*: *Th.* Salve, mea soror. *Pl.* Frater mi, salve, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 57: mea soror gemina germana, id. Mil. 2, 4, 30: germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, *i. e. Juno*, Virg. Aen. 1, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 64: Phoebi, *i. e. Luna*, Ov. H. 11, 45: doctae, *the Muses*, Tib. 3, 4, 45: genitae Nocte, *the Furies*, Ov. M. 4, 451: tristes, *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35: also, sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 15. Proverb.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4. 2. Esp. (poet.) sorores, *the Muses*: Prop. 3, 1, 17: *the Fates*: Cat. 64, 326: Mart. 4, 54: *the Danaides*: Prop. 4, 7, 67. ‖. Transf. *a female friend, playmate,* or *companion*: Virg. Aen. 1, 322: Mart. 2, 4. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: obsecro te hanc per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 9: abjunctae comae mea fata sorores lugebant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45. [Sans. *svastri*, Germ. *schwester*; Eng. *sister.*]

sŏrorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [soror] *a little sister*: Plaut. fr. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

sŏrōrĭ-cīda, ae, *m.* [soror caedo] *the murderer of his sister*: Auct. Or. pro domo, 10, 26.

sŏrōrĭcŭlāta vestis (meaning unknown), Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sŏrōrĭo, 1. *v. n.* [soror]. Of the female breasts, *to grow up* or *swell together*: Plin. 31, 6, 33.

sŏrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sister, sisterly*: coena, *made because a sister was found*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, *with a sister*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, *i. e. of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, *as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly*, id. M. 4, 334.

sors, tis, *f.* (*nom.* sortis, Pl. Cas 2, 6, 28: *abl.* sorti, ib. 2, 7, 5: Virg G. 4, 165, *etc.*) [etym. dub.] *a lot* conjiciam sortes in sitellam, Pl. Cas 2, 5, 34: conjicere in hydriam, Cic Verr. 2, 51 · ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41

18: and simply, conjicere, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 34: Cic. Lig. 7, 21: dejicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Virg. Aen. 5, 490: quum dejecta in id sors esset, *lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42: miscere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, ib.: educere, id. Verr. 2, 51: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42. Of *chances* or *tickets* in a lottery: Suet. Aug. 75: Lampr. Elag. 21 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *a casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 51: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, ib. 2, 6: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttiis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45: sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: Tac. A. 1, 54: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: comitia suae sortis esse, Liv. 35, 6: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renuntiari, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20. **2.** *an oracular response, a prophecy:* quum Spartiatae oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatique illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent, simia et sortes ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata disturbavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.:* Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, *the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Virg. Aen. 4, 346: Phoebeae, Ov. M. 3, 130: sacrae, ib. 1, 368: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56. **3.** *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share:* nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: me ferrea sors vitae difficilisque premit, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: aliena, Liv. 21, 43: ultimae sortis homines, *of the lowest class*, Suet. Aug. 19: non tuae sortis juvenem, *of your rank*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 22: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineae sortis, *of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680: Saturni sors ego prima fui, *the first child*, id. F. 6, 30. With *gen.:* cujus mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus, *to no share of the property*, Liv. 1, 34. **4.** Esp. mercant. *t. t. capital bearing interest, principal:* et sors et fenus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 122: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 6, 14. (Hence It. *sorta, sorte;* Fr. *sorte, sort.*)

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sortĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sors] *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket:* Suet. Ner. 21.

sortĭfer, ĕri, *adj. m.* [sors fero] *giving oracles, oracular*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon: Lucan. 9, 512 (*al.* sortiger).

sortĭger, ĕri, v. sortifer.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors lego] *foretelling, prophetic:* Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219. **II.** Subst.: sortilegus, i, *m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner:* Cic. Div. 1, 58: Lucan. 9, 581.

sortĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.*, for sortior, *to draw lots:* tute sorti, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 43: inter se sortiant, Varr. in Non. 471, 5. With *acc.:* inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. ib. 471, 10: so *pass.:* consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, *drawn by lot*, Cic. Att. 4, 16: Prop. 4, 11, 20: gemina est sedes sortita per amnem, id. 4, 7: mille urbes Asiae sortito rexerit anno, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57.

sortĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [sors] *to cast* or *draw lots.* **I.** Neutr.: conjiciam sortes in sitellam et sortiar tibi et Chalino, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designati sortirentur, *appointed the judges by lot*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 21: Quint. 3, 10, 1: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. 38, 35: dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7. **II.** Act. *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign,* or *appoint by lot, to allot;* also in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot:* with *acc.:* tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9: ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 17 *sq.:* aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Cluent. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 17: regna vini talis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: aequa lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of*, ib. 3, 1, 15: peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45: ex praetura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18. With *relative clause:* ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4: sortiri, quid loquare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20. **2.** Transf. *to share, divide, distribute* (poet.): pariter laborem sortiti, *shared the labour*, Virg. Aen. 8, 445: vices, ib. 3, 634: periculum, ib. 9, 174. **3.** *to choose, select:* subolem armento sortire quotannis, id. G. 3, 71: fortunam (*i. e.* locum) oculis, id. Aen. 12, 920: matrimonium, Just. 26, 3 *fin.* **4.** In gen. *to obtain, receive:* Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, id. 3, 58: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53: reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortientur, Plin. 1, 3 *fin.*

sortis, is, v. sors, *ad init.*

sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior] *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot:* deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 38: Cic. Planc. 22, 53. *Plur.:* Suet. Aug. 29.

sortīto, *adv. by lot:* sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: Suet. Aug. 30: tibi sortito id obtigit, *by fate, by destiny*, Pl. Merc. 1, 25: Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortītor, ōris, *m.* [sortior] *one who casts* or *draws lots:* urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

sortītus, a, um, *Part.* [sortio and sortior].

sortītus, ūs, *m.* [sortior] *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare, for sortitio): specula in sortitu'st mihi, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Auct. Or. pro domo, 19 *fin. Plur.:* quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, *for whom no lots were cast*, Virg. Aen. 3, 323. **II.** Transf. *a lot:* jam sortitus versarat ahena casside, Stat. Th. 6, 389. **2.** *lot, fate, destiny:* ib. 12, 557.

sōry, ȳos, *n.* = σῶρυ, *a kind of ore, ink-stone, sulphate of iron, sory:* Plin. 34, 12, 30.

sos, *i. e.* eos: Fest. *s. v.* is.

sospes, ĭtis (*fem.* sospita, ae, and archaic, sispita, ae), *adj.* [perh. akin to σώζω, σῶς]. **I.** Act. *saving, delivering:* subst. *a saviour, deliverer, preserver* (rare): Ennius sospitem pro servatore posuit, Fest. *s.v.:* templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. Div. 1, 2 *fin.:* Ov. F. 2, 56. **II.** Pass. *safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate:* filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93: sospes et superstes gnatus, Asin. 1, 1, 2: sospes incolumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49: virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitum, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, ib. 1, 37, 13: fortuna domusque sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 401: Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundis, *favourable, auspicious*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem sospite cursu, Hor. Carm. S. 40.

sospĭta, ae, v. sospes.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj* [sospes] *giving health* or *safety, salutary:* qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 18: sol, Macr. S. 1, 17.

sospĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *safety, health, welfare*, opp. to pestis: Macr. S. 1, 17.

sospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [sospito] *a saviour, preserver, redeemer:* App. M 6, p. 185. Of Christ: nostri generis Arn. 2, 96.

sospĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that saves* or *delivers:* dea, App. M. 11, p. 261.

sospĭto, 1. *v. a.* [sospes] *to save, preserve, prosper:* Cat. 34, 24: progeniem, Liv. 1, 16: aliquem sospitari, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 93.

sōtădēus and **sōtădĭcus**, a, um, *adj. of* or *in the manner of Sotades:* versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90: Ter. Maur. p. 2415 and 2446 P.: Plin. 5, 3, 2. *Absol.:* L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, Gell. 7, 9.

sōter, ēris, *m.* = σωτήρ, *a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health* or *safety:* is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: *acc.* sotera, ib.: hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris, Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 652.

sōtērĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = σωτήρια, *a festive entertainment* or *presents given on a person's recovery from illness or escape from danger.* Hence, Soteria *a congratulatory poem on such an occasion:* Stat. S. 1, 4.

sōzūsa, ae, *f.* = σώζουσα, *a plant, called also* artemisia, *q. v.: and* serpyllum majus: App. Herb. 10.

spādīcārĭus, ii, *m.* [spadix] *one that dyes a chestnut-brown colour:* Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spādīcum, i, *n.* for spadix, *a palm branch torn off with its fruit:* termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3.

spādix, īcis, *comm.* = σπάδιξ, *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit:* palmae termes ex arbore cum fructu avulsus spadix dicitur, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *date-brown, nut-brown:* rutilus et spadix phoenicei συνώνυμος, id. 2, 26: honesti (equi) spadices glaucique, Virg. G. 3, 82. **2.** *a kind of stringed instrument*, condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

spădo, ōnis, *m.* = σπάδων, *one who has no generative power, an impotent person* (whether by nature or by castration): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: also of horses: Veg. 6, 7, 2. **2.** Esp. *a castrated person, a eunuch:* Liv. 9, 17: Quint. 11, 3, 19: Hor. Epod. 9, 13. **II.** Transf. of unfruitful or seedless plants: Col. 3, 10, 15: Plin. 13, 4, 8: of a reed without down: id. 16, 36, 66 § 170.

spădōnātus, ūs, *m.* [spado] *the state of a* spado, *impotency:* Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

spădōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unfruitful, barren, seedless:* laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: mala, id. 15, 14, 15.

spaerīta, ae, *f.* = σφαιρίτης, *a kind of round cake:* Cato R. R. 82.

spagas, *a kind of pitch found in Asia:* Plin. 14, 20, 25.

spargănĭon, ii, *n.* = σπαργάνιον, *the plant bur-weed,* Sparganium ramosum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 63.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. *v. a.* [akin to σπείρω] *to throw here and there, to strew, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten,* etc.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: semina, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: dentes, mortalia semina, humi, Ov. M. 3, 105: numos populo de rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Virg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. Aen. 6, 885: rosas, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 22: hastati spargunt hastas, *cast* or *hurl about*, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: arenam pedibus, Virg. E. 3, 87: spargite humum foliis, *bestrew, strew*, ib. 5, 40: caput mola salsa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: gruem sale multo, ib. 2, 8, 87: humerum capillis, id. Od. 3, 20, 14: tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567: humorem passim toto terrarum in orbe, Lucr. 6, 630: cruorem, id. 2, 195: aquas per totam domum, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: aras sanguine multo quadrupedum, Lucr. 5, 1201: aram agno immolato, Hor. Od 4, 11, 8: ora genasque lacrimis, Lucr. 2, 977: favillam amici debita lacrima, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23: corpus fluviali lympha, Virg. Aen. 4, 635: anguis aureis maculis sparsus *spotted*, Liv. 41, 21: tectum nitidius, auro aut coloribus sparsum, *covered over*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6: porticus Livia priscis sparsa tabellis, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty* or *freckled face*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. *Absol.:* qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: sagittarius cum funditore utrimque spargunt, *hurl*, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1. **2.** Transf. *to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out:* omnibus a rebus perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est corpora, Lucr. 6, 923: res sparsas et vage disjectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46: sparsit natura cornua in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195: se in fugam passim spargere, Liv. 33, 15 *fin.:* saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes, Lucr. 4, 608: Rhenus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29. **II.** Fig. in gen. *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend:* animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267. **2.** Esp. of speech, *to intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumour, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report:* sparge subinde, *break in with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: libris actorum spargere gaudes argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84: Quint. 8, 3, 53: spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Virg. Aen. 2, 98: suspiciones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80. *Pass. impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.* (Hence Sp. *esparcir.*)

spargo, ĭnis, *f.* [spargo] *a sprinkling, spray:* salis, Venant. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

sparsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be scattered* or *dispersed:* tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv. scatteredly, dispersedly* (rare): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 255: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2.

sparsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spargo] *a sprinkling* of perfumes in the theatres: quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem *odoratos imbres?* Sen. Contr. 5 *praef. med.* **II.** *a scattering* of presents in the theatre: Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

sparsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for hurling:* pila, Petr. 27 dub. (*al.* prasina).

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo]. **II.** Adj.: *spread open* or *out:* sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

spartārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *pertaining to broom, bearing broom:* Carthago, Plin. 31, 8, 43. **II.** Subst. spartaria, orum, *n. plu. places where broom grows:* id. 11, 8, 8.

spartĕŏlus, i, *m.* [sparteus] *a watchman against fire* (from the ropes of broom used at fires): Schol. Juv. 14, 305: Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

spartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum] *of broom, made* or *consisting of broom:* funes, Cato R. R. 3 *fin.:* solea, Col. 6, 12, 2. Also subst. spartea, ae, *f.:* ib. 3.

spartŏpŏlĭos, i, *f.* = σπαρτοπόλιος, *an unknown kind of precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

spartum, i, *n.* = σπάρτον, *a kind of grass indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets*, etc., *were made*, Stipa tenacissima, Linn.; this is still largely used under the name of *esparto:* Plin. 19, 2, 7: Varr. in Gell. 17, 3: Liv. 22, 20. **2.** sparton (Graecorum), *broom*, Spartium junceum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 40. **II.** Transf. *a rope made of esparto:* Plin. 28, 4, 11: id. 35, 11, 40.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sparus] *a kind of fish*, prob. a species of Sparus, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 106: Mart. 3, 60.

spărus, i, *m.* (*neut. plur.* spara, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*) *a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear:* Sall. C. 56: Liv. 34, 15: Virg. Aen. 11, 682.

spărus, i, *m. a kind of fish, the gilthead*, Sparus aurata, Linn.: greatly esteemed by the Romans, esp. when fed on oysters. Not in much estimation now: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Cels. 2, 18 *med.*

spasma, ătis, *n.* = σπάσμα, i. q. spasmus, *a spasm:* Plin. 25, 8, 43. (Hence It. *spasimo.*)

spasmus, i, *m* = σπασμός, *a cramp, convulsion, spasm:* Plin. 22, 8, 9. (Hence It. *spasimo;* Sp. *espasmo, pasmo;* Fr. v. *pâmer.*)

spastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπαστικός, *afflicted with the cramp* or *spasms:* Plin. 20, 22, 89.

spătangĭus, ii, *m.* = σπάταγγος, *a kind of sea-urchin:* Cod. Theod. 14, 20, 1.

spătha, ae, *f.* = σπάθη, *a broad flat wooden instrument* for stirring liquids, *a spatula:* Col. 12, 42, 3: Plin. 34, 11, 26. **II.** *a batten*, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram: Sen. Ep. 90. **III.** *a broad, two-edged sword, without a point:* Veg. Mil. 2, 15: Tac. A. 12, 35. **IV.** *a spathe* of a palm-tree: Plin. 16, 26, 48. **V.** *a kind of tree, called also* elate: id. 12, 28, 62: id. 23, 5, 53. (Pliny seems to have here confounded the spathe of the palm with the trees called *elate* by the Greeks, species of Abies (*firs.*)) (Hence It. *spada;* Sp. *espada;* Fr. *épée.*)

spăthălĭum (spatal.) or **-ĭon**, ii, *n.* = σπάθαλιον and σπάταλιον, *a palm-branch:* Mart. 13, 27 *in lemm.* **II.** *a kind of bracelet:* Plin. 13, 25, 52.

spătĭātor, ōris, *m.* [spatior] *one who walks about, a promenader:* Cato in Fest. *s. v.*

spătĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [spatium] *a small space:* Pall. 1, 38.

spătĭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to take a walk, to walk about, promenade:* in xysto, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeia in umbra (*i. e.* porticu), Prop. 4, 8, 75: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summa arena, Ov. M. 2, 573. **II.** In gen. *to walk about* or *along, to go, proceed:* (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Virg. Aen. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M, 4, 87: Quint. 11, 3, 131: cornix sola in sicca secum spatiatur arena, Virg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatietur, *will move along*, Prop. 2, 13, 19. **2.** Transf. of things, *to spread out, expand:* spatiantia passim brachia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, *spreading wings*, ib. 4, 364: radices in summa tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante vena, id. 17, 8, 4. (Hence It. *spazzare;* Sp. *espaciar.*)

spătĭōsē, *adv. widely, greatly, extensively:* Plin. 19, 5, 29. *Comp.:* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. **II.** *long:* spatiosius, Prop. 3, 20, 11.

spătĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spatiosus] *wideness, spaciousness:* exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium] *roomy, ample, spacious;* poet. *large, long, broad*, etc.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34: colles, Lucan. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus, Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 56: ossa pectoris, Val. Fl. 4, 244: limes, Ov. M. 15, 849: ulmus, ib. 14, 661: voces, *words of many syllables*, Quint. 9, 4, 136. *Comp.:* Col. 5, 5, 3: Ov. Am. 1, 14, 3. *Sup.:* Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.* **II.** Fig. of time, *long, long-continuing, prolonged:* nox, Ov. H. 1, 9: aevum, id. M. 8, 529: vetustas, ib. 15, 623: bellum, ib. 13, 206. **2.** Of other things, *great, comprehensive:* magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*

spătĭum, ii, *n.* [same as στάδιον Dor. σπάδιον], *a race-course:* cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, *throw themselves on to the course*, Virg. G. 1, 513: cf. in spatia addebant, Sil. 16, 373: hic (equus) vel ad Elei metas et maxuma campi sudabit spatia, Virg. G. 3, 203: nec velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 83. **2.** *a race, course, heat:* (of horses), seu septem spatiis Circo meruere coronam, Ov. Hal. 68: Virg. Aen. 5, 584: (of a hoop), ib. 7, 381. Fig. deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Am. 12, 40: tenebat nox medium caeli spatium, *its midway course in the sky*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101. **II.** *a place to walk in, a walk, public place*, &c.: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, *colonnades, porticoes*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: ad illa spatia nostra sedesque pergimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14. **2.** Meton. *a walking, turn, promenade:* si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, *if we are honoured with their company for one turn in a basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: duobus spatiis tribusve factis, *after taking two or three turns*, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: Suet. Aug. 83. **III.** *room, space:* locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 427: coeli spatium, id. 4, 202: Virg. E. 3, 105: spatia locorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 61: id. B. G. 1, 38. Poet. *room* or *space in a building:* interius spatium, *the inner space, the interior*, Ov. M. 7, 670. **2.** *distance, interval:* siderum genus spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24 viae spatium, *the length*, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatiis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, ib. 1, 43: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16. **3.** *size, dimension:* dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Lucan. 9, 732: oris et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: breve spatium lateris, Juv. 6, 505: quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17: trahit aures in spatium, *lengthens them out*, Ov. M. 11, 176. **IV.** Fig. of time: *a space of time, interval, period:* spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: annuum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3: dierum triginta spatium, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: spatio brevi, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: aliquid longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, id. Rab. perd. 2, 6: spatia annorum, Prop. 3, 20, 31: post sexagesimum vitae spatium, *after the sixtieth year*, Plin. 7, 50, 51 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *time, leisure, opportunity:* neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4 irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv. 8, 32: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? *how long a time for loving*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 62: Caes. B. G. 1, 52: illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, *time for collecting himself*, Cic. Caec. 2, 6: ubicumque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 55: quantum spatii nobis datur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nec fuit spatium ad contrahenda castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: quum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic. Att. 5, 14: spatium pro munere posco, Ov. R. Am. 277. **3.** *metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic. Or. 57, 193. neu sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis miscens longa brevibus, Quint. 11, 3, 43.

spătŭla (spathula), ae, *f. dim.* [spatha] lit. *a small flat instrument:* por

clna, *a leg of pork*, Apic. 4, 3. II. *a little palm-branch:* Vulg. Lev. 23, 40. (Hence It. *spalla;* Sp. *espalda;* Fr. *épaule.*)

spătŭla, ae, *f.* = σπαταλη, *lewdness, voluptuousness:* Varr. in Non. 46, 12.

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species] *individual, particular, special:* genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.:* illud generale, hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar*, Trebell. xxx. Tyr. 14.

spĕcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [specialis] *particularity, peculiarity:* Ter. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv. particularly, specially, specifically:* generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere. Col. 12, 2, 3: exprimere, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 2.

spĕcĭātim, *adv. in particular, specially:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 318.

spĕcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [species] *shaped, formed:* Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spĕcĭes, ei, *f.* (*gen. sing.* specie or specii, Matius in Gell. 9, 14: *gen.* and *dat. plur.* were not yet in use in Cicero's time: Top. 7. At a later period were introduced, speciebus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92; and, specierum or specieum, acc. to Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 ib.) [specio]. I. Act. *a seeing, sight, look, view* (very rare): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. 4, 243: Vitr. 3, 2 *fin.* II. Pass. *that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien*, etc.: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 49: species formae, *outlines, contours*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, id. Rosc. Am. 22: edepol specie lepida mulier! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 2: urbis speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2: species praeclara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: nova atque inusitata, ib. 2, 31: horribilis, ib. 7, 36: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: comitium adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *as to outward appearance*, id. Verr. 1, 22: populi, id. Rep. 3, 33 *fin.:* civitatis, ib. 1, 34: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right*, id. Off. 3, 2, 7. (ii) *ornament, display, splendour, beauty:* fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit incessus saltem Seplasia dignus et Capua, id. Pis. 11: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52: addere speciem, id. 37, 40: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49. (iii) Fig. *an idea, notion:* hanc illi ἰδέαν appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18: species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: qui species alias veri scelerisque capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208. 2. Esp. *a show, seeming, semblance, pretence*, etc.: objiciuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse multis locis repudianda, id. Am. 13, 47: specie libera: re vera omnia ad nutum Romanorum fieri, Liv. 35, 31: per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, id. 39, 35: quae (nomina) prima specie admirationem, re explicata risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: aliquem specie quadam virtutis assimulatae tenere, id. Coel. 6, 14: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for the sake of appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. 3. *a vision, apparition:* repetit quietis ipsa suae speciem, Ov. M. 9, 473: voce sua specieque viri turbata soporem excutit, ib. 11, 677: in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, Liv. 8, 6: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19. 4. *a likeness, image, statue:* species ex aere vetus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12. 5. *a peculiar sort, kind,* or *quality, a species:* genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt. Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.:* codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds* or *sorts*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 19. (ii) In law, *a special case:* proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, Ulp. ib. 9, 2, 5 *fin.* (iii) *spices, drugs*, etc. of the same sort: Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.:* Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. (Hence It. *spezie;* Sp. *especia;* Fr. *épice;* Eng. *spice.*)

spĕcillātus, a, um, *adj.* [speculum] *furnished with little mirrors:* patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4.

spĕcillum, i, *n.* [specio] *a surgical instrument, a probe:* Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.:* Cels. 7, 8.

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof* (only in *sing.*): tum specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 52 hoc specimen verum esse videtur, quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 210: ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: popularis judicii, id. Brut. 50, 188: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56 *fin.:* solis avi specimen, Virg. Aen. 12, 164: specimen dare, *to furnish proof*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27. II. Transf. *a pattern, model, example:* specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optuma quaque natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: antiquum specimen animorum, Liv. 38, 17.

spĕcĭo (spicio), spexi, 3. *v. a. to look, look at, behold:* quod nos cum praepositione dicimus *aspicio* apud veteres sine praepositione *spicio* dicebatur, Fest. *s. v* auspicium: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 2: id. Bac. 3, 2, 18: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8. [Sans. *paṣ*, "videre," without the initial *s;* Gr. σκέπτω.]

spĕcĭōsē, *adv. showily, handsomely, splendidly:* vehi, *i. e. in a painted* or *ornamented vessel*, Plin. 35, 7, 31. *Comp.:* speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52. *Sup.:* contorta hasta, Quint. 9, 4, 8. II. Fig.: dictum, id. 9, 4, 13: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9. *Sup.:* speciosissime usus est, id. 8, 6, 18.

spĕcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [speciosus] *good looks, beauty:* naturalis, Tert. Cult. fem. 2 *fin.*

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant:* hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26. *Comp.:* familiam nemo speciosiorem producit, Sen. Ep. 87: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2. *Sup.:* homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: filia, Petr. 140, 2. II. Fig.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7: specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatium liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3: vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte fabula, ib. 319: speciosa nomina culpae imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, ib. 11, 133. *Comp.:* cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54 *Sup.:* longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id. 8, 6, 49.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specto] *that may be seen, visible:* corpus coeli, Cic. Tim. 8 (*al.* aspectabile): purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, *i. e. open*, Ov. M. 3, 709. II. *worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable:* Niobe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, ib. 6, 166: roseo spectabilis ore. ib. 7, 705: heros, ib. 7, 496: mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15: pulcra et spectabilis victoria, Tac. Agr. 34 *fin.* 2. Under the emperors, *a title of high officers:* apud virum spectabilem proconsulem, Cod. Justin. 2, 7, 11 *fin.:* praefectus vigilum, Paul. Dig. 1 15, 3.

spectābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spectabilis] *the office* or *dignity of a* spectabilis: Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5.

spectācŭlum (spectaclum, Prop. 4, 8, 21), i, *n.* [specto] *a show, sight, spectacle.* lepidum spectaculum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: capere spectacula oblatae praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246: scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent. Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: Liv. 45, 28: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, Cic. Att. 10, 2 *fin.:* insequitur acies ornata armataque. ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40: spectaclum ipsa sedens, *exposed to public view*, Prop. 4, 8, 21: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102. II. Esp. *a public show, a stage-play, spectacle:* spectacula sunt tributim data Cic. Mur. 34, 72: apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42: circi, id. 7, 2: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, ib. 44: naumachiae, id. Caes. 44. 2. Meton. *a theatre* or *amphitheatre:* spectacula ruunt, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58 *fin.:* resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 14, 13: e spectaculis detractus, Suet. Cal. 35.

spectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof:* spectamen bono servo id est, ut absente hero rem heri diligenter tutetur, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 1. II. = spectaculum, *a sight, spectacle:* miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151.

spectāmenta sunt quae spectantur, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2203 P.

spectātē, *adv. splendidly, excellently:* Plin. 21, 1, 1.

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specto] *a looking, beholding; a sight, view, contemplation:* homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat: quam spectationem Trismegistus θεωρίαν rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 *med.:* apparatus spectatio, Cic. Fam 7, 1: animum levare spectatione, id. Att. 13, 44: quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitr. 10 *praef.* 2. Esp. *an examining, testing* of money: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 78. II. Fig. *respect, regard, consideration:* Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3.

spectātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *contemplative, speculative:* thesin a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator:* sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: unicus coeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 *fin.:* spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28. II. Esp. *a spectator* in a theatre, at games, *etc.:* nunc, spectatores, clare plaudite, Pl. Am. 5, 3, 3: id. Cist. 4, 2, 9. 2. *an examiner, judge, critic:* elegans formarum spectator, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that looks at* or *observes:* Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 32: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 *med.* II. *she that judges* or *tries:* incorrupta praeteritorum (posteritas), Amm 30, 8.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* [specto]. **I.** Adj.: *tried, tested, proved:* homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: fides spectata et diu cognita, id. Div. in Caecil. 4: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 29: spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: rebus spectata juventus, Virg. Aen. 8, 151: mores, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. C. 20. *Sup.:* id cuique spectatissimum sit, Liv. 1, 57. **2.** In gen. *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent:* fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 47: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Am. 2, 9. *Comp.:* quo non spectatior alter, Sil. 1, 440. *Sup.:* auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: spectatissima femina, id. Rosc. Am. 50 *fin.* Of things: paeninsula spectatior, Plin. 4, 18, 32: spectatissima laurus, id. 15, 30, 40.

spectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specio]. In augury, *an observing of the auspices;* also, *the right of observing them:* Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.

specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe,* etc. with *acc.:* spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: taceas, me spectes, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 90: ingentes acervos, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 24: gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19: tacitus te sequor, spectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 2. *Absol.:* quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19: alte spectare, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: populo spectante, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* quaeso huc ad me specta, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 149: ad dexteram, id. Poen. 3, 4, 1: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58. *Pass. impers.* folld. by *acc.* and *inf.:* cum plausu congregari feros (pisces) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, Plin. 10, 70, 89. **2.** Esp. *to look at* as a spectator, *to look on:* fabulam, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 37: ludos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48: Circenses, Suet. Aug. 45: pugiles, ib.: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7: spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum sapienter dicta dicere atque iis plaudier, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 23: jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id. Am. 3, 4, 15. **3.** Of places, *to look, face, lie, be situated* towards: constr. usu. with *ad, in, inter,* and *acc.*, or an *adv.* of place; less freq. with *acc.:* (hujus Britanniae lateris) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: munitiones non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam etiam spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. *is situated to the north-west,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vestigia omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, *lies towards the south-west,* Liv. 33, 17: ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat, Plin. 4, 21, 36. Transf. of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Masaesyli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv. 28, 17. **4.** *to examine, try, test:* (argentum) dare spectandum, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 35: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25: qui pecunia non movetur, hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire,* Cic. Off. 2, 11.

II. Fig. *to look at, consider, regard:* specta rem modo! Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14: audaciam meretricum specta, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 24: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5. **2.** Esp. *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive,* or *endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, have regard to:* juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: nec commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr. 5, 956: nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att. 8, 7: nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Am. 5, 18: in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: noli spectare, quanti homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, id. Fam. 5, 8: ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16, 37. Of impersonal subjects: et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or. 59, 200: ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam. 14, 5: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3: aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic. Off. 2, 2: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? id. Att. 8, 2: quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. Phil. 7, 9, 26. **3.** *to judge of; to try, test:* nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 22: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.:* quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id. de Or. 1, 61: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 59.

spectrum, i, *n.* [id.] *an appearance, form, image; an apparition, spectre:* quae Democritus εἴδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: spectra Catiana, Cass. ib. 15, 19.

spectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *look, appearance, aspect:* spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius usus est, Fest. *s. v.*

spĕcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a look-out, watch-tower:* specula, de quo prospicimus, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73 *fin.:* praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: Virg. Aen. 3, 239: tanquam ex aliqua specula prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. *Plur.:* Liv. 29, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** Transf. *a height, eminence* (poet.): in speculis summoque in vertice montis planities ignota jacet, Virg. Aen. 11, 526: id. E. 8, 59: of the *high walls* of a city, id. Aen. 11, 877.

II. Fig.: stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae specula, Plin. Pan. 86. (ii) Esp. in speculis esse, *to be on the look-out* or *watch:* nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relicti, Cic. Mur. 37, 79.

spēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spes] *a slight hope* (rare): estne quid in te speculae? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 9: Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

spĕcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [speculor] *that may be seen, visible:* Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *on the look-out, on the watch:* Festus speculabundus substiterat, Tac. H. 4, 50. With *acc.:* speculabundus ex altissima rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

spĕcŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a looking at, observing:* Prud. Apoth. 88.

spĕcŭlar, āris, v. specularis, II. 2.

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum] *pertaining to a mirror, like a mirror:* speculari ratione Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.*

II. Esp. specularis lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, talc,* or acc. to some, *selenite:* Plin. 36, 22, 45: id. 9, 35, 36. **2.** spĕcŭlārĭa, orum, *n. plu. window-panes, a window:* Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* Plin. 19, 5, 23: Plin. Ep. 2. 17. *Sing.:* per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

spĕcŭlārĭus (speclarius, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4284), ii, *m.* [id.] *a mirror-maker* Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

spĕcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [speculor] *a spying out, observation:* speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10.

spĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] milit. *t. t. a spy, scout:* speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 3, 40. These scouts formed a special division in each legion: Auct. B. Hisp. 13: Tac. H. 1, 25. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. Cal. 44: Tac. H. 2, 73. Suet. Aug. 74, *etc.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *a searcher, explorer, investigator examiner:* physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivis Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29, 31 apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator] *pertaining to spies* or *scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats,* Caes. B. G. 4, 26: also called speculatoriae naves, Liv. 30, 10 and *absol.:* speculatoriae, id. 22, 19 caliga, *worn by spies* or *scouts,* Suet. Cal. 52: *absol.:* speculatoria, Tert. Cor mil. 1.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor] *a female spy, watcher:* furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46 Caucasiis speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190. Poet.: speculatrix villa profundi, *that looks towards the sea,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 3.

spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [speculor].

spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [speculum] *furnished* or *adorned with mirrors:* cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [specula] *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore:* quo mox furatum veniat, speculator loca, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 22: omnia speculari et perscrutari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2 *fin.:* jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatus, *having descried,* Virg. Aen. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108: dicta factaque alicujus, Liv. 42, 25: eventum Bellovacorum, *to await,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: opportunitatem, *to watch for,* Vell 2, 120: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Virg. G. 1, 257: nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laeva parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10. *Absol.:* speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he can look around,* Ov. M. 1, 667.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio] *a looking-glass, mirror:* speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplarent suum, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 2: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 280: speculorum levitas, Cic. Tim. 14: quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6. Poet. of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3. Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 1052

II. Fig. *a mirror, copy, imitation:* futuri temporis, Lucr. 3, 987: naturae Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: omne opus Virgilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est, Marc. S. 5, 2 *med* (**Hence It.** ***specchio;*** **Sp.** *espejo.*)

spĕcus, ūs (i), *m.* (*f.* and *n.*) [akin to σπέος] *a cave, cavern, den; a cavity, chasm; a ditch, drain, covered water-course, a pit* in mines, *etc.*: *Masc.*: quos agor in specus? Hor. Od. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, Cic. Att. 15, 26. (ii) *Fem.*: concava specus, Enn. Ann. 17, 3: specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14. (iii) *Neutr.*: hic specus horrendum, Virg. Aen. 7, 568: invisum coelo specus, Sil. 13, 425. (iv) Acc. to the second declension: altis claudere specis, Att. in Non. 487, 25. **II.** Transf. *a cavity* of any kind (poet.). specus atri vulneris, Virg. Aen. 9, 700: quos capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10: of a snake's belly: Sil. 6, 276: the belly of the Trojan horse: poet. Petr. 89, 2: of the pudenda muliebria: Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spegma, ātis, v. psegma.

spēlaeum (speleum), i, *n.* = σπήλαιον, *a cave, cavern, den*: in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, Virg. E. 10, 52: spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354.

spelta, ae, *f. spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn.: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 10.

spēlunca, ae, *f.* = σπήλυγξ, γγος, *a cave, cavern, den*: Philocteta jam decimum annum in spelunca jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: Virg. G. 2, 469: Ov. M. 10, 692.

spēluncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spelunca] *full of caves* or *caverns*: loca, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

spera, ae, v. sphaera, *ad init.*

spērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spero] *that may be hoped for*: quum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis est, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* [spero]. **II.** Adj. *hoped* or *longed for*; subst. *a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride*: curre et nuntia venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran. in Non. 174, 31: sperata salve, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 97. Of a wife not seen for a long time: Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, id. Am. 2, 2, 44.

speres, v. spes, *ad init.*

sperma, ătis, *n.* = σπέρμα, *seed, semen*: Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 1, 11.

spermătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπερματικός, *pertaining to seed, seminal, spermatic*: pori, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, *no.* 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno] *despising, contemptuous* (rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* sprerunt, Prud. Dittoch. *no.* 31) lit. *to sever, separate, remove* (rare): jus atque aequum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. in Non. 399, 10: nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 2. **II.** Transf. *to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn*: non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*: quum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3: sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Am. 15, 54: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 20: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40: conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63: ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: vilem cibum, id. S. 2, 2, 15: haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Liv. 30, 45: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40. Poet. with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21: obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 117.

spernor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [sperno] *to despise*: Front. de Eloq. p. 227.

spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look for, expect*, usu. something desirable; *to hope, to promise* or *flatter oneself*: *absol.*: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. Att. 9, 10: sperat animus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 36: ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare debuerit, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: Jubes bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Deiot. 14: tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. Att. 16, 3: Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 67: salvus sit, spero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5[illegible]. With *acc.*: id ego et speraram prudentia tua fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae literae, Cic. Fam. 12, 18: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: omnia ex victoria et ex sua liberalitate sperarent, ib. 3, 6: spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16: hoc sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consectari, *have expected*, Col. Praef. § 29: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Plato civitatem, optandam magis quam sperandam, quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14: diis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, *we will hope* or *trust in the gods*, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 38. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me confido liberum fore, tu te nunquam speras, id. Pers. 2, 4, 15: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Am. 21, 79: quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, ib. 4, 15: spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34: spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 331: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam, *I did not hope* or *expect*, Virg. Aen. 4, 338: speravi miser ex servitute me exemisse filium, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 99: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*: mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3. Ellipt.: qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem sperat (*sc.* te fore), Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11. In a Greek construction: visura et quamvis nunquam speraret Ulixen (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7. With *de* (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7. **II.** *to look for* something undesirable, *to expect, apprehend*: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, sed connubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140: haec merui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero, Virg. Aen. 4, 419: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *expect, fear*, ib. 1, 543. With a negative particle: *Sc.* Moneo ego te: te deseret ille aetate et satietate. *Ph.* Non spero. *Sc.* Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 40: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me meosque esse animo non sperabam. Q. Metell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 1 *fin.* Ironically: quoniam haec satis spero. Cic. de Or. 3, 13 *fin.*

spes, spĕi, *f.* (*plur. nom.* and *acc.* speres, Enn. Ann. 16, 26: cf. Fest. *s. v.*: *abl.* speribus, Varr. in Non. 171, 27 and 30) [prob. orig. spes, speris: cf. spero] *a looking for, expecting*; esp. something desirable, *hope*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.*: plus sollicitudinis quam bonae spei, Sall. J. 44: spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71: miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6: spem alicujus alere, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: aliquem in spem adducere, id. Att. 3, 19: quae (salus nostra) spe exigua extremaque pendet, id. Flacc. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. Div. in Caecil. 2: hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: Helvetii ea spe dejecti, ib. 1, 8: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, ib. 5, 42: de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: sunt omnia, sicut adolescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et exspectatione laudata, *the hope to which they give rise*, id. Or. 30, 107: multa praeter spem scio multis bona evenisse, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 69: repente praeter spem dixit, Cic. Fam 4, 4. *Plur.*: ubi sunt spes meae? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 28: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae erant Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: (cadus) spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19. With *gen. obj.*: spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Am. 9, 31: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3: ni mihi esset spes ostensa hujusce habendae, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Am. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 1, 7 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: spes est, eum melius facturum, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 22: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. Att. 11, 11: magnam in spem veniebat, fore uti pertinacia desisteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: injecta est spes patri, posse illam extrudi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 11. With *subj.*: si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68. With *de*: spes est de argento, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 40: Cic. Am. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. (ii) Esp. *the hope of being appointed heir*: leniter in spem arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8. **2.** Meton. *that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope*: puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94: vestras spes uritis, Virg. Aen. 5, 672: spem suam (*i. e.* exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, id. H. 3, 94: per spes surgentis Iuli, Virg. Aen. 6, 364: (capella) gemellos, spem gregis, silice in nuda connixa reliquit, id. E. 1, 14: (sus) quia semina pando eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 27: o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5. **II.** *an anticipation* or *apprehension* of evil (rare): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3: laetus quod cetera contra spem salva invenit, id. 9, 23: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129: naufragii spes omnis abit, Lucan. 5, 455.

spetile (or spectile) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, qua etiam antiqui per se utebantur, Fest. *s. v.*

speustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπευστικος, *hastily made*: panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

sphăcos, i, *m.* = σφάκος = sphagnos, *a kind of fragrant lichen*, prob. some species of Usnea or Alectoria: Plin. 24, 6, 17. **II.** = elelisphacos, *a kind of sage*, *v.* elelisphacos: id. 22, 25, 71.

sphaera (spēra, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, *f.* = σφαῖρα, *a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18): sphaeras pugnum altas facito, Cato R. R. 82: Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55. **II.** Esp. *a globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies: id. Rep. 1, 14: id. Tusc. 1, 25 *fin.* **2.** *a playing ball*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera] *pertaining to a ball, globular, spherical*: forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: motus, ib. 7, 9.

sphaerĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σφαιρικός, *pertaining to a ball, spherical*: motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *fin.*

sphaerĭon, ii, *n.* = σφαιρίον, *a little ball, a pill*: Cels. 6, 6, 21.

sphaerista, ae, *m.* = σφαιριστής, *a ball-player*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *med.*

sphaerĭstērĭum, ii, *n.* = σφαιριστήριον, *a place for playing ball, a tennis-court:* Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet. Vesp. 20. II. Transf. *a game at ball:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30: Sid. Ep. 2. 2 *med.*

sphaerŏīdēs, is, *adj.* = σφαιροειδής, *round, spherical:* Vitr. 8, 6 *med.*

sphaerŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.* = σφαιρομαχία, *a mode of boxing with iron balls strapped to the hands:* Sen. Ep. 80.

sphaerŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sphaera] *a small ball* or *sphere:* Vulg. Exod. 37, 17.

sphagnos, i, *m.* = σφάγνος, *a kind of fragrant lichen:* v. sphacos, *no.* 1: Plin. 12, 23, 50.

sphingĭon, ii, *n.* = σφιγγίον, *a kind of ape;* the description best suits the *Chimpanzee*, Troglodytes niger, but the reference is doubtful: Plin. 6, 29, 34 *sq.*: id. 10, 72, 93.

sphinx, ngis (*gen. Graec.* Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), *f.* = σφίγξ. I. *a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes, and to have proposed a riddle to every Theban that passed by, killing those who could not solve it;* usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Aus. Idyll. 11, 40: Sen. Phoen. 119: id. Oed. 92: Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 35. Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence: Suet. Aug. 50: Plin. 37, 1, 4. II. *a species of ape*, perh. the *chimpanzee:* id. 8, 21, 30: Mel. 3, 9.

sphondȳlus, i, and spondylion (um), i, v. spond.

sphrāgis, īdis, *f.* = σφραγίς (a seal), *a kind of stone used for seals:* Plin. 37, 8, 37. II. *Lemnian earth*, so called because sold in sealed packets: id. 35, 6, 14. III. In medicine, *a little ball of plaster:* Cels. 5, 26, 23.

sphrāgītis, īdis, *f.* = σφραγῖτις, *the impression of a seal:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1076.

sphȳraena, ae, *f.* = σφύραινα, *a kind of sea-fish*, otherwise called sudis, perh. the Sphyraena argenteus, Lacep., a fish of the Mediterranean, now called *spet* by the French: Plin. 32, 11, 54 *fin.*

spīca, ae, *f.* (rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant speca, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. *Neut.* spicum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42 *fin. Masc.* spicus, Poet. ap. Fest. *s. v.* spicum), prop. *a point:* hence, of grain, *an ear, spike:* Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56: Cat. 19, 11: Ov. M. 8, 292. Proverb.: his qui contentus non est, in litus arenas, in segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44. II. Transf. *a top, tuft, head* of other plants: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Col. 8, 5, 21: Prop. 4, 6, 74. **2.** *the brightest star in the constellation* Virgo: Poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 31, 74. **3.** *an arrow, dart:* contra lapidum conjectum spicarumque nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 199. **4.** Spica testacea, *a kind of brick for pavements*, laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn: Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.* **5.** Spicus crinalis, *a hair-pin:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306 (*al.* spicum crinale, *al.* crinale spiclum).

spīcātus, a, um, v. spico.

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica] *consisting of ears of corn:* corona, Tib. 1, 1, 16: Hor. Carm. S. 30: Plin. 18, 2, 2: serta, Ov. M. 2, 28: messis, *of grain*, Virg. G. 1, 314: coma, *the ears*, Prop. 4, 2, 14.

spīcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spica fero] *ear-bearing*, a poet. epithet of Ceres: Sen. Herc. Oet. 598: of the Nile: Mart. 10, 74.

spīcĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [spica lego] *a gleaning* (rare): messi facta spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53.

spīcĭo, v. specio.

spiclum, i, v. spiculum.

spīco, no *perf.*, atum, 1 *v. a.* [spica] *to furnish with spikes* or *ears:* (usu. in *Part. perf.*): grana in stipula crinito textu spicantur, *shoot out* or *put forth ears*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: chamaecissos spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 24: herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17, 61: testacea spicata, *a pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn*, Vitr. 7, 1 *med*: Plin. 36, 25, 62: quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, *sharpen to a point*, Grat. Cyneg. 118.

spīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground-pine:* App. Herb. 26.

spīcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spiculum] *to sharpen to a point, to point* (rare): telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: Sol. 52 *med.*

spīcŭlum (spiclum, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306, dub. *al.* spicum), i, *n. dim.* [spicum; v. spica, *ad init.*] *a little sharp point* or *sting:* of bees: Virg. G. 4, 237: of a scorpion: Ov. F. 5, 542: of hornets: id. M. 11, 335. **2.** Esp. *the point* of a missile weapon: Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 51: hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375: calami spicula Gnosii vitabis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26. (ii) Meton. *a dart, arrow:* Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: *a javelin:* Virg. Aen. 7, 165: *an arrow:* id. E. 10, 60: Hor. Od. 3, 28, 12: Cupid's *arrow:* Prop. 2, 13, 2: Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22: *a later name for the* pilum: quod pilum vocabant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg. Mil 2, 15. Poet.: solis, *a ray* or *beam of the sun*, Prud. Cath. 2, 6. (Hence Sp. *espiche;* Fr. *épieu, essieu.*)

spīcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [spiculum] *pointed:* non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert. Pud. 7 *fin.*

spīcum and **spīcus**, i, v. spica, *ad init.*

spīna, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. of spicna, from spīca, and therefore, prop. something pointed or prickly; hence] *a thorn:* quum lubrica serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: Prop. 4, 5, 1: Plin. 21, 15, 54: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594: Tac. G. 17. Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs: (i) solstitialis, Col. 2, 18, 1: alba, id. 7, 7, 2: Plin. 21, 11, 39 *etc.*: Gallica, id. 16, 18, 30, *haw-thorn, white-thorn, may*, Crataegus Oxyacanthus, Linn. (ii) aegyptia, id. 18, 11, 19: arabica, id. 24, 12, 65, *gum-arabic trees*, Acacia nilotica *v.* arabica, Pers. (iii) Appendix, id. 24, 13, 70, *the berbery*, Berberis vulgaris, Linn. (iv) fullonia, id. 16, 44, 92, *the teazle*, Dipsacus Fullonum, Linn. (v) arianae gentis, id. 12, 8, 18, perh. Acacia latronum, Pers. (vi) e qua lycion, id. 12, 7, 15, perh. Rhamnus infectorius, Linn. **2.** Transf. *a prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, *etc.*): animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spina contectae, Plin. 8, 35, 53. (ii) *a fish-bone:* humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint. 8, 3, 66: Ov. M. 8, 244. (iii) *the backbone, spine:* caput spina excipit: ea constat ex vertebris quatuor et viginti, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 68: Virg. G. 3, 87. Hence, poet. *the back:* Ov. M. 6, 380. (iv) Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 51: Schol. ad Juv. 6, 588: *v.* Smith's Ant. 284. (v) *a tooth-pick:* argentea, Petr. 32 *fin.* II. Fig. in *plur. difficulties, subtleties, perplexities:* disserendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79: partiendi et definiendi, id. Tusc. 4, 5: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu evellas agro, *cares*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.

spīnālis, e, *adj.* [spina] *pertaining to the spine, spinal:* medulla, Macr. S. 7, 9 *med.*

spīnĕa, ae, *f.* i. q. spionia, *a kind of vine:* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spīnĕŏla, ae, *f. a kind of small-leaved rose:* Plin 21 4, 10.

spīnesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [spina] *to grow thorny:* Mart. Cap. 6, p. 227.

spīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thorn-hedge, a thicket of thorns:* Virg. E. 2, 9: Plin 10, 74, 95. II. Fig.: Aristotelis spineta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *made of thorns, thorny* (rare): vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789: frutices, Sol. 7 *fin.*

spīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina fero] *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly:* pruni, Pall. de Insit. 81: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5, 31: cauda Pistricis, Cic. Arat. 178 (*al.* spinigera).

spīnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina gero] *thorn-bearing, thorny:* stirpes, Prud στεφ. 11, 119.

spīnōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [spinosus] *somewhat thorny;* Fig. *obscure, confused:* Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina] *full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny, prickly:* caprae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810: frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: folia, id. 20, 23, 99: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34: spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67: fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.* II. Fig. of style, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused:* Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83. *Comp.*: id. Or. 32, 114. *Sup.*: Aug. Doctr. Ch. 2, 37. **2.** *stinging irritating:* curae, Cat. 64, 72.

spinthēr, ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφιγκτήρ] *a kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity. Pl. Men. 3, 3, 4 *sq.*

sphinthrĭa or **spintrĭa**, ae, *m.* [from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle of the anus] *a man who prostitutes his body:* Tac. A. 6, 1: Suet. Tib. 43.

spinturnīcĭum, ii, *n. dim.* [spinturnix] *a little bird of ill omen:* Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

spinturnix, īcis, *f.* [σπινθαρίς] *a bird of ill omen*, also called incendiaria, referred by some to the *red-legged crow*, Pyrrhocorax Graculus, Temm., which is attracted by shining objects, and might cause fires by flying off with and dropping burning charcoal, *etc.*: Plin. 10, 13, 17.

spīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina] *a little thorn:* Arn. 2, 49. II. *a little backbone* or *spine:* App. M. 10.

spīnus, i, *f.* (*abl.* spinu, Varr. in Charis. p. 117 P.) [id.] *a black-thorn, sloe-tree*, Prunus spinosa, Linn.: Virg G. 4, 145: Pall. Febr. 25, 6.

spīŏnĭa, ae, *f. a kind of grape-vine:* Col. 3, 2, 27.

spīŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the* spionia: gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

spīra, ae, *f.* = σπεῖρα, *that which is wound, coiled,* or *twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire:* of a serpent: Virg. G. 2, 154: Ov. M 3, 77: of the grain of wood. Plin. 16, 39, 76: of the intestines: Lact. Op. D. 11 *med.* II. Of things having a spiral form: **1.** *the base of a column:* Vitr. 3, 3: Plin. 36, 23, 56. **2.** *a kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel:* Cato R. R. 77. **3.** *a coil of rope:* Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* **4.** *a braid of hair:* Plin. 9, 35, 58: Val. Fl. 6, 396. **5.** *a twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv. 8, 208. **6.** *a confused crowd of men:* Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro] *that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable*: terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique natura, cui nomen est aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. II. Transf. *that serves to sustain life, vital:* per sidera testor, coeli spirabile lumen, Virg. Aen. 3, 600. **2** Act. *fitted for breathing, respiratory:* viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

spīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent:* Lucr. 6, 493: Virg. Aen. 7, 568: Plin. 2, 93, 95.

spīraea, ae, *f.* = σπειραία, *the herb meadow-sweet*, Spiraea Ulmaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29.

spīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spiro] *a breathing-hole air-hole, vent* (poet. and rare)

spiramina naris, Enn. Ann. 5, 4: sunt qui spiramina terris esse putant, Lucan. 10, 247. ‖. *a breathing, blowing:* ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*: reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268.

spīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore:* caeca spiramenta relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera spiramenta linunt, ib. 4, 39: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just. 4, 1: talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, *the lungs*, Virg. Aen. 9, 580. **2.** Fig. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant:* intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44: sine spiramento vel mora, Amm. 29, 1 *med.* ‖. *a breathing, blowing, exhaling:* Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.*: venti, *a draught*, Vitr. 4, 7.

spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing:* Scrib. Comp. 47. ‖. Meton. *the breath:* odor spirationis, ib. 185.

spīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a breathing, breath:* Plin. 11, 3, 2.

spīrĭtālis or **spīrĭtŭālis**, e, *adj.* [spiritus] *pertaining to breathing, to wind,* or *to air:* machinarum genus spiritale, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind-instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1: fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Op. D. 11. ‖. *pertaining to spirit, spiritual:* substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: Prud. στεφ. 10, 13.

spīrĭtālĭtas (spiritual.), ātis, *f.* [spiritalis] *spirituality:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spīrĭtālĭter, *adv. spiritually:* caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*

spīrĭtŭālis, **spīrĭtŭālĭter**, and **spīrĭtŭālĭtas**, v. spirital.

spīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* (spĭrĭtus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.* *Abl.* spirito, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3030) [spiro] *a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze:* spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aër, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Boreae spiritus, Virg. Aen. 12, 365: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.*: proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus coeli spiritus esse jucundus? id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: spiritus unguenti suavis, *exhalation, smell*, Lucr. 3, 223: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*: florum, Gell. 9, 4. **2.** Esp. *breathed air, a breath:* (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: spiritus ex anima calida spumas agit albas, Enn. Ann. 5, 12: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, ib. 2, 54, 134: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12: poëtam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, *by a divine inspiration*, ib. 8, 18: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: lusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, id. Verr. 5, 45. **3.** *a breathing:* aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517. (ii) *the breath of life, life:* eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: spiritum alicui auferre, id. Verr. 5, 45: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87: spiritum reddere, *to expire*, ib. (iii) Poet. *a sigh:* Prop. 1, 16, 32: Hor. Epod. 11, 10. (iv) In gramm. *a breathing* or *aspiration* (asper and lenis): Prisc. p. 572 P. ‖. Fig. *a haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance;* also, *spirit, energy, courage* (esp. in plur.): regio spiritu, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! qua ira! quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Cluent. 39, 109: ipse Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: magnos spiritos in re militari sumere, ib. 2, 4: quum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: spiritus feroces, id. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26. **2.** *spirit, soul, mind*, in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 336: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem carminis dedit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 29: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17, 30: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22: imperator generosi spiritus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quidam comoedia necne poëma esset, quaesivere; quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: qui spiritus illi, qui vultus vocisque sonus, Virg. Aen. 5, 648: Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35. (ii) Transf. *a beloved object:* Vell. 2, 123 *fin.* **3.** *a spirit:* esp. Spiritus Sanctus, *the Holy Ghost*, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1: spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to breathe, blow*, etc.: freta circum fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428: obturatis, qua spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 356: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Virg. G. 4, 31: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35: qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Virg. Aen. 10, 291: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, id. G. 1, 327. **2.** Esp. *to breathe, draw breath, respire:* quum spirantes mixtas ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1128: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2, 26. (ii) Transf. *to live, be alive* (usu. in *Part. imperf.*): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia, Cic. Mil. 33: margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*: Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Virg. Aen. 4, 64: spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756. (iii) Of aspirated letters: quibus (literis) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27. ‖. Fig. *to be favourable, to favour:* quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24, 5. **2.** *to breathe, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24 *fin.*: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, *etc.*: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84. **3.** *to be puffed up; to be arrogant:* spirantibus altius Poenis, Flor. 2, 2, 27. **B.** Act. *to breathe out, exhale, emit:* Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammas spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem spiravere, *exhaled*, Virg. Aen. 1, 404. ‖. Fig. *to breathe forth:* mendacia Juv. 7, 111. ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus divinam fidem (*i. e.* oracula), Lucan. 5, 83. **2** Transf. *to be occupied with, to show, express; to design, intend:* tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum, Lucr. 5, 393: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. Od 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46: majora, Curt. 6, 9: immane, Virg. Aen. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 166: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1.

spīrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spira] *a small twisted cake* or *cracknel:* Arn. 2, 73.

spissāmentum, i, *n.* [spisso] *a plug, stopple:* firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 31: spissamento facto de arundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4.

spissē, *adv. thickly, closely:* calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63. *Comp.*: Col. 2, 9, 2: Plin. 29, 2, 9. **2.** Transf. *slowly:* tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. in Non. 392, 25. quum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36 *fin.* *Comp.*: Varr. in Non. 392, 29. (ii) *frequently:* basiavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

spissesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [spissus] *to become thick, to thicken, condense* (rare). Lucr. 6, 176: Cels. 5, 27, 4.

spissĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [spisse gradior] *slow-paced:* hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spissus] *compactness, density* (rare): quercus, Vitr. 2, 9: tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

spissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density, consistency* (rare): aër crassus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30 *fin.*: mel, Scrib. Comp. 4.

spisso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to thicken, make thick, condense:* omne lac igne spissatur. Plin. 11, 41, 90: spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.* ‖. Fig. *to urge on, hasten:* spissare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, a, um, *adj. thick, close, compact, dense, crowded:* durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127: nubes, Ov. M. 5, 621: liquor, ib. 12, 438: sanguis, ib. 11, 367: aër, ib. 1, 23: grando, ib. 9, 222: qua rara est acies interlucetque corona non tam spissa viris, Virg. Aen. 9, 509: coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: sedilia, ib. 205: theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. Od. 3, 19, 25: comae nemorum, ib. 4, 3, 11: laurea ramis, ib. 2, 15, 9: arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 336: litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, *of a close texture*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: navis juncturis aquam excludentibus spissa, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: umbrae noctis, Virg. Aen. 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3. *Comp.*: semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Lucan. 9, 604. *Sup.*: spississima arbor, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204: Sen. Ep. 81 *med.* **2.** Transf. of time: *slow, tardy, late* (rare): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 10, 18: in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso evenit; id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47. (ii) *in quick succession, frequent, fast* (rare): spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1. ‖. Fig. *hard, difficult* (rare): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10 *fin.*: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. (Hence It. *spesso;* Sp. *espeso;* Fr. *épais.*)

spĭthăma, ae, *f.* = σπιθαμή, *a span* (i. q. palmus): Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

splen, ēnis, *m.* = σπλήν (there is another form, lien, q. v.), *the milt* or *spleen:* Plin. 23, 1, 16: Col. 7, 10, 8: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine, be bright, to gleam, glitter, glisten:* oculi splendent, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id. Rud. prol. 3: scenai simu

varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg. Aen. 7, 9: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: paternum splendet salinum, id. Od. 2, 16, 14: cubiculum a marmore splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Glycera splendens, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6: nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae famosus hospes, ib. 3, 3, 25. ||. Fig. *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic. Sest. 28: splendere aliena invidia, Liv. 38, 53.

splendesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [splendeo] *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre from:* incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. G. 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaea coelum splendescere flamma, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 23: corpora succo pinguis olivi splendescunt, id. M. 10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App. Flor. 3, p. 357. ||. Fig.: nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

splendĭco, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to shine, glitter, sparkle:* gemmae, App. M. 5, p. 162: depiles genae levi pueritia, ib. 7, p. 191.

splendĭdē, *adv. brightly, brilliantly:* ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21. ||. Fig. *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* acta aetas honeste ac splendide, *with distinction*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.*: splendidius contra regem bellum gerere, Auct. B. Alex. 24: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1 *fin.*: dicta, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: in parentem splendide mendax, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, *of very high birth*, Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*

splendĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [splendidus] *to make shining* or *bright, to polish:* dentes, App. Apol. *fin.*

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo] *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant,* etc.: signa coeli, Lucr. 4, 445: quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722: splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: oculi, Lucr. 4, 325: splendidus ostro crinis, Ov. M. 8, 8: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1: humor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1186: bilis, *bright yellow*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141. **2.** Esp. of style of living, dress, *etc. brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous:* quorum in villa ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46: Virg. Aen. 1, 637: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (*opp.* luxuriosus), Vell. 2, 105: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. Am. 6 *fin.* ||. Fig. *brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble:* C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id. Flacc. 20, 48: splendidi atque illustres viri, Auct. B. Alex. 40: homo propter virtutem splendidus, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: splendidissima ingenia, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142: splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237: ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: splendidioribus verbis uti, ib. 58: vox suavis et splendida, *clear*, ib. 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21. **2.** Esp. *showy, fine, specious:* non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18 *fin.*: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.

splendĭfĭcē, *adv. brightly, splendidly:* Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef. med.*

splendĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [splendeo facio] *to make bright, to brighten:* diem, Mart. Capell. 9, p. 309.

splendor, ōris, *m.* [splendeo] *brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour:* splendor acer adurit saepe oculos, Lucr. 4, 330: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri, Auct. Her. 4, 50: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: clarus vestis purpureai, Lucr. 2, 51: aquai, *clearness*, id. 4, 212: Front. Aq. 89: minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40: lapidis phengitae, Suet. Dom. 14. *Plur.*: Gell. 2, 6. **2.** Esp. of style of living, *etc. splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness:* (majores nostri) in publica dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id. Coel. 31 *fin.*: splendor domus atque victus, Gell. 1, 14. ||. Fig. *lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence,* etc.: honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu. 69 *fin.*: summorum hominum splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.*: senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140: imperii, id. Manil. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42: vitae, Liv. 3, 35: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness*, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.

splendōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [splendor fero] *bringing brightness* or *splendour:* lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnētĭcus, i, *m.* [splen] *affected with spleen, splenetic:* App. Herb. 34.

splēnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [splenium] *plastered, having a plaster* or *patch on:* mentum, Mart. 10, 22.

splēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπληνικός, *splenetic:* subst. *a person affected with spleen, a splenetic:* Plin. 20, 9, 34: id. 24, 10, 47.

splēnĭum, ii, *n.* = σπλήνιον, *a fern, Ceterach,* Ceterach officinarum, Willd.: Plin. 25, 5, 20. ||. *a plaster, patch:* id. 29, 6, 38: Mart. 2, 29.

spŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = σπόδιον, *the dross of metals, slag, scoria:* Plin. 34, 13, 33 *sq.* ||. Transf. *ashes* of vegetable matter: id. 23, 4, 38.

spŏdos, i, *f.* = σποδός, *dross, slag, scoria:* Plin. 34, 13, 33.

spŏlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [spolium] *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators:* Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.*: Lampr. Commod. 18 *sq.* ||. Transf. *a den of robbers* or *murderers:* Sen. Contr. 5, 33: Plin. Pan. 36.

spŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio] *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation:* in tanta spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8. *Plur.*: spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 59. ||. Fig.: consulatus, id. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a robber, pillager, plunderer* (rare): eorum (monumentorum), Cic. Verr. 4, 36: templi, Liv. 29, 18: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spŏlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that robs, pillages,* or *spoils:* Venus spoliatrix, Cic. Coel. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29.

spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [spolio]. ||. Adj. *plundered, despoiled:* nihil illo regno spoliatius, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

spŏlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spolium] *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing:* consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55: Cic. Verr. 4, 40: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26: cadaver, Lucan. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2: folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135. ||. In gen. *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil:* constr. usu. with *acc.* of person or thing robbed, and *abl.* of thing taken: Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 8: spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.*: delubra, Sall. C. 11: spoliare et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Coel. 18: dignitatem, ib. 2: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38: spoliari fortunis, id. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 4, 17: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam vetere exercitu, Liv. 40, 35: Scylla sociis spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: ea philosophia, quae spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42: probatum hominem fama, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem vita, Virg. Aen. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum voce erudita, Cic. Brut. 2. With *acc.* instead of *abl.*: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213. *Absol.*: si spoliorum causa vis hominem occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50.

spŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [akin to σκῦλον] *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (poet. and rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 952: serpentum, id. 4, 60: leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113: apri, ib. 8, 426: pecudis (*i. e.* arietis Phrixei), id. H. 6, 13: viperei monstri (*i. e.* Medusae), id. M. 4, 615. ||. Transf. *the arms* or *armour stripped from a defeated enemy;* and in gen. *booty, prey, spoil* (usu. *plur.*): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa ferculo gerens, in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10: spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: spolia legere, id. 5, 39: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54: (forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (*i. e.* rostris) ornatum, Cic. Manil. 18 *fin.*: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18. *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. Aen 10, 500: Suet. Caes. 64. **2.** Fig.: illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. H. 1, 2: fert secum spolium sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spolium, *a beggar's rags*, Petr. S. 13, 1. (Hence It. *spoglia;* Fr. *dépouille.*)

sponda, ae, *f. the frame* of a bedstead, sofa, *etc.*: Ov. M. 8, 656: Petr. 97, 4. ||. Meton. *a bed, couch, sofa:* Virg. Aen. 1, 698: Hor. Epod. 3, 22: Suet. Caes. 49. **2.** *a bier:* Mart 10, 5.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

spondăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σπονδαικός, *consisting of spondees, spondaic:* versus, Diom. p. 494 P.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum**, ii *n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute:* spondalia dicens, Cic. de Or 2, 46, 193.

spondĕo, spopondi, sponsum (*perf* spepondi, Cic., Caes., and Valer. Antias in Gell. 7, 9. *Subj.* sponsis, i. q. spoponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. *s. v.*), 2. *v. a.* In law and politics, *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage,* or *pledge oneself:* quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr. 5, 54: id. Caecin. 3: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est. Spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum; nominaque omnium, qui spoponderunt, exstant, Liv. 9, 5: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis spoponderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. spopondisse dicit Flavius, id. Att. 12, 17: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39 *med.* (ii) *to promise in marriage* *Ly.* Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 33: id. Aul. 2, 2, 78: Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4. ||. In gen. *to promise sacredly, to vow:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam, mihi, id. Fam. 15, 21: tantum sibi vel de viribus suis vel de fortuna spondentes, *promising themselves, trusting*, Just. 3, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat hoc sperem Italiam contingere coelo, Virg. Aen. 5

18: spondere fidem, Ov. M. 10, 395: spondebant animis, id (bellum), quod instaret, P. Cornelium finiturum, *pledged themselves*, i. e. *were confident*, Liv. 28, 38. Of things: nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just. 7, 6.

spondeum, ii, *n.* = σπονδεῖον, *a vessel used in libations:* App. M. p. 266.

spondēus (not spondaeus), i, *m.* = σπονδεῖος, *a spondee* (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic. Or. 64, 216: Quint. 9, 4, 80 *sq.:* Hor. A. P. 256.

spondȳlē, es, *f.* = σπονδύλη, *an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees*, not identified: Plin. 27, 13, 118.

spondȳlion (sphond.) or **-ĭum**, ii, *n.* = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον), *the herb cow-parsnep*, Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.: Plin. 12, 26, 58: id. 24, 6, 16.

spondȳlus (sphond.), i, *m.* = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος), *a joint of the spine, a vertebra:* Plin. 29, 4, 20. **II.** *the hard white* or *muscle* of an oyster or other bivalve: id. 32, 6, 21. **III.** *a kind of muscle*, perh. Spondylus gaederopus, Linn.: Mart. 7, 20: Sen. Ep. 95: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

spongĭa, ae, *f.* = σπογγιά, *a sponge:* Plin. 9, 45, 69: Lucr. 4, 620: Cic. N. D. 2, 55: Mart. 13, 47. **II.** Transf. *an open-worked coat of mail:* Liv. 9, 40: retiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25. **2.** *the root* of some plants: of asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 43: Plin. 19, 8, 42: of mint: id. 19, 8, 47. **3.** *a kind of porous stone, pumice-stone:* Vitr. 2, 6: Pall. 1, 10, 3. **4.** *fungi springing up in damp pastures:* Plin. 19, 4, 22. **5.** *fragments of cast iron:* id. 34, 14, 41. (Hence Fr. *éponge.*)

spongĭo, 1. *v. a.* [spongia] *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge:* Apic. 1, 26.

spongĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a rose-gall*, a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose bush: Plin. 25, 2, 6. **II.** *the small roots* of the asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 44.

spongĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a kind of fungus* or *mushroom:* Apic. 2, 1.

spongĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *spongy, porous:* pulmo, Cels. 4, 1: pumices, Plin. 36, 21, 42: panis, id. 18, 11, 27.

spongītis, ĭdis, *f.* = σπογγῖτις (sponge-stone), *a kind of precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 67.

spongīzo, 1. *v. a.* = σπογγίζω, *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge:* Apic. 7, 16.

sponsa, ae, v. sponsus.

sponsālĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sponsalia] *pertaining to betrothal, spousal:* arrha, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 5: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [sponsus] *pertaining to betrothal* or *espousal, sponsal:* quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 2. **II.** Subst. sponsālĭa, ium (*gen.* sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *med.:* Suet. Aug. 53), *n. plu. a betrothal, espousal:* sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 2: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Liv. 38, 57: Ov. H. 19, 29: Juv. 6, 25. **2.** *a betrothal feast:* a. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. **3.** *a betrothal gift:* Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 3. **4.** sponsale, is, *n. a bridal bed:* Tert. adv. Val. 31. (Hence It. *sposalizia;* Fr. *épousailles.*)

sponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo] *a solemn promise* or *engagement: a guarantee, security:* sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 7: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: quas (drachumas) sponsione pronuper tu exactus es pro illo adolescente, *by giving bail* or *security*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 26: per inducias sponsionem faciunt, *make an agreement*, Sall. J. 79: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giving surety*, Liv. 9, 5: id. 9, 11. **II.** Esp. in civil suits, *an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it:* sponsionem facere, Cic. Quint. 8: id. Verr. 3, 59: ib. 5, 54: id. Off. 3, 19: v. Long's Cic. 1. p. 171. **2.** Meton. *a sum of money deposited according to agreement, a stake:* Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70. **3.** *a bet* or *wager:* Juv. 11, 200: Petr. 70 *fin.:* Macr. 2, 13, 15.

sponsĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [sponsio] *a little engagement* or *stipulation:* Petr. 58, 8.

sponso, 1. *v. a.* [sponsus] *to betroth, affiance, espouse:* aliquam, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 38: Tert. de Vel. Virg. 11. **II.** Fig.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 43.

sponsor, ōris, *m.* [spondeo] *a bondsman, surety:* de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: sponsores et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: sponsor promissorum alicujus, id. Att. 15, 15: si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de mea, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: quem, inquis, Deorum sponsorem accepisti? Sen. Ep. 82: (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat, Ov. H. 2, 34. Poet. of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, ib. 16, 114. **II.** *a godfather, godmother, sponsor:* Tert. Bapt. 18 *med.*

sponsum, i, *v.* sponsus.

sponsus, a, um, *Part.* [spondeo]. **II.** Subst.: sponsus, i, *m.*, and sponsa, ae, *f. a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride:* Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: sponsus regius, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 10. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id. Ep. 1, 2, 28: scio equidem, sponsam tibi esse et filium ex sponsa tua, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 12: flebilis sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. Proverb.: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, *every one to his taste*, Cic. Att. 14, 20. **2.** sponsum, i, *n. a covenant, agreement, engagement:* sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101: ex sponso egit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32. (Hence It. *sposo;* Fr. *époux.*)

sponsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship* (rare): quod sponsu erat alligatus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: de sponsu si quid perspexeris, Cic. Att. 12, 19.

spontālis, e, *adj.* [sponte] *voluntary:* parricidium, App. M. 4, p. 147: sobrietas, ib. 11, p. 272.

spontālĭter, *adv. voluntarily:* facere (*opp.* coactus), Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

spontānĕē, *adv. voluntarily, spontaneously:* apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

spontānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sponte] *of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous:* agilitas spontaneus motus est, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.:* mors, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 22: voluntas, *free will*, Cod. Justin. 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p. 114.

sponte, *abl.* and **spontis**, *gen.* of a noun spons, of which no other cases occur (cf. Aus. Idyll. 12, 11), [spondeo]. **I.** sponte, gen. with a *pronom. adj. of one's own accord, of oneself, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously:* sponte valet a voluntate, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69: si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concederetur iis, qui sua sponte et voluntate fecissent, Cic. Part. 37 *fin.:* potius consuefacere filium, sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: et sua sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, ib. 6, 14: sive ipse sponte sua, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv. 10, 25: quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa sua sponte jecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Att. 15, 27: si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: me si fat meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, *withou regard to others*, Virg. Aen. 4, 341: interim sponte nostra velut donantes, Quint. 3, 6, 8. *Absol.:* Italiam non sponte sequor, Virg. Aen. 4, 361: sponte properant, Ov. M. 11, 486: multitudo sponte et ultro confluens, Suet. Caes. 16: nec illum sponte exstinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponte judicioque plaudere, Quint. 8, 3, 4: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. With *gen.:* sponte deum, *according to the will of the gods*, Lucan. 1, 234: principis, Tac. A. 2, 59: Caesaris, ib. 6, 31: incolarum, ib. 4, 51. **2.** Transf. *by oneself, without the aid of others, alone:* nequeo pedibus mea sponte ambulare, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 46: nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: his quum sua sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, ib. 5, 28. (ii) Of things is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sec sua sponte movetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. G 2, 11: stellae sponte sua jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: justitium in foro sua sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7: clamor sua sponte ortus, id. 9, 41: ut vera et falsa sua sponte, non aliena judicantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 17. *Absol.:* ut numeri sponte fluxisse videantur, Quint. 9, 4, 147. **3.** *on its own account; for its own sake:* ipsum Latine loqui, est illud quidem in magna laude ponendum; sed non tam sua sponte, quam quod est a plerisque neglectum, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: sapientem sua sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, id. Rep. 3, 16. **II.** spontis, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse): *to be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (rare): quod suae spontis statuerant finem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels. 1, 1. **2.** In Columella, of things = sua sponte, *of itself, spontaneously:* altera (cytisus est) suae spontis, *springs up spontaneously*, Col. 9, 4, 2: ubi loci natura neque manu illatam neque suae spontis aquam ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10.

spontis, v. sponte, *no.* II.

sporta, ae, *f.* [perh. from σπυρίς] *a plaited basket* or *hamper:* Cato R. R. 11, 4: Col. 8, 7, 1: Plin. 18, 7, 17.

sportella, ae, *f. dim.* [sporta] *a little basket, a fruit-basket:* Cic. Fam. 9, 20: Suet. Dom. 4.

sportŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little basket:* Pl. Men. 1, 4, 1: App. M. 1, p. 113. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. 3, 249: Suet. Ner. 16: Mart. 3, 14. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae: Suet. Claud. 21. Proverb.: sportulam furunculus captat, i. e. *snatches at others' little property*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16. **II.** Transf. *a gift, present*, in gen.: Plin. Ep. 2, 14: Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 117.

sprētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sperno] *disdain, scorn, contempt:* Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5.

sprētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a despiser, scorner* (poet. and rare): deorum, Ov M. 8, 613: matronalium amplexo am. App. M. 3, p. 137.

sprētus, a, um, *Part.* [sperno].

sprētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *disdain, scorn, contempt* (rare): insolentissimo spretu deos negligit, App. de Deo Socr. *init.:* Sid. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*

spūma, ae, *f.* [spuo] *foam, froth, scum, spume:* spiritus (equi) ex anima calida spumas agit albas, *foams*, Enn. Ann. 5, 12: cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: per armos spuma (apri fluit, Ov. M. 8, 287: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 35: lac spumis stridentibus albet, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 13: sanguinis, id. M. 8, 417. ‖. Esp. *silver-spume, litharge of silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 34: spuma caustica, *a pomade* used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26: called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33. (Hence Fr. *écume.*)

spūmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [spumo] *foaming, frothing*: App. Apol. p. 303.

spūmātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a foaming, froth*: anguis abundat spumatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

spūmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [spuma] *to grow foamy* or *frothy, to begin to foam* or *froth*: aequora remo, Ov. H. 2, 87.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy*: Nereus, Virg. Aen. 2, 419: amnis, ib. 496. torrens, Ov. M. 3, 571: aper, Mart. 14, 221: salivae hominis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 101: succus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33: color equorum, *foam-like*, i. e. *dappled*, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy*: humor, App. Apol. p. 306.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma fero] *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet.): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fluctus, Stat. Ach. 1, 59.

spūmĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [spuma, and GEN, root of gigno] *foam-born*, an epithet of Venus: Mart. Cap. 9, 310.

spūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma gero] *foaming*: sus, Lucr. 5, 983: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma]. |. Neutr. *to foam, froth*: coeruleum spumat sale, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: spumans aper, Virg. Aen. 4, 158: Amasenus spumabat, ib. 11, 548: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, id. E. 5, 67: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. G. 2, 6: spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23: terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, id. 5, 27, 4. ‖. Act. *to cause to foam, cover with foam* (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13. **2.** Fig.: iste spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55: (equi Plutonis) stagna potantes Lethes aegra soporatis spumant oblivia linguis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of foam, foaming*: litora, Cat. 64, 121: undae, Ov. M. 1, 570: aequor, Lucan. 2, 627. *Comp.*: Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458. ‖. Fig.: carmen, *frothy, bombastic*, Pers. 1, 96.

spuo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to spit, spit out, spew* (rare): |. Neutr.: veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7: Antoniam Drusi non spuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1 *med.* ‖. Act.: sicco terram (*i. e.* pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. G. 4, 97. [Gr. πτύω; Eng. *spew, spit.*]

spurcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spurco] *dirt, filth*: Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spurcē, *adv. filthily, dirtily*: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *impurely; basely, meanly, villainously*: spurce factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, i. e. *hast charged her with unchastity*, Cic. Phil. 38 *fin.* *Comp.*: spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7. *Sup.*: perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 13.

spurcĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus dico] *using filthy language, obscene*: versus, Pl. Capt. Prol. 56.

spurcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus facio] *making filthy, obscene*: Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7.

spurcĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [spurcus loquor] *filthy language, obscenity*: Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

spurcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*nom.* spurcities, Lucr. 6, 978: *abl.* spurcitie, App. M. 8, p. 214) [spurcus] *filthiness, dirt, smut* (rare): Col. 1, 5, 8: Plin. 17, 9, 6. *Plur.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17. ‖. Fig.: alicujus, Afran. in Non. 393, 33: patris, id. ib. 394, 4.

spurco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare): si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aqua spurcaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 57. ‖. Fig.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat. 108, 2.

spurcus, a, um, *adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure*: res, Lucr. 6, 783: saliva, Cat. 78, 8: ager, Col. praef. § 25: spurcum atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19: si quid est urina spurcius, ib.: tempestas spurcissima, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 394, 9: spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, Fest. s. *v.*: noctes, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62: lupae, Mart. 1, 35. ‖. Fig. of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common*: Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18. *Comp.*: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56. *Sup.*: capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 1: homo avarissime et spurcissime, id. Verr. 1, 37: homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2.

spŭrĭum, ii, *n.* [σπορά, generation] *pudenda muliebria*: Isid. Or. 9, 5 *med.* **2.** *a marine animal*: App. Apol. p. 297.

spŭrĭus, i, *m. adj. of illegitimate birth*; subst. *an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard*: si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, *etc.* Unde solent spurii filii appellari, vel a Graeca voce, quasi *σποράδην* concepti vel quasi sine patre filii, Gai. Inst. 1, 64: App. M. 6, p. 177. Of the Parthenians: Just. 20, 1 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *false, spurious*: versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.*: vates, id. in Sept. sap. 13 prooem.

spūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sputo] *spittle*: Prud. Apoth. 744.

spūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *spittle*: Tert. Spect. 30.

spūtātĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable*: crimina ejus, Sisenn. in Cic. Brut. 74 *fin.*

spūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who spits much, a spitter*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

spūto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [spuo] *to spit, spit out*: sanguinem, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18.

spūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *spit, spittle*: *sing.*: Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: *plur.*: Lucr. 6, 1187: Prop. 4, 5, 66: Mart. 2, 26: Sen. Const. 1 *fin.* **2.** Transf. of *a light, thin plate*: Mart. 8, 33.

spūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a spitting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.

squālĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* [akin to σκέλλω, to make dry or stiff] *to be stiff* or *rough*: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: squalebant pulvere fauces, *were dry, parched*, Lucan. 9, 503: per tunicam squalentem auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 314: picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. G. 4, 13: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397. ‖. Esp. *to be filthy, neglected, squalid*: neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint. 10, 1, 30: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 2: invidiae nigro squalentia tabo tecta petit, Ov. M. 2, 760: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Virg. G. 1, 507: squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655: squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42. **2.** Transf. *to mourn in filthy* or *squalid garments*: erat in luctu senatus: squalebat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: id. Mil. 8.

squāles, is, *f.* [squaleo] *filth, dirt*: Varr. in Non. 226, 5.

squālĭdē, *adv. without ornament, rudely*: squalidius dicere (*opp.* polite), Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

squālĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [squalidus] *filth, dirt*; fig. *neglect, disorder*: omnia confundentes squaliditate, Amm. 26, 5 *fin.*

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo] *stiff, rough*: corpora, Lucr. 2, 469: serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpura praetextae, Att. in Gell. 2, 6 *fin.* ‖. Esp. *dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid*: homo horridus et squalidus, Pl. Truc. 5, 41: reus, Ov. M. 15, 38: Tac. H. 2, 60: rubigo, Cat. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 1, 558. **2.** Fig. of speech, *rude, unadorned*: sua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.*

squālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *dirt, filth*: Att. and Lucil. in Non. 226, 4 *sq.*

squālĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [squalidus] *dirt, filth*: Att. in Non. 226, 2.

squālor, ōris, *m.* [squaleo] *stiffness, roughness*: quaecumque (res) aspera constat, non aliquo sine materiae squalore creata est (*opp.* levor), Lucr. 2, 425. ‖. *dirtiness, filthiness, squalour*: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic. Verr. 3, 12 *fin.*: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23. illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor, Tac. G. 31. (ii) Esp. *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 48 *fin.*: id. Cluent. 6 *fin.*: Liv 29, 16: legati in squalorem moestitiamque compositi, Tac. H. 1, 54. **2.** Fig.: deterso rudis seculi squalore, Quint. 2, 5, 23.

squālus, a, um, *adj.* [squales] *dirty, squalid*: Enn. in Non. 172, 20.

squălus, i, *m. a kind of sea-fish*, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Plin. 9, 24, 40: Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, *f.* [squaleo] *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, *etc.*): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. Aen. 11, 754: Ov. M. 3, 63 ‖. Meton. *a fish*: Juv. 4, 25. **2.** Of scale-shaped things: *scale-armour*: Virg. Aen. 9, 707. (ii) *a cataract* in the eye: Plin. 29, 1, 8. (iii) *the hulls* of millet: id. 34, 11, 24. (iv) *scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: id. 34, 15, 46. |‖. Fig. *roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

squāmātim, *adv. like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19 *fin.*

squāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *scaly*: Tert. Apol. 21.

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *scaly* (poet.): anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154: terga anguium, id. Aen. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. ‖. Transf.: clipeatus et auro squameus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama fero] *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Lucan. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama gero] *scale-bearing, scaly*: cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. ‖. Subst. squamigeri, orum, *m. plu. fishes*: Lucr. 1, 163: Plin. 11, 37, 50.

squāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly*: pecus (*i. e.* pisces), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 5: draco, Virg. G. 4, 408: venter cerastae, Prop. 3, 22, 27: orbes anguis, Ov. M. 3, 41 ‖. Transf.: thorax, Prud. Ham. 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18. Poet.: lingua, *stiff, rough*, Lucan. 4, 325.

squāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little scale*: Cels. 7, 26, 3.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj. rough, scurfy, scabby*: squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduam illuviem, Fest. *s. v.*

squātĭna, ae, *f.* (squātus, Isid. Or. 12, 6) *a species of shark, the angel-fish*, Squatina laevis, Cuv.: Plin. 9, 12, 14.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

st, *interj. hist! whist! hush!*: st, st, tacete, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 1: st, literas tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24.

st, abbrev. for est, v. sum.

stăbĭlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [stabilio] *a stay, support:* regni stabilimen, Cic. N. D. 3, 27.

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a stay, support:* haec sunt ventri stabilimenta, panis et assa bubula poculum grande, Pl. Curc. 3, 4, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 5. ‖. Fig.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stăbĭlĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [stabilis] *to make firm,* or *stable; to fix, establish:* semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 1, 48: confirmandi et stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44. ‖. Fig.: alicui regnum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 39: rem publicam, *opp.* evertere, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2: nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8 *fin.*: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, *to strengthen, fortify him,* Gell. 12, 5.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [STA, root of sto; lit. *able to stand;* hence] *that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable:* via plana et stabilis (*opp.* praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Pl. 42, 105: locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5: solum, id. 44, 9: stabulum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio stabilis sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 307: ratis, Liv. 21, 28: elephanti pondere ipso stabiles, ib.: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better,* id. 44, 35: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, id. 28, 2: acies, id. 30, 11: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21. ‖. Fig. *firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast, intrepid:* amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Am. 17, 62: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Acad. 2, 9, 27: stabilis certaque sententia, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256. *Comp.*: imperium stabilius, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41. *Sup.*: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato R. R. *praef. fin.* (ii) Stabile est, with *acc.* and *inf.*: like certum est, *it is settled, it is decided:* profecto stabile est, me patri aurum reddere, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 25.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis] *a standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability:* ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37. ‖. Fig.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: benevolentiam stabilitate et constantia judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv. firmly, durably, permanently* (rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14. *Comp.*: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stăbĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [stabilio] *an establisher:* Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7.

stăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum] *pertaining to a stopping-place* or *stable:* stabularia mulier, *a hostess, landlady,* Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18. ‖. Usu. Subst. stabularius, i, *m. a stable-boy, hostler:* Col. 6, 23 *fin.* **2.** *a host, landlord* of the lowest kind of inn; *a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper:* Sen. Ben. 1, 14: Gai. Dig. 4, 9, 5: App. M. 1, p. 110.

stăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stabulor] *a place where cattle stand:* Col. 6, 3, 1.

stăbŭlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [stabulum] **I.** Act. *to stable* or *house cattle*: ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21. ‖. Neutr. *to stable, harbour:* centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg. Aen. 6, 286: pecus sub Haemo, Stat. Th. 1, 275.

stăbŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to take up one's abode; to stable, kennel, harbour, roost,* etc.: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: bos sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3. Poet.: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, *i. e. setting,* Sil. 3, 399.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto] *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling* (rare): stabile stabulum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 55: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3. ‖. Esp. *a stall, stable, inclosure:* ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: pecudum, Col. 1, 6: id. 6, 23: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: avium cohortalium, Col. 8, 1, 3: pavonum, *an aviary,* id. 8, 11, 3: piscium, *a fish-pond,* id. 8, 17, 7: apium, *a bee-hive,* Virg. G. 4, 14. (ii) Meton. *herds, flocks, droves,* etc. (poet.): stabuli nutritor Iberi, *i. e. Spanish sheep,* Mart. 8, 28: mansueta, Grat. Cyn. 154. **2.** *a public-house, tavern,* etc.: cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1: Plin. Ep. 6, 19: Mart. 6, 94. (ii) *a brothel, house of ill-fame:* pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 31: nequitiae, id. Cas. 2, 1, 13: stabulum Nicomedis, a nick-name of Caesar, from his connection with that king, Suet. Caes. 49. (Hence Fr. *étable.*)

stăchys, ȳos, *f.* = στάχυς, *a plant, wound-wort,* Stachys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

stacta, ae, or **stactē**, es, *f.* = στακτή, *myrrh-oil:* stacta, Lucr. 2, 847: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 23: stacte, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 6: Plin. 13, 1, 2. Also, myrrha stacta (stacte), Scrib. Comp. 125.

stacton, i, *n.* = στακτόν, *a kind of eye-salve:* Scrib. Comp. 34.

stacŭla, ae, *f. a kind of vine, also called* sircula: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

stădĭālis, e, *adj.* [stadium] *of* or *containing a* stadium: ager, Auct. Grom. ap. Goes. p. 321.

stădĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with a race-course:* porticus, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

stădĭŏdrŏmos, i, *m.* = σταδιόδρομος, *a runner in a foot-race:* Firm. Math. 8, 8: *a statue of Astylon* by the sculptor Leontinus: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59.

stădĭum, ii, *n.* (*masc. acc. plur.* stadios, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *med.*) = στάδιον, *a stade, stadium,* a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English: Plin. 2, 23, 21: Col. 5, 1, 6: Cic. Fin. 5, 1. ‖. Esp. *a race-course* for foot-racing (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, id. Off. 3, 10, 42: ut in stadio cursores exclamant, id. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1055). **2.** Fig. *a contest:* in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her. 4, 3: se in stadio laudis exercere, Cic. Brut. 64 *fin.*: in stadio laudis versari, App. Apol. p. 203.

stagnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [stagnum] *pertaining to ponds* or *pools:* pisces, Plin. Val. 5, 42.

stagnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to ponds* or *pools:* aves, Aug. in Psalm. 1, 103.

stagnĕus, a, um, v. stanneus.

stagnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum] *resembling stagnant water:* color perviridis, Front. Aq. 7 dub.

stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neutr. *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate:* stagnans Nilus, Virg. G. 4, 288: Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin. 13, 11, 22. **2.** Transf. *to be overflowed* or *inundated:* orbis paludibus, Ov. M. 1, 324: ripae, Sil. 10, 89: solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40: regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43. *Absol.*: terrae metus fervens in humidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin. 2, 80, 82. ‖. Act. *to cause to stand, to make stagnant:* quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 36, 3. **2.** Transf. *to cover with water, to overflow, inundate:* Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A. 1, 76: (loca) stagnata paludibus hument, Ov. M. 15, 269. (Hence It. *stancare;* Sp. *estancar;* Fr. *étancher.*)

stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stagnum = stannum; cf. stagneus, s. v. stanneus] *to overlay* or *plate with* stannum: Plin. Val. 1, 31 *med.* ‖. Fig. *to make fast, strengthen, fortify:* se adversus insidias, Just. 37, 2: potionibus stagnata animalia, *strengthened, invigorated,* Veg. 1, 18.

stagnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum] *full of standing waters* or *pools:* Liternum, Sil. 6, 653: loca, App. Herb. 8. *Absol.*: stagnosa et referta salicibus, Amm. 17, 13.

stagnum, i, *n.* [STA, root of sto] *a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen,* etc.: super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4: Tib. 1, 3, 77: Virg. Aen. 6, 323: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4. ‖. Transf. *water* in gen (poet.): hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 126: Nerei stagna, ib. 10, 764: rubri stagna profundi, Lucan. 8, 853: Phrixeae stagna sororis, *the Hellespont,* Ov. F. 4, 278.

stagnum, i. q. stannum, whence stagno, and stagneus, for stanneus.

stăgōnĭas, ae, *m.* = σταγονίας, *a kind of frankincense:* Plin. 12, 14, 32.

stăgōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = σταγονῖτις, *gum galbanum, v.* galbanum: Plin. 12, 25, 56.

stălagmĭas, ae, *m.* = σταλαγμίας, *native sulphate of copper, blue vitriol,* crystallizing as it oozes out on the surface of rocks: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

stălagmĭum, ii, *n.* = σταλάγμιον *an ear-drop, pendant:* Pl. Men. 3, 3, 18.

stāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [STA, root of sto] *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients: Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Tib. 1, 3, 85: Ov. M. 6, 54. ‖. Transf. in gen *a thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, ib. 4, 34: of the *threads* of the Parcae: Tib. 1, 7, 2: Ov. M. 8, 453. Poet.: fallebam stamine somnum, *by spinning,* Prop. 1, 3, 41. **2.** *threads* of other sorts: of the thread of Ariadne: id. 4, 4, 42: of the spider: Ov. M. 6, 145: Plin. 11, 24, 28: of a net: id. 19, 1, 2, § 11: of the *stamina* of the lily: id. 21, 5, 11: the *fibres* of wood: id. 16, 38, 73: the *strings* of an instrument, Ov. M. 11, 169. **3.** Meton. *a cloth* which is made of threads: *the fillets* of priests: Prop. 4, 9, 52: Sil. 3, 25: *a garment:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 304.

stāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [stamen] *consisting of threads:* Petr. 41 *fin.* dub.

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready:* rota rhombi, Prop. 3, 6, 26: vena ligni, *fibrous,* Plin. 16, 43, 83. (Hence It. *stamigna;* Sp. *estameña;* Fr. *étamine.*)

stannĕus (stagneus), a, um, *adj.* [stannum] *made of* stannum or *tin:* Plin. 30, 7, 19: cacabus, Col. 12, 42, 1: pyxis, Plin. 29, 2, 10: numi, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 9.

stannum (stagnum), i, *n. tin,* also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, *lead*). Plin. 34, 16, 48: id. 33, 9, 45 [Germ. *zinn;* Eng. *tin.*] (Hence, through the form stagnum, It. *stagno;* Sp. *estaño* Fr. *étain.*)

stăphis, ĭdis, *f.* = σταφίς, *a plant, lice-bane, stavesacre,* Delphinium Staphisagria, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 13.

stăphȳlīnus or -os, i, *f.* = σταφυλῖνος, *a kind of wild carrot,* Daucus mauritanicus, Linn., or perh. com. D. carota, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 27: id. 25, 9, 64.

stăphȳlŏdendron, i, *n.* = σταφυλόδενδρον, *the bladder-nut,* Staphylea pinnata, Linn.: Plin. 16, 16, 27.

stăphȳlōma, ătis, *n.* = σταφύλωμα, *a blemish in the eye* shaped like a grape stone: Veg. 3, 19, 1.

statae matris simulacrum in foro solebatur, identical with that of *Vesta:* Fest. *s. v.:* Cic. Leg. 2, 11.

stătānum vinum, *an excellent kind of Campanian wine:* Plin. 14, 6, 8.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [STA, root of sto] *pertaining to standing* or *standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady:* statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19: hostis, id. 22, 18: retia, *that remain long in the water,* Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* prandium, *eaten standing,* Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 11 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: stataria comoedia, *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers,* opp. to motoria (bustling, noisy), Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 *sq.* Don. Of a *calm, tranquil* orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68. **2.** Subst.: statarii, orum, *m. plu. the actors in the* comoedia stataria: ib. 30 *fin.*

stătēr, ēris, *m.* = *στατήρ, a small silver coin of the Jews,* worth four drachmae: Hier. in Matth. 3, 17, 26.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps akin to *στάθμη,* a rule] *a steelyard; a balance:* Vitr. 10, 8: Suet. Vesp. 25: Plin. 31, 3, 23: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales,* Varr. in Non. 455, 20: called also aurificis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159. **2.** Transf. *the pole-bar* of a chariot: Stat. S. 4, 3, 33. (ii) *a kind of platter,* so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance: Nep. in Plin. 33, 11, 52. **II.** Fig. *the value* of a thing: Plin. 12, 26, 57.

stătĭcē, ēs, *f.* = *στατική, an herb of an astringent quality,* prob. *thrift,* Armeria maritima, Willd.: Plin. 26, 8, 33.

stătĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [statua] *a little statue* or *image, a statuette:* Plin. 34, 17, 48. **2.** *an image of a god, idol:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deuter. 12, 3.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m. a kind of gentle dance:* Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.:* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

stătim (stātim, Avien. Arat. 397: Alcim. 2, 180), *adv.* [sto] *in standing, firmly, steadily, uniformly:* nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 84: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7. **II.** *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly:* Publicola, lege illa perlata, statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Am. 21: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. 3, 22. Foll. by various *conj., prep., etc.:* literas scripsi hora decima, statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.:* statim ut dici (res) coepta est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12: proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 1: proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, Mart. ib. 1, 16, 2: semen statim quum spargitur, obruendum est, Pallad. Apr. 3, 3: hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Nep. Cim. 2: statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, 17: a prima statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18: exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83. **2.** For recenter, modo, *recently, just* (rare): ventriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing, a standing still:* navis, quae manet in statione, *does not move,* Lucr. 4, 389: in statione locata nubila, id. 6, 192: in statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, *in a firm posture* (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34: nunquam id (sidus) stationem facere, *stands still,* Plin. 2, 17, 15: solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23. **2.** Fig. *that which is established,* a transl. of the Gr. *θεματισμός:* Vitr. 1, 2. **II.** Meton. *a station, post, an abode, residence:* Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9 *fin.:* qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg. G. 4, 8: apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. Aen. 5, 128: equorum, *a stall,* Pall. 1, 21, 2: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, *in public places,* Plin. Ep. 1, 13: Suet. Ner. 37: Juv. 11, 4. Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place,* Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: permutata rerum statione, poet. Petr. 120, 99. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a post, station:* cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, *were on guard, on duty as outposts,* ib. 4, 32. Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, *kept at their posts,* Ov. M. 1, 627. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: Vell. 2, 131: imperii statione relicta, Ov. Tr. 2, 219. (ii) Meton. *sentries, sentinels:* ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72: stationes crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: custodiae stationesque equitum, ib. 1, 59: statione militum assumpta, *body-guard, life-guard,* Suet. Tib. 24. **3.** Nautical *t. t. an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet:* quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: Liv. 10, 2: statio male fida, *an unsafe anchorage,* Virg. Aen. 2, 23. **4.** *a place of residence, post, station* of the fiscal officers of a province; also, meton. *the officers themselves:* Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 19: Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 1. **5.** *a post-station, post-house:* Inscr. **6.** *a religious meeting, assembly* of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29: stationes in vesperam producere, id. adv. Psych. 1. (Hence It. *stagione,* "season;" Sp. *estacion.*)

stătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [statio] *stationary, fixed:* stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12.

stătĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a post* or *station:* stationarii milites, *soldiers stationed at a post,* i. e. *on guard,* Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1. **II.** Subst. stationarii, orum, *m. plu. postmen, post-masters:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 1.

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sto] *standing still, stationary:* de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, *standing waters,* Varr. in Non. 217, 2: tarditas, Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.* Transf.: stativae feriae, *fixed* or *stated feasts,* Macr. S. 1, 16. **II.** Esp. milit. *t. t. pertaining to posts, stations* or *quarters:* praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station,* Cic. Phil. 12, 10: Liv. 41, 1: castra, *a stationary camp,* Caes. B. C. 3, 30: Cic. Verr. 5, 12: Tac. A. 3, 21. (ii) Subst. stativa, orum, *n. plu.* = castra stativa: Liv. 1, 57: Tac. H. 1, 66: once *fem.:* mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45. **2.** Transf. *a stopping-place* for travellers, *quarters:* stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103.

stător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger:* statores mittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 19: Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 10.

stător, ōris, *m.* [sisto] *one who rallies,* or *prevents flight,* an epithet of Jupiter: Liv. 1, 12: Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: Sen. Ben. 4, 7: Ov. F. 6, 793.

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [statuo] *an image, statue:* statuae et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Arch. 12: statua equestris inaurata, id. Phil. 5, 15 *fin.:* ea statua, quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id. Att. 6, 1: si quaeret *Pater urbium* subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 27. Fig. of an impassible person: ex hac statua volo erogitare. Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 31: statua taciturnius exit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83: statuarum ritu patiemur pannos et vincula? Petr. 102, 12.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statua] *pertaining to statues:* ars, *the art of making statues, statuary,* Plin. 34, 7, 16. **II.** Subst. statuaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the art of statuary* or *sculpture:* id. 35, 12, 45. **2.** statuarius, ii, *m. a maker of statues, a statuary:* Quint. 2, 21, 1: Sen. Ep. 88.

stătŭlīber, eri, v. status, *no.* II. 4, ii.

stătūmārĭa, ae, *f. a plant, called also* proserpinaca: App. Herb. 18.

stătūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo] *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop:* Col. 4, 2, 1: Vitr. 7, 1: Plin. 13, 12, 24: *a rib* of a ship. Caes. B. C. 1, 54.

stătūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [statumino] *an underpropping, foundation:* Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*

stătūmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [statumen] *to prop up, to underprop:* oras fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8 *fin.:* aliquid saxo, Vitr 7, 1.

stătuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [statua] *a little statue, statuette:* Petr. 50, 6.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [status, from sto] lit. *to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station,* etc.: statuite hic lectulos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7: crateras magnos statuunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 724: aliquem capite in terram, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: captivos in medio, Liv. 21, 42: equus Curtium in vado statuit id. 1, 13: media porta robora legionum et Romanos equites statuit, id. 23, 16. aciem arte, Sall. J. 52 *fin.:* puer quis ex aula ad cyathum statuetur? Hor. Od. 1, 29, 8. Fig.: patrem ejus statuisses ante oculos, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin* **2.** Esp. *to set up, raise, erect, rear, build,* etc.: siquidem mihi statuam et aram statuis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 122: columellam super terrae tumulum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: tropaeum aliquod in finibus, id. Inv. 2, 23: tabernacula, *to pitch,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81: moenia, Virg. Aen. 2, 295: arborem agro, *to set, plant,* Hor. Od. 2, 13, 10: machinas, *to set up erect,* Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 137. **II.** Fig. *to set up* or *establish in the mind; to regard as true; to believe firmly; to assert unhesitatingly:* constr. with *acc.* and *inf., acc., relative clause,* or *absol.:* ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam. 5, 13: nos nostram (causam) perfacile cuivis probaturos statuebamus, id. Quint. 30, 92: temperans voluptatem summum bonum statuens esse certe nullo modo potest, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. Sest. 69: quod si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quicquid velint, id. Am. 11, 38: neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer, id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: quo (bello) ille quum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur. 14, 32. **2.** *to lay down* a thing *as settled* or *decided; to settle, appoint; to decide, conclude, determine, resolve,* etc.: constr. the thing settled, expressed by *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.,* a *relat. clause,* or *subj.;* the indirect object usu. in *dat.:* exemplum in me, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: finem orationi, id. Hec. 1, 2, 21: modum diuturnitati imperii, Cic. Manil. 9 *fin.:* modum cupidinibus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: poenam improbis, Cic. Am. 12, 42: diem ceterae multitudini, Sall. C. 36: tempus locumque colloquio, Liv. 28, 35: biduum criminibus objiciendis, Tac. A. 3, 13: statuta die, *on the appointed day,* Liv. 31, 29: statutis diebus, Suet. Claud. 42: quae lex earum rerum, quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, consulibus cognitionem dedit, Cic. Att. 16, 16 C.: Numa omnes partes religionis statuit sanctissime, id. Rep. 2, 14: arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui, id. Att. 15, 1, A: propriae telluris herum natura neque illum nec me nec quemquam statuit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 130: iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: Pompeius quoque statuerat proelio decertare, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: quibus rebus adductus Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, *etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesar coercendum atque deterrendum Dumnorigem statuebat, ib. 5, 7: statuerat hos judicio populi debere restitui, id. B. C. 3, 1: si forte statuisset, Aduaticos esse conservandos, id. B. G. 2, 31: ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *fin.*: statuere, quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*: statuunt, ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: quum statuerent, ut naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: nuper fixa tabula est, qua statuitur, ne sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38. Elliptically: statueram recta Appia Romam (*sc.* ire), id. Att. 16, 10. (ii) Without a statement of the thing settled; *to come to a decision; to pass judgment*: with *de* and *abl.*, or *in* and *contra* with *acc.* denoting the object of the decision: quae (lex) de capite civis Romani, nisi comitiis centuriatis, statui vetaret, id. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*: Cic. Att. 16, 16, B: Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: de P. Lentulo ceterisque, Sall. C. 52: de religione, de lege, Cic Att. 4, 2: eorum, qui de se statuebant, humabantur corpora, i. e. *had slain themselves*, Tac. A. 6, 29: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ut eos, quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34.

stătūra, ae, *f.* [id.; prop. *a standing upright, an upright posture*; hence, transf.] *height* or *size* of the body, *stature*: velim mihi dicas, L. Turselius qua facie fuerit, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: ipse (citharoedus) forma et specie sit et statura apposita ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, ib. 6, 21. || Transf. of animals or plants, *size, growth*: Altinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24 *fin.*: producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantam permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

stătus, a, um, *Part.* [sisto]. || Adj. *set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain*: solenne et statum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: nec stata sacra facit, Ov. F. 2, 528: dies, Liv. 27, 23: temporibus statis reciprocare, id. 28, 6: stato tempore id evenit, Plin. 11, 37, 65: flatus ventorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69: febres, id. 28, 8, 28. **2.** Transf. *certain*, i. e. *middling, moderate*: forma (mulieris), Enn. in Gell. 5, 11 *ad fin.*

stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto] *a standing, position*: status, incessus, sessio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: habitus oris et vultus, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: status erectus et celsus, id. Or. 18, 59: indecorus, Quint. 1, 11, 16: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 110. *Plur.*: crebro commutat status, *postures, attitudes*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 51: effingere status quosdam, Quint. 11, 3, 89. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a position, posture, attitude* of a combatant: In statu stat senex, ut adoriatur moechum, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 12: Manlius scutum scuto percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: turbare ac statu movere hostem, Liv. 30, 18: minaci Porphyrion statu, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54. (ii) Fig.: saepe adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, Cic. Or. 37, 129: animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Caecin. 15, 42: de statu suo declinare, id. Cluent. 38, 106. **3.** Transf. for statura, *size, height, stature*: longissimum quemque aratorem faciemus: mediastinus qualiscumque status potest esse, Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9: plantae majoris status, Pall. Febr. 25, 20. || Fig. *posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state*, etc.: with *gen.*: status rerum communium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: optimus status civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 20: orbis terrae, id. Sull. 11, 33: optimatium, id. Rep. 1, 44: nostrae dignitatis, id. Att. 1, 20: non dolendi, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: qui eodem statu coeli et stellarum nati sunt, id. Div. 2, 44, 92: res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81 *med.* *Plur.*: regum status, *the crowns* or *thrones of kings*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6. *Absol.*: genera rerum publicarum suum statum tenentia, id. Rep. 1, 28: Siciliam in antiquum statum restituere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: eo tum statu res erat, ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: quum in hoc statu res esset, Liv. 26, 5: voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu dimovet, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 15. **2.** Esp. *a firm* or *secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare*, etc.: nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, Vell. 2, 72 *fin.*: omnibus statum concupiscentibus, id. 2, 2. *Plur.*: multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28. **3.** *civil rank, station*: quod in civitatibus ratione quadam agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23. **4.** In jurisprudence, *the natural state* or *condition* of men: "de statu hominum," Dig. 1, 5: primo de personarum statu dicemus, Hermog. ib. 1, 2. (ii) statu liber, libera (and in one word, statuliber, statulibera), *a slave manumitted by will*: statuliberi, id est ejus servi, qui testamento sub aliqua conditione liber esse jussus est, Gai. Justit. 2, 200. (iii) *man's estate, majority* (the age of 25 years): quum ad statum suum frater porvenisset, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 14. **5.** In rhetor. *the state of the question, state of the case* = *στάσις*: Cic. Top. 25, 93: Quint. 3, 6, 1 *sq.* **6.** In gramm. *the mood* of a verb: id. 9, 3, 11. (Hence Fr. *état.*)

stătūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [statuo] *a placing, setting up, erecting*: tigni, Vitr. 10, 5.

stătūtus, a, um, *Part.* [statuo]. || Adj. *tall, slender, lank*: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

stĕātītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *στεατῖτις, an unknown precious stone*; perh. *soapstone, steatite*: Plin. 37, 11, 71.

stĕātōma, ătis, *n.* = *στεάτωμα, a kind of fatty tumour*: Plin. 26, 14, 87.

stĕga, ae, *f.* = *στέγη, the deck of a ship*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 44.

stegnus, a, um, *adj.* = *στεγνός, drawing together, costive*: febres, Plin. 23, 7, 23.

stēla, ae, *f.* = *στήλη, a pillar, column*: Plin. 6, 28, 32: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

stĕlĕphūros, i, *f.* = *στελεφοῦρος, a plant, the same as* plantago minor, *q. v.* (Theophrastus includes under this name both the Plantago and a grass, referred by some to Secale villosum, Linn., by others to Elymus crinitus): Plin. 21, 17, 61.

stĕlis, ĭdis, *f.* = *στελίς, a mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches, v.* viscum: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

stella, ae, *f. a star* (whereas sidus prop. denotes a constellation): coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: maxime sunt admirabiles motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, *i. e. planets*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: Saturni, Virg. G. 1, 336: stella comans, *a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749. Poet. sometimes for sidus, *a constellation*: vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 19. Of *the sun*: stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718. || Transf. *a figure of a star*: vitis in stellam dividatur, Col. 4, 17, 4: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. Ner. 25. **2.** *a bright point* on a precious stone: Plin. 37, 7, 25. **3.** *a star-fish*: id. 9, 60, 86. **4.** *a glow-worm*: id. 18, 27, 67. **5.** *the pupil* of the eye: Claud. Idyll. 1, 36. [Sans *tara*, "stella;" Germ. *stern*, Eng. *star.*] (Hence Fr. *étoile.*)

stellans, antis, *Part.* [stello] in a *neutr.* sense, *set* or *covered with stars starry* (poet.): coelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 213: coelum, Virg. Aen. 7, 210: tecta summi patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olympus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12: ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603. **2.** Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering, shining*, Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (*i. e.* vestes), *gleaming*, Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (*i. e.* oculi), ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18 26 66. frons, *covered as it were with stars* Mart. 2, 29.

stellāris, e, *adj.* [stella] *pertaining to a star, starry*: essentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*

stellātūra, ae, *f. a deduction from the soldier's rations granted to the military tribunes*: Spart. Pescenn. 3

stellātus, a, um, *Part.* [stello]. || Adj. *set with stars, starry*: stellatus Cepheus, *i. e. placed in the heavens as a constellation*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8. **2.** Transf.: stellatus Argus, *many-eyed*, Ov. M. 1, 664: ensis jaspide fulva, *sparkling, glittering*, Virg. Aen. 4, 261. variis stellatus corpora guttis, *thickly set*, Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66: stellatis axibus agger, *star-shaped*, Sil. 13, 109.

stellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella fero] *star-bearing, starry* (rare): coeli stellifer cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: polus, Sen. Hipp. 785.

stellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella gero] *star-bearing, starry*: viae stelligerae aetheris, Varr. in Non. 299, 32 orbes, Cic. Arat. 238: polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565.

stellĭmĭcans, antis, *adj.* [stella mico] *glittering with stars*: signa, Varr. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31.

stellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [stella] *a lizard, the Gecko* (having star-like spots on its back), Lacerta gecko, Linn.: Plin. 29, 4, 28: Virg. G. 4, 243. || Transf. *a crafty, knavish person*: Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89: App. M. 5, p. 172.

stellĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [stellio] in law, *cozenage, trickery, cheating*: Ulp Dig. 47, 20, 3 *sq.*

stello, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stella] *to set* or *cover with stars* (rare in the *verb. fin.*): qui coelum stellet formis, poet. Mart. Cap. 2, 29: (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *are set with stars*, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

stellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little star, asterisk* (in writing for asteriscus): Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

stemma, ătis, *n.* = *στέμμα, a garland, wreath*: Prud. στεφ. 10, 908: Firm. Math. 3, 8. || Esp. *a garland hung upon an ancestral image*: Sen. Ben. 3, 28: Plin. 35, 2, 2. (ii) Meton. *a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*: Sen. Ep. 44: Suet. Ner. 37: Juv. 8, 1: Mart. 5, 35. **2.** Fig. *nobility, high value*: argenti, id. 8, 6: jejunii, *the great antiquity*, Prud. Cath 7, 81.

stĕnŏcŏrĭăsis, is, *f.* = *στενοκορίασις, a contraction of the pupil*, a disease of the eyes of horses: Veg. 3, 16.

stĕphănītis (stĕphănītēs, ae, *m.* = *στεφανίτης*, Col. 3, 2, 2), ĭdis, *f.* = *στεφανῖτις, a kind of vine, which winds about in the shape of garlands*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42: Macr. S. 2, 16 *fin.*

stĕphănŏmĕlis, is, *f. an unknown plant, which checks bleeding at the nose*: Plin. 26, 13, 84.

stĕphănos, i, *m.* = *στέφανος* (garland), *a plant*; in Pliny *a kind of* laurus = Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn.: Alexandri, Plin. 15, 30, 39: Aphrodites, App. Herb. 105.

sterceia, ae, *f.* [stercus] *a maid-servant who cleans the excrements from children*: Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

stercŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dung:* crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3.

stercŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [stercoro] *a dunging, manuring:* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 18, 23, 53.

stercŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [stercoro]. ‖. Adj.: *dunged, manured:* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 285: stercorata colluvies, *a dungheap*, id. 1, 6, 24.

stercŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *dungy, stinking:* miles, as a term of abuse, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to dung, manure:* loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38: agrum, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Col. 2, 16, 2. ‖. *to cleanse from dung:* latrinas, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of excrements* or *dung, well manured:* aqua, *impure*, Col. 8, 3, 8: Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7: stercorosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 46.

stercŭlīnĭum, i. v. sterquilinium.

stercus, ŏris, *n. dung, excrements, ordure:* Varr. R. R. 1, 38: Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: Hor. Epod. 12, 11. As a vulgar term of abuse: nolo *stercus curiae* dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164. ‖. Transf.: ferri, *dross, slag*, Scrib. Comp. 188. [Sans. *ṣakrit*, "stercus;" Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός.]

sterelȳtis, ĭdis, *f. a sort of scum* or *litharge of silver:* Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

stĕrĕŏbăta, ae, *f.* = στερεοβάτης, *a pedestal* of a column: Vitr. 3, 3.

stergethron, i, *n.* = στέργηθρον, *a plant, great houseleek, v.* aizoum: Plin. 25, 13, 102: App. Herb. 123.

sterĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed:* Petr. 35, 3.

stĕrĭlĕ-fīo, *irreg. v. n. to become unfruitful, barren,* or *sterile:* leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (*al.* steriles fiunt).

stĕrĭlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [sterilis] *to grow unfruitful, barren,* or *sterile:* leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17: caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76. ‖. Fig.: gaudia, Val. Cato Dir. 9.

stĕrĭlis, e (*sing. fem. acc.* sterilam, sterilem, Fest. *s. v.*: *neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr. 2, 845), *adj. unfruitful, barren, sterile:* steriles nascuntur avenae, Virg. E. 5, 37: ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: platani, Virg. G. 2, 70: agri, ib. 1, 84: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: arena, Virg. G. 1, 70: steriles nimio crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1236: galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Virg. Aen. 6, 251: viri, *eunuchs* Cat. 63, 69: semen, id. 67, 26: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80. (ii) Transf. of things that cause sterility: rubigo, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6 frigus, Lucan. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68: serere pampinariis sterile est, *produces sterility*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157. **2.** In gen. *barren, bare, empty:* manus, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts*, ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97: epistolae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2: civitas ab aquis, App. M. 1, p. 106: vadem, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu, *that yield no sound*, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 15: numi, *that do not bear interest*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 7. With *gen.*: sterilis laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130. ‖. Fig. *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: quod monumentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56: ne sit sterile et effetum (seculum), id. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*: fama, Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, *unrequited*, Ov. M. 1, 496. With *gen.*: urbes talium studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 2, 18: non adeo virtutum sterile seculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles veri! Pers. 5, 75.

stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis] *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility:* quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: frugum, Vell. 2, 1: arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47. mulierum, id. 28, 8, 27. *Plur.*: Suet. Claud. 18: Plin. Ep. 10, 24. **2.** Transf. coelestis sterilitas, *weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, *poverty, insufficiency*, id. 14 prooem. § 4. ‖. Fig.: in sterilitatem emarcuit majestas, id. 15, 29, 36 *fin.*

stĕrĭlus, a, um, v. sterilis, *ad init.*

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno] *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider*, Virg. Aen. 12, 364: Sil. 1, 261: cives, *that fall prostrate*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* (*sync. past perf.* strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. in Non. 86, 8) *to spread out, strew; to stretch out, extend:* vestes, Ov. M. 8, 658: ostrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 700: vellus in duro solo, Ov. F. 4, 654: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas sternit, *scatters, strews*, Ov. M. 4, 743: arenam, id. F. 3, 813: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Virg. E. 7, 54: spongias ad lunam et pruinas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: fessi sternunt corpora, *lie down*, Liv. 27, 47: sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Virg. G. 4, 432. *Reflect.*: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, id. Aen. 3, 509: in Capitolinas certatim scanditur arces sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340: nos humi strati, *lying down*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: Liv. 35, 37. ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4: insulae Frisiorum sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29. **2.** Esp. *to spread out flat, to smoothe, level:* sternere aequor aquis, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: placidi straverunt aequora venti, ib. 5, 763: nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501: mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3, 1043: stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16: hoc iter Alpes, hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514: and Fig.: praesens tibi fama benignum stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813. **3.** Fig. *to calm, still, moderate:* odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58. ‖. Transf. *to spread over, to cover:* lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret. Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36: lectum, *to spread, prepare*, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 14: Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: biclinium, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 70: triclinia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: *absol.*: jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, *paved*, Liv. 10, 23: *absol.*: locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15: cras foliis nemus multis et alga litus inutili tempestas sternet, *will cover, bestrew*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: congeriem silvae vellere summam sternis, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: solum telis, Virg. Aen. 9, 666: Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, Virg. Aen. 8, 719: equos, *to saddle*, Liv. 37, 20. **2.** *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate:* cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret, id. 5, 47: alius sit fortis in armis, sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30: viros caede, Virg. Aen. 10, 119: aliquem leto, ib. 8, 566: aliquem morti, ib. 12, 464: moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550: stratis ariete muris, Liv. 1, 29: sternit a culmine Trojam, Virg. Aen. 2, 603: (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9. **3.** Fig. (rare): deorum plaga perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor, Virg. G. 1 331. [Root STER; Sans. *stir*, "sternere;" Gr. στορ-έννυμι.]

sternūmentum, i, *n.* [sternuo] *a sneezing:* Plin. 2, 7, 5: Gell. 12, 5. ‖. Transf. *a means of provoking sneezing:* Plin. 25, 11, 86.

sternŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [illegible] πταίρω, πταρνυμαι]. **I.** Neutr. *to sneeze:* adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40. **2.** Transf. of a light, *to sputter, crackle:* lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov H. 19, 151. ‖. Act. *to sneeze out, give by sneezing:* omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24 approbationem, Cat. 45, 9 and 18.

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto] *a sneezing:* sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 21, 22, 93. ‖. Transf. *that which provokes sneezing, a sneezing-powder:* Cels. 6, 7, 9.

sternūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sneezing, sternutation* (rare): App. M. 9, p. 228.

sternūto, avi, 1. *v. n.* [sternuo] *to sneeze:* Petr. 98, 4.

sterquĭlīnĭum (stercul. and stercil.), ii, *n.* (sterquilinum, i, Phaedr. 3, 12, 1) [stercus] *a dung-pit, laystall:* Cato R. R. 2, 3: Col. 1, 6, 21. As a term of reproach: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

sterto, ŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3. *v. n. to snore:* noctem totam stertere, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: diem totum stertebat, id. S. 1, 3, 18: vigilanti stertere naso, *to snore while awake*, i. e. *to pretend to be asleep*, Juv. 1, 57: so ironic. of an inactive person: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. Att. 4, 3. [Root perh. TER with *s* prefixed; and hence akin to *dormio*; Sans. *drai*; Gr. δαρθάνω.]

stĭbădĭum, ii, *n.* = στιβάδιον, *a semicircular seat* or *couch:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6· Mart. 14, 87 *in lemm.*

stĭbĭum, ii, *n.*; also called **stibi**, is, and **stimmi** = στίβι, στίμμι, *antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women to make their eyebrows black; and in medicine, as an eye-salve: Plin. 33, 6, 33: Cels. 6, 6, 6.

stĭcha, ae, *f.* = στίχη, *a kind of vine*, in pure Lat. called apiana: Plin. 14, 9 11, § 81.

stĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a kind of grape:* Col. 3, 2, 27.

stigma, ătis, *n.* (*fem. acc.* stigmam, Petr. 45, 9: id. 69, 1) = στίγμα (a prick, puncture), *a mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Petr. 103, 2: Sen. Ben. 4, 37 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 27: Mart. 10, 56. **2.** Fig. *a mark of disgrace, a stigma:* Suet. Caes. 73: Mart. 6, 64. ‖. *a cut* on the face, made by an unskilful barber: id. 11, 84.

stigmătĭas, ae, *m.* = στιγματίας, *one who is branded*, of a slave: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

stigmo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [stigma] *to brand, stigmatize:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of brand-marks branded:* Petr. 109, 8.

stilla, ae, *f.* [perh. *dim.* from stiria; cf. Fest. *s. v.* stiricipium] *a drop:* stilla muriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: Plin. 29, 4, 22. ‖. Transf. *a drop*, i. e. *a small quantity:* olei, Mart. 12, 70. Fig.: pauculae temporum, Aug. Ep. 140.

stillātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stillo] *dropping, dripping:* resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

stillātim, *adv. drop by drop:* stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12.

stillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stillo] *a dropping, falling in drops:* Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

stillātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dropping, dripping:* mel, Plin. Val. 1, 18.

stillĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [stilla cado] *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture:* stillicidium eo quod stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18: mellis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.* ‖. Esp. *rainwater falling from the eaves of houses:* jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: Vitr. 2, 1.

stillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a* [stilla] **I.** Neutr. *to drop, drip, trickle, distill:* vas, unde stillet lente aqua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1056: cera super igni, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 76: unguenta e capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: mella de viridi ilice, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, ib. 11, 57. (ii) Transf. of things which *drip with* a liquid: paenula multo nimbo, Juv. 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sidera sanguine, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11: arbor sanguineis roribus, Lucan. 7, 837. Without an *abl.*: humida saxa super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 949: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109. **2.** Fig.: stillantes voces, *words that ooze out drop by drop*, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 22: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40: plumis stillare diem, *to be full*, Stat. Th. 3, 537. **II.** Act. *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distill*: stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, Hor. A. P. 429: lacrimam, Plin. 12, 23, 49: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, id. 20, 5, 20: stillata de ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. M. 2, 364.

stĭlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [stilus] *to get stalks*: Col. 4, 33, 3.

stĭlus (stȳlus), i, *m.*=στῦλος, *a stake, pale*: extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. 31: Sil. 10, 415. In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly*, etc.: Col. 11, 3, 53: Pall. Mart. 10, 20. Also *the stem* or *stalk* of many plants (e. g. of the asparagus): Col. 11, 3, 46. **2.** Fig.: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) nunc interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. **II.** Esp. *a style* for writing on waxen-tablets: effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 64: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, *with an Attic pen*, ib. 45, 167. Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase, stilum vertere, *to erase what one has written*, id. Verr. 2, 41: saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73. **2.** Transf. *a composing, composition; manner of writing, style*: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: multus stilus et assidua lectio. Quint. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, *a practised pen*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, *in speech and writing*, Ter. Andr. prol. 12: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, *the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, *an artistic style*, ib. 25, 96. (ii) *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking: stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: pugnax et quasi bellatorius, ib. 7, 9: diligentis stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: affectatione obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, Macr. S. 5, 1. **3.** *a decision, verdict, opinion*: App. M. 10, p. 242.

stimmi, v. stibium.

stĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo] *an incitement, stimulation*: ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 30 *fin.*

stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an instigator, stimulator*: Claud. in Ruf. 2, 501.

stĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates*, or *stimulates*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 46.

stĭmŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus] *consisting of prickles* or *goads*: supplicium, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to prick with a goad, to prick* or *urge on*: quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 441: equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: turbatos currus, Lucan. 7, 570: Sil. 16, 367: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5. **II.** Fig. *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb*: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id. Parad. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, ib. 12, 13: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44. **2.** In gen. *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate*: constr. with *acc.*, with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with *subj.*, and poet. with *inf.*: Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 621: avita gloria animum stimulabat, Liv. 1, 22: ira stimulante animos, id. 1, 12: Clytie stimulata pellicis ira, Ov. M. 4, 235: ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23: injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, id. 1, 40: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*: rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37: stimulante metu fati praenoscere cursus, Lucan. 6, 423: juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504. Of things: Persicorum succus sitim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67: venerem, id. 20, 5, 15: conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6.

stĭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of incentives, stimulative*: desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 9.

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* (*neut.* stimulum, i, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 112) [root STIG; Gr. στιγ (στίζω); in-stig-o, q. v.] *a goad* for driving cattle, slaves, *etc.*: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est: agite equi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 112: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30: Ov. M. 14, 647: aliquem stimulo fodere, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 40: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86. As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulorum seges, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6. Proverb.: (i) si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, *i. e. an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition*, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55: (ii) advorsum stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28. **II.** Fig. *a sting, torment, pang*: mens sibi conscia factis adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1032: stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, ib. 3, 16, 35. **2.** *an incentive, incitement, stimulus*: animum gloriae stimulis concitare, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: quidam industriae ac laboris, id. Cael. 5 *fin.*: amoris, Liv. 30, 14: defendendi Vatinii, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45: suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, ib. 3, 53: acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94. **III.** Milit. *t. t. a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: stimulis induere, ib. 82.

stinguo, 3. *v. a.* [root STIG, Gr. στιγ (στίζω): cf. exstinguo, distinguo, instigo, stimulus] *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): ut cernere possis evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stingui, id. 1, 667.

stīpātio, ōnis, *f.* [stipo] *a crowd* of attendants, etc., *a suite, retinue, train*: latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91 *fin.*: concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 4, 16. Of geese: Plin. 10, 22, 27. **II.** Fig. *an aggregation, accumulation*: aggressionum et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

stīpātor, ōris, *m.* [stipo; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] *an attendant*: in *plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91 *fin.*: Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Hor. S. 1, 3, 138: Tac. A. 4, 25: stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13. Venerii, id. Verr. 3, 26: Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tanquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14.

stīpātus, a, um, *Part.* [stipo]. **II.** Adj.: *surrounded*: ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate stipatissimus, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

stīpendĭālis, e, *adj.* [stipendium] *pertaining to tribute*: foedus, *by which one engages to pay tribute*, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

stīpendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis may denote those payable in kind; the former was held to be the more humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 *fin.*): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Aedui, ib. 1, 36: vectigal, *i. e. a fixed yearly impost* or *contribution in money*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. **2.** Subst. stipendiarii, orum, *m. plu. tributaries* (in money): socii stipendiariique populi Romani, id. Div. in Caecil. 3: Caes. B. G. 7, 10: vectigales aut stipendiarii, Cic. Verr. 4, 60: Liv. 24, 47. **II.** Milit. *t. t. serving for pay, stipendiary*: (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, id. 8, 8: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stīpendĭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] Milit. *t. t. to serve for pay* (rare): regi eorum peditum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68. Transf.: (infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, as *serving for butter, getting butter for pay*, i. e. *for their maintenance*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

stīpendĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. of stipipendium, from stips pendo] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (a fixed amount, payable in money, without reference to the goodness or badness of the harvest): stipendium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: imponere victis, ib.: stipendio liberare aliquem, ib. 5, 27: de stipendio recusare, ib. 1, 44. **2.** Transf. in gen. *tribute, dues*: indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (*sc.* Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty*, Hor. Epod. 17, 36. Fig.: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, *contribution*, Col. 1, 1, 10. **II.** Milit. *t. t. pay, stipend*: militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.: Plin. 33, 3, 13: Liv. 4, 59: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur Caes. B. C. 1, 87: numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14: dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, lit. *to earn a soldier's pay*; hence, *to perform military service, to serve*: id. Mur. 5 *fin.*: id. Coel. 5: stipendia emereri, *to complete the time of service*, id. de Sen. 14, 49. Hence elliptically, **2.** Meton. *military service* (usu. *plur.*): facere, Sall. J. 63: opulenta ac ditia facere, Liv. 21, 43: qui (milites) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic. Manil. 9: stipendiis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9. *Sing.*: homo nullius stipendii, Sall. J. 85: sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17. (ii) Esp. *a year's service, a campaign*: si in singulis stipendiis is ad hostes exuvias dabit. Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerent, Tac. A. 1, 17: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv. 31, 8. *Sing.*: (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. **3.** In gen. *service* (rare): functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendiis, *duties*, Sen. Ep. 93 med.

stīpes, ĭtis, *m.* [of the same root as stipo] *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Tib. 1, 1, 11: Prop. 4, 2, 49. As a term of contempt, *block, post*: in me quidvis harum rerum, convenit, quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui tanquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. ‖. Meton. *a tree* (poet.): Ov. F. 3, 37: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Ol. 179: *a branch of a tree*: Lucan. 9, 820: Mart. 13, 19. (Hence Sp. *entibo*.)

stīpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *woody, ligneous*: radix, App. Herb. 67.

stīpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to crowd* or *press together, compress, fill with*: qui acceperant majorem numerum (assium) non in arca ponebant, sed in aliqua cella stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.: ingens argentum, Virg. Aen. 3, 465: apes mella stipant, id. G. 4, 164: Graeci stipati quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 33, 18: ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Cal. 51: hos (poëtas) ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 143. Poet.: stipare Platona Menandro, *to pack up together the works of Plato and Menander*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 11. **2.** Esp. *to crowd* or *throng around, to environ, attend, accompany*: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: qui stipatus semper sicariis, septus armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95: stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18: telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: qui senatum stiparit armatis, ib. 3, 12, 31: stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr. 4, 40: senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. de Sen. 9, 28: custodum gregibus quum se stipat euntem, *closely surrounds herself with*, Prop. 3, 8, 13. *Absol.*: magna stipante caterva, Virg. Aen. 4, 136: Liv. 42, 39. [Akin to στείβω, and also to *stipes, stupa, stuppa*, in which the primary idea seems to have been, close pressure together.]

stips, stĭpis, *f.* (*nom.* does not occur, but is assumed by Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.) *a gift, donation, contribution* in small coin: etiam nunc diis cum thesauris asses dant, stipem dicunt, Varr. *loc. cit.*: stipendium a stipe appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 27: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv. 25, 12: so of religious *donations*: id. 27, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: Suet. Aug. 57: quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen. Ben. 4, 29: Liv. 38, 45: pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*, Col. 8, 1, 2: e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, *living by the wages of prostitution*, Plin. 10, 63, 83.

stĭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, halm* of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: Plin. 14, 16, 19: *straw, stubble*: Varr. R. R. 1, 53: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62: *hay*: Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: *a reed*: Virg. E. 3, 27: Plin. 37, 10, 67: *bean stalks*: Ov. F. 4, 725. Proverb.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, id. Tr. 5, 8, 20.

stĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor] In law, *a demand for a formal promise* (v. stipulator), and in gen. *an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation*: stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, respondet, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: aliquem stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 817, 818.)

stĭpŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation*: Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor] In law, *one who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise, and who is said spondere), *a bargainer, stipulator*: Jul. Dig. 2, 10, 3: Suet. Vit. 14.

stĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] In law, *a promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation*: si quid adversus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, Gai. Inst. 3, 94: Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1.

stĭpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [the etymol. was disputed by the ancients themselves; most prob. akin to stips: qui pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182: cf. also, quum spondetur pecunia, stipulari dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* Thus, prop. *to conclude a money-transaction*; hence, in gen.] in law, *to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate*: Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 14 *sq.*: Gai. Inst. 3, 92 *sq.*: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat: stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus accipe quod do, *ask, demand*, Juv. 7, 165. ‖. Transf. of him who gives the promise, for promittere, *to promise, engage, pledge oneself*: si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 5. *Part. pass.*: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 14.

stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Justin. Inst. 3, 15.

stīrĭa, ae, *f. a frozen drop; an icicle*: Virg. G. 3, 366: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

stīrĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [stiria] *frozen*: gutta, Sol. 27 *med.*

stīrĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [stiria cado] *a falling of snow-flakes, a snowing*: Fest. *s. v.*

stirpes, v. stirps.

stirpesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [stirps] *to run to stalk*: asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42.

stirpĭtus, *adv. by the roots, root and branch* (rare): stirpitus arborem transferre, Ulp. Dig. 47, 7, 3. **2.** Transf.: barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2. ‖. Fig. *utterly*: errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, extrahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

stirps (*nom.* stirpes or stirpis, Liv. 41, 8, etc.), pis, *f.* (*m.*: Cato R. R. 40, 2: Virg. G. 2, 379: Plin. 8, 26, 40, etc.) *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk, a root*: arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or. 43, 147: sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Virg. Aen. 12, 208: arundo omnis ex una stirpe numerosa, Plin. 16, 36, 65 *ad fin.*: palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: lento in stirpe moratus, Virg. Aen. 12, 781. Fig.: ex hac nimia licentia, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: stirps quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1. **2.** Transf. *a plant, shrub* (esp. in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: quum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, ib. 5, 11, 33. (ii) *a shoot, sprout*: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5, 1099: stirpem praecisum circumligato, Cato R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, *i. e.* malleolos, Col. 3, 5 *fin.* **3.** Of men, *a stem, stock, race, family, lineage*: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Am. 19, 70: stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 2: divinae stirpis Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 711: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: stirpem hominum sceleratorum interficere, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14. (ii) *offspring, descendant, progeny*: stirps liberum, Liv. 45, 41: aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg. Aen. 6, 865: stirps et genus omne futurum, ib. 4, 622: en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac. A. 2, 37: stirps virilis, Liv. 1, 1. ‖. Fig. *source origin, foundation, cause*, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: superstitionis stirpes, id. Div. 2, 72, 149: virtutis id. Coel. 32, 79: si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 180: populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: repetam stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: exoleta stirpe gentis, Liv 37, 8

stīva, ae, *f. a plough-handle*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Virg. G. 1, 174.

stlāta, ae, *f. a kind of ship*: stlata genus navigii latum magis quam altum et a latudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, qua *stlocum* pro locum et *stlitem* pro litem dicebant, Fest. *s. v.*: Aus. Ep. 22, 31.

stlātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stlata] *pertaining to a ship* (rare): bellum, Petr 108, 12 (*al.* tralaticium). Poet. transf.: stlataria purpura, *imported*, i. e. *costly* Juv. 7, 134 Schol.

stlembus, gravis, tardus, sicut Lucilius *pedibus stlembum* dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. *s. v.*

stlis, v. lis, *ad init.*

stlocus, v. locus, *ad init.*

stloppus, i, *m. a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers. 5, 13.

sto, stĕti, stātum, 1. *v. n.* (stĕtĕrunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 774: Ov. H. 7, 166) *to stand; to stand still, remain standing*: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 1: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4: ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hic foris, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78: qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: quorum statuae steterunt in rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: signa ad impluvium, id. Verr. 1, 23: columna Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: cerea effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32: poet.; aheneus ut stes, ib. 2, 3, 183. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, *i. e. I am in a pinch*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 84. **2.** Esp. *to stand firm* or *immoveable; to last, remain, continue*: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Am. 7, 23 stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Flacc. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt Liv. 38, 5: hasta, quae radice nova non ferro stabat adacto, *remained fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, ib. 5, 132: stat glacies iners, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: longa stare senecta, Sil. 3, 94. **3.** *to remain, tarry, linger*: paulisper stetimus in illa ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21. **4.** Milit. *t. t. to stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight*: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 86: quum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42: primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv. 26, 44: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28. (ii) Esp. *to stand one's ground, maintain the contest*: *opp.* abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. 22, 60: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47. (iii) Meton. of a battle, *to last, continue*: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: primo stetit ambigua spe pugna, id. 7, 7. **5.** Nautical *t. t. to lie* or *ride at anchor*: ante hostium portus in salo stare, id. 37, 16: naves regiae in sinu Maliaco, id. 36, 20: classis in salo ad Leptim, Auct. B. Afr. 62: puppes litore, Virg. Aen. 6, 902. **6.** Of servants, *to wait, attend* (rare): neque pueri eximia facie stabant, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49. **7.** Of buildings, *to stand finished, be erected* (poet.): jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 131: moenia jam stabant, id. F. 3, 181: stet Capitolium fulgens, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 42: stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205. **8.** *to stand up, stand* *upright; to bristle up*, etc.: mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77: steterunt comae, Virg. Aen. 2, 774: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: aristae, ib. 10, 655. 9. With *abl. to stand out with, be thick with, full of* (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. Ann. 8, 45: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1: pulvere coelum, Virg. Aen. 12, 408: pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flamma, Virg. Aen. 6, 300. II. Fig.: mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. Ann. 6, 39: utinam res publica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20. 2. Esp. *to stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist*: moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. Ann. 5, 1: disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29: Trojaque nunc stares, Virg. Aen. 2, 56: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium sine provincia stare non posse, *could not hold out, subsist*, Cic. Pis. 6, 12: nedum sermonum stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69. (ii) *to maintain a contest:* cum in senatu pulcerrime staremus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. (iii) With *abl.* (either with or without *in*): *to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to:* si in fide non stetit, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: ea omnes stant sententia, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: sensoris opinione, id. Cluent. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conventis, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4. *Pass. impers.:* stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19. With *dat.*: arbitri sententiae stare, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.*: voluntati patris, id. ib. 26, 7, 3. (iv) Esp. in the 3rd. pers. sing. with sententia or a clause as the subject; or *absol. the determination stands* or *holds good, I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am determined: Pa.* Vide quid agas. *Ph.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2: stat pectore fixum, Aeëtae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14: stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 750. 3. Of plays and actors, *to please, take, succeed*: quod si intelligeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), actoris opera magis stetisse quam sua, Ter. Ph. prol. 9: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. S. 1, 10, 17. 4. *to stand by, adhere to*; with *ab, cum* or *pro*: ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causa steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273 a mendacio contra veritatem, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: a contraria ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5 *fin.*: si pro mea patria ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro Juba atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200. 5. *to be chargeable* or *owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault*; with *per* and *acc.* of person: si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, quominus hae fierent nuptiae, volo: sed si id non poterit, id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16: Caesar cognovit per Afraniam stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: graviter eam rem tulerunt, quod stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, ib. 2, 13. quasi per ipsum staret, ne redderetur, Suet. Aug. 28 6. Of price, *to stand one in, to come to, cost*: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia, Virg. Aen. 10, 494: quae neque magno stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. F. 2, 812. [Root STA; Sans. *sthâ*; Gr. ἵ-στη-μι; Germ. *stehen*; Eng. *stand*, etc.]

stoebe, ēs, *f.* = στοιβή, *a plant, called also* pheos, a kind of *burnet*, Poterium spinosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 54.

stoechas, ădis, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *French lavender, sticados*, Lavandula Stoechas, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 107.

stōĭcē, *adv. like a Stoic, Stoically:* agere austere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: dicere, id. Parad. praef. § 3.

stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στωϊκός, *pertaining to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic:* schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: secta, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: turba, Mart. 7, 69. 2. Subst. stoicus, i, *m. a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic:* Cic. Parad. praef. § 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: Cic. Mur. 29, 61.

stŏla, ae, *f.* = στολή, *a long upper garment:* septus mendici stola, Enn. in Non. 537, 28: stola muliebris, Varr. ib. 537, 29 *sq.* II. Esp. *a gown* or *stole*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1073): vestimenta muliebria, veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stola, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 52. Hence of the dress of a voluptuary: Hor. S. 1, 2, 71: of a cithern-player: Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 3: of the priests of Isis: App. M. 11, p. 269. 2. Meton. *a noble lady, dame, matron:* Stat. S. 1, 2, 235: Val. Max. 2. 1, 5.

stŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola] *wearing a* stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.* 2. Subst. stolatae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* matronae), *noble dames, matrons:* Petr. 44, 18. II. Transf.: pudor, *befitting a matron:* Mart. 1, 36: Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet. Cal. 23.

stŏlĭdē, *adv. stupidly, absurdly:* id non promissum magis stolide quam stolide creditum, Liv. 25, 19: Just. 2, 3. *Comp.*: Amm. 19, 5. 2. Transf. of things: stolide tument pulmonea (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15.

stŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stolidus] *dullness, obtuseness, stupidity:* Flor. 3, 3, 12: Gell. 18, 4.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid:* stolidum genus Aeacidarum; Bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: indocti stolidique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184: o vatum stolidissime! falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774. 2. Transf. of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 162: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 175: barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28: vires, Liv. 28, 21: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, *inert, inoperative*, Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20: fiducia, id. 34, 46: superbia, id. 45, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15. [*Stol-idus* and *stul-tus* perh. belong to a secondary root of *sto*: cf. Germ. *stellen*.]

stŏlo, ōnis, *m. a useless sucker, water-shoot:* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

stŏmăcăcē, es, *f.* = στομακάκη, *a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth:* Plin. 25, 3, 6.

stŏmăchābundus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachor] *pettish, angry:* puer, Gell. 17, 8.

stŏmăchanter, *adv. peevishly, pettishly:* Aug. Vit. beat. *med.*

stŏmăchĭcus, a, um *adj.* = στομαχικός, *disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach:* Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: Plin. 20, 9, 39.

stŏmăchor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [stomachus] I. Neutr. *to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret:* si stomachabere et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: jucundissimis tuis literis stomachatus sum in extremo, ib. 10, 26: non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachere, quod tecum de eadem re agam saepius, id. Att. 16, 16, F.: stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: stomachari cum aliquo, *to quarrel with him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267. II. Act. *to be angry* or *vexed at* (rare): stomachor omnia, id. Att. 14, 21: si quid stomachor, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 31.

stŏmăchōsē, *adv. angrily, peevishly: Comp.:* rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus] *angry, irritable, peevish, pettish, choleric* (rare): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67: genus irarum, Sen. de Ira 1, 4 *fin.* *Comp.:* stomachosiores literae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11 *fin.*

stŏmăchus, i, *m.* = στόμαχος, *the gullet, oesophagus:* linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: Cels. 4, 1. 2. Meton. *the stomach:* Cic. N. D. 2, 49: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 23, 44: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8: lenia et, ut sic dixerim, boni stomachi, *easy of digestion*, Quint. 6, 3, 93. II. Fig. *taste, liking* (rare): ludi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24. 2. *distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin:* locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16: bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59: homo exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3: stomachum facere alicui, ib. 5, 11: nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii conamur (scribere), Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. (Hence Fr. *estomac.*)

stŏmătĭcē, ēs, *f.* = στοματική, *a medicine for diseases of the mouth:* Plin. 22, 9, 11.

stŏmōma, ătis, *n.* = στόμωμα, *a kind of fine scales which fly off from metals in hammering:* Plin. 34, 11, 25

stŏrax, acis, v. styrax.

stŏrĕa (storia; Caes. B. C. 2, 9), ae, *f.* [perh. from STER, root of sterno] *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rope, *etc.*; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat:* Caes. *loc. cit.*: Liv. 30, 3. (Hence It. *stoja*; Sp. *estera.*)

străbo, ōnis, *m.* (strabus. strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus, Non. 27, 2: *fem.*: de Venere paeta strabam facit, Varr. in Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.: *masc.* strabonus, i, Petr. 68, 8) = στραβών, *one who squints, a squint-eyed person:* ecquos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80: Hor. S. 1, 3, 44. 2. Fig. *an envious, jealous person:* Lucil. in Non 27, 7.

străbōnus, străbus, v. strabo

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno] *a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow:* with *gen.*: strage armorum septa via est, Liv. 35, 30: nemorum, Sil. 3, 205: ruinae, Liv. 42, 63: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: boum hominumque, Liv. 41, 21: canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov. M. 7, 536 *Absol.*: dabit

ille (nimbus) ruinas arboribus stragemque satis, Virg. Aen. 12, 454: strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, Liv. 5, 43. 2. Esp. *a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage:* stragem horribilem caedemque vereri, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Tac. A. 14, 36: Just. 10, 3: quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Virg. Aen. 6, 830. *Plur.:* strages facere, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22: Virg. Aen. 9, 526. II. Fig.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att. 1, 16. (Hence Sp. *estrago.*)

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for spreading over* or *covering:* vestis, *a coverlet, blanket, rug,* etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Liv. 39, 6: Hor. S. 2, 3, 118: neque dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci περίστρωμα vocant, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45. II. Subst. stragulum, i, *n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress,* etc.: hac (culcita) quicquid insternebant, a sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Sen. Ep. 87: *a bed-covering:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: Tib. 1, 1, 65: *a covering for a corpse:* Petr. 42, 6: Suet. Ner. 50: *a horse-cloth, housing:* veredi, Mart. 14, 86. Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls: Plin. 10, 33, 51: Sol. 7 *extr.*

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *straw, litter:* tectam stramine vidit forte casam, Ov. M. 5, 447: Virg. Aen. 11, 67: Sil. 10, 562: Plin. 10, 54, 75. *Plur.:* Ov. M. 8, 701: Stat. Th. 6, 56.

strāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stramentum] *pertaining to straw:* falces, *for cutting straw,* Cato R. R. 10, 3.

strāmentĭcĭus or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of straw, straw-:* casae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16: Petr. 63, 8.

strāmentor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to fetch straw:* Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [sterno] *straw, litter:* stramentum ab stratu, quod id substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, *bundles of straw,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv. 2, 5: *a straw-bed:* Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 23: Plin. 18, 7, 18: Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Liv. 25, 39. II. *a covering, rug, coverlet* (rare): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri; sine his enim vivere neminem posse, *bed-clothes,* Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 234.

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen] *made of straw, straw-:* Quirites, Ov. F. 5, 631: casae, *thatched with straw,* id. Am. 2, 9, 18.

strangĭas, ae, *m.* = στραγγίας, *a kind of Grecian wheat:* Plin. 18, 7, 12.

strangŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [strangulo] *that can be choked* or *strangled:* anima submersu, Tert. Anim. 3.

strangŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choking, suffocating, strangulation:* Plin. 23, 1, 13: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb,* id. 20, 15, 57.

strangŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a choker, strangler:* Spart. Sev. 14.

strangŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that strangles:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1103.

strangŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choking, strangling:* vulvae, *suffocation of the womb,* Plin. 20, 18, 75.

strangŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = στραγγαλάω (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77), *to throttle, choke;* in gen. *to stifle, suffocate, strangle:* Domitium strangulavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.:* strangulata laqueo, Tac. A. 6, 25: obesi difficultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.:* piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27: strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38: vulvae strangulantes, *in a state of suffocation,* id. 22, 13, 15: sinus (togae) ne strangulet nec fluat, *be too closely drawn together,* Quint. 11, 3, 140. 2. Transf. of things: hedera arbores sugit et strangulat, *chokes, makes unfruitful,* Plin. 16, 34, 62: sata, Quint. 8 prooem. § 23: solum, Plin. 17, 8, 4: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *stifle constrain* Quint. 11, 3, 20: sonitum, Plin. 2, 43, 43. Poet.: non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca divitias, *i. e. contains,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 150. II. Fig. *to torment, torture:* strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: plures nimia congesta pecunia cura strangulat, Juv. 10, 12. venditor omnes causas, quibus strangulatur, exponat, *is forced to the sale* Cod. Theod. 12, 3, 1.

strangūrĭa, ae, *f.* = στραγγουρία, *a painful discharge of urine, strangury:* Cato R. R. 127: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19 *fin.:* Plin. 27, 11, 14.

strangūrĭōsus, i, *m.* [stranguria] *afflicted with strangury:* Marc. Emp. 26.

strătēgēma, ătis, *n.* = στρατήγημα, *a piece of generalship, a stratagem:* consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.:* (as of 2d. decl.) de strategematis, Val. Max. 7, 4 *in lem.* II. Transf. *any stratagem* or *trick:* interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2.

strătēgēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στρατηγηματικός, *pertaining to military stratagems:* Strategematica, the title of a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

strătēgĭa, ae, *f.* = στρατηγία, *a government, district, province:* Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin. 4, 11, 18.

strătēgus, i, *m.* = στρατηγός, *a military leader, general, commander:* nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 6. II. Transf. *the presider, president* at a banquet: strategum te facio huic convivio, id. Stich. 5, 4, 20.

strătĭōtēs, ae, *m.* = στρατιώτης, *a water-plant;* either *the aloe-leaved water-soldier,* Stratiotes aloides, Linn. or *the great duck-weed,* Pistia Stratiotes, Linn.: Plin. 24, 18, 105. Called also, stratiotice, App. Herb. 88.

strătĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στρατιωτικός, *pertaining to a soldier, soldier-like, military:* homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 12: mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49. II. Subst. strătĭōtĭcum, i, *n. a kind of eye-salve:* Scrib. Comp. 33.

strătŏpĕdon, i, *n.* = στρατόπεδον, *a camp:* Jul. Obs. de Prodig. 116.

strātor, ōris, *m.* [sterno] *a groom, equerry:* Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*

strātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stratum] *used for covering,* i. q. stragulus: vestes, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

strātum, i, *n.* (*masc.:* stratus, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8 *fin.*) [sterno] *a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket:* *a pillow, bolster:* lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 850: proripere se e strato, Suet. Cal. 51. 2. Meton. *a bed, couch:* haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 513: quies neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita, Liv. 21, 4. II. Transf. *a horse-cloth, housing, a saddle:* Ov. M. 8, 33: Liv. 7, 14. Proverb.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit (of blind revenge), Petr. 45, 8. 2. *a pavement:* saxea viarum, Lucr. 1, 316: extraneum, poet. Petr. 55, 6, 11.

strātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a paving, pavement:* viarum, Suet. Claud. 24: Pall. 1, 40, 2. II. *a layer of manure:* id. Nov. 7, 11.

strātus, a, um, *Part.* [sterno].

strātus, i, *m. v.* stratum.

strātus, ūs, *m.* [sterno] for stratum, *a horse-cloth, housing:* Sol. 45 *med.*

strĕbŭla, ae, *f.*, and **strĕbŭla** (stribula), orum, *n. plu. the flesh about the haunches:* strebula Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum, Fest. *s. v.:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: Arn. 7, 24, 230.

strēna, ae, *f. a sign, prognostic, omen:* Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 8. II. Transf. *a new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen: Suet. Cal. 42: id. Aug. 57: strenam vocamus, quae datur die religioso, ominis boni gratia, Fest. *s. v.* [Said by Lydus de Mens. 4, 4, to be a Sabine word signifying "health:" hence prob. akin to strenuus.] (Hence Fr. *étrennes.*)

strēnŭē, *adv. briskly, quickly promptly, actively, strenuously:* aliquid facere, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 48: abi prae stenue ac aperi fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13: arma capere, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30: aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: praesto fuit sane strenue, id. Fam. 14, 5. *Sup.:* per hos strenuissime omnia bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17. *Comp* seems not to occur.

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus] *briskness, vivacity, activity* (rare): ab strenuitate et nobilitate strenui et nobiles, Varr. L. L. 8, 5, 107: strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

strēnŭo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be brisk, lively, busy:* Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 34.

strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. brisk prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous:* mercator strenuus, Cato R. R. *praef.* § 3: viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, ib. § 4: strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: manu fortis et bello strenuus, Nep. Dat. 1: strenui ignavique in victoria idem audent, Tac. H. 2, 14: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22: quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70. With *gen.:* strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 43. In a bad sense: multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, *turbulent, restless,* ib. 1, 52. 2. Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 8: manus (chirurgi), *nimble, dexterous,* Cels. 7 *praef. med.:* corpus, Gell. 3, 1: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28. [Gr. στρηνής, στρῆνος; Germ. *strenge;* Eng. *strong.*]

strĕpĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [strepo] *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling,* etc. (poet. and rare): (corvi) inter se foliis strepitant, Virg. G. 1, 413: pulsis strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288.

strĕpĭtus, ūs (*gen.* strepiti, Enn. in Non. 490, 8), *m.* [id.] *a noise, din, a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking,* etc.; *turmoil:* strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strepitu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib. 1, 8, 60: ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: januae, id. Od. 3, 10, 5: rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: obscoenus, *i. e.* ventris, Petr. 117: comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 45: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: concursus hominum forique strepitus, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: Romae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 12: inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, 2. *Plur.:* canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47. II. Transf. *a measured, regular sound* (poet.): citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: testudinis aureae, id. Od. 4, 3, 18: tibicinae, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26.

strĕpo, ui, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar,* etc.: cum Achivi coepissent inter se strepere, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: vocibus truculentis, Tac. A. 1, 25: apes in alveo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10: rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg. Aen. 8, 2: litui, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18: fluvii strepunt hiberna nive turgidi, ib. 4, 12, 3: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum tinnitu galea, Virg. Aen. 9, 808: strepit omnis murmure campus, ib. 6, 709: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 25, 25: urbs apparatu belli, id. 26, 51: aures clamoribus plorantium, id. 22, 14: placidum aequor mille navium remis, Tac. A. 2, 23: mons tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1. 2. Fig.: Scythici equitatus equorum gloria strepunt, *ring, resound with the*

glory, id. 8, 42, 64. **II.** Act. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, Liv. 2, 45: qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

strepsĭcĕros, ōtis, *m.*=στρεψικέρως, *a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans* adax, prob. *an antelope*; several of the north African species have spirally curled horns, such as Antilope strepsiceros, Desm. and A. addax, Gm.: Plin. 11, 37, 45: id. 8, 53, 79.

streptos, on, *adj.*=στρεπτός, *twisted*: uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

strĭa, ae, *f. a furrow, channel, hollow, flute* of a column: Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

strĭātūra, ae, *f.* [strio] *a being channelled, a fluting*: Vitr. 4. 3 *fin.*

striblīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [akin to στρεβλός, twisted, awry] *an impropriety in language, a solecism*: Gell. 5, 20: Arn. 1, 36.

stribŭla, ae, v. strebula.

strictē, *adv. closely, tightly*: in foramen conjicies, Pall. Mart. 8, 2. *Comp.*: Pall. 1, 6. *Sup.*: Gell. 16, 3.

strictim, *adv.* [strictus from stringo] *straitly, closely*: strictim attondere, *i. e. close to the skin*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13. **II.** Fig. *slightly, superficially*: aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34. **2.** Esp. of style, *briefly, cursorily, summarily*: haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr. L. L. 9, 28, 136: breviter strictimque dicere (*opp.* copiosissime), Cic. Clu. 10, 29: id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: subjungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliqua re, Suet. Tib. 73.

strictĭvilla, ae, *f.* [stringo villus, that has lost her hair] *an appellation of a prostitute*: Pl. in Gell. 3, 3.

strictīvus, a, um, *adj* [stringo] *that is stripped* or *plucked off*: oleae, Cato R. R. 146, 1.

strictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strips* or *plucks off*: olearum, Cato R. R. 144, 3.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contraction, stricture*: stomachi, *opp.* solutio, Plin. Val. 4, 2 Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 *sq.* **II.** Meton. *a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*: Plin. 34, 14, 41: Virg. Aen. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* [stringo]. **II.** Adj. *drawn together, close, strait, tight*, etc.: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: emplastrum, *thick*, Scrib. Comp. 45 *fin.*: venter, *bound up, costive*, Veg. 3, 16: strictior aura, *more severe, colder*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 3. **2.** Fig. of style, *brief, concise*: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52. (ii) Of character, *severe, strict*: Catones, Manil. 5, 106: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87: restitutio stricto jure non competebat, *according to strict right*, Jabol. Dig. 29, 2, 85. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *etroit.*)

strīdeo, di, 2. and **strīdo**, di, 3. *v. n.* [akin to τρίζω] *to creak, hiss, whiz, whistle, buzz, rattle*, etc. (mostly poet.): ferri stridet acumen, Enn. Ann. 11, 1: candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr. 6, 149: striduntque cavernis stricturae Chalybum, Virg. Aen. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore stridit, Tib. 1, 3, 72: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39: serrae stridentis acerbus horror, Lucr. 2, 410: foribus cardo ahenis, Virg. Aen. 1, 449: plaustra, id. G. 3, 536: alae (cygnorum), id. Aen. 1, 397: sagitta, ib. 12, 319: silvae, ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*

strīdo, v. strideo.

strīdor, ōris, *m.* [strideo] *any harsh* or *grating sound; a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling*, etc.: serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65: elephantorum, ib. 8, 286: Liv. 30, 18: stellionis, Plin. 29, 4, 28: simiae, Ov. M. 14, 100: Troglodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 8: procellae, Prop. 3, 7, 47: rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: januae, Ov. M. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7: pennarum, Plin. 11, 29, 35: tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15. *Plur.*: stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

strīdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing*, etc.: stridula cornus (*i. e.* hasta), Virg. Aen. 12, 267: fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: manus monstri (*i. e.* elephanti), Sil. 9, 627: stridula et tenuis vox, Sen Ep. 56. (Hence It. *strillo.*)

strĭga, ae, *f.* [stringo] *a row of corn* or *hay cut down, a swath*: Col. 2, 18, 2. **2.** *a furrow drawn lengthwise of the field*: Jul. Frontin. agr. p. 38: also in a camp, *the spaces between the squadrons*: Charis. 1, p. 85 P.

strĭga, ae, *f.* [strix] *a hag, witch*: Petr. 63. (Hence It. *strega.*)

strĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. strix] *of a length* (from north to south) *greater than its breadth*: ager (*opp.* scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

strĭgĭlēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [strigilis] *a small strigil*: App. Flor. p. 346.

strĭgĭlis, is, *f.* [stringo] *a scraper* (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, *a strigil*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30: Hor. S. 2, 7, 110: Suet. Aug. 80: *v.* Smith's Ant. 192. **II.** Transf. *a surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear*: Cels. 6, 7: Plin. 25, 13, 103. **2.** Among the Spaniards, *a small bit* of native gold: id. 33, 3, 19. (Hence It. *stregghia, streglia*; Fr. *étrille.*)

strigmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is scratched* or *scraped off, a scraping*: Plin. 20, 3, 8. **II.** Esp. *filth* or *dirt scraped off*: Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: Val. Max. 9, 14, 2 *ext.*

strĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [2. strix] *to hold up, stop* in ploughing: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. **II.** Transf. *to give way, lose strength, sink* (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 19.

strĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stringo] *lean, lank, thin, meagre*: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20: canis, *opp.* obesus, Col. 7, 12, 8. *Comp.*: equi, Liv. 27, 47. *Sup.*: (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9. **II.** Fig. of an orator, *meagre, dry, tasteless*: Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* [akin to στράγγω: Germ *strängen*] *to draw* or *tie tight; to draw, bind,* or *press together, to grasp*: te stringam ad carnarium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Lucan. 5, 143: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51: mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, *having closed together*, id. 15, 16: habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat. Th. 11, 513: arcum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16. **2.** Transf. *to touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze*: litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg. Aen. 5, 163: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: aequor (aura), ib. 4, 136: metas interiora rota, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop. 3, 11, 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536: tela stringentia corpus, *grazing, slightly wounding*, Virg. Aen. 10, 331. **3.** *to pull* or *strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune*, etc.: oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato R. R. 65, 1: quernas glandes, Virg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: frondes, Virg. E. 9, 61: hordea, id. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Virg. Aen. 12, 278: Liv. 7, 40: cultrum, id. 7, 5. Poet. transf.: manum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14: stringere remos, *to cut branches for making oars*, Virg. Aen. 1, 552. **II.** Fig. of style, *to compress, abridge*: narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128: Sil. 8, 48. **2.** *to hold in check, to rule, sway*: quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu stringitur, adveniat, Claud. B. Get. 371. **3.** *to touch, affect*; esp. *to affect painfully, to wound, pain*: atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. Aen. 9, 294: quum tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, ib. 2, 350. (Hence Fr. *étreindre.*)

stringor, ōris, *m.* [stringo] *a touching, touch, shock*: gelidae aquaï, Lucr. 3, 693.

strĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stria] *to furnish with furrows* or *channels*; *to hollow out, groove, flute*: columnas viginti striis, Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.*: asparagum in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42: concham, id. 9, 33, 52.

strĭtăvus, v. tritavus, *ad init.*

strittabilla, ae, *f.* [strittare] *limping*: Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.

strittāre, *to be weak in the feet*: strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.

strix, strĭgis, *f.*=στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher] *an owl*, prob. *the screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov. F. 6, 133 *sq.*: Plin. 11, 39, 95: Tib. 1, 5, 52.

strix, ĭgis, *f. a furrow, channel, groove*: Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

strŏbĭlus, i, *m.*=στρόβιλος, *a pine-nut, pine-cone*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 53 *fin.*

strŏbus, i, *m. a tree which grew in Carmania yielding an odoriferous gum*, prob. some Conifer: Plin. 12, 17, 40. **II.** Another name of *the ladanum*: id. 12, 17, 37.

strōma, ătis, *n.*=στρῶμα, *a bed-covering, coverlet*: Capitol. Ver. 4 *fin.*

strombus, i, *m.*=στρομβός, *a kind of spiral snail*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

strongўla, ae, *f.*=στρογγύλη, *a bust*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

strongўlē, ēs, *f.*=στρογγύλη, *a kind of alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

strŏpha, ae, *f.*=στροφή, *a strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.* **II.** *a trick, artifice*: verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4: Sen. Ep. 26 *med.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18 *fin.*

strŏphĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [strophium] *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small wreath* or *chaplet*: Plin. 21, 2, 2.

strŏphĭum, ii, *n.*=στρόφιον (a band), *a band, stay, stomacher*, worn by females under the breasts: Cat. 64, 65: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. 538, 7. **II.** *a head-band, chaplet*: Virg. Cop. 32: Prud. Cath. 3, 26: esp. of priests: cf. Fest. *s. v.* stroppus. **III.** *a rope*: ancoralia, *cables*, App. M. 11, p. 265.

strŏphōma, ătis, *n.*=στρόφωμα, *the belly-ache, colic*: Hier. in Jes. 13, 8

strŏphōsus (strōph. Venant. Carm. 8, 9, 17), a, um, *adj.* [strophus] *that has the colic*: Veg. 3, 57.

strŏphus, i, *m.*=στρόφος, *the belly-ache, colic*: Veg. 1, 4: ib. 57: App. Herb. 26.

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structē, *adv. regularly, methodically* (rare): Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1.

structĭlis, e, *adj.* [struo] *pertaining to building; that is built* or *constructed; that is designed* or *used for building*: canales, *walled*, Vitr. 8, 7: cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8: caementum, *cement used in building*, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, a building, erecting, construction*: petroselinum sternes inter spatia structionis (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap*, Pall. Nov. 22, 2. **II.** Fig.: arma venatoribus parabunt, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus*, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Patient. 3.

structor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a builder, mason, carpenter:* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1: Lampr. Elag. 27. II. *one who serves at table, a carver:* Mart. 10, 48, 15: Juv. 5, 120.

structōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [structor] *pertaining to building, architectural:* operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, *f.* [struo] *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment:* ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.:* membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9. 2. Esp. *a building* or *erecting:* parietum, *the mode of building, construction,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9: est specus exesi structura pumicis asper, Ov. F. 4, 495: structura antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51: silex globosus ad structuram infidelis, *for building,* id. 36, 22, 49: in structura saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27. (ii) Meton. *a building, erection, structure:* Front. Aq. 123: Vitr. 5, 12: aerariae structurae, *mining works, mines,* Caes. B. G. 3, 21. II. Fig. of style, *an arrangement, order, structure:* verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: id. Or. 44, 149: Quint. 1, 10, 23: Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

structus, a, um, *Part.* [struo]. II. Subst. structa, orum, *n. plu. buildings:* saxorum structa, Lucr. 4, 362.

strŭes, is, *f.* [id.] *a heap, pile:* laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12: corporum, Liv. 23, 5: Tac. H. 2, 70: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37: rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre,* Tac. G. 27: Lucan. 8, 757: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, Liv. 44, 41. II. Esp. *a heap of little offering-cakes:* strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. *s. v.:* Cato R. R. 134, 2: Ov. F. 1, 276.

strufertārĭi, orum, *m. plu. they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning:* Fest. *s. v.*

struix, ĭcis, *f.* [struo] *a heap, pile:* struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum, Fest. *s. v.:* tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 26: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222. II. Fig.: struix malorum, Naev. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 267.

strūma, ae, *f.* [struo: cf. spuma from spuo] *a scrofulous tumour, struma:* Cels. 5, 28, 7: Plin. 8, 51, 77: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9.

strūmātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [struma] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous:* Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [id.] *an herb that cures the struma,* also called ranunculus, *q. v.:* Plin. 25, 13, 119: App. Herb. 8.

strūmella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small struma:* Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous:* Col. 7, 10, 3: Juv. 10, 309.

strūmus, i, *m.* [id.] *a plant that cures the struma,* called also strychnos and cuculus, *q. v.:* Plin. 27, 8, 44: App. Herb. 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to place one thing upon* or *along with another in regular order* or *as parts of a consistent whole; to pile up, arrange:* lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: penum ordine longo, Virg. Aen. 1, 704: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, *to heap up, accumulate,* Petr. 120, 85: rem, Pers. 2, 44: pedem, *to heap up steps,* i. e. *to flee:* si calvitur pedemve struit manum endoiacito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.* Poet. transf.: altaria donis, Virg Aen. 5, 54 *Absol.:* aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10. 2. Esp. *to build, erect, fabricate, construct:* fornacem bene struito: lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato R. R. 38, 1 and 3: templa saxo structa vetusto, Virg. Aen. 3, 84: moenia, ib. 5, 811: domos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Virg. Aen. 11, 204: Lucan. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295 tubas, Prop. 4, 3, 20: cubilia, Lucan. 9, 841: convivia, *to get ready, prepare,* Tac. A. 15, 37. *Absol.:* reticulata structura, qua frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51. 3. *to set in order, arrange:* copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aciem, Liv. 9, 31: Virg. Aen. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51. II. Fig. *to join together, compound, compose:* ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, *Nerei repandirostrum,* Quint. 1, 5, 67. 2. Esp. *to prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate,* etc.: aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64: sycophantias, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 57: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10: crimina et accusationes, ib. 11, 12. 3. *to order, arrange, dispose, regulate:* componere et struere verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232: orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7: cum varios struerem per secula reges, *ordained,* Val. Fl. 1, 535.

struppĕārĭa, orum, *n. plu. a festival among the* Falisci: Fest. *s. v.* struppus.

struppus (stroppus), i, *m.* [στρόφιον] *a band, thong, strap:* struppis verberari, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: Fest. *s. v.:* tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes: unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2, 2. (Hence It. *stroppolo;* Fr. *estrope, étrope.*)

strūthĕus (struthius), a, um, *adj.*= στρούθιος, *pertaining to sparrows:* mala, *sparrow-apples, quinces,* Cydonia vulgaris, Linn., Plin. 15, 11, 10: Cato R. R. 7, 3: strutheum in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest. *s. v.*

strūthĭo, ōnis, v. struthiocamelus.

strūthĭŏcămēlīnus, a, um, *adj.*= στρουθιοκαμήλινος, *pertaining to an ostrich:* sevum, Plin. 29, 5, 31.

strūthĭŏcămēlus, i, *m.* = στρουθιοκάμηλος, *an ostrich,* Struthio Camelus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 1, 1: id. 10, 22, 29. By later writers also called simply struthĭo, ōnis, *m.*= στρουθίων: Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.:* Lampr. Elag. 30. (Hence, from struthio, It. *struzzo;* and from avis struthio, Fr. *au-truche.*)

struthĭon, ii, *n.*= στρουθίον, *a plant,* Gypsophila Struthium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 18: id. 24, 11, 58.

strūthŏpus, ŏdis, *m.* and *f.*= στρουθόπους, *a person that has small* or *sparrow-feet:* Plin. 7, 2, 2.

strychnos, i, *m.*= στρύχνος, *a kind of nightshade:* Plin. 27, 8, 44: called also trychnos, id. 21, 31, 105. A name apparently applied to various plants. (i) trychnon, *nightshade,* Solanum nigrum, Linn. (ii) callion, helicacabon, *winter cherry,* Physalis Alkekengi, Linn. (iii) dorycnion, manicon = either Solanum insanum, Linn., or S. villosum, Linn. (iv) Moly morion = Physalis somnifera, Linn. (not Homer's moly, which seems to have been Allium magicum, a kind of garlic). Pliny also speaks of a kind of edible strychnos, which some have referred to the Solanum Melongena, Linn., a kind of *egg-plant,* producing a very large purple fruit, which is now eaten in Sicily and the S. of Italy, and may be found in the markets of Paris.

stŭdĕo, ŭi (*perf.* studivi, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to σπουδή, σπουδάζω, to speed, haste; hence] *to be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after; to pursue* some course of action, *etc. Absol.:* ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31: si qui in ea re studebat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2. With *acc.:* horum ille nihil egregie studebat: et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 32: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2 *fin.:* perspexi ex tuis literis, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 72: unum studetis Antonii conatum avertere a re publica, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120: has res, Pl Mil. 5, 44. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* verum audire ex te studeo, id. Bac. 5, 2, 42: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, ib. 1, 2: fieri studebam ejus prudentia doctior, id. Am. 1, 1: si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis quam plurimis, Ter. Eun. prol. 1: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1: neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 51. Most freq. with *dat.:* illi rei studet, id. Asin. 1, 3, 30: huic rei studendum, Caes. B. G 7, 14: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, ib. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: agriculturae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: sacrificiis, ib. 6, 21: literis, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17: lectis sternendis studuimus munditiisque apparandis, Pl. Stich. 5, 3, 5: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3. With *gen.:* parens, qui te nec amet nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you,* Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72. With *subj.* (rare): Caesar maxime studebat, ut hanc partem oppidi ab reliqua parte urbis excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1. With *in* (rare): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut sciant, id. 10, 2, 6. II. Esp. *to be zealous* for a person or cause, *to favour:* with *dat.:* ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Coel. 4, 10: Catilinae, ib. 5, 12: Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67: quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43: nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Lys. 1 *med. Absol.:* neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51. 2. *to apply oneself to learning, to study:* Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint. 11, 3, 7: aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21: in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5.

stŭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [studium] *a small literary production:* M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5. II. *a little room* or *closet for study:* Inscr. Mur. 937, 13.

stŭdĭōsē, *adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously:* aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: aliquid investigare, id. Rep 1, 11: studiose cavendum est, id. Am 26, 99. *Comp.:* ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcilium, tum multo nunc studiosius, id. Fam. 13, 54: Nep. Ages. 3. *Sup.:* aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Plin. Ep. 4, 26: Suet. Cal. 54.

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium] *eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after, fond* or *studious of.* With *gen.:* venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Am. 20, 74: culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: florum, id. Od. 3, 27, 29: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 10, 122: summe studiosus omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: musices, Quint

1, 10, 12: juris, Suet. Ner. 32. *Comp.*: ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3. *Sup.*: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46. With *dat.*: rei nullae, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 20. With *ad*: studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. With *in*: in argento, Petr. 52, 1. *Absol.*: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo inchoare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. **II.** Esp. *zealous* for a person or cause, *friendly, attached, devoted*: omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae παῤῥησίαν eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, ib. 3, 22: sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: studiosa pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91. *Comp.*: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 *med.*: te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19. *Sup.*: existimationis meae studiosissimus, id. Verr. 2, 47, 117. **2.** *devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious*: quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, literatus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26: juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32. Transf. of things: studiosa disputatio *a learned disputation*, id. 11, 1, 70: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. Hence Studiosus, *the Student*, the title of a work of the elder Pliny: ib. 3, 5.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo] *a busying oneself about* or *application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, endeavour, study*: studium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, literarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliqua re ponere, id. Fin. 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Am. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curaque discere, id. Fam. 4, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27: sunt pueritiae certa studia, sunt ineuntis adolescentiae, sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 76: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *voluntarily*, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: non studio sed fortuitu, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 13. With *gen.*: in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Am. 27, 104: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: studium pugnandi exercitui injectum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. **II.** *zeal* for a person or cause; *good-will, attachment, devotion*, etc.: tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum munire, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: Divitiaci summum in populum Romanum studium, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: studiis odiisque carens, Lucan. 2, 377: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 35: studia partium, Sall. J. 73: so, quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. A. 14, 42. **2.** *application to learning, study; plur. studies*: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: studia exercere, id. Fam. 9, 8: illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id. Rep. 1, 10: studiis septem dedit annos, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non intendes animum studiis, ib. 1, 2, 36: o seri studiorum! *late in learning*, id. S. 1, 10, 21. **3.** Transf. *a place for study, a study, school*: philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 26.

stultē, *adv. foolishly, sillily*: stulte facere, Pl. Most 1, 3, 30: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

stultĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [stultiloquus] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

stultĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 25.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus loquor] *talking foolishly, babbling*: tace stultiloque, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 45.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus] *folly, foolishness, silliness*, etc.: delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: stultitia atque insipientia, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 5: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 7: stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem.: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 4: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 27, 124 *sq.*

stultĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus video] *that sees things in a foolish light*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to stolidus, q. v.] *foolish, silly*, etc.: multi stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: inepte stultus es, id. Most. 2, 2, 64: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: quos ait Caecilius *comicos, stultos, senes*, hos significat credulos, obliviosos, dissolutos, id. de Sen. 11, 36: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 26. **2.** Transf. of things: nulla est tam stulta civitas, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: laetitia, Sall. C. 51: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 8, 3: dies, *foolishly spent*, Tib. 1, 4, 34: vita, Sen. Ep. 15 *fin.*: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius? Cic. Am. 15, 55.

stūpa, ae, v. stuppa.

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.*: *pass.* stupefio [stupeo] *to make senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy*: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 39: ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13, 7. **2.** Esp. in *Part. perf.*: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: Ov. H. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 365.

stŭpĕfīo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpendus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous*: virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6.

stŭpeo, ui, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied*, etc.: quum hic etiam tum semisomnus stuperet, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 95: torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2: nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23 *fin.*: quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3. With *gen.*: tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38. With *abl.*, or *in* and *abl.*: stupere gaudio Graecus, Coel. in Quint. 9, 3, 58: exspectatione stupere, Liv. 8, 13: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5. carminibus stupens, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: stupet Albius aere, id. S. 1, 4, 28: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, ib. 1, 6, 17: stupet in Turno, Virg. Aen. 10, 446. With *ad*: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1 *med.* **2.** Transf. of things, *to be benumbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop*: multum refert, a fonte bibatur qui fluit, an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10: flumina bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763: Plin. 14, 21, 27: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42: stupente in seditione, Liv. 28, 25. **II.** Act. *to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* (poet.): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Virg. Aen. 2, 31: omnia dum stupet, Val. Fl. 5, 96: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4.

stŭpesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [stupeo] *to grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

stūpĕus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare): incredibilis, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80.

stŭpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to confound, amaze, astonish*: Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid* (rare): stupida sine animo asto, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas, stupida? quid taces? id. Epid. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, *infatuated*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: populus studio stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4: Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7. *Sup.*: homo, Varr. in Non. 400, 12. **II.** Transf. of things: colles, *i. e. that cannot be cultivated*, Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 39.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement*: stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: sensûs stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 9, 2: oculos stupor urget inertes, Virg. G. 3, 523: stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: quum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv. 6, 40: tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just. 22, 6 *fin.* **2.** Transf. for stupidus (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat. 17, 21.

stŭpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [stupor] *regarded with amazement* or *wonder*: gloria, Tert. Cult. fem. 3.

stuppa (stūpa and stīpa), ae, *f.* = στύππη (στύπη), *the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum*: Plin. 19, 1, 3: Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Liv. 21, 8: Virg. Aen. 5, 682. (Hence It. *stoppa*; Sp. *estopa*; Fr. *étoupe.*)

stuppārĭus (stupar.), a, um, *adj.* [stuppa] *pertaining to tow, tow-*: malleus, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

stuppĕus (stupeus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made* or *consisting of tow*: vincula, Virg. Aen. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547: verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309: flamma, *burning tow*, id. Aen. 8, 694.

stuprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Quint. 4, 2, 69: Suet. Dom. 8: Sen. Hipp. 896.

stuprē, *adv. shamefully*: Neleus ap. Fest. *s. v.* stuprum.

stupro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stuprum] *to defile*: pulvinar, Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 15, 33: mores, Tert. Apol. 6. **II.** Esp. *to debauch, deflower, ravish*: qui illam stupravit noctu, Pl. Aul. prol. 36: filiam, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: simillimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

stuprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unchaste, debauched, corrupt*: mens, Val. Max. 6, 1, no. 8.

stuprum, i, *n. dishonour, disgrace*: Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Esp. *debauchery, lewd* *ness, violation* (in law, stuprum was commerce with a widow or virgin, adulterium with a married woman, v. Smith's Ant. 13): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: quamcumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Parad. 3, 2, 23: (eum) cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulvia stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21: Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4. Of animals: Col. 7, 6, 3. **2.** Meton. *an adulterer*, etc. (poet.): una (sedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, *the paramour*, Prop. 4, 7, 57.

sturnus, i, *m. a starling* or *stare:* Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 24, 35: id. 18, 17, 45.

stȳlŏbătēs, is, or **stȳlŏbăta**, ae, *m.* = *στυλοβάτης, the pedestal of a column* or *row of columns, a stylobate:* Vitr. 3, 3.

stȳlus, i, v. stilus.

stymma, ătis, *n.* = *στύμμα, the chief ingredient* or *foundation of an unguent:* Plin. 13, 1, 2.

styptērĭa, ae, *f.* = *στυπτηρια, alum:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 3 *fin.*

styptĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *στυπτικός, astringent, styptic:* medicamenta, Plin. 24 13, 73: naturae herbae, id. 32, 9, 36: vinum, *of an acid taste*, Pall. Jan. 17.

stȳrax, ăcis, *m.* = *στύραξ, a resinous gum, storax*, from the Styrax officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 25, 55: id. 24, 6, 15. Called also, storax, Sol. 33 *med.*

suad ted idem ait esse, sic te, Fest. *s. v.*

suādēla, ae, *f.* [suadeo] *exhortation, persuasion:* jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suadela depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.* *Plur.:* his et hujusmodi suadelis, id. M. 9, p. 225.

suādenter, adv. *persuasively:* Arn. 2, p. 71.

suādĕo, si, sum (sŭādent, Lucr. 4, 1153), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge.* Constr. *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of person advised: what is advised expressed by *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.* or *subj.:* the latter is often to be understood: non jubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5 *fin.:* instare, suadere, orare, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: recte suadere, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16: bene suadere, id. Am. 13, 44: an C. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, id. Phil. 2, 11 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7. (ii) With *acc.* of the thing: modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38: quid mihi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101. *Pass.:* minus placet, magis quod suadetur: quod dissuadetur placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44. (iii) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri suasi, Virg. Aen. 12, 814: ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidibus onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32: nisi mihi ab adolescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. Arch. 6. (iv) With *subj.:* interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 64: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17 *fin.:* quum acerrime suasisset Lepido ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8: suadeo, coenemus, Petr. 35 *fin.:* se suadere, dixit, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4. (v) With *acc.* of pers.: ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: ego neque te jubeo neque veto neque suadeo, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 120: uxorem ejus suasi ac persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228. **2.** Transf. of things, *to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion:* suadet vesana fames, Virg. Aen. 9, 340: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 102: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. Aen. 2, 9: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis efferre laborem suadet, Lucr. 1, 143. **II.** Esp. in jurisprudence, suadere legem, rogationem, *etc. to recommend, advocate* a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: Liv. 45, 21: rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: in hac rogatione suadenda, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, Quint. 3, 8, 14. *Absol.:* in suadendo et dissuadendo tria spectanda, id. 3, 8, 15. [Orig. *suadveo:* cf. *suavis.*]

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [suadeo] *persuading, persuasive* (poet.): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 452: majestas, App. M. 11, 272.

sŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sus] *pertaining to swine, swine-:* negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7: forum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. **II.** Subst. suarius, ii, *m. a swineherd:* Plin. 8, 51, 77. (ii) *a swine-dealer:* Symm. Ep. 10, 27. **2.** suaria, ae, *f. traffic in swine:* Edict. ap. Grut. Inscr. 647, 7.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo] *a counselling, advice, exhortation:* Sen. Ep. 95. *Plur.:* omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19. **II.** Esp. in jurisprudence, *a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140. **2.** In rhetor. *eloquence of the persuasive kind:* id. Or. 11, 37.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an adviser, counsellor:* me suasore et impulsore id factum, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75. **II.** Esp. in jurisprudence, *one who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law:* suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B.

suāsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [suasor] *pertaining to conselling* or *advising; suasory:* oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161. **II.** Esp. in rhetor. *pertaining to the suasory species of eloquence, hortatory, suasory:* pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1. **2.** Subst. suasoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* oratio), *a hortatory* or *suasory speech:* id. 2, 4, 25: Petr. 6.

suāsum, i, *n.* [suadeo] *a persuasive speech, persuasion:* Tert. Gen. 103.

suasum colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo. Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suasum vocari, Fest. *s. v.*

suāsus, a, um, *Part.* [suadeo].

suāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an advising:* suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 48: ob meum suasum, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

sŭātĭm, *adv.* [sus] *swinishly:* Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

suāvĕ-ŏlens (also separately), entis, *adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant:* amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [suaveolens] *a sweet odour, fragrance:* Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

suāvĭātĭo (sav.), ōnis, *f.* [suavior] *a kissing:* suavis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 8. *Plur.:* Gell. 18, 2.

suāvĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis dico] *sweet-spoken, pleasant:* versus, Lucr. 4, 181.

suāvillum (sav.), i, *n.* [suavis] *a kind of sweet cake:* Cato R. R. 84, 1

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Cethegus Enn. Ann. 9, 3: Quint. 11, 3, 31: carmen, Lucr. 1, 944.

suāvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech:* et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegum) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58.

suāvĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant:* versus, Lucr. 2, 529.

suāvĭlūdĭus, ii, *m.* [suavis ludus] *a lover of plays:* Tert. Spect. 20.

suāvĭo (savio), for suavior, *to kiss:* Pomp. and Nov. in Non. 474, 13: Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvĭŏlum (sav.), i, *n. dim.* [suavium] *a little kiss:* Cat. 99, 2.

suāvĭor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to kiss:* Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, Cic. Att. 16, 3: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53: os oculosque, Cat. 9, 9.

suāvis, e (sŭāves, Sedul. 1, 274), *adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful:* quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 660: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, suaves res, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44: radix suavissimi gustus et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64: flores, Lucr. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65: cantus, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 2: sermo, id. Asin. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: vox, Gell. 19, 9: sopor, Lucr. 4, 454. *Neutr.* suave, adverb (poet.): suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg. E. 3, 63. **II.** Of moral and abstract things: homo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 64: mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: amor suavissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 142: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: modus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 17: ut rei servire suave est! id. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 73. suave, mari magno, e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1. [Orig. *suadvis:* cf. *suadeo;* Sans. *svâdu;* Gr. *ἡδύς;* Germ. *süss;* Eng. ***sweet.***]

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness pleasantness, agreeableness:* is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 27. quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: cibi, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: odorum, id. de Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. gen. 3, 8: me tuus sonus et suavitas ista delectat: omitto verborum; sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae exit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: villa mirifica suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Plur.:* ut conquirat undique suavitates, id. Off. 3, 33, 117. **II.** Of moral and abstract things: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: quem omnes amare meritissimo pro ejus eximia suavitate debemus, ib. 1, 55, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Am. 18, 66: mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. *Plur.:* suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

suāvĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably pleasantly, delightfully:* video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: suaviter loqui, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43. *Sup.:* suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: peucedanum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70. **II.** Fig.: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? suaviter, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: secundo jucunde ac suaviter meminerimus, Cic Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistola copiose et suaviter scripta, id. Fam. 15, 21. *Sup.:* literae suavissime scriptae, ib. 13, 18: sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, ib. 3, 12.

suāvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (rare, for suavitas): Pl. Stich 5 5, 14: pronunciationis, Auct. Her. 3 12, 22

suāvĭum (savium), ii, *n.* [id.] *a mouth* puckered up to be kissed (rare): dum semihiulco savio meo puellum savior, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 16. **II.** Transf. *a kiss*: qui tuae non des amicae suavium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 5: savium posco, id. Cas. 5, 2, 14: savia suavia, App. M. 6, 176: Atticae, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11. As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 153: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.

sŭb, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [akin to Sans. *upa*; Gr. ὑπό; Eng. *up*; cf. super with ὑπὲρ, and ab with ἀπό] **A.** With *abl.* Of space: *under, below, beneath, underneath*: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec tamen exissent unquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: sub aqua, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32: sub pellibus hiemare, *in tents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: manet sub Jove frigido venator, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: sub divo moreris, *in the open air*, ib. 2, 3, 23: sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28: pone (me) sub curru solis nimium propinqui, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 21. Fig.: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 12: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7, 17. **2.** *beneath, at the foot of, by, near, before*: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: est ager sub urbe, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 107: sub Veteribus, id. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: sub basilica, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 11: sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28: classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15. **II.** Of time: *in, within, during, at, by*: ne sub ipsa profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49: sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. 45, 10: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494: Hor. A. P. 363: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.* **III.** Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, *etc. under, beneath, with*: omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 71: sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 13: sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: sub ditione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub domina meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78: sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97: sub conditione, Suet. Tib. 44: id. Caes. 68: id. Vit. 6: sub lege, id. Aug. 21: sub poena mortis, id. Cal. 48: sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.* **B.** With *acc.* Of space in connection with words denoting motion, *under, below, beneath*: et latores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bac. 3, 3, 78: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. Od. 1, 18, 13: Fig.: sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Acad. 2, 23, 74. **2.** Analogously with I. 2, but with motion: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to*, etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H 5, 11: aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 35: amnis ostia sub Tusci, ib. 2, 2, 33: dextera via sub moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 541. (ii) *from beneath, up to* (denoting change from a lower to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, *directed upwards to the stars*, Virg. Aen. 5, 853. **II.** Of time, denoting approximation: *towards, about*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10. **2.** *just after, immediately upon*: sub eas (literas) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc herus inquit, *hereupon*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43. **III.** Of other relations: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 59: sub manus succedere, ib. 4, 4, 7: sub manum submittere, *at hand, conveniently*, Auct. B. Afr. 36: sub manum annuntiari, Suet. Aug. 49. **C.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before the remaining consonants (*c, f, g, m, p, r*) it is usually assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of *ob, ad, in*, etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p*, or *t*, it assumes the form *sus*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo. Lastly, in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro, the *b* is elided. In composition, sub denotes **1.** *under*; *e. g.* sub-mergo, *to dip under*; sub-jicio, *to throw under*. Hence it signifies (i) inferiority; *e. g.* sub-centurio, *a sub-centurion*; sub-doceo, *to act as an assistant-teacher* (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution = *slightly*; *e. g.* sub-agrestis, *somewhat boorish*; sub-irascor, *to be somewhat* or *slightly angry*; sub-rideo, *to laugh slightly, to smile.* (iii) secrecy; *e. g.* sub-orno, *to incite secretly*: sub-traho, *to draw away by stealth.* (iv) substitution = *instead of*; *e. g.* sur-rogo, *to cause to be chosen instead of another*; suf-ficio, *to elect in place of another*; suc-cedo, *to come into another's place.* (v) succession = *after*; *e. g.* sub-eo, *to come after*, or *next.* **2.** *from below, up*; *e. g.* suc-cedo, *to come up*; sus-cipio, *to take up*; suc-cingo, *to gird up*; succendo, *to set on fire at the bottom*; suspicio, *to look up.* Hence with the implied notion of assistance; *e. g.* succurro, *to run up* (*to help*); sub-venio, *to come up* (*to help*). **3.** *near, closely*; *e. g.* sub-sequor, *to follow closely*; subjectus, *situated near, adjacent*; sub-inde, *immediately after.*

sŭbabsurdē, *adv. somewhat absurdly*: aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat* or *rather absurd*: sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, ib. 2, 71, 289: tempus discessus, id. Att. 16, 3: incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65.

sŭb-accūso, 1. *v. a. to blame* or *accuse somewhat*: alicujus discessum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: id. Att. 16, 7: subaccusa, quaeso, Vestorium, ib. 13, 46.

sŭb-ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat sour, sourish*: vinum, Cato R. R. 108, 2: succus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo] *a working up, preparing*: arena fluviatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4 *fin.*: subactiones ciborum, Arn. 3, 107. **II** Fig. *preparation, discipline*: subacto mihi ingenio opus est; subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, literae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

sŭbactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a debaucher, polluter*: Lampr. Elag. 31.

sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* [subigo].

sŭbactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a working up, kneading*: Plin. 18, 7 12, § 67.

sŭb-adjŭva, ae, *m.* [adjuvo] *an assistant*: Cod. Theod. 6, 27, 3 *fin.*

sŭb-aerātus, a, um, *adj. that has copper underneath* or *inside*: aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, sŭbăgĭtātrix, sŭbăgĭto, v. subigitatio, *etc.*

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj. somewhat rustic, rather boorish*: subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7.

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj. placed* or *carried under the arms*: telum, Nep. Alcib. 10: culcitae, Lampr. Elag. 19 *fin.* **II.** Subst. sŭbālāre, is, *n. an under-girdle*: Edict. Diocl. p. 25

sŭb-albens, entis, *adj. somewhat white*: prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

sŭb-albĭcans, antis, *adj. somewhat white*: palea rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sŭb-albĭdus, a, um, *adj. rather whitish*: pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8 folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96.

sŭb-albus, a, um, *adj. rather white, whitish*: sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5.

sŭb-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine*: montes, Plin. 25 7, 34: Italia, id. 16, 11, 22.

sŭbalternĭcum, i, *n. a kind of reddish amber*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sŭb-ămārus, a, um, *adj. somewhat bitter*: Cic. Fat. 4, 8. Adverbially: subamarum arridens, Amm. 27, 11 *med.*

sŭb-ăpĕrĭo, 4. *v. a. to open from within*: Apic. 8, 7.

sŭb-ăquānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *that is under-water, sub-aqueous*: Tert. Anim. 32.

sŭb-ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny*: corpus, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

sŭb-ărātor, ōris, *m. one who ploughs close to* any thing: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

sŭb-ārescens, entis, *adj. growing somewhat dry*: Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

sŭb-argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. rather subtle* or *keen*: Gell. 15, 30.

sŭb-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus] *that is under the arms*: vestis, Mart. Cap. 5, 136. Subst. sŭbarmāle, is, *n.* = subarmalis vestis: Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14: Vopisc. Aur. 13.

sŭb-ăro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough under* or *close to*: Plin. 16, 27, 50: subarata ocius senescunt, id. 16, 28, 51.

sŭb-arrŏganter, *adv. somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly*: facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 114.

sŭb-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. rather rough*: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

sŭb-assentĭens, entis, *Part. assenting* or *yielding a little*: manus subassentientibus humeris movetur Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sŭb-asso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to roast a little*: Apic. 4, 2.

sŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subo] *the heat, brimming* of swine: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

sŭb-audĭo, ii, ītus, 4. *v. n. to understand, supply mentally* a word omitted: subaudito *jubeo*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1. **II.** *to hear a little*: nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167.

sŭbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio] *an understanding, supplying* a word omitted: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 80.

sŭb-aurātus, a, um, *adj. slightly gilt*: anulus, Petr. 32, 3.

sŭb-ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to listen secretly*: subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprime os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 40: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, Cic. Top. 20, 75.

sŭb-austērus, a, um, *adj. rather harsh*: vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*

sub-balbē, *adv. somewhat stammeringly*: canorus, Spart. Get. 5.

sub-băsĭlĭcānus, i, *m.* [basilica] *one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounger*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 35.

sub-bĭbo, bĭbi, 3. *v. a. to drink a little, to tipple* (rare): Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 58 si paulum subbibisset, Suet. Ner. 20

sub-blandĭor (*fut.* subblandibitur, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 19), 4. *v. n. dep. to caress or fondle a little:* Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 33.

sub-brĕvis, e, *adj. rather short:* folium (saliuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20.

subc., v. succ.

sub-dĕalbo, 1. *v. a. to whiten a little:* Varr. in Non. 72, 11.

sub-dēbĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat lame:* femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

sub-dēbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj. somewhat enfeebled;* fig. *somewhat discouraged:* Cic. Att. 11, 5.

sub-dēfĭcĭo, 3. *v. n. to fail somewhat:* Curt. 7, 7 *med.:* Aug. Serm. 343.

sub-dĭācŏnus, i, *m. a sub-deacon:* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6.

sub-dĭālis (subdivalis, Amm. 19, 11), e, *adj.* [dius] *that is in the open air:* inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29. **II.** Subst. subdĭālĭa, ium, *n. plu. open galleries* or *terraces;* a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὕπαιθρα: id. 36, 25, 62. *Sing.:* subdival domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

sub-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat difficult:* quaestio, Cic. Am. 19, 67.

sub-diffīdo, 3. *v. n. to be somewhat distrustful:* Cic. Att. 15, 20.

sub-dīmĭdĭus, a, um, *adj. less by one half of itself:* numerus, *that bears to another number the ratio of* 2 *to* 3, Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sub-disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj. subdisjunctive;* said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good: Procul. Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to subdivide a clause:* Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 13 *fin.*

subdĭtīcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [subdo] *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit:* servus, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Elag. 17.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit:* de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 198: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7.

subdĭto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to afford, supply, furnish:* Lucr. 6, 604.

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [subdo].

sub-dĭu, *adv. by day:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 77.

subdīval, subdīvālis, v. subdialis.

sub-dīvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3. *v. a. to subdivide:* libros, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 3 *med.*

subdīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido] *a subdivision:* Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37.

subdīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [subdivido].

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put, place, set,* or *lay under:* ignem subdito, Cato R. R. 105, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: faces, Lucr. 6, 1284: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 102: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, *to plunge under*, Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90: versus, *to append*, Gell. 18, 4: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde illico subdidisti: *quid de duobus consulibus*, etc., *subjoined*, Aus. Grat. act. 23: Coeletae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, *that dwell at the foot of Mount Haemus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18. **2.** Esp. *to bring under, subject, subdue* (rare): Plutonis subdita regno magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42: rem tam magnam iisdem tempestatibus, iisdem casibus subdere, *to expose*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. **3.** Fig. *to put near, apply; to furnish:* iraï fax subdita, Lucr. 3, 304: id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25: irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76: alicui spiritus, Liv. 7, 40. **II.** *to put in the place of, to substitute:* te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: judicem in meum locum, Auct. Or. pro dom. 32: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4. **2.** Esp. *to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit:* subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: partum, Paul. Dig. 4, 10, 19: liberos tanquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3: abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44: testamentum, ib. 14, 40: crimina majestatis, ib. 3, 67: rumorem, ib. 6, 36.

sub-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to teach as an assistant* (rare): aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

sub-doctor, ōris, *m. an under-teacher, assistant:* Aus. Prof. 22.

subdŏlē, *adv. somewhat craftily, cunningly,* or *deceitfully:* subdole blanditur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 12: nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful:* homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72: subdola adversus senem, id. Epid. 2, 3, 13: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38: occultus ac subdolus fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51. **2.** Transf. of things: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5: subdolus ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102: mendacia, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 5: oratio, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: lingua, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560: forma loci in certis vadis, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26.

sub-dŏmo, 1. *v. a. to subject by taming, to tame, subdue:* Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 112.

sub-dŭbĭto, 1. *v. n. to be rather doubtful* or *undecided:* antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15: significabant tuae literae, te subdubitare, qua essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*Perf. sync.* subduxti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; *inf.* subduxe, Poet. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6) *to draw from under* or *from below:* hence, *to draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise:* brassicam ad nasum admoveto: ita subducito susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato R. R. 157, 15: aliquid sursum, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (*opp.* demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Sen. Ep. 48 *med.:* subducto vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9. **2.** Esp. Naut. *t. t. to draw* or *haul up:* navim in pulvinarium, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 27: longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navis subducta in terra, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 50: naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to draw off* forces from one position to another; *to lead up:* cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: Numidas ex media acie, id. 22, 48: triarios ex postrema acie, id. 44, 37: ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98: agmen in aequiorem locum, Liv. 7, 34. **II.** *to lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove,* etc.: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Virg. Aen. 6, 524: subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et succus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Virg. E. 3, 6: aliquem pugnae, id. Aen. 10, 615: aliquem praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1099: se ab ipso vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781: alvum, *to purge*, Cels. 3, 4: vela celeriter, *to furl*, Auct. B. Alex. 45. **2.** Esp. *to take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal;* and with *pron. reflect. to take onesel, away by stealth, to steal away:* alicui anulum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81: subductis viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aetherea domo subductum, id. Od. 1, 3, 30: obsides furto, Liv. 9, 11: tempus est subducere hinc me, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 62: clam te subduxti mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: se clam, Auct. B. Afr. 93. Poet.: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, *to slope down*, Virg. E. 9, 7. *Reflect.:* fons subducitur, *disappears*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **III.** Fig. *to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate:* subduxi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Pl. Curc. 3, 1: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21: assidunt, subducunt: ad numum convenit, ib. (ii) In gen. *to calculate, deliberate* (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id. Fam. 1, 9: Medea et Atreus, inita subductaque ratione, nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: calculis subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subducta ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1: hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21 *sub fin.*

subductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subduco] *that serves for drawing up:* funes Cato R. R. 12.

subductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] Naut. *t. t. a hauling up on the beach:* ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), Caes. B. G. 5, 1: navium, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a reckoning;* Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 132.

subductus, a, um, *Part.* [subduco]. **II.** Adj.: *withdrawn, removed, remote* (rare): cubiculum subductum omnibus ventis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: terra subductior, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

sub-dulcĭs, e, *adj. somewhat sweet:* radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat hard:* (genus verrucae) subdurum, Cels 5, 28, 14. **II.** Fig.: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 12, 46.

sŭb-ĕdo, ēdi, 3. *v. a. to eat, waste,* or *wear away below;* e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783.

sŭb-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum 4. *v. n.* and *a. to come* or *go under; to sink; to come up to; to come* or *go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up.* **A.** Neutr. subire sub falas, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 10: in nemoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601: testudine facta subeunt, *advance*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: subire ad portam castrorum, Liv. 34, 16: subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31: ad tecta subibant, Virg. Aen. 8, 359: muro subibant, ib. 7, 161: luco, ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Virg. Aen. 6, 222: pone subit conjux, *follows*, ib. 2, 725: dexterae alae sinistra subiit, Liv. 27, 2: subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipse meumque explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, ib. 3, 648. (ii) Of things: quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4: venae nonnunquam incipiente febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.:* subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up*, Virg. G. 1, 180: barba, *sprouts, grows*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: Plin. 31, 3, 21. **2.** Esp. *to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into* (poet.): Prop. 1, 9, 26: Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6. **II.** Fig.: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, id. M. 1, 130: subit ecce priori causa recens, ib. 3, 259: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. G. 3, 67: duo pariter subierunt incommoda, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 30. **2.** Esp. *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 151: cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, reminiscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: quum subeant audita aut cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 307: subiit cari genitoris imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 560: subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov. H. 18, 62. (ii) With *inf.* or *relat. clause:* subit antiquitatem mirari, Plin. 12 prooem.: misereri sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7: quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38. **B.** Act. *to come* or *go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach:* exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, *had not gone under a roof,* Caes. B. G. 1, 36: penates, Ov. M. 5, 650: macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: quum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under,* Ov. M. 15, 358: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: leones jugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62: asellus gravius dorso subiit onus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: collem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: muros, Liv. 27, 18: impositum saxis Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2: perfurit, Fadumque Hebesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks,* Virg. Aen. 9, 344: interim fallendus est judex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approaches,* Stat. Th. 9, 510. (ii) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 8: clarum subit Alba Latinum, *comes under the dominion of Latinus,* Ov. M. 14, 612: furcas subiere columnae, *are substituted for,* ib. 8, 700: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches,* Plin. 3, 6, 31. **2.** Esp. *to approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into:* multi nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. H. 19, 56. **II.** Fig.: sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook,* Curt. 3, 2. **2.** Esp. *to come into, enter, occur to* one's mind: deinde cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. 36, 20: majora intellectu animos non subibunt, Quint. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto pararis? Ov. M. 12, 472. **3.** *to subject oneself to, take upon oneself, to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer:* paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 5, 71, 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1: parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem, id. Rep. 1, 4: odium, id. Att. 11, 17: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6.

sūber, ĕris, *n. the cork-oak, cork-tree,* Quercus suber, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 13: Virg. Aen. 7, 742. Called also sūbĕrĭes, ei, *f.*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* (Hence It. *súghero.*)

sŭbērectus, a, um, *Part.* [suberigo].

sūbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [suber] *of the cork-tree, cork-:* cortex, Seren. Sam. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3.

sūbĕrĭes, ei, v. suber.

sub-ērĭgo, no *perf.*, rectum, 3. *v. a. to raise up* from below: effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App. M. 2, p. 123.

sūbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [suber] *of the cork-tree, cork-:* cortices, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

sŭb-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander about under:* fluvii Italis suberrant montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

sŭb-exhĭbĕo, 2. *v. a. to exhibit under:* Arn. 6, 195.

sŭb-explĭcans, antis, *Part. unfolding below:* Arn. 7, 251.

subf., v. suff.

subg., v. sugg.

sub-haerĕo, 2. *v. n. to stick under* or *behind; to cleave, adhere to:* Val. Max. 6 3, 10.

sŭbhastārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subhasto] In law, *that is sold by public auction:* possessiones, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9.

sŭbhastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sale by public auction:* Cod. Justin. 4, 44, 16.

sŭb-hasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sub hasta] In law, *to sell by public auction:* res pignori datas, Cod. Justin. 7, 53, 3.

sŭb-hēres, ēdis, *m. the next* or *second heir* (= heres secundus): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3612.

sŭb-horresco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become rough* or *stormy* from below: Sisenn. in Non. 423, 9.

sŭb-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat rough:* subhorridus atque incultus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

sŭb-hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat moist* or *humid:* oculi, Cels. 6, 6.

sŭbĭces Ennius in tragoedia, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aëre alto ponit, qui coelo subjectus est, in his versibus: *per ego deum sublimes subices humidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu,* Gell. 4, 17: cf. Fest. *s. v.* [from subjicio, *underlayers, supports*].

sŭbĭcĭtāre, v. subigito.

sŭbĭcŭlum, i, *n. an underlayer, support:* flagri, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

sŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj. knowing, sensible:* Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 9.

sŭbĭgĭtātĭo (subagit.), ōnis, *f.* [subigito] *indecent touching:* Pl. Capt. grex. 2.

sŭbĭgĭtātrix (subagit.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that touches indecently:* Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

sŭb-ĭgĭto (subagito) 1. *v. a.* [agito] *to touch indecently:* scortum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 58: aliquam, id. Cas. 5, 4, 2 (*al.* subicitare): id. 1, 2, 93: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6. **II.** Fig. *to work upon, incite to:* aliquem, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: mulierem blanditiis, App. Apol. p. 329.

sŭb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* (sŭbĭgit, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106) [ago] *to bring* or *get under, up* or *up to:* sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosum locum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: celsos sonipedes ocius subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke,* Sen. Hipp. 1002: and *absol.*: (beluam) facilem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed,* Cic. Rep. 2, 40: ancillam, *to lie with,* Aus. Epigr. 142: qui adverso flumine lembum remigiis subigit, *rows up stream,* Virg. G. 1, 202: ratem, id. Aen. 6, 302: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 7: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641. **2.** In gen. *to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen:* locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito, Cato R. R. 161, 1: agrum bipalio, Col. 3, 5, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: arva, Virg. G. 1, 125: pontum remis, *to plough up, furrow,* Val. Fl. 1, 471: farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulcre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, *knead it thoroughly,* Cato R. R. 74: corium pilis, ib. 18, 7: aliquid oleo, Plin. 32, 10, 44: opus digitis, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, *sharpen,* Virg. Aen. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down,* Col. 6, 30, 1. **II.** Fig. *to put down, subjugate, subdue,* etc.: Persas, Paphlagonas subegit solus, Pl. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures populi debent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 130. In a double sense: Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 49. **2.** *to bring, incite, impel; to compel, constrain:* with *subj.*, *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or *inf.*: subegi, fenore argentum ab danista ut sumeret, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me nunquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40: ad deditionem Volscos subegit, Liv. 6, 2: urbes metu subactae in ditionem, id. 28, 43: vis subegit verum fateri, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquinienses metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere Liv. 9, 41. **3.** *to elaborate* in the mind; *to train, discipline* (rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, Cic de Or 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52. (Hence Sp. *sobar.*)

sŭb-impŭdens, entis, *adj. somewhat impudent:* Cic. Fam. 7, 17.

sŭb-ĭnānis, e, *adj. somewhat empty* or *vain:* Cic. Att. 2, 17.

sŭb-indĕ, *adv.* of time, *immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon:* primum gaudere, subinde praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: ager primum aretur ultima parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27: semperne eosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2: duae subinde urbes captae direptaeque, Liv. 30, 7. **II.** Esp. of repeated actions, *from time to time, repeatedly, continually:* praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, id. 35, 21: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: *Oderint dum metuant,* Suet. Cal. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: Mart. 5, 39, 6. (Hence It. *sovente;* Fr. *souvent.*)

sŭb-infero, tŭli, *irreg. v. a. to subjoin:* Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 3, 24.

sŭb-inflātus, a, um, *Part. somewhat puffed up* or *inflated:* vultus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 *sq.*: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

sŭb-inflŭo, 3. *v. a. to flow in underneath:* Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

sŭb-injectus, a, um, *Part. laid down upon:* subinjecta manu, Sen Contr. 13 *init.*

sŭb-insulsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat tasteless* or *insipid:* si quid subinsulsum est, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 7.

sŭb-intellĭgo, 3. *v. a. to understand* or *perceive a little:* Hier. Ep. 145 *med.*

sŭb-intro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go into secretly, to enter by stealth.* Fig.: populo bellicoso ludorum scenicorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 32.

sŭb-intrōdūco, 3. *v. a. to introduce:* eum, Aug. Ep. 137.

sŭb-intrŏĕo, 4. *v. a. to go into, enter:* speciem alicujus, Arn. 6, 198.

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.*, invīsum, 2. *v. n. to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of:* subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

sŭb-invīsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat odious:* subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

sŭb-invīto, avi, 1. *v. a. to invite slightly:* aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

sŭb-īrascor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to be somewhat angry:* interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4: brevitati literarum, id. Fam. 11, 24: C. Lucilius homo tibi subiratus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: in Epirum quod me non invitas, subirascor, id. Att 9, 7.

sŭbīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [subirascor]. **II.** Adj.: *somewhat angry:* anus subiratior, App. M. 4, p. 154.

subis, is, *f. an unknown bird said to break eagle's eggs:* Nigid. in Plin. 10, 14, 17.

sŭbĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [subitus] *sudden:* imber, Col. 1, 6, 24. (Hence Fr. *soudain.*)

sŭbĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty:* ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hernicique dare Quintio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) jussi, Liv. 3, 4: exercitus, id. 3, 30: res, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A 15, 39: gradus theatri, ib. 14, 20: dictio, *a speaking extempore,* Gell. 9, 15.

sŭbĭto, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* ut subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, Cic. Fontei. 15, 32: quod serena noct subito candens et plena luna defecisset id. Rep. 1, 15: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: subito opprimi, Liv. 41, 3: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71: subito dicere, *without preparation*, *extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div. 1, 33, 72.

sŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [subeo]. **II.** Adj. lit. *that has come on secretly* or *unobservedly:* hence, *sudden*, *unexpected:* res subita, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3. 8: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: subita belli ministeria, Liv. 4, 27: imbres, Lucr. 5, 217: vis, id. 1, 287: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: silentium, id. 12, 5, 3: miles, *hastily collected*, Tac. H. 4, 76: aqua mulsa subita ac recens, *opp.* inveterata, Plin. 22, 24, 51: imagines non subitae, *not newly sprung*, i. e. *old*, *ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: clivi, *sudden*, i. e. *steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258: percussor, Quint. 6, 2, 31: manus dux Trapezuntem subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47. **III.** Subst. sŭbĭtum, i, *n. a sudden* or *unexpected thing*, *a sudden occurrence*, etc.: Lesbonicum foras evocate: ita subitum 'st, propere eum conventum volo, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 51: subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: si tibi subiti nihil est, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45. *Plur.:* ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint. 10, 7, 30: etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. A. 15, 59. With *gen.:* ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43: ad subita belli, id. 6, 32. (ii) Adverbially: per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 505: in subitum, id. 7, 527: ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. *praef. med.*

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n. to lie under* or *near:* feles coeunt mare stante, femina subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3: campus aedificio subjacet, *lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3: fenestra subjacens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. **II.** Fig. *to be under*, *to be subject to*, *to belong to*, *be connected with*, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.:* viliores personae capitali supplicio subjaceant, Cod. Justin. 4, 40, 4.

subjacto, v. subjecto.

subjectē, *adv. humbly*, *submissively:* demississime atque subjectissime, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.

subjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subjicio] *a laying*, *putting*, or *placing under:* rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3. **2.** Esp. *a substituting*, *forging:* testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18. **II.** Fig. *an annexing*, *subjoining:* rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24. *Plur.:* Vitr. 9, 8 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in rhetor. *an answer subjoined* by an orator to a question asked by himself: Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: Quint. 9, 3, 98.

subjectīvē, *adv. subjectively:* Mart. Cap. 4, 120.

subjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjectus] *relating to the subject* of a proposition, *subjective:* pars, *i. e. the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*

subjecto (freq. subjacto, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), 1. *v. a.* [subjicio] *to lay*, *place*, or *put under*; *to throw out from below:* manus, Ov. M. 4, 359: acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2. 7, 94: saxa, Lucr. 6, 701: nigram alte arenam, Virg. G. 3, 241: grana e terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

subjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who substitutes*, *a forger:* testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectus, a, um, *Part.* [subjicio]. **II.** Adj.: *lying under* or *near*, *bordering upon*, *adjacent:* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: rivus castris Scipionis subjectus, ib. 3, 37: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38: Armenia subjecta suo regno, Auct. B. Alex. 35. **2.** *subjected*, *subject:* subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive*, Ov. A. A. 2, 411. (ii) Subst. subjectus, i, *m. an inferior*, *subject:* (villicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4: Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, Plin. 25, 2, 3. (β) In logic. and gramm. subjectum, i, *n.* (*sc.* verbum) *that which is spoken of*, *the subject* of a proposition: omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 105: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

subjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laying under* (rare): Plin. 26, 15, 90.

sub-jĭcĭo (subicio, subicis, subicit, *etc.*; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned sŭbĭcis, sŭbĭcĭt), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw*, *place*, or *bring under* or *near:* si parum habet lactis mater, ut subjiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 69: ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2: faces, id. Mil. 35, 98: brachia pallae, Ov. M. 3, 167: laxiorem sinum sinistro brachio, Quint. 11, 3, 146: ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62: quum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139: res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19: aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139: oves sub umbriferas rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56: aciem suam castris Scipionis, ib. 3, 37: se locis iniquis, ib. 3, 85. **2.** *to throw from under*, *throw up:* nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, id. B. G. 1, 26: terram ferro, *to plough up*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos, *throw up*, i. e. *mount*, Virg. Aen. 12, 288: pavidum regem in equum, Liv. 31, 37: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, *shoots up*, Virg. E. 10, 74. **3.** *to put in the place of*, *to substitute for:* copias integras vulneratis defessisque subjiciebat, Auct. B. Alex. 26. (ii) Esp. *to substitute* false for true; *to forge*, *counterfeit:* testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73: partum, Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1 *fin.:* aes pro auro in pignore dando, id. ib 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9. (β) *to suborn:* subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: testes frequenter subjici ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspicione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96. **II.** Fig. *to submit*, *subject:* ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjicienda sententia, *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, ib. 2, 15, 48: dico eum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, ib. 2, 2, 6: quaeritur quae res ei (nomini) subjicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4: mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92: aliud pro eo, quod neges, Quint. 6, 3, 74. **2.** Esp. *to place under*, *to make subject*, *to subject:* subjiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: exteras gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes. B. G. 7. 77: si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc 5, 1, 2: cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub praecone subjectus est, id. Quint. 15, 49: bona civium voci praeconis, id. Off 2, 23, 83: and *ellip.:* reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. Cal. 38: hiemi navigationem, *to subject*, *expose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: domum periculo, Quint. 7, 1, 53: scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquid calumniae, Liv. 38, 48. **3.** *to range under a general head*, *to subordinate*, *treat of under*; and pass. *to be ranged under* or *comprised in:* quatuor partes, quae subjiciuntur vocabulo recti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: species quae sunt generi subjectae, Quint. 3, 6. 57: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: fas, justum, subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26. **4.** *to place after*, *let follow*, *affix*, *append*, *subjoin*, etc.: post orationis figuras tertium quendam subjecit locum, id. 9, 1, 36: longis (literis) breves subjicere, id. 9, 4, 34: narrationem prooemio, id. 4, 2, 24: cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, *adds*, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subjicit, Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, id. Sull. 21, 60: non exspectare responsum et statim subjicere, Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20: vix pauca furenti subjicio, *reply*, Virg. Aen. 3, 314. **5.** *to bring to mind*, *prompt*, *suggest*, etc.: si meministi, id, quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 40: cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 25: subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53: quae dolor querentibus subjicit, Liv. 3. 48: nec tibi subjiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20.

sub-jŭgālis, e, *adj. accustomed to the yoke:* Prud. στεφ. 10, 333.

subjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [subjugo] *that brings under the yoke*, *a conqueror*, *subjugator:* malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16.

subjŭgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sub jugum] *pertaining to the yoke*, *attached to the yoke:* lora, Cato R. R. 63: Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*

subjŭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bring under the yoke:* decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129. **II.** *to subject*, *subjugate:* hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: aliquem poenae, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 43: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10 *med.*

subjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attached to the yoke*, *yoked:* molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194. **II.** Subst. subjugum, i, *n. an unknown animal:* Plin. 30, 15, 52.

subjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjungo] *relating to binding together*; in gramm.: subjunctivus modus, *the subjunctive mode*, Diom. p. 331 P.: conjunctiones, *e. g.* si, cum, antequam, *etc.*, Charis. p. 200 *sq.* P.

subjunctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a carriage drawn by animals:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 10.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [subjungo].

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke* or *harness to:* curru subjungere tigres, Virg. E. 5, 29: (juvencos) plostro, Col. 6, 2, 8: carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to join* or *add to*, *to annex*, *subjoin:* Aeneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed*, Virg. Aen. 10, 157. (ii) Fig.: tu face, utrumque uno subjungas nomen eorum, Lucr. 3, 422: omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. M. 5, 340: verbo idem verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 67. **2.** *to bring under*, *subdue*, *subjugate:* urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic Verr. 1, 21, 55: novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell. 2, 39 *fin.:* et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19. **3.** *to lay under* (rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr. 2, 862. **4.** *to put in the* *place of, to substitute*: exempta una litera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell. 1, 25.

sub-lābĭum, ii, *n. a plant, dog's-tongue*: App. Herb. 96

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall* or *sink under* or *down, to sink*: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71 *fin.*: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: poet.: sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, Virg. Aen. 12, 686. **2.** Esp. *to slip down, glide away*: lues udo sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus, ib. 7, 354. ‖. Fig.: retro sublapsa spes, ib. 2, 169: memoria senum, Sen. Oed. 817.

sub-labro, 1. *v. a.* [labrum] *to put into the mouth*: Nov. in Non. 170, 8.

sub-lacrĭmans, antis, *Part. weeping a little*: Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

sub-lāmĭna, ae, *f an under-plate*: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, *Part.* [sublabor].

sublātē, *adv. highly, loftily*: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15. ‖. Fig.: sublate ampleque dicere, *with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatius insolescentes, *more proudly*, Amm. 15, 12.

sublātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tollo] *a lifting up, raising, elevation*: a sublatione ad positionem, *an upward beat* in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48. ‖. Fig. *elevation, exaltation*: animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. **2.** Esp. *an abrogation, annulling*, judicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* [tollo]. ‖. Adj.: *elated, proud*: quo proelio sublati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac victoria, ib. 5, 38: rebus secundis, Virg. Aen. 10, 502: gloria, Tac. A. 13, 11: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.

sub-lăvo, 1. *v. a. to wash from beneath* (rare): os vulvae vino, Cels. 6, 18, 10: se, App. Herb. 79.

sublectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublego] *a gleaning, leasing*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

sublecto, 1. *v. a.* [lacio] *to wheedle, cajole*: os, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* [sublego].

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather* or *search for underneath, to gather up*: (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque posset coenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: bacca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1. **2.** Esp. *to catch up secretly* or *by stealth*: liberos, *to kidnap*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 44. Fig.: clam alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, id. Mil. 4, 2, 98: carmina, Virg. E. 9, 21. ‖. *to choose in the place of, to substitute*: collegae, qui una lecti: et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti · additi, allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23: familias in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 4, 15: senatum, Just. 3, 3.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. uncert.; acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 *sq.*, perh. from sublevo; hence, lit. *light*] *slight, trifling, trivial*: sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. in Pers. (3, 1, 20), *fides sublestior*, id est infirmior, Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 177, 11: fides, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13.

sublĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo] *a lightening, alleviation*: sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34.

sub-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support*: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: in ascensu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Liv. 5, 47: jubis equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: erigere se aut sublevare, ib. 6, 27: apes regem fessum humeris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 34: mentum sinistra, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9. ‖. Fig. *to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console; to lighten, alleviate, mitigate*: aratores, *opp.* evertere, Cic. Verr. 3, 92, 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: aliquem, *opp.* deridere, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: aliquem, *opp.* laedere, id. Caecin. 9, 23: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: oppidanos re frumentaria, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: provincias liberalitate, Suet. Tib. 48: res adversae sublevantur, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fortunam industria, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32: hominum pericula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: odia, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4.

sublĭca, ae, *f. a stake* or *pile*: Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Liv. 23, 37: esp. *the piles for a bridge*: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv. 1, 37.

sublĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sublica] *consisting of* or *resting upon piles*: sublicius pons, *the pile-bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33: Plin. 36, 15, 23.

sub-līdo, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to press out*: Prud. Apoth. 915.

sublĭgācŭlum, i, *n.* [subligo] *a waistband, apron, drawers*: Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129.

sublĭgar, aris, *n.* [id.] *i. q.* subligaculum, *an apron*, etc.: Juv. 6, 70: Plin. 12, 14, 32.

sublĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a binding* or *tying below*: uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie below, to bind on*: vites, Cato R. R. 33, 44: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197: ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg. Aen. 8, 459: clipeum sinistrae, ib. 11, 11: arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445: poet. transf.: quem (virum) balteus asper subligat, *girds*, id. 5, 579: subligata ludit, *tucked up*, Mart. 7, 67, 4.

sublīmātor, ōris, *m.* [sublimo] *an elevator, exalter*: Salv. Gub. D. 1, 8.

sublīmĕ, *adv. aloft, loftily, on high*: Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putrescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: volare, Lucr. 2, 206: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: elati, Liv. 21, 30: expulsa, Virg. G. 1, 320. *Comp.*: sublimius altum attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69. ‖. Fig. of style, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (rare): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublīmis, e (*fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* sublima, Att. and Sall. in Non. 489, 8 *sq.*: Lucr. 1, 341), *adj.* [perhaps a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo: sublimem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest. *s. v.*] *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated*: rapite sublimem foras, *borne aloft*, Pl. Mil. 5, 1: campi armis sublimibus ardent, *borne aloft*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 602: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg. G. 1, 404: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high, through the air*, id. Aen. 1, 415: Liv. 1, 16: hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Virg. G. 1, 242: cacumen montis, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, ib. 14, 752: columna, ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: arcus (iridis), Plin. 2, 59, 60: portae, Virg. Aen. 12, 133: nemus, Lucan. 3, 86: os, *directed upwards*, Ov. M. 1, 85: flagellum, *uplifted*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 11. *Comp.*: quanto sublimior Atlas omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24. *Sup.*: triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33. **2.** Subst. sublime, is, *n. height; the air*: piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27: per sublime volantes grues, Plin. 18, 35, 87: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105. *Plur.*: antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque coeli, Lucr. 1, 341. ‖. Fig. *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished*: antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9: mens, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor. A. P. 165. *Subst.*: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15. *Comp*: qua claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5: Juv. 8, 232 *Sup.*: sancimus supponi duos sublimissimos judices, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 39. **2.** Esp. of style, *lofty, elevated, sublime*: sublimia carmina, Juv 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (*opp.* causae submissae), id. 11, 3, 153. *Comp.*: sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, id. 10, 1, 68: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, *Saxa atque solitudines voci respondent*, id. 8, 3, 75. (ii) Transf. of persons: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis] *height, loftiness*: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24. *Plur.*: lunae, id. 2, 16, 13. ‖. Fig.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, id. 7, 25, 26: in pictura, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67. **2.** Esp. of style, *loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: narrandi, Plin. Ep. 1, 16: Platonica illa sublimitas, ib. 1, 10.

sublīmĭter, *adv. loftily, on high*: stare, *upright*, Cato R. R. 70, 2: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1.

sublīmĭtus, *adv.* [sublimis] *high up*: pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.

sublīmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lift up on high, to raise, elevate*: se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340. *Reflect.*: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138. ‖. Fig.: sublimavit dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Originum libro secundo: *in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit*, Fest. *s. v.*: Pallas praetoriis ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4.

sublīmus, a, um, v. sublimis.

sublingĭo, ōnis, *m.* [lingo] *a lick-dish, under-scullion*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinĭo, v. sublino.

sub-līno, lēvi, lĭtum (*Part. perf* sublinītum, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 75), 3. *v. a. to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with*: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27 argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23. ‖. Transf. *to put underneath, underlay*: maceriam calce, Cato R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, Plin. 37, 7, 31. **2.** Fig.: sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, bamboozle*: pulcre os sublevit patri, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 19: id. Mil. 2, 1, 32.

sublĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sublino].

sub-līvĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat blue, bluish* (rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

sub-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *towards daybreak*: Plin. 11, 12, 12.

sublūcāre arbores est ramos earum supputare et veluti subtus lucem mittere, Fest. *s. v.*

sub-lūcĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine a little, to glimmer*: aries sublucet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula sublucent, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis) subluceant, Plin. 14, 20, 25: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Virg. G. 4, 275.

sub-lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat light, lightish*: lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-lūgĕo, 2. *v. n. to lament a little*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 643.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *bathe underneath*: aliquid aqua calida, Cels. 4, 15: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1. ‖. Transf. of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: hunc montem flumen subluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [cf. illustris] *having a faint light, glimmering*: nox, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 31: Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Virg. Aen. 9, 373. ‖. Fig. eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24

sub-lūtĕus, a, um, *adj. yellowish:* color, App. Flor. p. 348.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* [subluo].

sublŭvĭes, em, e, *f.* [subluo; lit. *that which is washed off*] *filth, dirt:* via subluvie coenosa lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221: limosa, Amm. 15, 4. ‖. Esp. *a disease in the feet of sheep:* Col. 7, 5, 11: Plin. 30, 9, 23. Called also, subluvium, ii, *n.:* Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

sub-maestus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat sorrowful:* Amm. 30, 1.

sub-mānans (summ.), antis, *Part. flowing beneath:* aqua sub terra, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

sub-mēio (summ.), 3. *v. a. to make water under:* se, Marc. Empir. 8, 5 *med.*

submēiŭlus (summ.), i, *m.* [submeio] *one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed:* Marc. Empir. 26.

sub-mergo (summ.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, submerge:* submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera submersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: navis submersa, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum submersum in unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit submergere ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 40: aliquot procellis submersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8: submersas obrue puppes, Virg. Aen. 1, 69. ‖. Fig.: virtus submersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam submergere lectionem, *to suppress,* Arn. 3, 104.

submersĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submergo] *a sinking, submersion:* Arn. 5, 182: Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

submersus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submergo].

submersus (summ.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a plunging under water, sinking:* Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

sub-mĕrus (summ.), a, um, *adj. pretty pure:* vinum, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

submĭnĭa (summ.), ae, *f.* [minium] *a kind of garment for women:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

submĭnistrātĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro] *a giving, furnishing, supplying:* Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

submĭnistrātor (summ.) ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who aids* or *assists;* fig. *an abettor, promoter:* subministrator libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114 *fin.*

submĭnistrātus (summ.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a furnishing, supplying:* exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*

sub-ministro (summ.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply:* pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Coel. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, ib. 4, 20: puteus, qui ccc. pondo argenti Hannibali subministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. ‖. Fig.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta subministravit, id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.:* tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus subministrat, Just. 6, 7.

submissē, *adv.* of speech, *softly, calmly, not loud* or *harshly:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215. *Comp.:* id. Or. 8, 26. **2.** Of character, *calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* alicui submisse supplicare, id. Planc. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9: agere (*opp.* minanter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582. *Comp.:* submissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

submissim (summ.), *adv. in a low voice, gently, softly* (rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere, Gell. 17, 8.

submissĭo (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submitto] *a letting down, lowering, sinking:* ex contentione vocis et submissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: nec elatio nec submissio, *i. e. depression,* id. Top. 18, 71.

submissus (summ. a, um, *Part.* [submitto]. ‖. Adj. *let down, lowered, low:* scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower,* Liv. 44, 9: capillo submissiore, *hanging lower down,* Suet. Tib. 68. (ii) Fig. of character or disposition, *low, mean, grovelling, abject:* videndum est, ne quid humile, submissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30. In a good sense, *humble, submissive:* civitates calamitate submissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31: preces, Lucan. 8, 594: tristem viro submissus honorem largitur vitae, *yielding, overcome,* Stat. Th. 1, 662. **2.** Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen. *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement:* et contenta voce atrociter dicere et submissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: Ov. M. 7, 90: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: Caes. B. C. 3, 19: (sermo) miscens elata submissis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27. *Comp.:* lenior atque submissior oratio, id. 11, 1, 64. Transf. of an orator: Cic. Or. 26, 90. The *Sup.* seems not to occur.

submissus (summ.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending to* or *in, introduction:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

sub-mitto (summ.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go* or *put under; to lift up; to cause to spring up: to produce:* singuli agni binis nutricibus submittuntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris, *to put under* (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1: submittit tellus flores, *puts forth,* Lucr. 1, 8: pabula tellus pascendis submittit equis, Lucan. 4, 411: submittit humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9: non monstrum submisere Colchi majus, *did not produce* (alluding to the dragon that guarded the golden fleece), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63: submissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, *upraised,* Sil. 12, 640: Sen. Oed. 226: submissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673. **2.** Esp. of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill* or *cut off:* arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: Virg. E. 1, 46: materiam vitis constituendae causa, Col. Arb. 5, 1: prata, *to let grow for hay,* Cato R. R. 8, 1. **3.** *to let down, lower, sink, drop:* se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua submisit, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herba, Ov. M. 3, 23: verticem, ib. 8, 638: genu, ib. 4, 340: poplitem in terra, ib. 7, 191: aures (*opp.* surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Cal. 36: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31: capillum, *to let grow,* Plin. Ep. 7, 27: crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31. *Reflect.:* Tiberis aestate submittitur, *sinks, falls,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (ii) Fig.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, *to lower themselves, condescend,* Cic. Am. 20, 72: submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium, multum submittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, *to moderate his efforts, restrain himself,* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: orationem tam submittere quam attollere decet, *to sink,* i. e. *speak in a plain style,* Plin. Ep. 3, 13: quando attollenda vel submittenda sit vox, Quint. 1, 8, 1: ad calamitates animos, *to submit, bow,* Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 3: animos amori, Virg. Aen. 4, 414: se culpae, *to commit,* Ov. H. 4, 151: furorem, *to put down, quell,* Virg. Aen. 12, 832. ‖. *to send* or *despatch secretly:* submittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: subsidium alicui, ib. 3, 6: auxilium laborantibus, ib. 7, 85: submittebat iste Timarchidem, qui moneret eos, *secretly despatched,* Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69: iste ad pupillae matrem submittebat, ib. 1, 41. **2.** *to send in place of; to transfer,* and gen. *to supply:* huic vos non submittetis? *send a successor,* id. Prov Cons. 4, 8: sibi destinatum in animo esse, imperium alicui submittere, *to transfer,* Liv. 6, 6: vinea submittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.

submŏlestē (summ.), *adv. with some vexation:* aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

sub-mŏlestus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious:* illud est mihi submolestum, Cic. Att. 16, 4.

sub-mŏnĕo (summ.), ŭi, 2. *v. n. to remind privily, give a hint* (rare). submonuit me Parmeno, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo submonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

sub-monstro (summ.), 1. *v. a. to show privately:* Arn. 3, 143.

sub-mōrōsus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat peevish* or *morose:* me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

submōtor (summ.), ōris, *m.* [submoveo] *one who puts aside* or *clears:* submotor aditus, praeco, accensus, *i. e. the lictor,* Liv. 45, 29.

submōtus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submoveo].

sub-mŏvĕo (summ.), mōvi, mōtum (syncop. form of the *past perf. subj.* summosses, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48), 2. *v. a. to move* or *drive off* or *away; to remove:* hostes a porta, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: hostes ex muro ac turribus, id. B. C. 2, 11: hostium lembos statione, Liv. 45, 10: aliquem urbe atque Italia, Suet. Aug 45: recusantes advocatos, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: submota contione, id. Flacc. 7, 15: submoto populo, Liv. 26, 38: maris litora, *to extend* (by moles), Hor. Od. 2, 18, 21: informes hiemes, ib. 2, 10, 17 Of things: ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italia submovent, *separate,* Plin. 3, 19, 23: silva Phoebeos submovet ictus, *wards off,* Ov. M. 5, 389. **2.** Esp. of a lictor, *to clear away, to make room* i lictor, submove turbam, Liv. 3, 48 id. 2, 56. *Pass. impers.:* cui submovetur, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.:* sederunt in tribunali, lictor apparuit, submoto incesserunt, *after room had been made,* Liv 28, 27. (ii) Fig.: non gazae neque consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9. **3.** *to clear off, sell off* stock: oves, Col. 7, 3, 14: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3. ‖. Fig. *to put* or *keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove:* aliquem administratione rei publicae, Suet. Caes. 16: reges a bello, Liv. 45, 23: sermonem a prooemio, Quint. 4, 1, 63: magnitudine poenae maleficio submoveri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: quam (Academiam) submovere non audeo, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: submovendum est utrumque ambitionis genus, Quint. 12, 7, 6.

sub-murmŭro, avi, 1. *v. a. to murmur in secret:* Aug. Conf. 6, 9.

submūto (summ.), 1. *v. a. to change, interchange, substitute:* hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, quia quasi submutantur verba pro verbis, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur, Cic. Or. 27, 93.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3. *v. n. dep. to grow up under, out of,* or *after; to succeed:* num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascente alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234: poma, id. 12, 3 7: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27: ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5 *med.:* aqua, id. Ira 2, 10 *fin.:* ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-năto, 1. *v. n. to swim beneath:* pars subnatat unda membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482: App. M. 4, p. 157.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* [subnascor]

sub-necto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a. to bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath*: velum antennis, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Virg. Aen. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circlos cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. Aen. 4, 139: specieque comam subnexus utraque, *wreathed, garlanded*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113. **II.** Fig. *to add, subjoin*: ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4: dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Just. 14, 1 *fin.*

sub-nĕgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to half deny* or *refuse*: aliquid alicui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

subnervo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [nervus, lit. *to cut the sinew beneath*] *to hamstring, hough*: taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *med.* **II.** Fig.: calumnias, *to invalidate, refute*, App. Apol. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* [subnecto].

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. somewhat black, blackish*: ventriosus, subniger, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nīsus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (subnisus), a, um, *Part. supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon*: (duos circulos) coeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported*, i. e. *defended by*, Virg. Aen. 3, 402: Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem subnixus, *bound under his chin*, ib. 4, 217: subnixis alis me inferam, *with my arms a-kimbo* Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 6. **II.** Fig. *relying* or *depending upon*: with *abl.*: victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: quum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, ib. 1, 11. With *ex*: Latini subnixo animo ex victoria inerti, consilium ineunt, Coel. (or Quadrig.) in Non. 405, 29. With *dat.*: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42.

subnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subnoto] *a signing underneath, subscription*: Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 6.

sub-nŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *write underneath*: in inferiori linea particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet. Cal. 41: libellos, *to make remarks at the bottom*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. **II.** *to note secretly, to mark, observe*: et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

subnŭba, ae, *f.* [nubo] *a rival*: lecti nostri subnuba, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat cloudy, rather gloomy*: nox, Caes. B. C. 3, 54: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sŭbo, 1. *v. n. to be in heat, to brim* (coitum appetere): Lucr. 4, 1195: Hor. Epod. 12, 11: Plin. 10, 63, 83.

sŭb-obscēnus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscene*: ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sŭbobscūrē, *adv. somewhat obscurely*: dixit, Gell. 10, 1.

sŭb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscure*: Fig. of style: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: id. Or. 3, 11.

sŭb-ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj. that is beneath the eye*: venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

sŭb-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat vexatious* or *odious*: Cic. Att. 1, 5.

sŭb-offendo, 3. *v. n. to give some offence*: apud aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

sŭb-ŏlet, 2. *v. n. impers.* prop. *it emits a smell*; hence, Fig. with *dat.* of pers. or *absol. it causes any one to smell, scent, perceive*; *I* (*thou*, etc.) *perceive*, etc.: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 7: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10: propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 14: scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, ib. 3, 2, 72.

sŭbŏles (sŏbŏles), is *f.* [root OL, *grow*: v. adolesco] lit. *that which grows from below*; *a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray*: suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut adolescentes quoque et adultae et indoles dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* Of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2: caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10: Plin. 17, 10, 12. Of the hair: Varr. in Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 118. **II.** Transf. of men and other animals, *offspring, issue, stock, race*: censores populi aevitates, soboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: (rex Superum) subolem priori dissimilem populo promittit origine mira, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. E. 4, 49: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset ante fugam soboles, Virg. Aen. 4, 328: diva (Lucina) producas subolem, Hor. Carm. S. 17: Romae suboles, *the race of Rome*, id. Od. 4, 3, 14. Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, ib. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sŭb-ŏlesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow up* (rare): juventus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11.

sŭb-olfăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to smell out*: subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45.

sŭb-ŏrĭor, 4. *v. n. dep. to spring up, arise, proceed* (rare): Lucr. 1, 1035: metallorum opulentia tot seculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 35.

sŭbornātor, ōris, *m.* [suborno] *an abettor, suborner*: subornatores ac delatores, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorii, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sŭb-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn*: aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *med.*: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10. **2.** Fig.: qui se ipse novit, intelliget, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24. **II.** *to instigate secretly, suborn*: fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, id. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, Liv. 42, 15: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34.

sŭbortus, ūs, *m.* [suborior] *a rising* or *springing up*: Lucr. 5, 304.

sŭb-ostendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to point out secretly, show indirectly*: aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.*

sŭbostensus, a, um, *Part.* [subostendo].

subp., v. supp.

sub-rādĭo (surr.), 1. *v. a. to cause to beam forth, to indicate*: resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sub-rādo (surr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape below*: ficos, Cato R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4. **II.** Transf. of rivers, *to flow close by* or *past*: barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2.

sub-rancĭdus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat rank, slightly tainted*: caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

subrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [subrado].

sub-raucus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat hoarse*: vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.

subrectĭo (surr.), ōnis, *f.* [surgo] *a raising up, erection*: phallorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184. **II.** *a rising again, resurrection*: Christi, Arat. 1, 314.

subrectĭto (surr.), avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to rise up, arise*: e convivio, Cato in Gell. 10, 13.

subrectus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [surgo].

sub-rectus (surr.), a, um, *adj. rather straight, nearly straight*: locus, Auct. Rei agr. p. 240; Goes.

sub-rĕfectus (surr.), a, um, *Part. somewhat restored*: Vell. 2, 123.

sub-rēgŭlus (surr.), i, *m. a petty prince*: Amm. 17, 12 *fin.*

sub-rĕmănĕo (surr.), 2. *v. n. to remain behind*: Tert. Anim. 18 *med.*

sub-rēmĭgo (surr.), 1. *v. n. to row underneath, to row along* (rare): laeva tacitis subremigat undis, Virg. Aen. 10, 227: brachiis subremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47. **II.** Fig.: subremigante seu potius velificante nequitia, Calpurn. Fl. Decl. 20.

sub-rēnālis (surr.), e, *adj. that is under the kidneys*: Veg. Vet. 1, 8.

sub-rēpo (surr.), psi, ptum (syncop. *perf.* surrepsti, Cat. 77, 3), 3. *v. n.* and *a. to creep under, to creep* or *steal along, to come on unawares* or *by degrees*, etc.: sub tabulas, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: moenia urbis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: subrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70. Poet. of inanimate subjects: mediis subrepit vinea muris, *advances*, Lucan. 2, 506: subrepit crinibus humor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, insita praecoquibus subrepere persica prunis, *to grow out*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 43. **II.** Fig.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: quies furtim subrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: subrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: subrepet iners aetas, Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuatio subrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136. *Pass. impers.*: ita subrepetur animo judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 20.

subreptīcius (surr.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *stolen, surreptitious*: filius, Pl. Men. prol. 60: puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2. **II.** Fig. *concealed, clandestine*: amor, id. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

subreptĭo (surr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a stealing, purloining*: subreptionem factitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245: per subreptionem elicere, *i. e. by deception*, Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 2.

subreptītĭus (surr.), a, um, v. subrepticius.

sub-reptīvus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *false, fraudulent*: defensio, Cod. Theod. 12, 16, 1.

subreptus (surr.), a, um: **1** *Part.* [surrepo]. **2.** *Part.* [surripio].

sub-rīdĕo (surr.), si, 2. *v. n. to smile* (rare): subridet Saturius veterator, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: subridens Mezentius, Virg. Aen. 10, 742.

sub-rīdĭcŭlē (surr.), *adv. somewhat laughably, rather humorously*: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

sub-rĭgo, v. surgo.

sub-rĭgŭus (surr.), a, um, *adj watered*: ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

sub-ringor (surr.), 3. *v. n. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*: Cic. Att. 4, 5.

sub-rĭpĭo, v. surripio.

sub-rŏgo (surr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a to cause to be chosen in place of another to substitute*: quum iidem essent (decemviri) nec alios subrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. 2, 7: consules, id. 23, 14: magistratibus non subrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2. **II.** Lex subrogatur, id est adjicitur aliquid primae legi, Ulp. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), orum, *m. plu.* [rostrum] *loungers near the* rostra, *idlers*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

sub-rŏtātus (surr.), a, um, *Part. mounted on wheels*: aries, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*

sub-rŏtundus (surr.), a, um, *adj somewhat round*: Cels. 5, 28, 14.

sub-rŭbĕo (surr.), 2. *v. n. to be reddish*: uva purpureo mero, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: grossi, Pall. Mart. 10, 31.

sub-rŭber (surr.), a, um, *adj somewhat red, reddish*: caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

sub-rŭbĕus (surr.), a, um *adj. reddish*: color ostri, Non. 549, 9.

sub-rŭbĭcundus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat ruddy, reddish:* vultus, Sen. Ira 3, 4: ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4: cauliculi, Plin. 25, 13, 106

sub-rūfus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat reddish:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: subrufus aliquantum, *red-haired,* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115.

sub-rūmo (surr.), 1. *v. a.* [rumis] *to put to the dug, to let suck:* fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3.

sub-rumpo (surr.), 3. *v. a. to break off below:* Fig. *to destroy;* Arn. 2, 82.

sub-rūmus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [rumis] *that still takes the dug, sucking:* agni, Varr. 2, 1, 20.

sub-runcīvus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [runco] *that is grubbed up:* limites, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

sub-rŭo (surr.), ŭi, ŭtum, 3. *v. a. to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish,* etc.: arbores, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: ubi ingentes speluncas subruit aetas, Lucr. 6, 545: murum subruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multis simul locis aut subruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. 32, 17: moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28: arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, Prop. 3, 9, 55. **II.** Fig. *to undermine, subvert, corrupt:* omnis subruitur natura, Lucr. 4, 867: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23: animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101: aemulos reges muneribus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.

subrustĭcē (surr.), *adv. somewhat clownishly:* Gell. *epilog.*

sub-rustĭcus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat clownish* or *rustic:* sonare subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: pudor quidam paene subrusticus, id. Fam. 5, 12.

sub-rŭtĭlo (surr.), 1. *v. n. to glow slightly, to glimmer forth:* jaspis subrutilans, Hier. in Jesai. 15, 54, 12: subrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 25.

sub-rŭtĭlus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat reddish* or *ruddy:* color, Plin. 10, 3, 3: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54.

subrŭtus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [subruo].

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat salt, brackish:* aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103.

subsanno, *v. a.* [sanna] *to insult by derisive gestures, to mock:* ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.*

sub-scalpo, 3. *v. a. to scratch underneath:* Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

sub-scrībendārĭus, ii, *m.* [scribo] *an under-secretary:* Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 1.

sub-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write underneath:* statuis inauratis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: *utinam viveres,* Suet. Caes. 80: si quaeret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28: ea ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5. **2.** Esp. in law, *to sign* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation either as principal or associate; hence in gen. *to charge, accuse, prosecute:* in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, *quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret,* Cic. Clu. 47, 131: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69 *fin.:* accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3: cras subscribam homini dicam, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 5: in crimen, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 3: in crimine, Scaev. ib. 48, 10, 24. **3.** Of the censor, *to set down* the reason of his censure: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, quum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: sic primum illud statuamus, utrum quia censores subscripserint, ita sit: an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, ib. 44, 123: Quint. 5, 13, 33. **4.** In gen. *to sign, subscribe:* omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationes, Callistr. Scaev. ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.:* quum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10: ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et negligens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis *Vale* tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13. (ii) Transf.: (*α*) *to assent to, agree to:* Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22. (*β*) *to grant, allow:* Tert. Virg. vel. 10. **II.** *to write* or *note down* (rare): numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27.

subscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo] *any thing written underneath:* Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **2.** Esp. in law, *a subscription* or *joint-subscription* to an accusation: si cui crimen objiciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 7: subscriptionem sibi postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: Sen. Ben. 3, 26 *fin.* **3.** Of the censor, *a noting down* of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: censorum, ib. 42, 118. **4.** In gen. *a signing, signature:* si testator specialiter subscriptione sua declaraverit, Callistr. Dig. 48, 10, 15: quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, Ulp. ib. 1, 4, 1: quum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod literas publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, Suet. Tib. 32. **II.** *a list, register:* jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 113.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a signer* or *joint-signer* of an accusation: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: id. Q. Fr. 3, 4. **II.** *one who subscribes* or *assents to, an approver:* sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19, 8: subscriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [subscribo].

subscus, ūdis (*plur.* subscudines, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 27), *f.* [cudo] *the tongue* or *tenon of a dove-tail:* Fest. *s. v.:* Vitr. 4, 7.

subsĕcīvus (subsĭcīvus, and transp. subcisivus or succisivus), a, um, *adj.* [seco] in surveying, *that is cut off and left remaining;* Subst. *a remainder* or *small patch of land,* etc.: subseciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, Suet. Dom. 9: mensores nonnunquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. **II.** Transf. in gen. *over-, odd, extra:* subseciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time,* Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: aliquid subsecivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: haec temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: operae, *overwork, extra-work,* Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subseciva, ordinaria est, *a thing to be attended to at odd times,* Sen. Ep. 53 *med.:* una tantum subseciva solicitudo nobis relicta est, *remaining,* App. M. 3, p. 132.

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare:* stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: herbam, ib. 1, 49, 1: radices, Col. 2, 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: ungues ferro, id. F. 6, 230.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* [subseco].

sub-sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj. that comes afterwards, additional:* tempora, *spare time,* Gell. *epilog.*

subsellĭum, ii, *n.* [sella] *a low bench:* quod non plane erat sella, subsellium, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36. **2.** in gen. *a bench, seat:* ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia eant per totam caveam, Pl. Am. prol 65: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subselliis occupetur, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia senatus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18: Suet. Claud. 23: sedere in accusatorum subselliis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subselliis sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 132. **II.** Esp. *a judge's seat, the bench:* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. Clu. 34, 93. **2.** Meton. *a court, tribunal:* age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: versatus in utrisque subselliis, *i. e. as judge and advocate,* id. Fam. 13, 10.

subsentātor, ōris, *m.* [sentio; cf. assentator] *a flatterer, fawner:* Plaut. Fr. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13.

sub-sentĭo, si, 4. *v. a. to perceive secretly, to smell out:* etsi subsensi id quoque, illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsĕquens, ntis, *Part.* [subsequor] **II.** Adj. *following, next* (of time): subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4: subsequenti anno, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

subsĕquenter, *adv. in succession, one after another:* Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23.

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue:* subsequor te, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 1: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: signa, id. B. G. 4, 26: ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131. *Absol.:* Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Liv. 27, 31: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36. **II.** Fig. *to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84: mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem literarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, id. Part. or. 7, 25.

sub-sērĭcus, a, um, *adj. half-silken* vestis, Lampr. Elag. 26.

sub-sĕro, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant after:* Col. 4, 15, 1.

sub-sĕro, no *perf.*, sertum, 3. *v. a to put* or *insert under:* subsertis manibus, App. M. 7, p. 200. **II.** Fig. res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to subjoin,* Amm. 16, 7.

subsertus, a, um, *Part.* [2. subsero]

sub-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to be subject to, to serve:* istaec, quae viros subservire sibi postulant, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 16. **II.** Fig. *to comply with, humour:* orationi, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 20.

subsessa, ae, *f.* [subsido] *an ambush, ambuscade:* subsessas occultius collocare, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *med.*

subsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a waylayer lier-in-wait:* subsessores vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 268: subsessores cum venabulis Petr. 40, 1. **II.** Fig.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

subsĭcīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [subsido] *a sinking down;* Meton. *a settling, sediment:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

subsīdĕo, v. subsido.

subsĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [subsidium] *pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary* (for subsidiarius): acies, Amm. 14, 6 *med.*

subsĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Milit. *t. t. pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary:* cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83 Liv. 9, 27: Tac. A. 1, 63: naves, Auct B. Alex. 14. **2.** Subst. subsidiārii, orum, *m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve:* Liv. 5, 38. **II.** Transf. in gen. *serving for support, subsidiary* palmes, Col. 4, 24, 13: actio Ulp. Dig. 17, 8, 1.

subsĭdĭor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be in reserve:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 13

subsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [subsido] milit. *t. t.* orig. *the reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extrema acie labentique aciei succurrebant, Fest. *s. v.:* triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo subsidium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidiis illata, id. 6, 13. **2.** In gen. *a body of reserve:* rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: subsidia (laborantibus) submittere, ib. 4, 26: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59. (ii) abstractedly, *military support, relief, aid:* quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, ib. 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: integros subsidio adducit, id. B. G. 7, 87: subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5. **||.** Transf. in gen. *support, assistance, help, protection,* etc.: abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (*sc.* juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: ut illud subsidium (*sc.* bibliothecam) senectuti parem, id. Att. 1, 10: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63. *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, *resources,* Caes. B. G. 4, 31: mare circa Capreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum (subsīdent, Lucan. 1, 646: Amm. 28, 4, 22), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to sit* or *crouch down; to squat; to settle down:* subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2: partem militum subsidere in subsidiis jussit, id. 1, 14: poplite subsidens, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: alii elephanti clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5: subsedit in illa ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297. (ii) Of things, *to sink, settle, subside:* neque poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 494: valles, Ov. M. 1, 43: limus mundi ut faex, Lucr. 4, 498: in urina quod subsidit, Plin. 28, 6, 19: aqua, *settles, becomes clear,* Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, *fall, subside,* Ov. M. 1, 343: undae, Virg. Aen. 5, 820. Transf.: venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13: Ov. Tr. 2, 151. Poet.: extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acestes, *remains at the bottom,* Virg. Aen. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore subsidit digitis ceditque, *sinks under the pressure of the fingers,* Ov. M. 10, 284: multae per mare pessum subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, *are sunk,* Lucr. 6, 590: terraene dehiscent subsidentque urbes, Lucan. 1, 646. **2.** Esp. *to settle down* in a place; *to remain, abide, stay:* si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsidit pars aliqua, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedi in ipsa via, Cic. Att. 5, 16: in Sicilia, id. Fam. 6, 8: multitudo quae in castris subsederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: quosdam ex Vitelliis subsedisse Nuceriae, Suet. Vit. 1: in oppido Reatino, id. Vesp. 1: Virg. Aen. 12, 836. (ii) Of things: in Nilo navicula subsedit, *ran aground,* Liv. Epit. 112. **3.** *to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret: nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit, ib. § 49. **4.** Of female animals, *to admit the male* (poet. and rare): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1194: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31. **||.** Fig. *to subside, decrease, abate:* in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsidunt, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.:* formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt, ib. 13. **B.** Act. *to lie in wait for, to waylay:* devictam Asiam (*i. e.* Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg. Aen. 11, 268: leonem, Sil. 13, 221: copiosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8: regnum, Lucan. 5, 226 dub. (*al.* regno).

subsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [subsido] *sinking down, settling:* Grat. Cyneg. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [signum] *that is under the standard:* milites, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve* (v. Smith's Ant. 502), Tac. H. 1, 70: ib. 4, 33: Amm. 29, 5.

subsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsigno] *a subscribing, a signature:* veteres subsignationis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39. **||.** Fig. *an assurance:* Tert. Poen. 2 *med.*

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe:* traditas notas subsignabimus Catonis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61: subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39. **||.** Transf. *to set down, register:* subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80. **2.** *to pledge* by signing: res pro cautela litis, Cod. Justin. 5, 37, 28 *med.* (ii) Fig. *to pledge, engage:* aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3.

sub-sĭlĭo, lŭi, or lĭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring upwards, leap up:* decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 50: semper damnosi subsiluere canes, Prop. 4, 8, 46: Pegasus adusque coelum subsilit ac resultat, App. M. 8, p. 208: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191. **||.** Fig.: subsiliisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13.

sub-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat like* (rare): Μελίκηρα melli albo subsimilis, Cels 5, 26, 20: subsimile aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 35, 3, 1 *med.*

sub-sīmus, a, um, *adj. somewhat snub-nosed:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

subsĭpĕre quod non plane sapit, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt:* reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45: circa ima, Quint. prooem. § 20: quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere coeperunt, *to keep their ground,* Caes. B. G. 1, 15: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: in aliquo flexu viae occultus subsistebat, *stationed himself in ambush,* Liv. 22, 12. (ii) Of things: substitit unda, Virg. Aen. 8, 87: amnis, Plin. Pan. 30: lacrimae, *have ceased to flow,* Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47: subsistit radius cubiti, *remains in its place,* Cels. 8, 16. **2.** Esp. *to stay, tarry, abide:* locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: erimus ibi dedicationis die: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57. **3.** *to stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes subsistere, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 78: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7: clipeo juvenis, Virg. Aen. 9, 806. (ii) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, *held out,* Caes. B. G. 5, 10. **||.** Fig. *to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20: subsistit omnis sententia, id. 8, 5, 27: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, *still remain only in,* Plin. 33, 1, 7. **2.** Esp. *to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94. **3.** *to hesitate, doubt:* servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 33. **4.** *to withstand, be adequate to, sustain:* non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: tantis periclis, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 368: liti, Cels. Dig. 21, 2, 62. **5.** *to stand by, support:* meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257. **6.** *to stand* or *hold good, be valid:* non eo minus sententia adversus te lata juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14

B. Act. *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31: feras, id. 1, 4.

sub-sĭtus, a, um, *adj. lying* or *situated below:* App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-sōlānus, a, um, *adj. lying beneath the sun, eastern:* montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2. **2.** Subst. subsolanus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *the east wind:* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Plin. 2, 47, 46. *Plur.:* salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2. 1.

sub-sŏno, 1. *v. a. to express secretly, to hint:* Sisenn. in Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* In law, *to substitute a judge in place of one rejected:* judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30.

subsortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior] *a substituting by lot,* of other judges for those rejected: Cic. Verr. 1, 61, 157: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

sub-spargo, 3. *v. n. to scatter under:* Tert. Res. Carn. 63 *fin.*

substantĭa, ae, *f.* [substo] *that of which a thing consists, the being, essence material, substance:* hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6 prooem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: earum rerum pretium non in substantia, sed in arte positum est, *in the material,* Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 14: sine substantia facultatum, *without fortune,* Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnes paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19. (Hence It. *sostanza.*)

substantĭālis, e, *adj.* [substantia] *pertaining to the essence* or *substance essential, substantial:* differentia, Tert Res. Carn. 45 *fin.* **||.** Transf. *substantial, substantive:* potestates, *spirits* Amm. 21, 1.

substantĭālĭter, *adv. essentially, substantially:* Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4.

substantĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [substantia] *a little substance, a small property:* paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26.

substantīvālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus] *substantive, substantial:* forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [substantia] *self-existent, substantive:* res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26. **||.** In gramm. substantivum verbum, *the substantive verb,* i. e. sum: Prisc. p. 812 *fin.* P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew, scatter, spread,* or *lay under:* segetem ovibus, Cato R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to lay as a ground-colour,* Plin. 26, 10, 66: se (mulier), *to prostitute herself,* Cat. 64, 404: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *lying under,* Liv. 22, 51: pelage late substrata, *spread out beneath,* Lucr. 6, 620: pullos, *i. e. to provide a nest for them,* Plin. 10. 33, 49. *Absol.:* male substernere pecori, id. 18, 23, 52. *Pass.*

impers.: pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato R. R. 37, 2. **2.** Transf. *to bestrew, spread over, cover*: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: lectum stragula veste, App. M. 10, p. 248. **II.** Fig. *to spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, *etc.*; *to give up, prostitute*: omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Tim. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [stillo] *slightly dropping, dribbling*: lotium, *i. e. strangury*, Cato R. R. 156, 6. **II.** Subst. substillum, i, *n. a slight dropping, a sprinkling*: substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, Fest. *s. v.*: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* (rare): lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Auct. B. Afr. 59. **2.** Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: aliquem arbitrio, Cels. Dig. 38, 1, 30.

II. *to put instead* or *in the place of, to substitute*: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4: nunc pro te Verrem substituisti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: aliam tabulam pro ea, Plin. 35, 10, 36: philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratione, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7: consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58: equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3: fortunam culpae, Quint. 7, 4, 15: defuncto altero e consulibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9. **2.** Esp. in law, substituere heredem (alicui), *to make next* or *second heir*: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Modest. Dig. 28, 6, 1 *sq.*: heredes invicem, Suet. Tib 76: Quint. 7, 6, 9.

substĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substituo] *a putting in the place of another, substitution*: Arn. 3, p. 104. **II.** Esp. in law, *a making second heir*: Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 *sq.*

substĭtūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *conditional*: propositio, App. Dogm Plat. 3,

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [substituo].

sub-sto, 1. *v. n. to stand* or *be under* or *among, to be present* (rare): nullo dolore substante, Col. 2, 7 *med.* **II.** *to stand firm, hold out*: metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11.

sub-stŏmăchans, antis, *Part. somewhat angry* or *vexed*: taedio, Aug. Conf. 3 *fin.*

substrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [substerno] *what is strewn under, litter*: molle, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *litter*: Cato R. R. 161, 2 (*al.* sub stramentis).

substrātus, a, um, *Part.* [substerno].

substrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a spreading* or *laying under*; only in *abl. sing.*: Plin. 18, 30, 72.

sub-strĕpens, entis, *Part. just sounding, gasping*: verba, App. M. 5, p. 166.

substrictus, a, um, *Part.* [substringo]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn together, contracted*; hence, *small, narrow, tight*: ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13: tunica, Gell. 7, 12. *Comp.*: venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

sub-strīdens, entis, *Part. rather grating* or *gnashing*: Amm. 16, 4.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind beneath; to bind, tie*, or *draw up*: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Lucan. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 38: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5: carnem fascia, Suet. Galb. 21. **II.** Transf. *to bind* or *draw together; to contract, check*. aurem, *to prick up the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8. **2.** Fig.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4: bilem, Juv. 6, 433.

substructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo] *a substructure, foundation*: Vitr. 1, 5: Caes. B. C. 2, 25: Cic. Mil. 20, 53.

substructum, i, *n. a substructure*: Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

substructus, a, um, *Part.* [substruo].

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation*: fundamentum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo iter facere, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glarea, *to lay, pave*, Liv. 41, 27.

subsultim, *adv. by leaps* or *jumps*: decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [subsilio] *to spring up, to jump, hop* (rare): tu subsultas, ego miser vix asto, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104. **II.** Fig.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, *irreg. v. n. to be under, among*, or *behind; to be near*; with *dat.*: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: subucula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 40: mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: vallis, id. B. C. 1, 79: planities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa mari, Ov. M. 11, 359: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: nox jam suberat, *was near*, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27: dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42: in qua (legatione) periculi suspicio non subesset, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, id. Att. 3, 25: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

sub-surdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat deaf.* Transf.: vox, *indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

sub-sūtus, a, um, *Part. sewn beneath* or *at the lower part*: vestis, *trimmed at the bottom*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

sub-tābĭdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat shrunk* or *wasted*: stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6 *med.*

sub-tăcĭtus, a, um, *adj. somewhat still, silent*: secta, Prud. Ham 174.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

sub-tĕgo, xi, 3. *v. a. to cover underneath*: coelum, Amm. 19, 7 (*al.* subtexunt).

sub-tĕgŭlānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tegula] *that is under the roof = in-doors*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61.

subtel [talus] *the hollow of the foot*: Prisc. p. 644 P.

subtēmen (subtegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtecmen, from texo] *what is wrought* or *woven in, the woof* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, Ov. M. 6, 56: Virg. Aen. 3, 483: Plin. 11, 24, 28. **II.** Meton. *anything spun, thread, yarn* (rare): nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52: Fronto de nep. am. 2 *med.*: Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121: picto bracae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: croceo vestes, id. 8, 234. Of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducere subtemina, Cat. 64, 328.

sub-tendo, no *perf.*, tum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to stretch underneath*: lectos loris, Cato R. R. 10, 5. **II.** Neutr. *to extend underneath*: linea, Front. Expos. form. p. 32 Goes.

sub-tĕnĕo, 2. *v. a. to hold beneath*: vinaceos lectos aestibus subtento (contr. for subteneto) Cato R. R. 25.

subtentus, a, um, *Part.* [subtendo]

sub-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. rather thin* setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

subter, *adv.* and *prep.* [sub]. **I.** Adv. *below, beneath, underneath*: terram face ut esse rearis subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 915: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. **II.** Prep. with *acc.* and *abl. below, beneath, underneath, under.* With *acc.*: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34, 67: subter fastigia tecti, Virg. Aen. 8, 366: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9. (ii) *near*: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *close to*, id. 34, 20. **2.** With *abl.*: Rhoeteo subter litore, Cat. 65, 7: subter densa testudine, Virg. Aen. 9, 514. **III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) *underneath, beneath*: *e. g.* subteractus, subterfluo. (ii) *secretly, privately*: *e. g.* subterduco, subterfugio. (iii) In some verbs compounded with subter it is doubtful whether they are actually compounds, or if subter is not to be treated separately as an adverb.

subtĕr-actus, a, um, *Part. driven below* or *underneath*: subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

subter-anhēlo, 1. *v. n. to pant* or *gasp beneath*: Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

subter-căvātus, a, um, *Part. hollowed out underneath*: Sol. 2 *fin.*

subter-cŭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous*: morbus, *the dropsy*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 *fin.*: humor, Veg. Vet. 3, 2 *med.*

subter-dūco, xi, 3. *v. a. to carry off secretly*; with *pron. reflect. to steal away, abscond*: ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 72. With abstr. subject: si huic occasioni tempus sese subterduxerit, id. Asin. 2, 2, 12.

subter-flŭo, 3. *v. n. to flow beneath* (rare): amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitr. 8, 2 *med.*: torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **II.** Fig.: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a* **I.** Neutr. *to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off*: subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 2: Ulp. Dig. 42, 6, 20. **II.** Act. *to escape, evade, avoid, shun*: mare, Pl. Merc. 1, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8: imprudentiam, ib. 4, 13: militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100: periculum id. Fam. 15, 1: tempestatem Punic belli, Liv. 31, 10: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp 23.

subter-fundo, 1. *v. a. to found or establish beneath*: Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

subtĕrĭor, ius, *Comp.* [subter] *that is beneath, lower*: termini, Innoc. de Cas. lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subteriora, Aem. Macer. 2, 13.

subter-jăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie under*: Alcim. 1, 196.

subter-jăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to throw under*: hordei grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lābor, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *flow under*: fluctus Sicanos, Virg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia muros, id. G. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21. **2.** *to slip away, escape*: subterlabens celeritate, Liv. 30, 25.

subter-lĭno, 3. *v. a. to anoint underneath*: plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

subter-lŭo, 3. *v. a. to wash beneath, flow underneath*: gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

subterlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subterluo] *a washing beneath* or *away*: Claud Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 2.

subter-mĕo, 1. *v. n. to pass beneath*: pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

subter-nătans, antis, *Part. swimming under*: Sol. 52 *med.*

subternus, a, um, *adj.* [subter] *that is underneath, lower*: antra, Prud. adv Sym. 1, 392.

sub-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to* *rub off below; to rub, bruise,* or *grind to pieces:* boves ne pedes subterant, Cato R. R. 72: pedes, ungulas, Col. 6, 15, 2: Plin. 28, 16, 72: salis sextarium subterito, *pound,* Col. 12, 5, 1.

subter-pendens, entis, *Part. hanging down:* mala, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *underground, subterranean:* specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26: ergastulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50: regna, Juv. 2, 149: mures, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16 *fin.:* subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 *fin.* **2.** Subst. subterraneum, i, *n. a subterranean place:* App. M. 11, p. 260.

sub-terrēnus, a, um, *adj. underground,* for subterraneus: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227.

sub-terrĕus, a, um, *adj. underground,* for subterraneus: Arn. 7, 226.

subter-tĕnŭo, 1. *v. a. to make thin below:* anulum, Lucr. 1, 313.

sub-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *less by a third of itself* (in the ratio of 3 to 4): Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

subter-văcans, antis, *Part. empty below:* locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25.

subter-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly beneath:* astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669.

sub-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3 *v. a. to weave under* or *below;* hence, *to join on, affix:* lunam alutae, Juv. 7, 192. Poet.: nubes patrio capiti, *i. e.* soli, *to draw before, veil,* Ov. M. 14, 368: nox subtexta polo, Lucan. 4, 104: sol diem subtexit Olympo, *spreads around Olympus,* Val. Fl. 5, 414. With *acc.* of thing concealed: subtexunt nubila coelum, Lucr. 5, 467: coelum fumo, Virg. Aen. 3, 582: diem atra nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Lucan. 7, 519. **II.** Fig. *to add, annex, append, subjoin:* subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, Liv. 37, 48: non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae evenerint, Suet. Aug. 94: Vell. 1, 14: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2. **2.** In gen. *to put together, compose, prepare:* carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18: impedimenta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* [subtexo].

subtīlĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [subtililoquus] *elegant language:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtīlĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [subtilis loquor] *speaking elegantly:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtīlis, e, *adj.* [contr. of subtexilis: lit. *woven fine:* hence transf.] *fine, not thick* or *course, slender, minute:* quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 86: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 902: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.:* farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14: mitra, Cat. 64, 63. *Comp.:* arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34. *Sup.:* sucus subtilissimus, id. 11, 5, 4. **2.** Transf. of the senses, *fine, nice, acute, delicate:* palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4. **II.** Fig. *fine, nice, precise, exact, keen, subtle:* judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: subtilis veterum judex, Hor. S. 2, 7, 101: sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46. *Comp.:* reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular,* Cic. Att. 5, 14. *Sup.:* quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23. **2.** Esp. of style, *plain, simple, unadorned:* genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69: acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod ἰσχνὸν vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58. Of persons: disputator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: oratione limatus atque subtilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: Lysias subtilis scriptor atque elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35: Quint. 10, 1, 78. (Hence It. *sottile;* Fr. *subtil.*)

subtīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [subtilis] *fineness, slenderness, minuteness:* linearum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *edge, sharpness,* id. 28, 9, 41: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.:* immensa animalium, Plin. 10, 75, 98: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35 prooem. **II.** Fig. *keenness, acuteness, penetration, exactness, subtlety,* etc.: sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut. 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77: geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4: subtilitas parcimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171. **2.** Esp. of style, *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament:* orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic. Or. 23, 76: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4.

subtīlĭter, *adv. finely, minutely:* subtiliter connexae res, *closely, intimately,* Lucr. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13: fodere, *lightly, superficially,* Pall. Febr. 21 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly:* subtiliter judicare, Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 127: de re publica quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly,* id. Att. 2, 21: haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, ib. 1, 13: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5: de aliqua re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Am. 5, 18. **2.** Esp. in rhetor. *plainly, simply, without ornament:* humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, id. Or. 29, 100: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

sub-tĭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to be somewhat afraid:* numquid subtimes? Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

sub-tinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to sound a little, to tinkle:* Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-tĭtŭbo, 1. *v. n. to stagger* or *waver a little:* Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475. Fig.: subtitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* [subtraho].

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth;* and in gen. *to draw* or *carry off, take away, remove,* etc.: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr. 6, 605: colla effracto jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 28: (impedimenta) clandestina fuga, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: si dediticii subtrahantur, ib. 1, 44: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14: milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37: materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, *to avert,* Tac. A. 3, 53. *Reflect.:* vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it,* Virg. Aen. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70. With *pron. reflect.:* se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw oneself,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: Liv. 44, 16: Virg. Aen. 6, 465. Without *pron.:* repente interdiu vel nocte subtrahebat, *he used to withdraw,* Suet. Caes. 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingerentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86. **II.** Fig.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratia, id. 9, 3, 59: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81: aliquem, *to omit, not mention,* Curt. 6, 10: cui judicio eum mors subtraxit, Liv. 6, 1: aliquem irae militum, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just. 16, 4 *fin.:* se legum actionibus, Quint. 7, 4, 39: se labori, Col. 1, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.:* subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25.

sub-tristis, e, *adj. somewhat sad:* subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [subtero].

sub-turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. rather mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic. Att. 4, 5.

sub-turpis, e, *adj somewhat mean* or *disgraceful:* Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, *adv.* [sub like intus, from in] *below, beneath, underneath:* subtus ambulare, Cato R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. 36, 25 (Hence It. *sotto;* Fr. *sous.*)

sub-tussĭo, 4. *v. n. to cough slightly:* Veg. Vet. 3, 25 dub.

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part. somewhat bruised:* flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55.

sŭbūcŭla, ae, *f. an under garment, a shirt, a shift:* postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subuculam et indusium, Varr. in Non. 542, 24: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: Suet. Aug. 82. **II.** subuculam Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod diis detur ex alica et oleo et melle, Fest. *s. v.* [*Sub-u-cula* from root DU, "put:" cf. *ex-uo, in-duo.*]

sŭbŭla, ae, *f. an awl:* Mart. 3, 16, 2: Pall. Jun. 14. **2.** Transf. *a very small weapon:* subula armatus, Sen. Ep. 85. Proverb.: subula leonem excipis, ib. 82 *fin.*

sŭbulcus, i, *m.* [sus: cf. bubulcus] *a swineherd:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.

sūbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [Tuscan for tibicen] *a flute-player:* subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur, Fest. *s. v.:* Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88. **II.** *a stag with pointed horns, a brocket,* that is, *a red-deer two years old:* Plin. 11, 37, 45: id. 28, 17, 67. **III.** Perh. i. q. paedico: Aus. Epigr. 70.

sŭbūra, ae, *f. a district in Rome, in the fourth region, the chief market for provisions, and where many prostitutes dwelt:* Mart. 6, 66: Pers. 5, 32: Juv. 11, 141: v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma.

sŭbūrānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Subura: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: suburana magistra, *a prostitute,* Mart. 11, 78, 11: canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58.

sŭburbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus] *nearness to Rome:* suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7 Symm. Ep. 2, 22: Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj. situated near Rome, suburban:* rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9: caulis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crimina, ib. 13, 43. **II.** Subst. suburbanum, i, *n.* (sc. praedium) *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa:* malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 1, 20, 54: Suet. Tib. 11: Mart. 5, 35, 3. **2.** suburbani, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome:* Ov. F. 6, 58.

sŭb-urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* for suburbanus, *situated near Rome, suburban:* regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 9.

sŭb-urbĭum, ii, *n.* [urbs] *a suburb:* in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

sŭb-urgeo, 2. *v. a. to drive* or *urge close to:* proram ad saxa, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

sŭb-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch:* crura nuce ardenti, Suet. Aug. 68: subustum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 37.

sŭbustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suburo] *a heating from below:* thermarum, Cod. Theod 15, 1, 32.

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part.* [suburo].

subvădes, um, *m. plu.* [vas] *sub-sureties,* i. e. *sureties for the bail:* Gell 16, 10.

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subveho] *a car* *rying, transporting, conveyance*: frumenti, Liv. 44, 8: Tac. A. 13, 51. *Plur.*: durae subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10 marinae, Vitr. 1, 5.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to carry, bring*, or *convey up*; *to transport*: asini, qui tibi subvectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 74: saxa humeris, Virg. Aen. 11, 131: panaria candidasque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: corpora cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

subvector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a carrier, conveyer*: Avien. Perieg. 199.

subvectus, a, um, *Part.* [subveho].

subvectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying, conveyance*: commeatuum, Tac. A. 15, 4.

sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey*, or *conduct up*: ast alium (aërem fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 516: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Cal. 15: utensilia ab Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39: Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40: viae, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, id. 9, 15: ad Palladis arces subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva, *is borne aloft*, Virg. Aen. 11, 478.

sub-vello, no *perf.*, vulsum (volsum), 3. *v. a. to pluck up, pull out* (rare): rador, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolsis ambulet, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12.

sub-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum (old *fut.* subvenibo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 20), 4. *v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, to aid, relieve; to obviate, remedy*, etc.: with *dat.*: quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Apollo quaeso, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 24: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15: vestri auxilii est, judices, hujus innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: saluti suae acrioribus remediis, ib. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37: gravedini omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14: his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19. *Pass. impers.*: subveniri generi humano, id. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti opera, provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Auct. B. Afr. 26. *Absol.*: et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 20: circumvenior, judices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: subventuros auferet unda deos, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28: Tac. A. 4, 72. *Pass. impers.*: priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 54: Liv. 29, 25. **II.** In gen. *to come up, come* (rare): aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin. 31, 7, 39. **2.** Fig.: ut quaeque vox digna animadverti subvenerat, memoriae mandabamus, *came to mind, occurred to us*, Gell. 19, 7. (Hence Fr. *souvenir*.)

subvento, 1. *v. n. freq.* [subvenio] *to come to the aid of*: spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

subventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper*: civium, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6.

sub-ventrīle, is, *n.* [venter] *the lower belly, abdomen*: Marc. Emp. 28 *fin.*

subverbustus, a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. of sub verubus ustus] *branded under the spear*, an epithet of slaves: Fest. *s. v.*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-vĕrĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful*: subvereri ne te delectet, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

subversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subverto] *an overturning, overthrow, destruction*: humani generis, Arn. 1, 7. *Plur.*: animorum, id. 5, 165.

subverso (subvorso), 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to overthrow, ruin*: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an overthrower, subverter* (rare): legum, Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* [subverto].

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, overthrow*: lupinum aratro, Col. 11, 2, 44: mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Cal. 34: tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 645: silvam, Lucan. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 13. *Absol.*: calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. **II.** Fig. *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert*: subversa jacebat pristina majestas soliorum, *overthrown, subverted*, Lucr. 5, 1136: subversa Crassorum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: florentes privignos per occultum, id. A. 4, 71 *fin.*: aliquem, *to ruin, undo*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem, ceterasque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10: decretum consulis, id. J. 30: scriptam legem, Quint. 7, 7, 6: interpretationem adversarii, id. 7, 6, 2: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquiora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

sŭb-vespertīnus ventus, *the south-west wind*: Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

sub-vespĕrus, i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *the wind that blows south-west and by west*: Vitr. 1, 6.

subvexus, a, um, *adj.* [subveho] *sloping upwards*, opp. to devexus: omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 36.

sub-villĭcus, i, *m. an under steward*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2860.

sub-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj. somewhat green*: folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65: balanitae, id. 37, 10, 55.

sub-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly upwards* (rare): hae (partes corporum) sursum in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: avis, Ov. M. 11, 790.

subvolsus or **subvulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [subvello].

sub-volvo, 3. *v. a. to roll up* or *along*: manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 424.

sub-vultŭrĭus, a, um, *adj. somewhat vulture-like*: corpus, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

suc-caerūlĕus (subc.), a, um, *adj. somewhat blue*: creta, Cels. 6, 5 *fin.*

suc-candĭdus (subc.), a, um, *adj. somewhat white*: folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39.

suc-căvus (subc.), a, um, *adj. hollow underneath*: areae, Cato R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557.

succēdānĕus or **succīdāneus** (on the latter ancient orthography *v.* Gell. 4, 2), a, um, *adj.* [succedo] *that succeeds to* or *supplies the place of; substituted*: hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, effugia vocari veteri more solet: in cujus locum quae supposita fuerat, succidanea, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 140: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8, p. 213: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 37: avum suum Pharnacem succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6.

2. Subst. succedaneus, i, *m. a substitute, representative*: with *gen.*: functionis, Cod. Justin. 10, 31, 27: alieni periculi, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3 *fin.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go below* or *under*: simul ac primum nubes succedere soli coepere, *to go under the sun*, Lucr. 5, 287: moestae succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 505: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766: tecto et umbrae, Virg. G. 3, 418: tectum, Auct. Or. pro Domo 44 *fin.*: antro, Virg. E. 5, 6: tumulo sineret succedere terrae, *i. e. to bury*, id. Aen. 11, 103.

2. *to go from under; to mount, ascend*: alto coelo, *to ascend*, id. G. 4, 227: in arduum, Liv. 5, 43: hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: muros, Liv. 27, 18: tumulum, id. 22, 28. *Absol.*: erigi scalas jussit ac promptissimum quemque succedere, Tac. A. 2, 81. Poet.: in montem succedere silvas cogebant, *to retreat to the mountains*, Lucr. 5, 1369.

3. Fig. *to come under, submit to*: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151. (ii) *to go up, mount, ascend*: ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1122: ille ad superos succedet fama, Virg. Aen. 12, 235: aurum in summum successit honorem, Lucr. 5, 1274. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to march up to; approach*: sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: sub montem, id. B. C. 1, 45: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. 7, 37: ad stationes hostium, id. 30, 8: ad urbem, id. 26, 44: ad moenia, id. 44, 31: moenibus, id. 10, 34: munimentis, id. 9, 14: portas succedunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: murum, Liv. 38, 9 *Absol.*: classis paulatim successit, Tac A. 3, 1. *Pass. impers.*: ubicumque iniquo successum est loco, Liv. 9, 31.

III. *to follow after, come into the place of, succeed*: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: Liv. 9, 32: in stationem, Caes. B G. 4, 32: in alicujus locum heres, Cic Phil. 2, 25, 62: in eorum locum Remi successerant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *follow*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Ov. M. 11, 80. *Pass. impers.*: non solum, quod tibi succederetur, sed quod Gabinio non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, id. Fam. 3, 6. **2.** Fig. *to follow, succeed*, in time or value: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), id. Or. 30, 105: horum aetati successit Isocrates, ib. 13, 40: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov. M. 1, 125: in Italia violis succedit rosa, Plin. 21, 11, 39: ei succedo orationi, *I speak after*, Cic. Balb. 1, 4: in vicem ejus (graminis) succedit decoctum, Plin. 24, 19, 108: filii magnitudini patris successerunt, Just. 19, 1. (ii) *to go on, turn out* (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Pl. Mil 3, 2, 59: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: parum succedit, quod ago, id. Andr. 4, 1, 56: si quando minus succedet, Cic. Or. 26, 98. Esp. *to go on well, to prosper, succeed*: quod res nulla successerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: inceptum non succedebat, Liv. 42, 58: nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, id. 33, 5: voti Phoebus succedere partem mente dedit, Virg. Aen. 11, 794: hac non successit: alia ingrediemur via, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 47: si ex sententia successerit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37: fraudi, id. 38, 25: facinori eorum, id. 40, 11: successurumque Minervae indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 788: cum omnia mea causa velles mihi successa, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21. *Pass. impers.*: nolle successum non patribus, Liv. 2, 45.

suc-cendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [*v.* accendo] *to kindle from below*; in gen. *to set on fire*: (sapiens) etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torreatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aggerem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: arma cumulata in ingentem acervum ipse imperator face subdita succendit, Liv. 45, 33: rogum, id. 28, 33: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. M. 5, 442: urbem suis manibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: aër fulminibus succenditur, Lucan. 2, 269. **II.** Fig. *to kindle, inflame* (poet.): succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop. 1, 2, 15: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov. H. 15, 167: altera succensa cupidine, id. M. 8, 74: (furorem) succendunt classica cantu, Lucan. 6, 166: in bella succensi mero, Sen. Herc. Fur. 779: luctu succensus, Val. Fl. 3, 585: dulcedine famae succensus, Juv. 7, 40: ille rubor igneus ora succendit, *inflames, reddens*, Lucan. 9, 792

succensĕo, sŭi, sum, 2. *v. n. to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, enraged*. with *dat.*: hominibus irasci et succensere

Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 41: ne tu illi succenseas, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero iis habeo quod succenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch. 6, 13: non esse aut ipsis aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. *Absol.*: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 33: quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. 7, 13: aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5. *Pass. in gerundive*: peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2. [Usu. derived from succensus, part. of succendo, but it is perh. a mere compound of censeo; in the latter case it would mean *to take a secret account; to entertain a concealed opinion*, i. e. *a hostile opinion* or *feeling*; hence, *to owe a grudge, to entertain angry* or *ill feelings towards*.]

succensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succendo] *a setting on fire, kindling*: lavacri, *a heating*, Amm. 31, 1: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

succensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succenseo] *anger, indignation*: memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um, *Part.* [succendo]. II. *Part.* [succenseo].

succentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [succino] *sounding to, accompanying*: tibia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15.

succentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accompanier*; fig. *a furtherer, promoter*: fabularum, Amm. 19, 12 *med.*

suc-centŭrĭo (subc.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to receive as a recruit into a* centuria; hence, transf. *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (rare): succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratia supplere, subjicere, Fest. *s. v.*: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *as a reserve*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52. Fig.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturietur, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8.

suc-centŭrĭo (subc.), ōnis, *m. an under centurion*: Liv. 8, 8.

succentus, ūs, *m.* [succino] *an accompaniment*: Marc. Cap. 1, 6.

suc-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to sift through, to sift*: vinaceos quotidie recentes succernito, Cato R. R. 25: Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115. Comically: Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10. II. Transf. *to shake up, agitate*: Sever. Aetna, 492.

successĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succedo] *a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession* in office, possession, *etc.*: Neronis principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11: Tac. A. 4, 12: Suet. Tib. 15. *Plur.*: magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permisit, Just. 3, 3: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. II. *a good issue, success*: successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. Vit. beat. 26.

successīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *following, successive*: Lact. Op. D. 12 *fin.*

successor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a follower, successor* in office, possession, time, *etc.*: successor conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: successorem alicui mittere, Liv. 23, 27: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studii successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successore (Philoctete) sagittae Herculis utuntur, *the inheritor*, ib. 13, 51: alieni criminis successor constitui, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 26: successore novo vincitur omnis amor, *by a new favourite*, Ov. R. Am. 462: novus habendus clipeo, id. M. 13, 119: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, *i. e. wrote after you*, id. Tr. 4, 10, 53. Of a female: Phoebe, fraternis successor equis, Corn. Sever. in Charis. p. 66 P.

successōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [successor] *pertaining to succession, successory*: de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9: ex successorio capite, Ulp. ib. 22, 6, 1: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 8.

successus, a, um, *Part.* [succedo].

successus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an advance up a hill, approach*: successus et incursus hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. 2. Transf. *a cavern*: terrarum, Arn. 5, 173. 3. *succession* of time: continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8 *fin.* II. Fig. *a happy issue, success*: successu exsultans, Virg. Aen. 2, 386: multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50: successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28: Ov. M. 6, 130: Virg. Aen. 12, 914. *Plur.*: pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosperos dare, Liv. prooem.

succīdānĕus, v. succedaneus.

succīdĭa, ae, *f.* [succīdo] *a leg* or *side of meat*, esp. of pork; *a flitch of bacon*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. Fig.: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. II. Transf. *a slaughtering*: succidias humanas facere, Cato in Gell. 13, 24.

suc-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall under*: lorica quod e loris decorio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, *were comprehended under the word*, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. II. *to sink down, sink*: genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: artus, Lucr. 3, 157: terra repente, id. 5, 483: in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg. Aen. 12, 911. 2. Fig.: mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.*

suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell*: vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51: poplitem, Virg. Aen. 10, 700: crura equis, Liv. 42, 59: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: asseres, Liv. 44, 5: florem aratro, Virg. Aen. 9, 435: frumentis succisis, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: Cererem, Virg. G. 1, 297: segetem, Sil. 15, 536: ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, *mow down*, id. 14, 134. Poet.: succisa libido, *castrated, emasculated*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 190.

succĭdus, v. sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [succīdo] *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet.): genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: poples, id. M. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, ib. 10, 116. II. Fig.: benedictio, *faltering*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.*

succinctē, *adv. briefly, concisely*: docere, Amm. 28, 1. *Comp.*: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: dimicare, Amm. 20, 11 *med.*

succinctim, *adv. briefly, succinctly*: Claud. Mam. Stat. an. *praef.*

succinctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [succingo] *an apron*: Aug. de Gen. adv. Man. 2, 15.

succinctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [succinctus] *girded*: App. M. 2, p. 117.

succinctus, a, um, *Part.* [succingo]. II. Adj. *prepared, ready*: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12. 2. *short, concise, succinct*: libellus, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arbores succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17: succinctior brevitas, Aug. Ep. 157 *med.*

suc-cĭnĕrārĭus (subc.), a, um, *adj. prepared under the ashes*: panis, Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7.

succĭnĕus, a, um, v. sucineus.

suc-cingo (subc.), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird below, to tuck up, gird*: crure tenus medio tunicas, Juv. 6, 446: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732: eapse sic succincta, *tucked up*, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 80: anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: vestem ritu succincta Dianae, ib. 10, 536: succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk*, ib. 103: quis illaec est, quae lugubri succincta est stola, *girt about*, Enn. in Non. 198, 2: pugione succinctus, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33: cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5. II. Transf. *to surround, furnish, equip with*: Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49: his animum succinge bonis, Petr. 5 *fin.*: Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 21, 10: horum scientia debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1.

succingŭlum (subc.), i, *n.* [succingo] *an under-girdle*: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 17.

suc-cĭno (subc.), 3. *v. n.* [cano] *to sing in subordination* or *second to*, *to accompany* (rare): tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinna, Petr. 69: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79. II. Transf. *to accord, agree*: (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: *Victum date*: succinit alter: Et mihi, *another chimes in*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succĭnum, i, v. sucinum.

succĭnus, a, um, v. sucinus.

succĭpĭo, v. suscipio.

succīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succīdo] *a cutting off* or *away*: Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succīsīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succīsus, a, um, *Part.* [succīdo].

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo] *a calling out, a shouting, acclamation* (rare): Liv. 28, 26: Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call* or *cry out, to shout after, exclaim to*: quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlamare: abite hinc, Liv. 44, 45 with *acc.* and *inf.*: haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, id. 3, 50: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id. 26, 22. *Pass.*: publica succlamatus invidia, *exclaimed against*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlamatus, ib. 19, 3. *Pass. Impers.*: succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Liv. 10, 25.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

suc-coelestis (subc.), e, *adj. that is beneath the heavens*: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

suc-coeno (subc.), 1. *v. a. to dine off the under side* (of any article of food), also *to dine after*: Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, *Festinemus, alii succoenant*, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90.

succoerŭlĕus, a, um, v. succaer.

suc-collo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take upon the neck, to shoulder* (rare): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8: vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10: succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth. 6.

suc-condĭtor (subc.), ōris, *m. an inferior officer in the Circensian games*: Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.

suc-contŭmēlĭōsē (subc.), *adv. somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously*: tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

suc-cŏquo (subc.), 3. *v. a. to cook a little*: Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*

suc-cornĭcŭlārĭus (subc.), ii, *m. a sub-adjutant*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3490.

suc-cortex (subc.), ĭcis, *m. the under* or *inner bark*: Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, a, um, v. sucosus.

suc-crassŭlus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [crassus] *somewhat thick*: corporis qualitate, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-cresco (subcr.) 3. *v. n. incep. to grow under* or *from under; to grow up* (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8: ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2. Fig.: mores mali, quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9. II. Transf. *to grow up to*: non ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13. 2. *to increase, replenish itself*: toties haustum cratera repleri sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov. M. 8, 680.

succrētus, a, um, *Part.* [succerno].

suc-crispus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat curled* or *crisped*: capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 44, 108: juba equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

suc-crotillus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. thin, slender, delicate*: Fest. *s. v.*

suc-crūdus (subcr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat raw*: brassica, *parboiled*, Cat

R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum, *not fully ripe*, Cels. 6, 13.

suc-crŭentus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *omewhat bloody*: Cels. 5, 18, 24.

succŭba (subc.), ae, *comm.* [succubo] *ne who lies under; a strumpet*: Horu- entus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 192. || Transf. *a supplanter*: App. M. 5, p. 171.

suc-cŭbo (subc.), 1. *v. n. to lie un- ter* (rare): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p. 107.

suc-cūbo (subc.), ōnis, *m.* [cubo] *one who lies under*: Titin. in Non. 224, 22.

succŭlentus, v. suculentus.

suc-cultro (subc.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [culter] *to cut up with a knife, to chop, mince*: pulpas, Apic. 4, 2.

suc-cumbo (subc.), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n. to lay* or *put oneself under; to fall* or *sink down*: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. 64, 370: vidit Cyllenius omnes succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep*, Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed*, Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.*: non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106. **2.** Esp. of a woman, *to have carnal intercourse*: alicui, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: Cat. 111, 3: Ov. F. 2, 810. || Fig. *to yield, surrender, succumb*: with *dat.*: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv. 23, 25: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: magno animo et erecto est, nec unquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36: labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: oneri, Liv. 6, 32: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103: culpae, Virg. Aen. 4, 19: tempori, Liv. 3, 59: precibus, Ov. H. 3, 91. *Absol.*: non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5. With *inf.*: nec ipsam perpeti succubuisset, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc.), i, *m. a bound- ary-stone*: Auct. de Limit. p. 265 Goes.

suc-cŭnĕātus (subc.), a, um, *Part. wedged underneath, supported with wedges*: postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

suc-cūrātor (subc.), ōris, *m. a sub- curator*: Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. *v. n. to run under*: aliud nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 5, 765. **2.** Esp. *to run* or *hasten up to the aid of*; *o help, assist, succour*: ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: suis cedentibus aux- lio succurrere, ib. 7, 80: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. B. Afr. 5: antis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70. Of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo jumen- orum, *helps, relieves*, Plin. 20, 23, 97: trangulationibus (crethmos), id. 26, 15, 0. *Pass. impers.*: se confidere muni- ionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: Liv. 3, 58: Quint. 10, , 2. *Absol.*: succurrendum'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6. || Fig.: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque mpendeant omnia, succurram atque ubibo, *I will encounter and undergo hem*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31. **2.** Esp. *o come into the mind, occur to*: ut quicque succurrit, libet scribere, ib. Att. 14, : illud etiam mihi succurrebat, Cic. fil. n Cic. Fam. 16, 21: alicui, Liv. 6, 12: uccurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. n Suet. Tib. 21: et illud annotare suc- urrit, Plin. 7, 48, 49: mirari succurrit, d. 17, 1, 1.

succursor (subc.) ōris, *m.* [succur- o] perh. *a helper*, who comes to the aid f the bestiarius in the circus: Inscr. rell. *no.* 2530.

suc-curvus (subc.), a, um, *adj. omewhat curved*: Amm. 26, 9 *fin.*

succus, i, v. sucus.

succussātor, ōris, *m.* [succusso] *a olter*: caballus, *a jolting horse*, Lucil. in on. 16, 30.

succussātūra (subc.), ae, *f.* [id.] *the olting* of a horse: Non. 17, 23.

succussĭo (subc.), ōnis, *f.* [succutio] *a shaking, quaking*: succussio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21. (Hence Fr. *secousse.*)

succusso (subc.), 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to shake, jolt*: Att. in Non. 16, 29.

succussor (subc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a jolter*, of a horse: Lucil. in Non. 16, 31.

succussus, a, um, *Part.* [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shaking, jolting*: Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

suc-custos (subc.), ōdis, *m. an under-keeper*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cŭtĭo (subc.), cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up*: currus succutitur alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Apol. p. 333. || Fig.: vultus succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sŭcerda, ae, *f. the dung of swine*: Lucil. in Non. 175, 14: Titin. in Fest.

sūcĭdus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy; fresh*: solum, App. Apol. p. 289: a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: (ovium) Mart. 11, 27, 8: such wool was much used in medicine: Cels. 8, 3 *fin.*: Plin. 29, 2, 9: and was called sucidae sordes, ib. 10: puella, *fresh, plump*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 192. (Hence It. *súcido, sozzo*; Sp. *súcio.*)

sūcĭnĕus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber*: novaculae, *with amber handles*, Plin. 22, 23, 47.

sūcĭnum (succ.), i, *n.* [sucus] *amber*, usually called electrum: Plin. 37, 2, 11 *sq.*: Mart. 3, 65. This substance was well known to the ancients, among whom numerous fables concerning its origin were current. Pliny relates many of these; for instance, that of its origin from the urine of the lynx (v. lyncion); but he gives a tolerably correct account of it in the second paragraph of the chapter quoted. It is now known to be the fossil resin of a pinetree.

sūcĭnus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber*: gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.

sūco (succ.), ōnis, *m.* [sugo] *a sucker*; of a usurer: Att. in Cic. Att. 7, 13.

sūcōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sucosus] *juiciness*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

sūcōsus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy, succulent*: poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, *i. e.* sucida, Seren. Sam. 60, 1054. *Comp.*: liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1. || Transf. *wealthy*: Petr. 38.

suctus, a, um, *Part.* [sugo].

suctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sucking*: Plin. 8, 36, 34.

sŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sus] prop. *a little sow*; transf. *a winch, windlass, capstan*: Cato R. R. 19, 2: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 126: *a wine-* or *oil-press*: Cato R. R. 12: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

sŭcŭla, ae, *f.* [ὕω, to rain] *a constellation, the Hyades*, transl. of ὑάδες: Plin. 2, 39, 39: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.

sūcŭlentus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *sappy, succulent*; transf. *vigorous*: gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 115: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631. || Fig.: furores, Prud. Hamart. 57 *praef.*

sŭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sus] *a little boar pig*: Justin. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (succus), i (*gen. plur.* sucuum, App. M. 10, p. 244), *m.* [sugo] *juice, sap*: sucum sentimus in ore, cibum quum mandundo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 617: stipes ex terra sucum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: sucus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae suco saturi (equi solis), Ov. M. 2, 120: uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47: sucus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 63: corpus suci plenum, *plump*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26. **2.** Esp. *a medicine, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 53: id. A. A. 2, 335: Lucan. 6, 581. || Fig. *strength, energy, spirit*: sucus pecori subducitur, Virg. E. 3, 6: sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16: ingenii, Quint prooem. § 24. Of style, *vigour*: ornatu oratio suco suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque suco potest, Quint. 10, 1, 31.

sūdābundus, a, um, *adj.* [sudo] *sweating*: Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

sūdārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [sudarium] *a little handkerchief*: App. Apol. p. 307.

sūdārĭum, ii, *n.* [sudo] *a handkerchief, towel*: Cat. 12, 14: Mart. 11, 39, 3: Suet. Ner. 25.

sūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sudo] *a sweating, perspiration*: Sen. Ep. 86 *med.* *Plur.*: Cels. 3, 2 *med.* || Meton. *a sweating-room*: concamerata, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

sūdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that perspires easily* or *copiously*: Plin. 23, 1, 23.

sūdātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sweating-bath, sweating-room*: circa balnea et sudatoria, Sen. Vit. B. 7.

sūdātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory*: unctiones, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 73. qualitas, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39, *med.*

sūdātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that causes sweating*: toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

sŭdes or **sŭdis** (*nom.* does not occur), is, *f. a stake, pile*: sudes stipitesque defigit, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Virg. Aen. 7, 524: *Sing.*: Ov. M. 12, 299. As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6: saxeas, *rocky peaks*, App. M. 7, p. 195. || Transf. *a kind of fish*, also called Sphyraena, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 10, 54.

sūdĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [sudo; producing sweat] *a kind of whip* or *scourge*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

sŭdis, is, v. sudes.

sūdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to sweat, perspire*: qui sudat, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 23: sine causa sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: sudantibus lacertis juvenum, Ov. M. 4, 707: deorum sudasse simulacra nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58. **2.** With *abl. to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in*: fit ut in speluncis saxa superna sudent humore, Lucr. 6, 944: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1: quatuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4: litus sanguine, Virg. Aen. 2, 582. (ii) Transf. of the moisture itself, *to drip, distill from* (poet.): quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama, id. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis humor sudavit ab uvis, Sil. 7, 191. || Fig. *to toil, labour, exert,* or *fatigue oneself*: sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 139: in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14. Poet. with *inf.*: ferrea sudant claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 526. *Pass. impers.*: parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4 *fin.* **B.** Act. *to sweat out, exude*; durae quercus sudabant roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30: balsamum, Just. 36, 3: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45: sudata ligno tura, Ov. M. 10, 308. **2.** Fig. *to make, perform,* or *carry on laboriously*: multo labore Cyclopum sudatum, thoraca capit, Sil. 4, 436: fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: deunces, Pers. 5, 150: laborem, Sil. 3, 92. || *to saturate with sweat*: vestes sudata, Quint. 11, 3, 23. Fig.: actae sub pellibus hiemes aestatesque inter bella sudatae, *to pass the heats of summer*, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8. [Sans. *svid*, "sudare;" Germ. *schweiss.* Eng. *sweat.*] (Hence Fr. *suer.*)

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo] *sweat, perspiration*: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21: sudor e corpore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, ib. 1 34, 74: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. Aen. 5, 200: salsusque per artus sudor iit, ib. 2, 174. *Plur.*: sudores exsistere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 155. **2.** Transf. *moisture* in gen.: maris, id. 2, 465: veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis, Plin. 16, 11, 21: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52. **‖.** Fig. *toil, severe labour, fatigue*: victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38: multo sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 1, 2: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudo circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128: phalerae multo sudore receptae, Virg. Aen. 9, 458: creditur sudoris minimum habere comoedia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169. (Hence Fr. *sueur.*)

sūdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sudor] *sweaty*: corpus, App. Flor. p. 354.

sūdum, i, *n.* [sudus] *bright, clear, dry weather*: cum sudum est, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: Virg. Aen. 8, 529.

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se udus; sudum siccum quasi seudum, id est sine udo, Fest. *s. v.*] *without moisture, dry*; of the weather, *cloudless, clear, dry*: ver, Virg. G. 4, 77: tempestas, App. de Deo. Socr. p. 42: splendor luminis, id. M. 11, p. 260: Adverbially, sudum, *brightly*: Prud. Cath. 7, 79.

sŭĕo (suemus, dissyl.: Lucr. 1, 302), 2. *v. n. to be wont* or *accustomed* (rare): appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 55: id. 1, 302: 4, 370.

sŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum (dissyl. suēvi, suētum, syncop. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, *etc.*; v. infra), 3. *v. n. incep.* [sueo] *to become used* or *accustomed*; in the *perf. tenses, to be wont* or *accustomed*: Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. A. 2, 44: Aus. Ep. 16, 91: a te id, quod suesti, peto, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suevit, Lucr. 6, 794: gemmis florere arbusta suësse, id. 5, 910: vincere suevit, Prop. 4, 10, 17. *Part. perf.*: ex aliis sentire suëti, Lucr. 2, 903: suetus abstinere, Liv. 5, 43: curru succedere sueti quadrupedes, Virg. Aen. 3, 541: vexare suëtae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17: suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H. 5, 6: suetus civilibus armis, Lucan. 1, 325.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* [suesco].

sūfes (also written suffes), ētis (or ĕtis), *m.* [a Phoen. word, signifying *a judge*] *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*: Liv. 28, 37: Sen. Tranq. 3 *med.*

suf-farcĭno (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stuff full, cram*: suffarcinati cum libris, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, *stuffed out*, i. e. *with a bundle under her dress*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 31: bellule suffarcinatus, *gorged with food*, App. M. 10, p. 246: aliquem multis muneribus, ib. 9, p. 230.

suffarrānĕus or **suffarrānĭus** (subf.), a, um, *adj.* [far] *that carries corn*: mulio, Cic. in Plin. 7, 43, 44.

suffectĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [sufficio] *an adding*: unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166. **‖.** *a supplying, substituting*: Tert. Anim. 28.

suffectūra (subf.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a supplying, supplement*: suffectura est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 *med.*

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* [sufficio].

sufferctus, a, um, v. suffertus.

suffĕrentĭa (subf.), ae, *f.* [suffero] *a bearing, enduring*: Tert. Or. 4 *med.*

suf-fermentātus (subf.), a, um, *Part. somewhat fermented*: Tert. adv. Valent. 17.

suf-fĕro (subf.), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *irreg. v. a. to carry under, to put* or *lay under*: corium, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 33. **2.** *to hold up, support, sustain*: an axis eum (mundum) sustineat, an ipse se potius vi propria sufferat, Arn. 2, 83: comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright*, Suet. Cal. 50. **3.** *to offer, proffer*: lac, Varr R. R. 2, 4, 19: litis aestimationem, *to tender*, Gai. Dig. 30, 1, 69 *fin.* **‖.** Fig. *to bear, endure, suffer*: plagas, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 11: vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1303: poenam sui sceleris, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28: imperii poenas sufferre, id. Font. 19, 39: pro alicujus peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17: deinde illi actutum sufferet suus servus poenas Sosia, *will be punished by him*, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 19: sumptus sufferre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: laborem sufferam, solem, sitim, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 20: (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15: nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, Virg. Aen. 2, 491: quod (iter) superest sufferte pedes, Prop. 3, 21, 21. *Absol.*: Syre, vix suffero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. *Ellipt.*: si magis me instabunt, ad praetorem sufferam, *sc.* me rapi, Pl. Curc. 3, 6.

suffertus (sufferctus, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 17), a, um, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed full, full* (rare): aliquid se sufferti tinniturum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervēfăcĭo (subf.), no *perf.*, factum, 3. *v. a. to heat from below, warm*: affirmant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, Plin. 27, 9, 51: aceti heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21.

suffervēfĭo, v. suffervefacio.

suf-fervĕo (subf.), 2. *v. n. to boil* or *seethe gently*: App. Herb. 115.

suffes, ētis, v. sufes.

suffībūlum, i, *n.* [fibula] *a white oblong veil*, worn by the Vestals, *etc.*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 57 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1191).

suffĭcĭens, entis, *Part.* [sufficio]. **‖.** Adj.: *enough, sufficient; competent*: testes, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8. *Sup.*: sufficientissima definitio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

suffĭcĭenter, *adv. enough, sufficiently*: Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 29: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

suffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sufficio] *a sufficiency*: Tert. ad Ux. 1, 4 *fin.*

suf-fĭcĭo (subf.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. **A.** Act. *to put under* or *among; to imbue*: lanam medicamentis, Cic. in Non. 386, 10: (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, coloured*, Virg. Aen. 2, 210: maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105: nubes sole suffecta, i. e. *shone through, irradiated*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.* **2.** *to afford, furnish, supply*: cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, Lucr. 3, 704: tellus sufficit humorem, Virg. G. 2, 424: illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras sufficiunt, ib. 2, 435: Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (*dat.*) sufficiendo assuefecerat sibi potius fidere, *by sending them on excursions*, Liv. 3, 61. **3.** Fig.: ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas sufficit, *gives courage and strength*, Virg. Aen. 2, 618. **‖.** *to put in the place of, to substitute*; esp. *to elect in the place of*: suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8: consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: censorem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31: ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 202: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: sperante heredem suffici se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12. Of things: septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15: quatuor coeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. **B.** Neutr. *to be sufficient, to suffice*; constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, with *ad, adversus, in*, with *inf.* or *subj.*: quanquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. 36, 45: non sufficiebant muri id. 21, 8: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: suffecerit haec retulisse, Suet. Ner. 31. With *dat*: nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint 10, 2, 15: mons, hominum lacte et carne vescentium abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31: vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint. 10, 3, 3: pronuntiatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119. With *prep.*: terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes suffecit amnes, Liv. 4, 30: ad quod si vires non suffecerint, Quint. 12, 1, 32: non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv. 10, 25: nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613. With *inf.*: nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, *are able*, Virg. Aen. 5, 22. With *subj.*: interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21: sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, ib 9, 33.

suf-fīgo (subf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix*: antennae suffixit lintea, Lucan. 9, 328: aureis clavis crepidas, Plin. 33, 3, 14: janua suffixa tigillo Ca 67, 39: cruci suffixus, Cic. Pis. 18, 42 Vell. 2, 42: aliquem in cruce, Cat. 99, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in crucem, Just. 18, 7: caput Galbae hasta suffixum, *stuck upon a spear*, Suet. Galb. 20: dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

suffīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [suffio] *incense* (poet. for suffimentum): Ov. F. 4, 731

suffīmento, 1. *v. a.* [suffimentum] *to fumigate*: bovem, Veg. 3, 2.

suffīmentum, i, *n.* [suffio] *fumigation, incense*: Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40.

suf-fīo (subf.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 *v. a to fumigate, perfume*: (testam) suffito serta et schoeno et palma, Cato R. R. 113, 1: thymo, Virg. G. 4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: locum, Prop. 4, 8, 84: suffire et purgare domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21: se tetris odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1171: oculos jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47: carnem recentem haedorum pilo, *to burn for the purpose of fumigation*, id. 28, 10, 42: suffitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73. Poet.: ignibus aethereis terras suffire, *i. e. to warm*, Lucr. 2, 1098. [FI is prob the same root as θύω, θύος, "incense: on the interchange of *f* and θ, see lette F, II. 3.]

suffiscus dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. *s. v.*

suffītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suffio] *a fumigating, perfuming*: Col. 1, 6, 20: Plin. 25 2, 5: funus prosecuti redeuntes ignen supergradiebantur aqua aspersi: quod purgationis genus vocabant suffitionem, Fest. *s. v.* aqua.

suffītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fumigator*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

suffītus, a, um, *Part.* [suffio].

suffītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a fumigating, fumigation*: Plin. 32, 10, 42. *Plur.*: id 24, 11, 61. **‖.** Meton. *the smoke produced by fumigation*: herbae, id. 21, 18, 69.

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* [suffigo].

sufflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sufflo] *that can be breathed*: Prud. Apoth. 906.

sufflāmen, ĭnis, *n. a break, drag-chain*: rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148: tardat sufflamine currum, Prud. Psych. 417. **‖.** Fig. *a hinderance, impediment*: nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50. [The root FLA can hardly be the same as in *flo*; it is perhaps the same as θλάω.]

sufflāmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [sufflamen] *to clog, check*: rotam Ixionis, Sen. Apocol. 14. **‖.** Fig. *to check, repress* in speaking: tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. Itaque D. Augustus optime dixit, *Aterius noster sufflaminandus est*, id. Exc. Contr. 4 *praef. med.*

suf-flammo (subfl.), 1. *v. a. to kindle, inflame*: calumniam invidiâ, Sid Ep. 5, 6 *fin.*

sufflātĭo (subfl.), ōnis, *f.* [sufflo] *a blowing* or *puffing up, inflation* turlantium aquarum, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

sufflātus (subfl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a* *owing* or *breathing upon, breath:* (ser- entis) sufflatu, Sen. Clem. 1, 25 dub. *l.* si afflavit).

sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* [sufflo]. II. Adj.: *puffed up, bloated:* suf- ato corpore esse, Varr. in Non. 395, 8. 2. Fig. *puffed up, inflated* with nger or pride; of language, *tumid,* *ompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc eniet, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 21: neque auro aut enere aut multiplici scientia sufflatus, arr. in Non. 46, 31 figura, Auct. Her. , 10, 15: sufflati atque tumidi (in dic- ndo), Gell. 7, 14. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do ot occur.

suf-flāvus (subfl.), a, um, *adj. yel- owish, flaxen:* capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* nd *n.* I. Act. *to blow from below:* *blow up, inflate:* refer ad labias bias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. tich. 5, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt x cibo, Cato R. R. 157, 7: sufflata cu- s, Plin. 8, 38, 58: ignes, id. 34, 8, 19, 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si fflasses, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11. 2. ig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori ae, *got enraged,* Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 19. II. eutr. *to blow at* or *upon:* sufflavit uccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4: rubetae rrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas fflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19. 2. Fig.: uffla; sum candidus, *boast,* Pers. 4, 20. Hence It. *soffiare;* Sp. *sollar;* Fr. *uffler.*)

suffōcābĭlis (subf.), e, *adj.* [suffoco] *ffocating:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

suffōcātĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a* *hoking, stifling, suffocating:* mulier- m, *suffocation of the womb, hysterics,* lin. 20, 5, 15.

suf-fōco (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* faux] *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffo- ate:* patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem rassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 2 *ed.:* in melle sitam suffocari, *to be* *ffocated,* Lucr. 3, 904: vox suffocatur epe, Quint. 11, 3, 51: suffocatae (mu- eres), *hysterical,* Plin. 20, 22, 87. II. ransf.: injuria suffocante vitem, *that* *hokes, kills,* id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: rbem et Italiam fame, *to starve,* Cic. tt. 9, 7.

suf-fŏdĭo (subf.), fōdi, fossum, 3. *a.* *to dig* or *pierce underneath* or *rough; to sap, undermine:* ilia equis uffodere, Liv. 42, 59: inguina, Suet. om. 17: equos, *to stab in the belly,* aes. B. G. 4, 12: radices frumenti, lin. 18, 21, 50: montes, Vell. 2, 33: uros, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexandria est re tota suffossa, *undermined,* Auct. B. lex. 5.

suffossĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio] *digging under, undermining:* Me- on. in *plur.* *mines:* Vitr. 1, 5 *med.:* en. Ep. 49 *med.*

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suf- dio].

suffraenātĭo, ōnis, v. suffren.

suffrāgātĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffra- or] *a voting in one's favour, support,* *ffrage:* suffragationem, observantiam, gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44: blata sunt studia, extinctae suffraga- ones, ib. 6, 15: in consule declarando ultum etiam apud universum popu- m Romanum auctoritatis habet suffra- tio militaris, id. Mur. 18, 38: Liv. 4, : Suet. Claud. 40. With *gen.:* suffra- tionem consulatus perdere, *the recom- endation to the consulship,* Cic. Mil. . 34: Sall. J. 65.

suffrāgātor (subf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *e who votes for another, a supporter,* *rtisan:* suffragatorum comparatio, c. Mur. 21, 44: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 20: Suet. esp. 23.

suffrāgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [suffra- tor] *pertaining to the support of a* *ndidate, recommendatory:* non brevis suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua nicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 26.

suffrāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [suffragor] *a* emale) *favourer, supporter:* Aug. Civ. 18, 9 *fin.*

suffrāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suffrago] *diseased in the ham:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 2.

suffrāgĭum, ii, *n. a voting-tablet, a ballot;* and in gen. *a vote, suffrage:* ego in ista sum sententia, qua te fuisse semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: comitiis aediliciis suffragium ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: Cic. Fam. 11, 27: dum diribentur suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 28: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17: centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7: equitum centuriae sex suffragiis, *with six votes,* Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tacita *secret voting,* Plin. Ep. 3, 20. II. Transf. *the right of voting:* populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 38, 36: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: suffragia populo reddere, *the elections,* Suet. Cal. 16. 2. In gen. *a decision, judgment, opinion;* also, *a favourable decision, assent, approbation:* rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concordi suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: Plin. Ep. 10, 18: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, *very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery,* Plin. 7, 28, 29. [Perh. from *suffrago,* which, besides its proper meaning, was prob. used to signify the ankle bone or other small bone, such small bones being used for voting.]

suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham* (opp. to armus): Plin. 8, 45, 70: Col. 6, 15, 2. II. Transf. *a shoot* or *spray* of a vine: id. 4, 24, 4.

suffrāgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [suffragium] *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragentur, nihil valent gratia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38. II. Transf. in gen. *to favour, recommend, support:* with *dat.:* domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. *Absol.:* fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 28: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45.

suf-frēnātĭo (subfr.), ōnis, *f.* [freno] *a binding down fast, cementing:* lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

suf-frendens, entis, *Part. gnashing a little:* Amm. 15, 12.

suf-frĭco (subfr.), 1. *v. a. to rub underneath, to rub down, rub* or *wipe off:* vasa, Col. 12, 25, 4: seriam, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrīgĭdē (subfr.), *adv. rather coldly* or *frigidly:* Gell. 2, 9.

suf-frīgĭdus (subfr.), a, um, *adj. rather cold* or *frigid* (rare): Fig.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11 *fin.*

suf-fringo (subfr.), 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break below, to break* (rare): talos alicui, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 15: crura alicui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.

suf-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to flee away* (rare): custodes vigilesque suffugere in tecta imber coëgit, Liv. 24, 46. II. Act. *to flee from, to shun:* manuum tactum et ictum, Lucr. 5, 151: orare conantem, Suet. Tib. 27.

suffŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [suffugio] *a shelter, covert:* quid nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 119: subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. G. 16: suffugia adversus perpetuum coeli rigorem, Sen. de Ira 1, 11: suffugium nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin Ep. 9, 39. II. Fig. *a refuge, remedy:* haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint. 9, 2, 78: urgentium malorum, Tac. A. 4, 66.

suf-fulcĭo (subf.), fulsi, fultum 4. *v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support:* porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 428: maxillas et cervices, App. M. 10, p. 248: lectica Syris suffulta, *carried,* Mart. 9, 3, 11. *Absol.:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes subsistere, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 868. II. *to put under by way of support:* columnam mento suffulsit suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 54.

suffultus, a, um, *Part.* [suffulcio].

suf-fūmĭgātĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffumigo] *a fumigating from below:* Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suf-fūmĭgo (subf.), 1. *v. a. to fumigate from below, to suffumigate:* si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadant, suffumigandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 *med.:* vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 25, 4. (Hence Sp. *sahumar.*)

suf-fūmo (subf.), 1. *v. n. to smoke* or *reek a little:* Fig.: Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

suf-fundātus, a, um, *Part. laid as a foundation:* Varr. in Non. 48, 15.

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour underneath, into,* or *among; to pour* or *spread through, to overspread, suffuse:* animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses itself,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 21: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *from dropsy,* Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aquulam, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: acetum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4: tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with tears,* Ov. M. 10, 360: suffusus lumina flamma, ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 *med.:* si cruore suffunduntur oculi, *become bloodshot,* Plin. 23, 1, 24: sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51: prodest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice,* id. 22, 21, 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled* Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 120: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Virg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: rubor suffusus, Liv. 30, 15. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon,* i. e. *to calumniate,* Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. II. Fig.: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39: cib. vires ad feturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, *filled,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9: lacrimis ac multo pudore suffunditur, *is suffused,* Plin. Pan. 2.

suf-fūror (subf.), 1. *v. n. dep. to steal away, filch:* suffuror, suppilo, Pl Truc. 2, 7, 15.

suffuscŭlus (subf.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [suffuscus] *somewhat brown:* homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16 *fin.*

suf-fuscus, a, um, *adj. somewhat brown, dusky:* margarita, Tac. Agr. 12.

suffūsĭo (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffundo] *a pouring* or *spreading into* or *among, a suffusion:* vini, *an infusion,* Apic. 1, 1: cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9: fellis, *the jaundice,* Plin. 22, 23, 49: oculi, *opacity of the cornea, cataract,* Cels. 7, 7, 14: pedis, *a disease of the feet of animals,* Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*

suffūsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a pitcher:* Hier. in Jesai. 2, 4, 1.

suffūsus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffundo]. II. Adj. *blushing, bashful:* suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 *med.*

sug-gĕro (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry up; to put* or *heap up; to present, bring,* etc.: flammam costis aeni, Virg. Aen. 7, 463: ignem fornace succensa, Pall. 1, 20, 2: humum *to heap up, raise,* Prop. 4, 4, 8: theatr relsis columnis, *to raise, erect, build*, Sil. 14, 644: cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Virg. Aen. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus Auct. B. Alex. 3: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. M. 15, 82. *Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10. **II.** Fig. *to afford, furnish, supply:* invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11: materiam interrogationi, Quint. 5, 7, 8: milvinam (famem), Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: Druso ludus est suggerendus, *is to be put upon, imposed upon*, Cic. Att. 12, 44. **2.** *to prompt, suggest:* quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26 *fin.*: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, *reminds*, ib. 28, 5, 35 *fin.* **3.** *to assign, add, annex, subjoin:* huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *place next in order*, Liv. 2, 8: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20: suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestĭo (subg.), ōnis, *f.* [suggero] *an adding, addition:* potus suggestione auctus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. **II.** In rhetor. *a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion:* quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, Quint. 9, 2, 15. **2.** *a hint, intimation, suggestion:* Vop. Aur. 14: Symm. Ep. 9, 20.

suggestum, i, v. suggestus, *subst.*

suggestus, a, um, *Part.* [suggero].

suggestus (subg.), ūs, *m.* and **suggestum**, i, *n.* [id.] *a raised place, a height, elevation:* labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato R. R. 154: ex suggesto faleris, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21: suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76: comae, *a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113. **2.** Esp. *a platform, stage, tribune:* in communia suggesta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. Div. 1, 54, 124: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Auct. B. Afr. 54: Tac. H. 1, 36: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29. **3.** Fig. *height:* neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum dejiciat, App. M. 5, p. 161. (ii) *a providing, preparation:* Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7, honorum, ib. 12. **II.** *a hint, intimation, suggestion:* ex suggestu alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1 *med.*

sug-glūtĭo (subgl.), 4. *v. n. to hiccup a little:* Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

sug-grandis (subgr.), e, *adj. rather large:* cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

sug-grĕdĭor (subgr.), gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior]. **I.** Neutr. *to go* or *come up to, to approach:* caesis qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggressi propius speculatores, ib. 2, 12. **II.** Act. *to attack:* quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, ib. 4, 47.

sug-grunda (subgr.), ae, *f. the projection of a roof, the eaves:* Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5: Vitr. 10, 21. Called also suggrundatio, id. 4, 2.

suggrundārĭum (subgr.), ii, *n.* [suggrunda] *the grave of a child less than forty days old* (viz. a niche in a wall, covered by a projecting roof): Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 560.

suggrundātĭo (subgr.), ōnis, v. suggrunda.

sug-grunnĭo (subgr.), 4. *v. n. to grunt a little:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sūgillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo] *a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise:* sugillationem rapere, Plin. 32, 7, 24. **II.** Fig. *an affronting, insulting:* consulum, Liv. 43, 14: foeda majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 45, 46: ipsius gloriae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 1.

sūgillātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sugillatio] *a small livid spot:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

sūgillātus, ūs, *m.* [sugillo] for sugillatio, *a livid spot:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sūgillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [etym. uncertain; perh. compounded of sub and cilium, *i. e.* to give one a black eye; which would justify the orthography, suggillo, cited by Victorin. p. 2465 P.; see Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 407] *to beat black and blue:* oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45: athleta, qui nunquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13. *Part. perf. absol.*: allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black and blue spots*, Plin. 20, 6, 23. **II.** Fig. *to taunt, insult, revile:* viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv. 4, 35: Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: noli sugillare miserias, Petr. 128: pudorem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10 *fin.* **2.** *to suggest:* verba alicui, Prud. στεφ. 10, 999.

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to suck:* (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: terram, *to exhaust*, ib. 1, 44, 3. **II.** Fig.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2. [Sans. *chûsh*, "sugere;" Germ. *saugen*; Eng. *suck*; from *sugo* comes *sucus*.]

sui, sibi, se *or* sese (old *dat.* sibe, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 24: sibei, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554), *pron. reflect. of the 3rd pers.* of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it should be used only as the representative of the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the context precludes ambiguity, it frequently stands for the subject of the principal sentence: its proper equivalent in English depends, of course, upon the subst. which it represents: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Am. 26, 98: nihil est appetentius similium sui, ib. 14, 50: Nicias vehementer tua sui memoria delectatur, id. Att. 13, 1: ne saucio quidem sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: sui conservandi causa profugere, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se visum esse Romulum; eum sibi mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, id. Rep. 2, 10: aliquid sibi sumere, ib. 1, 5: Dionysius instituit, ut (filiae) candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi adurerent, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: M. Catoni certe licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1: qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, ib. 1, 6: manu si prehendissem, ne ipse quidem sua tanta eloquentia mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: Iccius Remus nuntios ad eum (Caesarem) mittit, nisi subsidium sibi summittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, ib. 2, 24: ceteras res publicas ne appellandas quidem putant iis nominibus quibus illae sese appellari velint, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: quod (bellum) summa inter se contentione gesserunt, ib. 1, 16: habet aliud magis ex sese et majus, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 51. With *cum:* qui ea possideat, quae secum, ut aiunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: animum secum esse secumque, ut dicitur, vivere, id. de Sen. 14, 49. Strengthened with *met:* ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. 2, 12: aeternas opes esse Romanorum, nisi inter semet ipsi seditionibus saeviant, id. 2, 44: artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator semet prognatos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78. **II.** Esp. ad se, apud se, *to him, with him*, i. e. *to* or *at his house:* L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4: qui a me petierit, ut secum et apud se essem quotidie, ib. 5, 6. Fig.: apud se esse, *to be in one's senses:* num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85. **2.** Sibi, *pleonast.*: quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? id. Andr. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12. (ii) With suus, *emphatic:* cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, *on their own juice*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 13: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic. Am. 3, 11.

sŭīle, is, *n.* [sus] *a hog-sty:* Col. 7, 9, 14.

sŭillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to swine:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 78: caro, *pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom. *black hog-mushrooms*, id. 22, 23, 47. **II.** Subst. suilla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *pork:* Cels. 3, 9: Plin. 30, 5, 12. (Hence Sp. *sollo*, a sea-fish: cf. porci marini *vulgo* vocantur suilli, Isidor. 12, 6.)

sulcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sulco] *a furrow* i. q. sulcus: App. M. 6, p. 174.

sulcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who draws furrows, a plougher:* Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587. **II.** Transf.: sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: pigri Averni, *Charon*, Stat. Th. 11, 588: Bagrada sulcator arenae, Lucan. 4, 588 lateris sulcator (vultur), *the lacerater*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 340.

sulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sulcus] *to furrow, plough:* agros, Tib. 2, 3, 78. (rura) sulcata Camilli vomere, Lucan. 1, 168: humum vomere, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68. *Absol.*: recto plenoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to furrow, plough*; poet. *to sail over, pass through*, etc.: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R. R 1, 29, 2: (anguis) arenam sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726: iter cauda, Lucan. 9, 721: longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 158: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2: regna volatu, Lucan. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 276.

sulcus, i, *m.* [akin to ὁλκός] *a furrow:* qua aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27: proscindere jugerum sulco, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47: patefacere sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104. committere semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 223. **II.** Meton. *a ploughing:* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2 9, 15: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181. nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **2.** *a long, narrow trench, a ditch:* Plin. 19, 4, 20. Virg. G. 2, 24. **3.** *a rut, track*, in gen.: *the furrow cut by a vessel:* id. Aen. 5, 142: Val. Fl. 3, 32: *a wrinkle:* Mart. 3, 72, 4: *the trail* of a meteor. Virg. Aen. 2, 697: Lucan. 5, 562: pudenda muliebria: Lucr. 4, 1268: Virg G. 3, 136.

sulevĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [prob. corrupted from Silviae] *a kind of wood-goddesses:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2099 *sq* Also suliviae, ib. *no.* 2051.

sulfur (sulphur and sulpur), ŭris, *n* (*masc.*: Tert. adv. Prax. 16: Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*) *brimstone, sulphur:* Plin 35, 15, 50: Cato R. R. 39, 1: Lucr. 6, 221: Tib. 1, 5, 11. *Plur.*: Virg. G. 3 449: Quint. 12, 10, 76. **II.** Transf (poet.) *lightning:* aethereum, Lucan. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 25. [Sans. *sulvâri.*] (Hence It. *solfo, zolfo*; Sp. *azufre*; Fr. *soufre.*)

sulfŭrans (sulph.), antis, *adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus] *containing sulphur, sulphurous:* Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfŭrārĭa (sulph.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a sulphur mine:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

sulfŭrātĭo (sulph.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a vein of sulphur:* Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 *med.*

sulfŭrātus (sulph.) a, um, *adj* [id.] *impregnated with sulphur, sul* *phurated*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3. *omp.*: gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28. **II.** Subst. sulfurata, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* fila) *brimstone-matches*: Mart. 1, 42, 4. **2.** (*sc.* loca) *veins of sulphur*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

sulfŭrĕus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *like sulphur, sulphureous*: fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Virg. Aen. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: odor, id. 36, 19, 34.

sulfŭrōsus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sulphur, sulphureous*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

sullātŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [Sulla] *to desire to imitate* or *play the part of Sulla*: ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32.

sulphur, and its derivv., *v.* sulfur.

sultan, anis, *m.* [a Chaldaic word] *an eastern chief* or *ruler*: en sultan nostra servire paratus in aula legatos nobis et plurima munera mittit, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 390.

sultis, v. volo, *ad init.*

sum, fŭi, esse (old forms: *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, 57, 153: simus for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87: *fut.* escit for erit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: Lucr. 1, 612: *perf.* fūvĭmus for fuimus, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: *subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, *etc.*, freq., esp. in Plaut.: cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157: fuam, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 48: fuas, Liv. Andr. in Non. 111, 13: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 71: fuat, Pac. in Non. 111, 8: Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4: Virg. Aen. 10, 108: fuant, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 110: fuvisset, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4. *Part. imperf.* ens, used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33), *v. subst.* **I.** denoting simple or unqualified existence or being: *to be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain*: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: non statim, quod *esse* manifestum est, etiam *quid sit* apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: flumen est Arar, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21: nec dum ero, angar ulla re, quum omni vacem culpa: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, ib. 6, 3 *fin.*: nolite arbitrari, me quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica; sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16: illa (solis defectio), quae fuit Romulo regnante, *happened*, id. Rep. 1, 16: quum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, id. Verr. 2, 41, 100: quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? ib. 4, 7: quum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, id. Rep. 1, 14: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, id. Att. 10, 4: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, ib. 10, 16. (ii) In a limited technical sense: definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelliguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangive possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intelligi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, definias, id. Top. 5, 26. **2.** Esp. in the 3rd pers. (usu. *plu.* and in *pres. imperf.*), with an indefinite, and freq. without any expressed, subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: *there are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), (or simply *some*); constr.: when the *rel. clause* states facts, it has the *indic.*; but when it expresses mere conceptions or implies contingency or uncertainty, its verb is in the *subj.* With *indic.*: mulier mane: sunt qui volunt te conventam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: sunt qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, ib. 2, 4, 47: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, quum ipsi se contemni putant, Cic. Am. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, judices, aliquammulti, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 4, 25: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt quae dici possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39. With *subj.*: sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: si qui sunt qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, id. Rep. 1, 7: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, ib. 2, 2, 182: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 31: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: quis miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? id. Phil. 2, 25: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347. (ii) Poet.: est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9, 17. **3.** With *dat. to belong to*; or, rendering the *dat.* as the subject of the verb *to have* (like the Fr. *être à*); it is freq. better, however, to translate the *dat.* as a *gen.*, the verb retaining its proper sign.: aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, unde esset adolescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: privatus illis census erat brevis, *their property was scanty*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: ars illi sua census erat, Ov. M. 3, 588: nomen Mercurii est mihi, *my name is Mercury*, Pl. Am. prol. 19: Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1. (ii) Esse alicui, cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with*: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10. **4.** With *cum* and *abl. to be with*, i. e. *to have sexual intercourse with*: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, id. Quint. 24, 77: ea nocte mecum illa hospitis jussu fuit, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 101: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. **5.** Euphem. in the *perf. tenses, to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (poet.): ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, *had almost died*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipsi, cumque nihil speres firmius esse, fuit, Ov. H. 17, 192. **6.** *to be real* or *a fact, to be the case*; so esp. est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, granted, well*, etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Pl. Epid. 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Am. 2, 6: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: esto, Virg. Aen. 7, 313: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81. (ii) Having as subject a clause beginning with ut, ubi, quum, or quod, or with *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf. it happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause* or *reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed, possible*, or *permissible that, one may*, etc.: sin est, ut velis manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Coel. 20, 48: non est, ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36: est quod visam domum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 26: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv. 30, 31: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, ib. 1, 1, 32: scire est liberum ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis alumnum cernere erat, Virg. Aen. 6, 596: unde plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: quod versu dicere non est, ib. 1, 5, 87: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34. With *dat.*: ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13: nec sit mihi credere tantum! Virg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110. **7.** Sometimes in colloq. lang., like the Eng. *to be*, for *to come* (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. Att. 15, 4. nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16. **II.** In connection with an *adj., subst.*, or *pron.*; less freq. with an *adv.*, it is employed as the logical copula, and with the predicate denotes *the manner of being*: et praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic. Am. 5, 17: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, ib. 4, 15: consul autem esse qui potui? id. Rep. 1, 6: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: tuus sum, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *Sos.* Sic sum ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: est, inquit, ut dicis, ib. 1, 40: quod ita cum sit, ib. 1, 45: qui (viri) sunt procul ab hujus aetatis memoria, ib. 1, 1: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Ros. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72. (ii) With *in* and *abl.*: quum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudabis amictus: sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11: in servitute, id. Cluent. 7, 21: in magno nomine et gloria, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3: in tanta moestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37. **2.** With *gen.* or *abl.* of a subst. and some qualifying word agreeing with it, the two words being logically equivalent to an *adj.*: nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, id. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. Rep. 1, 43: qui capite et superciliis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, cujus fortunae, quo sit patre, quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54. **3.** With *gen.* or *abl.* of price or value: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: magni erunt mihi tuae literae, id. Fam. 15, 15: parvi sunt foris arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *weighs more with me*, id. Att. 12, 28: neque pluris pretii coquum quam villicum habeo, Sall. J.

85: sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth*, Liv. 29, 37. **4.** With *gen.* of possession: often to be rendered, *it belongs to; it is the part, nature, sign,* or *duty of;* and personally, *to belong to, be devoted to,* etc.: teneamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. de Sen. 6, 20: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, *were devoted to*, id. 23, 14: Ptolemaeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. **5.** With *dat.* of the word denoting the end, object, purpose, fitness, *etc.* (which *dat.* must freq. be translated as a *nom.*): vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9: quum solvendo aere (*i. e.* aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: injiciuntur ea, quae humori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin.* (ii) With an additional *dat.* usu. of the person: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, Cic. Att. 5, 14: accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex Roscii bono fuit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, ib. 2, 20. **6.** Id est *or* hoc est, with an explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say;* sometimes also, *which is as much as to say,* or *which is the same thing:* sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scena, id est in contione verum valet, id. Am. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, ib. 1, 2, 6: a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματικῇ, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89. [The two roots are ES and FU: the former the same as the Sans. *as-mi;* Gr. εἰ-μί (ἐσμί); Eng. *is,* etc.: the latter as the Sans. *bhû;* Gr. φύω; Eng. *be,* etc. Hence *'s-um, es, es-t, 's-umus, es-tis, 's-unt.*]

sum, i. q. eum, Enn. in Fest.; v. is.

sūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. of sugimen, sugmen, from sugo] *a breast, teat, udder* of women and she-animals: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. in Non. 458, 7. **2.** Esp. *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow:* pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Mart. 13, 44. (ii) Meton. *a sow, a hog:* Juv. 12, 73. ‖. Transf. *the fat part, richest portion:* (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: Plin. 17, 4, 3.

sūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sumen] *pertaining to a sow's udder:* caro, Arn. 1, 73: sus, *a sow,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res) [summus] (old *gen.* summaï, Lucr. 1, 983) lit. *that which is highest;* hence, *the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection:* leges a me edentur non perfectae sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the main points, chief particulars,* Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war,* Liv. 32, 17: quorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, *the final decision,* Caes. B. G. 6, 11: solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence,* Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 15: (Remi dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, *the command in chief,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *the supreme power,* Cic. Rep. 1, 26: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, quum imperii summam rex teneret, ib. 2, 28: imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection,* Quint. 3, 2, 1. **2.** Esp. of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total:* addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 46: summam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summa redempti, Liv. 32, 17. **3.** Transf. in gen. *the whole, the entire amount:* summa cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 2: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums,* i. e. *the universe,* Lucr. 3, 817: summa summarum, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 4: Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*: summa summaï, Lucr. 6, 680. Adverbially: ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in a word:* ille affirmabat ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1: id. Fam. 14, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106: Juv. 3, 79: in summa, *in all:* Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summa quatuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: Just. 13, 8: for which, in omni summa, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. (ii) *the whole,* opp. to a part: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, *the main body of the army,* Caes. B. G. 6, 34: id. B. C. 1, 67: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, Quint. 4, 2, 90: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest,* Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement,* Liv. 10, 27: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intelligebant, *the whole credit of the victory,* Caes. B. G. 7, 21.

summālis, e, *adj.* [summa] *containing a sum, whole:* Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

summānes (Subm.), ium, *m. plu.* *a kind of inferior deities:* Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

summāno (subm.), 1. *v. a.* [Summanus] *to hold fast like Summanus* (Pluto): Pl. Curc. 3, 43 *sq.*

summārĭum, ii, *n.* [summa] *a summary, epitome, abstract:* oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium dicebatur, Sen. Ep. 39.

summas, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished:* vir, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 90: matronae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267: puellae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, *adv. on the top* or *surface, slightly:* radicem summatim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2. ‖. Fig. *slightly, summarily, compendiously,* etc.: de re pecuaria breviter ac summatim percurram, Varr. R. R. 2 *praef.* § 7: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28: summatim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44.

summātus, ūs, *m.* [summa] *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty:* Lucr. 5, 1141.

summē, *adv. in the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely:* quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: cupere aliquid, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: diffidere, id. Fam. 4, 7: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 18: summe munitus locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31.

sum-mĕdĭus (subm.), a, um, *adj. middle, mean:* Diom. p. 432 P.

sum-mergo, v. submergo.

summĭtas, ātis, *f.* [summus] *the highest part, top, summit:* Plin. 37, 9, 37: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summoenĭum (subm.), ii, *n.* [sub moenia] *a place in Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwelt:* Mart. 1, 35, 6. ‖. Hence summoenianus a, um, *adj. pertaining to summoenium:* uxores, *i. e. prostitutes,* id. 3, 82, 2: buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and separ. summo opere) *very much, exceedingly, vehemently,* etc.: vitia quae summopere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 18: Lucr. 4, 1179.

summo-tĕnus, *adv. to the top:* florescentibus floribus, App. Herb. 75.

sum-mŏvĕo, v. submoveo.

summŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [summa] *a small sum:* Sen. Ep. 77 *med.*

summus, a, um, *sup. adj.:* v. superus, *no.* III. c.

summussi, i. q. murmuratores, Fest. *s. v.* [musso].

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum (syncop. form of the *inf. perf.* sumpse, Naev. in Gell. 2, 19), 3. *v. a.* [contr. of sub-imo, from emo] *to take up, lay hold of, assume:* auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 202: si hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus, id. Bac. 4, 4, 24: postremo a me argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20: legem in manus, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: literas ad te a M. Lepido consule quasi commendaticias sumpsimus, *have taken, provided ourselves with,* id. Fam. 13, 26: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv. 40, 11: arma, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sume venenum, id. 8, 5, 23: panem perfusum aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: antidotum, id. Cal. 23: sumpta virili toga, Cic. Am. 1, 1: latum clavum, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 80: diadema, Suet. Cal. 22: anulos ferreos (*opp.* deponere), id. Aug. 100: pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow,* Cic. Fl. 20, 46: aurum mutuum, Suet. Caes. 51. **2.** Fig.: calorem animo, Lucr. 3, 289: obsequium animo, *i. e.* animo obsequi, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 8: Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, *assumed,* Caes. B. G. 1, 33: sumpsi animum, *took courage,* Ov. F. 1, 147: exempla, Cic. Am. 11, 38: sumptis inimicitiis, suscepta causa, *taken upon oneself, assumed,* id. Vatin. 11, 28: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, *to be undertaken, begun,* Sall. J. 83: supplicii sibi sumat, quod vult ipse, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 31: supplicium de aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: Caes. B. G. 6, 44: poenam scelerato ex sanguine, Virg. Aen. 12, 949. ‖. Esp. *to choose, select:* philosophiae studium, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 7: sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. J. 85: enitimini, ne ego meliores liberos sumpsisse videar quam genuisse, *to have adopted,* ib. 10: sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38. Poet. with *inf.:* quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? id. Od. 1, 12, 2: quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? id. Ep. 1, 3, 7. **2.** *to take* as one's own, *to claim, arrogate, appropriate:* quanquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic. Planc. 1, 3: sed mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit, id. Att. 8, 11 D: sibi imperatorias partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. **3.** *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume:* in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est: in bono hospite atque amico quaestus est, quod sumitur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 79: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15: frustra laborem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: cui rei opus est, ei hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 68: videtis hos quasi sumptos dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: Poet.: curis sumptus, *consumed, worn out,* Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42. **4.** *to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm:* aliquid ad concludendum, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: beatos esse deos sumpsisti, id. N. D. 1, 30, 88: alterutrum sumas necesse est, Lucr. 1, 973: aliquid pro certo, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104 sumere pro non dubio, Liv. 39, 28. 5. *to bring forwards, cite, mention* as a proof, example, *etc.*: homines notos sumere odiosum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: unum hoc sumo, ib. 34, 97: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. Sest. 12, 27. 6. *to buy, purchase*: quanti ego genus omnino signorum non aestimo, tanti ista quatuor aut quinque sumpsisti, id. Fam. 7, 23: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 106. 7. Of sexual intercourse: *to enjoy*· Mart. 10, 81: Ov. A. A. 3, 90.

sumpsĭo, ōnis, v. sumptio.

sumpti-făcĭo, fēci, *3. v. a. to lay out, spend*: Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 2.

sumptio (sumpsio, Cato R. R. 145, 2), ōnis, *f.* [sumo] *a taking*: Vitr. 1, 2. II. In logic, *a premise taken for granted, an assumption*. demus tibi istas duas sumptiones, ea quae λήμματα appellant dialectici; sed nos Latine loqui malumus, Cic. Div. 2, 53, 108.

sumptĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to take much of* or *in strong doses*: helleborum, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

sumptŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *pertaining to expense, sumptuary*: rationes nostrae, Cic. Att. 13, 47: lex, ib. 13, 7: Suet. Aug. 34.

sumptŭōsē, *adv. expensively, sumptuously*: Cat. 47, 5: Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.* *Comp.*: Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20· Plin. Ep. 9, 12.

sumptŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sumptuosus] *costliness, expensiveness*: Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *expensive, costly, sumptuous*: ager, Cato R. R. 1, 6: coenae, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: hostia, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18: tutela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: dignitas, ib. 2, 4. *Comp.*: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: cicercula, Col. 7, 3, 22. *Sup.*: portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9. II. Of persons, *lavish, wasteful, extravagant*: Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 2: Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: Suet. Caes. 50.

sumptus, a, um, *Part.* [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (*gen.* sumpti, Cato R. R. 22, 3: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 21), *m.* [id.] *expense, cost, charge*: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, ib. 1, 39, 140: quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sumptum in rem militarem facere, id. Fam. 12, 30: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, id. Att. 5, 14: sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sumptum dare, id. Inv. 2, 29, 87: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: oppida publico sumptu decorare, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 19: sumptus in cultum praetorum facere, Liv. 32, 27: minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: servi qui opere rustico faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum, *could pay their expenses*, i. e. *the cost of keeping them*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.

sumtĭfăcĭo, sumtĭo, *etc.* v. sumpt.

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, *3. v. a. to sew* or *stitch, to sew, join,* or *tack together*: quod (foramen) nisi permagna vi sui non potest, Cels. 7, 4, 3: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: pellibus et sutis arcent male frigora bracis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19: hi plerasque naves loris suebant, Varr. in Gell. 17, 3: corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Virg. G. 4, 33. II. Fig.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise*, Ter. Ph. 3 2, 7.

sŭomĕt and **sŭopte,** v. suus.

sŭŏvĕtaurīlĭa, or corrupted, solitaurilia, ium, *n. plu.* [sus ovis taurus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 67: Fest. *s. v.* solitaurilia] *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull*, offered esp. at lustrations: solitaurilia hostiarum trium diversi generis immolationem significant, tauri, arietis, verris, quod omnes eae solidi integrique sint corporis, Fest *loc. cit.*: Mars pater lustri faciendi ergo macte hisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus esto, an old form of prayer in Cato R. R. 141, 3 *sq.*: Liv. 1, 44: Tac. A. 6, 37.

supat jacit, unde dissipat, disicit, et obsipat, obicit, et insipat, hoc est inicit, Fest. *s. v.*

sŭpellectĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [supellex] *pertaining to household stuff* or *furniture*: servi, *that have the care of it*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 31.

sŭpellex, lectĭlis, *f. household utensils, furniture,* or *goods* (only in *sing.*): Dig. 33, 10 (de supellectile legata): Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 17: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 61: Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 83: Hor. S. 1, 6, 118. 2. Fig.: amicos parare, optimam et pulcerrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55: usus oratoriae quasi supellectilis, id. Or. 24, 79: qui occupatus est in supervacua literarum supellectile, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: copiosa verborum supellex, *stock*, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28: tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta supellex, *what an ill-furnished mind you have*, Pers. 4, 52. [From *super* and the root LEG, hence "that which lies upon the surface," as opposed to that which is fixed to the solum. The orig. nom. was *supellectilis*; and *lec-tilis* from *lego* would correspond in form to *fic-tilis*, etc.: v. Long's Cic. i. p. 216.]

sŭper, *adj.* v. superus.

sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Sans. *upari*; Gr. ὑπέρ; Germ. *über*; Eng. *over*] A. Adv. *above, on the top, thereupon*, etc. I. Lit. of place: Anien infraque superque saxeus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Virg. Aen. 9, 168: purpureas super vestes conjiciunt, ib. 6, 221. renes tunicis super conteguntur, Cels. 3, 1 *med.*: imponendum super medicamentum, id. 6, 19 *med.* II. Of number and quantity, *over, moreover, besides*: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *more than enough*, Cic. Am. 13, 45: poenas dedit usque superque quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65: cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus: et super ipsi Dardanidae infensi, *and moreover, and besides*, Virg. Aen. 2, 71: voto deus aequoris alti annuerat dederatque super, ne saucius ullis vulneribus fieri posset, Ov. M. 12, 206: Suet. Vesp. 24: primoribus, super quam quod dissenserant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, *besides that*, Liv. 22, 3. 2. *over, left, remaining*: Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Nep. Alc. 8: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publica possit? rogitantes, Liv. 4, 58: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Virg. E. 6, 6: o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, id. Aen. 3, 489.

B. Prep. with *acc.* and *abl.* I. With *acc.* Of place or situation: *over, above, upon, on*: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: super lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: super vallum praecipitari, Sall. J. 58: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. 24, 39: super eam (aspidem) assidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: super theatrum consistere, Liv. 24, 39: illa super terram defecto poplite labens, Ov. M. 13, 477. (ii) Of horizontal position or distance: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, *was above him* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 8, 23: Polysperchon, qui cubabat super regem, Curt. 8, 5 *fin.*: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, *beyond Numidia*, Sall. J. 19: super et Garamantas et Indos proferet imperium, Virg. Aen. 6, 795. 2. Of time, *during, at* (rare): de hujus nequitia omnes super coenam loquebantur, *over their dinner*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: super vinum et epulas, Curt. 8, 4 *fin.*: super hos divum honores, *during the sacrifice*, Stat. Th. 1, 676. 3. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond, upon, besides*, etc.: super LX. millia, Tac. G. 33: super quadraginta reos, Suet. Cal. 38: super HS. millies, id. Caes. 26: Punicum exercitum supe morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. 28 46: super solitos honores, id. 2, 31: dan savia super savia, *kisses upon kisses*, P Ps. 4, 1, 38: alii super alios trucidentu Liv. 1, 50. Esp. super omnia, *abov all, before all*: talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci speluncam adjiciunt, Virg. Aen. 8, 303: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 31, 18: Ov. M. 6, 526. Hence, (ii) of any thing excessive: vox non paene tragoedorum sed super omnes tragoedos, Quint. 12, 5, 5: super modum ac paene naturam, id. 11, 3, 169: famosissima super ceteras fuit coena ei data adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13. II. With *abl.*: Of place or situation (rare): *over, above, upon*: alteram navem conjunxit, super qua turrim opposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ensis cui super cervice pendet, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: ligna super foco large reponens, ib. 1, 9, 5: super Pindo, ib. 1, 12, 6: requiescere fronde super viridi, Virg. E. 1, 81. 2. Of time, *during, in*: nocte super media, id. Aen. 9, 61. 3. Of abstract relation for *de*: *upon, about, concerning*: hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6: sed hac super re nimis (*sc.* dixi), ib. 10, 8: multus ea super re rumor, Tac. A. 11, 23: quid nuntias super anu? Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 8: quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votiva, Cic. Att. 14, 22: multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Virg. Aen. 1, 750: mitte civiles super Urbe curas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: publicus ludus super impetrato Augusti reditu, ib. 4, 2, 42.

C. In composition, super denotes *over, above* (i) of place: *e. g.* supergredior, *to step over.* (ii) of quantity: *e. g.* super-addo, *to add besides.* (iii) to denote a surplus or remainder: *e. g.* supersum, *to be left over, to remain.* (Hence Fr. *sur.*)

sŭpĕra, v. supra.

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [supero] *that may be got over* or *surmounted*: murus, Liv. 25, 23. II. Fig. *that may be overcome* or *subdued*: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 27: invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25: an talis caecitas ac debilitas ope humana superabiles forent, *curable*, id. H. 4, 81.

sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv. very abundantly*: Vulg. Ephes. 3, 20.

sŭpĕr-ăbundantĭa, ae, *f. superabundance*: Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6.

sŭpĕr-ăbundo, avi, 1. *v. n. to be very abundant, to superabound*: ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam superabundasse, Tert. Res. Carn. 34.

sŭpĕr-accommŏdo, 1. *v. a. to fit on above, put on*: Cels. 8, 10, 1 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ăcervo, 1. *v. a. to heap on, pile up*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf.*, dĭtum, *3. v. a. to add over and above, to superadd*: (poet.): tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg. E. 5, 42: laurus superaddita busto, Prop. 2, 13, 33.

sŭpĕr-adjĭcĭo, jēci, *3. v. a. to add besides, to superadd*: piper his, Apic. 7, 4: decem dies observationi veteri, Macr S. 1, 14.

sŭpĕr-ădornātus, a, um, *Part. further adorned*: materia, Sen. Q. N. 4 2 *med.*

sŭpĕr-ădultus, a, um, *Part. past the first period of maturity*: virgo, Vulg. 1 Corinth. 7, 36.

sŭpĕraedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superaedifico] *a building upon*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭco, 1. *v. a. to build upon*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 28.

sŭpĕr-aggĕro, 1. *v. a. to heap over*: scrobem, Col. 12, 46, 4.

sŭpĕr-ambŭlo, 1. *v. a. to walk upon* or *over*: Sedul. 3, 226.

sŭpĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [supero] *a remainder, remnant*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 55.

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [supero] II. Adj.: *high, prominent*: mons superantissimus, Sol. 2 *med.* 2. *prevailing, predominant*: superantior ignis, Lucr. 5, 395.

sŭpĕr-argūmentans, antis, *Part. proving besides:* Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

sŭpĕr-aspergo, *3. v. a. to scatter upon* or *over:* farinam, Veg. Vet. 3, 3.

sŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supero] *an overcoming, conquering:* Vitr. 3, *praef.*

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conqueror:* populi Etrusci, Ov. F. 1, 641: Gorgonis, id. M. 4, 699.

sŭperbē, *adv. haughtily, proudly:* Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 38: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22: Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Liv. 2, 45. *Comp.:* superbius, Cic. Manil. 5, 11. *Sup.:* superbissime, id. Pis. 27, 64.

sŭperbĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride:* num sibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 77: divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentis superbiae, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: insolentia superbia contumacia, id. Verr. 4, 41, 89: importunitas et superbia, id. Rep. 1, 40: non superbia neque inhumanitate, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99. *Plur.:* secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 28. **2.** Of things: album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, *the delicacy of white* (as a colour), Vitr. 7, 3 *med.* **II.** In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride:* sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14. **2.** Of things: eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

sŭper-bĭbo, *3. v. n. to drink upon* or *after:* jugi ebrietati, Plin. 23, 1, 23.

sŭperbĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [superbus facio] *that renders proud:* manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 58.

sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus loquor] *arrogant discourse:* Poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35.

sŭperbĭo, 4. *v. n.* [superbus] *to be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in:* si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4, 1, 63: nomine avi, Ov. M. 11, 218: nimis triumviratu suo, Plin. 9, 35, 59: superbire miles, quod filius legati satis ostenderet, Tac. A. 1, 19 *fin.* Poet. with *inf.:* spoliare superbit Oenides, *disdains*, Stat. Th. 8, 588. **II.** Transf. of things and in a good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent:* quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop. 4, 5, 22: torus radiis auri, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Plin. 37, 7, 33.

sŭperbĭter, *adv. haughtily, proudly:* Naev. et Afran. in Non. 515, 10.

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super] lit. *up-lifted* in mind; hence, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, etc.: reges, Lucr. 5, 1221: non decet superbum esse hominem servum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 64: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic. Att. 8, 4: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, id. Fam. 7, 13: homines superbissimi, Sall. J. 31. In a pun: *Merc.* Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quonam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make a high personage of you*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 201. **2.** Of things: aures, Liv. 34, 5: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: dens, *delicate, fastidious*, id. S. 2, 6, 87: inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19: non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Am. 14, 50: pax, Liv. 9, 12: superbissima lex, id. 4, 4: aures quarum est judicium superbissimum, *very fastidious, very critical*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 19. *Neutr. absol.:* reliqua multo major multitudo neque excluderetur suffragiis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22. **II.** In a good sense, *superior, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb:* populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. Aen. 1 21: animae virtute et factis superbae, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 3: pavimentum, ib. 2, 14, 27: limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7. **2.** Esp. superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. *the muscatel:* Col. 5, 10, 18: Plin. 15, 14, 15 *sq.* (ii) olivae, of a very large and plump kind: id. 15, 3, 4. (iii) herba, i. q. chamaemeli: App. Herb. 23.

sŭper-calco, 1. *v. a. to tread* or *stand upon:* Col. 12, 39, 3.

sŭper-cerno, *3. v. n. to sift upon* or *over:* terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

sŭpercĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium] *disdainful, supercilious; censorious* (rare): Sen. Ep. 123 *med.:* Arn. 1, 8.

sŭper-cĭlĭum, ii, *n. an eye-brow:* ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: supercilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 12: Quint. 1, 11, 10: Suet. Aug. 79: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: supercilium salit, *twitches* (as a favourable omen), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 105. **2.** Transf. *a brow, ridge, summit:* supercilium clivosi tramitis, Virg. G. 1, 108: tumuli, Liv. 34, 29: infimo stare supercilio, *at the bottom of the projection*, id. 27, 18: supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58. (ii) In architecture, *a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column* or *cornice:* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.* **II.** Fig. *pride, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness:* supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: Sen. Ben. 2, 4: Juv. 6, 169: contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

sŭper-coelestis, e, *adj. that is above the heavens:* Tert. Anim. 23.

sŭper-compōno, *3. v. a. to place together upon:* pisces, Apic. 4, 2.

sŭper-concīdo, *3. v. a. to cut in pieces over:* Apic. 5, 5 *fin.*

sŭper-contĕgo, xi, *3. v. a. to cover over:* Sil. 16, 42.

sŭper-corrŭo, *3. v. n. to fall down upon:* Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

sŭper-crĕātus, a, um, *Part. grown on, adventitious:* infusio humoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, *3. v. n. to grow up, over*, or *upon:* carcinoma, Cels. 5, 28, 2 *fin.:* caro, ib. 22. **II.** Fig.: fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, *might be added to*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 5, 14 *fin.*

sŭper-cŭbo, avi, 1. *v. n. to lie* or *sleep upon:* Col. 7, 4, 5.

sŭper-curro, *3. v. n. to run over* or *beyond;* fig. *to surpass, exceed:* large vectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18.

sŭper-dīmĭdĭus, a, um, *adj. half as much more* (i. e. in the ratio of 3 to 2): Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. a. to put* or *lay over:* Cels. 5, 28, 3 *fin.*

sŭper-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to lead* or *draw over:* pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.:* novercam tot liberis, *to bring* or *put over*, Capitol. M. Aur. *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ĕdo, *3. v. a. to eat besides* or *after:* betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

sŭpĕr-efflŭo, *3. v. n. to superabound, be superfluous:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511

sŭpĕr-ēlĕvo, 1. *v. a. to raise above:* se (iniquitates), Vulg. Esdr. 4, 77.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭco, 1. *v. a. to spring* or *burst forth over:* Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f. supereminence:* dei, Aug. Serm. de temp. med. 40.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to overtop, rise above.* **I.** Act.: victor viros supereminet omnes, Virg. Aen. 6, 857: undas humero, ib. 10, 765: dea collo tenus supereminet omnes, Ov. M. 3, 182. **II.** Neutr.: ut olivae premantur et jus supereminet, Col. 12, 49, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 8, 33.

sŭpĕr-ēmŏrĭor, *3. v. n. dep. to die upon:* Plin. 10, 2, 2.

sŭpĕr-ēnăto, 1. *v. a. to swim over* amnem, Lucan. 4, 133.

sŭpĕr-ēnātus, a, um, *Part. grown over:* caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15 (*al.* supernato).

sŭpĕr-ērectus, a, um, *Part. vertical:* sol, Amm. 20, 3.

sŭpĕr-ērŏgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to spend* or *pay out over and above:* si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14.

sŭpĕrescit, v. supersum.

sŭpĕrexactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superexigo] *an excessive demand:* Cod. Justin. 10, 20.

sŭpĕr-exaltātus, a, um, *Part. exalted above others:* deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

sŭpĕr-excellens, entis, *adj. very excellent:* Salv. adv. avar. 3, 18.

sŭpĕr-excurro, *3. v. n. to run* or *spread over:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1.

sŭpĕr-exĕo, 4. *v. n. to extend over:* Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

sŭpĕr-exĭgo, *3. v. a. to demand* or *exact over and above:* Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 4.

sŭpĕr-extollo, *3. v. a. to raise* or *exalt above:* Tert. Res. Carn. 24.

sŭper-fĕro, *irreg. v. a. to carry over* or *beyond, to place* or *put over:* pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27 *Pass. to go, fly*, or *swim over:* pisces, id. 9, 16, 25. **II.** *to carry over* or *beyond the time:* periclitari partus, si superferatur, id. 32, 10, 46.

sŭper-fēto, 1. *v. n. to conceive anew while already with young, to superfetate:* Plin. 10, 63, 83.

sŭperfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [superficies] *pertaining to the surface, superficial:* numerus, *denoting the superficial contents*, Cassiod. Arithm. **II.** Fig. *superficial:* officia, Tert. adv. Marc 4, 28.

sŭperfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in law, *situated on another man's land, superficiary:* praedia, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 10. Fig.: mathematica, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.* **II.** Subst. superficiarius, ii, *m. one who has a house on another man's land:* Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 74: v. Smith's Ant. 1078.

sŭper-fĭcĭes, ei, *f.* [facies] *the upper side, the top, surface:* testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. 6, 22, 24: sardonychum, id. 37, 6, 23: aquae, *the surface*, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, *the part above ground*, id. 4, 11, 1: Plin. 16, 31, 56: aedis, *the roof*, id. 34, 3, 7: candelabri, *the upper part, in which the light is placed*, id. 34, 3, 6. **II.** Esp. in law, *anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it*, usu. *a building erected on another man's land:* quum aedes ex duabus rebus constent ex solo et superficie, Jabol. Dig. 41, 3 23: Dig. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 1078. **2.** In mathematics, *a superficies* (length and breadth only): Plin. 11, 48, 108.

sŭperfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* for superficies, *a building:* Inscr. Grut. 608, 8.

sŭper-fīo, *v. n. to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (rare): edepol te vocem (ad coenam) libenter, si superfiat locus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 12: quae superfieri possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

sŭper-fixus, a, um, *Part. fastened above, fixed on the top* (rare): superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60.

sŭper-flexus, a, um, *Part. bent over:* crates, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *med.*

sŭper-flōrescens, entis, *Part. blossoming all over:* sibi cucumis, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

sŭperflŭē, *adv. superfluously:* Mart. Cap. 3, 83: Hier. Ep. 27, 1.

sŭperflŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [superfluus] *superabundance, superfluity:* pampinorum, Plin 14, 1, [illegible]

sŭper-flŭo, *3. v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to run over, overflow:* in aeneo vase leniter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61. **‖.** **Fig.** *to be superabundant, to superabound:* pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 *med.:* claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 81 **2.** *to be superfluous:* nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115. **3.** *to superabound in:* cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac. Or. 18. **B.** Act. *to flow over* or *past:* nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13.

sŭperflŭo, *adv. superfluously:* Cod. Justin. 5, 51, 6: Aug. Ep. 28.

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo] *running over, overflowing:* flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82. **‖.** Fig. *superfluous, unnecessary:* invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen. Ep. 45 *med.:* Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30. **2.** *that is left over, remaining:* fructus superfluos restituere, Papin. Dig. 36, 1, 58 *fin.*

sŭperfŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forum] *superfluous, unnecessary:* super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *med.*

sŭper-frŭtĭco, *1. v. n. to sprout forth again:* fig.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

sŭper-fŭgĭo, *3. v. a. to flee over:* intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

sŭper-fulgeo, *2. v. a. to shine over* or *forth:* templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour over* or *upon:* oleum alicui rei, Col. 12, 59, 1: unguentum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36. (ii) Reflect. *to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend:* Tiberis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in numbers*, id. 39, 49: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasiis, *scattered over*, Plin. 6, 13, 15: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12. 1. 2. **2.** Fig.: superfundens laetitia, *overflowing, extravagant*, Liv. 5, 7: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id. 45, 9. **‖.** With *abl. to pour* or *spread* one thing over another: compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.*

sŭperfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfundo] *a pouring* or *spreading over* or *upon:* aquarum coelestium, Amm. 17, 7 *med.:* pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [superfundo].

sŭper-gestus, a, um, *Part. carried* or *heaped upon* or *over:* terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. **‖.** *covered over, covered up:* orificium, App. M. 9, p. 236.

sŭpergrădĭor, v. supergredior.

sŭper-grĕdĭo, gressi, gressum, *3. v. a.* for supergredior, *to go over, pass:* duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238: Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

sŭper-grĕdĭor (supergradior, Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, *3. v. a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step, walk,* or *go over:* limen, Col. 7, 9, 13: capram alteram procubuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **‖.** **Fig.** *to pass* or *get over; to surpass, exceed, excel:* ille demum necessitates supergressus est, Sen. Ep. 32 *fin.:* mulier aetatis suae feminas pulcritudine supergressa, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6 prooem. § 8.

sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* [supergredio and supergredior].

sŭpergressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a surpassing, exceeding:* per supergressum, *beyond measure, exceedingly*, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

sŭpĕr-hăbĕo, *2. v. a. to have over* or *upon:* superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20 *med.*

sŭpĕr-hŭmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *the upper garment of a Jewish priest, an ephod:* Hier. Ep. 64, 15.

sŭpĕri, orum, *m. plu.* (sc. dii) *the gods above, the celestial deities:* quae Superi Manesque dabant, Virg. Aen. 10, 34: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: pro Superi, id. Tr. 1, 2, 59: terris jactatus et alto vi Superum, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: exemplo Superorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 19: postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem immeritam visum Superis, Virg. Aen. 3, 2: superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 19: flectere Superos, Virg. Aen. 7, 312.

sŭpĕr-illĭgo, *1. v. a. to bind over* or *upon:* Plin. 29, 3, 11.

sŭpĕr-illĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum (superillinītum, App. Herb. 74), *3. v. a. to smear over, besmear, anoint with:* totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19 *med.* **‖.** *to smear* or *spread* a thing *over* another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, id. 6, 18, 9: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

sŭpĕrillĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superillino].

sŭpĕr-immĭnĕo, *2. v. n. to hang over, overhang* (rare): pastorem ense sequens nudo superimminet, Virg. Aen. 12, 306: terra superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.

sŭpĕr-immitto, *3. v. a. to throw over* or *upon:* jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

sŭpĕr-impendens, entis, *Part. overhanging:* silvae, Cat. 64, 287.

sŭpĕr-implĕo, *2. v. a. to fill to overflowing:* implenturque super puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 697.

sŭpĕr-impōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, *3. v. a. to put, place,* or *lay upon:* saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27: allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6: cataplasmata, id. 3, 10.

sŭpĕrimpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superimpono].

sŭpĕr-incendo, *3. v. n. to inflame more* or *greatly:* Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sŭpĕr-incīdens, entis, *Part. falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv. 2, 10: viri, id. 23, 15: coelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

sŭpĕr-incīdo, *3. v. a. to cut into above:* cutem, Cels. 7, 31.

sŭpĕr-incresco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow over* or *upon:* Cels. 8, 19.

sŭpĕr-incŭbans, antis, *Part. lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

sŭpĕr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, *3. v. n. to lay* or *cast oneself upon:* Ov. H. 11, 57.

sŭpĕr-incurvātus, a, um, *adj. bent* or *stooping over:* App. M. 9, p. 220.

sŭpĕr-indictum, i, *n.* In law, *an extraordinary impost:* Cod. Justin. 10, 18.

sŭpĕr-indūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to draw over:* corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2: terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61. **‖.** Fig. *to mention afterwards to add:* dispositionem coeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

sŭpĕrinductĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [superinduco] *supposititious:* fratres, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

sŭpĕrinductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an erasing:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

sŭpĕrinductus, a, um, *Part.* [superinduco].

sŭpĕrindūmentum, i, *n.* [superinduo] *an upper garment:* Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to put on over:* paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12. **‖.** Fig.: superinduti substantia aeternitatis, *clothed with*, id. Apol. 48 *fin.*

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* [superinduo].

sŭpĕr-infundo, no *perf.*, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour over* or *upon:* aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

sŭpĕrinfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [superinfundo].

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, *3 v. a. to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, *does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine*, Tib. 4, 1, 157.

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* [superingero].

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superinjicio].

sŭpĕr-injĭcĭo, no *perf.*, jectum, *3. v. a. to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon:* raras frondes, Virg. G. 4, 46 textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 640: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, ib. 6, 570: fimum Plin. 17, 9, 6.

sŭpĕr-inspĭcĭo, *3. v. a. to oversee, to superintend:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

sŭpĕr-insterno, strāvi, *3. v. a. to spread* or *lay over:* tabulas, Liv. 30, 10.

sŭpĕr-instillo, *1. v. a. to drop upon:* olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-instrĕpo, *3. v. n. to sound above:* axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

sŭpĕrinstructus, a, um, *Part.* [superinstruo].

sŭpĕr-instrŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, *3. v. a. to build over* or *upon; to arrange over one another:* ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

sŭpĕr-insultans, antis, *Part. leaping about upon:* Claud. Gigantom. 83.

sŭpĕr-intĕgo, *3. v. a. to cover over:* ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

sŭpĕr-intendo, *3. v. n. to have the oversight of, to superintend:* episcopus Latine superintentor interpretatur, quia superintendit, quia desuper videt, Aug. in Psalm. 126, *no.* 3.

sŭpĕrintentor, ōris, *m. a superintendent:* Aug. in Psalm. 126, *no.* 3.

sŭpĕr-ĭnundo, *1. v. a. to overflow* Fig.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ĭnungo, *3. v. a. to smear over, to anoint with:* oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1.

sŭpĕr-invĕho, *3. v. a. to carry above* or *over:* Avien. Arat. 1157.

sŭpĕrĭor, ōris, v. superus.

sŭpĕrĭus, *Comp.:* **1.** *Neutr.* of superior, v. superus. **2.** From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

sŭper-jăcĕo, *2. v. n. to lie over* or *upon:* cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9 *med.*

sŭper-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Tac. H. 5, 6), *3. v. a. to cast* or *throw over* or *upon:* membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. H. 16, 222: semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: aggerem, Suet. Cal. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: superjecto pavidae natarunt aequore damae, *overwhelming*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situated above the Troad*, Plin. 5, 32, 41. **2.** Fig. *to overdo, exaggerate:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30. **‖.** *to overtop with* (rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Virg. Aen. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sŭpĕr-jacto, *1. v. a. to fling* or *toss up:* infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. **‖.** *to spring over:* mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21.

sŭperjactus, a, um, v. superjacio, *ad init.*

sŭperjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio] *a throwing over* or *on:* vestium, Arn. 3 108. **‖.** Fig. in rhetoric, *an exaggeration, hyperbole:* Quint. 8, 6, 67.

sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superjacio].

sŭperjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, covering:* Col. 6, 36, 4.

sŭper-jūmentārĭus, ii, *m. a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden:* Suet. Claud. 2.

sŭper-lābor, *3. v. n. dep. to glide* or *run over* (rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.:* Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

sŭper-lăcrĭmo, *1. v. n. to weep* or *drop upon:* vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero]. In *rhetoric, an exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 2, 3. **II.** In grammar, *the superlative:* (soloecismus) per comparationes et superlationes, id. 1, 5, 45.

sŭperlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [superlatus]. In grammar: nomen, *superlative, in the superlative degree,* Charis. p. 87 P.: Prisc. p. 605 ib.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* [superfero]. **II.** Adj.: *extravagant, exaggerated:* verba, Cic. Part. 15, 53: Quint. 8, 3, 43.

sŭper-līmen, ĭnis, *n. a lintel:* lapideum, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

sŭper-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, *3. v. a. to daub* or *smear over:* radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24. **II.** *to besmear with:* laser visco, ut haereat, id. 22, 23, 49.

sŭperlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superlino] *a smearing over:* Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

sŭper-mando, *3. v. a. to chew* or *eat after:* raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

sŭper-mĕo, *1. v. n. to go, glide,* or *flow over:* aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

sŭper-mētĭor, mensus, *4. v. a. dep. to mete out abundantly:* alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, *3. v. a. to put in afterwards, add,* etc.: aquam, Just. 12, 14 *fin.*: Curt. 10, 4.

sŭper-mundĭālis, e, *adj. that is above the world, super-mundane:* substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-mūnĭo, *4. v. a. to fortify above:* alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

sŭper-nans, antis, *Part. swimming above:* Macr. S. 7, 12 (dub.). **Fig.**: gaudia quasi in summo pectore supernantia, Gell. 9, 9.

sŭpernas, ātis, *adj.* [supernus] *pertaining to the upper country, upper* or *northern,* as regards Rome: abies, i. e. *growing on the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11: ventus, *the north-east-by-north wind,* Vitr. 1, 6.

sŭper-năto, *1. v. n. to swim above* or *on the top, to float:* Col. 12, 9, 2: Plin. 7, 15, 13.

sŭper-nātus, a, um, *Part. growing over* or *above:* gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2.

sŭpernĕ, *adv. from above, above, upwards:* neve ruant coeli tonitralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1098: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: non peccat superne, id. S. 2, 7, 64: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25: hoc genus superne tendit, *upwards,* Plin. 19, 5, 25.

sŭpernĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supernus] *highness, height:* Tert. adv. Valent. 7.

sŭper-nōmĭno, *1. v. a. to surname:* Tert. Apol. 18.

sŭper-nūmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj. supernumerary:* accensi, hoc est postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *that is above, upper; celestial:* statio, Lucr. 6, 192: pars ovis, Plin. 7, 16, 15: vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57: Tusculum, *standing on high ground,* Hor. Epod. 1, 29 (Bentl. conjectures supinum, as in id. Od. 3, 4, 23): jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1: album mutor in alitem superna, *in my upper parts, above,* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 11: numen, *celestial,* Ov. M. 15, 128: leges, Lucan. 9, 556.

sŭpĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **A.** Neutr. *to go over, to overtop, surmount:* maximo saltu superavit gravidus armatis equus, *surmounted, leaped the wall,* Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: sol superabat ex mari, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 41: jugo superans, *passing over the summit,* Virg. Aen. 11, 514: (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, ib. 2, 219. **2.** Fig. *to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome, surpass:* denique nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: qua (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: superare numero militum, Liv. 29, 30: numero hostis, virtute Romanus superat, id. 9, 32: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: si superaverit morbus, Plin. 7, 1, 3. **II.** *to exceed, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound:* in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 223: quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam et necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, Cic. Att. 13, 46: superabat humor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5: cum otium superat, id. 3, 17. **III.** *to be left over, to remain, survive:* quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40: si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17: superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. E. 9, 27: uter eorum vita superarit, *whichever of the two may survive,* Caes. B. G. 6, 19: quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura? Virg. Aen. 3, 339: captae superavimus urbi, ib. 2, 643: quid igitur superat quod purgemus? Liv. 45, 24. **B.** Act. *to go* or *pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop:* pedibus salsas docuit superare lacunas, Lucr. 3, 1044: munitiones, Liv. 5, 8: montes, Virg. G. 3, 270: Alpes cursu, Lucan. 1, 183: fastigia summi tecti ascensu, Virg. Aen. 2, 303: caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767: tantum itineris, Tac. Agr. 33: collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum, quae superaret fontis fastigium, *so as to overtop, command,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317. **2.** *to go past* or *beyond:* regionem castrorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50. **3.** Esp. naut. *t. t. to sail by* or *past, to double* or *weather:* promontorium, id. 26, 26: Tac. A. 15, 46: Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3: Isthmon cursu, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Virg. Aen. 1, 244. Poet. transf.: musarum scopulos, Enn. Ann. 7, 3.

II. Fig. *to surpass, excel, outstrip:* non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 74: ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53: virtute, laude dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6: ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi superari, Nep. Dion 4: omnes homines constantia et gravitate, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Am. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistolam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa sua celeritate superatura, *would outstrip,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.

2. Esp. in milit. affairs, *to overcome, subdue, vanquish:* victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22: clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350. (ii) Transf. in gen.: in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: superare amorem, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, *which even the gods cannot overcome,* Liv. 9, 4: casus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 244: difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120.

sŭpĕr-obductus, a, um, *Part. drawn over in front:* pallium, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22 110.

sŭpĕr-obrŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, *3. v. a. t cover over, overwhelm* (rare): Tarpeiam ingestis armis, Prop. 4, 4, 91.

sŭpĕrobrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superobruo].

sŭpĕr-occĭdens, entis, *Part. setting just after:* luna soli antecedenti, Macr Somm. Scip. 1, 18 *med.*

sŭper-partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.*: numerus, *containing a number and an aliquot part of it* (*e. g.* as 14 does of 12: $14 = 12 + 2$): Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-partĭens, entis, *Part.*: numerus, *containing a number and several aliquot parts of it* (*e. g.* as 18 does of 12: $18=12+4+2$): Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

sŭper-pendens, entis, *Part. overhanging:* saxa, Liv. 37, 27.

sŭperpictus, a, um, *Part.* [superpingo].

sŭper-pingo, no *perf.*, pictus, *3. v. a to paint above* or *over:* Sol. 17.

sŭper-plaudo, *3. v. n. to clap* or *flap over* or *at:* Sol. 2 *fin.*

sŭper-pollŭo, ŭi, *3. v. a. to cover with pollution:* Vulg. Esdr. 4, 25, 6.

sŭperpondĭum, ii, *n.* [pondus] *an overweight:* App. M. 7, 196.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, *3. v. a. to put* or *place over, upon,* or *beyond; to set up:* superpositum capiti decus (*i. e.* pileus), Liv. 1, 34: altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet. Claud. 20: statuam marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31: villa colli superposita, id. Galb. 4: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. H. 21, 190: desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8: Galatia superposita, id. 5, 32, 42. **2.** Esp. in medic. *to lay on, apply:* Cels. 5, 26, 35: Plin. 29, 6, 38. **II.** Fig. *to place over* or *above; to set over:* Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fr. libr. 91: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56. **2.** *to place before, prefer:* Stoici volunt superponere huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* **3.** *to place after, postpone:* huic deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint. 8, 4, 6: Col. 3, 10, 7.

sŭperpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superpono] *a paroxysm:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superpono].

sŭper-quartus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *one fourth as much more* (i. e. the ratio of 5 to 4): Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sŭper-quătĭo, *3. v. a. to shake above:* Avien. Arat. 1205 (dub.).

sŭper-quintus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *one fifth as much more* (i. e. in the ratio of 6 to 5): Boeth. Arithm. 1, 24.

sŭper-rāsus, a, um, *Part. scraped over:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

sŭperrĭmus, a, um, v. superus.

sŭper-rŭo, *3. v. a.* and *n. to fall* or *rush upon:* App. M. 1, p. 109.

sŭper-săpĭo, *3. v. n. to possess very good taste:* Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-scando (superscendo), *3. v. a to climb* or *step over* (rare): strata somno corpora, Liv. 7, 36: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7.

sŭper-scrībo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. t write upon* or *over:* Suet. Ner. 52: Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, *2. v. n* and *a. to sit upon* or *above:* eques Rom elephanto supersedens, Suet. Ner. 11 tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: cori (damnati), Amm. 23, 6 *fin.*: ansam (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262. **2.** Fig *to preside over:* villicus litibus familiae supersedeat, *decide them,* Cato R. R. 5 1. **II.** *to forbear, to refrain* or *desis from, to omit:* constr. usu. with *abl.* less freq. with *dat., acc.,* or *inf.* (i With *abl.*: ita censeo facias, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic. Fam. 4 2: proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: istis rebus Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 37. *Pass. impers.*: poss complexione supersederi, Cic. Inv. 1, 40 72: supersederi litibus et jurgiis, Liv 38, 51: tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27. (ii) With *dat.*: pugnae Auct. B. Afr. 75. (iii) With *acc* operam, Gell. 2, 29. *Pass*: haec aus non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App. Flor. p. 359. (iv) With *inf.*: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40: spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

sŭpersēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [supersemino] *one who sows upon* or *in addition:* Tert. Anim. 16 *fin.*

sŭper-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow upon* or *over;* Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

sŭpersessus, a, um, *Part.* [supersedeo].

sŭper-sĭlĭens, entis, *Part.* [saliens] *leaping* or *alighting upon:* volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

sŭper-sisto, stiti, 3. *v. a. to place oneself,* or *stand upon* or *over:* tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269: sicarium, ib. 8, p. 206.

sŭper-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [sparsus] *strewn* or *sprinkled over:* gemma stellis puniceis, Sol. 27 *med.*

sŭper-stagno, avi, 1. *v. n. to spread out into a lake:* si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

sŭper-stătūmĭno, 1. *v. a. to place above as a foundation:* rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *spread upon; to cover over* (rare): pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29.

sŭperstes, itis, *adj.* [supersto] *one who stands by* or *is present, a witness* (rare): superstites testes praesentes significat, Fest. *s. v.*: suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico: inite viam, old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26. **2.** Lit. *standing* or *existing beyond* or *longer;* hence, *outliving, surviving;* and subst. *a survivor:* constr. usu. with *dat.*; less freq. with *gen.* or *absol.*: sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 2: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34: ceteri superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Cal. 7: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: patriae (Aeneas), Hor. Carm. S. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62: iniquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4. *Absol.*: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: liberis superstitibus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live,* Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 7: illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 8.

sŭper-stillo, 1. *v. a. to pour on by drops:* oleum, Apic. 8, 7.

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superstes: v. infra] *unreasonable* or *excessive religious belief* or *fear; superstition:* horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, ib. 2, 28: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitio error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5. (ii) Transf. in gen. *any excessive scruple, unfounded reverence,* etc.: superstitio praeceptorum, id. 4, 2, 85. **2.** Meton. *an object that inspires dread:* adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Virg. Aen. 12, 817. **II.** For religio, *religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite:* virtutis quadam superstitione teneantur, hanc ament, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: templi, Just. 19, 3: superstitiones atque cura deorum, id. 41, 3. [It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. (4, 28) says: superstitiosi sunt ii qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt, aut qui parentibus suis superstites, colebant imagines eorum domi, tanquam deos Penates. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the *prefix,* the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with the simple root *sta.* If so, the etymological sign. is "*a being excessive, excess;*" hence in particular, "*excess in religion,* etc.]

sŭperstĭtĭōsē, *adv. superstitiously:* neque id dicitis superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92: Suet. Dom. 15. **2.** Transf. in gen. *too scrupulously* or *exactly:* inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13.

sŭperstĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio] *full of superstition, superstitious:* ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso, alterum vitii nomen, alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: principes, Liv. 6, 5: sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, ib. 2, 39, 81. *Sup.*: seculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2. **II.** Transf. *prophetic:* superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl. Curc. 3, 27: hariolationes, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

sŭperstĭto, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [superstes]. **I.** Act. *to keep alive, preserve:* regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. in Non. 170, 14. **II.** Neutr. *to be over* or *remaining:* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 3.

sŭper-sto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stand upon* or *over:* signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2: columnae (statua), Suet. Galb. 23: essedis carrisque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28: ruinis (armati), id. 38, 7: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24: (quem) lapsum superstans immolat, Virg. Aen. 10, 540: ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. H. 10, 123. *Absol.*: agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. 10, 5.

sŭperstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [supersterno].

sŭperstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [super stringo].

sŭper-stringo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind* or *draw together above,* or *over:* manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263: latera, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part.* [superstruo].

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build upon* or *over* (rare): ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: moles, Sen. Contr. 1 prooem. *fin.*

sŭper-sum, fui, esse (old *pres.* superescit, Enn. and Att. in Fest. *s. v.*: *per tmesin:* jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg. Aen. 2, 567: Nep. Alcib. 8), *irreg. v. n. to be over and above,* as a remainder; *to be left, to remain, to exist still:* duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, id. B. C. 3, 87: biduum supererat, id. B. G. 1, 23: non multum temporis ad solis occasum supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51: quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as to what remains,* Cic. Att. 9, 19: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest dicere, *it still remains to tell,* Ov. F. 3, 675. **2.** Esp. *to outlive, to be still alive, to survive:* sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 2: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49 quum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. Claud. 21. **II.** *to be in abundance, to abound:* cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Fam. 13, 63. Poet. modo vita supersit, *if life suffice,* Virg G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superesse labori, *to be equal to,* ib. 3, 127. **2.** *to be in excess, to be superfluous:* ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimatur, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108. **III.** For adesse, *to serve by being present, to assist:* si superesset, *opp.* sin deesset, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 56.

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part.* [supertego].

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover above, cover over:* candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit, Tib. 3, 2, 10 me tunica, App. M. 11, p. 263: plures frondibus, Just. 43, 4.

sŭper-terrēnus, a, um, *adj. that is above the earth:* Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

sŭper-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.* Of a number, *one third as much more* (i. e. in the ratio of 4 to 3): Censor. de Die nat. 10 *med.*

sŭper-trăho, 3. *v. a. to draw over:* crates dentatas, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

sŭpĕrunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superungo] *an anointing over:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sŭpĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* [superungo].

sŭpĕr-undo, 1. *v. n. to overflow* Fig.: gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 183.

sŭpĕr-ungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to anoint over:* Cels. 7, 7, 1.

sŭpĕr-urgens, entis, *Part. pressing from above:* fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23.

sŭpĕrus, a, um (*nom. sing.* super, Cato R. R. 149, 1: Lucr. 1, 650), *adj. Comp.* sŭpĕrĭor; *Superl.* (sŭperrĭmus) suprēmus, summus [super] *that is above, upper, higher:* Di Deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 36: omnes Di Deaeque superi, inferi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 6: ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Am. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque, salve, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omnes coelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 788: templum superi Jovis, *i. e. of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp. to Juppiter inferus, *i. e.* Pluto), Cat. 55, 5: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735: mare superum, *the upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. Men. 2, 1, 11: Plin. 3, 5, 10: Suet. Caes. 34. *Absol.*: de supero quum huc accesserit, *from above,* Pl. Am. 3 4, 18: ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227. **2.** *of the upper regions* or *upper world,* opp. to the lower regions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg. Aen. 6, 128 Ov. M. 5, 641: orae, Virg. Aen. 2, 91. *Absol.*: (Pompeius) quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48: (Alecto) Cocyti petit sedem, supera ardua linquens, Virg. Aen. 7, 562.

II. *Comp.* sŭpĕrĭor, us, *higher, upper:* of place: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: in superiore qui habito coenaculo, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 3: tota domus superior vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal,* Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 102: ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabantur, *from the higher ground,* Caes. B. G. 2, 23: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. B. G. 1, 24. **2.** Of time and succession, *former, past, previous, preceding;* of age, *more advanced, older:* ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum, *what precedes and follows, the context,* Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117: superiores solis defectiones, id. Rep. 1, 16: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1. refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: superioribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: superioris anni acta, Suet. Caes. 23: in superiore vita, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: omnis juventus omnesque superioris aetatis, id. B. C. 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 25. **3.** Of quality, condition, number, *etc. higher, more distinguished, greater, superior:* with *abl.:* pecuniis superiores, id. Rep. 2, 34: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. Am. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65. *Absol.:* ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Am. 20, 72: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus submissius, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101. (ii) In milit. lang. *victorious:* equites hostium cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19.

III. *Sup.* sŭperrĭmus, suprēmus, and summus, *highest, loftiest, topmost.* **A.** sŭperrĭmus: Varr. L. L. 7, 3: Charis. p. 130 P. **B.** suprēmus, a, um (lit. only poetical for summus): montesque supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, *the tops, summits,* Lucr. 1, 275: Virg. G. 4, 460: Hor. Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oed. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167. **II.** Of time or succession, *last, latest, extreme, final:* supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand,* Ov. R. Am. 114. *Absol.* suprema, ae, *f.* (*sc.* tempestas), *the last part of the day, sunset:* suprema summum diei: hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occasum esse solis: sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52: Plin. 7, 60, 60. Supremum, adverbially, *for the last time:* quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526. **2.** Esp. of the close of life, *last, closing, dying:* dies, Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 20: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 50: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: sors, id. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. Od. 2, 17, 11: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying breath,* Ov. M. 8, 521: Nero in suprema ira duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony,* Plin. 37, 2, 10: Augusti suprema cura, id. 7, 45, 46: honor, *the last honours, funeral rites,* Virg. Aen. 11, 61: oscula, Ov. M. 6, 278: tori, *biers,* id. F. 6, 668: ignes, id. M. 2, 620: judicia hominum, *last wills* or *testaments,* Quint. 6, 3, 92: Plin. Ep. 7, 20: tituli, *an epitaph,* ib. 9, 19. Supremum and supremo, adverbially: animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, *for the last time,* Virg. Aen. 3, 68: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115. (ii) Subst. suprema, orum, *n. plu. the last moments, death:* ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: Tac. A. 6, 50. (β) *funeral rites, a funeral:* supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Tac. A. 1, 61: id. H. 4, 59. (γ) *a last will, a testament:* nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, id. A. 1, 8: in supremis ordinandis, Papin. Dig. 29, 1, 36. (δ) *the relics* of a burned corpse, *the ashes:* Amm. 25, 9 *fin.*: Sol. 1 *med.*

III. Of degree, *highest, greatest:* incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, *the penalty of death,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ultra quam (numerum) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell. 11, 1: macies, Virg. Aen. 3, 590. (ii) Of rank: *the most exalted:* Juppiter supreme, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 55: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: comes consiliis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 15. **C.** summus, a, um [prob. contr. from sub-imus], *uppermost, highest, topmost* (but often to be translated by a corresponding *subst.*): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: feriunt summos fulgura montes, *the mountain tops,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: in summa sacra via, *on the highest part of,* Cic. Planc. 7, 17: Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: in aqua summa natare, *on the surface of the water,* Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 33; summaque per galeam delibans oscula, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: citaret Io Bacche! summa voce, *at the top of his voice,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: jubeo te salvere voce summa, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 30: summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. Ira 1, 16 *med.* *Absol.:* standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 27: summus ego (in triclinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, *I reclined at the top,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 20: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table,* i. e. *the president of the feast,* Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: a summo dare (bibere), Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 41: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: puteos, ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, *on the surface,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17: oratori summa riguerunt, *the extremities* of his body, Sen. de Ira 2, 3. Adverb.: summum, *at the utmost* or *furthest:* exspectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1: triduo aut summum quatriduo, id. Mil. 9, 26. **II.** Of time or succession, *last, latest, final:* haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 140: venit summa dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, Cic. Rep. 1, 1. *Neutr. absol.:* Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, *at the last, at the close,* Quint. 7, 1, 10. Adverb.: summum, *for the last time:* nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137. **III.** Of degree, rank, *etc. extreme, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished* or *noble; most important, weighty,* etc.: summi puerorum amores, Cic. Am. 10, 33: fides, constantia justitiaque, ib. 7, 25: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, ib. 6, 20: non agam summo jure tecum, *according to strict law,* id. Verr. 5, 2, 4: tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18: qui summo magistratu praeerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: turpitudo, id. Am. 17, 61: summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus, Sall. C. 12: hiems, *mid-winter,* Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: ut summi virtute et animo praeessent imbecillioribus, id. Rep. 1, 34: summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines, ib. 1, 22: cum par habetur honos summis et infimis, ib. 1, 34: summus Juppiter, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 40: amicus summus, *the best friend,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 60: also *absol.:* is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important* or *critical juncture,* Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the whole State* or *commonwealth,* id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148: id. Planc. 27, 66: quo res summa loco, Panthu? *the general cause,* Virg. Aen. 2, 322: Galli rumoribus permoti, de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, *respecting matters of the greatest importance,* Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

sŭpervăcānĕo, *adv. uselessly, superfluously:* Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3, *med.*

sŭper-văcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vacuus] *over and above what is necessary, needless, superfluous:* vasa, *extra,* Cato R. R. 12: opus, *done at leisure hours,* Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: literae, id. Att. 16, 2: commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5: oratio, Liv. 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13: instituta (*opp.* necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in qua nihil inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall. C. 51: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24.

sŭper-văco, 1. *v. n. to be superfluous:* Gell. 1, 22.

sŭpervăcŭē, *adv. superfluously:* Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20.

sŭpervăcŭo, *adv. superfluously, uselessly:* Plin. 11, 25, 30: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14 *med.*

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj. superfluous, redundant, useless, needless:* carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 27: coma, id. 16, 36, 64: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: honores sepulcri, id. Od 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 6: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: facta, Suet. Tib. 52. *Absol.:* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8: quod monere supervacuum fuerat, id. 1, 4, 22 res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2 11: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Jabol. Dig. 8, 4, 5.

sŭper-vādo, 3. *v. a. to go* or *climb over, to surmount* (rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24.

sŭpervăgānĕa dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. *s. v.*

sŭper-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to spread too much,* of vine creepers: Col. 4, 21, 1.

sŭper-vector, 1. *v. n. dep. to pass* or *hover over:* Tert. Bapt. 4.

sŭper-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. n. dep. to go, ride, sail,* etc., *over* or *past* (rare): montem, Cat. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48.

sŭper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to come over* or *upon, to come to* or *in addition to, to come after* or *up; to arrive.* **A.** Act.: et heres heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis terra supervenit, *closed over,* Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae superveniunt jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1. **B.** Neutr. with *dat.:* addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Virg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. Aen. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Cretisa praetor, Liv. 42, 56: huic laetitiae Quintius supervenit, id. 34, 40: quae (febris) vel levi vulneri supervenit, Cels. 5, 26, 26. *Absol.:* Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25: nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 13: nulla auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 25: signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14. **2.** Esp. of the copulation of animals, *to leap, cover:* Col. 6, 24, 3: Plin. 10, 63, 83. **II.** Fig. *to come upon, be added to.* Act ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *exceed,* Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly,* Stat. Ach. 1, 147 **2.** *to surpass, exceed:* tum donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, id. Th 2, 298. Neutr.: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows,* Quint. 9, 4, 23.

sŭperventōres, um, *m. plu.* [supervenio] *a kind of soldiers* (perh employed in ambushes): Amm. 18, *fin.*

sŭperventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming up* or *upon, an arrival:* Plin. 7, 15, 13: Tac. H. 2, 54. **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. an attack:* Veg. Mil. 3, 8.

sŭper-vinco, 3. *v. a. to overcome, conquer:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, 3. *v. n. to outlive, survive:* Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3: gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: expeditioni superfuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

sŭper-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq. to fly over often, to fly about over:* sua tecta alis, Virg. E. 6, 81.

sŭper-vŏlo, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over:* totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624. Neutr.: supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg. Aen. 10, 522.

sŭper-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll over* (rare): cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34: Avien. Arat. 970.

sŭpīnālis, e, *adj.* [supinus] *he who overthrows*, an epithet of Jupiter: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 11.

sŭpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supino]. In medic. of the stomach, *a casting back, rejection:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

sŭpīnē, *adv. carelessly, negligently:* beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24.

sŭpīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supinus] *a bending backwards, supine posture* (rare): est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122: Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its flatness*, Sol. 3.

sŭpīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lie backwards, to put* or *throw* a person or thing *on the back:* manus modice supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100: supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*: miles supinatus humi, App. M. 9, p. 236: aliquem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Virg. G. 2, 261: nasum nidore supinor, *I sniff up my nose*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38: supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243. **II.** Fig.: libet interrogare, quid tantopere te supinet, *makes you bend back, strut* with pride, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὕπτιος, from ὑπό] *lying on the back, supine:* animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicis, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 78: stertit supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19: Suet. Aug. 16: cubitus, *a lying on the back*, Plin. 28, 4, 14: caput, *thrown back*, Quint. 11, 3, 69: ora, Cic. Tim. 14: venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14: tendoque supinas ad coelum cum voce manus, *with the open palms turned upwards*, Virg. Aen. 3, 176: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua aliis adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin. 11, 37, 45: cathedra, *an easy chair with an inclined back*, id. 16, 37, 67: jactus, *a throwing up*, Liv. 30, 10. *Comp.*: in arborum tonsura supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214. **2.** Esp. of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. fac. 40: cursus fluminum, id. Pont. 4, 5, 43: carmen, *that can be read backwards in the same metre*, Mart. 2, 86, 1. **3.** Of localities, *sloping, inclined; spread out:* colles, Virg. G. 2, 276: vallis, Liv. 4, 46: Tibur, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1. **II.** Fig. of the mind: *careless, heedless, negligent, indolent:* otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2, 17: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3: animus, Cat. 17, 25: Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6. *Comp.*: deliciae supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13. **2.** *haughty, proud:* haec et talia dum refert supinus, id. 5, 8, 10: Pers. 1, 129. **3.** In gramm.: supinum (*sc.* verbum), *the supine:* Charis. p. 153 P.: Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called, in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participialia). (ii) *the gerund:* Charis. p. 153 P.: Prisc. p. 823 ib.

sŭpo (sipo: v. dissipo) 1. *v. a. to throw, throw about, scatter:* supare significat jacere et disjicere, Fest. *s. v.* prosapia: Att. in Non. 200, 33.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* [suppingo].

sup-paedăgōgus (subp.), i, *m. an under-teacher:* Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

sup-paetŭlus (subp.), a, um, *adj. somewhat squinting:* Varr. in Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallĭdus (subp.), a, um, *adj. somewhat pale:* Cels. 5, 26, 20.

sup-palpor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to fondle* or *wheedle a little* (rare): occoepit ejus matri suppalparier vino, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (subp.), ăris, *adj. nearly equal* (rare): huic aetati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: aetas, Vell. 1, 17.

sup-părăsītor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flatter* or *fawn a little*, like a parasite: amanti, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, ib. 1, 3, 17.

suppărātūra (subp.), ae, *f.* [supparo] *a restoration:* generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

sup-păro (subp.), 1. *v. a. to make somewhat like:* Tert. adv. Val. 4.

sup-păro (subp.), 1. *v. a. to fit, adjust:* exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

suppărum (siparium), i, *n.*, and **suppărus**, i, *m.* [an Oscan word, orig. perh. linen stuff in gen.; hence] *a linen garment worn by women:* indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula; alterum quod supra, a quo supparus; nisi quod id dicunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: supparus vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: *puella non sum, supparo si induta sum*, Fest. *s. v.*: supparum aut subminiam, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48: suppara angusta, Lucan. 2, 364. (ii) *a linen garment worn by men:* hic indutus supparum, Varr. in Non. 540, 15. **II.** *a small sail on the foremast, a topsail:* Fest. p. 340 Müll.: pandens suppara velorum, Lucan. 5, 428: Stat. S. 3, 2, 27: Sen. Ep. 77.

sup-pătĕo (subp.), 2. *v. n. to lie open beneath, spread out beneath:* quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, App. M. 8, p. 210: campi suppatentes, ib. 7, p. 198.

sup-pĕdānĕum (subp.), i, *n.* [pedaneus] *a foot-stool:* Lact. 4, 12 *med.*

suppĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *abundance, exuberance:* suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111.

suppĕdĭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. **I.** Neutr. *to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr. 1, 232: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, Cic. Brut. 70, 245: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, *I have neither advice nor words*, Liv. 28, 27. Poet. with *inf.*: dicere suppeditat, *it is easy to say*, Lucr. 3, 731. **2.** *to abound* or *be rich in* (rare): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 3. **3.** *to be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55: labori suppeditare, *to be equal to*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 17: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, *devote herself to you*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46. **II.** Act. *to give, furnish, afford* or *procure in abundance:* luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: Liv. 23, 48: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: rem frumentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4: multa ad luxuriam irritamenta, ib. 2, 4. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, id. Am. 23, 87: oratoribus et poëtis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67: varietatem tibi in scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 12: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. *Absol.*: alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20. *Pass. impers.*: quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, ib. 14, 11.

sup-pēdo (subp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind softly:* Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

sup-pernātus (subp.), a, um, *adj.* [perna] *lamed in the hip:* Fest. *s. v.*

sup-pĕtĭae (subp.), arum, *f. plu.* [suppeto] *aid, assistance, succour* (only in *nom.* and *acc.*): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 12: Suet. Vesp. 4: App. Apol. 299: *acc.* suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias: nae tibi suppetias tempore adveni modo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 31: proficisci, Auct. B. Afr. 25: occurrere, ib. 66.

suppĕtĭor (subp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [suppetiae] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour* (rare): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210: suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, *run to aid*, ib. 4, p. 147.

sup-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. n. to be at hand* or *in store, to be present:* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31: vererer, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 1, 11, 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13: quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56. With a personal subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), *that she may survive you*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 19. **II.** Transf. *to be equal to; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to:* ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, *I wish you may be as good as your word*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56. Poet. with a personal subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *you may be exposed to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64.

sup-pīlo (subp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1 *v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin;* with a personal object, *to rob, strip, fleece:* suffuror, suppilo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 1, 40: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id. Asin. 4, 2, 6: aliquem, ib. 5, 2, 38.

sup-pingo (subp.), no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fasten underneath, to clout:* fulmentas soccis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 94: aureos clavos crepidis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 *ext.*: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 98: crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14.

sup-pingo (subp.), 3. *v. a. to paint over, suffuse:* Avien. Arat. 1454.

sup-pinguis (subp.), e, *adj. somewhat fat:* cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

sup-plantātor (subpl.), ōris, *m.* [supplanto] *one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter:* Hier. Ep. 69, 6.

sup-planto (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to trip up one's heels, to throw down:* qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to throw to the ground, overthrow:* vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4: vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: fulturas (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 10, 22. Poet.

tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts, minces*, Pers. 1, 35: judicium, *to reverse*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 7.

supplaudo (subpl.), *v.* supplodo.

supplausĭo (subpl.), *v.* supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl.), i, *n.* [suppleo] *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole; a filling up, supplement*: ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col. 7, 6, 7: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. 2, 81: digitum torpentem cornei circuli supplemento scripturae admovere, *with the help, aid*, Suet. Aug. 80. **‖.** Esp. milit. *t. t. a filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting*; Meton. *supplies, reinforcements*: supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: in supplementum classis juventus armaque data, Liv. 28, 37: ad supplementum remigum, id. 26, 47.

sup-plĕo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply*: fiscellam, Cato R. R. 88, 1: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: usum provinciae, id. Verr. 4, 5, 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56: adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: tu mihi da cives, et inania moenia (*i. e.* urbem) supple, *fill up*, i. e. *people*, ib. 628: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. A. 1, 71: damna incendiorum multis, *to make good, repair*, Suet. Cal. 16: ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 110: hypocauston, si dies nubilas, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 663: praemia, *to furnish*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 412. *Absol.*: supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. **‖.** Esp. *milit. t. t. to furnish a complement, to recruit*: cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves remigio, Liv. 26, 39 remigium, Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, *Part.* [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), ĭcis, *adj.* [sub plico: v. infra] *humbly begging* or *entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.*: supplex te ad pedes adjiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Virg. Aen. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C: ad opem judicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 11, 23: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: do manus supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2. With *dat.*: ut tibi fierem supplex, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 20: judicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: quum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ib. 3, 32, 77. (ii) Subst. with *pron. possess.* or *gen.*: vester est supplex, judices, id. Mur. 40, 86: tuus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16: supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Coel. 32, 79: dei, Nep. Paus. 4. **‖.** Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vitta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Virg. Aen. 8, 61: verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32: vox, Sall. C. 31: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3. [The meaning of *supplex* is prob. derived from the *open palms* of the hand being held up to the offended person, the root PLEC signifying "an open surface" (v. plăga), and *sub* in composition frequently meaning "up:" v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. *no.* 45.] (Hence It. *soffice*; Fr. *souple.*)

supplĭcāmentum (subpl.), i, *n.* [supplico] *a public prayer*, or *liturgy*: App. M. 11, p. 266: Arn. 7, 285.

supplĭcātĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public prayer* or *supplication; a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: cui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: ex litteris Caesaris, dies XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: ex litteris Caesaris dierum XX supplicatio a senatu decreta est, ib. 4, 38: Suet. Caes. 24. *v.* Smith's Ant. 1079.

supplĭcātor (subpl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that prays humbly, a suppliant*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 23 *fin.*

supplĭcĭter, *adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly*: suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21: Caes. B. G. 1, 27: Suet. Aug. 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 481: Hor. S. 1, 8, 32.

supplĭcĭum (subpl.), ii, *n.* [supplico] *an act of supplication*; (i) addressed to the gods, hence, *a public prayer, worship*, etc.: nunc pergam, ut suppliciis placans coelitum aras expleam, Att. in Non. 398, 19: suppliciis votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50: non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52. (ii) addressed to man: Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, id. J. 66. **2.** Hence, *an offering, a sacrifice*, as the most effectual means of supplication: (i) to the gods: nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, Pl. Rud. prol. 25: in suppliciis deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9: precibus suppliciisque deos placare, Liv. 22, 57: quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10. (ii) to man: legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit, Sall. J. 46. **‖.** From an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of *punishment, torture, pain, suffering*, etc.: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 37, 91: Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 17: supplicio affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Manil. 5, 11: summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: satis supplicii tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. *Plur.*: ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: suppliciis delicta coërcet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79.

supplĭco (subpl.), avi, atum (old *perf. subj.* supplicassis, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 61. *In tmesi*: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. *s. v. sub*, and *s. v. ob*), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [supplex] *to kneel down* or *humble oneself, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate*: with *dat.*: cui irato supplicet, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 24: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 12: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14: quum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. Font. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367. *Absol.*: supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38. With *acc.*: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. *loc. cit.*: imperatores nostros, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 92. **‖.** Esp. *to pray to* or *supplicate* the gods; *to pray, worship*: villica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato R. R. 143, 2: in fano supplicare, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 41: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63. *Pass. impers.*: ture non supplicabatur, Plin. 13 1, 1.

supplĭcŭē (subpl.), *adv. humbly, submissively*: respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236.

sup-plōdo (supplaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to stamp* with the foot: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230: Sen. Ep. 75. **‖.** Fig. *to applaud*: male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12. **2.** *to tread under foot, to destroy*: calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

supplōsĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo] *a stamping* with the foot: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47: Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Quint. 10, 7, 26.

sup-poenĭtet (subp.), 2. *v. impers. to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little*: nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14.

sup-pŏlītor (subp.), ōris, *m. a rubber up, polisher*, in an obscene sense: Laber. in Non. 490, 21.

sup-pōno (subp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* supposivi, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, ib. 4, 3, 30: *Part. sync.* supposta, Virg. Aen. 6, 24: Sil. 3, 90), 3. *v. a. to put, place*, or *set under*: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180: colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros jugo, *to yoke*, id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: ignem tectis agrestibus, Ov. F. 4, 804: pecus agresti fano, *to drive under cover of*, ib. 756: aliquem tumulo, *to bury*, id. Tr. 3, 3, 68: so, humo, id. Am. 3, 9, 48: dentes terrae, *to sow*, id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Virg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. Aen. 6, 248: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 8: nil ita sublime est, non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subject*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48. **2.** Esp. *to put in the place of, to substitute*: meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, id. Deiot. 15, 42 stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5: operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111. (ii) *to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit*: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 49: qui hunc supposuit nobis (*sc.* adolescentulum pro eunucho), *palmed upon us*, Ter. Eun. 5 3, 2: Liv. 3, 44: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe supposita de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceptively, spurious* (because mortal) Virg. Aen. 7, 283. **‖.** Fig. *to add annex, subjoin*: huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor supposuit, Cic. Inv 1, 9, 12: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8 6: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70. **2** Esp. *to make subject, to subject*: aether ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36. **3.** *to set beneath to esteem less*: Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. F. 6, 48.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a to carry, bring*, or *convey up to*: oper quaecunque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15 frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. B. G. 1, 48: commeatus terrestr itinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18: frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44 frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G 8, 35: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1.

suppŏsĭtīcĭus (subpos.) or -tĭus a, um, *adj.* [suppono] *put in the plac of, substituted*: Hermes supposititiu sibi ipsi, *is his own substitute*, i. e. *h needs no one to replace him in comba* Mart. 5, 24, 8. **‖.** Esp. *not genuin false, supposititious*: mater, Varr. R. R 2, 8, 2: explorator, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppŏsĭtĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a putting* or *setting under*: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9. **II.** Esp. *a putting in the place of, substitution* (of a child): Pl. Capt. grex. 3: id. Cist. 1, 2, 25.

suppŏsĭtōrĭus (subp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is placed underneath*: cellae (in balneis), *i. e.* tepidariae (because they were under the frigidariae), Vop. Carin. 17.

suppŏsĭtus (subp.), a, um, *Part.* [suppono].

suppostrix (subp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that fraudulently exchanges* or *substitutes*: puerorum, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppressĭo (subpr.), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo] lit. *a suppression*; hence, *a keeping back* of money, *embezzlement*: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68. **II.** In medic. *a sense of oppression*: nocturnae, *the nightmare*, Plin. 27, 10, 60.

suppressor (subpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hider, concealer*: alieni servi, Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, *Part.* [supprimo]. **I.** Adj. *short*: mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3. **2.** Of the voice, *subdued, low*: suppressa voce dicere (*opp.* magna voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470. *Comp.*: erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.

sup-prĭmo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press down* or *under*; lit. only as naut. *t. t. to sink, send to the bottom*: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19: id. 28, 30: Just. 2, 9. **2.** Esp. *to hold* or *keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress*: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: iter, ib. 1, 66: habenas aërii cursus, Ov. M. 6, 709: lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Plin. 27, 12, 91: alvum, *to bind, make costive*, Cels. 2, 12, 2: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280: lacrimas, Albin. 1, 427: vocem, Ov. M. 1, 715. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18: iram, id. 2, 35: querelas, Ov. F. 4, 83. **II.** *to keep secret* or *to oneself; to keep back, suppress*: quae (HS DC) retinuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: pecuniam, ib. 25, 68: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55: testamentum, Suet. Cal. 16: libros, id. Gramm. 8: alienam ancillam, *to harbour secretly*, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 84. **2.** Fig.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1: famam coërcitam, Tac. H. 1, 17: indicium conjurationis, Curt. 6, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.

sup-prēmus (subpr.), i, *m. an under-butler*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 24.

sup-pŭdet (subp.), 2. *v. impers. to be somewhat ashamed*: eorum me suppudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: puto te jam suppudere, ib. 15, 16.

suppūrātĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro] *a purulent gathering, an abscess, suppuration*: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 20, 3, 8: Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*

suppūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suppurating, suppurative*: medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13.

sup-pūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [pus]. **I.** Neutr. *to gather matter, come to a head, suppurate*: (cancer) fistulosus subtus suppurat sub carne, Cato R. R. 157, 3: Col. 6, 12, 2: Plin. 22, 14, 16. **2.** Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59 *fin.*: quos hasta praetoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, i. e. *to become noxious*, id. Brev. Vit. 11 *fin.*

II. Act. *to bring to a head, cause to suppurate*; lit. only in *Part. perf. suppurated, full of matter* or *sores*: aures, Plin. 29, 2, 7. Subst. suppurata, orum, *n. plur. matter, pus*: id. 21, 19, 76. **2.** Fig.: magnum de modico malum, scorpium terra suppurat, *produces*, as if by suppuration, Tert. adv. Gnost. ·· gravis et suppurata tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep. 80 *med.*

suppus, a, um, *adj.* a word of uncertain signif.: acc. to Fest. *s. v.* = supinus: Isid. Orig. 65.

suppŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [supputo] *pertaining to reckoning* or *computation*: gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (*al.* supputatorii, in the same sense).

suppŭtātĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reckoning, computation*: Vitr. 3, 1.

suppŭtātor (subp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner, computer*: Firm. Math. 5, 8.

suppŭtātōrĭus (subp.), a, um, v. supputarius.

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim*: oleas teneras, Cato R. R. 27: castaneam bimam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14. **II.** *to count up, compute*: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 18 (*al.* computat): Pall. Jan. 12.

suprā (orig. form, sŭpĕrā, Lucr. 4, 674: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 106: cf. Prisc. p. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. **I.** Adv. **1.** Of place: *on the upper side, on the top, above*: partes eae, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Virg. Aen. 8, 149: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, *is taller*, Virg. Aen. 11, 683. *Comp.*: alia superius rapiuntur, *to a greater height*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 *med.*: piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2.

2. Of time: *before, formerly, previously*: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 430: quae supra scripsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: supra repetere, *further back, from past times*, Sall. C. 5: Tac. A. 16, 18. *Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines literae, dixi superius, *further back*, Phaedr 4, 25, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28. **3.** Of number or measure: *beyond, over, more*: supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered more*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33, 77: agrum fortasse trecentis aut etiam supra numorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: nihil supra deos lacesso, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11. (ii) With *quam*, less freq. *quod*: *above* or *beyond what, more than*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5: supra quod capere possum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 28. **II.** Prep. with *acc.* Of place, *above, over*: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec exissent unquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: supra segetes navigat, *over corn-fields*, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12. Supra caput esse, *to be imminent, urgent, annoying*: ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, *is close upon us*, Sall. C. 52: Liv. 3, 17. (ii) Esp. of geographical position, *above, beyond*: supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: supra Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75. **2.** Of time, *before*: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. Praef. **3.** Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond*: supra millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35: duos menses, Col. 12, 51, 3: tres cyathos, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 15: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio supra hominem putanda est deoque tribuenda, id. N. D. 2, 13, 34: supra Coclites Muciosque id facinus esse, Liv. 2, 13: modum, id. 21, 7: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: morem, Virg. G. 2, 227: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, *besides*, Liv. 2, 18. **4.** Of authority or superintendence, *over*: servus supra rationes positus, Ps. Quint. Decl. 353: supra insulas, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 721. **III.** Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced (as supradictus, suprafatus, suprajacio, supranatans, *etc.*) it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, 3. *v. a. to climb over, surmount*: haec quum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32.

suprēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supremus] *the highest, extreme*: hence, *death*: sepultura, qui supremitatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13 *fin.* **II.** *the highest honour*: supremitates et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

suprēmo, suprēmum, and **suprēmus**, v. superus.

sūra, ae, *f. the calf of the leg*: Plin 11, 45, 105: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: teretes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10. **II.** Esp. in anatomy, *the smaller bone of the leg*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*

surclo, v. surculo.

surcŭlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus] *woody, like wood*: durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36.

surcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *producing young shoots* or *sprouts*: terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to shoots* or *twigs*: ager, *planted with young trees*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, *living among the twigs or branches*, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

surcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to clear of shoots* or *sprouts, to prune, trim*: plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11. **II.** *to bind together with twigs*: Apic. 4, 5.

surcŭlōsē, *adv. like wood*: arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43.

surcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus] *woody, like wood*: radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: herba, id. 24, 15, 87: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74.

surcŭlus, i, *m. a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, twig*: Virg. G. 2, 87: Col. 6, 15, 1: Plin. 29, 6, 26: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. **II.** Esp. *a scion, graft, sucker, slip*: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, ib. 2, 69, 278: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: Plin. 17, 10, 13. [The root sur in *sur-culus* is perh. a contr. of *subor-* in *suborior*: for the meaning, cf. *sub-oles*, and for the contr., *sumo* from subimo.]

surdaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [surdus] *somewhat deaf*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

surdē, *adv. faintly, indistinctly*: surde audire, Afran. in Charis. p. 194 P.

surdesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [surdus] *to become deaf*: aures, Aug. Ep. 157, *no.* 4.

surdīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *deafness*: Marc. Empir. 9.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *deafness* (rare): Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: Cels. 6, 7, 7.

surdus, a, um, *adj. deaf*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 204: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 5. Transf.: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, *you had deafened me*, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 89. *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 39. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, *etc. to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind*: nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: non canimus surdis, Virg. E. 10, 8: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8: narrare asello fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. **II.** Transf. *deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexorable*; also, *not understanding, not apprehending*: non surdus judex, Cic

Pont. 7, 15: ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per nunquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. Pont. 2, 8, 28: surda vota, *i. e. to which the gods are deaf*, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4, 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, *not susceptible of cultivation*, Plin. 18, 3, 4: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5. 40, 116. *Comp.*: surdior scopulis Icari voces audit adhuc integer (*i. e.* castus), Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: non saxa surdiora navitis, id. Epod. 17, 54. With *gen.*: Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18. **2.** *yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding* (rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: locus, Vitr. 3, 3: Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32. **3.** Objectively, *noiseless, silent, mute*: lyra, Prop. 4, 5, 56: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 32: fama, Sil. 6, 75: nomen, id. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, *secret*, Juv. 13, 194: ictus, Plin. 29, 1, 4. **4.** Of smell, appearance, meaning, *etc. faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2: materia, id. 13, 15, 30: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20 prooem. [Perh. a contr. of *se* and the root of *aur-is*: in which case *surdus* is a shortened form of *suridus*: cf. *morbidus, turbidus*, etc.]

surēna, ae, *f. an unknown kind of fish*: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. **II.** *masc.* Among the Parthians, *the grand vizier*: Tac. A. 6, 42: Amm. 24, 2 *med.*

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, *etc. v.* infra A.: syncop. forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego].

A. Act. *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): plaudite, valete: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Pl. Epid. grex 2: surgit caput Apenninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Virg. Aen. 4, 183: terrae motus defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: paulatim surrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47. *Reflect.*: horrent et surriguntur capilli, Sen. de Ira 1, 1 *med.*: hastae surrecta cuspide in terra fixae, Liv. 8, 8: aures surrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50. **B.** Neutr. *to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get* or *stand up*: a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a coena, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sella, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, ib. 2, 771: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Aen. 7, 771. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316: Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2. *Absol.*: solo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4. (ii) Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend*: surgat pius ignis ab ara, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles, lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192: lux praecipitatur aquis et nox surgit ab aquis, ib. 4, 92: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822. **2.** Esp. *to rise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: id. Att. 16, 13, A: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.

3. *to rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up*: venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, ib. 2, 2, 124: surgens arx, Virg. Aen. 1, 366: nunc aggere multo surgit opus, Lucan. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: Ascanius surgens, Virg. Aen. 4. 274 **II.** Fig.: multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. Aen. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, ib. 9, 667: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186. (Hence Fr. *sourdre.*)

surio, 4. *v. n. to be in heat, to rut*, of male animals (while subare is said of females): Fest. *s. v.* suillum: App. Apol. p. 298.

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

sur-rēpo, v. subrepo.

surreptus, v. subreptus.

surrigo, v. surgo.

sur-rĭpĭo (subr.), rĭpŭi, reptum (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: surpere, Lucr. 2, 314: surpuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: surpuerat, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20. *Perf. subj.* surrepsit, for surripuerit, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 62), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin*: qui vasa ex privato sacra surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: multa a Naevio, id. Brut. 19, 76: libros, id. Fam. 13, 77: surreptus puer, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetori, Mart. 12, 29, 10: surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *you skulked away from me*, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 26: quae (puella) me surpuerat mihi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpite morti, id. S. 2, 3, 283. *Absol.*: quare, si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers undique? ib. 2, 3, 127. **II.** Fig.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16: crimina oculis patris, Ov. H. 11, 66: diem, id. Pont. 4, 2, 40.

sur-rŏgo, v. subrogo.

sursum (sursus, Lucr. 2, 188: susum, Cato R. R. 157, 15: Aug. Tract. 10, 5), *adv.* [contr. of subvorsum] *upwards, on high*, opp. to deorsum. **I.** With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicis? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78: subducere susum animam, Cato R. R. 157, 15: flammae expressae sursum (*opp.* deorsum ferri), Lucr. 2, 202: sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4: Quint. 11, 3, 105. (ii) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum): vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135: sursum versus, id. Part. or. 7, 24. (iii) Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro*: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, id. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47. Proverb.: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit *topsy-turvy*, Sen. Ep. 44: quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, *i. e. they turn every thing upside down*, Petr. 65 *fin.* **II.** Of situation or locality, *high up, above* (rare): qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant; qui sursum, magis hieme; nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

sūrus, i, *m. a branch, shoot*: surum dicebant, ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus, Fest. *s. v.*

sūs, sŭis (*nom.* suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813: *gen.* sueris, Pl. in Fest. *s. v.* spectile: *dat. plur.* subus, Lucr. 6, 975: Plin. 29, 4, 23), *comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5: Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: Ov. F. 4, 414: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. Proverb.: sus Minervam (*sc.* docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est, Fest. *s. v.*: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18. **II.** *a kind of fish*: Ov. Hal. 132. [Sans. *sû-kara*; Gr. σῦς, ὗς; Germ. *sau*; Eng. *sow, swine.*]

susceptio, ōnis *f.* [suscipio] *a taking in hand, undertaking*: quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptione prima non perfectione, recta sunt judicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3.

suscepto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to undertake*: App. M. 2, p. 128.

susceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an undertaker, contractor*: susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3 *med.*: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensorve causarum, Cod. Theod. 2, 12, 6. **II.** *a receiver, collector* of taxes, *etc.*: ib. 12, tit. 6: Amm. 17, 10. **III.** *one who harbours thieves, gamesters*, etc. *a receiver, gaming-house keeper*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1: Paul. Sent. 5, 3.

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* [suscipio].

sus-cĭpĭo (succipio; cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 144 and 175: Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), cepi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [sus, a contr. of subs (v. sub) and capio] *to take* or *catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain*: lampada mundi, *to catch up*, Lucr. 5, 403: dominam ruentem, Virg. Aen. 11, 806: cruorem pateris, ib. 6, 249: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4, 9, 36: ignem foliis, Virg. Aen. 1, 175: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: theatrum fulturis ac substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.*: balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 43. **2.** Esp. *to take up* a new born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own*: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3 1, 2: puerum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to get, beget*, or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex uxore, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17: susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, id. Verr. 3, 69, 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset ante fugam suboles, Virg. Aen. 4, 327. **3.** *to take, receive*, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, *etc.* (rare): Cato quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1. **II.** Fig. *to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer*, etc.: aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: honestam rem actionemve, id. Am. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34: Caes. B G. 1, 16: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep 1, 6: patrocinium improbitatis, ib. 3, 5: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15: legationem ad civitates sibi suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: officium, id. B. C. 3, 18: aes alienum amicorum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quum inaudita ac nefaria sacra susceperis, id. Vatin. 6, 14: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52: prodigia suscipere atque curare, id. 1, 20 votum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 75: Liv. 27, 45. disputationem de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: nec hoc suscepi, ut tanquam magister persequerer omnia, ib. 1, 24: morbos durumque laborem, Lucr. 3, 461: dolorem gemitumque, Cic. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 55: odium, id. Att. 6, 1: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Coel. 16, 37 persona suscepta viri boni, *assumed, borrowed*, id. Cluent. 36, 101: suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut viros in coelum tollerent, *has allowed, admitted*, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, *undertake to prove*, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78. **2.** Esp. *to take up, resume continue* a speech: suscipit Stolo. *Tu*, inquit, *invides*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24 ad quod, sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: Virg. Aen. 6, 723.

suscĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [suscito] *a stimulant, incitement:* vocis, Varr. in Non. 176, 31.

suscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an awakening, resuscitation* from death · Tert. Carn. Chr. 23.

suscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an awakener, resuscitator:* Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.* ‖. Fig.: literarum quodammodo jam sepultarum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

sus-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate* (poet.): terga, *to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), Virg. G. 1, 97: undas (Nilus), Lucan. 10, 225: suscitat lintea (aura), *swells, fills,* Ov. H. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up,* Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away,* Cat. 68, 124. **2.** Esp. *to build, erect:* delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1165: basilicas et forum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 22 *med.* ‖. *to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite:* aliquem e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: aliquem e molli quiete, Cat. 80, 4: quae me somno suscitet, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 96: se ad suum officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: in arma viros, Virg. Aen. 9, 463: te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem Musam, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo solis ab ortu, *will invoke,* ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) suscitet, *would restore, revive,* id. S. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate,* Aug. Serm. de Verb. Dom. 44, 2: Vesuvius attonitas acer cum suscitat urbes, *startles,* Val. Fl. 8, 233. (ii) Of things: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles,* Virg. Aen. 5, 743: hesternos ignes, Ov. M. 8, 642: crepitum, *to raise, excite,* Prop. 2, 4, 4: clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: fictas sententias, *to produce, invent,* Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3: vim suscitat ira, Virg. Aen. 5, 454.

sūsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [susinus] *of* or *made from lilies:* oleum, Marc. Empir. 7 *fin.*

sūsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = σούσινος, *of* or *made of lilies:* unguentum, a name applied to a kind of ointment made of lilies, honey, cinnamon, myrrh, and other ingredients (from *sousos,* the Persian name for a lily), Plin. 13, 1, 2.

suspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspĭcio] *mistrust, suspicion* (for suspicio): suspectio falsa, Enn. in Non. 511, 5. ‖. *a looking up to:* Fig. *an esteeming highly:* Arn. 7, p. 221.

suspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look up at, to watch:* tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36. *Absol.:* leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21: sollicite suspectantibus populis, id. 11, 29, 35. ‖. Esp. *to distrust, suspect:* Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant, id. H. 3, 82: perfidiam, ib. 2, 27: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, id. A. 15, 51. *Pass.:* ne pellici suspectaretur, ib. 4, 3.

suspecto, *adv. suspiciously:* Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 11.

suspector, 1. *v. dep.* for suspecto, *to suspect:* hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1.

suspector, ōris, *m.* [suspĭcio] *who looks up to* or *respects:* morum vestrorum suspector admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

suspectus, a, um, *Part.* [suspĭcio]. ‖. Adj. *mistrusted, suspected:* habere aliquem falso suspectum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6. 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior detracta opinione probitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall. J. 71: in quadam causa suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96: in morte matris, Suet. Vit. 14: suspectus societate consilii, Vell. 2, 35: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60: Licinius Proculus intima familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id. H. 1, 46. With *dat.*: non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: is patri suspectus de noverca, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: nomine negligentiae suspectum esse alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tit. 6. (ii) Of things: (in tyrannorum vita) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Am. 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: res, Liv. 41, 24: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10: in suspecto loco, *critical, dangerous,* Liv. 21, 7: in ea parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet. Aug. 43: (accipiter) metuit suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet. Dom. 14: suspectae horae quartanae, Sen. Ben. 6, 8: promissum suspectius, Quint. 5, 7, 14. With *dat.:* medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: suspectam facit judici causam, Quint. 5, 13, 51: crudele, suos addicere amores: non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618.

suspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking up* or *upwards:* color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38, 62. **2.** Transf. *a height* (poet.): ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum, Virg. Aen. 6, 579: turris erat vasto suspectu, ib. 9, 530. ‖. Fig. *high regard* or *esteem, respect:* honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26. *Plur.:* Vitr. 7 *praef. fin.*

suspendĭōsus, i, *m.* [suspendium] *one that has hanged himself:* Plin. 28, 4, 12: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendĭum, ii, *n.* [suspendo] *a hanging of oneself, a hanging:* utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 3, 56, 129: suspendio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspendio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2. *Plur.:* praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend:* pernas suspendito in vento biduum, Cato R. R. 162, 3: aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 15, 48: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 306: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: tignis nidum suspendat hirundo, ib. 4, 307: habilem arcum humeris, id. Aen. 1, 318: stamina tela, Ov. M. 6, 576: aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40: aliquid e collo, id. 23, 7, 63: allium super prunas, id. 19, 6, 34: vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209. Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had caught, hooked,* Ov. M. 15, 101: (pueri) laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: id. Ep. 1, 1, 56. **2.** Esp. of persons, *to put to death by hanging, to hang:* capias restim ac te suspendas, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 184: se suspendere, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135: caput obnubito: arbori infelici suspendito, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: Liv. 1, 26: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: se e ficu, Quint. 6, 3, 88: hominem in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 57: aliquem in furca, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6. **3.** Of votive offerings, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* votas vestes, Virg. Aen. 12, 769: arma capta patri Quirino, ib. 6, 860: vestimenta deo maris, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15. **4.** Of buildings, *to build upon arches, to arch* or *vault,* and in gen. *to prop up, support:* quod ita aedificatum est ut suspendi non posset, Cic. Top. 4, 22: cameras arundinibus, *to arch over,* Plin. 16, 36, 64: duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, *supported,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9: agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.:* tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21: dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6. ‖. Fig. *to hang up:* naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *turn up your nose at, sneer at,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: balatro suspendens omnia naso, ib. 2, 8, 64. **2.** *to depend, rest upon,* etc.: extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals,* Cic. Fam. 5, 13: cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen. Ep. 58. **3.** *to make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense:* illa suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogantum, Ov. M. 7, 308: diu judicum animos Quint. 9, 2, 22: senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet. Tib. 24: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint. 10, 7, 22. **4.** *to stop, check, interrupt, suspend:* nec jam suspendere fletum sustinet, Ov. F. 4, 849. spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 39, 29: sermonem, Quint. 11, 3, 35: fluxiones oculorum, Plin. 28, 7, 21. **5.** *to hang* or *fix upon:* suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.

suspensē, *adv. hesitatingly, in suspense:* suspensius, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 *fin.*

suspensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspendo] *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work:* Vitr. 5, 10.

suspensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work, an arch:* balneorum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* caldariorum, Vitr. 5, 10.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* [suspendo]. ‖. Adj. *raised, elevated, suspended:* Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. Aen. 8, 190: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti ferret iter, *skimming lightly over the waters,* ib. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, *raised on high,* Sil. 1, 470: aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 197: terra, *loosened, loose,* Col. 11, 3, 54: suspensissimum pastinatum, id. 3, 13, 7. **2.** Transf. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light:* suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe,* Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: Ov. F. 1, 426: evagata noctu suspenso pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18: vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensa manu commendare aliquem, *slightly,* Plin. Ep. 6, 12: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 5, 1068. **3.** Fig. *uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating,* etc.: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: civitas suspensa metu, ib. 1, 8, 23: suspensum me tenes, id. Att. 10, 1: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic. Att. 2, 18: animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, id. Cluent. 19, 54: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. H. 16, 84: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A 1, 11. *Comp.:* exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct. B. Afr. 48. *Neutr. absol.:* est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire, Plin. Ep. 6, 4: si adhuc in suspenso sit statuta libertas, Gai. Dig. 9 4, 15.

suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [suspicor] *conjectural:* ars (medicina), Arn. 1, 28.

suspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (rare) frater, Liv. 40, 14: animus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 13. ‖. Objectively, *that excites mistrust, suspicious:* silentium, ib. 3, 11: est aliquis malignus, est suspicax, Sen. Ira 2, 29.

su-spĭcĭo, spexi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sub specio] *to look up* or *upwards to look up at:* quum coelum suspeximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: summum coelum de gurgite, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov. M. 14, 660. Poet.: nubes suspexit Olympus, *looked up at,* i. e. *rose into the clouds,* Lucan. 6, 477: quae tuam matrem (*i. e.* Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistra suspicit, *which looks at,* i. e. *is situated towards,* Ov. M. 2, 840: suspexit in coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. *Absol.:* nec suspicit nec circumspicit, id. Div 2, 34, 72: formare vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34. **2.** Fig. *to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to:* nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32. (ii) Esp. *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, esteem, honour,* etc.: eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: aliquem, Vell. 2, 146: Suet. Claud. 28: eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97: naturam, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18. **II.** *to look under;* and meton. *to mistrust, suspect* (usu. in the *Part.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70 (v. suspectus).

suspīcĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspicor] *mistrust, distrust, suspicion:* improborum facta primo suspicio insequitur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum judex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 42: jam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, ib. 23, 65: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31: in suspicionem alicui venire, id. Flacc. 33, 81: in suspicionem cadere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, ib. 1, 4: suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 3, 59, 136: aliquem suspicione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspicionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. *Plur.:* in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, suspiciones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspicionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Am. 24, 88: quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspiciones injectas diluemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22. With *gen. obj.:* ne in suspicione ponatur stupri, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28: in aliquem suspicionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspicionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: belli suspicione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, ib. 7, 54. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a notion, idea* (rare): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspicione attingere intelligentiam aut maris aut terrae, ib. 3, 25, 64. **2.** Objectively, *an appearance, indication:* nulla suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 *fin.:* mulsa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8. (Hence Fr. *soupçon.*)

suspīcĭōsē, *adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously:* criminose ac suspiciose dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: Quint. 4, 2, 81: Sen. Contr. 3 *prooem. Comp.:* suspiciosius aut criminiosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspīcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspīcio] **I.** Subjectively, *mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo suspiciosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 5, 29, 74: suspiciosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: suspiciosa ac maledica civitas, id. Flacc. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. beat. 15. **II.** Objectively, *that excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious:* si suspiciosus fuisset, Cato in Gell. 9, 11: quae erant ante suspiciosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. or. 33, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114: joci, Suet. Dom. 10. *Sup.:* negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7. *Comp.* seems not to occur.

suspīcĭter, *adv. mistrustfully, suspiciously:* Non. 360, 5.

suspīco, 1. *v. a.* for suspicor: ne suspices, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspĭcor, atus, *1. v. a. dep.* [suspicio] *to mistrust, suspect:* id est quod suspicabar, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Am. 3, 12: nihil mali suspicans, id. Cluent. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80. Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 39. With *acc.* and *inf.:* suspicio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, me idcirco haec promittere, id. Ps. 1, 5, 149: debere se suspicari, Caesarem exercitum in Gallia sui opprimendi caussa habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium quum fugae causa initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16. *Absol.:* fuge suspicari (*sc.* me), Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe:* quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: aliquid de M. Popilii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56. With *acc.* and *inf.:* navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, id. Rep. 2, 3: placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.

suspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro] *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh:* suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sighing, sigh* (rare): aspicere sine suspiratu, Cic. Att. 1, 18 (*al.* suspiritu). *Plur.:* suspiratibus haustis, Ov. M. 14, 129.

suspīrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspirium] *breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, asthmatic:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiriosi, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

suspīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [suspiro] *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare): enicato suspiritus, Pl. Merc. 1, 4: suspiritus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15: longos trahens suspiritus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspīrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh:* suspirium alte petere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 58: crebrum suspirium, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum natura sine sollicitudine, sine suspirio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72. *Plur.:* Prop. 3, 8, 27: Tib. 3, 6, 61: Ov. M. 1, 656. **2.** *shortness of breath, asthma:* morbus, qui satis apte dici suspirium potest, Sen. Ep. 54: suspirio laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *a breathing, respiration:* nec dat suspiria cursus vulneris, Lucan. 9, 928: Sil. 11, 221.

su-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sub spiro]. **I.** Neutr. *to draw a deep breath, to sigh:* occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21: plus sexcenties in die, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 15: familiariter, Cic. Att. 1, 18: suspirat ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for,* Cat. 64, 98: sola suspirat in illa, Ov. F. 1, 417. **2.** Transf. of things: tellus atro exundante vapore suspirans, *breathing out,* Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina suspirent, *may give off the fermenting gases,* Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, *sighing,* Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42. **II.** Act. *to breathe out, exhale; to sigh for, long for; to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (poet.): humentes nebulas (Anauros), Lucan. 6, 370: Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779: suspirat, longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152: amores, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44: matrona et adulta virgo suspiret, Eheu! Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9.

susque deque, *adv.* [contr. of susum for sursum] *both up and down,* to express indifference: significat autem susque deque ferre, animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni pendere, atque interdum negligere et contemnere, Gell. 16, 9: atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat, *that I shall bear it with indifference,* Pl. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence,* Cic. Att. 14, 6.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento] *a prop, stay, support* (rare): sustentaculum, columen, Tac. H. 2, 28. **II.** Transf. *sustenance, nourishment:* Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deferring, delay: forbearance* (rare): habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18 *fin.* **2.** Esp. in rhetoric, *a figure in which the orator keeps the hearer in doubt, a suspension:* Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 22. **II.** *sustenance, maintenance:* mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 3, 22 *med.*

sustentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a holding up* or *upright, a sustaining, support* levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287.

sustento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [sustineo] *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support:* multos per annos sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97: Alcanor fratrem ruentem sustentat dextra, Virg. Aen. 10, 339 canis cadaver (domini) in Tiberim abjecti sustentare conatus, Plin. 8, 40, 61. naufraga sustentant vela (*i. e.* navem) Lacones, Claud. B. Gild. 222. **II.** Fig. *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve:* exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic. Rep. 2, 1: rem publicam, id. Mur. 2, 3: imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, id. Fam. 7, 1: Vell. 2, 114: Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23: tu velim tete tua virtute sustentes, id. Fam. 6, 4: me una consolatio sustentat, id. Mil. 36, 100: animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12 prooem. § 1: literis sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10: jurisconsultus, non juris scientia sed eloquentia sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. Aen. 10, 609: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up maintained,* Tac. A. 2, 17: aciem, ib. 1, 65. **2.** Esp. *to support, sustain, maintain, nourish,* etc.: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: qui se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12: eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34: quos praecipue indigere scias, sustentans fovensque, Plin. 9, 30, 3: saucios largitione et cura, Tac. A. 4, 63: animus nulla re egens aletur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. *Absol.: Ge.* Valuistin' bene? *Pa.* Sustentavi sedulo, *I have taken good care of myself,* Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 8. *Pass. impers.: Ge.* Valuistin' usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum 'st sedulo, ib. 3, 2, 14. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, get a living,* Tac. A. 4, 13. **3.** *to bear, hold out, endure, suffer:* miserias plurimas, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: extremam famem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: morbum, Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 265: aegre is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. hostem, Tac. A. 15, 10: bellum, Vell. 2, 104: impetus legionum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17. *Absol.:* nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 18. *Pass. impers.:* aegre eo die sustentatum est, *a defence was made,* Caes. B. G. 2, 6. **4.** *to put off, defer, delay:* rem, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: aedificationem ad tuum adventum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold up, hold upright uphold, to bear up, support, sustain:* onus alicui, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 68: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 23, 45: infirmos artus baculo, *to support*, Ov. M. 6, 27: Liv. 1, 35: fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19: homo, quantum hominum terra sustinet sacerrimus, *bears*, Pl. Poen. prol. 90: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117: vas ad sustinenda obsonia, Plin. 33, 11, 49: aër volatus alitum sustinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing on its surface*, Plin. 6, 27, 31: se, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: se alis, Ov. M. 4, 411. **2.** Esp. *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in check, restrain*, etc.: currum, Cic. Am. 17, 63: equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: flumina lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2: nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36: perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: se ab omni assensu, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48. **II.** Fig. *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve*: dignitatem et decus civitatis, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8: causam publicam, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: exspectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 100. **2.** Esp. *to sustain, support, maintain, nourish*, etc.: hac (*sc.* re frumentaria) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: alicujus munificentia sustineri, Liv. 39, 9: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes sustinet, Virg. G. 2, 515: necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15. **3.** *to bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand*: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 8: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperia, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. 31, 13: deam justa petentem, Ov. M. 14, 788. With *acc.* and *inf.* (usu. with a negative): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati judicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: non impositos supremis ignibus artus sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13, 584. In interr. sustinebunt tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? . . . . Sustineant, *presume*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10. Affirmatively: quae se praeferre Dianae sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. M. 11, 322: id. H. 5, 32: Phaedr. 4, 16, 8. **4.** *to hold in, stop, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay*: est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Am. 17, 63: impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60: assensus lubricos, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 108: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37.

sus-tollo, 3. *v. a. to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise*: amiculum, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 117: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, *i. e. to be set upon a high pedestal*, id. Poen. 5, 3, 49: (navem) levi sustollit machina nixu, Lucr. 4, 907: vela, Cat. 64, 210. **II.** Esp. *to build, erect*: novum opus in qualibet civitate, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 28. **2.** *to take away, remove, destroy*: herilem filiam, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 8: aedes totas, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39.

susum, v. sursum.

sŭsurrāmen, inis, *n.* [susurro] *a muttering, murmuring*: Magicum, App. M. 1, p. 102.

sŭsurrātim, *adv. in a low voice, softly*: Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

sŭsurrātor, ōris, *m.* [susurro] *a mutterer, whisperer*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

sŭsurro, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper.* **I.** Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. H. 19, 19: fama susurrat, ib. 21, 233. **II.** Act.: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: versum Persii, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 *fin.*: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643. *Pass. impers.*: jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40. [Cf. Sans. *svri*, "sonare;" Gr. σvρίζω; Slav. *svir-a-ti*, "tibia canere."]

sŭsurro, ōnis, *m.* [susurro] *a whisperer, tale-bearer*: Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*

sŭsurrus, i (*abl. sing.* susurru, App. Flor. p. 357), *m.* [id.] *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering*, etc.: aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (sepes) levi somnum suadebat inire susurro (apum), Virg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro concipiunt, *in a low, muttered prayer*, Lucan. 5, 104. *Plur.*: blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19

sŭsurrus, a, um, *adj.* [susurrus] *muttering, whispering*: lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo], lit. *a sewing together*; hence, fig. *a cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, trick*: sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine suentium dictae, Fest. *s. v.*: ob sutelas tuas, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 34.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together*: balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 273: cymba, ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40: domus, *made of skins sewed together*, Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, *of twined roses*, Ov. F. 5, 335: lapilli, *set in a wreath*, Prud. Cath. 7, 158.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: Mart. 3, 16, 1. Of the lower class in gen.: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: Juv. 3, 294. Proverb: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 12: cf. Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *a cobbler, patcher up*: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sūtōrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* (for sutorius): atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Marc. Empir. 8, 2 *med.*

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler*: atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21: Plin. 20, 12, 48: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch*, id. 17, 14, 23: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's-*: taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** Subst. sūtrīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* officina) *a shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*: id. 10, 43, 43: Tert. Pall. 5. **2.** (*sc.* ars) *the shoemaker's trade*: Vitr. 6 *praef. fin.*: App. Flor. p. 346.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo] *a sewing together, a seam, suture*: scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29: Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull*, Cels. 8, 1.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo]. **II.** Subst. suta, orum, *n. plu. joints*: per aerea suta, *the joints of the armour*, Virg. Aen. 10, 313.

sŭus, a, um (*gen. plu.* suum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 57: old form, sus, sa, sum: Fest. p. 47 Müll.: id. pp. 301, 300: id. pp. 325, 324), *reflect. pron. poss.* [se] *of* or *belonging to himself* (*herself*, etc.), *his own, her own, its own, their own*: constr. identical with that of se, *q. v.*: non tuum tu magis videre, quam ille suum gnatum cupit, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 39: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic Sest. 68, 142: suus cuique erat locus definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12. (ii) With *sibi* or *proprius*: is qu pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl. Capt prol. 5: suo sibi succo vivunt, ib. 1, 1 13: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, Liv. 3, 70. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: quum illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 38: suopte nutu et suo pondere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Crassum suapte interfectum manu, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. J. 31: capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv. 8, 25. **2.** Emphatic, *proper, appointed, full*, etc.: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, id. Am. 3, 11: stat sua cuique dies, Virg. Aen. 10, 467: quod certe non fecisset, si suum numerum naves haberent, *had had their full complement*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 133: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428. **3.** Subst. *masc. plu. one's own people, followers, party, troops*, etc.: Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic. Att. 14, 12: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: quum ii suis auxilium ferre non possent, ib. 1, 13. (ii) *Neutr. one's own property, possession, right*, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic. Att. 14, 20: ne suum adimeret alteri, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 34: in tribuendo suum cuique, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, ib. 1, 31, 113: sui nihil deperdere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: si eam pecuniam pro suo possidendo usuceperit, Procul. Dig. 23, 3, 67: se suaque defendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suaque omnia, ib. 2, 13. **4.** Esp. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*; also, *in one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 3: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseia compos mentis erat, *scarcely in her senses*, Ov. M. 8, 35: (furiosus) suus non est, Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7 *med.*: esse in disputando suus, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*: inaestimabile bonum est, suum fieri, Sen. Ep. 75 *fin.* **5.** *inclined* or *devoted to, favourable, friendly*: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: vota suos habuere deos, Ov. M. 4, 373: orba suis lintea ventis, ib. 13, 195: venti, Hor. Epod. 9, 30. **II.** Transf. for ejus: sufferet suus servus poenas Sosia, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 19: *Pa.* Quamobrem reducam? *Lach.* Mater quod suasit sua, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38: non destiti rogare et petere mea causa, suadere et hortar sua, Cic. Att. 6, 2: manet in folio scripta querela suo, Ov. F. 5, 224. **2.** For *gen. obj.* sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur, Sall. C. 51: neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9. **3.** Sui juris, with the first pers. *plur.*: si sui juris sumus Paul. Dig. 46, 2, 20.

sȳăgrus, i, *f.* = σύαγρος, *a kind of palm-tree*: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

sȳbărītĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the town of* Sybaris, noted for its debauchery; hence, *lewd, obscene*: libelli, Mart. 12, 96, 2.

sȳcămīnus or **-os**, i, *f.* = συκάμινος, *a mulberry-tree*, prob. Morus nigra, Linn.: Cels. 3, 18 *med.* Also called sȳcămīnon, ōnis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10: and sycamorus: Cels. 5, 18, 7. (Some uncertainty exists about this last; sycamorus is separated by the later Greek authors, being the Ficus Sycamorus, which however appears to have been called Sykaminos aegyptia by Theophrastus.)

sȳcē, ēs, *f.* = συκῆ, *a plant, called also* peplis, *q. v.*: Plin. 27. 12, 93. **II.** *the resin of the pine*, called taeda, *q. v.*

id. 16, 10, 19. **III.** *a constantly running sore in the corner of the eye:* id. 20, 6, 21.

sycion agron. *a plant, called also* cucumis anguinus (v. sicyon): App. Herb. 113.

sȳcītēs, ae, *m.* = συκίτης, *fig-wine:* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

sȳcītis, is, *f.* = συκῖτις, *a precious stone of the colour of figs:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

sȳcŏlatrōnĭdae, arum, *m. plu.* [συκῆ and latro] *fig-robbers*, a fictitious name of a people: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 43.

sycomorus, v. sycaminus.

sȳcŏphanta, ae, *m.* = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, *i. e.* one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.), *an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat:* sycophanta et subdolus, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. **II.** Transf. *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant:* Pl. Am. 1, 3, 8: Prud. Apoth. 35.

sȳcŏphantia, ae, *f.* = συκοφαντια, *craft, cunning, deceit:* sycophantia atque doli, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70. *Plur.:* id. Asin. 1, 1, 56.

sȳcŏphantĭōsē, *adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully:* agere quicquam, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

sȳcŏphantor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [sycophanta] *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat:* ego nunc sycophantae huic sycophantari volo, *I have a mind to trick this trickster*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 116.

sȳcŏphyllon, i, *n.* = συκόφυλλον, perh. *marsh-mallows:* App. Herb. 58.

syllăba, ae, *f.* = συλλαβή, *a syllable:* syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 46, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: jurisconsultus, auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236. **II.** Meton. *plur. verses, poems:* Verona docti syllabas amat vatis (*i. e.* Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllăbātim, *adv. syllable by syllable:* alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25: id. Acad. 2, 38, 119.

syllăbus, i, *m.* = σύλλαβος, *a list, register, syllabus:* Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

syllepsis, is, *f.* = σύλληψις, *a grammatical figure, by which a word is referred to another to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis* (e. g. hic *arma*, hic currus *fuit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: Ter. Andr. prol. 3): Charis. p. 250 P.: Diom. p. 440 ib.

syllŏgismătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συλλογισματικός, *consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic:* Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef.*

syllŏgismus or **-os**, i, *m.* = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism:* Gell. 2, 8: Sen. Ep. 108 *med.:* Quint. 3, 6, 43.

syllŏgistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συλλογιστικός, *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic:* (Cicero) statum syllogisticum rationativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6.

sylva, sylvānus, etc. v. silva, *etc.*

symbŏla, ae, *f.* = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share of a* reckoning: symbolarum collatores, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeeo in hunc diem, ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 22 And of entertaining topics of conversation: Gell. 6, 13.

symbŏlĭcē, *adv. figuratively, symbolically:* appellare, Gell. 4, 11.

symbŏlus, i, *m.* (**symbŏlum**, i, *n.* Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 53: App. Dogm. Pl. 2, p. 16), = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark, a token, symbol:* anulum Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri symbolum, i. e. *a signet*, Plin. 33, 1, 4: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo suo imaginem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 53: Just. 2, 12.

symmetria, ae, *f.* = συμμετρία, *proportion, symmetry:* Vitr. 1, 2: Plin. 34. 8, 19, § 58 and 65. *Plur.:* Vitr. 1, 3 *fin.*

symmetros, on, *adj.* = σύμμετρος, *symmetrical:* Vitr. 1, 2.

symmysta, ae, *m.* = συμμύστης, *a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood:* App. Apol. 310: Hier. Ep. 58, 11.

sympasma, ătis, *n.* = σύμπασμα. In medicine, *a powder for sprinkling over the body:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

sympăthīa, ae, *f.* = συμπάθεια, *a feeling in common, sympathy:* Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.:* Plin. 28, 7, 23 (in Cic. always written as Greek).

symphōnĭa, ae, *f.* = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony:* quum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105: Liv. 39, 10: Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.:* Hor. A. P. 374. *Plur.:* Cic. Coel. 15, 35: Cels. 3, 18. Of a *signal* in war: Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527. **II.** Transf. *a kind of musical instrument:* Isid. Orig. 3, 22 *fin.:* cf. Hier. Ep. 21, *no.* 29. (Hence It. *sampogna, zampogna;* Sp. *zampoña.*)

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμφωνιακός, *pertaining to concerts* or *to music:* pueri, *singing-boys, choristers* Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: artes, Arn. 2, 73. **II.** Herba, *a plant*, called also hyoscyamos, *henbane:* Pall. 3, 12, 8: App. Herb. 4.

symphȳton, i, *n.* = σύμφυτον, *an herb*, also called alum, *q. v.:* Plin. 27, 6, 24. **II.** *a plant, called also* helenion, *elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

symplēgas, ădis, *f.* = συμπληγάς (a striking together; hence) *a joining together, cohesion:* praebente algam densi symplegdea limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461: of the buttocks: Mart. 11, 995: Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

symplegma, ătis, *n.* = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), *a group* of persons, embracing or wrestling: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: Mart. 12, 43, 8.

symplŏcē, ēs, *f.* = συμπλοκή (an interweaving), *a figure of speech in which the same word is often repeated:* Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

sympŏsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμποσιακός, *pertaining to a banquet, convivial, symposiac:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13. Subst. Symposiaca, orum, *n. plu. the writings of Plutarch entitled* Symposium: id. 4, 11.

sympŏsĭum, ii, *n.* = συμπόσιον (the Banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues:* Gell. 1, 9: Nep. Alcib. 2.

sympsalma, ătis, *n.* = σάμψαλμα, *a playing together* of music: Aug. in Psalm. 4, 4.

sy̆năgōga, ae, *f.* = συναγωγή, *a congregation, synagogue* of Jews: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

sy̆nanchē, ēs, *f.* = συνάγχη, *a sore-throat, quinsy:* Gell. 11, 9: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

sy̆nanchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συναγχικός, *pertaining to a soreness of the throat:* passio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

sy̆năpothnescontes, *m. plu.* = συναποθνήσκοντες, *the title of a comedy by Diphilus:* Ter. Ad. prol. 6.

sy̆năristōsae, arum, *f. plu.* = Συναριστῶσαι, *the women breakfasting together*, the title of a comedy by Menander: Plin. 23, 9, 81: Gell. 15, 15.

syncĕrastum, i, *n.* = συγκεραστόν, *a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch:* syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93..

synchrisma, ătis, *n.* = σύγχρισμα, *an anointing:* Veg. 2, 45.

syncŏpē, ēs, or **syncŏpa**, ae, *f.* = συγκοπή, *a fainting away, swooning, syncope:* Veg. 1, 35. **II.** In gramm. *the omission of a letter* or *syllable in the middle of a word, syncope:* Charis. p. 248 P.: Diom. p. 436 ib.

syncŏpo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [syncope] *to swoon:* Veg. 1, 35.

syncrăsis, is, *f.* = σύγκρασις, *a mingling, blending* one of the Aeons Tert. adv. Val. 8.

syndĭcus, i, *m.* = συνδικός, *a representative of a corporation, a syndic:* Gai Dig. 3, 4, 1.

sy̆necdŏchē, ēs, *f.* = συνεκδοχή, *a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect,* or *the contrary, a proper for a common noun,* etc., *synecdoche:* Quint. 8, 6, 13 *sq.:* Charis. p. 245 P.

sy̆necdŏchĭcē, *adv. by synecdoche:* Hier. 2 in Math. 12, 40.

sy̆nedrus, i, *m.* = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians Liv. 45, 32.

sy̆nemmĕnon, *n. adj.* = συνημμένον (conjoined), *an epithet applied to the fifth of the stationary* (stantes) *notes, and to the fifth and sixth of the moveable* (mobiles) *notes in the tetrachordal system of music:* Vitr. 5, 4.

sy̆nĕphēbi, orum, *m. plu.* = συνέφηβοι, *the Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4.

sy̆nĕsis, is, *f.* = σύνεσις, *understanding*, one of the Aeons: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

syngrăpha, ae, *f.* = συγγραφή, *a written agreement to pay, a note, bond:* Cic. Fam. 7, 17: id. Phil. 2, 37, 95.

syngrăphus, i, *m.* = σύγγραφος, *a written contract:* Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 1. **II.** *a passport, pass:* id. Capt. 2, 3 90.

sy̆nizēsis, is, *f.* = συνίζησις, *a contraction of two vowels into one syllable:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 698.

sy̆nŏchītis, ĭdis, *f.* = συνοχῖτις, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 11, 73.

sy̆nŏdālis, e, *adj.* [synodus] *pertaining to a synod, synodal:* Venant Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415. Subst. **sy̆nŏdālĭa**, ium, *n. plu. constitutions of a synod, synodals:* ib. 423.

sy̆nŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συνοδικός *meeting together, synodical:* luna, *in conjunction with the sun*, Firmic. Math 3, 6.

sy̆nŏdītae, arum, *m. plu.* = συνοδῖται, *fellow-travellers, companions*, a kind of monks: Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6.

sy̆nŏdontītis, ĭdis, *f.* = συνοδοντῖτις, *a precious stone found in the brain of the fish* synodus: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sy̆nŏdus (synhodus: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2160; 2627), i, *f.* = σύνοδος, *a college of priests:* Inscr. Orell. *loc. cit.* **II.** *an ecclesiastical assembly* or *council, a synod:* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23: Amm. 15, 7 *med.*

sy̆nŏdus, ontis, *m.* = συνόδους, *a fish*, perh. of the family Percoid, Dentex vulgaris, Cuv.: Ov. Hal. 107.

sy̆noecĭum, ii, *n.* = συνοίκιον, *a room where several persons dwell together:* Petr. 93.

sy̆nōnēton, i, *n.* = συνώνητον, *a buying up, a collecting by purchase:* Cod. Theod. 11, 15, 1.

sy̆nōny̆mĭa, ae, *f.* = συνωνυμία, *a sameness of meaning, synonymy:* Cap. 5, 115.

sy̆nŏphītēs, ae, *m.* = συνοφίτης, *a precious stone, called also* galactites: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

sy̆nopsis, is, *f.* = σύνοψις, *a general view, a list, synopsis:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

sy̆nōris, ĭdis, *f.* = συνωρίς, *a yoke, pair:* Hier. Ep. 130, *no.* 7.

syntectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συντηκτικός, *consumptive:* Plin. 22, 23, 49.

syntexis, is, *f.* = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), *a decline, consumption:* Plin. 22, 25, 61.

synthema, atis, *n.* = σύνθημα or σύνθεμα (a token agreed upon), *a passport:* Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

synthĕsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = συνθέσινος, *pertaining to a dressing-gown:* vestis, Suet. Ner. 51.

synthĕsis, is, *f.* = σύνθεσις (a putting together). In medicine, *a mixture compound:* Seren. Samm. 30, 578. **II.** *a service of plate:* Mart. 4, 46, 15: Stat S. 4, 9, 44. **III.** *a set* or *suit of clothes:* Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 39 Mart. 2, 46, 4 multicia, Tert. de Pall. 4. **2.** *a loose gown, dressing-gown:* Mart. 5, 79, 2.

syntŏnum, i, *n.* = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), *a kind of musical instrument:* Quint. 9, 4, 142.

syntrŏphĭum, ii, *n.* = συντρόφιον, *a bramble-bush:* App. Herb. 87.

syntrŏphus, i, *m.* = σύντροφος, *brought up with another:* Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

syrĕon, i, *n.* = σύρεον, *a plant, called also* tordylion, *q. v.:* Plin. 24, 19, 117.

sȳringātus, a, um, *adj.* [syrinx] *hollowed out like a pipe:* Apic. 8, 6.

sȳringĭas, ae, *m.* = συριγγίας, *a kind of reed* or *cane good for pipes,* Arundo Donax Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

sȳringītis, ĭdis, *f.* = συριγγῖτις, *an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sȳringŏtŏmĭum, ii, *n. a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas:* Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

sȳrinx, ingis, *f.* [Syrinx, a nymph changed into a reed] *Plur. caverns, subterraneous passages:* Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

sȳrītēs, ae, *m.* = συρίτης, *a stone said to be found in the bladder of the wolf:* Plin. 11, 37, 83.

syrma, ătis, *n.* = σύρμα, *a robe with a train:* Sen. Oed. 423: Prud. Psych. 362: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. 8, 229: poët. Sid. Ep. 8, 11. Hence, meton. *tragedy:* Mart. 12, 95, 4: Juv. 15, 30.

syrmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συρματικός, *dragging* or *trailing along:* jumentum, *limping,* Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

syrus, i, *m. a broom, besom:* Varr. in Non. 46, 10.

systaltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συσταλτικός, *drawing together:* tropi in rhythmopoeia, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

systēma, ătis, *n.* = σύστημα, *a whole consisting of several parts, a system:* Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

systŏlē, es, *f.* = συστολή, *a poet. figure by which a long syllable is made short:* Diom. 2, p. 437.

systȳlos, i, *m.* = σύστυλος (close-columned), in architecture, *a placing of columns at twice their breadth apart, a systyle:* Vitr. 3, 2.

sȳzȳgĭa, ae, *f.* = συζυγία, *a joining together, a syzygy:* Tert. de Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (*sc.* litera) *f.* the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental. As an initial it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except *r:* the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek, *e. g.* Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence the orig. forms *tlātus* (from root TOL: *v.* tollo), *stlis, stlocus,* became *lātus, lis, locus:* the legal expression stlitibus judicandis was, however, retained unchanged. **2.** *t* medial foll. by *i* and another vowel had a tendency during the later period of Roman history to be pronounced as a sibilant, as is shown by the occurrence in comparatively early inscriptions of such forms as tribunicia, deditICius for the older and more classical tribunitia, dedititius; but in the golden age of the language this was certainly unknown: *v.* letter C. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: "cum *justitia* sonum *z* literae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut *militia, malitia, nequitia* et cetera similia" (Orig. 1, 26, 28). **3.** The combination *th* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero; hence CARTACINIENSIS, on the Columna rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, *etc.;* v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter C, *no.* II. **4.** Like the other dental (*d*), *t* cannot stand before *s,* but is either changed into *s* or omitted: v. letter S, *no.* I, 3. **II.** Interchanges of *t* with other letters: **1.** with *c,* v. letter C, *no.* III. 3. **2.** With *d:* v. letter D, *no.* I. 1. **3.** With *s:* v. letter S, *no.* II. 3. **III.** Changes of *t* in the Romance languages: **1.** *t* initial usu. remains unchanged, except in Wall. which often changes it into *tz: e. g.* Lat. *tenere, terra, texere;* Wall. *tzineare, tzearĕ, tzeasere.* **2.** into *d: e. g.* Lat. *litus, mater, pater;* It. *lido, madre, padre;* Sp. *lodo, madre, padre:* Lat. *fatuus;* Fr. *fade:* Lat. *mutare, putere;* Prov. *mudar, pudir:* Lat. *civitat* (stem of *civitas*), *veritat* (stem of *veritas*); Sp. *ciudad, verdad;* Port. *cidade;* Prov. *ciudat.* **3.** into *tt: e. g.* Lat. *brutus, totus;* It. *brutto, tutto.* **4.** into *z* or *zz: e. g.* Lat. *natio, ante, acutus;* It. *nazione, anzi, aguzzo:* Lat. *contus;* Sp. *gonzo.* **5.** *st* becomes *sc* in It., *x* in Sp. and Port., *ss* in Prov. and Fr.: *e. g.* Lat. *angustia;* It. *angoscia;* old Sp. *angoxa;* Prov. *engoissa;* Fr. *angoisse:* Lat. *questus;* Sp. *quexar;* Port. *queixar.* **6.** *t* is freq. omitted, esp. in Fr.: *e. g.* Lat. *minutus, pater, civitat, aestat* (stem of *aestas*), *virtut* (stem of *virtus*), *scutum;* Fr. *menu, père, cité, été, vertu, écu.* **IV.** As an abbreviation T. stands for Titus; Ti. for Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas, *etc.*

tăbānus, i, *m. a gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze,* Tabanus bovinus, Linn.; called also asilus: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14: Plin. 11, 28, 34: id. 30, 11, 30. (Hence It. *tafano;* Sp. *tábano;* Fr. *taon.*)

tābĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes facio] *melted:* tabefactis nivibus, Sol. 2 *med.:* Prud. Cath. 10, 18.

tăbella, ae, *f. dim.* [tabula] *a small board, a little table* or *tablet:* liminis, *the door-sill,* Cat. 32, 5: tabella aerea, *a brass plate,* Plin. 33, 1, 6: hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, *little tablets,* i. e. *small pages,* Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming-boards,* Ov. A. A. 3, 365: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, *thin cakes,* Mart. 11, 31, 9. Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, *the little bark,* Ov. F. 2, 408. **II.** Esp. *a writing-tablet;* and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will,* etc.: tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, Fest. *s. v.:* tabellae imponere manus, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 27: literas tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *with sealed writings,* i. e. *in strict form,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae tabellae, Heracleensium, *public records,* id. Arch. 4, 9: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *minutes of evidence,* id. Cluent. 65, 184: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, *the marriage contract,* Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, *forged wills,* Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, *a written announcement of victory,* Liv. 45, 1. **2.** *a voting-tablet, ballot,* used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people; me universa civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19. (ii) *voting-tablets* by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts in courts of justice: quum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, id. Fl. 39, 99: de quibusdam etiam imperitus judex dimittere tabellam potest, *give his vote,* Sen. Ben. 3, 7 *fin.:* quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: Caes. B. C. 3, 83 (v. Smith's Ant. 1090). **3.** *a painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting:* ea (exhedria) volebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. S. 2, 7, 95. **4.** *a votive tablet* hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or benificence of a deity: nunc, Dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 28: posita est meritae multa tabella Deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 744.

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabella] *pertaining to writing* or *to letters:* naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats,* Sen. Ep. 77. **2.** Subst. tabellarius, ii, *m. a letter-carrier, courier:* epistolam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: id. Phil. 2, 31, 77. **II.** *pertaining to voting-tablets:* lex, *regulating voting,* id. Leg. 3, 16. There were four of these laws: Lex tabellaria Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Caelia (v. Smith's Ant. 1091).

tăbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a notary scrivener:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9: Firm. Math. 4, 5.

tābĕo, 2. *v. n. to waste away, be consumed* (poet.): aliis rebus concrescunt semina membris atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr. 4, 1258: corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541: genae, Virg. Aen. 12, 221: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping,* ib. 1 173. [Perh. akin to Sans. *tam,* "languescere."]

tăberna, ae, *f.* [akin to tabula, *q. v.*] *a hut, shed:* tabernae appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, nempe ex eo, quod tabulis clauditur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 183: pauperum tabernae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13: obscurae, id. A. P. 229. **II.** Esp. *a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern:* instructam ei medicinae exercendae causa tabernam dedit, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: taberna libraria, *a bookseller's shop,* id. Phil. 2, 9, 21: and simply, taberna, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: Mart. 1, 118: vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117: argentaria, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 32: Liv. 26, 11: sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34: ut Alfenus vafer omni abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna sutor erat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 132: deversoria, *an inn, tavern,* Pl. Men. 2, 3, 81: cauponia, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13: quum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: occlusis tabernis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: Cloacinae tabernae, Liv. 3, 48.

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.* [taberna] *a tent:* unde (*sc.* a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, Fest. *s. v.* contubernales: in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis collocabat, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42: tabernaculis detensis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37 regium, Liv. 24, 40: qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, *have pitched their tent, settled,* Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77. **II.** Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies,* id. Div 2, 35, 75: parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7: quum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, *improperly* Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.

tăbernārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booths* or *shops;* hence, *low, common:* blanditiae, App. Apol. p. 329: fabulae, *a low kind of comedy,* Diom. p. 487 P.: Fest. *s. v.* togatarum. **II.** Subst. tabernarii, orum, *m. plu. shopkeepers small dealers:* opifices et tab ernarios atque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid est negotii concitare? Cic. Fl. 8, 18.

tăbernŭla (tabernola, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 15), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small booth* or *shop, a little tavern:* Suet. Ner. 26: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.

tābes, is, *f.* [tabeo] *a wasting away, consumption; putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, plague:* aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: fames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63: atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50: oculorum, id. H. 4, 81: cadaveris, Liv. 40, 29: Suet. Vit. 10: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, *exhaustion*, id. 8, 21, 33: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, Sall. C. 36: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv. 7, 38: infecit ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. Aen. 6, 442. II. Meton. *the moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption:* tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36: sanguinis, id. 30, 34: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: putris arboris, id. 15, 19, 21: cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58.

tābesco, bŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to melt gradually, to be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste away; to decay, decline, languish:* frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato R. R. 88, 1: corpora calore, Ov. M. 15, 363. II. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 679: tuo moerore consenesco et tabesco miser, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 924: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dolore ac miseria, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20: (amore), Ov. M. 3, 445: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, *pines with envy*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111: ex quibus (literis) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25.

tābĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tabidus] *putrefying, decaying:* Tert. Apol. 13 *fin.* (al. tabiosus).

tābĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *consuming:* mors, Virg. Cir. 182.

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo] *melting* or *wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing:* nix, Liv. 21, 36: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51: juvenci, Sen. Oed. 147: jecur, ib. 358. Fig.: mens, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 67. II. Act. *consuming, corrupting, infectious:* venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79: lues, Virg. Aen. 3, 137. *Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

tābĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tabificus] *wasting, consuming:* Att. in Non. 179, 27.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes facio] *dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding:* radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 738: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73: urina, Plin. 8, 37, 56: sanies, Sil. 6, 276: tabificae mentis perturbationes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tābĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes fluo] *wasting away decaying:* corpus, Prud. Apoth, 958. II. Act. *consuming:* morbus, Venant Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tābĭōsus, a, um, v. tabidosus.

tābĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [tabidus] *consumption, decline:* morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129.

tablīnum, i, v. tabulinum.

tablisso, 1. *v. n.* = ταβλίζω, *to play at dice*, acc. to Diom. p. 417.

tăbŭla, ae, *f. a board, plank:* si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289: inauratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114. II. Esp. *a writing tablet;* and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will,* etc. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1091): tabulae literis Graecis confectae, *registers*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: tabulae testamenti, id. B. C. 3, 108: cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18: tabula literaria, *a writing tablet* for children, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: pueri laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: ponatur calculus, assint cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: pro tabulis, ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, *an account-book*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 52: multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20: tabula Sestia, *the counter of the banker Sestius*, id. Quint. 6, 25: novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled in whole or in part), id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: id. Off. 2, 23, 84: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, *public records, State papers*, id. Fl. 17, 40: Liv. 26, 36: tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21: XII. tabulae, *the Twelve Tables of laws*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: v. duodecim: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv. 2, 28: Mart. 5, 69, 2: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, *wills*, Ov. A. A. 2, 332: Plin. Ep. 2, 20: Juv. 2, 58: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3. (ii) *a tablet advertising an auction;* and meton. *an auction:* adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius, id. Caecin. 6, 16: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40. **2.** *a painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture:* tabula picta, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 34: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36: Cic. Brut. 75, 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3. Proverb.: manum de tabula, *take your hand from the picture! enough! hold!* id. Fam. 7, 25: dixit (Apelles) uno se praestare, quod manum de tabula sciret tollere, *knew when to stop*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80. **3.** *a votive tablet:* me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13: largire inopi, ne pictus oberret caerulea in tabula, Pers. 6, 32. **4.** *a piece of ground, a bed, plot:* Pall. Jan. 11: Auct. de Limit. p. 311 Goes. **5.** *a fold* in a garment: Tert. Pall. 1. [Root doubtful: perh. either TAB, same as τέμ-νω, or TA, same as in τέ-τα-κα, from τείνω.]

tăbŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [tabula] *a boarding, flooring:* Front. Strat. 1, 7.

tăbŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a place where records were kept, a record-office* (for tabularium): Claud. Aug. in Non. 208, 29. **2.** *the office of a registrar* or *public notary:* Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3.

tăbŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to boards* of wood or *plates* of metal (rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20. II. Subst. tăbŭlāria, ium, *n. plu. plates:* Sen. de Ira 3, 19. **2.** tabulare palati, *the roof of the mouth:* Veg. Vet. 2, 11 *fin.*

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *archives:* Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Liv. 43, 16: Virg. G. 2, 502: Ov. M. 15, 810.

tăbŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a keeper of archives, a registrar, public notary, scrivener*, etc.: Sen. Ep. 88: Ulp Dig. 11, 1, 6 *fin.*

tăbŭlātim, *adv. in rows* or *divisions:* Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tabula] *a planking* or *flooring, a floor* or *story:* ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr. 5, 5 *fin.*

tăbŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus.

tăbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula] *boarded, floored:* transitus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. *s. v.* adtubernalis. **2.** Subst. tabulatum, i, *n. a flooring, floor, story:* turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: exstruere, id. B. C. 2, 9: si in terra et tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putescet, *on the floor* Cato R. R. 3, 4. (ii) Transf. *a layer row:* Col. 12, 39, 3: Virg. G. 2, 361 Plin. 14, 1, 3.

tăbŭlīnum (contr. tablinum), i, *n* [id.] *a balcony, terrace*, or other floored place in the open air: (coenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr in Non. 83, 21. II. *a place where family records were kept, archives* (for tabularium): Vitr. 6, 4: Plin. 35, 2, 2. III. *a picture-gallery:* App. Flor. p. 364.

tābum (only in *nom., acc.*, and *abl. sing.*), *n.* (*masc.* tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520: cf. Charis. p. 19 P.) [tabes] *corrupt moisture, matter, corruption:* saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. in Cic. Pis. 19, 43: Virg. Aen. 3, 29: Ov. M. 2, 760: Hor. Epod. 5, 65: Tac. H. 270. **2.** Poet. like sanies, *the liquor of the purple-fish:* Stat. S. 1, 2, 125. II. Transf. *an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence:* turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30: infecit pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481.

tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (prop. more limited than silere, which denotes abstinence from *any* kind of noise): *Ag.* Ne obturba ac tace. *Mil.* Taceo. *Ag.* Si tacuisses, jam istuc *taceo* non natum foret, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 49: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 15 tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 27. *Pass. impers.:* taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4. **2.** Transf. for silere, of animals and things, *to be still, noiseless, quiet:* canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Virg. Aen. 4, 525: plectra dolore tacent, muta dolore lyra est, Ov. H. 15, 198: essedo tacente, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, *frozen*, id. 7, 84, 31: solitudo et tacentes loci, *hushed*, Tac. H. 3, 84: tacere indolem illam Romanam, *had disappeared*, Liv. 9, 6: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66. II. Act. *to pass over in silence, be silent respecting:* enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: tum demum Liscus quod antea tacuerat, proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, *not to speak of others*, Ov. M. 13, 177: Narcissum, Virg. G. 4, 122: novercas, Sen. Hipp. 558: tacebimus quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1. *Pass.:* aureus in medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: dicenda tacenda locutus, *things fit and unfit to be spoken*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1. (Hence It. *tacere;* Fr. *taire.*)

tăcĭtē, *adv. silently, secretly:* tacite rogare, Cic. Manil. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: tacite non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 2, 58: labens annus, Ov. F. 1, 65.

tăcĭto, *adv. silently, secretly* (rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

tăcĭtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tacitus] *silent* (rare): Varr. in Non. 47, 27.

tăcĭtŭrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [taceo] *to desire to keep silence:* Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus] *silence, taciturnity:* taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 32: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: suspicionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8 taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret Iliae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, *silence on the part of poets*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 23: fides et taciturnitas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [tacitus] prop. *not fond of talking;* but usu. of things, *noiseless, quiet:* quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic. Sest. 9. 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 585: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22. deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent*, i. e. *unread*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12. *Comp.:* (ingenium) statua taciturnius, ib. 2, 2, 83. *Sup.:* *Pa.* Valetne ostium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 20.

tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [taceo]. **II.** Adj. *that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute:* quod boni est, id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 44: quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, ib. 3, 11, 26: tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Cluent. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, *without making a defence*, Liv. 40, 9: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat, *meditating*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: tacitus pasci si corvus posset, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacita fistula, id. Od. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances*, Virg. Aen. 4, 363: fulmen, *without thunder*, Lucan. 1, 533: per tacitum nemus ire, Virg. Aen. 6, 386: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: nox, Ov. H. 18, 78: septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course*, Virg. Aen. 9, 31: trahitur Gangesque Padusque per tacitum mundi, *i. e. through subterranean passages*, Lucan. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, *silently*, Sil. 10, 354. **2.** Pass. *that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned:* prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64: quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12: suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, *uncontradicted by me*, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 7: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3: Liv. 1, 50: id. 3, 45: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, id. 7, 1: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 10. (ii) Transf. In law, *assumed, implied, tacit:* non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: conditio, Papin. ib. 23, 3, 68: induciae, Liv. 2, 18: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74. (iii) *that is done* or *exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden:* Senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fieret, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ob tacitas eum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67. affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: sperasti tacitus mea decedere terra, *secretly, unobserved*, Virg. Aen. 4, 306: taciti vulgator, *of a secret*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

tactĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango] *that may be touched, tangible:* Lucr. 5, 152.

tactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, touch:* as a verbal noun with *acc.:* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 29: id. Aul. 3, 2, 9. **II.** Transf. *the sense of touch, feeling:* oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

tactus, a, um, *Part.* [tango].

tactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, handling:* salutantum tactus, Lucr. 1, 319: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11: tactus assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles virgineo removete manus, ib. 13, 466: qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. Coel. 17, 42. **II.** Transf. *influence, effect, operation:* solis, id. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138. **III.** Meton. *the sense of feeling, feeling, touch:* tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut coelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Tim. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 76.

taeda (tēda), ae, *f.* [akin to δαΐς, δαΐδος] *a resinous species of pine-tree*, prob. *the Aleppo pine*, Pinus halepensis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 16 *sq.:* id. 35, 6, 25. **2.** Meton. *resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board:* cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Vitr. 7, 10: dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus quatuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59. (ii) *a pitch-pine torch:* taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas iis ignibus, id. Verr. 4, 48, 106: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutiunt, Ov. M. 4, 758: hence poet. *a wedding, marriage:* Virg. Aen. 4, 18: Ov. M. 9, 722: *love:* Prop. 1, 8, 21: taedaeque ad funera versae, *torches reversed*, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184. As an instrument of torture: verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr. 3, 1030: Juv. 1, 155. **II.** *a small piece of pork* or *fat* used for religious purposes: Arn. 7, 230. (Hence Sp. *tea.*)

taedescit, *3. v. n. incep. impers.* [taedet] *it begins to disgust:* quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Minut. Octav. 28 *fin.*

taedet, dŭit or sum est, 2. *v. n. impers. it causes a feeling of weariness* or *loathing*, etc.: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes an *inf.:* the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.:* that which stands for the *source* of the feeling, in the *gen.:* sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: eos vitae, id. Att. 5, 16: ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque taesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 5: taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque poenitet, Cic. Att. 2, 22: me, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11: abeo intro: taedet sermonis tui, Pl. Cas. 1, 54: quotidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: taedet jam audire eadem millies, id. Ph. 3, 2, 2. **II.** In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb: coepi taedere captivitatis, Hier. Vit. Malch. *no.* 7: exterrita est quae parit et taeduit animam, Lact. 4. 19.

taedĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taeda fero] *torch-bearing:* Dea, *Ceres*, who kindled a pine-torch to search for Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.

taedĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [taedium] *to feel loathing* or *disgust, to be weary:* neque unquam taediavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29.

taedĭōsē, *adv. wearily, disgustfully:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

taedĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [taedium] *wearisome, tedious:* sarcina lucis, Firm. Math. 1, 3 *fin.*

taedĭum, ii, *n.* [taedet] *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust:* with *object. gen.:* rerum adversarum, Sall. J. 62: belli, Liv. 8, 2: taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 39: laboris, Quint. 2, 2, 6: vitae, Gell. 7, 18. *Plur.:* taedia longi belli, Ov. M. 13, 213: coepti mei, ib. 9, 616. *Absol.:* quum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv. 34, 34: supervacua cum taedio dicuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: esse taedio alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: sollicitum taedium, Hor. Od. 1. 14, 17. **II.** Meton. *loathsomeness, a disgusting* or *irksome thing:* vetustas oleo taedium affert, Plin. 15, 2, 3 id. 19, 6, 34. *Plur.:* non sunt ea taedia (*sc.* muscae et culices) in metallis, id. 34, 18, 50.

taedulum antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest. *s. v.*

taenĭa, ae, *f.* = ταινία, *a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band:* volans de coelo cum corona et taeniis, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.:* puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Virg. Aen. 5, 269. **II.** Transf. *a tape-worm*, Taenia solium and vulgaris, Linn.: Cato R. R. 126: Plin. 11, 33, 38. (ii) *a kind of fish*, perh. *a band-fish*, Cepola taenia, Linn.: id. 32, 7, 24. (iii) In architecture, *the fillet* which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave: Vitr. 4, 3 *med.* (iv) *a streak* in paper: Plin. 13, 12, 25. (v) *a row of projecting rocks* in the sea, *a reef:* id. 3 prooem *fin.* Hence, the *purple-fish* found on these rocks are called taeniense genus purpurarum, id. 9, 37, 61.

taenĭensis, e, v. taenia, *no.* II. (v).

taenĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [taenia] *a little band* or *ribbon:* Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tăgax, ācis, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] *light-fingered, thievish* (rare): tagax furunculus a tangendo, Fest. *s. v.:* levis, libidinosus, tagax, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

tăgo, v. tango, *ad init.*

tālārĭa, ium, v. talaris.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus] *pertaining to the ankles:* tunica, *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 31: id. Cat. 2, 10, 22. **2.** Subst. tālārĭa, ium, *n. plu. the ankles* or *parts about the ankles:* Sen. Ep. 53 *med.* (ii) (*sc.* calceamenta) *winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles:* of Mercury: Virg. Aen. 4, 239: Ov. M. 2, 736: of Perseus: ib. 4, 667: of the fifth Minerva: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. Proverb. talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us fly*, id. Att. 14, 21 *fin.* (iii) (*sc.* vestimenta) *a long garment reaching down to the ankles:* Ov. M. 10, 591. **II.** *pertaining to dice:* ludorum talarium licentia, *of dicing*, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

tālārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dice:* ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: consessus in ludo talario, *a gaming-house for dice-playing*, id. Att. 1, 16: lex, *relating to dice-playing*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 1.

tălasĭo (talassio), ōnis, or **tălassĭus** (thal.), ii, *m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride*, in use from the time of Romulus: Liv. 1, 9 Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 651: Cat. 61, 134. *v.* Smith's Ant. 743. **2.** to denote *copulation:* Mart. 12, 96, 5.

tālĕa, ae, *f. a cutting, set, layer* for planting: Cato R. R. 45: Col. 4, 31, 2. (ii) In gen. *a scion, twig, sprig:* Seren. Samm. 12, 167. **II.** Transf. *any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake*, etc. taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ferreae, *oblong pieces of iron*, used as money by the Britons, ib. 5, 12. (ii) In architecture, *a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall:* Vitr. 1, 5. (Hence It. *taglia;* Sp. *taja;* Fr. *taille.*)

tălentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [talentum] *pertaining to a talent* (in weight): balistae, *throwing stones a talent in weight*, Sisenn. in Non. 555, 27.

tălentum, i, *n.* [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, *a weight;* hence] *a talent*, i. e. *a Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred weight:* auri eborisque talenta, Virg. Aen. 11, 333: thynni, Plin. 9, 15, 17: turis, id. 12, 17, 40. **2.** *a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae* = 243*l.* 15*s.:* quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: Pl. Most. 3. 1, 114. Virg. Aen. 5

112. Hor. E. 1, 6, 34. Sometimes called magnum: C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 71. (ii) *another talent of eighty minae:* Liv. 38, 38.

tālĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [talea] *a small slip* for planting: Col. 3, 17, 1.

tālĭo, ōnis, *f.* [talis]. In law, *a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, retaliation:* si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, XII Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: Gell. 20, 1: Plin. 7, 54, 55: corrumpit sine talione coelebs, *i. e. with impunity*, Mart. 12, 63, 10.

tālĭpĕdo, *to be weak in the feet, to totter:* Fest. *s. v.*

tālis, e, *adj.* [root TO, "*this,*" same as Gr. demons. and art. το: cf. qualis from qui or quis] *such, of such a kind, nature,* or *quality:* a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. *qualis;* but it is sometimes connected with *atque, ut,* or *qui:* talis est quaecumque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39: honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vat. 4, 10: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, id. Fam. 10, 6: ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20, 34: cui in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv. 26, 31: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2. **2.** Referring to something that follows: talia fatur, Virg. Aen. 5, 79: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore, Ov. M. 8, 703: id tale est: occidisti hominem, Quint. 7, 1, 6. **II.** Esp. emphatic, *of a peculiar kind* or *nature* (both in a good and a bad sense) *so distinguished, great, excellent, such:* talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: quae tua sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: judices tali dignitate praediti, id. Cluent. 53, 147: pro tali facinore, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir petere (consulatum) non audebat, Sall. J. 63: tali tempore, *at so critical a time*, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A.: Liv. 22, 35: Virg. Aen. 11, 303.

tālis-cunquĕ, talecunque, *adj. of about such a nature, about such, nearly so:* quale fuit malum, taliacumque, Auct. Priap. 16.

tālĭter, *adv. in such wise, in such sort, so* (rare): qualiter . . . taliter, Mart. 5, 7, 3: Plin. 35, 11, 40.

tālitrum, i, *n.* [perh. from talus] *a rap* or *fillip with the finger:* caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 68.

talla, ae, *f. a peel* or *coat of an onion:* Lucil. in Non. 201, 2.

talpa, ae, *f.* (*masc.:* Virg. G. 1, 183) *a mole,* Talpa vulgaris, Linn.: Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 81: Plin. 9, 7, 6. (Hence Fr. *taupe.*)

talpāna vitis, *a kind of grape-vine:* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

talpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [talpa] *like a mole:* animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

tālus, i, *m. the ankle, ankle-bone;* of animals, *the pastern-bone, huckle-bone:* Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: Plin. 11, 46, 106: Ov. M. 4, 343. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the foot, the heel:* purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: talos a vertice pulcer ad imos, id. Ep. 2, 2, 4. summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stand or fall,* i. e. *whether it succeed or fail,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: tibi recto vivere talo ars dedit, *to conduct yourself well,* Pers. 5, 104. **2.** *an oblong die* (orig. made from the huckle-bones of certain animals), *rounded on two sides and marked on the other four:* while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: Prop. 4, 8, 45: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: id. S. 2, 3, 171: v. Smith's Ant. 1095. (Hence It. *tallone;* Sp. *talon;* Fr. *talon.*)

tam (old form, tame in carmine positum est pro tam, Fest. *s. v.*: tanne for tamne, Afran. in Fest. *s. v.*), *adv.* [root TO, *this*, same as Gr. το: cf. quam from qui] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with *quam, atque, ut, qui,* or *quasi: so far, equally, as:* **1.** with *quam:* (i) qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 60: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: nihil est tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis affectibus concisum quam mala mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam magis illa fremens, quam magis crudescunt pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 787. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 12: ego haec tam esse, quam audio, non puto, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: Acrisium tam violasse deum, quam non agnosse nepotem poenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613. With ellipsis of verb: Corinthia aera accipimus tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium, Quint. 8, 2, 8: tam ornatus quam perspicuitas, id. 8, 3, 15: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 25. **2.** With other particles: tam consimil'est atque ego, id. Am. 1, 1, 287: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365: non se tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2: neque ullum erit tam difficile, quod non commode inseri possit, Quint. 9, 4, 145: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51. **II.** In absolute expressions: *so, to such a high degree, so very:* (i) qualifying adjectives: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: in hac tam clara re publica natus, ib. 1, 19: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: tam ob parvolam rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10: nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis ignominiisque concisus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. Rep. 1, 9: tam munifice et tam large, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: tam graviter cadere, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: tam insolenter et tam diu, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (iii) Qualifying verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 9: non tam concupivit, Vell. 2, 88: ipsa ratio neque tam nos juvaret neque tam esset in nobis manifesta, Quint. 2, 16, 15: nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 64: cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80. **III.** Particular phrases: with superlatives: *so much the, all the, the* (rare): quam paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, tam optimi in alendo fient, *the fewer dogs you leave, the better they will become*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato R. R. 64, 2: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31 (*v.* quam, *no.* II. 3). **2.** Non tam . . . quam, *not so much . . . as, less . . . than:* utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset! Cic. Brut. 33, 126: non tam pugnandi quam diffugiendi fuit utrorumque consilium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: ut non tam fides non habenda quam ratio quaerenda sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 10. With *comp.* adj. instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmior, id. Deiot. 3, 8. **3.** Tam modo, or, in one word, tammodo, *just now, but just now:* Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 8: cf. Fest. *s. v.* tammodo. **IV.** In old authors, for tamen: antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, id. *s. v.*

tăma, ae, *f. a swelling of the feet and legs:* Fest. *s. v.*

tămărix, īcis, *f. a tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub,* Tamarix gallica, Linn.: Col. 8, 15, 4: Lucan. 9, 916. Called also, tămărīce: Plin. 13, 21, 37; and tămăriscus: Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

tam-dĭu (written also tandiu, and, separately, tam diu), *adv. so long;* corr. with *quamdiu, quam, dum, quoad,* or *ut:* tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4: vixit tamdiu, quam licuit, id. Brut. 1, 4: tam diu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, ib. 1, 1, 2: inductio ante tamdiu subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15: *Absol.*: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 15: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac. G 37. (Hence Fr. *tandis.*)

tame, v. tam, *ad init.*

tămen, *conj.* [tam; the -en may possibly be akin to the Gr. ἄν] *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still,* etc.: employed with clauses which limit or modify concessive clauses with the conjunctions *quanquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, si, quum,* etc.: veruntamen, quanquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. Rep. 1, 23: etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen in coelum dicitur sustulisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, id. Att. 3, 12: equidem, ut verum esset, tamen arbitrarer hanc minime negligendam scientiam, id. Rep. 1, 6 *fin.*: si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione similitudo quaedam servitutis, ib. 1, 27: cui (senatus auctoritati) quum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: hi non sun permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, id. Att. 1, 18: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. Rep. 1, 43: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est: si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo spuma fui, *if indeed*, Ov. M. 4, 537. Plin. Ep. 6, 21. In interrogations: si quinque hominum millibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? Cic. Agr. 2, 28: 77: id. Flacc. 10, 21: without ne: tamen his invitissimis te offers? id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: tamen a malitia non discedis? *and yet,* id. Fam. 9, 19. Strengthened with nihilominus: id. Clu. 28, 76: id. Fam. 13, 15.

tamenetsi, v. tametsi.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. found in full; *e. g.*: Cic. Att. 5, 17: id. Fam. 13, 71: Caes. B. G. 5, 34: Cat. 68, 135] *notwithstanding that, although, though.* With *indic.*: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 56: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40: Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 19. With *subj.* (extremely rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10. **2.** With *tamen*: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes. B. G 7, 43.

tămĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = ταμιακός *pertaining to the imperial treasury*

praedia, *crown lands, imperial domains*, Cod. Justin. 11, 68. ‖. Subst. tamiacus, i, *m. an occupant of crown lands*: ib.

taminare violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. *s. v.*

taminia uva, *the berry of a wild climbing plant*: Cels. 3, 21: Plin. 23, 1, 13: *the plant on which it grows* was called tamnus bryonia (black bryony is called *taminier* in French): Col. 10, 373: Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tamnus, i. v. taminia.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. suffix dem] *at length, at last, in the end, finally*: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735. Strengthened with *jam, aliquando, denique*: jam tandem ades illico, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 39: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Aen. 6, 61: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: tandem denique asinali verecundia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153. **2.** Esp. in interrogations, *pray, pray now, now, then*: quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Pl. Men. 5, 1, 12: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 38: quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 19: Cic. Rep. 1, 15: itane aiebat tandem? Pl. Mil. 1, 66: itane tandem? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 12. ‖. Transf. for denique, *finally* (rare): Quint. 12, 1, 25.

tangĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango] *that may be touched, tangible*: Lact. 7, 11 *fin.*

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum (old form, tago, xi, Pacuvius ap. Fest. *s. v.*: Hercle vero tu cavebis, ne me attigas, Pl. As. 2, 2, 107: taxis, Varr. in Non. 176, 18), 3. *v a. to touch*: tangere et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: os virginis, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 5, 42. **2.** Esp. *to lay hands on* or *touch, to take, carry off*: *Sa.* Tetigin' tui quicquam? *Aes.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: de praeda mea teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: Liv. 29, 20. **3.** *to take* as food and drink, *to taste*: salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) non cani tetigere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. F. 3, 745: tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6, 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, *has emptied*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10. **4.** Of places, *to reach, arrive at, come to*: Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: portus, Virg. Aen. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 54: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, ib. 4, 779: limina, ib. 10, 456: Juv. 14, 44: castra nocturno dolo, Ov. H. 1, 42. (ii) *to border on, be contiguous to*: qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51. **5.** *to strike, hit, beat*: chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 12: te hora Caniculae nescit tangere, *to affect*, ib. 3, 13, 10: statua aut aera legum de coelo tacta, *struck by lightning*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: de coelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7: Virg. E. 1, 17: tacta aedes Junonis, Plin. 2, 54, 55. Proverb.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19. **6.** *to handle, paw, deflower*: virginem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52: aliquam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 25: Cat. 21, 8: Hor. S. 1, 2, 28. *Absol.*: cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81: ib. 4, 2, 10. **7.** *to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint*: corpus aqua, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id. M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44: superiorem palpebram saliva, Plin. 28, 4, 1: caput igne sulfurus, Prop. 4, 8, 86. ‖. Fig. of the intellect and passions, *to touch, move, affect, impress*: minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 3, 17: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nec forma tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, ib. 4, 164: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45. **2.** *to take in, dupe; to cheat out of*: tuum tangam patrem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 118: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Epid. 5, 2, 40: lenunculum aere militari, id. Poen. 5, 5, 7: tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am limed, caught*, id. Bac. 5, 2, 39. **3.** *to sting, offend*: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30. **4.** *to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite*: leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Acad. 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: Liv. 23, 22: ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, *be discussed, examined*, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26. **5.** *to take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17. [Root TAG: Gr. θιγγάνω, ἐ-θιγ-ον; Eng. *touch.*]

tanĭăcae, arum, *f. plu. long strips of pork*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanos, i, *m. a precious stone*, by some supposed to be *the euclase*: by others *epidote*: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

tanquam (tamquam), a particle implying comparison; *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were*, etc.: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tanquam te, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tenebrae ibi erant tanquam nox, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: *Si.* Qualibet perambula aedes oppido tanquam tuas. *Th.* Tanquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: repente te tanquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: commenti sunt, se de terra tanquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 3, 15. With *sic* or *item*: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotiescumque fui, tanquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69: neve te obrui tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32. ‖. Esp. with *si*, in hypothetical sentences with *subj.*: (vide *si*) *as if, just as if*: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 21: qui tanquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ita me audias, tanquam si mihi quiritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9. **2.** Si is sometimes omitted: tanquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: qui ita dicunt, tanquam inter duas leges quaeratur, Quint. 7, 4, 42: tanquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24: tanquam non iidem ubique dii immortales sint, id. 42, 3: ceteri, tanquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus] *so little, so small; neut.* subst. *so little, such a little thing*: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 40: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba funditat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: haud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus] *for so long a time, so long; in the meantime, meanwhile*: with *dum, quoad*, or *absol.*: ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2: ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 3 *fin.* *Absol.*: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 6: sed videro, quid effoiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3.

tantŏpĕre, *adv. so greatly, so very, so much*: Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *so little, so small; neut.* subst. *so little, such a trifle, ever so little*: non tantulum usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 31: omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: tantularum rerum occupationes, ib. 4, 22: tantulo spatio interjecto, ib. 7, 19: tantula causa, Cic. Att. 4, 8, B: non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeterieris, ib. 15, 27: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id. Verr. 2, 50, 124: deinde cur tantulo venierint, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. With *gen.*: tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 93.

tantum, *adv. so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so*: tantum, quantum quis, fuge, *as quickly as possible*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18: id tantum abest officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, *so far*, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu jactat, Virg. G. 1, 102. With adjectives: nec tantum dulcia, quantum et liquida, ib. 4, 101: juventus non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11. **2.** *only, alone, merely, but*: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Flacc 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor S. 1, 9, 3: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, Quint. 11, 1, 7. (ii) Strengthened with *modo*, and also in one word, tantummodo: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. Rep. 4, 6: pedites tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, neque praeterea quicquam, Suet. Tib. 11: neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37. **3.** Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. μόνον οὐκ, *almost, all but, very nearly*: quum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam injunctae moenibus essent, id. 5, 7: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, ib. 52. (ii) Tantum quod, *only, just, but just, just then, hardly*

scarcely: tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te literae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum funestae ex Germania epistolae, Vell. 2, 117: haec quum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, ib. 63. (iii) Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but:* tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 116.

tantummŏdo, *only:* *v.* tantum, *no.* 2. ii.

tantundem, tantidem, *n.* [tantusdem] *just so much, just as much:* magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 87, 201: fossam pedum xx directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 48: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: virium atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10. **2.** *Gen.* (of price), tantīdem (I, Varr. in Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46; voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 4.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] *of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, *etc.*; with a correl. *quantus, ut, qui;* rarely *quam;* also *absol.:* nullam (contionem) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: id. Rep. 1, 1: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam multitudinem, ib. 1, 42: statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod non occultari deberet, id. Sull. 2, 7: maria aspera, juro, non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, quam tua ne deficeret navis, Virg. Aen. 6, 351: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: tantilla tanta verba funditat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92: ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, *so many wonderful things,* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 5: sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: jam non quaero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of,* Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183: tantus natu, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: cur tanto opere extimueras? *so greatly,* id. Most. 2, 2, 92: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: in an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 1. With a partitive *gen.:* tantus ille ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46. **2.** Subst. tantum, i, *n. so much, so many:* habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae, Cic. Rep. 1 4: decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 4: tantum favoris incussit, ut nemo pugnandi causa restiterit, Liv. 37, 21: eo indito cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Cato R. R. 156, 3: *Ch.* Coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum. *Ni.* Tantum debuit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 38: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: quum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, *six times as much as,* Cic. Verr. 3, 43, 102. (ii) In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more,* etc.: Tantum est. Valete, Pl. Trin. prol. 22: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26. (iii) *Gen.* (of price), tanti: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than,* Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, *in so expensive a house,* Plin. 17, 1, 1. Fig.: esse tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized,* or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance:* tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: tanti non fuit Arsacen capere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth my while,* Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, id. Att. 2, 13: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o, sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424. (iv) *Abl.:* tanto, *by so much, so much the:* usu. with comparatives: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 45, 106: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good,* Pl. Am. 3, 2, 62: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 89: post tanto, Virg. G. 3, 476. Rarely with verbs denoting comparison: quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit remigis officium, tanto ego te supero, Ov. M. 13, 366: Nep. Hann. 1: id. Epam. 2. Poet. with *Sup.:* tanto pessimus omnium poëta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6. In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo!* etc.: *To.* Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa.* Tanto melior! Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 24: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. So, tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12. (v) In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree:* danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, id. Q. N. 3, 24: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. *of such a quantity* or *quality, such; so small, so slight* or *trivial:* neutr. *so little, so few:* ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35.

tantus-dem, tantadem, tantundem, *adj. just so great* or *large, as great:* malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, quantum bono male facere, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 20: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, Gai. Dig. 2, 14, 30.

tăos, i, *m.* = ταώς, *a kind of precious stone of the colours of the peacock,* perh. *an opal,* or possibly *peacock-coal, iridescent iron ore:* Plin. 37, 11, 72.

tăpanta = τὰ πάντα, *all things, all:* in coelum abiit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, *the all in all,* Petr. 37.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (*sing. acc. masc.* tapetes fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270: *plur. acc. m.* tapetas pulcros, Virg. Aen. 9, 358: *abl* tapetis, ib. 7, 277: Mart. 14, 147, 1) *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet,* etc. *Sing. nom.* tapete, Turpil. and Caecil. in Non. 229, 7: *abl.* tapete, Sil. 17, 64. *Plur.:* tapetia, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 14: *abl.* tapetibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 325: Ov. M. 13 638. (Hence It. *tapetto;* Sp. *tapiz;* Fr. *tapis.*)

tăpīnōma, ătis, *n.* = ταπείνωμα, *a low* or *humble expression:* Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit jocoso carmine Valerius Valentinus cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: *tapullam rident legem congerrae optimi,* Fest. *s. v.*

tărandus, i, *m. an animal found in northern countries;* acc. to Cuvier, *the reindeer,* Cervus Tarandus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 34, 52: Sol. 30 *med.*

tărătalla, *a humorous name of a cook,* taken from Homer (Il. 1, 465): Mart. 1, 51, 2.

tărătantăra, a word imitating the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35.

tardābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tardo] *that renders slow:* rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardē, *adv. slowly, tardily:* tarde percipere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 20: Virg. G. 2, 3. *Comp.:* tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: Caes. B. G. 4, 23. *Sup.:* tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7.

tardesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tardus] *to become slow:* tardescit lingua, *hesitates* Lucr. 3, 478.

tardĭcors, cordis, *adj.* [tardus cor *slow-minded, stupid, stolid:* ingeniosos tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

tardĭgĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gemo] *slow-moaning:* tardigemulo senio oppressus, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7 (*al.* tardigenulo, *i. e.* tardigrado).

tardĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gradior] *slow-paced, tardy-paced:* quadrupes, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

tardĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus loquor] *slow-speaking:* Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*

tardĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus] *slow-footed, tardy-footed;* hence, poet. transf. *limping, halting,* an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7: and *absol.:* quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, Col. 10, 419.

tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, ib. 6, 3, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, B: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22: operis, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: aurium, *dullness,* Plin. 20, 9, 33: veneni, *slow effect,* Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin. Plur.:* celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Tim. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131. **II.** Fig. *slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity:* ingenii, id. Or. 68, 229: id Pis. 1, 1: Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectius tarditate et stultitia dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id de Or. 1, 27, 125.

tardĭties, ēi, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* multa amittuntur tarditie et socordia, Att. in Non. 181, 21 (*al.* tarditia).

tardĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness:* podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att in Non. 181, 20.

tardĭuscŭlē, *adv. somewhat slowly:* venire, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 7.

tardĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] *somewhat slow, slowish:* mulier, Pl. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** Act. *to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent:* aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta arena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 25: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: Cic. Verr. 3, 57, 130: impetum hostium, Caes B. G. 2, 25: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: aliquem socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77. With *inf.:* propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43. **II.** Neutr. *to tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (rare): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam literas, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

tardor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *slowness:* versuum, Varr. in Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, *adj.* [perh a contr. of trah-idus from traho] *slow, sluggish, tardy:* velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: sciebam aetate tardiores, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 6: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: redemptor non inertia aut inopia tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40 asellus, Virg. G. 1, 273: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. Att. 7, 3: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7. (ii) Of things: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, *coming on late*, Virg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, *i. e. to the long summer months*, Virg. G. 1, 32 · nox, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 26: podagra, *i. e. that makes one move slowly*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sapor, *i. e. that lingers long on the palate*, Virg. G. 2, 126. Poet. with *gen.:* tardus fugae, *delaying his flight*, Val. Fl. 3, 547. And with *inf.:* nectere tectos nunquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234. **II.** Fig. *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid: Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: tardus in cogitando, id. Brut. 59, 216: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. **2.** Esp. of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate:* in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137: Lentulus non tardis sententiis, Cic. Brut. 70, 247.

tarmes (termes, Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10). itis, *m. a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm*, prob. the larvae of various xylophagous beetles: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 140: Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

tartărĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Tartarus] *pertaining to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal:* tenebrica plaga, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Lucan. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676: custos, *i. e. Cerberus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 395: Acheron, ib. 6, 295: sorores, *i. e. the Furies*, ib. 7, 328: Stat. Th. 5, 66: tartarea vox Alectus, Virg. Aen. 7, 514.

tartărīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Tartarean, infernal; horrid, terrible:* Tartarino cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. *s. v.:* corpore Tartarino prognata paluda virago, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

tartărus or **-os**, i, *m.* in *plur.* (for prosodical reasons) Tartăra, orum, *n.* =Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions, Tartarus* (poet.): *sing.:* Lucr. 3, 1025: Virg. Aen. 6, 577: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 17: Stat. S. 2, 7, 116: *plur.:* Lucr. 3, 42: Virg. Aen. 4, 243: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10: Ov. M. 1, 113.

tarum, i, *n. aloe-wood:* Plin. 12, 20, 44.

tasconĭum, ii, *n. a white, clayey kind of earth:* Plin. 33, 4, 21.

tăsis, is, *f.* = τάσις, *a straining, tension, exertion:* vocis, Mart. Cap. 9, 318.

tăt, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *what! strange!:* Tat! ecquis est? Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 18.

tăta, ae, *m.* a name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father: Varr. in Non. 81, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2813 *sq.* **2.** *a bringer up, rearer*, analog. to mamma: Mart. 1, 101.

tatae, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *So! the deuce!: Sa.* Fac tu hoc modo. *St.* At tu hoc modo. *Sa.* Babae! *St.* Tatae! *Sa.* Papae! *St.* Pax! Pl. Stich. 5, 7, 3.

taura, ae, *f.* = ταῦρα, *a barren cow:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Col. 6, 22, 1: Fest. *s. v.*

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *of a bull* or *ox, of oxen* (poet.): vincla, *i. e. glue*, Lucr. 6, 1070: terga *bulls' hides*, Virg. Aen. 9, 706. Meton. *a drum:* Ov. F. 4, 342. **II.** Subst. taurea, ae, *f. a whip of bull's hide:* Juv. 6, 492: Tert. ad Mart. 5.

taurĭcornis, e, *adj.* [taurus cornu] *bull-horned*, an epithet of Jupiter: Prud. στεφ. 10, 222.

taurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [taurus fero] *bull-bearing*, i. e. *feeding* or *supporting bulls:* campi, Lucan. 1, 473.

taurĭformis, e, *adj.* [taurus forma] *bull-shaped*, an epithet of the River Aufidus: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25.

taurĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus and GEN, root of gigno] *bull-born*, i. e. *begotten by* or *proceeding from a bull:* Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5 *fin.*

taurĭi ludi, *games at Rome in the* Circus Flaminius, *held in honour of the infernal gods:* Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Liv. 39, 22: Fest. *s. v.* (v. Smith's Ant. 716 *seq.*) **II.** Taurium aes, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. *s. v.*

taurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *pertaining to bulls* or *oxen, bull's-* (poet.): vultus (Eridani). Virg. G. 4, 371: frons, Ov. F. 6, 197: gluten, Lucr. 6, 1068: fel, Plin. 28, 9, 41: tergum, *a bull's hide*, Virg. Aen. 1, 368: tympana, *a drum*, Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365: pulsus, *on a drum*, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

taurŏbŏlĭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [taurobolium] *to make a sacrifice of a bull:* matris Deum sacra accepit et tauroboliatus est, Lampr. Elag. 7: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2351. **II.** Transf.: tauroboliata petram, *set up to commemorate a* taurobolium, id. *no.* 2326.

taurŏbŏlĭum, ii, *n. a sacrifice of a bull in honour of Cybele:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1899, *etc.*

taurŏbŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [taurobolium] *pertaining to a sacrifice of a bull:* ara, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2328.

taurŏbŏlīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2353.

taurŏcenta, ae, *m. a bull-fighter* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2530

taurophthalmon, i, *n.* = ταυρόφθαλμον, *an unknown kind of rosemary*, prob. wrongly named in Appuleius: App. Herb. 79.

taurŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [taurus] *a little bull:* Petr. 39.

taurus, i, *m. a bull, bullock, ox steer:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Col. 6, 20: Plin. 8, 45, 70: Cic. Div. 2, 16, 36: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Virg. G. 3, 212: Hor. S. 1, 3, 110. **II.** Transf. *a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture:* Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 73: Ov. A. A. 1, 653. **2.** *the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac:* Hyg Astr. 2, 21: Virg. G. 1, 218: Plin. 2, 41, 41. **3.** *a small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen*, perh. *the bittern*, Ardea stellaris: id. 10, 42, 57. **4.** *a kind of beetle*, perh. *the stag-beetle*, Lucanus Cervus, Linn.: id. 30, 5, 12. **5.** *a root of a tree*, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13. **6.** *the part of the body between the anus and the organs of generation:* Gr. ὄῤῥος, Fest. *s. v.* solitaurilia. [Gr. ταῦρος; Germ. *stier:* Eng. *steer.*]

tautŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = ταυτολογία, *a repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology:* Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack:* tax tax tergo meo erit; non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 12.

taxa, ae, *f.* called a kind of laurel by Pliny, perh. *butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

taxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [taxo] *a rating valuing, estimation:* ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. or. pro Tull. 7: intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. Ben. 3, 10: hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin. 7, 12, 10: taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, id. 37, 3, 12. **II.** Esp. in law, *a defining* or *limiting clause in wills, contracts,* etc.: Modestin. Dig. 31, 1, 42 *fin.:* Julian. ib. 33, 6, 5.

taxātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reviler, taunter, abuser:* scenici taxatores dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest. *s. v.* taxat.

taxĕa, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *lard:* Afran. in Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24: Arn. 7, 229. (Hence Sp. *tasajo.*)

taxĕōta, ae, *m.* = ταξεώτης, *a magistrate's assistant:* Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 53.

taxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taxus] *of the yew-tree:* silva, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the yew-tree, yew-:* venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be the same as toxica, Plin. 16, 10, 20.

taxillus, i, *m. dim.* [talus] *a small die:* Cic. Or. 45, 153: Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

taxim, v. tango, *ad init.*

taxim, *adv.* [tango; lit. *by touching;* hence] *gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually:* Varr. in Non. 47, 27: Pompon. ib. 178, 20: Lucil. ib. 169, 32.

taxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [TAG, root of tango] *to touch repeatedly, to handle:* taxare pressius crebriusque est quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell. 2, 6: Macr. S. 6, 7: App. M. 10, p. 298. **II.** Fig. *to rate, value, appraise, estimate* the worth of: chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Plin. 33, 5, 27: talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat Varro, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: Senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum millium summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Cal. 38. **2.** In gen. *to estimate, judge of*, etc.: totum sinum quatridui navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, Plin. 6, 28, 33: modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi, dignitasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18: timorem tuum taxa, Sen. Ep. 24: uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, ib. 81 *med.:* taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8. **3.** *to twit, reproach, charge* or *tax* with a fault, *etc.*: divortium suum cum uxore, Suet. Dom. 10: id. Aug. 4: in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, *i. e. they are called* superba, Plin. 15, 15, 16. (Hence It. *tustare;* Fr. *tâter;* Eng. *taste.*)

taxōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from the Celtic name of the badger] *pertaining to a badger, badger-:* adeps, Marc. Empir. 36.

taxus, i, *f. a yew, yew-tree,* Taxus baccata, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 20: Caes. B. G. 6, 31: Virg. E. 9, 30. Considered, on account of the supposed poisonous properties of its berries, as a tree of the infernal regions: Ov. M. 4, 432: Sil. 13, 595: Lucan. 3, 419. **II.** Transf. *a javelin:* Sil. 13, 210.

tē, v. tu.

tĕ, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete: v. tu.

teba, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word] *a hill:* lingua prisca et in Graecia Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles tebas: et in Sabinis, quo e Graecia venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate milliarius clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

techna, ae, *f.* = τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtlety, artifice:* tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser hujus scelesti technis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 109: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

technĭcus, i, *m.* = τεχνικός, *a teacher of art, technologist:* Quint. 2, 13, 15.

Technŏpaegnion, ii, *n.* = Τεχνοπαίγνιον (a game of art), *the title of a poem by Ausonius.*

tēcŏlĭthos, i, *m.* = τηκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), *an unknown stone:* Plin. 36, 19, 35: Sol. 37 *med.*

tectē, *adv. covertly, privily, cautiously:* et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14. *Comp.:* tectius, id. Fam. 9, 22: Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tectŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τεκτονικός, *pertaining to building, architectural:* formae, *designs* or *plans of a building,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego] *a plasterer, pargeter:* villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit unquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9: Frontin. Aq. 117: Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*: Tert. Idol. 8: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4288.

tectōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium] *a little plaster, parget,* or *rough-cast:* bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

tectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tectorius] *a covering, cover:* Cato R. R. 11, 2. **II.** *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, *etc.:* parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1: Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: id. Verr. 1, 55, 145: Vitr. 7, 2: Sen. Ep. 86 *med.*: Col. 8, 15, 5: Plin. 35, 16, 56. (ii) *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion:* tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, Juv. 6, 467. **2.** Fig. of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (rare): dignoscere cautus, quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24: Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *pertaining to covering* or *to a cover* (rare): panicula, *thatch,* Pl. Mil. 1, 18. **II.** *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, *etc.: pertaining to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering,* etc.: opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining* or *washing* walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

tectŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [tectum] *a little roof:* Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 9.

tectum, i, *n.* [tego] *a roof:* quojus (villae) deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1. 2, 41. **II.** Meton. *a house, dwelling, abode: a cover, shelter, quarters,* etc.: recipe me in tectum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tectis juvenes succedite nostris, Virg. Aen. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: solidis clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison,* Ov. M. 3, 697: tectis caelatis, *ceilings, rooms,* Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 13: aurata, ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 12.

tectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a covering over, overlaying* with a wash, plaster, *etc.:* parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* [tego]. **II.** Adj. *hidden, concealed:* cuniculi, Hirt B. G. 8, 41. **2.** Fig. *not frank* or *plain; concealed, disguised; reserved, cautious:* sermo verbis tectus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: verba tecta (*opp.* apertissima), ib. 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296.

ted, v. tu.

tēda and **tēdĭfer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te digna loquens] *a comically-formed proper name:* Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

tĕges, ĕtis, *f.* [tego] *a covering, mat:* quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palma, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1: Col. 5, 5, 15: Plin. 21, 18, 69: Mart. 11, 32, 2: Juv. 6, 117.

tĕgĕtārĭus, ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

tĕgĕtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [teges] *a little mat:* tegeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2: Mart. 9, 93, 3.

tĕgĭle, is, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover:* App. M. 9, p. 222 (*al.* tegillo).

tĕgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum] *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl:* Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 18: Varr. in Non. 179, 4.

tĕgĭmen (also tĕgŭmen and tegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover:* mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52: Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594: tegumen, Liv. 1, 20: texile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349: Virg. Aen. 7, 666: Liv. 5, 38. Poet.: sub coeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven,* Lucr. 1, 987: fluminis, *icy covering,* Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover:* amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluvit, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 937: bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 13: prima tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: quae (casae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, *thatched,* Caes. B. G. 5, 43: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked,* id. B. C. 1, 56: Liv. 36, 43: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret quum lumina somno, Virg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? *i. e. walk by the side of,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: Suet. Claud. 24: aliquem tegere, *to attend, accompany,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 26. **2.** Esp. *to cover, hide, conceal:* tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, ib. 6, 30: multas (oves) silva tegit, Ov. M. 13, 822: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42. **3.** *to shelter, protect, defend:* qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias afflixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, *with a whole skin,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. **4.** *to cover over, bury, inclose* (poet.): to modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44: Paetum sponte tua vilis arena tegas, id. 3, 5, 38: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59. **II.** Fig. *to cover* (rare): tectus modestia, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 7. **2.** Esp. *to hide, conceal, keep secret:* triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C 3, 32: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85 aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81 commissa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Trist 3, 6. [illegible] **3.** *to defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Am 12, 43: quod is meam salutem atque vitam sua benevolentia, praesidio custodiaque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentia tecti repellemus, id. Manil. 24, 70: ut legatos cura magistratuum ab ira impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. 8, 6. [Sans. *sthag,* "tegere;" Gr. στέγω; Germ. *decken, Dach;* Eng. *deck.*]

tĕgŭla, ae, *f.* [tego] *a tile:* promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. Att. 9, 7: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622: id. F. 6, 316: id. Ib. 304: Juv. 3, 201. Proverb.: extrema tegula stare, *to stand on the roof's edge, to be near one's fall,* Sen. Ep. 12 *med.* **2.** More freq. *plu. tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof:* tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 28: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 3, 50, 119: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gramm. 9. (Hence It. *tegola;* Sp. *teja,* Fr. *tuile.*)

tĕgŭlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [tegula] *covered with tiles:* attegia, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1396.

tĕgŭlum, i, *n.* [tego] *a covering, roof, thatch* (rare): tegulo aquaticarum arundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 26, 36, 64: ib. § 37.

tĕgŭmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgŭmentum (tĕgĭmentum and tegmentum), i, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover:* tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: Liv. 1, 43: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8: Suet. Cal. 55: scutis tegimenta detrahere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: id. B. C. 2, 9: palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142 **II.** Fig.: istaec ego mihi semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, *a defence, protection,* Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

tēla, ae, *f.* [texo: cf. subte-men, from texo] *any woven stuff, a web:* texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg. Aen. 4, 264: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59. (ii) *a spider's web:* Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 25: Cat. 68, 49: Mart. 8, 33, 15: Juv. 14, 61. **II.** Transf. *the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp:* Tib 1, 6, 79: Virg. G. 1, 285: Ov. M. 4, 275. **2.** *a weaver's beam, yarn-beam;* also, *a loom:* Cato R. R. 10, 5: Ov. M

6, 576. **III.** Fig. *a web*, i. e. *a plan, design:* exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 116: id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226. (Hence Fr. *toile, toilette.*)

tĕlămo or **tĕlămon**, ōnis, *m.* = τελαμών (a bearer, supporter), in architecture, *a male figure that supports an entablature:* Vitr. 6, 10 *fin.*

telānae ficus, *a kind of black fig:* Cato R. R. 8, 1: Plin. 15, 18, 19.

tēlĕphĭon, ii, *n.* = τηλέφιον, a plant, *orpine* or *live-long*, Sedum telephium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 110.

tĕlĕta, ae, *f.* = τελετή, *initiation, consecration:* App. M. 11, 269 *sq.:* Aug. Civ. D. 10, 9.

tĕlĕtus, i, *m.* = τελετός (perfect), *one of the Aeons:* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

telicardĭos, i, *m. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tēlĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [telum gero] *dart bearing*, an epithet of Cupid: Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

tēlĭnum, i, *n.* = τήλινον, *a costly ointment named from the herb* telis, one of the ingredients: Plin. 13, 1, 3: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

telirrhizos, i, *f. an unknown precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tēlis, is, *f.* = τῆλις, *the herb fenugreek*, Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

tellus, ūris, *f.* [akin to terra] *the earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe; earth, land, ground:* ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima est, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 *fin.:* Lucr. 6, 579: quaque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; omnia pontus erant, ib. 1, 291: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Virg. G. 1, 99: tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 43. **II.** Transf. *a land, country, district, region, territory:* Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91: barbara, Ov. M. 7, 53: Aegyptia, ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: nova, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13.

telluster, tris, e, *adj.* [tellus] *pertaining to the earth, terrestrial:* tellustres silvicolaeque Divi, Mart. Cap. 7, 237.

tĕlōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [telonium] *a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs:* Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3 *fin.*

tĕlōnĭum, (-ĕum), ii, *n.* = τελώνιον, *a toll-booth, custom-house:* Tert. Idol. 12.

tēlum, i, *n. any weapon used for fighting at a distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin*, etc.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab humeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: *opp.* arma, Sall. C. 42: Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. Ann. 17, 24: telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: conjicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26: it toto turbida coelo tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17. **II.** Transf. in gen. *an offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe*, etc.: Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput dejecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras ejiciunt, Liv. 1, 40: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, Cic. Att. 2, 24: Sall. C. 27: qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: strictis agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 43: pars caret altera telo frontis, *i. e. a horn*, Ov. M. 8, 823: of *the caestus:* Virg. Aen. 5, 438: Stat. Th. 6, 772. **2.** Poet. like the Gr. βέλος, *a sunbeam:* non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 148. (ii) *lightning:* arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52. **3.** *a stitch in the side:* Seren. Samm. 22, 402: cf. Isid, Orig. 4, 6. **4.** *the penis:* Mart. 11, 78, 6: Auct. Priap. 9: Just. 38, 1. **III.** Fig. *a weapon, shaft, dart:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quaque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Am. 17, 61: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16: lucubrationis telum, Suet. Cal. 53. [Usu. derived from τῆλε; but Pott connects it with τόξον and the root τυχ: as to the omission of *x*, comp. *se-ni* from *sex*, *te-la* from *texo.*]

tĕmĕrārĭē, *adv. thoughtlessly, inconsiderately* (rare): Cod. Justin. 9, 1, 18: Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere] *accidental, casual* (rare): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? non temerarium 'st, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7: quaestus temerarius incertusque, Fest. *s. v.* navalis scriba. **II.** *rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, audacious:* temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: consilium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: vox, Liv. 23, 22: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Trist. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, *i. e. hurled thoughtlessly*, ib. 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177.

tĕmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [temero] *a violator, ravisher; a forger, counterfeiter:* Stat. Th. 11, 12: Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2: Most. Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tĕmĕre (old form, temeriter, Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.: Att. in Non. 516, 5) [perh. of the same root as temno] *adv. by chance, at random, rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly*, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, Liv. 2, 31: forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: omnia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28: temere insecuti fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: temere ac nulla ratione causas dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32: non temere confirmare, id. Font. 1, 1: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31: nunquam temere tinniit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14. *Comp.:* temerius, Att. in Non. 178, 23. **II.** Esp. non temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it:* non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 1: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7: id. Ph. 5, 8, 9: haud temere est, Virg. Aen. 9, 375. **2.** Non temere, *not easily:* rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transire potest, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 52: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: non temere incerta ca suum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit, Liv. 30, 30: non temere a me quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13 vatis avarus non temere est animus, ib 2, 1, 120.

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temere] *chance, accident* (rare): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Am. 6, 20. **II.** *rashness, heedlessness, want of consideration, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate*, or *unfounded opinion:* omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, id. Off. 1, 29, 101: multi faciunt multa temeritate quadam, sine judicio vel modo, ib. 1, 15, 49: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. de Sen. 6, 20 temeritas atque inscitia, Liv. 6, 30. temeritas atque inscientia, id. 22, 25. *Plur.:* Cic. Sest. 28, 61.

tĕmĕrĭter, *adv.* v. temere, *ad init.*

tĕmĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [temere] *rashness, temerity:* Pac. in Non. 181, 23.

tĕmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.; and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] *to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute:* sacra Deae, Tib. 3, 5, 7: sacra hospitii, Ov. H. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. M. 8, 742: templa Minervae, Virg. Aen. 6, 841: arae, foci, Deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13: sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrium cubile, ib. 2, 592: eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53: fluvios venenis, Ov. M. 7, 535: corpora dapibus nefandis, ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Trist. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat. Th. 3, 463: Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532: castra infausta temerataque, *dishonoured* by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, *affected, softened*, Stat. Ach. 1, 302: temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627.

tēmētum, i, *n.* [root TEM; *v.* abstemius] *any intoxicating drink, mead, wine*, etc. (mostly poet.): temeti nihil allatum intelligo, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 6: Varr. in Non. 5, 17: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163: Juv. 15, 25. Jocosely, temeti timor, as a name for *a parasite*, Nov. in Fest. *s. v.*

temno, 3. *v. a.* [root TEM, same as Gr. τέμ-νω, lit. *to cut off*, hence] *to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn* (poet. and rare): semper aves quod abest: praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: divos, Virg. Aen. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Virg. Aen. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: haud temnendae manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

tēmo, ōnis, *m. a beam, pole, tongue* of a carriage, cart, *etc.:* Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109: Virg. G. 3, 173: Ov. M. 2, 107: Caes. B. G. 4, 33. **2.** in gen. *a pole:* Col. 6, 19, 2. **II.** Meton. *a waggon* (poet.): de temone Britanno excidet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126. (ii) *the constellation called the Wain* or *Waggon of Boötes, Charles' Wain:* Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 94: Stat. Th. 1, 370: Ov. M. 10, 447.

temo, ōnis, *m. a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money:* Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 14 *sq.*

temōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temo] *pertaining to the commutation for recruits:* onera, Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 1: functio Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 14. **II.** Subst. temonarius, ii, *m. a collector of the commutation for recruits:* Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

tempĕrācŭlum, i, *n.* [tempero] *a working:* ferri, App. Flor. p. 342.

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition,* or *constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature:* inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, Just. 2, 7: egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *moderation,* id. A. 3, 12: Plin. Pan. 3: opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3: eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44: eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, *proportion, combination,* id. 9, 35, 61: coeli, *temperateness,* Just. 2, 1.

tempĕrans, antis, *Part.* [tempero]. ‖. Adj. *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate:* aut temperantem (dices) qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14, 30. *Comp.:* principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining,* Liv. 26, 22. *Sup.:* homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 13, 28. With *gen.:* famae temperans, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.

tempĕranter, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* Tac. A. 4, 33. *Comp.:* Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [temperans] *moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance,* as a moral quality: quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo: cui temperantiae nomen est, Cic. Part. or. 22, 76: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur in omnium quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9: dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: sine apparatu expellunt famem: adversus sitim non eadem temperantia, Tac. G. 23: valetudinem temperantia mitigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

tempĕrātē, *adv. in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately:* tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: arbores humoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* ‖. Fig.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32: temperatius scribere, ib. 13, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

tempĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling* or *tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament:* est corporis temperatio quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: eaque animi est virtus, quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperantem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: aeris temperatio, *composition, temper,* id. Verr. 4, 44, 98: caerulei temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitr. 7, 11: quae a luna ceterisque sideribus coeli temperatio fit, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization, constitution,* id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46: temperatio juris, quum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating,* ib. § 27. ‖. Meton.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing* or *controlling principle,* id. Rep. 6, 17.

tempĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *soothing, palliative:* medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1

tempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who duly arranges* or *governs* (rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70. voluptatis, *i. e. who enjoys it in moderation,* Sen. Vit. beat. 14. Poet.: armorum (flumen), *i. e. that rightly tempers them,* Mart. 4, 55, 15.

tempĕrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *due measure, proportion, composition,* or *quality; temperature:* coeli temperatura, Varr. in Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 1 *med.:* minii, Vitr. 7, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20.

tempĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [tempero]. ‖. Adj. *duly limited, moderate, temperate:* temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones coeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4: o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1: mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1. *Comp.:* loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. *Sup.:* temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14. **2.** Fig. *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate:* est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, id. Verr. 4, 38: justi, temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoria temperatior, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: mens in bonis ab insolenti temperata laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provehunt in majus, ib. 3, 4, 66: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95: temperatior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 53, 212.

tempĕri, *adv.* v. tempus, *no.* IV.

tempĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling, mixture,* or *tempering, temperature, temper:* in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80: ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (plagas telluris): totidem inter utramque locavit temperiemque dedit, mixta cum frigore flamma, *moderate temperature,* ib. 1, 51: coeli, id. Pont. 2, 7, 71: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque temperie medius, Ov. M 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (old *pres. subj.* temperint, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 41) [tempus]. **A.** Act. *to divide* or *proportion duly; to combine* or *compound in due proportion; to qualify, temper,* etc.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: ea quum tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Tim. 7: aes, Plin. 7, 56, 57: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11: pocula, i. e. *to fill,* Hor. Od. 1, 20, 11: venenum, Suet. Ner 2 *fin.:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2: colores, id. 2, 18 16: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, ib. 2, 53, 131: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18: quis aquam temperet ignibus, *i. e. warm,* Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6: balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, *i. e. waters,* Virg. G. 1, 110. **2.** Transf. *to check, restrain, rule, guide, manage:* rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: constituere et temperare civitates, id. Acad. 2, 1, 3: qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras variisque mundum temperat horis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770: arces aetherias, ib. 15, 859: undas, ib. 12, 580: ratem, ib. 13, 366: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. Od. 1, 8, 7: genius qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, ib. 1, 12, 16: Plin. 2, 6, 4: coeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21. Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, *i. e. to tune,* Prop. 2, 34, 80: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18: citharam nervis, i. e. *to string,* Ov. M. 10, 108. ‖. Fig.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45: ita in varia et perpetua oratione hi sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197: amara lento temperet risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: annonam macelli quotannis temperandam censuit, *to be regulated,* i. e. *fixed at moderate prices,* Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) sceptra tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, *soothes, allays,* Virg. Aen. 1, 57. **B.** Neut. *to observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain oneself; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate:* constr. with *abl.* either alone or with *in* or *ab;* with *dat.* or *inf.:* jam istoc probior es, quum in amore temperes, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 8: linguae tempera, id. Rud. 4, 7, 28: manibus, Liv. 2, 23: oculis, id. 21, 22. irae, id. 33, 20: victoriae, Sall. C. 11: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: a lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 8: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20: Tac. A. 15, 16 risu, Liv. 32, 34: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.: matronae canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, Pl. Poen. prol. 33. tollere puerum, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42: exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9. (ii) With *dat.* of *pron. reflect.* or animis (pleonast.); usu. with *subj. to abstain, forbear:* neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: usque mihi temperavi, ut aliquid efficerem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7: nequeo mihi temperare, quominus exemplum afferam, Plin. 18, 6, 8: eum sibi credis a mendacio temperaturum, Auct. Her 4, 18, 25: vix temperavere animis, quin impetum facerent, Liv. 5, 45. *Pass. impers.:* aegre temperatum est, *they with difficulty refrained,* id. 32, 10: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni consules intervenissent, id. 2, 23: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 20. **2.** Esp. *to abstain from injuring; to spare, be indulgent to;* constr. with *dat.* or *ab:* ut si cuiquam ulla in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: superatis hostibus, ib. 2, 2, 4: amicis, id. Balb. 27, 60: privignis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18: ingenio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 98: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 6, 17: ab his sacris, id. 39, 10. *Pass. impers.:* templis tamen deum temperatum est, id. 1, 29: nec ab ulla temperatum foret, id. 24, 31. (Hence Fr *tremper* instead of *temprer.*)

tempestas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a portion, point,* or *space of time, a time season, period*: sol occasus suprema tempestas esto, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2: jam qua tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, Lucil. in Non. 407, 31: ea tempestate flos poëtarum fuit, Pl. Cas. prol. 18: qua tempestate juvencos egerat a stabulis, Prop. 4, 9, 1: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa tempestate fui, Ov. M. 1, 183: tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52: qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: fuere item ea tempestate, qui crederent, Sall. C. 17: illa tempestate, Liv. 27, 37. *Plur.*: quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 33: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 17: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, Sall. C. 53: Sulla sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, id. J. 96: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5. **II.** Esp. *time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather*: quum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serena, Enn. Ann. 2, 5: liquida, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 64: liquidissima coeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170: clara, Virg. Aen. 9, 20: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, Cic. Att. 9, 13: quum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32: turbida tempestas heri fuit, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 3: perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: turbulenta, ib. 5, 10, 26: foeda, Liv. 2, 62: horrida, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: demissa ab Euro, id. Od. 3, 17, 11. *Plur.*: dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1. **2.** Absol. *a storm, tempest*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 27: tanta tempestas cooritur, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: vis tempestatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 8: maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167. Poet.: turbida tempestas telorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 284. *Plur.*: Pl. Merc. 1, 83: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ut tempestates saepe certo aliquo coeli signo commoventur, id. Mur. 17, 36. (ii) Fig. *commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, id. Planc. 4, 11: comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 36: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: periculi tempestas, id. Sest. 47, 101: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, id. Rep. 2, 6: querelarum, *storm, shower*, id. Pis. 36, 89: ea ipsa tempestate eversam esse rem publicam, id. Att. 10, 4: communis Siculorum tempestas (*i. e.* Verres), id. Verr. 2, 37, 91: (scurra) pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. *Plur.*: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85.

tempestīvē, *adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cato R. R. 61, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: Col. 2, 8, 4: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81. *Comp.*: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus] *a right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rare): sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, *its appropriate quality* or *character*, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: Plin. 10, 34, 52. **II.** Transf. *a right* or *proper state* or *condition*: tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, id. 29, 6, 38, § 120.

tempestīvo, *adv.* = tempestive: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 41.

tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas] *pertaining to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: venti, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131: imbres, Just. 44, 1: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Cic. Manil. 12, 34: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, Liv. 45, 19: veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 500: tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: oratio, Liv. 5, 12: caesura arborum, Plin. 16, 43, 84: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: num parum tempestivus interveni? Tac. Or. 14. *Neut. absol.*: si tempestivum erit, Col. 1, 8 *fin.* **II.** Esp. *seasonable, full-grown, ripe*: maturitas, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: ubi ocymum tempestivum erit, dato primum, Cato R. R. 54, 3: fructus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: examina pullorum, Lucr. 5, 1363: pinus, Virg. G. 1, 256: cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29. **2.** Transf. of persons, *ripe, mature*: tempestiva viro, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 12: Rhode, ib. 3, 19, 27: virgo, Fest. *s. v.* Romam: tempestivus erat coelo Cythereïus heros, Ov. M. 14, 584. **III.** *in good time, in good season, early*: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, *to early risers*, Plin. 29, 4, 25: sani atque tempestivi, id. 7, 53, 54. Esp. of early banquets, beginning in the day-time: convivia, Cic. Arch. 6, 13: id. Att. 9, 1: Sen. de Ira 2, 28: Tac. H. 2, 68: Suet. Cal. 45 *fin.*: tempestivis epulis delinitus, Tac. A. 11, 37.

tempestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stormy, impetuous*: incursus hostium, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

tempestus, ūtis, *f.* (for tempestas): Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

templāris, e, *adj.* [templum] *pertaining to a temple*: fines, Auct. de Limit. p. 295 Goes.

templātim, *adv.* [id.; cf. vicatim, from vicus] *templewards, through the temples*: Tert. Apol. 42 *fin.*

templum, i, *n.* (also tempulum; curator tempuli, Inscr. Grut. p. 323, 1) [tem-no, *cut off*; cf. τέμ-ενος from τέμ-νω] prop. *a space cut off*; hence, in augury, *an open place for observation*, cut off by the augur with his staff: templum dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum illico captantur auguria, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 92: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6. **II.** Transf. *any open space* (rare, and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in coerula coeli templa, *into the expanse of the sky*, Enn. Ann. 1, 167: nec mare nec tellus neque coeli lucida templa, Lucr. 1, 1013: coelestia, id. 6, 388: magnum Jovis altitonantis templum, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: mundi magnum et vorsatile templum, *the circuit of the world*, Lucr. 5, 1435: Deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, ib.: Acherusia templa alta Orci salvete infera, *spaces*, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: loca Neptuna templaque turbulenta, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 3: id. Rud. 4, 2, 4: humida linguaï circum sudantia templa, Lucr. 4, 625. **2.** *a consecrated* or *sacred place, a sanctuary*: (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: in Rostris, in illo, inquam, inaugurato templo ac loco, id. Vat. 10, 24: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv. 8, 14: templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, id. 1, 30: *the curia*, id. 26, 31: *a tribunal*, id. 23, 10: *an asylum*, id. 2, 1. Fig. *a sanctuary, shrine*: pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. 5, 104: (curia) templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33, 90. (ii) Esp. *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple*: Herculis, id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Junonis Sospitae, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 16: antiqua deorum, id. S. 2, 2, 104: donec templa refeceris, id. Od. 3, 6, 2: testudo amica templis, ib. 3, 11, 6: *the sepulchral monument* of Sichaeus, to whom divine honours were paid, Virg. Aen. 4, 457. **III.** *a piece of timber*; in architecture, *a purline* lying horizontally upon the rafters: Vitr. 4, 2 and 7: templum significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur, Fest. *s. v.*

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary, temporal*: causa, Sen. Q. N, 7, 23: πάθος temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10: concessio, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1: exsilium, Hermog. ib. 47, 10, 95: arae, *erected for the occasion*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *no.* 43 16. **2.** In grammar, temporale verbum, *denoting time*, Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 155: nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.: adverbia (as pridem, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 ib. **II.** *pertaining to the temples* of the head: venae, *the temporal veins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11.

tempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temporalis] *present custom, fashion*, opp. to aeternitas: Tert. Res. Carn. 60: Pall. 1 *med.*

tempŏrālĭter, *adv. for a time, temporarily*; observata lex, Tert. adv Jud. 2 *med.*

tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus] *happening* or *coming at the right time, opportune*: lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 *med*: (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, *i. e. the early and the latter rain*, Vulg. Jac. 5, 7.

tempŏrārĭē, *adv. for a time, temporarily*: Salv. Gub. D. 5, 8.

tempŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary*: liberalitas, Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: mora (*opp.* aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt. 4, 5: non temporarium et subitum est, Plin. Pan. 91.

tempŏrātim, *adv. at times, according to time, chronologically*: terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempŏri, *adv.* v. tempus, *no.* IV.

tempus, ŏris, *n.* [TEM, "cut," root of temno and τέμνω; hence] *a portion* or *period* of time: tempus diei, *daytime*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38: extremum diei tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id. Fam. 7, 1: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. 2, 33: quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12. **II.** Transf. *time* in general: tempus est id quo nunc utimur, pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni nocturnive spatii certa significatione, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus, id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Tim. 9 *fin.*: neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, *at that time*, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: non tantulum unquam intermittit tempus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: tempus committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: omni tempore, *always*, ib. 1, 11: edendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22. *Plur.*: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil agebant, ib. 1, 27: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas literas misi, id. Fam. 5, 17. (ii) Elliptic. *time of office*: si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, *consulship*, ib. 10, 1. **2.** Esp. *the time*, i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, proper period, opportunity*: nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 3: spero ego, mihi quoque tempus tale

eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maxumum esse ut eat domum, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: tempus conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam agi res, Virg. Aen. 5, 638. (ii) *plu.* (less freq. *sing.*) *the temples* of the head (prop. *the right place, the fatal spot;* cf. Gr. τὰ καίρια): duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Lucr. 1, 929: Tib. 2, 2, 7: Virg. Aen. 5, 416: Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: contorquet brachium et Graccho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: Virg. Aen. 9, 418: Sil. 12, 414: Stat. Th. 10, 110. Poet. transf. *the face, visage:* Prop. 2, 24, 3: id. 2, 18, 32: *the head:* jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *upon his three heads,* id. 4, 9, 15: tremulum movens cana tempus anilitas omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162. **3.** *time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity:* idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58: rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46. **4.** In grammar, *a tense* of a verb: Varr. L. L. 9, 53, 152 *sq.:* Quint. 1, 5, 47.

III. Meton. *the state of the times, position, state, condition; Plur. the times, circumstances* (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, Cic. Manil. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9: neque poëtae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Flacc. 3, 6: pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, *to the last extremity,* Hor. Od. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, *at the present time, under the present circumstances,* Cic. Quint. 1, 1: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 37. *Plur.:* omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, Cic. Cluent. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, ib. 1, 9: dubia formidolosaque tempora, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36. **IV.** Adverbial phrases: tempore, and more freq. tempori or temperi, *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably:* rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato R. R. 2, 1: qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 16: sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam advorsum temperi, id. Men. 2, 3, 90: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: ut coenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6: *Eu.* Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co.* Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, in a punning allusion to the meaning *temple,* id. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosunt, et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131. *Comp.:* memini te mihi Phameae coenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, *earlier,* Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temporius ad officinam redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3. **2.** Ad tempus: *at the right* or *appointed time, in time:* ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Coel. 7, 17. (ii) *for the time being, for a while, for the moment:* quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Am. 15, 53: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42.

3. Ex tempore, *instantaneously, on the spur of the moment, extempore:* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: id. Arch. 8, 18. **4.** In tempore, *at the right, proper,* or *appropriate time, in time:* in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.* **5.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily:* scena in tempus structa, ib. 14, 20. **6.** Per tempus, *at the right time, in time:* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 30: id. Truc. 1, 2, 85. **7.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances:* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49: Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23: nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, *in accordance with our present means,* Virg. E. 7, 35.

tēmŭlenter, *adv. drunkenly:* eructare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

tēmŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [temulentus] *drunkenness, intoxication:* Plin. 14, 13, 14.

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [root TEM, whence temetum; cf. vinolentus] *drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Non. in Fest. *s. v.* temetum: mulier, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem intueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68. *Comp.:* putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13. **II.** Transf.: caesaries ambrosia temulenta, *i. e. dripping,* App. M. 5, p. 168.

tĕnācĭa, ae, *f.* [tenax] *stubbornness:* equorum, Enn. in Non. 407, 23.

tĕnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a holding fast, tenacity* (rare): (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. **II.** Esp. *a holding fast to money, niggardliness:* Liv. 34, 7.

tĕnācĭter, *adv. firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously:* Ov. H. 9, 21: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. *Comp.:* Val. Max. 7, 5, 2: Macr. S. 7, 3. **II.** Fig.: Ov. H. 3, 43. *Comp.:* Sol. 52 *med.* *Sup.:* App. M. 5, p. 167.

tĕnācŭlum, i, *n.* [teneo] *an instrument for holding, a holder:* Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 2383 P. (Hence It. *tanaglia;* Fr. *tenaille.*)

tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *holding fast, griping, tenacious:* prensat tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 404: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, ib. 6, 3: vinclum, id. G. 4, 412: complexus, Ov. M. 4, 377: tenax hedera arborem implicat, Cat. 61, 34: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, Tac. A. 1, 63. With *gen.:* herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15: cutis tenacior capilli, id. 22, 22, 39. (ii) Subst. tenaces, ium, *m. plu. things that hold fast,* i. e. *bands, stalks,* or *pedicles* of fruit, *etc.:* Pall. Febr. 18, 1: id. Mart. 10, 4: id. Sept. 17. **2.** Esp. *holding fast* to wealth, power, *etc. griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious:* filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: *He.* Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Phi.* Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12. With *gen.:* genus quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657: milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67.

3. Transf. of things: *that holds* or *sticks fast:* jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together,* i. e. *matted,* Hor. Epod. 2, 24: glebis tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 *med.:* cerae, *sticky viscid,* Virg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 21: pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30.

II. Fig. *holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious;* usu. with *gen.:* memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 11, 1, 90: tenax propositi vir, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: Ov. M. 10, 405: justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti pravique (Fama), Virg. Aen. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14. **2.** *stubborn, obstinate:* equus contra sua vincla tenax, ib. 3, 4, 13: Liv. 39, 25: quum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, ib. 1, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2. (Hence Sp. *tenaza.*)

tendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo] *a little snare;* fig.: aucupia verborum et literarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65.

tendo, tĕtendi, tentum, and tensum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend,* etc.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16: retia (alicui), Prop. 2, 32, 20: Hor. Epod. 2, 33: Ov. M. 4, 513: intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4: chordam, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, Virg. Aen. 7, 164: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20: hence, poet. transf.: sagittas arcu, ib. 1, 29, 9: spicula cornu, Virg. Aen, 9, 606: oculos pariterque telumque, ib. 5, 508: barbiton, *to tune,* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34: lora valida manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: tendunt vela noti, *swell,* Virg. Aen. 3, 268: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch,* Caes. B. C. 3, 82: pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. in Non. 181, 30: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12: manus ad coeli coerula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 55: manus ad coelum, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: brachia ad coelum, Ov. M. 6, 279: brachia coelo, ib. 2, 580: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: brachia orantia ad aliquem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 65: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, *stretches forth, reaches,* id. Phil. 10, 4, 9: (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *reached out,* Virg. Aen. 2, 674: tu munera supplex tende petens pacem, id. G. 4, 535: qua nunc se ponti plaga coerula tendit, *stretches itself out, extends,* Lucr. 5, 482.

2. Esp. sensu obscoeno: nervum tendere, Auct. Priap. 70: alutam, Mart. 11, 60, 3. **II.** Fig.: insidiae tenduntur alicui, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: Sall. C. 27: omnes insĭdias animis tendere, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: animum vigilem, *to strain, exert,* Stat. Ach. 1, 543: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer et ultra legem tendere opus, *to strain,* i. e. *to heighten, aggravate,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 2. aestivam noctem sermone benigno, *to protract, extend,* id. Ep. 1, 5, 11: iter ad naves tendere, *to direct,* Virg. Aen. 1, 656: Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34: cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, *tendering, offering,* Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184. **B.** Neut. *to direct oneself* or *one's course; to aim, strive, go, tend* in any direction: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5: Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Virg. Aen. 2, 321: ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad portus, Ov. M. 15, 690: ad metam, ib. 15, 453: cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: tendimus huc (*sc.* in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34. (ii) Of things: levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4: sursum tendit palmes, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra viis de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 611: tunc aethera tendit, Lucan. 7, 477: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 541: gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, *reaches, extends,* Plin. 11, 37, 66: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27:

seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 5, 31. **2.** Esp. *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp*: qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tendetis in illo, Lucan. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Virg. Aen. 2, 29: iisdem castris, Liv. 44, 13: iisdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55. **II.** Fig. *to aim, strive, be directed, inclined* or *tend to*: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13: ad Carthaginienses, id. 24, 5: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *the purport of what I say*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81: Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. (ii) With *inf. to exert oneself, to strive, endeavour* (mostly poet.): (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captae civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38: fratres tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16. **2.** Esp. *to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend*: nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, Virg. Aen. 5, 21: nec mora nec requies, vasto certamine tendunt, ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, Sall. C. 60: summa vi, Liv. 32, 32: interrex et senatus, consulum comitia ut habeantur, tendunt, id. 4, 7: tribuni ne incommode adversarentur haud sane tetendere, id. 4, 8: quid tendit? quum efficere non possit, *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5. [Root TEN, *d* being an outgrowth; Sans. TAN, "extendere;" Gr. *τείνω, τάνυμαι*; Germ. *dehnen*. To the same root belong *teneo, tenus, tenor, tenuis*; Germ. *dünn*; Eng. *thin*; Erse, *tana*, "thin."]

tendor, ōris, *m.* [tendo] *a stretching, straining*: faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153.

tĕnĕbellae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [tenebrae] *darkness*: Claud. Mam. Stat. an. 2, 9 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.*: Lampr. Commod. 16) *darkness* (denoting a greater want of light than obscuritas, and less than caligo): quum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248. **2.** Esp. *the darkness of night, night*: redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: per tenebras, Lucan. 2, 686. **3.** *the darkness* or *dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: Ov. M. 2, 181: Lucan. 3, 735: Plin. 7, 6, 5. **4.** *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20, 17: certum est mihi ante tenebras (*i. e.* noctem) persequi tenebras (*i. e.* mortem), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 88. **5.** *blindness* (poet. and rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415: Ov. M. 3, 515: Stat. Th. 4, 407. **II.** Meton. *any dark, gloomy place*: Mart. 2, 14, 13: clausi in tenebris, cum moerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, *in prison*, Sall. J. 14: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4: demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, *your haunts*, Cat. 55, 2: tenebrae malae Orci, id. 3, 13: infernae, Virg. Aen. 7, 325: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Virg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. **III.** Fig. *darkness, gloom, obscurity*, etc.: isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, ib. 2, 6, 16: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? i. e. *what trick are you playing me?* Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accederet, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: vitae, *gloomy fate* or *fortunes*, Lucr. 2, 15: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 82. [Root TEM; Sans. *tamas*, "tenebrae;" Erse, *teim*, "dark;" O. Germ. *demar*, "crepusculum;" Eng. *dim*: in *ten-ebrae*, the *m* becomes *n*, on account of the following *b*.]

tĕnĕbrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *pertaining to darkness*: homo, *a fellow that shuns the light*, or *an obscure person*, Vopisc. Firm. 2 (*al.* tenebrarum).

tĕnĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro] *a darkening, obscuration*: visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, and 4, *no.* 66.

tĕnĕbresco (tenebrasco), *3. v. n. incep.* [tenebrae] *to grow* or *become dark*: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 1, 10 *fin.*: Hier. in Jesai. 5, 12, 10.

tĕnĕbrĭco, avi, 1. *v. n.* [tenebricus] *to become dark*: sol media die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.* ex Amos. 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebrescit).

tĕnĕbrĭcōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenebricosus] *dimness of the eyes*; Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 73.

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus] *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy*: esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *dark, gloomy* (rare): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler*: tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. in Non. 19, 4: Varr. ib. 6.

tĕnĕbro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make dark, to darken*: vespera semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208: Amm. 19, 8.

tĕnĕbrōsē, *adv. darkly*: Hier. in Ion. 4, 6.

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *dark, gloomy*: aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839: palus, ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: carcer, Lucan. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3. *Comp.*: carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Justin. 6, 43, 3 *med.*

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivula et tenellula, Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): bella et tenella Casina, Pl. Cas. 1, 20: ungulae pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* tetinerim, Pac. in Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 12: *perf. inf.* tetinisse, Pac. ib. 11: *fut. perf.* tetinero, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* purime. *Perf.* tenivi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.: Diom. p. 363 and 369 ib.) [root TEN same as in tendo, *q. v.*: hence, the orig. meaning is *to hold tightly*.] **A.** Act. *to hold tightly, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain*: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te intra claustra tenebo, id. Od. 3, 11, 44: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: Capitolia celsa tenebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 653: Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam tenere potuerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Agr. 2, 4: vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: iter, Virg. Aen. 1, 370. **2.** *to hold, keep, have*: *Eu.* Porrige brachium, prehende: jam tenes? *Cha.* Teneo. *Eu.* Tene, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 42: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Coel. 26, 63: aliquid manu, Quint 10, 7, 31: Ov. M. 11, 560: id. A. A. 1 320: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: radicem ore, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6: aliquem in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114: aliquem sinu, ib. 13, 157. Proverb.: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp*, or *comprehend a thing*: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quatenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quatenus ratione et intelligentia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Clu. 7, 20. **3.** Esp. *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy*, etc.: multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 8: silvas tenent delphines, Ov. M. 1, 302: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: scenam, *to have sole possession of, rule over*, Suet. Tit. 7. *Absol.*: qui tenent (*sc.* rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: ib. 2, 18. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. 1, 6, 35: Virg. E. 1, 32: Ov. H. 2, 103. (iii) In colloq. lang. teneo te, *I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 27: Ov. H. 18, 183: also like our *I have you, I've got you* (fast, bound, *etc.*): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 148: id. Quint. 20, 63. **4.** *to reach, attain*: montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv. 1, 37: regionem, id. 30, 25: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. H. 18, 198. **5.** *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain*, etc.: si id te non tenet, advola, Cic. Fam. 16, 19: septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur, ib. 16, 7: naves vento tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels. Praef. *med.*: pecus omne tenendum, Virg. G. 2, 371: vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1 4, 10: manum stomachumque teneto Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: Phoebi tenuere viam *i. e. impeded, closed up*, Lucan. 5, 136 Sabinus castris sese tenebat, *remained* Caes. B. G. 3, 17: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his literis declararem, id. Att. 15, 14. **II.** Fig. *to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain*: sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, tenuero, id. Phil. 1. 11, 27: ordinem, ib. 5, 13, 35: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28: si jus suum populi teneant, ib. 1, 32: foedus, id. Balb. 15, 34: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, *hold fast, maintain*, id. Parad. 1, 3, 14: propositum tenere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: suas leges, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centumviros, id. Caecin. 24, 67: quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: plebs tenuit ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30: alicujus memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: memoria tenetis, complures in Capitolio turres de coelo esse percussas, *you remember*, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: quod eas res memoria teneret, Caes. B. G. 1 14. Without memoria: satin' haec meministi et tenes? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1 numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Virg. E. 9, 45: dicta tenere, Hor. A. P. 336. **2.** *to hold* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend, know:* nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, quid sit hoc negotii, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 39: tenes, quid dicam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: tenes, quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81: quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus tenentur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8. With *inf.*: nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui et bene et male facere tenet, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 10: Lucr. 3, 649. **3.** Esp. *to have possession of, occupy; to have the mastery of, to control:* si consilio pulso libidines iracundiaeve tenerent omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, id. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 11: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall. J. 3: neque ira neque gratia teneri, *to be controlled* or *influenced*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: teneri amore magno, Virg. Aen. 1, 675: pompa, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained, fascinated*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20: is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id. Or. 62, 210. **4.** *to reach, to gain, attain:* per cursum rectum regnum tenere, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: teneri res aliter non potest, id. Fam. 1, 1: Liv. 42, 11. **5.** *to hold back, repress, restrain*, etc.: iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 33: dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38: risum, id. Vat. 8, 20: Hor. A. P. 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: leges aliquem non tenent, id. Phil. 11, 5, 11: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12. 18: quod solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: poena teneri, *to be subject* or *liable to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: testibus in re perspicua teneri, *to be convicted*, id. Caecin. 2, 4: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11: teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 *fin.* **6.** *to take in, comprise, comprehend, include:* haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46: ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, *consists in*, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id. Fam. 13, 29: dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227.

B. Neutr. *to hold a position, to maintain oneself:* qua abscisae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5: duo extra ordinem millia tenuere, id. 3, 62: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 505. **2.** *to hold* or *take one's way, to sail, steer:* Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45: Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Creten, ib. 13, 706: medio tutissimus ibis: inter utrumque tene, ib. 2, 140. **‖.** Fig. *to hold out, last, continue, prevail*, etc.: imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47: per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3: tenet fama, lupam infantibus praebuisse mammas, id. 1, 4: tenuit consuetudo, quae quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1, 1: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 4, 47.

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. soft, delicate, tender:* locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1: serito in loco, ubi terra tenerrima erit, ib. 151, 2: procera et tenera palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: radices arundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, id. B. G. 2, 17: plantae, Virg. E. 10, 49: gramen, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 9: rami, Ov. M. 2, 359: prata tenerrima, id. A. A. 1, 299: tenera lanugine mala, Virg. E. 2, 51: uvae, Ov R. Am. 83: aër, *transparent*, Lucr. 2, 145: alvus, Cels. 3, 18: gallina, *tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: ferae tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15: Dianam tenerae dicite virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89. **2.** Esp. *of tender age, young:* tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10: (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: manes, *the shades of children*, Stat. Th. 6, 121: teneri anni, Plin. Pan. 15, 1: teneriores anni (*opp.* ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. *from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6: de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. *Absol.*: a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18: in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272. **‖.** Fig.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Am. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21: tenerae mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128: versus, id. A. P. 246: carmen, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 2: molli teneraque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23. Transf. of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1: Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333.

2. Esp. *inexperienced, weak:* tener animus (pueri), Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29: mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5. [Prob. akin to τέρην, from τείρω, τέρω: hence the meaning of smooth comes from that of rubbing: the Sabines used *terenus*, instead of *tener*, accord. to Favorin. in Macrob. S. 2, 14 *fin.* Others, less probably, connect *tener* with TEN, root of *tendo.*] (Hence Sp. *tierno*; Fr. *tendre.*)

tĕnĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tener] *to grow tender:* Lucr. 3, 766.

tĕnĕrē, *adv. tenderly, delicately, softly:* dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. *Comp.:* complosit manus, Petr. 24. *Sup.*: derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35.

tĕnĕresco, 3 *v. n. incep.* [tener] *to grow soft* or *tender:* in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189: Cels. 6, 6, 4: Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *softness, tenderness:* uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28. **‖.** Fig.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: teneritas Corinthiorum, id. 1, 2 *med.*

tĕnĕrĭter, *tenderly:* Charis. p. 162 P.

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tener] *softness, tenderness:* si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai. 9, 2: pueri primae teneritudinis, *of the tenderest age*, Suet. Tib. 44.

tēnesmos, i, *m.* = τεινεσμός, *a straining at stool, tenesmus:* Plin. 28, 14, 59: Scrib. Comp. 142.

tĕnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo] *a holding on, holding fast;* hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor:* hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, *keeps its course*, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore tota patent, *by a steady motion*, Ov. M. 3, 113: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15: pugnae, id. 8, 38: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, nunquam intermisso, Liv. 35, 16: austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin. 37, 5, 18: tenorem in narrationibus servant, *connection*, Quint. 10, 7, 6: cum *quantum, quale* interrogantes gravi, comparantes acuto tenore concludunt, i. e. *tone, accent*, id. 1. 5, 26. (ii) Adv. uno tenore, *in one course* or *direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly:* isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, Cic. Or. 6, 21: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37. **2.** Esp. in law: *the connection, contents, sense, tenor* of a law: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 56: pro tenore S. C. Claudiani, id. Sent. 2, 21 *fin.*: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 46.

tensa (thensa), ae, *f.* [perh. tendo] *the chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games:* tensam ait vocari Sinnius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento, Fest. *s. v.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1125): via tensarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr 1, 59, 154: Liv. 5, 41: Suet. Aug. 43. **‖.** Transf. *any carriage:* vende tensam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. in Non. 316, 3.

tensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tendo] *a stretching, stretching out, extension:* papilionum, *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.* brachia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.* **‖.** Esp. *a tension* or *contraction of the nerves*, as a disease: Scrib. Comp. 101: Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.*

tensūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a stretching out, a straining, tension:* papilionis, i. e. *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*: corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

tensus (tentus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo].

tentābundus, a, um, *adj.* [tento] *trying, making attempts:* miles tentabundus, Liv. 21, 36.

tentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet. and rare): prima vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341 tentamina repellere, ib. 7, 734.

tentāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a trial, proof, essay, attempt* (usu. *plur.*): mortalia tentamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629: tui, Virg. Aen. 8, 144: civilium bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38: tentamenti gratia, Gell. 9, 15.

tentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof:* perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42: id. 41, 23 **‖.** *an attack:* valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis tentationibus, gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

tentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tryer tempter:* integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71.

tentīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [tendo] *lecherousness, lust:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 118: Auct. Priap. 23: Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv 6, 129.

tentĭpellĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo pellis] *that which stretches out a skin* or *hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher:* tentipellium Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo *pro manibus credo habere ego illos tentipellium*, Fest. *s. v.* **‖.** Transf. Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (*sc.* tentipellium) medicamentum esse quo rugae extenduntur, quum dicat *tentipellium inducitur, rugae in or extenduntur*, quum ille τροπικῶς dixerit, ib.

tento (also tempto), avi, atum, 1 *v. a. freq.* [tendo] *to handle, touch, feel* rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: pector manibus, Ov. M. 10, 282: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: ficum rostro Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede, Cic Leg. 2, 3, 6: caput in tenebris, Phaedr 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17 invisos amictus, Virg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49. (ii) Esp. tentare venas, *to feel the pulse:* Quint 11, 3, 88: Suet. Tib. 72: Ov. H. 20, 139

2. *to try the strength of*, i. e. t *attack, assail.* scalis et classe moeni oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73: urbem, Liv. 3 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35: Achaiam, Cae B. C. 3, 55: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic

Tusc. 4, 14, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: tentari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81: Hor. S. 2, 3, 163: Virg. G. 3, 441: vina tentant caput, *attack, affect*, Plin. 23, 1, 20: pedes, Virg. G. 2, 94. II. Transf. *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay*, etc.: constr. with *acc.*, *a rel. clause*, *inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*: (i) with *acc.*: alicujus scientiam auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: alicujus patientiam, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Bosporum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 31: Thetim ratibus, Virg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36: periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Cluent. 57, 157: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12: libertatem, id. 6, 18: carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, ib. 1, 17, 24. (ii) With *relative clause*: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 26. (iii) With *inf.*: aqua prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29: sol coelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 658: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172. (iv) With *subj.*: quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13. *Pass. impers.*: tentatum a L. Sextio tr. pl., ut rogationem ferret, Liv. 4, 49. (v) *Absol.*: tenta qua lubet, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23. 2. Esp. *to try*, in a friendly or hostile manner; *to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with*; also, *to excite, disturb*: quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrum admonitus an tentatus pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 1, 41, 105: quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.*: animum precando, Virg. Aen. 4, 113: judicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75: deos multa caede bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73: nationes lacessere bello et tentare, *to agitate*, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27.

tentor, ōris, *m. a holder*, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races: Inscr. Grut. 339, 5: ib. 340, 3.

tentōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tentorium] *a little tent*: Auct. B. Afr. 47.

tentōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo: lit. something stretched out] *a tent*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: Suet. Aug. 96: Virg. Aen. 1, 469: Ov. F. 3, 527: Lucan. 1, 396.

tentōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tentorium] *pertaining to tents*: pelles, *tent-skins*, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14.

tentus (tensus), a, um, *Part.* [tendo]. II. Adj. *stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense*: via rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tensior (*opp.* remissior), ib. 42: (mentula) tormento citharaque tensior, Auct. Priap. 6. III. Subst. tentus, i, *m. a lustful man*: Mart. 11, 73, 3: Auct. Priap. 20. 2. tenta, orum, *n. plu. the male organs of generation*: Cat. 80, 6. (Hence It. *teso*; Sp. *tieso*; also It. *tesa*; Fr. *toise*, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tentus, a, um *Part.* [teneo].

tĕnŭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tenuo] *making thin, attenuating*: unctiones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

tĕnŭātim, *adv. thinly*: Apic. 2, 4.

tĕnŭescens, entis, *Part.* [tenuis] *growing thin*: luna tenuescente, *waning*, Censor. Fragm. 3.

tĕnŭĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to thin clothing*: vestiarius, *a maker of light clothing*, Inscr. Grut. 650, 8: Inscr. Gud. 200, 1.

tĕnŭĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *slight, trifling, poor*: apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also as a dissyl. tēnuis, and hence sometimes written tenvis, Lucr. 1, 874, et al.: tenuia and tenuius, trisyll., id. 4, 64, *etc.*), *adj.* [root TEN, *v.* tendo; lit. *stretched out*; hence] *thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, narrow*, etc.: subtemen, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tenue coelum, *opp.* crassum, id. Fat. 4, 7: tenue purumque coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: aër, *rare*, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, ib. 2, 15, 42: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, *thin, watery*, Plin. 14, 9, 11: sanguis, *opp.* pinguis, id. 11, 38, 90: agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 23: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64: nitedula, *thin, lank*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411. 2. Transf. *little, slight, trifling, poor, mean*, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 53: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4: rivulus, ib. 2, 19: aqua, *shallow*, Liv. 1, 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: mensa, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: and transf. of persons: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46: and with *gen.*: tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, *i. e. light*, Prop. 3, 1, 8. II. Fig. *fine, nice, delicate, exact*: tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43: (oratores) tenues, acuti, id. Or. 5, 20: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, *elegant*, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66. 2. Transf. *weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low*: quum tenuissima valetudine esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium, *opp.* forte, Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19: suspicio, id. Caecin. 15, 43: curae, Virg. G. 1, 177: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, *i. e. to the author of trifling, amorous lays*, Mart. 10, 103, 5: tenuiores, *men of lower rank, the lower orders*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 1, 47, 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adolescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3.

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenuis] *thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity*: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *slimness*, id. Brut. 16, 64: crurum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aëris, *rarity* Sen. Q. N. 2, 10: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9 caudae, id. 8, 33, 51: cribri, id. 18, 11, 27: aquae, *clearness, purity*, id. 31, 3, 23. 2. Transf. *smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity*: Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: Caes. B. G. 7, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 13, 30. II. Fig. *fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsa subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13.

tĕnŭĭter, *adv. thinly*: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. 2. *indifferently, poorly*: *Da.* Quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic, tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95. II. Fig. *finely, acutely, exactly, subtlely*: tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: scribere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21. *Comp.*: illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51. 2. *lightly, slightly, superficially*: mihi nimium tenuiter Siculorum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, id. Verr. 2, 65, 157: Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15. *Sup.*: tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 4, 16, 35.

tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tenuis] *to make thin, slender, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate*, etc.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 43: sol matutinum aëra spissum et humidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 *fin.*: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, *make lean*, Virg. G. 3, 129: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 18, 21: artus tenuavit in undas, *dissolved into water*, Ov. M. 15, 551: vocis via est tenuata, *narrowed, contracted*, ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos rivos, id. R. Am. 445: adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, *i. e. waning*, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19. II. Fig. *to make small* or *trifling, to lessen, reduce, enfeeble*: utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, *to lessen, degrade*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 72: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, *have spun out a slight elegiac poem*, Prop. 3, 1, 5.

tĕnus, ŏris, *n.* [root TEN, *v.* tendo] *a cord, snare, springe*: intendere tenus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 23: tenus est laqueus, dictus a tendicula, Non. 6, 12.

tĕnus [id.] orig. an *acc.* of direction, and hence joined with the *gen.*; afterwards a *prep. with abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in the passages Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the *abl.* is the true reading); *reaching to, as far as, up* or *down to, unto, to* (always placed *after* the word governed): 1. with *gen.*: labrorum tenus, *along the lips*, Lucr. 1, 939: lumborum tenus, *as far as the loins*, Cic. Arat. 83: crurum tenus, Virg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenus, id. Aen. 10, 210: aurium tenus, Quint. 12, 2, 17: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24. 2. With *abl.* (the usu. constr.): Tauro tenus, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36: Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenus, Virg. Aen. 3, 427: summo tenus ore, ib. 1, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenus, ib. 15, 512: lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 553: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 *fin.*: extollere coelo tenus, Just. 12, 6. (ii) Esp. verbo tenus, or nomine tenus, *as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (rare): veteres verbo tenus de re publica disserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14: Liv. 34, 5: haec verba cum affectu accipimus non verbo tenus, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2 *med.*: usurpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

tĕpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* (tĕpĕfăcïet, Cat. 64, 361) *to make moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid; to warm:* is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5: linteum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.:* ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136: medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5: humor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Virg. Aen. 9, 419.

tĕpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid* (rare): ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: tepentes aurae, Virg. G. 2, 330. || Fig. *to be warm* or *to glow with love, to be enamoured:* quo (Lycida) calet juventus nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente Deum, Ov. H. 11, 26. 2. *to be lukewarm; to be without ardour, indifferent* in love, *etc.:* saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, id. R. Am. 7: id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, Quint. 6, 1, 44. [Sans. *tap,* "calefacere;" Gr. *τέφρα*; Russ. *tepl,* "calidus."]

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tepeo] *to become moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid:* maria agitata ventis tepescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Cels. 3, 6 *med.:* Ov. M. 3, 412: Virg. Aen. 9, 701. || *to grow cool* (rare): Mart. 2, 1, 10. 2. Fig. *to cool off, decrease in ardour:* paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Lucan. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

tephrĭas, ae, *m.* = *τεφρίας, a kind of marble:* Plin. 36, 7, 11.

tephrītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *τεφρῖτις, an unknown ash-coloured precious stone:* Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus] *pertaining to tepid water* or *to a tepid bath:* ahenum, Vitr. 5, 10: cella, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3328. || Subst. tĕpĭdārĭum, ii, *n. a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath:* Cels. 1, 3: Vitr. 5, 10.

tĕpĭdē, *adv. tepidly, lukewarmly:* Col. 8, 5, 19. *Comp.:* Plin. Ep. 5, 6. || Fig.: tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tĕpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* [tepidus] *to make lukewarm* or *tepid:* Plin. 17, 26, 41.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo] *moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid:* frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92 *med.:* vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. Od. 2, 6, 17: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646. *Comp.:* fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, Plin. 10, 59, 79. *Sup.:* cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. || Fig. *lukewarm, faint, languid,* etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629: ignes, id. M. 11, 225. (Hence Fr. *tiède.*)

tĕpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor:* externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. de Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, *in a mild, moderate temperature,* Plin. 16, 33, 60. *Plur.:* Lucr. 2, 517: Cat. 46, 1. || *coolness:* Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.* 2. Fig. *coldness, languor* of language: libri lentitudinis ac teporis, id. Or. 21 *med.*

tĕpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [tepor] *made moderately warm, warmed:* fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

tĕpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *warm, mild:* aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. de Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 4, 16.

tĕpŭla aqua, *a stream of water* (perhaps tepid) *conducted to the Capitol at Rome:* Front. Aquaed. 8: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [tres] *three times, thrice:* ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: ter amplus Geryon, *triple-headed,* ib. 2, 14, 7: ter quatuor corpora, *twelve,* Enn. Ann. 1, 110: terni ter cyathi, *nine cups each,* Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ter centum millibus, id. S. 2, 3, 116: ter centum (or, as one word, tercentum), Virg. Aen. 1, 272. || Transf. in gen. to denote frequency or repetition: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, ib. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aëneus: ter pereat meis excisus Argivis: ter uxor capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65: ter tanto pejor ipsa est, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 *fin.:* bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Virg. Aen. 12, 155: ter et quater, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. Hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree: o ego ter felix, *thrice happy, thrice fortunate,* Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Virg. Aen. 1, 94.

teramnon, i, *n. a plant growing near Philippi,* acc. to Pliny; but apparently from an erroneous interpretation of Theophrastus: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tercentum, v. ter.

ter-dĕcĭes, *adv. num. thirteen times:* quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdecies, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, *i. e. thirty,* Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

tĕrĕbinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *τερεβίνθινος, of the terebinth tree:* resina, *Chian turpentine,* Cels. 5, 6: Plin. 24, 6, 22: tabula, Petr. 33.

tĕrĕbinthizūsa, ae, *f.* = *τερεβινθίζουσα, a turpentine-coloured precious stone:* Plin. 37, 8, 37.

tĕrĕbinthus, i, *f.* = *τερέβινθος, the terebinth tree,* Pistacia terebinthus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 6, 12: Virg. Aen. 10, 136.

tĕrĕbra, ae, *f.* (terebrum, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 44, 12) [tero, lit. *to pierce*] *an instrument for boring, a borer:* Cato R. R. 41, 3: Col. 4, 29, 15 *sq.:* Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. *a surgical instrument, a trepan:* Cels. 8, 3. 3. *a military engine for boring through walls in sieges:* Vitr. 10, 19.

tĕrĕbrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [terebro] *a hole bored:* furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

tĕrĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boring:* Col. 4, 29, 13. || Meton. *a hole bored, a bore:* Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

tĕrĕbrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boring:* Scrib. Comp. 206.

tĕrĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terebra] *to bore, bore through, perforate:* terebra vitem pertundito, artitoque ea qua terebraveris, Cato R. R. 41, 3: vites Gallica terebra, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Epit. 52 *med.:* lumen telo acuto, Virg. Aen. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697. 2. Transf. *to bore about* with the fingers, *i. e. to search about for:* regustatum digito terebrare salinum contentus perages, *i. e. with scanty fare,* Pers. 5, 138. || Fig. *to insinuate oneself, to coax:* Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 82.

tĕrĕbrum, i, v. terebra, *ad init.*

tĕrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tero, *to pierce*] (i) *the boring worm,* Teredo navalis: (ii) prob. some *boring beetle:* (iii) *the clothes moths,* Tineae, Fabr.: Plin. 16, 41, 80: Col. 4, 24, 6: Vitr. 5, 12: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

tĕres, ĕtis, *adj.* [tero] *rubbed* or *rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth,* etc.: teres est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. *s. v.:* stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: palus, Col. 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Virg. Aen. 6, 207: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: hastile, Liv. 21, 8: mucro, Virg. Aen. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: cervices, *round, slender,* Lucr. 1, 36: collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622: puer, *well made,* Hor. Epod. 11, 28: plagae, *firmly woven,* id. Od. 1, 1, 28: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: catena, Lucan. 3, 565. || Fig. *smooth, polished, elegant:* (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27: vox in disputationibus, *smooth without impediment,* Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, *rounded off, polished,* Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, *fretu* scribere quam *freto,* Gell. 13, 20. *Sup.* seems not to occur

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-gĕnus, *adj. indecl. of a three-fold kind, three-fold:* humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43.

tergĕo or **tergo**, si, sum, 2. or 3. *v. a.* (*Part. perf.* tertus, Varr. in Non. 179, 8 and 9) [a lengthened form of tero: v. mergo, spargo, vergo] *to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse:* nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74: frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: fossas, *to dry,* Cato R. R. 2, 4: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *rob off, polish, burnish,* Virg. Aen. 7, 626: arma, Liv. 26, 51: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62. Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, *grates upon,* Lucr. 6, 119. tergere palatum, *to tickle the palate,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 24. *Absol.:* qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37. || Fig. (rare): librum, *i. e. to improve, amend,* Mart. 6, 1, 3: scelus, *to expiate,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.

tergilla, ae, *f. dim.* [tergum] *the skin* or *rind of pork:* Apic. 4, 3.

tergīnum, i, *n.* [id.] *a hide, rawhide,* as a scourge: Lucil. in Non. 414, 9: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 21.

tergĭversanter, *adv. backwardly, reluctantly:* pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9.

tergĭversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor] *a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation:* quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis? Cic. Mil. 20, 54: Auct. B. Afr. 8. *Plur.:* Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergĭversātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who delays, declines,* or *hangs back, a laggard:* Gell. 11, 7: Arn. 7, 247.

tergĭ-versor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [tergum] *to turn one's back;* hence, *to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, tergiversate:* itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut iis me dem, id. Att. 7, 12: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: Fannius invitus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23: accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur. Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Marc. Dig. 48, 16, 1.

tergo, v. tergeo.

tergŏro, 1. *v. a.* [tergus] *to cover, cover over:* sues luto se tergorantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

tergum, i (also **tergus**, ŏris), *n.* (*masc.:* familiarem tergum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 53: cf. Non. 227, 23) *the back* of men or beasts: (i) *tergum:* manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: boum terga, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: supplicium dare de tergo, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55. (ii) *tergus:* aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 20, 6: ut equa facilem sui tergoris ascensum praebeat

Col. 6, 37, 10. **II.** Transf. *the back* or *hinder part*, *the back*, *rear*: omnes hostes terga verterunt: neque fugere destiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22: qui plures simul terga dederant, Liv. 22, 29: terga dare, id. 36, 38: terga praebere fugae, Ov. M. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15: summi plena jam margine libri scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back*, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, *behind one*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: qui jam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, *has left behind him*, *has passed*, Juv. 13, 16. **2.** Of land or water, *the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, Virg. G. 1, 97: crassa, ib. 2, 236: amnis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 82. **III.** Meton. *the body* of an animal (poet.): (i) tergum: (serpens) squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Virg. G. 3, 426: id. Aen. 6, 422: horrentia centum terga suum, *i. e. a hundred head of swine*, ib. 1, 635: perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. Aen. 8, 183. (ii) tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a side of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 649: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11. **2.** *the covering of the back*, *the skin*, *hide*, *leather*, etc.: (i) tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide*, Virg. Aen. 1, 368. (ii) tergus: tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant, ib. 1. 211: Cels. 7, 25: Plin. 8, 10, 10. **3.** *any thing made of hide* or *leather*: (i) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclusi, *i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov. M. 14, 225: feriunt molles taurea terga manus, *i. e. tymbals*, id. F. 4, 342: rupit terga novena boum, *i. e. the nine thicknesses of bull's hide*, id. M. 12, 97: Virg. Aen. 9, 412: duroque intendere brachia tergo, *i. e. cestus*, ib. 5, 403: per linea terga (scuti), *the linen covering*, ib. 10, 784. (ii) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, *i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, Ov. M. 13, 347: Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum.

ter-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *thrice bound together*, *three-fold*: millia, *three thousand*, Aus. Ep. 8, 11.

termen, ĭnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

termentum, i, *n.*: termentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5), Fest. *s. v.* (in this passage, however, the MSS. of Plautus have tormento; v. Ritschl. ad loc.).

termes, ĭtis, *m. a bough cut off*: of the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45: of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9.

termĭnālis, e, *adj.* [terminus] *pertaining to boundaries*, *boundary-*, *terminal*: pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 *fin.*: lapides, Amm. 18, 2 *med.*: arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22. **2.** Subst. termĭnālĭa, ium, *n. plu. the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of Feb.: Ov. F. 2, 639 *sq.*: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 43, 11: Hor. Epod. 2, 59. **II.** *pertaining to the end*, *final*, *concluding*: sententia, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play*, App. M. 10, p. 253.

termĭnātē, *adv. with limits*: Auct. de Cas. Liter. Goes. p. 243.

termĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [termino] *a bounding*, *fixing of bounds* or *limits*: Inscr. Grut. 197, 5: id. 198, 2. **II.** Fig.: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: poëtica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination*, *decision*, ib. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

termĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boundary*, *limit*: Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [terminus] *to set bounds to*, *mark off by boundaries*, *to bound*, *limit*: terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 999: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed coeli regionibus terminaret, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22: fana, Liv. 5, 50: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1: (praetores) terminari jussi, qua ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, id. 32, 28. **II.** Fig. *to limit*, *set limits to*, *to circumscribe*, *define*, *determine*: iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis literarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: prooemia intra quatuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62. **2.** Transf. *to set bounds to*, *to close*, *terminate*: sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: si, ut *Maecenas* diceretur, genitivo casu non *e* litera sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: si negotium terminatum est, Julian. Dig. 47, 2, 58.

termĭnus, i, *m.* (termo, ōnis, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*: termen, ĭnis, *n.* acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: ibi termina duo stant, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121) *a boundary-line*, *boundary*, *bound*, *limit*: contentio de terminis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2: templi, Liv. 45, 5: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. perd. 3, 8. **II.** Fig. *a bound*, *limit*, *end*, *term*: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, et quasi termini diligendi, id. Am. 16, 56: oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, ib. 1, 16, 70: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. de Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. perd. 10, 29: termini egestatis, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 13. [*Ter-minus* may come from *tero*, "to turn," and τέρ-μα from τείρω: but both words may perh. contain the same root as τέλ-ος: on the interchange of *l* and *r*, see letter L, *no.* II. 3.]

termĭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [termes] *pertaininy to an olive-branch*: ramus, *an olive-branch*, Grat. Cyneg. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

ternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [terni] *containing* or *consisting of three*: scrobes, *i. e. of three feet*, Col. 11, 2, 28. **II.** Subst. ternārĭus, ii, *m.* = triens, *a third of an as*: Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, *num. distrib. three each*: ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: ter terni cyathi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 114: ternae sunt utriusque partes, id. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Virg. Aen. 5, 247: ternum pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35. *Sing.*: terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, *i. e. the three Graces*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88. **II.** Transf. for tres, *three*: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur ductores, Virg. Aen. 5, 560: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76.

terni-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. thirteen each*: ternadena ova subjicito aestate tota, Plin. 18, 26, 62.

ternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [terni] *the number three*, *a ternion*, τριάς: Gell. 1, 20: Mart. Cap. 7, 257: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

ter-nox, ctis, *f. a night three times as long as usual*: Herculea, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat Th. 12, 301.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf* terii, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.) *to rub*, *rub to pieces*; *to bruise*, *grind*, *bray*, *triturate*: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? *i. e. into a mill*, Pl. Asin 1, 1, 16: lacrimulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50: bacam trapetis, Virg. G. 2, 519: herbas unguibus, Ov M. 9, 655: cibum in ventre, *i. e. to digest*, Cels. 1 *praef. med.* Poet.: labellum calamo, *i. e. to rub one's lip* (in playing), Virg. E. 2, 34. **2.** Esp. *to rub* grain from the ears *by treading*, *to tread out*, *thrash*: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: millia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22: ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est, *i. e. it has twice been harvest-time*, Ov Tr. 4, 6, 19. **3.** *to cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing*, *to smooth*, *polish*, *sharpen*: oculos, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed*, *turned*, Virg. G. 2, 444: vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66: catillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: dentibus (apri) in querno stipite tritis, Ov. M. 8, 369. **4.** *to lessen by rubbing*, *to rub away*: *to wear away by use*, *wear out*: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, id. Tr. 4, 6, 14: ferrum, *to dull*, id. M. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine, silicem liquore, Prop. 2, 25, 15: trita labore colla, *galled*, ib. 15, 124: trita vestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: librum, *i. e. to read often*, Mart. 8 3, 4: quid haberet, quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92. **5.** *to tread often*, *to visit*, *frequent*: angustum formica terens iter, Virg. G. 1, 380: Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52. ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11 2: receptacula clarissimorum virorum, Plin. Pan. 50: flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259. **6.** In an obscene sense: Boius est, Boiam terit, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 108: Prop. 3, 11, 30: Petr. 87.

II. Fig. of time, *to wear away*, i. e. *to pass*, *spend*: teritur dies, Pl. Truc. 5, 20: diem sermone terere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: teretur interea tempus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv. 1, 57: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 609. **2.** Of language, *to wear out by use*, i. e. *to render common*, *common-place*, or *trite*: jam hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15. **3.** *to tread under foot*, i. e. *to injure*, *violate*: jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228. [The primary sense of the root was probably "to pierce," as in *ter-edo*, "a piercing worm," *ter-ebra*, "a piercer or gimlet," Gr. τέρ-ετρον, τί-τρω-σκω, etc.; Germ. *drillen*; Eng. *drill*; old Eng. *thrill*, *thirl*, *tirl*, "to pierce." Hence came the meanings "to rub" (as in Gr. τείρω), and "to turn," the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. From the same root with the meaning "turn" come *torqueo*, *tortor*, *tormentum*, etc.; also prob. Eng. *twirl*.]

terra, ae (*gen.* terras, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.: terraï, Lucr. 1, 213 *et passim*), *f. the earth*, as opposed to the rest of the universe; also, *land*, *ground*, *soil* as opposed to the air, sea, *etc.*: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut coelum, terra ut media sit, eaque sua vi nutuque teneatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: umbra terrae, id. Rep. 1, 14: terrae motus, *earthquakes*, id. Div. 1, 18, 35: terra continens adventus hostium denuntiat, id. Rep. 2, 3: Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta [illegible], quae aditum habeat a terra, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: iter terra petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: esse in terra atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground*, Pl. Merc. 1, 84: terra marique, *by land and sea*, Cic. Att. 9, 1: Sall. C. 13: bellum terra et mari comparat, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quae populos terraque marique lacesses, Enn. Ann. 1, 90: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56: marique terraque usque quaque quaeritat, Pl. Poen. prol. 105: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars coelo, mari, terra (ut poëtice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur e terra, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terra succum trahunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Pl. Poen. 2, 38: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Virg. G. 2, 290: sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions*, Prop. 3, 5, 39: mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg. Aen 4, 654: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i. e. *human being*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: terra orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones*, Quint. 3, 7, 26: quum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt, *water and earth* (as a token of subjection), Liv. 35, 17. ‖. Esp. *a land, country, region, territory:* Laurentis terra, Enn. Ann. 1, 38: terra herilis patria, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 2: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terra, Cic. Am. 4, 13: terra Gallia. Caes. B. G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7. *Plur.:* in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus patria? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, *in all lands, in the whole earth, in the world*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Virg. G. 2, 538: orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: v. orbis: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18: ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, *where in the world*, Cic. Att. 5. 10: so, ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 5, 55, 143. [Etym. dub.: perh. akin to Sans. *dharâ*, "terra;" Welsh *duar*.]

terrālis herba, *a plant*, also called sisymbrium (q. v.), *water-cress:* App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *earthy, earthen:* tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: agger, Virg. Aen. 11, 850: colles, Liv. 38, 20: campus, id. 33, 17: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46. **2.** Subst. terrēnum, i, *n. land, ground:* Liv. 23 19: Col. 2, 2, 1: Plin. 9, 51, 74. ‖. *pertaining to the globe* or *to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene:* terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: terrena et humida, ib. 1, 17, 40: marini terrenique humores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *land animals*, ib. 1, 37, 103: so, *absol.:* ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, *a land journey*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. Poet.: terrenus eques Bellerophon, *mortal*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: numina, *that dwell on the earth*, Ov. M. 7, 248.

terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten, alarm, terrify:* nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: adversarios terrere, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: aliquem proscriptionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenaque. id. Rep. 5, 4: terrere metu, Liv. 36, 6: territus hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115: terruit urbem, terruit gentes, grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4: territus animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4, 26 (p. 242 ed. Gerl.): Liv. 7, 34. *Absol.:* ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt, id. 28, 26. ‖. Transf. *to drive away by terror, to frighten* or *scare away* (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 737: fures, ib. 14, 640: volucres (arundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182. **2.** *to deter, prevent by frightening:* aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate, Sall. Orat. Lepid. *init.:* ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49: praesentia tua, ne auderent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non territus ire, Manil. 5, 576. [Sans. *tras*, "tremere;" Gr. τρέω, τρέμω; Lat. *tremo, trepidus;* Erse, *tor*, "fear, dread."]

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.* terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4), *adj.* [terra] *pertaining to the earth* or *to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial:* erant animantium genera quatuor, quorum unum divinum atque coeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Tim. 10: pecudes, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum coelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 4, 58, 129: terrestres urbiumque copiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: exercitus, *land-forces*, Nep. Them. 2: proelia, *battles on land*, id. Alcib. 5: iter, *a land-journey*, Plin. 5, 6, 6: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, id. 10, 23, 33: *He.* Terrestris coena est. *Er.* Sus terrestris bestia est, *a supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 86.

terrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *earthen* (rare): fossa et terreus agger, *a dam* or *dike of earth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo] *frightful, dreadful, terrible:* quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19: terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 14: noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. H. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: formae visu, Virg. Aen. 6, 277: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55: tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: caligo, id. 6, 853: mors, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160. *Comp.:* cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: quum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26. ‖. Transf. *venerable:* scripturae, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13.

terrĭbĭlĭter, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly:* sonus coeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25.

terrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [terra colo] *a dweller upon earth, a terrestrial* (rare): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. in Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolas coelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45.

terrĭcŭla, orum, *n. plu.* (terrĭcŭla, ae, *f.*) [terreo] *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (rare). (i) *Neutr.:* proinde ista haec tua aufer terricula, Att. in Non. 227, 31: nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11. (ii) *Fem.:* pertimuistis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. in Non. 352, 26: terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. persec. 16 *med.*

terrĭcŭlāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [terricula] *things that excite terror, frights, terrors:* sepulcrorum, App. Apol. 315: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.

terrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [terrifico] *a frightening:* imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [terrificus] *to make afraid, to terrify* (poet. and rare): Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes terrificant animos, Virg. Aen. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo facio] *that causes terror, frightful, terrific* (poet.): (Curetes) cristae, Lucr. 2, 633: caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 388: vates, Virg. Aen. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* (*neut. adj.:* terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2 12) [terra and GEN, root of gigno] *born of* or *from the earth, earth-born* (poet.). of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1410: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118: of Typhoeus, ib. 5, 325: of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18: of the serpent Sil. 6, 254: of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic Div. 2, 64, 133.

terrĭgĕnus, v. terrigena, *ad init.*

terrĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo loquor] *fear-speaking, fear-inspiring.* dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 104.

terrĭpăvĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭpŭdĭum, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo sono] *sounding terribly:* stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

terrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [terreo] *a frightening:* levis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to frighten frequently; to alarm, terrify:* aliquem verbis, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 80: audacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas territat urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 187: Liv. 8, 28.

terrĭtōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [territorium] *territorial:* termini, Front. de Limit. p. 47 Goes.

terrĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* [terra] *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory:* colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16.

terrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [terreo].

terror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *great fear, dread, alarm, terror:* definiunt terrorem metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 27: terrorem alicui injicere, Cic. Prov. cons. 18, 43: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.:* exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, *from dread of me*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 14: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread* or *apprehension of war*, Cic. Manil. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, *i. e. dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.:* peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, ib.: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power*, δεινότης, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. ‖. Meton. *an object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (usu. *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47: terrores rei publicae (*sc.* Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *full of earth, earthy* (rare): arena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, ib. 6 *fin.*

terrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small piece of land, a field:* alienae, *other men's fields*, Cod. Justin. 10, 15, 1.

terrŭlentē, *adv. in an earthly manner:* quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud στεφ. 10, 378.

terrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *pertaining to the earth, earthly:* terrulentum ac sordidum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 196 hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, *i. e. fruits of the earth*, id Hamart. 5 *praef.*

tersus, a. um, *Part.* [tergeo]. ‖ Adj. *clean, neat:* (mulier) lauta, tersa ornata, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 4: plantae, Ov M. 2, 736: tersum diem pro seren dictum ab antiquis, Fest. *s. v.* **2** Fig. *pure, correct, nice, neat, terse* judicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 1 20: tersum ac limatum esse oporte quod libris dedicatur, ib. 50: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22. *Comp.*: multo est tersior ac purus magis (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 94. *Sup.*: vir in judicio literarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 *praef*

tersus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wiping off, cleansing*: lintea tersui profer, App. M 1, p. 113: tersui dentium petere aliquid, id. Apol. p. 277.

tertĭă-dĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites) [tertius] *soldiers of the thirteenth legion*: Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the third, tertian*: tertianae febres, *i. e. the tertian fever*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 24. **II.** Subst. tertĭāna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* febris) *the tertian fever*: Cels. 3, 5: Petr. 17: Plin. 24, 19, 107. **2.** tertĭāni, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites) *soldiers of the third legion*: Tac. A. 13, 38.

tertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing a third part*: stannum, *that contains one part of tin and two of lead*, Plin. 34, 17, 48. **II.** Subst. tertĭārĭum, ii, *n. a third part, a third*: Cato R. R. 95, 1.

tertĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tertiatus] *a doing a thing the third time*; meton. *that which is produced by a third operation*: miscere tertiationem cum prima pressura. *the oil produced by the third pressure*, Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertĭāto, *adv. thrice*: verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 314.

tertĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [tertio]. **II.** Adj. *greater by a third*: castra, *whose length is one third greater than its breadth*, Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertĭceps, ĭpis, *adj.* [tertius] *the third*: mons, *the third hill* (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

tertĭo, *adv. for the third time*: non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: Liv. 23, 9: tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60. **2.** *in the third place, thirdly*: Caes. B. C. 3, 43. **3.** *three times*: parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2: Trebell. Gall. 17.

tertĭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tertius] *to do for the third time* (rare): jugerum, *to plough for the third time*, Col. 2, 4, 8: campos, agrum, ib. 4: Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiata verba, *thrice repeated*, i. e. *stammered out*, App. M. 5, p. 166.

tertĭōcērĭus, ii, *m.* [tertius cera] *a functionary of the third rank*: Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 1: ib. 12, 24, 7.

tertĭum, *adv. for the third time*: veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22.

tertĭus, a, um, *num. ord.* [tres] *the third*: vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 66: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, *i. e. on the third day of the Saturnalia*, id. Att. 5, 20: ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter*, Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, *i. e. by the infernal gods*, id. Trist. 2, 53: regna, *the infernal regions*, id. F. 4, 584. **II.** Subst. tertiae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* partes) *a third part*: miscentur argento tertiae aeris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46: quum ad tertias subsederit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4: Plin. 21, 18, 71. **2.** *the third part* in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, id. 7, 12, 10.

tertĭus-dĕcĭmus (**-dĕcŭmus**), a, um, *num. ord. the thirteenth*: dies, Cels. 3, 4 *med.*: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

tertus (tersus), a, um, *Part.* [tergeo].

ter-uncĭus, ii, *m.* (*sc.* numus) [uncia] *three twelfths of an as, a quarter-as*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45. **2.** Transf. *a trifle*: sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. *not a farthing*, Cic. Att. 5, 17: id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 17. **II.** Of inheritances, *the fourth part*: Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

ter-vĕnēfĭcus, i, *m. thrice poisoner*, i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave*, as a term of abuse: Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (also written tesqua), orum, *n. plu.* (*sing.* Varr L. L. 7, 2, 82) *rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts*: tesqua sive tescua κατάκρημνοι καὶ ῥάχεις καὶ ἔρημοι τόποι, Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. in Varr. *loc. cit.*: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, poet. Cic. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: tesca deserta et inhospita, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Lucan. 6, 41. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. *loc. cit.*: templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, an old religious formula, ib.

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera] *a small square piece of stone, a little cube*, for pavements, *etc.*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 31: Juv. 11, 132: Plin. 37, 10, 54: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4316.

tessellārĭus, ii, *m.* [tessella] *one who makes* tessellae, for pavements or for playing: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4289.

tessellātim, *adv.* [id.] *in a checkered* or *tesselated form*: concidere spathulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of small square stones, checkered, tesselated*: pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

tessĕra, ae, *f.* = τέσσερες, α (Ion. for τέσσαρες, α, four) *a square, square piece* of stone, wood, *etc.*, for various purposes: **1.** *a die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus): ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: id. de Sen. 16, 58: Mart. 14, 15, 1: Ov. A. A. 3, 354: Plin. 37, 2, 6. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a square tablet on which the watch-word was written, a watch-word, parole, countersign*: tessera per castra ab Livio consule data erat, Liv. 27, 46: Auct. B. Hisp. 36: Suet. Galb. 6: Virg. Aen. 7, 637: Sil. 15, 478: Stat. Th. 10, 17. **3.** Esp. tessera hospitalis, *a tally, token*, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87: tesseram hospitalem cum eo fecerunt, *have entered into a bond of friendship*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1079: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, *i. e. have broken our friendship*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27. **4.** *a square tablet* or *block, a checker* for pavements, garments, *etc.*: Plin. 36, 25, 62: id. 35, 9, 36 § 62: Mart. 10, 33. **5.** *a token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11: frumenti, Juv. 7, 174. *Absol.*: Suet. Aug. 40. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1112.)

tessĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tessera] *pertaining to* tesserae: ars, *the art of dice-playing*, Amm. 14, 6 *med.* **II.** Subst. tessĕrārius, ii, *m. he who receives and distributes the watch-word from the commander*: Tac. H. 1, 25: Veg. Mil. 2, 7: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3462.

tessĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small square bit of stone* for paving: Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149. **2.** *a voting-tablet*, i. q. *a ballot*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18. **3.** *a small tally* or *ticket* for the distribution of corn: Pers. 5, 74.

testa, ae, *f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile*: Cato R. R. 18, 7: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *a piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn*, etc.: si Prometheus a vicinis cum testa ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testa cum ardente viderent scintillare oleum, *the lamp*, Virg. G 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1 2, 70: Tib. 2, 3, 47: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114. **2.** *a broken piece of earthenware, pottery, brick*, etc.; *a sherd, potsherd*: dissipatis imbricum fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. in Non. 125, 18: Ov. M. 8, 662: Plin. 32, 8, 28: Tac. H. 5, 6. (ii) *a piece of bone*: Cels. 8, 16: *a fragment of a broken tooth*: id. 6, 9 *med.* **3.** Like ὄστρακον, *a sherd, potsherd*, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3. **4.** *the shell* of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21: testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23. (ii) Meton. *a shell-fish*: non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: marina, ib. 2, 8, 53. (β) *a shell* or *covering*, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, *i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: lubrica, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm. (γ) *the skull*: testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1. **5.** *a brick-coloured spot* on the face: Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163. **6.** *castanet*, made of the shell of shell-fish, used in wanton dances: Juv. 11, 170. **7.** *a sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause: Suet. Ner. 20.

testābĭlis, e, *adj.* [testor] *that has a right to give testimony*: Gell. 6, 7.

testācĕus (testacius, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4353), a, um, *adj.* [testa] *consisting of bricks* or *tiles, brick-, tile-*: structura, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*: pavimentum, id. 7, 4 *fin.*: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46: monumentum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4354. **2.** Subst. testācĕum, i, *n. a kind of brick*: Plin. 36, 23, 55: Pall. Mai. 11, 3. **II.** *covered with a shell, testaceous*: omnia, *shell-fish, testacea*, Plin. 32, 5, 20: operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55 *fin.* **III.** *brick-coloured*: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 31: pira id. 15, 15, 16.

testāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [testor] *evidence proof*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [testamentum] *pertaining to wills, testamentary*: lex Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 1, 42 108: adoptio, *by will*, Plin. 35, 2, 2: hereditates, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 130. **II.** Subst. testāmentārĭus, ii, *m. one who draws up wills*: id. ib. 28, 5, 9. **2.** Esp. *one who forges a will*: Cic Sest. 17, 39: id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor] prop. *the solemn declaration of one's will*; and meton. *a will, testament*: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere, obsignare, facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48: testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: mutare, id. Clu. 11, 31: rumpere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: irritum facere, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subjicere, ib. 14, 3, 7: supponere, id. Parad. 6, 1, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8: quum ei testamento HS. millies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, *v.* Smith's Ant. 1113 *seqq.*) **II.** Esp. testamentum vetus et novum, *the Old and New Testaments*: Lact. 4. 20.

testātim, *adv.* [testa] *like sherds, in bits* or *fragments*: comminuere, Pompon. in Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. in Charis. p. 196 P.

testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testor] *a bearing witness* (whether orally or in writing), *a giving testimony, attesting, testifying*: Gai. Dig. 22, 4, 4: Paul. ib. 3, 2, 21: Ulp. ib. 48, 19, 9: Quint. 5, 7, 32. **II.** *a calling to witness, invoking as witness*: inter foederum ruptorum testationem, *i. e. during an invocation of the gods as witnesses*, Liv. 8, 6.

testāto, *adv. before witnesses*: jussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis sive

verbis aut per nuncium jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 4, 1: Scaev. ib. 45, 1, 122: App. Apol. 324. **2.** *as is well known, evidently:* Plin. 8, 36, 54. **3.** *after making a will*: sive testato sive intestato decesserint, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testātor, ōris, *m.* [testor] *one who bears witness* or *testifies* to a thing, *a witness:* Prud. Cath. 12, 85. **II.** *one who makes a will* or *testament, a testator:* Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 17: Suet. Ner. 17: Lact. 4, 2c.

testatrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that makes a will* or *testament, a testatrix:* Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30: Modest. ib. 35: Scaev. ib. 89 *fin.*

testātus, a, um, *Part.* [testor]. **II.** Adj. *published, public:* ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 76, 187: ut testatum esse velim, de pare quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, Quint. 2, 15, 8. *Comp.:* ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Coel. 27, 64: quo notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. *Sup.:* testatissima mirabilia, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

testĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testa] *of earthen materials, earthy, earthen:* testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*

testĭcŭlāri est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admovere, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. *s. v.*

testĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [testiculus] *having testicles:* equi, *stallions*, Veg. Vet. 4, 7. **II.** Subst.: testĭcŭlāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *a plant, called also* mercurialis *and* orchion: App. Herb. 82.

testĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [testis] *a testicle:* Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: Juv. 6, 339. **2.** Meton. *manly vigour, manliness:* haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103. **II.** *the name of a plant, a kind of orchis*, also called satyrion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 15

testĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor] *a bearing witness, giving testimony:* si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: id. Mur. 24, 49: id. Brut. 80, 277. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence:* egit causam tuam cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, id. Fam. 1, 1: sempiterna repudiatae legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*Perf. part. pass.:* Cic. Att. 1, 17: Ov. F. 4, 326) [testis facio] *to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify:* constr. with *acc., acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause:* haec quum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 7, 17: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stetisse, et se stetisse, id. Quint. 6, 25: testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. *Absol.:* ut statim testificati discederent, id. Caecin. 16, 45. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, id. Att. 8, 1: amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam, ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302. **II.** *to call to witness* (rare): deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: Cic. Att. 10, 9, A.: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160: numen Stygiae aquae, id. F 5, 250.

testimōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [testimonium] *pertaining to* or *serving for evidence:* comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 *fin.* **II.** Subst. testimoniales, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* literae), *testimonials:* Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 12.

testĭmōnium, ii, *n.* [testis] *evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis petunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: testimonium in aliquem dicere Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Sull. 30, 83: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 19: Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eadem officina exibant, Liv. 39, 8. **II.** Transf. in gen. *that which serves as proof; proof, evidence:* hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium: exemplo demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: Cic. Part. or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui judicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: laudum suarum, id. Am. 26, 98: laboris sui periculique afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: rei testimonium, id. B. G. 1, 44: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 10.

testis, is, *comm.* (*neutr.* coelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576) *one who attests* (orally or in writing), *a witness:* pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: apud me ut apud bonum judicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: satis idonei testes et conscii, id. Font. 3, 6: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: locupletissimi, *most credible*, id. Brut. 93, 322: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37: testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 59, 146: ut iis testibus in summa pecuniae uteretur, *as to the amount*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem, id. B. G. 1, 14. Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: inducta teste in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40. (ii) With *depend. clause:* iis utimini testibus, adpropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: testibus se militibus uti posse, quanto studio pacem petisset, id. B. C. 3, 90. (iii) Of things: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal devictus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49. **II.** Transf. *an eye-witness, spectator* (rare): Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit, ut eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, illo teste mori, Lucan. 9, 887: luna teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

testis, is, *m. a testicle:* dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80: testes pecori ad crura decidui, id. 11, 49, 110: Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. In a pun: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 31: Auct. Priap. 2.

testĭtrăhus, a, um, *adj.* [testis traho] *that drags his testicles:* aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

testor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (testo, Prisc. p. 797 P.) [testis] *to be a witness, to testify, attest* (rare): confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it*, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver*, etc.: constr. with *acc.* and *inf., rel. clause*, or *acc.:* ego quod facio, me pacis causa facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: clarissima voce se nomen Oppianici delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv. 25, 10: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistolis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraeque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 31: numerus autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non poëtice junctus, Cic. Or. 68, 237. **3.** Esp. *to publish one's last will* or *testament, to make a will, provide by will for:* quum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: intestati appellantur, qui quum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, *i. e. into his will*, Cat. 68, 122. **II.** *to call upon* or *invoke as witness:* Venus Cyrenensis testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, Cic. Sull. 31, 86: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: vos aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg. Aen. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37: id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, judices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

testu or **testum**, i, *n.* [testa] *the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid:* in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75: fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: fimo ovium sub testo calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114. (ii) In gen. *a pot-lid:* ranarum corda sub aereo testo discoxere, id. 32, 7, 26. **II.** Meton. *an earthen vessel, earthen pot:* ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645: Petr. 136.

testŭātĭum, ii, *n.* [testu] *a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

testūdĭnĕātus and **testūdĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [testudo] *arched, vaulted:* tectum, Col. 12, 15: cavaedium, Vitr. 6, 3.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell:* gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell*, Prop. 4, 6, 32: Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80. *Neut. plu. subst.:* cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Jabol. Dig. 32, 1, 98 *fin.*

testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [testa] *a tortoise*, various species of Testudo, Linn.: Plin. 9, 10, 12: Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: Liv. 36, 32. Proverb.: testudo volat, of anything impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352. **II.** Meton. *tortoise-shell*, used for overlaying or veneering: Plin. 9, 11, 13: Virg. G. 2, 463: Ov. M. 2, 737. **2.** Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell: (i) *a lyre, lute, cithern:* Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Virg. G. 4, 464: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: Ov. A. A. 3, 147. (ii) *an arch, vault* in buildings: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 44: Cic. Brut. 22, 87: Virg. Aen. 1, 505. (iii) In milit. lang. *a covering, shed, shelter*, made of wood, for the protection o besiegers: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Vitr. 10, 19 *sq.* (β) formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads: Liv. 34, 39: Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39 Virg. Aen. 9, 505. (iv) *the covering of the hedge-hog:* Mart. 13, 86, 1.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small potsherd:* Col. 11, 3, 3. **II.** Transf *an earthen lamp:* Seren. in Divin. p 511 P. **2.** *a voting-tablet used by th Athenians:* Nep. Arist. 1. (Hence It *teschio.*)

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, *f. a kind of dove:* columbae quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Virg. E 1, 58.

tĕtănĭcus, i, *m.* = τετανικός, *affecte with tetanus:* Plin. 23, 7, 67.

tĕtănōthrum, i, *n.* = τετάνωθρο *a cosmetic for removing wrinkles* (pur Lat. tentipellium): Plin. 32, 7, 24.

tĕtănus, i, *m.* = τέτανος, *a stiffnes* or *spasm of the neck, tetanus:* Plin. 1 1, 24· Scrib. Comp. 101.

tĕtartēmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = τεταρτημορία, *a fourth*, in music: Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

tĕtartēmŏrĭon, ii, *n.* = τεταρτημόριον, *a fourth* of the zodiac: Plin. 7, 49, 50: Hyg. de Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter (taeter), tra, trum, *adj. offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome:* aliis aliud retro quoque tetrius esset naribus, auribus atque oculis orisque sapori, Lucr. 2, 510: tetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: loca tetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: tetris tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: alter, o dii boni, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! id. Sest. 8, 19: vultus natura horridus ac teter, Suet. Cal. 50: teterrima hiems, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15. **II.** Fig. *horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable*, etc.: homo hominum omnium teterrimus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 65: diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic. Vat. 3, 9: quis tetrior hostis huic civitati? id. Coel. 6, 13: qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: cupiditates, quibus nihil nec tetrius nec foedius excogitari potest, id. Off. 3, 8, 36: teterrimum bellum, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: facinus, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: libido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 33: prodigia, Liv. 22, 9. *Neutr.* adverb.: tetrum flagrat horror conscius, Prud. Cath. 4, 22.

tĕthălassŏmĕnon, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) = τεθαλασσωμένον, *wine mixed with sea-water:* Plin. 14, 8, 10.

tēthĕa, ae, *f.* = τήθεα, *a sea-animal*, prob. *an Ascidian* of some kind: Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99.

tĕtrăchordos, on, *adj.* = τετράχορδος, ον, *having four strings* or *notes:* machina, *a water-organ*, Vitr. 10, 13. **II.** Subst. tĕtrăchordon, i, *n. a chord of four notes, a tetrachord:* id. 5, 4: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323 *sq.:* Macr. S. 1, 19 *med.* **2.** Fig.: anni, i. e. *the four seasons*, Varr. in Non. 71, 16.

tĕtrăcōlon, i, *n.* = τετράκωλον, *a period consisting of four members:* Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tĕtrădĭum, ii, *n.* = τετράδιον, *the number four, a quaternion:* Col. 3, 20.

tĕtrădōros, on, *adj.* = τετράδωρος, ον, *of four palms* or *hand-breadths:* Plin. 35, 14, 49: Vitr. 2, 3.

tĕtrădrachmum, i, *n.* = τετράδραχμον, *a silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks: Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13: Liv. 34, 52.

tĕtrăgnăthĭus, ii, *m.* = τετράγναθος (having four jaws), *a kind of poisonous spider*, prob. some species of Phalangium, Lycosa, or Galeodes: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

tĕtrăgōnum, i, *n.* = τετράγωνον, *a quadrangle, tetragon:* Aus. Ecl. de ratione puerp. 21 and *fin.*

tĕtrălix, icis, *f.* = τετράλιξ, *a plant, cross-leaved heath*, Erica tetralix, i. q. erice, sisara: Plin. 11, 16, 15.

tĕtrămĕtrus, i, *m.* = τετράμετρος, *a verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter:* Terent. Maur. p. 2430 P.: Diom. p. 506 ib.

tĕtrans, antis (*gen. plur.* heterocl. tetrantorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*), *m.* = τετρᾶς, *a fourth part, a quarter:* columnarum, Vitr. 4, 2: circini, *a quadrant*, id. 10, 11. **II.** Among surveyors, *the place where two lines meet:* Hyg. de Limit. p. 160 Goes.: Front. de Limit. p. 132.

tĕtrăo, ōnis, *m.* = τετράων, (i) *black cock* or *black grouse*, Tetrao tetrix, Linn. (ii) alterum genus vulturum magnitudinem excedit = *cock of the woods, capercailzie*, Tetrao urogallus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29: Suet. Cal. 22 *med.:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 *fin.*

tĕtrăpharmăcum, i, *n.* = τετραφάρμακον, *a plaster composed of four ingredients:* Veg. Vet. 4, 28 *med.* **II.** *a mess of four kinds of food:* Spart. Hadr. 21: Ael. Ver. 5: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

tĕtrăphŏros, on, *adj.* = τετράφορος, *of four bearers:* tetraphori phalangarii, *four bearers carrying anything together*, Vitr. 10, 8, 7.

tĕtraptōta, orum, *n. plu. words which occur in only four cases, tetraptotes:* Diom. 1: Priscian. 5.

tĕtrăpus, ŏdis, *m.* = τετράπους (four-footed), *the title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds.*

tĕtrarchēs, ae, *m.* = τετράρχης, *a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch;* in gen. *the title of a petty prince:* Cic. Att. 2, 9: Caes. B. C. 3, 3: Auct. B. Alex. 67: Hor. S. 1. 3, 12: Lucan. 7, 227.

tĕtrarchĭa, ae, *f.* = τετραρχία, *the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy:* Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: Auct. B. Alex. 78.

tĕtras, ădis, *f.* = τετράς, *the number four, a quaternion:* Tert. adv. Val. 7: Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

tĕtrasēmus, a, um, *adj.* = τετράσημος, *of four syllables, quadrisyllabic:* pes, *a poetical foot of four syllables*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 330.

tĕtrastĭchos, on, *adj.* = τετράστιχος, *containing four rows* or *lines:* porticus, Treb. Gall. 18. **II.** Subst. tĕtrastĭchon, i, *n. a poem of four verses, a tetrastich:* Quint. 6, 3, 96: Mart. 7, 85, 1.

tĕtrastȳ̆los, on, *adj.* = τετράστυλος, *having four columns:* frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3. **II.** Subst. tĕtrastў̆lon, i, *n. a building with four columns, a tetrastyle:* Capitol. Gord. 32: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2270.

tētrē, *adv. foully, shockingly, disgracefully:* Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.: Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. *Sup.:* id. Att. 7, 12.

tetrĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tetricus] *a grave* or *serious expression, seriousness:* habitus oris tetricitate decorus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 90.

tetrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [teter] *forbidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern, severe:* puella, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: tetricus et asper censor udorum, Mart. 12, 70, 4: deae, i. e. *the Fates*, id. 4, 73, 6: tetricus ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18: animus, Sen. Ep. 36: febres, Mart. 6, 70, 8: tubae, *fierce, warlike*, id. 7, 80, 2.

tĕtrinnĭo, 4. *v. n. to quack*, as a duck: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 22.

tētrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [teter] *loathsomeness, hideousness:* Att. in Non. 179, 33.

tētro, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render foul:* Pac. in Non. 178, 7.

tettĭgŏmētra, ae, *f.* = τεττιγομήτρα, *the larva* or *matrix* of the cicada: Plin. 11, 26, 32.

tettĭgŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = τεττιγονία, *a kind of small cricket* or *grasshopper;* v. cicada: Plin. 11, 26, 32.

tĕtŭli, v. fero, *ad init.*

teuchītes, ae, *m.* = τευχίτης, *a kind of fragrant grass*, Andropogon schoenanthus, Linn., also called juncus odoratus: Plin. 21, 18, 72.

teucrĭon, ii, *n.* = τεύκριον, *a plant, a kind of germander*, Teucrium lucidum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 80. **II.** *a kind of fern*, Ceterach (?), Willd.: id. 25, 5, 20. Called also teucria, id. 26, 7, 19.

teuthălis, ĭdis, *f.* = τευθαλίς, *a plant, called also* sanguinaria *and* polygonos, *q. v.:* Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

teuthrion, also called polion magus, *a kind of germander*, Teucrium montanum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 21.

texo, xui, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave:* texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, ib. 2, 48, 123: Cat. 68, 49. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to join* or *fit together, to plait, braid; to fabricate, build*, etc. (mostly poet.): rubea texatur fiscina virga, Virg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum virgis et vimine querno, id. Aen. 11, 65: parietem lento vimine Ov. F. 6, 262: sepes, Virg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3, 36: coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1 navigia ex papyro, Plin. 13, 11, 22 nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 6: basilicam, Cic Att. 4, 16: robore naves, Virg. Aen. 11, 326: arundine texta hibernacula Liv. 30, 3: pyram pinu arida, Prud. στεφ. 10, 846. **II.** Fig. *to weave, compose:* quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, *is devised, contrived*, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226: amor patriae quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, *i. e. had wrought produced*, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 30: sermones, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistolas quotidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo] *woven, wrought, textile:* tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349 stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3 19: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35: tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 *ext.* Poet.: pestis, *i. e. a garment steeped in poison*, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20. **2.** Subst. textĭle, is, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvass*, etc.: pictura in textili Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1: textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: Liv. 45, 35: Plin. 13, 9, 18 Prop. 1, 14, 22. **II.** Transf. *plaited constructed* (rare): serta, *garlands of roses*, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261.

textor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a weaver:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: Juv. 9, 30. (Hence Fr. *tisserand*, with the suffix *-and.*)

textōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to weaving* or *plaiting:* alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectentur *plaited work*, Col. 9, 6, 1. **II.** Fig. textorium, inquis, totum mehercule istud est, *i. e. entangling*, Sen. Ep. 113 *med.*

textrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [textrix] *a little female weaver;* in apposition puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from textorinus, from textor] *pertaining to weaving:* ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm. de Error. prof. relig. 17. **2.** Subst. textrīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* opus), *weaving:* Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 58: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* Suet. Gramm. 23. (ii) textrīna, ae, *f* (*sc.* officina), *a weaver's shop:* Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.* **II.** *pertaining to construction*, subst. textrīnum, i, *n. a ship-yard, dock-yard:* idem campus habet textrinum navibu' longis, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 326.

textrix, īcis, *f.* [texo] *a female weaver:* Mart. 4, 19, 1: Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 9, *no.* 77. In apposition: anus, *i. e. the Fates*, App. M. 6, p. 180.

textum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is woven, a web* (poet.): pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223: id. M. 8, 640: Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepli, Stat. Th. 10, 56. **2.** Transf. *that which is plaited* or *fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric:* pinea carinae, Cat. 64, 10: Ov. M. 11, 524: id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei textum, Virg. Aen. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052. **II.** Fig. of literary composition, *tissue, style:* dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a web, texture* (poet.): Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 24: Prop. 4, 5, 23. **II.** Transf. *a construction, structure:* Lucr. 3, 210: Lucan. 9, 777.

textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo].

textus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *texture, tissue, structure:* haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 730: Plin. 9, 37, 61. **II.** Fig. of language, *construction, combination, connection, context:* Quint. 9, 4, 13. rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7: quod contra foederum textum juvarentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12 *fin.:* gestorum, ib.

thălămēgus, i, *f.* = θαλαμηγός, *a state-barge fitted up with cabins:* Suet. Caes. 52: Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

thălămus, i, *m.* = θάλαμος, *a sleeping-room, bed-chamber:* Virg. Aen. 6, 623: Ov. M. 10, 456: id. H. 12, 57. **2.** Esp. *a marriage-bed, bridal-bed:* Prop. 2, 15, 14: Petr. 26. **3.** Meton.

marriage, wedlock: thalami expers vitam degere, Virg. Aen. 4, 550: quantum in connubio natae thalamoque moratur, ib. 7, 253: Ov. M. 3, 282: Stat. Th. 5, 463: thalamos ne desere pactos, Virg. Aen. 10, 649: Ov. M. 1, 658. II. In gen. *a dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation:* ferrei Eumenidum, Virg. Aen. 6, 280: apium, id. G. 4, 189: delubra (Apis), quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71. (Hence Port. *tambo,* "bridal-bed.")

thălassa, ae, *f.*=θάλασσα (the sea), *the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.*

thălassēgle, es, *f. a plant, called also* potamantis, perh. a kind of Datura, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thălassĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=θαλασσικός, *sea-coloured, sea-green:* colos (pallioli), Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 43.

thălassĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=θαλάσσινος, *sea-coloured, sea-green:* vestis, Lucr. 4, 1123.

thălassĭon phȳcos, = θαλάσσιον φύκος, *various kinds of sea-weed,* species of Fucus, Linn., *wrack,* v. phycos: Plin. 26, 10, 66.

thălassītes, ae, *m.* = θαλασσίτης, *sea-wine,* i. e. *wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea:* Plin. 14, 8, 10.

thălassŏmĕli, *n.* = θαλασσόμελι, *sea-water mixed with honey,* used as a beverage: Plin. 31, 6, 35: Seren. Samm. 28, 537.

thalitruum, i, *n. a plant, meadow-rue,* Thalictrum minus, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

thallus, i, *m.* = θαλλός, *a green stalk, green bough:* cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58: Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough,* Virg. Cir. 376.

thannum (thamnum), i, *n.*=θάμνος, *a shrub,* v. tamnum: Col. 12, 7, 1: Tert. Anim. 32.

thapsĭa, ae, *f.*=θαψία, *a poisonous shrub,* Thapsia Asclepium, Linn. acc. to Sprengel, T. villosa vel garganica, Willd. acc. to others: Plin. 13, 22, 43.

thapsos,=thapsia: Lucan. 9, 919.

theamēdes, is, *m. an Ethiopian stone that repels iron;* acc. to some, the *tourmaline,* but more prob. *loadstone,* which attracts or repels according to the polarity: Plin. 36, 16, 25.

theangelis, ĭdis, *f. a fabulous plant said to grow on Libanus:* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum] *pertaining to the theatre, theatrical:* theatrales gladiatoriique consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre,* Plin. 7, 30, 31: humanitas, *i. e. feigned, spurious,* Quint. 2, 2, 10: sermones, *i. e. low, vulgar,* Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

thĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=θεατρικός, *pertaining to the theatre, theatric;* nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. D. 6, 6.

thĕātrum, i, *n.*=θέατρον, *a playhouse, theatre:* theatrum ut commune sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: Caes. B. C. 2, 25: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: hos artó stipata theatro spectat Roma potens, ib. 2, 1, 60 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1120 *seqq.*). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic. Fl. 7 16: Liv. 24, 39: Tac. H. 2, 80. **2.** Transf. in gen. *any open space for exhibiting martial games:* Virg. Aen. 5, 288. **3.** Meton. *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience:* frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41: tota saepe theatra exclamasse barbare, Quint. 1, 6, 45. II. Fig. *a place of exhibition, theatre,* for any public performance: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaritas) spectata est, *openly, publicly,* id. Fam. 12, 29: optimus quisque praeceptor frequentia gaudet ac majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

thēca, ae, *f.*=θήκη, *that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath,* etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52: Suet. Claud. 35.

thēcātus, a, um, *adj.* [theca] *placed in a case* or *cover, encased:* arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

thēlȳgŏnon, i, *n.*=θηλύγονον (producing females), *a species of the plant* phyllum, acc. to some Thelygonum cynocrambe, Linn.; acc to others, Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 26, 35, 91. II. *a species of the* Satyrion, *q. v.:* id. 26, 10, 63. III. *a species of the* crataegonos, prob. the same as *no.* 1.. id. 27, 8, 40.

thēlȳphŏnon, i, *n.* = θηλύφονον, *another name of the* aconitum, *q. v.:* Plin. 25, 10, 75.

thēlyptĕris, is, *f.*=θηλύπτερις, *the female plant of the* filix, *lady-fern,* Athyrium Filix foemina, DeCand.: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

thĕma, ătis, *n.*=θέμα, *a subject* or *topic treated of, a theme:* Scholastici exempla quum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *fin.*: Quint. 4, 2, 28. II. *the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope:* Suet. Aug. 94.

thĕŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.*=θεολογία, *theology:* Aug. Civ. D. 6, 5.

thĕŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=θεολογικός, *pertaining to theology, theological:* doctrina, Amm. 16, 5.

thĕŏlŏgus, i, *m.* = θεολόγος, *one who treats of the Deity* and *of divine things, a theologian:* Cic. N. D. 3, 21: Arn. 3, 106.

thĕombrōtĭos, ii, *f.*=θεωμβρώτιον, *a fabulous herb:* Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thĕōrēma, ātis, *n.*=θεώρημα, *a proposition to be proved, a theorem:* Gell. 17, 19: *dat.* theorematis, id. 1, 2.

thĕōrēmātĭon, ii, *n. dim.*=θεωρημάτιον, *a little theorem:* Gell. 1, 13.

thĕōrĭa, ae, *f.*=θεωρία, *a philosophical speculation, theory:* Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4.

thĕōrĭcē, ēs, *f.*=θεωρική, *a philosophical speculation:* Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

thĕŏtŏcos, i, *f.*=θεοτόκος, *God-bearing, mother of God:* theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6.

thērĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*=θηριακός, *good against the poison of animals,* esp. *against the bite of serpents:* pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1. II. Subst. thērĭăca, ae, *or* e, es, *f. an antidote:* Plin. 20, 24, 100: Scrib. Comp. 163: Tert. Anim. 24.

thērĭŏnarca, ae, *f.*=θηριονάρκη, *a fabulous plant said to benumb serpents:* Plin. 24, 17, 102. **2.** *another plant,* perh. a kind of *willow-herb,* Epilobium, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 68.

thĕristrum, i, *n.*=θέριστρον, *a summer-garment:* Hier. in Jesai. 2, 3, 23. II. Fig. *a garment, covering:* theristrum pudicitiae, id. Ep. 107, 7.

thermae, arum, *f. plu.* (sc. aquae) =θερμὰ ὕδατα, *warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial): Plin. 3, 8, 14: Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 86: Sil. 14, 232: Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5: on the magnificent thermae at Rome, *v.* Smith's Ant. 193, *seq.*

thermantĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=θερμαντικός, *that serves for warming, warming:* virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 *med.*

thermăpălus, a, um, *adj.*=θερμάπαλος (θερμὸς ἀπαλός) *warm and soft:* ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

thermĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=θέρμινος, *made of lupines:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

thermŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = θερμοπώλιον, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern:* Pl. Curc 2, 3, 13: id. Trin. 4, 3, 6.

thermŏpŏto, 1. *v. a.* [vox hibrida, θερμός poto] *to refresh with warm potations:* gutturem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

thermospŏdĭum, ii, *n.*=θερμοσπόδιον, *hot, glowing ashes, embers.* Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

thermŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [thermae] *a little warm bath:* Mart. 6, 42, 1

thēsaurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus] *pertaining to treasure:* fures, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 25.

thēsaurensis, is, *m.* [id.] *a treasure-keeper, treasurer:* Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 2.

thēsaurizo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] *to gather* or *lay up treasure:* Aug. Civ. D 1, 10: Salv. adv. avar. 1, 2. II. *to treasure up:* disciplinam, ib. 3, 12: iram, id. Gub. D. 5, 9.

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnīcochrȳsĭdes, ae, *m. a facetiously formed proper name:* Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

thēsaurus (in many MSS. and inscrr. also written thensaurus; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590; Ritschl's Plaut. I. p. ciii), i, *m.*=θησαυρός, *any thing laid* or *stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store:* thesaurum effodere, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 8: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 2. **2.** Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, *a great quantity,* Pl. Merc. 1, 51: stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19. II. Meton. *a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury:* quum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17: monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22: of *the cells of bees,* Virg. G. 4, 229: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50: postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev. in Gell. 1, 24. **2.** Fig. *a repository, magazine, collection:* quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: thesauri argumentorum, id. Part. or. 31, 109: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. H. N. praef. § 17: mihi quoties aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est, *a literary store-house,* Plin. Ep. 1, 22. (Hence It. Sp. *tesoro; Fr. trésor:* perh. the *r* in the first syllable of *trésor* arises from the *n* in the old form *thensaurus.*)

thēsīon or **-īum,** ii, *n.*=θήσειον, *a plant, bastard toad-flax,* Thesium linophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 67.

thĕsis, is, *f.*=θέσις. In rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis;* pure Latin, propositum: Quint. 3, 5, 11: Sen. contr. *prooem.*

thesmŏphŏrĭa, orum, *n. plu.*=θεσμοφορία, τά, *the festival of Demeter* or *Ceres (as lawgiver) among the Greeks:* Plin. 24, 9, 38: Macr. S. 3, 12: Hyg. Fab. 147.

thēta, *indecl. n.*=θῆτα, *the Greek letter θ;* as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting tablets in sign of condemnation: Mart. 7, 37, 2 (cf. Pers. 4, 13): and upon Latin epitaphs, i. q. obiit, mortuus est: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4472 *sq.*: cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610. Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure: Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

thĕurgĭa, ae, *f.*=θεουργια, *a summoning of spirits, magic:* Aug. Civ. D 10, 9 and 10.

thĕurgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=θεουργικός, *spirit-summoning, magic:* ars Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10: consecratio, ib 10, 9.

thĕurgus, i, *m.*=θεουργός, *one who summons spirits, a magician:* Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

thĭăsĭtas, sodalitas, Fest. *s. v.* [thiasus].

thĭăsus, i, *m.*=θίασος, *the Bacchic dance,* a dance performed in honour of Bacchus: Virg. E. 5, 30: Stat. S. 3, 41: Cat. 63, 28.

thĭătis, is, *m.* [an Egypt. word] *the name of one of the Egyptian months,* answering to *August:* Plin. 27, 12, 80.

thieldones, um, *m.* [a Span. word] *a kind of Spanish horse:* Plin. 8, 42, 67

thlasĭas, ae, *m.* = θλασίας (the squeezed), *one whose testicles are crushed*, a kind of spadones; called also thlibias = θλιβίας (the pressed): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: Paul. ib. 48, 8, 5.

thlaspi, is, *n.* = θλάσπι, *a plant of the cress kind*, Thaspi alpestre, Linn. (ii) *another plant*, nearly allied, Lunaria annua, Linn. (called by Pliny, napy persicum): Plin. 27, 13, 113: Cels. 5, 23, 3.

thlibĭas, ae, v. thlasias.

thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. *s. v.* [=θῶκος].

thŏlus, i, *m.* = θόλος, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda:* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: Vitr. 4, 7: Ov. F. 6, 282. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg. Aen. 9, 408: Stat. S. 1, 4, 32: Val. Fl. 1, 56. (Hence Sp. *toldo.*)

thōmix (thomex, tomex, and tomix), ĭcis, *f.* = θώμιξ, *a cord, string, line, thread:* Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.*: Vitr. 7, 3: Col. 12, 32: Plin. 17, 10, 11.

thōrācātus, a, um, *adj.* [thorax] *armed with a breast-plate* or *corselet:* navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37.

thōrax, ācis, *m.* = θώραξ, *the breast, chest, thorax:* Cels. 5, 25, 8: Plin. 27, 7, 28. **II.** Transf. *armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher:* Liv. 4, 20: Suet. Aug. 82: Virg. Aen. 10, 337: Mart. 7, 1, 1: Val. Fl. 3, 87. **2.** *a bust:* Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

thos, ōis, *m.* = θώς, *the jackal*, Canis aureus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 34, 52: Grat. Cyneg. 253: Sol. 30 *med.*

thranis, is, *m.* = θράνις, *a fish, called also* xiphias and gladius, *q. v.*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

thrauston, i, *n.* = θραυστόν, *a kind of* metopion (gum): Plin. 12, 23, 49.

thrēnus, i, *m.* = θρῆνος, *a song of mourning, a dirge, elegy:* Aus. Prof. 5, 3.

thrĭdax, ăcis, *f.* = θρίδαξ, also called Lactuca silvestris: *v.* lactuca: Ser. Samm. 24, 448: App. Herb. 30.

thrips, ĭpis, *m.* = θρίψ, *an unknown small insect:* Plin. 16, 41, 80. **II.** Transf. *a trifle, worthless thing:* Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

thrŏnus, i, *m.* = θρόνος, *an elevated seat, a throne:* Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63: dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.*: Auct. Perv. Ven. 7: Caesaris, *one of the constellations*, Plin. 2, 70, 70.

thryallis, ĭdis, *f.* = θρυαλλίς, *the name of a plant, called also* lychnitis, Verbascum lychnitis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 61: id. 25, 10, 74.

thunnārĭus (thynn.), a, um, *adj.* [thunnus] *pertaining to the tunny:* piscatio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

thunnus (also written thynnus), i, *m.* = θύννος, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish*, Thynnus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17 *sq.*: Hor. S. 2, 5, 44: Ov. Hal. 98: Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrārĭus, thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, *etc.*, v. tur.

thus, thūris, v. tus.

thȳa or **thȳia**, ae, *f.* = θύα or θυῖα, *the Greek name for the citrus-tree*, Thuya articulata, Desfont.: Plin. 13, 16, 30: Prop. 3, 7, 49.

thymbra, ae, *f.* = θύμβρα, *a plant, savory*, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 50: Col. 9, 4, 6: Virg. G. 4, 31: Petr. 135.

thymbraeum, i, *n.* another name for sisymbrium silvestre, *mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn., aquatica, Linn., or some allied species: Plin. 20, 22, 91.

thȳmĕlaea, ae, *f.* = θυμέλαια, *a plant*, Daphne Cneorum, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

thȳmĕla, ae, and **thȳmĕle**, ēs, *f.* = θυμέλη, *an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar*, upon which the leader of the chorus stood: Sid. Ep. 9, 13: Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 21.

thȳmĕlĭcus, i, *m.* = θυμελικός, *one that belongs to the* thymele or *to the orchestra, a theatrical musician:* Vitr. 5, 8: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a player, actor:* App. Apol. p. 282: Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2589. (ii) Adj.: Thymelica obscenitas, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 7 *fin.*

thȳmĭāma, ătis, *n.* = θυμίαμα, *a composition for fumigating, incense:* Cels. 5, 18, 7.

thȳmĭāmus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum amo] *fond of thyme:* ventulae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 11.

thȳmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = θύμινος, *of thyme, made of thyme:* mel, Col. 6, 33, 2. (Hence It. *témolo*; Sp. *tímalo*, a kind of trout, so called because their flesh smells of thyme.)

thȳmĭon, ii, *n.* = θύμιον, *a kind of wart:* Plin. 32, 10, 45.

thȳmītes, ae, *m.* = θυμίτες (οἶνος), *thyme-wine:* Col. 12, 35, 1.

thȳmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum] *full of thyme, thymy:* mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

thȳmum, i, *n.* = θύμον, *thyme* (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris and T. Zygis, Linn., and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, Linn.): Plin. 21, 21, 89: Virg. E. 7, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 6: Ov. M. 15, 80: Mart. 11, 42, 4.

thynnārĭus, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

thȳrōma, ătis, *n.* = θύρωμα, *a door:* Vitr. 4, 6.

thyrsĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [thyrsus] *a little stalk:* App. Herb. 68.

thyrsĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [thyrsus gero] *bearing the thyrsus* or *Bacchic staff:* Lyaeus, Sen. Med. 110: India, id. Hippol. 753.

thyrsus, i, *m.* = θύρσος, *a stalk, stem* of a plant: Plin. 19, 8, 39: Suet. Aug. 77: Col. 10, 370. **II.** Transf. *a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus:* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 8: Ov. M. 3, 542: Stat. Th. 9, 614: Sen. Herc. fur. 904 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1129). **2.** Transf. *a thorn, goad* (poet.): acri percussit thyrso laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 922: Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

tĭāra, ae, *f.*, or **tĭāras**, ae, *m.* = τιάρα or τιάρας, *the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara:* rectam capite tiaram gerens, Sen. Ben. 6, 31 *fin.*: sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Virg. Aen. 7, 247: Ov. M. 11, 181: Juv. 6, 516 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1130).

tĭārātus, a, um, *adj.* [tiara] *wearing a turban:* reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

tībĭa, ae, *f. the shin-bone, tibia:* Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20: Phaedr. 5, 7, 8. **II.** Transf. *a pipe, flute* (originally made of bone): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30: acris, ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecynthia, ib. 3, 19, 19: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. *treble and bass pipes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1130). Proverb.: 'Ila vero jam paene apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, *from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50.

tībĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia] *pertaining to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, subst. tibiale, is, *n. a warm covering for the legs*, a kind of *stocking* or *legging:* hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14. **II.** *pertaining to the flute, flute-:* arundo tibialis calami, *used for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: tibialis aura gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *med.*

tībĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a pipe-maker, flute-maker:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4292.

tībīcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tibia cano] *a flute-player:* age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: Cic. Brut. 51, 192: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, *i. e. preludes* or *rehearses the legal formulas* (as the flutist accompanies the actors), Cic. Mur. 12, 26. **II.** Transf. *a kind of pillar* or *prop* of a building: Cat. 61, 158: Ov. F. 4, 695: Juv. 3, 193.

tībīcĭna, ae, *f.* [tibicen] *a female flute-player:* Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 36 *sq.*: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: Mart. 14, 64, 1: Gell. 1, 11.

tībīcĭnātor, αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill.

tībīcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tibicen] *a playing upon the pipe* or *flute, a piping fluting:* App. Flor. p. 341: Gell. 4, 13.

tībīcĭno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to play upon the pipe* or *flute:* ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9. **II.** *to prop up, support* any thing: Tert. Anim. 38.

tībĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [tibia] *pertaining to the pipe* or *flute:* modi, Varr. in Non. 49, 23.

tībŭlus, i, *f. a kind of pine-tree, the Scotch fir*, Pinus silvestris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 17.

tĭchŏbătes, ae, *m.* = τειχοβάτης, *a wall-climber:* Vopisc. Carin. 18.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum] *a little beam:* Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 22: Liv. 1, 26 Cat. 67, 39.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beams:* faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Inscr. Orell. *no* 4087 *sq.*

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc. plur.* tigni, Liv 44, 5) *building-stuff, building-materials:* tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae ex qua aedificia constant, significatur Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 62: Ulp. ib. 47, 3, 1 **II.** Esp. *a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam:* tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 levare et radere tigna et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266: tigna bina sesquipedalia in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: Ov. M. 4, 179: cava, *i. e. ships:* Prop. 4, 6, 50.

tigrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tigris fero] *tiger-bearing, producing tigers:* Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

tigrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [tigris] *tiger-like, barred* or *marked like a tiger:* Plin. 13, 15, 30.

tigris, is *or* ĭdis, *comm.* (in prose, *masc.*; in the poets, usually *fem.*) = τίγρις (in Persian, *an arrow:* Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29: Plin. 6, 27, 31), *a tiger, tigress:* Virg. Aen. 4, 367: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9. **2.** Transf. *a tiger-skin:* equus, quem discolor ambit tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.

tĭlĭa, ae, *f. the linden* or *lime-tree*, Tilia europaea, Linn., and allied species: Plin. 16, 14, 25: Virg. G. 1, 173: Ov. M. 8, 620. **II.** Transf. *the inner bark of the linden, bark-bands, bast:* Plin. 16, 14, 25.

tĭlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tilia] *of linden-wood, linden-:* tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13.

tĭlĭāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of linden-wood, linden-:* arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5.

tĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of linden-wood, linden-:* tabula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *med.*

tĭmĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo facio] *frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (rare): timefactae religiones, Lucr. 2, 43: timefacta libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.

tĭmens, ntis, *Part.* [timeo]. **II.** Adj. *fearful* (with *gen.*): mortis timentes, Lucr. 6, 1283.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive* or *anxious;* constr. the direct object is expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), a *relative clause, inf., subj.*, or *absol.:* the indirect object by *dat.* or *de* and *abl.* (i) With *acc.:* quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: timeo meos, Pl. Truc. 5, 63: portus omnes, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: reliquos casus ib. 3, 10: iram numinis, Ov. M. 6, 314 flagitium pejus leto, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 50 si ipse fulgor, timeretur, Quint. 8, 3, 5 si Cn. Pompeius timeretur id. 4, 2, 25 nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75: furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv. 6, 17: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57. (ii) With *rél. clause:* misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 29: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8. (iii) With *inf.:* Caesar timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8. (iv) With *subj.* (*ne* indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses *may* happen; *ut*, that it may *not* happen): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. (v) *Absol.:* fac, ego ne metuam igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 61: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.:* timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: de re publica valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6: a quo quidem genere ego nunquam timui, id. Sull. 20, 59: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20: qui sibi timuerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: alicui, Virg. Aen. 2, 729: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: urbi, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 26. *Pass. impers.:* urbi timetur, Lucan. 7, 138.

tĭmescens, entis, *Part.* [timeo] *becoming fearful of, fearing:* Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4 *fin.*

tĭmĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timidly:* timide, *opp.* fidenter, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: Caes. B. G. 3, 25: Hor. A. P. 171: Ov. M. 1, 746. *Comp.:* timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77. *Sup.:* quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

tĭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [timidus] *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity:* formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: id. Fin. 4, 19, 53: id. Rep. 2, 41: Suet. Aug. 67. *Plur.:* quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

tĭmĭdŭlē, *adv. dim. somewhat timidly:* reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146.

tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo] *fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid:* timido metu refugere, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218: se timidum atque ignavum judicari, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 7, 17: non timidus ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: spes, Ov. H. 16, 375: amor, ib. 19, 172: manus, id. Trist. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4. *Comp.:* nihil timidius columba, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiora mandata, Cic. Fam. 11, 18. *Sup.:* timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224. (ii) with *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2: non timidus pro patria perire, ib. 4, 9, 52. (iii) with *gen.:* timidus procellae, id. A. P. 28: rimae timidae lucis, *that shun the light*, i. e. *dark*, Sen. Vit. beat. 11.

tĭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety:* definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 25: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Ps. 4, 1, 19: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5, 14: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. Fam. 10, 18: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Parthis timor injectus est, Cic. Att. 5, 20: alicui timorem dejicere, id. Rep. 1, 15: ades animo et omitte timorem, ib. 6, 10: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, *might recover from*, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, *i. e. occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: ubi timor est, ne auctumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63: Virg. Aen. 6, 352: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26: quum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, id. 45, 26. With *object. gen.:* belli magni timor impendet, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1179. *Plur.:* Cic. Rep. 1, 44: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. **2.** Meton. *an object that excites fear, a terror:* audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28: Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551: Hor. S. 1, 4, 67. **‖.** Poet. transf. *awe, reverence, veneration:* deûm, Lucr. 5, 1222: Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: Sil. 3, 31: Stat. Th. 3, 661.

tīna, ae, *f. a wine-vessel:* Varr. in Non. 544, 6: tinia vasa vinaria, Fest. *s. v.*

tinca, ae, *f. a small fish*, perh. *the tench*, Tinca vulgaris, Cuv.: Aus. Idyll. 10, 125. (Hence Fr. *tanche.*)

tinctĭlis, e, *adj.* [tingo] *in which something is dipped:* volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64.

tinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dyer:* Vitr. 7, 14.

tinctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dyeing:* fig.: mens, *i. e. bloodthirsty*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a dyeing:* Plin. 37, 9, 38: *plur.:* id. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

tinctus, a, um, *Part.* [tingo]. **‖.** Subst. tincta, orum, *n. plu. dyed* or *coloured stuffs:* Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dipping;* meton. *a sauce:* avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, *i. e. saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

tĭnĕa, ae, *f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm*, etc., species of Tineae, Fabr.: Cato R. R. 98, 1: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 72: id. M. 15, 373: *wood-worms* (larvae of beetles): Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.:* *worms* in bee-hives, fig-trees, *etc.:* Virg. G. 4, 246: Col. 9, 14, 2: *worms* in the human body (Entozoa): Plin. 27, 13, 120: *lice:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 113.

tĭnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [tinea] *a little worm:* Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

tĭnĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of worms, wormy:* Col. 9, 14, 20.

tingens, ntis, *Part.* [tingo]. **‖.** Subst. *a dyer:* tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 28, 62: id. 37, 9, 40.

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe:* tunica sanguine Centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4, 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 27: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: corpora flumine, *i. e. to bathe*, ib. 12, 413. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, *i. e. the sun will set*, ib. 15, 419: non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, *i. e. to entertain you*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. **2.** Esp. *to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge:* Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9: lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 36: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: vestem rubro cocco, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: cultros sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 599: secures cervice, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 13: cutem, *i. e. to paint*, Mart. 1, 78, 5: tinguntur sole populi, *i. e. are embrowned*, Plin. 6, 19, 22: numos, *to wash copper coins with gold* or *silver*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 8. Poet.: globus candenti lumine tinctus, i. e. *illuminated*, Lucr. 5, 720: loca lumine, id. 6, 173. **‖.** Fig.: orator sit mihi tinctus literis, audierit aliquid, legerit, i. e. *versed in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantia tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19. [Gr. τέγγω; Germ. *tünchen;* Eng. *tinge.*] (Hence It. *tignere;* Sp. *teñir;* Fr. *teindre.*)

tĭnĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [tinea] *a plant*, perhaps Teucrium polium, Linn.: Scrib. Comp. 83.

tinnīmentum, i, *n.* [tinnio] *a tingling:* illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle:* tinniit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162. tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. Ann. 17, 18: (Graeci) *n* (literam) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius (*m* literae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31: nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse auriculas, *have tingled*, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *chinks the money*, i. e. *pays*, Cic. Att. 14, 21. so fig.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, ne qua subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *ring false, give a false sound*, Pers. 5, 105. **‖.** Transf. *to have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing:* comprime te: nimium tinnis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 32: tinnire canora voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinniturum promisit, *to sing*, Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.:* vere novo, quum jam tinnire volucres incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [tinnio] *to sing:* parus quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (*al.* tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, *i. e. to boast in public*, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a ringing jingling, tingling:* tinnitusque cie et matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64: Ov. M. 5, 204: Sil. 13, 146: Quint. 11, 3, 31: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, *a ringing in the ears*, id. 20, 15, 57. **‖.** Transf. of language, *a jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding:* sistra, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Cat. 61, 13: illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, *i. e. the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens*, Stat. S. 1, 6 71. **‖.** Transf.: (rhetores) tumid et corrupti et tinnuli, *jingling*, Quint. 2 3, 9.

tinnunculus, i, *m. a kind of hawk, the kestrel*, Falco tinnunculus, Linn. Plin. 10, 37, 52: Col. 8, 8, 7.

tintinnābŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum] *wearing bells:* greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *a bell* on doors, to summon attendants, on the necks of cattle, *etc.:* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: Suet. Aug. 91: Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92: Juv. 6, 441: Mart. 14, 163 *in lemm.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1133.)

tintinnācŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *an executioner:* educi ad tintinnaculos, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 8. [Various explanations are given of the connection between the meaning of this word in Plaut. and its etymological sign. but they are all merely conjectural.]

tintinnĭo, 4. and

tintinno (tintĭno), 1. *v. n.* [tinnio *to ring, clink. clank, to jingle, tingle* tintinnabant compedes, Naev. in Fest *s. v.:* Nigid. in Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (*i. e.* catenas audio, Afran. in Non. 40, 14: id. in Fest *s. v.:* sonitu suopte tintinant aures, Cat 51, 11.

tintinnum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *a jingling, tinkling:* Venant. Carm. 2, 20, 49

tīnus, i, *m. the laurustinus*, Viburnum Tinus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39: Ov M. 10, 98.

tiphe, ēs, *f.* = τίφη, *a kind of grain* acc. to some, *rye*, Secale cereale, Linn. acc. to others, *one-grained wheat*, Triticum monococcum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 8 29: ib. 10, 20, § 93.

tiphўon, i, *n.* = τίφυον, *a summer-flowering-plant*, otherwise unknown: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

tippŭla, ae, *f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner*, Hydrometra, Linn.: Varr. in Non. 180, 11. Transf. of any very light object: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 62.

tīro, ōnis, *m. a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit:* aetas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: Suet. Tib. 42. (ii) Adj.: tirones milites, *opp.* veterani, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16: exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Liv. 21, 43. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a beginner, tiro:* nulla in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9: provinciae rudis et tiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7: Ov. F. 3 787: tirones gladiatorum, Suet. Caes. 26: and *adj.:* tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71. Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

tīrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tiro] *the first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience:* juvenis, Liv. 39, 47: Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: Just. 9, 1: *plur.:* id. 12, 4: Flor. 2, 3. 2. Meton. *young troops, recruits:* contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35. ‖. Transf. in gen. *the first beginning, the first trial,* or *attempt:* si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, id. 45, 37: nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3: filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, *i. e. after putting on the* toga virilis, Suet. Aug. 26. Of things: navium, *i. e. their first voyage*, Plin. 24, 7, 26.

tīrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the state* or *condition of a recruit:* Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 21.

tīruncŭla, ae, v. tirunculus.

tīruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tiro] *a young beginner, little tiro:* ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.:* Plin. Ep. 3, 6: Juv. 11, 143: and *adj.:* miles, Suet. Ner. 21 *fin.* *Fem.* **tīruncŭla**, ae, *a female beginner:* saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, *female pupils, novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14. Of *a bitch* that has littered for the first time: Col. 7, 12, 11.

tis = tui, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 42: v. tu.

tithўmălis, ĭdis, *f.* v. tithymalus, *no.* viii.

tĭthўmălus (tithymallus), i, *m.* = τιθύμαλος, *a plant with a milk-like sap, spurge*, Euphorbia, Linn., of many species: (i) characias = E. characias, Linn. (ii) myrsinites = E. myrsinites, Linn. (iii) helioscopium = E. helioscopia, Linn. (iv) cyparissias = E. cyparissias. Linn. (v) platyphyllos = E. platyphyllos, Linn. (vi) dendroides = E. dendroides, Linn. (vii) tithymalis = E. paralias. (viii) apios ischas = E. apios, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 39-46: Seren. Samm. 46, 841.

tītillāmentum, i, *n.* [titillo] *a tickling*, for titillatio: Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

tītillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a tickling, titillation:* Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: id. de Sen. 14, 47: Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

tītillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tickling:* Plin. 11, 37, 77.

tītillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tickle, titillate:* sensus, Lucr. 2, 429: Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: carnem, Tert. Pud. 22 *med.:* multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63. ‖. Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

tītillus, i, *m.* [titillo] *a tickling:* Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2.

tĭtĭo, ōnis, *m. a burning brand, firebrand:* Varr. in Non. 182, 21: Cels. 2, 17 Hyg. Fab. 171: Lact. 4, 14 *med* (Hence It. *tizzo;* Sp. *tizo:* and hence It. *tizzone;* Sp. *tizon;* Fr. *tison.*)

titivillitĭum, ii, *n. a very small trifle, a bagatelle:* non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.; emissim, Brunck.) titivillitio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 39: cf. Fest. *s. v.*, and Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. 562.

tĭtŭbanter, *adv. hesitatingly, falteringly:* titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliqua re, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Coel. 7, 15.

tĭtŭbantĭa, ae, *f.* [titubo] *a staggering* (rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Suet. Claud. 30: oris, id. Vit. 6.

tĭtŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a staggering:* linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.* ‖. Fig.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12.

tĭtŭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stagger, totter, reel:* cave ne titubes, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: ille (Bacchus) titubare videtur, ib. 3, 608: titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 15, 10: vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Virg. Aen. 5, 332: titubat lingua, *stammers*, Ov. A. A. 1, 598. ‖. Fig. *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed:* Licinius titubans, Cic. Coel. 28, 66: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarint, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 43: quid titubare, *in any respect*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9: ne quid titubetur, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 70: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. *Pass. impers.:* versus debilitatur, in quacumque sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.

tĭtŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [titulus] *to give a title to, to call, name, entitle:* magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 *med.:* id. Anim. 13.

tĭtŭlus, i, *m. a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice:* aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46: dant munera templis, addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793: titulus nomenque libelli, id. R. Am. 1: librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4: titulum scribere, Col. 9 praef. § 2: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, i. e. *of slaves put up for sale*, Prop. 4, 5, 51: sepulcri, *epitaph*, Juv. 6, 230: cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10: domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum, *the bill, the notice of sale*, ib. 7, 27: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 53: Ov. R. Am. 302. ‖. Transf. *an honourable appellation, title of honour:* sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41: servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: Prop. 4, 11, 32: Ov. F. 2, 16. (ii) Meton. *honour, renown:* hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, *the honour derived from obtaining this spoil*, id. M. 4, 645. 2. *a sign, token:* ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55. 3. *a cause* or *reason alleged, a pretence, pretext:* non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, Liv. 36, 17: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem millia foedissimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

tmēsis, is, *f.* = τμῆσις, in grammar, *the separation of a word, tmesis* (as, saxo *cere* comminuit *brum*): Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 412.

tŏcŭlĭo (tocullio), ōnis, *m.* [τόκος, usury] *a usurer:* neque te in toculionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

todi, orum *m. plu. small birds:* Fest. s v.

todilli, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [todi] *very small birds:* Plaut. ap. Fest. s. v. todi.

toecharchus, i, *m.* = τοίχαρχος, *the commander of the rowers:* Hyg. Fab. 14 *fin.*

tōfācĕus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [tofus] *of tufa, tufaceous:* argilla, Plin. 17 7. 4: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

tōfĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like tufa, tufaceous:* lapides, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

tōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of tufa:* metae (circi), Suet. Claud. 21.

tōfōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tufaceous, porous:* verruca humore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (tophus), *tufa* or *tuff*, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture: Plin. 17, 4, 3: Vitr. 2, 7: Front. Aquaed. 122: Virg. G. 2, 214: Ov. M. 3, 160 (Hence It. *tufo;* Sp. *toba;* Fr. *tuf.*)

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego] *a covering, garment:* praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebre et virile, Varr. in Non. 541, 2: incincta toga, Afran. ib. 540, 33. 2. *a roofing, roof:* (toga) dicitur et tectum, Non. 406, 21. ‖. Esp. *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1134 *seqq.*): sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple;* v. praetextus: toga pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta, id. Att. 9, 6: more freq. called virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144. candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth*, Liv. 4, 25: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners*, Cic. Vat. 12, 30. 2. Meton. *peace:* ex quo genere haec sunt, *Liberum* appellare pro vino, *campum* pro comitiis, *togam* pro pace, *arma* ac *tela* pro bello, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, id. Off. 1, 22, 77 (ii) Poet. *a client* (because in the times of the emperors the toga became almost exclusively the garment of the poorer classes and of clients): eheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4. (iii) *a prostitute* (women of loose character not being allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and hence wearing the toga). si tibi cura toga est potior pressumque quasillo scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

tŏgātārĭus, ii, *m.* [togatus] *an actor in the* Fabula togata: Suet. Aug. 45 (*al.* togatarum).

tŏgātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [toga] *a man of humble station, a little client:* Mart. 10, 74, 3.

tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in* or *wearing a toga:* judex modo palliatus modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam, Virg. Aen. 1, 282. 2. Subst. tŏgāti, *Roman citizens, Romans:* unus e togatorum numero, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135. (ii) tŏgāta, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 346): Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.:* Hor. A. P. 288: Cic. Sest. 55, 118: Quint. 10, 1, 100: Suet. Ner. 11. ‖. *pertaining to the lower classes* or *to clients:* turba, Juv. 1, 96: opera, *the service of a client*, Mart. 3, 46, 1. 2. Subst. tŏgātus, i, *m. a man of humble station, a client:* Juv. 7, 142. (ii) togata, ae, *f. an immodest woman, a prostitute:* Hor. S. 1, 2, 63: Mart. 6, 64, 4.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little toga*. Cic. Pis. 23, 55: Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero] *that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable:* amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic. Am. 21, 78: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: fenus, id. Att. 6, 1. rex, id. Rep. 1, 28: oratores id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27: non tolerabile numen, Virg. Aen. 5, 768. *Comp.*: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8. *Sup.*: sententia, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 18. **II.** Act. *that can easily bear* or *endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (rare): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, *i. e. able to support the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 14.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. bearably, passably, tolerably*: facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13. **2.** *patiently*: etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: tolerabilius ferre igniculum desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20.

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* [tolero]. **II.** Adj. *bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (usu. with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.*: piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2. *Comp.*: vacca frigoris tolerantior, id. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11. *Sup.*: asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.

tŏlĕranter, *adv. patiently, tolerantly*: ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. **2.** *bearably, tolerably*: at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately*, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero] *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10.

tŏlĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, enduring*: dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [tolero]. **II.** Adj.: *tolerable, acceptable*: ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, Tac. A. 12, 11.

tŏlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (toleror, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root TOL; v. tollo] *to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate*: militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, id. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: egestatem, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 57: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: inopiam, Sall. C. 37: facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, ib. 10: servitutem aequo animo, id. J. 31: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610. *Absol.*: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, *continue, remain*, Tac. A. 4, 40. With *inf.*: ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.* (ii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21: tolerat et annos moerica vitis, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35. **II.** Transf. *to support*, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve*: his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: equos, ib. 49: corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24: se fructibus agri, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 203: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Virg. Aen. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1172: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5. *Absol.*: ut toleret (*sc.* herum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 12.

toles (tolles), ium, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *a wen on the neck, goitre*: Veg. Vet. 1, 38: Seren. Samm. 16, 289: Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo] *a swing-beam, a swipe* or *swape*, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to elevate a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts: Plin. 19, 4, 20: Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* reciprocare: Veg. Mil. 4, 21: Liv. 24, 34: Sil. 14, 320 *sq.*

tolles, ium, v. toles.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. *v. a. to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt*, etc. (*elevation* being the predominant notion): unus erit quem tu tolles ad caerula coeli templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 167: fulgur ibi ad coelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325: aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: tollam ego ted in collum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 1, 3, 7: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 22: ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 2: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, *lifted up, raised up*, Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19: nequeo caput tollere, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: gradum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Virg. Aen. 2, 474: quae (saxa) de terra ipsi tollerent, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terra, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e specula sublatus, id. Verr. 5, 35, 93. **2.** Esp. *to take up*, i. e. *to accept, acknowledge*; and so, *to bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): quod erit natum, tollito, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33: natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14. Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 45. (ii) Meton. *to get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.* **3.** Nautical *t. t.* tollere ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor*: Caes. B. G. 4, 23: id. B. C. 1, 31. And in gen. *to proceed*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1. **4.** Fig.: tollitur in coelum clamor, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, ib. 2, 222: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: cachinnum, id. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: literulae meae, tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistola oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened their eyes again, have reanimated them*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. in Non. 286, 6: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57: animos alicui, *to animate*, Liv. 3, 67: aliquem laudibus ad coelum, Cic. Fam. 15, 9: nostras laudes in astra, id. Att. 2, 25: Daphnim tuum ad astra, Virg. E. 5, 51: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, Quint. 1, 10, 46: amicum tollere, *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61. **II.** *to take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove; convey* (*removal* being the predominant notion, but still usu. with an implication of elevation): frumentum de area, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Am. 13, 47: simulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80: cuncta, Virg. Aen. 8, 439: navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had taken on board*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: naves quae equites sustulerant, id. B. G. 4, 28: ut se sublatum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6: aliquem, Virg. Aen. 3, 601: (Maecenas me) tollere rheda vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42. **2.** Esp. *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy*: aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. in Non. 406, 25: tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ademptus Hector tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11.

3. Milit. *t. t.* tollere signa, *to begin to march, to decamp*: Caes. B. C. 2, 20: Auct. B. Alex. 57. **4.** Fig.: *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel*: rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70: metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Am. 5, 19: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publica, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: diem, *to consume in speechifying*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: morbus facile tollitur, *is cured*, Cels. 2, 14: dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75. [Root TOL, whence *tul-i, la-tum* instead of *tla-tum, tol-ero*; cf. Sans. *tul*, "tolerare;" Gr. τλά-ω, τολ-μάω, τάλ-αντον; Goth. *thula*, "tolero."]

tŏlūtāris, e, v. tolutarius.

tŏlūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to tollo] *trotting*: equus, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.* Fig.: sententiae tolutares, Front. de Or. 1.

tŏlūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *trotting*: gradu vectus, Varr. in Non. 17, 26.

tŏlūtĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [tolutim loquor] *volubility*: o pestifera trux tolutiloquentia, Nov. in Non. 4, 7.

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from root TOL; v. tollo: prop. *lifting up the feet*; hence] *on a trot, full trot*: cedit citu', celsu' tolutim, Varr. in Non. 4, 20: Lucil. ib. 11: Plin. 8, 42, 67: ire tolutim, Nov. in Non. 4, 9: badizas, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 116.

tŏmācĭna, ae, *f.* [τομή, a cutting up] *a kind of sausage*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tŏmācŭlum, or, contr., **tŏmaclum**, i, *n.* [id.] *a kind of sausage*: Juv. 10, 355: Mart. 1, 42, 9: Petr. 31 *fin.*

tŏmē, ēs, *f.* = τομή, *a cut, separation*; in prosody, *the caesura*: Terent. Maur. p. 2440 P.: Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, *n.* [τύφη] *a stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, *etc.*), *cushioning*: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Suet. Tib. 54: Tac. A. 6, 23 *med.*: Mart. 14, 159 *in lemm.*: Sen. Vit. B. 25: App. Apol. p. 276.

tōmex, tōmix, v. thomix.

tŏmus, i, *m.* = τόμος, *a cut, piece, bit*: vilis, *a cheap piece*, i. e. *roll, of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3. **II.** *a part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13. **2.** Transf. *a book*: Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

tŏnans, antis, *Part.* [tono]. **II.** Subst. *the thunderer* (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov. M. 1, 170: id. H. 9, 7: Tonans Capitolinus, id. F. 2, 69: falcifer Tonans, *Saturn*, Mart. 5, 16, 5: sceptriferi Tonantes, of *Jupiter and Juno*, Sen. Med. 59.

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (oves tonduntur, Calend. ap. Grut. 138) *to shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: oves, Hor. Epod. 2, 16: lanam, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6: saltatrix tonsa, *i. e. with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18: tonsus puer *or* minister, *cropped*, i. e. *common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9: ad alta tonsum templa quum reum misit, *i. e. acquitted* (as accused persons allowed their hair to grow until after their trials), id. 2, 74, 3: ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Virg. G. 4, 137: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2: ilicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57. Reflect.: lavamur et tondemur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44. *Absol.*: ut decrescente luna tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Virg. E. 1, 29. **II.** Transf. *to crop, to graze* or *browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo lanigerae pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660: dumeta (juvenci), Virg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. Aen. 3, 538: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: jecur rostro (vultur), Virg. Aen. 6, 598. **2** *to fleece, to plunder* (rare): adibo hunc, itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 8: tondens purpurea regna paterna coma, Prop. 3, 19, 22.

tŏnesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tono] *to resound:* coelitum altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Varr. in Non. 180, 15.

tongēre Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse quod Praenestini *tongitionem* dicunt notionem et latius dominari. Ennius: *alii rhetorica tongent.* Et vincere etiam quandoque videtur significare, Fest. *s. v.*

tongitĭo, onis, v. tongere.

tŏnĭtrālis, e, *adj.* [tonitrus] *thundering:* templa coeli, Lucr. 1, 1098.

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, *m.*, or **tŏnĭtrŭum**, ii, *n.* (the *neutr.* form of the *nom.* tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. *s. v.* pecuum; Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624: v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 345) [tono] *thunder: Sing.:* tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164: tonitruum terribile exsistit, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88: veri tonitrus similitudinem imitari, Fest. *s. v.* claudiana: coelum tonitru contremit, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: tonitru coelum omne ciebo, Virg. Aen. 4, 122. *Plur.:* tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: Plin. 8, 47, 72: Ov. M. 1, 55: Juv. 5, 117: clamor tonitruum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2: subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. 1, 16: Ov. M. 11, 496: tonitrubus, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. 14, 2: imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente, Gell. 10, 12. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre.*)

tŏnĭtrŭālis, e, *adj.* [tonitrus] *thundering:* an epithet of Jupiter: App. de Mundo, p. 75.

tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (tonimus, Varr. in Non. 49, 21) *to thunder:* ingens porta tonat coeli, Enn. Ann. 1, 156: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: Jove tonante, ib. 2, 18, 42: tonans Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 5. 1: Diespiter per purum tonantes egit equos, ib. 1, 34, 7. **II.** Transf. *to make a loud thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash,* etc.: tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. 2, 619: Aetna horriferis ruinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 571: coelum omne fragore, ib. 9, 541: domus afflicta massa, Val. Fl. 4, 612. Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29: Plin. Ep. 1, 20: Prop. 3, 17, 40: Virg. Aen. 11, 383. **2.** Act. *to thunder forth, to say* or *name with a thundering voice:* tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice,* ib. 4, 510: verba foro, Prop. 4, 1, 134: aspera bella, Mart. 8, 3 14: talia celso ore, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: Cicerona, id. Ep. 3, 4. [Sans. *stan,* "gemere, tonare;" Gr. *στένω*; Germ. *donner*; Eng. *thunder.*]

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from tundo] *an oar* (poet.; mostly *plur.*): *Sing.:* Enn. in Fest. *s. v.:* Val. Fl. 1, 369. *Plur.:* Lucr. 2, 555: Virg. Aen. 7, 28: Lucan. 3, 527: Sil. 11, 492.

tonsĭlis, e, *adj.* [tondeo] *that may be shorn* or *clipped:* villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76: facilitas piceae, id. 16, 10, 18. **II.** Transf. *shorn, clipped:* tapetes, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9: nemora, Plin. 12, 2, 6: buxetum, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsilla, ae, *f. a sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore:* Pac. and Att. in Fest. *s. v.* **II.** tonsillae, arum, *f. plu. the tonsils* in the throat: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: Cels. 6, 10: Plin. 11, 37, 66.

tonsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [tondeo] *to shear:* oves, Pl. Bac. 5, 2 9.

tonsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, nails, *etc.*, *a hair-cutter, barber:* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: Mart. 6, 57: Suet. Aug. 79. Of a *nail-cutter:* Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 33. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, *i. e. to be known to every body, to all the world,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 3. **II.** *a clipper, lopper, pruner* of plants: ramorum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to shearing* or *shaving tonsorial:* culter, *a razor,* Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: ferramenta, Mart. 14, 36 *in lemm:* cultellus, *for cutting nails,* Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.

tonstrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix] *a little female hair-cutter* or *barber:* Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

tonstrīna, ae, *f.* [tondeo] *a barber's shop:* Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 76: Plin. 36, 22, 47.

tonstrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female hair-cutter* or *barber:* Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 51: Mart. 2, 17, 1: Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shearing, clipping, pruning:* quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, *shearings,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: prima tonsura lanae, Plin. 28, 8, 29: capillorum, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: vitis, Plin. 17, 27, 46.

tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the cut* or *mode of dressing the hair:* pes, statura, tonsus, oculi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 288: mulier tonsu lugubri, Att. in Non. 179, 20.

tŏnus, i, *m.* = *τόνος*, *the sound, tone* of an instrument: Vitr. 5, 4: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *med.* Of the tone of a syllable, *accent:* Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25. **II.** Transf. of colour, *tone:* Plin. 35, 5, 11. **III.** *thunder:* Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 56.

tŏparcha, ae, *m.* = *τοπάρχης*, *the governor of a territory* or *district, a toparch:* Spart. Hadr. 13 *med.*

tŏparchĭa, ae, *f.* = *τοπαρχία*, *a territory, district, toparchy:* Plin. 5, 14, 15.

tŏpāzĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = *τοπαζιακός*, *pertaining to topaz, topaz-:* lapilli, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 273.

tŏpāzĭon (topazon, Prud. Psych. 861), ii, *n.* = *τοπάζιον*, *a gem,* of two kinds: 1. *chrysolite* or *peridote;* 2. *yellow corundum:* Plin. 37, 8, 32.

tophus, i, and its derivv., v. tof.

tŏpĭa, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* opera) [*τόπος*] *landscape painting:* Vitr. 7, 5. **II.** *ornamental gardening:* Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*

tŏpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [topia] *pertaining to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: herba, *i. e. used for borders in gardens,* id. 21, 11, 39. **II.** Subst. topiarius, ii, *m. an ornamental gardener:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242: Plin. Ep. 3, 19. **2.** topiaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *ornamental gardening, the topiary art,* i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, *etc.*, of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, *etc.:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 618). **3.** topiarium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *fancy gardening, topiary work:* Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265.

topias ficus, *a species of fig-tree:* Col. 5, 10, 11.

tŏpĭca, orum, *n. plu.* = *τοπικά*, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.*

tŏpĭcē, ēs, *f.* = *τοπική*, *the art of finding topics:* Cic. Top. 2 *init.*

topper, *adv. with all diligence, speedily, forthwith:* ab ultimis et jam obliteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt *topper* et *antigerio*, Quint. 1, 6, 40: topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* [Etym. dub.: compared with *nu-per*, the root should be TOP (*top-per*): some suppose it to be a contr. of *toto opere.*]

tŏral, ālis, *n.* [torus] *a valance* of a couch: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: *plur.:* id. S. 2, 4, 84: Petr. 40: Lampr. Elag. 19.

torcŭlar, āris, *n.* [torqueo] lit. *that which twines* or *twists*, hence *a press,* used in making wine or oil: Vitr. 6, 9: Plin. 18, 26, 62. **II.** *a cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar:* Col. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 15, 1, 2.

torcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular] *pertaining to a press:* vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4: cella, Col. 1, 6, 9. **II.** Subst. torcularius, ii, *m. a presser, pressman:* Col. 12, 52, 3. **2.** torcularium, ii, *n. a press:* Cato R. R. 13, 1.

torcŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to press:* Venant. 5, 6 *praef.*

torcŭlum, i, v. torculus, *no.* II.

torcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [torqueo] *pertaining to a press,* i. q. torcularius: vasa, Cato R. R. 1, 4: funis, ib. 68 **II.** Subst. torculum, i, *n. a press:* Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 7: Plin. 18, 31, 74: Plin. Ep. 9, 20. (Hence It. *torchio, torcolo;* Fr. *treuil:* also through the form *ex-torculo;* Sp. *estrujar,* to press out.)

tordȳlĭon, ii, or **tordȳlon**, i, *n.* = *τορδύλιον* or *τόρδυλον*, acc. to some, *the seed of the plant* seselis (*q. v.*); acc. to others, *a plant, hartwort,* Tordylium officinale or maximum: Plin. 20, 22, 87: id. 24, 19, 117.

tŏres, is, *m. a chain:* aureus, Serv. in Charis. p. 118 P.

tŏreuma, ătis, *n.* = *τόρευμα*, *work executed in relief, embossed work:* Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38: id. Pis. 27, 67: Sall. C. 20: Mart. 4, 46, 16: *dat. plur.* toreumatis, App. Flor. *no.* 7.

tŏreuta, ae, *m.* = *τορευτής*, *one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver:* Plin. 35, 8, 34.

tŏreutĭcē, ēs, *f.* = *τορευτική*, *the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture:* Plin. 35, 10, 36. In apposition: (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, id. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 54.

tormentum, i, *n.* [torqueo; prop. *an instrument with which any thing is turned* or *twisted*] *an engine for hurling missiles:* tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: in morem tormento ponderis acti, Virg. Aen. 11, 616: Caes. B. G. 2, 8: Liv. 24, 34. **2.** Transf. *a missile* thrown by the engine. quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: telum tormentumve missum, ib. 3, 51: Plin. 8, 23, 35: Stat. Th. 9, 145. **II.** *a cord, rope:* praesectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22: Grat. Cyneg. 26: ferreum, *i. e. fetters,* Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 12. **III.** *an instrument of torture, a rack:* verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: id. Off. 3, 9, 39: Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Quint. 2, 20, 10: Suet. Tib. 19 **2.** Meton. *torture, anguish, pain torment,* etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1: *the torture* or *pain of sickness:* Cels. 7, 11: Plin. 19, 8, 44: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspicionis, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16: of *the pain of love:* Mart. 7, 29; Juv. 6, 209. **IV.** *a clothes-press, mangle:* Sen. Tranq. 1.

tormentŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tormentum] *painful, torturing:* Coel. Aur Acut. 3, 6 *med.*

tormĭna, um, *n. plu.* (*masc.* tormines, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [torqueo] *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic:* proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt: *δυσεντερία* Graece vocatur, Cels. 4, 15: Cic. Tusc 2, 19, 45: Col. 6, 7, 1: Plin. 22, 25, 72. **II.** Transf.: urinae, *strangury,* id. 20, 8, 30.

tormĭnālis, e, *adj.* [tormina] *pertaining to the gripes:* sorba, *the sort of fruit of the service tree,* or *wild pear,* Sorbus torminalis, Linn. used as an astringent, Cels. 2, 30 *med.:* Plin. 15, 21, 23.

tormĭnōsus, i, *m.* [id.] *subject to the gripes* or *colic:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

tornātĭlis, e, *adj.* [torno] *turned in a lathe:* Vulg. Cantic. 5, 14.

tornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a turner:* Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*

tornātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *turning, turnery:* Vulg. 1 (3) Reg. 6, 18.

torno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tornus] *to turn* in a lathe, *to round off:* idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Tim. 6 sphaeram, Rep. 1, 14: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 92: lapidem in vasa, id. 36, 22, 43. ‖. Transf. *to turn, fashion, smoothe* (rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, *i. e. to stroke*, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

tornus, i, *m.* = τόρνος, *a turner's wheel, lathe*: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*: Virg. G. 2, 449. ‖. Fig.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43: Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

tŏrōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [torosus] *muscular*: juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

tŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus] *full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy*: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: tauris torosior cervix, Col. 6, 20: juventus, Pers. 3, 86. ‖. Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, *more fleshy*, Plin. 21, 15, 53: clava, *knotty*, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo] *numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity* (rare): inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: occupavit nescio qua vos torpedo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. ad pleb. 10: torpedo invaserat animum, Tac. H. 3, 63. ‖. Transf. *the torpedo, cramp-fish*, or *electric ray*, Raia torpedo, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Plin. 9, 42, 67.

torpĕfăcĭo, 3. *v. a.* [torpeo facio] *to benumb, make torpid*: torporavit pro torpefecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be numb, motionless, inactive, torpid*: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. Aen. 9, 499. 2. Transf. of things: torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10. ‖. Fig. *to be stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive*: timeo, totus torpeo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 179: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, *when you are lost in admiration*, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23: palatum torpens, *without taste*, Juv. 10, 203.

torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [torpeo] *to grow numb, to become torpid*: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89: scorpiones visa lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82. 2. Transf. of things, *to become dull*: (margaritae) flavescunt et illae senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54. ‖. Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, *grow slack* or *inactive*, Sall. C. 16: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2: deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *benumbed, stupefied, torpid*: torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36: torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25, 38: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264.

torpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *numbness, stupefaction, torpor*: tutantur se torpore torpedines, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: Plin. 2, 101, 104: Virg. Aen. 12, 867: Ov. M. 1, 548. ‖. Fig. *sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity*: torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia, Tac. H. 2, 99 *med.*: procerum, id. G. 46.

torpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [torpor] *to benumb, stupefy*: aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turpil. in Non. 182, 7: humida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt, Lact. 2, 8 *fin.*

torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques] *adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar*: miles, *presented with a chain for his bravery*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.*: affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck*, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, *the ring-dove*, Mart. 13, 67, 1.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about* or *away*: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42: capillos ferro, *i. e. to curl, frizzle*, id. A. A. 1, 505: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: ora, *to twist awry*, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: aurem ab obscenis sermonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Virg. Aen. 4, 220: vestigia ad sonitum vocis, ib. 3, 669: aquas remis, Ov. F. 5, 644: spumas, Virg. Aen. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, *to bend*, id. G. 2, 448: quum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123. 2. Esp. *to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. Aen. 10, 585: hastam in hunc, Ov. M. 5, 137: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum ad aurata tempora, Virg. Aen. 12, 536: pila valido lacerto, Ov. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: quum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Virg. Aen. 4, 208: torquere amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242. 3. *to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack* or *to the torture, to rack, torture*: ita te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27: servum in caput domini, *against his master*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve, Suet. Aug. 40 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *to twist, wrest, distort*: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, *wrested, distorted*, id. Caecin. 27, 77.

2. Esp. *to rack, torment, torture*: tuae libidines te torquent, id. Parad. 2, 18: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9: sollicitudine torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36. (ii) Transf.: (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, qs. *to rack with wine*, i. e. *to try* or *test with wine*, Hor. A. P. 435: vino tortus et ira, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38. [From *tero*, q. v.: the *qu* in *torqueo* corresponds to the *g* in *mergo, spargo, tergo, vergo.*]

torquis or **torques** (the first, Naev. in Charis. p. 118 P.: Liv. 44, 14: Prop. 4, 10, 44: Stat. Th. 10, 517: the latter, Val. Fl. 2, 111: cf. Charis. *loc. cit.*), is, *m.* and *f.* [torqueo] *a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar*: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, [Torquati] cognomen invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31: aureus, Liv. 44, 14: aureae torques, Varr. in Non. 228, 8: unca, Prop. 4, 10, 44: aliquem phaleris et torque donare, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 185: adjecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12. ‖. Transf. *a coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos junge pares, Virg. G. 3, 168. 2. *a wreath, ring*, in gen.: avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58: saepe Deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), *i. e. rings, circles*, Manil. 5, 584.

torrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [torreo] *to make dry by heat, to parch*: duas libras vinaceorum, Col. 2, 20, 3: segetem, id. 2, 20, 3: sesama, id. 12, 15, 3.

torrens, entis, *Part.* [torreo]. ‖. Adj. *burning, hot, inflamed* (rare): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 3: miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38.

2. Transf. of streams, *rushing, roaring, boiling*: fluvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3: flumina, Virg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409: aqua Virg. Aen. 10, 603: unda, id. G. 2, 451; torrentes rapidique cursus amnium, Just. 44, 1. *Comp.*: Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20. *Sup.*: Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316. (ii) Subst. torrens, entis, *m. a torrent*: quum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus montano flumine torrens sternit agros, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: Ov. R. Am. 651. Proverb.: nunquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90

3. Fig. of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60: oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9: sermo promptus et Isaeo torrentior, id. 3, 74. And of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae torrentem, id. 10, 128. (ii) Subst.: se inani verborum torrenti dare, Quint. 10, 7, 23. (β) *fullness, abundance*: armorum et virorum, Sil. 12, 189: abundans umbrarum, id. 13, 760.

torrentĭus, *comp. adv. more impetuously*: torrentius amne hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

torreo, torrui, tostum, 2. *v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn*, etc. fruges receptas et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Virg. Aen. 1, 179 aristas sole novo, ib. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreri, id. Rep. 6, 20: quum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78: torrentia agros sidera, id. Od. 3, 1, 31: tostos en aspice crines, Ov. M. 2, 283: exta in verubus, *to roast*, Virg. G. 2, 396: aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578. 2. Transf. *to dry up*: at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, id. H. 21, 169: Juv. 9, 17: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42. 3. Fig.: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. Od. 4, 1, 12: correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aheno, Prop. 3, 24, 13: Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40. ‖. Transf. of cold, *to nip, pinch*: frigore torret, Varr. in Non. 452, 11. [Sans. *trish*, "sitire;" Gr. τέρσομαι; Germ. *durst*; Eng. *thirst*.]

torresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [torreo] *to become parched* or *burned*: torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 903.

torrĭdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [torridus] *to scorch, parch, burn*: torris dicitur fax, unde et torridare dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torreo] *parched, torrid, dried up, dry*: tellus, Lucr. 5, 1219: campi siccitate, Liv. 22, 43: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24 fontes rivique, Liv. 4, 30: aër, Prop. 2, 28, 3: aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48: homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried* or *shriveled up*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: color sole, *embrowned*, Plin. 12, 20, 43: vox, *dry, hoarse*, Calp. Ecl. 3, 59. ‖. Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped*, Liv. 21, 32: hiems, *biting*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris, is, *m.* [id.] *a brand, firebrand* (with or without flame): Ov. M. 8, 457: Virg. Aen. 12, 298: Val. Fl. 3, 115.

torror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a parching, scorching*: solis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4 *med.*: corporis, a transl. of ἡλίωσις, ib 3, 6 *fin.*

torsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [torqueo] *a wringing* or *griping*: ventris, Hier. in Jesai. 6, 13, 8. (Hence It. *torzione*; Sp. *torozon.*)

tortē, *adv. crookedly, awry*: torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 306.

tortĭcordĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus cor] *perverse in heart*: Aug. in Psalm. 146, 7.

tortĭlis, e, *adj.* [torqueo] *twisted, twined, winding*: aurum, *i. e. a golden chain*, Virg. Aen. 7, 351: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 336: ansa, id. H. 16, 252: piscis

crooked, id. M. 13, 915: pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

tortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *torment, torture:* Firm. Math. 8, 15: Veg. Vet. 1, 46 *fin.*

tortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): mustum, Cato R. R. 23, 4.

torto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to torture, torment:* ubi insilui in cochleatum eculeum, ibi tolutim tortor, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15: Lucr. 3, 661: Arn. 3, 106.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an executioner, tormentor, torturer:* Cic. Clu. 63, 177: Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 50: Juv. 14, 21. **2.** *an epithet of Apollo, as the flayer of Marsyas,* under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome: Suet. Aug. 70. **II.** Fig.: occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortŭōsē, *adv. crookedly, tortuously:* procedat serpens, Tert. adv. Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tortuosus] *crookedness, shuffling, prevarication:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus] *full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous:* est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: loca, ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Cluent. 64, 180. *Comp.*: quiddam tortuosius, Plin. 11, 46, 106. **2.** Fig. *entangled, involved, complicated:* tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: ingenium, id. Am. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11. *Sup.*: quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10. **II.** *painful, torturing:* rusci radix bibitur in tortuosiore urina, *i. e. in strangury*, Plin. 21, 27, 100.

tortūra, ae, *f.* [torqueo] *a twisting, wreathing:* sarmenti, Pall. Febr. 9, 8. **II.** *torment, torture:* ventris, *the gripes, colic:* Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*

tortus, a, um, *Part.* [torqueo]. **II.** Adj. *twisted, crooked, contorted:* via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4, 4, 42: quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland*, Virg. G. 1, 349. (ii) Subst. tortum, i, *n. a cord, rope:* Pac. in Non. 179, 16. **2.** Fig.: conditiones, *i. e. dubious*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 25.

tortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a twisting, winding; a wreath* (poet.): tortu multiplicabili draco, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: serpens nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. Aen. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196. **II.** *a whirling, hurling:* flexae habenae, Stat. Ach. 2, 421.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; prop. *a little elevation;* hence] *a tuft* of hair: Pl. Am. prol. 144: torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1 *med.* **II.** *the* (dilated) *muscle, the brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195. **2.** Transf. *the sap-wood, alburnum* of a tree: Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* (Hence It. *tuorlo, torlo.*)

tŏrus, i, *m.* prop. *any protuberance* or *prominence;* esp. *a knot, bulge:* (funis), Cato R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4. **II.** *the muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies: o lacertorum tori! poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: Ov. M. 2, 854: Virg. Aen. 12, 7: Plin. 18, 7, 18: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins*, Cels. 7, 18 *fin.* **2.** *the thickest part* of trees: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211. **III.** *a raised ornament, a knot,* on a garland; fig. of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in corona, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21. **IV.** *a mattress, a couch, sofa, bed* (mostly poet.): antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73: viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388: Ov. M. 8, 655: Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565: ib. 12, 579: ib. 7, 332. **2.** Transf. *marriage:* Deucalion cum consorte tori, ib. 1, 319: socia tori, ib. 1, 620: obscenus, *i. e. illicit connection*, id. Tr. 2, 378: illiciti, Sen. Hipp. 97. (ii) *a mistress:* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87. **V.** *an elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Virg. Aen. 6, 674: Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20. **VI.** In architecture, *a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus:* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

torvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torvus] *wild, fierce:* hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wildness, savageness, severity, sternness:* torvitas vultus, Tac. H. 2, 9 *fin.*: oculorum, Amm. 31, 2 *med.*: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis, verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, id. 35, 4, 9.

torvĭter, *adv. severely, sternly:* aliquem increpare, Enn. Ann. 1, 89 (in Non. 516, 16): Pomp. in Non. 516, 15.

torvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to torqueo] Orig. of the eyes, *rolling, piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen. *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character: ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. Aen. 3, 677: aspicit hanc torvis (*sc.* oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64: frons (Polyphemi), Virg. Aen. 3, 636: feroci ingenio torvus praegrandi gradu, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.* torvitas: torvu' draco serpit, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Virg. Aen. 6, 571: leaena, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: Medusa, id. A. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.*: proelia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, *i. e. harsh, sharp, tart*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213. *Comp.*: vox humana tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor. 3, p. 357. *Sup.*: leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196. (ii) *Neut.* adverb.: torvum repente clamat, Virg. Aen. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Virg. Aen. 6, 467: Val. Fl. 2, 255.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* [torreo].

tŏt, *numer. indecl.* [same root as the Gr. article τό] *so many;* its proper correl. is *quot;* but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties, quantum,* or *ut:* hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, id. Balb. 20, 47: quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato R. R. 114, 1: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. *Absol.*: reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: tot viri ac tales, id. Coel. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26: en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 82: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: tot caede procorum admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624. Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum superare non possent? Cic. Coel. 28, 66: Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10. **II.** Transf. to designate an optional, indefinite number, *so many, such and such a number:* volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Gai. Dig. 34, 5, 8. **2.** *so few:* vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tŏtĭdem, *numer. indecl.* [tot, with the suffix *dem.* as in tantundem] *just so many, just as many:* talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 114: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, Cic. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328: Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, id. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistola quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34. Rarely without a subst.: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, *i. e. will hear the same thing just as often from me*, id. S. 2, 3, 298.

tŏtĭens, v. toties, *ad init.*

tŏtĭes (in ancient MSS. also freq. totiens), *adv. numer.* [tot] *so often, so many times, as often, as many times;* with a correl. *quoties* or *quot:* illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas literas, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7: quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, id. Clu. 18, 51: moverat eum subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13. *Absol.*: tot praetores in Sicilia fuerunt: toties apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, toties hac memoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 60, 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, id. Att. 7, 12: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. Aen. 4, 536: ter die claro totiesque grata nocte, Hor. Carm. Sec. 23.

tot-jŭgus, a, um (totjugis, e), *adj.* [jugum] *so many:* totjugis diebus, App. M. 2. p. 125: sidera, id. de Deo Socr.: homo totjugi scientia, id. Flor. 1, p. 346.

tōtus, a, um (*gen.* tōtīus, but tōtĭus, Lucr. 1, 983: et al.: *gen:* toti familiae, Afran. in Prisc. p. 694 P.: *dat.* toti; but *m.* toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11, 57: *f.* totae familiae, Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), *adj. all, all the, the whole, entire, total:* ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Tim. 5: cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: ut tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulgebant, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 44: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: delectus tota Italia habiti, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: tota sum misera in metu, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 59: Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2 totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15. **II.** *Neutr. absol.*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3. **2.** Adverb. phrases: (i) ex toto, *wholly, completely, totally:* creta ex toto repudianda est, id. 5, 8, 6: Plin. 11, 17, 17: Cels. 8, 20 *med.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 72. (ii) in toto, *upon the whole, in general:* Cic. Att. 13, 20 *fin.* (iii) in totum, *wholly, entirely:* res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42: id. 2, 90, 92. (β) *upon the whole, in general:* in totum praecipimus, Col. 11, 2, 80.

tŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [tot] *so great a* (rare): quotcunque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5: tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

toxĭcon, i, *n.* = τοξικόν, *a kind of* ladanum, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 30.

toxĭcum, i, *n.* = τοξικόν, orig. *a poison in which arrows were dipped:* Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 11: cf. Plin. 16, 10, 20. Hence, in gen. *poison; sing.*: Pl. Merc

1, 4, 4: Hor. Epod. 17, 61: Suet. Claud. 44: *plur.*: Prop. 1, 5, 6: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 64.

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [trabs] *pertaining to beams, beam-*: clavus, *a spike*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. Proverb.: ut hoc beneficium quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, *i. e. very fast*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53. Poet.: trabale telum, *i. e. beam-like, stout as a beam*, Virg. Aen. 12, 294: hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6: sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172.

trăbĕa, ae, *f. a robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, *etc.*: Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 612: Plin. 8, 48, 74: Ov. F. 2, 503: Virg. Aen. 7, 188 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1137). II. Transf. *the equestrian order*: Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: Mart. 5, 41, 5.

trăbĕālis, e, *adj.* [trabea] *pertaining to the* trabea: metallum, *i. e. gold*, Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea: Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2: agmina, *the knights*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, *i. e. of a consul*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338: colonus, *i. e. consul*, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417: quies, *of the consuls*, Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 33. II. Subst. trabeata, ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a kind of drama*, so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it: Suet. Gramm. 21.

trăbĕcŭla or **trăbĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [trabs] *a little beam*: Cato R. R. 18, 5: Vitr. 10, 21: Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trăbes, is, v. trabs, *ad init.*

trăbĭca, ae, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [trabs] *a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft*: labitur trabica in alveos, Pac. in Fest. *s. v.*

trabs, trăbis (*nom.* trabes, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87), *f.* [τράπηξ] *a beam, a timber*: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 196: Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Gell. 1, 13: Ov. M. 3, 78. II. Transf. *a tall, slender tree*: silva frequens trabibus, ib. 8, 329: securi saucia trabs ingens, ib. 10, 373: Prop. 3, 22, 38: Virg. Aen. 6, 181. III. Meton. *any thing made of beams* or *timbers*: (i) *a ship* or *vessel*: abiegna trabes, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: jam mare turbari trabibus vidimus, Virg. Aen. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. (ii) *a roof*: sub trabe citrea, ib. 4, 1, 20: *plur.*: ib. 2, 18, 3. (iii) *a battering-ram, ballista*, etc.: Val. Fl. 6, 383. (iv) *a javelin*: Stat. Th. 5, 566: ib. 9, 124. (v) *a club, cudgel*: ib. 1, 621. (vi) *a table*: Mart. 14, 91, 2. (Hence Sp. *trabar*; Fr. *entraver*.)

trāchīa, ae, *f.* = τραχεῖα, *the windpipe, trachea*: Macr. S. 7, 15.

tracta, ae, v. tractus.

tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled*, or *wrought, manageable, tractable*: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Tim. 4 *med.*: materies, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.*: tofi in opere, Plin. 36, 22, 48: pondus, *i. e. portable*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 83: est mare (confiteor) nondum tractabile nanti, Ov. H. 19, 71: non tractabile coelum, *i. e. inclement, stormy*, Virg. Aen. 4, 53: vox, *tractable, flexible*, Quint. 11, 3, 40. *Comp.*: ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39. II. Fig. *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable*: virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Am. 13, 48: nullis ille movetur fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Virg. Aen. 4, 439: animus, Ov. R. Am. 123. *Comp.*: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*

tractābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tractabilis] *fitness for being handled* or *wrought* (rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitr. 2, 9.

traccābĭlĭus, *comp. adv. more tractably*: Gell. 6, 2.

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tracto] *a handling, management, treatment*: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Sen. Tranq. 3: est in utroque (in poësi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201

II. Esp. *treatment* of a person, *i. e. conduct, behaviour* towards him: maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, *of maltreatment*, Quint. 7, 4, 10: id. 4, 2, 30: Tert. Poen. *fin.* 2. In rhetor. *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject: Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177: Quint. 9, 1, 33: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.* (ii) *a special use, usage* of a word: Cic. Part. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer*: Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.* II. Fig. *a handler, treater*, esp. of literary matters: Sid. Ep. 4, 11: Hier. in Helv. 6: Spart. Get. 4.

tractātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a place where deliberations were held, causes tried*, etc., *a place of business, session-room*: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female shampooer*: Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, handling, working* (rare): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12. II. Fig. *a handling, management, treatment*: artium, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8 prooem. § 2: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: aequi bonique, id. 12, 1, 8. *Plur.*: tractatus omnes, id. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4: judicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2. 2. Meton. *a treatise, tract*: separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5. (ii) *a sermon, homily*: tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. de Haeres. 4 *praef.*

tractīcius, or **-tius**, ii, *m.* [traho] *the Dragged*, a nickname of Elagabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets: Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 *fin.*: Lampr. Elag. 17.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus] *by drawing along*, i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly*: quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? *i. e. should stroke him*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 529: susurrant, Virg. G. 4, 260: sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20: tractim pronunciata litera, *i. e. pronounced long*, id. 4, 6: dicere (*opp.* festinanter), *slowly*, Sen. Ep. 40 *med.*

tracto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [traho] *to drag about, to tug, haul*, etc. (rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: tractatu' per aequora campi, id. Ann. 2, 31: tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum tractari, *to be torn, lacerated*, Lucr. 3, 902. II. *to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform*, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: aliquid manibus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30: aret pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Virg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *i. e. strikes, plays upon*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni scibant tractare, *to prepare*, i. e. *to cook, dress*, Lucr. 5, 951: lutosum agrum, *to till*, Col. 2, 4, 5: tractare tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, *to manage*, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, *to wield*, Liv. 7, 32: arma speciosius Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum numorum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of*, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: eras tu quaestor: pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32. III. Fig. *to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead*, etc. ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: conditiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, *to conduct*, Liv. 23, 28: proelia, Sil. 15, 466: vitam vulgivago more ferarum, *to lead, pass, spend*, Lucr. 5, 930: artem, *to practise*, Ter. Ph. prol. 17: personam in scena, *to perform, act, represent*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97: quo in munere ita se tractavit, *has so conducted himself*, id. Fam. 13, 12.

2. Esp. *to treat, use*, or *conduct oneself towards*: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 8: non tractabo ut consulem, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Coel. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Manil. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. 3. *to handle, treat, investigate, discuss*: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3: quaestionem diligentius, ib. 2, 43: partem philosophiae, id. Acad. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Am. 18, 65: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon*, Juv. 11, 28: tractare proeliorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5. Rarely with *de*, or a relative clause: de negotiis, *to discuss*, Suet. Aug. 35 *fin.*: quum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, Tac. A. 1, 13.

tractŏgălātus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from tractum and γάλα] *made of* or *cooked with pastry and milk*: pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9.

tractŏmĕlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from tractum and μέλι] *cooked with pastry and honey*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

tractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] *pertaining to drawing* or *hoisting*: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1. II. Subst. tractoriae, arum, *f. plu.* (sc. literae) *an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessaries on his journey*: de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Justin. 15, 52.

tractum, i, v. tractus.

tractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] *that draws to itself, gluey, viscous*: sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *med.*

tractus, a, um, *Part.* [traho]. II. Adj. *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent* of language: genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66. III. Subst. tractum, i, *n. a flock of wool* drawn out for spinning. tracta de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. 1, 6, 80. 2. *a long piece of dough* pulled out in making pastry: Cato R. R. 76, 1. Apic. 2, 1. Also, tracta, ae, *f.*: Plin. 18, 11, 27. (Hence It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazar*; Fr. *tracer*: also subs. It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing, dragging, draught*: Syrtes ab tractu nominatae, Sall. J. 78: tractu gementem ferre rotam, Virg. G. 3, 183 tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus, Plin. 9, 46, 70: si qua incerto fallet te litera tractu, *stroke*, Prop. 4, 3, 5: continuus multis subitarum tractus aquarum, *draught*, Lucan. 4, 368: squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154

risus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, *i. e. movement*, Quint. 6, 3, 7: nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus? *long trains*, Lucr. 2, 207: Virg. G. 1, 367. **II.** Meton. *extent, tract, distance:* castrorum, Liv. 3, 28: urbis, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Lucan. 2, 630: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu fertur, Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu aestuat unda minax, Lucan. 5, 565: of the *course* of the Nile, id. 10, 257: of the wind: Val. Fl. 1, 614. **2.** *a territory, district, region, tract of land:* oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: tractus corruptus coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg. G. 2, 182. **III.** Fig. *course, progress, movement;* of time, *space, lapse, period:* tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: quod neque clara suo percurrere flumina cursu perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1003: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, Vell. 2, 9: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, 2 *ext.* **2.** Esp. *a protracting, extension, length:* quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, ib. 15, 10.

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado] *a giving up, delivering up, surrender:* abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic. Top. 5, 28: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4: Val. Max. 8, 14, 4. **II.** Fig. *a teaching, instruction:* jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3: Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.* **2.** *a saying handed down from former times, a tradition:* incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5.

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor:* interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24: Sedul. Carm. 5, 61. **II.** *a teacher:* alicujus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113: Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 *fin.*

trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [trado].

trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*in tmesi:* transque dato endoque plorato, *i. e.* tradito et implorato, Vet. lex ap. Fest. *s. v.* sub vos) [trans do] *to put* or *give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign:* (i) *trado:* ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 143: aliquid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 1, 50, 131: pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: testamentum alicui legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. 34, 29: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 19: aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, *to give in marriage*, Tac. A. 4, 4 *med.* Poet. with *inf.:* ademptus Hector tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11. (ii) *transdo:* ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 68: sibi captivos transdi, ib. 3, 71: se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77: se adversariis ad supplicium, id. B. C. 1, 76: navem in fugam transdunt, Att. in Non. 155, 8.

2. Esp. *to deliver, commit, confide* for shelter, protection, *etc.:* (i) *trado:* sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, ib. 7, 5: se alicui laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 59. (ii) *transdo:* ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57.

3. *to give up* or *surrender treacherously, to betray:* quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis: quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Ruf. 2, 261. **II.** Fig. *to give up, surrender, entrust*, etc.: (i) *trado:* et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 14: quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, ib. 6, 8. Poet. with *inf.:* tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. (ii) *transdo:* summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, ib. 76.

2. Esp. with *pron. reflect. to give* or *devote oneself to:* se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Am. 23, 86: se quieti, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitiae, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. **3.** *to transmit*, as an inheritance; *to bequeath:* qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 59: inimicitias posteris, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. (ii) *to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount:* quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10: cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31: qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67, 141: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8. *Pass. impers.:* sic est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3: hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Liv. 3, 67: Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aquaed. 7. **4.** *to deliver* by teaching; *to propose, propound, teach:* (i) *trado:* ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9: elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: virtutem hominibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1. *Absol.:* si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (*i. e.* magistri) est, id. 3, 6, 59. (ii) *transdo:* multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, ib. 17.

trā-dūco (transduco), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*imperat.* traduce, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: *perf. sync.* traduxti, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 16) [trans duco] *to lead, bring*, or *conduct across* or *over:* hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: exercitus transducitur (*sc.* Rhenum), ib. 4, 18: exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: copias praeter castra, ib. 1, 48: cohortes in castra ad se, id. B. C. 1, 21: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3: flumen subito accrevit, et ea re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: aquaeductum per domum suam, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 11: transeundum nunc tibi ad Menedemum est et tua pompa eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, *was borne along* Suet. Cal. 15. Freq. with double *acc.*, or in *pass.* with one acc.: traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv. 9, 39: certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, ib. 2, 4. **2.** Esp. *t. t.* traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: censor, quum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Clu. 48, 134. **3.** *to lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. Tit. 8 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *to lead* (from one state to another); *to transfer*, etc.: aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam. 1, 2: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18: gens in patricias transducta, Suet. Aug. 2: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 57, 192. Poet. with *dat.:* me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5.

2. Esp. *to bring over, draw over:* hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14: traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.

3. *to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, degrade:* an non sensistis vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38: rideris multoque magis traduceris, Mart. 6, 77, 5: Sen. Ep. 100: Juv. 8, 17. **4.** *to make public, exhibit, display:* quae tua traducit carmina, Mart. 1, 54, 3: poëmata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, *to show oneself in public*, Juv. 11, 31. **5.** Of time, *to lead, spend, pass:* otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: adolescentiam eleganter, id. Planc. 12, 31: quibus artibus latebrisque vitam per novem annos traduxerit, Tac. H. 4, 67: aevum leniter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: munus summa modestia et summa abstinentia transducere, Cic. Att. 5, 9. **6.** In gram. *to transfer* a word from one subject, or from one language, to another: videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφόδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18. (ii) *to derive: jactare* multo fusius largiusque est quam *jacere*, unde id verbum traductum est, id. 2, 6.

trādūctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco] *a leading along:* traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4. **II.** Fig. *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15. **2.** Esp. *a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace:* hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. de Ira 1, 6: interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85. **3.** Of time, *passage, course:* temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127. **4.** In rhet. *a transferring, metonymy:* traductio atque immutatio in verbo: *Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu.* Pro *Afris* est sumpta *Africa*, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167. (ii) *a repetition* of the same word: Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trāductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the conveyer*, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic. Att. 2, 9.

trāductus, a, um, *Part.* [traduco].

trāductus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passage, pass:* praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8 (*al.* tractus)

trādux, ŭcis, *m.* [id.] *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: Col. 5, 7, 3: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211: Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.* **II.** Transf.: tradux carnis, Prud. Apoth. 983. In apposition: traduce materia, Sever. Aetn. 566.

trăgăcantha, ae, *f.* = τραγακάνθα, *Goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush*, Astragalus Creticus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 36.

trăgăcanthum, i, *n. gum-tragacanth*: Cels. 4, 4, 3: Scrib. Comp. 75: called also dragantum, i, *n.*: Veg. Vet. 1, 32: Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

trăganthes, is, *f.* = τραγάνθης, *an unknown species of the plant* artemisia: App. Herb. 11.

trăgănus, i, *m.* = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, *a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way*: Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*

trăgĕlăphus, i, *m.* = τραγέλαφος, *a kind of stag with a beard like a goat*, Cervus Aristotelis, Cuv.: Plin. 8, 33, 50: Sol. 19.

trăgēmăta, um, *n. plu.* = τραγήματα, *dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery*: Plin. 13, 4, 9: Plin. Val. 5, 7 *fin.*

trăgēmătĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = τραγημάτια, *sweetmeats*: Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trăgĭcē, *adv. in a tragic manner, tragically*: mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: Sen. Ep. 100 *fin.*

trăgĭcŏcōmoedĭa, ae, *f.* = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragicomedy*: Pl. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

trăgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τραγικός, *pertaining to tragedy, tragic*: carmen, i. e. *tragedy*, Hor. A. P. 220: cothurni, id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scenarum, Vitr. 5, 8: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian*, Liv. 24, 24: tragicus Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy*, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: cerva, i. e. *in the tragedy of Iphigenia*, Juv. 12, 120. **2.** Subst. tragicus, i, *m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy*: Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Opt. gen. 1 2: Quint. 8, 6, 26: Petr. 132 *med.* **II.** Transf. *in the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime*: fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8. *Neut. adv.*: spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. **2.** *of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible*: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (*i. e.* amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20, 29.

trăgĭon, ii, *n.* = τράγιον, *goat-wort*, a plant, perh. Hypericum hircinum, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 36. Called also tragonis, id. 27, 13, 115.

trăgoedĭa, ae, *f.* = τραγῳδία, *a tragedy*: Pl. Am. prol. 54: Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: Quint. 1, 5, 52: Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1140 *seqq.*). **II.** Transf. *a lofty* or *elevated style* (rare): neque istis tragoediis tuis perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219. **2.** *a great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle*: ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! id. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

trăgoedus, i, *m.* = τραγῳδός, *a tragic actor, tragedian*: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 4: Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128: Quint. 12, 5, 5: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. **II.** *an epithet of Jupiter*, derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina: Suet. Aug. 57: Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trăgŏnis, is, v. tragion.

trăgŏpan, ānis, *f.* = τραγόπαν, *a bird*, perh. Meleagris satyrus, Lath.: Plin. 10, 49, 70: Mel. 3, 9, 2: Sol. 30.

trăgŏpōgon, ōnis, *m.* = τραγοπώγων, *a plant, goat's-beard*, Tragopogon, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 117.

trăgŏrīgănum, i, *n.* = τραγορίγανον, *a plant, goat's-thyme*, Thymus tragoriganum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 68. Called also, tragoriganus, i, *m.*: Cels. 5, 11.

trăgos, i, *m.* = τράγος (a goat), *a kind of thorny plant*, Salsola tragus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 37. **II.** *a kind of sponge*: id. 9, 45, 69.

trāgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho: tragula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39] *a kind of javelin* or *dart*: Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29: Auct. B. Hisp. 32. **II.** Fig.: *an attack, a snare, plot*: tragulam in te injicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 25: volui injicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Ps. 1, 4, 14. **III.** *a kind of drag-net*: Plin. 16, 8, 13. **IV.** *a small* traha or *sledge*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39.

trāgŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tragula] *a soldier who placed and levelled the* tragulae *to be discharged from an engine*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15 *fin.*

trāgum, i, *n. a kind of pap* or *porridge*: Plin. 18, 7, 16: Cels. 2, 20: called also, tragos (this seems to be the grain used, prob. a kind of wheat, *spelt*): Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

trāgus, i, *m.* = τράγος (a goat), *the goat-like smell of the arm-pits*: Mart. 11, 22, 7. **II.** *an unknown kind of fish*: Ov. Hal. 112: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

trăha, ae, *f.* [traho] *a drag, sledge*: Col. 2, 20, 4. Called also, trăhĕa: Virg. G. 1, 164.

trăhārĭus, ii, *m.* [traha] *one who draws a* traha, *a sledge-man, baggage-man*: Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

trăhax, ācis, *adj.* [traho] *that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous*: procax, rapax, trahax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trăhĕa, ae, v. traha.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. perf. sync.* traxe, Virg. Aen. 5, 786) *to draw, drag*, or *haul; to drag along*, etc.: quum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo crinibus a templo Cassandra, Virg. Aen. 2, 403: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: alvum et bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22: sanguinem jumento de cervice, Veg. Vet. 3, 43: vapos porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 234: limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78: Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Virg. Aen. 3, 425: *Gy.* Amiculum hoc sustolle saltem. *Si.* Sine trahi, quum egomet trahor, *let it drag* or *trail*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 117: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Virg. G. 3, 536: siccas carinas (machinae), Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: reos pedibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: aliquem ad praetorem, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, Ov. M. 12, 591: trahens haerentia viscere tela, *drawing out*, ib. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, ib. 4, 120: telum de corpore, ib. 5, 95: te quoque, Luna, traho (*i. e.* de caelo), *draw down*, ib. 7, 207: coria et carnem trahit et conducit in unum, *draws together, contracts*, Lucr. 6, 968: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33: si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in*, i. e. *quaffed*, Hor. Epod. 14, 4: navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in water, leaks*, Sen. de Ira 2, 10 *fin.*: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4: auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2: spiritum extremum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: suspiria penitus, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem imo a pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 371: squamam cutis durata trahebat, *i. e. took on, assumed, acquired*, Ov. M. 3, 675: colorem, ib. 2, 236: lapidis figuram, ib. 3, 399. **2.** Esp. *to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder*: cetera rape, trahe, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 12: rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J. 41: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14. **3.** trahere pecuniam, *to make away with, to squander*: omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20. **4.** *to draw out lengthwise*, i. e. *to spin, manufacture*: manibus trahere lanam, Varr. in Non. 543, 12: lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: data pensa, ib. 13, 511: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8. **II.** Fig *to draw, attract, influence, ascribe*, etc. trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall. C. 7: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. Aen. 5, 709: civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44: aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25: hi numero avium regnum trahebant, *drew to their side, laid claim to*, id. 1, 7: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, *i. e. ascribe to him*, id. 9, 28: omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were attributed*, Sall. J. 92: ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 23: cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant, Tac. A. 1, 76 *fin.*: curae, quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Marius anxius trahere cum animo suo, Sall. J. 93: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. *has received, suffered*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*, Plin. 5, 24, 21: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, *i. e. has arisen*, Cic. Brut. 6, 21: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, *dragged out*, Virg. Aen. 2, 92: noctem, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, *to drag*, i. e. *to utter with difficulty*, Sil. 8, 79. **2.** Esp. in respect of time, *to protract, put off, delay, retard*: sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8: Liv. 5, 10: Sall. J 23: obsidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48: rem de industria in serum, Liv. 32, 35: jurgiis trahere tempus, id. 32, 27: moram ficto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed*, Suet. Tib. 31 *fin.* (ii) Neut. *to drag along, to last, endure*: si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.* decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12. (Hence It. *traino*; Sp. *tragin* Fr. *train.*)

trājectĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [trajicio] *that is carried over sea, transported*: pecunia, Modest. Dig. 22, 2, 1 Papin. ib. 4: Ulp. ib. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*: contractus, Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26.

trājectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: trajectiones incendiorum, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.*: honestior existimatur trajectio, *i. e. the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic. Att. 8, 15: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the passages*, id. Div. 1, 1, 2: stellae trajectio, ib. 2, 6, 16. **II.** Fig. of language: *a transposition* of words: Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: Cic. Or. 69, 230: Quint. 8, 2, 14. **2.** *exaggeration, hyperbole*: tum augendi minuendive causa veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or 3, 53, 203.

trājectītĭus, a, um, v. trajecticius.

trājecto, 1. *v. a.* [trajicio] *to pierce through*: sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

trājector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *that pierces through, a piercer*: ignis trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a funnel* Plin. Val. 1, 37, 58.

trājectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a projecting over, projection*: mutulorum, Vitr. 4, 7 *med.*

trājectus, a, um, *Part.* [trajicio].

trājectus (transjectus), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a crossing* or *passing over, passage*: transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: id. B. C. 2, 20: Suet. Aug. 17 **II** Meton. *a place for passing* *over:* legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56: Plin. 6, 23, 26.

trā-jĭcĭo (transjicio), jēci, jectum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [jacio] *to throw, cast,* or *shoot over* or *across:* arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv. 25, 14: signum trans vallum, id. 41, 4: telum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: murum jaculo trajicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajiciant in alia vasa, *pour over, decant,* Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 1: pontibus transjectis, *thrown over* (the space between the towers), Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10: pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, *to transfer, remove,* Just. 8, 5: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. 74: est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, trajicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, *i. e. leaps over,* Prop. 4, 2, 36: membra per ardentes acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782: oculos, Lucr. 4, 425. 2. Esp. *to convey across,* esp. across water, *to transport:* milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11: legiones in Siciliam, id. 23, 31: sese duabus navibus in Africam trajecit, *betook himself,* id. 28, 18: sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: legionem huc, ib. 1, 54: pecuniam in provinciam, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: eas (sues) si quo trajicere vult, in plostrum imponit, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: exercitum Rhodanum trajeci, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam, Liv. 21, 56. (ii) Transf. of what is crossed: *to cross, pass over:* postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, id. 21, 30: ratibus Trebiam, id. 21, 56: flumina nando, Suet. Caes. 57: Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186: trajicit et fati litora magnus amor, *oversteps,* Prop. 1, 19, 12. *Neutr.:* ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, Liv. 37, 13: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum trajiceret, id. 30, 24: ne qua classis ex Africa trajiceret, id. 30, 2. 3. *to throw through;* and with *abl.* of the weapon, *to pierce, transfix, stab:* unum ex multitudine (pilo), Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, ib. 7, 25: lictorem gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52: serpentem cuspide, Ov. M. 4, 571: femur tragula, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: pectus ferro, Liv. 41, 11: cava tempora ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 634: terga sagitta, Ov. M. 9, 128: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8: se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11. (ii) Transf.: pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through,* Liv. 42, 7. II. Fig. *to transfer:* quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4: arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, Ov. M. 12, 628: in cor trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 29. 2. Esp. *to transpose:* verba, Cic. Or. 69, 229: verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 13.

trālātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, v. translaticius.

trā-lŏquor, *3. v. a. dep. to talk over, recount:* impuritias alicujus, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcĕo, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [perh. either from trameo, *i. e.* transmeo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: or from traho] *the woof, weft,* or *filling* of a web: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28. II. Transf.: figurae, *i. e. a thin, lank figure,* Pers. 6, 73: putridae, *i. e. trifles, bagatelles,* Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmĕo, v. transmeo.

trāmes, ĭtis, *m.* [trameo] *a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path:* domum ire coepi tramite, Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: Liv. 2, 39: Virg. Aen. 11, 515. 2. Transf. *a way, path, road, course, flight,* etc. (poet.): ib. 6, 676: Hor. S. 2, 3, 49: Ov. F. 3, 13. 3 *a branch* of a family: Gell. 13, 19. II. Fig. *a way, method, manner:* (Epicurus) viam monstravit tramite parvo, qua possemus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27.

trāmĭgro, v. transmigro.

trāmitto, v. transmitto.

trānăto, v. transnato.

trā-no (transno), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [trans no] *to swim over* or *across, to swim through:* in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: flumina, Virg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 15: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: Lethaeas per undas, Virg. Cul. 214. *Pass.:* obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181: Eridanus tranandus, Virg. Cul. 259. II. Transf. in gen. *to go, sail, fly,* or *pierce through* (poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 178: per auras, Sil. 3, 682: turbida nubila, Virg. Aen. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 683: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238: pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquillē, *adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly:* inclamare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, id. Or. 28, 99. *Comp.:* tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71 *med. Sup.:* tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus] *quietness, stillness, tranquillity;* of wind or weather, *a calm:* tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: Plin. Pan. 66: Liv. 26, 11: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8: securitas quae est animi tan quam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23. 2. Transf. of colours, *clearness, brightness:* nubilus color aut tranquillitas, Plin. 37, 10, 56. II. Fig. *calmness, serenity, tranquillity:* locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.* III. Tranquillitas tua, *Your serenity, Your Serene Highness,* a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr. *praef.:* vestra, id. 1, 11.

tranquillo, avi, *1. v. a.* [id.] *to calm, still:* mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106. 2. Transf.: vultum, *i. e. to clear up, brighten,* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 21. II. *to calm, compose, tranquillize:* ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil,* opp. to motion or excitement: ut mare quod sua natura tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: mare, Liv. 24, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 8: coelum, *calm, tranquil,* Plin. 2, 79, 81: dies, id. 2, 45, 44: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i, *n. a calm:* tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.:* testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12. 2. Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillo serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79. II. Fig. *calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil:* efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Pl. Cist. 3, 21: placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. C. 16: tranquillo animo esse potest nemo. Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: tranquillo pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: pax, Lucan. 1, 171: tuae literae, *i. e. announcing tranquillity,* Cic. Att. 14, 3: tranquillam concinna viam, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 13. *Comp.:* ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.* Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), *less bold,* id. Or. 52, 176. *Sup.:* illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, id. Pis. 15, 33: tranquillissima res, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i, *n. calmness,* etc.: vitam in tam tranquillo locare, Lucr. 5, 12: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. 4, 13: cetera tribuni tranquillo peregere, *in quiet without disturbance,* id. 3, 14: re publica in tranquillum redacta, id. 3, 40. [*Tran-quillus* perh. belongs to the same root as *qui-esco, q. v.*]

trans, *prep. with acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of:* 1. With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 19: qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium trajicere, Liv. 25, 14: transque caput jace (cineres), Virg. E. 8, 102: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id. Att. 12, 19: aedificia trans flumen habuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15. II. In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, *etc.;* the fuller form predominates in Caesar. The *s* of trans disappears regularly before another *s*, e. g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, *etc.* 2. It signifies (i) *over, across; e. g.* trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo. (ii) *through, through and through; e. g.* transfigo, transigo, trajicio, transadigo. (iii) *beyond: e. g.* transalpinus. [Sans. *tar-as,* "trans, per;" Erse, *tar, tair,* "beyond, over, across;" perh. Germ. *dur-ch,* and Eng. *throu-gh.*] (Hence Fr. *très.*]

trans-ăbĕo, ĭi, *4. v. a.* (poet.) *to go beyond, pass by:* populos atque aequora longe transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 510: aliquem fuga, Stat. Th. 6, 507. II. *to go through,* of a weapon, *to transfix:* ensis transabiit costas, Virg. Aen. 9, 432: Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabs), ib. 9, 126: aliquem (hasta), Sil. 12, 264.

transactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transigo] *a completion:* mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 *med.* II. *an agreement, transaction:* de transactionibus, Dig. 2, lit. 5.

transactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager:* rerum transactor et administer, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* [transigo].

transădactus, a, um, *Part.* [transadigo].

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a. to thrust through, pierce through:* costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 508: gladium per medium pectus, App. M, 4, p. 147: horum unum ad medium transadigit costas, Virg. Aen. 12, 276: aliquem ferro, Stat. Th. 5, 125.

trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. that is* or *lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine:* Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: Cic. Mur. 41, 89: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28. 2. Subst. transalpini orum, *m. plu. nations beyond the Alps Transalpine nations:* Suet. Caes. 24.

trans-austrīnus, a, um, *adj southern,* for austrinus: halitus, Mar. Cap. 6, 197.

trans-bĭbo, *3. v. a. to drink down, drink up:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 7 *fin.*

transcendentĭa, ae, *f.* [transcendo] *a transcending:* Aggen. in Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [scando] *to climb* or *step over, to overstep, surmount:* **1.** Neutr.: est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8. **2.** Act.: fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: valles, id. B. C. 1, 68: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19. **II.** Fig. *to pass over, overstep; to surpass, exceed, transcend.* **1.** Neutr.: ad leviora, Quint. 7, 1, 21: ad majora, Vell. 2, 130. *Absol.:* ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79. **2.** Act.: transcendere fines juris, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11: prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54: at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607: annos factis, id. 4, 428.

transcensus, a, um, *Part.* [transcendo].

transcensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a climbing over, surmounting:* scalarum, Amm. 19, 5 *fin.*

trans-cīdo, cīdi, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut through, flog soundly:* transcidi loris omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcrībo or **trans-scrībo**, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe:* testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: tabulas publicas, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: fabulas aut orationes totas vestra manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N praef. § 22: Cornelium Celsum, id. 14, 2, 4, § 33. **II.** Transf. legal *t. t. to make over, transfer, assign, convey:* in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7: aes alienum hereditarium in se, Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos alicui, Procul. ib. 19, 5, 12: praedium, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3. (ii) In gen.: Turne, patiere, tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? *to be transferred*, Virg. Aen. 7, 422: Cilicas, *to cede, surrender*, Sid. Carm. 2, 461: Ov. M. 7, 173. **2.** *to transfer, remove:* turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9: transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. Aen. 5, 750. (ii) Fig.: quum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen. Ep. 4: in quod malum transcribor! Sen. Thyest. 13. **3.** of pictures, *to copy, transfer:* multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

transcriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transcribo] *a transfer, assignment:* a persona in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.

transcriptīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a transfer* or *assignment:* nomina, *assignment of debts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* [transcribo].

trans-curro, curri or cŭcurri (the latter in the later authors), cursum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to run over* or *across, to run by* or *past:* cito transcurre curriculo ad nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 9, 43: hinc ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359: praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25. *Absol.:* remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by*, Caes. B. C. 1, 58. *Pass. impers.:* captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39: in arcem transcurso opus est tibi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17. **2.** Fig.: sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem transcurrere, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82 quum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Gell. 5, 10. *Pass. impers.:* ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1. **II.** *to run, hasten,* or *pass through; to traverse:* per spatium, Lucr. 4, 193: per geminum tempus (arundo), Sil. 12, 414: quum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Cal. 24: coelum (nimbus), Virg. Aen. 9, 111: raptim transcursa prima porticu, App. M. 9, p. 217. **2.** Fig.: suum cursum, *to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career*, Cic. Brut. 81, 282. (ii) Esp. *to run through* or *over* in speaking, *to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon:* narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.:* partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89.

transcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transcurro] *a passing over, lapse* of a period of time: decennii, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 27 *fin.*

transcursus, a, um, *Part.* [transcurro].

transcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running, darting,* or *flying through:* fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet. Aug. 90: avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7. **II.** Fig. of speech, *a running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention:* quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99: in transcursu, Plin. 3, 5, 6.

transdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transdo].

transdo, v. trado.

transdūco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, *etc.*

transenna, ae, *f. a grating of any kind, a lattice, window:* transenna demissum Victoriae simulacrum, *from a window*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21: Amm. 20, 11 *med.:* copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, *have looked at as through a lattice*, i. e. *at a distance* or *superficially*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162. **2.** *a net, snare:* transenna, βρόχος ἐν ἀφετηρίαις τεταμένος, Gloss. Philox.: nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 22. **II.** Fig. *a snare, trap:* hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, id. Pers. 4, 3, 11.

trans-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, *4. v. n.* and *a. to go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass:* (i) Neutr.: ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 51: ad forum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19. (ii) Act.: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, Virg. Aen. 11, 719: ego per hortum amicam transibo meam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 33: Domitii filius transiit Formias, *passed through Formiae*, Cic. Att. 9, 3: ilia cornipedis surrecta cuspide transit, *i. e. runs through, pierces*, Sil. 10, 253: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Liv. 21, 43. **2.** Esp. *to go over* to a party or side: ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 1. 15, 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gramm. 18. *Absol.:* ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20. **3.** *to go* or *pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into: ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: humana in corpora, ib. 15, 167: in aestatem annus, ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longa vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52. **4.** Of food, *to pass through, pass off:* cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: Plin. 11, 37 · : virum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22. **II.** Fig.: (i) Neutr.: quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *pervades*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 119: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106. *Imper. pass.:* cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspecta in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin 2, 14, 47. (ii) Act.: ii sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *overstep, transgress*, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: finem aequitatis et legis in judicando, id. Verr. 3, 95, 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12: aliquid silentio transire, *to say nothing about*, id. Att. 2, 19: ne vitam silentio transeant, *pass through life without expressing their opinions*, Sall. C. 1: ipsum tribunatus annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.:* spatium juventae, Ov. M. 15, 226: nil transit amantes, *i. e. escapes*, Stat. Th. 2, 335 **2.** Esp. *to go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2. **3.** *to pass over, be changed into:* quomodo *quire* et *ruere* vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40: frequens imitatio transit in mores, id. 1, 11, 3. **4.** Of language, *to pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: inde in syllabas cura transibit, id. 1, 4, 17. *Pass. impers.:* seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13: transeatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. 45, 37. (ii) *to go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject: sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4. (iii) *to pass over, make no mention of:* ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Neronem transeo, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: nec a nobis negligenter locus iste transibitur, id. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31. **5.** Of time, *to pass by pass away, elapse:* quum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: transiit aetas quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.:* fortuna imperii transit, ib. 3, 49.

transĕro or **trans-sĕro**, no *perf.*, sertum, *3. v. a. to put* or *thrust through:* per aliquid ramulum transerere, Cato R. R. 133, 3. **II.** *to transfer by grafting, to ingraft:* vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, *Part.* [transero].

transĕunter, *adv. in passing, cursorily:* commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 23: discussa indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1 *med.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (trālātum), *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring over, across, to the other side; to convey over, transport, transfer, remove:* cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 72: mustela catulos suos quotidie transfert mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60: signa ex statione, Caes. B. C. 1

60: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: transtulit in triumphum multa militaria signa spoliaque, Liv. 45, 43: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along, displayed*, id. 37, 58. Of personal objects: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: o Venus vocantis ture te multo Glycerae decoram transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4. **2.** Esp. botanical *t. t. to transplant; to transfer by grafting:* semina, quae transferuntur e terra in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3: Col. Arb. 20, 2: videndum qua ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: Plin. 19, 12, 60. **3.** *to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe:* literae de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8: versus translati, Suet. Ner. 52. **||.** Fig. *to convey, direct, transport, transfer:* in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quum videat omne ad se bellum translatum, id. B. G. 7, 8: concilium Lutetiam, ib. 6, 3: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: translatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in una re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8: suscepere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, *i. e. to avert from oneself*, id. A. 2, 66: se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48. **2.** Esp. *to put off, postpone, defer:* causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, *i. e. postponed his suit*, Cic. Mil. 9, 24. **3.** Of language, *to translate:* istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, id. Att. 6, 2: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3: volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5: *κατ' ἀντίληψιν* Latine ad verbum translatum non invenio, Quint. 7, 4, 4. (ii) *to transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively:* utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: quum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, id. Or. 25, 82: intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, ib. 19, 65. (iii) Rhetor. *t. t.:* translatum exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *pierce through, to transfix:* constr. the thing pierced in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46: transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: unguibus anguem, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 44. With *limiting acc.:* qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 11: sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan. 7, 528. **||.** Constr. what is thrust through in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) (poet. and rare): latos huic hasta per armos acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Virg. Aen. 11, 645: Lucan. 9, 138.

transfĭgūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [transfiguro] *transformable:* angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 *med.*

transfĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a change of shape, transformation, transfiguration:* Plin. 7, 55, 56: transfiguratio interemptio est pristini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

transfĭgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a transformer, transfigurer:* sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

trans-fĭgūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose:* puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in simiae speciem transfiguratus, ib. 46: in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, *i. e. Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78: amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Cal. 22. **||.** Fig.: judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6.

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* [transfigo].

trans-flŭo, xi, 3. *v. n. to flow* or *run through:* sanguis, Plin. 11, 38, 91: vina, id. 16, 35, 63. **||.** Fig. of time, *to pass away, elapse:* dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

trans-flŭvio, 1. *v. n.* [fluvius] *to cross a river:* Commod. Instr. 50, 10.

trans-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *run through, to stab through:* Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42: transfosso oculo, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.:* cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11. With *limiting acc.:* pectora duro transfossi ligno, Virg. Aen. 9, 544.

transformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transformo] *a change of shape, transformation:* optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 *fin.*

transformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): (Proteus) transformis, Ov. F. 1, 373: corpora, id. M. 8, 871.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change in shape, transform:* (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441: sese in vultus aniles (Alecto), id. Aen. 7, 416: membra in juvencos, Ov. M. 10, 237: gemmas novem in ignes (*i. e.* stellas), id. F. 3, 515: (Scylla) in scopulum transformata, id. M. 14, 74. **||.** Fig.: hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

trans-fŏro, 1. *v. a. to pierce through:* gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* [transfodio].

trans-frĕtānus, a, um, *adj.* [fretum] *that is beyond the sea, transmarine:* Tert. Apol. 25.

transfrĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transfreto] *a passing over a strait:* Gell. 10, 26.

trans-frĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [fretum] *to cross a strait, pass over the sea:* quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34: Gell. 10, 26: Amm. 22, 6: transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across*, id. 31, 4. **||.** Fig.: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, *i. e. passing through*, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfŭga, ae, *comm.* [transfugio] *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter:* transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per induciarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est, fide suscepta transfugit, Paul. Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8: Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet. Cal. 47. **||.** Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8: mundi, Lucan. 8, 335.

trans-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (rare): multi proxima nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25: Suet. Ner. 3: Nep. Dat. 6: Auct. B. Hisp. 7: *Ep.* Ubi arma sunt Stratippocli? *Th.* Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 28. **||.** Fig.: non ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque aures atque opinio transfugere ad nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [transfugio] *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (rare): ut transfugia impeditiora essent, Liv. 22, 43: crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34. Transf.: sacrarii, *a migrating to Rome*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503.

trans-fulgĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter through:* aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

trans-fūmo, 1. *v. n. to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (poet. and rare): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-functōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fungor] *carelessly* or *superficially performed, slight, careless, perfunctory:* praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: expugnatio, id. adv. Valent. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse:* aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: arenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66. Poet.: aliquem mortuum in urnam, *i. e. to bury*, Lucan. 8, 769. Reflect.: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, *pours* or *discharges itself*, Cels. *praef. med.* **||.** Fig.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8 *med.:* divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: sunt alia (studia) liberiora et transfusa latius, *of more extended application*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18.

transfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo] *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion:* aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52: sanguinis, *a discharge*, Cels. *praef. med.* **||** Transf. *a transmigration* of a people. quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic. Scaur. § 43.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [transfundo].

trans-gĕro, 3. *v. a. to carry across:* Plin. 10, 33, 50 (*al.* transfero).

trans-glūtĭo, 4. *v. a. to swallow down, gulp down:* sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: sucum, Marc. Empir. 19 *med.*

trans-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step across, step over, go* or *pass over, cross:* (i) Act.: pomoerium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Taurum, id. Fam. 3, 8: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Padum, Liv. 33, 22: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 *fin.:* munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: colonias, Tac. A. 3, 2. *Absol.:* transgressos (*sc.* flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26. With *pass. sign.:* transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27. (ii) Neut.: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, id. 39, 45: in Corsicam, *to cross over, sail over*, id. 42, 1: gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27. *Absol.:* hunc Britanniae statum media jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, id. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 54: Vell. 2, 75. **2.** Esp. *to go over* to another party: transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, ib. 4, 39. **||.** Fig. (i) Act.: Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragies dimicaverat, *going beyond, surpassing*, Plin. 7, 25, 25: mensuram, id. 7, 49, 50: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7: alicujus viri mentionem, *to pass over, omit*, id. 2, 108: constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ulla ejus mentione Val. Max. 4, 7 *i ext.* (ii) Neut.: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5.

transgressĭo, onis, *f.* [transgredior] *a going across, passage*: Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. in Maxim. 7. **II.** Fig. in rhet. *transposition*: transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34. **2.** *a transition* in speaking: id. 4, 1, 78. **3.** *a transgression* of the law: Aug. Quaest. in Exod. *no.* 108.

transgressīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]: verba, *verbs which have inflections partly active, partly passive* (e. g. audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, *etc.*), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an infringer, transgressor* of the law: Arn. 7, 215: Tert. Res. Carn. 39.

transgressus, a, um, *Part.* [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passing over, passage* (only in *abl. sing.*): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26: in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10.

trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive through*, i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through*; and transf. *to stab, pierce through* with a weapon, *to transfix, transpierce*: per pectora transigit ensem, Sil. 13, 376: gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Lucan. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824. **II.** *to do thoroughly*; i. e. *to finish, complete, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact*: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transacta re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 38, 25: fabulam, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 151: si transactum est, *if all is over*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. **2.** Esp. *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to an agreement* or *understanding*: postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, 79: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, ib. 1, 54, 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia, id. Att. 4, 16: ut secum aliquid, qualubet conditione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97: transactum negotium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 2. **3.** *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with*: with *cum*: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris imis abscondita cum luce jam transegerat, App. M. 8, p. 204. *Pass. impers.*: cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19: Quint. 7, 1, 4. **4.** *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend*: tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*: adolescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, ib. 11: vixdum mense transacto, id. Vit. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12.

transĭlĭo or **trans-sĭlĭo**, īvi or ŭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [salio] *to leap, jump* or *spring across* or *over*: (i) Neut.: illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 25: per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, *i. e. to hasten through*, Flor. 3, 5, 25. (ii) Act.: fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7: positas flammas, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 3, 9: vada, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: quaternos senosque equos, *i. e. to leap from one to the other*, Flor. 3, 3, 10. **2.** Esp. *to go quickly over to, hasten to join*: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5. **II.** Fig. (i) Neut.: ad ornamenta ea (*i. e.* aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, id. 33, 2, 8: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, *the name onyx passed over, was transferred*, id. 37, 6, 24. (ii) Act.: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcerrimam transiliat oratio, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: proxima pars vitae transilienda meae, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, *i. e. enjoy to excess*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 7.

transĭlis, e, *adj.* [transilio] *that leaps* or *goes across*: palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

transĭtans, antis, *Part.* [a freq. form from transeo] *going* or *passing through*: is (L. Tullius legatus) Julia lege transitans, *passing through the province*, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

transĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transeo] *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage*: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.*: sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, *i. e. by the passing by of atoms*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: visionum, ib. 1, 39, 109. **2.** Esp. *a going over, desertion*: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15: Just. 1, 5: *plur.*: Cic. Brut. 16, 62: Liv. 28, 16. **II.** Fig. *infection, contagion*: Ov. R. Am. 616. **2.** In rhet. *a transition*: Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35. **3.** In gramm. *an inflection*: Varr. L. L. 9, 59, 154: Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [transitio] *passing over*: verbum, *transitive*, Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtor, ōris, *m.* [transeo] *one who goes over, a passer by*: Amm. 15, 2.

transĭtōrĭē, *adv. in passing, by the way, cursorily*: dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

transĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transitus] *adapted for passing through, having a passage*: domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28. **II.** Transf. *passing, transitory*: momentum, Boëth. Cons. phil. 5, 6.

transĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transeo].

transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going over, passing over, passage*: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: Tenchtherorum transitus, *the passage of the Rhine by the Tenchtheri*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: Liv. 21, 20: Tac. A. 15, 10. (ii) Meton. *a passage-way, passage*: spiritus, *i. e. the wind-pipe*, Plin. 22, 24, 51: auditus, *the auditory passage*, id. 23, 2, 28. **2.** Esp. *a passing over, desertion*: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, Gell. 5, 19. **II.** Fig.: in illo a pueritia ad adolescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28. **2.** Esp. *a means of passing, a transition*: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, id. 8, 6, 38. So of the *transition* of colours in shading: Plin. 35, 5, 11: Ov. M. 6, 66: of *transition* in sound: Quint. 12, 10, 68. **3.** Of language, *a transition*: hinc erit ad alia transitus, id. 7, 6, 5: μεταβολὴ, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50: unde venusti transitus fiunt, id. 9, 2, 61. (ii) In transitu, *in passing, by the way*: quae leviter in transitu attigeram, id. 7, 3, 27: in transitu non omittemus, id. 2, 10, 15.

trans-jăcĭo, 3. *v. a. to cast* or *shoot through*: nemora sagittis, Sol. 52 *med.*

transjectĭo, transjectus, transjĭcĭo, v. traj.

trans-jŭgātus, a, um, *Part. passed through*: (Athos mons) a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

trans-jungo, 3. *v. a. to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere*: mulam, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38.

trans-lapsus, a, um, *Part. gliding past, hastening by*: (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. in Eutr. 1 376.

translātĭcĭē, *adv. slightly, negligently*: Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1: Papin. ib 36, 1, 55.

translātīcĭus (trālātīcius) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [transfero] leg. *t. t. transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary*: edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors*, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 114: id. Att. 5, 21: Gell. 3, 18: jus, Suet. Aug. 10. **II.** Transf. *usual, common*: di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 8, 27: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: tralaticia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37: deformitas, Petr. 110: verba, Gell. 9, 9. hoc tralatitium est, *is common, old*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

translātĭo or **trālātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transferring*: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, Suet. Ner. 9. **2.** Esp. of plants, *a transplanting, ingrafting*: Plin. 17, 11, 14: Col. 3, 10, 20: Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3. **II.** Fig.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off*: Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 91: id. Inv. 1, 8, 10. Quint. 3, 6, 23, 38 *sq.* **2.** Esp. of language, *a version, translation* into another language: id. 1, 4, 18: Hier. Ep. 99, 1. (ii) *a transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor*: Cic de Or. 3, 38, 156 *sq.*: Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Quint. 8, 6, 4 *sq.* (iii) In gramm. *a transposition* of letters, *metathesis*: Don. p. 1773 P.: Diom. p. 437 ib.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio] *pertaining to transference, that is to be transferred*: constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, ib. 52. Subst.: Μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, id. 3, 6, 46.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero] *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer*: Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, *i. e. who transferred his quaestorship to Sulla* (having previously belonged to the other party), Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 152. **II.** Fig. *a translator*: Hier. Ep. 57, 5: id. in Daniel. 4, 5.

translātus, a, um, *Part.* [transfero]

translātus or **trālātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying along, a bearing in procession*: Sen. Tranq. 1 *med.*: Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

trans-lĕgo, 3. *v. a. to read through, read out*: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 5.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo**, 2. *v. n. to shine across*: e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, Lucr. 4, 309. **II.** *to shine through; to let shine through, be transparent*: ille in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37 10, 67: translucens fissura, id. 17, 14 24.

trans-lūcĭdus or **trālūcĭdus**, a um, *adj. clear, transparent*: crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46: membrana vitri modo. id. 11, 37, 55: candor, id. 37, 10, 57. **II.** Fig.: elocutio, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 20.

trans-mărīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to countries beyond sea; coming from beyond sea, transmarine*: hospes, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24: legationes, id. 40, 2: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex 3: res, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 45: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, *i. e. jurisprudence*, id. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31.

transmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [transmeo] *that may be passed through, passable*: spatium, Aus. Grat. act. 35 *fin.*

transmĕātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to passing through*: Tert adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo**, avi, atum 1. *v. n.* and *a. to go over* or *across, to* *through* (rare): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41: terra marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.*: sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26.

transmigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmigro] *a removing* from one country to another, *a transmigration*: Prud. Hamart. 448.

trans-migro, avi, 1. *v. n. to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (rare): urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54: Veios, id. 5, 53: e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15. ‖. Transf. of plants, *to be removed, transplanted*: arbores, Plin. 16, 32, 59.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto] *a sending across, a passing over*: Cic. Att. 4, 17: ab ea urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.

transmissus, a, um, *Part.* [transmitto].

transmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a giving* or *handing over, a transmission*: nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. in Non. 481, 32. ‖. *a passing over, passage*: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: a continenti, ib. 5, 2: transmissus maris factus navibus, Gell. 10, 26.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to let go through* or *across; to send, carry,* or *convey across; to dispatch, transmit*: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, Liv. 21, 24: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19: ut vehem foeni large onustam transmitteret, id. 36, 15, 24, § 108: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 27: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (*i. e.* trans flumen), *are conveyed across*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5: transmissum per viam tigillum, id. 1, 26: ponte transmisso, *being constructed across*, Suet. Cal. 22 *fin.*: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6: hereditatem alicui, *to make over*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: longo transmittit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. Aen. 3, 329: per corium, per viscera perque os elephanto brachium transmitteres, *you would have thrust through*, Pl. Mil. 1, 30: ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165. **2.** Fig.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4 *fin.*: vim in aliquem, *to employ against*, Tac. A. 2, 38: et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit? *should be intrusted*, Cic. Manil. 14, 42: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted*, ib. 1, 1: animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through*, i. e. *forgetting*, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*: mox Caesarem vergente jam senecta munia imperii facilius tramissurum, *would resign*, Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, *omitted*, ib. 16, 12 *fin.* ‖. *to go, mount,* or *cross over; to cross, pass, traverse,* etc. (i) Act.: grues quum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: satis constante fama jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv. 21, 20: Euphratem ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: murales fossas saltu, Stat. Th. 8, 554: transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi, *run through*, Virg. Aen. 4, 154: quantum coeli (funda), *flies through*, Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile transmittere, *to fling over*, Plin. 28, 4, 6: duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramisimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13. (ii) Neut.: quum a Leucopetra profectus (inde enim tramittebam), stadia circiter CCC. processissem, Cic. Att. 16, 7: ex Corsica subacta Cicereius in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. 42, 7: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24. (β) Esp. *to go over, desert to*: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* **2.** Fig. *to pass over, to disregard, leave unmentioned*: haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.*: quae ipse pateretur transmittens, Suet. Cal. 10. (ii) Esp. of time, *to pass, spend*: tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6: vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19: steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: quatuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8. 25, 38. (iii) Transf.: febrium ardorem, *i. e. to undergo, endure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: discrimen, ib. 8, 11.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m. that is beyond the mountains*: subactis cis Apenninum omnibus, tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2: Plin. 3, 3, 4.

transmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmoveo] *a transposition*, i. q. metathesis: Mart. Cap. 5, 172: Aquil. Rom. de Fig. sent. § 16.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to remove* from one place to another: Syria transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35. ‖. Fig. *to transfer*: gloriam verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.

transmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto] *a shifting, transposition* of letters: Quint. 1, 5, 39: id. 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, 1. *v. a. to change, shift, transmute*: transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.

trans-năto or **trānăto**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swim over, across,* or *through*; perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Tac. H. 4, 66: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

trans-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. a. to sail across* or *over*: angustias maris, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.*: tot maria, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.

transno, v. trano.

transnŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transnomino] the pure Lat. for *metonymy*: Don. p. 1776 P.: Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmĭno, avi, 1. *v. a. to name over again, change a name*: Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.*: id. Gramm. 18.

trans-nŭmĕro, 1. *v. a. to count over, count out*: Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

transpectus, ūs, *m.* [transpicio] *a looking* or *seeing through*: Lucr. 4, 273.

trans-pertūsus, a, um, *Part. pierced through, perforated*: terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpĭcĭo or **trans-spĭcĭo**, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look* or *see through* (rare): Lucr. 4, 271: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpicit, Lact. Op. D. 8 *med.*

trans-plantātus, a, um, *Part. transplanted*: dii, *i. e. deified beings*, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to set over* or *across; to remove, transfer*: statuam in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3: locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer*, Gell. 6, 9. ‖. Esp. of plants, *to set out, transplant*: arborem in locum alium, id. 12, 1: brassicam Novembri inchoante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transporto] *a removing, transmigration*: populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *fin.*

trans-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry across; to convey from one place to another; to remove, transport*: constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); that across which it is carried is usu. not expressed, but is sometimes in *acc.* dep. on the prefix *trans*: onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, ib. 22: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17: equites secum transportaverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: Agrippam in insulam, *i. e. to transport, banish*, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum transportare, id. B. G. 4, 16. Poet.: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Virg. Aen. 6, 328. ‖. Fig.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat Plin. Pan. 12.

transpŏsĭtīva, ae, *f.* [transpono] *transposition*: μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transpono].

trans-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *pierce through*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4 *med.*

transtillum, i, *n. dim.* [transtrum] *a little cross-beam*: Vitr. 5, 12.

trans-tĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [teneo] *to go through, pass through*: commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, *n.* [trans] *cross-timbers* in a vessel from side to side, hence *a bank for rowers*: Caes. B. G. 3, 13 Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 135: Pers. 5, 147: Virg. Aen. 4, 573: Ov. M. 14, 534. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a cross-beam, transom*: Vitr. 2, 1: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

transulto or **trans-sulto**, 1. *v. n. freq.* [transilio] *to leap over* or *across*: in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, 3. *v. a. to transfer; to adopt, assume*: hastam laeva, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, ib. 2, 242.

transumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transumo] *a taking* or *assuming of one thing for another, metalepsis*, a transl. of μετάληψις: Quint. 8, 6, 37.

transumptīva, ae, *f.* [id.] = transumptio: μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo**, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew* or *stitch through; to pierce through*: exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: exta verubus Ov. F. 2, 363: Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* [transuo].

trans-vădātus, a, um, *Part. going past, passing*: scopuli quaestionum, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

trans-vărĭco, 1. *v. n. to stretch the feet apart, to straddle* in walking: Veg Vet. 3, 60.

transvectĭo or **trāvectĭo**, ōnis, *f* [transveho] *a carrying* or *transporting across* or *past*: travectio Acherontis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51. ‖. Esp. *a riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review*: reducto more transvectionis Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46: Plin. 15, 4, 5).

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* [transveho].

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho**, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry, conduct,* or *convey across* or *over; to transport*: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47: corpus defuncti per vicos, Ulp. Dig. 47, 13, 3: navem Argo humeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22. (ii) Reflect. *to travel, ride,* or *sail across* or *over*: caerula cursu, poet. Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18: cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16: transvectae (*sc.* equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37: transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272. **2.** Esp. *to carry, bear, lead,* or *conduct along* in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7. **3.** Of the Roman knights, *to ride past* before the censor for review: id 9, 46: Suet. Aug. 38: Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.* II. Fig. of time (*reflect.*), *to pass, elapse:* abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvĕna, ae, *m.* [transvenio] *one who comes over, a stranger, foreigner:* traditur, Lydos ex Asia transvenas in Etruria consedisse, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. de Sodom. 31.

trans-vendo, 3. *v. a. to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4431.

trans-vĕnĭo, 4. *v. n. to come across:* Fig.: anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike* or *beat through, to thrust* or *pierce through, transfix:* praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: pectus abiete, Virg. Aen. 11, 667: aera clipei (hasta), ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p, 46.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus] *lying across, cross, transverse:* tigna, *cross-beams*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. **2.** Subst. transversaria, orum, *n. plu. cross-beams:* Vitr. 8, 6.

transversē, *adv. crosswise, transversely:* transverse describantur horae in columella, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.:* Cels. 5, 26, 24.

transversim, *adv. crosswise, transversely:* transversim obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

transversus (trāversus), a, um, *Part.* [transverto]. II. Adj. *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse, traverse:* viae, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119: tramites, Liv. 2, 39: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63: tigna, ib. 2, 9: transvorsosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213: Manilium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quatuor digitos transversos emineant, *four fingers across, four finger-breadths*, Plin. 17, 18, 29: (versioue) incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10. Proverb.: si hercle tu ex isto loco digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, *a finger-breadth*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18: Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: discedere a recta conscientia traversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* non prorsus verum ex transvorso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *obliquely*, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 45: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26: collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, *intersecting diagonally*, Front. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *at right angles to their former direction*, Virg. Aen. 5, 19: id. E. 3, 8: Val. Fl. 2, 154. **2.** Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted*, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: quum coepit transversos agere felicitas, *i. e. to lead aside* or *astray*, Sen. Ep. 8: transversum judicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110. (ii) *Neut. absol.:* ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, *i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231. (Hence Sp. *travieso* Fr. *travers.*)

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn* or *direct across* or *athwart* (rare as *verb. finit.*): ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, *should be turned, converted*, App. Apol. p. 325: eorum consilia hac atque illac varia cogitatione, Firm. Math. 6, 15. II. Transf. *to turn away, avert:* inimica, Arn. 7, 219: so, fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37.

trans-vŏlĭto, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly through:* clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 356.

trans-vŏlo or **trāvŏlo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over* or *across:* perdices non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Attica, Plin. 10, 29, 41: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30. II. Transf. *to mount* or *pass quickly over, across*, or *past:* (i) Act.: Alpes, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7: travolat vox auras, Lucr. 4, 561. Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (*i. e.* vetulas), Hor. Od. 4, 13, 9. (ii) Neut.: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non breviore transvolat, Plin. 5, 9, 10: (arma) travolaverunt ad hostes, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 33. **2.** Fig.: illa Sallustiana brevitas audientem transvolat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, *flitting through*, Plin. 7, 12, 10: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

trans-volvo, 3. *v. a. to roll through*, i. e. *to unroll:* Prud. Cath. 11, 29.

transvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transvoro] *a swallowing down;* meton. *the throat:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 109.

trans-vŏro, avi, 1. *v. a. to swallow down, devour:* Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, *i. e. to consume, squander*, App. Apol. p. 333.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

trăpētes, um, *m. plu.* = τράπητες, *an oil-mill:* Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39: Cato R. R. 18, 2.

trăpētum, i, *n.* = τραπητόν, *an oil-mill:* Col. 12, 52, 6: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

trăpētus, i, *m.* = τραπητός, *an olive-mill, oil-mill:* Cato R. R. 20, 1: Virg. G. 2, 519: Plin. 15, 6, 60. (Hence Sp. *trapiche.*)

trăpezīta, ae, *m.* = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker:* Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 90: id. Trin. 2, 4, 23, et *passim.*

trapezŏphŏron, i, *n.* = τραπεζοφόρον (table-bearer), *a pedestal* or *statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg:* Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

trāvĕho and **trāvectio**, v. transv.

trāvĭo, 1. *v. n.* [trans vio] *to go through, penetrate:* Lucr. 6, 349.

trāvŏlo, v. transvolo.

trĕbācĭter, *adv. cunningly, slyly:* Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

trĕbax, ācis, *adj.* [τριβακός] *skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty:* trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

trĕcēnārĭus (tercenarius, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [treceni] *pertaining to three hundred:* vites, *i. e. that yield three hundred* amphorae *of wine to the juger*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. II. *a soldier whose pay is three hundred* sestertia: Inscr. Grut. 365, 6.

trĕcēni (terceni, Eumen. Restaur. schol. 11), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres centum] *three hundred each:* treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38: trecenae familiae in singulas colonias, id. 32, 29: treceni numi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52. Of an indefinite large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. II. Transf. *three hundred:* vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8, 10, 10.

trĕcentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [trecenti] *three hundred each:* pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the three-hundredth:* annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: Liv. 4, 7.

trĕcenti (tricenti, Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a, *num. card.* [tres centum] *three hundred:* numi Philippii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: usque ad millia basiem trecenta, Cat. 48, 3: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2. To denote an indefinite large number: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79.

trĕcentĭes (tricenties, Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti] *three hundred times:* Cat. 29, 15.

trĕchĕdīpnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites:* Juv. 3, 67.

trĕdĕcĭes, *adv. num.* [tredecim] *thirteen times:* sestertium, *thirteen hundred thousand* sestertii, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

trĕdĕcim (tresdecim, Front. Aquaed. 33), *num. card.* [tres decem] *thirteen:* tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.:* equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2.

treis or **tris**, v. tres, *ad init.*

trĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremebunda ad aras deducta est, Lucr. 1, 96: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: tremebunda voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: cornus (*i. e.* hasta), Sil. 10, 119. *Comp.:* (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, *i. e. more flabby, softer*, Col. 10, 396.

trĕmĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [tremo facio] *to cause to shake, quake,* or *tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 10, 115: totum coelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Virg. Aen. 6, 804: se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34: tremefacta tellus, Virg. Aen. 10, .02: quies pueri, Stat. Ach. 1, 247.

trĕmendus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible; tremendous:* manes adiit regemque tremendum, Virg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: vates visu audituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 7: Alpes, ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Virg. Aen. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25.

trĕmĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [tremo pes] *with trembling feet:* anates tremipedes, Varr. in Non. 460, 8 (*al.* remipedes, oar-footed, which is prob the correct reading).

trĕmisco (in many MSS. tremesco), 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [tremo] *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at* (poet.): plaustris concussa tremiscunt tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitru tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremiscens ad strepitum, ib. 14, 214. With *acc.:* sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 648. With *acc.* and *inf.:* telum instare tremiscit, ib. 12, 916. With *relative clause:* quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremiscit, qua tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

trēmis, issis, *m.* [tres as; cf. semis] under the later emperors, *a coin, the third part of an* aureus: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39: Cod. Justin. 12, 40, 3.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [same root as terreo, *q. v.*] I. Neutr.: *to shake, quake, quiver, tremble*, etc.: viden', ut tremit atque extimuit, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: toto pectore tremens, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8. With limiting *acc.:* tremis ossa pavore, id. S. 2, 7, 57: tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 488: Virg. G. 3, 84. (ii) Of things: membra miserae tremunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 2: artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 627: haec tremente questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. Ann. 7, 64: ripae verbere, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: vela, Lucr. 4, 75: frusta verubus trementia figunt, *quivering*, Virg. Aen. 1, 212. II. Act. *to quake* or *tremble a* (mostly poet.): virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 37: offensam Junonem, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque iratos regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 19: te Stygii tremuere lacus, Virg. Aen. 8, 296.

trĕmor, ōris, *m.* [tremo] *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor:* terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quo tremore et pallore dixit! id. Flacc. 4, 10: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 42: gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. Aen. 2, 121: tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23. Personified: Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 790. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587. **2.** Esp. *an earthquake:* tremor terras graviter pertentat, id. 6, 287: Claud. in Eutr. 2, 27. *Plur.:* Lucr. 6, 547: Ov. M. 6, 699: cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21 *med.:* Plin. 36, 10, 15. **II.** Meton. *that which causes trembling, a dread, terror:* (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5.

trĕmŭlē, *adv. tremblingly:* App. M. 5, p. 168.

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous:* anus, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: tremulas manus annisque metuque tendit, Ov. M. 10, 414: anni, Prop. 4, 7, 73: tempus, Cat. 61, 161: guttur, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui quum stringitur aura, Ov. H. 11, 75: arundo, id. M. 11, 190: cupressus, Petr. 131: flamma, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: lumen, Virg. Aen. 8, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 202: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15: equi, *i. e. restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256. Subst.: sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, *i. e. a shaking* or *trembling of the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75. *Neutr.* adverb: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, Mart. 14, 203. **II.** Transf. *that causes to shake* or *shiver:* frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.

trĕpĭdanter, *adv. tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49. *Comp.:* trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

trĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [trepidus] *restless, that moves briskly, goes on a trot:* equi, Veg. Vet. 2, 56 *fin.*

trĕpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trepido] *a state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation:* numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: quae senatus trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2, 124: cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv. 3, 3: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46: trepidationem injicere, id. 2, 53: trepidatio fugaque hostium, id. 37, 24: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: Tac. A. 11, 38: nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. de Ira 3, 10.

trĕpĭdē, *adv. hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation:* trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: classis trepide soluta, Liv. 22, 31: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. Ner. 23.

trĕpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [trepidus]. **I.** Neut. *to hurry* or *bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation* or *alarm:* Romanus homo corde suo trepidat, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 9: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. J. 38: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque exanimes trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv. 23, 16: circum artos cavos (mures), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 28: dum trepidant alae, Virg. Aen. 4, 121: veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis in tenebris metuunt, Lucr. 2, 54: ancipiti trepidant terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5: formidine belli, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 1089: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32. *Pass. impers.:* trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200. (ii) With *inf.:* ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Virg. Aen. 9, 114: occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639. (iii) With *subj.:* trepidat, ne suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97: id. 14, 64. **2.** Of things, *to move irregularly, noisily*, etc.: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21: obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id. Od. 2, 3, 12: flammae trepidant, *flicker*, ib. 4, 11, 11: trepidantia exta, *quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae, ib. 1, 506, et saep. (ii) With *inf.:* octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24. **II.** Act. *to tremble at, to be afraid of:* motae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21: occursum amici, id. 8, 152: lupos (damae), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1058.

trĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trepidus] *trembling, anxious:* pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2, 29.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. another form of tremidus from tremo: but Fest. p. 367, Müll. derives it from trepo = τρέπω, to turn, put to flight] *agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation*, etc.: tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry*, Virg. G. 4, 73: Dido, id. Aen. 4, 642: trepidi improviso metu, Sall. J. 97: curia moesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. 2, 24: trepidi formidine portas explorant, Virg. Aen. 9, 169. (ii) With *gen.:* illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra discurrunt, ib. 12, 589: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.:* tubarum, Stat. Th. 11, 325. **2.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, *i. e. bubbling, foaming*, Virg. G. 1, 296: venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: vultus, ib. 4, 485: terror, Lucr. 5, 41: tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846: certamen. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: motus, Ov. M. 8, 375: in re trepida, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture*, Liv. 1, 27: in trepidis rebus, id. 4, 17: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59: literae, *i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.:* nuntius, Just. 31, 2 *fin.*

trepit vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. *s. v.*

trĕpondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres pondus] *three pounds:* ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165: adipis porcinae, ib. 271.

trēs (treis and tris), trĭa, *numer. card. three:* tria corpora, tres species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 94: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26. (ii) To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 29: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 33: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, *quid noster Paetus, at the three first words*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: chartis, Cat. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4. [Sans. *tri*; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Germ. *drei*; Eng. *three.*]

tresdĕcim, *numer.* v. tredecim.

tressis, is, *m.* [tres as] *three* asses: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. (ii) *a trifle:* hic Dama est non tressis agaso, *is not worth three coppers*, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-vĭri, orum, *m. plu. three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners:* as overseers of prisons: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3: id. Aul. 3, 2, 2. As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv. 32, 2: id. 39, 44 (v. Smith's Ant. 1167 *seq.*).

trĭācontas, ădis, *f.* = τριακοντας *the number thirty:* Tert. adv. Val. 44 *fin.*

trĭangŭlāris, e, *adj.* [triangulus] *triangular:* anfractus, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

trĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres angulus] *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular:* sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25, 2: species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14: ager, Col. 5, 2, 5. **II.** Subst. triangulum, i, *n. a triangle:* quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis, Quint. 1, 10, 4: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: Plin. 27, 8, 39. (ii) triangulus, i, *m. a triangle:* Front. Expos. form. p. 31 Goes.

trĭārĭi, orum, *m. plu.* [tres] *the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the triarii:* Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Liv. 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 495 *seqq.*).

trĭas, ădis, *f.* = τρίας, *the number three, a triad:* Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

trĭātrus, *a feast-day among the Tusculans, three days after the Ides:* Fest. *s. v.* quinquatrus.

trĭbacca, ae, *f.* (sc. inauris) [tres bacca] *an ear-drop consisting of three pearls:* P. Syr. in Petr. 55.

trĭbas, ădis, *f.* = τριβὰς (rubbing), *a woman who practises lewdness with herself* or *with other women:* Phaedr. 4, 15: Mart. 1, 91, 1. Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

trĭbon, ōnis, *m.* = τρίβων, *a threadbare cloak:* Aus. Epigr. 53.

trĭbrăchys, ўos, *m.* = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach:* Quint. 9, 4, 97. Called also tribrevis: Diom. p. 475 P.

trĭbrĕvis, is, v. tribrachys.

trĭbŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *pertaining to a tribe* or *tribes:* crimen sodalitiorum, i. e. *a bribing of the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: res, ib. 15, 36.

trībŭla, ae, v. tribulum.

trībŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribulo] *distress, trouble, tribulation:* Tert. adv Jud. 11: Aug. in Psalm. 125, 2.

trībŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulum] *pointed, toothed* like a thrashing-sledge: falciculae, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

trĭbūlis, is, *m.* [tribus] *a fellow-tribesman:* tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: Cic. Planc. 19, 47: Liv. 2, 16. **II.** *one of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person* (rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Mart 9, 50, 7.

trībŭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1 *v. a.* [tribulum] *to press:* Θλίβω tribulo, presso, premo, Gloss. Philox.: Cato R. R. 23, 4. **II.** Fig. *to oppress, afflict:* in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.*

trĭbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus] *full of thorns* or *thistles:* voragines viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.* **II.** Fig *thorny, rough:* tribulosissima dissimulatio, ib. 1, 7 *med.*

trībŭlum, i, *n.* (tribula, ae, *f.:* Col. 2, 20, 4) [tero] *a thrashing-sledge*, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: Plin. 18, 30, 72: Virg. G. 1, 164 (v. Smith's Ant. 1148). (Hence It. *trebbia* Sp. *trillo.*)

trĭbŭlus, i, *m.* = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards*, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop:* Veg. Mil. 3, 24 (v. Smith's Ant. 1148). **II.** Transf. from its resemblance in form *a kind of thorn, land caltrops*, Tribulus terrestris, Linn., and also Fagonia cretica, Linn., *another thorny plant:* Virg. G 1, 153. Ov. M. 13, 803: Plin. 21, 15, 54. **2.** *a kind of water-plant* bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, *water-chestnut, water-caltrops,* Trapa natans, Linn.: id. 21, 16, 58.

trĭbūnal (moleste diligentibus permittamus et *tribunale* dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17), ālis, *n.* [tribunus] *a raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 199): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: eum de tribunali deturbavit, ib. 21: (praetor) palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 94: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134: laudatum ex quatuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6: sedere in tribunali, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168. (ii) *a similar elevation in camps,* from which generals addressed the soldiers or administered justice (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1148): Liv. 28, 27: Tac. H. 3, 10: regium tribunal (*sc.* Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12. (iii) *the seat of the praetor in the theatre:* Suet. Aug. 44. (iv) *a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank:* sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4548. **2.** Transf. in gen. *a mound, dam, embankment:* tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestus, Plin. 16, 1, 1. **II.** Fig. *height, greatness:* quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356.

trĭbūnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship;* usu. *the office of tribune of the people:* Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25: gen. without plebis: id. Am. 12: id. Att. 11, 9: *et pass.* (ii) *the office of a military tribune:* M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: tribunatus commoda contemnere, id. Fam. 7, 8: Plin. 7, 30, 31.

trĭbūnĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tribune* (usu. *of the people*), *tribunitial:* tribunitia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: vis, ib.: seditiones, Sall. J. 37: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: procellae, Liv. 2, 1: comitia, *for the election of tribunes of the people,* Cic. Att. 1, 1: candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: leges, *proposed by the tribunes of the people,* id. Agr. 2, 8, 21. (ii) *pertaining to military tribunes:* equites Romanos in tribunitium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77. **II.** Subst. tribunicius, ii, *m. one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune:* qui aedilicii, qui tribunitii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30: Liv. 3, 35: inter tribunicios relato, i. e. *presented with the title of tribune,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3146.

trĭbūnus, i, *m.* [tribus; prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence, in gen.] *a chieftain, commander, tribune.* **I.** Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters* who assisted the quaestors: Cato in Gell. 7, 10: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. Called also, tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: in a pun with aerati (rich), id. Att. 1, 16. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Caesar: Suet. Caes. 41. **II.** Tribuni Celerum, *captains* or *commanders of the* Celeres: Liv. 1, 59. **III.** Tribuni militares *or* militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes;* these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, id. de Sen. 10, 32. tribuni militum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tribunus militum, ib. 3, 5: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. **IV.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power;* these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number: Liv. 4, 6: et pass. **V.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people,* whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians: id. 2, 32 *sq.:* Cic. Rep. 2, 33 *sq.:* id. Leg. 3, 7, 16. **VI.** Tribunus voluptatum, *an officer who had the superintendence of all public amusements:* Cassiod. Var 7, 10. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., *v.* Smith's Ant. 1148 *seqq.*)

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [tribus] *to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give,* etc.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, ib. 1, 5, 14: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402: beneficia alicui, Nep. Att. 11 *fin.:* pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to deal out, allot,* ib. 4, 64.

II. Fig. *to grant, give, show, pay, render:* misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44. **2.** *to yield, give up, concede, allow:* si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: aliquid valetudini, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6 *fin.:* aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I yield* or *concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you,* Cic. Fam. 4, 1: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. de Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, *gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me,* id. Brut. 51, 190. *Absol.:* quum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, id. Fam. 13, 9: Tac. A. 14, 14 *fin.* **3.** *to ascribe, assign, attribute:* aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. **4.** *to divide, distribute:* rem universam in partes, id. Brut. 41, 152: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. **5.** Of time, *to bestow* or *spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: reliqua tempora literis, Nep. Att. 4.

trĭbus, ūs, *f.* orig. *a third part of the Roman people:* as their numbers increased, it came to mean, *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1155 *seq.*): Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 17: Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 36: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, *removed, expelled from the tribe,* Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272: Liv. 45, 15: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44. Tribus is sometimes to be understood: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe,* id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. Aurelius L. Fil. Camilia Firmus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3070. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe,* Hor. Ep. 1 19. 40 **II.** Transf. *the commonalty, the mass* Mart. 8, 15, 4. Plin. 19, 4, 19. [Prob from TRI, the root of *tres,* and BU the root of *fui,* Sans. *bhû;* cf. *φῦ-λον* from *φύω.*]

trĭbūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] *pertaining to tribute:* necessitas, *of paying tribute,* Just. 32, 2: solum, *subject to tribute, tributary,* Plin. 12, 1, 3: praedia, Gai. Inst. 2, § 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: tabellae, *letters of credit,* Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148.

trĭbūtim, *adv.* [tribus] *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes:* tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, *i. e. in the* comitia tributa, Liv. 3, 55: numis tributim divisis, Cic. Att. 4, 17: spectacula tributim data, id. Mur. 34, 72.

trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo] *a dividing, distributing, distribution* (rare): hanc *ἰσονομίαν* appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio fit pro rata ejus, quod cuique debetur, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5 *fin.* **II.** *a contributing, paying of tribute:* ib. 2, 14, 52: Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18.

trĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a giver, imparter:* tributor omnium, App. Trismeg. p. 92.

trĭbūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *concerning payment:* tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

trĭbūtum, i, *n.* (tributus, i, *m.:* Cato in Non. 229, 11: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 43) [tribuo] *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute:* in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. **II.** Transf. *a contribution* made for any private purpose: Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2: Ulp. ib 14, 4, 5. **2.** *a gift, present* (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: Juv. 3, 188: Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

trĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tribuo].

trĭbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *formed* or *arranged into tribes:* comitia, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27: Liv. 2, 60.

trĭbūtus, i, *m.* v. tributum.

trīcae, arum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, orig. Trica, ae, *f.,* like Apina, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia; hence, proverb.] *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense:* sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. *La.* Numos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putridas, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 36. **II.** Transf. *hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, tricks:* judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turpil. in Non. 8, 26: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 62: id. Most. 3, 1, 45: Varr in Non. 8, 29.

trĭcămĕrātum, i, *n.* [tres camera] *a room divided into three chambers,* or acc. to others, *having three arches:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

trīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triceni] *of* or *containing thirty:* fistula, *thirty quarter-digits in diameter,* Front. Aquaed. 29: filius, *thirty years old,* Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3, 3 *fin.*

trīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [triginta] *thirty at a time, thirty each:* tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75: dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15: numi, Mart. 10, 27, 3. **II.** Transf. *thirty:* medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43: *gen.:* tricenum, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: Plin. 7, 49, 50.

trīcennālis, e, *adj.* [tricennium] *pertaining to thirty years, tricennial:* incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11. **II.** Subst. tricennalia, ium, *n. plu.* a *festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival*: Oros. 7, 28 *fin.*

trīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [triginta annos] *the space of thirty years*: Cod. Justin. 7, 31, 1: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.

trĭcenti, ae, a, v. trecenti.

trĭcentĭes, *adv.* v. trecenties.

trĭceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [tres caput] *having three heads, triple-headed*: Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194. ‖. Transf. *three-fold*: historia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41.

trīcēsimāni, orum, *m. plu.* [tricesimus] *soldiers of the thirtieth legion*: Amm. 18, 9.

trīcēsĭmus (trigesimus, Mart. 1, 16, 3: Just. 12, 15), a, um, *num. ord.* [triginta] *the thirtieth*: idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: tertius et tricesimus annus, id. de Sen. 6, 19: legio quinta tricesima, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69.

trīcessis, is, *m.* [triginta as] *thirty asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

trĭchalcon, i, *n.* = τρίχαλκον, *a coin of the value of three* chalci: Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

trĭchaptum, i, *n.* = τρίχαπτον, *a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment*: Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14.

trĭchĭas, ae, *m.* = τριχίας, *a kind of fish*, perh. Clupea finta, Cuv.: Plin. 9, 15, 20: id. 9, 51, 74.

trĭchĭăsis, is, *f.* = τριχίασις, *a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside*: Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trĭchĭla, ae, *f. a bower, arbour, summer-house*: Virg. Cop. 8: Col. 10, 378: Caes. B. C. 3, 96 (*al.* triclinia). Also, tricla, ae, *f.*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2909: triclea, ae, id. *no.* 4337: and triclia, ae: id. *no.* 4456. (Hence Fr. *treille.*)

trĭchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = τρίχινος (of hair; transf.), *slight, meagre, poor*: quaestus (*opp.* uber), Varr. in Non. 181, 10.

trĭchītis, ĭdis, *f.* = τριχῖτις, *a kind of alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

trĭchŏmănes, is, *n.* = τριχομανές, *a plant resembling* adiantum, *wall spleenwort*, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 111: id. 22, 21, 30: App. Herb. 47.

trĭchordis, e, *adj.* = τρίχορδος, *three-stringed*: citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 *med.*

trĭchōrum, i, *n.* = τρίχωρον, *a room divided into three apartments*: Stat. S. 1, 3, 57: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1595.

trichrus, i, *f.* = τρίχρους, *a tri-coloured gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

trīcĭes (tricesies, Auct. B. Afr. 97), *adv. num.* [triginta] *thirty times*: (pedes) tricies triceni fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10: mea (filia) tricies (aeris) non posset (habere), *i. e. three millions of sesterces*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: id. Fragm. Or. pro Fontei. § 4: Mart. 4, 37, 4.

trĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tres cano] *a song by three voices, a trio*: semivolucrum puellarum, *of the three Sirens*, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

tricla, **triclea**, and **triclia**, v. trichila.

trīclīnĭarchēs or -a, ae, *m.* = τρικλινιάρχης, *a chief servant who has charge of the table*: Petr. 22: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 794.

trīclīnĭāris, e, *adj.* [triclinium] *pertaining to an eating-couch* or *dining-room*: gradus, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: mappae, id. L. L. 9, 33, 138: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6: vestimenta, Labeo Dig. 33, 5, 20. ‖. Subst. triclinaria, ium, *n. plu. an eating-room, dining-room, supper-room*: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7. (ii) *tapestry* or *covering for table-couches*: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

trīclīnĭum, ii, *n.* = τρικλίνιον, *a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch*: Varr. R. R. 13, 2: Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183: id. Att. 13, 52: Plin 33, 11, 52: they were also used at a lectisternium: Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1157 *seq.*). ‖. Transf. *a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room*: hiberna et aestiva, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110: Libo in Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: Phaedr. 4, 25, 28.

trīco, ōnis, *m.* [tricae] *a mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster*: Lucil. in Non. 8, 24: Capitol. Ver. 4. (Hence Fr. *trigaud.*)

trĭcoccum, i, *n.* = τρίκοκκον (that has three berries), *a kind of* heliotropium, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 11, 29.

trĭcōlum, i, *n.* = τρίκωλον (having three members) *a sentence* or *period consisting of three clauses*: Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *fin.*

trīcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [tricae] *to make* or *start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks*: Cic. Att. 15, 13: Publilius tecum tricatus est, ib. 14, 19.

trĭ-cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. having three horns* or *points*: species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. de lit. monos. *fin.*

trĭcornis, e, *adj.* [tres cornu] *having three horns, three-horned*: boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Sol. 52.

trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres corpus] *having three bodies, three-bodied*: umbra, *i. e. Geryon*, Virg. Aen. 6, 289: Geryon, Sil. 3, 422.

trīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tricae] *full of difficulties* or *perplexities, full of wiles* or *tricks*: Lucil. in Non. 79, 26 (*al.* strigosus). Inscr. Grut. 50, 1.

trĭ-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj. having three points* or *tines, three-pointed, three-tined, tricuspid*: telum, *i. e.* tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

trĭdacna, orum, *n. plu.* = τρίδακνα, *a kind of oyster*: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

trĭ-dens, entis, *adj. having three teeth* or *tines, three-pronged*: rostra, Virg. Aen. 5, 143: aes, Val. Fl. 1, 688. ‖. Subst. *m. a three-tined spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish: Plin. 9, 30, 48: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. G. 1, 13: id. Aen. 2, 610: Prop. 2, 26, 48: Ov. M. 1, 283. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii): Juv. 8, 203.

trĭdentĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [tridens fero] *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. M. 8, 595.

trĭdentĭger, ĕri, *m.* [tridens gero] *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. M. 11, 202.

trĭdentĭ-pŏtens, entis, *m. ruling with the trident*, an epithet of Neptune: Sil. 15, 159.

trīdŭānus, a, um, *adj.* [triduum] *lasting three days, of three days' continuance*: spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247: jejunia, Hier. Ep. 54, 10.

trīdŭum, ii, *n.* [tres dies] *the space of three days, three days*: triduum continuum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 147: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo periturum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26: triduo intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

trĭennĭa, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* sacra) [triennium] *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival*: Ov. M. 9, 642.

trĭennĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* spatium) [tres annus] *the space of three years, three years*: biennium aut triennium est, quum virtuti nuntium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 79: Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 19.

trĭens, entis, *m.* [tres] *a third part, a third*: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8: ut triens ex hemina supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68. Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8: heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101. ‖. Esp. Of coins: *the third part of an* as: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Hor. A. P. 328: Plin. 33, 3, 53: Juv. 3, 267. (ii) Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *the third part of an* aureus: Gall in Treb. Claud. 17 *fin.* **2.** As a measure of interest, *one third per cent.* monthly, or *four per cent.* yearly: usurae, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 3 *fin.*: pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21. **3.** In square or long measure: *the third of a juger*: Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2. (ii) *the third of a foot* in length: Frontin. Aquaed. 26; 38. **4.** In liquid measure, *a third of a* sextarius, *i. e. four* cyathi: Prop. 3, 10, 29: Mart. 6, 86, 1. **5.** Among mathematicians, *the number two* (as the third of six): Vitr. 3, 1 *med.* ‖‖. triens tertius = 2⅓, Fest. *s. v.*

trĭentăbŭlum, i, *n.* [triens tabula] *land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed*, Liv. 31, 13: Lex Thor. c. 16.

triental, alis, *n.* [triens] *a drinking-cup*, holding the third of a sextarius: Pers. 3, 100.

trĭentālis, e, *adj.* [triens] *containing a third of a foot*: materia, Vitr. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17.

trĭentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a third part*: fenus, *i. e. one third per cent.* monthly, or *four per cent.* yearly, Capitol. Anton. P. 2.

trĭērarchus, i, *m.* = τριήραρχος, *the captain of a trireme, a trierarch*: Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 52: Tac. H. 2, 16: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2652.

trĭēris, e, *adj.* = τριήρης, *having three banks of oars*: navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44. Subst. trieris, is, *f. a ship* or *galley of three banks of oars, a trireme*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3610: cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

trĭētērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τριετηρικός, *recurring every three years, triennial*: sacra, *the festival of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 6, 587: also called, trieterica orgia Virg. Aen. 4, 302. Subst. trieterica orum, *n. plu. the festival of Bacchus*: Ov. R. Am. 593: Stat. Th. 2, 661.

trĭĕtēris, ĭdis, *f.* = τριετηρίς, *a space of three years, three years*: Stat. S. 2, 6, 72: Mart. 9, 85, 9: Aus. Caes. 3. ‖. Transf. *a triennial festival*: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. Of the Nemean games: Stat. Th. 4, 722: ib. 7, 93.

trĭfărĭam (trifarie, Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius] *in a threefold manner, in three ways, triply*: trifariam adortus castra, *i. e. in three places*, Liv. 3, 22: trifariam distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41: epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 32.

trĭfărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάσιος] *of three sorts* or *ways, three-fold, triple*: causa morborum omnium, App. Apol. p. 305: genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 *med.*

trĭfaux, cis, *adj.* [tres faux] *having three throats, triple-throated*: latratus Cerberi, Virg. Aen. 6, 417.

trĭfax, ācis, *f. a kind of long missile weapon*: Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*

trĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ter fero] *thrice bearing, that bears fruit three times a year*: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19: vites, id. 16, 27, 50.

trĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ter and FID, root of findo] *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641: cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, *i. e. lightning*, Ov. M. 2, 325: viae Phocaeae, *i. e. cross-roads*, Sen Oedip. 772: lingua serpentis, id. Med. 687: rostrum prorae, Sil. 6, 358: Sicania, *i. e. triangular*, Claud. Cons. Mall Theod. 203.

trĭfīlis, e, *adj.* [ter filum] *having three threads* or *hairs*: calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [ter finis] *a place where three boundaries meet*: Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 6 Goes.: Inscr. Grut. 201, 5.

trĭfissĭlis, e, *adj.* [ter findo] i. q. trifidus, *cloven into three parts, three-forked*: trifissilis forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

trĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [ter folium] *three-leaved grass, trefoil*: (i) Trifolium pra ense, rubens, repens, Linn. *etc.*: Plin. 18, 28, 67. (ii) minyanthes = Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.: id. 21, 9, 30. (iii) oxytriphyllon, perh. = Trifolium italicum, Linn.: ib. (iv) minutissimum, perh. = Medicago polymorpha, Linn.: ib. (Hence It. *trifoglio*; Sp. *trébol*; Fr. *trèfle*.)

trĭformis, e, *adj.* [ter forma] *having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; three-fold, triple, triform* (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23: canis, *i.e. Cerberus*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202: diva, *i.e. Diana*, who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 4: triformis dea, Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, ib. 15, 859.

trĭ-fur, ūris, *m.* [ter] *a triple thief, an arrant thief*: non fur sed trifur, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

trĭ-furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [id.] *an arch-rogue, arrant knave*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 47: id. Rud. 3, 4, 29.

trĭfurcĭum, ii, *n.* [trifurcus] *any thing of a three-forked shape*: App. Herb. 77.

trĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter furca] *having three forks, prongs,* or *points, three-forked, three-pronged*: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

trīga, ae, *f.* [contr. from trijuga] *a team of three horses,* or *a chariot drawn by three horses*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.* II. *a set of three things, a triad, three*: Arn. 4, 136.

trĭgămĭa, ae, *f.* = τριγαμία, *a three-fold* or *third marriage, trigamy*: Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

trĭgămus, i, *m.* = τρίγαμος, *a thrice-married man*, i. e. *one who has three wives* or *who has been married three times*: Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trīgarium, ii, *n.* [triga] *a place in which* trigae *or horses in general are trained and exercised*: Plin. 37, 13, 77. 2. *the number three*: Mart. Cap. 7, 239: id. 9, 303.

trīgārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *the driver of a three-horse chariot*: Plin. 28, 17, 42.

trīgĕmĭno, 1. *v. a.* [trigeminus] *to triple, treble*: verba, Fronto de Orat. 1 *med.*

trīgĕmĭnus (tergeminus), a, um, *adj.* [tres geminus] *three born at a birth*: fratres, *three twin-brothers*, Liv. 1, 24: tergeminos nasci certum est Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3: trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 123: and simply, trigemini, Col. 2, 1, 3: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, *of the three twin-brothers*, Liv. 1, 26. II. Transf. in gen. *three-fold, triple, triform*, i. q. triplex (mostly poet.): tripectora tergemini vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. Aen. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, *i. e. of the three Graces*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, *i. e.* trium liberorum, ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: *decepit, fefellit, induxit*, Gell. 13, 24. 2. Still more generally, *manifold, very great*: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the highest honours*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *i. e. with the greatest applause*, Mart. 3, 46, 8.

trĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [ter gemma] *having three buds* or *eyes*: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

trīginta, *num. card. thirty*: minae, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 65: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: Liv. 1, 21 *fin.*: conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum, *of the thirty tyrants* (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. [Sans. *triṇṣat*; Gr. τριάκοντα; Erse, *triochat*.]

triglītis, is, *f.* = τριγλῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

triglўphus, i, *m.* = τρίγλυφος. In architecture, *an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph*: Vitr. 4, 2 *med.*

trĭgon, ōnis, *m.* = τρίγων or τριγωνον, *a kind of ball for playing with*, esp. in the baths: Mart. 4, 19, 5: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, *a game of ball*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

trĭgōnālis, e, *adj.* [trigon] *pertaining to the* trigon: pila, *i. e.* trigon, Mart. 14, 46 *in lemm.*

trĭgōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τριγωνικός, *triangular*: radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 *med.*: id. 4 *praef. fin.*

trĭgōnĭum, ii, *n.* = τριγωνον, *a triangle*: Innoc. de Cas. liter. p. 224 Goes. II. *the name of two unknown plants*: App. Herb. 3; 65.

trĭgōnus, a, um, *adj.* = τρίγωνος, *three-cornered, triangular*: signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342. II. Subst. trĭgōnum, i, *n.* = τρίγωνον, *a triangle*: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: Gell. 2, 21: Col. 5, 10, 13: Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*: trĭgŏna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

trīgŏnus, i, *m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray*: Trygon pastinaca, Cuv.: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trĭhōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tres hora] *the space of three hours, three hours*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 87: id. Ep. 4, 62.

trĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [ter jugum] *drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse-*: cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *three-fold, triple*: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

trĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [ter lătus] *three-sided, trilateral*: forma, Front. Expos. form. p. 35 Goes.

trĭlībris, e, *adj.* [ter libra] *of three pounds weight, three-pound-*: mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

trĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [ter lingua] *triple-tongued, having three tongues*: os (Cerberi), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184. II. *speaking three languages*: Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. in Isid. Orig. 15, 1 *fin.*: Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trĭlix, īcis, *adj.* [ter licium] *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled*: tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1: lorica auro trilix, Virg. Aen. 3, 467: (*trino nexu intexta*, Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199. (Hence It. *traliccio*: Sp. *terliz*; Fr. *treillis*.)

trĭ-longus, a, um, *adj.* [ter] *consisting of three long syllables*: pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2413 P.

trĭlōris, e, *adj.* [ter lorum] *having three stripes, triple-striped*: vestes, Vopisc. Aurel. 46.

trīmātus, ūs, *m.* [trimus] *the age of three years*: quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68: in trimatu, id. 10, 20, 22.

trĭmembris, e, *adj.* [ter membrum] *having three sets of limbs, triple-membered*: Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trĭmestris, e, *adj.* [ter mensis] *of three months*: haedi, *three months old*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, *i. e. that ripens in three months*, Col. 2, 4, 9: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, *i. e. that migrate at the end of three months*, id. 10, 25, 36 II. Subst. trimestrĭa, ium, *n. plu. crops that ripen three months after sowing*: Col. 2, 12, 9: Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

trĭmĕtros or **-trus**, tra, trum (trimetrius, a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78: Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15), *adj.* = τρίμετρος, in prosody, *containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter*: versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99: also simply, trimetros, id. 9, 4, 90: Hor. A. P. 252: Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.: Diom. p. 506, ib.

trĭmŏdĭa, ae, *f.* (trimodium, Pl. Men. prol. 15: Plin. 33, 1, 6) [tres modius] *a vessel that contains three* modii, *a three-peck measure*: Varr. in Non. 5, 18: Col. 2, 9, 9.

trīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus] *of three years, three years old*: trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6: trimulum nepotem amisi, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 9.

trīmus, a, um, *adj.* [tres] *of three years, three years old*: filia, trima quae periit mihi, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 39: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, *when a child of three years*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equa, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9: caprae, Plin. 8, 50, 76: arbor, id. 17, 11, 16.

trĭ-nĕpos, ōtis, *m. a grandson in the fifth degree*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 2: Paul. ib. 10.

trĭ-neptis, is, *f. a grand-daughter in the fifth degree*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 2.

trīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres] *three each, a set of three*: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Liv. 9, 43: literae, Cic. Att. 11, 17. II. Transf. *three-fold, triple*, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783. (ii) *sing.*: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

trīnĭo, ōnis, *m. the number three, a three, a trey*: Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [trini] *the number three, a triad*: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17. II. Esp. theolog. *t. t. the Trinity*: id. adv. Prax. 3: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1.

trĭnoctĭālis, e, *adj.* [trinoctium] *of three nights, for the space of three nights*: domicoenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [ter nox] *a space of three nights, three nights*: Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15: Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: Aus. Idyll. 11, 34.

trĭnōdĭs, e, *adj.* [ter nodus] *having three knots, three-knotted*: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115: id. F. 1, 575. II. Transf.: dactylus, *i. e. of three syllables, trisyllabic*, Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [ter nomen] *having three names, triple-named*: Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, v. trisso.

trĭnundĭnum, i, *n.*, and **trĭnundĭnus**, a, um, v. nundinum.

trīnus, a, um, v. trini.

trĭŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = τριόβολος, *a piece of three* oboli, *a half drachm*: *a trifle* negare se debere tibi triobolum, *a sixpence*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 26: non ego homo trioboli sum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 168. II. As a weight, *half a drachm*: Cato R. R. 127, 2.

trĭōnes, um, *m. plu.* orig. *the ploughing-oxen*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: Gell. 2, 21. Hence, transf. *the constellations of the Wain*, i. e. *the Two Bears*: Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg. Aen. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11.

trĭōnўmus, a, um, *adj.* = τριώνυμος, *having three names, triple-named*: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 42.

trĭophthalmos, i, *m.* = τριόφθαλμος (three-eyed), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 71.

trĭorches, ae, *m.* = τριόρχης (having three testicles), *a kind of falcon, the buzzard*, Falco Buteo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 8, 9.

triorchis, is, *f.* = τριορχίς, *a plant, a kind of centaury* (this name seems to have been given through an error of Pliny's): Plin. 25, 6, 32.

trĭpālis, e, *adj.* [ter palus] *that has or is propped up by three stakes* or *pales:* vineae, Varr. in Non. 219, 18.

trĭ-parcus, a, um, *adj. very sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

trĭpartīto (-pertito), *adv. in* or *into three parts:* qui bona dividit tripertito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: Caesar partitis copiis adit tripartito, ib. 6, 6: aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

trĭ-partītus or **-pertītus**, a, um, *Part. divided* or *divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite* (rare): ea causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 12: divisio tripartita (*al.* tripertita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9: exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur *Tripertita*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.

trĭpătĭnum, i, *n.* [ter patina] *a service of three dishes:* Fenest. in Plin. 35, 12, 46.

trĭpectŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [ter pectus] *having three breasts, three-breasted:* vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.

trĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of three feet* in measure: latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73: parma, Liv. 38, 21.

trĭ-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj. of three feet* in measure, *three foot-:* taleas, Cato R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: statuae, Plin. 34, 6, 11.

trĭpertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

trĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj. having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2.

trĭpĕtĭa, ae, *f.* [tripes] *a three-legged stool* among the Gallic peasantry: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

trĭ-pictus, a, um, *Part. written three times:* versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

triplāris, e, *adj.* [triplus] *three-fold, triple:* numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1: id. S. 1, 6.

triplăsĭus, a, um, *adj.* = τριπλάσιος, *three-fold, triple:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

triplex, ĭcis (*abl.* triplice, Prud. Apoth. 383: Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter plico] *three-fold, triple:* Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris Iberi forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185: cuspis, *i. e. Neptune's trident*, ib. 12, 594: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), ib. 12, 40: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), id. H. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: comically, paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2: murus, Virg. Aen. 6, 549: aes, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34. (ii) Poet. *three:* triplices Sorores, *the three sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Ib. 8, 452: triplices deae, ib. 8, 481: quae ratum triplice pollice netis opus, *i. e. the finger of the three Fates*, id. Ib. 76: Minyeïdes, *i. e. the three daughters of Minyas*, id. M. 4, 425: greges, *three bands of Bacchantes*, Prop. 3, 17, 24: gens, *three clans*, Virg. Aen. 10, 202.

2. Subst. triplex, ĭcis, *n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple:* sume tibi decies, tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237: pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40: olei veteris triplex adjicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218. (ii) triplices, ium, *m. plu.* (*sc.* codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves:* Cic. Att. 13, 8: Mart. 7, 72, 2. || Transf. in gen. *very great* or *strong:* triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 116.

triplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [triplico] *that can be tripled, three-fold, triple:* quod simplex, triplicet: quodque est triplicabile, simplet, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

triplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a tripling* or *trebling, triplication:* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.:* Mart. Cap. 7, 246: Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.* || Esp. leg. t. t. *a surrejoinder, triplication:* Gai. Dig. 27, 10, 7: Justin. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

triplĭcĭter, *adv. in a three-fold manner, in three ways:* commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: *l* litera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

triplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [triplex] *to multiply by three, to treble, triple* (rare): numerum, Gell. 1, 20: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.:* id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49.

triplinthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = τριπλίνθιος, *three bricks thick:* paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

triplus, a, um, *adj. numer.* = τριπλοῦς, *three-fold, triple:* pars, Cic. Tim. 7 *med. Neutr.* absol.: triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

trĭpŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tripodo] *a solemn, measured stamping with the feet* of the Arval brothers: Inscr. Frat. Arv. ap. Orell. *no.* 2271.

trĭpŏdes, um, *m.* v. tripus.

trĭpŏdĭus, a, um, *adj.* = τριπόδιος, *consisting of three feet:* pes, *a metrical foot*, i. q. Bacchius: Diom. 3, p. 475 P.

trĭpŏdo, v. tripudio.

trĭpŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = τριπόλιον, *a plant growing on cliffs:* Sprengel thought it was *lead-wort*, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: acc. to others it is *the sea starwort*, Aster Tripolium, Linn.; but this grows in salt mud: Plin. 26, 7, 22.

trĭ-portentum, i, *n. an extraordinary omen* or *portent:* deorum triportenta, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

triptōta, orum, *n. plu.* = τρίπτωτα, *nouns that have only three cases, triptotes:* Diom. 1, p. 288 P.

trĭpŭdio (tripodo), 1. *v. n.* [tripudium] in relig. lang. *to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance*, as a religious exercise: carmen descindentes tripodaverunt in verba haec: enos lases, *etc.*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2271: sacro tripudiare gradu, Venant. Carm. 8, 4, 4. || Transf. in gen. *to leap, spring, dance, caper:* virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.:* ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, Cic. Sest. 41, 88.

trĭpŭdĭum, ii, *n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance:* Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20.

2. Transf. in gen.: citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17. || *a favourable omen*, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground: Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77: Liv. 10, 40: Suet. Tib. 2. [Etym. dub. Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, supposes it to be a contr. of terripavium, terripudium. Perh. the latter part is connected with *cudo*, to strike, notwithstanding the difference of quantity (cf. *re-pudium*): hence the word would mean orig. striking three times.]

trĭpus, ŏdis, *m.* = τρίπους, *a three-footed seat, a tripod:* donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3: Virg. Aen. 5, 110. || Esp. *the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi:* Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Virg. Aen. 3, 360: Ov. A. A. 3, 789. **2.** Meton. *the oracle at Delphi:* mittitur ad tripodas, id. F. 3, 855. (ii) *an oracle*, in gen.: salve prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509: Val. Fl. 1, 544: Sen. Med. 885. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1162.)

triquetrus, a, um, *adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular:* ager (*opp.* quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (*opp.* quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23: (Britannia) insula natura triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Martis sidus nunquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, *i. e. distant by a third of the zodiac*, Plin. 2, 17, 15: also *absol.*, in triquetro, id. 2, 15, 12.

trĭ-remis, e, *adj.* [remus] *having three banks of oars:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: ib. 3, 24. || Subst. triremis, is, *f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme:* ib. 2, 23: Cic. Verr. 5, 17, 44: Plin. 7, 56, 57. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 785.)

tris, v. tres, *ad init.*

trischoenus, a, um, *adj.* = τρίσχοινος, *containing three* schoeni: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

triscurria, orum, *n. plu.* [ter scurra] *gross buffooneries:* Juv. 8, 190.

trĭseclĭsĕnex, nis, *m.* [ter seclum senex] *the old man who has lived three ages*, an epithet of Nestor: Laevius in Gell. 19, 7.

trĭsēmus, a, um, *adj.* = τρίσημος, *containing three syllabic times*, i. e. *one long and one short syllable:* pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

trispastos, i, *f.* (*sc.* machina) = τρίσπαστος, *a hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block, a trispast:* Vitr. 10, 3.

trisso, 1. *v. n. to twitter*, of the swallow: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 26 (*al.* trinsat).

tristĕ, *adv. sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely:* salutantes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: triste et acutum resonare, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S. 5, 1, 64. *Comp.:* flere tristius, Prop. 2, 20, 2: adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more difficulty*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 67: respondere tristius, *more harshly*, id. Fam. 4, 13.

tristĕga, orum, *n. plu.* = τρίστεγα, *third stories* or *floors:* Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7: Vulg. Genes. 6, 16.

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis] *somewhat sorrowful, rather sad:* filiola, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis facio] *making sad, saddening:* voces, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Macr. S. 7, 12.

tristĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* (tristimonium, i, *n.:* Petr. 63) [tristis] *sadness, sorrowfulness*, i. q. tristitia (rare): tristimonia sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10.

tristis, e, *adj. sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate* (subjectively): moesti tristesque, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 18: tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: nunquam ego te tristiorem vidi esse, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 55: oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 7.

2. Transf. of things: ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: vel defensus tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv. 5, 51: tristissimam exegimus noctem, Petr. 115: sors, *miserable*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24: Calendae, *sad, dismal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: bella, id. A. P. 73: clades, id. Od. 3, 3, 62: funera, Virg. G. 4, 256: jus sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), ib. 12, 4: Tartara, Virg. Aen. 4, 243: arbores, *gloomy, sombre*, Plin. 16, 25, 40. Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, *harsh, disagreeable*, Lucr. 4, 636: succi, Virg. G. 2, 126: absinthia, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 23: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12. Of smell: anhelitus oris, id. A. A. 1, 521. (ii) *Neut.* absol. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, arboribus venti, *a sad thing, a pest, bane*, Virg. E. 3, 80: interdum miscentur tristia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463: nunc ego mitibus mutare quaero tristia, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid gave the title of Tristia to the elegies which he wrote when in exile. || *gloomy, morose* *ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe,* etc. (objectively): stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 4: mihi erit tristior, Afran. in Non. 410, 2: tristis amica ingrato viro, Prop. 1, 6, 10: navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy, sullen,* Virg. Aen. 6, 315: dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 103: Erinnys, Virg. Aen. 2, 337: sorores, *i. e. the Fates,* Tib. 3, 3, 35: judex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Coel. 6, 13. **2.** Transf. of things: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan. 41: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 30, 113: sermo tristis, *opp.* jocosus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: tristis et impexa antiquitas, Tac. Or. 20.

tristĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tristis] *sadness:* Pac. in Non. 182, 2: Turpil. ib. 4

tristĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*abl.* tristitie, App. M. 4, p. 155) [id.] *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection* (subjectively): tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: lacrimis ac tristitiae te tradidisti, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: tu sapiens finire memento tristitiam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov. M. 9, 397: sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. **2.** Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times,* id. Att. 12, 40: coeli, Plin. 2, 6, 4: indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50: lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *harshness,* Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. **II.** *moroseness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity,* etc. (objectively): an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae? Prop. 1, 18, 10: simque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae, Ov. H. 3, 90: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12.

tristĭtĭes, ēi, *v.* tristitia, *ad init.*

tristĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tristis] *sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection:* omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M. 3, p. 134: id. Apol. p. 295: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

tristor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be sad, grieved,* or *downcast* (rare): nunquam flere, nunquam tristari, Sen. Prov. 2 *med.*: id. Ira 2, 7.

trĭ-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *having three furrows;* hence, *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; three-fold, triple* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg. Aen. 2, 475: sermo, of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Hamart. 203: fulmen, Varr. in Non. 448, 20: trisulcum telum Jovis, Ov. Ib. 471: ignes, id. M. 2, 848: Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: fores, *folding in three parts,* Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 449: ramus, *three-forked,* Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

trĭsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = τρισύλλαβος, *of three syllables, trisyllabic:* verbum, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151: Mart. Cap. 5, 170.

trit, *indecl. the cry of a mouse, squeak:* Naev. in Charis. p. 213 P.

trĭtăvĭa, ae, *f.* [tritavus] *the mother of an* atavus *or* atavia: Gai. Dig. 58, 10, 3: Paul. ib. 10.

trĭtăvus (old form, stritavus, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*), i, *m.* [ter avus] *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia: Gai. Dig. 58, 10, 3: Paul. ib. 10: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5. **II.** Transf. in gen. *remote ancestors:* Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.

trĭte, ēs, *f.* = τρίτη, *the name of the fifth, seventh and ninth of the moveable notes* (mobiles) *in the tetrachordal system of music;* they are distinguished from one another by the epithets, synemmenon, diezeugmenon, and hyperbolaeon: Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

trĭtēmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* = τριτημορία, in music, *a third:* Mart. Cap. 9, 315.

trĭthăles, is, *n.* = τριθαλές, i. q. erithales, a kind of *stone-crop* or *houseleek:* *v.* aizoum: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

trītĭcĕus (triticeius, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj.* [triticum] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* messis, Virg. G. 1, 219: Ov. M. 5, 486: fetus, Ov. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 *in lemm.*: paleae, Cato R. R. 54, 2: furfures, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

trītĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wheat:* condictio, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

trītĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-:* amylum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

trītĭcum, i, *n.* [Varr. derives it from tritus, from tero, L. L. 5, 22, § 106] *wheat* the species seem to have been Triticum hibernum and var. Linn.; and Triticum compositum, Linn. (called centigranium by Pliny), *the compound-eared wheat:* Col. 2, 6, 1: Plin. 18, 7, 12: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 30: Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: Caes. B. C. 2, 18. (Hence Sp. *trigo.*)

trīton, ōnis, *m. a sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, *otherwise unknown:* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

trītor, ōris, *m.* [tero] *a rubber, grinder, chafer:* colorum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: compedium, *a chain-rubber,* a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 15: stimulorum, of one who is often scourged, ib. 5, 2, 17: argentarius, *i. e.* caelator, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, *no.* 97.

trītūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing:* muli pectora copulae sparteae tritura continua exulcerati, App. M. 9, p. 222. **II.** Esp. *a thrashing* of grain: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: Virg. G. 1, 190: Col. 2, 19, 1.

trītūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trituro] *a thrashing:* Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

trītūro, 1. *v. a.* [tritura] *to thrash:* Fig.: passionum flagellis triturari, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*

trītus, a, um, *Part.* [tero]. **II.** Adj. *beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: via, id. Brut. 81, 281: tritissima quaeque via, Sen. Vit. beat. 1. **2.** Fig. *practised, expert:* tritas aures habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: tritiores manus ad aedificandum perficere, Vitr. 2, 1 *med.* (ii) Of language, *used often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite:* quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: ex quo illud: *summum jus summa injuria* factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. *Comp.:* faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27.

trītus, ūs (found in *abl. sing.* only), *m.* [id.] *a rubbing* or *wearing:* lapidum conflictu atque tritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: Plin. 33, 4, 21: Lact. 6, 4.

trĭumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumphus] *pertaining to a triumph, triumphal:* provincia, *i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph,* Cic. Pis. 19, 44: porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome,* ib. 23, 55: currus, *a triumphal chariot,* Plin. 7, 26, 27: corona, *which the triumphant person wore,* id. 22, 3, 4: vestes, id. 8, 48, 74: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, *etc.*; v. Liv. 10, 7, and 30, 15), Suet. Aug. 38: also *absol.* triumphalia, Tac. H. 4, 4: Vell. 2, 116: ornatus, Suet. Cal. 52: habitus, Quint. 11, 1, 3: aurum, *i. e. on the triumphal garments,* Plin. 9, 36, 60: coena, id. 9, 55, 81: vir, *who has had the honours of a triumph,* Vell. 2, 6: senex, Ov. F. 6, 364: more freq. *absol.* triumphalis, is, *m.*: Suet. Caes. 4: id. Aug. 30: Quint. 11, 1, 36: imagines, *i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph,* Hor. Epod. 8, 12: statura, Plin. Ep. 2, 7.

trĭumphātor, ōris, *m.* [triumpho] *one who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher:* de Samnitibus triumphator, App. Apol. p. 285. **2.** an epithet of Jupiter: App. de Mundo, 75: of Hercules: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1042: of the Roman emperors: ib. *n.* 2. **II.** Fig.: erroris, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 37.

trĭumphātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triumphator] *pertaining to a triumph, triumphing, triumphant:* verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 *fin.*

trĭumphātrix, īcis, *f.* [triumpho] *the Triumphant,* a name given to the ninth legion, because it triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain: Labus. in Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, *no.* 56.

trĭumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [triumphus]. **A.** Neut. *to make a triumphal procession, to hold* or *celebrate a triumph, to triumph:* triumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti, *Io triumphe:* id a θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69: ex praetura triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gesta triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, ib. 8, 6, 18: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28: Nero ovans triumphavit, *i. e. held* or *celebrated an ovation,* Vell. 2, 96 *fin.* Poet. in gen.: ut sit mulsum, qui triumphent milites, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 48: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8, 40: Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18. *Pass. impers.*: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 38. **2.** Fig. *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly:* exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 5, 46, 121: Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A. **B.** Act. *to triumph over, to lead in triumph;* or, in gen. *to conquer:* aliquem, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 23 *fin.*: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Virg. G. 3, 33: triumphatis Medis dare jura, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 43: triumphata Capitolia, Virg. Aen. 6, 837: Roma caput triumphati orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26: triumphatus bos, *i. e. obtained by victory, got* or *won as booty,* id. F. 3, 732: triumphatum aurum, id. Pont. 2, 1, 41. (ii) With homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11.

trĭumphus (old form triumpus; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20, and the letter P.), i, *m.* [θρίαμβος, a procession in honour of Bacchus; hence, transf.] triumpe, *an exclamation made use of in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers;* enos marmor juvato: triumpe, triumpe, triumpe, Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2270. **II.** *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1163 *seqq.*): disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces? quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? Cic. Pis. 25, 60: triumphum deportare, id. Off. 1, 22, 78: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 5, 39, 100: triumphum ex Etruria agere, Liv. 6, 7: Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, *for a victory over the Boii,* id. 33, 37: Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic Phil. 14, 8, 23: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 5, 26, 67: ornamenta triumphi, Auct. Bell. Afr. 28: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45: (res) justissimi triumphi, *i. e. worthy of a triumph,* Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9. The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was, Io triumphe: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: id. Epod. 9, 21: Liv. 45, 38. **2.** Fig. *a triumph, victory:* ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vat. 16, 39: luxuriae, Plin. 37, 2, 6: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4 *med.*

trĭumvir, īri, *v.* triumviri.

trĭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [triumviri] *pertaining to the triumvirs, triumviral:*

sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *i. e. of the superintendents of prisons*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 *fin.*: proscriptio, *i. e. of the* triumvirorum reip. constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11.

trĭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), Cic. Brut. 31, 117: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46: ne triumvirato suo (reip. constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59.

trĭumvĭri, orum or um, *m. plu.* [tres vir] *three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointod for various purposes, *a triumvirate.* (i) Triumviri coloniae deducendae *or* agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members*: Liv. 3, 1: id. 8, 16, et al. *Sing.*: nobilitas Gaium Gracchum triumvirum coloniis deducundis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42. (ii) Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons*, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. Or. 46, 156: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. *Sing.*: Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. (iii) Triumviri epulones, v. epulo. (iv) Triumviri monetales, *directors of the mint*: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. (v) Triumviri nocturni, *firewardens*: Liv. 9, 46: Val. Max. 8, 1, 6: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 1. (vi) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs: Liv. Epit. 120: Suet. Aug. 96: Flor. 4, 6. *Sing.*: Vell. 2, 88: Suet. Aug. 9. (On the various kinds of triumviri, *v.* Smith's Ant. 1167 *seq.*)

trĭuncis, e, *adj.* [ter uncia] *of three unciae*: paragaudis, Gall. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17.

trĭvĕnēfĭca, ae, *f.* [ter veneficus] *an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch*, or *sorceress*: Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

trĭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium, prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] *that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial*: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba, Suet. Rhet. 6: ludii ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55.

trĭvĭālĭter, *adv. in a common manner*: Arn. 7, 242.

trĭvĭātim, *adv. in the public streets*: dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

trĭvĭum, i, *n.* [ter via] *a place where three roads meet, a cross-road*: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a public square, the public street, highway*: in triviis aut in compitis, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 609: Hor. S. 1, 9, 59: id. Ep. 1, 16, 64. *Sing.*: pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5: Tib. 1, 1, 12. Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street, from the mob*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [trivium] *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: dii, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr. 1, 85: or, trivia dea, Prop. 2, 32, 10.

trixāgo or **trissāgo**, ĭnis, *f. a plant, called also* chamaedrys, *germander* Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 80: Veg. Vet. 1, 17.

trixis, *a name of the croton* or *castor-oil plant*, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7.

trŏchaeīdes, is, *adj.* = τροχαιειδής, *like a trochee*: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

trŏchaeus, i, *m.* = τροχαῖος, *a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ◡), *a trochee*: Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: Quint. 9, 4, 80. ‖. *another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (◡ ◡ ◡), *a tribrach*: Cic. Or. 57, 191: Quint. 9, 4, 82.

trŏchăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροχαικός *consisting of trochees, trochaic*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140: Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.: Diom. p. 504 and 508 ib.

trŏchĭlus, i, *m.* = τρόχιλος, *a very small bird*, perh. *the golden-crested wren, trochil*: Plin. 10, 74, 95. ‖. In architecture, *a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil*: Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

trŏchiscus, i, *m.* = τροχίσκος, *a small round ball*; in medicine, *a pill, troche*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7: Veg. Vet. 2, 9 *fin.*

trochlĕa, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία] *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case* or *sheaf containing one* or *more pulleys, a block*: Vitr. 10, 2: Cato R. R. 3, 5: Lucr. 4, 906. Proverb.: trochleis pituitam adducere, *to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle, to hawk violently*, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

trochlĕātim, *adv.* [trochlea] *with a block*: erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*

trŏchus, i, *m.* = τροχός, *a hoop, a trundling-hoop* for children: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 57: id. A. P. 380: Prop. 3, 14, 6: Ov. A. A. 3, 383: sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. 14, 168, 2 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1168).

trōjŭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Troja, and GEN, root of gigno] *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 466: Romanus, *descended from Trojans*, Vet. carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12. (ii) Subst. *a Trojan*: Cat. 64, 356: Virg. Aen. 8, 117: also, *a Roman*: Juv. 1, 100.

trŏpaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [tropaeum] *trophied, adorned with trophies*: victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5.

trŏpaeum, i, *n.* = τρόπαιον, *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy*, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, *etc.* taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1168): Cic. Pis. 38, 92: id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: Tac. A. 2, 18 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 11: Virg. Aen. 11, 7. ‖. Transf. *a victory*: nova cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19: Ov. H. 9, 104: Nep. Them. 5. **2.** *a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9, 34: bina tropaea ingenii tui, Ov. H. 21, 214.

trŏpaeus, a, um, *adj.* = τροπαῖος, *turning back, returning*: venti, *blowing from the sea toward the land, sea-breezes*, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

trŏpĭcē, *adv. figuratively*: loqui, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 4, 9.

trŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροπικός, *pertaining to a turn* or *turning, tropical*: Capricornus, i. e. *where the sun appears to turn back*, Aus. Idyll. 16, 7: id. Ecl. de ratione diei anni, 2: Manil. 3, 614. ‖. Fig. subst. tropica, orum, *n. plu. changes, alterations*: pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88. **2.** *figurative, metaphorical*: figura, Gell. 13, 24: locutiones, Aug. contra mendac. 10.

trŏpis, is, *f.* = τρόπις, *the lees of wine*: Mart. 12, 83, 11.

trŏpŏlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* = τροπολογία, *a figurative manner of speaking*: Hier. in Joel. 2, 18.

trŏpŏlŏgĭcē, *adv. figuratively, metaphorically*: exponere aliquid, Hier. in Sophon. 1, 8: id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

trŏpŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τροπολογικός, *figurative, tropical*: tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*: interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 7.

trŏpus, i, *m.* = τρόπος, *a figurative use of a word, a trope*: Quint. 9, 1, 4 *sq. et pass.* ‖. *a manner of singing, a song*: Venant. Carm. 10, 10, 54.

troxălis, ĭdis, *f.* = τροξαλίς, *an insect resembling a grasshopper*, perhaps a *cricket*: Plin. 30, 6, 16.

trŭa, ae, *f. a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle*: Titin. and Pompon. in Non. 19, 17 *sq.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34. ‖. Perh. *a drain, gutter, spout*, acc to Varr. *loc. cit.*

trŭcīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucido] *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery*: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11: tantas trucidationes facis, Cato in Gell. 13, 24. ‖. Transf. *a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off*: Cels. *praef. med.*: arborum, *a lopping, trimming*, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

trŭcīdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slaughterer, murderer*: Aug. Civ. D. 1, 1: id. Ep. 105 *med.*

trŭcīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [trŭc (stem of trux) and caedo] *to kill cruelly to slaughter, butcher, massacre*: cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2 45. ‖. Transf. *to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin*: seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *devour*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte humore recepit ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, i. e. *extinguishes*, Lucr. 6, 147: juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37.

tructa, ae, *f.* = τρώκτης, *a kind of trout*: Isid. Orig. 12, 6. Also called tructus, i, *m.*: Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trŭcŭlentius, *comp. adv. more savagely, fiercely*, or *ferociously*: quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trŭcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus] *savageness, harshness, truculence* (rare): tua, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 7: coeli, *inclemency*, Tac. A. 2, 24.

trŭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux] *savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel*: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19: Quint. 11, 3, 73: Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5 *Comp.*: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803. **2.** Of things: truculentis oculis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: aequor, *stormy*, Cat. 64, 179: *neut. absol.*: truculenta pelagi, id. 63, 16: vocibus truculentis strepere, *wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25. *Sup.*: truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.

trūdis, is, *f.* [trudo] *a pointed pole, a pike*: ferratae, Virg. Aen. 5, 208.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust, push, shove; to press on, drive, impel*: vis haec quidem hercle est et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1031: montem pectore, Virg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem quum flumina trudunt, Virg. G. 1, 310: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: inertem in proelia, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: semet in arma. Tac. H. 5, 25. **2.** Esp. of growth, *to push forth, put forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 2, 335: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, ib. 2, 31: offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13. ‖. Fig.: secundae res laetitia transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intelligendo, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forwards* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41 *fin.*: truditur dies die, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15. fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the other*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua] *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: Cato R. R. 13, 2 *sq.*: Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. **II.** Transf. *a scoop-shaped fire-pan*: Liv. 37, 11. (ii) *a mason's trowel*: Pall. 1, 15. (iii) For trulleum, *a basin, wash-basin*: Juv. 3, 108: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1169.

trullĕum (trullium), i, *n.* [trulla] *a basin, wash-basin*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: Cato R. R. 10, 2. Called also trulleus, i, *m.*: Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7.

trullissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso] *a troweling*, i. e. *rough-casting, plastering*: Vitr. 7, 3.

trullisso, 1. *v. a.* [trulla] *to plaster, rough-cast*: parietes, Vitr. 7, 3.

truncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trunco] *a maiming* or *mutilating*: digitorum, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [truncus, *adj.*] *to maim, mutilate*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off*: cadavera, Lucan. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, *i. e. to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: truncat olus foliis, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17: partem corporis, Just. 11, 14 *fin.*: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. G. 88. Poet. transf.: aquas, *to cut apart, separate*, id. Gigant. 70: heroos tenores gressu, *i. e. to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98: cervos, *i. e. to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567.

truncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [truncus, i] *a small piece cut off* from the body, *a bit, tip*: suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20.

truncus (troncus, Lucr. 1, 354), i, *m. the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree: cibus per troncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 354: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Virg. G. 2, 78: Hor. S. 1, 8, 1: Ov. M. 2, 358: Col. Arb. 17, 1. **II.** Transf. of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nulla mollitia cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822: caput abscissum calidó viventeque trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: Virg. Aen. 2, 557. **2.** Of a column, *the shaft*: Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: also, *the cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die* or *dado*: id. 3, 3. **3.** *a piece cut off*, as a branch of a tree for an oar: frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287: a piece of flesh for smoking: Virg. Mor. 57. **4.** *a blockhead, dunce, dolt*: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: tanquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19. **III.** Fig.: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae sunt, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

truncus, a, um, *adj.* [truncus, i; prop. like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches; hence] *maimed, mutilated, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts*: usu. with *abl.* of the word denoting the part taken away: trunca manu pinus regit (Polyphemum), *i. e. the trunk of a pine-tree*, Virg. Aen. 3, 659: nemora, *i. e. trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: vultus naribus auribusque truncus, Mart. 2, 83, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1: brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas corpore desiluit, ib. 3, 680: puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 41, 9: varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10: tela, *i. e. broken in pieces*, Virg. Aen. 11, 9: membra carinae, Ov. M. 11, 560: alnus, *without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: truncae atque mutilae literae, Gell. 17, 9. Poet. with *gen.*: animalia trunca pedum, Virg. G. 4, 310: truncus capitis, Sil. 10, 311. **2.** Transf. *not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting in some part*: quaedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428: ranae pedibus, ib. 15, 376: manus nani, Prop. 4, 8, 42. (ii) *cut off*: brachia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4. **II.** Fig.: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29: pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85: trunca et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. Praef.: trunca quaedam ex Menandro, *fragments*, Gell. 2, 23.

trŭo (ōnis, *m.*) *the pelican*: Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: *pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo?* Fest. *s. v.*

trūsātĭlis, e, *adj.* [truso] *that is* or *may be pushed*: mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato R. R. 10, 4: Gell. 3, 3.

trūsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to push* or *thrust often*: mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8.

trūso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [trudo] *to push often* or *strongly*: Cat. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* [trudo].

trŭtĭna, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη] *a balance, pair of scales*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: id. ap. Non. 180, 32: Vitr. 10, 8. **II.** Fig.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30: Juv. 6, 437: Pers. 1, 7.

trŭtĭno, no *perf.*, atus, 1. *v. a.* [trutina] *to weigh, balance*: Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui traduntur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trŭtĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to weigh, balance*; fig.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.

trux, ŭcis, *adj.* [perh. of the same root as terreo] *wild, rough, harsh, savage, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.): horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: puer, *i. e. Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, *i. e. Amazons*, id. Oed. 479: arietes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 29: ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper, Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, ib. 7, 111: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2. With *inf.*: trux audere, *bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220. **2.** Of things: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: trux facies oculique minaces, Lucan. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10: Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu truces, Plin. 22, 6, 7: luci vetusta religione, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. A. 2, 477: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49. *Comp.* and *Sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1360 P.

tryblĭum, ii, *n.* = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 9: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.

tryga antiqui vinum appellabant, unde trygetis adhuc dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* [τρύξ, τρυγητός].

trȳginon, i, *n.* = τρύγινον, *a black colouring matter made from the lees of wine*: Plin. 35, 6, 25.

trȳgon, ŏnis, *m.* = τρυγών, *a sting-ray*, Raia pastinaca, *i. q.* trigonus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 48, 72: Aus. Ep. 4, 60. **II.** *an unknown bird*: Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

tū (*gen. sing.* tis, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 42. *Gen. plur.* vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Pac. in Non. 85, 5. Pl. Most. 1, 3, 123: *fem.* vostrarum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6: *acc. sing.* ted, Pl. As. 2, 2, 33 *et pass.*), *pron. pers. of 2nd. pers.* [σύ, Dor. τύ] *thou*: nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus hoc nisi tu, Enn. Ann. 1, 123: tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores sperne puer, neque tu choreas, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 16: ego tu sum tu es ego: uni animi sumus Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 49: neque mei neque tui intus puditum est, id. Bac. 3, 1, 12: *gen. fem.*: quoniam tui videndi est copia, id. Truc. 2, 4, 19: quia tis egeat, quia te careat. id. Mil. 4, 2, 42: tibi aras, tibi occas tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id. Merc. 1, 71: quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id. Asin. 2, 2, 33: vos etenim juvenes animos geritis muliebres, Enn. Ann. 4, 11: si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi velit, Pl. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. 21, 41: istanc tecum conspicio simul, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 112. (ii) With the emphatic suffix *te* in *sing.*, *met* usu. in *plu.*, but sometimes in *sing.* also: the two suffixes are also found together: o Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. Ann. 1, 151 *Al.* Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam expugnavisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris. *Am.* Egone istuc dixi? *Al.* Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 114: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: ut tute mihi praecepisti, id Fam. 1, 8. uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat aut tete amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8: tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tete viceris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilii est, absumptus es, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 76: tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133: tutemet in culpa quom sis, Lucr. 4, 916: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hipp. 122: ita vosmet aiebatis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 18: vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate: vosmet ipsi, Liv. 34, 17. **2.** The *dat.* is often used pleonastically, or, as the Grammarians call it, is a *dativus ethicus*: its prob. use is to excite the attention of those addressed to some fact which the speaker considers important: alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hic Marius veniet tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60. **3.** The *plu.* is sometimes used in apposition with a sing. subst.: vos Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? id. 7, 40: vos, Gaetulia sueta. Sil. 3, 287: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, *i. e. you Muses*, Virg. Aen. 9, 525. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *tvam*; Gr. σύ, τύ; Germ *du*; Eng. *thou*, etc.]

tŭātim, *adv.* [tuus] *after your manner*: eccere, jam tuatim facis, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.

tŭba, ae, *f.* [same root as tubus, a tube] *a straight trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet*: non tuba *directi*, non aeris cornua *flexi*, Ov. M. 1, 98: tubae et signa militaria, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro increpuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 32: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Liv. 29, 27: Tac. A. 1, 68: v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5 and Smith's Ant. 1170. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, *etc.*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Ov. F. 1, 716: Virg. Aen. 5, 113: Juv. 6, 250. **II.** Transf. *a signal for war, war*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64: id. Laud. Stil. 1, 246: Mart. Spect. 28, 2. **2.** *a loud sound*: nimborum, *i. e. the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant. 60. (ii) *sonorous, elevated epic poetry*: Mart. 8, 3, 22: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 197. (iii) *a lofty style of speaking*: Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68: Sid. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: tuba belli civilis, *i. e. exciter, author, instigator*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 rixae, Juv. 15, 52. (Hence It. *tromba*; Sp. *trompa*; Fr. *trompe*. also Sp. *atobar*, like *attonare* from *tonus*.)

tŭbārĭus, ii, *m.* [tuba] *a trumpet-maker*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

tūber, ĕris, *n.* [tumeo] *a hump bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance* on animal bodies: cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26: boum, id. 8, 45, 70: tubera anserino adipe curantur, id. 30, 12, 33: colaphis tuber est totum caput, *is one boil*, i. e *is full of boils*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37. Pr

verb.: ubi uber, ibi tuber, *there are no roses without thorns*, App. Flor. p. 359. Fig.: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73. II. Transf. of plants, *a knob, hard excrescence* on wood, Plin. 16, 16, 27: id. 25, 8, 54. 2. *a truffle*, Tuber cibarium, Linn., and other species; a favourite article of food among the Romans: id. 19, 2, 11 *sq.*: Juv. 5, 116: Mart. 13, 50, 2. 3. terrae, *the root of the Cyclamen*, v. Cyclaminos: Plin. 25, 9, 67. (ii) *a mole-hill*, as a term of abuse: Petr. 58. (Hence Fr. *truffe*; Eng. *truffle*.)

tŭber, ĕris, *f. a kind of apple-tree* (doubtful): Plin. 16, 25, 42: Col. 11, 2, 11: Pall. Jan. 15, 20. II. Masc. *the fruit of this tree*: Plin. 15, 14, 14: Mart. 13, 42, 1: Suet. Dom. 16.

tūbĕrans, antis, *adj.* [tūber] *swelling out, swelling*: sinus tuberans, App. M. 2, p. 121.

tūbĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with knobs* or *bosses*: ocreae, Fest. *s. v.* ocrem.

tūbercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small swelling, bump*, or *protuberance*; *a boil, pimple, tubercle*: Cels. 6, 13: id. 7, 6: fabae, Plin. 22, 22, 45. (Hence Sp. *tobillo*.)

tūbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of humps, lumps*, or *protuberances* (rare): campus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: tuberosissima frons, Petr. 15.

tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tuba cano] *a trumpeter*; esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64: Auct. B. Afr. 82: Ov. M. 3, 705: Sen. Ep. 78 *med.* At sacrifices: sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. At funerals: Atei. Capito in Gell. 20, 2: Petr. 129. 2. Tubicines etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrarum gratia, Fest. *s. v.*

tŭbĭlustrĭum (tubulustrium), ii, *n.* [tuba lustro] *a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets*: dies tubulustrium appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55 (cf. Ov. F. 3, 849). *Plu.*: tubilustria, Ov. F. 5, 725.

tŭbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tubulus] *a hollowing into a tube*: ligulae, App Flor. p. 346: Arn. 3, 108.

tŭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated*: rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61.

tŭbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tubus] *a small pipe* or *tube, a water-pipe*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: Vitr. 8, 7: Plin. 35, 12, 46: *a smoke-pipe*: Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 13. II. Transf. *a bar of metal, a pig, ingot*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

tuburcĭnābundus (tuburchin.), a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor] *greedily eating* or *devouring, gobbling*: Cato in Quint. 1, 6, 42.

tuburcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (*perf. part. pass.* App. M. 6, p. 183) *to eat greedily, gobble up, devour*: raptim manducare, Non. 179, 21: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 42: Titin. and Turpil. in Non. *loc. cit.*

tŭbus, i, *m. a pipe, tube* for conducting water: Col. 1, 5, 2: Plin. 16, 42, 81. For wine: Pall. 1, 18, 1. For heating baths: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.* II. Transf. *a trumpet used at sacrifices*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33, and Verr. Kalend. Praenest. s. 23 Mart. (Orell. Inscr. II. p. 386). 2. *the female vagina*: Mart. 11, 61, 6.

tuccētum or **tūcētum**, i, *n. a kind of sausage* or *haggis*: Pers. 2, 42 Schol.: App. M. 2, p. 1.7: Arn. 2, 73.

tŭdes, is (ĭtis, acc. to Fest. *s. v.*), *m.* [TUD, root of tundo] *a hammer, mallet*: tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo, Fest. *s. v.*: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas festinant, Auct. Aetn. 659.

tŭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tudes] *a small machine for bruising olives*: Col. 12, 52, 7.

tŭdĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tudicula] *to stir, stir about*: Varr. in Non. 178, 30: quum bene ferbuerit tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tŭdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [TUD, root of tundo] *striking* or *beating often*: Lucr. 3, 395: corpora, id. 2, 1134. II. Fig. *pushing* or *driving on*: tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. *s. v.*: haec inter sese tota vi tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. 2, 15).

tŭĕo, no *perf.*, tūtum, 2. *v. a.* (tuo, Lucr. 4, 362) (for tueor) *to look after, to watch*, etc.: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: rogo per superos, qui estis, ossa mea tueatis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4788: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4: consilio et opera curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Julian. Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, Papin. ib. 28, 3, 17.

tŭĕor, tŭĭtus (tūtus, Sall. J. 74), 2. *v. a. dep.* (tuor, Cat. 20, 5: Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 301: tuĕre, id. 5, 319) *to look* or *gaze at*; *to behold, watch, consider, examine*, etc. (poet.): quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 32: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce tuemur, Lucr. 4, 338: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam coelumque tuentur, id. 4, 435: coeli templa, id. 6, 1227: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, Virg. Aen. 4, 362: acerba tuens, *looking fiercely*, Lucr. 5, 34: acerba, Virg. Aen. 9, 794. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tuentur (homines), Lucr. 1, 153. II. Esp. *to look after, to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold*, etc.: videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Manil. 5, 12: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares tueri, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: personam principis civis facile dicendo, id. Brut. 20, 80: tuum munus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: tueri et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id. Verr. 1, 50, 130: se, vitam, corpusque tueri, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: sex legiones (re sua), id. Parad. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: posse se facile armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8: portus, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: impedimenta, *to cover, protect*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2: Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus (*al.* tutatus) contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35: Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74.

tūfa, ae, *f. a kind of helmet-crest*; or, acc. to others, *a kind of military standard*: Veg. Mil. 3, 5: cf. Lyd. de Magistr. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. *toupet*.)

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *a little hut* or *cottage*: App. M. 4, p. 147: Arn. 6, 191: Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tŭgŭrĭum (tegurium and tigurium in inscrr.: cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1773, and ibid. Labus), ii, *n.* [tego] *a hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, *etc.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: Cic. Sest. 43, 93: Virg. E. 1, 69: Col. 12, 15, 1: Plin. 16, 9, 14.

tŭgŭrĭuncŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium] *a little hut* or *cottage*: Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

tŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tueor] *a taking care of, guarding*; *defence, preservation*: tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90: pudoris, Macr. S. 2, 2 *med.*: Ulp. Dig. 37. 11. 2: militaris, Cod. Justin. 1, 46, 1.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueor].

tŭli, *v.* fero.

tum, *adv.* and *conj.* [a demonstrative word, from the root TO (*v* tam): cf. quum, from QUO]. A. Adv. denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another indicated period. I. Denoting a coincident point of time, either definite or indefinite: *then, at this* or *that time.* (i) connected with *quum, ubi, postquam, si*, or *abl. absol.*: tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: quum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, ib. 1, 26: tum quum rem habebas, id. Fam. 9, 16: quae (laus) tum est pulcerrima, quum sequitur, non quum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27: qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum'st, tum fiunt senes, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21: postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Porcia aliaeque paratae, Sall. C. 51 *fin.*: si quaeret me, uti tum dicas, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4: tum magis assentiere, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: si sciens fallo, tum me Juppiter pessimo leto afficias, Liv. 22, 53: rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator retulit, id. 22, 11. (ii) Strengthened with *demum, denique, maxime, vero*: tum demum, quum modium tenuere, non contrahunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 60: tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, quum, quae in potestate habuimus, ea amisimus, id. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate cogantur? Cic Rep. 1, 6: tum maxime, quum facultas contigerit, resistamus, Quint. 10, 3, 10: tum vel maxime (aetas) formanda, quum simulandi nescia est, id. 1, 3, 12: quem si habemus, tum vero quis te possit esse florentior, Cic. Rep. 1, 47. 2. *Absol.*: tum tardior atque summissior decebit oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: tum quoque tenendus est modus, id. 12, 7, 11: tum vero in curas animum diducitur omnis, Virg. Aen. 5, 720: tum vero obstupuit, Ov. M. 4, 346: qui tum vivebant homines atque aevum agitabant, Enn. Ann. 9, 5: nisi forte haec illi tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, Cic. Att. 7, 6: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, id. Rep. 2, 2: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ib. 2, 9: non latuit scintilla ingenii, quam jam tum elucebat in puero, ib. 2, 21: tum maxime scribere litigatoribus, Quint. 2, 15, 30: ut non occisus esse Caesar, sed tum maxime occidi videretur, id. 6, 1, 31: civitas Hannibalem, tum temporis consulem, in foro exspectabat, *at that time*, Just. 31, 2. II. Denoting a succeeding point of time, *then, thereupon, hereupon*: prodinunt famuli, tum candida lumina lucent, Enn. Ann. 3, 18: in ripa inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: jubent venire agros Attalensium; deinde agros in Macedonia regios; deinde agrum optimum Corinthium; post autem agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: legendos Demosthenem atque Ciceronem: tum ita, ut quisque esset Demostheni et Ciceroni simillimus, Quint. 10, 1, 39: cras est mihi judicium. Quid tum? *what then? what further?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3 47: Cic. Mur. 12, 26. (ii) Strengthened with *deinde, postea, demum, vero*: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62: Quint. 4, 2, 27. tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: Quint. 12, 10 11: *Pa.* Capias tu illius vestem. *Ch* Vestem? quid tum postea? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem copiarum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: ib. 51: nuntiaverunt manus cogi Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit. ib. 2, 2. 2. Transf in enumera

ions of facts or arguments, *then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place:* gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: existimem publica quoque jura, tum monumenta rerum gestarum oratori nota esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 46, 201: tum anapaestus et creticus, iambus quoque, Quint. 9, 4, 99. (ii) Correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo,* etc.: primum docent esse deos; deinde, quales sint; tum, mundum ab iis administrari; postremo, consulere eos rebus humanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 1 *fin.*: id. Cat. 4, 3, 5: primum, quod legionem propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quod ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. **B.** Adverbial conj. always either repeated by way of contrast, or opposed to quum, to denote a climax: (i) *tum . . . tum, first . . . then, at one time . . . at another time, now . . . now, as well . . . as, both . . . and:* disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, Cic. Att. 9, 4: notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top. 7, 31: qui non tum hoc tum illud, ut in plerisque, sed idem dicebat semper, id. Am. 4, 13: illud perspicuum est, approbationem tum adjungi, tum non adjungi, id. de Inv. 1, 37, 66: esse id tum elegans, tum etiam fortissimum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: tum . . . tum quoque, id. 5, 10, 52. Repeated several times: quod eo est admirabilius in his stellis, quia tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur; tum adeunt, tum recedunt, tum antecedunt, tum subsequuntur; tum celerius moventur, tum tardius, tum omnino ne moventur quidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. (ii) *quum . . . tum, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely:* quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, id. Rep. 1, 34: Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius quum semper, tum in his ipsis rebus et temporibus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 43, 107: quum . . . tum vero, id. Rep. 1, 29: qui (Divitiacus) quum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: quae quum sint gravia, judices, tum illud acerbissimum est, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: quum plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, id. Am. 7, 23 (*v.* quum, *no.* I. 3).

tumba, ae, *f.* = τύμβα (τύμβος), *a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb:* Prud. στεφ. 11, 9. (Hence It. *tomba;* Sp. *tumba;* Fr. *tombe.*)

tŭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet.): vis fera ventorum extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303. **II.** Fig. *to swell* or *puff up, to inflate* with pride, *etc.*: num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6, 3: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4, 1, 63: nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tŭmens, ntis, *Part.* [tumeo]. **II.** Subst. tŭmentĭa, orum, *n. plu. tumours:* rutam tritam imponunt contusis tumentibusque, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

tŭmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a swelling:* capitis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 10.

tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell, be swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated: So.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa.* Vomica'st: pressare parce, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: lumina fletu, Tib. 1, 8, 68: pedes, Virg. Aen. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: irritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1042: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 549: vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6: unda a vento, Ov. F. 2, 776: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono 12: anni (virginis), *i. e. are ripe,* Stat. Ach. 1, 292. **II.** Fig. *to swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: multis gentibus ira tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8: accensum quis bile feret famulisque tumentem leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum et rabie fera corda tument, Virg. Aen. 6, 49: tumens inani graculus superbia, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: vana, Virg. Aen. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: dum tumet sinus, *i. e. swells* or *boils up with desire,* Tib. 1, 8, 36: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis,* Cic. Att. 14, 4: quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac. H. 2, 32: bella, Ov. H. 7, 121. **2.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic:* nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens videretur, Tac. Or. 18: Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [tumeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up:* inflatum mare quum subito penitusque tumescit, poët. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: maria, Virg. G. 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36: inflata colla, ib. 6, 377: vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: matura virginitas, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cer. 125. **II.** Fig. *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H. 8, 57: rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18: Lydia Pactoli fonte, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 61: (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out,* Virg. G. 1, 465: tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15.

tūmicla, ae, *f. dim.* [contracted from tomicula, from tomix] *a little rope, a cord:* spartea, App. M. 8, p. 213.

tŭmĭdē, *adv. haughtily, pompously:* tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tŭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tumidus] *a swelling, tumour:* ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*: Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

tŭmĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *high-swelling:* colles, Amm. 21, 10 dub. (*al.* tumulosi).

tŭmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *swollen, tumid:* gingivula, App. Apol. p. 277.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tumeo] *swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid:* membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin. 2, 4: Python, Ov. M. 1, 460: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: virginitas, *i. e. with swelling breasts,* Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Virg. Aen. 8, 671: aequor, ib. 3, 157: fluctus, Ov. M. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51: terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23: crudi tumidique lavemur, *i. e. swollen, stuffed with food,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61. *Comp.*: oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3. **II.** Fig. *swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement, *excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out:* tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 407: Hor. A. P. 94: es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754: Hor. S. 1, 7, 7. honor, Prop. 2, 24, 31: purum est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor, *i. e. swells* with ambition, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: tumidi minantur, *swelling with rage,* Stat. Ach. 1, 155: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2. *Sup.*: (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, *most arrogant,* Sen. Ben. 2, 16: Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, *most seditious,* Sil. 11, 25. **2.** Of speech, *inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic:* quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16. *Comp.*: tumidior sermo, Liv. 45, 23: ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, Quint. 12, 10, 12.

tŭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *swelling; a swelling, tumour:* oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: Plin. 20, 25, 96: vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia quum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *inflation* of the cheeks from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 18: tumor excitat papillas, *a swelling,* Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, Ov. M. 15, 305. **II.** Fig. *a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, *etc.*: quum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.*: Virg. Aen. 8, 40: hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*: Sen. Hippol. 136: tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, *i. e. desire,* Auct. Priap. 83, 42: rerum, *ferment, commotion,* Cic. Att. 14, 5. **2.** Of speech, *an inflated* or *pompous style, bombast:* genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73: Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *fin.*: Petr. 1: Gell. 2, 23.

tŭmŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [tumulus] *a sepulchral mound, tumulus:* Inscr. ap. Fabr. 634, *no.* 290.

tŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.): neque injecta tumulabor mortua terra, Cat. 64, 153: aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 710: Mart. 11, 91, 1.

tŭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall. J. 91.

tŭmultŭārĭē, *adv. tumultuously, hurriedly:* his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm. 24, 2 *med.*: Spart. Carac. 6.

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *pertaining to bustle, hurry,* or *tumult;* in milit. lang. of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly:* tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37: milites, id. 35, 2: Auct. B. Alex. 34: militia, Gell. 16, 10. **II.** Transf. *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly:* pugna, Liv. 21, 8: opus, id. 6, 29: Quint. 7, 3, 34: repentina et quasi tumultuaria doctrina praeditus, Gell. 11, 7: carmen, *i. e. unpremeditated, improvised,* Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

tŭmultŭātim, *adv. in haste, hastily:* Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tŭmultŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor] *a bustling, tumult* (rare): Liv. 38, 2. **II.** *the irregulor swearing of the* milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3 *med.*

tŭmultŭo, 1. *v. a.* [tumultus] (for tumultuor, *q. v.*): quid tumultues, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 15. *Pass. impers.*: hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: quum tumultuatum in castris sciret, Liv. 25, 21: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16.

tŭmultŭor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar:* in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 22: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? Cic. Coel. 15, 36: mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, *confused, agitated,* Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar,* Suet. Galb. 9.

tŭmultŭōsē, *adv. with bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously:* tumultuose et cunctis copiis, Afran. in Charis. p. 197 P.: Liv. 2, 28. *Comp.*: Caes. B. G. 7

45: Liv. 2, 29. *Sup.:* Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 37: Suet. Cal. 45.

tŭmultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *full of bustle, confusion,* or *tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous:* sonitus, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv. 2, 24: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14: somnia, Cels. 1, 2: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28. *Comp.:* Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. 2, 74: literae, *i. e. announcing disturbances,* Suet. Ner. 40 *fin.* *Sup.:* quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10.

tŭmultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Enn., Att., Afran., Turpil., and Pomp. in Non. 489, 29 *sq.*: Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 22: Ter. Andr. 2 2, 28: Sall. C. 59), *m. an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult:* quid hoc hic clamoris, quid tumulti est? Enn. in Non. 489, 29: quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedes? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 25, 23: quum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: turbae ac tumultus concitatores, Liv. 25, 4: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, *i. e. the roar of thunder,* id. Od. 1, 16, 12: vides, quanto trepidet tumultu pronus Orion, *storm, tempest,* ib. 3, 27, 17: pelagi coelique tumultus, Lucan. 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc. fur. 1091: stomacho tumultum lenta feret pituita, *i. e. a rumbling* of the bowels, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75. **2.** Esp. *a sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2: tumultum decernere, *to proclaim that a sudden war is at hand,* ib. 5, 12, 31: Boiorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare: ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6. **II.** Fig. *disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: tumultus mentis, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 10: Lucan. 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, poet. Petr. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 3. 208. **2.** of speech, *confusion:* sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10. [Prob. of the same root as *tumeo:* but cf. Sans. *tumula,* "tumultuosus."]

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* (hoc tumulum, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20, *no.* 197) [tumeo] *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock:* tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conjicerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24. **II.** *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus:* (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) quum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: vos Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: nivales in Albano monte, poet. id. Div. 1, 11, 18: Virg. E. 5, 42: id. Aen. 3, 322: Ov. M. 2, 326: honorarius, *i. e. a sepulchral monument, cenotaph,* Suet. Claud. 1: called also, inanis, Virg. Aen. 6, 505.

tunc, *adv.* [tum with the emphatic suffix ce] a particle denoting a coincident point of time either definite or indefinite (differing from tum, *no.* 1. only in being somewhat more emphatic), *then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time:* (i) Connected with *quum,* or *si:* nisi quod in illa (accusatione) tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55: tunc est commovendum theatrum, quum ventum est ad ipsum illud *Plaudite,* Quint. 6, 1, 52: si favi transversi inhaerent, tunc scalprato ferramento est opus, Col. 9, 15, 9: cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abiit? Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 107: saepe legit flores, et tunc quoque forte legebat, quum puerum vidit, Ov. M. 4, 315. (ii) Strengthened with *demum:* demum igitur, quum senex sis, tunc in otium te colloces, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 9: quas ordine suo tunc demum persequar, quum praefatus fuero, Col. Praef. § 33. (iii) *Absol.:* *Tr.* Herus peregre venit. *Si.* Tunc tibi chorda tenditur, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 54: nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: tunc pol ego et donis privatus sum et perii, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 37: aegre tunc sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13: pugnatur una tunc omnibus in partibus, id. B. G. 7, 67: hujus testamento heres populus Romanus tunc instituitur, Just. 36, 4. (Hence It. *dunque, adunque;* Fr. *donc.*)

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tunsi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.) *to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes: oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: pectus palo, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 3: pectora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 10: tundere ac diverberare ubera, App. M. 7, p. 200: lapidem digito quum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 266: terram pede, Hor. A. P. 430: humum ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: saxa alto salo, Hor. Epod. 17, 55: cymbala rauca, Prop. 3, 15, 36: gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Virg. G. 3, 382: ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, *i. e. is not easy to beat out, not very malleable,* Plin. 34, 15, 43. With limiting *acc.:* tunsae pectora palmis, Virg. Aen. 1, 481. Proverb.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil,* i. e. *to keep at the same work,* Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. **2.** Esp. *to pound, bruise, bray:* aliquid in pila, Plin. 13, 22, 43: aliquid in farinam, id. 33, 7, 49: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Virg. G. 4, 267: grana mali Punici tunsa, Col. 9, 13, 5: testam tusam et succretam arenae adjicere, Vitr. 2, 5. **II.** Fig. *to din, stun, importune* (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur, Virg. Aen. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, natalem Maiis Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4, 5, 35. *Absol.:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48. [Sans. *tud,* "tundere;" Germ. *stossen;* perh. Eng. *thump.*]

tŭnĭca, ae, *f. an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hor. S. 1, 2, 132. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 48: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: Gell. 7, 12. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1173 *seq.*) Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin,* Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. **II.** Transf. *a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel,* etc.: quum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 56: oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 54: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46: corticis, id. 24, 3, 3.

tŭnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [tunico] **II.** Adj. *coated, having coats* (of bulbous roots) tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 30.

tŭnĭco, no *perf.* atum, 1. *v. a.* [tunica] *to clothe with a tunic:* tunicare homulum, Varr. in Non. 182, 17: usu. in *part. perf.:* Cic. Coel. 5, 11: poet. of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 2: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Tac. Or. 7.

tŭnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little tunic:* Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 65: Turpil. in Non. 538, 10: Varr. ib. 228, 27. **II.** *a little coat, skin,* or *membrane:* oculorum Plin. 26, 12, 76: stellionis, id. 30, 10 27: hordei, Fest. *s. v.* gluma.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tŭor, v. tueor, *ad init.*

tŭor, ōris, *m.* [tueor] *the sight, vision:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

tūrālis (thur.), e, *adj.* [tus] *pertaining to incense, incense:* arca, Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 745.

tūrārĭus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to frankincense:* tibiae, *incense-flutes,* i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol. 5 *med.* **2.** Subst. turarius, ii, *m. a dealer in frankincense:* Firm. Math. 8, 25 *fin.:* Tert. Idol. 11: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4291.

turba, ae, *f. an uproar, disorder, tumult, riot:* praetor ait: cujus dolo malo in turba damnum quod factum esse dicetur: *turbam* appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultus, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum *ἀπὸ τοῦ θορυβεῖν.* Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait; namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 8, 4: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ut exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45: vis belli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, Sall. C. 37: seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2: efficere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 53: inter officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum, Ov. M. 12, 33. **II.** Transf. *any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel:* non vides, quam turbam quosve fluctus concites? Att. in Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Amph. 1, 2. 14: ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. in Non. 525, 4: jam tum inceperat turba inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59. **III.** Meton. of men: *a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop,* etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: domus praetoria turba referta, id. Verr. 1, 52 137: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, id. de Sen. 23, 84: omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21: Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: poëtarum seniorum, id. S. 1, 10, 67: pauperiorum, ib. 1, 1, 111. **2.** In gen. *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum Lucr. 2, 920: ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: canum, ib. 4, 723: volucrum, ib. 10, 144: materiai, Lucr. 1, 1106: arborum, Ov. M. 10, 106: jaculorum, id. Pont. 4, 7, 35: vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37, 61: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17 [Prob. of root TER, "to whirl," whence torqueo: v. tero.]

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo] *a means of disturbance* (rare): turbamenta rei publicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbātē, *adv. confusedly, with disorder:* aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

turbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [turbo] *confusion, disorder, disturbance:* turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4: rerum, Liv. 24, 28: rei publicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultus, Gell. 19, 1.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, disquieter, disturber:* turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27 Germaniae (Arminius), ib. 1, 55: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*

turbātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that troubles, disquiets,* or *disturbs* (poet.): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis Prud. Psych. 668.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* [turbo]. **II.** Adj. *disorderly, confused:* turbatius mare ingressus, *more stormy,* Suet. Cal. 23: turbatius coelum, id. Tib. 69. **2.** Fig.: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678.

turbellae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [turba] *a bustle, stir, row:* tantas turbellas facio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 134: id. Ps. 1, 1, 18: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

turben, ĭnis, v. turbo, inis, *ad init.*

turbĭdē, *adv, in disorder, confusedly:* Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: Tac. A. 3, 12: Gell. 5, 9.

turbĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [turbidus] *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb:* aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.:* aër turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, 40. **II.** Fig.: laetitiam, id. 1, 18: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

turbĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat disturbed* or *confused:* sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *full of confusion* or *disorder, wild, confused, disordered:* turbida tempestas heri fuit, *stormy,* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170: Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: Caes. B. C. 2, 22: tempestas telorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 998: nubila, Virg. Aen. 4, 245: coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 685: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16. **2.** Esp. of fluids, *thick, muddy, turbid:* aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: gurges turbidus coeno, Virg. Aen. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. G. 2, 137. **II.** Fig. *troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed:* turbidi concitatique motus animorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: mores, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 18: ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Virg. Aen. 11, 742: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious,* Tac. A. 1, 38: civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *in confusion,* Virg. Aen. 11, 814: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417: turbidus ira, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: res timida aut turbida, *i. e. dubious, perilous,* Pl. Most. 5, 1, 11: esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: casus, Tac. A. 16, 13. *Comp.:* pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60. *Sup.:* turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. (ii) *Neutr. absol.:* si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, Cic. Fam. 6, 14: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, Liv. 3, 40. Adverb.: mens turbidum laetatur, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 6.

turbĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [turbinatus] *a pointing in the form of a cone:* piri, Plin. 15, 21, 23.

turbĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, inis] *cone-shaped, conical:* adamas turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15: id. 11, 37, 69. *Comp.:* turbinatior piris figura, id. 15, 15, 17.

turbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cone-shaped:* vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, *al.* turbassitur) [turba] *to throw into disorder* or *confusion, to disturb, confuse,* etc.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: Lucr. 2, 1: Hor. Epod. 15, 8: Ov. M. 7, 154: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: capillos, Ov. M. 8, 859: turbata capillos, ib. 4, 474: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6. **2.** Esp. of water, *to make thick* or *turbid:* lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: flumen imbre, ib. 13, 889: aquam limo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475. **II.** Fig.: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19. Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bac. 4, 10, 1: haec, quae in re publica turbantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11. *Absol.:* dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12: repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbarat, *i. e. had deranged all his affairs,* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. *Pass. impers.:* totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57.

turbo, ĭnis, *m.* (turben, inis, *n.:* Tib. 1, 5, 3: cf. Charis. p. 118 P.) prop. *any violent circular motion; a whirl, twirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum coeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 623: lunae, id. 5, 631: teli (contorti), Virg. Aen. 6, 594: Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force,* Virg. Aen. 12, 531: serpentis, *i. e. the coiling,* Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287: rapax, Stat. Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, *i. e. of whirling round,* Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, *i. e. through the round of military gradation* or *promotion,* Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, *i. e. a throng, crowd,* Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200. **II.** *a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado:* ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13. procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: Lucr. 1, 274: Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Coel. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31. In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16. **2.** Fig.: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui, Cat. 64, 149: quum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28. **III.** *a spinning top, whipping-top:* Virg. Aen. 7, 378: Tib. 1, 5, 3. **2.** Transf. of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, *a reel, whirl, spindle,* etc.: Cic. Fat. 18, 42: Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 449: Hor. Epod. 17, 7: Cat. 64, 315: Plin. 2, 10, 7: Ov. M. 1, 336. [Root TER, "to whirl," whence *torqueo:* v. *tero.*]

turbor, ōris, *m.* [turbo] *restlessness, tumult:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, *no.* 149: ib. 2, 1, *med.*

turbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turba] *a disorderly group, a little mob* of people: turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260. (Hence Fr. *trouble.*)

turbŭlentē, *adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence:* qui non turbulente humana patiantur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60. *Comp.:* egit de Caepione turbulentius, id. Part. or. 30, 105. *Sup.:* regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

turbŭlenter, *adv. tumultuously, violently:* nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

turbŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [turbulentus] *trouble, turbulence:* Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

turbŭlento, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to trouble, disturb:* me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] Neutr. *restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous:* tempestas, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 26: loci Neptunii, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 3: aqua, *turbid, muddy,* Phaedr. 1, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused,* Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: est igitur quiddam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, id. Rep. 3, 36: res publica, id. Fam. 12, 10: heu edepol res turbulentas! Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 68: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited,* id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9. *Comp.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61. *Sup.:* turbulentissimum tempus, *opp.* tranquillissimum, Cic. Pis. 15, 33. **II.** Act. *troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious:* turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr. in Gell. 13, 11: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: contiones, Cic. Att. 4, 3: consilia Antonii, ib. 15, 4: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8. *Sup.:* tribuni plebis Caes. B. C. 1, 5: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.

turbystum, i, *n. a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a colour, a mordant:* Plin. 33, 5, 26 *fin.*

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdārĭum, ii, *n.* [turdus] *a place where thrushes are kept:* Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

turdelix, icis, a word of uncertain meaning: Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

turdus, i, *m.* (*fem.* turda, ae, Pers. 6, 24: denied by Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 140: id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) *a thrush* or *throstle,* Turdus musicus, Linn.; prob. the name includes also *the fieldfare and other species of* Turdus: Plin. 10, 25, 36: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Col. 8, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: Mart. 13, 92, 1. **II.** Transf. *a kind of fish,* prob. some species of Labrus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Col. 8, 16, 8: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: Quint. 8, 2, 8.

tūrĕus (thureus), a, um, *adj.* [tus] *of frankincense:* solis est turea virga Sabaeis, *the frankincense-shrub,* Virg. G. 2, 117: virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Virg. Aen. 6, 225: altaria, *on which incense is burned,* Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgĕo, tursi, 2. *v. n. to swell out, be swollen* or *tumid:* si lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157, 7: ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51: rana, Prop. 3, 6, 27: gemmae laeto in palmite, Virg. E. 7, 48: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37: uva mero, Mart. 13, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138. **II.** Fig.: turgent mendacia nimiis monstris, *i. e. are full,* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 350: (uxor) turget mihi, *i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged,* Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17: id. Most. 3, 2, 10. **2.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic:* oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27. [Root TUR or TOR, same as in *torus; g* added as in *mergo, spargo, tergo, vergo.*]

turgesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [turgeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell:* ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 13: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11: virgulta, Plin. 8, 50, 76: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, *i. e. to grow fat* or *stout,* Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis pagina turgescit, *i. e. is full,* id. 5, 18. **II.** Fig. *to swell with passion:* sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cor turgescit tristibus iris, poet. ib. § 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8. **2.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid:* genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus] *swollen:* ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18: racemi, Paul. Petr. 5, 450.

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid:* membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: oculi, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 15: labra Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, App. M. 6, p. 176: haedus, cui frons turgida cornibus Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: loca semine Lucr. 4, 1031: mare, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 19: fluvii hiberna nive, ib. 4, 12, 4: vela vento ib. 2, 10, 24. ‖. Fig. of speech, *inflated, turgid* (rare): oratio, Petr. 2: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 158.

turgio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a shoot, sprout* (cf. turio): rutae turgiones, Plin. Val. 1, 55.

turgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swelling, turgidity:* Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

tūrĭbŭlum (thur.), i, *n.* [tus] *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer:* Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46: Liv. 29, 14: Curt. 8, 9. ‖. Transf. *a constellation, also called* Ara, German. Arat. 390: Vitr. 9, 7.

tūrĭcrĕmus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [tus cremo] *incense-burning, for burning incense:* arae, Lucr. 2, 353: Virg. Aen. 4, 453: foci, Ov. H. 2, 18: ignes, Lucan. 9, 989.

tūrĭfer (thur.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tus fero] *incense-bearing, that bears, yields,* or *produces incense:* Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138: silvae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81: grex, *that offers frankincense,* i. e. *idolaters,* Prud. Apoth. 359.

tūrĭfĭcātor (thur.), ōris, *m.* [turificatus] *one that offers incense* to the gods, *an idolater:* Aug. contra liter. Petil. c. 103.

tūrĭfĭcātus (thur.), i, *m.* [tus facio] *one that offers incense* (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in times of persecution: Cyprian. 55.

tūrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [tus lego] *incense-gathering:* Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

tūrio, ōnis, *m.* [prob. of same root as torus, turgeo] *a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch* of a tree: Col. 12, 50, 5: Apic. 8, 1.

turma, ae, *f. a troop, squadron* of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Veg. Mil. 2, 14: Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Cic. Att. 5, 21: id. Fam. 15, 4: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 22. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a troop, crowd, throng, band, body:* in turma inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1: immanis Titanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 43: Iliae, id. Carm. Sec. 38: cristatae exercitus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133: feminea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, *i. e. of priests of Isis,* id. Am. 2, 13, 18. [Perh. from the root TER, "to whirl," whence *torqueo:* v. tero.]

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma] *pertaining to a troop* or *squadron:* T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, *i. e. with those of his squadron,* Liv. 8, 7: id. 25, 18. ‖. Transf.: non sanguine cretus turmali trabeaque Remi, *i. e. of the equestrian order,* Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, *a cavalry-trumpet,* Claud. B. G. 347. In a pun: Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, *i. e. horsemen,* and also, *crowds,* Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262. *Neutr.* adverb.: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron,* Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārii, orum, *m. plu.* [id.] *recruiting officers of cavalry:* Cod. Theod. 6, 35, 3.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.] *by troops* or *squadrons:* equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Liv. 5, 39. ‖. Transf. in gen. *in troops, in bands:* Lucr. 2, 118.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis] *ugly, foul, deformed:* nasus, Cat. 41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99. ‖. Fig.: jocus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [turpis facio] *debased, corrupted:* fig.: foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

turpĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [turpis loquor] *obscene* or *immodest speech:* Tert. Pud. 17 *fin.*

turpĭlucrĭcŭpĭdus, i, *adj. m.* [turpis lucrum cupidus] *covetous of base* or *dishonest gain,* as a term of abuse: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

turpis, e, *adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty:* aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: vestitus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 57: colores foeda specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: rana, id. Epod. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured,* id. Od. 1, 37, 9: scabies, Virg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, ib. 3, 299: membra udo fimo, i. e. *befouled,* id. Aen. 5, 358. *Sup.:* simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. Ann. 11, 15. ‖. Fig. *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable:* pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 93: quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: mors honesta saepe vitam quoque non turpem exornat, vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49: causam, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria quum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Am. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam degere, id. Od. 1, 31, 19: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98: sub domina meretrice turpis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25. *Comp.:* quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: quid esse levius aut turpius, quam, auctore hoste, de summis rebus capere consilium? Caes. B. G. 5, 28. *Sup.:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: quod turpissimum sibi et reipublicae esse arbitrabatur, id. B. G. 1, 33. (ii) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as its subject: habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, ib. 1, 35, 127: quid autem turpius quam illudi? id. Am. 26, 99. (β) *Absol.:* nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4. (γ) *Adv.* (poet.): turpe incedere, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334.

turpĭter, *adv. in an ugly* or *unsightly manner:* ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20. ‖. Fig. *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably:* turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24: Hor. A. P. 284: Ov. M. 4, 187. *Comp.:* id. Tr. 5, 6, 13. *Sup.:* Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.

turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis] *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Apol. p. 283. ‖. Fig. *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude:* turpitudinem alicui objicere, Cic. Fontei. 12, 27: turpitudo atque infamia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 49: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: verborum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3.

turpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make ugly* or *unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.): Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: capillos sanguine, Virg. Aen. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, ib. 12, 611: frontem (cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61: candidos humeros (rixae), id. Od. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae turpant et capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12: ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4. ‖. Fig. *to dishonour, disgrace:* avos, Stat. Th. 8, 43: afflictos Argos, ib. 10, 437.

turrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turris] *a little tower, a turret:* Vitr. 10, 19 *med.* ‖. *a kind of dice-box,* shaped like a tower: Mart. 14, 16.

turrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [turris gero] *turret-bearing, turreted:* humeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: ferae moles, Sil. 9, 560: urbes, Virg. Aen. 10, 253: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 631: carinae, Lucan. 3, 514: ib. 4, 226. ‖. *an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets* (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, ib. 4, 224: Opis, id. Trist. 2, 24.

turris, is, *f.* = τύρσις, τύῤῥις, *a tower:* ea ballista si pervortam turrim, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 59: Dionysius contionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. **2.** Esp. *military towers,* for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes. B. G. 5, 40: id. B. C. 3, 9: Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4. (ii) for attack in a siege: Caes. B. G. 3, 21: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Liv. 32, 17 *fin.* (iii) on the backs of elephants: id. 37, 40. (iv) on a ship: id. 37, 24. ‖. Transf. *any high building, a castle, palace, citadel:* pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 14: regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Tyriae, Tib. 1, 7, 19: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38. **2.** *a dove-cote* built in the form of a tower: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6. **3.** *a kind of battle-array* when the troops were arranged in a square: Cato in Fest. *s. v.* serra: cf. Gell. 10, 9.

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris] *set, furnished,* or *fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated* (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: turrita corona, of the crown of Cybele, id. F. 4, 219: muri, id. Pont. 3, 4, 105: puppes, Virg. Aen. 8, 693: elephanti, Auct. B. Afr. 30: Plin. 8, 7, 7: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore tetros, Lucr. 5, 1301: also called, turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239. **2.** Esp. turrita, ae, *adj. f. tower-crowned, turreted,* an epithet of Cybele: dea, Prop. 4, 11, 52: Berecynthia mater, Virg. Aen. 6, 786: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696. ‖. Transf. *tower shaped, towering, high, lofty:* scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536: corona, i. e. *a lofty head-dress,* Lucan. 2, 358: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursio, ōnis, *m. a kind of fish resembling the dolphin,* perh. *a porpoise,* Delphinus Phocaena, Linn.; but in some respects the description would suit *a shark* better; and among the ancients there seems to have been a confusion between the dolphin and certain sharks: *v.* delphinus: Plin. 9, 9, 11.

turtur, ŭris, *m.* (*fem.* turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15) *a turtle-dove,* Columba turtur, Linn.: Plin. 10, 34, 52 *sq.:* Varr. R. R. 3, 8: Col. 8, 9: Pall. 1, 25: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 44: Virg. E. 1, 59: Mart. 3, 60, 7.

turtŭrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [turtur] *a little turtle-dove;* a term applied to an effeminate person: Sen. Ep. 96 *fin.*

turunda, ae, *f. a ball of paste* for fattening geese: Cato R. R. 89: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20. ‖. *a kind of sacrificial cake:* id. in Non. 552, 3. ⦀. *a tent* or *roll of lint* for wounds: Cato R. R. 157, 14: Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (thus), tūris, *n.* [τὸ θύος] *incense, frankincense:* Plin. 12, 14, 30: Pl. Poen. 2, 3: Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77: Lucr. 3, 328: Tib. 1, 7, 53: Prop. 3, 10, 19: Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3. ‖. Tus terrae, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *q. v.:* Plin. 24, 6, 20.

tussēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [tussis] *a cough:* App. M. 9, p. 222.

tussĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little* or *slight cough:* Cels. 3, 22: Plin. Ep. 5, 19: Front. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

tussĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tussicula] *pertaining to a cough, good for a cough, cough-:* medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13: herba, i. q. tussilago, ib. 2, 7 *fin.*

tussĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *coughing much, subject to a cough:* senilis aetas, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 13 *fin.*

tussĭcus, i, *m.* [tussis] *afflicted with a cough:* Firm. Math. 5, 16: Marc. Empir. 20.

tussĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f. the herb colt's foot,* also called chamaeleuce, Tussilago farfara, Linn.: Plin. 26, 6, 16.

tussĭo, 4. *v. n.* [tussis] *to cough, to have a cough:* forte si tussire occoeperit, ne sic tussiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 49: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 36: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1: nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77: id. 21, 20, 83.

tussis, is, *f. a cough:* Cels. 4, 4, 4: Col. 6, 10, 1 *sq.*: Plin. 23, 4, 51: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: Cat. 44, 7: Virg. G. 3, 497: Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sicca, *a dry cough,* Cels. 4, 6. [*Tus-sis* prob. from TUD, root of *tundo.*]

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tūtācŭlum, i, *n.* [tutor] *a defence, means of protection:* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection:* (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Virg Aen. 5, 262: domorum aut vestium tutamina, Arn. 2, 71.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare). Liv. 21, 61: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105.

tūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a protecting, defending, protection:* Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a protector, defender:* periculosis tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

tūte, *pron.* v. tu.

tūtē, *adv. safely, without danger* (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: tute cauteque agere, ib. 3, 7, 13.

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [tutor] *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection:* tutelam januae gerere, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 43: villarum, Plin. 18, 5, 6: Capitolii, id. 35, 3, 4: viae, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelarum genera quatuor, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: pecudum silvestrium, *care, management,* Col. 9 *praef.* § 1: tenuiorum, *support, maintenance,* Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 8: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55: intelligi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: te Jovis impio tutela Saturno eripuit, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutela pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13, 41. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, *etc.:* tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem sua sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa, Paul. Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: v. Smith's Ant. 1176. **II.** Meton. *a keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the pilot at the prow,* i. q. proreta, ib. 3, 617: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 43: decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612. So of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, Sen. Ep. 76: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1. And of *the tutelar deity* of a place: Petr. 57: Auct. Priap. 17. **2.** Pass. *a charge, care* (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela Deae, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4, 8, 3. (ii) Esp. in law, *that which is under guardianship* or *tutelage:* in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward,* Massur. in Gell. 5, 13. So of *the property of a ward:* mirabamur te ignorare, de tutela legitima nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5: nihil potest de tutela legitima sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Flacc. 34, 84: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tūtēlāris, e, *adj.* [tutela] *pertaining to guardianship, tutelar, tutelary:* causa, Ulp. Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, Paul. ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*: praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 *fin.* **II.** dii, *tutelar deities* of places: Macr. S. 3, 9: Arn. 3, 114.

tūtēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *one who has the care* or *custody* of a thing, *a keeper, warden, curator:* of a building: Plin. 34, 7, 17: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2.

tūtēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a protector, guardian:* said of a genius: Mart. Cap. 2, 39.

tūtēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is under protection:* genus agri, Aggen. de Limit. agr. p. 58 Goes.

tūtĕmet, v. tu.

tūtō, *adv. safely, without danger:* pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 70: dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security,* Cic. Fam. 14, 3: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. *Comp.:* ut in vadis consisterent tutius, ib. 3, 13: usitatis tutius utimur, Quint. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14. *Sup.:* nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 11, A: ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1.

tūto, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tueor] for tutor: *to watch, defend,* etc.: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. in Non. 476, 10: Pac. ib. 13: Pompon. ib. 12: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 24: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, id. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61 (*al.* conservareque): tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, protector, defender* (rare): te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, *i. e.* Priapus, Petr. 133. **II.** Esp. legal *t. t. a guardian, curator, tutor* of minors, women, insane persons, *etc.*: Dig. 26, 1: Cic. Att. 12, 28: id. Caecin. 25, 72: Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16: Liv. 39, 9: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29: v. Smith's Ant. 1176.

tūtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend:* tutatus est domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2: se religione, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: provincias, id. Manil. 6, 14: serves tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari, Sall. J. 85: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. H. N. 7 *praef.* § 2: quibus (viribus) ab ira Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41. **II.** Transf. *to ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

tūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tutor] *pertaining to a guardian:* tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3.

tutrix, īcis, *f.* [tueor] *a female guardian:* filiarum suarum, Cod. Justin. 5, 35, 3. Transf. of the Muses Fulgent. Myth. praef. *fin.*

tŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tutulus] *having* or *wearing a* tutulus: Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90: Fest. *s. v.* tutulum Pompon. in Non. 19, 16.

tŭtŭlus, i, *m. a kind of head-dress, formed by piling up the hair in a conical form,* worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife: Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90: v. Smith's Ant 1180.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueo and tueor]. **II.** Adj. *safe, secure, out of danger:* quum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: me biremis praesidio scaphae tutum per Aegaeos tumultus aura feret, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 63: tutus bos rura perambulat, ib. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. Manil. 11, 31: mare tutum praestare, id. Flacc. 13, 31: tutissimus portus, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: commodior ac tutior receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tutum et patens iter, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7. tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*: est et fideli tuta silentio merces, *secure, sure,* Hor Od. 3, 2, 25: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger,* Ov. M. 2, 53: medio tutissimus ibis, ib. 137: vel tutioris audentiae est, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4. fuit brevitas illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 39 regnum et diadema tutum deferens uni, *i. e. that cannot be taken away,* Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, *i. e. unsound,* id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, depone tutis auribus, *i. e. faithful,* id. Od. 1, 27, 18. Poet. with *gen.*: (pars ratium) tuta fugae, Lucan. 9, 346. (ii) With *ab*, less freq. *ad*, *adversus,* or *abl.*: tutus ab insidiis inimici, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a ferro, ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. 16, 344: ab omni injuria, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9 testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, Liv. 36, 32: adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere Cels. 5, 23, 3: incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1. (iii) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66: tutius esse arbitrabantur, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, Quint. 3, 4, 11. **2.** *Neut. absol.*: *Tr.* Circumspico dum numquis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: trepidum et tuta petentem trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: aliquid in tuto collocare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: in tutum eduxi manipulares meos, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 7: in tutum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19. **II.** Transf. Act. *watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id sua sponte apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 38: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus id. 9, 32.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. adj.* [tu] *thy, thine, your, yours:* tuus est servus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tua accepi manu, ib. 2, 2, 132: imperium tuum, ib. 2, 1, 84: *Me.* Quojus nunc es? *So.* Tuus, nam pugnis usu fecisti tuum, ib. 1, 1, 219: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 109: *Ly.* Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. *Ph.* Nempe de tuo. *Ly.* De meo: nam quod tuum 'st, meum 'st: omne meum est autem tuum, id. Trin. 2, 2, 47. tuum st, si quid praeter spem evenit mihi ignoscere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54 Made emphatic by the suffix *pte* or *met:* tuopte ingenio, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 11: scio te sponte non tuapte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tuismet literis, App. Apol. p. 337. **2.** *your, your own,* i. e. *favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable* or *right for you:* tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, ib. 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45. **3.** For the *objective gen.* tui: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Ph. 5, 8, 27.

tympănĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tympanum] *a small drum, a tambourine:* Arn. 6 *fin.*

tympănista, ae, *m.* = τυμπανιστής, *a drummer, tabourer:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

tympănistrĭa, ae, *f.* = τυμπανίστρια, *a female drummer* or *player on the tambourine:* Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2451.

tympănītes, ae, *m.* = τυμπανίτης, *a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites:* Veg. Vet. 1, 43: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

tympănītĭcus, i, *m.* = τυμπανιτικός, *one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person:* Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60: Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

tympănĭum, ii, *n.* = τυμπάνιον, *a precious stone shaped like a tambourine:* Plin. 9, 35, 54.

tympănīzans, antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *playing on a drum* or *timbrel:* Suet. Aug. 68 *fin.*

tympănŏtrĭba, ae, *m.* = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a tabourer, a timbrel-player,* a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

tympănum, i, *n.* = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine,* esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr. 2, 619: Cat. 63, 8: Virg. Aen. 9, 619: Ov. M. 3, 537: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 38: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Just. 41, 2. **2.** Fig. for any thing soft, effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: Sen. Vit. beat. 13 *med.* **II.** Transf. *a drum* or *wheel,* in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, *etc.:* Lucr. 4, 906: Virg. G. 2, 444: Vitr. 10, 4: Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332. (ii) *the triangular area of a pediment,* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.* (iii) *a panel* of a door, id. 4, 6 *med.:* v. Smith's Ant. 1180.

tȳphon, ōnis, *m.* = τυφών, *a violent whirlwind, a typhoon:* Plin. 2, 48, 49: App. de Mundo, p. 64: Val. Fl. 3, 130.

tȳphus, i, *m.* = τῦφος, *pride:* mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43: Aug. Conf. 3, 3: Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

tȳpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τυπικός, *figurative, typical:* typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192.

tȳpus, i, *m.* = τύπος, *a figure, image,* on a wall: Cic. Att. 1, 10: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Lampr. Elag. 3. **II.** in medic. *a form, type, character* of intermittent fevers: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14: App. Herb. 102.

tȳranna, ae, *f.* [tyrannus] *a princess, a female tyrant:* Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.*

tȳrannĭcē, *adv. tyrannically:* Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115.

tȳrannĭcīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus caedo] *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide:* Sen. de Ira 2, 23: Plin. 7, 23, 23: Suet. Tib. 4: Quint. 5, 10, 36.

tȳrannĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide:* Sen. Contr. 1, 7: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72: Quint. 7, 3, 10.

tȳrannĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical:* tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49: leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4: vitia, id. 21, 5 *fin.*

tȳrannis, ĭdis, *f.* = τυραννίς, *the sway of a tyrant, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny:* o dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tyrannidem occupare, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: affectare, Quint. 7, 2, 54: petere, id. 5, 11, 8: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61. **II.** *a female tyrant:* Trebell. XXX Tyrann. 31 *fin.*

tȳrannoctŏnus, i, *m.* = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant:* nostri tyrannoctoni, Cic. Att. 14, 15: ib. 16, 15.

tȳrannŏpŏlīta, ae, *m.* = τυραννοπολίτης, *a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant:* Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

tȳrannus, i, *m.* = τύραννος, *a cruel, severe,* or *illegal ruler, a despot, tyrant:* tyrannorum vita, Cic. Am. 15, 52: id. Phil. 13, 8, 18: id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: Virg. G. 4, 492: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58. *Gen. plur.:* tyrannum novi temeritudinem, Pac. in Non. 181, 23. **II.** In gen. *a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king* (rare and mostly poet.): Nep. Milt. 8: Virg. Aen. 4, 320: Ov. M. 6, 436: Lucan. 7, 227. Of Neptune: Ov. M. 1, 276: of Pluto: ib. 5, 508. Of the constellation Aries, because it was supposed to influence the ocean: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19.

tȳrĭanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = τυριάνθινος, *of a colour between purple and violet:* pallium, Vopisc. Carin. 19. **II.** Subst. tyrianthina, orum, *n. plu. garments of a purple-violet colour:* Mart. 1, 54, 5.

tȳrŏpătĭna, ae, *f.* [vox hybrida from τυρὸς, cheese, and patina] *a kind of cheese-cake:* Apic. 7, 11 *fin.*

tȳrŏtărīchos, i, *m.* = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt fish prepared with cheese:* Cic. Fam. 9, 16: id. Att. 4, 8, a. Adjectively: patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

U.

U, u, (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Y, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P.), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. The long *u* corresponded in sound to the Greek ου, and to the German and Italian *u* (Eng. *oo*); the short *u* seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German *ü* and the French *u:* hence it sometimes represented the Greek υ, as fŭga, φυγὴ, cŭminum, κύμινον, *etc.* **II.** Interchanges of *u* with other letters. **1.** with *i; v.* letter *i, no.* II. 3. **2.** with *o: v.* letter *o, no* II. 2. **3.** with *v:* vide letter *v.* **III.** Changes of *u* in the Romance languages: **1.** *ū* almost invariably remains unchanged; but sometimes becomes *o,* esp. when in the modern word it is foll. by two consonants: *e. g.* Lat. *cūpa, glūtus, ūter;* It. *coppa, ghiotto, otre;* Sp. *copa, odre.* **2.** *ŭ* is freq. changed into *o: e. g.* Lat. *cŭbitus, gŭla; hŭmerus;* It. *gomito, gola, omero:* Lat. *cŭbitus, nŭrus;* Wall. *cot, nor:* Lat. *jŭvenis, lŭtum;* Sp. *joven, lodo:* Lat. *cŭpidus, lŭpus;* Prov. *cobe, lop.* (ii) in Fr. *ŭ* often becomes *ou: e. g.* Lat. *dŭbitare, lŭpus, ŭbi;* Fr. *douter, loup, où.* (iii) into *uo, oa, ue, eu: e. g.* Lat. *nŭrus;* It. *nuora:* Lat. *plŭvia;* Wall. *plóaie:* Lat. *nŭrus;* Sp. *nuera:* Lat. *flŭvius, jŭvenis;* Fr. *fleuve, jeune.* **3.** *u* long by position undergoes nearly the same changes as *ŭ* (*no.* i. and ii.): *e. g.* Lat. *gutta;* It. *gotto;* Sp. *gota;* Fr. *goutte.* **IV.** As an abbreviation, V. (for U) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant.

ūber, ĕris, *n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck:* (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Virg. E. 3, 30: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vitulo ab ubere rapto, id. F. 4, 459. (ii) *Plur.:* saepe etiam nunc (puer) ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaeret, Lucr. 5, 883: lactea, Virg. G. 2, 524: lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46: mammarum, Gell. 12, 1: distenta, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: (Romulus) quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20. **II.** Transf. of plants: alma tellus annua vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. 10, 90. **2.** *a cluster* or *mass in the shape of an udder,* of bees hanging from trees when swarming: Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9. **III.** Meton. *richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Virg. G. 2, 185: divitis agri, id. Aen. 7, 262: glebae, ib. 1, 531: vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5: palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504. [Sans. *ûdhas,* "uber;" Gr. οὖθαρ; Germ. *euter;* Eng. *udder;* Erse, *uit, uitche.*]

ūber, ĕris, *adj.* [uber, *subst.*] *rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive:* seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: messis, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 23: fruges, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato in Prisc. p. 647 P.: in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25: uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6: (Neptunus) piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: bellum, *productive* in booty, Just. 38, 7: gravis imber et uber, *copious,* Lucr. 6, 290: aqua profluens et uber, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: rivi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 10. *Comp.:* agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: neque robustior aetas ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, *fuller, stouter,* Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20. *Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: uberrimus quaestus, *the most profitable,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *exceedingly stout,* Masur. Sabin. in Gell. 4 20. With *gen.:* regio quum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just 44, 3: frugum, Att. in Non. 498, 6. *Absol.:* teneant uberrima Teucer et Libys, *the most fruitful regions,* Val. Fl. 1, 510. **II.** Fig.: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24. *Comp.* nullus feracior in ea (philosophia) locus est nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off 3, 2, 5: Catoni seni comparatus C Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18 haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. *Sup.:* uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: oratorum ea aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*

ūbĕrĭus, *comp. adv. more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. *Sup.:* mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9. **2.** Fig.: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: dicere, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. *Sup.:* locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3.

ūbĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [uber]. **I.** Neut. *to be fruitful* or *productive, to bear fruit:* neque olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11. **II.** Act. *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3.

ūbertas (on coins also uberitas; v. Rasche, Lexic. rei num. V. 2, p. 759), ātis, *f.* [id.] *richness, fullness, plenteousness, plenty, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness:* mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. Manil. 6, 14: amnium fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic Verr. 3, 98, 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 86: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (*opp.* frumenti inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77: piscium, Just. 18, 3. **II.** Fig.: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: ubertas in dicendo et copia, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50: illa Livii lactea ubertas, Quint. 10, 1, 32: Plin. Ep. 2, 3: Gell. 12, 1.

ūbertim, *adv.* [id.] *plentifully, abundantly, copiously:* ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 81: Sen. Contr. 4, 25.

ūberto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32: agros (imber), Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

ŭbi, *adv.* [qui; its older form was cubi; cf. si-cubi] *in which place, in what place, where:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, ib. 2, 2: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, ib. 4, 3. (ii) With *nam* suffixed: in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24. (iii) In connection with terrarum or loci: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, id. Att. 5, 10: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intelligis, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 5. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* (rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57. (β) Connected with gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 21. **2.** In direct interrogations, *where?:* *So.* Ubi patera nunc est? *Me.* In cistula, id. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59. (ii) Connected with gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 13: and with *nam* suffixed: ubinam est is homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o dii immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9. **II.** Transf. of time, *at which* or *what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi licet, magistratus myrrha unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta deserit (Apollo), Virg. Aen. 4, 143: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: Quint. 7, 1, 6. **2.** In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: *in which, by which, with which, wherewith,* etc., or of persons, *with whom, by whom,* etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit literas, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: quum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatus consultis, ubi, si verba non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom,* id. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276. (Hence It. *ove;* Fr. *où:* and contr. from de ubi, It. *dove;* Fr. *d'où.*)

ŭbĭ-cunquĕ (-cumque), *adv.* **I.** Relatively: *wherever, wheresoever:* ubicunque est lepidum unguentum, ungor, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 10: etsi, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: ego uni servor, ubicunque est, Ov. M. 7, 735: sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 13. (ii) Connected with terrarum, locorum, gentium: qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, ibi est omne reipublicae praesidium, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicunque locorum vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicunque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121. (iii) Very rarely with *subj.:* nostrum est intelligere, utcunque atque ubicunque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: id. Hec. 4, 3, 2. **II.** Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, any where, every where:* bonam deperdere famam, rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicunque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubicunque loquuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5: quicquid loquemur ubicunque, Quint. 10, 7, 28.

ŭbĭ-lĭbet, *adv. in any place, any where:* cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1.

ŭbinam, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (ii).

ŭbi-quāquĕ, *adv. wherever, wheresoever* (rare): omnia, ubiquaque gererentur, App. de Mundo, p. 69 (*al.* quaecumque ibi). *In tmesi:* istius hominis ubi fit quaque mentio, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 18.

ŭbī-quĕ, *adv. every where, any where, wheresoever:* quicunque ubique sunt, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: literae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29: ubique habebat, qui suos parentes noscere posset, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 58: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20: studendum est semper et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 26: crudelis ubique luctus, ubique pavor, Virg. Aen. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214. Esp. in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, denoting an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world:* ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: and without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, id. Balb. 22, 51.

ŭbiŭbi, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (iv).

ŭbĭ-vis, *adv. where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22: nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74. In connection with gentium: quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, *any where in the world,* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4. **2.** Transf. of things (rare): ubivis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me deludier, *in any thing,* id. Andr. 1, 2, 32.

ūdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [udus] *to wet, moisten:* quae udanda sunt corporis (*opp.* siccanda), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappa, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*

ūdo, ōnis, *m.* = οὐδών, *a sock of felt* or *fur:* Mart. 14, 140 *in lemm.:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

ūdus, a, um, *adj. wet, moist, damp, humid:* cum sint humidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7: humus, ib. 3, 2, 23: salictum, ib. 2, 5, 7: Tibur, ib. 3, 29, 6: palatum, Virg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. H. 12, 55: lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: tempora Lyaeo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: aleator, *soaked, fuddled,* Mart. 5, 84, 5: calceus, id. 11, 21, 4. Poet.: gaudium, *i. e. mingled with weeping,* id. 10, 78, 8. In an obscene sense: inguina, Juv. 10, 321: puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8. *Neutr.* absol.: udo colores illinere, *i. e. to paint in fresco,* Plin. 35, 7, 31. [*Ud-us,* prob. contr. of *uv-idus,* from *uv-eo* (*uv-esco*), though the orig. form of the root is UD, so that *uv-eo* arises from *udv-eo,* the *d* disappearing before *v;* cf. *suāvis* with Sans. *svādu,* Gr. ἡδύς. The root UD appears in Sans. *und,* "madidum esse," *uda,* "aqua;" Lat. *unda.* The root had orig. an initial *v* or *w,* whence Slav. *voda.* Germ. *wass-er;* Eng. *water, wet,* etc. The *v* or *w* is represented by the aspirate in Gr. ὕω, ὕδωρ, etc., and in Lat. *humeo, humidus,* etc.]

ulcĕrārĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [ulcus] *the plant horehound,* also called marrubion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 45.

ulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulcero] *a breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer:* Plin. 34, 11, 27: Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ulcus] *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare): nondum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106. **II.** Fig.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, *i. e. wound with love,* id. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sores, ulcerous* (rare): facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. **2.** Transf. of trees, *full of boles:* Plin. 17, 14, 24. **II.** Fig. jecur, *i. e. wounded* (with love), Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15.

ulcisco, no *perf.,* ultum, 3. *v. a.* (for ulciscor) *to take vengeance on, to punish;* also, *to avenge:* nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. in Non. 292, 16: quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31: irae graviter ultae, Liv. 2, 17 *fin.:* ultus, *avenged,* Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. H. 8, 120.

ulciscor, ultus, 3. *v. a. dep. to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish.* ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Pl. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem ulciscar, id. Cas. 2, 1, 10: aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12: nunquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: Alphesiboea suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15: ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13: ulciscendi Romanos pro iis, quas (Nervii) acceperint, injuriis, occasio, Caes. B. G. 5, 38. **2.** Of things, *to take revenge for, to avenge, punish:* qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, ib. 1, 12: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41: injurias rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21 *fin.:* peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81: ultum ire injurias festinare, Sall. J. 68: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 68: patrui mortem, id. Rab. perd. 5, 14: senis iracundiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras regum libidines, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 8. **II.** Transf. *to take vengeance for, to avenge:* constr. the word denoting the person whose wrongs are avenged in *acc.:* caesos fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603: patrem justa per arma, id. F. 3, 710: numen utrumque, ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Virg. Aen. 2, 576: quibus (armis) possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: se, Ov. M. 7, 397: id. Pont. 1, 8, 20: non hercle is sum, qui sum, nisi hanc injuriam meque ultus pulcre fuero, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 7.

ulcus (hulc.), ĕris, *n.* [akin to ἕλκος] *a sore, ulcer:* Cels. 5, 9; 14: Plin. 23, 6, 60: Lucr. 6, 1147: Virg. G. 3, 454: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24: Pers. 3, 113. Proverb.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject,* Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9. **2.** Transf. of trees, *an excrescence:* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: montium hulcera, *i. e. marble quarries,* id. 36, 15, 24, § 125. **II.** Fig.: ulcus (*i. e.* amor) vivescit et inveterascit alundo, Lucr. 4, 1064: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place*, i. e. *will turn out absurd*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104.

ulcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ulcus] *a small sore* or *ulcer:* Cels. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72 *med.:* Plin. 28, 19, 78.

ulex, ĭcis, *m. a shrub resembling rosemary*, supposed by some to be *the furze*, Ulex europaeus, Linn.; but this does not resemble rosemary: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [uligo] *full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy:* locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: viscera, *i. e. dropsical*, Arn. 1, 30.

ūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [contr. of uviligo, from uveo: cf. udus] *moisture, marshy quality* of the earth: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: Col. 1, 6, 16: Virg. G. 2, 184. (Hence Sp. *légamo.*)

ullus, a, um (*gen. sing.* ulli, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 38: *dat. fem.* ullae, Lucr. 1, 688), *adj. dim.* [contr. of unulus] *any, any one.* **I.** In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 12: nullum, inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 7: nulla alia in civitate ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Flacc. 20, 47: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41: non ullam rem aliam extimescens, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.:* sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus qui tractare et uti sciat, ib. 1, 17. (ii) Subst. (rare): *Tr.* Quasi non sit intus (herus)! *Am.* Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 10: nec ulli verbo male dicat, id. Asin. 4, 1, 55: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. **2.** In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? id. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus Suaviatio? Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 20: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60. **II.** In purely affirmative clauses (rare): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 8: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

ulmārĭum, ii, *n.* [ulmus] *a plantation* or *nursery of elms:* Plin. 17, 11, 15.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-:* frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: coena, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, *i. e. rods for whipping with*, Pl. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 478: virgidemia, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, *that we shall be changed into elm-rods*, i. e. *shall be soundly scourged*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 96.

ulmĭtrĭba, ae, *m.* [vox hybrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero] *an elm-rubber*, i. e. *one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods*, a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 7.

ulmus, i, *f. an elm, elm-tree*, Ulmus effusa and campestris, Linn. (Pliny calls the latter also atinia, which seems to mean *the horn-beam* in Col. 5, 6): Plin. 17, 11, 15: Col. 5, 6. Elm-trees were much used as supports to vines: ulmis adjungere vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: amicta vitibus ulmus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 3: amictae vitibus ulmi, Ov. M. 10, 100: hence, Falernae, *i. e. Falernian vines*, for *Falernian wine*, Juv. 6, 150. **2.** Transf.: ulmorum Acheruns, *the Acheron of elm-rods*, of one who is often beaten, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 9. (Hence Fr. *orme.*)

ulna, ae, *f. the elbow:* Plin. 11, 43, 98. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the arm:* tremula patris dormientis in ulna, Cat. 17, 13: Ov. M. 7, 847: Stat. S. 5, 3, 266. **2.** As a measure of length: (i) *an ell:* Virg. E. 3, 105: id. G. 3, 355: Hor. Epod. 4, 8: Ov. M. 8, 748. (ii) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *a fathom:* Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202. [*Ul-na* same as Gr. ὠλ-ένη; Eng. *ell, el-bow*, Germ. *ellen-bogen.*] (Hence It. *alna, auna, alla;* Sp. *ana;* Fr. *aune.*)

ūlŏphŏnon, i, *n.* = οὐλόφονον, *a variety of the plant* chamaeleon, *q. v.:* Plin. 22, 18, 21: App. Herb. 109.

ulpĭcum, i, *n. a kind of leek:* Cato R. R. 71: Col. 11, 3, 20: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 35. (Hence It. *upiglio.*)

uls (old form, ols), *prep.* with *acc.* [from the pronominal root IL, whence ille, *q. v.*] *beyond*, opp. to cis: uls Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. *s. v.:* ouls lucum facutalem, Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16: et uls et cis Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, 15, 25: quinqueviri constituti sunt cis Tiberim et uls Tiberim, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31.

ultĕrior, us, *comp. adj.* [from the obsolete positive ulter] *farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior:* Of space: quis est ulterior? Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, *i. e. transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: portus, ib. 4, 23: ripa, Virg. Aen. 6, 314: ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417. (ii) Subst.: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, *those more remote*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Mosellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, Tac. H. 4, 77. **2.** Of time and other abstractions: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, *things beyond, what is to come*, Quint. 10, 7, 8: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532: semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10: cujus (*fero, tuli*) praeteritum perfectum et ulterius non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.

II. Sup. ultĭmus, a, um, *farthest, most distant, uttermost, extreme, last;* often to be rendered as a subst. *the farthest part*, etc. Of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a coelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: partes, ib. 6, 20: in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16: devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4: in platea ultima, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 28: in ultimis aedibus, *the most retired part of the house*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 20, 3: cauda, *the end of the tail*, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79. (ii) Subst.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91. **2.** Of time or order of succession, *remotest, earliest, oldest, first; last, latest, final:* ultimi et proximi temporis recordatio, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1: auctor sanguinis, Virg. Aen. 7, 49: scilicet ultima semper exspectanda dies homini est *last*, Ov. M. 3, 135: vox, ib. 3, 499: lapis, *i. e. a grave-stone*, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cerae, *i. e. a last will, testament*, Mart. 4, 70, 2: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatusconsultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. (ii) Subst.: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: ultima quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109. Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv. 45, 19: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, *finally*, id. 1, 53: ne se ad ultimum perditum irent, id. 26, 27: ultimo, Suet. Ner. 32 *fin.:* ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 1, 29. **3.** Of degree or rank: (i) *utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest:* summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ultimae perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15: scelus, Curt. 5, 12 *fin.:* exsecrationes, Just. 24, 2: ultimum supplicium, *extreme* (i. e. *capital*) *punishment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: poena, Liv. 3, 58: discrimen ultimum vitae et regni, id. 37, 53: ad ultimam perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24. (β) Subst.: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. 37, 54: Ov. M. 14, 483: priusquam ultima experirentur, Liv. 2, 28: paene in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125. And adverb.: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, *in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, Liv. 28, 28. (ii) *lowest, meanest* (rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11. (β) Subst.: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18: in ultimis ponere, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

ultĕrĭus, *comp. adv.* but with same sign. as ultra, *beyond, farther on, farther, further:* cum quo Riphaeos possim conscendere montes ulteriusque domos vadere Memnonias, Prop. 1, 6, 4: abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34: ulterius ne tende odiis, Virg. Aen. 12, 938: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto aut vacat aut curat, *further, longer, more*, id. M. 12, 344: non tulit ulterius, ib. 3, 487: rogabat ulterius justo, *more than was right*, ib. 6, 470.

ultĭmē, *sup. adv. extremely, to the last degree:* nudam flagris ultime verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250: affectus, ib. 1, p. 105.

ultĭmo, 1. *v. n.* [ultimus] *to come to an end, be at the last:* quum ultimarent tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. 1 *fin.*

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulterior, *no.* II.

ultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor] *a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge:* inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. de Ira 2, 32: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6: Tac. A. 2, 13: Suet. Tib. 25: Juv. 13, 2.

ultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a punisher, avenger, revenger:* conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625: Sil. 2, 495.

ultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ultor] *pertaining to vengeance, avenging:* mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultrā, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.* [ille]. **A.** Adv. *beyond, farther, over, more, besides:* ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 50: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 119: ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, B.: melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76: quid ultra provehor? Virg. Aen. 3, 480: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall. C. 51. Of time: usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, *further, later*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv. 2 19. (ii) On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc 1, 9, 17: ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91: Liv. 40, 30: Tac. A. 6, 44. **B.** *Prep.* with *acc. on the farther side of, beyond, past*: cis Padum ultraque, Liv. 5, 35: ultra Silianam villam, Cic. Att. 12, 27: millibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: ultra terminum, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 10. Placed after the noun: sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, id. S. 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4, 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of time, *beyond, past, longer than*: (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus, et ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19. **2.** Of number, measure, degree, quality, *etc. beyond, above, over, more than*: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.*: adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: quid est ultra pignus aut multam? id. Phil. 1, 5, 12: juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118: Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88: si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudarit, id. E. 7, 27.

ultrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj. that is beyond the world, ultra-mundane*: ille deus, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 8: pater, Mart. Cap. 2, 43 *in carm.*

ultrix, īcis, *adj.* [ulciscor] *avenging, vengeful*: ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging* (female) *deities*, Virg. Aen. 4, 473: Furiae, Claud. Ep. 1, 14: deae, Sen. Med. 967: curae, Virg. Aen. 6, 274: dextra, Sen. Herc. fur. 895: irae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 104: ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423: tela ultricia, Stat. Th. 10, 911. **II.** Subst. *a female avenger*: ultrix afflictae civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 43, 112.

ultro, *adv.* [ille] *to the farther side beyond, on the other side*: usu. in connection with citro: v. citro. **2.** Transf. *afar, away, off*: *Ty.* Proin' tu ab istoc procul recedas. *He.* Ultro istum a me! Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 19: ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id. Am. 1, 1, 164: ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. Cas. 2, 8, 23. **II.** Fig. *beyond, besides, moreover, too*: celavit suos cives ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se offerunt, Liv. 3, 65: Sex. Naevius, qui, quum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, Cic. Quint. 23, 74: non debui tibi pecuniam: ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint. 5, 10, 107. (ii) Strengthened with etiam: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, etiam plus ipsus ultro debet argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5 56: Asia Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. Fl. 25, 61: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 13: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: qui, quoniam, herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro irrisum dominum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 40. **2.** *on his, her*, or *their part; of himself, herself, themselves*, etc.; *of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily* (this sign. is derived from the idea of addition or surplus; hence, of something not asked for nor expected. Ultro is said to differ from sponte as implying the absence of external influence or solicitation; whereas sponte refers to freedom from compulsion or assistance): *Gn.* Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans ultro. *Thr.* Credin'? *Gn.* Immo certe. Novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: ultro aliquid offerre, id. Planc. 10, 26: quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. Aen. 2, 145: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 21: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, *num Abydeni quoque*, inquit, *ultro tibi intulerunt arma?* Liv. 31, 18. Esp. ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditure incurred by the State for public works*: Varr. L L. 6, 2, 54: Liv. 39, 44. Fig.: virtus saepius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen. Ben. 4, 1.

ultrōnĕītas, ātis, *f.* [ultroneus] *free-will*: ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ultro] *of one's own accord, voluntary*: quid interest ad mortem, utrum jussi eamus an ultronei? Sen. Q. N. 2, 59 *med.*: exsilium amplexus, App. M. 1, p. 111.

ultrorsum, *adv.* [contr. from ultro versum] *farther onward*: pergere, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 26.

ultrōtrĭbūta, orum, v. ultro, *ad fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* [ulciscor].

ulucus, i, *m. a screech-owl*, i. q. ulula: Serv. Virg. E. 8, 55 (*al.* alucus). (Hence It. *alocco, locco*; Sp. *loco*, "stupid.")

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* (*sc.* avis) [ululo; the shrieker] *a screech-owl*, Strix stridula, Gmelin: Plin. 10, 12, 16: Virg. E. 8, 55. [Sans. *ulûka*; old Germ. *uwila, ûla*; Germ. *eule*; Eng. *owl.*]

ŭlŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *howling, yelling, wailing*: plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143: vox, ib. 5, p. 161: clamor, ib. 10, p. 240: Amm. 24, 1.

ŭlŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a howling, wailing, howl*: Prud. Cath. 10, 122.

ŭlŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a howling, wailing, lamentation* over a deceased person: Inscr. Grut. 705, 11.

ŭlŭlātŭs, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg. Aen. 4, 667: Ov. M. 3, 179: Plin. 8, 40, 61: Curt. 4, 15: *the wild yells* or *war-whoops* of the Gauls: Caes. B. G. 5, 37: *the wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals: Cat. 63, 24: Ov. M. 3, 528.

ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [an onomat. word: cf. ὀλυλύζω]. **I.** Neutr. *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry*: canis ululat acute, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* nictare: canes, Virg. Aen. 6, 257: Ov. M. 15, 797: lupi, Virg. G. 1, 486: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404: summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae, Virg. Aen. 4, 168: Cat. 63, 28: Hor. S. 1, 8, 25: ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27. **2.** Transf. of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269. **II.** Act. *to cry* or *howl out to; to wail* or *howl over: to fill* a place *with howling, with yells* or *shrieks* (poet. and mostly in the *Part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 609: orbatum propriis ululavit civibus urbem, Prud. Hamart. 452: ululataque tellus intremit, Val. Fl. 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygiis furoribus, id. Th. 1, 328: aula puerperiis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, *filled with howling*, Stat. Th. 9, 724. (Hence It. *urlare*; Fr. *hurler.*)

ulva, ae, *f. sedge, and various other aquatic plants*: the word has no definite application: Plin. 16, 1, 1: Cato R. R. 37, 2: Col. 4, 13, 2: Virg. G. 3, 175: Ov. M. 4, 299: Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] *a little shadow*: meton. *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Mart. 14, 23 *in lemm.*: Juv. 9, 50.

umbĭlīcāris, e, *adj.* [umbilicus] *pertaining to the navel, umbilical*: nervus, *the navel-string, umbilical-cord*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 *med.*

umbĭlīcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *navel-shaped, umbilicate*: in alvo media plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

umbĭlīcus, i, *m. the navel*: Cels. 7, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 89: Liv. 26, 45. **II.** Transf. *the umbilical cord*: Cels. 7, 29 *fin.* **2.** *the middle, centre*: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106: terrarum, *i. e. Delphi*, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: also called, umbilicus orbis terrarum, Liv. 38, 48: and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23: Italiae, Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.* **3.** *the projecting end of the cylinder on which the books of the ancients were rolled*: Mart. 2, 6, 11: Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, *i. e. to bring to a close*, Hor. Epod. 14, 8. **4.** *a projection in the middle of plants*: Plin. 15, 22, 24: Pall. Nov. 7, 8. **5.** *a small circle*: Plin. 37, 5, 20. **6.** *the pin* or *index on a sun-dial*: id. 6, 34, 39. **7.** *a kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle*: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: Val. Max. 8, 8, 1: Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3. **8.** Umbilicus Veneris, *the herb navel-wort*: App. Herb. 43. [Akin to ὀμφαλ-ός (the term. of *umbil-icus* is that of an adj.): comparing these two words with Germ. *nabel*, Eng. *navel*, it is prob. that the Latin and Greek words have an initial vowel prefixed, and that the orig. forms were ὀ-νυφαλ-ός, *o-nubil-us*. But these words come from the root NUB, which appears in Sans. *nâbhi*, "umbilicus;" Lat. *umb-o* (= *o-nub-o*); old Germ. *naba*, "modiolus rotae."]

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [v. umbilicus] prop *any convex elevation*; hence, *a boss* of a shield: Enn. Ann. 17, 18: Virg. Aen. 2, 546. **II.** Transf. *a shield*: ib. 7, 633: Sil. 4, 354: Lucan. 6, 192: Liv. 4, 19: Just. 33, 2. **2.** *the elbow*: Mart. 3, 46, 5: Suet. Caes. 68 *fin.* **3.** *a promontory*: Stat. Ach. 1, 408. Hence, transf.: Isthmius, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, id. Th. 7, 15. **4.** *a projecting boundary-stone* in fields: ib. 6, 352. **5.** *a projecting part* of a precious stone, *a knob, boss*: Plin. 37, 6, 23. **6.** *the full part* or *swelling* of a garment: Tert. Pall. 5. Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, *a toga*, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f. a shade, shadow*: quum usque quaeque umbra est, tamen sol semper hic est, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: colles afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6: nox involvens umbra magna terramque polumque, Virg. Aen. 2, 251: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Pl. Cas. 1, 4. Proverb.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20: Prop. 2, 34, 19. **II.** Transf. in painting, *the dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow*: quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentia, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20. *opp.* lumen, Plin. 35, 5, 11. **2.** *a shade, ghost* of a dead person: nos ubi decidimus, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acherunte reamur effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 42: Tib. 3, 2, 9: Virg. Aen. 5, 734: Plin. 30, 2, 6: umbrarum rex, *i. e. Pluto*, Ov. M. 7, 249: dominus, ib. 10, 16. In the *plur.* of a single dead person: matris agitabitur umbris, ib. 9, 410: Virg. Aen 6, 510. **3.** Like the

Greek *σκιά, an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. S. 2, 8, 22: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 27. **4.** *a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (poet.): nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513: Virg. G. 1, 157: Pompeia spatiabere cultus in umbra, *i. e. in the Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4, 8, 75: Ov. A. A. 1, 67: vacua tonsoris in umbra, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbra educata, *in the closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53: rhetorica, *i. e. the rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, *i. e. down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336: nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, *i. e. of hair*, poet. Petr. 109: summae cassidis umbra, *i. e. the plume* or *crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 226: arcus et umbrae, *i. e. quivers*, id. Silv. 3, 4, 30. **5.** *a fish called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber* Salmo Thymallus, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: Ov. Hal. 111. **III.** Fig. *a shadow, an obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance*: veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbra et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4: umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax umbra pietatis, Ov. M. 9, 460. **2.** *shelter, cover, protection*: umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30: sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9: morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2. [Perh. a contr. of *o-nub-ra* from *nubo, nubes*; like *umb-o* from *o-nub-o*: the Sans. *abhra* seems to be connected with *imber* rather than umbra.]

umbrācŭlum, i, *n.* [umbra] *anything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour*: Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2: Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: Virg. E. 9, 42. **2.** Transf. *a school*: Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: id. Leg. 3, 6, 14. **II.** *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Ov. F. 2, 311: Mart. 14, 28, 1: Tib. 2, 5, 97: Amm. 28, 4 *med.*

umbrālĭter, *adv. figuratively, metaphorically*: Aug. Ep. 37 *fin.*

umbrātĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [umbra colo] *one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounger*, i. q. umbraticus: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

umbrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra] *pertaining to shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion*, or *leisure*: homo, *i. e. an idler, lounger*, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 24: Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 (*al.* umbratili): doctor, *i. e. one who teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr. 2: literae, *composed in one's study*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2: negotium, *that is attended to at home*, Gell. 3, 1.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *remaining in the shade, in retirement*, or *at home; private, retired, contemplative*: vita umbratilis et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1. **II.** Esp. of speech, *in the manner of the schools*; opp. to public, political educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.

umbrātilĭter, *adv. in outline, slightly*: effingimus, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra fero] *shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady*: platanus, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 473: rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11. **II.** *bearing* or *carrying the shades of the dead*: linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, ib. 1, 57.

umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [umbra] *to shade, shadow, cover*: (quercus) umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488: colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25: matrem (*i. e.* tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629: tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 772: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554: umbratus genas, *i. e. covered with a beard*, id. Silv. 3, 4, 79: umbrantur somno pupulae, *are shaded*, i. e. *covered*, Varr. in Non. 172, 4. *Absol.*: omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *cast a shade*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shade, shady, umbrageous*: locus umbrosior, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Virg. E. 2, 3: silva, Ov. M. 1, 693: lucus, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11: salices, Ov. F. 3, 17: vallis, Virg. G. 3, 331: tecta, Tib. 1, 4, 1: cavernae, Virg. Aen. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360.

ūnā, *adv. in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 245: quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur, Cic. Am. 10, 33: finitimis persuadent ut una cum iis proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: complures una iter faciebant, ib. 2, 17: i mecum, obsecro, una simul, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 43: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Am. 1, 2. Poet. with *dat.*: Pallas huic filius una, una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus tura dabant, *at the same time, along with him*, Virg. Aen. 8, 104.

ūnăetvīcēsĭmānus, *etc.* v. unetv.

ūnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, of one accord*: socia, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 80.

ūnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous*: fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus] *unanimity, concord* (rare): egregia, Pac. in Non. 101, 26: fraterna, Liv. 40, 8.

ūnănĭmĭter, *adv. unanimously, cordially*: me delegistis, Vopisc. Tac. 4 *fin.*: studere patientiae (*opp.* discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 *fin.*: vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, heart*, or *will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615: quae (res) distinere unanimos videbatur, Liv. 7, 21.

uncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uncatus] *a bending inwards, a hooking, curving*; unguium, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *med.*

uncātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus] *bent inwards, hooked, curved*: quidam, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3 *med.*: lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20. **II.** Fig. *hooked, barbed*: syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

uncĭa, ae, *f.* = *οὐγκία* (Siculian and Etruscan: v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 *sq.*), *a twelfth part, a twelfth*: of inheritances: mortuus Babullius. Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48: Sen. Contr. 4, 28 *med.*: Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 2. (ii) of interest, *one twelfth*, i. e. of the capital, or about *eight per cent.* (cf. semunciarius): Scaev. Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4. (iii) of weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as *or* libra), *an ounce*: Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 28: Pl. Men. 3, 3, 3: Plin. 20, 13, 51: Mart. 1, 107, 3. (iv) As a measure of land, *one twelfth of a* jugerum: Col. 5, 1, 10. (v) As a measure of length, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch*: Front. Aquaed. 24: Plin. 6, 34, 39. **II.** Transf. *a trifle, bit, atom*: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: Juv. 11, 131: Mart. 9, 49, 12. (Hence Eng. *ounce, inch.*)

uncĭālis, e, *adj.* [uncia] *pertaining to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part*: asses, *i. e. weighing an ounce.* Plin. 33. 3, 13: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42. altitudo, *of an inch*, id. 18, 16, 43: literae, Hier. Prolog. in Job. *fin.*

uncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth*: heres, *i. e. who inherits a twelfth part*, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34 *fin.*: fenus, *i. e. eight per cent.* (*v.* uncia), Tac. A. 6, 16: Liv. 7, 16: lex, *i. e.* de fenore unciario, Fest. *s. v.*: unciaria stipe collata, *i. e. of an* as (weighing one ounce) *from each person*, Plin. 34, 5, 11: vitis, *bearing grapes that weigh an ounce*, Col. 3, 2, 2.

uncĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *by twelfths, by ounces*: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37. **II.** Transf. *by a little at a time, little by little*: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo comparsit miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9.

uncīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus] *furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed*: hamata uncinataque corpuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121.

uncīnus, i, *m.* [uncus] *a hook, barb*: App. M. 3, p. 135: Pall. Mart. 10, 29. Adjectiv.: hamus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

uncĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [uncia] *a little ounce*: Juv. 1, 40.

uncĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [uncus] *having feet bent in, crook-footed*: Tert. Pall. 5.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo] *a besmearing, anointing*: sudatoriae, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 73: quotidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, *i. e. to go and anoint themselves* for wrestling in the palaestra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. **II.** Meton. *an ointment, unguent*: ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

unctĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to besmear* or *anoint often*: se unguentis, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 698.

unctĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus] *somewhat unctuous*: pulmentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo] *an anointer*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22: Mart. 12, 70, 3 Cic. Fam. 7, 24: Quint. 11, 3, 26.

unctōrĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* cubiculum) [id.] *the anointing-room* in a bath. Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

unctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus] *besmeared, anointed*: circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. in Non. 179, 8. **II.** Subst. *a little ointment*: App. M. 3, p. 139.

unctūra, ae, *f.* [ungo] *an anointing* of the dead: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo]. **II.** Adj. lit. *smeared, anointed*, hence *rich, luxurious, sumptuous*: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, where the word has a double meaning, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 54: captus es unctiore coena, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: coenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonia, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous*, Juv. 8, 113: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious*, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: magis diliges ex duobus aeque bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.* **III.** Subst. unctum, i, *n. a rich banquet, sumptuous feast*: unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: coenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16. **2.** *an ointment*: haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perfricui, App. M. 3, p 139: Veg. 3, 71. Fig.: pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, *i. e. sunshine and ointment*, Cic Att. 12, 6.

unctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an anointing, anointment:* oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

uncus, i, *m. a hook, barb:* Liv. 30, 10: Col. 3, 18, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 20. Poet. *an anchor:* Val. Fl. 2, 428. (ii) Esp. *a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber:* Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: Ov. Ib. 167: Juv. 10, 66: bene quum fixum mento decusseris uncum, nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4, 1, 141. **2.** *a surgical instrument:* Cels. 7, 29. [Prob. connected with the root UNC, ANC, or ANG, which appears in *ancora, ango;* though others connect it with the root of *unguis.*]

uncus, a, um, *adj.* [1. uncus] *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed:* uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 476: unca aera, id. Pont. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 19: vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 314: also called, uncus dens, Virg. G. 2, 423: hic unco non alligat ancora morsu, id. Aen. 1, 169: ungues, Lucr. 5, 31: manus, Virg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: labrum, Lucr. 4, 590: avis Minervae, *i. e. with crooked beak and talons*, Stat. Th. 3, 307: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371.

unda, ae, *f.* [root UD: v. udus] *a wave, billow, surge:* mare plenum undarum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, quum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: Lucr. 1, 375: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32: Ov. M. 1, 570. **II.** Transf. in gen. *water, moisture, a fluid* or *liquid* of any kind (mostly poet.): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, ib. 8, 737: fons tenui perlucidus unda, ib. 3, 161: nivales, *snow-water*, Mart. 14, 118, 1: Ignem Pollux undamque jugalem praetulit, *fire and water*, as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245: faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, *i. e. real, proper husbands*, Ov. A. A. 2, 598: manans naribus unda sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245: preli, *i. e. oil*, Plin. 15, 1, 2: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4: aëriae undae, *i. e. the air*, Lucr. 2, 151: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. Aen. 8, 257. **2.** In architecture, for cymatium (κυματίον, a little wave), *a talon, ogee:* Vitr. 5, 7.

III. Fig.: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: curarum, Cat. 64, 621: salutantum unda, *a stream, a crowd*, Virg. G. 2, 462: undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 159.

undābundus, a, um, *adj.* [undo] *full of waves, surging, billowy:* mare, Gell. 2, 30: aquae, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*

undanter, *adv. in a waving manner, like waves:* capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122 (*al.* fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

undātim, *adv.* [unda] *in a waving manner, like waves:* mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11.

undĕ, *adv.* [qui; old form cunde; cf. ali-cunde] *from which* or *what place, whence:* Relatively: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Caecin. 30, 88: ipse eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667. **2.** Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio, Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: *Pa.* Unde is? *Chae.* Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: *Mn.* Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? *Ly.* Ex Samo, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 68: qui genus? unde domo? *from what country?* Virg. Aen. 8, 114. Connected with gentium: unde haec igitur gentium est? Pl. Epid 3, 4, 47. (ii) indirect: ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 188: quaere unde domo (sit), *what his home is*, or *where he lives*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53: qualis et unde genus quaeris, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recordor unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53.

II. Transf. of persons or things, *from whom* or *which* (denoting source, origin, cause, *etc.*): Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: neminem fore unde discerem, id. de Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2: non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, id. Brut. 92, 318: unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28: id. 12, 4, 2. (ii) Esp. legal *t. t.* unde petitur, = *defendant:* si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato in Gell. 14, 2: causam dicere prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suum, quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11.

2. Interrogatively: (i) direct: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 158: unde iste amor tam improvisus? Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Quint. 11, 1, 54: unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508. With gentium: *De.* Face id ut paratum jam sit. *Li.* Unde gentium? *De.* Me defraudato, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 77. (ii) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45: unde concilietur risus difficillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: unde sit infamis discite, Ov. M. 4, 285. **3.** Indefinitely, unde unde (in Tertull., acc. to some, also simply unde), for undecunque, *whencesoever, from whatever quarter:* et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Cat. 67, 27: qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88: nec tamen vindictae solatium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 172: qui malum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocunque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Hermog. 10: quanquam possimus unde (*al.* ubiubi) illas prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, ib. 22 *med.* (Hence It. *onde:* and from de unde, Sp. *donde;* Fr. *dont.*)

undēcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [undecentum] *ninety-nine each:* pedes, Plin. 36, 8, 14.

undēcentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the ninety-ninth:* annus, Val. Max. 8, 7, 11 *ext.*

undēcentum, *num. card.* [unus de centum] *ninety-nine:* anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60.

undĕcĭes, *adv. num.* [unus decies] *eleven times:* hanc summam undecies multiplicato, Col. 5, 2, 7: undecies surrexi una coena, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undĕcĭm, *num. card.* [unus decem] *eleven:* Cic. Fam. 6, 18: Mart. 2, 44, 8: Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

undĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [unus decimus] *the eleventh:* legio, Liv. 30, 18: annus, Virg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

undĕcĭrēmis, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [undecim remus] *a ship of eleven banks of oars:* Plin. 6, 40, 76, § 203.

undĕcŭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [undecimus] *soldiers of the eleventh legion:* Plin. 3, 12, 17.

undĕ-cunquĕ (undecumque: *in tmesi:* unde vacefit cunque locus, Lucr. 6, 1016), *adv. from what place* o *part soever:* undecunque moti sun (fluctus), Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *med.:* ne undecunque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est Quint. 7, 3, 33: undecunque inceperis ubicunque desieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4: igne transiliunt protinus in naphtham undecunque visam, Plin. 2, 105, 107. With gentium: undecunque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14.

unde-unde, *v.* unde, *no.* II. 3.

undĕ-lĭbĕt, *adv. whence you will, from any place whatever* (rare): invenire, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10.

undēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [undeni] *containing eleven:* numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 *fin.*

un-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [unus] *eleven each:* pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 31: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30. **2.** *eleven:* me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, *i. e. forty-four years*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27. *Sing.:* bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, *num. card.* [unus de nonaginta] *eighty-nine:* classis undenonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30.

undĕoctōginta, *num. card.* [unus de octoginta] *seventy-nine:* undeoctoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [undequadraginta] *the thirty-ninth:* volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, 10 *ext.*

undēquadrāgies, *adv. num.* [undequadraginta] *thirty-nine times:* dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

undēquadrāginta, *num. card* [unus de quadraginta] *thirty-nine:* anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14.

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [undequinquaginta] *the forty-ninth:* dies, Cic. Manil. 12, 35.

undēquinquāginta, *num. card.* [unus de quinquaginta] *forty-nine:* coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58: genera, Plin 13, 4, 9.

undēsexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num ord.* [undesexaginta] *the fifty-ninth:* pars, Censor. de Die nat. 19.

undēsexāginta, *num. card.* [unus de sexaginta] *fifty-nine:* undesexaginta (Carthaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētrīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [undetriginta] *twenty-nine each:* menses undetricenum tricenumque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13 *med.*

undētrīcēsĭmus or **undētrīgēsĭmus**, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the twenty-ninth:* dies, Liv. 25, 36: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 5.

undētrīginta, *num. card.* [unus de triginta] *twenty-nine:* menses, Vitr. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15.

undēvīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib* [undeviginti] *nineteen each:* pedes Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [undevicesimus] *soldiers of the nineteenth legion:* cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimanorum egreditur, Auct. B. Alex. 57.

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭmus**, a, um, *num. ord.* [undeviginti] *the nineteenth:* anno undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: die undevigesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14. The second and third syllable short: senserat ir aquilas legio undevigesima, Poet. i Anth. Lat. 2, p. 21.

undēvīginti, *num. card.* [unus de viginti] *nineteen:* undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46.

undĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [unda colo] *inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea:* pistris, Avien. Arat. 808.

undĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [und frango] *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves* or *water:* fluctus, Venant. 3 prol

undĭquĕ, *adv.* [unde que] *from al parts, sides,* or *places, from every quar ter; on all sides, in every part, ever* *where:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, ib. 3, 1: undique cinctus periculis, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: aut undique religionem tolle aut usquequaque conserva, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Hor. S. 2, 3, 108: pacato undique gentium toto, qua patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vopisc. Firm. 5: canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209: marinae aurae undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1 *fin.*: quum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: undique secta agris arentibus, Sol. 27 *med.*

undĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda] *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Ach. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe id. 1, 364: dei, *i.e. sea-gods*, Prop. 3, 21, 18.

undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] I. Neutr. *to rise in waves; to surge, swell:* undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24: undanti in freto, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: ad coelum undabat vortex, Virg. Aen. 12, 673. **2.** Transf. *to move like waves, to undulate:* vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, id. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, *hanging loosely*, Virg. Aen. 12, 471. (β) Fig. *to waver, be agitated:* undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304. **3.** *to overflow with, be full of, abound in:* regio undat equis floretque viris, id. 1, 539: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25. II. Act. (rare) *to overflow, inundate, deluge:* sanguine campos, Stat. Ach. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67. **2.** *to make like waves:* concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

undōsĭus, *comp. adv. in greater waves:* undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4 *med.*

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unda] *full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy:* aequor, Virg. Aen. 4, 313: Plemyrium, ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21. *Comp.*: fluctus, Sol. 12 *fin.* *Sup.*: torrentes, Aug. Civ. D. 27, 11.

undŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [undo] *marked as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated:* togae, Varr. in Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74).

ūnĕdo, ōnis, *m. the arbute-* or *strawberry-tree*, Arbutus Unedo, Linn., and also *its fruit:* Plin. 15, 24, 28: id. 23, 8, 79.

ūnetvīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [unetvicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-first legion:* Tac. A. 1, 51: id. H. 2, 43.

ūnetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [unus et vicesimus] *the twenty-first:* legio, Tac. A. 1, 45.

ungella (written also unguella), ae, *f. dim.* [ungula] *a little claw* or *talon:* Apic. 4, 5: Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3. *v. a. to smear, besmear, anoint*, esp. with any fat substance: unguentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77: unctus est, accubuit, id. Att. 13, 52 of the anointing of corpses, Enn. in Serv Virg. Aen. 6, 219: Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 47: Mart. 3, 12, 4: nudus, unctus, ebrius est contionatus, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos mille, Cato R. R. 79: postes superbos amaricino, Lucr. 4, 1175: caules oleo, *to dress with oil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: oluscula pingui lardo, ib. 2, 6, 64: natat uncta carina, *daubed with pitch*, Virg. Aen. 4, 398: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *to smear with poison*, ib. 9, 773: arma uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: ova ranae sanguine, id. Epod. 5, 19: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, *i. e. greasy, dirty*, id. S. 2, 4, 78: uncta aqua, ib. 2, 2, 68. [Sans. *anj*, "ungere."] (Hence Fr. *oindre.*)

unguēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ungo] *an ointment, unguent:* App. M. 3, p. 138.

unguen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a fattening substance, fat; an ointment:* Cato R. R. 79: Virg. G. 3, 450: Pers. 6, 40: Val. Fl. 6, 360.

unguentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum] *pertaining to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-:* taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117: Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12. II. Subst. unguentārĭus, ii, *m. a dealer in unguents, a perfumer:* Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Hor. S. 2, 3, 228: Plin. 31, 7, 42. **2.** unguentārĭa, ae, *f. a female perfumer:* id. 8, 5, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4301. (ii) (*sc.* ars) *the art of making unguents* or *perfumes:* Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 90. **3.** unguentārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum) *money for buying perfumes:* Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

unguento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in *verb. finit.* rare): deas unguendaverunt, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. *no.* 1271 (cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77). More freq. in *part. perf.*: unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 23: id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: P. Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12: Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.* unguentum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 5: id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), *n.* [ungo] *an ointment, unguent, perfume:* Pl. Most. 1, 1, 41: Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: Hor. A. P. 375: Prop. 3, 16, 23: Ov. F. 3, 561: Mart. 11, 54, 1.

unguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [unguis] *a little finger-nail:* Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80: Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 17: Sen. Q. N. 6, 2. Proverb.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, *from early infancy, from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6.

unguilla, ae, *f.* [ungo] *an ointment-box:* Sol. 27 *fin.*

unguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unguen] *full of fat* or *oil, fat, oily, unctuous:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20. *Comp.*: nuces, Plin. 23 8, 77.

unguis, is, *m. a nail* of a human finger or toe; of animals, *a claw, talon, hoof:* Plin. 11, 45, 101: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. Of animals: Plin. 11, 45, 101: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 24: Ov. M. 4, 717: Col. 6, 12: Mart. 14, 199. **2.** Proverbial phrases: (i) ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. (ii) transversum unguem discedere, *to depart a finger's breadth, in the least*, id. Att. 13, 20: and elliptically, urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25. (iii) quum medium ostenderet unguem, *i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53. (iv) incestos amores de tenero meditatur ungui, *i. e. from childhood*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. (v) ad *or* in unguem = εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐπ' ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32: suturae capitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1: Virg. G. 2, 277 Serv. (vi) homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, *a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body*, Petr. 57 *fin.* II. Transf. of plants, *a nail-like spot, the tip, extremity:* Plin. 12, 9, 19: Col. 4, 24, 7: Pall. Febr. 12, 5. **2.** *a kind of shell-fish*, also called Dactylus, *q. v.* perh. *the razor-fish:* Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. **3.** *a hook:* ferrei, Col. 12, 18, 2. **4.** *a white skin on the eye, a web, haw:* Cels. 7, 7, 4. [A contr. of *o-nugu-is*; cf. Gr. ὄ-νυξ, ὄ-νυχ-ος; Sans. *nakh-a* Germ. *nag-el*; Eng. *nai-l.*]

ungŭla, ae, *f.* [unguis] *a claw, talon, hoof:* of a horse: cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. Ann. 17, 12: Virg. Aen. 8, 596: Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11. Of a swine: Cato R. R. 158, 1: Cels. 2, 17: id. 4, 14. Of hens: Pl. Aul 3, 4, 8. Of vultures and eagles: id. Ps. 3, 2, 63. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, *i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56. II. Transf. *a horse* (poet.): quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: Mart. 12, 50, 5. **2.** *a claw*, an instrument of torture: Cod. Justin. 9, 18, 7 *fin.*: Prud. στεφ. 1, 44: Hier. Ep. 1, 3. (Hence It. *unghia*; Sp. *uña*; Fr. *ongle.*)

ungŭlatros ungues magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest. *s. v.*

ungŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ungula] *having claws* or *hoofs:* altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 *fin.*: aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

ungŭlus, i, *m.* [an Oscan word, kindred with unguis] *a finger-ring, a ring:* ungulus Oscorum lingua anulus, Fest. *s. v.*: (anulum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

unguo, v. ungo.

ungustus fustis uncus, Fest. *s. v.*

ūnĭ-călămus, a, um, *adj. having a single stem* or *straw:* frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūnĭ-caulis, e, *adj. having a single stalk:* genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57.

ūnĭcē, *adv. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree:* aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13: ornamento P. Virgilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, *i. e. utterly regardless*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5: mammarum vitiis aizoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92. With unus: me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 56: id. Bac. 2, 2, 29.

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris (*acc. plur.* unicoloras animas, Prud. Ham. 821), *adj. of one colour, all of one* or *the same colour:* sues, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj.* [unus cornu] *one-horned, having a single horn:* Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30 animal, id. 11, 46, 106: rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18. (Hence It. *licorno*; Fr. *licorne.*)

ūnĭcornŭus, ui, *m.* [unicornis] pure Lat. for monoceros, *the unicorn*, v. monoceros: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18: id. adv. Jud. 10.

ūnĭcorpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [unus corpus] *having one body, single-bodied*: signum in coelo (taurus), Firm. Math 2, 12 *med.*

ūnĭcŭba, ae, *f.* [unus cubo] *that has lain with but one husband:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*

ūnĭ-cultor, ōris, *m. a worshipper of one God, a monotheist:* Prud. στεφ. 13, 90.

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus] *one and no more, only, sole, single:* tuus unicus gnatus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 1: unica gnata, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 8: filius, Pl. Poen. prol. 65: Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: filia, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: maritus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 26: unicus anser, Ov. M. 8, 684. Strengthened with solus: quamlubet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 543: unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078. II. Transf. *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique:* homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turpil. in Non. 491, 3: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv. 7, 12: spectator coeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34 ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 9, 15: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: fides, Liv. 33, 21: mors, Lucan. 4, 509: tu poēta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *singularly fit*, Pl

Asin. 4, 1, 3. tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *more than an only one, more than a darling*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 47: qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6. 2. *singularly bad, detestable* (rare): unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: scelus, Vell. 2, 7: luxuria, Fest. *s. v.* Sardanapalus.

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [unus forma] *having only one shape* or *form, uniform:* simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32: facies deorum dearumque, App. M. 11, p. 259: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *med.*

ūnĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [uniformis] *uniformity*, opp. to varietas: Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.*: Arn. 7, 212: Tert. Anim. 17 *med.*

ūnĭformĭter, *adv. in one and the same manner, uniformly:* App. Trismeg. p. 77: Arn. 2, 88.

ūnĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [unus and GEN, root of gigno] *only-begotten, only:* idcirco singularem Deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Tim. 4. In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus deusque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46. **II.** *born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, *i. e. Diana*, sister of Phoebus, Cat. 64, 301: of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūnĭ-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *only-begotten, only:* unigenitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7: Aug. Civ. D. 11, 24.

ūnĭ-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [unus jugum] *having one yoke:* vinea, *fastened to a single yoke* or *cross-beam*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183. **II.** Transf. *that has been married only once:* Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin.*

ūnĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj. having only one hand, one-handed:* puer natus, Liv. 35, 21: id. 41, 21.

ūnĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj. of one fashion* or *sort, simple:* compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 15.

ūnĭo, ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* [unus] *to make one, to unite:* coelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2 *fin.*

ūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the number one, oneness, unity:* decas decima unione completur, Hier. in Amos. 2, 5, 3: Tert. Monog. 4: id. Res. Carn. 2 *fin.* 2. *a uniting, union:* Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19. 3. *a kind of single onion:* Col. 12, 10, 1. **II.** ūnio, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* Treb. xxx Tyrann. 32 *fin.*) *a single large pearl:* Plin. 9, 35, 56: Sen. Ben. 7, 9: Mart. 8, 81, 4. (Hence Fr. *oignon;* Eng. *onion.*)

ūnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [unio] *an unknown plant:* App. Herb. 77.

ūnĭpĕtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unus pes] *having only one stalk:* urtica, Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

ūnistirpis, e, *adj.* [unus stirps] *having only one stem* or *trunk:* Plin. 16, 30, 54.

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unus] *oneness, unity:* singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9: mundi, Just. 2, 1: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19. **II.** Transf. *sameness, uniformity:* si alterum horum diceretur *Priamus*, alterum *Hecuba*, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in *lego* et *legi* et in *Priamus* et *Priamo*, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, Plin. 16, 22, 35: in unitatem venit equester ordo, *is brought under one name* (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8. 2. Fig. *unity of sentiment, agreement, concord:* virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. beat. 8 *fin.*

ūnĭter, *adv. into one, together in one, conjointly:* quum corporis atque animai discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 851: uniter aptus, id. 3, 858: uniter aucta (terra), id. 5, 556.

ūniusmŏdi, v. unus, *no.* II.

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj.* [universus] *pertaining to all* or *the whole, universal:* praecepta universalia vel perpetualia, Quint. 2, 13, 14: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3.

ūnĭversālĭter, *adv. all together:* si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *fin.*

ūnĭversātim, *adv. altogether, wholly, entirely:* consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūnĭversē, *adv. in general, generally:* singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2.

ūnĭversim, *adv. all together, as a whole:* Naev. 3, 7: generibus rerum summatim universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3.

ūnĭversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [universus] *the whole:* universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, *i. e. in the universe*, ib. 1, 43, 120: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, Gai. ib. 41, 1, 7: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. **II.** Transf. *the whole world, the universe:* universitatis corpus, Cic. Tim. 5: ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 2. *a society, company, community, guild, corporation*, etc.: universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et siqua alia sunt communia civitatum, Martian. Dig. 1, 8, 6: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, tit. 4: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 1215).

ūnĭversus, a, um (unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 263), *adj.* [unus verto; lit. *turned into one, combined into one whole*] *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal:* (i) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: mundum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: triduum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: bellum, Liv. 7, 11: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32: pugna, id. 27, 12. Strengthened with totus: lupus gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 134. (ii) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: dii earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quum crudelitate unius oppressi essent universi, id. Rep. 3, 31: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: *haec loquor de universis.* Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73. Strengthened with omnes: id genus hominum omnibus universis est adversum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189. **II.** Subst. universum, i, *n. the whole world, the universe:* tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10. (ii) in universum, adverb. *as a whole, in general, generally:* non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26: terra, etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: Plin. 6, 17, 19.

ūnĭvĭra (univiria, Treb. xxx. Tyr. 32), ae, *f.* [unus vir] *a woman that has had only one husband:* Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11 Adjectively: univira viduitas, Tert. adv Psych. 8.

ūnĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [univira] *the state* or *condition of a woman who has married but once:* Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13: id. ad uxor. 1, 9.

ūnĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus vox] *that has but one meaning, univocal:* univocis aequivoca connectere, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

ūno, 1. *v. a.* [unus] *to make one, to join, unite:* dividere potius quam unare Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus oculus] *one-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. in Gell. 3, 11: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 *med.* Subst. unoculus, i, *m. a one-eyed person:* Pl Curc. 3, 22.

ūnŏmammĭa, ae, *f.* [unus mamma] *one-breasted land*, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons: Pl. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnōsē, *adv.* [unus] *at once, at the same time, together:* Pac. in Non. 183 21.

unquam (umquam), *adv.* of time [contr. from unum quam] *at any one time, ever* (whereas *semper* means at *all* times); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. **I.** In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: quod nemo unquam homo antehac vidit, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 16: quam opinionem nemo unquam mortalis assequi potuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: non unquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Virg. E. 1, 36: non mehercule hoc unquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74; utinam ne unquam Medea Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisset, Enn. in Non. 297, 20: raro unquam, nisi forte apud eum cui res nota sit, dicimus, *hardly ever*, Quint. 4, 1, 4. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. **II.** In interrogations: *Le.* Sed tu, en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 88: *Ps.* Eho an unquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ba.* Di melius faciant, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8: ullamne ego rem unquam in vita mea volui, quin tu mi fueris advorsatrix? Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: pro, di immortales, quoi homini unquam uno die boni dedistis plus, qui minus speraverit! Pl. Men. 5, 5, 26. **III.** In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto dolor vim quandam nobis dicendi dedit, Cic. Att. 4, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant, si illam uxorem duxero mihi unquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si unquam tibi uxorem filiam dedero meam, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 22: si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 34: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvus domum redisset unquam, id. Hec. 3, 4, 21: si quando unquam equestri ope adjutam rem publicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, Liv. 10, 14. **IV.** In affirmative sentences: plus amat quam te unquam amavit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 63: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates) reliquis praestet omnibus, qui unquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: licet major quam unquam moles premat, Quint. 12 prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus unquam quo perfectus aliquis orator hanc artem vindicet sibi, *for once, ever*, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic unquam longa relevere catena, nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25.

ūnus, a, um (oinos, oenos, Inscr.: *gen. sing.* unīus, Lucr. 2, 379: Virg Aen. 1, 41: Hor. S. 1, 6, 13, *etc.*: also unĭus, Virg. Aen. 1, 251: Ov. M. 13 181, *etc.*: uni, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 49: Titin in Prisc. p. 694 and 717 P.: *dat. masc* uno, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6: *fem.* unae, Cato R. R. 19, 1), *num. card. one; an* or *a:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, fons unus, unum ahenum et octo dolia, Pl. Cas. 1, 33: mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mors Tiberii Gracchi divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, ib. 1, 26: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178. *Plur.:* ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 50: molas asinarias unas et trusatiles unas Hispanienses unas, Cato R. R. 10, 4: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18: decumae, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227: satis una superque vidimus excidia, Virg. Aen. 2, 642. (ii) Adverbially, in unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: Sall. J. 51: Liv. 30, 11: Virg. E. 7, 2: Ov. R. Am. 673. **2.** Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, *alone, only, sole, single:* hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 46: quum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1: cui (*sc.* mihi) semper uni magis quam universis placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: qui (Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 15. *Plur.:* sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps,* Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 34: unae quinque minae, id. Ps. 1, 1, 52. Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: ex uno oppido solo, id. Verr. 2, 75, 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, solaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. **3.** Indefinitely, *a* or *an, one, some, some one;* and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, *etc.:* inter mulieres, quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adolescentulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91: ibi una aderit mulier lepida, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompeium tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10: ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, id. Rep. 1, 22: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: est huic unus servus violentissimus, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 39: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7: ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: est eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 55: tu solus aut quivis unus, id. Caecin. 22, 62: queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42: ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque): id. Font. 6, 12: id. Verr. 4, 59, 132: Caes. B. C. 2, 29: sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percunctabere, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 39: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicuit ad succendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit, Liv. 32, 20: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: nihil unum, Liv. 41, 20. **II.** Transf. to denote identity, a notion which is necessarily involved in that of unity: *the same:* cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die potare, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132: unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: unus utrique error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7: uniusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31. *Plur.:* aderit una in unis aedibus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 75: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63. Connected with or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: non semper idem floribus est honor vernis, neque uno luna rubens nitet vultu, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10. [Greek ἐν, root of ἑνός εἷς; Lith. *wena;* Germ. *ein;* Eng. *one;* Erse, *aen.* The root appears to have had orig. an initial *v* or *w*, which is represented in Gr. by the aspirate, and in Lat. by *oi* or *oe* in the old form *oinos* or *oenos.*]

ūpĭlĭo (opilio and ovilio), ōnis, *m.* [ovis] *a shepherd:* Virg. E. 10, 19: App. Apol. p. 279: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36: Col. 7, 3, 13.

ŭpŭpa, ae, *f.* [ἔποψ] *a hoopoe,* Upupa Epops, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 44: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22. **II.** Transf. *a kind of hoe* or *mattock:* Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

ūra scorpiu = οὐρὰ σκορπίου, *scorpion's-tail, a plant,* also called heliotropion, *q. v.:* App. Herb. 49.

ūraeus, a, um, *adj.* = οὐραῖος, *pertaining to the tail:* cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ūrănoscŏpus, i, *m.* = οὐρανοσκόπος (the heaven-gazer), *a sea-fish, called also* callionymus, Uranoscopus scaber, Bloch.: Plin. 32, 7, 24: ib. 11, 52.

urbānātim, *adv.* [urbanus] *after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely:* at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. in Non. 409, 2.

urbānē, *adv. courteously, affably, politely, urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: urbanius agere, ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14. **2.** Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: contumaciter urbaneque vexatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: urbanius elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5.

urbānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbanus] *garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Paul. Dig. 4, 6, 35: Spart. Carac. 4: id. Get. 6.

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a living in a city, city-life:* desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, ib. 7, 17. **II.** Transf. *elegance of manners, politeness:* addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, ib 3, 7. **2.** *refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance of speech:* urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170: Quint. 6, 3, 17. (ii) Esp. *wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery:* contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium: si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10. **3.** In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery:* incuriosos milites (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H. 2, 88.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city* or *town, city-, town-,* opp. to rusticus: nostri majores non sine causa praeponebant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, ib. 3, 1, 1: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: plebes, Sall. C. 37: servitia, ib. 24: exercitus, Liv. 27, 3: administratio rei publicae (*opp.* provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: res, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: motus, ib. 7, 1: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, *in* or *near the city,* i. e. *villas,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198: fundus, Cato R. R. 8, 2: rus, Just. 31, 2. **2.** Subst. urbanus, i, *m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen:* urbani fiunt rustici, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20. **II.** Transf. *polished, courteous:* homo, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. (ii) Of plants, *improved, cultivated, ornamental:* sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae, Plin. 16, 19, 32: acanthos est topiaria et urbana herba, id. 22, 22, 34. **2.** Of speech, *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18. (ii) Esp. *witty, humorous, facetious:* urbanus homo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, conviviis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105: circumfertur Marcii Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty, clever,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 90. **3.** In a bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, id. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

urbĭcăpus, i, *m.* [urbs capio] *a taker of cities:* urbicape, occisor regum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [urbicus] *pertaining to the city:* regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 1.

urbĭcrĕmus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs cremo] *city-burning:* nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Hamart. 729.

urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city, city, civic:* res rusticae et urbicae, Gell. 15, 1: annona, Suet. Aug. 18: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Elag. 20: viae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 1.

urbs, urbis, *f. a walled town, a city:* hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, Varr. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. Aen. 5, 755 Serv.: inter se sortiunt urbem, Enn. in Non. 471, 10: urbes magnae et imperiosae, id. in Cic. Rep 1, 2: Aeneas quo pacto Trojam urbem liquerit, Naev. 2, 1: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), Cic. Rep. 3, 31: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Am. 3, 11: pulcerrima prope totius Galliae urbs, Caes. B. G. 7, 15. **2.** Esp. *the city of Rome* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adjiceretur, Romam tamen accipi sit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augenda quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) dextera sacras jaculatus arces terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4. Ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome:* of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces

Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 45 Ascon: Sall. C. 30: Caes. B.G. 6, 1. **3.** *the capital city, metropolis:* si vicinum urbi municipium sit, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 14, 1, 3. **II.** Meton. *the city,* for *the citizens* (rare): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: moesta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 199: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24. **III.** Fig.: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defenditis, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37. [Usu. connected with *urvo* or *urbo,* "to mark out with a plough;" but perh. the same as Sans. *pura, purî,* "urbs;" Gr. πόλις.]

urcĕātim, *adv.* [urceus] *with pitchers:* Jovem aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. *in pailfuls,* Petr. 44.

urcĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [urceolus] *pertaining to pitchers, pitcher-:* herba, also called helxine, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *wall pellitory,* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 20: Scrib. Comp. 39: App. Herb. 81.

urcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [urceus] *a little pitcher* or *water-pot:* Col. 12, 16, 4: Juv. 3, 203: Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

urcĕus, i, *m.* (*neut.* urceum, Cato R. R. 13, 1) *a water-pot, pitcher, ewer:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3: Hor. A. P. 22: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 18: Plin. 19, 524: Mart. 11, 56, 3. [*Urceus,* prob. of same root as *ur-na, ur-ina,* q. v.]

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *a blast, blight* of plants: Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: Col. 3, 20, 1. **II.** *a burning itch:* Plin. 9, 45, 68.

urgens, entis, *Part.* [urgeo]. **II.** Adj. *pressing, cogent, urgent* (rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.*: urgentissima ratio, Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 1.

urgeo (urgueo), ursi, 2. *v. a. to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge:* unda impellitur unda, Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Virg. Aen. 12, 748: in quo (australi cingulo) qui insistunt, adversa vobis urgent vestigia, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov. M. 4, 460: tres (naves) Eurus ab alto in brevia et Syrtes urget, Virg. Aen. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. H. 6, 92: equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6: (Mars) aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222. **II.** Transf. *to press, bear hard* or *close upon; to beset, weigh down, oppress:* Caesar quum septimam legionem urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: Sall. J. 56: hinc Pallas instat et urget, hinc contra Lausus, Virg. Aen. 10, 433: urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. S. 2, 2, 64: *Sy.* At onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 35. **2.** *to press upon, to crowd, hem in, confine:* ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum urget utrimque latus, Virg. Aen. 11, 523: quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, id. G. 4, 290. **III.** Fig. *to press, ply, urge* with argument: urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges, instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, nequi levavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: sed urges me meis versibus, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: illud urgeam, non intelligere eum, id. Fin. 5, 27, 80. *Absol.*: ut interrogando urgeat, id. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77. **2.** *to beset, burthen, oppress; to urge, solicit:* onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, id. de Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, id. Od. 4, 9, 27: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii literis, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: nihil urget, Cic. Att. 13, 27: cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33. **3.** *to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forwards, urge on:* eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8: jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: opus, Ov. M. 4, 390: vestem, Virg. Aen. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae quum sim et urgeo forum, *am often in the Forum,* Cic. Fam. 9, 15: altum urgere, *to keep out at sea,* Hor. Od. 2, 10, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges submovere litora, ib. 2, 18, 20.

ūrīca, ae, *f.* = eruca, *a caterpillar, canker-worm:* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *lustful heat, desire, pruriency:* App. M. 8, p. 215: Arn. 5, 1, 87.

ūrīna, ae, *f. urine:* Cic. Fat. 3, 5: Cels. 2, 7: Plin. 24, 11, 56: Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.*: Gell. 19, 4. **II.** Transf.: genitalis, *seed, semen:* Plin. 8, 43, 68: also simply urina, Juv. 11, 170. [*Urina,* same root as Sans. *vâri,* "aqua;" Gr. ὄρος, οὖρον; Germ. *harn:* hence also Lat. *ur-na. ur-inor.* "to dive," *ur-ceus.*]

ūrīnal, οὐροδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnālis, e, *adj.* [urina] *pertaining to urine, urinary, urinative:* viae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: fistula, Veg. 3, 15: virtutes, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2: medicamenta, ib. 1, 4.

ūrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [urinor] *a diver:* Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Liv. 44, 10: Callistr. Dig. 14, 2, 4: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4115.

ūrīno, 1. *v. n.* and

ūrīnor, 1. *v. n. dep. to plunge under water, to dive:* urinare est mergi in aquam, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27: Plin. 11, 37, 72: id. 9, 30, 48.

ūrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = οὔρινος, *full of wind, windy:* ovum, *a wind-egg,* Plin. 10, 58, 79.

ūrĭon, ii, *n.* [perh. from οὖρος, Ion. for ὄρος, a mountain] *a kind of earth in mines:* Plin. 33, 4, 2.

urna, ae, *f.* [root UR: v. urina] *a water-pot, water-jar, urn:* urnae dictae, quod urinant in aqua haurienda ut urinator, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24: Prop. 4, 4, 16: Ov. F. 3, 14: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 22. As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. Aen. 7, 792: Sil. 1, 407. **II.** Transf. in gen. *any kind of urn:* (i) *a voting-urn:* senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Ov. M. 15, 44: Prop. 4, 11, 49: Hor. S. 2, 1, 47: Juv. 13, 4: educit ex urna tres (judices), Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 42: Suet. Ner. 21: Virg. Aen. 6, 22. (β) *the urn of fate,* from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: Virg. Aen. 6, 432. (ii) *a cinerary urn:* Ov. H. 11, 124: id. M. 4, 166: Suet. Cal. 15. (iii) *a money-pot, money-jar:* argenti, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10. (iv) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, *an urn:* Cato R. R. 148, 1: Col. 12, 41: Plin. 17, 28, 47: Pers. 5, 145. (β) *any measure:* Cato R. R. 10, 2: Juv. 15, 25.

urnālis, e, *adj.* [urna] *containing an urn, holding half an* amphora: urcei, Cato R. R. 13, 3: caliculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48. Subst. urnalĭa, ium, *n. plu. vessels of such capacity:* Procul. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a table on which water-vessels were set, an urn-table:* Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

urnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *urn-bearing:* puer, *i. e. the constellation Aquarius,* Auct. Carm. de Sign. coel. (Virgil?) 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little water-urn:* Varr. in Non. 544, 9. **II.** *a small cinerary urn:* Spart. Sever. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* [orig. BURO, whence bustum, amburo, comburo; cf. πῦρ, and Eng. burn] *to burn:* (sacer ignis) urit, corpore serpens, quacumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 661: calidum hoc est: etsi procul abest, urit male, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 81: urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. Aen. 7, 13: picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae Mulciber urebat, Ov. M. 14, 532. **2.** Esp. *to burn up, destroy by fire, consume:* hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, XII Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: agros, Liv. 26, 21: urbes hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: usto ab Ilio, ib. 10, 13: ustis navibus, ib. 9, 8: cum frondibus uritur arbos, Ov. M. 2, 212: acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt, Plin. 22, 22, 34. (ii) Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. F. 4, 275: tabulam coloribus, ib. 3, 831. **II.** Transf. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting* or *pain acutely:* videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: quum sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339: campum (seges), Virg. G. 1, 77: solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32: vineas (fimum suillum), id. 17, 27, 46: sitis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299: sitis arida guttur urit, id. M. 11, 130: fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47: dysenteria si usserit, Plin. 28, 9, 33: calx urit, discutit, extrahit, *burns, heats* (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57. **2.** *to rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode:* calceus si (pede) minor, uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, ib. 1, 13, 6: teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop. 4, 3, 23: uri virgis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat: Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3. **3.** *to pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither:* pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: iis, quae frigus usserit, remedio sunt, Plin. 22, 25, 57: Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8: Lucan. 4, 52: Val. Fl. 2, 287. **III.** Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume with passion;* pass. *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured:* me tamen urit amor, Virg. E. 2, 68: urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: uritur infelix Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 68: Hor. Epod. 14, 13: Ov. M. 1, 496: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66: ira communiter urit utrumque, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: id. Od. 1, 13, 9: urit fulgore suo, *consumes with envy,* id. Ep. 2, 1, 13: uro hominem, *I gall the fellow,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43: id nunc his cerebrum uritur, me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 25. **2.** Transf. *to disturb, harass, oppress:* eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17: quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. 27, 39: labor aliquem urens, id. 36, 23: populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona, Vell 2, 77.

urruncum, i, *n. the lowest part of an ear of corn:* Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus] *a she-bear:* Ov. M. 2, 485: id. F. 2, 181: Mart. 6, 25, 2. **2.** Poet. *a bear,* in gen.: Virg. Aen. 5, 37: Ov. M. 12, 319. **II.** Transf. Ursa, *a constellation,* either Ursa Major, *the Greater bear* or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear:* id. H. 18, 152: id. Trist. 1, 4, 1: Val. Fl. 4, 724: Suet. Aug. 80.

ursīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a bear, bear's-:* sanguis, Col. Arb. 15: fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62: adeps, id. 28, 17, 71: rabies, id. 8, 36, 54: allium, *a kind of wild garlic,* id. 19, 6, 34. **II.** Subst. ursina, ae, *f. bear's meat:* Petr. 66.

ursus, i, *m. a bear,* Ursus Arctos: Plin. 8, 36, 54: Ov. M. 2, 494: Hor. Epod. 16, 51. Proverb.: fumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, *i. e. haw* *provoked a dangerous person*, Mart. 6, 64, 28. [Sans. *rikhsa*; Gr. ἄρκτος; in *ursus* the *c* is dropped: cf. *parsum* from *parco*.] (Hence Sp. *oso*.)

urtīca, ae, *f.* [uro] *a nettle, stinging-nettle*, species of Urtica, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 55: Cat. 44, 15: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: Pers. 6, 70. **2.** Transf. *a sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, species of Medusae and Actiniae: Plin. 9, 45, 68: also called, marina, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9. **‖.** Fig. *lustful desire, pruriency*: Juv. 2, 128.

ūrus, i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a kind of wild ox*, or *aurochs*, Bos primigenius, Owen: *v.* bison: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Plin. 8, 15, 15: Virg. G. 2, 374: cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*

urvo (urbo), 1. *v. n.* [urvum] *to mark out with a plough*: urvat Ennius in Andromeda significat circumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condenda urvo aratri. Ait autem: circum sese urvat ad pedes terra, Fest. *s. v.*: urvare est aratro definire, Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

urvum (urbum), i, *n. the curved part of a plough, the plough-tail*, with which the bounds of cities were marked out: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid.: id. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

ūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [utor] *use*: Cato R. R. 149, 2: quae tibi usioni supererunt, ib. 38, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Varr. in Non. 231, 6: usionis gratia, Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1. *Plur.*: Arn. 7, p. 238.

ūsĭtātē, *adv. in the usual manner*: loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: dictum, Gell. 19, 7. *Comp.*: dicere, id. 13, 20.

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [usitor]. **‖.** Adj. *usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar*: hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11: vocabula, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117. *Comp.*: faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27: quod usitatius esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4. *Sup.*: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.

ūsĭtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [utor] *to use often, be in the habit of using* (rare): verbo, Gell. 17, 1: id. 10, 21: anulis, id. 10, 10.

uspĭam, *adv.* [v. usque] *at* or *in any place, anywhere, somewhere*: sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id. Att. 1, 17: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae fient, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2. With *gen.*: nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 199: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.

usquam, *adv.* [id.] *at* or *in any place, anywhere*; usu. with negatives: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6. With *gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, Just. 3, 3 *med.* (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? id. Hec. 3, 1, 13: miror te, quum Roma absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam justitia est, Virg. Aen. 1, 604: Quint. 6, 1, 51. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Virg. Aen. 7, 311. **2.** *in any thing, in any way* (rare): neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: Jugurtha timere pop. R., neque adversus iram ejus usquam nisi in avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia sua spem habere, Sall. J. 13. **‖.** Transf. with verbs of motion, *to any place*: nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553: si ea deducta est usquam gentium, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam vinctus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.

usquĕ, *adv. every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly*; usually in connection with prepositions or adverbs. **|.** Of space: (i) with prepositions, *all the way*: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Pl. Rud. 2 6, 55: usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 157: usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, ib. 1, 34, 87: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: portus usque in sinus oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31: trans Alpes usque transfertur, id. Quint. 3, 12: admorunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240. (ii) With adverbs of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14: mari terraque illas usque quaque quaeritat, Pl. Poen. prol. 105: usque quaque, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110. (iii) With an accusative of the place whither, *all the way to, as far as, to*: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, id. Clu. 68, 192: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: ab hac (Sicilia) Cretam usque Siculum (mare), Plin. 3, 5, 10 *fin.*: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1: ab Attica Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21: ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20: horrendus ab astris descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89. **‖.** Of time: (i) with prepositions, *all the while, as long* or *as far as, until*: mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages*, id. Div. 1, 1, 1: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Coel. 14, 34: usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62: ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, Cic. Am. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to*, id. Rep. 1, 37. (ii) With adverbs: pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam inde usque repetens, id. Arch. 1, 1: cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad legati venerunt, Cic. Deiot. 4, 11: usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2: usque dum regnum obtinebit Juppiter, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 28: Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, id. Sest. 38: usque adeo, donec, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: adeo usque dum, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque adeo ut, Cic. Fl. 23. **|||** Of other relations: (i) with prepositions: usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, *up to*, i. e. *except Pompey*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. (ii) With adverbs: (L. Tarquinius) Anco regi familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut socius paene regni putaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 20. (iii) *Absol.*: *right on, constantly, incessantly*: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: poenasque dedit usque superque, Hor. S. 1, 2 65: an usque in nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 15: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit eamus, Virg. E. 9, 64: nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. Aen. 6, 487. [In *us-que, us-piam, usquam*, the *us* is the relative *qui* or *quis*, but no satisfactory explanation can be given of the *s*.]

usquequaque, v. usque.

usta, ae, *f.* [uro] *a kind of red colour, burnt cinnabar*: Plin. 35, 6, 20: Vitr. 7, 11 *fin.*

ustĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f. a plant called also* carduus silvaticus, *v.* carduus: App. Herb. 109.

ustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uro] *a burning, searing*, or *cauterizing* (rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*: quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 14: vehementior ustio sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87.

ustor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner*: Cic. Mil. 33, 90: Cat. 59, 5: Mart. 3, 93, 26 Lucan. 8, 738.

ustrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a burning, burn*: App. M. 7, p. 196. **‖.** *a place for burning corpses*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4517: cf. Fest. *s. v.* bustum. Called also ustrīnum, i, *n.*: Inscr. Grut. 656, 3: id. 755, 4.

ustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dim. of uro] *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (rare): palos, Vitr. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventi ferro, *i. e. to crisp the hair*, Auct. Priap. 46. **2.** *to burn up, consume* by fire: scripta lignis, Cat. 36, 8. **‖.** Transf. *to pinch, nip*, or *blast*, with cold: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aura, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro].

ūsŭālis, e, *adj.* [usus] *fit for use* mancipia. Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16. **‖.** *usual, ordinary*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 10.

ūsŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to use*: servus, *i. e. whom one has the use of but does not own*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14: Gell. 4, 1. **‖.** Act. *that uses* or *has the use of* a thing, but no right of property in it: usus aquae personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Modest. Dig. 7, 8, 21.

ūsū-căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* legal *t. t. to acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption*: hereditatem, Cic. Att. 1, 5: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44: subseciva, ut usucapta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.* Also in two words: filius pro donato non capiet usu, Paul. Dig. 41, 7, 1: proprius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, Pompon. ib. 41, 3, 29.

ūsū-căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* legal *t. t. the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption*: usucapio est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium bienni, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 19: cf. Gai. Inst. 2, § 42: Modest. Dig. 41, 3, 3: Cic. Leg. 1, 21 55: Justin. Inst. 2, 6: Dig. 41, tit. 3: Cod. Justin. 7, 24; 28 *sq.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1217 *seqq.*). Sometimes separated: usu quoque capio, Ulp. Dig. 41, 10, 1.

ūsūcaptus, a, um, *Part.* [usucapio].

ūsūfructŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [usufructus] *one who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing, a usufructuary*: Gai. Inst. 2, § 30: Ulp. Dig. 7 1, 7.

ūsūra, ae, *f.* [utor] *a using, use* or *enjoyment*: solis usura, Att. in Non. 231, 4: hujus lucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: unius horae, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: longi temporis, id. Fam. 3, 1: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: corporis, Pl. Am. prol. 108: gloriae, Vell. 2, 34. **‖.** Esp. *a use of money lent*: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. Verr. 3, 72, 168. **2.** Meton. *interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): alicui usuram pendere, id. Att. 12, 22: usuras dare, accipere, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12: minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: vorax, Lucan. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *i. e. to spend the whole income of estates in paying interest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum, *to get interest upon interest*, or *compound interest*, Tac. G. 26. (ii) Transf. in gen.: terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1.

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usura] *that serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment*: puer, Pl. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Am. 1, 2, 36. **||.** *pertaining to interest* or *usury, that pays interest:* aera, id. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, *at interest*, Ulp. Dig, 16, 2, 11: debitum, id. ib. 3, 5, 5 *fin.*: debitor, Papin. ib. 21, 1, 7.

ūsurpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [usurpo] *that may be used:* homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ūsurpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a using by another party, whereby a prescription* or *usucapion is interrupted:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. **2.** *a taking into use, a making use, continual use, using, use:* usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr, 5, 64, 166: vocis, Liv. 27, 19: superba nominis, Plin. 32, 2, 7: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, *the undertaking of a journey so uncommon*, Liv. 41, 23: bonae mentis, *enjoyment, possessson*, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1. **3.** In late Lat. *a seizing* or *using unlawfully, usurpation:* qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicita usurpatione geminaverit, Cod. Justin. 1, 6, 1: per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, ib. 1, 4, 6.

usurpātīvē, *adv. improperly, usurpatively:* Serv. Virg. G. 1, 210: id. ad Aen. 7, 289.

ūsurpātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpo] *wrongly used, unusual, improper:* species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.: Macr. de diff. verb. p. 2764 ib.

ūsurpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who uses or takes possession unlawfully, a usurper:* indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7.

ūsurpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpator] *usurping, usurpatory:* temeritas, Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 8.

ūsurpātrix, īcis, *f.* [usurpo] *she that assumes* or *takes to herself without right:* innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 12.

ūsurpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from usus ru(m)po, *to break the usus of another* (Key, Phil. Soc. 1855, p. 98), hence] *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain:* amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: usurpata uxor, *i. e. who broke the usus by absenting herself from her nominal husband three nights in every year*, Q. Mucius in Gell. 3, 2: cf. Smith's Ant. 741. **2.** *to assert, to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise:* Dialem quemquam id jus usurpasse, *to assert the right*, Liv. 27, 8: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 29: o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *how gladly would I make use of it*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 41: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. Parad. 2, 17: at quam crebro usurpat, *Et consul, et Antonius!* id. Phil. 2, 28, 70: praeclare est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, id. Parad. 5, 1, 33: peregrinae conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilicia; civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. Claud. 25: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives hac in re publica esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum ac semper retentum pretio assecuti sunt, id. Verr. 5, 20, 51: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae. id. Fam. 5, 16: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Am. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M'. Curii non cum caritate aliqua benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of*, ib. 8, 28: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 *fin.*: modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. A. 11, 16. With *de:* sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, quum de poëtis dicemus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary;* with *subj.:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6. **3.** Esp. *to take possession* or *cognizance of*, i. e. *to perceive, observe*, etc., through the senses: nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 302: destiterunt ea sensibus usurpare, id. 4, 976: advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia atque Arabia, quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus unquam usurpavi meis, *I have never seen nor set foot in*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 4: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? id. Cas. 3, 5, 9. **4.** *to name* or *call habitually:* Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Tim. 11: tabulata instituenda sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. **5.** In late Lat. *to assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp:* dominium totius loci, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 8: illicitum collegium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 22, 2.

ūsus, a, um, *Part.* [utor].

ūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a using* or *making use of; use, application, employment; service, benefit, utility; practice, exercise, custom*, etc. **|.** Objectively; usu. with *gen.:* virtus in usu sui tota posita est; usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: rerum maximarum, ib. 1, 23: rerum necessariarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, id. B. C. 1, 58: usum belli habere, id. B. G. 4, 20: quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: vita ususque vivendi, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: usu belli et ingenio impavida gens, Liv. 42, 59; natis in usum laetitiae scyphis pugnare, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: assiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: humanus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 51: agrestis, Virg. G. 3, 163: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes quum accendisset, Liv. 36, 10. **2.** Esp. *intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:* domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. Fam. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantaque amicitia, id. Planc. 2, 5: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9. (ii) *carnal intercourse:* Tib. 1, 9, 55: Ov. R. Am. 357. **3.** In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., ususfructus, *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct;* usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*: usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: ususfructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salva rerum substantia, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 1: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1221 *seq.* (ii) *a use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption:* in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas, v. auctoritas, *no.* X. **||.** Subjectively; *use, practice, experience:* vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. Manil. 10, 28: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: scientia atque usus militum, ib. 2, 20: nullius usus imperator, id. B. C. 3, 45: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, ib. 3 86: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, id. B. G. 1, 39. **|||.** Meton. *use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit:* levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: (arborum consectio) magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51. Esp. in the phrase, usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use* or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable*, or *profitable:* esse usui civitati, Cic. Rep. 1, 21: Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Liv. 3, 33: (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1: bono usui esse, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 15: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: Cic. Tusc 4, 7, 14: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo nemo'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47. **2.** *use, need, necessity:* usum provinciae supplere, Cic. Verr. 4, 5, 9: quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43. (ii) Esp. in the phrases, usus est, and usus venit, *there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite:* (*a*) Usus est: egomet mihi fero, quod usu'st, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 13: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: *Me.* Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. *Ch.* An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? *Me.* Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28. With *abl.:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 27: argento invento, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 48: facto, id. Am. 1, 3, 7: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41: nunc viribus usus, nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra, Virg. Aen. 8, 441. With *acc:* ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 151. (*β*) Usus venit: si quis usus venerit, meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, id. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quum ad praetorem usus veniet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 17: non usus veniet, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. With *abl.:* ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 3. **3.** *a fit occasion* or *opportunity*, esp. in the phrase, usu venire, *to happen:* de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? *what can happen?* Cic. Quint. 15, 49. si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. de Sen. 3, 7: Caesar biduum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione praeceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26: quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12.

ūsusfructus, us, v. usus, *no.* 1. 3.

ŭt, or **ŭtī**, *adv.* and *conj.* [qui; prob. orig. identical with quod; old form cut or cuti]. **A.** Adv. *in what manner, how* (both affirmative and interrogative); *in the manner that, as:* Ciceronem, et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: perge, ut instituisti, id. Rep. 2, 11 *fin.*: est, inquit, ut dicis, ib. 1, 40: instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat Caes. B. G. 2, 22: credo te audisse, ut me circumsterint, Cic. Att. 1, 16. *Sa.* Ut vales? *To.* Ut queo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 17: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. Corresponding to *sic:* *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: haec res sic est, ut narro tibi, id. Most. 4, 3, 40. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), *in whatever way* or *manner, however:* verum ut ut res haec sese habet, pergam, ib. 3, 1, 14: id. Cist. 1, 1, 111: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 4: ut ut illud acceptum sit, Pl. Truc. 5, 2. **II.** Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to *sic, ita, item*, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Am. 6, 22: ut ille qui navigat, sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat; in bello sic paret ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40: quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines, ib. 2, 1: ita fit, ut non item in oratione ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60, 202: apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, ut saepe fit, recreatur civitas, ib. 1, 44. (ii) ut . . . ita, *not only . . . but also, although . . . yet:* Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni ultro arcessierunt, id. Fam. 12, 13: haec omnia, ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv. 3, 55. (iii) ut . . . ita, ut being usu. foll. by quisque, and both clauses gen. having a superlative word; but the *comp.* or *positive* is sometimes used; and at times the force of the *sup.* is expressed by a verb or subst.; ita is not unfreq. omitted: this constr. cannot be literally translated into English, which requires the *comparative* in the corresponding cases: *the . . . the, the more . . . the more:* ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ut quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime princeps omnium vel potius solus esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: optime societas hominum servabitur, si, ut quisque erit conjunctissimus, ita in eum benignitatis plurimum conferetur, ib. 1, 16, 50: facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est, ib. 1, 19, 65: major autem (societas est), ut quisque proxime accederet, id. Am. 5, 19: uti longe a luxuria, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vita, si possit vesci voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv. 9, 6: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. de Sen. 18, 64. (iv) ut with *sup.* and posse, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (*v.* quam, *no.* II. 3, ii): haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, *have been spoken of as briefly as possible*, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: satis est a me, ut brevissime potuit, paulo ante dictum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: causas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29.

2. In introducing examples, *as, such as, as for instance:* in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. Rep. 1, 31: (legis latores) ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, ib. 2, 1: est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, ut amicitia, bona existimatio, id. Inv. 2, 52, 157. **3.** With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: *as, inasmuch as, as being, for:* at hi quidem, ut populi Romani aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium secula numerantur, adolescentes debent videri, *according to the age of the Roman people*, id. Brut. 10, 39; proximo seculo Themistocles insecutus est, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, ib. 10, 41: succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: prima luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum, ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: L. Coelius Antipater scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, Cic. Brut. 26, 102: multae (erant in Fabio), ut in homine Romano, literae, id. de Sen. 4, 12: militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, domi vicissim Laelium observaret in parentis loco Scipio, id. Rep. 1, 12. **4.** In exclamations to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!:* quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitia, quum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! id. Fin. 5, 22, 61. **5.** Of time: (i) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *as, when, as soon as;* usually connected with the *perf.* tenses: L. Furium repente venientem aspexit, eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11: milites, ut in acie constiterant, Atrebates in flumen compulerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias proelio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, ib. 1, 31: literas scripsi statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12: ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19. Strengthened with *primum:* ut primum loqui posse coepi, Quaeso, inquam, pater, quid moror in terris? id. Rep. 6, 15: ut primum potestas data est, id. Fam. 10, 13. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since:* ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 52: ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 15. **B.** Conj. with subjunctive: **I.** To connect clauses denoting the *effect* or *consequence* of what is expressed by the principal clause: in this case it usu. answers to some demonstr. word in the main sentence, as *sic, ita, tam, adeo; talis, tantus, is, hic*, etc.; *as that, so that, that, as to:* Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, id. Rep. 2, 21: non sum ita hebes, ut istuc dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: adeo montibus mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: non talem (figuram), ut eam factam a Scopa diceres, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas ut etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: eo erant vultu ut eos Argivos aut Sicyonios diceres, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit quin una vos servaret, id. Mil. 11, 30: Xenocratem ferunt, quum quaereretur ex eo, quid assequerentur ejus discipuli, respondisse, ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, id. Rep. 1, 2: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorem esse non moleste feram, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80. **2.** Esp. when the principal clause contains a verb which denotes an effecting or a happening; in the latter case the subject is often wanting, or the dep. clause itself may be regarded as the logical subject: it is doubtful, therefore, whether such sentences can strictly be said to express a consequence: facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, *you act in such a way that*, id. Mur. 7, 15: eniti et efficere, ut amici jacentem animum excitet, id. Am. 16, 59: casu accidit, ut id quod Romae audierat primus nuntiaret, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quoniam nobis contigit, ut in gerenda re publica aliquid essemus memoria dignum consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: facilius evenit appropinquante morte, ut animi futura augurentur, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. Coel. 20, 48: est, inquit, ut dicis, ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi id. de Or. 2, 36, 152: ad App. Claudi' senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, id. de Sen. 6, 16. **II.** To connect clauses denoting the *purpose* or *intention* of what is expressed by the principal clause: *to the end that in order that, that:* si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, quorum bona venierunt, cavete, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153. haec acta res est, uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, ib. 51, 149: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant, ib. 39. **III.** To connect clauses which are related to the principal clauses in nearly the same manner as objective propositions (*acc.* and *inf.*), the difference being that the latter express *actual facts*, whereas these clauses with *ut* usu. denote merely what is *wished, intended, feared*, etc.; in some cases they may be regarded as expressing the *hoped-for result* of the action stated in the principal clause. **1.** After verbs: ad eum misi Lamiam, qui demonstraret illum Dolabellae dixisse, ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic. Att. 11, 7: et M. Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit, ut sine cura essent, ib. 16, 16, A: constituit, ut ludi absente se fierent suo nomine, ib. 15, 11: tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, id. Fam. 1, 1: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere, ut haec quoque referret, id. Verr. 4, 12, 28: hunc Marius hortatur ut poenas petat, Sall. J. 65: quod suades, ut ad Quintum scribam de his literis, Cic. Att. 11, 16: quibus ego, ut de his rebus omnibus in angulis disserant, quum concessero, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: assentior, frater, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: illud etiam restiterat, ut te in jus adducerent, id. Quint. 9, 33: relinquebatur ut hostibus noceretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. (ii) After verbs denoting *fear*, equiv. to *that not* (this may be accounted for as follows: timeo ut veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will* not *come:* timeo ne veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his not coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he* will *come*) timeo, ut sustineas (labores), Cic. Fam. 14, 2: veretur Hiempsal, ut foedus satis firmum sit et ratum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 58: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120. (iii) Elliptically for fac ut, to introduce a concessive clause, *supposing, agreeing*, or *granting that, in case that, even if, although*, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic. Verr. 3, 64, 151: id. Rep. 1, 6: quae ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin 4, 15, 40: quae (natura) ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens, quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventione conjunctum? id. Div. 2, 14, 33. **2.** After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut eum tibi ordinem aut concilies aut mitiges, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*: vetus est lex illa justae amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, id. Planc. 2, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, 34: nec vero hic locus est, ut de moribus institutisque majorum loquamur, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: consilium cepi, ut, antequam liceret, exirem, id. Att. 7, 10. **3.** After adjectives or adverbs (in such cases *ut* is often really a relative pron. having an antecedent in the principal clause): Dionysio ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, si quis despicatui ducitur, ut Mysorum ultimus esse dicatur? id. Flacc. 27, 65: praeclarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: hoc vero optimum, ut is id extremum, quale sit, nesciat, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: id. Sest. 36, 78: id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum, ut circumligatus fuerit angui: sed, ut in cunis fuerit anguis, non tam est mirum, id. Div. 2, 31, 66: reliquum est, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis, id. Mil. 9, 23: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romanis, Liv. 40, 32.

ut-cunquĕ (cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever, however*: (orator) utcunque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita certum vocis admovebit sonum, Cic. Or. 17, 55: utcunque res sit, ita animum habeat, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 13: utcunque erit, juvabit tamen, Liv. Prooem.: utcunque casura res est, Tac A. 6, 8: infelix! utcunque ferent ea facta minores, Virg. Aen. 6, 823: primam utcunque aciem hastatam, *at the most*, Tac. A. 2, 14. II. *at whatever time, whenever* (rare): utcunque defecere mores, indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 35: ibimus,, ibimus, utcunque praecedes, ib. 2, 17, 11: ib. 3, 4, 29.

ūtens, entis, *Part.* [utor]. II. Adj. *possessing*: utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor, richer*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utens] *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful*: quid in Italia utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 22. II. Subst. utensilia, ium, *n. plu. things for use*, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc.: utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22.

ūtensĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utensilis] *fitness for use, usefulness, use*; ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab. mul. 5.

ūter, tris, *m.* (*neut. plur.* utria, Liv. Andr. in Non. 231, 31) [akin to uterus] *a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, *etc.*: Pl. Truc. 5, 11: Virg. G. 2, 384: Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: Plin. 12, 7, 15. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: Caes. B. C. 1, 48: Liv. 21, 27: Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6: Curt. 7, 5: Plin. 6, 29, 35: Amm. 30, 1 *med.* Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

ŭter, tri, *m. the womb*: v. uterus.

ŭter, utra, utrum (*gen. sing.* utrĭus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15: *gen.* and *dat. fem.* utrae, acc. to Charis. p. 132 P.), *pron.* [qui (orig. form cuter), and the comparative suffix] *whether* or *which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant), both interrog. and relat.: omnis cura viris (Romulo et Remo), uter esset induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic. Am. 7, 24: quoniam utriusque studii nostra possessio est: hodie, utro frui malis, optio sit tua, id. Fat. 2, 3: agnum horum uter est pinguior, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 1: de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, *Uter dignior*; ex pluribus, *Quis dignissimus*, Quint. 7, 4, 21: uter vestrorum est celerior? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 42: uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius, hic qui pluribus assuerit mentem, an qui contentus parvo? Hor. S. 2, 2, 107: uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? Pl. Men. 5, 9, 60: loquere uter meruistis culpam, ib. 5, 2, 29. (ii) When uter is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be transl. *the other*: quaerere uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: ambigitur, uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: neuter utri invidet, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 51. 2. *Plur. which of the two parties, sets, etc.*: id. Am. 1, 1, 70: id. Truc. 1, 2, 51: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: aliquando utrimque sunt testes, et quaestio sequitur ex ipsis, utri meliores viri? ex causis, utri magis credibilia dixerint? ex litigatoribus, utri magis valuerint? Quint. 5, 7, 34. II. Transf. *indef. one or the other, either one, either* of the two (rare): omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes: sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 3, 23, 90. 2. *whichever* of several: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr. 7 *praef.*

ŭtercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [uterus] *a small paunch* or *belly*: apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

ŭter-cunquĕ (-cumq.), utracunque, utrumcunque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercunque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: ea res, utrocunque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcunque erit, prima sit curarum, id. 4, 2, 89: ne sententia sua, utramcunque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10, II. *Indefin.*: utrocunque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29: id. 6, *praef.* § 11.

ŭtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [uterus] *born of the same mother, uterine*: fratres, Cod. Justin. 5, 61, 21.

ŭter-lĭbet, utrălĭbet, utrumlĭbet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81. II. *Indefin.*: quae non dicere, si utrumlibet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35: si parti utrilibet omnino alteram detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10.

ŭter-quĕ, utrăque, utrumque (*gen. sing.* ŭtrĭusque, Lucr. 4, 504: Cat. 68, 39: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Ov. F. 3, 571, *etc.*), *pron. both the one and the other, both, each* (ambo, *both together*): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic. Am. 2, 6: quum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7 A.: eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque aut unum quodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: docte sermones utriusque linguae, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Phoebus, *i. e. rising and setting*, Ov. M. 1, 338: Oceanus, *eastern and western*, ib. 15, 829: parens, *i. e. father and mother*, ib. 13, 147: magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, quis ignorat? Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: in utramque partem disserere, *i. e. for and against*, id. Rep. 3, 6: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *in both cases, on both suppositions*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: utrique mos geratur, Pl. Truc. 5, 69: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Am. 4, 16: quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 10: quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. With *plur.* predicate: uterque insaniunt, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 31: eodem die uterque eorum ex castris stativis exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97. 2. *plur.* usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: *both parties*, etc.: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38: ut vehementissime utraeque (naves) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: hi utrique ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11: palmas utrasque tetendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 685.

ŭtĕrus, i, *m.* (uter, Caecil. in Non. 188, 15. *Neutr.* ŭtĕrum, i, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33: Turpil. and Afran. ib.) *the womb, matrix*: utero exorti dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 139: Prop. 4, 1, 100: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2: Ov. M. 9, 280. II. Transf. *of the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr. 5, 806: Lact. 2, 11. III. Meton. *the fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young*: feminae uterum gerentes, *i. e. pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10: Tac. A. 1, 59. Of animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14: Plin. 8, 40, 62. 2. In gen. *the belly, paunch*: me puero uterus erat solarium, Pl Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3: Cels. 4, 1: Juv. 10, 309: Lucan. 6, 115. (ii) Of inanimate things: equi lignei, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: dolii, Col. 12, 4, 5: latus navium, Tac. A. 2, 6. [Sans. *udara*, "venter."]

ŭter-vis, utrăvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin. which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 8: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4. II. Transf. *both*: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, proverb., *to be free from care*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121.

ŭti, *v.* ut.

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *that can be used, fit, serviceable*: non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 45: servi heris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2: ad rem utibile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9.

ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous*, etc.: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76 utiles et salutares res, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: accommodata atque utilis lex alicui, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: glycyrrhizae succus utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6: homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, *most fit, most suitable*, Plin. 21, 18 69: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9, 19: equi utiles bello, Ov. M. 14, 321: lignum navigiis, Virg. G. 2, 442. Poet. with *gen.* or *infin.*: radix medendi utilis, Ov. H. 5, 147: (tibia) aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. A. P. 204. (ii) *Neut. absol. what is useful, the useful*: omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, ib. 343: bonus atque fidus judex honestum praetulit utili, id. Od. 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13. (iii) *Neut.* with esse as predicate of a proposition with a subject-clause: nunquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141: id arbitror apprime in vita esse utile, ut *ne quid nimis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34. II. Esp. in law, *founded in equity*, as opposed to that for which there was express *legal* provision: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 9: Pompon. ib. 39, 3, 22 *fin.*: exceptio, Julian. ib. 4, 4, 41: interdictum, Ulp. ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 *sq.*: judicium, id. ib. 10, 2, 2, § 11.

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utilis] *use, usefulness, utility, expediency, benefit, advantage*: commodis utilitatique servire Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: enitendum est, ut ostendas, in ea re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitia, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor S. 1, 3, 78: persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. 25, 89: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? *i. e. have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 28: in ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, *i. e. how useful I can be,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war,* Cic. Manil. 6, 14: nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: (Tiro) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 5: utilitatibus tuis possum carere, *i. e. I can do without your services,* id. Fam. 16, 3.

ūtĭlĭter, *adv. usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously:* utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135: id. Off. 1, 25, 89: ib. 2, 5, 17: Quint. 4, 1, 45: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70. *Comp.:* Ov. H. 1, 67. *Sup.:* Quint. 4, 2, 57: Plin. 17, 14, 24. **2.** In law, *rightly, duly, lawfully:* stipulari, Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 97: Ulp. ib. 45: Paul. ib. 46: agere ex empto, African. ib. 19, 1, 30 *fin.*

ŭtĭ-nam, *adv.* [ut] *oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc.: *Ar.* Hem! aspecta: rideo. *De.* Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 13: atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15: (Tibur) sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 4: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: atque utinam quemadmodum oratione sum usurus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. Rep. 3, 5: utinam promissa liceret non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51: *Me.* Fugit te ratio. *So* O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Pl. Am. 1, 1, 230: o utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8, 501. **2.** Connected with *quod:* quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! id. Att. 13, 48. **3.** Negatively, utinam ne and utinam non, *oh that . . . not, would that . . . not:* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. in Cic. Top. 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 5: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9: utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! Quint. 1, 2, 6: utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100.

ŭtĭ-quĕ, *adv.* [id.] *in every way, anyhow; in any case, at any rate, certainly, by all means, undoubtedly,* etc.: velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48: illud vero utique scire cupio, ib. 13, 13: Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent: faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. Att. 5, 9: Liv. 23, 48: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in alia re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10: sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only, merely,* Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.* **2.** With negatives: sapienti propositum est in vita agenda, non utique, quod tentat, efficere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85: haec ut honestior causa ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2, 2: non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18: neque utique cor ejus vulneratum esse, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7.

ūto, 3. *v. a.* (for utor) *to use,* etc.: eodem in omnes quadrupedes utito, Cato R. R. 96, 2: ib. 107, 2: quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. in Gell. 15, 13: Auct. Priap. 45.

ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise,* etc.: constr. usu. with *abl.;* less freq. *absol.;* rarely with *acc.* (i) With *abl.:* utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: oculis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 4: hac voce, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, id. Deiot. 10, 28: pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: insignibus regiis, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: earum (navium) materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.:* decet bene amicitia utier, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 25: qua (criminatione) in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16: alacritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: ea conditione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, ib. 4, 11: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, ib. 1, 47: se, *to indulge* or *enjoy oneself,* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 84: id. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (ii) *Absol.:* Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: *To.* Ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera. *Sa.* Utere, ut vis, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 27: ceterae res quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae fere rebus singulis: divitiae ut utare, Cic. Am. 6, 22: quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57: tot annos in utendo, non in percipiendo exhauserunt, Quint. 12, 11, 20, (iii) With *acc.:* si quid est, quod utar, utor: si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13, 23: aut aliquid, quod non consuevimus uti, Lucr. 6, 1135: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, Cic. Att. 12, 22: quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: profecto uteris operam meam, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 128: libertatem. Titin. in Non. 481, 20: ferrum, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 17. Hence in *gerundive:* quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 18: id. Pers. 1, 3, 47: id. Mil. 2, 3, 76: id. Rud. 3, 1, 10. **2.** Esp. with *abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with:* his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22: si sciret regibus uti, ib. 1, 17, 14. (ii) With *acc.:* villica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato R. R. 143, 1. **II.** Transf. *to be in possession of, to have, hold,* or *find:* mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: quae (libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, ib. 2, 23 *fin.:* hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 5, 59, 154: me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque a puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bona, Caes. B. C. 3, 49.

ŭt-pŏtĕ, *adv.* [*pote* is perh. the same as the *-pe* in *quippe, nempe*] *as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since:* usually connected with a *pron. relat.:* satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24: Lucius quidem frater ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnarit, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 13. With *quum:* nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote quum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2. With adjectives: quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 206.

utpŭta, v. puto.

ŭtrālĭbet, *adv. on whichever of two sides, on either side:* Plin. 2, 18, 16.

ūtrārĭus, ii, *m.* [ūter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier:* sequi se utrarios ad mare jussit, Liv. 44, 33.

utrasquĕ, *adv. both times:* in Hispania pugnatum bis: utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hemina in Non. 183, 24: Caecil. ib. 25.

ūtrĭcīda, ae, *m.* [ūter caedo] *one who cuts skins* or *bags in pieces:* non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App. M. 3, p. 137.

ūtrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [utriculus] *a bagpiper:* Suet. Ner. 54: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4119 *sq.*

ūtrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ūter] *a small skin* or *leathern bottle:* Cels. 2, 17: App. M. 1, p. 108.

ŭtrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [uterus] *a little womb* or *matrix:* Plin. 11, 37, 84. **II.** Transf. of plants, *a bud* or *calycle* of a flower, *a hull* or *husk* of grain: id. 16, 25, 39: id. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

utrimquĕ (utrinque), *adv.* [uterque] *from* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other:* horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: tubae utrimque canunt contra consonat terra: clamorem utrimque efferunt, imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 61: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall. C. 60: utrimque continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27: utrimque praecisa vipera, *at both ends,* i. e. *head and tail,* Plin. 29, 6, 38: (Alcumena) utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Pl. Am. prol. 111: Piso M. Crasso et Scribonia genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.:* virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia sunt non necessaria vel utrimque vel ab altera parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81: causas veras modo et utrimque tractet, *for and against,* id. 10, 5, 20. (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, utrimquesecus), *along* or *on both sides, on either hand:* quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 940: canes utrimque secus Deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 116.

utrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque.

utrindĕ, *adv.* [ŭter inde] *from* or *on both sides:* de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.

utrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [ŭter secus] *on both sides:* incolumi fervore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct. Aetn. 503.

utrō, *adv. to which of the two places, to which part* or *side, which way* (rare): nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: utro vomer ierit, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179

utrŏbi, *adv.* v. utrubi.

utrŏbīdem, *adv.* v. utrubidem.

utrŏbīque, *adv.* v. utrubique.

utrōlĭbet, *adv. to either one of two sides, to either side:* ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

utrōquĕ, *adv. to both places, parts,* or *sides, in both directions:* utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29: nunc huc, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 10, 19. **2.** Connected with *versum* (sometimes written as one word, utroqueversum): utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 8: accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, *i. e. in a twofold sense,* denoting augmentation or diminution, Gell. 5, 12.

utrōquĕversum, *adv.* v. utroque.

utrŭbi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [uter ubi] *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where:* utrubi coenaturi estis? hiccine an in triclinio? Naev. in Charis. p. 198 P.: *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 9: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.: Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 43, 31 ("De utrubi"): cf. Gai. Dig. 4, § 148.

utrŭbīdem (utrobidem), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix dem] *on both sides, on each* or *either side:* utrosque percognovi utrubidem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 50.

utrŭbīquĕ (utrobique), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix que] *on both parts* or *sides:* quia utrubique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: utrubique conventicium accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrubique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16: utrubique Eumenes plus valebat, *both by land and sea,* Nep. Hann. 10: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrubique sit eademque lex, *i. e. with both gods and men,* Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrubique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrubique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

utrum, *adv.* introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an,* which commences the second clause; in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether:* (i) In direct interrogations: utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 13: utrum tu mas an femina es? id. Rud. 1, 2 16: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95. With the interrog. particle *ne: Ba.* Simulato me amare. *Pi.* Utrum ego istoc jocon' assimulem, an serio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 42: utrumne igitur ego sum Domitii exemplo gravis, an tu, Plin. 17, 1, 1. (ii) In indirect interrogations: quid tu, malum, curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, ib. 1, 7. With the interrog. particle *ne:* immitiorem nunc utrum credam magis sodalemne esse, an Bacchidem, incertum admodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 1: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere, Cic. Quint. 30, 92. Corresp. to anne, necne, or ne: nunc me ire jussit ad eam et percunctarier, utrum aurum reddat, anne eat secum simul, Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 4: id autem utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelliges, Cic. Att. 12, 51: Agrigentinis utrum esset utilius, suisne servire, anne populo Romano obtemperare, id. Verr. 4, 33, 73: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, ib. 4, 16, 35: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. Iphicr. 3. **2.** Sometimes without the second clause: (i) In direct interrogations: utrum in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45: utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. 45, 39. (ii) In indirect interrogations: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 30: an hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167. With the interrog. particle *nam:* quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Pataris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17.

ŭtut, *adv.* v. ut, *no.* A I. ii.

ūva, ae *f. a bunch* or *cluster of grapes.* Varr. R. R. 1, 25: Col. 3, 1 *sq.:* Plin. 14, 1 *sq.:* Cic. de Sen 15, 53: Virg. G. 1, 54: Tib. 2, 1, 45: Prop. 4, 2, 13: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9 **II.** Transf. *a bunch* or *cluster of any fruit:* amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52.

2. *a cluster,* like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees: Virg. G. 4, 558: Plin. 11, 17, 18: Juv. 13, 68. **3.** *the uvula, κίων:* Cels. 7, 12, 3: Plin 23, 7, 64: Mart. 10, 56, 5. **4.** *the eggs of the cuttle-fish,* Sepia officinalis, Linn. (described as a fish): Plin. 9, 2, 1: id. 32, 10, 49.

ūvens, entis, *Part.* [from an obsolete uveo: on the root see udus] *moist, wet, humid:* oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow* or *become moist* or *humid* (poet.): suspensae in litore vestes uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 308. **2.** *to moisten* or *refresh oneself:* seu quis capit acria fortis pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus] *moist, wet:* aliqua a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [*v.* uvens] *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid:* rete, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, ib. 2, 7, 15: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: ei ventosusque status coeli, Col. 7, 3, 3: Juppiter, Virg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, *wet with the dew,* id. E. 10, 20: Bacchus, *i. e. drunken,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18: uvidi Tiburis ripae, *i. e. well-watered,* ib. 4, 2, 30: rura assiduis aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9. *Comp.:* poma, *i. e. juicy,* Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [uva fero] *cluster-bearing, bearing* or *producing grapes* (poet.): Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, ōris, *m.* [*v.* uvens] *moistness, moisture, humidity:* uvae ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

uxor, ōris, *f. a wife, spouse, consort:* ducit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.* quaeso: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, quum ille *Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Non hercle,* inquit, *ex animi mei sententia,* id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife,* Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 24. On the legal condition of Roman married women, *v.* Smith's Ant. 740 *seq.* **II.** Transf. Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *i. e. she-goats,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. **2.** Humorously, of the cloak (abolla) with which a poor man covers himself in bed: Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor] *a little wife:* erat ei uxorcula satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219. As a term of endearment: mea uxorcula! Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 19: ib. 5, 2, 38.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wife* or *married woman:* in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *i. e. averse to marriage,* Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155. Poet.: imber, *i. e. tears for the death of a wife,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 31; forma, *an ordinary beauty,* Favor. in Gell. 5, 11 *fin.* **2.** Subst. uxorium, ii, *n. a tax laid on old bachelors, the old bachelor tax:* Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Esp. *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* Virg. Aen. 4, 266: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

V.

V, v, *indecl. n.* or (litera, *subaud.*), *f.* the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet and the representative of a flat labial sound. The character is derived from the Greek Y Mar. Victor. p 2459 P. Although it was orig. identical in form with the vowel *u* (*q. v.*) it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it: Charis. p. 57 P.; Diom. pp. 416, 420 ib.; Prisc. pp. 539, 542, 544 *sq.* ib.; Vel Long. pp. 2215, 2222 ib.; just as the consonant *i* (*j*) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters. **2.** V between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, usu. giving rise to contraction: *e. g.* amavisti, amasti; deleverunt, delerunt; novisti, nosti; audivisti, audisti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; divitior ditior; bovibus, bubus, *etc.;* providens prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis: Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, *etc.* In seorsus, from sevorsus, no contraction takes place. This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuius for Pacuvius, *etc.* **II.** Interchanges of *v* with other letters. **1.** There is reason to believe that the sound of the digamma was, if not identical with, at least closely allied to, that of *v;* hence Quint. (12, 10, 29) calls it, Aeolica litera, and the Emperor Claudius employed the inverted Greek digamma to represent it: *v.* Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 *sq.* P.; Gell. 14, 5: see also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 710 *sq.;* Marini Atti, p. 97. Hence also, *v* occurs in many Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel, but the older forms of which, it is probable, had the digamma: *e. g.* ver, ἦρ; vis, ἴς; video, ιδ; vestis, ἐσθής; vitulus, ἰταλός; silva, ὕλη; ovis, ὄϊς; divus, δῖος; aevum, αἰών; scaevus, σκαιός; vicus, οἶκος; vinum, οἶνος; levis, λεῖος, *etc.*

2. *v* has the closest affinity to the vowel *u,* and hence, in composition and inflection, they are often interchanged, esp. *v* becomes *u: e. g.* solvo, solutum (from solvĭtum, solŭĭtum); caveo, cautum (from cavitum); nauta, from navita; neu, seu, from neve, sive, *etc.;* so by poets for prosodial reasons: silŭa (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlŭo, evŏlŭam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; gēnva, tēnvis (dissyl.), for gĕnŭa, tĕnŭis; tēnvĭa, tēnvĭus (trisyl.) for tĕnŭĭa, tĕnŭĭus, *etc.* **3.** With *b: v* letter B. *no.* I. 1. **4.** With *p: v.* letter P. *no.* II. 2. **5.** With *c: v.* letter C. *no.* III. 5. **III.** Changes of *v* in the Romance languages: **1.** initial or medial *v* becomes (i) *b: e. g.* Lat. *vervex,* It. *berbice,* Fr. *brebis;* Lat. *vesica,* Wall. *besicè,* Port. *bexiga;* Lat. *nervus, cavea,* It. *nerbo, gabbia;* Lat. *fervere, silva,* Wall. *fërbere, sealbë;* Lat. *curvus,* Prov. *corbaion,* Fr. *courbe.* (ii) *g* or *gu: e. g.* Lat. *vadum, vulpes,* It. *guado, golpe;* Fr. *gué;* Sp. *golpe;* Lat. *vagina,* Fr. *gaîne;* Lat. *vipera,* Prov. *guivre;* Lat. *frivolus, sevum;* It. *frigolo, sego;* Lat. *favus,* Wall. *fágur.* (iii) *u: e. g.* Lat. *civitas,* Sp. *ciudad;* Lat. *avis struthio* Fr. *autruche.* (iv) *v* medial is freq. omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *Faventia, rivus* It. *Faenza, rio;* Lat. *gingiva, ovis* Wall. *gingea, oae;* Lat. *fovea,* Sp. *hoya;* Lat. *pavo, pavor;* Fr. *paon, peur.* **2.** As a final, *v* becomes (i) *f: e. g.* Lat. *cervus, brevis, novus;* Fr. *cerf, bref, neuf:* (ii) *u: e. g.* Lat. *bovem, gravis, novus;* Wall. *bou, greu, nou:* Prov. *bou, greu.* (iii) *b: e. g.* Lat. *cervus, corvus.* Wall. *cerb, corb.* **IV.** As an abbreviation V. stands for vir, vivus vixit, voto, vale, verba, *etc.;* V. C., or VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de ea re fieri placeret, de ea re ita censuerunt. **2.** As a numeral V (which in this case was per haps orig. a representation of the outspread hand), stands for *five*.

văcans, antis, *Part.* [vaco]. ||. Adj. *idle, useless* (rare): vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5

văcanter, *adv. superfluously, needlessly:* vacanter et inaniter, Gell. 17, 10.

văcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaco] *a being free* from a duty, service, *etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation:* (i) With *gen. obj.:* vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr 4, 11, 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85. (ii) With *gen. subj.:* deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, Cic. Coel. 12, 30: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7. (iii) With *ab:* a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32. (iv) With *quominus:* vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117. (v) *Absol.:* falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, id. Font. 4, 7: delectum haberi, sublatis vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31. ||. Transf. *a sum paid for exemption from military service:* vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46.

vacca, ae, *f. a cow:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Col. 6, 21, 1: Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: Virg. E. 9, 31. [Prob. from *veho*, q. v.: *vacca* would therefore be orig. a beast of burden.]

vaccīnium, ii, *n. the whortle-berry*, Vaccinium Myrtillus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31: Virg. E. 2, 18: Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5.

vaccīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vacca] *of* or *from cows:* caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50: lac, id. 25, 8, 53: caseus, id. 28, 14, 58.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cow* or *heifer:* Cat. 20, 14: Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

văcē-fīo, fĭĕri, *v. pass.* [vacuus] *to become* or *be made empty* (very rare): multusque vacefit in medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1004: id. 6, 1016.

văcerra, ae, *f. a log, stock, post:* Col. 9, 1, 3: id. 6, 19, 2. ||. Transf. like stipes, and our *stock, block*, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andr. in Fest. *s. v.*

văcerrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vacerra] *mad, crack-brained:* Suet. Aug. 87.

văcillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo] *a rocking to and fro, a reeling motion:* indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*

văcillo (vācillo, Lucr. 3, 503), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sway to and fro: to stagger, reel, totter:* quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesterna potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: Lucr. 3, 478: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 6, 1095: sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1235: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. ||. Fig. *to waver, vacillate:* tota res vacillat et claudicat, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: justitia vacillat vel jacet potius id. Off. 3, 33, 118: legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity*, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1120: testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Modest. Dig. 22, 5. 2. [*Vac-illo*, dim. from root VAC, which is prob. the same as Sans. *vakh*, "se movere," and Germ. *wank-en*; Eng. *walk.*]

văcīvē, *adv. at leisure, leisurely:* libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 5 *praef.* 14.

văcīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vacivus] *emptiness, want:* cibi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

văcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty, void:* aedes facere alicui, Pl. Cas. 3, 4, 6: aedes aurium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: aures, id. Cas. prol. 29. With *gen.:* valens afflictet me vacivium virium, *i. e. destitute of strength, powerless*, id. Bac. 1, 2, 46: tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. (Hence Sp. *vacío, vaciar;* Port. *vasío, vasar.*)

văco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (*perf.* vacui, Tert. Pall. 4) *to be empty, void*, or *vacant; to be void of, free from*, or *without, to lack* or *want:* (i) *Absol.:* quacumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 508: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52: tota domus superior vacat, ib. 12, 10: aedes, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 7: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: ostia septem pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256. (ii) With *abl.:* illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: mens vacans corpore, id. N. D. 1, 10, 25: hoste vacare domos, Virg. Aen. 3, 123: (domus) quae igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764: custode vacans, ib. 2, 422: ejusmodi (nimiis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136: studiis, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: cura et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: vitio, ib. 3, 3, 10: metu ac periculis, Liv. 7, 1: criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34: febri, Cels. 2, 14 *med.:* morbis, Javol. Dig. 21, 1, 53: amplitudo animi pulcrior, si vacat populo, neque plausum captans, *keeps free from, remains aloof from*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing*, Liv. 2, 48. (iii) With *ab:* haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: nullum tempus illi unquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: a publico officio et munere, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: ab opere (milites), Caes. B. C. 3, 76. ||. Esp. *to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure* or *time:* quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes: aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli impudens esse, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38: si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95.

2. With *dat.: to be free to attend, apply*, or *devote oneself to; to have leisure* or *time for:* philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15: studio operis pulcerrimi, id. 12, 1, 4: foro, id. 10, 1, 114: clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22: non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them, cannot attend to them*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2. Rarely *absol.:* dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2. **3.** Impersonal, *there is time, room*, or *leisure for:* usually with a subject clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. Aen. 1, 373: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted*, Virg. Aen. 10, 625. (ii) With *dat.* of person, *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *have leisure* or *time:* nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216: nec nostris praebere vacat tibi cantibus aurem, id. M. 5, 334: cui esse diserto vacet, Quint. 11, 1, 50. *Absol.:* teneri properentur amores, dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: si vacat, Juv. 1, 21. **4.** Of women, *to be free, single, unmarried:* qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, ultimo supplicio punitur, Marc. Dig. 48, 6, 5: Ps. Quint. 15, 2. **5.** In law, *to be free, unoccupied, ownerless:* fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex negligentia domini vacat, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 37: Ulp. ib. 38, 17, 2 *fin.*

văcŭē, *adv. emptily, uselessly:* inaniter, vacue et sine ulla substantia constituta sunt omnia, Arn. 3, 121.

văcŭē-făcĭo, feci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [vacuus] *to make empty; to empty clear, free* (rare): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (*al.* vacua facta): domum novis nuptiis, ib. 1, 6, 14: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2 *fin.:* fasces securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1: venas inedia, Macr. S. 7, 12: locum alicui in coena, *to clear a place, make room*, ib. 1, 2. ||. Fig.: circumcisiones, *i. e. to abolish*, Lact. 4, 17.

văcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption:* liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: doloris, ib. 2, 11, 35 aegritudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: vacuitas ab angoribus, id. Off. 1, 21, 73. || Meton. *empty space, vacuity:* inter veniorum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7.

văcŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *void; to empty, clear, free:* locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1022: sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 15: secula putri penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without:* Constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *ab*, or *gen.:* (i) *Absol.:* spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 524: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Virg. Aen. 6, 269: aër, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32. Hence Subst. vacuum, i, *n. an empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity:* vacuum minus intus habere (*opp.* inane), Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum hostis incurreret, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: publicani per vacuum irruperunt, Liv. 25, 3. (ii) With *abl.:* nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Tim. 4: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63: agri cultoribus, Ov. M. 7, 653: ebur ense, ib. 4, 148: animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4: metu, Ov. M. 3, 582. (iii) With *ab:* Messana ab his rebus vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: ab odio, amicitia, ira atque misericordia, Sall. C. 51. (iv) With *gen.* (rare, and mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, id. J. 90: vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: criminis, id. M. 6, 541: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119

||. Esp. *free from labour* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Virg. G. 3, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 23: ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38. *Sup.:* nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaeras, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 141. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, ib. 2, 2, 81: in umbra tonsoris ib. 1, 7, 50. (ii) *free from care, calm* or *composed* (rare): Rutilius animo vacuus, *i. e. careless, without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52: haud animi vacuus, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 19

2. Of women, *free, unmarried single:* ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicere nuptias, Ps Quint. Decl. 376: Hersilia, *i. e. widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831. **3.** Of possessions, *free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40: Syria provincia vacua jam morte Atilii Rufi, id. Agr. 40. Subst.: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50. **4.** Of places, in reference to entering them, *free, open, public, accessible* (poet,): ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, Virg. Aen. 12, 710: porticus, ib. 2, 761: atria, ib. 2, 528: aedes Romanis vatibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94. **5.** *without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable* (rare): vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, Ov. M. 7, 786: si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15.

vădĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. vas] legal *t. t. a promise to appear in court under a penalty*, which was usually secured by sureties (vades), though not always, *bail, security, recognizance:* qui in jus vocatus fuerit ab adversario, ni eo die finiverit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat se certo die sisti, Gaius, 4, 184: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, Cic. Verr. 3, 15, 38: constituere, id. de Sen. 7, 21: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: capere, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: facere, Lucr. 4, 1119: res est in vadimonium, *comes to giving bail*, i. e. *is to be tried by due course of law*, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, ib. 18, 56: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court*, Cato in Gell. 2, 14: Cic. Quint. 8, 29: facere, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 19: differre, *to put off the day of appearance*, Cic. Att. 2, 7: deserere, *to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear*, id. Quint. 23, 75: missum facere, *to release one's bail*, ib. 14, 46 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 11). **II.** Transf. *an appointed day:* tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227.

vādo (vasi, Tert. Pall. *3*), *3. v. n.* [akin to the root βα- in βαίνω] *to go, walk;* esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (rare): vadunt solida vi, Enn. Ann. 8, 35: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10: ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv. 2, 10: in hostem, *to stride on, advance*, id. 7, 24: haud dubiam in mortem, Virg. Aen. 2, 359: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Virg. Aen. 11, 176: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39. **II.** Fig.: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, id. 2, 7, 5. (Hence It. *vado, vo;* Fr. *vais, vas, va.*)

vădo, 1. *v. a.* [vadum] *to wade through, ford:* flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

vădor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [1. vas] legal *t. t. to bind over by bail* (vades) to appear in court: *Sa.* Vadatur hic me. *Poe.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 18: ait se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: (Apronius) quum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 3, 15, 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. 3, 13: jamque vadaturus, lectica prodeat, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: usu tunc respondere vadato debebat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 36. **II.** *Perf. part.* with *pass. sign. bound over;* and in gen. *pledged, engaged:* vadatus obstrictus vel sub fidejussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur, Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 567: ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 3: memineris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, *devoted*, App. M. 11, p. 259.

vădōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum] *full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal:* mare, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: amnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 728: Syrtes, Sall. J. 78: ostium, Liv. 33, 14: litora, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.:* navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26. Poet: aquae, *i. e. restless*, Lucan. 8, 698. *Sup.:* Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vădum, i, *n.* (*masc.* vadus, i, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 111; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 231, 17) lit. *a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ib. 5, 58: id. B. C. 1, 61: ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, id. B. G. 2, 9: Liv. 26, 45: Tac. A. 2, 23: Lucr. 1, 201: Ov. M. 1, 370. **II.** Transf. *a body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (poet.): longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 158: Cat. 64, 58: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 2. **2.** *the bottom* of a body of water, *the depths:* saxa vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26: Plin. H. N. 3 *praef.* § 4. So, *the bottom* of a well, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: Plin. 31, 3, 23. **III.** Fig.: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, *i. e. in safety*, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 73: omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 4: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Coel. 21, 51: cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i. e. *make a first attempt*, Ov. A. A. 1, 437. [Prob. of same root as Germ. *wasser;* Eng. *water;* and also akin to *unda, udus*, q. v.] (Hence It. *guado;* Fr. *gué.*)

vădus, i, *v.* vadum, *ad init.*

vae, *interj.* [οὐαί] An exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!:* Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. E. 9, 28: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 3: vae verbero! Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 51. Very freq. like Gr. οὐαὶ and our *woe!* with *dat.:* vae misero mihi! id. Am. 2, 2, 94: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: tergo meo, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 3: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! Liv. 5, 48: Flor. 1, 13, 17: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 19. Also, *the title of a satire by Varro*, of which fragments are preserved in Non. 82, 17: id. 156, 13: id. 492, 8: id. 500, 9. With the *acc.* (rare): vae te! *woe to you!* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: vae me! Sen. Apocol *med.*

vaenĕo and **vaenum**, i, v. veneo and venum.

văfellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* from vafer, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* altellus.

văfer, fra, frum, *adj. sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle:* in disputando vafri, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: lingua, Pompon. in Non. 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131: mores Hannibalis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8 *ext.:* vafra et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell. 7, 3. Poet. with *gen.:* juris vafer, Ov. H. 20, 30. *Sup.:* Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48 *med.*

văfrāmentum, i, *n.* [vafer] *a crafty device, a trick:* Val. Max. 7, 3, 7 *ext.*

văfrē, *adv. slyly, cunningly, artfully:* nihil sane vafre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 132: Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*

văfrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [vafer] *craftiness, cunning, artfulness:* vafritiam meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49 *med.*

văgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vagor] *strolling about, vagabond:* Fenestella in Fulg. 3, 9: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6: ib. 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5 *med.*

văgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a strolling about, wandering, roaming:* incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

văgē, *adv. here and there, far and wide, dispersedly:* vage effusi per agros, Liv. 26, 39: res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. 4, 31, 42.

vāgīna, ae, *f. a scabbard, sheath:* Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Virg. Aen. 4, 579: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8. **II.** Transf. *the sheath* of an ear of grain, *etc., the hull, husk:* Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 *sq.:* Cic. de Sen. 15, 51 **2.** = cunnus: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 85 [*Vag-ina* from a root VAG, the affinity of which is doubtful: that the root is VAG appears from such forms as *rap-ina, ang-ina, ru-ina.*] (Hence It. *guaina;* Fr. *gaîne.*)

vāgīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vagina] *a little sheath, husk* of ears of grain: Plin. 18, 7, 10.

vāgĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [onomat.: idcirco vagire dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. in Gell. 16, 17] of the cries of young children, *to cry, squall:* repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: videtis populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2: Ov. F. 2, 405. Of young goats, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: of young hares: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 60. **II.** Transf. *to sound:* clamor ad coelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. Ann. 8, 50 (from Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, if the reading is correct). (Hence It. *guaire.*)

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio] *a crying, squalling* of young children: vagitus et ingens, infantumque animae flentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 426: vagitus et ploratus, Plin. 7 *praef.* § 2: Ov. H. 11, 85. Of the *bleating* of young goats: id. M. 15, 466. Of a *crying* for pain: Cels. 7 *praef. med.*

văgo, 1. *v. n.* (for vagor): exsul incerta vagat, Pac. in Non. 467, 25: Att., Turpil., Pompon., and Varr., ib.: arbores vento vagant, Enn. ib.

văgor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [vagus] *to stroll about, to ramble, wander, roam, rove:* quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6: tibicines feriati per urbem vagantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5: canes circum tecta vagantur, Virg. G. 3, 540: ultra terminum curis vagor expeditis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11. Of inanimate things: stellae sponte sua, juassaene vagentur et errent, id. Ep. 1, 12, 17. (ii) Poet. with *acc.:* Ino etiam prima terras aetate vagata est, *i. e. wandered through the earth*, Prop. 2, 28, 19. **II.** Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: etiam quum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, ib. 2, 4: quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: idcircone vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265: non vagans oratio, sed defixa in una re publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: vagantibus Graeciae fabulis, *i. e. variously related*, Plin. 5, 5, 5.

vāgor, ōris, *m.* [vagio] *a sounding, sound:* vagorem pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): qui clamos oppugnantis vagore volanti, Lucr. ap. Fest. *s. v.*

vāgŭlātĭo, ōnis, v. obvagulo.

vāgŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vagus] *wandering:* animula vagula, *i. e. hastening away*, Hadrian. in Spart. Hadr 25.

văgus, a, um, *adj. strolling about roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant:* quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu 62, 175: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J 18: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25 *fin.* (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10) quae circum vicinos vaga es, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. Od. 3 3. 9: pecus, ib. 3, 13, 12: aves, ib. 4, 4, 2 pisces, id. S. 2, 4, 77. (ii) Of things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic. Tim. 10: luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: aequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3: flumina, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9: venti, ib. 3, 29 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 796: crines, ib

1, 673: arena, *flying, light*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), ib. 3, 24, 10: pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 11, 37, 75. ‖. Fig. *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague:* bestiae motus solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, id. Or. 23, 77: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: vagum nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vagus adhuc Domitius, *i. e. vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, *flighty, giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1: concubitu prohibere vago, *i. e. promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398. Poet. with *gen.:* vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. 63, 4. [Sans. *vaj*, "ire."]

vah (vaha, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 25: Afran. in Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, *etc. ah! oh!:* vah! solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: vah! homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: quum dolentes dicimus *heu!* vel quum delectamur *vah* dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 51: vah! apage te a me, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 32: vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

vaha, *interj.* v. vah.

valde, *adv.* [contr. from valide] *strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly:* (i) With verbs: quicquid vult, valde vult, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: nunc *inhibere* illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21: literas tuas valde exspecto, id. Fam. 16, 19: aliquem nimis valde laudare, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: nil mihi tam valde placeat, Cat. 68, 77: aliquid valde probare, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7. *Comp.:* novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321. (ii) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: exspectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17: mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7. (iii) With adverbs: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1: illud valde graviter tulerunt, ib. 1, 17: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8. **2.** As a strongly confirmative reply: *Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

văle, v. valeo, *no.* 1. 2, ii.

vălē-dīco, *3. v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu:* Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 21.

vălens, entis, *Part.* [valeo]. ‖. Adj. *strong, stout, vigorous:* robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, id. Fam. 7, 1: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1: trunci, Virg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia leguminа generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est, i. e. *most nutritive*, Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, *stout, thick*, Ov. A. A. 3, 109. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, Cels. 4, 14 *fin.:* silvestris (papaveris capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76. **2.** Esp. *well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: puer, hora undecima quum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Cluent. 9, 27: (sensus) si sani sunt et valentes, id. Acad. 2, 7, 19: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21, 20. **3.** Fig. *strong, powerful, mighty:* mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3: viribus cum valentiore pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21: valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Tim. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174: causa valentior, id. Pont. 1, 10, 35.

vălenter, *adv. strongly, stoutly, violently:* resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481. ‖. Fig. *forcibly, energetically:* non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.:* si verba numeres, breviter et abscise: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.*

vălentĭa, ae, *f.* [valens] *bodily strength, vigour:* sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. in Non. 186, 25: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*

vălentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *strong, stout:* ut valentula est! Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to be strong, stout,* or *vigorous:* puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus potest, qui plus valet: vir erat: plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38. **2.** Esp. *to be well* in health, *be healthy, hale, hearty:* equidem valeo et salvus sum recte, id. Am. 2, 1, 34: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: te recte valere operamque dare, ut quotidie melius, id. Fam. 11, 24: *Ni.* Benene usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14: minus valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14: melius valere, ib.: si corpore valuisset, id. Brut. 20, 77: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100: ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30: a morbo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26: and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecunia perbene, *as to money, not very well*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9. So the freq. commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.: and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): *v.* Cicero's letters *pass.:* S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. *Pass. impers.:* quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 8. (ii) Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu: Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, id. Truc. 2, 4, 79: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86: *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: ite intro cito: valete, id. Asin. 3, 3, 155. Before a vowel, vălĕ: et longum, formose vale, vale, inquit Iolla, Virg. E. 3, 79: Ov. M. 3, 501. As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: Cicero's letters *pass.* Also in bidding farewell to the dead salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 97: Stat. S. 3, 3, 208. (β) Valere jubere or dicere, *to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu:* illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2: obstinatissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 *fin.* (γ) Transf. as an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone:* valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 18: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res ludicra, si me palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *away with them*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13. ‖. Transf. *to have sufficient strength* or *power* for some specified purpose; *to be able, capable,* or *efficacious:* constr. usu. with *ad* or *inf.:* alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res: ad omnes certe non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, Lucr. 3, 258: valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: nec lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro vincula Pirithoo, ib. 4, 7, 27: ut aegre evadere in Palatium valuerit, Suet. Claud. 18. Of things as subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, ib. 40. (ii) Esp. of medicines, *to be efficacious, be good* for anything: fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27: cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, id. 29, 4, 17: id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21: ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51. With *inf.:* sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, id. 34, 18, 55. **2.** In gen. and fig. *to be powerful, effective, influential, valid:* constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in:* the purpose to which the power is directed is variously expressed, freq. by *ad:* quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: sic ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, id. B. G. 6, 30: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Velina, *has great influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere, ib. 2, 4: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Sp. Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, *was effective enough*, ib. 36, 136: non vereor, ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit in posterum contra falsos rumores, *should be powerless*, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: cur minus venena Medeae valent, *are less efficacious*, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56: tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, ib. 7, 63: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73. **3.** Esp. Of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth:* denarii quod denos aeris valebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 7, § 4: quanti omnibus valet (servus), Paul. ib. 9, 2, 33. **4.** Of words, like Gr. *δύνασθαι, to mean, signify, import:* quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: et *intelligo* et *sentio* et *video* saepe idem valent quod *scio*, Quint. 10, 1, 13: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39. [Sans. *bala*, "vis, robur;" perh. Germ. *walten.*]

vălĕrĭa, ae, *f. a kind of eagle*, called also melanaetos, *q. v.:* Plin. 10, 3, 3.

vălesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [valeo] *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare): (puerorum aetas) tali facto recreata valescat, Lucr. 1, 941: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac. H. 1, 32: superstitiones, id. A. 11, 15.

vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo] *sickly, infirm:* pecus, *opp.* sanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15. ‖. Subst. valetudinarius, ii, *m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian:* ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 *fin.*

Mac. Dig. 49, 16, 12 *fin.* **2.** valetudinarium, ii, *n. a sick-room, hospital, infirmary:* Cels. *praef.:* Sen. Ep. 27: Col. 11, 1, 18. (ii) *a military lazar-house* or *hospital:* Veg. Mil. 2, 10: Arrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

vălētūdo, inis, *f.* [valeo] *state of health, health,* whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: bona, Lucr. 3, 103: Cic. Am. 6, 20: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: tenuis aut nulla potius, id. de Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17. **2.** Esp. *a good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health:* cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86. (ii) *a bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition:* curatio valetudinis, id. Div. 2, 59, 123: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, ib. 3, 2: quod his nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, Cic. Am. 2, 8: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: major, *i. e.* morbus comitialis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100. *Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: Suet. Aug. 81. ‖. Fig. (rare): mala valetudo animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity,* Suet. Cal. 50. Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

valgĭter, *adv. awry, wryly:* valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: obtorto valgiter labello, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. de Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

valgus, a, um, *adj. having legs bent outwards, bow-legged* (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): valgos, qui diversas suras habeant: e contrario vari dicuntur incurva crura habentes, Fest. *s. v.:* Cels. 8, 20: Pl. Fragm. ap. Fest. *s. v.:* Nov. in Non. 25, 12. ‖. Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths,* Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 16. [Prob. from *volvo,* "to turn" or "twist:" on the interchange of *v* and a guttural, see letter c, *no.* III. 5.]

vălĭdē, *adv. strongly, stoutly, vehemently,* etc.: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: nae tua vox valide valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22. *Comp.* validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 8: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: validius abrogant fidem, Plin. 28, 2, 4. *Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35. **2.** As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, to be sure:* *Ca.* Legirupa. *Ba.* Valide. *Ps.* Pernicies adolescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130.

vălĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [validus] *strength* of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trismeg. p. 97.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo] *strong, stout, powerful, able:* homines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 7: corpora etiam validiora fiant exercitatione, id. Asin. 3, 2, 41: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1227: leo, id. 5, 983: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 830: vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 137: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 292: turres, id. 5, 1439: bipennis, Virg. G. 4, 331: urbs muris, Liv. 1, 15: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food,* Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* With *inf.:* pondus sustinere validae abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* medicamen, Ov M. 15, 533: succus, ib. 7, 316: venenum, ib. 7, 123: Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.:* validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32. **2.** Esp. *well* in body, *sound, healthy:* salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body,* Pl. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: validus male filius, *sickly,* Hor. S. 2. 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13: color validus, *healthy complexion,* Plin. 20, 5, 20. ‖. Fig. *strong, powerful, effective, influential:* Jovi opulento, incluto valido viripotenti, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, Sall. C. 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratia et facundia validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, ib. 6, 31: validissimum genus (dicendi), Quint. 12, 10, 63. With *gen.:* orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virium et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum] *pertaining to a rampart:* coronae, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart,* Liv. 10, 46: Suet. Aug. 25: Plin. 16, 4, 3.

vallescit perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo ejiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. *s. v.*

vallĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vallis] *a little valley, a glen, dell:* vallis deminutivum *vallicula* facit, Fest. *s. v.* convallis: deformes, *little hollows,* Vulg. Levit. 14, 37.

vallis (*nom. sing.* valles, Virg. Aen. 11, 522), is, *f. a valley, vale:* quod satis magna vallis intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle, ib. 3, 1: continui montes, nisi dissocientur opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: est curvo anfractu valles, Virg. Aen. 11, 522: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: valles cavae, Virg. G. 2, 391: (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31. ‖. Poet. transf. *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128.

vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate:* castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 9: vallare noctem, *i. e. to intrench themselves at night,* id. G. 30. *Absol.:* muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, id. H. 4, 26. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to fortify, protect, defend:* elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.:* Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: videbant Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, id. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi sepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564.

vallum, i, *n.* [1. vallus] *an earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation:* Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: Liv. 33, 5: Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Cic. Att. 9, 12: Sall. J. 76: Virg. Aen. 9, 146: Hor. Epod. 9, 13 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1183). ‖. Transf. in gen. *a wall, rampart, fortification:* non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: sepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11: (spica) contra avium minorum morsus munitur vall aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: si interdicta petes vallo (*i. e.* stola) circumdata, Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

vallus, i, *m. a stake, pale,* for supporting vines: Virg. G. 1, 264: poles set with teeth and fastened to a cart pushed forwards by oxen placed behind, which were used by the Gauls for cutting grain. Plin. 18, 30, 72. ‖. In military lang. *a stake, palisade,* used for intrenchment: qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, ferre vallum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: virgulta vallo caedendo, Liv. 25, 36: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. **2.** Transf. *a rampart set with palisades:* id. B. C. 3, 63: Auct. B. Alex. 2: Tib. 1, 10, 9. **3.** *anything pointed:* pectinis, *the tooth of a comb,* Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

vallus, i, *f. dim.* [contr. from vannulus, from vannus] *a little winnowing-van* for grain or provender: Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2. (Hence It. *vaglio,* a corn sieve.)

valva, ae, v. valvae.

valvae, arum, *f. plu.* [volvo] *the leaves, folds,* or *valves of a door, a folding-door:* Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: Caes B. C. 3, 105: Juv. 4, 63: Prop. 4, 8, 51: Ov. M. 2, 4: Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Sing.:* Pompon. in Non. 19, 23: Petr. 96: Sen. Herc. fur. 999.

valvātus, a, um, *adj.* [valva] *having folding-doors:* valvata et fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110: lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [volvo] *the pod, shell, pericarp, valvules* of leguminous plants: Col. 6, 10, 1.

valvŏli, *i. q.* valvolae: Fest. *s. v.*

vānē, *adv. idly, vainly:* vane gaudere, Tert. Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App. Apol. p. 300: praecavere vanissime, Tert. Pud. 1.

vānesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vanus] *to pass away, disappear, vanish:* incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: infusa vanescat sepia lympha, Pers. 3, 13. ‖. Fig.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40: ira plebis, ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, *i. e. to be in vain,* Cat. 64, 199.

vanga, ae, *f. a kind of mattock,* or acc. to others, *a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon:* Pall. 1, 43, 3.

vānĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus dico] *vain-speaking, false-speaking;* subst. *a liar:* cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicis, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 37.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus] *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rare): Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentia primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24: Tac A. 3, 49.

vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus loquor δῶρον] *gabble-giver,* a facetiously-formed name of a liar: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [vaniloquus] *empty* or *idle talk, vaunting:* seductionis, Aug. Ep. 134, 4: ib. 166, 6.

vānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus loquor] *talking emptily* or *idly, lying:* quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 223. ‖. *boastful, bragging, vaunting:* Liv. 35, 48: ore, Sil. 14, 280.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus] *emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity:* nulla in coel nec fortuna nec temeritas nec errati nec vanitas inest: contra omnis ord veritas ratio constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt? id. Off. 3, 14, 58: mercatura me ta un dique apportans multisque sine vanitate impertiens, ib. 1, 42, 151: si opinionum vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torqueret, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: vanitas atque jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22: Quintius Atticus consul umbra honoris et suamet vanitate monstratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, id. Agr. 18 *fin.* *Plur.*: vanitates Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8 9.

vānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *emptiness, vanity*: Amm. 21, 1 *med.*

vānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *emptiness, vain-glory, vanity*: ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam, Pac. in Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 37.

vanno, *3. v. a.* [vannus] *to fan, winnow*: frumentum, Lucil. in Non. 19, 25.

vannus, i, *f. a fan, van* for winnowing grain: Col. 2, 20, 4: App. M. 11, p. 262: mystica vannus Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Virg. G. 1, 166 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1183).

vāno, 1. *v. n.* [vanus] *to utter empty words*: Att. in Non. 16, 22; and 184, 2.

vānus, a, um, *adj* [perh. contr. of văcanus] *empty, void, vacant*: sed illos exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis, Virg. G. 1, 226: leve ac vanum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8: vanior jam erat hostium acies, id. 2, 47: videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt. 4, 14: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, *i. e. to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15. **II.** Fig. *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain*: falsum aut vanum aut fictum, *opp.* vera, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24: oratio, Cic. Am. 26, 98: vana falsaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5: res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84 *fin.*: orationi vanae crediderunt, *delusive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: verba, Ov. M. 13, 263: historiae, Quint. 1, 8, 20: argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34: error, Lucr. 1, 1067: metus, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 3: gaudia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 188: spes, Ov. M. 14, 364: fides, Virg. Aen. 4, 12: omen, Ov. M. 2, 597: pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23: promissa, Tac. A. 3, 16: vana et irrita testamenta, Suet. Cal. 38: vaniore dicendi genere inflata (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17. (ii) Subst. vanum, i, *n. emptiness, nothingness*: ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, Liv. 26, 37: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, *i. e. groundless, without cause*, id. 33, 31: ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, Virg. Aen. 11, 854. With *gen.*: corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: vana rumoris, Tac. A. 4, 59. **2.** Of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, ostentatious, vain*: vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: vanus mendaxque, Virg. Aen. 2, 80: haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) narravere senes, Ov. M. 8, 721: Cn. Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4: ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27: vane Ligus frustraque animis elate superbis, Virg. Aen. 11, 715: laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est, Val. Max. 7, 2 8 *ext.*: ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret, *in vain*, Tac. H. 2, 22 *fin.* With *gen.*: aut ego (*i. e.* Juno) veri vana feror, Virg. Aen. 10, 631: voti vanus, Sil. 12, 261. (Hence through a verb *vanito*, It. *vantare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

văpĭdē, *adv. poorly, ill*: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 87.

văpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root VAP: v. vapor] *that has emitted steam*, i. e. *that has lost its spirit; flat, vapid*: vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1. **II.** Transf. *spoiled, bad*: pix, Pers. 5, 148. **2.** Fig.: astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, id. 5, 117.

văpor (vapos, Naev. in Non. 487, 10: Lucr. 6, 953: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), oris, *m. steam, exhalation, vapour*: aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: terrenus vapor siccus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus humidus est et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: formidare nocturnos vapores, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: volat vapor ater ad auras, *smoke*, Virg. Aen. 7, 466. **II.** Esp. *a warm exhalation, warmth. heat*, etc.: (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: solis, Lucr. 1, 1031: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: siderum, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas est vapor, Virg. Aen. 5, 683: vapore foveri, Cels. 7, 7, 2. **2.** Fig. *warmth, ardour* of love: pectus insanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hipp. 640. [*Vapor, vap-idus, vap-pa* prob. belong to the same root as Gr. καπ-νός, καπ-ύω: the orig. root appears to have commenced with *kv*, as both these letters are found in several of the Slavonic languages: v. Pott, II. 205.]

văpōrālis, e, *adj.* [vapor] *pertaining to vapour, vapoury*: tenuitas, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 5.

văpōrālĭter, *adv. like vapour*: Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

văpōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [vapor] *a steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

văpōrātē, *adv. hotly*: Amm. 24, 4, 17.

văpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaporo] *a steaming, reeking, steam*: inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin. 28, 6, 18: balinearum, *a steam-bath, vapour-bath*, id. 28, 4, 14.

văpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vapor fero] *emitting steam*: fornaces, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: Baiae, ib. 3, 5, 96.

văpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vapor] **I.** Neutr. *to emit steam* or *vapour*: aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2: aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol. 21. **2.** Fig. *to glow, burn*: invidia quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1130. **II.** Act. *to fill with steam; to steam, fumigate, heat, warm*: vaporatae nebulae, *opp.* frigidae, Col. 1, 5, 4: nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapour*, App. de Mundo, p. 61: templum ture vaporant, *perfume*, Virg. Aen. 11, 481: cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, *i. e. are suffocated by the fumes*, Plin. 29, 4, 30: glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *warmed*, Col. 2, 15, 6: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, *covers with vapour*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, *to be steamed*, Plin. 28, 11, 47: inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers. 1, 126.

văpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of steam* or *vapour*: caligo, App. M. 9, p. 222: fontes balnearum, ib. 5, p. 165.

văpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *steaming, smoking*: tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. στεφ. 6, 115.

vappa, ae, *f.* [root VAP: v. vapor] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavour; flat, vapid wine*: vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, qua calamitate deperit sapor vappaeque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, quum degeneravit animus, Plin. 14, 20, 25: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. **II.** Transf. *a spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*: Cat. 28, 5: Hor. S. 1, 1, 104: Auct. Priap. 14.

vappo, ōnis, *m. a certain winged animal*: Lucr. Fragm. in Prob. p. 1450 P. (v. Lindem. Corp. Gram. I. p. 109 *not.* 32).

vāpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vapulo] *that gets a flogging*: tribunus, facetiously, of a slave, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpŭlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to get a cudgeling* or *flogging, to be flogged*: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: vapulo ego invitus, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 15: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, id Am. 1, 1, 223: fustibus vapulare, Quint. 9, 2, 12: saepe territus quasi vapulaturus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 9. **2.** Vapula, vapulet, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we should say, *you be hanged! he be hanged!*: nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, id. Am. 1, 1, 214: vapulet! ne sibi me credat supplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17. Prov.: vapula Papiria, of doubtful signif.: v. Fest. *s. v.* **II.** Transf. of troops, *to be beaten, to be conquered*: septimam legionem vapulasse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. **2.** Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered*. vapulat peculium, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 10 multa, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 *fin.* **III.** Fig. *to be lashed, attacked*: omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14.

vāra, ae, *f. a wooden horse* or *trestle* for spreading nets upon: hence proverb.: sequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos. **2.** *a forked pole* for spreading nets upon, Lucan. 4, 439.

vārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [varo] *a bending, winding*: fluminis, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 and 285 Goes.

vărĭa, ae, v. varius, *no.* I. 2.

vărĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vario] *changeable, variable*: aër, App. de Mundo, p. 58.

vărĭantĭa, ae. *f.* [id.] *a difference, diversity, variety*: rerum, Lucr. 1, 654: id. 3, 319.

vărĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [varius] *variegated*: uvae, a particular kind so called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

vărĭātim, *adv. in various ways, variously*: dici, Gell. 5, 12.

vărĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vario] *a difference, variation*: sine variatione ulla, Liv. 24, 9.

vărĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [vario]. **II.** Adj. *changeable, varied*: vox variatior App. Flor. p. 357.

vārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [varico] *one that walks with his legs spread apart, a straddler*: praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat prodita causa sua, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4 *fin.*

vārĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [varicus] *to spread the legs apart, to straddle*: varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint. 11, 3, 125: vallum, quod ea varicare nemo potest, *i. e. can stride over it*, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: superbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus patet, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6. (Hence It. *varcare, valcare, valicare.*)

vărĭcōsē, *adv. full of dilated veins*: varicosius onera portare, Fest. *s. v.* muli marini (acc. to others, from varicus *or* varico, *with feet spread apart*).

vărĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicose*: centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: haruspex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, *i. e. Cicero*, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143, and Vatin. in Macr. S. 2, 3).

vărĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small varix*: Cels. 5, 26, 32.

vārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: illa ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

vărĭē, *adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner*: mithrax gemma multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63: smaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18. **2.** Fig.: varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: varie sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28. With a punning allusion to *no.* 1: *Ep.* Perpetuon' valuisti? *Th.* Varie. *Ep.* Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 15.

vărĭĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [varius ago]. **I.** Act. *to make of* *various sorts* or *colours, to variegate:* figuras alius alio scientius, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.: balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App. Flor. p. 346: navis picturis miris, id. M. 11, p. 264. **II.** Neut. *to be party-coloured* or *variegated:* lyra gemmis variegat, id. Flor. p. 342.

vărĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [varius] *difference, diversity, variety:* varietas Latinum verbum est, idque proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur: sed transfertur in multa disparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, quum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit, id. Manil. 6, 14: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107: varietates vocum, id. Div. 2, 3, 9: rerum publicarum, id. Rep. 3, 3: bellum in multa varietate terra marique versatum, *i. e. changes, vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21: esse in varietate ac dissensione, *variety of opinion*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: utilitatis varietates, id. Rep. 1, 32: extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitus, *fickleness, inconstancy*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18.

vărĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** Act. *to diversify, variegate:* (principia) omnigenos gignunt variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 759: ortum maculis (sol), Virg. G. 1, 441: corpora coeruleis guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: capillos (gemma), id. Am. 1, 2, 41: variare virgis et loris, *to beat of all colours, black and blue*, Pl. Poen. prol. 26: variante se uva, *becoming coloured, turning*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189: simulatque uva variari coeperit, Col. Arb. 12, 1: vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, *embroidered*, Cat. 64, 50. Poet.: formas variatus in omnes, *changed, metamorphosed*, Ov. M. 12, 559. **2.** Fig. *to alter, change, vary:* vocem variare et mutare, Cic. Or. 18, 59: orationem variare et distinguere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor. A. P. 29: in oratione multa submittere, variare, disponere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: variatis hominum sententiis, *i. e. at variance*, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *report differently, vary*, Liv. 27, 27. *Pass. impers.*: Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: senatus consuli coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv. 22, 60: Vell. 2, 51 *fin.*: Suet. Vit. 1. **II.** Neut. *to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc.: prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, *becomes variegated, coloured*, Prop. 4, 2, 13: baccae, Col. 12, 52, 9: variant ostrea coloribus, *are different*, Plin. 32, 6, 21: inter se multum variare figurae non possunt, Lucr. 2, 484: variantes edere formas, id. 5, 721: non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae, *fluctuate*, Prop. 2, 5, 11. **2.** Fig. *to be various* or *different; to change, vary:* sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr. 2, 153: dissidet et variat sententia, id. M. 15, 648: fama variat, Liv. 27, 27: haec de tanto viro, quanquam et opinionibus et monumentis literarum variarent, proponenda erant, id. 38, 57.

vārĭtus, *adv.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling:* App. M. 1, p. 108.

vărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to βαλιός] *spotted, striped, variegated:* arietis lingua nigra aut varia, *party-coloured, variegated*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: uvae, Cato R. R. 33, 4: lynces, Virg. G. 3, 264: serpens, Ov. M. 6, 114: flores, Tib. 1, 7, 45: plumae, Hor. A. P. 2: lapides, id. S. 2, 4, 83: columnae, *of variegated marble*, id. Ep. 1, 10, 22: auctumnus purpureo colore, id. Od. 2, 5, 12: color, Ov. M. 1, 270: vestra latera loris faciam ut valide varia sint, *i. e. black and blue*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 12: sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula coelo videt, *variegated*, i. e. *diversified with stars*, Ov. M. 2, 193. (ii) Esp.: terra, *wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: sulcus, Cato R. R. 61, 2. **2.** Subst. varia, ae, *f.* (sc. bestia, a mottled animal) *a panther:* Plin. 8, 17, 23 *sq.* (ii) *a kind of magpie:* id. 10, 29, 41. **II.** Fig. *diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: multae, copiosae, variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: Plato varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, *versatile*, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id. Manil. 10, 28: varium jus et dispar conditio, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: victoria, *wavering*, Sall. J. 5: Liv. 2, 6: bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26: animus audax, subdolus, varius, *changeable, unsteady, fickle*, Sall. C. 5: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: with a punning allusion to signif. *no.* 1.: miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit, *beaten black and blue*, and *fickle-minded*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48: quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13.

vărix, ĭcis, *comm.* [vārus] *a dilated vein, varix*, esp. in the thighs: Cels. 7, 8: ib. 17 *fin.*: Varr. in Non. 26, 13: Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: Plin. 11, 45, 104.

vāro, ōnis, *m. a stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate:* Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* squarrosi.

vāro, 1. *v. a.* [vārus] *to bend, curve:* alveos pontium, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 Goes.: flumen, ib. 285.

vārus, a, um, *adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed* (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. **2.** In gen. *grown apart, crooked:* manus, Ov. M. 9, 33: brachia, Mart. 7, 32, 9: cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2. **II.** Fig. *diverse, different* (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. 6, 18. With *dat.*: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56. [Erse *fiar*, "crooked," and perh. Germ. *quer.*]

vărus, i, *m. an eruption* on the face, *a blotch, pimple*, Gr. ἴονθος: Cels. 6, 5: Plin. 22, 25, 73.

vas, vădis, *m. one who gives security for another, a surety* (in gen., while praes denotes a surety in a civil action, v. Smith's Ant. 954): vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: Liv. 39, 41: Hor. S. 1, 1, 11.

vas, vāsis; *plur.* vasa, orum, *n.* (*nom. sing.* vasum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23: Fab. Pictor in Non. 544, 26: Pl. Truc. 1, 33: vasus fictilis, Petr. 57, 8: *gen.* vasi, Lucr. 6, 233. Apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153) *a vessel, dish;* also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: vinarium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: argentea, Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: Murrhina, Plin. 37, 2, 7: si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causa paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustineant: et ideo scutellas vel promulsidaria contineri, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20. (ii) *military equipments, baggage:* ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic. Verr. 4, 19, 40: vasa colligere, Liv. 21, 47: Sen. Ep. 19: vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66. (iii) *agricultural implements:* vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: *bee-hives:* Col. 9, 6, 1. (iv) *hunting implements:* Grat. Cyneg. 219. (v) *the penis:* Auct. Priap. 70: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsārĭum, ii, *n.* [2 vas] *furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic. Pis. 35, 86. **2.** *money given for the hire of an oil-mill:* Cato R. R. 145, 3. **3.** *the furniture, moveables* in a bath: Vitr. 5, 10. **4.** *archives, records:* Plin. 7, 49, 50: Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 12: Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 *fin.*

vāsātus, i, *m.* [id.] *that has a large penis:* Lampr. Elag. 5.

vascellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small vase* or *urn:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4555.

vascŭlārĭus (vasclarius, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 291, 9: ap. Fabr. p. 17 *no.* 75), ii, *m.* [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc.: Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4276.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2 vas] *a small vessel:* Cato R. R. 111: Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: Quint. 1, 2, 28: Juv. 9, 141. **2.** *a small bee-hive:* Pall. Jun. 7, 8. **II.** Transf. *the seed-capsule* of certain plants: Plin. 15, 28, 34. **2.** *the penis:* Petr. 24 *fin.*

vascus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. an incorrect form of vastus] tibia, *a kind of flute:* Sol. 5.

vastābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vasto] *wasting, devastating:* Amm. 31, 8.

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a laying waste, ravaging, devastation:* omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: domuum, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: Italiae, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: agri, Liv. 7, 15. *Plur.*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A 15, 27.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a desolater, ravager* (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov. M. 9, 192: ferus (*i. e.* lupus), ib. 11, 395: ferarum (Amycus), *destroyer*, Virg. Aen. 9, 772.

vastātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wasting, ravaging, devastating:* manus hostium, Amm. 18, 6: globus, id. 19, 9.

vastātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female waster, ravager:* fig.: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep. 95.

vastē, *adv. rudely, harshly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: ne vastius diducantur verba, ib. 3, 43, 172. **2.** *widely, far away, vastly, enormously:* vaste cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: vastius podagra correpti, Scrib. Comp. 107.

vastesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vastus] *to become desert* or *waste:* ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att. in Non. 185, 10.

vastĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vastus facio] *laying waste, devastating:* Erymanthia vastifica belua, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus] *an empty place, a waste, desert:* audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 114: Tac. A. 13, 55: judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 6, 21. **II.** Transf. *desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction:* quum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id Fl. 1, 1: vastitatem efficere, id. Pis. 35, 85: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 3, 26: protritis arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac. H. 2, 70. *Plur.*: tot vastitates funerum, Att. in Non. 417, 12. **2** *terrible size, immensity, vastness:* beluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size*, Col 3, 8, 3: roborum Hercyniae silvae, Plin 16, 2, 2: hostis formidandae vastitatis, Gell. 9, 13: coeli, Plin. 2, 41, 41: solis, id. 2, 11, 8: odoris, id. 31, 6, 32: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2. (ii) Fig.: vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude*, id. 4, 18, 2: scientiae rei rusticae, id. 5, 1, 1.

vastĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction:* vastities venit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* i[d.] *ruin, destruction:* Mars pater, te precor ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer, in Cato R. R. 141, 2: Pac. and Att. in Non. 184, 31. ‖. *fearful size:* corporis, Gell. 5, 14.

vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave untenanted* or *uninhabited* (rare): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32: vastant cultoribus agros, Virg. Aen. 8, 8: venator vastata lustra fugit, *i. e. destitute of game*, Val. Fl. 1, 480: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste* or *untilled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. ‖. Transf. *to empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy:* ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: agros, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Italiam, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: omnia caedibus, incendiis, rapinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110 *fin.*: fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47: cuncta (panthera), Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. H. 2, 16. **2.** Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. C. 15. (Hence It. *guastare;* Sp. *gastar;* Fr. *gâter.*)

vastŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather huge* or *bulky:* corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128.

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to vacuus] *empty, unoccupied*, i. e. *waste, desert, desolate* (rare): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: vasta ac deserta urbs, Liv. 24, 3: vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id. 5, 53: mons vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. J. 48: urbs a defensoribus vasta, Liv. 23, 30: abs te viduae et vastae virgines, *made lonely*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 52: dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4. **2.** Fig. *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh:* vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vastus homo atque foedus, ib. 117: fugiemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: *baccae aeneae amoenissimae impendebant*, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48. ‖. Transf. *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Peleus, Att. in Fest. *s. v.*: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. Aen. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12. **2.** *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous:* immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: vastissimae beluae, ib. 26: vastum atque apertum mare, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, ib. 3, 9: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: campi, Virg. Aen. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 723: antrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 52: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 768: iter, *i. e. on the vast ocean*, Ov. M. 14, 438: certamen, Virg. Aen. 12, 553: impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5: clamor, Ov. M. 12, 494: murmur, Virg. Aen. 1, 245: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 617: litera vastior, *too harsh-sounding*, Cic. Or. 45, 153: pondus, Virg. Aen. 5, 447. **3.** Fig.: vastus animus, *i. e. insatiable*, Sall. C. 5: varia vastaque scientia, *very extensive, vast*, Col. 1 praef. § 28: potentia, Ov. M. 2, 520.

vāsum and **vāsus**, v. 2. vas, *ad init.*

vātes, is, *comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess:* bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 37: Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: Lucr. 1, 110: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Hor. S. 2, 5, 6: tuque o sanctissima vates, praescia venturi, Virg. Aen 6, 65. ‖. Transf. *a poet, a poetess:* versibu' quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. Ann. 7, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88. **2.** *an oracle*, i.e. *a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (rare): Herophilus medicinae vates miranda arte, Plin. 11, 37, 89: Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vătĭa, ae, v. vatius.

vatica herba, *a plant, called also* Apollinaria: *v.* hyoscyamos: App. Herb. 74.

vātĭcĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor] *a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction:* Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: Caes. B. G. 1, 50: Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

vātĭcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soothsayer, prophet:* Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42.

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vaticinus] *a prediction, prophecy:* Plin. 7, 52, 53: Gell. 16, 17.

vātĭcĭnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep* [vates cano] *to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate:* vaticinantes, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 94: Liv. 2, 41: Quint. 4, 2, 3: Ov. H. 16, 278. With *acc.* and *inf.*: saevam laesi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9. ib. 8, 773. Poet.: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas caede nefanda exturbare animas, *i. e. I warn you as a prophet*, ib. 15, 174: vaticinor moneoque, id. Pont. 1, 1, 47. ‖. Transf. *to sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: Agrigentinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum natura totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Am. 7, 24: *Ps.* Parricida, sacrilege, perjure. *Ba.* Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 129. **2.** *to rave, rant, talk foolishly:* vaticinari atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophetical:* libri, Liv. 25, 1: furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

vătĭus, a, um, *adj. bent outwards, bow-legged* (same as valgus): (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. **2.** quaesitum est, an varus et vatius sanus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.*: Mart. 12, 70, 1. (ii) Subst. vatia, ae, *m. a bow-legged man:* imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: Plin. 11, 45, 105.

vătrax, ācis, and **vătrĭcōsus**, i, *adj. m. having bad feet:* vatrax et vatricosus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16: Lucil. 28, in Non. l. c.

vĕ, *enclitic conj.* [vel apocopated] *or;* leaving the choice free between several things: telum tormentumve, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: albus aterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Ph. 3, 3, 21: duabus tribusve horis, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 16: alter ambove, ib. 5, 19, 53: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep. 1, 32: ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstet mortemve exspectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. Andr. 4, 4, 9: regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or that he shall not*, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. Poet.: corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve sumusve, cras erimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

vē (sometimes also vae), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; but sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, *ve* renders it emphatic: *e.g.* ve-grandis, *small*, ve-cors, *senseless*, ve-sanus, *mad*, ve-pallidus, *very pale;* cf. Gell. 5, 12. It would appear from veh-e-mens that the orig. form was veh.

vēcordĭa, ae, *f.* [vecors] *want of reason, senselessness; madness:* vecordia innata cuiquam, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 2: alicui vecordiam objectare, Sall. J. 94: studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, Sall. J. 72: Tac. A. 1, 32: Ov. M. 12, 227: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordia, Gell. 20, 1.

vē-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *destitute of reason; senseless; mad:* aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: Liv. 4, 50: Ov. M. 5, 291: Hor. S. 2, 5, 74: deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, Just. 2, 7 *fin.*: mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15. *Comp.*: vecordior, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 40 *med.* *Sup.*: vecordissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 55 *fin.*

vectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vecto] *that can be carried, portable:* materia insulae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 *med.*

vectābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a carriage, vehicle:* Gell. 20, 1.

vectācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a carriage, vehicle:* Tert. Bapt. 3: id. Anim. 53.

vectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying* or *conveying:* equus, *a pack-horse*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (Schneid. reads vectuarius).

vectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding:* vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.*: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Cal. 3.

vectĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectis] *one who works the lever* in machines: Vitr. 6, 9 *med.*

vectĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratia. Cato: *vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente, nihil*, Fest. *s. v.*

vectīgal, ālis, *n.* (*Gen.* vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101) [vectus, from veho] *a toll tax, impost:* in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem: ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Manil. 6, 15: Caes. B. C. 1, 35: id. B. G. 1, 18. ‖. Transf. of private persons, *revenue, rents, income*, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88: ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 40: Plin. 9, 54, 79: Plin. Ep. 7, 18. Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49.

vectīgālĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectigal] *a collector* or *receiver of taxes:* publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [vectus] *pertaining to imposts* or *taxes:* pecunia, *tribute*, Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 89: annuum tributum, Just. 13, 1. **2.** *subject to imposts, tributary:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79: agri, ib. 43, 103: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41. ‖. *pertaining to revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income:* equi, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Apol. p. 322.

vectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *a carrying, conveyance:* quadrupedum vectiones Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

vectis, is, *m.* [id.] *a strong pole* or *bar;* esp. *a lever:* saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19. (ii) *a handspike:* Vitr. 6, 9. (iii) *a carrying-pole*

Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571. (iv) *a crow, crow-bar:* demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: Ov. M. 12, 452. (v) *a bar, bolt:* quum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: *tum esset,* inquit, *ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset,* Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62: Virg. Aen. 7, 609: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

vectĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [from an obsol. verb, vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6: Caper, p. 2246 P.] *borne* or *carried about:* curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183.

vecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [veho] *to bear, carry,* or *convey about:* delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. Aen. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, ib. 11, 138. *Pass.:* vectabor humeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback,* Ov. M. 8, 374.

vector, ōris, *m.* [id.] I. Act. *a bearer, carrier:* debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen. Tranq. 5: (equus) gradarius optimu' vector, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), ib. 1907. II. Neutr. *a passenger, rider:* etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: Ov. H. 18, 148: Virg. E. 4, 38: Lucan. 5, 581: nunquam nisi navi plena tollo vectorem, Macr. S. 2, 5: vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555: Prop. 4, 7, 84.

vectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying:* navigia, *transport-ships,* Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that carries* or *transports:* navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.:* equa, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 628.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding,* etc.: equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: misimus qui pro vectura solveret, *for the carriage,* Cic. Att. 1, 3: mercium, Paul. Dig. 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea,* Cic. Fam. 2, 17. *Plur.:* remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance,* Caes. B. C. 3, 32: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, ib. 3, 42: onerum, Gell. 5, 3. II. Transf. *passage-money, fare, freight:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 138: Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.* (Hence It. *vettura;* Fr. *voiture.*)

vectūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectura] *a driver* of a vehicle: Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part.* [veho].

vĕgĕo, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to vigeo] *to move, excite, quicken, arouse:* aequora salsa veges ingentibu' ventis, Enn. in Non. 183, 3: quum magno strepitu Volcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. *s. v.* metonymia: equum, Lucr. 5, 1297: animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. in Non. 183, 2. 2. Neut. *to be lively, active:* viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr. in Non. 183, 6.

vĕgĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vegeto] *animating, enlivening:* flabra Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, 223: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8 *med.*

vĕgĕtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *the animating power, vivifying principle:* Prud. Hamart. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, ib. 299.

vĕgĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an enlivening, excitement:* incessus, App. M. 1 *init.*

vĕgĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enliver, exciter:* inertum, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16.

vĕgĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vegetus] *to arouse, enliven, animate, invigorate:* spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61: structum Adam (anima), Prud. Hamart 448: App M. 11 *init.:* gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2.

vĕgĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. = vegitus, *Part.* of vegeo] *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly:* te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16 *fin.:* fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47 *fin.:* vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: nigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prospera, Suet. Caes, 45. *Comp.:* aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20. *Sup.:* color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22. II. Fig.: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22: libertas, Sen. Hipp. 459. *Sup.:* hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, *the busiest,* Plin. 18, 26, 65.

vē-grandis, e, *adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive* (rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445: frumentum, Fest. *s. v.:* gradus, Pl. Fragm. ib. (Whether vegrandis also means valde grandis, as Non. (183, 30) asserts, is very dub.; hence the reading in Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93, quem hominem vegrandi macie torridum, is not altogether certain.)

vĕhātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *a carrying:* Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio is the correct reading.)

vĕhĕmens (scanned as vēmens, Lucr. 3, 153: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120), entis, *adj.* [veh-e-mens from veh or ve (*v.* vē), and mens, with a connecting vowel; cf. vecors, vesanus; and thus, prop. *not very reasonable, i. e.*] *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement,* etc.: vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: vehemens feroxque natura, id. Vat. 2, 4: vehemens acerque, id. Caecin. 10, 28: vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28: canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1. (ii) Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehemens atque atrox, ib. 2, 49, 200: vehemens et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehemens et grave senatus consultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3. II. Transf. in gen. *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong:* Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: vehemens sum exoriens: quum occido vehementior, Pl. Rud. prol. 71: imber, Lucr. 6, 517: cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissisimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311: pilum vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19: brassica tenui succo vehentissima, *very powerful, very efficacious,* Cato R. R. 157, 2: medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est, *stronger,* Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens, *vigorous,* id. 3, 1, 5: vehemens violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 481: vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior somnus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80.

vĕhĕmenter, *adv. eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently,* etc.: vehementer irata, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5. 16: quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: commotus, ib. 1, 37. *Comp.:* insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Am. 16, 57: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41. *Sup.:* vehementissime contendere, ib. 3, 17. 2. *strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much:* fluctuare video vehementer mare, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16. 16, D.: displicere, ib. 13, 21: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, Lucr. 4, 33: vitium vehementer inesse, id. 4, 824. *Comp.:* ingemere vehementius, Cic. Rep 6, 12. *Sup.:* se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152.

vĕhĕmentesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vehemens] *to become violent* or *vehement:* passio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2: fluor, ib. 4, 6 *fin.*

vĕhĕmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *eagerness, fervency, vehemence:* Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33: Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11. II. *strength:* odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16: saporis, id. 19, 5, 27: venarum, *i. e. a strong pulse,* id. 23, 1, 24: linteorum strigilumque, *i. e. a copious use,* id. 28, 4, 14.

vĕhes, is, *f.* [veho] *a loaded carriage, a cart-load, waggon-load:* foeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108. stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *so big as to be a cart-load,* Plin. 2, 58, 59. II. Transf. *a load, as a measure:* Col. 11, 2, 13.

vĕhĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vehiculum] *pertaining to carriages* or *vehicles:* res, *the post,* Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1: called also, cursus, Arcad. ib. 18, § 4.

vĕhĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to carriages* or *vehicles, carriage-:* fabricator, *a carriage-maker,* Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, *the post,* Capitol. Anton. 12: called also, res, Amm. 14, 11.

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veho] *a carriage, conveyance, vehicle:* mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 28: Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 186: Liv. 34, 1 Suet. Cal. 39: Tac. A. 12, 47. (ii) *a ship:* furtorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59. II. Transf. *a reaping-machine:* Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. *to carry, convey,* on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, *etc.:* reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48. cibum ore (formica), Ov. A. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plaustro, Tib. 1, 1, 51: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28: te, Bacche pater, tuae vexere tigres, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 14: Troja qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum coelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66· quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *has brought along, has brought,* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 48. *Absol.:* navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41. 2. Pass. or reflect. *to ride, sail, travel,* etc. ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Tim. 13: curru quadrigarum vehi, id. Div. 2, 70, 144: vectus curru, Vell. 2 82 *fin.:* vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89 navi, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 220: lintribus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: puppe, Ov. H. 16, 115: in equo, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis equis victor, Ov. F. 6, 724: pisce vehi quaedam (videtur), id. M. 2, 13: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. Aen. 7, 65. II. Neut. *to be borne, to ride, sail,* etc. (rare, and perh. only in *Imperf. Part.* and gerund): consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig in Gell. 2, 2 *fin.:* per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6: Just. 11, 7. cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28. [Sans. *vah,* "trahere, vehere;" Goth. *vigan,* "moveri;" Germ. *wagen;* hence also Lat. *vacca,* prop. "a beast of burden."]

vĕl, *conj.* [*imperat.* of volo, and therefore, lit. will, choose, take which you wish] introducing an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively* (cf. aut, *ad init.*) it usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause.

1. With *vel* repeated: *either . . . or; be it . . . . or:* vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 70· nunc quamobrem huc sum missus,

amabo, vel tu mihi aias vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae multae cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: maximum virtutis vel documentum vel officium, ib. 1, 20: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, Liv. 1, 42 *fin.* (ii) Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, id. Div. 2, 59, 122. (iii) Repeatedly: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 24: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. (iv) The last vel joined with *etiam, vero etiam, omnino*: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, ib. 1, 18 *fin.*: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, ib. 1, 3: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos, ex iis quae sunt ante posita sumentur, *or in general*, id. Part. or. 36, 128 (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for vel . . . vel: tellus, aut hisce, vel istam quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546. **2.** With the omission of the first *vel*: lege vel tabellas redde, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 29: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: in unius voluntate vel moribus, ib. 2, 28 *fin.*: constituere vel conservare, ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7. (ii) Joined with potius, to correct what has been said, *or rather*: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, id. Rep. 1, 44: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, ib. 2, 30 *fin.*: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7. **II.** Esp. with a climax implied, *or even, or indeed, even, indeed, surely, certainly* (prop. an elliptical expression, the less violent or emphatic alternative being understood): ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare. *Ge.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34 *fin.*: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Virg. Aen. 11, 259: carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, id. E. 8, 69: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24: *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 22: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: quum vel abundare debeam cogor mutuari, Cic. Att. 15, 15: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33. (ii) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. in Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least . . . the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: cujus (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel exspectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162: Quint. 1, 3, 12.

vela (**vella**), ae, *f. the Gallic name for the plant* erysimon, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 25, 75.

vēlābrum, i, *n.* [velo] *a covering* or *awning* stretched above a theatre: Amm. 14, 6 *fin.*

vēlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a cover, covering, clothing, garment*: Virg. Aen. 1, 649: Ov. M. 6, 566: Juv. 3, 178: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: Tac. G. 17.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a cover, covering*: tunicas, quae testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocat, Cels. 7, 18. **2.** *a veil, curtain*, i. q. velum: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15. **3.** In *plu. olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetenderis supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30 *fin.*: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66. **II.** Fig. quaerentes libidinibus suis patrocinium aliquid seu velamentum, *a screen*, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.*

vēlāris, e, *adj.* [velum] *pertaining to a veil* or *curtain*: anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 8.

vēlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a covering, screen, awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv. 4, 122.

vēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a doorkeeper*: Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 *sq.* **II.** *a sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3642.

vēlāti, orum, *m. plu.* [velo] *supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell*; always in the phrase, accensi velati (*i. e.* accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, *etc.*): Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Fragmenta Vatic. juris civ. § 138, p. 121 ed. Bucholtz: Fest. *s. v.* ascripticii (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1185). In later Latin also *sing.*: accensus velatus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 111: id. 1368 *etc.*

vēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a veiling, giving the veil*: Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

vēlāto, *adv. through a veil, darkly*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

vēles, ĭtis, *m.* [velum and IT, root of eo, q. v.], lit. *one who goes in his mere outer garment*, without armour: *a light-armed soldier, a skirmisher*: usu. *plur.*: Liv. 26, 4: Varr. in Non. 552, 30: Ov. Ib. 48. *Sing.*: Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* sub vitem: Titin. in Non. 552, 26. **II.** Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

vēlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [velum fero] *sail-bearing*: carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Ov. M. 15, 719: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

vēlĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velifico] *a making sail, sailing*: mutata velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

vēlĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a making sail, sailing*: velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

vēlĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* [velum facio] *to make sail, to sail*: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4, 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52: Athos velificatus, *sailed through*, Juv. 10, 174.

vēlĭfĭcor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make sail, spread sail, sail*: (ratis) caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28, 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3. **II.** Fig. *to make sail for*, i. e. *to exert oneself to effect* or *gain*: with *dat.*: honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne velificatus alicui dicaris, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

vēlĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made with sails, sailing*: cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

vēlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles] *pertaining to the* velites: arma, Sall. J. 105: hastae, Liv. 26, 4: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

vēlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velitor] *a skirmishing* with words; *a bickering, wrangling, dispute*: velitatio dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. *s. v.*: verbis velitationem fieri, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 41: id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

vēlĭtes, um, v. veles.

vēlĭtor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [veles] *to fight like the* velites or *light troops, to skirmish*: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234: equus postremis calcibus, ib. 7, p. 195 Transf.: primis Veneris proeliis, ib. 5, p. 168. **II.** Fig.: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, *i. e. makes the first attempt, essays*, ib. 9, p. 230: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *i. e. have wrangled*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis, Gell. 6, 11: periculum alicui, *to threaten with danger*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

vēlĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [velum volo] *sail-flying, flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sail-flying, winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. Ann. 14, 2: Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 42: *absol.*: mare velivolis florebat, *with ships*, Lucr. 5, 1441. Transf. of the sea: maria alta velivola, Liv. Andr. in Macr. S. 6, 5: Virg. Aen. 1, 224: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa, *ad init.*

vellātūra, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. from vehelatura, from veho and latura] *a carrying, conveyance*: vellaturam facere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

vellĭcātim, *adv.* [vellico] lit. *by pinches*, i. e. *piecemeal, disconnectedly*: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Non. 188, 1.

vellĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a plucking, twitching*: fig. *a twitting, taunting*: quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. beat. 5 *med.*

vellĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vello] *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip*: cornix vulturios vellicat, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fleret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul Nol. Ep. 36, 3. **2.** Transf. of bees *to suck*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. **II.** Fig. *to wake up, arouse* by twitching excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.* **2.** *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at*: contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent nectent, sibilent, vellicent, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57 Sen. Ben. 2, 28 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 5, 8: Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.

vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck, pull; to pluck out, pull out, tear out*: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9: anseres Plin. 10, 22, 27: plumam anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: albos capillos a stirpe, Prop. 3, 25, 13: comam, Mart. 5, 39, 19: pilos equinae caudae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, *i. e. had the hair on his body plucked out by the roots*, Suet. Caes. 45: quum pars vellerent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14: signa (castris), Virg. Aen. 11, 19: hastam de cespite, ib. 566: postes a cardine, ib. 2, 480: modo nata poma, Tib. 3, 5, 20: vellere coepi et pressare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606: aurem, *to pull* or *twitch the ear*, Virg. E. 6, 4. **II.** Fig. (rare): mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3. [Prob. the same as Gr. ἕλ-κω, which orig. had the digamma.]

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [vello] *wool shorn off, a fleece*: pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 17: Plin. 27, 7, 28 Lucr. 6, 689: Hor. Epod. 12, 21: Ov. M. 6, 21. **II.** Transf. *the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell* or *pelt entire*: Col. 7, 4, 4: Tib. 2, 1, 62: Virg. E. 3, 95: Ov. H. 18, 144. **2.** *the hide, pelt* of any other animal: fulvi leonis id. F. 2, 340: cervina, id. M. 6, 592: ferina, ib. 11, 4. **3.** *any woolly substance; wool, down:* velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, *i. e. the fleeces* or *flocks of silk*, Virg. G. 2, 121. (ii) *light fleecy clouds:* tenuia nec lanae per coelum vellera ferri, ib. 1, 397: Lucan. 4, 124. (iii) *snow-flakes:* Mart. 4, 3, 1. **4.** *things made of wool:* Parnasia, *woollen bands* or *fillets*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [velum] *to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil:* capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: capita Phrygio amietu ante aras, Virg. Aen. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velatae antennae, *the yards covered with* or *supporting the sails*, Virg. Aen. 3, 549: velatus toga, *enveloped, clothed*, Liv. 3, 26: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round*, ib. 11, 181: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vitta, ib. 5, 110: cornua lauro ib. 15, 592: molas sertis, id. F. 6, 312: delubra deum fronde, Virg. Aen. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, *i. e. holding the* velamenta, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101. **II.** Fig. *to hide, conceal:* odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32: primas adolescentis cupidines, id. A. 13, 13: culpam invidia, ib. 6, 29: Plin. Pan. 56.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox] *swiftness, rapidity, velocity:* velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Quint. 2, 16, 13. *Plur.:* non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17. **II.** Fig.: velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38. Of style: immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102.

vēlōcĭter, *adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily:* Ov. M. 4, 509: Quint. 1, 1, 28: Plin. 16, 44, 90. *Comp.:* Cic. Rep. 6, 26. *Sup.:* id. Tim. 9: Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlox, ōcis, *adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy:* juvenes, Liv. 26, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Brenni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Virg. Aen. 5, 253: navis, ib. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 689: jaculum, Virg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing*, Plin. 17, 13, 20: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor. Epod. 17, 61: horae, *fleeting*, Ov. M. 2, 118: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 34: victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), *quickly built*, Mart. Spect. 2, 7. Poet. *adv.:* ille velox desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 352: Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22. With *inf.:* nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797. **II.** Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, Quint. 6, 3, 45.

vēlum, i, *n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth:* multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, id. Verr. 5, 12, 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: eadem (*i. e.* uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: of *chamber-curtains, hangings:* Suet. Claud. 10: Juv. 6, 228: of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Lucr. 4, 73: Prop. 4, 1, 15: Ov. A. A. 1, 103. **II.** Esp. *a sail* (usu. *plur.*): scindere vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: in altum vela dabant, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: pandere, id. Tusc 4, 5, 9: dirigere ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: contrahere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45: legere, Virg. G. 1, 373. Poet. of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744. *Sing.:* in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: Virg. Aen. 1, 103: ib. 400: Ov. H. 13, 101. Proverb.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails*, i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main:* res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: remigio veloque quantum poteris festina et fuge, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5. **2.** Fig.: vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6. [This word is perh. akin to *celo:* it appears from *velo* that the orig. meaning was a covering, concealment: on the interchange of *c* and *v*, v. letter C, *no.* III. 5.]

vēlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vello] *a fleece:* lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii vellera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vĕl-ut or **vĕl-ŭti**, *adv. even as, just as, like as:* **I.** Correlat. with *sic* or *ita* (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecisset, Liv. 31, 18: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5. **2.** Esp. in poetical similes: Enn. Ann. 1, 101: Virg. Aen. 1, 148. **II.** Absol.: quum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, Sall. C. 1: (mus) veluti succinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107. **2.** Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, *as, for instance, for example:* hoc est incepta efficere pulcre, veluti mihi evenit, ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 145: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra; veluti crocodili, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8. **3.** To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: *as, like, as it were:* frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum rector carbasa deducit, Ov. M. 6, 231: hic dum sublimes versus ructatur, et errat, veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 457: Virg. Aen. 4, 402: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13. **4.** Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though:* absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: (tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16: Ov. M. 4, 375. Sometimes *si* is omitted: velut explorata victoria, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 98.

vēna, ae, *f. a blood-vessel, vein:* venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83: Cels. 2, 10: interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46. **2.** Esp. *an artery:* si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. Tib. 72 *fin.:* tangere, Pers. 3, 107: si protinus venae conciderunt, *i. e. the pulse has sunk* or *fallen*, Cels. 3, 5. **II.** Transf. of things that resemble veins. (i) *a water-course:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: Auct. B. Alex. 8: Mart. 10, 30, 10. (ii) *a vein of metal:* Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Tac. G. 5: Juv. 9, 31. (iii) *the urinary passage:* Cels. 4, 1. (iv) *a vein* or *streak* of wood: Plin. 16, 38, 73: of stone: id. 37, 6, 24: Stat. S. 1, 3, 36. (v) *a row* of trees in a garden: Plin. 17, 11, 15. (vi) *the penis:* Mart. 4, 66, 12: Pers. 6, 72. **III.** Fig. *the interior, intimate* or *natural quality* of a thing: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis ordinis, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sever. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3. **2.** *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein:* ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: vena tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: ingeni benigna vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor] *a hunting-spear:* Cic. Fam. 7, 1: Virg. Aen. 4, 131: Ov. H. 4, 83: Mart. 14, 31, 1. **II.** Transf.: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows*, for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8.

vēnālĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venalicius] *pertaining to slave-selling:* vita, *i. e. slave-dealing*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73. **II.** Subst. venaliciarius, ii, *m. a slave-dealer:* ib. 14, 4, 1: Afric. ib. 50, 16, 207.

vēnālĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [venalis] *for sale:* jumenta, Petr. 76. **2.** Subst. venalicium, ii, *n. a tax on sales:* Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 4. **II.** Esp. *pertaining to slave-selling:* familiae, *i. e. slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. Aug. 42: greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58. **2.** Subst. venalicius, ii, *m. a slave-dealer:* Cic. Or. 70, 232: Plin. 21, 26, 97: Suet. Rhet. 1. (ii) venalicium, ii, *n. slave-selling:* Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Petr. 29: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023. (β) *plu. slaves:* Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [vēnus] *pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale:* aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 67: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19: opera pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34: vox, *i. e. of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35 *fin.:* familia, *a gang of slaves for sale*, Quint. 7, 2, 26. **2.** Subst. venalis, is, *m. a slave offered for sale:* Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Sen. Ben. 13 *fin.:* Plin. 35, 17, 57. (ii) venale, is, *n. anything for sale:* Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3. **II.** Transf. *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal:* quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jus jurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 144: multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16, 21: coena, Mart. 3, 60, 1.

vēnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [venalis] *the capability of being bought* (with bribes, *etc.*), *venality:* Cod. Justin. 4, 59 *fin.:* Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *med.*

vēnālĭtĭus, a, um, v. venalicius.

vēnātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [venaticus] *pertaining to hunting* or *the chase:* praeda, *game*, Amm. 29, 3.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus] *pertaining to hunting, hunting-:* canis, *a hound*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 113: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65. **II.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, *i. e. lean* or *gaunt like hounds*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venor] *hunting, the chase, venery:* conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. **2.** Esp. *a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue;* also, *a combat of wild beasts*, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: Suet. Caes. 10 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1186 *seqq.*). **II.** Meton. *that which is or has been hunted, game* quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49: Cels. 5, 26, 30: Col. 9 *praef.* 1: septum venationis, *a preserve* or *cover for game, a hunting-park*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. (Hence Fr. *venaison.*)

vēnātītĭus, a, um, v. venaticius.

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor] *a hunter*: quasi venator tu quidem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exigis, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 11: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26. Adject.: venator canis, *a hound*, Virg. Aen. 12, 751: equus, *a hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685. **2.** Esp. *one who fights with wild beasts* in the arena: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11: Tert. ad Mart. 5. **II.** Fig.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator] *pertaining to a hunter* or *to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: galea, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [venor] *a huntress*: Virg. Aen. 1, 319. Adject.: venatrix dea, *i. e. Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454: called also, puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 1.

vēnātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *hunting, the chase*; fig.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *hunting, the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: Virg. Aen. 7, 747: Ov. M. 3, 163. *Plur.*: ib. 4, 302. **II.** Transf. *fishing*: capere in venatu, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 31.

vendax, ācis, *adj.* [vendo] *fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be sold, saleable*: via vendibilis Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. *Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2. **II.** Fig. *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: oratio, id. Am. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.

vendĭbĭlĭter, *adv. saleably; pleasantly*: Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendĭco, v. vindico, *ad init.*

vendĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vendo] *pertaining to selling, for sale*: lingua, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito; lit. an offering for sale; hence, fig.] *a specious display, a boasting, blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Am. 23, 86: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

vendĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo] *a selling, sale*: venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10: venditio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, ib. 44, 128. On the laws relating to sales, *v.* Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title, "De emptione et venditione," Justin. Inst. 3, 23: Dig. 18, 1 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 459). **II.** Meton. *a thing sold*: antequam venditio transferatur, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4: ib. 43, 23, 11. **2.** venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant, Fest. *s. v.*

vendĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell*: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14: agellum, Plin. Ep. 1, 24: piscinas grandi aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: non ego possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, *i. e. prostitutes herself*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 41. **II.** Fig. *to cry up, praise, recommend*: istius omnia decreta, imperia, literas peritissime et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25: valde te venditavi, *i. e. have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: quo modo se venditant Caesari? *i. e. have ingratiated themselves with him*, ib. 8, 16: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35.

vendĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a seller, vender*: ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6: Dig. 18, 1 *sq.*

venditrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that sells*: Scaev. Dig. 18, 3, 8.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [vendo].

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from venumdo, venundo] *to put for sale, to sell, vend*: aut hoc emptore vendes pulcre, aut alio non potes, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 31: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *sale*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. **II.** Fig. *to sell* or *give up, to betray*: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold, betrayed*, Virg. Aen. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 77: sua funera, *i. e. to expose one's life for hire*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, id. 1, 122. **2.** Transf. *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12: vendit poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: tibi qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

vĕnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, *no.* II.

vĕnēfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus] *a poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: Liv 8, 18: Tac. A. 12, 66: Plin. Ep. 7, 6. **2.** Meton. *poison*: rubetae plenae venificiorum, Plin. 32, 18. **II.** *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: subito totam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150: Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 *sq.*

vĕnēfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum facio] *poisoning, poisonous, magical*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.* **II.** Subst. veneficus, i, *m.* and venefica, ae, *f. a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress*: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Quint. 9, 2, 105: Hor. Epod. 5, 71: Ov. H. 6, 19. As a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 7: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

vĕnēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum] *pertaining to poison*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16. **II.** Subst. venenarius, ii, *m. a poison-mixer, poisoner*: Suet. Ner. 33: Petr. 39.

vĕnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [veneno]. **II.** Adj. *poisonous, venomous*: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95. *Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12. *Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1. **2.** Transf. *bewitched, enchanted*: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413. **3.** Fig.: nulla venenato litera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, id. Tr. 2, 566.

vĕnēnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [venenum fero] *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.

vĕnēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [venenum] *to poison*: ut spatium coeli quadam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 821: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. **2.** Fig.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 38. **II.** *to colour, dye*: quos (tapetes) concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn Mattius in Gell. 20, 9: venenatus, Mass Sabin. ib. 10, 15.

vĕnēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of poison, very poisonous*: herba, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 13.

vĕnēnum, i, *n.* Orig. like φάρμακον, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that produces physical effects, *a potion, juice, drug*: qui venenum dicit, adjicere debet utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibitum naturam ejus, cui adhibitum esset, mutat, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animumque virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11. **II.** Esp. *a potion that destroys life, poison, venom*: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quomodo paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Coel. 24, 58: id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: id. Epod. 3, 5. (ii) Fig. *mischief, evil, destruction* (rare): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67: Regis Rupili pus atque venenum, *i. e. virulence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1: also of bad poems, Cat. 44, 2. **2.** *a magical potion, charm*: item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem: quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, Pl. Ps 3, 2, 81: dira Medeae venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Cic. Or. 37, 129: Ov. M. 7, 209: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorium appellatur, venenum est, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3. (ii) Fig.: aetas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. in Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (*i. e.* amore), Prop. 2, 12, 19. **3.** *a colouring material, a dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207: Ov. R. Am. 351. **4.** *a medicine*: Lucan. 8, 691.

vēnĕo (vaeneo), īvi or ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* (venear, Pl. Fragm. in Diom. p. 365: veneatur, Titian. ib.: veniri, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4388: venĭtum acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.: venītum in Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21) [venum eo] *to go for sale*, i. e. *to be sold*: oleam venire oportet; oleo venibit, Cato R. R. 146: auctio fiet: venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omni venibunt, quiqui licebunt; venibit uxo quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit Pl. Men. 5, 9, 96: cogis eos plus lucr addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89: quia veneat auro rara avis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror] *worthy of respect* or *reverence, reverend, venerable*: venerabilis vir miraculo literarum venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18. dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Virg. Aen. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10. **II.** Act. *venerating, reverential*: senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4.

vĕnĕrābĭlĭter, *with veneration, reverently*: assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

vĕnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [veneror] *venerating, revering, reverential*: venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22 id. 5, 41: Suet. Cal. 15.

vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* [venero] **II.** Adj. *worthy of veneration, venerable*: venerandissimi Caesares, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2: Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.

vĕnĕranter, *adv. with veneration, reverently*: adorant omnes, Tert. Carm de Judic. Dom. 184: Sedul. 5, 432.

vĕnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Vĕnus] *pertaining to love, venereal* (rare): res, *i. e. coition*, Petr. 61.

vĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneror] *the highest respect, reverence, veneration* (rare): habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: Quint. 1, 10, 9: Plin. Pan. 54: Tac. H. 1, 10. **II.** Meton. *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character:* amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares, Just. 13, 1 *med.*

vĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reverencer, venerator:* domus vestrae, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237.

vĕnĕrĕus and **vĕnĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [Vĕnus] *pertaining to Venus* or *to sexual love:* sacerdos, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 23: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20: nutricatus, ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 50: res, *sexual love*, id. de Sen. 14, 47: in a pun, homo, *belonging to Venus* and *lascivious* (of Verres), id. Verr. 5, 54: delphinus, *wanton*, Gell. 7, 8: pira, *a kind of pear, Venus-pear*, Col. 10, 18: Plin. 15, 15, 16. **II.** Subst. venereus (venerius), i, *m.* (sc. jactus) *the Venus-throw* at dice: Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ib. 2, 21, 48. **2.** Venerei (Venerii), orum, *m. plu.* (sc. servi) *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus:* id. Verr. 2, 38, 92: id. Cluent. 15, 43. **3.** Venereae (Veneriae), arum, *f. plu.* (sc. conchae) *a kind of muscles, Venus-shell:* Plin. 9, 33, 52: id. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

vĕnĕrĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *excessive in love, libidinous, dissolute:* Varr. in Non. 46, 13.

vĕnĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to reverence, adore*, etc.: saluto te, vicine Apollo veneroque te, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23: venerata Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Virg. Aen. 3, 460.

vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate:* dii, quos nos colere, precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: auguste sancteque deos omnes venerari, ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem farre pio, Virg. Aen. 5, 745: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Virg. Aen. 3, 84: Augustum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 51: memoriam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 46. **II.** Transf. *to ask reverently for, to beseech, supplicate:* nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut nos ex hac aerumna miseras eximat, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 37: Liv. 8, 9: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata libellis, Prop. 2, 20, 33. [Sans. *van*, "colere, venerari;" O. Germ, *wini*, "dilectus, amicus," *wunna*, "gaudium:" perh. from the same root Lat. *ven-ia, Ven-us.*]

vĕnĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [Veneti, a maritime people] *sea-coloured, bluish:* cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: veneta factio, *the party clothed in blue, the blues:* Suet. Vit. 14.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. from same root as veneror, q. v.] *complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour:* Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old formula of prayer, in Liv. 8, 9: Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. prooem.: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi; reduc illam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis! Virg. Aen. 4, 435: quum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 26, 17: nobile illud nepenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, *a complaisant, mild disposition*, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12. **2.** Bonâ veniâ or cum bona venia, an expression used by way of excuse for something about to be said, *by your good leave, with your permission:* bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59: vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiatis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bona venia se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1: bona hoc tua venia dixerim, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: primum abs te hoc bona venia peto, mihi ut respondeas Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31: neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (venia sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. **II.** Esp. *forbearance, forgiveness, pardon, remission:* venia est poenae meritae remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45: cui non apud senatum maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, Cic. Pis. 41, 98: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae veniamque tuis temeraria dictis supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32: Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam, excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [venia] *pardonable, venial:* Prud. Hamart. 943: Sid. Ep. 9, 1.

vĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *gracious:* pax, Amm. 28, 5. **II.** *pardonable, venial:* ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

vēnīlĭa unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 22.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* (*fut.* venibo, Pompon. in Non. 508, 23) *to come:* nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, dicam, Pl. Am. prol. 17: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 *fin.*: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: ut veni ad urbem, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: cupio, te ad me venire, ib. 16, 10: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, ib. 9, 5: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, id. Att. 5, 12: Italiam fato profugus Lavinia venit litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 2: vin' ad te ad coenam veniam? Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 30: mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 124: parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 18: non nos Libycos populare penates venimus, Virg. Aen. 1, 528. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persicò venit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 249: (aër) per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, Lucr. 4, 895: quae sub aspectum veniunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italia te moraturum, dum tibi literae meae veniant, *reaches you*, Cic. Fam. 11, 24: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, i. e. *descends to each of us*, id. Caecin. 26, 74: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, i. e. *grow*, Virg. G. 1, 54. *Pass. impers.*: Lilybaeum venitur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 141: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. **II.** Fig.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, *that I appeared*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3. si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: si quid in mentem veniet, ib. 12, 36: prava ex falsís opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tempus victoriae, ib. 7, 66: non sumus omnino sine cura venientis anni, *for the coming year*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: exemplum trahens perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 16. **2.** Esp. with *in* and *acc. to come into, fall into* any state or condition: venisse alicui in amicitiam, Caes B. G. 6, 5: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20: in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6 (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79: in eam opinionem Cassius venerat, Coel in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, *i. e. to enter into conversation*, Cic. Att. 14, 1: and in another sense: quum loquerer cum Phania, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, *I happened to say that*, id. Fam. 3, 5: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. **3.** In speaking, *to come* to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad recentiores literas, id. Att. 14, 19: ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12.

vēnor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to hunt, chase.* **I.** Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 82: in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. Aen. 4, 117. Proverb.: (i) stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 82. (ii) piscari in aëre, venari autem rete jaculo in medio mari, id. Asin. 1, 1, 87. **II.** Act.: i modo, venare leporem, id. Capt. 1, 2, 81: leporem, damas, Virg. G. 3, 410: vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24. **2.** Fig. *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4: amicam, Ov. A. A. 1, 89: amores, id. Med. fac. 27.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena] *full of veins, veiny, venous:* renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18. *Comp.*: intybum, id. 20, 8, 29. **II.** Fig.: liber Atti, *dry, meagre*, Pers. 1, 76.

venter, tris, *m. the belly:* Plin. 11, 37, 82: Cels. 7, 16: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. **2.** Esp. *the paunch, maw;* and fig. *gluttony:* Cyclopis venter, velut olim turserat, carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. Ann. 7, 75: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 33: id. Ps. 1, 2, 43: Hor. S. 1, 6, 127: id. Ep. 1, 15, 32. (ii) Meton. *a glutton:* vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8. (β) ventrem facere, *to have a passage at stool:* Veg. Vet. 3, 57. **II.** Transf. *the womb:* homines in ventre necandos conducit, Juv. 6, 596. **2.** Meton. *the fruit of the womb, foetus:* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre Liv. 1, 34: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Col. 6, 24, 2: Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3: Ulp. ib. 25, 6, 1: Ov. M. 11, 311: Hor. Epod. 17, 50. **3.** *the bowels, entrails:* Col. 9, 14, 6: Plin. 11, 20, 23. **4.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly*, i. e. *a swelling, protuberance:* tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23: Virg. G. 4, 122: lagenae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106: parietis, Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7. [*Ven-ter*, same as Gr. *γεν-τέρ* (v. Hesych. *s. v.*) or *γασ-τήρ*; Germ. *wam pe*, Eng *wom-b.*]

ventĭlābrum, i, *n.* [ventilo] *an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing fork:* Col. 2, 10, 14: Prud Apoth. *praef.* 2, 53.

ventĭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *swinging to and fro, wavering:* Varr in Non. 356, 28 dub. (*al.* vertilabundus)

ventĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an airing ventilation:* uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6.

ventĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who winnows grain, a winnower:* Col. 2, 10, 14. **II.** Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *a juggler:* Quint. 10, 7, 11: Prud. στεφ. 10, 78.

ventĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dim. from ventus] *to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing:* populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), *i. e. to fan, inflame,* Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him,* i. e. *cools him with fanning,* Mart. 3, 82, 10: aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, *i. e. he waves his hands, as if on account of the heat, but in reality in order to show his ring,* Juv. 1, 28: facem, Prop. 4, 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5 31, 4: quam stultum est, quum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117 *med.:* cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118. Reflect.: alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move oneself,* Sen. Tranq. 2. **2.** Esp. *to toss* grain *into the air,* in order to cleanse it from chaff, *to winnow:* Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6: Col. 12, 30, 1: Plin. 18, 30, 73. **II.** Fig. *to set in motion, to move, disturb, disquiet:* illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, App. Apol. p. 337: vitas insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Theod. 9, 16, 5.

ventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venio] *a coming:* quid tibi huc ventio est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming:* multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: quum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: in castra, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: quum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephanti), Sol. 52 *med.*

vento, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to be wont to come, to come:* Varr. in Non. 119, 2.

ventōsē, *adv. as if full of wind, inflatedly:* tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248.

ventōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ventosus] *windiness, flatulence:* ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126. **II.** *a puffing up, inflation, conceit:* Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus] *full of wind, windy:* folles, Virg. Aen. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 46: Alpes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: alae, Prop. 2, 12, 5: concha, *i. e. the tuba,* Lucan. 9, 349: cucurbita, *i. e. a cupping-glass,* Juv. 14, 58. *Comp.:* Germania, Tac. G. 5. *Sup.:* regio, Liv. 36, 43. **2.** Transf. *like the wind,* i. e. *light, swift* (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 300. **II.** Fig. *windy, puffed up, vain, conceited:* superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, Plin. Pan. 31: gloria, Virg. Aen. 11, 708: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: decus, Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormis loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic,* Petr. 2. **2.** *light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.

ventrālis, e, *adj.* [venter] *pertaining to the belly, ventral:* humor, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.* **II.** Subst. ventrale, is, *n.* (*i. e.* cingulum), *a belly-band:* Plin. 8, 48, 73: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

ventrĭcōla, ae, *m.* [venter colo] *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton:* Aug. Ep. 86 *med.*

ventrĭcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [ventriculus] *the belly-ache colic:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

ventrĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the belly:* passio, *i. e. the belly-ache,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

ventrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [venter] *the belly:* Juv. 3, 97. **II.** Transf. *the stomach:* Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11 37, 78 *sq.* **2.** ventriculus cordis, *a ventricle* of the heart: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [venter fluo] *laxative, purgative:* medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 *med.*

ventrĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [venter loquor] *one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25: Hier. in Jesai. 3, 8, 20.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [venter] *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied:* homo, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 20: id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

ventrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bellying out:* ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

ventŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ventus] *a slight wind, breeze:* ventulum facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

ventus, i, *m. wind:* ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, Vitr. 1, 6: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul stravere ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6: turbo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47. Proverb.: (i) in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain,* Cat. 70, 4: (ii) profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the winds,* Lucr. 4, 932: dare verba in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5: (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. *not to keep one's word* or *promise,* Ov. H. 2, 25: (iv) vento vivere, *to live upon wind,* Cod. Justin. 5, 50, 2 *fin.:* (v) ventis remis, *with all one's might,* Cic. Fam. 12, 25 (*v.* remus). **2.** Transf. *windiness, flatulence:* Col. 6, 30, 8. (ii) *a light stuff:* textilis, Poet. ap. Petr. 55 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *the wind,* as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, *etc.:* quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow,* i. e. *whatever circumstances may arise,* Cic. Fam. 12, 25: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm,* Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), *i. e. of the plans, designs,* id. Fam. 2, 6: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, id. Cluent. 28, 77: omnes intelligimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, ib. 47, 130. [Germ. and Eng. *wind: an-ima, an-imus,* ἄν-εμος prob. belong to the same root VEN or VAN, these words having lost the initial *v.*] (Hence It. *ventaglio;* Sp. *ventalle;* Fr. *ventail, éventail:* also Sp. *ventana,* "window.")

vēnūcŭla (venuncula and vennucula), uva, *a kind of grape* fit for preserving: Hor. S. 2, 4, 71: Col. 3, 2, 2: called also venicula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34: Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

vēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena] *a small vein:* Cels. 2, 6. **II.** Fig.: Quint. 12, 10, 25.

vēnum, i, v. vēnus.

vēnun-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. *v. a.* [vēnus do] *to sell,* used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21: Tac. A. 14, 33: Flor. 4, 12, 52: Prop. 3, 19, 21. Fig.: sententiam, *to put up for sale,* Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*

vĕnus, ĕris, *f.* [Venus, the goddess of love] *sexual love, the pleasures of love:* sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commissa, Prop. 4, 7, 19: Virg. G. 3, 97: Ov. M. 10, 80. **II.** Meton. *a beloved object:* Virg. E. 3, 68: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14. **2.** *qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms:* quo fugit venus? quo color? decens quo motus? ib. 4, 13, 17: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, id. A. P. 320: profecto amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Pl. Stich. 2 1, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, id. 10 1, 100: cum gratia quadam et venere dici, id. 6, 3, 18. Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79. **III.** *the planet Venus:* Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: id. Rep. 6, 17. **IV.** *the highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw:* Prop. 4, 8, 45: August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

vēnus, us, or **vēnum**, i, *m.* (only in the forms venui, veno, and venum), *sale. Dat.:* rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210: cantherium venui subjicere, ib. 8, p. 221: posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercerent, ib. 13, 51. *Acc.:* dare aliquem venum, *to sell,* Liv. 24, 47: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4: seque e sua tradita venum castra videt, Lucan. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr 1, 37.

vĕnustas, ātis, *f.* [vĕnus] *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty* etc.: **I.** Physical: quum pulcritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130 venustas et pulcritudo corporis, ib. 27, 95. Transf. of inanimate things: signa eximia venustate, id. Verr. 4, 3, 5 Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180. **II.** Mental: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id. Verr. 5, 54, 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: venustates verborum, Gell. 17, 20: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 63: diem pulcrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure,* id. Poen. 1, 2, 44: quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8: amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5.

vĕnustē, *adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully:* venuste cecidisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: scribere mimiambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21. *Comp.:* Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1. *Sup.:* quibus venustissime Curio respondit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

vĕnusto, 1. *v. a.* [venustus] *to make lovely, beautify:* se unguentis, Naev. in Fulg. p. 565, 19.

vĕnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *lovely, charming, delightful:* oratio, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [vĕnus] *lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful,* etc.: **I.** Physically: species, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 93: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203. *Sup.:* diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: hortuli, Phaedr 4, 5, 34: aspectus figurationis, Vitr. 3, 2. **II.** Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin Ep. 3, 9: venustum esse, quod cum gratia quadam et venere dicatur, apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dicendi) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95 325. *Comp.:* homines venustiores, Cat. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3 13. *Sup.:* repercutiendi genus venustissimum, id. 6, 3, 78.

vē-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pale very pallid:* mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

veprātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vepres] *pertaining to a thorn-bush:* spinae, Col. 7, 1, 1.

veprēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little thorn-* or *brier-bush:* illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72. Proverb.: vipera est in veprecula, *there's a viper in the bush,* of a hidden danger, Pompon. in Non. 231, 13.

vepres, is, and more usually *plur.* vepres, um, *m.* (*fem.:* Lucr. 4, 60) *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush:* arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cato R. R. 2, 4: Lucr. 4, 60: Virg. G. 1, 271: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9. *Sing.:* veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7: Plin. 13, 21, 37: vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

veprētum, i, *n.* [vepres] *a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush:* Col. 4, 32, 1: Pall. [illegible], 43.

vēr, vēris, *n. the season of spring, the spring:* Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. M. 2, 27: Virg. G. 1, 43: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. **II.** Meton. *the productions of spring:* quum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2. Esp. ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring,* which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vero nata essent apud se animalia immolaturos, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. id. *s. v.* Mamertini: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. 22, 9: id. 22, 10: Just. 24, 4 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1189). **III.** Fig. *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16: Ov. M. 10, 85. [Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, orig. Ϝέαρ; Pers. *behâr.*]

vērācĭter, *adv. truly:* Pl. acc. to Prisc. p. 1010 P.: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 8.

vērātrix, īcis, *f.* [vero] *a female soothsayer, sorceress:* quaedam femina, App. M. 9, p. 649, Oud. (*al.* veteratrix).

vērātrum, i, *n. a plant,* also called elleborum candidum, Veratrum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 21: Gell. 17, 5: Cels. 2, 12 *sq.:* Lucr. 4, 642: Pers. 1, 51.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus] *speaking truly, true, veracious* (rare): si eris verax, tua ex re facies, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 6: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: sensus, id. Acad. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: Parcae, id. Carm. Sec. 25. *Comp.:* Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. *Sup.:* promissio, Aug. Ep. 6. (Hence Fr. *vrai.*)

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum] *consisting of words, wordy, verbal:* horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef.:* undae mulierum, ib. **II.** Esp. in gramm. *pertaining to verbs, verbal:* Charis. p. 128 P.: Diom. p. 310 ib.

verbascum, i, *n. a plant, mullein,* of three kinds (i) album, mas. = verbascum Thapsus, Linn. (ii) femina, nigra = V. sinuatum, Linn. (iii) in silvis, is either V. Phlomoides, Linn., or acc. to some, Phlomis lychnitis: Plin. 25, 10, 73.

verbēnāca, ae, *f. a plant, called also* hierabotane, *q. v., vervain,* Verbena officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59: App. Herb. 3.

verbēnae, arum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 8, 65 from viridis; but this is not prob.] *boughs* or *branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *sacred boughs:* verbenas vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 120. Such boughs were borne by the fetiales: Liv. 1, 24: Plin. 22, 2, 3: by priests suing for protection: Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 110: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 27: Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 11: Hor. Od. 1, 19, 14: Ov. M. 7, 242: Virg. E. 8, 65 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1002). Used in medicine as cooling remedies: Cels. 2, 22 *fin.* (Hence It. *verména.*)

verbēnārĭus, ii, *m.* [verbenae] *one who bears the sacred boughs,* of the fetiales: Plin. 22, 2, 3.

verbēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs:* Suet. Cal. 27.

verber, ĕris, *n.* (*nom., dat.,* and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the other *sing.* cases very rarely) [perh. from ferio, to strike] *a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.:* illi instant verbere torto, Virg. G. 3, 106: (Phoebus equos) stimulo domans et verbere saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Constan. 12. *Plur.: Tr.* Quid me fiet nunc jam? *Th.* Verberibus caedere, lutum pendens, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. 8, 28. **II.** Transf. *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 309: Sil. 1, 314: Lucan. 3, 469. **III.** Meton. *a lashing, scourging, flogging,* etc.: dignus es verberibus multis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Manil. 5, 11: Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: percutimur caput conversae verbere virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300. (ii) Of inanimate things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (mostly poet.): turgentis caudae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr. 5, 955: radiorum (solis), id. 5, 486: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288: puppis verberibus senis agitur, *by the strokes of the oars,* Lucan. 3, 536: Sil. 11, 493: remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes verbere ripae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33. **2.** Fig. *lashes, strokes:* contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: verbera linguae, *i. e. chidings,* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: fortunae verbera, *the strokes of fate,* Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*

verbĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verbero] *worthy of a beating:* verberabilissime, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a flogger:* Pl. Fragm. ed. Mai. p. 30.

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking, beating:* flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. **II.** Fig. *chastisement, punishment:* mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti, *i. e. satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio), Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

verbĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beater, flogger:* Prud. στεφ. 9, 38.

verbĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beating:* si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripiat aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber] *worthy of stripes:* caput, *i. e.* verbero, *scoundrel,* Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 2: also called statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31.

verbĕrĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [verbero] *to beat often:* Cato acc. to Fest. *s. v.*

verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*inf.* verberarier, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 7: id. Most. 3, 1, 92) [verber] *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat: So.* Sum obtusus pugnis pessume. *Am.* Quis te verberavit? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: civem Romanum, id. Rep. 2, 31: parentem, servum injuria, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr. 5, 43, 112: laterum costas ense, Ov. Met. 4, 727. *Absol.:* quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Cal. 26. Proverb.: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 41. (ii) Of things: *to beat, strike,* etc.: locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato R. R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: aquila aethera verberat alis, Virg. Aen. 11, 756: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash,* Lucan. 2, 407: ut verberes latus (navis), Auster, memento, fluctibus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3. **II.** Fig. *to lash, chastise, torment, harass:* aliquem verbis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 17: senatus convicio verberari, Cic Pis. 26, 63: orator in dicendo exercitatus istos verberabit. id. de Or. 3, 21 79.

verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal:* ain' vero verbero? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 128: Cic. Att. 14, 6: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 187: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 3.

verbĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verbum facio] *a talking:* Caecil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4.

verbĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [verbum and GEN root of gigno] *he who was born of the Word, of Christ:* Prud. Cath. 3, 1: ib. 11, 17.

verbĭgĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [verbum gero] *to talk, dispute:* quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Apol. p. 321.

verbōsē, *adv. with many words, verbosely:* Cic. Mur. 12, 26: Quint. 12, 8, 7. *Comp.:* Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Quint. 3, 11, 28.

verbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verbosus] *multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity.* Prud. στεφ. 10, 551: Symm. Ep. 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum] *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historia carpebat, Suet. Cal. 34: Cat. 98, 1. *Comp.:* verbosior epistola, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79. *Sup.:* verbosissimos locos arcessere, id. 2, 4, 31.

verbum, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* verbum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 1: id. Bac. 4, 8, 37: id. Truc. 2, 8, 14) *a word;* plur. *words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation,* etc.: verbum nullum fecit, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 58: qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270 verbum facere, *to discourse, converse,* id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: spissum istud amanti est verbum *veniet,* nisi venit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 77: videtis hoc uno verbo *unde* significari res duas et *ex quo* et *a quo loco,* Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: verbum usitatius et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, id. Brut. 79, 274. *Plur.:* verba rebus impressit, id. Rep. 3, 2: quid verbis opu'st? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 289: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: pro his Divitiacus facit verba, *speaks,* Caes. B. G. 2, 14: qui verba atque orationem adversus rempublicam habuissent, *had openly spoken,* id. B. C. 2, 18: magna contumelia verborum, *very insulting language,* id. B. G. 5, 58: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, Cic Brut. 72, 253: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, *discourse, conversation,* id. Rep. 6, 9. Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, *he talks to the dead,* i. e. *in vain,* Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 18: verba fiunt mortuo, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 26. **2.** Adverbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, *to a word, word for word, exactly, literally:* fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: ediscere ad verbum, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div. 1, 44, 99: quae Graeci πάθη appellant: ego poteram *morbos,* et id verbum esset e verbo, id Tusc. 3, 4, 7: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres, Hor. A. P. 133. (ii) verbi causa or gratia, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance:* si quis, verbi causa, oriente canicula natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, nos amemus, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30. (iii) uno verbo, *in one word, in a word, briefly:* praetores, praetorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem senatus, omnem subolem juventutis unoque verbo rem publicam expulsam atque exterminatam suis sedibus, id. Phil. 2, 22 54. (iv) meis, tuis, suis verbis, *in my thy,* or *his name; for me, thee,* or *him*

gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, id. Fam. 15, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 38: denuntiatum Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. 9, 36. **II.** Esp. *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitent quod nunc habes. *Eu.* Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 11: id. Cas. 2, 5, 39: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 5: id. Eun. 1, 2, 95. (ii) *a proverb:* verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 32: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17. **2.** *mere talk, mere words*, opp. to deed, fact, reality, *etc.:* qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: dolor est malum, ut disputas: existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, id. Pis. 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id. Rep. 1, 31. Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words, to deceive, cheat:* cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, A.: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, *i. e. eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: dare verba curis, *i. e. to beguile*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 40. **III.** In gramm. *a verb:* Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba*, ut *homo* et *equus*, et *legit* et *currit*, Varr. L. L. 8, 4, 106: Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191. [Germ. *wort;* Eng. *word.*]

vercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ver] *little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum melliculum, verculum, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 15.

vērē, *adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly:* honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: putare vere potest, id. Rep. 1, 17: vere ducere, ib. 1, 38: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? ib. 2, 15. *Comp.:* libentius quum verius, id. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27. *Sup.:* verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21: verissime dicere, id. Rep. 2, 4.

vĕrēcundē, *adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly:* Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: id. Brut. 22, 87: Liv. 26, 49. *Comp.:* Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171: Quint. 4, 1, 13.

vĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [verecundus] *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc.: nec vero tam metu poenaque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundia, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenicorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, ib. 1, 28, 99: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundia, id. Quint. 11, 39: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadam, qua apud parentes suos, verecundia, Liv. 26, 50: nova nupta verecundia notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, *blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18. (ii) With *gen. obj.:* turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238: respondendi, Quint. 3, 5, 15: quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec rei publicae est verecundia, *respect for*, Liv. 4, 45: ut ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 6, 3, 64: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. 2, 76: aetatis, id. 1, 6: legum, id. 10, 13. **2.** Transf. *venerableness:* quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, Quint. 6, 3, 33. **II.** Esp. *over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity:* verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2: patronus timet cognoscentis verecundiam, id. 4, 1, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundia contracta, id. 11, 3, 64. (Hence It. *vergogna;* Sp. *vergüenza;* Fr. *vergogne.*)

vĕrēcundĭter, *adv. bashfully, modestly:* Pompon. in Non. 516, 23.

vĕrēcundor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [verecundus] *to feel bashful* or *ashamed, to be shy* or *diffident* (rare): Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36: Sp. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, ib. 2, 61, 249: (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] *feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc.: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Pl. Am. 3, 2, 22: decet verecundum esse adolescentem, id. Asin. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207: Bacchus, *moderate*, id. Od. 1, 27, 3: orator in transferendis verecundus et parcus, Cic. Or. 24, 81: vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: color, *a blush*, ib. 1, 484: Hor. Epod. 17, 21: verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 96: causa, id. 4, 5, 19: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, id. 11, 3, 133. *Comp.:* verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11: partes, *i. e. the parts of shame, privy parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41. *Sup.:* Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33. **II.** Transf. *worthy of reverence, venerable:* nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6.

vĕrēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [veredus] *a post-boy, courier* Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.:* Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.

vĕrēdus, i, *m.* [contr. from veho rheda; cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *a light horse* for posting, *a post-horse, courier's horse:* Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 4: Aus. Ep. 8, 7. **II.** Transf. *a light, fleet hunting-horse:* Mart. 12, 14, 1.

vĕrendus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] *awful, venerable, fearful, terrible:* majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. Pont. 3, 1, 143: ossa viri, id. H. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Lucan. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502. **II.** Subst. verenda, orum, *n. plu. the parts of shame, privy parts:* Plin. 28, 15, 60: Plin. Ep. 3, 18: called also, partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

vĕrenter, *adv. reverently:* Sedul. 1, 8.

vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* (*pass.:* Afran. in Gell. 15, 13) *to feel awe of, to regard reverently, to fear, be afraid* or *apprehensive of; to fear* or *be afraid:* Constr. in the *active* sense with *acc.* or (rarely) with *gen.:* in *neut.* sign. with *inf., acc.* and *inf., subj.*, or *rel. clause:* (i) with *acc.:* vereri aliquem, Pl. Am. prol. 23: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: conspectum patris, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: motum Galliae, ib. 5, 5: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28. (ii) With *gen.:* uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. in Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *Impers.:* nihilne te populi veretur? Pac. in Non. 496, 32. (iii) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* vereri introire in alienam domum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 23: aliquem interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 40: verear magis, me amor is causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 2. *Impers.:* Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39. (iv) With *subj.* (*ne* indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses *may* happen, *ut*, that it may *not* happen: v. *ut*, B. *no.* III. 1, ii.): ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur Caes. B. G. 1, 19: Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: Cic. Rep. 1, 46: id. Sull. 23, 66 *et pass.:* hence, to introduce an expresssion of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), *then I am afraid that, I suspect that*, id. Rep. 1, 37: veritus, ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: non vereor, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. With *ut:* illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: id. Fam. 14, 14: Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121. (v) With *relative clause:* heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att 7, 7: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 11. (vi) *Absol.:* hic vereri perdidit, *i. e. he has lost all sense of shame*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 50: de qua (Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. de Sen. 6, 18: eo minus veritus navibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

vĕretilla, ae, *f. dim.* [veretrum] *a little penis:* App. Apol. p. 296.

vĕrētrum, i, *n.* [perh. from vereor] *the organs of generation:* Phaedr. 4, 14, 1: Suet. Tib. 62: muliebre, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

vergĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [vergo] *the constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades:* Arat. in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112: cf. Fest. *s. v.:* Isid. Orig. 3, 70.

vergo (*perf.* versi, acc. to some, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52, where others read vergit, and others fudit. Diom., p. 866 P., gives the form verxi, but without any example), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. *to turn, incline, verge* (poet. and rare): illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venena vergebant, *i. e. turned in, poured in*, Lucr. 5, 1008: amoma in gelidos sinus, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52 (*al.* fudit): spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *directs itself*, Lucr. 2, 212: polus aversi calidus qua vergitur Austri, Lucan. 1, 54. **II.** Neutr. *to incline* or *be inclined;* of places, *to lie, be situated, trend:* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, id. B. G. 2, 18: (Galliae pars) vergit ad Septentriones, ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. **2.** Fig.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, id. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (*i. e.* in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3: suam aetatem vergere, *that he was in the decline of his age*, ib. 2, 43: nox ad lucem, Curt. 4, 7 *med.:* vergente jam die, Suet. Oth. 7: vergente jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38. [Root VER same as in *verto*, *q. v.:* the *g* is added, as in *mergo, spargo, tergo.*]

vērĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [verus colo] *that cultivates* or *regards the truth:* lex, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.

vērĭdĭcē, *adv. truly:* agere (*opp* rhetorice), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1.

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus dico] *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rare): os, Lucr. 6, 6

voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3. ‖. Transf. pass. *that is truly said, true, veritable:* usus, *true experience*, Plin. 18, 4, 6: exitus, id. 7, 16, 5. (But veridicas, in Cic. Fl. 32, 76, is a corrupt reading; v. Orell. *ad loc.*)

vērĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [verus loquor] a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic. Top. 8, 35.

vērĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *speaking truly, truth-telling* (rare): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 ed. Mai.: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

vērīsĭmĭlis, vērīsĭmĭlĭter, and vērīsĭmĭlĭtūdo, more correctly written separately, veri similis, *etc.*

vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verus] *truth, truthfulness, verity; true* or *real nature, reality:* veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andria (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: *obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit*, id. Am. 24, 89: nihil ad veritatem (loqui), ib. 25, 91: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality*, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam fama nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, *the perfection of truthfulness*, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, quum in veritate dicemus, *in reality*, i. e. *in the forum, not for practice merely*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: consule veritatem, *i. e. grammatical correctness*, Cic. Or. 48, 159: in alicujus fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugere, *rectitude*, id. Quint. 2, 10: spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Deiot. 2, 5: judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 3: rustica veritas, *truth, integrity*, Mart. 10, 72, 11. *Plur.*: veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [vereor].

vērĭverbĭum, ii, *n.* [verus verbum] *a telling the truth, veracity:* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermĭcŭlātē, *adv. in a vermiculated manner:* tesserulas, ut ait Lucilius, struet et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

vermĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermiculor] *a being worm-eaten*, of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [vermiculor]. ‖. Adj. *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated:* pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1.

vermĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [vermiculus] *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten*, of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220.

vermĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of worms, wormy:* poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis] *a little worm, grub*, in decaying things: Lucr. 2, 899: Plin. 10, 65, 85. ‖. Transf. *a disease of dogs which drives them mad:* it is still vulgarly supposed that young dogs have a worm under the tongue which it is necessary to remove; but the so-called "worming" of dogs is nothing but cutting the fraenum of the tongue: Grat. Cyn. 386. **2.** *scarlet colour:* Exod. 35, 25: cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: vermiculum straverunt, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4240. (Hence It. *vermiglio;* Sp. *bermejo;* Fr. *vermeil;* because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis fluo] *swarming with worms:* vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermĭna, um, *n. plu.* [from a sing. vermen] *writhings with pain:* saeva, Lucr. 5, 995: vermina dicuntur dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στροφος dicitur, Fest. *s. v.* ‖. Fig.: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30. [*Vermen* must come from VER, the root of *verto*, "to turn;" but as *ver-mis*, "a worm," comes from the same root, the two words were confounded by the ancients, and the derivatives of *vermen* have, in addition to their proper significations, meanings derived from that of *vermis:* v. Fest. ut supra, and also *verminatio, vermino, verminosus.*]

vermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermino] *a writhing pain:* Sen. Ep. 78: cerebri aestuantis verminationes, ib. 95 *med.* ‖. *the worms*, a disease of animals, *the bots:* Plin. 28, 11, 49.

vermĭno, 1. *v. n.* (*dep.* verminatur, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21: Sen. Vit. beat. 17) [vermen: v. vermina] *to have writhing pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain:* auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1: Sen. Vit. beat. 17. Of women in labour: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21. ‖. *to have worms, be troubled with worms:* Sen. Q. N. 2, 31 *fin.*

vermĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shooting pains:* aures, Plin. 20, 14, 52. **2.** *full of worms, wormy:* fici, id. 17, 28, 47: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87.

vermis, is, *m.* [VER, root of verto; lit. that winds about] *a worm:* Lucr. 2, 871: vermes terreni, *common earthworms*, Lumbricus terrestris, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 45.

verna, ae, *comm. a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave:* vernas alere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 104: Just. 38, 6 *fin.*: Val. Max. 3, 4, 3: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: Hor. Epod. 2, 65: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1320. Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters: Mart. 1, 42, 2: cf. Sen. Prov. 1 *fin.* As a term of abuse: Pl. Am. 4, 2, 13. ‖. Transf. *a native*, and *adj. native:* de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Mart. 10, 76, 4: Romanos vernas appellabant, id est ibidem natos, Fest. *s. v.*: apri, Mart. 1, 50, 24: tuberes, id. 13, 43, 2: liber, *i. e. written in Rome*, id. 3, 1, 6.

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna] *pertaining to home-born slaves:* multitudo, *the rabble of slaves*, Tac. A. 1, 31: plebs, Tert. Apol. 35. **2.** Subst. vernaculi, orum, *m. plu. buffoons, jesters:* Mart. 10, 3, 1: Suet. Vit. 14. ‖. *native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e, *Roman:* imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: sapor, *inborn, innate*, id. Brut. 46, 172: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself*, id. Verr. 3, 61, 141: consilium, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 105: aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 13, 77: vites (coupled with peculiares), id. 14, 2, 4, § 24: putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

vernālis, e, *adj.* [ver] *pertaining to spring, vernal:* horae, Manil. 3, 258.

vernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verno] *the sloughing* or *shedding of the skin* of snakes: Plin. 29, 5, 30. ‖. Meton. *the slough* cast off by a snake: id. 29, 6, 35.

vernĭ-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vernus coma] *having young leaves:* oliva, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

vernĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vernus fero] *bearing young leaves, green:* serta, Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

vernīlis, e, *adj.* [verna] *slavish, fawning:* blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59. ‖. *jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, ib. 3, 32 *fin.*

vernīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vernilis] *cringing obsequiousness, servility:* Sen. Ep. 95. ‖. *coarse, pert jesting, pertness:* Quint. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

vernīlĭter, *adv. slavishly, servilely:* fungi officiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: nimis hoc fit verniliter, *i. e. with fawning flattery, cringingly*, Caecil. in Non. 42, 27: haec ipsa non verniliter, *jokingly*, Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *med.*

vernisera, mensalia auguria Fest *s. v.*

verno, 1. *v. n.* [ver] *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young*, etc.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores, Plin. 22, 22, 46: coelum, id. 7, 2, 2: coelum bis floribus. Flor. 1, 16, 3: in Italia aër semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51: avis, *i. e. begins to sing*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8: ager arguto passere vernat, *becomes enlivened again*, Mart. 9, 55, 8: anguis, *i. e. sheds its skin*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. ‖. Transf.: quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malae, *get the first down*, Mart. 2, 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively*, Prop. 4, 5, 57.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna] *a little* or *young home-born slave:* Juv. 10, 117: Sen. Prov. 1 *fin.*: Plin. 22, 17, 20: App. M. 4, p. 153. ‖. Adj. *jocular, pert, coarse:* urbanitas, Petr. 24 (*al.* vernaculae). **2.** *native, indigenous:* (lupus) Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, *n.* [ver] *spring-time, the spring:* Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *med.*: id. Spect. 9. Usu. *abl.* verno, *in the spring:* Cato R. R. 52, 2: Col. 4, 10, 3: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

vernus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to spring, spring-:* tempus, Lucr. 5, 800: Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: Hor. A. P. 302: aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3: species diei, Lucr. 1, 10: venti, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, ib. 5, 554: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10: rosa, Prop. 3, 3, 22: agni (*opp.* hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, *no.* 234.

vēro, *adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *As.* Ego non novi adolescentem vostrum. *St.* Veron'? *As.* Serio, id. Truc. 2, 2, 47: quod de domo scribis, ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, ib. 16, 10: multum vero haec his jura profuerunt, id. Verr. 5, 47, 124. **2.** In corroborative replies: *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, id. Rep. 6, 14. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, ib. 1, 39: id. Acad. 1, 1, 2: id. Off. 3, 6, 29. **3.** In urgent or encouraging expostulation: *Ni.* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. *Ch.* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni.* Cape vero: odiose facis, *take it though*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 139: respice vero, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: minue vero iram, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 88. **4.** To indicate a climax, *even, indeed:* neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: quod quum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19. ‖. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. Planc. 35, 86: ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. In transitions: age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate, Cic. Manil. 14, 40: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

vēro, 1. *v. n.* [verus] *to speak the truth:* satin' vates verant in aetate agunda? Enn. in Gell. 18, 2 *fin.*

verpa, ae, *f. the penis:* Cat. 28, 12: Mart. 11, 46, 2: Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, *m. a circumcised man:* Cat. 47, 4: Juv. 14, 104: Mart. 7, 82, 6.

verres, is (*nom. sing.* verris, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), *m. a male swine, boar-pig:* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: Col. 7, 9, 7: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7. Transf. contemptuously of a man: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 67. [Sans. *varâha*, "aper;" Gr. ἔρραος.] (Hence Sp. *verraco;* Fr. *verrat.*)

verrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [verro] *a drag-net, seine:* Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.:* Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 59.

verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [verres] *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-:* jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42: fel, ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 78. In a pun: jus, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 121.

verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a. to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out*, etc.: favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, *i. e. is collected*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10: aedes, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Cal. 43: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7: aequora caudis (delphines), Virg. Aen. 8, 674: arenas cauda, Ov. M. 10, 701: Caesariem longa per aequora, ib. 13, 961. ‖. Transf. *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt venti nubila coeli, Lucr. 1, 280: verrentes aequora venti, id. 5, 267: nautae adnixi torquent spumas, et caerula verrunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 207: aequor retibus, *i. e. to fish*, Sil. 14, 263: nec nostra Actiacum verreret ossa mare, *drive* or *toss about*, Prop. 2, 15, 44. **2.** *to sweep away*, i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare): domi quicquid habet, verritur ἔξω, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 7: ni faciat, maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras, Virg. Aen. 1, 59: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum et omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55. **3.** *to hide, conceal:* si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla verrere, Stat. Ach. 1, 262: vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: brachia, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, ae, *f. a steep place, height:* Cato in Gell. 3, 7: id. in Quint. 8, 3, 48. ‖. Transf. *a wart* on the human body: Plin. 20, 12, 48: *an excrescence* on precious stones: id. 37, 12, 74. **2.** Fig. *a slight fault, small failing*, opp. to tuber: Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcārĭa herba, *a plant that removes warts*, helioscopium, said to be *the heliotrope*, Heliotropium europaeum, Linn., but doubtful; prob. confounded with the other heliotropium, which is *the common spurge*, Euphorbia helioscopia, the milky juice of which is popularly supposed to remove warts: Plin. 22, 21, 29.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca] *full of warts, warty: an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator:* Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 43. ‖. Transf. *rough, rugged:* verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little eminence:* Arn. 2, 77. ‖. *a small wart:* Cels. 5, 28, 14: Col. 7, 6, 2.

verrunco, 1. *v. n. to turn, turn about;* hence, in relig. lang. *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue:* bene, Att. and Pac. in Non. 185, 24: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: Liv. 29, 27.

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso] *moveable:* aër, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *changeable, versatile:* omnis conditio, id. Tranq. 11 *med.:* fortuna, Curt. 5, 8 *fin.:* femina, Amm. 16, 8.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *turning around, revolving* (rare): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7 *med.*

versātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that turns or moves around, revolving, moveable:* templum coeli, Lucr. 5, 1435: laquearia coenationum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.:* tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Elag. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13 *med.* ‖. Fig. *versatile:* ingenium, Liv. 39, 40.

versātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a turning around:* machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51. ‖. Fig. *a changing, mutation:* rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11 *fin.*

versĭcŏlor, ōris (*nom. sing.* versicolorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56: *fem.* versicoloria appellatio, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12), *adj.* [verso color] *that changes its colour, of changeable colour; of various colours:* plumae versicolores, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, *party-coloured*, Liv. 34, 1: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12: vestis, Liv. 7, 10: arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3. ‖. Fig.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus] *a little line;* of poetry, *a little verse, verselet:* epistolae versiculum, Cic. Att. 5, 1: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, id. Mil. 26, 70: apud quos (comicos poëtas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile sermonis, id. Or. 20, 67: Cat. 16, 3: Hor. Epod. 11, 2: Ov. H. 20, 238.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico] *verse-making, versifying, versification:* quem in poëmate locum habet versificatio, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116: Col. 11, 1, 2.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a verse-maker, versifier:* versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89. Transf. *a poet:* versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9.

versĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [versus facio] *to put into verse, write in verse, versify:* portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. in Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16.

versĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico] *written in verse, poetic:* ordo, Sol. 11.

versĭformis, e, *adj.* [verto forma] *changing its form, changeable:* totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Cap. 6, 192: puer (Cupido), id. 9, 310.

versĭlis, e, *adj.* [verto] *that may be turned:* profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, 135: scena, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 24.

versĭpellis, e, *adj.* [verto pellis, lit. *that changes its skin;* hence, in gen.] *that changes shape* or *appearance:* eccum Juppiter in Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem. Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Pl. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit versipellis, *i. e. turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48. **2.** Subst. *one who was supposed to be able to change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf:* Plin. 8, 22, 34: Petr. 62 *fin.* ‖. Fig. *skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle:* versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 12: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. in Non. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.

verso (vorso), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [verto] *to turn, wind, twist*, or *whirl about often* or *violently:* qui coelum versat stellis ardentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: Sisyphu' versat saxum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova in acri favilla, Ov. M. 8, 667: quum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: cardinem, ib. 4, 93: omnium versatur urna sors, *is shaken about*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: glebas ligonibus, *to turn up, hoe*, ib. 3, 6, 39: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: currum in gramine, *i. e. to wheel about*, Virg. Aen. 12, 664: oves, *to drive about, pasture*, id. E. 10, 68: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *turn them over*, i. e. *read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 74. Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbes) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. ‖. Fig. *to turn, twist, bend:* versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Cluent. 26, 70: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *made such a turn for both of them*, i. e. *interchanged their circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.:* non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? Quint. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, Virg. E. 9, 5: in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 86. **2.** *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate:* versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 6: si quid ego adjuvero curamve levasso quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1, 1: miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: domos odiis, Virg. Aen. 7, 336: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58: nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versare, id. 2, 45: spesque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17, 12. **3.** *to turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, reflect upon; to transact, carry on:* multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 1: versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, certa mori, Virg. Aen. 4, 563: dolos, ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4, 16.

versor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] lit. *to turn oneself about in;* i. e. *to dwell live, remain, be* in a place: versari crebro hic quum viderent me domi, Pl. Am. prol. 128: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter aciem, ib. 1, 52: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: alicui inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10. ‖. Fig. *to be; to be circumstanced*, or *situated:* nescis quantis in malis verser miser, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 25: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: Minturnenses aeterna in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpa, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2. Of abstract subjects: nunquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, nunquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15. **2.** *to occupy* or *busy oneself, to be engaged* in any thing: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id. Off. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3: versabor in re difficili id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: ulla in cogitatione acrius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22: circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19. Of abstract subjects: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causa versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, id. 6, 2, 20: homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13.

versōrĭa (vors.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a turning round, return.* Fig.: versoriam capere, *to turn round,* i. e. *to leave off, desist* from a thing: cape vorsoriam, recipe te ad herum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo vorsoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34. (Others explain vorsoria, as denoting orig. *a rope* for changing the sail of a ship.)

versum (vorsum), *adv. turned in the direction of, towards* (rare): animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall. J. 58: lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

versūra (vors.), ae, *f.* [verto] *a turning around, twirling about, rotating:* foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: hujus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, 3, 93 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *a turning-place, turn* at the end of a furrow: Col. 2, 2, 28: Pall. 2, 3. **2.** In archit. *a turn, corner, angle* of a wall: Vitr. 3, 1: id. 5, 12. **3.** *the borrowing of money to pay a debt* (v. Smith's Ant. 527): versuram facere, mutuam pecuniam sumere, ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem, Fest. *s. v.:* sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii quum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versura mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan,* ib. 5, 15: non modo versura, verum etiam venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, ib. 16, 2. Proverb.: in eodem luto haesitas, versura solves, *you pay by borrowing,* i. e. *you get out of one difficulty by getting into another,* Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

versus (vors.), a, um, *Part.* [verto].

versus (vors.), ūs (*plur.* versi, Laev. in Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. ib.: versis, Valer. ib.), *m.* [id.; lit. a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning] *a furrow:* Col. 2, 2, 28: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. **2.** *a line, row:* in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658. (ii) Esp. *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16: Liv. 41, 24. Quint. 1, 4, 3: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: Quint. 9, 4, 48 *sq.:* Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: Virg. E. 5, 2. (iii) Transf. *the note* or *song* of the nightingale: Plin. 10, 29, 43. **3.** *a land-measure:* Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1. **4.** *a kind of dance,* or *a turn, step, pas,* in a dance: Pl. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versus (vors.), *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** Adv. *turned in the direction of, towards;* usu. after a word denoting place: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ad Alpes versus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56: in agrum versus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: deorsum versus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12. **B.** Prep. with *acc. towards:* verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: Massiliam versus, ib. 2, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7: Italiam versus navigaturus, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12 (*al.* in Italiam): (aenei orbes) positi in sacello Sanci versus aedem Quirini, Liv. 8, 20: corvus (evolans) in rostra forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60.

versūtē, *adv. cunningly, craftily:* Cic. Or. 7, 22: id. Brut. 9, 35. *Sup.:* Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

versūtĭa, ae, *f.* [versutus] *cunning, subtlety, ingenuity* (rare): App. Apol. p. 307 and 325: *plur.:* Liv. 42, 47.

versūtĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus loquor] *crafty-speaking, sly:* malitiae, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154: id. Or. 49, 164.

versūtus (vors.), a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of versus] *adroit, dexterous, versatile,* in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense. **I.** In a good sense: *shrewd, clever, ingenious:* homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adolescens docte vorsutus fuit, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 55. **II.** In a bad sense, *crafty, wily, deceitful:* vorsutior es quam rota figularis, id. Epid. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, nec magis versutus, id. Asin. 1, 1, 106: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Off. 3, 13, 57: Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9. *Sup.:* Vell. 2, 118. With *gen.:* versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

vertăgus or **vertrăgus,** i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a greyhound:* Mart. 14, 200: Firm. Math. 5, 8. Called also, vertaga, vertagra, or vertraga: Grat. Cyn. 203. (Hence It. *veltro;* old Fr. *viautre,* a hunting-dog.)

vertebra, ae, *f.* [verto] *a joint:* Cels. 8, 1: Sen. Ep. 78 *med.* Of insects: Plin. 11, 1, 1. **II.** Esp. *a joint, vertebra* of the spine: Cels. 8, 1.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra] *jointed, vertebrated:* ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. On account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words; v. Charis. p. 68), ĭcis, *m.* [verto; prop. *that which turns* or *revolves;* hence] *a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt: ut vertex est contorta in se aqua, vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertices, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et verticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: torto vertice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 567: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 22: Ov. M. 5, 587: Sil. 4, 230: Liv. 23, 19. (ii) Fig.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82. **2.** *an eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame:* (venti) interdum vortice torto corripiunt rapidique rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: Liv. 21, 58: extemplo cadet igneus ille vortex, Lucr. 6, 298: Virg. Aen. 12, 673. **II.** *the top* or *crown* of the head: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 48: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36: Ov. M. 12, 288. **2.** Transf. *the head:* Cat. 64, 10: Virg. Aen. 7, 784: Ov. M. 5, 84. (ii) *the pole* of the heavens: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: id. Rep. 6, 20: Virg. G. 1, 242. (iii) *the highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, *etc.:* ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: Lucr. 6, 467: Tib. 1, 8, 15: Ov. M. 1, 316: arcis, Lucr. 6, 751: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11: Hor. Od. 4, 11, 12: quercus, Virg. Aen. 3, 679: pinus, Ov. M. 10, 103. Hence: a vertice, *from above, down from above:* Virg. G. 2, 310: id. Aen. 1, 114. Fig. (poet.): dolorum anxiferi vertices, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, *the highest officers,* Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

vertĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a joint:* Lact. Op. D. 5 *med.*

vertĭcillus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *the whirl* of a spindle: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37. App. Herb 9.

vertĭcōsus (vort.), a, um, *adj.* [vertex] *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 121: Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: amnis, Liv. 21, 5.

vertĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (verticulus, i, *m.:* Sol. 4: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: verticulum, i, *n.:* id. Acut. 3, 17) [verto] *a joint:* Lucil. in Non. 207, 24. In machines: Vitr. 10, 13.

vertīgĭno, 1. *v. n.* [vertigo] *to whirl around, revolve:* puncta luminis, Tert Pall. 3.

vertīgĭnōsus, i, *m.* [id.] *one who suffers from giddiness* or *vertigo:* Plin. 23, 2, 28.

vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto] *a turning* or *whirling around:* assidua coeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *med.:* torti fili, Lucan. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, *a turn, twirl* of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76. **2.** Transf. *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo:* Liv. 44, 6: Plin. 20, 15, 57: Macr. S. 7, 9: of persons intoxicated: Juv. 6, 304. **II.** Fig. *a revolution, change, alteration:* vertigine rerum attoniti, Lucan. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to turn, to turn around* or *about:* (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, ad speciem vortit nobis, Lucr. 5, 723: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up,* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 2: verte hac te, puere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 21: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, fled,* Caes. B. C. 3, 51: terga vertere, *to flee,* id. B. G. 1, 53: Liv. 1, 14: hostem in fugam vertere, *to put to flight, rout,* id. 30, 33: Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3: fenestrae in viam versae, *turned* or *directed towards,* id. 1, 41: (Maeander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro vertere, *to plough,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: glebas, Ov. M. 5, 477: agros bove, Prop. 3, 5, 67: ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57. Reflect.: vortier ad lapidem, *to turn* or *incline oneself towards,* Lucr. 5, 1198: sinit haec violentis omnia vorti turbinibus, *to whirl themselves about,* id. 5, 504: magnus coeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 511: coelum, Virg. Aen. 2, 250. **2.** Esp. *to overturn, overthrow, subvert:* Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac. H. 1, 2: Cycnum vi multa, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Virg. Aen. 10, 88: Ilion, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, ib. 3, 25, 16. **II.** Fig.: ne ea, quae rei publicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclined towards him,* Liv. 40, 5: di vortant bene, quod agas, *cause to turn out well, prosper,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121: somnia in melius, Tib. 3, 4, 95. **2.** Esp. *to turn,* i. e. *change, alter, transform:* omnes natura cibos in corpora viva vortit, Lucr. 2, 880: vortunt se fluvii in frondes et pabula laeta in pecudes; vortunt pecudes in corpora nostra naturam, id. 2, 875: quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31 auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.:* omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: versus civitatis status, Tac. A. 1, 4: versis ad prospera fatis, Ov. H. 16, 89: solum, *to change one's country,* i. e. *to emigrate* or *go into exile;* v. sŏlum no. I. 2. Reflect.: omnia vertuntur certe vertuntur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7: saevus apertam in rabiem coepit verti iocus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149. **3.** *to turn into another language, to translate:* Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Pl. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poetae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39. **4.** Reflect. *to be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition; also, *to turn, rest,* or *depend upon* a thing: jam homo in mercatura vortitur, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 109: res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 20: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31: causa in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: non hic victoria vertitur, Virg. Aen. 10, 529. *Impers.:* vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, Liv. 39, 48.

B. Neut. *to turn, to turn about:* Canceris ut vortat (Sol) metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616: utinam mea vocula dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 8: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. 38, 26. **II.** Fig. *to turn, change:* jam verterat fortuna, id. 5, 49: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3: verterat pernicies in accusatorem, Tac. A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 *fin.:* si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, *turn out badly,* Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 5: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet, Liv. 1, 28: hos illi (quod nec bene vertat) mittimus haedos, Virg. E. 9, 6. (ii) annus, mensis vertens, *the course* or *space of a year, of a month:* anno vertente sine controversia (petisses), Cic. Quint. 12, 40: apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, nunquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 76. Esp. annus vertens, *the great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22. [Root VER seen in *ver-u* and *ver-men, ver-mis:* from the same root comes *ver-go, q. v.:* v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. No. 8, 109.]

vertrăga, vertragus, v. vertagus.

vĕru, ūs (*nom. sing.* verum, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 15. *Plur.* verones plumbei, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17), *n. a spit, broach,* esp. for roasting upon: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Virg. Aen. 1, 212: Ov. M. 6, 646: Plin. 30, 10, 27. (ii) *a dart, javelin:* Virg. Aen. 7, 665: Tib. 1, 6, 49: Sid. Carm. 5, 413. (iii) *Plur. a paling* or *railing* around an altar or a tomb: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 736. (iv) *a critical sign on the margin of a book:* Hier. Ep. 106, 7. [*v.* verto.]

vĕrūcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [veruculum] *furnished with a small pike:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

vĕrūcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [veru] *a small javelin:* Plin. 33, 6, 35: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

vĕrŭīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a small javelin:* Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 46: Gavius Bassus ap. Fulgent. 564, 22.

vĕrum, i, *a spit:* v. veru, *ad init.*

vērum, i, *the truth:* v. verus.

vērum, *adv. truly, just so, even so, yes,* as a confirmatory reply (rare): *So.* Facies? *Ch.* Verum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11: *Ct.* Men' quaerit? *Sy.* Verum, id. Ad. 4, 2, 4: id. Eun. 2, 3, 55. **II.** Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet;* and after negative clauses, *but even, but:* merito maledicas mihi, si id ita factum est: verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 23: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus: verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254. (ii) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum)... verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Coel. 19, 45: non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina, id. Am. 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6: servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84. **2.** Esp. in making a transition to another subject, *but, yet, still:* mandata heri perierunt, una et Sosia, verum certum 'st confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 183: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: verum schemata λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 31, 76. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, *but truly, but indeed:* verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad, 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato in Gell. 13, 17: verum hercle vero, Pl. Curc. 3, 5: verum enim vero, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: Sall. C. 20: Liv. 4, 4. (ii) In breaking off the current of discourse: exspectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte. Verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus: cetera quotiescunque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*

vērun-tămen or **vērum-tămen** (sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even separated, verum aliqua tamen, Cic. Verr. 2, 41, 101), *conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless:* quum pugnabant maxume, ego fugiebam maxime. Veruntamen, quasi affuerim, simulabo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 5, 39, 101: animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, veruntamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est, veruntamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465. Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause. quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo *quum essem in Ceramico*) veruntamen quum ibi essem, *but as I was saying,* Cic. Att. 1, 10: id. Verr. 3, 2, 4.

vērus, a, um, *adj. true, real, actual, genuine,* etc.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Am. 25, 95: vera an falsa, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 19: res vera, *opp.* ficta, Cic. Am. 7, 24: verus ac germanus Metellus, id. Verr. 4, 66, 147: vera mea uxor, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 45: color, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: vultus, id. Andr. 5, 1, 20: via, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: causa verissima, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10. **2.** Subst. verum, i, *n. what is true* or *real, the truth, reality, the fact:* interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, ib. 2, 11, 33: verum dicere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 89: si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41: ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 72: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact,* Cic. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, *from the truth,* Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: teneras aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107. *Plur.:* recta et vera loquere, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: adjecta veris credibilis rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6. (ii) Esp. in *gen. sing.* dep. on *similis, similiter,* and *similitudo* (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, *etc.*): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: veri simillimum mihi videtur, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similiora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: veri similiter fingere, App. Apol. p. 293 veri similius, ib. p. 312: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107: Sen. Ben. 4, 33: in a reversed order, similitudo veri, Cic. Part. or. 11, 40. **II.** Transf. *right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just;* most freq. in *neut. sing.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: quum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, ib. 2, 5, 10: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98: verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8: praeclarum illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, *right and just,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73. **2.** *speaking* or *containing the truth, true, veracious* (rare): sum verus? Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 125: os Apollinis, id. M. 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 25: quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, ib. 4, 22. [Germ. *wahr,* prob. of same root as Germ. *war,* Eng. *was.*]

vĕrūtum, i, *n.* [veru] *a dart, javelin:* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Sil. 3, 363.

vĕrūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a dart* or *javelin:* Volsci, Virg. G. 2, 168.

vervactum, i, *n.* [vervago] *fallow ground, a fallow field:* Cato R. R. 27: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: Col. 11, 2: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: Pall. 4, 2.

vervāgo, *3. v. a.* [etym. unknown: acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver ago] *to break up* land, *i. e. to plough* land *for the first time after its lying fallow:* agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

vervēcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vervex] *of a wether:* pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1: caput, Arn. 5, 157.

vervex (berbex and verbex), ēcis, *m. a wether:* Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 29: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55. **2.** As a term of abuse, qs. *mutton-head:* Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 6: Juv. 10, 50.

vēsānĭa, ae, *f.* [vesanus] *madness, insanity* (rare): extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129.

vēsānĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *raging, furious:* vesaniente vento, Cat. 25, 13.

vē-sānus, a, um, *adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.): remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: poeta, Hor. A. P. 455: leo, *fierce, raging,* id. Od. 3, 29, 19. Transf. of things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging:* vultus, Liv. 7, 33: impetus, id. 9, 13: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25: vesana murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: flamma, Cat. 100, 7: fames, Virg. Aen. 9, 340.

vesco, *3. v. a.* [vescor] *to feed:* quis nos vescet carne, Tert. Jejun. 5.

vescor, *3. v. n. dep. to fill oneself with food, to take food, feed, eat;* constr. usually with *abl.,* rarely with *acc.* or *absol.:* (i) with *abl.:* dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Sall. J. 89: piris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: munere terrae, id. Od. 2, 14, 10. (ii) with *acc.:* eandem vescatur dapem, Att in Non. 415, 28: caprinum jecur, Plin 8, 50, 76: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 64: infirmissimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28. *Pass.:* dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20. (iii) *Absol.:* pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13: vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to enjoy, make use of, use, have* (mostly poet.): fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac. in Non. 416, 1:

vitalibus auris, Lucr. 5, 855: aura aetheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 546: variante loquela, Lucr. 5, 73: praemiis patris. Att. in Non. 416, 7: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57. [Possibly of the same root as *gus-to*, *gus-tus*, *q. v.*]

vescŭli male curati et graciles homines. Ve enim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et vegrandem fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. *s. v.* [*dim.* of vescus].

vescus, a, um, *adj. small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra (*opp.* vegrandia), Ov. F. 3, 445: sal, *small-grained, fine,* Lucr. 1, 327: papaver, Virg. G. 4, 131: corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19: vires, Afran. in Non. 187, 3: fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, *i. e. poor, wretched,* Lucil. ib. 186, 32.

vēsīca, ae, *f.* (also vensica) [according to Caper, p. 2246, from ventus, "vensica n habeat, quoniam non est sine vento"] *the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder:* Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 18: Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96: Plin. 30, 8, 21: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. **II.** Transf. *anything made of bladder,* e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball,* etc.: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2: Mart. 8, 33, 19: Plin. 33, 7, 40: Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: Cels. 3, 21. **2.** *a bladder-like tumour, blister:* Plin. 20, 6, 23. (ii) Fig. *inflation* of language, *bombast:* Mart. 4, 49, 7. **3.** pudenda muliebria: Juv. 1, 39: id. 6, 64.

vēsīcārĭa, ae, v. vesicarius, *no.* II.

vēsīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vesica] *pertaining to the bladder, bladder-:* aqua, *i. e. curing pain in the bladder,* Marc. Emp. 26: Scrib. Comp. 146. **II.** Subst. vesicaria, ae, *f. a plant that cures pain in the bladder,* the winter-cherry, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn. (also called trychnon): Plin. 21, 31, 105.

vēsīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (vensicula; v. Lachmann, ad Lucr. 6, 130) [id.] *a little blister, vesicle,* containing air: Lucr. 6, 130: containing seeds, on plants: Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bladders* or *blisters:* Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vespa, ae, *f. a wasp,* Vespa vulgaris, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: Plin. 11, 21, 24: Phaedr. 3, 13, 3. (Hence Fr. *guêpe.*)

vespae dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompa duci propter inopiam nequeunt, Fest. *s. v.*

vesper, ĕris and ĕri, *m.* [ἕσπερος] *the evening, eve, even-tide:* jam diei vesper erat, Sall. J. 52: perpotavit usque ad vesperum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sub vesperum, *towards evening,* Caes. B. G. 2, 33: primo vespere, id. B. C. 2, 43: literas reddidit a. d. VIII. Id. Mart. vespere, Cic. Att. 11, 12: quum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 29. Proverb.: (i) nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11: denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Virg. G. 1, 461: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8. (ii) de vesperi suo vivere, *to be one's own master,* Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 5. **II.** Transf. *the evening-star:* Plin. 2, 8, 6: Virg. G. 1, 251: vespero surgente, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10: puro Vespero, ib. 3, 19, 26. **2.** *the west:* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28: id. M. 1, 63. (ii) *the inhabitants of the West:* Sil. 3, 325.

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [ἑσπέρα] *the evening, even-tide:* prima vespera, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 4: Suet. Tib. 74: Caes. B. C. 1, 20 (*al.* prima vesperi): si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Cal. 18: inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19: vespera fatigatus, Aurel. Caes. in Charis. p. 198 P.: adverb. vespera, *in the evening,* Plin. 13, 18, 32: Fronto in Charis. p. 198 P. Adject.: his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60.

vespĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vespera] *pertaining to evening:* plaga, *the west,* Sol. 9.

vespĕrasco, avi, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become evening, grow towards evening:* vesperascente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34: vesperascente coelo. Nep. Pelop. 2. *Impers.:* vesperascit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vesperaverat, Gell. 17, 8.

vespĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *grown into evening:* die jam vesperato, Sol. 11 *med.*

vesperna apud Plautum coena intelligitur, Fest. *s. v.:* cf. id. *s. v.* caena.

vespertīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [vesper] *a bat,* used generically for the genus Vespertilio, Linn.: Plin. 10, 61, 81: Macr. S. 7, 16: Plin. 11, 37, 62. (Hence It. *pipistrello.*)

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to evening* or *even-tide, evening-:* tempora (*opp.* matutina), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: literae, *received in the evening* (*opp.* antemeridianae), id. Att. 13, 23: senatusconsulta, *made* or *passed in the evening,* id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, *a seeing dimly in the evening,* Plin. 8, 50, 76: cantus, *of the cock,* id. 10, 2, 24: ros, *evening dew,* Pall. Nov. 13, 4. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, *i. e. in the evening,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 17: id. S. 1, 6, 113: Prud. Psych. 376. *Absol.:* vespertino rursus pascunt, *at even-tide,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: matutinis vespertinisque, *in the morning and evening hours,* Plin. 30, 10, 24. **II.** *pertaining to the west, western:* regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.

vesperūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the evening-star:* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 119: Vitr. 9, 4: cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12. **II.** *a bat:* Tert. Anim. 32.

vespices frutecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. *s. v.*

vespĕrus, a, um, v. vespera, *ad fin.*

vespillo (vespull., acc. to Fest. *s. v.* vespa), ōnis, *m. dim.* [vespae] *a corpse-bearer,* who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.:* Mart. 1, 48, 1.

vestālis, e, *adj.* [Vesta] *pertaining to Vesta, vestal:* sacra, Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Lucan. 1, 549: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals,* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Liv. 4, 44 *fin.* **II.** Subst. vestalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal:* Gell. 1, 12: Liv. 1, 3: Ov. F. 2, 383: adjectively, vestales oculi, *of the Vestals,* id. Tr. 2, 311. **2.** vestalia, ium, *n. plu. the festival of Vesta:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 17.

vester (vost.), tra, trum, *pronom. adj.* [vos] *your* (in addressing more than one person): voster senex, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 60: animi vostri, id. Am. prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11: vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, ib. 6, 14: vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, Ov. F. 4, 889. For the objective *gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, *from hatred towards you,* Liv. 30, 44. Subst.: ibi voster coenat, *your master,* Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15.

vestĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis] *pertaining to clothes:* arca, *a clothes-chest,* Cato R. R. 11, 3: negotiator, *a clothes-dealer,* Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45. **II.** Subst. vestiarius, ii, *m. a clothes-dealer:* Ulp. ib. 14, 3, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3643. **2.** vestiarium, ii, *n. a clothes-press, wardrobe:* Plin. 15, 8, 8. (ii) *articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe:* Sen. Ben. 3, 21: Col. 1, 8, 17.

vestĭbŭlum, i, *n. the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court:* Gell. 16, 5: Vitr. 6, 8: Cic. Caecin. 12, 35: Quint. 11, 2, 23: Ov. F. 6, 303: Juv. 7, 126 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 427). **II.** Transf. in gen. *any entrance:* sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17: columbarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.:* Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.* **III.** Fig. *an entrance, opening, beginning:* vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, id. Or. 15, 50: vestibulum modo artis alicujus ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7.

vestĭceps, cĭpis, *adj.* [vestis capio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. to investis] *bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile:* arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 19: Tert. Anim. 56: Aus. Idyll. 4, 73. **II.** Transf. *immoral, corrupt,* opp. to investis: App. Apol. p. 336.

vestĭ-contŭbernĭum, ii, *n.* [vestis] *a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed:* Petr. 11.

vestĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little garment:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

vestĭfĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis facio] *she that makes garments, a tailoress:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2437.

vestĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [vestificus] *a making of garments, tailoring:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

vestĭfĭcus, i, *m.* [vestis facio] *a maker of garments, a tailor:* Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis fluo] *that wears long, flowing garments:* Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser. Aus. Technop. de Hist. 24.

vestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vestigo] *a tracing* or *searching after:* Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus inquieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tracker, searcher:* vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27. Col. 9, 8, 10: Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

vestīgĭum, ii, *n.* [vestigo] *a footstep, step; footprint, foot-track, track:* currentium pes vestigium facit. Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 29: in foro vestigium facere, *i. e. to set foot in the market,* Cic. Rab. Post. 17 *fin.:* ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: facere vestigium in possessionem, id. Caecin. 14, 39: Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45: negans e re publica esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *the distance of a step,* id. 27, 4. **II.** Transf. *the sole of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: Cat. 64, 162: Virg. Aen. 5, 566. **2.** *a horse-shoe:* vestigium equi excussum ungula, Plin. 28, 20, 81. **3.** In gen. *a trace, token, vestige:* in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79: Caes. B. G. 6, 27. **III.** Fig. *a footprint, trace:* a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 59: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4. **2.** Transf. of time, *a point, moment, instant:* eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, *at that very moment,* id. B. C. 2, 7. (ii) Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith:* repente e vestigio ex homine tanquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: quorum (consiliorum) eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

vestīgo, 1. *v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, investigate* (rare): vestigare et quaerere aliquem, Enn. Ann. 1, 47: aliquem oculis, Virg. Aen. 6, 145: odore (tigris), Plin. 8, 18, 25. **2.** Fig.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: aliquid cum desidiosa delectatione, ib. 3, 23, 88. **II.** Transf. *to find out by tracing, to trace out:* perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19.

vestīmentum, i, *n.* [vestio] *clothing, a garment, vestment:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: Sen. Ep. 07. Proverb.: nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, *to strip the naked,* Pl. Asin. 1, 79.

vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*past* *imperf.* vestibat, Virg. Aen. 8, 160) [vestis] *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest:* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβαφῳ vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9: ut te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 4: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121. Reflect.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: (Britanni) lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. In the same sense, also in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pasco, levius vestio, *am clothed,* App. Apol. p. 287: Tert. Pall. 1. **2.** Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, surround, adorn,* etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13: *absol.:* montes vestiti, *i. e. covered with verdure,* Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: Taburnum olea, Virg. G. 2, 38: trabes multo aggere vestiuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: malas molli lanugine, Lucr. 5, 887: genas flore, Virg. Aen. 8, 160: campos lumine (aether), ib. 6, 640: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine terra, Virg. G. 2, 219. **II.** Fig.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8 praef. § 20.

vestĭplĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis plico] *a female clothes-folder, laundress:* Ps. Quint. Decl. 363: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3315.

vestiplĭcus, i, *m.* [id.] *a clothes-folder, ironer:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2839.

vestis, is, *f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe; clothing, attire, vesture:* Enn. in Non. 172, 20: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 69: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14: mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, put on mourning,* Cic. Planc. 12, 29: Liv. 6, 20. **II.** Transf. of any sort of covering, *a carpet, curtain, tapestry:* plebeia in veste cubandum, Lucr. 2, 36: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Ov. M. 8, 658: Hor. S. 2, 4, 84. **2.** Poet. *a veil:* Stat. Th. 7, 244. (ii) *the skin* of a serpent: Lucr. 4, 59. (iii) *the beard,* as the *covering* of the chin: id. 5, 672. (iv) *a spider's web:* id. 3, 387. [Root VES: Sans. *vas,* "sibi induere;" Gr. ἐσ-θής, orig. Ϝεσ-θής; Goth. *vas-ja,* "vestio."]

vestĭspĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis spicio] *a wardrobe-woman:* Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22: Afran. and Varr. in Non. 12, 15.

vestītor, ōris, *m.* [vestio] *a maker of clothing, tailor:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3. **II.** *a clother, dresser:* divinorum simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 9.

vestītus, a, um, *Part.* [vestio]. **II.** Adj. *clothed, clad* (rare): neque una pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Apol. p. 288: id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *clothing, clothes, dress:* vestitus immutabilis, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 8: muliebris, Cic. Att. 1, 13: id. Quint. 15, 49: Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Liv. 29, 17: mutare vestitum, *to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning,* Cic. Sest. 14, 33: redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning,* ib.: vestitu nimio indulges, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 38. **2.** Transf. of inanimate things: adde huc liquores perlucidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: densissimi vestitus montium, ib. 2, 64, 161. **II.** Fig.: orationis, id. Brut. 95, 327.

vestras, ātis, *comm.* [vester] *of your family* or *nation:* Charis. p. 133 P.: Diom. p. 317 ib.: Prisc. p. 1095 ib.

vĕter, ĕris, v. vetus, *ad init.*

vĕtĕrāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *pertaining to old things:* sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler,* Suet. Vit. 2.

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *old, veteran:* boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: pecus, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitis, id. 3, 15, 3: mancipia, Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16: hostis, Liv. 21, 6: milites, *experienced soldiers, veterans,* Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: also, *absol.* veterani, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Cic. Phil. 11, 14 *sq.:* Liv. 37, 20: legiones veteranae, Caes. B. G. 1, 24.

vĕtĕrasco, avi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow old, to become confirmed:* veterascens ad gloriam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 437, 29: pati aliquid veterascere, Col. 2, 14, 2: quum febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 12: Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1 *fin.*

vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veteratus] *one who has grown old, practised,* or *skilled* in anything: in causis privatis satis veterator, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: in literis, Gell. 3, 1. **II.** Esp. *a crafty fellow, an old fox:* acutus, versutus, veterator, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: id. Rep. 3, 16: Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26. **2.** *an old slave,* opp. to novitius: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Ulp. ib. 37.

vĕtĕrātōrĭē, *adv. craftily, slyly:* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

vĕtĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veterator] *crafty, cunning, sly:* nihil ab isto vafrum, nihil veteratorium exspectaveritis: omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: ratio dicendi, id. Brut. 75, 261.

vĕtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vetus] *grown old, old:* ulcera, Plin. 32, 10, 52: caseus, Scrib. Comp. 140.

vĕtĕrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *ground that has long lain fallow:* Col. 2, 10, 4.

vĕtĕrīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veterinus] *pertaining to beasts of burden and draught:* medicina, *farriery,* Col. 7, 3, 16. **II.** Subst. veterinarius, ii, *m. a cattle-doctor, farrier:* id. 7, 5, 14: id. 11, 1, 12. **2.** veterinarium, ii, *n. a place in which diseased animals were taken care of:* Hygin. Grom. p. 12.

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vehiterinus, from veho; cf. Fest. *s. v.*] *pertaining to carrying* or *drawing burdens:* bestia, *a beast of burden* or *draught,* Cato in Fest. *s. v.:* pecus, Arn. 3, 139: genus, Plin. 11, 46, 106: semen equorum, Lucr. 5, 888. **II.** Subst. veterinae, arum, *f. plu.* and veterina, orum, *n. plu. draught-cattle, beasts of burden:* Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3: Plin. 11, 37, 64: ib. 50, 111.

vĕternōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [veternosus] *lethargy, somnolency:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 4.

vĕternōsus, a, um, *adj.* [veternus] *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic:* Plin. 20, 4, 13: Cato in Gell. 1, 15. **2.** Transf. *sleepy, drowsy, dreamy:* homo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. **II.** Fig. *languid, spiritless:* animus, Sen. Ira 1, 16 *med.:* genus dicendi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: veternosissimi artificii nodos, Sen. Ep. 82 *med.*

vĕternus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *of great age, old, ancient:* rupes, Fulg. Myth. 1 *praef.:* silentia, Prud. Cath. 9, 68. **II.** Subst. veternus, i, *m old age, age:* Stat. Th. 6, 94. **2.** *old dirt:* Col. 4, 24, 6: App. M. 9, p. 223. **3.** *lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people): num eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: *the hibernation* of bears: Plin. 8, 36, 54. (ii) Fig. *drowsiness, sluggishness, sloth:* Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: Virg. G. 1, 124: Cat. 17, 24: Col. 7, 5, 3.

vĕtĭtum, i, *n.* [veto] *a forbidden* or *prohibited thing:* nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17: sed jam de vetito quisque parabat opes, id. F. 5, 282: venerem in vetitis numerant, id. M. 10, 435. **2.** *a prohibition, protest:* jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: quae contra vetitum discordia? Virg. Aen. 10, 9.

vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [veto].

vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf.* vetavit, Pers. 5, 90: *Part. pass.* votitus, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 44 acc. to Non. 45, 4) *to forbid, disallow, prohibit, hinder:* constr. what is forbidden expressed by *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf., subj.* or *acc.;* the person forbidden in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) (i) With *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.:* lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: rationes a te collectae vetabant, me rei publicae penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: quum leges duo ex una familia magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: castra vallo muniri vetuit, id. B. C. 1, 41: tabulae peccare vetantes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: nec laevus vetet ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: quid vetat et nosmet quaerere? id. S. 1, 10, 56: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 35. *Pass. impers.:* ait esse vetitum intro ad heram accedere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24. (ii) With *subj.* (poet.): sive jubebat, ut faceret quid, sive vetabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124: edicto vetuit, ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, id. Ep. 2, 1, 239: vetabo, qui sacrum vulgarit, sub isdem sit trabibus, id. Od. 3, 2, 26: Tib. 2, 6, 36. (iii) With *acc.* (α) of the thing forbidden· bella vetabat, Virg. Aen. 2, 84: nec majora veto, Ov. F. 2, 541: iter mediis natura vetabat Syrtibus, Lucan. 9, 301. *Pass.:* fossam perduxit, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac. A. 11, 20: (ludere) vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58: vetiti hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 6, 623: vetitae terrae, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 21: factum vetitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. (β) of the person: quum Graecos versiculos facerem, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32. *Pass.:* acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. Am. 22, 85: vetustissimi mortalium nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3, 26: quippe vetor fatis, Virg. Aen. 1, 39: mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22. (iv) *Absol.:* lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint. 7, 5, 5: optat supremo collocare Sisyphus in monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis, Hor. Epod. 17, 69: res ipsa vetat, Ov. M. 10, 354. **II.** Esp.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest;* the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates: Liv. 3, 13: Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.:* Gell. 13, 12. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: Cels. Dig. 42, 1, 14. And in the lang of augury: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28: Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: Ov. F. 6, 764.

vettonica, ae, *f.* (vetonica, betonica) from Vettones, a people in Spain, called in Italy, serratula, *the herb betony,* Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46: id. 26, 8, 34.

vĕtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *little old, old:* vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 43: gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: filia, id. Att. 13, 29: equi, id. Am. 19, 67: Falernum, Cat. 27, 1: cadi, Mart. 13, 112, 2. **II.** Subst. vetulus, i, *m. a little old man:* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4: mi vetule, *my little old fellow,* Cic. Fam. 7, 16. **2.** vetula, ae, *f. a little old woman:* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Juv. 6, 241: Mart. 8, 79, 1. (Hence It. *vecchio, veglio;* Sp. *viejo;* Fr. *vieil, vieux.*)

vĕtus, ĕris (*nom. sing.* veter, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 607 P.: *abl.* veteri, Stat. Th. 1, 360), *adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old* (cf. antiquus, *ad init.*): Acherunticus senex, vetus, decrepitus, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 20: novus amator, vetus puer, ib. 5, 4, 15: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: invidia et infamia non recens sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: vetus atque usitata exceptio, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multi undique ex veteribus Pompeii exercitibus evocantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: copiae, id. B. G. 1, 37: milites, ib. 6, 40: veteres naves, ib. 5, 1: credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. Tim. 11. *Comp.:* Antemna veterior est quam Roma, Cato in Prisc. p. 716 P. *Sup.:* quam veterrimus homini optimus est amicus, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 71: veterrima quaeque, Cic. Am. 19, 67: laurus, Virg. Aen. 2, 513: veterrimi poetae Stoici, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41. (ii) With *gen.*: gnaros belli veteresque laborum, *grown old in*, Sil. 4, 532: militiae, Tac. H. 4, 20: regnandi, id. A. 6, 44. (iii) With *inf.*: hinc Fadum petit et veterem bellare Labicum, Sil. 5, 565. ||. Subst. vĕtĕres, um, *m. plu. those who lived long ago, ancients; ancestors; old authors*: majores nostri veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: nostri veteres, Plin. 36, 7, 12.

vĕtuscŭlus, a, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *somewhat old, rather antiquated*: color, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 232 ed. Mai.: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

vĕtustas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *old age, long existence*: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: pro nomine et vetustate civitatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: vetustate possessionis se, non jure defendunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: tum senior: quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas multaque me fugiant, Ov. M. 12, 182. *Plur.*: quae familiarum vetustatibus aut pecuniis ponderantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 31. **2.** Esp. *ancient times, antiquity*: historia nuntia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas? Ov. M. 1, 400. ||. Transf. *long duration, great age*: quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, *i. e. will have a long duration*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: vinum in vetustatem servare, *till it becomes old, acquires age*, Cato R. R. 114, 2: conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentia, *i. e. long intimacy, ancient friendship*, Cic. Fam. 13, 32: vetustate amicitiae, id. Acad. 1, 1. **2.** In medic.: ulcerum, *i. e. old ulcers*, Cels. 5, 26, 31: Plin. 21, 19, 75.

vĕtustē, *adv. after the manner of the ancients*: Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 47. **2.** *from ancient times*: vetustissime in usu est, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

vĕtustesco (vetustisco acc. to Nigid. in Non. 437, 27), 3. *v. n. incep.* [vetustus] *to grow old*: vina, Col. 1, 6, 20.

vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *that has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient* (in the *posit.* mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things): veteris vetusti (vini) cupida sum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 4: templum Cereris, Virg. Aen. 2, 713: lucus, Ov. M. 11, 360: silva, ib. 6, 521: oppidum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 1: ligna, id. Epod. 2, 43: gens, Virg. Aen. 9, 284: secla cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: ratio, id. 5, 161: opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 36: amicitia, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 11. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 1. *Comp.*: pix, Col. 12, 23, 1: memoria, Plin. 13, 16, 30 *fin.* *Sup.*: sepulcra, Suet. Caes. 81: navis, ib. 66: foedera, Quint. 8, 2, 12: instrumentum imperii, *ancient records of the State*, Suet. Vesp. 8. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, Liv. 23, 22: vetustissimus liberorum, Tac. A. 2, 2. ||. Fig. *old-fashioned, antiquated*: Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.

vexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vexo] *disturbed, vexed*: membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10. ||. *causing annoyance, vexatious*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; 2, 9.

vexābĭlĭter, *adv. vexatiously*: caput onerare, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9 *med.*

vexāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vexo] *a shaking, quaking*: mundi, Lucr. 5, 341.

vexātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a violent movement, shaking*: partus, Plin. 28, 19, 77: minima pomorum, Petr. 60. ||. Transf. *discomfort, annoyance, distress; trouble, vexation*: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv. 44, 5: viae, Col. 1, 3, 3: stomachi, Plin. 31, 6, 35: ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59.

vexātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing annoyance, vexatious*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: id. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, vexer*: custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: aetatulae suae, id. Sest. 8, 18: furoris (Clodii), *i. e. opposer*, id. Mil. 13, 35.

vexātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that vexes* or *molests*: Lact. 3, 29 *med.*: libido vexatrix hominum, Prud. Psych. 58.

vexātus, a, um, *Part.* [vexo]. ||. Subst. vexāta, orum, *n. plu. injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries*: Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*: ib. 1: Plin. 8, 27, 41: Scrib. Comp. 101.

vexillārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexillum] *a standard-bearer, ensign*: Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 41. **2.** Transf. *a leader* of a band of robbers: App. M. 4, p. 146. ||. vexillarii, orum, *m. plu.* under the emperors, *soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a* vexillum *of their own*: Tac. A. 1, 38: id. H. 1, 41: ib. 2, 83: Veg. Mil. 2, 110 *fin.* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 507, 8).

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a body of the* vexillarii: acc. to others, *any body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion*: Suet. Galb. 20: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 845: ib. 2009 *sq.* ||. *a division of cavalry, a troop, squadron*: Veg. Mil. 2, 1.

vexillĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vexilium fero] *standard-bearing*: Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, *n.* [dim. of velum: v. axilla] *a military ensign, standard, banner, flag*: Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Tac. A. 1, 20. ||. Esp. *a red flag* placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: Caes. B. G. 2, 20: id. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop*: Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 70: Stat. Th. 12, 782. (ii) Fig.: Fortunae, id. S. 4, 2, 41.

vexo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [veho] orig. *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen. *to move violently, to shake* (rare): vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est vehere; in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur. Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, Gell. 2, 6: navigia in summum veniunt vexata periclum, Lucr. 6, 430: Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. E. 6, 76: classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79: (vis venti) montes supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 276: venti vexant nubila coeli, Ov. M. 11, 435. ||. Transf. in gen. *to injure, molest, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex*: quum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato in Gell. 2, 6: agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 122: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: quem (stomachum) humor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32: fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 87: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: vestem solo, *to rumple, disorder*, Petr. 128: rosas, *to crush*, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, *to twist, frizzle*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24. In an obscene sense: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7: Petr. 139: Aus. Epigr. 108. **2.** Fig.: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: aliquem multis contumeliis, id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem honestissimis contentionibus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, *is attacked*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments*, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall. C. 15: mentem mariti philtris, Juv. 6, 611.

vĭa (vea, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14) ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* vias, Enn. in Prisc. p. 679 P.: viāī, Lucr. 1, 407) [prob. from veho, being a shortened form of veha] *a way, a highway, road, path, street*: viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est sedecim, Gai. Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 30: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. 44, 43: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 80: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: qua via, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: in viam se dare, *to set out on a journey*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: declinare de via ad dexteram, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: tu abi tuam viam, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 88: milites monuit, via omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, *along the highway*, Liv. 25, 9. Proverb.: (i) qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: (ii) de via in semitam degredi, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 40: (iii) tota via errare, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14. **2.** In gen. *a way, passage, channel, pipe*, etc.: *a lane* in a camp: Caes. B. G. 5, 49: *a passage* between the seats of a theatre: Mart. 5, 14, 8: *the gullet*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: *the windpipe*: Ov. M. 15, 344 *a cleft*: Virg. G. 2, 79: *a stripe* in a party-coloured fabric: Tib. 2, 3, 54. **3.** Transf. *march, journey*: quum de via languerem, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: bidui via, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: flecte viam velis, Virg. Aen. 5, 28: tum via tuta maris, Ov. M. 11, 747: feci longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id. H. 16, 22: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, *by the way, on the road*, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 43: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1. ||. Fig. *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion*, etc.: habeo certam viam atque rationem, qua omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48: non tam justitiae quam litigandi tradunt vias, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: docendi via, id. Or. 32, 114: optimarum artium vias tradere, id. Div. 2, 1, 1. **2.** Esp. *the right way, the true method*: in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *rationally and methodically*, id. Or. 33, 116: ut ratione et via procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9: via et arte dicere, id. Brut. 12, 46.

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via] *pertaining to the highways* or *roads*: Lares, *placed, worshipped by the road-side*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 24: viales dii, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 168.

vĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the highways* or *roads*: lex, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. (Hence Fr. *voyer.*)

vĭātĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum] *furnished with travelling-money*: viaticati hercle admodum aestive sumus, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 30.

vĭātĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small sum of money for a journey*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 18 *fin.*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

vĭātĭcum, i, *n.* [via] *travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum*: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 89: Cic. de Sen. 18, 66: Liv. 44, 22: Plin. Ep. 4, 13. **2.** Fig.: magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rem publicam evertendam habere, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2. ||. Transf. *money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: Suet. Caes. 68. **2.** *money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad*: Ulp. Dig. 12, 1, 17. (Hence It. *viaggio*; Sp. *viage*; Fr. *voyage.*)

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a road* or *journey* (rare): coena, *a parting-meal, farewell-repast*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 61.

vĭātor, ōris, *m.* [vio] *a wayfarer traveller*: Cic. Fat. 15, 34: Caes. B. G 4, 5: Virg. G. 4, 97: Mart. 2, 6, 14: Juv 10, 22. ||. *a summoner apparitor* an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: Varr. in Gell 13, 12: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Liv. 2, 56 Just. Inst. 4, 6: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1 82.

vĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [viator] *pertaining to a journey*: vasa, *travelling-dishes*, Plin. 16, 10, 20: argentum, *silver travelling-plate*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 40: horologia, Vitr. 9, 9: medicamentum, Veg Vet. 1, 61.

vĭātrix, icis, *f.* [vio] *a female traveller*: Mart. Cap. 6, 190: Inscr. Mur. 1058. 8.

vībex, īcis, *f. the mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal*: Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: Cato in Non. 187, 26: Plin. 30, 13 39: Pers. 4, 49: App. M. 9, p. 222.

vĭbĭa, ae, *f. a plank, cross-piece* supported on trestles (varae) so as to form a bank; hence the proverb: sequitur varam vibia, *one error follows another*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.

vibones, um, *m. plu. the flowers of the plant* britannica, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

vĭbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vibro] *that may be brandished*: ornus (*i. e.* hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108. **II.** *quivering, glimmering*: sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, 11.

vĭbrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tremulous, glimmering*: Mercurius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, 297.

vĭbrāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *a tremulous motion, quivering*: trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179.

vĭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a brandishing, vibration*: hastae, Fest. *s. v.* gradivus: continuata tonitruum, Calpurn. in Vopisc. Car. 8.

vĭbrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vibro]. **II.** Adj. *forcible, vigorous*: iambus flammis corusci fulminis vibratior, Aus. Ep. 21, 5.

vĭbrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a quivering, tremulous motion*: luminis, *flickering*, Mart. Cap. 8, 300: crebri ignium, ib. 1, 17.

vibrissae pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. *s. v.*

vibrisso, 1. *v. n. to shake the voice* (in singing), *to trill*: vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. *s. v.*

vĭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate*: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: vibrabant flamina vestes, *caused to flutter*, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Col. 97: viscera vibrantur (equitando), *are shaken about*, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium humeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. H. 4, 15. Poet.: vibrata flammis aequora, *i. e. glimmering*, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, *i. e. curled, frizzled*, Virg. Aen. 12, 100. **2.** Transf. *to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl*: sicas vibrare et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: tremulum jaculum excusso lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: fulmina (Juppiter), id. M. 2, 308: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Virg. Aen. 8, 524. **II.** Fig. of language, *to fling, hurl, launch*: truces vibrare iambos, Cat. 36, 5. **B.** Neutr. *to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate; to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate*, etc.: lingua vibrante (serpentis), Lucr. 3, 657: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82: sonus lusciniae vibrans, id. 10, 29, 43: mare, qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105: tela lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664. **II.** Fig. of language: cujus (Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, *would not have been hurled with such vigour*, Cic. Or. 70, 234: oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 95, 326: sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60.

vīburnum, i, *n. the wayfaring tree*, Viburnum Lantana, Linn.: Virg. E. 1, 26. (Hence Fr. *viorne*.)

vīcānus (vicaneus, Cod. Justin. 11, 56), a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *of* or *dwelling in a village*: Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager*, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: haruspices, *who go about from village to village*, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. **II.** Subst. vicani, orum, *m. plu. villagers, peasants, rustics*: Liv. 38, 30: Cod. Justin. 11, 56.

vĭcārĭa, ae, v. 1. vicarius, *no.* II. (ii).

vĭcārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicarius] *pertaining to a deputy* or *vicar, vicarial*: apparitores, Cod. Justin. 1, 35, 1: apex, *the rank of a vicar*, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vic root of vicis] *that supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious*: vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: praefectura Romae, Amm. 28, 5. **II.** Subst. vicarius, ii, *m. a substitute, deputy, proxy*: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: Liv. 29, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 16: Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38 *fin.* Esp. *an under-servant, under-slave*, kept by another slave, as part of his peculium: Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 93: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 28: Hor. S. 2, 7, 79: Mart. 2, 18, 7: Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 19: Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 687. (ii) vicaria, ae, *f. a female under-slave* of another slave: Inscr. Fabrett. p. 304, *no.* 297: Inscr. Mur. 972, 11. **2.** *the post of deputy of the* praefectus praetorio: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 4. (Hence Sp. *veguier*; Fr. *viguier*.)

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus] *from street to street, through the streets*: Sisenn. in Non. 188, 26: Suet. Caes. 41 *med.*: Tac. H. 2, 95: Hor. Epod. 5, 97. **II.** *from village to village, through the villages, in hamlets*: habitare, Liv. 9, 13: dispersa, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

vīcēnālis, e, *adj.* [viceni] *containing the number twenty*: sphaera, *having twenty angles*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1. p. 5.

vīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the number twenty*: lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metuunt credere omnes, *i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 69: fistula, *twenty quarter-digits in diameter*, Vitr. 8, 7: Front. Aquaed. 30: Pall. Aug. 12. **II.** Subst. vicenarius, ii, *m. a youth of twenty*: Arn. 2, 58.

vīcēni (vigeni, Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, *num. distr.* [viginti] *twenty each*: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicenas habent partes, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 160: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: militibus denarios quinos vicenos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7: *gen.* vicenum, Plin. 6, 23, 26: vicenum quinum, Front. Aquaed. 29: Col. 12, 18, 7. **II.** Transf. in gen. *twenty*: diebus vicenis interpositis, Plin. 25, 8, 49: Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vīcennālis, e, *adj.* [vicennium] *of twenty years, every twenty years*: votis vicennalibus, Num. Alex. Sev. in Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 275. **II.** Subst. vicennalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's accession*: Lact. Mort. pers. 17: Num. Constant. jun. in Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 108.

vīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [vicies annus] *a period of twenty years*: post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vīcēsĭma, ae, v. vicesimus, *no.* II.

vīcēsĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [vicesimus] *soldiers of the twentieth legion*: Tac. A. 1, 51.

vīcēsĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the twentieth part*: aurum, *of the tax called* vicesima, Liv. 27, 10. **II.** Subst. vicesimarius, ii, *m. a receiver of the* vicesima, Petr. 65.

vīcēsĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution*: Capitol. Macrin. 12.

vīcēsĭmus (vigesimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21: Caes. B. C. 3, 34: Sall. C. 47), a, um, *ord. num.* [viginti] *the twentieth*: annus, Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, Liv. 10, 47: vicesimo die lunae, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: vicesima luna sacrificant, Plin. 35, 2, 2. **II.** Subst. vicesima, ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *the twentieth part*, as a tax: *the twentieth part* or *five per cent. of the value* of a slave that was manumitted: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Liv. 7, 16: called also, vicesima libertatis, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3131. As export-duty: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2, 75, 185. As a tax on inheritances: Plin. Ep. 7, 14: *v.* Smith's Ant. 1196.

vĭcĭa, ae, *f. a vetch*, prob. Vicia sativa, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5: Plin. 18, 15, 37: Virg. G. 1, 75: Ov. F. 5, 267. (Hence It. *veccia*; Fr. *vesce*.)

vĭcĭālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [vicia] *the stalks* or *haulm of vetches*: Col. 6, 30, 5.

vĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to vetches*: cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

vīcĭes, *adv. num.* [viginti] *twenty times*: vicies centena milia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*: vicies tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6: superficiem aedium aestimarunt HS. vicies, *i. e. two millions*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: non plenum modo vicies habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

vīcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus] *neighbouring, near*: usus, Liv. 21, 26: bella, Just. 41, 1: via, *a road over the fields used in common, a village-path*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: Front. Aquaed. 126: Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.*

vīcīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *neighbouring, near*: via, *a by-way* in a camp, Hyg. Grom. p. 5, 2: ib. 12, 2.

vīcīnē, *adv. in the neighbourhood, near by*: (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 11: vicinissime frui, Aug Doctr. Chr. 1, 33 *fin.*

vīcīnĭa, ae, *f.* [vicinus] *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity*: proximae viciniae habitat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 27: mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43: inde in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Virg. G. 4, 290: mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1, 1: mortis, *near approach*, Petr. 93. **II.** Meton. *neighbourhood, neighbours* (rare): funus egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106: id. Ep. 1, 16, 44: Petr. 93. **III.** Fig. *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity*: aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22: est tamen quanquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint. 8, 4, 12: est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id. 8, 6, 28.

vīcīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *neighbourhood nearness, proximity, vicinity*: vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4. propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. Att. 5, 10: id. Planc. 8, 19. *Plur.*: id. Off. 2, 18, 64. **II.** Meton. *neighbourhood, neighbours*: si te libenter vicinitas videbit, Cato R. R. 4: caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: Sall. C. 36: Suet. Aug. 6. **III.** Fig.: *near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity*: est quaedam inter epichirema et syllogismum vicinitas, Quint. 5, 10, 6: virtutibus ac vitiis, id. 3, 7, 25: excusantur vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id. 1, 5, 5: nominis (cyperi et cypiri), Plin. 21, 18, 69.

vīcīnĭtus, *adv.* [vicinus] *in the neighbourhood, close by*: omnes intra centum vicinitus arceantur, Cod. Theod 15, 1, 4.

vīcīnor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be neighbouring, near*: Sid. Ep. 2, 11: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6 *med.*

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood* or *vicinity*: taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: silva, id. Od. 3, 29, 39: oppidum, id. Epod. 5, 44: urbes, id. A. P. 66: vicina astris sedes, Virg. Aen. 5, 759: bellum, Liv. 1, 14. Poet.: jurgia, *i. e. of neighbours*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2 171. *Comp.*: parti vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275. **2.** Subst. vicinus, i, *m.*, and vicina, ae, *f. a neighbour:* Eutychus tuus vicinus proximus, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132: ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 2: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78: Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24. With *gen.:* fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399. (ii) vicinum, i, *n. a neighbouring place, the neighbourhood, vicinity:* stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13: Cels. 2, 6 *fin.:* Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 *med.:* ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4: Plin. 23, 8, 75. *Plur.:* amnis rigans vicina, id. 6, 18, 22: Ov. M. 1, 573 With *gen.:* in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59. ‖. Fig. *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, kindred, allied:* dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29. *Comp.:* ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, id. 34, 14, 41. *Neut. absol.:* non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hiacynthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41.

vĭcis (a *gen.;* the *nom. sing.* does not occur), vicem, vice; *plur.* vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), *f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude:* (i) *Sing.:* hac vice sermonum, *conversation,* Virg. Aen. 6, 535: vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79: Deus haec fortasse benigna reducet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. Od. 1, 4, 1: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31: dum nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange,* i. e. *alternates with day,* Ov. M. 4, 218: versa vice, *reversely,* Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32: Just. 6, 5 *fin.* (ii) *Plur.:* plerumque gratae divitibus vices mundaeque parvo sub Lare pauperum coenae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: habet has vices conditio mortalium, ut adversa ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin. Pan. 5 *fin.:* spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant, quasque vices peragant docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo,* Ov. M. 15, 238: mutat terra vices, *renews her changes,* Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: perque vices modo "*Persephone!*" modo "*Filia!*" clamat, *alternately,* Ov. F. 4, 483: per vices annorum, *i. e. every other year,* Plin. 12, 14, 30: cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns,* Ov. F. 4, 353. **2.** Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally:* hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv. 2, 44 *fin.:* inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. H. 17, 180: Virg. G 3, 188: Hor. S. 1, 3, 141: ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36: inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191: ib. 12, 161. ‖. Esp. *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation:* recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: tanto proclivius est injuriae quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370. *Plur.:* spernentem sperne, sequenti redde vices, id. M. 14, 36: neque est ullus affectus qui magis vices exigat, Plin. Pan. 85. **2.** *the changes of fate, fatz, condition, fortune, misfortune:* tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88. *Plur.:* fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, id. Od. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas vitavisse vices Danaum, *dangers, contests,* Virg. Aen. 2, 433. III. Transf. *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another: heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigrarit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice sua fungereris, *stand in the place of, represent,* Plin. Pan. 80: fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41: vestramque meamque vicem expleta, Tac. A. 4, 8 *fin.:* (manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87. *Plur.:* non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, id. Prooem. § 4. **2.** Adverbially: (i) vicem, with *gen.* or a pronominal adjective, *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for:* heri vicem meamque, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciari meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8: vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris, Liv. 34, 32: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rem publicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10. Hence, (β) in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like:* Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8: ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 26. (ii) vice, *instead of, for:* in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2. (β) In a more general sense, *after the manner of, like:* jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 69: moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixerat, oracli vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.* (iii) in vicem, *instead of, for:* potest malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, *in their place* or *stead,* Caes. B. G. 7, 85: Col. 5, 6, 1. (iv) ad vicem, *instead of, for:* ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 *fin.* (β) In a more general sense, *after the manner of, like:* majores natu a minoribus colebantur ad deum prope et parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15. (Hence It. *vicenda.*)

vĭcissātim, *adv.* [VIC, root of vicis] used by ancient writers = vicissim, *in return, again:* ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Pl. Poen. prol. 46: id. Stich. 4, 1, 27.

vĭcissim, *adv.* [id.: cf. necesse from NEC, root of necto] *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn:* nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 92: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6.

vĭcissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *change, alternation:* vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att. in Non. 185, 18.

vĭcissĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude:* omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Am. 14, 49: dierum noctiumque vicissitudines, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: fortunae vicissitudines, id. Fam. 5, 12.

victĭma, ae, *f. a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim:* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 93: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: Virg. G. 2, 147: Cic. Att. 1, 13: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Liv. 45, 7: Ov. M. 7, 162. ‖. Fig.: quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22. [Prob. from *vincio,* "to bind;" the *n* would be omitted on account of the *m* in the suffix.]

victĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [victima] *pertaining to victims:* negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice,* Plin. 7, 12, 10. ‖. Subst. victimarius, ii, *m. an assistant at sacrifices:* Liv. 40, 29: Val. Max. 1, 1, 12: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2453 **2.** *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice:* Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victĭmo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice:* hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192: filium, Vulg. Sirac. 34, 24.

victĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [vivo] *to live, feed, support oneself, subsist on:* ficis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: succo suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, *to live freely,* Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 44.

victor, ōris, *m.* [vinco] *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor:* quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cic. Fam. 4, 9: galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, id. Div. 2, 26, 56: omnium gentium victor, id. Pis. 7, 16. Poet.: victor belli, *in war,* Stat. Th. 9, 624. In apposition: victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, *as victors,* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: exercitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Graii, Ov. M. 13, 414. Of things: (aestus naves) obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, Lucan. 9, 334: currus, *i. e. a triumphal car,* Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47. ‖. Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall. J. 63: victor propositi, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor] *victory:* cernere de victoria, Enn. in Non. 511, 9. insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. Manil. 3, 8: concurritur: horae momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: de victoria Caesaris fama, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. ‖. Transf. in gen. *victory, success:* litium, *in suits,* Plin. 29, 3, 12: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 3, 50: ex collega, id. 2, 44.

victōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [victoria] *pertaining to victory:* dies, *day of victory,* i. e. *when victories are celebrated,* Trebell. Gallien. 3: scipio, Cassiod. Var. 6, 1. ‖. Subst. victorialis, is, *f. an unknown plant, called also* Idaea Daphne: App. Herb. 58.

victōrĭātus, i, *m.* (*sc.* numus) [id.] *a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory,* in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 170: Cic. Font. 5, 9: Liv. 41, 13. ‖. *as an apothecaries' weight:* Marc. Empir. 15.

victōrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *gained by victory:* plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little statue of Victory:* Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84.

victōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *victorious:* Cato in Gell. 4, 9: as an epithet of the Emperor Probus, Numus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 505. *Sup.:* vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: principes, Inscr. Grut. 170, 5: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1045.

victrix, īcis, *f.* [vinco] *a conqueress, victress;* adject. *conquering, victorious:* victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 54: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: victrices rates, Ov. M. 15, 754: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: literae, *that contains news of victory,* Cic. Att. 5, 21: tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25. ‖. Fig.: mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Lucan. 1 128.

victŭālis, e, *adj.* [victus, *subst.*] *pertaining to living*, i.e. *to nourishment* or *sustenance:* ministerium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10: sumptus, Cod. Justin. 8, 51, 20. **II.** Subst. victualia, ium, *n. plu. provisions, victuals:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 44.

victŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the support of life:* exhibitio, *i. e. of provisions*, Tert. Monog. 8.

victus, a, um, *Part.* [vinco].

victus, ūs (*gen. sing.* victuis, Varr. in Non. 494, 11: victi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 75), *m.* [vivo] *that upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Am. 23, 86: id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: Caes. B. G. 6, 22: Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: *dat.:* victu, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 16: Virg. G. 4, 158. *Plur.:* Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 141: Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: Ov. M. 15, 104. **2.** legal *t. t. necessaries of life*, including clothing: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 43: Gai. ib. 44. **II.** *a way of life, mode of living* (rare): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35: consuetudo victus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Hor. S. 2, 2, 63.

vīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus] *a little village, hamlet:* Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Liv. 21, 33.

vīcus, i, *m. a quarter* of a city, *a street:* Cic. Mil. 24, 64: Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Hor. S. 2, 3, 228: Ov. F. 6, 610. **II.** *a village, hamlet, a country-seat:* si qui Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Fontei. 5, 9: Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Tac. G. 12: Cic. Fam. 14, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8. [Sans. *vêṣa*, "domus;" Gr. οἶκος, orig. with digamma; Eng. *wick* or *wich*, as in *Nor-wich*.]

vĭdēlĭcet, *adv.* [vide, imperat. of videre, and licet; cf. i-licet and scilicet: lit. *see, it is permitted;* hence] *it is easy to see, is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly*, etc. (i) With *acc.* and *inf.* dep. on vide: videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 49: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 211: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5. (ii) Adverb.: nunc est negotiosus interdius: videlicet Solon est, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.* (iii) Elliptically in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, id. Caecin. 15, 44: quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 33, 80. **2.** Esp. in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, *it is very plain, of course, forsooth:* tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12. **II.** Transf. as a mere complimentary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely:* caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. Rep. 6, 10.

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* (viden', *i. e.* videsne, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 37: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: Cat. 61, 98: Tib. 2, 2, 17: Virg. Aen. 6, 780) *to see:* constr. usu. with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), or with *acc.* and *inf.:* *Ph.* Tun' me vidisti? *Sc.* Atque his quidem oculis. *Ph.* Carebis, credo, qui plus vident, quam quod vident. *Sc.* Nunquam hercle deterrebor, quin viderim id quod viderim, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 15: nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.:* rem esse in angusto vidit, ib. 2, 25: mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94: ut juvat pastas oves videre properantes domum! videre fessos vomerem inversum boves collo trahentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62: serpentes atque videres infernas errare canes, id. S. 1, 8, 35: ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se disertos visos esse multos, Quint. 8 praef. § 13: consulis ante pedes vix viderer eques, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 18. *Pass. impers.:* *De.* Vide sis modo etiam. *Ly.* Visum'st, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 52. (ii) Of things: (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt, Lucan. 2, 429: casus abies visura marinos, *i. e. to experience*, Virg. G. 2, 68. **2.** Esp. *to see* on purpose, *to look at:* vide sis signi quid siet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 155: quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* Cic. Pis. 25, 61: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter Eun. 4, 4, 3. So in colloquial lang., as in English, *to visit:* Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statilium: tribus enim opus est, Cic. Att. 12, 14: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Suet. Tib. 7. And, me vide, *look to me*, i. e. *trust to me:* Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 53: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13: id. Ph. 4, 4, 31. **3.** Transf. *to perceive, observe* by any other sense: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere coelo? Prop. 2, 6, 49: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: tum videres stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 44. **II.** Fig. *to see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, understand, be aware, know*, etc.: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: aliquid in somnis, id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. Div. 2, 71, 147: Aeduos in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6: video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 20: quum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speravisse meliora, *that I had seen farther*, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12. **2.** Esp. *to look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide:* duae conditiones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, id. Verr. 5, 68, 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself*, id. Att. 12, 21: viderit, Ov. A. A. 2, 371: quid mihi, inquit, cum ista summa sanctimonia ac diligentia? Viderint ista officia viri boni, Cic. Quint. 17, 55: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, *i. e. provide*, id. Att. 5, 1: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: videndum est, ne obsit benignitas, tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, quum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18.

3. *to see, live to see* a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, id. Am. 3, 12: quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13: spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78. **III.** Reflect. *to seem, appear; to be looked upon* or *regarded:* freq. with *dat.* of person; the predicate is completed either by an *adj.* or by an *inf.* (i) With *adj.:* nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant, id. Verr. 2, 17, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Am. 7, 23: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43. (ii) With *inf.:* ut beate vixisse videar, id. Am. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, ib. 13, 47: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 57, 171: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, id. Am. 21, 78: divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, ib. 16, 58. **2.** Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: (majores nostri voluerunt) quae jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut, videri pronuntiarent, id. Acad. 2, 47, 146: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum adversus rem publicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. **3.** Impersonal, with a clause as subject: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: aliis videtur, non inchoatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5: quia videbatur et Limnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13 *fin.:* visum est in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. (ii) Esp. *to seem proper, right* or *good; he* (*she*, etc.) *pleases, likes:* eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 35: tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, id. Fam. 14, 7: qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, Liv. 31, 3: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. [Sans. *vid*, "scire;" Gr. Ϝιδ, whence εἶδον, ἰδεῖν, and οἶδα; Germ. *wissen;* Eng. *to wit* or *wot;* the root seems orig. to have meant "to separate, to distinguish," and hence "to see" and "to know;" the meaning of separation is seen in *di-vid-o, vid-uus, indi-vid-uus*.]

vĭdŭāta, ae, *f. adj.* [viduo] *widowed:* Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5: Mart. 9, 31, 6: Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, *i. e. divorced*, Sen. Med. 581.

vĭdŭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *widowhood:* Tert. Virg. vel. 9.

vĭdŭertas, ātis, *f.* [viduus] *dearth, sterility:* Cato R. R. 141, 2.

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *bereavement, want:* omnium copiarum atque opum, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 2. **II.** Esp. *widowhood:* Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: Liv. 40, 4.

Vīdŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [vidulus] *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vīdŭlus, i, *m. a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack:* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 60 *sq.:* id. Men. 5, 7, 47. (Hence It. *valigia;* Sp. *balija;* Fr. *valise.*)

vĭdŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [viduus] *to deprive* or *bereave of:* constr. usu. with *abl.:* urbem civibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518: vitem pristino elemento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601. With *gen.:* orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 838. (Hence Fr. *vider.*)

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root VID, cf. video: prop. *separated from;* hence esp.] masc. *bereft of a wife* or *mistress, spouseless* (rare): vidui viri, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 13: Ov. A. A. 1, 102: id. H. 8, 86. Fem. *bereft of a husband* or *lover, spouseless, widowed;* and subst. *a widow:* quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 2: viduae puellae, Prop. 2, 33, 17: nupta, vidua, virgo, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illum coelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46: Sen. Herc. Fur. 245: cf. Jabol. Dig. 50, 16, 242. II. Transf. Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52. 2. Of things: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelopes), id. H. 1, 10: coelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9. So of a vine which is not trained to any tree: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49. And conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30: Juv. 8, 78: Mart. 3, 58, 3: Col. 5, 6, 31. 3. In gen. *deprived* or *bereft of, destitute of;* constr. with *a*, the simple *abl.* or *gen.*: cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Virg. Cul. 372: alni (*i. e.* naves) moderantibus viduae, Stat. Th. 10, 13: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. (Hence Fr. *vide.*)

vĭdŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [viduus] *widowhood:* Sid. Ep. 6, 2: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 10, *no.* 51.

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave:* viere vincire: a quo est in Sota Ennii: ibant malaci viere veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: cf. Fest. *s. v.*: Non. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. [Root orig. VI, whence *vi-men, vi-tis, vi-to:* cf. Sans. *wé*, "texere."]

vĭesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vieo] *to shrink up, wither:* viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

vĭētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cooper:* Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 51: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

vĭētus (as a dissyl. ⏑ ⏑, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *Part.* [vieo]. II. Adj. *shrunken, withered, wrinkled:* aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. Transf.: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 386.

vīgēni, ae, a, v. viceni.

vĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom*, etc.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22: animus laetitia viget, Lucr. 3, 151: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3: memoria vigere, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20: fama mobilitate viget, Virg. Aen. 4, 175: vigebant studia rei militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant, Sall. C. 3: tui politici libri omnes vigent, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, *i. e. is in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vigeo] *to become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish* or *bloom:* de nihiloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 758: jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris viguerunt, nunc vigent Pansae, vigent Hirtii, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac. A. 14, 19.

vīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vīgessis, is, *m.* [viginti as] *twenty asses:* Mart. 12, 76, 1: Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

vīgies, *adv. twenty times:* Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

vĭgil, ĭlis, *adj.* [vigeo] *awake, on the watch, alert* (not of persons, except *absol.*): prius orto sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: ib. 1, 2, 37: canes, id. Od. 3, 16, 2: ales, *i. e. the cock*, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, ib. 2, 112. (ii) Transf. of things: oculi, Virg. Aen. 4, 182: ignis, *i. e. always burning*, ib. 4, 200: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 14: auris, *wakeful, listening*, Stat. Ach. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 48. 2. Subst. *a watchman, sentinel:* clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Liv. 44, 33: Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police: Suet. Aug. 30: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: Julian. ib. 47, 2, 56. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1435. Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24. II. Fig.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov. M. 3, 396: questus, *uttered by night*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

vĭgĭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vigilo] *wakeful, watchful:* dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr. in Non. 100, 2.

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part.* [vigilo]. II. Adj. *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant:* vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3. *Comp.*: nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, 32. *Sup.*: dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*

vĭgĭlanter, *adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly:* Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 144. *Comp.*: id. Rep. 6, 24. *Sup.*: id. Mur. 15, 32.

vĭgĭlantia, ae, *f.* [vigilans] *wakefulness* (rare): erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Jocosely: fuit (Caninius) mirifica vigilantia, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. II. Fig. *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance:* Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari tutam esse servatam, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: id. Planc. 25, 62: id. Att. 8, 9: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 44: Quint. 5, 7, 10.

vĭgĭlātē, *adv. watchfully, vigilantly:* Gell. 3, 14.

vĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vigilo] *wakefulness, sleeplessness:* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

vĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *watchful:* canes, Col. 7, 12, 5. II. Fig.: curae, Ov. M. 2, 779.

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* vigilium, Varr. in Non. 232, 4) [vigil] *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake:* ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6: cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: id. Parad. prooem. § 5. II. Esp. *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard:* noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, id. Verr. 4, 43, 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard*, id. 44, 33. Hence, 2. Meton. *a watch*, i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: nox in quatuor vigilias dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur, Hier. Ep. 140, 8: prima vigilia capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44 *fin.*: quum puer tuus ad me secunda fere vigilia venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: de tertia vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: de quarta vigilia, ib. 1, 40. (ii) *the watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels:* milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Sall. C. 32: Liv. 39, 14 *fin.* 3. *a watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils:* Cereris vigiliae, Pl. Aul. prol. 36: ib. 4, 10, 65. III. Fig. *watchfulness, vigilance:* ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, *my post*, i. e. *my office, duty*, id. Fam. 11, 24. (Hence It. *veglia;* Sp. *vela;* Fr. *veille.*)

vĭgĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [vigilia] *a watchtower:* Sen. Ep. 57 *med.* II. *a small sepulchral monument of the same shape:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4557.

vĭgĭlĭum, ii v. vigilia, *ad init.*

vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vigil]. A. Neut. *to watch*, i. e. *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful:* ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17. With a homogeneous object: in lectitando vigilias vigilare, Gell. Epilog. Transf. vigilat Troicus ignis, *burns continually*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. H. 18, 31. Proverb.: (i) hic vigilans somniat, *i. e. builds castles in the air*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 68: num ille somniat ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8: (ii) qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 152: vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1062. *Pass. impers.*: redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6. II. Fig. *to be watchful, vigilant:* vigilantes curae, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96. 2. Esp. *to keep watch over, to be watchful* or *vigilant:* vigilandum'st semper: multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att. in Cic. Planc. 24, 59: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop. 2, 3, 7: Mars vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 3. B. Act. *to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov. H. 12, 169: vigilata nox, id. F. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aestas, quae vigilanda viris, Virg. G. 1, 313: vigilatum carmen, Ov. F. 4, 109.

vīginti, *num. card. twenty:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50: quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. [Sans. *vinsati;* Gr εἴκατι, εἴκοσι.]

vīgintĭ-angŭlus, a, um, *adj. having twenty angles:* sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

vīgintĭvir, vĭri, v. vigintiviri.

vīgintĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [viginti-viri] *the office of the* vigintiviri, for the distribution of lands: Cic. Att. 9, 2: Quint. 12, 1, 16: of the inferior civil court: Tac. A. 3, 29: of a municipal court: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3970.

vīgintĭ-vĭri, orum, *m. plu. a college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri: I. Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. Att. 2, 6: Suet. Aug. 4. *Sing.*: Plin. 7, 52, 53. II. *an inferior civil court*, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads the mint, and public executions: Spart Julian. 1: cf. Tac. A. 3, 29. *Sing.* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2761. III. *a council of State*, created A.D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus: Capitol. Gord. 10: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3042. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1196.)

vĭgor, ōris, *m.* [vigeo] *liveliness, activity, force, vigour:* nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: juventas et patrius vigor, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 5: animi, Ov. H. 16, 51: quantum in illo (libro) di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi Sen. Ep. 64: gemmae, *strong brilliancy* Plin. 37, 7, 28. *Plur.*: Vitr. 6, 1 *fin.* Sil. 15, 355.

vĭgōrans, antis, *Part.* [vigor *strengthening, invigorating:* effeminantia magis quam vigorantia disciplinam, Tert. Pudic. 2. II. *becoming strong* or *vigorous:* vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, id. Res. Carn 26 *med.*

vĭgōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *stout. vigorous:* juvenis, App. M. 9, p 227.

vīlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vilis] *to become worthless, bad vile:* quamvis clarus homo vilescit in turba, Hier. Ep. 66, 7: Sid. Ep. 7, 9: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56.

vīlĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [vilis facio] *to make* or *esteem of little value:* Hier. Ep. 135.

vīlĭpendo, 3. *v. a.* [vilis pendo] *to hold in slight esteem, to despise, vilipend:* aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vīlis, e, *adj. of small price* or *value, cheap:* nec quicquam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 10: annona vilior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 137: frumentum vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: res vilissimae, *opp.* pretiosissimae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 91. *Neutr. absol.: Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 49: vili vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10: quod viliori praedium distraxerit, et si non viliori vendidit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8: res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, ib. 13, 4, 2 *fin.* ||. Transf. *of trifling value, paltry, common, mean, base, vile:* si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: tibi vilis vita esset nostra, Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: tu poscis vilia rerum, ib. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. H. 7, 48. *Neutr.* adverb.: et vili virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, *i. e. in the ordinary manner,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37. Proverb.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93. (ii) With *inf.:* stat fucare colos nec Sidone vilior Ancon, Sil. 8, 438. **2.** *found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, ib. 1, 227. (Hence It. *vigliacco;* Sp. *bellaco.*)

vīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis] *lowness of price, cheapness:* tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, id. Verr. 3, 93, 216: ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, Plin. 35, 6, 28: offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer for sale at a low price,* Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 34. ||. Transf. *trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness:* verborum, Petr. 118: nominum, Plin. H. N. 20 praef.: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23. **2.** *low esteem, disregard, contempt:* vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 4 *med.:* Curt. 5, 9 *med.*

vīlĭter, *adv. cheaply:* venire poteris intestinis vilius, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6. **2.** *meanly:* viliter se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

vīlĭto, 1. *v. a.* [vilis] *to make cheap* or *of little esteem, to degrade:* quae (vitia) te vilitant, Turpil. in Non. 185, 31.

villa (rustic, vella, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [prob. a contr. of vicula, or better, vinula, from vicus] *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa:* Col. 1, 6. 21: Cato R. R. 4: Varr. R. R. 4, 4, 2: Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 18 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1196). ||. Esp. villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, *etc.:* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4: Liv. 4, 22 *fin.:* Flor. 3, 21: as the residence of foreign ambassadors: Liv. 33, 24.

villāris, e, *adj.* [villa] *pertaining to a country-seat* or *villa:* gallinae, Plin. 10, 41, 57.

villātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a country-house* or *villa:* villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, ib. 3, 9, 3: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49 *fin.:* mel, Col. 9, 4, 7.

villĭca, ae, v. villicus, *no.* II. 2.

villĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [villico] *the care or management of an estate in the country:* Col. 11, 1, 13: Petr. 69.

villĭco, 1. *v. a.* and **villĭcor,** atus, 1. *v. dep.* [villicus] *to manage an estate or farm in the country:* (i) Act. dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo villicare, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: possessionem maximam, App. M. 8, p. 211. (ii) Depon.: longe ab urbe villicari, Pompon. in Non. 186, 1: Afran. ib. 5. ||. In gen. *to live in the country:* Turpil. ib. 186, 7: Aus. Ep. 22, 1.

villĭco, ōnis, v. villicus, *no.* II.

villĭcus (in many MSS. vilicus), a, um, *adj.* [villa] *pertaining to a country-house* or *villa:* nomina lini, Aus. Ep. 4, 56. ||. Subst. villicus, i, *m.* (villico, ōnis, App. Apol. p. 329, *dub.*) *an overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff:* Cato R. R. 5: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Verr. 3, 50: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1. (ii) Transf. in gen. *an overseer, superintendent, director:* aerarii, Auct. Priap. 82, 4: aquaeductuum, Frontin. Aquaed. 117: a plumbo, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2859. **2.** villica, ae, *f. the wife of a* villicus, *a female overseer:* Cato R. R. 143, 1: Col. 12 praef. § 8: Cat. 61, 136: Mart. 1, 56, 11: Juv. 11, 69.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus] *hairy, shaggy, rough:* leo, Virg. Aen. 8, 177: pectora (Caci) setis, ib. 8, 266: guttura (Medusa) colubris, Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26. *Comp.:* arbor, id. 16, 10, 19. *Sup.:* animal, id. 11, 39, 94. (Hence Fr. *velours.*)

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa] *a little country-house, a small villa:* Cic. Att. 8, 9: Hor. S. 1, 5, 45.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum] *a sup of wine.* hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, *m. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair;* of beasts: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. G. 3, 446: Ov. H. 6, 49: of cotton: Plin. 11, 23, 27. (Hence Sp. *vilano, milano.*)

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [VI root of vieo] *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier,* etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: Caes. B. G. 2, 33: id. B. C. 1, 54: Tib. 2, 3, 15: Ov. M. 6, 345. ||. Transf. *a set, slip;* of willow: Col. 4, 30, 3. **2.** *the staff* or *wand of Mercury:* Stat. Th. 2, 30. (Hence Sp. *vimbre, mimbre.*)

vīmentum, i, *n.* [vimen] *an osier, withy:* Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to osiers:* salix, *bearing twigs for plaiting,* Col. 4, 30, 2: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

vīmĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in wicker-work:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4298.

vīmĭnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a willow-copse:* Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of osiers, of wicker-work:* tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: loricula, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: crates, Virg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 26: salix, *serving for wicker-work,* Plin. 16, 37, 69.

vin', *i. e.* visne, v. volo, *ad init.*

vīnācĕa, ae, *f.* [vinum] *a grape-husk:* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: Col. Arb. 4, 5: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.

vīnācĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr. plur.* vinacea, Col. 11, 2, 69) [id.] *a grape-stone:* Cato R. R. 7, 2: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Col. 3, 1, 5: Plin. 14, 1, 3: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

vīnālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter:* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Ov. F. 4, 863: ib. 877 *sq.:* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 287: *gen.* vinaliorum, Masur. in Macr. S. 1, 4 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1198).

vīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wine* (very rare): fortitudo, Macr. S. 7, 7 *fin.*

vīnārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [vinarius] *a wine-dealer, vintner:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4249.

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *pertaining to wine wine-:* lacus, Cato R. R. 25: vas, Cic Verr. 4, 27, 62: vasculum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42: uter, Plin. 28, 18, 73: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1: crimen, *relating to the duties on wine,* Cic. Fontei. 5, 9: minister, *a cup-bearer,* Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah. ||. Subst. vinarius, ii, *m. a wine-dealer, vintner* Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 30: Suet. Claud. 40. (ii *a wine-bibber:* Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4 and 25 **2.** vinaria, orum, *n. plu. wine-pots wine-flasks:* Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 16: Hor. S 2, 8, 39: Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also as one word vincapervinca), ae, *f. a plant, periwinkle,* Vinca major and minor, Linn.; but some refer it to a kind of *butcher's broom,* Ruscus racemosus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39: called also simply pervinca, App. Herb. 58.

vincĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vincio] *that serves for binding;* comically: mihi jam intus potione vincea onerabo gulam, *with a tie-drink,* i. e. *with a rope to hang myself,* Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. *s. v.* (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco] *that can be easily gained:* causa, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48. ||. *conquering:* clangor, *i. e. of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon,* Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p 329.

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a. to bind, to bind* or *wind about, to fetter:* facinus est vincire civem Romanum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, ib. 3, 14, 37: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 vinxerat post terga manus, Virg. Aen. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: suras alte purpureo cothurno, Virg. Aen. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 32: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, *about to encircle,* Ov. Am. 2, 15, 1. ||. Fig. *to bind, fetter, confine restrain: to fortify, secure:* religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 90: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciatur et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5, 21: inimica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov. H. 20, 212. loca occupare, vincire praesidiis, *to surround, fortify,* Cic. Att. 7, 18: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish:* jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Manil. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 *fin.* non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 36: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug 70 *fin.:* L millia, *to win at play,* ib. 71 ||. Transf. in gen. *to be successful, to get the better of, to win, gain,* etc. vincere judicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 82: Hor. S. 1, 2, 134: causam suam, *to win,* Ov. H. 16, 75: factum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 85: sponsione, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: vincere sponsionem, id. Caecin. 31, 91: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29. (ii) Of inanimate subjects (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg. Aen. 9, 92: flammam gurgitibus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 41: hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11: (esculus) multa virum volvens durando secula vincit, *outlasts,* Virg. G. 2, 295: mea fata vivendo, id. Aen. 11, 160: aëra (sagittae), *surmount,* id. G. 2, 123. montes ascensu, *to ascend, scale,* Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46. |||. Fig.: argumentis vincit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 267: naturam studio, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Parad. 4, 1, 27: victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8: divum pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 21: pietas victa furore, ib. 3, 27, 36: victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29. With *subj.*: ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. **2.** Esp. *to surpass, exceed, excel*: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: exspectationem omnium, id. Verr. 5, 5, 11: eam (noctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: quamlibet mulierculam vincere mollitia, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere regem, id. S. 1, 7, 6: qualia (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoram, ib. 2, 4, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, Sil. 5, 552. **3.** *to prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively*: with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj.*: quid nunc? vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, ut praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225: nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque, ib. 1, 3, 115. *Absol.*: si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64. **4.** *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: vicit in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16: quum in senatu vicisset sententia quae censebat reddenda bona, Liv. 2, 4: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: Ov. M. 6, 513. (ii) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, *have it your own way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*: viceris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 21. [*Vinco* is perh. connected with *vincio*, the orig. meaning being "to bind."]

vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vincio] *a binding, ligature*: Arn. 2, 87. *Plur.*: id. 6, 203: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a binder*: Arn. 6, 199.

vinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bandage, ligature*: Cels. 7, 20: Plin. 16, 37, 68.

vinctus, a, um, *Part.* [vincio].

vinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a binding*: vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

vincŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [vinculum] *bound*: Mart. Cap. 1, 21: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

vincŭlum (contr. vinclum), i, *n.* [vincio] *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter*: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Virg. Aen. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib. 2, 1, 28: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis charta sit a vinclis non labefacta suis, id. Pont. 3, 7, 6: Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Virg. Aen. 8, 458: so of sandals: Tib. 1, 5, 66: Ov. F. 1, 410. (ii) Esp. *plur.* of the *fetters* of prisoners: hence, *a prison*: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 4, 10, 24: in vincula conjecti, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: in vincula duci, Liv. 5, 9: ex vinculis causam dicere, *i. e. to plead in chains*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. ‖. Fig. *a bond, fetter*: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: vincula revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, id. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13: beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: accedit maximum vinculum, quod rem publicam geris, id. Fam. 15, 11: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: Ov. M. 9, 550. (Hence It. *vinchio*; Sp. *vencejo.*)

vindēmĭa, ae, *f.* [vinum demo] *a grape-gathering, vintage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: id. R. R. 1, 54, 1: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 16: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315: Plin. Ep. 9, 20. *Plur.*: Suet. Caes. 40. ‖. Transf. *grapes, wine*: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Virg. G. 2, 89: mitis, ib. 2, 522. **2.** *Plu. the time of grape-gathering, the vintage season*: M. Aurel. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47. **3.** *the gathering* or *harvest* of other things: olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1. (Hence Fr. *vendange*; Eng. *vintage.*)

vindēmĭālis, e, *adj.* [vindemia] *pertaining to the vintage*: fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 *med.*: escae, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4419: Aug. Conf. 9, 2.

vindēmĭātor (vindemitor, Sen. Apocol. *init.*), ōris, *m.* [vindemio] *a grape gatherer, vintager*: Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27: Hor. S. 1, 7, 30. ‖. Transf.: *a star in the constellation Virgo*: Col. 11, 2, 24: called, also, vindemitor: Ov. F. 3, 407: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

vindēmĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vindemiator] *pertaining to the vintage*: vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8.

vindēmĭo, 1. *v. n.* [vindemia] *to gather grapes, gather the vintage*: jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74: id. 35, 10, 37. With a homogeneous object: vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 30.

vindēmĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little vintage*: transf. of income: Cic. Att. 1, 10.

vindēmĭtor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, ĭcis, *comm. one who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant*; hence, *a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator*: vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest. *s. v.*: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, *a protector of debtors*, id. Att. 2, 1: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28 *fin.*: legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhet. 6: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. 3, 46: periculi, id. 10, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, Hor. A. P. 191: honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 18. In apposition: audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis, Liv. 3, 56: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. H. 9, 13. ‖. *an avenger, punisher, revenger*: conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: vindex ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237. *Fem.*: Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: Stat. Th. 1, 80. In apposition: vindice flamma, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Cat. 64, 192. [Etym. dub. Some derive it from *venum dico*, like *vendo, veneo*: others, according to the analogy of *judex*, from *jus dico*, derive it from *vim dico*, "to assert authority," *i. e.* in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; but it is contrary to analogy to insert the *m*, the sign of the accusative case, in a compound word.]

vindĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vindico] lit. *a laying claim*; in law, *an action respecting the title to* res corporales *and* jura in re (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1198 *seqq.*): Ulp. Dig. 44, 7, 24: id. Dig. 6, tit. 1. ‖. *a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment*: vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2 22, 66: ib. 2, 53, 161.

vindĭcĭa, ae, v. vindiciae, *ad init.*

vindĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* XII Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*; cf. Serv. Sulpic. ib. and Gell. 20, 10) [vindex] *a laying claim* to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's property, or for its restoration to a free condition vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia. Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindiciam ait esse, qua de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur, Fest. *s. v.*: vindicia, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat, Gell. 20, 10: si vindiciam falsam tulit rei sive litis, *i. e. has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. *s. v.*: pro praede litis vindiciarum quum satis accepissit, sponsionem faceret, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: ni (Appius) vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery*, Liv. 3, 57: quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ab libertate dicta erant, id. 3, 56: decresse vindicias secundum servitutem, id. 3, 47: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, *i. e. to those who demanded her liberation*, id. 3, 44: of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, ib. *fin.*: quum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, quum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*

vindĭco (on account of a derivation from venum dico, also, vendico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (vindicit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*) [id.] *to lay legal claim* to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: in jus ducito ni judicatum facit aut quis endo em jure vindicit, *i. e.* eum in jure vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. *loc. cit.*: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45 *fin.*: id. 3, 46: puellam, ib.: ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, ib. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate*: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: iniquissima haec bellorum conditio est; prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv. 44, 14: tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: *Trasimenum* pro *Tarsimeno* multi auctores vindicaverunt, *have adopted*, Quint. 1, 5, 13: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos detrahat, *reassume*, Ov. M. 2. 523. Poet. with *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextra gestare satelles, Lucan. 8, 675. **2.** Meton. *to restore* (usu. in connection with in libertatem): in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212: Galliam in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25. (ii) With the words in libertatem understood, *to set free, to deliver, save*; usu. with *a* or *ab* and *abl.*: te ab eo vindico et libero, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab perd. 5, 16: sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46: a labore, id Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, ib. 2, 2, 7: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9 45: capillum a canitie, id. 28, 11, 46: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, *sets free*, Ov. M. 11, 213. **3.** *to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on:* omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4: maleficium in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19: dolus malus etiam legibus erat vindicatus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Am. 12, 43: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Trist. 3, 8, 40. *Pass. impers.:* fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr 5, 50 *fin.:* vindicatum in noxios, Sall. J. 31: in quos (Venetos) Caesar vindicandum statuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16. (ii) *to avenge oneself:* se ab aliquo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5 *med.* (Hence It. *vengiare;* Sp. *vengar;* Fr. *venger.*)

vindicta, ae, *f.* [vindico] *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 730): Gai. Dig. 4, 16: si neque censu neque vindicta nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 56: Liv. 2, 5: Hor. S. 2, 7, 76: Pers. 5, 88: Plin. Ep. 7, 16. **||.** Transf. *a protection, defence:* libertatis, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.:* legis severae, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 33. **2.** *vengeance, revenge, punishment:* Juv. 16, 22: Phaedr. 1, 29, 10: Juv. 13, 180: Petr. 136: Plin. 29, 1, 8: Tac. A. 6, 32. (ii) Legal. *t. t. compensation* for injuries done or rights infringed: Dig. 47, 12, 6. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1200.)

vīnĕa, ae, *f.* [vinum] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 50: Virg. G. 2, 390: Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. **||.** Transf. *a vine:* Cato R. R. 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 25: Col. 4, 10, 2: Phaedr. 4, 3, 1. **2.** In milit. lang. *a kind of penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* built like an arbour for sheltering besiegers: Caes. B. G. 2, 12: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Liv. 2, 17: Sil. 13, 110: Veg. Mil. 4, 15 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1200): sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, quum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. *s. v.* sub.

vīnĕālis, e, *adj.* [vinea] *pertaining to vines:* terra, *land suitable for planting vines,* Col. 3, 12, 1.

vīnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to vines:* colles, *vine-hills,* Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, *vineyards,* Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vīnĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to vines:* semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, *vintage,* id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, *vine-dressers' knives,* Cato R. R. 11, 4.

vīnētum, i, *n.* [vinum] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard:* Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: Virg. G. 2, 319: Col. 3, 4, 1: Quint. 1, 12, 7. Proverb.: vineta sua caedere, i. q. *to be severe against oneself,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of* or *pertaining to wine* (rare): latex, *i. e. wine,* Sol. 5 *med.*

vīnĭbŭa, ae, *f.* [vinum bua] *a female wine-bibber:* Lucil. in Non. 81, 6.

vīnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vinum fero] *wine-bearing:* vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vīnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vinum] *a vine-dresser:* Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: Virg. E. 10, 36.

vīnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinitor] *pertaining to a vine-dresser:* falx, *a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook,* Col. 4, 25.

vinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *delightful, sweet:* oratio vinnula, venustula, Pl. As. 1, 3, 70.

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus] *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine:* Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101: id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: Suet. Vit. 17.

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated:* ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25: medicamina, *mixed with wine,* id. Pis. 6, 13.

vīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vinosus] *the flavour of wine:* Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum] *full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing:* non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, *drunken,* Liv. 41, 4: convivia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17: moris succus in carne vinosus, *having the taste* or *flavour of wine,* Plin. 15, 24, 27: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 24. *Comp.:* aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765. *Sup.:* lena, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vīnum, i, *n. wine:* (on the various wines of antiquity, the modes of their manufacture, etc. *v.* Smith's Ant. 1201 *seqq.*): Plin. 14, 6 *sq.:* Cato R. R. 156, 6: Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: Caes. B. G. 4, 2. **||.** Transf. *grapes:* Cato R. R. 147: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 28. **2.** *wine made of fruits, fruit-wine:* Plin. 13, 4, 9: Pall. Febr. 25, 11: Mart. 10, 10. [Gr. οἶνος, orig. Fῖνος; Eng. *wine.*]

vĭo, 1. *v. n.* [via] *to go, travel:* vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint. 8, 6, 33: legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9: iter viandi multifidum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, *travelling about,* App. M. 10, p. 240: id. Flor. 1 *init.:* Sol. 29 *fin.*

vĭŏcūrus, i, *m.* [via curo] *an overseer* or *constructor of roads:* Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

vĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* a name applied to *the violet* (ia, purpureae violae) Viola odorata, Linn., and also to *the wallflower,* (luteae) Cheiranthus Cheiri, Linn., and to an allied species of plant, (albae) Cheiranthus incanus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 14: Virg. E. 2, 47: Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73. **||.** *a violet colour, violet:* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14: Ov. M. 10, 190: Plin. 34, 12, 32. [*Vio-la,* same as ἴον, orig. Fίον.]

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [violo] *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet.): cor levibus telis, Ov. H. 15, 79: non violabile numen, Virg. Aen. 2, 154: turba nullis armis, senes, Stat. Th. 5, 258.

vĭŏlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola] *violet-coloured, violet:* purpura, Nep. in Plin. 9, 39, 63: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61.

vĭŏlācĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *violet-wine:* Apic. 1, 4.

vĭŏlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to violets, violet-:* dies, *the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses,* etc., Inscr. ap. Fabr. 724, 443.

vĭŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a bed* or *bank of violets:* Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Virg. G. 4, 32: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5: Ov. F. 4, 437.

vĭŏlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dyer of violet colour:* Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 78.

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo] *an injury, profanation, violation:* templi, Liv. 29, 8: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.:* publica fidei, Vell. 2, 1 *fin.*

vĭŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an injurer, profaner, violator:* templi, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 58: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), *i. e. a murderer,* Macr. S. 2, 3 *med.:* natrix violator aquae, *i. e. polluting, poisoning,* Lucan. 9, 720.

vĭŏlātus, a, um, *Part.* [violo].

vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [viola] *flavoured with violets:* vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj.* [prop. part. of violo, a verb of 3d. conj.] *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (violentus more usual): Aufidus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37: Pers. 5, 171

vĭŏlenter, *adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently:* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, *furiously,* Sall. J. 40 *fin.:* aliquid tolerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis litore Etrusco violenter undis ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col. 7, 12, 7. *Comp.:* Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.:* Just. 11, 7 *fin.* *Sup.:* Col. 7, 3, 4: Just. 25, 5.

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [violentus] *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity:* illi hanc vim appellant, quae est potius violentia, Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: minis ejus ac violentia territus, Suet. Ner. 34: gentium, *ferocity,* Tac. A. 2, 63: acris leonum, Lucr. 3, 741. (ii) Of things: vehemens vini, id. 3, 481: assidua hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13: vultus, *fierceness,* Ov. M. 1, 238.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [violens] *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous:* homo vehemens et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32: ingenium, id. 1, 46: Piso ingenio violentus, Tac. A. 2, 43: vis viri, Lucr. 5, 962: Lucania bellum incuteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 39: vis venti, Lucr. 5, 1225: violentior Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 107: violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15: opes, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12: nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, *i. e. it is unreasonable, it is going too far,* Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.

vĭŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate:* hospites violare fas non putant, *to do violence to,* Caes. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.:* patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: virginem, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: sacrum corpus vulnere, Virg. Aen. 11, 591: Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 45: fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 7: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 741: oculos nostros (tua epistola), id. H. 17, 1: aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85: Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, *i. e. to dye of a blood-red,* Virg. Aen. 12, 67: officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: religionem, id. Verr. 5, 72, 186: virginitatem alicujus, *to force, violate,* id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patris, id. Parad. 3, 25: inducias per scelus, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: foedera, Liv. 28, 44: amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3: existimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73: dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re, id. Fam. 1, 6. [Usu. derived from *vis,* but perh. akin to *μιαίνω.*]

vīpĕra, ae, *f.* [contr. from vivi-pera, from vivus pario, because believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young] *a viper,* Coluber Berus, and Coluber aspis, Linn.: Plin. 10, 62, 82 **||.** Transf. *an adder, snake, serpent,* in gen.: Prop. 4, 7, 53: Virg. G. 3, 417: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17: Ov. M. 10, 24. Proverb: (i) viperam nutricare sub ala, *to nourish a viper in one's bosom,* Petr. 77: (ii) vipera est in veprecula, Pomp. in Non. 231, 13; v. veprecula. **2.** *viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: Juv. 6, 641: Flor. 4, 12, 37.

vīpĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vipera] *pertaining to vipers:* herba, *good against the bite of a viper,* App. Herb. 89.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: carnes, ib. 2, 769: venenum, Lucan. 9, 635: monstrum, *i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa,* Ov. M. 4, 615: sorores, *i. e. the Furies,* ib. 6, 662: pennae, *i. e. winged serpents,* ib. 7, 391: anima, *i. e. poisonous breath,* Virg. Aen. 7, 351.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* caro, Plin. 7, 2, 2: sanguis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 9: morsus, Att. in Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: nodo coerces viperino Bistonidum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19. **2.** Subst. viperina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *a plant, called also* serpentaria *dragon-wort:* App. Herb. 5. **||.** *serpent-formed, serpent-like:* cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus Plin. 8, 33, 51.

vipĭo, ōnis, *m. a kind of small crane*, = bibio, *q. v.*: Plin. 10, 49, 69.

vir, vĭri, *m. a male person, a man*: virum me natam vellem, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 9: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280: mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1010: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: vir prudens, ib. 1, 12 *fin.*: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: fortis, id. Rep. 1, 3: fortissimi viri, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85: nefandus, Virg. Aen. 4, 498. **II.** Esp. *a man* as distinguished from a woman, *a husband*: is (Juppiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Pl. Am. prol. 107: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: Ov. M. 1, 146: Petr. 111: Quint. 5, 10, 62: Suet. Aug. 69. Transf. of animals: Virg. E. 7, 7: Ov. M. 1, 660: Mart. 3, 93, 11: Sol. 23. **2.** *a man* as opposed to a boy: pueroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 397. **3.** *a man, a man of courage, principle*, or *honour, one who deserves the name of a man*: Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, quum secaretur, vetuit se alligari. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Coel. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18: si quid in Flacco viri est, non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12. **4.** In military lang. *a man, soldier*: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: vir unus cum viro congrediendo, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vinceret Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17: quum vir virum legisset, *i. e. each man had chosen a companion* to stand by him *in battle*, id. 9, 39: ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres, Cic. Mil. 21, 55. In another sense: legitque virum vir, *each selected his man*, i. e. *singled out his opponent*, Virg. Aen. 11, 632. (ii) Esp. as opposed to the cavalry, *a foot-soldier*: equites virique, Liv. 21, 27: magna voce trahens equitemque virosque, Sil. 9, 559: passim turmaeque virique, Petr. 123. Hence proverb.: equis viris or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*; v. equus. **III.** Meton. *manhood, virility* (poet. and rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. 63, 6: ferro mollita juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 134. [Cf. Sans. *vîra*, "heros;" Goth. *vairs*; Lith. *vyras*. *Vir-ago*, (*vir-go*) belongs to the same root. Both *vir* and *virago* are connected with *vireo*; and *vis*, *vires* are prob. of the same root.]

vĭrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [fuller form of virgo, of the same root as vir, *q. v.*] *a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago*: virago aliqua ancilla, *i. e. stout*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa virago viri, Poet. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: virago Palnda, *i. e. Minerva*, Enn. Ann. 1, 24: Ov. M. 2, 765: Stat. S. 4, 5, 23: *Diana*: Sen. Hipp. 54: *Juturna*: Virg. Aen. 12, 468: *an Amazon*: Lact. 1, 9.

vĭrātus, a, um, [vir] *of a manly spirit, manly*: vir, Varr. in Non. 187, 15.

vĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *manly conduct, manliness*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

vĭrens, entis, *Part.* [vireo]. **II.** Subst.: virentĭa, ium, *n. plu. plants, herbage*: Col. 3, 8, 1: id. 1, 5, 8.

vĭrĕo, 2. *v. n. to be full of strength, to be green* or *verdant*: alia semper virent, alia hieme nudata verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: fronde virere nova, Virg. Aen. 6, 206: summa montis pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382: lucus, id. M. 14, 837: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: stagna musco, Virg. G. 4, 18: pectora felle, Ov. M. 2, 777: metalla Taygeti, of *the green Spartan marble*, Mart. 6, 42. **II.** Fig. *to be fresh, vigorous* or *lively; to flourish, bloom*: vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22: Hor. Od. 1, 9. 17: id. Epod. 13, 4: Ov. F. 5, 273.

vĭrĕo, ōnis, *m. a kind of bird*; acc. to some, *the green-finch*: Plin. 18, 29, 69.

vīres, ium, *f. plu. strength*; v. vis.

vĭresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [vireo] *to grow green* or *verdant*: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 253: gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55: Ov. M. 4, 394: Plin. 15, 24, 29. **II.** Fig. *to shoot forth, be developed*: de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 675: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63.

vīresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [vis] *to gain strength, grow strong*: virescit vulnere virtus, Furius in Gell. 18, 11.

vĭrētum, i, *n.* [vireo] *a place overgrown with grass, a green* or *verdant spot, turf, sod, greensward*: vireta amoena nemorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 638: Prud. Cath. 3, 201. **II.** Transf. *the greenness* of the Scythian emerald: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

virga, ae, *f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod*: Cato R. R. 101: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4: Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136: Ov. M. 3, 29. **2.** Esp. *a graft, scion, set*: ib. 14, 630. (ii) *a lime-twig*: ib. 15, 474: Virg. G. 1, 266. (iii) *a rod, switch* for flogging: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 117: id. Cas. 5, 4, 24: Mart. 9, 23, 13: Juv. 3, 317: *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161: Plin. 7, 43, 44. Hence, poet. for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: Juv. 8, 7: Mart. 8, 66, 4. (iv) *a wand, a staff*, as a support: Liv. 45, 12: Ov. F. 2, 706. (v) *a magic wand*: Virg. Aen. 7, 190: languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, of the wand of Mercury, Ov. M. 1, 716. **II.** Transf. *a stalk* of the flax-plant: Plin. 19, 1, 3. **2.** *a streak, stripe* in the heavens, *a water-gall*: Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 9 and 10. **3.** *a coloured stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269. [Usu. derived from *vireo*; but this does not account for the *g*: Bopp connects it with Sans. *vrih*, "crescere."]

virgātor, ōris, *m.* [virga] *one who beats with rods, a flogger*: Pl. As. 3, 2, 19.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of twigs* or *osiers*: calathisci, Cat. 64, 320. **II.** *striped*: sagulae, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344: virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148: nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

virgētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thicket of rods* or *osiers*: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rods* or *twigs, of brushwood*: scopae, Cato R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: sepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37: supellex, Virg. G. 1, 165: flamma, *of brush set on fire*, id. Aen. 7, 463.

virgĭdēmĭa, ae, *f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] *a harvest of rods*, i. e. *of stripes* or *blows*: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 2: Varr. in Non. 187, 13.

virgĭlĭae, v. vergiliae.

virgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [virgo] *pertaining to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal*: habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: forma, Gell. 14, 4: modestia, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39: ploratus, *a wailing like a girl*, poet. id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: feles, *a girl-stealer*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 43: Fortuna, *i. e. Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens*, Arn. 2, 91. **II.** Subst. virginale, is, *n. pudenda muliebria*: Phaedr. 4, 15, 12: also virginal: Prud. στεφ. 14, 8: Sol. 1 *med.*: virginalia, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

virgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to virgins*: feles, *virgin-cat*, i. e. *virgin-stealer*, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (poet.): figura, Tib. 3, 4, 89: forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: facies, ib. 8, 323: comptus, Lucr. 1, 88: pudor, Tib. 1, 4, 14: favilla, *i. e. a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov. M. 13, 697: gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop. 3, 14, 2: focus, *i. e. of Vesta*, id. 4, 4, 4: ara, Ov. F. 4, 731: domus, *of the Vestals*, Mart. 1, 71, 4: sagitta Dianae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 72: urnae, *of the Danaides*, Prop. 2, 1, 67: bellum, *of the Amazons*, Val. Fl. 5, 134: Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, *the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva*, Mart. 9, 24, 1: volucres, *i. e. the Harpies*, Ov. M. 7, 4: aqua, *the aqueduct called* Aqua Virgo, id. F. 1, 464; called also, virgineus liquor, id. Pont. 1, 8, 38.

virgĭnisvendŏnĭdes, is, *m.* [virgo vendo] *virgin-seller*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virgo] *maidenhood, virginity*: virginitatem violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: Virg. Aen. 12, 141: Ov. M. 1, 487: Plin. 25, 13, 95.

virgĭnor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to act* or *behave like a virgin, to play the virgin*: Tert. Virg. vel. 12 *fin.*

virgo, ĭnis, *f.* [shortened form of virago, *q. v.*] *a maid, maiden, virgin*. virgine' nam sibi quisque domos Romanu' rapit sas, Enn. Ann. 1, 128: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. M. 4, 754: Saturnia, *i. e. Vesta*, id. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14. In apposition: virgo filia, ib. 2, 37: dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 12, 28: Mart. 10, 92, 8. (ii) Transf. of female animals that have not coupled: Plin. 28, 9, 41: Stat. Th. 12, 357: Mart. 13, 56, 1. Adjectively: carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10: Pall. 1, 35 *fin.*: Arn. 7, 224. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a young woman, girl*: Ov. H. 6, 133: Sil. 3, 435: Just. 1, 3: Curt. 5, 1: Virg. E. 6, 47: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23. **2.** *a male who has preserved his chastity*: Tert. Virg. vel. 8: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4: id. Ep. 22, 21: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2. **3.** *the constellation* Virgo: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110: Hyg. Astr. 2, 25. **4.** Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called after the young girl who discovered its source): Front. Aquaed. 10: Plin. 31, 3, 25: Sen. Ep. 83: Ov. A. A. 3, 385: Mart. 6, 42, 18. **5.** Adj. of things, *unwedded, pure, unused*: senecta, *i. e. unmarried*, Tert. adv. Valent. 5: saliva, *fasting*, id. Jejun. 6: terra, *untilled*, Plin. 33, 3, 15: charta, *i. e. that has not been read* or *published*, Mart. 1, 67, 7: emit et comparavit locum virginem, *vacant*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virga] *full of twigs*: frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2.

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little twig, a small rod, a wand*: Nep. Thras. 4: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: divina, *a divining-rod*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158: also, *the title of a work by Varro*, in Non. 550, 12: censoria, *a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness*, Quint. 1, 4, 3: *an accentual mark*: Mart. Cap. 3, 62.

virgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [virgula] *striped*: concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

virgultum, i, *n.* [contr. from virguletum, from virgula] *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*: Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*: Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: Liv. 1, 14: Virg. G. 2, 346: Ov. M. 14, 349.

virgultus, a, um, *adj.* [virgultum] *full of bushes* or *thickets, shrubby*: vallis, Sall. Fragm. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 516: Sil. 12, 354. (Hence Sp. *vergontéa.*)

virguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virgo: cf. homunculus from homo] *a little maid, young girl*: Petr. 18: id. 20: Sen. Q. N. 1 *fin.*: Juv. 13, 40. In apposition: virguncula puella, Front. Aquaed. 10.

vĭrĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets*: Plin. 33, 3, 12: Tert. Pall. 4 *med*

vĭrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [viriae] *adorned with bracelets:* Lucil. in Non. 186, 30: Varr. id. 187, 14.

vĭrĭcŭlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [vires] *little strength, small force:* patrimonii, *small means*, App. M. 11, p. 271.

vĭrĭcŭlum, i, *n. a graving-tool, graver, burin:* Plin. 35, 11, 41.

vĭrĭdārĭum (viridiarium, and, contr. virdiarium), ii, *n.* [viridis] *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden:* Cic. Att. 2, 3: Suet. Tib. 60: Plin. 18, 2, 2: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: Lampr. Elag. 23. (Hence It. *verziere;* Sp. *vergel;* Fr. *verger.*)

vĭrĭdĭa, ium, v. viridis, *no.* I. 2, ii.

vĭrĭdĭārĭum, ii, *n.* viridarium, *ad init.*

vĭrĭdĭcans, antis, *adj.* [viridis] *greenish:* cavositates, Tert. Pud. 20.

vĭrĭdĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made green, green:* silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: dub.: v. Orell.

vĭrĭdis, e (*gen. plur.* viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo] *green* (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805: colles, nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47: viridis opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: gramen, Virg. G. 2, 219: viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35: viridia atque humida ligna, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: colubrae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8: comae Nereidum, ib. 3, 28, 10: virides siccare capillos, Ov. M. 2, 12: coelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14. **2.** Subst. viride, is, *n. green colour, greenness, verdure:* baccis e viridi rubentibus, *reddish green*, id. 15, 30, 39: e viridi pallens (gemma), id. 37, 8, 33. (ii) viridia, ium, *n. plu. green plants, herbs,* or *trees:* Col. 8, 15, 4: Sen. Ep. 86: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Vitr. 5, 9 *med.:* Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. **II.** Transf. *green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous:* caseus, Col. 7, 8, 1: limus, Pers. 3, 22: viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3: sonus earum (literarum) viridior vegetiorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell. 2, 3: Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa, Virg. Aen. 5, 295: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: Virg. Aen. 6, 304: usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: leo, Stat. Th. 11, 742: senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66: consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255: with *gen.:* viridissimus irae, id. 5, 569.

vĭrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viridis] *green colour, greenness, verdure:* herbescens viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pratorum, ib. 16, 57: maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20. **II.** Transf. *freshness, briskness, vigour:* senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Am. 3, 11: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

vĭrĭdĭus, *comp. adv. more greenly:* nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin. 37, 5, 16.

vĭrĭdo, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [viridis]. **I.** Act. *to make green, cause to grow green:* hastas floribus, Val. Fl. 6, 136: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. Hal. 90. **II.** Neutr. *to grow* or *be green* (only in *imperf. part.*): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 539: herbae, Lucr. 2, 33: hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50: proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388: gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34: color, Lucr. 5, 783.

vĭrīlis, e, *adj.* [vir] *pertaining to a man, male, masculine:* virile et muliebre sexus, Sall. Fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 9: virile secus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 19: genus, Lucr. 5, 1355: semen, id. 4, 1205: stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 3: vox, Ov. M. 4, 382: vultus, ib. 3, 189: coetus, *of men*, ib. 3, 403: flamma, *the love of a man*, id. A. A. 1, 282: pars, *i. e. the penis*, Lucr. 6, 1208: also *one of the testicles*, Col. 7, 11, 2: qui viriliores videbantur, *i. e. furnished with large organs of generation*, Lamprid. Elag. 8 *fin.* Subst. virilia, ium, *n. plu. the male organs of generation:* Petr. 108: Plin. 20, 16, 61. (ii) In grammar, *of the masculine gender masculine:* nomen, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 164 *fin.:* Gell. 1, 7. **2.** *manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood:* ne forte seniles mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, Hor. A. P. 177: virilis toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. Am. 1, 1: id. Sest. 69, 144. Liv. 26, 19: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44. **II.** Transf. in law, *pertaining to a person, that falls to a person* or *to each one* in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gai. Inst. 3, 70: Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 54 *fin.:* Papin. ib. 31, 1, 79. **2.** Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot:* est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit, *some duty devolves upon me*, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: quum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, Liv. 6, 11: quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id. 3, 71: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, *i. e. to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: id. Phil. 13, 4, 8: pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8: Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23: pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45: id. H. 3, 20. **III.** Fig. *manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited,* etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21: ingenium, Sall. C. 20: audacia, Just. 2, 12 *fin.:* oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. *Sup.:* Almiae Sabinae matri virilissimae, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 148, *no.* 5.

vĭrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virilis] *the age of manhood:* Plin. 33, 12, 54. **2.** *the power of procreation, virility;* and meton. *the male organs of generation:* Quint. 5, 12, 17: Plin. 7, 4, 3: Tac. A. 6, 5: Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.:* Mart. 9, 7, 5. Of animals: Col. 6, 26, 3: Plin. 23, 1, 23. **II.** Fig. *manliness, manly vigour:* sanctitas certe, et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

vĭrīlĭter, *adv. manfully, firmly, courageously:* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: id. Off. 1, 27, 94: Ov. F. 1, 479. *Comp.:* Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*

vĭrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [viriae] *a little bracelet:* Plin. 33, 3, 12: Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 14: Scaev. ib. 34, 2, 40.

vĭrĭōsē, *adv. strongly, violently:* Tert. Anim. 19 *med.*

vĭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vis] *strong, violent:* vitia usu, Tert. adv. Val. 16 *med.*

vĭrĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vis] *mighty in power*, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

vĭrĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vir] *fit for a husband*, i. e. *marriageable, nubile:* puella, Labeo Dig. 24, 1, 65: Scaev. ib. 26, 7, 58: Papin. ib. 35, 1, 99.

vĭrītānus ager dicitur, qui viritim populo distribuitur, Fest. *s. v.*

vĭrītim, *adv.* [vir] *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually:* qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: viritim dispertire aliquid populo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: dare tricenos numos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim deleti, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6, 7, 7. **II.** Transf. *singly, separately, individually:* in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7: dimicare, Curt. 7, 4 *fin.:* commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49: prompta studia, *separately*, Tac. A. 3, 43: legere terereque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

vĭror, ōris, *m.* [vireo] *green colour, greenness, verdure:* App. Flor. p. 348: Pall. Jun. 12: Vopisc. Prob. 19.

vĭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir] *fond of men, longing after men:* uxor, Lucil. in Non. 21, 30: App. M. 9, p. 620, Oud.: qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12.

vīrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *full of* or *covered with slime, slimy:* loci, Cato R. R. 257, 11: pisces, Cels. 2, 21. *Sup.*, medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103. **II.** *having a bad odour, stinking, fetid:* virosi odoris sordes, ib. 163: castorea, Virg. G. 1, 58: eluvies, *i. e. urine*, Grat. Cyneg. 355. **III.** *poisonous:* spinae, App. M. 7, p. 483, Oud. **2.** Fig.: aures mariti virosa susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*

virtus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] *manliness, manhood;* a term including in its sign. all that is excellent in the physical and moral constitution of man: *strength, courage; capacity; excellence, virtue,* etc.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia, id. Off. 1, 15, 46: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120. **2.** *moral perfection virtue:* est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28. **3.** Esp. *military talents, courage, valour, bravery,* etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id S. 2, 1, 72: id. Od. 2, 7, 11. **II.** Transf. of animals and things, *goodness, worth, value, power, strength,* etc.: nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, sua virtute valeat, Cato R. R. 1, 2: mercis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: navium, Liv 37, 24: ferri, Just. 11, 14 *fin.:* herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 357: oratoriae virtutes. Cic. Brut. 17, 65: virtutes tres orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9.

vīrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [virulentus] *a stench:* hircorum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

vīrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *full of poison, poisonous:* serpentes, Gell. 16, 11.

vīrus, i, *n. a slimy liquid, slime;* of animals and plants: Virg. G. 3, 281: Col. 2, 14, 3: Plin. 19, 5, 27: Stat. S. 1, 4, 104. Of *animal sperm* or *semen:* Plin. 9, 50, 74. **II.** Esp. *a poisonous liquid, poison, virus:* Cic. Arat. 432: Lucr. 3, 481: Virg. G. 1, 129: Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64: Plin. 34, 17, 48: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34. (ii) Fig.: evomere virus acerbitatis suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87: futile linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476. **2.** *an offensive odour, stench:* Lucr. 2, 853: Col. 1, 5, 6: Plin. 11, 53, 115: odoris, *an offensive pungency*, id. 28, 3, 6. **3.** *a sharp, saline taste*, of seawater: Lucr. 2, 476: id. 5, 270: of wine: Plin. 14, 20, 25.

vīs, vis, *f.: plu.* vīres, ium (*nom.* and *acc. plu.* vis, Lucr. 3, 266: id. 2, 587: Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707. *Gen.* and *dat. sing.* very rare: *gen.* vis, Tac. Or. 26: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 1: Paul. Sent. 5, 30. *Dat.* vi, Auct. B. Afr. 69. *acc.* vim), *strength*, physical or mental; *force, vigour, power, energy:* (i) *Sing.:* celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70 144: magna vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, ib. 4, 17: tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 14: vis coeli, *a storm*, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278: venti, Lucr. 1, 272: solis, id. 4, 327: horrida teli, id. 3, 171: acris vini, id. 3, 475: ferri aerisque, id. 5, 1285: veneni, Cic. Coel. 24, 58. (ii) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, id. de Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, ib. 9, 27: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7. 50 *fin.*: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, ib. 3, 4: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might*, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato R. R. 61, 1: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85. Poet. with *inf.*: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. H. 1, 109. **2.** Esp. *hostile strength, force, violence:* ea poena, quae est de vi, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: afferre alicui, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, *neither by assault nor by blockade*, Liv. 10, 9: id. 7, 40: iter per vim tentare, *by force*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse, nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92. (ii) Esp. *force, violence* offered to one's chastity: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M. 4, 233: id. A. A. 1, 673. **||.** Meton. *quantity, number, abundance:* in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: magna vis hominum, Liv. 22, 11: vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132. **2.** Vires, *military forces, troops:* praeesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60: undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13 *fin.* **3.** vires, *the testicles:* Arn. 5, 158: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2322: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19. **|||.** Fig. *mental* or *legal strength, power, force, vigour:* vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61: magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, *power, effect*, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: vim ac jus magistratui demere, Liv. 26, 12: hujus conventionis, Julian. Dig. 43, 25, 12. **2.** Transf. of abstract things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence:* id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16: vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, *i. e. the sense, signification*, id. Or. 32, 115: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, id. Fam. 6, 2: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: *μετωνυμία*, cujus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23. [Root VIR: hence *vīs* in the nom. sing. is long, because it represents *vir-s:* the gen. *vis*, dat. *vi*, etc., are formed on a false analogy, as if from a stem VI. The root of *ἴs, ἰνός* is Fιν, which is the same as Lat. VIR.]

viscātus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *smeared with bird-lime:* virgae, *limed twigs*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7: Ov. M. 15, 474: alae, id. A. A. 1, 391. **2.** Transf.: omnia viscatis manibus leget, Lucil. in Non. 332, 30. **||.** Fig.: viscata beneficia devitare, *i. e. entangling*, Sen. Ep. 8: munera, *i. e. for which one expects a good return*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30.

viscellātus, a, um, *adj.* [viscus] *stuffed with entrails:* pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 *med.*

viscĕrātim, *adv.* [id.] *piecemeal:* dissipat membra, Enn. in Non. 183, 17.

viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat:* Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: Liv. 8, 22: Suet. Caes. 38: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 134: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, *a feeding*, Sen. Ep. 19 *fin.*

viscĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of flesh:* Prud. Apoth. 1093.

viscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *clammy, sticky, viscid:* acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2, 6: viscidiores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

visco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make sticky:* hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 463.

viscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of bird-lime, sticky, viscous:* pastus, Prud. Hamart. 824: Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, *n.* (viscus, i, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 16) *the mistletoe*, Viscum album, Linn., also called stelis. **2.** a nearly allied plant, called Dryos hyphear = Loranthus europaeus, Jacq.: Plin. 16, 44, 94: Virg. Aen. 6, 205. **||.** Transf. *bird-lime* made from the berries of the mistletoe: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Virg. G. 1, 139: Val. Fl. 263: Mart. Spect. 11, 2. **2.** Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, *i. e. with love*, ib. 5, 2, 39. [Gr. ἰξός orig. Fιξός.] (Hence Sp. *hisca.*)

viscus, ĕris, and more freq. in *plur.* viscĕra, um, *n. the internal organs* of the animal body, *the viscera*, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, *etc.*: (i) *Sing.*: mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. *med.*: Lucr. 1, 837: Tib. 1, 3, 76: Ov. M. 6, 290: ib. 15, 365: Lucan. 3, 658. (ii) *Plur.*: Cels. 4, 11: Lucr. 2, 669: Ov. M. 7, 601: id. F. 4, 200. Of *the uterus:* Quint. 10, 3, 4: Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 8. Of *the testicles:* Petr. 119: Plin. 20, 13, 51. **||.** Transf. *flesh*, as being beneath the skin: quum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhaesissetque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov. M. 15, 88: boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 253. **2.** *the fruit of the womb, offspring, child:* (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651: ib. 8, 478: id. H. 11, 118: Quint. 6, praef. § 3. **|||.** Meton. and usu. fig. *the inward* or *inmost part:* itum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138: montis (Aetnae), Virg. Aen. 3, 575: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, *i. e. your own citizens*, Virg. Aen. 6, 834: de visceribus tuis, *i. e. from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: aerarii, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 47 *fin.*

viscus, i, v. viscum, *ad init.*

vīsendus, a, um, *Part.* [viso]. **||.** Adj. *worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable:* epulum ornatu visendo, Cic. Vat. 13: arbores magnitudinis visendae, Plin. 16, 44, 91.

vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [video] **|.** Pass. *that may be seen, visible:* exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60: deus, Prud. Apoth. 146. **||.** Act. *that can see, seeing:* pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visibilis] *visibility:* Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 *fin.*: Fulgent. in Contin. Virgil. p. 750 ed. Stav.

vīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. visibly:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

vīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [video] *the act* or *sense of seeing, sight, vision:* ignes nostrae visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p. 63: id. Met. 2, p. 120. **||.** Meton. *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition:* adventitia, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: cf. Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. **2.** Fig. *an idea, notion:* dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.*: veri falsique, id. Acad. 2, 11 33: falsa doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. **3** Legal *t. t. a supposition, a case:* in proposita quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25: Paul. ib. 22, 3, 25 *fin.*. Tert. Anim. 9.

vīsĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [visito] *a sight, appearance:* Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* **||.** *a visit:* Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* **2.** Fig. *a visitation, punishment:* Vulg. Jesai. 10, 3.

vīsĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a visitor:* Aug. Serm. in fer. Pentec. 1, 2.

vīsĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [viso] *to see frequently* or *habitually:* visitata, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 20: aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64: ignota facies quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 3, 39: immanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151: signa, *visible*, Vitr. 9, 4. **||.** *to go to see, to visit* (rare): quum visitasset eum Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94: Suet. Claud. 35: Hier. Ep. 7, 1.

vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. freq.* [video] *to look at often* or *attentively, to view behold, survey:* ludos nuptiales, Pl. Cas. 5, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id. 45, 33. *Absol.*: vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 106: visendi causa venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: undique visendi studio Trojana juventus circumfusa ruit, Virg. Aen. 2, 63. **||.** Transf. *to go* or *come in order to look at, to see to, look after:* (i) with *acc.*: illa in arcem abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 59: fit concursus per vias: filios suos quisque visunt, id. Epid. 2, 2, 28. (ii) With *relative clause* · ego quid me velles, visebam, id. Stich. 2, 2, 4: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 5: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118. (iii) With *ad:* vise ad portum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accensus dicit sic: omnes Quirites inlicium visite huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75. **2.** Esp. *to go to see, to visit:* (i) With *acc.*: constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: quae Paphon visit, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 15: altos visere montes, ib. 1, 2, 8 · propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4: Cn. Octavii domus quum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. (ii) With *ad:* aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114: Lucr. 6, 1238: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

vispellio, ōnis, *m. a thief who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes:* Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 31: Maecian. ib. 36, 1, 7: Marcell. ib. 46, 3, 72 *fin.* (*al.* vespillones).

vīsŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visus] *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight:* Tert. Anim. 29.

visŭla, ae, *f. a kind of vine:* Col. 3, 2, 21: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

vīsum, i, *n.* [video] *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision:* visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26, 20: dic age, visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28. **||.** Esp. a transl. of the Gr. *φαντασία, an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium:* Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 40: ib. 2, 6, 18.

vīsus, a, um, *Part.* [video].

vīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a seeing, looking: a look, glance: the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision:* feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2: visu effascinare, Plin. ib.: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 102: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, Quint. 1, 4, 20. *Plur.*: Ov. F. 3, 406: Stat. Th. 6, 277. **||.** Meton. *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision:* conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9: rite secundarent visus, Virg. Aen. 3, 36: inopino territa visu, Ov. M. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6: multa esse probabilia, quae quanquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeretur, *probability*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vīta, ae (old *gen. sing.* vitaï, Lucr. 1, 416; et saep.), *f.* [for vivita, from vivo] *life:* tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: vitam agere honestissime, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47: perducere ad annum centesimum, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 47, 118: profundere pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 14, 38: amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: in vita manere, id. Fam. 5, 15: in vita diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vita discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2: e vita cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4: vita cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: de vita decedere, id. Rab. perd. 11: vitā se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a good, pleasant life,* Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 3: bonam dare, id. Cas. 4, 4, 17: mala, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 31. *Plur.:* nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20. **II.** Transf. *a living, support, subsistence:* vitam sibi reperire, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 9: neque illi concedam quicquam de vita mea, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76. **2.** *a life,* i. e. *a way* or *mode of life:* vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life,* Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. *Plur.:* inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Am. 23, 87: (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Virg. Aen. 6, 433. **3.** to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Pl. As. 3, 3, 24: Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33. Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life,* as a term of endearment: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 6: Cic. Fam. 14, 2: Prop. 1, 2, 1. **4.** Meton. *the living,* i. e. *mankind, the world:* rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit querna pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. **5.** *a life,* i. e. *a course of life, career,* as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro vitam (*al.* vitas) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. *fin.:* id. Epam. 4 *fin.:* qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3. **6.** *a spirit, shade,* in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. Aen. 6, 292.

vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vito] *that may* or *ought to be shunned:* Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31: Arn. 5, 165.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare): with *acc.:* vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 17: Hannibal vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13. *Absol.:* ipse, quasi vitabundus, per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 38: Tac. H. 3, 37.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita] *pertaining to life, vital:* caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power,* Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, ib. 2, 45, 117: viae, i. e. *air-passages,* Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, *life-time, life,* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, *i. e. true life,* Enn. in Cic. Am. 6, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 559: lumen relinquere, *i. e. to die,* Ov. M. 14, 175: secla, *ages, generations,* Lucr. 1, 203: lectus, *upon which one is placed while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch,* Petr. 42: si esse salvum me vis aut vitalem tibi, *i. e. remaining* or *keeping alive, long-lived,* Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 75: Hor. S. 2, 1, 61: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.* **II.** Subst. vitalia, ium, *n. plu. the vital parts, vitals:* id. de Ira 2, 1: Lucan. 7, 620: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42: rerum, Lucr. 2, 576. **2.** *grave-clothes:* Petr. 77 *fin.*

vītālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitalis] *vital force, life, vitality:* durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69: ib. 38.

vītālĭter, *adv. vitally:* vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally,* Lucr. 5, 146.

vītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vito] *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vĭtellīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) [vitelius] *calf's-flesh, veal:* Apic. 8, 5.

vĭtellum, i, v. vitellus, *no.* II.

vĭtellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus] *a little calf,* as a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 77. **II.** Transf. *the yolk* of an egg: Cels. 6, 6, 1: Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: Plin. 10, 53, 74: Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. Called also vitellum, i. *n.:* Apic. 4, 1. (Hence Fr. *veau.*)

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis] *pertaining to the vine:* coliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: pocula, *i. e. wine,* Virg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines,* Prud. Hamart. 228.

vĭtex, ĭcis, *f. the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm,* Vitex agnus castus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitio] *that may be harmed, corruptible:* Prud. Apoth. 1113: id. Hamart. 216.

vītĭārium, ii, *n.* [vitis] *a nursery for vines:* Cato R. R. 40: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Col. 3, 4, 1.

vĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitio] *an injuring, violation, corruption* (rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23 *med.*

vĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an injurer, violater, corrupter* (rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23.

vītĭcarpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis carpo] *that serves for pruning vines:* forcipes, Varr. in Prisc. p. 868 P.

vītĭcella, ae, *f. an unknown plant:* Isid. Orig. 17, 9 *fin.*

vītĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [vitis colo] *a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter:* Sil. 7, 193.

vītĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis coma] *adorned* or *crowned with vine-leaves:* ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

vītĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vitis] *a little vine:* Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230. **II.** *a tendril,* in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vītĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis fero] *vine-bearing,* i. e. *supporting* or *producing vines:* arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2: colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9: mons, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis and GEN, root of gigno] *vine-born, produced from the vine:* liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1071.

vītĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *produced by the vine, vine-:* surculi, Cato R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2.

vĭtĭlēna, ae, *f.* [vitium lena] *a bawd, procuress:* malesuada, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 56.

vĭtĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [vitium] *a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter:* Cels. 5, 28, 19: Plin. 20, 15, 59: id. 21, 19, 75.

vītĭlis, e, *adj.* [VI root of vieo] *plaited, interwoven:* cola, Cato R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: naves corio circumsutae, Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** Subst. vitilia, ium, *n. plu. things plaited, wicker-work:* id. 13, 4, 9: id. 21, 18, 59.

vĭtĭlĭtĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [vitium litigator] *a brawler, wrangler:* Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 32.

vĭtĭlĭtĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [vitium litigo] *to quarrel disgracefully, to wrangle; to calumniate:* scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30.

vītĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus] *of the vine, vine-:* vincula, Flor. 3, 20, 4 (*al.* vitigineis).

vĭtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium] *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate:* dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: amnem salibus amaris, ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12. **2.** Esp. *to violate* a maid: aliquam in occulto, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37: Suet. Aug. 71: Quint. 9, 2, 70: vitiati pondera ventris, Ov. H. 11, 37. **II.** Fig.: comitiorum et contionum significationes interdum verae sunt, nonnunquam vitiatae et corruptae, *falsified,* Cic. Sest. 54, 115: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55: scripturas, Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicia, Messala in Gell. 13, 15: pectora limo malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 19.

vĭtĭōsē, *adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly:* vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19. **2.** Fig.: ferre leges, id. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (*opp.* recte), id. Acad. 2, 30, 98. *Sup.:* usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus] *faultiness, corruption:* humoris, Macr. S. 7, 10 *med.* **II.** Fig.: hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, ib. 4, 13, 29.

vĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium] *full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt,* etc.: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: locus (corporis pecudum), *i. e. diseased,* Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 45. **II.** Fig.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices,* id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103. **2.** Esp. *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious:* si quem conventum velit, vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93. *Comp.:* progenies vitiosior, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 48. *Sup.:* inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97.

vĭtĭparra, ae, *f. a small bird,* supposed to be *the tilmouse,* Parus pendulinus, Linn., and P. biarmicus, Linn. Plin. 10, 33, 50.

vītis, is, *f.* [prob. from VI, root of vieo] *a vine, grape-vine,* Vitis vinifera Linn. and var.: Plin. 14, 1 *sq.:* Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 *sq.:* Col. 3, 1 *sq.:* Virg. E 1, 74: id. G. 1, 2. **II.** Transf. *a vine-branch:* Cato R. R. 41: Varr. R. R 1, 31, 3: Ov. M. 6, 592. **2.** *a centurion's staff,* made of a vine-branch: Plin. 14, 1, 3: Liv. Epit. 37: Tac. A. 1, 23: Ov. A. A. 3, 527: Juv. 8, 247. (ii) Meton. *the office of a centurion, centurionship:* id. 14, 193: Sil. 12, 395: Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.* **3.** For vinea, *a military pent-house, mantlet:* Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* sub. **4.** *a pumpkin, cucumber:* Pall. 4, 9, 9: id. 4, 10, 15. **5.** Vitis nigra, also called bryonia, *q. v.:* Plin. 23, 1, 17. **6.** Vitis alba, *the plant called also* ampeloleuce, *q. v.:* id. 23, 1, 16: Col. 10, 347. **7.** Vitis alexandrina, perh. Arbutus uva ursi, Linn.: Plin. 14, 3, 4. **8.** Vitis silvestris, *clematis,* Clematis viticella, Linn.: id. 16, 40, 77.

vītĭ-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis] *a vine-planter:* Sabinus, Virg. Aen. 7, 179. Of Bacchus: Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5. Of Saturn: Arn. 3, 117.

vĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* vitium, Titin. in Non. 495, 13) *n. a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice:* morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem; aegrotationem morbum cum imbecill

cate: vitium, quum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: mancipii, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumenti, id. ib. 38: si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *have received damage, become damaged,* id. Top. 3, 15: fissus erat tenui rima paries: id vitium nulli per saecula longa notatum, Ov. M. 4, 65: sive illis (agris) omne per ignem excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57: illi, adverso vitio castrorum, tota nocte munitiones proferunt, *i. e. the faulty, unfavourable position,* Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitiis, *the injurious effects,* ib. 3, 28. II. Fig. *a fault, defect, blemish:* acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, *my fault, my blame,* Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientia, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through the fault of,* Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 15. 2. Esp. *a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice:* nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *reckon it a fault,* Cic. Fam. 7, 6: dare alicui vitio, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48. (ii) *a violation of female chastity:* quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 179: vitium afferre pudicitiae, id. Epid. 1, 2, 7: offerre, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 9. 3. In relig. lang. *a defect in the auspices* or *auguries:* si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit, quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* prohibere: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. Div. 2, 18, 43.

vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. freq. from vieo, *q. v.*: prop. to bend frequently; hence] *to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade:* tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: hastas, spicula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 18: vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe, ib. 1, 23, 1: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*: rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: aequora, id. Od. 1, 14, 20: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115. II. Fig.: vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: omnes suspiciones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem fuga, id. B. G. 5, 20: proditionem celeritate, Sall. J. 76: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, *to shun oneself, be tired of one's own company,* id. S. 2, 7, 113. With *dat.*: infortunio, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 19: huic verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35. With *subj.*: erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriae videatur esse puerilis, Cic. Part. or. 17, 60. With *inf.*: tangere vitet scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vitrārĭus, ii, *m.* [vitrum] *a glass-worker, glass-blower:* Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

vitrĕāmĭna, um, *n. plu.* [id.] *glass-vessels, glass-ware:* Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

vitrĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vitreus] *of glass:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vitrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum] *of glass, glass-, vitreous:* vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, *a glass in the form of a Priapus,* Juv. 2, 95: hostis, *i. e. a glass draughtsman,* Ov. A. A. 2, 208: latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8. 2. Subst. vitrea, orum, *n. plu. glass vessels, glass-ware:* id. 1, 42, 5: Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: vitrea fracta, *broken glass,* as a designation for *trifles, trumpery,* Petr. 10. II. Transf. *like glass, glassy,* in colour or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Virg. Aen. 7, 759: Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Virg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, Plin. 9, 31, 51: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. in Non. 448, 28. 2. Fig.: fama, *brilliant,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, *brittle, fragile,* P. Syr. Mim.

vitrĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a plant, called also* parietaria, *wall-pellitory,* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: App. Herb. 81.

vitrĭcus, i, *m.* [perh. from pater] *a stepfather:* Cic. Att. 15, 12: id. Verr. 1, 51, 135: id. Brut. 68, 240. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vitrum, i, *n. glass:* Lucr. 4, 604: Plin. 36, 26, 65: Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: Sen. Q. N. 1, 6: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Tac. H. 1, 7: Prop. 4, 8, 37: Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1209 *seqq.*). II. *woad,* a plant used for dyeing blue, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.: Vitr. 7, 14: Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Mel. 3, 6, 5: Plin. 35, 6, 27: id. 37, 8, 37. (Hence It. *vitriuolo; Sp. vitriolo;* Fr. *vitriol.*)

vitta, ae, *f.* [VI root of vieo] *a band,* esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet,* worn round the head; and, in relig. lang. *a head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet:* Ov. M. 2, 413: Prop. 4, 11, 34: Virg. Aen. 2, 133: Juv. 12, 118 (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1212). Bound around the altar: Virg. E. 8, 64: id. Aen. 3, 64: upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: ib. 7, 237: Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: Ov. A. A. 2, 401.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta] *bound with a fillet or chaplet:* capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Lucan. 1, 597: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31.

vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

vĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitulor] *a public thanksgiving* or *other festival:* Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus] *of a calf:* caruncula, *a piece of veal,* Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, *roast veal,* id. Fam. 9, 20: vis, Cels. 5, 27. II. Subst. vitulina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *calf's-flesh, veal:* Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 5. Called also, vitulina, orum, *n. plu.*: Nep. Ages. 8.

vĭtŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy, Macr. S. 3, 2, perh. for victula from vinco: prop. *to be joyful,* as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful:* habet is coronam vitulans victoria, Enn. in Fest. *s. v.*: in venatu vitulantes, Naev. in Non. 14, 18: pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. in Macr. S. 3, 2: Jovi opulento, incluto lubens meritoque vitulor, *i. e. bring a thank-offering,* Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.*, and **vĭtŭla**, ae, *f.* [akin to ἰταλός, orig. Ϝιταλος] *a calf:* (i) *Masc. a bull-calf:* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: Quint. 1, 9, 5: Ov. M. 2, 624: Virg. G. 4, 299. (ii) *Fem. a cow-calf:* id. E. 3, 29. II. Transf. *a calf, foal:* of the horse: id. G. 3, 164: of the elephant: Plin. 8, 1, 1: of the whale: id. 9, 6, 5. 2. Esp. vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf, seal, v.* phoca: Juv. 3, 238: Suet. Aug. 90: called also simply, vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitupero] *blameworthy, blameable, censurable* (rare): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. blameably:* tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Var. 6, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitupero] *a blaming, censuring, blame, censure, vituperation:* communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 46: Quint. 2, 4, 33: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13: in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laud potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13 73. *Plur.*: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blamer censurer, vituperator:* invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5 philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: mei, id. Fam. 7, 3.

vĭtŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium paro, i. e. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.] *to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate:* deos, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 142: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multis modis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitia P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: (Rhodiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35. Proverb.: qui coelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself,* i. e. *are satisfied with nothing,* Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. II. In relig. lang. *to render defective, to spoil* an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

vĭtŭpĕro, ōnis, *m.* [vitupero] *a blamer, censurer:* Gell. 19, 7: Sid. Ep 4, 22.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax] *natural vigour, vital force, tenaciousness* or *length of life:* Col. 11, 3, 41: Plin. 8, 24, 41: Quint. 6 praef. 3: Val. Max. 8, 13, 4 *ext.* II. *liveliness, vivacity;* ingenii, Arn. 5, 179: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vīvācĭter, *adv. with liveliness* or *spirit, vigorously:* pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *med.* *Comp.*: vivacius quaerere abdita, Prudent. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vīvārĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus] *an inclosure in which game, fish,* etc. *are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond:* Plin. 8, 52, 78: ib. 32, 50: Sen. Clem. 1, 18: Plin. 9, 54, 79: Juv 4, 51. Fig.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, *i. e. whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to living creatures:* naves, *fish-boats,* i. e. *in which live fish were conveyed,* Macr. S. 2, 12 *med.*

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *animated, lively, vivid:* potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 557: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 410.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo] *tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious:* phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519 pater, id. F 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2 1, 53: cervus, Ov. M. 3, 194. Sibylla *ancient, venerable,* ib. 14, 104. *Comp.*: heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. 2. Transf. of things, *lasting long, enduring, durable:* apium (*opp.* breve lilium), id. Od. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus vivax expersque sepulcri, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 47. II. *lively, vigorous, vivacious:* sulfura, *burning, briskly, inflammable,* id. M. 3, 374 solum, ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus Gell. 5, 2: discipuli paulo vivaciores *more lively, quick:* Quint. 2, 6, 3.

viverra, ae, *f. a ferret,* Mustella furo, Linn.: Plin. 11, 49, 109.

vīvesco (vivisco), vixi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vivo] *to become alive, get life:* Plin. 9, 51, 74: id. 16, 25, 39: Prud. Apoth. 970 II. Transf. *to grow lively, strong* or *vigorous:* ulcus, Lucr. 4, 1064: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, *if they both grow, thrive,* Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13.

vīvĭcombūrĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus comburo] *a burning of people alive:* Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*

vīvĭdĭus, *comp. adv. more vigorously:* Gell. 7, 3: Amm. 30, 1.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *living, animated:* tellus, Lucr. 1, 179. 2 Transf. of pictorial representations *true to the life, animated, spirited*

vivid: signa, Prop. 2, 31, 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468. **II.** Esp. *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid*: vividum corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Virg. Aen. 12, 753: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48: pectus, id. 6, 22: virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, ib. 13, 42. *Comp.*: merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*

vīvĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico] *a making alive, quickening*: Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *fin.*: id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vīvĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier*: Tert. Res. Carn. 37 *med.*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

vīvĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vivificus] *to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify*: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234: Tert. adv. Val. 14 *fin.*: Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. **II.** Fig.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207: Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vīvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus facio] *making alive, vivifying*: App. Trismeg. *init.*: vigor, Amm. 21, 1.

vīvĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus pario] *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous*: vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Apol. p. 298.

vīvi-rādix, īcis, *f. a set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset*: of the vine: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: of the rose: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vīvisco, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3. *v. n.* (*past perf. subj.* syncop. vixet, Virg. Aen. 11, 118) *to live, be alive, have life*: *Ca.* Eho, tua uxor, quid agit? *Me.* Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est. Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 18: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: vivis: et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, id. de Sen. 7, 24. With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 118: tamne tibi diu videor vita vivere? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 34. (ii) Transf. of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: sepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 19: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, *lives*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. In the *pass.*: vixi annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. **2.** Particular phrases: (i) Euphemistically, vixit, *he is done with life, he is dead*: vixisse nimio satiu'st jam quam vivere, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 43: id. Most. 4, 3, 10. (ii) Ita vivam, *as true as I live*, and negatively, *may I not live, may I die, if*, etc.: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13: id. Att. 5, 15: Sen. Ep. 82 *med.*: quid poteris, inquies, pro iis dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16: id. Fam. 7. 23 *fin.* (iii) Si vivo, *if I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 26: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25: id. Eun. 5, 5, 20. **3.** Esp. *to live well, live at ease, enjoy life*: quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8: Cat. 5, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 43: id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, id. S. 2, 5, 110: id. Ep. 1, 5, 67: vivite silvae, *fare ye well*, Virg. E. 8, 58. **4.** *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): vivet extento Proculeius aevo, illum aget Fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5: per omnia secula fama vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: vivere carmina possunt, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amori, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441. **II.** Transf. *to live* on anything or in any manner, *i. e. to support life; to sustain* or *maintain oneself*: piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 *fin.*: lacte atque pecore, ib. 4, 1: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49: herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: parvo, id. S. 2, 2, 1: rapto, Virg. Aen. 7, 749: de vestro, Pl. Truc. 5, 61: misere, id. Aul. 2, 4, 36: parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: bene, id. Ep. 1, 6, 56. *Pass. impers.*: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: vivitur ex rapto, Ov. M. 1, 144. **2.** *to live*, i. e. *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell*: in literis vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus, id. Flacc. 26, 63: e natura, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: convenienter naturae, ib. 3, 7, 26: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6: ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1: ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5: viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157. Proverb.: secum vivere, *to live for oneself, care only for oneself*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49. *Pass. impers.*: quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, id. Off. 1, 15, 46. [Root VIV or VIC: the initial *v* becomes a guttural in the cognate languages, see letter C no. III. 5: Sans. *jîv*, "vivere;" Lith. *gywas*, "vivus;" Goth. *qvivs*, "vivus;" Eng. *quick* in "*quick* and dead," "*quick*silver;" Germ. *er-quick-en.*]

vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *alive, living, that has life*: qui quum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19: quanquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, *in the lifetime of Tatius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 8 *fin.*: quum leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived*, Cic. Att. 4, 16. Esp. in the phrase, vivus vidensque, *before his very eyes*: huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50: ille Cyprius miser vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sest. 27, 59. *Sup.* vivissimus, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* **2.** Of things: sepes, Col. 11, 3, 3: cespes, Ov. M. 4, 300: radix, ib. 14, 713: aqua, *running*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: flumen, Liv. 1, 45: lacus, Virg. G. 2, 469: ros, *fresh*, Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, *burning*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 23: lapis, *flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30: sulphur, *native*, id. 19, 1, 4: calx, *unslaked*, Vitr. 8, 7: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought*, Virg. Aen. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury*, Plin. 33, 6, 32: vultus, *i. e. alive with expression, speaking*, Virg. Aen. 6, 849: so of statues and images, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, *living*, i. e. *oral discourse*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4: Quint. 2, 2, 8: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living*, Naev. in Gell, 6, 8. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep*: extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3. Fig.: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, *i. e. I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense*, Cic. Am. 5, 18. (β) de vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *to give* or *take away from the money which grows* or *has an increase*, i. e. *the capital*: dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, id. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, id. Verr. 3. 50, 118. **II.** Transf. *lively, ardent* (rare): vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: vivi pectoris homo, Am. 3, 103.

vix, *adv.* [perh. from VIG, root of vigeo; lit. with effort; hence] *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely*: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: ut vix aut omnino non posset infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23: profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur, ib. 3, 4: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, ib. 2, 28: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24: vix est, ut id obtineat, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7. Strengthened with *aegre* or *saltem*: vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15. And repeated: corpus matri vix vixque remissum, Albinov. 1, 167. **II.** Of time, *hardly, scarcely, only just*: ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: vix tandem legi literas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. With *quum*, or (poet.), *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events: vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli proelium committere non dubitant, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum videres, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae coelo venere volantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 190: vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, et superincumbens liquidas projecit in undas praecipitem, ib. 5, 857: Stat. Th. 5, 263. **2.** Strengthened with *dum*, and usually written in one word, vixdum, *hardly then, scarcely yet*: Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4: vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 4: vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

vixdum, *adv.* v. vix, *no.* II. 2.

vixet, v. vivo, *ad init.*

vŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voco] *vocal*: sonus vocabilior est visus, Gell. 13, 20.

vŏcābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *an appellation, designation, name*: nomen est quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostra lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: Chaldaei non ex artis sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. Pis. 37, 90: cui nomen *neniae*: quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24 *fin.*: liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12. **II.** Esp. in grammar, *a substantive*, both in gen. and as an appellative noun, in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba*, ut *homo* et *equus*, et *legit* et *currit*, Varr. L. L. 8, 4, 106 *sq.*: Quint. 1, 4, 20: Sen. Ep. 58.

vōcālis, e, *adj.* [vox] *that has a voice, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, vocal*: aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72: ranae (*opp.* mutae), id. 8, 58, 83: piscis, id. 9, 19, 34: ora (vatis), Ov. M. 5, 332: nympha (of Echo), ib. 3, 357: Orpheus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 7: chordae, Tib. 2, 5, 3: carmen, Ov. M. 11, 317: genus instrumenti, *i. e. slaves* (*opp.* semivocale and nutum), Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242: Val. Max. 1, 8, 4 *ext.* *Comp.*: vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29: verba vocaliora, *more vocal, clearer*, Quint. 8, 8, 16. *Sup.*: eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, *i. e. with the most powerful voice* Plin. Ep. 4, 7. **II.** Subst. vocalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* litera), *a vowel*: Cic. Or. 23, 77: Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: Quint. 1, 4, 6. **2.** vocales, ium, *m. plu.* (*sc.* homines), *vocalists, singers*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34: Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*

vōcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vocalis] *open sound, euphony*; transl. of εὐφωνία: Quint. 1, 5, 24.

vōcālĭter, *adv. with a loud cry, loudly*: App. M. 1, p. 112: Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

vŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco] *an appellation, designation, name*: Lucr. 2, 657: Arn. 4, 128: Sol. 5 *med.*

vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a citing* before a court, *a summons*: Varr. and Atei. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: Varr. ib. 13, 13. **II.** *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.*: Cat. 47, 5.

vŏcātīvē, *adv. in the vocative*: Gell. 13, 22.

vŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voco] *pertaining to calling*: casus, *the vocative case*, in grammar: Gell. 14, 5.

vŏcātor, ōrĭs, *m.* [id.] *a caller*: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. στεφ. 2, 461. **II.** Esp. *a bidder, inviter* to dinner, *etc.*: Sen. de Ira 3, 37 *med.*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89: Suet. Cal. 39.

vŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vocator] *pertaining to calling* or *invoking, invocatory*: somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.

vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [voco] *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation*: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *my call, my invocation*, Virg. Aen. 12, 95. **II.** Esp. *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.*: misit qui diceret, coenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Cal. 39.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor] *a loud calling, outcry, vociferation*: Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 156: id. Cluent. 10, 30: Petr. 14: Quint. 2, 10, 8: Suet. Claud. 36.

vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator*: Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

vōcĭfĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a loud cry, vociferation*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

vōcĭfĕro, v. vociferor.

vōcĭfĕror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5) [vox fero] *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate*: vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 52: talia, Virg. Aen. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, *i. e. to call aloud*, Suet. Vit. 17: quod vociferabare decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: Liv. 2, 65: Suet. Cal. 36: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28. (ii) Of things: aera, *i. e. to sound, resound*, Lucr. 2, 450: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it*, id. 2, 1052.

vŏcĭfĭco, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [vox facio] *to cry aloud, proclaim*: (apes) a se ejiciunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8: cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3.

vŏcĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [voco] *to be wont to call, to call, name*: igneus vortex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14. **II.** *to call loudly, call out* (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a* and *n. to call; to call upon, summon invoke*: (patrem) blanda voce vocabam, Enn. Ann. 1, 55: nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, *to invite, challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: quis vocat? quis nominat me? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly.* Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170: tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, *i. e. announces*, Virg. G. 1, 388: voce vocans Hecaten coeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking*, id. Aen. 6, 247: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25: imbrem votis, *to call down*, Virg. G. 1, 157. Poet. with *inf.*: hic (Charon) levare functum pauperem laboribus vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40. **2.** Esp. *to cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate: in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. in Gell. 13, 12. **3.** *to bid, invite* one as a guest to dinner, *etc.*: *Pa.* Solus coenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 20: si quis esum me vocat, ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3: nos parasiti, quos nunquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7: spatium apparandi nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 21: *Ge.* Coenabis apud me. *Ep.* Vocata est opera nunc quidem, *i. e. I have been already invited, I have an engagement*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 18: bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7. (ii) In gen. *to invite*, etc.: me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7: me in spem vocas, ib. 3, 15. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, summon, incite, arouse*: quo quojusque cibus vocat atque invitat euntes, Lucr. 5, 525: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. Aen. 3, 70: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, id. 24, 36. Poet. with *inf.*: sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 943. **4.** *to call* by name, *to name, denominate*: certabant urbem Romamne Remamne vocarent, Enn. Ann. 1, 99: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum, id. Od. 4, 9, 45. *Pass.*: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 49: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. Od. 1, 2, 43. **II.** Transf. *to call*, i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share*, id. Caecin. 4, 12: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5. 2 *med.* (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: singula verba sub judicium vocare, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Am. 16, 58: Liv. 5, 4: aliquid in dubium, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12. [Sans. *vach*, "loqui;" Gr. Ϝεπ in ἔπος, εἶπον.]

vōcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox] *a small or feeble voice* (rare): recreandae voculae causa, Cic. Att. 2, 23: mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27. **II.** Transf. *a soft note* or *tone*: quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae quam certae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. **2.** *a little, petty speech; a little word, particle*: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, id. Fam. 2, 16: significatio hujus voculae (*saltem*), Gell. 12, 14.

vōcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vocula] *the intonation, accentuation* of words, *accent*: Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25: cf. Gell. 13, 6.

voisgram, avem quae se vellit. Augures hanc eandem fucillantem appellant, Fest. *s. v.*

vŏla, ae, *f. the hollow of the hand, the palm*, or (acc. to Fest.), *the sole of the foot*: Plin. 11, 45, 105: Prud. Apoth. 927. Proverb.: nec vola nec vestigium apparet *or* exstat, *i. e. not the slightest trace*, Varr. in Non. 416, 19 and 22.

vŏlātĭca, ae, *f.* [2. volo] *a witch, sorceress*, acc. to Fest. *s. v.* strigem. **2.** *witchcraft, sorcery*: Tert. Pall. 6.

vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flying, winged*: homines, Pl. Poen. 2, 27 Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208. **II.** Transf. *fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory*: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! Cic. Att. 13, 25: volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42 *med.*: Psyche, App. M. 5 *ad fin.*: gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae, id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: puer, *i. e. Cupid*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27. **II.** Transf. *swift, rapid*: telum, *i. e. an arrow*, Lucr. 1, 969: Ov. A. A. 1, 169: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 4, 71: cervus, Varr in Non. 559, 23. **2.** *fleeting, transitory*: aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilius, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*

vŏlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a flight*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Col. 8, 9, 1.

vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flying, flight*: aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: Pegaseo ferar, Cat. 55, 24. *Plur.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: id. Div. 1, 1, 2. **II.** Transf. of any swift motion (poet.): equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praeceps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

vŏlēma pira, *a kind of large pear, warden-pear*: Cato R. R. 7, 4: Col. 5, 10, 18: Virg. G. 2, 88. *Sing.* pirum volemum, Arat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

vŏlens, entis, *Part.* [1. volo]. **II.** Adj. *willing, voluntary, eager, ready*: sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. M. 2, 128: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107 *fin.*: volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg. Aen. 10, 677: pecunias etiam a volentibus acceperant, Vell. 2, 62. **2.** *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14: volens, propitius adesset, Liv. 7, 26: munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens, Sall. J. 103: plebes volenti animo de ambobus (Metello ac Mario) acceperant, ib. 73. (ii) Subst. volentia, ium, *n. plu. favourable, pleasant*, or *agreeable things*: volentia plebi facturus habebatur, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 20: Muciano volentia rescripsere, Tac. H. 3, 52.

vŏlenter, *adv. willingly*: App. M. 6, p. 178.

vŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. volo] *will, inclination*: App. M. 11, p. 259: Sol. 36.

volgĭŏlus, i, *m. an implement for levelling beds of earth*: Plin. 17, 10, 14.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulgus.

vŏlĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [volito] *a flying, flight*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 223.

vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [2. volo] *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter*: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34. **2.** Transf. *to fly, hasten,* or *hover about:* volitans tota acie, Liv. 4, 19: ductores mediis in millibus, Virg. Aen. 12, 126: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regius filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19. (ii) Of things: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 36: solidissima materiaï corpora perpetuo volitare, *hover, float about,* id. 1, 951: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 42: Virg. Aen. 6, 329: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 222. **II.** Fig.: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu faxit. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soaring, aspiring,* id. Pis. 25, 59: cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11: nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion,* Cic. Fl. 16, 38.

volnus, volnĕro, *etc.*, v. vuln.

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle (contr. vin', for visne, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 110: id. Poen. 5, 2, 155: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 24), *irreg. and defect. v. n.* and *a. to will, be willing; to wish, desire, be disposed; to intend, purpose:* constr. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* (with which an *inf.* may usu. be understood), *subj.* or *absol.:* (i) With *inf.:* quom mittere signum vult, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: exire ex urbe, priusquam luciscat, volo, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 35: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56, 206: o quisquis volet impias caedes et rabiem tollere civicam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: sunt delicta, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.:* pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: judicem esse me, non doctorem volo, id. Or. 33, 117: si vis me flere, Hor. A. P. 102: vultis severi, me quoque sumere partem Falerni? id. Od. 1, 27, 9: mulier mane: sunt, qui volunt te conventam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 38: omnes vos oratos volo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 26: factum volo, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 91. (iii) With *acc.:* hic ante ostium meo modo loquar, quae volam, id. Asin. 1, 2, 25: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: si plura velim, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38: cupio omnia quae vis, id. S. 1, 9, 5: sive ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, ib. 2, 3, 88. (iv) With *subj.:* volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 9: ut ille te videat volo, id. Bac. 1, 1, 44: illud volo, uti respondeas, Cic. Vatin. 7, 18: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te? *Ty.* Voca, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 110: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic. Rep. 1, 10: utrum sit an non, vultis? Pl. Am. prol. 56: quid vis faciam? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 24: tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas et defendas, Cic. Fam. 15, 3: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus! id. Rep. 1, 10. (v) *Absol.:* denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: velit, nolit, scire difficile est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, ib. 71. **II.** Esp. with *acc.* of person, elliptically, *to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to:* exi: te volo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 24: paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16: illico ambae manete: hae oves volunt vos, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 21: redeo ad te, Megadore, si quid me vis, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: num quid me vis, *have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go?* Pl Men. 3, 3, 24: quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18. **2.** With *dat.* of person, and adv. *to wish one* (*well* or *ill*): jam diu ego huic et hic mihi volumus bene, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 24: male alicui, id. Asin. 5, 1. 13: non sibi male vult, *i. e. he makes much of himself,* Petr. 38. **3.** with causa and *gen.* of person, *to wish* (something good for): quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, quum communis salutis, tum ipsius hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22. *Absol.:* etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen cum omnibus non eadem mihi causa est, ib. 13, 71. **4.** Legislative *t. t. to will, determine, ordain:* majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: qui (majores nostri) (parricidas) insui voluerunt in culeum vivos atque ita in flumen dejici, id. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.* Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law, velitis jubeatis, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: id. Pis. 29, 72: Liv. 38, 54: P. Sulpicius rogationem promulgavit, vellent, juberent, id. 31, 6. **5.** *to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain:* quod quum volunt, declarant, quaedam esse vera, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44: me vult fuisse Rhodi, id. Planc. 34, 84: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. Div. 2, 9, 24: id. N. D. 3, 14, 36: illi regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili Cyro, subest, *if you will, if you please,* id. Rep. 1, 28.

6. *to mean, signify,* only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: quid ergo illae, quid sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? id. Verr. 2, 61, 150. [Sans. *var*, "eligere;" Gr. βούλ-ομαι; Goth. *vil-ja*, "volo;" Germ. *wollen;* Eng. *will.*]

vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly:* ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 109: corvi, Lucr. 2, 822: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11. Proverb.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 49. **2.** Subst. volantes, ium, *f. plu. birds* (poet.): Lucr. 2, 1083: Virg. Aen. 6, 239: ib. 728. **II** Transf. *to fly,* i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to speed, hasten along:* i sane, vola curriculo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 17: per summa levis volat aequora curru, Virg. Aen. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes vectus equo spumante Saces, ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: telum, id. 1, 971: Sall. J. 64: Liv. 26, 44: literae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hipp. 1141: fama, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71. Poet. with *inf.:* Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphim praecipere et Pharia venientem pellere terra, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

vŏlōnes, um, *m. plu.* [1. volo] *volunteers,* i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv. 23, 35: cf. Macr. S. 1, 11.

volpes, is, v. vulpes.

volsella, ae, *f. a kind of pincers:* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers:* Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 21: Mart. 9, 28, 5. As a surgical instrument, *forceps:* Cels. 7, 12, 1. **II.** Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, *i. e. so as to do but little damage,* Varr. L. L. 9, 26, 134.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello].

volta, *the Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians:* Plin. 2, 53, 54: cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 280.

voltus, us, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo] *that is turned round,* or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving:* buxum, *i. e. a top,* Virg. Aen. 7, 382: coelum, Cic. Tim 6 *fin.:* sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef.. nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3 41: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46 figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 191: aquae volubilis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 40: aurum *i. e. the golden apple,* Ov. M. 10, 667: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11. **II.** Fig. of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble:* vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13. Transf. of the speaker: homo volubilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: id. Brut. 27, 105

2. *changeable, mutable:* vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis] *a rapid whirling motion:* mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: id. Fat. 19, 43: Ov. F. 6, 271. **2.** Transf. *roundness, round form:* fracta volubilitas capitis, id. M. 12, 434. **II.** Fig. of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility:* linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53: Quint. 11, 3, 52: Plin. Ep. 5, 20. **2.** *changeableness, mutability:* quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15.

vŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv.* of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly:* funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vŏlŭcer, cris, e (*gen. plur.* volucrium, Cic. in Charis. p. 119 P. *Masc.* volucris, Sil. 10, 471. *Fem.:* volucer fama, poet. Petr. 123, 210: cf. acer. On the quantity of the *u* in volucris, see Quint. 1, 5, 28), *adj.* [2. volo] *flying, winged:* bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: angues, id N. D. 1, 36, 101: dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, ib. 9, 482: deus, *i. e. Mercury,* Stat. Th. 2, 55: pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88: o nuntium volucrem! Cic. Quint. 25, 80. (ii) Subst. volucris, is, *f.* (*sc.* avis: once *masc. sc.* ales: teneros volucres, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64), *a bird:* Lucr. 1, 12: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: Quint. 10, 3, 24: Suet. Aug. 13: Virg. Aen. 3, 241: Ov. M. 1, 308: Hor. S. 1, 8, 6. **2.** Transf. *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173: fumi, Virg. G. 2, 217. aurae, id. Aen. 11, 795: nebulae, Ov. M. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33. sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 242: equi, Ov. M. 2, 153: currus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 8: classis, Ov. Met. 7, 460: jam volucrem sequor te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running,* Hor. Od. 4, 1, 38. **II.** Fig. *fleet, swift, rapid:* nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: volucri spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4: somnus, Virg. Aen. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 24. **2.** Esp. *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* o volucrem fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: dies, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 6: fama, Ov. H. 17, 207: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.

vŏlūcra, ae, *f.* [volvo] *a kind of worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves,* Pyralis vitis, Bosc., called also convolvulus: Col. Arb. 15. It is also called volucre: Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265 and *plur.* volucres: Col. 10, 333.

volucre and **volucres,** v. volucra.

vŏlŭcrĭ-pes, ĕdis, *adj. swift-footed, swift:* Aus. Ep. 21, 14: poet. Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

volucris, is, v. volucer, *no.* I. ii.

vŏlŭcrĭter, *adv. swiftly, rapidly:* congregati, Amm. 17, 1 *fin.:* perurgebat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1 *med.*

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] *a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume:* volumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: volumen explicare, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: coeleste Epicuri volumen de regula et judicio, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: evolvere volumen, id. Att. 9, 10: evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26. **2.** Esp like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *a part, book*: quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: Plin. 6, 29, 34: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19. **‖.** *a roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: Ov. M. 4, 600: crurum (equi), *bendings, joints*, Virg. G. 3, 192: fumi, *wreath, whirl*, Ov. M. 13, 601: siderum, *revolution*, ib. 2, 71. **2.** Fig. *revolution, change*: sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

vŏlūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen] *full of windings, bendings*, or *folds*: corpora anguium, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

vŏluntārĭē, *adv. voluntarily*: Arn. 2, 74: Hyg. Fab. 41.

vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas] *willing, of his* or *its own free will, voluntary*: milites, *volunteers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv. 1, 59: auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17: est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28. **2.** Subst. voluntarii, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *volunteers*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Capitol. M. Aurel. 21: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 244. **‖.** Transf. of things: mors, *suicide*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3. verbera, Just. 2, 8: servitus, Tac. G. 24: deditio, id. H. 2, 45: lex, Petr. 107: accusationes, Tac. Or. 41: herba, *growing of itself, spontaneous*, Plin. 20, 22, 90.

vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [volens] *will, wish, choice, desire, inclination*: voluntatem Stoici sic definiunt: voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat: quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id. Rep. 1, 31: judicium voluntasque multitudinis, ib. 1, 45: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: ut ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserint, Cic. Manil. 16, 48. **2.** Adverbial phrases: (i) voluntate with *pronom. adj.* or *gen.*, or alone, *of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily*: ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, id. Rep. 1, 6: istuc, quod expetis, mea voluntate concedam, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5: nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38. (ii) Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, at the desire*: ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 42: vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2: illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29. **3.** Esp. *good-will, favour, affection*: voluntas erga Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: Divitiaci summam in se voluntatem cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: mutua, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad poëtam accesserit, Ter. Ph. prol. 29: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 8. **4.** *a last will, testament*: defensio testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: Plin. Ep. 4, 10: Amm. 28, 1 *med.*: ultima voluntas, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 6. **‖.** Transf. of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import*: verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6: quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 2, 19: verborum vi aut voluntate, id. 8, praef. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1.

vŏlŭpe, or, apocopated, **vŏlŭp**, *adv.* [1. volo] *agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction*, etc.: (i) *volupe*: cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 74: facite vostro animo volupe, id. Cas. 4, 2, 5: si illis aegre est, mihi quod volupe est, id. Mil. 3, 1, 152: volupe est, id. Poen. 5, 5, 47. (ii) *volup*: ut tibi ex me sit volup, id. Men. 4, 3, 3: volup est quod agas, id. Mil. 4, 1, 1: volup est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 5: id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

vŏluptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voluptas] *that causes pleasure* or *satisfaction*: nuntius, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 19.

vŏluptārĭē, *adv. voluptuously*: transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

vŏluptārĭus (voluptuarius, Capitol. Ver. 2: Mart. Cap. 2, 37: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *pertaining to pleasure* or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous*: quanquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονὴν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: locus, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *the most purely sensual*, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: Pl. Men. 2, 1, 34: voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment*, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

vŏluptas, ātis, *f.* [volupe] *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (both sensual and spiritual): omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, ib. 2, 4, 13: nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. de Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis literis cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam. 5, 7: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84: a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels*, Suet. Tib. 42 *fin.* **‖.** Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 2: Virg. Aen. 8, 581. **2.** voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people: Cic. Mur. 35, 74: Vopisc. Aur. 34: Prob. 19: Trebell. Gall. 9. **3.** *semen*: Arn. 5, 158: Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

vŏluptātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *pertaining to enjoyment*: Fronto Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

vŏluptĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas facio] *that causes enjoyment, gives delight*: stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348.

vŏluptŭārĭus, a, um, v. voluptarius.

vŏluptŭōsē, *adv. with pleasure* or *delight*: Sid. Ep. 5, 20. *Comp.*: ib. 1, 9 *med.*

vŏluptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure*, or *delight*: Plin. Ep. 3, 19. *Sup.*: concionator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4.

vŏlūta, ae, *f.* [volvo] *a volute* or *spiral scroll*, as an ornament on the capitals of columns: Vitr. 4, 1: id. 3, 3.

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto] *a wallowing-place* for swine: Virg. G. 3, 411: Arn. 7, 224.

vŏlūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wallowing about*: libidinosus et volutabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.).

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77: pulverea athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: volutationes corporis, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: Petr. 95: Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.* **‖.** Fig.: *restlessness, disquiet*: nusquam residentis animi, id. Tranq. 2 *med.* **2.** *instability*: tanta rerum humanarum, id. Ep. 99 *med.*

vŏlūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5: volutatibus pulveris, App. M. 4, p. 144.

vŏlūtim, *adv.* [volvo] i. q. volubiliter, acc. to Non. 4, 1.

vŏlūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to roll, turn, twist*, or *tumble about*: genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 607: amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Lucan. 1, 412: pilas e fimo pedibus, *i. e. to form by rolling together*, Plin. 11, 28, 34: se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow*, id. 30, 16, 53: so, reflect.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: sus coenoso lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6. quum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33. Fig.: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.* **‖.** Fig.: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread*, Virg. Aen. 1, 725: murmura, ib. 10, 98: verba confusa, Ov. M. 12, 55. Reflect.: quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3: in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. beat. 24 *med.* **2.** Esp. *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder*: rem in pectore, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 1: aliquid in animo, Liv. 28, 18: aliquid animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg. E. 9, 37: secum, Ov. M. 1, 389: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. Aen. 1, 50: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, *to consider, discuss*, Liv. 34, 36.

vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [volvo].

vŏlūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rolling, the power of twisting about*: dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, App. Flor. p. 348.

volva (vulva), ae, *f.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, integument*: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46: pomorum, *i. e. the seed covering*, Scrib. Comp. 104 *fin.* **‖.** Esp. *the womb, matrix* of women and she-animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Juv. 6, 129: Mart. 11, 61, 11: Pers. 4, 36. (ii) *a sow's womb* as a very favourite dish: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble*: (amnis) volvit sub undis grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 289: ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit! Virg. Aen. 1, 100. fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 692: oculos huc illuc, Virg. Aen. 4, 363: volvitur in caput, ib. 1, 116: filum, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: pilas, *to form by rolling together*, Plin. 30, 11, 30: volvendi sunt libri, *unrolled*, i. e. *opened*, Cic. Brut. 87, 298: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, *forming a circle*, Liv. 22, 29: semineces volvit multos, *rolls in the dust, fells to the ground*, Virg. Aen. 12, 329. (ii) Reflect. *to turn* or *roll about* or *along*: nobis coenum teterrima quom sit spurcities, eadem suibus haec munda videtur, insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 979: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levis pectora lapsus volvitur, Virg. Aen. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id. Rep. 6, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, *rolls*, Virg. Aen. 10, 590: volvi humi, ib. 11, 640: volvitur Euryalus leto, ib. 9, 433: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *flow*, ib. 4, 449. **‖.** Fig. volvere curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum, *to undergo so many misfortunes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 9: (lunam) celerem pronos volvere menses, *in rolling on*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 40: volventibus annis, *with revolving years after the lapse of years*, Virg

Aen. 1, 234: sic fata deum rex sortitur volvitque vices, *fixes the series of revolving events*, ib. 3, 376: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off*, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182. **2.** Esp. *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate upon, consider*: multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6: multa secum, id. C. 32: immensa omnia animo, Liv. 2, 49: bellum in animo, id. 42, 5: bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sortem sub pectore, Virg. Aen. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna rei publicae, Sall. C. 41. [Gr. ϝελϝ in εἰλύω, εἰλέω, etc.; Goth. *valv-ja*, "volvo;" Germ. *wälzen, Welle*; Eng. to *well*: v. Phil. Mus. 1. 405, *seq.*] (Hence Sp. *volcar*; Fr. *vautrer*: also through the part. volutus, It. *volta*; Sp. *bóveda*; Fr. *volte, voute.*)

volvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [volva] *a little womb* or *matrix* of an animal: Apic. 2, 3.

vŏmax, ācis, *adj.* [vomo] *given to vomiting*: nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vōmer, ĕris (*nom. sing.* vomis: Cato R. R. 135, 2: Virg. G. 1, 162: Col. 2, 2, 26), *m. a ploughshare*: Plin. 17, 4, 3: Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Col. 2, 2, 23: Virg. G. 1, 46: Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: Ov. F. 4, 927. **II.** Transf. *the penis*: Lucr. 4, 1269. **2.** *a style* for writing with: Atta in Isid. Orig. 6, 9. (Hence It. *bómbero.*)

vŏmĭca (ō, Seren. Sam. 40, 743), ae, *f. a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour*: Cels. 2, 8: Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Plin. 20, 22, 89: Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: Juv. 13, 95. **2.** Transf. of stones, *a bunch* or *knob filled with fluid*: Plin. 33, 6, 32. **II.** Fig. *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint. 8, 6, 15): hostem Romani si expellere vultis vomicamque, quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, an old prophecy in Liv. 25, 12: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65.

vŏmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica] *full of sores* or *tumours*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

vŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ulcerous*; fig. *foul, noisome*: morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

vŏmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vomo facio] *that causes vomiting, emetic*: medicamentum, *an emetic*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17: succus, App. Herb. 108.

vŏmĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica fluo] *flowing with pus* or *matter*: passio (*i. e.* morbus), *a discharge of matter*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

vŏmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtio, ōnis, *f.* (vomitium, i, *n.*: Capell. 2, p. 35) [vomo] *a vomiting*: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: Plin. 11, 53, 117. **II.** Meton. *that which is vomited, a vomit*: varii colores vomitionum, id. 25, 5, 23.

vŏmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to vomit often*: Col. 7, 10, 5: Sen. Ep. 18: Suet. Vit. 13.

vŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who vomits*: jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*

vŏmĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that provokes vomiting, emetic*: bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41: id. 21, 19, 75. **II.** Transf. subst. vomitoria, orum, *n. plu. the entrances* to the theatres or amphitheatres, *vomitories* (which led to the places where the people sat, and, as it were, vomited forth the crowd): Macr. S. 6, 4.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a vomiting*: Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 15: Plin. 8, 48, 72: Sen. Ep. 68: Suet. Ner. 20: pulmoneus, *a spitting up of the lungs*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. **II.** Meton. *that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit*: Plin 23, 8, 80: id. 29, 4, 27: so, vomitus, i: egestio vomitorum similis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20. **2.** *a disgusting fellow*: Lucil. in Non. 2, 30: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr. *to throw up, vomit* (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite): quum vomere post coenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: Cels. 1, 3: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. *Pass. impers.*: ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to pour forth*: qua largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20. **II.** Act. *to vomit up* or *forth*: sanguinem, id. 26, 13, 84: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66. **2.** Transf. in gen. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: undam, Virg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. Aen. 5, 682: geminas flammas, ib. 8, 681: mel (apes), Petr. 56: vitam, *to breathe out*, Lucr. 6, 829: animam, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: argentum, *to give up*, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 10. [Sans. *vam*, "vomere;" Gr. ϝεμ, ἐμ-έω; Lith. *wém-ju*, "vomo."]

vŏpiscus, i, *m. one of a pair of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other*: vopiscos appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu, Plin. 7, 10, 8: Non. 557, 3: Sol. 1 *med.*: Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. *s. v.*

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax] *greediness, ravenousness, voracity*: hominis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini. App. M. 7, p. 200. **II.** Transf. of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

vŏrācĭter, *adv. greedily*: Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.*

vŏrāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago] *full of pits, chasms,* or *abysses*: solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: amnis, Amm. 24, 6.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro] *an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, chasm*: submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: Virg. Aen. 6, 296: Cat. 17, 26: Curt. 8, 14. Of a gulf or chasm in the earth: Liv. 7, 6. Poet. of a devouring stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 843. **II.** Fig.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, *i. e. gulfs*, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: gurges et vorago patrimonii, *squanderer, spendthrift*, id. Sest. 52, 111: vorago aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss*, id. Verr. 3, 9, 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, Val. Max. 9, 4 *init.*

vŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a devourer*: Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vŏrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *an eating-house*: Tert. Apol. 39. **II.** *an abyss, chasm*: terrarum, Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive*: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: venter, Ov. M. 15, 94: pontus, Lucan. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687: impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*: usura, Lucan. 1, 181: culus, *lustful*, Cat. 33, 4. *Comp.*: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839.

vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour*: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: Plin. 10, 71, 91: vitulum (balaena), Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21: lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, salvum feceris, *take*, as medicine, Pl. Merc. 1, 28: so of medicine: Mart. 1, 88, 2: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 24. Proverb.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *takes*, Pl. Curc. 3, 61. **2.** Transf. *to overwhelm, swallow, cover*, etc.: vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg. Aen. 1, 117: Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, *to finish* or *perform quickly*, Cat. 35, 7. **3.** Of property. *to consume, squander*: idem in reliquis generis eius (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, Plin. 37, 2, 7. **II.** Fig. *to devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness pursue passionately* (rare): literas, Cic. Att. 4, 11: Cat. 80, 6: Mart. 2, 51, 6 [Gr. βορ, in βορά, βι-βρώ-σκω.]

vorso, vorsōrĭus, vorsum, *etc.*, v. vers.

vortex, vortĭcōsus, vorto, *etc.*, v. vert.

vos, v. tu.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [votum fero] *vow-bearing, votive*: arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92.

vōtīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [votivus] *a solemn promise, a vow*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum] *pertaining to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive*: ludi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 31: Plin. 7, 48, 49: tabula, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfil a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ib. 15, 11: noctes, *in which, from religious reasons, one refrains from copulation*, Prop. 2, 28, 62. **II.** *conformable to one's wish, wished for, desired*: conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193: hospitium, ib. 8, p. 216: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 330.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo] *a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow*: qui (deus) nunquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? ib. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18: obstrictum esse religione voti, ib. 12, 43: quum de illo aegroto vota faciebant, ib. 8, 16: nuncupare, id. Verr. 5, 13, 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: exsequi, Virg. Aen. 5, 53: voti damnari, Liv. 7, 28: voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28. **2.** Meton. *a thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (poet.): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt offerings*, Virg. Aen. 3, 279: Danai in voto (*i. e.* equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89. (ii) vota, *a day on which vows were made on behalf of the State*: Capitol. Pert. 6: Vopisc. Tac. 9. **II.** Transf. *a wish, desire, longing*: nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: audivere di mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 1: haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90: votum in amante novum, id. M. 3, 468: voti potens, ib. 8, 80: vota parentum, Quint. 1, 2, 5: votum aliquem confodiendi, Suet. Aug. 51: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: Pers. 3, 49: sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, *is rather a thing to be wished*, Quint. 12, 5, 6: votum est ut, *it is to be wished that*, Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. S. 2, 6, 59. **2.** *a marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage*: ad tertia vota migrare, Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 4: ib. 5, 24: App. M. 4, p. 154: id. Flor. p. 342. (Hence Fr. *voeu*; and also Sp. *boda*, marriage, from the meaning, *no.* II. 2.)

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* [voveo].

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a. to vow* i. e. *to promise solemnly or sacredly*; *to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit unquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88 sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: Tullus in re trepida decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27: earum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43: voti ludi, Liv. 4, 12: victimam pro reditu, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 46: vindemia Tyrrheno regi (Mezentio), *i. e. solemnly promised*, id. F. 4, 893: vota vovere, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 66: votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quum sues puer pasceret, una ex iis amissa vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. Div. 17, 31: id. Verr. 4, 55, 123: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 72. *Absol.*: manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint. 11, 3, 100. II. Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* (rare, and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, ib. 11, 128: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore; utque marem parias, ib. 9, 675: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8. (Hence Fr. *vouer.*)

vox, vōcis, *f.* [same root as voco, *q. v.*] *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call*: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco: exerce vocem, Pl. Poen. prol. 13: humana, id. Bac. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via septa coïbat, Lucr. 6, 1147: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. de Sen. 5, 14: magna voce dicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: clariore voce inquit, ib. 5, 30 summa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: enimvero voce'st opus: Nausistrata exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 92. II. Meton. *that which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim*: dico Epicurum non intelligere quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id. est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: vocem exprimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, ib. 7, 17: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 5, 65, 168: ego quum Graecos facerem versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus: in silvam non ligna feras, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: sidera excantata voce Thessala, *incantation*, id. Epod. 5, 45. *Plur.*: quum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: voces per vinum emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, id. Epod. 17, 78: sacrae, ib. 6. **2.** *speech, language*, in gen.: cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), id. Od. 1, 10, 3: Graia scierit sive Latina voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: quum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15. **3.** *accent, tone*: ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58.

vulcānus, i, *m.* [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transf.] *fire*: Vulcanum in cornu conclusum gerere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: Virg. Aen. 7, 77: Ov. M. 7, 104: ib. 9, 251.

vulcānālĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *the yearly festival of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23rd of August*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 57: Col. 11, 318: Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 489, 26: Plin. 17, 27, 47: Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

vulgāris (volg.), e (vulgarius, a, um, Afran., Nov., and Turpil. in Non. 488, 26 *sq.*: Gell. 1, 22, et al.), *adj.* [vulgus] *pertaining to the multitude; general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar*: in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, *i. e. extended to all*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52 vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: prostratas arbores restitui vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 31, 57.

vulgārĭtas (volg.), ātis, *f.* [vulgaris] *the great mass, the multitude*: Arn. 3, 123.

vulgārĭter, *adv. after the ordinary* or *common manner, vulgarly* (rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69: Plin. 8, 5, 5: id. 28, 14, 58.

vulgārĭus, a, um, v. vulgaris, *ad init.*

vulgātĭus (volg.) *comp. adv. more notoriously*: Amm. 15, 3: id. 31, 3.

vulgātor (volg.), ōris, *m.* [vulgo] *one that makes generally known, a divulger*: taciti, *i. e. Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vulgo]. II. Adj. *general, common*: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28. **2.** Esp. *commonly* or *generally known, notorious*: vulgatior fama est, Liv. 1, 7: vulgata αὐλητρὶς illa, Quint. 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, id. 5, 10, 70. (ii) *common, public*: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22.

vulgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a making generally known, a divulging*: Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgĭ-văgus (volg.), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus] *that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant*: mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 930: Venus, id. 4, 1067.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulgus] *to make general, common*, or *universal; to publish*: morbos, Liv. 3, 6: contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10: rem, *i. e. to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29: librum, *to publish*, Quint. Prooem. § 7: Suet. Gramm. 8. Reflect.: vulgari cum privatis, *i. e. to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35. II. Esp. *to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: jurgare coepit, dicens quae facis atque in vulgus vulgas, Varr. in Non. 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27: dolorem verbis, Virg. Aen. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7. **2.** Of sexual intercourse, *to make common, confound, prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2: corpus (pretio), id. 1, 4: Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 21.

vulgō, *adv.* lit. *in the multitude*; hence, *before everybody, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly*: num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, ib. 5, 33: vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world*, id. Verr. 4, 28, 64: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15: ut vulgo uti solemus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: victum vulgo quaerere, *i. e. by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: so, vulgo concepti, Modest. Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulgus (volg.), i, *n.* (*masc.* Att., Sisenn., and Varr. in Non. 230, 27 *sq.*: Virg. Aen. 2, 99) [volvo] *a promiscuous crowd, a crowd, the multitude, the people, public*: vulgus servorum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: insipientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: densum (umbrarum), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: femineum, Lucan. 7, 39: incautum (ovium), Virg. G. 3, 469: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: Sall. J. 66: Virg. Aen. 2, 39: Phaedr 4, 15, 3: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the public, generally*, Cic. Att. 2, 22: Liv. 22, 3: Tac. H. 1 71: apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44. II. With the idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20: quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. Od. 3, 1, 1: fani pulcritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86.

vulnĕrābĭlis (voln.), e, *adj.* [vulnero] *wounding, injurious*: materia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 *fin.*

vulnĕrārĭus (voln.), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus] *pertaining to wounds*: emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40. II. Subst. vulnĕrārĭus, ii, *m. a surgeon*: id. 29, 1, 6.

vulnĕrātĭo (voln.), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero] *a wounding, wound*: Cic. Caecin. 16, 47. II. Fig. *an injuring*: famae, salutis, id. Pis. 20, 47.

vulnĕrātor (voln.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wounder*; fig. *an injurer*: gentium, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 12.

vulnĕro (voln.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vulnus] *to wound, to hurt* or *injure* by a wound: neu quis quem prius vulneret quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, ib. 5, 35 *fin.*: plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: aper vulnerat armentum, Ov. M. 11, 372. (ii) Of things: Scythicorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16. II. Fig.: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset. Liv. 34, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30: gravior ne nuntius aures vulneret, Virg. Aen. 8, 583: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: crimine vulnerari, id. H. 19, 105.

vulnĭfer (voln.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vulnus fero] *wound-bringing*: Prud Psych. 173: Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus facio] *wound-making, wound-inflicting* (poet.): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, ib. 2, 504: chalybs, Virg. Aen. 8, 446: plumbum (*i. e.* caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420. Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, 6.

vulnus (voln.), ĕris, *n. a wound*: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: vulneribus confectus, Liv. 24, 26. **2.** Transf. of things, *a wound*, i. e. *a hole, cut, notch, rent, crack*: vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 630: Ov. M. 9, 383: Juv. 6, 247: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142: aratri, Ov. M. 2, 286. II. Fig.: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11: hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, id. Fam. 4, 6: quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem illo sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: inusta rei publicae vulnera, id. Sest. 7, 17. (ii) *pain, grief, sorrow*: Lucr. 2, 639 Virg. Aen. 12, 160: Ov. M. 5, 426. (iii) *the wounds* of love: Lucr. 1, 35: Prop. 2, 22, 7: Virg. Aen. 4, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 12. [Sans. *vran*, "vulnerare;" Slav *rana*, "vulnus;" perh. Germ. *wun-de*; Eng. *woun-d.*]

vulnuscŭlum (voln.), i, *n. dim.* [vulnus] *a little* or *slight wound*: Ulp Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8: Hier. Ep. 117, 12

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vulpes] *a little fox:* Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59.

vulpes (volpes), is (*nom.* vulpis, Avien. 40, 7), *f. a fox*, Canis vulpes, Linn.: Plin. 28, 11, 46: Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: id. Ep. 1, 1, 73. (ii) Fig. *cunning, craftiness:* id. A. P. 437: Pers. 5, 117. Proverb.: (i) jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Virg. E 3, 91: (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16: (iii) tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 32. **II.** Transf.: vulpes marina, *the dog-shark*, Squalus or Carcharias vulpes, Linn.: Plin. 9, 43, 67.

vulpīnāris (volp.), e, *adj.* [vulpinus] *sly, crafty, cunning:* amasio, App. M. 3, p. 139, 5.

vulpīnor (volp.), 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to play the fox, be sly as a fox:* Varr. in Non. 46, 26: App. M. 3, p. 139.

vulpīnus (volp.), a, um, *adj.* [vulpes] *pertaining to a fox:* lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16.

vulpĭo (volp.), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one cunning as a fox, a sly fox:* App. Apol. p. 328.

vulpis, is, v. vulpes, *ad init.*

vulsella, ae, v. volsella.

vulsūra (vols.), ae, *f.* [vello] *a plucking, pulling:* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello]. **II.** Adj. *with the hair plucked out*, i. e. *hairless, beardless, effeminate:* ludius, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6: Quint. 2, 5, 12: Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *med.*: Prop. 4, 8, 23. (ii) Fig.: mens, *effeminate*, Mart. 2, 36, 6. **2.** *suffering convulsions, spasmodic:* Plin. 21, 19, 74: id. 23, 1, 16.

vultĭcŭlus (volt.), i, *m. dim.* [vultus] *a look, mien, air:* non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? *i. e. severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20.

vultum, i, v. vultus, *ad init.*

vultŭōsus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultus] *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected:* homo, Prud. στεφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60: pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

vultur (volt.), ŭris (*nom. sing.* vulturus, Enn. in Charis. p. 120 P.; and in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 595), *m. a vulture*, Vultur cinereus, Gmelin: Plin. 19, 6, 7: Liv. 41, 21: Virg. Aen. 6, 597. Proverb.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352. **II.** Transf. *a grasping, avaricious person:* Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: Mart. 6, 62, 4.

vultŭrīnus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultur] *pertaining to a vulture, vulture-like:* fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38: sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10: collum, Mart. 9, 28, 2: species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

vultŭrĭus (volt.), ii, *m.* [id.] *a vulture, bird of prey:* Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 16: Lucr. 4, 682. **II.** Transf. *a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner*, etc.: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38: Cat. 68, 124. **2.** *an unlucky throw* at dice: jacit vulturios quatuor: talos arripio: jacto basilicum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

vulturnus, a, um, *adj.* [Vultur, a mountain in Apulia] ventus, *a south-east wind:* Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Col. 5, 5, 15: Gell. 2, 22. (Hence Sp. *bochorno.*)

vultus (volt.), ūs, *m.* (*neut. plur.* volta, Enn. in Non. 230, 15: Lucr. 4, 1209) [perh. from VOL, root of volo] *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression: hence, *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect:* et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus acer in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: moestus, id. A. P. 106. *Plur.*: vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Cluent. 26, 72: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90. **2.** Esp. *an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage:* (justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida, id. Od. 3, 3, 3: id. S. 1, 6, 121: Tac. A. 1, 12. **II.** Transf. in gen. *the face:* simiae vultum subire, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93: Ov. M. 5, 59: Mart. 1, 32, 5: Plin. 26, 1, 2. **2.** *a painted face, portrait, likeness:* vultus Epicuri per cubicula gestant, id. 35, 2, 2: id. 37, 2, 2: Vopisc. Prob. 23. **3.** Of things, *the look, appearance* (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Virg. Aen. 5, 848.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

vulvŭla, ae, v. volvula.

X.

X, x, *indecl. n.* or (litera, *subaud.*) *f.* the twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. As an *initial* it occurs only in words borrowed from Greek, and in them it is usually pronounced like *z*. As a *medial* or *final* it is all but universally the result of inflection or derivation (tex-, texo, is the only verbal *root* in which it appears), and since in such cases it represents the sound of *c* and *s*, for which two letters it is usu. substituted, it is called a *double* consonant: *e. g.* pax = pac-s, lux = luc-s, dixi = dic-si, *etc.* As the other gutturals (*g*, *q*, and *h*) become *c* before *s*, so *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs*, *qs*, and *hs*: *e. g.* maximus = mag-simus, rex = reg-s, lex = leg-s, coxi = coq-si, traxi = trah-si, vexi = veh-si, *etc.* In some verbs the guttural, which has disappeared in the imperfect tenses, is retained in combination with *s* in the perfect tenses: *e. g.* fluxi = fluc-si, from flu-o; struxi = struc-si, from struo. **2.** *x* sometimes represents the combination *vs*: *e. g.* nix = niv-s, vixi = viv-si. **3.** *x* is, in a few instances, substituted for *ps* or *ts*: *e. g.* proximus = prop-simus, nixus = nit-sus. **4.** *x* is interchanged with *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* axis, assis; Ulixes, Ὀδυσσεύς; Sextius, Sestius; Ajax, Αἴας. **5.** In inscriptions one or both of the constituent sounds of *x* are often expressed along with it: *e. g.* sacxo *or* saxso for saxo; ucxor *or* uxsor for uxor; vicxsit for vixit. **II.** For the changes of *x* in the Romance languages vide the various gutturals which it represents. **III.** As an abbreviation X stands for denarius, and also for the number *ten*.

xanthos, i, *m.* = ξάνθος, *an unknown precious stone of a golden colour:* Plin. 37, 10, 60.

xĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [xenium] *a small gift* or *present:* App. M. 2, p. 119: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xĕnĭum, ii, *n.* = ξένιον, *a gift* or *present made to a guest:* pure Lat. lautia: Plin. Ep. 6, 31: Vitr. 6, 10. Hence Xenia, *the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams*, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a gift, present:* Plin. 5, 14, 8: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xĕnŏdŏchīum or **-ēum**, i, *m.* = ξενοδοχεῖον, *a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital:* Hier. Ep. 66, 11: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 17.

xĕnŏdŏchus, i, *m.* = ξενοδόχος, *one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital:* Cod. Justin. 1, 8, 33 *fin.*

xĕnŏpărŏchus, i, *m.* = ξενοπάροχος, *one who attends to* or *provides for strangers:* Arcad. Dig. 5, 4, 18.

xērampĕlĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* (sc. vestes) = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red* or *dark-coloured clothes:* Juv. 6, 519.

xērantĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ξηραντικός, *drying:* decoctio, Macer. 1, 88: Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

xērŏcollȳrĭum, ii, *n.* = ξηροκολλύριον, *a dry salve:* Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

xērŏmyrrha, ae, *f.* = ξηρὸς μύῤῥα, *dry myrrh:* Sedul. Hymn. 2, 81.

xērŏphăgĭa, ae, *f.* = ξηροφαγία, *the eating of dry food:* xerophagia observare, Tert. adv. Psych. 1 *fin.*

xērophthalmĭa, ae, *f.* = ξηροφθαλμία, *a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes:* Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

xĭphĭas, ae, *m.* = ξιφίας (sword-shaped), *a sword-fish*, Xiphias gladius, Linn.: Plin. 32, 2, 6: Ov. Hal. 97. **II.** *a sword-shaped comet:* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

xĭphĭon, ii, *n.* = ξιφίον, *sword-flag, gladiole*, Gladiolus communis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 88.

xȳlĭnum, i, *n.* = ξύλινον, *cotton:* Plin. 19, 1, 2.

xȳlŏbalsămum, i, *n.* = ξυλοβάλσαμον, *balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree*, *v.* balsamum: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

xȳlŏcassĭa, ae, *f.* = ξυλοκασσια, lit. *the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood*, but prob. *the bark:* Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16 § 7.

xȳlŏcinnămōmum, i, *n.* = ξυλοκιννάμωμον, lit. *the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood*, but prob. *the bark:* Plin. 12, 19, 42. Also contracted xylŏcinnămum, i, *n.*: Scrib. Comp. 271.

xȳlon, i, *n.* = ξύλον (wood), *the cotton-tree*, *v.* gossypium: Plin. 19, 1, 2.

xȳlŏphȳtum (-on), i, *n.* = ξυλόφυτον, *an unknown kind of herb:* App. Herb. 59.

xȳris, ĭdis, *f.* = ξυρίς, *stinking-flag*, or *roast beef plant*, Iris foetidissima, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

xystarches, ae, *m.* = ξυστάρχης, *the master, director*, or *manager of a* xystus: Amm. 21, 1 *med.*: Tert. ad Mart. 3.

xystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ξυστικός, *pertaining to a* xystus: vanitas, *i. e. of the athletes*, Tert. Pudic. 7 *med.* Subst. xystici, orum, *m. plu. athletes:* Suet. Aug. 45: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, *m.* = ξυστός, among the Greeks, *a covered portico* or *gallery where the athletes exercised in winter:* Vitr. 5, 11: id. 6, 10. **II.** Among the Romans, *an open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, *etc.*: Cic. Att. 1, 8: id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: Sen. de Ira 3, 18: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet. Aug. 72: Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter which was not introduced into the Latin alphabet till a late period, and was then confined to words borrowed from the Greek in which Y had previously been represented by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and in like manner borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the language have either preserved *u* for the Greek *υ*, as bucina from βυκάνη, cubus from κύβος, fuga from φυγὴ, mus from μῦς, etc.; or this *u* has been changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the *υ*, as mola from μύλη, sorex from ῥόαξ, folium from *φύλλον*, ancora from *ἄγκυρα*. Y seems to have been in use before Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, *etc.*, are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, like *y*, is a letter borrowed from the Greek, and used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *sd*, and partly to the English *z*: hence a few of the old grammarians deny that *z* was a double consonant, and on that account, when it was to form position, wrote *zz*; hence, also, the unsettled forms Zmyrna and Smyrna, zmaragdus and smaragdus, and the transformation of Ζάκυνθος into Saguntum. The use of *ss* for *z*, in verbs borrowed from Greek verbs in ζω, as atticisso, musso, comissor, is based perhaps on Aeolic forms in *-σσω*. Jugum, from ζυγόν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into *j*; and the form zeta, along with diaeta, from an interchange of *z* and *dj*. The interchange of *z*, *j*, and *d* is seen in Diespiter, Ζεύς, Jupiter.

zāmĭa, ae, *f.* = ζαμία, *hurt, damage, loss*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

zancha or **zanga**, ae, *f. a kind of soft Parthian shoe*: Gallien. in Treb. Claud. 17: Cod. Theod. 14, 10, 2.

zantheres, is, *m. a yellow gem*: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zāplūtus, a, um, *adj.* = ζάπλουτος, *very rich*: Petr. 37.

zēa, ae, *f.* = ζέα, *a kind of wheat*, Triticum dicoccum, Schrib.: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Hier. in Jesai. 9, 28, 25. II. *a kind of rosemary* App. Herb. 97.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [zelo] *a zealous person, a zealot*: Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 12.

zēlĭvĭra, ae, *f.* [zelus vir] *a jealous woman*: Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.

zēlo, 1. *v. a.* = ζηλόω, *to love with zeal* or *ardently*: populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36: Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

zēlōtes, ae, *m.* = ζηλωτής, *one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous*: of God: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28: Vulg. Exod. 20, 5.

zēlŏty̆pa, ae, v. zelotypus, *no.* II.

zēlŏty̆pĭa, ae, *f.* = ζηλοτυπία, *jealousy*: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

zēlŏty̆pus, a, um, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος, *jealous*: Iarba, Juv. 5, 45: moechae, id. 6, 278. II. Subst. zelotypus, i, *m. a jealous man*: Petr. 45: Quint. 4, 2, 30: Mart. 1, 93, 13. (ii) zelotypa, ae, *f. a jealous woman*: Petr. 69.

zēlus, i, *m.* = ζῆλος, *zeal, emulation, jealousy*: Vitr. 7 praef.: Prud. Hamart. 188: Aus. Epigr. 77.

zĕma, ătis, *n.* = ζέμα, *a cooking utensil, a saucepan*: Apic. 8, 1 *fin.*: Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14.

zēphy̆rĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ζεφύριος, *pertaining to a zephyr*; ova, *i. e. wind-eggs, addle eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80.

zĕphy̆rus, i, *m.* = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Latin Favonius): Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337: Hor Od. 3, 1, 24, Virg. G. 1, 44: Ov. M. 1, 64. Poet. *wind*, in gen.: Virg. Aen. 4, 562.

zeros, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 9, 53.

zēta, ae, *f.* v. diaeta, *ad init.*

zēta, *indecl. n.* = ζῆτα, *the Greek letter* zeta: Aus. Idyll. de Lit. Monos. 12, 11

zētārĭus, a, um, i. q. diaetarius: Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

zeugītes, ae, *m.* = ζευγίτης, *a kind of reed*, Arundo Donax, Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

zeugma, ătis, *n. a grammatical figure in which two subjects are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18.

zēus, i, *m.* = ζαιός, *the dory*, called, in pure Latin, faber: Col. 8, 16, 9: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

zingĭbĕri, *indecl. n.* = ζιγγίβερι, *ginger*, Amomum zingiber, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 14. Also, zingiber, ĕris, *n.*: Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*: Pall. Oct. 20, 2: Apic. 2, 2. (Hence It. *zenzóvero, zénzero, gengióvo*; Sp. *gengibre*; Fr. *gingembre.*)

zinzĭlŭlo, 1. *v. n. to chirp* (of the regulus, merops, and progne): Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zĭrbus, i, *m. the caul, omentum*: Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

zīzanĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = ζιζάνια, *darnel, cockle, tares*, a generic term for noxious weeds: Prud. Apoth. 6. 8.

zīzy̆phum, i, *n.* ζίζυφον, *the jujube*: Plin. 15, 14, 14: id. 21, 9, 27.

zīzy̆phus, i, *m.* = ζίζυφος, *the jujube-tree*, Zizyphus vulgaris, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 3: Pall. 5, 4.

zmāragdus, i, v. smaragdus, *ad init.*

zmilampis, is, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zōdĭăcus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac*; pure Lat. orbis signifer: Cic. Arat. 317: Gell. 13, 9. *Adj.*: zodiacum disastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 16: zodiaca hospitia, ib. p. 4.

zōmŏtēgănīte, es, *f.* [ζωμὸς τήγανον] *a dish of fish* (unknown) *stewed in their own liquor*: Apic. 4, 2, Humelb.

zōna, ae, *f.* = ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night: Cat. 2, 13: Ov. F. 2, 320: id. M. 5, 470: id. Am. 1, 7, 48. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 1224.)

2. *a girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt*: C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

II. Transf. *the girdle* or *belt of Orion*, a constellation: Ov. F 6, 785.

2. *a line running round the edge of a gem, a girdle*: Plin. 37, 6, 24

3. *one of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*: Virg. G. 1, 233: Ov. M. 1, 46: Plin. 2, 68, 68: Mart. Cap. 6, 196

4. *a kind of herpes* or *erysipelas*, which spreads about the body like a girdle, *the shingles*; called also zoster: Scrib. comp. 63.

zōnālis, e, *adj.* [zona] *pertaining to a zone* (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *med.*

zōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a belt* or *girdle*: sector, *a cut-purse*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20. II. Subst. zonarius, ii, *m. a maker of girdles*: Cic. Flac. 7, 17.

zōnātim, *adv.* [id.] *round about in a circle*: Lucil. in Non. 189, 33.

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girdle*: Cat. 61, 53: Seren. in Non. 539, 19: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

zōophthalmos, i, *m.* = ζωόφθαλμος, *great houseleek*, called also aizoum majus, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

zōophŏrus, i, *m.* = ζωοφόρος, *the frieze* of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis): Vitr. 3, 3.

zōpissa, ae, *f.* = ζώπισσα, *pitch mixed with wax which was scraped off from ships*: Plin. 16, 12, 23: id. 24, 7, 26.

zōpy̆ron, i, *n.* = ζωπύρον, *a plant, called also* clinopodion, Clinopodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

zoranisceos, i, *m. an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zoster, ēris, *m.* = ζωστήρ (a girdle), *a kind of herpes, the shingles*: Plin. 26, 11, 74. II. *a kind of sea-weed, sugar tangle*, Laminaria saccharina, Ag. (called also prason): id. 13, 25, 48.

zōthēca, ae, *f.* = ζωθήκη, *a little private chamber, closet*, or *cabinet*, for reposing in by day: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

2. *a recess, niche*, for religious purposes: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1368: ib. 2006.

zōthēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zotheca] *a little closet* or *cabinet*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

zura, ae, *f.* [an African word] *the seed of the Christ's-thorn* (paliurus). Plin. 24, 13, 71.

zy̆gĭa, ae, *f.* = ζυγία, *a tree called also* carpinus, *horn-beam*, Carpinus Betulus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 15, 26. II. Zygia tibia, *a nuptial* or *marriage flute*: App. M. 4, p. 157.

zy̆gis, ĭdis, *f.* = ζυγίς, *wild thyme*: App. Herb. 99.

zy̆gostăsĭum, ii, *n.* [ζυγόστασις] *the office of a weigh-master*: Cod. Theod 15, 26, 1.

zy̆gostătes, ae, *m.* = ζυγοστατης, *a master of the weights, weigh-master*: Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 2: Cod. Justin. 10 71, 2.

zythum, i, *n.* = ζύθος, *a kind of malt-liquor* among the Egyptians: Plin. 22, 25, 82: Col. 10, 116: Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9

PROPER NAMES.

(Part I. signifies the former part of the Dictionary.)

Ăbas, antis, *m. the twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra* (q.v.). Hence **Ăbantēus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to Abas*, and **Ăbantĭădēs**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Abas:* esp. Acrisius, *son of Abas* and Perseus, *his great-grandson.* **2.** *son of Metanira*, changed by Ceres into a lizard. **3.** *a companion of Aeneas.* **4.** *a Tuscan chieftain in* Virg. **5.** *a centaur.*

Ăbătŏs, i, *f.* (i. e. inaccessible), *a rocky island in the Nile, near Philae.*

Abba (more correctly Obba), ae, *f. a town in Africa.*

Abbassus, i, *f. a town in Phrygia.*

Abdalonȳmus, i, *m. a king of Sidon.*

Abdēra, ae, *f.* (also ōrum, *n. plu.*) *a town on the Thracian coast*, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abdērīta**, ae, and **Abdērītēs**, ae, *m. an inhabitant of Abdera*, esp. *the philosopher* Democritus; and **Abdērītānus**, a, um, *belonging to Abdera*, i. e. *foolish, insane.*

Ăbella (not Avella), ae, *f. a town in Campania, abounding in nuts*, now *Avella.* Hence **Ăbellāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants*, and **Ăbellāna** nux, *the filbert.*

Ăbĭi, orum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe in Asia.*

Abnŏba, ae, *m. a mountain range in Germany; the northern part of the Black Forest*, in which the Danube rises.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m. the original inhabitants of Italy, the ancestors of the Romans.*

Absyrtus, i, *m. a son of Aeetes, king of Colchis*, killed by his sister Medēa; also called Aegĭăleus.

Ăbȳdus, and Abȳdos, i, *f.* and *m. a town in Mysia*, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Ăbȳdēnus**, a, um, and **Ăbȳdēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Ăcădēmus, i, *m. a Greek hero*, from whom the Academia is said to have derived its name. (V. academia, academicus, Part I.)

Ăcămas, antis, *m. a son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Ăcanthus, i, *f. a town of Macedonia.*

Ăcarnān, ānis (*Acc.* Acarnāna), *m. an Acarnanian.*

Ăcarnānĭa, ae, *f. the most westerly province of Greece.* Hence **Ăcarnānĭcus**, a, um.

Ăcastus, i, *m. son of Pelias*, king of Thessaly.

Acca, ae, *f. a companion of Camilla.* **2.** Acca Larentia, v. Larentia. Hence **Accālĭa**, ĭum, *n. the festival of Acca Larentia.*

Accĭus (Attius), ii, *m. a Roman proper name.* More esp. L. Accius, *a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy.* Hence **Accĭānus** (Att.), a, um, *belonging to Accius.* **2.** Accius Navius, *a soothsayer who, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, cut through a grindstone with a razor.*

Acco, ōnis, *m. a chief of the Senones* (Gauls).

Acē, ēs, *f.* (later Ptolemais or Acca), *a town in Phoenicia*, now *Acre.*

Ăcerbas, ae, *m. another name for Sichaeus*, q. v.

Ăcerrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Campania*, near Naples, now *Acerra.* Hence **Ăcerrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăcĕsīnes, ae, *m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus*, now *the Chenab.*

Ăcesta, ae, also Acestē, ēs, *f. a town in Sicily:* its earlier name was Egesta, later Segesta. Hence **Ăcestenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăcestes, ae, *m. a mythical king of Sicily.*

Ăchaemĕnes, is, *m. the first king of Persia, the grandfather of Cyrus.* Hence **Ăchaemĕnĭus**, a, um, *Persian;* and **Ăchaemĕnĭdae**, ārum, *m. the royal house of Persia.*

Ăchaemĕnĭdes, is, *m. a companion of Ulysses.*

Ăchaeus, i, *m. son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and reputed ancestor of the Achaeans.* **2.** *a king of Lydia.*

Ăchaeus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Achaia, Achaean, Grecian.* As *Subst.: an Achaean, a Greek.*

Ăchāia, ae, *f.* (in poets Achāĭa quadri-syll.) *the province of Achaia*, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. **2.** *the name of Greece* as a Rom. province. Hence **Ăchāĭas**, ădis, *f. an Achaean* or *Greek woman;* **Ăchāĭcus** (Achāĭus), a, um, *Achaean, Grecian;* **Ăchāis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Achaean, Grecian*, also *subst. an Achaean* or *Greek woman.*

Ăcharnae, ārum, *f. plu. a district* (or demus) *in Attica.* Hence **Ăcharnānus**, i, *m. a native of Acharnae.*

Ăcharrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Thessaly.*

Ăchātes, ae, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* **2.** *a river in Sicily.*

Ăchĕlōus, i, *m. one of the largest rivers in Greece in Epirus*, now *the Aspropotamo.* **2.** *the river-god Achelous.* Hence **Achĕlōĭus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to the river A.:* pocula Acheloia = *draughts of water* (Virg.). **3.** *Aetolian:* heros, i. e. *Tydeus, king of Aetolia.* Also **Ăchĕlōĭas**, ădis, and **Ăchĕlōis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Achelous.* In plur., *the Sirens.*

Ăchĕron, ontis, or **Ăchĕruns**, untis, *m.* (*f.* in Pl., and the 1st syll. long; *Acc.* Acherunta, Lucr.); in Liv. coll. form **Achĕros**, i, *m. a river in Epirus.* **2.** *a river in Southern Italy.* **3.** *a river in the Lower World;* hence *the Lower World itself.* Hence **Ăchĕrontēus**, a, um, **Ăchĕrūsĭus**, a, um (-unsĭus), and **Ăchĕruntĭcus**, a, um, *belonging to Acheron*, or *the Lower World.* (*See* Part I.)

Ăchĕrontĭa, ae, *f. a small town near Venusia (birthplace of Horace);* now *Acerenza.*

Ăchĕruns, v. Acheron.

Achilla, v. Acholla.

Ăchillas, ae, *m. the murderer of Pompey.*

Ăchilles, is, *m.* (poet. *Nom.* Achilleus, trisyl.; *Gen.* Achillĕi and Achilli; *Acc.* Achillĕa; *Voc.* Achille; *Abl.* Achillĕ rarely -ī, Ov.) *the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of the sea-goddess Thetis.* Hence **Ăchillēus**, a, um, *belonging to Achilles*, and **Ăchillīdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Achilles;* esp. *his son Pyrrhus.*

Ăchīvus, a, um, *adj. Achaean, Grecian.* Hence **Ăchīvi**, ōrum (*Gen. plur.* Achivom, Virg.), *m. the Greeks.*

Acholla (Achilla), ae, *f.* a town in Africa, near Thapsus. Hence **Achillitāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Achrădīna, or Acradina, ae, *f. a part of the city of Syracuse.* Hence **Achrădīnus**, a, um, *adj.*

Ăcīdălĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Venus.* Hence **Ăcīdălĭa**, ae, *f. an epithet of Venus.*

Ăcīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Ăcīlĭānus**, a, um.

Ācis, is and ĭdis, *m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.*

Acmōn, ŏnis, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* **2.** *a companion of Diomedes mentioned by Ovid.*

Acmōnensis, e, *adj. belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia.*

Acmŏnĭdes, is, *m.* [ἄκμων, anvil] *one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Ăcontĭus, i, *m. a lover of Cydippe.*

Ā̆crae, ārum, *f. a city in Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse*, now *Palazzolo.*

Ā̆craephĭa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia.*

Ā̆craeus, a, um, *adj.* "*occupying a height,*" an epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights.

Ā̆crăgās, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* Acraganta) *a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily and a city upon it:* the city was also called Agrigentum, q. v., now *Girgenti.* Hence **Acrăgantīnus** (**Agrĭgent-**), *belonging to Agrigentum*, applied to Empedocles, who was born there.

Ā̆crĭae, ārum, *f. a town in Laconia.*

Acrillae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily.*

Ācrĭsĭus, ii, *m. king of Argos, father of Danaë*, unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus. Hence **Ācrĭsĭōnē**, ēs, *f. the daughter of Acrisius*, i. e. *Danaë.* Hence **Ācrĭsĭōnēus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to Acrisius*, and **Ācrĭsĭŏnĭădes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Acrisius*, i. e. *Perseus, son of Danaë.*

Ācrŏcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n. plu. a lofty mountain-range on the W. coast of Epirus, running out into the sea in a promontory, now C. Linguetta.*

Ācrŏcŏrinthus, i, *f. the citadel of Corinth.*

Ācron, ōnis, *m. a king of the Caeni.*

nenses, slain by Romulus. **2.** *a Greek*, slain by Mezentius.

Ācrŏta, ae, *m. a king of Alba*, brother of Romulus Silvius.

Actaeon, ŏnis, *m. a grandson of Cadmus, who, on account of his intrusion upon her when bathing with her nymphs, was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.*

Actē, ae, *f.* (lit. coast-land), the early name of Attica. Hence **Actaeus,** a, um, *belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian;* and **Actĭas,** ădis, *f. epith. of* Cleopatra (Stat.) *adj. Attic, Athenian.*

Actĭum, ii, *n. a promontory and town in Epirus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta;* near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31. Hence **Actĭăcus,** a, um and **Actĭus,** a, um; also **Actĭas,** ădis, *f.* **2.** *a harbour in Corcyra.*

Actor, ŏris, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* **2.** *the grandfather of Patroclus.* Hence **Actŏrĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Actor*, i. e. Patroclus.

Adherbal, ălis, *m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.* **2.** *a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.*

Adĭăbēna, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. a district of Northern Assyria.* Hence **Adĭăbēnus,** a, um, and subst. **Adĭăbēni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Admētus, i, *m. a king of Pherae in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis.* **2.** *a king of the Molossi, the protector of Themistocles.*

Ă̆dōnis, is *or* ĭdis (also, in Pl., Adōneus, ei, trisyl.), *m.* (*Acc.* Adonidem *or* Adonim; *Voc.* Adoni) *a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus on account of his great beauty.*

Adōrĕus, i, *m. a mountain range of Galatia.*

Adrămyttēos, i, *f.*, and **Adrămyttēum,** or **Adrămyttĭum,** i, *n. a maritime town in Mysia*, now *Adramyti.* Hence **Adrămyttēnus,** a, um.

Adrăna, ae, *f. a river of Germany, in Hesse;* now *the Eder.*

Ā̆drastēa or **Ā̆drastīa,** ae, *f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds; similar in power to Nemesis.*

Ā̆drastus, i, *m. a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.*

Hence **Ā̆drastēus,** a, um, and **Ā̆drastis,** ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Adrastus*, esp. *Argia, daughter of Adrastus.*

Ādria, *etc.:* v. Hadria, *etc.*

Adrūmētum, v. Hadrumetum.

Adŭătŭca, ae, *f. a fortress in the territory of the Eburones;* now (prob.) *Tongres.*

Adŭătŭci or **Adŭătĭci,** ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Cimbrian origin in* Gallia Belgica.

Aea, ae, *f. a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed.* Hence **Aeaeus,** a, um, *Colchian;* also *Circean.*

Aeăcus, i, *m.* (Gr. *acc.* Aeacon) *son of Jupiter by Aegina; a king of Aegina:* on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Aeăcĭdēĭus,** a, um, and **Aeăcĭdīnus,** a, um, *belonging to the Aeacidae.* Also **Aeăcĭdes,** ae, *m.* (*Voc.* Aeacidā and Aeacidē) *a male descendant of Aeacus.* Esp. *his son Phocus.* **2.** *his son Peleus.* **3.** *his grandson Achilles.* **4.** *his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.* **5.** *his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.* **6.** *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Aemilius Paulus.*

Aeaea, ae, *f. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where Calypso also dwelt*, now called *Monte Circello.*

Aeas, antis, *m. a river in Epirus.*

Aecŭlānum (Aecl.), i, *n. a city of the Hirpini in Samnium.* Hence **Aecŭlāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Aedŭi (less correctly Haedui), ōrum, *m. a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.*

Aeētes, Aeētas, or **Aeēta,** ae, *m. king of Colchis; father of Medea*, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeētaeus,** a, um, *belonging to Aeetes;* and **Aeētĭas,** ĭădis, *f.* or **Aeētīnē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Aeetes*, i. e. *Medea.*

Aegae and **Aegaeae,** ārum, *f. a town in Macedonia.* **2.** *a town in Aeolis.* **3.** *a town in Cilicia.* Hence **Aegĕātes,** ĭum, *its inhabitants.*

Aegaeon, ōnis, *m. a giant.* **2.** *a sea-god.*

Aegaeus (Aegēus), a, um, *adj. Aegean*, epith. of Neptune and Venus. **Mare Aegaeum,** *the Aegean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor;* now *the Archipelago.* Also *absol.* **Aegaeum,** i, *n.* for Aegaeum Mare. [Etym. uncertain. Curt. connects it with αἰγίς, *storm-wind;* αἶγες, *waves.*]

Aegātes, um, *f. plu. a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily*, not far from the promontory of Lilybaeum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, which terminated the first Punic War, B.C. 241.

Aegeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. king of Athens, father of Theseus.* Hence **Aegīdes,** ae, *m. Theseus;* and plur., **Aegīdae,** ārum, *m. descendants, children*, or *grandchildren of Aegeus.*

Aegēus, *adj.*, v. Aegaeus.

Aegĭăleus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m. son of Aeetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus.*

Aegīna, ae, *f. the mother of Aeacus.* **2.** *an island near Attica.* Hence **Aegīnēta,** ae, *m. a native* or *inhabitant of Aegina*, and **Aegīnētĭcus,** a, um, *Aeginetan.*

Aegīnĭum, ii, *n. a fortress in Thessaly*, now *Stagûs.* Hence **Aegīnĭensis,** is, *m. an inhabitant of Aeginium.*

Aegisthus, i, *m. the son of Thyestes: he was the paramour of Clytemnestra, and joined with her in murdering Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.*

Aegĭum, ii, *n. a town in Achaia.* Hence **Aegĭenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Achaia.*

Aeglē, ēs, *f. a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neaera.*

Aegon, ōnis, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Aegŏs flūmen (=αἰγὸς ποταμός), *n. a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, B.C. 405.

(1) **Aegyptus,** i, *f. Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia. Hence **Aegyptĭus,** a, um, *Egyptian*, and subst.: *an Egyptian.* **Aegyptĭăcus,** a, um.

(2) **Aegyptus,** i, *m. a mythical king of Egypt, son of Belus and brother of Danaus. He had 50 sons, who married the 50 daughters of Danaus.*

Aelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Aelĭānus,** a, um.

Ăëllō, ūs, *f. one of the Harpies.* **2.** *the name of a swift dog in* Ov.

Aemĭlĭus, a, *the name of a distinguished Roman* gens. **Aemĭlĭa vĭa,** or simply **Aemĭlĭa,** *a famous highway in the North of Italy.* Hence **Aemĭlĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to the Aemilian* gens: thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, was called Aemilianus.

Aemĭlĭus Măcer, *of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.*

Aemŏnia, v. Haemonia, *etc.*

Aenārĭa, ae (also called Pĭthēcūsa), *f. an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas;* now *Ischia.*

Aenēa or **Aenīa,** ae, *f. a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia.* Hence **Aenēātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Aenēas, ae, *m.* (*Nom.* sometimes Aenēa; *Gen.* sometimes Aeneā; *Acc.* often Aenean; *Voc.* Aeneā) *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges. Hence **Aenĕădes,** ae, *m.* (*Gen. plur. sync.* Aeneadum) *a descendant of Aeneas;* esp. in *plur.* **Aenĕădae,** ārum and um, *the Trojans*, and hence *the Romans.* Also *an epithet of Augustus.* Another form of the patronymic is Aenīdes, which is now read in Virg. Aen. 9. 653=*Ascanius.* **Aenēis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. Virgil's epic, the Aeneid, the hero of which is Aeneas*, and **Aenēĭus,** a, um (quadrisyl.); *of* or *belonging to Aeneas.*

Ăēnŏbarbus, v. Ahenobarbus.

Aenus (os), i, *f. a harbour of Thrace, at one of the mouths of the Hebrus.* Hence **Aenĭi,** ōrum, *its inhabitants.* **2.** *a river between Rhaetia and Noricum*, now the *Inn.*

Aeŏlēs, um, *m. pl.* more freq. **Aeŏlĭi,** ōrum, *the Aeolians of Greece and Asia Minor; one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.*

Aeŏlĭa, ae, *f. a group of islands near Sicily*, now *the Lipari Islands.* **2.** *the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds.* **3.** *the part of Asia Minor inhabited by the Aeolians.*

Aeŏlis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.*

Aeŏlĭus, a, um, *belonging to Aeolus* or *Aeolia, Aeolian.* Esp. used with ref. to the poetry of Alcaeus and Sappho, who were Aeolians born in Lesbos.

Aeŏlus, i, *m. the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.* **2.** *a king of Thessaly.* Hence **Aeŏlĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Aeolus;* esp. his son Sisyphus: also, Athamas, and others.

Aequi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of Rome.* Hence, **Aequĭcŭlus** or **-cŏlus,** a, um, and **Aequĭcus,** a, um.

Aequĭmaelĭum (not **-mēlĭum**), i, *n. an open space in Rome below the Capitol, on which the house of Sp. Maelius stood, before it was levelled to the ground* (aequata solo).

Āĕrŏpē, ēs, and **Āĕrŏpa,** ae, *f. the wife of Atreus.*

Aesăcus (-os), i, *m. a son of Priam.*

(1) **Aesar,** *a name of God among the Etruscans.*

(2) **Aesar,** ăris, *m. a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona.* Hence **Aesărĕus,** a, um, *adj.*

Aeschĭnes, is, *m. a disciple of Socrates.* **2.** *a celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.*

Aeschȳlus, i, *m. the first great tragic poet of Greece*, flourished about B.C. 480. **2.** *a rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary of Cicero.*

Aescŭlāpĭus, i, *m. son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine: the god of medicine.*

Aesernĭa (not Es.), ae, *f. a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Isernia* or *Sergna.* Hence **Aesernīnus,** a, um.

Aeson, ŏnis, *m. a Thessalian prince, brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth.* Hence **Aesŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. Jason;* and **Aesŏnĭus,** a, um, *Aesonian.*

Aesōpus, i, *m. a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Croesus.* Hence **Aesōpīus, Aesopēus,** and **Aesōpĭcus,** a, um, *Aesopic.* **2.** *a tragic actor, friend of Cicero.*

Aesquilĭae, v. Esquiliae.

Aestĭi (not Aestui), ōrum, *m. a people of Germany on the Baltic,* now *the Esthen.*

Aesŭla, ae, *f. a town near Tibur.* Hence **Aesŭlānus,** a, um.

Aethălĭa, ae, *f. a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called Ilva,* now *Elba.*

Aethĭŏpĭa, ae, *f. a country in Africa, S. from Egypt, on both sides of the equator.* Hence **Aethĭŏpĭcus,** a, um, *Aethiopian.*

Aethĭops, ŏpis, *m.* (also *adj.*) (i.e. *sun-burnt face*) *an Ethiopian;* also *an Egyptian.* **2.** *any black man.*

Aethōn, ŏnis, *m.* (i. e. *burning*) *the name of a horse in the chariots of several gods.*

Aethra, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.* **2.** *daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus.*

Aetna, ae, and Greek form **Aetnē,** ēs, *f. the volcano Aetna in Sicily,* now called also *Monte Gibello.* Hence **Aetnaeus,** a, um, *Aetnean.* **2.** *a town at the foot of Mt. Aetna.* Hence **Aetnensis,** e, *adj.*

Aetōlĭa, ae, *f. a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania.* Hence **Aetōlĭcus, Aetōlĭus** (poet.), and **Aetōlus,** a, um; also **Aetōlis,** ĭdis, *f. an Aetolian woman.*

Āfer, fra, frum, *adj. African.* Subst. **Āfri,** ōrum, *m. plu. Africans.* Hence **Āfrĭcus,** a, um, *belonging to the Afri, African.*

Āfrānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Lucius Afranius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.* **2.** *a general of Pompey.* Hence **Āfrānĭāni,** ōrum, *m. soldiers of Afranius.*

Āfrĭca (strictly *fem.* of Africus, a, um: v. Afer), ae, *f. originally the territory of Carthage, which was made a Roman province under this name after the third Punic war,* B.C. 146. **2.** *in an extended sense, the continent of Africa.* Hence **Āfrĭcānus,** a, um: esp. *as the agnomen of the two most distinguished Scipios,* viz. P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (B.C. 201), and his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who conducted the third Punic war.

Āfrĭcus, i, *m. the south-west wind, the Sirocco.*

Ăgămēdes, ae, *m. brother of Trophonius, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.*

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Nom.* also Agamemno) *king of Mycenae, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy.* Hence **Ăgămemnŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. his son, Orestes;* and **Ăgămemnŏnĭus,** a, um.

Ăgănippē, ēs, *f. a fountain in Boeotia, at the foot of Mt. Helicon, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Ăgănippēus,** a, um, and **Ăgănippis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. belonging to Aganippe,* i. e. *sacred to the Muses.*

Ăgăthŏcles, is, *m. a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island.* Hence **Ăgăthŏclēus,** a, um. **2.** *the author of a history of Cyzicus.*

Ăgăthyrna, ae, *f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacte.*

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, *m. plu. a Scythian people of Europe, in what is now called Transylvania.*

Ăgāvē (-auē), ēs, *f. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echīon king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus, whom, when in a state of frenzy, she tore in pieces with her own hands, because he despised the orgies of Bacchus.*

Ăgendĭcum, i, *n. a town of the Senones in Gallia,* prob. the mod. *Sens.*

Ăgēnor, ŏris, *m. father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido.* Hence **Ăgēnŏrēus,** a, um, and **Ăgēnŏrĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Agenor:* esp. his son Cadmus; also Perseus, *whose grandfather Danaus was descended from Agenor.*

Ăgēsĭlāus, i, *m. a celebrated Spartan king, about* 400 B.C.

Āgis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Agin), *m. the name of several kings of Sparta.* Esp. Agis II., *brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus;* and Agis IV., *who endeavoured to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors.* **2.** *a Lycian warrior in* Virg.

Āglăĭă, ae, or **Āglăĭē,** ēs, *f. one of the Graces.*

Āglăŏphon, ontis, *m. a celebrated Greek painter; father and teacher of Polygnotus, about* 400 B.C.

Āglauros, i, *f. daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone.*

Ăgrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* a Roman family name. Esp. Cn. Julius Agricola, *a celebrated Roman commander, for seven years governor of Britain, and father-in-law of Tacitus the historian, who wrote his life.*

Ăgrĭgentum, i, *n.,* v. Acragas. Hence **Agrĭgentīni,** ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Agrigentum.*

Āgrippa, ae, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. Menenius Agrippa, *who pacified the plebs in the* 1st *Secession;* and M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *son-in-law of Augustus.* **2.** *the surname of several members of the family of Herod, king of Judaea.*

Āgrippīna, ae, *f. the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus.* **2.** *a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula.* **3.** *daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Agrippīnensis,** e, *adj. of or belonging to* Agrippina; and Colonía Agrippinensis (now *Cologne*), *a colony planted on the Rhine and named after* No. 3.—As *Subst.:* **Agrippīnenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăgyīeus (trisyl.), ĕī *or* eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways* (ἀγυιαί).

Ăgylla, ae, *f. a town in Etruria,* subsequently called Caere, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Ăgyllīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăgy̆rĭum, ii, *n. an ancient town in Sicily, not far from Enna; the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus.* Hence **Ăgy̆rĭenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants,* and **Agy̆rīnus,** a, um.

Ăgyrtes, ae, *m. a parricide mentioned by Ovid.*

Ăhāla, ae, *m. a family name of the* gens Servilia. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala, *master-of-the-horse to the Dictator Cincinnatus; the slayer of Maelius.*

Ăharna, ae, *f. a town in Etruria.*

Ăhēnŏbarbus (Ăēn-), i, *m. a family name of the* gens Domitia.

Āius Lŏquens or **Aius Lŏcūtĭus,** *a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."*

Ājax, ācis, *m.*=Αἴας, *the name of two Greek heroes, renowned for their bravery:* Ajax Telamonius (son of Telamon), '*the greater,*' *who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles.* **2.** Ajax Oïleus (son of Oileus), '*the less,*' *king of the Locri.*

Ălăbanda, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Caria,* distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Ălăbandenses,** ĭum, or **Ălăbandēni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants;* and **Ălăbandeus** (quadrisyll.) *belonging to Alabanda.*

Ălaesa, v. Halaesa.

Alamanni, v. Alemanni.

Ălāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike Scythian nation on the Tanaïs* (*Don*).

Ălastor, ŏris, *m. one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.*

Alba, or **Alba Longa,** ae, *f. the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake* (Lacus Albanus) *and* Mons Albanus. Hence **Albānus,** a, um, *Alban;* and **Albāni,** ōrum, *m. plu its inhabitants, the Albans.* Also **Albensis,** e, in phr. populi Albenses, *the tribes having a common origin with Alba.* **2.** Alba Fucentia, *a town north-west of* Lacus Fucinus, *on the borders of the Marsi.*

Albĭci, ōrum, *m. pl. a Gallic tribe of mountaineers, N. of Massilia.*

Albigaunum (Albin-), i, *n. a town of Liguria,* now *Albengo.* Hence **Albingauni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Albīnĭus, ii, *m. a Roman who conveyed the sacred vessels to Caere, after the defeat on the Allia.*

Albīnŏvānus, i, *m. a Roman family name.* Esp. C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid.* **2.** Celsus Albinovanus, *a friend of Horace.*

Albintĭmēlĭum, ii, *n.* i. q. Intimelii, ōrum, *m. a town of Liguria,* now *Ventimiglia.*

Albīnus, i, *m. a Roman family name.*

Albĭon, ōnis, *f. an ancient name of Britain.*

Albis, is, *m. a river of Germany,* now *the Elbe.*

Albĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Albius Tibullus, *a Roman elegiac poet.* Hence **Albĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*

Albŭla, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) *the old name of the Tiber.*

Albŭnĕa, and **Albūna,** ae, *f. a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks;* or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there.*

Alburnus, i, *m. a mountain in Lucania,* now *Monte di Postiglione.*

Alcaeus, i, *m. a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho, inventor of the verse named after him,* Alcaic. Hence **Alcăĭcus,** a, um, *Alcaic.*

Alcămĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias.*

Alcander, dri, *m. a Trojan, mentioned by Ovid.* **2.** *a companion of Aeneas.*

Alcăthŏē, ēs, *f. the castle of Megara.* Hence *Megara itself.*

Alcăthŏus, i, *m. a son of Pelops, founder of Megara.*

Alcē, ēs, *f. a town in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae, for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own. She was brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.*

Alceus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. father of Amphitryo, and grandfather of Hercules.* Hence **Alcīdes,** ae, *m. Hercules.*

Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.* (*Voc.* Alcibiadē) *a celebrated Athenian in the time of the Peloponnesian war.*

Alcīdes, v. Alceus.

Alcĭdămas, antis, *m. a wrestler mentioned by Ovid.*

Alcĭmĕdē, ēs, *f. wife of Aeson, and mother of Jason.*

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, *m. a wood-carver mentioned by Virgil.*

Alcĭnŏüs, i, *m. a king of the Phaeacians*, by whom Ulysses was entertained. He and his courtiers were proverbial for luxury; hence, juventus Alcinoi (Hor.).

(1) **Alcis**, ĭdis, *f. an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians* (dub.).

(2) **Alcis**, is, *m. a deity of the Naharvali.*

Alcĭthŏē, ēs, *f. one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus* (Ov.).

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeon**, ŏnis, *m. a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle.* In obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and hence was pursued by the Furies. Hence **Alcmaeŏnĭus**, a, um.

Alcmēna or **Alcŭmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.*

Alcy̆ŏnē (Halc.), ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a king-fisher.* Hence **Alcy̆ŏnēus** and **-nĭus** (Halc.), a, um. Dies Alcyonii = alcedonia, q. v. (Part I.).

Ălēbas or **Ălēvas** (-euas), ae, *m. a tyrannical ruler of Larissa.*

Ălectō (**All.**), ūs, *f.* (found only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*) *one of the three Furies or Erinyes.*

Ălēĭus, a, um, *pertaining to Ale in Lycia.* **2. Ălēĭi** campi, ōrum, *m. the Aleian plains* (Gr. ἀλάομαι, *to wander*), *in which Bellerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered.*

Ălĕmanni (more correctly Alămanni), ōrum, *m.* (i.e. *Germ.* alle Männer), *Alemanni*, a people of Germany on the Upper Rhine and the Danube, whose name the Gauls used to signify the whole German people. Hence **1. Ălĕmannĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Alemanni* (whence Fr. *Allemagne*). **2. Ălĕmannĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* belonging to the Alemanni.

Ălĕmon, ŏnis, *m. father of Myscelus, who built Crotona.* Hence **Ălĕmŏnĭdēs**, ae, *m. his son Myscelus.*

Ălĕsĭa, ae, *f. a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar*, now *Alise.*

Ălētrĭum, i, n. *a town in Latium*, now *Alatri.* Hence **Ălētrīnas**, ātis, and **Ălētrīnensis**, e.

Ălexander, dri, *m. a frequent Greek name.* Esp. *the son of Philip II. and Olympias, surnamed the Great.* **2.** *a son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.* **3.** *a tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.* **4.** *a king of Epirus.* **5.** *another name of Paris, son of Priam.*

Ălexandrīa (also **Ălexandrēa**, the form in the time of Cic.), ae, *f. a city built by Alexander the Great on the coast of Egypt.* Hence **Ălexandrīnus**, a, um, *adj. Alexandrine.* **2.** *a town in Troas* (called also Alexandria Troas).

Alexirhŏē, ēs, *a daughter of the river-god Granicus, mother of Aesacus.*

Alexis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Alexim; *Voc.* Alexi), *m. the name of a beautiful youth*, in Virg. **2.** *a freedman and amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus.*

Algĭdum, i, *n. a town on Mount Algidus.*

Algĭdus, i, *m.* (sc. mons) *a mountain near Rome.* Also *adj.* **Algĭdus**, a, um.

Alĭphēra, ae, *f. a town in Arcadia.*

Ālis, ĭdis, *f.* = Elis, q. v. Hence **Ălīus** or **Ălēus**, a, um, *adj.* = Elius.

Ălīso, ōnis, *m. a fortress built by Drusus near the Wesel*, now *Liesborn.*

Allĭa (not **Alĭa**), ae, *f. a small river which flows into the Tiber*, 11 *miles north of Rome:* it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 18th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies **Alliensis**, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allīfae, ārum, also **Ălīfa**, ae, *f. a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Vulturnus*, now *Alife.* Hence **Allīfānus**, a, um: pocula, *drinking-cups made at Allifae.*

Allŏbrox, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbrŏges**, um, *m.* (*Acc. sing.* Allobroga, Juv.), *the Allobrogians, a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhone and the Isère:* subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus. Hence **Allŏbrŏgĭcus**, a, um, *Allobrogian.*

Almo, ōnis, *m. a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome*, now *the Acquataccia.* **2.** *the deity of the stream, father of the nymph Lara.*

Ălōeus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the name of a giant.* Hence **Ălōīdae**, arum, *m. plu. his sons, Otus and Ephialtes.*

Alpēs, ĭum, *f. plu.* (*Nom. sing.* Alpis, rare) *the Alps.* Hence **Alpĭcus**, a, um, and **Alpīnus**, a, um, *Alpine.*

Alphēĭas, ădis, *f. the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.*

Alphēsĭboeus, i, *m. the name of a herdsman*, in Virg.

Alphēūs (trisyl.) or **Alphēŏs**, i, *m. the chief river of Peloponnesus, which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian Sea.* It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and, reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphēus**, a, um, epith. of Pisae (Pisa) in Italy, *founded by a colony from Pisa in Elis; Alphean.*

Alsĭum, i, *n. a city on the coast of Etruria*, now *Palo.* Hence **Alsĭensis**, e, and **Alsĭus**, a, um.

Althaea, ae, *f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

Altīnum, i, *n. a town in the north of Italy, near Venice*, now *Altino.* Hence, **Altīnātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Aluntĭum, i, *n. a town on the north coast of Sicily.* Hence **Aluntīnus**, a, um.

Ăly̆attes, is or ĕi, *m. a king of Lydia, father of Croesus.*

Ălyzĭa or **Ălyzēa**, ae, *f. a town on the west coast of Acarnania.*

Ămalthēa, ae, *f. a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed the infant Jupiter with goat's milk;* or, acc. to others, *the name of the goat itself*, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae. **2.** *the name of the Cumaean sibyl.*

Ămantĭa, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Illyria.* Hence **Amantĭāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ămānus, i, *m. a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, between Cilicia and Syria.* Hence **Ămānĭcae Py̆lae**, *the Passes of Amanus;* and **Ămānĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Mt. Amanus.*

Ămary̆llis, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* (*Acc.* Amaryllida; *Voc.* Amarylli), *a shepherdess in* Virg.

Ămāsēnus, i, *m. a small river of Latium*, now *Amaseno.*

Ămāsis, is and ĭdis, *a king of Egypt, about* 500 B.C.

Ămastris, is, *f. a town of Paphlagonia.* Hence **Amastrĭăcus**, a, um.

Ămāta, ae, *f. the wife of king Latinus in* Virg.

Ămăthūs, untis, *f.* (*Acc. Gr.* Amathunta) *a town on the southern coast of Cyprus*, sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Ămăthūsĭa.** Hence **Ămăthūsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ămāzon, ŏnis, *f.: plur.* Amazones, *the Amazons, warlike women, said to have dwelt on the river Thermodon, near the S.E. coast of the Euxine.* Hence **Ămāzŏnĭcus**, a, um, and (poet.) **Ămāzŏnĭus**, a, um, *Amazonian;* and **Ămāzŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. an Amazon.*

Ambarri, ōrum, *m. a people of Gaul, between the Aedui and the Allobroges.*

Ambĭāni, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica, whose chief town was Samarobriva*, now *Amiens.*

Ambĭbări, ōrum, *m. a people in the N.W. of Gallia* (*Armorica*).

Ambigātus, i, *m. an ancient king of the Celts in Gaul.*

Ambĭŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a chief of the Eburones in Gaul.*

Ambivareti, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri.*

Ambivariti, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people near the Meuse.*

Ambĭvĭus, ii, *m.* (L. Turpio) *a celebrated actor in the time of Terence.*

Ambrăcĭa, ae, *f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now *Arta.* Hence **Ambrăcĭensis**, e, and **Ambrăcĭus**, a, um; also **Ambrăcĭōtes**, ae, *m.* and *n. Ambracian.*

Ambrōnes, um, *a Celtic tribe; conquered by Marius.*

Ămĕnānus, i, *m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna.* Also *adj.* **Ămĕnānus**, a, um.

Ămĕrĭa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Umbria, noted for its osiers*, now *Amelia.* Hence **Ămĕrīnus**, a, um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Ămīnaeus (-ēus), a, um, *belonging to Aminaea, a region in the Picentine country*, celebrated for the culture of the vine.

Ămīsĭa, ae, *m. a river in Germany*, now *the Ems.* **2.** *f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river.*

Ămīsus, i, *f. a town in Pontus*, now *Samsun.*

Ămĭternum, i, *n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country*, the birthplace of Sallust; now *San Vittorino.* Hence **Ămĭternus**, a, um, and **Ămĭternīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ammōn (more correctly Hammon), ōnis, *m. an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented in the form of a ram.* Hence **Ammōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Ămorgus (-os), i, *f. one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of the elder Simonides.*

Ampĕlos, i, *m.* (Gr. ἄμπελος, *vine*), *a Thracian youth, beloved by Bacchus.*

Amphĭărāus, i, *m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus.* Hence **Amphĭărēus**, (five syll.), a, um, *Amphiarian*, and **Amphĭărāĭdes**, ae, *m.* son of *Amphiaraus*, i.e. *Alcmaeon.*

Amphicty̆ŏnes, um (*Acc.* Gr. -as), *m. plu. the representatives of certain Gr. states, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi; the Amphictyons.*

Amphĭlŏchĭa, ae, *f. a small province in Acarnania.* Hence **Amphĭlŏchĭcus** or **Amphĭlŏchĭus**, a, um; and **Amphĭlŏchi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Amphilochia.*

Amphĭlŏchus, i, *m. a son of Amphiaraus, founder of Argos Amphilochium in Epirus.* **2.** *a son of Alcmaeon and Manto, who had a temple at Oropus in Attica.*

Amphĭmĕdon, ontis, *m. a Libyan slain by Perseus.*

Amphīon, ŏnis, *m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, and twin-brother of Zethus; king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe;* renowned for his musical skill. Amphionis arces, *i.e. Thebes* (Ov.). Hence **Amphīŏnĭus**, a, um.

Amphĭpŏlis, is, *f. a city in Macedonia on the Strymon.* Hence **Amphĭpŏlītānus**, a, um.

Amphissa, ae, *f. the chief town of the Locri Ozolae.* **2.** *a promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy.* Hence **Amphissĭus**, a, um, *Amphissian* (Ov.).

Amphissus (-os), i, *m. son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town Oeta, at the foot of Mt. Oeta.*

Amphĭtrītē, ēs, *f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.*

Amphĭtrȳo (-ŭo) or **-ōn**, ōnis, *m. son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes and husband of Alcmene.* Hence **Amphĭtrȳōnĭădes**, ae, *m. Hercules.*

Amphrȳsus or **-os**, i, *m. a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of king Admetus.* Hence **Amphrȳsĭus**, a, um, *Amphrysian;* and thus, *belonging to Apollo.* Also **Amphrȳsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ampy̆cus, i, *m. father of Mopsus, the seer,* who is hence called **Ampy̆cĭdes**, ae. **2.** *a priest of Ceres* in Ovid.

Ampyx, y̆cis, *m.* (Gr. *Acc.* -a), *one of the Lapithae.* **2.** *a companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone.*

Amsanctus (better, Amps-), i, *m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their pestilential exhalations,* now *Le Mofete.*

Ămūlĭus, i, *m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered Numitor's grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.*

Ămy̆clae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndareus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux.* **2.** *a town in Latium, between Caieta and Tarracina.* Hence **Ămy̆claeus**, a, um.

Ămy̆clīdes, ae, *m. a descendant of Amyclas, founder of Amyclae,* i.e. *Hyacinthus.*

Ămy̆cus, i, *m. a centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithae.* **2.** *the name of two followers of Aeneas, killed by Turnus.*

Ămy̆dōn, ōnis, *f. a town of Paeonia, in Macedonia.*

Ămy̆mōnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes.* **2.** *a fountain near Argos.*

Ămyntas, ae, *m. the father of Philip II., king of Macedon.* Hence **Ămyntĭădēs**, ae, *m. Philip.* **2.** *a shepherd in* Virg.

Ămyntor, ŏris, *m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix,* who is called **Ămyntŏrĭdes**, ae.

Ămy̆thāon (also Ămĭth.), ŏnis, *m. son of Cretheus and father of Melampus* who is called **Ămy̆thāŏnĭus**.

Ănāces, um, *m. plu.* (Gr. ἄνακες) *an epithet of the Dioscuri.*

Ănăcharsis, is, *m. a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon.*

Ănăcrĕon, ontis, *m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos.* Hence **Ănăcrĕontēus (-tĭus)**, a, um.

Ănactŏrĭum, i, *n. a promontory at the entrance of the gulf of Ambracia,* now *la Madonna.*

Ănagnĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici,* now *Anagni.* Hence **Ănagnīnus**, a, um, and **Ănagnīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ănăphē, ēs, *f. one of the Sporades, E. of Thera,* now *Namfi* or *Namfio.*

Ănāpus, i, and **Ănāpis**, is, *m. a river in Sicily,* now *Anapo.*

Anartes, ĭum (-i, ōrum), *m. a people of Transylvania, on the Theiss.*

Ănas, ae, *m. a river in Spain,* now *the Guadiana.*

Ănaurus, i, *m. a river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion.*

Ănaxăgŏras, ae, *m. a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.*

Ănaxarchus, i, *m. a philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus.*

Ănaxărĕtē, ēs, *f. a maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the addresses of Iphis, was changed into a stone.*

Ănaxĭmander, dri, *m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus, who was the first to make a map of the world.*

Ănaxĭmĕnes, is, *m. a famous philosopher of Miletus: he taught that all things began from air.*

Ancaeus, i, *m. an Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar.*

Ancalites, um, *m. a people of Britain mentioned by Caesar.*

Anchĭălus, i, *f. a small town of Thrace, mentioned by Ovid.*

Anchīses, ae (*Abl.* Anchisā), *m. son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders.* Hence **Anchīsēus**, a, um; and **Anchīsĭădēs**, ae, *m. son of Anchises,* i.e. *Aeneas.*

Ancōn, ōnis, *f.* (also Ancōna, ae) *an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic,* now *Ancona.*

Ancus Marcĭus, i, *m. the fourth king of Rome.*

Ancȳra, ae, *f. a town in Galatia,* now *Angora.* Hence **Ancȳrānus**, a, um. Monumentum Ancyrānum, *an important record of the reign of Augustus found at* Ancyra.

Andegāvi or **Andecāvi**, ōrum, also Andes, ĭum, *m. pl. a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.*

Andēs, ĭum, *f. a village near Mantua; the birthplace of Virgil.* Hence **Andīnus**, a, um.

Andraemon (-ēmon), ŏnis, *m. father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, changed into a lotus.* **2.** *the father of Thoas, who fought at Troy.*

Andria, ae, v. Andros.

Andriscus, i, *m. a slave who gave himself out to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.*

Andrŏcles, is (-us, i), *m. a slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterward recognized and saved from death by the lion.*

Andrŏgĕōs (-ĕus), i, also, **-on**, ōnis, *m.* (*Acc. sing.* Androgeōna), *a son of Minos, king of Crete, slain by the Athenians and Megarians.* Hence **Andrŏgĕōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a**, ae, *f. daughter of king Eëtion, and wife of Hector.*

Andrŏmĕda, ae, and **-ē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus. After her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven.*

Andrŏnīcus, i, *m. the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans: about* 250 B.C.

Andros and **Andrus**, i, *f. the most northerly and one of the largest of the Cyclades,* now *Andro.* Hence **Andrĭus**, a, um; and **Andrĭa**, ae, *f. a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros,* a comedy of Terence.

Ănĕmūrĭum, ii, *n. a promontory and town of Cilicia, opp. to Cyprus.* Hence **Ănĕmūrĭensis**, e, *adj.*

Angĭtĭa, ae, *f. a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea.* Hence Nemus Angitiae, *in the Marsian territory.*

Angli (Anglĭi), ōrum, *m. plu. the Angles, a German tribe, conquerors of Britain (in union with the Saxons) about the middle of the fifth century* A.D., *from whom England derives its name.*

Angrivarii, ōrum, *m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.*

Ănĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Ănĭcĭānus**, a, um: Aniciana nŏta, *the Anician brand* (of wine dating from the consulate of Anicius, B.C. 159).

Aniēn, v. Anio.

Anīgros, i, *m. a small river of Elis.*

Ănĭo, ēnis (the original form was Anien whence *Gen.* -enis; there was a form Anienus, i), *m. a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome;* now *the Teverone.* Hence **Ănĭensis**, e, and **Ănĭēnus**, a, um.

Ănĭus, ii, *m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.*

Anna, ae, *f. the sister of Dido.*

Anna Pĕrenna, *a native Italian goddess:* wrongly identified with Anna, the sister of Dido.

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. T. Annius Milo, *whom Cicero defended in an extant oration.* Hence **Annĭānus**, a, um.

Anno, v. Hanno.

Anser, ĕris, *m. a poet, a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.*

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m. a Cheruscan tribe on the western bank of the Weser.*

Antaeus, i, *m. a huge giant in Libya slain by Hercules: he was said to gain new strength for the struggle every time he touched earth.*

Antandros (us), i, *f. a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida.* Hence **Antandrĭus**, a, um.

Antemnae, ārum, *f.* (also Antemna, ae, *f.*) *a Sabine town, situated at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber.* Hence **Antemnātes**, ĭum, *its inhabitants.*

Antēnor, ŏris, *m. a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua). Hence **Antēnŏrēus**, a, um, *belonging to Antenor; Patavian, Paduan;* and **Antēnŏrĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Antenor.*

Antĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* (an opponent of Eros), *an avenger of slighted love.*

Anthēdon, ŏnis, *f. a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea,* the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges. Hence, **Anthēdŏnĭus**, a, um.

Antĭclēa (-īa), ae, *f. the wife of Laertes and mother of Ulysses.*

Antĭcȳra, ae, *f. a town of Phocis, situated on the Corinthian gulf,* now

Aspra Spitia. **2.** *a town in Thessaly.* **3.** *a town in Locris.* All three towns were celebrated for the production and preparation of hellebore, a supposed cure for madness.

Antĭgŏnē, ēs (a, ae), *f. daughter of the Theban king Oedipus.* **2.** *daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon, changed into a stork.*

Antĭgŏnēa (-īa), ae, *f. a town in Epirus.* Hence **Antĭgŏnensis,** e. **2.** *a town in Macedonia.*

Antĭgŏnus, i, *m. the name of several kings:* **1.** *"king of Asia"; a general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Demetrius Poliorcētes, died* B.C. 301. **2.** Antigonus Gŏnătas, *king of Macedon, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, died* B.C. 239. **3.** Antigonus Doson, *brother of* No. 2; *died* B.C. 220.

Antĭlĭbănus, i, *m. a mountain range in Phoenicia, parallel to Libanus* (*Lebanon*).

Antĭlŏchus, i, *m. son of Nestor, slain by Memnon before Troy.*

Antĭmăchus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.* **2.** *a centaur.*

Antĭŏchīa (also Antiochēa), ae, *f. Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes;* now *Antakieh.* (There were several other cities of this name.) Hence **Antĭŏchenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Antĭŏchus, i, *m. the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus the Great was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans: died* B.C. 187. Hence **Antĭŏchīnus,** (-ēnus) a, um, and **Antĭŏchensis,** e. **2.** *the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.* Hence **Antĭŏchīnus,** a, um, and **Antĭŏchēus** (-īus), a, um.

Antĭŏpē, ēs (-a, ae), *f. daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* **2.** *the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.*

Antĭpăter, tri, *m. one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander.* **2.** *his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus.* **3.** *the name of several philosophers:* of *a Cyrenaic:* of *a Stoic:* of *a contemporary of Cicero from Tyre.* **4.** *a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.*

Antĭphătes, ae, *m. king of the Laestrygones* (a race of giants). **2.** *son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus,* in Virg.

Antĭphon, ontis, *m. the first of the "Attic Orators," born* 480 B.C. **2.** *a sophist, contemporary with Socrates.*

Antĭpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Gaul,* now *Antibes.* Hence, **Antĭpŏlītānus,** a um.

Antissa, ae, *f. a town in Lesbos.* Hence **Antissaei,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Antisthĕnes, is and ae, *m. a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.*

Antistĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Q. Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated jurist.*

Antĭum, ii, *n. a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune,* now *Anzio.* Hence **Antĭānus,** a, um, **Antĭātīnus,** a, um, also **Antĭas,** ātis, and **Antĭātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Antōnīnus, i, *m. the name of several Roman emperors;* esp. *of Antoninus Pius* (A.D. 138–161) *and of M. Aurelius Antoninus* (A.D. 161–180). Hence **Antōnīnĭānus,** a, um.

Antōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.* **2.** C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.* **3.** M. Antonius, *the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium,* B.C. 31. Hence **Antōnĭus,** a, um, and **Antōnĭānus,** a, um.

Ănūbis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Anubin or -im), *m. an Egyptian deity who was represented with the head of a dog, the tutelary deity of the chase.*

Anxur, ŭris, *n. an ancient town in Latium,* also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxŭrus,** a, um, epith. of Jupiter, as worshipped at Anxur: and **Anxŭras,** ātis, *m. a native of Anxur.*

Ănȳtus, i, *m. one of the accusers of Socrates.*

Āŏnes, um, *m.* (*Acc.* Aonas) *the Boeotians.*

Āŏnĭa, ae, *f. a part of Bœotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe.* Hence **Āŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. a Boeotian woman; plur.* **Āŏnĭdes,** *the Muses;* and **Āŏnĭus,** a, um (poet.), *Aonian, Boeotian;* also *relating to the Muses:* Aonius vir, i.e. *Hercules* (Ov.): deus, i.e. *Bacchus* (id.). Also **Āŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. a Theban.*

Ăornos, i, *m. the Lake of Avernus.*

Ăōus, i, *m. a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian sea.*

Ăpămēa or -īa, ae, *f. one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes.* **2.** *a town in Phrygia.* Hence **Apămensis,** e.

Ăpella, ae, *m.* prob. *the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.*

Ăpelles, is (*Voc.* Apella), *m. a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Ăpellēus,** a, um.

Āpennīnus (perh. better App-), i, *m.* (from Celtic *pen,* "a head" or "height") *the Apennine Mts.* Hence **Āpennīnĭcŏla,** ae, *comm. an inhabitant of the Apennines.* Also **Āpennīnĭgĕna,** ae, *m. adj. born on the Apennines:* of a river: *rising in the Apennines* (Ov.).

Ăpĕrantĭa, ae, *f. a small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes.* Hence **Ăpĕrantĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăphăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. a king of the Messenians.* Hence **Ăphărēĭus,** a, um: proles, i.e. *Lynceus and Idas, the sons of Aphareus.* **2.** *a centaur* in Ov.

Ăphidnae, ārum, *f.,* -a, ae, *f. a small place in Attica.*

Āphrŏdīsĭas, ădis, *f. a region in Asiatic Aeolis.*

Ăpīcĭus, ii, *m. a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.* Hence **Ăpīcĭānus,** a, um.

Āpĭdănus, i, *m. a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus.*

Ăpīna, ae, *f. a poor and small town in Apulia.* Hence perh. pl. *trifles, worthless things* (Mart.).

Apĭŏlae (App.-), ārum, *f. plu. a town of Latium.*

Āpis, is, *m. a deity worshipped by the Egyptians in the form of an ox.*

Ăpollo, ĭnis, *m. son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god.* Hence **Ăpollĭnāris,** e, and **Ăpollĭnēus,** a, um; *belonging to Apollo.*

Ăpollŏdōrus, i, *m. a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus.* Hence **Ăpollŏdōrēi,** ōrum, *m. his pupils.* **2.** *a distinguished grammarian of Athens.* **3.** *an Academic philosopher.* **4.** *a tyrant of Cassandrea.*

Ăpollōnĭa, ae, *f. the name of several towns:* in Aetolia: in Macedonia: in Illyria: in Crete. Hence **Ăpollōnĭātes,** ae, *m.* and **Ăpollōnĭas,** ātis, *a native of Apollonia;* **Ăpollōnĭensis,** e, *belonging to Apollonia;* and **Ăpollōnĭenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Apollonia.*

Ăpollōnĭdenses, ĭum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Apollōnis in Lydia.*

Ăpollōnĭus Rhŏdĭus, ii, *m. a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the* Argonautica.

Appĭas, ădis, *f. an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.*

Appĭi Fŏrum, *a small town in Latium, on the Appia Via.*

Appĭus, ii, *m.,* and Appĭa, ae, *f. a Roman praenomen,* esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appĭus,** a, um, and **Appĭānus,** a, um. **Appĭa vĭa,** or simply Appia, *the Appian highway, leading S. from Rome to Capua and thence to Brundisium, made by the censor Ap. Claudius;* and **Appĭa ăqua,** *the aqueduct made by the same Appius.*

Appŭlēius (Apŭl.), i, *m. the name of several Romans:* esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people,* B.C. 102. Hence **Appŭlēius,** a, um. **2.** *Of Madaura in Africa, who lived in the* 2nd *century* A.D., *and wrote a tale called the Metamorphoses.*

Ăprōnĭus, i, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. *a tribune of the people,* B.C. 449. **2.** *an officer under Verres in Sicily.* **3.** *consul,* A.D. 8. Hence **Aprōnĭanus,** a, um.

Apsus, i, *m. a river of Illyria.*

Apuāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Ligurian tribe.*

Ăpūlĭa (Appul.), ae, *f. a region in the south-east of Italy,* now *Puglia.* Hence **Ăpūlĭcus** (Appŭl.), a, um, and **Āpŭlus** (Appŭl.), a, um, *Apulian.*

Ăquĭlēia, ae, *f. the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy.* Hence **Ăquĭlēiensis,** e, *adj.;* and **Ăquĭlēienses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ăquillĭus (-īlĭus), *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Aquillius Gallus, *a famous jurist, and friend of Cicero.* Hence **Aquillĭānus** (-īlĭānus), *referring to the jurist Aquillius.*

Ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m. the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes.* Hence **Ăquĭlōnĭus,** a, um: proles, *i.e. Calais and Zetes.*

Ăquĭlōnĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium.* **2.** *a town in the north of Samnium,* now *Lacedogna.* Hence **Ăquĭlōnĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăquīnum, i, *n. a town of the Volscians,* now *Aquino,* the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Ăquīnas,** ātis, *belonging to Aquinum;* and **Ăquīnātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ăquītānĭa, ae, *f. a province in Southern Gaul, betweeen the Garumna* (*Garonne*) *and the Pyrenees.* Hence **Ăquītāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ărăbĭa, ae, *f. a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix.* Hence **Arăbĭcus,** a, um, and **Arăbĭus,** a, um.

Ărabs, ăbis (Gr. *acc.* Arabăs), *adj. Arabian.* Hence subst.: *an Arab, Arabian;* and **Arăbus,** a, um. As *Subst.* **Arăbi,** ōrum, *the Arabians.*

Ărachnē, ēs, *f. a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by her into a spider.*

Ărăcynthus, i, *m. a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.*

Ărădus, i, *f. an island off the coast of Phoenicia, with a city of the same name.* Hence **Arădĭus,** a, um.

Ărar (*Nom.* Arăris, Claud.; *Acc.* Ararim), ăris, *m. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus;* now *the Saône.*

Ărātus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled* Φαινόμενα, which Cic., and, after him, Caesar Germanicus translated into Latin. Hence **Ărātēus**, a, um. **2.** *of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.*

Ăraxes, is, *m. a river in Armenia Major.* **2.** *a river in Persia.*

Arbăces, is, *m. the first king of Media.*

Arbēla, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Assyria,* now *Arbil.* Near this town Alexander the Great finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

Arbuscŭla, ae, *f. a mimic actress in the time of Cicero.*

Arcădes, v. Arcas.

Arcădĭa, ae, *f. a mountainous inland district of the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Arcădĭcus**, a, um, and **Arcădĭus**, a, um.

Arcăs, ădis, *m. son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians.* Hence, **2.** *an Arcadian:* plur. **Arcădes** (-ĕs, Virg.), um, *m.* (Gr. *acc.* Arcădăs) and *adj.* (= Arcadius) *Arcadian.*

Arcĕsĭlas (-lāus), ae (*Acc.* Arcesilam), *m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.*

Arcĕsĭus, ii, *m. son of Jupiter, father of Laertes.*

Archĕlāus, i, *m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, pupil of Anaxagoras and teacher of Socrates.* **2.** *a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.* **3.** *son of a general of Mithridates (also called Archelaus), slain by Gabinius.* **4.** *a king of Cappadocia in the time of Tiberius.*

Archĭas, ae, *m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, whom Cicero defended.* **2.** Appy. *a maker of cheap furniture at Rome, whose couches* (Archiaci lecti) *are mentioned by Horace.*

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Paros,* the originator of iambic verse, and the author of bitter satires. Hence **Archĭlŏchĭus**, a, um, *Archilochian,* and so, *sarcastic, bitter.*

Archĭmēdes, is (*Gen.* Archimedi, Cic.; *Acc.* -em *and* -ēn), *m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus.* Hence **Archĭmēdēus** or **-īus**, a, um.

Archȳtas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato. He perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Italy.*

Ardĕa, ae, *f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome,* now *Ardea.* Hence **Ardĕas**, ātis, *adj. Ardean,* and in *plur.* **Ardĕātes**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Ardea;* **Ardĕātīnus**, a, um.

Ardŭenna, ae, *f. the largest forest in Gaul in Caesar's time,* now *Ardennes.*

Ărectaeus, a, um, *adj.* [orig. Hebr. word] *Babylonian:* campi (Tib.).

Ărĕlas, ātis (Ărĕlātē, ēs), *f. a town in Southern Gaul,* now *Arles.* Hence **Ărĕlātensis**, e.

Ărēŏpăgus (-os), i, *m.* better as two words, **Ărēus păgus** or **Ărīus păgus**, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions.* Hence **Ărēŏpăgītes**, ae, *m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.*

Ăres, is, *m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars.* Hence **Ărēus**, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Mars.*

Ărestŏrĭdes, ae, *m. son of Arestor, i.e. Argus.*

Ărĕthūsa, ae, *f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.* According to fable, she was a nymph pursued by the river-god Alpheus in Peloponnesus, and changed by Diana into a fountain, which flowed under the sea, appearing again near Syracuse. Hence **Ărĕthūsis**, ĭdis, *adj. Arethusan,* a poet. epithet of Syracuse; and **Ărĕthūsĭus**, **Ărĕthūsaeus**, a, um.

Ārētĭum (Arretium), ii, *n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria,* now *Arezzo.* Hence **Ārētīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Argaeus, i, *m. a lofty mountain of Cappadocia.* Hence **Argaeus**, a, um.

Arganthōnĭus, ii, *m. a king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age.* Hence **Arganthōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Arganthus, i, *m. a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia.*

Argēi, ōrum, *m. certain consecrated places in Rome ascribed to Numa.*

Argēus, a, um; **Argi**, ōrum, v. Argos.

Argīa, ae, *f. a daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices.*

Argīlētum, i, *n. a part of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Mons Aventinus, *inhabited chiefly by mechanics and booksellers.* Hence **Argīlētānus**, a, um.

Argīvus, a, um, v. Argos.

Arginūsae, ārum, *f. plu. three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.*

Argō, ūs (*Acc.* Argo and perh. also Argon), *f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Argōus**, a, um, and **Argŏnautae**, ārum, *m. the Argonauts.*

Argŏs, *n.* (only *Nom.* and *Acc.*), more freq. as *plur.* **Argi**, ōrum, *m. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece.* Hence **Argīvus**, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian;* and *Subst.* **Argīvi**, ōrum, *m. the Argives* or *Greeks;* **Argēus**, a, um; **Argŏlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* and as *Subst.: the country so called;* **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um, and **Argus**, a, um (rare).

Argus, i, *m. the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter. He was slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter.* **2.** *a guest of Evander.*

Argȳrippa (-īpa), ae, *f. the ancient name of Arpi,* q. v.

Ărĭadnē, ēs (-a, ae), *f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece. She was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens (Ariadne's Crown).* Hence **Ărĭadnaeus**, a, um.

Ărīcĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way,* 16 *miles from Rome;* now *La Riccia.* Hence **Ărīcīnus**, a, um, *Arician;* and *Subst.* Aricini, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Aricia.* **2.** *wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius.*

Ărĭdaeus, i, *m. a natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna; half-brother and successor of Alexander the Great.*

Ărimaspi, ōrum, *m. a Scythian people in the north of Europe.*

Ărīmĭnum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name;* now *Rimini.* Hence **Ărīmĭnensis**, e, *adj.;* and **Ărīmĭnenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, *m. a king of Cappadocia.*

Ărīon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* Ariona) *a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.* Hence **Ărīŏnĭus**, a, um. **2.** *a horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus.*

Ariovistus, i, *m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.*

Ărisba, ae, or -ē, ēs, *f. a town in Troas.*

Ăristaeus, i, *m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught men the management of bees, and to have been the first to plant olive-trees.*

Ăristarchus, i, *m. a grammarian and distinguished critic of Alexandria.*

Ăristīdes, is, *m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles.* **2.** *a poet of Miletus.*

Ăristippus, i, *m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school, which was akin to the Epicurean.* Hence **Ăristippēus**, a, um.

Ăristĭus, v. Fuscus.

Ăristŏgīton, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* -onem and -on) *an Athenian who conspired against the Pisistratidae.*

Ăristōn (*and* -o), ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Zeno.* Hence **Ăristōnēus**, a, um.

Ăristŏnīcus, i, *m. son of Eumenes II., conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.*

Ăristŏphănes, is, *m. the most celebrated comic poet of Greece.* Hence **Ăristŏphănēus**, or **-īus**, a, um. **2.** *a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.*

Ăristŏtĕles, is (*Gen.* Aristoteli, Cic.), *m. a celebrated philosopher, born at Stagīra, in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.* Hence **Ăristŏtĕlīus**, and **-ēus**, a, um.

Ăristoxĕnus, i, *m. a Peripatetic philosopher and musician.*

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, *belonging to Ariusia in Chios.*

Armĕnĭa, ae, *f. a country of Western Asia.* Hence **Armĕnĭăcus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Armĕnĭăca**, ae, *f.* (sc. arbor) *the Armenian tree,* i.e. *the apricot tree:* **Armĕnĭăcum**, i, *n.* (sc. malum) *the Armenian apple,* i. e. *the apricot* (called also Armenium). **2.** **Armĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj. Armenian.* As *Subst.:* **Armĕnĭus**, ii, *m. an Armenian.*

Armĭlustrum, i, *n.* [arma, lustro], *a place in Rome, where the festival of the purification of arms was celebrated.*

Armĭnĭus, ii, *m. a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus, and saved the independence of Germany.*

Armŏrĭcae, ārum, *f. plu. certain states in the northern part of Gaul,* now *Brittany, with a part of Normandy.*

Arna, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perusia,* now *Civitella d'Arno.* Hence **Arnātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arnē, ēs, *f. a woman who betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw.*

Arnus, i, *m. a river of Etruria,* now the *Arno.* Hence **Arnĭensis**, e.

Arpi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Apulia,* now *Arpa.* Hence **Arpīnus**, a, um, *belonging to Arpi,* and **Arpīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arpīnum, i, *n. a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero,* now *Arpino.* Hence **Arpīnas**, ātis, *adj. belonging to Arpinum, a native of Arpinum;* and **Arpīnātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Arretium, v. Aretium.

Arrĭa, ae, *f. the wife of Paetus, distinguished for her fortitude.*

Arsăces, is, *m. the first king of the Parthians.* Hence **Arsăcĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. his successors;* **Arsăcĭus**, a, um, *Arsacian,* poet. for *Parthian.*

Arsĭa Silva, *a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans.*

Arsĭnŏē, ēs, *f. the name of several princesses of the Ptolemies in Egypt.* **2.** *the name of several towns: in Egypt; in Cyrene; in Cilicia.* Hence **Arsĭnŏētĭcus**, a, um.

Artăbānus, i, *m. a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae.* **2.** *a general of Xerxes.*

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n. plu.* (**-a**, ae, *f.*) *the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.*

Artaxerxes, is, *m. the name of several Persian kings;* esp. Artaxerxes I. *the son and successor of Xerxes;* and Artaxerxes **II.** *the brother of Cyrus the younger.*

Artĕmis, ĭdis, *f. the Greek name of Diana.*

Artĕmisĭa, ae, *f. the wife of Mausōlus, king of Caria, to whose memory she built the celebrated Mausoleum.*

Artĕmisĭum, ii, *n. a promontory of Euboea.*

Aruns, ntis, *m. an Etruscan name for the younger son of a king (while the elder was called Lar* or *Lars).* **1.** *a brother of Lucumo* (Tarquinius Priscus). **2.** *a younger son of Tarquin the Proud.* **3.** *a son of Porsenna.*

Arverni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, in* Auvergne.

Asbŏlus, i, *m. the name of a black hound belonging to Actaeon, in* Ov.

Ascălăphus, i, *m. son of Acheron and Orphne, changed into an owl.*

Ascălo, ōnis, *f. a town on the coast of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus,* now *Ascalon.* Hence **Ascălōnĭus**, a, um.

Ascănĭus, ii, *m. son of Aeneas and Creüsa, and founder of Alba Longa.*

Asciburgium, i, *n. a town in Gallia Belgica on the Rhine;* now prob. *Asburg.*

Asclēpĭădes, ae, *m. a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus.* **2.** *a blind philosopher of Eretria.* **3.** *a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclēpĭădēum.

Ascra, ae, *f. a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod.* Hence **Ascraeus**, a, um, *Ascraean, of* or *belonging to Hesiod.* Also *Subst.:* **Ascraeus**, i, *m. the Ascrean,* i.e. *Hesiod.*

Ascŭlum, i, *n. the capital of Picenum,* now *Ascoli.* Hence **Ascŭlānus**, a, um, and **Asculāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a town in Apulia.*

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Ăsellĭo, ōnis, *m. an early Roman historian.*

Ăsellus, i, *m. a Roman* cognomen; *the name of a messenger employed by Horace.*

Āsĭa, ae, *f.* (poet. form Asis, ĭdis, *f.* Ov.), orig. *a town of Lydia,* and afterwards *the country around it.* Hence **Asĭus**, a, um, of or *belonging to Asia:* palus, *the marshy region on the river Caÿster, near this town.* **2.** *the kingdom of Troy.* **3.** *the Roman province of Asia* comprehending Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. **4.** *Asia Minor.* **5.** *the kingdom of Pergamos.* **6.** *the continent of Asia.* Hence **Asĭānus**, a, um, *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia.* As *Subst.:* **Asĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of the province Asia.* Also **Asĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Asiatic.* As *Subst.:* **Asĭātĭcus**, i, *m. a surname of Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Antiochus.*

Āsĭnĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name;* esp. Asinius Pollio, *a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Caesar and Pompeius, and a writer of Tragedies.*

Āsōpus, i (Gr. *acc.* Asopon), *m. a river in Boeotia;* personified, *the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus.* Hence **Āsōpĭădes**, ae, *m. a grandson of Asopus,* i.e. *Aeacus;* and **Āsōpis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*Gen.* Asopidos; *Acc.* Asopida) *a daughter of Asopus.*

Aspăsĭa, ae, *f. a celebrated and accomplished Greek woman in the time of Pericles.*

Aspendos, i, *f. a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon.* Hence **Aspendĭus**, a, um.

Assărăcus, i, *m. king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys and grandfather of Anchises.*

Assy̆rĭa, ae, *f. a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia.* Hence **Assy̆rĭus**, a, um, *Assyrian,* and **Assy̆rĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Assyrians,* and in general *the eastern nations.*

Asta, ae, *f. a town in Liguria,* now *Asti.* **2.** *a town in Hispania Baetica.* Hence **Astensis**, e; and as *Subst.* **Astenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Astăcĭdes, ae, *m. son of Astacus,* i.e. *Melanippus.*

Astapa, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.*

Astartē, ēs, *f. a Syro-Phoenician goddess;* acc. to Cic. *the fourth Venus.*

Astĕrĭa, ae (**-e**, ēs), *f. daughter of Polus and Phoebe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules.* **2.** *daughter of the Titan Coeus, changed by Jupiter into a quail* (ὄρτυξ), *and thrown into the sea.* Hence, *a name of the island Ortygia* (quail-island), *afterwards Delos, which arose in the place where Asteria fell into the sea.* **3.** *name of a woman in* Hor.

Astraea, ae, *f. the goddess of Justice.* **2.** As a constellation = *Virgo.*

Astraeus, a, um, *belonging to Astraeus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds:* fratres, *i.e. the winds* (Ov.).

Astur, v. Asturia.

Astŭra, ae, *m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis,* now *Ezla.* **2.** *a river in Latium;* and **3.** *f. an island at its mouth, on which Cicero had a villa.*

Astŭrĭa, ae, *f. a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the N. of Spain.* Hence **Astŭrĭcus**, a, um, *adj. belonging to Asturia.* As *Subst.:* **Astŭrĭca**, ae, *f. the capital of Asturia,* now *Astorga.* **Astur**, ŭris, *adj. belonging to Asturia:* equus (Mart.). As *Subst.:* **Astur**, ŭris, *m. an Asturian.*

Asty̆ăges, is, *m. king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.* **2.** *an enemy of Perseus, changed by him into stone by means of Medusa's head.*

Asty̆ănax, actis, *m.* (*Acc.* Astyanacta, Virg.), *son of Hector and Andromache.* **2.** *a tragic actor in the time of Cicero.*

Asty̆los, i, *m. a centaur and soothsayer, who warned his fellow-centaurs against the conflict with the Lapithae.*

Asty̆pălaea, ae, *f. an island near Crete, one of the Sporades,* now *Stampalia.* Hence **Asty̆pălaeenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **Asty̆pălaeĭcus**, a, um, and (poet.) **Asty̆pălēĭus**, a, um.

Ătābŭlus, i, *m. a hot, burning wind, blowing in Apulia,* now called *Sirocco.*

Ătălanta, ae (**-ē**, ēs), *f. daughter of king Schoeneus, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running. She was wooed and gained by Milanion.* Hence **Ătălantaeus** (**-ēus**), a, um. **2.** *daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, beloved by Meleager.*

Ătax, ăcis, *m. a small river in* Gallia Narbonensis (now *the Aude*). Hence **Ătăcīnus**, i, *m. an inhabitant of the country through which the Atax flows:* P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet in the time of* Caesar.

Ătella, ae, *f. an ancient town of Campania, midway between Capua and Neapolis, near the modern Aversa.* Hence **Ātellānus**, a, um: Atellanae fabulae, *a kind of native Italian drama which originated in Atella;* **Ātellānĭus**, a, um; and **Ātellānĭcus**, a, um.

Aternum, i, *n. a town of Samnium, on the river* **Aternus**; now *Pescara.*

Ăteste, is, *n. a town in the Venetian territory, now Este.* Hence, **Ătestīnus**, a, um.

Athacus, i, *f. a town of Macedonia.*

Ăthămānĭa, ae, *f. a district in Epirus.* Hence **Ăthămānes**, um, *m. plu. its inhabitants;* **Ăthămānis**, ĭdis, *f. an Athamanian woman:* and **Ăthămānus**, a, um.

Ăthămas, antis, *m. son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino. In a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, when both were changed into sea-deities: Ino becoming Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta becoming Palaemon (Portunus).* Hence **Athămantēus**, a, um. **Athămantĭădes**, ae, *m. son of Athamas,* i.e. *Palaemon.* **Athămantis**, ĭdis, *f. daughter of Athamas,* i.e. *Helle.*

Ăthēnae, ārum, *f. plu. Athens, the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece.* Hence **Ăthēnĭensis**, e, *belonging to Athens, Athenian,* and **Athēnĭenses**, ĭum, *m. the Athenians.* Also **Ăthēnaeus**, a, um.

Ăthēnaeum, i, *n. a fortress in Athamania.* **2.** *a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works.* **3.** *a similar temple at Rome, built by the Emperor Adrian.*

Ăthēnĭo, ōnis, *m. a slave, leader in a slave insurrection in Sicily, about* 100 B.C.

Ăthĕsis, is (*Acc.* Athesim; *Abl.* Athesi), *m. one of the principal rivers of northern Italy,* now *the Adige.*

Ăthŏs, also Atho and Athon (*Gen.* not found; *Dat.* Atho; *Acc.* Atho, Athŏn, Athōnem; *Abl.* Athōne), *m. a high mountain in Macedonia, on the Strymonian Gulf,* now *Monte Santo.*

Ătīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. To this gens belonged M. Atilius Regulus, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic War. Hence **Ătīlĭānus**, a, um.

Ātīna, ae, *f. a town in Latium,* still called *Atina.* Hence **Atīnas**, ātis, *belonging to Atina;* **Ātīnātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ătintānĭa, ae, *f. a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.*

Ătĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens.

Ătlas, antis, *m. a mythical king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene; changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception. He was the father, by Pleione, of the Pleiades, and by Aethra of the Hyades. The name is given to a man of colossal height, and* (ironically) *to a dwarf* (Juv.). Hence (ii) as geogr. name, *the Atlas Mts., in N. Africa.* **Atlantĭădes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Atlas.* **1.** *Mercury, the* *grandson of Atlas by Maia.* 2. *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury.* **Atlantis,** ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Atlas:* 1. *Electra.* 2. *Calypso.* **Atlantĭcus,** a, um, *belonging to Mount Atlas:* mare, *the Atlantic Ocean.* **Atlantĭăcus,** a, um, **Atlantēus,** a, um, *African, Libyan.*

Ātrax, ăcis, *m. a river of Aetolia.* Hence **Atrăcĭus,** a, um. 2. *f. a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus.* Hence **Ātrăcĭus,** a, um, *Thessalian;* **Ātrăcĭdes,** ae, *m. the Thessalian Caeneus;* and **Ātrăcis,** ĭdis, *f. the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia.*

Ātrĕbātes, um, *m. plu. a people in Gallia Belgica.* In *sing.:* **Ātrĕbas,** ătis, *m. an Atrebatian.* Hence **Ātrĕbătĭcus,** a, um.

Ătreus (dissyl.), ei (*Acc.* Atrea, Ov.; *voc.* Atreu, Sen.), *m. son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae.* Hence **Ātrīdes** (rarely **Atrīdă**: Prop.: Hor.), ae, *m. a male descendant of Atreus;* esp. Agamemnon *his son.* In *pl.* **Atrīdae,** ārum, *Agamemnon and Menelaus.*

Ătrŏpos, i, *f. one of the three Parae or Fates, who was supposed to cut the thread of human life.*

Atta, ae, *m. the comic poet, T. Quintius Atta.* 2. *Atta (-us) Clausus, the ancestor of the* gens Claudia.

Attălenses, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of* **Attălēa** (-īa) *in Pamphylia.*

Attălus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir.* Hence **Attălĭcus,** a, um, *Attalian, like or worthy of Attalus:* Attalicis condicionibus, *by offers worthy of Attalus* (Hor.). 2. *a general of Alexander the Great.* 3. *a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.*

Attēius (better **Atēius**), ii, *m. the name of several Latin grammarians:* esp. *of* Atteius Philologus, *friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio.* 2. Atteius Capito: v. Capito.

Atthis (less correctly Attis), ĭdis, *f. a female friend of Sappho.* 2. *a name for Attica.*

Attĭca, ae, *f. the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was Athens.* 2. *the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus.*

Attĭcus, a, um, *belonging to Attica* or *to Athens; Attic, Athenian:* also, *a surname of the Roman,* T. Pomponius, *the intimate friend of Cicero.*

Attis, ĭdis (also Atthis *or* Atys, ўos), *m. a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved.*

Attĭus, v. Accius.

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Ătŭrus (**-urrus**), i, *m.* (*nom.* Atur, Tib.) *a river of Aquitania,* now *the Adour.*

Ătys or **Attys,** ўos, *m. son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the 1st dynasty of Lydian kings, who are therefore called* Atyadae. 2. *a son of Alba, king of the Albani.* 3. *ancestor of the* gens Atia.

Aufĭdēna, ae, *f. a town in Samnium,* now *Alfidena.*

Aufĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Aufidius, *who wrote a Grecian history.* 2. T. Aufidius, *an orator.* Hence **Aufĭdĭānus,** a, a, um.

Aufĭdus, i, *m. the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream;* now *Ofanto.*

Augē, ēs, *f. daughter of Aleus and Neaera, and mother by Hercules of Telephus.*

Augīas (better **Augēas**), ae, *m. a king of Elis, whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules, who turned through it the waters of the Alpheus.* Hence **Augēus,** a, um.

Augusta, ae, *f.* under the Emperors, *a title of the Emperor's mother, wife, daughter or sister.* 2. *the name of several towns.* **Augusta Taurinōrum,** *Turin;* **Augusta Praetōrĭa,** *Aosta.*

Augustŏdūnum, i, *n. a town of the Aedui, in Gaul,* now *Autun.*

Augustus, i, *m. a surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority,* and subsequently, *of all the Roman emperors;* equivalent to *Majesty* or *Imperial Majesty.* Hence **Augustus,** a, um, *Augustan, belonging to Augustus, Imperial;* esp. Mensis Augustus, *the month of August* (previously called Sextilis) named after the emperor. 2. **Augustālis,** e, *belonging to Augustus. Subst.:* **Augustālis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* sodalis) *a priest of Augustus.* 3. **Augustānus,** a, um, or 4. **Augustĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to Augustus.* As *Subst.:* **Augustāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* equites) *Augustan* or *Imperial Knights.*

Aulerci, ōrum, *m. plu. a generic name, including several tribes in Celtic Gaul:* 1. Aulerci Eburovīces *or* Eburōnes, *in the modern diocese of Evreux.* 2. Aulerci Cenomāni, *between the Seine and the Loire.* 3. Aulerci Brannovīces, in the modern *Briennais.*

Aulētes, ae, *m.* = Αὐλητής, "*the flute-player,*" *the surname of an exiled Egyptian king, one of the Ptolemies.*

Aulis, is *or* ĭdis (*Acc.* Aulidem, Liv.; Gr. *acc.* Aulida, Ov.; Aulin, Lucan), *f. a sea-port in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.*

Aulon, ōnis, *m. a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.*

Aurēlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. 1. L. Aurelius Cotta, *author of an important law concerning trials* (judicia). 2. *Roman emperor:* v. Antoninus. 3. Sex. Aurelius Victor, *a Roman historian of the 4th cent.* A.D.

Aurinĭa, ae, *f. a prophetess reverenced by the Germans.*

Aurunci, ōrum, v. Ausones.

Aurunca, ae, *f.;* more fully, Suessa Aurunca, *an old town in Campania, the birth-place of the satirist Lucilius.* Hence **Auruncus,** a, um.

Ausētānus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the city Ausa, in Hispania Tarraconensis.* Hence **Ausētāni,** ōrum, *m. the Ausetani.*

Ausŏna, ae, *f. an ancient town of the Ausones, on a stream still called Ausente.*

Ausŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy.* (Aurunci is prob. cogn. and equivalent.) Hence **Ausŏnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of the Ausonians,* and (poet.) *Italy;* **Ausŏnĭus,** a, um, *Ausonian;* **Ausŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m.* and **Ausŏnĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia,* or *of Italy;* and **Ausŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Italian.*

Ausŏnĭus, ii, *m. a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emperor Gratian.*

Autŏlŏles, um, *m. a Gaetulian people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas.*

Autŏlўcus, i, *m. son of Mercury and Chione, a very dexterous thief, who could transform himself into various shapes.* Hence applied to *any clever thief.*

Autŏmĕdon, ŏntis, *m. the charioteer of Achilles.*

Autŏnŏē, ēs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actaeon.* Hence **Autŏnŏēĭus,** a, um, epith. of Actaeon, in Ov.

Auvŏna, ae, *f. a river of Britain,* now *the Avon.*

Auxĭmum, i, *n. a town of the Piceni,* now *Osimo.* Hence **Auxĭmātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Avarĭcum, i, *n. a chief town of the Bituriges in Gaul,* now *Bourges.* Hence **Avarĭcensis,** e.

Avella, v. Abella.

Avĕnĭo, ōnis, *f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis,* now *Avignon.*

Ăventīnus i, *m.* also Aventīnum, i, *n. the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian.* Hence **Ăventīnus,** a, um. 2. *a son of Hercules.*

Ăvernus lacus, or absol. Avernus, i, *m. a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumae, enclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago d'Averno*), *whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it, and from which there there was a descent to the Lower World.* Hence **Ăvernus,** a, um, and **Ăvernālis,** e. As *Subst.* **Ăverna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca). 2. *the Lower World, the infernal regions.*

Axĕnus, i, *m. adj.* = ἄξενος, inhospitable; *an early appellation of the sea afterwards called Pontus Euxinus* (hospitable).

Axŏna, ae, *f. a river in Gaul,* now *the Aisne.*

Axĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. 2. *a river in Macedonia,* now *the Vardar.*

Azōrus, *f. a Thessalian town, at the foot of Mount Olympus.*

Āzōtus, i, *f. a city of Palestine,* called in Scripture *Ashdod.*

Băbўlōn, ōnis, *f.* (Gr. *acc.* Babylona), *the ancient and renowned capital of Babylonia on the Euphrates.* Hence, **Băbўlōnĭus,** a, um, *Babylonian* and *Subst.:* 1. **Băbўlōnĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Babylonians.* 2. **Băbўlōnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of Babylon, and also the city of Babylon.* **Băbўlōnĭcus,** a, um, *Babylonian:* Babylonici numeri, *astrological tables, horoscopes* (Hor.): also, **Băbўlōnĭca,** ōrum, *n. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry* (Lucr.): and (in Plaut. only) **Băbўlōnĭensis,** e, *Babylonian.*

Baccha, ae, *f. a Bacchante, a female companion of Bacchus. The Bacchae, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of Bacchus in a frantic manner, with an ivy crown upon the head, and a fawn-skin upon the shoulder.*

Bacchānal, Bacchānālĭa. See Part I.

Bacchĭădae, ārum, *m. plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, migrated to Sicily, and founded Syracuse,* B.C. 734.

Bacchus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine.* Meton. for *wine and the vine.* Hence **Bacchĭcus,** a, um, **Bacchĭus,** a, um (Ov.), **Bacchēus,** a, um, and **Bacchēĭus,** a, um.

Băcēnis, *a great forest in Thuringia in Germany.*

Bactra, ōrum, *n. plu. the chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana,* now *Balkh, one of the oldest cities in the world.* Hence **Bactrĭānus,** a, um; and **Bactrĭāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. the Bactrians.* Also **Bactrĭus,** a, um (Ov.).

Bactrus, i, *m. a river near Bactra,* q. v.

Baduhennae lūcus, *a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland,* now *Hold Pade.*

Baebĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Baecŭla, ae, *f. a town of Hispania*

Baetica. Hence **Baecŭlōnenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Baetis, is (*Acc.* Baetin, Mart.: *Abl.* Baete, Liv., Baeti, Plin.), *m. a large river in southern Spain,* now *Guadalquivir.* Hence **Baetĭcus,** a, um; and subst. **Baetĭca,** ae, *f. the province of Baetica,* now *Andalusia;* and **Baetĭci,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **Baetĭcātus,** a, um, *adj. clothed in Baetian wool.* **Baetĭcŏla,** ae, *adj. com. dwelling on the river Baetis.* **Baetĭgĕna,** ae, *adj. com. born on the Baetis.*

Bagaudae, ārum, *m. a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian.*

Băgōus, i (**-as,** ae), *m. an eunuch at the Persian court.* Hence *any guard of women* (Ov.).

Bāgrăda, ae, *m. a river in North Africa, near Utica,* now *Mejerdah.*

Baiae (dissyl.), ārum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation.* Hence **Bāiānus,** a, um.

Bălătro, ōnis, *m.* [balatro, *a jester*] *a pseudo-cognomen of* Servilius *in* Hor.

Balbus, i, *m.* [balbus, *stammering*] *a Roman cognomen;* esp. *of* L. Cornelius Balbus, *a native of Gades, whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant.*

Bălĭāres insŭlae, or absol. **Bălĭāres,** better than **Bălĕāres,** ĭum, *f. plu. the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skilful slingers.* Hence **Bălĭāris,** e, *Balearic,* and *subst.* **Bălĭāres,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands;* also **Bălĭārĭcus,** a, um, and **Bălĭārĭci,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* Baliaricus *was a cognomen of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands.*

Ballĭo, ōnis, *m. name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudolus of Plautus.* Hence *any worthless fellow* (Cic.).

Bambălĭo, ōnis, *m. the cognomen of* M. Fulvius, *father-in-law of* M. Antonius.

Bandŭsĭa, ae, *f. a pleasant fountain,* (probably) *near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.*

Bantĭa, ae, *f. a town of Apulia, near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.* Hence **Bantīnus,** a, um.

Baphyrus (prob. ȳ̆), i, *m. a river of Thessaly, near Mt. Olympus.*

Baptae, ārum, *m. priests of the lewd goddess Cotytto.*

Barcas, ae, *m. ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence **Barcīnus,** a, um, *of Barcas,* and **Barcīni,** ōrum, *m. the Barcine faction.*

Barcē, ēs, *f. a city of Cyrenaica.* Hence **Barcaei,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **2.** *the nurse of Sichaeus, in* Virg.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m. an Illyrian people* (in Cic. Vardaei). Hence **Bardăĭcus,** a, um: calceus (or simply Bardăĭcus), *a kind of soldier's boot;* poet. *for the soldiers themselves* (Juv.).

Bardūlis, is, *m. an Illyrian king.*

Bărĕa, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Bargūsĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees.*

Bargy̆lĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Caria.* Hence **Bargy̆lĭētĭcus,** a, um, and **Bargy̆lētae,** ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bārīnē, ēs, *f. the name of a girl in* Hor.

Bārĭum, ii, *n. a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea,* now *Bari.*

Bassānĭa, ae, *f. a town in Illyria.* Hence **Bassānītae,** ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bassăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.* [*βασσάρα, a fox-skin*] *a title of Bacchus.* Hence **Bassărĭcus,** a, um.

Bastarnae (also Basternae), ārum, *m. plu. a powerful German tribe on the Lower Danube.*

Bătāvi (Bătăvi, Lucan), ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the country now called Holland.* Also as *Adj.* **Bătāvus,** a, um.

Bătāvŏdūrum, i, *n. a town of Holland,* now *Wyk near Durstede.*

Băthyllus, i, *m. a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.* **2.** *a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.*

Battis, ĭdis, *f. a female beloved by the poet Philetas of Cos, mentioned by* Ov.

Battus, i, *m. the founder of Cyrene.* Hence **Battĭădes,** ae, *m. an inhabitant of Cyrene,* esp. *the poet Callimachus.* **2.** *a herdsman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone Index.*

Bătŭlum, i, *n. a town built by the Samnites in Campania.*

Baucis, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when once they visited Phrygia in the form of mortals. The pair were changed into two sacred trees before their cottage, which became a temple.*

Bauli, ōrum, *m. plu. a place near Baiae,* now *Bacolo.*

Băvĭus, ii, *m. a dull poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.*

Bēbrȳ̆cĭa, ae, *f. a district of Asia Minor,* afterward *Bithynia.* Hence **Bēbrȳ̆cĭus,** a, um, and **Bebrȳ̆ces,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.* In sing. **Bēbryx,** ȳ̆cis, esp. *the Bebrycian Amycus, who, being a formidable antagonist with the caestus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux and slain.*

Bēdrĭăcum (Bēbri-), i, *n. a village in northern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.* Hence **Bēdrĭăcensis,** e.

Belgae, ārum, *m. plu. an exceedingly warlike people, partly of German and partly of Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul.* Hence **Belgĭcus,** a, um, *Belgic;* and **Belgĭum,** ii, *n. the country of the Belgae.*

Bellĕrŏphon (-phontēs), ontis, *m. son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimaera, and the rider of Pegasus.* Hence **Bellĕrŏphontēus,** a, um.

Bellocassi, ōrum (also Velocasses, ĭum), *m. plu. a Gallic tribe on the right bank of the Seine.*

Bellōna, ae, *f. the goddess of war, sister of Mars.*

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m. plu. a Belgic tribe in the modern Beauvais.*

Bēlus, i, *m. builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire.* **2.** *an Indian deity, resembling the Greek Hercules.* **3.** *king of Tyre, and father of Dido.* **4.** *an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.* Hence **Bēlīdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Belus,* in partic. one of his two sons; also his descendant Palamedes (q.v.); and **Bēlis,** ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Belus,* usu. plu. Bēlĭdes, um, *the grand-daughters of Belus* = Danaides (q. v.).

Bēnācus, i, *m. a large lake in northern Italy, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows;* now *Lago di Garda.*

Bĕnĕventum, i, *n. a very ancient and important city of Samnium, formerly called Mălĕventum,* now *Benevento.* Hence **Bĕnĕventānus,** a, um.

Bĕrĕcyntus, i, *m. a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Bĕrĕcyntĭus,** a, um; as *Subst.* **Bĕrĕcyntĭa,** ae, *f. the Berecynthian goddess, i.e.* Cybele.

Bĕrĕnīce, es, *f. daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in the heavens* (Coma or Crinis Berenices). Hence **Bĕrĕnīcēus,** a, um. **2.** *daughter of Herod Agrippa I. and sister of the younger Agrippa.* **3.** *the name of several towns, esp. one in Cyrenaica, previously called Hesperis.* Hence **Bĕrĕnīcis,** ĭdis, *f. the region around Berenice.*

Bĕrŏē, ēs, *f. the nurse of Semele.* **2.** *one of the Oceanides.* **3.** *the wife of Doryclus of Epirus, in* Virg.

Bĕroea, ae, *f. a town in Macedonia.* Hence **Bĕroeaeus,** i, *m. a Beroean.*

Bērȳtus, i, *f. a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine;* now *Beirût.* Hence **Bērȳtĭus,** a, um, and **Bērȳtensis,** e.

Bessi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Thrace.* Hence **Bessĭcus,** a, um.

Bestĭa, ae, *m. a cognomen of the* gens Calpurnia. Esp. L. Bestia, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Bestĭus, ii, *m. a miserly man, mentioned by* Hor.

Betāsi, ōrum, *m. a Belgian people.*

Bĭānor, ŏris, *m. a centaur.* **2.** *an ancient hero, founder of Mantua.*

Bĭas, antis, *m. a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.*

Bibracte, is (*Abl.* Bibracte *and* Bibracti), *n. the chief town of the Aedui,* later *Augustodunum,* now *Autun.*

Bibrax, actis, *n. a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi;* now *Bièvre.*

Bibrŏci, ōrum, *m. a British people.*

Bĭbŭlus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Calpurnius Bibulus, *consul with Caesar,* B.C. 59.

Bidis, is, *f. a small town in Sicily, near Syracuse,* now *Bibino.* Hence **Bidīnus,** a, um, and **Bidīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bigerra, ae, *f. a town of the Bastitani, in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Bĭgerrĭōnes, um, *m. a Gallic people in Aquitania.* Their name still exists in *Bigorre.* Hence **Bĭgerrĭtānus,** a, um.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial,* now *Bambola, near Calatayud.*

Bingĭum, ii, *n. a town on the Rhine,* now *Bingen.*

Bĭōn, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of the Academic and later of the Cynic school born in Scythia; a bitter satirist.* Hence **Bĭōnēus,** a, um.

Bīsaltae, ārum, *m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon.* Hence **Bīsaltĭca,** ae, *f. their country.*

Bīsaltis, ĭdis (Gr. *acc.* Bisaltida), *a female descendant of Bisaltes,* esp. *Theophane, a daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe.*

Bisanthē, ēs, *f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians,* now *Rodosto.*

Bistŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Bistŏnĭus,** a, um, and **Bistŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Thracian:* ales, i.e. *Procne, wife of the Thracian king, Tereus.* Subst. *a Thracian woman; a Bacchante.*

Bīthȳnĭa, ae, *f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea.* Hence **Bīthȳnĭcus,** a, um, **Bīthȳnus,** a, um; *Subst.* **Bīthȳni,** ōrum, *m. the Bithynians;* and **Bīthȳnis,** ĭdis, *f. a Bithynian woman.*

Bĭto (-on), ōnis, *m. a son of the Argive priestess Cydippe, brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection.*

Bĭtŭrĭges (*sing.* Biturix, Luc.), um, *m. plu. a people of Aquitania, whose chief town was* Burdigala, now *Bordeaux.*

Boadicēa (or Boudicēa or Boudica,

ae), *f. the queen of the British tribe Iceni in Norfolk and Suffolk.*

Blaesus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Sempronia.

Blandae, ārum, *f. a maritime town of Lucania.*

Bocchar, ăris, *m. a king of Mauretania at the time of the second Punic war.* **2.** Meton. *any African* (Juv.).

Bocchus, i, *m. a king of Mauretania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.*

Bŏdotrĭa, ae, *f. the Frith of Forth, on the east coast of Scotland.*

Boebē, ēs, *f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly.* Hence **Boebēis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. a lake near Boebe,* and **Boebēĭus,** a, um, *Thessalian.*

Boeōtĭa, ae, *f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes.* Hence **Boeōtĭus,** a, um, and **Boeōtus,** a, um; also **Boeōtĭi** and **Boeōti,** ōrum, *m. the Boeotians.*

Bŏii, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany.* In Germany they were called **Boiemi, Boihemi,** or by the collective term **Boihemum,** more correctly **Boiohemum,** whence the modern *Bohemia.*

Bōla, ae, or **Bōlae,** ārum, *f. a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Bōlānus,** a, um, and **Bōlāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Bōlānus, i, *m. a hot-headed person mentioned by Horace.*

Bŏmilcar, ăris, *m. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.* **2.** *a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

Bŏna Dĕa, *the Good Goddess, worshipped by the Roman women as the goddess of chastity.*

Bonna, ae, *f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine.* Hence **Bonnensis,** e.

Bŏnōnĭa, ae, *f. a city in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Bologna.* Hence **Bŏnōniensis,** e.

Bŏōtes, ae (also *Gen.* Booti, *Acc.* Booten, *Voc.* Boote), *m. the constellation Bootes, the Waggoner.*

Bŏrĕas, ae (*Acc.* Borean, Ov.; Boream, Prop.), *m. the north wind* (pure Lat. aquilo). Hence **Bŏrēus (-ĭus),** a, um, *belonging to the north wind; northern.* Meton.: *the North* (Hor.). **2.** Personified: *the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica.*

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m. a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea,* now *the Dnieper.* Hence **Bŏrysthĕnĭus,** a, um; and **Bŏrysthĕnĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. the dwellers on or near the Borysthenes.*

Bosphŏrus (less frequently Bospŏrus), i, *m.* = Gr. Βόσπορος "the heifer's ford," from Io's passage as a heifer. There were two principal straits of this name. **1.** Thracius, *the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis.* Hence **Bosphŏrĭus** (Bosp-), a, um. **2.** B. Cimmerius, *the strait connecting the sea of Azof with the Euxine.* Hence **Bosphŏrānus** (Bosp.), i, *m. a dweller near it:* also *adj.*

Bottĭaea, ae, *f. a small province in Macedonia.*

Boudicēa, v. Boadicea.

Bŏvĭānum, i, *n. a town of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri,* now *Bojano.*

Bŏvillae, ārum, *f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about* 12 *miles from Rome, on the Appian Way, near which Clodius was killed.* Hence **Bŏvillus,** a, um, and **Bŏvillānus,** a, um.

Branchus, i, *m. a son of Apollo.* Hence **Branchĭdae,** ārum, *m. the descendants of Branchus; hereditary priests of the temple and oracle of Apollo at Miletus.*

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n. a town of the* Bellovaci, now *Breteuil.*

Brennus, i, *m. a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of the Romans at the Allia,* B.C. 390. **2.** *another leader of the Gauls who invaded Macedonia and Greece in the second century* B.C.

Breuni (or Brenni), ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Rhaetia.*

Brĭăreus (trisyl.), ei, *m. a hundred-armed giant,* also called *Aegaeon.* Hence **Brĭărēĭus,** a, um.

Brĭgantes, um (*Acc.* Brigantas, Tac.), *m. plu. a powerful people in Britain, in Yorkshire.*

Brīmō, ūs (*Acc.* Brimo, Stat.), (prob. "the angry one"), *a name of Proserpine* (Prop.).

Brīsēis, ĭdos (*Acc.* Briseïda, Ov.; *Voc.* Brisei, Ov.), *f. Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.*

Brĭtannĭa (not Britt-), ae, *f.* in its most extended sense, *Great Britain, consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) and Hibernia *or* Ibernia (*Ireland*); in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland;* and finally, *England* alone, as opposed to Caledonia (*Scotland*). Hence **Brĭtannus,** a, um, and **Brĭtannĭcus,** a, um; also **Brĭtanni,** ōrum, *m. the Britons.* As *Subst.* **Brĭtannĭcus** was a surname of the emperor Claudius, given to him for victories in Britain, and borne also by his son, Germanicus, who was poisoned by Nero.

Brixellum, i, *n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po,* now *Brescello.*

Brixĭa, ae, *f. a city of northern Italy,* now *Brescia.* Hence **Brixĭānus,** a, um.

Brŏmĭus, ii (*Voc.* Bromie, Plaut.), *m.* [βρέμω, "*the roaring god*"] *a surname of Bacchus.*

Brŏmus, i, *m. a centaur, slain by Caeneus in the contest with the Lapithae.*

Brontes, ae, *m. a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen.*

Brŏtēas, ae, *m. one of the Lapithae, mentioned by* Ov. **2.** *twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus* (Ov.).

Bructĕri, ōrum, *m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the Ems.* Hence **Bructĕrus,** a, um.

Brundĭsĭum (less correctly, Brundusium), ii, *n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic,* now *Brindisi.* Hence **Brundĭsīnus,** a, um, *Brundisian,* and **Brundĭsīni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Brundisium.*

Brūtĭdĭus, ii, *m. name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Brutidius Niger, *an historian of the age of Tiberius.*

Bruttĭi (Brittĭi), ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy. The same name is given to the district. The word* **Bruttium** *does not occur in ancient writers.* Hence **Bruttĭus,** a, um.

Brūtus, i, *m. a Român surname.* Esp. L. Junius Brutus, *a relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion.* **2.** M. Junius Brutus, *son of Servilia, sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus; an intimate friend of Cicero, one of the murderers of C. Julius Caesar.* **3.** D. Junius Brutus, *a fellow-conspirator with the preceding.* Hence **Brūtĭānus,** a, um, and **Brūtīnus,** a, um.

Būbassus (-ăsus), i, *f. a district of Caria.* Hence **Būbăsis,** ĭdis, *f. the goddess worshipped there.*

Būbastis, is, *f. a town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, near the village Benalhassar.* **2.** *a goddess, worshipped at Bubastis, corresponding to Diana.* Hence **Būbastĭus,** a, um.

Būcēphălas, ae, *m.* [βοῦς, κεφαλή, "bull-head"] *the horse of Alexander the Great.*

Būpălus, i, *m. a statuary of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hipponax, who repaid the sculptor's exhibition of his deformity by his satire.*

Būsīris, ĭdis (*Acc.* Busirin, Ov.), *m. a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules.*

Būtes, ae (*Acc.* Buten, Virg.), *m. son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector.* **2.** *son of the Athenian Pallas* (Ov.). **3.** *an armour-bearer of Anchises.* **4.** *another Trojan mentioned in* Virg.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (-os, i, *f.*) *a maritime town in Epirus.* Hence **Būthrōtĭus,** a, um, and **Būthrōtĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Buxentum, i, *n. a town in Lucania,* now *Policastro.*

Byblis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Byblida, Ov.; *Voc.* Bybli, Ov.), *f. daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who was changed into a fountain.*

Byllis or **Bullis,** ĭdis, *f. a Greek city in Illyria.* Hence **Bullĭdenses,** ĭum, **Bullĭenses,** ĭum, **Bullĭōnes,** um, and **Bullīni,** ōrum, *its inhabitants.*

Byrsa, ae, *f. the citadel of Carthage.*

Bȳzantĭum, ii, *n. an ancient and celebrated city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus,* later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople,* among the Turks *Stamboul.* Hence **Bȳzantĭus,** a, um, *Byzantine,* and **Bȳzantĭi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Byzantium.*

Căbillōnum, i, *n. a town in Gallia Lugdunensis,* now *Châlons-sur-Saône.*

Cācus, i, *m. son of Vulcan, a giant who dwelt on Mons Aventinus: having robbed Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, he was slain by him.*

Cădi, ōrum, *m. a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia.*

Cadmus, i, *m. son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of Boeotian Thebes.* Hence **Cadmēus,** a, um, **Cadmēĭus,** a, um, *Cadmean, Theban;* Subst. **Cadmēa,** ae, *f.* (*sc.* arx) *the citadel of Thebes;* **Cadmēis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Cadmean;* also *Theban;* and Subst. *a female descendant of Cadmus,* as Semele *and* Ino. **2.** *an executioner in the time of Horace.*

Cădurci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Narbonensis,* now *Cahors.* Hence **Cădurcus,** a, um. As Subst.: **Cădurcum,** i, *n. a Cadurcian coverlet:* and Meton.: *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet.*

Cadūsĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Media, on the Caspian Sea.*

Caecĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Caecilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of Ennius.* Hence **Caecĭlĭus,** a, um, and **Caecĭlĭānus,** a, um.

Caecīna, ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Licinia; esp. Licinius Caecina, *whom Cicero defended.*

Caecŭbus ăger, *a marshy tract in southern Latium, near* Amyclae, *distinguished for producing an excellent kind of wine.* Hence **Caecŭbus,** a, um. As Subst.: **Caecŭbum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Caecuban wine.*

Caecŭlus, i, *m. a son of Vulcan, founder of Praeneste.*

Caelĭus (Coel.), *a name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Caelius Rufus, *whom*

Cicero defended. Hence **Caelĭānus,** a, um. **2. Caelius Mons,** *one of the seven hills of Rome,* now *the Lateran Mount.*

Caeneus (dissyl.), ei and ĕos (*Voc.* Caeneu), *m. originally a girl, named* Caenis, *afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy.*

Caenīna, ae, *f. a small town in Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Caenīnensis,** e, and **Caenīnus,** a, um; also Subst.: **Caenīnenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Caenis, idis, *f.* v. Caeneus.

Caere, *n. indecl.* (*f. Gen.* Caerĭtis, *Abl.* Caerēte, Virg.) *a very ancient city of Etruria,* previously called Agylla, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Caeres,** ĭtis and ētis, *adj.:* dignus Caerite cera, *worthy of the Caerite franchise (without the right of voting).* Also *plur.* **Caerĭtes** (Caerētes), um, *m. the inhabitants of Caere.*

Caesar, ăris, *m. a surname in the* gens Julia: *the most celebrated is* C. Julius Caesar, *alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius,* B.C. 44. *After him all the emperors bore the name* Caesar, *with the title* Augustus, *until, under Hadrian,* Augustus *was used to denote the ruling emperor,* and Caesar, *the heir to the throne.* Hence **Caesărīnus,** a, um, **Caesărĭānus,** a, um, and **Caesărĕus,** a, um. As Subst.: **Caesarĭāni,** ōrum, *m. the adherents of Caesar in the Civil war:* As Adj.: meton.: *Imperial.*

Caesăr-augusta, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Ebro, so called after the Emperor Augustus, who colonized it,* now *Saragossa.*

Caesărēa (-ĭa), *f. a town in Palestine, previously called Stratonis Turris, founded by Herod the Great, and named Caesarea in honour of Caesar Augustus,* now *Kaisariyeh.* Hence **Caesărĭensis,** e. **2.** *a town of Mauretania.* **3.** *the chief town of Cappadocia,* now *Kaisariyeh.*

Caesărĭo, ōnis, *m. son of Caesar by Cleopatra.*

Caesĭa Silva, *a forest in Germany, in the western part of Westphalia.*

Caeso (Kaeso), ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Fabia.

Caesōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Căīcus (Caȳcus), i, *m. a river of Mysia.* **2.** *one of the companions of Aeneas in* Virg.

Căiēta, ae (ē-, ēs), *f. the nurse of Aeneas.* **2.** *a town on the coast of Latium,* now *Gaeta.*

Căius, Căia (more correctly, Gaius, Gaia), i, *m. a common Roman praenomen.* Gaius *was the proper name of the Emperor Caligula.* **2.** *an eminent jurist, who lived about* 110-180 A.D., *whose work on law was discovered by Niebuhr.* Hence **Căiānus,** a, um.

Călābrĭa, ae, *f. the south-eastern peninsula of Italy,* now *Terra di Otranto.* **Călăber,** bra, brum, *adj.* and **Călābri,** ōrum, *the inhabitants.*

Călactē, ēs, *f. a town on the north coast of Sicily,* now *Caronia.* Hence **Călactīnus,** i, *m. an inhabitant of it.*

Călăgūris or **Călăgurris,** is, *f. a town of the Vascones (the Basques) in the North of Spain, the birth-place of Quintilian,* now *Calahorra.* Hence **Călăgūrītāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Călăis, is, *m. the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes.*

Călămis, ĭdis, *m. a distinguished Greek sculptor, in the 5th cent.* B.C.

Calanus, i, *m. an Indian gymnosophist in the time of Alexander the Great, who in old age burned himself on his funeral pile.*

Călātĭa, ae, *f. a town in Campania,* now *Galazze.* Hence **Călātīni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Călaurĭa (Calaurēa), ae, *f. an island on the eastern coast of Argolis,* now *Poro.*

Calchās, antis (*Acc.* Calchanta, Virg. *Abl.* Calchā, Plaut.), *m. son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy.*

Călēdŏnĭa, ae, *f. the northern part of Britannia; the Highlands of Scotland.* Hence **Călēdŏnĭus,** a, um.

Căles, ĭum, *f. plu. a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its wine,* now *Calvi.* Hence **Călēnus,** a, um, *Subs.* **Călēni,** ōrum, *the inhabitants;* and **Călēnum,** i, *n. Calenian wine.*

Calĕtes, um (-i, ōrum), *m. a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Călĭgŭla, ae, *m.* [*dim.* of caliga, "little boots"] *the name given by the soldiers to the third Roman emperor, who was brought up from childhood in the camp, and whose proper name was* Caius Caesar.

Callĭcrătĭdas, ae, *m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain in a naval engagement with the Athenians near the Arginusae,* B.C. 406.

Callĭcŭla, ae, *f. a mountain in Campania.*

Callĭdrŏmus, i, *m. a mountain in Locris, near Thermopylae.*

Calliifae (prob. ī), ārum, *f. a town of the Hirpini in Samnium,* perh. *Calvisi.*

Callĭmăchus, i, *m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, about* 250 B.C.

Callĭŏpē, ēs (Callĭŏpēa, ae), *f. the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry.*

Callĭphōn, ontis (*Dat.* -ōni, *Acc.* -ōnem, Cic.) *m. a Greek ethical philosopher who made the "chief good"* (summum bonum) *to consist in virtue with pleasure.*

Callirrhŏē (in the poets, Callĭrhŏē), ēs, *f. daughter of the Achelöus, and second wife of Alcmaeon.* **2.** *a celebrated fountain at Athens.*

Callisthĕnes, is, *m. a philosopher of Olynthus, pupil of Aristotle and friend of Alexander the Great, by whom he was finally put to death.*

Callistō, ūs (*Dat.* Callisto, Cat.), *f. daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as* Helice *or* Ursa major.

Călŏr, ōris, *m. a river in Samnium,* now *the Calore.*

Calpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pillars of Hercules in* Hispania Baetica, *now Gibraltar.*

Calpurnĭus, a, *name of a distinguished Roman* gens. Esp. *f.* **Calpurnĭa,** *the wife of Caesar.* Hence **Calpurnĭānus,** a, um.

Calvīnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Sextius Calvinus, *an eminent pleader.*

Calvisĭus, ii, *m. the name of several Romans:* esp. C. Calvisius Sabinus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants, and subsequently praetor in Africa.*

Călȳdon, ōnis, *f. a very ancient town in Aetolia, on the river Evenus, the residence of Oeneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes. It was celebrated for the hunt of the boar sent by Diana and killed by Meleager.* Hence **Călȳdōnĭus,** a, um, *Calydonian,* heros, i.e. *Meleager, and* **Călȳdōnis,** ĭdis, *f. a Calydonian woman,* i.e. *Deianira* (Ov.).

Călymnē, ēs, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Rhodes.*

Călypsō, ūs (*Acc.* regularly Calypso, *f. a nymph, daughter of Atlas* (or *of Oceanus*), *who ruled in the island Ogȳgia, in the Sicilian Sea.*

Cămărīna, ae (Gr. *acc.* Camarinan, Ov.), *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily,* now *Camarana.* Near Camarina was a marsh, which was forbidden to be disturbed: whence the prov. "*move not Camarina.*"

Cambȳses, is, *m. the son and successor of the elder Cyrus; the second king of Persia,* B.C. 529.

Cămēnae, ārum, *f. plu. goddesses of prophecy and song, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; in after times regarded as identical with the Greek Muses.*

Cămĕrĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Cămĕrīnus,** i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Sulpicia.

Cămĕrīnum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum,* now *Camerino.* Hence **Cămers,** ertis, *adj.: Plu.* **Cămertes,** ĭum, *m. the Camertes,* and **Cămertīnus,** a, um.

Cămilla, ae, *f. a Volscian heroine, who was killed in the war between Aeneas and Turnus.*

Cămillus, i, *m. a cognomen of several persons in the* gens Furia, esp. *of* M. Furius Camillus, *who took Veii and freed Rome from the Gauls.*

Cămīrus or ŏs, i, *m. a Dorian town on the west coast of Rhodes, birth-place of the poet Pisander, and said to have been so named after its founder.*

Campānĭa, ae, *f. a region of central Italy; chief city, Capua.* Hence **Campānus,** a, um, **Campānĭcus,** a, um, and **Campānĭus,** a, um; **Campāni,** ōrum, *m. the Campanians;* and in Plaut. **Campas,** ātis (Campans, antis, Fl.), *adj. Campanian.*

Campi, ōrum, *m. pl. plains:* esp **Campi Alēii,** *the Aleian plains* (v. Aleius); **Campi Lăpĭdĕi,** *the stony plains; now La Crau, in the S. of France.*

Campus Martĭus, *sometimes simply* Campus, *a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, where the* Comitia Centuriata *assembled.* (Part I. Campus.)

Camŭlŏdūnum, i, *n. a town of the Trinobantes in Britain,* now *Colchester.*

Cănăcē, ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus, and sister of Macareus.*

Cănĭdĭa (prob. a fictitious name), ae, *a sorceress, in* Hor.

Canĭnĕfas (Cannin-), usually *plur* **Canĭnĕfātes,** um, *m. a branch of the Batavi who dwelt in the west of the Batavian peninsula.* Also **Canĭnĕfas,** ātis, *adj.*

Cănīnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Caninius Rebilus, *one of Caesar's lieutenants in Gaul, and consul for part of a day only,* B.C. 44. Hence **Cănīnĭānus,** a, um.

Cannae, ārum, *f. plu. a village in Apulia, on the south bank of the Aufidus, famous for a great victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans near it,* B.C. 216. Hence **Cannensis,** e.

Cănōpus, i, *m. a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Cănōpĭcus,** a, um, and **Cănōpēus,** a, um; also, **Cănōpītae,** ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Canopus.*

Cantăbrĭa, ae, *f. a province in the north-west of Spain, corresponding to Asturias and Biscay.* **Cantăber,** bri, *m. a Cantabrian,* and *pl.* **Cantăbri,** ōrum; and **Cantăbrĭcus,** a, um.

Cantĭum, ii, *n. a district in Britain,* now *Kent.*

Cănŭlēius, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Canuleius, *author of a law permitting intermarriage of patricians and plebeians.*

Cănŭsĭum, ii, *n. a very ancient town in Apulia, near the Aufidus, celebrated for its wool,* now *Canosa.* Hence **Cănŭsīnus,** a, um; also **Cănŭsīnātus,** a, um, *clothed in Canusian wool.*

Căpăneus (trisyl.), ei (*Voc.* Capaneu, Ov.), *m. one of the seven heroes who attacked Thebes.* Hence **Căpănēus** (-ēĭus), a, um.

Căpēna, ae, *f. an ancient city of Etruria,* 24 *miles from Rome,* now *San Martino.* Hence **Căpēnas**, ātis, and **Căpēnus**, a, um. Porta Capena, *a gate of Rome looking S.E.*

Căpĕtus, i, *m. a mythical king of Alba.*

Căphāreus or **Căphēreus** (trisyl.), ei (*Acc.* Căphārĕă, Ov.), *m. a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, where the Grecian fleet was wrecked on its return from Troy;* now *C. Doro.* Hence **Căphārēus** (-ĕus, Prop.), a, um.

Căpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Capitium, a town of Southern Sicily.*

Căpĭto, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Attēius Capito, *an eminent Roman jurist, in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.*

Căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n. the Capitol at Rome:* in a restricted sense, *the temple of Jupiter at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Tarpeius: in a wider sense, *the whole hill.* Hence **Căpĭtōlīnus**, a, um. **Căpĭtōlīni**, ōrum, *m. persons who had the charge of the Capitoline games.*

Cappădŏcĭa, ae, *f. a province of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.* Hence **Cappădox**, ŏcis, *m. a Cappadocian;* and **Cappădŏcus**, a, um.

Căprĕae, ārum, *f. plu. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania,* now *Capri.*

Capsa, ae, *f. a city in Gaetulia, taken by Marius,* now *Cafsa.* Hence **Capsenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Capta, ae, *f. a surname of Minerva* (Ov.).

Căpŭa, ae, *f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.*

Căpys, ўos, *m. son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises.* **2.** *a companion of Aeneas.* **3.** *the eighth king of Alba.* **4.** *a king of Capua.*

Car, v. Caria.

Cărăcalla, ae, *the Emperor* Antoninus Caracalla, A.D. 211–217.

Caractăcus (**Caratăcus**), i, *m. king of the Silures in Britain, conquered and taken prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius,* A.D. 51.

Cărălis, is, *f.*, and Cărăles, ĭum, *f. plu. the chief city of Sardinia,* now *Cagliari.* Hence **Cărălītānus**, a, um, and **Cărălītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Carbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Papiria.

Carchēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*=Καρχηδόνιος, *Carthaginian.*

Cardăces, um (*Acc.* Cardacas), *m. a class of Persian soldiers mentioned by Nepos.*

Cardĭa, ae, *f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus.* Hence **Cardĭānus**, a, um.

Cārĭă, ae, *f. a province in the south-west of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cār**, Cāris, *a Carian,* and **Cāres**, um (*Acc.* Cārăs, Virg.), *m. the Carians:* also **Cārĭcus**, a, um. As *Subst.* **Cārĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. ficus), *a Carian dried fig;* hence *any dried fig* (Ov.). **2.** *a town in Caria.*

Cărīnae, ārum, *f. the Keels; a district of Rome, between the Esquiline and Caelian Hills.*

Carmāni, ōrum, *m. a people on the shores of the Persian Gulf.* Hence **Carmānĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Carmani.*

Carmēlus, i, *m. a celebrated mountain in Palestine, Mount Carmel.*

Carmentis, is, *f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; the chief of the Camenae.* Hence **Carmentālis**, e: Porta Carmentalis, *a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, through which the Fabii issued to their destruction: hence called* Porta Scelerata.

Carmo, ōnis (**-ōna**, ae), *a town of Hispania Baetica.* Hence **Carmōnenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Carna, *f. a goddess* (previously called Cranaë), *guardian of door-hinges* (cardo, cardinis), i. e. *of family-life* (Ov.).

Carnĕădes, is, *m. a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy.* Hence **Carnĕădēus**, a, um.

Carni, ōrum, *m. a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia: their chief town was* **Carnūs**, untis, *f.* (Liv.). Hence **Carnĭcus**, a, um: Alpes, *the Carnic Alps.*

Carnuntum, i, *n. an old town on the Danube, near Haimburg.*

Carnūtes, um, *m. plu. a people near the centre of Gaul, whose chief town was Autricum,* now *Chartres.*

Carpăthus, i, *f. an island between Crete and Rhodes,* now *Skarpanto.* Hence **Carpăthĭus**, a, um. Carpathium mare, *the sea about Carpathus; the Carpathian sea.*

Carpēsĭi, or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Carpi, ōrum, *m. a people on the Danube, in Dacia.*

Carrūca, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.*

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Carsĕŏlānus**, a, um.

Carsŭlae, ārum, *f. a town of Umbria,* 10 miles from Narnia.

Cartēĭa, ae, *f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain,* near *Gibraltar.* Hence **Cartēĭensis**, e. **2.** *the chief town of the Olcades in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Carthaea, ae, *f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos.* Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um, and **Carthēĭus**, a, um.

Carthāgo (also **Karth-**), ĭnis, *f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in northern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.* Hence **Carthāgĭnĭensis**, e. **2. Carthāgo Nŏva**, *a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain,* now *Cartagena.*

Cartismandua (**Cartim-**), ae, *f. queen of the Brigantes in Britain.*

Cārus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen,* esp. *of the poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *and of the Roman emperor,* M. Aurelius Carus (A.D. 282 and 283).

Carventāna arx, *the citadel of Carventum, in Latium.*

Carvilĭus, i, *m. the name of a Roman* gens. **2.** *one of the four chiefs of Cantium (Kent) in the time of Caesar.*

Cărўae, ārum, *f. a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana.* Hence **Cărўātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants;* **Cărўātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. an epithet of Diana.* As Subst.: **Cărўātĭdes**, um, *f.* (sc. virgines): *the maidens of Caryae, serving in the temple of Diana (a work of the sculptor Praxiteles);* and Meton. in Architect., *female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings; Caryatides.* **2.** *a village in Arcadia.*

Cărystos, i, *f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble.* Hence **Cărystēus** (ĭus), a, um; also **Cărystĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Carystos.*

Casca, ae, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Servilia.

Cascellĭus (**Casell-**), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Cascellius, *an eminent Roman jurist in the time of Augustus.*

Căsĭlīnum, i, *n. a town in Campania, on the Vulturnus,* on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Căsĭlīnenses**, ĭum, and **Căsĭlīnātes**, ĭum, *m plu. its inhabitants.*

Căsīnum, i, *n. a city of Latium,* now ruins near *San Germano.* Hence **Căsīnas**, ātis.

Căsĭus mons, *a mountain in Syria, on the Orontes.* **2.** *a mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompeius was murdered.* Hence **Căsĭus**, a, um.

Caspĕrĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of the Sabines.*

Caspĭi, ōrum, *m. a people inhabiting the northern part of Media.* Hence **Caspĭus**, a, um; Caspium mare, *the Caspian sea:* Caspiae portae or pylae, *narrow passes in Mt. Taurus.* **Caspĭăcus**, a, um; and **Caspĭădae**, ārum, *m. Caspians.*

Cassander, dri, *m. son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.*

Cassandra, ae, *f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but with the condition of being believed by no one.*

Cassandrēa, ae, *f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander.* Hence **Cassandrenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants;* and **Cassandreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m. surname of the tyrant Apollodorus.*

Cassĭŏpē, ēs, *f.* also, **Cassĭŏpēa** (-ĕpēa, ĕpĭa, ae, *f.*) *the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, afterwards placed among the constellations.* **2.** *a town in Corcyra.*

Cassĭtĕrĭdes, um, *f. tin-islands;* prob. *the Scilly Islands.*

Cassĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp.: Sp. Cassius, *author of the first agrarian law,* B.C. 485. **2.** L. Cassius, *conquered and slain by the Helvetii,* B.C. 106. **3.** C. Cassius Longinus, *one of the murderers of Caesar.* Hence **Cassĭānus**, a, um.

Cassivellaunus, i, *m. a British chief, defeated by Caesar.*

Castălĭa, ae, *f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* Hence **Castălĭus**, a, um, and **Castălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Castalian, epithet of the Muses.* As Subst.: **Castălĭdes**, um, *f. the Muses.*

Castor, ŏris, *m. son of Tyndareus* and *twin-brother of Pollux.* The two brothers being translated to the sky became the constellation Gemini, and served as a guide to mariners. Hence **Castŏrĕus**, a, um. **2.** *a companion of Aeneas.* **3.** *a grandson of Deiotarus.* **4.** *a gladiator mentioned by Horace.*

Castŭlo, ōnis (*m.* Liv.: *f.* Sil.) *a town in southern Spain,* now *Cazlona.* Hence **Castŭlōnensis**, e.

Cătăbathmos, i, *m. a tract of land and sea-port in north Africa, on the borders of Egypt.*

Cătădūpa, ōrum, *n. plu. the cataract of the Nile, near Syene.*

Cătăna, ae, v. Catina.

Cătălauni (**Cătĕ-**), ōrum, *m. a Gallic people, whose name is preserved in that of Châlons-sur-Marne.*

Cătămītus, i. q. Ganymedes, q. v.

Cătăŏnes, um, *m. a people of Southern Cappadocia.* Hence **Cătăŏnĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Cataones.*

Cătĭlīna, ae, *m.*: L. Sergius, *a Roman patrician, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul,* B.C. 63. Hence **Cătĭlīnārĭus**, a, um.

Cătĭna (**Cătăna**), ae, *f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna,* now *Catania.* Hence **Cătĭnensis** (**Cătĭnĭensis**), e; also, **Cătĭnenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Catina.*

Cătĭus, ii, *m. an Epicurean philosopher.* Hence **Cătĭānus**, a, um. **2.** *a fictitious name in* Hor.

Cativolcus, i, *m. a king of the Eburones.*

Căto, ōnis, *m. a surname of several celebrated Romans:* M. Porcius Cato *the elder* (Major), called also Censorius, *the Censor, a severe judge of morals, and distinguished for his simplicity of life; author of the* Origines, *or early History of Rome,* and De Re rustica. Hence **Cătōnĭānus,** a, um. **2.** *his great-grandson,* M. Porcius Cato *the younger* (called also Uticensis): *after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica,* B.C. 45. Hence **Cătōnīni,** ōrum, *m. plu. the adherents* or *friends of Cato.* **3.** Valerius Cato, *a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.*

Catti, v. Chatti.

Cătullus, i, *m.:* C. Valerius Catullus, *a celebrated Latin lyric and elegiac poet, a contemporary of Cicero.*

Cătŭlus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Lutatia. **1.** C. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 241, *who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegatian islands, and brought the first Punic war to a close.* **2.** Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 102 *with Marius.* **3.** Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* B.C. 78, *son of* No. 2; *both were partisans of Sulla.*

Cătŭrĭges, um, *m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis.*

Caucăsus, i, *m. a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas.* Hence **Caucăsĭus,** a, um.

Caudĭum, ii, *n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass (Furculae Caudinae) where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites,* B.C. 321. Hence **Caudīnus,** a, um.

Caulōnĭa, ae, *f.* (**Caulon,** ōnis, *m.; Acc.* Caulona, Ov.) *a town on the east coast of Bruttii.*

Caunus, or **-ŏs,** i, *f. a town of great antiquity on the coast of Caria.* Hence **Caunĕus** (-ĭus), a, um. As Subst. **Caunĕa,** ae, *f. a Caunian dried fig.* **Caunĕi** (-ĭi), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* **2.** *a son of Miletus.*

Căystros or **-us,** i, *m. a river in Lydia, celebrated for its swans.* Hence **Căystrĭus,** a, um.

Cēa (**Cīa**), ae, or **Cĕōs,** o, *f.* (*Acc.* Ceo, Cic.) *one of the Cyclades,* now *Zia.* Hence **Cēus** (**Cī-**), a, um, esp. as epith. of Simonides, and Ceae Camenae, *his poems* (Hor.). As Subst.: **Cēi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cĕbenna (**Cĕvenna** and **Gĕbenna**), ae, *a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone,* now *Cevennes.*

Cĕbrēn, ēnis, *m. a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperie,* who is thence called **Cĕbrēnis** (*Acc.* Cebrenida).

Cĕcrops, ŏpis, *m. the first king of Attica, who is said to have gone thither from the Egyptian Sais, and to have founded Athens.* Hence **Cēcrŏpĭus,** a, um. As Subst.: **Cēcropĭa,** ae, *f. the citadel of Athens,* and *Athens.* **2.** **Cēcrŏpĭdes,** ae, *m., Voc.* Cecropidā, *a male descendant of Cecrops:* i.e. *Theseus* (Ov.). M e t o n.: for *one of noble descent* (Juv.), and **Cēcrŏpĭdae,** ārum, *m. Athenians:* **Cēcrŏpĭs,** ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Cecrops;* esp. *his daughter Aglauros* (Ov.): and in *Plur. Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion* (id.). M e t o n. as Subst.: *an Athenian woman.* As *Adj.: Attic, of Attica.*

Cĕlădon, ontis, *m. a companion of Phineus in* Ov. **2.** *one of the Lapithae.*

Cĕlaenae, ārum, *f. a town of Phrygia on the Maeander; the scene of the contest of Apollo and Marsyas.* Hence **Cĕlaenaeus,** a, um.

Cĕlaenō, ūs, *f. daughter of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens.* **2.** *one of the Harpies.* Hence *an avaricious woman.*

Celelātes, ĭum, *m. a Ligurian tribe in northern Italy.*

Cĕlenna (**-emna**), ae, *f. a town of Campania mentioned by Virgil.*

Cĕler, ĕris, *m. cognomen of several Roman* gentes. For Celeres, v. Part I.

Celetrum, i, *n. a town of Macedonia,* now *Kastoria.*

Cĕlĕūs (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.*

Celmis, is, *m. one of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele; for despising Jupiter, changed by him into adamant.*

Celsus, i, *m.:* esp. A. Cornelius Celsus; *the chief Roman writer on medicine.*

Celtae, ārum, *m. plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe;* in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of central Gaul.* Hence **Celtĭcus,** a, um, as also **Celtĭcŭm,** i, *n.* (*sc.* imperium), *the Celts* or *Celtic nation* (Liv.).

Celtĭbēri, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celtae and Iberi.* Hence **Celtĭbērĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* **Celtĭbērĭcus,** a, um; and **Celtĭbēr,** ēra, ērum.

Cēnaeum, i, *n. the N.W. promontory of Euboea.* Hence **Cēnaeus,** a, um, epith. of Jupiter (*who had a temple there*) (Ov.).

Cenchrĕae, ārum, *f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic gulf.* Hence **Cenchraeus** (ēus), a, um.

Cenchrēĭs, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.*

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m. a British people in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.*

Cĕnŏmāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.*

Censōrīnus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Marcia. **2.** *a Roman grammarian in the 3rd century, author of an extant work,* De Die Natali.

Centaurus, i, *m. a centaur. The Centaurs were fabled monsters, with the front of a man and the body of a horse. They had a fierce conflict with the Lapithae* (q.v.). Hence **Centaurēus, Centaurĭcus,** a, um.

Centrōnes, um, *m. the name of two peoples in Gaul; one in Gallia Narbonensis, the other in Gallia Belgica.*

Centŭmălus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Centum Cellae (also, as one word), ārum, *f. a seaport town of Etruria,* now *Civita Vecchia.*

Centŭrĭpae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna,* now *Centorbi.* Hence **Centŭrĭpīnus,** a, um, and **Centŭrĭpīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ceos, v. Cea.

Cĕphălēnĭa (**Cephall-**), ae, *f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea,* now *Cephalonia.* Hence **Cĕphălēnes,** um, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cĕphăloedis, is, *f. a small fortified town in Sicily,* now *Cefalu.* Hence **Cĕphăloedĭtānus,** a, um, and **Cĕphăloedĭtāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cĕphălus, i, *m. the husband of Procris, whom he unintentionally killed.*

Cēphēnes, um, *m. a people of Ethiopia, so called from their king Cepheus.*

Cēpheus (dissyl.), ĕi, (*Acc.* Cēphĕă), *m. king of Aethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus.* Hence **Cēphēĭus,** a, um, **Cēphēus** (trisyl.), a, um; and **Cēphēĭs,** ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Cepheus;* esp. *Andromeda.*

Cēphīsus (os) or **Cēphissus,** i, *m. a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus.* Hence **Cēphīsĭus** or Cēphissĭus, i, *m.* esp. *Narcissus;* and **Cēphīsis** or Cēphissis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* **2.** *a river of Attica.* Hence **Cēphīsĭas** (Cephissias), ădis, *f. adj*

Cĕrambus, i, *m. a mythological person, changed into a beetle at the time of the flood of Deucalion* (Ov.).

Cĕrămīcus, i, *m. the name of two open places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.*

Cĕrastae, ārum, *m. a horned people in Cyprus, changed by Venus into bullocks* (Ov.).

Cĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n.;* also **Ceraunĭi** (Montes), *m. plu. a range of mountains along the coast of Epirus.*

Cerbĕrus, i, *m. the three-headed* (acc. to others, *hundred-headed*) *dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades.* Hence **Cerbĕrĕus,** a, um.

Cercīna, ae, *f. an island off the east coast of Africa,* now *Kerkein.* Hence **Cercīnātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cercyŏn, ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* Cercyona, Stat.) *a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus.* Hence **Cercyŏnēus,** a, um.

Cerdicĭātes, ĭum, *m. a Ligurian people.*

Cĕrĕālis (**-ĭālis**), is, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Petilius Cerealis, *governor of Britain,* A.D. 71.

Cerellĭa (**Caer-**), ae, *f. a Roman lady, mentioned in Cicero's letters.* Hence **Cerellĭānus,** a, um.

Cĕrēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture,* esp. *of the cultivation of corn.* Hence **Cĕrĕālis,** and **Cĕrĭālis,** e. As *Subst.:* **Cĕrĕālĭa,** ĭum, *the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April.*

Cētārīni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of a city in Sicily mentioned by* Cic.

Cĕthēgus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. M. Cornelius Cethegus, *the distinguished Orator,* called by Ennius Suadae Medulla, "*the Marrow of Persuasion.*" **2.** C. Cornelius Cethegus, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Cĕvenna, ae, *f.* v. Cebenna.

Cēyx, ȳcis (*Gr. acc.* Cēȳca, Ov.), *m. son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone. Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed into kingfishers.*

Chabrĭas, ae, *m. a distinguished Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos.*

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks,* B.C. 338; *the birth-place of Plutarch;* now *Kapurna.*

Chalcēdon, ŏnis, *f.* (Gr. *acc.* Chalcedona) *a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.* Hence **Chalcēdŏnĭus,** a, um, and **Chalcēdŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Chalcedonians.*

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f. a daughter of Aeetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus.*

Chalcis, ĭdis, *f. the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis,* now *Egripo.* Hence **Chalcĭdĭcus,** a, um, and **Chalcĭdensis,** e, also **Chalcĭdenses,** ĭum, *m. the Chalcidians.*

Chaldaei, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astrology and of astronomy.* Hence **Chaldaeus,** a, um, and **Chaldāĭcus,** a, um.

Chălўbes, um, *m. plu. a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.*

Chămāvi, ōrum, *m. plu. a German people on the Lower Rhine and Lippe.*

Chăraxus, i, *m. one of the Lapithae.* **2.** *brother of Sappho.*

Chărĭclō, ūs, *f. a nymph, wife of the centaur Chiron.*

Chărĭtes, um, *f. plu. the Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae).

Chăron, ontis, *m. the ferryman of the Lower World.* **2.** *a distinguished Theban mentioned by* Nep.

Chărondas, ae, *m. a lawgiver of Catana.*

Chărybdis, is, *f. a dangerous whirl-*

pool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla. Hence applied to *anything dangerous or destructive* (Hor.).

Chatti or **Catti**, ŏrum, *m. plu. one of the great tribes of Germany, in Hesse and Thuringia.*

Chauci, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.*

Cherrŏnēsus or **Chersŏnēsus**, i, *f.* strictly *a peninsula.* Esp. **1. Chersŏnēsus Thrācĭa**, *the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.* **2. Chersŏnēsus Taurĭca**, *the Crimea.* Hence **Cherrŏnenses** or **Chersŏnenses** (contr. for Chersonesenses), ĭum, *m. plu. the inhabitants.*

Chĕrusci, ōrum, *m. plu. an extensive and warlike German tribe on the Weser and Lippe.*

Chīlo, ōnis, *m. a Lacedemonian, one of the Seven Sages.*

Chĭmaera, ae, *f. a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat; slain by Bellerophon.* Meton. *a volcano* or *burning mountain of Lycia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable.* Hence **Chĭmaerēus**, a, um. **Chĭmaerĭfĕra**, ae, *f. adj. producing the Chimaera* (Ov.). **2.** *the name of one of the ships of Aeneas.*

Chĭŏnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Daedalion and mother of Autolycus.* **2.** *the mother of Eumolpus, who was consequently called* Chionides.

Chĭos or **Chĭus**, i, *f. an island of the Aegean Sea, famous for wine and marble*, now *Scio.*

Chīron, ōnis (*Acc.* Chirōna, Ov.) *m. a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; placed among the constellations.* Meton. *as a constellation* (Lucan).

Chŏaspes, is, *m. a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water*, now prob. *the Kerrah* or *Kara-su.* **2.** *a river in N.W. India*, now perh. *the Kabul, or the Attok.*

Choerĭlus, i, *m. a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.*

Chrĕmes, ētis or is (*Gen.* also Chremi; *Dat.* Chremeti; *Acc.* Chremem, Chremen, Chremetem, and Chremeta; *Voc.* Chremes and Chreme), *m. an old miser, one of the characters in Terence.*

Chrȳses, ae, *m. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome.* Hence **Chrȳsēĭs**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Astynome; who was detained against her will by Agamemnon.*

Chrȳsippus, i, *m. one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno.* Hence **Chrȳsippēus**, a, um.

Chrȳsŏgŏnus, i, *m. a freedman of Sulla.*

Cĭby̆ra, ae, *f. a prosperous commercial town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria.* Hence **Cĭby̆rāta**, ae, *c. an inhabitant of Cibyra*; and **Cĭby̆rātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*

Cĭcŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.*

Cĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f. a province in the southern part of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cĭlix**, ĭcis, *Cilician.* As *Subst.*: **Cĭlĭces**, um (*Gr. acc.* Cilicas, Tib.), *m. the Cilicians*: **Cĭlissa**, ae, *f. adj. Cilician* (Prop.); **Cĭlĭcĭus**, a, um, *Cilician.* As *Subst.*: **Cĭlĭcĭum**, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum) *a Cilician garment; originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*: **Cĭlĭcĭensis**, e, *adj. Cilician.*

Cilla, ae, *f.* (*Acc.* Cillan, Ov.) *a town of Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo.*

Cilnĭus, a, *m. name of a celebrated Etruscan* gens, *from which Maecenas was descended.*

Cimber, bri, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. L. Tillius Cimber, *one of the murderers of Caesar.*

Cimbri, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius.* Hence **Cimber**, bra, brum, and **Cimbrĭcus**, a, um, *Cimbrian.*

Cĭmĭnus, i, *m. a lake and mountain in Etruria, near Sutrium.* Hence **Cĭmĭnĭus**, a, um.

Cimmĕrĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people who dwelt on the sea of Azov and in the Crimea* (Chersonesus Taurica). Hence **Cimmĕrĭus**, a, um. **2.** *a fabulous people, dwelling in caves between Baiae and Cumae, in perpetual darkness.*

Cĭmōlus, i, *f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth*, now *Kimolo.* Hence **Cĭmōlĭus**, a, um.

Cīmon, ōnis, *m. father of Miltiades.* **2.** *son of Miltiades, a distinguished Athenian general.*

Cĭnăra, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Zinara.* **2.** *a female name in* Hor.

Cincinnātus, i, *m.* (L. Quinctius), *a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.*

Cincĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Cincius Alimentus, *a Roman historian referred to by Livy.*

Cīnĕas, ae, *m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised Pyrrhus to make peace with the Romans.*

Cingĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus respecting dominion over the Treviri.* **2.** *one of the four kings of Cantium (Kent), in Caesar's time.*

Cingŭlum, i, *n. a small town of Picenum*, now *Cingulo.*

Cinna, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp.: L. Cornelius Cinna, *a confederate of C. Marius.* Hence **Cinnānus**, a, um. **2.** *his son, of the same name, one of the murderers of Caesar.* **3.** C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.*

Cīnyps, y̆phis, *m. a river of Libya, between the two Syrtes, famous for the fine long-haired goats which fed on its banks.* Hence **Cīny̆phĭus**, a, um. Meton.: *Libyan, African* (Ov.: Lucan).

Cĭny̆ras, ae (*Gr. acc.* Cinyran, Ov.), *m. father of Myrrha and Adonis.* Hence **Cĭny̆rēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: virgo, i. e. *Myrrha*: juvenis, *i. e. Adonis.*

Cippus (**Cīpus**), i, *m. a personage mentioned by Ovid, from whose head horns suddenly grew.*

Circē, ēs (*Gen.* Circae, Virg.: *Acc.* Circam, Plaut.: Circen, Cic.: *Abl.* Circā, Hor.), *f. a daughter of the Sun and of Perse, celebrated for her magic arts; whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium.* Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

Circēii (trisyll.), and **Circēi**, ōrum (*Abl.* Circēis, Hor.), *m. a town near the promontory of the same name in Latium, celebrated for its oysters.* Hence, **Circēiensis**, e, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Circēienses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cirrha (Cirra), ae, *f. a town in Phocis, near Delphi.* Hence **Cirrhaeus**, a, um. Meton.: *Delphic.*

Cirta, ae, *f. an important city in Numidia*, now *Constantine.* Hence **Cirtenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cisseus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.* Hence **Cissēĭs**, ĭdĭs, *f. his daughter Hecuba.* **2.** *a companion of Turnus* (*Acc.* Cissĕă, Virg.).

Cĭthaeron, ōnis, *m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.*

Cĭtĭum, i, *n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno.* Hence **Cĭtĭēus**, i, *m. a Citian.* **2.** *a town in Macedonia.*

Clampĕtĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Bruttii*, now *Amantea.*

Clănĭs, is, *m. a river in Etruria, falling into the Tiber*, now *the Chiana.* **2.** *a centaur* (Ov.) **3.** *a companion of Phineus* (Ov.).

Clănĭus, ii, *m. a river in Campania*, now *the Lagno.*

Clăros, i, *f. a town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Clărĭus**, a, um, esp. *as an epithet of Apollo.* As *Subst.*: **Clărĭus**, ii, *m. the Clarian god*, i. e. *Apollo* (Virg.): also *the Clarian poet*, i. e. *Antimachus of Colophon* (Ov.).

Claudĭānus, i, *m. a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose poems are extant.*

Claudĭus (Clōdius), a, *the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Esp. Appius Claudius, *the notorious and tyrannical decemvir.* **2.** App. Claudius, *the blind, a senator in the time of the first Punic war.* **3.** P. Clodius, *the enemy of Milo.* **4.** Ti. Claudius, *the fourth Roman emperor*, A.D. 41–54. Hence **Claudĭālis**, e, **Claudĭānus**, a, um, and **Clōdĭānus**, a, um.

Clausus, i, *m. a Sabine proper name.* Attus (Atta) Clausus, *ancestor of the* gens Claudia.

Clāzŏmĕnae, ārum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia.* Hence **Clāzŏmĕnĭus**, a, um, and **Clāzŏmĕnĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Clĕanthes, is (*Acc.* Cleanthem *and* Cleanthen, *Voc.* Cleanthe), *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno.* Hence **Clĕanthēus**, a, um.

Clēmens, entis, *m. a Roman name, common under the emperors.*

Clĕŏbis, is, *m. brother of Bito*; v. Bito.

Clĕŏbūlus, i, *m. of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages.*

Clĕon, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian demagogue in the time of the Peloponnesian war.* **2.** *a rhetorician of Halicarnassus.*

Clĕōnae, ārum, *a town of Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion.* Hence **Clĕōnaeus**, a, um.

Clĕŏpātra, ae, *f. sister of Alexander the Great.* **2.** *queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty, and her tragical end.*

Clīnĭas, ae, *m. the father of Alcibiades*; hence *the latter is called* **Clīnĭădes.**

Clīō, ūs, *f. the Muse of history.* **2.** *daughter of Oceanus.*

Clītŏrĭum, ii, *n.* or **Clītor**, ŏris, *m. a town in Arcadia.* Hence **Clītŏrĭus**, a, um.

Clĭtumnus, i, *m. a small river in Umbria*, now *Clitunno.*

Clītus, i, *m. a friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness.*

Clōdĭus, v. Claudius.

Cloelĭa, ae, *f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porsena who made her escape back to Rome.*

Clōthō, ūs (but apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *f. the "spinner," one of the three Parcae* or *Fates.*

Clŭentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Clŭĭlĭus, ii, *m. a king of Alba.* Hence **Clŭĭlĭus**, a, um.

Clupĕae, ārum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.*

Clūsĭum, ii, *n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsena*, now *Chiusi.*

Hence **Clūsīnus**, a, um, and **Clūsīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Clūsĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Janus* [from claudo, *I shut*], *whose temple was closed in times of peace.*

Cluvĭa, ae, *f. a town of Samnium.* Hence **Cluvĭānus**, a, um.

Cluvius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Cluvĭānus**, a, um.

Clўmĕnē, ēs (*Acc.* Clymenēn, Ov.), *f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon by Sol.* Hence **Clўmĕnēĭus**, a, um. **2.** *one of the daughters of Oceanus.* **3.** *a female servant and confidante of Helen.*

Clўmĕnus, i, *m. a surname of Pluto.*

Clўtaemnestra, ae, *f. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra. Having murdered her husband, she was slain by her son Orestes.*

Clўtĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus, changed into the plant* heliotropium (Ov.).

Cnaeus or **Cnēus** (more properly **Gn-**), i, *m.* (abbrev. Cn.) *a Roman praenomen.*

Cnĭdus (**Gnĭdus**), i, *f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there.* Hence **Cnĭdĭus** (Gn-), a, um, also **Cnidĭi** (Gn-), ōrum, *m. the Cnidians.*

Cnōsus, v. Gnosus.

Cōcălus, i, *m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.* Hence **Cōcălĭdes**, um, *f. daughters of Cocalus.*

Coccēius (trisyll.), a, *name of a Roman* gens, *to which the Emperor Nerva belonged.*

Cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [= "*one-eyed*"], *the cognomen of Horatius, who, in the war with Porsena, defended alone the bridge across the Tiber.*

Cōcўtus (-os), i, *m.* = κωκυτός ("*river of wailing*"), *a river in the Lower World.*

Cōdrus, i, *m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians.* **2.** *a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.*

Coelē Sўrĭa, or in one word Coelēsўrĭa, ae, *f.* [lit. *Hollow Syria*] *the district between Mts. Libanus and Antilibanus.*

Coelĭus, v. Caelius.

Coeus (dissyl. Coe-us), i, *m. a Titan, father of Latona.*

Colchis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern side of the Black Sea, celebrated for the golden fleece.* Hence **Colchis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Colchian.* As *Subst.*: *a Colchian woman*; esp. *Medea.* **Colchus**, a, um, *adj. Colchian.* As *Subst.*: **Colchus**, i, *m. a Colchian.* **Colchĭcus**, a, um, *Colchian.*

Collātĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Collātīnus**, a, um; esp. as *surname of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia*; and **Collātīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Collatia.*

Collīna Porta, *the Colline Gate; a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill* (*called also* Agonensis *and* Quirinalis Porta).

Cŏlōnae, ārum, *f. a town of Troas.*

Cŏlōnēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Attic demos Colonus.* Esp. Oedipus Coloneus, *a play by Sophocles.*

Cŏlōnĭa Agrippīna or **Agrippīnensis**, *a town on the Rhine, the modern Cologne.*

Cŏlŏphon, ōnis, *m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea.* Hence **Cŏlŏphōnĭus**, a, um, and **Cŏlŏphōnĭăcus**, a, um; also **Cŏlŏphōnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Colophonians.*

Cŏlŭmella, ae, *m.*: L. Junius Moderatus Columella: *a writer on husbandry in the first century of the Christian era.*

Cŏmētēs, ae, *m. one of the Lapithae, in* Ov.

Commāgēnē, ēs, *f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosăta.* Hence **Commāgēnus**, a, um, and **Commāgēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Commŏdus, i, *m. a Roman emperor*, A.D. 180–192.

Compsa, ae, *f. a town of the Hirpini, in Samnium*, now *Conza.* Hence **Compsānus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Compsāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cōmum, i, *n. a town in* Gallia Transpadana, *birth-place of Pliny the younger*, now *Como.* Hence **Cōmensis**, e; **Cōmenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Concănus, i, *m. a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood.*

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Belgica.*

Conflŭentes, ĭum, *f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine*, now *Coblentz.*

Cŏnon, ōnis (*Acc.* Conōna), *m. a renowned Athenian general.* **2.** *a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.*

Consentĭa, ae, *f. the chief town of the Bruttii*, now *Cosenza.* Hence **Consentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Constantīnŏpŏlis, is, *f. Constantinople, anciently* Byzantium, *the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.*

Constantīnus, i, *m. the name of a Roman emperor surnamed* "the Great," A.D. 306–337.

Constantĭus, *the name of two Roman emperors.* **1.** *father of Constantine the Great*, A.D. 305–306. **2.** *son of Constantine the Great*, A.D. 337–360.

Consus, i, *m. a very ancient Italian deity.* Hence **Consŭālĭa**, ĭum, *the games in honour of Consus*: v. Dict Ant. s. v.

Cōpae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia.* Hence **Cōpāïs** (ĭdis, *f.*) *a large lake near this town, famous for its eels.*

Coptos, i, *f. a town of the Thebaid, in Egypt, afterwards called Justinianopolis.*

Cŏra, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium.* Hence **Cŏrānus**, a, um.

Cŏrăcēsĭum, ii, *n. a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, near a mountain of the same name.*

Corax, ăcis, *m. a Sicilian rhetorician, a contemporary of Lysias.* **2.** *a mountain in Aetolia.*

Corbĭo, ōnis, *f. a town of the Aequi.* **2.** *a town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani.*

Corbŭlo, ōnis, *m. a Roman general under Nero.*

Corcўra, ae, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus*; now *Corfu*: in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous.* Hence **Corcўraeus**, a, um, and **Corcўraei**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Cordŭba, ae, *f. a town of Spain on the river Baetis*, now *Cordova.*

Corfīnĭum, ii, *n. the chief town of the Peligni*, now *Pelino.* Hence **Corfīnĭensis**, e.

Cŏrinna, ae, *f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar.* **2.** *a feigned name of Ovid's mistress.*

Cŏrinthus, i (*Nom. Gr.* Corinthos; *Acc. Gr.* Corinthon), *f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it.* Hence **Cŏrinthĭus**, a, um, **Cŏrinthĭăcus**, a, um, and **Cŏrinthĭensis**, e; also, **Cŏrinthĭi**, ōrum. *m. the Corinthians*; and **Cŏrinthĭa**, ōrum, *n. vessels of Corinthian bronze.*

Cŏrĭŏli, ōrum, *m. plu. a town in Latium, taken by Caius Marcius*, who hence received the surname **Cŏrĭŏlānus.**

Cornēlĭa, ae, *f. daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, and mother of the Gracchi.*

Cornēlĭus, a, *the name of a* gens, *to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans, the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi, etc.* Hence **Cornēlĭānus**, a, um, and **Cornēlĭāna Castra**, *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war.*

Cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [= "*horn-blower*"], *a cognomen of several persons in the* gens Oppia.

Cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. a town in Latium.* Hence **Cornĭcŭlānus**, a, um.

Cornĭfĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Cornūtus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Cŏroebus, i, *m. a young Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks.*

Cŏrōnēa, ae, *f. a town in Boeotia.* Hence **Cŏrōnaeus**, a, um, and **Cŏrōnensis**, e.

Cŏrōneus (trisyll.), ei, *m. a king of Phocis, father of a daughter who was changed into a crow.*

Cŏrōnis, ĭdis, *f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius.* Hence **Cŏrōnīdes**, ae, *m. son of Coronis*, i. e. *Aesculapius.*

Corsĭca, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea.* Hence **Corsus**, a, um, **Corsĭcus**, a, um; and **Corsi**, ōrum, *the Corsicans.*

Cortōna, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-west of Lake Trasimenus.* Hence **Cortōnensis**, e, and **Cortōnenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Cŏrўbantes, ĭum, *m. plu. the priests of Cybele.* Hence **Cŏrўbantĭus**, a, um, *Corybantian.*

Cōrўcĭus, a, um, *belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus.* (See also foll. art.) Hence **Cōrўcĭus**, a, um, and **Cōrўcĭdes** Nymphae, *the Muses.*

Cōrўcos or **-us**, i, *f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron.* Hence **Cōrўcĭus**, a, um.

Cŏrўdon, ōnis, *m. name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Cŏrўthus, i, *f. a town in Etruria*, later called *Cortona.* **2.** *the mythical founder of this city.*

Cōs or **Cŏŭs** (Cŏŏs), Coi, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving very fine linen.* Hence **Cōus**, a, m: v. Part I.

Cŏsa, ae, *f.* and **Cŏsae**, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast.* Hence **Cŏsānus**, a, um, and **Cŏsāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2** *a town in Lucania.*

Cosmus, i, *m. a maker of unguents at Rome* (Juv.). Hence **Cosmĭānus**, a, um.

Cossus, i, *m. a surname in the* gens Cornelia: more esp. *of the military tribune*, A. Cornelius Cossus.

Cossўra (**Cŏsў-**) or **Cossūra**, ae, *f. a small island between Sicily and Africa*, now prob. *Gozo.*

Cŏtĭso, ōnis, *m. a king of the Dacians in the time of Horace.*

Cotta, ae, *m. a surname in the* gens Aurelia.

Cottĭus, ii, *m. a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus.* Hence **Cottĭānus**, a, um, and **Cottĭus**, a, um. **Alpes Cottĭae**, *the Cottian Alps, including Mt. S. Genèvre.*

Cŏtys, ўos, *m. the name of various*

Thracian kings. **2.** *a king of Armenia.*

Cŏtyttō, ūs, *f. a foul Thracian divinity, whose worship was adopted at Athens.*

Cous, a, um: v. Part I.

Crăgus, i, *m. a mountainous tract in Lycia.*

Crānon, ōnis, *m. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Crānōnĭus,** a, um.

Crantor, ŏris, *m. the armour-bearer of Peleus.* **2.** *a distinguished philosopher of the Old Academy.*

Crassus, i, *m. a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero,* and M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir.* Hence **Crassĭānus,** a, um.

Crătaeis, ĭdis, *f. the mother of Scylla.*

Crătĕrus, i, *m. a general of Alexander the Great.* **2.** *a physician in the time of Cicero.*

Crătes, is, *m. an Athenian Academic philosopher.*

Crăthis, ĭdis, *m. a river in Bruttium, near the site of Sybaris, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.*

Crătīnus, i, *m. a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

Crătippus, i, *m. a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.*

Crĕmĕra, ae, *f. a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.* Hence **Crĕmĕrensis,** e.

Crĕmōna, ae, *f. a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the Padus.* Hence **Crĕmōnensis,** e, and **Crĕmōnenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Crēnaeus, i, *m. a centaur in* Ov.

Crĕo or **Crĕon,** ontis, *m. king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.* **2.** *a brother of Jocaste at Thebes.*

Cres, etis, v. Creta.

Crēta, ae (*Nom.* **Crētē**; *Acc.* Cretēn), *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea,* now *Candia.* Hence **1. Crēs,** ētis, *m. adj. Cretan;* and **Crētes,** um, *m. the Cretans* (Cic.) **2. Cressa,** ae, *f. adj. Cretan,* and **Cressa,** ae, *f. a Cretan woman:* esp. *Ariadne* or *Aërope.* **3. Crēsĭus,** a, um, *Cretan.* **4. Crētaeus,** a, um, *Cretan* (Prop.). **5. Crētānus,** i, *m. a Cretan* (Pl.). **6. Crētensis,** e, *Cretan;* and **Cretenses,** ĭum, *m. the Cretans.* **7. Crētĭcus,** a, um, *Cretan.* Also **Crētĭcus,** i, *m. an agnomen of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete.* **8. Crētis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.: Cretan.*

Crĕūsa, ae, *f. daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.* **2.** *daughter of Priam, and wife of Aeneas.* **3.** *a town in Boeotia.*

Crīmīsus, i, *m. a river in the south-west of Sicily.*

Crispus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen:* esp. of C. Sallustius Crispus, *the historian.*

Crĭtĭas, ae, *m. one of the oligarchy called "the Thirty" at Athens.*

Crĭto, ōnis, *m. a wealthy disciple and friend of Socrates.*

Crĭtŏlāus, i, *m. a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome.* **2.** *a leader of the Achaians against the Romans.*

Croesus, i, *m. a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches.* Meton.: *a very rich man* (Ov.).

Crŏmўon, ōnis, *m. a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.*

Crŏton, ōnis, *comm.* (Crŏtōna, ae, *f.*) *an important town on the east coast of Bruttium,* now *Crotone.* Hence **Crŏtōnĭātes,** ae, *m. an inhabitant of Crotona;* and **Crŏtōnĭensis,** e, *belonging to Crotona.*

Crustŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* Crustŭmĕrĭum, ii, *n.,* and Crustŭmĕri, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines.* Hence **Crustŭmīnus,** a, um; **Crustŭmīni,** ōrum, *the inhabitants,* and **Crustŭmĭus,** a, um.

Ctēsĭphōn, ontis, *m. an Athenian who proposed the bestowment of a crown on Demosthenes.* **2.** *a city of Assyria, winter residence of the Parthian kings, and afterwards capital of the Parthian Empire.*

Cūmae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl.* Hence **Cūmānus,** a, um. As *Subst.:* **Cūmāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants:* and **Cūmānum,** i, *n. an estate (of Cicero's) near Cumae.* Also **Cūmaeus,** a, um.

Cunctātor, ōris, *m. "the Delayer": an agnomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus.*

Cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *m. the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus.* Hence **Cŭpīdĭnĕus,** a, um.

Cŭrēs, ĭum, *m.* and *f. plu. the ancient chief town of the Sabines.* Hence **Cŭrensis,** e.

Cūrētes, um, *m. plu. an ancient mythical people in Crete.* Hence **Cŭrētis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Cŭrĭātĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. an Alban* gens, *subsequently transplanted to Rome. To this gens belonged the three brothers who fought with the Horatii.*

Cūrĭŏsŏlites, um (*Acc.* Curiosolitas, Caes.), *m. a Gallic tribe in Armorica.*

Cŭrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M' Curius Dentatus, *who conquered the Samnites and Pyrrhus.* Hence **Cŭrĭānus,** a, um.

Cursor, ōris, *m. a cognomen of L. Papirius.*

Curtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. **1.** Curtius Mettius, *who leaped into a gulf in the Roman forum.* **2.** Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historian of Alexander the Great.*

Cŭtĭlĭa, ae, and **Cŭtĭlĭae,** ārum, *f. an ancient Sabine city.*

Cўănē, ēs, *f. a nymph who was changed into a fountain, in* Ov.

Cўănĕae, ārum, *f. plu. two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus,* also called Symplēgădes (q. v.). Hence **Cўănĕus,** a, um.

Cўănēē, ēs, *f. daughter of Maeander, and mother of Caunus and Byblis.*

Cўbĕlē (Cўbēbē), ēs, *f. a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also as* Ops *or* Mater Magna. Hence **Cўbĕlēĭus,** a, um. **2.** *a mountain in Phrygia.*

Cȳ̆clădes, um, *f. plu. the Cyclades; a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.*

Cȳ̆clops, ōpis (*Acc.* Cyclōpa, Hor.), *m. a Cyclops;* plur. Cyclōpes, um, *a fabulous one-eyed race of giants in Sicily, who were Vulcan's workmen;* esp. *the Cyclops Polyphemus.* Hence **Cȳ̆clōpĭus,** a, um, *Cyclopian.*

Cȳdippē, ēs, *f. the wife of Acontius.* **2.** *a Nereid.*

Cydnŏs or **Cydnus,** i, *m. a river in Cilicia.*

Cўdōnĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town on the north coast of Crete.* Hence **Cўdōnĭus,** a, um and **Cўdōnēus,** a, um, *Cydonian;* also in the poets = *Cretan.*

Cўdōnĭātae, ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Cydonia.*

Cygnus or **Cȳ̆cnus,** i, *m. king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan.* **2.** *a son of Neptune.* Hence **Cygnēĭus,** a, um.

Cyllărus, i, *m. a centaur in* Ov. **2.** *the war-horse of Castor in* Virg.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, *f. a mountain in Arcadia, on which Mercury was born.* Hence **Cyllēnĭus,** a, um; and *Subst.* **Cyllēnĭus,** i, *m. Mercury;* also **Cyllēnēus,** a, um, and **Cyllēnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* **2.** *a town in Elis.*

Cўnŏsarges, is, *n. a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules; where Antisthenes taught.*

Cўnoscĕphălae, ārum, *f. "the Dog's heads"; two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly.*

Cўnŏsūra, ae, *f.* lit. *"the Dog's Tail;" the same as* Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear.* Hence **Cўnŏsūris,** ĭdis, *adj. belonging to the Lesser Bear.*

Cynthus, i, *m. a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Cynthĭus,** a, um, *Cynthian;* **Cynthĭus,** i, *m.* = *Apollo;* and **Cynthĭa,** ae, *f.* = *Diana.*

Cўpărissus, i, *m. a youth who was changed into a cypress in* Ov.

Cўpassis, is, *f. a woman's name in* Ov.

Cȳ̆prus (os), i, *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus.* Hence **Cȳ̆prĭus,** a, um; Cypria, ae, *f* = *Venus.*

Cypsĕlus, i, *m. a despot of Corinth*

Cȳrēnē, ēs, and **Cȳrēnae,** ārum, *f. the chief city of a flourishing Grecian colony in north-eastern Africa, founded by the Theraeans; the birth-place of Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic philosophy.* Hence **Cȳrēnăĭcus,** a, um; **Cȳrēnaeus,** a, um, and **Cȳrēnensis,** e; also, **Cȳrēnăĭci,** ōrum, and **Cȳrēnaei,** ōrum, *m. adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy,* and **Cȳrēnenses,** ĭum, *m. inhabitants of Cyrene.*

Cyrnos, i, *f. the Greek name of Corsica.* Hence **Cyrnēus,** a, um.

Cȳrus, i, *m. the founder of the Persian monarchy,* B.C. 560. **2.** Cyrus Minor, *a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa,* B.C. 401. **3.** *an architect of the time of Cicero.* **4.** *the name of a youth in* Hor.

Cўtae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea.* Hence **Cўtaeaeus,** a, um, **Cўtaeus,** a, um, *Colchian;* **Cўtaeis,** ĭdis, *f. Medea.*

Cўthēra, ōrum, *n. an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus,* now *Cerigo.* Hence, **1. Cўthĕrēus,** a, um. As *Subst.:* **Cўthĕrēa,** ae, *f. Venus.* **2. Cўthĕrēĭus,** a, um: heros, *i. e. Aeneas.* As *Subst.:* **Cўthĕrēĭa,** ae, *f. Venus.* **3. Cўthērĭăcus,** a, um. **4. Cўthĕrēis,** ĭdis, *f. i. e. Venus.* **5. Cȳ̆thĕrēĭas,** ădis, *f. adj. belonging to Venus.*

Cythnos (-us), i, *f. an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades,* now *Thermia.* Hence **Cythnĭus,** a, um.

Cўtōrus (-os), i, *m. a mountain of Paphlagonia, famous for its box-wood.* Hence **Cўtōrĭăcus (-ĭus),** a, um.

Cȳzĭcum, i, *n.* and **-us** or **-os,** i, *f. a celebrated town of Mysia, on an island or peninsula in the Black Sea.* Hence **Cȳzĭcēnus,** a, um, and **Cȳzĭcēni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Dăae, v. Dahae.

Dāci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thrace, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the lower Danube.* Hence **Dācĭa,** ae, *f. their country,* and **Dācus, Dācĭcus,** a, um, *Dacian.*—As *Subst.:* **Dācĭcus,** i, *m. a gold coin struck under Domitian, conqueror of the Dacians* (Juv.).

Daedălĭōn, ōnis, *m. brother of Ceyx, changed into a hawk* (Ov.).

Daedălus, i, *m.* (*Gr. acc.* Daedalon) *a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus.* Hence **Daedălēus**, a, um, and **Daedălus**, a, um.

Dăhae (less correctly Dăae), ārum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea.*

Dalmătae or **Delmătae**, ārum, *m plu. a people on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Dalmătĭa** (Del-), ae, *f. their country,* and **Dalmătĭcus** (Del-), a, um.

Dāma, ae, *m. the name of a slave in* Hor.

Dămălis, is, *f. the name of a woman in* Hor.

Dămascus, i, *f. the capital of Coele-Syria.* Hence **Dămascēnus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Damascēnum**, i, *n. a Damascene plum, a damson.*

Dămăsichthon, ŏnis, *m. a son of Amphion and Niobe.*

Dămăsippus, i, *m. a follower of Marius, put to death by Sulla.* **2.** *a cognomen in the* gens Licinia. **3.** *the name of a merchant in* Hor. **4.** *the name of an actor* (Juv.).

Dămŏcles, is, *m. a courtier of Dionysius the younger.*

Damoetas, ae, *m. a shepherd in* Virg.

Dāmon, ōnis, *m. a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phintias.* **2.** *a celebrated Athenian musician.* **3.** *a goat-herd in* Virg.

Dănăē, ēs, *f. daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter.* Hence **Dănăēĭus**, a, um.

Dănăus, i, *m. son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus:* he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. Hence **Dănăus**, a, um; **Dănăi**, ōrum, *m. plu. the Danai* or *Greeks,* and **Dănăĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides; who, with the exception of one, murdered their husbands, and were punished for it in Tartarus, being employed in the endless task of baling out water with vessels having no bottoms to them.*

Dānŭbĭus (more correctly Dānŭvĭus), ii, *m. the Danube;* sometimes called the *Ister.*

Daphnē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river-god Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.*

Daphnis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Daphnim and Daphnin), *m. a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.*

Dardăni, ōrum, *m. plu. a tribe in the south-west of Moesia.* See also Dardanus.

Dardănĭdae, v. Dardanus.

Dardănus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy.* Hence **Dardănus**, a, um, and **Dardănĭus**, a, um; **Dardănĭa**, ae, *f. a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), but oftener, esp. in Virgil = *Troja;* **Dardănĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Dardanus;* pl. **Dardănĭdae**, ārum and um, *the Trojans,* and **Dardănis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Dardanian = Trojan.* As *Subst. a Trojan woman.*

Dārēs, ētis and is (*Acc.* Darēta and Daren, Virg.): *m. a famous boxer.*

Dārēus (better than Dārīus), ii, *m. the name of several Persian kings.* Esp. D. Hystaspis, or *Darius the son of Hystaspes, father of Xerxes;* D. Nothus, *father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger;* and D. Codomannus, *overthrown by Alexander the Great.*

Datămes, is, *m. a distinguished Persian general, who revolted against Artaxerxes II.* (Mnemon) *and was assassinated.*

Dātis, is, *m. one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.*

Daulis, ĭdis, *f. a city of Phocis, scene of the fable of Tereus, Procne and Philomela.* Hence **Daulĭus**, a, um, and **Daulĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.:* Daulias ales, i. e. *Procne,* and Dauliades puellae, i. e. *Procne and Philomela.*

Daunus, i, *m. king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus.* Hence **Daunĭus**, and **Daunĭăcus**, a, um, *Daunian* or *Apulian;* also in the poets = *Italian;* and **Daunĭas**, ădis, *f. Apulia.*

Dāvus, i, *m. a name often given to Roman slaves.*

Dĕcĕlēa (less correctly -īa), ae, *f. a demos of Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.*

Dĕcentĭus, ii, *m. brother of the Emperor Magnentius, by whom he was created Caesar,* A.D. 351.

Decetĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Aedui on the Loire,* now *Decize.*

Decidĭus, ii, *m. a military officer who served under Caesar.*

Dĕcĭmus, *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* D.

Dĕcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *the two Decii,* P. Decius Mus, *father and son, who devoted themselves to death for Rome.* Hence **Dĕcĭānus**, a, um. **2.** *a Roman emperor,* A.D. 249–251.

Dēĭănīra, ae, *f. daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.*

Dēĭdămīa, ae, *f. daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.*

Dēĭŏnĭdes, ae, *m. son of Deïone by Apollo,* i. e. *Miletus.*

Dēĭŏpēa, ae, *f. one of Juno's nymphs in* Virg.

Dēĭŏtărus, i, *m. a king in Asia Minor; defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.*

Dēĭphŏbē, ēs, *f. daughter of Glaucus.*

Dēĭphŏbus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.*

Dēlĭum, ii, *n. a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.*

Delmătĭa, v. Dalmatia.

Dēlos, i (*Acc.* Delum and Delon), *f. the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Dēlĭus**, a, um, *Delian.* As *Subst.:* **Dēlĭus**, ii, *m. the Delian god, Apollo;* **Dēlĭa**, ae, *f. the Delian goddess, Diana.* **Dēlĭăcus**, a, um, *Delian.*

Delphi, ōrum, *m. plu. a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo;* now *Kastri.* Also **Delphi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Delphi;* and **Delphĭcus**, a, um, *Delphic.* As *Subst.:* **Delphĭcus**, i, *m. the Delphic god, i. e. Apollo.*

Dēmădes, is, *m. an Athenian orator, contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Dēmărātus (Dăm-), i, *m. the father of Tarquinius Priscus.* **2.** *a Spartan king.*

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f. a city in Thessaly,* previously called Pagasae.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, *m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are: Demetrius Poliorcētes, *son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia.* **2.** Demetrius Phalēreus, *a famous orator, governor of Athens.* **3.** Demetrius Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero.*

Dēmŏchăres, is, *m. an Athenian orator.*

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, *m. a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the author of the theory of atoms adopted by Epicurus.* Hence **Dēmocrĭtĭcus**, a, um, and **Dēmocrĭtēus** or -ĭus, a, um; also, **Dēmocrĭtĭi**, ōrum, *m. the followers of Democritus.*

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, *m. son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Dēmosthĕnes, is (*Gen.* also Demostheni, Cic.), *m. the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

Dēŏis, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Deo* (Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine.* Hence **Dēōĭus**, a, um.

Dercĕtis, is, and **Dercĕtō**, ūs, *f. a Syrian goddess.*

Dertōna, ae, *f. a city in Liguria,* now *Tortona.*

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m. son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucălĭŏnēus**, a, um.

Dīa, ae, *f. the old name of the island of Naxos.*

Diablintes, um, *m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne.*

Dĭăgŏras, ae, *m. a Greek philosopher and poet of Melos, surnamed "the Atheist."* **2.** *a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.*

Dĭāna, ae, *f. an ancient Italian divinity, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo: the virgin moon-goddess* (Luna), *patroness of virginity;* also *presiding over childbirth (in which character she is called* Lucīna), *and the chase.* Diana is used Meton. for *the moon* and *the chase.* Hence **Dĭānĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Dĭānĭum**, ii, *n. a place or temple sacred to Diana.* (ii) *a promontory in Spain,* now *Denia.*

Dĭcaearchus, i, *m. a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.*

Dictē, ēs, *f. a mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was reared.* Hence **Dictaeus**, a, um, *Cretan:* Dictaeus rex, *Jupiter* (Virg.): also *Minos* (Ov.).

Dictynna, ae, *f. an appellation of Diana,* perh. *as the huntress* (δίκτυον, *a net*). Hence **Dictynnaeum** (-nēum), i, *n. a place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta.* **2.** *another name of the nymph Britomartis* (Virg. Cir.).

Dictys, y̆os, *m. a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.* **2.** *a centaur in* Ov.

Dĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman plebeian* gens. **2.** Didius Julianus, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 193, *who purchased the imperial dignity from the Praetorians.*

Dīdō, ūs and ōnis (*Acc.* Dido, Virg.) *f. the foundress of Carthage,* called also *Elisa* or *Elissa.*

Dĭespĭter, tris, *m. father of the Day; another name for Jupiter.*

Dīgentĭa, ae, *f. a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm,* now *Licenza.*

Dīnarchus, i, *m. the last of the ten Attic orators.*

Dindy̆mus (os), i, *m.* and **Dindy̆ma**, ōrum, *n. plur. a mountain in Mysia, near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Dindy̆mēnē**, ēs, *f.* i. e. *Cybele.*

Dīnŏmăchus, i, *m. a Greek ethical philosopher.*

Dĭoclētĭānus, i, *m. Diocletian, Roman emperor,* A.D. 284–305.

Dĭŏdōrus, i, *m. a peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus.* **2.** *a famous dialectician.* **3.** Diodorus Siculus, *a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.*

Dĭŏdŏtus, i, *m. a Stoic, teacher of Cicero.*

Dĭŏgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes.* **2.** *the Cynic philosopher of Sinope;* 4th *cent.* B.C. **3.** *a Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius.*

Dĭŏmēdes, is, *m. son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy.* Hence **Dĭŏmēdēus** (-ĭus), a, um. **2.** *a cruel king of the Bistones in Thrace.*

Dĭon (Dĭo), ōnis, *m. brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.*

Dĭōnē, ēs (-a, ae), *the mother of Venus.* **2.** *Venus.* Hence **Dĭōnaeus**, a, um, *of Dione* (*Venus*): Caesar, as *descended from Venus* (Virg.).

Dĭōnȳsĭus, ii, *m. the name of several celebrated Greeks*; esp. *the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.* **2.** *his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.* **3.** *of* Heraclea, *a pupil of Zeno.* **4.** *a Stoic, contemporary with Cicero.*

Dĭōnȳsus or **-os,** i, *m. the Greek name of Bacchus.* Hence **Dĭōnȳsĭa,** ōrum, *n. plu. the festival of Bacchus.*

Dīphĭlus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.* **2.** *an architect employed by Q. Cicero.*

Dĭpȳlon, i, *n. a gate at Athens.*

Dircē, ēs (*Acc.* Dircam, Pl.), *f. a fountain in Boeotia.* Hence **Dircaeus,** a, um, *Dircean, Boeotian:* Dircaeus cycnus, *the Theban swan,* i. e. *Pindar.* **2.** *the wife of the Theban prince Lycus, killed by being tied to a bull.*

Dīs, Dītis, *m. the god of the infernal regions, identified with the Greek Pluto.*

Divico, ōnis, *m. a chief of the Helvetii.*

Divitiacus, i, *m. chief of the Aedui, brother of Dumnorix, and a friend of Caesar.* **2.** *chief of the Suessiones.*

Dōdōna, ae, *f. a city in Epirus,* famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dōdōnaeus,** a, um, and **Dōdōnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Dŏlābella, ae, *m. the name of a Roman family in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son-in-law.*

Dŏlĭchos, i, *m. the name of a gladiator in* Hor.

Dŏlo, ōnis, *m. a spy of the Trojans.*

Dŏlŏpes, um (*Acc. sing.* Dolopem, Liv.), *m. plu. a warlike people in Thessaly.* Hence **Dŏlŏpĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Dŏmĭtĭānus, i, *m.:* T. Flavius Domitianus; *Domitian, Roman emperor,* A.D. 81–96.

Dŏmĭtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, *general of Pompey in the civil war.* Hence **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um.

Dŏnūsa, ae, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea,* now *Denusa.*

Dōres, um, *m. plu. the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes.* Hence **Dōrĭcus,** a, um, **Dōrĭus,** a, um, and **Dōris,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, also **Dōrĭenses,** ĭum, *m. the Dorians.*

Dōris, ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *a country of Greece; the abode of the Dorians.* **2.** *a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.* Meton. *the sea* (Virg.).

Dossennus, i, *m. a burlesque character in the Atellane farces.*

Dōtō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph.*

Drăco, ōnis, *m. an Athenian lawgiver, notorious for his severity:* B.C. 621.

Drĕpăna, ōrum, *n. plu. a town on the north-west coast of Sicily,* now *Trapani.* Called also **Drĕpănum,** i, *n.* Hence **Drĕpănītānus,** a, um, and **Drĕpănītāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Drŭentĭa, ae, *f. a tributary of the Rhone;* now the *Durance.*

Drŭĭdes, um, see Part I.

Drūsilla, ae, *f. the name of several women of the* gens Livia. Esp. Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus.* **2.** *the daughter of Drusus Germanicus.* **3.** *daughter of the emperor Caligula.* **4.** *daughter of Herodes Agrippa I.*

Drūsus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Livia. Esp. M. Livius Drusus, tribunus plebis, B.C. 91, *who renewed several of the propositions of the Gracchi, and was assassinated.* **2.** Cl. Drusus Nero, *son of Livia Drusilla and Tiberius Claudius Nero; father of Germanicus.* Hence **Drūsīnus,** a, um, and **Drūsĭānus,** a, um.

(1) **Drȳas,** antis, *m. the father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.* **2.** *one of the Lapithae.* **3.** *one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.*

(2) **Drȳas,** ădis, *f. a Dryad, a wood-nymph;* usu. in plur. **Drȳădes.**

Drȳmō, ūs, *f. a water-nymph in* Virg.

Drȳŏpē, ēs, *f. the mother of Amphissus, in* Ov. **2.** *the mother of Tarquitus, in* Virg.

(1) **Drȳops,** ŏpis, usu. **Drȳŏpes,** um, *m. plu. a people of Epirus.*

(2) **Drȳops,** ŏpis, *m. a companion of Aeneas.*

Dūbis, is, *m. a river of Gaul,* now *Doubs.*

Dŭillĭus (also **Dŭīlĭus,** not **Dŭellĭus**), ii, *m. a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginians in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans,* B.C. 260.

Dūlĭchĭum, ii, *n. an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses,* called also **Dūlĭchĭa,** ae, *f.* Hence **Dūlĭchĭus,** a, um, *Dulichian, relating to Ulysses.*

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar; brother of Divitiacus.*

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, *n. the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica,* now *Rheims.*

Dȳmas, antis, *m. father of Hecuba,* who is hence called **Dȳmantis,** ĭdis.

Dȳmē, ēs, *f. a town on the coast of Achaia:* also called **Dȳmae,** ārum, *f. plu.* Hence **Dȳmaeus,** a, um, and **Dȳmaei,** ōrum, *m. the Dymaeans.*

Dyrrăchĭum, ii, *n. a port in Grecian Illyria,* formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo.* Hence **Dyrrăchīni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Eborăcum or **Eburăcum,** i, *n. a town of the Brigantes in Britain,* now *York.*

Eburōnes, um, *m. plu. a nation of* Gallia Belgica.

Ebŭsus (-os), i, *f. an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain,* now *Iviza.*

Ecbătăna, ōrum, *n. plu. the principal city of Media,* now *Hamadan.*

Ecĕtra, ae, *f. a city of the Volsci.* Hence **Ecetrāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ĕchĕcrătes, ae, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary of Plato.*

Ĕchidna, ae, *f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules.* **2.** *a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.* Hence **Ĕchidnēus,** a, um.

Ĕchīnădes, um, *f. plu. a group of small islands at the mouth of the Acheloüs.*

Ĕchīon, ŏnis, *m. one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.* Hence **Ĕchīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. the son of Echion,* i.e. *Pentheus,* and **Ĕchīŏnĭus,** a, um, *Cadmean* or *Theban* (Hor.). **2.** *a son of Mercury, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.* Hence **Ĕchīŏnĭus,** a, um. **3.** *a celebrated Greek painter.*

Ēchō, ūs, *f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.*

Ĕdessa, ae, *f. the ancient capital of Macedonia.* Hence **Ĕdessaeus,** a, um. **2.** *a city of Mesopotamia.*

Ēdōni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Thrace much given to revelry.* Hence **Ēdōnus,** a, um, *Edonian, Thracian;* and **Ēdōnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*; as *subst.: a Bacchante* (Prop.).

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m. the father of Andromache, king of Thebe in Cilicia.* Hence **Ēĕtĭōnēus,** a, um.

Ēgĕrĭa, ae, *f. one of the Camenae* (q. v.), *the instructress of Numa.*

Egnātĭa or **Gnātĭa,** ae, *f. a town on the coast of Apulia.*

Egnātĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Egnātĭānus,** a, um.

Ĕlătēa, ae, *f. a city of Phocis.*

Ĕlătēĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Elatus, a prince of the Lapithae:* Caeneus, *i. e. his son Caeneus.*

Ĕlăver, ĕris, *n. a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Loire,* now *the Allier.*

Ĕlĕa, ae, *f. a city of Lucania, also called* Velia, *the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy.* Hence **Ĕlĕātes,** *a native of Elea;* and **Ĕlĕātĭcus,** a, um, *Eleatic;* **Ĕlĕātĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Eleatics.*

Ēlectra, ae (*Acc.* Electran, Ov.), *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.* **2.** *daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, and sister of Orestes.*

Ĕlĕleus, ei, *m.* (from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes), *a surname of Bacchus.* Hence, **Elĕlēĭdes,** um, *f. Bacchantes.*

Ĕlĕphantinē, es, *f. a small island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name.*

Ĕleusis and **Ĕleusīn,** īnis, *f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres.* Hence **Ĕleusīnus (-īnĕus),** a, um, and **Ĕleusīnĭus,** a, um, *Eleusinian.*

Ēlĭcĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs or omens were called forth* (elicio); or, acc. to others, *because he was called forth by incantations.*

Ēlis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Elin or Elidem; *Abl.* usually Elide, but sometimes Eli), also, in Plautus, Alis (q. v.), *f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated.* Hence **Ēlēus,** a, um, *Elean;* Meton. *Olympian* (Hor.); and **Ēlēi** or **Ēlĭi,** ōrum, *m. plu. the Eleans;* also **Ēlĭas,** ădis, *f. adj. Elean;* Meton. *Olympian* (Virg.).

Ĕlissa (Elīsa), ae, *f.* another name for *Dido.*

Ĕlōrus (Hel.), i, *m. a city on the E. coast of Sicily.* Hence **Ĕlōrĭus,** a, um, and **Ĕlōrīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a river of the same name.*

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m. one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Ĕlūsa, ae, *f. a city of Aquitania,* now *Eause.* Hence **Ĕlūsātes,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Elvīna (Hel-), *f. a surname of Ceres in* Juv.

Ĕlȳmāis, ĭdis, *f. a district of Susiana in Persia.* Hence **Ĕlȳmaeus,** a, um, and **Ĕlȳmaei,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Ēlȳsĭum, ii, *n. the abode of the blessed in the lower world.* Hence **Ēlȳsĭus,** a, um, *Elysian:* campi, *the Elysian fields* (Virg.).

Ēmăthĭa, ae, *f. a district of Macedonia:* hence poet. *Macedonia* and sometimes *Thessaly,* esp. with ref. to *Pharsalia* (Virg.). Hence **1. Ēmăthĭus,** a, um, *Macedonian and Thessalian.* **2. Ēmăthis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Thessalian:* **Ēmăthĭdes,** um, *f. the Macedonian maidens;* i.e. *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus; the Pierides.*

Empĕdŏcles, is, *m. a famous na-*

tural philosopher of Agrigentum, about B.C. 444. Hence **Empĕdŏclēus,** a, um.

Empŏrĭae, ārum, *f. a city of Spain near the Pyrenees,* now *Ampurias.* Hence **Empŏrītāni,** ōrum, *its inhabitants.*

Encĕlădus, i, *m. one of the giants whom Jupiter buried under Etna.*

Endȳmĭon, ōnis, *m. a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria; with whom Luna fell in love.*

Engŭĭum (Engȳon), *n. a city of Sicily.* Hence **Engŭīnus,** a, um, and **Engŭīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ĕnīpeus (trisyl.), ei (*Voc.* Enīpeu, Ov.), *m. a tributary of the Peneus, in Thessaly.* **2.** Meton.: *the river-god.*

Enna, Ennaeus, and **Ennensis,** v. Henn.

Ennĭus (Q.), i, *m. the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria,* B.C. 239; *died* B.C. 169.

Ennŏsĭgaeus, i, *m.*='Εννοσίγαιος, "*the earthshaker*"; i.e. *Neptune.*

Entella, ae, *f. a city of Sicily.* Hence **Entellīnus,** a, um.

Entellus, i, *m. a Sicilian champion in* Virg.

Ēōs (occurring only in *Nom.*), *f. the dawn,* pure Lat. Aurora. Hence **Ĕōus,** a, um, *eastern, orient;* **Ĕōus,** i, *m. the morning-star,* also, *an inhabitant of the East.*

Ĕpămīnondas, ae, *m. a celebrated Theban general, who conquered the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra* (B.C. 371) *and Mantinea, where he fell* (B.C. 362).

Ĕpăphrŏdītus, i, *m. a freedman of Nero.*

Ĕpăphus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Io.*

Ĕpēus (also **Ĕpīus**), i, *m. son of Panopeus, and contriver of the Trojan horse.*

Ĕphĕsus, i, *f. the chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana.* Hence **Ĕphĕsĭus,** a, um, and **Ĕphĕsĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Ephesians.*

Ĕphĭaltes, ae, *m. the son of Alōeus and brother of Otus, one of the giants who attempted to storm heaven.*

Ĕphŏrus, i, *m. of Cumae in Aeolis, a celebrated Greek historian, a disciple of Isocrates.*

Ĕphȳra, ae, and (poet.) **Ĕphȳrē,** ēs, *f. the ancient name of Corinth, taken from that of a sea-nymph.* Hence **Ĕphȳrēïus,** a, um, *Corinthian.*

Ĕpĭcharmus, i, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided chiefly in Syracuse;* about B.C. 500.

Ĕpĭcūrus, i, *m. a famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, but who spent most of his life at Athens; the founder of the Epicurean philosophy; died* B.C. 270. Hence **Ĕpĭcūrēus,** a, um, *Epicurean,* and **Ĕpĭcūrēi,** ōrum, *m. the Epicureans.*

Ĕpĭdamnus, i, *m. the old name of Dyrrachium* (q. v.). Hence **Ĕpĭdamnĭus,** a, um, and **Ĕpĭdamnĭensis,** e.

Ĕpĭdaurus, i, *f. a city in Argolis with a famous temple of Aesculapius. There was a kind of serpent found in the neighbourhood, sacred to Aesculapius* (serpens Epidaurius, Hor.). Hence **Ĕpĭdaurĭus,** a, um. As subst. **Ĕpĭdaurĭus,** ii, *m.* Aesculapius.

Ĕpĭgŏni, ōrum, *m. plu. the sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.*

Ĕpĭmĕnĭdes, is, *m. a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete.*

Ĕpĭmētheus, ĕi, *m.* (= "*afterthought*"), *son of Iapetus, and brother of Prometheus* (= "*fore-thought*"). Hence **Ĕpĭmēthis,** ĭdis, *f. his daughter Pyrrha.*

Ēpīrus or **-os,** i, *f. a country in the north-west of Greece (Albania).* Hence **Ēpīrōtes,** ae, *m. a native of Epirus; an Epirote;* **Ēpīrōtĭcus,** a, um, and **Ēpīrensis,** e, *belonging to Epirus, Epirotic.*

Ĕpŏna, ae, *f. the protecting goddess of horses, asses, &c.* (Juv.).

Ĕpŏrĕdĭa, ae, *f. a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the* Salassi, *on the* Duria (*Dorea Baltea*), now *Ivrea.*

Ĕpŏrĕdŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a noble Aeduan who served in Caesar's army.* **2.** *another Aeduan mentioned by Caesar.*

Ĕrăsīnus, i, *m. a river of Argolis,* now *Kephalari.*

Ĕrăsistrătus, i, *m. a famous physician of Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Lagides, founder of a medical school.*

Ĕrătō (only in *Nom.*), *f. the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.* Meton.: for *Muse in general* (Virg.). **2.** *an Armenian queen mentioned in* Tac.

Ĕrătosthĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria.*

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m. god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox.* Meton. *the Lower World.* Hence **Ĕrĕbēus,** a, um, *belonging to the Lower World.*

Ĕrechtheus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m. an ancient and mythical king of Athens.* Hence **Ĕrechthēus,** a, um; **Ĕrechthīdae,** ārum, *m. plu. the Athenians;* and **Ĕrechthis,** ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Erechtheus,* viz. *Orithyia* or *Procris.*

Ĕrĕtrĭa, ae, *f. one of the principal cities of Euboea.* Hence **Ĕrĕtrĭus,** a, um, **Ĕrĕtrĭensis,** e, **Ĕrĕtrĭăcus,** a, um, and **Ĕrĕtrĭcus,** a, um; also **Ĕrĕtrĭenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Eretria;* **Ĕrĕtrĭăci,** ōrum, and **Ĕrĕtrĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Eretrians,* i.e. *followers of Menedemus, a philosopher of Eretria.*

Ērētum, i, *n. a city of the Sabines.* Hence **Ērētīnus,** a, um.

Ĕrichthō, ūs, *f. a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompeius.* Hence Meton.: *any witch* (Ov.).

Ĕrichthŏnĭus, ii, *m. son of Vulcan, king of Athens.* Hence **Ĕrichthŏnĭus,** a, um, *Athenian.* **2.** *a son of Dardanus, father of Tros and king of Troy.* Hence **Ĕrichthŏnĭus,** a, um, *Trojan.*

Ērĭdănus, i, *m. the Greek name of the river Padus;* now *the Po.*

Ērĭgŏnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Icarius, who was translated to the sky as the constellation* Virgo. Hence **Ērĭgŏnēĭus,** a, um.

Ērillus, v. Herillus.

Ērinna, ae (-e, ēs), *a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho.*

Ĕrīnys (not Erinnys), ȳos (*Acc.* Erinyn, Ov.), *f. one of the Furies.* Plur. **Ĕrīnȳes,** *the Furies.*

Ĕrĭphȳla, ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f. daughter of Talaüs, and wife of Amphiaraüs, slain by her son Alcmaeon.*

Ĕrōs, ōtis, *m.*=Ἔρως, *Cupid.* **2.** *a common name of Roman slaves* or *freedmen.*

Ĕrȳmanthus, i, *m. a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place.* Hence **Ĕrȳmanthĭus,** a, um, and **Ĕrȳmanthis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Erymanthian* or *Arcadian:* ursa, *i.e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky.* **2.** *a river of Arcadia.*

Ĕrȳsichthon, ŏnis, *m. son of the Thessalian king Triopas: punished with furious hunger for cutting down a grove of Ceres.*

Ĕrȳthēa (-īa), ae, *f. a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt.* Hence **Ĕrȳthīus,** a, um, and **Erȳthēis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Erythean.*

Ĕrȳthrae, ārum, *f. plu. one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.* Hence **Ĕrȳthraeus,** a, um, and **Ĕrythraei,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* **2.** *a port on the Gulf of Corinth.*

Ĕrȳthraeum mărĕ, *the Persian Gulf,* sometimes *the Indian Ocean.*

Ĕryx, ȳcis, and **Ĕrȳcus,** i, *m. a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name.* According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Butes and Venus. Hence **Ĕrȳcīnus,** a, um; also Subst.: **Ĕrȳcīna,** ae, *f. Venus.*

Esquĭlĭae, ārum, *f. plu. the Esquiline; one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Esquĭlĭus,** a, um, **Esquĭlīnus,** a, um, and **Esquĭlĭārĭus,** a, um.

Essŭi, ōrum, *m. a tribe of the Gauls:* perh. the same as Esubii, q. v.

Esubĭi, ōrum, *m. a tribe of the Gauls,* prob. *between the Seine and Loire.*

Ĕtĕŏcles, is and ĕos, *m. son of Oedipus and Jocaste, brother of Polynices.*

Ĕtrūrĭa, ae, *f. a country on the west coast of central Italy.* Hence **Ĕtruscus,** a, um, *Etruscan,* and **Ĕtrusci,** ōrum, *m. the Etruscans.*

Euboea, ae, *f. the largest island in the Aegean Sea,* now *Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus.* Hence **Eubŏĭcus,** a, um, *Euboean.*

Euclīdes, is, *m. of Megara, founder of the Megaric philosophy.* **2.** *Euclid, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry; died* B.C. 283.

Eudoxus, i, *m. a famous astronomer of Cnidus.*

Eugănĕi, ōrum, *m. a people of Northern Italy.* Hence **Eugăneus,** a, um.

Euhan (**euan** less correctly ēvan), *m. a surname of Bacchus:* v. evius.

Euhēmĕrus, i, *m. a Greek philosopher, noted for his rationalizing of the popular myths and religion.*

Euĭus, v. Evius.

Eumēdes, is, *m. a Trojan, father of Dolon.*

Eumĕnes, is, *m. a famous general under Alexander the Great.*

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f. plu.* = Εὐμενίδες ("the gracious ones"), *a euphemistic name for the Erinyes* or *Furies.*

Eumolpus, i, *m. a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica.* Hence **Eumolpĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. his descendants.* **2.** *a son of Musaeus and descendant of the preceding.*

Euphorbus, i, *m. son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself through transmigration, and whose shield he is said to have recognized and claimed.*

Euphŏrĭon, ōnis, *m. an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Euboea; he flourished about* 220 B.C.

Euphrānor, ŏris, *m. a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.*

Euphrātes, is, *m. the largest river of Western Asia; it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.*

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, *m, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.*

Eurīpĭdes, is, *m.* (*Dat.* also Euripidae), *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.* Hence **Eurīpĭdēus,** a, um.

Eurīpus (os), i, *m. the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, the waters of which were believed to ebb and flow seven times a day.*

Eurōpa, ae, and **Eurōpē,** ēs, *f. daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.* Hence **Eurōpaeus,** a, um. **2.** *the continent of Europe, named after her.*

Eurōtas, ae, *m. the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood;* now *Iri* (or Eurotas).

Eurўălus, i, *m. friend of Nisus in* Virg.

Eurўdĭcē, ēs, *f. the wife of Orpheus.*

Eurўlŏchus, i, *m. one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Eurўmĕdon, ontis, *m. a river of Pamphylia.*

Eurўmĭdes, ae, *m. a son of Eurymus,* i. e. *the seer Telemus.*

Eurўnŏmē, ēs, *f. a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.*

Eurўpўlus, i, *m. son of Neptune and king of the island of Cos.* Hence **Eurўpўlis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Coan.* **2.** *the leader of a body of troops before Troy.*

Eurўsăces, is, *m. a son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield* [εὐρὺ σάκος] *of his father.*

Eurysthĕnes, is, *m. twin-brother of Procles and king of Sparta, the ancestor of one of the two royal families of Lacedaemon.*

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ĕi (*Acc.* Eurysthĕă, Virg.), *m. son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.*

Eurўtus, i, *m. king of Oechalia and father of Iole.* Hence **Eurўtis,** ĭdis, *f. his daughter Iole.* **2.** *a centaur, also called* **Eurўtĭon,** ōnis.

Euterpē, ēs, *f. the Muse of lyric poetry.*

Eutrăpĕlus, i, *m.* = εὐτράπελος, "*witty*": *P. Volumnius, friend of Antony, so called on account of his wit.*

Eutrŏpĭus, ii, *m. a surname given to Flavius, the author of a short summary of Roman history, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era.*

Euxīnus Pontus (also Subst. **Euxīnus,** i, *m.*), *the Black Sea.*

Ēvadnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus.*

Ĕvan, v. Euhan.

Ēvander, dri (Evandrus, i, better Euander; *Voc.* Evandre), *m. son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Pallanteum, at the foot of the Palatine hill.* Hence **Ēvandrĭus** (Eu-), a, um. **2.** *an Academic philosopher.*

Ēvēnus, i, *m. a river of Aetolia,* now *Fidari.* Hence **Ēvēnīnus,** a, um.

Ēvĭus (better Euhius), ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus; so named from the shout of* Evoe (εὐοῖ), *with which he was worshipped.* Hence **Ēvĭas,** ădis, *f. a Bacchante.*

Făbăris, is, *a small tributary of the Tiber,* now *Farfa.*

Făbĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, *which was said to have been almost exterminated in a war with Veii,* B.C. 477. Esp. Fabius Pictor, *an early Roman historian.* **2.** Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war.* Hence **Făbĭus,** a, um, and **Făbĭānus,** a, um, *Fabian.*

Făbrātĕrĭa, ae, *f. a small town in Latium, near the modern Falvaterra.* Hence **Făbrāterni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*

Făbrĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Fabricius Luscinus, *who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus.* Hence **Făbrĭcĭus,** a, um: pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius:* and **Făbrĭcĭānus,** a, um.

Faesŭlae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Etruria,* now *Fiesole.* Hence **Faesŭlānus,** a, um.

Falcĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Falcĭdĭānus,** a, um.

Fălĕrii, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the* Falisci.

Fălernus ăger, *a district of Campania, famed for its wine; called Falernian.* Hence **Fălernus,** a, um.

Fălisci, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Etruria.* Hence **Făliscus,** a, um.

Fannĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. In partic. *a vain poetaster mentioned by* Hor. Hence **Fannĭānus,** a, um.

Fānum, i, *n. a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea,* now *Fano.*

Farfărus, i, *m. a river, called also* Fabaris (q. v.).

Faunus, i, *m. a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, institutor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles.* Hence **Fauni,** ōrum, *m. plu. silvan deities, part human and part animal; Fauns.*

Faustŭlus, i, *m. the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.*

Faustus, i, *m. a surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator.* Also **Fausta,** ae, *f. the daughter of Sulla.*

Făventĭa, ae, *f. a city of* Gallia Cispadana, now *Faënza.*

Făvōnĭus, ii, *m. the name of the W. wind, wind of spring=Zephyrus.* **2.** *a contemporary of Cicero, and imitator of M. Cato.*

Fēlix, īcis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Antonius Felix, *procurator of Judaea under Claudius.*

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n. a small town of the Hernici,* now *Ferentino.* Hence **Fĕrentīnus,** a, um; **Fĕrentīna,** ae, *f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum,* and **Fĕrentīnas,** ātis, *m. adj.;* and in *plur.* **Fĕrentīnātes,** ĭum, *m. the Ferentines.* **2.** *a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho,* now *Ferento.*

Fĕrētrĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter.*

Fērōnĭa, ae, *f. an ancient Italian deity. Several groves sacred to her are mentioned, one on Mt. Soracte.*

Fescennĭa, ae, *f. a town of Etruria, famous for a kind of licentious verses named after it* (versus Fescennini). **Fescennīnus,** a, um, *adj.*

Festus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Portius Festus, *procurator of Judaea under Claudius.* **2.** *a Roman grammarian of uncertain date.*

Fĭbrēnus, i, *m. a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's,* now *Fibreno.*

Fĭcāna, ae, *f. a small town of Latium.*

Fĭcŭlĕa, ae, *f. a small but ancient town of the Sabines.* Hence **Fĭcŭlensis,** e.

Fĭdēnae, ārum, *f. plu.* (also *sing.* **Fīdēna,** ae, once **Fĭdēna,** with ĭ short, Virg.) *a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome,* now *Castel Giubileo.* Hence **Fīdēnas,** ātis, *adj.* and **Fīdēnātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Fĭdĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter:* v. Part I.

Fimbrĭa, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Flavia.

Firmum, i, *n. a city of Picenum,* now *Fermo.* Hence **Firmānus,** a, um, and **Firmāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Flaccus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *Horace, the poet.*

Flāmĭnīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Quintia: esp. of T. Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of Philip of Macedonia.*

Flāmĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Flaminius Nepos, *who was overcome by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimenus.* Hence **Flāmĭnĭus,** a, um: Flaminia via, *leading from Rome to Ariminum.*

Flāvīna, ae, *f.* or **Flāvīnĭum,** ii, *n. a small city in Etruria.* Hence **Flāvīnĭus,** a, um.

Flāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvĭus,** a, um, **Flāvĭālis,** e, and **Flāvĭānus,** a, um.

Flōra, ae, *f. the goddess of flowers and spring.* Hence **Flōrālis,** e.

Flōrentĭa, ae, *f. a city of Etruria,* the modern *Florence.* Hence **Flōrentīni,** ōrum, *m. the Florentines.*

Flōrus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Florus, *an orator and poet,* to whom Horace addressed several epistles. **2.** L. Annaeus Florus, *the writer of a short history of Rome down to the time of Augustus, who lived about* A.D. 115.

Flūmentāna Porta, *a gate of Rome near the Tiber.*

Fōlĭa, ae, *f. a witch of Ariminum, mentioned by* Hor.

Fontēĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Fonteius, *praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered an oration, of which part is extant.*

Fŏrentum (Fĕrentum), i, *n. a town in Apulia;* now *Forenzo.*

Formĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygonians,* now *Mola di Gaëta.* Hence **Formĭānus,** a, um, **Formĭāni,** ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Formiae;* and **Formĭānum,** i, *n., Cicero's villa at Formiae.*

Fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. a village of the Sabines,* now *Cività Tommasa.*

Fŏrum, i, *n.* the name of several towns. Forum Appii, *a town in Latium, on the Via Appia, now in ruins.* **2.** Forum Aurēlium, *a town near Rome, on the Via Aurelia,* now *Montalto.* **3.** Forum Cornēlium, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola.* **4.** Forum Gallōrum, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Castel Franco.* **5.** Forum Jūlii, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Fréjus.* Hence Forojuliensis, e, and Forojulienses, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.* **6.** Forum Voconii, *a town* 24 *miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees,* now, acc. to some, *Canet,* acc. to others, *Luc.*

Frĕgellae, ārum, *f. plu. a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris,* now *Ceprano.* Hence **Frĕgellānus,** a, um, and **Frĕgellāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Frĕgēnae, ārum, *f. plu. a small town of Etruria,* now *Torre di Maccarese.*

Frentāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Samnite*

people, on the Adriatic Sea. Hence **Frentānus,** a, um.

Frīsĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Frisians, a people of Northern Germany, in what is now Holland.* Also, **Frīsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*

Frontīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Sex. Julius Frontinus, *who wrote a work on aqueducts in the time of Nerva.*

Frŭsĭno, ōnis, *m. a city of the Hernici, in Latium,* now *Frosinone.* Hence **Frŭsĭnas,** ātis, and **Frŭsĭnātes,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Fūcĭnus, i, *m. a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi,* now *Lago di Celano.*

Fūfĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Fūfĭdĭānus,** a, um.

Fūfĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Fundi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Latium, on the Appian Way,* now *Fondi.* Hence **Fundānus,** a, um.

Fuscus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Aristius Fuscus, *poet, rhetorician, and grammarian; an intimate friend of Horace.*

Găbĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome.* Hence **Găbīnus,** a, um, and **Găbīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Găbīnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Gabinius, *consul* B.C. 59, *a personal enemy of Cicero.* Hence **Găbīnĭus,** a, um, and **Găbīnĭānus,** a, um.

Gādes, ĭum, *f. plu. a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain,* now *Cadiz.* Hence **Gādĭtānus,** a, um, and **Gādĭtāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Gaetūli, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of north-western Africa, bordering on the Sahara.* Hence **Gaetūlus,** a, um, and **Gaetūlĭcus,** a, um.

Gāius, v. Caius.

Gălaesus (Galēs-), i, *m. a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum;* now *the Galeso.*

Gălanthis, ĭdis, *f. a female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.*

Gălătae, ārum, *m. plu. a Celtic people who migrated from Gaul into Asia Minor in the 3rd century* B.C.; *the Galatians.* Hence **Gălătĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Gălătēa, ae, *f. a sea-nymph.* **2.** *a rustic maiden in* Virg. **3.** *a woman in* Hor.

Galba, ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Sulpicia. Esp. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 68, 69.

Galerĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Galerius Maximianus, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 305. **2.** In *fem.,* Galeria, *wife of the Emperor Vitellius.*

Gălīlaea, ae, *f. Galilee, a province in northern Palestine.* Hence **Gălĭlaei,** ōrum, *m. the Galileans.*

Gallaeci (Callaeci and **Callăĭci),** ōrum, *m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.* Hence **Gallaecus (Gallăĭ-, Callăĭ-),** a, um, *adj.,* and **Gallaecĭa (Call-),** ae, *f. the country.*

Galli, ōrum, *m. plu. a widely diffused race, the Galli or Gauls, whose principal abodes were* Gallia Transalpina, now *France, and* Gallia Cisalpina, *the northern part of Italy.* Hence **Gallĭa,** ae, *f. Gaul, the country of the Gauls;* and **Gallĭcus,** a, um, *Gallic:* canis, *a greyhound* (Ov.). As *Subst.* **Gallĭca** (*sc.* solea), ae, *f. a kind of slipper* (Cic.). Also **Gallĭcānus,** a, um, *connected with Gaul.*

Gallĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Gallograeci, ōrum, *m. plu.* = Galatae, q. v.; *Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor.* Hence **Gallograecĭa,** ae, *f.* = *Galatia; their country.*

Gallōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Gallus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, *a Roman poet, friend of Virgil.* **2.** *a tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, the water of which, according to fable, made those who drank it mad.* Hence **Galli,** ōrum, *m. the priests of Cybele, so called because of their frenzy.* In *Sing.:* **Gallus,** i, *m. a priest of Cybele.* **Gallĭcus,** a, um, *adj. belonging to the river Gallus;* poet. *Phrygian, Trojan:* also, *belonging to the priests of Cybele.* Transf. *of the priests of Isis, Gallic.*

Gangărĭdae, ārum (*Gen. pl.* Gangaridûm, Virg.), *m. plu. an Indian people on the Ganges.*

Ganges, is, *m. the river Ganges.* Hence **Gangētĭcus,** a, um, and **Gangētis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gănўmēdes, is, *m. a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to Olympus, and there made cup-bearer in place of Hebe.* Hence **Gănўmēdēus,** a, um. **2.** *an eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Caesar.*

Gărămantes, um, *m. plu.* (*Acc.* -ăs, Virg.) *a nation of Africa; about the modern Fezzan.* Hence **Gărămantis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gargānus, i, *m. a mountain and promontory in Apulia;* now *Gargano.* Hence **Gargānus,** a, um.

Gargăphĭē, ēs, *f. a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his own hounds.*

Gargăra, ōrum, *n. plu. one of the summits of Mt. Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.*

Gargīlĭus, ii, *m. a would-be sportsman in* Hor.

Garītes, um, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul.*

Gărumna, ae, *m. a large river in the south of Gaul,* now *the Garonne.*

Gărumni, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people on the Garumna.*

Gaurus, i, *m. a mountain in Campania.* Hence **Gaurānus,** a, um.

Gāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Gāvĭānus,** a, um.

Gāza, ae, *f. a city in the S. of Palestine.* Hence **Gāzētĭcus,** a, um.

Gĕbenna, v. Cebenna.

Gedrōsi or **Cedrōsi (-ĭi),** *m. a people on the Indian Ocean, W. of India, in Beloochistan.* Hence **Gedrōsĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Geidūni, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people of Gaul, subject to the Nervii.*

Gĕla, ae, *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily,* now *Terra Nuova.* **2.** *m. the river Gela, on which the city stood.* Hence **Gĕlōus,** a, um, and **Gĕlenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Gela.*

Geldŭba, ae, *f. a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.*

Gellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Aulus Gellius, *a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the* 'Attic Nights.'

Gĕlon, ōnis, *m. a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*

Gĕlōni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Scythian people in the S. of what is now Russia.* As *adj.* **Gĕlōnus,** a, um; and (rarely) Gelonus, i, *m. a Gelonian.*

Gēnăbum, i, *n. the capital of the* Carnūtes, *on the* Liger, *afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs *or* Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans.* Hence **Gēnăbensis,** e, and **Gēnăbenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Gĕnauni, ōrum, *m. plu. a mountain tribe in the Rhaetian Alps.*

Gĕnēva or **Gĕnāva,** ae, *f. a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii,* now *Geneva.*

Gĕnŭa, ae, *f. an important seaport town of Liguria,* now *Genoa.*

Gĕnŭsus, i, *m. a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia.*

Gĕraestus, i, *f. a promontory and town at the southern extremity of Euboea,* now *Geresto* (acc. to others, *Kastri*).

Gergŏvĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Arverni* (in Auvergne), perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern *Clermont.* **2.** *a town of the Boii.*

Germāni, ōrum, *m. the Germans.* Also **Germānus,** a, um, *adj. German,* and **Germānĭa,** ae, *f. Germany. The Germans on the west of the Rhine, were divided into two Roman provinces, called* Germania Superior *and* Germania Inferior, and together Germaniae, *the two Germanies.* Hence also **Germānĭcus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to, the Germans.* As *Subst.:* **Germānĭcus,** i, *m. surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans,* esp. *of* Germanicus Caesar, *brother of the Emperor Claudius.* Germanicus *was also the name of a coin struck by Domitian, who had the title of Germanicus.* Hence **Germānĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj. stationed* or *serving in Germany:* exercitus (Suet.). As *Subst.:* **Germānĭcĭāni,** ōrum, *m. Roman soldiers stationed in Germany.*

Gĕrōnĭum (or **-ūnĭum),** ii, *n. a small town in Apulia.*

Gērўon, ŏnis, and **Gērўŏnes,** ae (archaic *Gen. sing.* Geryonāī, Lucr.), *m. a mythic king in the I. of Erythia* (*Cadiz*) *who had three bodies or three heads, and who was slain by Hercules.* Hence **Gērўŏnācēus,** a, um.

Gēsŏrĭăcus (*sc.* portus), i, *m.,* and **Gēsŏrĭăcum,** i, *n. a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia,* now *Boulogne.*

Gĕta and **Gĕtes,** ae, *m.;* usu. *pl.* **Gĕtae,** ārum, *m. a people on the Lower Danube.* Hence, **Gĕtĭcus,** a, um, *belonging to the Getae;* poet. *Thracian.*

Gētūli, v. Gaetuli.

Gĭgantes, um, *m. plu. a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm Olympus, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Etna and other volcanoes.* Hence **Gĭgantēus,** a, um.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Acilia.

Glaucĭa, ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Servilia; *also in the* gens Mallia

Glaucus, i, *m. son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.* **2.** *the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war; who fought with Diomede and exchanged arms with him.* **3.** *a fisherman of Anthēdon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.*

Glēsārĭa (Glaes-) insula, *an island in the North Sea which yielded amber* (Plin.).

Glўcĕra, ae, *f. a woman's name in* Hor.

Glўcĕrĭum, ii, *f. dim. a female character in the Andria of Terence.*

Glўcon, ōnis, *a famous wrestler* (Hor.).

Gnaeus, v. Cnaeus.

Gnătho, ōnis, *m. a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence.* Hence *any parasite.* Also **Gnăthōnĭci,** ōrum, *m. parasites* (Ter.).

Gnātĭa, v. Egnatia.

Gnĭdus or **Gnĭdos,** v. Cnidus.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos (Gnoss-, Cnoss-),** *the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos.* Hence **Gnōsĭus,** a, um, *adj. Gnosian, Cretan.* As *Subst.:* **Gnōsĭa,** ae, *f. the Cretan* (*princess*), i. e. *Ariadne:* **Gnōsĭi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Gnosus.* **2. Gnōsĭăcus,** a, um, *Gnosian, Cretan:* rex, i. e. *Minos* (Ov.). **3. Gnōsĭas (Gnoss-),** ădis, *f. Gnosian,* *Cretan.* As *Subst.:* **Gnōsĭas**, ădis, *f.* i.e. *Ariadne* (Ov.). **4. Gnōsis**, ĭdis, *f. Gnosian; Cretan:* corona, i.e. *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown* (Ov.). As *Subst.:* **Gnōsis**, ĭdis, *f.* i.e. *Ariadne* (Ov.).

Gomphi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Gomphenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Gonni, ōrum, *m. plu.* or **Gonnus**, i, *m. a town of Thessaly.*

Gordĭum, ii, *n. a city of Phrygia.*

Gordĭus, ii, *m. king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on the yoke of his chariot, which was cut by Alexander the Great.*

Gorgē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oeneus, and sister of Meleager and Deianira.*

Gorgĭas, ae, *m. a famous Greek sophist in the time of Socrates, native of Leontini in Sicily.*

Gorgon, ŏnis, *f. daughter of Phorcus, also called* Medusa, *whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone; she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters like herself.*

Gortȳna, ae, and **Gortȳnē**, ēs, *f an important and ancient city of Crete.* Hence **Gortȳnĭus**, a, um, **Gortȳnĭăcus**, a, um, **Gortȳnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Gortynian;* and poet. *Cretan.*

Gŏthi, ōrum, *m. the Goths, a great tribe of Northern Germany:* called at an earlier period, **Gŏthōnes (Got-)**, um, and **Gŭtōnes**, um, *m.*

Gothīni, ōrum, *m. a tribe inhabiting the region about the modern Cracow* (Tac.).

Gracchus, i, *m. a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia. *The most celebrated are* Ti. Sempronius Gracchus *the elder, and his two sons* Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, *tribunes of the plebs, the former,* B.C. 133, *and the latter,* B.C. 123. Hence **Gracchānus**, a, um, *belonging to Gracchus.*

Grādīvus (Grăd- once in Ov.), i, *m. a name of Mars* (prob. from his warlike tread: grăd-ior).

Graeae, ārum, *f.* = Γραῖαι, *"old women," daughters of Phorcus, sisters of the Gorgons, gray-haired from birth, having but one eye and one tooth among them.*

Graeci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Greeks* (this was a Roman name, the people called themselves *Hellenes*). *Adj.:* **Graecus**, a, um, *Greek;* and **Graecĭa**, ae, *f. the country of the Greeks, Greece; also applied to Lower Italy, called* Magna Graecia, Major Graecia. **Graecŭlus**, a, um, *in contemptuous sense;* and Subst. **Graecŭlus**, i, *m. a paltry Greek.* **Graecānĭcus**, a, um, *of Greek origin, in Greek fashion.*

Grāii, ōrum (*Gen.* also Graiûm), *m. plu.* a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Graeci, *the Grecians, Greeks.* Also **Grāius**, a, um, *Grecian.*

Graiocĕli (Garoc-), ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mont Cenis.*

Grānīcus, i, *m. a small river in Mysia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks,* B.C. 334.

Grājŭgĕna, ae (*Gen. plu.* Grajugenûm, Virg.), *m. a Grecian by birth, a Greek.*

Grampĭus mons, *a mountain range in Caledonia,* now *the Grampian mountains.*

Grātĭae, ārum, *f. the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia.*

Grātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Gratius Faliscus; *a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting,* Cȳnēgĕtĭca. Hence **Grātĭānus**, a, um.

Grăviscae, ārum (also Gravisca, ae), *f. plu. a small town of Etruria, said to be very unhealthy.*

Grosphus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in* Hor.

Grudĭi, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Belgica.*

Grumentum, i, *n. a town of Lucania,* near the modern *Saponara.*

Grunĭum (Gry-), ii, *n. a town and fortress in Phrygia;* by some identified with foll.

Grȳnīa, ae, *f.* and **Grȳnĭum**, ii, *n. a small town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Grȳnēus**, a, um.

Gulussa, ae, *m. a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia.*

Gȳăros, i, and **Gȳăra**, ae, *f.:* also Gȳăra, ōrum, *n. a small barren island in the Aegean Sea.*

Gȳas, ae, *m. a giant with a hundred arms.* **2.** *a companion of Aeneas in* Virg. **3.** *a Latin slain by Aeneas.*

Gȳges, is *or* ae, *m. a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth.* Hence **Gȳgaeus**, a, um. **2.** *name of a handsome youth in* Hor.

Gȳlippus, i, *m. a Spartan general who assisted the Syracusans in their conflict with the Athenians.*

Gyndes, is, *m. a river of Assyria:* now prob. *the Diyala.*

Gyrton, ōnis, and Gyrtōnē, ēs, *f. a town of Thessaly.*

Gythēum or **Gythĭum**, i, *n. a seaport in southern Laconia.*

Hădrĭa (not Adria), ae, *f. a city in Picenum,* now Atri. Hence **Hădrĭānus**, a, um. **2.** *a city in Northern Italy, on the coast of the sea named after it,* now *Adria.* Hence **Hădrĭātĭcus**, a, um: Hadriaticum mare, or as *Subst.* Hadriaticum, *the Adriatic Sea:* also **Hădrĭăcus**, a, um. **3. Hădrĭa**, ae, *m. the Adriatic Sea* (Hor.).

Hādrĭānus, P. Aelius, Roman emperor, A.D. 117–138.

Hadrūmētum (also Adrum.), i, *n. a city of* Africa propria. Hence **Hadrūmētīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Haedĭlĭa, ae, *f.* perh. *a hill near the Sabine villa of Horace.*

Haemon, ŏnis, *m. son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone.*

Haemŏnĭa (also Aemonia), ae, *f. a poetical name of Thessaly.* Hence **Haemŏnĭus**, a, um, *Thessalian;* and **Haemŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Thessalian woman.*

Haemus or **Haemos**, i, *m. an extensive range of mountains in Thrace,* now *the Balkans.* **2.** *a celebrated actor* (Juv.).

Halcyone, v. Alc.

Hales, ētis, *m. a small river in Lucania;* now *the Alente.*

Hălaesa (not Halēsa, Alēsa, Alaesa), ae, *f. a town on the northern coast of Sicily.* Hence **Hălaesīnus**, a, um.

Hălaesus (not Halēsus nor Alesus), i, *m. a son of Agamemnon; the founder of Falisci, an ally of Turnus.* **2.** *one of the Lapithae.*

Hălĭacmon (Aliacmon), ŏnis, *m. a river of Macedonia,* now *the Vistritza.*

Hălĭartus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.* Hence **Hălĭartĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hălĭcarnassus or **Hălĭcarnassos** (also -āsus), i, *f. a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius.* Hence **Hălĭcarnasseus**, ĕi and ĕos, *m.;* also **Hălĭcarnassĭi**, ōrum, and **Hălĭcarnassenses**, ĭum, *m. the Halicarnassians.*

Hălĭcȳensis, e, *adj. belonging to the city Halicyae in Sicily,* now *Salemi.*

Hălys, ȳos (*Acc.* Halym and Halyn), *m. the principal river of Asia Minor,* now *Kisil-Irmak; formerly the boundary of the kingdom of Lydia.*

Hămādrȳas, ădis (Gr. *Dat.* Hamadryasin, Prop.), *f. a wood-nymph.*

Hămilcar (Am-), ăris, *m. a celebrated Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, surnamed* Barcas; *father of Hannibal.*

Hammon, v. Ammon.

Hannĭbal (not **Anni-**), ălis, *m. a Punic name.* Esp. *Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.*

Hanno (not **Anno**), ōnis, *m. a Punic name. The most celebrated was a contemporary of Hannibal, leader of the anti-Barcine party at Carthage.*

Harmŏnĭa, ae, *f.* (*Acc. sing.* Harmonien, Ov.) *daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus.*

Harpălȳcē, ēs, *f. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior.*

Harpȳiae (trisyl.), ārum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* Harpyia, Virg.) = Ἅρπυιαι, *the Harpies, rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman.*

Hasdrŭbal (As-), ălis, *m. son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain.* **2.** *brother of Hannibal, defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus,* B.C. 207.

Hēbē, ēs, *f. the goddess of youth* (pure Lat. Juventas), *daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his deification.*

Hĕbrāeus, a, um, *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew.*

Hĕbrus, i, *m. the principal river of Thrace,* now *Maritza.* **2.** *a beautiful youth in* Hor.

Hĕcălē, ēs, *f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.*

Hĕcătē, ēs, *f. daughter of Perses* (or *Persaeus*) *and Asteria; goddess of enchantments,* etc.: *she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads.* Hence, **Hĕcătēĭus**, a, um, and **Hĕcătēïs**, ĭdos, *f. adj.*

Hector, ŏris (Hectōris, Enn. ap. Cic.; *Acc.* Hectorem, id.), *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache; the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.* Hence **Hectŏrĕus**, a, um, *Hectorian; of Hector.* Meton. *Trojan:* gens (Virg.).

Hĕcŭba, ae, and **Hĕcŭbē**, ēs, *f. wife of Priam: after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog.*

Hĕlĕna, ae, or **Hĕlĕnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytaemnestra, wife of Menelaus: she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war.* **2.** *the mother of the Emperor Constantine.*

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer.*

Hēlĭădes, um, *f. plu. daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*), *and their tears into amber.*

Hĕlĭcē, ēs, *f. the name of two cities; in Achaia and in Mysia.* **2.** =Ursa major, *the Great Bear.*

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis. *m. a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses;* now *Zagara.* Hence **Hĕlĭcōnĭus**, a, um; and **Hĕlĭcōnĭădes**, **Hĕlĭcōnĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the Muses.*

Hēlĭŏdōrus, i, *m. a celebrated surgeon.* **2.** *a celebrated rhetorician.*

Hēlĭŏpŏlis (Heliūpolis), is, *f. a city of Lower Egypt.* **2.** *a city of Coele-Syria,* now *Baalbek.*

Hellas, ădis, *f. Greece.* **2.** *a female proper name in* Hor.

Hellē, ēs, *f. daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: while fleeing from her step-mother on a ram with a golden fleece, she was drowned in the strait called after her,* Hellespontus.

Hellēn, ēnis, *m. a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the*

Greeks were supposed to have been called Hellenes.

Hellespontus, i, *m. the strait connecting the Propontis (Sea of Marmora) with the Aegean,* now *the Dardanelles:* cf. Helle. Hence **Hellespontĭus,** a, um, and **Hellespontĭăcus,** a, um.

Hĕlōrus, v. Ĕlōrus.

Hēlōtes (Hīl-), um; also **Hīlōtae** (Il-), ārum, *m. plu. the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the slaves of the Spartans, the Helots.*

Helvētĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, in mod. *Switzerland. Adj.* **Helvētĭus,** a, um, and **Helvētĭcus,** a, um.

Helvĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose country was celebrated for its wine.*

Hĕnĕti, v. Veneti.

Hēnĭŏchi, ōrum, *m. a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.* Hence **Hēnĭŏchus (-ĭus),** a, um.

Henna (not Enna), ae, *f. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto was said to have carried off Proserpina.* Hence **Hennensis,** e, and **Hennaeus,** a, um; **Hennenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hēphaestĭon, ōnis, *m. a friend of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.*

Hēra, ae, *f. the Grecian goddess Hera,* identified with the *Juno* of the Romans. Hence **Hēraea,** ōrum, *n. plu. her festival.*

Hērā̆clēa or **Hērā̆clīa,** ae, *f. a sea-port of Lucania, on the river Siris, near the modern town of Policoro.* Hence **Hēraclēōtes,** ae, *m. a native of Heraclea;* and **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times* Minoa. Hence **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **3.** *a maritime town of Pontus.* **4.** *a city of Macedonia* (H. Sintica).

Hērā̆clēum, i, *n. a town of Macedonia, on the borders of Thessaly.*

Hērā̆clīdes, ae, *m. a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, hence surnamed Ponticus.*

Hērā̆clītus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, surnamed* "The Obscure" *and also* "The Weeping philosopher;" *flourished about* 500 B.C.

Herbĭta, ae, *f. a town in Sicily.* Hence **Herbĭtensis,** e, and **Herbĭtenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Hercēus, i, *m. an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure.* Hence **Hercēus,** a, um.

Hercŭlānĕum, ĕi, *n. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii; buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Hercŭlānĕus,** a, um, and **Hercŭlānensis,** e.

Hercŭles, is and i (*Voc.* Hercŭles, Hercŭle and Hercle, as an oath: v. Part I.), *m. son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him.* Hence **Hercŭlĕus,** a, um, **Hercŭlānĕus,** a, um: Herculanea pars, *the tenth part* (dedicated to H.). Also from the Greek form of the name Heracles, **Hērā̆clēus** or **Hērā̆clĭus,** a, um; and **Hērā̆clīdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Hercules.*

Hercy̆nĭa silva, *a forest extending across great part of Germany;* 60 *days' journey from E. to W. and* 9 *from N. to S.*

Herdonĭus, ii, *m.:* Turnus Herdonius, *of Aricia, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus.* **2.** Appĭus Herdonius, *a Sabine chief.*

Hērennĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Herennĭānus,** a, um.

Hērillus, i, *m. a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno.* Hence **Hĕrillĭi,** ōrum, *m. the followers or disciples of Herillus.*

Hermaeum, i, *n. the name of a frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea.*

Hermăgŏras (-a), ae, *m. a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.*

Hermā̆phrŏdītus, i, *m. a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person.* Hence in gen. *an hermaphrodite.*

Hermarchus, i, *m. of Mitylene, a rhetorician and disciple of Epicurus.*

Hermes (-a), ae, *m. the Greek name of Mercury;* hence *a Hermes-pillar, a Hermes;* i. e. *a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.* Hence **Hermaeum,** i, *n. a small chamber where Hermes was worshipped.*

Hermĭnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens *of Etruscan origin.*

Hermĭŏnē, ēs, and **-a,** ae, *f. daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes.* **2.** *a maritime city of Argolis,* now *Kastri.* Hence **Hermĭŏnēus,** a, um, and **Hermĭŏnĭcus,** a, um.

Hermĭŏnes, um, *m. a people of central Germany.*

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m. a money-lender at Rome mentioned by* Cic. **2.** *a detractor of Horace.*

Hermundŭri, ōrum, *m. a German people on the Elbe.*

Hermus, i, *m. a river of Asia Minor;* now *the Sarabat.*

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m. plu. the Hernicans, a warlike people of Latium. Adj.* **Hernĭcus,** a, um.

Hērō, ūs, *f. a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.*

Hērōdes, is, *m. Herod; the name of several kings of Palestine.*

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m. the father of Greek history, a native of Halicarnassus, born* B.C. 484.

Hērŏphĭlē, ēs, *f. a priestess of Apollo in* Tib.

Hersē, ēs, *f. daughter of Cecrops* (Ov.).

Hersĭlĭa, ae, *f. the wife of Romulus.*

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m. Hesiod, an ancient Greek poet, born at Ascra in Boeotia, author of* 'Works and Days' *and* 'The Generation of the Gods.' Hence **Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-īus,** a, um.

Hēsĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hēsĭŏna,** ae, *f. daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.*

Hespĕrĭa, v. Hesperus.

Hespĕrĭdes, v. Hesperus.

Hespĕrĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river Cebren, in* Ov.

Hespĕrus (-os), i, *m. the evening star,* in myth. *a son of Cephalus and Aurora;* or (acc. to some) *the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas.* Hence **Hespĕrĭus,** a, um, *Western, Hesperian.* As *Subst.:* **Hespĕrĭa,** ae, *f. the land of the evening star, the western land,* i. e. *Italy and Spain.* **Hespĕris,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Western,* and **Hespĕrĭdes,** um, *f. the Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus* (or *of Erebus and Nox*), *who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples.* Also *a group of islands in the Atlantic.*

Hĭbēres (not Ibēres), um, *m. Iberians, Greek name for Spaniards.* Hence **Hĭbērus (Ib-),** a, um. As *Subst.:* **Hĭbēri,** ōrum, *m. the Iberians, Spaniards.* **Hĭbērĭa,** ae, *f. Iberia,* the Greek name of *Spain.* **Hĭbērĭcus,** *Iberian, Spanish.* **Hĭbērĭăcus,** a, um, *Iberian, Spanish.* **Hĭbērīna,** ae, *f. a female Iberian, a Spanish woman.* **2.** Also **Hĭbēri,** ōrum, *m. an Asiatic people near Mt. Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia.* Hence **Hĭbērĭa (Ib-),** ae, *f. the country of Iberia,* now *Georgia.*

Hĭbernĭa, ae, *f. Hibernia* or *Ireland.* Also called **Jūverna,** ae, *in* Juv.; and **Ĭernē,** ēs, *in* Claud.

Hĭbērus (less correctly **Ĭbērus**), i, *m. a river of Spain,* now *the Ebro.*

Hĭcĕtas, ae, *m. a tyrant of Leontini in Sicily.* **2.** *a Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans.*

Hiempsal, ălis, *m. son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.*

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m. ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides of Ceos, about* 478 B.C. **2.** *a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century* B.C., *a friend of the Romans.* Hence **Hĭĕrōnĭcus,** a, um.

Hĭĕrŏcaesărĭa (or -ēa), ae, *f. a city of Lydia.* Hence **Hĭerŏcaesărĭenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hĭĕrō̆cles, is, *m. a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero.*

Hĭĕrōny̆mus, i, *m. a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero* (q. v.). **2.** *a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.* **3.** *a father of the Church in the 5th century, usually called* Jerome.

Hĭĕrŏsŏly̆ma, ōrum, *n. Jerusalem, a city of Palestine.* (*Acc. sing. f.* Hierosolymam, Flor.) Abbreviated, **Sŏly̆ma,** ōrum, *n.* Hence **Hĭĕrŏsŏly̆mārĭus,** ii, *m. a surname given to Pompeius from his taking Jerusalem.* **Sŏly̆mus,** a, um, *belonging to Jerusalem:* leges, i. e. *of the Jews* (Juv.).

Hīlōtes, v. Helotes.

Hĭmella, ae, *f. a small river in the Sabine territory.*

Hīmĕra, ae, *m. a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia.* **2.** *a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated.* **3.** *f. the city of Himera;* also Hīmĕra, ōrum, *n.*

Hipparchus, i, *m. a son of Pisistratus, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton.* **2.** *a celebrated astronomer of Nicaea.*

Hippĭas, ae, *m. the elder son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.* **2.** *a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.*

Hippo, ōnis, *m. a city of Numidia* (*also with surname of* regius), *afterwards a bishop's see,* now *Bona.* Hence **Hippōnensis,** e. **2.** *a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum.*

Hippŏcŏon, ontis, *m. one of the Calydonian hunters.* **2.** *a companion of Aeneas in* Virg.

Hippō̆crătes, is, *m. a celebrated Greek physician of Cos, about* 430 B.C.

Hĭppō̆crēnē, ēs, *f.* (ἵππου κρήνη), *a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, fabled to have been produced by a stroke from the hoof of Pegasus.*

Hippŏdā̆mē, ēs (-īa), ae, *f. daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis.* **2.** *daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.*

Hippŏly̆tē, ēs, and **-ă,** ae, *f. an Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus.* **2.** *the wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.*

Hippŏly̆tus, i, *m. son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phaedra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Aesculapius.*

Hippŏmĕnes, ae, *m. son of Megareus, who conquered (the Boeotian) Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.*

Hippōnax, actis, *m. a Greek poet of Ephesus, about* 540 B.C. *celebrated for the bitterness of his satires.* Hence **Hippōnactēus,** a, um

Hippŏtădes, ae, *m. a male descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Aeolus.*

Hippŏthŏos, i, *m. son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia.*

Hirpīni (not Irpini), ōrum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt in the south of Samnium.* Hence **Hirpīnus** (Irp-), a, um.

Hirtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Hirtius, *consul* B.C. 43, *and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Caesar's Gallic wars.* Hence **Hirtīnus**, a, um.

Hispălis, is, *f. a city of southern Spain*, now *Seville.* Hence **Hispălienses** (-lenses), ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hispāni, ōrum, *m. plu. the Spaniards.* Also **Hispānus**, a, um, *Spanish*; **Hispānĭa**, ae, and (because divided into two parts, citerior and ulterior), **Hispānĭae**, ārum, *f. the country of the Spaniards, Spain*; **Hispānĭensis**, e, and **Hispānĭcus**, a, um, *connected with Spain*; the latter esp. of armies *serving in Spain*, etc.

Hister, v. Ister.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of* **Histrĭa** (Istria), ae, *f. a country of Italy, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Histrus**, **Histrĭcus**, a, um (Istr-), *Istrian.*

Hŏmērus, i, *m. Homer, the earliest and most celebrated of the Greek poets.* Hence **Hŏmērĭcus**, a, um, and **Hŏmērĭus**, a, um; also **Hŏmērōnĭdes**, ae, *m. an imitator of Homer.*

Hŏmŏlē, ēs, *f. a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.*

Hŏnōrĭus, ii, *m. son of the emperor Theodosius, and Roman emperor of the West*, A.D. 395–423.

Hŏ̄ra, ae, *f. the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess, called before her death Hersilia.*

Hōrae, ārum, *f. plu. the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.*

Hŏrātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Horatii, *the three brothers who fought against the Alban* Curiatii. **2.** Horatius Cocles, *who in the war with Porsena, defended single-handed the bridge over the Tiber.* **3.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the celebrated Augustan poet.* Hence **Hŏrātĭus**, a, um.

Hortălus, i, *m. a surname of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants.*

Hortānum, i, *n. a city of Etruria*, now *Orte.* Hence **Hortīnus**, a, um (Virg.).

Hortensĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero.* Hence **Hortensĭānus**, a, um.

Hostīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines*; and *his grandson*, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.* Hence **Hostīlĭus**, a, um.

Hўăcinthus or **-os**, i, *m. a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name.* Hence **Hўăcinthĭa**, ōrum, *the Hyacinthia, a festival celebrated at Sparta in the spring, in honour of Hyacinthus.*

Hўădes, um, *f. a group of seven stars in the head of the constellation Taurus*: v. Part I.

Hўantes, um, *m. plu.* an old name of the *Boeotians.* Hence **Hўantēus**, a, um, and **Hўantĭus**, a, um, *Boeotian.*

Hўas, antis (*Acc.* Hyan, Ov.), *m. a son of Atlas.*

Hȳbla, ae, and **Hȳblē**, ēs, *f. the name of three towns in Sicily, a mountain near one of which was celebrated for producing honey.* Hence **Hȳblaeus**, a, um, *Hyblean.* Also *Subst.*: **Hȳblenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Hўdaspes, is, *m. a large tributary of the Indus*, now *the Jelum.*

Hȳdra, ae, *f. a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead.* Meton.: *the constellation of the Water-snake.* **2.** *a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gates of the Lower World.*

Hȳdrŏchŏus, i, *m. the constellation Aquarius* (Cat.).

Hȳdrūs, untis, *f. a city of Calabria*, now *Otranto*, also called **Hydruntum**, i, *n.*

Hўgēa (-īa), (rarely Hўgĭēa), ae, *f. daughter of Aesculapius, the goddess of health.*

Hȳlaeus, i, *m. a centaur.* Hence Hylaeus, a, um.

Hўlas, ae, *m. a beautiful youth, companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition: on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.*

Hȳleus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m. one of the Calydonian hunters.*

Hȳlŏnŏmē, ēs, *f. the wife of the centaur Cyllarus.*

Hyllus (also Hylus), i, *m. son of Hercules and husband of Iole.*

Hў̄men, ĕnis, and **Hўmĕnaeus** or **-ōs**, i, *m. the god of marriage, Hymen.* Hence **Hўmĕnēĭus**, a, um.

Hўmettus or **-os**, i, *m. a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.* Hence **Hўmettĭus**, a, um.

Hўpaepa, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Lydia.* Hence **Hўpaepēni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hўpănis, is, *m. a river of Sarmatia*, now the *Bug.*

Hўpăsis or **Hўphăsis**, is, *m. a tributary of the Indus*, now *the Sutlej.*

Hўpăta, ae, *f. a small town of Thessaly.* Hence **Hўpătaei**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Hўperbŏrĕi, ōrum, *m. plu. a fabulous people living in the extreme north.* Hence **Hўperbŏrĕus**, a, um.

Hўpĕrīdes, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.*

Hўpĕrīon, ŏnis, *m. son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun.* **2.** *the Sun himself.* Hence **Hўpĕrīŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. daughter of the Sun, i. e.* Aurora.

Hўpermnestra, ae (ē, ēs), *f. one of the daughters of Danaus, who alone saved her husband's life.*

Hypsĭpўlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts.* Hence **Hypsĭpўlēus**, a, um.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt on the Caspian Sea.* Hence **Hyrcānus**, a, um.

Hўrĭē, ēs, *f. a town and lake in Boeotia.*

Hўrĭeus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m. father of Orion.* Hence **Hўrĭēŭs** (quadrisyl.), a, um.

Hyrtăcus, i, *m. father of Nisus in* Virg. Hence **Hyrtăcĭdes**, ae, *m. son of Hyrtacus*, i. e. *Nisus.*

Hystaspes, is *or* i, *m. father of the Persian king Darius* I.

Ĭacchus, i, *m. a poetic appellation of Bacchus.* Hence, meton. *wine* (Virg.).

Ī̆ăpĕtus, i, *m. a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.* Hence **Ī̆ăpĕtīŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Iapetus.*

Ī̆āpis, ĭdis, *m. Aeneas's physician, in* Virg.

Ī̆āpўdes, um, *m. plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Ī̆āpys**, ўdis, *adj. Iapydian*, or *belonging to the Iapydes*, and **Ī̆āpўdĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Ī̆āpyx, ўgis, *m. son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy.* Hence **Ī̆āpўgĭa**, ae, *f. the southern part of Apulia*; and **Ī̆āpyx**, ўgis, *adj.* **2.** *a wind blowing from Apulia* (W.N.W.) *towards Greece.*

Ĭarbas, or **Ĭarba**, ae, *m. a king of Mauretania.* **Ĭarbīta**, ae, *m. a Mauretanian, whose proper name was Cordus* (Hor.).

Ī̆ăsĭus, ii, *m. son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres*; called also **Ī̆ăsĭon**, ōnis. Hence **Ī̆ăsĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Iasius.* **2.** *a king of Argos.* Hence **Ī̆ăsis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter*, i. e. *Atalanta.*

Ī̆āson, ŏnis, *m. Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly; the leader of the Argonauts, husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creüsa.* Hence **Ī̆āsŏnĭus**, a, um, *belonging to Jason*, also *Argonautic*: and **Ī̆āsŏnĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Jason.* **2.** *tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.*

Ĭassus or **Ī̆āsus**, i, *f. a city of Caria.* Hence **Ĭassenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Ī̆āzўges or **Jāzyges** (trisyl.), um, *m. plu. a Sarmatian people on the Theiss and Danube.*

Ī̆bēres, **Ī̆bērus**, etc., v. Hib-.

Ībўcus, i, *m. a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, whose murder was brought to light by the cranes who witnessed it.*

Īcărĭus, v. Icarus, 2.

Īcărus, i, *m. a son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, which he attempted on wings made by his father, fell into the sea.* Hence, **Īcărĭus**, a, um: esp. *epithet of part of the Aegean Sea, into which he fell; the Icarian Sea.* **2.** **Īcărus** or **Īcărĭus**, ii, *m. son of Oebalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Bŏōtes.* Hence **Īcărĭus**, a, um: also **Īcăris**, ĭdis, and **Īcărĭōtis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Icarus or Icarius*, i. e. *Penelope.* As *Adj.*: *of Penelope* (Ov.).

Iccĭus Portus, v. Itius.

Ī̆cĕlos, i, *m. son of Somnus.*

Icēni, ōrum, *m. a British people dwelling in Suffolk and Norfolk, who revolted from the Romans under Boadicea.*

Ichnŏbătes, ae, *m.* (ἰχνοβάτης, "*that goes in the track*"), *one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Īcŏnĭum, ii, *n. a city of Lycaonia*, now *Kuniyeh.*

Īda, ae, or **Īdē**, ēs, *f. a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.* Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um. **2.** *a mountain range near Troy.* Hence **Īdaeus**, a, um, *Idaean*, also *Phrygian, Trojan, and Roman.*

Īdălĭum, ii, *n. a mountain city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus*; called also **Īdălĭa**, ae, *f.* Hence **Īdălĭus**, a, um, *Idalian*, also *Cyprian*; and **Īdălĭē**, ēs, *f. Venus.*

Idmon, ŏnis, *m. father of Arachne.* Hence **Idmŏnĭus**, a, um. **2.** *a prophet of Argos, one of the Argonauts.*

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m. king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

Ĭdūmaea, ae, *f. a region to the S. of Palestine.* Hence **Ĭdūmaeus**, a, um, *Idumean.*

Ĭdȳia (trisyll.), ae, *f. wife of Aeetes and mother of Medea.*

Ierne, v. Hibernia.

Igilĭum, ii, *n. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea*, now *Giglio.*

Īgŭvĭum, ii, *n. a city of Umbria*, now *Gubbio* or *Eugubio; where some copper plates with inscriptions in Etruscan and Latin characters were discovered.* Hence **Īgŭvīnātes**, ĭum, and **Īgŭvīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ĭlerda, ae, *f. a city in Spain*, now *Lerida.*

Ilergavonenses (**Illurg-**), ĭum, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.* Also Illurgavonensis, e, *adj.*

Ilergētes, um, *m. plu. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Īlĭa, ae, *f. a poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Īlĭădes**, ae, *m. son of Ilia*; i. e. *Romulus* or *Remus.*

Īlĭas, ădis, *a Trojan woman.* **2.** *the Iliad:* v. Ilium.

Īlĭŏna, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. the eldest daughter of Priam.*

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m. the youngest son of Niobe.* **2.** *a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.*

Īlios, i, v. Ilium.

Īlīthȳia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f. a goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth.* (Lat. Juno Lucina.)

Īlĭum or **Īlĭon**, ii, *n. a poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium* (*Troy*). Called also **Īlĭos**, i, *f.* Hence **Īlĭus**, a, um; **Īlĭăcus**, a, um; **Īlĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. the Trojans;* **Īlĭădes**, ae, *m. son of Troy:* esp. Ganymede; and **Īlĭas**, ădis, *f. a Trojan woman.* **Īlĭas**, ădis, *f. is also the name of the epic poem on the Trojan war, the Iliad. On account of the great extent of the poem,* Ilias *is used figuratively to represent a great quantity, a number, an Iliad, a whole Iliad* (Ov.).

Illȳrĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.* Hence **Illȳrĭus**, a, um; **Illȳrĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, and (as consisting of two parts, one Greek, the other Roman) **Illȳrĭae**, ārum, *the* (*two*) *Illyrias.* Hence **Illȳrĭcus**, a, um, and **Illȳris**, ĭdis, *f. Illyrian:* as *Subst.* **Illȳrĭcum**, i, *n.*, and **Illȳris**, ĭdis, *f. the country.*

Īlōtae, v. Helotes.

Ilus, i, *m. son of Tros, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium.* **2.** *a surname of* Ascanius.

Ilva, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea*, now *Elba.*

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea*, now *Imbro.* Hence **Imbrĭus**, a, um.

Īnăchus or **-os**, i, *m. the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.* Hence **Īnăchĭus**, a, um, *Inachian*, also *Argive, Grecian:* juvenca, i. e. *Io* (Virg.). **Īnăchĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Inachus*, and **Īnăchis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Inachian: subst. a female descendant of Inachus:* esp. *Io.* **2.** *a river in Argolis, named after Inachus.*

Īnărĭmē, ēs, *f. an island on the coast of Campania*, now *Ischia.*

Indebĭlis, v. Mandonius.

Indĭa, ae, *f. a large country extending from the Indus to China.* Hence **Indĭcus**, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. As *Subst.* **Indi**, ōrum, *m. the Indians.*

Indĭgĕtes, v. Indiges, Part I.

Induciomărus (**-tiomărus**), i, *m. a chief of the Treviri.*

Indus, i, *m. a large river forming the western boundary of India.* **2.** *a river in Caria.*

Ingaevŏnes, um, *m. a tribe in the N. of Germany.*

Ingauni, ōrum, *m. a people of Liguria.*

Īnō, ūs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities.* Hence **Īnōus**, a, um, epith. of Melicerta (Virg.).

Insŭbres, ĭum, *m. the Insubrians, a people of Cisalpine Gaul:* their capital was Mediolānum (*Milan*). Also **Insŭber**, bris, *adj.*

Intĕramna, ae, *f. a city of Umbria surrounded by the river Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus*, now *Terni.* Hence **Intĕramnas**, ātis, *adj.* and **Interamnātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a town in Latium, on the Liris, at its confluence with a smaller river.*

Ĭnŭus, i, *m. a name of Pan, the god who gave fruitfulness to herds.* **2. Castrum Ĭnŭi**, *called simply* Castrum *by Ovid, an ancient town of Latium, on the coast between Antium and Lavinium.*

Īō, ūs, or **Īōn**, ōnis, *f.* (*Acc.* Io, Ov.), *daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*

Ĭŏlāus, i, *m. a youth, the constant companion of Hercules.*

Ĭolcos or **Iolcus**, i, *f. a town of Thessaly, on the Pelasgic gulf, whence Jason with the Argonauts set out in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Ĭolcĭăcus**, a, um.

Ĭŏlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married.*

Ĭollas, ae, *m. a shepherd in* Virg.

Ion, ōnis, *m. an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia.* Hence **Ĭōnĭa**, ae, *f. a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis;* and **Ĭōnes**, um, *m. the Ionians.* Hence **Ĭōnĭăcus**, a, um, **Ĭōnĭcus**, a, um, and **Ĭōnĭus**, a, um, *Ionian.* As Subst.: **Ĭŏnĭum**, i, *n. the Ionian Sea.*

Ĭordānes, ae (**-is**, is), *m. a river of Palestine*, now *the Jordan.*

Iōsēphus, i, *m. Josephus, a Jewish historian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.*

Īphĭănassa, ae, *f.* = *Iphigenia* (Lucr.).

Īphĭas, ădis, *f. the daughter of Iphis*, i. e. *Evadne.*

Īphĭclus, i, *m. a son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut.* **2.** *father of Protesilaus, who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy.*

Īphĭcrătes, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian general.* Hence **Īphĭcrătensis**, e, *adj.*

Īphĭgĕnīa, ae (*Acc.* -an, Ov.), *f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her away to the Tauric Chersonese.*

(1) **Īphis**, is, *m. a youth of Cyprus, who hanged himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned* (Ov.).

(2) **Īphis**, ĭdis, *f. a Cretan girl who was changed into a man* (Ov.).

Īphĭtus, i, *m. a Trojan in* Virg. **2.** *a king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games.*

Īris, ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc.* Irim, Virg.), *daughter of Thaumas and Electra, sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods*, esp. *of Juno.*

Irpīni, v. Hirpini.

Īrus (Gr. *acc.* Iron, Ov.), i, *m. a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca:* hence *any poor man.*

Īsaeus, i, *m. a Greek orator, the instructor of Demosthenes; many of whose orations are extant.* **2.** *a Greek orator, a contemporary of the younger Pliny.*

Ĭsăra, ae, *m. a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone*, now *Isère.*

Īsauri, ōrum, *m. the Isaurians, the inhabitants of* **Ĭsaurĭa**, ae, *f. a country of Asia between Pamphylia and Cilicia.* Hence **Ĭsaurĭcus**, a, um, *Isaurian.* As Subst.: **Ĭsaurĭcus**, i, *m. an agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria.*

Ischŏmăchē, ēs, *f. also called Hippodamīa, at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae.*

Īsĭdōrus, i, *m. a mimic actor mentioned by Cicero.* **2.** *a Cynic philosopher in the time of Nero.*

Īsis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Isin, Ov.), *f. an Egyptian goddess.* Hence **Īsĭăcus**, a, um.

Ismărus, i, *m.* or **Ismăra**, ōrum, *n. plu. a town and mountain in Thrace.* Hence **Ismărĭus**, a, um, *Ismarian* or *Thracian:* tyrannus, i. e. Tereus (Ov.).

Ismēnĭas, ae, *m. a Theban general.*

Ismēnus (os), i, *m. a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes.* Hence **Ismēnĭus**, a, um, *Ismenian* or *Theban*, and **Ismēnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Theban woman.*

Īsŏcrătes, is, *m. a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens: died* B.C. 338. Hence **Īsŏcrătēus**, a, um.

Issa, ae, *f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name*, now *Lissa.* Hence **Issaeus**, a, um: as *Subst.* **Issaei**, ōrum, *the inhabitants.* **Issăĭcus**, a, um, and **Issensis**, e: as *Subst.:* **Issenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Issē, ēs, *f. the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus in* Ov.

Issus, i, *f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great*, B.C. 333. Hence **Issĭcus**, a, um.

Istaevŏnes, um, *m. a people of Germany bordering on the Rhine.*

Ister (**Hister**), tri, *m. the lower part of the Danube.*

Isthmus (**Isthmos**), i, *m. a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*, esp. *the Isthmus of Corinth.* Hence **Isthmĭus**, a, um, and **Isthmĭa**, ōrum, *n. plu. the Isthmian games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.*

Istri, **Istria**, v. Histri.

Ītălĭa, ae, *f. Italy.* Hence **Ĭtălus**, a, um, *Italian:* as *Subst.:* **Ĭtăli**, ōrum (*Gen. pl.* Ĭtălûm, Virg.), *the Italians.* **2. Ītălĭus**, a, um, *Italian.* **3. Ītălis**, ĭdis, *adj. f. Italian.* As *Subst.:* **Ītălĭdes**, um, *f. Italian women* (Virg.). **4. Ītălĭcus**, a, um, *Italian:* jus, *the Italian right* · bellum, *the Italian* (or *Social*) *war.* As *Subst.* **Ītălĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Italian confederates* (*in the Social war*).

Ītălĭca, ae, *f. the name given by the Confederates to the city of Corfinium during the Social war.* **2.** *a city of Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birth-place of the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Ītălĭcensis,** is, *m. an Italican.*

Ĭthăca, ae (Ithăcē, ēs), *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.* Hence **Ĭthăcensis,** e, and **Ĭthăcus,** a, um, *Ithacan.* As *Subst.*: **Ĭthăcus,** i, *m. the Ithacan, Ulysses.*

Itĭus or **Iccius Portus,** *a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar sailed over to Britain*; prob. *Witsand.*

Ĭtōnē, ēs, or **Ĭtōnus,** i, *m. a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.* Hence **Ĭtōnĭus,** a, um.

Ĭtūraea (Ityr.), ae, *f. a country in Coele-Syria.* Hence **Ĭtūraeus** (Ityr.), a, um; and **Ĭtūraei,** ōrum, *m. the Ituraeans.*

Ĭtў̆lus, i, *m. son of Zethus.* (In Cat. Itylus is confounded with Itys.)

Ĭtys, ўos (*Acc.* Itўn), *m. son of Tereus and Procne: he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Procne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl.* **2.** *a Trojan killed by Turnus, in* Virg.

Ĭūlus, i, *m. son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor.* Hence **Ĭūlēus,** a, um, *Julian.* Meton.: *belonging to Julius Caesar or Augustus.* **2.** Iulus Antonius, *son of the triumvir Antonius and Fulvia.*

Ixīon, ŏnis, *m. son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithoüs. For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel. His offspring were the Centaurs.* Hence **Ixīŏnēus** (Ixīŏnĭus), a, um; and **Ixīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. Pirithous,* and in *plur.* **Ixīŏnĭdae,** ārum, *the Centaurs.*

Jabolēnus (Jav-), i, *m. a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.*

Jacetāni, ōrum, *m. a people in Northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees.*

Jānĭcŭlum, i, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.* Hence **Jānĭcŭlāris,** e.

Jānus, i, *m. an old Italian deity.* He was represented with one face in front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Jānŭālis** or **Jānālis,** e; and **Jănigĕna,** ae, *m. child of Janus* (Ov.). Also **Jānŭārĭus** (mensis), *the month January, dedicated to Janus.* See also Part I., Janus, Januarius.

Jāson, v. Iason.

Jēsūs (also Ĭēsus, trisyll.), ū, *m. Jesus.*

Jŭba, ae, *m. king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompeius, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus,* B.C. 45. **2.** *son of the former, who after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome.*

Jūdaea, ae, *f. the country of the Jews.* Also **Jūdaeus,** a, um, *Jewish.* As *Subst.*: Judaeus, i, *m. a Jew*; **Jūdăĭcus,** a, um, *Jewish*: bellum (Tac.).

Jŭgurtha, ae, *m. a king of Numidia, conquered by Marius,* B.C. 106. Hence **Jŭgurthīnus,** a, um.

Jūlĭa, ae, *f. daughter of Caesar, the dictator, wife of* Cn. Pompeius. **2.** *daughter and only child of Augustus, wife of Tiberius.*

Jūlĭānus, i, *m.* Didius Julianus: v. Didius. **2.** "The Apostate," Roman emperor, A.D. 361–363.

Jūlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, *of which the Caesars* (q. v.) *were the most distinguished family.* Hence **Jūlĭus,** a, um, *adj. Julian.* As *Subst.*: **Jūlĭus,** ii, *m. the month of July* (so called after Julius Caesar); *previously called Quintilis.* Also **Jūlĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to Julius Caesar: and as Subst.*: **Jūlĭāni,** ōrum, *m. soldiers who were on the side of Caesar in the civil war.*

Jūlus, v. Iulus.

Jūnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, *of which* Brutus (q. v.) *was the most distinguished family.* Hence **Jūnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Jūnĭus,** ii, *m. the month of June.* Also **Jūnĭānus,** a, um.

Jūno, ōnis, *f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women.* Hence **Jūnōnĭcŏla,** ae, *c. a worshipper of Juno;* **Jūnōnĭgĕna,** ae, *m. Juno-born,* i. e. *Vulcan*; and **Jūnōnĭus,** a, um; and **Jūnōnālis,** e, *belonging to Juno.*

Juppĭter (better than Jūpĭter), Jŏvis, *m. Jupiter* or *Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans*; corresp. to Gr. Ζεύς. **2.** Transf.: Jupiter Stygius, *i. e.* Pluto. **3.** *as the god of heaven,* Juppiter *is used by the poets for the sky, open air, heaven.*

Jūra, ae, *m. a chain of mountains in Gaul, on the borders of Helvetia; Mt. Jura.*

Justīnus, i, *m. a Roman historian, of uncertain date.* **2.** Usually called Justin Martyr, *who wrote in defence of the Christians under Antoninus Pius.*

Jūturna, ae, *f. a fountain in Latium*; also *a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.*

Jŭvĕnālis, is, *m.*: D. Junius Juvenalis, *a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.*

Jūverna or **Jūberna,** ae, *f. Ireland, also called* Hibernia (q. v.).

Labdăcus, i, *m. a king of Thebes, father of Laius.* Hence **Labdăcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* and **Labdăcĭdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Labdacus,* esp. *Polynices, grandson of Laius.*

Labĕātes, ĭum, *m. plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Labĕātis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Lăbĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. D. Laberius, *celebrated as a composer of mimes.*

Lăbīci (Lăvīci), ōrum, *m. plu. a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.* Hence **Lăbīcānus** (**Lăvī-**), a, um; and **Lăbīcāni** (Lābīc- in Mart.), ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. T. Atius Labienus, *lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.* Hence **Lăbĭēnĭānus,** a, um. **2.** Q. Atius Labienus, *an uncle of the former, and an adherent of Saturninus.*

Labro, ōnis, *f. a port in Etruria,* now prob. *Livorno* (*Leghorn*).

Labros (**-us**), i, *m.*=λαβρός, "*rushing,*" *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Lăbўrinthus, i, *m. a building with many winding passages*: esp. *that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete.*

Lăcaena, ae, *f. adj. Spartan, Lacedaemonian; Subst.: a Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan woman*; esp. Helen (Virg.).

Lăcĕdaemon (also Lăcĕdaemo), ŏnis (*Acc.* Lăcĕdaemŏna; *Abl.* Lăcĕdaemŏne; and *Locat.* Lăcĕdaemŏni), *f. the city of Lacedaemon* or *Sparta.* Hence **Lăcĕdaemŏnĭus,** a, um, *Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan*; and *Subst.*: **Lăcĕdaemŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Lacedaemonians* or *Spartans.*

Lacētāni, ōrum, *m. a people of Spain in Catalonia*; and **Lacētānĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Lăchĕsis, is, *f. one of the three Parcae* or *Fates; who prescribed the measure of the thread of life.*

Lăcĭădes, ae, *m. one belonging to the demos Laciadae in Attica.*

Lăcīnĭum, ii, *n. a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno*; now *Capo delle Colonne.* Hence **Lăcīnĭus,** a, um.

Lăco (-on), ōnis, *m. a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan. Plur.*: **Lăcōnes,** um, *m.*; of Castor and Pollux: (Mart.). Hence **Lăcōnĭa,** ae, *f. the country of which the chief city was Sparta,* or *Lacedaemon.* Also **Lăcōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.*: **Lăcōnĭca,** ae, *f. Laconia*: **Lăcōnĭcum,** i, *n. the sweating-room in hot baths, first used by the Lacedaemonians*: **Lăcōnis,** ĭdis, *adj. Laconian, Lacedaemonian.* **2.** *a Spartan dog* or *hound* (Hor.).

Lăcўdes, is, *m. an Academic philosopher of Cyrene.*

Lādas, ae, *m. a renowned runner, whose name became a proverb for swiftness.*

Lādon, ōnis, *m. a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus; father of Daphne.* **2.** *the name of one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Laeca, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Porcius Laeca, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Laelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Laelius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus.* **Laelĭa,** ae, *f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture.* Hence **Laelĭānus,** a, um.

Lāërtes, ae, *m.* (*Acc.* Laerten, Ov.) *the father of Ulysses.* Hence **Lāërtĭus,** a, um; and **Lāërtĭădes,** ae, *m. son of Laertes, Ulysses.*

Laestrўgon (Lestr.), ŏnis, *m.* more freq. *plur.* Laestrўgŏnes, um, *a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Sicily, from whence they passed over to Italy and founded Formiae.* Hence **Laestrўgŏnĭus,** a, um, *Formian* (Hor.).

Laevi, ōrum, *m. a Ligurian people.*

Laevīnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Valeria (q. v.). Esp. P. Valerius Laevinus, *consul in the war with Pyrrhus, by whom he was defeated* B.C. 280. **2.** M. Valerius Laevinus, *consul in the second Punic War.*

Lāgus, i, *m. father of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt.* Hence **Lāgēus,** a, um, *Egyptian.*

Lāïs, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. a celebrated courtezan of Corinth.*

Lāĭus (or Lājus), i, *son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus.* Hence **Lāĭădes,** ae, *m. Oedipus.*

Lălăgē, ēs, *f. fancy name of a girl in* Hor.

(1) **Lămĭa,** ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aelia; *said to have been derived from Lamus, the founder of Formiae.* Hence **Lămĭānus,** a, um.

(2) **Lămĭa,** ae, *f. a town of Thessaly,* now *Zeitun.*

(3) **Lămĭa,** ae, *f. a sorceress in* Hor.

Lampĕtĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of Phoebus and sister of Phaëthon.*

Lampsăcum, i, *n.* and **Lampsă-**

cus (-os), i, *f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Lampsăcēnus**, a, um, and *Subst.* **Lampsăcēni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lāmus, i, *m. a mythical king of the Laestrygonians, son of Neptune, and founder of Formiae.* **2.** *son of Hercules and Omphale.*

Langŏbardi, ōrum, *m. a people of Northern Germany.*

Lānŭvĭum (Laniv.), ii, *n. a town of Latium, on the Via Appia.* Hence **Lānŭvīnus** (Laniv.), a, um; and *Subst.* **Lānŭvīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lāŏcŏon, ontis, *m. a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who with his two sons was killed by two serpents from the sea.*

Lāŏdămīa, ae, *f. daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus.*

Lāŏdĭcē, ēs, *f. a woman mentioned by Ovid.* **2.** *the wife of Antiochus, king of Syria.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, ae, *f. the name of several cities,* esp. *one in Great Phrygia,* now *Eski Hissar.* Hence **Lāŏdĭcensis**, e, *of Laodicea.*

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis, *m. father of Priam, king of Troy.* Hence **Lāŏmĕdontēus**, a, um; **Lāŏmĕdontĭus**, a, um; *Laomedontian;* and **Lāŏmĕdontĭădes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Laomedon: Priam:* in plur.: *the Trojans* (Virg.).

Lăpĭthae, ārum (*Gen.* also Lapithûm, Virg.) *m. plu. a rude people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly. They engaged in a fierce conflict with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lapithae.* Hence **Lăpĭthaeus**, a, um, and **Lăpĭthēïus**, a, um.

Lār or **Lars**, tis, *m. a praenomen of Etruscan origin, usually given to the first-born of a princely house, while a younger son was called Aruns,* q. v.

Lăra, ae, and **Lărunda**, ae, *f. daughter of the river-god Almo, worshipped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta (Ov.).

Larcĭus (-tĭus), ii, *m.*: T. Larcius Flavus, *the first Roman dictator,* B.C. 498.

Lārentĭa (not Laurentia), ae, *f.* also Acca Larentia, *wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Lārentālĭa**, ĭum, *n. plu. a festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.*

(1) **Lăres (Lăses)**, um and ĭum, *the Lares; tutelar deities of a house, domestic* or *household gods; whose images were placed either in a little shrine by the hearth, or in a small chapel* (lararium) *in the interior of the house.*—Sing.: **Lār**, Lăris, *m.: one of the Lares, a Lar.* Transf.: of *the tutelar deities of cities and roads,* etc. Meton.: *a hearth, dwelling, home:* (Hor.). See also Part I.

(2) **Lăres**, ĭum, *f. a city in Numidia.*

Lārīnum, i, *n. a town of Apulia on the Tifernus,* now *Larino.* Hence **Lārīnas**, ātis, *adj.*; as Subst., **Lārīnātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Lārissa, ae, *f. a city in Thessaly, on the Penēus,* now *Larisse.* Hence **Lārissaeus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: Larissaei, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants;* also **Lārissenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. the inhabitants.* **2.** *a city in Phthiotis,* also called Larissa Cremaste. **3.** *a fortress of Argos.*

Lārissus (-īsus), i, *m. a river in Achaia,* now *Mana.*

Lārĭus, ii, *m. a lake in Northern Italy,* now *Como.*

Lars, artis, v. Lar.

Lăses, v. Lares.

Lătĕrānus, a, *a family name in the* gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.

Lătĕrensis, is, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Juventia.

Lătĕrĭum, ii, *n. a villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum.*

Lătĭālis (-āris), v. Latium.

Lătĭar, āris, v. Latium.

Lătīni, v. Latium.

Lătīnus, i, *m. a king of the Laurentians, who gave Aeneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

Lătĭum, ii, *n. a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Tiber: Rome was situated at its northern extremity.* **Jūs Lătĭi** or *simply* **Lătĭum**, *the political rights which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans to other people.* Hence, **Lătĭus**, a, um, *adj. Latian, Latin;* poet. for *Roman.* **2. Lătĭālis (-āris)**, e, *adj. Latin. Subst.:* **Lătĭar**, āris, *n. the festival of Jupiter Latiaris.* **3. Lătīnus**, a, um, *Latin.* As *Subst.:* **Lătīni**, ōrum, *m. the Latins.* Hence **Lătīnĭensis**, e, *adj. Latin* (Auct. Har. Resp.). As *Subst.:* **Lătīnĭenses**, ĭum, *m. the Latins* (id.).

Latmus (-os), i, *m. a mountain in Caria, where Luna kissed the sleeping Endymion.* Hence **Latmĭus**, a, um.

Latŏbrigi, ōrum, *a people of Gallia Belgica, neighbours of the Helvetii.*

Lātōna, ae, also Greek form **Lāto**, ūs, *f. a daughter of the Titan Coeus and of Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the island of Delos.* Hence **Lātōnĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, i.e. *Diana.* **2. Lātōĭus (Lētō-)**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōĭus**, ii, *m.*, i.e. *Apollo.* **3. Lātōus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lātōus**, *m.*, i. e. *Apollo.* **4. Lātōis (Lēto-)**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *adj. f.* As *Subst.:* **Lātōis**, ĭdos, *f.*, i.e. *Diana.* **5. Lātōnĭgĕna**, ae, *c. one born of Latona;* Latonigenae duo, i. e. *Apollo and Diana* (Ov.).

Lătris, ĭdis, *f. name of a woman in* Prop.

Laurentum, i, *n. a maritime town in Latium,* now *Torre di Paterno.* Hence **Laurens**, entis, *adj.* Also as *Subst.:* Laurentes, um, *m. the Laurentines.* **Laurentīnus**, a, um, and **Laurentĭus**, a, um.

Laurĕŏlus, i, *m. a notorious robber* (Juv.).

Lauron, ōnis, *f. a city in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Laus, Laudis, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul, north-west of Placentia,* now *Lodi Vecchio.*

Lausus, i, *m. the son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew.* **2.** *son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia.*

Lautŭlae (Lautŏlae), ārum, *f. plu. a place in Rome where there were warm baths.* **2.** *a place in Latium having warm baths.*

Lăverna, ae, *f. the goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence of rogues and thieves.*

Lavīci, v. Labici.

Lāvīnia, ae, *f. daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas.*

Lāvīnĭum, ii, *n. a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia,* now *Pratica.* Hence **Lāvīnĭus**, a, um.

Lēander, dri (*Voc.* Leandre, Ov.), *m. a youth of Abydos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont, to visit Hero in Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.* Hence **Lēandrĭus**, a, um.

Lēarchus, i, *m. son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father.* Hence **Lēarchēus**, a, um.

Lĕbădīa (-ēa), ae, *f. a Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, above which was situated the cave of Trophonius;* now *Livadia.*

Lĕbĕdus, i, *f. a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year theatrical games were celebrated in honour of Bacchus.*

Lĕbinthos or **Lĕbynthos**, i, *f. one of the Sporades.*

Lĕchaeum, i, *n.*, and **Lĕchaeae**, ārum, *f. plu. the port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf.*

Lēda, ae, and **Lēdē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndareus; mother of Pollux, Helen, Castor and Clytaemnestra.* Hence **Lēdaeus**, a, um, *Ledaean;* also *Spartan.*

Lĕlĕges, um, *m. plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece.* Hence **Lĕlĕgēĭus**, a, um, and **Lĕlĕgēis**, ĭdis, *adj.*

Lĕmannus, i, *m.* (either alone or with lacus) *the Lake of Geneva.*

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *f. one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan;* now *Stalimene.* Hence **Lemnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.:* **Lemnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants;* **Lemnĭensis**, e; **Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f. a Lemnian woman,* and **Lemnĭcŏla**, ae, *m. the dweller in Lemnos,* i. e. *Vulcan.*

Lemonĭa tribus, *a rustic tribe on the Via Latina.*

Lĕmŏvices, um, *m. a people of Gallia Aquitanica:* hence the modern *Limoges.*

Lemovĭi, ōrum, *m. a Germanic people on the Baltic.*

Lĕmŭres, um, *m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres.* Hence **Lĕmŭrĭa**, ĭum, *m. a festival held at night on the 9th of May, to appease the ghosts of the dead.*

Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj.* [ληνός, *a wine-press*] *Lenaean, Bacchic:* Lenaei latices, i. e. *wine* (Virg.), and *absol.* **Lēnaeus**, i, *m. Bacchus.*

Lentŭlus, i, *m. a cognomen of a distinguished family in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.* Hence **Lentŭlĭtas**, ātis, *f. name* or *nobility of a Lentulus* (Cic. *colloq.*).

Lĕŏcŏrĭon, i, *n. a temple in Athens, reared in honour of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine.*

Lĕōĭdes, um, *f. the daughters of Leos:* v. preced. art.

Lĕon, ontis, *m. a town near Syracuse,* now *Magnisi.* **2.** *a ruler of Phlius mentioned in Cic.*

Lĕōnĭdas (rarely **Lĕōnĭda**), ae, *m. king of Sparta, who fell fighting against the Persians at Thermopylae,* B.C. 490.

Lĕōnĭdes, ae, *m. a teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.*

Leonnātus, i, *m. one of Alexander's generals.*

Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m. an ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily,* now *Lentini; birth-place of the famous sophist Gorgias.* Hence **Lĕontīnus**, a, um, and **Lĕontīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lĕontĭum, ii, *f. an Athenian woman, a friend of Epicurus.*

Lĕōtȳchĭdes, ae, *m. brother of Agesilaus.*

Lĕpĭdus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aemilia. Esp. M. Aemilius Lepidus, *triumvir with Antony and Octavian.*

Lĕpontĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus;* their name is retained in the *Val Leventina.*

Lĕprĕum, i, *n. a town on the coast of Elis.*

Leptis, is, *f. a town in Africa, situated on the Great Syrtis;* called Leptis magna. **2. Leptis parva**, *near Hadrumetum,* now *Lamta.* Hence **Leptitānus**, a, um, and **Leptitāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē**, ēs, *f. a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew, and then drained the marsh.* Hence **Lernaeus**, a, um.

Lesbos (-us), i, *f. a celebrated island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Mysia, the birth-place of the lyric poets Alcaeus and Sappho, and famous for its wine;* now *Mytilini.* Hence **Lesbĭăcus,** a, um, and **Lesbĭus,** a, um, *Lesbian:* civis, i. e. *Alcaeus* (Hor.): vates, i. e. *Alcaeus* or *Sappho.* As *Subst.:* **Lesbĭum,** ii, *n. Lesbian wine.* **2. Lesbōus,** a, um, *adj. Lesbian.* **3. Lesbĭas,** ădis, and **Lesbis,** ĭdis, *f. a Lesbian woman.*

Lēthaea, ae, *f. wife of Olĕnus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone* (Ov.).

Lēthē, ēs, *f.* [λήθη, *forgetfulness*], *a river in the infernal regions, the water of which caused forgetfulness of the past.* Hence **Lēthaeus,** a, um, *Letheun, oblivious.*

Lētōis, Lētōĭus, v. Latona.

(I) **Leucădĭa,** ae, and **Leucas,** ădis, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo;* now *S. Maura.* Hence **Leucădĭus,** a, um, and **Leucădĭi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.* **Leucas,** ădis, *f.* also *the capital of Leucadia.*

(2) **Leucădĭa,** ae, *f. a woman's name in* Prop.

Leucāta, ae, and **Leucātes,** ae, *m. a promontory in the island of Leucadia,* now *Ducato.*

Leuci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Leucippus, i, *m. father of Phoebe and Hilaria, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.* Hence **Leucippis,** ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Leucippus.* **2.** *a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic, and one of the founders of the atomic philosophy.*

Leucōn, ōnis, *m. one of Actaeon's hounds.* **2.** *a king of Pontus* (Ov.).

Leucŏpĕtra, ae, *f. a promontory near Rhegium;* now *Capo dell' Armi.*

Leucŏphrўna, ae, *f. a surname of Diana in Magnesia.*

Leucŏsĭa, ae, *f. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, south of Paestum,* now *Piana.*

Leucŏthĕa, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. the name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she was received among the sea-deities.* **2.** *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome.*

Leuctra, ōrum, *n. plu. a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans,* B.C. 371. Hence **Leuctrĭcus,** a, um.

Levaci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Lexŏvĭi, ōrum, *m. a people in the N.W. of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine, whence the name of Lisieux.*

Lĭbănus, i, *m. a celebrated mountain range in Syria; Lebanon.*

Lĭbentīna (Lŭb-), ae, *f. the goddess of (sensual) pleasure, Venus.*

Līber, ĕri, *m. an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification;* identified with *Bacchus.* Hence **Lībĕrālĭa,** ĭum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, on which day youths received the manly toga.*

Lībĕra, ae, *f. Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, and sister of* Liber. **2.** = *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus).

Lībēthrum, i, *n. an ancient town in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Lībēthrĭdes,** um, *f. plu. the Muses* (Virg.).

Lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.* Hence meton.: *death* (Hor.), v. Libitina, Part I.

Lĭbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Lĭbŭi, ōrum, *m. a people in northern Italy.*

Lĭburni, ōrum, *m. an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia, celebrated for their swift-sailing ships.* Hence **Lĭburnus,** a, um. As *Subst.:* **Lĭburna,** ae, *f. a Liburnian galley* (Hor.). **2. Lĭburnĭa,** ae, *f. Liburnia.* **3. Lĭburnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Lĭburnĭca,** ae, *f. a Liburnian galley.* See also Part I.

Lĭbўa, ae, and **Lĭbўē,** ēs, *f. Libya, the northern part of Africa;* also in gen. *Africa.* Hence **Lĭbўcus,** a, um; **Lĭbўs,** ўos; **Lĭbyssus,** a, um; **Lĭbystīnus,** a, um; **Lĭbystis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.,* and **Lĭbўus,** a, um, *African.*

Lĭbўphoenīces, um, *m. a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, in Africa Proper, descended from Phoenicians.*

Lĭchas, ae, *m. an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Deianira.*

Lĭcĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *the orator* C. Licinius Crassus, and *the 'triumvir'* M. Licinius Crassus, *who perished in a war against the Parthians,* B.C. 55. Hence **Lĭcĭnĭus,** a, um, and **Lĭcĭnĭānus,** a, um.

Lĭcīnus, i, *m. a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth.*

Lĭgārĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Q.. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended.* Hence **Lĭgārĭānus,** a, um.

Ligdus (Lyg-), i, *m. a Cretan, father of Iphis,* q. v.

Lĭgēa, ae, *f. a wood nymph in* Virg.

Liger or **Lĭgĕris,** ĕris, *m. the largest river of Gallia Transalpina,* now *Loire.*

Ligii (Lyg-), ōrum, *m. the Ligii* or *Lygii; a German people on the Weser.*

Lĭgŭres, um, *m. plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of Gaul to those of Etruria.* Hence **Lĭgur** and **Lĭgus,** ŭris, *adj.;* and *subst. a Ligurian;* **Lĭgŭrĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* **Lĭgustĭcus,** a, um, and **Lĭgustīnus,** a, um.

Lĭlўbaeum (or -ŏn, Ov.), i, *n. the most westerly promontory of Sicily,* now *Cape Boco, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Lĭlўbaetānus,** a, um, and **Lĭlўbēĭus,** a, um.

Limnaea, *f. a town of Thessaly.*

Limnātis, ĭdis, *f. a surname of Diana.*

Lĭmўra, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. a river, with a town of the same name in Mysia.*

Lindus (-os), i, *f. a town in the island of Rhodes, with a temple of Minerva.*

Lingŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, whence the modern name of the town Langres.* Hence **Lingŏnĭcus,** a, um, **Lingŏnus,** i, *m. a Lingonian.*

Lingos (us), i *m. a mountain in Epirus.*

Lĭnus (-os), i, *m. son of Apollo and one of the Muses, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre, in anger at his scolding him.*

Lĭpăra, ae, and **Lĭpărē,** ēs, *f. one of the Aeolian Isles, north of Sicily, with a city of the same name,* now *Lipari:* in *plur.* **Lĭpărae,** ārum, *f. the Aeolian islands.* Hence **Lĭpăraeus,** a, um, and **Lĭpărensis,** e; as *Subst.:* **Lĭpărenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Līrĭŏpē, ēs, *f. a nymph, the mother of Narcissus.*

Līris, is, *m. a river of Latium, which it divides from Campania;* now *Garigliano.*

Lissus, i, *f.* and **Lissum,** i, *n. a city in southern Dalmatia.*

Lĭtāna silva, or absol. **Lĭtāna,** ae, *f. a large forest on the Apennines, near Mutina.*

Līternum (Lint.), i, *n. a city on the coast of Campania,* now *Patria.* Hence **Līternus,** a, um, and **Līternīnus,** a, um.

Līvĭa, ae, *f. the second wife of Augustus.* **2.** *wife of Caligula.*

Līvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet;* and T. Livius Patavinus, *the celebrated historian, who was born at Patavium (Padua).* Hence **Līvĭus,** a, um, and **Līvĭānus,** a, um.

Lŏ̆cri, ōrum, *m. the Locrians,* a people of Greece, consisting of several tribes. **1.** Locri Epicnemidii, *on the Cephissus.* **2.** Locri Ozŏlae, *bordering on the Aetolians.* **3.** Locri Epizephyrii, *in the territory of the Bruttii, a Grecian colony, with a city of the same name near the modern Gerace.* Hence **Lŏ̆crensis,** e, and **Lŏ̆crenses,** ĭum, *m. the Locrians;* also **Lŏ̆cris,** ĭdis, *f. the country of Locris.*

Lōcusta (Lūcusta), ae, *f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius.*

Lŏcūtĭus, v. Aius.

Lollĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Lollĭānus,** a, um,

Londīnĭum (Lundin.), ii, *n. a city of Britain,* now *London.* Hence **Londīnĭensis,** e.

Longĭmănus, i, *m. "the long-armed," a surname of Artaxerxes I., king of Persia.*

Longŭla, ae, *f. a Volscian city.* Hence **Longŭlāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Longuntĭca, ae, *f. a city of Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Lōtis, ĭdis, and **Lōtos,** i, *f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into a lotus-tree* (Ov.).

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum, *m. the Lotus-eaters; a fabulous African people on the Lesser Syrtis.*

Lŭa, ae, *f. a goddess who expiated blood shed in battle.*

Lūca, ae, *f. a city of Etruria,* now *Lucca.* Hence **Lūcensis,** e.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m. plu. the Lucanians; a people of Southern Italy.* Also *adj.* **Lūcānus,** a, um; **Lūcānĭa,** ae, *f. their country,* and **Lūcānĭcus,** a, um. Also **Lūca (bos),** *an elephant;* v. Part I.

Lūcānus, i, *m.:* M. Annaeus Lucanus, *author of the poem entitled* Pharsalia, *put to death by Nero,* A.D. 65.

Luccēĭus, i, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. L. Lucceius, *a friend of Cicero and Pompeius, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars.*

Luceium, ii, *n. a fortress in Galatia.*

Lū̆ceres, v. Part I.

Lūcĕrĭa, ae, *f. an ancient city of Apulia,* now *Lucera.* Hence **Lūcĕrīnus,** a, um, and **Lūcĕrīni,** ōrum, *m the Lucerians.*

Lūcĭfer, v. Part I.

Lūcīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa; the father of Roman satire.* Hence **Lūcīlĭānus,** a, um, *Lucilian, of Lucilius.*

Lūcīna, v. Part I.

Lūcĭus, i, *m. a Roman praenomen, usually represented by* L.

Lū̆crētĭa, v. Lucretius.

Lū̆crētĭlis, is, *m. a mountain in the Sabine territory;* now *M. Genaro.*

Lū̆crētĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Sp. Lucretius, *the father of Lucretia, consul* B.C. 508. **2.** In *fem.* Lucretia, *daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself.* **3.** T. Lucretius Carus, *author of the poem* De rerum natura; *contemporary with Cicero.*

Lū̆crīnus, i, *m.* (alone, or with lacus), *the Lucrine; a small lake on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae, famous for its oysters;*

now *Lucrino.* Hence **Lūcrīnus,** a, um, and **Lŭcrīnensis,** e.

Lūcullus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Licinia. Esp. L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury.* Hence **Lūcullēus,** a, um, and **Lūcullĭānus,** a, um.

Lugdūnum, i, *n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus,* now *Lyons.* Hence **Lugdūnensis,** e. **2. Lugdūnum Bătăvōrum,** now *Leyden.*

Lūna, ae, *f. a city of Etruria,* now *Luni.* Hence **Lūnensis,** e.

Lŭpercus, i, *m.* [lupus and perh. arceo] *a deity who protected the flocks from wolves.* Hence **Lŭpercal,** ālis, *n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him;* and **Lŭpercālĭa,** ĭum *and* ōrum, *n. plu. his festival, celebrated in February.*

[illegible]pĭa or **Luppĭa,** ae, *f. a river in* [illegible] *N.W. of Germany,* now the *Lippe.*

Lūsĭtānĭa, ae, *f. the western part of Hispania, including the mod. Portugal.* Also **Lūsĭtāni,** ōrum, *m. the Lusitanians.*

Lŭtātĭus (Luctatius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens *of which the most distinguished family was that of Catulus:* v. Catulus.

Lŭtĕtĭa, ae, *f. a city of Gaul* (also *called* Lutetia Parisiorum), now *Paris.*

Ly̆aeus, i, *m. a surname of Bacchus.* Hence **Ly̆aeus,** a, um. Poet. meton.: *wine* (Hor.).

Ly̆căbas, ae, *m. a Tuscan, who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin* (Ov.).

Ly̆caeus, i, *m. a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped.* Hence **Ly̆caeus,** a, um, *Lycean;* esp. as epithet of Pan.

Ly̆cambes, ae, *m. a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter lampoons that both he and his daughter hanged themselves.* Hence **Ly̆cambēus,** a, um.

Ly̆cāon, ŏnis, *m. king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.* Hence **Ly̆cāŏnĭus,** a, um, and **Ly̆cāŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. his daughter Callisto* (q. v.). **2.** *a grandson of the preceding, also called* Arcas.

Ly̆cāŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Lycaonians, a people of Asia Minor.* Hence **Ly̆cāŏnĭus,** a, um, and **Ly̆cāŏnĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Ly̆cēum and **Ly̆cīum,** i, *n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.*

Ly̆cĭa, ae, *f. a mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor.* Hence **Ly̆cĭus,** a, um, *Lycian,* and **Ly̆cĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Lycians.* Lycius deus = *Apollo; from his oracle at Patara, in Lycia.*

Ly̆cĭdas, ae, *m. a centaur in* Ov. **2.** *a poetic pastoral name in* Virg.

Ly̆cŏmēdes, is, *m. a king of the isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire.*

Ly̆cŏphron, ŏnis, *m. a native of Chalcis, in Euboea, an Alexandrine grammarian, author of an extant poem called* 'Cassandra.'

Ly̆cōrĭas, ădis, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Ly̆cormas, ae, *m. a river of Aetolia.*

Ly̆cōtas, ae, *m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.*

Lyctus or **-os,** i, *f. a city of Crete.* Hence **Lyctĭus,** a, um, *Lyctian* or *Cretan.*

Ly̆curgus, i, *m. son of Dryas, king of the Edoni, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by him with madness and death.* **2.** *lawgiver of the Spartans,* about 825 B.C. Hence **Ly̆curgēi,** ōrum, *m. disciples of Lycurgus,* i. e. *severely upright.* **3.** *an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, noted for his inflexible integrity.*

Ly̆cus (-os), i, *m. husband of Antiope, who divorced her and married Dirce.* **2.** *a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.* **3.** *a companion of Aeneas.* **4.** *a river of Bithynia.* **5.** *a river of Phrygia Major.* **6.** *f. an Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes.*

Ly̆dē, ēs, *f. wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros.* **2.** *a female quack-doctor, in* Juv.

Ly̆dĭa, ae *f. a country of Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis; whence the Etruscans were said to have come.* Hence **Ly̆dĭus,** a, um, *Lydian* or *Etruscan.* Lydius fluvius, *i. e. the Tiber* (Virg.). **Ly̆dus,** a, um, and **Ly̆di,** ōrum, *m. the Lydians* or *the Etruscans.*

Lyncestae, ārum, *m. a people in the south-western part of Macedonia.* Hence **Lyncestĭus,** a, um.

Lynceus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m. a Messenian, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight.* **Lyncēus,** a, um, *Lyncean* (Cic.). **Lyncīdes,** ae, *m. a descendant of Lynceus.* **2.** *a son of Aegyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death by their wives.* **3.** *one of the companions of Aeneas.*

Lyncus, i, *m. a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx.* **2.** *f. a city of Macedonia.*

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, *f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis.* Hence **Lyrnēsĭus** (Lyrnessius), a, um; and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), ĭdis, *adj. f.;* as *subst.,* Briseis.

Ly̆sander, dri, *m. a celebrated Spartan general, who took Athens and terminated the Peloponnesian war,* B.C. 404. **2.** *an ephor at Sparta, who supported the plans of king Agis.*

Ly̆sĭădes, ae, *m. an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phaedrus.*

Ly̆sĭas, ae, *m. a famous Athenian orator in the time of Socrates.*

Ly̆sĭmăchīa, ae, *f. a city of Thrace.* Hence **Ly̆sĭmăchĭenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Ly̆sĭmăchus, i, *m. one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the death of the latter, and founder of Lysimachia.*

Ly̆sĭnŏe, ēs, *f. a city of Pisidia.*

Ly̆sippus, i, *m. a celebrated worker in brass and statuary of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him.*

Ly̆sis, ĭdis, *m. a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.*

Măcăreus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* (*Voc.* Macareu), *son of Aeolus.* Hence **Măcărēïs,** ĭdis (*Acc.* Macarēïda, Ov.), *f. his daughter, Isse.* **2.** *companion of Ulysses, afterwards of Aeneas.* **3.** *a centaur in* Ov.

Măcĕdŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Macedonians:* in *sing.:* **Măcĕdo,** ŏnis, *m. a Macedonian.* Hence **Măcĕdŏnĭa,** ae, *f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace;* **Măcĕdŏnĭcus,** a, um, and **Măcĕdŏnĭus,** a, um; also **Măcĕdŏnĭensis,** e.

Măcer, cri, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. C. Licinius Macer, *a Roman historian, of whose works but little is known.*

Măcĕtae (-dae), ārum, *m. another form of the name of the Macedonians.*

Măchāon, ŏnis, *m. son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.* Hence **Măchāŏnĭus,** a, um, *medical.*

Mācra (ā, Lucan), ae, *m. a river on the N. boundary of Italy;* now *the Magra.*

Măcra Cōmē, ēs, *f. a town in Locris, on the borders of Thessaly.*

Măcri Campi, *a region on the river Macra* (q. v.).

Măcris, ĭdis, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, near Ionia.*

Măcrŏbĭi, ōrum, *m.* = Μακρόβιοι, i. e. *the long-lived, a people of Aethiopia.*

Măcrŏbĭus, ii, *m.* a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries, author of some philological works still extant.

Măcrŏchīr, *m.* = Μακρόχειρ, pure Lat. Longimanus (q. v.).

Madytos (-us), i, *a sea-port town in the Thracian Chersonese.* Hence **Maduatēni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Maeander, also Maeandros and Maeandrus, dri, *m. a river, proverbial for its many windings: it rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls into the Aegean Sea near Miletus;* now *Mendere Su.* **2.** Personified: *a river-god, the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Byblis and Caunus, in* Ov. Hence **Maeandrĭus,** a, um: juvenis, i. e. *Caunus* (Ov.). **3.** On the metaphorical use of the word, v. Maeander, Part I.

Maecēnas, ātis, *m. an Etruscan name.* Esp. C. Cilnius Maecenas, *a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil.* Hence **Maecēnātĭānus,** a, um.

(1) **Maecĭus,** a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

(2) **Maecĭus (Mētĭus),** ii, *m. Maecius; the name of a place in Latium, near Lavinium.* Hence **Maecĭa,** ae, *f. a Roman tribe.*

Maedi (Mēdi), ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Maedĭcus** (Med.), a, um,

Maelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Sp. Maelius, *who was suspected of aiming at kingly power, and was slain by Ahala.* Hence **Maelĭānus,** a, um, *belonging to Maelius,* and **Maelĭāni,** ōrum, *m. his partisans.*

Maenălus or **-os,** i, *m.* and **Maenăla,** ōrum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan.* Hence **Maenălĭus,** a, um, *Maenalian, Arcadian;* deus, *i. e. Pan* (Ov.). **Maenălis,** ĭdis, *f.:* ursa, *i. e. Callisto, "The Great Bear"* (id.).

Maenas, ădis, *f.* = μαινάς, *a Bacchante;* usu. *pl.* **Maenădes,** um.

Maenĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Maenĭus,** a, um: Maenia Columna, *a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which insolvent debtors were summoned; a whipping-post.* **Maenĭānum,** i, *n. a projecting gallery, balcony* (*first made use of by a Maenius*): v. Part I.

Maeŏnes, um, *m. the Maeonians, an ancient name of the Lydians.* Hence **Maeŏnĭa,** ae, *f. Maeonia, Lydia:* also *Etruria* (*because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians:* v. Lydia). **2. Maeŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. a native of Maeonia; a poetical designation of Homer, because believed to have been born in Lydia.* Also *an Etrurian* (Virg.). **3. Maeŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. a Lydian woman:* esp. *Arachne* or *Omphale* (Ov.). **4. Maeŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj. Lydian,* also *Homeric* (Hor.).

Maeōtae, ārum, *m. a Scythian*

people on Lake Maeotis. Hence **Maeōtis,** ĭdis, *Scythian:* Maeotis palus or lacus, *the sea of Azov;* also **Maeōtĭus,** a, um.

Maera, ae, *f. a woman who was changed into a dog in* Ov.

Maevĭus, ii, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. **1.** *a secretary of Verres.* **2.** *a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.*

Magnēsĭa, ae, *f. a district of Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea.* **2.** *a city in Caria, near the Maeander.* **3.** *a city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus.* Hence **Magnēs,** ētis, *m. a Magnesian:* also *adj.*, Magnes lapis, *the Magnesian stone, a magnet.* **Magnēsius,** a, um, **Magnessa,** ae, *f. a Magnesian woman:* **Magnētis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Magnētarches, ae, *m. the chief magistrate of the Magnesians.*

Magni Campi, ōrum, *m. the name of a place in Africa not far from Utica.*

Māgo, ōnis, *m. a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal.* **2.** *another Carthaginian, author of a work on agriculture in* 28 *books, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.*

Māgontĭăcum (Mōg-), i, *n. a city of Germany on the Rhine,* now *Mainz.*

Maharbal, ălis, *m. son of Himilco, and a distinguished cavalry officer under Hannibal in the second Punic war.*

Māia, ae, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter; one of the Pleiads.* Hence **Māius,** *the month of May.*

Mălēa and **Mălēa,** ae, *f. the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus;* now *C. Malio.* Hence **Mălēus,** a, um.

Mălĕventum, v. Beneventum.

Mālĭăcus Sĭnus, *a gulf between Thessaly and Phocis;* now *G. of Zeitoun.* Hence **Mālĭensis,** e, and **Mālĭus,** a, um.

Mamercus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aemilia.

Māmers, tis, *m. the Oscan name for Mars.* Hence **Māmertīni,** ōrum, *m. a name assumed by certain mercenary troops of Agathocles, who after his death seized Messana, massacred the inhabitants, and settled there about* 282 B.C. Hence **Māmertīnus,** a, um.

Mamilĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. *Adj.* **Mamilius,** a, um.

Māmŭrĭus, ii, *m.* (in full, Mamurius Veturius) *the maker of the eleven* ancilia, *in imitation of the shield sent down from heaven.*

Māmurra, ae, *m. a wealthy Roman eques of Formiae.*

Mancīnus, i, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who made a dishonourable treaty of peace with the Numantines,* 137 B.C. *which the Senate refused to ratify.* Hence **Mancīnĭānus,** a, um.

Mandēla, ae, *f. a town in the Sabine territory.*

Mandŏnĭus, i, *m. a chief of the Ilergetes in Spain, who, together with his brother Indibilis* (or *Indebilis*), *played an important part in the second Punic war.*

Mandubĭi, ōrum, *m. a Gallic people, whose chief town was Alesia.*

Mānes, v. Part I.

Mānīlius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Mānīlĭus,** a, um, and **Mānīlĭānus,** a, um.

Mānĭus, ii, *m.* abbrev. M'; *a Roman praenomen.*

Manlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war.* Hence **Manlĭus,** a, um, and **Manlĭānus,** a, um.

Mannus, i, *m. a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco.*

Mantĭnēa, ae, *f. a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.*

Mantō, ūs, *f. a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias.* **2.** *an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.*

Mantŭa, ae, *f. a city of* Gallia Transpadana, *on the Mincius, near which was Andes, the birth-place of Virgil.* Hence **Mantŭānus,** a, um.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f. a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians,* B.C. 490. Hence **Mărăthōnĭus,** a, um.

Marcellus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the plebeian* gens Claudia. Esp. M. Claudius Marcellus, *the first to gain an advantage over Hannibal, and the taker of Syracuse.* Hence **Marcellĭa** (or **-ēa**), ōrum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse.* **2.** M. Claudius Marcellus, *nephew of Augustus; whose early death is referred to in the Aeneid.* Hence **Marcellĭānus,** a, um.

Marcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome.* Hence **Marcĭus,** a, um, and **Marcĭānus,** a, um.

Marcŏmani (ă in Stat.) and **-manni,** ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful people in central Germany, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi.* Hence **Marcŏmănĭcus** (-mannicus), a, um.

Marcus, i, *m.* abbrev. M., *a Roman praenomen.*

Mardi, ōrum, *m. plu. a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian Sea.*

Mardŏnĭus, ii, *m. son-in law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians; he was defeated and slain at Plataea,* B.C. 479.

Mărēa and **Mărēōta,** ae, *f. a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria.* Hence **Mărēōtĭcus,** a, um, and **Mărēōtis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.:* as *Subst.: the Mareotic lake.*

Margum, i, *n. a city in Upper Moesia, on the Margis.*

Mărīca, ae, *f. a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus; after whom the Lake of Minturnae was named* Palus Maricae *or simply* Marica.

Mariccus, i, *m. a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius.*

Mărĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is C. Marius, *conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni.* Hence **Mărĭus,** a, um, and **Mărĭānus,** a, um; **Mărĭāni,** orum, *m. his partisans.*

Marmărĭca, ae, *f. a district in the N.E. of Africa;* now *Barca.* Hence **Marmărĭdes,** ae, *m. an African* (Ov.).

(1) **Măro,** ōnis, *m. the surname of the poet Virgil.* Hence **Mărōnēus,** **Mărōnĭānus,** a, um, *Virgilian.*

(2) **Măro,** ōnis, *m. a statue near a spring,* prob. *a Silenus* (Prop.: dub.).

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m. a king of the Suevi, who was defeated by Arminius and fled to Augustus.*

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnīa,** ae, *f. a town of Thrace, famous for its wine.* Hence **Mărōnēus,** a, um. **2.** *a town of the Samnites;* now *Marano.*

Marpēsĭus (Marpessĭus), a, um, *belonging to Marpesus* (a mountain in Paros, q. v.); *Marpesian, Parian.*

Marrŭbĭum or **Marrŭvĭum,** ii, *n. the capital of the Marsians.* Hence **Marrŭbĭus,** a, um.

Marrŭcīni (Marŭcīni), ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Italy, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate, now *Chieti.* Hence **Marrŭcīnus,** a, um.

Mars (poet. Māvors), tis, *m. the god of war; who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people.* Hence **Martĭus** (poet. **Māvortĭus**), a, um: as *Subst.* **Martĭus,** ii, *m. the month of March:* and **Martĭālis,** e: v. Part I., Mars, Martius, Martialis.

Marsăci (-ăcĭi), ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica.*

Marsi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Marsians; an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy; the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War.* Hence **Marsus,** a, um, and **Marsĭcus,** a, um, *Marsian.* **2.** *a people of Germany.*

Marsigni, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany, a division of the Suevi.*

Marsȳas and **Marsȳa,** ae, *m. a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive.* There was a statue of Marsyas in the forum at Rome, near which business was transacted (Hor.). **2.** *a river in Phrygia.*

Martĭālis, is, *m.:* M. Valerius, *a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, an epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, whose works are extant.*

Martĭcŏla, ae, *m. a worshipper of Mars* (Ov.).

Martĭgĕna, ae, *c. begotten by Mars* (Ov.).

Masgaba, ae, *m. a son of Masinissa* (Liv.). **2.** *a favourite of Augustus* (Suet.).

Măsĭnissa (Massin-), ae, *m. a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.*

Masaesȳli (Mass-), ōrum, *m. a people of W. Numidia.*

Maso (-sso), ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Papiria.

Massăgĕtae, ārum, *m. plu. a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea.*

Massĭcus, i, *m.* (with or without mons) *a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Monte Massico.* Hence **Massĭcus,** a, um; as *Subst.:* **Massĭcum,** i, *n. Massic wine.*

Massĭlĭa, ae, *f. a celebrated seaport of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean, a colony of Phocaea,* now *Marseilles.* Hence **Massĭlĭensis,** e, and **Massĭlĭenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Massŭrĭus (Măsŭ-), ii, *m.* Sabinus, *a celebrated jurist in the time of the Emperor Tiberius.*

Massȳli, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of E. Numidia.* Hence **Massȳlus** and **Massȳlĭus,** a, um, *Massylian, Numidian.*

Mătīnus, i, *m. a mountain in Apulia, near which Horace was born; famous for honey.* Hence **Mătīnus,** a, um.

Matisco, ōnis, *m. a city of the Aedui, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Arar,* now *Mâcon.*

Mătĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Mătĭānus,** a, um.

Matrŏna, ae, *m. a river in Gaul,* now the *Marne.*

Mattĭăcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Mattiacum,* the modern *Wiesbaden.* As *Subst.:* **Mattĭăci,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Mattĭum, ii, *n. a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti.*

Mātūta, ae, *f. the goddess of the dawn, the same as* Aurora. **2.** *a name of Ino,* called also Mater Matuta.

Mauri, ōrum, *m. plu. the Moors, a people of north-western Africa.* Hence **Maurus,** a, um; **Maurītānĭa (Maurēt-),** ae, *f. their country.* Also **Maurūsĭa,** ae, *f. the Greek name of Mauretania,* and **Maurūsĭus,** a, um; also **Maurūsĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Mauretanians.*

Mausōlus, i, *m. king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.* Hence **Mausōlēus,** a, um: as *Subst.* **Mausōlēum,** i, *n. the magnificent tomb erected by Queen Artemisia for her husband Mausolus.*

Māvors, ortis, v. Mars.

Maxentĭus, ii, *m. Roman emperor*, A.D. 306.

Maxĭmĭānus, i, *m. Roman emperor*, A.D. 286. **2.** *Roman emperor*, A.D. 305.

Maxĭmīnus, i, *m. Roman emperor*, A.D. 235. **2.** *Roman emperor*, A.D. 305.

Maxĭmus, i, *m. a cognomen in several* gentes.

Māzăca, ae, *f.* and **-a**, ōrum, *n. a town of Cappadocia.*

Māzăces, um, *m. a people of Numidia, afterwards called* Mazacenses.

Mēdēa, ae, *f. daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her in order to marry Creüsa, she killed their children.* Hence **Mēdēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. magical:* herbae (Ov.).

Mēdi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Medes, a people of Asia*; poet. also for *the Assyrians, Persians,* and *Parthians.* Hence **Mēdus**, a, um; **Mēdĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, and **Mēdĭcus**, a, um.

Mĕdĭōlānum or **Mĕdĭōlānĭum** (Μεδιο- in Ptol.), i, *n. a city in Northern Italy*, now *Milan.* Hence **Mĕdĭōlānensis**, e.

Mĕdĭōmatrĭci, ōrum, *m. a people of Gaul;* about *Metz.*

Medobrēga (Medubrīga, Mundobrīga), ae, *f. a city of Lusitania.* Hence **Medubrīgenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mĕdon, ontis, *m. a centaur.* **2.** *son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first Archon.* Hence **Mĕdontĭdae**, ārum, *m. the descendants of Medon.*

Mĕdŭli, ōrum, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for oysters*, in the modern *Medoc.*

Mĕdullĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Mĕdullīnus**, a, um.

Mēdus, i, *m. a river in Persia flowing into the Araxes.* Hence perh. *adj.* Medus, a, um (Hor.).

Mĕdūsa, ae, *f. daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprang.* Hence, **Mĕdūsaeus**, a, um.

Mĕgaera, ae, *f. one of the Furies.*

Mĕgălē, ēs, *f. a surname of Cybele.* Hence **Mĕgălensis**, e; **Mĕgălensĭa**, or **Mĕgălēsĭa**, ĭum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Cybele, celebrated on the* 4*th of April*; and **Mĕgălēsĭăcus**, a, um.

Mĕgălŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Arcadia.* Hence **Mĕgălŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*, and **Mĕgălŏpŏlītānus**, a, um; also **Mĕgălŏpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mĕgăra, ae, *f.* and **Mĕgăra**, ōrum (*Abl. plur.* in Plautus, Megaribus), *n. plu. a Grecian city, the capital of* **Mĕgăris**, ĭdis, *f. a country in Greece, lying between Phocis and Attica.* Hence **Mĕgărēus**, i, *m. a Megarean.* **Mĕgărĭcus**, a, um. *As Subst.:* **Mĕgărĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Megarics;* i. e. *the followers of Euclid of Megara.* Also **Mĕgărus**, a, um. **2.** *A city of Sicily, also called* Megaris, *and formerly Hybla.* Hence **Mĕgărēa**, ōrum, *n. plu. the country of Megara.*

Mĕgăreus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m. son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.* Hence **Mĕgărēĭus**, a, um.

Mĕgăris, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Megara.

(1) **Mĕla**, ae, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Pomponius Mela, *geographer, a native of Spain, under the Emperor Claudius.*

(2) **Mēla** or **Mella**, v. Mella.

Melae, ārum (-es, ĭum), *f. a town in the Samnite country.*

Melambĭum, ii, *n. a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa.*

Mĕlampūs, ŏdis, *m. a celebrated physician and soothsayer.* **2.** *son of Atreus.* **3.** *the name of a dog, in* Ov.

Mĕlanthĭus, ii, *m. a goat-herd of Ulysses.*

Mĕlanthō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune.*

Mĕlanthus, i, *m. a river of Sarmatia* (Ov.). **2.** *one of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins.*

Mĕlas, ănis and ae, *m. the name of several rivers in Boeotia, Sicily, etc.*

Meldi, ōrum, *m. a people of Gaul, about Meaux.*

Mĕlĕăger and **Mĕlĕăgros** (-agrus), gri, *m. son of the Calydonian king Oeneus, one of those engaged in the Calydonian boar-hunt.* Hence **Mĕlĕăgrĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the sisters of Meleager, changed into birds.*

Mĕles, ētis, *m. a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born, whence his name* Melesigenes. Hence **Mĕlētēus**, a, um, *Homeric.*

Mĕlĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes**, ae, *m. son of Ino and Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portunus.

Mĕlĭboea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Thessaly, the birth-place of Philoctetes.* Hence **Mĕlĭboeus**, a, um, *Thessalian.*

Mĕlĭboeus, i, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Mĕlissus, i, *m. a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.*

Mĕlĭta, ae, or **Mĕlĭtē**, ēs, *f. Malta.* Hence **Mĕlĭtensis**, e, *Maltese. As Subst.:* **Mĕlĭtensĭa**, ĭum (*sc.* vestimenta), *Maltese garments of fine linen.* **2.** *an island off the coast of Dalmatia,* now *Meleda.* **3.** *a sea-nymph.*

(1) **Mella** or **Mēla**, ae, *m. a river in Northern Italy, falling into the Ollius,* now *Mella.*

(2) **Mella**, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Annaea.

Mĕlŏdūnum, i, *n. a city of the Senones,* perhaps the modern *Melun.*

Mēlos, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades,* now *Milo.* Hence **Mēlĭus**, a, um.

Melōtis, ĭdis, *f. a country of Thessaly.*

Melpŏmĕnē, ēs, *f. the Muse of tragic poetry.*

Memmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Memmius, *to whom Lucretius dedicated his poem on Nature.* Hence **Memmĭădes**, ae, *m. a (scion of the house of) Memmius,* and **Memmĭānus**, a, um.

Memnon, ŏnis, *m. son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians: he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles.* Hence **Memnŏnĭus**, a, um, *Memnonian*; also poet. *Oriental, Moorish, black* (Luc.: Ov.).

Memphis, is and ĭdos, *f. a city of Middle Egypt, now in ruins.* Hence **Memphītes**, ae, *m. Memphite; Egyptian:* bos, i. e. *Apis* (Tib.). **Memphītĭcus**, a, um, *Egyptian.* **Memphītis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Egyptian:* vacca, i. e. *Io* (Ov.).

Mĕnae, ārum, *f. plu.* or **Mĕnaenum**, i, *n. a town of Sicily,* now *Mineo.* Hence **Mĕnaeus**, **Mĕnaenĭus** or **Mĕnaenus**, a, um; **Mĕnaeni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mĕnalcas, ae, *m. a shepherd in* Virg.

Mĕnander or **Mĕnandros** (-us), dri (also *Gen.* Menandru = Μενάνδρου, Ter.), *m. a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model*; about 300 B.C. Hence **Mĕnandrēus**, a, um.

Mĕnăpĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Meuse and the Scheldt.*

Mendes, ētis, *adj. belonging to the Egyptian town Mendes.* Also **Mendēsĭcus (sĭus)**, a, um.

Mĕnĕdēmus, i, *m. an Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato.* **2.** *an Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus.* **3.** *a general of Alexander the Great.*

Mĕnĕlāus, i, *m. son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.* Hence **Mĕnĕlāēus**, a, um.

Mĕnēnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Menenius Agrippa, *who told the plebs the fable of the belly and the limbs,* B.C. 494. Hence **Mĕnēnĭānus**, a, um, and **Mĕnēnĭus**, a, um. **2.** *a foolish person mentioned by Horace.*

Mĕnestheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. a son of Iphicrates the Athenian* (Nep.). **2.** *a Trojan mentioned by Virgil,* also called *Mnestheus.*

Mēninx, gis, *f. an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis;* now *Jerbah.*

Mĕnippus, i, *m. a Cynic philosopher, famous for his sarcasm, whence Varro gave to his satires the name Menippeae.* **2.** *a famous Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.*

Mēnĭus, i, *m. a son of Lycaon* (Ov.).

Mĕnoeceus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country.*

Mĕnoetes, is, *m. a companion of Aeneas.* **2.** *an Arcadian slain by Turnus in* Virg.

Mĕnoetĭus, ii, *m. father of Patroclus.* Hence **Mĕnoetĭădes**, ae, *m. Patroclus.*

Mentor, ŏris, *m. friend of Ulysses.* **2.** *a celebrated artist in embossed metal work.* Meton. *a cup of his workmanship* (Juv.). Hence **Mentŏrēus**, a, um.

Mercŭrĭus, ii, *m. the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads; conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.* Hence **Mercŭrĭālis**, e. As *Subst.:* **Mercŭrĭāles**, ĭum, *m. a corporation of traders at Rome.*

Mērĭŏnes, ae, *m. the charioteer and pilot of Idomeneus.*

Mermĕros, i, *m. a centaur who attended the wedding of Pirithous.*

Mermessĭus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Mermessus, a town of Troas, celebrated as the residence of a Sibyl.*

Mĕrŏē, ēs, *f. a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island, because nearly surrounded by the Nile.* Hence **Mĕrŏētĭcus**, a, um.

Mĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.* **2.** *sister of Phaëthon.*

Mĕrops, ŏpis, *m. king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the reputed father of Phaëthon.*

Mĕsembrĭa, ae, *f. a city of Thrace, on the Euxine.* Hence **Mĕsembrĭăcus**, a, um.

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, ae, *f. the country between the Euphrates and Tigris.*

Messāla, better **Messalla**, ae, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Valeria. Esp. M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, *an orator in the time of Cicero and Augustus.*

Messālīna or **Messallīna**, ae, *f. the wife of the Emperor Claudius.* **2.** *the wife of the Emperor Nero.*

Messālīnus (or **Messall-**), i, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Messāna, ae, *f. a city of Sicily, situated on the straits which separate Italy and Sicily,* now *Messina.*

Messāpĭa (Mesapia), ae, *f. the Greek name of Calabria.* Hence **Messāpĭus** (Mesap.), a, um; **Messāpĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Messapians.*

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (Messāna), ae, *f. the capital of Messenia,* *in the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Messēnĭus** (also Messānius), a, um; **Messēnĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Messenians.*

Mĕtăbus, i, *m. king of the Volscians, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.*

Mĕtăpontum, i, *n. a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived;* now *Torre a Mare.* Hence **Mĕtăpontīnus**, a, um; **Mĕtăpontīni**, ōrum, *m. the Metapontines.*

Mĕtaurus, i, *m. a small river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks,* B.C. 207; now *the Metaro.* Hence **Mĕtaurus**, a, um.

Mĕtellus, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Caecilia. Esp. Q. Caecilius Metellus, *surnamed* Numidicus, *from his victories over Jugurtha.* Hence **Mĕtellīnus**, a, um.

Mĕtĕrēa turba, *a name given by Ovid to a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea.*

Mēthymna, ae, *f. a city in the island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion; also famed for its excellent wine.* Hence **Mēthymnaeus**, a, um, and **Mēthymnĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Metiosedum, i, *n. a city of Gaul,* now *Meudon* or *Melun.*

Mĕtiscus, i, *m. the charioteer of Turnus in* Virg.

Metĭus, **Mettĭus**, or **Mettus**, i, *m. an Italian proper name.* Esp. Metius Fufetius, *the Alban dictator slain by Tullus Hostilius.*

Mĕton, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions again.*

Mētrŏdōrus, i, *m. of Athens and Lampsacus; an Epicurean philosopher.* **2.** *of Stratonice in Caria, a pupil of Carneades.* **3.** *of Chios, a pupil of Democritus.* **4.** *an Academic philosopher of Skepsis, famous for his memory.*

Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city in Thessaly.* Hence **Mētrŏpŏlītānus**, a, um; also **Mētrŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Mēvānĭa, ae, *f. a city in Umbria,* now *Bevagna.*

Mezentĭus, i, *m. a tyrant of Caere* or *Agylla, slain by Aeneas.*

Mĭcipsa, ae, *m. son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.* In *plur.* poet. for *Numidians, Africans* (Juv.).

Mĭdas (Mĭda), ae, *m. son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. He was saved from starvation by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands from that time were golden. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.*

Mīlănĭon, ōnis, *m. the husband of Atalanta* (No. 2), *whom he outran by means of the golden apples.*

(1) **Mīlētus**, i, *m. the father of Caunus and Byblis* (Ov.). Hence **Mīlētis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Byblis.*

(2) **Mīlētus**, i, *f. one of the principal cities of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mīlēsĭus**, a, um; **Mīlēsĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Milesians, notorious for their luxury and wantonness.* Also **Mīlētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.:* urbs, i.e. *Tomi, a colony of Miletus* (Ov.).

(1) **Mĭlo** and **Mĭlon**, ōnis, *m. a celebrated athlete of Crotona. He was caught in a tree which he tried to rend, and devoured by wild beasts.* **2.** *a king of Pisa, in Elis* (Ov.).

(2) **Mĭlo**, ōnis, *m. a family name in the* gens Annia. Esp. T. Annius Milo, *a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter in a skirmish at Bovillae and when tried for murder, was defended by Cicero.* Hence **Mĭlōnĭānus**, a, um.

Mīlōnĭus, ii, *m. a parasite mentioned by Horace.*

Miltĭădes, is, *m. the general who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon,* B.C. 490.

Mily̆as, ădis, *f. a district and city of Lycia.* Hence **Milyădes**, um, *m. the inhabitants.*

Mĭmallŏnes, um, *f. plu. Bacchantes* (Stat.). Hence **Mĭmallŏnēus**, a, um; **Mĭmallŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Bacchante,* Ov.

Mĭmas, antis, *m. a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.* **2.** *one of the Giants* (Hor.).

Mimnermus, i, *m. a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon,* about 560 B.C.

Mĭncĭus, ii, *m. a river in Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Mincio.*

Mĭnerva, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.*

Mĭnervĭum, ii, *n. a city and castle in Calabria, also called* arx Minervae (Virg.).

Mĭnĭo, ōnis, *m. a small river in Etruria,* now *Mignone.*

Mīnōs, ōis (also -ōnis; *Acc.* Minōem and Minōa), *m. son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death judge in the infernal regions.* **2.** *grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete; the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne.* Hence **Mīnōis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Minos;* **Mīnōĭus**, a, um, and **Mīnōus**, a, um, *belonging to Minos,* also *Cretan.*

Mīnōtaurus, i, *m. a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; slain by Theseus.*

Minturnae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, near which Marius hid himself in the marshes from his pursuers.* Hence **Minturnensis**, e. *Subst.:* **Minturnenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Mĭnŭcĭus (Minutius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Minucius Rufus, Master of the Horse under the dictator Fabius Maximus.

Mĭny̆as, ae, *m. a mythical king of Thessaly.* Hence **Mĭny̆ae**, ārum, *m. plu. the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason;* **Mĭny̆ēĭas**, ădis, *f. a daughter of Minyas;* **Mĭny̆ēĭdes**, *f. plu. the daughters of Minyas,* and **Mĭny̆ēĭus**, a, um.

Mīsēnum, ii, *n. a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania, named after Misenus;* now *Miseno.* Hence **Mīsēnensis**, e.

Mīsēnus, i, *m. son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.*

Mī̆thras and **Mī̆thres**, ae, *m. the sun-god* of the Persians.

Mī̆thrĭdātes (**Mithrad-**), is, *m. the name of several kings of Pontus:* esp. *of* Mithridates VI. *surnamed the Great, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself* B.C. 63. Hence **Mī̆thrĭdātēus**, a, um, and **Mī̆thrĭdātĭcus**, a, um. **2.** Mithridates V., *father of the preceding, surnamed Euergĕtes, an ally of the Romans against Carthage in the third Punic War.* **3.** *a king of Armenia,* A.D. 35. **4.** Several kings of Parthia also bore this name.

Mĭty̆lēnē or **My̆tĭlēnē**, ēs, *f.*, and **Mĭty̆lēnae**, ārum, *f. plu. the capital of the island of Lesbos.* Hence **Mĭty̆lēnaeus** or **My̆tĭlēnaeus**, a, um, and **Mĭty̆lēnensis**, e.

Mnēmon, ŏnis, *m. a surname of Artaxerxes II., king of Persia.*

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f. plu. the Muses* (Ov.).

Mnēmŏsy̆nē, ēs, *f.* (μνημοσύνη, *memory*), *the mother of the Muses.*

Mnēsarchus, i, *m. a Stoic philosopher.*

Mnestheus, v. Menestheus.

Moenus, i, *m. a river of Germany,* now *the Main.*

Moesi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt between Thrace and the Danube.* Hence **Moesĭa**, ae (and **Moesĭae**, ārum, i.e. Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior), *f. their country,* mod. *Bulgaria* and *Servia,* and **Moesĭăcus**, a, um.

Mōgontĭăcum, v. Magontiacum.

Mŏlorchus, i, *m. a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules.* Hence **Mŏlorchaeus**, a, um.

Mŏlossi, ōrum, *m. the Molossians, a people in Epirus, who are said to have derived their name from Molossus, son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache.* Hence **Mŏlossus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Mŏlossus**, i, *m. a Molossian hound* (Virg.). **Mŏlossis**, ĭdis, *f. the country of the Molossi.*

Mŏna, ae, *f. the Isle of Man* (Caes.). **2.** *the Isle of Anglesey* (Tac.).

Mŏnaeses, is, *m. a leader of the Parthians, otherwise unknown* (Hor.).

Mŏnēta, ae, *f. a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.* V. Part I.: moneta.

Mŏnoecus, i, *m. a surname of Hercules.* Monoeci arx, *a promontory in Liguria;* now *Monaco.*

Montānus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Curtius Montanus, *a favourite of the emperor Tiberius.* **2.** Votienus Montanus, *an orator in the reign of Tiberius.*

Mopsŏpĭa, ae, *f. an ancient name of Attica and Athens.* Hence **Mopsŏpĭus**, a, um: juvenis, i.e. *Triptolemus* (Ov.): urbs, i.e. *Athens* (Ov.).

Mopsus, i, *m. a soothsayer in Argos.* **2.** *a soothsayer in Thessaly.* **3.** *a shepherd, in* Virg.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, opposite to Britain.*

Morpneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.*

Mō̆sa, ae, *m. a river in Gallia Belgica,* now the *Meuse.*

Moschi, ōrum, *m. a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas.*

Moschus, i, *m. a rhetorician of Pergamus* (Hor.).

Mŏsella (Mosula), ae, *m.* and *f. a river of Gallia Belgica,* now the *Moselle.*

Mōses or **Mŏy̆ses**, is, *m. Moses; the famous Jewish lawgiver.*

Mostēni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of Mostena* or *Mostene, a city of Lydia.*

Mūcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Mucius Scaevola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand.* Hence **Mūcĭus**, a, um, and **Mūcĭānus**, a, um.

Mulcĭber, bri, *m. a name of Vulcan.*

Mulucha, ae, *m. a river in northern Africa.* **2.** *f. a city standing upon it.*

Mulvĭus (Milvius), a, um, *Mulvian.* Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber.* Hence **Mulvĭānus**, a, um.

Mummĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth,* B.C. 146.

Mūnātĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Munatius Plancus; *a lieutenant of Caesar.*

Munda, ae, *f. a city in the south of Spain,* now *Monda.* Hence **Mundensis**, e.

Mūny̆chĭa, ae, *f. one of the ports of Athens.* Hence **Mūny̆chĭus**, a, um.

Mūraena (-ēna), ae, *m. a Roman*

cognomen in the gens Licinia. Esp. L. Lucinius Murena, *who was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.*

Murcĭa, ae, *f. the goddess of sloth,* or *of the slothful.* **2.** (also Murtea, Myrtea), *an epithet of Venus, said to have been taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her.*

Murgantĭa, ae, *f. a city in Samnium.* **2.** *a city in Sicily, also called* Murgentia. Hence **Murgentīnus,** a, um; **Murgentīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Murrānus (Murrhan.), i, *m. a mythic king of the Latins.*

Mursa (-ĭa), ae, *f. a city of Pannonia,* now *Eszek.*

Mūsa, ae, *f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number.* Hence **Mūsēus,** a, um; and **Mūsēum (-ĭum),** i, *n. a seat of the Muses, a museum.*

Mūsaeus, i, *m. a mythical Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*

Musulāmĭi, ōrum, *m. an African tribe west of the Great Syrtis.*

Mūta, ae, *f. a goddess, called also* Lara *and* Larunda, *whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb.*

Muthul, *a river in Numidia* (Sall.).

Mŭtĭna, ae, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Modena.* Hence **Mŭtĭnensis,** e.

Mutīni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of the city of Mute in Sicily.*

Mўcălē, ēs, *f. a promontory of Ionia, opposite Samos.* Hence **Mўcălaeus,** a, um, *and* **Mўcălensis,** e.

Mўcēnae, ārum, or Mycēnē, ēs, *f. a very ancient and celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king.* Hence **Mўcēnaeus,** a, um, **Mўcēnensis,** e; as *Subst.* **Mўcēnenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants;* and **Mўcēnis,** ĭdis, *f.* i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon.*

Mўcon (Mĭcon), ōnis, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Mўcŏnos (-us), i, *f. one of the Cyclades.*

Mygdŏnes, um, *m. a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia.* Hence **Mygdŏnĭa,** ae, *f. Phrygia.* **Mygdŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Mygdonian, Phrygian;* also *Lydian* (Ov.). **Mygdŏnĭus,** a, um, *Mygdonian, Phrygian.*

Mygdŏnĭdes, ae, *m. son of Mygdon;* i. e. *Coroebus, a warrior at the siege of Troy.*

Mўlăsa (-ssa), ōrum, *n. a city of Caria.* Hence **Mўlăsenses,** ĭum, *m.* and **Mўlăsēni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **Mўlăsĭus (-ēus),** a, um. **Mўlăsēus** (trisyll.), *an inhabitant of Mylasus.*

Myndus or **-os,** i, *f. a city in Caria.* Hence **Myndĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Myonnēsus (-os), i, *m. a promontory of Ionia, with a city of the same name.*

Myrīna, ae, *f. a fortified sea-port town in Mysia.*

Myrmēcĭdes, ae, *m. a celebrated sculptor.*

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m. plu. the Myrmidons; a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.*

Mўron, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Greek sculptor,* about 430 B.C.

Myrrha (Mur-), ae, *the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree* (Ov.).

Myrtălē, ēs, *f. a freed-woman, a friend of Horace.*

Myrtĭlus, i, *m. son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.*

Myrtōus, a, um, *Myrtoan.* Esp. Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Aegean Sea, which derives its name from the island of* Myrtos.

Myscēlos (-us), i, *m. the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy.*

Mўsĭa, ae, *f. a country in the north-west of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mўsĭus,** a, um, and **Mўsus,** a, um, *Mysian:* also **Mўsi,** ōrum, *m. the Mysians.*

Mўtĭlēne, v. Mĭtўlēne.

Myūs, untis, *f. a city of Caria.*

Nābătaea (Nabathaea), ae, *f. a district in the N. of Arabia.* Hence **Năbăthaeus,** a, um; also **Năbăthaei,** ōrum, *m. the Nabathaeans,* Poet. *Arabian, eastern.*

Nabdalsa, ae, *m. a general of Jugurtha.*

Nabis, ĭdis, *m. a despot of Sparta, about* 207 B.C.

Naevĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about* 202 B.C. Hence **Naevĭus,** a, um, and **Naevĭānus,** a, um.

Nahanarvali (Nahar-), ōrum, *m. a Germanic people.*

Nāĭas, ădis; more freq. **Nāis,** ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. a water-nymph, a Naiad;* transf. *a nymph* in general. Hence **Nāĭcus,** a, um.

Namnētes, um, *m. a people in Gallia Celtica;* giving their name to the modern *Nantes.*

Nantŭātes, um, *m. a people in Gallia Narbonensis, at the foot of the Alps.*

Năpaea, ae, *f.* [Gr. *νάπη, a dell*] *a dell-nymph.*

Nār, Nāris, *m. a river of Central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber,* now *Nera.*

Narbo, ōnis, *m.* (also called Narbo Marcius) *a city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *took its name,* now *Narbonne.* Hence **Narbōnensis,** e.

Narcissus, i, *m. son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope; changed into the flower of the same name.*

Narnĭa, ae, *f. an Umbrian city on the Nar;* now *Narni.* Hence **Narnĭensis,** e.

Nārўcĭon, ii, *n.* and **Nāryx,** ўcis, *f. a city of the Opuntian Locrians, the birth-place of Ajax Oileus.* Hence **Nārўcĭus,** a, um: heros, i. e. *Ajax, son of Oïleus* (Ov.).

Năsămōnes, um, *m. a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis.*

Nāsīca, ae, *m. an agnomen in the Scipio family.*

Nāsĭdĭēnus (scanned in Hor. as quadrisyll.), i, *m. a Roman name.*

Nāsĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Nāsĭdĭānus,** a, um.

Nāso, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet.*

Nāsos (-us), i, *m.* = Νᾶσος, *island, a part of the city of Syracuse.*

Naucrătes, ae, *m. a Greek historian of Erythrae.*

Naupactus (-os), i, and **Naupactum,** i, *n. a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth,* now *Lepanto.* Hence **Naupactōus,** a, um.

Nauplĭus, ii, *son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Euboea, and father of Palamedes.* Hence **Nauplĭădes,** ae, *m. Palamedes.*

Nauportum, i, *n. a city in Upper Pannonia,* now *Laybach.*

Nausĭcăa, ae (and -ē, -ēs), *f. the daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phaeacians.*

Nausĭphănes, is, *m. a Greek philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus.*

Naustathmos, i, *m. a seaport in Ionia, near Phocaea.*

Nautes, is, *m. a Trojan who brought the image of Minerva from Troy to Italy, and from whom the Roman Nautii are said to have been descended.*

Nāva, ae, *m. a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen,* now *the Nahe.*

Nāvĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name.* Esp Accius Navius, *the augur:* v. Accius.

Naxos, i, *f. the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus;* now *Naxia.* Hence **Naxĭus,** a, um.

Nĕaera, ae, *f. a Greek female name in* Hor.

Nĕāpŏlis, is, *f. a celebrated maritime city in Campania,* now *Napoli, Naples.* Hence **Nĕāpŏlītānus,** a, um; **Nĕāpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m. the Neapolitans.*

Nĕarchus, i, *m. an admiral of Alexander the Great.* **2.** *a Tarentine who entertained the elder Cato.*

Nĕbrŏphŏnos, i, *m.* "*fawn-killer*"; *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Nectanăbis, is *or* ĭdis, **Nectănĕbus,** i, *m. a king of Egypt about* 374 B.C.

Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor.* Hence **Nēlēĭus,** a, um, and **Nēlēus,** a, um; **Nēlīdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Neleus.*

Nĕmausum, i, *n.* and **-us,** i, *f. a city of Gallia Narbonensis;* now *Nismes.*

Nĕmĕa, ae, and **Nĕmĕē,** ēs, *f. a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion.* Hence **Nĕmĕaeus,** a, um, **Nĕmĕus,** a, um, *Nemean;* and **Nĕmĕa,** ōrum, *n. pl. the Nemean games.*

Nĕmĕsis, is and ĭos, *f. the goddess of justice, who punishes human pride and arrogance.*

Nĕmētes, um, *m. a people of Gaul, about Spires.*

Nĕmĕtŏcenna, ae, *f. a city of Gallia Belgica, in the territory of the Atrebates, near the modern Arras.*

Nĕŏbūlē, ēs, *f. the name of a woman in* Hor.

Nĕŏcles, is and i, *m. father of Themistocles.* Hence **Nĕŏclīdes,** ae, *m. Themistocles.* **2.** *father of Epicurus.*

Nĕontīchos, *n.* = *νέον τεῖχος,* "*new-fort,*" *a fortress in Thrace.*

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, *m. son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus.* **2.** *one of Alexander's generals.*

Nĕpe or **Nĕpĕte,** is, *n. a city in Etruria.* Hence **Nĕpĕsīnus** (Nepens.), a, um; also **Nĕpĕsīni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Nĕphĕlē, ēs, *f. wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle.* Hence **Nĕphĕlēis,** ĭdos, *f. Helle.*

Nĕpos, ōtis, *m. a surname in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.*

Neptūnus, i, *m. the god of the sea and other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.* Hence **Neptūnĭus,** a, um.

Nequīnum, i, *n. a city of Umbria, on the site of which Narnia afterwards stood.*

Nēreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.* Hence **Nērēis,** ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, a Nereid;* **Nērēĭus,** a, um, and **Nērīnē,** ēs, *f.* i. q. Nereis.

Nērĭtos (-us), i, *m. a mountain in Ithaca, and an island near it.* Hence **Nērĭtĭus,** a, um: dux, *i. e. Ulysses* (Ov.).

Nĕro, ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Claudia. Esp. C. Claudius Nero, *consul with M. Livius, conqueror of Hasdrubal;* and C. Claudius Nero

Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68. Hence **Nĕrōnēus**, a, um, **Nĕrōnĭānus**, a, um, and **Nĕrōnĭus**, a, um.

Nersae, ārum, *f. a city of the Aequi.*

Nerthus, i, *a goddess of the ancient Germans; the Earth.*

Nerŭlum, i, *n. a city of Lucania*, near the modern *Rotonda.*

Nerva, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. M. Cocceius Nerva, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 96. Hence **Nervĭus**, a, um.

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Gallia Belgica, conquered by Caesar.* Hence **Nervĭcus**, a, um.

Nēsaeē, ēs, *f. one of the Nereids.*

Nessus, i, *m. a centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.* Hence **Nessēus**, a, um.

Nestor, ŏris, *m. son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*

Nētum, i, *n. a town in Sicily, southwest of Syracuse.* Hence **Nētīnenses**, ĭum, and **Nētīni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Nīcaea, ae, *f. a city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called Antigonia*, now *Isnik* or *Nice.* Hence **Nīcaeensis**, e, and **Nīcaenus**, a, um. **2.** *a city in Locris, near Thermopylae.* **3.** *a city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great.*

Nīcander, dri, *m. a physician, poet, and grammarian of Claros, near Colophon.*

Nīcĭas, ae, *m. an Athenian statesman and general during the Peloponnesian war.* **2.** Nicias Curtius, *a grammarian, companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*

Nīcŏclēs, is, *m. tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus.*

Nīcŏmēdes, is, *m. the name of several kings of Bithynia.*

Nīcŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Epirus, built by Augustus in memory of the battle of Actium.*

Nīleus (dissyll.), ei, *m. Nileus, one of the enemies of Perseus in* Ov.

Nīlus, i, *m. the Nile.* Hence **Nīlĭăcus**, a, um, and **Nīlōtĭcus**, a, um.

Nīnus, i, *m. son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.* **2.** *f. the city of Nineveh, called also Ninos.*

Nĭŏba, ae, and **Nĭŏbē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona.* Hence **Nĭŏbēus**, a, um.

Nĭphātes, ae, *m. a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.*

Nīreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. the handsomest man in the Greek host before Troy.*

Nīsus, i, *m. king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle.* Hence **Nīsaeus**, a, um; **Nīsēis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Nisus;* **Nīsēĭus**, a, um; and **Nīsĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. Megarian.* **2.** *son of Hyrtacus, friend of Euryalus in* Virg.

Nitĭobrīges, um, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern Agen.*

Nixi, ōrum, *m. three guardian deities of women in labour.*

Nodīnus, i, *m. a rivulet near Rome mentioned in* Cic.

Nōla, ae, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania.* Hence **Nōlānus**, a, um; also **Nōlāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nōmentānus, i, *m. a notorious spendthrift in* Hor.

Nōmentum, i, *n. a Sabine town near Rome.* Hence **Nōmentānus**, a, um; also **Nōmentāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nŏmĭus (-os), ii; **Nŏmĭōn**, ōnis, *m. the Pasturer, a surname of Apollo because he tended the flocks of Admetus.* **2.** *son of Apollo and Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly.*

Nōnăcris, is, *f. a mountain and town in Arcadia.* Hence **Nōnăcrīnus**, a, um, and **Nōnăcrĭus**, a, um, *Arcadian;* **Nōnăcrĭa**, ae, *f. Atalanta* (Ov.).

Nōra, ōrum, *n. a hill-fort in Cappadocia.* Hence **Nōrensis**, e.

Norba, ae, *f. a town in Latium*, now *Norma.* Hence **Norbānus**, a, um, and **Norbāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nŏrēia, ae, *f. a town of Noricum.*

Nōrĭcum, i, *n. a mountainous country lying between the Danube and the Alps*, now *Styria; famous for its steel.* Hence **Nōrĭcus**, a, um.

Nortĭa or **Nurtĭa**, ae, *f. a goddess of the Volsinii*, prob. *Fortuna.*

Nŏtĭum, ii, *n. a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia.*

Nŏvensĭdes, v. Part I.

Nŏvesĭum, ii, *n. a city of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine*, now *Neuss.*

Nŏvĭŏdūnum, i, *n. a city of the Bituriges*, now *Nouan.* **2.** *a city of the Aedui*, now *Nevers.* **3.** *a city of the Suessones*, now *Soissons.*

Nŏvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Nūcĕrĭa, ae, *f. a city in Campania*, now *Nocera.* Hence **Nūcĕrīnus**, a, um, and **Nūcĕrīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nuithōnes, um, *m. a Germanic people near the Elbe.*

Nŭma, ae, *m.*: Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* **2.** Numa Marcius (-tius), *a Sabine, a friend of the former, and high priest.* **3.** *a Rutulian in* Virg.

Nŭmantĭa, ae, *f. a city in the north of Spain on the upper Douro, which was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger.* B.C. 133. Hence **Nŭmantīnus**, a, um, and **Nŭmantīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Nŭmānus, i, *m. a Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus (Virg.).

(1) **Nŭmĕrĭus**, ii, *m. a Roman praenomen*, abbrev. N.

(2) **Nŭmĕrĭus**, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Nŭmĕrĭānus**, a, um.

(1) **Nŭmīcĭus**, ii, and **Nŭmīcus**, i, *m. a small river in Latium.*

(2) **Nŭmīcius**, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

(1) **Nŭmĭda**, ae, *m. a Numidian; pl.* **Nŭmĭdae**, ārum, *the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa.* Hence **Nŭmĭdĭa**, ae, *f. their country, and* **Nŭmĭdĭcus**, a, um, *Numidian.*

(2) **Nŭmĭda**, ae, *m. a Roman name in* Hor.

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m. a king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.* **2.** *a Rutulian in* Virg.

Nŭmĭtōrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Nursĭa or **Nurtĭa**, ae, *f. a Sabine town*, now *Norcia.* Hence **Nursīnus**, a, um.

Nyctĕlĭus, a, um, *belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic* (strictly, *nightly*, because *the mysteries of Bacchus were celebrated by night*).

Nycteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Hyrieus and father of Antiope.* Hence **Nyctēis**, ĭdis, *f. Antiope.*

Nyctĭmĕnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, changed by Minerva into a night-owl.*

Nymphaeum, i, *n. a port and promontory in Illyria.*

Nȳsa (Nyssa), ae, *f. a city in Caria*, now *Nasli.* Hence **Nȳsaei**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.* Hence **Nȳsaeus**, a, um; **Nȳsēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Nȳseus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. Bacchus;* **Nȳsĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.* **Nȳsĭgĕna**, ae, *m. born at Nysa;* epith. of Bacchus; and **Nȳsĭus**, a, um.

Ōărīon, ōnis, *m. a poet. form for* Orion *in* Cat.

Ŏaxes, or **Ŏaxis**, is, *m. a river in Crete mentioned by* Virg.

Obba, ae, *f. a town in Africa, not far from Carthage.*

Obrĭmas, ae, *m. a river of Phrygia Major, flowing into the Maeander.*

Ōcĕănus, i, *m. the son of Caelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.* Hence **Ōcĕănītis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Ocean.* Meton.: *the great sea encompassing the land, the ocean.*

Ōcĕlum, i, *n. a city of Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Uxeau.*

Ōchus, i, *m. a surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia.* **2.** *son of Darius Codomannus.*

Ocnus or **-os**, i, *m. the founder of the city of Mantua.*

Ŏcrēsĭa or **Ŏcrīsĭa**, ae, *f. the mother of Servius Tullius.*

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, *n. a town in Umbria*, now *Otricoli.* Hence **Ocrĭcŭlānus**, a, um; also **Ocrĭcŭlāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Octāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Octavius, *the father of the Emperor Augustus.* Hence **Octāvĭānus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Octāvĭānus**, i, *m. a surname of the Emperor Augustus, when he was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia.

Octāvĭa, ae, *f. the name of two sisters of the Emperor Augustus.* **2.** *daughter of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina.*

Octōdūrus, i, *m. a town of the Veragri, in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Martigny.*

Octogēsa, ae, *a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern La Granja.*

Ōcyrrhŏe (**Ōcȳrh-**), ēs, *f. a daughter of Chiron.*

Ŏdŏmantes, um, *m. a people of Thrace.* Hence **Ŏdŏmantĭcus**, a, um.

Ŏdrȳsae (ŭsae), ārum, *m. a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.* Hence **Ŏdrȳsĭus**, a, um, *Thracian;* and **Ŏdrysĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Thracians.*

Ŏdyssēa (-īa), ae, *f. the Odyssey; a poem of Homer; also a poem of Livius Andronicus.* **2.** Odyssēae portus, *the southern extremity of Sicily.*

Oea, ae, *f. a town of Africa*, now *Tripoli.* Hence **Oeensis**, e, and **Oeenses**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Oeăger (ăgrus), i, *m. a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.* Hence **Oeăgrĭus**, a, um, *Thracian.*

Oebălĭa, ae, *f. poetic name for Tarentum:* v. foll. art.

Oebălus, i, *m. king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus and grandfather of Helen.* Hence **Oebălĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Oebalus;* in *plur.*: **Oebălĭdae**, ārum, *m.* i.e. *Castor and Pollux.* **Oebălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Spartan.* **Oebălĭus**, a, um, *Spartan*, and hence (i) *Tarentine;* because Tarentum was found by a colony from Sparta; and (ii) *Sabine;* because the Sabines were believed to be descended from the Spartans. **2.** *a king of Caprea, and son of Telon, mentioned by* Virg.

Oechălĭa, ae, *f. a town in Euboea.* Hence **Oechălis**, ĭdis, *f. a woman of Oechalia.*

Oecleus (dissyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*

father of Amphiaraus, and grandfather of Alcmaeon. Hence **Oeclīdes,** ae, *m. son of Oecleus,* i.e. *Amphiaraus.*

Oeclus, i, *m. a centaur in* Ov.

Oedĭpus, ŏdis and i, *m. king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.* Oedipus Colonēus, *Oedipus at Colonus, the name of a tragedy of Sophocles.* Hence **Oedĭpŏdes,** ae, *m. another form of Oedipus, and* **Oedĭpŏdīŏnĭus,** a, um.

Oeneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Aetolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager and Deianira.* Hence **Oenēus** (trisyl.), a, um, and **Oenīdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Oeneus,* i. e. *Meleager,* or *Diomedes, son of Tydeus.*

Oenŏmăus, i, *m. king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.*

Oenōnē, ēs, *f. a Phrygian nymph, wife of Paris, but afterwards deserted by him.*

Oenŏpĭa, ae, *f. the ancient name of Aegina.* Hence **Oenŏpĭus,** a, um.

Oenōtrĭa, ae, *f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy,* and poet. for *Italy in general.* Hence **Oenōtrĭus,** a, um, and **Oenōtrus,** a, um, *Italian, Roman.*

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē,** ēs, *f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile,* now *Katavóthra.* Hence **Oetaeus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Oetaeus,** i, *m. the Oetean god;* i. e. *Hercules.*

Ōgўges, ĭs, also Ogўgus, i, *m. the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.* Hence **Ōgўgĭus,** a, um, *Theban.*

Ŏīleus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Locris, father of Ajax.* Hence **Ŏīlīdes,** ae, *m. the son of Oileus Ajax "the less."*

Olbĭa, ae, *f. a city in Sardinia.* Hence **Olbĭensis,** e.

Olcădes, um, *m. a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, beyond the Ebro.*

Olcinĭātes, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of* Olcinium, *a seaport in Illyricum,* the modern *Dulcigno.*

Ōlĕăros, i, *f. one of the Cyclades near Paros,* now *Antiparos.*

(1) **Ōlĕnos** (**-us**), i, *m. the husband of Lethaea, changed with her into a stone.*

(2) **Ōlĕnos** (**-us**), i, *f. a city of Achaia.* **2.** *a city of Aetolia.* Hence **Ōlĕnĭus,** a, um, *Achaian* or *Aetolian.*

(1) **Ŏlympĭa,** ae, *f. a sacred region in* Elis Pisatis, *with an olive-grove, where the Olympian games were held.* Hence **Ŏlympĭăcus,** a, um, **Ŏlympĭcus,** a, um, **Ŏlympĭus,** a, um. **Ŏlympĭum,** ii, *n. the temple of the Olympic Jupiter.*

(2) **Ŏlympĭa,** ōrum, *n. plu. the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia.*

(1) **Ŏlympĭas,** ădis, *f. an Olympiad, the period of four years between the Olympic games, which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time. The first Olympiad is reckoned from* B.C. 776.

(2) **Ŏlympĭas,** ădis, *f. the wife of Philip, and mother of Alexander the Great.*

Ŏlympus, i, *m. the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, regarded as the seat of the gods.* Other mts. of the same name were in Mysia, Lycia, Galatia, etc.

Ŏlynthus or **-os,** i, *f. an important city of Macedonia.* Hence **Ŏlynthĭus,** a, um; **Ŏlynthĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Omphălē, ēs, *f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*

Onchestus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.* Hence **Onchestĭus,** a, um. **2.** *m. a river of Thessaly.*

Ŏnȳtes, is, *m. a Rutulian in* Virg.

Ŏpheltes, ae, *m. an Etruscan seaman in* Ov. **2.** *father of Euryalus in* Virg.

Ŏphīon, ŏnis, *m. one of the giants* **2.** *a companion of Cadmus.* **3.** *father of Amycus the centaur.* Hence **Ŏphīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.* i.e. *Amycus.*

Ŏphĭūchus, i, *m. the Serpent-holder, a constellation.* (Pure Latin Anguitenens.)

Ŏphĭūsĭa, ae, *f. an old name of the island of Cyprus.* Hence **Ophĭūsĭus,** a, um, *Cyprian.*

Ŏpīmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Ŏpīmĭānus,** a, um.

Ōpis, is, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana in* Virg.

Ŏpĭtergĭum, ii, *n. a city of Venetia,* now *Oderzo.* Hence, **Ŏpĭtergīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Oppĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Ŏps (rarely **Opis**), Ŏpis, *f. the goddess of plenty, wife of Saturn, and patroness of husbandry.*

Ŏpūs, untis, *f. a town of Locris, in Greece.* Hence **Ŏpuntĭus,** a, um; also **Ŏpuntĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Opuntians.*

Ōra (Hŏra), ae, *the name of Hersilia, as a goddess.*

Orbĭlĭus, i, *m. a Roman grammarian, teacher of Horace.*

Orbĭtānĭum, ii, *n. a town in Samnium.*

Orbōna, ae, *f. the tutelary goddess of bereaved parents.*

Orcădes, um, *f. islands N. of Scotland, the Orkneys.*

Orchămus, i, *m. a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothoë.*

Orchŏmĕnus or **-os,** i, *m. a city in Boeotia.* Hence **Orchŏmĕnĭus,** a, um. **2.** *a city in Arcadia.*

Orcus, i, *m. the Lower World, the abode of the dead.* Hence **Orcīnus,** a, um, v. Part I. **2.** Personified: *the god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto.* Hence poet. *death* (Hor.).

Ordovices, um, *m. a people of Britain in N. Wales.*

Ŏrēas, ădis, *f. an Oread* or *mountain-nymph.*

Ŏrĕsĭ̆trŏphos, i, *f. one of Actaeon's hounds* in Ov.

Ŏrestae, ārum, *m. a people of Macedonia.*

Ŏrestes, is and ae, *m. son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother.* Hence **Ŏrestēus,** a, um.

Ōrētāni, ōrum, *m. a powerful people* in *the S.W. of Spain.*

Orgĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m. a chief of the Helvetii mentioned by* Caes.

Ŏrībăsus, i, *m. one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Ōrĭcos or **Ōrĭcus,** i, *f.*, or **Ōrĭcum,** i, *n. a sea-port town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus.* Hence **Ōrĭcīni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Ōrĭcĭus,** a, um.

Ō̆rīon, ŏnis and ōnis, *m. son of Hyrieus, a handsome giant and hunter; transformed into the constellation so called.*

Ōrīthȳia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calaïs and Zetes by Boreas.*

Ormĕnis, ĭdis, *f.* (*Voc.* Ormeni), *a female descendant of Ormenius,* viz. *Astydamia* (Ov.).

Ŏrŏanda, ae, *f. a city of Pisidia.* Hence **Ŏrŏandenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants,* and **Orŏandĭcus,** a, um.

Ŏrōdes, is and i, *m. a king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death.* **2.** *a son of the former.* **3.** *a king of the Colchians* (Flor.). **4.** *a king of the Albanians* (Eutr.). **5.** *a warrior slain by Mezentius in* Virg.

Ōrŏmĕdon, ontis, *m. one of the giants* (Prop.).

Ŏrontes, is *or* ae (*Gen.* Oronti, Virg.), *m. the principal river of Syria.* Hence, **Ŏrontēus,** a, um, also *Syrian.* **2.** *a companion of Aeneas and chief of the Lycii.*

Ōrōpus, i, *m. a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.*

Orpheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Dat.* Orphei; *Acc.* Orphĕă and Orphĕā; *Voc.* Orpheu), *m. a famous (mythical) master of music and song, the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.* Hence **Orphēus,** a, um, and **Orphĭcus,** a, um, *Orphean, Orphic.*

Ortōna, ae, *f. a city and port of the Frentani in Latium,* now *Ortona.*

Ortўgĭa, ae, or **Ortўgĭē,** ēs, *f. the ancient name of Delos.* Hence **Ortўgĭus,** a, um, *Delian;* epith. of *Apollo and Diana.* **2.** *an island forming part of Syracuse.* **3.** *a sacred wood near Ephesus.*

Osca, ae, *f. a town in Spain,* now *Huesca.* Hence **Oscensis,** e; also **Oscenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Osci, ōrum, *m. plu. one of the most ancient tribes of Italy in Campania and Samnium; akin to the Latins. In more remote times called* **Ŏpĭci** and **Opsci.** Hence **Oscus,** a, um.

Osdrŏēna, ae, *f. a country in the western part of Mesopotamia.* Hence **Osdrŏēni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Osi, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube.*

Ŏsīnĭus, *m. a king of Clusium, and ally of Aeneas in* Virg.

Ŏsīris, is and ĭdis, *m. an Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.* **2.** *a Rutulian warrior killed by Thymbraeus in* Virg.

Ossa, ae, *f.* (rarely *m.*), *a mountain range in the north-east of Thessaly.* Hence **Ossaeus,** a, um.

Ostĭa, ae, *f.* and **Ostĭa,** ōrum, *n. a sea-port town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber.* Hence **Ostĭensis,** e.

Ostōrĭus, v. Scapula.

Ŏtăcĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Ŏtho, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero.* **2.** M. Salvius Otho, *Roman emperor* A.D. 69. Hence **Ŏthōnĭānus,** a, um; and **Ŏthōnĭāni,** ōrum, *m. partisans of Otho.*

Ō̆thrўădes, ae, *m. son of Othrys* i. e. *Panthus in* Virg. **2.** *a Spartan general, who in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor.*

Ō̆thrys, ўos, *m. a mountain in southern Thessaly.*

Ŏvĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus; born at* Sulmo.

Oxĭmum, i, *n. a city of Picenum, also called* Auximum, now *Osimo.*

Oxiones, um, *m. a people in Sarmatia.*

Oxos or **-us,** i, *m. a river in Central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea,* now *the Amu* or *Jihon.*

Păchȳnum, i, *n.*, and **Păchȳnus** (-os), i, *m.* and *f. the south-eastern promontory of Sicily,* now *Cape Passaro.*

Păcĭdēiānus (Plăc-), i, *m. a famous gladiator, whose combat with Aeserninus the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial* (Hor.).

Pacōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Păcŏrus, i, *m. son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus.*

Pactōlus, i, *m. a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands.* Hence **Pactōlis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Pacty̆ē, ēs, and **Pacty̆a,** ae, *f. a town of Thrace.*

Pācŭvĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius.* Hence **Pācŭvĭānus,** a, um.

Pădaei, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of India about Multan or Ajmeer.*

Pădus, i, *m. the principal river of Italy,* now *the Po.*

Pădūsa, ae, *f. the southern mouth of the Padus, which has now ceased to exist.*

Paeān, ānis, *m. an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity.* Hence **Paeŏnĭus,** a, um, *Paeonian;* meton. *healing.*

Paeligni, v. Peligni.

Paeŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of northern Macedonia.* Hence **Paeŏnĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* and **Paeŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Paeonian.*

Paestum, i, *n. a city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia; now *Pesto.* Hence **Paestānus,** a, um. Also **Paestāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Paetus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Păgăsa, ae, *f.*, and **Păgăsae,** ārum, *f. plu. a maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built.* Hence **Păgăsaeus,** a, um: Pagasaeus sinus, the *Gulf of Volo:* puppis, *the Argo* (Ov.).

Păgăsus, i, *m. a Trojan warrior in* Virg.

Pălaemon, ōnis, *m. a sea-god, formerly called* Melicerta, q. v. **2.** Remmius Palaemon, *a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius.* **3.** *a shepherd in* Virg.

Pălaestē, ēs, *f. a sea-port in Epirus.* Hence **Pălaestīnus,** a, um.

Pălaestīna, ae, and **Pălaestīnē,** ēs, *f. the country of Palestine.* Hence **Pălaestīnus,** a, um; also **Pălaestīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pălămēdes, is, *m. son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy through the artifices of Ulysses.*

Pălātĭum, ii, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Pălātīnus,** a, um, *Palatine.*

Păles, is, *f. the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle.* Hence **Pălīlis,** e; and **Pălīlĭa,** ĭum, *n. plu. the feast of Pales celebrated on the 21st of April.*

Pălīci, ōrum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* Pălīcus, i, *m.* Virg. and Ov.), *twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia, worshipped at Palica, in Sicily.*

Pălĭnūrus, i, *m. the pilot of Aeneas, who was drowned off the coast of Lucania.* **2.** *A promontory named after him; Cape Palinuro.*

(1) **Pallas,** ădis and ădos, *f. the Greek name for Minerva* (q. v.). Hence **Pallădĭus,** a, um, *Palladian, belonging to Pallas or Minerva.* As *Subst.*: **Pallădĭum,** ii, *n. the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, which fell from heaven, in the reign of Ilus, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of it.*

(2) **Pallas,** antis (*Voc.* Pallā, Virg., of No. 4), *m. a giant.* **2.** *son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva mentioned by Cicero.* **3.** *a king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander.* **4.** *son of Evander.* Hence **Pallantēus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Pallas, the ancestor of Evander. Subst.*: **Pallantēum,** i, *n.* (i) *a city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas.* (ii) *the city founded by Evander in Italy, where Rome afterwards stood.* Also **Pallantĭas,** ădis, *f.* and **Pallantis,** ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. Aurora, so called because descended from Hyperion, uncle of the giant Pallas.*

Pallēnē, es, *f. a peninsula and town of Macedonia.* Hence **Pallēnensis,** e.

Palmȳra (Palmīra), ae, *f. a city of Syria, the ruins of which still remain.* Hence **Palmȳrēnus (Palmīr-),** a, um.

Pamměnes, is, *m. a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus.* Hence **Pamměnĭa,** ōrum, *n. the opinions of Pammenes* (Cic.).

Pamphăgus, i, *m.* = πάμφαγος, "*all-eating,*" *the name of a dog in* Ov.

Pamphĭlus, i, *m. a disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard.* **2.** *a rhetorician mentioned by* Cic.

Pamphȳlĭa, ae, *f. a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.* Hence **Pamphȳlĭus,** a, um; also **Pamphȳlĭi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pān, Pānos (*Acc.* Pāna), *m. the chief god of woods and of shepherds, son of Mercury. Plur.*: Pānes, *gods of the woods resembling Pan.*

Pănaetĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger; from whom Cicero took the greater part of his treatise* De Officiis.

Pănaetōlĭus and **Pănaetōlĭcus,** a, um, *adj. belonging to the whole of Aetolia, Panaetolian.* As *Subst.*: **Pănaetōlĭum,** ii, *n. the general assembly of the Aetolians.*

Pănăthēnāĭcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Panathenaea, a festival of the Athenians.* As *Subst.*: *a festival oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathenaea.*

Panchāĭa, ae, *f. a region in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.* Hence **Panchaeus,** a, um, and **Panchāĭus,** a, um.

Pandărus, i, *m. a Lycian, and a distinguished archer in the Trojan army.* **2.** *son of Alcanor, companion of Aeneas, killed by Turnus in* Virg.

Pandātārĭa (-ērĭa), ae, *f. a small island near the Bay of Naples;* now *Vandotina.*

Pandīon, ŏnis, *m. king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela.* Hence **Pandīŏnĭus,** a, um.

Pandōsĭa, ae, *f. city of Epirus, on the Acheron.*

Pandōra, ae, *f. the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha.*

Pandrŏsos, i, *f. a daughter of Cecrops.*

Pangaeus, i, *m.* and **Pangaea,** ōrum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia.*

Pănhormus, v. Panormus.

Pāniscus, i, *m. a little Pan.*

Pannŏnĭa, ae, *f. a country on the Danube including parts of Hungary, Slavonia and Bosnia.* Hence **Pannŏnĭcus,** a, um, **Pannŏnĭus,** a, um, and **Pannŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Pănomphaeus, i, *m.* "*author of all oracles,*" *an epithet of Jupiter.*

Pănŏpē, ēs, and **Pănŏpēa,** ae, *f. a sea-nymph.* **2.** *a town in Phocis.*

Pănormus (Panh.), i, *f.* and **Pănormum** (Panh.), i, *n. a city on the north coast of Sicily,* now *Palermo.* Hence **Pănormītānus** (Panh.), a, um.

Pansa, ae, *m. a Roman surname.*

Pantăgĭas, Pantăgĭes, and **Pantăgĭa,** ae (*Acc.* Pantagien), *m. a small river in the east of Sicily.*

Panthŏus and **Panthūs,** i, *m. a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus.* Hence **Panthŏĭdes,** ae, *m. son of Panthous,* i. e. *Euphorbus.*

Pantŏlăbus, i, *m. the name of a parasite in* Hor.

Paphlăgŏnĭa, ae, *f. a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea.* Hence Paphlăgo (-on), ŏnis, *m. a Paphlagonian,* and **Paphlăgŏnes,** um, *m. Paphlagonians.*

Păphos or **-us,** i, *m. son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name.* **2.** *f. a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.* Hence **Păphĭus,** a, um, *Paphian;* also **Păphĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Păpīrĭus (old form, Papisius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Păpīrĭus,** a, um, and **Păpīrĭānus,** a, um.

Pāpĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Păraetŏnĭum, ii, *n. a sea-port town in Northern Africa, west of Alexandria.*

Parca, ae, *f. a goddess of Fate:* plur. *the Fates.*

Părĭs, ĭdis (*Voc.* Părĭ), *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, also called* Alexandros. *He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward. By carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Philoctetes.* **2.** *an actor, a freedman of Domitia.* **3.** *a pantomimic actor* (Suet.).

Părīsĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called* Lutetia Parisiorum *and* Parisii, now *Paris.*

Părĭum, ii, *n. a city of Mysia.* Hence **Părĭānus,** a, um.

Parma, ae, *f. a town in* Gallia Cispadana, *famous for its breed of sheep.* Hence **Parmensis,** e; and **Parmenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Parmĕnĭdes, is, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea. He visited Athens* B.C. 448.

Parmĕnĭo (-on), ōnis, *m. a general of Alexander the Great.*

Parnāsus and **-os,** also **Parnassus** or -os, i, *m. a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on the slopes of which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring.* Hence **Parnāsis** (Parnassis), ĭdis, *f. adj.*; and **Parnāsĭus** (Parnassius), a, um.

Parŏpamīsus (Pară-) or **Parŏpanīsus** (Parăp-), *a mountain-range beyond the Caspian Sea,* now *Hindu-Kush.* Hence **Parŏpamīsădae,** ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Părŏs (-us), i, *f. one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.* Hence **Părĭus,** a, um, *Parian;* and **Părĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Parrhăsĭa, ae, *f. a district of Arcadia, on the Messenian frontier, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Parrhăsis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Arcadian:* ursa, *the Great Bear* (Ov.). As *Subst.*: **Parrhăsis,** ĭdis, *f. an Arcadian woman* (Ov.). Also **Parrhăsĭus,** a, um, *Arcadian:* dea, *i. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander* (Ov.): Virgo, i. e. *Callisto* (id.).

Parrhăsĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus. Flourished about* B.C. 400.

Parthāon, ŏnis, *m. son of Agenor, king of Calydon, and father of Oeneus.*

Parthĕnĭae, ārum, *m.* ("*maidens' children*") *a name given to the Spartan colonists who founded Tarentum under Phalantus.*

Parthĕnĭus, ii, *m. a mountain in Arcadia.* Hence **Parthĕnĭus,** a, um. **2.** *the chief river of Paphlagonia.* **3.** *a Greek grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.*

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, *m. son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the Seven who fought against Thebes.*

Parthĕnŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Sirens, from whom Neapolis derived its original name of* Parthenope, *by which it is often called in the poets.* Hence **Parthĕnŏpēĭus,** a, um, *Neapolitan.*

Parthi, ōrum, *m. plu. the Parthians; a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skilful archers.* Hence **Parthus,** a, um; **Parthĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* and **Parthĭcus,** a, um, *Parthian.*

Parthus, i, *f. a city in Illyria.* Hence **Parthīni** (-ēni), ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pāsĭphăē, ēs, and **Pāsĭphăa,** ae, *f. daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phaedra, and Ariadne; also of the Minotaur by a bull.* Hence **Pāsĭphăēĭus,** a, um; **Pāsĭphăēĭa,** ae, *f. Phaedra* (Ov.).

Pāsĭtĕles (*Acc.* -en), *m. a famous statuary and silver chaser of Magna Graecia.*

Pāsĭthĕa, ae, and **Pāsĭthĕē,** ēs, *f. one of the three Graces.*

Pătăra, ae, *f. a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Pătărēus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. a surname of Apollo;* **Pătăraeus,** a, um, and **Pătărānus,** a, um; also **Pătărāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pătăvĭum, ii, *n. an important city of Northern Italy, the birth-place of Livy,* now *Padua.* Hence **Pătăvīnus,** a, um; and **Pătăvīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants:* also, **Pătāvīnĭtas,** ātis, *f. Paduan provinciality (ascribed to Livy).*

Patrae (ā in Ov.), ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient city in Achaia,* now *Patras.* Hence **Patrensis,** e; and **Patrenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pă̄trŏclus, i (Patrocles, is; *Acc.* Patroclem), *m. son of Menoetius, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.*

Paulus (Paullus), i, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Aemilia. Esp. L. Aemilius Paulus, *who fell in the battle of Cannae,* B.C. 216. Hence **Paulīnus** (Paull-), a, um.

Pausănĭas, ae, *m. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataea.* **2.** *a Macedonian, the murderer of Philip II.*

Pausĭas, ae, *m. a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles.* Hence **Pausĭăcus,** a, um.

Pĕdĭātĭa, ae, *f. a nick-name of the Roman knight Pediatius, on account of his effeminacy* (Hor.).

Pĕdĭus, ii, *m. a joint-heir with Augustus to Caesar's estate.*

Pĕdūcaeus, i, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Sex. Peducaeus, *a praetor in Sicily, when Cicero was quaestor there.*

Pĕdum, i, *n. a town of Latium, near Rome,* now *Gallicano.* Hence **Pĕdānus,** a, um, and **Pĕdāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

(1) **Pēgăsus** (-os), i, *m. a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon mounted him, and with his aid destroyed the Chimaera.* Hence **Pēgăsēĭus,** a, um, **Pēgăsēus,** a, um, and **Pēgăsis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* As *Subst.:* Pēgăsis, ĭdis, *f. a fountain nymph;* Pēgăsĭdes, um, *f. the Muses.*

(2) **Pēgăsus,** i, *m. a celebrated jurist in Vespasian's time.*

Pĕlăgŏnes, um, *m. a people of Macedonia.* Hence **Pĕlăgŏnĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Pĕlasgi, ōrum, *m. plu. ancient inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries:* often used by the poets for *Greeks.* Hence **Pĕlasgĭas,** ădis, and **Pĕlasgis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Pĕlasgus,** a, um (poet.), *Grecian.*

Pĕlēthrŏnĭus, a, um, *belonging to Pelethronia, a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae.*

Pēleus, ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Pelea; *Voc.* Peleu; *Abl.* Peleo), *king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles.* Hence **Pēlīdes,** ae, *m. the son of Peleus,* i. e. *Achilles; also the grandson of Peleus,* i. e. *Neoptolemus, son of Achilles.*

Pĕlĭas, ae, *m. king of Iolcos in Thessaly. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea.* Hence **Pĕlĭădes,** um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Pēligni or **Paeligni,** ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Central Italy.* Hence **Pēlignus,** a, um.

Pēlĭon, ii, *n. a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly.* Hence **Pēlĭăcus,** a, um, **Pēlĭus,** a, um, and **Pēlĭas,** ădis, *f. adj.*

Pella, ae, and **Pellē,** ēs, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Pellaeus,** a, um; juvenis, i. e. *Alexander* (Juv.). Also *Alexandrian; because Alexander founded Alexandria* (Lucan).

Pellēnē, ēs, *f. a city of Achaia.* Hence **Pellēnaeus,** a, um, and **Pellēnensis,** e.

Pĕlŏpĭdas, ae, *m. a celebrated Theban general, friend of Epaminondas.*

Pĕlŏponnēsus, i, *f. the Peloponnesus* (lit. *island of Pelops*); now *the Morea.* Hence **Pĕlŏponnensis,** e, **Pĕlŏponnēsĭăcus,** a, um, and **Pĕlŏponnēsĭus,** a, um.

Pĕlops, ŏpis, *m. son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne.* Hence **Pĕlŏpēĭas,** ădis, and **Pĕlŏpēis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Peloponnesian;* **Pĕlŏpēĭus,** a, um, **Pĕlŏpēus,** a, um, *Pelopian* or *Mycenean;* and **Pĕlŏpĭdae,** ārum, *m. plu. the descendants of Pelops.*

Pĕlōrĭas, ădis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pĕlōris, ĭdis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, *m. the north-eastern promontory of Sicily,* now *Cape Faro.*

Pēlūsĭum, ii, *n. a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Pēlūsĭăcus,** a, um, and **Pēlūsĭus,** a, um.

Pĕnātes, v. Part I.

Pēnĕlĕus, ĕi, *m. a son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors.*

Pēnĕlŏpē, ēs, and **Pēnĕlŏpa,** ae, *f. daughter of Icarius and Periboea, wife of Ulysses.* Hence **Pēnĕlŏpēus,** a, um.

Pĕnestae, ārum, *m. a people in Grecian Illyria.* **Pĕnestĭa,** ae, *f. their country,* whence **Pĕnestĭānus,** a, um.

Pēnēus, i, *m. the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the valley of Tempe;* now *the Salembria:* in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.* Hence **Pēnēis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Pēnēĭus,** a, um, and **Pēnēus,** a, um.

Pennīnus (Penīn-, Poenīn-), a, um, *adj. of or belonging to the Pennine Alps, which include the Great St. Bernard.*

Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj. Pentelic, belonging to Mount Pentelicus in Attica, famous for marble.*

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, *f. queen of the Amazons, who fought against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.*

Pentheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes. Having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of that god.* Hence **Penthīdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Pentheus.*

Pĕpărēthus or **-os,** i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Thessaly,* now *Piperi* (not *Skopelo*).

Perdiccas, ae, *m. a distinguished Macedonian general under Alexander the Great.*

Pĕrenna, v. Anna.

Pergămum, i, *n.,* and **Pergămus** (Pergămos), i, *f.;* also, Pergăma, ōrum, *n. plu. the citadel of Troy,* poet. *Troy.* Hence **Pergămĕus,** a, um, *Trojan.*

2. Pergămum, i, *n. a city in Mysia, on the Caĭcus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, with a celebrated library.* Hence **Pergămēnus,** a, um; and **Pergămēni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pergus, i, *m. a lake in Sicily, near Henna, where Pluto carried off Proserpine.*

Pĕrī̆cles, is and i (*Voc.* Pericle), *m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman.*

Pĕrī̆cly̆mĕnus, i, *m. a son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure.*

Pĕrilla, ae, *f. a woman's name in* Ov.

Pĕrillus, i, *m. a famous worker in metal, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris* (v. Phalaris). Hence **Pĕrillēus,** a, um.

Pĕrĭmēdēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the sorceress Perimede; magical* (Prop.).

Pĕrĭmēlē, ēs, *f. a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name.*

Pĕrinthus (-os), i, *f. a city of Thrace.* Hence **Pĕrinthĭus,** a, um.

Pĕrĭpătētĭci, ōrum, *m. the Peripatetics, or followers of Aristotle.*

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m. a king of Attica in* Ov. **2.** *one of the companions of Pyrrhus in* Virg. **3.** *one of the Lapithae in* Ov.

Permessus, i, *m. a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

Pēro, ōnis, *f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.*

Perperna or **Perpenna,** ae, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Perperna, *the assassin of Sertorius.*

Perrhaebi, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Thessaly.* Hence **Perrhaebus,** a, um, and **Perrhaebĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Persae, ārum, *m. the Persians* (Sing. **Persa** or **Perses,** ae), *often used by the poets for the Parthians* (Hor.). Hence **Persis,** ĭdis, *f.* and **Persĭa,** ae, *f. their country, Persia.* (Persis, ĭdis, also as *adj. Persian.*) **Persĭcus,** a, um, *Persian,* also *luxurious.* As *Subst.:* **Persĭcum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* malum), *a peach.*

Persē, ēs, or **Persa,** ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe.* Hence **Persēis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. magical.*

Persĕphŏnē, ēs, *f. the Greek name of Proserpine.*

Perses, ae, also **Perseus** (dissyl.), ĕi (*Gen.* rarely Persi; *Dat.* Persi), *m. the last king of Macedonia, conquered by Aemilius Paulus,* B.C. 169. Hence **Persĭcus,** a, um.

Perseus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Persea), *m. son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.* Hence **Persēus,** a, um, and **Persēĭus,** a, um.

Persĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. C. Persius, *an orator, contemporary of the Gracchi;* and A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.*

Pĕrŭsĭa, ae, *f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria,* now *Perugia.* Hence **Pĕrŭsīnus,** a, um; and **Pĕrŭsīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pessĭnūs and **Pĕsĭnūs,** untis, *f. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele.* Hence **Pessĭnuntĭus,** a, um.

Pĕtēlĭa (Pĕtīlĭa), ae, *f. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium.* Hence **Pĕtēlīnus,** a, um.

Pĕtīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Petīna, ae, *f. wife of the emperor Claudius.*

Pĕtŏsīris, ĭdis, *m. an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer.* Hence *any mathematician, astrologer* (Juv.).

Petovĭo, ōnis, *f. a city of Pannonia,* now *Pettau.*

Pē̆tra, ae, *f. a city of Arabia Petraea.* Hence **Pē̆traeus,** a, um. **2.** *a city of Pieria.* **3.** *a city of Thrace.* **4.** *a city of Umbria.* **5.** *a hill near Dyrrhachium.*

Petrēius, ii, *m. a lieutenant of Pompeius in the civil war.* Hence **Petrēiānus,** a, um.

Pē̆trīni, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily.*

Pē̆trīnum, i, *n. a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania.*

Pē̆trŏcŏrĭi, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe in Aquitania,* in the mod. *Périgueux.*

Pē̆trōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Petronius Arbiter, *a Roman knight, a favourite of the emperor Nero, the author of a Latin romance still extant.*

Pettălus, i, *m. the name of a mythic hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus.*

Peucĕtĭa, ae, *f. a region in Apulia.* Hence **Peucĕtĭus,** a, um.

Phaeāces, um, *m. plu. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the isle of Scheria,* perhaps *Corcyra.* Also, **poet.** *in sing.:* **Phaeax,** ācis, *subst.* and *adj.* Hence **Phaeācĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* **Phaeācis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Phaeacian; as Subst. a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phaeacia:* also **Phaeācĭus,** a, um, and **Phaeācus,** a, um.

Phaedo or **Phaedon,** ōnis, *m. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato:* hence *the name of one of Plato's dialogues.*

Phaedra, ae, *f. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.*

Phaedrus, i, *m. a pupil of Socrates:* hence *the name of one of Plato's dialogues.* **2.** *an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.* **3.** *a freedman of Augustus, celebrated as a writer of fables.*

Phaestum, i, *n. a town of Crete.* Hence **Phaestĭas,** ădis, *f. a female inhabitant of it,* and **Phaestĭus,** a, um. **2.** *a town of Thessaly.*

Phăĕthon, ontis, *m. an epithet of the sun* (φαέθων, *shining*). **2.** *son of Helios (the Sun-god) and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot.* Hence **Phăĕthontēus,** a, um; **Phăĕthontĭădes,** um, *pl. f. the sisters of Phaethon;* **Phăĕthūsa,** ae, *f. the name of a sister of Phaethon.*

Phălantus, i, *m. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and founded Tarentum.*

Phălăris, ĭdis, *m. a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. Perillus was the first to suffer; but Phalaris himself afterwards suffered the same fate.*

Phălĕris, is, *m. a Trojan, slain by Turnus.*

Phălērum, i, *n. one of the harbours of Athens.* Hence **Phălērēus,** ĕi and ĕos, *m. adj.*, and **Phălērĭcus,** a, um.

Phānae, ārum, *f. plu. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine.* Hence **Phānaeus,** a, um.

(1) **Phāon,** ōnis, *m. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.*

(2) **Phāon,** ontis, *m. a freedman of Nero's.*

Pharnăces, is, *m. grandfather of Mithridates, king of Pontus.* **2.** *son of Mithridates, defeated by Caesar.*

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus,** i, *f. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompeius.* Hence **Pharsālĭcus,** a, um, **Pharsālĭus,** a, um; and **Pharsālĭa,** ae, *f. the territory of Pharsalus.*

(1) **Phărus** or **-os,** i, *f.* (rarely *m.*) *an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its lighthouse.* Hence **Phărĭus,** a, um, *Pharian, Egyptian.*

(2) **Phărus,** i, *m. a Trojan slain by Turnus in* Virg.

Phăsēlis, ĭdis, *f. a town on the coast of Lycia.* Hence **Phăsēlītae,** ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phāsis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos (*Acc.* also Phasin, *Voc.* Phasi), *m. a river in Colchis, which flows into the Euxine Sea.* Hence **Phāsis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Colchian; as Subst.: the Colchian woman,* i. e. *Medea.* **Phāsĭăcus,** a, um, *Colchian.*

Phāsĭānus, i, *m. a pheasant.* **Phāsĭas,** ădis, *adj. f. Colchian.*

Phēgeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. father of Alphesiboea.* Hence **Phēgēĭus,** a, um; and **Phēgis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc.* Phegida), *daughter of Phegeus,* i. e. *Alphesiboea, wife of Alcmaeon.*

Phĕnĕos or **-us,** i, *f. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name.* Hence **Phĕnĕātae,** ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phĕrae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus.* Hence **Phĕraeus,** a, um, and **Phĕraei,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a city in Messenia.*

Phĕrē̆clēus, a, um, *adj. belonging to Phereclus, who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen.*

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m. a philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras.* Hence **Phĕrĕcȳdēus,** a, um. **2.** *an Athenian chronicler, about* B.C. 480, *mentioned by* Cic.

Phĕres, ētis, *m. a Trojan in* Virg.

Phĕrētĭădes, ae, *m. a son of Pheres, king of Pherae,* i. e. *Admetus.*

Phĭălē, ēs, *f. a companion of Diana in* Ov.

Phīdĭas, ae (*Acc.* Phidian), *m. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.* Hence **Phīdĭăcus,** a, um.

Phīdippĭdes, is, *m. a famous Athenian courier.*

Phĭlădelphīa, ae, *f. a city in Lydia.* Hence **Phĭlădelphēni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Phĭlădelphus, i, *m. a surname of Ptolemaeus II., king of Egypt,* B.C. 285.

Phĭlae, ārum, *f. an island in the Nile.*

Phĭlaeni, ōrum (or Philaenôn), *m. plu.*=φίλαινοι, *"lovers of praise," two Carthaginian brothers, who, to extend the boundaries of their country, submitted to be buried alive.* Philenôn arae, *"the altars of the Philaeni," a place on the frontiers of Carthage and Cyrene, named after them.*

Phĭlammon, ōnis, *m. a son of Apollo, a celebrated singer.*

Phĭlēmo (-on), ŏnis, *m. a rustic, the husband of Baucis:* v. Baucis. **2.** *a Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander.*

Phĭlētas, ae, *m. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos.* Hence **Phĭlētēus,** a, um.

Phĭlippi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius,* B.C. 42. Hence **Phĭlippensis,** e, and **Phĭlippēus,** a, um.

Phĭlippŏpŏlis, ĕos (*Acc.* Philippopolim or -in; *Abl.* Philippopoli), *f. an important city in Thrace,* now *Philippopoli.*

Phĭlippus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom were* (1) Philip II. *the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great;* and (2) Philip V. *contemporary with Hannibal.* Hence as name of *a gold coin* (=20 *drachmae*): in this sense usu. with second syll. short in Pl. **Phĭlippēus** (rarely Phĭlippĭus), a, um, and **Phĭlippĭcus,** a, um.

Phĭlistus, i, *m. an historian of Syracuse.*

Phĭlo or **-on,** ōnis, *m. an Academic philosopher, teacher of Cicero.*

Phĭloctētes, ae, *m. son of Poeas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.* Hence **Phĭloctētaeus,** a, um.

Phĭlŏdēmus, i, *m. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.*

Phĭlŏlāus, i, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, contemporary with Plato.*

Phĭlŏmēla, ae, *f. daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; changed into a nightingale.* Hence **poet.**: *the nightingale* (Virg.).

Phĭlŏmēlĭum, ii, *n. a city in Phrygia.* Hence **Phĭlŏmēlenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phĭlŏpoemen, ĕnis, *m. a celebrated general of the Achaean league.*

Phĭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Phĭlȳra, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron.* Hence **Phĭlȳrēĭus,** a, um, **Phĭlȳrēus,** a, um; and **Phĭlȳrĭdes** (Phill.), ae, *m. son of Philyra,* i. e. *Chiron.*

Phīneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from whom he was at length freed by the Argonauts.* Hence **Phīnēĭus** and **Phīnēus,** a, um; also **Phīnīdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Phineus.* **2.** *brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone.*

Phintĭa, ae, *f. a city of Sicily.*

Phintĭas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.*

Phlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.* = φλεγέθων, *"flaming," a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.* Hence **Phlĕgĕthontis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m.*= φλέγων, *"flaming," one of the four horses of the sun in* Ov.

Phlē̆gra, ae, *f. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene.* Hence **Phlē̆graeus,** a, um.

Phlē̆graeus, i, *m. one of the Centaurs.*

Phlĕgȳae, ārum, *m. plu. a Thracian or Thessalian people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.*

Phlĕgȳas, ae, *m. king of the Lapithae, and father of Ixion and Coronis.*

Phlīūs, untis, *f. a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.* Hence **Phlīāsĭus,** a, um; and **Phlīāsĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Phōcaea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia in the 6th century* B.C. Hence **Phōcaeenses,** ĭum, and **Phōcaei,** ōrum, *m. plu. the Phocaeans;* **Phōcăĭcus,** a, um, *Phocean* or *Massilian.*

Phōcĭon, ōnis, *m. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Phōcis, ĭdis, *f. a country of Northern Greece, west of Boeotia.* Hence **Phōcenses,** ĭum, and **Phōcĭi,** ōrum, *m. plu. the Phocians;* **Phōcēus,** a, um, and **Phōcăĭcus,** a, um.

Phōcus, i, *m. a son of Aeacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus.*

Phoebē, ēs, *f. the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus.* **2.** *daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.*

Phoebus, i, *m. a name of Apollo, the sun-god.* Hence **Phoebigĕna**, ae, *m. his son Aesculapius;* **Phoebēīus**, a, um, and **Phoebēus**, a, um; also **Phoebas**, ădis, *f. a priestess of Apollo, a prophetess.*

Phoenīcē, ēs, *f. Phoenicia,* i. e. *the territory of Tyre, Sidon, etc.; famed for its commerce:* called also **Phoenīcĭa**, ae, *f.* Hence **Phoenīces**, um, *m. plu. the Phoenicians*, and **Phoenissa**, ae, *f. a Phoenician woman;* esp. *Dido* (Virg.).

Phoenix, īcis, *m. son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.*

Phŏlŏē, ēs, *f. a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.* **2.** *a mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs.* **3.** *name of a woman in* Hor.

Phŏlus, i, *m. a centaur, son of Ixion.* **2.** *a Trojan in* Virg.

Phorbas, antis, *m. a son of Priam, father of Ilioneus in* Virg. **2.** *a chief who joined with the Phlegyae in plundering the temple of Delphi.*

Phorcus, i, and Phorcys, ȳos (ȳn, ynos) *m. son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons; who was changed after death into a sea-god.* Hence **Phorcis**, ĭdos, *f. a female descendant of Phorcus, Medusa* (but sorores Phorcides, *the Graeae,* Ov.), also **Phorcȳnis**, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. Medusa.*

Phormĭo, ōnis, *m. a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.* **2.** *the name of a play of Terence.*

Phŏrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Inachus, and brother of Io.* Hence **Phŏrōnis**, ĭdis, *f. Io.*

Phrăātes or **Phrăhātes**, ae, *m. the name of several kings of Parthia;* esp. *one contemporary with Horace, expelled from his kingdom for his cruelty and restored by the Scythians.*

Phrixus (*not* Phryxus), i, *m. son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis, mounted on a ram with a golden fleece.* Hence **Phrixēus**, a, um.

Phȳăces, ae, *m. a king of the Getae in* Ov.

Phrȳges, um, *m. plu. the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor.* Hence **Phrȳgĭa**, ae, *f. their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia;* **Phrȳgĭus**, a, um, *Phrygian*, and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, *Trojan;* also **Phryx**, ȳgis, *adj. Phrygian, Trojan.*

Phrȳnē, ēs, *f. a celebrated and wealthy courtezan at Athens.*

Phthīa, ae, *f. a district of Thessaly, the country of Achilles.* Hence **Phthīas**, ădis, *f. a woman of Phthia:* **Phthīōta**, ae, and **Phthīōtes**, ae, *m. a Phthiote;* **Phthīōtis**, ĭdis, *f. = Phthia;* **Phthīōticus**, a, um, and **Phthīus**, a, um. Phthīus rex, i. e. *Achilles* (Ov.).

Phȳlăcē, ēs, *f. a small town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned.* Hence **Phȳlăcēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Phȳlăcēĭus**, a, um, also **Phȳlăcĭdes** (Phyll.), ae, *m. Protesilaus, a native of Phylace.* **2.** *a town of the Molossi in Epirus.*

Phȳlē, ēs, *f. a strongly fortified place in Attica, on the frontiers of Boeotia.*

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. daughter of Sithon, a Thracian king, changed into an almond tree, in* Ov. **2.** *the name of a woman in* Virg.

Phyllĭus, ii, *m. a Boeotian, in love with Cygnus.*

Phyllŏdŏcē, ēs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Phyllus, i, *f. a town in Thessaly.* Hence **Phyllēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Phyllēĭus**, a, um, *Thessalian:* juvenis, i. e. *Caeneus* (Ov.).

Pīcēnum, i, *n. a district of Central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic.* Hence **Pīcens**, entis, *adj.*, **Pīcentes**, ĭum, *m. the inhabitants*, and **Pīcēnus**, a, um, *Picenian.*

Pictāvi, v. Pictones.

Picti, ōrum, *m. the Picts or ancient Caledonians, thought to be so named from their practice of staining or tattooing their bodies.*

Pictŏnes, um, afterwards called **Pictāvi**, ōrum, *m. a people in Aquitanian Gaul*, in the mod. *Poitou.* Hence **Pictŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Pictor, ōris, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Fabia. Esp. Fabius Pictor, *the earliest historian of Rome.*

Pīcus, i, *m. son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus; changed by Circe into a woodpecker.*

Pīĕria, ae, *f. a country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon.* Hence **Pīĕrĭus**, a, um, *Pierian.* **2.** *a country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city* Seleucia Pieria.

Pīĕros (-us), i, *m. a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses* (Ov.). According to others, *a Macedonian, father of the nine Muses.* Hence **Pīĕris**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f. daughter of Pierus; a Muse.* Plur.: **Pīĕrĭdes**, um, *f. the Muses.* **Pīĕrĭus**, a, um, *Pierian*, and hence, *musical, poetic.* As *Subst.*: **Pīĕrĭae**, ārum, *f. the Muses.*

Pīlumnus (Pic-), i, *m. the father of Daunus, ancestor of Turnus.*

Pimpla, ae, *f. a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Pimplēus** (Pipl-), a, um, and **Pimplēa**, ae, *f. a Muse:* also Pimplēis, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and as *subst. a Muse.*

Pīnārĭus, a, *the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.*

Pindărus, i, *m. Pindar; a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus.* Hence **Pindărĭcus**, a, um, *Pindaric.*

Pindenissus, i, *m.*, or **-um**, i, *n. a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero.* Hence **Pindĕnissae**, ārum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pindus or **-os**, i, *m. a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus.*

Pīraeeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus**, i, *m.* also **Pīraea**, ōrum, *n. the principal harbour of Athens, with which it was connected by long walls.* Hence **Pīraeus**, a, um.

Pīrēnē, ēs, *f. a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *near which Bellerophon caught Pegasus.* Hence **Pīrēnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: Pirenis Ephyre, *i. e. Corinth* (Ov.).

Pīrĭthŏus, i, *m. son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.*

Pīrustae, ārum, *m. a people of Illyria.*

Pīsa, ae, less frequently **Pīsae**, ārum, *f. a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated.* Hence **Pīsaeus**, a, um. *Subst.* **Pīsaea**, ae, *f. = Hippodamia.*

Pīsae, ārum, *f. a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis*, now *Pisa.* Hence **Pīsānus**, a, um; and **Pīsāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Pīsander, dri, *m. a son of Polyctor, one of Penelope's suitors.*

Pĭsaurum, i, *n. a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus*, now *Pesaro.* Hence **Pĭsaurensis**, e.

Pīsĭdae, ārum, *m. plu. the Pisidians, a warlike people in the S. of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians.* Hence **Pīsĭdĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Pīsistrătus, i, *m. a celebrated tyrant of Athens.* Hence **Pīsistrătĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus.* **2.** *a Boeotian chief, a friend of the Romans.*

Pīso, ōnis, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Calpurnia. Hence **Pīsōnĭānus**, a, um.

Pistōrĭum, ii, *n. a city in Etruria*, now *Pistoja.* Hence **Pistōrĭensis**, e.

Pĭtănē, ēs, *f. a city on the coast of Mysia.*

Pĭthēcūsa, ae, *f.* and **Pĭthēcūsae**, arum, *f. plu.:* v. Aenaria.

Pittăcus or **-os**, i, *m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos.*

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus.* Hence **Pitthēus**, a, um, **Pitthēĭus**, a, um; also **Pitthēis**, ĭdos, *f. daughter of Pittheus,* i. e. *Aethra.*

Plăcentĭa, ae, *f. a city in* Gallia Cispadana *on the Po*, now *Piacenza.* Hence **Plăcentīnus**, a, um; and **Placentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Plaetōrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plaetōrĭānus**, a, um.

Planasĭa, ae, *f. an island in the Mediterranean, S. of Elba*, now *Pianosa.*

Plancĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Cn. Plancius, *whom Cicero defended against a charge of bribery in an extant oration.*

Plancus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Munatius Plancus, consul B.C. 42 ("consule Planco," Hor.).

Plătaeae, ārum, *f. plu. Plataea: a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks finally defeated the Persians*, B.C. 479. Hence **Plătaeenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. the Plataeans.*

Plăto or **Plăton**, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy, born about* 430 B.C. Hence **Plătōnĭcus**, a, um; also **Plătōnĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Platonists.*

Plautĭus (Plōtĭus), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plautĭus** (Plot.), a, um, and **Plautĭānus** (Plot.), a, um.

Plautus, i, *m.*: T. Maccius (incorrectly, M. Accius) Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Sarsina in Umbria, born about* 254 B.C. Hence **Plautīnus**, a, um.

Plēĭăs (Plīăs), ădis, *f.*; more freq. *pl.* **Plēĭădes** (Pliades), um, *f. the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed among the stars; the Pleiades.*

Plēĭŏnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.*

Plemmȳrĭum, ii, *n. a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.*

Pleumosĭi or Pleumoxii, *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Pleuron, ōnis, *f. a city in Aetolia.* Hence **Pleurōnĭus**, a, um.

Plīnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, C. Plinius Secundus, also called the Elder, *author of a work on natural history, who perished in an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79; and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called the Younger, *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Plīnĭānus**, a, um.

Plisthĕnes, is, *m. son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus and Thyestes.* Hence, **Plisthĕnĭus**, a, um.

Plūto or **Plūton**, ōnis, *m. the king of the Lower World, husband of Proserpina, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune.* Hence **Plūtōnĭus**, a, um. **Plūtōnĭa**, ōrum, *n. an unhealthy region in Asia* (Cic.).

Plūtus, i, *m.* = πλοῦτος, *the god of riches.*

Pŏdălīrĭus, ii, *m. son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician.* **2.** *a Trojan in* Virg.

Poeas (Paeas), antis, *m. father of Philoctetes.* Hence **Poeantĭădes** (Paeant.), ae, *m. son of Poeas,* i. e. *Philoctetes;* and **Poeantĭus**, a, um.

Poeni, ōrum, *m. plu. the Carthaginians,* so called because descended from the Phoenicians. Hence **Poenus** (rarely Pūnus), a, um, **Pūnĭcus** (Poen.), a, um, and **Pūnĭcēus** (Poen.), a, um, *Carthaginian* (the last rare).

Pŏlĕmon, ōnis, *m. a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates.* Hence **Pŏlĕmōnēus**, a, um. **2.** *a king of Pontus in the time of Nero.* Hence **Pŏlĕmōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Pŏlītes, ae, *m. a son of Priam.*

Politōrium, ii, *n. a town of Latium.*

Pollentĭa (Polentia), ae, *f. a city in Picenum.* **2.** *a city in Liguria.* Hence **Pollentīnus** (Pōlent.), a, um.

Pollĭo (Pōl-), ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Asinius Pollio, *a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.*

Pollux (rarely **Pollūces**), ūcis (*Voc.* contr. Pol, *by Pollux,* v. Part I.), *m. son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor; famous as a boxer.*

Pŏlўaenus, i, *m. a mathematician, friend and follower of Epicurus.*

Pŏlўbĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus. Parts of his works are still extant.*

Pŏlўclētus (-ītus), i, *m. a celebrated Greek sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.*

Pŏlўcrătes, is, *m. tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his long-continued good fortune, but at last crucified by Oroetes,* B.C. 522.

Pŏlўdaemon, ŏnis, *m. a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus in* Ov.

Pŏlўdămas (Pōl-, Ov.), antis, *m. son of Panthous and friend of Hector.*

Pŏlўdectes or **-ta**, ae, *m. king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.*

Pŏlўdōrus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba; murdered by Polymnestor, king of Thrace.* Hence **Pŏlўdōrēus**, a, um.

Pŏlygnōtus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek painter and statuary of Thasos and Athens, in the 5th century* B.C.

Pŏlўhymnĭa, ae, *f. one of the Muses of lyric poetry.*

Pŏlўīdus, i, *m. a soothsayer, native of Corinth.*

Pŏlymnestor and **Pŏlўmestor**, ŏris, *m. king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.*

Pŏlўnīces, is, *m. son of Oedipus and brother of Eteocles.*

Pŏlўphēmus, i, *m. son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.*

Pŏlўphoetes, ae, *m. a Trojan, priest of Ceres.*

Pŏlyxĕna, ae, *f. daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.* Hence **Pŏlyxĕnĭus**, a, um.

Pōmētĭa, ae, *f.* or **Pōmētĭi**, ōrum, *m. plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called* Suessa Pometia. Hence **Pōmētīnus**, a, um.

Pōmōna, ae, *f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.*

Pompēii, ōrum, *m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiae, by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēiānus**, a, um; also **Pompēiāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pompēius (trisyl.) or **Pompēĭus** (quadrisyl.), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, *defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus,* B.C. 48. Hence **Pompēius** (Pompēĭus), a, um, and **Pompēiānus**, a, um; also **Pompēiāni**, ōrum, *m. the soldiers of Pompeius.*

Pompĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* Hence **Pompĭlĭus**, a, um.

Pompōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, *an intimate friend of Cicero.* Hence **Pompōnĭānus**, a, um.

Pomptīnus, a, um, *adj. Pomptine;* esp. **Pomptīnae palūdes**, *a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast, still called the Pomptine (Pontine) Marshes.*

Pontĭa, ae, *f.* or **Pontĭae**, ārum, *f. plu. an island off the coast of Latium;* now *Ponza.*

Pontĭcus, i, *m. a poet, contemporary with Propertius.*

Pontĭus, i, *m.*: C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass.* **2.** Herennius Pontius, *father of the preceding.*

Pontus, i, *m. the Euxine* or *Black Sea;* in full, Pontus Euxinus. **2.** *a north-eastern province of Asia Minor.* Hence **Pontĭcus**, a, um.

Popilĭus and **Popillĭus**, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Poplĭcŏla (Poplĭcŭla), or **Publĭcŏla**, ae, *m. a surname of* P. Valerius, *and of his descendants.*

Poppaea Săbīna, ae, *f. wife of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Poppaeānus**, a, um.

Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.* also **Pŏpŭlōnĭum**, ii, *n.* and **Pŏpŭlōnĭi**, ōrum, *m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria.* Hence **Pŏpŭlōnĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Porcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens: v. Cato.

Porphўrĭon, ōnis, *m. one of the Giants.*

Porrĭma, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, worshipped by women,* perh. another name for Carmentis.

Porsĕna and **Porsenna**, ae, *m. king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome in the cause of the banished Tarquins, and compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.*

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, *m. the protecting god of harbours,* identified with Palaemon.

Pōrus, i, *m. an Indian king, who encountered Alexander the Great.*

Pŏsīdes, ae, *m. a freedman of the Emperor Claudius* (Juv.).

Pŏsīdōnĭus, ii, *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.*

Postŭmĭus (incorrectly written Posthumius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Postŭmiānus**, a, um.

Postŭmus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Pŏtentĭa, ae, *f. a town in Picenum.*

Pŏtītĭus, ii, *m. the name of a Roman* gens.

Potnĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a village in Boeotia, famous for its pastures and breed of horses.* Hence **Potnĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Praenestĕ, is, *n. an ancient town in Latium,* now *Palestrina; situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it.* Hence **Praenestīnus**, a, um; and **Praenestīni**, ōrum, *m. the Praenestines.*

Praxĭtĕles, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor in the 4th century* B.C. Hence **Praxĭtĕlĭus**, a, um.

Precĭāni, ōrum, *m. a people in Gallia Aquitanica.*

Prelĭus or **Prilĭus lacus**, *a small lake in Etruria,* now *Lago di Castiglione.*

Prĭămus, i, *m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra,* etc.; *he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.* Hence **Prĭămēis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Priam,* esp. *Cassandra;* **Prĭămēĭus**, a, um; and **Prĭămĭdes**, ae, *m. a son of Priam.* **2.** *his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.*

Prĭāpus, i, *m. the god of fruitfulness;* hence *of flocks, gardens, and vineyards.* Hence **Prĭāpēĭus**, a, um.

Prĭēnē, ēs, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.*

Princeps, ĭpis, *m. a celebrated flute-player at Rome* (Phaedr.).

Priscus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Prīvernum, i, *n. a very ancient town of Latium,* now *Piperno.* Hence **Prīvernas**, ātis, *adj.*; also **Prīvernātes**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Prŏcas and **Prŏca**, ae, *m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Prŏchўta, ae, and **Prŏchўtē**, ēs, *f. a small island off the coast of Campania,* now *Procida.*

Prŏcles, is *or* i, *m. twin-brother of Eurysthenes, founder of one of the two royal houses of Sparta.*

Prŏcnē (Prŏgne), ēs, *f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus: changed into a swallow.*

Prŏconnēsus, i, *f. an island in the Propontis* (q. v.), *famous for its marble;* now *Marmora.*

Prŏcris, is and ĭdis, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.*

Prŏcrustes, ae, *m. a noted robber in Attica; said to have cruelly stretched his victims to the length of his bed, or mutilated them if too long. He was slain by Theseus.*

Prŏcŭlēius, i, *m. a Roman eques, friend of Augustus. He shared his fortune equally with his brothers, who had lost theirs in the civil wars.*

Prŏcŭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Proculus, *a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.*

Prŏcўon, ŏnis, *m. a star in* Canis Minor; pure Lat. ante canem or as one word Antĕcănis, is, *m.*

Prŏdĭcus, i, *m. a noted Greek sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates.* Hence **Prŏdĭcĭus**, a, um.

Proetus, i, *m. king of Tiryns.* Hence **Proetĭdes**, um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Progne, v. Procne.

Prŏmētheus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter.* Hence **Prŏmēthēus**, a, um; and **Prŏmēthīdes** (or Prŏmēthĭădes), ae, *m. son of Prometheus,* i. e. *Deucalion.*

Prŏpertĭus, ii, *m.*: Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.*

Prōpoetĭdes, um, *f. Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone.*

Prŏpontis, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus,* now *the Sea of Marmora.* Hence **Prŏpontĭăcus**, a, um.

Prŏserpĭna, ae, *f. daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.* Poet. *the Lower World.*

Prōtăgŏras, ae, *m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera, contemporary with Socrates.*

Prōtĕsĭlāus, i, *m. son of Iphiclus, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed.* Hence **Prōtĕsĭlāēus**, a, um.

Prōteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos (*Acc.* Prōtĕă), *m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.* Hence *a fickle or cunning person.*

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.*

Prūsĭas, ae, *m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans.*

Psămăthē, ēs, *f.* [Gr. ψάμαθος, *sand*] *a sea-nymph, mother of Phocus.*

Psĕcas, ădis, *f. an attendant of Diana in* Ov.

Pseudŏ-phĭlippus, i, *m. the false-Philip*, i. e. *Andriscus.*

Psōphis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Arcadia.*

Psȳchē, ēs, *f. a maiden beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.*

Psylli, ōrum, *m. an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers.*

Ptélĕum (-on), i, *n.* and **Ptĕlĕos**, i, *f. a port in Thessaly, over against Euboea.*

Ptĕrĕlas, ae, *m. a prince of Taphus.* **2.** *one of Actaeon's hounds.*

Ptŏlĕmaeus, i, *m. the name of a dynasty of kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.* **2.** *an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho.* **3.** *a king of Mauretania* (Tac.). Hence **Ptŏlĕmaeēus**, a, um, and **Ptŏlĕmaeus**, a, um.

Ptŏlĕmāis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phoenicia.*

Publĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Publĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Publĭcŏla, v. Poplicola.

Publĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *Publilia, Cicero's second wife.*

Publĭus, ii, *m. a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* P.

Pūni and **Pūnĭcus**, v. Poeni.

Pupinĭa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* regio) *a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome;* also called Pupinius (and Pupiniensis) ager.

Pūpĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Pŭtĕŏli, ōrum, *m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs;* now *Pozzuolo.* Hence **Pŭtĕŏlānus**, a, um; also **Pŭtĕŏlāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Pydna, ae, *f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Aemilius Paulus defeated Perseus*, B.C. 169. Hence **Pydnaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Pygmaei, v. Part I.

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made.* **2.** *son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido; whose husband Sichaeus he murdered.*

Py̆lădes, ae and is, *m. son of Strophius, celebrated as the friend of Orestes.* Hence **Py̆lădēus**, a, um.

Py̆lae, ārum, *f. plu.* = πύλαι, lit. "*gates*"; *a narrow pass:* e. g. Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia.* Esp. *the pass of Thermopylae.* Hence **Py̆lăĭcus**, a, um; esp. Pylaicus conventus, *the congress of Thermopylae.*

Py̆laemĕnes, is, *m. king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam.*

Py̆lus and **Py̆los**, i, *f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus:* one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now *Old Navarino;* and the third in Triphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Py̆lĭus**, a, um; as Subst. *the Pylian*, i. e. *Nestor.*

Py̆ra, ae, *f. a place on Mount Oeta where Hercules is said to have burned himself.*

Py̆racmon, ŏnis, *m.* [πῦρ, *fire;* ἄκμων, *anvil*], *a cyclops in the smithy of Vulcan in* Virg.

Py̆racmos, i, *m. a centaur present at the wedding of Pirithous* (Ov.).

Pȳrămus, i, *m. the lover of Thisbe.* **2.** *a river in Cilicia.*

Pȳrēnē (y̆ in Tib.), ēs, *f. a range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees.* Hence **Pȳrēnaeus** (y̆ in Lucan), a, um.

Py̆rĕneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. a king of Thrace.*

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria.* Hence **Pyrgensis**, e.

Pyrgō, ūs, *f. the nurse of Priam's children in* Virg.

Py̆rŏis (-eis), entis, *m.* [πυρόεις, *fiery*], *one of the horses of the sun.*

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.*

Pyrrhĭas, ădis, *adj. f. of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian.*

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy.* Hence **Pyrrhōnēi**, ōrum, *m. his followers, the Pyrrhonists.*

Pyrrhus, i, *m. son of Achilles and Deidamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus.* Hence **Pyrrhĭdae**, ārum, *m. the inhabitants of the said kingdom.* **2.** *a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.*

Pȳthăgŏras, ae, *m. a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about* 540 B.C. *He settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him.* Hence **Pȳthăgŏrēus**, a, um, and **Pȳthăgŏrĭcus**, a, um; also **Pȳthăgŏrēi**, and **Pȳthagorĭci**, ōrum, *m. the Pythagoreans.*

Pȳthō, ūs, *f. an old name of Delphi.* Hence **Pȳthĭcus**, a, um, and **Pȳthĭus**, a, um, *Delphian:* also **Pȳthĭa**, ae, *f. the priestess at Delphi, the Pythia*, and **Pȳthĭa**, ōrum, *n. the Pythian games.*

Pȳthon, ōnis, *m. the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.*

Quādi, ōrum, *m. a German people in the modern Moravia.*

Quadrīgārĭus, ii, *m.*: Q. Claudius, *a Roman historian of the first century* B.C., *called simply* Claudius *by Livy.*

Quintĭlĭānus (**Quinct-**), i, *m. Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, *a celebrated rhetorician, native of Calagurris* (now *Calahorra*) *in Spain, whose rhetorical work*, De Institutione Oratoria, *is still extant.*

Quintĭlĭus (**Quinct-**), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Quintilius Varus, *proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius* about A.D. 7. **2.** *a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil.*

Quintĭus (**Quinc-**), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Quintius Cincinnatus: v. Cincinnatus. Hence **Quintĭānus** (**Quinct-**), a, um.

Quĭntus, *a Roman praenomen, abbreviated* Q.

Quĭrīnus, i, *m. the name given to Romulus after his deification.* Hence **Quĭrīnus**, a, um, and **Quĭrīnālis**, e, *adj. belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*); *Quirinal:* collis, *the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome*, now *Monte Cavallo.* As *Subst.*: **Quĭrīnālĭa**, ĭum, *n. the festival in honour of Romulus celebrated annually on the 17th of February. The name* Quirinus *is used* poet.: (i) *of* gemini Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus* (Juv.): (ii) *of Janus:* (iii) *of Augustus and* (iv) *of Antony.*

Quĭris, **Quĭrītes**, v. Part I.

Răbīrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Rabirius, *a tribune of the plebs*, and C. Rabirius Postumus, *an eques, both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.* **2.** *a poet mentioned by Ovid.* Hence **Răbīrĭānus**, a, um.

Racilius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Raeti (not Rhaeti), ōrum, *m. a people who dwelt between the Alps and the Danube.* Hence **Raetĭa**, ae, *f. their country*, now *the Grisons and the Tyrol.* Also **Raetĭcus**, **Raetĭus**, **Raetus**, a, um.

Ramnes, **Ramnenses**, v. Part I.

Raudĭi campi, *a plain near Vercellae in North Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*, B.C. 101.

Raurăci (**-ĭci**), ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, *neighbours of the Helvetii, near Basle.*

Răvenna, ae, *f. a celebrated city in* Gallia Cispadana *on the Adriatic, still bearing the same name.* Hence **Răvennas**, ātis, *adj.*

Rĕāte, is, *n. a very ancient town of the Sabines*, now *Rieti.* Hence **Rĕātīnus**, a, um; also **Rĕātīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rēgillus, i, and **Rēgilli**, ōrum, *m. a town of the Sabines.* Hence **Rēgillānus**, a, um, and **Rēgillensis**, e. **2.** *a lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained on its banks by the Romans under the dictator Postumius*, B.C. 496. Hence **Rēgillensis**, *surname of the Postumii.* **3.** *a Roman surname in the* gens Aemilia.

Rēgĭum, also **Rhēgĭum** (**Lĕpĭdi**), ii, *m. a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Reggio.* Hence **Rēgĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **2.** v. Rhegium.

Rēgŭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname;* esp. *of the celebrated consul*, M. Atilius Regulus, *who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.*

Rēmi or **Rhēmi**, ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, *in the neighbourhood of the modern Rheims.*

Rĕmŭlus, i, *m.*: Silvius, *a king of Alba.* **2.** *a personage mentioned in the Aeneid.*

Rĕmus, i, *m. the brother of Romulus; slain by him.*

Rex, Rēgis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Marcia.

Rhădămanthus, i, *m. son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions.*

Rhaeti, v. Raeti.

Rhamnūs, untis, *f. a town on the east coast of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.* Hence **Rhamnūsĭus**, a, um; also **Rhamnūsĭa**, ae, *f.* and **Rhamnūsis**, ĭdis, *f. Nemesis.*

Rhănis, ĭdis, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana, in* Ov.

Rhēa Silvĭa, *daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhĕa, ae, *f. another name for Cybele*, q. v.

Rhēdŏnes (Rēdŏnes), um, *m. a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the modern Rennes.*

Rhēgĭum (Rēgium), ii, *n. a town on the coast of Bruttium, on the Sicilian Straits*, now *Reggio.* Hence **Rhēgīnus**, a, um; also **Rhēgīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rhēnus, i, *m. the Rhine.* Hence **Rhēnānus**, a, um.

Rhēsus, i, *m. a Thracian prince who came to the assistance of Troy, where he was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.*

Rhīpaei, v. Riphaei.

Rhĭum, i, *n. a promontory of Achaia*, now *Kastro Moreas.*

Rhŏdănus, i, *m. the Rhone.*

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f. a lofty mountain range in Thrace*, now *Despoto Dagh.* Hence **Rhŏdŏpēĭus**, a, um, *Thracian:* vates, i.e. Orpheus (Ov.).

Rhŏdos (rarely Rhodus), i, *f. an island on the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and for the skill of its people in navigation,* now *Rhodes.* Hence **Rhŏdĭus**, a, um, and **Rhŏdĭensis**, e; also **Rhŏdĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Rhodians.* **2.** *the nymph of the island of Rhodes.*

Rhoetēum, i, *n. a promontory of the Troad, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Rhoetēus**, a, um. Poet.: *Trojan:* ductor, i.e. *Aeneas* (Virg.). As *Subst.:* **Rhoetēum**, i, *n. the sea about the promontory of Rhoeteum* (Ov.).

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, *m. a giant in* Hor. **2.** *a centaur in* Virg. and Ov. **3.** *a companion of Phineus.* **4.** *a king of the Marsians, in* Virg.

Rīphaei (not Ripaei or Rhipaei), montes, *a mountain-range in the northern part of Scythia.*

Rōma, ae, *f. Rome.* Hence **Rōmānus**, a, um.

Rōmŭlus, i, *m. the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus. Hence **Rōmŭlēus**, a, um, **Rōmŭlus**, a, um; and **Rōmŭlĭdae**, ārum, *m. plu. the descendants of Romulus, the Romans.*

Roscĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero, tribune of the plebs*, B.C. 67. **2.** Q. Roscius, *a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, and defended by him in an extant oration.* Hence **Roscĭānus**, a, um. **3.** Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero, in an extant oration, from a charge of murder.*

Rōsēa or **Rōsĭa**, ae, *f. a fertile district near Reate.* Hence **Rōsĕus** (Rosius), a, um.

Roxānē, ēs, *f. daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, a wife of Alexander the Great.*

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m. plu. a town in Apulia*, now *Ruvo.*

Rŭbĭco, ōnis, *m. a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul;* now *the Pisatello.*

Rŭbrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Rŭbrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs.*

Rŭdĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Calabria, the birth-place of Ennius.* Hence **Rŭdīnus**, a, um.

Rŭfrae, ārum, *f. a town of the Samnites on the border of Campania, probably the same as* Rufrium.

Rŭfrĭum, v. Rufrae.

Rūfus, i, *m. a common Roman cognomen.*

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m. a German people,* who have given their name to the island *Rügen.*

Rullus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Servilius Rullus, *tribune of the plebs in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law.*

Rūmīna, ae, *f. a Roman goddess, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (rumis) *of the she-wolf.* **Rūmīnālis**, e, *adj.:* ficus, *the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus* (Liv.): called also Rumĭna ficus (Ov.).

Rŭpĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Ruscĭno, ōnis, *f. a town of Gallia Narbonensis;* now *la Tour de Rousillon.*

Rūsellae, ārum, *f. plu. a very ancient town of Etruria.* Hence **Rūsellānus**, a, um; also **Rūsellāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Rŭtēni, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Aquitanica.*

Rutilĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea. Hence **Rŭtŭlus**, a, um, *Rutulian.*

Rŭtŭpĭae, ārum, *f. a town in the S.E. of Britain;* now *Richborough.* Hence **Rŭtŭpīnus**, a, um.

Săba, ae, *f. a town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.* Hence **Săbaeus**, a, um, *Sabaean;* also **Săbaei**, ōrum, *m. the Sabaeans:* **Săbaea**, ae, *f. the country.*

Săbāzĭus, ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus.* Hence **Săbāzĭa**, ōrum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Bacchus.*

Săbelli, ōrum, *m. plu.* (appy. *dim. of* Sabini), *a name for the Sabines.* Hence **Săbellus**, a, um, and **Săbellĭcus**, a, um.

Săbīni, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium. Adj.* **Săbīnus**, a, um; **Săbīna**, ae, *f. a Sabine woman;* **Săbīnum**, i, *n. Sabine wine.*

Săbīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname,* in partic. of *a poet, a friend of Ovid.*

Sabis, is, *m. a river in Gallia Belgica,* now the *Sambre.*

Sabrīna, ae, *f. a river in Britain,* now *the Severn.*

Săcae, arum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe.*

Săcrānus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Sacrani, an ancient people of Latium.*

Săcrātor, ŏris, *m. a warrior mentioned in Virgil.*

Săcrī-portus, ūs, *m.* (Sācrī portus, *in tmesi,* Lucan) *a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius.*

Saepīnum (Sēp-), i, *n. a town in Samnium.*

Săgăris, is (Sangărĭus, i), *m. a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine;* now *the Sakari.* Hence **Săgărītis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Săguntum, i, *n.*, and **Săguntus** (-os), i, *f. a city on the east coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war;* now *Murviedro.* Hence **Săguntīnus**, a, um; also **Săguntīni**, ōrum, *m. the Saguntines.*

Săītae, ārum, *m. the inhabitants of Saïs, in Lower Egypt.*

Sălămis (a later form, Salamina, ae), īnis (*Acc.* Salamina; *Abl.* Salamine), *f. an island in the Saronic gulf, opposite Eleusis,* now *Koluri.* Hence **Sălămīnĭus**, a, um; also **Sălămīnĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer.*

Sălăpĭa, ae, *f. a town in Apulia.* Hence **Sălăpīnus**, a, um; **Sălăpīni**, ōrum and **Sălăpītāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sālentīni (Sall.), ōrum, *m. plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy.* Hence **Sālentīnus**, a, um,

Sălernum, i, *n. a maritime town in the south of Campania,* now *Salerno.*

Sallustĭus (not Salustius), ii, *m.:* C. Sallustius Crispus, *a celebrated Roman historian.* Hence **Sallustiānus** a, um. **2.** Crispus Sallustius, *grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth. The* Sallustiani horti *were named after him.*

Salluvĭi, ōrum, also Salyes, um, *m. a Ligurian tribe in Gaul.*

Salmăcis, ĭdis (*Voc.* Salmaci, Ov.), *f. a fountain in Caria, fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it.* Hence personified, *the nymph of the fountain.* Also *a weak effeminate person.*

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m. son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter.* Hence **Salmōnis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Tyro.*

Sălōnae, ārum, *f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia.*

Salpīnātes, um, *m. an Etrurian people.* Also **Salpīnas**, ātis, *adj.*

Sămărītae, ārum, *m. the Samaritans, in Palestine.*

Samarŏbriva, ae, *f. the chief town of the* Ambiani, now *Amiens.*

Sămē, ēs, *f.* less freq. Sămos, i, *f.* (Ov.), *the ancient name of the island of Cephallenia.* **2.** *the capital of the island.* Hence **Sămaei**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Samnĭum, ii, *n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.* Hence **Samnis**, ītis, *adj. Samnite,* also as subst. *a kind of gladiator* (Cic.); **Samnītes**, ĭum (*Gen.* also, but rarely, Samnitum; Gr. *Acc.* Samnitas), *m. plu. the Samnites;* and **Samnītĭcus**, a, um.

Sămos (Samus), i, *f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name;* now *Syssam* or *Samo.* Hence **Sămĭus**, a, um; and **Sămĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Samians.*

Sămŏthrācĭa, ae, *f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri,* now *Samothraki;* also called **Sămothrācē**, ēs, *f.* and **Sămothrāca**, ae, *f.* Hence **Sămothrācĭus**, a, um; and **Sămothrāces**, um, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace.*

Sancus, i, *m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; prob. identical with* Dius Fidius.

Santŏni, ōrum (Cantŏnes, um), *m. plu. a people of Aquitania, in the neighbourhood of Saintes.* Hence **Santŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Săpaei, ōrum, *m. a Thracian people on the Propontis.*

Sapphō, ūs (*Acc.* Sappho), *f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.* Hence **Sapphĭcus**, a, um, *Sapphic.*

Sardănăpālus, i, *m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh.*

Sardēs (Sardīs), ĭum, *f. plu. Sardis; the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus;* now *Sart, with considerable ruins.* Hence **Sardĭānus**, a, um; and **Sardĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Sardi, ōrum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia.* Hence **Sardus**, a, um, **Sardōus**, a, um, *Sardinian;* **Sardĭnĭa**, ae, *f. Sardinia;* and **Sardĭnĭensis**, e.

Sarmătae (Saurŏmătae), ārum, *m. plu. the Sarmatians; a barbarous people, who occupied the eastern parts of Europe;* esp. *portions of S.E. Russia.* Hence **Sarmătĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Sarmătĭcus**, a, um, and **Sarmătis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Sarmatian.*

Sarnus, i, *m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii,* now *the Sarno.*

Sarpēdon, ŏnis, *m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia.* **2.** *his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus.*

Sarra (rarely Sara), ae, *f.* (=Hebr. *Zor*), *another name for the city of Tyre.* Hence **Sarrānus**, a, um, *Tyrian.*

Sarrastes, um, *m. a people of Campania, near the Sarnus.*

Sarsĭna, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus, still called by the same name.* Hence **Sarsĭnātis**, e, *adj.*

Sătīcŭla, ae, *f. a town of Samnium, near Campania.* Hence **Sătīcŭlānus**, a, um; and **Sătīcŭlus**, i, *m. a native of Saticula* (Virg.); also **Sătīcŭlāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Satrĭcum, i, *n. a town in Latium.* Hence **Satrĭcāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sătŭrae palus, *a marsh in Latium,* perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes.*

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *Satureian;* prob.=*Apulian* (from some district of that name in Apulia, famous for its horses).

Sāturnīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *tribune of the plebs,* B.C. 102.

Sāturnus, i, *m. a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general; hence early identified with the* Κρόνος *of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno.* Hence **Sāturnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.:* **Sāturnĭus**, ii, *m. Jupiter,* also *Pluto:* **Sāturnĭa**, ae, *f. Juno, also a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome;* and **Sāturnālis**, e. As *Subst.:* **Sāturnālĭa**, ĭum and ĭōrum, *n. the Saturnalia; a festival in honour of Saturn:* v. Part I.

Sătўrus, i, *m. a Satyr, a wood-deity, resembling an ape, with two goat's feet.* Plur.: *Greek satyric plays.*

Saurŏmătae, v. Sarmatae.

Saxa Rŭbra, *n. pl. a village on the Flaminian way, nine miles from Rome, so called from the redness of the tufo rocks there.*

Scaea porta, ae, *f. the Scaean* or *western gate of Troy.*

Scaeva, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.*

Scaevŏla, ae, *m.* [lit. left-handed] *a surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia.

Scaldis, is (*Acc.* Scaldim), *m. a river in the N. of Gallia Belgica,* now *the Scheldt.*

Scămander, dri, *m. a river near Troy.*

Scaptĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town in Latium.* Hence **Scaptĭus**, a, um, and **Scaptĭensis**, e.

Scăpŭla, ae, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. P. Ostōrĭus Scapula, *propraetor in Britain, about* 50 A.D. **2.** M. Ostorius Scapula, *his son.*

Scaurus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen;* esp. in the gens Aemilia *and* gens Aurelia. In partic. M. Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is extant.*

Scepsis, is, *f. a town in Mysia.* Hence **Scepsĭus**, a, um; as *Subst. Metrodorus, born at Scepsis.*

Schoeneus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. king in Boeotia, father of Atalanta.* Hence **Schoenēïs**, ĭdis, *f. Atalanta;* and **Schoenēïus**, a, um: virgo, i.e. *Atalanta* (Ov.).

Sciăthos (-us), i, *an island in the Aegean Sea,* now *Skopelo.*

Scīpĭo, ōnis, *a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the 2nd, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the 3rd Punic war. Hence **Scīpĭădes**, ae (*Acc. sing.* Scipiadem; *Acc. plur.* Scipiadas), *m. one of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (a patronymic form coined for use in hexam. verse: Virg.).

Scīron, ōnis, *m. a noted robber, killed by Theseus.* **2.** *an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.*

Scŏpas, ae, *m. a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros.* **2.** *a Thessalian despot, the grudging patron of Simonides of Ceos.*

Scўlăcēum (Scylacĭum), i, *n. a town on the coast of Bruttium,* now *Squillace.* Hence **Scўlăcēus**, a, um.

Scylla, ae, *f. a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis.* Personified as *the daughter of Phorcus, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches.* Hence **Scyllaeus**, a, um. **2.** *daughter of Nisus:* v. Nisus.

Scȳros or **Scȳrus**, i, *f. one of the Sporades near Euboea,* now *Scyro.* Hence **Scȳrĭus**, a, um, and **Scȳrĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.:* puella, i.e. *Deïdamia* (Ov.).

Scўtha and **Scўthes**, ae, *m. a Scythian;* but most frequently in *plur.* **Scўthae**, ārum, *the Scythians,* a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the centre and north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scўthĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Scўthĭcus**, a, um, *Scythian:* amnis, i.e. *the Tanais* (Hor.): **Scўthissa**, ae, *f.* and **Scўthis**, ĭdis, *f. a Scythian woman.*

Sēbēthos, i, *m. a small stream in Campania.* Hence **Sēbēthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Sedūni, ōrum, *m. a tribe of the Helvetii,* about the mod. *Sion.*

Sedusĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Germany.*

Sĕgesta, ae, *f. an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx.* Hence **Sĕgestānus**, a, um; and **Sĕgestāni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Segni, ōrum, *m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.*

Segontĭăci, ōrum, *m. a tribe in the S. of Britain.*

Sĕgūsĭāvi (not -ani), ōrum, *m. plu. a Gallic tribe, neighbours of the* Aedui, *in Gallia Lugdunensis.*

Sējus or **Sēius**, i, *m. a Roman name.* Hence **Sējanus**; esp. L. Aelius Sejanus, *the powerful* Praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius.*

Sĕleucīa (Seleucēa), ae, *f. a city in Syria, forming a port to Antioch,* now *Kepse.* **2.** *the capital of the Parthians.*

Sĕleucus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Syria; their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the death of the latter, founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae.* **2.** *a player on the cithern in* Juv.

Sĕlīnūs, untis, *f. a town on the south-west coast of Sicily.* **2.** *a town on the coast of Cilicia.*

Sēlymbrĭa, ae, *f. a town of Thrace, on the Propontis.*

Sĕmĕlē, ēs or **Sĕmĕla**, ae, *f. daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.* Hence **Sĕmĕlēïus**, a, um: proles, i.e. *Bacchus* (Ov.).

Sĕmīrămis, is or ĭdis (*Acc.* Semiramin; *Abl.* Semirami and Semiramide), *f. a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus.* Hence **Sĕmīrămĭus**, a, um.

Semnŏnes, um, *m. a people of Northern Germany,* in the modern *Brandenburg.*

Sēmo, ōnis, *m.* and Semo Sancus, *an ancient god who presided over crops.*

Semprōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus: v. Gracchus. Hence **Semprōnĭānus**, a, um.

Sēna, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Umbria,* now *Senigaglia.* Hence **Sēnensis**, e.

Sĕnĕca, ae, *m. a surname in the* gens Annaea. Esp. M. Annaeus Seneca, *a native of Corduba (Cordova, in Spain), a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.* **2.** *his son,* L. Annaeus Seneca, *the Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.*

Sĕnŏnes, um, *m. plu. a powerful people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens.* **2.** *a people in Gallia Cisalpina, sprung from the preceding.*

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj. belonging to Sentinum, a town of Umbria.*

Sēplā̆sĭa, ae, *f. a street in Capua, where perfumes were sold.*

Septĭmĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Sēquăna, ae, *f.* (and *m.*) *one of the principal rivers of Gallia Celtica,* now the *Seine.* Hence **Sēquăni**, ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful Gallic tribe dwelling on this river.* **Sē̆quanus**, a, um, *adj.* (Aus.).

Sĕrāpis, is and ĭdis, *m. an important Egyptian divinity.*

Sēres, um, *m. plu.* (*Acc.* Sērăs, Hor.) *a people of eastern Asia,* the mod. *Chinese,* celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sērĭcus**, a, um, *Seric, silken:* vestis (Tac.). As *Subst.:* **sērĭca**, ōrum, *n. plur., silken garments* (Prop.).

Sergestus, i, *m. a follower of Aeneas in* Virg.

Sergĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Sergius Catilina: v. Catilina.

Sĕrīphus or **-os**, i, *f. a small and unimportant island, one of the Cyclades,* now *Serpho.* Hence **Sĕrīphĭus**, a, um.

Serrānus, i, *m. an agnomen of C. Atilius Regulus;* also *of other Atilii.*

Sertōrĭus (Q.), ii, *m.: a general of Marius, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, until he was assassinated by Perperna.* Hence **Sertōrĭānus**, a, um; and **Sertōrĭāni**, ōrum, *m. the partisans of Sertorius.*

Servīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Servilius Ahala: v. Ahala. There were many consuls, praetors, etc., from this gens. Hence **Servīlĭus**, a, um, and **Servīlĭānus**, a, um.

Servĭus, a, *a Roman proper name,* esp. in the gens Sulpicia; abbreviated Ser.

Servĭus Tullĭus, ii, *m. the sixth king of Rome.*

Sĕsostris, is, or **Sĕsōsis**, ĭdis, *m. a celebrated king of Egypt, belonging to the 12th Dynasty, who effected great conquests.*

Sestĭus (Sextius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Sestius, *tribune of the plebs, whom Cicero defended in an extant oration.* Hence **Sestĭus** (Sextius), a, um.

Sestos or **-us**, i, *f. a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero.* Hence **Sestus**, a, um: puella, i.e. *Hero;* and **Sestĭānus**, a, um.

Sesuvĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Celtic Gaul.*

Sētăbis (Saet-), is, *f. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, celebrated for its flax,* now *Jativa.* Hence **Sētăbus**, a, um.

Sētĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Sesse* or *Sezza.* Hence **Sētīnus**, a, um; and **Sētīni**, ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Sēvērus, i, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age.* **2.** Septimius Severus, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 193. **3.** Alexander Severus, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 222.

Sĕvērus, Mons, *a mountain in the country of the Sabines.*

Sĭbylla, v. Part I.

Sĭcambri, v. Sigambri.

Sĭcāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily.* Hence **Sĭcānus** (Sīcānus, Aus.), a, um. **Sīcănĭus**, a, um, *Sicilian;* **Sīcănĭa**, ae, *f. the island of Sicily;* and **Sīcănis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Sicilian.* (Variations of quantity of 1st and 2nd syll. due to exigencies of metre.)

Sicca, ae, *f. a town of Numidia.* Hence **Siccenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sĭchaeus (**Sych.**) i, *m.* (the first syllable is sometimes long) *the husband of Dido.* Hence **Sĭchaeus,** a, um.

Sicinĭus, i, *m. the name of a plebeian* gens. Esp. **1.** L. Sicinius Bellūtus, *leader of the plebs in their first Secession,* B.C. 494. **2.** Q. Sicinius (called also Siccius) Dentatus, *a brave soldier whose death was procured by the Decemvirs,* B.C. 450.

Sĭcŏris, is, *m. a river in Hispania Tarraconensis,* now *the Segre.*

Sĭcŭli, ōrum, *m. an ancient Italian people, a portion of whom migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them.* Hence **Sĭcŭlus,** a, um, *Sicilian,* and **Sĭcĭlĭa,** ae, *Sicily.* Also **Sĭcĭlĭensis,** e, *adj. Sicilian,* and **Sīcĕlis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.:* Sicelides Musae, *Sicilian, with special reference to Theocritus, who was a native of Syracuse.* As *Subst.: a Sicilian woman.*

Sĭcy̆on, ōnis, *f. the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, famous for its school of art.* Hence **Sĭcy̆ōnĭus,** a, um; and **Sĭcy̆ōnĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sīda, ae, *f. a town in Pamphylia.* Hence **Sīdētae,** ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sĭdĭcīni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum. Hence **Sĭdĭcīnus,** a, um.

Sīdon, ŏ̄nis, *f. an ancient and celebrated Phoenician city, the mother-city of Tyre,* now *Saida.* Hence **Sīdŏ̄nĭus, Sīdōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Sīdŏ̄nĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Sidonians,* and **Sīdōnĭa,** ae, *f. the city of Sidon* (Just.). Sidonius also = *Phoenician;* and (because Thebes, in Boeotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus) *Theban.* **Sīdŏ̄nis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Sidonian* and *Phoenician.*

Sĭgambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful people of Germany.* Hence **Sĭgamber,** bra, brum. As *Subst.:* **Sĭgambra,** ae, *f. a Sigambrian woman.*

Sīgēum, i, *n. a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried,* now *Yenishehr.* Hence **Sīgēus** (Sīgēĭus), a, um, *Sigean.*

Signĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium,* now *Segni.* Hence **Signīnus,** a, um; and **Signīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sīla, ae, *f. an extensive forest-range in the country of the Bruttii.*

Sīlānus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Junia. There were many eminent men from this family.

Sīlărus, i, *m. a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania,* now *the Sele.*

Sīlēnus, i, *m. the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as old and bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass.* **2.** *a Greek historian of Sicilian and Roman affairs.*

Sīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Sīlĭānus,** a, um. Esp. C. Silius Italicus, *epic poet, author of a poem called* Punica, *the subject of which is the Second Punic War:* 1st cent. A.D.

Silŭres, um, *m. a warlike British people in South Wales.*

Silvānus (Sylv.), i, *m. a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.* In plur. *the gods of woods and fields.*

Silvĭus, ii, *m. the name of several kings of* Alba Longa.

Sĭmŏīs, entis, *m. a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.*

Sĭmōnĭdes, is, *m. a celebrated lyric poet of* Ceos, about B.C. 500. **2.** Simonides of Amorgos, *an Iambic poet, who lived in the seventh century* B.C.

Sĭnis, is, *m. a cruel robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was slain by Theseus. He was said to have killed his victims by fastening them to two trees bent down and then left to recover their position.*

Sĭnon, ōnis, *m. a Greek who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.*

Sĭnōpē, ēs, *f. a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates.* Hence **Sĭnōpēus,** a, um; and **Sĭnōpenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sĭnŭessa, ae, *f. a border city of Latium, on the confines of Campania.* Hence **Sĭnŭessānus,** a, um.

Sīpontum, i, *n.* (also called **Sipūs,** untis, *f.*), *an ancient maritime town in Apulia.* Hence **Sīpontīnus,** a, um.

Sĭpy̆lus, i, *m. a mountain in Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.*

Sīrēnes, um, *f. plu. the Sirens,* or *sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.*

Sīsenna, ae, *m.:* **L.** Cornelius, *a Roman annalist, born about* 118 B.C. **2.** *a notorious slanderer in Rome, mentioned by Horace.*

Sīsy̆phus, i, *m. son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.* Hence **Sīsy̆phĭus,** a, um; and **Sīsy̆phĭdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Sisyphus, applied to Ulysses.* **2.** *a dwarf of M. Antonius, so named on account of his shrewdness.*

Sīthŏnĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people notorious for excess in drinking, for which they were punished by Bacchus;* hence, in gen. *the Thracians.* Hence **Sīthŏnĭus,** a, um, **Sīthon,** ŏnis, *adj.;* also **Sīthŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.;* as *Subst.: a Thracian woman.*

Smerdis, is, *m. brother of Cambyses.* **2.** *the impostor Gomates who personated Smerdis.*

Smintheus (dissyl.), ĕi (*Acc.* Sminthēa, Ov.), *m. an epithet of Apollo.*

Smyrna (in many MSS. Zmyrna), ae, *f. a celebrated maritime city of Ionia;* according to some, *the birthplace of Homer;* still called *Smyrna.* Hence **Smyrnaeus** (Zmyrn.), a, um; and **Smyrnaei,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sōcrătes, is (*Voc.* Socrate), *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death* B.C. 399. Hence **Sōcrătĭcus,** a, um; and **Sōcrătĭci,** ōrum, *m. the Socratics,* or *disciples of Socrates.*

Sŏli, ōrum, *m. a city of Cilicia.*

Sŏlon, ōnis, *m. a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about* 638 B.C.

Solonĭum, ii, *n.;* also Solonius ager, *a district on the northern coast of Latium.*

Sŏly̆ma, v. Hierosolyma.

Sŏly̆mus, i, *m. a Trojan, the mythical founder of Sulmo.*

Sŏphŏ̆cles, is and i (*Voc.* Sophocle), *m. the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets.* Hence **Sŏphŏ̆clēus,** a, um.

Sŏphŏnisba (-niba), *f. the wife of Syphax, and daughter of Hasdrubal.*

Sŏphus, i, *m.* = σοφός, "*the wise*"; *a surname of P. Sempronius, the consul.*

Sŏ̄ra, ae, *f. a town in Latium, on the Liris.* Hence **Sŏ̄rānus,** a, um.

Sōracte, is, *n. a mountain in Etruria, 26 miles N. of Rome;* now *Monte di S. Oreste.*

Sŏsĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *the Sosii, two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.*

Sotiātes or **Sontiātes,** um, *m. a people in Gallia Aquitania, whose name is preserved in the modern Sos.*

Sparta, ae, also poet. **Spartē,** ēs (*Acc.* Spartēn), *f. the capital of Laconia,* also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartānus,** a, um; **Spartĭātes,** ae, *m. a Spartan;* **Spartĭātĭcus,** a, um (Pl.), and **Spartĭcus,** a, um (Virg.).

Spartăcus, i, *m. a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans,* B.C. 73–71.

Sperchēos or **Sperchīus,** i, *m. a river of southern Thessaly.* Hence **Sperchēĭs,** ĭdis, *f. adj.,* and **Sperchīŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. a dweller by the Spercheos.*

Sperchīae, ārum, *f. a town on the Spercheos.*

Speusippus, i, *m. nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.*

Spīō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Spōlētĭum (afterwards called also **Spōlētum**), ii, *n. a city of Umbria,* now *Spoleto.* Hence **Spōlētīnus,** a, um; and **Spōlētīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Spŏrădes, um, *f. islands in the Aegean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.*

Spurinna, ae, *m. the haruspex who warned Caesar to beware of the Ides of March.*

Spŭrĭus (abbrev. Sp.), ii, *m. a Roman praenomen.*

Stăbĭae, ārum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Stăbĭanus,** a, um.

Stăgīra, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle.* Hence **Stăgīrītes,** ae, *m. a native of Stagira;* esp. *Aristotle.*

Stāiēnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, *m. a Ligurian tribe.* Hence **Statiellas,** ātis, *adj.;* also **Statiellātes,** ĭum, *m. Their chief town was* Aquae Statiellorum, now *Acqui, in Montserrat.* Hence **Statiellenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Stătĭlĭus, ii, *m. name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Statilius, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Stātĭus, ii, *a Roman name.* Esp. Caecilius Statius, *a comic poet:* v. Caecilius. **2.** P. Papinius Statius, *a poet of the time of Domitian, author of the* Thebais, Silvae, *etc.*

Stellātis ager or **campus,** *a district in Campania, near Cales.* Hence **Stellātīnus,** a, um.

Stentor, ŏris, *m. a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.*

Stĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pleiades.*

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m. one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.*

Stertĭnĭus, ii, *m. a Stoic philosopher ridiculed by Horace.* Hence **Stertĭnĭus,** a, um.

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m. a Greek lyric poet of Himera.*

Sthĕnĕboea or **Sthĕnŏboea,** ae, *f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, and wife of Proetus, king of Argos, whose advances were rejected by Bellerophon.*

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m. king of Mycenae, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus.* Hence **Sthĕnĕlēĭus,** a, um: hostis, *i.e. Eurystheus* (Ov.). **2.** *king of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan.* Hence **Sthĕnĕlēĭus,** a, um: proles, *i.e. Cycnus.* **Sthĕnĕlēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.:* volucris, *i.e. Cycnus* (Ov.). **3.** *one of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.* **4.** *a Rutulian, slain by Pallas* in Virg.

Stilpon or **Stilpo,** ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Megara.*

Stōĭcus, v. Part I.

Străbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.*

Străto or **Străton**, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Lampsacus.*

Strătŏ̄cles, is, *m. a celebrated comedian.*

Strătŏnīcēa, ae, *f. one of the chief cities of Caria.* Hence **Strătŏnīcēus**, a, um and **Strătŏnīcensis**, e; also **Strătŏnīcenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Strŏphădes, um, *f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.*

Strŏphĭus, ii, *m. king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.*

Stry̆mon, ŏnis, *m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace,* now *Struma.* Hence **Stry̆mŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Stry̆mŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Strymonian, Thracian.*

Stymphālus, i, *m.* or **Stymphālum**, i, *n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules.* Hence **Stymphālĭcus**, a, um, **Stymphālĭus**, a, um, and **Stymphālis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Styx, y̆gis and y̆gos, *f.*=Στύξ, "*the hateful*"; *a river in Arcadia.* **2.** *the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore.* Hence **Sty̆gĭus**, a, um, *Stygian, infernal,* also rarely, **Sty̆gĭālis**, e.

Sŭbūra: v. Part I.

Sūcro, ōnis, *m. a river of Spain,* now *Xucar.* **2.** *a town at the mouth of this river.* Hence **Sūcrōnensis**, e. **3.** *the name of a Rutulian, in* Virg.

Suessa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Latium, called* Suessa Pometia. **2.** *a town in Campania, called* Suessa Aurunca, *the birth-place of the poet Lucilius,* now *Sessa.*

Suessĭōnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Gaul,* near the modern *Soissons.*

Sŭessŭla, ae, *f. a town of Campania.* Hence **Sŭessŭlāni**, ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Suētōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *author of the Lives of the first twelve Roman emperors.*

Suēvi (Suēbi), ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful Germanic people; the Suabians.* Hence **Suēvus (-bus)**, a, um, *Suabian;* **Suēvĭa (-bĭa)**, ae, *f. their country, Suabia;* and **Suēvĭcus (Suēb-)**, a, um.

Sulla (incorrectly written Sylla), ae, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the Dictator.* Hence **Sullānus**, a, um, *belonging to Sulla, Sullan;* and **Sullāni**, ōrum, *m. the partisans of Sulla.*

Sulmo, ōnis, *m. a town of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birth-place of Ovid.* Hence **Sulmōnensis**, e; and **Sulmōnenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *the name of a hero in the Aeneid.*

Sulpĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Sulpĭcĭus**, a, um, and **Sulpĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Summānus (Subm.), i, *m. a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed; by some identified with Pluto.*

Sūnĭum or **Sūnĭon**, ii, *n. a promontory and town of Attica,* now *C. Colonna.*

Sŭperbus, v. Tarquinius.

Surrentum, i, *n. a maritime town of Campania,* now *Sorrento.* Hence **Surrentīnus**, a, um; and **Surrentīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sūsa, ōrum, *n. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.*

Sūtrĭum, ii, *n. an ancient town in Etruria,* now *Sutri.* Hence **Sūtrīnus**, a, um, and **Sūtrīni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Sy̆băris, is, *f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury and effeminacy of its inhabitants.* Hence **Sy̆bărīta**, ae, *m. a Sybarite;* **Sy̆bărītĭcus**, a, um; and **Sy̆bărītis**, ĭdis, *f. the name of a lascivious poem* (Ov.). **2.** *m. the river on which Sybaris was situated.*

Sy̆ēnē, ēs, *f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt,* now *Assouan.* Hence **Sy̆ēnītes**, ae, *m. adj.*

Sylla, v. Sulla.

Sy̆maethus, i, *m. a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it.* Hence **Sy̆maethĭus** (y long in Virg.), a, um, **Sy̆maethēus**, a, um, and **Sy̆maethis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Symplēgădes, um, *f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which (according to the fable) crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.*

Synnăda, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble.* Hence **Synnădensis**, e.

Sy̆phax, ācis, *m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.*

Sy̆rācūsae, ārum, *f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast.* Hence **Sy̆rācūsānus**, a, um, **Sy̆rācūsĭus**, a, um, and **Sy̆rācŏsĭus**, a, um (Virg., with reference to the poetry of Theocritus); also **Sy̆rācūsāni**, ōrum, and **Sy̆rācŏsĭi**, ōrum, *m. the Syracusans.*

Sy̆rĭa, ae, *f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt.* Hence **Sy̆rĭus**, a, um, **Sy̆rus**, a, um, **Sy̆rĭăcus**, a, um, and **Sy̆riscus**, a, um; also **Sy̆rĭi**, ōrum, and more freq. **Sy̆ri**, ōrum, *m. the Syrians.*

Sȳrinx, ingis, *f. a nymph changed into a reed in* Ov.

Sy̆rŏphoenix, īcis, *m. a Syrophoenician.*

Sy̆ros, i, *f. one of the Cyclades,* now *Syra.*

Syrtis, is (*Acc.* Syrtim), *f. Syrtis; the name of each of the two great gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous.* **2.** poet. *the country bordering on the Syrtes* (Hor.).

Tăburnus, i, *m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.*

Tăcĭtus, i, *m.*: C. Cornelius, *a celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.D. 60. **2.** *Roman emperor,* A.D. 275.

Taenărus (-os), i, *comm.*, and **Taenărum (-on)**, i, *n. the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune;* now *C. Matapan.* **2.** *a town of the same name on the promontory.* Hence **Taenărĭus**, a, um, *Taenarian, Spartan:* Eurotas (Ov.). **Taenărĭdes**, ae, *m. a son of Taenarus,* i. e. *a Spartan;* and **Taenăris**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Taenarian* or *Spartan.* **3.** *the infernal regions, the entrance to which was said to be near Taenarus* (Hor.). Hence **Taenărĭus**, a, um, *belonging to the infernal regions;* fauces (Virg.).

Tăges, is, *m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.*

Tăgus, i, *m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands,* now *Tejo* or *Tagus.*

Tălăus, i, *m. one of the Argonauts.* Hence the patronymic **Tălăĭŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, i. e. *Adrastus.*

Talthy̆bĭus, i, *m. the herald of Agamemnon.*

Tălus, i, *m. a Rutulian warrior killed by Aeneas in* Virg.

Tămĕsis, is, *m. a river in Britain,* now the *Thames: called also* Tămĕsa, ae (Tac.).

Tamfana (Tan-), ae, *f. a German deity.*

Tamphĭlus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Hence **Tamphĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Tana, ae, *m. a river in Numidia.*

Tănăger, gri, *m. a river in Lucania.*

Tānă̄gra, ae, *f. a town of Boeotia.* Hence **Tană̄graeus**, a, um.

Tănăis, is, *m. a river of Sarmatia,* now *the Don.*

Tănăquil, īlis, *f. the wife of the elder Tarquin.*

Tanētum, i, *n. a village in Upper Italy.*

Tantălus, i, *m. son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter by divulging the secrets of his table, to which he had been admitted, he was punished in the infernal regions by continued hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but always eluding his grasp.* Hence **Tantălēus**, a, um; **Tantălĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Tantalus;* and **Tantălis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tantalus.*

Taprŏbănē, ēs, *f. an island in the Indian Ocean,* now *Ceylon.*

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees.* Hence **Tarbellus**, a, um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, *m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.*

Tărentum, i, *n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria,* now *Taranto.* Hence **Tărentīnus**, a, um; and **Tărentīni**, ōrum, *m. the Tarentines.*

Tarpēius, a, *a Roman proper name.* Esp. Tarpeia, ae, *f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines.* Hence **Tarpēius**, a, um: esp. mons Tarpeius, *the Tarpeian rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.*

Tarquĭnĭi, ōrum, *m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria,* near *Corneto.* Hence **Tarquĭnĭus**, a, um; **Tarquĭnĭus**, ii, *m. the fifth king of Rome, surnamed* Priscus; also *the last king of Rome, surnamed* Superbus; **Tarquĭnĭensis**, e, *belonging to Tarquinii,* and **Tarquĭnĭenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tarrăcīna (Terr.), ae, also **Tarrăcīnae**, ārum, *f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called* Anxur, now *Terracina.* Hence **Tarrăcīnensis** (Terr.), e, and Tarracinenses, ium, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f. a town on the east coast of Spain,* now *Tarragona.* Hence **Tarrăcōnensis**, e.

Tarsus, i, *f. the capital of Cilicia.* Hence **Tarsensis**, e; and **Tarsenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tartărus, v. Part I.

Tartessus or **-os**, i, *f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain.* Hence **Tartessĭus**, a, um, and **Tartessĭi**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tarusātes, ĭum, *m. a people of Aquitania.*

Tasgetĭus, ii, *m. a prince of the Carnutes.*

Tătĭus, ii, *m.*: T. Tatius, *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus.* Hence **Tătĭus**, a, um; also **Tătĭenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.*

Taum, i, *m. an arm of the sea in N. Britain,* now the *Firth of Tay.*

Taunus, i, *m. a mountain range in western Germany.*

Tauri, ōrum, *m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now* *called the Crimea* (Chersonesus Taurica), *who sacrificed foreigners to Diana.* Hence **Taurĭcus,** a, um.

Taurīni, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Northern Italy,* about *Turin.* Hence **Taurīnus,** a, um.

Taurŏmĕnĭum, ii, *n. a town on the east coast of Sicily,* now *Taormina,* Hence **Taurŏmĕnītānus,** a, um.

Taurus, i, *m. a mountain chain of Asia Minor.*

Taximagulus, i, *m. a king of Kent.*

Tāy̆gĕtē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.*

Tāy̆gĕtus, i, *m.* and **Tāy̆gĕta,** ōrum, *n. plur. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.*

Tĕānum, i, *n.*: Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia.* Hence **Tĕānenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* **2.** Teanum Sidicīnum, *a town in Campania,* now *Teano.*

Tĕcmessa, ae, *f. daughter of Teuthras, and wife of Ajax the son of Telamon.*

Tectŏsăgi, ōrum, and **Tectŏsăges,** um, *m. a tribe of Gauls who migrated from* Gallia Narbonensis *and settled in Asia Minor (in Galatia) in the 3rd century* B.C.

Tĕgĕa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Arcadia.* Hence **Tĕgĕaeus,** a, um, *Tegean, Arcadian.* As *Subst.:* **Tĕgĕaeus,** i, *m. the Tegean (god), Pan;* **Tĕgĕaea,** ae, *f. the Arcadian maiden,* i. e. *Atalanta* (Ov.). Also **Tĕgĕātae,** ārum, *m. the Tegeans.*

Tĕlămon, ōnis, *m. an Argonaut, son of Aeacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer.* Hence **Tĕlămōnĭus,** ii, *m.* and **Tĕlămōnĭădes,** ae, *m. a son of Telamon,* i. e. *Ajax.*

Telchīnes, um, *m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their skill in metallurgy and magic arts.*

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum, *m. plu. a people of Acarnania; also a colony of them in Capreae.*

Tēlĕbŏas, ae, *m. a centaur in* Ov.

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him; the reputed founder of Tusculum.*

Tēlĕmăchus, i, *m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

Tēlĕmus, i, *m. a soothsayer in* Ov.

Tēlĕphus, i, *m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge. He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust.*

Tĕlĕsĭa, ae, *f. a town of Samnium,* now *Telese.*

Tĕlestes, is *or* ae, *m. the father of Ianthe* (Ov.).

Tĕlĕthūsa, ae, *f. the wife of Lygdus, and mother of Iphis* (Ov.).

Tellēna, ōrum, *n. a town of Latium, taken by Ancus Marcius.*

Tĕlmessus or **Telmissus,** i, *f. a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination.* Hence **Telmessĭcus** (Telmissicus), a, um, **Telmissĭus,** a, um; and **Telmessĭi,** ōrum, and **Telmesses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tĕmĕsa, ae, also **Tĕmĕsē,** ēs, and **Tempsa** (Temsa), ae, *f. a town in Bruttium,* perh. now *Torre del Piano del Casale.* Hence **Tĕmĕsaeus,** a, um, and **Tempsānus,** a, um.

Temnos, i, *f. a city of Aeolis.* Hence **Temnītes,** ae, *adj. m.*; also **Temnītae,** ārum, *m.* and **Temnĭi,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Tempē, *indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.*

Tempy̆ra, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Thrace, on the Aegaean Sea.*

Tenchtĕri (Tencteri), ōrum, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine.*

Tĕnĕdos or **-us,** i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Troas,* still called *Tenedos.* Hence **Tĕnĕdĭus,** a, um, and **Tĕnĕdĭi,** ōrum, *the inhabitants.*

Tĕnes, is, *m. son of Cycnus; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, Tenedos.* Hence **Tĕnĕdĭus,** a, um.

Tēnos or **-us,** i, *f. one of the Cyclades,* now *Tino.*

Tenty̆ra, ōrum, *n. plu. a city in Upper Egypt,* now *Denderah.*

Tĕos or **Tĕus,** i, *f. a town in Ionia, the birth-place of Anacreon.* Hence **Tēĭus,** a, um; and **Tēĭi,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tĕrentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Terentius Afer, *the celebrated comic poet, Terence: 2nd century* B.C. **2.** M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, the contemporary of Cicero.* **3.** C. Terentius Varro, *Roman consul at the battle of Cannae.* **4.** In *fem.* Terentia, *the wife of Cicero.* **Tĕrentĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*

Tĕrentus (Tar-) or **-os,** i, *f. a place in the* Campus Martius, *where the* ludi seculares *were held.* Hence **Tĕrentīnus,** a, um.

Tēreus, ĕi *or* ĕos, *m. king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela.* Hence **Tērĕīdes,** ae, *m. his son Itys.*

Tĕrīna, ae, *f. a town on the west coast of the Bruttian territory, after which the* Sinus Terinaeus *was called.* Hence **Tĕrīnaeus,** a, um.

Terpsĭchŏrē, ēs, *f. the Muse of choral song and dancing.*

Terracīna, v. Tarracīna.

Tēthys, y̆os, *f. a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.* Hence poet. meton. *the sea.*

Teucer (Teucrus), cri, *m. son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax.* **2.** *son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy.* Hence **Teucrus,** a, um; **Teucri,** ōrum, *m. the Trojans;* and **Teucrĭa,** ae, *f. the Trojan country, Troy.*

Teuthras, antis, *m. an ancient king of Mysia, father of Thespius.* Hence **Teuthrantēus,** a, um, *Mysian,* and **Teuthrantĭus,** a, um: turba, *the fifty daughters of Thespius* (Ov.).

Teutomatus, i, *m. a king of the Nitiobriges in Aquitania.*

Teutŏni, orum (**Teutŏnes,** um), *m. plu. the Teutons, a German race.* Hence **Teutŏnĭcus,** a, um.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f. a celebrated courtezan of Athens.*

Thala, ae, *f. a town in Numidia.*

Thăles, is and ētis (*Acc.* Thalem, Thalēn, and Thaletem; *Abl.* Thale), *m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages, born about* 610 B.C.

Thălīa, ae, *f. the Muse of Comedy.* **2.** *a sea-nymph.*

Thămy̆ras, ae, and **Thămy̆ris,** ĭdis, *m. a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.*

Thapsus or **-os,** i, *f. a city in Sicily.* **2.** *a city in Africa, where Caesar defeated the partisans of Pompeius,* B.C. 42. Hence **Thapsitāni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Thăsus or **-os,** i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Thrace,* now *Thaso.* Hence **Thăsĭus,** a, um.

Thaumas, antis, *m. the father of Iris.* Hence **Thaumantēus,** a, um, **Thaumantĭas,** ădis, *f.*; and **Thaumantis,** ĭdis, *f. Iris.*

Thēbae, arum (**Thēbē,** ēs), *f. plu. Thebes; a very ancient and celebrated city in Upper Egypt.* Hence **Thēbaeus,** a, um, and **Thēbaei,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.* **2.** *the capital of Boeotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus.* Hence **Thēbānus,** a, um, *Theban;* **Thēbāni,** ōrum, *m. the Thebans;* and **Thēbăis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.; plur.* **Thēbăĭdes,** *the women of Thebes.* **3.** *a city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles.* Hence **Thēbāna,** ae, *f. Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia.*

Thēbē, ēs, *f. wife of Alexander of Pherae.* **2.** *a nymph in* Ov.

Thĕmis, ĭdis, *f. the goddess of justice and of prophecy.*

Thĕmistŏcles, i and is, *m. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.* Hence **Thĕmistŏclēus,** a, um.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, *m. born at Syracuse in the 3rd century* B.C.; *the founder of Greek pastoral poetry.*

Thĕŏdectes, is, *m. a Greek rhetorician and tragic poet, pupil of Isocrates and Aristotle.*

Thĕon, ōnis, *m. a notoriously sarcastic person referred to by Horace.* Hence **Thĕōnīnus,** a, um, *Theonine,* i. e. *calumnious, libellous* (Hor.).

Thĕŏphănes, is, *m. a Greek historian, a friend of Pompeius.*

Thĕophrastus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek philosopher, successor of Aristotle in the Lyceum.*

Thĕŏpompus, i, *m. a Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates.* Hence **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus,** a, um.

Thĕrăpnae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen.* Hence **Thĕrăpnaeus,** a, um, *Spartan.*

Thērĭcles, is, *m. a famous Greek potter.* Hence **Thēriclēus,** a, um.

Thermae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Himera.* Hence **Thermītānus,** a, um; **Thermītāni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Thermōdon, ontis, *m. a small river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons.* Hence **Thermōdontēus,** a, um, and **Thermōdontĭăcus,** a, um, *Amazonian.*

Thermŏpy̆lae, ārum, *f. plu. a famous pass between Mt. Oeta and the sea, where Leonidas fell,* B.C. 490.

Thermus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen in the* gens Minucia.

Thērŏdămas, antis, *m. a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.* Hence **Thērŏdămantēus,** a, um.

Thersītes, ae, *m. a Greek before Troy, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.*

Thēseus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕŏs, *m. king of Athens, son of Aegeus and Aethra; husband of Ariadne (whom he abandoned), and afterwards of Phaedra; father of Hippolytus; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the Minotaur.* Hence **Thēsēus,** a, um, **Thēsēĭus,** a, um; and **Thēsīdes,** ae, *m. a male descendant of Theseus,* esp. Hippolytus; in *plur.* **Thēsīdae,** ārum, *m. the Athenians.*

Thespĭae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia.* Hence **Thespĭus,** a, um; **Thespĭenses,** ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants;* and **Thespĭas,** ădis, *f. adj. Thespian.* As *Subst.* **Thespĭădes,** um, *f. the Muses* (Thespias being situated at the foot of Helicon).

Thespis, is, *m. the founder of Greek tragedy, about* 600 B.C.

Thespĭus, i, *m. a king of Mysia, who had fifty daughters.*

Thesprōtĭa, ae, *f. a district in Epirus.* Hence **Thesprōtĭus,** a, um; **Thesprōti,** ōrum, *m. the Thesprotians.*

Thesprōtus, i, *m. a king in the neighbourhood of Puteoli:* hence regnum Thesproti, *i.e. Puteoli.*

Thessălĭa, ae, *f. the most northerly district of Greece.* Hence **Thessălĭcus,** a, um, **Thessălus,** a, um, and **Thessălis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*; also **Thessăli,** ōrum, *m. the Thessalians.*

Thessălŏnīca, ae, or -ē, ēs, *f. a maritime city of Macedonia;* now *Saloniki.* Hence **Thessălŏnīcenses**, ĭum, *m. plu. the Thessalonians.*

Thestĭus, ii, *m. king of Aetolia, father of Leda and Althaea.* Hence **Thestĭădes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Thestius*, and **Thestĭas**, ădis, *f. daughter of Thestias*, i.e. *Althaea.*

Thestor, ŏris, *m. the father of Calchas.* Hence **Thestŏrĭdes**, ae, *m. Calchas.*

Thĕtis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos (*Abl.* Thetide and Theti), *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*

Thīa, ae, *f. the wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol.*

Thirmida, ae, *f. a town of Numidia.*

Thisbē, ēs, *f. a small town of Boeotia.* Hence **Thisbaeus**, a, um. **2.** *a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.*

Thŏas, antis, *m. king of Tauris, slain by Orestes.* Hence **Thŏantēus**, a, um. **2.** *a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle.* Hence **Thŏantĭas**, ădis, *f. Hypsipyle.*

Thŏrĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens.

Thrăca, ae, **Thrācē**, ēs, and **Thrācĭa**, ae, *f. an extensive country to the N. of the Aegean.* Hence **Thrācĭus**, a, um, **Thrēĭcĭus**, a, um, **Thrax**, ācis, *m.*, and **Thrēïssa** or **Thressa**, ae, *f. Thracian.* **Thrax** and **Threx**, also, *a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment.* Hence **Thrēcĭdĭcus**, a, um. As *Subst.:* **Thrēcĭdĭca**, ōrum, *n. arms of a Threx.*

Thrăsĕa, ae, *m.*: P. Thrasea Paetus, *a distinguished Roman senator and Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero.*

Thrăsy̆būlus, i, *m. the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the tyranny of the Thirty.*

Thrăsyllus, i, *m. a celebrated astrologer in the time of Tiberius.*

Thrăsy̆măchus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon.*

Thūcy̆dĭdes, is, *m. the celebrated Greek historian.* Hence **Thūcy̆dĭdīus**, a, um; also **Thūcy̆dĭdīi**, ōrum, *m. Thucydideans, imitators of Thucydides.*

Thūlē, ēs, *f. an island in the extreme north of Europe;* acc. to some, *Iceland*, acc. to others, *one of the Shetland Islands.*

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f. a town of Calabria.*

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m. plur.* sometimes **Thūrĭum**, ii, *n. a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built near the site of Sybaris.* Hence **Thūrīnus**, a, um; and **Thūrīni**, ōrum, *m. the Thurians.*

Thy̆ămis, is, *m. a river in Epirus.*

Thyatīra, ae, *f.* and **Thyatīra**, ōrum, *n. a city of Lydia.*

Thy̆ēne, ēs, *f. a nymph who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus.*

Thy̆estes, ae, *m. son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Aegisthus.* Hence **Thy̆estēus**, a, um; and **Thy̆estĭădes**, ae, *m. Aegisthus.*

Thy̆ias (dissyl.) or **Thȳas**, ădis, *f. a Bacchante.*

Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, *f. a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Thymbraeus**, i, *m. epithet of Apollo.*

Thy̆mĕlē, ēs, *f. a celebrated actress of the time of Domitian.*

Thȳni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.* Hence **Thȳnus**, a, um, *Bithynian* (Hor.); **Thȳnĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Thȳnĭăcus**, a, um, and **Thȳnĭas**, ădis, *f. adj. Bithynian.*

Thy̆ōnē, ēs, *f. the mother of the fifth Bacchus, mentioned by Cicero.* Hence **Thy̆ōneus** (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. Bacchus.* Meton. for *wine* (Cat.).

Thy̆rē, ēs, *f. a town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedemonians.* Hence **Thy̆rĕātis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Thyrĕum (-ĭum), ii, *n. a town of Acarnania, near Leucas.* Hence **Thyrĭenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Thyrsis, ĭdis, *m. the name of a shepherd in* Virg.

Tĭbĕrīnus, i, *m. a hero from whom the river Tiber is said to have been named;* see also foll. art.

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr. Tibris (Tybris), is or ĭdis (*Acc.* Tĭbĕrim, Tibrim and -in) *m. the Tiber.* Hence **Tĭbĕrīnus**, a, um; **Tĭbĕrīnus**, i, *m. the river-god of the Tiber;* and **Tĭbĕrīnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* **2.** *the river-god* (Virg.).

Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m. a Roman praenomen* (abbrev. Ti.). Esp. *the Emperor Tiberius, whose full name was* Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar. Hence **Tĭbĕrĭus**, a, um, and **Tĭbĕrĭānus**, a, um.

Tĭbullus, i, *m.*: Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* B.C. 54, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.*

Tībur, ŭris, *n. an ancient town of Latium on the Anio,* now *Tivoli, founded by a colony from Argos under Tiburtus.* Hence **Tīburs**, urtis, *adj.*, also *subst. n.* (*Abl.* Tiburti or Tiburte), *the Tiburtine territory*, and **Tīburtes**, um, *m. the Tiburtines;* **Tīburtīnus**, a, um, and **Tīburnus**, a, um. As Subst.: **Tīburnus**, i, *m. an inhabitant of Tibur* (Stat.); also=Tiburtus, *founder of Tibur.*

Tīburtus, i, *m. the founder of Tibur.*

Tĭcīnum, i, *n. a city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the river Ticinus,* now *Pavia.*

Tĭcīnus, i, *m. a river in Gallia Cisalpina,* now *Ticino, a tributary of the Padus, celebrated for a victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans upon its banks,* B.C. 218.

Tĭfāta, ōrum, *n. plu. a mountain near Capua.*

Tifernum, i, *n. a town in Umbria on the Tiber, where Pliny had a villa;* near *Città di Castello.*

Tifernus, i, *m. the name of a mountain and of a river in Samnium;* the former now *Monte Matese.*

Tĭgellīnus, i, *m. the most hated of Nero's favourites.*

Tĭgellĭus, ii, *m.*: Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace.*

Tigrānes, is, *m. king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.* **2.** *his grandson.*

Tigrānocerta, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n. pl. the chief city of Armenia, built by Tigranes.*

Tĭgris, is *or* ĭdis, *m. a large river of western Asia, east of the Euphrates, which joins it.*

Tigurīni, ōrum, *m. a Helvetian tribe.* **Tigurīnus pāgus**, *the canton they inhabited;* perh. *Zurich.*

Tīmaeus, i, *m. a Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles.* **2.** *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato: whence the name of one of Plato's dialogues.*

Tīmāgĕnes, is, *m. a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.*

Tīmāvus, i, *m. a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Tergeste.*

Tīmŏcrătes, ae, *m. an Epicurean philosopher, brother of Metrodorus, the Epicurean.*

Tīmŏlĕon, ontis, *m. a celebrated Corinthian general in the 4th century* B.C. Hence **Tīmŏlĕontēus**, a, um.

Tīmon, ōnis, *m. a celebrated misanthrope of Athens in the time of the Peloponnesian war.*

Tīmŏthĕus, ĕi, *m. son of Conon, a general of the Athenians.* **2.** *a celebrated musician, native of Miletus, who flourished about* 400 B.C. **3.** *of Thebes, a celebrated musician in the time of Alexander the Great.*

Tīphys, y̆os (*Voc.* Tiphy), *m. the pilot of the Argo.*

Tīrĕsĭas, ae, *m. a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.*

Tīrĭdātes, ae, *m. the name of several kings of Armenia.*

Tīro, ōnis, *m. a learned slave and afterwards freedman of Cicero.* Hence **Tīrōnĭanus**, a, um.

Tīryns, Tirynthis *or* os, *f. a town in Argolis, one of the most ancient in Greece, where Hercules was brought up.* Hence **Tīrynthĭus**, a, um, esp. as epithet of Hercules.

Tīsăgŏras, ae, *m. a brother of Miltiades.*

Tīsămĕnus, i, *m. son of Orestes and king of Argos.*

Tīsĭphŏnē, ēs, *f.* "*the avenger of blood*"*: one of the Furies.* Hence **Tīsĭphŏnēus**, a, um.

Tissaphernes, is, *m. a Persian satrap of Lower Asia.*

Tissē, ēs, *f. a small town in Sicily,* now *Randazzo.* Hence **Tissenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tītān, ānis, or **Tītānus**, i, *m. son of Caelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans,* called **Tītānes** or **Tītāni**, *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus. Their names were* Oceanus, Coeus, Creius, Hyperion, Iapetus and Cronos. **2.** *grandson of the above, son of the Titan Hyperion; the Sun-god.* **3.** *Prometheus, son of the Titan Japetus.* Hence **Tītānĭus**, a, um, *adj.* As *Subst.:* **Tītānĭa**, ae, *f.*: (i) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Coeus. (ii) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of Prometheus. (iii) *Diana*, as sister of Sol. (iv) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol. Also **Tītānĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*; **Tītānis**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *adj. f.* As *Subst.:* **Tītānis**, ĭdis, *f. a female Titan, Titaness:* e.g. *Circe* or *Tethys*, as sister of Sol.

Tīthōnus, i, *m. son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora; endowed with immortality, but changed after reaching a decrepit old age, into a grasshopper.* Hence **Tīthōnĭus**, a, um: as *Subst.:* **Tīthōnĭa**, ae, *f. Aurora.*

Tĭtĭes, ĭum, and **Tĭtĭenses**, ĭum, *m. one of the three original Roman tribes:* see also **Tatius.**

Tĭtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Tĭtĭus**, a, um.

Titurĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Titurĭānus**, a, um.

Tĭtus (T.), i, *m. a Roman praenomen.*

Tĭty̆os, y̆i, *m. a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for insulting Latona, and cast into Tartarus.*

Tīty̆rus, i, *m. the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues; sometimes identified with Virgil himself.*

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, *m. a son of Hercules.*

Tmăros or **-us**, i, *m. a mountain in Epirus.*

Tmōlus, and poet. **Tĭmōlus**, i, *m. a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.* Hence **Tmōlĭus**, a, um, and **Tmōlītes**, is, *m. adj.*

Tŏlēnus, i, *m. a river in the country of the Sabines,* now *Turano.*

Tŏlētum, i, *n. a town in Spain,* now *Toledo.* Hence **Tŏlētāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tŏlōsa, ae, *f. a city in southern*

Gallia, now *Toulouse*. Hence **Tŏlōsānus**, a, um, and **Tŏlōsātes**, ĭum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Tŏlostŏbogĭi (**Tŏlist-**), ōrum, *m. one of the three tribes of Gauls who settled in Asia Minor* (*Galatia*). The other two tribes were the Tectosagi and Trocmi.

Tŏlumnĭus, ii, *m. a king of the Veientes.* **2.** *a Rutulian soothsayer in* Virg.

Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.* and **Tŏmis**, *f. a town of Moesia, on the Euxine, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished; not certainly identified.* Hence **Tŏmītae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Tŏmītānus**, a, um.

Tŏmȳris, is, *f. a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated.*

Tŏrōnē, ēs, *f. a town in Macedonia.* Hence **Tŏrōnaeus**, a, um, and **Tŏrōnăĭcus**, a, um.

Torquātus, i, *m.*: T. Manlius, *so called from the chain-collar which he took from a Gaul whom he slew.* Hence *a surname in the* gens Manlia.

Trāchas, antis, *f. another name of the town usually called Tarracina, near the Pontine Marshes.*

Trāchīn, īnis, or **Trāchȳn**, ȳnos, *f. a town of Thessaly on Mount Oeta, where Hercules burned himself.* Hence **Trāchīnĭus**, a, um. As *Subst.*: **Trāchīnĭus**, ii, *m. Ceyx, king of Trachin* (Ov.). **Trāchīnĭae**, ārum, *f. the Trachinian Women, a tragedy of Sophocles.*

Trājānus, i, *m.*: M. Ulpius, *Roman emperor*, A.D. 98.

Tralles, ĭum, *f. plu. a commercial city of Asia Minor, near the Maeander.* Hence **Trallĭānus**, a, um; and **Trallĭāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Alps; Transalpine.* As *Subst.*: **Transalpīni**, ōrum, *m. Transalpine nations.*

Trans-dānŭbĭānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Danube; Transdanubian.*

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *beyond the Po; Transpadane.* As *Subst.*: **Transpădāni**, ōrum, *m. the nations beyond the Po.*

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Rhine; Transrhenish.* As *Subst.*: **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, *m. those living beyond the Rhine.*

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj. beyond the Tiber; Transtiberine.* As *Subst.*: **Transtĭbĕrīni**, ōrum, *m. those dwelling beyond the Tiber.*

Trăpezūs, untis, *f. a city in Pontus*, now *Trebizond.*

Trăsĭmēnus (**Trasu-**, **Trasy-**) **lăcus**, or simply **Trăsĭmēnus**, i, *m. a lake in Etruria*, now *Perugia, on the shores of which Hannibal gained a great victory over the Romans*, B.C. 217.

Trĕbātĭus, ii, *m.*: C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.*

Trĕbellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Trĕbĭa, ae, *m. a southern tributary of the Padus, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans*, B.C. 218, now *the Trebbia.* **2.** *f. a town of Umbria*, now *Trevi.* Hence **Trĕbĭānus**, a, um; and **Trĕbĭāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Trĕbōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Trēbŭla, ae, *f. Trebula: a town in Campania, near Saticula*, now *Maddaloni.* Hence **Trēbŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.* **2.** Trebula Mutusca, *called by Virgil simply* Mutusca, *a town in the Sabine territory.* Hence **Trēbŭlānus**, a, um.

Trēvĭri (also written Trēvĕri), ōrum, *m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves.* Hence **Trēvĕrĭcus**, a, um.

Triărĭus, *a cognomen in the* gens Valeria.

Tribocci, ōrum, *m. a German people, in the neighbourhood of the modern Strasburg.*

Trĭcastīni, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe between the Isère and the Drome.*

Trĭcĭpĭtīnus, i, *m. a Roman cognomen.* Esp. Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *the father of Lucretia.*

Tricŏrĭi, ōrum, *m. a people in* Gallia Narbonensis.

Trīnăcrĭa, ae = Τρινακρία (*"with three promontories"*), and Trīnăcris, ĭdos (Ov.), *f. the island of Sicily.* Hence **Trīnăcrĭus**, a, um, and **Trīnăcris**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Sicilian.*

Trinŏbantes, um, *m. plu. a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and Middlesex.*

Trĭōcăla, ōrum, *a mountain-fortress in the interior of Sicily.* Hence **Trĭōcălīnus**, a, um, *adj.*

Trĭŏpas, ae, *m. the father of Erysichthon.* Hence **Trĭŏpēius**, ii, *m. Erysichthon*, and **Trĭŏpēis**, ĭdis, *f. a grand-daughter of Triopas*, i.e. *Mestra.*

Trĭphȳlĭa, ae, *f. a name of the southern part of Elis.*

Trĭpŏlis, is, *f. a district of Thessaly.* Hence **Trĭpŏlītănus**, a, um. **2.** *a country of Africa on the Syrtes.* Hence **Trĭpŏlītānus**, a, um.

Triptŏlĕmus, i, *m. son of Cĕlĕus, king of Eleusis; he was a favourite of Ceres, and the inventor of agriculture: he became a judge in the infernal regions.*

Trīton, ōnis *or* ōnŏs, *m. a sea-god, son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea.* **2.** *a river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to some authorities, Minerva was born.* Hence **Trītōnĭus**, a, um; as *Subst.*: **Trītōnĭa**, ae, *f. Minerva*: **Trītōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*; and **Trītōnis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *Minerva*; as *adj. Palladian*; arx, *the citadel of Pallas or Minerva*, i.e. *Athens* (Ov.).

Trĭvĭa, ae, *f. a name of Diana, because her temple was often erected where three ways met.* **Lăcus Trĭviae**, *a lake in Latium, near Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi.*

Trĭvīcum, i, *n. a small town between Samnium and Apulia*, now *Trevico.*

Trōas, ădis, v. Tros.

Trocmi or **Trogmi**, ōrum, *m. a Galatian people*: v. Tectosagi.

Troezēn, ēnis, *f. a very ancient city of Argolis, where Theseus was born.* Hence **Troezēnĭus**, a, um.

Trōglŏdȳtae, ārum, *m. plu. a people of Aethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes.*

Trōĭlus, i, *m. son of Priam, slain by Achilles.*

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m. a brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle.* Hence **Trŏphōnĭānus**, a, um.

Trōs, ōis, *m. a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.* Hence **Trōja** or **Trōia**, ae, *f. Troy; a city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks.* **2.** *a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy.* **3.** *a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus.* Hence **Trōĭus** (Trōus), a, um, **Trōjānus**, a, um, and **Trōjāni**, ōrum, *m. the Trojans.* Also Trōs, Trōis, *a Trojan*; **Trōĭcus**, a, um; **Trōas**, ădis or ădos, *f. adj.*, and as *Subst. a Trojan woman*, also *the region about Troy, the Troad*; **Trōjŭgĕna**, ae, *m. a Trojan*, also *a Roman.*

Trosmis, is, *f. a town of Moesia on the Ister, mentioned by* Ov.

Tūbĕro, ōnis, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Aelia.

Tubertus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Postumia.

Tŭbŭlus, i, *m. a cognomen in the* gens Hostilia.

Tŭisco, ōnis, *m. the progenitor of the Germans, honoured by them as a god.*

Tulingi, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia bordering on the Helvetii.*

Tullĭŏla, ae, *f. dim. an affectionate name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero.*

Tullĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome*; and M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator*: *killed* B.C. 43. Hence **Tullĭānus**, a, um; and **Tullĭānum**, i, *n. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.*

Tullus, i, *m. a Roman praenomen*: *e.g.* Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.*

Tūnes, ētis, *f. a maritime town of Africa*, now *Tunis.*

Tungri, ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Belgica, about *Tongres.*

Turdētāni, ōrum, *m. a people in* Hispania Baetica, *in the neighbourhood of the modern Seville.* Hence **Turdētānĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Turdŭli, ōrum, *m. a people of* Hispania Baetica, *living to the east of the Turdetani.* Hence **Turdŭlus**, a, um.

Tūrĭa, ae, *f. a river in the E. of Spain*, now *the Guadalaviar.* Hence **Tūrĭensis**, e, *adj.*

Turnus, i, *m. a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.* **2.** Turnus Herdonius, v. Herdonius.

Tŭrŏnes, um, also **Tŭrŏnī** or **Tŭrŏnĭi**, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of Gallia, on the Liger*, near the mod. *Tours.*

Tusci, ōrum, *m. plu. another name for Etrusci*, v. Etruria. *Adj.* **Tuscus**, a, um.

Tuscŭlum, i, *n. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome*; near the modern *Frascati.* Hence **Tuscŭlānus**, a, um, **Tuscŭlānensis**, e, and **Tuscŭlus**, a, um; also **Tuscŭlāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Tȳăna, ōrum, *n. plu. a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius.* Hence **Tȳănēĭus**, a, um.

Tȳcha, ae, *a part of Syracuse.*

Tȳchĭus, ii, *m. a famous shoemaker of Boeotia mentioned by* Ov.

Tȳdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Oeneus and father of Diomedes.* Hence **Tȳdīdes**, ae, *m. Diomedes.*

Tyndăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, and Tyndărus, i, *m. king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and reputed father of Pollux and Helen.* Hence **Tyndărĭus**, a, um; **Tyndărĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Tyndareus*, and **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tyndareus.*

(1) **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, *f. a town on the N. coast of Sicily*, now *Tindaro.* Hence **Tyndărītāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

(2) **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, *f. name of a woman in* Hor.

Tȳphōeus (trisyll.), ĕi or ĕos (also Tȳphōn, ōnis), *m. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna.* Hence **Tȳphōĭus**, a, um, and **Tȳphōis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Tȳrannĭo, ōnis, *m. a Greek grammarian in the time of Cicero.*

Tȳras, ae, *m. a river in Sarmatia*, now the *Dniester.*

Tȳrō, ūs, *f. daughter of Salmoneus.*

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians.* Hence **Tyrrhēnus**, a, um; **Tyrrhēnĭa**, ae, *f. Etruria*; **Tyrrhēnĭcus**, a, um.

Tyrrheus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. the shepherd of King Latinus.* Hence **Tyrrhīdae**, ārum, *m. plu. his sons.*

Tyrtaeus, i, *m. an Athenian poet, who flourished in the 7th century* B.C. *In accordance with an oracle, he was* *sent by the Athenians to Sparta, and roused the courage of the Spartans against the Messenians.*

Ty̆rus, or **-os,** i, *f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians,* now the ruins of *Sur.* Hence **Ty̆rĭus,** a, um, *Tyrian,* and poet. *Theban* (with a ref. to the Phoenician colony of Cadmus), or *Carthaginian* (Carthage being a colony from Tyre); and **Ty̆rĭi,** ōrum, *m. the Tyrians,* or *the Carthaginians.*

Ubĭi, orum, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Cologne.* Hence **Ubĭus,** a, um.

Ūcălĕgon, ontis, *m. a Trojan, mentioned by* Virg.

Ūfens, entis, *m. a small river in Latium,* now *Uffente.* Hence **Ūfentīnus,** a, um.

Ŭlixes (Ŭlysses), is or ĕi, or ei (trisyll.), *m. a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

Ulpĭus, v. Trajanus.

Ŭlŭbrae, ārum, *f. plu. a small and miserable town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes.* Hence **Ŭlŭbrānus,** a, um.

Ŭlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

Umbri, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people of Central Italy, akin to the Latins. Adj.* **Umber,** bra, brum, and **Umbrĭa,** ae, *f. their country.*

Ūrănĭa, ae, or **Ūrănĭē,** ēs, *f. the Muse of Astronomy.*

Urbīnum, i, *n. a town of Umbria* now *Urbino.* Urbīnas, ātis, *adj. of Urbinum.*

Ūsipĕtes, um, and **Ūsipĭi,** ōrum, *plu. a German people.*

Ustīca, ae, *f. a hill near Horace's Sabine farm.*

Ŭtĭca, ae, *f. a very ancient city in Africa Propria, N.W. of Carthage, where the younger Cato put an end to his life.* Hence **Ŭtĭcensis,** e; also **Ŭtĭcenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Utica.*

Văcălus: v. Vahalis.

Vacca (Vaga), ae, *f. a town of Numidia,* now *Beja.* Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis,** e; and **Vaccenses** (Vag.), ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Vaccaei, ōrum, *m. a people in Hispania Tarraconensis.*

Vaccus, i, *m.:* Vitruvius Vaccus, *leader of the revolt of Fundi,* B.C. 330.

Văcūna, ae, *f. the goddess of rural leisure, particularly honoured by the Sabines.* Hence **Văcūnālis,** e.

Vădĭmōnis lacus, *a small lake in Etruria,* now *Lago di Bassano.*

Văhălis, is, and Văcălus, i, *m. the southern branch of the Rhine,* now *the Waal.*

Vălentĭa, ae, *f. a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Valencia.* **2.** Vibo Valentia, called by the Greeks Hipponium, *a town in the S.W. of Bruttium.* Hence **Vălentīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Vălĕrĭus, a, *the name of an ancient patrician* gens. Hence **Vălĕrĭāni,** ōrum, *m. the soldiers of Valerius.*

Vandăli or **Vandălĭi** (-dilii), ōrum, *m. plu. a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus, who afterwards settled in the S. of Spain* (in *Andalusia*).

Vangĭŏnes, um, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine,* about the mod. *Worms.*

Varguntēius, i, *m.* L., *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Vărĭa, ae, *f. a small town of the Sabines near Horace's farm.*

Varĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Varius, *a distinguished epic poet of the time of Virgil and Horace.*

Varro, ōnis, *m. a surname in the* gens Terentia: v. Terentius. Hence **Varrōnĭānus,** a um.

Vārus, i, *m. a surname,* esp. in the gens Quintilia. Esp. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated and slain by Arminius.* Hence **Vārĭānus,** a, um. **2.** *a river in Gallia Narbonensis,* now the *Var.*

Vascŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of northern Spain, ancestors of the Basques.*

Vātĭcānus mons *or* collis, *a hill in Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.*

Vătīnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Vătīnĭānus,** a, um. See also Part I.

Vectis, is, or **Vecta,** ae, *f. the Isle of Wight.*

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes,** um, *m. plu. a people of Lusitania.*

Vēii, ōrum, *m. plu. a very ancient city in Etruria about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus* B.C. 369. Hence **Vēiens,** entis, **Vēientānus,** a, um, and **Vēius** or **Vēĭus** (trisyl.), a, um; also **Vēientes,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants of Veii.*

Vēiŏvis or **Vēdiŏvis,** is, *m. an Etruscan divinity, a god of the underworld (anti-Jove).*

Vēlābrum, i, *n. a district in Rome near the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt.*

Vĕlauni or **Vellavii,** ōrum, *m. an Aquitanian people.*

Vĕlĕda, ae, *f. a virgin who uttered predictions, and received divine honours among the Germans.*

Vĕlĭa, ae, *f. an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome.* **2.** *a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans,* afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vĕliensis,** e, and **Vĕlīnus,** a, um; also **Vĕlĭenses,** ĭum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Vĕlīnus, i, *m. a river in the Sabine territory,* now *Velino, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called* lacus Velinus.

Vĕlītrae, ārum, *f. plu. a town of the Volsci, in Latium,* now *Velletri.* Hence **Vĕlīternus,** a, um; and **Vĕlīterni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Vellaunodūnum, i, *n. a town of the Senones in Gaul,* perhaps *Beaune.*

Vellēius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

Velocasses, v. Bellocassi.

Vĕnāfrum, i, *n. a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil;* now *Venafro.* Hence **Vĕnāfrānus,** a, um.

Vĕnĕti (Heneti), ōrum, *m. plu. a people in the north-east of Italy, in the modern Venetian territory.* Hence **Vĕnĕtus,** a, um; and **Vĕnĕtĭa,** ae, *f. their country.* (For venetus in the meaning of *sea-coloured, bluish,* v. Part I.) **2.** *a people in the north-west of Gaul* about mod. *Vannes.* Hence **Vĕnĕtĭa,** ae, *f. their country;* and **Vĕnĕtĭcus,** a, um.

Vĕnīlĭa, ae, *f. the mother of Turnus.* **2.** *the wife of Janus.*

Ventīdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Ventidius Bassus, *who defeated the Parthians,* B.C. 38. Hence **Ventīdĭānus,** a, um.

Vĕnulus, i, *m. Venulus; the messenger sent by Turnus to Diomedes in* Virg.

Vĕnus, ĕris, *f. the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas,* v. Part I. Hence **Vĕnĕrĕus** or **Vĕnĕrĭus,** a, um.

Vĕnŭsĭa, ae, *f. a town on the borders of Lucania and Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace,* now *Venosa.* Hence **Vĕnŭsīnus,** a, um; and **Vĕnŭsīni,** ōrum, *m. the inhabitants.*

Veragri, ōrum, *m. a people in the Pennine Alps.*

Vercellae, ārum, *f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina,* now *Vercelli.*

Vercingĕtŏrix, ĭgis, *m. the celebrated leader of the Arverni in the Gallic war.*

Vergĭlĭus, *the more strictly accurate form for* Virgilius (q. v.).

Vergŏbrĕtus, i, *m. the title of the chief magistrate among the Aedui.*

Vĕrŏmandŭi, ōrum, *m. a people of Gallia Belgica in the Vermandois.*

Vērōna, ae, *f. a city in Northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus, and of Pliny the Elder.* Hence **Vērōnensis,** e, and **Vērōnenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Verres, is, *m. the surname of the praetor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily.* Hence **Verrĭus,** a, um, and **Verrīnus,** a, um.

Verrūgo, ĭnis, *f. a town of the Volsci.*

Vertumnus (Vort.), i, *m. the god of the changing year,* i.e. *of the seasons and their productions.*

Verŭlae, ārum, *f. a town of the Hernici in Latium,* now *Veroli.* Hence **Verŭlānus,** a, um.

Vĕrŭlāmĭum, ii, *n. a town in Britain,* now *St. Albans.*

Vescĭa, ae, *f. a small town of Latium on the river Liris.* Hence **Vescīnus,** a, um; and **Vescīni,** ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Vesĕrĭs, is, *m. a river in Campania, near Mt. Vesuvius.*

Vĕsontĭo, ōnis, *m. the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica,* now *Besançon.*

Vespāsĭānus, i, *m.:* T. Flavius Sabinus, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 70.

Vesta, ae, *f. one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life.* Hence **Vestālis,** e: v. Part I.

Vestīni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Central Italy on the Adriatic Sea.*

Vĕsŭlus, i, *m. one of the Alps,* now *M. Viso.*

Vĕsŭvĭus (Vĕsēvus), ii, *m. Mt. Vesuvius, a volcano in Campania which became active* B.C. 79.

Vettones, v. Vectones.

Veturĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Veturia, *the mother of Coriolanus.*

Vibo, ōnis, *f.:* v. Valentia (2). Hence **Vibōnensis,** e.

Vīca Pŏta, ae, *f. Victress* and *Possessor, goddess of Victory.*

Vīcētĭa (Vīcentia), ae, *f. a town in north-eastern Italy,* now *Vicenza.* Hence **Vīcētīni** or **Vīcentīni,** ōrum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Vĭenna, ae, *f. a city of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhodanus,* now *Vienne.* Hence **Vĭennensis,** e; and **Vĭennenses,** ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Vīmĭnālis collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome.*

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum, *m. plu. a people of southern Germany, in Bavaria, whose chief town was* Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg.*

Vĭpsānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son-in-law of Augustus.*

Virgĭlĭus (more correctly Vergilius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. P. Virgilius (Verg.) Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet in the time of Augustus; Virgil.*

Virgīnĭus (Verg.), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. L. Virginius, *the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius.*

Vĭrĭātus (-āthus), i, *m. a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans.* Hence **Vĭrĭātīnus** (Vĭrĭāthīnus), a, um.

Vĭrĭdŏmărus (Virdŭm-) or **Virdŏmărus**, i, *m. a chief of the Aedui.*

Vĭsurgis, is, *m. a river of Northern Germany,* now *the Weser.*

Vĭtellĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Aequi.*

Vĭtellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. A. Vitellius, *Roman emperor,* A.D. 79. Hence **Vĭtellĭus**, a, um, and **Vĭtellĭānus**, a, um; and **Vĭtellĭāni**, ōrum, *m. soldiers of Vitellius.* See also Part 1.

Vitruvĭus, ii, *m.*: M. Pollio, *a contemporary of Augustus, author of a work on architecture.*

Vocātes, ĭum, *m. a people in* Gallia Aquitanica.

Vŏcōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Q. Voconius, *author of a law limiting the right of women to inherit property.*

Vŏcontĭi, ōrum, *m. a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the Rhone and the Alps,* about the mod. *Vaison.*

Vŏgĕsus or **Vŏsĕgus**, i, *m. a range of mountains in the E. of Gaul,* now *the Vosges.*

Vŏlāterrae, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria,* now *Volaterra.* Hence **Vŏlāterrānus**, a, um; and **Vŏlāterrāni**, ōrum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Volcae, ārum, *m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages; *having for their respective capitals Nemausus and Tolosa.*

Volcānus, v. Vulcanus.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēses**, is, *m. the name of several kings of Parthia.*

Volsci, ōrum, *m. plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium.* Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volscens, tis, *m. an officer of the Latins in* Virg.

Volscius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Volsĭnĭi (Vulsinii), ōrum, *m. plu. an important city in Etruria,* now *Bolsena.* Hence **Volsĭnĭus**, a, um, and **Volsĭnĭensis**, e; also **Volsĭnĭenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Voltinia tribus, *a Roman tribe, of unknown locality.* Hence **Voltinienses**, ĭum, *m. the people of the Voltinian tribe.*

Voltumna, ae, *f. an Etruscan goddess, in whose temple the Etrurian States assembled.*

Volumnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Volumnia, *the wife of Coriolanus.* Hence **Volumnĭānus**, a, um.

Vonōnes, is, *m. the name of two kings of Parthia.*

Vosegus, v. Vogesus.

Vulcānus, i, *m. the fire-god; son of Jupiter and Juno.* Meton. *fire.* Hence **Vulcānĭus**, a, um, *of Vulcan, fiery;* **Vulcānālis**, e, *belonging to Vulcan;* **Vulcānālia**, ĭum, *n. pl. the festival of Vulcan celebrated* Aug. 23.

Vultur (Volt.), ŭris, *m. a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia, now Monte Voltore.*

Vulturcius (Volt.), ii, *m. one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.*

Vulturnum (Volt.), i, *n. a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus,* now *Castel Volturno.*

Vulturnus (Volt.), i, *m. the principal river of Campania,* now *Volturno.*

Xanthō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Xanthus, i, *m. a river of Troas.* **2.** *a river of Lycia.* **3.** *a small stream in Epirus.*

Xĕno, ōnis, *m. an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens, mentioned by Cicero.*

Xĕnŏcrătes, is, *m. a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.*

Xĕnŏphănes, is, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon, founder of the Eleatic school.*

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m. a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and leader in the famous retreat of the 10,000 Greeks* B.C. 400. Hence **Xĕnŏphontēus** or -ĭus, a, um.

Xerxes, is (i, rarely), *m. king of Persia, who invaded Greece with a vast army; conquered by the Greeks at Salamis* B.C. 490.

Zăcynthus or -os, i, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea,* now *Zante.* Hence **Zăcynthĭus**, a, um.

Zăleucus, i, *m. a lawgiver of the Locrians, about* 660 B.C.

Zăma, ae, *f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal* B.C. 201; now *Zamra.* Hence **Zămenses**, ĭum, *m. its inhabitants.*

Zanclē, ēs, *f. an older name of Messana, in Sicily.* Hence **Zanclaeus**, a, um, and **Zanclēĭus**, a, um.

Zēno or **Zēnon**, ōnis, *m. the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus, who flourished in the* 3rd *century* B.C. **2.** *a philosopher of Elea ("the Eleatic"), in Magna Graecia; born* B.C. 488. **3.** *an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

Zēnŏbĭa, ae, *queen of Palmyra, conquered by Aurelian* A.D. 270.

Zĕphy̆rītis, ĭdis, *f. a designation of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honoured as a goddess.*

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus.*

Zētes, ae, *m. brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus, i, *m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.*

Zeus, *the Greek name of Jupiter.*

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis, *m. a famous Greek painter of Heraclea.*

Zōĭlus, i, *m. a proverbially severe critic of Alexandria. He censured much in Homer, whence he was called Homeromastix* (scourge of Homer).

Zōpy̆rus, i, *m. a celebrated physiognomist mentioned by Cicero.* **2.** *a Persian noble who, by mutilating himself, reconquered Babylon for Darius.*

Zōrŏastres, is, *m. a lawgiver of the Medes.*

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.		January, August, December, have 31 days.		April, June, September, November, have 30 days.		February has 28 days, and in Leap Year 29.	
1.	Kalendis.		Kalendis.		Kalendis.		Kalendis.	
2.	VI.	ante Nonas.	IV.	ante Nonas.	IV.	ante Nonas.	IV.	ante Nonas.
3.	V.		III.		III.		III.	
4.	IV.		Pridie Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.	
5.	III.		Nonis.		Nonis.		Nonis.	
6.	Pridie Nonas.		VIII.	ante Idus.	VIII.	ante Idus.	VIII.	
7.	Nonis.		VII.		VII.		VII.	
8.	VIII.	ante Idus.	VI.		VI.		VI.	
9.	VII.		V.		V.		V.	
10.	VI.		IV.		IV.		IV.	
11.	V.		III.		III.		III.	
12.	IV.		Pridie Idus.		Pridie Idus.		Pridie Idus.	
13.	III.		Idibus.		Idibus.		Idibus.	
14.	Pridie Idus.		XIX.	Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVIII.	Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVI.	Ante Kalendas Martias.
15.	Idibus.		XVIII.		XVII.		XV.	
16.	XVII.	Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVII.		XVI.		XIV.	
17.	XVI.		XVI.		XV.		XIII.	
18.	XV.		XV.		XIV.		XII.	
19.	XIV.		XIV.		XIII.		XI.	
20.	XIII.		XIII.		XII.		X.	
21.	XII.		XII.		XI.		IX.	
22.	XI.		XI.		X.		VIII.	
23.	X.		X.		IX.		VII.	
24	IX.		IX.		VIII.		VI.	
25	VIII.		VIII.		VII.		V.	
26.	VII.		VII.		VI.		IV.	
27.	VI.		VI.		V.		III.	
28.	V.		V.		IV.		Pridie Kalendas Martias.	
29.	IV.		IV.		III.			
30.	III.		III.		Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).			
31.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).					

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

						I. Smaller Measures.	Feet.	Inches.
						Digitus	,,	·7281
1⅓						Uncia or Pollex	,,	·9708
4	3					Palmus	,,	2·9124
12	9	3				Palmus Major (of late times)	,,	8·7372
16	12	4	1⅓			Pes	,,	11·6496
20	15	5	1⅔	1¼		Palmipes	1	2·562
24	18	6	2	1½	1⅕	Cubitus	1	5·4744

N.B.—*Approximate Values.* The Roman *Uncia*, *Pes*, and *Cubitus* only fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Foot and a half*, by less than 1-10th, 4-10ths, and 6-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

								II. Larger Measures.—Land and Itinerary	Miles.	Feet.	Inches
								Pes	,,	,,	11·649
1½								Cubitus	,,	1	5·474
2½	1⅔							Gradus, or Pes Sestertius	,,	2	5·124
5	3⅓	2						Passus	,,	4	10·248
10	6⅔	4	2					Decempeda, or Pertica	,,	9	8 496
120	80	48	24	12				Actus (in length)	,,	116	5·952
5000	3333⅓	2000	1000	500	41⅔			Mille Passuum	,,	4854	,,
7500	5000	3000	1500	750	62½	1½		Gallic Leuga	1	2003	..
375,000	250,000	150,000	75,000	37,500	3125	75	50	Degree *	68	5110	.,

N.B.—The Roman mile differs from the English only by less than 1-10th.

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* Not, of course, the true number of English statute miles contained in a degree of a great circle of the earth, but the number *computed* from the data exhibited in the Table, of which some are only approximate. The true value of a degree in English miles is $69\frac{1}{51} = 69·0196$, and the difference is only about 7-100ths of a mile.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

ORDINARY LAND MEASURES										Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Square Ft.
PES QUADRATUS										,,	,,	,	·9445
100	Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata									,,	,,	,,	94·245
480	4	ACTUS SIMPLEX								,,	,,	1	180·127
2400	24	5	Uncia*							,,	,,	8	83·885
3600	36	7½	1½	Clima						,,	,,	12	125·83
14,400	144	30	6	4	ACTUS QUADRATUS					,,	1	9	231·07
28,800	288	60	12	8	2	JUGERUM				,,	2	19	189·89†
57,600	576	120	24	16	4	2	Heredium			1	0	39	107·53‡
5,760,000	57,600	12,000	2400	1600	400	200	100	Centuria		124	2	19	135·25
23 040,000	230,400	48,000	9600	6400	1600	800	400	4	Saltus	498	1	37	268·75§

* The *As* to which this *Uncia* and the above *Scrupulum* belong is the *Jugerum*. The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Uncia*. The *Semissis* is, of course, the *Actus Quadratus*.

† *i.e.* almost 5-8ths of an acre ‡ *i.e.* almost an acre and a quarter. § *i.e.* almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY

I. LIQUID MEASURES.										Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pints
Ligula										,,	·02	,,	1/48
4	CYATHUS†									,,	·08	,,	½
6	1½	Acetabulum								,,	·12	,	⅛
12	3	2	Quartarius, *i.e.* 1-4th of the *Sextarius*							,,	·24	,,	¼
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla						,,	·48	,,	½
48	12	8	4	2	SEXTARIUS, *i.e.* 1-6th of the *Congius*					,,	·96	,,	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	CONGIUS				,,	5·76	,,	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			2	7·04	3	,,
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	AMPHORA QUADRANTAL		5	6·08	6	,,
46,080	11,520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	115	1·6	120	,,

* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As*, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia*.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. DRY MEASURES.								Gallons.	Pints.	Aproximate.*	
										Gallons.	Pint.
Ligula								,,	·02	,,	1/48
4	CYATHUS†							,,	·08	,,	½
6	1½	Acetabulum						,,	·12	,,	⅛
12	3	2	Quartarius, *i.e.* 1-4th of the *Sextarius*					,,	·24	,,	¼
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla				,,	·48	,,	½
48	12	8	4	2	SEXTARIUS, *i.e.* 1-6th of the *Congius*			,,	·96	,,	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius		,,	7·68	1	,,
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	MODIUS	1	7·36	2‡	,,

* See Note (*) to Table IV. † See Note (†) to Table IV. ‡ Or a quarter of a bushel.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The UNCIAL DIVISIONS OF THE POUND.													Avoirdupois Weight.	
													Oz.	Grs.
UNCIA													,,	430.83⅓*
1½	Sescuncia, or Sescunx												-	203·75
2	1⅓	Sextans											1	404·16⅔
3	2	1½	Quadrans, or Teruncius										2	168·75
4	2⅓	2	1⅓	Triens									3	270·83⅓
5	3⅓	2½	1⅔	1¼	Quincunx								4	354·16⅔
6	4	3	2	1½	1⅕	SEMIS, or Semissis							5	337·5
7	4⅓	3½	2⅓	1¾	1⅖	1⅙	Septunx						6	320·33⅓
8	5⅓	4	2⅔	2	1⅗	1⅓	1 1/7	Bes, or Bessis					7	104·16⅔
9	6	4½	3	2¼	1⅘	1½	1 2/7	1⅛	Dodrans				8	277·5
10	6⅓	5	3⅓	2½	2	1⅔	1 3/7	1¼	1 1/9	Dextans			9	270·83⅓
11	7⅓	5½	3⅔	2¾	2⅕	1⅚	1 4/7	1⅜	1 2/9	1 1/10	Deunx		10	260·83⅓
12	8	6	4	3	2⅖	2	1 5/7	1½	1⅓	1⅕	1 1/11	AS, or LIBRA	11	237·5

* This only differs from the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. SUBDIVISIONS OF THE UNCIA.										Grains.
Siliqua										2·9224
3	Obolus									8·767361
6	2	SCRUPULUM								17·53472
12	4	2	Semisextula							35·0694
24	8	4	2	SEXTULA						70·138
36	12	6	3	1½	Sicilicus					105·2083
48	16	8	4	2	1⅓	Duella				140·277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	Semuncia			120·416
144	48	24	12	6	4	3	2	UNCIA		420·833
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	AS or LIBRA	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I. Before the Reign of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.

1. *Copper Coins.*								2. *Silver Coins.*						£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula														,,	,,	,,	·35416
1½	Quadrans							Teruncius						,,	,,	,,	·53125
2	1⅓	Triens												,,	,,	,,	·7083
3	2	1½	Semissis					2	Sembella					,,	,	,,	1,0625
6	4	3	2	As				4	2	Libella				,,	,,	,,	2 125
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius			.	.	.				,,	,,	1	·25
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sestertius		16	8	4	Sestertius			,,	,,	2	·5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	.	32	16	8	2	Quinarius		,,	,,	4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	.	24	32	16	4	2	Denarius.	,,	,,	8	2
3. *Gold Coins.* Aureus* (value in proportion to Roman Silver)														,,	17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)														1	1	1	2
4. *Money of Account* (*not a Coin*). Sestertium, or Mille Nummi														8	17	1	,,

* For the subdivisions of the gold money, see Aurum, 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.'

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.

II. After the Reign of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52·5 Grains.									£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula									,,	,,	,,	·3125
1½	Quadrans								,,	,,	,,	·46875
2	1⅓	Triens							,,	,,	,,	·625
3	2	1½	Semissis						,,	,,	,,	·9375
6	4	3	2	As					,,	,,	,,	1·875
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius				,,	,,	,,	3·75
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sestertius			,,	,,	1	3·5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatus		,,	,,	3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	2	Denarius	,,	,,	7	2
Aureus, reckoned at 25 Denarii									,,	15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Coin									,,	18	5	3·25
Sestertium, or Mille Nummi									7	16	3	,,

THE END.

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